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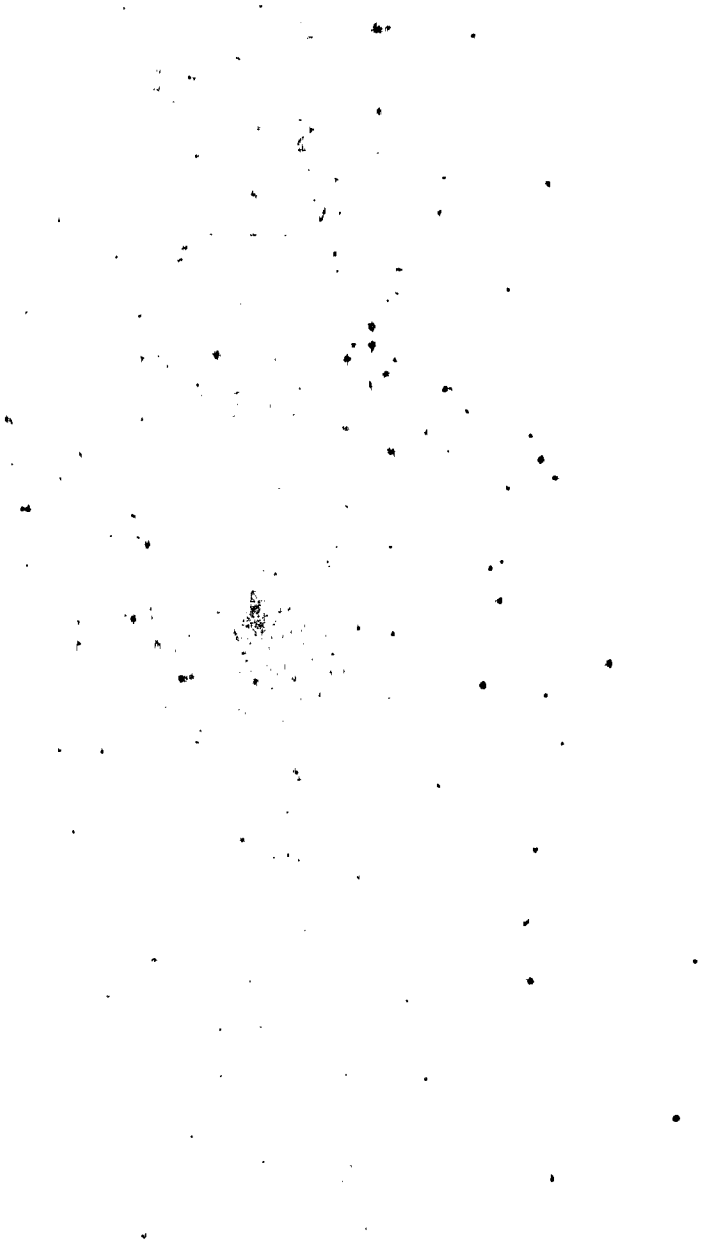

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THE UNIVERSAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

A

[Where *a* is used in the explanatory pronunciation, it is sounded as *a* in bar, car, tar; where *ă* is used, it is sounded as *a* in can, fan, tan; where *ai* is used, it is sounded as *a* in fate, hate, late; where *aw* is used, it is sounded as *a* in fall, tall, wall; and *a* final has an obscure sound, between the *a* in bar and the *a* in fan.]

AA, *a-a*, is probably derived either from the Celtic *Ach* or the Teutonic *Aha*, signifying water. Hence, there are several rivers of that name in France, Holland, Russia, Germany, and Switzerland, as many as forty having been enumerated, some very insignificant. The more important are— 1. A river of Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, which falls into the Neethe. 2. A river of Holland, in Groningen, of the name of Westerwolder Aa Overyssel, which falls into the Dollart. 3. Another in North Brabant, which, after passing Helmont, joins the Dommel at Bois-le-Duc. 4. Another in Overyssel, which, after uniting its waters with the Vecht, flows into the Zuyder Zee. 5. Another in Brabant, near Buda. 6. Another in Jutland. 7. A river of Russia in Europe, in the province of Livonia, which flows from E. to S.W., into the Bay of Riga. 8. Another in Courland, which flows into the Dwina, near Riga. 9. A river of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau, which carries the waters of the Hallyler Sea into the Aar. 10. Another which carries the waters of the Lake of Sarnen, canton Underwalden, into the Lake of Lucerne. 11. Another which drains the valley of Egleberg, in Underwalden, and falls into a bay near the middle of the south side of the Lake of Lucerne. 12. A river of Hanover, which flows into the Ems, in the province of Lingen. 13 A river of France, rising in the department of Le Nord, becoming navigable for barges at St. Omer, and, after pursuing a course of forty miles, falling into the sea at Gravelines.

AA, GERARD VAN DER, *a-a*. This individual, and his two sons, Philip and Adolphus, have acquired honourable historical notice in the annals of the United Provinces, from the strenuous efforts they made to resist Philip II. of Spain in his endeavours to tyrannize over their country, as well as from the distinguished part they took in its liberation, 1571.

AA, PETER VAN DER, an eminent lawyer known as Petrus Vanderanus, who, in 1574, became president of the High Court of Justice of Luxembourg.

Born at Louvain, 1530; died at Luxembourg, 1594.

AA, PETER VAN DER, a bookseller of Leyden, and an extensive compiler and publisher of travels and voyages, among them the famous "Galerie du Monde," in 66 folio volumes.

Died 1730.

AA, CHRISTIAN CHARLES HENRY VAN DER, an active Lutheran minister, greatly instrumental in establishing the Academy of Sciences, and the Society for the Study of Economics, at Haerlem.

Born 1718, died 1793.

AACH, *aak*, the name of three small rivers in Baden, discharging into Lake Constance.

AACH, a little town in the circle of Suabia, and situate near the source of one of the rivers so named, at about equal distances from the Danube and Lake Constance. Pop. 800.

AACHEN, *aa'-ken*. (*See* AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.)

AAGARD, CHRISTIAN, *a-gard'*, a Danish professor of poetry at Sora, and a Latin poet himself.

Born 1596; died 1664.

AAHUS, *a-hoos*, a small district and town in Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster.

AAIN CHARIN, *ain kairin*, a village near Jerusalem, said to be the place where Zacharias lived, and much frequented by pilgrims. Near it is a convent, the altar of which is supposed to be built on the very spot where John the Baptist was born.

AALBORG, *ol'-borg*, a province of Denmark, the most northern part of Jutland. The capital city of the district is of the same name, and situate on the Lymfiord, tolerably well fortified, and containing a cathedral, a college, and other public buildings. It is a port. Manf. Sugar, soap, chocolate, leather, and tobacco; and there are several distilleries. Exp. Corn, wool, herrings, hides, tar, tallow, and corn spirits. Pop. of city about 14,152. Lat. 57° 2′ 46″ N. Lon. 9° 55′ 38″ E.

AALEN, *aa'-len*, a district in the circle of Jaxt, kingdom of Wurtemburg. Ext. 108 square miles, or 69,120 acres. Desc. Watered by the river Kocher, abundantly wooded, and mountainous

in the south. Pro. Cattle, and a little corn. Manf. Medicine, spun woollen and cotton; and some iron mines are worked. Contains one city, one market-town, and 109 smaller towns and villages. Pop. 22,000.—The capital is of the same name. Inhabitants, 2,800. Lat. 48° 4′ 20″ N. Lon. 10° 7′ 27″ E.

AALI PASHA, MEHEMIT, *a-a-li pashaw*, an eminent Turkish statesman, Ambassador to England, 1841-4. Five times Grand Vizier.
Born 1815, died 1871

AALTEN, *aal'-ten*, a town in the arondissement of Zutphen, province of Guelderland, in the Netherlands, and situate on the banks of the Aa. Pop. 3,524.

AAR, *a-ar*, a small island in the Baltic.

AAR, 1. A river in Westphalia, in Germany. 2. A large river of Switzerland, the most considerable after the Rhine and the Rhone, and falling into the Rhine after a course of 170 miles, a considerable portion of which is navigable. There are several smaller rivers of the same name in Germany.

AARAU, *aa'-rou*, principal city in the canton of Aargau, on the right bank of the river Aar, at the south base of the Jura. It is well built, paved, and lighted. Manf. Cottons, silk, and leather. Pop. 5,500, chiefly Protestant. Lat. 47° 23′ 35″ N. Lon. 6° 2′ 55″ E.

AARGAU, or ARGOVIA, *ar'-gou, ar-go'-ve-a* (Fr. ARGOVIE, *ar-go-ve'*), one of the cantons of Switzerland, originally a part of Berne, but in 1798 erected into an independent canton. Ext. 502 square miles. Desc. Fertile, and diversified by hills, mountains, and valleys. Pro. Cotton, corn, the grape, and other fruits. Manf. Printed calicoes, silk, ribbons, straw hats, &c. Pop. about 200,000, comprehendng Protestants and Catholics in nearly equal numbers.

AARHUUS, *or'-hoos*, a district in North Jutland, for the most part level, and having in its coast several indentations, which serve for bays to those acquainted with its shores. Ext. 1,867 square miles. Pro. Potatoes, corn, hemp, and flax. Pop. about 140,000, many of whom are occupied with the fisheries, and the females in spinning.

AARHUUS, the capital city of the district, and a seaport, is situate in the Cattegat, and possesses a Gothic cathedral, the largest church in Denmark. It has the best harbour in Jutland, with regular steam communication with Copenhagen and Gothenborg. Manf. Cotton and woollen cloth, gloves, tobacco, and leather. Pop. 24,831. Lat. 56° 10′ N. Lon. 10° 13′ E.

AARON, *air'-on*, signifying *mountain of strength*, or a *teacher*, the brother of Moses, and first high-priest of the Israelites.
Died on Mount Hor, in the 123rd year of his age, A.M. 2553, B.C. 1451.

AARON HARISCON, a Kaarite rabbi, who practised medicine in Constantinople, in the 13th century, and wrote learned commentaries on the Old Testament.

AARON BEN CHAIN, a learned rabbi of Morocco, in the beginning of the 17th century, author of a commentary on the Prophets, and other critical books.

AARSENS, FRANCIS VAN, *ar'-sens*, Lord of Someldyck and Spyck, one of the greatest negotiators of the United Netherland Provinces. In 1641 he was deputed one of the three ambassadors extraordinary to England, to settle the marriage between the Princess Mary and Prince William, the Stadtholder's son.
Born at the Hague, 1572; died 1641.

AARSEO, or ARZEO, *aar-se-o*, a town of Algiers, in Africa. Its inhabitants trade to Guinea, Numidia, and other places.
Lat. 36° 50′ N. Lon. 2° 10′ E.

AARSTAD, or ALTIKSTAD, *aar'-städ*, a royal seat, in the diocese of Bergen, in Norway.—Here King Harold Haarfager generally resided.

AARTGEN, or AERTGEN, *aart'-gen*, an eminent painter, and at first a wool-comber, but, turning his attention to the arts, became so distinguished, that Francis Floris, an artist of Antwerp, went to Leyden on purpose to see him, and finding him in a mean hut, promised him a handsome maintenance if he would settle at Antwerp, which he refused.
Born at Leyden, 1498; died by drowning, 1564.

AASEN, IVAR ANDREAS, a Norwegian philologist. Born of very poor parents, he raised himself to a very eminent literary position.
Born at Ersten, 1813.

AASTRUP, *aas'-troop*, a district of Aalborg, in N. Jutland, to which belong the Herreds, or districts of Wenborg.

AASI. (*See* ORONTES.)

AATTER, *aa'-ter*, a *district* of the northern part of Arabia-Felix, on the Red Sea, 150 miles long, and 120 broad.

AATYL, or ATIL, a small village in Syria, 54 miles S.S.E. of Damascus. Once an important city. The remains of two very fine temples still exist.

AB, *ăb*, in English names, is an abbreviation of *abbey* or *abbot*, and indicates a place where formerly stood an abbey.

ABA, or ALBON, king of Hungary, who involved his country in perpetual wars, and cruelly oppressed his subjects.
Put to death in 1044.

ABA, a city of the ancient kingdom of Phocis, in Greece proper, the inhabitants of which were named Abantes. This was the only city which was not destroyed after the Greek holy war; it was spared out of respect to Apollo, who had an oracle there.

ABA, a mountain in Armenia, part of Mount Taurus, where the famous rivers Araxes and Euphrates have their rise.

ABA, a town in the Kingdom of Bornou, Central Africa.

ABA, a town in Hungary. Weaving is carried on; the inhabitants are chiefly Protestants. Pop. 3,200.

ABABA, *a-ba-ba*, the modern name of the Peneus, a celebrated river in Thessaly.

ABABDEH, *ai-bab'-dē*, a tract of country in Upper Egypt, inhabited by a pastoral people, supposed aborigines. A marble, called *breccia verde*, with gold and emeralds, is found in it, and it abounds with ancient and Roman remains. Near the village now called Abadeh are the ruins of Antinoe, a splendid city built by the Roman emperor Adrian.

ABACANSK, *a-ba-kansk'*, a prosperous town of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, on the river Yenisei. It was destroyed in 1707, and rebuilt about eighteen

years afterwards. The climate is said to be the mildest in Siberia.
Pop. 1,000. Lat. 54° N. Lon. 91° 30′ E.

ABACH WELTENBURG, *a-bak, wel'-ten-berg*, a town of Bavaria, on the river Danube. It was burnt by the inhabitants of Ratisbon (from which place it is 7 miles distant) in 1297. Here are some excellent springs of mineral waters, which are much frequented. Pop. 620.

ABACO, *a-ba-ko'*. There were two individuals of this name, who lived in the eighteenth century, and who were celebrated, both as composers of music and players on the violin and violoncello.

ABACO, or **LUCAYA**, *lu-ky-ya* (Great and Little), two islands of the Bahamas, the largest 80 miles long and 15 miles broad. About 2,000 inhabitants are employed chiefly in fishing and ship-building.
Lat. of lighthouse, 25° 51′ 30″ N. Lon. 77° 10′ 45″ W.

ABAD, *a'-bad*, a Hindoo word, signifying *the city of:* thus, Hyder-abad, the city of Hyder.

ABADAN, *a-ba-dan'*, a town of Asia, on the Persian Gulf, and at the mouth of the river Tigris. It is 40 miles from Bussora, on which it is dependent.

ABADEH, *a-ba-de'*, a town of Persia, to the north of Shiraz, to which it sends fruits. Pop. 5,000.

ABAFEDE, *a'-ba-feed*, a mountain in Egypt, the residence, *in antiquity*, of the Egyptian Magi; it was much revered by the Romans on their obtaining it, and was afterwards inhabited by Christian devotees, who lived in sepulchral caves cut into the rock.

ABAITE, *a-bait'*, a river in Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, running east, and falling into the San Francisco. In this river, the largest diamond ever found in Brazil was picked up by three men who were banished into the interior, and who were wandering about unexplored parts in search of gold. They presented it to the state, and were pardoned on account of their honesty.

ABAKA-KHAN, *a-ba-ka'-kan'*, eighth emperor of the Moguls, of the race of Zingis. He defeated the king of Bokharia and the Egyptians, who had invaded his dominions.
Died 1282.

ABAKANE, *a'-ba-kăn*, a river which falls into the Yeniesi, near its source, and 16 miles south of the town of Abakansk, in the province of Kolivan, in Asiatic Russia.

ABAKANSK, a fortified town of Siberia, in the government of Yeneseisk. In the neighbourhood are some remarkable figures covered with hieroglyphics. Lat. 54° N. Lon. 91° 14′ E.

ABALAK, *a'-ba-lak*, or **ABALASCOY**, a town of Siberia, near Tobolsk.

ABALUS, *ăb'-a-lus*, an island in the German Ocean, where, as the ancients supposed, the amber dropped from the trees.

ABANCAY, *a'-ban-ke*, a town of Peru, on the river Cuzco, *important for its sugar-refineries.* Pop. 20,000.

ABANILLA, a town in the province of Murcia, Spain. Pop. 4,700, chiefly engaged in agriculture.

ABANO, *a-ba'-no*, a town in Italy, 5 miles S.W. of Padua, celebrated for its warm baths, in one of which, as a method of cure, the patient is covered with warm mud. Pop. 3,000.

ABANO, PIETRO DI, *a-ba'-no*, a learned Italian, who first studied at Padua, and afterwards at Paris. He travelled in Turkey, France, England, and Scotland, whence he was recalled to take the professorship of medicine at Padua, on its becoming vacant. He was not only an astronomer, but an astrologist, and was regarded as a magician. In 1315, for the second time, he was brought before the Inquisition, on account of his doctrines, but died before the inquiry was completed. The judges found that he was guilty, and ordered his body to be burned, but it was secretly taken away by a friend, and he was therefore burned *in effigy*.
Born at Abano, 1250; died 1316.

ABANTIS, *ă-ban'-tis* or **ABANTIAS**, an ancient name of the island of Eubœa, received from the Abantes, who settled in it from Phocis.—Also a country of Epirus.

ABARAIM, or **ABARIM**, *ăb'-ă-rim*, mountains of great height and steep ascent, which separated the territories of the Moabites and Ammonites from Canaan. One of these was named Nebo, and another Pisgah, on which Moses died.

ABARAN, *ă-băr-răn'*, a city of Armenia, 30 miles N. of Erivan.

ABARIS, *ăb'-ă-ris*, the Hyperborean, a priest of Apollo, of whose learning and accomplishments several writers speak highly, but from what country he came is an undecided question. Some say he was of Scythia, and others of the country about the Caucasus. The Greeks say that he rode through the air on a sacred arrow, which he gave to Pythagoras, in return for the instructions he received from that philosopher. The time of his appearance is variously stated as the 6th and the 8th century B.C.

ABARUS, *ă-băir-us*, an Arabian prince, who perfidiously deserted Crassus in his expedition against Parthia.

ABAS, *ai-bŭs*, or **ABUS**, a mountain of Armenia Major, which gives rise to the southern branch of the Euphrates. *D'Anville* supposes it to be the modern *Abi-dag*, while Mannert is of opinion that it is the modern *Ararat*.—A river of Armenia Major, where Pompey routed the Albani.

ABAS, one of the Grecian chiefs, killed at the burning of Troy, whose shield Æneas consecrated in the town of Ambracia.—A soothsayer, to whom the Spartans erected a statue, for his services to Lysander.—A son of Metanira, changed into a lizard for laughing at Ceres.—The 12th king of Argos, son of Belus, some say of Lynceus and Hypermnestra, was famous for his genius and valour. He was father to Prœtus and Acrisius, and built Abæ. He reigned twenty-three years, B.C. 1384.—A man who wrote an account of Troy. He is quoted by Servius in *Virg. Æn.* ix.—A sophist who wrote two treatises, one on history, the other on rhetoric. The time in which he lived is unknown.—A son of Neptune.

ABASA, *ă-bai'-sa*, an island in the Red Sea.

ABASIA, *ă-bai'-she-a*, a small town of Romania, 12 miles from Adrianople. Here is an elegant mosque, and a spacious kane, or inn, covered with lead.

ABASSIA, *ă-bash'-e-a*, the modern name of a kingdom in Ethiopia proper. It is large, mountainous, and comprehends the provinces of Bagmeder, Gojam, Waleka, Shewa, &c.

ABASSON, *ă-băi'-son*, an impostor, who pretended to be the grandson of Abbas the Great, king of Persia. Beheaded at Constantinople, in the 17th century.

ABATE, ANDREA, *ă'-bat*, a painter of fruit and still life; employed by the king of Spain.
Born at Naples; **died** 1732.

ABATI, NICOLO, *a-bá-ti*, a fresco painter of Modena, who assisted in decorating the palace of Fontainebleau. His finest easel-piece in oil is in the Dresden Gallery, representing the martyrdom of St. Peter and St. Paul. His brother, son, grandson, and great-grandson, were all painters of considerable ability.
Born at Modena, 1512; **died** at Paris, 1571.

ABATOS, *a-ba-tos'*, an island in the lake of Mœris, in Egypt, famous for being the sepulchre of Osiris, and for producing the papyrus, of which the ancients made their paper.

ABAUJVAR, *a-baugh'-e-var*, a district of Hungary. The soil is fertile, and among the products are the grapes from which the famous Tokay wine is made. The district also yields metals, precious stones, salt, and mineral waters. **Pop.** 124,000.

ABAUZIT, FIRMIN, *a-bo-zé'*, a man of letters, who lost his father early, and was sent by his mother to Geneva, to prevent his being brought up in the Romish persuasion. For this she was confined in the castle of Somières; and did not arrive at Geneva till two years after her son. Having finished his studies, he went to Holland and England, and in the latter country formed an intimacy with Sir Isaac Newton. His learning was profound and various. King William wished him to settle there, but filial affection recalled him to Geneva, where he was admitted a citizen, and in 1730 published an improved edition of Spon's History of Geneva.
Born at Usez, 1679; **died** at Geneva, 1767.

ABAZKAJA, *a-baz-ka'-ja*, an open town of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, situate on the river Ischim.
Lat. 50° 10′ N. **Lon.** 69° 5′ E.

ABB, a fortified town of Yemen, in Arabia. **Pop.** about 5,000.

ABBADIA SAN SALVADORE, a town of Italy, in Tuscany. It is surrounded by a wall, beyond which is the Abbey of San Salvadore. **Pop.** about 3,000.

ABBADIE, ANTOINE and **ARNOULD-MICHEL D',** *ăb-ba-dé*, brothers, French travellers in Abyssinia, between 1837 and 1865; collected and catalogued many valuable Ethiopian MSS.

ABBADIE, JAMES, *ăb'-ba-dé*, an eminent divine, who took the degree of D.D. at Sedan, and was afterwards made minister of the French church at Berlin. In 1688 he accompanied Marshal Schomberg to England with the Prince of Orange, and was with that great man when he fell at the battle of the Boyne. On his return to London, he was appointed minister of the French church in the Savoy; and not long after promoted to the deanery of Killala, in Ireland.
Born at Nay, in Basse-Pyrenees, 1658; **died** at London, 1727.

ABBAS (SHAH), the Great, 5th king of Persia, ascended the throne in 1586. A warlike prince, famous for his victories over the Turks. With the assistance of the English in 1622, he took Ormuz from the Portuguese.
Born 1567; **died** 1628.

ABBAS (SHAH), *ă-ba, sha*, great-grandson of the preceding, began to reign in 1642. He was a tolerant prince, who used to say, "that God alone was lord of men's consciences;" and that "it was his duty to watch over the government of his country, and to administer justice with impartiality to all his subjects of every persuasion."
Born 1629; **died** 1666.

ABBAS, HALLI, or **MAGUS,** *ăb-ba*, one of the Magi, and a physical author, who flourished in the 10th century. A treatise of his, entitled "The Royal Work," is still extant.

ABBAS, son of Abdalmothleb, uncle of Mahomet, was at first an enemy to his nephew, but being taken prisoner by him, he changed his sentiments, and became a zealous Mussulman.—A century after his death, his grandson Abulabbas, surnamed Saffah, was chosen caliph, in whom began the dynasty of the Abbasides, who enjoyed that dignity more than 500 years.
Died 633.

ABBAS-ABAD, *ab-bas-a-bad*, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, treacherously surrendered to the Russians in the war of 1827.

ABBAS-MIRZA, a Persian prince, son of the Shah Feth-Ali, fought bravely, but unsuccessfully, against Russia, with which he concluded a peace in 1824. He visited the Czar in 1829, and was received with great distinction.
Born 1783; **died** 1833.

ABBASSA, *ăb-băs-sa*, sister of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, by whom she was married to Giafar, his vizier, on condition that the marriage should be only nominal. The condition was not fulfilled, a son was born, and the caliph put the husband to death, and turned his sister out of doors to starve. There are extant some Arabic verses by her, on the subject of her love for Giafar. Lived in the 8th century.

ABBA THULLE, *ăb-ba-tool*, king of the Pellew Islands. He allowed his second son, Prince Le Boe, to visit England, where he died. When the king heard of the event, his conduct was marked by great resignation, and he continued till his death the friend of Englishmen.
Died 1791.

ABBE, LOUISE, *ăbb*, a poetess of France, who flourished in the 16th century, and was surnamed *La Belle Cordonnière*—the fair cobbler.

ABBEFIORD, *ăb-be-fé-ord*, a seaport town of Norway, situate on a small bay, in which are three islands, 60 miles S.W. of Christiana, in the government of Aggerhuus.

ABBEYFEALE, *ăb'-be-feel*, a parish and village of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. **Ext.** 18,150 acres. **Pop.** of parish, 5,000.

ABBEYLEIX, *ăb'-be-le*, a post and market town, Queen's County, Ireland. A station on the Waterford and Kilkenny Junction railway. **Pop.** 1,200.

ABBETIBBE, *ăb'-be-tib*, one of the districts in the territories of the Hudson's Bay Co. **Lat.** 48° 52′ N. **Lon.** 75° 80′ W.

ABBEVILLE, *ăbb'-veel*, a fortified city of France, built partly on an island in the river Somme. It was formerly a farm belonging to the abbey of St. Requier, whence its name is derived. This city received considerable damage by an explosion of gunpowder in November, 1773, when 150 of its inhabitants perished, and about 100 houses were destroyed. Public buildings fine, especially church of St. Vulfran. The great cloth factory, founded in 1669, by the Minister Colbert, still exists. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, cottons, velveteen, packing and sail-cloths, soap, jewellery, hosiery, and glass-wares. **Pop.** 19,283.

ABBEVILLE, *ăb'-vil*, a district in the United States of America, in the west part of South Carolina. **Pop.** (in 1880), 40,809, of whom 27,637 were of the coloured race. A town of the same name situate in the centre of the district.

ABBIATI, FILIPPO, *ăb-be-a'-te*, an historical painter.

Born at Milan, in 1640; **died** in 1715.

ABBIATE-GRASSO. (*See* BIAGRASSO.)

ABBON, *ăb'-bon*, a Norman monk, who, at the end of the 9th century, wrote an account of the siege of Paris by the Normans.

ABBON, *ăb'-bon*, **DE FLEURY**, a learned French abbot of the Monastery of Fleury. King Robert sent him to Rome to avert the wrath of Gregory V., who threatened to lay the kingdom under an interdict, and Abbon obtained all that he asked. Killed in a quarrel between the French and the Gascons, 1004.

ABBOT, CHARLES. (*See* COLCHESTER, Lord.)

ABBOT, GEORGE, *ăb'-bot*, an English prelate, whose father was a weaver. After receiving a succession of preferments, he was appointed one of the divines to translate the present version of the Bible. In 1609 he was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, whence, the same year, he was translated to London, and in 1610 to Canterbury. About the close of his life he, by accident, shot to death a keeper of the deer of Lord Zouch, whilst engaged in the exercise of hunting. This calamitous event clouded the remainder of his life. He ever after kept a monthly fast on account of the misfortune, and settled 20*l.* a year on the widow of the keeper. He attended King James on his death-bed, and assisted at the coronation of Charles I., whose favour he subsequently lost, for refusing to license an objectionable sermon preached by Dr. Sibthorpe.

Born at Guildford, 1562; **died** at Croydon, 1633.

ABBOT, GEORGE, theologian and scholar, known as "The Puritan," son or grandson of Sir Thomas Abbot, of Easington, Yorkshire. Member of the Long Parliament for Tamworth, and distinguished himself as a soldier in the civil war. Wrote treatises on the Book of Job, the Sabbath, and the Book of Psalms.

Born at Easington, 1604; **died** 1648.

ABBOT, LEMUEL FRANCIS, a popular portrait painter. His best known works are portraits of Cowper, the poet; Lord Nelson, and Northcote, the painter. Overwork in his profession, and domestic trouble, brought on insanity.

Born in Leicestershire, 1762; **died** 1803.

ABBOT, ROBERT, eldest brother of the archbishop, was appointed by King James one of his chaplains in ordinary, and that monarch was so pleased with his book, "De Antichristo," that he ordered it to be reprinted with his own on the Revelation. The zeal which Abbot displayed for the supremacy of kings procured him the see of Salisbury.

Born at Guildford, 1560; **died** at Salisbury, 1617.

ABBOT, ROBERT, Puritan Divine, author of several highly esteemed works.

Born 1588; *died* about 1660.

ABBOTS-BROMLEY, *ăb'-bots-brum'-le*, a town in Staffordshire, 6 miles E. of Stafford, and 129 N.W. of London. **Pop.** 1,500.

ABBOTSFORD, *ăb'-bots-ford*, the seat of Sir W. Scott, the celebrated author of the Waverley Novels, situate on the south bank of the Tweed, a few miles above Melrose Abbey. Scott adopted the name from a ford formerly used by the monks of Melrose.

ABBOTS-LANGLEY, *ăb-bots-lang'-le*, a village near St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, distinguished as the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspeare, or Adrian IV.; the only Englishman who ever rose to the pontificate of Rome. The church of St. Lawrence, an old building, containing many fine monuments, was restored in 1867. It has extensive paper-mills. **Pop.** 2,638.

ABBOTT, CHARLES. (*See* TENTERDEN, Lord.)

ABB'S HEAD, St., *ab's hed*, a promontory or headland in Berwickshire, Scotland. It is the southern extremity of the Frith of Forth. **Lat.** 55° 55′ N. **Lon.** 1° 56′ W.

ABBT, THOMAS, *abt*, a German writer, whose precocity of talent enabled him to produce, at the age of 13, a work deemed of great ability, and entitled "Historia Vitæ Magistra." He subsequently attracted the notice of Prince Schaumberg-Lippe, by whom he was held in high estimation, and liberally patronised.

Born at Ulm, in Suabia, 1738; **died** 1766.

ABCASSIA, *ăb-kăsh'-e-a*, or **ABASSIA**, a subdivision of Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey, being the most northern part of that province. The inhabitants live in mean, low huts, and go almost naked. Each person has an idea that his neighbour is his enemy; and if, by any stratagem, he can catch him, sells him for a slave to the first Turk, Persian, or Tartar, that appears in the country. **Lat.** 43° to 45° N. **Lon.** 39° to 43° E.

ABCOUDE, *ăb'-kood*, a village about 9 miles distant from Amsterdam, on the road to Utrecht.

ABDA, a province of Morocco, on the Atlantic coast. Some parts of the interior are said to be fertile.

ABDALLA, *ăb-dăl-la*, father of Mahomet. He was only a camel-driver; but the Mussulmans, having nothing better to boast of concerning him, declare that he was offered the finest women of his tribe when he was fourscore years old, and that on his wedding night, a hundred girls died of grief, for having lost the honour of being his bride.

ABDALLAH-EBN-ALI, *ăb-dăl'-la-en-ăli*, uncle of the two first caliphs of the Abbasides, under whom he served as a general against the caliph Merwan, whom he vanquished, and proclaimed his nephew in his stead. He was guilty of horrible cruelties on the family of the Ommiades, the name of the rival family of caliphs. When his eldest nephew died, his brother Almanzor assumed the government, which so displeased Abdallah, that he raised an army against him, but was defeated. Put to death, 754.

ABDALLAH-EBN-ZOBIER, *ăb-dăl'-la-en-zo-beer*, an Arabian chief, who seized the caliphate in 680, notwithstanding the claim of Yezid, and enjoyed the dignity nine years. Fell fighting in the defence of Mecca, in his 72nd year.

ABDALLATIF, *ăb-dăl-lat'-tif*, a distinguished Arabic writer, who produced an admirable history of Egypt.

Born at Bagdad, 1161; **died** 1231.

ABDALMALEK, *ăb-dăl'-mă-lek*, fifth caliph of the race of the Ommiades. His reign was very successful; and on account of his great avarice, he was named *the peeler of stone*. The vulgar saying of *skinning a flint* is supposed to be derived from this circumstance. He reigned twenty-one years, at the close of the 7th and beginning of the 8th centuries

ABDALONYMUS, *ăb-da-lon'-i-mus*, king of Sidon, who, though only a gardener, was of the blood royal, and received the crown under the following circumstances:—When Alexander conquered that country, he allowed Hephæstion to dispose of the crown. Hephæstion offered it to three brothers, who all refused it; but being requested to point out a proper person, they fixed on Abdalonymus. Being brought to Alexander, the conqueror observed the dignity of his aspect, and said to his courtiers, "I wish to know how he bore his poverty." Abdalonymus, hearing this, said, "Would to heaven I may bear my prosperity as well!" This answer so pleased Alexander that he confirmed the appointment.

ABDALRAHMAN, *ăb-dăl-ra'-măn*, a Saracen general, and governor of Spain, who, after ravaging France with fire and sword, was vanquished at Tours by Charles Martel. Slain at Tours, 732.

ABDALRAHMAN, surnamed the Just, one of the family of the Ommiades, who went to Spain in 756, where he commanded the Saracens against their king, Joseph. Abdalrahman slew that prince, and was then acknowledged caliph. He also assumed the title of king of Cordova.

Died 790.

ABDAS, *ăb-dăs*, a Persian bishop in the time of the younger Theodosius, who brought upon the Christians a violent persecution, and was the first to fall in it. The clergy called in Theodosius, by whom the Persians were worsted; but the persecution raged forty years.

ABD-EL-KADER, *ab-del-kaï'-der*, or *ka'-der*, the third son of a marabout of the Arab tribe of Hashem, who had risen to influence through his rank, coupled with a great sanctity of demeanour. The early days of Abd-el-Kader are lost in obscurity, but by 1828 he had not only acquired the reputation of a scholar, but that of hadji, from his having twice made a pilgrimage to Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet. In England, however, he is best known by the persevering courage with which he opposed the aggressions of the French upon his country. In 1831 he was chosen emir, and he preached a holy war, and called upon the faithful to rise and expel the infidels. In 1832, he found himself at the head of 10,000 warriors, with whom he attacked Oran, or Warrun, but who were several times repulsed with great slaughter. Notwithstanding his discomfiture, however, he might be said to be a gainer, for he had not only increased his reputation for skill and bravery, but had taught his Arabs to face artillery—an act from which they had hitherto recoiled. In 1834, he entered into a treaty with the French, in which he was recognised as emir of Mascara, with the sovereignty of Oran, and a monopoly of commerce with the interior granted him. This treaty added to the importance of the emir in the eyes of the natives, who naturally looked upon their chief as a personage of high consequence, from his having compelled the enemy to recognise him as a sovereign. His success, however, excited the jealousy and envy of some of his brothers in arms, who rose against his authority, but whom he was soon enabled to subdue. For a period of fifteen years he contrived to defend his country, and fight against the encroachments of France, but in 1847 he was compelled to surrender himself a prisoner to General Lamoricière, on condition of being sent to Alexandria or St. Jean-d'Acre. The French government, however, refused to ratify the terms of the treaty, and Abd-el-Kader was consigned a prisoner to the works of Fort Lamalogue, at Toulon. After suffering imprisonment for four years, in 1852 Louis Napoleon restored him to freedom, on condition that he would not return to Algiers, or conspire against the French. The brave, but fallen Arab consented. He afterwards lived at Broussa, in Asia Minor, Constantinople, and Damascus. When, in 1860, the Druses of Lebanon massacred the Maronites, he greatly exerted himself to protect the latter. He visited Paris to see the Exposition, and again in 1867, at which time he made a short visit to England.

Born in the neighbourhood of Mascara, province of Oran, 1807; died 1883.

ABDERA, *ab-dé'-ra*, a Greek town on the south coast of Thrace. Founded B.C. 656, and grew to be a place of considerable importance. The exact site is now unknown. Birthplace of Democritus, Protagoras, and Anaxarchus.

ABDERUS, *ab-dé'-rus*, arm-bearer to Hercules, and torn to pieces by the horses of Diomedes, which the hero intrusted to his care when going to war with the Bistones.

ABDIAS, *ab'-dé-as*, of Babylon, a pretender to be one of the seventy-two disciples sent out by Jesus Christ, and to have been appointed by Simon and Jude the first bishop of Babylon. He is the author of a legend entitled "Historia Certaminis Apostolici," printed at Basil, 1571.

ABDIE, *ăb-dé*, a parish in the county of Fife, Scotland, in which the battle of Blackearnside was fought in the time of Wallace, between the Scots and English. Pop. 1,500.

ABDOLMUMEM, *ab-dol'-mu-mem*, or ABDALMON, though the son of a potter, became a general, and at last a monarch, by the style of *Emir al Mumenin* (head of the true believers). He took Morocco, and destroyed the whole of the Almoravide family.

Died 1156.

ABDUL-AZIZ, sultan of Turkey, succeeded his brother Abdul-Mejid, June 25, 1861. He at once set about effecting reforms, and confirmed the liberal edicts of his brother. He gave great attention to the formation of an effective army and navy, but the general official corruption throughout the empire greatly hindered his efforts. In 1863, he visited Egypt. This was considered a great departure from royal precedent; but in 1867 he visited Paris and London, receiving at each place a magnificent reception. In 1869, the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Constantinople, and the Sultan gave a grand ball, another innovation. In consequence of the troubles caused by the Russian war, he was deposed in May, 1876, and committed suicide a few days afterwards.

Born, 1830; died, 1876.

ABDUL-MEJID, *ab-dul-med'-jid*, sultan of Turkey, succeeded his father, Mahmoud II., on the 1st July, 1839. Like most of the sons of sultans, he was brought up in the harem, and although his father had desired that he should receive an English education, that sovereign was compelled to resign his wishes, and yield to the power of a Mahometan priesthood, who revolted against such an innovation upon the established usages of their country. When he ascended the throne, Turkey was in a very precarious condition. The minds of its people were unsettled by the reforms of his father, whose resolute will was sufficient to keep in check the spirit of open rebellion, but whose demise now seemed to have opened a road for a return to the old system of things. The revolt of Mehemet Ali, of Egypt, was checked by the interference of the principal European powers, and the ancient dynasty was saved. The dangers from assassination which beset the first few years of the sultan's reign were happily averted, and Abdul-Mejid gradually rose in popular estima-

tion, until he came to be regarded, not only with respect, but with affection by his people. Revolts in different parts of his dominions were suppressed, and the strong desire he always evinced to improve the condition of his subjects, has been testified to by English statesmen, eminent themselves in the annals of social reform. He decreed that the professors of all religion should be deemed equal in the eye of the law. It had long been considered a design of the emperors of Russia to appropriate as much as possible of Turkey on the north side of the Bosphorus, and the time seemed to have arrived when an attempt should be made to effect the long-coveted object. Accordingly, in 1853, the emperor Nicholas availed himself of a slight dispute which had arisen about the guardianship of the "Holy Places," to advance his claim to the protectorship of the Greek Christians in Turkey. This was refused by the sultan, and the Russian war was the result. The firmness with which he preserved his position throughout this trying period procured for him universal sympathy, and the consequence was, that France and England united with Turkey in repelling the pretensions of Russia. The war was prosecuted with vigour until 1855, when the allies were joined by a contingent from Sardinia. In the same year Sebastopol fell, and peace was concluded shortly afterwards. In 1850, he refused to surrender Kossuth and other Hungarian refugees, after the revolution of 1848; and throughout the Russian war his conduct was marked by many traits which could not fail to give additional lustre to his character in the eyes of his subjects, whilst in those of his allies, they raised his reputation both as a man and a sovereign.

Born 1823; **died** 1861.

A'BECKET. (*See* BECKET.)

A'BECKETT, GILBERT ABBOTT, author. Educated at Westminster School, and studied for the bar; magistrate of a London Police Court, 1849, Contributor to *Punch*, author of Comic Histories of England and Rome.

Born in London, 1811; **died** 1856.

ABEDNEGO, *ai-bed'-ne-go*, signifying the "servant of light," the Chaldee name conferred by the king of Babylon's officer upon Azariah, one of the three companions of Daniel.

ABEGG, JULES FREDERIC HENRY, *a-begg'*, an eminent German jurist, and author of several valuable works on penal law.

Born at Erlangen, 1796.

ABEILLE, GASPARD, *a'-bail*, a native of Reiz in Provence, who went to Paris when very young and became secretary to the Marshal de Luxembourg. Known as a writer of odes, epistles, and some dramatic pieces.

Born in Provence, 1648; **died** at Paris in 1718.

ABEILLE, SCIPIO, brother of the above, surgeon-major in the army, and author of "The Complete Army Surgeon," and a "History of the Bones."

Died in 1697.

ABEL, *ai'-bel*, signifying "*mourning*," the second son of our first parents. He was murdered by his brother Cain, from envy, because Abel's offering was accepted and Cain's rejected.

ABEL DE PUJOL, ALEXANDRE DENIS, French painter. Was employed to paint ceilings at the Louvre, altar pieces, and other large works.

Born at Valenciennes, 1785; **died** at Paris, 1861.

ABEL, FREDERICK, an eminent modern chemist. Author of papers on explosive materials, and inventor of the Abel fuze.

Born 1828.

ABEL, FREDERIC GOTTFRIED, a German physician and poet, but bred a divine. Not obtaining the preferment he expected, he turned his attention to physic, in which he took his doctor's degree at Konigsberg, and practised at Halberstadt with great reputation. He published a German translation of Juvenal in 1788.

Born at Halberstadt, 1714; **died** 1794.

ABEL, king of Denmark, the son of Valdimir II. He assassinated his brother Eric, in 1250, and took possession of his throne. He was put to death by the Frisians, who revolted against him on account of the heavy taxes imposed upon them.

Died 1252.

ABEL, KARL FRIEDRICH, an eminent musician, pupil of Sebastian Bach. He was a member of the royal band at Dresden, but, removing to England, was appointed chamber-musician to Queen Charlotte. He was a tasteful and melodious composer. His death was hastened by intemperance.

Born in Germany, 1725; **died** 1787.

ABEL, Dr. CLARKE, medical officer and historian of Lord Amherst's embassy to China. He was an accomplished naturalist, a close observer of nature, and a profound thinker, besides being characterized by a highly philanthropic mind.

Born 1780; **died** 1826.

ABEL, NIELS HENDRICH, mathematician, a native of Findöe, Norway, studied at the University of Christiania, and was one of the first contributors to the famous "Crelle's Journal," a publication devoted to mathematics. As a mathematician, he ranks deservedly high, and the Swedish government undertook the publication of his works. He died from consumption at the early age of 27.

Born 1802; **died** 1829.

ABEL, THOMAS, divine. Educated at Oxford; rector of Bradwell, Essex, 1530. His reputation for learning and musical accomplishments introduced him to Queen Catherine, to whom he became domestic chaplain. He defended her against the charge brought by Henry VIII., and his book "Invicta Veritas" was written on her behalf. Having opposed the King's claim to supremacy in the Church, he was tried and condemned for misprision of treason, and executed as a traitor at Smithfield.

Died 1540.

ABELA, GIOVANNE FRANCESCO, *ab'-e-la*, commander of the order of Malta, and author of a work entitled "Malta Illustrata," 1647, a description of that island and its antiquities.

Died 1655.

ABELARD, PETER, *ab-e'-lard*, or *ab'-ai-lard*. A celebrated logician, mathematician, and divine, who has become memorable in biographical annals, from the romantic loves which existed between him and a young damsel named Heloise. This girl was the niece of a wealthy canon, named Fulbert, who desired that Abelard should instruct her in philosophy; but instead of leading her through the intricate paths of learning, he taught her to love, and he himself became so intoxicated with this passion, that his lectures, which had attracted admiring crowds, lost their charm, and Fulbert, perceiving the cause, turned him from his house. Heloise followed him, and he conveyed her to his sister's, in Brittany, where she gave birth to a son, whom she called Astrolabius. Abelard now proposed to Fulbert to marry Heloise, and although he accepted the offer, the lady herself rejected it. She afterwards, indeed, consented to a private marriage, but never would own it, and did not scruple sometimes to swear that it was not true. This increased greatly the rage of Fulbert; and Abelard sent her,

in consequence, to the monastery of Argenteuil, where she put on the religious habit, but did not take the veil. Fulbert now caused Abelard to be cruelly mutilated by ruffians, when he became a monk in the abbey of St. Denis, which he soon left, and retired to Champaigne, where he, once more, became a successful lecturer. His fame procured him numerous enemies, especially the monks of St. Denis, whose dissolute habits he had reproved, who charged him with heterodoxy on the subject of the Trinity, and he was censured at the council of Soissons, in 1121. Subsequently he erected an oratory in the diocese of Troyes, called the Paraclete, "the comforter," but was soon driven from it, and next became abbot of Ruis, in the diocese of Vannes, and gave Heloise and some other nuns the Paraclete. After a life of many vicissitudes, Abelard died. Heloise lived many years after him. His body being sent to her after his death, she deposited it in the Paraclete. Pope, in his epistles, and other poets, have immortalised the names of these unfortunate lovers. An elegant Gothic monument to their memory, built of the ruins of the abbey of the Paraclete, is one of the most interesting objects in the cemetery of Pere-la-Chaise, Paris. The principal works of Abelard are composed in Latin, and consist of, "An Address to the Paraclete on the Study of the Scriptures," "Sermons and Festivals," &c. He was the most learned disputant and boldest thinker of the 12th century.

Born at Palais, near Nantz, 1079; **died** in the priory of St. Marcellus, 1142.

ABELL, JOHN, *ā'-bell*, an English musician, celebrated as a singer and as a player on the lute. Although he amassed considerable sums, his improvidence frequently reduced him to painful necessities. Travelling on one occasion on the continent, he arrived at Warsaw, when he was sent for by the king of Poland to come to court. Abell, however, refused to comply, when peremptory orders were given to compel his attendance. On his arrival he was seated in a chair in a spacious hall, and drawn up by machinery to a great height, when the king and his train appeared in a gallery opposite to him. Several wild bears were then turned into the hall, and the king told him to take his choice, either to sing or be let down among the bears. Abell preferred the former alternative, and used to say that he never sang so well in his life. The year of his death is unknown, but in 1701 he published a collection of songs in several languages.

ABELLA, *ă-bel'-a*, anciently a town of Campania, near the river Clanius; now Avello, in Naples.

ABELLI, LOUIS, *ab'-el-le*, a French prelate, who wrote "Medulla Theologica." He obtained the bishopric of Rhodes in 1664, but resigned it three years afterwards, and retired to St. Lazare.

Born at Vexin, 1603; **died** at St. Lazare, 1691.

ABEN ESRA, *ai-ben*, a Jewish scholar, who passed a considerable portion of his life in travelling in various countries, and who is best known to us by his commentary on the Old Testament, which he would seem to have written in the Hebrew language, between 1140 and 1167. He also wrote on astronomy, philosophy, mathematics, medicine, philology, and astrology. He was known as the Wise, the Good, and Admirable Doctor.

Born at Toledo, 1119; **died** at Rhodes, 1174.

ABENAS, *ab'-e-na*, a town of Languedoc, in France, at the foot of the Cevennes. **Lat.** 44° 37′ N. **Lon.** 4° 20′ E.

ABENCERRAGES, *ab'-en-cer-age-es*, the name given by Spanish chroniclers and writers of romance to a noble family in the Moorish kingdom of Granada, several of whom distinguished themselves immediately before the fall of the Mahometan empire in Spain.

ABENDANA, *ab-en-da'-na*, a Spanish Jew, and prefect of a synagogue in London. He wrote a Hebrew commentary on several passages of Scripture, which appeared at Amsterdam in the same year that he died.

Died 1695.

ABENGNEFIL, *ăb'-en-ne'-fil*, an Arabian physician of the 12th century. Author of a book, the translation of which, entitled "De Virtutibus Medicinarum et Ciborum," was printed at Venice in 1581, folio.

ABEN-MELEC, *ăb'-en-me'-lek*, a Jewish rabbi. Author of a Hebrew commentary on the Bible, entitled "The Perfection of Beauty," Amsterdam, 1661, folio.

ABENOW, *ăb'-e-now*, a mountain in Suabia, in Germany, 23 miles from Friburg, famous for the source of the Danube, and for giving name to a long chain of mountains.

ABENRADE, *ăb'-en-rad*, or **APENRADE,** the principal town of a district of the same name in the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark. **Lat.** 54° 52′ N. **Lon.** 10° 7′ E.

ABENSBERG, *ăb'-ens-berg*, a town of Bavaria, on the river Abense. **Manf.** Chiefly woollens. **Pop.** 1,200. Here the Austrians were defeated by Napoleon I., in April, 1809.

ABENSE, *ăb'-ens*, a river in Bavaria.

ABEOKUTAH, *ăb'-eokutah*, a large town in Africa, about 50 miles inland from Lagos, in the Bight of Benin, on the river Ogun. The population numbers about 150,000. It is the chief town of a small state of the same name. **Lat.** 7° 8′ N. **Lon.** 3° 20′ E.

ABER, *ăb'-er*, an old British word, which signifies the fall of a smaller into a larger water; also the mouth of a river, whence some places derive a characteristic in their names; as, Aber-conway, Aber-gavenny, &c.

ABERAYRON, or **ABERAERON,** *ăb'-er-air'-on*, a market and seaport town of Wales, at the mouth of the Ayron, 13 miles from Aberystwith. Ship-building is carried on, and the town is much frequented as a watering-place. Anciently there stood here the castle of Cadwgan, of which some traces still remain. **Exp.** Lead ore, oats, and butter. **Imp.** Coal and limestone. **Pop.** *about* 900.

ABERAVON, *ăb'-er-ai'-von*, a town of Glamorganshire, Wales, at the mouth of the river Avon, in Swansea Bay. It imports ore from Cornwall, and exports coal, copper, and tin. **Pop.** parish and borough, 6,100.

ABERBROTHOCK. (*See* ARBROATH.)

ABERCONWAY. (*See* CONWAY.)

ABERCORN, *ăb'-er-korn*, a parish of Linlithgowshire, or West Lothian, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Linlithgow. **Pop.** 980.

ABERCORN, a small town of Georgia, N. America, about 13 miles N.W. of Savannah.

ABERCROMBIE, JOHN, M.D., *ăb-er-krom-be*, an eminent Scottish physician, son of a minister of Aberdeen. Author of many medical treatises, and of works on "The Intellectual Powers," and "Philosophy of the Moral Feelings;" Lord Rector of Marischal College, 1835.

Born at Aberdeen, 1781; **died** at Edinburgh, 1844.

ABERCROMBIE, Sir Ralph, a British general, descended from an ancient family in Scotland. Intended for the bar, he studied at Edinburgh and Leipsic, but preferred a military life. The first commission of Sir Ralph was a cornetcy in the Dragoon Guards. In 1793 he was employed under the Duke of York in the enterprise against Holland, where it was confessed, even by the enemy, that his abilities were of the most brilliant order. In 1795, made knight of the Bath, and commander-in-chief of a very successful expedition to the West Indies; afterwards commander-in-chief in Ireland and Scotland. It being resolved to send an army to dispossess the French of Egypt, Sir Ralph was appointed to the command of the expedition. He landed at the head of his troops, March 8th, 1801, and defeated the French at Aboukir. On the 21st of the same month was fought, near Alexandria, a memorable battle, in which the English were again the victors, but in which their general was wounded. This took place early in the action, but he concealed the circumstance from his troops until some time after the battle was over. It was then found to be too late for surgical skill to be of any avail to him. He was immediately conveyed to the ship of the admiral, Lord Keith, where he lingered till the 28th, when he expired. His body was conveyed to Malta, and buried under the ramparts of St. Elmo, near the town of Valetta. A monument to his memory is to be seen in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Born at Menstrie, Clackmannanshire, 1734; **died** 1801.

ABERCROMBIE, Patrick, a Scottish physician. Author of "Martial Achievements of Scotland." He became the medical adviser of James II. of England.

Born at Forfar, 1656; **died** 1726.

ABERDARE, *ăb'-er-dair,* a market town and parish in Glamorganshire, on the Cynon, 4 miles from Merthyr. It has coal and iron mines. There are several fine churches and chapels, three banks, and other public buildings, and a People's Park. A large quantity of coal is sent to Cardiff for export. Aberdare forms a portion of the Parliamentary borough of Merthyr Tydvil. Station on the Taff Vale Extension of the Great Western Railway. **Pop.** 33,796.

ABERDEEN, *ăb'-er-deen,* the capital of Aberdeenshire, the chief city and seaport of the north of Scotland, is formed of the Old and New towns. The former is about a mile N. of the latter. The city is situate on the Dee, where it falls into the North Sea. It has a university, to which belong two colleges, King's, in the Old Town, and Marischal, in the New. The New Town is regularly built of granite, with wide and spacious streets, remarkable for their beauty and cleanliness. The principal street, Union Street, is a mile long and very wide, crossing the Dee Burn by a granite bridge of a single arch 132 feet in span. The Dee is crossed by three bridges: the old bridge of Dee, built in the 16th century, but since partially rebuilt; an iron suspension bridge, and the Caledonian Railway bridge. The Don, to the north of the city, is crossed by a granite bridge of five arches, each 75 feet span, completed in 1832. The Music Hall (opened by the Prince Consort in 1859), the Trade Hall, the Corn Exchange, the Grammar School, the New Town and County Hall (with a tower 190 feet high), the episcopal church of St. Mary, the Roman Catholic church and convent, and the other public buildings, are very fine. There are more than 60 places of public worship. The market-place was burned down in 1882. There are statues of the Queen and Prince Consort and the Duke of Gordon. The town is supplied with water by a fine system of works opened by the Queen in 1866. The Victoria dock, of 25 acres, was opened by the Queen in 1848. A granite pier of 2,000 feet in length, and a breakwater, render the harbour one of the safest in this part of Scotland. Girdleness Lighthouse, with two lights, stands at its entrance. Station on the Caledonian, Great North of Scotland, and North British railways.

Manufactures.—Woollen, cotton, and linen goods, carpets, rope, machinery, combs, soap, and sailcloth, with large iron-foundries, machine works, paper mills, distilleries, and breweries. Ship-building is extensively carried on,—Aberdeen clippers being famous for speed. There are large docks. It does, also, a large trade in exporting granite, cattle, and salmon. Its exports are estimated at from 1,500,000*l.* to 2,000,000*l.* annually.

Population.—Parliamentary borough, 105,003. **Lat.** 57° 8′-9″ N. **Lon.** 2° 5′ 7″ W.

History.—Founded in the 3rd century, established as a royal burgh, 1179; burnt by English, 1336. University founded, 1494; Marischal College founded by Earl Marischal Keith, 1593; rebuilt, 1837; episcopal see early in 12th century till revolution of 1689; reinstituted, 1721; universities and colleges united, 1868.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a maritime county of Scotland, containing the districts of Mar, Garioch, Strathbogie, Formartin, and Buchan. It occupies the central portion of an extensive promontory running out into the North Sea, between the friths of Tay and Moray. **Area,** 1,970 square miles, being the fifth in size of the Scotch counties. **Desc.** Generally hilly and mountainous in the south-west, where are some of the highest peaks of the Grampians. There is much excellent pasture in the high parts; and the level tract, Strathbogie, contains many well-cultivated fields. Its principal rivers are the Dee, the Don, the Ythan, the Ugie, and the Doveron, with their respective tributaries. Some parts of the country are almost covered with wood, the natural consisting of alder, poplar, birch, and mountain-ash; and the planted, chiefly of Scotch firs and larch. The fir timber of the forest of Mar, for quality and size, stands highest in the British isles. The Queen's Highland residence, Balmoral, is in this county. The fisheries are very productive. **Pop.** 267,999.

ABERDEEN, Earl of, George Hamilton Gordon, succeeded to the title on the death of his grandfather in 1802, and in 1814 was created Viscount Gordon, in the right of which he sat in the House of Lords. On account of his former classic researches into antiquarian remains, he was pronounced in Lord Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," "the travell'd Thane, Athenian Aberdeen." In 1813 he was sent on a special mission to Vienna, and was the means of bringing over Austria to the alliance against France. Subsequently he was recognized as a staunch adherent of the Tory party, and accepted, under the first administration of the Duke of Wellington, in 1828, the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which he retained till the ministry resigned, in 1830. Whilst in office he assisted in establishing the independence of Greece. He modified his extreme Tory opinions, and supported the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act and the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. Under the brief administration of Sir Robert Peel (1834-5), he was Colonial Secretary, and on the restoration to power of that statesman, in 1841, he once more became Foreign Secretary, which office he held until the ministry fell, in 1846. On the death of Sir Robert, whose Free Trade policy he supported, the Earl of Aberdeen was considered to be the virtual representative of what was known as the Peel party, and on the fall of the Derby ministry, in 1852, he was empowered to form a new administration. This he effected, and it is well known with what steadiness of purpose he endeavoured to prevent the

country from entering upon the conflict with Russia. All these efforts, however, were unavailing, and war was declared. Under the remainder of his administration the public believed that the war was not conducted with that degree of vigour necessary to insure favourable results. Failing to receive sufficient support to enable him to carry out his measures, he early resigned in 1855. As an author, he is known by a work entitled, "An Inquiry into the Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture," embodying the results of his antiquarian researches in Greece.

Born at Edinburgh, 1784; died 1860.

ABERDOUR, *ăb'-er-dour*, a village in Fifeshire, on the Firth of Forth, about 10 miles from Edinburgh. **Pop.** 1,100.—Also a parish in Aberdeenshire, where are millstone quarries. **Pop.** 1,900.

ABERFORD, *ăb'-er-ford*, or **ABERFORTH,** a market town and parish in the W. riding of Yorkshire. The church, an ancient structure, of mixed architecture, has been partly rebuilt. **Pop.** 996.

ABERFOYLE, *ăb'-er-foil*, a village, parish, and defile in the Grampian Hills, Scotland. **Pop.** 500.—In this parish are Lochs Katrine and Achray, and one of the most interesting scenes in the "Rob Roy" of Sir W. Scott is laid here.

ABERFFRAW, *ăb'-er-fraw*, a village of Anglesey, anciently famous for the castle, or palace, of the princes of North Wales, who were styled kings of Aberffraw.

ABERGAVENNY, *ăb'-er-ga-ven'-ne*, com. pron. *ab'-er-gen'-ne*, a town in Monmouthshire, seated on the river Gavenny, where it falls into the Usk, 14 miles W. of Monmouth. Has a trade in wool and flannels. In the neighbourhood are extensive collieries and iron-works. There are a few old bridges, an ancient and interesting church, and ruins of a castle and priory; fine chapels for Dissenters, and very handsome Roman Catholic Chapel. Station on the Great Western Railway. **Pop.** 7,285.

ABERGELE, *ăb'-er-gel'-e*, a sea-bathing village of Denbighshire. **Pop.** with parish, 2,855.

ABERGWILLE, *ăb'-er-gwil'-le*, or **ABERGERLECH,** in Carmarthenshire, where is an episcopal palace belonging to the see of St. David's. **Pop.** with parish, 2,200.

ABERLADY, *ăb'-er-la'-de*, a village in E. Lothian. It has a small bay, which forms the port of Haddington. **Pop.** 1,020.

ABERLI, JOHN, *ăb'-er-le*, a Swiss landscape painter of considerable eminence.

Born at Winterthur, 1723; died at Berne, 1786.

ABERLOUR, *ăb'-er-lour*, a town and parish in Banff, Scotland. A station on the Strathspey branch of the Great North of Scotland railway.

ABERNETHY, *ăb'-er-ne'-the*, a village on the river Spey, in Elginshire.—Near this place is erected a famous monument, called Macduff's Cross, where formerly, if any one within the ninth degree of relationship to the laird Macduff, fled when guilty of manslaughter, he was pardoned on paying a few head of cattle, by way of fine. The mountain Cairngorm rises in its parish. **Pop.** of parish, 1,928.

ABERNETHY, a town of Perthshire on the Tay, said to be formerly the residence of the kings of the Picts. A station on the North British railway. **Pop.** of parish, 2,000.

ABERNETHY, JOHN, F.R.S., a surgeon of distinguished practice and reputation. In 1787 he was appointed assistant-surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and, shortly afterwards, lecturer on surgery and anatomy. On the decease of Sir Charles Blick, his former instructor, Abernethy was elected master surgeon, when St. Bartholomew's Hospital began to increase in reputation, and soon acquired a degree of celebrity far beyond anything it had hitherto attained. In 1814, he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the College of Surgeons. He was the first to enunciate and establish the great principle "that local diseases are symptoms of a disordered constitution, not primary and independent maladies, and that they are to be cured by remedies calculated to make a salutary impression on the general frame, not by topical dressing, nor any mere manipulations of surgery." To this he added a second, namely, "that this disordered state of the constitution either originates from, or is rigorously allied to, derangements of the stomach and bowels, and that it can only be reached by remedies which first exercise a curative influence upon these organs." He was remarkable for a rough and irritable manner when speaking to his patients, and many amusing stories are told of him; but in private life the character of this eminent man was as spotless as was his public life.

Born in London, 1764; died at Enfield, 1831.

ABERYSTWITH, *ăb'-er-ist'-with*, a town and seaport of Cardiganshire, seated on the river Rheidol, near its confluence with the Istwith, and where they both fall into the sea. This is an excellent harbour, and the shipping trade is considerable. Its principal trade is in lead, fish, oak-bark, flannel, corn, and butter. It is a fashionable watering-place, and has a magnificent hotel. Station on the Great Western Railway. **Pop.** 6,664.

ABEX, *ai'-bex*, a name of a country of Africa, south of Egypt, bordering on the Red Sea, about 500 miles long and 100 miles broad. It contains large forests of ebony-trees.

ABHER, *ăb'-her*, **HABER,** or **EBHER,** a city of Persian Irak, or ancient Parthia, with a small river of the same name running through its middle. It is governed by a deroga, and is said to contain upwards of 1,000 well-built houses.

ABHER LOCH, *ăb'-her-lok*, a lake of Lorn, in Argyleshire, Scotland. It is about 24 miles from its rise to the outlet in the Western Ocean, and it receives a great many small rivers.

ABIAD, *ai'-be-ad*, a town on the coast of Abex, seated on a high mountain, and remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

ABIAD, BAHR EL, *bar-el-ai'-be-ad*, or the **WHITE RIVER,** a name of the Nile.

ABIATHAR, *ăi-bi'-a-thar*, "father of abundance," a Jewish high-priest, was the son of Abimelech, who was killed by Saul, and a descendant of Eli. He succeeded his father, and attached himself to David, but on his death, attempting to put Adonijah on the throne, he was deposed and banished by Solomon, 1014 B.C., the prophecy in the First Book of Samuel, respecting the descendants of Eli, being thus fulfilled.

ABIGAIL, *ăb'-e-gale*, signifying "my father's joy," the wife of Nabal, and afterwards of David, a woman of great personal attractions and sound understanding.—Another, of the same name, a sister of David, and the mother of Amasa.

ABII, *ai'-be-i*, a nomadic people of Scythia. They carried all their possessions in waggons; subsisted on the flesh of their herds and flocks, on milk and cheese, and knew nothing of commerce. They were remarkable for their integrity and forbearance; never entering into wars, but when

compelled. According to Arrian and Curtius, they surrendered to Alexander, after they had been independent since the reign of Cyrus.

ABIJAH, *ă-bī'-jah*, "The Lord of my father," king of Judah, was the son of Rehoboam. In the second year of his reign he defeated Jeroboam, king of Israel. Began to reign 958 B.C.

ABILA, or **ABYLA**, *ă-bī'-la*, a mountain of Africa, opposite that which is called Calpe, on the coast of Spain, only 18 miles distant. These two mountains are named the Pillars of Hercules, and were supposed formerly to have been united, till the hero separated them, and thereby effected a communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas.

ABILDGAARD, PETER CHRISTIAN, *ăb'-il-gord*, a physician of Denmark, and one of the most accomplished naturalists of the 18th century.
Born at Copenhagen, 1740; **died** 1801.

ABILDGAARD, NIELS ABRAHAM, a brother of Peter, author of some useful works on art, and an historical painter of considerable ability. Professor in the Academy of Copenhagen, and has been styled "the Raffaelle of the Nord."
Born at Copenhagen, 1744; **died** 1809.

ABIMELECH, *ai-bim'-e-lek*, a general title, signifying "my father the king," of the sovereigns of the Philistines.

ABINGER, JAMES SCARLETT, Lord, an able advocate, who rose to be a peer of the realm, and chief baron of the Exchequer, taking his title from Abinger, in Surrey.
Born in Jamaica, 1769; **died** at Bury St. Edmunds, while on his circuit, 1844.

ABINGDON, *ăb'-ing-don*, a market town and parliamentary and municipal borough of Berkshire, on the Thames. The corn market is large, and there are extensive clothing manufactories. There is a handsome Albert memorial, erected in 1864. The summer assizes are held in the hall above the market-house. There was formerly an abbey, the abbots of which are said to have founded the two churches now in the town. Abingdon was a place of considerable importance in the Saxon times. It is a station on the Great Western Railway. **Pop.** 5,662.

ABINGDON, a town of Philadelphia county, in Pennsylvania, and another in the state of Maryland, United States.—Another in Limerick, Munster, 91 miles from Dublin.—Another in Scotland, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, near which gold-mines were worked in the time of James VI.

ABINGTON, FRANCES, a comic actress of great celebrity, whose maiden name was Barton, and whose father was a common soldier. She began life as an errand-girl to a French milliner. For more than thirty years she was the leading comic actress on the London stage. Her last appearance was in April, 1799.
Born 1731, or according to some, 1738; **died** 1815.

ABKHASIA or **ABASIA**, a tract of Asiatic Russia, on the border of the Black Sea. The surface of this country is generally mountainous, but there are some fertile valleys. There is a considerable traffic in slaves. The principal town in Sukum Kaleh. The territory which lies between **Lon.** 37° 3′ and 40° 36′ E. and **Lat.** 42° 30′ and 44° 45′ N., was ceded to Russia by the treaties of Akermann (1826), and Adrianople (1829).

ABLANCOURT, PERROT NICHOLAS, *ăb'-lăn-koor*, one of the best French translators of the classic authors of the 17th century. He was proposed by Colbert to Louis XIV., to be the historian of his reign, but that monarch would not entertain the proposition, on account of the author being a Protestant.
Born at Chalons-sur-Marne, in Champagne, 1606; **died** at Ablan-court, 1664.

ABLAVIUS, *ăb-lai'-ve-us*, a minister of state under Constantine the Great, and treacherously put to death by the son of that sovereign.

ABLITA, a Spanish town, province of Navarre Formerly known as Oblitas, a place of some importance, with a strong castle. **Pop.** 1,300.

ABNER, *ăb'-ner*, the first cousin of Saul, whom he served with great loyalty against David. Murdered by Joab, 1048 B.C.

ABNEY, *ăb'ne*, SIR THOMAS, a distinguished magistrate of London, lord mayor, member for the City, and one of the first promoters, and subsequently a director of the Bank of England. When the Pretender was proclaimed king of Great Britain by the king of France, he proposed an address to King William, which was adopted and followed by other corporations, which was so encouraging to the king that he dissolved the Parliament, and took the sense of the people upon the state of parties, which proved to be almost universally in favour of the Protestant succession.
Born 1639; **died** 1722.

ABO, *a'-boo*, the chief town of the Russian government of the same name, and formerly the capital of Finland, lies at the extremity of the promontory formed by the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, on the river Aura-jokki, which runs through the town. In 1827, nearly the whole city was burned down, the university and fine library being destroyed. The university has since been removed to Helsingfors.—**Manf.** Sugar, tobacco, sail-cloth; and deals in provisions, pitch, tar, &c. There are also saw-mills and shipbuilding-yards. **Pop.** 18,000. **Lat.** 60° 27′ N. **Lon.** 22° 19′ E.

ABO, (District of), one of the divisions of Finland, and of greater fertility than other parts of that country. Potatoes, flax, hemp, corn, and cabbage, are the principal crops. The real wealth of the country, however, is in its forests, which extend over a large portion of its surface. Ceded by Sweden to Russia, 1809. **Pop.** 358,067.

ABOMEY, *a'b-o-mai'*, capital of the kingdom of Dahomey, in Africa, built without order or regularity. There are four large market places, and the town contains the principal palace of the kings of Dahomey. It is the scene of the yearly "customs," at which sometimes as many as 2,000 human beings are put to death. **Pop.** 30,000. **Lat.** 7° N. **Lon.** 2° 4′ E.

ABOO, *a'-boo*, a mountain in the territory of Serohee, in Rajpootana, whose highest point of elevation is said to be 5,000 feet. It is celebrated as a place of worship for the Jains, and for its temple, which is constructed in the form of a cross, and which, according to Colonel Tod, is one of the most superb—if not the most superb—temples in India. **Lat.** 24° 45′ N. **Lon.** 72° 49′ E.

ABOOPOOR, *a'-boo-poor*, an Indian village, on the route from Meerut to Delhi. **Lat.** 28° 48′ N. **Lon.** 77° 35′ E.

ABOUGHEHEL, *ă-boo'-gai'-hel*, an Arabian idolater, and a bitter enemy to Mahomet.—The Mahometans, by way of contempt, call coloquintida, the melon or cucumber of Aboughehel.

ABOU-HANIFAH, *ă-boo-han'-e-fa*, was the son of Thabet, and esteemed among the Musselmans

for his exposition of their law, but persecuted for denying predestination. **Born** at Coufa, A.D. 699; **died** in prison, at Bagdad.—A caliph, who reigned 385 years after the death of this learned man, erected a mausoleum to his memory, and founded a college for his followers.

ABOU-JOSEPH, *ă-boo-jo-sef*, a Mussulman doctor, who was the first that had the title of Kadhi al kodhat, or judge of the judges. He lived in the caliphate of Haroun-al-Raschid.

ABOUKIR, *ă'-boo-kēr'*, the ancient Canopus, a small town of Egypt, with a castle, situate about 13 miles N.E. of Alexandria, where Sir Ralph Abercrombie disembarked his troops for the invasion of Egypt, on March 8th, 1801.—Also a small island near the town, and a bay, formed on its west side. In it was fought the famous battle of the Nile, by Lord Nelson, on August 1st, 1798. The French fleet formed a curve as near as possible to the small island; but Nelson, with half his force, broke through their line, and with the other half attacked them in front; so that on both sides the enemy was assailed. The French admiral, Brueys, was killed, and at about ten o'clock, his ship, *L'Orient*, 120 guns, blew up. Of 1,000 men, only 70 or 80 were saved. By the morning the fleet was entirely defeated, only two ships of the line and two frigates escaping to Malta and Corfu. Before this terrific conflict commenced, no fewer than thirteen ships of the line, fourteen frigates, and 400 transports, extending over six leagues of sea, were assembled, of the enemy, which mighty armada Nelson entirely annihilated in a few hours. On the shore, Napoleon, on July 25th, 1799, defeated the Turks with great slaughter. The town was taken by the English under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, 1801.

ABOULAINA, *ă-boo-laï'-na*, a Mahometan doctor, famous for his wit.

ABOULOLA, *ă-boo'-lō'-la*, the surname of Ahmed ben Soliman, an Arabian poet, who, losing his sight when only three years old, embraced the notions of the Brahmins respecting the metempsychosis, and lived during the remainder of his life on vegetables.
Died 1057.

ABOUSAMBUL, *ai-boo'-sam'-bel*, IPSAMBUL, or EBSAMBUL, in Nubia, and remarkable for containing singular specimens of temples sculptured in the rocks. They are fashioned out of the solid mass of the mountain, and their architecture is of that kind which, no doubt, suggested to the Egyptian sculptors the style called *propyla*. These temples, of which there are two, are colossal monuments of that genius which delighted to represent ideal grandeur in material forms of strength and vastness. In front of the great temple are four colossal figures of Rameses the Great, the largest in Egypt or Arabia. Their grandeur is beyond expression.

ABOUSHEHR. (*See* BUSHIRE.)

ABOUSIR, *ăb'-oo-seer*, a small place in the Egyptian delta, where are some remains of the ancient Busiris.

ABOUT, EDMOND FRANÇOIS VALENTINE, *a'-boo*, a French author. A very popular contributor to the French journals and reviews, and author, besides many other works, of "La Question Romaine" and "Rome Contemporaine," which greatly influenced political opinion in Europe.
Born at Dieuze, Meurthe, 1828. **Died** 1885.

ABRABANEL, ISAAC, *ă-bra-bĕ'-nel*, a learned rabbi, and a member of the council of Alphonsus, king of Portugal. Falling into disgrace on the death of that monarch, he fled to Castille, where he was protected by Ferdinand and Isabella. In 1492 he was obliged to quit Spain, in consequence of an edict against the Jews. After some vicissitudes he went to Venice in 1503, and held the office of Minister of State until his death. He is author of a commentary on the Scriptures.
Born at Lisbon, 1437; **died** at Venice, 1508.

ABRAHAM, *aï'-brā-ham'*, the patriarch, was at first called Abram, which was altered by divine appointment. His father, Terah, in his old age, went to reside at Haran, in Canaan, where Abram received a promise that he should be the father of a great nation; on which he, with his wife Sarah, and his nephew Lot, left Haran, and dwelt at Sichem. A famine drove them thence into Egypt, and on their return, a dispute having arisen between the servants of Abram and those of Lot, the two kinsmen were induced to part. Lot being taken prisoner by the prince of Elam, Abram armed his servants, and retook his nephew, with a great spoil. Having no prospect of a child by Sarah, he took Hagar, an Egyptian, by whom he had Ishmael; but at the age of ninety-nine, he received a promise that Sarah should have a son, and, in consequence, his name was changed to Abraham, which signifies "the father of a great multitude." At this time circumcision was instituted. Going afterwards to Gerar, Sarah was delivered of a son, named Isaac. When Isaac was grown to maturity, Abraham was commanded, as a trial of his faith, to offer him up as a sacrifice; but as he was about to obey the mandate, an angel stayed his hand, and provided a ram for a burnt-offering. After the death of Sarah, Abraham married Keturah, by whom he had six sons. The history of Abraham is contained in the book of Genesis.
Born at Ur, in Chaldea, A.M. 2004; **died** about A.M. 2179.

ABRAHAM, NICHOLAS, a learned Jesuit, and theological professor in the university of Pont-à-Mousson. He wrote a commentary on Virgil, and some of the orations of Cicero.
Born in Lorraine, 1589; **died** at Pont-à-Mousson, 1655.

ABRAHAM, BEN CHAILA, a Spanish rabbi and astrologer, who predicted the birth of the Messiah, but did not live to be disappointed by the non-fulfilment of his prophecy. Flourished in the 14th century. He wrote a treatise on the figure of the earth.

ABRAHAM, SANTA CLARA, the adopted name of the most famous German preacher of the 17th century. His real name was Ulrich Megerle. He was an Augustine monk. His sermons were remarkable for vigour of thought and originality, but abound in coarse humour.
Born at Krahenheimstetten, Suabia, 1642; **died** at Vienna, 1709.

ABRAHAM USQUE, a Portuguese Jew, but thought by some to have been a Christian. He published, in conjunction with Tobias Athias, in 1553, a translation of the Bible into Spanish.

ABRAM. (*See* ABRAHAM, the Patriarch.)

ABRANTES, *ă-bran'-tez*, a fortified town on the Tagus, in Portuguese Estremadura, 70 miles N.E. of Lisbon. **Exp.** Grain, fruits, and oil. **Pop.** 6,000.—Another town in Brazil.

ABRANTES, JOSEPH, Marquis de Portuguese, statesman and philosopher; detained as hostage by Napoleon, 1807-14; exiled for conspiracy, 1824.
Born 1784; **died** in England, 1827.

ABRASDATES, *ă-brăs'-dat'-tes*, king of Susa, who, when his wife Panthea had been taken prisoner by Cyrus, and humanely treated, surrendered

aimself and his troops to the conqueror. He was killed in the first battle he undertook in the cause of Cyrus, and his wife stabbed herself on his corpse. Cyrus raised a monument on their tomb.

ABRENTIUS, *ăb-ren'-she-us*, a man made governor of Tarentum, by Hannibal. To gain the favours of a beautiful woman, whose brother was in the Roman army, he betrayed his trust to the enemy.

ABRESCH, FREDERICK LOUIS, *aub'-resh*, a Dutch critic and excellent Greek scholar. His scholia on Greek authors are highly esteemed.

Born at Hamburg, 1699; **died** in Switzerland, 1782.

ABROLHOS, *ab'-rol-hos*, or Santa Barbara Islands, four uninhabited islands, surrounded by dangerous shoals, near the coast of Brazil. The meaning of the name "open the eyes" indicates the caution necessary in approaching them. **Lat.** 17° 58′ S. **Lon.** 38° 42′ N.

ABRODIÆTUS, *ăb-ro'-de-e'-tus*, a name given to Parrhasius, the painter, on account of the sumptuous manner of his living.

ABROSI, JOHN, *ăb-ro'-se'*, an Italian physician and astronomer, who lived in the beginning of the 16th century. His "Dialogue on Astrology," 4to, Venice, 1494, is in the "Index Expurgatorius."

ABROTA, *ăb'-ro-ta*, the wife of Nisus, the youngest of the sons of Ægeus. After her death, Nisus decreed that the garments she had worn should become the fashion in Megari. This was done as a monument to her chastity.

ABRUG-BANYA, *ăb-roo'-băn'-yă*, a small town in Transylvania, with gold and silver mines. **Lat.** 46° 23′ N. **Lon.** 22° 10′ E.

ABRUZZO, *ă-broot'-zo*, a district of Italy, formerly one of the four great provinces of the kingdom of Naples. It is now divided into the three Italian provinces, Abruzzo Citeriore, Abruzzo Ulteriore I., *and Abruzzo Ulteriore* II. *The chief towns are* CHIETI, TERAMO, and AQUILA. **Area**, 4,900 square miles. **Desc.** Mountainous, intersected with beautiful valleys of great fertility. On the slopes of the hills the fir and the oak appear in vast forests; but where they are devoted to pasture, flocks and herds are numerous. The mountains yield many valuable medicinal plants; wild boars, bears, and wolves, are abundant and dangerous. The shepherds on the heights are clothed in the skins of sheep, and protect their feet with sandals of untanned leather, tied round the legs with small cords. Like all mountaineers, they are a frugal and hardy race. **Pro.** Timber, wheat, wine, tobacco, saffron, oil, almonds, liquorice, silk, and fruits. **Manf.** Silks and woollens. **Pop.** about 930,000.

ABS, *ăbs*, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche.

ABSALOM, *ab'-să-lom*, the third son of David. He killed his brother-in-law Amnon, for violating his sister Tamar, and raised a rebellion against his father; but his army being routed, he was slain by Joab.

Died B.C. 1030.

ABSALON, or AXEL, JOHN, archbishop of Lunden, in Denmark; founder of the castle and city of Copenhagen, and the most famous warrior and statesman of his time.

Born at Finnestöe, 1128; **died** 1201.

ABSCHATZ, HANS ASSMAN, Baron von, German poet; governor of the principality of Liegnitz, deputy to diet of Breslau, and ambassador to Vienna.

Born at Wurbitz, Siberia, 1646; **died** 1699.

ABSTEMIUS, LAURENTIUS, *ăb'-ste'-me-us*, an Italian writer, who was librarian at the court of Urbino, where he taught the *belles lettres*. Flourished in the 15th century. He wrote some pieces of repute, but the best known are his fables, which have been frequently printed with those of Æsop, Phædrus, &c.

ABSYRTUS, *ăb-sir'-tus*, a son of Æetes, king of Colchis. His sister Medea, as she fled with Jason, tore his body to pieces, and strewed his limbs in her father's way, to stop his pursuit. Some say that she murdered him in Colchis; others in one of the Absyrtides; and others again lay the scene at Tomos. It has been asserted, on the contrary, that he was not murdered, but that he arrived *safe* in Illyricum.

ABU, a famous mountain of Western India, in the Rajpootana State of Sirohi. On the mountain is the site of the most ancient Jain (or Buddhist) temples of India, pilgrimages to which are made.

ABU-ABDALLAH, or BOABDEL, the last Moorish king of Granada, which he surrendered to Spain, retiring to Africa, 1492.

ABU-ARISCH, *ab-u-air'-ish*, a walled city of Arabia, in a principality of the same name, 80 miles N. of Loheia.

ABU ARISH, *ab-u-air'-ish*, a petty state in Arabia, on the Red Sea.

ABUBEKER, *ăb-u-be'-ker*, the father-in-law and successor of Mahomet, and the first who assumed the title of caliph. A distant cousin, and son-in-law of Mahomet, had rival claims to the caliphate, and after their death, their partisans founded the two great Mahometan sects which still exist, the Sunnites and the Shiites.

Born at Mecca, 573; died 634.

ABUCARAS, THEODORE, *ăb-u-cur'-as*, a bishop of Caria, who was a partisan of Photius, but recanted at the council of Constantinople, and was re-admitted to his seat. Flourished in the 8th century. He wrote several controversial treatises, which were published at Ingoldstadt, in 1606.

ABUDHAHER, *ăb-ude-hai-her*, founder of the sect called *Karmatians*, and a great enemy to the Mussulmans. He plundered Mecca, and carried away the *black stone*, which the Turks pretend came down from heaven. The relic, however, was returned, when the Karmatians found it *to* be of no value.

Died 953.

ABULFARAGIUS, GREGORY, *ăb'-ul-fă-ra'-je-us*, an Armenian physician, bishop, and historian. He wrote, in Arabic, a universal history, published with a Latin translation and a supplement, in 1663.

Born at Mulatia, 1226; **died** at Maregha, 1286.

ABULFAZL, *ab'-ul-fa'-zel*, vizier of Akbar, the Mogul emperor. Author of many valuable historical works, among which is "*the* Ayin-i-Akbari;" a geographical and statistical account of the Mogul empire. This work was translated into English by a Mr. Gladwin, in 1785.

Died by assassination, 1692.

ABULFEDA, ISMAEL, *ăb-ul-fe'-da*, prince of Hamah, in Syria. He was a voluminous author, his works including history, biography, and treatises on medicine, jurisprudence, mathematics, and geography. His history of the Arabian empire contains a great amount of information respecting *the* Crusades.

Born at Damascus, 1273; **died** 1331.

ABULGASI-BAYATUR, *ab-ul-ga'-se-bă-ya'-tur*, khan of the Tartars. After a reign of

twenty years, like Charles V. of Spain, he resigned the crown to his son, and led a retired life, during which he wrote the history of the Tartars, which valuable work was afterwards translated into German and French.

Born at Urgens, capital of Khorasan, 1605; **died** 1663.

ABULITES, *ab-u-lī'-tes*, governor of Susa, who betrayed his trust to Alexander, and was rewarded with a province.

ABULOLA, *a-bu-lo'-la*, an Arabian poet. About the middle of the 17th century some of the effusions of this poet were published.

Born 973; **died** 1057.

ABU-MAUNDER, *ab'-u-maun'-der*, a village of Egypt, supposed to indicate the site of the ancient Bolbitinum.

ABU-MOSLEM, *ăb'-u-mos'-lem*, governor of Khorasan, who, in 747, changed the caliphate from the family of the Ommiades to the Abbasides; in effecting which, above 600,000 men lost their lives. After rendering the caliph Almanzor the most important services, the prince caused him to be assassinated.

ABU-TEMAN, a very popular Arabic poet, whose works have been highly spoken of and translated by eminent European scholars. He was court poet to the caliph of Bagdad.

Born at Djacem, 806; **died** 845.

ABUNOWS, *a-bu-no'-as*, an Arabian poet who dwelt in the palace of Haroun-al-Raschid, with Masat and Rekashi, two other poets.

Born at Bara, 762; **died** 810.

ABU-OBEIDAH, *ab'-u-o-bī'-da*, a companion of Mahomet, who served under Caled, but, gaining the supreme command, Caled served as his second.

Died 639.

ABURY. (*See* AVEBURY.)

ABUSAID KHAN, *ăb'-u-said-kan*, the last sultan of the race of Zingis Khan.

Died 1336.

ABUSAID MIRZA, *ăb'-u-said-mer'-za* served in the army of Uleg Beg, when he was at war with his son. He took advantage of this dissension, and set up for himself in 1450. He greatly extended his dominions. Killed 1468.

ABUTEMAN, *ăb-u'-te-man*, surnamed ALTAYI, the prince of Arabian poets.

Born 842, or 846, at Yasem, near Damascus.

ABYDENUS, *ăb-i-dē'-nus*, a Greek historian, author of a history of the Chaldeans and Assyrians, some portions only of which are preserved. The date at which he wrote is uncertain.

ABYDOS, a town in Asia Minor, at the narrowest part of the Dardanelles, nearly opposite Sestas, in European Turkey. In its neighbourhood Xerxes, when he invaded Greece, crossed with his immense army the Hellespont, on a bridge of boats. Memorable also from being the scene of the loves of Hero and Leander, and from Byron having adopted its name in his "Bride of Abydos."

ABYDOS, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, some remains of which still exist, including the Memnon ruin and temple of Osiris, where in 1818 a remarkable tablet, containing a list of the early kings of Egypt, was found. It is supposed that Osiris was found here. The modern name of the place is Arabat-el-Matfoon. It is supposed to have been the ancient This, and to have been second only to Thebes. Lat. 26° 10′ N. Lon. 32° 3′ E.

ABYO, *ăb'-e-o*, one of the Philippine Islands, between Mindinao and Luzon. **Lat.** 10° N. **Lon.** 122° 15′ E.

ABYSSINIA, *ăb'-is-sin'-ya*, or HABESH, as it is named by the Arabians, an extensive country of Africa, first made known to Europe by the Portuguese missionaries. It is bounded on the N. by Nubia, E. by the Red Sea and Dancala, W. by Gorham, and S. by Gingia and Alaba. The country, which has an area of 200,000 square miles, may be described as a series of elevated tablelands divided by two mountain tracts of great extent, into a southern and western region, and a north-eastern. These table-lands have an elevation of from 7,000 to 10,000 feet, and in some part the mountain ranges, mostly of volcanic origin, rise to 15,000 feet above the sea level. The great plateaux are usually described by geographers as the Table-lands of Tigre (on the north-east), of Amhara, and of Shoa.

Rivers.—The Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue Nile, and the Hawash are the principal.

Climate.—The rainy season continues from April to September, which is followed by a cloudless sky and a vertical sun. Cold nights again as suddenly succeed these scorching days; yet the earth keeps remarkably cool, partly owing to the six months' rain, when no sun appears, and partly to the perpetual equality of nights and days.

Animals.—There is no country in the world productive of a greater variety of quadrupeds; but there are no tigers. The hyenas, however, are very numerous, and dreadful in their ravages. Elephants and buffaloes are very numerous, and the double-horned rhinoceros is found. Besides these, giraffes, zebras, quaggas, and wild asses are plentiful. Boars, in some of the woods, are common, and the smaller animals, such as porcupines, ferrets, otters, polecats, rabbits, and squirrels abound. There are several species of the eagle and the vulture; and of insects the bee is so plentiful that their honey produce supersedes the necessity of importing sugar. Locusts frequently devastate the fields, and hippopotami abound in some of the larger rivers. To supply all these animals with food, in a wild state, the fertility of Abyssinia must be immense. The domestic animals consist of cattle, sheep, goats, asses, mules, and horses. The Sanga ox is found in Auteilo, with horns sometimes extending to the length of 4 feet.

Produce.—Corn of different kinds, dates, tamarinds, and coffee, which is indigenous, and on long journeys is frequently used as an article of food.

Political Divisions.—The kingdom of Tigré, in the north; Amhara, or Gondar, occupying the central region; and Shoa, farther south, beyond which are the Gallas, a savage, energetic race, with no regular form of government. The chief towns of Tigré are Antalo and Adowa; of Amhara, Gondar; and of Shoa, Ankabar.

Commerce.—**Imp.** *Cotton, raw silk, metals,* and leather. **Exp.** Slaves, gold, and ivory.

Religion.—A mixture of Christianity, Paganism, and Judaism. **Population,** 3,500,000.

Lat. between 8° 30′ and 15° 40′ N. **Lon.** between 35° and 42° E.

Portuguese missionaries expelled	1633
Abyssinia visited and described by James Bruce	1768–73
England undertakes an expedition against Theodore, King of Tigré (see THEODORE)—who had imprisoned the British vice-consul at Massowah, missionaries, and other persons—to release the captives	1867
Theodore's stronghold, Magdala, taken and himself killed, April	1868

ACACIUS, *ă-kaī'-se-us*, a bishop of Amida, on the Tigris. **Died** in the 5th century. This bishop sold the plate of his church, and with the receipts ransomed 7,000 Persian slaves, and sent them to their king.

ACACIUS, surnamed MONOPHTHALMUS, from having lost an eye, was the disciple and successor of Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea. He was deposed by the council of Sardica, for heresy; on which he and some others assembled at Philippolis,

and anathematized Athanasius and the rest of their adversaries. Acacius was concerned in banishing Pope Liberius, and settling Felix in the see of Rome. Was the founder of a sect called Acaciani, and wrote the "Life of Eusebius," and other works.
Died about 365.

ACACIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, who was excommunicated by Pope Felix III., and, in his turn, commanded the name of that pontiff to be struck out of the list of bishops who were to be mentioned in the public prayers.
Died 489.

ACACIUS, bishop of Berœa in Syria, who was the means of deposing St. Chrysostom, and also Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, respecting whom he wrote a vigorous letter when 110 years of age.
Born 322; died 432.

ACADEMUS, *ă-ka-dē'-mus*, or EGADEMUS, an Athenian, whose house was employed as a philosophical school in the time of Theseus. He had the honour of giving his name to a sect of philosophers, or rather three sects, called Academics. The old academy had Plato for its chief, the second Arcesilaus, and the last Carneades. No one was suffered to laugh in the academy at Athens, under the penalty of expulsion.

ACADIA, *ă-kaĭ'-de-a* (*see* NOVA SCOTIA), of which this is the original Indian name.—Here Longfellow has laid the scene of his beautiful poem "*Evangeline.*"

ACADIA, a county in the district of Montreal, Canada. Manf. Linen, flannel, and cloth. Pop. 11,500.

ACAMBOU, *ă-kăm-boo*, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, where the king is absolute.

ACANNY, *ă-kăn'-ne*, an inland country and town of Guinea, affording the best gold in great plenty.

ACANTHA, *ă-kăn'-tha*, a nymph loved by Apollo, and changed into the flower acanthus.

ACANTHUS, *ai-kan'-thus*, a city of Macedonia, near Mount Athos, colonised by Andrians. It is supposed to be the modern Erissus. Near it Xerxes cut a canal, about a mile and a half in length, and twenty-five yards in breadth, through which he conveyed his fleet into the Sinus Singiticus, without doubling the dangerous promontory of Athos.

ACANTHUS, a town of Egypt, near Memphis, the present *Bisalta*, or, according to D'Anville, *Dashur*, whither the waters of the Nile are conducted by a canal, and not far from which are the ruins of the temple of Osiris, and some pyramids.

ACAPONETA, *ă-kă-po-ne'-ta*, a town of Mexico.

ACAPULCO, *ă-ka-pul'-ko*, a city and the most important port of Mexico. The harbour is very commodious, and defended by a strong castle; but the town is mean and unhealthy. On December 4th, 1852, an earthquake destroyed all its principal buildings, besides a great portion of the houses of the inhabitants.—Exp. Silver, indigo, cochineal, wool, and skins. Pop. about 5,000, chiefly coloured. Lat. 16° 50′ N. Lon. 99° 48′ W.

ACARNANIA, *ă-kar-naĭ'-ne-a*, a division of ancient Greece, now forming, with Ætolia, a department of the kingdom of Greece. Area, 1,571 square miles. Desc. Mountainous and woody, intersected with fertile valleys, several of which contain beautiful lakes. Pro. Flocks and herds; has some copper, and abundance of sulphur and coal. Pop. with Ætolia, 138,444.

ACARNAS and AMPHOTERUS, *ai-kar-nas, am-fot'-e-rus*, sons of Alcmæon and Callirhoe. Alcmæon being murdered by the brothers of Alphesibœa, his former wife, Callirhoe, asked from Jupiter that her children, who were still in the cradle, might grow up to punish their father's murderers. Her prayer was granted.

ACARNAS, or ACARNAN, a stony mountain of Attica.

ACASTA, *ai-kăs'-ta*, one of the Oceanides.

ACASTUS, *ai-kăs'-tus*, son of Pelias, king of Thessaly, married Astydamia or Hippolyte, who fell in love with Peleus, son of Æacus, when in banishment at her husband's court. Peleus, rejecting the addresses of Hippolyte, was accused before Acastus of attempts upon her virtue, and soon after, at a chase, exposed to wild beasts. Vulcan, by order of Jupiter, delivered Peleus, who returned to Thessaly, and put to death Acastus and his wife.

ACCA, *ăk'-ka*, bishop of Hexham, in Northumberland. This personage was a liberal patron of the arts, an improver of the music of the church, and an author of a work entitled, "Sufferings of Saints."
Died 710.

ACCA LAURENTIA, *ăk'-ka-law-ren'-she-a*, the wife of Faustulus the shepherd, and the nurse of Remus and Romulus. Some say she was a courtesan, and have called her Lupa. The Romans made her a goddess, and devoted a holiday to her service.

ACCARISI, JAMES, *ăk'-ka-ré'-se*, a professor of rhetoric at Mantua, who subsequently became bishop of Vesta.
Born at Bologna; died at Vesta, 1654.

ACCIAIOLI, RENATUS, *ăk-ke-a-e-o-le*, a Florentine, who conquered Athens, Corinth, and part of Bœotia. Lived in the beginning of the 15th century. He bequeathed Athens to the Venetians; Corinth to Theodosius Paleologus, who married his eldest daughter; and Bœotia, with Thebes, to his natural son Anthony, who also got Athens; but this was retaken in 1455 by Mahomet II.

ACCIAJUOLI, ANGELO, *ăk-ke-a-ju-o-le*, a native of Florence, of which he became archbishop, and by his merit obtained a cardinalship.
Died 1407.

ACCIAJUOLI, DONATO, a noble and learned Florentine, distinguished as a statesman and scholar. He wrote a commentary on the "Ethics" of Aristotle, and translated some of the "Lives" of Plutarch, to which he added those of Hannibal and Scipio. He also wrote a life of Charlemagne.
Born at Florence, 1428; died at Milan, 1478.

ACCIAJUOLI, NICOLO, Italian statesman, grand seneschal and virtual ruler of the kingdom of Naples. Patron of Petrarch, Boccaccio, and other writers.
Born at Florence, 1310; died at Naples, 1366.

ACCIAJUOLI, ZENOBIO, a churchman of the order of St. Dominic, and librarian to Pope Leo X. He translated some of the fathers into Latin, and left several pieces of his own, some of which were published.
Born 1461; died 1519.

ACCIUS, LUCIUS, *ăk'-ke-us*, a Latin tragic poet, none of whose works are extant. Flourished about 170 B.C.—There was also, in the same age, an orator of the name of Accius, against whom Cicero defended Cluentius. He was a native of Pisaurum.

ACCOLTI, BENEDETTO, *ăc-col'-te*, Italian

lawyer and historian; chancellor of the republic of Florence. He wrote a history of the Crusade under Godfrey of Bouillon, printed at Venice, in 1532, which was consulted by Tasso in the composition of his "Jerusalem Delivered." He likewise wrote a little book of the famous men of his time.

Born at Arezzo, 1415; **died** at Florence, 1466.

ACCOLTI, FRANCESCO, brother to Benedetto, was called the prince of lawyers.

Born 1418; **died** vastly rich, about 1470.

ACCOLTI, BENEDETTO, a cardinal, related to the above, called the Cicero of his age, from the eleganee of his Latin verses.

Born at Florence, 1497; **died** 1549.

ACCOLTI, BERNADO, son of the historian Benedetto Accolti, famous for his skill in improvising verses.

Born 1465; **died** 1535.

ACCOLTI, PIETRO, another son of the historian. A cardinal, and held other preferments in the Church. Supposed to have drawn up the famous Papal bull against Luther, and to have written a treatise in reply to him.

Born at Florence, 1497; died 1549.

ACCORAMBONI, VITTORIA, an Italian lady, famous for her great beauty and tragical history. She was married first to Francesco Peretti, who was assassinated, and afterwards to the Duke of Bracciano, who died bequeathing her the whole of his large fortune, on account of which she was murdered by Ludovico Orsini, a relative. Her history forms the basis of Webster's tragedy, *The White Devil*, and a romance by Tieck.

Died 1585.

ACCORSO, BUONO, *ăk-hor'-so*, a famous Italian scholar of the 15th century. The first to print the text of a Greek author.

ACCORSO, FRANCESCO, professor of law at Bologna. Reduced the Code, Digests, and Institutes into one system, printed at Lyons, in 6 vols. folio, 1627.

Born at Florence, 1182; **died** at Bologna 1260.

ACCORSO, MARIANGELO, a learned Neapolitan, who was very industrious in collecting ancient MSS. Published remarks on Ausonius, Solinus, and Ovid, in 1524, entitled "Diatribæ;" also an edition of Ammianus, Marcellinus, at Augsburg, in 1533, and some other valuable works.

Born at Aquila, about 1490; date of death unknown.

ACCRA, *ak'-kra*, a kingdom, of about 500 miles area, and also one of the English ports, Gold Coast, Western Africa. **Lat.** 5° 30′ N. **Lon.** 0° 12′ W.

ACCRINGTON, *ăk'-kring-ton*, a manufacturing town of Lancashire, 19 miles N. of Manchester. It is considered the centre of the cotton-printing business. The rapidity of the growth of the town has been very remarkable. Of the public buildings, the Peel Institute is the most prominent. Christ Church is a fine Gothic edifice. There are cotton mills, dyeing, bleaching, and chemical works, and coal-mines in the neighbourhood. Station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line. **Pop.** 31,435.

ACCUM, FREDERICK, an eminent chemist. Came to London, 1793; published a "Treatise on Gas-light," which had the effect of introducing that mode of lighting towns into this country, 1815.

Born in Westphalia, 1769; **died** at Berlin, 1838.

ACCUMPIXTLI, *ăk'-um-pix'-tle*, the first king of the ancient Mexicans, a legislator, and the founder of the capital of his kingdom.

Died 1420.

ACELDAMA, *ă-kel'-da-ma*, the potters' field, purchased with the thirty pieces of silver which Judas took to betray our Saviour. It is still shown to travellers.

ACERBI, GUISEPPE, an Italian traveller and student of natural science. Wrote accounts of his travels in Northern Europe and Egypt, in which country he was Austrian Consul-general.

Born near Mantua, 1773; **died** 1846

ACERENZA, *a-che-ren'-dza*, or SIRENZA, a city of Naples, capital of Basilicata. The see of an archbishop, and seated on the Brandano, at the foot of the Apennines. **Pop.** 2,000.

ACERNO, *a-cher'-no*, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 14 miles N.E. of Salerno. **Manf.** Iron and paper. **Pop.** about 3,000.

ACERNUS, the Latinized name by which Sebastian Fabian Klonowicz, a Polish poet, is generally known. He wrote Latin and Polish poems which were highly esteemed, and he has been described as the Sarnatian Ovid. Some of his works were destroyed by the Jesuits. He was a Jew, and for some time burgomaster of Lublin, but died in the public hospital.

Born at Sukmierzyce, 1551; **died** at Lublin, 1608.

ACERRA, *a-cher'-ra*, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated on the Agno, 7 miles N.E. of Naples. **Pop.** about 12,000.

ACESIUS, *a-ce'-se-us*, bishop of Constantinople in the time of Constantine, who, on account of his rigid doctrine, said to him, "Make a ladder for yourself, Acesius, and go up to heaven alone." Flourished in the 3rd century.

ACESTES, or ÆGESTUS, *ai-ses'-tees*, son of Crinisus and Egesta, and king of the country near Drepanum, in Sicily. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, entertained Æneas during his voyage, and helped him to bury his father on Mount Eryx. In commemeration of this, Æneas built a city there and called it Acesta.

ACH, JOHN, *ak*, VAN, or ACHEN, was born at Cologne, in 1566, and became eminent in historical and portrait painting.

Died 1621.

ACH, *ah*, a town of Suabia, in the landgravate of Nellenburg, on the river Ach, 14 miles N.E. of Schaffhausen.

ACHABYTOS, *ăk-ă-bi'-tos*, a lofty mountain in Rhodes, on the summit of which stood a temple to Jupiter.

ACHÆA, *ă-kee'-a*, a surname of Pallas, whose temple in Daunia was defended by dogs, who fawned upon the Greeks, but fiercely attacked all other persons.—A name applied to Ceres, and derived from *achos*, a word expressive of her grief for the loss of her daughter Proserpine.

ACHÆI, *ă-kee'-i*, the descendants of Achæus, the son of Xuthus, and grandson of Helen. Achæus having committed manslaughter, was compelled to take refuge in Laconia, where he died, and where his posterity remained under the name of *Achæi*, until they were expelled by the *Heraclidæ*. Upon this, they passed into the northern parts of Peloponnesus, and, under the command of Tisamenus, the son of Orestes, took possession of the country of the Ionians, and called it Achaia. The successors of Tisamenus ruled until the time of Gyges's tyranny, when Achaia was parcelled into twelve small republics, or so many cities with their respective districts, each of which comprised seven or eight cantons. Four of these—Patræ, Dymæ, Tritæa, and

Pharæ—established a confederacy, 284 years B.C., which received the addition of other important places, and continued formidable upwards of 130 years, under the name of the *Achæan League*, and was most illustrious whilst supported by the splendid virtues and abilities of Aratus and Philopœmen. They directed their arms for three years against the Ætolians, and rose to be powerful by the accession of neighbouring states, and freed their country from foreign slavery. At last, however, they were attacked by the Romans, and, after one year's hostilities, the Achæan League was totally destroyed, B.C. 146. From this period the Peloponnesus was reduced to the condition of a Roman province, bearing the name of Achaia.—The name of *Achæi* is generally applied to all the Greeks indiscriminately, by the poets.

ACHÆORUM STATIO, *ă-kee-or'-um stai-she-o*, a place on the coast of the Thracian Chersonesus, where Polyxena was sacrificed to the shades of Achilles, and where Hecuba killed Polymnestor, who had murdered her son Polydorus.

ACHAIA, *a-kaï'-ya*, a province of the Peloponnesus, running along the southern shore of the Corinthian gulf, from the river Larissus to Cape Araxus. **Area**, 650 square miles. **Desc.** Mountainous, inclosing valleys of great fertility. **Agriculture.** Defective. Sheep and goats are numerous. —From Achaia comes the name of the celebrated Achæan League, which first held its meetings at Helice, and then at Ægium, 373 B.C. (*See* ACHÆI).

ACHALEN, *ăk'-ai-len*, a sovereign of the northern Britons, who, on losing his territory, fled into Wales. Reigned in the VIth century.—He and his brother, Arthanad, are famous for a journey performed on one horse, up the hill of Maelwig, in Cardiganshire, to revenge the death of their father.

ACHARD, FRANZ KARL, *a-kar*, an experimental philosopher and chemist of supposed French extraction. He was among the first who proposed to extract sugar from beet-root. An author of various works in German, on experimental physics, agriculture, and chemistry.

Born at Berlin, 1753; died 1821.

ACHARDS, ELEAZAR, *ă-kar*, bishop of Avignon. When the plague raged there, he continued, at the hazard of his life, to perform the offices of charity and religion, and Clement XII. sent him to China to settle the disputes which prevailed among the missionaries.

Born at Avignon, 1679; died at Cochin, 1741.

ACHARIUS, ERIK, Swedish physician and botanist, author of several works of great repute, especially descriptions of lichens.

Born at Gefle, 1757; died in East Gothland, 1819.

ACHARNÆ, *ăk-ar'-nee*, a very large country town of Attica, where the tyrants encamped when they marched against Thrasybulus, and where the Lacedæmonians, under their king Archidamus, pitched their tents when they made an irruption into Attica, at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war. Aristophanes, in the comedy which takes its title from this town, represents the inhabitants as charcoal-makers; and other comic writers stigmatize them as rough and boorish. Acharnæ contained a great many temples. Its remains are topographically placed at about an hour from Kasha, and near Menidi.

ACHATES, *ă-kai-tees*, a friend of Æneas, whose fidelity was so exemplary that *fidus Achates* (the faithful Achates) became a proverb.

ACHEEN, *at-cheen*, a kingdom in the N.W. part of Sumatra, powerful enough, in former times, to expel the Portuguese from the island, and important enough for its sovereigns to receive embassies from some of the greatest potentates of Europe.

Description.—Comparatively healthy, being freer from woods and swamps than the other parts of the island.

Produce.—Chiefly fine fruits, rice, cotton, betel-nuts, birds' nests, gold-dust, and sulphur.

Commerce.—*Imp.* Salt, *soap*, opium, wine, *arms*, gunpowder, and manufactured goods. *Exp.* Mace, cloves, nutmegs, pepper, sugar, coffee, and rice.

Population, about 320,000. **Religion**, Mahometan.—The Achinese are taller, stouter, and darker complexioned than the other Sumatrans. They are more active and industrious than their neighbours, and have more sagacity and penetration.

ACHEEN, the capital of the above kingdom, seated near the mouth of a river, on the N.W. point of the island, or Acheen Head, in a wide valley formed by two lofty ranges of hills. The houses are built of bamboos and rough timbers, and are raised some feet from the ground, this part of the country being overflowed in the rainy season. A Dutch force obtained possession of the town in 1874. **Lat.** 5° 22′ N. **Lon.** 95° 34′ E.

ACHELOIDES, *ă'-ke-lo'-e-dez*, a patronymic given to the Sirens as daughters of Achelous.

ACHELOUS, *ă'-ke-lo-us*, the son of Oceanus and Terra, or Tethys, god of the river of the same name in Epirus, the largest river in Greece.—As one of the numerous suitors of Dejanira, daughter of Æneus, Achelous entered the lists against Hercules, and being inferior, changed himself into a serpent, and afterwards into an ox. Hercules broke off one of his horns, and Achelous being defeated, retired into his bed of waters. The broken horn was given to the goddess of Plenty.

ACHEN, HANS VAN, *a-ken*, a German historical painter, of considerable repute.

Born at Cologne, 1552; died at Prague, 1615.

ACHENBACH, ANDREAS, a modern German landscape painter of great eminence.

Born at Cassel, 1815.

ACHENWALL, GOTTFRIED, Professor of the University of Göttingen; termed "the founder of the science of statistics," an eminent writer on statistics and political economy.

Born at Elbing, Prussia, 1719; died at Göttingen, 1772.

ACHERN, *a-kern*, a town of Baden, Germany, on the Acher. *Pop.* 1,800.

ACHERON, *ă'-ke-ron*, a river of Thesprotia, in Epirus. Homer calls it one of the rivers of hell, and the fable has been adopted by all succeeding poets, who make the god of the stream to be the son of Ceres without a father, and say that he concealed himself in hell for fear of the Titans, and was changed into a bitter stream, over which the souls of the dead are at first conveyed. The word Acheron is often used for hell itself.

ACHERUSIA, *ă-ke-ru'-se-a*, a lake of Campania, near Capua. Diodorus mentions, that in Egypt, the bodies of the dead were conveyed over a lake called Acherusia, and received sentence according to the actions of their life. The boat which carried them was called Baris, and the ferryman Charon. Hence arose the fable of Charon and the Styx, &c. The name was given to several other lakes and swamps, believed to afford access to the lower world.

ACHERY, JEAN LUC D', French antiquary. A Benedictine monk, and librarian of the abbey of St. Germain des Prés. Author of several learned

works on ecclesiastical history and the lives of the saints.

Born at St. Quentin, 1609; **died** 1685.

ACHILL, *ă'-kill*, or Eagle Isle, an island off the west coast of Ireland. It is very mountainous, the extreme western point, Achill Head, rising to 2,222 feet above the sea. **Area**, 51,521 acres. **Pop.** 4,000.

ACHILLAS, a renowned Egyptian general, one of those who killed Pompey, and captured Alexandria from the Romans. Murdered at last by a eunuch, Ganymedes.

Died B.C. 47.

ACHILLES, *ă-kil'-leez*, the principal figure of the "Iliad" of Homer. He was, according to the poet, the son of Peleus, King of Phthia, and Thetis, a sea goddess, and the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war. During his infancy, Thetis plunged him in the Styx, and made every part of his body invulnerable, except the heel, by which she held him. His education was entrusted to the centaur Chiron, who taught him the art of war, and made him master of music. He accompanied the Greek expedition to Troy. Vulcan, at the entreaties of Thetis, made him a strong armour, which was proof against all weapons. He was deprived by Agamemnon of his favourite mistress, Briseis, who had fallen to his lot at the division of the booty of Lyrnessus. For this affront, he refused to appear in the field till the death of his friend Patroclus recalled him to action and to revenge. He slew Hector, the bulwark of Troy, tied the corpse by the heels to his chariot, and dragged it three times round the walls of Troy. After thus appeasing the shades of his friend, he permitted old Priam to carry away Hector's body. So far Homer; but later poets tell us that, in the tenth year of the war, Achilles was charmed with Polyxena; and as he solicited her hand in the temple of Minerva, it is said that Paris aimed an arrow at his vulnerable heel, and gave him the wound of which he died. His body was buried at Sigæum, and divine honours were paid to him, and temples raised to his memory. —Some ages after the Trojan war, Alexander the Great, going to the conquest of Persia, offered sacrifices on the tomb of Achilles, and envied the hero who had found a Homer to transmit his fame to posterity.

ACHILLES TATIUS, a Greek writer, who probably lived in the fifth century. An erotic romance, "The Loves of Clitophar and Leucippe," has been several times translated.

ACHILLINI, ALESSANDRO, *a-kil-lé'-ne*, an eminent philosopher and physician of Bologna. He is said to have been the first dissecter of human bodies. His works were published in folio, at Venice, in 1568.

Born 1463, **died** 1512.

ACHILLINI, JOHN PHILOTHEUS, brother of the above.—Was author of a poem, entitled "Viridario," containing the eulogy of many learned men of his time.

Born 1538.

ACHILLINI, CLAUDE, a relative of the preceding. A man of universal learning and genius, and professor of jurisprudence, for several years, in different universities. Cardinal Richelieu is said to have rewarded him for a poem with a gold chain valued at 1,000 crowns.—Inscriptions to his honour were placed upon the schools in which he taught.

Born at Bologna, 1574; **died** 1640.

ACHMET I., *ak'-met*, or **AHMED**, 14th Sultan of the Turkish, or Ottoman empire, who succeeded his father, Mahomet III., in 1603. He was then only fifteen, and began his reign by endeavouring to suppress a rebellion, which lasted two years. He next engaged in a war with the Germans, in which he was assisted by the famous Bethlem Gabor. Peace was concluded in 1606; but he continued to be disturbed by insurrections, and the security of his throne was threatened by a pretender to his rightful inheritance. He indulged in sensual pleasures and in field sports; but, though proud and ambitious, was less sanguinary than his predecessors.

Born 1500, **died** 1617.

ACHMET II., successor to his uncle Solyman, in 1691.

Born 1643, **died** 1695.

ACHMET III., son of Mahomet IV, on the deposition of his brother, Mustapha II., in 1703, ascended the imperial throne. He sheltered Charles XII. of Sweden, after the battle of Pultowa, and declared war against the Russians, but, soon after, concluded an advantageous peace. A successful war with Persia followed. He likewise made war on the Venetians, and recovered from them the Morea; but in an attack on Hungary, his army was defeated by Prince Eugene, in 1716, at the battle of Peterwardein.—Achmet was dethroned in 1730.

Born 1673; **died** in prison, 1759.

ACHMETSCHEM, *ack-met-shem*, a town of Crim Tartary, capital of the Russian province of Taurida, and government of Catharinenslaf. **Lat.** 45° 0′ N. **Lon.** 33° 20′ E.

ACHMIN, or **ACKHIN**, *ăk'-min*, a town on the right bank of the Nile, in Middle Egypt. **Manf.** Coarse cotton cloth. **Pop.** 3,000. **Lat.** 26° 38′ N. **Lon.** 31° 55′ E.—This is the Panopolis of the ancient Greeks, and the Chemmis of the Egyptians, and the ruins of the former are still visible.

ACHONRY, *ăk'-on-re*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, on the Shannon, 16 miles W.S.W. of Sligo. **Area**, 60,896 acres. **Pop.** 12,415.

ACHRAY, LOCH, *ăk'-ray*, a small but picturesque lake in the county of Perth, Scotland, 15 miles N.W. from Stirling.

ACHSAI, *ak'-sai*, a town of Circassia, near the Terek, 150 miles S.E. of Georgievsk.

ACHTYRKA, *ak-tir'-ka*, a town of European Russia, on the Kharkov, about 60 miles N.W. of Kharkov. **Manf.** Principally woollen. **Pop.** upwards of 23,083.

ACHYR, *a-kir'*, a strong town and castle of Ukraine, on the river Uorskło, about 127 miles E. of Kiow.

ACI, or **ACI REALE**, *a'-che-rai'-lé*, a seaport town in Sicily, in the province of Catania, well built with lava, having a castle and many fine edifices. **Manf.** Silks, linens, cutlery, and filigree-work, in which an extensive trade is carried on. **Pop.** 22,431.—Here was the cave of Polyphemus, and the scene of the loves of Galatæa and Acis, from whom the name of the town, and of several other places in the vicinity, is derived. It is celebrated for its mineral waters.

ACIDALIUS, VALENS, scholar and critic. When quite a youth he wrote Latin commentaries on Tacitus and Plautus, and he was also the author of several poems. Excessive application and study caused an early death.

Born at Wittstock, in Brandenburg, 1567; **died** at Breslau 1595.

ACIS, *aï'-sis*, a shepherd of Sicily, with whom Galatæa fell in love; upon which his rival, Poly-

phemus, through jealousy, crushed him to death with the fragment of a rock. The gods changed Acis into a stream, which rises from Mount Ætna, and which is now called Jaci. He was the son of Faunus and the nymph Simæthis. This fable forms the subject of a cantata, the music by Handel, which has been produced in a dramatic form.

ACKEN, *a'-ken*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a citadel, situate on the Elbe, about 5 miles from Dessau.

ACKERMANN, KONRAD ERNST, *ăk'-er-man*, a comedian of Germany, who founded the modern German theatre.
Born *1710*; **died** *17—*.

ACKERMANN, JOHANN CHRISTIAN GOTLIEB, a distinguished German physician.
Born at Zulenroda, Saxony, 1756; **died** at Altdorf, in Franconia, 1801.

ACKERMANN, RUDOLPH, a carriage-draughtsman, who, previously to the French Revolution, arrived in England, where, after a short time, he settled down in the Strand as a printseller. He produced an elegant annual, which was called "Forget me not," and which was the first of that class of works which, for several years, were so popular in this country. He greatly promoted the art of lithography, and by his embellished "Histories" of Westminster, Oxford, &c., improved the *public* taste. He was a man of varied attainments, and great ingenuity; one of the first to introduce gas lighting, and inventor of a process for water-proofing woollen cloths.
Born at Stolberg, Saxony, 1764; **died** at Finchley, 1834.

ACKMER, WILLIAM, *ak-mar*, a Scottish artist, who, as a portrait-painter, was held in high estimation. Lived in the 18th century.—Ackmar was the first person of influence to appreciate the ability, and assist the fortunes of Thomson, the author of "The Seasons."

ACKWORTH, *ăk-werth*, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Pontefract, **Area**, 2,270 acres. **Pop.** about 2,000.

ACHONIDES, *ăk-mon'-e-dees*, one of the Cyclops.

ACCETES, *ă-see'-tees*, the pilot of the ship which, against his consent, carried away Bacchus, who had been found asleep at Naxos. The crew were changed into sea monsters, but Accetes was preserved.

ACOLUTHUS, ANDREW, *ă-ko-lu-thus*, an archdeacon, and professor of the Oriental languages at Breslau.—He wrote a treatise "De Aquis Amaris," 1682, 4to. and a Latin translation of the Armenian version of the prophet Obadiah, 4to. Leipsic.
Born at Breslau; **died** 1704.

ACOMA, *a-ko'-ma*, or ST. ESTEVAN DE ACOMA, a town of New Mexico, seated on a high mountain, with a strong castle. It is the capital of a province.

ACONCAGUA, *a-kon-kag'-u-a*, a district of the kingdom of Chili, South America, bounded on the north and west by the province of Quillota, east by the Andes, and south by Santiago. **Area**, 12,000 square miles. **Desc.** Mountainous, and fertile in the valleys. **Pro.** Maize, wheat, beans, pumpkins, melons, and other garden produce; vineyards and orchards are plentiful, and in summer, numerous flocks are pastured on the slopes of the Andes; figs, nectarines, peaches, &c., are sent to Santiago and Valparaiso. Gold and copper are found. **Pop.** 138,653. The chief town is San Felipe.

ACONTEUS, *ai-kon'-te-us*, a famous hunter changed by the head of Medusa into a stone, at the nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda.

ACONTIUS, *ai-kon'-she-us*, a youth of the island of Cea, who went to Delos, to see the sacred rites which were performed there by a crowd of virgins in the temple of Diana, and fell in love with Cydippe, a beautiful virgin. Not daring, however, to ask her in marriage, on account of the meanness of his birth, he presented her with an apple, on which were inscribed these words, "I swear by Diana, Acontius shall be my husband." Cydippe read the words, and feeling herself compelled by the oath she had inadvertently taken, married Acontius.

ACONZIO, GIACOMO, known as Jacobus Acontius, a Catholic, who, becoming Protestant, came to England, where he met with a kind reception from Queen Elizabeth, to whom he dedicated a work, entitled, "The Stratagems of Satan," printed at Basil, in 1565. He was eminent for his engineering abilities, and embanked a considerable portion of the Thames, near Erith.
Born at Trent in the Tyrol, 1492; **died** in England, 1566.

ACOONO-COONO, *a-koo'-no*, a town and district of Africa. **Pop.** about 4,000. **Lat.** 6° 29′ N. **Lon.** 8° 27′ E.

ACOSTA, JOSEPH D', a Spanish Jesuit, who, from being a missionary in Peru, became provincial of his order. His "History of the West Indies," first printed in Spanish, in 1521, 8vo. is universally known and esteemed.
Born at Medina del Campo, 1539; died at Salamanca, 1600.

ACOSTA, URIEL D', an extraordinary character, who, at the age of twenty-five, was made treasurer of a church in Oporto, but, having embraced Judaism, resolved to quit Portugal, with his mother and brothers, whom he had converted to the same faith. They proceeded to Amsterdam, and were received into a synagogue. Not long after, becoming dissatisfied with the Jewish rites, and expressing his sentiments with freedom, he was excommunicated. He then wrote a book, in which he denied the immortality of the soul; for which he was thrown into prison, whence he was bailed; but all the copies of his books were seized, and a fine levied upon the author. After lying under excommunication fifteen years, he was, on making submission, re-admitted into the synagogue, but was again expelled for not conforming to the laws of Moses. In this state he remained seven years, abandoned by his friends, and reduced to the utmost destitution. At the end of that time he made another submission, and underwent an extraordinary penance in the synagogue; where, after making his recantation, he was publicly scourged, and had to lay himself down on the threshold, and allow all the people to walk over him. It has been stated, but on uncertain authority, that he shot himself.
Born at Oporto; **died**, 1647.

ACQS, *aks*, a town of France, in the department of Arriége, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Its vicinity is noted for hot springs.

ACQUAKANOUCK, *ak'-qua-kan-ouk'*, a North-American township, in the state of New Jersey. **Pop.** 2,500.

ACQUAPENDENTE, *ak'-qua-pen'-den-te*, a town of Italy, seated on a mountain near the river Paglia. It takes its name from a waterfall, which rushes from the top of the mountain. **Pop.** 2,500.

ACQUARIA, *ak-quair'-e-a*, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, noted for its medicinal waters. 12 miles S. of Modena.

ACQUAVIVA, *ak'-qua-vé-va*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 16 miles from Bari. Pop. nearly 6,000.

ACQUAVIVA, ANDREW MATTHEW, duke of Atri and prince of Teramo, in the kingdom of Naples. Was one of the greatest luminaries of his age, and seems to have been the first who conceived the idea of an Encyclopædia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. He published a work under that title in 2 vols. folio, which, though scanty and defective, was found sufficient to give some hints for conducting a compilation of that kind.
Born 1466; died 1528.

ACQUI, capital of the North Italian province of Alessandria. It has commodious baths, and is seated on the Bormida. Pop. 9,399.—Acqui was taken by the Spaniards in 1745; retaken by the Piedmontese in 1746; and afterwards dismantled by the French.

ACRATUS, *ă-krat'-tus*, a freed man of Nero, sent into Asia to plunder the temples of the gods.

ACRE, or **ST. JEAN D'ACRE**, *ai'-ker*, a seaport on the coast of Syria, the Biblical Accho, and formerly called Ptolemais. There is a tolerably good harbour. Pop. 15,000. Frequently besieged during the Crusades.

Taken after a two years' siege by Richard I. of England	1191
Retaken by the Saracens	1291
Unsuccessfully besieged by Napoleon Bonaparte	1799
Captured for the Turks by Egyptians	1832
Retaken by an English, Austrian, and Turkish fleet	1840

ACRI, *a'-kre*, a town in Calabria, Italy. Pop. 8,000

ACROCERAUNIUM, *ăk-ro'-se-rau'-ne-um*, a promontory of Epirus, with mountains called Acroceraunia, which separate the Ionian and Adriatic seas. The word comes from *ákros*, high, and *keraunos*, thunder; because, by reason of their great height, they were often struck by lightning. They were remarkable for attracting storms, and thence dreaded by mariners.

ACROCORINTHUS, *ăk'-ro-ko-rin'-thus*, a steep and lofty mountain, overhanging the city of Corinth, on which was built a citadel, called by the same name.

ACRON, *ak'-ron*, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold Coast. The Dutch have a fort here called Patience; and under it is the village. Lat. 5° 10' N. Lon. 0° 28' E.

ACRON, or **ACRO**, *ai'-cron*, an ancient scholiast on Horace. Lived in the 7th century.—His work is extant in an edition of Horace printed at Basil in 1527, 8vo.

ACRON, a Sicilian physician, who expelled the plague from Athens by burning perfumes. Flourished B.C. 430.

ACRON, a king of the Cæcinenses, who, after the rape of the Sabines, was slain by Romulus, in single combat. His spoils were dedicated to Jupiter, under the name of Feretrius, because they were carried on a frame.

ACROPOLIS, *ă-krop'-o-lis*, the citadel of Athens, built on a rock, on which are the remains of the Parthenon, a temple of Minerva. The name means "the highest point of a city." There was also an Acropolis at Corinth, and others at Messene in the Morea, at Argos and Thebes.

ACROPOLITA, GEORGIUS, *ă-kro-pol'-e-ta*, a writer on the Byzantine history, who, at the age of twenty-one, disputed with a physician concerning solar eclipses, before the emperor John. He afterwards rose to the rank of chancellor of the empire.—His "Chronicle of the Greek Empire" was printed at Paris, in Greek and Latin, in 1651, folio.
Born at Constantinople 1220; died 1282.

ACROPOLITA, CONSTANTINE, son of the above, was called the younger Metaphrastes, and was great chancellor of the empire. Flourished about 1270.

ACROTERI, *a-kro-teer'-e*, a town in the island of Santorini. Lat. 36° 25' N. Lon. 26° 1' E.

ACS, *aks*, an Hungarian town, 6 miles S.W. of Komorn, where a great many sheep are reared. Pop. about 5,000.

ACTA, or **ACTE**, *ăk-ta*, a name given to the seacoast about Mount Athos, in which were six cities mentioned by Thucydides. It was likewise the ancient name of Attica, Peloponnesus, Trozene, and Epidaurus.

ACTÆA, *ăk-te'-a*, one of the Nereids.—A surname of Ceres.—A daughter of Danaus.

ACTÆON, *ăk-te'-on*, a famous huntsman of antiquity, who, on seeing Diana and her attendants bathing near Gargaphia, was suddenly changed into a stag, and devoured by his own dogs.

ACTÆUS, *ăk-tee'-us*, a powerful person who made himself master of a part of Greece, which he called Attica. His daughter Agraulos married Cecrops, whom the Athenians called their first king, though Actæus reigned before him. This word has the same signification as *Atticus*, an inhabitant of Attica.

ACTIA, *ăk-te-a*, the mother of Augustus.

ACTIS, *ăk-tis*, a son of Sol, went from Greece into Egypt, where he taught astrology, and founded Heliopolis.

ACTISANES, *ăk-tis'-a-nees*, a king of Ethiopia, who conquered Egypt, and expelled king Amasis. Date unknown.

ACTIUM, *ăk'-te-um*, a town and promontory of Epirus, famous for the naval victory which Augustus obtained over Antony and Cleopatra, the 2nd of September, B.C. 31, in honour of which the conqueror built there the town of Nicopolis, and instituted games.

ACTIUS NAVIUS, *ăk'-te-us nai'-ve-us*, an augur who cut a loadstone in two with a razor, before Tarquin and the Roman people, to convince them of his skill in his art.

ACTON, *ăk'-ton*, eight miles from London, a station on the Great Western and N. & S. Western Junction Railway; a few years since a rural village, now there are numerous handsome villas. A new church was erected in 1866, and there are very handsome Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. Pop. 17,100.

ACTON, JOHN F. E., Sir, *ăk-ton*, son of an Irish physician, and originally in the French naval service, but subsequently prime minister at the court of Naples. Many of the political persecutions which took place in Naples after the French invasion of 1799 are attributed to the influence of Acton at the Neapolitan court. In 1806, on the entry of the French into Naples, he took refuge in Sicily.
Born at Besançon, France, 1736; died at Palermo, 1811.

ACTON-BURNEL, a village of England, eight miles from Shrewsbury.—A parliament was

held here in the reign of Edward I., when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn, which is still standing. A large part of the castle remains, the walls exhibiting great strength, and adorned with fine battlements and rows of windows curiously carved. Its remains still bear testimony to the magnificence of the original structure.

ACTOPAN, *ak'-to-pan*, a town of Mexico, 80 miles from the capital of that state, where the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of sheep and goat skins. Pop. 3,000.

ACTORIDES, *ăk-tor'-e-dēs*, two brothers, so much attached to each other, that in driving a chariot, one generally held the reins and the other the whip, whence they are represented with two heads, four feet, and one body. They were conquered by Hercules.

ACTUARIUS, JOHN, *ăk'-tu-air'-e-us*, a Greek physician of the Jewish faith, who flourished at Constantinople in the 12th century.—His books on Therapeutics, the Animal Spirits, on Urines, &c., have been printed together, and in parts.

ACUNA, CHRISTOVAL D', *ă-kun'-na*, a Spanish Jesuit, many years a missionary in South America. He published, in 1641, "A Description of the Great River of the Amazons," which was afterwards translated into French, in 4 vols. 12mo. 1682.

Born at Burgos, 1597; died at Lima, 1675.

ACUNHA, HERNANDO D', Spanish poet, of Portuguese origin and of noble birth.

Died at Granada, 1580.

ACUNHA, DON PEDRO BRAVO D', *Spanish governor of the Philippines, notable for suppressing an insurrection of the Chinese at Manilla with immense slaughter.*

Died at Manilla, 1606.

ACUSILAUS and DAMAGETUS, *ăk-u-se-lai'-us*, two brothers, conquerors at the Olympic games. The Greeks covered their father, whose name was Diagoras, with flowers, and proclaimed him happy in having such worthy sons.

ACUSILAUS, a Greek historian, who was born at Argos, and flourished about 500 B.C. He composed a work on the genealogies of the principal families of Greece, from some brazen tablets, which his father was reported to have found while digging in his house.

ACWORTH, *ak'-werth*, a North-American township in New Hampshire, where there are woollen manufactures. Pop. 1,251.

ADA, *ai'-da*, the wife of Aidrious, and sister to Queen Artemisia. On the death of her husband she succeeded to the throne of Caria, but was expelled by her younger brother, when she retired to Alindæ, which she gave up to Alexander, after adopting him as her son. Fourth century, B.C.

ADAFUDIA, a large town of Western Africa, in the country of the Felattahs. The trade in native merchandise and slaves is considerable. Pop. about 24,000. Lat. 13° 6′ N. Lon. 1° 3′ E.

ADAIR, SIR ROBERT, a statesman and diplomatist. He was the son of Robert Adair, sergeant-surgeon to George III. He negotiated the treaty of the Dardanelles, was afterwards ambassador to Constantinople, and was sent on a special mission to Prince Leopold, when besieged in Liege. Sir Robert married a daughter of the Marquis of Hazincourt, in 1805, but had no issue. In 1802 he represented Appleby, and in 1806-7, Camelford.

Born in London, 1763; died 1855.

ADAIR, a county in Kentucky, in the United States of America. Area, 440 square miles. Pop. About 10,000. Many are emancipated negroes.—Also, a county in Missouri. Area, 567 square miles. Pop. 2,500.

ADAL, *ai'-dăl*, a name adopted by European geographers to designate a part of the eastern coast of Africa, inhabited by the Arabs Danakil, who call themselves Affar. The length of this coast along the Red Sea is about 300 miles, and its width 40 miles. Desc. Varied with hill and dale, but, on the whole, barren. It contains plains of salt, which is cut into pieces the size of a whetstone, and in Abyssinia used as a currency. Wild Animals. Leopards, lynxes, wolves, hyenas, and numerous others, which prey upon the cattle, the antelopes, and the hares, which are likewise numerous. Domestic Animals. Camels, asses, mules, goats, and sheep, are abundant, and in a great measure constitute the riches of the country. Inhabitants. The tribes by which this region is traversed, live a nomadic life, and have no commerce save salt, which they collect on the Bahr Assal, and transport along the caravan-road to Shoa. Lat. between 11° 30′ and 15° 40′ N.—Until 1840 the country may be said to have been entirely unknown to Europe.

ADALARD, or ADELARD, *ă'-dă-lar*, cousin-german of Charlemagne. In 823 he founded the abbey of New Corbie, in Saxony. Some fragments of his writings are extant.

Born about 753; died 826.

ADALBERON, ASCELINUS, *a-dal'-be-ron*, a bishop of Laon, who treacherously delivered up Arnoul, archbishop of Rheims, and Charles, duke of Lorraine, who had put themselves under his protection, to Hugh Capet.—There is a poem of his extant, which contains some curious historical facts.

Born 977; died 1030.

ADALBERT, *ăd'-al-bair*, archbishop of Magdeburg, was employed by the emperor Otho I. to preach the gospel to the Russians, among whom he met with little success. He afterwards laboured to more advantage among the Sclavonians. Lived in the 10th century.

ADALBERT, an archbishop of Prague, and successful missionary in Hungary, Prussia, and Lithuania, where he was murdered by a pagan priest. It is affirmed that Boselaus, prince of Poland, ransomed the body of this archbishop with its equal weight in gold.

Born 939; died 997.

ADALBERT, an archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg.

Died 1072.

ADAM, ADOLPHE CHARLES, musical composer. Author of above forty comic operas, and some masses.

Born in Paris, 1803; died 1856.

ADAM, *ăd'-am*, the father of mankind, was created out of the earth, and placed in the garden of Eden, whence he was expelled for eating the forbidden fruit. The creation of Adam is generally placed in the year 4004 before Christ. After his exile from Paradise he lived 930 years.

ADAM, ALEXANDER, classical scholar and antiquary. Rector of the High School, Edinburgh.

Born near Forres, Scotland, 1741; died at Edinburgh, 1809.

ADAM, BILLAUT, a French poet, originally a joiner of Nevers, and patronised by Cardinal Richelieu.—His poems are now extremely scarce.

Died 1662.

ADAM, JEAN VICTOR, French painter. Many of his works are in the gallery at Versailles.
Born at Paris, 1801; died 1866.

ADAM, FRANCOIS GASPARD, a younger brother of the above, who followed the same occupation with his brothers. He went to Prussia, where he became court sculptor to Frederick the Great.
Born at Nancy, 1710; died at Paris, 1759.

ADAM, LAMBERT SIGISBERT, a French sculptor. Various works of his are scattered over France, and are greatly admired.
Born at Nancy, 1700; died 1759.

ADAM, NICOLAS, brother of the above, also an eminent artist. Professor of sculpture to the Paris Academy.
Born at Nancy, 1705; died 1778.

ADAM, MELCHIOR, a German biographer, born in Silesia, and educated in the college of Brieg. He published 5 vols. of "Memoirs of Eminent Men," a work still esteemed.
Born at Grott Kaw, Silesia, 1550; died 1622.

ADAM, SCOTUS, a Scotch monkish historian, educated in the monastery of Lindisfarne. Thence he went to Paris, and became a member of the Sorbonne. He afterwards returned to his native country, and was a monk, first at Melrose, and lastly at Durham. He wrote the life of St. Columbus, and that of David I., king of Scotland, which were printed at Antwerp in 1659, fol.
Died 1180.

ADAM, a canon of Bremen. Author of a history of the diocese of Hamburg and Bremen, valued for the historical information it contains.
Died 1076.

ADAM, ROBERT, an architect, who studied in Italy, and on his return was made architect to King George III., which office he resigned in 1768. He gave a new turn to the architecture of this country, and procured great fame by the number and elegance of his designs. Adam represented in Parliament the county of Kinross, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He and his brother James were the first to make use of stucco in London, as an imitation of stone.
Born at Edinburgh, 1728; died in London, 1792.

ADAM, WILLIAM, RT. HON., nephew of the preceding, called to the English bar, 1702; a prominent member of the House of Commons. Fought a duel with Mr. Fox, 1779. Was one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. Baron of Exchequer in Scotland, 1814.
Born at Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire, 1751; died at Edinburgh, 1839.

ADAMANTIUS, a famous physician of the 5th century. By birth an Alexandrian Jew, but became a Christian at Constantinople. Author of a Greek treatise on physiognomy, which is still extant.

ADAMI, ADAMO, bishop of Hieropolis, a learned German ecclesiastic, and supporter of the Emperor Ferdinand III. against the Protestants. Author of a "History of the Congress of Westphalia."
Born at Mühlheim, 1610; died at Helderheim, 1663.

ADAMAWA, a country of Central Africa, about midway between the Bight of Biafra and Lake Tchad. The boundaries are not strictly defined, but it extends about 200 miles from N.W. to S.E., and has a breadth of from 70 to 80 miles. The Benuwe, a branch of the Niger, flows through it, and is joined by a large river, the Faro, which rises in the south. The country was formerly known as Fumbina. A large portion of the population are slaves. The chief town is Yolla, which has about 12,000 inhabitants. Lat. 9° 28′ N. Lon. 12° 13′ E.

ADAMNAN, or ADOMNAN, ST., abbot of Iona, author of a life of St. Columbus, and a description of the Holy Land.
Born in Donegal county, about 624; died at Iona, 703.

ADAMS, CHARLES B., an American naturalist, who has devoted much of his time to the study of the Molluscs. Three winters which he passed in the island of Jamaica enabled him to throw much light on the formation of that island, of which a complete monograph is meditated. He has both written and published a great many papers on Conchology.
Born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1814.

ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS, American politician and diplomatist, son of President John Quincy Adams. An unsuccessful candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, 1848; ambassador to England, 1861-68.
Born 1807.

ADAMS, JOHN, second President of the United States, an eminent American statesman, who took an active part in effecting the independence of his country. Before the rupture between Great Britain and America he practised as a lawyer, and, in 1770, met in convention at Boston, when the British government had announced their intention of stationing a military force in that city, to make the people submit to the new imposts on tea, glass, paper, &c. In 1773 he became a member of the Council of State, and devoted all his energies to promote the cause he had espoused. He advocated and seconded the Declaration of Independence, which was passed on the 4th of July, 1776, and which was drawn up by Mr. Jefferson. In 1780 he represented the United States in Holland, and in 1782 co-operated with Franklin and the other American commissioners in negotiating a treaty of peace with the mother country. In 1785 he became the first ambassador from the United States to Great Britain, and in that capacity had his first audience with George III. on the 2nd of June. He stayed in England till 1787. In 1789, when Washington was elected president, he was made vice-president, and in 1793 had the same office again conferred on him. In 1797, on the retirement of Washington, he was chosen President, and at the close of his term of four years, being defeated by Jefferson in the candidateship for re-election, he retired from public life. It was on the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence that Mr. Adams died, and Jefferson, his coadjutor in laying the foundations of the great commonwealth of the New World, expired on the same day. As an author, Mr. Adams is known by a work entitled, "A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States," which, in a new dress, again appeared with the title of a "History of the Principal Republics of the World."
Born at Braintree, near Boston, Massachusetts, 1736; died at Quincy, 1826.

ADAMS, JOHN, real name Alexander Smith, the patriarch of *Pitcairn's Island*, and one of the mutineers in His Majesty's ship *Bounty*, 1789. He settled, with several other of the mutineers and some Otaheitans, in Pitcairn's Island, where, after the death and destruction of his English companions, he became, from a rough and desperate character, a humane and religious man; he introduced Christianity and the laws of marriage amongst those that

were with him on the island, and regulated the community entirely upon Christian principles.

Born 1764; died 1829.

ADAMS, JOHN COUCH, an astronomer, senior wrangler at Cambridge, and one of the discoverers of the planet Neptune, simultaneously with Le Verrier, the French astronomer. He became president of the Astronomical Society, and in 1848 received the Copley medal, as the highest scientific award of the Royal Society; in 1860, was appointed Lowndes Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge.

Born near Launceston, 1816.

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY, sixth President of the United States, the eldest son of the second President. He represented his country at Berlin, and in 1814 was plenipotentiary of the United States at the congress of Vienna. In 1815 he was ambassador at the court of St. James's. In 1817 he became secretary, and in 1825 President of the Union, in which office he was succeeded by General Jackson.—Mr. Adams published, in a volume, a series of letters on the state of Silesia, which were the result of his observations made on a tour through that country. He was a warm advocate of the abolition of slavery.

Born in Massachusetts, 1767; died at Washington, 1848.

ADAMS, RICHARD, A.M., was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, and afterwards had the living of St. Mildred, Bread-street, whence he was *ejected in 1662*. He was one of the editors of Charnock's works, and helped to finish Matthew Poole's annotations on the Bible.

Died in 1698.

ADAMS, SAMUEL, a member of American Congress and Governor of Massachusetts, and one of the strongest advocates of the political separation of that country from Britain.

Born at Boston, 1722; died 1803.

ADAMS, THOMAS, A.M., a fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, who was ejected in 1662 for non-conformity. He then became chaplain to Sir Samuel Jones, of Shropshire, and afterwards to Lady Clare, in Northamptonshire. He wrote "Protestant Union, or Principles of Religion," a very useful work.

Died in 1670.

ADAMS, THOMAS, Puritan divine. At one time chaplain to Sir Henry Montague, Lord Chief Justice of England, considered to be the first preacher of his time. His style abounds in brilliant fancies, bearing wit and even humour. Southey designated him "the prose Shakspeare of Puritan theologians." Although a Puritan in theology, he was not a Nonconformist.

Died previous to 1660.

ADAMS, SIR THOMAS, *ăd'-ams*, Lord Mayor of London, and brought up as a draper in that city. In 1609 he was chosen an alderman, and in 1645 served the office of lord mayor. He was so notorious for his loyalty, that the republicans searched his house in hopes of finding King Charles I., and, though disappointed, they confined him in the Tower. He sent Charles II. 10,000*l.* during his exile, and when the restoration was resolved on, he was appointed by the City to wait on that sovereign, who knighted him at the Hague, and in 1661 created him a baronet. He founded a school at Wem, and an Arabic professorship at Cambridge, and was at the expense of printing the Gospels in Persian, and sending them to the East.

Born at Wem, Shropshire, 1586; died 1667.

ADAMS, the name of five different counties and two townships in the United States of America. 1. In Pennsylvania. 2. In Ohio. 3. In Indiana. 4. In Mississippi. 5. In Illinois. The townships are in Massachusetts and New York; and many villages and smaller townships of the same name are scattered over the States.

ADAM'S BRIDGE, a line of shoals crossing the Gulf of Manaar, between Ceylon and Hindostan.

ADAM'S PEAK, a lofty mountain in the south of the island of Ceylon. *Height*, 7,420 feet. On the summit of the cone is a hollow in a mass of granite, which according to Mahometan tradition, is the footprint of Adam, who stood there upon one foot for a thousand years. The Buddhists call it the footprint of Buddha. On it a temple has been erected.

ADAMSON, PATRICK, *ăd'-am-sun*, a Scotch prelate, who, passing through several vicissitudes in various countries in which he travelled, returned to his own in 1573, and became minister of Paisley. In 1575 he sat as commissioner for settling the government of the church, and soon after was raised to the see of St. Andrew's, on which he was violently persecuted by the Presbyterians. In 1583 he was sent ambassador to Queen Elizabeth; but on his return to Scotland, in 1584, he found the Presbyterian party very violent, and at a synod, in 1588, they deprived him of his monastery. The king (with whom he had previously been a great favourite) also alienated the revenues of his see, and thereby reduced him and his family to a wretched condition.—Adamson wrote a Latin poem on the birth of James VI., for which he was arrested at Paris, and confined six months. Whilst under concealment, at an inn in Bourges, for seven months, he employed himself in translating the book of Job into Latin verse, and in writing a tragedy of Herod in the same tongue. He also translated the Lamentations of Jeremiah and the Apocalypse into Latin verse. His works have been collected, and published in 4to.

Born at Perth, 1543; died at St. Andrew's, 1592.

ADAMSTOWN, a village and parish of Ireland, 18 miles from Wexford. Area, 8,134 acres. Pop. about 2,000.

ADAMUR, *a-da-mooer*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, 21 miles from Cordova. Pop. nearly 3,000.

ADANA, *a-da'-na*, a pashalic, and a town of Natolia, seated on the Sihoon, 25 miles N.E. of Tarsus. Trade, Wine, fruit, corn, cotton, and wool. Lat. 37° 1′ N. Lon. 35° 18′ E. Pop. 20,000.—Here is a bridge, said to have been erected by Justinian.

ADANSON, MICHAEL, *ăd'-un-sun*, a French naturalist, of Scotch extraction, who studied natural history under the celebrated Reaumur and Bernard de Jussieu. In his 21st year he set out for a voyage to Senegal, where he spent five years in making collections illustrative of his favourite pursuits. In 1753 he returned to Paris, greatly reduced in circumstances; but it is to be presumed that his vastly increased fund of knowledge helped to restore his fortunes. He continued to pursue his studies until the breaking out of the French revolution, which involved him in ruin. We find him, after this, so poor that, on being invited to become a member on the establishment of the Institute of France, he was compelled to refuse, because he could not make his appearance, for the "want of shoes." About the close of his life he enjoyed a small pension from the French government. Adanson wrote a work entitled "The Natural History of Senegal," and another under the name of "The Families of Plants," in which he advocated a system of classifi-

sation different from that of Linnæus. For many years previous to his death, he entertained the plan of producing an "Encyclopædia of Natural History," to be embellished with 40,000 figures; but it fell to the ground. Adanson was a great friend to civil liberty, and an ardent philanthropist, being among the first to advocate slave emancipation.

Born at Aix, in Provence, 1727; **died** at Paris, 1806.

ADARSA, or **ADASA**, *a-dar'-sa*, a city of Ephraim, not far from Gophna, where Nicanor was defeated by Judas Maccabeus.

ADELAAR, CORT SIVARTSEN, naval commander. At an early age served in the Dutch navy, under Van Tromp; then entered the Venetian service and highly distinguished himself by a brilliant victory over the Turks, in the Dardanelles, on the 13th of May, 1650. Afterwards entered the Danish service and took command of the fleet sent against Sweden, but died suddenly before the departure of the expedition.

Born at Brevig, Norway, 1622; **died** at Copenhagen, 1675.

ADDA, *ăd'-da*, a river of Northern Italy, which rises in the Rhœtian Alps, runs through the Lake of Como, by Lecco and Lodi, and falls into the Po, near Cremona.

ADDEPHAGIA, *ăd-de-fai'-je-a*, a goddess of the Sicilians.

ADDINGTON, HENRY. (*See* SIDMOUTH, Lord.)

ADDISON, LANCELOT, *ăd'-de-sun*, a divine, who was sent to Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He was chosen one of the *terræ filii* at the Act in 1658, but being satirical on the men in power, in his oration; he was obliged to ask pardon on his knees. He soon after quitted Oxford, and lived retired till the Restoration, when he became chaplain to the garrison at Dunkirk; and in 1663, to that at Tangier. He returned to England in 1670, and was made chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. Shortly after he obtained the living of Milston, in Wiltshire, and a prebend in the cathedral at Salisbury. In 1683 he was promoted to the deanery of Lichfield. He is the author of "An Account of the Present State of the Jews," and a "Description of West Barbary," which show him to have been a man of learning and observation.

Born at Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland, 1632; **died** 1703.

ADDISON, JOSEPH, son of the above, was, after receiving the rudiments of his education, sent to the Charter-house, where he contracted an intimacy with Sir Richard Steele. In 1687 he was admitted at Queen's College, Oxford, but afterwards was entered at Magdalen. In 1693 he took his degree of M.A., and became eminent for his Latin poetry. At the age of 21 he addressed a poem to Dryden, in English, and not long after published a translation of part of Virgil's fourth Georgic. About this time he wrote the arguments prefixed to the several books of Dryden's Virgil, and composed the "Essay on the Georgics." In 1695 he addressed a poem to King William, which recommended him to Lord Somers. In 1699 he obtained a pension of 300*l.* a year, to enable him to travel. He made the tour of France and Italy, improving his mind to the best advantage, as appears from his "Letter to Lord Halifax," which is considered the most elegant of his poetical works, and his "Travels in Italy," which he dedicated, at his return, to Lord Somers. He returned in 1702, and found his old friends out of place. In 1704 he was introduced to Lord Godolphin as a fit person to celebrate the victory of Blenheim, and produced "The Campaign," for which he was rewarded with the place of Commissioner of Appeals. Next year he went to Hanover with Lord Halifax, and soon after was appointed under-secretary of state. The rage for Italian operas which then prevailed, induced him to write his "Rosamond," which did not succeed. When the Marquis of Wharton went to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, Addison accompanied him as secretary, and was made keeper of the records there, with a salary of 300*l.* a year. While he was in Ireland, Steele commenced the "Tatler," to which Addison liberally contributed. This was followed in 1711 by the "Spectator," which he also enriched by his contributions, distinguished by one of the letters of the word CLIO. In 1713 his tragedy of "Cato" was brought upon the stage, amidst the plaudits of both Whigs and Tories. At this time the "Guardian" appeared, to which Addison contributed those papers which are marked by a hand. An attempt was afterwards made to revive the "Spectator," but after the publication of eighty numbers, the work was relinquished. Addison's quota amounts to about a fourth part of this second attempt. In 1715 he began the "Freeholder," and continued it till the middle of the next year, in defence of the government. In 1716 he married the Countess Dowager of Warwick, to whose son he had been tutor; but the marriage did not prove happy. In 1717 he became secretary of state, which office he soon resigned, on a pension of 1,500*l.* a year. In his retirement he planned a tragedy on the death of Socrates, but did not execute it. What was perhaps more in accordance with his sentiments, he commenced "A Defence of the Christian Religion," part of which appeared after his death, and makes us regret that he did not live to perfect it. He also conceived the plan of an English dictionary, to be carried out in the manner subsequently adopted by Dr. Johnson. He left only one daughter, who died unmarried, in 1797. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. Dr. Johnson says, "Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison." His style, however, is deficient in force.

Born at Milston, Wilts, 1672; **died** at Holland House, 1719.

ADELAIDE, MADAME, *ăd'-e-laid*, an aunt of Louis XVI. of France. On the 19th of February, 1791, she, with her sister Victoire, fled from the horrors of the French revolution, and sought an asylum in Rome, Naples, and several other places, without success. At length they arrived at Corfu, where they obtained protection until the Russian general Outschaord, took them to Trieste, where they fixed their residence. Victoire died in 1799, and her sister followed her to the grave nine months afterwards.

Born 1732: **died** 1810.

ADELAIDE, AMELIA LOUISE TERESA CAROLINE, wife of William IV., and queen of England. She was sister to the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and was married July 11, 1818. She was a lady possessed of many exalted virtues, and was a liberal benefactress to the poor.

Born 1792; **died** 1849.

ADELAIDE, the capital of the colony of South Australia, and an episcopal city, is situated on the river Torrens, discharging into the Gulf St. Vincent, on the south coast of Australia. **Lat.** 34° 56′ S. **Lon.** 128° 30′ E. The portion of the town on the left bank of the river, South Adelaide, is the seat of the government, and contains the principal commercial establishments. The streets, of which King William-street is the principal, are wide and

regularly planned, and there are many important public buildings, including a large post and telegraph office, the government house, town hall, the Houses of Legislature, an exchange, banks, and asylums for lunatics, orphans, and destitute poor. The boundaries of South Adelaide are four terraces, facing the points of the compass, and known as the North, South, East, and West terraces. In North Adelaide (connected with the other portion of the town by two iron and two wooden bridges), are the bishop's residence, a large club-house, insurance offices, and the jail. There are several episcopal churches, a fine Roman Catholic cathedral, dedicated to St. Francis Xavier, and numerous places of worship in connection with other denominations. There is also a botanical garden. A public pleasure ground, called Parkland, surrounds the city. A railway connects the town with Port Adelaide, situated on a creek, about seven miles distant, and possessing a good harbour. Another line of railway, 120 miles long, connects Adelaide with the extensive copper mines of the colony. A line of telegraph crosses the entire continent of Australia, a distance of 4,000 miles, connecting Adelaide with Port Darwin, on the northern coast. The population of the town was returned, at the census of 1881, as 38,479, and is rapidly increasing. The town, named after the queen dowager, was first settled in 1836, made a bishopric 1847. Municipal government was adopted in 1840, earlier than in many other towns in the Australian colonies.

ADELAIDE, a county of the colony of South Australia, including the capital. The population in 1881 was 122,966.

ADELAIDE ARCHIPELAGO. (*See* ARCHIPELAGO.)

ADELARD, *ăd'-e-lar*, or **ATHELARD**, a monk of Bath, who travelled into Egypt and Arabia, and translated the "Elements of Euclid" out of Arabic into Latin, before any Greek copies of that celebrated work had been discovered. He also translated and wrote several other treatises on mathematical and medical subjects, which are to be seen in MS. in the libraries of Corpus Christi and Trinity colleges, Oxford.—Flourished in the 12th century.

ADELBOLD, *ăd'-el-bold*, a bishop of Utrecht, who wrote the life of Henry II., emperor of Germany, which is still extant.

Died 1027.

ADELER, CURTIUS, *ăd'-e-ler*, also named Servisen, a Norwegian, who, after serving in the Dutch navy, entered the Venetian service, in which he was raised to the rank of admiral, and, subsequently, was made a knight of St. Mark, and obtained a pension for his meritorious conduct. On leaving the Venetian service, he went to Amsterdam, where he married a lady of rank. We next find him admiral-in-chief of the Danish fleet, and created a noble.

Born 1622; **died** at Copenhagen, 1675.

ADELGREIFF, JOHN ALBRECHT, *ăd'-el-greef*, a German, supposed to be a magician, whose reputed blasphemous fanaticism and sedition caused him to be put to death at Konigsburg, 1636.

ADELMAN, *ăd'-el-măn*, a bishop of Brescia, who wrote a letter on the Eucharist, which is in a collection printed at Louvain in 1561, in 8vo.

Died 1062.

ADELPHUS, *aï'-del'-phus*, a disciple of Plato, and the composer of a singular theory, compounded of the doctrines of Plato, the Gnostics, and others; greatly followed, though he was opposed by Plotinus.—Flourished in the third century.

ADELSBERG, *ăd'-els-berg*, a small market-town in the duchy of Carniola, Austria, 26 miles from Trieste. Near it are the largest stalactite caverns in Europe.

ADELUNG, FRIEDRICH VON, *ăd'-e-lung*, philologist. Studied at Leipsic, then visited Italy, and collated some ancient German MSS. in the Vatican library. In 1803 appointed instructor to the young brothers of the Czar of Russia, and afterwards became director of the Oriental Institute and president of the Academy of Sciences. Author of works on the Sanscrit and Russian languages.

Born at Stetten, 1768; **died** at St. Petersburg, 1843.

ADELUNG, JOHANN CHRISTOPH, uncle of the preceding, linguist and grammarian, educated at the university of Halle. He became professor in the Evangelical Gymnasium at Erfurt, which appointment he resigned in 1761, on account of a religious dispute with the Catholic town magistrates. He then went to Leipsic, where he supported himself by literature till 1787, when he was appointed to the office of principal librarian at Dresden. Compiled the Lord's Prayer in nearly 500 different languages. He is best known by his "Grammatical and Critical Dictionary."

Born at Spantekow, in Pomerania, 1732; **died** at Dresden, 1806.

ADEMAR, *ăd'-e-mar*, a monk, who wrote chronicles of France, which were published by Labbe. He flourished in the 11th century.

ADEN, *aï'-den*, or *a'-den*, a seaport, the capital of the state of Aden, situate on a rocky peninsula in the south-west extremity of Arabia, projecting into the sea. It has an area of nearly twenty square miles, and is of volcanic origin, consisting chiefly of a range of hills, some nearly 1,800 feet high. It was formerly strongly fortified, and the most opulent city of Arabia, being the chief mart for all Asiatic produce and manufacture; but had altogether declined, when it was, in 1839, taken possession of by the British, who have converted it from ruin and misery into a flourishing place of trade, encompassed by fruitful orchards and blooming gardens. Its harbours are the best on the Arabian coast. Between the mountain-masses which command their entrance, there is a space of four miles, and vessels may take up any position in a depth of water of from 5 to 10 fathoms. On account of this, Aden has become one of the principal stations of the Anglo-Indian mail steamers, and every year it is becoming a place of greater importance. More than 2,000 vessels of various sizes enter the port annually. **Pop.** 34,711. **Lat.** 12° 45′ N. **Lon.** 46° 10′ E.

ADENBURG, *a'-den-burg*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 12 miles from Cologne.

ADEN KALESSI, *aï'-den ka-les'-se*, a Turkish fortress on an island in the Danube, where are bomb-proof casemates for two hundred men.

ADENORE, *a'-den-ore*, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 5 miles S. of Volconda.

ADEODATUS, *aï'-dé'-o-daï'-tus*, "God's-gift," a pious and charitable pontiff, who obtained the tiara in 672.

Born at Rome; **died** 676.

ADER, WILLIAM, *a'-der*, a physician of Toulouse, who wrote a book entitled, "De Ægrotis et Morbis Evangelicis;" in which he proves that the diseases healed by our Saviour were incurable by medicine.—Flourished in the 17th century.

ADERBEITZAN, *a-der'-bité'-zan*, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Armenia, W. by

Ghilan, S. by Irac-Agemi, and W. by Kurdistan. Tauris is the capital.

ADERNO, a city of Sicily, in the province of Catania. Has several churches and a great number of convents and nunneries. It occupies the site of the ancient Adranum, remains of the walls of which are still visible. Pop. 13,000.

ADES, or **HADES**, *hā-dees*, the god of hell among the Greeks, and the same as the Pluto of the Latins. The term is, by the ancients, often used to signify hell itself.

ADET, P. A., *a'-dai*, an envoy, who represented France in the United States, 1796. He is known both as an original author in chemistry and a translator; he suggested new chemical characters and nomenclature.

ADHAD EDDOULAT, *ad'-ha-ed'-doo-la*, a Persian emperor who succeeded his uncle, Amad-Eddoulat, and by his conquests greatly enlarged his territories. In 977 he took Bagdad, and increased its beauty by the erection of hospitals, mosques, and other public works.—This emperor was a friend to literature, and gave great encouragement to poets and men of learning.
Died 982.

ADHEMAR, WILLIAM, *ăd-he'-mar*, a celebrated poet of Provence.
Died about 1190.

ADIABENE, *ăd'-e-a-be'-ne*, the principal region of the six districts given to Assyria. It is sometimes used to imply the whole of Assyria.

ADIATORIX, *a-de-a'-to-rix*, a governor of Galatia, who, to gain Antony's favour, slaughtered, in one night, all the inhabitants of the Roman colony of Heraclea, in Pontus. He was made prisoner at Actium, and, after being led in triumph by Augustus, was strangled in prison.

ADIGE, *a'-deedge*, a river which rises to the south of the Lake of Glace, enters the Tyrol, and runs by Trent and Verona into the Gulf of Venice, where it empties itself, about 5 miles south of Chioggia. It is the ancient *Athesis*, and is called by the Germans *Etsch*, throughout its entire length, which is about 250 miles. Nearly 200 flour and rice mills are driven by this river, which, with its valley, has been rendered for ever memorable by the wars of Bonaparte. It affords means of important commercial communications between Germany, the Tyrol and Italy.

ADIMANTUS, *ăd-e-man'-tus*, one of the sect of the Manichees, who denied the authority of the Old Testament, in a book which was answered by St. Augustine.—Flourished at the end of the 3rd century.

ADIMARI, ALEXANDER, a Florentine poet, who acquired a high reputation.
Born at Florence, 1579; died 1649.

ADIMARI, LUIGI, Italian satirical poet.
Born 1644; died 1708.

ADIMARI, RAPHAEL, *ad-e-ma'-ri*, an Italian author, who wrote the history of Rimini. Flourished in the 16th century.

ADINKIRKE, *ăd'-in-kerk*, a village of Belgium, 18 miles S. of Ostend. Pop. 1,000

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS (*ad-i-ron'-dack*), in the north of the State of New York, North America, between Lakes Champlain and Ontario. The highest point, Mount Marcy, has an altitude of 5337 feet. There are large deposits of magnetic iron ore.

ADJUNTA, *ad'-jun-ta*, an Indian town in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam. In its neighbourhood are some remarkable cavern-temples, profusely decorated with Buddhistic paintings or sculptures. Lat. 20° N. Lon. 75° 50' E.

ADJYGURH, *ad-je-gur*, a district of British India, in the province of Allahabad. In 1809 it was taken by the British. Area, 340 square miles. Pop. from 40,000 to 50,000. The chief town has the same name. It is a hill fort, and contains the ruins of ancient temples. Pop. 5000.

ADLER, CASPAR. (*See* AQUILA.)

ADLER, JACOB GEORGE, *ad'-ler*, a Danish orientalist and philosopher. He produced several learned works on the subject of the true mode of reading ancient manuscripts, and on the language, laws, and rites of the Jews.
Born at Arnis, 1755; died at Copenhagen, 1805.

ADLER, PHILIP, a German engraver, and apparently the founder of the school which gave rise to the Hopfars and Hollar. Flourished in the 16th century.

ADLERFELDT, GUSTAVUS, *ad'-ler-felt*, a gentleman of the bedchamber of Charles XII., whose history he wrote with great fidelity.—A French translation of his history was published in 1740.
Born at Stockholm, 1671. Fell at the battle of Pultowa, 1709.

ADLINGFLEET, *ăd-ling-fleet*, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles south of Howden. Area, 4,580 acres. Pop. 500.

ADLINGTON, *ăd-ling-ton*, a township near Macclesfield, in Cheshire, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed in silk manufactures. Pop. 1,500.—There is another township near Wigan, in Lancashire. Pop. 1,100.

ADLZREITTER, JOHN, *adl-zreit-ter*, a German, chancellor of Bavaria, who wrote the annals of Bavaria in Latin, folio.—Flourished in the 17th century.—His "Annals" were printed in Leipsic in 1710.

ADMAH, *ăd'-ma*, the most easterly of the five cities of the plain, consumed by fire from heaven, and the site of which was afterwards submerged by the waters of the Dead Sea.

ADMETUS, *ăd-me'-tus*, the most remarkable of this name was a king of Pheræ, in Thessaly. Apollo, when banished from heaven, is said to have tended his flocks for nine years, and to have obtained from the Parcæ that Admetus should never die, if another person laid down his life for him. This was cheerfully done by his wife, Alcestis.—Admetus was one of the Argonauts, and was at the hunt of the Caledonian boar. Pelias promised his daughter in marriage only to him who could bring him a chariot drawn by a lion and a wild boar. Admetus did this by the aid of Apollo, and obtained Alcestis in marriage.

ADMIRALTY ISLAND, *ăd-me-ral-te*, on the North-west American coast, about 90 miles long and 25 wide. It is covered with pine forests. Lat. 58° N. Lon. 134° W.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, to the N.W. of New Ireland. They were visited in 1767 by Captain Carteret, but, were, in 1616, discovered by the Dutch. Some of them are of considerable extent, and the centre one is supposed to be about 45 miles long. None appear to be inhabited but those that are covered with cocoa-trees; and as they are little raised above the level of the sea, it is believed that

water must be scarce. The inhabitants are tall, of a dark colour, with woolly hair, and go naked. **Lat.** between 2° and 3° S. **Lon.** between 146° 18′ and 147° 46′ E.

ADO, *a-do*, archbishop of Vienne, in Dauphiny. He wrote a "Universal Chronicle," printed at Paris, 1522, and at Rome in 1745, folio; and a "Martyrology," published in 1613.
Died 875, aged 75.

ADOLPHATI, *a-dol-fä'-te*, an Italian musician, who composed a piece in which there were two kinds of time—one of two notes, and the other of three—in the same air. He was, besides, both the author and composer of several operas.

ADOLPHUS, JOHN, *ă-dol-fus*, leading counsel in the Thistlewood conspiracy of 1820, in which he greatly distinguished himself, although he was retained for the conspirators but a few hours before the trial of the prisoners. As an author, Adolphus is known by a "History of England from the Accession of George III." He was also the author of the "Political State of the British Empire," "Biographical Memoirs," and was for some years editor of the "Annual Register."
Born 1768; **died** 1845.

ADOLPHUS, Count of Nassau, elected emperor of Germany in 1292. His rapacity and tyrannical conduct caused a confederation to be formed against him, at the head of which was Albert, duke of Austria.
Born 1252; fell in battle, 1298.

ADOLPHUS, G., a warlike duke of Holstein and son of Frederick, king of Denmark.—His name frequently occurs in the military transactions of Germany.
Born 1526; **died** 1586.

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, II., of Holstein Gottorp, king of Sweden, succeeded his father in 1751. He reformed the laws, and encouraged learning and the arts of peace.—This sovereign instituted, at Tornea, in Lapland, an academy of inscriptions and *belles-lettres*.
Born 1710; **died** 1771.

ADONI, *a-do-ne*, a town of India, situate in the Deccan, under the presidency of Madras, in Golconda, on one of the branches of the Tungebadda, 175 miles S.W. of Hyderabad. In 1787 it was reduced to ruins by Tippoo Saib. **Pop.** 22,441.

ADONI BEZEK, *ăd-o'-ni-bē'-zek*, king of Bezek, in Canaan. He was a cruel prince, on account of which his thumbs and great toes were cut off by the tribes of Judah and Simeon, after they had defeated him in a great battle.
Died at Jerusalem, B.C. 1443.

ADONIJAH, *ăd'-o-ni'-ja*, the fourth son of King David, by Haggiah. He aimed at his father's crown, but Solomon was proclaimed king of Israel when Adonijah fled to the tabernacle for protection. B.C. 1015.

ADONIS, *ă-do'-nis*, son of Theias, King of Assyria, by his daughter Myrrha, was the favourite of Venus. He was fond of hunting, and was often cautioned by his mistress not to hunt wild beasts, for fear of being killed in the exercise. This advice he slighted, and at last received a mortal bite from a wild boar which he had wounded, and Venus, after shedding many tears at his death, changed him into a flower called anemone. (Shakspeare's poem, "Venus and Adonis," is known to all readers of the poet.) Proserpine is said to have restored him to life, on condition that he should spend six months with her, and the rest of the year with Venus. This has been explained to imply the alternate return of summer and winter.—Adonis is supposed to be identical with the Thammuz mentioned by the prophet Ezekiel. A small river rising in Mount Lebanon, and falling into the sea at Byblus, was named Adonis, because of the red colour of the water at the time of flood.

ADONY, *a-do-ne*, a Hungarian town on the banks of the Danube, 28 miles south of Pesth. **Pop.** about 3,000.

ADORF, *ad-orf*, the most southern town of Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elsther, 15 miles N.N.W. of Egra. **Manf.** Chiefly cotton goods. **Pop.** 3,000.

ADORNE, FRANCIS, *ad-orn*, a Jesuit of Genoa, who wrote a treatise on ecclesiastical discipline.
Died 1586.

ADOUR, *ad'-oor*, a river of France, which rises six miles to the east of Barèges, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, and running by Tarbes and Dax, falls into the Bay of Biscay, three miles beyond Bayonne, where it joins the Nive. Its course, through many fertile valleys, is about 180 miles.

ADOWA, *ad'-o-a*, one of the principal towns in the kingdom of Tigré, Abyssinia, with houses built in a conical form, and arranged into streets. It is the great mart between the interior and the coast, and reaps the advantage of a transit trade between the Red Sea ports and Gondaro. Cotton cloth is manufactured, and ivory and gold exported. **Pop.** 6,000. **Lat.** 14° 12′ N. **Lon.** 39° 3′ E.

ADRA, *a'-dra*, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Almeria, 60 miles S.E. of Grenada. Its lead-mines are the chief support of the inhabitants. **Pop.** 7,500.

ADRAMMELECH, *ăd-ram'-e-lek*, "magnificence of the king," a son of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, slain by his sons, B.C. 713.—One of the gods adored by the inhabitants of Sepharnaim.

ADRAMPATAM, *ad-ram'-pa-tam*, an Indian town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 34 miles W. of Point Calimere.

ADRAMYTI, *a-dra-mē'-te*, a town of Natolia, on the E. coast of a gulf of its name, 83 miles N. of Smyrna. Gall-nuts, olives, and wool form its principal exports.

ADRARA, *a-drä'-ra*, a village of Lombardy, celebrated for the wars of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines, 74 miles from Bargamo.

ADRASTA, *ăd-răs-ta*, one of the Oceanides, who nursed Jupiter.

ADRASTIA, *ăd-răs'-te-a*, called by some Nemesis, and is the avenger of wrong. The Egyptians placed her above the moon, whence she looked down upon the actions of men.

ADRASTUS, *ăd-răs'-tus*. There are several of this name in ancient history, the most remarkable of whom was king of Argos. Polynices being banished from Thebes by his brother Eteocles, fled to Argos, where he married Argia, daughter of Adrastus. The king assisted his son-in-law, and marched against Thebes with an army led by himself and six of his most famous generals. (This expedition is the basis of the famous poetical story of "The Seven Worthies against Thebes.") All perished in the war except Adrastus, who, with a few men who were saved from slaughter, fled to Athens, and implored the aid of Theseus against the Thebans, who opposed the burying of the Argives fallen in battle. Theseus went to his assistance, and was victorious.—Adrastus, after a long

reign, died through grief, occasioned by the death of his son Ægialeus. A temple was raised to his memory at Sicyon.

ADRETS, Baron des, FRANCIS DE BEAUMONT, *ăd'-rai*, a violent Huguenot, who signalized himself by many daring exploits, as well as cruelties. He subsequently became a Catholic, but died as he had lived, in general detestation.—At some places he obliged his prisoners to throw themselves from the battlements, upon the pikes of his soldiers. Reproaching one for retreating twice from the fatal leap, "Sir," replied the man, "I defy you, with all your bravery, to take it in three." This keen rejoinder saved his life.

Born 1513; **died** 1587.

ADRIA, JOHN JAMES, *ad'-re-a*, a Sicilian writer, who became physician-general to Charles V. of Spain.

Died 1560.

ADRIA, a town of Italy, in the province of Rovigo, the see of a bishop, who resides at Rovigo. This town gives name to the Adriatic Sea, and was formerly of great note, and a much frequented harbour, but by the continual deposit of alluvium, it is now ten miles from the sea. It is crossed by the Castaguaro, a branch of the Adige, and stands 30 miles S.S.W. of Venice. One of the oldest cities in Europe. **Pop.** 157,19. **Lat.** 45° 3' N. **Lon.** 11° E.

ADRIAM, MARIE, *a-dre-am*, a female who, at the age of 16, defended her native town of Lyons with the utmost valour throughout the whole time of its being besieged, in 1793, by the French army of the Convention. At the close of the siege she was arrested and executed, with many others, who had so bravely distinguished themselves for a period of two months, in defence of the beleaguered city.

ADRIAN, a town of the United States, capital of Lenawee county, Michigan. There are several good churches and other public buildings, and it is the centre of a great grain-producing district. **Pop.** 7,849.

ADRIAN, or HADRIAN, PUBLIUS ÆLIUS, *ai'-dre-an*, one of the greatest of the Roman emperors. He exhibited remarkable talent, and entered early into the army, and became tribune of a legion, when he married Sabina, the heiress of Trajan, whom he accompanied in his expeditions, and became successively prætor, governor of Pannonia, and consul. On the death of Trajan, in 117, he assumed the government, made peace with the Persians, and remitted the debts of the Roman people. No monarch informed himself more by travelling than Adrian. He performed a long journey on foot, visiting all the provinces of the empire. In 120 he visited Gaul, whence he passed over to Britain, where he erected a wall extending from the Solway Frith to the mouth of the Tyne. The object of this was to secure the Roman province from the incursions of the Caledonians. On leaving Britain he went into Africa and Asia, and in 125 was initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries at Athens. This, as a matter of course, according to Greek superstition, secured him an abode in the Elysian fields after his death. In his reign the Christians underwent a dreadful persecution. He built a temple to Jupiter, on Mount Calvary, and placed a statue of Adonis in the manger of Bethlehem; he also had images of swine engraved on the gates of Jerusalem, all of which acts indicate a contempt for Christianity. The Jewish war, the result of his tyrannous conduct, lasted two years and a half, and is said to have caused the death of 580,000 persons.—On his deathbed he composed some Latin verses, addressed to his soul, which Pope imitated in his famous "Ode of the Dying Christian." He had great virtues, which were, however, blended with as great vices.

Born at Rome A.D. 76; **died** at Baiæ, 138.

ADRIAN, abbot, a learned divine of the seventh century. An African by birth, he became abbot of a monastery near Naples, and afterwards of St. Peter's, near Canterbury, where he remained for nearly forty years. He taught the arts and sciences, and the Greek and Latin languages, as well as theology.

Died 709.

ADRIAN, an author, who wrote an introduction to the Scriptures, in Greek, printed at Augsburg in 1602, 4to. and in Latin, 1650, folio. Lived in the fifth century.

ADRIAN, a Carthusian monk, known by a treatise, entitled "De Remediis Utriusque Fortunæ," printed at Cologne in 1471, folio.

ADRIAN I., one of a Roman patrician family, elected to the pontificate in 772. Aided by Charlemagne, he destroyed the kingdom of the Longobards. He rebuilt the walls and acqueducts of Rome. He sanctioned the worship of images, which had been allowed in a council held at Nice, in 786, but which was opposed by Charlemagne and the Gallic Church.

Died 795.

ADRIAN II., an ecclesiastic, who succeeded to the papal chair in 867. He excommunicated Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, an act which resulted in the separation of the Latin and Greek churches.

Born at Rome 791; **died** 872.

ADRIAN III., a Roman, raised to the pontificate in 884, but died the next year, on his journey to a diet at Worms.

ADRIAN IV., the only Englishman who was ever raised to the dignity of the papal chair. His name was Nicholas Breakespere; and for some time he filled a mean situation in the monastery of St. Albans. Being refused the habit in that house, he went to France, and became a clerk in the monastery of St. Rufus, in Provence, of which he was afterwards chosen abbot. Eugenius III. created him a cardinal in 1146, and in 1148 sent him legate to Denmark and Norway, which nations he converted to the Christian faith. In 1154 he obtained the tiara, and Henry II., king of England, sent the abbot of St. Albans, with three bishops, to congratulate him. Adrian, disregarding the slight formerly put upon him by the brethren of St. Albans, granted considerable privileges to that monastery, and a bull to Henry for the conquest of Ireland. In 1155 he excommunicated the king of Sicily; but the next year he submitted, and was absolved. It was during this pontificate that the disputes between the Pope and the Emperor Frederic of Germany (Barbarossa) began, the result of which was the long strife between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, which lasted nearly three centuries.—Adrian, by his active conduct, left the papal territory in a better state than he found it, and bequeathed to posterity some letters and homilies still extant.

Born at Langley, near St. Albans; **died** at Anagni, supposed of poison, 1159.

ADRIAN V., OTTOBONI FIESCI, ascended the papal throne in 1276. He was dispatched as legate to England in 1254, and again in 1265, to settle the disputes between Henry III. and his barons. He only lived thirty-eight days after his election.

Born at Genoa; **died** 1276.

ADRIAN VI. was educated on charity at Louvain, where he afterwards became professor. The bishopric of Tortoso was conferred upon him by Ferdinand, king of Spain; and his successor Charles, during his minority, chose him to be co-regent with Cardinal Ximenes. When that prince became emperor, by the title of Charles V., he placed unlimited confidence in Adrian, who, on the death of Leo X., in 1522, was elected pope. He was unpopular on account of his efforts to reform the Church, as the best means of counteracting the work of Luther and the other Reformers.

Born at Utrecht, 1459; died 1523.

ADRIAN, CARDINAL, an Italian, who was sent by the pope on a mission to this country, where Henry VII. first made him his agent at Rome, then gave him the bishopric of Hereford, and afterwards that of Bath and Wells. He farmed out his bishopric, preferring to live at Rome, where he built a superb palace, which he left to the king of England and his successors. Alexander VI. created him cardinal, in 1503; soon after which, it is stated, but on insufficient authority, he narrowly escaped being poisoned with others of his order, at a feast given by the pope and his son Cæsar Borgia. Engaging in a plot against pope Leo X., into which he was led by the prediction of a fortune-teller, that Leo should die a violent death, and be succeeded by one Adrian, he was fined 25,000 ducats, and prohibited from leaving Rome. However, in 1518, he fled from that city and was excommunicated. Polydore Virgil says he ended his days at Riva, in the diocese of Trent; and gives him a high character for erudition.

Born at Corneto, in Tuscany, 1450.

ADRIAN'S WALL, a large Roman work, in the North of England, from the Solway to the Tyne, near Newcastle, a distance of about 74 miles. It was erected to defend the Roman settlements from the Caledonians. There are now considerable remains of it.

ADRIANI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, *a-dre-a'-ne*, a Florentine who wrote the history of his own times in Italian. Professor of rhetoric at the university.

Born at Florence, 1511; died at Florence, 1579.

ADRIANI, MARCEL VIRGIL, a chancellor of the republic of Florence, and an expert scholar in the Greek and Latin languages. He translated Dioscorides from the former into the latter.

Born 1464; died 1521.

ADRIANI, MARCEL, secretary to the Florentine republic, and son of the above chancellor. He wrote a "History of his Own Times," which has considerable merit.

Born at Florence, 1513; died 1579.

ADRIANO, *a-dre-a'-no*, a mountain of Spain in Biscay, over which is a very difficult road to Alba and Old Castile. It is one of the highest of the Pyrenees, and is only inhabited by a few shepherds.

ADRIANO, a Carmelite friar of Spain, and a painter of some excellence, who destroyed his works almost as soon as he had finished them.

Died 1630.

ADRIANOPLE, *ăd-re-an-o'-pel*, the second city of European Turkey, standing on the Tundja, at a distance of 135 miles from Constantinople. It is now about five miles in circumference, surrounded by old walls, and defended by a citadel. Its streets are narrow and irregular, but adorned with fountains and mosques, of which there are about 40. It was taken by the Turks from the Greek emperors in 1362, and made the seat of their empire, which it continued for a great many years. Manf. Silk, woollen, and cotton stuffs. Rose-water and other perfumes are made, and there are both dyeing and tanning establishments. Exp. Wool, opium, leather, wax, &c. Pop. 100,000, of whom about 50,000 are Greeks. Lat. 41° 44′ N. Lon. 26° 35′ E.—The bazaar and the mosque of Selim are here the objects of greatest attraction. The former is a brick building of about 300 paces in length, and offers for sale all the rich commodities of the East; the latter, said to be the finest mosque in the world, is built like a theatre, from the ruins of Famagusta, in Cyprus. Its principal balcony has an ascent of 377 steps. There are about 40 other mosques, two palaces, and more than 24 public schools. In the adjacent plain, Constantine the Great defeated Licinius in 323, and in 378 the Goths overpowered Valens. In 1360 the sultan Moorad I. took the city, when it became the capital of the empire, and the favourite residence of the sultans till the 18th century. On the 20th August, 1829, it was taken by the Russian general Diebitsch, which led to the treaty of peace concluded at Adrianople on the 14th September. The stipulations of this treaty restored to the Porte those parts of Bulgaria and Roumelia which the Russians had conquered, besides Moldavia and Wallachia; it also fixed the Pruth and the right bank of the Danube, from the mouth of the former river, to be the boundary-line between Turkey in Europe and Russia. The limits of the Asiatic territories of the two states were also exactly defined. Sums of indemnification for the expenses of the war were assigned to Russia, and the liberty of trading to all parts of the Turkish dominions conceded, besides the trading navigation of the Danube, the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea. The free passage of the Dardanelles was likewise guaranteed. The political independence of Greece was to be recognized by the Porte, as well as that of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, acknowledged.

ADRIANUS, *ăd-ri-a'-nus*, a famous Greek rhetorician. He held the chair of philosophy at Athens, and his unfinished speeches were described by his teacher, Herodes Atticus, as "the fragments of a Colossus." He went to Rome and became secretary to the Emperor Commodus.

Born at Tyre; died at Rome, 192.

ADRIATIC SEA, or Gulf of Venice, *ai-dre-ăt'-ik*, that portion of the Mediterranean Sea which lies between the coasts of Italy, Illyria, and Albania. Its length from Cape Leuca to Trieste is 450 miles, and its mean breadth is 100 miles. The Po and the Adige are the only rivers of importance it receives, and its greatest depth is not more than 22 fathoms, whilst a great part of it is not 12 fathoms. Its navigation is generally safe in summer, but in winter the violence of the winds from the south-east causes much destruction to shipping. On the Venetian side, the shores are low, but on the Dalmatian, the waves, in stormy weather, lash the rocks which girdle the coast to a great height. The principal trading ports on the Italian side are BRINDISI, ANCONA, SINIGAGLIA and VENICE; on the east side, FIUME, PIRANO, POLA and TRIESTE, the chief seaport of Austria. It runs from the south-east, at *Lat.* 40° 8′, to north-west, at *Lat.* 45° 45′.—The Adriatic takes its name from the city of Adria; its waters are salter than those of the ocean.

ADRICHOMIA, CORNELIA, *ăd-re-ko'-me-a*, a Dutch nun of a noble family, who wrote a poetical version of the Psalms in the sixteenth century.

ADRICHOMIUS, CHRISTIAN, *ăd-re-ko'-me-us*, a Dutch author, who wrote a description of

the Holy Land, and a chronicle of the Old and New Testaments, published in 1593.
Born at Delft, 1533; **died** at Cologne, 1585.

ADRO, *a'-dro*, a town of Austrian Italy, 10 miles from Brescia. **Pop.** 2,300.

ADRY, J. F., *a'-dre*, a professor of rhetoric in France, and a voluminous author.—Among his works we may notice his "Life of the Duchess of Schomberg;" a "Biography of Malebranche," and a "History of Vittoria Accarambono."
Born 1749; **died** 1818.

ADSON, HEMERICUS, abbot of Luxeuil, who was the author of a book on the Miracles of St. Wandalbert, and of another concerning Antichrist.
Died, 992.

ADUARTE, DIEGO, a Spanish friar, missionary, and historian. Visited the Phillipines, China, Cochin China, and other eastern countries, and suffered imprisonment and torture. Bishop of New Segovia, and author of a history of his travels and labour.
Died, 1630.

ADULE, *ăd-ool*, the modern Zulla, *zool-la*, situate in Annesley Bay, on the west coast of the Red Sea. It was the landing-place of the Abyssinian expedition, 1867-8. **Lat.** 15° 15′ N.

ADULLAM, a fortified city in the Shefalah, or lower lands of Judea. In the neighbourhood was the Cave of Adullam where David took refuge from the persecution of Saul. The site is not positively identified, but Lieutenant Condor, in charge of the official survey of Palestine, believes that he can identify it with a place now known as Ayd-el-Mieh, where are vestiges of an ancient city and a number of caves. It occupies a commanding position on a hill overlooking the Wady Sur, part of the presumed valley of Elah.

ADUMPOOR, *ad'-um-poor*, an Indian town in the British district of Azimgurh. **Lat.** 16° N. **Lon.** 80° 20′ E.

ADVENTURE BAY, *ăd-vent-yur*, near the southern extremity of Tasmania. **Lat.** 43° S. **Lon.** 147° E.

ADVENTURE BAY, on the east coast of Brune Island, off the south coast of Tasmania, in the Pacific Ocean, so called from the ship in which Captain Furneaux, its discoverer, in 1773, sailed. Captain Cook found the people to be mild and cheerful, with little of that wild appearance which savages in general have. They were, however, almost totally devoid of activity or genius, and were nearly on a level with the wretched natives of Terra del Fuego. **Lat.** 43° 21′ S. **Lon.** 147° 29′ W.

ÆA, *e-a*, a huntress, changed by the gods into an island of the same name, to rescue her from the pursuit of her lover, the river Phasis. On the island was a town called Æa, which was the capital of Colchis.

ÆACUS, *é-ă-kus*, son of Jupiter, by Ægina, and king of the Island of Œnopia. A pestilence having destroyed all his subjects, he entreated Jupiter to repeople his kingdom; and, according to his desire, all the ants which were in an old oak were changed into men, and called by Æacus *myrmidons*, from *murmex*, an ant. Æacus married Endies, by whom he had Telamon and Peleus. He was a man of such integrity that the ancients have made him one of the judges of hell, with Minos and Rhadamanthus.

ÆATUS, *é-ă-tus*, son of Philip and brother of Polyclea, was descended from Hercules. An racle having announced, that whoever of the two first touched the land after crossing the Achelous should obtain the kingdom, Polyclea pretended to be lame, and prevailed upon her brother to carry her across on his shoulders. When they came near the opposite side, Polyclea leaped ashore from her brother's back, exclaiming that the kingdom was her own. Æatus joined her in her exclamation, and afterwards married her, and reigned conjointly with her. Their son, Thessalus, gave his name to Thessaly.

ÆCHMACORAS, *eke-măk'-o-ras*, a son of Hercules, by Phyllone, daughter of Alcimedon. When the father heard that his daughter had had a child, he exposed her and the infant in the woods to wild beasts, where Hercules, conducted by the noise of a magpie, which imitated the cries of a child, found and delivered them.

ÆDESIUS, *e-dé'-se-us*, a Platonic philosopher, who succeeded Iamblichus as teacher of philosophy at Cappadocia. He pretended to hold communion with the deities. Flourished in the 4th century.

ÆDESSA, or EDESSA, *e-des'-sa*, a town of Macedonia, near Pella. Caranus, king of Macedonia, took it by following goats that sought shelter from the rain, and called it from that circumstance (*aigas*, capras) Ægeas. It was the burying-place of the Macedonian kings; and an oracle had said, that as long as the kings were buried there, so long would their kingdom exist. Alexander was buried in a different place; and on that account some authors have said that the kingdom became extinct.

ÆDON, wife of Zethus, King of Thebes. Intending to kill the eldest son of her sister-in-law, Niobe, she killed her own son by mistake. To relieve her grief Zeus changed her into a nightingale.

ÆETA, or ÆETES, *e-é'-ta*, king of Colchis, son of Sol and Perseis, daughter of Oceanus, was father of Medea, Absyrtus, and Chalciope, by Idya, one of the Oceanides. He killed Phryxus, son of Athamas, who had fled to his court on a golden ram. He was induced to perpetrate this crime in order to obtain the fleece of the golden ram. The Argonauts came against Colchis, and recovered the golden fleece by means of Medea, though it was guarded by bulls that breathed fire, and by a venomous dragon. This expedition has been celebrated by all the ancient poets.

ÆGADES, *é-ga-dees*, or ÆGATES, three small rocky islands to the west of Sicily, near Marsella: their names are Levanzo, Favignana, and Maretima.

ÆGÆ, *é-jee'*, a town near Eubœa, from which the Ægæan Sea is said to take its name.

ÆGÆON, *e-jé'-on*, the son of Cœlus, or of Pontus and Terra, the same as Briareus. It was supposed that he was a notorious pirate, chiefly residing at Ægæ, whence his name; and that the fable about his hundred hands arises from his having one hundred men to manage his oars in his piratical excursions.

ÆGÆUS, *e-jé'-us*, a surname of Neptune, from Ægæ, in Eubœa.—A river of Corcyra.—A plain in Phocis.

ÆGALEOS, *e-gă'-le-os*, or ÆGALEUM, a mountain of Attica, from which Xerxes beheld the battle of Salamis. It was situated to the left of the road from Athens to Eleusis. Its present name is Saramango.

ÆGEAN SEA, *e-jé'-an*, or ARCHIPELAGO, a part of the Mediterranean which divides Greece from Asia Minor. It is full of islands, some of

which are called Cyclades, others Sporades, &c. Some refer the origin of its name to Ægeus, but others, with more probability, derive it from the town of Ægæ, in the neighbourhood of Eubœa. The Ægean Sea was accounted particularly stormy and dangerous to mariners.

ÆGEATES, JOHN, *e-jé-a-tes*, a Nestorian monk, who wrote an ecclesiastical history, and a treatise against the council of Chalcedon. Flourished in the 5th century.

ÆGEUS, *e-jé-us*, king of Athens, son of Pandion, being desirous of having children, went to consult the oracle, and in his return, stopped at the court of Pittheus, king of Trœzene, who gave him his daughter Æthra in marriage. He left her pregnant, and told her if she had a son to send him to Athens, as soon as he could lift a stone under which he had concealed his sword. By this sword he was to be known to Ægeus, who did not wish to make any public discovery of a son, for fear of his nephews, the Pallantides, who expected his crown. Æthra became mother of Theseus, whom she accordingly sent to Athens with his father's sword. At that time Ægeus lived with Medea, the divorced wife of Jason. When Theseus came to Athens, Medea attempted to poison him; but he escaped, and upon showing Ægus the sword he wore, discovered himself to be his son. The Ægean Sea is supposed by some to be called after him. Theseus had agreed with Ægeus, when he should return from Crete, that he should hoist white sails, as a signal of his having subdued the Minotaur; forgetting to do so, his disconsolate father, at the sight of the black sails, threw himself into this sea. Ægeus reigned forty-eight years, and after his death the Athenians decreed divine honours to him as the adopted son of Neptune.

ÆGIALE, *e-jí-a-le*, one of Phaeton's sisters, who were themselves changed into poplars, and their tears into amber. They are called Heliades.

ÆGIALEUS, *e-ji-á-le-us*, son of Adrastus, by Amphitea, was one of the Epigoni, or sons of the seven generals who were killed in the first Theban war. They went against the Thebans, who had refused to give burial to their fathers, and were victorious. They all returned home safe except Ægialeus, who was killed. This expedition is called the War of the Epigoni.

ÆGIDIUS, Roman general, chosen King of the Franks, 459; defeated the Visigoths at Arles, 462. Murdered, 464.

ÆGIDIUS, PETRUS ALBIENSIS, *e-jíd'-e-us*, an Asiatic and African traveller, who wrote a description of Thrace, Constantinople, and other works.
Died 1555.

ÆGIDIUS ATHENIENSIS, a Greek ecclesiastic and physician, who wrote several books, the chief of which are, "De Pulsibus et de Venenis." Flourished in the 8th century.

ÆGIDIUS DE COLUMNA, a general of the Augustines, who taught divinity at Paris with great reputation, but whose works have long since sunk into oblivion. One of his books, however, as an early specimen of typography, is still sought for.
Died 1316.

ÆGILIA, *e-jíl'-e-a*, a small island in Eubœa, where the Persian fleet, under Datis and Artaphernes, was moored before the battle of Marathon. It is now called Stourie.—Another in the channel which separates Cythera from Crete.

ÆGINA, *e-jí'-na*, daughter of Asopus, had Æacus by Jupiter changed into a flame of fire. She afterwards married Actor, son of Myrmidon, by whom she had some children, who conspired against their father. Some say that she was changed by Jupiter into the island which bears her name.

ÆGINA, or EGINA, an island in that part of the Ægean Sea which formed the Saronic gulf now the Gulf of Eginu. It was also called Œnone Œnopia, and Myrmidonia. On the conical hill called Mount Oras, are still to be seen some remains of the superb temple of Jupiter Panhellenius. The island has an area of about 40 square miles. It is mountainous. The modern town of Egina stands on the site of the ancient town, on the north-west of the island. Almonds of the finest quality are grown. Pop. about 7,000. Lat. 37° 48′ N. Lon. 23° 27′ E.

ÆGINETA, PAULUS, *e-ji-né-ta*, a native of the island Ægina, who first noticed the cathartic quality of rhubarb. His knowledge of surgery, as shown in his works which have been preserved, was very great. His works were published at Paris in 1532, folio. Lived in the 7th century.

ÆGINHARD. *é-jin-hard*, the secretary of Charlemagne, beloved by Emma, the daughter of that monarch, whom he carried through the snow from his chamber, to prevent her being traced by her footsteps. Being seen by her father, however, Charlemagne consented to their union. Æginhard was a German, and wrote the life of Charlemagne, also a book of annals from 741 to 809. The first edition is that at Paris, in 1576, 2 vols. folio.
Born about 771; died about 844.

ÆGIOCUS, *e-jí'-o-kus*, a surname of Jupiter, from his using the skin of the goat Amalthæa instead of a shield, in the war of the Titans.

ÆGIPAN, *e-jí'-pan*, a name of Pan, because he had the feet of a goat.

ÆGISTHUS, *e-jis'-thus*, king of Argos, was son of Thyestes by his daughter Pelopea. Being left guardian of Agamemnon's kingdoms, and of his wife Clytemnestra, he fell in love with her and lived with her. They were both put to death afterwards, by Orestes, after a reign of seven years from the murder of his father Agamemnon.

ÆGLE, *é-gle*, a nymph, daughter of Sol and Neæra.—One of the Hesperides.—One of the Graces.

ÆGLES, *é-glees*, a Samian wrestler, born dumb. Seeing some unfair measures practised in a contest, he broke the string which held his tongue, through the desire of speaking, and always afterwards spoke with ease.

ÆGLETES, *e-gleé-tees*, a surname of Apollo.

ÆGOCEROS, *e-gos'-e-ros*, or CAPRICORNUS, an animal into which Pan transformed himself when flying before Typhon, in the war with the giants. Jupiter made him a constellation.

ÆGOSPOTAMOS, *e-gos-pot'-ă-mos*, i.e. *the goat's river*, a town in the Thracian Chersonesus, with a river, where the Athenian fleet, consisting of 180 ships, was defeated by Lysander, on the 13th December, B. C. 405, in the last year of the Peloponnesian war.

ÆGYPANES, *e-ji-pai'-nees*, a people in the middle of Africa, whose bodies were said to be human above the waist, and like that of a goat below.

ÆGYPTUS, *e-jip'-tus*, son of Belus, and brother to Danaus, gave his fifty sons in marriage to the fifty daughters of his brother. Danaus, who had established himself at Argos, and was jealous

of his brother, obliged all his daughters to murder their husbands the first night of their nuptials. This was executed, with the exception that Hypermnestra alone spared her husband, Lynceus. Even Ægyptus was killed by his niece Polyxena. Ægyptus was king, after his father, of a part of Africa, which from him has been called Egyptus.

ÆLFRIC, *el'-frik*, a distinguished Saxon prelate, supposed to have been the son of an earl of Kent. He entered the monastery of Abingdon as a Benedictine, and subsequently became one of the priests of the cathedral of Winchester. He was afterwards removed to Cerne Abbey, and next was created abbot of St. Albans. His great ability was employed in the diffusion of such knowledge as the age in which he lived enabled him to possess. His principal productions are, a Saxon translation of the greater number of the historical books of the Old Testament; a Latin and Saxon Glossary: a Saxon Grammar in Latin, and two volumes of Homilies, translated from the Latin fathers. It has been doubted, however, whether he is entitled to the credit of all the works attributed to him, as there were other Saxon writers of the name. He took an active part in resisting Danish invasions.

Died 1005.

ÆLIA CAPITOLINA, *é-lie-a*, a name given to a city built by the Emperor Adrian in 134, near the spot where the ancient Jerusalem stood.

ÆLIANUS, CLAUDIUS, *é-le-an*, an Italian historian and rhetorician, who, though he never left his native country, became so perfect in the Greek language as to write it with the greatest purity. In the reign of Antoninus he taught rhetoric at Rome, and wrote a "Varia Historia," which consists of a curious collection of anecdotes. He also wrote a valuable "History of Animals." Probably lived about the middle of the 3rd century.

ÆLIANUS, MECCIUS, *é-le-a'-nus*, a physician, of whom Galen speaks with great praise. He was the first who found the use of treacle to be a preventative against the plague.

ÆLIUS, *é-le-us*. There were several Romans of this name, the most remarkable of whom is Q. Æl. Pætus, son of Sextus, or Publius. As he sat in the senate-house, a woodpecker perched on his head: upon which a soothsayer exclaimed, that if he preserved the bird, his house would flourish, and Rome decay; and if he killed it, the contrary must happen. Hearing this, Ælius, in the presence of the senate, bit off the head of the bird. All the youths of his family were killed at Cannæ, and the Roman arms were soon attended with success.

ÆLIUS, SEXTUS CATUS, censor with M. Cethegus. He separated the senators from the people in the public spectacles. During his consulship, the ambassadors of the Ætolians found him feasting off earthen dishes, and offered him silver vessels, which he refused, satisfied with the others, which for his virtues he had received from his father-in-law, L. Paulus, after the conquest of Macedonia.

ÆLLO, *ael-el-o*, one of the Harpies.

ÆLST, EVERT, VAN, *eelst*, a Dutch painter, famous for his dead-game and fruit pieces.

Born at Delft, 1602; **died** 1658.

AELST, WILLIAM, VAN, Dutch painter, nephew and pupil of the preceding, and an excellent painter of fruit and flowers. Visited Italy, where some of his finest works are preserved.

Born at Delft, 1620; **died** at Amsterdam, 1679.

AELTERRE, *al'-tair*, a village in Belgium, 12 miles from Ghent. **Pop.** with commune, 6,000.

ÆMILIAN PROVINCES, the name given by Napoleon to Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, now a portion of the kingdom of Italy.

ÆMILIANUS, C. JULIUS, *e-mil'-e-aï'-nus*, a Moor, who, from the lowest station, rose to be emperor of Rome. He reigned only four months, when he was killed, in his 46th year, by his own soldiers, who then offered the crown to Valerian.

Born 208; **died**, 253.

ÆMILIUS, PAULUS, *e-mil'-e-us*, a Roman general, who was of noble family, and passed through several civil offices with reputation, until he obtained a military command, in which he acquired great glory. At the age of 46 he held the office of consul; and at 60 accepted the command of the armies against Perseus, king of Macedon, whom he made prisoner, leading him and the king of Illyria, his ally, in triumph through Italy. On his arrival at Rome, he obtained a magnificent triumph, in which Perseus and his family, as captives, led the procession. He afterwards served the office of censor. He was the father of the renowned Scipio Africanus.

Born 230 B.C.; **died** 160 B.C.

ÆMILIUS, PAULUS, a canon in the cathedral of Paris, who was employed thirty years in writing the history of the kings of France, which he did not live to finish. It was, however, continued by Arnold Feron, and published in 1576.

Born at Verona; **died** at Paris, 1529.

ÆNEAS, *e-ne'-as*, a Trojan prince, son of Anchises and the goddess Venus, the hero of Virgil's great epic, the "Æneid." Legend and poetry tell us that the care of his infancy was entrusted to a nymph; but at the age of five he was recalled to Troy, and placed under the inspection of Alcathous, the friend and companion of his father. He afterwards improved himself in Thessaly, under Chiron, whose house was frequented by all the young princes and heroes of the age. Soon after his return home, he married Creusa, Priam's daughter, by whom he had a son, called Ascanius. During the Trojan war he behaved with great valour in defence of his country, and encountered Diomedes and Achilles. Yet he is accused, with Antenor, of betraying his country to the Greeks, and of preserving his life and fortune by this treacherous measure. When Troy was in flames, he carried away, legend says, upon his shoulders his father Anchises and the statues of his household gods, leading in his hand his son Ascanius, and leaving his wife to follow behind. Some say that he retired to Mount Ida, where he built a fleet of twenty ships, and set sail in quest of a settlement. Strabo, on the contrary, says that Æneas never left his country, but rebuilt Troy, where he reigned, and his posterity after him. Even Homer, who lived four hundred years after the Trojan war, says that the gods destined Æneas and his posterity to reign over the Trojans. According to Virgil and other Latin authors, he was sailing from Sicily to Italy, when he landed in Epirus, and was driven on the coasts of Africa, and received by Dido, queen of Carthage, to whom, on his first interview, he gave one of the garments of the beautiful Helen. Dido being enamoured of him, wished to marry him; but he left Carthage by order of the gods. In his voyage he passed to Cumæ, where the Sybil conducted him to hell, that he might hear from his father the fate which awaited him and all his posterity. After a voyage of seven years, and the loss of thirteen ships, he arrived in the Tiber. Latinus, the king of the country, received him with hospitality, and promised him his daughter Lavinia, who had been before betrothed to King Turnus by her mother

Amata. To prevent this marriage, Turnus made war against Æneas; and after many battles, it was terminated by a combat between the two rivals, in which Turnus was killed. Æneas married Lavinia, in whose honour he built the town of Lavinium, and succeeded his father in law. His reign was but of short duration, various accounts being given of the cause of his death. His son by Lavinia, Æneas Sylvius, was the ancestor of the Kings of Albus Longa, and of Romulus and Remus, the legendary founders of Rome. By his first wife, Creusa, he had a son, Iulus, from whom the Romans derived the Julian family. Æneas has been praised for his piety and submission to the will of the gods. The story of the loves of Dido and Æneas is allowed to be a mere poetical ornament, introduced by a violent anachronism.

ÆNEAS, GAZEUS, a disciple of the doctrines of Plato, who, becoming a convert to Christianity, wrote a dialogue on the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body. Flourished in the 5th century.—His dialogue was printed in Greek and Latin, at Basil, 1560, and at Leipsic in 1655.

ÆNEAS or ÆNGUS, an Irish bishop, who composed the history of the Old Testament in verse, and compiled, in five books, a history of Irish saints. **Died** 820.

ÆNEAS, TACTICUS, a Greek author, who wrote on the art of war. His work was prefixed by Casaubon to his edition of Polybius, Paris, 1609, and reprinted at Leyden in 1633. Flourished about 335 B. C.

ÆNESIDEMUS, *e-ne-si-dē'-mus*, a Greek sceptical philosopher and teacher, of great reputation in the first century B.C.

AENG, *ang*, a village of British India, province of Bengal. Near it is the best pass into the Burmese dominions. **Pop.** 800. **Lat.** 19° 50′ N. **Lon.** 94° 9′ E.

ÆNOBARBUS, or HAHENOBARBUS, *e-no-bar'-bus*, the surname of Domitius. When Castor and Pollux acquainted him with a victory, he discredited the intelligence; upon which they touched his chin and beard, which instantly became of a brazen colour; whence the surname given to himself and his descendants.

ÆOLUS, *ē'-o-lus*, was the son of Hippotes. He reigned over Æolus, the island Lipari, to the north of Sicily; and because he was the inventor of sails, and seems to have acquired a considerable knowledge of metcorology, the poets have called him the god of the wind. According to Virgil, Æolus was indebted to Juno for his royal dignity.

ÆPINUS, JOHN, *e-pī'-nus*, a Franciscan friar, a fellow-labourer with Luther and Melancthon in the great cause of the Reformation. He became a convert to Lutheranism, and pastor of St. Peter's church, Hamburg.
Born 1499; **died** 1553.

ÆPINUS, FRANZ MARIA ULRICH THEODOR, a distinguished electrician, who was the first to see the affinity between magnetism and electricity in its full extent, and to perceive how these may illustrate each other. He is also the inventor of the condensor of electricity and of the electropus. He published several memoirs relating to philosophical subjects, and seems to have devoted a considerable portion of his time to mechanical pursuits. Professor of physics at the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.
Born at Rostock, Lower Saxony, 1724; **died** at Dorpat, in Livonia, 1802.

ÆQUI, a people of Italy, inhabiting the valley of the Anio, who, after long hostilities, were subdued by the Romans, 302 B.C.

ÆRIUS, *ai-ē'-re-us*, an Asiatic presbyter, who from being a follower of Arius (the founder of Arianism), advocated the notion that there was no distinction between bishops and presbyters, rejected prayer for the dead, and refused to observe Easter and stated fasts, and procured many followers, who were named Aërians. Flourished in Sebastia, Pontus, *in the 4th century.*

ÆROE or ARROE, *ā'-e-ro*, a Danish island in the duchy of Schleswig, *about 14 miles long and* 5 broad. It lies 10 miles S. of Fuhnen, and is possessed of a good soil, which is carefully cultivated. **Pop.** 11,000.

ÆROESKIOBING, *ā'-e-rō'-es-ke-ō-bang*, the capital of the above island, where shipbuilding is carried on. **Pop.** 2,000.

ÆRSCHOT, *ar-shot*, a town of Belgium, 23 miles from Brussels. **Pop.** 4,000.

ÆRSCHOT, DUKE OF, a noble of the Netherlands, celebrated in the struggle of the Dutch republic against Philip of Spain. He refused to join the league that was formed against Cardinal Granvelle (archbishop of Mechlin), the governor of the Netherlands. He was governor of Antwerp, and subsequently of Flanders; but the treachery of his disposition made him no favourite with the people, who took him prisoner and confined him at Ghent for a long period. Lived in the middle of the 16th century.

ÆRTRYKE, *ar-treek*, a village and commune of West Flanders, 8 miles from Bruges. **Pop.** 3,000.

ÆRTSZ, RYKAERB, Dutch historical painter. Son of a fisherman, but having lost a leg by accident, studied art. Became a member of the Academy of Antwerp.
Born at Ayck, 1482; **died** at Antwerp, 1577.

ÆRTSZEN, PIETER, Dutch historical painter. Well known for his altar-pieces. Nicknamed Long Peter, and described by Italian writers as Pietro Lungo. Three of his sons attained eminence as painters.
Born at Amsterdam, 1520; **died** there, 1573.

ÆRZEELE, *ar-zeel*, a village and commune in West Flanders, 15 miles from Courtrai. **Pop.** 3,300.

ÆRZEN, *ar-zen*, a town of Hanover, where there are powder manufactories, 5 miles from Hameln. **Pop.** 1,200.

ÆSCHINES, *ē'-ski-nees*, a disciple of Socrates and the son of a sausage-maker. He went to the court of Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily, and afterwards maintained himself by keeping a school at Athens. His dialogues so closely resemble those of Socrates, that Menedemus charges him with having stolen them from the philosopher. Only three of his dialogues are extant, of which Le Clerc published a Latin translation, *with notes, in 1711.*
Flourished B.C. 350.

ÆSCHINES, usually distinguished as "the Orator," was the contemporary and rival of Demosthenes. He was first a schoolmaster, then a clerk, then an *actor*, and finally a political orator. Having brought an unfounded accusation against Ctesiphon, he was compelled to quit Athens, and founded a school of eloquence in Rhodes. There are only three of his orations extant, which are exquisitely beautiful.
Born in Attica, B.C. 389; **died** at Samos, 315.

ÆSCHRION, *ē-skre-on*, a poet of Mitylene, intimate with Aristotle. He accompanied Alex-

ander in his Asiatic expedition.—Another iambic poet of Samos.

ÆSCHYLUS, *é-ski-lus*, the father of the Athenian drama. The records of his life are imperfect, but it appears that he was descended from a noble family. He was in the sea-fight at Salamis, and received a wound on the plains of Marathon. His most solid fame, however, rests on his powers as a tragic poet. Of ninety tragedies produced by him, forty were rewarded with the public prize, but only seven have come down to us. He was the first to introduce two actors on the stage, and to clothe them with dresses suitable to their character. He likewise removed murder from the sight of the audience. He decorated the theatre with the best paintings of the time, and the ancient, like the modern stage, exhibited temples, sepulchres, armies, fleets, flying cars, and apparitions. His actors wore the cothurnus or boot which added to their natural height, and he gave them masks to augment the natural sounds of their voices. The priests accused him before the Areopagus of bringing upon the stage the mysteries of religion; but the wounds he had received at Marathon pleaded his cause and obtained his acquittal. It is fabled that an eagle mistaking his bald head for a stone, as he slept in a field, dropped upon it a tortoise, which instantly killed him. His imagination was strong but wild, vast in its conceptions, but greatly dealing in improbabilities, and aiming to make his language accord with the colossal persons of his drama, he is frequently obscure.

Born at Eleusis, Attica, 525 B.C.; died at Gela, Sicily, 457 B.C.

ÆSCULAPIUS, *e-sku-lā'-pe-us*, represented by some of the Greek poets as a son of Apollo, was taught the art of medicine by Chiron, and became physician to the Argonauts. He restored many to life, of which Pluto complained to Jupiter, who struck Æsculapius with thunder. Æsculapius received divine honours after death, chiefly at Epidaurus, Pergamus, Athens, Smyrna, &c. Goats, bulls, lambs, and pigs, were sacrificed to him, and the cock and the serpent were sacred to him. Æsculapius is represented with a large beard, holding a staff round which a serpent is wreathed. He married Epione, by whom he had two sons, famous for their medicinal skill, and four daughters, of whom Hygeia, the goddess of health, was one. A priestly caste of physicians, the Asclepiadæ, claimed to be her descendants. Some have supposed that he lived a short time after the Trojan war.

ÆSOP, *é-sop*, the fable writer, is commonly held as the inventor of those short pieces of moral wisdom with which the readers of all ages, since his time, have been delighted. He is said to have been first bought as a slave by an Athenian, from whom he learned the Greek language, and then passed successively into the service of Xanthus and Idmon, both of Samos. The latter gave him his freedom, on which he was retained by Crœsus. The places and time of his birth and death are both uncertain. He was contemporary, however, with Solon and Pisistratus; therefore flourished in the 6th century B.C.—Many of the fables attributed to him are nearly identical with those attributed to Lokman and other Eastern authors.

ÆSOP, the author of a romantic history of Alexander the Great, in Greek, which has been translated into Latin and German. The age in which he lived is unknown.

ÆSOPUS, CLAUDIUS, *e-só'-pus*, a famous actor, who had the honour of instructing Cicero in oratory. He was a great epicure, and at an entertainment is said to have had a dish of singing birds which cost above 800*l*. His son was also noted for his luxuriousness; and Horace says that he swallowed a pearl of great value dissolved in vinegar.

Died worth 160,000*l*., 60 years B.C.

ÆTHERIUS, *e-thé'-re-us*, an architect of Constantinople, who is supposed to have built the wall which runs from the sea to Selimbria, to keep out the Bulgarians and Scythians. Lived in the 6th century.

ÆTION, *é-she-on*, a Greek painter, whose picture of the nuptials of Alexander and Roxana, shown at the Olympic games, obtained for him the daughter of Proxenidas, one of the judges, in marriage, although he was quite unknown.

ÆTIUS, *a-é'-she-us*, a famous general, sometimes spoken of as "the last of the Romans," in the reign of Valentinian III., emperor of the West. He was brought up in the emperor's guards, and after the battle of Pollentia, in 403, was delivered as a hostage to Alaric, and next to the Huns. On the death of Honorius, he took the side of the usurper John, for whose service he engaged an army of Huns. He was afterwards taken into favour by Valentinian, who gave him the title of count. Being jealous of the power of Boniface, governor of Africa, he secretly advised his recall, and at the same time counselled the governor not to obey the mandate. This produced a revolt, which caused an irruption of the Vandals into that province. The treachery of Aëtius being discovered, a war ensued between him and Boniface, in which the latter was slain. Aëtius now appealed to the Huns, of whom he raised a large army, and returning, so greatly alarmed Placidia, the mother of Valentinian, that she put herself into his power. He defended the declining empire with great bravery, and compelled Attila to retire beyond the Rhine. Stabbed, 454, by Valentinian.—This crime was committed under the conviction that Aëtius entertained a design upon the throne of the emperor.

ÆTIUS, a bishop of Antioch, who, before entering into orders, was a physician, and remarkable for a contentious and sceptical spirit. He contended for a dissimilarity between the Father and the Son, for which he was banished by Constantius, but recalled by Julian. His followers were named Ætians.

Died at Constantinople, 367.

ÆTIUS, a physician of Mesopotamia, who wrote a comprehensive treatise on medicine, comprising all the medical and surgical knowledge of his time, and other works, which are extant in Greek. Flourished in the 6th century.

ÆTNA. (*See* ETNA.)

ÆTOLIA, *e-tó'-lia*, a province of ancient Greece, bounded on the west by Acarnania, on the north by Thessaly, on the east by the country of the Locri and Ozolæ, and on the south by the Corinthian gulf. It received its name from Ætolus. The inhabitants were covetous and illiberal, and were little known in Greece, till after the ruin of Athens and Sparta, when they assumed a consequence in the country, and afterwards made themselves formidable as the allies of Rome, and then as its enemies, till they were conquered by Fulvius. It is very mountainous; but rye, barley, and olives are cultivated along the side of the Corinthian gulf. With Acarnania, it now forms a division in the kingdom of Greece. Its principal river is the Phidaris. In this province is also Mount Oxea, which reaches an elevation of 4,636 feet in its highest point. Missolonghi is its capital, and Lepanto is the next town in importance.

Lat. between 38° 7′ and 38° 50′ N. Lon. between 21° 10′ and 22° 5′ E.

AFER, DOMITIUS, *af-fer*, an ancient orator, who obtained the prætorship of Rome; but being disappointed of further promotion, he became an informer against Claudia Pulchra, cousin of Agrippa, and by his abilities succeeded in gaining the favour of Tiberius. He wrote an inscription, which he affixed to a statue of Caligula, and which embodied the remark that he had been a second time consul at the age of twenty-two. This was meant for an encomium, but the emperor took it as a sarcasm, and made a violent speech in the senate against the author. Afer, instead of replying, supplicated pardon, saying that he feared less the power of the emperor than his eloquence, which flattery so pleased Caligula, that he raised him to the consular dignity.

Born at Nismes; died at Rome, A.D. 60.

AFFLITTO, MATHEW, *ăf-flē-to*, a distinguished lawyer of Italy.

Born at Naples; died 1673.—He wrote several works on Neapolitan law.

AFFO, IRENEO, Italian critic and historian. A Franciscan monk, and professor of Philosophy, and librarian of the Ducal library at Parma. Author of many historical, biographical, and literary works of great value, and a volume of sonnets published under an assumed name.

Born at Basseto, 1741; died there, 1797.

AFFRE, DENIS AUGUSTE, *affr*, a French student at the seminary of St. Sulpice, who rose to be archbishop of Paris. Affre fell whilst endeavouring to prevent bloodshed between the soldiery and Parisian insurgents during the Revolution of 1848. Although previously warned by General Cavaignac of the danger to be apprehended from appearing amongst an excited mob, he replied, that "his life was of small consequence," and, preceded by a man in a workman's dress, with a green branch, as an emblem of peace, in his hand, he went forth to stay the fury of the combatants. Some of the crowd who beheld him thought they were betrayed, and he was soon shot down. When he fell, he was surrounded by many of the insurgents, who blamed the *Garde Mobile* for the act, and on whom they vowed to avenge him. He, however, exclaimed, "No, no, my friends, blood enough has been shed; let mine be the last on this occasion." He was the author, besides theological works, of a treatise on Egyptian hieroglyphics.

Born at St. Reney, 1793; died, 1848.

AFFRIQUE, ST., *af-freek*, a town of France, 29 miles from Rhodez, which trades in Roquefort cheese. Pop. with commune, 7,000.

AFFRY, COUNT D', LOUIS AUGUSTE PHILIPPE, *af-fre*, a statesman of Switzerland, who rose to the chief magistracy of his country, after Napoleon I. became protector of the Helvetic confederacy. He was a true patriot, and did all that he could to resist the power of the French; but finding his efforts unavailing, he embraced the views of Napoleon, and gave his assistance in forming a new government in accordance with the theories of that conqueror.

Born at Friburg, 1743; died 1810.

AFGHANISTAN, *ăf-gan'-is-tăn*, or *ăf-ga-nis'-tan*, a country of Asia, lying to the N.W. of Hindostan. On the east it is bounded by the Punjab; on the south by Beloochistan; on the north by independent Turkestan; and on the west by Persia.

Area, estimated at 212,000 square miles.

Description.—By far the greater part of this vast region is mountainous. It may be generally described as an extensive tableland, considerably elevated above the neighbouring countries. The eastern ridge, known as the Suliman mountains, having an elevation of 6,000 feet, descends abruptly towards the Indus, leaving only a narrow tract at the base, and forming an impenetrable barrier, except at three places—the Khyber Pass, disastrously memorable in history, through which the Cabul river flows into the Indus, the Gomul Pass, and the Bholan Pass into Scinde, farther south. The northern and western portion of Afghanistan is traversed by enormous mountain ranges. The Hindoo Coosh mountains (an extension of the great Kuenluen range of Central Asia, which forms the northern boundary of Tibet, and extends eastwards to the Chinese Empire) run nearly east and west, forming the northern boundary of Afghanistan, and attaining an elevation of from 15,000 to 20,000 feet, the summits being covered with perpetual snow. Near the north-eastern angle of the country, this great range meets an extension of the Himalayas at about equal elevation. Other mountains are the Pughman, divided into two parallel ridges, nearly 3,000 feet high, running from north to south, and enclosing a valley 10,000 feet above the sea level. The Koh-i-Bala mountains run due west, attaining an elevation in some places of more than 15,000 feet. An area of about 50,000 square miles in the north-west is occupied by the Hazarak and Eimack mountains (*the* Paropasimus of the old Greek geographers), some portions of which have an elevation of 10,000 feet. The Valley of Cabul, beginning at the base of the Pughman mountains, has a length of nearly 200 miles, terminating at the banks of the Indus, the southern limit of the valley being the Khyber mountains of moderate elevation. At the western end this valley is 10,000 feet above the sea level; but it gradually sinks to about 750 feet as it approaches the Indus. In the centre and south of the country are two vast districts, known as the Tableland of Ghuznee and Candahar, with an elevation varying from 7,000 to 10,000 feet, and the southern tableland, which sinks into the great desert of Beloochistan. In the west is the territory of Herat, extending to Persia. The inferior mountain-ranges diminish in proportion to their distance from the principal chains, and, bosomed amongst them, are to be found some of the most fertile and beautiful valleys in the world. In these, vegetation is of the same kind as that of India generally; consisting of cotton, rice, millet, maize, turmeric, and sugar-cane. In the higher lands, the various species of the fruits, herbs, and woods of Europe grow wild, and wheat, barley, beans, turnips, and several artificial grasses, are cultivated with success. The chief towns are CANDAHAR, CABUL, GHUZNEE, HERAT, and JELLALABAD.

Rivers.—The principal are the Cabul, Koorum, Helmund, Kashrood, Gomal, and Lora, all partaking, more or less of the character of mountain torrents,—now swelling and rushing rapidly, or becoming all but stagnant in some parts, in accordance with the changes of the seasons.

Climate.—According to its latitude, it should be decidedly hot, but, on account of the inequality and height of its surface, the climate varies, the cold being intense in winter.

Minerals.—The country is supposed to be rich in minerals, and at one time silver was worked extensively. Lead, zinc, sulphur, coal, iron, and copper are also known to exist in considerable quantities.

Inhabitants.—The Afghans, who form only about a third of the entire population, are a robust hardy race, of Circassian origin, generally addicted to predatory warfare. All the large towns are inhabited chiefly by Persians and Hindoos, as the Afghans never engage in trade. About one-third of the people of the region of the Hazareh and Eimack mountains are of Mongul race. In Cabul there are some Arab settlers. The Afreedis, a very warlike race, occupy the Khyber hills. The number of the entire population is estimated at nearly 10,000,000.

Manufactures and Commerce.—Woollen stuffs, carpets,

silk, felt, sword-blades, fire-arms, and jewellery. Commerce is carried on by caravans: camels in the plains; asses and mules in the mountains. The chief exports are from Peshawer, iron, assafœtida, maddar, tobacco, furs, horses, ponies (to Punjab), and fruits.

Lat. between 28° and 36° N. **Lon.** between 62° and 73° E.

History.—The Afghans call themselves Pooshanneh, and trace their origin to the son of Saul, king of Israel; they are no doubt identical with the fierce and warlike inhabitants of the hilly country to the west of the Suliman mountains, mentioned by Herodotus. Their country formed a part of the old Persian empire, and subsequently was included in the Syrian and Bactrian kingdoms. The Moguls possessed it for about 150 years, and Timour and Babr afterwards included it in their wide-spread dominions. The Afghans first appeared an independent power, about the year 1720, when an army of Afghans invaded Persia, took Ispahan, and made the sultan, Husseyn, prisoner. They kept possession of Ispahan and the southern provinces for ten years, when they were defeated in several battles, and driven out of the country by Nadir Kuli, commonly known in Europe by the name of Kuli Khan, who brought the whole country of Afghanistan under his sovereignty in 1737, and retained it until his death in 1747. The following are the leading events in the subsequent history of Afghanistan:

Ahmed Shah, after the assassination of Nader, establishes an independent kingdom	1747
Runjeet Singh, the Sikh chief of Lahore, conquers a large portion of the country	1818
Dost Mohammed becomes ruler	1820
England supports his rival, Shah Sujai, and declares war. English troops enter Cabul and Dost Mohammed surrenders	1838
Terrible massacre of the English at the Khyber Pass, by order of Akbar Khan, son of Dost Mohammed	1842
Alliance with the Sikhs against the English	1846
English victory at Guzerat and flight of Dost Mohamed across the Indus	1849
Dost Mohammed dies, and appoints one of his younger sons, Shere Ali, his successor	1863
British troops enter the country and establish a new frontier to the west of the passes	1879
Yakoob Khan succeeds his father Shere Ali	1879
Revolt and murder of the British resident at Cabul	1879
Military operations by the Indian and British armies under Gen. Roberts	1879-80
Abdul Rahman recognised as Ameer. July 22,	1880
Ayoob Kahn is finally defeated and flees into Persia Oct.	1881
Negotiations for determining North West boundary, recommenced early in	1884
Misunderstandings as to boundary lead to warlike demonstrations by England and Russia early in	1885
State meeting between the Ameer and the Governor-General of India early in April	1885
Agreement between England and Russia soon after arrived at, and determination of boundary proceeded	1885-86

AFIOM KARA HISSAR, *a'-fe-om ka'-ra his'-sar*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalic of Anatolia, takes its name from *afiom*, which signifies the opium poppy, and *kara hissar*, 'the black castle,' round which it is built, on the southern side of a fertile plain, in Asia Minor. **Manf.** Fire-arms, sabres, and tapestry; but the principal articles of trade are opium and madder, which are raised in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** about 60,000. **Lat.** 38° 44′ N. **Lon.** 30° 40′ E.

AFRAGOLA, *a'-fra-go'-la*, a Neapolitan town, where straw bonnets are largely made. It is six miles from Naples. **Pop.** 16,500.

AFRANIA, *a-fra'-ne-a*, the inventor of the bassoon. He flourished at Ferrara in the 16th century.

AFRANIUS, Lucius, *a-fra'-ne-us*, a Roman comic poet, who wrote some witty but licentious Latin comedies, of which only a few fragments remain.—Flourished about 100 years B.C.

AFRANIUS, Lucius, a Roman general and adherent of Pompey against Cæsar. Consul at Rome. Taken prisoner after the battle of Pharsalia, and put to death by Cæsar's soldiers.

Died, 46 B.C.

AFRANIUS, a senator of Rome, who was put to death by Nero for having written a satire against him.

AFRICA, one of the great divisions of the world, and, if we consider North and South America as distinct, the second in point of size, being in that respect inferior only to Asia, and about three times the size of Europe. Much less is known of the interior of this great continent than of any other portion of the world. Portions of Africa have been known from remote antiquity, and Egypt especially figures largely in the world's history, but of the vast country in the interior we have but a partial knowledge, and that gained by the labours and sufferings of intrepid explorers chiefly during the present century. That Central Africa has been so long an unknown land, while almost every other portion of the earth's surface has been explored, is no doubt due to the intense heat and unhealthy climate of the known coast regions and the absence of motives other than those arising from the spirit of scientific research or missionary zeal to encourage explorers to undertake mysterious and apparently dangerous and unprofitable adventures. The New World beyond the Atlantic presenting some of the same climatic conditions has been explored by armies led by daring and experienced adventurers, and animated by the hope of discovering illimitable riches. They found there wealthy and powerful empires which they conquered, founding new States, governed and chiefly peopled by Europeans. But Central Africa has been explored, so far as it has been explored, by individuals, whose courage and zeal led them to attempt the solution of geographical problems, or whose sporting propensities led them into unknown regions in pursuit of larger game than Europe afforded. European governments contented themselves with a few scattered settlements on the coast, at which merchants traded with native chiefs for gold, ivory, palm oil, and slaves, caring nothing for the sources or courses of the great rivers which were only known to them at their mouths as discharging into the sea through pestilential swamps of the districts whence came the articles they traded in, or of the people who dwelt there. Some native kingdoms, where the most bloodthirsty forms of savagery were practised, were known by the frequent wars waged between them and the white settlers, and a few native chiefs, or kings, who in grotesque state, bartered slaves captured in inland villages, for rum, tobacco, and gunpowder, represented to the European traders on the west coast the aboriginal population of this great division of the globe. On the east coast were settlements in which a similar trade was carried on, but more extensively; the agents of the traffic, principally in slaves, being men of Arab descent, who made armed raids into the interior, destroying native villages, and carrying off the population, with such gold dust and ivory as they could collect to supply the Portuguese merchants who had settlements at Zanzibar and other points of the coast. Arab traders, too, penetrated from Nubia towards the great central region for the purposes of a similar trade carried on with Egypt and the Red Sea ports. We shall mention in detail, farther on, the efforts which have been made by individual explorers to reach the interior of the great continent, and solve some of the great problems which are of the highest interest to geographers.

Physical Characteristics.—Africa is in shape more compact than Europe, Asia, and North America, and may be described generally as composed of two portions of nearly equal dimensions, but having

very different geographical characteristics. The northern half is an irregular oval; the southern a triangle. The more prominent feature of the northern portion, sometimes described as Lower Africa, is a vast sandy desert enclosed on the north by lofty mountains, on the south by mountains and fertile districts, and separated on the east from the alluvial valley of the Nile by an elevated limestone ridge. The southern half of the continent, High Africa, is an elevated table land, with lofty ranges of mountains in the south and north-east, and a magnificent system of lakes, with which we are as yet but imperfectly acquainted. A fringe of low swampy coast is on the eastern and western sides of this immense plateau; but farther south are bold headlands, marking the termination of the lofty ranges in Cape Colony and Caffraria. Between the Great Desert of the north and the well watered and productive plateau of the south is a broad belt of alluvial land known generally as the Soudan, extending across the entire continent, from Senegambia on the west to the mountains of Abyssinia on the east. These mountains mark the south-eastern limit of the long narrow valley through which the famous Nile (the source of the main branch of which has been the geographical puzzle of three centuries, and is yet unsolved) finds its way to the Mediterranean. The table-lands of Abyssinia are the north-eastern limits of the great southern plateau, which slopes more gradually at the part where the Nile forms the rapids above Gondokoro. On the eastern side the Nile valley is separated from the Red Sea by a range of hills of moderate elevation. To the north of the Great Desert are the Atlas mountains, which divide it from the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, a tract partaking of many of the physical characteristics of Southern Europe, and known to geographers as the Tell. It is customary to accept large inlets of the sea as natural boundaries, and consequently, by common consent, the Mediterranean is considered the northern, and the Red Sea as the north-eastern boundary of Africa. If physical characteristics regulated boundaries, it would be more correct to include the countries north of the Atlas range in Europe, and Arabia (now included in Asia) as really a portion of Africa, to which in many respects it bears affinity. Africa is a peninsula, united to Asia by the Isthmus of Suez, about 74 miles in breadth. At the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, the Asian and African continents are only separated by about 15 miles of sea, and the Straits of Gibraltar, at one place not more than 18 miles wide, divide the African continent from the most southerly headland of Europe. Geologists entertain very little doubt that at some remote period the mountain ranges of Central and South Africa enclosed vast inland seas, of which the existing lakes and marshes, from Lake Tchad in the Soudan to Lake Ngami in the South, were presumably the deepest portions. Livingstone felt quite satisfied with the evidence of the former existence of a vast lake in the district surrounding Ngami. Great natural convulsions have produced upheavals, enormous cavities or rifts, and valleys through which the great rivers now find their way to the sea. The most wonderful of the results of these great convulsions, due most probably to volcanic agency, is the great rift at right angles to the original course of the Zambesi, into which that river falls abruptly, forming the most stupendous cataract in the world. At a later epoch, the vast tract in the north known as Sahara or the Great Desert, was doubtless a large inland sea, an inlet of the Atlantic, the coast of which the desert now approaches between the 30th parallel of North latitude and the Senegal river.

Dimensions.—The extreme northern point of Africa is Ras-el-Krun, on the Mediterranean; the most southern, Cape das Agulhas (Cape Needles) in Cape Colony, and the distance between these two points is about 5,000 miles. The extreme western point is Cape Verde, and the eastern Cape Guardafui, at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden, showing the greatest breadth of the continent to be about 4,500 miles. The coast line is remarkably unbroken, and can therefore be estimated with greater accuracy than that of Europe or North Africa, which are indented by great bays and gulfs, and innumerable irregularities. It is about 16,000 miles in length. Taking the delta of the Nile as the starting point, it stretches westwards to Tunis, when it turns abruptly north for nearly 250 miles to Ras-el-Krun, from which point it again runs west to Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar, from which it makes a bold sweep in a south-western direction to Cape Verde, and then bends towards the south-east, past Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas, beyond which it runs for more than a thousand miles to the Bight of Benin. Thence the line of coast runs, with little variation, nearly due south, to the Cape of Good Hope, and Cape Agulhas, then eastwards to Algoa Bay, turning northward for a long stretch of 4,000 miles, to Cape Guardafui. The Gulf of Aden, on the southern side of which the African coast line has a length of about 600 miles, leads to the Red Sea, the north-eastern boundary of Africa, which is a length from Bab-el-Mandeb to Suez of 1,400 miles. The area of Africa, including the adjacent islands, which geographically belong to it, is nearly 12,000,000 square miles.

Islands.—MADAGASCAR, except Australia and Borneo, the largest island in the world, is separated from the African continent by the Mozambique Channel, 250 miles wide at its narrowest part. It is fully described under its proper heading. Zanzibar and Pemba are small islands also off the eastern coast, and at a much greater distance, the SEYCHELLES, the AMIRANTE Islands, BOURBON and MAURITIUS, are considered as belonging to Africa. The CANARY and CAPE VERDE Islands, in the North Atlantic also belong to Africa, and the Bissagos, off the coast of Senegambia; Fernando Po, in the Bight of Biafra, and Prince's Island, St. Thomas, and Annabon, in the Gulf of Guinea, are small islands off the western coast.

Mountains.—The Atlas mountain system occupies the north-western portion of the African continent, and extends with minor elevations and terraces throughout Morocco, Algiers and Tunis, forming a natural division between the Mediterranean Sea and the Great Desert. The principal chain begins at Cape Ghir, rising nearly perpendicularly to a great height, on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, in 30° 35′ N. lat., and extends nearly due eastward towards the city of Morocco, where it turns in a nearly northernly direction, and attains its greatest elevation, again turning to the east and declining in height as it approaches the Mediterranean. The chain then crosses the boundary between Morocco and Algiers, and runs near, and nearly parallel with, the sea coast. Some of the principal peaks of this range of the Greater Atlas, as this portion of the system is generally named, reach considerably above the snow line, and it has been estimated that they attain an elevation of from 14,000 to 15,000 feet, about the height of the loftiest summits of the European Alps. But the only peak which has been accurately measured is the Miltzin (about 27 miles to the south-east of the town of Morocco,) which has been found to rise to 11,400 feet above the sea level. It is free from snow only once in about twenty years. Mount Henteb, nearer the Algerian frontier, is believed to be of greater elevation. Nearer the Mediterranean is a smaller range, known as the Lesser Atlas, an offshoot of which extends westward, terminating in the bold headland of Ceuta (Jebel d'Azute, "mountain of monkeys") opposite Gibraltar, and in Cape Spartel. In no part is the range more than 2,500 feet high. South of the Greater Atlas, are various spurs and ranges of the mountain system of inferior elevation, stretching towards the Great Desert. Old geographers affirmed the existence of a vast mountain range, which they named the Mountains of the Moon, stretching across the continent, a few degrees to the north of the equator. More accurate knowledge, gained from the explorations which have recently taken place, disproves the existence of these mountains, as laid down in our maps until a very recent period, while making known magnificent ranges, almost rivalling the Asiatic known magnificent ranges, almost rivalling the Asiatic Himalayas or the Andes of South America. The Kong Mountains, running parallel with the coast of Guinea, are not a connected chain, but isolated hills, the loftiest of which is not more than 7,000 feet above the sea level; and to the north-east are mountains of which very little is accurately known. They mark the northern limit of the great plateau of High Africa, and Mounts Alantika

and Mindif, to the south of Lake Tchad, are supposed to be respectively 10,000 and 6,000 feet high. The Cameroon Mountains, forming almost a parallelogram, and occupying an area of about 380 square miles, between 3° 57′ and 4° 20′ N. lat., and 9° and 9° 25′ E. long., may be described as forming the north-western angle of the great elevated table land of the southern portion of the continent, or High Africa. They have been highly recommended by Captain Burton as a sanatorium for Europeans engaged on the unhealthy coast. The principal summit, Pia Grande, is 13,129 feet above the sea level; and Mount Victoria and Mount Albert are nearly as high. The group is of volcanic origin. On Mount Victoria is an extinct double crater, 200 feet deep, and 1,000 feet in diameter: smoke jets with a strong odour of sulphur are thrown up on the sides of Mount Albert; and many extinct cones are scattered throughout the range. Several lesser ranges mark the western edge of the great table land, approaching to within 40 or 50 miles of the coast; and there are several lofty mountains in Damara Land, and Great and Little Namqua Land, Mount Omatoko, in Damara, reaching an altitude of 8,800 feet. Between the 20th and 22nd degree of S. latitude, there is a depression around Lake Ngami, but farther south the surface rises into a mountainous district. South of the Orange River and extending into Cape Colony, are the Nieuwveld (New Forest) and the Sneeuwberg (Snow Mountains), with a general elevation of from 4,000 to 7,000 feet. The summit of Mount Compassberg, the highest peak of the colony, is 10,200 feet above the sea level. Farther south, the great Karoo plains have an average elevation of nearly 4,000 feet, and towards the south-east there is an offshoot, attaining in the Winterberg a height of 7,800 feet. From the Cape Colony and Natal, there is an extensive plateau, averaging from 5,000 to 7,000 feet in elevation, towards the eastern side of the continent, occupying a considerable portion of the Orange River Free State and the Transvaal Republic. The Witteberg and the Drachenberg Mountains are included in this region, which, north of the Limpopo river, widens out to upwards of 400 miles, and is intersected by the great Zambesi river. To the east of the river Shiré and Lake Shirwa, is the Milanaje range, about 7,000 feet high, and to the west of the lake, Mount Zomba, 8,000 feet. Farther north are various plateaux and ranges, rising between the 4th and 1st parallels of S. latitude into the loftiest mountains of Africa, the Kilimandjaro range, the highest peak of which, giving name to the group, has an elevation of 18,715 feet above the sea, the summit being covered with perpetual snow, Mount Kenia, is 16,500 feet, and Mount Meru, an extinct volcano, 13,000 feet in height. On the western shore of Lake Albert Nyassa are the Blue Mountains, with an apparent altitude of 10,000 feet, probably uniting with the Balegga Mountains north-west of Lake Tanganyika. The mountains of Abyssinia, the loftiest peak Abba Jared, having an elevation of 15,000 feet, may be considered as a northern prolongation of the great eastern range.

Rivers.—Nearly all the largest and most important rivers rise in the great table-land of Central and Southern Africa, which we have so frequently mentioned. The principal branch of the NILE, (the Bahr-el-Abiad, or White Nile) and the CONGO, the great river of Central Africa, are now ascertained to rise in or near the group of great lakes lying to the south of the Equator. In the same region rises the ZAMBESI, which nearly crosses the continent, from the west to its four mouths in the Mozambique Channel, and is remarkable for the wonderful Victoria Fall; and its affluent, the Shiré, in which are the remarkable Murchison Cataracts. Farther south are the Limpopo, and other smaller streams rising on the slopes of the great eastern range of mountains we have described, and discharging into the Mozambique Channel and the Indian Ocean. Other rivers flowing into the Indian Ocean are the Rovuma, Rufiji, the Juba (the largest north of the Equator), Leeba, and the Leeambye, which unite their waters. Three small rivers, the Zondag, Zwartkop, and Kowie, discharge into Algoa Bay. The Orange or Garriep, or Great River, the largest river of Africa south of the tropic of Capricorn, rises in the highlands of the Transvaal Republic, and after a winding course, flows into the South Atlantic Ocean, near the 32nd parallel of S. latitude. The eastern branch of the Nile (the Bahr-el-Asrah, or Blue Nile,) rises among the mountains of Abyssinia, uniting with the White Nile at Khartoum in Nubia, from which point the river follows a winding course with many cataracts, till it reaches Egypt, through which it flows in a direct line to the Delta, by which it discharges into the Mediterranean. The Congo or Zaire, the largest river of Central Africa, falls into the Atlantic about 5 degrees south of the equator. The Gaboon enters the Atlantic near the equator. The mountainous district to the north of Guinea forms the watershed of several large and numerous smaller rivers discharging into the Atlantic. The most important are the Senegal, which runs in a curved direction through Senegambia, entering the Atlantic north of Cape Verde, and the Gambia, which discharges at a point further south. Each of these rivers has cataracts in the upper course. Rising on the eastern and northern slopes of the same region about 9° 25′ N. lat., and 9° 45′ W. lon., are the affluents of the NIGER, Joliba, or Quorra, next to the Nile and Congo, the most important of African rivers. The course is at first north-east, until Timbuctoo is reached, when the river bends to the east, and then descends in a south-easterly direction into the Gulf of Guinea, to the east of the Bight of Benin. The entire length of the course of this great river is about 2,500 miles, and it has been navigated for a distance of 400 miles from its mouth. Several smaller rivers, among them the Prah, also fall into the Gulf of Guinea. In the Atlas region are several rivers of minor importance—the Mejerdah, which falls into the Mediterranean, near Tunis, and the Molooyah, within the territory of Morocco, The Wad Sebov, the Com, and other small rivers discharge into the Atlantic, and several streams flowing south are lost in the sand of the Sahara.

Lakes.—The largest lake of Northern Africa is Tchad, or Tsad, in the Soudan, near the southern border of the Great Desert, lying in the centre of a marshy district, and subject to periodical variations of size according to the seasons. The Shari, which, in the rainy season, is three quarters of a mile wide, and other streams flow into it, but there is no visible outlet. The water is fresh and abounds with fish. The average circumference of this lake is about 400 miles, and it has an elevation of 850 feet above the sea level. A much smaller lake to the east, Lake Dembea, or Tzana, in Abyssinia, through which the Blue Nile flows, is 6,000 feet above the sea level, 65 miles long and 30 broad. A magnificent chain of large lakes, chiefly discovered by Speke, Baker, Burton, and Livingstone, extends from about the 5th degree of north latitude to the region watered by the Zambesi and its tributaries. These large lakes have as yet been very imperfectly surveyed, but approximate estimates of their dimensions have been made. Victoria Nyanza is about 250 miles long and of nearly equal breadth. Farther north is the Albert Nyanza, about 300 miles long, and where crossed by the equator at least 90 miles wide. It has been suggested, and with an appearance of probability, that the Victoria and Albert Nyanza are really portions of one immense lake. Farther south is Lake Tanganyika, a long and comparatively narrow lake, explored by Livingstone, Stanley, and Cameron, and supposed to communicate with the larger lakes mentioned. The surface of Tanganyika is 2,710 feet above the sea level, and Cameron estimates the entire length at about 400 miles, with a breadth varying from 25 to 50 miles. He thinks that the principal outlet of the lake is the river Lukuga on the western side, nearly under the 6th parallel of south latitude, and supposed to flow into the Lualaba. At some parts of the east coast of the lake the country rises to a height of 1,000 feet, and on the west coast there are mountains estimated to be about 2,500 feet high. Shortly before his death, Livingstone penetrated to the west, and discovered other large lakes, to one of which he gave the name of Lincoln. Some of these lakes will, in all probability prove to be the head waters of the Nile and of the Congo, and several expeditions are now engaged in endeavouring to ascertain the hydrographical features of this interesting region. North of the Zambesi, and about 350 miles inland from the Mozambique coast, and 1,200 above the sea level is Lake Nyassa, which is more than 200 miles in length, and at its widest part, 60 miles in breadth, and from the southern extremity flows the Shiré, an affluent of the Zambesi. To the east of the Shiré, is Lake Shirwa, 1,800 feet above the sea level, and about 70 miles long by 20 broad. Lake Ngami, which we have mentioned as the centre of the depressed region between the Zambesi and the Orange Rivers, is 2,500 feet above the sea level, 70 miles long and 20 broad.

The Great Desert.—The extensive region known as the Sahara, extends from the Atlas mountains in the north, and farther east to the Mediterranean, nearly to the Senegal, the northern bend of the Niger and Lake Tchad on the south, from the Atlantic on the west to the limestone ranges, which form the western edge of the boundary of the Nile valley, a length of about 2,000 miles, the average breadth from north to south being about half

that distance. The surface forms a series of table-lands, sinking towards the north by a succession of terraces. Rain never falls over some portions of this extensive region, the result being sterility. Towards the north especially, are extensive tracts of sand which is raised into the air by the frequent and violent storms of wind, forming those terrible sand clouds so fatal to travellers; but a considerable portion of the desert consists of firm hard soil, composed of indurated sand, sandstone, granite, and quartz. Some hilly ridges in some parts intersect the arid plain, particularly in the eastern part, or the Libyan Desert, as it is generally named, and in many places, owing to the presence of underground springs, are fertile tracts, oases, "green islands in a sea of sand," and some of these are very extensive, having villages with thousands of inhabitants. A considerable mercantile traffic between Morocco, Tripoli and Timbuctoo, and other places in the Soudan is carried on by means of caravans, sometimes consisting of more than a thousand camels with their attendants, the easiest route being from Tripoli through Fezzan to the neighbourhood of Lake Tchad.

Climate.—More than three-fourths of Africa lie within the tropics. It is the hottest and driest of all the great divisions of the earth; it has only two seasons, a wet and a dry. In a large portion of the Sahara no rain whatever falls, and very little in either Arabia or Egypt. Guinea, Senegambia, and the Sahara, are considered to be the hottest countries of the globe. During the rainy season, however, the two former are drenched with water, when there rises from the earth in the low lying districts near the coast, a steam that would rival a vapour-bath; and hence the unhealthiness of these regions to Europeans. The eastern coast, being tempered by the trade-winds coming from the east, is not so hot as the western. In the higher lands in the interior, the climate is frequently salubrious and delightful, resembling that of the south of Europe. The Sahara is often swept by terrific hurricanes and the *simoom*. Guinea and the west countries generally are afflicted with the *harmattan*, a dry hot wind, which cracks the lips, but announces the termination of the rainy season. Tornadoes are frequent in Senegambia and Egypt, and the Barbary states are, on account of their climate, still subject to visitations of the plague.

Vegetation.—If we except Soudan, Upper and Lower Guinea, Senegambia, and the great mountain-ranges, the forests of Africa are not extensive. On the southern shores of the Mediterranean, and along a portion of those that are washed by the Atlantic, the vegetation which is characteristic of the south of Europe still prevails. The woods consist of cork-trees, and other kinds of oaks: sea-pines, cypresses, and myrtles spring up, and groves of olives and oranges bud, blossom, ripen, and wave before the eye of the delighted traveller. In the Atlas chain grows the famous sandarach-tree, which is so durable as to seem almost to last for ever. It supplies the timber of which most of the ceilings of mosques are constructed. Passing into the desert, we enter upon a region in which the resources of nature fail to supply the nourishment necessary to a generous vegetation. Here are to be seen vast tracks covered by the prickly kasheia, which gives great annoyance to travellers, and the agoul, which furnishes the camel with food on its long, perilous, and wearisome journeys across the desert. In tropical Africa we enter upon the grandest features of vegetation: here flourish the families of palms, whose leaves expand into so many verdant awnings, spread out by the beneficent hand of the Creator, to shade from the excessive heat the ebon native, whose existence has been cast in such a burning climate; and here the gigantic baobob makes a forest in itself. This tree attains a height of not more than sixty or seventy feet, but its branches are as large as the stems of common trees, and extend horizontally in all directions; whilst its trunk assumes the largest girth of all the known trees; one of its kind has measured in circumference 104 feet, and the ages of some of them have been estimated, by counting their concentric rings, to be not less than 5,000 years. Ebony, rosewood and African teak also abound in these forests. The cocoa, date, and oil palms flourish, and an extensive trade is carried on at the Gambia in the ground nut, from which oil is obtained. Huge cotton-trees encumber the earth; the chandelier-tree adorns the landscape, and flowers of the gayest description wreathe themselves around their stems, hang upon their branches, and entwine themselves with their leaves. As we approach the south, the vegetable world again appears in new forms; heaths and geraniums abound, and the hills and rocks are adorned with the cycadaceæ, a kind of plant which occupies a mediate place between ferns and palms. The plains are clothed with the rush-like restio, and, after the rains, the whole country blooms with the ixia, and other kindred species. The whiteboom, one of the protean tribe, supplies the inhabitants of Cape Town with fuel, and the American aloe has been introduced, and is reared in hedges, as the hawthorn is in this country. Stone-pines, and the oaks of Europe will recall to the newly-arrived colonist the land he may have recently left, and help earlier than might otherwise have been the case to familiarize his mind with the features of the country into which he has transported himself. Dourra, which is the chief corn, wheat, barley, maize, rice, pulse, banana, and the yam; the date, the olive, and the grape; oranges, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, gum-arabic, indigo, and cotton are grown. These products are determined, in a great measure, by climate and situation. In the northern half of the continent, and in the fertile spots of the desert the date flourishes, the yam and banana in the western parts; wheat, the olive, and the grape, mostly in Egypt and the Barbary states; gum-arabic, being the hardened juice of the acacia, is found chiefly between the desert and Senegambia: the cassia, whose leaves supply senna, is found in the regions of the Nile; and the coffee-tree grows wild in Abyssinia.

Zoology.—*Carnivora.* The foremost are the lion, the panther, the leopard, the hyena, the civet cat, and the jackal. The first three are not only extremely numerous, but dangerous. They are to be found lurking in the neighbourhood of springs, lakes, and rivers, where they pounce upon their living prey that emerge from the deep recesses of the forest to bathe and quench their thirst. In many parts the inhabitants are compelled to quit the locality in which they may have pitched their habitation, to escape their ravages. Properly speaking, the whole genus of the hyena class are African; they live mostly upon offal and carrion, which, in the dead of night, they pick up in the towns and villages, the streets of which are abandoned to their possession, in that season, by the inhabitants. The true civet is found in the northern part of the continent: numbers of the natives cherish it for the sake of its perfume. Of ichneumons, Africa contains several distinct species, which keep up a continual war upon the multitudes of reptiles and serpents that infest the country. There are no bears known to exist in Africa. Rats and mice are abundant. Elephants are found in large herds in Central and Southern Africa, a herd sometimes numbering as many as 200: they are valuable for their tusks, which weigh from 140 to 180 lb., and which bring destruction upon them for the gratification of human cupidity. The African elephant, which is smaller than the Asiatic elephant, and is distinguished by very large ears, has long ceased to be the servant of man, although, in the time of the Ptolemies, he was doubtless employed in the Ethiopian wars. The rhinoceros, of which six species are known, is found in the same localities: his skin is in some places made into shields by the natives: and for harness and traces it is well adapted, by its thickness and durability. The hippopotamus inhabits the lakes and rivers to the south of the Sahara; and the zebra, the quagga, and the deer, are found in most of the known central and southern parts. Antelopes and gazelles abound in the same regions, and often fall a sacrifice to the ferocity of the feline tribes, which watch, from their trackless solitudes, these wandering herds as they browse upon the plains. Five-sixths of the known species of antelopes are natives of Africa. The giraffe is found from the banks of the Garriep to the southern confines of the Great Desert, and several species of the buffalo have their habitation in the interior. The wild buffalo of the Cape is distinguished by his formidable horns, which extend over the top of his head, imparting to his appearance a frontal at once magnificent and imposing. Hares and rabbits are plentiful. Of cetaceous mammals inhabiting the African coasts and seas, the lamantin is, perhaps, alone worthy of notice: it is mostly found at the mouths of the great rivers falling into the Indian and Atlantic oceans: it suggested to antiquity the fable of the mermaid. The *Quadrumana* of Africa are numerous, and among them the enormous and ferocious gorilla of Central Africa, and the chimpanzee take precedence. Baboons, monkeys, apes, and squirrels, enliven the forests by their gambols, in multitudes. The *Cheiroptera*, or winged mammals of Africa, are supposed to be as plentiful as they are in Asia or America; but as yet they have not been proved to be so. The most remarkable of these at present known to us is the rousette, which grows to the size of a small fowl, lives upon fruits, and is eaten by the inhabitants of Madagascar and the Mauritius. *Birds.* The most remarkable birds of Africa are the ostrich, the flamingo,

the parrot, the guinea-fowl, and the ibis. The first is more peculiar to this continent, although, in the time of Aristotle, it was found in Syria and Mesopotamia, in Asia: it often appears in company with the quagga, or wild ass. Numerous species of the bustard, which is similar in its habits to the ostrich, inhabit the plains. The parrot tribes are remarkable for the beauty of their plumage and the discordance of their notes. Of gallinaceous fowls, the guinea-hen is the only genus which Africa possesses, and which are found in no other part of the globe: they assemble in vast flocks, and are generally found amongst the underwood that skirts the banks of lakes and rivers. Vultures and falcons are numerous; among which may be noticed the secretary, which preys exclusively upon serpents; of which it destroys vast numbers. *Reptiles.* The crocodile, serpents, particularly the python, and the chameleon, are the most prominent of these. The first is still abundant below the first cataract of the Nile, and is an inhabitant of all the large rivers in tropical Africa. Serpents of every description abound in the woods, and the python, thirty feet long lurks in the fens and morasses. The chameleon is so plentiful as to be seen on almost every shrub. *Insects.* These consist of innumerable species. The locust, from time immemorial, has belonged to Africa; and scorpions, dangerous as the serpents, everywhere abound. The zebubs of Bruce and the tsetses of Livingstone, a species of fly, which is said to render any region where it is present quite uninhabitable by Europeans, are the greatest pests of the low-lying and cultivated districts. Ants, spiders, and centipedes abound. *Domestic animals.* Of these, the camel and the horse are the most valuable as beasts of burthen. As we have no reports of the wild horse being found in Africa, the modern animal is supposed to have been introduced to that continent; but at what time it is impossible to determine. Those of the Bedouins of Egypt are probably of Arabian breed, and the original of those in Barbary were, with asses, introduced from Spain during the period of Moorish ascendancy in that country; they are mostly used in war. The camel is of Arabian origin, and is spread over all the central and northern parts of the continent: it is figuratively called the "ship of the Desert," from its being habitually employed in tracking those interminable seas of sand which lie between the more thickly-populated regions of Africa. Of horned cattle, there are many different varieties, and some of the ox tribes are used both as animals of draught and burthen. Of sheep, there are also many varieties; and goats are, in some parts, extremely numerous. The common cat is scarce, but dogs are plentiful, notwithstanding that, among the Mahometans, they are held as unclean; both in Barbary and Egypt, however, they are cherished for the purpose of cleansing the cities of their offal. From their great usefulness in this respect, Mussulmans frequently bequeath considerable legacies for their support; and, notwithstanding their numbers, the intense heat of the climate, and the scarcity of water, no instance of canine madness is known amongst them. The domestic poultry of Africa is almost all of foreign introduction.

Minerals.—Gold is found abundantly in the sands of the great rivers that flow out of the central regions, on the coast of Guinea (a portion of which is named the Gold Coast, on the Soudan, and in the regions near the Mozambique coast. Silver is less abundant, iron ore and copper are known to exist in many parts of the continent; and salt is found nearly all over the continent. Very little is yet known about coal deposits. Diamonds of large size, but not of the very finest quality, are numerous in South Africa.

Population.—It is impossible to state with any pretensions to accuracy, the number of the inhabitants of this vast continent; but the most probable estimates, based on official statistics relating to the European settlements and the more civilized countries, and the statements of the most careful explorers, justify us in supposing that about 180,000,000 of the human race are inhabitants of Africa. The native population is generally divided by ethnologists into six groups—the Negroes, occupying Western Africa, from the Senegal to the Gaboon, and the Soudan, or Nigritia. They are the most completely black of all the African races, have woolly hair, projecting jaws, short lips and flat noses. These peculiarities appear in a modified form in the Kaffirs, the general name applied to the races, including several varieties, occupying the country from a few degrees north of the equator to the Damara and Bechuana country and Zulu Land in the south. They are a fine race, and have been known to exhibit intelligence and courage. The Hottentots and Bushmen, the original inhabitants of Cape Colony are a much inferior race physically and intellectually, especially the Bushmen, who are stunted in stature and deficient in intelligence. The Berbers, of Arab extraction, form the population of the Atlas region and Mediterranean states, and from the popular name given to the whole of that region, Barbary is derived. With some modifications, owing to mixture with other races, the Berbers are found in the Sahara and as far south as the Soudan. The Nilotic races is a name given to the inhabitants of Nubia, Abyssinia and the Gallas tribes who occupy the southern districts of Abyssinia and the regions between the country and the northern shores of the great races. The last group of the inhabitants is that which is most historically interesting, the Copts, who represent the old Egyptian population of the Nile valley.

Religion.—The Berbers and Egyptians are Mahometans, and a profession of the same creed, but accompanied by considerable laxity of practice, is made by most of the inhabitants of the Soudan. A debased form of Christianity prevails in Abyssinia. Among the Negroes, and Kaffirs, the only approach to religious belief appears to be Fetichism, or belief in the power of charms, and human sacrifices to propitiate certain vague supernatural powers are not unfrequent.

Geographical Divisions.—A convenient, but not very scientific method of describing the various portions of the continent is commonly adopted—1st. NORTHERN AFRICA, which comprehends Egypt, and the states of Barbary, Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, Fezzan, and Morocco. In this division is embraced the great Atlas mountain-system. 2nd. WESTERN AFRICA, which embraces a large extent of coast, including the whole of the country lying between Morocco and Congo. 3rd. SOUTHERN AFRICA, which takes in Cape Colony and all the country north of the Cape of Good Hope as far as the confines of Congo on the west, and those of Mozambique on the east. 4th. EASTERN AFRICA, extending northward from the southern boundaries of Mozambique, to Cape Guardafui, and thence along the shores of the Red Sea, to the frontiers of Egypt. Abyssina, though by some made a division of itself, may be embraced in this general arrangement. 5th. CENTRAL AFRICA. This region comprehends those countries through which the Niger takes its course, and embraces the kingdoms of Houssa, Timbuctoo, Mandara, &c., in the middle; on the north Begharmi, Bornou, and several others on the west.

Political Divisions.—*Vice-royalties of Turkey.* Egypt, Tunis, and Tripoli, which, however, are practically independent states. *Native Kingdoms and States.* The sultanate of Morocco, Abyssinia, Ashantee, Dahomey, the republic of Liberia; Sego, Massina, Tombo, Mosso, Sokoto, Bornu, Baghirmi, and Uadai in Central Africa. A native state (Darfur) in this region was annexed to Egypt in December, 1864. The people of the Kaffir race are divided into innumerable tribes, the chiefs of which frequently adopt the title of king. *British Possessions.* Cape Colony, Natal, settlements at Cape Coast on the Gulf of Guinea, Sierra Leone, and at Gambia, and the islands of Mauritius, St. Helena, and Ascension. *French Possessions.* Algeria, on the Senegal, and the islands of St. Louis, Gorée, and the Isle de Bourbon. *Portuguese Possessions.* Angola, Benguela, and the Mozambique, Porto Santo, St. Thomas, and the Azores, and Cape de Verde islands and Madeira. The Danes and Americans have small settlements and forts in Guinea, and the Canary Islands belong to Spain.

History and Progress of Discovery.—The name Africa was given by the Carthaginians to the territory adjacent to their city, on the shores of the Mediterranean, including the basin of the river Bagradas: and to this day the district bears the name of Frikeah, or Afrikeah. Greek and Roman geographers gave the name Libya to the then Roman portion of Africa, next to Egypt. The following are the dates of the most remarkable expeditions of discovery,

	B.C.
Traditionary circumnavigation of Africa by the Phœnicians	610–594
Hanno sailed from Carthage, said to have passed the Straits of Gibraltar, and reached a point to the south of Senegal, about	500
	A.D.
Cape of Good Hope discovered by Bartholomew Diaz	1487
Vasco de Gama doubled the Cape and explored the coast	1497
An English African company formed under a patent granted by Queen Elizabeth	1581
An English expedition sent to the Gold Coast	1599
Thomson explored the Gambia, and was killed	1611

	A.D.
Dutch colony at the Cape founded	1598
Bruce commenced his travels	1768
An English settlement established at Sierra Leone	1787
Mungo Park's two expeditions to trace the Niger	1795–1804
Clapperton, Denham, and Oudney crossed the Great Desert	1822–1825
The brothers Lander traced the course of the Niger	1830
The great Niger expedition to found a colony in Central Africa, supported by a Parliamentary grant of 60,000*l.*, but resulting in a total failure	1841
Richardson explored the Great Sahara	1846
Second expedition of Richardson, accompanied by Oberweg and Barth, the two former die	1852
Livingstone explored the country north of Cape Colony and discovered Lake Ngami	1849
Livingstone's second expedition, in which he reached Loando, and crossed the continent to Quillimane on the east coast. He walked 11,000 miles, discovered the Victoria Falls and traced the Zambesi	1851–6
Silva Porto, a Portuguese trader, crossed the Continent from Benguela to the mouth of the Rovuma, on the east coast	1853
Du Chaillu visited equatorial Africa	1856–59
Burton and Speke discovered Lake Tanganyika	1858
Livingstone having engaged in another expedition, discovered Lakes Shirwa and Ayassa	1859
Speke and Grant discovered Lake Victoria Nyanza, supposing it to be the source of the Nile	1863
Du Chaillu's second expedition	1863
Baker discovered Lake Albert Nyanza	1864
Livingstone started from Zanzibar on an expedition to discover the source of the Nile	1866
Stanley (sent out by the proprietor of the "New York Herald,") reached Livingstone	1872
Livingstone died, after having discovered an immense lake district	1873
Lieut. Cameron surveyed the S. portion of Lake Tanganyika, and crossed the continent on foot	1874
Stanley arrived at the West Coast, having traversed the continent, discovered the source, and traced the course of the Congo	1877

AFRICAN ISLANDS, *ăf'-re-kan*, a cluster of low islands in the Indian Ocean, on one of which her majesty's ship *Spitfire* was wrecked, 21st August, 1801. **Lat.** 4° 53′ S. **Lon.** 53° 33′ E.

AFRICANUS, SEXTUS CÆCILIUS, a Roman writer of the 2nd century. Author of the "Nine Books of Questions," treating of many subtle legal points.

AFRICANUS, SEXTUS JULIUS, *ăf'-re-caĭ-nus*, the descendant of an African family, whence his name, and supposed to have been born in Palestine, the author of a letter pronouncing the story of Susannah a forgery; and another in which he reconciled St. Matthew and St. Luke's genealogies of our Saviour. He also compiled the "Pentabiblos," a chronicle of events from the commencement of the world to the year 221.

Died 232.

AFRICANUS, LEO. (*See* LEO, JUAN.)

AFRICANUS. (*See* SCIPIO PUBLIUS CORNELIUS.)

AFRIKEAH, or MAHADIA, *ăf'-re-ké-a*, or *ma'-ha-dé-a*, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, 115 miles S.S.E. of Tunis. It was taken by Charles V., who demolished its fortifications. **Pop.** 3,000.

AFZELIUS, ADAM, a Swedish botanist, pupil of Linnæus. Professor in the University of Upsal; made valuable botanical collections in Africa, and wrote several botanical papers of great value.

Born at Larg, West Gothland, 1750; **died** 1836.

AFZELIUS, ARWID AUGUST, Swedish historian and poet. He was a parish priest at Enköping for fifty years. Author of a "History of the Swedish people," and a collection of Swedish traditionary songs.

Born at Fjellaker, 1785; **died** 1871.

AGABLY, *ag'-a-ble*, a town built of stone, on the Tuat oasis, between Tripoli, and Timbuctoo, Africa. It is a station where merchants meet for business transactions. **Lat.** 26° N. **Lon.** 0° 56′ E.

AGADES, *ăg'-a-des*, a town of Central Africa, and the capital of the kingdom of ASBEN. It is situate 2,500 feet above the sea level on a "green spot" in the southern part of the Great Desert, where the Soudan merchants assemble at fixed periods to transact business with those of Northern Africa. **Pop.** 50,000. **Lat.** 16° 33′ N. **Lon.** 7° 30′ E.

AGADIR, or SANTA CRUZ, *a'-ga-dcer*, the most southern seaport of Morocco, the ancient Mauritania,—Africa. It is fortified. **Pop.** about 500.

AGAG, *aĭ'-gag*, a king of the Amalekites, who, on the Israelites coming out of Egypt, attacked them in the wilderness and slew all stragglers. He was hewn in pieces in Gilgal.

AGALLEGA, or GALLEGA, *a-gal'-e-ga*, an island of Africa, near Madagascar. **Lat.** 10° 12′ N. **Lon.** 54° 8′ E.

AGAMEDES and TROPHONIUS, *ăg'-a-mé-dez* and *tro-fó'-ne-us*, two architects who designed the entrance of the temple of Delphi, for which they demanded of the god whatever gift was most advantageous for a man to receive. Three days after they were found dead in their beds.

AGAMEMNON, *ăg'-a-mem'-non*, king of Mycenæ and Argos, was brother to Menelaus, and son of Pleisthenes, the son of Atreus. Homer calls them sons of Atreus, which is wrong, upon the authority of Hesiod and others. When Atreus was dead, his brother Thyestes seized the kingdom of Argos, and removed Agamemnon and Menelaus. Agamemnon married Clytemnestra, and Menelaus became the husband of Helen, both daughters of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, who assisted them to recover their father's kingdom, where Agamemnon established himself, at Mycenæ. Menelaus succeeded his father-in-law. When Helen was stolen by Paris, Agamemnon was elected commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces levied against Troy, and he departed for the siege, leaving his kingdom and wife in the guardianship of Ægisthus, king of Argos. The fleet with the troops being detained at Aulis, Agamemnon there sacrified his daughter Iphigenia to appease Diana. Electra was another daughter. During the Trojan war, Agamemnon behaved with great valour, but his quarrel with Achilles, on account of the beautiful Briseis, whom he took from Achilles by force, was very prejudicial to the cause of the Greeks. Clytemnestra, with her adulterer Ægisthus, prepared to murder him on his return; and as he came from the bath, in order to embarrass him, and effect her purpose, she gave him a tunic, the sleeves of which were sewed together. Whilst trying to put it on, she brought him to the ground with the stroke of a hatchet, and Ægisthus seconded her blows. His death was revenged by his son Orestes.

AGAMENTICUS, *ăg-a-men'-te-cus*, a mountain of Maine, U.S., 8 miles from York Harbour. It affords pasture up to its summit, and is a seamark for the entrance of Piscataqua river. **Lat.** 43° 16′ N. **Lon.** 70° 39′ W.

AGANA, *a-ga'-na*, one of the Ladrone islands, where Magellan was killed, on a voyage in search of the Moluccas. **Pop.** 3,000.—A Spanish governor resides here.

AGANDURU, Roderic Moriz, *ag'-an-dū'-ru*, a Spanish missionary, who went to Japan and other oriental parts to disseminate Christianity.
Lived in the 17th century.

AGANIPPE, *ăg-a-nip'-pe*, a celebrated fountain of Bœotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon. It flows into the Permessus, and is sacred to the Muses, who, from it, were called Aganippides.

AGAPENOR, *ăg-a-pē'-nor*, King of the Arcadians, who received sixty ships from Agamemnon, in which he led his people to Troy.

AGAPETUS, I., *ăg-a-pē'-tus*, Pope, who opposed the attempts of Justinian to invade the rights of the Church. He was raised to the pontificate in 535.
Born at Rome; died 536.

AGAPETUS, II., Pope, a man of great reputation for sanctity of character. He received the tiara in 946.
Died 956.

AGARDE, Arthur, *ăg'-ard*, an English antiquary, who held the office of deputy chamberlain in the Exchequer during a period of forty-five years. In conjunction with Sir Robert Cotton and other eminent men, he formed a society of antiquaries.—He wrote a treatise to explain the Domesday book, which was deposited in the Cotton Library, and several tracts of his on antiquarian subjects were published by Hearne.
Born at Foston, Derbyshire, 1540; died in London, and buried in Westminster Abbey, 1615.

AGARDH, Karl Adolph, Swedish botanist. Professor in Lund University, bishop of Karlstad, and a prominent Liberal politician in the Swedish Diet. Author of important botanical works, and a memoir of Linnæus.
Born 1785.

AGAS, or **AGGAS, Ralph,** designer of the first published map of London, facsimiles of which have been since republished.
Died 1579.

AGASIAS, *ă-gā'-se-as*, a sculptor of Ephesus celebrated for his admirable statue the Borghese Gladiator. Lived about the 4th century.

AGASICLES, *ă-găs'-i-cles*, a king of Sparta, who used to say, "a king ought to govern his subjects as a father his family." Lived in the 6th century B.C.

AGASSIZ, Louis John Rudolph, *a-găs'-se*, a distinguished French naturalist, for many years professor of natural history near Boston. In 1847, he became, by invitation, professor of natural history in Harvard College, America. As a naturalist his reputation dates from 1828. Much of his attention has been devoted to fossil remains. He was the first to propose the division of fossil fishes in accordance with the formation of their scales. He was also amongst the first to confirm Mr. Shuttleworth's discovery of animalculæ being in the red snow of the Alps, and has shown that there are higher forms of animal existence there than were before suspected. As a geologist he directed attention to a large series of important phenomena, and has, in various publications, developed the views he has been led to entertain upon them. He wrote two books on the subject of glaciers. He was an upholder of the doctrine which teaches the successive creation of higher orders of organized beings on the surface of the earth, and believed that the human race has had, in its several distinct species, separate stocks of originality, both as to time and space. As an author, his contributions to natural history were extensive. On the death of the late Professor Edward Forbes, he was offered the chair of natural history in Edinburgh, but he declined it.
Born at Orbe, in Switzerland, 1807; died in America, 1873.

AGATA, *a-gā'-ta*, the name of several towns of Italy, the most remarkable of which is one in the district of Gaeta, Naples, with some magnificent remains, and the ancient Minturno. Pop. 7,000.—Another 4 miles to the south of Reggio, Naples, which has a cotton trade. Pop. 2,500.

AGATHA, St., a noble Sicilian lady, martyred in the persecution of Christians under Decius, 250.

AGATHANGELUS, *ă'-gath-ăn'-je-lus*, an historian of Armenia, who recorded the introduction of Christianity into his native country. Flourished in the 3rd century.

AGATHARCIDES, *ăg'-ath-ăr'-se-des*, a native of Cnidos, who wrote in Greek various works on geography, and was the first to explain the periodical rise of the Nile. Wrote between B.C. 180 and 145.

AGATHARCUS, *ăg'-ăth-ark'-us*, a Samian painter, whom Æschylus employed to paint scenes for his stage, said to have been the inventor of perspective. Flourished about 480 B.C.

AGATHEMERUS, *ăg-a-thē'-merus*, the author of a "Compendium of Geography," in Greek, which was published by Hudson, at Oxford, in 1703. Lived in the 3rd century.

AGATHIAS, *ă-gā'-the-as*, a Greek historian and poet. His principal work was a history of his own time, and he was the author of a great number of poems and epigrams, some of which are preserved.
Born at Myrina, Asia Minor, about 536; died about 582.

AGATHO, *a'-ga-tho*, a Pope, who despatched legates to the council called at Constantinople to condemn the Eutychians, a sect who denied the human nature of Christ, and asserted that his body was only an aërial vehicle. In 679 he was elected to the papal chair.
Born at Palermo; died 682.

AGATHO, an Athenian tragic poet, a disciple of Socrates, and highly praised by Plato. He was publicly crowned.

AGATHOCLEA, *ăg-ăth-o-clē'-a*, a beautiful Egyptian courtezan, with whom one of the Ptolemies fell in love, and in order to marry her, destroyed his wife Eurydice. She was at last killed by the indignant people, who tore her limb from limb.

AGATHOCLES, *ăg-ăth'-o-cles*. There were many this name, the most remarkable of whom was a licentious and ambitious youth, the son of a potter, who, entering the Sicilian army, rose to the greatest honours, and made himself master of Syracuse. He reduced all Sicily under his power; but being defeated at Himera by the Carthaginians, he carred the war into Africa, where, for four years, he extended his conquests over his enemy. He afterwards passed into Italy, and made himself master of Crotona.
Born B.C. 361; poisoned B.C. 290.

AGATHODAEMON, *ăg'-a-tho-dai-ē'-mon*, a map-maker of Alexandria, and the supposed constructor of the maps found in the oldest manuscripts of the Geography of Claudius Ptolemæus. It cannot be determined with accuracy when he flourished.

AGATHON, *ăg'-a-thon*, a tragic poet, who gained the prize at the Olympic games, B.C. 419. His works are lost.
Born B.C. 447.

AGATHON, Pope, succeeded to the tiara, 678; was canonized.
Died 682.

AGATHONISI, *ăg-a-tho-nē'-se*, a small island of the Grecian archipelago, about a league S. of the isle of Samos.

AGATTON, *ă-găt'-ton*, a town on the coast of Guinea, near the mouth of the Formosa, 80 miles S. of Benin. **Lat.** 7° 20′ N. **Lon.** 5° 6′ E.

AGAVE, *ă-gā'-ve*, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, married Echion, by whom she had Pentheus, who was torn to pieces by his mother in celebrating the orgies of Bacchus. She received divine honours after death.

AGDE, *agd*, a town of France, in the department of Herault (on the site of the ancient Agathé), seated on the river Herault, not far from its mouth in the Gulf of Lyons, where there is a fort to defend the entrance. It is 30 miles to the S.W. of Montpellier, pleasantly situate; but being constructed of black basalt, it has received the cognomen of the *Black Town*. It is encompassed by thick walls, possesses a school of navigation, a college, and a cathedral built in the 7th century, and has its port defended by Fort Brescau. Has a good harbour, and carries on an active trade in wine, oil, corn, timber, wool, silk, and cloth. The Languedoc canal passes under the walls of the town. Alaric II., king of the Goths, convened a council here in 506. **Pop.** 8,000. **Lat.** 45° 19′ N. **Lon.** 3° 33′ E.

AGDEH, *ag'-de*, a town of Persia, 70 miles W. from Yezd, which receives goats' hair from it for the manufacture of shawls.

AGELADAS, an eminent sculptor of Argos, said to be instructor of Phidias, Myron, and Polycletus; but there were perhaps two sculptors of the name.

AGELET, JOSEPH LE PAUTE D', French astronomer, Professor of Mathematics at the École Militaire and Member of the Academy of Sciences. Accompanied La Perouse on his ill-fated expedition.
Born near Montmedy, 1751; last heard from 1788.

AGELIUS, ANTHONY, *ăj'-e-lī'-us*, bishop of Acerno, in the kingdom of Naples, who wrote commentaries on some parts of the Old Testament.
Died 1608.

AGELNOTH, *ăj'-el-noth*, an archbishop of Canterbury, and a favourite of King Canute. On the death of that monarch, he refused to crown his son Harold, pretending that the deceased king had commanded him to crown none but the issue of Queen Emma. It is uncertain whether Harold ever was crowned. He wrote some religious pieces.
Died 1038.

AGEN, *a'-gen*, an episcopal town of France (on the site of the ancient Agennum), the capital of Lot-et-Garonne, on the left bank of the Garonne which is crossed by a fine stone bridge of 11 arches, 74 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. There are a fine cathedral and various important public buildings. It has a considerable commerce in prunes. **Manf.** Linen, serges, cotton manufactures, starch, candles, and leather. **Pop.** 19,000. **Lat.** 44° 12′ N. **Lon.** 0° 4′ E.

AGENABAT, *ăg-en-ai'-bat*, a town of Transylvania, 10 miles N.E. of Hermanstadt. **Lat.** 46° 32′ N. **Lon.** 24° 50′ E.

AGENOR, *ă-jē'-nor*, king of Phœnicia, was son of Neptune and Libya, and brother to Belus. He married Telephassa, called by some Agriope, by whom he had Cadmus, Phœnix, Cilix, and Europa. As Carthage was built by his descendants, it is called *Agenoris urbs*.

AGENORIA, or **AGENORA**, *ăj'-e-nor'-e-a*, from *agenor*, 'fortis,' the goddess of industry and courage. Her temple was upon Mount Aventine.

AGENORIA, a name given to the goddess of silence, represented with one of her fingers pressing her lips.

AGER, NICHOLAS, *ădj'-air*, a professor of medicine at Strasburg; distinguished as a botanist and physician. Lived in the 17th century.

AGEROLA, *aj'-e-ro'-la*, a town of Naples, 10 miles S.W. of Palermo. **Pop.** 2,300.

AGESANDER, *ăj'-e-săn'-der*, a famous sculptor of Rhodes, who, in the time of Vespasian, made a representation of Laocöon's history, which now passes for the best relic of all ancient sculpture. The Laocöon was discovered at Rome in 1506, and afterwards deposited in the Vatican, where it still remains. Lived in the 1st century.

AGESILAUS, *ăj-es'-e-lai'-us*, king of Sparta, of the family of the Agidæ, son of Doryssus, and father of Archelaüs. During his reign, Lycurgus instituted his famous laws. Reigned 927-880 B.C.

AGESILAUS, son of Archidamus, of the family of the Proclidæ, elected king of Sparta over his nephew Leotychides. He made war against Artaxerxes, king of Persia, with success; but in the midst of his conquests he was called home to oppose the Athenians and Bœotians, who were ravaging his country. The despatch which he made on this occasion was such, that in thirty days he passed over the same extent of country which occupied the army of Xerxes a whole year. He defeated his enemies at Chæronea, and ultimately obtained a treaty of peace favourable to Sparta. Though small of stature, and lame, he was brave, and possessed of a magnanimity which compensated for all the imperfections of nature. In his 80th year he went to assist Tachus, king of Egypt, whose servants could hardly be persuaded that the Lacedæmonian was a general, when they beheld him eating with his soldiers on the bare ground, and with no covering to his head.
Born 480 B.C.; **died** 361 B.C.

AGESIPOLIS, I., *ăj'-e-sip'-o-lis*, king of Lacedæmon and son of Pausanias, who obtained a great victory over the Mantineans. He reigned fourteen years, and was succeeded by his brother Cleombrotus, 380 B.C.

AGGA, or **AGGONA**, *ăg-ga*, a town and district on the coast of Guinea, in which is a very high hill called the Devil's Mount. The English have a fort here. **Lat.** 6° N. **Lon.** 0° 5′ E.

AGGAS, ROBERT, or more commonly called Augus, a painter of landscape in the reign of Charles II.
Died in London 1679.

AGGER, *ag'-ger*, a natural communication, formed during a storm in 1825, between the North Sea in Denmark, North Jutland, and the Limfiord.

AGGERHUUS, *ag-ger-hoos'*, a province in the south-east of Norway, the largest and in many respects the most important in the kingdom, having an area of 36,380 square miles. Its mines, agri-

culture, and commerce are considerable and valuable. (*See* NORWAY.) **Pop.** 116,365. **Lat.** between 58° 48′ and 62° 40′ N. **Lon.** between 7° 40′ and 12° 30′ E.

AGGEROE, *ag'-ge-ro*, an island in the Gulf of Christiania, not far from the mainland.

AGGERSOE, *ag'-ger-so*, a Danish island in the Great Belt. **Lat.** 55° 12′ N. **Lon.** 11° 12′ E.

AGGERSUND, *ag'-ger-soond*, a small island in the Cattegat, Norway.

AGGIUS, *adj'-e-us*, a village in Sardinia, 35 miles N. of Sassari. **Pop.** 2,500.

AGGRAMMES, *ăg-grăm'-mes*, a king of the Gangarides. His father was a hair-dresser, of whom the queen became enamoured, and whom she made governor to the king's children, to gratify a criminal passion. He killed them, to raise Aggrammes, his son by the queen, to the throne.

AGHABOE, *ăg'-ha-bo*, a village and parish of Ireland, in Queen's county. **Pop.** 2,723.

AGHADOE, *ăg'-ha-do*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, and a bishop's see, united to Limerick. It is situate near the Lake of Killarney, 45 miles S.S.E. of Ardfert.

AGHRIM, or **AUGHRIM**, *ak'-grim*, a parish of Ireland, 28 miles E.N.E. of Galway, memorable for the decisive victory gained, in 1691, by the army of King William, over that of James II. The French general, Saint-Ruth, and 4,000 of his men, fell on the side of James; and only 800 of the English on that of William. **Pop.** 2,300.

AGHRIM, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles S.W. of Wicklow.

AGIAS, *aj'-i'-as*, a famous Lacedæmonian soothsayer, who foretold to Lysander his future success at Ægospotamos, and the destruction of the Athenian fleet.

AGILULF, *ăj'-e-loolf*, duke of Turin, chosen king of the Lombards in 591. He renounced Arianism, and embraced the Catholic faith; but while engaged in a war with some of the Italian princes, he perpetrated great ravages in the Ecclesiastical States.

Born 591; **died** 619.

AGINCOURT, *ăj'-in-kort* (Fr. *adj'-ăn-kooer*), a village of France, in the department of the Pas de Calais. Near this place Henry V., king of England, obtained a signal victory over the French, on the 25th October, 1415. The English army on this occasion is variously stated at from 10,000 to 22,000 men; and the French as consisting of 60,000 by the lowest accounts, but according to some contemporary writers, it amounted to 100,000 or even 140,000. The French left dead, 92 barons, 1,500 knights, and 8,000 gentlemen of family, and several thousand private men, without including 14,000 prisoners; among whom were the duke of Orleans, and many others of great distinction; while the loss of the English, including the duke of York and the earl of Suffolk, who were killed, did not exceed 1,200 men. **Lat.** 50° 31′ N. **Lon.** 2° 10′ E.

AGIS, I., *aï'-jis*, king of Sparta, succeeded his father, Eurysthenes, and, after a reign of one year, was succeeded by his son Echestratus, 1058 B.C.

AGIS, II., king of Sparta. Took part in the long Peloponnesian war. Reigned 427-397 B.C.

AGIS, III., king of Sparta, and grandson of Agesilaus. He stirred up several of the Grecian states against Alexander, but fell fighting against the Macedonians. Reigned 338-330 B.C.

AGIS, IV., king of Sparta, was the son of Eudamidas. For endeavouring to reform the constitution of his country, and improve the manners of his people, they rose against him and put him to death. Reigned 244-240 B.C.

AGIS, a poet of Argos, who attended Alexander in his Asiatic expedition, and rendered himself agreeable by the meanest adulation. He raised his patron to immortality, and declared that Bacchus, Hercules, and the sons of Leda, would yield to his superior merits in the assembly of the gods.

AGLAIA, *ăg-laï'-ya*, the youngest of the three Graces, called sometimes Pasiphae.

AGLAONICE, *ăg-lai-o-ni'-ce*, daughter of Hegemon, was acquainted with astronomy and eclipses; whence she boasted of her power to draw the moon from heaven. Her arrogance, and the falsehood of her assertions, rendered her name proverbial for deceit and imposition.

AGLAOPE, *ăg-laï'-o-pe*, one of the Sirens.

AGLAOPHON, *ăg-laï'-o-fon*. There are two Grecian painters distinguished in antiquity by this name, natives of the island of Thasos. Flourished about 500 years B.C.

AGLASOUN, *a'-gla-soon*, a town 55 miles from Sataliah, in Anatolia, Asia Minor. It stands on a mountain, and is the ancient Lysinæ.

AGLAUROS, *ăg-law'-ros*, daughter of Erechtheus, the oldest king of Athens. Some make her daughter of Cecrops. She was changed into a stone by Mercury.

AGLAUS, *ăg'-lai-us*, the poorest man of Arcadia, pronounced by the oracle more happy than Gyges, the king of Lydia.

AGLIE, *a'-gle*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles S. of Ivrea. **Pop.** 54,00. It has a splendid palace and gardens.

AGLIONBY, JOHN, *ăg'-le-on'-be*, a divine, who was made chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and in 1601 elected principal of Edmund Hall. He was concerned in the translation of the New Testament as at present used.

Born in Cumberland, 1567; **died** at Islip, of which he was rector, 1610.

AGLIONBY, EDWARD, a poet of the reign of Elizabeth, from whom he received a pension for writing her pedigree.

AGMET, or **AGMAT**, *ag'-met*, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, and on a declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, 16 miles S. of Morocco.

AGNANO, *an-ya'-no*, a circular lake in the kingdom of Naples, 7 miles from Puzzoli, supposed to be the crater of an extinct volcano. It is about half a mile in diameter, surrounded by mountains, and on its margin is situate the famous Grotta del Cane, in which so many dogs have suffered, to show the deleterious effects of a poisonous vapour that rises to about a foot above the ground.

AGNELLUS, *an-yaïl'-loos*, an abbot of Ravenna, who wrote the lives of the bishops and archbishops of that city. Lived in the 9th century.

AGNES, ST., *saint ăg'-nes*, one of the Scilly islands. **Area.** 300 acres. **Pop.** 200. **Lat.** 49° 53′ 30″ N. **Lon.** 6° 20′ W.

AGNES, ST., a market-town and port on the north-west coast of Cornwall, 9 miles from Truro. There is a harbour, but only available for vessels of light burden. **Pop.** chiefly mining, 7,481. St

Agnes' Beacon, in the neighbourhood, rises to a height of 664 feet.

AGNESI, MARIA GAETANA, *an-yé'-se*, an illustrious Italian lady. In very early youth, she acquired the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, German, and Spanish languages. By her application to philosophical and mathematical learning, and her progress therein, she so distinguished herself, that Pope Benedict XIV. appointed her, in 1750, professor of mathematics in the university of Bologna. Subsequently to this act of the pontiff, she took the veil. Her "Analytical Institutions" were published at Milan, in 1743. They were translated into French by M. Cousin, and published at Paris in 1775, and have appeared in English in 2 vols., with her life prefixed, taken from Montucla.

Born at Milan, 1718; **died** 1799.

AGNESI, MARIA TERESA, a sister of the above, and the composer of three operas, "Sophonisba," "Ciro," and "Nitocri."

Born at Milan, 1724.

AGNO, *an'-yo*, a village of Switzerland, 3 miles W. of Lugano. **Pop.** 800.

AGNO, *ăg'-no*, one of the nymphs who nursed Jupiter. She gave her name to a fountain on Mount Lycæus. When the priest of Jupiter prayed and afterwards stirred this fountain with a bough, there arose a thick vapour, which immediately descended in a beautiful shower.

AGNODICE, *ăg-nod'-e-ce*, an Athenian virgin, who, in order to study medicine, disguised her sex. She was taught by Heirophilus the art of midwifery, and when employed, always discovered her sex to her patients. This brought her into so much repute, that the men-midwives, whose practice she greatly injured, accused her before the Areopagus of corruption. She confessed her sex to the judges, and a law was immediately made to empower all freeborn women to practise midwifery.

AGNOLO, BACCIO D', *ba-che-o dan'-yó-lo*, a Florentine wood-engraver, which profession he abondoned for that of an architect. Whilst in Rome, pursuing his studies among the remains of antiquity, his workshop was visited by Raphael, Michael Angelo, and others, and on returning to Florence he rose into eminence, notwithstanding the ridicule and detraction which too often follow the footsteps of originality. Michael Angelo was his most powerful opponent. When he died, his son Giuliano directed the works he had left unfinished.

Born in Florence, 1460; **died** 1543.

AGNON, *ăg'-non*, son of Nicias, was present at the taking of Samos by Pericles. In the Peloponesian war, he went against Potidæa, but abandoned his expedition through disease. He built Amphipolis, whose inhabitants favoured Brasidas, whom they regarded as their founder, forgetful of Agnon.

AGNONE, *an-yó'-ne*, a town of South Italy, situate on a hill 20 miles N. of Campobasso, and which is said to produce the best copper wares in the kingdom. **Pop.** about 10,000.

AGNONIDES, *ăg-non'-e-des*, a demagogue of Athens, who accused Phocion of betraying the Pirœus to Nicanor. When the people recollected the services Phocion had rendered them, they raised him statues, and put his accuser to death.

AGOA DE PAO, *a'-go-a-de-pa'-o*, the mountain peak near the middle of the island of St. Michael, in the Azores, upwards of 3,000 feet high.

AGOBARD, *ăg'-o-bar*, an archbishop of Lyons, who was deprived of his dignity for deposing Louis the Meek, in the assembly of Compiègne, but was afterwards restored. He opposed image-worship, and wrote against the belief of witchcraft and the practice of duelling. His works were printed in 1666, in two vols. 8vo.

Born 779; **died** at Saintonge, 840.

AGON, *a-gawng*, a town of France, on the north coast of Normandy. **Pop.** 1,800.

AGON, *a'-gon*, an island of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour. **Lat.** 61° 20′ N. **Lon.** 18° 10′ E.

AGOONA, *a-goo'-na*, a district on the Gold Coast of Africa. **Pop.** abont 12,000.

AGOP, JOHN, *a-gop*, a grammarian and critic of Armenia, who flourished in the 17th century.

AGORACRITUS, *ăg-o-ra'-kre-tus*, a sculptor of Paros, and disciple of Phidias. Flourished 429 B.C.—He was such a favourite with his master, that it is said Phidias allowed him to affix his name to some works which he himself had executed.

AGORÆA, *ăg'-o-ré'-a*, a name of Minerva at Sparta.

AGORANIS, *ăg'-o-ra'-nis*, a river falling into the Ganges, now the Gogra.

AGORDO, *a-gawr'-do*, a town of northern Italy, situate in a fertile plain in which is the valley of Imperina, where are the richest copper-mines in Italy. **Pop.** 3,000.

AGOREUS, *ăg-o-ré'-us*, one of the names of Mercury, from his presiding over the markets.

AGOSTA, *a'-gos-ta*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Siracusa, with an excellent harbour. In 1693 it was mostly swallowed up by an earthquake, but has been rebuilt. It stands at a distance of about 18 miles to the north of Syracuse. Trade in wine, flax, olive oil, honey, salt and sardines. In the neighbourhood are the remarkable caves of Timpa. It was off this port that De Ruyter, the famous Dutch admiral, in command of the united Dutch and Spanish fleet, fought on the 22nd April, 1676, the engagement against the French in which he received his death-wound. **Pop.** about 13,000. **Lat.** 37° 13′ N. **Lon.** 15° 13′ E.

AGOSTINI, LEONARDO, an Italian antiquary, author of several valuable works on antique gems and medals. Employed by Pope Alexander VII., as pontifical examiner of antiquities in Rome and Latium.

Born at Siena, about the end of the 16th century; **died** about 1680.

AGOSTINO, PAOLO DA VALERANO, *a'-gos-té'-no*, a celebrated musical composer, and master of the pope's chapel at Rome. His choruses are highly spoken of.

Born 1593; **died** 1629.

AGOSTINO, DI MUSI, or AGASTONO, VENEZIANO, Italian engraver. His plates from Raffaelle and Giulo Romano, and portraits are now highly valued.

Born towards the close of the 15th century; **died** about 1536.

AGOT, *a'-got*, a small island in the English Channel. **Lat.** 48° 38′ N. **Lon.** 2° 4′ W.

AGOULT, GUILLAUME D', *a'-goolt*, a gentleman of Provence, who wrote ballads.

Died 1181.

AGRA, *a'-gra*, a division of British India under the jurisdiction of the lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces. It includes the districts of Agra, Maturi, Furruckabad, Minporee, Etawah, and Etah. The district of Agra has an area of 1850 square miles, bounded on the north by the province of Delhi, on the south by Malwa, on the east by

Oude and Allahabad, and on the west by Rajpootana. Its length is about 250 and its breadth about 180 miles.

Area of the division.—9,899 miles.

Description.—To the north of the river Chumbul the country is, in general, flat and thinly wooded; but in the north-western direction trees become more abundant and the surface more undulated. The district between the Jumna and the Ganges, called the Doab, is the most fertile part of the province.

Rivers.—The principal are the Ganges, the Jumna, and the Chumbul.

Towns.—There are about forty considerable towns, besides villages, and a great many fortresses. The chief are Alwur, Bhurtpoor, Deeg, Mathura, Muttra, Etawah, Gwalior, Calpee, Gohud, and Narwar.

Inhabitants.—A mixed race of Mahometans and Hindoos.

Produce.—Sugar, cotton, and indigo. A good breed of horses is reared.

Minerals.—Marble, salt, and copper. **Manufactures.**—Coarse cotton cloths fine muslins, and some silks. **Pop.** at the census of 1852, 4,834,064. **Lat.** between 25° and 28° N.

AGRA, a district in the above division, has an area of 1,874 square miles. The surface of the country is level, intersected by water courses and ravines. The general elevation is about 650 feet above the sea. **Pop.** 1,100,000.

AGRA, a celebrated city of Hindostan, the capital of the district of the same name. It stands on the bank of the river Jumna (crossed by a railway bridge), the houses being built of stone, and very lofty, but the streets so narrow as hardly to admit the passage of a carriage. It contains many caravansaries, public baths, and mosques. The British government has expended a considerable amount upon public works; several court-houses, record-rooms, and revenue offices having been built, a new burial-ground laid out, and bridges and roads constructed. The ancient walls of the city enclose an area of about 11 square miles, of which about one-half is occupied. Some of the public buildings are among the most magnificent and beautiful edifices in the world, especially the Imperial Mosque, built by the Mogul Emperor Akbar (from whom the city was named Akbarhad), the Moti-Masjid, or Pearl Mosque, the Tumna Masjid, and the Taj Mahel, a mausoleum, built in the 17th century, by Shah Jehan, for his favourite queen. Twenty thousand men were employed for twenty-two years in erecting this mausoleum, which is acknowledged to be the most beautiful edifice of the kind in the world. It stands without the city. The Government House, the Government and four other Colleges, the Metcalfe Testimonial, and the English Church, are the most important modern buildings. The fort, memorable in the history of the great mutiny, is large and strongly built of red sandstone. Agra does a considerable trade in cotton and salt. The Hindoo inhabitants hold this city in great veneration, from its being the place of the sixth avatar, or incarnation of Vishnu, under the name of Parasu Rama.

Pop. 160,203.
Lat. 27° 10′ N. **Lon.** 78° 5′ E.

History—

Established as the capital of the Mogul empire, by Sekander Lody, about	1510
Greatly improved by Akbar	1566
The Emperor Aurungzebe transferred the seat of government to Delhi	1647
Taken by Scindia	1784
Surrendered to Lord Lake	1803
The city partially destroyed during the great mutiny	1857

AGRA, *ā'-gra*, a place of Bœotia, where the Ilissus rises. Diana was called Agræa, because she hunted there.—A city of Suza—of Arcadia, and Arabia.

AGRAGAS, or **ACRAGAS**, *ăg'-ra-găs*, a river and mountain of Sicily, near Agrigentum.

AGRAM, *a'-gram*, a fortified and well-built city of the Austrian empire, and the capital of the crown-land of Croatia, situated at the foot of a richly wooded range of mountains about two miles from the Save. A small stream divides the town into three parts—the Royal town (established in 1266 by King Bela IV. of Hungary), the lower town, and the episcopal town. The native name of Agram is Zagrab. **Manf.** Principally silks and porcelain. It also has an active trade in tobacco, pigs, and wheat, and large markets are held in the town. **Pop.** 20,000. **Lat.** 45° 49′ N. **Lon.** 16° 4′ E.

AGRAMONT, *a'-gra-mont*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 miles from Lerida.

AGRAULOS, *ă-graw'-los*, a daughter of *Cecrops*.—A surname of *Minerva*.

AGREDA, MARIE D', *ag'-re-da*, superior of the convent of the Immaculate Conception at Agreda, in Spain, who pretended to have received directions in a vision to write the life of the Virgin Mary, which she accordingly did, but the book was not published till after her death, when it was prohibited at Rome, and censured by the Sorbonne of Paris, though highly esteemed in Spain.

Born 1602; died 1665.

AGREDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Old Castile. It is on the river Queiles, which is crossed by a fine stone bridge.

AGRESTI, LIVIO, *ag-res'-te*, an historical painter, employed in the Vatican by Gregory XIII.

Died 1580.

AGRESTIS, JULIUS, *ă-gres'-tis*, a Roman captain, who, when Antonius revolted to Vespasian, and laid in ruins the city of Cremona, obtained leave of the emperor to survey the state of the enemy's forces. He returned with a faithful report, but not being believed, he put an end to his life, A.D. 64.

AGREVE, ST., *a'-graive*, a town of France, in the Vivarais. **Pop.** 2,400.

AGRIANES, *ă-gre-a'-nes*, a river of Thrace.—A people that dwelt in the neighbourhood of that river.

AGRICOLA, CNÆUS JULIUS, *ă-grik'-o-la*, a Roman commander, whose father, Julius Græcinus, was an orator, put to death by Caligula for refusing to plead against Silanus. Agricola was carefully brought up by his mother Julia Procilla, and sent to Massilia (Marseilles), the chief seat of learning in Gaul, to pursue his studies. After entering the army, he was sent to Britain, where he was at the time of the insurrection of Boadicea, in A.D. 61. On his return to Rome, he married Domitia Decidiana, a lady of rank. He was next made quæstor of Asia, and became tribune of the people, and prætor under Nero. In the commotions between Otho and Vitellius, his mother was murdered, and her estate in Liguria plundered by the fleet of Otho. Being informed on his journey thither, that Vespasian had assumed the government, he espoused his cause. The 20th legion having mutinied in Britain, he was despatched to reduce it to obedience, in which he succeeded. On his return to Rome, he was raised to the rank of patrician, and made governor of Aquitania, in Gaul. In 77 he was chosen consul with Domitian; and, in the same year, gave his daughter in marriage to Tacitus, the historian. Next year he was appointed governor of Britain, where he restored tranquillity and brought the natives to a love of the Roman lan-

guage and manners. He extended his conquests into Scotland, and built a chain of forts from the Clyde to the Frith of Forth, to prevent the incursions of the inhabitants of the north. He defeated Galgacus at the foot of the Grampian hills, and then made peace with the Caledonians. At the termination of this campaign, a Roman fleet for the first time sailed round Britain, and discovered that it was an island. On the accession of Domitian, Agricola had a triumph decreed him, and was recalled. By command of the emperor, he entered Rome at night, and meeting with a cold reception, he retired from public life. The character of Agricola, as drawn by Tacitus, represents him as a great and good man. He bequeathed what property he possessed to his wife Domitia, his only daughter, wife of Tacitus, and the emperor Domitian, albeit, it is asserted, that he fell a sacrifice by poison to the jealousy of the latter.

Born at Forum Julii, now **Frejus, in Provence**, A.D. 37; **died** at Rome, A.D. 93.

AGRICOLA, CHRISTOPH LUDWIG, landscape painter of Bavaria. His works are chiefly of the cabinet size.

Born at Regensberg, *1667*; **died** there, *1719*.

AGRICOLA, GEORGE, an eminent metallurgist and physician, who wrote a number of books on metals, &c.

Born at Glaucha, Saxony, 1494; **died** at Chemnitz, 1555.

AGRICOLA, JOHANN, German musician, pupil of Sebastian Bach, composed operas and choral music, and wrote on musical subjects.

Born at Dobitschen, *1720*; **died**, *1774*.

AGRICOLA, JOHANNES, a German divine, who studied theology at Wittenberg, where he embraced the sentiments of Luther, and acquired considerable reputation as a preacher; but entered into a dispute with Luther and Melanchthon on the use of the law under the gospel dispensation, originating the famous Antinomian controversy. With the bishop of Nuremberg and others, he made a vain attempt to reconcile the differences between the Protestants and Catholics. His real name was Schnitter, or Schneider. He wrote commentaries on St. Luke, and made a collection of German proverbs.

Born at Esleben, 1492; **died** at Berlin, 1566.

AGRICOLA, RUDOLPHUS, a learned writer, and man of extraordinary attainments (his real name was Rolef Huysman, or husbandman, Latinized into Agricola), a pupil of Thomas à Kempis, and was educated at Louvain, but settled at Ferrara, where he taught Latin with great reputation. Here he studied Greek, and attended the philosophical lectures of Theodore Gaza. In 1477 he returned to the Netherlands. In 1483 Agricola settled in the Palatinate, giving occasional lectures at Heidelberg and Worms. Agricola was the first who introduced the Greek language into Germany, and he was also an accomplished musician and painter. His works were printed at Louvain in 1516, and at Cologne in *1539*, *4to*.

Born at Baflo, near Groningen, 1443; **died** at Heidelberg, 1485.

AGRICOLA, MICHAEL, one of the early Swedish reformers, and translator of the New Testament into Finnish. Bishop of Abo, 1544.

Born in Nyland, Sweden, about beginning of 16th century; **died** at Kyroniem, *1557*.

AGRIGENTUM, *ă-gre-jen'-tum*, an ancient town of Sicily, situate about 2½ miles from the sea, on Mount Acragas. It was founded by a Rhodian colony, and by the Greeks was called Acragas, and by the Romans Agrigentum. (*See* GIRGENTI.) Here stood the temple of Jupiter Olympus, which, with the exception of the temple of Ephesus, was the largest Greek building applied to religious purposes. Hardly a vestige of it remains. The Agrigentines were a luxurious-living people. Empedocles, himself a native, observed that "they built as if they were to live for ever, and feasted as if they were to die on the morrow." The city passed through many vicissitudes, sometimes enjoying the highest prosperity, and sometimes suffering under the greatest adversity. In 406 B.C. it was reduced by Hamilcar, the Carthaginian general, and never completely recovered itself again.

AGRIPPA, *ă-grip'-a*, a Bithynian astronomer, who was held in high estimation for the accuracy of his observations. Flourished in the 1st century.

AGRIPPA, CAMILLE, a Milanese architect, who, during the pontificate of Gregory XIII., removed a large obelisk to St. Peter's Square, of which he published an account at Rome, in 1583. Flourished in the 16th century.

AGRIPPA, HENRI CORNELIUS, a French physician and astrologer of considerable learning and talent. At at early age he was teacher of theology at *Dôle*, in Franche *Comté*, but was accused of heresy and obliged to quit the place. Being of a good family, he became secretary to Maximilian I., by whom he was knighted for his bravery in the Italian wars, and afterwards created a doctor in law and physic. He travelled through various parts of Europe, and visited England, but in 1518 settled at Mentz, where he became a counsellor of the city; but having, by the defence of a witch, drawn upon himself the enmity of the monks, he was compelled to quit that place, and seek a residence elsewhere. In 1520 we find him at Cologne, and in the year following, at Geneva. Francis I. now gave him the appointment of physician to his mother; but as he could not predict the issue of the campaign in Italy, he received his dismissal. From France he went to Antwerp, and was taken into the service of Margaret of Parma, governor of the Low Countries. In 1535 he was at Lyons, where he was imprisoned for defaming the king's mother, his former mistress. Agrippa seems to have been emphatically a man born to many changes. He was either twice or thrice married, and had several children. He wrote many works, but the one by which he is best remembered now is that entitled "Vanity of the Sciences," which is a satire on the various kinds of learning in vogue during his age; but his book on the "Occult Sciences" is of an entirely opposite character. All his works were collected and printed at Lyons in 1550. He also wrote, with a view of pleasing his first patroness, Margaret of Parma, a very ingenious and learned pamphlet to prove the superiority of woman over man, and makes good his argument by ample scriptural and physical references.

Born at Cologne, *1486*; **died** at Grenoble, *1535*.

AGRIPPA I., HEROD, grandson of Herod the Great and son of Aristobulus and Berenice, king of Judæa in the time of Augustus Cæsar. He was made by his grandfather governor of Tiberias, where he lived so extravagantly as to incur Herod's displeasure. He then went to Rome, and attached himself to Caius, the son of Germanicus, who, succeeding Tiberius, gave Agrippa several tetrarchies, to which Claudius added the whole kingdom of Judæa, with that of Chalcis. In order to please the Jews he now commenced to persecute the Christians, put St. James the Apostle to death, and persecuted Peter. Being afterwards at Cæsarea, he instituted games in honour of the emperor Claudius, at which the Tyrians waited on him to sue for

peace. Agrippa made a pompous appearance on his throne, and when he spoke, his flatterers exclaimed his voice was that of a god, which impious adulation he was weak enough to receive with pleasure. On this he was immediately smitten with a loathsome and fatal disorder in his bowels.

Born 10 B.C.; **died** 44 A.D.

AGRIPPA II., HEROD, son of the preceding. This is the sovereign before whom St. Paul pleaded with so much eloquence that he exclaimed he had *almost* been persuaded to become a Christian. He spent great sums in adorning Jerusalem, and after that city was taken, retired to Rome, where he became prætor.

Born 27; **died at Rome**, 94.

AGRIPPA, MARCUS VIPSANIUS, the friend and son-in-law of Augustus; he accused Cassius to the senate, and distinguished himself greatly in the naval battle of Actium, by which Octavius obtained the empire. Previous to this, he had beaten the enemy at Mylæ and at Naulochus, on the coast of Sicily, and had completely broken the naval power of Sextus Pompeius. These victories procured him the reward of a naval crown, and he was, perhaps, the first who received that honour. He now rose to the highest dignities. In his third consulate he dedicated to Jupiter the Pantheon, which, to this day, is considered the most beautiful specimen of Roman architecture. It was erected to commemorate his victory near Actium, and is now called, from its form, Santa Maria della Rotonde, but it still bears the inscription, "M Agrippa, L. F. Costertum fecit." Agrippa was first married to Attica, daughter of Atticus, the friend of Cicero; and secondly to Julia, the daughter of the emperor, and the young widow of Marcellus. He had five children,—two by the first wife and three by the second, every one of whom, it has been observed, came to a premature end.

Born 63 B.C.; **died**, 12 B.C.

AGRIPPA, MENENIUS, a Roman consul, who is celebrated for having appeased a commotion among the Roman people by the fable of the belly and the limbs. (*See Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*) He was buried at the public expense, and his daughters were so poor that the people gave them dowries, out of respect for the memory of their father.

Died 492 B.C.

AGRIPPINA, *ăg-rip-e-na*, the elder, daughter of M. V. Agrippa and Julia. She married Cæsar *Germanicus*, whom she accompanied in his military expeditions, and when Piso poisoned him, she carried his bones into Italy, and accused his murderer, who stabbed himself. She charged Tiberius with having hired the murderer, and the Emperor, in revenge, banished her to the island of Pandataria, where she starved herself to death. Four famous busts of this lady are in possession of the Cabinet of Antiquities at Dresden.

Born 12 B.C.; **died** 33 A.D.

AGRIPPINA, the younger, was the daughter of the preceding. After losing two husbands, she was married to her uncle Claudius, the emperor, whom she poisoned to make way for her son Nero. That monster caused her to be assassinated, and exhibited to the senate a list of all the infamous crimes of which she had been guilty. Agrippina was endowed with great natural gifts, but her ambition was boundless, and her disposition intriguing and dissolute. It is said that her son viewed her dead body with all the raptures of admiration, saying, that he never could have believed his mother was so beautiful. She left memoirs which assisted Tacitus in the composition of his Annals. The town built by her at the place where she was born, on the borders of the Rhine, and called Agrippina Colonia, is the modern Cologne.

Died 60 A.D.

AGRISOPE, *ăg-ris'-o-pe*, the mother of Cadmus.

AGRIUS, *ai'-gre-us*, the son of Parthaon, king of Ætolia, who deprived his brother Œneus of the crown. He was afterwards dethroned by Diomedes, the grandson of Œneus, upon which he killed himself.—One of the Actæon's dogs.

AGTELEK, a famous series of stalactite caverns, near the village of the same name in Hungary. The largest cavern is 96 feet high, 90 feet wide, and nearly 900 feet long.

AGUADILLA, *a-goo-a-de-la*, a seaport town of the Antilles, in the island of Porto Rico, 65 miles W. of San Juan. **Pop.** about 3,000.

AGUADO, ALEXANDER MARIA, an eminent banker. A Jew by birth, he served in the French army in Spain, and rose to the rank of Colonel. In 1815 started as a banker in Paris, and became famous as a registrar of Spanish loans. Created Marquis de las Marismas del Guadalquiver. At his death he left an enormous fortune and a fine gallery of pictures.

Born in Seville, 1784; **died**, 1842.

AGUAS CALIENTES, *a'-goo-as cal-e-ain-tais*, a city of Mexico, in the kingdom of New Galicia. Noted for its warm springs, from which it takes its name. It is about 270 miles N.N.W. of Mexico. **Pop.** about 22,000.

AGUEDA, *a'-goo'-ai-da*, a river of Spain, in the province of Salamanca, falling into the Douro, and forming part of the frontier of Portugal on the N.E. of Beira.

AGUEIRA, *a'-goo-air'-a*, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 21 miles E.N.E. of Lamego.

AGUESSEAU, HENRI FRANCOIS D', *a-gwes'-so*, a chancellor of France, whose father was intendent of Languedoc, and devoted himself to the education of his son. In 1691 he was admitted advocate-general of Paris; and in 1700 was named procureur-general, in which he appeared to the greatest advantage, regulating those jurisdictions which were under the control of parliament, and preserving a strict discipline in the tribunals. He improved the proceedings in criminal matters, and introduced several excellent regulations; but what he prided himself most upon was the administration of the hospitals. After the death of Louis XIV. the regent, duke of Orleans, appointed him chancellor; but in 1718 he was displaced, on account of his opposition to the financial system promulgated by John Law. In 1720 he had the seals restored to him, but two years afterwards he was again deprived of them. In 1727 he became once more chancellor, which office he held with the highest honour to himself and benefit to the nation till 1750, when infirmities obliged him to resign it. His works make nine volumes quarto, and are held in great estimation. D'Aguesseau never passed a day without reading some portion of Scripture, which he said was the balm of his life. A statue of him was erected by Napoleon the Great in front of the Palais Législatif, and by the side of one erected in honour of L'Hôpital. According to Voltaire, Aguesseau was the most learned magistrate that France ever had.

Born at Limoges, 1668; **died** at Paris, 1751.

AGUILAR DE LA FRONTERA, *a'-goo-e-lar dai la fron-tair'-a*, a considerable town in Spain, situate on the Cabra, 22 miles S.S.E. of Cordova. It is distinguished for the salubrity of its air. **Trade.** Corn, oil and wine. **Pop.** 12,000.

AGUILAS, *a'-goo-e-lass*, a Spanish town in the province of Murcia, on the Mediterranean. It is well built, and has a castle and fortress which it keeps garrisoned. It lies at a distance of 38 miles from Carthagena. **Exp.** Chiefly grain. **Pop.** 5,000.

AGUILLON, FRANCOIS D', *a-gwil'-on*, a Flemish mathematician, of the order of Jesus, who produced a book on optics and spheric projections.
Born at Brussels, 1566; **died** at Seville, 1617.

AGUIRRA, JOSEF SAENZ D', *a'-goo-eer-ra*, a Spanish Benedictine monk, who received a cardinalship from Innocent XI. He compiled a collection of the councils of Spain, in six vols. folio, and wrote some theological pieces and commentaries on the Ethics of Aristotle.
Born at Logrogno, 1630; **died** at Rome, 1699.

AGUJARI, *a'-goo-e-a-re*, an Italian vocalist of great celebrity, who, for two songs a night, was engaged at a salary of 100*l.* per night.
Died at Parma, 1783.

AGULENITZA, *a-goo'-le-nitz'-a*, a Greek town in the Morea, 20 miles from Gastouni. **Trade.** Principally wine.

AGULHAS CAPE, Africa. (*See* CAPE COLONY.)

AGYLEE, or **AGYLÆUS, HENRY**, *a'-je-lai*, a lawyer and general scholar, who translated the Nomocanon of Photius.
Born at Bois-le-Duc, 1533; **died** 1595.

AGYLEUS, and **AGYIEUS**, *ăj'-i-lé'-us*, *ăj'-i-é'-us*, from *aguia*, a street; a surname of Apollo, because sacrifices were offered to him in the public streets of Athens.

AGYLLA, *ă-jil'-a*, a town of Etruria, founded by a colony of Pelasgians, and governed by Mexentius when Æneas went to Italy. It was afterwards called Cære, by the Lydians, who took possession of it. It is now *Cerveteri*.

AGYLLÆUS, *ăj-il-lé'-us*, a famous wrestler of Cleonæ, scarcely inferior in strength to Hercules, whose son he was said to be.

AGYRIUM, *ă-jir'-e-um*, a town of Sicily, where Diodorus the historian was born. The inhabitants were called *Agyrinenses*. It is now *St. Filippo d' Argiro*.

AGYRUS, *ăj-i'-rus*, a tyrant of Sicily, assisted by Dionysius against the Carthaginians.

AHAB, *ai'-hab*, king of Israel, and the son of Amri, whom he succeeded. He was married to Jezebel, whose wickedness instigated him to the commission of such acts of cruelty and idolatry, that he surpassed all his predecessors in impiety. He was slain by an arrow in a war with the Syrians, and his blood was licked by the dogs on the spot where he had caused Naboth to be murdered. Reigned 918-897 B.C.

AHADKOI, *ă-hăd-koy*, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Anatolia, 6 miles from Ellshak.—It contains some interesting remains, supposed to be those of the ancient Trajanopolis.

AHANTA, *ă-hăn-ta*, a district on the Gold Coast of Africa, extending from the Ancobra to the Chaddah. (*See* ASHANTEE.)

AHAR, *a-har*, a town of Persia, 60 miles from Tabriz. It numbers about 800 houses, and is partially encompassed by a dilapidated wall.

AHASCRAGH, *ă-hăs-cra*, a market town of Ireland, in Galway. **Pop.** under 600.

AHASUERUS, *ă-has-u-eer'-us*, the Persian king. a portion of whose history is recorded in the book of Esther. He is called by Josephus Arthasastha, or Artaxerxes. The word Achashverosh has been applied to him as well as other Persian monarchs, because it means a noble, or excellent prince. It is doubtful whether he is the Artaxerxes Longimanus of the Greek historians; if so his reign may be fixed to have commenced 465 B.C.—Ahasuerus is also a Scripture name for Cambyses the son of Cyrus (Ezra iv. 6) and for Astyages, King of the Medes (Dan. ix. 1).

AHAVA, *a-ha'-va*, a river of Assyria or Babylon, where Ezra assembled the captives who were returning to Judæa.—Ezra viii. 15.

AHAZ, *ai'-haz*, king of Judah, who, at the beginning of his reign, defeated Rezin, king of Syria, according to the promise of Isaiah. Notwithstanding this, he abandoned the worship of God, fell into idolatrous practices, and became so impious that his body was not permitted to be buried in the royal sepulchres.—Reigned 741-725 B.C.

AHAZIAH, *ă-hă-zi'-ah*, king of Israel. There are two kings of this name mentioned in Scripture: the first was the son of Ahab, and the other king of Judah. This last was slain by Jehu, 886 B.C.

AHDINGAR, *a-din-gar*, a town of Hindostan, on the Gogra, 40 miles S.S.E. of Goruckpore.

AHIAH, *a-hi'-a*, 'friend of Jehovah,' the son and successor of the high-priest Ahitub.

AHIEZER, *a-hi-é'-zer*, son of Ammishaddai, and hereditary chief of the tribe of Dan, who came out of Egypt at the head of his tribe, consisting of 73,000 men.

AHIJAH, *a-hi'-ja*, the prophet who dwelt at Shiloh, and spoke twice to Solomon from the inspiration of God. He wrote the history of Solomon's life.—Another who was the father of Baasha, king of Israel. Eight of the name are mentioned in the Old Testament.

AHIMAAZ, *a-him'-a-az*, 'brother of anger,' the son of Zadok, and high-priest of Solomon. He rendered great service to David in his war with Absalom. Flourished in the 10th century B.C.

AHIMAN, *a-hi'-man*, a giant of the race of Anak, who with his brethren, Sheshai and Talmai, was driven out of Hebron when Caleb took that city.—Josh. xv. 14.

AHIMELECH, *a-him-é'-lek*, 'brother of the king,' the son of Ahitub, and the successor of Ahiah in the priestship of the time of David.

AHIO, *a-hi'-o*, 'brotherly,' he who, with his brother Uzzah, brought the ark to Jerusalem, from the house of Abinadab.

AHIOLO, or **AKHIOLO**, *a'-he-o-lo*, a seaport town of European Turkey, about 50 miles from Varna. It stands on the Black Sea, and is in the province of Roumelia. It trades in salt, which it obtains from some springs in its vicinity.

AHIRA, *a-hi'-ra*, chief of Naphtali, who came out of Egypt, at the head of 53,400 men.

AHITHOPHEL, *a-hit'-o-fel*, 'brother of foolishness,' a native of Gillo, and the friend of David until the rebellion of Absalom, whose cause he espoused, but, on foreseeing the probable issue of its failure, hanged himself to avert the certainty of a more ignominious death. This is the first suicide recorded in sacred history. B.C. 1023.

AHLEN, *a'-len*, a town of Suabia, 40 miles N.W. of Augsburg. **Manf.** Linen cloth. It also possesses some oil-mills and distilleries. **Pop.** 2,500.

AHLFELD, or **ALFELD**, *ahl'-felt*, a town of Hanover, on the Seine and Warne, 27 miles from Hanover. **Pop.** 2,500.

AHLTEN, *ahl'-ten*, a town of Hanover, on the Aller, 7 miles from Hanover. It has an ancient castle. **Pop.** 1,000.

AHLWARDT, PETER, *ahl'-vart*, a learned German, who, from being the son of a shoemaker, rose to be professor of logic and metaphysics in his native place. He wrote "On the Human Understanding," "The Immortality of the Soul," and "Thoughts on Thunder and Lightning." He was also the founder of the Abelite Society, which had for its object the promotion of sincerity.
Born at Greifswalde, 1710; **died** 1791.

AHMED BEN FARES, *a'-med ben fair'-es*, an eminent lawyer and lexicographer of Arabia, who was also named *El Razi*.
Died 999.

AHMED BEN MAHAMMED, *a'-med ben mo'-ham-ed*, a Moorish poet of Spain, whose effusions partook of the oriental style. He wrote historical annals of Spain.
Died 970.

AHMED KHAN, *a'-med kan*, successor of Abaka Khan, and the first of the Moguls who professed Mahometanism, which gave great offence to his family. He was conspired against by his courtiers, who set up in his stead Argoun, his nephew. Put to death A.D. 1234.

AHMED SHAH EL ABDALY, *a'-med sha el ăb'-dă-le*, the founder of the kingdom of Cabul and Candahar. He was a great warrior, and broke the power of the Mahrattas, by defeating them in the battle of Paniput, on the 7th January, 1761. In the latter part of his life he was engaged in continual warfare with the Sikhs, but ended his days the sovereign of an empire which he had conquered, and which extended from Sirhind on the east to Herat on the west, and from the mouths of the Indus and the Arabian Sea on the south to the banks of the Oxus and Cashmere on the north.
Born 1724; **died** 1773.

AHMEDABAD, *a'-mai-da-bad'*, a district of British India, in the Bombay presidency, at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. **Area**, 3,821 square miles. **Pop.** 856,324.

AHMEDABAD, the 'abode of Ahmed,' capital of the above district. The city stands on the Sabermutty, 120 miles N. of Surat. The magnificence of this city was considerable in former times, but an earthquake in 1822 nearly destroyed it. Sufficient of it remains, however, to bear testimony to its original grandeur, being six miles in circumference and defended by a massive wall, repaired in 1534. The town was built by Ahmed Shah, in 1412. The Jumaah Masjid, or Great Mosque, in the centre of the city, is a superb edifice, and the mosque of Sujaat Khan is very beautiful. There is also a fine modern Jain temple. The town is an important station on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway. **Pop.** about 127,621. **Lat.** 23° N. **Lon.** 72° 36' E.

AHMEDNUGGUR, *a'-maid-nug'-ur*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bombay. It is bounded on the north by Candeish, on the south by Poona, on the east by the Nizam's territories, and on the west by the Western Ghauts. **Area**, 6,566 square miles. **Pop.** 751,228.

AHMEDNUGGUR, the capital of the above district, standing on the Seena, 64 miles N. of Poonah. **Pop.** estimated at 33,000.—This city, like many more of the cities of India, is encompassed by a wall, and stands at a distance of about half a mile from the fort, which is constructed of stone and occupied by a British garrison. In its vicinity there is still to be seen a splendid palace of its former native princes. It was taken by the British under General Wellesley, August 12th, 1803, and is now the head station of a military, civil, and judicial establishment of Europeans. In the town is a spacious market-place, and the streets are well built. A station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

AHMEDPOOR, *a'-med-poor*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Orissa, 34 miles S. of Cuttack.

AHMEDPOOR *Barra*, or 'great,' another Indian town, 30 miles S.W. of Bhawlpoor. It has a large mosque and a fort, but is very meanly built. **Manf.** Cottons, silks, and scarfs; gunpowder and matchlocks. **Pop.** about 20,000.

AHMEDPOOR *Chwia*, or 'little,' another town in Bhawlpoor, inclosed by a mud wall, on which are mounted a few cannon. It is near the Indus.—Another in the presidency of Bengal, 11 miles S. of Juggernaut.

AHMOOD, *a'-mood*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, 12 miles from Baroach.

AHRBERG, *ar'-berg*, a market-town of Germany, 3 miles from Ohrenbau. **Pop.** 4,000.

AHRENDT, or **ARENTS**, MARTIN FREDERICK, *a'-rent*, a paliographer and distinguished antiquary, who passed forty years of his life travelling, on foot, through France, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and other European kingdoms, seeking for Scandinavian antiquities and deciphering Runic characters. He is, perhaps, one of the greatest examples of antiquarian enthusiasm on record.
Born in Holstein; **died** in a village near Vienna, 1824.

AHRENSBOK, *a'-rens-bok*, a town of Holstein, Denmark, 10 miles from Lubeck. **Pop.** 1,500.

AHRENSBURG, *a'-rens-boorg*, a town of Holstein, Denmark, 13 miles from Homburg. **Pop.** about 1,000.

AHRIMAN. (*See* ZOROASTER.) The personification of evil.

AHRWEILER, *ar-vil'-er*, a town of Germany, on the Aar, 23 miles N. of Coblentz. **Manf.** Leather and woollen stuffs. **Pop.** 3,000.

AHTER, *a'-ter*, a town of Agra, in Hindostan, on the Chumbul. **Lat.** 26° 43' N. **Lon.** 78° 33' E.

AHUN, *a'-hoon*, a town of France, department of the Creuse, 11 miles S. of Guéret. In its neighbourhood are some extensive coal-mines. **Pop.** 2,500.—Formerly this was a place of some importance, and it still possesses a few interesting remains of the ancient Agedunum.

AHUS, or **AHUIS**, *a'-hoos*, a Swedish maritime town, 9 miles from Christianstadt, on the Baltic Sea. It stands at the mouth of the Helgeo, has a good harbour, and is the port of Christianstadt.

AHWAZ, *a-waz*, a town of Persia, standing on the Karun, 48 miles S. of Shuster. It has some vestiges of antiquity, interesting to the archæologist.

AI, *ai-i*, a city standing in the east of Bethel, noted as the scene of the defeat of Joshua, and his subsequent victory.—Josh. vii. 2-5, viii. 1-29.

AIAH, *ai-i'-a*, the concubine of Saul and mother of Rizpah. Her children were given up by David to the Gibeonites, to be hanged before the Lord.

AIAS, or AJASSO, *ai-ăs*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in a bay of the Mediterranean, called the Gulf of Ajasso, 30 miles N. of Scanderoon.

AIASALUK, *ai-as'-a-look*, a village of Anatolia, Asia Minor, two miles from the ruins of Ephesus, out of which it has been raised. It retains the indications of former greatness, in the remains of a Byzantine church, a fine mosque, an aqueduct, and a fortress.

AICH, *eishk*, a small river of Wirtemberg, falling into the Neckar, not far from Groningen.

AICHACH, or AICHA, *eish'-ak*, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the river Par, 12 miles E.N.E. of Augsburg. **Pop.** 1,600.

AIDAN, *ai'-dan*, a British bishop, who successfully proselytized the people of the northern parts of England to Christianity. He was bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, in Northumberland, and a prelate of exemplary piety.
Died 651.

AIDIN, *ai'-din*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, situate in the valley of the Meander, 70 miles from Smyrna. It is one of the termini of the Smyrna and Aidin Railway, before the construction of which the traffic was carried on chiefly by camels, 5,000 of which, during the busy season, arrived daily at Smyrna, laden with fruit, &c. **Pop.** 30,000.

AIDINJIK, *ai'-din-jik*, a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, 60 miles from Brussa. It consists of about 500 houses, has six mosques and some relics of the ancient Cyzicus.

AIELONE, *a'-ai-lon*, a Sicilian town, 35 miles S. of Catania. **Pop.** 4,000.

AIELOS, *ai'-e-los*, a town of Roumelia, European Turkey. It has extensive ruins, and is situate on a river of the same name, at the foot of the Balkan, about 75 miles N. of Adrianople.

AIGLE, *ai'-gl*, a town of Switzerland, 21 miles from Lausanne. It has quarries of black marble. **Pop.** 2,000.

AIGLE, L', *lai'-gl*, a town of France, situate on the river Rille, which divides it into three parts. It is in the department of Orne, at about 80 miles W.S.W. from Paris. In the middle of the town is a castle built of brick, and surrounded by large lime-trees of great beauty. **Manf.** Cotton, linen, paper, cutlery, hardware, and leather. It has a good trade in cider, wood, and corn. It has also a reputation for producing large quantities of pins and needles. **Pop.** 6,000.—In its vicinity are the mineral waters of St. Santin.

AIGLE, L', a cape between Toulon and Marseilles.

AIGLE, L', a small island formed by the confluence of the St. Lawrence with the *Rivière des Prairies*, which forms the southern boundary of the island of Montreal, Lower Canada.

AIGNAN, *aiñ'-yong*, a town of France, in the department of Gers. **Pop.** 2,610.

AIGNAN, ST., a town of France, in the department of Loire-et-Cher, on the banks of the Cher, and 50 miles S.W. of Orleans. **Manf.** Gunflints, of which about 40,000,000 are annually produced. The quarries of Meusne and Couffy are in its vicinity, and are the only flint-quarries worked in France. Cloth, saltpetre, and earthenware are also made, and it trades in wood and wine. **Pop.** 3,500.—Another, 38 miles from Mayence. **Pop.** 600.

AIGNAN, STEPHEN, an ardent French republican, a member of the French Academy, and a writer of considerable ability. At the early age of 19 his revolutionary zeal obtained him a situation of responsibility in the district of Orleans, and subsequently several official appointments under the régime of Napoleon I.—As an author, he is known by some poetical pieces and several dramas, a translation of the Iliad, and also by translations of the works of Pope and Goldsmith.
Born at Beaugency, 1773; **died** at Paris, 1824.

AIGNEAUX, ROBERT and ANTHONY, *aiñ'-yo*, two brothers, who composed some poems, and translated into French verse the works of Horace and Virgil. Flourished in the 16th century.

AIGRE, *aigr*, a town of France in the department of the Charente. Trades in brandy, hemp, flax, onions, and wine. **Pop.** 1,800.

AIGRE-FEUILLE, *aigr'-fu(r)-ee*, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente, with 250 houses, 8 miles E.S.E. of La Rochelle. **Pop.** 1,800.

AIGUE-PERSE, *aig'-pairse*, a town of France, in Auvergne, which may be considered as no more than a single street along the river Beuron. **Pop.** about 3,000.—Another in the district of Villefranche, in the department of the Rhone. **Pop.** about 1,000.

AIGUES-MORTES, *aig'-morts*, a decayed town of France, situate near the mouths of the Rhone, at the junction of the canal de Beaucaire with that of Etangs. It is an unhealthy situation in a salt marsh, although it forms an important military position for the defence of the coast on which it stands. **Manf.** Potash, and a trade is done in both fresh and salt fish. **Pop.** 4,000.—This town was founded in 1248, by St. Louis of France, who, in that year, embarked for the Crusades from this place. The walls and gates are still entire, but there is *no* trace of the ancient fosse remaining. At a short distance are the celebrated salt-lakes of Peccais, which yield salt of fine quality to the annual amount of 60,000*l*.

AIGUILLE, L', *laig'-oo-we*, 'the needle,' a mountain of France, formerly held as one of the seven wonders of Dauphiny. It rises to a height of 6,562 feet above the level of the sea, nearly four miles from the town of Corps, on the left of the great road from Grenoble to Gap. Having been long supposed inaccessible, it is called *Mons Inaccessus*; but on Charles VIII. undertaking his expedition to Naples, he passed Grenoble, and sent the captain of his *écheleurs* to endeavour to reach the summit, in which he succeeded, 1492.

AIGUILLON, DUKE D', member of Foreign Affairs under Louis XV. Distinguished by his wit and his political incapacity. Obtained promotion by favour of the mistresses of the king.
Born 1720; **died** in banishment, 1798.

AIGUILLON, *ai-gwil'-ong*, a town of France, at the confluence of the Lot and Garonne, in Guienne, 6 miles from Agen. It was anciently a place of considerable strength, and has still two castles. **Pop.** 4,000.

AIJERBANGIS, *ai'-jer-bang'-is*, a town on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra. Also the

capital of a district of the same name, 30 miles S.E. of Natal.

AIKIN, JOHN, M.D., *aï-kin*, an eminent physician, but more distinguished as a popular author. He was the only son of the Rev. John Aikin, D.D., for many years a tutor of divinity at a dissenting academy at Warrington, Lancashire. After finishing his studies at the university of Edinburgh, he became a pupil of Dr. William Hunter, and first settled as a surgeon at Chester, afterwards at Warrington, and ultimately he succeeded in establishing himself in the metropolis. Here, with his sister, Mrs. Barbauld, he pursued literature with considerable success, producing several works, which aimed at making science popular amongst those classes who, without such works, would, in all probability, have never entered upon scientific studies of any kind. He compiled a Biographical Dictionary, and his "Evenings at Home" still commands a wide reputation, and is decidedly the most useful of all Dr. Aikin's works. To this, which extended to six volumes, Mrs. Barbauld contributed, but not to a greater extent than about half a volume. His "Natural History of the Year" is another work which has enjoyed considerable popularity.

Born at Warrington, 1747; died at Stoke Newington, 1822.

AIKIN, ARTHUR, eldest son of the above, inherited much of his father's literary talent, but chiefly applied himself to scientific pursuits. He was for several years editor of the "Annual Review," and in 1814 contributed to science a "Manual of Mineralogy." He also produced a "Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures," and another of "Chemistry and Mineralogy." Besides being the author of the above, Mr. Aikin was a large contributor to scientific journals, and was, for several years, the resident secretary to the Society of Arts.

Born 1784; died in London, 1854.

AIKIN, LUCY, a sister of the preceding, historian and biographer. Her best known works are "Memoirs of the Courts of Queen Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.," and biographies of Addison and of her father. For the last forty years of her life she resided at Hampstead, devoted to literary pursuits.

Born at Warrington, 1781; died at Hampstead, 1864.

AIKMAN, WILLIAM, *aik'-man*, a Scotch painter, was the only son of William Aikman, Esq., of Cairney, Aberdeenshire, advocate, by Margaret, sister of Sir John Clerk, of Pennycuik, bart. He was intended for the profession of the law, but his passion for the fine arts was so great that he determined to cultivate it. After studying three years in Italy, he visited Turkey; thence he went to Rome, whence, after a short stay, he came back to England, and found a patron in the duke of Argyle. He excelled most in portrait-painting.

Born at Cairney, 1682; died in London, 1731.

AIKTON, *aik'-ton* a parish in Cumberland, 8 miles S. of Carlisle. Area, 5,270 acres. Pop. 900.

AILAH, *aï-la*, a town of Arabia Petræa, on an arm of the Red Sea, 108 miles E. of Suez. Lat. 28° 55′ N. Lon. 40° 5′ E.—This town is the Eloth and Elath of the Scriptures. It was a seaport of the Edomites, from whom David took it; and hence Solomon sent ships to Ophir. It is now in a ruinous state.

AILLY, PIERRE D', *daï'-le*, a bishop of Cambray, and a zealous champion of popery. He presided at the council of Constance, where he condemned John Huss to the stake. Nicknamed, "The Hammer of Heretics." Pope John XXIII. created him a cardinal.

Born at Compiègne, 1350; died 1420.

AILLY-SUR-SOMME, *aï'-le-soor-som'*, a town of France, 3 leagues N.W. of Amiens. Pop. about 1,000.

AILRED, or ALURED, English ecclesiastical historian, abbot and saint. Monk, and afterwards abbot of the Cistercian abbey of Rievaulx, Yorkshire. He wrote a "Genealogy of English Kings," "The Life of Edward the Confessor," and many other works.

Born about 1109, at Hexham, Northumberland; died at Rievaulx, 1166; canonized, 1191.

AILSA CRAIG, *aïl'-sa craig*, an insulated basaltic rock, which forms an imposing object at the entrance of the Frith of Clyde. Height, 1,139 feet. Lat. 55° 15′ 2″ N. Lon. 5° 7′ W.—This rock is included in the county of Ayr, Scotland, and is the abode of thousands of birds—gulls and others. In passing it, the captains of steamers and sailing vessels frequently fire a gun, which, alarming the inhabitants of the craig, causes them to rise in countless swarms, presenting a mass which darkens the light of day. There are remains of an ancient stronghold on the eastern side of the craig.

AIMARGUES, *ai-marg*, a town of France, 12 miles from Nimes. Pop. 2,800.

AIME, *aim*, a Sardinian village, in the province of Tarantasio, 9 miles from Montiero. Pop. 900.—This is the Forum Claudii of the Romans.

AIMON, *aï'-mong*, a French Benedictine, who began a history of France, but only completed a portion of the work, to be found in the third volume of Duchesne's collection.

Born at Villefranche, in the province of Perigord. Died 1008.

AIMYLUS, *ai-mï'-lus*, son of Ascanius, was, according to some, the progenitor of the noble family of the Æmylii in Rome.

AIN, *ăng*, a river of France, rising near Nozeroy, in the Jura mountains, falling into the Rhone 18 miles above Lyons.

AIN, a department of France, which is formed out of the ancient districts of Bresse, Bugey, Dombes, and Valromey. It is bounded on the N. by Jura and Saône-et-Loire, on the E. by Switzerland and Savoy, on the W. by the departments of the Saône-et-Loire and the Rhone, and on the S. by the department of Isère. It is divided into five arrondissements, 36 cantons, and 452 communes. The department, which takes its name from the river running through it, has a length of about 54 miles, running north and south, and an average width of about 52 miles.

Area.—2,241 square miles.

Description.—In the northern and eastern divisions the mountainous scenery of Switzerland prevails in a lesser degree, the slopes being crowned with firs, and the valleys clothed with rich verdure, and yielding corn of all kinds, with fruits, amongst which the grape holds a prominent place. In the southern parts of the western division, the country is a dead flat, marshy, and full of ponds and lakes. In this region the ponds are so numerous as to cover a space of 50,000 acres.

Climate.—Variable.

Produce.—Corn, fruit, potatoes, hay, some hemp and flax. The mulberry is cultivated as the food of the silkworm, some silk being produced here. Bees are generally kept, and in the east the rearing of sheep is extensively carried on. Goats are common, and mules and oxen are employed in the plough.

Forests.—These generally consist of the beech, the fir, and the oak.

Wild Animals.—Wolves, bears, foxes, wild cats,—and the boar is sometimes met with.

Birds.—In the neighbourhood of the lakes and ponds, ducks, geese, swans, cranes, storks, herons, and cormorants, are abundant.

Towns.—The principal are BOURG, BELLEY, NANTUA, GEX, and TREVOUX.

Manufactures.—Comparatively few, consisting of woollen cloths, hempen, cotton, and silk fabrics; paper, clocks, watches, leather, bricks, pottery, horn combs, and an inferior description of cutlery.

Pop. 363,000.

Lat. between 45° 35′ and 46° 30′ N. **Lon.** between 4° 40′ and 6° 55′ E.

AINAD, *ai'-nad*, a town of Arabia, in Hadramaut. An annual fair is held and pilgrimages are frequent to the tomb of a Mahometan saint near the town. **Pop.** about 10,000. **Lat.** 18° 25′ N. **Lon.** 55° 50′ E.

AINMULLER, MAXIMILIAN EMANUEL, painter on glass. Inspector of the Royal Painted Glass Manufactory, Munich, the productions of which are of unrivalled reputation. He was also an excellent painter in oil of architectural subjects.

Born at Munich 1807; **died** 1870.

AIN-SALAH, *ain-sal'-la*, an African town, in the district of Tuat, in the Sahara. It trades in sheep, cattle, and grain.

AINSTABLE, *aint-sta-bel*, a parish in Cumberland, 12 miles from Penrith. **Area,** 4,120 acres. **Pop.** 600.

AINSTY, *ain'-ste*, a district in the West Riding of Yorkshire, annexed, in the time of Henry VI., to the jurisdiction of the city of York. **Area,** about 50,000 acres. **Pop.** 10,000.—The line of the Great Northern Railway runs through it.

AINSWORTH, HENRY, *ains'-worth*, an ingenious and learned commentator on the Bible, who from a follower of the founder of the Brownists became an Independent, and proceeded to Amsterdam, where he grew so popular as to gather a congregation for himself. Quarrelling with some of the members of his church, he left them and went to Ireland for a time, but once more returned to Amsterdam. Ainsworth was well versed in the Hebrew, and his commentary on the Pentateuch, the Psalms, and the Song of Songs, is both curious and valuable.

Born near Blackburn, 1560; **died at Amsterdam,** 1623.

AINSWORTH, ROBERT, a learned lexicographer, who was educated at Bolton, Lancashire, where he afterwards kept a school. Thence he removed to London, where, for many years, he followed the same profession at Bethnal-green, Hackney, and other places. He is best known by his "Dictionary, Latin and English," 4to and 8vo, in the compilation of which he spent twenty years.

Born at Woodvale, Lancashire, 1660; **died** in London, 1743.

AINSWORTH, WILLIAM FRANCIS, geologist and traveller. Studied medicine at Edinburgh and obtained diploma as physician. Has travelled much in the East, edited Xenophon, and written on the subject of Eastern routes and telegraph lines.

Born at Exeter, 1807.

AINSWORTH WILLIAM HARRISON, a writer of a large number of popular novels and romances, who first obtained notoriety by selecting for his heroes such characters as Jack Sheppard and Dick Turpin, noted robbers and highwaymen. His later works chiefly deal with historical characters.

Born at Manchester, 1805. **Died** 1882.

AINTAB, or ANTAB, *aint'-tab*, or *ăn'-tab*, capital of a district of the same name, a town of Syria, about 3 miles in circumference, situate in a valley between two hills, and partly on them. The river Sejour runs by it. On the north side there is a castle garrisoned, and on the south an extensive cemetery, which has the appearance of being large suburbs. The town is inhabited by Mahometans, Armenians, and Greeks, and contains a church and several mosques. The chief trade is in coarse stamped calicoes, and various coloured woollens, also leather and raw hides; and skins are dyed red and yellow, into what is called Turkey leather. **Pop.** 20,000. **Lat.** 36° 58′ N. **Lon** 37° 13′ E.—This town was in 1400 taken by Tamerlane, and in 1839 by Hafiz Pasha, shortly before the battle of Nizib.

AIR, a country of Central Africa. (*See* ASBEN.)

AIRAINES, *air'-aine*, a town and district of France, 16 miles from Amiens. **Pop.** 2,061.

AIRASEA, *air-a'-se-a*, a Sardinian town in Piedmont, 5 miles from Pinerolo. **Pop.** 2,000.

AIRAY, HENRY, *air'-ai*, an English divine, who, from a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, was in 1600, elected provost; and in 1606 served the office of vice-chancellor. He was a cultivated Puritan, and wrote a few theological pieces.

Born at Kentmere, Westmoreland, 1560; **died** 1616.

AIRAY, CHRISTOPHER, a divine related to the above, who had the living of Milford, in Hampshire. He wrote a few pieces in Latin and English.

Died 1678.

AIRD, THOMAS, *aird*, an original poet of considerable power and a contributor to periodical literature.

Born at Bowden, Roxburgshire, 1802; **died** 1876.

AIRDRIE, *air'-dre*, a town and Parliamentary borough (one of the Falkirk boroughs), of Scotland, in the county of Lanark, consisting chiefly of one street a mile long. It is a very rising and flourishing town, has manufactures of cotton, silk, and paper, and in its neighbourhood are large coal mines and iron-works. There are several churches, a fine Town Hall, and other public buildings. 11 miles to the E. of Glasgow. A station on the North British Railway. **Pop.** 13,488.

AIRDS, THE, *airds*, a district in Argyleshire, Scotland. It lies between lochs Creran and Linnhe, and is remarkable for the grandeur of its scenery.

AIRD'S-MOSS, *airds-moss*, a moorland tract between the rivers Ayr and Lugar, in Ayrshire, Scotland.—At its eastern extremity Cameron the Covenanter fell in 1680, and a monument is erected to his memory on the spot.

AIRE, *air*, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which falls into the Ouse near Howden.

AIRE, an episcopal town of France, in the department of the Landes, on the Adour, 65 miles S. of Bordeaux. It is built on the declivity of a mountain. **Pop.** 5,100. **Lat.** 43° N. **Lon.** 0° 16′ W.—This town was the capital of the Visigoths.

AIRE, or ARIEN, a strong town of France, department of the Pas de Calais, on the river Lys, 22 miles S. of Dunkirk, communicating with St. Omer by a canal from the river Aa. The streets are well paved and adorned with fountains. The town-hall and St. Paul's church are ancient and handsome edifices. The manufactures of the town are chiefly cotton and linen fabrics, hats, soap, basket-work and flooring tiles. The town was founded by Liodoric, first count of Flanders, about 630. **Pop.** 8,800.

AIROLA, *air'-o-ia*, an Italian town 23 miles N. of Naples. **Pop.** 4,600.

AIROLE, *air'-ol*, a town in the province of St. Remo, Piedmont. **Pop.** 1,500.

AIROLO, *air'-o-lo*, a Swiss village 26 miles from Bellinzona, on the south side of Mont St. Gothard. **Pop.** 900.—On the 13th September, 1799, a battle was fought between the French and the Russians, in which the latter were the victors, forcing the St. Gothard pass.

AIRON, *air'-ong*, a river of France, department of the Nièvre, which falls into the Loire.

AIRTH, *airth*, a small town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, on the Forth, having an inconsiderable harbour, and about 8 miles from Stirling. **Pop.** 15,00.

AIRVAUX, *air'-vo*, a town of France, in the department of the Deux Sèvres, 23 miles N. of Parthenay, on the Thouet. **Manf.** Woollen stuffs. **Pop.** 2,000.

AIRY, GEORGE BIDDELL, *air'-e*, the present astronomer-royal. After being educated at several private schools, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, as a sizar, at the age of 18. He took his degree of B.A., and in his 22nd year became senior wrangler. In 1824 he was elected fellow of the college, and in 1826 was appointed to the Lucasian chair. Whilst holding this appointment, he delivered a course of admirable lectures in experimental philosophy. In 1828 he was elected Plumian professor of astronomy, for which he resigned his former appointment. He now earnestly devoted himself to astronomical studies, and in 1835, on the resignation of Mr. Pond, he had the honourable office of astronomer-royal conferred upon him. In this position he has been enabled to labour successfully for the advancement of science, and through his exertions the Greenwich Observatory stands second to none in the world. Mr. Airy has written much upon mechanics and optics; and has had his great abilities honourably recognized by various scientific societies. In 1828 he became a fellow of the Astronomical Society, and in 1835 was elected its president. In 1836 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and is a member of various other scientific societies both in Europe and America. Mr. Airy has received two of the medals of the Astronomical Society, one for his "planetary observations," and the other for his "discovery of the inequality of Venus and the Earth." He has also received the Copley, and the Royal medals of the Royal Society, and the Lalande medals of the French Academy of Sciences; is an LL.D. of Edinburgh, and was made Companion of the Bath in 1871. The freedom of the City of London was conferred upon him in 1875.

Born at Alnwick, Northumberland, 1801.

AISLINGEN, *ai'-sling-en*, a town of Bavaria 4 miles S. of Dillingen.

AISNE, *aine*, a department of France, consisting of portions of the Isle de France, Champagne, and Picardy, bounded on the N. by the department of Nord and the province of Hainault, W. by Oise and Somme, S. by Marne and Seine-et-Marne, and E. by Ardennes. It is divided into 5 arrondissements, 37 cantons, and 837 communes.

Area.—2,300 square miles.

Description.—Consisting chiefly of extensive plains undulated by numerous hills, which in no instance rise higher than 400 feet, except in the case of one whereon stands the city of Laon, which is nearly 600 feet above the level of the sea. The department is traversed by many canals and roads, twelve of the latter being supported by the state, and twenty-nine by the department.

Climate.—Temperate and healthy.

Produce.—Corn, fruit, hay, flax, and hops. In the lands which stretch along the Oise, horned cattle, sheep, and horses are reared in goodly numbers. Large quantities of artichokes and leguminous plants are grown in the district of Laon, whilst the hills of Marne are mostly planted with the vine.

Forests.—Extensive: those of Coucy, Samoussy, and Villequier occupy 60,000 acres; those of Retz and Villers-Cotterets, 30,000; and those of La Fere, Dole, and Ris, are still larger. The trees of which they mostly consist, are the beech, the plane, the oak, the poplar, and the birch.

Towns.—The principal are LAON, ST. QUENTIN, VERVINS, SOISSONS, and CHÂTAU-THIERRY.

Manufactures.—Considerable. In and around St. Quentin, the population are supported by the productions of muslins, fine cotton tissues of all kinds, linens, and Cashmere shawls. At Folembray, glass, decanters, and mirrors are made; and in other parts, hosiery, cotton twist, soap, paper, pottery, tiles, bricks, nails, &c., occupy the inhabitants. A good quantity of beer and cider is made, and there are many beetroot-sugar factories. Of flour-mills there are upwards of 1,000, and a large corn-market is held in St. Quentin.

Pop. 552,000.

Lat. between 48° 50′ and 50° N. **Lon.** between 2° 56′ and 4° 12′ E.

AISNE, a considerable river of the above department, joining the Oise near Compiègne. In length it is about 150 miles, 80 of which are navigable.

AISONE, *aid'-zo-nai*, an Italian town, in the province of Cuneo, Piedmont. **Pop.** 1,200.

AISTULPH, or **ASTOLPHUS**, *ais'-tulf*, king of the Lombards, who succeeded his brother Rachis in 750. The commencement of his reign was signalized by his making an inroad on the territories of the Roman see; but Pepin, king of France, besieged him in Pavia, and compelled him to restore all the places he had taken. The treaty which had been entered into was afterwards violated by Aistulph, who again invaded the Roman states. Pepin once more came to the assistance of the pope, and Aistulph retired to Pavia, where he was forced to sue for peace. He was killed in hunting.

Died 796.

AITHSTING, *aith'-sting*, a maritime parish of Shetland, joined to Sandsting on the mainland, with a bay affording good anchorage. **Pop.** 2,800.

AITON, *ai'-ton*, an Italian town. in the province of Moriano, Piedmont. **Pop.** 1,200.

AITON, WILLIAM, *ai'-ton*, a Scotch gardener, who coming to London to seek employment, obtained it, and became superintendent of the botanical garden at Kew, which he greatly improved, and in 1783 was appointed to manage also the pleasure and kitchen gardens. In 1788 he published his "Hortus Kewensis."

Born near Hamilton, Lanark, 1731; **died** 1793.

AITRACH, *ai'-trak*, a tributary stream of the Iller.

AITZEMA, LEON VAN, *ait'-ze-ma*, a resident representative of the Hanse Towns at the Hague, who became eminent as an historian. His "History of the United Provinces" is written in Dutch, and extends to fifteen vols. 4to. It has been continued down to 1692 and published.

Born at Doccum, Friesland, 1600; **died** 1669.

AIVAZORSKI, GABRIEL, historian, descended from an ancient family long settled in Poland; studied in the convent of St. Lazare, and having entered into holy orders, became professor of European and Oriental languages, philosophy and theology. Prefect of the Armenian College, Paris, 1848; founded the Armenian College at Grenelle,

near Paris, 1854. Member of the Historical Institute of France, and author of histories of Russia and Turkey in the Armenian language.
Born in the Crimea, 1812.

AIVAZORSKI, EVAN, painter. Brother of the above. Professor in the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg, and of the Academy of Fine Arts, Amsterdam; decorated with the French cross of the Legion of Honour.
Born 1817.

AIX, *aiks,* an ancient archiepiscopal city of France, formerly the capital of Provence, now in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. It is built in a plain on the right bank of the Arc, 17 miles N. of Marseilles. **Pop.** 29,000.—Aix was founded by Caius Sextus Calvinus, a Roman general, 120 years before the Christian era, and received the name of *Aquæ Sextæ,* from its famous springs. On the adjoining plain, near Mont Victorie, Marius gained a complete victory over the Teutons, considerably improved the town and built aqueducts to supply its inhabitants with water. Cæsar colonized it with a draught from his 25th legion, and in A.D. 450 it escaped being ravaged by the Visigoths through the intercession of an archbishop of the name of Basillius. It was subsequently sacked by the Saracens, but was rebuilt in 796. Under the counts of Provence, it grew into a place of great importance, and about the beginning of the 13th century became the arena of the poetical contests of the troubadours. This gave it a literary celebrity, and tournaments which were held here in the reign of King René, filled it with strangers from all parts of Europe. Shortly after the death of Charles III., it was united to the crown of France, when it became the seat of the Provençal parliament. In the reign of Francis I., it was plundered by the Marseillais, and in 1535 seized by Charles V., who was here crowned king of Arles. It is still regarded as the literary and artistic capital of Provence, and its churches and cathedrals enjoy an architectural celebrity. There is an academy of theology and law, and a very large and valuable public library. There are several quaint fountains, and a curious clock tower. Cotton-spinning and leather-dressing are carried on, and there is a good trade in oil, wine, and almonds. There are warm springs which are much frequented. The territory in which it stands is famous for the olive-oil which is produced from it. Five miles from Aix is the splendid aqueduct Roquefavour, 1,300 feet long and 270 feet high, carrying the canal of the Durance over the valley of the Arc.

AIX, a town of France, in the department of Savoie. Its warm baths have been famous from the time of the Romans. It is situate in a fertile and beautiful valley, near the Lake of Bourget, and has many remains of antiquarian interest. **Pop.** 4,460.

AIX, a small island off the west coast of France, about equidistant from Rochefort and Rochelle. It is memorable from its being the last spot of French soil on which Napoleon Bonaparte stood, just prior to his embarkation on board the *Bellerophon,* July 15th, 1815. Its situation is about 14 miles N.W. of Rochefort, and it contains works for military culprits. **Pop.** 300.

AIX D'ANGUILLON, LES, *lais aiks dan'-gu-e-long,* a town of France, department of the Cher.

AIXE, *aiks,* a town of France, department of Upper Vienne, 6 miles S. Limoges. **Pop.** 3,000.

AIX-EN-OTHE, *aiks'-en-ote,* a town of France, in Champagne, department of the Aube, 15 miles from Troyes. **Manf.** Cotton twist. **Pop.** 2,500.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, *giks'-la-sha-pel',* which in German is called *Aachen,* in an ancient city, the seat of a bishop, and the capital of a district in Rhenish Prussia. It is encompassed by walls and defended by a citadel, which in former times was surrounded by a fosse, now filled up, planted with trees, and converted into public walks. It is a principal station on the Belgian-Rhenish railway, and an important manufacturing and trading town. Generally speaking, the city is well built, with open, wide, and regular streets, in which are many handsome buildings intermingled with the Gothic façades of antiquity, now fast passing into a state of decay. Its cathedral is an octagonal structure in the Byzantine style, erected in 983 by Otho III., from a great portion of the materials which formed a part of an original chapel built by Charlemagne, and from which it took its name. The gallery of this edifice was formerly adorned with 32 pillars which Charlemagne took from the Exarchic palace at Ravenna, and which were of granite and porphyry. These were carried away by the French, during the last war, and only part of them were afterwards returned. In the sacristy the remains of Charlemagne are preserved in a costly chest. The city has, besides its cathedral, the town-house, in which is the famous coronation hall, in which 37 German emperors and 11 empresses have been crowned; the church of the Franciscans, in which are some very fine pictures; there are three monasteries and about thirty churches, bath-houses, a theatre, several hospitals, and various other public buildings. Near the town, rebuilt from the ruins, is Frankenberg, once the favourite abode of Charlemagne. Hot and cold mineral springs are in the centre of the town.

Manufactures.—Woollen cloth and needles. It has coach, glass button, and chemical factories and engineering establishments.
Population 85,551.
Lat. 50° 47′ N. **Lon.** 6° 3′ E.
History and Remarkable Events:—

Several ecclesiastical councils held	799–1165
Charlemagne born and died here	742–814
Treaty of peace between France and Spain signed	1688
Treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, Spain, and Genca	1748
Taken by the French	1792
Retaken by the Austrians	1793
Again taken by the French	1794
Ceded to Prussia	1814

AIZANI, *ai-za'-ne,* the modern Tchafter Hissar, a city of Asia Minor, about nine hours' journey from Kutahia. Little is known of its history; but from the extensive remains of which it is composed, it was evidently a place of note. The ruins of a temple dedicated to Jupiter, built on an elevated platform, cut out of a hill side, are very extensive. The columns were single blocks of white marble of great size. Remains of a theatre, stadium, and gymnasium have also been discovered.

AIZENAY, *aize'-nai,* a town of France, department of La Vendée. **Pop.** 3,500.

AJACCIO, *ă-jăs'-e-o,* (Ital. *a-yat'-se-o*), the principal town in the island of Corsica, protected by a citadel built by Marshal de Termes, the see of a bishop, and now a department of France. It is situate on a tongue of land projecting into the Gulf of Ajaccio, on the south-west coast of the island. There is a secure and commodious harbour. The town contains a cathedral, college, and public library, and is remarkable for being the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the house in which he was born is now the property of the municipality. This building, humble as it is, is the chief object of interest in the town, which consists

of two principal streets, tolerably wide and well built, and of a few others which are both narrow and dirty. **Manf.** Leather and bricks. Its principal trade is in wine, olive-oil, oranges, citron, anchovies, and coral, which is collected near the coast. **Pop.** 16,500. **Lat.** 41° 54′ N. **Lon.** 8° 44′ E.—Steamers ply regularly to Toulon, which lies 168 miles N.N.W.

AJALA, MARTIN PEREZ D', *a-jä'-la*, a Spanish ecclesiastic who was sent by Charles V. to the council of Trent, and afterwards made archbishop of Valentia. He discharged the duties of his station in an exemplary manner. The principal of his works is entitled "De Divinis Traditionibus."

Born at Carthagena, 1504; **died** 1556.

AJAN, *aï'-jan*, a country on the east coast of Africa, south of Abyssinia and the Straits of Babelmandeb: it extends from Port Darnford to Ras Hasoun, embracing about ten degrees of latitude. **Desc.** The eastern coast is sandy and barren, but to the north the country is more fertile, producing, more particularly, an excellent breed of horses, which the Arabian merchants, who come to trade in its ports, take, together with ivory, gold, Abyssinian slaves captured in war, &c., in exchange for silks, cottons, and other cloths. **Inhabitants.** These are not so dark-complexioned as those of the west coast, and their hair is rather long. They are accounted good Mussulmans. Farther from the sea, there are negroes, who intermarry with the Bedouins. Little, however, is known of this extensive strip of coast. **Towns.** The chief are Magadoxo, Brava, and Melinde.

AJAX, *aï'-jax*, the son of Telamon, by Periboea or Eriboea, daughter of Alcathous, and, with the exception of the Achilles, the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war. According to Homer, he encountered Hector, with whom at parting he exchanged arms. After the death of Achilles, Ajax and Ulysses each claimed the arms of the dead hero. When they were given to the latter, Ajax was so enraged that he slaughtered a whole flock of sheep—supposing them to be the sons of Atreus, who had given the preference to Ulysses—and killed himself with his sword. On this incident one of the tragedies of Sophocles is founded. Other legends say that he was killed by Paris in battle, and by others that he was murdered by Ulysses. His body was buried at Sigæum, some say on Mount Rhœtus. His supposed tomb was visited by Alexander the Great. Hercules, according to several authors, prayed to the gods that his friend Telamon, who was childless, might have a son with a skin as impenetrable as that of the Nemean lion, which he then wore. His prayers were heard, and when Ajax was born, Hercules wrapped him up in the lion's skin, which rendered his body invulnerable, except that part which was left uncovered by a hole through which Hercules hung his quiver. This vulnerable part was in the breast, or, according to some authorities, behind the neck.—Another Ajax (the Less) the son of Oileus, king of Locris, surnamed Locrian, in contradistinction to the son of Telamon. As one of Helen's suitors, he sailed with forty ships to the Trojan war. The night that Troy was taken he offered violence to Cassandra, who fled into the temple of Minerva. For this, as he was returning home, the goddess, who had obtained the thunders of Jupiter and the power of tempests from Neptune, destroyed his ship in a storm. Ajax swam to a rock, and exclaimed that he was safe in spite of the gods. Such impiety offended Neptune, who struck the rock with his trident, and Ajax fell with part of the rock into the sea, and was drowned. His body was afterwards found by the Greeks, and black sheep offered on his tomb.—According to the fanciful mythology of ancient Greeks, these two heroes were supposed after death to be transported to the island of Leuce, a separate place, reserved only for the bravest of antiquity.

AJEHO, also called **ALCHUKU,** a city of Manchuria, in the Chinese empire. It is a busy town, inhabited by Chinese emigrants, who cultivate grain and opium in the surrounding district. **Pop.** about 40,000.

AJELLO, *a-yel'-lo*, a Neapolitan town in the province of Calabria Citra, 9 miles S. of Cosenza. **Pop.** 4,200.—This town is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Tilesis.—Another town in the province of Principato Citra, near Salerno.—Another in Abruzzo, near Aquila.—Another in Illyria, 12 miles S. of Gorizia.

AJETA, *a-ye-ta*, a town of Naples, 8 miles from Scalea. **Pop.** 3,300.

AJISTAN, *a-jis'-tan*, a large straggling town of Persia, encompassed by gardens, and containing a royal palace. It stands 80 miles E. of Kashan.

AJMERE, *adj'-meer*, an Indian province belonging to the British, under the administration of the Governor-General of India. **Area,** 2,711 square miles. **Pop.** 460,722, of whom about 58,000 are Mahometans, the remainder Hindoos. In the north and north-west are ranges of mountains, the remainder of the province generally being a plain with an average elevation of 2,000 feet above the sea. The climate is healthy, but the country suffers from want of water. The province was taken from the Mahrattas by the British in 1817.

AJMERE, the capital of the above province, built at the foot of a high mountain, on the top of which is a fortress of great strength, called Taraghur. It is 228 miles W. by S. from Agra. **Pop.** 48,735. **Lat.** 26° 29′ N. **Lon.** 74° 43′ E.—Just above the city is a lake four miles in circumference during the dry, and six, during the wet season, well stocked with fish, and supplying the inhabitants with abundance of excellent water. It was formed by the emperors of Delhi, who dammed up the outlet of an extensive valley, which was watered by several streams, and which around the banks of this extensive basin is still plentifully irrigated. There are some wide streets and good residences, and the mosques and temples are large and of massive architecture. The Ajmere College is a fine new structure. Pilgrimages are made to the tomb of the Mahometan saint, Mayud-ud-din, which is near the town, and an annual fair is held in honour of the same saint.

AJOFRIN, *a-jof'-rin*, a town of New Castile, in Spain, 9 miles from Toledo. **Pop.** 3,000.

AJRA, *aj'ra*, a town of India, in the native state of Kelapore, in the Bombay presidency. The district in which it stands is fertile, and abounds with lead and iron. **Lat.** 16° 8′ N. **Lon.** 74° 17′ E.

AJURNOCA, *a-joor'-nok-a*, a town and district of the Brazil, 100 miles N. of Rio de Janeiro. **Pop.** 12,500.

AKABAH, GULF OF, *ak'-a-ba*, the smaller of the two arms into which the Red Sea is divided at its northern extremity, and about 100 miles long and 12 wide. It is generally about 200 fathoms deep, but its navigation is very unsafe, especially during the prevalence of north winds. The Straits of Tiran, less than half a mile wide, connect it with the Red Sea, and the small island of Tiran lies at its entrance.

AKABAH, a fortified village with an Egyptian garrison, situate on the east side of the gulf of the same name. Lat. 29° 24′ N. Lon. 36° 0′ E.

AKAKIA, MARTIN, *a-ka'-ke-a*, a learned professor of physic at Paris. He translated into Latin "Galen de Ratione Curandi," and "Ars Medica."

Born at Chalons, Champagne; died 1551.

AKAKIA, MARTIN, son of the above, and physician to Henry III. He wrote a treatise "De Morbis Mulieribus, et Consilia Medica," to be published after his death.—There are several other persons of the same name and family, who acquired reputation in different professions.

Died 1588.

AKALIGURH, *a-kal-e-goor*, a town situate between the rivers Ravee and Chenab, in the Punjab. Lat. 32° 17′ N. Lon. 73° 37′ E.

AKASCHANSK, *a-kas-kansk*, a town of Asiatic Russia, on the river Onan, in the government of Irkutsk.

AKBAR, JELLAL-UD-DIN MOHAMMED, *ak'-bar*, ("very great"), sultan of the Moguls, succeeded his father Humayun in 1556, and was the greatest of all the sovereigns who have reigned in Hindostan. He ascended the throne in his thirteenth year, when his country was torn by dissensions; but although possessed of superior intelligence, he was wholly unequal to the task of governing his kingdom. Accordingly he called in to his assistance a Turkoman nobleman named Beyram Khan, on whom he conferred the power of regent, and left the administration of affairs chiefly to him. By the severity of the measures adopted by this personage, the country was restored to comparative tranquility; but the rigour with which he exercised his authority was felt by Akbar himself, who, in 1558, being then only sixteen years of age, broke from his control, and took the reins of government into his own hands. Beyram now raised the standard of rebellion, and for two years endeavoured to create an independent province for himself in Malwa; failing in this, however, he submitted to Akbar, and was pardoned. The young monarch now turned his attention to the enlargement of his kingdom, which had been greatly reduced by the invasions of successful chiefs, who lost no opportunity of extending their own territories in the country in which the right of the sword was the only power recognised and acknowledged. At first his dominions were comprised in the Punjab, and the Provinces of Agra and Delhi, but, by the fortieth year of his reign, his empire extended from the Hindoo-Coosh mountains to the borders of the Deccan, and from the Bramahputra to Candahar. His latter days were embittered by the death of two sons, and the rebellion of a third, Jehangir, who succeeded to the throne. Great as Akbar was as a conqueror, his sway was characterized by general mildness, wisdom, and toleration. He laboured to abolish the most cruel superstitious rites of the Hindoos in their religion, and expressed his opinion, that God could only be worshipped by following reason, and not by yielding an implicit faith to any alleged revelation. The memory of the beneficence of his reign is still vividly impressed on the mind of the Hindoo, and not without reason, as is shown by the following extract from an address presented by the rajah of Joudpoor to the bigoted Aurungzebe a century after the reign of Akbar.—"Your ancestor Akbar, whose throne is now in heaven, conducted the affairs of his empire in equity and security for the space of fifty years. He preserved every tribe of men in ease and happiness, whether they were followers of Jesus or of Moses, of Brahma or Mahomet. Of whatever sect or creed they might be, they all equally enjoyed his countenance and favour, insomuch that his people, in gratitute for the indiscriminate protection which he afforded them, distinguished him by the appellation of 'Guardian of Mankind.'"

Born at Amerkote, 1542; died 1605.

AKDASCH, *ak'-dash*, a town of Persia, province of Schirvan, on the Kur, numbering about 300 houses.

AK-DEYAVIN, *ak-de-ya'-vin*, a village of Asia Minor, 40 miles from Aleppo, where there are some interesting architectural remains.

AKEBALA, *a-ke-ba'-la*, a town of Turkish Armenia, 24 miles W.N.W. of Erzeroum.

AKEBAR, *a'-ke-ba*, a town of Arabian Irak, on the Tigris, 30 miles N.W. of Bagdad.

AKEN, JEROME VAN, Dutch painter, sometimes called Bosch, a contraction of the name of his birthplace. Originator of the fantastic style of Dutch painting. The Last Judgment and the Temptation of St. Anthony, engravings from which are well known, are characteristic examples of his style.

Born at Hertogenbosch, about 1450; died at the same place, 1518.

AKENSIDE, MARK, *ak'-ken-side*, an English poet and physician, who, when young, was crippled by the falling of a cleaver on his foot in the shop of his father, who was a butcher. He had a weakness of being always ashamed of his origin, though the limp in his gait was such as to preserve it continually in his memory. His parents being dissenters, intended him for the ministry in their sect, and at the age of eighteen he was sent to Edinburgh to pursue his studies; but instead of following divinity, he devoted himself to physic. In 1741 he went to Leyden, where, in three years, he took his degree of M.D. In 1744 he published his "Pleasures of Imagination," a performance which at once attained celebrity, and proved him a true poet. He soon afterwards commenced practising as a physician at Northampton. Meeting with little success, he removed to Hampstead, and a Mr. Dyson generously allowed him 300*l.* a year till he could fix himself in practice. Removing to London, he was elected fellow of the College of Physicians, one of the physicians of St. Thomas's Hospital, and physician to the queen. In 1764 he printed a discourse in Latin on the dysentery, and was in a fair way of attaining considerable eminence in his profession, when he was carried off by a putrid fever. His remains were interred in the church of St. James's, Westminster. He was an elegant writer; but his excessive admiration of the ancients exposed him to ridicule, and Smollett made him the hero of the broadly humorous description of the feast after the manner of the ancients, in "Peregrine Pickle."

Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1721; died in London, 1770.

AKERBLAD, JAN DAVID, *ak'-er-blad*, a learned Swede, who, being appointed secretary to the Swedish embassy at Constantinople, had an opportunity of pursuing researches into Runic, Phœnician, and Egyptian literature. Afterwards Swedish *chargé d'affaires* in Paris. He was not only able to read but to converse in several European and Oriental languages.

Born 1760; died at Rome, 1819.

AKERMANN, *a'-ker-man*, a fortified town in the province of Bessarabia, Russia. It stands on the southern shore of the Dniestrovskoi lake, through which the river Dniester flows into the

Black Sea. The harbour is well defended by a citadel on an eminence, and is commodious for shipping. The town, however, is ill built, and the streets dirty. Pop. about 45,598, and consisting chiefly of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews. Lat. 46° 12′ N. Lon. 30° 22′ E.

History.—The town was ceded to Russia by Turkey in 1812. In October, 1826, a treaty was concluded here between Russia and Turkey, by which Turkey recognized the independence of Wallachia and Moldavia, and restored the privileges of the Servians, and granted to Russia the free navigation of the Black Sea, and the passage through the Dardanelles, Russia also making some concessions. Misunderstanding respecting this treaty led to the war between Russia and Turkey in 1828, which was terminated by the peace of Adrianople.

AKHALZIKH, *ak'-hal'-zik*, a fortified town of Russian Armenia, situate on a feeder of the Kur, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It trades chiefly in silk and honey. Pop. 16,000, principally Armenians. Lat. 41° 40′ N. Lon. 43° 1′ E.

AKHALZIKH, a province of Asiatic Turkey, in Armenia, on the S.W. confines of Georgia. It derives its name from the above town.

AK-HISSAR, *ak-his-sar'*, a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, standing on a slight eminence, containing several bazaars and khans, a Greek school, and interesting remains of antiquity. Exp. Cotton goods. Pop. about 6,000, consisting of Turks, Greeks, and Jews. It is about 60 miles N.E. of Smyrna.

AKHLAT, or ARDISH, *ak-lat*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 35 miles N.W. of Vari. Pop. 6,000. Lat. 38° 35′ N. Lon. 41° 22′ E.

AKHMYN. (*See* EKHMIN.)

AKHTIAR, old name of Sebastopol.

AKHYTYRKA. (*See* ACHTYRKA.)

AKIBA, *ă-kī'ba*, a Jewish rabbi, who was at first a shepherd, but at the age of forty devoted himself to learning, and became a teacher. He was flayed alive by the Romans, at the age, it is said, of 120 years. He is one of the ten Jewish martyrs named in a penitential prayer used once a year in the synagogues.—Akiba was one of the first compilers of the cabalistic traditions of the Jews.
Died 135.

AKKA, *ak-ka*, a town in the Sahara, on the borders of Morocco, and a caravan-station between Timbuctoo and Morocco. Lat. 28° 30′ N. Lon. 0° 10′ W.

AKKAR, or AKKER, *ak'-kar*, a town of Syria, in the pashalic of Tripoli, on the river Akker, 66 miles N.W. of Damascus. Lat. 34° 32′ N. Lon. 36° 10′ E.

AKNUR, *ak-nur*, a town of the Punjab, Hindostan, 100 miles N.E. of Lahore. It stands on the river Chenab, and, although mostly in ruins, has recently had a new fort erected in it.

AKOLA, *ak-o-la'*, a district of British India, in the commissionership of West Berar. The district is nearly square in shape, and almost of a dead level. It is intersected by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, of which there are five stations in the district. Area 2,660 square miles. Pop. 592,792, nearly all Hindoos.

AKOLA, the chief town of the above district. There are an English church and school, and barracks for a detachment of troops. Pop. 12,500. Lat. 20° 6′ N. Lon. 76° 2′ E.

AKREYRI, *ak-ray'-re*, a Danish town, on the Eyiandford, Iceland, possessed of a good harbour, and the most important place for trade, after Reykiavik, in Iceland. Lat. 65° 40′ N.

AKRON, a town in Ohio, United States, on the Ohio Canal, 30 miles from Lake Erie. It is a place of considerable trade, and has fulling mills, woollen factories, and other large establishments. Mineral paint and wheat are great articles of export. The town is the capital of Summit County. Pop. about 11,000.

AK-SERAI, *ak'-se-rai*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Karamania, 80 miles N.E. of Konieh. There are some interesting Saracenic remains. Pop. about 5,000. Lat. 38° 57′ N. Lon. 34° E.

AK-SHEHR, *ak'-sher*, 'white city,' a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Karamania. It exports to Smyrna fine carpets, wool, wax, gum tragacanth, and galls. 60 miles S.S.E. of Karahissar. It is the ancient Philomelion of Strabo. Ak-shehr was taken by Tamerlane in 1402.

AK-SHESHEHR, *ak'-shesh-er*, a town of Natolia, on the Black Sea, 90 miles E. of Constantinople.

AK-SOO, *ak-su*, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 250 miles N.E. of Yarkand. Manf. Woollen stuffs and jasper. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 41° 7′ N. Lon. 79° E. It is a resort of trading caravans from all parts of Asia.

AKSU, *ak'-soo*, 'white river,' the name of several rivers in Asia, the chief of which runs through Chinese Turkestan.

AKYAB, a district in the Arracan division of British Burmah, lying along the north-eastern shores of the Bay of Bengal. The central part of the district consists of three fertile valleys, through which the rivers Myu, Koladyne, and Lemyu make their way by numerous channels to the sea. Immense quantities of rice are grown. The four chief towns are Akyab, Khungchu, Koladyne, and Arracan. The district was ceded to the British after the Burmese war of 1825. Area 5,535 square miles, of which more than two-thirds is uncultivated. Pop. 359,706.

AKYAB, principal town and port of the above district. A very large export trade is carried on. Pop. 33,989. Lat. 20° 9′ N. Lon. 92° 56′ E.

ALA, *a'-la*, a market-town on the Adige, in the principality of Trent. Pop. 4,000, chiefly employed in the manufacture of velvets and silks.

ALABA, or ALAVA, *a-la'-va*, a district of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and once the seat of a kingdom. It is about 20 miles long and 17 wide, and has some rich iron-mines. The capital of the district is called Vittoria.

ALABAMA, *ă'-la-ba'-ma*, one of the United States, bounded, N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia, S. by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, W. by Mississippi.

Extent.—330 miles from north to south, and 154 miles from east to west.

Area.—50,722 square miles.

Description.—In describing this state, the "American Encyclopædia" says,—"In the south it is generally sandy and barren, and a part of the high hills are unfit for cultivation. A large portion of the country which lies between the Alabama and Tombigbee, of that part watered by the Coosa and Talapoosa, and of the Tennessee valley, consists of very excellent land. On the margins of the rivers in the southern part there is a quantity of cane-bottom land, of great fertility, generally from one half to three quarters of a mile wide; on the outside of this is a space which is low, wet, and intersected by stagnant water. Next to this river swamp, and elevated 10 or 15 feet above it, succeeds an extensive body of level land, of a black rich soil, with a growth of hickory, black oak,

post oak, poplar, dog-wood, &c. After this come the prairies, which are wide-spreading plains, or gently-waving land, resting on a soft limestone rock, abounding in shells, clothed with grass, herbage, and flowers, and exhibiting, in the month of May, the most enchanting scenery."

Chief Towns.—MOBILE is the principal commercial town and port, but the state metropolis is MONTGOMERY. Other important towns are TUSCALOOSA, HUNTSVILLE, Selma, Marion, Cahawba, Florence, and Wetumpka.

Rivers.—The chief are the Alabama, from which the state is named, the Mobile, the Tombigbee, Talapoosa, Coosa, Tennessee, Perdido, Cahawba, Conecuh, and the Chatterhoochee.

Wild Animals.—The bear, wolf, panther, fox, &c. The rattlesnake abounds.

Climate.—Variable, but healthy, except on the borders of the rivers and the coast. June is the hottest month of the year, and in winter the rivers are rarely frozen.

Produce.—Cotton, corn, barley, rye, rice, tobacco, sugar, fruits, and silk. Horses, sheep, and neat cattle are numerous, and large quantities of pigs are killed for exportation.

Manufactures.—There are several iron foundries, and cotton manufactories, and there are great numbers of distilleries, and corn and flour mills.

Minerals.—Iron, coal, marble, lead and manganese. There are salt and sulphur springs.

Population 1,262,505.

Lat. between 30° 10′ and 35° N. **Lon.** between 85° and 88° 30′ W.

History.—Originally Alabama belonged to Georgia; but in 1798, with the state of Mississippi, it was formed into a territory, with a part of Florida taken possession of by the United States in 1812. In 1817 the western portion of this territory was made the "State of Mississippi," and the eastern the "Territory of Alabama," which, in March, 1819, was admitted into the Union as a separate state. Seceded from the Union, 1861; readmitted, 1865.

ALABAMA RIVER, a river of the United States, in Alabama, formed by the union of the Coosna and Talapoosa, flowing S.S.W., uniting with the Tombigbee to form Mobile river, 45 miles from the head of Mobile Bay.

ALABANDA, *ă-la-băn'-da*, an inland town of Caria, near the river Meander. Its inhabitants were called Alabandi, Alabandeni, and Alabandenses. It was built by Alabandus, who was on that account worshipped there.

ALABASTER, or **ELEUTHERIA**, *ă-la-bas'-ter*. (*See* BAHAMAS.)

ABABASTER, WILLIAM, *ă-la-bas'-ter*, an English divine, of considerable attainments, who was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and accompanied the earl of Essex to Cadiz, where he turned Papist. On his return to England, he again became a Protestant, and had some church preferment. Applying himself to the study of the Hebrew language, he became enthusiastically fond of the Cabala, the "secret" or mystical explanation of the Scriptures, writing several works, and preaching sermons in accordance with his views. He was made a prebendary of St. Paul's and rector of Therfield, Hertfordshire. He wrote a Latin tragedy called "Roxana," (principally based on an Italian tragedy), acted at Cambridge by the students; on which occasion a lady, hearing the words *sequar*, *sequar*, pronounced in a terrible manner, was so affected as to lose her senses. He was also the author of a Lexicon Pentaglotten, folio, 1637.

Born at Hadleigh, Suffolk, 1567; **died**, 1640.

ALABUS, *a-lai-bus*, a river of Sicily.

ALACRANES ISLANDS, *a-lai'-kra'-ness*, a cluster in the Gulf of Mexico, on one of which, called Perez, the steamer *Troeed* was wrecked in March, 1847. They extend about 14 miles from north to south, and 11 from east to west. **Lat.** 22° 23′ 1″ N. **Lon.** 89° 42′ W.

ALÆA, *a-lē'-a*, a surname of Minerva in Peloponnesus. Her festivals are also called Alæa.

ALÆI, *a-lē'-i*, a number of islands in the Persian Gulf, abounding in tortoises.

ALAGHEZ, a mountain range of Armenia, connected with the Caucasus. It is volcanic in character, and its highest peak has an altitude of 13,628 feet.

ALAGOA, *a-la'-go-a*, a district and town on the south shore of the island called St. Michael, one of the Azores. **Pop.** of district, about 8,000.

ALAGOAS, *a-la'-go-as*, a province of Brazil, which up to 1840 formed a part of Pernambuco. It is bounded on the north and west by Pernambuco, and on the south the river San Francisco divides it from the province of Sergipe. The name of the province is derived from the lakes, *lagoas*, which are very numerous.

Extent.—From E. to W. about 150 miles, having a probable average width of about 60.

Area.—15,036 square miles.

Description.—Mountainous and well wooded over two-thirds of its surface. About 10 miles inland from the seacoast, the country is covered with a deep alluvium, deposited, from time to time, by the numerous small streams which descend from the eastern mountain region. Here swamps and lagunes prevail.

Produce.—Tobacco, which is the staple, cotton, sugar, rice, maize, plantains, beans; in roots, yams and sweet potatoes; in fruits, pine-apples, oranges, cocoa-nuts. The mamona-tree is cultivated for its oil, and the timber trees of Algoas are the best in Brazil. Some of these are very durable; but from the quantity of tanin they possess, they affect iron to such a degree as to render bolts of it useless in a few years. Other trees produce mastic, caoutchouc, copaiba, dragon's blood, and ipecacuanha. Others, amongst which is the Brazil-wood, are used for dyes: and an inferior kind of Jesuit's bark, or quinine, is readily obtained.

Wild Animals.—The ounce, the deer, and monkeys of all kinds. The tapir and the peccary are found, and armadilloes and ant-eaters are plentiful. Land tortoises abound, and alligators infest the rivers and lakes.

Birds.—Parrots of every description, with the most beautifully plumed humming-birds. *Of insects*, bees are the most abundant, and *of reptiles*, there are several kinds of snakes that are poisonous. **Domestic Animals.** With the exception of the ass and the mule, which are numerous, there are few of the other sorts of European domestic animals.

Pop. 397,379, of whom more than 33,000 are slaves.

Lat. between 9° and 10° S. **Lon.** between 36° and 38° 30′ W.

ALAGOAS, the capital of the above province, stands on the western margin of the Lake of Manguaba. It is situate in a fertile district, abounding in orange and jack trees, and producing large quantities of sugar and tobacco. **Pop.** 12,000. **Lat.** 9° 40′ S. **Lon.** 35° 50′ W.

ALAGON, *a'-la-gon*, a town of Spain, 15 miles N.W. of Saragossa. **Pop.** 2,000.

ALAGON, a river of Spanish Estremadura which falls into the Tagus near Coria.

ALAGORE, *a'-la-gor*, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore, 23 miles E. of Seringapatam.

ALAIN, JOHN, *a'-lain*, a Danish author, who wrote "On the Origin of the Cimbri," and other subjects.

Born 1569; **died** 1630.

ALAIN DE LILLE, *a'-lain de-leel'*, surnamed the Universal Doctor, and a divine of great reputation in the university of Paris.

Born 1114; **died** about 1203.

ALAIN, CHARTIER, a French writer, who produced several pieces, the most esteemed of which is his "Chronicle of Charles VII." to whom he was

secretary. Flourished at the beginning of the 14th century.

ALAIS, *á-lai*, a town of France in the arrondissement of Alais, department of Gard, built in a plain at the foot of the Cevennes mountains. Silk, serges, thread, gloves, and ribands are manufactured. There are also glass, pottery, and chemical works, and a considerable trade is carried on in wine, corn, and cattle. There are large coal and iron mines in the neighbourhood, and blast-furnaces and iron-foundries are numerous. There is a new Cathedral. In former times Alais was a stronghold of the Protestants, from whom it was taken by Louis XIII. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 44° 7′ 26″ N. Lon. 4° 4′ 44″ E.

ALAJUELA, *á-la-ju-aï-la*, a city of Costa Rica, Central America, situate to the N.W. of Cartago. A place of considerable trade. Pop. with environs, 12,500.

ALAKANANDA, *á-la-ka-nan'-da*, a river of Hindostan, considered sacred by the Hindoos. It rises in the Himalaya mountains, flows through the province of Gurwal, and at Devaprayuga ("the meeting of the gods") unites with the Bhagirathi, when it receives the name of the GANGES.

ALALIA, *ă-lai'-le-a*, a town of Corsica, built by a colony of Phoceans. L. C. Scipio destroyed it in the first Punic war, B.C. 562.

ALAMANES, *ă-la-maï'-nes*, a statuary of Athens, and disciple of Phidias.

ALAMANNI, LUIGI, *a-la-man'-e*, a Florentine, who, conspiring against Julius de Medici, was compelled to quit his native country, until Charles V. captured Rome, when he returned and was employed in public affairs, till the re-establishment of the Medici family obliged him to leave Florence again. He finally settled in France, and became a favourite of Francis I., who in 1544 sent him ambassador to the Imperial court. Alamanni was of a noble family, and wrote many beautiful poems in the Italian language.

Born at Florence, 1495; died at Amboise, 1556.

ALAMAS, DE LOS, *á-la-mas*, a Mexican town in the state of Sinalao. Pop. about 10,000, mostly engaged in mining operations.

ALAMOS, BALTHAZAR, *á-la-mos*, educated at Salamanca. He entered into the service of Anthony Perez, secretary of state to Philip II., and when that minister fell into disgrace, Alamos was cast into prison, where he lay eleven years. On the accession of Philip III. he obtained his liberty, and was employed by the duke of Olivarez in several important situations. He translated Tacitus into Spanish, and left other works.

Born at Medina del Campo, 1550: died 1634.

ALAN, or CAMEL, *ăl'-an*, a river of Cornwall, England, which rises a few miles north of Camelford, and joining the Bristol Channel near Bodmin, forms the estuary of the harbour of Padstow.

ALAN of Tewkesbury, author of the "Life and Banishment of Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury."

Died 1291.

ALAN, ALLEN, or ALLEYN, WILLIAM, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1550 became one of its fellows. In 1556 he was chosen principal of St. Mary's Hall, and two years afterwards was made canon of York; but on the accession of Elizabeth he went to Louvain, and was appointed head of the English college. Here he wrote, in defence of the Romish church, some treatises, which raised his reputation as a controversialist to such a degree, that he obtained several valuable preferments. In his own country, however, he was considered a traitor, and a man was hanged for bringing over from the continent some of his books. In 1586 he published a defence of the Pope's bull for excommunicating Queen Elizabeth to which he added an exhortation to her subjects to revolt against her in favour of the Spaniards, maintaining that the heresy of a sovereign absolved subjects from the allegiance. In 1587 he was made a cardinal, and in 1589 archbishop of Mechlin. He founded the college for English Catholics at Douay.

Born at Rossall, in Lancashire, in 1532; died at Rome in 1594.

ALAN of Lynn, so called from the place of his nativity. He became famous for his theological writings. Lived in the 15th century.

ALAND, SIR JOHN FORTESCUE, *ăl'-ănd*, an English judge, who took the name of Aland, in compliment to his lady, who was the eldest daughter of Henry Aland, esq., of Waterford, in Ireland. He was educated at Oxford, whence he removed to the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar about 1690. In 1714 he was appointed solicitor-general to the prince of Wales, and afterwards to the king. In 1717 he was created a baron of the Exchequer, and, next year, one of the justices of the court of King's Bench. On the accession of George II. he was removed from that office, but for what cause does not appear. In 1728 he was made one of the justices of the Common Pleas, which situation he resigned in 1746, and was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of Baron Fortescue of Credon. Baron Fortescue belonged to the ancient family of Fortescue, in Devonshire, and was an able lawyer, an impartial judge, and versed in the Northern and Saxon literature. He published, in 1714, 8vo. his ancestor Sir John Fortescue's treatise on "Absolute and Limited Monarchy."

Born in Devonshire, 1670; died 1746.

ALAND, *á-land*, the principal island, which gives the name to a group in the Baltic, not far from the point of meeting of the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and lying between the coast of Finland and Upland, in Sweden. The Finnish name of the island is Ahvenanmaa. Of the group there are about eighty inhabited, although the population on the whole is exceedingly sparse,—not more than 16,000. They were ceded, in 1809, by Sweden to Russia, and have become the usual station of the Russian fleet in the Baltic. The chief island is a place of considerable importance, its length being about 18 miles from north to south, and 14 from east to west. It is mountainous, with a deeply indented coast-line with several excellent harbours, one of which—that of Ytternais—is large enough to give shelter to the whole of the Russian fleet. The island has a vast citadel, with fortifications capable of protecting 60,000 men. The productions are barley, rye, potatoes, hops, and flax. A number of cattle are pastured, and many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. The population of the island is 11,000. Lat. 60° 15′ N. Lon. 20° E. The neighbourhood of Aland is remarkable as being the scene of the first great naval action in the annals of the Russian marine. It was fought between the Swedes and Peter I., who obtained a complete victory, in 1717. On August 10, 1854, Bomarsund, on the W. side of the principal island, was captured and its fortifications destroyed by the British fleet. Steamers plying between Abo, in Finland, and Stockholm take in wood at these islands.

ALANSI, a town of Ecuador, situated 7,980 feet above the sea level, on a small river of the same name. Cloth and woollens are manufactured. **Lat.** 2° 13′ 22″ **S.** **Lon.** 79° 15″ **W.**

ALARA, *a-la-ra*, a town in the island of Majorca, *12 miles from Palma*, in the vicinity of which there are some excellent marble-quarries. **Pop.** upwards of 4,000.

ALARCON, JUAN RUIZ DE, *a-lar'-kon*, a Spanish theatrical writer of the reign of Philip IV. Some of his productions are so excellent as to have been attributed to Lope de Vega and Montalvan. His drama of "La Verdad sospechosa" (suspicious truth) was imitated by Corneille in his "Le Menteur," which, in fact, is founded upon it. None of the Spanish dramatists, taken as a whole, merit a higher place in the drama than Alarcon, who is said to have written thirty plays. His success aroused the jealousy of other dramatists, who unmercifully caricatured him (he was lame), and endeavoured to suppress his work.

Born at Tasco, Mexico; **died** in Spain, 1639.

ALARD, *a'-lar*, a Romish divine, who wrote a great number of theological pieces now little known or regarded.

Born at Amsterdam; **died** at Louvain, 1541.

ALARD, LAMBERT, the inspector of the public schools in Brunswick, a theological writer and the compiler of a Greek Lexicon.

Died 1672.

ALARIC I., *ăl'-e-rik*, king of the Visigoths, was descended from an illustrious family, and served under Theodosius in the wars between the Goths and Romans. He afterwards served in the imperial army, but being refused a chief command, he revolted, and entering Greece, devastated several of its provinces with fire and sword. Whilst thus engaged, he was encountered by the famous Stilicho, who compelled him to retire into Epirus. About this time, A.D. 400, he was acknowledged king of the Visigoths, and entered Italy, whence he carried away a large amount of plunder and a great many captives. Two years afterwards, he again entered that country, but was opposed by Stilicho, his former enemy, and after a well-contested battle, lost his wife and children, who were taken prisoners. He then entered into a treaty, and retired across the Po. He now submitted to the emperor Honorius, who was then reigning, and into whose service he entered, and, for three years seems to have served that prince in Epirus. For this he demanded an extravagant reward, which being refused, he raised the standard of revolt, and advanced upon Rome, and laying siege to it, the Romans were ultimately compelled to comply with such terms as the conqueror chose to dictate. Having achieved this success, he withdrew into Tuscany; but finding that Honorius failed to fulfil the objects of the treaty into which he had entered, Alaric again attacked the "Eternal city," and compelled its submission. He himself now appointed Attalus, prefect of the city, to be emperor in the room of Honorius; but the imbecility of that personage rendered him unfit for the responsibilities of his station. He was therefore deprived of his regal honours, and Honorius once more enthroned. These measures, however, had hardly been completed, when a treacherous attack made by the Romans upon the soldiers of Alaric roused his indignation against the imperial city, which he gave up for six days to his soldiers. An indiscriminating pillage was the result of this act; but Alaric, to his honour, ordered his troops to spare unnecessary bloodshed, to respect female chastity, and preserve the buildings devoted to the purposes of religion. Having sufficiently satiated his vengeance, he withdrew into the southern provinces of Italy, where he died during the siege of Cosenza, in Calabria. In order that his remains might not be discovered by the Romans, they were deposited in the river Basenti, by slaves, who were then put to death.

Died 410.

ALARIC II., king of the Visigoths, ascended the throne in 484: he was slain in a battle which he fought with Clovis, king of France, near Poitiers, in 507. This monarch was of a much more pacific disposition than the first Alaric. He left behind him a regularly drawn up system of legislation, which is known as the Code Breviarium Alaricianum.

ALASCO, JOHN, *a-las'-ko*, uncle to Sigismund king of Poland. Having embraced the Protestant religion, after several years spent in various places in Germany and the Netherlands, he came to England in the reign of Edward VI., and became pastor to a Dutch church in London. On the accession of Mary, he returned to his own country, where he distinguished himself so greatly in the cause of the Reformation, that he received the title of Reformer of Poland. He was greatly esteemed by the leading men among the Reformers; particularly by Erasmus, whose library he purchased.

Born 1499; **died** 1560.

ALA-SHEHR, a town of Turkey in Asia, about 80 miles east of Smyrna. **Pop.** 18,000. Some beautiful remains of antique architecture are in the town. Under the name of Philadelphia, it was the seat of one of the first Christian churches.

ALASKA, a territory in the United States, formerly belonging to Russia, but purchased by the United States Government in 1867. It occupies the north-western angle of the North American continent, **Lon.** 141° W., and extending south to **Lat.** 50° 40′ N., lying between the British territories and the Pacific, and including the ALEUTIAN ISLANDS. The principal town is SITKA. (*See* AMERICA NORTH.)

Area.—The total area is about 400,000 square miles. The population is supposed to be about 30,000.

Mountains.—The territory is traversed by a portion of the great mountain range of North America, which generally follows the coast line. There are ten active volcanoes. The loftiest summits are—Fairweather (16,000 feet), St. Elias (14,000), Crillon (13,500), Illamna (12,000), Redoubt (12,270).

Rivers.—The principal river is the Yakon, which has a total length, including windings, of nearly 2,000 miles: at the mouth it is five miles wide. The other rivers are small and not navigable.

ALASSAC, *a'-las'-ak*, a town of France, department of the Corrèze. **Pop.** 3,160.

ALASSIO, *a-las'-se-o*, a seaport town of Italy, in the province of Genoa, on the Mediterranean, in the province of Albenga. It is in the division of Genoa, and is 4 miles from Albenga. **Pop.** about 2,200.

ALASSONA, *a-lăs-o'-na*, a town of European Turkey, 35 miles from Tricala. **Pop.** 3,000.

ALASTOR, *a-lăs'-tor*, an armbearer to Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses.

ALA-TAGH, *a-la-taw*, a mountain-chain of Asiatic Turkey, dividing the two heads of the Euphrates as it runs westward from Mount Ararat. **Lat.** between 39° and 40° N. **Lon.** between 39° and 44° E.

ALATAMAHA, *ăl'-ta-ma-haw'*, a river of Georgia, United States, which, after a course of 500 miles, falls into the Atlantic, 60 miles from Savannah.

ALATRI, *a-lä'-tre*, an Italian town built on a mountain, 6 miles from Frosinone. **Manf.** Chiefly woollens. **Pop.** 11,400.

ALATYR, *ala'-tir*, a Russian town in the government of Simbirsk, from which town it is distant about 80 miles. **Manf.** Glass and leather. **Pop.** 5,000.

ALAVA, *a-lä'-va*, one of the three Basque provinces of Spain, mountainous and rich in iron-mines. The chief town in VITTORIA. **Area,** 1,082 square miles. **Pop.** 96,000. **Lat.** between 42° 20' and 43° N.

ALAVA, DIEGO ESQUIESKI, *a-lä'-va*, a bishop of Cordova, in Spain, who was at the Council of Trent, and wrote a book on "General Councils."
Died 1562.

ALAVA, MIGUEL RICARDO D', Spanish general and statesmen. Originally in the Navy. At first supported Joseph Buonaparte, but afterwards joined the English army as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington. Appointed ambassador to the Netherlands, by the restored King Ferdinand VII., president of the Cortes, 1822. Subsequently resided in England, until the outbreak of the Carlist war, when he supported the Queen against the Carlists. Ambassador in London, 1834; in Paris, 1835.
Born at Vitoria, 1771; **died** at Bareges, 1843.

ALAYA, *a-la-ya*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, standing on a promontory in the Mediterranean, 100 miles from Konieh. It has fallen into comparative decay. It occupies the site of the ancient Coracesium. **Pop.** 2,000.

ALAZON, *a-la-zon*, a river of Georgia, uniting with the Kur, 125 miles from Tiflis. Its course is in a south-easterly direction for 140 miles.

ALBA, a town of Italy, in the province of Cuneo, on the right bank of the river Tanaro. **Pop.** about 10,000.—Alba was the Alba Pompeii of the Romans, and figures in the Middle Ages as one of the principal towns of the marquisate of Montferrat. In 1631 it was annexed to the dominions of the house of Savoy. The town is the seat of a bishopric, and there is a cathedral. A large trade is carried on in cattle, silk, wine, oil, grain, and marble.

ALBA, DUKE OF. (*See* ALVA.)

ALBA DE TORMES, *al'-ba dai tor-mes*, a town of Spain, on the Tormes, 14 miles from Salamanaca. **Pop.** 2,300. Here, on the 26th November, 1809, the French, under Kellermann, defeated the Spaniards commanded by the Duque del Parque.

ALBA LONGA, *al-ba-lon'-ga*, a city of Latium, built by Ascanius, B.C. 1152, on the spot where Æneas found, according to the prophesy of Hellenus and of the god of the river, a *white* sow with thirty young ones. Fourteen descendants of Æneas reigned, down to Numitor and Amulius. Alba was destroyed by the Romans 695 B.C., and the inhabitants were carried to Rome. A city of the Marsi, in Italy.

ALBACETE, a province of Spain, formed in 1833, out of districts taken from Murcia and New Castile. It is bounded on the N. by Cuença, on the E. by Valencia and Alicant, on the S. by Murcia, and on the W. by Jaen and Ciudad Real. There are some hilly districts rising to a height of about 5,000 feet. In the plains and valleys the soil is generally rich, and grain and fruit are grown in abundance. The district is rich in minerals, and there are numerous mineral springs, chiefly sulphureous. The principal rivers are Mundo, in the south, and Jucar, in the north. The horses, mules, and cattle are of excellent quality. The province is traversed by the Madrid and Valencia railway. The chief towns are ALBACETE, Alcarez, Bonillo, and Chinchilla. **Area,** 5,971 square miles. **Manf.** Coarse cloths, earthenware, and cutlery. **Pop.** 221,500.

ALBACETE, a trading town of Spain, chief town of the province of the same name, 80 miles from Valencia. **Pop.** 15,200. **Manf.** Principally cutlery.

ALBAN, ST., the proto-martyr of Britain, who served in the Roman army, and became a convert to Christianity, through one Amphilabus, a monk.
Born at St. Albans, in the 3rd century; **died** for his religion, at the same place, in the persecution under Diocleisian, 303.

ALBAN, ST., *sänt al'-bawng*, the name of several towns in France.—1. In the department Côtes-du-Nord. **Pop.** 1,400.—2. In the department Isére. **Pop.** 1,200.—3. In the department Lozère. **Pop.** 2,300.—4. In the department Tarn. **Pop.** 700.

ALBANESE, *al'-ba-nai'-sai*, an Italian musician of high reputation.
Died at Paris, 1800.

ALBANI, FRANCESCO, an Italian painter, whose first master was Denys Calvert, who left him to the instruction of his pupil Guido, whom he accompanied to the school of the Caracci. Having finished his studies at Bologna, Albani went to Rome, where his first wife died. He married again, and his second wife was very beautiful. This lady became the mother of several fine boys, and Albani painted pieces in which his wife and children served as models for his Venuses and Cupids. He was fond of representing the fair sex, and his compositions on love-subjects are held in high esteem.
Born at Bologna, 1578; **died** there, 1660.

ALBANI, GIOVANNI BAPTISTO, painter. Brother of the preceding. Chiefly known by historical and landscape subjects.
Died 1668.

ALBANI, GIOVANNI GIROLAMO, a civilian and cardinal, who wrote some books in vindication of the papal power.
Born at Bergamo, 1504; **died** 1591.

ALBANI, ALEXANDER, an Italian, created a cardinal by Innocent XIII. This personage was a great virtuoso, and possessed a collection of drawings and engravings, which, at his death, was purchased by George III. for 14,000 crowns.
Born at Urbino, 1692; **died** 1779.

ALBANI, GIOVANNI FRANCESCO, also a cardinal, and nephew of the above, distinguished as a patron of the fine arts. Although he endeavoured to prevent the suppression of the Jesuits, he was in other respects liberal and enlightened. His palace was plundered by the French invading army of 1798, when he made his escape to Naples, stripped of all his possessions. In 1800 he returned to Rome, where he took up his abode in private lodgings.
Born at Rome, 1720; **died** 1809.

ALBANIA, *äl-bai'-ne-a* or *al'-ba'-ne-a*, a country of Asia, between the Caspian Sea and Iberia. All the inhabitants are said to have blue eyes. Some maintain that they followed Hercules from Mount Albanus, in Italy, when he returned from the conquest of Geryon.—The Caspian Sea is called Albanum Mare, as being near Albania.

ALBANIA, a large province in the south-west of European Turkey, which stretches along that part of the Mediterranean called the Ionian Sea, and comprehends, in its widest acceptation, the

ancient Illyria and Epirus, and parts of Macedonia and Chaonia, and includes the recently formed eyalets (or modern divisions of Turkey) of Uskub, Roumelia, and Yania. The limits of this country are not very exactly defined, but, to serve general purposes, it may be said to be bounded on the N. by Servia, Bosnia, and Montenegro; on the E. by Roumelia; on the S. by Greece; and on the W. by the Mediterranean Sea, along the coast of which it extends for upwards of 200 miles.

Area.—Estimated at about 18,944 square miles.

Description.—Extremely mountainous, cut up into deep ravines, and presenting all the characteristics of sublimity, in a scenic point of view. The mountains of the Khimára,—the former Acroceraunian,—running in a north-western direction parallel to the coast, attain an elevation of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, as also does the southward chain of the Tzumerka.

Rivers.—Although there are many streams in Albania, they are neither so large nor important as to require particular notice. They take their rise mostly in the eastern parts of the country, and after a winding and tortuous course, fall in the Mediterranean or Adriatic Sea. The Drin, or Drind, flowing into the Adriatic, is the largest; other rivers are the Boyana, Beratino, Voyussa, Kalamas and Arta.

Lakes.—The largest is the lake of Scutari; lake Schrida, a very beautiful lake, 2147 feet above the sea level, is 20 miles long and 8 broad; Joannina and Butrintz are other lakes.

Climate.—Variable, but healthy on the whole. Spring cannot be said to commence before the middle of March; but the heat of the months July and August is excessive. September is the vintage season, and the December rains are succeeded by sharp frosts in January. **Wild Animals.**—The wolf, the bear, and the jackal. The lakes swarm with water-fowl of almost every description. **Domestic Animals.**—Horses, asses, oxen, sheep, and goats. The horses are small, but active and spirited. There is a breed of dogs not unlike the English shepherd dog, although larger and sharper in the head, with a bushy tail. **Produce.**—Barley, maize, oats, cotton, and tobacco. In fruits, the grape, orange, lemon, fig, pomegranate, and mulberry are grown.

Inhabitants.—The Albanians, or Arnauts, are supposed to have sprung from the Illyrians. They are an active muscular race, seldom exceeding five feet six inches in height, and capable of undergoing great fatigue. Their attachment to their mountains is great, and, as they all carry arms, it is difficult to distinguish the peasant from the soldier. They are mostly robbers, a profession, amongst themselves, not considered disgraceful. Their women are tall and strong; but as they are kept in great subjection, and viewed in the light of cattle, they are made to labour as such, and often unmercifully used. In religion about half the people are Mahometans, the remainder belong to the Greek Church, and there are many Roman Catholics. **Pop.** 1,200,000.

Manufactures.—Capotes, embroidered velvets, cloths, and stuffs. The wild character of their country, and the imperfect state of their civilization, however, render them foes to the arts of peace generally. Their trade principally consists of exchanging the natural productions of their own for the manufactured goods of other countries.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—The province is divided into the pachalics of Janina, Ilbessan, and Scutari, and the sandjaks (or the subordinate divisions), of Delvino and Avlona. The chief towns are the ports of Durazzo, Avlona, Prevesa and Pargo; Scutari, Berat, Argyro Casho and Arta; and Akhrida and Joannina in the eastern mountain districts.

Lat. between 38° and 43° N. **Lon.** from 18° 40′ to 21° 50′ E.

History.—The Albanians maintained a struggle under their chief, George Castriot, or Scanderbeg 1443
Submitted to the Turks after the seige of Scutari . 1478
Ali Pacha, of Janina, defeated the Turkish Pacha, and governed independently; captured and murdered 1822

ALBANO, a town of Italy, about 15 miles to the south-east of Rome. It is the seat of a bishopric. There are many beautiful villas in the neighbourhood, and extensive vineyards. Pompey, Clodius, Tiberius, Domitian, and other ancient Roman magnates had splendid villas here, and at a short distance from the town, on the Appian Way, are considerable remains of a large amphitheatre, and a sepulchre. On the summit of the adjacent mountain, Monte Carvi, 3,000 feet high (the ancient *Mons Albanus*), stood the famous temple of Jupiter, built by one of the Tarquins, where the solemn assemblies of the forty-seven cities of the Latin confederates were held. This hill is several times referred to in the Æneid of Virgil. **Pop.** about 6,400. Near the town is the remarkable Alban Lake, or Lago di Castello, six miles in circumference, 1,000 feet deep, and 918 feet above the sea level. It occupies the basin of an extinct volcano. In the year 390 B.C. the Romans constructed a tunnel, nine miles and a half long, through the solid lava and rock, to let off the surplus water.

ALBANO, a well-built town of Italy, 11 miles from Potenza. **Pop.** nearly 3,000.

ALBAN'S, ST., *saint al'-bănz*, a city and municipal borough in Hertfordshire, 21 miles from London, on a hill, and separated from the site of the old Roman city of Verulam by the Ver, a small stream flowing into the Colne. The town has railway communication with London by the London and North-Western, the Great Northern and Midland lines. Straw-plaiting, especially the manufacture of Brazilian hats, is the staple trade of the town, but there are also a silk mill, breweries, malt-houses, an iron foundry, and rope works, and there are many corn-mills in the vicinity. A straw-plait market and a corn market are held every Saturday. There are four parishes: St. Peter's, St. Alban's, St. Stephen's, and St. Michael's, out of the last of which an ecclesiastical district has been assigned for Christ Church, a new edifice in the Italian style. In St. Michael's Church, an old and interesting building, is the monument of Lord Bacon, who was buried there. He bore the titles of Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Alban's. The church was restored in 1867. St. Alban's Abbey Church is one of the most venerable ecclesiastical edifices in the kingdom. It is built in the form of a cross, running 548 feet from east to west, and having a breadth of 206 feet at the intersection of the transept. Its tower has an elevation of 144 feet, crowned with battlements, and is amongst the most perfect parts of the building. Every style of architecture, from the time of the Normans to that of Henry VII., may be traced in it; and although it is constructed mostly of bricks, flints, and tiles, its appearance is, in the highest degree, imposing; whilst the antique air which it preserves imparts to it a venerable aspect in the eyes of those lovers of antiquity who delight in architectural structures. The shrine of St. Alban, recently discovered and re-erected in the Saint's chapel, the altar and rood screens, and the tomb of Humphrey duke of Gloucester, are very beautiful and interesting. A complete restoration of the building is in progress. The abbot of St. Alban's was mitred, and as a peer of the realm had a seat in Parliament. He took precedence of all other English abbots from the time of Pope Adrian IV., who was Nicholas Breakespere, and the only Englishman who rose to the pontificate. Of the old Benedictine Monastery, founded to commemorate the martyrdom of St. Alban, only the gate-house remained to modern times, and it was used as a prison until the erection, in 1867, of the new jail, a castellated building on the north-east side of the town. A clock tower in the market-place, of great antiquity, and a good specimen of the early perpendicular style of architecture, was restored in 1867, and the basement is now used as a telegraph office. The Corn Exchange was erected in 1859. The town gives a title and a dukedom in the Beauclerc family; and the Earl of Verulam takes his title from the old

Roman city, traces of which are still visible. **Pop.** 10,930.

Historical Events—

St. Alban's monastery erected by Offa, king of Mercia 795
First battle of St. Alban's, when Henry VI. was defeated and made prisoner by the Yorkists . . 1455
Second battle of St. Alban's, where Queen Margaret defeated the Yorkists and rescued the King . 1461
The town incorporated by Edward VI. 1553
Disfranchised for bribery at Parliamentary election 1852
An Act passed to establish a bishopric of St. Alban's, to include portions of the dioceses of Rochester and Winchester 1875

ALBAN'S HEAD, ST., a cape of England, on the coast of the county of Dorset. **Lat.** 50° 4′ N. **Lon.** 2° 10′ W.—**Height**, 441 feet above the level of the sea. On the summit are still to be traced the ruins of a chapel of the 12th century.

ALBANY, or **ALBANIA**, a country of hills, the original Celtic name for Scotland; latterly restricted to the Highland region, parts of Argyleshire, Perthshire, and Inverness-shire. The title of duke of Albany was conferred on the regent of the kingdom at the council held at Scone in 1298. The title was held by Charles I. and James II. Prince Charles Stuart, the young Pretender, in his latter days, sometimes assumed the incognito title of the duke of Albany, which was also borne as a second title of the duke of York, second son of George III.

ALBANY, LOUISA, countess of, *al'-ba-ne*, laughter of Prince Gustavus-Adolphus, of Stolberg-Gedern, in Germany, and wife of Charles James Edward, the grandson of James II., and known as the Young Pretender. Their marriage took place in 1772, but the countess being much the younger, the match was ill-assorted, and she retired to a convent. Subsequently she went to France, but on the death of her husband in 1788, returned to Italy, and finally settled in Florence. Here she secretly allied herself by marriage to Count Alfieri, the poet, taking the title of Countess of Albany, as the relict of the last of the Stuarts. On the death of Prince Charles Edward, the French Government allowed her a pension of 60,000 livres. She was possessed of a refined mind, loved literature and the arts, and whilst in Florence her house was the resort of the most cultivated and distinguished persons. Alfieri died in her house, and in 1810 she erected to his memory in the church of Santa Croce, a monument executed by Canova.

Born, 1753; **died at Florence**, 1824.

ALBANY, *awl'-ba-ne*, a city of the United States, in Albany, a county of the same name, State of New York, on the W. bank of the Hudson, 145 miles N. New York. It is one of the oldest towns in the Union, the legislative capital of New York, and in population, wealth, and commerce, the second city in that State. It is built on a narrow alluvial tract, running along the side of the river, and standing at the head of the sloop-navigation on the Hudson. Among the public buildings are the Capitol, a splendid edifice in the Renaissance style, and a marble city hall with a gilded dome, which when illumined by the rays of the sun, is seen from a great distance, producing a dazzling effect. There are a university, a medical college and museum, and many public schools. Most of the private buildings are built of stone or brick, and from the structure of some of the more antiquated houses, the Dutch origin of the place is at once recognized.

Commerce and Manufactures.—The town is a great emporium for the transit trade; it is connected by canal with lakes Ontario, Erie, and Champlain, and by railway with New York, Buffalo, Boston, and other great towns. A most extensive timber trade is carried on, and there are manufactories of tobacco, sheet-iron, ropes, carriages, hats, soap, and copper-ware. It has both iron-furnaces and type-foundries; saw-mills, malting-houses, and breweries; and it exports large quantities of flour and agricultural produce.

Population, about 90,758.

Lat. 42° 39′ N. **Lon.** 73° 44′ 49″ W.

History.—From a Dutch fort erected in 1612, the present city of Albany has arisen. In 1623 it was founded by the Dutch, and was called Beaver-wyck, then Williamstadt; by which it was known down to 1664, when it came into the possession of the English, who gave it its present name, after James II., to whom, when Duke of York and Albany, the proprietorship of the colony was granted by Charles II.

ALBANY, a river of North America, which falls into James's Bay, **Lat.** 51° 30′ N.; **Lon.** 84° 30′ W. Runs N.E. through a chain of small lakes, from the S. end of Winnipeg Lake. There is a large cataract, the Great Fall, in the estuary.

ALBANY, a district of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, bounded on the N. by Caffraria, E. and S. by the Indian Ocean, and W. by the river Zondag. It extends about 70 miles from E. to W., with an average breadth of 25, and an area of 1,792 square miles. The surface of the country is beautifully undulated by hill and dale, here and there studded with huge timber trees, which give it all the appearance of a succession of immense parks. The district is traversed by the Great Fish River, Zondag, Karuka, Bosjesmans, Buffalo, and Kasowka. The settlers are labouring to improve the growth of wool, and have established several woollen manufactories. The principal trade at present consists in ivory, horns, hides, and live stock.—**GRAHAM'S TOWN** is the chief town, and Salem and Bathurst are places of some importance. **Lat.** between 33° and 35° N. **Lon.** 27° E.—The former inhabitants of this district were a tribe of the Ghonagua Hottentots, but they have gradually given place to European settlers, who may now be considered the sole possessors of the country.

ALBANY, one of the districts in the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company. **Lat.** between 49° and 55° N. **Lon.** between 81° and 93° W.

ALBANY, a seaport town of West Australia, built on the western shore of King George's Sound, has a very fine harbour, named Princess Royal, and is a coaling station of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, carrying the Australian mails. The town was founded in 1826. The population, including convicts, is small. **Lat.** 34° 55′ S. **Lon.** 117° 55′ E.

ALBARRAZIN, *al'-bar-ra-thene*, a strong town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Guadalaviar. **Pop.** 1,800. 100 leagues E. of Madrid.

ALBATEGNI, *al'-ba-ten'-ye*, an Arabian astronomer, who lived in Mesopotamia, and who wrote a book on the knowledge of the stars and the obliquity of the zodiac, which was printed at Nuremberg in 1537, 4to, and at Bologna in 1545. He was the first who substituted sines for chords, and who may be said to have determined the length of the tropical year. His contributions to astronomical science, in relation to the precession of the equinoxes, and the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, was very valuable. He is considered to have had a larger number of methods in spherical trigonometry than the Greeks, and to be the greatest of the Arabian school, which connects Greek science with that of our own times.

Born at Batan, in Mesopotamia, about the middle of the 9th century; **died**, 929.

ALBAY, *al-bai*, a town of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands, situate in a fertile but volcanic district, and the residence of a governor. **Pop.**, town and district, 13,000.

ALBAZIN, *al-baï'-zin*, a town of Great Tartary, with a strong fortress to defend it against the Chinese and Mogul Tartars. It is on the road from Moscow to Pekin. **Lat.** 54° N. **Lon.** 103° 30′ E.

ALBEMARLE, GEORGE MONK, Duke of, *ăl'-be-marl*, a younger son of Sir Thomas Monk, of Potheridge, near Torrington, Devonshire. He entered the army as a volunteer, and served in the Netherlands under his relation, Sir Richard Grenville. On the breaking out of the war between Charles I. and the Scotch in 1639, he obtained a colonel's commission, and attended his majesty in both his expeditions to Scotland. At the commencement of the rebellion in Ireland, in 1641, he was sent to that country, where his services were so important as to obtain for him the favour of the Lords Justices, who appointed him governor of Dublin. At the time of his return to England, the town of Nantwich was invested by the Parliamentary forces, against whom he was despatched; but he was taken prisoner and confined in the Tower. Here he remained till 1646, when, on the ruin of the royal cause, he was released on condition of accepting a command in the army of the Parliament, to which he consented. He was now despatched to Ireland to subdue the rebels there; but concluding an unsatisfactory peace with them, he drew upon himself the indignation of the Parliament, who passed a vote of censure upon his conduct. Cromwell, however, had discovered the great military talents which he possessed, and, raising him to the rank of a lieutenant-general, conferred upon him the chief command of the army in Scotland. Whilst here, his conduct was such as to excite the suspicion of the Protector, who, not long before his death, wrote him a letter to which he added this postscript:—"There be that tell me that there is a certain cunning fellow in Scotland, called George Monk, who is said to lie in wait there to introduce Charles Stuart: I pray you use your diligence to apprehend him and send him up to me." In 1653, Monk, as Admiral, defeated the Dutch fleet, commanded by Van Tromp, off the North Foreland. On the death of Cromwell, the position of Monk was one of extreme difficulty; but having a powerful army at his command, he determined to march into England. That he was favourable to the restoration of the Stuart dynasty, the sagacity of the late Protector had already discovered; but as he acted with extreme caution, no one could positively decide as to what were the real objects he had in view. Accordingly, when he arrived in England, he was courted by the republicans, whilst the royalists feared that he would set up for himself. The moderate party, however, pressed him to call a free parliament, to which, being in accordance with his own desires, he acceded. When this assembly met, they voted the restoration of the king, with whom General Monk had carried on a secret correspondence, and who was consequently restored to his throne without violence or bloodshed. Thus was this great event effected by the prudence of one man, who became an object of the highest esteem, both with the people and the king. Wealth and honours were now heaped upon him. He was created duke of Albemarle, with a grant of £7,000 a year, and subsequently was appointed, in conjunction with Prince Rupert, admiral of the fleet, and gained a great victory over the Dutch, in an engagement which lasted three days, off the mouth of the Thames. Whilst the plague ravaged the city of London, he remained among the inhabitants, many of whom regarded his presence at such period as a great consolation. The character of Monk, as represented by Macaulay, is that of a prudent and cautious rather than a bold and far-seeing man; and hence the impenetrable secrecy with which he veiled his policy on the death of the great Cromwell. In private life he was possessed of many virtues; and although it is said he never feared the shot of a cannon, he had a wholesome dread of his wife, who was a vulgar, violent-tempered woman, the daughter of a common blacksmith, and, it is said, of a female barber, and had been bred a milliner. She bore him a son, who was named Christopher, duke of Albemarle, and who, in 1688, died governor of Jamaica. The general was the author of a work on military and political affairs, which was published in 1671, and a collection of his letters was printed in 1715. He was interred in the chapel of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Potheridge, Devonshire, 1608; **died** in London, 1670.

ALBEMARLE, a central county of the United States, in Virginia. **Area**, 700 square miles. **Desc.** Diversified with hill and dale, and irrigated principally by the head-waters of the Rivanna. **Pro.** Wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and tobacco. Vast herds and flocks of cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. **Manf.** These consist of cotton and leather; there are many flour, grist, and saw mills, and some distilleries. **Pop.** 15,959 white, and 16,659 coloured. Chief town, Charlottesville.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, an inlet in the United States, on the coast of North Carolina, in the N.E. part of the state. It is 60 miles long from E. to W. and from 4 to 15 wide, may be considered as the estuary of the Roanoke and Chowan rivers, communicates with Pamlico Sound and the ocean by many narrow inlets, and with Chesapeake Bay by a canal cut through Dismal Swamp.

ALBEMARLE, or **AUMALE**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, situate on the Bresle, 13 miles from Neufchâtel. **Manf.** Earthenware, woollens, and serges. **Pop.** Upwards of 2,000.—In 1592 a combat was here fought with the Spaniards, and Henry IV. wounded.

ALBENDORF, *ăl'-ben-dorf*, a village of Prussian Silesia, 8 miles from Glatz. **Pop.** 1,300. In its neighbourhood is the sanctuary of New Jerusalem, said to be annually resorted to by 80,000 pilgrims.

ALBENGA, *al-bain'-ga*, formerly a province of Sardinia, and at one time included in the Duchy of Genoa, situate on the southern slope of the Apennines, near where they join the maritime Alps. **Ext.** Thirty miles, with an average breadth of 18, along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. **Area**, 263 square miles. **Desc.** Diversified with mountains and valleys; the plain of Albenga is remarkable for its fertility. **Pro.** Oil, corn, hemp, wine, and fruit. Many of the inhabitants pursue a seafaring life. **Pop.** about 60,000.

ALBENGA, chief town of the above, is the see of a bishop, and distant 42 miles S. from Genoa. It is situated on a plain about a mile from the sea coast. **Pop.** 5,000, mostly agricultural.—This is the Albingaunum of the ancients (the baptistery of the church of St. Michael, was originally a Roman temple), and in the Middle Ages was a municipal town under the supremacy of Genoa.

ALBER, ERASMUS (better known by the Latinized form of the name, Alberus), German theologian. A friend and partisan of Luther, under whom he studied theology at Wittenberg, one of the most learned and witty men of his age; but his tendency to satire and his vigorous denunciation of abuses involved him in continual disputes. His fables and hymns are highly esteemed.

Born about 1500; **died**, at Wittenburg, 1553.

ALBERCHE, *al'-ber-chai*, a river of Spain, rising in Old Castile, and joining the Tagus, near Talavera de la Reyna.

ALBERGATI CAPACELLI, the Marquis Francis, *al'-bair-ga'-te-ca'-pa-chel'-le*, an Italian senator, as well as a comic writer, who spent his early youth in every kind of dissipation, and did not apply himself to study before he had attained his thirty-fourth year. At forty, however, he had not only become a powerful dramatist, but such an excellent performer, as to merit the title of the "Garrick of the Italian nobility." His countrymen declare his works to be unrivalled for wit, humour, facetious sallies, and knowledge of the world. A complete edition was published at Venice in 1783, in 12 vols. 8vo.

Born at Bologna, 1730; died 1802.

ALBERGOTTI, FRANCIS, *al'-bair-got'-e*, an Italian civilian, the disciple of Baldi, and who, after exercising his profession as an advocate at Arezzo, removed to Florence, where he received the honour of nobility. His character for veracity was so great, that he had the title of "teacher of solid truth." Flourished in the 14th century.

ALBERIC, *al'-be-rik*, a French historian, and canon of Aix, who, not being able to take an active part in the first crusade, wrote its history from the year 1095 to 1120. Lived in the 13th century. His Chronicle was printed at Helmstadt in 1584.

ALBERIC DE ROSATE, *dai ro-sa'-te*, of Bergamo, a lawyer, who wrote Commentaries on the Decretals. Lived in the 14th century.

ALBERONI, GIULIO, *al'-bai-ro'-ne*, cardinal and statesman. He was of low origin, being the son of a poor vine-dresser. When a boy, he was a chorister in a church at Piacenza, but, having entered into orders, became curate of a village near Parma, where he happened to relieve the wants of the secretary of the duke of Vendôme, who had been robbed. Some time afterwards the duke entered Italy with his army, for which there was no means of providing, as the peasantry had taken the precaution to conceal their corn. He happened to be in the neighbourhood of the village, in which the poor curate, who had formerly relieved the necessities of his secretary, resided. This circumstance being remembered, he was sent for in the present distress of the duke, to whom he revealed the secret places in which the peasantry had concealed their grain. This service was so great, that the duke, on returning to Madrid, took him with him, and procured him the favour of the princess of Urfius, the favourite of Philip V. By her recommendation, he was appointed agent for the duke of Parma at the Spanish court, and greatly advanced the interests of his sovereign, by obtaining Elizabeth Farnese, princess of Parma, for his second wife. For this, Alberoni was made a privy counsellor, then was created prime minister, and finally had a cardinalship conferred on him. Having thus obtained the highest honours, he engaged himself with schemes for the benefit of the Spanish nation. He organized the army, created a naval force, reformed many abuses, and restored Spain to the prestige it had lost. He endeavoured to form alliances with Peter the Great of Russia and Charles XII. of Sweden, to involve Austria in a war with Turkey, to excite an insurrection in Hungary, and to cripple the power of France by encouraging disturbances with that kingdom. His ambition was to revive the splendid empire of Charles V., and for that purpose to weaken other European powers. For five years he was the most powerful man in Spain; but being undermined by foreign influence, he was deprived of his posts and banished. Pope Clement XI. deprived him of his honour as a cardinal, and endeavoured to have him arrested; but his successor, Pope Innocent XIII., restored him to the dignity of cardinal in 1723. In 1740 Alberoni retired to Piacenza, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Born at Firenzuola, in Parma, 1664; died at Piacenza 1752.

ALBERT, *al'-bert*, Duke of Austria, and subsequently Emperor of Germany, was the son of Rudolph of Hapsburg, who founded the Austrian imperial dynasty. He was crowned in 1298, after defeating and slaying his competitor, Adolphus of Nassau. But the Pope refused to acknowledge him, and summoned him to appear before him to ask pardon and do penance. This he refused to do, and formed an alliance with Philip the Fair of France against the Pope. The Pope, however, persuaded him to break off the alliance, and in return pronounced the deposition of Philip, and gave the kingdom of France to Albert. Philip, however, successfully defended his own. Albert then engaged in war with Holland, Hungary, Bohemia, and other states. He was assassinated by his nephew John, son of the duke of Suabia, whose paternal estates he had seized.—On the bank of the Reuss, where Albert was murdered, Agnes, his eldest daughter, and queen of Hungary, built a monastery, and called it Königsfelden. Here, after taking a dreadful vengeance, not only on the assassins of her father, but on at least a thousand persons whom she supposed to be implicated in their crime, she shut herself up and ended her days. Her apartments are still shown in the dilapidated building, which stands on the high road from Basle to Baden and Zurich, and in the vicinity of the fortress of Hapsburg, whence originally sprung the house of Austria.

Born 1248; murdered 1308.

ALBERT, Archduke of Austria, was the third son of the emperor Maximilian II. He adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and obtained a cardinalship and the archbishopric of Toledo. In 1594 he was made viceroy of Portugal, in which capacity his conduct was so satisfactory to his uncle, Philip II., king of Spain, that he sent him into the Low Countries to endeavour to quell the insurrection which had risen in the seven United Provinces. In this, however, he had little success. In 1598 he renounced the ecclesiastical character, and married the daughter of Philip. In 1600 he encountered Prince Maurice of Nassau at Nieuport, and was defeated. This battle decided the independence of Holland. Albert afterwards directed his energies against Ostend, to which he laid siege, and after the loss of 100,000 men on both sides, the place fell before his arms. A twelve years' truce was now concluded with the Dutch, and, before the termination of that period, Albert expired.

Born 1559; died 1621.

ALBERT, Prince of Mecklenburg, was elected king of Sweden in 1364 by those nobles who had become dissatisfied with the reign of Magnus II., and by whom that monarch was deposed. The result of this measure was a war between the partisans of Albert and Magnus, which lasted several years, and which was finally closed in 1371, by Magnus making a formal resignation of the crown to Albert. The new monarch, however, was less fortunate in pleasing his nobles than the former king. Accordingly, those disaffected chiefs offered the crown to Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, who marched into the country, and after a fierce battle at Talkoping, in 1388, took Albert prisoner. Albert was kept in confinement till 1394,

when he recovered his liberty on condition of ceding Stockholm to Margaret. He attempted again to recover his crown, but failing, spent the remainder of his life in Mecklenburg.

Died 1412.

ALBERT, first Margrave of Brandenburg, duke of Saxony. His margravedom was afterwards raised to be an electorate. He suppressed with great rigour a revolt of the Wends, almost depopulating the country, in 1157; but afterwards made a pilgrimage to Palestine, and on his return endeavoured to introduce Christianity among them. He is known in history as Albert the Bear, from his armorial bearings, and was one of the most energetic princes of his age.

Born 1106; **died** at Ballenstadt, 1170.

ALBERT, Margrave of Brandenburg, the first duke of Prussia, was son of the margrave of Anspach and Baireuth. He was at first intended for the Church, but preferring a military career, accompanied the emperor Maximilian I. in his expedition against Venice. When scarcely twenty-one years of age, he was elected grand-master of the Teutonic order in 1511, and entered into a war with Sigismund, king of Poland, in defence of the independence of that order. A peace was concluded at Cracow in 1525, by which it was stipulated that the grand-master should possess Prussia as a fief of Poland. Before this he had avowed himself a Protestant, and shortly afterwards he married a princess of Denmark. In consequence of this act he fell under the ban of the empire, and the latter years of his life were embittered by political and theological disputes.

Born 1490; **died** 1568.

ALBERT, Margrave of Brandenburg, called the Alcibiades of Germany, was the son of Casimir margrave of Culenbach, who, dying when he was an infant, left him in the care of his uncle. In 1541 he took possession of his hereditary estates, and in the disturbances of Germany during the reign of Charles V., entered into the confederacy formed by Maurice, elector of Saxony, and other princes, against that monarch. He committed many excesses in this war, burning towns, and levying heavy contributions wherever he marched. Subsequently a league was formed against him, at the head of which was his old ally the elector of Saxony. Between these princes a great battle was fought at Siverhus, in 1553, in which Maurice was slain and Albert wounded. He was afterwards put under the ban of the empire, and deprived of his possessions.

Born 1522; **died** 1558.

ALBERT, known as Albertus Magnus, Count of Bollstadt, and Bishop of Ratisbon, was a distinguished scholar and natural philosopher. He studied at Padua, and became a monk of the Dominican order, of which he afterwards was provincial. He devoted the last years of his life to the study of optics, geometry, astronomy, astrology, music, and other sciences. He was the most learned man of his age, and of course considered a magician.

Born at Lauingen, Suabia, 1205; **died** at Cologne, 1280.

ALBERT, CHARLES D', *sharl dal'-bair*, duke of Luynes, a favourite of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. He rose to the highest honours, caused the fall of the Marshal d'Ancre, and ruled the kingdom as he pleased; so that even his master was jealous and afraid of his power. He fomented the war with the Huguenots, and in 1621 laid siege to Montauban, where he was seized with a fever, of which he died.

Born 1578.

ALBERT, JOSEPH D', of Luynes, prince of Grimberghen, and ambassador from the emperor Charles VII. of Germany to the French court. He was the author of—1. "Timandre instruit par son Génie." 2. "Le Songe d'Alcibiade," 1759, 8vo.

Born 1671; **died** 1758.

ALBERT, KRANTZ, a German professor of divinity. He wrote the "History of Saxony, and of the Vandals;" a Chronicle from the time of Charlemagne to 1504, &c.

Born at Hamburg; **died** 1517.

ALBERT, of Stade, a Benedictine monk, who wrote a Chronicle from the creation to 1256. Lived in the 13th century.

ALBERT, of Strasburg, who compiled a Chronicle from 1270 to 1378. Lived in the 14th century.

ALBERT DURER. (*See* DURER.)

ALBERT, PRINCE, Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and consort of Queen Victoria, the second son of the late duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He received the rudiments of his education under the consistorial councillor Florschutz, and completed it at the University of Bonn, where he studied, in addition to literature and philosophy, natural history, chemistry, and the fine arts. For music he had an especial taste, and some of his compositions display great ability. A few days previous to his marriage with the queen, on the 10th of February, 1840, he was naturalized by an act of Parliament, and by another act, passed on the 4th of August of the same year, it was provided that he should assume the responsibility of regent should the queen die before the next lineal heir to the throne should have attained the age of eighteen. The title of Consort was conferred on him in 1842; and in 1857 the title of Prince Consort made him a prince of the United Kingdom, and gave him the precedence to which his exalted station entitled him. He was a member of the Privy Council, Field-Marshal, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and held several other high offices. Besides assisting in many other noble undertakings, he took an active part in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and contributed not a little to its success. The tendencies of the Prince Consort's mind were entirely of a pacific character, and all his pursuits aimed at exalting and refining the sentiments, whilst ameliorating the condition, of the people. He was handsome in person, and irreproachable in private character and in every relation of domestic life. The intense affection he inspired in the queen, and how deeply she mourned him, are shown in the biography partly written by herself, and in the magnificent tributes she has paid to his memory. Tennyson speaks of him as worthy to rank with the King Arthur of the "Idylls of the King." The Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, and the splendid mausoleum at Windsor, will assist to perpetuate his memory. He died after a short illness caused by taking cold, and his death was profoundly mourned throughout the United Kingdom.

Born at Saxe-Coburg, 1819; **died** at Windsor, 1861.

ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, and heir to the British throne, merits a place in this work on account of the high responsibilities which he is, in all probability, destined to fulfil as sove-

reign of the British empire. The Prince has travelled much, and his agreeable manners make him a great favourite. A very severe attack of illness, in the winter of 1871, excited great sympathy, and his recovery was celebrated by a State visit to St. Paul's Cathedral, to return thanks.

Subsequently to his recovery, engaged in untiring efforts to promote public advancement and the spread of intelligence, concerning which the exhibitions at South Kensington will ever redound to his high reputation, while his judicious abstention from party politics is well worthy of remembrance as an example for princes.

Born 1841.

ALBERT, ALEXANDER MARTIN, known as Albert Ouvrier (or workman), originally a button maker, then a journalist, and a member of the Provisional Government of France after the revolution of February, 1848, and was elected representative in the National Assembly of the Department of the Seine. For taking part in the rising against the government, in the following May, he was sentenced to transportation, and was not set at liberty until the amnesty of 1859. He afterwards obtained employment in the gas-works at Paris.

ALBERT, a town of France, department of Somme, 18 miles from Amiens. **Manf.** Woollen, cotton, leather, and paper. **Pop.** 4,000.

ALBERT, a division of Cape Colony, South Africa, annexed in 1848. It has the Orange river on the N., the Oorlog on the W., and the Storm-berg mountains on the S. and E. The population is about 10,000. The climate is healthy, but very cold in winter. The chief town is Burghers-dorf, about 20 miles south of the Orange river.

ALBERT LAKE, in Russell county, South Australia, and united to Victoria Lake by a strait at its northern extremity.

ALBERT NYANZA, Lake. (*See* AFRICA.)

ALBERT TOWN, a shipping port of South Australia, forming a suburb of Adelaide.

ALBERTET, *al'-bair-tai*, a poet and mathematician of Provence, who flourished in the 13th century.

ALBERTI, CHERUBINO, *al-bair'-te*, an eminent historical painter and engraver of Italy.

Born 1552; **died** 1615.

ALBERTI, ARISTOTLE, an ingenious Italian mechanic, who, it is said, removed the entire tower of Maria del Tempio at Bologna to a distance of thirty-five paces.—He went to Hungary, where he erected various works, and obtained the title of Chevalier. Lived in the 16th century.

ALBERTI, ANDREW, author of a Latin book on perspective, printed at Nuremberg, 1678, folio.

ALBERTI, JOHANN, a German lawyer, who abridged the Koran, with notes, for which he was knighted. He published in 1556 the New Testament in Syriac, the whole edition of which, with the exception of 500 copies, were sent to the East: he also wrote a Syriac grammar.

Died 1559.

ALBERTI, LEON BATTISTA, an eminent architect, who was employed by Pope Nicholas V., and who was the architect of several excellent works at Florence, Rome, Rimini, and Mantua. He also distinguished himself as a sculptor, poet, painter and philosopher.

Born at Genoa, 1404; **died** 1472.

ALBERTI, GIOVANNI, a brother of the above, who excelled in perspective and in historical subjects.

Born near Florence, 1558; **died** 1601.

ALBERTI, DOMINICO, a Venetian musician, who was for some time in London, but who afterwards went to Rome, where he attained great eminence as a singer and a performer. He excelled on the harpsichord, and invented a new style of playing on that instrument. Lived in the 18th century.—In 1737 he set to music Metastasio's "Endimione," and published some other fine pieces of his composition.

ALBERTINELLI, MARIOTTO, *al'-ber-te-nel'-e mar-e-ot-o*, a pupil of Roselli, an imitator of Fra Bartolomeo, and one of the finest of the early Florentine painters. His *chef-d'œuvre* is in the Imperial Gallery of Florence, and is known as the Visitation of Elizabeth, mother of John the Baptist, to the Virgin. He was a man of singularly dissipated habits, to which he fell a victim at the early age of 45.

Born at Florence, 1475; **died** 1520.

ALBERTINI, GEORGIO FRANCESCO, Italian theologian, a Dominican monk, who acquired great reputation as a preacher. Appointed by the Pope professor of dogmatic theology in the College of the Propaganda at Rome. Author of many works of great reputation.

Born at Parenzo, 1732; **died** there 1810.

ALBERTINUS, FRANCIS, *ăl-ber-ti'-nus*, an Italian Jesuit, who wrote a system of theology, and a book in which he maintained that brutes have their guardian angels.

Died 1619.

ALBERTINUS, MUSSATUS, an Italian, who wrote the history of the emperor Henry VII., and several poetical pieces. Lived in the 14th century.

ALBERTRANDY, JOHN CHRISTIAN, *ăl'-ber-tran'de*, a Polish scholar, historical antiquary and numismatist, who, under the educational care of the Jesuits, rose to be bishop of Zenopolis. He subsequently became keeper of the medals and librarian to King Stanislaus, who, on account of his great merit as a numismatist, presented him with the order of St. Stanislaus, the great medal of merit, besides the bishopric of Zenopolis. In the 70th year of his age, he was called upon to preside over the newly-instituted Royal Society of the Friends of Science at Warsaw, of which he continued an active member until his death.

Born at Warsaw, 1731; **died** 1808.

ALBERTUS, *ăl'-ber-tus*, an Archbishop of Mentz, who conspired against the emperor Henry V., for which he was imprisoned.

Born at Lorraine; **died** 1137.

ALBERTUS MAGNUS. (*See* ALBERT.)

ALBEZI, BARTHOLOMEW, *al'-bait'-se*, or Bartholomew of Pisa, a Franciscan monk who wrote several books, the most noted of which is that on the conformity of St. Francis with Jesus Christ, in which he makes the saint equal, if not superior, to the Saviour.

Died 1401.

ALBI, or **ALBY,** *al'-be*, capital of the department of Tarn, in France. It is situate on a eminence above the river Tarn, and is the see of an archbishop. **Manf.** Coarse woollen cloths, cotton and hosiery goods, small wares, and candles. It has bullet-foundries and copper and iron works; several oil and paper mills; and in the neighbourhood coal-mines are worked. Anise, and other seeds, in considerable quantities, are grown in the vicinity

Pop. about 17,500. **Lat.** 43° 55′ 4″ N. **Lon.** 2° 8′ 39″ E.—During the reign of Louis XIV. this town was one of the strongholds of Protestantism, and, according to some, the sect called the Albigenses derive their name from it. It has a very fine cathedral, called Sainte-Cécile. The church of St. Salvi, having a tower built in the Moorish style, dates from the 13th century; but some portions are older. There are several large industrial establishments at Pont, a suburb on the opposite side of the river, which is crossed by a fine bridge.

ALBI, HENRY, a learned Jesuit, who wrote a history of illustrious cardinals.
Born 1590; **died** 1659.

ALBICUS, an archbishop of Prague, whose attention to Huss and other reformers has caused many writers to attack him violently. Lived in the 15th century.—He wrote some medical pieces, which were printed at Leipsic in 1484.

ALBIN, ELEAZAR, draughtsman and engraver. Famous for the delineation of insects and other subjects of natural history.
Born in London, towards the end of the 17th century, but exact dates of birth and death unknown.

ALBINEN, *al-bē′-nen*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Vallais, about 5 miles from the Rhone, on its north side. **Lat.** 46° 23′ N. **Lon.** 7° 38′ E. This village stands on the brink of a precipice overlooking a valley, whence there is no access to it, but by ladders placed against the face of the perpendicular rock. Notwithstanding this, the inhabitants, men, women, and children, ascend and descend often with heavy burdens, without fear, and with comparatively few accidents.

ALBINI, *ăl-bī′-ni*, two Roman orators of great merit, mentioned by Cicero. This name is common to many tribunes of the people.

ALBINO, *al-bē′-no*, a town of Italy, in the province of Lombardy. There are extensive spinning mills, lime and tile kilns, and manufactories of agricultural implements. In the neighbourhood is Mount Poretto, on which alabaster of surpassing beauty is found. **Pop.** 2,500.

ALBINOVANUS CELSUS, *ăl′-be-no-vaĭ′-nus sel′-sus*, a Latin poet, who was intimate with Ovid. He wrote elegies, epigrams, and heroic poetry; but only two of his pieces are extant, one, an elegy on the death of Drusus, and another on that of Mecænas. Flourished in the early part of the 1st century.

ALBINUS, *ăl-bī′-nus*, a Roman general, who was made governor of Britain by Commodus. After the murder of Pertinax, he was elected emperor by the soldiers in Britain. Severus had also been invested with the imperial dignity by his own army; and these two rivals, with about 50,000 men each, came into Gaul to decide the fate of the empire. Severus was victorious, and he ordered the head of Albinus to be cut off, and his body to be thrown into the Rhone, A.D. 198. **Born** at Adrumetum, in Africa.—A prætorian, sent to Sylla as ambassador from the senate during the civil wars. He was put to death by Sylla's soldiers.—A Roman plebeian, who received the Vestals into his chariot in preference to his family, when they fled from Rome, which the Gauls had sacked.

ALBINUS, BERNARD, whose real name was Weiss, *i.e.* White, studied physic at Leyden, where, in 1702, he became professor in that faculty. He wrote several valuable treatises on medicine.
Born at Dessau, 1653; **died** 1721.

ALBINUS, BERNARD SIEGFRIED, son of the above, became professor of anatomy and surgery at Leyden. His anatomical plates, in 3 vols. folio. 1744, 1749, and 1753 (engraved by Vandelaar), prove him to have been one of the greatest anatomists that ever lived.
Born at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, 1697; died at Leyden, 1770.

ALBINUS, CHRISTIAN BERNARD, younger brother of the above, also a distinguished anatomist, and professor at Utrecht.
Died 1778.

ALBINUS, PETER, professor of poetry and mathematics at Wirtemberg, and secretary to the elector at Dresden. He published the "Chronicles of Misnia" in 1580, and other pieces.

ALBION, *ăl′-be-on*, son of Neptune by Amphitrite. According to the mythological legends he came into Britain, established a kingdom, and first introduced astrology and the art of building ships. He was killed at the mouth of the Rhone, with stones thrown by Jupiter, because he opposed the passage of Hercules.

ALBION, the largest island of Europe, now called Great Britain. The etymology of the name is very uncertain. The Greek *alphon*, 'white,' the Phœnician *alp*, 'high,' or *alpin*, 'high mountain,' and the Hebrew *alben*, 'white,' have each been said to furnish its origin, from the height of the chalky cliffs on the coasts of the island. Some, however, have derived it from King Albion. *See* ALBANY.

ALBION, a name given to several post townships in the United States.

ALBION, NEW. This name was given by Sir Francis Drake to California, with part of the adjoining coast, when he took possession of it. But recent geographers, and among others Humboldt, limit the denomination of New Albion to that part of the coast which extends from **Lat.** 43° to 48° N. It is now comprehended within the limits of Oregon.

ALBIS, *al′-bis*, a mountain-range in the canton of Zug, Switzerland, running in a southerly direction nearly parallel with the Lake of Zurich. Hütliberg, attaining a height of 2,792 feet, is its loftiest summit.

ALBITTE, ANTOINE LOUIS, *al′-beet*, a fierce Jacobin. In 1791 he was elected, with Sers for his colleague, a member of the Legislative Assembly, representing the department of the Lower Seine, whilst following, at the same time, the profession of an advocate at Dieppe. He and Sers obtained the passing of the resolution which decreed destruction to every statue of a sovereign, and placed a representation of Liberty in its stead. He now became a member of the National Convention, and was among those who first voted against allowing Louis XVI. counsel at his trial, and next that he should be put to death. In 1793 he carried the measure for massacring prisoner emigrants in foreign countries, whether found with or without arms. He became commissioner to the armies of the republic, and rose to the military rank of adjutant-general. In this capacity he was present at the siege of Lyons, and afterwards at Toulon, where he became acquainted with Napoleon. Although his career was, as that of a wild beast, tracked with blood, he was still successful, and plunged into the greatest excesses of extravagance. At Bourg, he bathed every morning in the milk which was brought to supply the inhabitants of the town, and in his private hours would amuse himself by guillotining in effigy the king of England and the Pope. Although in great danger, and voted to be arrested by the Convention, after the 20th May, 1795,—amongst

the most dreadful days of the revolution,—he was so fortunate as to make his escape, and, subsequently, after the general amnesty of the 26th October, 1795, was appointed by the Directory municipal commissary at Dieppe. When the Directory fell, he became a warm partisan of Napoleon, who made him his sub-inspector of reviews. As such he accompanied the emperor in his invasion of Russia, and during the retreat from Moscow died of cold, hunger, and fatigue. This wretch is said to have preserved his existence for three days on the remains of a flask of brandy, which in his dying moments he shared with one of his companions; and this is the only act of benevolence recounted in his history.

Died 1812.

ALBO, JOSEPH, *al'-bo*, a Spanish rabbi, whose learning was considerable, and who, in 1412, assisted at a conference between the Jews and the Christians held in the presence of Pope Benedict XIII. He wrote a book against the Gospels, and called it "Sepher Hikkarim."

Died 1428.

ALBOIN, king of the Lombards. In 568 he subdued the north of Italy, as far as the Tiber, and fixed his residence at Pavia. He was assassinated by the paramour of his wife, Rosamond, daughter of Cunimond, king of the Gepidæ, whom he had killed in battle, and from whose skull he made Rosamond drink wine at a feast at Verona. This incident forms the subject of tragedies by Rucellai and Alfieri. He was a very popular monarch, and was the hero of national song for many centuries.

ALBOLADREY, *al-bo-la'-dre*, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, on the banks of the Almeria, and about 20 miles from the town of Almeria. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied with agricultural pursuits, and some of them are employed in the lead-mines of the Sierra de Gador. **Pop.** 2,100.

ALBON, JACQUES D', *djak-dal'-bon*, marquis of Fronsac, and marshal of St. Andre; a French nobleman, who in 1547 was made gentleman of the bedchamber by Henry II. In 1550 he was deputed to bear the collar of his order to Henry VIII. of England, by whom he was invested with that of the Garter. On his return, he was appointed to the command of the army in Champagne, where he greatly distinguished himself; but at the battle of St. Quentin was taken prisoner. On the death of Henry II. he was chosen one of the regency. Killed at the battle of Dreux. The Huguenots called Albon "the harquebusier of the West."

Died 1562.

ALBONA, *al-bo'-na*, a town of Austria, in the province of Illyria, 20 miles from Fiume. Its neighbourhood abounds with excellent fruit, especially olives, grapes, and chestnuts. **Pop.** 1,600.

ALBONI, SIGNORA MARIETTA, *al-bo'-ne*, a charming and popular contralto singer, who made her *début* in England, at the Royal Italian Opera, as Arsace, in "Semiramide," in the spring of 1847. In 1853 she married Count Pepoli, an Italian nobleman. Retired from the stage 1863.

Born at Forli, Italy, 1824.

ALBOR, *al'-bor*, a small island of the North Atlantic Ocean, one of the Bahamas.

ALBORAN, *al'-bor-an*, a small island belonging to Spain, off the Mediterranean coast, the resort of smugglers, pirates, and fishing-vessels. It is not more than 2 miles long and 1 broad. **Lat.** 35° 58' N. **Lon.** 31° 1' W.

ALBORNOZ, GIL ALVAREZ CARILLO DE, *al-bor'-noth*, archbishop of Toledo, and afterwards cardinal, to which high office he was appointed by Pope Clement VI., at Avignon, who sent him as legate to Rome, where he secured the restoration of the papal authority in Italy. He was of a very bold spirit, and taking up arms in favour of Pope Urban V., he brought all Italy into subjection, and then retired to Viterbo. Albornoz was a man of chivalrous spirit, and a successful military commander, although an ecclesiastical teacher. He was the instrument of saving the life of his sovereign, Alphonso XI., whilst engaged with the Moors at Tarifa. After he had subdued Italy, Urban sent for him to give an account of the manner in which he had conducted the administration of the country; when he loaded a cart with old locks and keys, and bringing them before the pontiff, said, "Here are the locks and keys of the towns and castles I have taken for you, and put into your possession, and with which I now present you." Urban was satisfied with his conduct, and remained his friend ever afterwards, appointing him legate at Bologna. He founded the grand college at Barcelona. After his death his remains were removed with great state to Toledo, the Spanish king rendering almost royal honour to the corpse, and the Pope granting indulgences to those who assisted at the funeral.

Born at Cuença; **died** at Viterbo, Italy, 1367.

ALBOSTAN, *al-bos'-tan*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 64 miles from Merash. **Pop.** estimated at 9,000.

ALBOZ, *al'-both*, a Spanish town of Andalusia, 40 miles from Almeria. **Manf.** Blankets, coarse linen fabrics, and earthenware. It has several oil and corn mills. **Exp.** Corn and oil. **Imp.** Brandy and wine. **Pop.** 8,000.

ALBRECHTSBERGER, JOHANN GEORG, German musician, one of the most learned composers of his age; organist to the Court of Vienna, and kapellmeister of St. Stephen's Cathedral. Beethoven, Hummel, and Moscheles, were among his pupils. Author of treatises on composition.

Born near Vienna, 1736; **died** 1809.

ALBRECHT, WILHELM, *vil'-helm al'-brecht*, a distinguished German agriculturist, who taught the science of rural economy in Fellenberg's school, at Hofwyl. He wrote much on agricultural subjects, and edited a weekly journal which was devoted to the science of rural economy. He also edited "Annals of the Agricultural Society of Nassau," to which society he was perpetual secretary.

Born 1786; **died** in Franconia, 1848.

ALBRET, JEANNE D', Queen of Navarre, and mother of Henry IV. of France. She was a great supporter of the Reformation. It is supposed she was poisoned at Paris, whither she went to assist at the marriage of her son and Margaret of Valois.

Born 1528; **died** 1572.

ALBRET, a district in the South of France, included in the arrondissement of Mont-de-Marsan, in the department of the LANDES. The district gave the title of viscount to the Sieurs of Amanjeu, a descendant of whom was Henry, King of Navarre, who, in 1550, assumed the title of Duke d'Albret.

ALBRICUS, *al-bri'-kus*, a philosopher and physician, who received his education at the University of Oxford. Flourished in the 13th century.—He was the author of various works written in Latin.

ALBUCASA, or ALBUCASIS, *al-bu-ka'-sa*, an Arabian physician, who composed many excellent works, excelled in surgery, and has described many instruments and operations. Lived in the 11th century.

ALBUERA, *al'-boo-air'-a*, a village of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, 13 miles from Badajoz. Here the Anglo-Spanish army, under Lord Beresford, defeated the French under Marshal Soult, after a sanguinary conflict, on the 16th May, 1811. In this battle the allies lost 7,000 and the French 8,000 men, within four hours.

ALBUFEIRA, *al'-boo-fair'-a*, a Portuguese seaport town in the province of Algarves, 40 miles E. of Cape St. Vincent. **Pop.** 4,000. Its harbour is defended by a citadel.

ALBUFERA, *al'-boo-fair'-a*, (in Arabic, "the lake"), a lake of Spain, 7 miles S. of Valencia. It communicates by a narrow strait with the Mediterranean, abounds with fish, and is the haunt of numberless sea-fowl. **Ext.** 11 miles long and four wide. Near this lake the French marshal, Suchet, defeated the Spaniards, January 4, 1812, for which he was rewarded with the title Duke of Albufera. (*See* SUCHET.) The rich domain was given to the Duke of Wellington in recompense of his services in Spain.

ALBULA, *al-boo'-la*, a mountain-pass in Switzerland, Grisons. It crosses Mount Albula from the valley of Bergun. Highest point 6,980 feet above the level of the sea.

ALBULA, *ăl'-bu-la*, the ancient name of the river Tiber.

ALBUMAZAR, *al'-bu-ma'-zar*, an Arabian physician and astronomer. His principal works, "An Introduction to Astronomy," and "The Book of Conjunction," were published in Latin translations in Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Born at Balkh, in Turkestan, 805; **died** at Wasid, 885.

ALBUNOL, a town in Spain, province of Granada. Exports fruit, wine, and spirits of wine. **Pop.** 6,750.

ALBUQUERQUE, *al'-boo-kerk'-ai*, a town of Spain in the province of Badajoz, near the frontiers of Portugal, 26 miles from Badajoz. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton goods. **Pop.** 7,000.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Mexico, on the Rio del Norte. **Pop.** 7,000. Also a village in Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE ISLANDS, or S.W. KEYS, a group in the Caribbean Sea, 110 miles E. of the Mosquito coast. **Lat.** 12° 4′ N. **Lon.** 81° 50′ W.

ALBUQUERQUE, ALPHONSO DE, an eminent Portuguese, descended from a royal stock, who, in 1503, was sent with a squadron to India by King Emanuel. In the same year that monarch despatched another, under Francis Albuquerque, who was either a cousin or an uncle to Alphonso. Francis arrived first, and having restored the king of Cochin to his capital, was joined by his relation; when they built a fort, and compelled Zamorin, prince of Calicut, to sue for peace. The two Albuquerques soon after sailed for Portugal, where Alphonso arrived in safety, but the other was lost. In 1507 he sailed for Ormuz, and attacked and subdued Zeifaclin, its king; but he was soon obliged to relinquish this conquest and return to India. Here, in a rash attack on Calicut, he was wounded and compelled to retreat. In 1510 he took Goa, but was forced to re-embark, on account of a mutiny on board his fleet. He afterwards captured the strong city of Malacca, and projected other enterprises, when he received intelligence that he had been superseded in his office by Lopez Soarez, a personal enemy, who had obtained an influence over the king. Albuquerque was taken ill at Goa, where he died. He has been named the "Great," and called the "Portuguese Mars," from the magnitude and extent of his military exploits. He was the first to lead a European fleet into the waters of the Red Sea. That he was a great and enlightened man there can be no question; and this is testified in the rare fact of both Moors and Indians, after his death, repairing to his tomb as to that of a father, to implore redress from the cruelty and wrong which they were doomed to suffer from his successors. Fifty years after his death, his remains were conveyed to Portugal. His last enterprise was against Ormuz, which he took in 1507, and which remained in the hands of the Portuguese until 1622, when, in conjunction with Shah Abbas, it was retaken by the English. (*See* ABBAS.) The son of Albuquerque was ennobled by Emanuel, king of Portugal, who commanded him to take the name of Alphonso. He wrote a history of his father's enterprises, and died in 1580.

Born near Lisbon, 1453; **died**, 1515.

ALBUQUERQUE COELHO, EDWARDD', a noble Portuguese, who distinguished himself as a soldier, and wrote a "History of the Wars of Brazil." His work was printed at Madrid in 1654, 4to.

Died 1658.

ALBURY, a town of New South Wales, near the boundary of Victoria, Australia, and on the right bank of the Murray river, which is navigable to that point, where it is crossed by a strong girder bridge. The town, made a municipality in 1859, has railway communication with Melbourne and Sydney, from which chief towns it is respectively 205 and 351 miles distant. There are several good public buildings, and the town has a great reputation for the production of wines. **Pop.** about 5,715.

ALBITIUS, TITUS, a Roman philosopher, and proprætor of Sardinia, who for corruption was banished by the senate. On account of his attachment to the Grecian language and customs, he is ridiculed by Cicero.

Died at Athens.

ALCÆUS, *ăl-sē'-us*, a celebrated lyric poet, of Mitylene, in Lesbos, who fled from a battle, and whose enemies hung up, in the temple of Minerva, the armour which he left in the field. He was a contemporary of the famous Sappho, to whom he paid his addresses. Flourished about 600 B.C. Of all his works, nothing but a few fragments remain: they are found in Athenæus. He was the inventor of the beautiful metre which bears his name.

ALCALA DE CHIVERT, *dai she'-vairt*, a town in the province of Valencia, Spain, 29 miles from Castellon. **Pop.** 5,000.

ALCALA DE LOS GAZULES, *al-ka-la' dai los ga'-thoo-less*, a town and district of Spain, 30 miles E. of Cadiz. **Pop.** upwards of 6,000, chiefly agricultural.

ALCALA DE GUADAIRA, *dai ge-da'-ra*, a town and district of Spain, 7 miles from Seville, famous for the fine quality of bread made there. **Pop.** 7,000.

ALCALA DE HENARES, *dai hai-nar'-ess*, a walled new Castilian town of Spain, situate on the right bank of the Henares, 16 miles from Madrid. **Pop.** 8,700. This town was celebrated for the university, founded in 1510, and is interesting as the birthplace of Cervantes, who was born in 1547, of the emperor Ferdinand, the brother of Charles V.; of the poet Figuerroa; and of Antonio de Polis, the historian of the conquest of Mexico. The Polyglot Bible of Alcala, by Cardinal Ximenes, was printed here. It took fifteen years to complete

it, namely, from 1502—1517, and the cost exceeded £11,000. Only 600 copies were printed, and £522 has been paid for a single copy. There are in the town a military academy, and a large powder and leather factory.

ALCALA DEL RIO, *dail ré-o*, a town of Spain, standing on the right bank of the Guadalquiver, 10 miles from Seville. **Pop.** 3,000.

ALCALA LA REAL, *lai rai-al'*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 18 miles from Jaen, with a rich abbey. The town is at an elevation of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. It owes its name "La Real," or the royal, to having been captured by Alphonso XI. of Leon, in 1340. It has a trade in wool and wine. **Pop.** 6,800.—The Spaniards were here defeated in 1810 by the French.

ALCAMENES, *al-ka-mé'-nes*, one of the Agidæ, king of Sparta, known by his apophthegms. He succeeded his father Teleclus, and reigned thirty-seven years. Lived 900 years B.C. The Helots rebelled in his reign.

ALCAMENES, a Greek sculptor, the disciple and rival of Phidias. He was one of the three greatest statuaries of ancient Greece, the others being Phidias and Polycletus. Flourished in the 5th century B.C.

ALCAMO, *al-ka'-mo*, a town and district of Sicily, the town being 22 miles from Trapani. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Segesta. **Pop.** town and district, 20,000.

ALCANDER, *ăl-kăn'-der*, a Lacedæmonian youth, who accidentally put out one of the eyes of Lycurgus, and was generously forgiven by the sage, though the people were clamorous for his punishment.

ALCANEDE, *al'-ka-nai-dai*, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, 12 miles from Santarem. **Pop.** 3,000.

ALCANIZ, *al'-ka-neeth*, a walled town of Spain, on the right bank of the Guadaloupe, 60 miles from Saragossa. The streets are spacious, and the public buildings include a very fine collegiate church, a gothic town-hall, college, hospital, and barracks. A beautiful public promenade is a mile long. **Manf.** Silk, worsted, linen, and soap. There are flour and oil mills. **Pop.** 6,000.

ALCANTARA, *al'-kan-ta'-ra*, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, on the Tagus, near Lisbon.

ALCANTARA, the Arabic name signifying the 'bridge,' a fortified town in Spanish Estremadura, on the Tagus, which is crossed by an old Roman stone bridge. It is 35 miles from Caceres, and trades principally in cloth, wool, wheat, barley, rye, and oil. These it sends to Zarza, Ceclavin, and Portugal, receiving in return, linen, wearing apparel, and colonial produce. Its vicinity abounds with fruits and vegetables, and its inhabitants gather a great deal of honey and wax. **Pop.** 4,500.—The bridge from which Alcantara takes its name, was erected by Trajan, A.D. 105. During the Peninsular War it was partially blown up, and again in the Civil War of 1836; since which time it has remained in a ruinous condition.

ALCANTARA, a thriving seaport of Brazil, in Maranhao, opposite the island of Maranhao. A considerable trade is done in the export of rice and salt. **Pop.** about 10,000.

ALCARAZ, *al-ka'-rath*, a town of Spain, in the province of New Castile, 34 miles from Albacete. **Manf.** Chiefly woollens; and there are in the neighbourhood mines of zinc and copper. **Pop.** 3,000.

ALCATHOUS, *ăl-kăth'-o-us*, a son of Pelops, who being suspected of murdering his brother Chrysippus, came to Megara, where he killed a lion which had destroyed the king's son. He succeeded to the kingdom of Megara, and, in commemoration of his services, festivals, called Alcathoia, were instituted there.

ALCAUDETE, a Spanish town in the province of Andalusia. There are good public buildings and convents and churches, in some of which valuable pictures are preserved. Grain and oil are exported **Pop.** 6,250.

ALCAZAR DE SAN JUAN, a town of Spain, in the province of Ciudad-Real. It is a busy town, situate on the Madrid and Alicante railway, with manufactures of soap, saltpetre, gunpowder, chocolate, and woollens. **Pop.** 7,800.

ALCAZAR KEBIR, a city of Morocco, 80 miles N.W. of Fez. It was formerly of great importance, and the place where the expeditions of the Moors against Spain were prepared. The battle in which King Sebastian of Portugal was killed, was fought near the town in 1578. **Pop.** 6,000.

ALCEDO, ANTONIO DE, *an-to'-ne-o dai al-thai'-do*, a native of Spanish America, who has distinguished himself as a geographer. Little or nothing is known of his history, more than that he was an officer in the royal army, and an ardent geographical student. He spent twenty years of his life in compiling a "Dictionary of American Geography," which in 1786 was published in Madrid.

ALCENOR, *ăl-sé'-nor*, an Argive, who, alone, with Chromius, survived the battle between 300 of his countrymen and 300 Lacedæmonians.

ALCESTE, or **ALCESTIS**, *ăl-sés'-te*, daughter of Pelias. She, with her sisters, put to death her father, that he might be restored to youth and vigour by Medea, who, however, refused to perform her promise. Upon this, the sisters fled to Admetus, who married Alceste; but being pursued by an army headed by their brother Acastus, Admetus was taken prisoner, and redeemed from death by the generous offer of his wife, who was sacrificed in his stead to appease the shades of her father. Some say that Alceste, with an unusual display of conjugal affection, laid down her life for her husband, when she had been told by an oracle that he could never recover from a disease except some one of his friends died in his stead. Hercules, adds the legend, visited the infernal regions, and compelled Pluto to restore her to her husband. This is the subject of a tragedy by Euripides.

ALCESTER, *ăl'-ses-ter*, commonly pronounced *aulster*, or *auster*, a town of England, in Warwickshire, at the confluence of the Alh and Arrow. It is 14 miles from Warwick, and 103 from London; a station on the Redditch and Evesham branch of the Midland Railway. Needle-making is carried on to a small extent, and there are agricultural implement works and brickfields. **Pop.** 5,290.—The antiquity of Alcester is very great, and its name indicates it to have been a Roman station. In its neighbourhood, coins and other Roman remains have been found. An abbey, of which some traces remain, was founded here in 1140.

ALCHABITIUS, *al'-cha-bit'-e-us*, an Arabian astrologer, who lived in the 12th century. He wrote "On the Judgment of the Stars," "The Conjunction of the Planets," and "Optics," printed at Venice in 1491, and at Seville in 1521.

ALCHINDUS, *al-chin'-dus*, an Arabian astrologer and physician, some of whose works are extant; one of which, upon the art of magic, is full of

superstition and absurdity. Lived about the 12th century.

ALCIATI, ANDREA, *al'-se-a-te*, a famous lawyer, who in 1529 was chosen professor of law at Anjou. He subsequently removed to Bourges, to discharge the same office, at the desire of Francis I. The duke of Milan prevailed upon him to return to his native country, where he was created a senator. His most esteemed work is his "Emblems."
Born near Milan, 1492; died 1550.

ALCIBIADES, *ăl'-se-bī'-a-dēs*, an Athenian, and disciple of Socrates, celebrated for his great and versatile talents, his abilities as a soldier and statesman, his love of display, and his adventurous career. He was the nephew of Pericles, and his father was Clinias, who was killed at the battle of Chæronea. He traced his ancestry, on the father's side, up to the heroic ages, through Ajax to Jupiter. He was possessed of one of the greatest fortunes in Athens, and he took a wife who brought him the largest dowry that had been given in Greece. These advantages concurred with the vivacity of his temper and the generosity of his disposition to render him acceptable in society. By degrees he fell into excesses, and, in pursuing the flowery paths of pleasure, too often forgot the admirable lessons of virtue taught him by the greatest of moral philosophers. His profusion and ambition seemed to go hand in hand in stimulating his desire to become famous. He contended at Olympia with seven chariots in the same race, and won the first, second, and third or fourth crown—success unexampled as the competition. He afterwards feasted all the spectators; and the entertainment was not more remarkable for its profusion and for the multitude of the guests, than for the new kind of homage paid to him by the subjects of Athens. The Ephesians pitched a splendid Persian tent for him; the Chians furnished provender for his horses; the Cyzicenes, victims for the sacrifice; the Lesbians, wine and other requisites for the banquet. At the age of 18, according to the Athenian law, he attained his majority, and in 432 B.C., whilst serving with Socrates at the siege of Potidæa, his life was saved by that philosopher. For the valour he displayed on this occasion, he was rewarded with the crown and suit of armour given by the Athenians, at the instance of Socrates, to whom, however, it appears to have been more justly due. Subsequently, at Delium, he, in his turn, saved the life of the philosopher. The friendship of these two distinguished personages may be regarded as one of the most extraordinary instances of mutual respect and affection which history has recorded as having existed between two celebrated men of entirely opposite natures. The virtuous teachings of the philosopher, however, were inadequate to subdue the violent passions of the statesman and soldier. In the Peloponnesian war, Alcibiades was appointed to command with Lamachus and Nicias, in an expedition against Syracuse; but while he was thus employed, a charge of impiety was preferred against him at home. One morning all the Hermæ, or half-statues of Mercury, which abounded at Athens, were found defaced; and on a reward being offered for the discovery of the offenders, some slaves gave information that it was done by Alcibiades and his drunken companions. For this he was ordered home; but, fearful of the consequences, he withdrew to Sparta, and stirred up the Lacedæmonians to declare war against Athens. Soon after this, however, his friendship for the Spartans declined, in consequence, it is said, of discovering a conspiracy to assassinate him, and he went over to Persia. Subsequently, he was recalled by the Athenians, when he obliged the Lacedæmonians to sue for peace, made several conquests in Asia, and was received in triumph at Athens. His popularity was of short duration; the failure of an expedition against the island of Andros exposed him again to the resentment of the people, and he fled to Pharnabazus, whom he almost induced to make war upon Lacedæmon. This was told to Lysander, the Spartan general, who prevailed upon Pharnabazus to murder Alcibiades. Two servants were sent for that purpose, and they set on fire the castle where he was, and killed him with darts as he attempted to make his escape.
Born at Athens, 450 B.C.; killed 404 B.C.

ALCIDAMUS, *ăl-sid'-a-măs*, a Greek rhetorician, who was the disciple of Gorgias, the orator and sophist. He wrote a discourse in praise of death. Flourished in the 5th century B.C.—There are two orations extant under his name; the first printed by Aldus in his edition of the Greek orators, 1518, and the second in the same printer's edition of Isocrates, 1518.

ALCIDES, *ăl'-sī'-dēs*, a name of Hercules, either from his strength (*alke*), or his grandfather, Alcæus. —Also a name of Minerva.

ALCIMUS, *ăl'-se-mus*, surnamed Jachim, a high-priest of the Jews, who obtained that office from Antiochus Eupator, king of Syria, but rendered himself odious to his countrymen by his avarice and cruelty. He died two years after his election. Lived in the 2nd century B.C.

ALCINOUS, *ăl-sin'-o-us*, a son of Nausithous, king of Phæacia, in the island now known as Corfu, praised for his love of agriculture. According to Homer, he was a grandson of Neptune, and entertained and listened to the wonderful adventures of Ulysses when shipwrecked on his coast; whence arose the proverb of the stories of Alcinous for improbability.

ALCINOUS, a Platonic philosopher, who wrote an "Introduction to the Philosophy of Plato," which has been translated into English by Stanley. Lived in the 2nd century A.D.

ALCIPHRON, *ăl'-se-fron*, a Grecian sophist, whose epistles give a curious picture of Grecian manners. An English translation of them was published in 1791. Lucian is supposed to have imitated him.

ALCIPPUS, *ăl'-sip'-pus*, a reputable citizen of Sparta, banished by his enemies.

ALCIRA, *al-thē'-ra*, an ancient walled town of Spain, on an island in the Xucar, in the province of Valencia. Silk, rice, and oranges are largely exported. A very beautiful stalactite grotto is near the town. Pop. 15,500.

ALCITHOE, *ăl'-sith'-o-e*, a Theban woman who ridiculed the orgies of Bacchus. She was changed into a bat, and the spindle and yarn with which she worked into a vine and ivy.

ALCKMAAR, or **ALKMAAR,** *alk'-mar*, the chief town in North Holland, neat, clean, well built, and strongly fortified, on the great North Holland or Helder Canal, 19 miles from Amsterdam. It has a good trade in corn, flower-roots, seeds, and butter. It is the greatest cheese-mart in the world, upwards of 4,000 tons of that article being sold every year. Pop. 10,500. Lat. 52° 38' N. Lon. 4° 43' E.—In 1573 this town was besieged by the Spaniards, who failed to take it after persevering for ten years in the attempt. In 1799 the British and Russian troops under the duke of York capitulated here to the French.

ALCMÆON, *ălk-mē'-on*, a philosopher of Crotona, and the disciple of Pythagoras. He was the first writer on natural philosophy, and believed in the theory that the stars were animated beings.

ALCMÆON was son of the soothsayer Amphiaraus and Eriphyle. When his father went to the Theban war, where, according to an oracle, he was to perish, he charged him to revenge his death upon Eriphyle, who had betrayed him. As soon as he heard of his father's death, he murdered his mother; for which crime the furies persecuted him till the river god Phlegeus purified him, and gave him his daughter Alphesibœa in marriage. Alcmæon presented her with the fatal collar which his mother had received to betray his father, and afterwards divorced her, and married Callirhoe, the daughter of Achelous, to whom he promised the necklace he had given to Alphesibœa. When he attempted to recover it, Alphesibœa's brothers murdered him, on account of his treatment of their sister, and left his body a prey to dogs and wild beasts. Alcmæon's children by Callirhoe revenged their father's death by killing his murderers.

ALCMÆON, a son of Syllus, driven from Messenia, with the rest of Nestor's family, by the Heraclidæ. He came to Athens, and from him the Alcmæonidæ were descended.

ALCMÆONIDÆ, *ălk-me-on'-e-de*, a noble family of Athens, descended from Alcmæon. They undertook, for three hundred talents, to rebuild the temple of Delphi, which had been burnt; and finishing the work in a more splendid manner than was required, they gained popularity, and by their influence, the Pythia prevailed on the Lacedæmonians to deliver their country from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ.

ALCMAN, *ălk'-man*, one of the earliest Grecian writers, of whose poems only some fragments remain in different authors. He is said to have been the first writer of amorous poetry. Müller, in his "Literature of Greece," says, "that he is remarkable for simple and cheerful views of life, connected with an intense enthusiasm for the beautiful in whatever age or sex, especially for the grace of virgins."

Born at Sardis, in the 7th century B.C.

ALCMENA, *ălk-mē'-na*, daughter of Electryon, king of Argos, by Anaxo. Her husband, Amphitryon, going against the Ætolians, Jupiter, who was enamoured of Alcmena, resolved to visit her. The more effectually to accomplish this, he assumed the form of Amphitryon, declared that he had obtained a victory over Alcmena's enemies, and even presented her with a cup, which he said he had preserved from the spoils for her sake. The prophet Tiresias told Amphitryon of Jupiter's intrigue, when he returned to his wife, proud of the dignity of his rival. Alcmena became pregnant by Jupiter, and afterwards by her husband; and the twins, Hercules the son of Jupiter, and Iphiclus the son of Amphitryon, were born. After Amphitryon's death, Alcmena married Rhadamanthus, and went into Bœotia. This marriage, according to some authors, was celebrated in the island of Leuce. The people of Megara say that she was buried in their city, near the temple of Jupiter Olympus.

ALCOBACA, *al'-ko-ba'-za*, a town of Estremadura, Portugal, standing on the small river Alcoa, 15 miles from Leiria. Several manufactures, especially of cotton fabrics, muslin, and wool, are carried on. **Pop.** 2,000.—Here, in the vaults of an ancient abbey, many of the Portuguese monarchs, and the unfortunate Inez de Castro, are entombed.

ALCOCK, JOHN, *al'-kok*, an English prelate, educated at Cambridge. He became dean of Westminster, and master of the Rolls, and in 1471 was preferred to the see of Rochester; whence he was translated to Worcester, and finally to Ely. He was ambassador to Castile in 1470. Henry VII. made him lord president of Wales and chancellor of England. He endowed a school at Kingston-upon-Hull (now Hull), built the hall at the palace in Ely, and founded Jesus College, Cambridge. He was buried in the chapel which he built at Hull.

Born at Beverley, Yorkshire, about 1440; **died** at Wisbeach, 1500.

ALCOCK, JOHN, organist and musical composer. For more than fifty years he was organist and choir-master at Lichfield cathedral. His best-known works are "Harmonia Festi," and "Harmony of Sion."

Born in London, 1715; **died** at Lichfield, 1806.

ALCON, *ăl'-kon*, a famous archer, who, on seeing his son attacked by a serpent, took his aim with such precision that he killed the reptile, without hurting his offspring.

ALCORA, *al-kor'-a*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. **Trade.** Chiefly fruit. **Pop.** 6,000.

ALCOUTIM, *al'-koo-teem*, a town and castle of Portugal, province of Algarve. *It is situated on the Guadiana*, 25 miles from Tavira. **Pop.** 2,000.

ALCOY, *al'-ko-e*, a busy, thriving town of Spain, in Valencia, 24 miles from Alicante, situate among hills near the source of a river of the same name. **Manf.** Principally woollen stuffs and paper; and is famous for its *papelitos*, or paper cigars, and its *peladillos*, or almond sugar-plums. **Pop.** 27,000.

ALCOY, a river in the province of Valencia, running an E.N.E. course for 35 miles, and falling into the Mediterranean near Gandia.

ALCUDIA, *al-koo'-de-a*, an ancient fortified town of Majorca, opposite Minorca. **Pop.** about 1,100.

ALCUDIA DE CARLET, *al-koo'-de-a dai kar'-lait*, a town of Spain, in Valencia. **Pop.** 2,000.

ALCUDIA, DUKE OF. (*See* GODOY).

ALCUESCAR, *al-koo-ais'-kar*, a town of Estremadura, Spain, 28 miles from Caceres. **Pop.** 3,600.—In 1812 the allied troops here assembled, before the battle of Arroyo de Molinos.

ALCUIN, or **ALCUINUS, FLACCUS ALBINUS**, *ăl'-ku-in*, an English divine, educated first by the Venerable Bede, and then by Egbert and Aelbert, archbishops of York. He afterwards became abbot of Canterbury, and in 782 went to France, at the request of Charlemagne, who gave him several rich abbeys: he attended that prince to the council of Frankfort. Alcuin was the most learned and accomplished man of his age, a great public teacher, and the principal instrument in reviving the extinguished elements of literature and science. His works were published, in one vol. folio, at Paris, in 1617. He founded the school and the abbey of St. Martin of Tours, where he spent in retirement the last years of his life.

Born at York about 735; **died** at Tours, 804.

ALCYONE, or **HALCYONE**, *ăl-si'-o-ne*, daughter of Æolus, married Ceyx, who was drowned as he was going to consult the oracle. The gods apprised Alcyone in a dream of her husband's fate; and when she found, on the morrow, his body lying on the shore, she threw herself into the sea, and was, with her husband, changed into birds of the same name, who keep the waters calm and serene while they build, and sit on their nests on the surface of the ocean.

ALCYONE, one of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas and Pleione. She had Arethusa by Neptune,

and Eleuthera by Apollo. She, with her sisters, was changed into a constellation. (*See* PLEIADES.)

ALCYONE, the daughter of Evenus, carried away by Apollo after her marriage. Her husband pursued the god with bows and arrows, but was not able to recover her. From this, her parents called her Alcyone, and compared her fate to that of the wife of Ceyx.—A town of Thessaly, where Philip of Macedon, Alexander's father, lost one of his eyes.

ALCYONEUS, *ăl-se-ō'-ne-us*, a giant, brother to Porphyrion. He was slain by Hercules. His daughters, mourning his death, threw themselves into the sea, and were changed into halcyons by Amphitrite.

ALCYONIA PALUS, *ăl-se-ō'-ne-a paï'-lus*, a lake in Corinth, the depth of which the Emperor Nero attempted in vain to fathom. Its banks were grassy, and covered with rushes. Nocturnal orgies were annually celebrated there in honour of Bacchus.

ALCYONIUM MARE, *ăl-se-ō'-ne-um mair'-e*, a name given to that portion of the Sinus Corinthiacus, or Gulf of Lepanto, which lay between the promontory of Antirrhium and the coast of Megaris.

ALCYONIUS, PIETRO, *ăl'-se-ō'-ne-us*, an Italian writer and corrector of the press to Aldus Manutius, and afterwards professor of Greek at Florence. He resigned that position and went to Rome, where he perished during the troubles excited by the Colonnas. He wrote some ingenious pieces in Latin.

Born at Venice, 1487; **died** 1527.

ALD, or **ALDE**, *ald*, a river of England, in Suffolk, rising near Framlingham, and joining the North Sea at Orford.

ALDABRA, *al-dă'-bra*, an island in the Indian Ocean, composed of three separate parts, having a connection by coral rocks, and abounding in land turtles. **Lat.** 9° 26′ S. **Lon.** 46° 35′ E.

ALDAN, *al-dan*, a river of Siberia, which rises on the confines of China, and joins the Lena in **Lat.** 63° 12′ N.; **Lon.** 129° 40′ E. There are several towns upon its banks, and, in a course of 500 miles, it is fed by various tributaries.

ALDAN MOUNTAINS, an E. Siberian chain of mountains, terminating at Behring Straits. Average height, 4,000 feet. A branch which traverses Kamtchatka reaches an elevation of 10,548 feet, and in Kliutshewskaja attains 15,763 feet. The lower limit of perpetual snow is at a height of 4,475 feet. (*See* ALTAI.)

ALDAYA, *al-dă'-ya*, a town of Spanish Valencia, 7 miles from Valencia. **Pop.** 2,100.

ALDBOROUGH, or **ALDEBURGH**, *ald'-bur-o*, a market-town and watering-place, in Suffolk, on the Alde, 9½ miles from Dunwich. **Pop.** of the parish, 1,990. This town has a coasting trade, and many of its inhabitants are engaged in fishing. It is a sea-bathing resort, with a good hotel and many villas and lodging-houses. It was the native place of the poet Crabbe, who was born in 1754, and of whom there is a bust placed in the church, which is the largest in the county, and has been recently restored.—A station on the East Suffolk branch of the Great Eastern Railway.

ALDBOROUGH, a market-town and parish on the river Ouse, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. **Area**, 8,750 acres. **Pop.** town and parish, 2,667. —The town is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Isurium Brigantium.

ALDBOURN, or **AUBOURNE**, *ald'-born*, a parish of Wiltshire, 6 miles from Marlborough; possessed of several ancient remains. **Area**, 8,060. **Pop.** 1,622.

ALDEA, *al-daï'-a*, the name of several places in Spain, with different prefixes; of which these are the principal:—DEL REY, *dail rai*, in New Castile, 12 miles from Cuidad Real. **Manf.** Lace. **Pop.** 1,700. DAVILA DE DUERO, *da-vé'-la dai doo-air'-o*, 43 miles from Salamanca, on the Duero, has a fair export trade. **Pop.** 1,500. DEL CANO, *dail ka'-no*, in Estremadura, 15 miles from Caceres. **Pop.** 1,300.

ALDEA, the name of several villages and towns in Brazil; at one of them, in the province of Espirito Santo, the Indians build canoes, their squaws make a kind of coarse cloth, and spin cotton and thread for lamp wicks for the inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, &c.

ALDEA GALEGA, *al-daï'-a gal-aï'-ga*, a town of Estremadura, Portugal, standing 10 miles from Lisbon, on the estuary of the Tagus. **Pop.** 4,000.—It makes a ferry-station between Badajoz and Lisbon.

ALDEBERT, or **ADALBERT**, *al'-de-bair*, a French imposter, who pretended to be inspired, and exercised the episcopal function without authority: he was condemned by a council at Rome, and thrown into prison, where he died. Lived in the 8th century.

ALDEGONDE, PHILIP VAN MARNIX, Baron Von St., statesman and theologian. Studied at Geneva; resisted the introduction of the Inquisition into the Netherlands; fled to Germany, on the arrival of the Duke of Alva, 1566; returned on the establishment of the Republic; Professor of Theology at Leyden.

Born at Brussels, 1538; **died** at Leyden, 1598.

ALDEGREVER, HEINRICH, *hine-rish al-de-graï'-vair*, a German painter and engraver, who was both a pupil and a successful imitator of the performances of Albert Durer.

Born at Paderborn, 1502; **died** 1562.

ALDENHOVEN, a town in Prussia, between Juliers and Aix-la-Chapelle. Near this town, in 1793, the Prince of Coburg defeated the French, inflicting immense loss.

ALDERBURY, *al-der-ber'-e*, a town and parish in the county of Wilts, 3 miles from Salisbury. **Area**, 3,950 acres. **Pop.** 1,438.—A station on the South-Western Railway. At about the distance of a mile from this town is Clarendon, where formerly stood a mansion, of which there are still some remains, and which was a frequent residence of the early English monarchs. In this mansion Parliament assembled, and Henry II. enacted the celebrated "Statutes of Clarendon," framed to check the encroachments of popery.

ALDERETTE, BERNARD and **JOSEPH**, *al'-de-ret*, two brothers of the Society of Jesus, who wrote two learned works on the origin of the Castilian languages and the antiquities of Spain. They were so perfectly alike as to be frequently mistaken for each other.

Born at Malaga, and flourished in the seventeenth century.

ALDERNEY, or **AURIGNY**, *al'-der-ne*, an island of Great Britain, in the English Channel, 7 miles from Cape la Hogue, in Normandy. The intermediate channel, called the Race of Alderney, is of dangerous navigation in stormy weather. The island forms part of a chain extending to the Caskets, whereon there is a lighthouse. The island

is between three and four miles long, and less than two miles in breadth. The coast is bold and rocky. There is excellent pasture land, and Alderney cows are famous for the richness of their milk. The town of Alderney is in a valley, near the centre of the island. The old church dates from the twelfth century, and there is a new one in the transition Norman style. There is also an Albert memorial.

Population.—2738.
History.—
Acquired, with the other Channel Islands, by William the Conqueror 1066
Prince William, son of Henry I., and 140 others, drowned in the Race of Alderney 1120
The Victory man-of-war wrecked, and Admiral Sir John Balchin and 2160 men drowned . . 1744
A breakwater to make Alderney a naval station begun in 1852. The works suspended, after nearly a million and a half of money had been spent 1871

ALDERSHOTT, or SHOLT, *al'-der-shot*, a parish in Hants, 3 miles from Farnham, and 48 miles from London. An extensive heath in the vicinity was, in 1855, appropriated for the purpose of forming a permanent camp for military instruction. At first only wooden huts were erected; but now some of the finest barracks in the country are at Aldershott. Reviews and sham fights on a very extensive scale are frequently held, and there are usually about 15,000 troops in the camp, which is divided by the Basingstoke canal into the North and South Camps. A busy town has grown up near at hand. Access is afforded to the camp by the London and South-Western Railway, and the Reading branch of the South-Eastern line.

ALDHELM or ADELM, ST., *ald'-helm*, bishop of Sherborne, and consecrated at Rome by Sergius I. He is said to be the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, and the first who introduced poetry into England. The people in his time being extremely illiterate, paid little regard to prosaic discourses, which suggested to Aldhelm the idea of entertaining them with ballads of his own composition, in which he blended religious subjects with those of a lighter kind, and thus induced numbers to listen to his addresses.

Born at Malmesbury 656; died 709.

ALDHUN, *ald'-hun*, the founder of the see of Durham. In 990 he became bishop of Landisfarne, or Holy Island, which place he left on account of its being infested by the Danes. Taking with him the body of Cuthbert, he went to Durham, where he built a church.

Died 1018.

ALDINI, GIOVANNI, *al-dé'-né*, a nephew of Galvani, the discoverer of galvanism. He was a Knight of the Iron Crown and Councillor of State at Milan. He delighted in philosophical pursuits, and at his death bequeathed his philosophical instruments and a large sum of money to found a public institution at Bologna, to instruct artisans in chemistry and physics.

Born at Bologna, 1762; died at Milan, 1834.

ALDINI, COUNT ANTONIO, a brother of the above, who distinguished himself as an Italian statesman.

Born at Bologna, 1756; died at Pavia, 1826.

ALDOBRANDINI, SYLVESTER, *al'-do-bran-dé'-ne*, a Florentine writer, who was appointed advocate of the treasury and apostolic chamber by Pope Paul III.

Died 1558.

ALDOBRANDINI, IPPOLITO, a son of the above, who became pope, as Clement VIII., in 1591. The most accurate edition of the Vulgate was published under his supervision.

Born 1536; died 1605.

ALDRED, *ald-red*, abbot of Tavistock, and bishop of Worcester, who became ambassador to the emperor of Germany, and was the first English bishop to visit Jerusalem, which he did in 1058. On his return he was made archbishop of York, with leave to hold his former see; but the pope refused him the pallium (archbishop's robe) unless he resigned the bishopric. On the death of Edward the Confessor, Aldred crowned Harold II., and afterwards assisted in the coronation of William the Conqueror.

Died, it is said, of grief caused by the Danish ravages in the North of England, 1069.

ALDRIC, ST., *al'-drik*, a bishop of Mans, who held a distinguished station in the court of Charlemagne and Louis the Debonnair. He renounced it, however, for the ecclesiastical state, and in 832 was made bishop of Mans. He convoked an assembly of bishops for the reformation of abuses in the church, and compiled a body of canons.

Died 856.

ALDRICH, HENRY, *ald'-rich*, a divine who from Westminster school went to Christchurch, Oxford, where he was elected student. In 1681 he was installed canon of Christchurch, and in the same year took the degree of D.D. He wrote, in the reign of James II., two able tracts, "On the Adoration of our Saviour in the Eucharist." After the Revolution of 1688, he was made dean of Christchurch, in which station he behaved in the most exemplary manner, and every year published a Greek classic, or part of one, as a gift to the students of the college. He was appointed one of those persons who were intrusted with the publication of Lord Clarendon's history. His knowledge of architecture and music was considerable, as appears by Peckwater Square, in Oxford, the chapel of Trinity College, and the Church of All Saints, which were designed by him; and the numerous services and anthems which he composed. He held the rectory of Wem, in Shropshire, and in the convocation of 1702 sat as prolocutor. Besides the above works, he printed "Artis Logicæ Compendium," and the Elements of Architecture, in Latin.

Born at Westminster, 1647; died 1710.

ALDRICH, ROBERT, an English prelate, who was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. He was afterwards appointed canon of Windsor, provost of Eton, and register of the order of the Garter. In 1537 he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle. He was the writer of several works which evince considerable learning, and was famous as a preacher and for the purity of his Latin style.

Born at Burnham; died at Horncastle, Lincolnshire, 1556.

ALDRINGER, *al'-dring-er*, a general of the German empire. Though a servant to some young students at Paris, he acquired a knowledge of the languages and sciences, and then went to Italy, and had an appointment under Cardinal Madrucci; of this, however, he was deprived, and going to Germany, he entered the army as a common soldier. His merits were soon recognised, and he was raised to the rank of captain. After passing through several gradations, he was made a field-marshal and was also employed as ambassador. He distinguished himself on many occasions as a brave commander; but his avarice and cruelty were extreme.

Born at Luxembourg; slain near Landshut, in 1634.

ALDROVANDI, ULYSSE, *al-dro-van'-de*, an

Italian, distinguished as a natural historian, professor of philosophy, and afterwards of natural history, in the university of Bologna. After passing a life devoted to the most exalted pursuits, and bringing together, at vast labour and expense, a magnificent collection of minerals, plants, and animals, he died, it is said, in an hospital, to which he was compelled to resort on account of his poverty; but this is doubtful, as the Senate of Bologna gave him a good salary, besides munificent donations to assist him to carry on his researches. He was buried with great pomp at the public expense. In 1599 he published his first work on natural history, which was devoted to birds; in 1603 his work on insects appeared; and in 1606 that on the lower animals. The remainder of his works were published after his death, and are a monument of his industry and zeal.

Born at Bologna, 1522; died there, 1607.

ALDRUDE, *al'-droo-dai*, Countess of Bertinoro, in Romagna, who was celebrated for her beauty and magnanimity, and who, in conjunction with William degli Adelardi, a citizen of Ferrara, compelled the Venetians and Imperialists to raise the siege of Ancona. On her return homeward she encountered several parties of the enemy, and in every action was victorious. Lived in the 12th century.

ALDSTONE, or ALSTON MOOR, *ăls'-ton* land, on a hill, at the bottom of which is the river Tyne, crossed by a stone bridge. There is a spacious Town Hall, erected in 1859. This parish is famous for its lead-mines, which, till 1715, belonged to the earls of Derwentwater, but which are now possessed by Greenwich Hospital. Area, 35,060 acres. Pop. of town and parish, 8,307.—A station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway.

ALDUS. (*See* MANUTIUS.)

ALEA, *ă-lé'-a*, a surname of Minerva, from her temple built by Aleus, son of Aphidas, at Tegæa, in Arcadia. The ivory statue of the goddess was carried by Augustus to Rome.

ALEA, a town of Arcadia, built by Aleus. It had three famous temples—that of Diana Ephesia, of Minerva Alea, and of Bacchus. At the annual festival held here in honour of the latter deity, women were beaten with scourges, in accordance with a command of the Delphian oracle.

ALEANAR, a town in Spain, in the province of Tarragona. Wheat is exported. Pop. 3,000.

ALEANDRO, GIROLAMO, cardinal. He studied at Venice, and attained distinction as a Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic scholar; then taught the *belles-lettres* at Paris, where he became professor and rector of the university, and afterwards entered into the service of Pope Leo X., who appointed him librarian of the Vatican. At the diet of Worms he displayed his eloquence against Luther, causing the works of the great reformer to be burned, and himself proscribed. Clement VII. made him archbishop of Brindisi, and appointed him his nuncio to France. He was present with Francis I. at the battle of Pavia, in 1525, and shared his captivity, but in the following year returned to Rome. In 1531 he was despatched to Germany in the same capacity, and vainly endeavoured to prevent Charles V. from making a truce with the Protestants. In 1538 he was made a cardinal by Paul III.

Born at Motta, near Venice, 1480; died at Rome, 1542.

ALEANDRO, GIROLAMO, grand nephew of the above, was distinguished for his abilities and learning. He first held the appointment of secretary to Cardinal Octavio Bandini, and lastly to Cardinal Barberini. He was regarded as one of the most learned Italians of his age, and wrote commentaries, poems, and treatises on antiquity.

Born at Motta, 1574; died at Rome, 1629.

ALEGAMBE, PHILIP, *al'-e-gamb*, a Jesuit, who took the religious habit in Sicily, and afterwards became professor of philosophy and divinity at Gratz, in Austria. In 1638 he went to Rome, and was retained there by the general of his order as secretary for Germany and president of spiritual affairs. He wrote various histories and biographies relating to the Jesuits.

Born at Brussels, 1592; died at Rome, 1652.

ALEGRINUS, JOHN, *ăl-e-grī'-nus*, a cardinal and patriarch of Constantinople, who was appointed legate to Spain and Portugal.

Born at Abbeville, in Picardy; died 1240.

ALEMAN, LOUIS, *al'-e-man*, a Roman cardinal, who, in 1422, being archbishop of Arles, was sent legate to Sienna by Pope Martin V. The object of his mission was to procure the removal of the council of Pavia to that city. Afterwards the Pope made him a cardinal, and he was appointed subsequently president of the council of Basil, in which he opposed Eugenius IV., who excommunicated him. Nicholas V. restored him to his dignities, and sent him as legate into Germany.

Born at Bugey, 1390; died 1450; and was canonized in 1527.

ALEMAND, LOUIS AUGUSTIN, a lawyer of Grenoble, who, in 1690, published the posthumous remarks of Vaugelas, with a preface and notes of his own. He also wrote the "Journal Historique de l'Europe," and some other works.

Born at Grenoble, 1653; died there, 1728.

ALEMAN, MATEO, *al'-a-man*, a Spanish writer, who satirized the manners of his countrymen in a work entitled "Guzman de Alfarache, the Spanish Rogue," which was published at Madrid in 1599, and has been translated into various European languages.—Lived in the 16th century.

ALEMBERT, JOHN LE ROND D', *da-lam'-bair*, a French mathematician and philosopher, the illegitimate son of Madame de Tencin and M. Destouches, a commissary of artillery. His mother had him abandoned in the streets the day after his birth. He was named John le Rond from the church near which he was discovered by the overseer of the district, who gave him in charge of a glazier's wife. His father hearing of his abandonment by his mother, charged himself with his maintenance and education. At the age of twelve he was placed in the college of Mazarin, where he composed a commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, which the Jansenists read with astonishment. He then engaged in the study of mathematics, in which he made a surprising progress. On leaving the college, he went to live with his nurse, with whom he resided forty years, contented with an annual fortune of 1,200 francs, which had been left him. His friends advised him to endeavour to better his condition by studying the law, in which he subsequently took his degrees, but soon quitted the profession, in order to apply himself to the more congenial study of the physical sciences. Whatever progress he may have made in these, however, he abandoned them for mathematics, and in 1741 was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. Two years after this event, he produced his treatise on dynamics. In 1746 he obtained the prize medal from the Academy of Berlin for a discourse on the theory of winds. In 1749 he solved the problem of the precession of the equinoxes, ascertained its quantity, and explained the rotation of the terres-

trial axis. In 1752 he published an essay on the resistance of fluids, and soon after obtained a pension from Louis XV. He next engaged with Diderot in compiling the celebrated "Encyclopédie," for which he wrote the preliminary discourse, which was so excellent, that it drew from Condorcet the compliment that in a century only two or three men appeared capable of writing such. While engaged on mathematical subjects, his name was not much known; but now he became celebrated by works of an historical and miscellaneous character; such as his "Philosophical, Historical, and Philological Miscellanies," "The Memoirs of Christiana, Queen of Sweden," and his "Elements of Philosophy." Frederick, king of Prussia, offered him the office of president of his academy, and Catharine, the empress of Russia, invited him into her dominions as tutor to the grand duke; but Alembert refused both. The king of Prussia gave him a pension of 1,200 francs. In 1765 he published his dissertation on the destruction of the Jesuits. He also published nine volumes of memoirs and miscellaneous pieces, and the "Elements of Music." In 1772 he was elected secretary to the French Academy, and wrote the history of seventy of its members, who died between 1700 and 1771. He died of the stone, being unwilling to submit to an operation; he had for some time suffered from extreme melancholy, caused by the death of Mdlle. de l'Espinasse, to whom he was tenderly attached. D'Alembert enriched the science and literature of his country by the publication of a great many more works, which, after his death, were collected by M. Bastien, and published in 18 vols. 8vo.—In religious opinions he was sceptical, but avoided positive assertions of disbelief. He was of an extremely benevolent disposition.

Born in Paris, 1717; **died** there, 1783.

ALEMTEJO, *a-laim-tai'-sho*, a province of Portugal. **Area**, 10,255 square miles. It is divided into three districts, Beja, Evora, and Portalegre. **Desc.** Beautifully diversified with hill and dale, watered by the Tagus in the N., the Sado in the S., and the Guadiana in the E. **Pro.** Chiefly corn and rice, with which it mostly supplies Lisbon. **Manf.** Earthenware and woollen cloths. **Pop.** 350,103. **Lat.** between 37° 20′ and 39° 40′ N.

ALEN, JOHN VAN, *fon a'-len*, an eminent Dutch painter, who, in birds, landscapes, and representations of still life, enjoyed a distinguished reputation.

Born at Amsterdam, 1651; **died** 1698.

ALENCON, *a-len'-son* (Fr. *a-lan-song*), a city of France, and capital of the department of the Orne, in a plain on the Sarthe, 105 miles from Paris. The suburbs are St. Blaise, Casau, Montsor, La Barre, and Lancret. The town is pleasantly situate and well built, having wide and open streets. The cathedral of Notre Dame, in the Gothic style, was erected in the 16th century; a portion of the old castle remains. **Manf.** Cloth, linen, straw hats, artificial flowers, and hosiery; and a few houses still make the celebrated lace, *pointe d'Alençon*. There are extensive tanneries, glass-houses, and smelting-houses. **Pop.** about 16,000. The Alençon diamonds are crystals of smoke quartz found in neighbouring granite quarries.

ALENIO, GIULIO, *a-lai'-ne-o*, a Venetian Jesuit, who, during thirty-six years, propagated Christianity in China with great success. He wrote several books on religious and mathematical subjects in the Chinese language.

Born at Brescia; **died** 1649.

ALENQUER, *a-lain'-kair*, a fortified town of Portuguese Estremadura, on a river of the same name, 25 miles from Lisbon. It has extensive paper-mills, which are the principal support of the working population. **Pop.** 3,300.

ALEOTTI, GIAMBATTESTA, *al'-e-ot'-e*, an Italian architect, who, from a common labourer, by great diligence and application to the study of geometry and architecture, rose to considerable eminence. He erected the citadel of Ferrara, the great theatre at Parma, and other important public edifices. He produced several works on the subject of his profession.

Born at Argenta, 1546; **died** 1636.

ALEOTTI, VITTORIA, musical composer, daughter of the above. In 1593 she published a "Garland of Madrigals."

ALEPPO, *a-lep'-o*, or HALEB, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a pashalic of the same name, in the north of Syria, and one of the chief emporiums of commerce in the Ottoman empire. It is a telegraph station on the Indo-European line, and there are resident consuls of most of the European powers. The city is built on eight small hills, and is intersected by the river Koeik. It is, of itself, not above three miles and a half in circumference, and is surrounded by an ancient strong stone wall and ditch; but including the suburbs, it embraces seven or eight miles. In general, the city is regularly built, the houses of the opulent being of white stone. The streets are for the most part broader than usual in the East, though appearing gloomy, from the height of the walls on each side. They are well paved, and have two commodious footpaths raised six inches high. The oldest monument of the town is the aqueduct, which supplies more than 200 fountains in the city. A new citadel has been erected. A distinct quarter of the city is allotted to Jews, and the Europeans have another. There are several mosques, but none have more than a single minaret or steeple. The members of the Greek, Armenian, Syrian, and Maronite communions have each a church. Many caravanseries or inns, spacious quadrangular edifices, one story high, are scattered over the city, besides coffee-houses with a fountain in the middle, and a gallery for musicians. The gardens in the environs are famous for the plantations of pistachios. The town was named Berœa, by Selenius Nicator, who lived in the third century B.C. It was the centre of the Saracenic power.

Manufactures.—Silk, cotton, shawls, and gold and silver threads, with which it supplies the Turkish provinces. There are also extensive cloth factories, dye-works, soap-factories, and rope-walks.

Imports.—Chiefly wool, goat's-hair, silk, and Indian piece-goods, cotton yarns and fabrics, with sugar, cochineal, indigo, woollens and colonial goods, steel, paper, velvets, glass, coral, and some dye-woods. Large caravans arrive from Bagdad, Bosra, Diarbekir, Kurdistan, Mosul, and Armenia.

Population, about 120,000; consisting of Turks, Arabs, Christains, and Jews.

Latitude, 36° 11′ N.

Longitude, 37° 10′ E.

History.—

Taken by the Saracens	638
Sacked by Timour	1400
60,000 persons died of the plague	1797
Great earthquake, destroying two-thirds of the town, and 8,000 people	1822
The Mahometans attacked the Christians, destroyed or plundered eight churches, and killed several thousand persons	1850

ALER, PAUL, *a'-lai*, a French Jesuit, whose work, entitled "Gradus ad Parnassum," has long enjoyed an established reputation in the schools of Europe.

Born in Luxemburg, 1656; **died** 1727.

ALES, *a'-lais*, an episcopal town of Sardinia, 30 miles from Cagliari. **Pop.** 1,200.

ALES, ALEXANDER, *ails*, a Scotch divine, who, from being a zealous Catholic, became as zealous a Protestant. His real name was Alane, but he is known in polemical literature as Alesius. In 1535 he visited England, and was greatly esteemed by Henry VIII. and Archbishop Cranmer; but soon after went to Germany, where he rose successively to the professorial chairs of Divinity in the universities of Frankfort and Leipsic. He wrote several books on theological subjects, particularly on the doctrine of the Trinity and the necessity of good works to justification.

Born at Edinburgh, 1500; **died** 1565.

ALESIA, *a-lé'-sia*, a town of ancient Gaul, besieged and captured by Cæsar. The town was destroyed by the Normans in 864. The modern village of Alise, Côte d'Or, is situated near the site of the old town.

ALESHKI, *a-lesh-ke*, a Russian town in the government of Taurida, opposite Kherson, on the estuary of the Dnieper. **Pop.** 1,500.

ALESSANDRI, ALESSANDRO, Italian author. A lawyer who held some important offices at Rome and Naples. Best known by a book on dreams, apparitions, &c.

Born at Naples, 1461; **died** at Rome, 1523.

ALESSANDRIA, *a'-les-an'-dré-a*, a province of Northern Italy, formerly included in Piedmont. The soil is very fertile, producing large cereal crops and flax. Silk is an important product. **Area**, 1,528 square miles. **Pop.** 754,983.

ALESSANDRIA, the chief town of the province, with a citadel, amongst the strongest in Europe, on the Tanaro, in Upper Italy. The town was built in 1168, and was first named Cæsarea, but received its present name in honour of Pope Alexander III., who made it the seat of a bishopric. **Manf.** *Woollen, linen,* and *silk goods; stockings,* hats, &c. **Pro.** In the district in which it stands, wheat, maize, flax, madder, and fruit are raised; the mulberry, the walnut, and the poplar are cultivated; and the ditches which separate the fields from each other, being almost constantly filled with water, the country is well irrigated. The cultivation of flowers is also much attended to. **Pop.** 61,201.—Two miles from the town is the village of Marengo, the scene of the defeat of the Austrians by Napoleon, on June 14, 1800.

ALESSANO, *a-les-an'-o*, a town of Italy, in Terra d'Otranto, 200 miles E.S.E. of Naples. Muslins and cotton stuffs are manufactured. **Pop.** 1,800.

ALESSI, GALEAZZO, *a-les'-e*, a famous Italian architect, who planned the monastery and church of the Escurial, the royal palace of Madrid, and designed many palaces at Genoa.

Born at Perugia, 1500; **died** 1572.

ALESSO, D', MATTHEW PEREZ, *da-les'-so*, an Italian, eminent as a painter and an engraver. His most celebrated performance is a fresco figure of St. Christopher, in the great church of Seville. The calf of each leg is an ell in thickness, and all the other parts are in proportion.

Born at Rome; **died** 1600.

ALET, a French town in the department of the Aude, beautifully situated, and resorted to on account of the hot springs. The ruins of an abbey, built in the 11th century, are very interesting. There is an ancient episcopal palace. **Pop.** 1,260.

ALETINO, BENEDETTO, *al'-e-té'-no*, the fictitious name of a professor of philosophy in the Jesuits' college at Naples. In 1688, he printed a work which had for its object the overthrowing of the Cartesian philosophy, and the establishing in its stead that of Aristotle.

Died 1719.

ALEUTAN, or ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, *a-lu'-tan*, or the Catherine Archipelago (so named from having been explored by direction of the Empress Catherine). The Russian word *aleut* signifies a bold rock. A chain of islands, numbering more than 150, in the North Pacific Ocean, stretching from the peninsula of Kamtchatka, in Asia, to Cape Alaska, in North America. Behring's Island, Attoo, Unimah, and Gonalashka, are the largest. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing and hunting, exporting the skins of the otter, the fox, and other animals. Behring's and Copper Island belong to Russia; the others were transferred to the United States in 1867, and form a portion of the territory of Alaska. **Desc.** Volcanic and rocky, and some of the hills in a constant state of fiery activity. Vegetation is scanty, and agriculture almost unknown. **Pop.** estimated at about 9,000. **Lat.** extending from 52° to 55° N. **Lon.** from 163° W. to 172° E.

ALEXANDER. (*See* PARIS).

ALEXANDER, surnamed "the Great," was the son of Philip, king of Macedon, and Olympias, a woman of a fierce and energetic character. At an early age he was placed under the tuition of Lysimachus, and afterwards under Aristotle, who took great pains to form the mind of his illustrious pupil; and throughout his brief but active life the influence which his distinguished tutor had exercised over his mind frequently manifested itself amidst his most gigantic undertakings. When still young, the ambition of his character was observed in several expressions which historians delight to record. "My father will leave me nothing to achieve," said he, on hearing of the victories of Philip. "Give me kings to encounter, and I will enter immediately," was another of his remarks when his father expressed surprise that he did not enter the lists at the Olympic games. It is related that, at a very early age he succeeded in subduing Bucephalus, his famous war-horse, which no one had previously been able to manage. The "Iliad" of Homer was his favourite book, and Achilles was the hero whom he chose for his model, and upon whose merits he endeavoured to form himself. On the assassination of Philip, 336 B.C., he ascended the throne, in his twentieth year, and began that series of conquests by which his name has acquired a world-wide celebrity. At this period several of the Grecian states were struggling to shake off the Macedonian yoke, imposed on them by Philip, when Alexander went against them, compelled them to submit, and acknowledge him generalissimo of all the Grecian armies. He then marched into Thrace, and made several conquests. During his absence, Thebes revolted; on the intelligence of which Alexander returned into Greece, took that city by storm, and put many of the inhabitants to death. He also destroyed all the buildings except the residence of Pindar, the poet. This severe example had its effect on the other states; and even Athens, which was the most impatient under the domination of Macedon, distinguished itself by a servile submission to the conqueror. He next turned his arms against Darius Codomannus, king of Persia, and in his 22nd year crossed the Hellespont, with an army of about 40,000 men. It was on this expedition that he, with his friend Hephæstion, visited Ilium (Troy) and the mound in which the remains of Achilles were supposed to lie. With the force at his command, he defeated the Persians at the Granicus, a little stream flowing from Mount Ida to the Pro-

pontis, and afterwards made himself master of Sardis, Ephesus, Miletus, Halicarnassus, and other important places. At Gordium, where he assembled his army, he cut the famous knot which united the pole and the yoke of the ancient wagon of Gordius, the legendary king of Phrygia, on unloosing which the fate of Asia was said to depend. While he was in Cilicia he fell into a dangerous fever, owing to his imprudently bathing in the river Cydnus when very hot. In this state he received a letter from Parmenio, intimating his suspicions that his physician Philip had been bribed to poison him. When Philip attended with a strong medicine, Alexander gave him the letter to read as he drank off the potion. On his recovery from this illness, he liberally rewarded the physician for his skill and integrity. Shortly after this he defeated Darius (who had collected an army of 600,000 men) near Issus, took a quantity of treasure and a number of prisoners; among whom were the mother, wife, and children of the king of Persia, who made his escape by flight. The generous conduct of Alexander to these fallen princesses forms the most brilliant episode in his distinguished career (333 B.C.). This victory was followed by the conquest of Phœnicia, Damascus, and other places. The siege of Tyre, however, occupied him seven months, and in revenge he perpetrated great barbarities on the inhabitants. He next marched to Jerusalem, where (according to a not very authentic story) he was met by the high-priest, dressed in his sacerdotal vestments. On seeing this venerable personage, the hero bowed to the ground with such reverence as excited the astonishment of Parmenio, who attended him; when Alexander informed him that a personage of his description had appeared to him in a dream in Macedonia, and promised him success in his expedition. The high-priest then presented to the monarch the prophecy of Daniel, in which it was foretold that a Grecian prince should destroy the Persian empire. In consequence of this Alexander bestowed liberal presents on the Jews, and passed into Egypt, which country he subdued. While there he founded the city of Alexandria (*see* ALEXANDRIA), and went into the Libyan desert to consult the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, the priest of which flattered his vanity by asserting that he was the son of that deity. He then quitted Egypt, marched through Phœnicia, and crossed the Euphrates, proceeding to the Tigris, which he crossed without opposition at a spot below Nineveh. Darius, having collected an immense army, resolved to make another struggle for his dominions, but was defeated at Arbela (or Gaugamela), and the fate of Asia was decided, 331 B.C. This battle was followed by the taking of Babylon, the enormous treasure accumulated by Darius falling into the conqueror's hands; Susa and Persepolis. The latter city Alexander caused to be burnt (it is said) at the instigation of a favourite Athenian courtesan named Thais. While pursuing Darius, he received intelligence of his having been slain in the deserts of Parthia by one of his own satraps, called Bessus. This individual Alexander caused to be put to death for his treachery, and when he came to the spot where the body of the unfortunate king lay, he covered it with his own cloak, and sent it to Persepolis to be buried in the royal tomb. The ambition for conquest had now become in Alexander an inordinate passion. He entirely subdued Persia, and then prepared to invade India. He overran districts now portions of Afghanistan, and in the early part of the year 326 B.C. he crossed the Indus,—it is supposed at a place a little north of the modern Attock,—and entered the Punjab, or the country of the Five Rivers. On the banks of the Hydaspes,—the modern Behut, or Beduster,—he encountered Porus, an Indian prince, with a numerous army, in which were several elephants. The wonted fortune of the Macedonians prevailed; but Alexander was so pleased with the gallantry of Porus, that he restored him his kingdom, and entered into an alliance with him. Near the spot where the battle was fought, Alexander's famous horse died, and to preserve its memory the city of Bucephalia was founded. Pursuing the tide of conquest which seemed to roll him to success, he advanced to the Acesines (the Chenaub), traversed the barren plain between it and the Hydraotes (the Ravee), where he was met by a second Porus: him he defeated, and gave his kingdom to the former Porus. Continuing his march, he arrived at the river Hyphasis (the Garra), which was the limit of his Indian expedition, and where he erected twelve colossal towers to mark this circumstance. All the country he had subdued between the Hydaspes and the Hyphasis he presented to Porus, the first; and thus made him the most powerful Prince in India. He now ordered a fleet to be built, and sailed down the Indus, and leaving the ships to Nearchus, whom he directed to the Persian Gulf, returned with his army through Persia to Babylon, where he was carried off by a fever, in the thirty-third year of his age. He had four wives,—Barsina, the daughter of Artabazes; Roxana, a Persian princess whom he had taken captive, and by whom he left a son of his own name, who was assassinated, with his mother, by Cassander; Parisatis, daughter of Artaxerxes Ochus; and Statira, daughter of Darius Codomannus. By his own direction, his body was carried to Alexandria, where Ptolemy Lagus deposited it in a gold coffin, which one of his successors changed for a glass one. Having appointed no successor, his generals divided his conquests among themselves. The character of Alexander was made up of very great and very bad qualities. He committed many odious cruelties, and he drank to a shameful excess. He ordered one of his most faithful friends and ablest generals, Parmenio, to be assassinated, having previously subjected his son Philotas to horrible tortures (which Alexander himself witnessed). Finding at Sogdiana, near Samarkand, a colony of Greeks, the descendants of those who, more than a century before, had surrendered some treasure to Xerxes, he had them all cruelly massacred. In one of his drunken fits he stabbed his most intimate friend Clytus with his own hand. Yet he often performed deeds that indicated a benevolent disposition; and though he was pleased with the fulsome ascription of divinity, and at Bactria actually ordered a public recognition of his divine nature, on other occasions he expressed his abhorrence of adulation and flattery. He possessed a taste for learning and the fine arts, and had always about him men of science, philosophers, and poets.

Born at Pella, 356 B.C.; died at Babylon, 323 B.C.

ALEXANDER BALAS, an impostor, who was employed by the Romans to personate the son of Antiochus Epiphanus, king of Syria, in order to take possession of that kingdom. He defeated Demetrius Soter, the lawful heir; but that prince, with the aid of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, afterwards gained a victory over the usurper, who fled into Arabia, where he was slain, 145 B.C.—There are in the British Museum many copper and silver coins with the head of Balas.

ALEXANDER JANNÆUS, king of the Jews, was the son of Hyrcan, and succeeded his brother Aristobulus, 104 B.C. Aristobulus had cast him into prison; whence he was taken at his death and placed on the throne. He began his reign by murdering one of his brothers, and entered into hos-

tilities, which lasted long, with Ptolemy Lathyrus, king of Egypt. His cruelties irritated his subjects, and produced a civil war, which endured six years. Alexander, however, proved successful, and in one day caused 800 captives to be crucified, after their wives and children had been murdered before their eyes. Having secured the throne, he carried his arms into foreign countries, and made several important conquests.

Died of intemperance, 79 B.C.

ALEXANDER was the son of Aristobulus II., king of the Jews, and grandson of Jannæus. He was sent prisoner to Rome by Pompey, with his father, brother Antigonus, and two sisters, but escaped on the journey, and going into Judæa, he raised an army, and opposed Hyrcan, the brother of Aristobulus, but was defeated by Gabinius, the Roman general, A.M. 3979, taken prisoner, and sent to Rome. Cæsar afterwards restored him to liberty, in hope that he would be serviceable to him in Syria; but he again turned against the Romans, and with the same bad success. Scipio caused him to be beheaded at Antioch, by order of Pompey, 49 B.C.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS. (*See* SEVERUS.)

ALEXANDER I., king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Edgar in 1107. Before his accession he was remarkable for his seeming piety and humility, but afterwards he was so distinguished by his fiery disposition that he was called "the Fierce." He was very rigorous in the administration of justice; on which account several insurrections took place, all of which he subdued.

Died 1124.

ALEXANDER II., king of Scotland, succeeded his father, William the Lion, in 1214, at the age of 16. He engaged in a long and destructive war with John, king of England, who invaded his dominions; but he retaliated severely, by marching into England, where he committed great ravages. In 1221 he married Joan, the sister of Henry III. of England; in consequence of which peace was for a time restored between the two kingdoms. While engaged in putting down an insurrection in Argyleshire, he died of fever.

Born at Haddington, 1198; died in the island of Kerrera, 1249.

ALEXANDER III., king of Scotland, was the son of the preceding by his second wife, Mary de Coucy, and came to the crown at the age of eight years. Soon after he was married to Margaret daughter of Henry III. of England, whom he assisted against the English barons. He defeated the king of Norway, who had invaded Scotland with a large army. He was accidentally killed by a fall from his horse, leaving the character of a great and good prince. He engaged in a long dispute with the Papal power for the independence of the Scottish church.

Born at Roxburgh, 1241; died near Kinghorn, on the coast of Fife, 1286.

ALEXANDER, king of Poland, was chosen such on the death of his brother, John Albert, in 1501. He was a courageous, humane, and liberal prince.

Born 1461; died 1506.

ALEXANDER NEVSKOI, grand-duke of Russia, and a saint of the Greek church. His father, the grand-duke Jaroslaf II., in 1227 removed his residence from Novgorod to Peryaslaf, leaving at the former place his two sons, Feodor and Alexander, as his representatives. Five years after, Feodor died, and Alexander became sole viceroy. About 1239 he married a princess of Polotzk, and began to strengthen his kingdom against the incursions of his neighbours, who drew to their interest Valdemar II., king of Denmark, with the Swedes and the Teutonic knights. Notwithstanding this combination, Alexander mustered his forces, and proceeded to engage the enemy. The armies met on the banks of the Neva, near where St. Petersburg now stands. The battle began at six in the morning, and lasted the whole day: by the time that the shades of evening were drawing over the field, Alexander had gained a complete victory. His surname, derived from the name of the river, was given him on account of this victory. In the following year he was equally successful in a second campaign. After his death, he was canonized; and in 1712, Peter the Great erected a monastery on the spot where he gained his fame, to which, in 1723, he caused the bones of the saint to be brought in great pomp. The empress Catherine built a superb church within the same monastery, with a magnificent mausoleum for herself and her descendants. The shrine of the saint is of massive silver. Peter the Great instituted the order of St Alexander Nevskoi; but dying before he had named the knights, that was done by Catherine I. in 1725.

Born at Vladimir, 1219; died at Gorodetz, 1263.

ALEXANDER I., emperor of Russia, was the son of the emperor Paul and of Maria, daughter of Prince Eugene of Würtemberg. In 1793, he married Elizabeth, daughter of the Crown Prince of Baden. On the 24th of March, 1801, his father was assassinated, and Alexander ascended the throne. At that time Russia was engaged in a war with England; and as he found that her commerce was being greatly crippled by the naval ascendancy of the British, he took immediate steps to endeavour to reconcile the hostile differences between the two kingdoms. Accordingly a convention took place, and an agreement was signed between them on the 17th of June, 1801. The unparalleled successes of Napoleon were then striking alarm into the breasts of most of the sovereigns of Europe, and on the 11th of April, 1805, Alexander concluded an alliance with England, which was joined by Austria on the following 9th of August, and by Sweden on the 3rd of October. The lightning rapidity with which Napoleon conducted his wars, however, rendered almost entirely nugatory the influence of Russia against him; for the succession of battles which were fought between the 6th and the 18th of October completely crushed the armies of Austria before the arrival of the Russian troops. On the 25th, Alexander made his appearance at Berlin, concluded a secret convention with the king of Prussia, joined hands with him at midnight at the tomb of Frederick the Great, whose coffin he kissed, and in the gloomy vault of the departed the two sovereigns pledged themselves to an eternal friendship with each other. He hastened now to join the emperor of Austria. On the 2nd of November the Russian and Austrian troops, commanded in person by their respective emperors, were met and beaten by the French at the battle of Austerlitz, which was the cause of an immediate convention being agreed to between France and Austria, and the departure of Alexander with the remains of his shattered army. In order to gain time and recruit his strength, Alexander feigned to treat for peace, but suddenly broke off the negotiations, or failed to fulfil the conditions which had been partially made, and recommenced hostilities. The battles of Jena and Eylau were fought and won by Napoleon, and on the 14th of June, 1807, the united armies of Russia and Prussia were signally defeated at the destructive battle of Friedland, and compelled to fall back behind the Niemen. This terrible event ended the campaign. On the 21st an armistice was arrange-

and five days later, the emperors of Russia and France met in a tent on a raft, in the middle of the Niemen. It is affirmed that the foes became friends, and on the 7th of July following, a treaty of peace was signed at Tilsit. Alexander, in a secret article, engaging to unite with Napoleon in a war against England. This treaty converted all the former friends of Alexander into enemies. In accordance with the plans of Napoleon, on the 24th February, 1808, Alexander declared war against Sweden, and finally, after much hard fighting, obtained possession of Swedish Finland. On the 27th September, the French and Russian emperors again met at Erfurt, where a congress was held for the purpose of bringing about a general peace; and although both Napoleon and Alexander united in proposing terms to England, the negotiations proved unsuccessful, and were broken off in a few weeks. The friendship between these two sovereigns lasted five years, and the treaty of Vienna, signed on the 14th of October, 1809, brought to Russia the annexation of Eastern Galicia, ceded by Austria. By the close of 1811 disputes had risen to such a height between the two emperors, that a rupture became inevitable, and on the following 19th of March, Alexander declared war against Napoleon. A peace was concluded with Turkey, with which Russia had been at war, and by the 25th of June, Napoleon, with an immense army under his command, was marching upon Russian ground. Alexander had an interview in Finland, with Bernadotte, the crown-prince of Sweden. The French army had already entered Smolensk. "Should St. Petersburg be taken," said he, "I will go into Siberia. I will resume our ancient customs, and, like our long-bearded ancestors, will return anew to conquer the empire." "This resolution," cried Bernadotte, "will liberate Europe!" On the 7th of September, Borodino was fought, and on each side 25,000 men fell. On the 14th Moscow was entered by the French, but only to find it a vast pile of smoking and flaming ruins. Napoleon commenced his retreat, and before the remnant of his immense army had crossed the Niemen, on the 16th of December, the bones of 300,000 Frenchmen were already bleaching on the plains of Russia. Alexander had joined his army in pursuit of Napoleon. He was present at the battle of Dresden, fought on the 26th and 27th August; at that of Leipzic on the 18th October; and on the 24th of February, 1814, met the king of Prussia at Chaumont. Here these two sovereigns bound themselves by a treaty to pursue the war against France until it was successfully closed, even at the sacrifice of all the resources of their dominions. On the 30th of March following, they victoriously entered the French capital. Napoleon being deposed, shortly afterwards Alexander, with the king of Prussia, visited England, being magnificently received, and on the 25th of July he arrived at his own capital, St. Petersburg, where he was greeted with every public demonstration of joy by his admiring subjects. At the congress of Vienna, opened on the 3rd November, 1814, Alexander was recognized as king of Poland, which country had, for some time, been merged in his dominions. The escape of Napoleon from Elba, and the events which followed it, brought Alexander again to Paris, where, on the 26th September, 1815, he, the emperor of Austria, and the king of Prussia, affixed their signatures to an instrument, which had for its object the preservation of universal peace on Christian principles, and which was called the Holy Alliance. By the 13th December following, he was once more in his own capital. With the banishment of Napoleon, the great events which had marked the political career of Alexander closed. In the beginning of 1825 he left St. Petersburg on a tour through his southern provinces. After visiting the principal towns in the Crimea, he arrived at Taganrog, on the Sea of Azof. Here he was taken ill of the common intermittent fever of the country, and gradually sank into insensibility and then into death. As a sovereign, he greatly extended the happiness of his people, promoted their literature, advanced their civilization, and improved their institutions. He founded upwards of 2,000 schools for the benefit of the humbler classes, established 204 gymnasia, and remodelled seven universities. He abolished personal slavery, paved the way for the final emancipation of those serfs that are attached to the soil, and from a subordinate rank, raised his country to be one of the leading European powers.

Born 1777; died at Taganrog, 1825.

ALEXANDER II., emperor of Russia, surnamed Nicholaewitch, as the eldest son of the emperor Nicholas. His mother was a sister of Frederick William IV., the late King of Prussia. In 1841 he married the Princess Maria, daughter of the grand-duke of Darmstadt. On the death of his father, which took place on March 2, 1855, he became autocrat of all the Russias, and immediately issued a proclamation intimating his resolution to pursue the plans of Nicholas, and, if possible, bring the war, which was then raging in the Crimea, to a termination. Peace was concluded the same year; and Alexander steadily devoted himself to the administration of internal policy. By a ukase issued in March, 1861, he emancipated 23,000,000 of his subjects; and four years later he established elective representative assemblies in the provinces. His conduct to the Poles was also very liberal. In 1874 he came to England to visit his daughter married to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. All his efforts to effect reforms did not secure his own safety, and he was assassinated by the throwing of a bomb at his carriage at St. Petersburg on March 13, 1881.

Born 1818; assassinated 1881.

ALEXANDER III., son of the preceding, succeeded to the throne of Russia March 13, 1881. He had previously married Mary (formerly Dagmar) princess of Denmark, on Nov. 9, 1866. The early months of his reign were much disturbed by secret conspiracies which pointed to danger of his life, and great precautions were resorted to in order to secure his safety. After a time, an appearance of comparative security was restored. The emperor evinced considerable interest in the negotiations for determining the north-west boundary of Afghanistan, he being credited with an earnest desire for a peaceful settlement.

Born 1845.

ALEXANDER I., bishop of Rome. A Roman by birth, and succeeded Evaristus in 109. He stands as a martyr and saint in the Roman calendar. Platina attributes the introduction of holy water to this bishop.

Died 119.

ALEXANDER II., Pope, whose family name was Anselmo Baggio, was raised to the papal see in 1061. The imperial party opposed his election, and in a council held at Basil procured Cadalous, bishop of Parma, to be elected by the name of Honorius II. After a strong contest, the party of Alexander prevailed, and all Europe acknowledged him pope. He carried the papal power to a great height, and most of the sovereign princes yielded to his authority.

Born at Milan; died 1073.

ALEXANDER III. (Ronaldo Ranuci), Pope, succeeded Adrian VII. in 1159. There was a competitor set up against him by the emperor Frederick I., but England and France acknowledged Alexander. On the death of his opponent, the emper

procured Cardinal Guy to be elected pope, by the name of Paschal III.; but Alexander being supported by the Roman clergy, excommunicated the emperor, and absolved his subjects from their allegiance. On this Frederick marched to Rome, and having driven out Alexander, placed his rival in the pontifical chair; but becoming weary of the contest, he acknowledged Alexander as legal pontiff, yielding him the customary homage at Venice by kissing his foot; after which act the excommunication was removed. This pontiff took part with Thomas à Becket in his quarrel with Henry II., and canonized him after his assassination, and was also engaged in a long dispute with William the Lion of Scotland. He summoned the Third Council of the Lateran, which confirmed several important measures he proposed for the government of the Church.

Died 1181.

ALEXANDER IV. (Count Rinaldo de Segni), Pope, was raised from the bishopric of Ostia to the papal throne, in 1254. He claimed a right to dispose of the crown of Sicily, but was unsuccessful in the dispute which it occasioned. He took refuge at Viterbo, on account of the violent disputes at Rome between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, and there he passed his last days.

Died at Viterbo, 1261.

ALEXANDER V. (Pietro Philargi), Pope, was born of such poor parents that in his childhood he was obliged to go about begging. An Italian monk taking a fancy to him, got him admitted among the Friars Minors. After studying at Paris and Oxford, he obtained the bishopric of Vicenzia, and next the archbishopric of Milan. Pope Innocent VII. made him cardinal, and appointed him legate. On the deposition of Gregory XII., in 1409, the council of Pisa elected him pope. It is generally believed that he died from poison, administered by his successor, Pope John XXIII., having only occupied the pontifical throne for less than a year.

Born in Candia; **died** 1410.

ALEXANDER VI., Pope. The original name of this pontiff is generally believed to have been Rodrigo Lenzuoli. It is said he assumed the name Borgia, by which he was generally known, on being adopted by his maternal uncle, but some doubt is thrown on this by one of his biographers. His mother was sister to Calixtus III., by whom he was made cardinal in 1455. On the death of Innocent VIII., he contrived by his intrigues to get himself elected by the conclave, though he had then four sons and a daughter by a Roman lady. (*See* BORGIA.) His son, Cæsar Borgia, was a monster of wickedness like himself. There is hardly a crime of which these profligate wretches have not been accused, and it seems with justice. At length Providence punished them by the same means which they had prepared for the ruin of others. In 1503 the pope and his son attempted to poison a rich cardinal on account of his wealth, when, by a mistake of the attendant, they drank the wine which they had destined for their victim. The pope died almost directly, but Borgia recovered, and was killed some years afterwards. The remains of the pope were insulted by the soldiers and servants of his son, stripped and thrown into a vault. Some time afterwards they were transferred to the Spanish Church of St. Mary of Montserrat.

Born at Xativa, in Valencia, 1431; **died** at Rome, 1503.

ALEXANDER VII., Pope, was originally called Fabio Chigi. After passing through a variety of offices with credit, he became a bishop and cardinal. In 1655, on the death of Innocent X., he was elected pope, owing to his affectation of extraordinary piety and humility. He published, in 1656, a famous bull against the Jansenists; yet, it is said, he was a liberal-minded prelate, and particularly favourable to the Protestants. He engaged in a long dispute with Louis XIV. of France, during which the papal see lost possession of Avignon. He was an eminent scholar, and an encourager of learning.

Born at Siena, 1599; **died** 1667.

ALEXANDER VIII. (Pietro Ottoboni), Pope, received several preferments from Urban VIII.; Innocent X. created him a cardinal, and in 1689 the college raised him to the papal chair. He was notorious for enriching his relatives at the expense of the papal treasury, which he almost exhausted.

Born at Venice, 1610; **died** 1691.

ALEXANDER of Ægea, a Peripatetic philosopher, was the tutor of Nero, whom it is said he corrupted by his instructions. Lived in the 1st century A.D.—He wrote a commentary on Aristotle's Meteorology.

ALEXANDER, a bishop of Hierapolis, who espoused the doctrine of Nestorius, that there were two different natures in Christ, which he supported in the council of Ephesus. Lived in the 5th century, and died in exile.

ALEXANDER of Hales, theologian, known as the "Irrefragable Doctor." An English ecclesiastic, who studied in Paris, where he became a noted professor of theology and philosophy; afterwards a Minorite friar. His works were ordered by Popes Innocent IV. and Alexander IV. to be used by all professors and students of theology. With great power and subtlety he advocated the supremacy of the church, and denounced heretics.

Died 1245.

ALEXANDER of Paris, a French poet, who wrote a poem on the life of Alexander the Great, in verses of twelve syllables, which measure has ever since been called Alexandrine. Flourished in the 12th century.

ALEXANDER, an English abbot, who was sent by Henry III. to support the rights of the English nation at the court of Rome. This commission he discharged with such fidelity that Pandulphus, the pope's legate in England, excommunicated him, and caused him to be imprisoned. His works are, "Victoria a Proteo," "De Ecclesiæ Potestate," "De Potestate Vicaria," "De Cessatione Papali," &c.

Died about 1217.

ALEXANDER AB ALEXANDRO, an eminent lawyer, who, from his exceeding honesty, renounced his profession, owing to the corrupt state in which the practice of it was in his time. He wrote a curious book entitled "Genialium Dierum," in the manner of Aulus Gellius's "Attic Nights."

Born at Naples, 1461; **died** about 1524.

ALEXANDER, JOSEPH ADDISON, D.D., an eminent American biblical scholar, professor of biblical and ecclesiastical history at Princeton. Wrote a translation and critical commentary on the Book of Psalms and Isaiah, and was a contributor to religious periodical literature.

Born at Philadelphia, 1809; **died** 1860.

ALEXANDER WILLIAM, Earl of Stirling, a Scotch statesman and poet, who received the honour of knighthood from James I. In 1621 the same monarch gave him a grant of Nova Scotia, which he intended to colonize, and Charles I. afterwards patronized the scheme by appointing him lieutenant of that country, and founding an order of

knights-baronet in Scotland, each of whom was to contribute towards the settlement, and to have a portion of the same. The number for these baronets was limited to 150. Sir William afterwards sold Nova Scotia to the French. In 1626 he was appointed Secretary of State for Scotland; in 1630, created a peer, as Lord Alexander, of Tullibody, and Viscount Stirling, and the following year appointed judge in the Court of Session; in 1633 he was created Earl of Stirling, and in 1639 Earl of Dovan. Notwithstanding the great affluence of Alexander in powers of versification, he was very deficient in the poetic faculty. His poem entitled "Aurora" was published in 1604, and in 1607 a collection of his tragedies appeared. The title is now extinct, the last of the male descendants having died in 1739.

Born at Menshie, Scotland, 1580; died in London, 1640.

ALEXANDER, POLYHISTOR, an historian, who was the slave of Cornelius Lentulus, who became his pupil, and gave him his freedom. He was burnt to death in his house at Laurentum, which so affected his wife, that she hanged herself. He wrote five books concerning Rome; and various other works of his, in history and philosophy, are mentioned by Plutarch and others. Suidas says that in his writings he mentions a Hebrew woman named Moso, who was the author of the Jewish laws. All his works are lost.

Lived 80 years B.C.

ALEXANDER, ST., a Phrygian by birth, and a physician. Martyred by being devoured by wild beasts. One of the saints and martyrs of the Roman church.

Died 177.

ALEXANDER, ST., an Asiatic, who though connected with an Eastern court, quitted it for a religious retirement. He founded the order called *Acœmetes*, because one of them was always to be on the watch to sing hymns.

Died about 430.

ALEXANDER, a bishop of Jerusalem, celebrated alike for his piety and his sufferings. He studied under Pantœnus, and afterwards under St. Clement of Alexandria. Being made bishop of Cappadocia, he was imprisoned in the persecution begun by Severus, and remained in confinement nearly eight years. On his release he was associated in the government of Jerusalem with Narcissus, on whose death he became sole bishop; but in the reign of Decius he was again imprisoned and cruelly used. He wrote many letters, which are lost; but Eusebius has preserved extracts of four. He was the founder of a library at Jerusalem, spoken of by Jerome.

Died 251.

ALEXANDER, a county of Illinois, at the angle between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. **Area**, 375 square miles. This county was organized in 1819. Thebes is the capital. **Desc.** Chiefly pastoral and agricultural. **Pop.** 59,135.

ALEXANDRETTA or **SCANDEROON**, *ăl'-ex-an-dret'-a*, or *skăn'-de-roon*, the seaport of Aleppo, at the south-east part of a bay in the Mediterranean. Besides having a large trade, it has the best harbour on the Syrian coast. **Lat.** 36° 35′ 18″ N. **Lon.** 36° 9′ E.

ALEXANDRIA, *ăl'-ex-an'-dre-a*, the Iskenderiyeh of the Arabs, a large and celebrated city, the ancient capital of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great. Dinocrates, a celebrated architect, who rebuilt the temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was engaged to lay out its plan. It is situate 118 miles N.W. from Cairo, on the south-east coast of the Mediterranean, and at no great distance from the Lake Mareotis. Under the dynasty of the Ptolemies, a race of enlightened princes, whose pride it was to foster commerce and the sciences, this city made great progress. On what was then the island of Pharos, but which is not an island now, they built a *pharos*, or lighthouse, which was considered one of the seven wonders of the world. The city, at that epoch, engrossed the commerce of India, the grand object of ancient ambition. It became also, at the same time, the centre of all sciences connected with mathematics, astronomy, and geography, and contained an immense library, the largest of antiquity, chiefly collected by Ptolemy Soter. Altogether it consisted of 700,000 volumes, 500,000 of which were destroyed when Julius Cæsar was blockaded in the Greek part of the city, and the rest by the Saracenic general Amer, A.D. 640. After falling before the arms of the Romans, Alexandria scarcely lost any of its splendour, and continued still to be the channel by which the commodities of India, Arabia, and Eastern Africa were transported to Europe; but when conquered by the caliphs, and subjected to the Saracen yoke, it then began and continued to decline till the discovery of a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1497, gave the final blow to its importance and trade. There are now very few remains by which its ancient magnificence can be recognized. One of the two obelisks known as Cleopatra's Needles is still standing, and the other, which was presented to the British Government by Mehemet Ali, was successfully transported to this country by Mr. Dixon, C.E., at the expense of Dr. Erasmus Wilson, and erected on the Thames Embankment, in 1878. The origin of the name of "needles" being applied to these singular erections, arises from the Arabic word *mesalleh*, signifying both an obelisk and a packing-needle; and as the Arabs ascribe them to Cleopatra, so they adopted the word needle as being the more appropriate term by which the works of a lady should be recognized. The pillar of Diocletian, better known as "Pompey's Pillar," stands between the city and Lake Mareotis, and the catacombs are at a distance of about two miles from it, cut in the face of a calcareous rock, which fronts the sea. Such are the principal memorials of the vast and ancient city, which, according to Diodorus Siculus, had on its rolls in his time (44 B.C.) 300,000 freemen. When Amer took it, he said, in his letter to the caliph, that he found in it 4,000 palaces, 4,000 baths, 40,000 Jews who paid tribute, 400 royal circuses, and 12,000 gardeners, who supplied the city with all kinds of herbs in great plenty. The modern town does not exactly occupy the site of the ancient Alexandria, but is built on a broad neck of land between the two harbours, of which the eastern is the New Port and the western the Old Port. In the new parts of the town the streets are wide and regular, and the houses built in the European style. The principal shops, hotels, banks, commercial offices, and the English consulate and church, are in the Grande Place. The chief public buildings are the palace of the pasha, the naval arsenal, the naval and military hospitals, the custom house, two theatres, several mosques, churches, and convents. In the Turkish quarter the streets are narrow and filthy, and the houses irregular and ill-built. The town is fortified, and there are large barracks. The water-works are on an extensive scale. There is a railway from Alexandria to Suez. The trade of the town is considerable. Its port is frequented by British, Austrian, and French steamers. In 1798, the city was stormed and taken by Napoleon. In 1801 the French surrendered to the British, five months after an assault in which Abercrombie was mortally

wounded. At the commencement of warlike operations to put down the rebellion of the Egyptians against the Khedive in 1882, Alexandria was bombarded and set on fire by the British fleet.

Pop. consequently reduced from 213,000 to 208,000.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Scotland, 4 miles N. of Dumbarton. **Pop.** 4,650, chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture. An elegant suspension bridge connects the town with Bonhill, on the opposite side of the Leven.—A station on the North British Railway.

ALEXANDRIA, the capital of a barren district of Russia, in Cherson, 70 miles W. of Ekaterinoslav. **Pop.** 2,500; of the district, 21,000.—This is the name of various small places throughout Russia.

ALEXANDRIA, a county in Virginia, United States. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

ALEXANDRIA, the capital city and port of the above, on the west bank of the Potomac, 7 miles S. of Washington. **Trade.** Maize, wheat, flour, and tobacco. **Pop.** 14,000.—Alexandria, previous to 1846, belonged to the district of Columbia. It has a commodious harbour, to which ships of the line can ascend by the river, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal begins here. The town is connected with Washington by railway.

ALEXANDRIA, a division of the eastern division of Cape Colony. It has an area of 1,250 square miles, is fertile, and thickly wooded. It is bounded on the S.E. by the ocean, by the Uitenhage division on the W., and by Albany on the N. and E. The population is about 6,700. A village of the same name is the principal place.

ALEXANDROV, *a'-ex-an'-drov*, a small town of European Russia, 58 miles from Moscow, where the czar Ivan Vasilievitch occasionally spent the summer, and where he established the first printing-press introduced into Russia.—Here is the imperial breeding-stud of horses, an establishment supported by the crown, and remarkable for the extent and disposition of its buildings. It was commenced in 1761, by the empress Elizabeth, and twenty years were spent in its erection.

ALEXANDROVOSK, *al'-ex-an'-dro-vosk'*, a town of European Russia, 48 miles from Ekaterinsolav, the capital of a district of the same name, on the left bank of the Dnieper, at the mouth of the Moscovka. The town is fortified, and the district is for the greater part a barren heath. Inland productions are shipped here for the Black Sea. **Pop.** about 5,000.

ALEXEJEV, FEODOR YACOVLEVICH, Russian architectural painter. For several years scene-painter at the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg. Member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and Professor of Perspective, studied at Venice, and has been styled the Russian Canaletti.

Born 1755; **died** at St. Petersburg, 1821.

ALEXICACUS, *ăl-ex'-e-kaï'-kus*, a surname of Apollo, from his delivering mankind from plagues

ALEXIS, *ă-lex'-is*, a Greek comic poet, uncle to Menander, of whose works a few fragments remain. Flourished 4th century B.C. Plutarch says he lived to the age of 106, and other ancient writers assert that he wrote 245 plays.

ALEXIS of Piedmont, a writer, who was of a noble family, and spent fifty-seven years of his life in travelling. At the age of 82 he was in Milan, and happening to see a poor man expire under the hands of an unskilful surgeon, he was so deeply stung by remorse for not interfering to save his life, that he renounced the world and sought retirement in a hermitage. Lived in the 16th century.—He was the author of "Medical Secrets," a work which was printed at Basil, 1536 and which has been translated into several languages.

ALEXIS, or **ALEXEI**, MICHAELOWITCH, *mï'-kel-o-vitch*, the son of Michael, czar of Russia, ascended the throne in 1645, at the age of fifteen. His reign was disturbed by two pretenders to the throne, one of them the celebrated Demetrius, and by foreign and civil wars. Having succeeded in quelling domestic dissension, he engaged in a war with Poland, which ended by his acquiring the provinces of Smolensko, Tchernigov, and Seweria, for a sum of money. He next entered upon a long and destructive war against Charles Gustavus, of Sweden, who was more than his equal, and compelled him to retire within his own territories. He next engaged the Turks, uniting his forces with those of the king of Poland, under the famous John Sobieski, who, on the 18th October, 1672, gained a splendid victory over the Ottomans at Kaluzo. A short peace with Turkey was the result of this battle; but the terms on which it was obtained being deemed unsatisfactory by the Polish chief, war was recommenced, and before it was again concluded, Alexis died. He was an upright but severe prince, and was the first who caused the laws of Russia to be printed. He also encouraged the arts and sciences, paid attention to the interests of commerce, and laid the plans of those projects which his son Peter the Great afterwards carried into execution.

ALEXIS PETROWITCH, *pe'-tro-vitch*, son of Peter the Great, by Eudokia Lapukin, when a child was committed to the care of the Russian priests, who instilled into him all their barbarous prejudices. He was of a disposition which seemed likely to overturn all the reforms which his father had planned for the civilization of his people, and in 1716 he was compelled to renounce his right of succession. He afterwards escaped to Vienna, and put himself under the protection of Charles VI., who sent him first to Inspruck, and then to Naples. By a promise of forgiveness, however, he was induced to return to Moscow, where he was thrown into prison, tried secretly, and condemned to death. The trial was printed by order of the emperor. The public manifesto asserts that he died of an apoplectic fit, but it is suspected that he was secretly put to death.

Born at Moscow, 1695; **died** 1718.

ALEXIS I. COMNENUS, *kom-ne'-nus*, who on the deposition of Nicephorus, in 1081, was chosen emperor of the East by the troops. The greatest part of his reign was disturbed by wars with the Turks, Scythians, and other powers. He was the father of the celebrated Anna Comnena, who wrote the history of her father's reign.

Born at Constantinople, 1048; **died** 1118.

ALEXIS II. COMNENUS, surnamed PORPHYROGENITUS, *por'-fi-ro-gen'-e-tus*, was the son of Michael Comnenus, whom he succeeded in 1180, under the care of the empress Mary, his mother. Her conduct gave offence to the nobility, and at length an open insurrection ensued, headed by Andronicus Comnenus, who took Constantinople in 1183, imprisoned the empress, and compelled the young emperor to admit him as his associate in the empire. In the year following, however, he caused Alexis to be strangled.

Born 1167; **died** 1183.

ALEXIS III. ANGELUS, emperor of the East, deposed his brother Isaac, and threw him into

prison, where he was deprived of his sight. Alexis, the son of Isaac, prevailed on the French and Venetians to espouse the cause of his father. A large army besieged Constantinople in 1203, and the usurper fled with his treasure to Thrace. The people then released Isaac, and placed him on the throne. Alexis fell into the hands of Theodore Lascaris, who put out his eyes, and confined him in a monastery, where he died.

ALEXIS IV. ANGELUS, after the flight of his uncle, was associated with his father Isaac in the government. He was deposed and put to death by the people, for endeavouring to raise heavy contributions to pay his allies, and to bring the Eastern empire under the authority of the pope.
Died 1204.

ALEXIS V. DUCAS, called Murtzuffle, from his black heavy eyebrows, on the murder of the last-mentioned emperor, was raised to the throne. The Latins, however, laid siege to Constantinople, and pressed it so closely, that Murtzuffle was obliged to escape by night. He was deprived of his eyes by his father-in-law, to whom he fled for refuge; and, after rambling about as a mendicant, was seized by the Latins, who cast him from the top of Theodosius's Pillar, when he was dashed to pieces.
Died 1204.

ALEXIS I. to IV., emperors of Trebizond between 1204 and 1446.

ALEXIS DEL ARCO, *a-laix'-es dail ar'-ko*, a celebrated deaf and dumb Spanish portrait-painter.
Born at Madrid, 1625; died 1700.

ALEXOPOL, *ă-lex'-o-pol*, the capital of a circle in Poltawa, Russia, 30 miles S. of Poltawa.

ALEYBEH, *a-lai'-be*, a large and populous place in W. Africa, on the bank of the Senegal. Lat. 16° 50′ N. Lon. 14° 4′ W.

ALEYN, CHARLES, *a-lain'*, an English poet, who wrote two poems on the battles of Cressy and Poictiers, and some other effusions.
Died 1643.

ALFACAR, *al-fa-ka*, a town of Grenada, with extensive and fine Moorish remains. Pop. 1,100.

ALFANI, DOMENICO, an Italian painter, and fellow student with Raffaele. His pictures are chiefly at Florence, and in the churches of Perugia.
Born at Perugia, 1483; died 1540.

ALFAQUES, *al-fa'kais*, a Spanish seaport town in the province of Tarragona, at the mouth of the Ebro. Lat. 43° 30′ N. Lon. 0° 45′ E.—In the neighbourhood there are extensive marshes and small ponds, where a great quantity of salt is deposited, procured, and constantly being exported.

AL-FARABI, ABU NASR MUHAMMAD IBN TARKHAN, Arabian philosopher and physician. Wrote on the sciences, art, and metaphysics.
Died at Damascus, 950.

ALFAR DAGH, *al-far daw*, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, not far from the Black Sea. Lat. 40° 35′ N. Lon. 33° 5′ E.

ALFARO, *al-far-o*, a town of Spain, at the conflux of the Alama and Ebro. It is a handsome, busy town, in a fertile district. Manf. Hats, cloth, saltpetre, and leather. Pop. 5,000. Lat. 42° 16′ N. Lon. 1° 52′ W.

ALFARO Y GAMEZ, JUAN DE, Spanish painter. Studied under Velasquez, chiefly distinguished as a colourist and portrait painter.
Born at Cordova, 1640; died 1680.

ALFAYATES, *al'-fa-ya'-tais*, a fortified place of Portugal, 150 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Lat. 40° 27′ N. Lon. 6° 47′ W.

ALFECHIMO, *al'-fe-che'-mo*, one of the four districts of the island of Corfu, containing a considerable number of villages. Pop. about 15,000. (*See* CORFU.)

ALFELD, *al'-felt*, a walled town of Hanover, on the river Leine. Manf. Linen and yarn; and there are corn, oil, paper, and saw-mills. In the neighbourhood hops and flax are cultivated. Pop. 3,000.—A station on the Hanover and Cassel Railway.

ALFENUS VARUS, PUBLIUS, *ăl-fé-nus vair'-us*, a Roman jurist, who, from being a shoemaker, became an advocate, and at length consul. He wrote forty books of digests, and some collections, cited by Aulus Gellius. Horace mentions him in his third satire, and Virgil speaks of his conduct towards him with gratitude.
Born at Cremona, 1st century B.C.

ALFEZ, RABBI ISAAC, Jewish writer on the Talmud, of great reputation. His writings are considered second only to the Talmud in authority.
Born near Fez, Morocco, 1013; died at Alusina, Spain, 1103.

ALFIERI, VITTORIO, *vee-tor'-e-o al'-fe-air'-e*, a celebrated Italian dramatic poet, was born of a wealthy and noble Italian family. He lost his father when a child, and his mother having married again, he was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, and was sent at an early age to the Academy of Turin. At 14 he became master of his own income, entered the army, and at 17 commenced his travels under the escort of an English Roman Catholic tutor. He visited France, England (which he left hurriedly in consequence of an intrigue with a married lady of high rank), Holland, Spain, and Portugal, and then returned to Italy and took up his abode first at Siena, and then at Florence. Here he made the acquaintance of the wife of Charles Edward Stuart, known as the Young Pretender, and upon whom the affections of his heart were fixed for ever afterwards. On the death of that lady's husband, it is said that he privately married her, although she continued to retain the title of countess of Albany. (*See* ALBANY, Countess of.) With the exception of a brief interval, when he resided in France with the countess, he spent the remainder of his life in Florence, devoting nearly the whole of his time to study. He ended his life by suicide. The early years of Alfieri were given to dissipation, and not till 1773 did he commence writing with a view to public fame. By 1782 he had completed fourteen tragedies, which are wonderfully effective in operating upon the passions of an Italian audience. His "Saul" and his "Filipo" are considered the finest of his productions. He wrote also poems, satires, and historical and literary essays. He left behind him memoirs of a very interesting character.
Born at Asti, Piedmont, 1749; died at Florence, 1803.

ALFORD, *ăl-ford*, a market town in Lincolnshire, 24 miles from Boston. The town consists of three main streets and a large open market-place. There is a handsome church, St. Wilfrid's, lately restored, and the dissenting congregations have several chapels. There are a Corn Exchange and Mechanics Institute, and mill-works, dye-houses, breweries, tanneries, and rope-yards.—A station on the East Lincolnshire branch of the Great Northern Railway is near the town. Pop. 2,262.

ALFORD, a district and parish, 28 miles N.W. of Aberdeen, Scotland. The district contains four

teen parishes, and is watered by the river Don, and surrounded by hills and mountains. Area of the parish, 8,000 acres. Pop. 1,300; of the district, 13,000. In 1645 a battle was fought in this parish between the Covenanting army under General Baillie, and the royalists under Montrose, in which the former was defeated.

ALFORD, HENRY, D.D., dean of Canterbury. He was the fifth of his family in regular succession who were clergymen of the Church of England. His mother died in giving him birth, and the father devoted himself to the education of his son, who exhibited remarkable precocity, commencing authorship when only six years old. He went afterwards to private schools at Charmouth, Hammersmith, and Ilminster. At the age of 17 he went to Cambridge, where he became a very popular tutor. Having taken orders he held several incumbencies, and in 1857 was appointed to the deanery of Canterbury. His edition of the Greek Testament is highly valued; he was a profound classical scholar and philologist, an admirable poet, and exhibited great talent as an amateur musician, painter, and mechanic. He was the first editor of the *Contemporary Review*, and an active contributor to periodical literature.

Born in London, 1810; died at Canterbury, 1871.

ALFORD, MICHAEL, Jesuit historian, author of "Ecclesiastical and Civil Annals of Britain."

Born 1587; died 1651.

ALFRED THE GREAT was the youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, and Osburga, daughter of Oslac the Goth, who inherited the blood of the sub-kings of the Isle of Wight. At the age of five he was sent to Rome, where Pope Leo IV. anointed him with the royal unction. Ethelwolf died in 858, leaving his dominions to Ethelbald and Ethelbert, and his personal estate to his younger sons, Ethelred and Alfred. Ethelbald did not long survive his father, and was succeeded by Ethelbert; but he dying in 866, left the throne to Ethelred, who made Alfred his prime minister and general of his armies. He greatly distinguished himself, especially at the battle of Ashdown, in Berkshire, where he gained a great victory over the Danes. The figure of a white horse cut on the hill side still commemorates the battle. Ethelred dying in 871, from a wound which he received from the Danes at the battle of Mertune,—probably Merton, near Reading,—Alfred found himself, at the age of 22, the monarch of a distracted kingdom. About a month afterwards he was defeated by the Danes at Wilton, but each party being exhausted by the long struggle, a treaty of peace was concluded, and the Danes withdrew to London. Alfred now turned his attention to subduing the Danish pirates who infested the English coast. In 875 he defeated seven Danish rovers, and that was the first naval victory gained by Englishmen. In 876 the Danes broke the treaty of peace and recommenced hostilities, possessing themselves of various places near the south coast. In the following year the Danes appeared in much greater force, overrunning the kingdom of Wessex. Being quite unable to resist them, Alfred retired to the little island of Athelney, formed by the confluence of the rivers Parret and Tone, in the marshes of Somersetshire, and with a few faithful adherents matured his plans for repelling the invasion. Popular tradition says that he disguised himself as a harper, and obtained admission to the Danish camp, where his skill was so much admired that he was retained a considerable time, and was admitted to play before King Gorm, or Guthrum, and his chiefs. Having gained a knowledge of the state of the camp, he directed his nobles to collect their vassals, and to meet him at Selwood, in Wiltshire, which was done so secretly that the Danes were surprised at Edington, or Ethandun, in Wiltshire, and completely defeated. This was in May, 878. After the victory Alfred behaved with great magnanimity to his foes, giving up the kingdom of the East Angles to those of the Danes who embraced the Christian religion. His success now enabled him to put his kingdom into a state of defence, and to increase his navy. Having recovered London, which had been taken by the Danes, the whole country seemed to acquire a new life under his vigorous administration. After the repose of a few years, an immense number of Danish forces landed in Kent in 885, but were defeated, and peace was maintained until 893, when a large Danish force, led by the famous Hastings, landed, but after a struggle which lasted four years, they were completely subdued. Thus by his energy, activity, bravery, and wisdom, did Alfred secure the peace of his dominions, and strike terror into the hearts of his enemies, leaving the country in a very different condition, as to its internal safety and prosperity, from that in which he found it. There is, perhaps, no prince who has had the surname of 'Great' given him with more universal consent than Alfred. He is said to have been engaged in 56 battles by sea and land, although his valour as a warrior has excited less admiration than his wisdom as a legislator. He composed a body of statutes, instituted the trial by jury, and divided the kingdom into shires and tithings. He was so vigorous in his government that robbery was unheard of, and valuable goods might be left on the high-road without danger. He also formed a parliament, which met in London twice a year. There was so little learning in his time, that from the Thames to the Humber hardly a man could be found who understood Latin. To remedy this state of things, he invited learned men from all parts, and endowed schools throughout his kingdom; and if indeed he was not the founder of the University of Oxford, he raised it to a reputation which it had never before enjoyed. Among other acts of munificence to that seat of learning, he founded University College. He was himself a learned prince, and composed several works, and translated others from the Latin, particularly "Boetius's Consolations of Philosophy," the "Ecclesiastical History" of Bede, and the "Universal History" of Orosius. He divided the twenty-four hours into three equal parts; one he devoted to the service of God, another to public affairs, and the third to rest and refreshment. To Alfred, also, England is indebted for the foundation of her naval establishment, and he was the first who sent out ships to make the discovery of a north-east passage. Alfred married Alswith, daughter of a Mercian nobleman, and left two sons and three daughters. In private life he was benevolent, pious, cheerful, and affable; and his deportment was both dignified and engaging. Several of the romantic incidents with which tradition has invested his eventful life have suggested subjects for the historical painter: one of the best known of these is his allowing the cakes to burn whilst making his arrows in the cottage of the herdsman, during his obscurity at Athelney. "You can eat the cakes fast enough, though you will not take the trouble to look after them," was the rebuke which the angry herdsman's wife gave on this occasion to the disguised monarch for his want of vigilance.

Born at Wantage, Berkshire, 849; died 901.

ALFRED, the son of Ethelred the Unready, by Emma, daughter of Richard I., duke of Normandy. The ravages of the Danes induced his father to send him with his brother, afterwards Edward the Confessor, to Normandy, where they were educated.

On the death of Canute, he landed in England with a chosen band of Normans, and would have succeeded in dethroning Harold, surnamed 'Harefoot,' if it had not been for the treachery of Earl Godwin. Alfred was taken prisoner, and his eyes were put out; after which he was confined in the monastery at Ely, where he died, or as some say, was murdered.

Born 1003; **died** about 1037.

ALFRED, PORT, formerly known as Port Francis, at the mouth of the Korvie river, Cape Colony, about 600 miles E. of Cape Town. There are Government harbour works.

ALFRETON, *ăl-fre-ton*, a market-town in Derbyshire, supposed to have derived its name from Alfred the Great. The inhabitants are occupied principally in the manufacture of brown earthenware and stockings, and in some iron works and collieries in the vicinity. The church, St. Martin's, has been recently enlarged. There are several chapels for dissenters. **Pop.** 3,680. A station on the Erewash branch of the Midland Railway.

ALFRIDE, or **ELFRID**, the illegitimate son of Oswy, king of Northumberland, on whose death he was violently persecuted by Egfrid, his brother. To avoid his violence he retired to Ireland, or, according to others, to Scotland, where he led a philosophical life. His brother, however, followed him with implacable malice, and waged war with those who granted him an asylum. In this contest Egfrid was slain, on which the Northumbrians elected Alfride to the vacant throne in 636.—This prince greatly endeared himself to his subjects, and was a liberal encourager of literature.

ALGARDI, ALESSANDRO, *al-gar'-de*, an Italian painter and sculptor, the son of a silk-mercer. He studied first in the school of the Carracci, but, preferring sculpture, became a pupil of the sculptor Carvente. He executed many fine works; amongst which may be mentioned the Attila, which is the largest alto-relievo in the world, and is in St. Peter's church of the Vatican at Rome. As a sculptor Algardi ranks among the first of the moderns. In infantile representation his excellence was great.

Born at Bologna, 1602; **died** at Rome, 1651.

ALGARINEJO, *al'-gar-e-naish'-o*, a well-built town of Andalusia, Spain, 26 miles from Grenada. **Manf.** Wove fabrics, brandy, soap, oil, &c. Sheep, goats, mules, and asses are reared, game in the vicinity is abundant, and the inhabitants cultivate much fruit and vegetables. **Pop.** 4,400.

ALGARKIRK, *ăl-gar-kirk*, a parish of Lincolnshire, 8 miles from Spalding. **Area**, 6,050 acres.—Here there is to be seen a statue of Edgar, earl of Mercia, who having, in 870, defeated the Danes in a battle in this part, was slain the next day.

ALGAROTTI, FRANCESCO, Count, *al'-ga-rot'-e*, a polite writer, who received a liberal education, and after visiting different countries, was made, by Frederick, king of Prussia, chevalier of the order of Merit, created a count, and appointed chamberlain. The king of Poland also highly esteemed him, and gave him the title of privy councellor of the affairs of war. His works were published in Italian at Leghorn, 1765, and afterwards translated into French. Algarotti was a man of lively, but superficial genius; and though his writings show a taste for the fine arts, they convey little information.

Born at Venice, 1712; **died** at Pisa, 1764.

ALGARVE, or **ALGARVA**. *al-gar'-vai*, (from an Arabic word signifying "a land lying to the west"), a southern maritime province of Portugal, bounded on the W and S. by the Atlantic, on the E. by Spain, and on the N. by Alentejo. The chief town is FARO. **Ext.** 85 miles in length, with an average breadth of about 20. **Area**, 1,865 square miles. **Desc.** Hilly, and intersected with numerous valleys, which are fertile, though so little cultivated that a sufficient quantity of corn is not raised to meet the wants of the population. **Pro.** Oil, almonds, figs, wine, and olives. These are all exported, and the herring and sardine fisheries are very productive. In the mountains numerous goats are pastured, and the oak is reared. **Pop.** 199,142. —At the S.W. extremity of this province is Cape St. Vincent, where Admiral Sir John Jervis, afterwards called, from this victory, Lord St. Vincent, defeated the Spanish fleet on the 14th February, 1797.

AL GAZALI, ABU HAMED MUHAMMED, Arabian philosopher and theologian. Head of a theological college at Bagdad; but, being unsatisfied as to the truth of the doctrines he taught, retired for ten years to Damascus. He then returned to Bagdad, and resumed teaching for fifteen years, the remaining years of his life being devoted to meditation. He wrote a treatise against the teaching of Aristotle, and against the orthodox Islamites. He has been called the Oriental Descartes. Mr. Lewes and M. Renan have given much attention to his writings.

Born at Tous, 1058; **died** there 1111.

ALGECIRAS, *al'-jai-the'-ras*, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Cadiz, 6 miles W. of Gibraltar, on the opposite side of the bay. The name, which means, in Arabic, "the island," is taken from a small island which forms one side of the harbour. There are an old fortress, a military hospital, and a very fine aqueduct supplying the town with water. The modern town was built about 1760. **Manf.** Course linen and cotton fabrics, gloves, brown and stained paper, sombrero hats, Morocco leather, earthenware, and copper utensils. **Pop.** about 14,000. **Lat.** 36° 8′ N. **Lon.** 5° 26′ W. —This town was built by the Moors, and, after a siege of twenty months, was, in 1344, taken from them by Alphonso X. It is memorable in British naval history, as the locality of a great victory gained by Admiral Saumarez over the combined French and Spanish fleets, on June 9, 1801.

ALGEMESI, or **ALGEMESIA**, *al'-jai-mai'-se*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 18 miles S. of Valencia. **Pro.** Principally rice and silk. **Pop.** 4,500.

ALGER OF LIEGE, known also as Alger of Cluny and Algerus Magister, a learned French ecclesiastic, who ended his days in the monastery of Clugny. Author of several theological works.

Died about 1145.

ALGERIA, *ăl-jeer'-e-a* (Fr. **L'ALGERIE**, *lal'-zhai-re*), is the name given to a large district of Northern Africa, the chief of the colonial possessions of France. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E. by Tunis, on the S. by the Great Desert, and on the W. by Morocco. It extends 550 miles along the coast, with a varying breadth of from 320 to 380. The entire colony is about one-sixth larger than France. **Desc.** The interior of Algeria may be regarded as an extensive table-land running from east to west, and rapidly rising from the plains which skirt the Mediterranean coast, until it attains to an average height of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, when it gradually slopes towards the south, and loses itself in the Great Desert. Ranges of the Atlas system run

parallel with the coast. The breadth of this tract varies considerably, and is beautifully adorned with rounded, insulated hills, overlooking rich valleys and ravines, but never attaining to the elevation of the limit of perpetual snow. These hills are for the greater part covered with fruit trees of every description, and of the very finest quality. Orange, lemon, fig, and vine trees abound; the palm is indigenous, and in the "country of dates," to the south of the Atlas mountains, that fruit is exceedingly plentiful. The timber-trees consist mostly of the elm, and a species of oak which produces a nutritious kind of acorn. The lotus, the cypress, and the chestnut are also abundant, whilst the plains are beautified by large plantations of white roses; whence is obtained the perfume known to us by the name of *attar* of roses. The coast is steep and rugged, with several lofty capes. The rich plains near the Mediterranean are known as the Tell.

Rivers and Lakes.—The chief rivers are the Shellif, rising on the borders of the Algerian Sahara, and after a course of 300 miles falling into the sea below Cape Ivy; —the Isser, the Zowar, the Wad-el-Kebeer, the Seiboos, the Sig, and the Tafna. These are on the N. of the Atlas. On the S. are the Wad-ad-jedee, which, after a course of 200 miles, loses itself in the marshes which border the Desert. Several other streams of no great size also fall into these marshes after tracing a meandering or tortuous course through the rugged defiles of the southern side of the Atlasian chain. There are lakes of considerable size in the northern part of the country near the coast, and much larger ones in the south, which, however, are generally dried up in the summer, leaving a thick stratum of salt.

Climate.— Temperate and healthy to the north of the Atlas, but disagreeable during the blowing of the south wind or Khamsin, as it is called. The rainy months are November and December. It is generally fine in January and February, and in April the fields are carpeted with the richest green. From July to September the country is scorched by the solar heat, the oleander alone preserving its verdant hue.

Produce.—Rice, wheat, millet, barley, dourra, Indian corn, cotton, and sugar. *Minerals.* So far as these are at present known, they consist of iron, copper, lead, silver, gypsum, marble, and limestone. Since the country was taken by the French, the copper-mines have been worked to a considerable extent. There are several warm mineral springs.

Animals.—In the mountain ranges are lions, panthers, and leopards, but no tigers, and the interior swarms with antelopes, boars, and porcupines. Serpents and venomous insects also abound, and the locust occasionally lays waste the harvest of whole districts in a few days. The *Domestic Animals* are cows, goats, asses, mules, horses, and camels. The horses are an excellent breed, and of the milk of the camel a good cheese is made. The flesh of the foals of horses is eaten, and from the countries of Morocco and Algeria come the Merino sheep.

Inhabitants.—Besides the Europeans, there are eight distinct races. The Arabs, Moors, Turks, Kooloolis, Jews, Berbers or Kabyles, Negroes, and the Mozabites, an African race, chiefly engaged in laborious occupations. The Arabs encamp on the plains, and are also known by the name of Bedouins. The Moors are a mixed race, who have grown out of the several nations which have successively conquered the country. Their numbers were much increased when they were forced from Spain. The Kooloolis are the offspring of Turks and Moorish women or Christian slaves. The Jews mostly came with the Moors from Spain or Portugal, the Kabyles are the aborigines, who were called so by the Moors, from the word "Kabileah," signifying a clan. Their chief stronghold is to the east of Algiers, in the highlands stretching for 200 miles along the Mediterranean, from Dellys to Bona, and designated Kabylia by the French. The Negroes were slaves who were kidnapped by the Bedouins, or brought from Soudan by the caravans. Of these races the religion is chiefly Mahometan.

Government.—A civil governor-general administers the government of the settled districts; but those portions of the colony which are chiefly inhabited by wandering tribes are under military rule. There are three provinces, Algiers, Constantine, and Oran, subdivided into twelve departments, at the head of each of which is a prefect. In important matters the governor-general is advised by a council appointed by the French Government.

Towns—The principal are ALGIERS, CONSTANTINE, Bona, Medeyah, Blidah, Mushgammin, Arzew, Oran, Tlemsen, and Mascara.

Manufactures.—Defective. Carpets, blankets, and other woollens; silks in the form of sashes and handkerchiefs. A considerable trade is carried on in salt, ostrich feathers, hides, wax, cattle, and sheep; and there are imported European manufactures and colonial produce. With the French African settlements of Senegal a profitable trade is carried on across the interior by means of caravans.

Population, about 3,000,000, of which upwards of 250,000 are Europeans; among them about 10,000 emigrants from Alsace and Lorraine, who left their homes after the forcible annexation of the provinces by Germany.

History.—This country embraces the ancient Numidia, the kingdoms of Massinissa, Syphax, and Jugurtha; the Mauritanian kingdom of Bocchus and Juba; and it has been successively conquered by the Romans, the Vandals, the Byzantine Greeks, and the Arabs, who, in the beginning of the 8th century, invaded North Africa, and established Islamism. Algeria was annexed to France in 1842. (*See* ABD-EL-KADER.)

ALGHERO, an Italian seaport in the Sardinian province of Sassari, standing on a large bay formed by capes Caccia and Marargin. Its streets are narrow, but clean and well paved. It is an episcopal see, and has a cathedral, erected in the 16th century. Many of the houses are very old. Near the town are some fine stalactite grottoes. Grain, wool, skins, anchovies, and tobacco are exported, Porte Conte, 9 miles to the N.W., being the port. **Pop.** about 10,000. **Lat.** 40° 33′ 30″ N. **Lon.** 8° 19′ 15″ E.—This was the favourite retreat of Charles V. of Spain.

ALGIDUM, *ăl'-je-dum*, a town of Latium, near Tusculum, about 12 miles from Rome. There is a mountain of the same name in the neighbourhood.

ALGIERS, *ăl'-jeers*, comes from the Arabic *al Jezair*, signifying 'the islands,' and is the capital of the French province of Algeria. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, in the form of an amphitheatre, next the harbour; and the houses appearing one above another of a resplendent whiteness, seem as if rising in successive layers of snow, and present a dazzling picture from the sea. There are two towns, the old and the new. The old town occupies the higher portion; the housetops are flat, and the inhabitants walk upon them in the evening to take the air: they are also covered with earth, and serve as small gardens. The streets are narrow, and there are several mosques, which exhibit nothing remarkable in their architecture, whilst the palace of the Dey, the Turkish for "uncle," was neither spacious nor extensive. The new town is on the lower part of the slope, and along the shore. The streets are wide and regular and the houses in the European style. The Place du Gouvernement is a large handsome square with a fountain, and planted with lime and orange trees. The town is surrounded by walls, and there are powerful seaward batteries. Among the principal buildings are a cathedral, several churches, synagogues, and mosques. Beyond the walls are two handsome suburbs. The Bab-Azzoun, the Bab-el-Oued, the Rue de la Marine, and the Boulevard de l'Impératrice, are fine streets. There is a public garden, the Jardin Marengo. The harbour was small, shallow, and insecure, and its entrance incommoded with numerous rocks; but the French have enlarged it so much that it is capable of containing 300 vessels of commerce and 30 ships of war. There are two docks, which can receive the largest vessels. The mole of the harbour extends from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle with

a large battery of guns. The city is well supplied with markets. The salubrity of the climate has recently made Algiers a favourite winter residence for invalids.

Population.—About 70,000, of whom the half are Musulmans and Jews.
Lat. 36° 49′ N. Lon. 3° 4′ E.

History.—	A.D.
The town founded by the Arabs	935
Captured by Ferdinand of Spain as a punishment for piracy	1509
Retaken and made the capital of a state	1518
Effectually threatened by Blake	1655
Again threatened by Du Quesne	1683
Bombarded by the British fleet under Lord Exmouth, and Christian slavery abolished	1816
Surrendered to a French fleet	1839
Visited by Napoleon III.	1860

ALGOA BAY, *ăl-go-a*, an inlet about 20 miles broad, and about 500 miles E. of Cape Town, South Africa, and the principal bay on the S.E. coast of the colony. There are lighthouses on Cape Recife, on the western side of the bay, and on one of a group of islands in the bay. One of these islands, St. Croix, was the first land discovered by Bernal Diaz, when he rounded the Cape in 1486. PORT ELIZABETH is in the south-western angle of the bay. Lat. 33° 56′ S. Lon. 26° 53′ E.

ALGOOR, *ăl′-goor*, a place in Chinese Tartary, where the Russian count Mouravieff, in 1858, determined, with the representatives of the emperor of China, the frontier territory which divides the two empires, Russia and China, in this direction. (*See* AMOOR.)

ALHAMA, a city of Spain, in the province of Granada. It is very picturesquely situated, the streets rising on terraces. There are hot mineral springs in the neighbourhood, from the Arabic word for which the name of the city is derived. It was a place of great importance when the Moors were masters of Granada, and Moorish remains are numerous. Pop. about 7,000.

ALHAMA, a town in Spain, province of Murcia, famous for sulphur springs. Pop. about 6,500.

ALHAMBRA, *al-ham′-bra*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 7 miles S. of Teruel.—There are several other small towns in Spain of this name, but none of them has a population above 1,000.

ALHAMBRA, the name assigned to the vestiges of a fortress, and palace, erected and occupied by the Mahometan sultans or kings of Granada, in Spain. They crown the summit of a lofty hill which overlooks the city of Granada, and which is cut off from another hill called the Cerro del Sol, on which stands the summer residence designated the Generalife. When in its perfect state, the interior of the Alhambra was deemed the most superb specimen of Moorish architecture and fanciful adornment that has ever existed, and the ruins may now be regarded as the most picturesque in Europe. The Alhambra was erected between 1248 and 1354; the name, an Arabic word meaning "the red," comes from the colour of the bricks used in the construction of the outer walls. The building was much damaged by an earthquake in 1821.

ALHANDRA, *al-yan′-dra*, a town in Estremadura, Portugal, on the Tagus, 15 miles from Lisbon. Pop. 2,000.—Another in Brazil, S. America, 15 miles from Paranahyba.

ALHAURIN EL GRANDE, *ăl-grand-ai al-yaw′-reen*, a town in the province of Granada, Spain, 22 miles from Malaga. Pop. 5,600.

AL-HAZEN, Arabic mathematician, famous for important discoveries in optics.
Born at Bassora: died at Cairo, 1038.

ALHUCEMAS, *al-yoo-thaï′-mass*, a small island and fortress belonging to Spain, off the coast of Morocco, in the Mediterranean. There is a town upon it, consisting of about thirty houses. Lat. 35° 15′ N. Lon. 4° 12′ E.

ALI, *a′-le*, an ancient town of Sicily, with sulphur-baths, 15 miles from Messina. Pop. 1,500.

ALI, the cousin and son-in-law of Mahomet, whom he was to have succeeded; but being successfully opposed by Omar and Othman, he raised a sect of his own, and gained many followers. On the death of Othman he was declared caliph in 655, but was assassinated six years afterwards.—The dispute respecting his right to succeed Mahomet originated the great sects of the Sunnis and Shiahs which still divide the followers of Mahomet. The Turks belong to the former sect; the Persians to the latter. Ali was a man of considerable ability, and a collection of proverbs, verses, &c, attributed to him is extant, and has been translated into English.
Died 661.

ALIA, *a′-le-a*, a town in New Castile, Spain, 18 miles from Logrossan. Pop. 3,500.

ALI-ABAD, *a′-le-a′-bad*, a town of Persia, 85 miles from Kushan. It contains 500 houses. There is a residence built by Shah-Abbas in the neighbourhood.—There are several other towns and villages in Asia of this name.

ALI BEY, *a′-le-beg* (BOBROWSKI), a Pole, who became first dragoman or interpreter to the grand seignior of Turkey. He was taken prisoner by the Tartars when a child, and sold to the Turks, and was brought up in the Mahometan faith.—He understood English, and translated the catechism of the church of England, and all the Bible, into the Turkish language. His greatest work is a book on the liturgy of the Turks, their pilgrimages to Mecca, &c., translated into Latin by Dr. Smith.
Died 1675.

ALI BEY, *a′-le-ba* or *bai*, an adventurer, supposed to have been a native of the Caucasus, who when young was taken by robbers and conveyed to Cairo, where he was bought by Ibrahim, a lieutenant of the janissaries, who entered him among the Mamelukes. For his gallantry against the Arabs he was created a bey. In 1758 his patron was murdered by a party headed by a person also called Ibrahim, a Circassian. In 1763 Ali attained the dignity of sheikecbalad, which was the first in the republic, and soon after slew Ibrahim, to revenge the murder of his patron. This raised against him numerous enemies, who obliged him to fly to Acre, where he was protected by the sheik Daher. In 1766 he was recalled by the people, and, after revenging himself upon his enemies, he declared war against the Arabs, and by the success of his achievements encircled his name with renown. Having now risen to be the head of the government, Egypt under his rule began to revive; agriculture flourished, and the country seemed to bid fair to recover its former splendour. In 1768 war broke out between Russia and Turkey, and Ali sent 12,000 men to serve in the Ottoman army. His enemies reported at Constantinople that these troops were designed to assist the Russians; in consequence of which a capigi, and four attendants, were sent to take off his head. Ali being informed of this, seized these messengers of death and handed them over to the fate they designed for himself. He then declared war against the Porte, and for a time preserved his independence, and obtained several advantages. At last his principal commanders revolted with their troops, and in a battle

which took place between Ali and the forces of one of his chief Mamelukes, he was taken prisoner, and died of his wounds.—The object of Ali was to re-establish the independence of Egypt and to re-suscitate some of the greatness of its long-gone grandeur.

Born 1728; **died** 1773.

ALI MUSJID, *a'-le moos'-jid*, a fort 2 miles from the eastern entrance of the celebrated Khyber pass, which during the Afghan war frequently changed hands.

ALI PASHA, *a'-le pa-shaw'*, or *pa'-sha*, an Albanian chief, hereditary Bey of Tepelini, who in his fourteenth year was encouraged to recover the territories of which his father had been despoiled by neighbouring chiefs, by his mother, from whom he seems to have inherited the ferocity by which he was actuated in many of his deeds in winning his way to wealth and power. Born amongst a community of robbers, his early life was passed amid scenes of continual vicissitudes and the most daring and dangerous adventure; but whilst he was distinguishing himself by his bravery, he was, at the same time, accumulating riches and gathering power. He entered Tepelini in triumph, and his first act was to murder his brother; he then imprisoned his mother, and she soon afterwards died. At length he was enabled, by intriguing at Constantinople, to obtain the secret commission which enabled him to execute the firman of death against Selim, pasha of Delvino. He was then appointed lieutenant to the new Derwend pasha of Roumili, in which his conduct was marked by great rapacity, even among the Kleptis, or robbers, with whom he was leagued in spoliating all that came within his reach. The country now swarmed with marauders. His power grew with his increasing riches; but the Porte was dissatisfied, and the Derwend pasha was recalled and decapitated. Ali, although summoned to the capital, was too wary to be caught. He bribed the divan, remained where he was, and avoided the loss of his head. Ali soon afterwards managed to make his peace with the Porte, and successively became pasha of Tricali, in Thessaly, then Derwend pasha of Roumili, when he, from being a robber himself, raised a body of 4,000 Albanians, and gained additional favour with the Porte by clearing the country of the depredators by which it was infested. He next took Jannina, the capital of southern Albania, or Epirus, usurped its pashalic, got himself confirmed in it, and began vigorously to extend his territories. These finally embraced all Epirus, and extended into Acarnania and Ætolia, or Western Greece. He attacked and defeated the Suliotes, and exercised upon them the most dreadful vengeance for the bravery with which they had resisted his efforts to conquer them. He reduced many of the towns on the Gulf of Arta and the coast of the Adriatic; penetrated, on the north, Albania proper; intrigued for and obtained the pashalic of Berat; seized the government of Ochrida, in Upper Albania; attacked, by order of the Porte, the pasha of Scutari, or Skodra; defeated and then appropriated his territories. At all these daring acts the Porte was compelled to connive, and Ali was even appointed inspector of the principal division of the empire, with a residence at Monaster, and an army of 24,000 men. He subsequently became a vizier, and pasha with three tails, but by his intriguing and treacherous disposition he finally roused the ire of the sultan, who had him excommunicated, and commanded all the pashas of European Turkey to march against him. Ali was compelled to abandon his stronghold in Jannina, and on a promise of pardon surrendered himself to the Porte. The treachery by which so many of the deeds of his own life had been distinguished now fell upon himself. He was betrayed and murdered. His head was transported to Constantinople, where, upon the gate of the seraglio, it was stuck and exhibited to the gaze of the populace.—Ali had three sons, who shared his fate. Lord Byron, in the second canto of "Childe Harold," describes a visit paid to him. He ruled his own province with wisdom and moderation, and greatly improved the condition of the people; but he was relentlessly cruel in gratifying his revenge. At Gardiki, he murdered more than 700 male descendants of people who forty years before had insulted his family.

Born at Tepelini, 1741; **died** 1822.

ALICANTE, *a-le-kan'-tai*, a province of Spain, formed in 1834 of districts taken from the ancient provinces of Valencia and Murcia. **Ext.** 73 miles long and 68 broad. **Area**, 2,090 square miles. **Desc.** Rugged and barren in the north, but level and fertile in the south. **Pro.** Wheat, maize, barley, rye, sugar, hemp, flax, oranges, grapes, and other fruits. **Minerals.** Lead, iron, copper, and coal. There are about 20 lead and copper mines. **Exp.** Chiefly fruits, wine, and agricultural produce. **Manf.** Fine cloths, silk, cotton, woollen and linen fabrics, lace, paper, leather, and earthenware. There are numerous oil mills and brandy distilleries. **Pop.** about 440,000.

ALICANTE, (the *Lucentum* of the ancients), a maritime town of Spain, the capital of the province of the same name, standing on a sort of peninsula, in a bay of the Mediterranean, and at the bottom of a rocky mountain, on the summit of which is a castle. There are a cathedral and an episcopal palace, and a public library. The town is a place of considerable trade, especially in fruit, esparto, oil, and wine, and ranks as the third seaport in Spain. The harbour, protected by batteries, is at some distance from the town, and is one of the best in Valencia. **Pop.** about 32,000. **Lat.** 38° 20′ *N.* **Lon.** 0° 30′ W. The town is the terminus of the Madrid and Alicante Railway, 282 miles long. It was besieged by the Moors in 1331, and by the French in 1709.

ALICATA, *a-le-ka'-ta*, a fortified town on the south coast of Sicily, 30 miles from Girgenti, one of the important towns in Sicily. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Phintus, and there are extensive ruins in the vicinity. **Pop.** 16,000. —This place has a considerable trade in soda, sulphur, maccaroni, almonds, pistaccio nuts, and grain.

ALICE, *al'-is*, a town in a fertile district of the division of Victoria, E., Cape Colony, 40 miles from Graham's Town. **Lat.** 30° 48′ S. **Lon.** 26° 52′ E.

ALICUDI. (*See* LIPARI ISLANDS.)

ALIENUS CÆCINA, *ai-le-é'-nus se-si'-na*, a quæstor in Bœotia, appointed by Galba to the command of a legion in Germany. The emperor disgraced him for his bad conduct, and he then raised commotions in the empire, about the middle of the 1st century.

ALIFE, *a-le'-fai*, a Neapolitan town, 16 miles from Capua, remarkable for its salubrity; the ancient Alifa. **Pop.** 1,700.

ALIGARH, a district of British India, in the Meerut division. It occupies nearly a level plain between the Ganges and Jumna. Another river, the Kali Nadi, flows through the district. **Area**, 1,954 square miles. **Pop.**, in 1872, 1,021,187. The principal town is Koel.

ALIMENTUS, *al'-i-men'-tus*, an historian of the second Punic war, who wrote in Greek an ac-

sount of Hannibal, besides a treatise on military matters.

ALIPEE, *al'-e-pe*, a seaport of Hindostan, state of Travancore. **Exp.** Pepper, grain, and timber. **Pop.** 13,000. **Lat.** 9° 30′ N. **Lon.** 76° 24′ E.

ALIPHERIA, *ăl-i-fer'-e-a*, a town of Arcadia, situate on a lofty hill, about 8 miles S. of Heræa. The strength of its position made it valuable to the Eleans, who took possession of it when the inhabitants removed to Megalopolis, on the foundation of that city. It was, however, taken from them during the Social war, by Philip, king of Macedon.

ALIRROTHIUS, *ăl-ir-ro'-the-us*, a son of Neptune. Hearing that his father had been vanquished by Minerva, in their dispute about giving a name to Athens, he went to the citadel, and attempted to cut down the olive which had sprung from the ground and given the victory to Minerva; but he missed his aim in the stroke, and cut his own legs so severely than he instantly died.

ALISON, ARCHIBALD, *ăl'-e-son*, a clergyman, whose father was a magistrate of the city of Edinburgh, and educated him for the church. After receiving several preferments in England he finally became the senior clergyman of the episcopal chapel in the Cowgate of Edinburgh, the congregation of which subsequently removed to a new Gothic structure which they erected in York Place, where Mr. Alison continued to officiate, until increasing infirmity compelled him to relinquish his public duties. He is best known by his "Essays on Taste," which attained no great degree of popularity till the appearance of a second edition, when an elegant and able critique from the late Lord Jeffrey, in the "Edinburgh Review," brought them prominently into notice. They then enjoyed a brief popularity, but are now little read.

Born at Edinburgh, 1757; **died** at Colinton, near Edinburgh, 1839.

ALISON, SIR ARCHIBALD, BART., son of the above, was born in Shropshire, while his father officiated as vicar of Kenley, in that county. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1814 was called to the Scottish bar as an advocate. His literary predilections stimulated him to become a contributor to periodical publications; and although his first appearance in the world of letters was as a writer on the criminal law of Scotland, he achieved little notoriety until the appearance of his "History of Europe from the Commencement of the French Revolution in 1789 to the Restoration of the Bourbons in 1815," the first volume of which was published in 1839. This work has been continued until it has become one of the most voluminous productions of modern times; and although it has a strong party bias towards Conservative principles, still the comprehensive grasp which it shows, and the evident endeavour to preserve, as far as possible, views of impartiality, coupled with the fervour and animation which it displays in recounting many of the stirring scenes of the Revolution, have procured for it a high degree of popular favour. It has been translated into most of the European, and into some of the Eastern languages. A continuation of the history, including the period from 1815 to 1852, was published in 1856. In 1828 Mr. Alison was appointed sheriff of the shire of Lanark, and on the formation of the Derby ministry in 1852, was created a baronet. In 1845 he was chosen rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1851 he was elected lord-rector of the University of Glasgow, and in the following year had conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. by the Oxford University. Besides his "History," Sir Archibald wrote, in two volumes, a "Life of Marlborough," "Historical, Political, and Miscellaneous Essays," which originally appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine," "Lives of Lord Castlereagh and Sir C. Stewart," and "Principles of Population."

Born at Kenley, 1792; **died** at Glasgow, 1867.

ALIWAL, *a'-le-wal*, a village of Upper India, standing on the banks of the Sutlej, 20 miles from Loodiana. It was formerly a place of no note, but is now celebrated as being the scene of a battle, fought on January 28th, 1846, between the British, under Sir Harry Smith, and the Sikhs, commanded by Runjeet Sing. The British army consisted of 10,000 men and 32 guns; the Sikhs of 19,000 and 68 guns. They were defeated with a loss of nearly 6,000 men and the whole of their artillery.

ALIWAL, NORTH, a division of Cape Colony, South Africa, including the country between the Stormberg range and the Orange River. The country lies high, and is cold in winter. **Area**, 4,450 square miles. **Pop.** 22,000.—The chief town, on the Orange River, of the same name as the division, is 666 miles N. E. of Cape Town.

ALIWAL, SOUTH, a division of Cape Colony, including the country in the neighbourhood of Mossel Bay. **Area**, 570 square miles. **Pop.** 4,300. The chief town is Mossel Bay, 270 miles E. of Cape Town, and the seat of a considerable trade.

ALJUBARROTA, *al'-shoo-bar-o'-ta*, a market-town of Portuguese Estremadura, 15 miles S. of Leiria. **Pop.** 1,600.—In the vicinity Alphonso I. defeated the Moors in 1139, and on the same field John I. of Portugal, surnamed the Great, gained a signal victory over John I., king of Castile, August 14, 1385, 12,000 Castilians being slain. The battle is known as that of Campo de Ourique, and is described by Camoens in the fourth canto of his "Lusiad." The anniversary of the day on which it was won is still celebrated by the Portuguese. (*See* ALPHONSO I.)

ALJUSTREL, *al-shoos-trail*, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 77 miles from Lisbon. **Pop.** 1,700.

AL-KAISSERIA, *al-kai-ser'-e-a*, a town in the northern part of Morocco, not far from Al-kasar. It is rapidly falling into decay, although it still possesses some remains of having been a flourishing place. It trades principally in salt, obtained from the neighbouring hills. **Pop.** 8,000.

AL-KINDE, ABU YUSUF, Arabian philosopher. Is said to have written more than 200 separate works relating to all the sciences then known, but only some treatises on medicine and astrology remain. He was one of the earliest translators of Aristotle, whose philosophy he to a great extent adopted. Lived in the 10th century.

ALKMAAR. (*See* ALCKMAAR.)

ALKMAAR, HEINRIK VON, *fon alk-mar*, a German poet, who translated the celebrated satire called the "Fable of Reynard the Fox," which has been popularised in several languages. Flourished in the 15th century.

AL-KOSH, or **EL-KOSH**, *al-kosh*, the supposed birth-place and burial-place of the prophet Nahum, is a small Asiatic market-town on the river Tigris, 30 miles from Mosul. **Pop.** about 3,000.

ALLAHABAD, *al-la-ha-bad'*, a division of the N.W. provinces of India. It comprises the six districts of Allahabad, Cawnpoor, Fathipoor, Hamirpoor, Banda, and Jaunpoor. Being watered by the Ganges, the Jumna, and the Goomtee, it is one of the most productive parts of India. **Pro.** Opium, sugar, indigo, cotton, grain, and fruit. Saltpetre and

diamonds are found. **Manf.** The natives make a coarse kind of cotton cloth. **Pop.** about 5,800,000.

ALLAHABAD, a fertile district of the above province, producing large quantities of opium, cotton, and indigo. Rice is the principal crop; but wheat, tobacco, opium, and especially indigo, are also grown in large quantities. Stone-cutting is an important branch of industry. The principal towns are Allahabad, Manaima, and Chizwa. **Pop.** 1,474,106. nearly all Hindoos. **Area**, about 2,800 square miles.

ALLAHABAD ("the city of God"), an ancient city, and capital of the above division, and also of the North-Western provinces, situate at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, and considered by the Brahmins as the most sacred site of all the confluences of the rivers in Hindostan. It is 53 miles from Benares, and 550 from Calcutta. At two miles distance stands the celebrated fortress of Allahabad, founded by the emperor Akbar, in the year 1583. The town is one of the most esteemed places of Hindoo worship and ablution, to which, every summer, multitudes of pilgrims resort from all parts of India. As many as 200,000 of them have been known to bathe themselves in the holy waters of this spot in the course of a single year. An annual fair is held on the occasion of the great bathing festival. The most noteworthy buildings are the Great Mosque and the Sultan Khossor's Caravanserai. The town, which is rapidly rising into great commercial importance, is the junction of the great railway system, which unites Bengal with Central India and Bombay. **Pop.** 148,547.—The town was taken by the British in 1765 from the Nabob of Oude, to whom it was restored in 1771, but ceded by him to the British in 1807. **Lat.** 25° 26′ N. **Lon.** 81° 55′ E.

ALLAH-SHEHR, or **ALA-SHEHR**, *al'-a-sher*, the 'city of God,' a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, standing on three or four hills, and exhibiting the remains of a wall. It is of considerable extent, but the houses are in general mean and dirty. It is situate on one of the principal roads to Smyrna, whither a caravan goes and returns regularly, and is greatly frequented by Armenian merchants. The coffee-houses and baths are much resorted to. **Pop.** 15,000. This city is the ancient Philadelphia, and was built by Attalus Philadelphus, king of Pergamus. It stands about 80 miles to the E. of Smyrna.

ALLAMAND, JEAN NICOLAS SEBASTIAN, natural philosopher, professor of philosophy and natural history at Leyden for 38 years. He was the first to explain the phenomena of the Leyden jar, made a splendid collection of botanical and other natural history specimens, and translated Buffon's works. Member of the Royal Society of London and the Academy of Sciences at Haarlem.

Born at Lausanne, 1713; **died** at Leyden, 1787.

ALLAN, *al'-lan*, a river of Scotland, noted for the beauty of the scenery through which it flows for 18 miles, when it falls into the Frith of Forth, 2 miles from Stirling.

ALLAN, BRIDGE OF, a village of Scotland, situate on the above river, in Perthshire. It has become celebrated for a mineral spring in its neighbourhood, to which many resort. There are several hotels. **Pop.** 3,055.—A station on the North British and Caledonian Railway.

ALLAN'S CREEK, a river of the United States, which enters the Genesee.

ALLAN, *al'-long*, a parish and village in France, in the Department of Drôme, celebrated for the excellence of its wine. **Pop.** 1,000.—Mulberry trees were here first planted in France.

ALLAN, DAVID, the son of a Scottish shoremaster in Alloa, has been called the "Scottish Hogarth," although far inferior to the distinguished Englishman in the paths of humorous and eccentric delineations of human characteristics. His genius was first remarked from his rude chalk-drawings upon the floor, whilst confined to the house from a burnt foot. The immediate cause, however of his being put to study for a painter arose from a caricature which he made of his schoolmaster inflicting punishment upon a boy. Whilst the ludicrous turn given to this sketch brought upon him his expulsion from school, it secured the countenance of a Mr. Stuart, the collector of the customs at Alloa, who had him sent to the academy of Messrs. Andrew and Robert Foulis, at Glasgow, to be educated for a painter. After spending nine years at this academy, he was patronized by Lord Cathcart, who introduced him to Erskine of Mar, who generously sent him to Rome to prosecute his studies. Here a painting of the Corinthian Maid who executed a profile of her lover's countenance round the shadow thrown by a lamp upon the wall, procured him a golden medal in the academy of St. Luke, and a proportionate amount of reputation. He was appointed director of the Academy of Arts at Edinburgh in 1786. He subsequently painted those humorous subjects by which he obtained considerable fame, and which, although deficient in sensibility, are yet replete with broad rustic fun. The most popular designs of Allan are his twelve illustrations of Ramsay's far-famed Scottish pastoral, "The Gentle Shepherd."

Born at Alloa, 1744; **died** at Edinburgh, 1796.

ALLAN, SIR WILLIAM, a distinguished Scottish artist, who, after passing through the High School of Edinburgh, was put to be a coach-painter, but who discovered so great a desire to improve in his art, that he was entered as a pupil in the Trustees' Academy, where he had Wilkie for a fellow-student and companion. After a certain period he became a student of the Royal Academy of London, but failing in attracting the notice to which he thought himself entitled, he set out for St. Petersburg, where he passed ten years, with the exception of the time necessary at various periods to visit Tartary, Turkey, the shores of the Black Sea, &c., where he enriched his portfolio with numerous objects and scenes of curious interest. On his return to Scotland in 1814, he publicly exhibited the fruits of his travels and labours; and for a large picture of "Circassian Captives," he received 1,000 guineas, which was subscribed for by a hundred gentlemen, at ten guineas each, and at the suggestion of Sir Walter Scott. This picture is now in the possession of the earl of Wemyss. Soon after this period he turned his attention to the production of native historical subjects, and the "Murder of Archbishop Sharpe," "Knox admonishing Mary, Queen of Scots," the "Parting of Prince Charles Stuart and Flora McDonald," and the "Murder of the Regent Murray," were the result. A disease having affected his eyes, he suspended his studies, and visited Asia Minor, Greece, and Italy. On returning, he produced his "Slave-market at Constantinople," which tended to enhance his reputation. Subsequently he produced the companion pictures of "Scott in his Study, Writing," and "Scott in his Study, Reading," both of which are well known. His most important pictures, however, are the "Battle of Waterloo," which Wellington approved and bought, the "Battle of Preston Pans," "Nelson boarding the San Nicolas," and the "Battle of Bannockburn," a large picture, upon which he was

working when overtaken by death. In 1835 Allan became a member of the Royal Academy, and in 1838 was elected President of the Scottish Academy. On the death of Wilkie he received the appointment of her Majesty's limner for Scotland, and in 1842 was knighted. He is considered by his countrymen to stand at the head of Scottish art.

Born in Edinburgh, 1782; **died** 1850.

ALLATIUS, LEO, *ăl-aī'-she-us*, a Greek, educated first in Calabria, and then at Rome, where he taught the *belles-lettres*. He was appointed keeper of the Vatican library by Alexander VII. His learning was extensive, and he founded a college in the island of Chios.

Born in Chios, 1586; **died** at Rome, 1669.

ALLECTUS, an officer of Carausius, king of Britain, in the time of Diocletian. He murdered the king and assumed the sovereignty, but was defeated and killed by the Roman army of Constantius, about three years afterwards.

Died 296.

ALLEGAU, *ăl-e-gaw*, a county of the United States, bordering Lake Michigan. **Area,** 832 square miles. **Pop.** 37,815.

ALLEGHANY, *ăl-e-gaī'-ne*, or *ăl'-e-gen'-e*, a county of the United States, in New York, on Genesee river, bordering on Pennsylvania. **Area,** 1,185 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile, but more suitable for pasturing cattle than for agricultural purposes. **Pop.** 41,000. Principal town, Angelica.—2. Of Pennsylvania, at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers. **Pop.** 262,000. Principal town, Pittsburg.—3. In Maryland, the north-west end of the state, on Potomac river. **Desc.** Uneven and rugged, though interspersed with much fertile land. **Pop.** 41,810. Principal town, Cumberland. The name of several townships in Pennsylvania.

ALLEGHANY, or **APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS,** in the United States, commencing in the northern part of Georgia, and running north-east nearly parallel with the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. They pass through North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York, and terminate at the St. Lawrence, and are crossed by several great roads, which connect the cities of the east with those of the western states. They divide the waters which flow into the Atlantic from those which flow into the Mississippi, and consist of several ranges called the Blue Ridge, North Jackson's, Laurel, and Cumberland, rarely attaining an elevation beyond 2,500 feet, although Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, rises to 6,620 feet above the level of the sea. **Geology.** The geological formation of the Alleghanies consists of granite, gneiss, mica, clay-slate, and primary limestone. They enclose many rich and beautiful valleys, and are, in general, wooded to their summits. (*See* NORTH AMERICA.)

ALLEGHANY, a river in the United States, which rises in Pennsylvania, and at Pittsburg unites with the Monongahela, to form the Ohio. It is navigable to 200 miles above Pittsburg.

ALLEGRAIN, CHRISTOPHER GABRIEL, *ăl'-e-grăng*, an eminent French sculptor. His principal works are the figure of a young man, for which he was admitted into the academy; also a Venus and a Diana.

Died 1795.

ALLEGRANZA, *ăl'-ai-gran'-tha*, the most northern of the Canary islands, inhabited, and possessing extensive woods. **Lat.** 29° 31′ N. **Lon.** 13° 35′ W.

ALLEGRE, *ăl'-aigre*, a town of France, at the base of a volcanic mountain. It is in the department of Haute Loire, 12 miles from Le Puy. **Pop.** upwards of 2,000.

ALLEGRI. (*See* CORREGGIO.)

ALLEGRI, GREGORIO, *ăl'-ai-gre*, a celebrated musician, whose compositions are still retained in the pontifical chapel. The chief is the "Miserere," which is always sung on Good Friday. Clement XIV. sent a magnificent copy of the "Miserere" to King George III. The composer studied music under Nanini, the friend of Palestrini. He held appointment in the choir of the Sistine chapel for more than 20 years, and was one of the earliest composers for stringed instruments.

Born at Rome, 1580; **died** 1652.

ALLEHGUNJ, *ăl'-le-goonj*, a town of British India, on the left bank of the Ramgunga river, 11 miles from Furruckabad. **Pop.** 6,000. **Lat.** 27° 33′ N. **Lon.** 79° 45′ E.

ALLEINE, JOSEPH, *ăl'-ain*, a nonconformist minister, who, in 1655, became curate of Taunton. In 1662, he was ejected for nonconformity, but continued to preach privately, for which he was imprisoned. His book entitled "An Alarm to Unconverted Sinners" has gone through numerous editions, and is still popular.

Born at Devizes, 1634; **died** at Bath, 1668.

ALLEINE, RICHARD, a nonconformist divine, educated at Oxford, and appointed rector of Batcomb, Somerset, 1641, but ejected in 1662. Author of the popular "Vindiciæ Pietatis."

Born at Dichet, Somerset, 1611; **died** at Frome Selwood, 1681.

ALLEN, *ăl'-en*, a river of England, which rises in Dorsetshire, and runs into the Stour.

ALLEN, a river of Wales, rising in Denbighshire, flowing through Flintshire, and ultimately falling into the Dee, a few miles below Holt.

ALLEN, BOG OF, a collective term applied to the bogs east of the Shannon, in King's county and Kildare, Ireland. **Area,** 238,500 acres. Its average depth of moss is 25 feet, and the rivers Boyne, Barrow, and Brosna have their sources in it. It is traversed by the Grand Canal.

ALLEN, ETHAN, an American brigadier-general, who distinguished himself by his activity and bravery in the war of independence against Great Britain. He was somewhat of an eccentric writer also.

Born at Litchfield, Connecticut, 1737; **died** at Burlington, Vermont, 1789.

ALLEN, or **ALLAN, THOMAS,** mathematician. Educated at Oxford. He made an extensive collection of manuscripts relating to history, antiquity, philosophy, and science, which are now in the Bodleian Library. His great acquirements gained him the reputation of dealing in magic.

Born at Uttoxeter, 1542; **died** 1632.

ALLEN, LOUGH, *lok ăl'-en*, a lake of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 9 miles from Carrick. It is viewed as the source of the Shannon.

ALLEN, three counties of the United States. 1. In Ohio. **Area,** 405 square miles. **Pop.** 31,314. Capital, Lima. 2. In Indiana. **Area,** 638 square miles. **Pop.** 54,763. Capital, Fort Wayne. 3. In Kentucky. **Pop.** 12,089. Capital, Scottsville.

ALLEN, JOHN, a metaphysical, historical, and physiological writer, and an extensive contributer

to the "Edinburgh Review." Educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1791. Was for some years private secretary to Lord Holland; warden of Dulwich College, 1811, and master, 1820. Wrote a learned "Inquiry into the Growth of the Royal Prerogative."

Born near Edinburgh, 1770; died at Dulwich, 1843.

ALLEN, SIR THOMAS, an English admiral of high repute in the reign of Charles II., who was the first to enter upon hostilities against the Dutch in 1665, by attacking their Smyrna fleet. His squadron consisted only of eight ships, but he killed their commodore, Brackel, took four rich merchantmen, and drove the rest into the Bay of Cadiz. Several other successes were achieved by him, and in 1666 he defeated the van of the Dutch fleet, three of their admirals falling in the fight.

ALLEN, WILLIAM, an eminent chemical and experimental professor, who lectured at Guy's Hospital. In his chemical investigations he demonstrated that the diamond was of pure carbon, and in conjunction with Mr. Pepys proved the proportion of carbon in carbonic acid. Mr. Allen, who was the son of a Spitalfields silk manufacturer, and an active member of the Society of Friends, carried on business for many years as a pharmaceutical chemist, in Plough Court, Lombard Street. He was actively concerned in establishing the Pharmaceutical Society.

Born in London, 1770; died at Lindfield, Sussex, 1843.

ALLENDALE, *ăl'-en-dail*, a market-town and parish of Northumberland. There are several churches and chapels, and the remains of an ancient cross in the market-place. Pop., town and parish, 6,401. The inhabitants employ themselves chiefly in agricultural pursuits, and in some lead-mines and smelting-houses in the parish.

ALLENDORF, *ăl'-en-dorf*, a town of Germany, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Cassel, on the Werra, Pop. 4,000.—Also of Hesse-Darmstadt, between Marburg and Giessen. Pop. 1,130.—It is the name of several other small towns in Germany.

ALLENSMORE, *ăl'-ens-mor*, a parish in Herefordshire. Area, 1,930 acres. Pop. 800.

ALLENSTEIN, *ăl-en-stine*, a town in East Prussia. Pop. about 4,000, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of thread, linen, and glass; 65 miles from Königsberg.

ALLENTOWN, formerly called Northampton, capital of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, United States. It is built on the Western bank of the river Lehigh. A tenth of all the iron manufactured in the United States is produced in the neighbourhood of the town. Pop. 18,000.

ALLER, *ăl'-er*, a river of Germany, rising in the district of Magdeburg, and falling into the Weser, after passing the towns of Gifhorn, Cell, and Verden.

ALLER, *ăl'-er*, a parish in Somerset, where, in 1664, a battle was fought between the Royalist and Parliamentarian forces. Area, 4,290 acres. Pop. about 600.—Here, also, Alfred defeated the Danes, and was sponsor to their chief, Guthrum, who was baptized after the battle.

ALLERSTON, *ăl'-ers-ton*, a parish in the North Riding, Yorkshire. Area, 1,110 acres. Pop. 500.

ALLESTRY, or ALLESTREE, RICHARD, *ăl'-es-tre*, a divine, who, in 1641, took up arms, with many other young men of the university of Oxford, in favour of Charles I. After serving some time in a military capacity, he returned to his studies, but afterwards again entered the army. At the end of the civil war he took orders, and in 1659 visited Charles II. in Flanders, and on his return was seized at Dover, but found means to secure his despatches. At the Restoration he was made canon of Christchurch, and served one of the lectureships of Oxford, the salary of which he gave to the poor. In 1660 he took the degree of D.D., became chaplain to the king, and regius professor of divinity. In 1665 he was appointed provost of Eton. He was buried in the chapel of Eton College, where there is a monument to his memory. He erected at his own expense the West side of the outward court of Eton College and the grammar school in Christ Church College.

Born at Uppington, Shropshire, 1619; died at Eton, 1681.

ALLEYN, EDWARD, *ăl-ain*, founder of Dulwich College, in Surrey, who acquired great reputation as an actor, and became proprietor of a playhouse in Moorfields, and keeper of the royal bear-garden. He was a man of fine presence and an admirable elocutionist, and was generally considered the best actor of his time. He laid the foundation of his college in 1614, and completed it in 1617, at the expense of £10,000; he then endowed it with £300 per annum for the maintenance of one master and one warden (who must be unmarried, and always of the name of Alleyn or Allen), and four fellows, of whom three must be clergymen, and the fourth an organist; besides six poor men and six women, with twelve boys, who are to be educated till the age of fourteen or sixteen, when they are to be apprenticed to some trade. This building is called "The College of God's Gift." The value of the estate has enormously increased, and in 1857 an Act of Parliament reconstituted the college. Very extensive school buildings were opened by the Prince of Wales in 1870.

Born in London, 1566; died at Dulwich, 1626, and was buried in the chapel of the college which he founded.

ALLIA, *ăl'-e-a*, a river of Italy, rising in the hills of Crustuminum, and flowing into the Tiber a little above Rome. On its banks the Romans were defeated by the Gauls under Brennus, 387 B.C.

ALLIER, *ăl'-e-ai*, a river rising in the mountains of Lozère, traversing the centre of France, and, after a course of 209 miles, falling into the Loire, a few miles below Nevers.

ALLIER, a department of France, divided into four arrondissements, named Moulins, Gannat, La Palisse, and Montluçon. It is bounded on the N. by the departments Cher and Nièvre, on the S. by the department Puy-de-Dôme, on the W. by Cher and Creuse, and on the E. by Loire and Saône-et-Loire. Ext. from N. to S. 55 miles, and from E. to W. 82. Area, 2,821 square miles. Desc. For the greater part gently undulating, but traversed by two chains of hills, the one an offshoot from the Cevennes mountains, and the other springing from those of the lower Auvergne. These ranges are both composed of granite. Rivers, The Loire, Bèbre, Acolin, Dore, Sioule, and the Allier, which gives its name to the department. Climate. Healthy in general, except in the vicinity of stagnant waters. Pro. Flax, hemp, oats, rye, fruit, and potatoes, all of which are exported; cattle and sheep are pastured; the mulberry is cultivated as the food of the silk-worm; and a seventh of the surface is covered with forests of oak, birch, beech, fir, and maple. The country abounds with game, and is infested with foxes, wolves, and badgers. Minerals, Iron, antimony, coal, granite, marble, gypsum, limestone, and potter's clay. The Commentry coal-mines are the most

important. The mineral waters of Vichy, Néris and Bourbon l'Archambault are highly esteemed. **Towns.** The principal are MOULINS, GANAT, LA PALISSE, MONTLUÇON, VICHY, Saint Pourcain, and Commentry. **Manf.** Iron machinery and tools of every description, cutlery, paper, porcelain, earthenware, glass, linen, leather, and broadcloths, beetroot-sugar, nut-oil, and chemical products. **Pop.** about 400,000.

ALLINGHAM, JOHN TILL, *ăl'-ing-ham*, a successful dramatist, the son of a wine-merchant, and brought up in the profession of the law. He subsequently became a stockbroker; but very little is known of his history. He lived in the early part of the present century.—Allingham's best known productions are "Fortune's Frolic," and "The Weathercock."

ALLIX, PIERRE, divine of the French Reformed Church. Came to London after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and opened a church for French exiles. He received the degree of doctor of divinity from both the English universities, and in 1690 was made treasurer and canon of Salisbury cathedral. His works are chiefly of a controversial character.

Born at Alençon, 1641; **died** in London, 1717.

ALLOA, *ăl-o-a*, a seaport town, in the parish of the same name, and the shire of Clackmannan, Scotland. It is situate on the north side of the Frith of Forth, six miles below Stirling. The town is irregularly built; but it has an excellent harbour, and adjoining it dry and wet docks capable of receiving the largest vessels. To the west of the dock there is a ferry across the river Forth, with good piers projecting down to low water-mark. There are extensive collieries and distilleries in the neighbourhood; glass-houses, where ordinary green glass bottles are made; iron-works and woollen and shawl manufactories. The malt liquors brewed here are in much repute, "Alloa ale" being celebrated all over the world. Ship-building is also carried on. The parish church, a Gothic edifice, with a spire 200 feet high, was built in 1819. There are several other places of worship, a corn exchange, and other public buildings. **Pop.** 9,362. **Lat.** 56° 7′ N. **Lon.** 3° 44′ W.—Above Alloa there is a dam of water called Gartmorn, which is perhaps the largest collection of artificial water in Scotland. In the vicinity is an ancient tower, supposed to have been built in the 14th century, and to have belonged to the former earls of Mar, where some of the Scottish princes were educated. This town is supposed to be on the site of the Allana of Ptolemy. A station on the North British and Caledonian Railways.

ALLORI, ALESSANDRO, *ăl'-or-e*, a painter of Florence, who was instructed by his uncle Bronzino. He was in most repute as a portrait painter.

Born at Florence, 1535; **died** 1607.

ALLORI, CRISTOFANO, son of the above, a better painter, and most skilful colourist. Some of his copies of the "Magdalen" of Correggio have been taken to be duplicates of the original by Correggio himself.

Born at Florence, 1577; **died** 1621.

ALLOWAY, a parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, in which stand the ruins of the "auld haunted kirk," immortalized in the "Tam o' Shanter" of Robert Burns.

ALLSTON, WASHINGTON, *awl'-ston*, an eminent American landscape and historical painter and poet, son of a planter in South Carolina. In 1801 he visited England, and entered the Royal Academy of London, where he studied for three years during the presidency of West. He then visited Paris and Rome, where he remained for four years, studying the styles of the best masters, and attracted considerable notice by a picture which he executed, and called "Jacob's Vision. In 1809 he returned to America, and married the sister of the celebrated Dr. Channing. In 1811 he revisited England, and gained the two hundred guinea prize from the British Institution for his picture of the "Dead Man raised by Elisha's Bones." On returning to his native country he continued to devote himself to his art; but being of a weakly constitution, he lived much in retirement. He was the author of a volume of poems, a tragical romance, and Lectures on Art. Coleridge greatly admired his literary productions.

Born at Waccamaw, South Carolina, 1779; **died** at Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1843.

ALLYGURH, *ăl'-e-goor*, a district of Central India, situate between the Ganges and the Jumna, in the province of Meerut. **Area,** 2,153 square miles. **Desc.** In the southern part fertile and highly cultivated; but in the northern little is to be seen but low dark jungle. **Pop.** 1,021,187. **Lat.** between 27° 27′ and 28° 11′ N. **Lon.** between 77° 32′ and 78° 47′ E.

ALLYGURH, capital of the above district, and 50 miles from Agra. In 1803 it was taken by the forces under Lord Lake, and was, up to the mutiny of 1857, one of the head-quarters of the East India Company's civil and judicial governments. The town proper, however, is Ceil, distant about 2 miles from Allygurh, with which it is connected by an avenue of trees. **Lat.** 27° 56′ N. **Lon.** 78° 8′ E.

ALMA, *ăl'-ma*, a small river in the Crimea, rendered memorable by the defeat of the Russians, commanded by Prince Menchikoff, by the allied French, English, and Turkish armies under Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, on the 20th September, 1854. This brilliant battle lasted only three hours and a half, when the Russians made a precipitate retreat upon Sebastopol, the great stronghold of the Crimea. (*See* CRIMEA.)

ALMADA, *al-ma-da*, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, near which the gold-mine of Adissa is worked. It stands on the banks of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon. **Pop.** about 5,000.—Near this place is the fort of San Sebastian, which guards the mouth of the Tagus.

ALMADEN, *ăl'-ma-dain*, a town of Spain, in the province of Ciudad Real, 55 miles from Ciudad Real, with an excellent practical school of mines. It has very productive mines of quicksilver, which have been worked from very remote times A depth of 1,000 feet has been reached, and the ore increases in richness. The mines belong to the Spanish Government. **Pop.** about 9,000.

ALMAGRO, DIEGO D', *de-ai-go dal-ma'-gro*, a Spanish commander, of mean descent, who, in 1525, accompanied Pizarro in his expedition against Peru. He is accused of having had a share in the murder of Atahualpa, the Inca. In 1535 he took Cuzco, the capital of Chili, and reserved the plunder for himself. This gave great offence to the brothers of Pizarro, who were with him, and whom he cast into prison, when a civil war ensued. For some time Almagro's party had great success; but, at length, he was taken prisoner. After undergoing a long confinement, he was killed by strangulation in 1538.

Born at Aldea del Rey, 1475; **died** 1538.

ALMAGRO, *al-ma'-gro*, the capital town of a judicial district of the same name, in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, and 12 miles E.S.E. of the

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town of that name. It is a well-built town, and contains several ruined churches and convents, having been once the principal residence of the Knights of Calatrava, an ecclesiastical order. **Manf.** Chiefly lace, in which a large number of hands are employed. **Pop.** 14,000.

ALMAGUERAL, *al'-ma-gair'-al*, a town in the republic of Colombia, S. America, 40 miles from Popayan. It is built on a table-land 7,440 feet above the level of the sea.

ALMALI, *al-ma'-le*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the river Myra, beautifully situate 5,000 feet above the sea in an amphitheatre of the Massanghis mountains, the highest of which attain an elevation of 10,000 feet. The town is well built, and contains several mosques, a bazaar, and a market. There are many mills, factories, tanyards and dyeworks, and a considerable trade is done with merchants from the Levant. **Pop.** about 8,000. **Lat.** 36° 47′ N. **Lon.** 29° 50′ E.

AL-MAMON, *ăl'-mai-mon*, caliph of Bagdad, was the son of Haroun-al-Raschid, and succeeded to the throne in 813.—He was a great encourager of learned men, founded an academy at Bagdad, calculated a set of astronomical tables, and caused the works of the most celebrated ancient authors to be translated into Arabic. His reign was much disturbed by revolts and hostilities with the Greek emperor Theophilus.

Born 786; died 833.

ALMANSOR, *al-man'-sor*, king of Cordova, in Spain, ascended the throne after Alhaca, who died in 976. He was engaged in perpetual wars with the Christians, and gained many great battles.

Died 1002.

ALMANSA, or **ALMANCA**, *al-man'-tha*, a town of Spain, in the province of Albacete. It is a busy place, and has a considerable trade. **Manf.** Cotton, linen, and hempen fabrics, leather, and soap, which it sends to the neighbouring provinces. **Pop.** 8,000.—Here, in 1707, the English duke of Berwick, with 30,000 French under his command, defeated a much inferior force of British and Spanish troops, led by Henri du Ruvigny, earl of Galway.

ALMANZOR, *al-man'-zor*, the Victorious, was the second caliph of the race of the Mahometan Abasides, and ascended the throne in 753. He was opposed by his uncle, Abdallah-ebn-Ali, who was defeated by Almanzor's general, Abu Moslem. Fearing this general's abilities and popularity, he caused him to be assassinated. Several insurrections took place in his reign, which were all suppressed.

Died on a pilgrimage to Mecca, in the 63rd year of his age.

ALMARAZ, *al-ma-rath*, a town of Spanish Estremadura, 36 miles from Talavera de la Reyna. **Pop.** 700.—Here General Hill, in 1812, surprised the French, taking 250 prisoners, including 17 officers, and completely destroying the fortified works of the enemy.

ALMEIDA, *al'-mai-d'-da*, one of the strongest fortresses in Portugal, in the province of Beira, 113 miles N.E. of Lisbon. It contains an ancient church and two hospitals. **Pop.** 6,500. **Lat.** 40° 43′ N. **Lon.** 6° 52′ W.—In 1808, after the convention of Cintra, this place was surrendered by the French, and for some time afterwards it remained in possession of the British. On the night of August 27, 1810, however, it was again taken by the French, under Massena; but in May, 1811, was retaken by the duke of Wellington and restored to Portugal.

ALMEIDA, DON FRANCISCO D', a Portuguese gentleman, who in 1505 was appointed by King Emanuel the first viceroy of the Portuguese possessions in India. He took the city of Quiloa, and made many other important conquests. A fleet loaded with spices, and dispatched by him from the coast of Malabar, was the first to discover the island of Madagascar. While he was engaged in extending the conquests of the Portuguese, Albuquerque received orders from Portugal to supersede him; but Almeida, being about to proceed to Dabul with a fleet, refused to resign his command, and imprisoned the new viceroy. In his expedition against Dabul he sullied his reputation by his cruelty. Afterwards, falling in with the fleet of the enemy, he defeated it, and effected a peace. On his passage to Europe he was slain at Saldanha Bay, South Africa, in a skirmish with the natives.

Born at Lisbon about 1470; **died** 1510.

ALMELO, *al'-me-lo*, a town of Holland, in the province of Overyssel, 20 miles from Deventer. It is a busy town, with an industrious population, employed principally in the preparation of cotton and yarn goods. **Pop.** 3,000.

ALMENDRALEJO, *al'-main-dra-laish'-o*, a town of Spanish Estremadura, 28 miles from Badajos. **Pop.** 6,000, chiefly agricultural, although some weaving and distilling are carried on. In the neighbourhood a considerable number of horses, mules, goats, and sheep are raised.

ALMERIA, *al-mai'-re-a*, a rich maritime province in Spain, once a portion of the kingdom of Granada. **Area**, 3,300 square miles. **Desc.** Mountainous in general, but presenting many beautiful valleys, teeming with fruitage and agricultural produce. The principal rivers are the Almanzora, the Adra, and the Almeria. On the south coast is a fine bay, the Gulf of Almeria, 25 miles wide at the entrance, and 10 miles deep. **Pro.** Maize, sugar, grapes, and all the southern fruits in great abundance. It also depastures large herds of cattle. **Minerals.** Iron, copper, silver, lead, and antimony; salt, nitre, marble, and jasper. The silver and lead mines are very productive, and the famous Macael marble is quarried on the western part of the province. **Pop.** about 357,570, principally engaged in mining and agriculture.

ALMERIA, the capital of the above province, stands on the gulf, and at the mouth of a river, of the same name. It is mostly surrounded with walls, and is defended on the side next the sea by two forts; the streets are narrow, but there are several handsome squares. There are a cathedral and theological seminaries. The town was a stronghold, and the principal port of the Moors in Spain, and the remains of Moorish architecture are numerous. **Exp.** Principally barilla, lead, and esparto. **Imp.** Cotton and silk fabrics. **Pop.** about 28,000.

ALMERIA, GULF OF, between Point Elena on the W. and Cape Gata on the E. It runs 10 miles inland, and is 25 miles wide at its entrance. **Lat.** 36° 50′ N. **Lon.** 2° 32′ W.

ALMERIA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Vera Cruz. **Lat.** 20° 18′ N. **Lon.** 97° 30′ W.

ALMO, *ăl'-mo*, a small river near Rome, falling into the Tiber, in which the statue of Cybele was annually washed on the 25th of March. It is now called *Acqua Santa*.

ALMODOVAR DEL CAMPO, *al-mo-do'-var dail kam'-po*, a beautiful town, with a castle, in Spain, province of New Castile, 18 miles from Ciudad Real. The male inhabitants are principally employed in agricultural pursuits, and the female in

the manufacture of stuffs, blonde, and other wearing apparel. **Pop.** 3,000.

ALMOGIA, *al-mosh'-e-a*, a town in Granada, Spain. Hardware, soap, wax, and woollen fabrics manufactured. **Pop.** 4,000.

ALMOHADES, *al-mo'-ha-dees*, the name of a Mussulman dynasty, which flourished in Africa and Spain during the 12th and 13th centuries. (*See* MOHAMMED-IBN-ABDALLAH.) It comes from the word *mowahedun*, signifying Unitarians. (*See* ABDOLMUMEM.)

ALMON, JOHN, *ăl'-mon*, a political writer, who was educated at Warrington, and served his apprenticeship to a bookseller. In 1758 he settled in London, where he wrote several works of a political character. On the death of George II. he wrote a review of his majesty's reign, which passed through two editions, and in 1761 published a review of Mr. Pitt's administration, which was also well received, and procured for him the friendship of Lord Temple. He was also the zealous friend of Mr. Wilkes, whom he defended against Kidgell. In 1765 he began business as a bookseller in Piccadilly. He still, however, continued to exercise his pen in politics. Not long afterwards he was tried, and found guilty, for publishing Junius's letter to the king; for which he was fined, and obliged to give security for his good behaviour for three years. In 1774 he began the "Parliamentary Register," which was the first periodical journal of the kind. On the death of Lord Chatham, he published anecdotes of the life of that great statesman, and after a considerable interval, published biographical, literary, and political anecdotes of several of the most eminent persons of the age. He lost his fortune by undertaking the management of the *General Advertiser*, in addition to which he was imprisoned and sentenced to outlawry. He partially recovered his position, and in 1804 he gave to the world the "Life of Wilkes," which was succeeded by a collection of the poetical works of the author of the "Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers," and afterwards by a valuable edition of "Junius's Letters," illustrated by numerous biographical and explanatory notes, and preceded by a critical inquiry respecting their real author.

Born at Liverpool, 1738; died at Boxmoor, 1805.

ALMON, the eldest of the sons of Tyrrhius. He was the first Rutulian whom the Trojans killed; and from the combats before and after his death, arose the feuds which terminated in the fall of Turnus.

ALMOND, or **ALMON**, two rivers of Scotland, one of which enters the Frith of Forth at Cramond, 5 miles N.W. of Edinburgh; the other, rising in the Grampian hills, enters the Frith of Tay. Neither is of great extent.

ALMONDBURY, or **ALMONBURY**, *a'-mon-ber-e*, a town and parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situate on the river Calder, near Huddersfield. The town has a good church and a free grammar-school, founded by James I. **Area** of parish 28,092. **Manf.** Chiefly cloths for waistcoatings, shawls, fancy goods, and broad and narrow woollen fabrics. **Pop.** of the town, 13,977.—This place is supposed to be the *Camboduunum* of the Romans, and to have been the residence of some of the Saxon kings.

ALMONTE, *al-mon'-tai*, a town in Seville, a fertile district of Spain, 21 miles from Huelva. **Pop.** 4,000.

ALMORA, *al-mo'-ra*, the chief town in the British district of Kumaon, the north-western provinces of India, built on a ridge of the Himalayas, 5,337 feet above the level of the sea, 85 miles from Bareilly. There are an old citadel and a modern British fort. **Lat.** 29° 35′ N. **Lon.** 79° 42′ E. **Pop.** 6,000.—The neighbourhood of the town was the scene of the British victory which ended the war with Nepaul in 1815.

ALMORAVIDES, *ăl'-mo-rav'-e-dees*, a powerful Arabian tribe, who, in the 7th century, came from the country of Himyar, and settled in Syria in the time of Abu-bekr, the first caliph. (*See* ABUBEKR.)

ALMQVIST, KARL JONAS LUDWIG, Swedish author. Educated at the university of Stockholm, and after trying to establish an agricultural colony, devoted himself to literature, writing romances, poetry, philosophical, theological, and mathematical treatises, rapidly obtaining great reputation in almost every department of literature. In 1851, having committed forgery and murder, he fled to America, where, under an assumed name, he became secretary to president Abraham Lincoln, after whose death he returned to Europe, to avoid the consequences of his malpractices.

Born at Stockholm, 1793; died at Bremen, 1866.

ALMUNECAR, *al-moo-nai'-kar*, a seaport town of Spain, 33 miles from Granada. It trades in cotton, fruit, and sugar. **Pop.** 5,400.—The fortifications of this place were erected by the emperor Charles V., and were destroyed by the British in 1812.

ALMUNECAR, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Granada. The trade is chiefly in sugar and fruit. **Pop.** 2,500.

ALMUNIA, *al-moo'-ne-a*, a town of Spain, province of Aragon, on the banks of the Grio, 25 miles from Saragossa. **Pop.** 2,500.

ALNEY, *ăl'-nai*, a small island in the river Severn, near Gloucester. Here Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane fought a duel in presence of their two armies, in order to decide who should possess the kingdom. Canute was wounded, and an agreement was then made that he should have the northern, and Edmund the southern part of the realm.

ALNWICK, or **ALNEWICK**, *ăn'-ik*, the county town of Northumberland, situate on a declivity near the river Alne. There is a spacious square, in which a market is held weekly, and there is a large town-hall. Besides the parish church, and a new and handsome district church, St. Paul's, there are chapels for Dissenters and Roman Catholics. A new corn exchange was opened in 1862; and a handsome new cemetery has been formed about a mile from the town.—Alnwick was formerly fortified, and vestiges of its walls and gates still remain. At the north entrance to the town stands Alnwick Castle, now an elegant mansion belonging to the duke of Northumberland, supposed to have been a stronghold in the time of the Romans. In the grounds are the remains of two abbeys. **Pop.** 6,218.—There is a cross, called Malcolm's Cross, erected on the spot where Malcolm III. of Scotland is said to have received a mortal wound from a soldier, who came to offer to surrender to him the keys of the castle on the point of a spear. A station on the North-Eastern Railway.

ALOA, *ă-lo'-a*, festivals at Athens in honour of Bacchus and Ceres. The oblations were the fruits of the earth. Ceres has been called, from this, Aloas and Aloïs.

ALOADIN, *a-lo'-a-din*, a Mahometan sheik, better known by the appellation of the Old Man of

the Mountain, was prince of the Arsacides, or Assassins. His residence was a castle between Antioch and Damascus, and he had a number of youthful followers, so devoted to his will as to engage in any of his attempts to assassinate the monarchs and princes with whom he was at enmity. Lived in the 13th century.

ALOEUS, *ă-lo-ē'-us*, a giant, son of Titan and Terra, married to Iphimedia, by whom Neptune had two sons, Othus and Ephialtus. Aloeus educated them as his own, and from that circumstance they have been called Aloides. They grew nine inches every month, and were only nine years old when they undertook a war against the gods, and were killed by Apollo and Diana. They built the town of Ascra, at the foot of Mount Helicon.

ALOMPRA, *a-lom'-pra*, a powerful chief, who, from being the head of a petty Asiatic village, became, by conquest and barbarity, the founder of the reigning dynasty of Burmah. He was a man of remarkable energy and ability, and made himself one of the most powerful monarchs of the East.
Born 1711; **died**, near Martaban, 1760.

ALOPE, *ăl'-o-pe*, daughter of Cercyon, king of Eleusis. She had a child by Neptune, whom she exposed in the woods, covered with a piece of her dress. The child was preserved, and carried to her father, who, knowing the garment, ordered his daughter to be put to death. Neptune, who could not save his mistress, changed her into a fountain. The child, called Hippothoon, was preserved by shepherds, and placed by Theseus on his grandfather's throne.—A town of Thessaly.—Another of Locris, in Greece.

ALOPECE, *ă-lop'-e-se*, an island in the Palus Mæotis.—Another in the Cimmerian Bosphorus.—Another in the Ægean Sea, opposite Smyrna.

ALOPECES, *a-lop'-e-sees*, a small village of Attica, where was the tomb of Anchimolius, whom the Spartans sent to deliver Athens from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ. It was the native place of Socrates and Aristides.

ALOPECONNESUS, *ă-lop'-e-kon-ē'-sus*, a town of the Thracian Chersonesus, taken by Philip, king of Macedon, towards the commencement of his wars with the Romans.

ALOPIUS, *ă-lo'-pe-us*, a son of Hercules and Antiope.

ALORA, *a-lo'-ra*, a town in Andalusia, Spain, remarkable for the ruins of an ancient castle. It is 20 miles from Malaga. **Pop.** about 7,000.

ALOS, or HALOS, *ai'-los*, a town of Phthiotis, in Thessaly, on the river Amphrysus. It contained a temple sacred to Jupiter Laphystius.

ALOST, or AALST, *a'-lost*, a town of Belgium, on the Dender, 15 miles from Brussels. The church of Martin (containing some of Rubens's finest pictures) and the Town Hall, dating from the early part of the 13th century, are the chief public buildings. **Manf.** Linen, lace, and cotton; and it has iron factories. **Pop.** 22,143. It was the capital of imperial Flanders, and was taken and dismantled in 1667 by Marshal Turenne, but abandoned after the battle of Ramilies in 1706. It is a station on the Brussels and Ostend Railway.

ALP ARSLAN, or AXAN, *alp ars'-lan*, second sultan of the dynasty of Seljuk, in Persia, succeeded his uncle Togrul Beg in 1063. He defeated Romanus Diogenes, emperor of the Greeks, in 1068. He invaded Turkestan, but was stabbed by Yussuf Rothual, the governor of a fort on the Oxus, whom he had taken prisoner and sentenced to death.
Born 1029; **died** 1072.

ALPES, the name of three departments in the south of France. (*See* BASSES ALPES, HAUTES ALPES, and ALPES MARITIMES.)

ALPES MARITIMES, a department in the south of France, formed in 1860 from the territory of Nice, ceded to France, together with Mentone and Roccabruna, purchased from the prince of Monaco. The surface of the country is mountainous. The mildness of the climate makes that part on the shore of the Mediterranean a favourite resort for invalids. The chief towns are NICE, MENTONE, Villafranche, Cannes, Grasse, Antibes, and Puget Theniers. The department is divided into 3 arrondissements, 25 cantons, and 156 communes. **Area**, 1,517 square miles. **Manf.** Dried fruits, olive oil, silk, soap, and paper. A considerable trade is done also in sardines and anchovies. **Pop.** 226,621.

ALPHEGE, ST., archbishop of Canterbury, 1006; captured by the Danes 1011; martyred 1012.

ALPHEIA, *ăl-fe-ī'-a*, a surname of Diana in Elis. Also a surname of the nymph Arethusa, because loved by the river Alpheus.

ALPHEN, *al'-pen*, a town of Holland, on the Rhine, 7 miles from Leyden. **Manf.** Principally linens. **Pop.** 3,000.

ALPHEN, DANIEL VAN, professor of jurisprudence in the university of Leyden. In addition to legal treatises, he wrote a history and description of the city of Leyden.
Born 1713; **died** 1797.

ALPHEN, HIERONYMUS SIMONS VAN, Protestant theologian, professor of theology at the university of Utrecht for 27 years. He was a scholar of great attainments, and author of many theological works in Latin.
Born at Neuhanau, Hesse Cassel, 1665; **died** 1742.

ALPHEN, HIERONYMUS VAN, theologian, son of the preceding. Wrote several learned works.
Born 1700; **died** at Amsterdam, 1758.

ALPHEN, HIERONYMUS VAN, poet, son of the preceding. Held some important political positions. Gave great attention to German literature, from which he made many translations.
Born at Gouda, 1746; **died** at the Hague, 1803.

ALPHERY, NICEPHORUS, *al-fer'-e*, a Russian prince, who, when that country was rent in pieces by civil dissensions, at the end of the 16th century, was sent with two of his brothers to England, to the care of a Russian merchant, by whom they were placed in the university of Oxford, where two of them died of the small-pox. Nicephorus entered into orders, and in 1618 obtained the rectory of Warley, in Huntingdonshire, whence he was ejected in the civil war, and cruelly treated by the republican party. At the Restoration he was reinstated in his living; but, being old and infirm, he committed the care of it to a curate, and retired to Hammersmith, where he died. Lived in the 17th century.

ALPHESIBŒA, *ăl-fe-si-bē'-a*, daughter of the river Phlegeus, married Alcmæon, son of Amphiaraus, who had fled to her father's court after the murder of his mother. (*See* ALCMÆON.)

ALPHEUS, *ăl-fē'-us*, a famous river of Peloponnesus, now called Morea, rising in Arcadia, and, after passing through Elis and Achaia, falling into

the Ionian Sea. In some parts the course is subterranean. The god of this river fell in love with the nymph Arethusa, and pursued her till she was changed into a fountain by Diana.

ALPHIUS, AVITUS, *ăl'-fe-us*, a Roman poet, who wrote the lives of eminent persons, and the history of the Carthaginian war, in verse. Flourished in the 3rd century.

ALPHONSO, or **ALFONSO**, the name of monarchs of Portugal, Spain and Naples, mentioned below.

PORTUGAL.

ALPHONSO I., *ăl-fon'-so*, was the son of Henry, count of Portugal, by Teresa, daughter of Alphonso, king of Leon and Castile. When he came of age he made Portugal independent of the crown of Leon, defeating the forces of his mother and taking her prisoner, and of Alphonso of Castile. In 1139, his territories being invaded by the Moors, he attacked them with greatly inferior numbers, and obtained a signal victory on the plains of Ourique. This event caused the government to be changed into a monarchy, and he was proclaimed king on the field of battle. In 1167 he was taken prisoner in a battle with the Spaniards, and was compelled to surrender a considerable amount of territory. He was a man of gigantic stature.

Born at Guimaraens, 1094; **died** at Coimbra, 1185.

ALPHONSO II., "the Fat," passed his reign in comparative peace, save in disputing with the Church respecting its enormous revenue, for which he was excommunicated by Pope Honorius III. Succeeded his father, 1211.

Born 1185; **died** 1223.

ALPHONSO III., son of the preceding, was engaged in a war with the Moors, from whom he made a few conquests.

Born 1210; **died** 1279.

ALPHONSO IV. succeeded his father Denis in 1325. He obtained some successes over the Moors and Castilians, and was in some respects a liberal and enlightened ruler; but is for ever infamous for consenting to the murder of his son's wife, the unfortunate Inez de Castro.

Born 1290; **died** 1357.

ALPHONSO V., "the African," succeeded his father Edward when he was but six years old. He invaded Africa several times, and took Alcazar, Seguer, and Tangier.—He was a beneficent prince, and an encourager of learning. In his latter days he gave way to a deep melancholy and retired to a monastery.

Born 1432; **died** at Cintra, 1481.

ALPHONSO VI., the second king of the house of Braganza. His vices were so great, that he was compelled to abdicate the throne in 1667, after a reign of eleven years, and he was banished to the island of Terceira.

Born 1643; **died** at Cintra, 1675.

ASTURIAS, LEON, AND CASTILE.

ALPHONSO I., chosen king of the Asturias in 739, extended his dominions over nearly the fourth part of Spain, and took Leon, Galicia, and Castile from the Moors. His zeal for the Church gained him the same of "the Catholic."

Born 693; **die.** at Cangas, 757.

ALPHONSO II., surnamed the Chaste, was continually engaged either in suppressing insurrections among his subjects, or fighting against the Moors. He was twice dethroned and twice restored.

Born 758; died at Oviedo, 843.

ALPHONSO III., THE GREAT, ascended the throne in 866. He was successful in his wars with the Moors, but in the decline of life his peace was disturbed by insurrections. In 908 he resigned his crown to his son Garcias, who engaging, soon after, in a war with the Moors, Alphonso headed the army, and obtained a great victory.—He wrote a chronicle of Spanish affairs.—He was the last monarch styled king of Asturias, his successor taking the title of king of Leon, from the new capital of the kingdom.

Born 848; **died** at Zamora, 901.

ALPHONSO IV., surnamed "the Monk," ascended the throne, 924; abdicated in favour of his brother Ramiro, and retired to the monastery of Sahagun; but attempted to resume the crown. He was unsuccessful, and was confined in the monastery of St. Julien, where he died.

Died 931.

ALPHONSO V. ascended the throne of Leon in 999; but being only in his fifth year, the government was administered by a regent. During his reign Cordova was conquered and Leon rebuilt. Killed at the siege of Viseu.

Born 994; **died** 1028.

ALPHONSO VI., "the Valiant," was crowned in 1066. During the reign of this sovereign, Asturias, Leon, Castile, and Galicia, were held under his authority. He was a successful warrior, and had Spain not been invaded by the Almoravides with a powerful army, he would have succeeded in driving the Moors from the peninsula.—It was in the reign of this monarch that Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, surnamed the Cid, achieved the poetical celebrity with which his name has been surrounded by the Spanish romance-writers.

Born 1030; **died** at Toledo, 1109.

ALPHONSO VII. became Alphonso I. of Aragon.

ALPHONSO VIII., called the Emperor, fought vigorously against the Moors. In the early part of his reign he was constantly engaged in dynastic quarrels.—The military order of Alcantara was instituted at the close of this reign.

Born 1106; **died** at Tremada, 1157.

ALPHONSO IX., like his predecessor, was engaged against the Moors. He was involved in quarrels with the Pope, who twice prohibited his marriage.

Died at Villaneuva de Sarria, in 1230.

ALPHONSO X., surnamed "the Wise," king of Leon and Castile, succeeded his father Ferdinand III. in 1252. His reign was unprosperous, but he acquired a great reputation as a man of learning and science. The *Alphonsine Tables* were drawn up under his direction, and at his expense.—He wrote on the motions of the stars, and a History of Spain, besides some poems, and compiled a code of laws. To him is attributed the saying that, if he had been consulted at the creation, he could have given some hints for improving the universe.

Born 1221; **died** 1284.

ALPHONSO XI., in 1312, when an infant, succeeded his father Ferdinand IV. During a long minority, his kingdom was rent by convulsions In 1340 he defeated the kings of Morocco and Granada at the Solado. The name "Avenger" was given to him on account of his stern determination to put down the turbulence and brigandage of the nobility. He took Algeciras and Tarifa from the Moors, but died of the plague while besieging Gibraltar.

Born 1310; **died** 1350.

SPAIN.

ALPHONSO XII., son of the dethroned queen Isabella; proclaimed king during his mother's life, Dec. 31, 1874. The attractive appearance of his young person, his admirable treatment of public affairs, his virtuous life and solicitude for human happiness, rendered him an especial favourite. During an epidemic of cholera in Spain, he persisted in personally inspecting infected districts, fell a victim to his enthusiasm, and thus died, greatly admired and deeply lamented, Nov. 25, 1885.

Born 1854; died 1885.

ALPHONSO XIII., posthumous son of the preceding, was born a king, thirty minutes after the noon of May 17, 1886, when there were in attendance in the palace at Madrid, the members of the Spanish cabinet, the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries and other distinguished personages. The birth was formally announced in the Cortes the same afternoon, and was a subject of world-wide remark. The infant king was christened with great ceremony in the presence of a crowded assemblage in the chapel royal at Madrid on May 22, when he was named Alphonso Leon Fernando Maria Santiago Isidro Pascual. His mother being the Queen Regent, widow of the late king, the birth had no immediate political effect, as her office continued without interruption.

Born 1886.

CASTILE.

ALPHONSO III., "the Noble," the only king of Castile of the name who was not also king of Leon. Succeeded to the throne when only three years old.

Born 1155; died at Garci Munos, 1214.

ARAGON.

ALPHONSO I., surnamed "the Fighter," king of Navarre and Aragon, who by marriage with the daughter of the king of Leon and Castile was associated with her in the government of those kingdoms, and assumed the title of emperor of Spain. He soon separated from his wife, queen Urraca, and maintained a contest with her until her death, about twelve years afterwards. During the greater part of his reign he was engaged in contests with the Moors, and was killed at the siege of Fragos.

Died 1134.

ALPHONSO II. succeeded to the throne 1163. A patron of the troubadours, and author of some poems.

Born 1152; died 1196.

ALPHONSO III. succeeded his father, Pedro II., 1285. Granted some important privileges to his subjects.

Born 1265; died 1291.

ALPHONSO IV. succeeded his father, Jayme II., 1327. His reign was chiefly occupied with war with the Genoese about the possession of Corsica and Sardinia.

Born 1299; died 1336.

ALPHONSO V., succeeded his father Ferdinand the Just in 1416. Soon after his accession, a confederacy was formed against him, but he frustrated its object and pardoned the conspirators. He conquered Naples in 1442. He left his Neapolitan dominions to his natural son Ferdinand, and those of Spain, Sardinia, and Sicily, to his brother Juan, king of Navarre. Besides being a learned prince and a patron of men of letters, he was valiant and liberal, and greatly beloved by his subjects.

Born 1385; died at Naples 1458.

NAPLES.

ALPHONSO I. (*See* ALPHONSO V. of Aragon.)

ALPHONSO II., king of Naples, succeeded his father Ferdinand in 1494. He was of so cruel and tyrannical a disposition, that his subjects invited Charles VIII. of France to invade the country. That prince took Naples; and Alphonso, after abdicating the throne, retired to a monastery in Sicily, where he died. Born 1448; died 1495.

ALPHONSUS, or ALPHONSO DE CARTAGENA, Spanish historian, Bishop of Burgos, and was conspicuous for his learning at the Council of Basle. He wrote a history of Spain

Born at Carthagena, 1390; died 1450.

ALPHTEGIN, *alp-teg'-in*, a Turk, who, from being a slave, rose to be governor of Khorasan and sovereign of Guzna. He reigned 16 years, leaving the throne to his son-in-law, Sebek Teghin, whose son Mahmoud founded the dynasty of the Gaznevids.

ALPINI, PROSPERO, *al-pē'-ne*, a Venetian physician and botanist, though at first a soldier. He was the first who discovered the sexes and generation of plants.

Born at Marostica, 1553; died at Padua, 1617.

ALPINUS, CORNELIUS, *ăl-pī'-nus*, a contemptible poet, whom Horace ridicules for the awkward manner in which he introduced the death of Memnon in a tragedy, and the pitiful style in which he described the Rhine, in an epic poem.

ALPNACH, *alp'-nak*, a town of Switzerland, 8 miles from Lucerne. Pop. about 1,600.—A remarkable wooden railway, called the *slide of Alpnach*, was here constructed. It was made for slipping timber down to Lake Lucerne from Mount Pilate.

ALPS, *ălps*, the greatest mountain system in Europe, running in an unbroken line from the Mediterranean round the N.W. of Italy to the eastern side of the Adriatic. The geographical position of the main mass is nearly midway between the north pole and the equator. They divide Italy from all its northern neighbours,—France, Switzerland, and Germany, and stretch in the form of a crescent from near Nice through Provence, Dauphiny, Savoy, Switzerland, the Tyrol, Suabia, Carinthia, Carniola, and the head of the Adriatic Sea. The entire length of the Alpine system from east to west is about 790 miles, and the breadth in some places 200 miles. The summits of several of the principal peaks are more than 15,000 feet above the sea level; and in the entire system there are about 260 peaks which have an altitude of over 10,000 feet; and altogether about 340 peaks are enumerated and named, not one of which is less than 5,000 feet in height, or about half as high again as Snowdon, or 1,000 feet higher than Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the British Islands. The highest peak of the entire system is Mont Blanc, 15,781 feet, an altitude nearly rivalled by three or four other mountains. The loftiest peaks are on the western portion of the system, the altitude diminishing, as the region occupied by the mountains becomes wider towards the east. They rise more abruptly from the southern, or Italian side, than in the north, where the subsidence towards the great plain of Central Europe is more gradual. The mountain pasturages, where dairy-farming is extensively carried on, are mostly at an elevation of from 6,000 to 9,000 feet. There are about 300 known passes in the different ranges, at elevations varying from 3,000 to about 14,000 feet. Many of

these, however, are merely bridle, or even footpaths; but there are 60 carriage roads and three lines of railway. The principal roads, some of them being constructed with immense labour and great expense, are over Mount Cenis, now also pierced by a tunnel, opened in 1872, and crossed by a railway completed in 1868, from Savoy to Piedmont; over the Simplon, from Valais to Piedmont, about 36 miles long, passing through excavated galleries and over bridges; over Mount Genevre, on the frontier of France and Piedmont; over Mount St. Gothard, a steep and dangerous route, travelled chiefly by mules and packhorses; over the great St. Bernard, from the Lake of Geneva to Italy, also unfit for carriages, crossed by Napoleon and his army in 1802; the main road from Innspruck to Italy, over the Brenner. Nearly all the loftiest peaks are perpetually capped with snow, but the snow-line varies considerably in various parts of the system. In some places 8,000 feet above the sea may be said to mark the limit, but in other parts the elevation is at least 1,500 feet more. The great glaciers, or moving fields of ice, formed by the accumulation of snow drifting from the loftiest peaks, are a magnificent and exceedingly interesting feature of this mountain system. The origin of the name Alps has not been satisfactorily ascertained. In Celtic the word "alp" or "alb" means height; and "alp" in South Germany ("alpa" in old High German) is applied to mountain pastures.

Divisions into Groups.—Old geographers divided the Alps into nine distinct groups, named Maritime, Cottian, Graian, Pennine, Lepontine, Rhætian, Noric, Carnic, and Julian; but modern geographers generally adopt a division into West, Middle, and East Alps, with sixteen subdivisions, with distinct designations, which it may be most convenient to adopt:—

1. *Maritime Alps.* Extending from a point near Monte Viso, on the south-west of France, and skirting the shore of the Mediterranean till they are merged in the Apennines, the mountain range of Italy. The highest peak is Aiguille de Chambeyron, 12,155 feet.

2. *Cottian Alps.* Farther north, separating Piedmont from the French department of Hautes Alpes; highest peak, Monte Viso, 12,605 feet.

3. *Dauphiné Alps.* To the west of the Cottian Alps, from which they are separated by the broad valley of the Durance; highest peak Pic des Ecrins, 13,462 feet.

4. *Graian* (a name given by the early Roman geographers, and probably of Celtic origin). A lofty group between the plains of Piedmont and Mont Blanc. Mont Cenis is at the southern extremity of the group, and extending into the French department of Isère. They were considered as part of the boundary between Piedmont and Savoy; highest peak, Mont Iseran, 13,272 feet.

5. *Pennine.* This group includes the mountains of greatest elevation in all the Alpine system. It extends from the Simplon pass in the north-east to the south-west of Mont Blanc, between the plains of Lombardy and the valley of the Rhone. Highest point, Mont Blanc, the loftiest mountain of Europe, 15,781 feet; Monte Rosa and the Matterhorn being little inferior in elevation.

6. *Bernese.* This group, for grandeur and beauty of scenery, rivals the Pennine Alps. The main chain forms the boundary between the Swiss Cantons of Berne and Valais, and extends parallel to the course of the Rhone for about 70 miles, and a branch is between the upper course of the Aar and the head of the Lake of Geneva. Highest summit, Finsteraarhorn, 14,026 feet; the famous Jungfrau, (13,671), Wetterhorn (12,166), and Monch (13,438), are included in this group.

7. *North Swiss Alps.* An eastward extension of the main chain of the Bernese; highest peak, Todi, 11,887 feet.

8. *Lepontine.* Sometimes named the Helvetian Alps, occupy the greater portion of Nether Switzerland, extending from the Simplon Pass eastward to Monte Rosa, on both sides of the Rhone, and forming the boundary between Lombardy and Switzerland. Highest peak, Monte Leone, 11,696 feet.

9. *Rhætian.* A mountain region of Switzerland, east of the valley of the Rhine, and extending to the upper valley of the Adige. The group is divided into two nearly equal portions by the upper Valley of the Inn, or Engadine. Highest peak, Piz Bernina, 13,294 feet; and there are several others of nearly similar altitude.

10. *Lombard.* Between the Lake of Como on the west and the Adige on the east, extending for about 90 miles, and sloping to the plains of Lombardy. Highest summit, Monte Adamillo, 11,832 feet; Alnor de Nardes has only a few feet lower elevation.

11. *Bavarian, North Tyrol or Suabian.* The region lying north of the valley of the Mar, between the river and Lake Constance. Some geographers propose to name the group the Vindelician Alps, the district having belonged to the tribe of the Vindelici, before they were conquered by the Romans. The northern portion of this group is in Bavaria; other parts are in the Austrian provinces of Tyrol and Voraslberg. Highest peak, Zugspitz, 9716 feet.

12. *Noric.* Between the plains of the Drave and the Danube, the mountains subsiding toward the plains of the latter river. Dachstein, 9845 feet, is the highest summit.

13. *Central Tyrol.* Extending from the valley of the upper Adige, through Tyrol to Carinthia. The Brenner Pass, which affords the easiest access from Central Europe to Northern Italy, is in this group. Highest point, Gross Glockner, 12,405 feet.

14. *Styrian.* This group is considered as the eastern limit of the Alpine system. It is to the north of the valley of the Drave, and includes a large portion of Carinthia and a small part of the province of Salzburg. The Hafnereck, 7044 feet, is the highest point.

15. *South Tyrol and Venetian.* Remarkable for the beauty of the scenery, and the isolated peaks; sometimes described as the Dolomite Alps, from the enormous quantity of limestone in the district. The district lies between the valley of the Adige and the sources of the Drave and Piave; in the northern part the inhabitants are mostly of German origin; farther south towards Venice, they are thoroughly Italian. Highest point, Cimon della Pala, 11,000 feet.

16. *South Eastern Alps.* Frequently described as the Carnic and Julian Alps, extending from the valley of the Drave to the Adriatic Sea. Terglou, 9,371 feet, is the loftiest summit.

Glaciers.—Of these there are about 400, lying between Mont Blanc and the Tyrol. Several of them are 20 miles long, with, perhaps, an average width of a mile or a mile and a half. They are supposed in the aggregate to cover a space of upwards of 1,000 square miles.

Rivers and Lakes.—Some of the most important rivers of Europe have their origin in the Alps, the melted snow flowing through numerous valleys, and finding its way to the North Sea, the Black Sea, and the Mediterranean. The chief river systems are the Rhine rising in the north-eastern part of Switzerland, expanding into the Lake of Constance, and receiving as tributaries the Thur and the Nar, the latter flowing through Lakes Brienz and Thun, and receiving, with smaller streams, the Reuss and the Limmat. The Tram, the Eur, the Drave, the Raab, the Save, the Inn, the Lech, the Illar, and the Isar, flow into the Danube, and very materially increase the volume of that great river. The Rhone, the principal river of Southern France, rises among the glaciers, passes through the Lake of Geneva, and receives the Arve, the Isère, the Durance, and other Alpine streams. The Italian river Po receives several streams from the slopes of the Italian Alps, the most important being the Sesia, the Theino (from Lake Maggiore), the Dora Baltea, the Adige, and the Mincio, from Lake Garda. The Piave and the Tagliamento flow into the Adriatic, and the Var into the Mediterranean, near the Gulf of Genoa.

Vegetation.—Travelling from the base of the Alps upwards, beautiful vineyards, and the forests common to Europe, are passed through, until an elevation of 2,030 feet is attained, when the vine is no longer found. The chestnut disappears at 1,000 feet higher, and by the time that another thousand feet are climbed, the oak, hardy as we are accustomed to call it, is not to be found in a flourishing condition. At 5,000 feet no deciduous trees are to be seen, and at 6,000 the spruce fir alone appears. At this height the mountains become covered with the *Rhododendron ferrugineum*, which, in its turn, succumbs to the change of soil and climate, to be succeeded by a few still more hardy plants, which exist until they are lost in the mosses and lichens which fringe the line of perpetual snow.

Animals.—On the higher parts the ibex, chamois, and the white hare; in the upper wooded regions, bears, marmots, and moles; and lower down, lynxes, foxes

wolves, and wild cats. Besides the lammergeyer, or great vulture, of the Alps, there are numerous eagles and other birds of prey. Immediately below the line of perpetual snow (8,000 feet), the white partridge is found, and further down amongst the pine-forests, bustards are abundant. Quails and partridges are plentiful in the lower regions, and the lakes are frequented by numbers of palmipedes. Insects are represented in almost every variety, as far as vegetation ascends the mountain. Of domestic animals, goats, cows, and oxen are the most numerous. Sheep and horses are few, and especially in the south. Asses and mules are used as beasts of burden

Minera ls.—Gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron are found in the various districts, the eastern portion of the system being, as a rule, the richest. Near St. Gothard rock crystals of very fine quality are abundant, and at Carniola quicksilver is found. There is some coal. The whole region is rich in salt, and there are a vast number of mineral springs, hot and cold.

Political Divisions.—The greater portion of the system chiefly belongs to France and Italy. Nearly the whole of the Central Alps belong to Switzerland. Bavaria claims a small part. The ranges in Tyrol, Illyria, and Styria belong to Austria.

Inhabitants.—It is difficult to estimate the population, as in official documents the people of towns and populous districts, not strictly belonging to the mountain region, are generally included. 6,000,000 would probably be a fair estimate. The Celto-Gallic races occupy the French and Savoy Alps, between Switzerland and some of the Piedmontese valleys; the Teutonic element is very conspicuous in the Swiss and German Alps; further east, the people are of Sclavonic descent; and the Italian race appear in the valley on the Italian side of the system, and the Swiss cantons of Tessin and Grisons, and on that part of the Alps sometimes described as the Italian Tyrol.

ALPUJARRAS, *al-poosh-ar'-ass*, a mountainous region in the south of Spain. (*See* ALMEIRA and GRANADA.)

ALRESFORD, NEW, *ăl-res-ford*, a market town of Hampshire, seven miles from Winchester, formerly possessing a manufactory of linseys. A station on the London and South-Western Railway. **Pop.** *1,623.*

ALREWAS, or **ALDERWAS**, *ăl-ru-ăs*, a village and parish of Staffordshire, 5 miles from Lichfield. **Area**, 4,350 acres. **Pop.** 1,700.—A station on the South Staffordshire Railway.

ALS, PEDER, Dutch historical and portrait painter.

Born at Copenhagen, 1725; **died** 1755.

ALSACE, *al-sas'*, one of the old German provinces forming the two French departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine until 1871, when the victorious Germans annexed it to their empire, in consequence of which about 45,000 of the inhabitants left the province, preferring to remain French citizens. **Pop.** 1,566,670.

ALSEN, *al'-sen*, an island in the Baltic, between the island of Funen and the E. coast of Sleswick. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but after the war of 1864, was ceded to Germany. **Area**, 105 square miles. The island is pleasant, and, with the exception of wheat, it produces most kinds of grain. Aniseed is greatly cultivated as a condiment much used by the Danes. **Towns.** The principal are Nordborg and Sonderborg, the latter, the capital, with a population of 5,500, has a good harbour. **Pop.** 23,000. **Lat.** between 54° 51′ and 55° 5′ N. **Lon.** between 9° 37′ and 10° 7′ E.

ALSFELD, *als'-felt*, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, 26 miles from Giessen, 50 miles N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. **Manf.** Cotton, linen, and woollen goods. **Pop.** about 4,000.

ALSH, LOCH, *lok alsh*, a picturesque maritime inlet in Ross-shire, Scotland, the shores of which are rendered romantic by the ruins of several feudal castles. It is nearly opposite the south end of the isle of Skye.

ALSOP, VINCENT, Nonconformist divine. Educated at Cambridge, ejected from the living of Wilby, in Northamptonshire, by the Act of Uniformity in 1662, after which he was imprisoned for six months for praying with a sick person. Afterwards preached in a chapel at Westminster. Famous for his vigorous and witty controversies with Sherlock and Stillingfleet. Towards the end of his life he took an active part in ecclesiastical politics.

Died 1703.

ALSTED, JOHANN HEINRICH, German divine. Professor of Philosophy and Divinity at Herburn and Weissenburg, and a very voluminous and learned writer.

Born 1588; **died** 1638.

ALSTON, CHARLES, M.D., botanical and medical writer and lecturer. One of the founders of the Edinburgh school of medicine, and author of "Lectures on Materia Medica."

Born 1683; **died** 1760.

ALSTON, or **ALSTON MOOR**, a town in Cumberland. The terminus of the Alston and Haltwhistle Railway. (*See* ALDSTONE.)

ALSTONFIELD, *al'-ston-feeld*, a parish of Staffordshire, 7 miles from Longnor. **Area**, 21,860 acres. **Pop.** about 5,000, chiefly employed in silk-mills and button-factories.

ALSTROEMER, JOHN, *al-stro'-mer*, an eminent patriotic Swede, who, after visiting England, returned to his own country, and became remarkable for the great improvements he there introduced into arts and manufactures. For his great efforts he was made a knight of the Polar Star, chancellor of Commerce, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. There is a statue to his honour in the exchange at Stockholm.

Born at Alengsoes, 1685; **died** 1761.

ALT, *alt*, a river of England, which rises in Lancashire, and falls into the Irish Sea.

ALTAI MOUNTAINS, *al-ti* or *al-tă'-e*, ("gold mountains"), a vast mountain system of Asia, extending from **Lon.** 85° E. to the Sea of Okhotsk, about 5,000 miles, and forming the natural boundary-line which separates the empires of Russia and China. This mountain system comprises several collateral branches, and their mean elevation may be regarded as ranging between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. The highest known peak, or that portion of the system known as the Russian Altai, attains an elevation of nearly 11,000 feet. Their summits generally do not taper away into peaks like those of the Alps, but swell into rounded masses of granite, or spread into level plains of considerable extent. There are two chief roads over the Altai. One is from Irkutsk by Lake Baikal to Kiakhta, by which the trade between Russia and China is principally carried on; the other is from Udinsk, on the Seleuga, to the mining district of Nertchinsk, on the Shilker, an affluent of the Amoor. The great Siberian rivers, the Obi, Irtish, and Genesi, take their rise in the mountains.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, lead, iron, and copper; and the cornelian, the amethyst, the onyx, the topaz, and other gems are found. Mineral wealth seems to be unfailing so far as regards the more valuable metals.

Wild Animals.—Altai is the native abode of the wild sheep, which, like the chamois and the baquetin, lives in the most inaccessible places; deer herd on the slopes of the hills, and the marmot has its habitat near the snow-line.

Vegetation.—The forests consist of the aspen, alder, acacia, larch, birch, fir, and willow, besides the Siberian

cedar. This last is found at 7,000 feet high, and at 6,000 attains to the circumference of 14 feet. The birch reaches nearly 5,000 feet, and the dwarf willow nearly 6,000. The snow-line has not been accurately determined, but is supposed to be at about 8,000 feet.

ALTAMURA, *al'-ta-moo'-ra*, a cathedral town in the south of Italy, province of Terra di Bari, at the foot of the Apennines. Supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Lupatra*. **Pop.** 19,865.

ALTDORFER, ALBRECHT, *alt-dor'-fer*, a distinguished German engraver and painter, who employed himself on sacred, profane, historical, and mythological subjects.

Born at Regensburg, about 1480; **died** at Ratisbon, 1538.

ALTEA, *al-tai'-a*, a maritime town of Spain, province of Valencia, 30 miles from Alicante. **Pop.** 4,000.

ALTENA, *al-tai'-na*, a town in the district of Arensburg, Prussia. **Manf.** Principally steel and iron wares. **Pop.** 6,200.

ALTENAU, *al'-ten-ow*, a mining town of Hanover, in the middle of the Hartz Mountains. **Pop.** 2,100.

ALTENBRUCK, *al'-ten-brook*, a well-built town of Hanover, 27 miles from Stade. **Pop.** 2,500, trading chiefly in cattle, grain, and fruit.

ALTENBURG, *al'-ten-boorg*, the capital of the duchy of SAXE-ALTENBURG, 24 miles south of Leipsic. It is well built, has a castle, cathedral, several churches, a library, picture gallery, and school of art. The book trade is extensive, there is a large trade in grain and cattle, and a well-attended horse fair twice a year. **Manf.** Chiefly woollens, ribbons, and brushes. **Pop.** 18,000. It is a station on the Saxon Bavarian Railway.

ALTENBURG, a town of Hungary, at the influx of the Leitha into the Danube, 40 miles from Vienna. **Pop.** 3,100.—The name of several small towns in Germany.

ALTENGAARD, or **ALTEN**, *al'-ten-gord*, a Norwegian seaport, 53 miles from Hammerfest, having a harbour and considerable trade. It is the most northern point at which the cultivation of grain is possible. **Pop.** about 1,000. **Lat.** 69° 55′ N. **Lon.** 23° 4′ E.

ALTEN-OTTING, a town in Bavaria, near the Inn, much frequented as a place of pilgrimage by Roman Catholics on account of an image of the Virgin. It was formerly a royal residence. The great general Tilly is buried there, and in the chapel, where are his remains, many princes and princesses of Bavaria have had their hearts interred.

ALTER, FRANCIS CHARLES, German Jesuit and theologian. Author of 250 volumes of dissertations.

Died 1804.

ALTHÆA, *al-thé'-a*, daughter of Thestius and Eurythemis, married Œneus, king of Calydon, by whom she had many children, among whom was Meleager.

ALTHÆMENES, *ăl-thé'-me-nees*, a son of Creteus, king of Crete. Hearing that either he or his brothers were to be their father's murderer, he fled to Rhodes, where he made a settlement, to avoid becoming a parricide. After the death of all his other sons, Creteus went after his son Althæmenes. When he landed in Rhodes, the inhabitants attacked him, supposing him to be an enemy, and he was killed by the hand of his own son. When Althæmenes knew that he had killed his father, he entreated the gods to remove him, and the earth immediately opened, and swallowed him up.

ALTHEN, GHAN, or **JEAN**, *alt'-hen*, a Persian, who was the first to introduce madder (for dyeing) to France. He was the son of the governor of a Persian province, but with the exception of himself, all his family were massacred when the Persian empire was overthrown by the usurper Thamas-Kouli-Khan. Althen, during his life, was treated ungratefully, but, by way of atonement, after his death, a tablet was, in 1821, erected to his memory in the museum of Avignon.

Born 1711; **died** at Caumont, in France, 1774.

ALTHORP, second title of Earl Spencer.

ALTING, HEINRICH, German divine, Professor of Theology at Heidelberg, from which town he was driven when Count Tilly took the city. In 1627 appointed Professor of Divinity at Groningen. A writer of great ability and learning.

Born at Embden, 1583; **died** at Groningen, 1644.

ALTING, JACOB, son of the above. Admitted in England to clerical orders, but became Professor of Hebrew at Groningen. A great Hebraist and Talmudical scholar.

Born at Heidelberg, 1618; **died** 1679.

ALTIS, *ăl'-tis*, a sacred grove round Jupiter's temple at Olympia.

ALTKIRCH, *alt'-keerch*, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine. **Pop.** 3,100. A station on the Eastern Railway of France.

ALTMOOR, *alt'-moor*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone.

ALTMUHL, *alt-mool*, a river of Bavaria, which falls into the Danube at Kelheim. From Dietfurt to Bamberg-on-the-Regnitiz, there is a canal, called the Maine and Danube, or *Ludwig's Canal*, which connects the *Black Sea* with the German Ocean. The first boat passed through it in August, 1836.

ALTON, *al'-ton*, a market-town and parish in Hampshire, on the river Wey, and 16 miles from Winchester. There are paper manufactories and an iron foundry, noted ale breweries, and large fairs and markets for cattle and sheep, corn and hops are held. The church St. Laurence, the scene of a desperate struggle between the Royalists and Parliamentarians, in 1643, is a fine building, restored in 1867. A station on the South-Western Railway. **Pop.** 4,092.

ALTON, a town in Madison county, Illinois, near the junction of the Mississippi with the Missouri. It carries on large export trade, and is the junction station of the two great railway lines from Chicago and Indianapolis. There are a Roman Catholic cathedral and about ten other churches. **Pop.** 8,700.

ALTONA, or **ALTENA**, *al'-to-na*, a large town in the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein, nearly joining Hamburg, on the Elbe. Both the inland and foreign commerce here are considerable. Ship-building is an important branch of employment. **Manf.** Velvet, silk stuffs, calico, stockings, leather, gloves, tobacco, vinegar, starch, wax, and looking-glasses, with sugar refineries and brandy. The principal public establishments are an academy, a library, several churches, two synagogues, a house of correction, an orphan-house, and an observatory. **Pop.** 104,457. **Lat.** 53° 32′ N. **Lon.** 9° 56′ E. It is the terminus of the Altona (Hamburg) and Kiel Railway.

ALTOONA, a town in Blair county, Pennsylvania, United States, near the eastern base of the Alleghanies. There are extensive locomotive and railway carriage manufactories. **Pop.** 19,710.

ALTORF, or ALTDORF, *al'-torf*, a small but well-built town in Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri, near the southern extremity of Lake Lucerne. It contains the oldest Capuchin monastery in Switzerland, and there is a tower which indicates the spot where (according to the historical tradition) Tell stood when he shot the apple off the head of his son, and the small village of Burglen, in the neighbourhood, is pointed out as being his birthplace.

ALTRINGHAM, or ALTRINCHAM, *al'-tring-ham*, a market-town in Cheshire, 8 miles from Manchester. **Manf.** Cloths, cottons, and yarns. The Bridgwater canal passes through the town, and there are wharves, timber yards, an iron foundry, and chemical manure works; the neighbourhood supplies a great quantity of vegetables and fruit for the Manchester market. A fine cruciform church, St. John's, was erected in 1857; the spire is 141 feet high; and there are several other places of worship. **Pop.** 11,249. It is a station on the Manchester, South Junction, and Altringham Railway.

ALUNNO, NICCOLO *a-loo'-no*, an Italian painter of considerable merit. There are few of his works extant, but what there are entitle him to praise.

Died about 1492.

ALURED, or ALREDUS, *a-lu'-red*, of Beverley, an ancient English historian. He was canon and treasurer of the church of St. John, in Beverley, and wrote a chronicle of the English kings, which was published by Hearne in 1716.

Died 1128.

ALVA, *al'-va*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 6 miles from Stirling. Here the Devon Iron Company have their works, which are very extensive, and yarn spinning and the manufacture of shawls and tweeds are extensively carried on. A station on the North British Railway. **Pop.** 4,096.

ALVA, or ALBA, FERNANDO ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO, DUKE OF, *al'-va*, a distinguished soldier, and descended from one of the most ancient families in Spain. He made his first campaign at the age of 17, and was present at the battle of Pavia. He was a great favourite of the emperor Charles V., who made him a general; but though he distinguished himself by the high order of his military talents, he became equally noted for the cruelty of his disposition. After the battle of Muhlberg, in which John Frederick of Saxony was taken prisoner, Alva presided at the court-martial which sentenced him to death. At the siege of Metz he performed prodigies of valour; but the place was so well defended that he was obliged to raise the siege. In the campaign against Pope Paul IV., in 1556, Alva was completely successful, and obliged the pontiff to sue for peace, after which he repaired to Rome, by command of the Emperor, but very much against his own will, to ask pardon for having opposed his holiness in the war. In 1567 Philip II. sent him into the Low Countries, to reduce the Netherlands to the Spanish yoke, from which they were about to revolt. Here he established a council composed of twelve judges, whom he denominated Judges of the Tumults; but the tribunal over which they presided was called by its victims the "Court of Blood." His tyranny was now as intolerable as his power was extraordinary. Thirty thousand persons fled their country and sought refuge in other parts. He filled the United Provinces with terror and scenes of carnage, for which his memory is held in detestation to this day. He hastily tried and beheaded Counts Egmont and Horn, two patriots and friends of the prince of Orange, who had defeated a body of Spaniards at Groningen. He fortified Antwerp, and when the works were completed he caused a statue of himself to be cast in brass and erected in the middle of the fortress. At his feet was an allegorical representation of the nobility and the people, in the shape of a double-headed monster. Insult upon insult he heaped upon those he had subjected to his dominion, until even his friends became disgusted with him; and his inhumanity to the inhabitants of Haarlem brought his unpopularity to a climax. On the surrender of that city, he caused two thousand of its brave inhabitants to be executed. In 1573 he left the country he had ruled with a rod of iron, followed by the curses of the people. It is affirmed that he boasted that, during his administration in the Netherlands, he had caused to be executed eighteen thousand human beings, independent of those who fell in the various battles and sieges. For a time he was in high favour at court, but, having assisted in the escape of his son, who had been arrested for seducing one of the ladies of the court, he was disgraced and banished to his castle of Uzeda. But his military abilities were so conspicuous that, in 1581, he was afterwards employed against Portugal, where he greatly added to his military renown by driving Don Antonio from the throne. He permitted his troops to commit such enormities, and to plunder Lisbon and the suburbs to such an extent, and so enriched himself with plunder, that the king threatened an investigation; but the haughty duke sent this reply, "If the king asks me for an account, I will make him a statement of kingdoms preserved and conquered, of signal victories, of successful sieges, and of sixty years' service," and the king asked no more questions. Alva was an able general, and had a great strategic genius in the art of war. He never fought if he could gain his object otherwise. When at Cologne he was urged to engage the Dutch by the archbishop, who was struck by his efforts to avoid a conflict. "The object of a general," said he on that occasion, "is not to fight, but to conquer: he fights enough who obtains the victory." He is said never to have lost a battle. The character of this willing servant of the despotism of Charles V. and Philip II. is ably drawn, and his deeds faithfully narrated, in Mr. Motley's History,—"The Rise of the Dutch Republic."

Born 1508; **died** 1583.

ALVARADO, PEDRO DE, *al'-va-ra'-do*, a distinguished companion of Hernando Cortes in the conquest of Mexico. He was engaged in every battle till the final reduction of that kingdom. Alvarado was some time governor of Guatemala, to which was added the province of Honduras, which from being in a state of continual internal warfare, seems to have enjoyed some degree of repose under his administration.

Born at Badajoz, about 1495; **died** at Guatemala, 1541.

ALVARADO, a large river of Mexico, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, about 36 miles from Vera Cruz.—A town and port at the mouth of the Alvarado river. **Pop.** 2,000. **Lat.** 18° 45′ N. **Lon.** 95° 43′ W.

ALVAREZ, FRANCISCO, *al-va'-rais*, a Portuguese divine, sent by Manuel, king of Portugal, on an embassy to Abyssinia, where he remained six

years, and on his return a narrative of his mission was published.

Born at Coimbra, about 1460; **died** about 1540.

ALVAREZ DE LUNA, or **ALVARO**, was the favourite of John II., king of Castile. He was the natural son of Don Alvaro de Luna, and in 1408 was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber to the king; but the courtiers taking a dislike to him, forced him to retire from court. He was afterwards recalled by the king, who at his request banished his enemies. After enjoying the splendour of royal favour for forty-five years, he fell into disgrace, and was beheaded for high treason.

Born 1388; **died** 1453.

ALVAREZ, DON JOSÉ, an eminent Spanish sculptor and artist. A statue of Ganymede, which he executed in 1804, whilst studying at Paris, placed him in the first rank of modern sculptors. His studio was twice visited by Napoleon I., who presented him with a gold medal valued at 500 francs. The conduct of Napoleon towards Spain, however, excited the disgust of Alvarez, who took such an aversion to the French emperor, that he would never model his bust. Subsequently he chiefly resided at Rome, and became court sculptor to Ferdinand VII. of Spain, for whom, in 1818, he executed his famous group of Antilochus and Memnon. He enjoyed a pension from the Spanish crown.

Born at Priego, Cordova, 1768; **died** at Madrid, 1827.

ALVAREZ, DON MANUEL, another eminent Spanish sculptor, who followed classical models so closely that he was known as "the Greek."

Born at Salamanca, 1727; **died** 1797.

ALVECHURCH, *ăl-ve-church*, a town and parish of Worcestershire, on the Worcester canal, and 4½ miles from Bromsgrove. **Area**, 6,820 acres. **Pop.** 1,800. Reached by the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway.

ALVERSLEBEN, PHILIPP KARL VON, Prussian minister of state, son of the Hanoverian minister of war. For many years he had great influence in Prussian politics.

Born at Hanover, 1745; **died** at Berlin, 1802.

ALVIANO, BARTOLOMMEO, *al-ve-a'-no*, a Venetian general who obtained signal advantages over the emperor Maximilian, for which he received triumphal honours. The state of Venice gave him a magnificent burial, and pensioned his family.

Died at the siege of Brescia, 1515.

ALVINEZ, *al-ve'-naiz*, an Austrian town in Transylvania, 6 miles from Karlsburg. **Pop.** 3,500, mostly Bulgarians and Magyars.

ALVINZI, BARON D', *al-veen'-ze*, a field-marshal in the service of Austria. Being defeated by Napoleon I. both at Rivoli and Arcola, in 1797, he was superseded in the command of the army of Italy. In 1798 he became commander-general in Hungary, where he was greatly beloved.

Born 1735; **died** in Hungary, 1810.

ALWUR, or **MACHERY**, *al-wur*, a state of Rajpootana, under the control of the Governor-General's agent for the states of that province. **Ext.** 80 miles in length, running north and south, and 60 in breadth. **Area**, 3,000 square miles. **Desc.** Hilly, but interspersed with rich, beautiful valleys. **Pop.** 682,926, of whom nearly two-thirds are Hindoos. **Lat.** between 27° 14′ and 28° 13′ N. **Lon.** between 76° 14′ and 77° 15′ E.

ALWUR, the capital of the above state, estimated to stand on an eminence 1,200 feet above the surrounding country. It is an ill-built town encompassed by a mud wall defended by bastions. It was formerly the residence of the rajah. **Pop.** 53,000. **Lat.** 27° 34′ N. **Lon.** 76° 40′ E.

ALYATTES, *ă-li-ăt'-es*, a king of Lydia, who was engaged in perpetual wars with the Cimmerians and the Medes, and took Smyrna. Near Lake Gygæa, a few miles north of Sardis, in Asia Minor, an enormous conical mound of earth, raised to his memory, is still to be seen.

Died about 562 B.C.

ALYCÆUS, *ăl-i-se'-us*, son of Sciron, who was killed by Theseus. A place in Megara was named after him.

ALYMON, *ă-li'-mon*, the husband of Circe.

ALYPIUS, *ă-lip'-e-us*, a geographer, known as Alypius of Antioch, who was employed by the emperor Julian, first in Britain as deputy-governor, and next in Jerusalem in rebuilding the temple. At the close of life he was banished, but for what cause is not known. Lived in the 4th century. A geographical description of the world by him was printed in 4to at Geneva, in 1628.

ALYPIUS, an eminent Greek writer in music, who is supposed to have lived before Euclid and Ptolemy.

ALYSSUS, *ă-lis'-us*, a fountain of Arcadia, the waters of which were said to cure hydrophobia.

ALYTH, *ă'-lith*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, 13 miles from Forfar. It is well built, with a handsome parish church. **Manf.** Yarn and brown linens. **Pop.** 2,134.—A station on the Caledonian Railway.

ALZEY, *alt'-se*, a walled-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Salzbach, 19 miles from Mainz. Has a trade chiefly in leather. **Pop.** 5,250.

AM, *am*, a frontier stronghold of Afghanistan, 50 miles N. of Attock.

AMACURA, *a-ma-ku'-ra*, a river falling into the south mouth of the Orinoco, South America. In the lower part of its course it forms the boundary between British and Columbian Guiana.

AMADEDDULAT, *a-ma-ded'-u-la*, the founder of a Persian dynasty, was the son of a fisherman. He and his two brothers took Persia proper, Persian Irak, and Caramania, which they divided between them. He settled at Schiraz, in Persia proper, in 933.

Died 949.

AMADEUS V., *a-ma-de'-us*, "the Great," count of Savoy, began his government in 1285. He immortalized his name by his defence of Rhodes against the Turks, on which occasion he added to his arms the cross of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Born at Bourget, 1249; **died** at Avignon, 1323.

AMADEUS VI., count of Savoy, was one of the most warlike princes of his age. He assisted John, king of France, against Edward, king of England, and in 1366 passed into Greece to the assistance of the emperor John Paleologus. On his return he presented the patriarch of Constantinople, who accompanied him, to Pope Urban V. at Viterbo.

Born 1334; **died** 1383.

AMADEUS VIII., count and first duke of Savoy, entered upon the sovereignty in 1391. In 1416 Savoy was created a duchy, and not long afterwards the duke, who had added Piedmont and other provinces to his dominions, retired to a monastery, where he instituted an order of knighthood, by the name of the Annunciata, without, however, actually relinquishing his dukedom. The knights, however,

lived in a luxurious style, without any of the severities of monachism. In 1439 he caused himself to be elected pope by the council of Basel, on which he took the name of Felix V., but he was dispossessed of his title, and in 1449 made a formal abdication in favour of Nicholas V., who gave him a cardinalship, four bishoprics, and made him dean of the Sacred College, besides allowing him special privileges.

Born 1386; **died** 1451.

AMADEUS IX., duke of Savoy, was a very charitable prince, and so beloved by his subjects, that they called him the "blessed Amadeus."—There were nine rulers in Savoy of this name, but the above are the only remarkable men.

Born 1435; **died** 1472.

AMADIAH, or **AMADIEH**, *a-ma'-de-a*, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, Kurdistan, on a tributary of the Tigris, 65 miles from Mosul.

AMAK, or **AMAGER**, *a'-mak, a-ma'-ger*, a Danish island to the S. of Copenhagen, on which its suburb Christianshavn is built. **Pop.** about 9,000.

AMAK, or **ABULNAGIE AL BOKHARI**, *a'-mak*, a Persian poet, entertained at the court of the sultan Khedar Khan, who instituted an academy of poets, of which he made Amak president. Flourished in the 5th century, and lived to a great age.—His chief poem is the "History of the Loves of Joseph and Zoleiskah."

AMAKUTAN, *a-ma-ku'-tan*, an island of the Pacific. (*See* KURILE ISLANDS.)

AMAL, *a'-mal*, a town of Sweden, 50 miles from Weversborg. Its harbour is in Lake Wever, and its trade principally consists of deals, iron, and steel. **Pop.** 11,500.

AMALARIC, or **AMAURY**, *ă-măl'-a-rik*, king of the Visigoths, was the son of Alaric II. He succeeded his grandfather Theodoric in 526. He married Clotilda, the daughter of Clovis, king of France, whom he used barbarously to make her embrace Arianism. At length she complained to her brother Childebert, king of Paris, who, in 531, marched against him and defeated him in a battle fought in Catalonia. He fled to a church where he was slain.

Born 502; **died** 531.

AMALASONTHA, daughter of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, and after his death regent of the kingdom for her son, who died at an early age. She married a second time her cousin Theodatus, who a few months afterwards caused her to be murdered.

Born about 498; **died** 535.

AMALEK, the son of Eliphaz, and grandson of Esau. Some have supposed him to be the father of the Amalekites, but they are mentioned as a powerful people long before his birth.

AMALEKITES, *ă-mal-e-kites*, one of the most fierce and warlike of the Canaanitish nations, of uncertain origin and residence. They are called the first of all the nations, and they were the first who attacked the Israelites. For this they became the object of God's most terrible wrath.

AMALFI, *a-mal'-fe*, a seaport city and an archbishop's see, the Italian province of Principato Citerione, situated on the north side of the Gulf of Salerno.—In the 11th century the inhabitants of this city took an active part in the crusades, and founded the order of the Knights of Malta. It was then a place of great commercial importance and an independent republic. In 1135 the town was plundered by the Pisans, and soon afterwards was annexed to the dominions of Naples. A large portion of the town was destroyed by a storm in 1343. There is an ancient cathedral, dedicated to St. Andrew, and the manufacture of macaroni, silk and paper is carried on. **Pop.** 6,500. Masaniello the fisherman, and a short time ruler of Naples, was born here, as was Flavio Gioia, the improver of the mariner's compass.

AMALIA or **AMELIA, ANNA**, *a-ma-lie*, princess of Prussia, daughter of Frederick William I., and sister of Frederick the Great. This princess was greatly distinguished by her musical talents, to the cultivation of which she devoted nearly all her time. At the age of 21 she became princess-abbess of Quedlinburg.

Born 1723; **died** 1787.

AMALIA, the wife of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, who, at an early age, lost her husband, but managed during the minority of her son to preserve her little state intact during some of the most troublous times of the continental wars. She resided in the city of Weimar, and invited the most distinguished men of letters to her capital. Wieland, Herder, Schiller, and Goethe settled here, and enjoyed her patronage as well as her company. She resigned the government to her son in 1775. The battle of Jena is said to have broken her heart.

Born 1739; **died** 1807.

AMALRIC, or **ARNAULD**, *a-mal'-reek*, a Spanish military churchman, who distinguished himself by his cruelties against the Albigenses. In 1209 he laid siege to Beziers, and commanded 60,000 of the inhabitants to be slaughtered after the town had surrendered. "How are we to distinguish the Catholics from the heretics?" inquired one of his officers. "Kill them all—God knows his own," replied Amalric.

Died 1225.

AMALRIC, or **AMAURI**, of **BENA**, founder of a school of Pantheists. He lectured at Paris about 1200; but the university condemned his doctrines, and Pope Innocent III. ordered him to recant his errors, which he did, but shortly afterwards died from humiliation and grief. Ten of his followers were burnt, and his body was exhumed and burnt. The Lateran Council of 1215 formally condemned his doctrines.

Died 1209.

AMALTEO, POMPONEO, *a-mal'-tay-o*, an eminent painter of the Venetian school.

Born at San Vito, in Friuli, 1505. The year of his death is not known.

AMALTHÆA, *ă-măl-thé'-a*, a daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk. Hence she has been called a goat, and some have maintained that Jupiter, to reward her kindness, placed her in heaven as a constellation, and presented one of her horns to the nymphs who had superintended his infant years. This horn was called the Cornucopia, or horn of plenty, and had the power of giving the nymphs whatever they desired.

AMALTHEA, the Cumean Sibyl, who offered Tarquin nine books on the fate of Rome, for which she demanded 300 crowns. He refused to make the purchase, when she burnt three of them, and demanded the same sum for the remainder. Tarquin still refusing, she burnt three more, and required as much for those which were left. The king, astonished, consulted the priests, and by their advice made the purchase of the remaining three, which were committed to the care of two magistrates, who

were to consult them on extraordinary occasions. They are known as the Sibylline oracles.

AMAMA, SIXTINUS, *a-ma'-ma*, a learned Dutchman, who became eminent for his knowledge of the Oriental languages. He was at Oxford in 1613, and taught Hebrew in Exeter College. After residing there some years, he returned to Franeker, and became Hebrew professor. His greatest work is a censure of the Vulgate.
Born 1593; **died** 1629.

AMAN, JOHANN, *a'-man*, an eminent German architect, who was employed in various public buildings by several princes of Germany, and by the emperor of Austria.
Born 1765; **died** 1834.

AMANA, or **AMANUS**, *ăm'-a-na*, now Amaldag, a branch of Mount Taurus, which separates Syria from Cilicia.

AMAND, MARK ANTHONY GERARD, SIEUR DE SAINT, *a'-mang*, a French poet, whose father was a commander in the English navy, and was three years confined in the Black Tower at Constantinople. The poems of Amand, which are chiefly comic, were published in 8 vols. 1649, Paris.
Born at Rouen, 1594; **died** 1661.

AMAND, ST., *sant a'-mang*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Cher, on which river it is situate, 26 miles from Bourges. **Commerce.** Chiefly carried on in leather, iron, wood, wool, corn, and wine. **Pop.** upwards of 8,000.—There are several other towns in France of this name, but none of them has a population over 3,000.

AMAND, ST., a town and parish of Belgium, on the Scheld, 15 miles from Antwerp. **Manf.** Woven fabrics, oil-cloth, and chicory. It has also some breweries and tan-works. **Pop.** 3,000.

AMAND-LES-EAUX, ST., *a'-mang-lais-o*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Nord, 6 miles from Valenciennes. **Manf.** Cambrics, cottons, woollens, soap, leather, porcelain, and linseed-oil. **Pop.** about 10,000. This place is visited for its thermal baths.

AMANTEA, *a-man'-tai-a*, a fortified seaport town of Italy, on the coast of Calabria Citra, 15 miles from Cosenza. **Pop.** 3,000.

AMAPALLA, *a-ma-pal'-a*, a town of Central America, province of Nicaragua. This town gives name to a large gulf of the same name, 220 leagues S.E. of Guatemala.

AMARA, WELL OF, *a-mar'-a*, a caravan-station of Arabia, on the east coast of the Gulf of Suez. **Lat.** 29° 35′ N. **Lon.** 32° 55′ E.—It is thought to be the Marah of Holy Writ, the waters of which were rendered wholesome in answer to the prayer of Moses.

AMARAL, ANDRES DO, *am'-a-ral*, a Portuguese knight of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, beheaded for secretly inviting the Turks to invade the island of Rhodes. The result of this invasion was the surrender of Rhodes to Sultan Solyman, on the Christmas-day of 1522.
Died 1522.

AMARANTE, *a-ma-ran'-tai*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, on the river Tamega, 36 miles from Oporto. **Pop.** 4,000.—The possession of this town was frequently contested during the peninsular war of 1809.

AMARAPURA, or **UMMERAPOORA**, *a'-ma-ra-poo'-ra*, "the City of the Gods," and former capital of the Burmese dominions, 6 miles from Ava on the Irawadi river. In 1819, the seat of government being transferred to Ava, this town began to decline. It has suffered greatly from fires and earthquakes, and is now almost deserted, Mandalay, a few miles distant, being the royal residence and capital. The most remarkable edifice is a temple containing a colossal bronze statue of Buddha. Near it is the temple with the bronze statue of Guadama, taken and brought here from Aracan in 1784, when it was conquered by the Burmese. **Lat.** 21° 57′ N. **Lon.** 73° 4′ E.

AMARI, MICHELE, *am'-ar-e*, an Italian historian of marked progressive tendencies in his political opinions, and devoted to literary pursuits. He translated the "Marmion" of Scott into Italian, and wrote a history of the Sicilian Vespers, which brought him into immediate notice. With a view to the production of a history of Sicily under the Musulman rule, he is generally believed to have applied himself successfully to the study of Arabic. After the Sicilian insurrection of 1848 he resided in Paris, but returned to Italy in 1860, and two years afterwards was appointed Minister of Instruction.
Born at Palermo, 1806.

AMARI SINHA, a Sanscrit grammarian and poet. Author of the "Amara-Kosha" (Treasury of Amari), which has been several times translated. Lived in the 15th century B.C.

AMARYNTHUS, *ăm-a-rin'-thus*, a village of Eubœa, whence Diana is called Amarysia, and her festivals in that town Amarynthia.

AMASA, *ă-mai'-sa*, a son of Jetha, who is elsewhere called Ithra. He was pardoned by David though he fought against him in the army of Absalom.

AMASAI, *ă-măs'-a-i*, a Levite, and one of the sons of Elkanah, who assisted David against Saul.

AMASIA, or **AMASIAYAH**, *a-mai'-se-a*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, intersected by the river Yeshil-Irmak (the ancient Iris), winding at the bottom of the hills whereon it is built. The town is embosomed in an amphitheatre of mountains, and is commanded by a fort, situate on a sharp-pointed rock. Although an extensive and populous place, the streets are narrow and dirty. Most of the houses are built of wood, but many are built of stone, and are covered with tiles. There is only one mosque, a fine edifice, erected by the Sultan Bajazet II., in 1490, with two lofty minarets of hewn stone; of which material the numerous baths are also constructed. It stands on both banks of the river, and is connected by a stone bridge. The Acropolis is built on a lofty rock overhanging the town. Strabo, the geographer, is said to have been born in this city, and also King Mithridates. It was anciently the capital of the kings of Pontus. **Exp.** Salt, silk, wheat, wine and cotton. A very large quantity of silk is produced in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 25,000. **Lat.** 40° 38′ N. **Lon.** 36° 15′ E.

AMASIS, *a-mai'-sis*, king of Egypt; he was prime minister to Apries, king of that country, on whose deposition he mounted the throne, B.C. 569, and immediately put Apries to death. Egypt flourished greatly in his reign, and he adorned it with numerous and splendid buildings.
Died 525 B.C.

AMASREH, AMASERAH, or **AMASTRA**, *a-mas'-rai*, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a cape in the Black Sea, 60 miles from Erekli. **Pop.** 1,000.—In its neighbourhood are the remains of a temple of Neptune.

AMASTRIS, *ă-măs'-tris*, the wife of Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily. She was sister to the Persian king Darius, whom Alexander conquered.—Also the

wife of Xerxes, king of Persia. (*See* AMESTRIS.)—Another, a friend of Æneas, killed by Camilla in the Rutulian war.

AMAT, FELIX, Spanish ecclesiastical historian. Archbishop of Palmyra and abbot of St. Ildefonso. Author of an Ecclesiastical History, condemned, on political grounds, by the Inquisition. He was of gigantic stature, more than seven feet in height.
Born at Sabadell, 1750; died 1824.

AMATA, *a-ma'-ta*, the wife of King Latinus. She had betrothed her daughter Lavinia to Turnus, whose interest she favoured, before the arrival of Æneas in Italy; and when her daughter was given in marriage to Æneas, she hung herself to avoid the sight of her son-in-law.

AMATHUS, *ă-ma'-thus*, or *ăm'-a-thus*, a city on the southern side of the island of Cyprus, especially dedicated to Venus. The island is sometimes called Amathusia. Amathus is now named Limmesol, or Limmesol antica.

AMATI, *a-ma'-te*, an Italian family, eminent as violin-makers. Their instruments are called Cremonas, from their having their residence and carrying on their business in that town. They lived in the 16th and 17th centuries.

AMATITLAN, *a-ma-tit-lan'*, a town of Central America, 15 miles from Guatemala. A large lake and hot springs are in the vicinity. Lat. 14° 30′ N. Lon. 90° 17′ W. Pop. about 10,000.

AMATO, JOAM RODRIGUEZ, *a-ma'-to*, a distinguished Jewish physician, who had the honour of being called from Ancona to Rome to attend Pope Julius III.
Born at Castle Branco, Beira, Portugal, 1511; died 1568.

AMATO, GIOVANNI ANTONIO D', one of the best of the Neapolitan painters. He possessed the venerative faculty in a high degree, and carried his sentiments of propriety so far as to consider it wrong to paint a woman in a state of even partial nudity.
Born at Naples, 1475; died 1555.

AMATOLA MOUNTAINS. (*See* AFRICA and KAFFRARIA.)

AMATRICI, *a-ma-tre'-che*, a town of Naples, 22 miles from Aquila. Pop. 5,000, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of woollens.

AMAURI I., *a-maw'-re*, king of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother Baldwin III. in 1165. He was a courageous and enterprising prince; but these qualities were sullied by avarice and cruelty.
Died 1173.

AMAURI II., king of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother Guy de Lusignan in 1194. His title was contested by Isabella, second daughter of Amauri I.; but on her becoming a widow, he married her, and was crowned. The Saracens having taken his capital, he applied for assistance to the European princes; but before the succours arrived, he died.
Died 1205.

AMAXICHI, *a'-maks-e'-che*, a seaport town and capital of Santa Maura, or Leucadia, one of the Ionian islands. It is separated from the castle of Santa Maura by a lagoon a mile wide. Here a Greek archbishop resides. Lat. 38° 50′ N. Lon. 20° 40′ E. Pop. 6,000.

AMAZIAH, *ă-mă-zi'-a*, king of Judah, succeeded his father Joash at the age of 25. He blended idolatry with the worship of God. With the assistance of the Israelites, he defeated the Edomites in the Valley of Salt; but afterwards commenced war on his allies, by whom he was taken prisoner. Slain by his own subjects, 810 B.C.

AMAZON, MARANON, ORELLANA, or SOLIMOENS, *ă'-ma-zon*, the largest river in the world, rising in the Andes, South America, traversing the entire breadth of the continent, from west to east, and falling into the North Atlantic Ocean under the equator, and at about Lon. 50° W. The head streams are the Ucayle, or Apurimac, rising in Peru, and the Maranon, about 6° farther north. They unite near the boundary of Peru and Ecuador. It has a length, including windings, of nearly 4,000 miles, draining an area, according to the best authorities, of two millions and a half of square miles. The principal mouth of the river is about 50 miles wide, but the whole delta has a breadth of about 200 miles. The influence of the tide is felt 400 miles up the river. It is navigable for 2,200 miles from the sea, forms during its course many islands in itself, receives nearly 200 other rivers, some of which are from 1,000 to 2,000 miles long, and are nearly all navigable for the greater part of the course, and, in pouring itself into the ocean, repels the waters of the sea to the distance of 300 miles from the land.—The mouth of the Amazon was discovered in 1500, by Viscount Yanez Pinçon, a companion of Columbus. The first European who made the descent of its stream was Francis d'Orellana, a Spaniard, who, in 1539, sailed from the Rio Naopo to its mouth. It has been generally supposed that the name of the river originated in stories told to the first discoverers of tribes of warlike women who inhabited the region; but the name is that given by the natives to the lower portion of the river, *amassona*, or "boat destroyer," from the dangerous "bore," or sudden swelling of the river, three days before the new and full moon, when the sea, instead of occupying six hours to reach its flood, swells to its highest limit in one or two minutes.

AMAZUMA, a large town in Africa, on the banks of the Niger. Lat. 5° 10′ N. Lon. 6° 10′ E.

AMBALA, or UMBALLA, a division of India, under the jurisdiction of the lieutenant-governor of the Punjaub. The division comprises the districts of Ambala and Loodhiana in the plains, and Simla in the Himalayas. Pop., in 1881, 1,729,043. The Ambala district stretches N.E. and S.W. along the lower face of the Himalayas. It consists almost entirely of an alluvial plain between the rivers Jumna and Sutlej. The Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway passes through the centre of the district. Area, 2,628 square miles. Pop. nearly 1,040,000, of whom about 690,000 are Hindoos, and 287,000 Mahometans.

AMBALA, the capital of the above district. A large town, with an important railway station. Pop. 67,463.

AMBALAGA, *am-ba'-la-ga*, a town in the island of Madura, Indian Archipelago. Pop. 4,000.

AMBATIKI, *am'-ba-te-ke*, an island in the South Pacific, of the Feejee group. Pop. 500. Lat. 17° 47′ S. Lon. 179° 11′ W.—It attains an elevation of 750 feet, in the form of a dome.

AMBATO, *am-ba'-to*, a town of Ecuador, South America, on the northern slope of Mount Chimborazo, 8,859 feet above the level of the sea. Carries on an extensive trade in grain, sugar, and cochineal. Pop. 12,000.

AMBAZAC, *am-ba'-zak*, a town and parish of France, 10 miles from Limoges. The church dates from the 11th century; the choir from the 15th. Pop. 3,000, principally engaged in the manufacture of iron wire. Lat. 39° 48′ N. Lon. 22° 36′ E.

AMBELAKIA, *am-be-la'-ke-a*, a large town of Thessaly, situate in the vale of Salympria, the ancient Peneus. It carries on a flourishing trade in dyeing red Turkish yarn. **Pop.** 3,000.

AMBERG, *am'-berg*, a walled city of Bavaria, and formerly the capital of the Upper Palatinate. It stands on the river Vilz, which runs through its centre, dividing it into the upper and lower towns. The houses are mostly of wood, but well built, and the streets broad and clean. In the principal square are the town-house, an old Gothic building, the magnificent church of St. Martin, adorned with valuable paintings, monuments, and other curiosities. The town has an academy and lyceum; also a well-endowed hospital, and several religious houses. The other public buildings are the Castle, Arsenal, government buildings, and the Mint, which is considered one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. **Manf.** Firearms, earthenware, tobacco, iron, and woollen and linen fabrics. In the neighbourhood are iron and coal mines. It has also some breweries, besides a great repository for salt. **Pop.** 12,000. **Lat.** 49° 25′ N. **Lon.** 11° 50′ E.—Near Amberg the Austrians defeated the French in 1796.

AMBERGER, CHRISTOPH, *am-bair'-ger*, a distinguished German painter, some of whose copies pass for originals of Holbein.

Born at Nurnberg, 1490.

AMBERGRIS KEY, *ăm'-ber-gris*, an island in the Bay of Honduras, 30 miles from Belize. It is about 20 miles long and 3 broad. **Lat.** 18° 50′ N. **Lon.** 87° 48′ W.

AMBERT, *am'-bair*, a town of France, on the Dore, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and 36 miles from Clermont. **Manf.** Woollen stuffs, ribbons, lace, linens, needles, pins, and playing-cards. From 50 to 60 mills are employed in making fine printing-paper, and the principal market for Auvergne cheeses is held in this town. **Pop.** about 4,000.

AMBHUR, a town in Jeypoor, British India. Once a magnificent city, but now ruinous and nearly depopulated. **Lat.** 26° 57′ N. **Lon.** 72° 20′ E.

AMBIORIX, *ăm-bi'-o-rix*, a king of the Eburones, in Gaul. He was a great enemy to Rome, and was killed in a battle with Cæsar, in which 60,000 of his countrymen were slain.

AMBLESIDE, *ăm'-bel-side*, an old and irregularly built market-town and chapelry of Westmoreland. **Manf.** Chiefly woollens. **Pop.** 1,988. —This town is beautifully situate at the northern extremity of Lake Windermere, and many Roman remains have, from time to time, been found in it.

AMBLETEUSE, *am'-bel-tu(r)z*, a small maritime town of France, 6 miles from Boulogne-sur-mer, in the department Pas-de-Calais. **Pop.** 700. —It was here that James II. landed when he fled from England in 1689. It was here also that Napoleon I. collected his flat-bottomed boats for the invasion of England, in 1804, and near the town is the column he erected to the grand army.

AMBOISE, *am'-bwase*, a town of France, in the department of Indre-et-Loire, on the left bank of the Loire, 15 miles from Tours. It stands at the foot of a hill on the summit of which there is an ancient fortress, once a seat of the French kings, and the place of confinement of Abd-el-Kader. The castle is that in which the Huguenots implicated in what is known as the conspiracy of Amboise met their doom. It was here too, some say, that the Calvinists, in 1568, were first called Huguenots, a term which, though applied to them contemptuously, signifies only confederates.—It is a station on the Orleans Railway. **Manf.** Woollens, druggets, bombazines, steel, rasps, and files. Its commerce is considerable in vinegar, brandy, and wine. **Pop.** 4,200.

AMBOISE, GEORGES D', a cardinal, who became successively bishop of Montauban, archbishop of Narbonne, and lastly of Rouen. Louis XII. made him prime-minister, and he soon acquired great popularity, by taking off the taxes which had usually been levied on the people at the accession of every new monarch. Subsequently to this he was appointed the pope's legate in France, with the dignity of cardinal, and in that capacity, effected a considerable reform among the religious orders.—D'Amboise was one of the wisest statesmen France ever had. He reformed the church, purified the courts of justice, remitted the burdens of the people, and conscientiously laboured to promote the public happiness.

Born at Chaumont, 1460; **died** at Lyons, 1510.

AMBOISE, FRANCES D', the wife of Peter II., duke of Brittany, who treated her with great brutality, which she bore with meekness. She distinguished herself by effecting a reformation in the manners of the Bretons. On the death of the duke, in 1457, she was solicited in marriage by the prince of Savoy, but refused the offer, and retired into a monastery.

Died 1485.

AMBOOR, *am'-boor*, a town and district of Hindostan, in the territory of Arcot, 108 miles from Madras. **Lat.** 12° 49′ N. **Lon.** 78° 46′ E.

AMBOYNA, *ăm-boi'-na*, an island in the Eastern seas, the chief of the Moluccas, the others being dependent on its jurisdiction. It is 32 miles long and 10 broad at its widest part, but generally it is not more than 5 or 6 miles broad. The area is 280 square miles.

Description.—This island is composed of two peninsulas, called Hittoo and Leitimor, joined by the narrow isthmus Bagoovala, which is not more than 2 miles across. It is generally hilly, but the verdure is rich and the vegetation vigorous. Water is plentiful, although the streams are small.

Products.—The great production of Amboyna is the clove-tree, which has been carefully cultivated for centuries. The cloves are collected twice a year; the average quantity produced in the island annually exceeds 600,000 lbs.; in some years it amounts to a million. Coffee is plentiful, and the soil and climate are well adapted for the culture of indigo, which is produced of a very fine quality. The sago-tree flourishes, and supplies the inhabitants with a wholesome article of diet. Cotton and cinnamon are also successfully cultivated.

Animals.—Deer and wild boars are found in the woods. There are few sheep, and still fewer black cattle, scarcely enough being reared to supply the European part of the population. Buffaloes, horses, and goats are kept; but of the domesticated animals none, except hogs, are indigenous to the country. Birds, though not numerous in point of species, are abundant, whilst insects of the most brilliant hues are everywhere to be seen.

Climate. Healthy, and more agreeable than the generality of intertropical situations.

Population. About 50,000; comprising the aboriginal Malay race, Chinese, and Europeans.

Lat. 3° 41′ S. **Lon.** 128° 19′ E.

History.—In 1515 this island was discovered by the Portuguese, who, in 1564, took possession of it, and introduced the Roman Catholic religion. In 1605 the Dutch expelled the Portuguese, and introduced Protestantism, and in 1615 the English made an unsuccessful attempt to share in their conquest. They contrived, however, to keep a factory here until 1623, when the Dutch governor, by unexampled treachery, got the whole members of it into his power, and put them to death by the most cruel tortures. Cromwell compelled the Dutch

government to give £300,000, and a small island to the descendants of those who suffered. Amboyna, after having enjoyed a long period of undisturbed repose, was conquered by a British force under Admiral Rainier in 1796. It was restored on the Peace of Amiens, in 1801, and, in February, 1810, was recaptured, during the war, but in 1814, again ceded to Holland by the treaty of Paris.

AMBOYNA, the capital of the above island, and also of the Dutch Moluccas, is situate in the peninsula of Leitimor, in a deep bay, which, at the site of the town, is 2 miles across, with deep water. Pop. about 13,000. Lat. 3° 41′ 7″ S. Lon. 128° 10′ E.

AMBOZES, *ăm-bo′-zes*, three small islands on the coast of Benin. Lat. 4° 15′ N.

AMBRACIA, *ăm-brai′-she-a*, a city of Epirus, near the Acheron, the residence of King Pyrrhus about 295 B.C. The site of the modern Arta.

AMBRACIUS SINUS, *ăm-brai′-she-us si-nus*, a bay of the Ionian Sea, near Ambracia, about 35 miles long, narrow at the entrance, but, within, about 12 miles in breadth.

AMBRONES, *ăm-bro′-nes*, certain nations of Gaul, who subsisted by rapine and plunder. They were conquered by Marius.

AMBROSE, ST., *ăm′-brose*, the son of a prefect of Gaul, who became consular prefect of Liguria and Æmilia, and afterwards bishop of Milan. In 383 he was deputed by the emperor Valentinian to prevail upon the tyrant Maximus not to enter Italy, and was successful in his mission. Subsequently, however, Maximus entered Italy, made himself master of the Western empire, and entered Milan in triumph. Valentinian sought refuge with Theodosius, who defeated Maximus, and restored the fugitive monarch to his throne. While Theodosius was in Italy, an insurrection arose in Thessalonica, in which the emperor's lieutenant was slain. Theodosius in revenge put to death a vast number of persons in cold blood. Soon after this massacre, he came to Milan, and was about to enter the great church, when he was met on its threshold by Ambrose, who refused him admittance as a homicide; and it was not till a year afterwards, and his showing tokens of repentance, that the prelate would admit him to Christian communion. The Ambrosian library, at Milan, was so named in honour of Ambrose.

Born at Milan, 340; died 397.

AMBROSE OF ALEXANDRIA, converted to the Christian faith by Origen, and stated to have died a martyr. Lived in the beginning of the third century.

AMBROSE, ISAAC, a nonconformist divine, who, on the breaking out of the civil wars, quitted the Church of England, took the Covenant, and became a presbyterian preacher, first at Garstang, and afterwards at Preston. His works are much esteemed by the Calvinists, particularly one entitled "Looking unto Jesus."

Born 1591; died 1664.

AMBROSIUS AURELIANUS, *ăm-bro′-se-us aw-re′-le-ai′-nus*, king of the Britons. About A.D. 457 he came from Armorica, to assist in expelling the Saxons, who had been invited over by Vortigern. On the death of that monarch, the sovereignty was vested in him, and he maintained the dignity with credit. The famous king Arthur was brought up under him.

Died at Winchester 508.

AMBRYSSUS, *ăm-bris′-us*, a city of Phocis, also called from a hero of the same name. It was situate in a country which abounded in a plant producing a scarlet dye, by means of an insect which was found in its berries. This city was destroyed by the Amphictyons, and rebuilt and fortified by the Thebans before the battle of Chæronea. It was taken by Quintius Flaminius in the Macedonian war, and its ruins may be seen near the village of Dystomo.

AMEILHON, HUBERT PASCAL, *a′-mail-hawng*, a Frenchman, who was the means of saving many valuable libraries, amounting in all to 800,000 volumes, during the revolutionary triumph of the populace of Paris. He was also a considerable contributor to periodical literature, and wrote a work entitled "The History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Egyptians under the Ptolemies."

Born 1730; died 1811.

AMELIA, *ă-me′-le-a*, a county of Virginia, U.S. Pop. 10,000. At the court-house is a post village, 58 miles S.W. of Richmond.

AMELIA, an island in the Atlantic, on the coast of East Florida, 7 leagues N. of St. Augustine, at the mouth of St. Mary's river. Lat. 30° 28′ N. It is 13 miles long and 2 broad. Its chief town is Fernandina.

AMELOT DE LA HOUSSAYE, ABRAHAM NICHOLAS, French political writer. He wrote a history of the Government of Venice, and translated "The Prince" of Machiavelli, Socrates, and other authors.

Born at Orleans, 1634, died at Paris, 1706.

AMELOTTE, DENYS, a French ecclesiastic, and prominent opponent of the Jansenists. He translated the New Testament into French.

Born at Saintes, 1606; died at Paris, 1678.

AMERBACH, JOHANN, *a′-mer-bak*, a Swiss printer of Basel, who was the first to make use of the Roman type instead of the Gothic and Italian.

Died 1515.

AMERCATE, or OMERKOTE, *a′-mer-kat*, a celebrated fortress in the desert of Scinde, India, where the emperor Akbar was born in 1542. It formerly contained treasure of the ameers of Scinde, who, in 1813, took it from the rajah of Joudpoor. Lat. 25° 22′ N. Lon. 69° 47′ E.

AMERIA, *ă-mer′-e-a*, an ancient town of Umbria, S.W. of Spoletum, the birthplace of Sextus Roscius. Its low and moist valleys were famous for willow-trees.

AMERICA, *ă-mer′-e-ka*, one of the great divisions of the earth. With its dependent islands, it is four times as large as Europe, one-third larger than Africa, somewhat less than Asia, and nearly five times as large as Australia. It is bounded on the E. by the North and South Atlantic Ocean, which separates it from Africa and Europe; and on the W. by the North and South Pacific Ocean, which separates it from Asia and Australia. From Asia, however, it is divided only by Behring's Straits, not more than 48 miles wide at their narrowest part. This vast continent consists of two peninsulas and a central part, named, respectively, NORTH, SOUTH, and CENTRAL AMERICA; and as Africa is joined to Asia by a narrow neck of land, called the Isthmus of Suez, so the two great divisions N. and S. of this continent, are connected by the Isthmus of Panama or Darien, which, at its narrowest part, is only 28 miles in width. Its average width, however, is about 40 miles. The islands to the north extend beyond the 82nd degree of north latitude, and the most southerly point of the islands is in 56° S. latitude. This gives an extreme

length of about 9,600 miles. The mainland extends from Boothia Felix, in the north, and Cape Froward, in the south, about 8,757 miles. The greatest breadth S. of the equator is between Cape St. Roque, in Brazil, and Cape Parina in Peru, where it is over 3,250 miles. Its greatest breadth N. of the equator is between Cape Canso, in Nova Scotia, and Cape Lookout, where it is more than 3,100 miles. The extent, including the islands, is as follows:—

	Sq. miles.
North America	7,897,741
Central America	174,861
South America	7,241,000
West Indies	89,730
	15,403,372

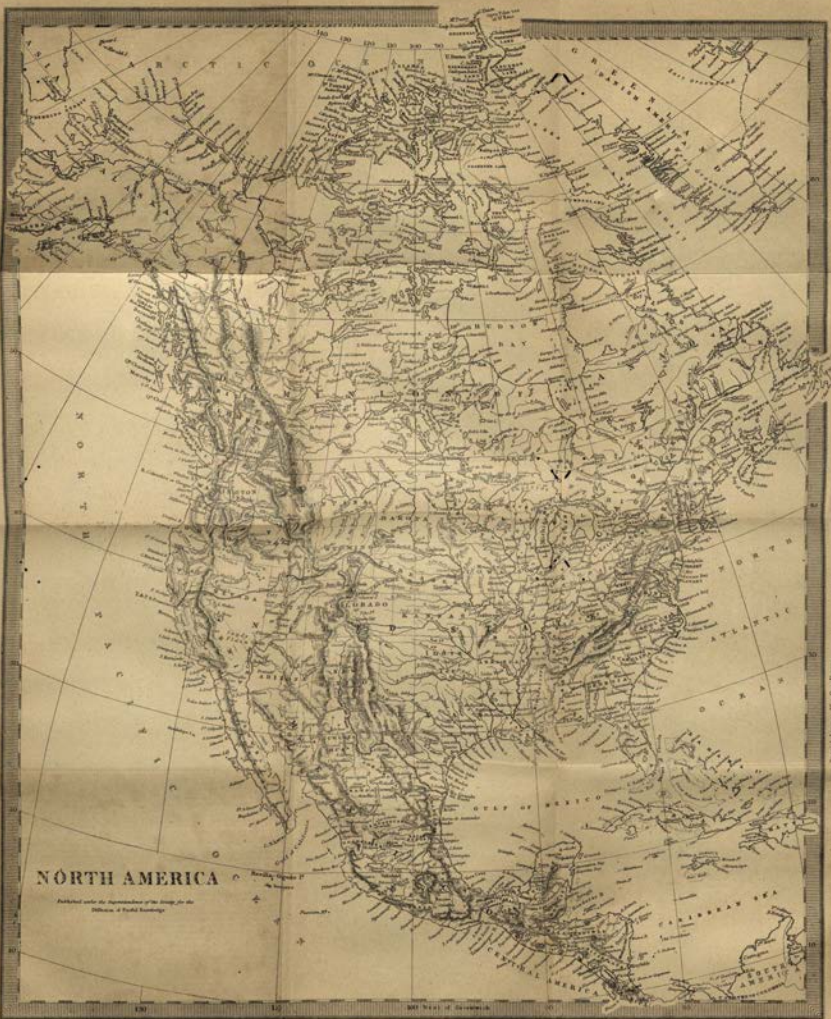
The coast line is, with the exception of Europe, the most extended of any of the great divisions of the globe. In America, nature appears on the grandest scale of magnificence and sublimity. Whether we regard her mountains, cataracts, rivers, lakes, forests, or plains, she is distinguished by a vastness almost unrivalled in any other part of the globe. Out of the 270 active volcanoes, the estimated number on the face of the earth, 190 are on the shores and islands of America; and although, in height, some of the peaks of the Asiatic Himalayas surpass those of the Andes, in extent the range of the former is inferior to that of the latter. AMERICA NORTH, CENTRAL, and SOUTH, are particularly described under the several headings.

Pop. about 85,000,000, of whom, according to the best estimates, 10,000,000 represent the indigenous population. About one-half of the entire population are of Anglo-Saxon descent.

Islands.—In the Arctic Ocean, the principal are, Cockburn, Southampton, Melville, Bathurst, and Cornwallis. In the Atlantic, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's, Cape Breton; the West Indies, composed of the Catoomas, the Bermudas, the *Great Antilles* (consisting of Cuba, Hayti or St. Domingo, Jamaica, and Porto Rica; the *Lesser Antilles*, comprehending the Leeward and Windward Islands. (*See* WEST INDIES.) In the Pacific, the Patagonian archipelago, of which Wellington is the largest; Chiloe, Juan Fernandez, Galapagos, Vancouver's, Queen Charlotte's, Prince of Wales, Sitka, and the Aleutian Islands. In the Antarctic Ocean, Terra del Fuego (the land of fire), Staten, Desolation; S. Georgia, S. Orkneys, S. Shetlands, Graham Land, and Trinity Land. The islands of the Arctic and Antarctic oceans are uninhabited. The S. Shetlands have the lowest known volcano, it being not more than 80 feet high, and the West India Islands are the most volcanic and mountainous.

Prehistoric America.—It is now established that as early as the 10th century, Scandinavian voyagers had landed on the North American continent, and penetrated so far south as the present state of Massachusetts; and there is a tradition that in the 12th century Madoc, a Welsh prince, after a voyage of several weeks' duration in a westerly direction, reached a strange land, which could only have been America, and most probably a portion of Virginia. But the real discovery of America by navigators of the eastern world must date from the end of the 15th century, when the genius and enterprise of Columbus and his followers revealed the New World to the Old. The Spanish adventurers found there powerful kingdoms and numerous populations, and to the accounts they were able to collect from oral testimony and tradition, the evidence supplied by subsequent, and in most cases recent researches, and the vast ruins and traces of extinct peoples, we are indebted for all that is known of the inhabitants of America in the prehistoric ages. The early races of North America preserve vague traditions of more powerful nations who preceded them, and Mexican and Peruvian legends indicate the probability that at some remote period strangers from the Old World, in some unexplained manner, reached and settled on American shores. Some of the native tribes of South America have customs resembling those of the savages of the Indian Archipelago, of the Andaman Islands, and of Australia. Some writers on ethnology, indeed, have expressed a strong opinion that America was first peopled by emigrants from the opposite shores of Africa, Western Europe, Eastern Asia, and Polynesia. In North America, throughout the entire length of the valley of the Mississippi, are many thousand remains of earthworks and fortifications of great size and strength, sometimes enclosing considerable areas, and occasionally arranged so as to represent grotesquely huge men and animals. The ramparts vary in thickness, and are in some places thirty feet high. It is utterly unknown who raised these extensive works. Farther south, in Central America, are enormous pyramids and temples, now almost overgrown with vegetation, reared in all probability by the Great Aztec people, and which are described under the headings HONDURAS, MEXICO, PALENQUE, and YUCATAN. The Spanish discoverers found the great empire of Mexico, including the provinces now known as Mexico, Puebla, Oaxaca, Vera Cruz, and part of Valladolid, occupying an area of 130,000 square miles. The annals of the country, preserved in picture writing, and the authenticity of which must not be too readily accepted, trace back the history to about a thousand years before the time when Cortes visited the country, Montezuma, the reigning monarch being the eighth of the dynasty. Peru, the other great American empire discovered by the Spaniards, was larger than Mexico, having an area of about 500,000 square miles. It was, in some respects, more advanced in civilization than the more northern state; but there were no records, and the national legends can not be relied upon for historical information.

Existing Aboriginal Races.—The name Indian is frequently but incorrectly given to all the aboriginal races inhabiting the vast continent. It originated in the idea that Columbus, on his first voyage, had reached India by a western route. From the same erroneous supposition is derived the name of the West Indies. The races differ greatly in stature, but there is in many respects a great similarity. Long black hair is a characteristic of all the American tribes, and the beard is either very scanty or entirely wanting. As a rule the skin is of a brown or rather cinnamon colour, and does not appear to be the effect of climate; but there are many remarkable variations in individuals. The figure is generally muscular and well-proportioned, and the stature tall. The small-sized Esquimaux of the extreme north appear to have an affinity with the Mongolian races of North Asia and Europe. The inhabitants of Terra del Fuego, in the extreme south, who are estimated to number about 2,000, are of low stature and ill-shaped, with large heads, and an extremely repulsive aspect, forming a remarkable contrast to the very tall and finely-formed Patagonians, a few degrees farther north. Ethnologists differ greatly in attempting a classification of the American races; but the division into groups adopted by Dr. Morton is perhaps the most satisfactory. He distinguishes the groups as the Appalachian, including all the natives of North America, except the Mexicans (described as Toltecan); the Brazilian, including the people of Brazil and Paraguay; the Patagonian, including the natives of the mountains of Chili, and the country south of the Plata as far as the Straits of Magalhaens; and the Fuegans, whom we have already noticed. This widely-spread aboriginal people are divided into innumerable tribes; but, like most indigenous populations of inferior mental capacity, are rapidly diminishing before the advance of more highly organised and civilised races. The number of native American languages is estimated at 450. The Esquimaux inhabit the north coast of the continent, and live entirely by fishing. On the north-west coast, from Cook's Inlet to Lat. 48° N., are tribes of a distinct character, one of them being distinguished by complexions of European fairness and reddish hair. The "Red Indians," as they are frequently named, were once spread over the whole length of North America, between the Mississippi valley and the eastern coast. They may be described as consisting of three great nations, (each subdivided into many independent or semi-independent tribes)—the Delawares, the Iroquois, and the Florida Indians. The northern tribes generally possess some definite religious ideas, recognizing a Supreme Power, or Great Spirit, and an evil influence which they try to propitiate; but the South American aborigines have little conception of any religious truths whatever. Of the more highly organized races, to which the name of Toltecan has been given, including the Mexicans, Aztecs, and Peruvians, very little can now be identified. Oppression, slavery, and intermarriages with European


NORTH AMERICA
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ARCTIC OCEAN
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HUDSON BAY
PACIFIC OCEAN
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GULF OF MEXICO
CARIBBEAN SEA
CENTRAL AMERICA

traces have almost entirely obliterated all traces of a once great people.

Political Divisions.—There are in America, including its islands, one empire, nineteen independent republics, and possessions and colonies of six European states.

Empire—Brazil.

Republics—United States, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, Costa Rica, Mosquitea, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Hayti, and San Domingo.

European Possessions and Colonies—British North America, British Honduras, British Guiana, and British West Indies. France has settlements in French Guiana; St Pierre and Mequelon, near Newfoundland; and the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe. Denmark has colonies at Santa Cruz, St. Thomas and St. John, in the West Indies. Holland has small dependencies in the West Indies. Spain owns Cuba and Porto Rico. Sweden possesses the island of St. Bartholomew in the West Indies.

(*See* AMERICA, NORTH, SOUTH, and CENTRAL, and WEST INDIES, and each place mentioned under its proper heading.)

Geographical Discoveries.—	A.D.
Lief and Bjorn, Icelanders, reached Rhode Island, and established a colony	1001
Columbus reached and took possession of one of the Bahama Islands, which he named San Salvador	1492
Second voyage of Columbus, in which he discovered the Caribbee Islands and Jamaica	1493-6
John Cabot (sent out by Henry VII. of England) discovered Labrador on the coast of North America	1497
Columbus, on his third voyage, reached the mainland	1498
Ojeda discovers Surinam and the Gulf of Venezuela	1499
Cabral, a Portuguese, reached Brazil and the mouth of the Amazon	1500
Columbus made a fourth voyage, and explored the coast of the isthmus of Darien	1502
Coast of Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon	1512
Vasco de Balboa crossed the isthmus of Darien and first saw the Pacific ocean	1513
Mexico discovered by Fernando de Cordova	1517
Magellan passed through the straits named after him	1520
Pizarro discovered the coast of Quito	1526
Pizarro conquered Peru	1531-2
Jacques Cartier, a Frenchman, discovered the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and sailed up the river as far as Montreal	1545
California discovered by Grijalva	1535
Buenos Ayres founded by Mendoza	1535
De Soto, a Frenchman, explored the Mississippi	1542
New Albion, on the north-west coast, discovered by Sir Francis Drake	1575
John Davis discovered the straits which bear his name	1587
Hudson's Bay discovered by him	1610
Passage round Cape Horn, discovered by Schouten, a Dutch navigator	1610
Baffin explored the bay named after him	1618
The North-west Passage between the North Atlantic and North Pacific Oceans discovered by Captain M'Clure	1850

AMERICA, NORTH.—This division, although, on the whole, exhibiting a greater degree of irregularity in its form than that of the South, is more uniform in its width, and consequently has a larger surface. The area is 7,897,741 square miles. The whole coast-line of North America on the eastern and western shores, and northern shores (the last of no practical value, being in the frost-bound Arctic Region), may be computed at about 22,800 miles. Such an immense extent of coast renders this division favourable for commerce, whilst the irregularity of its form produces the peninsulas of Alaska and California on the W., and Yucatan, Florida, Nova Scotia, and Labrador on the E. The principal capes are Point Barrow, the most northern; Bathurst, Farewell, Chudleigh, Charles, Breton, Race, Sable, Cod, Hatteras, Tancha or Sable, Catoche, Gracias à Dios, and St. Antonio, on the N. and E.; on the W. Corrientes, St. Lucas, Mendocino, and Prince of Wales, which is the most western point. The chief straits are Davis's, Barrow's, Hudson's, Belleisle, Bahama Channel, Windward Passage, Mona Passage, on the N. and W.; and Behring's Sraits, which separate N. America from Asia. The more important bays, gulfs, seas, and inlets, are Baffin's Bay, Hudson's Bay, with James's Bay and Chesterfield Inlet; the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy, Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Bay of Campeachy; the Carribean Sea, the Bay of Honduras, on the N. and E.; on the W. the Bay of Panama, the Gulf of California, Queen Charlotte's Sound, and Behring's Sea, or Sea of Kamchatka. On account of nearly all the seas of this division being on the E. side, and their tidal currents travelling west, they are much higher than the inland seas of the Old World, such as the Baltic and Mediterranean, which open to the W. In the Bay of Fundy the tide rises 70 feet, which is higher than any other known. North America may be regarded as a vast central valley, bounded on the N. by an extensive system of lakes, on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the W. by the Rocky Mountains, and on the E. by the Alleghanies, and drained by the mighty Mississippi. In this valley the most luxuriant vegetation is to be found, stretching from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico on the S. to the banks of the great lakes and the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the N.; whilst towards the bases of the western boundary are vast steppes, or plains, destitute of trees, and desolate, dreary, and uninviting by their very immensity. During the summer heats these are burned to a melancholy brown; vegetation is scorched and shrivelled up as a thin piece of leather touched with fire; whilst during the winter they are swept by the winds of the Rocky Mountains to such a degree as to render their atmosphere so intensely cold as scarcely to be borne. Along the base of these mountains a series of sandy deserts, with an average breadth of from 400 to 600 miles, stretch to the 41st degree of N. latitude. Towards the mouth of the Mississippi there are marshes covering a space of 35,000 square miles. In the valley itself occur extensive elevated prairies or savannahs, as treeless as they are boundless to the view—in some places waving with long grass in the spring, and painted with beautiful flowers, exhaling charming perfumes; in others destitute of vegetation, stricken with a hideous sterility; so that they may be traversed for days without a shrub being seen, except on the banks of the wandering streams by which they are watered. Notwithstanding the advances which civilization has made in this valley, immense tracts are still covered with primeval woods; with all these drawbacks, however, millions of acres of the richest and most fertile land still remain waiting the culture of man to yield him subsistence. Geographers generally recognize five regions, distinct in their special characteristics.—The Mississippi valley, just noticed; the eastern slope of the Alleghanies, with large forests and a rich soil; the elevated part between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific; the plateau of Mexico, and the great northern sterile plain north of Lat. 50° N.

Mountains.—The Rocky Mountains, the Alleghany or Appalachian, the Cordilleras of Mexico and Guatemala, the Ozark, and the Californian or Maritime range. The Rocky Mountains stretch along the west coast, at a distance varying from 50 to 300 miles from the sea, and terminate at the Frozen Ocean, on the west side of the Mackenzie river; the whole length being not less than 8,700 miles. The most elevated peaks are Holy Cross, 17,000 feet; Bythorn, 15,000; and Mount Lincoln, 14,300. The Alleghany range stretches along the east coast, with a mean elevation of 2,500 feet, and in four separate groups, traversing the country generally from a north-

east to a south-west direction. The several ridges are known by different names, as Blue Ridge, Alleghany Ridge, North Jackson's, also Laurel, Cumberland and (in New Hampshire) White Mountains. In the latter group Mount Washington attains the height of 6,428 feet, which is, however, exceeded by Mount Guyot, in N. Carolina, the loftiest point of the entire system. This range is about 1,200 miles in length, beginning at about the 34th degree N. lat., and terminating at the banks of the St. Lawrence. The Ozark Mountains are a branch of the Rocky Mountains, crossing the Arkansas, and appearing, under that name, in the state of Missouri. Their general direction is parallel to that of the Alleghanies, on the west side of the continent. The Californian or Maritime chain lies to the west of the Rocky Mountains, and is connected with them by a remarkable table-land, named by its explorers the Great Basin. It is the land of salt lakes, the largest of which lies at an elevation of 4,220 feet above the level of the sea, and the territory occupies 130,000 square miles. This saline solitude is almost entirely uninhabited, and not one of the rivers by which it is watered finds its way to the sea. This is the character of the plateau which, with transverse ridges, amongst which are the Snowy Mountains, connects the Rocky Mountains with the Californian Maritime Alps, wherein Mounts Hood, Fairweather, and St. Elias, lift their heads respectively to the heights of 12,000, 14,700, and 17,900 feet above the level of the sea. The general height of this range exceeds that of the Rocky Mountains. Mount Elias is the culminating point of North America, and is situate in Aliaska, formerly Russian America, in the 60th degree of N. latitude. The Mexican and Guatemala Cordilleras may be regarded as a continuation of the Andes of South America, and in Orizaba and Popocatepetl attain respectively the elevation of 17,373 and 17,884 feet above the sea level. The Mexican Cordillera divides into three parts near the Tropic of Cancer. One runs for about 100 miles parallel to the eastern coast; another runs in a north-western direction, towards the Gulf of California; and the third divides the source of the Rio Gila from the Rio Bravo del Norte.

Volcanoes.—In no part of the globe are these terrific phenomena so appalling as in the New World. In the mountains of Guatemala there are 38 volcanoes, in Mexico 6, in Aliaska 4, in the Aleuttian islands 32. With the exception of Java, there is no more powerful volcanic agency in the world than that which is found in the Aleutian islands and Mexico. They generally eject scoriæ and ashes, in place of lava, which probably, from their great height, becomes partially solid before it reaches the mouths of their craters. Some of these volcanoes attain an elevation of 17,000 feet.

Rivers.—The Mississippi (great river), and its tributaries the Missouri (mud river), which receives the Yellow-stone and the Platte; the Arkansas, which receives the Red River; and the Illinois and Ohio, which receives the Tennessee. These drain the great plain or valley of the Mississippi, and the accumulated waters are discharged into the Gulf of Mexico. The Mackenzie, a very large river, draining an area of at least 550,000 square miles, and its tributaries, Peace River and Athabasca, the Coppermine and the Back, run north into the Arctic Ocean. The St. Lawrence, and its tributary the Ottawa; the Nelson, with its tributary the Saskatchewan; and the Churchill, with its tributary the Beaver, run east to the Atlantic. The St. John, the Hudson, the Delaware, and the Susquehanna drain the country east of the Alleghanies; the Rio del Norte (river of the north) drains the country east of the Mexican mountains; the Oregon or Columbia, with its tributary the Snake, and the Colorado (coloured), and the Sacramento, the country west of the Rocky Mountains, discharging into the Pacific, as does the Fraser, which takes its course through British Columbia. The Mississippi, united with the Missouri, is the second largest river in the world. The basin comprises about 1,350,000 square miles, and its delta is little more than an immense marsh or swamp, covered with reeds and infested with alligators. The length from the source of the Missouri to the point of discharge is 4,300 miles. It is navigable to nearly 3,000 miles from the sea, and, including the numerous tributaries, some of them important streams, there are 35,000 miles of navigable waters. (*See* MISSISSIPPI.) The St. Lawrence, at Montreal, has a breadth of 3 or 4 miles, and its length from the lower extremity of Lake Ontario to the sea is about 1,700 miles. For ships of the line it is navigable as far as Quebec, and for vessels of 600 tons as far as Montreal. It has been estimated that the basin of this river, including the lakes from whence it flows, contains more than the half of the fresh water on the earth. The length of water communication through the lakes is 2,200 miles, with 4,000 miles of navigable waters, and the area of drainage is 600,000 square miles.

Lakes.—The largest in the world. The principal are Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Great Slave Lake, Winnipeg, Great Bear Lake, Ontario, Lake Champlain, Little Winnipeg, Deer Lake, Athabasca, Lake of the Woods, and the Great Salt Lake. Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan may be considered to form, in fact, but one lake, as they are all connected, and include by far the largest body of fresh water on the globe. Between lakes Ontario and Erie are the celebrated Niagara Falls. (*See* NIAGARA.) The following are the dimensions of the principal lakes :—

	Area. Sq. miles.	Average depth. Feet.	Height above sea. Feet.
Superior	43,000	988	641
Huron	25,000	300	595
Michigan	25,000	900	595
Erie	11,000	200	565
Ontario	10,000	500	231
Great Slave Lake	12,000		
Winnipeg	9,000		
Great Bear Lake	8,000		
Chapala (Mexico)	1,300		

Forests.—The most extensive on the globe, some of them covering an area of 60,000 square miles, distinguished by the height and variety of the trees of which they are composed, and in some cases by the dazzling beauty of the flowers with which they are adorned. Within the tropics, palms and tree-ferns spread out their sheltering foliage, where the mahogany, logwood, and other dye-trees attain perfection. In the United States, the sycamore, black walnut, chestnut, maple, hickory, white cedar, red birch, wild cherry, locust-tree, oak, and ash abound; whilst the tulip-tree, the pride of the American forest, attains the highest perfection. The woods of Canada consist principally of pines and birches, oaks and ashes, the red beech, the hickory, and the tall Canadian poplar. Penetrating the Arctic regions, the flora of America, like that of other high latitudes, becomes less and less abundant, more stinted in growth, until almost every trace of vegetation is buried beneath a sheet of perpetual snow. Not a single heath is indigenous to America, whilst the cactus is peculiar to it.

Zoology.—*Wild Animals.* These consist of polar and grizzly bears, the puma, wolf, fox, beaver, racoon, and other fur animals; the elk, the bison, musk-ox, moose-deer, and rein-deer; the big-horned sheep, and the goat of the Rocky Mountains. The grizzly bear (*Ursus ferox*) is the most formidable of all the animals of N. America, ranging from Mexico as far north as the 61st degree of latitude. The bison, or American buffalo, is the largest native quadruped of the New World, and may be considered as the monarch of the prairie lands of the Rocky Mountains, where his species is to be seen in immense herds, but they are diminishing in numbers. The musk-ox roams over the sterile tracts which lie N. of the 60th parallel, and several species of deer browse among the barren valleys and brown hills of the mountain districts. The Rocky Mountain goat, like the chamois of the Alps, inhabits the most inaccessible heights of its native region, and the Rocky Mountain sheep is much larger than the largest varieties of the domestic breeds. The wolf of America is a fierce animal, running down and devouring deer, and if severely pressed with hunger, even breaking into huts and devouring the dogs. The prairie wolf hunts in packs, and is an animal of great speed. The dogs of America are now domesticated, and the most remarkable among them are the Newfoundland and the Mackenzie River dog, a small, slight, and affectionate animal. All the other kinds are both big and fierce. Foxes abound, and the American red fox supplies England annually with a large number of skins. Beavers, otters, racoons, hares, marmots, squirrels, opossums, musk-rats, and porcupines are all to be found, and are more or less sought after by the inhabitants as objects of pleasure or profit. With the exception of bears, the beasts of prey are neither many nor formidable. *Birds.* These are extremely numerous. There are in N. America nearly 700 species of birds, and of these nearly 400 are peculiar to the country. Eagles, hawks, and owls are plentiful; turkeys abound in the woods, and the passenger pigeon flies in such flocks as to darken the country

over which they pass. *Reptiles.* Numerous, especially in the United States, and some of them dangerous. The most noted is the rattle-snake, the bite of which is fatal to man and beast, unless a remedy is immediately applied. The hog is the only animal which is not injured by the bite of this reptile, and which feeds upon them. The pike-muzzled cayman is a native of the southern states, and haunts the Mississippi, and frogs and toads, measuring from 6 to 15 inches long, are abundant. *Insects.* In the tropical regions especially, almost every description of these appear in myriads. The mosquitoes are such intolerable pests, that they greatly interfere with the happiness of the natives. In the back-woods of N. America, however, they are turned to some profitable account. The Indians set fire to the woods, and the bisons, knowing that mosquitoes will not follow them where there is smoke, take shelter among the burning forests, where they become an easy prey to the huntsman, who is lying in wait for them. *Fish.* Every description abounds along the coasts and in the rivers. In no part of the world are there to be found so many cod as to the E. of Cape Breton, and on the banks of Newfoundland. *Domestic Animals.* The same as in Europe. At the discovery of America there were no domestic animals except the lama; but since then the different varieties of the European kinds have been introduced, and are now common.

Climate.—Healthy and variable, according to latitude and locality. On account of the severity of the climate N. of 50°, the greater part of America is barren; but in other parts the temperature is generally lower than in corresponding latitudes in the Old World. Every variety of temperature, however, is to be found, in accordance with the difference of latitude and elevation. The temperate zone is often marked by sudden and violent changes, and the torrid by the extremes of wet and drought.

Productions.—Maize, or Indian corn, is the only important farinaceous plant peculiar to America, and it is extensively cultivated. All the European cerealia are largely produced; and millet, pimento, cocoa, vanilla, copaiba, sassafras, nux vomica, jalap, tobacco, and the cochineal plant and the potato, are indigenous. The native fruits are mostly of the nut kind; but apples, oranges, lemons, and peaches arrive at a high state of perfection. The vine and the tea-plant do not succeed, whilst cotton, sugar, and coffee are amongst the staple productions. The pine-apple is grown largely in fields, as we grow turnips, and great quantities of it are now regularly shipped to England.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, tin, copper, lead, iron, coal, and salt. Gold is produced in large quantities in Mexico and California, and in 1857 was discovered at the Fraser river, in British Columbia. Silver and precious stones are found in Mexico; copper in Mexico, Cuba, and the United States; lead, iron, and coal, in the United States and the British possessions. The united area of all the known coal-fields is about 200,000 square miles, twenty times the extent of the coal-fields of Europe. Salt is found in nearly all parts of the continent.

Inhabitants.—The aborigines, the Indian, or copper-coloured; the settlers, Circassian, from Europe; the Negro, from Africa; and the Esquimaux. The British and their descendants are found principally in the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and some of the West India Islands; the Spanish in Mexico; the French, in Lower Canada, and along the banks of the lower Mississippi; the Negroes, in the southern states and the West Indies. A large portion of N. America is still occupied by the aboriginal tribes, comprising the N.W. parts of British America; the W. parts of the United States, and the N. parts of Spanish America. They are estimated to number about 300,000, and upwards of 300,000 of them are within the boundaries of the United States.

Political Divisions.—	Area sq. miles.	Population.
United States . . .	3,603,844	50,155,783
British Possessions . . .	13,627,254	4,789,448
Mexico	743,948	10,460,703

History of Colonization.—

	A.D.
Sir W. Raleigh established the first English settlement, at Roanoke, Virginia	1585
De Monts, a Frenchman, settled in Acadia, now Nova Scotia	1604
Jamestown, Virginia, founded by Earl De la Warr	1607
Quebec founded by the French	1608
New Amsterdam (now New York) built by the Dutch	1614
First settlement in New England	1614
New Plymouth built by the English Puritans .	1620
Swedish and Dutch settlements in Delaware . .	1627
English settlement in Massachusetts	1628
Maryland established by Lord Baltimore . . .	1633
Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams . .	1635
First English settlement in North Carolina . .	1669
William Penn established a settlement in Pennsylvania	1682
Louisiania settled by the French	1682
Georgia settled by General Oglethorpe . . .	1732

AMERICA CENTRAL, connects the two continents of N. and S. America, but its limits have not been exactly defined. It is 800 or 900 miles long, with a breadth varying from between 20 and 30 miles to 340 to 400. The area is stated to be 174,861 square miles. **Desc.** Mountainous and volcanic. Its whole length is traversed by a chain of mountains, which is connected with the Andes of S. and the Rocky Mountains of N. America. This chain divides itself into three groups; the Costa Rica, the Honduras and Nicaragua, and the Guatemala groups. The first traverses the Isthmus of Panama; the second is detached from the other by Lake Nicaragua and the river San Juan; and the third is remarkable as containing the largest number of active volcanoes to be found anywhere within the same space, with the exception of the island of Java.

Rivers.—These, though numerous, are in general small, from the narrowness of the territory in which they flow, and their courses rarely exceed 250 miles, and many of them are under 50. The Usumasinta, falling into the Gulf of Campeachy, is the largest.

Lakes.—The principal are Nicaragua, 100 miles long and 50 broad, the Leon or Managua, Golfo Doce, Golfete, Atitlan, Peten, Amatitlan, Guija, and Cojutepeque.

Forests.—Extensive and valuable. The woods of Panama are composed of 100 different kinds of trees, luxuriating in a hot, moist climate, destructive to animal life. Here grow the mahogany-tree, the lignum vitæ, and logwood; and here are obtained sarsaparilla, pimento, black or Peruvian balsam, vanilla, and various other drugs and gums of great value in a commercial point of view.

Zoology.—The animals differ but little from those of some other parts of America. The manati, found at the mouth of the Rio Juan, and the winged squirrel are peculiar to it; and the most remarkable of the feathered tribes are its humming-birds. The quezel and the great macaw spread out their magnificent plumage of green and gold, and seem, beneath the rays of a tropical sun, as if they were created only to dazzle by the variety of their splendours. Serpents and insects abound, whilst along the coasts, and in the rivers and lakes, fish are plentiful.

Climate.—Owing to the inequality of the surface this is exceedingly various. The dry season lasts from October to May, and the rest of the year is called the wet season, although it rains only during the night.

Produce.—In the higher table lands all the European cereals, as well as fruits and vegetables, besides plantations of aloe, whence a spirituous liquor is distilled. In the warmer regions maize, sugar-cane, mandioca, bananas, and all the kinds of tropical fruits. Indigo, tobacco, cotton, and cochineal are produced, and the sweet potato is cultivated to a considerable extent.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, iron, lead, and mercury are found. Jasper and marble are quarried in Honduras, and brimstone is collected near a volcano called Quezaltenango. Salt is obtained in large quantities on the shores of the Pacific.

Political Divisions.—Central America was formerly composed of one federal state, but it is now divided into five republics, and a British territory. The republics are GUATEMALA, SAN SALVADOR, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, and COSTA RICA; the territory is BRITISH HONDURAS.

Population.—About 3,000,000, composed of Whites and Creoles, Mestizoes, or the offspring of Whites and Indians, and the aborigines.

Lat., extending from about 7° to 18° N.

AMERICA, SOUTH, may be viewed as an irregular triangle, with its apex pointing to the south. The area is about 7,241,000 square miles. On the side of the Caribbean Sea and that of the

Atlantic Ocean, the coast line has been roughly estimated at 10,000 miles, and on that of the Pacific at 5,800. Thus its line of coast as a whole may be taken at about 16,000 miles. The principal capes are Del Norte, St. Roque, Branco, which is the most eastern point; Frio, St. Antonio, Corrientes, and Froward, the most southern on the continent; Horn and Pilares, in Terra del Fuego, and Blanco, on the west. The land stretches both farther north and south in the New World than it does in the Old. Point Barrow is 72° N. and Cape Froward is 20° farther south than Cape Agulhas, in Africa. The straits are Magellan's and the straits of Le Maire. The gulfs of Darien, Maracaybo, and Para, on the E.; the Bay of Panama on the W. are the chief bays. The country may be generally described as mountainous in the west, wonderfully fertile in the basin of the Amazon, but barren towards the extreme south. In N. America, the treeless plains called prairies or savannahs, exhibit, in some parts, a boundless extent of grass, waving like a sea, and rising to the height of several feet. In the south these are called Llanos, and in Orinoco are alternately dry and wet, now baked by the sun as hard almost as burned bricks, and now covered with a luxuriant carpet of verdure vivified by the rains. At the 34th degree down to the 40th, they are called the Pampas of Buenos Ayres, and in more southern latitudes the Pampas of Patagonia. They have all the same or similar characteristics.

Mountains.—The Andes, the Guiana or Guayana, and the Brazilian, of which the principal chain is the Sierra do Espinhazo. The Andes extend from Cape Pilares, in the Straits of Magellan, where the high land begins to appear, northwards to the Isthmus of Panama or Darien, a distance of 4,180 miles in a straight line. The width of the range varies from 20 to nearly 400 miles; and in elevation they rank next to the Himalayas of Asia. Their mean height has been estimated at 12,000 feet; there are mountain passes at from 11,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea level. The entire range is geographically divided into the Patagonian, Chilian, Peruvian, Ecuador, and New Granada Andes. The loftiest peaks are—

	Feet.
Aconcagua (Chilian Andes)	22,296
Gualtieri (Bolivian)	22,000
Chimborazo (Ecuador)	21,420
Sorata (Bolivian)	21,290
Illimani (Bolivian)	21,150
Chuquibamba (Bolivian)	21,000
Arequipa (Peruvian)	20,320

These elevations are inferior only to the loftiest peaks of the Asiatic Himalayas. Besides the mountain ranges, the following extensive table lands are at a great elevation:—Assuay, 15,520 feet; Titicaca, 12,703 feet; Pasco, 11,000 feet; Quito, 9,540 feet; Bogota, 8,958 feet; Cuzco, 8,300 feet. Three extensive transverse chains pass eastward across the continent, marking the limits of the basin of the Orinoco, Amazon, and La Plata rivers. The average elevation of these chains, the "Cordilleras," is about 7,000 feet, but in some parts a much greater elevation is attained. These ranges are more particularly described under their proper headings.

Volcanoes.—There are 30 of these in S. America, all belonging to the Andes, and consisting of three separate and distinct series,—of Chili, of Quito, and of Peru and Bolivia.

Rivers.—The AMAZON, with its affluents the Yavari, Purus, Madeira, Topajos, Xingu, and Tocantin, which receives the Araguay. All these flow into the right side of the stream. The Yapura and the Negro flow into the left, and they all take an eastern direction. (*See* AMAZON.) The Rio de la Plata is formed by the Parana and the Uruguay; it is 2,400 miles long, drains about 1,200,000 square miles, and has 20,000 miles of navigable waters. The Parana has a tributary in the Paraguay, which again receives the Vermejo and the Pilcomayo, the Salado and the Colorado. All these have a south direction. The Orinoco, with its tributary the Casiquiare, the Magdalena, with its tributary the Canca, and the San Francisco, drain the vast portion of country lying to the north of the Great Plain. The Orinoco has a length of 1,800 miles, the area of the basin is 400,000 square miles, and there are 8,000 miles of navigable waters.

Lakes.—Titicaca and Maracaybo may be considered as the only large lakes proper in S. America, the rest being rather swamps or morasses, instead of that clear body of water to which the name of lake is usually applied. Indeed, Maracaybo can hardly be called a lake, being rather an inlet from the Caribbean Sea. Titicaca, however, covers an area of 4,000 square miles, and lies at an elevation of 12,846 feet above the level of the sea, to which it has no outlet. It is situate on the N. W. frontier of Upper Peru. Besides these there are various collections of water in the elevated valleys of the Andes, but none very large; and where the Paraguay overflows, between the 15th and 20th degrees S., a body of water of some thousands of square miles is collected, and is called Lake Xarayes.

Forests.—Nearly two-thirds of the continent are covered by dense forests. Regarding the woods generally of S. America, Humboldt observes, that they are so thick and uninterrupted in the plains between the Orinoco and the Amazon, that were it not for intervening rivers, the monkeys, almost the only inhabitants, might pass along the tops of the trees for several hundred miles, without touching the earth.

Zoology.—The most remarkable are the jaguar, or American tiger, which in size and ferocity is little inferior to the Asiatic tiger; the cougar, which is not so thick and strong as the jaguar, but equally ferocious; the tapir, the puma, or American lion, which is smaller than the lion of Africa; the spectacled bear, and the chinchilla, the panther, the leopard, the ounce, the llama, which is about four feet high, and five or six feet long, the neck like that of the camel, to which the animal itself bears a strong resemblance, excepting the hunch on the back. The alpaca, or vicunha, as it is sometimes named, belongs to the same family, and is highly valuable for the textile quality of its coat. Both the llama and the vicunha inhabit the most mountainous districts, and seem to be most vigorous and thriving where the climate is coldest. In addition to these there are the horse, armadillo, sloth, ant-eater, tiger-cat, lynx, and monkeys in immense numbers, but generally smaller than the quadrumana of Asia and Africa. Some of them are the most highly-developed tree-climbers known. The absence of cheek-pouches is a characteristic of American monkeys. The immense herds of wild horses and cattle which browse upon the Pampas and Llanos of S. America are the descendants of tame animals introduced by the Spaniards. Both were unknown there in the time of Columbus. *Birds.* More than 2,300 species are known. The condor, harpy eagle, nandu or American ostrich, toucans, parrots, and humming-birds. The condor usually frequents the higher Andes, and for size and strength, combined with rapidity of flight and rapacity, takes pre-eminence over all the feathered creation. According to Humboldt, the size of this bird across the wings is 9 feet, and its extreme length 3½ feet. Many of the birds which inhabit both the northern and southern parts of America are merely simple varieties of species that are found in Europe. Of this number are the geese, ducks, divers, plovers, herons, kites, falcons, blackbirds, pigeons, crows, partridges, and domestic fowls. Carrion vultures are very common, and fly in large flocks. They feed upon the numerous carcases of cattle slaughtered for the sake of their hides. They are also found extremely useful in devouring snakes and other vermin. Of eagles there are various sorts. The nandu, which is found in the Pampas, has a long neck, small head, and the bill flattened like that of the ostrich; but in other respects it more resembles the cassowary. It runs with such swiftness, that the fleetest dogs are thrown out in its pursuit. In the tropical regions of America it is impossible to enumerate the different species of birds, far less to give a distinct account of each, particularly of the beauty of their various plumages. *Reptiles.* The alligator, boa-constrictor, lizards, and turtles. Owing to the uncleared state of the country, America abounds in a variety of disagreeable reptiles. In the tropical regions this pest is most severely felt. Serpents of various kinds abound, particularly snakes. Of these, the most common, and, at the same time, the most poisonous, are the corales, or coral snakes, and the cascabeles, or rattlesnakes. There are also serpents of a larger species, similar to the boa-constrictor. *Insects.* South America swarms with monstrous centipedes, spiders of an enormous size, scorpions, chigoes, a species of insect which insinuates itself into the legs, the soles of the feet, or toes, and pierces the skin with such subtlety that it is not per-

ceptible until it has made its way into the flesh; flies of various sorts, mountain maggots, and other annoying vermin. Great varieties of butterflies, vieing with each other in the richness of their colours, people the air; and the mosquito, which is a source of continual torment, abounds in most parts. There are many species of wild bees. *Fish.* The rivers are well stored with fish of every different species. The lakes of the Caraccas and Venezuela are inhabited by the electric eel, possessing the singular power of stunning its prey by an electric discharge.

Climate.—Variable. In Peru, rain scarcely ever falls, and along the low parts of the tropical countries it is exceedingly unhealthy. On the coast of the Caribbean Sea yellow fever prevails, and frightful hurricanes sweep over the Pampas. The south of South America is both cold and dry, but as two-thirds of the peninsula lie within the tropics, it has a higher temperature than North America.

Productions.—Maize, rice, bread-fruit, plantain, yam, manioc, sugar-cane, cotton, cocoa, coffee, all-spice, pepper, arrow-root, tapioca, Peruvian bark, jalap, indigo, vanilla, and ipecacuanha. Of these, rice, bread-fruit, and sugar-cane were introduced by Europeans; but from America the Old World has received maize, tobacco, all-spice, and the potato, with numerous trees and flowers, as the rhododendron, the American aloe, magnolias, dahlias, fuchsias, nasturtiums, cacti, the Victoria Regia lily, and the passion flower.

Minerals.—Gold, diamonds, and precious stones, from Brazil, Columbia, Chili, Peru, and Bolivia; silver from Bolivia, Chili, and La Plata; tin and mercury from Peru; and copper from Chili and Peru. Brazil supplies more diamonds than any other country in the world; but gold is now less plentiful than it is in California and Australia.

Political Divisions.—ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILI, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA. For foreign possessions, *see* AMERICA. *See also* PATAGONIA.

Inhabitants.—The aborigines, European and mixed races, and Negroes. The Spanish prevail in Columbia, Bolivia, Chili, Peru, and La Plata; the Portuguese and the Negroes mostly in Brazil.

AMERSFOORT, *a'-mers-fort*, a Dutch town in the province of Utrecht, on the Eem, 12 miles E.N.E. from Utrecht. It was once fortified, but the fortifications have been converted into public promenades, the gates remaining. The old church of St. Joris was built in the 13th century. **Manf.** Dimities, woollen goods, brandy, and glass and other wares. It has a corn, tobacco, and herring trade. **Pop.** about 13,000.

AMERSHAM, *ăm'-er-sham*, a town of Buckingham, near the river Colne, and 32 miles from Buckingham. The town consists of one long street, crossed by another of smaller dimensions. There are a handsome church and a town hall, built in 1642. **Manf.** The principal are cotton, straw plait, wooden chairs, sacking, and lace. **Pop.** 3,259.—In this parish the poet Waller was born.

AMES, FISHER, an American statesman and political writer, distinguished as a speaker and supporter of Washington. He was one of the members of the Massachusetts convention for ratifying the constitution.

Born at Dedham, Massachusetts, 1758; **died** 1808.

AMES, JOSEPH, secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, was originally a ship-chandler in Wapping. He devoted himself to the study of antiquities, in which he acquired great eminence. —He published a work entitled "Typographical Antiquities; being an Historical Account of Printing in England, &c."

Born 1689; **died** 1759.

AMES, WILLIAM, a Puritan divine. He was educated at the grammar school of Ipswich and Christ's College, Cambridge, and afterwards went to Franeker, in Holland, and was chosen professor of divinity. He afterwards settled at Rotterdam as associate with Hugh Peters, who had gathered a congregation of Brownists in that city. He was accounted one of the foremost theologians of his time, and, under the Latinized form of his name, "Amasius," gained a great influence by his learned writings.

AMESBURY, or **AMBRESBURY**, *ames'-ber-e*, a town in the county of Wilts, on the Avon, 8 miles from Salisbury. **Pop.** 1,138.—It is now an inconsiderable place, but noted for a very beautiful mansion, built for the duke of Queensberry by Inigo Jones, for the vicinity of Stonehenge and Milston, the birthplace of Addisen. Near it is an ancient camp.

AMESTRATUS, *ă-mes'-trā-tus*, a town of Sicily, near the Halesus. It held out against the Romans seven months; but was obliged to yield after a third siege, when the inhabitants were sold for slaves. It is now Mistretta, in the Val de Demona.

AMESTRIS, *ă-mes'-tris*, queen of Persia, and wife of Xerxes. She cruelly treated the mother of Artiante, her husband's mistress, and also buried alive fourteen noble Persian youths, to appease the deities under the earth.

AMETHIE, *a'-me-thē'*, a town in the district of Partabgurh, Oude. **Pop.** 10,000. Here is a small fort, the rajah of which surrendered to Lord Clyde at the commencement of the winter campaign of 1858 against the mutineers. **Lat.** 26° 8′. **Lon.** 82° 2′.

AMGA, *am'-ga*, a river of Siberia, rising in the mountains of Yablonoi Krebet; and after a course of 466 miles falling into the Aldan in **Lon.** 135° E.

AMHARA, *am-ha'-ra*, formerly a province, but now an independent kingdom of Abyssinia. **Lat.** between 10° and 14° N. **Lon.** between 35° 10′ and 38° 30′ E. The capital of this kingdom is Gondar. (*See* ABYSSINIA and GONDAR.)

AMHERST, a district of the Tenasserim division of British Burmah. It is a narrow patch of land between Siam and the Indian Ocean, consisting of fertile valleys and rich alluvial districts. The chief town is MOULMEIN, the second city in British Burmah. **Pop.** about 250,000, chiefly Buddhists.

AMHERST, a town and seaport in the above district. There is a large harbour. The town was founded in 1826, and named after the governor-general of India. Teak timber is largely exported. **Pop** 4,000. **Lat.** 16° 4′ N. **Lon.** 97° 33′ E.

AMHERST, JEFFREY, LORD, a distinguished British general, who was descended from an ancient Kentish family. He entered the army 1731, and in 1741 was aide-de-camp to General Ligonier, under whom he served at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux. In 1756 he was appointed colonel of the 15th regiment of foot; and in 1758 was made major-general, and went to America, commanding at the siege of Louisburg. Forts Duquesne, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Niagara, were afterwards reduced, and the British prestige, which had suffered considerably in Canada, was entirely restored. In 1763 he returned to England, having been previously made a Knight of the Bath, received the thanks of Parliament, and was appointed governor of Virginia. He subsequently was appointed to the governorship of Guernsey, and in 1776 was created Baron Amherst of Holmesdale. In 1778 he was made commander-in-chief of the army in England, and was active, but humane, in

suppressing the London riots of 1780. A change of the ministry occurring, he lost his military appointments, but received them again, to voluntarily resign them in 1795, and a year afterwards he was made a field-marshal.

Born at Sevenoaks, 1717; **died** 1797.

AMHERST, WILLIAM PITT AMHERST, EARL, nephew of the above, who, having no child, procured the reversion of his barony for this gentleman. He was a pensioned politician and diplomatist of the Pitt administration, and in 1816 was sent out to Pekin to effect a treaty of commerce with the emperor of China; but as he would not prostrate himself before that sovereign, nothing was effected. On his return home he was wrecked in the Indian Seas, and suffered considerable hardships. He was governor-general of India from 1823 to 1828, and created an earl in 1826.

Born 1773; **died** 1857.

AMHERST, a county in Virginia, U.S., on the James river, 130 miles from Richmond. **Area**, 418 square miles. **Pop.** 18,709.

AMHERST, a post township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, U.S. It is the seat of one of the best colleges in America, founded in 1821, chiefly for the purpose of educating for the ministry. There are about 260 students. The town is intersected by the Connecticut river, the water power of which is available for several factories. **Pop.** about 5,000.

AMHERST, a town in the colony of Victoria, Australia, formerly known as Daisy Hill, 30 miles N.W. of Ballarat. The town is well built and pleasantly situated. There are several places of worship, a hospital, and good hotels. There are remunerative gold diggings in the locality. **Pop.** about 800. **Lat.** 42° 7′ N. **Lon.** 63° 9′ W.

AMHERSTBURG, *ăm'-herst-berg*, a town of West Canada, North America, 3 miles above the entrance of the river Detroit into Lake Erie. There is a good harbour resorted to by numerous steamers. **Pop.** about 2,000.

AMHERST ISLES, a group lying N. and S. of the extremity of the Korean peninsula, and about 60 miles distant. **Lat.** 4° 25′ N. **Lon.** 126° E.

AMHURST, NICHOLAS, *ăm'-herst*, a political and satirical writer, first educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he was removed to St. John's College, Oxford, but expelled thence for irregularity, without taking a degree. In consequence of this disgrace, he wrote several satires against the university, under the title of "Terræ Filius," 2 vols. 12mo, 1726, and settled in London as a writer by profession.—His most celebrated undertaking was "The Craftsman," which was carried on for several years with great success. In this publication he was assisted by Lord Bolingbroke and Mr. Pulteney, by whom he was neglected when they got into place.

Born at Marden, Kent, 1706; **died** at Twickenham, 1742.

AMICI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, constructor of optical instruments. His microscopes have a great reputation. Professor of mathematics at Modena, and superintendent of the observatory at Florence.

Born at Modena, 1786; **died** 1863.

AMICUS, ANTONIUS, *ă-mī'-kus*, a Sicilian priest, who distinguished himself by some works in history and antiquities. Philip IV. of Spain conferred on him the title of historiographer royal.

Died 1641.

AMIDA, *ă-mī'-da*, a city of Mesopotamia, taken by Sapor, king of Persia. It was called Constantia, in honour of the emperor Constantius, who fortified it. It is now named Diarbekr, or Cara-Amid.

AMIENS, *a'-me-ens*, formerly the chief town of Picardy, now the capital of the department of the Somme. It is the centre of a large general trade, and stands on the banks of the Somme, at a distance of about 40 miles from the English Channel. The town is agreeably situate, and the streets of the new part are straight, broad, and well-built; but the older portion of the town is closely built, and cut up by numerous canals. It contains a Hôtel de Ville, with beautiful painted arcades, a large public library with 60,000 volumes, a museum, a theatre, a corn-hall, and cavalry barracks; is a bishop's see, and has a royal court, a royal college, an academy of sciences, a university, a school of design, a botanical garden, a court of assize, and commercial tribunals. Amiens was once a place of considerable strength, and played an important part in the wars of the middle ages. Its most celebrated building is a magnificent Gothic cathedral, which is one of the finest in Europe. It was commenced in 1220, and finished in 1288; it has recently been restored. Its exterior exhibits one of the grandest spectacles which architectural skill has ever produced; whilst the mind is deeply impressed by the exquisite proportions, the great height, and the noble simplicity which everywhere meet the eye. Its length is 442 feet, and the vault is 140 feet high, which is half as high again as that of Westminster. The spire has an elevation of 420 feet. There are very fine boulevards, squares, and promenades. The town was the birthplace of Peter the Hermit, Gabrielle d'Estrées, Ducange, and the astronomer Delambre, and is a principal station on the Northern Railway of France.

Manufactures.—*Cotton* velvets, *kerseymeres*, woollen and *linen cloths*, *flax*, *beetroot sugar*, *soap*, *leather*, and *paper*.

Population.—*74,170*.

History.—The town occupies the site of the ancient Samarobriva, chief town of the Ambiani, from whom the name of the town is probably derived.

Taken by the Spanish and retaken by the French	1597
Treaty of peace between Great Britain, Holland, France, and Spain signed here	1801
Taken by the Germans, after a severe conflict	1870

AMIGONI, JACOPI, *a-mi-gō'-ne*, decorative and portrait painter. Executed important works at Venice, Munich, and in London, where he stayed ten years, and assisted in the decoration of Covent Garden Theatre. Afterwards painter to the king of Spain.

Born at Venice, 1675; **died** at Madrid, 1752.

AMILCAR. (*See* HAMILCAR.)

AMILCAR, a son of Hanno, defeated in Sicily by Gelon, the same day that Xerxes was defeated at Salamis by Themistocles. He burnt himself, that his body might not be found among the slain. Sacrifices were offered to him.

AMIMONE, or AMYMONE, *ă-mim'-o-ne*, a daughter of Danaus, changed into a fountain near Argos, which flows into Lake Lerna.

AMINIAS, *ă-min'-e-as*, a famous pirate, whom Antiochus employed against Apollodorus, tyrant of Cassandria.

AMINIUS, *a-min'-e-us*, a river of Arcadia.

AMIOT, PÈRE JOSEPH, a learned Jesuit missionary, who resided for more than fifty years at Pekin, the author of a Chinese and French dictionary, a Life of Confucius, and an elaborate descrip-

tion of the arts and sciences as known and practised in China.

Born at Toulon, 1718; **died** at Pekin, 1794.

AMIRANTE ISLANDS, *ăm'-e-răn'-te*, a group of small islands in the Indian Ocean, lying about 300 miles to the N.N.E. of the island of Madagascar. They are generally from 1½ to 2½ miles in length, and from 20 to 25 feet in height. **Lat.** between 4° and 6° S. **Lon.** between 54° and 56° E.—They came into the possession of Great Britain in 1814.

AMITE, *ăm-eet*, a county in Mississippi, United States, watered by a river of the same name. **Area**, 860 square miles. **Pop.** 14,000.

AMITERNUM, *ăm-i-ter-num*, a town of Italy, the birthplace of Sallust. It surrendered to the consul Sp. Carvilius, A.U.C. 459, and subsisted until the quarrels of the Guelphs and Ghibellines. The ruins of this town are to be seen near St. Vittorino.

AMLA, *am'-la*, one of the Andreanov islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, immediately east of Atcha. It is 40 miles long and 10 broad.

AMLETH, a traditionary prince of Jutland, said to have lived about the second century before the Christian era. His history is supposed to have suggested Shakspeare's "Hamlet."

AMLING, CARL GUSTAV, German engraver and designer, court engraver at Munich. His portraits are highly prized.

Born at Nurenberg, 1651; **died** at Munich, 1701.

AMLWCH, *am'-look*, a seaport town of Wales, in the island of Anglesey, 15 miles from Beaumaris. It has a good port, which is an excavation from the solid rock. The mines, about two miles distant from the town, contain inexhaustible veins and masses of copper ore. It is a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway. **Pop.** 2,968. **Lat.** 53° 24′ N. **Lon.** 4° 19′ W.

AMMALAPOOR, *am-al'-a-poor*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, 65 miles from Masulipatam.

AMMALO, *am-al'-o*, in Greece, a festival held in honour of Jupiter.

AMMAN, JOHANN CONRAD, a physician, and one of the earliest writers on the subject of instructing the deaf and dumb.

Born at Schaffhausen, 1669; **died** 1730.

AMMAN, JOST, a celebrated designer and engraver of Switzerland. Very little is known of his life. He was a splendid draughtsman, and his productiveness was remarkable.

Born at Zurich, 1539; **died** at Nurenberg, 1591.

AMMAN, PAUL, physician and botanist. Professor of medicine, botany, and physiology at Leyden. He was a voluminous and talented, but somewhat irritable writer on medical and botanical subjects.

Born at Breslau, 1634; **died** 1691.

AMMANATI, BARTOLOMEO, *am'-a-na'-te*, architect and sculptor. He designed many fine buildings, including the Pitti palace in Florence, and the beautiful bridge over the Arno.

Born 1511; **died** 1592.

AMMANATI, LAURA BATTIFERRI, wife of the above, was the daughter of John Antonio Battiferri, and a poetess of considerable reputation. Her poems, which were published at Florence in 1560, and at Naples in 1594 are held in great esteem. She was elected a member of the academy of *Intronati*, at Sienna.

Born at Urbino, 1513; **died** at Florence, 1589.

AMMER, *am'-mer*, the name of two small rivers and a lake in Germany, one of the rivers joining the Neckar at Tübingen, and the other falling into the Isar two miles from Mosburg. The lake Ammer is traversed by this one, and is 10 miles long and 4 broad.

AMMERPOOR, *am'-er-poor*, a town of Hindostan, in Nepaul, 110 miles from Khatmandoo.

AMMIANUS, *am-mi-a'-nus*, a Greek humorous epigrammatist of the first century.

AMMIANUS, MARCELLINUS, *ăm'-i-ai-nus*, a Latin historian. He was a Greek by birth, who, after some military service under Constantine and Julian, established himself at Rome and devoted himself to historical pursuits. He was the last subject of Rome who composed a history in the Latin language, and Gibbon speaks very highly of his accuracy and ability. He wrote the Roman history from the reign of Nerva to the death of Valens, in thirty-one books, of which only eighteen are extant. The best edition is that of Gronovius, in 1693.

Died about 390.

AMMINADAB, *ă-min'-e-dăb*, 'prince of my people,' the father of Elisheba, Aaron's wife.

AMMON, *ăm'-on*, the son of Lot, and father of the Ammonites, who were generally at war with the Israelites. He lived about 1900 B.C.

AMMON, CHRISTOPH FREDERICK VON, German theologian, Professor at Erlangen and Göttingen, and court preacher and councillor at Dresden. A learned and voluminous author, with a tendency towards Rationalism, and a very popular preacher.

Born at Baireuth, 1766; **died** 1850.

AMMONIO, ANDREA, an Italian poet, who became Latin secretary to Henry VIII. of England.

Born 1477; **died** 1517.

AMMONIUS, *am'-o-ne-us*, a Peripatetic philosopher, who taught at Alexandria. He was the disciple of Proclus, and obtained great reputation as a preceptor. Lived in the 6th century. His commentaries on Aristotle and Porphyry are still extant.

AMMONIUS SACCAS, *săk'-kas*, (or "the sack carrier," from having originally been a market porter), a Christian philosopher, and the founder of the Eclectic sect. He instituted an academy at Alexandria to reconcile the principles of Plato and Aristotle; and among other eminent disciples he had the two Origens, Plotinus and Longinus.

Died at Alexandria, 241.

AMMOTHEA, *ăm-o-the-a*, one of the Nereides.

AMNON, *ăm'-non*, the eldest son of David. He outraged his sister Tamar, for which he was killed by Absalom.

AMO, ANTONY WILLIAM, *a'mo*, a negro, who in 1703, was brought an infant to Europe, and subsequently was made councillor of state by the court of Berlin. He afterwards returned to Guinea, where he was born; and little more is known of him.

AMOL or **AMUL**, *a-mol*, a city of Persia, on the river Heraz, 12 miles from the Caspian Sea. **Lat.** 36° 30′ N. **Lon.** 52° 23′ E. **Pop.** estimated at 40,000. In the suburbs are the ruins of a mausoleum of Seyed Quam-u-deen, king of Amol, who died in 1378, a palace, which belonged to Shah Abbas, and three towers supposed to have been

temples of the ancient fire-worshippers. There is a bridge of twelve arches over the Heraz. There are iron forges and cannon foundries.

AMOND, *a'-mond*, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen. It falls into the Loughen.

AMONTONS, GUILLAUME, *a-mon'-towng*, a French philosopher, inventor of a system of telegraphing, who, on becoming deaf, applied himself to the study of mechanics and practical mathematics. In 1687 he presented to the Academy of Sciences a new hygroscope, which was approved. In the following year he became a member of the Academy. In 1695 Amontons published a book on the construction of barometers, thermometers, &c., which is the only production of his in print, except some papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. In 1699, on account of the merit of his discoveries, he was admitted a member of that learned body. He invented a method of telegraphing by signals.

Born at Paris, 1663; **died** 1705.

AMOO, *a'-moo*, a name of the river Oxus. (*See* OXUS.)

AMOOR, AMUR or SAGHALIN, *a'-moor*, a large river of Eastern Asia, formed by the union of the Shilka and Argun at Ust Strelkoi, in **Lat.** 53° 19′ N, and **Lon.** 121° 50′ E.; the first rising in the Russian government of Irkutsk, and the second near Ourga, in Mongolia, and thence for about 400 miles forming the boundary-line between the Chinese and Russian empires. The Amoor traverses the centre of Mantchooria, entering the Gulf of Saghalin, opposite the island of the same name. The entire course of this river, when taken from the head of either the Shilka or the Argun, is estimated at 2,500 miles. (*See* ASIA and MANTCHOORIA.

AMORBACH, *a-mor'-bak*, a town of Lower Franconia, Bavaria, 23 miles from Aschaffenburg. **Manf.** Principally paper, linen, and woollen goods. **Pop.** 2,400.

AMORETTI, CARLO, Italian mineralogist and archæologist, at one time professor of Common Law at Pisa.

Born at Oneglia, 1741; **died** at Milan 1816.

AMORGO POULOS, *po'-los*, an uninhabited island in the Greek Archipelago, 12 miles W. of Amorgos.

AMORGOS, *a-mor'-gos*, an island in the Greek Archipelago, in the Government of Thera, belonging to Greece, and 18 miles from Naxos. **Ext.** 13 miles long and 6 broad. **Desc.** Mountainous, and producing excellent oil. **Pop.** 2,500.—The chief town of this island is of the same name, and is situate, with the port of St. Anna, on the N.E. shore. It was the birthplace of Simonides. **Lat.** 36° 52′ N. **Lon.** 25° 56′ E.

AMORY, THOMAS, *a'-mor-e*, a dissenting divine, who, in 1772, was chosen one of the committee appointed by the dissenters to procure an extension of the Act of Toleration.

Born at Taunton, 1700; **died** in London, 1774.

AMORY, THOMAS, an extraordinary writer, and the son of Counsellor Amory, who was appointed by King William, secretary for the forfeited estates in Ireland. He appears to have been intended for the medical profession, but never practised that or any other. He led a very recluse life in his house in Westminster, shunning society, and never stirring out till the evening. He wrote "Memoirs, containing the Lives of several Ladies of Great Britain." This singular work is in the form of a novel, and is made the vehicle of his own Unitarianism, as also is his next publication, "The Life of John Buncle, Esq.," in 4 vols., 12mo.

Born 1691; **died** 1788.

AMOS, *a'-mos*, the fourth of the minor prophets, a shepherd of Tekoa, near Bethlehem. He prophesied in the reigns of Jehoram, king of Israel, and Uzziah, king of Judah, about 784 B.C.

AMOUR, LEWIS DE ST., *a'-moor*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and rector of the University of Paris, who went to Rome as the advocate of the Jansenists. He was expelled the Sorbonne for not signing the condemnation of Arnauld.

Died 1687.

AMOUR, ST., a town of France, in the department of the Jura, 19 miles from Lons-le-Saulnier. It carries on a small trade in swine, cattle, horses, and poultry. It has some potteries, tanneries, and iron works, and there are marble quarries near. **Pop.** 2,500.—This place is celebrated for the number of sieges it has from time to time sustained.

AMOY, *a'-moi*, a city and seaport in the province of Fo-Kien, China. It is built on an island of the same name, opposite Formosa, in a bay of the China Sea. A line of rocky hills separates the city from the suburbs, and commands it by means of a fortified citadel. The town is large, containing many public buildings, and carrying on a considerable trade, especially with Formosa. It possesses an excellent harbour, in which ships can lie close to the quays, and has been a great trading town for more than a thousand years. **Manf.** Porcelain, paper, umbrellas, and grass cloth, which with tea and sugar-candy, are its chief exports. **Imp.** Rice, camphor, and European produce. **Pop.** over 250,000. **Lat.** 24° 28′ N. **Lon.** 118° 4′ E.—Amoy was the great military depôt of the province till 1841, when it was captured by the British, who kept it until the payment of 6,000,000 dollars, demanded, by the treaty of Nankin, from the Chinese government. It was one of the five ports opened to British commerce by the treaty of 1842, and is now open to the ships of all nations. It was taken by the Chinese rebels in 1853, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1855.

AMOZ, father of the prophet Isaiah.

AMPANAN, *am'-pa-nan*, a town on the island of Lombok, in the Eastern Archipelago. It trades in rice, poultry, and other products. **Lat.** 8° 30′ S. **Lon.** 116° E.

AMPAZA, a seaport town on the Zanzibar coast, Eastern Africa, and capital of a small kingdom of the same name, tributary to the Portuguese. A considerable trade in ivory, gold dust, and slaves is carried on.

AMPELUS, *ăm'-pe-lus*, a promontory of Samos.—Towns in Crete, Macedonia, Liguria, and Cyrene.

AMPELUSIA, *ăm'-pe-lu'-se-a*, a promontory of Africa, in Mauritania.

AMPERE, ANDRÉ MARIE, *am'-pair*, a scientific French annalist, and professor of physics in the central school of the department of Ain, and subsequently in the Polytechnic school of Paris. He published several works on electricity, light, and magnetism; and, as early as 1828, suggested an electric telegraph. He wrote a remarkable treatise on the theory of gambling, in which he showed that the chances are decidedly against the habitual gambler.

Born at Lyons, 1775; **died** at Marseilles, 1836.

AMPERE, JEAN JACQUES ANTOINE, son of the preceding, professor of the history of French

literature in the College of France; member of the French Academy, 1847.

Born at Lyons, 1800; died 1864.

AMPFING, *amp'-feeng*, a village of Upper Bavaria, 5 miles from Muhldorf, where, in 1322, Frederick of Austria was defeated by Louis of Bavaria, and where, in 1800, Moreau began his famous retreat from Germany to the French frontier.

AMPHIARAUS, *ăm'-fi-a-rā'-us*, a celebrated soothsayer, son of Oicleus, or, according to others, of Apollo, by Hypermnestra, was present at the chase of the Calydonian boar, and accompanied the Argonauts in their expedition. He married Eriphyle, the sister of Adrastus, king of Argos. Amphiaraus received divine honours after death, and had a celebrated temple and oracle at Oropios, in Attica. (*See* ADRASTUS, ALCMÆON.)

AMPHICTYON, *ăm-fik'-te-on*, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, reigned at Athens after Cranaus, and was the first to interpret dreams and to draw omens. Some say that the Deluge happened in his age.

AMPHICTYON, son of Helenus, was the first to establish the celebrated council of the Amphictyons, composed of the wisest and most virtuous citizens of Greece. This assembly consisted of twelve persons, originally sent by the following states: the Ionians, Dorians, Perhæbians, Bœotians, Magnesians, Phthians, and Æninians. Other cities in process of time were added to their number, and by the time of Antoninus Pius they had increased to thirty. The members generally met twice every year at Delphi, and sometimes sat at Thermopylæ. They took into consideration all matters of disagreement which might exist between the different states of Greece. Before they proceeded to business, the Amphictyons sacrificed an ox to the god of Delphi, and cut his flesh into small pieces; intimating that union and unanimity prevailed in the several cities which they represented. Their decisions were held sacred and inviolable, and even armies were raised to enforce them.

AMPHILA, *am-fī'-la*, an island in a bay of the same name, in the Red Sea. **Lat.** 14° N. **Lon.** 40° 22′ E.

AMPHILOCHIUS, *ăm'-fe-lo'-ke-us*, bishop of Iconium, who was at the council of Constantinople in 381, and president of that of Sida in 385. He zealously opposed the Arians, and recovered Theodosius from that party.

Died 394.

AMPHILOCHUS, *ăm-fil'-o-kus*, a son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle. After the Trojan war he left Argos, his native country, and built Amphilochus, a town of Epirus.

AMPHILYTUS, *ăm-fil'-i-tus*, a soothsayer of Acarnania, who encouraged Pisistratus to seize the sovereign power of Athens.

AMPHINOMUS and ANAPIUS, *ăm-fin-o-mus, ă-nā'-pe-us*, two brothers, who, when Catana and the neighbouring cities were in flames, caused by an eruption from Mount Ætna, saved their parents upon their shoulders. Pluto, to reward their uncommon piety, placed them after death in the island of Leuce, and they received divine honours in Sicily.

AMPHION, *am-fī'-on*, son of Jupiter, by Antiope. He was born at the same birth as Zethus, on Mount Cytheron, where Antiope had fled to avoid the resentment of Dirce; and the two children were exposed in the woods, but preserved by a shepherd. (*See* ANTIOPE.) When Amphion grew up, he made such progress in music, that he is said to have been the inventor of it, and to have built the walls of Thebes by the sound of his lyre. Mercury taught him the art, and gave him the lyre. The fable of Amphion's moving stones and raising the walls of Thebes by his harmony, has been explained by supposing that he persuaded, by his eloquence, a wild and uncivilized people to unite together and build a town to protect themselves against the attacks of their enemies.—Another, the son of Jasus, king of Orchomenos, who married Niobe, daughter of Tantalus, by whom he had many children; among whom was Chloris, the wife of Neleus.

AMPHIPOLIS, *ăm-fip'-o-lis*, a town on the Strymon, between Macedonia and Thrace, built by an Athenian colony. It had also other names; such as Acra, Myrica, Eion, the town of Mars, &c. The site is now occupied by the small town Jeni Keui.

AMPHIPYROS, *ăm-fip'-e-ros*, one of Diana's surnames, because she carries a torch in both her hands.

AMPHIS, *ăm'-fis*, a comic poet of Athens, son of Amphicrates, a contemporary of Plato. Besides his comedies, he wrote other pieces, which are now lost.

AMPHISSA, *ăm-fis'-a*, the capital of the Locri Ozolæ, situate at the head of the Sinus Crissæus, about 7 miles from Delphi. It is now called Salona.—A town of the Bruttii, between Locri and Caulon, now called Rocella.

AMPHITRITE, *ăm-fi-trī'-te*, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, or of Nereus and Doris. Though she had made a vow of perpetual celibacy, yet she was induced to marry Neptune, and rewarded the fidelity of the dolphin who had so powerfully pleaded the cause of the god, by placing him among the stars. She is sometimes called Salatia, and is often taken for the sea itself.

AMPHITRITE ISLANDS, two groups of five and two small islands in the China Sea, to the S.E. of the island of Hainan. **Lat.** between 16° 50′ and 16° 52′ N. and **Lon.** 112° 18′ and 112° 20′ E.

AMPHITRYON, *ăm-fit'-re-on*, a Theban prince, son of Alcæus and Hipponome. (*See* ALCMENA.)

AMPHRYSUS, *am-frī'-sus*, a river of Thessaly, near which Apollo, when banished from heaven, fed the flocks of King Admetus.

AMPLEPUIS, *ampl'-pwe*, a town of France, department of the Rhône, 19 miles from Villefranche. **Manf.** Linen and cotton threads. **Pop** 6,700.

AMPOSTA, a Spanish town in the province of Catalonia, 13 miles from the mouth of the Ebro, and the northern terminus of the Ebro canal. **Manf.** Soap, gypsum, and oil. **Pop.** 1,700.

AMPTHILL, *ămt'-hill*, formerly AMETULLE a market-town in Bedfordshire, 8 miles south of Bedford. Lace-making and straw-plaiting are carried on. St. Andrew's church is an ancient structure, containing many interesting monuments. **Pop.** 2,220. A station on the London and North-Western and Midland Railways.

AMPUDIA, *am-poo'-de-a*, a town and district of Spain, 18 miles from Palencia. **Pop.** about 2,000. On the 6th June, 1813, this place was the headquarters of Wellington's army.

AMPURIAS, *am-poo'-re-as*, a walled town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the site of the ancient Emporica, 24 miles from Gerona.

AMRAN MOUNTAINS, *am'-ran*, a Southern Afghanistan mountain-range, the highest peak of which attains an elevation of 9,000 feet. It is crossed by the Kojuk pass, 7,457 feet high.

AMRAOTI, or **AMRAVATI**, a district of British India, in the Commissionership of East Berar. It consists chiefly of a plain about 8,000 feet above the sea level. The chief towns are Amraoti, Kurinja, and Badnera. The district is intersected by the Great India Peninsula Railway. **Area**, 2,566 square miles. **Pop.** 575,328.

AMRAOTI, the chief town of the above district. **Pop.** 23,400.

AMRITSIR, a division and district of British India, under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub. **Pop.** 2,729,109. of whom about one half are Mahometans, and about one quarter Hindoos. The district is traversed by the Sind, Punjaub and Delhi, and the Grand Trunk Railways. **Pop.** 832,800. **Lat.** between 30° 40′ and 32° 10′ N. **Lon.** between 74° 40′ and 75° 40′ E.

AMRITSIR, the capital of the above district, is the chief place of religious worship of the Sikh nation, who resort hither to immerse themselves in the sacred basin constructed by Ram Dass, the fourth Guru or spiritual leader of the Sikhs. The name Amritsir signifies "the pool of immortality." This place has upwards of 8,000 shops, and about 450 Hindoo and Mahometan places of worship. The large fortress of Govindgar was built by Runjeet Singh in 1809. **Manf.** Chiefly shawls, silks, and linen and woollen cloths. A large transit trade is carried on with various parts of India, and it is a great emporium for many of the productions of the East, and for Manchester goods. It is a station on the Punjaub Railway. **Pop.** 151,896. **Lat.** 31° 40′ N. **Lon.** 74° 45′ E.

AMRU-AL-KAIS, an Arabian poet of the 7th century, contemporary with Mahomet, and one of the authors of the Moallakat, or "suspended" poems, in the Kaaba at Mecca. His poem has been translated by Sir William Jones.

AMRU-EBN-AL-AS, *am'-roo-en-a'-las*, a famous Saracen general, at first a great enemy of Mahomet, but afterwards his zealous disciple. He conquered Syria and Egypt, whence he extended his victorious arms to Africa. He conquered and became governor of Egypt, which flourished greatly under his administration.

Died 663.

AMSDORF, **NICHOLAUS VON**, Protestant Reformer. One of the first students at the Wittenberg University, where he became Professor of Theology. One of the most steadfast supporters of Luther. He took part in founding the University of Jena. A learned and very vigorous controversialist.

Born near Wurzen, 1483; **died** at Eisenach, 1565.

AMSLER, SAMUEL, engraver, professor of the art in the Munich Academy. His engravings from pictures of Raffaelle and Overbeck, and from sculptures by Thorwalsden and Dannecer, are remarkable for their grace and fidelity.

Born at Schinznach, Switzerland, 1791; **died** 1849.

AMSTELVEEN, *am'-stel-vene*, a town of Holland, on the Amstel, 6 miles south of Amsterdam, consisting of one long street. **Pop.** about 2,500.

AMSTERDAM, formerly **AMSTELDAM**, *am'-ster-dam'*, 'the dike or dam of Amstel,' the capital of a province and of the kingdom of Holland, situate on the arm of the Zuyder Zee called the Y or Ij (pronounced Eye), in Lower Holland, at the point of junction with the river Amstel, which divides Amsterdam into the Old and the New towns. From the marshy nature of the soil it has been necessary to erect nearly the whole city on oaken piles driven into the ground. It is intersected throughout by canals, which cut each other in a thousand different ways, there being in all nearly 300 bridges in the city. The three principal canals, the Heerengracht, Keizersgracht, and Princengracht, run in semi-circles within each other. Several of the streets are lined with trees, and form agreeable promenades. On the land side the city was formerly defended by a wall and regular bastions, with a broad and deep ditch, but they have been removed, and the sites planted and converted into a public promenade; but, in case of necessity, the adjacent country could be flooded by means of sluices. Opposite Amsterdam commences the great ship canal, extending to Helder and the Texel, a distance of 50 miles, and which required the labour of eight years, and cost more than a million sterling. Another ship canal, 15 miles long, has also been cut, connecting Amsterdam with Wyk, on the North Sea. The Palace, formerly the Stadthouse, stands on a foundation of 13,659 piles, in an open square in the centre of the city. It is built of freestone (except the ground floor, which is brick), is 282 feet long, 235 broad, and, including the cupola, 182 high. Its interior is adorned with marble, jasper, statues, paintings, and other costly ornaments. Among the other edifices, are the East and West-India Houses, Exchange, Bank, Admiralty, three weigh-houses, Corn Exchange, and Tower. In the Old Church (built about 1300) is a chapel, with windows of painted glass, and it contains monuments of famous Dutchmen. The New Church, where the kings of Holland are crowned, contains the tombs of De Ruyter and the poet Vondel. The synagogues of the Jews are of the most splendid description. There are places of worship for the Dutch Reformed Church, English Episcopalian, and Presbyterians, Lutherans, Roman Catholics, and Greeks. There are several galleries of pictures of great value. The principal public establishments are the arsenals and dock-yards, the academy, anatomical and surgical college, house of correction (or Rasp-huis), orphan-house, hospital for old men, establishment for widows, lazaretto, lunatic asylum, the botanic garden, &c. The famous Bourse or Exchange is a plain but stately fabric of freestone, covered with tiles, and is in length 230 feet, and in breadth 130. It will contain about 4,500 persons, and is daily resorted to after mid-day by all concerned in exchange or other mercantile business. The Bank was instituted by the States of Holland in 1609, but ceased in 1796, and the present Bank of the Netherlands (established in 1814) is on the same model as the Bank of England.

Manufactures.—In the town and adjoining country all sorts of stuffs, damasks, galloon, lace, velvet, woollen cloths, carpets, leather, borax, camphor, cinnabar, sulphur, &c.; there are also refineries of sugar; soap, oil, glass, iron, and chemical works; distilleries, breweries, and tanneries. The diamond-cutters of Amsterdam are celebrated for their skill.

Population.—366,660, including 30,000 Jews, 60,000 Roman Catholics, the remainder being Protestants.

History.—	A.D.
Founded	1203
Fortified	1482
Surrendered to the king of Prussia	1787
Captured by the French	1795
Great Industrial Exhibition opened	1864

Lat. 52° 22′ N. **Lon.** 4° 53′ E.

AMSTERDAM, a post township of the United States, in Montgomery county, New York,

32 miles from Albany. **Manf.** Scythes, saws, and carpets. **Pop.** 11,710.—It is a station on the Utica Railway.

AMSTERDAM, a small island in the Pacific Ocean. **Ext.** 4½ miles long and 2½ broad. Height, 2,760 feet. Uninhabited. **Lat.** 38° S. **Lon.** 70° 34′ E.

AMSTERDAM, NEW, or BERBICE, a seaport-town in Guiana, S. America, near the confluence of the Berbice and Canje. **Lat.** 6° 20′ N. **Lon.** 57° 15′ W. This town was originally settled by the Dutch, and is protected by three batteries at the entrance of the river. **Pop.** 5,000.

AMSTETTEN, *am-stet′-en*, an Austrian village, 28 miles from Luiz. Here the Austrians and Russians were defeated by the French on the 5th November, 1805.—Another, a small town of Wurtemberg, a station on the Wurtemberg and Bavarian Railway.

AMTZELL, *amt-zel*, a market-town of Wurtemberg, in the district of the Lake Constance, and 8 miles from Ravensburg. **Pop.** 2,200.

AMUCU, *a′-moo-koo′*, a lake, or rather marsh, on the boundary line between British Guiana and Brazil, S. America. It is the site of Sir W. Raleigh's "lake with the golden banks," and of the "El Dorado" of the Spaniards. **Lat.** 3° 30′ N. **Lon.** 58° 55′ W.

AMULIUS, *ă-mu′-le-us*, king of Alba, was son of Procas, and youngest brother to Numitor. The crown belonged to Numitor by right of birth, but Amulius dispossessed him of it, and even put to death his son Lausus, and consecrated his daughter Rhea Sylvia to the service of Vesta, to prevent her ever becoming a mother. In spite of all these precautions, however, Rhea brought forth the twins Romulus and Remus. Amulius being informed of this, ordered her to be buried alive for violating the laws of Vesta, which enjoined perpetual chastity, and the two children were thrown into the river as soon as born.

AMURATH I., or **MURAD**, *a′-mu-rath*, a sultan of the Turks, who succeeded his father Orchan in 1360. He was the first who led the Turkish armies into Europe, which he overran as far as the Balkan, fixing his residence at Adrianople. He completed the conquest of the Greek empire. He founded the corps of Janissaries, conquered Phrygia, and, on the plains of Cassova, defeated Lazarus, the despot of Servia. In this battle he was wounded by an Albanian soldier, and died the next day.

Born 1326; **died** 1389.

AMURATH II. succeeded his father, Mahomet I., in 1422. The beginning of his reign was disturbed by pretenders to his throne; but, after suppressing these, he abdicated in favour of his son Mahomet, and retired to a society of dervishes, whence he was soon recalled to engage against the Hungarians, who had invaded the Turkish dominions. He gained a great victory over the Christians at Varna, and, in 1446, quelled a revolt of the Janissaries; and succeeded in resisting the famous Scanderbeg in making advances upon his territories. He then turned his arms against the Hungarians with his wonted good fortune. Finding his son inadequate to the responsibilities of an imperial station, he sent him to govern Asia Minor, and resumed the throne.

Born 1404; **died** 1451.

AMURATH III. succeeded his father, Selim II., in 1574. He was a weak-minded, frivolous man, and in his reign the formidable Janissaries rose to power.

Born 1545; **died** 1595.

AMURATH IV. succeeded his uncle Mustapha in 1622. In 1638 he recovered Bagdad from the Persians, after which he put 30,000 of the enemy, who had surrendered at discretion, to the sword.—The excessive cruelty and debauchery of this prince have stamped him with the character of being one of the worst sovereigns that ever reigned over the Ottomans. He died early from the effects of his mode of life.

Born 1611; **died** 1640.

AMWELL, *ăm′-wel*, a village and parish of Hertfordshire, 21 miles N. of London, where is one of the feeders of the New River, which so largely supplies the English metropolis with water. Harleybury College, formerly the property of the East India Company, is in this parish. **Pop.** 2,245.

AMWELL, a post township of the United States, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. **Pop.** 5,000.—Also a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

AMYOT, JACQUES, *a′-me-o*, bishop of Auxerre, and great almoner of France. Though meanly born and educated on charity, he rose by merit and patronage to be professor of Greek and Latin in the university of Bourges. Here he translated into French the memoirs of Theagenes and Charidea, which procured him the abbey of Bellozane. His translation of Plutarch is admired rather for its style than its correctness, and the French critics consider him to have done much towards determining and improving their language. It was a translation from his Plutarch that afforded Shakspeare material for his Roman plays. At his death he bequeathed 1,200 crowns to the hospital of Orleans, for twelve deniers he received there when a poor starving boy.

Born at Melun, 1513; **died** at Auxerre, 1593.

AMYRANT, MOÏSE, French theologian and metaphysician. Exhibited unusual talent while a student at the university of Poictiers, and afterwards studied theology at Saumur, and became a minister of the French Protestant church, and professor of theology. Chosen by the synod held in 1631 to represent the Protestant grievances to the king, he refused to kneel, thereby claiming equality with the Catholic priests. His oration delivered on that occasion was much admired. He was one of the most eminent of French Protestants, and the author of numerous theological treatises and devotional manuals still very popular.

Born in Anjou, 1596; **died** 1644.

AMYTHAON, *ăm-i-thaï′-on*, a son of Cretheus, king of Iolchos, who re-established or regulated the Olympic games.

ANABARA, *an′-a-ba′-ra*, a river in Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk. It rises in latitude 66° N., and after a course of 400 miles falls into the Arctic Ocean at latitude 72° N., and longitude 112° E.

ANACAPRI, *a-na-ka′-pre*, a small town on the Neapolitan island of Capri, on a rocky elevation, where there are a castle and some vestiges of antiquity. **Pop.** 1,500.—This town can only be reached by a flight of 552 steps, cut in the rock; and it is said that its inhabitants are so much attached to it as a place of residence, that many of them have never descended these steps.

ANACHARSIS, *ăn-a-kar′-sis*, a Scythian philosopher of the 7th century B.C, who, in the time of Solon, visited Athens, where he was so

much esteemed as to be the only barbarian ever admitted to the honour of citizenship. The life of this philosopher was written by Lælius, who, with Plutarch and others, has preserved many of his apophthegms.

ANACREON, *ă-năk'-re-on*, one of the most famous of the lyric poets, whose muse is supposed to have been greatly inspired by the juice of the grape. His odes are still extant, and their wonderful sweetness and elegance have been the admiration of every age and country. Plato says that he was descended from Codrus, the last king of Athens. He resided a long time at Samos, in the court of Polycrates.—It is said that Anacreon was choked by a stone of a grape. His statue was placed in the citadel of Athens, representing him as an old drunken man, singing, with every mark of dissipation and intemperance. All that he wrote is not extant.

Born at Teos, Asia Minor, 562 B.C.; **died** there 477 B.C.

ANADYR, or **ANADIR**, *a'-na-dir*, a river of Siberia, rising in Lake Ivachno, and after a course of 600 miles falling into an inlet of the Sea of Anadyr (North Pacific), in longitude 177° E.—There is only one station on its banks, which is called Anadyrsk. **Lat.** 65° N. **Lon.** 167° E.

ANAGNI, *a-nan'-ye*, a decayed town in the Campagna di Roma, 37 miles from Rome. It contains a cathedral, built in the 11th century. It is the ancient Anagnia, at one time a place of considerable importance. **Pop.** 8,200.

ANAH, *a-na*, a town in Asiatic Turkey, 160 miles from Bagdad. It forms a resting station for the caravans that traverse the great desert of Mesopotamia. **Pop.** about 3,000 or 4,000.

ANAHUAC, the great central plateau of Mexico, composing three-fourths of the territory. (*See* MEXICO.)

ANAM, or **ANNAM**, *a-nam*, a country of Asia, occupying the E. portion of a promontory to the N.E. of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Siam. **Ext.** about 970 miles, running N. to S., with a breadth which expands from 85 miles at its narrowest part, about the centre, to 400 miles N., and to 270 S. **Desc.** Varied as a beautiful landscape, comprising charming valleys, which run up into the slopes of well-cultivated hills, rising into mountain-ranges of considerable extent. It is well watered, but little is as yet known of the interior generally. It is composed of the three provinces Tonquin, on the N.; Cochin-China, on the S.E.; and Cambodia, on the S.W. **Agriculture.** Defective. **Manf.** Imperfect. In the manufacture of cotton, silk, and porcelain, the inhabitants cannot equal the Hindoos, Japanese, or Chinese. **Exp.** Sugar, pepper, tin, teak, sandal-wood, silk, and cotton. **Imp.** Tea, opium, and manufactured goods. **Pop.** about 12,000,000, consisting principally of Chinese and Malays. **Lat.** between 9° 40′ and 23° N. **Lon.** 102° and 109° 30′ E. (*See* TONQUIN, COCHIN-CHINA, CAMBODIA.)

ANAMBAS, *a-nam'-bas*, a group of fifteen islands in the China Sea, mostly inhabited by poor Malays, who support themselves by the cultivation of rice, sago, cocoa-nuts, and fishing. **Pop.** about 1,500.

ANAMIRAPUCA, *a-nam'-e-ra-pu-ca*, a river in Brazil, in the province of Para, which, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the estuary of the Amazon, at latitude 0° 15′ S.; longitude 50° 55′ W.

ANAMUR, CAPE, *a'-na-mur*, the most southern point of Asia Minor. **Lat.** 36° 1′ N. **Lon.** 32° 50′ E.

ANANIAS, *ăn'-a-ni'-as*, a hypocrite in the primitive church at Jerusalem, who was struck dead, with his wife Sapphira, for lying.

ANAPA, *ăn'-a-pa'*, a fortified town on Sundjik Bay, on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, 47 miles S.E. of Yenikale, built on a projecting crag, at the north-western extremity of the Caucasian mountains. **Exp.** Tallow, butter, hides, honey, wax, &c. **Pop.** 8,000, consisting of Tartars, Circassians, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and Russians. **Lat.** 44° 54′ N. **Lon.** 37° 18′ E. As a military post it has been greatly prized by Russia. Its fort was built by the Turks in 1784, and taken by the Russians in 1791 and in 1807, and only given up with the greatest reluctance. In May, 1828, it was forced to surrender to the Russians, and at the peace of Adrianople was ceded to Russia, with all the coast towns and forts from the Kouban to Fort St. Nicholas. During the war of 1855, it, with other ports on the Circassian coast, was destroyed by the Russians, but in the following year was again occupied by them.

ANASTASIUS I., *ăn'-a-stai'-she-us*, emperor of the East, was an officer in the imperial palace for many years, and in 1491 became emperor by marrying the empress Ariadne, widow of Zeno. His reign was disturbed by religious feuds, and by the incursions of the Goths, to check whom he built the Anastasian wall, extending from the Propontis to the Euxine. He was suspected of heresy, and anathematised by Pope Symmachus.

Born at Dyrrhachium, 430; **died** 518.

ANASTASIUS II., raised to the throne of Constantinople by election in 713. He was soon afterwards superseded by Theodosius, and became a monk in Thessalonica. He afterwards headed a revolt against Leo, the successor of Theodosius, but was taken prisoner and put to death.

Died 721.

ANASTASIUS I., Pope, succeeded Siricus about the year 398. Jerome, who was a contemporary, speaks highly of him. He condemned the doctrine of Origen.—There were several other popes of this name, but with nothing remarkable in their history to record.

Died 400.

ANATOLIA. (*See* ASIA MINOR.)

ANATOLICO, *a-nat-o-le'-ko*, a town of Ætolia, in Greece, 6 miles from Missolonghi, standing on a rocky island in a salt lagune on the W. side of the Gulf of Patras. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen. **Lat.** 38° 24′ N. **Lon.** 21° 18′ E.

ANAVA, *an-a-va*, a river of Brazil, and a tributary of the Branca or Parinia. **Length**, about 200 miles.

ANAVELHANA, *a-na-vel-ha'-na*, a river of Brazil and an affluent of the Rio Negro, into which it falls near Toroma. Length, about 220 miles.

ANAXAGORAS, *ăn-ax-ăg'-o-ras*, a philosopher of antiquity, who held that the sun was a mass of burning matter, from which the other heavenly bodies derived light and heat. For these opinions, and, as some say, for his theory of eclipses, he was banished by the Athenians. Euripides, Pericles, Socrates, and Archelaus were pupils of this philosopher, who disputed the atomic theory,

and taught that there was a supreme moving power which he designated *Nous*.

Born at Clazomenæ, **Asia Minor**, 500 B.C.; **died** at Lampsacus, 428 B.C.

ANAXARCHUS, a Grecian philosopher who accompanied Alexander the Great into Asia, and enjoyed his intimate friendship. To him is attributed the saying, "Kings, like the gods, can do no wrong."

Born at Abdera early in the 4th century B.C.

ANAXILAUS, a physician and Pythagorean philosopher of the first century, whose knowledge of uatnral philosophy led to the belief that he was a magician, and he was banished from Rome by the Emperor Augustus.

ANAXANDRIDES, *ăn'-ax-ăn'-dri-dez*, king of Sparta and the father of Leonidas, who fell at Thermopylæ. Reigned about 550 B.C. (*See* LEONIDAS.)

ANAXIMANDER, *ăn-ăx'-e-man'-der*, a philosopher of Miletus, and the first to observe the obliquity of the ecliptic; he taught that the moon was the recipient of the light of the sun, and much larger than the earth, and that the earth was of cylindrical form. To him is ascribed the invention of geographical charts.

Born 611 B.C.; **died** 547 B.C.

ANAXIMENES, *ăn-ax-im'-e-nes*, a philosopher, who maintained that air was the first principle of all things. Pliny attributes to him the invention of the sun-dial. Lived in the 6th century B.C.

ANAXIMENES, Greek historian, who accompanied Alexander the Great to Persia, and wrote histories of Philip and Alexander, and of Greece, and probably one of the treatises generally ascribed to Aristotle.

Born at Lampsacus, in the 4th century B.C.

ANAXIPPUS, *ăn'-ax-ip'-us*, a comic writer in the age of Demetrius. He used to say that philosophers were wise only in their speeches, but fools in their actions.

ANCENIS, *an-sen'-e*, a town of France, on the Loire, which is here crossed by a suspension bridge, department of the Loire Inférieure, 20 miles from Nantes. There are a college and a castle, built in the 10th century. **Commerce.** It trades in wood, corn, wine, vinegar, coal, iron, and timber. **Pop.** 4,200. When the revolutionary war in La Vendée was at its height, this town was the scene of some severe contests.

ANCHIETA, JOSEPH D', Jesuit missionary, called the Apostle of Brazil, where he resided forty-four years, enduring many hardships. He wrote grammars of some of the native languages, and a Latin memoir on the productions of the country.

Born in Teneriffe, 1533; **died** in Brazil, 1597.

ANCHISES, a grandson of the founder of Troy, and father of Anchises.

ANCHOLME, *ănk'-home*, a river of England, rising in Lincolnshire, and joining the Humber 9 miles from Glanford Brigg.

ANCILLON, JOHANN PETER FRIEDRICH, *an-tsil-on*, a Prussian statesman and historian, descended from an old French family, who, during the wars of Napoleon I., took an active part in directing the affairs of his country. At his death he held the appointment of minister of foreign affairs. He studied theology in his youth, and was possessed of considerable literary ability. His chief work was "A Picture of Political Revolutions in Europe since the 15th century."

Born at Berlin, 1766; **died** 1837.

ANCOBAR, *ăn'-ko-bar*, a river on the Gold Coast, Africa, which there forms the west boundary of the Dutch possessions. **Lat.** 4° N. **Lon.** 2° 16′ W.

ANCONA, *an-ko'-na*, a large province of Italy, lying between the Apennines and the Adriatic Sea; bounded on the S. by the province of Macerata, on the E. by the Adriatic, and on the N. and W. by the province of Urbino. **Area**, 740 square miles. **Desc.** Generally mountainous, but intersected with fertile valleys, with many acres covered with copses and laid out in meadows, olive grounds, and pasture land. **Pro.** Maize, wheat, hemp, wine, tobacco, hay, oil, beans, and silk. Hogs, sheep, and horned cattle are also reared in large numbers. **Pop.** 274,266. **Towns.** The principal are Ancona, Jesi, and Osimo.

ANCONA, a large trading town in the above province, standing on a point of land which projects into the Gulf of Venice. It is seated between two hills, on one of which is the citadel (a place of considerable strength), and on the other the cathedral church, built in the 10th century, and dedicated to St. Cyriac. On one of the moles in the harbour is a triumphal arch, erected A.D 112, in honour of Trajan, by his wife Plotina and his sister Marciana, and said to be the finest marble arch in the world. This mole was built by Trajan, and is 2,000 feet long. The new mole has also a triumphal arch, erected by Clement XII., whilst the harbour is defended by several forts. **Manf.** Leather, paper, wax candles, silk stockings, and verdigris. **Exp.** Woollen and silk goods, grain, bacon, hemp, fruits, hides, sulphur, cordage, linseed, raw silk, and native tobacco. **Imp.** Chiefly manufactured goods, dye-stuffs, colonial produce, drugs, wool, wax, hardware, salt-fish, oils, &c. **Pop.** 32,000. **Lat.** 43° 38 N. **Lon.** 13° 30′ E.—Ancona was one of the principal naval stations of the Romans, and was anciently famous for its purple dye. In every period of its history it has been one of the chief commercial cities of Central Italy. In 1797 it was occupied by the French, but in 1799, after a long siege, it was retaken by the Austrians. In 1832 the French again took possession of the citadel, which they did not leave till 1838. In 1860 the city, with the rest of the province, became part of the kingdom of Italy.

ANCON SIN SALIDA, an extensive inlet on the western coast of South America, between 50° 30′ and 52° 30′ S. lat., which cuts through the range of mountains and terminates in the western plains of Patagonia.

ANCRE, a town of France. (*See* ALBERT.)

ANCRE, MARQUIS D'. (*See* CONCINI.)

ANCUD, the Gulf of, *an'-kud*, lies between the island of Chiloe and the mainland of S. America. **Ext.** nearly 150 miles long, with an average width of 60. **Lat.** extending from 41° 30′ to 43° 30′ S. **Lon.** from 72° to 73° W.

ANCUS MARCIUS, *ăn-cus mar'-she-us*, fourth king of Rome, was the grandson of Numa Pompilius. He was elected 638 B.C. He obtained triumphs for victories gained oven the Latins, Sabines, and Veientes, and extended his territories to the seacoast, where he built the port of Ostia.

Died 614 B.C.

ANCYRA, the ancient name of Angora

ANDALUSIA, or **ANDALUCIA**, *an'-da-loo'-see-a*, an ancient division of Spain, which embraces the modern provinces of Cadiz, Seville, Jaen, Grenada, Huelva, Cordova, Almeria, and Malaga. It is bounded on the N. by Estremadura and New Castile, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by Portugal, and on the E. by Murcia and the Mediterranean. The district is extremely uneven, except the basin of the Guadalquiver, which for the greater part may be regarded as a wide plain. The Sierra Morena mountain-range runs along its north frontier, and is cut by the great road from Madrid to Seville at the pass called the Des-peña-perros, with an elevation of 7,560 feet above the level of the sea. Another mountain-range, called the Sierra Nevada, runs across Andalusia, from Cartagena to Tarifa and Cape Trafalgar. Many of the summits of this range are covered with perpetual snow, and two of them, the Picacho de Mulahacen and the Picacho de Veleta, attain respectively the heights of 11,781 and 11,597 feet. On the Mulahacen Sierra is the Lake of Calderra, 10,112 feet above the level of the sea. The principal river is the Guadalquiver, rising in the province of Jaen, near Cazorla, and after a course of 320 miles, falling into the Mediterranean at San Lucar. The Guadalimar, Guadiato, and Xenil are its chief affluents, which, altogether, drain an area of more than 15,000 square miles, and considerably more than half the size of Andalusia. The rivers on the south of the Sierra Nevada are of little importance. Wolves and bears are occasionally found in the mountain-ranges, and venomous reptiles lurk in the crevices of rocks, and amongst the brushwood of the wilder parts of the country. Deer, hares, and rabbits are abundant, as are bustards, partridges, and plovers. The horses of Andalusia are the best breed in the peninsula, and its bulls are the most distinguished for indomitable stamina in the bull-fights of the country. Sheep are plentiful, and its hogs, reared on the acorns of the woods, supply as excellent hams and bacon as are to be had in Europe. The climate various, though extremely warm on the coasts. The people have a great infusion of Moorish blood, and preserve many of the physical and mental peculiarities of their ancestors.

Area.—30,000 square miles.
Produce.—Grain, olives, figs, cotton, sugar, silk, cochineal, and wine.
Minerals.—Silver, lead, antimony, copper, sulphur, coal, and marble.
Manufactures.—These are not extensive. Silks, woollens, and leather are the most important.
Andalusia is no longer officially recognized.
Lat. Between 36° 0′ and 38° 39′ N. **Lon.** Between 2° 88′ and 7° 90′ W.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, *ăn'-da-man*, several islands on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, called the Great and Little Andaman, or more particularly, North, Middle, and South Andaman, and, separated by Duncan Passage, Little Andaman. **Area**, 3,000 square miles. The islands have been chosen for the place of banishment for the sepoys concerned in the Indian mutiny of 1857, and other criminals. In 1872, the Earl of Mayo, the Governor-General of India, was assassinated here by a convict. Their inhabitants are in the lowest state of civilization, and bear no relation, physically or in respect of language, to other natives of Asia, but have some affinity to the aborigines of Australia. **Lat.** between 10° and 14° N. **Lon.** traversed by the meridian 93° E.— In 1791 a settlement was endeavoured to be made on S. Andaman and N. Andaman by the English, but, on account of the unsuitable character of the climate for Europeans, it was abandoned in 1796. The convict settlement is now at Port Blair, on the east coast of South Island.

ANDELYS, LES, *lais an'-de-le*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, properly consisting of two, the Great and the Little Andely, situate on the Seine, 20 miles from Evreux. At Great Andely is a collegiate church, with remarkably beautiful painted windows. **Manf.** Artificial pearls, cloths, thread, and leather. **Pop.** 5,400.— The ruins of Château Gaillard, a fortress built by Richard Cœur-de-Lion, are in the neighbourhood of Little Andely, and in a neighbouring village, called Villiers, the painter Poussin was born, in 1594.

ANDENNE, *an'-den*, a town of Belgium, on the right bank of the Meuse, in the province of Namur. **Manf.** Tobacco-pipes and porcelain. **Pop.** about 6,400. **It is a station on the Northern Belgian Railway.**

ANDERAB, a populous city of Independent Tartary, 85 miles N.N.E. of Cabool, at the junction of the rivers Anderab and Kiasar.

ANDERNACH, *an'-der-nak*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, beautifully situate on the left bank of the Rhine, between Coblentz and Bonn. There was a royal residence in the time of the Merovingian kings, and at a later date the town was one of the most flourishing places on the Rhine. A lofty tower, a fine church built in the 13th century, and the old walls and gates, show the antiquity of the town. **Manf.** Hydraulic cement, made from volcanic tufa, used in the construction of the dikes in Holland. A considerable trade is done in millstones, which are in great demand. **Lat.** 50° 27′ N. **Lon.** 7° 25′ E. **Pop.** 4,400.

ANDERSEN, HANS CHRISTIAN, *an-der-sen*, a Danish writer of great genius, who, though born in the humblest circumstances, his father being a poor shoemaker, rose to considerable eminence among his contemporaries. Most of his works are of an imaginative, poetical, or light character, and have procured him not only the patronage of the crown of Denmark, but the approbation of a large portion of the literary circles of foreign countries, and the highest praise has been assigned to his tales for children, in which he is without a rival among modern writers. His 70th birthday was celebrated with much enthusiasm. Deputations from various parts presented their congratulations to him, the King of Denmark decorated him, and an edition of one of his works was published in fifteen languages to commemorate the event. His funeral was attended by the royal family and great officers of state.

Born at Funen, 1805; **died** at Copenhagen, 1875.

ANDERSON, *ăn'-der-son*, a county of the United States, in East Tennessee. **Area**, 750 square miles. **Pop.** [illegible]. **Chief Town**, Clinton.

ANDERSON, ADAM, author of a valuable History of Commerce.
Born in Scotland, 1692; **died** in London, 1765.

ANDERSON, ALEXANDER, a Scotch mathematician of great repute, who resided for several years in Paris, and published several treatises on his favourite science.
Born at Aberdeen, 1582; **died** at Paris about 1620.

ANDERSON, JAMES, LL.D., a Scotch political economist, scientific and agricultural writer, and one of the founders of the Scotch school of husbandry. He wrote about thirty different works, and was a large contributor to the "Encyclopædia

Britannica." In 1780 he received the degree of Doctor from the university of Aberdeen.

Born at Hermiston, near Edinburgh, 1739; **died** in London, 1808.

ANDERSON, JAMES, Scotch antiquary, who edited for publication many of the public records of the kingdom of Scotland.

Born at Edinburgh, 1662; **died** 1728.

ANDERSON, SIR EDMUND, an English judge, who was in the commission for trying Mary, queen of Scots; and presided at the trial of secretary Davison, for issuing the warrant by which that unhappy princess was executed.

Born in Lincolnshire; **died** 1605.

ANDERSON, JOHN, one of the earliest promoters of scientific instruction among the working classes, and the founder of the Glasgow Andersonian University. He was Professor of Oriental Languages, and afterwards of Natural Philosophy in the university of Glasgow. Author of a valuable work "Institutes of Physics."—It was from Anderson, who showed great sympathy with the National Convention of France, that the plan came of sending, by gas-inflated paper balloons, newspapers and other communications from France into Germany, when all other means of conveyance were intercepted by a cordon of troops between the countries.

Born at Rosemeath, Dumbartonshire, 1720; **died** at Glasgow, 1796.

ANDERSON, GEORGE, an English mathematician, who attained to considerable eminence, though born of peasants and himself a day-labourer.

Born at Weston, Buckinghamshire, 1760; **died** 1806.

ANDERSON, LARS, or ANDREÆ, LAURENTIUS, Swedish theologian. Converted in early life from Catholicism to Protestantism, chancellor to Gustavus Vasa, but ended his days in disgrace. Translated a portion of the New Testament.

Died at Strengnas, 1552.

ANDES. (*See* AMERICA, SOUTH.)

ANDEVOURANTE, a town on the east coast of Madagascar, near the mouth of a river of the same name. A good trade is carried on with European vessels. **Pop.** 2,000. **Lat.** 19° S. **Lon.** 49° E.

ANDKHOO, or ANDKOI, a town in Independent Tartary, capital of a Khanate of the same name. It is well situated on the banks of a large river, on one of the commercial routes between Bokhara and Afghanistan. **Pop.** 25,000. **Lat.** 36° 54′ N. **Lon.** 66° 23′ E.

ANDOCIDES, *an-do'-ci-des*, one of the ten Attic orators whose lives were written by Plutarch. He was banished from Athens with Alcibiades, and three times afterwards; but subsequently filled offices of trust for the State.

Born at Athens, 467; **died** 391 B.C.

ANDORNO, *an-dor'-no*, a town of Sardinia, 6 miles from Biella, situate in one of the most prosperous districts of Piedmont. **Pop.** upwards of 4,000, chiefly employed in the lead, copper, and iron mines of the neighbouring mountains.—The painter Cagliari was born here.

ANDORRA, or ANDORRE, *an-dor'-a*. In Arabic, the name of this place signifies being 'thick with trees.' It is a small semi-independent neutral state in the north of Catalonia, in Spain, and on the south side of the Pyrenees. **Area,** 600 square miles. **Desc.** Amongst the mildest districts of the Pyrenees, having [illegible] extensive pastures, wi[illegible] rounding it. Little grain is gr[illegible] being mostly shepherds, who live [illegible] remote from the luxuries of cities. M[illegible] are few, and of the most primitive descrip[illegible] Iron is produced in the mines, and some rude implements and tools are made, but nothing that deserves the name of manufactures, as these are now understood in larger and more advanced communities. **Gov.** Under the protection of France, but the administration is carried on by a syndic, appointed for life by twenty-four consuls elected by the whole population. There are two judges, or *viguiers*, one appointed by France (and always a Frenchman), the other by the Bishop of Urgel, to whom, in 819, Louis I. of France transferred certain prerogatives which Charlemagne had retained. **Commerce. Exp.** Iron to Spain, and wool and skins to France. **Imp.** The necessaries of life; and an active contraband trade is carried on by the republic between Spain and France. **Pop.** variously estimated, probably about 7,000.—In 790 Charlemagne defeated the Moors in a neighbouring valley, with the assistance of the Andorrans, and from that period they date the independence of their little state. As a recompense for their services, the French monarch allowed them to make their own laws, a privilege which they have continued ever since to enjoy.

ANDOVER, *ăn'-do-ver*, a parliamentary borough and market-town of Hampshire, on a rivulet called Ande, 12 miles from Winchester. The church is a new building in the early English style. There is a handsome town hall in the market-place. The town is well paved, lighted with gas, and plentifully supplied with water. Silk is manufactured, and a trade in malt and agricultural produce is carried on.—This place gives the title of viscount to the earl of Suffolk. A junction station on the London and South-Western Railway. **Pop.** 5,744.

ANDOVER, a town, 21 miles from Boston, Massachusetts, United States, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Merrimac. Amongst other educational establishments, there are here the Theological Seminary, having a large library, and being richly endowed, and the Phillips's Academy, which has a large revenue. **Manf.** Thread, linen, and flannels. **Pop.** 5,000.

ANDRADA, ANTHONY D', *an-dra'-da*, a Portuguese Jesuit, who, in 1624, discovered the country of Cathay and Tibet, of which he published an account.

Died 1634.

ANDRADA, DIEGO PAYVA D', Portuguese theologian. Sent to the Council of Trent by King Sebastian. Wrote in favour of an extension of authority to the Pope. In one of his works he discussed the subject of immaculate conception, since adopted as a dogma by the papal church.

Born at Coimbra, 1528; **died** 1575.

ANDRADA E SYLVA, BONIFACIO JOZÉ D', Brazilian statesman and naturalist. Studied at Coimbra, where he became Professor of Geology, and afterwards inspector-general of Portuguese mines, and secretary of the Academy of Brazil. Returning to Brazil, took office in the ministry, but was dismissed on account of his democratic principles, and banished to France. Returned to Brazil in 1829, and was arrested and tried for a political offence in 1833, and passed the rest of his days in retirement.

Born near Rio Janeiro, 1765; **died** at Nictherav, 1858.

…HE, a town on the … Majorca. Fishing and … occupations of the inhabit-…

…RAL, GABRIEL, a French physician, member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine, of which he was a professor. Author of many medical treatises of the highest repute.

Born at Paris, 1797.

ANDRASSY, JULIUS, COUNT, Hungarian statesman, who took part in the revolution of 1848, and on its suppression resided for several years in France and England. In 1857 he returned to Hungary, was elected a member of the Diet, and afterwards was president of the Hungarian ministry and minister for Foreign Affairs.

Born 1823.

ANDRÉ, JOHN, *an'-drai*, an English soldier of Genevese descent, originally a merchant's clerk, but quitting the counting-house for the camp, so greatly distinguished himself in the American war as to be raised to the rank of major. General Clinton had such an opinion of his address, that when the American general Arnold made a secret offer of surrendering an important post to the British, he employed Major André to negotiate the conditions. Having been taken in the performance of his mission, General Washington caused him to be tried as a spy, when he was condemned to suffer death. On going to the place of execution, he asked, with a revulsive feeling to the conceived ignominy of his end, "Must I die in this manner?" Being told it was unavoidable, he replied, "I am reconciled to my fate, but not to the mode; it will, however, be but a momentary pang." His fortitude excited the admiration and melted the hearts of the spectators. On being asked if he had anything to say: "Nothing," he replied, "but to request that you will witness to the world that I die like a brave man." The intelligence of his death was received in England with general indignation. In 1821, his remains were brought to this country, and interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory, on which is an inscription describing his virtues and merits, and recording his age and the date of his execution.

Born in London, 1751; died at Tappan, America, 1780.

ANDRE, or ST. ENDRE, a town in Hungary, on the right bank of the Danube, 11 miles north of Buda. There are a Roman Catholic cathedral and seven Greek churches. The vine is extensively cultivated, and the wines produced are of good quality. Pop. 4,300.

ANDREA, GIOVANNI, a canonist and professor of civil law at Padua and Bologna. He was a man of great learning, and of very ascetic habits. In stature he was so dwarfish that the Pope, on one occasion, thought he was kneeling, and bade him stand up. His daughter Novella, in his absence, read lectures to his pupils, and a curtain was drawn before her, that the attention of the auditors might not be taken off by her beauty. His affection for her was so great, that he entitled his commentary on the decretals of Gregory X. the "Novellæ." She married John Calderinus, a famous canonist.

Born near Florence, 1275; died at Bologna, 1348.

ANDREÆ, ABRAHAM, Swedish archbishop, who opposed the attempt of Kings John and Sigismund to re-establish Roman Catholicism. He was charged with sedition, and ended his days in prison. Author of several theological works in Latin.

Died 1670.

ANDREANI, ANDREA, a famous engraver on wood, whose works are scarce and valuable. He made some fine copies from Dürer and Titian.

Born at Mantua, 1540; died at Rome, 1623.

ANDREAS, *an'-dre-as*, an eminent German reformer, and secretary to the conference at Worms.

Born at Wurtemberg, 1528; died at Tübingen, 1590.

ANDREAS, ST., the name of a group of islands in the Gulf of Venice, N. of Ragusa, in one of which is a small town of the same name. Lat. 40° N. Lon. 15° 47' E.

ANDREASBERG, *an-drai'-as-berg*, a mining town of Hanover, in the Hartz, 10 miles from Clausthal. The mines are of silver, iron, lead, and copper, and, with some manufactories of thread and lace, employ the inhabitants. Pop. about 3,500.

ANDREEVA, or ENDERI, a town of Russia, in the district of the Caucasus, on the river Aktash. It once had a large trade in slaves. Pop. 12,000.

ANDREOLI, GIORGIO, a native of Pavia, maker of the Gubbio variety of Majolica earthenware. Originally a sculptor. In 1519 established a manufactory for artistic earthenware at Gubbio. Fine specimens of his productions are highly valued.

Died about 1552.

ANDREOSSI, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, COUNT, *an-dre-os-e*, a Frenchman of Italian descent, who took an active part in the great revolution, and subsequently served under Napoleon I., and distinguished himself at the siege of Mantua. He was with Napoleon in Egypt, and was one of the few officers chosen to return with him secretly to France. He gradually rose under the Bonaparte régime, and was successively appointed ambassador at the court of Vienna, governor of Vienna, and afterwards ambassador to the *Sublime Porte*, where he was much esteemed both by the Turks and the Franks. On the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, he was recalled from Constantinople, by Louis XVIII., who nevertheless conferred upon him the cross of St. Louis. He now withdrew from public life, but on the escape of his old master from *Elba*, he once more joined him, and during the Hundred Days was created a peer of France. After Waterloo, he again retired from public life, and employed himself in writing memoirs and reminiscences of those scenes and events which had engaged his attention whilst following the destinies of Napoleon. He also wrote on subjects connected with physical geography and engineering.

Born in Languedoc, 1761; died at Montauban, 1828.

ANDRES, JUAN, a learned Spanish Jesuit, professor of literature in the university of Gandia, author of a large work on the literature of Europe, and of treatises on science, music, the art of teaching the deaf and dumb, and other subjects.

Born at Valencia, 1740; died 1817.

ANDREW I., *ăn'-droo*, king of Hungary, was the eldest son of Ladislaus the Bald. On the accession of Peter, in 1044, he and his brother Bala were obliged to quit Hungary; but on promising to abolish Christianity and to restore paganism, they were recalled. When Andrew, however, obtained the throne, he broke his engagement, and compelled his subjects to turn Christians. He was defeated and slain by his brother in 1059.

ANDREW, ST. (*See* SAINT ANDREW.)

ANDREWES, LANCELOT, *ăn'-droos*, eminent English prelate. He was descended

an ancient Suffolk family, and was educated at Merchant Taylor's school and Pembroke College, Cambridge. He was ordained in 1580, and in 1588 became vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate; afterwards appointed chaplain to Queen Elizabeth. He was employed by James I. to defend the sovereignty of kings against Bellarmine, who had attacked it under the name of Matthew Tortus. Dr. Andrewes did this in a piece called "Tortura Torti," and afterwards was made almoner to the king, a privy councillor, dean of the chapel royal and of Westminster, and successively bishop of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester. He was one of the translators of the authorized version of the Bible, author of many lectures and theological treatises, remarkable for their bold defence of evangelical Protestantism, and a very powerful and popular preacher. His great learning was associated with the most exemplary piety.

Born in London 1555; **died** 1626.

ANDREWS, ST., an ancient city and university of Scotland, in Fifeshire. Pop. of city, 7,835.

ANDREWS, JAMES PETTIT, historian, author of a history of Great Britain, notable as containing a contemporaneous history of Europe.

Born near Newbury, 1737; **died** at Brompton, 1797.

ANDREZIEUX, *an-dres'-e-u-(r)*, a town of France, in the department of Loire. It is a great coal dépôt, and a terminus of the St. Etienne and Andrezieux railway. **Pop.** 1,000.

ANDRIA, *an'-dre-a*, a town of Italy, in the province of Terra di Bari; the seat of a bishop. There is a fine cathedral founded in the 11th century. A large trade in almonds is carried on. **Pop.** 36,795.

ANDRIEU, BERTRAND, a French engraver of medals, and the restorer of the art in France.

Born at Bordeaux, 1761; **died** at Paris, 1822.

ANDRIEUX, FRANÇOIS-GUILLAUME-JEAN-STANISLAS, *an'-dre-u(r)*, a professor of belles-lettres in Paris, who distinguished himself by the independence of his views during the Revolution. He became professor of literature in the College of France, and exceedingly popular as a lecturer. He wrote fifteen plays and several professional works.

Born at Strasburg, 1759; **died** at Paris, 1833.

ANDRISCUS, a man of mean birth, who pretended to be the natural son of Perseus, the last king of Macedonia, and for a short time contrived to occupy the throne, his reign being marked by cruelty and extortions. The Romans defeated him and took him captive to Rome, where he was put to death.

Died 148 B.C.

ANDROMACHE, *ăn-drom'-a-ke*, according to Homer, the wife of Hector of Troy, whom she loved with great tenderness. The parting from her husband during the siege in which he fell, is considered amongst the most beautiful and pathetic passages of the Iliad. She was the daughter of King Eetion, of Thebes.

ANDROMACHUS, *ăn-drom'-a-kus*, physician to the Emperor Nero, and the inventor of a celebrated compound medicine called *theriake*, described in Galen's works.—Lived in the 1st century A.D.

ANDROMEDA, in Greek legend, the beautiful daughter of Cepheus, king of the Ethiopians. She was tied to a rock to pacify a sea-monster, and was rescued by Perseus.

ANDRONICUS, COMNENUS, *ăn-dro-ni'-kus*, emperor of the East, grandson of Alexis Comnenus, put to death by his own subjects.

Died 1185.

ANDRONICUS II., PALÆOLOGUS, succeeded Michael VIII. in 1283. In 1328, a revolt, headed by his grandson, deprived him of his throne, and he died in a cloister.

Died 1332.

ANDRONICUS, of Cyrrhus, an Athenian, who first applied himself to the study of the winds. He built the famous octagonal Temple of the Winds at Athens, and was the inventor of weathercocks.

Lived in the 1st century B.C.

ANDRONICUS, LIVIUS, the oldest dramatic author in the Latin language. His first piece was performed about 240 years before Christ. His works are lost.

ANDRONICUS of Rhodes, a Peripatetic philosopher, to whom we are indebted for restoring and publishing the works of Aristotle, in the time of Sylla.

Lived 70 B.C.

ANDROS, *ăn'-dros*, the most northern island of the Cyclades, in the Greek Archipelago. **Ext.** 25 miles long and 10 broad. **Desc.** Mountainous, and fertile in the valleys. **Pro.** Corn, fruit, wine, and silk. **Pop.** 21,000. **Lat.** 37° 50′ N. **Lon.** 24° 50′ E.

ANDROS, the capital of the above island, situate on the east coast. Silks and carpets are manufactured. **Pop.** 5,500.

ANDROS ISLANDS, a range of islands among the Bahamas, extending about 120 miles from N. to S. **Pop.** about 1,000, mostly coloured. **Lat.** between 23° 41′ and 25° 10′ N. **Lon.** 77° 30′ and 78° 32′ W.

ANDROSCOGGIN, *ăn'-dro-scog'-in*, a river of Maine, U.S., which rises in Umbagog lake, and falls into the Atlantic 20 miles from Portland. Length, 150 miles.

ANDROUET DU CERCEAU, JAMES *an'-droo-ai doo seerso*, a French architect, who designed the grand gallery of the Louvre, the Pont-neuf, and many other noble erections.

Lived in the latter part of 16th century.

ANDRYCHAU, *an-dre-sho'*, a town of Austria, in the province of Galicia. Damasks and other drapery goods are manufactured, and there are important sulphur mines in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 2,700.

ANDUJAR, *an-doosh'-ar*, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen, Andalusia, 20 miles from the town of Jaen, on the right bank of the Guadalquiver. **Manf.** Principally porous jars for holding water. **Pop.** about 11,907—Here, in 1808, the convention of Baylen was signed; and in 1823 the decree of the duc d'Angoulême, when he assumed, for the French, authority over Spain.

ANDUZE, a town of France, 6 miles from Alais, in the department of the Gard. **Manf.** Woollen stuffs, stockings, and hats. **Pop.** 5,000, chiefly Protestants.

ANEGADA, the most northerly island of the Lesser Antilles. It is of coral formation, and has an area of about 13 square miles. The reefs are very dangerous. **Pop.** about 200. The island belongs to England. **Lat.** 18° 45′ N. **Lon.** 64° 21′ E.

ANER, *a'-ner*, 'answer,' 'song,' 'affliction,' or 'light;' a Canaanite chief, who confederated with Abraham.

ANET, *a'-nai*, a town of France, department of the Eure and Loire. There are the ruins of a splendid castle, built by Henry II., for Diana of Poitiers. **Pop.** 1,400.—The plain of Ivry, where, in 1590, Henry IV. gained a complete victory over the armies of the League under Mayenne, is in this neighbourhood.

ANEURIN, *ăn-u'-rin*, a British poet, called the sovereign of bards and of flowing muse. He was a chieftain among the Ottodinian Britons, who bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Cattraeth, which he made the subject of a poem to be found in the Welsh Archæology, with another piece of his, entitled the "Odes of the Months," being all that is preserved of his works. It is supposed, with some plausibility, that Aneurin was the celebrated Gildas, the ecclesiastical historian.

Born 510; **died** 570.

ANFOSSI, PASQUALE, an eminent musical composer, who produced several successful operas and oratorios. Director of the Italian Theatre in London in 1783.

Born at Naples, 1729; **died** at Rome, 1797.

ANGARI, a large river of Siberia, rising in Lake Baikal, and, after a course of 870 miles, falling into the Yenisei. For about 320 miles in the lowest part of its course, it is generally known as the Tunguska. It is navigable, but much obstructed by rapids.

ANGELICO, FRA GIOVANNI DA FIESOLO, a very eminent Italian painter, a monk of the order of Predicants. His subjects are always religious, and his pictures exhibit the most exquisite delicacy and finish.

Born at Mugello, 1387; **died** at Rome 1455.

ANGELIS, PIERRE, French landscape and *genre* painter.

Born at Dunkerque, 1685; **died** at Rennes, 1734.

ANGELO, MICHAEL. (*See* MICHAEL.)

ANGELO, ST., *an'-shai-lo*, a town of Naples, 20 miles from Avellino. **Pop.** 6,500.—This is the name of several other smaller towns in Italy.

ANGELONI, LUIGI, *an'-shai-lō'-ne*, an Italian, who took an active part in the affairs of the Roman states during their occupation by the French army under Berthier and Massena. In 1799, he became an emigrant, and went to Paris, where he entered into some secret plans of conspiracy against the government of Napoleon I.; but as no proof could be brought against him he was released. On the overthrow of Napoleon, he was the first to claim for his country the restitution of the paintings, sculptures, and manuscripts of which she had been despoiled by the French in 1797-8. In 1823 he was shipped to England on account of suspicions being excited against him in reference to the political movements of Naples and Piedmont.

Born at Frosinone, 1758; **died** in London, 1842.

ANGELUS SILESIUS, German poet and theologian, originally a Protestant, and at one time physician to the Duke of Wurtemburg. He became a Catholic priest, but his hymns and other writings, show that his theology was of a mystical kind.

Born 1624; **died** at Breslau, 1677.

ANGERBURG, *an'-ger-boorg*, a town of East Prussia, 55 miles from Königsberg. **Manf.** Principally woollens. **Pop.** 4,200.

ANGERMANN, a river of Sweden, which rises near **Lat.** 65° N. and **Lon.** 15° E., among the mountains which separate Sweden and Norway, and flows for about 250 miles into the Gulf of Bothnia.

ANGERMANNLAND, *on-germ-land*, a province of Nordland, one of the four great divisions of Sweden, extending along the Gulf of Bothnia. The surface of the country is very varied and beautiful. The chief town is HERNGESAND.

ANGERMUNDE, *ăn'-ger-muinde*, a town of Brandenburg, Prussia, 43 miles from Berlin. **Manf.** Hosiery and woollen cloth. **Pop.** about 6,400. It is a station on the Berlin and Stettin Railway.

ANGERONA, *ăn'-je-rō'-na*, the goddess of silence.

ANGERS, *anzh'-air*, an ancient city of France, 160 miles from Paris, formerly the capital of Anjou, and now of the department of the Maine and Loire. It had before the Revolution a celebrated university and a military academy of great celebrity (at which our Earl Chatham and the Duke of Wellington studied), and two commanders of the order of Malta. The cathedral church of St. Mauri is accounted one of the finest in France; it was rebuilt in 1225. The Hôtel Dieu built by Henry II. of England, several churches and a large picture gallery are among the noticeable public buildings. **Manf.** Fine camlets, serge, and other stuffs, hats, and all sorts of leather goods. There are some sugar and wax refineries, and it has a considerable trade in corn, wine, and slates, quarried in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 68,041. **Lat.** 47° 28′ N. **Lon.** 0° 33′ 10″ W. Angers is divided by the Mayenne into an upper and lower town, and is surrounded by an old wall, converted into boulevards and planted with trees. The town occupies the site of the ancient Andecavia. In 1793 it was the scene of several sanguinary conflicts. It is connected with Paris by railway.

ANGERSTEIN, JOHN JULIUS, *ăn'-ger-stine*, a Russian, who, coming to London when a youth, became an eminent merchant. He was remarkable for the practically benevolent tone of his public spirit, and was the first to propose a reward of £2,000 from the fund at Lloyd's to the inventor of lifeboats. He was a great patron of the fine arts, and his collection of paintings was purchased by the British government for £60,000, and formed the nucleus of the National Gallery.

Born at St. Petersburg, 1735; **died** at London, 1822.

ANGHIARI, *an'-ge-ā'-re*, a well-built town of Italy, in the province of Arezzo, standing in a district fertile in producing vines, olives, and grain, not far from the Sovara, a tributary of the Tiber. **Pop.** about 7,000.

ANGHIERA, PIETRO MARTIRE DE, Italian epistolary writer and historian. Author of a history of American discovery. Took orders, and held several valuable appointments.

Born at Arona, 1455; **died** at Granada, in Spain, 1526.

ANGILBERT, ST., French poet; the secretary and son-in-law of Charlemagne; for a time Abbot of Centule. Charlemagne described him as the Homer of his time.

Died 814.

ANGLESEA, or **ANGLESEY**, *ăn'-gel-se*, an island and county of North Wales, in the Irish Sea, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait called Menai, across which there is a bridge of the same name. (*See* MENAI STRAITS.) **Ext.** 20 miles long and 17 broad. **Area**, 271 sq. miles. **Desc.** Its form is triangular, whilst its land is mostly unenclosed, though well cultivated, and yielding the usual cerealia. It is well supplied with fish. **Rivers or Streams.** The principal are the Alam, Braint,

Cefni, Fraw, and Dulas. **Manf.** Trifling; but the copper and lead mines, from the time of their discovery in 1768 to 1800, were the most important in the kingdom. Since that period they have declined. **Towns.** BEAUMARIS, Amlwch, and HOLYHEAD. **Pop.** 50,919.—This island is the Mona of Tacitus, and was the last stronghold of the Druids, of whose works it has many remains. Curious stone tables are to be seen in it; and there are several remains of architectural and monumental antiquities in the island. Coins, implements, and arms, both Roman and British, are still occasionally found.

ANGLESEA, ARTHUR ANNESLEY, Earl of, son of Viscount Valentia. In the Civil War he joined the royalist party, and in 1643, sat in the parliament at Oxford; but afterwards made his peace with the Parliamentarians, and was despatched as a commissioner to Ulster. He took an active part in the restoration of Charles II., for which he was created, in 1661, Lord Annesley, in the English peerage, and earl of Anglesey; and in 1667 he was made treasurer of the navy. He subsequently became lord privy seal, and in 1680 was accused by Dangerfield, at the bar of the House of Commons, of endeavouring to stifle evidence concerning the popish plot. In 1682 he presented a spirited remonstrance to Charles II., relative to the state of the nation, and the danger to be apprehended from the Duke of York's being a papist. Soon after this he was dismissed from office, when he retired to his country seat, where he died, leaving several children. He wrote a "History of the Troubles of Ireland," from 1641 to 1660, which is lost; but his Memoirs, published in 1608, 8vo, are full of interesting matter.

Born in Dublin, 1614; **died** 1686.

ANGLESEY, HENRY WILLIAM PAGET, Marquis of, was the eldest son of the first earl of Uxbridge, and at an early age entered upon a military life. On the breaking out of the revolutionary war in 1793 he raised among his father's tenantry a regiment, which was first called the Staffordshire militia, but was subsequently admitted into the regular army as the 80th foot. Of this regiment he became lieutenant-colonel, and 1794 was with the Duke of York in Flanders, where he greatly distinguished himself. When he returned to England he was appointed to the command of a cavalry brigade in the Peninsula, and devoted himself so successfully to his military duties, as to be recognised as the first cavalry officer in the service. He continued to be actively engaged throughout the wars with Napoleon. On the death of his father, in 1812, he succeeded to the title of earl of Uxbridge. At Waterloo he led the final charge which destroyed the French Guards, and near the close of the battle received a shot in the knee, which caused him the loss of his limb. It was for his services in this great conflict that he was created a marquis, and made a knight of the Grand Cross of the order of the bath. He sat in the House of Commons for the Carnarvon boroughs from 1790 to 1796, and for Milbourne Port from 1806 to 1812. In 1818 he was elected a knight of the Garter, and in the following year was made a general of the army. In 1827 he was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, and in the following year Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, where he established the Board of Education, but was recalled because he favoured Catholic Emancipation, in opposition to the Ministry. In 1842 he was made colonel of the Horse Guards, and in 1846 was appointed field marshal. He was twice married; first, in 1795, to the daughter of the earl of Jersey, from whom he was divorced in 1810, and afterwards to Lady Cowley, his divorced wife becoming Duchess of Argyle.

Born 1768; **died** 1854.

ANGOLA, *ăn-gō'-la*, a state of western Africa, situate immediately south of Congo. Its area has not been accurately defined, although a country of considerable importance. The Portuguese apply the name to the whole of the country between the Congo river and lat. 18° S., and extending to an indefinite distance into the interior. This portion of the African coast was discovered in 1484 by Diego Cam, a Portuguese navigator, and it still belongs to Portugal. (*See* LOANDA.)

Description.—Flat and sterile along the coast, but mountainous in the interior, where the valleys are extremely fertile.

Rivers.—The principal are the Cuanza, Bengar, and Danea. The country generally is well watered with numerous smaller streams.

Zoology.—Almost all the known wild animals of tropical Africa. Birds, reptiles, and insects are numerous. The rivers are infested with crocodiles, and the seacoasts teem with almost every description of fish. Hares, rabbits, antelopes, stags, and goats are abundant, and for domestic purposes, the horse, the ass, and the cow are in use.

Climate.—Although situate near the equator, this is, on account of the trade winds, more temperate and healthy than other regions in the same latitude.

Produce.—Gum, wax, ivory, rice, millet, sugar, mandioca, potatoes, yams, and all kinds of tropical fruits.

Minerals.—Iron, gold, and copper; though none of these have, as yet, been produced in large quantities. Its chief town is Loanda San Paulo.

Population.—Estimated at about 40,000; the religion is chiefly Fetishism.

Lat. between 8° 20′ and 9° 30′ S. **Lon.** Extending from 14° to 19° E.

ANGORA, or ENGURI, *an'-gor'-a*, a city of Asia Minor, capital of the vilayet of the same name, standing on a hill near a stream, which flows into the Angora river. It is a place containing extensive remains of Greek, Roman, and Byzantine architecture. Here the famous temple erected in honour of Augustus stood; it was constructed of white marble. **Manf.** Chiefly yarn and stuffs from the beautiful fine silky wool of the Angora goat. It has also a trade in grain, honey, wax, goat-hides, and Angora cat-skins. **Pop.** about 35,000, composed of Armenians, Mahometans, Greeks and Jews. **Lat.** 39° 56′ N. **Lon.** 32° 50′ E.

History.—The ancient Ancyra occupied the site of the modern town. It originally belonged to Phrygia, and was afterwards the chief town of one of the three Gallic tribes that settled in Galatia. It was the seat of one of the earliest Christian churches.

	A.D.
Councils held	314, 358
Bajazet defeated by Tamerlane in the vicinity	1402
Annexed to the Ottoman empire	1416

ANGORNO, *an-gor'-no*, a town of Bornou, situate on the west bank of Lake Tchad, in Central Africa. It is the centre of a large trade in cotton, amber, coral, metals, and slaves. **Pop.** estimated at 30,000.

ANGOSTURA, or CIUDAD BOLIVAR, or SAN TOMAS DE LA NUEVA GUAYANA, capital of the province of Guayana, Venezuela, South America. Situated on the right bank of the Orinoco, about 240 miles from its mouth. A large trade is carried on in sugar, cocoa, cotton, hides, and bark. **Pop.** 8,000.

ANGOULÊME, *an'-goo-laim*, a city of France, capital of the department of the Charente. It is delightfully situated in an elevated position on the left bank of the Charente, 66 miles from Bordeaux. It has an old castle, a cathedral dedicated to St. Peter, and rebuilt in the 12th century, and a public library. **Manf.** Earthenware and serges, and it has some distilleries, a foundry for cannon-balls, and large paper mills. **Pop.** 25,750.—It is the birthplace of Margaret of Navarre, Balzac, and

Montalembert, and is a station on the railway which runs from Paris to Bordeaux.

History.	A.D
Angoulême was the ancient Iculisma. Taken by Clovis from the Visigoths	507
Added to the royal domain of France	1303
Surrendered to the English	1360
English expelled	1569
Taken by the Protestants in the wars of the Huguenots	1562, 1568

ANGOULÊME, duke of, CHARLES DE VALOIS, was the illegitimate son of Charles IX. and Marie Touchet. Catherine de Medici bequeathed to him her estates of Auvergne and Lauragnais, when he married the daughter of Henry Montmorenci, constable of France. The will of Catherine, however, was set aside in favour of Margaret of Valois. Charles retained the title of count d'Auvergne, and in 1619 was created duke of Angoulême. He was actuated by a restless and an ambitious spirit, and was involved in several conspiracies, through one of which he suffered eleven years' imprisonment in the Bastile. As a military commander, he acquired considerable reputation. He was possessed of considerable literary ability, and was the author of several historical and biographical works. In 1628, the siege of Rochelle was commenced under him, and he was engaged in the wars of Germany, Languedoc, and Flanders.

Born, 1573; **died**, 1650.

ANGRA, *an'-gra*, a seaport-town, the capital of Terceira, one of the Azores belonging to Portugal. The town, which is strongly fortified, contains a cathedral, some monasteries and nunneries, also the royal magazines of naval stores. **Pop.** 11,300. **Lat.** 38° 38′ N. **Lon.** 27° 14′ W.

ANGRA DOS REIS, a seaport of Brazil, situated on a bay of the same name. An active trade, principally in coffee, is carried on with Rio de Janeiro. The roadstead affords safe anchorage for large vessels. **Pop.** 3,200. **Lat.** 23° 4′ S. **Lon.** 44° 30′ E.

ANGRI, an Italian town in the province of Salerno, in a district where grapes, cotton, and tobacco are extensively cultivated. **Pop.** 10,400.

ANGUIER, FRANÇOIS, *ang'-we-ai*, eminent French sculptor. Among his best known works are the monument to Cardinal de Bérulle, in the chapel of the oratory, Paris, and the mausoleum at Moulins of the Duc de Montmorency.

Born in Normandy, 1604; **died** 1669.

ANGUIER, MICHAEL, brother of the preceding, also a sculptor. The sculpture of the triumphal arch at the Porte St. Denis, and a group of the Nativity in the church of Val de Grâce, are by him.

Born 1612; **died** 1686.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND, *an-guil'-a*, one of the leeward West-India islands belonging to Great Britain. **Area**, 35 square miles. **Pop.** 3,000. **Lat.** 18° 13′ N. **Lon.** 63° 12′ W.

ANGUISCIOLA, SOFONISBA, *an-ge'-se-o'-la*, a celebrated female portrait painter of Cremona. She was patronized by Philip II. of Spain, and Vandyck said that he was taught more by her conversation than he had learned from the study of the works of the great masters. She was twice married, and became blind in her old days. A portrait of her is said to be at Althorp, Northamptonshire, in which she is represented as playing on the harpsichord.

Born at Cremona, 1533; **died** at Genoa, 1620.

ANGUS. (*See* FORFAR, county of.)

ANGUS, *ăn'-gus*, earls of, several members of the Douglas family, who, under the reign of the Stuarts in Scotland, distinguished themselves by the fierceness with which they exercised the great power which they possessed.

ANHALT, *an'-halt*, a duchy of Germany, surrounded by Prussian Saxony, which also intersects it, dividing it into several portions. The Harz mountains extend into the western division, but the rest of the country is generally flat. **Area**, 869 square miles. The principal rivers are the Elbe and the Saale. The forests are considerable. Those of Bernburg occupy 50 square miles. **Manf.** Woollen chiefly, and a trade in earthen and metallic wares is carried on. The chief exports, however, consist of raw material, and the inhabitants may be considered as agricultural in their pursuits. **Pop.** 236,792, chiefly Protestant. The principal towns are DESSAU, Bernburg, Köthen, and Zerbst.

ANHALT-DESSAU, LEOPOLD, Prince of, Prussian field marshal. He highly distinguished himself in the war of the Spanish succession, and in the Netherlands, where he defeated Charles XII. of Sweden. In 1745, he gained a great victory over the Saxons and Austrians at Kesseldorf. There is a statue to his memory at Berlin.

Born 1676; **died** 1747.

ANHOLT, *an'-holt*, a small Danish island in the Cattegat, between Lessoe and Zealand, on which is a lighthouse. **Pop.** about 300. **Lat.** 56° 38′ N. **Lon.** 11° 35′ E.—In 1811, the Danes made an unsuccessful attempt on this island, then in possession of the British.

ANICHINI, LUIGI, *an'-e-ke'-ne*, a native of Ferrara, in Italy, who made for Pope Paul III. a medal, on which was represented the interview between Alexander the Great and the high-priest at Jerusalem, so exquisitely engraved that Michael Angelo, on examining it, exclaimed that the art had arrived at the height of perfection. Lived in the middle of the 16th century.

ANIELLO. (*See* MASANIELLO.)

ANIGRUS, *ă-ni'-grus*, a Thessalian river, in which the Centaurs, with whom Hercules had fought, washed their wounds.

ANIMUCCIA, GIOVANNI, musical composer; appointed master of the chapel at St. Peter's, Rome, in 1555.

Died 1571.

ANIUS, *ă-ni'-us*, the father of three daughters, Œno, Sperno, and Elais, to whom Bacchus gave the power of changing everything they pleased into corn, wine, and oil, and who were themselves subsequently changed by Bacchus into doves.

ANIZEH, a town of Arabia, beautifully situated in a valley, at the junction of several principal caravan routes, and a place of considerable commercial importance. **Lat.** 26° 34′ N. **Lon.** 43° 25′ E.

ANJER, a town in Hindostan, capital of a district of the same name in the native state of Cutch. Situated about 10 miles from the Gulf of Cutch. The town and district were ceded to the British in 1816, but restored to Cutch in 1822. **Pop.** 10,000. **Lat.** 23° 3′ N. **Lon.** 70° 11′ E.

ANJER, a seaport of Java, 18 miles W. of Batavia. Protected by a fort, and does a trade in Eastern curiosities. **Pop.** 5,000, **Lat.** 6° 3′ S. **Lon.** 105° 57′ E.

ANJOU, *anzh-oo*, the name of an ancient province and government of France, now forming the

departments of the Maine and Loire, and parts of the Indre and Loire, the Sarthe, and the Mayenne.

ANJOU, CHARLES, COUNT OF, fourth son of Louis VIII., became the head of the Guelphic party in Italy. He endeavoured, by crushing the Ghibelins, to found an empire in Italy, but was unsuccessful. Whilst engaged in this work, the celebrated massacre, historically known as the "Sicilian Vespers," took place, in which 4,000 of his French soldiers were butchered by the Sicilians in Palermo, on the Easter Monday of 1282. He had laid siege to Messina, where his fleet was captured by the admiral of Peter of Aragon, who had assumed the title of king of Sicily. This event filled him with fury, and he sent a challenge to Peter to meet him in single combat. In order to gain time, the challenge was accepted, though subsequently declined; shortly after which Charles died.
Born 1210; **died** 1285.

ANJOU, FRANÇOIS DE FRANCE, Duke of, youngest son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medici; he was first called Duke of Alençon. He was of a treacherous, unstable disposition, although it is said that he was a friend of Admiral Coligny, and expressed his abhorrence of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. In 1575 he was at the head of the Huguenot army, and, peace being soon concluded, the duchies of Anjou, Touraine, and Berri were transferred to him. In 1581, such of the Netherland states as were under the control of William of Orange, elected him sovereign, in the hope of obtaining the assistance of the French against the Spaniards, and he was one of the numerous suitors of Queen Elizabeth. The virgin monarch, however, dismissed him, and, becoming an object of suspicion in the Low Countries, he was finally expelled from the country.
Born 1554; **died** 1584.

ANJOU, RENÉ, Duke of, second son of Duke Louis II. He was the father of Margaret of Anjou, who married Henry VI. of England. He was fond of music, poetry, and painting, and will be remembered as the "Good King René," introduced into Scott's historical romance, "Anne of Gierstein."
Born at Anjou, 1408; **died** at Aix, 1480.

ANKARA, a province of Madagascar, at the north end of the island, extending on the east from Cape Amber to **Lat.** 14° 25′ S., and on the west side to the river Sambernon. (*See* MADAGASCAR.)

ANKARSTROM, JOHAN JAKOB, *an-kar'-strom*, a Swedish regicide, who conspired against Gustavus III., king of Sweden, whom he shot with a pistol at a masked ball. He confessed the crime, for which he stood in the pillory three times, was publicly scourged, had his right hand cut off, and lastly, was beheaded.
Born 1761; **died** 1792.

ANKLAM, *ank'-lam*, the chief town of the government of the same name, in Pomerania, 49 miles N.W. of Stettin, with which it is connected by railway. **Manf.** Principally woollens and linens, leather, beer, and soap. **Pop.** 11,600.

ANKOBAR, *an-ko'-bar*, capital of the kingdom of Shoa, in Abyssinia. It is built on a mountain 8,198 feet above the level of the sea. **Pop.** estimated about 10,000, chiefly living in thatched houses shaded with trees.

ANKOVA, a kingdom in Madagascar, occupying nearly the centre of the island. The chief town is ANTANANARIVA. (*See* MADAGASCAR.)

ANNA, *ăn'-a*, the wife of Tobit, and his support in his poverty.—The daughter of Phanuel, and a prophetess.—The mother of the Blessed Virgin, and the wife of Joachim.

ANNA, a goddess of nourishment, to whom the Romans instituted festivals.

ANNA CARLOVNA, regent of Russia, during the minority of her son Ivan. Her mother was the daughter of the Russian Empress Anna Ivanowna, and her father, Duke of Mecklenburg. She had very little capacity for government, and a conspiracy being formed, she was imprisoned on an island in the Dwina, where she died in childbed.
Died 1745.

ANNA COMNENA, *ăn'-a kom-ne'-na*, daughter of the emperor Alexis Comnenus I., a princess of extraordinary talents, who, for conspiring against her brother, the emperor, was forced from the court into retirement, where she employed herself in writing the "Alexiad," a history of her father's reign. This work is still extant.
Born 1083; **died** 1148.

ANNA IVANOVNA, *e'-van-ov'-na*, empress of Russia, was the daughter of the czar Ivan, brother of Peter the Great. On the death of her husband, Frederick William, duke of Courland, she took into favour Ernest John Biren, a man of low origin, on whom she bestowed her late husband's title, and by whom she was ruled in an arbitrary manner during the remainder of her life. In 1730 she ascended the throne of Russia, but Biren managed all the affairs of government, and is said to have banished upwards of 20,000 persons to Siberia, and to have tortured to death 11,000 others.
Born 1693; **died** 1740.

ANNABERG, *an-a-berg*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, 18 miles south of Chemnitz, with which it is connected by a railway. **Manf.** Silk ribbons and fine lace; and many of the inhabitants are occupied in mines, which produce tin, silver, and cobalt. **Pop.** 11,600.

ANNABURG, a town in Saxony, near the Schwarze river, 56 miles N.W.W. of Dresden. There is a large military academy, established in 1762. **Pop.** 1,700.

ANNAGH, *ă'-na*, a small island on the west coast of Ireland, between the isle of Achill and the mainland of the county of Mayo.

ANNAMABOE, a British town and fort on the Gold Coast of Africa, about 10 miles E.N.E. of Cape Coast Castle, **Exp.** Ivory, gold-dust, nuts, and palm oil. **Pop.** about 4,500. **Lat.** 5° 5′ N. **Lon.** 1° 5′ W.

ANNAMOOKA, NAMOUKA, or ROTTERDAM, one of the Friendly Islands, Pacific Ocean. Discovered by Tasman, 1643. **Pop.** 2,000. **Lat.** 20° 15′ S. **Lon.** 175° 2′ W.

ANNAN, *ăn-ăn*, a small river in Scotland rising in the Hartfell, traversing Dumfriesshire, and falling into the Solway Firth.

ANNAN, a royal and parliamentary borough and seaport of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, situate on the river Annan, about two miles from the Solway Firth. The town is well-built, and has a town hall, and several places of worship. The river Annan, which is embanked, is crossed by a fine bridge of three arches, built in 1824, is navigable up to the town. There is a good harbour, and a considerable coasting trade is carried on, foreign timber is also imported. It has also an excellent salmon fishery at the mouth of the river. Tanning and bacon-curing are among the industries of the place. There is regular communication by steamers with Liverpool and Whitehaven.

Manf. Cotton goods; and has rope walks. **Exp.** Cattle sheep, horses, and grain to England. **Pop.** 4,714.—It has a station on the Glasgow and South Western Railway, and of the Selway Junction branch of the Caledonian Railway.

ANNANDALE, *ăn'-an-dail*, a district of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on both sides of Annan river. **Ext.** 30 miles long, and from 15 to 18 broad. It contains many Roman antiquities.

ANNAPOLIS, *ă-năp'-o-lis*, the capital of Maryland, U.S., on the south bank of the Severn, 30 miles south of Baltimore. It contains handsome government buildings, the United States Naval Academy, and a college. The town, founded in 1649, was originally named Providence, but received its present name in 1708, in honour of Queen Anne, by whom a charter was granted. **Pop.** 7,400.

ANNAPOLIS, a town in Nova Scotia; which, although the first European settlement in that part of America, has never flourished. It was settled in 1604 by the French, who named it Port Royal, and has an excellent harbour, though somewhat difficult of entrance. Ceded to Great Britain by Treaty of Utrecht, 1713; seat of government removed to Halifax, 1750. **Pop.** 1,500.

ANN ARBOR, the capital of Washentaw county, Michigan, an important commercial town on the Huron river, about 40 miles W. of Detroit, with which it is connected by railway. In the town is the University of Michigan, founded in 1837. A large trade is done in iron, wool, flour, and the produce of the surrounding district. **Pop.** 8,500.

ANNE, queen of Great Britain, was the second daughter of James II., by Lady Anne Hyde, daughter of the famous earl of Clarendon. In 1684 she married Prince George of Denmark, by whom she had seventeen children, all of whom died young. In 1702, on the death of William III., she succeeded to the crown. Her reign was a continual scene of public glory; and the domineering power of the French nation was completely subdued by the vigour of the British troops under the command of the Duke of Marlborough. One of the greatest events of this important reign was the union of Scotland with England. On account of the number of eminent literary characters who flourished in her reign, it has been called the Augustan Age of Britain. Queen Anne was, throughout her reign, ruled by favourites, first by the famous Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and afterwards by Mrs. Abigail Masham, between whom and Harley, Earl of Oxford, a quarrel arose, which it is believed hastened the queen's death from apoplexy.

Born at Twickenham, 1664; **died** 1714.

ANNE, OF AUSTRIA, Queen of France, daughter of Philip II. of Spain. In 1615 married Louis XIII., but owing chiefly to the influence of Cardinal Richelieu the marriage was an unhappy one. On the death of the king, in 1643 she became regent.

Born 1601; **died** 1666.

ANNE BOLEYN. (*See* BOLEYN, ANNE.)

ANNE, OF CLEVES, the wife of Henry VIII., king of England, was the daughter of John III., duke of Cleves. She was designated the "Flanders mare" by Henry VIII., and divorced by him.

Died at Chelsea, 1567.

ANNECY, *an'-e-se*, a lake of Savoy, 9 miles long, and between one and two broad. It is 1,426 feet above the sea-level.

ANNECY, a town of France, in the department of Haute Savoie, on the lake of the same name, 22 miles from Geneva. Its principal edifices are a bishop's palace, a cathedral, a church, in which are preserved the relics of St. Francis de Sales, and an old castle. **Manf.** Printed calicoes, glass, and steel wares. The town was ceded to France by the king of Sardinia in 1860. **Pop.** 11,500.

ANNEYRON, *an'-ai-rong*, a town of France, in the department of Drôme. **Pop.** above 3,000.—Here are the vestiges of a castle, in which Boson was crowned king of Burgundy in 879.

ANNI, a city of Armenia, about 25 miles E.S.E. of Kars. It is now in a ruinous condition, having been nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1319. It was the capital of the Bagrahar dynasty of Armenian kings, and the ruins attest its former magnificence.

ANNO, archbishop of Cologne, chancellor of the Emperor Henry III., and regent during minority of Henry IV. An energetic statesman and ecclesiastical reformer.

Died 1075.

ANNOBONA, a small island off the West Coast of Africa, 190 miles N. of Cape Lopez. It is about four miles long and two wide. It rises to a height of nearly 3,000 feet, and is very fertile and beautiful. It was discovered on New Year's Day, 1473, and was named Anno Bona, or "New Year." There is a good roadstead, and the island is resorted to by ships for fresh water. **Pop.** about 3,000.

ANNONAY, *an'-o-nai*, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, at the confluence of the Daume and the Canse. There is a fine Gothic church built in the 14th century. **Manf.** Woollen, worsted, cotton, and paper. **Pop.** 18,500.—It was the birthplace of Boissy d'Anglas and Montgolfier, the aeronauts, to commemorate whom there is a monumental obelisk.

ANNWEILER, *an-viler*, a Bavarian town situated on the river Zeveich, eight miles west of Landau. Cloth-weaving, tanning, dyeing, and brush-making are carried on. Near the town is the castle in which Richard Cœur de Lion was imprisoned. **Pop.** 2,770.

ANOOPSHEHR, or **ANAPASHEHER**, *a-noop-sher*, the 'incomparable city,' a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, on the Ganges. **Lat.** 23° 21′ N. **Lon.** 78°13′ E. **Pop.** 8,900.

ANQUETIL, LOUIS PIERRE, *an-ka-teel*, French historian, director of the Academy at Rheims, the Prior of the Abbey de Loe, in Anjou, and afterwards curate of La Villette, near Paris. He suffered imprisonment during the Reign of Terror. He wrote many historical works, but his style is defective.

Born at Paris, 1723; **died** 1808.

ANQUETIL, DU PERRON ABRAHAM HYACINTHE, brother of the preceding, an eminent oriental scholar. He enlisted as a common soldier, for the purpose of obtaining a passage to India, where he hoped to discover the works of Zoroaster. His friends obtained his discharge, and the minister of the day granted him a free passage. On his return to Europe he obtained an official appointment as interpreter, and published the Zendavesta, and various other works relating to the history and literature of the East.

Born at Paris, 1731; **died** 1805.

ANSALDO, ANDREA, Italian painter, famous for his productions both in fresco and oil. He painted many altar pieces, and is said to have

united the splendour of Venetian colour to the finish of the Dutch masters. He was twice stabbed, it is supposed from jealousy.

Born at Voltri, 1584; **died** at Genoa, 1638.

ANSE, a town in France, department of the Rhone, in a valley near the junction of the Azergue and Saone, 13 miles N.N.W. of Lyons. It was the *Ansa Paulini* of the Romans, of whom there are numerous traces. Trade in cattle, corn, hemp, and wine. **Pop.** 2,280.

ANSELM, *ăn'-selm*, a distinguished archbishop of Canterbury, who took an active part in all that related to the church. He was the first archbishop who restrained the English clergy from marrying, in a synod held at Westminster in 1102. As a scholastic theologian his influence was very great, and his tract, *De Veritate*, gave rise to considerable controversy.

Born at Aosta, in Piedmont, 1033; **died** at Canterbury, 1109.

ANSELM, of Laon, an eminent French theologian, who taught with great success at Paris and Laon, his native place, where his school become the most famous in Europe.

Died 1117.

ANSGAR, or ANSCHARIUS, a French Benedictine monk, who has been styled "the Apostle of the North," for his exertions in introducing Christianity into Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. In 832 he became the first archbishop of Hamburg. One of the saints of the Romish Church.

Born in Picardy, 801; **died** at Bremen, 864.

ANSON, GEORGE, Lord, *ăn'son*, an eminent naval commander, who went to sea at a very early age, and in 1724 was made post-captain. In 1739 he was chosen commander of an expedition against the Spanish settlements in South America, and sailed from Portsmouth with five men-of-war, a sloop, and two victualling-vessels. In 1741 he doubled Cape Horn, after losing two of his ships. In June following he arrived off Juan Fernandez, with only two ships and two tenders; and having been successful in taking several rich prizes, and in causing much damage to the enemy, he returned to England in 1744, when, for his distinguished services against the Spanish, he was made rear-admiral and one of the lords of the Admiralty. He was also chosen member of parliament for the borough of Heydon. In 1747 he commanded the Channel fleet, and captured six French men-of-war, and four East-Indiamen. For these services he was created Lord Anson, and on the death of Sir John Norris, was named vice-admiral of England. In 1751 he was appointed first lord of the Admiralty, which post he held, with a short interval, till his death. In 1758 he again commanded the Channel fleet, having under him the gallant Sir Edward Hawke. After this he was appointed admiral and commander-in-chief of the British fleet. He is the hero of the well-known book called "Anson's Voyage round the World," which was written by a Mr. Benjamin Robins, from information furnished by Lord Anson.

Born at Shugborough, Staffordshire, 1697; **died** at Moor Park, Hertfordshire, 1762.

ANSON, a county of North Carolina, United States, watered by the Rocky River. **Area**, 760 square miles. **Pop.** 18,000.

ANSON, BAY OF, in the Canton river, China, situate between the headlands Chuenpe and Anunghoy, where the Chinese fleet was destroyed by the British in 1841.

ANSPACH, or ANSBACH, *ans-pak*, a town of Bavaria, capital of the circle of Middle Franconia. Pleasantly situated on the Rezat, 25 miles S.W. of Nurenberg. There are a castle with fine gardens, several handsome churches, and a picture gallery. **Manf.** Silk and cotton stuffs, earthenware, tobacco, cards, white lead, and cutlery. **Pop.** about 13,000.

ANSTER, JOHN, D.C.L., *ăn'-ste?*, an eminent German scholar, and regius professor of civil law in the university of Dublin. His translations from German literature, especially that of Goethe's "Faust," have been received with great favour. He was also a large contributor to periodical literature in the leading magazines.

Born at Charleville, Cork, 1793; **died** 1867.

ANSTEY, CHRISTOPHER, *ăn'-ste*, student at King's College, Cambridge, from which he was expelled in consequence of an offensive speech made by him in the public school. He was the author of the "New Bath Guide," a very witty and humorous satirical poem, which, according to the statement of Dodsley, its publisher, was the most profitable book he ever sold within a certain period of time, and on this account he afterwards restored the copyright to the author, although he had purchased it—an instance of uncommon generosity. He wrote other clever works of a similar character.

Born at Burchly, Cambridgeshire, 1724; **died** at Chippenham, 1805.

ANSTIS, JOHN, *ăn-stis*, an English antiquary, who obtained the appointment of Garter king-at-arms, and the post of genealogist and register of the Bath. He wrote several works illustrative of the orders of knighthood.

Born at St. Neots, Cornwall, 1669; **died** 1754.

ANSTRUTHER, EASTER and WESTER, *ăn-struth'-er*, two small parliamentary and royal burghs and seaports of Scotland, in Fife, on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, 13 miles from Cupar. **Pop.** about 1,800.—In Easter Anstruther Dr. Chalmers was born.

ANTA, or AHANTA, a small kingdom on the Gold Coast of Africa. The soil is considered to be the most fertile in that region, and the climate most suitable to Europeans. **Lat.** 5° N. **Lon.** 2° W.

ANTAEUS, *ăn'-tai-ē'-us*, the son of Neptune and Terra, a famous giant killed by Hercules.

ANTAKIA, *ăn-ta'-ki-a*, the modern name of Antioch. (*See* ANTIOCH.)

ANTALCIDAS, *an-tal'-ki-das*, a Spartan, twice sent on an embassy to Persia. As admiral of the Spartan fleet he forced the Athenians to accept a peace on his own terms. Plutarch states, but apparently without sufficient authority, that he committed suicide.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

ANTALO, a town of Tigre, Abyssinia, situated 8,000 feet above the sea. A portion of it is now in ruins. **Lat.** 13° 17′ N. **Lon.** 39° 28′ E.

ANTANANARIVA, or TANANARIVA, the capital of Madagascar, situated on a hill, 7,000 feet above the sea level. There are a royal palace, missionary churches, and a hospital. The inhabitants show readiness to adopt European habits. **Pop.** 100,000.

ANTANG, a district of Java, province Kediri, in which are many Hindoo antiquities. **Pop.** about 9,000. There is a town of the same name. **Lat.** 7° 48′. **Lon.** 119° E.

ANTAR, a famous Arabian warrior and poet, hero of a legendary romance, much prized by Oriental scholars. Lived in the 6th century.

ANTARCTIC SEA, *ăn-tark'-tic*, that portion of the great ocean extending from lat. 66° 30′ S. to the south pole. It has been explored as far as lat. 78° S. (*See* KERGUELEN'S LAND and VICTORIA LAND.)

ANTENOR, *ăn-tē'-nor*, a Trojan prince, who is credited with having been a friend of the Greeks. Various legends say he built a new town on the site of Troy, and founded Padua and other towns in Italy

ANTEQUERA, *an'-tai-kai'-ra*, a city of the province of Andalusia, Spain, 28 miles from Malaga. It has a Moorish castle, churches, monasteries, nunneries, and some vestiges of antiquity. **Manf.** Woollen, silk, cotton, and paper; there are marble quarries in the vicinity. **Pop.** 25,664.

ANTEROS, *ăn-tēr'-os*, one of the names of Cupid.

ANTHEMIUS, a Greek architect and mathematician of the 6th century, who designed the church of St. Sophia, Constantinople. He was one of five brothers, all of whom obtained eminence.

ANTHON, CHARLES, LL.D., *ăn'-thon*, American classical scholar and professor, rector of the Columbia College Grammar-school, New York.
Born at New York, 1797; **died** 1867.

ANTIBES, *an'-teeb*, a seaport town of France, department of the Alpes Maritimes, at the termination of a peninsula running into the Mediterranean. **Pop.** about 6,000, principally engaged in the sardine fishery and the manufacture of earthenware. **Lat.** 43° 34′ N. **Lon.** 7° 8′ E.—This town is encompassed by orange, olive, and vine plantations. It is the ancient Antipolos, and was founded by a Greek colony from Marseilles, 340 B.C.

ANTICOSTI, *ăn'-ti-kos'-te*, a large barren island, belonging to British America, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. It is 135 miles long, and in its widest part 40 broad. The area is estimated at about 3,500 square miles. The island is well wooded, though mountainous. There are no harbours of any note on the northern coast, whilst that of the south is low and dangerous. On its S.W. point there is a lighthouse 100 feet high. The lighthouse-keepers and other officials are the only inhabitants. **Lat.** between 49° and 50° N. **Lon.** between 61° 40′ and 64° 30′ W.—In 1535 this island was first discovered by Jacques Cartier.

ANTICYRA, *an-tic'-y-ra*, the name of three cities of ancient Greece. 1. In Phocis, in the Corinthian Gulf; 2. In Thessaly, near the mouth of the river Sperchius; 3. In Locris, near the entrance of the Corinthian Gulf.

ANTIETAM, *an-tee'-tum*, a river of the United States, America, rising in Pennsylvania, and joining the Potomac.

ANTIGONE, *an-tig'-o-ne*, daughter of Œdipus, king of Thebes. She was buried alive for having given funereal rites to her brother Polynices, in disobedience to a decree. Her story was made the subject of tragedies by Sophocles and Euripides.

ANTIGONUS I., *ăn-tig'-o-nus*, called "Cyclops," from having lost an eye, a Macedonian captain, who, on the death of Alexander the Great, obtained the provinces of Pamphylia, Lydia, and Phrygia Major, after which his ambition led him to enlarge his territories. He finally conquered Asia. He was slain in a battle which he fought with Seleucus and Lysimachus at Ipsus.
Born 382 B.C.; **died** 301 B.C.

ANTIGONUS GONATUS, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and grandson of the above, was a prince distinguished by his filial piety and his extraordinary humanity.
Born 319 B.C.; **died** 239 B.C.

ANTIGONUS DOSON, king of Macedon, succeeded his brother Demetrius II., defeated Cleomenes, and took the city of Sparta. He also repelled the Illyrians, who had invaded his territories.
Died 221 B.C.

ANTIGONUS SOCHÆUS, the founder of the Jewish sect of the Sadducees, about 300 years B.C.

ANTIGUA, *ăn-tee'-ga*, one of the British West-India islands. Richly diversified with hill and dale, whilst its rugged coasts are deeply indented with numerous bays. Its English harbour is the station of the royal mail steam-packets. The chief towns are St. John, Falmouth, and Parham. St. John is the capital, and the residence of the governor of the Leeward islands.

Produce.—Sugar, rice, arrow-root, and tobacco. Large quantities of rum and molasses are made and exported.
Climate.—Healthy, although remarkably dry.
Population.—About 35,000.
Lat.—Between 17° 2′ and 17° 13′ N. **Lon.**—Between 61° 44′ and 61° 58′ W.

History.—	A.D.
Discovered by Columbus	1493
Settled by the English under Lord Willoughby	1663
Ravaged by the French	1666
Made a bishopric	1842

ANTILIBANUS, or ANTI-LEBANON, *ăn'-ti-li-bai'-nus*, one of the mountain-ranges of Palestine, which partially incloses the valley of Cœlesyria.

ANTILLES, *ăn-til'-es*, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, divided into the Windward and Leeward islands, known also as the Greater and Less Antilles. The Greater comprehend Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the Less, Antigua, Barbadoes, St. Christophers, Guadaloupe, Martinico, Granada, Trinidad, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, Dominica, St. Vincent, Tobago, St. Lucie, &c., all of which are noticed under their respective headings.

ANTILOCHUS, *ăn-til'-o-kus*, the son of Nestor by Eurydice, slain by Memnon at the siege of Troy.

ANTIMACHUS, *an-tim'-a-chus*, the Colophian, a Greek elegiac and epic poet. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

ANTINOUS, *ăn-tin'-o-us*, a Bithynian youth, remarkable for his beauty, the favourite of the emperor Adrian, who erected a city to his memory, and named it Antinopolis. Medals were struck, statues erected, and festivals held in his honour. He was drowned in the Nile.
Died 130 A.D.

ANTIOCH, *ăn-te-ok'*, now called Antakia or Antakieh, a city of Syria, situate on the south bank of the river Orontes, 57 miles from Aleppo. It is surrounded by walls, inclosing a space of several miles in circumference, a great portion of which is now occupied as gardens. It is one of the most splendid cities of antiquity, named the "Queen of the East," containing many noble buildings and temples, decorated with gold and precious stones. The ruins of a very fine aqueduct still remain. Many of the fine buildings were destroyed by earthquakes, which have been very numerous and disas-

trous. Only a small portion of the original city, of which the extent is ascertained by the line of walls, is contained within their present inclosure. Antioch is restricted to one corner, in its modern state. The streets are narrow, with very elevated footpaths on each side. The houses are built of stone, and have sloping roofs, a circumstance unusual in the East. On the whole, the general appearance of the place is dull and monotonous. Although there are upwards of a dozen mosques, it is said that there is not a single Christian church; yet it was here that the designation of Christians was first applied to the followers of our Saviour. Its baths and bazaars are numerous.

Manufactures.—Leather, coarse pottery, cotton, stuffs, and silk. This last is the principal branch of industry. A great deal of it is exported to France. Goats' wool, yellow berries, and salted eels are also articles of export.
Population.—About 10,000.
Lat.—36° 11′ N. **Lon.** 36° 10′ E.
History.—

	B.C.
Founded by Seleucus Nicator, and named after his father Antiochus	300
	A.D.
Many councils held	252—1161
Taken by the Persians	540
Captured by the Saracens	638
Retaken by Crusaders	1098
Taken by Sultan of Egypt, who massacred 15,000 of the inhabitants	1268
Taken from the Turks by Ibrahim Pasha (restored at the peace)	1832

Disastrous earthquakes occurred 148 B.C., and in A.D. 37, 115, 457, 526 (250,000 lives lost), 528, 587, 1822, and 1872.

ANTIOCH, in Pisidia, another city founded by Seleucus Nicator. Ruins of five temples, a theatre, and aqueduct are now the only remains. This is the Antioch referred to in the 13th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. **Lat.** 38° 18′ N. **Lon.** 31° 23′ E.

ANTIOCH, BAY OF, in the Mediterranean, commanded by mountains 5,000 feet high. **Lat.** between 35° and 36° N. **Lon.** 36 E.

ANTIOCHUS III., *ăn-tī'-o-kus*, the Great, was the son of Seleucus Callinicus; and on the death of his brother Seleucus Ceraunus, 225 B.C., succeeded to the kingdom of Syria. Being defeated by Ptolemy Philopater at Raphia, he was forced to cede to him Palestine and Cœlesyria. He afterwards marched to India, where his success was such as to procure him the title of "great." On the death of Ptolemy Philopater, Antiochus recovered Palestine and Cœlesyria, and reduced a great part of upper Asia. At this the free cities of Greece became alarmed, and applied to the Romans for aid, while Hannibal sought the protection of Antiochus. After several embassies between the king and the republic, hostilities commenced, in which the armies of Greece, under the two Scipios, were victorious, and Antiochus was forced to make an ignoble peace. He was killed in an attempt to plunder a temple at Elymais.
Died 187 B.C.

ANTIOCHUS IV., king of Syria, sometimes called the "Illustrious" and sometimes the "Insane," conquered Palestine and nearly all Egypt. He twice took Jerusalem, but was resisted by the Maccabees. He died raving mad.
Died at Tabre, in Persia, 164 B.C.

ANTIOCHUS, of Ascalon, a philosopher of Athens, under whom Cicero studied. He attempted to reconcile the philosophies of the Academies and Stoics. Lived in the 1st century A.D.

ANTIOCO, SANTO, *an-tē'-o-ko*, a fertile island lying to the S.W. of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean. **Ext.** 8 miles long and 3 broad. **Pop.** 2,300. **Lat.** 38° 58′. **Lon.** 8° 26′ E.

ANTIOPE, *an-tī'-o-pe*, in Greek legend a beautiful woman, ravished by Jupiter in the form of a satyr.

ANTIOPE, an Amazon, who bore a son to Theseus.

ANTIOQUIA, SANTA FE DE, *an-tē-o-kē'-a*, a town of New Grenada, S. America. It is the principal town of a district trading in sugar and maize. **Pop.** 9,000. **Lat.** 6° 36′ N. **Lon.** 76° W.

ANTIPAROS, *an-tip'-a-ros*, the ancient Oliaros, an island in the Grecian archipelago, between Paros and Siphanto, 10 miles in circuit. It belongs to the kingdom of Greece. There are few inhabitants. The great attraction of the island is a very beautiful stalactite cavern, 300 feet long and of the same breadth, and 80 feet high. **Lat.** 37° 2′ N. **Lon.** 25° 13′ E.

ANTIPATER, *an-tip'-a-tor*, a native of Macedon, pupil of Aristotle, and the faithful minister of Philip and Alexander. While Alexander was abroad, he left Antipater in the government of Macedon; and by his prudent management he preserved Greece tranquil. On the death of his master, Antipater obtained the European provinces. Not long after, the confederate states of Greece attacked him; but he subdued them, and subverted their democratic forms of government; on which he was called the father of Greece. His last advice to his successor was "never to admit a woman to meddle in state affairs."
Died 319 B.C.

ANTIPHOLUS, *an-tiph'-o-lus*, a Greek painter, rival of Apelles. Lived in 4th century B.C.

ANTIPHON, *ăn'-ti-fon*, the Rhamnusian, an Athenian orator, and the first to lay down rules of oratory. He is said to have assisted in establishing the tyranny of the four hundred, for which he was put to death. There are sixteen orations under his name in the collection of ancient orators.
Born at Rhamnus, 480 B.C.; **died** 411 B.C.

ANTIPODES, *ăn-tip'-o-dez*, a small island, so called from being the land the most nearly opposite to Great Britain, in the S. Pacific Ocean. **Lat.** 49° 32′ S. **Lon.** 178° E.

ANTISANA, *an-te-sa'-na*, a hamlet in the Andes, of the kingdom of Quito, 13,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is the highest inhabited place on the surface of the globe.

ANTISTHENES, *ăn-tis'-the-nes*, an Athenian philosopher, and founder of the sect of the Cynics or Realists, one of the pupils of Socrates. He procured Melitus to be put to death, and Anytus banished, for their persecution of Socrates. Of his works only a few apophthegms remain.—Lived in 4th century B.C.

ANTI-TAURUS, *ăn-ti-tor'-us*, a series of mountain-chains in Asiatic Turkey.

ANTIUM, *ăn'-te-um*, a maritime town of Italy, built upon a promontory, 33 miles S. from Rome. The site is now occupied by the village Porto d'Anzo. It was the capital of the Volsci. Camillus took it, and carried all its *rostra*, or beaks of its ships, to Rome, and placed them in the Forum on a tribunal, which thence was called *rostrum*. The emperors Nero and Caligula were born here. It was a splendid town, with several fine temples, and was much resorted to by wealthy Romans.

ANTIVARI, or **BAR**, a town of Albanian Turkey, situated on the Adriatic Sea. There is a good harbour, and a considerable maritime trade is carried on. It is a Roman Catholic bishopric. **Pop.** about 6,000. **Lat.** 42° 2′ N. **Lon.** 19° 13′ E.

ANTOINE, ST., *an'-to-een*, the name of several small towns and parishes in France.

ANTOINETTE, MARIE, *mar'-e ăn'-twoi-net*, arch-duchess of Austria, and queen of France, was one of the most beautiful persons of her time, as she was also one of the most unfortunate. She had a highly-cultivated mind, and in her fifteenth year was married to the grandson of Louis XV., afterwards Louis XVI. In 1793 she fell a victim to the fury of an infatuated French mob.

Born at Vienna, 1755; beheaded at Paris, 1793.

ANTOMMARCHI, FRANCESCO, *an-tom-ar'-ke*, a distinguished French anatomist, and physician to Napoleon I. at St. Helena.

Born at Corsica; **died** at San Antonio, Cuba, 1844.

ANTONELLI, GIACOMO, Cardinal, *an-to-nel'-e*, a prime minister of Pope Pius IX., in whose councils he has exercised great influence. His views are conservative. He was the son of a poor woodcutter, and was educated at the Grand Seminary of Rome, where he highly distinguished himself. In 1841 he became Under-Secretary of State to the Ministry of the Interior, and rose to the highest offices in the State. He was raised to the dignity of a Cardinal in 1847.

Born at Sonnino, near the Pontine Marshes, 1806. **Died** 1876.

ANTONELLI DA MESSINA, an Italian painter, who studied in the Netherlands, and on his return exercised a great influence in Italian art by the introduction of the Flemish method of painting in oil.

Born in Sicily, 1414; **died** 1493.

ANTONIA, *ăn-tō'-ne-a*, the name of some eminent Roman ladies, the most remarkable of whom was the wife of Drusus, the son of Livia, and brother of Tiberius. She became mother of three children—Germanicus, Caligula's father; Claudius the emperor, and the debauched Livia. Lived A.D. 38.

ANTONIDES, HANS, Dutch poet, and the son of poor parents, who at an early age attracted attention by a tragedy. He studied physic, and practised as a doctor. His poems show great vigour of imagination.

Born at Goes, in Zealand, 1647; **died** 1664.

ANTONIN, ST., *an-to-nă*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Tarn and Garonne, 20 miles from Montauban. **Manf.** Woollen stuffs and leather. **Pop.** 5,500.

ANTONINUS, MARCUS. (*See* AURELIUS MARCUS.)

ANTONINUS, TITUS AURELIUS, *ăn-to-nī'-nus*, surnamed Pius, on account of his great and good qualities, was the son of a Roman consul, and was adopted by the emperor Adrian, whom he succeeded. When told of conquering heroes, he said, with Scipio, "I prefer the life and preservation of one citizen to the death of a hundred enemies." He extended the boundaries of the Roman province in Britain, and built a rampart between the Firths of Clyde and Forth; but he waged no wars during his reign, and only repulsed the enemies of the empire who appeared in the field. His life was a scene of universal benevolence, and his last moments were easy, though preceded by a lingering illness.

Born near Lavinium, 86; **died** 161.

ANTONIO, NICHOLAS, Spanish bibliographer who wrote the *Bibliotheca Hispanica*, or history of Spanish literature. At his death he left a library of 30,000 volumes.

Born at Seville, 1617; **died** at Madrid, 1684.

ANTONIUS, MARCUS, *ăn-tō'-ne-us*, a celebrated Roman orator, who was made consul, and was afterwards governor of Cilicia, where he distinguished himself by his naval achievements, and obtained the honour of a triumph. After his return he discharged the office of censor with great credit. Cicero says, that in him Rome might boast of a rival in eloquence to Greece itself. He belonged to the party of Sulla, and was put to death by order of Marius and Cinna.

Born 143 B.C.; **died** 87 B.C.

ANTONIUS, MARCUS (Mark Antony), the triumvir, was grandson of the preceding, and son of M. Antonius Creticus, by Julia, a noble lady of great merit. On the death of his father, he led a very dissipated life. Afterwards he applied himself to the study of the art of war, and evinced great courage and address in restoring Ptolemy to the throne of Egypt. He next served in Gaul, under Cæsar, who enabled him to go to Rome, where he obtained the quæstorship, in which office he became very active in behalf of his patron. He assisted Cæsar in gaining the empire, for which service he was made governor of Italy, and commander of the legions, by whom he was greatly beloved on account of his liberality. Cæsar afterwards appointed him master of the horse, for his conduct at the battle of Pharsalia, and chose him as his colleague in the consulship, 44 B.C. After the death of Cæsar and the flight of his assassins, Antony began to exercise his authority in such a manner as to convince all parties that he aimed at assuming the sovereignty. To check his career the patriots espoused the cause of Octavius, the heir of Cæsar, when Antony retired to his government of Cisalpine Gaul, and began a civil war by laying siege to Mertina, now Modena. The consuls Hirtius and Pansa, with Octavius, were sent against him, and though he was defeated, both consuls were slain, and Octavius left alone at the head of a victorious army. Antony now crossed the Alps, and joined Lepidus, with whom and Octavius (who betrayed his party) he contrived to form a second triumvirate, to which Cicero fell a victim, through the personal revenge of Antony. After the defeat of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, he went into Asia, and distinguished himself, above all other princes, by the splendour of his court. Here Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, captivated him, and he accompanied her to Alexandria, where he gave himself up to pleasure. In the mean time Octavius, at the instigation of Fulvia, the wife of Antony, commenced hostilities in Italy; but a reconciliation being effected between them, Antony married Octavia, the sister of his colleague. A new division of the empire was the consequence of this alliance; the West being allotted to Octavius, the East to Antony, and Africa to Lepidus; but Antony, infatuated by the charms of Cleopatra, renewed his intercourse with her in a manner so shameless and undisguised, that he was deprived of his consular dignity, and war was declared against the Egyptian queen by the senate. Immense preparations were making on both sides, whilst Antony was immersed in dissipation, which destroyed his military spirit. At the battle of Actium he escaped in a small vessel, and finding himself deserted on all sides, stabbed himself.

Born at Rome, 83 B.C.; **died** 30 B.C.

ANTONY, ST., *ăn'-to-ne*, the founder of

monachism, who, though born to a large estate, renounced the world, and assumed the habit of a recluse. He resided for the greater part of an unusually prolonged life in cells on the desert near the Nile. At the age of 104, he went to Alexandria to dispute with the Arians. The fame of his sanctity drew to him many followers, for whom he erected numerous monasteries. Roman Catholic writers relate many whimsical stories of the assaults which this saint encountered from evil spirits.

Born at Koma, Upper Egypt, 251; **died** 356.

ANTONY of Bourbon, king of Navarre, which title he obtained by his marriage with Jeanne d'Albert, in 1548. He was the son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, and, renouncing the Protestant religion, in which he had been educated, united with the duke of Guise and Montmorency in forming the famous Catholic league. On the breaking out of the civil war, he raised an army, and took Blois, Tours, and Rouen. At the siege of the last-mentioned place he received a wound in the shoulder, of which he died in 1562. He left a son, who was afterwards Henry IV. (*See* JEANNE D'ALBERT.)

ANTRAIGUES, EMANUEL-LOUIS-HENRI DELAUNAY, *ang'-traig*, Count of, French author, who by turns advocated extreme notions. A book published by him, 1788, on the subject of the rights of States-General, assisted the Revolution, but in the following year he advocated the rights of the King and aristocracy. He resided afterwards in Russia and England, advocating the cause of the Bourbons, and writing against Napoleon. He, with his wife, were murdered in London by an Italian servant.

Born at Vivavais, 1765; **died** 1812.

ANTRIM, *ăn'-trim*, a maritime county in the north-east of Ireland, province of Ulster, bounded N. and E. by the sea, S. by Belfast Lough and the river Lagan, and W. in Lough Neagh and the county of Down, and a small portion of the county of Londonderry. **Ext.** about 54 miles long and 28 broad. **Area,** 1,191 square miles, of which about 79 square miles are under water. **Desc.** Mountainous near the coast, several of the mountains having an altitude of from 1,500 to 1,800 feet, and the south-west abounds with bogs. A stupendous assemblage of basaltic columns, the Giant's Causeway, is seen on the maritime confines of Antrim; as also Fair Head, and other lofty capes and promontories. The valleys, especially that of the Lagan, are very fertile, and there are extensive tracts of rich land along the shores of Lough Neagh, and between Belfast and Carrickfergus. Coal and iron ore are worked, and porphyry, rock-salt, chalcedony, jasper, onyx, opal, and talc are found. There are many interesting antiquities, mounts, cairns, round towers, and remains of ecclesiastical structures. **Rivers.** The principal are the Bann and the Laggan; the former forming the west, and the latter the south boundary. **Manf.** Linen yarn, white and brown linen, wool, canvas, paper, kelp; and there is an iron foundry. Considerable fisheries are carried on, and great quantities of butter made and sold for exportation. **Towns.** The chief are ANTRIM, BELFAST, CARRICKFERGUS, LISBURN, BALLYMENA, and LARNE. **Pop.** 423,127.

ANTRIM, a town of Ireland, in Antrim county, situate at the north end of Lough Neagh, near the point where it receives the Six-mile Water, 13 miles N. W. of Belfast. **Manf.** Linen, hosiery, paper; and some malting and distilling are carried on. **Pop.** 2,131.

ANTWERP, *ant'-werp*, a province of Belgium, bounded on the N. by Holland, S. by Brabant, E. by Limbourg, and W. by East Flanders. **Ext.** 40 miles from E. to W., and 35 from N. to S. **Area,** 1,096 square miles. **Desc.** Flat, but fertile, and highly cultivated. In the northern parts there are some barren heaths, and towards the south the country is well wooded. **Pro.** All the crops common to England. **Rivers.** The principal are the Scheldt and its affluents, the Rupel, the Dyle, and the Greater and Lesser Nethe. **Manf.** Various and extensive; but these will be specified under the several headings of the chief towns in the province. **Towns.** The principal are ANTWERP, MECHLIN, BOOM, GHEEL, LIERRE or LIER, and TURNHOUT. **Pop.** about 625,876.—This province is the see of the Archbishop of Mechlin, and by the marriage of the Archduke Maximilian with Mary of Burgundy, it came into the possession of the house of Austria, with whom it remained till the French revolution. In 1814 it was made a part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and in 1830 it became a province of Belgium. By means of its rivers, canals, and railroads, it is connected not only with the other provinces of Belgium, but France, Prussia, and the interior of Germany.

ANTWERP, a large and well-built city on the Scheldt, capital of the above province, and the principal seaport of Belgium. It is situated about 50 miles from the open sea, and is 25 miles N. of Brussels. It has a deep and capacious harbour. The fortifications which formerly existed have been removed, and the site is occupied by fine boulevards and streets. New fortifications were erected in 1860, at a greater distance from the town. Numerous canals permeate the city in all directions, and enable vessels to deposit their cargoes on the quays and wharfs in the very centre of the town. Its cathedral, dedicated to Notre Dame, which is very large, is one of the most magnificent Gothic edifices in the world. It was begun in the 14th century, but not completed till 1518; the tower rises to a height of 403 feet, the tower intended to correspond has never been completed. The cathedral is 500 feet long by 250 broad, and it is the only church in Europe with six aisles. It contains three of Ruben's finest pictures. The Church of St. James, built in the 15th century, is a splendid edifice, richly decorated, and contains the family chapel and tomb of Rubens, who painted the fine altar-piece. There are several other churches, one of which is occupied by an English congregation. The old mansion of the Hanseatic League (built in 1564) is a fine building, so is the Hotel de Ville. A noble picture gallery and public library should also be mentioned. The Exchange, which was the finest in Europe, was destroyed by fire in 1858, and rebuilt and opened in 1872; and the depôt called the Warehouse for Baltic or East-country Merchandise, is a building of vast dimensions. There are large docks occupying nearly an area of 100 acres, and affording about four miles of quay room. The two oldest docks were constructed by order of the Emperor Napoleon. Teniers, Snyders, Vandyck, and Jordaen, the engraver Edelinck, the geographer Ortelius, the modern novelist Henri Conscience, were all born here. From London, Hull, and Liverpool, there is a regular steam communication to Antwerp; and there are regular lines of steamers to the United States, Brazil, La Plata, and Chili. Most parts of the continent can be reached by railway.

Pop.—191,124.

Manf.—Lace, linen, and cotton, sugar, white lead, tobacco, and malt liquor. The lapidaries of Antwerp are famous for their skill in diamond-cutting.

Lat. 51° 14'. **Lon.** 4° 24' E.

History.—The town was founded in the 7th century

For many centuries it was the most important commercial town in Europe, but its prosperity greatly declined during the wars of the 16th century.

	A.D.
The Scheldt closed by the Treaty of Munster, and the trade of the town nearly destroyed	1648
Surrendered to Marlborough	1706
Taken by Marshal Saxe	1746
Occupied by the French	1794–1814
United with Holland	1815
Bombarded by the French	1832
Annexed to the kingdom of Belgium	1832
Exchange burnt	1858

ANURADHAPURA, or **ANURAJAPOORA**, the ancient capital of Ceylon, once a large and splendid city, now a mass of ruins. The remains of temples and other public buildings are very numerous and interesting. The Lowa Maha Paya, or palace of the priests, contained nearly a thousand apartments. It was erected about 150 years before the Christian era. The town was founded 750 B.C., and deserted 769 A.D.

ANYTUS, *an'-i-tus*, a rhetorician of Athens, the enemy of Socrates. He prevailed on Aristophanes to ridicule the philosopher in a comedy, and, in conjunction with Melitus, procured his condemnation. After the death of the philosopher, the people discovered their error, when Anytus was banished, and stoned to death at Heraclea.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

ANVILLE, JEAN BAPTISTE BOURGIGNON D', French geographer. His maps were highly valued, and after his death his collection was purchased by the French Government for the Royal Library.

Born at Paris, 1697; died 1782.

ANVARI, a Persian poet, who enjoyed the special favour of the Sultan Sandjar, and accompanied him in many of his warlike expeditions. Lived in the 12th and 13th centuries.

ANZIN, *an-zăn*, a town of France, in the department Nord, one mile from Valenciennes, on the Escant. **Manf.** Glass and iron, and it is the centre of the greatest coal-works of France. **Pop.** 7,300. It is a station on the railway from Douai to Hennes.

AOSTA, *a-os'-ta*, a town of Italy, in the province of Turin, 49 miles N. of Turin. It was the ancient Augusta Prætoria. There are a cathedral, town-hall, and Roman amphitheatre, triumphal arch, and other Roman remains. The district in which it stands is noted for its vegetable and mineral products, and the Val d'Aosta is one of the most lovely of the Alpine valleys. **Manf.** Leather, hemp, and cheese. Wine is produced. **Pop.** 7,000.

APATIN, a town of Hungary, on the left bank of the Danube, 125 miles S. of Pesth. **Manf.** Silk and woollen cloth, and there are large dyeworks. **Pop.** 11,000.

APELDOORN, a town of Holland, in the province of Guelderland, 17 miles N. of Arnheim. There are large paper-mills. **Pop.** 12,000.

APELLES, *ă-pel'-es*, a native of the isle of Cos, called the "Prince of Painters," much admired by Alexander the Great, who would permit no other person to paint his portrait. His most famous work was a painting of Venus rising from the sea, which Augustus purchased of the people of Cos, and placed in the temple of Cæsar. He was a man of wit, and much addicted to pleasure. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

APELLICON, *ă-pel'-i-con*, a Peripatetic philosopher, to whom the world is indebted for the works of Aristotle, which he bought at a large price about ninety years B.C. They were afterwards seized by Sylla, and carried to Rome.

APENNINES, *ăp'-e-nines*, a chain of mountains in Italy, which begins near Mount Appio, one of the maritime Alps, in the territory of Genoa, and after running a considerable distance to the E., traverses Italy in its whole length from N. to S., dividing it nearly equally. When near their termination, the chain separates into two branches, one of which runs to the south-east as far as Cape di Leuca, in the Terra di Otranto, and the other takes a westward direction to the Strait of Messina, which separates Sicily from Calabria. The entire length is about 800 miles, and the chain is divided into the Northern, Central, and Southern Apennines. **Desc.** The Apennines are far inferior to the Alps in point of grandeur and elevation, their general height seldom reaching beyond 4,000 feet, whilst their highest point is that of Monte Corno, in the Abruzzo, attaining nearly 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. In their appearance they are not peaked like the Alps or the Pyrenees but present themselves in smooth undulating forms, their rocks appearing bare only in the loftiest parts. **Minerals.** Not many. Iron is found in small quantities, and near Cosenza there are some extensive salt deposits. Their principal wealth consists of the marble of Carrara, Serravezza, and Sienna. **Vegetation.** Up to 3,000 feet the principal chain is covered with a varied vegetation; the olive, the palm, the citron, and the orange, forming the lower belt. Above this, the mountains are generally arid and destitute of vegetation. There are no extensive forests in the Apennines. **Volcanoes.** Vesuvius, the only active one on the continent of Europe. **Lat.** between 38° and 44° 30′ N. **Lon.** between 7° 40′ and 18° 20′ E.

APENRADE, a town of Schleswig, kingdom of Prussia, situated on the Apenrade fiord, an arm of the Little Belt, 38 miles N. of Schleswig. There is a harbour, and ship-building is carried on. **Pop.** 6,000.

APHRODITE, the Greek Venus. The name means "born in the foam of the sea."

APICIUS, *ă-pish'-e-us*, the name of three celebrated Roman gluttons. The first lived under Sylla, the second under Augustus and Tiberius, and the third under Trajan. The second expended immense sums in gluttony, and was the inventor of several sorts of cakes. Finding his wealth reduced to a sum of £12,000, he, thinking he must starve, poisoned himself.

APION, *a'-pion*, a Greek grammarian and commentator upon Homer. He taught rhetoric at Rome, and was sent as an ambassador by the Alexandrians to complain to Caligula of the Jews. Josephus, the Jewish writer replied to his statements. Lived in the 1st century.

APOLDA, *a-pol'-da*, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the river Ilm, nine miles E. of Weimar. **Manf.** Chiefly hosiery and cloth. It has thermal springs, and is a station on the railway from Berlin to Weimar. **Pop.** 10,600.

APOLLINARIS, SIDONIUS, a Christian bishop and theological writer. He was of noble family, and married a daughter of Avitus, afterwards emperor of Rome. Having entered the Church, he became bishop of Clermont.

Born at Lyons, 430; died 484.

APOLLINARUS, SULPICIUS, a famous grammarian of Carthage, who lived in the 2nd century.

APOLLO, *ă-pol'-o*, the son of Jupiter and Latona, called also Phœbus, and supposed to be a mythological embodiment of the sun. According to Cicero, there were four of this name. To the son of Jupiter and Latona, however, all the actions of the others seem to have been attributed. Apollo destroyed with arrows the serpent Python, which Juno had sent to persecute Latona. Hence he was called Pythius. Apollo was the god of the fine arts, of medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence: of all these he was deemed the inventor. He had received from Jupiter the power of knowing futurity, and he was the only one of the gods whose oracles were in general repute over the world. He is generally represented with long hair, tall, beardless, with a handsome shape, holding in his hand a bow, and sometimes a lyre: his head is generally surrounded with beams of light. He had temples and statues in every country, particularly in Egypt, Greece, and Italy. The cock, the grasshopper, the wolf, the crow, the swan, the hawk, the olive, the laurel, the palm-tree, &c., were sacred to him; and in his sacrifices wolves and hawks were offered, as they were the natural enemies of the flocks over which he presided. Bullocks and lambs were also immolated to him. As he presided over poetry, he was often seen on Mount Parnassus with the nine Muses. His most famous oracles were at Delphi, Delos, Claros, Tenedos, Cyrrha, and Patara. His most splendid temple was at Delphi, to which every nation and individual brought considerable presents when they consulted the oracle. He had a famous Colossus in Rhodes, which was one of the seven wonders of the world.

APOLLODORUS, *ă-pol'-o-dor'-us*, an eminent architect, who was employed by the emperor Trajan to build the great bridge over the Danube, and other structures. His Trajan column in the centre of the Forum is supposed to be the finest work of the kind in existence. The emperor Hadrian banished him from Rome, and he was shortly afterwards put to death.
Born at Damascus, 60; **died** 130.

APOLLODORUS, a famous painter at Athens, who flourished B.C. 408. He was outshone by Zeuxis, which he greatly lamented in a poem.

APOLLONIA, *ă-pol-ō'-ne-a*, the name of several ruined cities of antiquity.

APOLLONIUS, surnamed **MOLO**, a Greek rhetorician, who taught Cæsar and Cicero. He was an ambassador to Rome from the Rhodians, and was the first Greek who addressed the Senate without the aid of an interpreter.
Born at Alabanda, Greece.

APOLLONIUS, surnamed **RHODIUS**, a Greek poet, author of the "Argonautica," and keeper of the great library at Alexandria.
Born at Alexandria, 3rd century B.C.

APOLLONIUS, **PERGÆUS**, Greek geometrician, second in reputation only to Archimedes. His works were held in great estimation.
Born about 250 B.C.

APOLLONIUS, **TYANÆUS**, Pythagorean philosopher, famous for his ascetic habits. After his death divine honours were paid to him. The early opponents of Christianity ascribed to him the power of working miracles similar to those performed by Christ.
Born at Tyana, Cappadocia.

APOLLOS, an Alexandrian Jew, who was converted to Christianity, and associated himself with the Apostles. He is referred to by St. Paul in his Epistles, and in the Acts of the Apostles.

APOSTOLIUS, **MICHAEL**, a Greek theologian and rhetorician. When Constantinople was taken by the Turks he fled to Italy; but, engaging in some philosophical disputes, was compelled to retire to Crete.
Died about 1480.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, (*See* AMERICA, NORTH.)

APPALACHICOLA, *ăp-a-lăk'-ă-kō'-la*, a river of the United States, which, after a course of 70 miles, falls into St. George's Sound, in the Gulf of Mexico.

APPENDINI, **FRANCESCO MARIA**, Italian historian and philosopher. Professor of rhetoric at Ragusa, and head of the Academy.
Born at Poirino, 1768; **died** at Zara, 1837.

APPENWEIER, *ap-en-vaī'-er*, a town eight miles from Kehl, on the Baden Railway, Germany, where is the junction of the railways running into Germany, France, and Switzerland. **Pop.** 1,500.

APPENZELL, *ap-ent'-sel*, a canton of Switzerland, which is wholly encompassed by that of St. Gall. **Area**, 152 square miles. **Desc.** Mountainous, particularly in the S., where Mont Sentis rises to 8,215 feet. It is divided into what is called the outer and inner Rhodes, the latter of which is an agricultural district, and the former manufacturing. **Manf.** Linen and cotton goods, dyeing, embroidery, and various other branches of industry. **Rivers.** The Sittern is the principal. **Towns.** Appenzell and Trogau, Gais and Herisau. **Pop.** about 66,799.

APPENZELL, the capital of Inner Rhodes, in the above canton, six miles from St. Gall. **Pop.** 3,700.

APPIAN, an eminent writer of Roman history in Greek. He was an advocate at Rome, and one of the procurators of the empire.
Born at Alexandria.

APPIANI, *ap-pi-ā'-ni*, **ANDREA**, Italian fresco and oil painter. Known for altar-pieces, portraits, and graceful poetical subjects.
Born at Milan, 1754; **died** 1817.

APPIN, *ăp-in*, an extensive district of Argyleshire, Scotland, and formerly the country of the Stuarts.

APPIUS, **CLAUDIUS CRASSUS**, a Roman decemvir, infamous for his attempt to obtain possession of Virginia, who was killed by her father Virginius to save her from dishonour. Appius was deposed by the army for his conduct, and died in prison, according to Livy, by his own hand.
Lived in the 5th century B.C.

APPLEBY, *ăp'-el-be*, a borough and market-town of England, and the chief town of Westmoreland, on the left bank of the Eden, which is crossed by a fine old bridge, connecting the town with Bongate, a suburb. There is an old castle which held out, under the heroic Lady Pembroke, against the Parliamentary forces in the time of Charles I., and is now in the possession of her descendant, the earl of Thanet. The church of St. Lawrence is a large ancient edifice, originally erected in 1177, but partially rebuilt in 1665, and contains some interesting historical monuments. **Pop.** 1,989. **A** station on the North-Eastern Railway.

APPOMATTOX, *ăp-o-măt'-ox*, a county in the centre of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 320 square miles. **Pop.** 10,080.

APSHERON, *ăp-shĕ'-ron*, an Asiatic peninsula, running 40 miles into the Caspian Sea, and terminating in Cape Apsheron, which forms the E. point of the Caucasian chain. This is the place of the sacred flame, whence the fire-worshippers of Asia drew their superstition. Sulphur and inflammable gas are so plentifully mixed with its soil, that immense quantities of white and black naphtha are annually taken from it. Saffron, salt, and madder are also obtained on this peninsula. On the southern coast is the port of Baku. **Lat.** of Cape Apsheron, 42° 12′ N. **Lon.** 50° 20′ E.

APT, *ăpt*, a town of France, department Vaucluse, 30 miles E. of Avignon. It is well built, and surrounded by walls. The cathedral was commenced in 1050, on the site of a more ancient edifice, but was not completed until the 17th century. There are many Roman remains near the town, including a bridge said to have been constructed by Julius Cæsar. The town was the Roman Apta Julia. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, confectionery, and earthenware. A considerable trade is done in grain, fruit, and cattle. **Pop.** 6,000.

APULEIUS, LUCIUS, *ap-u-lē'-i-us*, philosopher and writer of romance. Educated at Carthage and Athens. Married a wealthy widow of Alexandria, and was charged with having obtained her affections by magical arts. He defended himself in Othello fashion, and was acquitted. He afterwards obtained great reputation as an orator, and after his death statues were erected in his honour. His "Metamorphoses," or "Golden Ass," is his best-known work, but he was a versatile, humorous and able writer. Cervantes, Le Sage, and Boccaccio adopted some of his amusing stories.

Born in Numida, 125.

APULIA, or **PUGLIA**, *ă-pū'-le-a*, the common name for the country comprised in the Italian provinces which extend along the western shore of the Adriatic.

APURE, *ă'-poor*, a river of South America, which rises in New Grenada, and after running in an easterly direction for 500 miles, and receiving numerous tributaries, falls by several mouths into the Orinoco.

APURIMAC, a Peruvian river. (*See* TAMBO.)

AQUAMBOE, *a-kam'-bo*, a country in the interior of the Gold Coast of Africa, extending 20 miles along the river Volta, and 100 miles inland. The territory to the west of the river is under British protection; that to the east is subject to the king of Dahomey. It has a town of the same name.

AQUAPIM, an extensive district in the interior of the Gold Coast of Africa, behind Accra. There are well-cultivated valleys and wooded hills.

AQUILA, *a-kē'-la*, a town of Italy, capital of the province Abruzzo Ulteriore II., situate on a hill, on the river Alterno, about 56 miles from Rome. It contains a citadel, several fine palaces, a cathedral, a number of parish churches, and a great many cloisters. **Manf.** Chiefly linen goods; but in general articles of commerce it does a considerable trade. **Pop.** 17,877.—It stands on the site of the ancient Amiternum, the birthplace of Sallust. In 1688, 1703, and 1706, it was seriously injured by earthquakes.

AQUILA, *aq'-ui-la*, a native of Pontus, who translated the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek. Lived in the 2nd century.

AQUILA, CASPAR, the Latin name of Caspar Adler, a German theologian, who, having adopted the principles of the Reformation, suffered imprisonment. He was afterwards professor of Hebrew at Wittenberg, and assisted Luther in translating the Bible. In 1528 he became Protestant bishop of Saalfield, but was driven from the place.

Born at Augsberg, 1488; **died** at Saalfield, 1560.

AQUILA, SERAFINO DELL', Italian poet and improvisatore, patronised by the Borgias.

Born at Aquila, 1466; **died** 1500.

AQUILEIA, *aq'-ui-lē'-i-a*, an ancient city at the head of the Adriatic, colonized by the Romans about 181 B.C. It is now a small fishing village, but there are many traces of its ancient splendour. **Lat.** 45° 48′ N. **Lon.** 13° 23′ E.

AQUILLIUS, MANLIUS, a Roman consul, who was defeated by Mithridates, 88 B.C., and killed by having molten gold poured down his throat.

AQUITANIA, the name given by the Romans to that part of Gallia between the Garamna and the Pyrenees, names identical with the Gascony of later times. The kingdom of Aquitania was bestowed by Charlemagne on the Infant Louis in 781. It afterwards was named Guienne, and now forms the department Gironde and Lot-et-Garonne.

AQUINAS, ST. THOMAS, *ă-qui'-năs*, called the "Angelical Doctor," was born of a noble Italian family, and entered into the society of Preaching Friars at Naples, against the inclination of his parents. After teaching divinity in various universities, he settled at Naples, and obtained a pension from the king. He refused the archbishopric of Naples, which was offered him by Pope Clement IV. The authority of Aquinas has always been very high in the Roman church, and he was canonized in 1323. His works make 17 vols. folio, and have been printed several times at several places.

Born in his father's castle of Aquino, Italy, 1225; **died** at the monastery of Fossanova, near Terracina, 1274.

ARABAT, a fortified town in the Crimea, on the shore of the Sea of Azov. **Lat** 45° 47′ N. **Lon.** 35° 29′ E.

ARABGIR, or **ARABKIR**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the vilayet of Sivas, 150 miles S.S.W. of Trebizond. **Manf.** Silk and cotton goods.

ARABIA, *ă-rai'-be-a*, the south-western peninsula of Asia, the general outline forming an irregular quadrangle, bounded S. by the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden, W. by the Red Sea, E. by the Gulf of Persia, and N. by Turkey in Asia. The northern limit is not very clearly defined, some writers including the Syrian desert to the east of Palestine as far as the 34th parallel of north latitude, but the boundary most generally accepted is a line drawn from Suez to the head of the Persian Gulf. Taking this line as the northern limit, the extreme length of the peninsula is about 1,300 miles; the greatest breadth, at 23° N. lat., 1,500 miles, and the narrowest part, at the northern boundary, nearly 900 miles. The western, or Red Sea coast, consists of a barren strip of sand and coral reefs, behind which is a range of mountains, seldom exceeding 2,000 feet in height. There are no harbours, but many small islands, mostly of volcanic origin. Near the entrance of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb is the island of Perim, which is considered a military position of some importance. The south-eastern coast is generally of similar character, except that there are several good harbours, especially ADEN, Dafar, and Keshum. The eastern coast, stretching along the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, is more fertile, and in some parts well

cultivated. A good harbour, Grane, or Keweyt, is near the head of the Persian Gulf, the south-eastern limi: of which is the promontory headed by Cape Musandam, stretching in a north-easterly direction, beyond which is the Gulf of Oman, opening into the Indian Ocean. The extensive bay formed by the bold sweep of the north-western coast of the Musandam peninsula is studded with islands, and further north, between El Katif and Ras Anjir, is the island of Bahrein, the centre of the great pearl fisheries. On the south-western side of the Gulf of Oman is MUSKAT, with a very fine harbour. The general aspect of Arabia is that of an elevated tableland, gradually rising to the east and south. In the interior is a vast ring of arid desert, broadest on the south and east, and rocky towards the north and west, enclosing undulating table-lands with fertile valleys, and occupying about one-third of the area of the peninsula, with an elevation of from 1,000 to 3,000 feet. The Sinaitic peninsula, at the head of the Red Sea, is of a triangular form, the sides formed by the Gulf of Suez on the west and the Gulf of Akabah on the east. Its character is rocky, rising in the centre to the mountains of SINAI. The mountain ranges on the eastern coast, extending along the shores of the Persian Gulf and into the Musandam promontory, are from 2,000 to 3,000 feet in height. Two parallel chains, Jebel-Aja and Jebel-Solma, extend from N.N.E. to S.S.W., the loftiest peak not being more than 5,000 feet above the sea level. The Toweyk range, described as the backbone of the Arabian peninsula, runs nearly due north and south, the distance from the Persian Gulf varying from 100 to 200 miles. There are many gulleys and gorges in this chain, which has an average breadth of nearly 100 miles, the greatest elevation being about 5,000 feet. In the district of Oman the peaks of Jebel Akhdar are 6,000 feet in height. There are no navigable rivers, and the few streams are mostly dry in the hot season. Frequently, in some parts of the country, there is no rainfall for many months. The great Arabian desert, the Dahna, or "red" of the Arabs, so named from the prevailing colour of the sand, in the south part of the peninsula, within the tropics, has an area of about 50,000 square miles. The surface presents the appearance of huge sand waves, and it is rarely traversed even by the natives.

Origin of the Name.—This is uncertain. Some writers trace it to *Araba*, a level waste; others to the Hebrew *Arabeh*, a barren place; other derivations are from the Hebrew *Arab*, to go down, and from *Eber*, a wanderer.

Territorial and Political Divisions.—Ptolemy and other Greek geographers divided the peninsula into Arabia Petræa, in the north-west; Arabia Felix, in the west and south-west; and Arabia Deserta, the unknown desert in the interior. These divisions are now superseded by a classification into eight districts, each having a distinct character, geographically or politically:—

1. The BAHR-EL-TOUR SINAI, or Sinaitic peninsula. (*See* SINAI).

2. The HEJAZ (land of pilgrimage) extending along the coast of the Red Sea between 28° and 21° N. lat. The principal towns are JIDDAH, MECCA, and MEDINA. This division is principally subject to Ottoman authority. Farther south are Jebel Aseer, a mountainous tract, inhabited by the Wahabees, and governed by their own sheikhs; and Aboo Areesh, until about a century since attached to Yemen.

3. TEHEMAH, a strip of land extending from N. lat. 15° 30′ to Aden, and partially occupied by the Turks. The chief towns are Hodeydeh, Loyeha, Mokha (better known as Mocha), famous for its export of coffee.

4. YEMEN. This district extends to the eastward of the coast ranges which separate it from Tehemah. It has been recently conquered by the Turks, and now forms a province of the Turkish empire, the capital being SANAA, once a very large and beautiful town.

5. HADRAMAUT, an extensive district on the south-east coast, and extending a considerable distance inland. It is divided into several small principalities, governed by native chiefs. There are no towns of importance, the best known places, the ports of Dafar and Kasheem, being small places.

6. OMAN, the kingdom of MUSKAT, or Maskat.

7. BAHREIN, on the Persian Gulf, including the island of the name and other districts, chiefly known in connection with the pearl fisheries.

8. NEJD, the whole central inhabited district of Arabia.

These divisions will be more fully described under the appropriate headings.

Population.—A careful estimate of the population of the entire peninsula, made by a Turkish official, puts it at a little under 11,000,000, about one-fifth of whom belong to the Bedouin, or wandering tribes. The name Bedouin is derived from "Ahl Bedoo," or dwellers on the open land; the inhabitants of the towns and settled districts are known as Ahl Hadr. The former are shepherds and herdsmen, living in tents, and migrating from place to place. They plunder caravans, unless the travellers can show that they have obtained permission to enter the territory, regarding, as Mr. Palgrave says, the enforced tribute as a substitute for passports and export dues exacted elsewhere. There are many tribes, each under the rule of its own sheikh. A higher title is that of ameer, who, in the more settled districts, has a certain control over a province. The Arabs are of middle stature, thin, with slender extremities, black eyes, hair, and beard, and of swarthy complexion. The women are fairer, and, when young, many of them may be considered handsome; but when old their features assume quite a different character, and are rather repulsive than otherwise. They generally lead a frugal and abstemious life: many depend for subsistence entirely on their flocks. The flesh of the camel is sometimes eaten, on great occasions. It is considered a great delicacy. Porcupines, weasels, rats, lizards, and locusts form a portion of the food of the Arabians. Their common diet is not bread, properly so called, but soft thin cakes half baked, and prepared from a species of millet. Wine is prohibited by the Koran, but different kinds of spirituous liquors are made from honey, sugar, raisins, and other fruits. The dress of the Arabs varies. The men in general wear wide drawers and a shirt, and have a cape or handkerchief tied round their heads; but in the hottest parts they go almost naked. The dress of the women consists of a cloak, a very wide shift, and pantaloons in proportion. They are frequently veiled. The children run about in a state of nudity. The majority of the people dwell in tents made of camel's hair, wandering about with their whole property from place to place; while some of them inhabit villages, towns, and cities.

Religion.—Nominally Mahometan, but the wandering tribes pay little attention to any formal observances, and in some of the wilder districts sun worship and fire worship are not uncommon. The settled Arabs are more rigid Mahometans, the Wahabees, especially, being a sect marked by great ceremonial strictness, and addicted to propagating the faith in the old style by means of the sword.

Climate.—The driest in the world, partaking of the character of that of the desert region of northern Africa, to which continent Arabia is more nearly allied in physical characteristics than to Asia, to which it geographically belongs. In the mountainous regions it is temperate, but in unsheltered situations intolerable heat prevails, aggravated by the pestiferous wind called the simoom or samiel, which frequently surprises the traveller in the desert, and almost suffocates him, while he is overwhelmed by moving clouds of sand.

Products.—Dates and dourra, a kind of millet, wheat, barley, tobacco, indigo, the finest of coffee, sugar, tamarinds, spices, acacia balm, various gums, raisins, drugs, and fruits. In the agricultural arts the inhabitants are extremely backward.

Minerals.—A little silver, iron, lead, basalt, blue alabaster, agate, and the onyx.

Zoology.—The panther, jackal, wolf, and hyæna abound in the deserts, and follow the Bedouins, or track the path of the caravans. Amongst the mountains the rock-goat, the fox, and the musk-deer are found, whilst in the more fertile parts the antelope and gazelle may be seen browsing in the quiet solitudes far away from the haunts of men. The hilly regions are frequented by wild asses, and monkeys are plentiful in the woods of Aden and Yemen. The jerboa, or kangaroo-rat, the flesh of which is eaten, and somewhat resembles that of the rabbit in flavour, burrows in the sand. The Arabian cows and oxen have a hunch over their shoulders.

The most valuable animals of the country, however, are the camel and the horse. The horses have been celebrated in all ages, and the purity of their breed is preserved with the greatest care. As a means of conveyance across the desert, the Arabians, however, chiefly depend on the camel, an animal peculiarly adapted for the inhabitants of a sandy country, being capable of undergoing great fatigue, and supporting itself without water, or even food, for several days together. Of birds, the eagle, the vulture, and several species of the hawk tribe, are common. The ostrich inhabits the desert, and the pelican the coast of the Red Sea. Pheasants and game, fowls, and various kinds of pigeons, are common in Yemen. Peacocks and parrots are found in the southern provinces. Locusts abound in Arabia, and are eaten by the inhabitants. Fish is plentiful along the coasts, especially the east, where not only the soil is manured by them, but domestic animals are fed upon them. Insects abound, including small scorpions, centipedes, a poisonous spider, and the destructive white ant.

Manufactures.—On the west coast, coarse woollen and linen fabrics are woven; matchlocks, lance-heads, and other arms, with tin and copper vessels, are made. Silk and cotton turbans, with silks, canvas, earthen jars, arms, and gunpowder, are made in Oman; but most of the better kinds of manufactured goods are procured from other countries in exchange for Arabian produce.

Exports.—Coffee, gums, drugs, horses, camels, dates, and pearls. Mocha and Loheia are the centres of the coffee trade, and Muskat has recently become the entrepôt for the trade with India and the Persian Gulf.

Lat. between 12° 45′ and 30° N. **Lon.** between 32° 30′ and 60° E.

History.—Until the time of Mahomet, our knowledge of the interior of Arabia is very imperfect; before his time, however, the Arabs, like those of the present day, partly dwelt in cities, and partly wandered over the desert, pitching their tents where either inclination induced, or necessity compelled them. There were four established monarchies, Yemen, Hira, Ghassan, and Kindel. These were overthrown by Mahomet, who, in the beginning of the 7th century united the people, and, under the influence of the faith of Islam, inspired them with such courage and fervour, that within a century, their dominion, language, and faith extended from the Indus to the Atlantic, skirting the deserts of Africa, penetrating Spain and the south of France, embracing the whole of Asia Minor, and the countries surrounding the Caspian Sea. Mahomet died at Medina, in 632, in the 63rd year of his age; and for a century afterwards, during the reign of his successors, we read of nothing in connection with the Arabs but a series of conquests. In 749 the family of Abbas ascended the throne of the caliphs, and held it, although with gradually diminishing influence, until the taking of Bagdad in 1258, by Hulaku, when the dominion of the Abbasides ended. From that time, with the exception of the wars of petty chiefs, struggling to maintain their authority, or to deprive others of theirs, and the annual pilgrimages to Mecca, there is nothing of general interest to record. In 891 the sect of Karmatians arose and obtained possession of Arabia, but about 990 their power fell. (*See* MECCA, MEDINA, MAHOMET, and other articles connected with Arabia.)

ARABIAN GULF and ARABIAN SEA. (*See* RED SEA.)

ARACAN, *ar-a-kan'*, formerly an independent kingdom of further India, but now a division of Lower Burmah. It is situate on the eastern seaboard of the Bay of Bengal, extending from the river Naat to Cape Negrais. **Ext.** 400 miles in length, but varying in breadth from 90 miles in the north to 15 miles in the south, where it is limited by the Yumadourg mountains, and the coast is studded with a number of formerly fertile islands. **Area**, 18,530 square miles. **Desc.** On the east it is divided from Pegu and Ava by a range of mountains, through which there are very few passes, and the country is, in some parts, covered with extensive forests. The principal rivers are the Naf, the Myu, the Koladyne, and the Lemyu. The ports are Akyab, Kyoukphoo, and Sandoway. **Exp.** Chiefly rice, honey, wax, ivory, drugs, sapphires, rubies, and gold. **Imp.** Tissues, silks, muslins, European commodities of all kinds, pearls, and diamonds. **Pop.** 461,000. **Lat.** between 16° 2′ and 21° 33′ N. **Lon.** between 92° 10′ and 94° 50′ E.—In 1824 the province was taken from the Burmese by the British.

ARACAN, formerly a city and capital of the above province, situate on a branch of the Kuladyne river, and encompassed by a series of low hills. It is fortified, and has a great number of pagodas. Once a place of very much greater importance than at present. **Pop.** about 10,000.

ARACATI, a town of Brazil, in the province of Ceara, about ten miles from the mouth of the river Taguaribe. A large export trade in hides and cotton is carried on. **Lat.** 4° 20′ S. **Lon.** 37° 58′ W. **Pop.** 26,000.

ARACENA, a Spanish town, province of Andalusia. The streets are straight and clean. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture and cattle rearing. **Pop.** 2,400.

ARACHNE, *a-rak'-ne*, a virgin of Lydia, who was turned into a spider for contending with Minerva at spinning.

ARAD, OLD, *a'-rad*, an Hungarian city, county of Arad, 60 miles from Szegedin. It is the see of a Greek bishop, has a citadel, and does a large trade in corn. **Pop.**, including Jews, 35,556.

ARAD, NEW, a town of Hungary, opposite the above. **Pop.** 4,000.

ARAGO, FRANÇOIS JEAN DOMINIQUE, *a-ra'-go*, a distinguished French mathematician, astronomer, and man of science. He was the son of a licentiate of law at Perpignan, and at an early age exhibited great talent for mathematics, which he studied assiduously, and at the age of 17 became a pupil at the Polytechnic school, intending to enter the artillery service. A year later he was appointed secretary to the observatory at Paris, and became acquainted with the most eminent scientific men of that city. He was employed to measure an arc of the meridian for the purpose of settling the exact length of the *metre*, and while in Spain for that purpose experienced various adventures, being taken prisoner by a Spanish corsair. On his return to Paris he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. From 1812 to 1845 he lectured in Paris on astronomy and kindred subjects, and was pronounced by the French emperor, Louis Napoleon, to be not only "the grand high-priest of science, but able to initiate the vulgar into its mysteries." In conjunction with Gay-Lussac, he established the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," a valuable serial still continued; and throughout his days, prosecuted scientific discovery with unwearied effort. Amongst his other discoveries may be here recorded that of a neutral point in the polarization of the atmosphere, and the suggestion of a positive proof of the theory of undulations, which has since been proved by Foucault. In 1830 he was elected perpetual secretary of the Academy.—Arago was a determined republican, and in 1848 he became a member of the provisional government, uniting the offices of minister of war and of marine. He refused to take the oath of allegiance after the *coup d'état* of 1852, and gave his reasons in a spirited letter to the government. Louis Napoleon was then the prince-president, and he, to his honour, caused his minister to write, that "a special exception would be made in favour of a philosopher whose labours had rendered France illustrious, and whose existence the government would be loath to sadden." He retained office, but his health was shattered, and after an ineffectual visit to the Pyrenees he returned to Paris, where he died. The Emperor decreed a

public funeral. His discoveries in astronomy, magnetism, and optics were very valuable.

Born at Estegal, in the Eastern Pyrenees, 1786; **died** at Paris, 1853.

ARAGON, or **ARRAGONIA**, *ăr'-a-gon*, a province of Spain, bounded by the Pyrenees on the N., Navarre and Castile on the W., Valencia on the S., and Catalonia on the E. The country is surrounded by mountains, whilst its interior is traversed by numerous offsets, with their slopes covered with forests of the beech, oak, and pine. The north is occupied by a portion of the Pyrenees, more than 11,000 feet in elevation. The province is divided by the Ebro nearly into two equal parts, watered by the Guadalaviar, the Tagus, the Xucar, and the Aragon. The Imperial Canal, commenced by Charles V. in 1529, extends for 80 miles. The climate is variable, but healthy.

Products.—Fruit, grain, saffron, hemp, and flax. Rearing sheep is an important feature in the province.

Minerals.—Iron, lead, quicksilver, copper, coal, sulphur, jasper, marble, cobalt, and alum. Immense tracts of the country are covered with stones, and other parts are left in a neglected state, although worthy of cultivation.

Manufactures.—Imperfect; consisting principally of woollen cloths, drapery, leather, cordage, wine, spirits, oil, and soda; most of which form articles of exportation.

Area, 14,726 square miles.

Aragon is no longer officially recognized.

Lat. between 40° and 42° 51′ N. **Lon.** between 2° 10′ W. and 1° 45′ E.

Divisions.—Aragon is divided into three provinces, HUESCA, TERUEL, and SARAGOSSA, or ZARAGOZA. The chief town is Saragossa.

History.—Aragon was part of the Roman Tarraconensis, and was conquered by the Carthaginians, who were expelled by the Romans about . . B.C. 200
Became an independent monarchy . . A.D. 1035
United to the Kingdom of Castile, by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella . . . 1479

ARAGONA, a town in *Sicily*. There is an old castle, with a fine collection of paintings and antiquities. Almonds are grown in large quantities, and the famous mud volcano of Maccaluba is near the town. **Pop.** 11,500.

ARAGUAYA, *ar-a-gwi'*, a river of Brazil, receiving several smaller rivers. It is about 1,000 miles long, and navigable the greater part of the course.

ARAHAL, a town in Spain, 7 miles from Seville. Charles V. gave it a charter of independence in 1555. **Manf.** Hats, soap, earthenware, oil, and wine. **Pop.** 9,300.

ARAL, *air'-al*, a salt lake or inland sea of Asia, in Independent Tartary, the largest, with the exception of the Caspian Sea, in Asia, **Ext.** 265 miles long, by 145 broad. On the E. it receives the rivers Sir, or Jaxartes, and the Amu-daria. Near its south end are two large islands, at one of which the Russians have a small fleet, and there are a vast number of smaller islands, from which the modern name is derived, ARAL DENGHIS, meaning "the sea of islands." Persian geographers name it the Sea of Khuwarizm. **Lat.** between 43° 42′ and 46° 44′ N. **Lon.** between 58° 18′ and 61° 46′ E.

ARAM, EUGENE, *ar'-am*, a self-educated Yorkshireman, who, by persevering industry, obtained a knowledge of the mathematics, and an extensive acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages, together with the Hebrew and Chaldee. In 1744 he taught Latin and writing at a school in London; and after passing many years in apparent innocence, in 1753 he was apprehended at Lynn, for the murder of Daniel Clark, a shoemaker of Knaresborough, perpetrated thirteen years before. He was brought to his trial in 1759, and made an admirable defence, but was found guilty; and the next morning confessed his crime, alleging that he was prompted to it through a suspicion of Clark's having a criminal intercourse with his wife. Executed at York, 1759. The history of this person has suggested one of Bulwer Lytton's novels, and a powerful ballad by Thomas Hood.

ARAN ISLANDS, SOUTH, three islands in Galway Bay, named Inishmore (or Aranmore), Inishmaan, and Inisheer. There are some very interesting remains of towers and other structures. There are altars, shrines, and holy wells much resorted to. **Area**, 11,287 acres.

ARANDA, DON PEDRO PABLO ABARCAY BOLEA, Count of, *a-ran'-da*, a distinguished Spanish statesman. He served in the army with great distinction, and in 1765 was appointed President of the Court of Castile. He abolished the order of the Jesuits, and greatly diminished the power of the Inquisition. In 1773, to avoid ruin, he got himself appointed ambassador to Paris, where he remained till 1787. In 1792 he became the prime minister of Charles IV., but, through the intrigues of a rival, was soon afterwards dismissed.

Born at Saragossa, 1718; **died**, 1799.

ARANDA DE DUERO, an old Spanish town, in the province of Old Castile, on the right bank of the Duero. It was formerly of much greater importance than at present, being frequently a residence of the kings of Castile, whose palace remains. The church of San Juan Baptista and the Dominican convent are architecturally interesting. The inhabitants are mostly employed in vine-rearing and agriculture. **Pop.** 4,200.

ARANJUEZ, *a-ransh-oo'-eth*, a Spanish town, situate on the Tagus, in the province of Toledo, 28 miles from Madrid, with which it is connected by railway. In 1552 Ferdinand and Isabella established a royal residence there, and Philip V. built a splendid palace in the French style. The oak, elm, and sycamore trees in the ground are of great beauty. A small, but very ornamental palace, to which the humble name of "Farmer's House" was given, was built by Charles IV. The town of Aranjuez was an inconsiderable village, and is indebted for its enlargement to Charles III. in the middle of the last century. It is a Court residence during the spring months. The place is famous for rearing horses and mules. **Pop.** about 4,000.

ARAPILES, *a-ra'-pe-lais*, a Spanish village, 4 miles from Salamanca. **Pop.** 400. This place is memorable from its being the scene of the battle of Salamanca, in which the French, under Marmont, were defeated by the British, under Wellington, July, 1812.

ARARAT, *ăr-a-răt*, a celebrated mountain of Armenia, held in great veneration, from a belief that Noah's ark rested on it. It is the culminating point of Western Asia, where the Russian, Persian, and Turkish empires meet (*see* ARMENIA). There are two peaks, Ak-Dagh, 17,112 feet high, and Allah Dahr, 13,085. The mountains are of volcanic origin, and in 1840 there were great eruptions of sulphurous vapours and a very destructive earthquake. There are many glaciers in the upper portion, and the climate of the district is very severe, **Lat.** 39° 42′ N. **Lon.** 44° 35′ E.

ARARAT, an important town in the colony of Victoria, Australia, 152 miles N.W. from Melbourne. It is the commercial centre of the great grain and wool-producing district in the north-west of the colony, and the chief town of the county of the same name. In the town are an episcopal church, a

Roman Catholic Church, and chapels for Presbyterians and Wesleyans, three banks, a lunatic asylum, a hospital, and other public buildings. Immense quantities of the finest timber in the colony are in the locality, and the mining district in the vicinity gives employment to a large number of Chinese and other labourers. **Pop.** about 3,000.

ARAS, the ancient **ARAXES**, *a'-ras*, a river of Asia, which rises in Armenia, 20 miles S. of Erzeroum, and joins the Kur, in about **Lat.** 40° 5′ N.; **lon.** 48° 30′ E. It has a rapid course of about 500 miles.

ARATUS, *a-ra'-tus*, a Greek poet, whose poem entitled "Phenomena," still extant, shows him to have been also an astronomer.

Born in Cilicia, about 300 B.C.

ARATUS of Sicyon, son of Clinias, who, by his activity, established the Achæan league, and recovered Corinth from Antigonus of Macedon. He wrote commentaries on his own transactions.

Born 271; **died** 216 B.C.

ARAUCANIA, an independent state of South America, lying between **lat.** 57° and 39° 50′ S., and **lon.** 70° and 75° 20′, separated from Chili, on the north, by the river Biobio, and lying between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean. The length of the territory is about 180 miles, and the average breadth 150 miles. The area is probably about 25,000 square miles. **Pop.** uncertain, but estimated at 70,000. The people are warlike and intelligent and claim to be the only aborigines of South America who have never been subdued by Europeans.

ARAUJO D'AZEVEDO, ANTONIO, *a-raush'-o*, a Portuguese statesman, ambassador to the Hague in 1787. He travelled in England and Germany, and acquired a considerable knowledge of the manufactures, commerce, and political and social life of these countries. In 1806, when Napoleon I. declared that the house of Braganza had ceased to reign, he made his escape to Brazil, whither he took his mineralogical collection, and a printing apparatus which he had imported from London. This was the first printing-press that had been seen in Rio Janeiro, where he began to busy himself with scientific pursuits. Whilst thus engaged, however, he felt severely the disgrace under which he lay, on account of his political errors. Accordingly, he wrote to the prince regent, defending his conduct against some assertions of his calumniators. He received a gracious reply, and in 1815 was created Count de Barca. He finally became sole minister in Brazil.

Born at Ponte de Lima, 1754; **died** at Rio Janeiro, 1817.

ARAURE, *a-rau-ré*, a handsome town of Venezuela, South America, and the centre of a fertile region, famous for the production of cotton, coffee, &c. **Pop.** 10,000. **Lat.** 90° 17′ N. **Lon.** 69° 28′ W.

ARAVALLI HILLS, a range of mountains in India, running in a north-easterly direction between **lat.** 24° and 27° 10′ N., and **lon.** 72° and 75° E. (*See* INDIA.)

ARAXAS, a town in Brazil, in the province of Mina Geraes. It is well situated in the midst of good pasturage. The inhabitants manufacture cotton cloth. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 19° S. **Lon.** 48° 30′ N.

ARBACES, one of the generals of Sardanapalus, against whom he conspired, and founder of the Median empire, in 876 B.C.

ARBE, *arb*, an island in the Adriatic, off the coast of Croatia. **Pop.** 4,000. It has a town of the same name, which has 1,100 inhabitants. This island is the most northerly of the Dalmatians.

ARBIL, *ar'-bil*, the ancient Arbela, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 40 miles from Mosul. Here Darius was signally defeated by Alexander the Great, 331 B.C. **Pop.** 6,000.

ARBLAY, MADAME D'. (*See* BURNEY.)

ARBOGA, an old town in Sweden in the government of Westeras, near the canal which joins the Malar and Hielmar lakes. It was formerly a place of great trade, and the residence of several kings of the Vasa dynasty, and several important and religious assemblies were held there. The general trade is chiefly in woollens, iron, and woodon wares. **Pop.** 3,300.

ARBOIS, *ar'-bwaw*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, 6 miles from Poligny. It stands at an elevation of 940 feet. **Manf.** Paper and earthenware. The town has long been famous for its wines. **Pop.** nearly 7,000.

ARBROATH, *ar-bro-ath'*, or **ABERBROTHOCK**, a royal burgh, seaport, and manufacturing town of Scotland, and a member of the Forfar parliamentary burghs. It is in the county of Forfar, 60 miles N.E. of Edinburgh. An abbey was founded here in honour of Thomas à Becket, in 1178. A large portion of the remains of the fine abbey are still in existence. The harbour was greatly enlarged and improved in 1844, and a wet dock constructed in 1875. The chief exports are grain, potatoes, fish, pork, and paving-stones. **Pop.** 21,758. A station on the Caledonian Railway.

ARBUTHNOT, JOHN, *ar-buth'-not*, a celebrated writer and physician, educated at Aberdeen. Coming to London, he supported himself by teaching the mathematics, and wrote several works which brought him into prominence. Accidentally administering relief to Prince George of Denmark at Epsom, he became physician to his royal highness, and in 1709 was appointed physician in ordinary to Queen Anne. He engaged with Pope and Swift in a scheme to write a satire on the abuse of human learning, under the title of "Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus." He attained high professional distinction, and was chosen one of the censors of the Royal College of Physicians. Arbuthnot was the author of several works of considerable ability in connection with his profession of a medical practitioner. It is said that he was one of the greatest wits of his time, that his humour was generally without any mixture of ill-nature, being a most humane and amiable man.

Born at Arbuthnot, Kincardineshire, 1665; **died** in London, 1735.

ARCACHON, *ar-ka-shon(g)'*, a new and fashionable watering-place in France, on the coast of the Bay of Biscay, department Gironde, 32 miles west of Bordeaux. The main part of the town, known as the Ville d'Eté, was originally a small fishing village; the upper part, or Ville d'Hiver, was begun in 1862, and contains many beautifully situated villas, and a casino, surrounded by large grounds. There are three Roman Catholic churches, and a Protestant church, consecrated in 1878. The numerous oyster beds, in the Bassin d'Arcachon, give employment to about 2,000 persons. **Pop.** 6,000.

ARCADIA, *ar-kai'-de-a*, the ancient name of a mountainous and finely-wooded province in the Morea, Greece, much sung by the poets.

ARCADIUS, first emperor of the East, son of the Emperor Theodosius, after whose death the Empire was divided into East and West. He per-

mitted his unworthy favourites to exercise almost absolute power.

Born in Spain, 383; died, 408.

ARCANO, MAURO D', *ur-ka'-no*, a celebrated Italian burlesque poet. Flourished in the 16th century.

ARCESILAUS, a Greek philosopher, and founder of the New Academy. He denied the existence of any sufficient criterion of truth, but asserted that in practical matters probability was a sufficient guide.

Born in Æolia, 316 B.C.; died, 214 B.C.

ARCET, JEAN D', *dar'-sat*, a French natural philosopher, who was the first to prove, by experiment, the perfect combustibility of the diamond. He was also the inventor of a metallic alloy, of which stereotypes are sometimes made, and to which his name is frequently given. He gave great attention to the study of minerals, and succeeded in producing a porcelain equal to the best of China and Japan. He became inspector of the tapestry manufactory of Gobelins, and also of the public mint; and in the manufacture of the former, as well as in that of porcelain, suggested several improvements.

Born at Douazit, 1725; died at Paris, 1801.

ARCHANGEL, *ark-ain'-jel*, one of the fourteen general governments, or vice-royalties, into which Russia is divided. It is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean and the White Sea, on the W. by the Ural Mountains, on the S. by the governments of Vologda and Olonetz. It includes the islands of Nova Zembla, Naigatz, and some others. Lying under an inclement sky, where the summer is short, and the winter of uncommon severity, the principal wealth of the country consists in its fisheries, which extend along the whole coast. In the south there are a number of large forests, many wild animals, valuable for their fur, and good breeds of domestic cattle. Its surface is mountainous, and nearly surrounds the White Sea, whilst it is watered by the rivers Dwina, Petshora, Mezen, Onega, Pinega, and Oriza. From October to May the rivers are frozen over in the north, but in the south there is excellent pasturage, although it abounds with marshes. Little corn is grown, but flax, hemp, and timber are plentiful. These, with pitch, turpentine, tallow, leather, and potash, constitute its principal exports. The government is divided into eight circles,—Archangel, Shenskursk, Mezen, Cola, Onega, Pinega, Kholmogory, and Kem. The principal towns are Archangel, Chenkoursk, Mezen, Onega, Kola, Pinega, and Kholmogory. Area, 331,505 square miles. Pop. 315,367. originally Finns, but now mostly Russians. Lat. between 61° and 71° N. Lon. between 29° and 68° E.

ARCHANGEL, or ST. MICHAEL, the capital of the above government, stands at the head of the delta of the Dwina, about 40 miles from the White Sea. It derives its name from a monastery, founded here in 1584, and dedicated to the archangel Michael. As a place of commerce it is much frequented, especially by the English, the Dutch, and merchants of Bremen and Hamburg. It was fortified in 1584, but a British trading establishment had existed for several years. It was for a long period the only seaport of the empire; but its trade was greatly injured by the erection of St. Petersburg into a commercial city. It is, however, still the chief deposit of foreign articles destined for Siberia, and does a large coasting trade. In summer is held the great market, in which train oil, tallow, tar, linseed, furs, wax, iron, and coarse linen, are exposed to sale, chiefly for the accommodation of foreigners. The manufactures are linen, leather, canvas, cordage, mats, sugar and beer. The town is the seat of an archbishop; there are ten Greek and one Protestant church, academies for navigation and engineering, and a Government dockyard and shipbuilding yards. The harbour, on the island of Solomboly, about a mile from the town, is open only from July to September, on account of the severity of the climate. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 64° 32′ N. Lon. 40° 33′ E.

ARCHELAUS, *ar-ke-la'-us*, a Greek philosopher, a pupil of Anaxagoras, whose doctrines as to the nature of air he taught in an amplified form. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

ARCHELAUS, King of Macedonia, who, 413 B.C., gained the throne by means of a series of murders, and was himself murdered after reigning fourteen years. He was, however, a wise and liberal ruler.

ARCHELAUS, son of Herod the Great, whom he succeeded as king of Judea. His cruelty to the Jews caused his deposition, and he was banished by the Emperor Augustus in the year 7.

ARCHENA, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia. Here are some ancient mineral baths. Pop. 2,000.

ARCHENHOLZ, JOHANN WILHELM, Baron von, German historian. He served in the army, and then devoted his attention to literature, and wrote a history of the Seven Years' War, "Annals of British History," and several biographies.

Born 1745; died 1812.

ARCHIDONA, a town in Spain, province of Andalusia, on the slope of a mountain, 34 miles N. from Malaga. Pop. 7,610.

ARCHILOCHUS, *ar-kil'-o-kus*, a Greek satirist, noted for his bitterness, whose poems the Lacedæmonians prohibited. He was the inventor of iambic verses. Most of his writings are lost.

Born in the isle of Paros, about 760 B.C.

ARCHIMEDES, *ar'-ki-me'-des*, the greatest of the Greek mathematicians, said to have been related to Hiero, king of Syracuse. He boasted, that if he had a place to fix his machines, he would move the earth, which will not be deemed extravagant by those who can calculate the powers of levers, &c. The story of the manner in which he discovered the fraud of the jeweller who made the crown of Hiero is too well known to require repetition here. He is said, amongst other ingenious mechanical contrivances, to have made a glass machine, which represented the motions of the heavenly bodies. The endless, or water-screw, still bears his name. He is also said to have made burning glasses, which destroyed ships at a great distance. When Marcellus besieged Syracuse, Archimedes contrived a variety of machines for annoying the enemy; and when the place was taken, the Roman commander gave strict orders that the house and person of the philosopher should be respected. He was, however, slain by a soldier, while he was deeply engaged in solving a geometrical problem, and inattentive to the noise occasioned by the taking of the city. Several of his works are extant, but some of the most valuable are lost. When Cicero was quæstor in Sicily, he discovered Archimedes' tomb, with an inscription upon it.

Born at Syracuse, about 287 B.C.; died 212 B.C.

ARCHIPELAGO, *ar'-ke-pel'-a-go*, a term applied to any portion of the sea abounding in small islands, but more especially to the Ægean Sea, or that part of the Mediterranean between the coasts of Asia Minor and Greece.

ARCHYTAS, *ar-ky'-tas*, Greek philosopher, mathematician, general, and statesman. He was contemporary with Plato, whose life he saved when the tyrant Dionysius had condemned him to death. He was seven times appointed general of the army, although generally no citizen could hold the office more than once, and was never defeated in battle. He was a Pythagorean in philosophy, and it is supposed that both Plato and Aristotle were indebted to him. He was a skilled mathematician, mechanic, and musician, and the foremost statesman of the time.

Born at Tarentum 408 B.C.

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, *ar'-se-soor-obé'*, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 17 miles from Troyes. Here are an old castle where Diana of Poitiers resided, and a fine church, dating from the 16th century. **Manf.** Yarn and cotton stockings; a considerable trade is done in grain and coal and the wooden wares of the Vosges. **Pop.** about 2,800.—Near this place, in 1814, there was a battle between Napoleon I. and the Austro-Russian army under Prince Schwartzenberg.

ARCOLE, *ar'-ko-lai*, (Eng. ARCOLA), a village of Italy, about 15 miles from Verona. **Pop.** 1,000.—This village and its bridges are famous for the defeat of the Austrians by Napoleon I., in a series of sanguinary actions, in 1796.

ARCON, JEAN CLAUDE D', *ar'-kong*, a French military engineer and author, who planned the floating batteries with which Gibraltar was attacked, when commanded by General Elliot, on the 12th September, 1782. He afterwards served in the French army at the time of the Revolution, and took part in the conquest of Holland.

Born at Pontarlier, 1733; **died** near Auteuil, 1800.

ARCOS DE LA FRONTERA, *ar'-kos dai la fron-tair'-a*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadalete, built on a rock, 30 miles from Cadiz. **Manf.** Thread, ropes, and tanned leather, which latter was here first established in Andalusia. **Pop.** 15,000.—Both in Spain and Portugal there are several places of the name of Arcos.

ARCOT (NORTH and SOUTH), *ar-kot'*, two maritime districts in the presidency of Madras, British India. **Area** of both, 9,925 square miles. **Desc.** Full of jungles, and hilly in the interior, but low along the coast. **Rivers.** The Palar and the Coleroon; but these and other streams are nearly destitute of water in the dry seasons, and tanks of enormous dimensions are constructed. **Pro.** Chiefly rice, and the usual cerealia. **Manf.** In North Arcot cotton cloth is largely manufactured, but in South Arcot the manufacture has been almost entirely superseded by European goods. **Towns.** ARCOT, VELLORE, and CUDDALORE. **Pop.** 3,800,000.—In 1801 the whole of this district was by a formal treaty ceded to the East-India Company by Azim-ul-Omrah, the nabob of the Carnatic.

ARCOT, the Mahometan capital and chief town of the above province, stands on the Palar, 65 miles from Madras. It is a place of great antiquity, and contains the palace of the former nabobs of the Carnatic, with some fine mosques and tombs. It was at Arcot that Clive laid the foundation of his brilliant reputation by capturing the fort with only 500 men, in 1751. **Pop.** of the town and its district, about 53,500. **Lat.** 12° 54′ N. **Lon.** 79° 24′ E.

ARCTIC OCEAN, *ark'-tik*, that portion of the ocean extending from lat. 66° 30′ N. to the north pole, having communication with the Pacific Ocean through Behring's Straits on the N.E. of Asia, and with the Atlantic on the N.W. of Europe. (*See* POLAR REGIONS.)

ARCTIC HIGHLANDS, *ar'-lands*, a region of N. America, lying between the mouth of the Mackenzie river and Hudson's Bay.

ARDEBIL, or **ARDABEL**, town of Persia, on the Karasee, a tributary of the Aras, in a fertile plain, about 40 miles from the Caspian Sea. The town is fortified and contains the tomb of Shah Ismael Sufi, founder of the Sufi dynasty of Persia, and is a considerable trading centre. There are several hot mineral springs in the vicinity. The climate of the district is so salubrious that the Persians call it "the abode of happiness." **Lat.** 38° 15′ N. **Lon.** 28° 19′ N.

ARDECHE, *ar'-daish*, a department in the S. of France, bounded E. by the departments of Isère and the Drôme, from the latter of which it is separated by the Rhône; S. by the department of the Gard; W. by the departments of the Lozère and Upper Loire; N.W. by the department of the Loire; and N.E. by that of the Isère. **Area**, 2,134 square miles. **Desc.** Mountainous; the Cévennes mountains cover a large portion of this department, the highest peak, Mount Mezenc, an extinct volcano, attaining an elevation of 3,972 feet above the sea level; with many mulberry plantations, and with a soil somewhat sandy, but rich in the production of minerals. **Rivers.** The Rhône, Loire, Ay, Cance, Doux, Erieux, and Ardèche, from which the department takes its name. **Pro.** Wine in abundance, chestnuts, and olives. Silkworms are a source of considerable wealth, and cattle are reared in large numbers. **Minerals.** Lead, iron, copper, manganese, coal, antimony, alum, marble of different colours, gypsum, and porcelain clay; granite, quartz, and pumice-stone abound. **Towns.** The principal are PRIVAS, LARGENTIÈRE, and TOURNON, which are the capitals of their several arrondissements, and AUBENAS BOURG, and ST. ANDEOL. **Manf.** Paper, leather, woollens, silks, and cottons. **Pop.** about 380,000.

ARDECHE, or **ARDECE**, a river of France, which rises in the Cévennes, and, after a course of about 45 miles, falls into the Rhône above Pont St. Esprit.

ARDEE, *ar-dé'*, a town in Louth County, Ireland, on the Dee. There are two old castles; a trade in agricultural produce is carried on. **Pop.** 2,572.

ARDELAN, *ar'-de-lan*, a province of Persia, forming the eastern division of Kurdistan, and inhabited by various tribes, who are represented as brave and hospitable, but addicted to war and rapine, and scarcely considering murder as a crime. The capital town is SENNA.

ARDENNES, *ar-den'*, a department of France, having on the N. Luxembourg, and on the W. the departments of Aisne, on the S. Marne, and on the E. Meuse. **Ext.** 63 miles, running N. and S., with a breadth of 60, E. to W. **Area**, 2,021 square miles. **Desc.** In the north it is full of mountains and woods, in the south-east the soil is chalky, in the south-west it consists of a rich loam, and in the east it is stony. **Rivers.** The Meuse, and its affluents the Vence, the Bar, and the Sermone; the Aisne, and its affluents the Vaux, the Aire, and the Retourne. **Pro.** Corn in abundance. Cider and beer are made, little wine, and a great number of cattle, horses, and sheep are raised. **Minerals.** Iron, slate, marble, and potter's clay. **Towns.** The principal are Mézières, Rethel, Recroy, Sedan, and Vouziers, which are the capitals of their several arrondissements. **Manf.** Ironmongery, cloth, and cashmere shawls, and other woollen stuffs, hosiery, shoe and white leather, hats; and there

are iron-furnaces, glass-works, and limekilns. **Pop.** 333,675.

ARDRA, called also **AZEM**, *ar-dra*, a large city in the kingdom of Dahomey, situated 40 miles from Badagry, on the coast of Guinea, Africa. **Pop.** 10,000.

ARDRES, *ar-drā'*, a French town, in the department of Pas de Calais. The "Field of the Cloth of Gold" was in the immediate neighbourhood. There are several distilleries and breweries. **Pop.** 2,200.

ARDROSSAN, *ar-dros'-an*, a seaport and parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, 16 miles from Ayr. During the season this is a popular bathing-place. There is a harbour, with docks, recently completed at a cost of 200,000*l*. A large export trade in coal and iron is carried on, and there are lines of steamers from Glasgow and Ireland. It is a junction station on the Glasgow and South-Western line. **Pop.** 4,000.

ARDWICK, *ard'-wik*, a chapelry of Lancashire, forming part of Manchester. **Pop.** 95,275. A station on the Sheffield, L. & N. W.; G. N. and Midland Railways.

ARENDAL, *a'-ren-dal*, a seaport-town of Norway, 35 miles from Christiansand, at the mouth of the river Nidelf. It is built on a number of small islands. This place is intersected by canals, greatly facilitating its trade, which is considerable in iron and tobacco. Shipbuilding is carried on. **Pop.** 7,000.

ARENSBURG, a Russian seaport on the Baltic, Government of Livonia. The exports are grain, timber, butter, cheese, cattle, hides, and tallow. **Pop.** 3,500. **Lat.** 58° 15′ N. **Lon.** 22° 27′ E.

AREQUIPA, *a'-re-ke'-pa*, a province in Peru, extending along the Pacific, and producing large quantities of wine and brandy, besides silver, sugar, and alpaca wool. The district is volcanic. **Lat.** between 15° and 17° 20′ S. **Lon.** between 69° and 70° W. **Pop.** 200,000.

AREQUIPA, the capital of the above province and the third largest town in Peru. It was founded by order of Pizarro, in 1536, in the valley of Quilca, at 60 miles distance from the Pacific Ocean. It is one of the largest towns in Peru, and the houses are well built of stone. The cathedral is modern, the former building having been destroyed by fire in 1849. There are a university, a college, and a public library. It has been frequently nearly destroyed by earthquakes from the 16th to the 18th centuries. **Pop.** 35,000. **Lat.** 16° 16′ S. **Lon.** 72° 31′ W.

ARESON, JON, a poet, and last Roman Catholic bishop of Iceland, who made armed excursions into the territory of the Lutheran bishop of Skalhall, for which he was in 1549 declared an outlaw, but renewing hostilities was taken prisoner and beheaded. He was a poet of considerable ability, and first introduced printing into Iceland.
Born 1484; **died** 1550.

ARETÆUS, *a-re-te'-us*, a famous physician of Cappadocia, considered to rank next to Hippocrates. He lived in the 2nd century.

ARETHUSA, *ă-re-thu'-sa*, a celebrated fountain in the island of Ortygia, one of the five divisions of ancient, and the site of modern Syracuse. This fountain is the fabled nymph Arethusa. (*See* ALPHEUS.)

ARETINO, CARLO, *a-rai-te'-no*, Italian scholar, who early secured the favour of Cosmo de Medici, and for the last nine years of his life Chancellor to the Florentine Republic. He was regarded as one of the greatest Greek and Latin scholars of the age; and at his death was honoured with a public funeral in the church of Santa Croce.
Born at Arezzo, 1399; **died** at Florence, 1453.

ARETINO, PIETRO, an Italian man of letters, called by his literary admirers the "Divine," and by his political, the "Scourge of Princes." He was notorious for the indecency of his writings, and for his attacks upon religion. His fame rests upon nothing either great or worthy, although he was patronized by Francis I., of France, by some of the Medici family, and corresponded with Titian, Tasso, and Michael Angelo.
Born at Arezzo, 1492; **died** at Venice, 1557.

ARETINO, SPINELLO, a celebrated Italian painter, who executed several works in fresco and distemper for the monasteries of San Mureato and Monte Oliveto, near Florence, and San Bernardo, at Arezzo. He has been esteemed equal to Giotto in design, and his superior in painting.
Born at Arezzo, 1316; **died** about 1408.

ARETIUS, BENEDICT, Swiss botanist and divine, professor of logic at Marburg, and afterwards held the chairs of languages and theology at Berne. He was an ardent Calvinist, and the author of numerous theological works. His scientific fame rests on a description of the flora of the Niesen and Stockhorn mountains; he also wrote a work on the history and nature of comets.
Born at Berne, 1505; **died** 1574.

ARETUSI, CESARE, an Italian painter, who attained a great reputation for his portraits, and for his able copies of the works of Correggio, which have often deceived connoisseurs.
Born at Modena, 1580; **died** at Parma, 1612.

AREZZO, *a-ret-so*, an Italian town at the influx of the Chiano into the Arno, capital of the province of the same name. It is the see of a bishop, has two collegiate churches, parish churches, religious houses, and hospitals, besides a town-hall, custom-house, museum, and library. **Manf.** Anciently this place was celebrated for its terra-cotta vases; now its chief manufactures consist of furs and woollen stuffs. **Pop.** about 11,000.—In the immediate neighbourhood Michael Angelo was born; and the town was the birthplace of Redi the physiologist, Guido the inventor of musical notation, Petrarch the poet, Vasari the painter, Leonardo Bruno, the historian, and Pope Julius III.

ARGANA, or **ARGHANA MADEN**, *ar-ga'-na*, a town in Turkish Armenia, on the left bank of the Tigris, near its source. It is situated on a very steep declivity of a hill, and wretchedly built. There is a rich copper mine in the neighbourhood, and there are vineyards on the surrounding hills. **Pop.** 4,000.

ARGAND, AIMÉ, *ar'-gănd*, a native of Switzerland, who invented the kind of lamp which bears his name.
Born at Geneva, 1782; **died** 1803.

ARGANDA DEL REY, a town in Spain, in the province of New Castile, 18 miles S.E. of Madrid. Excellent red wines are made in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 2,800.

ARGAUM, *ar-gaum*, or Argam, a town of Central India, 40 miles from Ellichpoor, where Major-General Wellesley (afterwards the Duke of Wellington), in 1803, gained a decisive victory over the Mahratta forces.

ARGELANDER, *ar-je-lan'-der*, FRIEDRICH WILHELM AUGUST, an eminent modern astro-

nomer, who superintended, for five years, the observatory at Abo, Finland. On its being destroyed by fire in 1828, he undertook the erection of another at Helsingfors. In 1837 he was appointed professor of astronomy at Bonn University. He wrote on his peculiar science with great success.

Born at Memel, 1799; **died** at Bonn, 1875.

ANGENSOLA, LUPERCIO LEONARDO, Spanish poet, secretary to the ex-empress Maria of Austria, and historiographer-royal. He wrote tragedies and lyric poems.

Born 1565; **died** at Naples, 1613.

ANGENSOLA, BARTOLOMEO LEONARDO, brother of the above, whom he succeeded as historiographer. He entered the church, and was for some time chaplain to the empress. He wrote a history of the conquest of the Molucca Islands, and other historical works, besides poems.

Born 1566; **died** 1631.

ARGENSON, MARK RENÉ LE VOYER, marquis d', *darzh'-en-song*, an Italian, who, in the reign of Louis XIV., was appointed lieutenant-general of the police in Paris, and was the first to introduce lettres-de-cachet in the police. In 1719 he was made chancellor, in the room of d'Aguesseau, but the year following he was deprived of all his places.

Born at Venice, 1652; **died** at Paris, 1721.

ARGENTAH, a town in France, department of Corrèze, in a beautiful valley on the right bank of the Dordogne, crossed here by a suspension bridge. There is a Gothic cathedral. A trade in corn, timber, charcoal, and an inferior kind of coal is carried on. **Pop.** 2,800.

ARGENTAN, *arzh'-en-tă*, a well-built town in the department of Orne, France, 31 miles from Alençon. **Manf.** Lace, linen cloth, light stuffs, gloves and leather. **Pop.** 5,700.

ARGENTEUIL, *arzh'-en-tu(r)-e*, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, surrounded by walls and ditches, on the Seine, six miles from Paris. Here was formerly a Benedictine nunnery, of which the celebrated Heloise was prioress after her misfortunes with Abelard. (*See* ABELARD.) Portions of the parish church are of great antiquity. Vinegar and wine are manufactured, and there are large gypsum quarries in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 8,200.

ARGENTIERA, or **KHIMOLE**, an island in the Grecian archipelago, separated from Milo by a channel, a mile wide. It is about 18 miles in circumference, and has volcanic hills 1,000 feet high, and there are hot springs. There is a good harbour for small vessels, but very little trade is carried on. **Lat.** 36° 49′ N. **Lon.** 24° 35′ E.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.—A republic of South America, consisting of the greater portion of the former Spanish viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. It is bounded on the N. by the republic of Bolivia, on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, the republic of Uruguay, the empire of Brazil, and the republic of Paraguay; on the W. by the Andes, dividing it from Chili; and on the S. by Patagonia; but the exact lines of boundary are, owing to political complications, undetermined. More than three-fourths of the country consists of extensive plains, known as the Pampas in the central part, the Chaco in the north-east, and the plains of Patagonia in the south. The Andes and their numerous offshoots make the north-western part of the country a mountainous region. In some parts the plains have a rich soil, but there are extensive saline wastes, and salt lakes of great size. Mr. Darwin, who paid great attention to the physical configuration of this part of America, is of opinion that at some remote time the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were connected through what is now the basin of the Santa Cruz river, and that there has been a great upheaval in some parts to the extent of 1,400 feet. There is considerable variety of climate, which in the northern parts of the immense territory is tropical, while Argentine Patagonia has the temperature of northern Europe. The two principal rivers are the PARANA and the URUGUAY, which flows into the great estuary RIO DE LA PLATA. The Parana originates in the tableland of Brazil, and for a portion of its course forms the boundary between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay. Its length is about 260 miles, to the island of Apipé, below which it joins the Paraguay. The united rivers enter the Rio de la Plata by many branches, forming a long narrow delta. The Parana has a course of nearly 900 miles within the boundary of the republic, of which 750 miles are navigable. The Uruguay also flows into the Rio de la Plata. The Pilcomayo and the Vermejo are large affluents of the Paraguay. The Salado, a river with a course of more than 800 miles, joins the Parana at Santa Fé. The Rio Negro, Colorado, and Desaguerodo rivers are other rivers watering the Pampas, and flowing into the Atlantic. Within the last few years emigration to the Argentine Confederation has been much encouraged, the number of immigrants averaging about 7,000 yearly. A very great number are Italians, of whom it is computed there are more than 85,000 in the province of Buenos Ayres alone. There are about 2,000 miles of railways, and 4,200 miles of telegraph wires in operation.

Zoology.—The native animals comprise the jaguar, puma, the armadillo, and the small quadrupeds which supply the *chinchilla skins*. Millions of oxen roam at large across the plains, or are reared on breeding estates of vast extent. Horses and mules are also plentiful, with herds of sheep and swine. These last, however, are of inferior quality.

Products.—Cotton, rice, sugar-cane, indigo, and tobacco; and maize, wheat, and other cerealia, are the principal objects of culture in the south. The other products are cocoa, cochineal, madder, cinchona bark, Paraguay tea, and various fruits. Agriculture generally, however, is in an extremely backward state.

Minerals.—Salt, coal, alum, sulphur, and mineral pitch.

Manufactures.—These are mostly imported, but the Indians make ropes, fishing-nets, yarn, and other articles from the fibre of the aloe; also saddle-cloths, blankets, and other fabrics, which they die with great skill. In Cordova, morocco leather and turned articles are manufactured.

Exports.—Hides, horse-hair, wool, horns, tallow, beef, chinchilla, and other furs.

Provinces, Area, and Population.—The Confederation consists of 14 provinces, the estimated area of which, and population, as given in the last official census, appears in the following tables. (Descriptions of each province appear under the proper headings.)

Provinces.	Area Engl. sq. miles.	Population.
Buenos Ayres	63,000	612,000
Santa Fé	18,000	187,000
Entre Rios	45,000	188,000
Corrientes	54,000	204,000
Rioja	31,500	87,000
Catamarca	31,500	102,000
San Juan	29,700	91,000
Mendoza	54,000	99,000
Cordova	54,000	320,000
San Luis	18,000	76,000
Santiago del Estero	31,500	158,000
Tucuman	13,500	178,000
Salta	45,000	167,000
Jujuy	27,000	66,000
Total	515,700	2,830,000

The Indian territories, including the Pampas and Patagonia, the latter of which is only nominally connected with the Confederation, are estimated to have an area of about 880,000 square miles, and a population of 1,800,000, but the estimate is founded on imperfect information, and is open to correction.

Chief Towns.—BUENOS AYRES (the capital of the Republic), ROSARIO, SAN JUAN, CORDOVA, TUCUMAN, SANTIAGO, and MENDOZA.

Political Constitution.—The Confederation consists of a group of states formerly known as the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata. The present constitution bears date May 15, 1853. The executive power is left to a president, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, 133 in number; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 28, two from each province, and the latter 50 members. A vice-president, elected in the same manner, and at the same time as the president, fills the office of chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The president is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices; but he and his ministers are responsible for their acts, and liable to impeachment before the Senate, by accusation of the House of Representatives.

History.—

	A.D.
Became independent of the Spaniards	1816
Argentine Confederation formed	1834
Buenos Ayres seceded	1853
Reunited	1859
War with Paraguay	1865

ARGENTON, *arzh'-en-tong*, a town of France, department of the Indre, on the Creuse, 18 miles from Châteauroux. There are the remains of an old castle, flanked by ten towers. **Manf.** Chiefly woollens, cloth, paper, pottery, and glass. There are also fulling-mills and bleaching-grounds. **Pop.** 5,200.

ARGO, or **GORA**, *ar'-go*, an island in the Nile. **Ext.** 25 miles long, and about five broad, with a rich soil, but only partially cultivated. There are ruins and colossal sculptures on the island. **Lat.** between 19° 10′ and 19° 30′ N.

ARGO, the name of the ship which carried Jason and his companions, the Argonauts, to Colchis, when they resolved to recover the golden fleece. (*See* JASON.)

ARGOS, *ar'-gos*, the name of a small but famous kingdom of the Peloponnesus. Argos, the chief town, stands on the river Nacho, the ancient Inachus. It was considered the most ancient city of Greece. It is now a pleasant town. **Pop.** 9,000. **Lat.** 37° 38′ N. **Lon.** 22° 43′ E.

ARGOSTOLI, *ar-gos'-to-le*, the chief town of the island of Cephalonia, with a good harbour and quay, eight miles from Cephalonia. The houses are small and meanly built. Shipbuilding and silk-spinning are carried on; and there are manufactures of cotton and pottery. **Pop.** 9,000. **Lat.** 38° 10′ N. **Lon.** 19° 59′ E.

ARGUS, *ar'-gus*, the son of Arestor, and said to have had a hundred eyes; but being killed by Mercury, when appointed by Juno to guard Io, his eyes were transferred to the tail of a peacock.

ARGYLE, or **ARGYLL**, *ar-gile'*, a maritime county on the west coast of Scotland, consisting partly of the mainland, partly of islands, and having on its N. Inverness-shire, E. Perth and Dumbarton shires, S. the Irish Sea and the river Clyde, and W. the Atlantic Ocean. The area of the county is 3,255 square miles. Its shores consist of several long promontories and deep bays and inlets, in which the herring fishery is prosecuted with success. A large portion of the shire consists of heath, rocks, and mountains, the loftiest peaks being Ben Cruachan, 3,689 feet; Ben More (in Mull), 3,172; Ben Ima, 3,318; Buchael Etive, 3,345; and Ben Arthur, 2,891. About 25,000 acres of the county are occupied by fresh water lakes, of which Loch Awe is the largest. There are no navigable rivers, but numerous mountain streams, the largest of which are the Orchy and the Aire. The principal islands are Mull, Islay, Jara, Colonsay, Lismore, Tiree, Coll, Gigha, Muck, Rum, and Canna, besides these are the famous basaltic island of STAFFA, and the "sacred isle of IONA." The most important towns are INVERARY, (the capital), Campbeltown, Dunoon, Tobermory, and Oban. **Pro.** Mostly cattle, which are exported in great numbers to the markets in the south. The great bulk of the inhabitants are occupied in the fisheries, and in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. There are no important manufactures. **Pop.** 76,440.

ARGYLE, CAMPBELLS, lords of. This family traces its descent from an individual of their name, who, in the 12th century, intermarried with the daughter of a Highland chief, and had for her dowry the lordship of Loch Awe, in Argyleshire. From that time the family has, more or less, taken a distinguished part in public affairs, and several of their members have risen to historical celebrity. The most remarkable of these are the following:—

ARGYLE, ARCHIBALD, eighth earl and first marquis of, who was amongst the most zealous and the bravest of the partisans of the cause of the Covenanters. He took arms against King Charles I., and in 1644 commanded the army sent against Montrose, whom he proclaimed a traitor, and for whose head he offered a reward of £20,000. He subsequently took the leading part in the Scottish installation of Charles II., on whose head, on 1st January, 1651, he placed the crown at Scone, previous to the battle of Worcester. He afterwards submitted to Cromwell, and sat in the parliament of his son Richard as member for Aberdeenshire. For these acts he was, at the Restoration, indicted for high treason, convicted, and beheaded in Edinburgh.

Born 1598; **died** 1661.

ARGYLE, ARCHIBALD, earl of, son of the above, was a resolute and brave adherent to the royal cause, and so well known for the stanchness of his loyalty that he was excepted by Cromwell from the general pardon which he granted in 1654. In 1682 he was indicted for treason, and condemned to suffer death, on account of his opposition to the measures of the Duke of York; but he made his escape from prison in the train of his step-daughter, Lady Sophia Lindsay, as whose page he was disguised, and fled to Holland. Returning, however, in the April of 1695, he made a descent into Argyleshire at the head of a considerable force, but was made prisoner. On the 30th of June of the same year, on a single day's notice, he was executed at Edinburgh on his former sentence.

Died 1685.

ARGYLE, JOHN, second duke of (also Duke of Greenwich), was the grandson of the above. His father was created a duke by William III. The subject of our notice distinguished himself equally as a statesman and a soldier. In 1705 he was created an English peer by the titles of Baron Chatham and Earl of Greenwich, for his efforts in furthering the union of Scotland and England. As a brigadier-general he fought at the famous battle of Ramillies, and greatly distinguished himself at Oudenarde and Malplaquet, as well as at the sieges of Ostend, Meenen, Lisle, Ghent, and Tournay. On the accession of the Hanoverian family to the throne, he was appointed commander-in-chief of all the king's forces in Scotland, and in 1715 displayed

great energy and decision in suppressing the rebellion in Scotland, popularly known in the north as "Mar's rising." He held several offices, of which he was deprived by Sir Robert Walpole, but to which he was again restored on the fall of that minister. Sir Walter Scott introduced him as a prominent character into "The Heart of Midlothian." With his death his English titles became extinct. There is a monument, by Roubilliac, to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

Born 1678; **died** 1743.

ARGYLE, GEORGE JOHN DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, eighth duke of, early in life took an active part in the controversies raging between religious parties in Scotland, and in a pamphlet recommended the abolition of lay patronage in the church. Although going a great way with the views of Dr. Chalmers in reference to "the spiritual independence of the Church," he could not go so far as to leave the establishment and become an absolute adherent to the Free Church movement. At this period he held the title of Marquis of Lorne, but in 1847 he succeeded to the dukedom, on the demise of his father. In 1852 he held the office of Lord Privy Seal under the government of the Earl of Aberdeen, and under the premiership of Lord Palmerston he continued to hold it till November, 1855, when he exchanged it for the office of Postmaster-general. On the fall of the government of Lord Palmerston, he resigned his office. He held the office of Secretary of State for India in the Gladstone Ministry, from 1868 to 1874. However ardently he pursues certain political questions, he never forgets to bestow much of his time upon literary and scientific pursuits. He is the author of "The Reign of Law," and of other works of a theological and philosophical nature.

Born 1823.

ARGYLE, a county of New South Wales Australia, between **lat.** 34° 25′, and 35° 15′ S., and **lon.** 149° 20′, and 150° 5′ E. The chief town is GOULBURN.

ARGYRO-CASTRO, a town of Albania in the province of the Avlona. It was once a place of great importance, but in 1814, it was almost depopulated by a plague. It is famous for the manufacture of a fine kind of snuff. **Pop.** 6,000.

ARGYROPULUS, *ar-gy-roy'-u-lus,* a learned Greek, who became rector of the University of Padua, and afterwards professor of Greek in the University of Florence, and subsequently at Rome. He translated portions of the works of Aristotle.

Lived in the 15th century.

ARIADNE, *ă'-ri-ăd'-ne,* daughter of Minos, who, out of love to Theseus, gave him a clue of thread which guided him out of the Cretan labyrinth, and he married her; but he afterwards deserted her, when she became a priestess of Bacchus.

ARIANO, *ar-e-a'-no,* a town of Italy, in the province of Avellano, 38 miles N.E. of Naples. It is situate on a steep hill, 2,500 feet above the sea level. It is the see of a bishop, and does an export trade in wine and butter. **Pop.** 14,000.

ARICA, *a-ré'-ka,* the chief seaport town of Southern Peru, on the coast of the Pacific, with a convenient port, but with a most unhealthy climate, and subject to frequent earthquakes. **Lat.** 18° 26′ S. **Lon.** 70° 10′ W. **Pop.** 4,000.

ARICHAT, *ăr-i-kat* a seaport on the south side of Cape Breton Island. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. **Pop.** 2,000. **Lat.** 45° 28′ N. **Lon.** 61° 3′ W.

ARIEGE, *a'-re-aish',* a river of France, rising in the Pyrenees and falling into the Garonne.

ARIEGE, a department of S. France. **Ext.** 66 miles, running east and west, with an average breadth of 48 miles, from north to south. **Area,** 1,900 square miles. It includes the old countship of Foix, and parts of Languedoc and Gascony. Wooded and mountainous, the southern part being occupied by the Pyrenees, with a mild climate generally, and with iron-mines, marble-quarries, and mineral waters. Its chief commerce is in grain, cheese, iron, and wood. Its manufactures consist of woollen, cotton, paper, and steel wares. **Towns,** Foix, Pamiers, and St. Girons. **Pop.** 240,000.

ARION, *a-ri'-on,* an ancient musician, native of Methymna, in Lesbos, who invented the dithyrambic measure, and became rich by his professional skill. There is a poetical legend that, on his passage to Italy, he saved his life from the cruelty of the sailors, who insisted that he should either die by his own hand on shipboard, or cast himself into the sea, by choosing the latter alternative. He first sang a dirge, accompanied by his lyre, and so enchanted a dolphin, that when he leapt into the sea, it bore him safely to land. Lived in the 7th century, B.C.

ARIOSTI ATTILIO, *a'-re-os'-te,* an Italian composer, who wrote several operas, the most popular of which was "Coriolano," which is supposed to have been parodied by Gay in the "Beggar's Opera." He was one of the three composers whose services were engaged for the establishment of the Royal Academy of Music in London. The others were Bononcini and Handel; but the reputation of Arioti seems to have been based upon a slight foundation, as in a few years he fell into neglect. He gave lessons to Handel, and in conjunction with Bononcini and his pupil, the well-known opera of "Muzio Scevola" was composed.

Born 1660; **died** 1740.

ARIOSTO, LUDOVICO, *a-re-os'-to,* an Italian poet, patronised by Cardinal d'Este, by whose interest he obtained several small and ill-paid employments. He entered into the service of Alfonso, duke of Ferrera, who employed him diplomatically as ambassador to Pope Julius II., who at one time was very near ordering him to be killed. His most famous piece is entitled "Orlando Furioso," in some respects a sequel to the famous "Orlando Annamorato" of an earlier poet, Boiardo. He also wrote some comedies, which were performed in the hall of Ferrara, before the duke and his court. He died of consumption.—Ariosto is considered among the best of Italian satirists, and he was one of the first writers of regular comedy in Italy. His "Orlando Furioso" has been translated into most continental languages, and the best in English is that by Mr. S. Rose.

Born at Reggio, 1474; **died** 1533.

ARISH, or **EL ARISH,** *el air'-ish,* a small town in Syria, where, in 1799, Sir Sydney Smith concluded a convention with the French, by which he permitted them to return to France with their arms and baggage, which was afterwards disapproved by the British Government. **Lat.** 31° 5′ N. **Lon.** 33° 48′ E.

ARISPE, *ă-ris'-pe,* a mining town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Sonora, of which it is the capital, in the Sierra Madre, on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains. **Pop.** 7,000.

ARISTÆUS, *ă-ris-tē'-us,* in mythology, Apollo's son, who taught mankind to extract oil from the olive, to make butter, honey, &c.

ARISTANDER, the soothsayer of Alexander the Great, after whose death, when his body had lain unburied for thirty days, he procured its burial by announcing that the country in which it was interred would be the most prosperous in the world.

ARISTARCHUS, *ăr-is-tar'-kus*, a Greek astronomer, of Samos, reputed to have been the first who asserted the rotation of the earth upon its axis, and its motion round the sun. He is also said to have invented sun-dials.

Lived in the 3rd century, B.C.

ARISTARCHUS, a famous Greek grammarian and critic. He criticised Homer with such severity, that all severe critics since his time have been denominated "Aristarchi." He also criticised Pindar and other poets. Being persecuted at Alexandria, he withdrew to Cyprus, where it is said he voluntarily starved himself to death.

Lived in the 2nd century, B.C.

ARISTIDES, *ăr-is-tī'-des*, a celebrated Athenian, who rose to the first offices in the state, and discharged them with such integrity as to obtain the surname of *the Just*. At Marathon he distinguished himself by his bravery, and though he had charge of the spoils, took nothing for himself. The party of Themistocles at length prevailed against him, and he was banished by the ostracism, but was recalled, and afterwards distinguished himself as general of the Athenian forces. He died in poverty.—The Athenians bestowed a magnificent funeral on him, and gave his son Lysimachus an estate and pension, besides giving his daughters portions from the state.

Lived in the 5th century, B.C.

ARISTIDES, ÆLIUS, a Greek historian and philosopher, who travelled in various countries, and obtained such a reputation for eloquence that monuments were erected to him in several of the towns through which he passed. He wrote a remarkable book, "Sacred Discourses," in which he seems to have anticipated mesmerism and other occult phenomena.

Born 117; died 189.

ARISTIPPUS, *ăr-is-tip'-us*, of Cyrene, the disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic sect. His maxim was, that pleasure is the chief good of man; but that, to experience true happiness man must be superior, not a slave, to pleasure. He flourished about 400 B.C.

ARISTO, or ARISTON, a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zenon. He was renowned for eloquence, and maintained, somewhat in opposition to his master, that external condition, fortune, health, &c., are matters of indifference, and that virtue consists in a healthy and intelligent condition of mind. Lived in the 3rd century, B.C.

ARISTOBULUS, *ăr-is-to-bū'-lus*, a Jew of Alexandria, who endeavoured to reconcile Greek philosophical conceptions with the Jewish religion.

Lived in the 2nd century B.C.

ARISTOMENES, *ăr-is-tom'-e-nes*, a Greek, the son of Nicomedes, and descended from the kings of Messene. He defeated the Spartans in a great battle, for which his countrymen would have made him king, but he was content with the title of general.

Lived in the 7th century B.C.; died at Rhodes, where he was buried with great pomp.

ARISTOPHANES, *ăr-is-tof'-a-nes*, a celebrated Greek play-writer, the son of Philip of Rhodes. He wrote fifty-four comedies, of which only eleven have come down to us. He lived in the time of Socrates, Demosthenes, and Euripides, and lashed the philosophical theories, the political intrigues, and the vices of his age with a masterly hand. The wit and excellence of his comedies are well known, and he occasionally exhibited remarkable poetical powers. Aristophanes has been called the prince of the ancient comedy, as Menander is of the new. The play called "Nubes," or "The Clouds," is that in which Socrates is ridiculed.

Born in the island of Ægina, 448 B.C.; died 380 B.C.

ARISTOTLE, *ăr'-is-tot'-el*, the head of the Peripatetic sect, was the son of Nicomachus, physician to Amyntas, grandfather of Alexander the Great. Losing his parents when young, he at first intended to follow the hereditary profession, that of a physician. He became a pupil of Plato at the age of seventeen. On the death of that philosopher, under whom he studied with great diligence, but to whom some assert he was ungrateful, he went to the court of Hermias, at Atarna, in Mysia, and married that prince's sister. He was afterwards sent for by Philip of Macedon to instruct Alexander, and gave such satisfaction to the king, that the latter erected statues to him, and rebuilt Stagira, his birthplace. On the accession of Alexander to the throne, Aristotle refused to accompany him in his expeditions, but recommended to him his kinsman Calisthenes, and he himself settled at Athens, where, in the Lyceum, he taught his philosophy to a great number of disciples. He was in the habit of walking up and down the garden, while teaching, and from that circumstance his school was named the Peripatetic. Here he composed his principal works. Being accused of impiety, he wrote an apology for himself, and addressed it to the magistrates. He soon, however, quitted this city, and spent the remainder of his days at Chalcis, a city in Eubœa. The works of Aristotle may be classed under the heads of rhetoric, poetry, politics, ethics, physics, mathematics, logic, and metaphysics; and they display an immense amount of genius. No philosopher has ever exercised such a powerful influence on the human intellect.

Born at Stagira, 384 B.C.; died at Chalcis, 322 B.C.

ARISTOXENUS, *ăr-is-tox'-e-nus*, a pupil of Aristotle, who achieved great reputation, and is said to have composed 300 treatises; but only a few fragments of a treatise on harmony remain.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

ARIUS, *air'-i-us*, founder of the sect of the Arians, and a presbyter of the Church of Alexandria. His opinions in reference to the divinity of Jesus Christ occasioned such disputes, that Constantine, in 325, called a council at Nice to put an end to them. In this council the heresy of Arius was condemned, and the celebrated confession of faith known by the name of the Nicene Creed, drawn up. Arius was now banished by the emperor; but two years after he was recalled to Constantinople, and made a confession of his faith, which was received as orthodox. He next went to Alexandria, where Athanasius refused to receive him. When that prelate was banished, Arius returned to that city, but the people obliged him to withdraw. He retired into Egypt, where he raised new disturbances by his opinions; on which the emperor sent for him to Constantinople, and demanded of him whether he adhered to the Nicene faith. Arius answered on oath that he did, and at the same time delivered his own confession, which, appearing sound, Constantine ordered that he should be readmitted into

the Church. He was then conducted in triumph by his followers to the great church, but died on the way. His doctrines did not expire with him, but occasioned fierce contentions in Christendom for ages.

Born 270; **died** 336.

ARIZONA, a territory of the United States of America, having Utah on the N., Mexico on the S., New Mexico on the E., and California and Nevada on the W. It lies in the basin of the Colorado river, which forms a considerable portion of its westward boundary. The surface of the country presents three special features, a barren plateau, with an average elevation of 11,000 feet, through a stupendous gorge in which the Colorado passes. This gorge, or "canon," is about 300 miles long, and the nearly perpendicular walls are from 3,000 to 6,000 feet high. The valley traversed by the Little Colorado, or Flax River, is to the south of the plateau, and still farther south is another elevated region, part of which is known as the Mogallon mountains, a well-timbered and fertile district. In the extreme south is the basin of the Gila river, into which numerous smaller streams discharge. As yet the country has been little explored. There are vast forests of oak, ash, sycamore, iron-wood, walnut, and other valuable timber; and, in the settled districts, grapes, figs, oranges, tobacco, and cereals generally, grow abundantly. The towns are small. The capital is Tucson; the next most important, Arizona City and Prescott. **Area**, 113,900 square miles. **Pop.**, there are only at present about 10,000 whites in the territory; the Indian population is estimated at 25,000, most of whom have had districts allotted to them.

ARKANSAS RIVER, *ar-kăn'-sâs*, or *ar-kăn-saw'*, with the exception of the Missouri, the largest affluent of the Mississippi, which it joins at lat. 33° 54′ N.; lon. 91° 10′ W.—The course of this river is about 2,200 miles, and it is estimated to drain 178,000 square miles of country.

ARKANSAS, one of the United States, lying between the state of Missouri on the N., Louisiana on the S., the Texas on the W., and the Mississippi river on the E. **Ext.** 240 miles long, with an average width of 224. **Area**, 52,198 square miles. The centre of this vast state is generally of a rich soil, and in the scenery which it presents, beautifully undulating and wooded; but towards the east it becomes soft and marshy, though still thickly clothed with forest-trees, whilst the W. rises into mountains. Only about one-seventeenth of the territory is allotted and occupied.

Rivers.—Arkansas, Washita, and the Red and White.
Pro.—Maize, wheat, rice, sugar, potatoes, cotton, and tobacco. Extensive herds browse upon the prairies.
Minerals.—Iron, zinc, manganese, lead, copper, granite, limestone, slate, coal, and salt, are the principal. There are many mineral and thermal springs.
Towns.—Arkansas, Little Rock, Batesville, Columbia, and Fulton. Little Rock is the seat of government.
Manf.—Chiefly articles of necessary use. There are some tanneries, cotton-factories, distilleries, brick-fields, and numerous flour-mills.
Pop.—802,525
Lat. between 33° and 36° 30′ N. **Lon.** between 89° 45′ and 94° 40′ W.
History.—Arkansas takes its name from a tribe of Indians, now extinct, and in 1685 was first explored and settled by the French. It formerly formed a portion of Louisiana, which in 1803 was purchased by the United States from France for 15,000,000 dollars.

ARKLOW, *ark'-lo*, a seaport and market town of Ireland, in county Wicklow, on the Avoca or Ovoca, near the Irish Sea, 12 miles from Wicklow. It consists of an upper town and a lower, mostly inhabited by fishermen. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the herring and oyster fisheries. Near the town are the ruins of the old castle of the Ormonds, destroyed by Cromwell in 1649. A station on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway.—In the neighbourhood of the town a sanguinary engagement took place between the insurgent United Irishmen and the king's troops, in June, 1798. **Pop.** 5,178.

ARKWRIGHT, *ark'-rite*, SIR RICHARD, an English manufacturer, who, from being originally a barber at Bolton-le-moor, in Derbyshire, commenced travelling through the country buying hair, and at Warrington became acquainted with one Kay, a clockmaker, with whom he projected a machine for spinning cotton, in the perfecting of which they were assisted by Mr. Atherton, of Liverpool. This was the famous spinning-frame, which spins a vast number of threads to any degree of fineness, one of the greatest of all the inventions which have contributed to the immense development of the cotton manufacture of this country. Arkwright afterwards went into partnership with Mr. Smalley, of Preston, but not succeeding there, they went to Nottingham, and erected a cotton-mill, which was worked by horse-power. By this time Arkwright had taken out a patent for his machine, which, however, was, in 1785, set aside in the Court of King's Bench. He afterwards erected works at Crumford, in Derbyshire, and acquired a large fortune. He was knighted in 1786, not for the merit of his inventions, but for having, as high sheriff of Derbyshire, presented a congratulatory address to George III.

Born at Preston, 1732; **died** at Crumford, 1792.

ARLAUD, *ar-lo*, JAMES ANTONY, an eminent Swiss painter, who went, at the age of 20, to Paris. Here he was patronised by the royal family, and painted his *Leda*, a copy of which he sold in London for £600, but would never part with the original; and it is said that, in a fit of enthusiasm, he destroyed this exquisite production by cutting it to pieces.

Born at Geneva, 1668; **died** 1743.

ARLER, PETER VON, *ăr'-ler*, German architect, who completed the cathedral of St. Vitus, Prague, one of the finest examples of German Gothic. He also erected the Allrhelighi church in the same city, and designed the famous bridge, with statues of saints, over the Moldau.

Born at Bologna, 1333; **died** 1386.

ARLES, *arl*, a well-built town of France, in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 46 miles N.W. from Marseilles. Besides the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Trophime, and famous for its portico, there are several parish churches and other religious houses, a fine town hall, built in the time of Louis XIV., a college, museum, school of navigation, and public library. A canal has been recently cut, connecting the town with Bouc, on the Mediterranean. It carries on a trade in corn, wine, oil, fruit, sheep, and sausages, and has manufactures of hats, serge, gold and silver articles, saltpetre, soap, and brandy. The building of railway carriages is an important branch of industry. A new bridge over the Rhône was erected in 1866. The town was the Arelate of the Romans. Constantine, the Roman emperor, took great delight in this place, and made it the seat of his empire in Gaul; and here are some remains of antiquities, of which a Roman amphitheatre, capable of holding 24,000 spectators, and an obelisk, and a cemetery (now laid out as a public pleasure-ground), are the most remarkable. Many ecclesiastical councils were held here in the Middle Ages. **Pop.** 2,600.

ARLINCOURT, *ăr'-lin-cour*, CHARLES VICTOR PREVOT, Viscomte d', French author. He was descended from an old family of Artois, and the son of one of the royalist victims of the Revolution. He held various offices under Napoleon and Louis XVIII. He was a poet and dramatist, but it is as a romancist that he gained his fame. They are mostly of a political tendency, and attained great popularity.

Born near Versailles, 1789; **died** 1856.

ARLON, capital of the Belgian province of Luxemburg. Iron wares, clay pipes, crockery, and tobacco are manufactured. It occupies the site of an ancient town, Oralaunum, but has been known as Arlon for more than a thousand years. **Pop.** 6,000.

ARMAGH, *ar-ma*, a county in Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded N. by Lough Neagh, W. by Tyrone and Monaghan counties, S. by Louth, and E. by county Down. **Ext.** 31 miles long and 20 broad. **Area**, 512 square miles. **Desc.** It is traversed by a chain of mountains, including Slieve Gullion, 1,893 feet; and the Newry mountains, the highest point of which is 1,385 feet; and, with the exception of these, the soil is rich and well cultivated, besides being plentifully watered by numerous streams, and abounding in picturesque lakes, but near Lough Neagh the county is low and boggy. **Rivers.** Bann, Blackwater, Callan, Tona, and several small streams flowing into the Bay of Dundalk. **Pro.** The usual cerealia of Britain, potatoes, flax, &c. **Towns.** The principal are ARMAGH, LURGAN, PORTADOWN, and a portion of NEWRY. **Manf.** Linen fabrics chiefly. **Pop.** 179,260.

ARMAGH, 'the lofty field,' anciently the metropolis of Ireland, and now the capital of the above county, a city and parliamentary borough, situate on a hill, near the river Callan, 33 miles from Belfast, and 62 N. of Dublin. The cathedral, a large cruciform edifice, is supposed to occupy the site of that erected by St. Patrick in the 5th century. It has been repaired, chiefly at the cost of the late Archbishop Beresford, who, with other members of his family, was a great benefactor to the town. Armagh is the ecclesiastical metropolis of both Anglicans and Roman Catholics, and there is a large Roman Catholic cathedral in the Gothic style. There are a college, a public library, an observatory, a fever hospital, several churches and schools, and a Roman Catholic convent. Armagh has a very large market every Tuesday; the principal commodity sold being linen cloth in the brown state. It has also a large inland trade in linen, yarn, and corn. **Pop.** 8,797.—A station on the Northern of Ireland, Newry and Armagh, and Belfast and Armagh Railways.

ARMAGNAC, *ar'-man-yak'*, a small territory in the old French territory of Gascogne, from which the counts of Armagnac took their title. It is now included in the departments of Gers and Hautes-Pyrenées. The ancient capital is Lectoure, on the river Gers.

ARMANSPERG, JOSEPH LUDWIG, Count of, Bavarian statesman, who, having occupied important posts in the Bavarian ministry, undertook to form a government for the young king Otho in Greece, on his accession to the throne in 1833. He was prime minister for four years, but court intrigues led to his dismissal, and he retired into private life at his castle in Bavaria.

Born 1787; **died** 1833.

ARMENIA, *ar-mē'-ne-a*, a country of western Asia, bounded N. by Georgia and Mingrelia, S. by the mountains of Kurdistan, E. by the Caspian Sea, and W. by the river Euphrates. It is now divided between Russia, Turkey, and Persia. The Russian portion is chiefly included in the government of Erivan; the Persian the district of Azerbijan; Turkish, the province of Erzeroum. The country is mountainous in general, and, owing to its height above the level of the sea, of a colder temperature than might have been expected from its geographical position. Here the celebrated Mount ARARAT forms an angle of an immense range of mountains, and rears its lofty peak amid everlasting snows.

Rivers.—The Tigris, the heads of the Euphrates, the Aras, the Kur, and the Joruk.

Lakes.—Van, Urumiyah, and Sevan.

Pro.—Wheat and barley are extensively cultivated; cotton, hemp, tobacco, and raw silk are also plentiful. Manna is produced in sufficient quantities to be exported; and honey and wax are obtained in the hilly districts.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron; saltpetre, sulphur, and bitumen. There are productive quarries of jasper and marble.

Towns.—The chief are, in Russian Armenia, ERIVAN, AKHALZIKH, ETCHMIADZIN, ORDUBAD, and ALEXANDROPOL; in Persian Armenia, URUMIYAH; and in Turkish Armenia, ERZEROUM, KARS, and VAN.

Manf.—Unimportant, and mostly consisting of copper and iron, silk and cotton, wine, tobacco, and manna.

Pop. about 2,000,000.

Lat. between 37° and 42° N. **Lon.** between 39° and 50° E.

History.—Armenia formed a part of the Empire of the Medes, and passed through the same changes as that empire till 224 B.C., when Zadriades and Artaxeas revolted from Antiochus the Great, the former taking possession of Armenia Minor, and the latter of Armenia Major. Tigranes, who reigned here in 95 B.C., reduced Armenia Minor and other provinces. He became tributary to Rome in 66 B.C., and Trajan made this country a Roman province in 106. In 370 it was conquered by Sapor, king of Parthia, but the Romans soon recovered it. Afterwards it was governed by its own princes, till the Saracens obtained it, about 651. It was conquered by the Seljukian Turks about 1046, after which it suffered many changes till it was reduced by the prince of Kharasm in 1200, who was driven out of it by Genghis Khan in 1218. In 1335 the Ilkanian dynasty began here, and continued till 1385, when it was conquered by Timur, from whom it was soon after recovered by the Ilkanian princes. On the death of Ahmed Jalayr, the last of that line, in 1405, Kara Yusef, the chief of the Turcomans, got possession of it. This dynasty had the name of the *Black Sheep*, and in 1483 it fell by conquest to the family of the *White Sheep*. In 1500 it was conquered by Ismael Sosi, and reduced by Selim II. in 1552; since which the Turks have held possession of all, except that part in the east which belongs to the Persians, and the Russian government of Transcaucasia. In the Russian war of 1854, Armenia was one of the theatres of the conflict. (*See* ERZEROUM and KARS.)

ARMENIERSTADT, *ar-man'-i-er-stat*, a town of Transylvania, Austrian Empire. Here are an Armenian church and schools. Weaving and cattle-dealing are carried on, and there is a large transit trade with the interior. **Pop.** 4,600.

ARMENTIERES, *ar-man'-ti-air*, a town of France, on the Lys, 9 miles N.W. of Lille, department of Nord. **Manf.** Linen, lace, cotton, leather, beetroot sugar, and soap. **Pop.** 22,618.

ARMFELT, *arm'-felt*, GUSTAV MAURITZ, Baron, a Finnish nobleman, who distinguished himself as a statesman in the service of Sweden. His life, however, was one of continual difficulty, danger, and vicissitude. He was involved in a conspiracy to depose the regent, and afterwards suspected of poisoning the prince of Augstenberg. He finally entered the Russian service, in which he was treated with the most distinguished honour.

Born at Juva, 1757; **died** at Tzarskoe-Selo, 1814.

ARMINIUS, JAMES, *ar-nin'-i-us*, (the Latinized form of the family name, Hermanns), a Dutch divine, and the founder of Arminianism, was, after studying at Geneva and other places, in 1588 ordained, and became a popular preacher at Amsterdam. About this time Lydius, theological professor at Franeker, desired him to refute a piece on predestination, which had been written against Beza by some divines at Delft. In studying this point, Arminius became a convert to the opinion which he was employed to confute. In 1603 he was appointed professor of divinity at Leyden, where his lectures were much admired. His great adversary was Gomarus, with whom he held several conferences. Arminius was a very learned, pious, and eloquent man, and remarkable for the evenness of his temper. His motto was, "A good conscience is a paradise."

Born at Oudewater, 1560; **died** 1609.

ARMINIUS, (*See* HERMANN.)

ARMLEY, *arm'-le*, a township of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Leeds, on the Bradford Railway. **Manf.** Chiefly woollen. **Pop.** from 6,000 to 7,000. The Great Northern, Midland, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways have each a station here.

ARMSTRONG, *arm'-strong*, an agricultural county of the United States, in Pennsylvania. **Area**, 575 square miles. **Pop.** 47,641.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, a Scotch poet and physician, who, in 1732, took his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh. In 1744 he published the "Art of Preserving Health," a didactic poem, and shortly afterwards received the appointment of physician to the military hospital. In 1760 he was appointed physician to the army in Germany, and the next year wrote a poem called "Day, an Epistle to John Wilkes, of Aylesbury, Esq." In this letter he threw out a reflection upon Churchill, which drew on him he resentment of that satirist. He published several other works of a miscellaneous character.

Born at Castleton, Roxburghshire, 1709; **died** at London, 1779.

ARNAUD, HENRI, *ar'-no*, first the pastor of the Vaudois, and then their military leader in endeavouring to recover the possession of their valleys in Piedmont, from which they had been driven by the tyranny of a count of Savoy. He himself subsequently became the historian of this expedition, and says that in eighteen battles fought against his enemies he lost only thirty of his followers, whilst no fewer than 10,000 of his foes were slain. He was invited by William III. to reside in England, but preferred to remain pastor of the exiles at Schomberg.

Born in La Tour, Piedmont, 1641; **died** at Schomberg, 1721.

ARNAULD, ANTOINE, *ar'-nawld*, a French polemical writer of considerable reputation in his time. He was the twentieth son of a famous advocate of the same name, who had defended the university against the Jesuits. He was first trained to the law, but entered the Church and joined the Sorbonne. He engaged in the great Jansenist controversy, and the works he produced placed him in the very first rank of controversialists.

Born in Paris, 1612; **died** at Brussels, 1694.

ARNAY-LE-DUC, *ahr'-nay-le-duhk*, a French town, department Côte d'Or, near the river Arroux. A considerable trade is carried on in grain, cattle, wine, leather, wool, horsehair, and poultry. Cloth and starch are manufactured, and there are tanneries and tile-works. **Pop.** 2,300.

ARNDT, ERNST MORITZ, *arnt*, a German political writer of ability, who, on completing his collegiate studies at the university of Jena, assumed the profession of the church, and travelled through Italy, France, Hungary, Austria, and Sweden. The observations made in these travels were reduced to writing, and Arndt now became professor extraordinary at Griefswald. Here he denounced, in a work, the serfdom which then existed in Pomerania, and subsequently, in a still more spirited production fervently appealed to the patriotism of his countrymen to check the bondage to which they were being reduced under the policy then pursued by Napoleon I. The boldness with which he spoke of the emperor, in subsequently expanding this work, forced him to flee his country, and he sought refuge in Stockholm. Returning to his country under an assumed name, he resumed his pen, and wrote a great many effusions both in poetry and prose, which had for their object the rousing of the whole spirit of Germany against the foreign yoke under which it groaned. These produced a great effect at the time, and after the peace (1815-16) he became the editor of a journal called "The Watchman," at Cologne. In 1818 he was presented by the king of Prussia with the professorial chair of modern history in the university of Bonn. His liberal tendencies, however, soon caused his suspension from his duties, although he was still allowed to retain his salary. For twenty years he lived in retirement, when, in 1848, the Revolution drew him once more into public life. He became a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort; from this, however, he soon withdrew, and passed the remainder of his life in seclusion. Statues have been erected to his memory at his birthplace and at Bonn, where he was buried.

Born at Schoritz, Isle of Rugen, 1769; **died** 1860.

ARNE, THOMAS AUGUSTINE, an English musician, educated at Eton, and afterwards articled to an attorney; but he soon abandoned the desk for the violin, on which he played so well that he was engaged as leader of the orchestra at Drury-lane. In 1733 he composed the music for Addison's opera of "Rosamond," which was received with universal applause. In 1738 he acquired great credit by setting Milton's "Comus," and in 1740 set Mallet's masque of "Alfred," in which first appeared the song of "Rule Britannia." In 1759 Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of music. In 1762 was produced his opera "Artaxerxes." His settings of some of Shakespeare's songs still retain their popularity.

Born in London, 1710; **died** 1778.

ARNEDO, *ar-nay'-do*, a city of Spain, province of Old Castile, near the left bank of the Cidacos. It is well built, and the public buildings are good. An ancient castle, now a barrack, is on an adjacent hill. Linen weaving is carried on; but agriculture and cattle rearing are the chief occupations of the inhabitants. **Pop.** 3,345.

ARNHEIM, *arn'-hime*, the capital of Guelderland, Holland, standing at a distance of about 50 miles from Amsterdam, on the right bank of the Rhine, where it is crossed by a bridge of boats. It is neatly built, and its fortifications, in 1702, were greatly enlarged by the famous Cohorn. The church of St. Eusebius contains the tombs of the dukes of Egmont; the town hall is noticeable for its grotesque ornamentation. **Manf.** Cotton, woollens, paper, and tobacco. It has likewise an active trade in oil and bark. **Pop.** 45,372.—Arnheim was taken from the Spaniards in 1585, and in 1813 the Prussians took it from the French. It is connected by railway with Utrecht, Amsterdam, Hague, Rotterdam, and with Rhenish Prussia.

ARNHEIM BAY, a spacious bay at the north-west extremity of the Gulf of Carpentaria, North Australia. It is bordered by Arnhem Land, which was discovered by the crews of the *Arnheim* and *Fora*, in 1618. Kangaroos are abundant, and parrots are seen in the woods. **Lat.** of the entrance, 12° 11′ S. **Lon.** 136° 3′ E.

ARNIM, JOHAN GEORG, Baron Von, general and diplomatist, who highly distinguished himself in the Thirty Years' War. He first entered the Swedish service under Gustavus Adolphus, but afterwards became the friend and ally of Wallenstein. In 1634 he was seized by the Swedes, and imprisoned at Stockholm. He escaped, and while engaged in raising an army, died suddenly.

Born in Brandenburg, 1586; **died** 1641.

ARNIM, LUDWIG ACHIM VON, German poet and novelist. Studied medicine and the natural sciences, but devoted himself to poetry and romance, producing many works characterised by whimsical fancy.

Born at Berlin, 1781; **died** 1831.

ARNO, *ar'-no*, a river of Italy, having its source in Monte Falterona, of the Apennines, and, after a course from E. to W., enters, by an artificial mouth, the Mediterranean Sea, 8 miles below Pisa. The length of its course is 140 miles. The river is noted for destructive inundations. Its valley is one of the most beautiful and most fertile in Italy.

ARNOLD OF BRESCIA, a priest who had studied under Abelard, in France, and on his return to Rome vigorously attacked the temporal dominion of the Pope and the luxury of the clergy, for which he was banished from Italy, and retired to Zurich, but a popular insurrection breaking out in Rome he returned thither, and endeavoured to obtain the deposition of the Pope, and the restoration of the ancient republic. Having been delivered up to the Pope by the emperor Barbarossa, he was hanged and his body burnt and thrown into the Tiber.

Died 1155.

ARNOLD, SAMUEL, an English musician, who, about 1760, became composer to Covent Garden Theatre, where he distinguished himself by several fine productions. His "Cure of Saul" attracted crowded houses, and this was succeeded by the "Prodigal Son," an oratorio, for which, in 1773, he obtained his doctor's degree at Oxford. At this time he was proprietor of the Marylebone Gardens, then a favourite place of public amusement. On the death of Dr. Nares, in 1783, he was appointed organist and composer to the Chapel Royal. In 1786 he commenced an edition of Handel's works. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, of which he was organist.

Born in London, 1740; **died** 1802.

ARNOLD, JOHN, a Cornish watchmaker, whose mechanical genius led him to effect great improvements in the marine chronometer.

Born at Bodmin, 1744; **died** 1799.

ARNOLD, THOMAS, D.D., schoolmaster and historian. The father of Dr. Thomas Arnold, was a collector of customs at Cowes, Isle of Wight, but the family was originally from Lowestoft, in Suffolk. The college education of Thomas began at Winchester, where his favourite studies were poetry and history. In his 16th year (1811) he was removed to Oxford, having obtained a scholarship in Corpus Christi College. Here he exhibited that "intense earnestness" with which his future existence was to be governed and guided. In defining his convictions at this period, we should say that he considered, in relation to duty and conduct, all mere professions to be the idealities of mankind, and only performances to be their realities. In 1814 he took a first-class degree, and in the following year became a fellow of Oriel College. In 1818 he was ordained a deacon. In 1820 he married, and settled at Laleham, near Staines, where another change seems to have passed over his character. He was now twenty-five, and he had taken several young men under his tuition to prepare them for the universities. He was at the same time employed in collecting materials for his edition of Thucydides, and contributed articles on Roman history to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." In 1828 he was elected head master of Rugby school, and he entered upon his duties as a benevolent, ardent, and enlightened instructor, and gained the universal respect and deep affection of all entrusted to his care. In 1835 he accepted the office of a fellowship in the new London University; but in 1838 retired, on account of some difference between the members upon the principle of voluntary examinations. In 1841 Lord Melbourne appointed him regius professor of modern history at Oxford, but he lived only to deliver his introductory course of lectures. Dr. Arnold was buried in the chapel at Rugby, and after his death several scholarships were founded by subscription in honour of his name. His writings consist of a Roman history, an edition of Thucydides, a volume of lectures on modern history, several volumes of sermons, and other contributions of a miscellaneous kind to reviews and other periodicals.

Born at West Cowes, Isle of Wight, 1795; **died** at Rugby, 1842.

ARNOLD, BENEDICT, an American general, who, although bred a surgeon, was for many years master of a trading vessel; but on the breaking out of hostilities between Great Britain and the colonies, he entered into the service of the latter, and was chosen captain of a company of volunteers at New-haven. He soon rose to the rank of colonel, and commanded an expedition to Canada, where he was joined by General Montgomery, and in an attempt on Quebec, received a wound in the leg. He next commanded a flotilla on Lake Champlain, where he distinguished himself by his bravery. He continued in the American service till 1780, when he opened a correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton for betraying West Point to the British, in which negociation Major André became a victim. (*See* ANDRÉ.) Arnold had a narrow escape, and got on board an English ship of war. He now served with equal ardour on the other side, and, at the peace, retired to England, where he had a pension. He afterwards went to Nova Scotia, whence he sailed to the West Indies, and on his passage was taken by the French, from whom he effected an escape.

Born in New England; **died** in London, 1801.

ARNOTT, NEIL, DR., *ar'-not*, a Scotch medical practitioner, greatly distinguished for his benevolence, and his labours in the cause of sanitary improvement. He invented the water-bed and floating mattress, which, in cases of patients confined to their beds, have been used with great success. He is also the inventor of "Arnott's stove" and "Arnott's ventilator," which are now in almost universal use. Dr. Arnott, as an author, has obtained great celebrity for his work entitled "Elements of Physics; or, Natural Philosophy, General and Medical, explained in plain or non-technical language." In 1854 the Royal Society awarded him the Rumford medal, and in 1855 the jurors of the class of the Universal Exposition of Paris awarded him the great gold medal, and Napoleon III. presented him with the cross of the Legion of Honour.

Born at Arbroath, 1788; **died** in London, 1874.

ARNSBERG, a district of the Prussian province of Westphalia. (*See* WESTPHALIA.)

ARNSBERG, the chief town of the above district, situated on an eminence by the river Ruhe. It was the capital of the ancient duchy of Westphalia, and a member of the Hanseatic league. The new part of the town has been built since 1815. The ruins of an ancient castle are near the town. **Manf.** Weaving, white lead, shot, and paper; brewing and distilling are carried on, and there are works for the production of railway plant. **Pop.** 5,000.

ARNSTADT, *arn'-stat*, an old and thriving town of Saxony, capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, on the Gera. There are an old church, with some very interesting monuments, a castle, palace, and town-hall. There are copper and rock-salt mines in the neighbourhood, and saline springs. **Manf.** Leather, cloth, tobacco, weaving, pottery, and paper, and a trade is carried on in grain and wool. **Pop.** 8,000.

AROLSEN, *ă-rol'-sen*, capital of the municipality of Waldech, Germany, on the Aar. In the palace are a fine museum of antiquities, and a library. **Manf.** Worsted, and woollen stuffs, and iron-ware. **Pop.** 2,000.

ARONA, *a-ro'-na*, an Italian port, province of Novara, near the southern extremity of Lake Maggiore, on which there is a dockyard. The Church of St. Maria has a fine altar-piece. There are several other churches, a gymnasium, and hospital. In the old castle, now a ruin, Count Carl Borromeo, canonized for his piety, was born, and a colossal statue, 66 feet high, erected to his memory in 1697, is on a hill near the town. A considerable trade is carried on with Germany and Switzerland, and there is a quarry of red marble in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 3,500.

AROUAT, *a'-rou-at*, a town of Northern Africa, in the Sahara. The people are industrious; and a trade in sheep, wool, oil, grain, and slaves is carried on. **Lat.** 33° 48′ N. **Lon.** 1° 38′ E.

AROUET, *ă-rou'-ai*. (*See* VOLTAIRE.)

ARPAD, *ar'-pad*, a chief of the Magyars, and founder of the Hungarian monarchy. He was the son of Arnos, under whom the Magyars first gained a footing in Hungary, and was chosen duke on his father's death, in 889. Having crossed the Carpathian mountains, he entered a country which was split up into petty principalities, consisting of numerous Sclavonic tribes. These he won by presents, or conquered by arms, and finally took up his abode on the island of Tsepel, in the Danube. From this place he governed Hungary, and bequeathed it to Zoltan, his son and successor.

Died 907.

ARPAJON, *ar'-pa-zhong*, a French town, department Seine-et-Oise, at the confluence of the Orge and Remarde. There is an ancient endowment, the Hôtel-Dieu. There are ant-pits, cotton-works, and breweries. **Pop.** 2,500.

ARPINO, *ar-pi'-no*, an Italian town, in the province of Catula, on the Garigliano, the Roman Arpinum, and the birth place of Cicero. **Manf.** Woollen cloth (for which it was known in the Roman towns), parchment, paper, &c. There are marble quarries near. **Pop.** 10,500.

ARRAH, *a'-ra*, a town and capital of the district of Shahabad, in the province of Bengal, British India, 36 miles from Patna. It was in going to the relief of a few Englishmen who had fortified themselves in the neighbourhood of this place, that 400 British fell into an ambuscade of the sepoys, and of whom 200 were slain, July 1857. **Lat.** 25° 31′ N. **Lon.** 84° 43′ E. **Pop.** 40,000.

ARRAN, *ăr'-ăn*, an island on the W. coast of Scotland, near the mouth of the Clyde, and forming the larger part of the shire of Bute. **Ext.** 20 miles long, and from 8 to 11 broad. **Area.** 165 square miles. **Desc.** Mountainous and picturesque. The greatest elevation is Goatfell, 2,865 feet high. Marble, jasper, agates, cairngorms, and a fine species of rock crystal commonly called the Arran diamond are found. Small patches of flax are cultivated, and an inconsiderable quantity of linen, and some woollens, are manufactured; and the island is laid out in extensive sheep-walks. Its shores are frequented by shoals of salmon, herring, and white fish. A few red deer are still found in the island, and blackcock and other species of grouse are plentiful. There are Druidical circles and sepulchral cairns. **Pop.** 4,730.

ARRAN ISLES, a group of three small islands, belonging to the county of Galway, Connaught, lying across the entrance to Galway Bay, and 4 miles off the west coast of Ireland. At one time these islands contained twenty churches and monasteries. The centre island, Inishmore, is still known as "Arran of the Saints." **United Area,** 11,287 acres. **Pop.** 3,050.

ARRAS, *ar'-as*, a large and strongly fortified town of France, the capital of the department of the Pas de Calais, on the Scarpe, 36 miles from Amiens. The seat of a bishopric, and there is a cathedral, a large building on the site of that destroyed in the revolution; the town-house, a beautiful building, erected in 1510; a public library, a picture gallery, and a museum, are among the public buildings. **Manf.** Tapestry, fine linen, dimities, lace, and porcelain; it has also some beet-root sugar and soap factories. **Pop.** 21,732. **Lat.** 50° 17′ N. **Lon.** 2° 46′ E.—*This is one of the most ancient towns in the kingdom, being the Nemetacum of the time of Cæsar. It was the birthplace of Robespierre, Lebon, and Damiens.*—It is a principal station on the Northern Railway of France.

ARREBOE, ANDEN, Danish writer, Bishop of Drontheim, 1618; dismissed for improper levity, but restored five years afterwards. He is considered to be the most eminent of the early Danish poets.

Born in the island of Ærroe, 1587; **died** 1637.

ARRECIFE, *ăr'-ra-ceef*, a seaport town, capital of Lancerota, one of the Canary islands. **Pop.** 2,500. **Lat.** 28° 56′ N. **Lon.** 13° 36′ W.

ARRHENIUS, CLAUS, *ar-hai'-ne-us*, Swedish historian. Studied at Upsal University, where he became professor. His fame rests on an uncompleted history of the Church in Sweden.

Born at Linkoping, 1627; **died** at Stockholm, 1689.

ARRIA, *ăr'-e-a*, the wife of Cæcina Pætus, who perceiving the hesitation of her husband, the Roman consul, who was condemned by Claudius to fall upon his sword, plunged a dagger into her bosom, and drawing it out said, "My Pætus, it is not painful."

Died 42 A.D.

ARRIAN, FLAVIUS, *ăr'-e-an*, a Greek historian, who united the character of a warrior and philosopher, and rose to the highest dignities in Rome. He wrote an account of the expedition of Alexander the Great, in seven books.

Born at Nicomedia. **Lived** in the 2nd century.

ARRU, or **AROO**, *ar'-oo*, a group of islands about 80 miles to the south of New Guinea, which produce pearl, tortoise-shell, and trepang. These articles the inhabitants exchange with traders for British manufactured goods. **Lat.** between 5° 20′ and 7° 6′ S. **Lon.** between 134° 10′ and 134° 54′ E. **Pop.** 13,000. The group belongs to Holland. The largest island of the group is Cobron, 69 miles by 23.

ARSACES I., *ar-sai'-ses*, founder of the Parthian monarchy. He induced his countrymen to rise against the Macedonian yoke, 250 B.C., on which they raised him to the throne. Arsaces was slain in battle, after reigning three years.—His successors are known in history as the Arsacidæ.

ARSACIDES. (*See* SOLOMON ISLANDS.)

ARSAMASS, a Russian town in the government of Nijni-Novgorod. It contains 20 churches and two convents. There are two annual fairs, at which a large trade in sheepskins and sail-cloth is carried on. There are iron and dye works, soap factories, and tanneries. **Pop.** 12,500.

ARS-EN-RE, *ar-sohn-rai'*, a town and port of France, department of the Charente-Inférieure, 19 miles W.N.W. of Rochelle. **Pop.** 3,500.

ARSINOE, *ar-sin'-o-e*, daughter of Ptolemy I., king of Egypt and Berenice, and wife, first of Lysimachus, king of Thrace, and afterwards, in compliance with the unnatural fashion of the times, with her own brother, Ptolemy II. Several cities were named after her.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

ART, or **ARTH**, a town of Switzerland, at the south extremity of the lake of Zug. Among the public buildings are a Capuchin convent, and a fine church dedicated to St. George. Silk-spinning and cattle rearing are carried on, and many of the inhabitants act as guides to the mountains. **Pop.** 2,200.

ARTA, or **ZARTA**, *ar'-ta*, a town of Albania, in a river of the same name. **Manf.** Coarse woollen and other cloths, leather and embroidery. Seven miles from the northern coast of the gulf to which it gives its name. It was the ancient Ambracia. **Lat.** 39° 8′ N. **Lon.** 20° 5′ E. **Pop.** 7,000.

ARTA, Gulf of, a gulf of the Ionian Sea, 25 miles long and 10 wide, near the entrance of which the naval battle of Actium was fought, 29 B.C.

ARTA, a town in the isle of Majorca. It is well built and defended by a castle. **Manf.** weaving dyeing, and brandy making; cattle rearing and fishing are carried on. **Pop.** 4,000. The place is chiefly famous for some very beautiful stalactite caverns in the vicinity.

ARTABANUS IV., *ar'-ta-bai'-nus*, the last of the Parthian monarchs, who, in 217, escaping with great difficulty from a perfidious massacre commenced by the Romans, with Caracalla at their head, mustered an army, and engaged his foes in a battle which lasted two days; but as the armies were preparing to renew the combat, Artabanus was informed of the death of Caracalla, and peace was made on honourable terms. Artaxerxes afterwards incited his subjects to revolt, and in a battle Artabanus was taken and put to death. Thus ended, in the 3rd century, the Parthian empire.

Died 224.

ARTAVASDES I., *ar'-ta-văs'-des*, a king of Armenia, who succeeded his father Tigranes. He joined the Roman forces under Crassus, but deserted to the enemy, and then the Romans were defeated and Crassus slain. He similarly betrayed Mark Antony when engaged against the Medes; but afterwards Artavasdes fell into Antony's power, and he was taken, with his wife and children, to Alexandria, where they were dragged at Antony's chariot-wheels in chains of gold. After the battle of Actium, Cleopatra caused his head to be struck off, and sent to the king of Media.

Lived in the 1st century B.C.

ARTAXERXES, *ŭr-ta-zerk'-zes*, a royal Persian name borne by several kings. The first was the son of Xerxes, the invader of Greece, whom he succeeded, 465 B.C. The name appears in the Scriptural books of Ezra and Nehemiah, and the identification of the particular kings referred to has given rise to much scholarly discussion.

ARTEDI, PETER, *ar-te-de*, a Swedish naturalist, between whom and Linnæus there was such an attachment, that they made each other heirs to all their MSS. Artedi devoted himself chiefly to ichthyology, which he greatly advanced. Linnæus published, in 1738, his "Bibliotheca Ichthyologica" and his "Philosophia Ichthyologica."

Born at Angermania, 1705; accidentally drowned at Leyden, 1735.

ARTEMIDORUS, *ar-tem-i-dor'-us*, the Dalian, author of a work on the interpretation of dreams.

Born at Ephesus in the 2nd century.

ARTEMIS. (*See* DIANA.)

ARTEMISIA I., *ar-te-mis'-e-a*, queen of Halicarnassus, who assisted Xerxes in person against the Greeks, and behaved with such valour that the Athenians offered a reward for her capture, and the Spartans erected a statue to her.

Lived in the 5th century, B.C.

ARTEMISIA II., queen of Caria, erected a monument to her husband Mausolus, which was so magnificent, that every splendid structure of the kind has since been called a mausoleum. Many sculptures from the mausoleum are now in the British Museum.

Lived in the 4th century, B.C.

ARTEVELDE, JACOB VON, *ar'-te-vel*, a popular leader of Ghent in the 14th century. He was a wealthy brewer, and took the side of the citizens against Count Louis, of Flanders, whom, with the aid of English troops, he expelled. He was killed in a popular tumult.

Died 1345.

ARTEVELDE, PHILIP VON, son of the above, who also distinguished himself as a leader against Count Louis and the French. He was defeated and killed at Rosbecque. He is the hero of Sir Henry Taylor's fine play.

Died 1382.

ARTERN, an old town in Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseburg, 27 miles N. of Weimar. There are a palace and two churches. Rock salt is worked. **Pop.** 3,600.

ARTHUR, *ar'-thur*, a British prince, in the records of whom legend is so mingled with history that it is almost impossible to construct even a moderately authentic biography. The popular history rests upon the chronicles of Geoffery, of Monmouth, according to whom Arthur was the son of Uther, pendragon or dictator of the Britons, by the wife of the duke of Cornwall. He succeeded Uther in 516, and instituted the military order of the Knights of the Round Table, and settled Christianity at York in the room of paganism. The adventures of himself and knights and the story of his queen Guinevere are related by the old Welsh bards, and Tennyson has recently revived the Arthurian legend

in his beautiful "Idylls of the King." The real Arthur was probably a leader of the Celtic tribes of the West of England against the Saxons in the 5th century.

ARTHUR, duke of Brittany, the posthumous son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of Henry I., by Constantia, daughter of the duke of Brittany, and declared heir by his uncle Richard I., who afterwards devised his kingdoms to his brother John. A peace, however, taking place, Arthur did homage to his uncle for the dukedom of Brittany. In another rupture between England and France, Arthur was taken prisoner by John, who caused him to be confined in the castle of Rouen, where it is supposed he was murdered.
Born 1187; **died** 1202.

ARTOIS, *ar'-twaw*, an old county and government of France, which is now divided into the departments of the Pas de Calais, the Somme, and the Nord.

ARTVIN, *art'-vin*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 35 miles from Batoum. It has a trade in honey, wax, butter, and oil. **Pop.** 7,000.

ARUNDEL, *ă'-run-del*, a town of Sussex, situate on the Arun, 50 miles from London. The town is supported principally by a shipping trade in timber and corn. It was formerly a place of great strength, and was besieged by Henry I. in person, by whom it was taken, after a gallant resistance from the earl of Arundel. The castle dates from the time of the Conquest. The church, which dates from the 14th century, is a handsome cruciform structure, containing many interesting monuments. There is a town hall in the Norman style. **Pop.** 2,956.—A station on the South Coast Railway.

ARUNDEL, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of Richard II. and Henries IV. and V. He was the second son of the earl of Arundel, and was made bishop of Ely at the early age of 22. He was a severe persecutor of the followers of Wickliffe, and was one of the leaders in procuring the act "De Hæretico Comburendo."
Born 1353; died at Canterbury, 1413.

ARVA, or **ORAWA**, *ar'-va*, a district in Hungary, situate among the Carpathian mountains, with an inclement atmosphere and barren soil. **Pop.**, composed chiefly of Bohemian Sclavonians, 74,000.

ARZEW, *ar-zoo*, a seaport-town in the W. of Algeria, 26 miles from Oran. It is considered to be the ancient Arsenaria, and it contains many relics of antiquity. **Lat.** 35° 52′ N. **Lon.** 1° E.

ARZIGNANO, *arts'-en-ya'-no*, a town of Lombardy, 12 miles from Vicenza. **Manf.** Woollens, leather, and silk twist. **Pop.** 4,000.

ARZILLA, *ar-zil'-a*, a small seaport-town of Morocco, the first on the Mediterranean after passing Cape Spartel, from which it is distant about 20 miles. **Pop.** 1,000. **Lat.** 35° 28′ N. **Lon.** 6° 2′ W.

ARZOBISPO ISLAND, *ar'-zo-bis'-po*, in the Pacific. (*See* BONIN ISLANDS.)

ASA, *a'-sa*, "physician," the third king of Judah, son of Abijah. He greatly exerted himself to abolish idolatry.
Died 914 B.C.

ASAPH, *a'-saf*, a Hebrew musician of the tribe of Levi, contemporary with David, and the composer of several of the Psalms.

ASAPH, ST., *ăs'-af*, a town of Flintshire, 20 miles from Chester. It has a plainly-built cathedral, 178 feet long and 68 feet wide, restored by Sir G. Scott, in 1875. The episcopal palace is a spacious and commodious building. **Pop.** 1,900.

ASBEN, AIR, or **AKIR**, a large kingdom of Sahara, Africa. The chief town is Agadez. The country is fertile, and a considerable trade is carried on. **Lat.** between 16° 15′ and 20° 15′ N. **Long.** 6° 15′ and 9° 30′ E. **Pop.** 64,000.

ASCALON or **ASKULAN**, *ăs'-ka-lon*, a town of Palestine, 14 miles from Gaza, and one of the five chief cities of the Philistines, on the coast of the Mediterranean. In 1099 a great victory was won here by the Crusaders. The fort and fortifications were destroyed by the Saracens in 1270, and the place is now a heap of ruins.

ASCENSION, a volcanic island in the Atlantic, 800 miles from St. Helena, and a possession of Great Britain. **Ext.** Eight miles long, with an average breadth of six miles. **Area**, 35 square miles. **Desc.** Mountainous, with one peak rising to a height of 2,870 feet. Scarcely any verdure whatever clothes its surface. **Climate.** Dry but healthy. The castor-oil plant, pepper, the Cape gooseberry, and tomato, are indigenous. Turtle and birds' eggs form the principal exports of its inhabitants. **Pop.**, nearly all military, 500. **Lat.** 7° 55′ S. **Lon.** 14° 25′ W.—This island was, in 1501, discovered on Ascension Day; from which circumstance it takes its name. The British took possession of it in 1815, when Napoleon I. was sent to St. Helena, and made it a military station. There is a victualling establishment on the island.

ASCENSION BAY, on the E. side of the peninsula of Yucatan, in the Bay of Honduras. **Lat.** 19° 30′ N. **Lon.** 88° 56′ W.

ASCH, *ash*, a market-town of Bohemia, on a rivulet of the same name, in the circle of Eger. **Manf.** Woollens, hosiery, paper, leather, and beer. **Pop.** 9,000.

ASCHACH, *ash'-ak*, a large market-town of Upper Austria, with a fine castle, on the Danube, 13 miles from Linz. It is an entrepôt for timber, laths, linens, and fruits.

ASCHAFFENBURG, *ash-af'-en-boorg*, the ancient Hercynia, a fortified town of Bavaria, on the Maine, 24 miles from Frankfort, in the district of Unterfranken. Johannesberg, the castle, built early in the 17th century, and the cathedral, founded in 980, are fine edifices. The other principal public buildings are the churches of St. Peter and St. Alexander, two other churches, the foundation called Insignis Collegiata, the Capuchin monastery, and the Jesuits' college, in which is now held the Lyceum, or public school, with a royal library of 25,000 volumes. It is a principal station on the Bavarian State Railway. **Manf.** Woollens, coloured paper, soap, straw goods, and tobacco. Shipbuilding is carried on, and it has a pretty fair transit trade. **Pop.** 9,300.

ASCHAM, ROGER, *ăs'-kam*, a learned English writer, who, at the age of 15, entered St. John's College, Cambridge, and speedily distinguished himself by his classical acquirements. In 1548 he was appointed classical tutor to Lady, afterwards Queen, Elizabeth, and after being thus honourably employed two years, he returned to Cambridge, where he had been before teacher of Greek, and had a pension settled upon him by King Edward VI., at the same time filling the office of public orator with great reputation. In 1550 he attended Sir Richard Morysine in his embassy to the emperor Charles V.,

ASIA
ARCTIC OCEAN
RUSSIA
CHINESE EMPIRE
INDIA
INDIAN OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN

and remained in Germany three years. He was now appointed Latin secretary to King Edward, but on the death of that prince he lost his place and pension. Afterwards he was made Latin secretary to Queen Mary, and was employed by Cardinal Pole. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he continued in his office of secretary, and became her private tutor in the learned languages. His most esteemed work is entitled, "The Schoolmaster," of which an excellent edition by Mr. Upton appeared in 1711; his Latin epistles have been frequently printed, and are admired as elegant compositions. He was fond of instrumental music and archery, and a treatise on the latter subject gained him, while still a youth, a pension from Henry VIII.

Born near Northallerton, Yorkshire, 1515; **died** 1568.

ASCHERSLEBEN, *ash-erz-laï'-ben*, a town of Prussia, in the government of Magdeburg, between the rivers Eine and Wipper, seven miles from Magdeburg. **Manf.** Friezes, flannels, linen fabrics earthenware, beet-root sugar, and vinegar. **Pop.** 16,800. In the neighbourhood of this town are the picturesque ruins of the ancient burgh of Ascania, the ancestral seat of the house of Anhalt.

ASCOLI, *as'-ko-le*, an Italian town and bishop's see, in the province of Ascoli Piceno, standing on the bank of the Tronto, 15 miles from Teramo, and from its strong position and the stern character of the country in which it is situate, has, at all times of trouble, been considered an important place. There are a citadal, a cathedral, and remains of the old Roman town *Asculum Poconum*, which occupied the site. **Manf.** Woollen cloths, hats, leather, majolica, paper, and glass. **Pop.** 23,000.

ASDRUBAL and ASDRUBAL BARCA. (*See* HASDRUBAL.)

ASELE-LAPPMARK, *a'-sel-läp-mark*, a town of Swedish Lapland, in a district of the same name, 85 miles from Umea. **Lat.** 64° 12′ N. **Lon.** 17° 4′ E.

ASGELL, JOHN, an eccentric English writer, bred to the law, but first made himself conspicuous by a pamphlet on the currency, about 1670. He was appointed commissioner to settle claims and forfeited estates in Ireland. He was twice returned to Parliament, but each time expelled on account of a strange pamphlet he had written advocating the idea that men might attain eternal life without passing through death. The pamphlet was condemned as blasphemous. He died in poverty in a debtors' prison. He was a pamphleteer to the last.

Died 1738.

ASHANTEE or ASHANTI, *ăsh'-ăn-te'*, an extensive territory of Western Africa, situate immediately to the north of the states which occupy the Gold Coast. It is mountainous and well watered, but in many parts covered with dense forests, which remain impervious, save by several paths, which have been hewn through them with immense labour.

Rivers.—The principal are the Assinie and the Volta. These, however, would seem to have different names in different parts of the country.

Climate.—Hot; but, in the more elevated districts, considered healthy.

Zoology.—Elephants, lions, hyænas, wild hogs, deer, and antelopes. These are the principal wild quadrupeds. Of tame ones, cows, with horses of a small breed, with a kind of hairy sheep, and goats, are the chief. Of birds, there are numerous vultures and hawks; parrots abound in the woods, and there are several smaller species of beautiful plumage, which are possessed of considerable powers of song. Of reptiles, alligators and snakes are plentiful.

Pro.—The principal vegetable grown is the yam; but rice, corn, sugar-cane, and a mucilaginous vegetable called encruma, are cultivated; tobacco and the pine, apple are also cultivated, and gum and dye-woods are plentiful.

Minerals.—Gold, iron, and lead; the first is washed down the rivers in particles as well as in lumps, mingled with sand in the earth.

Towns.—The principal are COOMASSIE, the capital, Dwabin, Mankarno, Boossoor, Dinkira, Kickiweri, Korauza, Buntakoo, Salaga, and Yahndi, which are all capitals of the various districts, provinces, or kingdoms composing the country.

Manf.—Principally cotton cloth, which the Ashantees weave on a loom worked by strings and held between the toes. Their patterns are painted with a feather, and often of brilliant colours. Leather is tanned, sword-blades are made, and figures of gold executed with considerable ingenuity.

Area, about 70,000 square miles.

Pop. variously estimated: perhaps about 2,000,000.

Government.—A monarchy, but the chiefs have great power, and control the action of the king on all important matters. The lower orders are in the most abject condition. Polygamy is encouraged, the king being allowed 3,333 wives, many of whom, however, act as guards and servants. Human sacrifices are common. The Ashantees were involved in difficulties with this country in 1824, 1843, and again in 1873, when Sir Garnet Wolseley commanded an expedition, and made his way to Coomassie, and dictated terms of peace.

Lat. between 6° and 8° N. **Lon.** 0° 3′ W.

ASHBOURNE, *ăsh'-borne*, a town of Derbyshire, on the Dove, 140 miles from London. There is a cruciform church, dating from the 13th century, and restored in 1845. **Manf.** Lace and cotton fabrics, and iron, and an active trade is carried on in cheese and malt. **Pop.** 4,884. A station on the North Staffordshire Railway.

ASHBURNHAM, JOHN, a staunch supporter of Charles I., and the only attendant, with the exception of Dr. Hudson, of that unfortunate monarch on his journey, in April, 1646, from Oxford to Newark, where the Scots army was lying. This individual passed through many vicissitudes, yet was so fortunate as to be able to repurchase the family estates, which his father had squandered through dissipation. His grandson was made a peer in the time of William and Mary, and the earls of Ashburnham are now in the enjoyment of the estates which were recovered by his success.

Born 1603; **died** 1671.

ASHBURTON, *ăsh-bur'-ton*, a borough and market-town of Devonshire, 18 miles from Exeter, near the river Dart. St. Andrew's church is a handsome cruciform structure in the Gothic style. **Manf.** Principally serge. There are slate quarries and tin and copper mines in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 2,335.—A station on the South Devon Railway.

ASHBURTON, ALEXANDER BARING, Baron, the second son of Sir Francis Baring, Bart., a London merchant of considerable wealth. In 1810, on the death of his father, he became the head of the firm of Baring Brothers and Co., and in 1812 was elected a member of Parliament for Taunton, afterwards sitting for Callington, Thetford, and North Essex. In 1834 he became a member of Sir Robert Peel's cabinet, as president of the Board of Trade and master of the Mint, and was created Baron Ashburton. In 1841 he proceeded to America, and amicably settled the boundary question with the United States, and which settlement is known by the name of the "Ashburton Treaty." He continued to support Sir Robert Peel in the House of Lords until Sir Robert brought forward his measure for repealing the corn laws. To this measure he gave a decided opposition, and after it

had passed into law, he intermeddled very little with politics.

Born 1774; **died** 1848.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, *ăsh'-be-del-a-zoosh*, a market-town of Leicestershire, 16 miles from Leicester. St. Helen's is a fine old church, with interesting monuments. The Ivanhoe Baths are frequented for the saline waters; the name of the baths is taken from Sir Walter Scott's novel, some of the most striking scenes in which are laid near the town. **Manf.** Leather, hosiery, hats, bricks, nails, and there are iron-smelting furnaces. A canal 30 miles long connects the town with Coventry. **Pop.** 9,024.—Here are the ruins of Ashby castle, in which Mary queen of Scots was imprisoned.—It is a station on the Midland Railway.

ASHFORD, *ăsh'-ford*, a market-town in the county of Kent, 53 miles from London, on the Stour. The church is of Gothic architecture, and there is here a free school. **Pop.** 9,693.—It is a junction station on the South-Eastern Railway; the works connected with which occupy a large number of persons, who chiefly reside in a suburb known as New Ashford.

ASHLAND, *ăsh'-land*, a county of Ohio, U.S. **Area**, 342 square miles, with a fertile soil. **Pop.** 23,883.

ASHMOLE, ELIAS, *ăsh'-mole*, an eminent antiquary, who at first adopted the legal profession, but, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, went to Oxford, and entered Brasenose College. He was for some time in the royal army, but when the king's affairs were ruined, he settled in London, and became a Member of the Society of Astrologers. On the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed Windsor herald, and became one of the first members of the Royal Society. In 1669 the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.D. In 1672 he presented his "History of the Order of the Garter" to the king, who rewarded him with £400. In 1683 he presented the university of Oxford with his collection of curiosities, including the famous Tradescent collection, which gift was augmented at his death by the bequest of his MSS. and library. He left a number of MSS., some of which were published; viz., "The Antiquities of Berkshire;" "Miscellanies on Several Curious Subjects;" and "Memoirs of his own Life."

Born at Lichfield, 1617; **died** 1692.

ASHMUN, JEHUDI, American philanthropist, and agent of the African Colonization Society, who founded the settlement on the West Coast of Africa, afterwards known as Liberia. His health was so greatly injured by the climate that he died soon after his return to America. He received a public funeral.

Born at Champlain, State of New York, 1794; **died** at Connecticut, 1828.

ASHOVER, *ăsh'-o-ver*, a town of Derbyshire, six miles from Chesterfield. The church of All Saints is a very beautiful structure in the Gothic style, and contains several monuments of great antiquity, and a remarkable leaden font. **Manf.** Worsteds, stockings, and cotton goods. **Pop.** 3,500.

ASHTABULA, *ăsh-ta-bu'-la*, a county in the north-east part of Ohio. U.S., on Lake Erie, with a rich soil. **Pop.** 37,139.

ASHTAROTH, *ăsh'-tă-roth*, "flocks," "the sheep," or "riches," the idol goddess of the Zidonians. (*See* ASTARTE.)

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, *ăsh'-ton-under-line*, a town in Lancashire, on the river Tame, six miles from Manchester. It is well built; the streets are wide, and there are numerous handsome public buildings, including public baths, infirmary, hospital, and large union workhouse. The Town-hall, erected in 1840, is a very elegant structure. The church of St. Michael is a fine specimen of the later English style of architecture. A new church, St. John's, is cruciform, and has two spires. There are other churches and chapels. There is a public park, and near the town are large barracks for cavalry and infantry. There are stations of the London and North-Western, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Oldham and Ashton railways. **Manf.** Principally cotton; but there are woollen, silk, and hat factories besides. Iron and brass-founding, brick-making, machine-making, bleaching, dyeing, and basket-making are also carried on to a considerable extent. In the immediate vicinity there are upwards of twenty collieries. **Pop.** 37,027.

ASIA, *ā'-she-a*, the largest of the great divisions of the earth. It is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean, on the E. by the Pacific, on the S. by the Indian, and on the W. by Europe and Africa. It is united to Africa by the Isthmus of Suez, which is about 75 miles across, and is separated from N. America by Behring's Straits, about 48 miles wide at their narrowest part. The extreme northern point of the continent is Cape Sievero-Vostotehnii (North-east Cape), lat. 78° N.; the southern point (exclusive of the island Singapore), the extremity of the Malay peninsula, about 1° 20′ N.; the extreme east, Cape Vostochnyii (East Cape), 90° E., at the entrance of Behring's Straits; on the extreme west, Cape Baba, on the Mediterranean, 26° E. The boundary between Asia and Europe runs through the Black Sea and along the range of the Caucasus to the Caspian, nearly on the line of 42° N. lat. North of the Caspian the Ural river and mountains form the line of demarcation. *The length of the continent, from the shores of the Mediterranean on the E. to the eastern coast of Japan, is over 6,000 miles; the breadth, from the extreme northern to the extreme southern point, 5,300 miles. The continental mass is four times larger than that of Europe, but the coast line, broken by many peninsulas and gulfs, is about 33,000 miles, not equal to half the coast line of Europe.* On three of its sides the shores are singularly irregular, and in the north are indented with deep bays; but from the sea being almost continually frozen, these are of comparatively little value in a commercial point of view. The principal capes are the East Cape, North-east Cape, Lopatka, Cape Romania, the most southern, Negrais, Comorin, Ras-al-had, and Baba, which is the most western. East Cape is the most easterly part of the continent, and North Cape the most northern. **Straits.** The chief are Behring's; the straits of Corea, Perouse, Saugor, Formosa, Malacca, Palk, Ormus, Bab-el-Mandeb, the Dardanelles, and the Straits of Constantinople. Those of Palk, Perouse, and Behring's, are named after their discoverers; Bab-el-Mandeb means the "gate of tears," and is so called from the great number of ships which were wrecked on its coasts. It is only twenty miles wide between Africa and Arabia. Formosa signifies "beautiful," and was so named by the Portuguese. The Sea of Kara and the Gulf of Obi are connected with the Arctic Ocean; the Gulf of Anadyr with the Sea of Kamchatka, the Seas of Okhotsk and Japan with the Gulf of Tartary, the Yellow and China Seas and the Gulf of Tonquin, are all connected with the Pacific; whilst the Indian Ocean has the Gulf of Martaban, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea with the Gulf of Cambay, the Gulf of Cutch, the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Gulf, or Red Sea, with the Gulfs of Suez and Akaba. Besides these there

are the Levant Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black or Euxine Sea, and the Sea of Azov. The immense indentations which many of these make cause corresponding projections of land, which, in the form of peninsulas, run far out into the ocean on the south, west, and east coasts. Thus we have the Tchuktches, stretching towards America; that of Kamchatka, the Corea, the Malayan, the Indian, and the Arabian, the aggregate area of which alone, independently of the central continental mass, may be taken at 3,500,000 square miles. The large group of islands lying to the east and south-east of the continent are considered to belong to Asia. The principal are the KURILE Islands, the islands of JAPAN, LOOCHOO, FORMOSA, and the PHILIPPINES. The Malay Archipelago, including SUMATRA, JAVA, BORNEO, and numerous smaller islands lie farther south. Geographers have not drawn an exact line dividing the Asiatic islands from those of Australasia; but Mr. Wallace, the eminent naturalist, has pointed out a line, which may reasonably be adopted, passing through the Macassar Straits, the channel between Borneo and the Celebes, to the west of which the flora and fauna are essentially Asiatic in their type, while to the south and east the Australian characteristics are distinctly marked. The continent of Asia is traversed by the loftiest mountain ranges in the world, and the most extensive plateaux, or table-lands. These elevated districts occupy about two-fifths of the entire continent. The chief mountain systems are the HIMALAYA, the ALTAI, the THIAN-SHAN, or Celestial Mountains, and the KUEN-LUN. (See respective headings.) The Himalaya is a general name given to an immense range stretching from north-west to south-east, and consisting of three parts, the HINDU-KUSH, the Himalaya proper, and the mountains of Bhotan and Assam. This stupendous mountain range with its offshoots is about 2,000 miles long, and varies from 100 to 500 miles in breadth. The Altai system stretches, under various names, from the confluence of the Uba and Irtish, first to the Gulf of Okhotsk, and thence to East Cape. The whole length is about 3,000 miles, and the breadth varies from 400 to 1,000. The Thian-Shan, or Celestial mountains, rise in Tartary, and taking a course nearly along the 42nd parallel of north latitude, terminate in the great desert of Gobi. The Kuen-lun range runs nearly parallel with the Celestials, and in some places also with the Hindu-Kush. It takes its rise a little to the east of the 100th degree of east longitude, and under a variety of names runs west and north-west, and skirting the Caspian and Black Seas on the south, finally terminates to the west of the latter. The Stanovi Mountains, which rise in some parts of the range to an elevation of 61,000 feet, stretch from Kamchatka to the borders of Manchuria, as far as lon. 135° E. and lat. 55° N. In West Asia, the Ural and the Caucasian ranges are the principal. Besides these there are, in Anatolia (Asia Minor) the Taurus and Anti-Taurus, the Persian mountains, the Western Ghauts in the Carnatic, the Vindyhias in Upper India, and the Assam chain, which are described in the notices of the various countries. The chief features of the physical configuration of this vast continent may be described as the Eastern and Western plateaux or table-lands; the Great Desert of Central Asia; the plain of Northern India, and the plain of Turkestan; the Siberian lowlands, and the Chinese lowlands. The Eastern plateaux, divided from the Western by the Hindu-Kush Mountains, including the table-land of TIBET, to the north of the Himalaya, and extending from lon. 70° to 103° E., and from lat. 27° to 35° N. The area of this vast district, which has a mean elevation of about 15,000 feet, is larger than that of all Europe. Further north is the Gobi, or Great Desert of Central Asia, at an elevation varying from 2,000 to 6,000 feet, and extending from East Turkestan to Mongolia. The Western plateaux, or table land of Iran, including Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor, has for its northern limit the shores of the Caspian Sea and a line extending to the Black Sea and Sea of Marmora; on the east a line of hills between the mouth of the Indus and the Himalaya; on the west the Black Sea and Mediterranean; and on the south and south-west the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea. This extensive region extends from the Mediterranean to the Indus, about 2,500 miles in length, with an average breadth of 600 miles, and an elevation varying from 2,000 to 8,000 feet. The entire area of this vast table-land is estimated at 1,700,000 square miles. The great plain of Northern India lies between the elevated region of the peninsula and the foot of the Himalaya. It occupies about 500,000 square miles, and in the highest points is about 1,000 feet above the sea level. The Plain of Turkestan occupies the space between the table-land of Iran and the Caspian and Aral Seas. The table-lands of India are described under the proper heading. In North-western Asia the plains are described as "steppes." The steppe of Ischim, in Siberia, extends from the southern part of the east slope of the Ural mountains to the Irtish, a distance of about 700 miles, and is partially covered with dense forests. Between the Irtish and the Upper Obi river is the steppe of Baraba, and farther south an extensive steppe between the Altai mountains and the eastern confines of Tartary. In the east of China there is an alluvial plain of 210,000 square miles. There is a great variety of soil in the steppes, rich pastures being intermingled with woods and sandy tracts, and there are many lakes and streams of salt and bitter waters.

Rivers and Lakes.—Asia contains some of the largest rivers in the world. The following table shows the principal rivers with their lengths and areas of drainage, as far as has been ascertained:—

	Length in miles.	Area of drainage. Square miles.
WESTERN ASIA (discharging into the Persian Gulf.)		
Euphrates	1,716	196,000
Tigris	1,150	..
EASTERN ASIA (discharging into the Pacific Ocean.)		
Amoor	1,750	800,000
Hoang-ho	2,480	700,000
Yang-tse-Kiang	3,300	700,000
Hoang-Kiang	..	..
Sang-Koi, or Tonquin	..	..
NORTHERN ASIA (discharging into the Arctic Ocean.)		
Obi	2,670	1,250,000
Irtish	1,960	...
Yenisei	3,200	1,040,000
Lena	2,800	800,000
SOUTHERN ASIA (discharging into the Indian Ocean.)		
Indus	2,300	400,000
Ganges	1,940	400,000
Brahmapootra	1,400	..
Irawaddy	2,670	1,250,000
Godavery	900	..
Martaban	..	..
Menam	550	..
Camboja	1,000	..

The Attok, Chenab, and Sutlej are affluents of the Indus. For other Indian rivers see INDIA, BENGAL, BOMBAY, MADRAS, &c.

The largest lake of its kind, in the world, is that which is denominated the CASPIAN SEA. The other lakes are Aral, Tengiz, Van, Ooroomia, Asphaltites or the Dead Sea, which are all salt; and Baikal or Holy Sea. This last is of fresh water, has an area of 14,000 square miles, and forms a part of the great line of commercial communication between Russia and China. There are numerous other lakes distributed over Siberia,

Tartary, Armenia, and Asia Minor; but these are the principal.

Volcanoes.—Few on the continent in a state of activity, but in the Asiatic islands they are abundant. Java contains a greater number than any other place on the globe of the same size. In West Asia, Demarcand is the only existing active volcano. On the eastern table-land, in the chain of Thian-Shan, there are two volcanoes, Peshan and Ho-cheou, widely apart from each other. In Kamchatka there are nine in a state of activity. In those regions where they occur, earthquakes are frequent.

Climate.—Although Asia is mostly within the temperate zone, it is generally colder than might be supposed by the indications of its latitude. In the central, north, and east parts, the extremes of heat and cold are felt. In Siberia the variation between the mean of the hottest and coldest months amounts to more than 100° Fahr. The great table-land is both dry and cold; but to give a general and comprehensive definition, the continent may be said to be cold in the north; wet and cold in the east; dry and hot in the south-west; and wet and hot in the south, where the year is divided only into two seasons—a wet and a dry. There is most rainfall in winter and spring in Persia, Asia Minor, Afghanistan, and Syria; but on other parts of the continent the wet season is between May and September. In the islands near to the equator the heaviest fall is between October and February. Here the monsoons blow from April to September from the south-west, and from September to April from the north-east. It is from this peculiarity that they have received their name, which, in the Malay language, signifies a season. The suffocating simoom—from the Arabic word *semma*, 'to poison,'—sweeps the deserts of Arabia, Mesopotamia, and Syria; whilst typhoons carry their terrors across Persia and the south-eastern countries generally. In China every variety of climate is experienced, in accordance with the difference of latitude in which it lies, and with other causes which combine to give it this character. Although its capital is in about the same latitude as Naples, in winter it has the atmosphere of the north of Europe, and in summer that of Egypt.

Vegetation.—The common cerealia, with rice, maize, and millet; the vine, olive, date; coffee, tea, sugar, orange, lemon, mulberry, tamarind, mango, figs, banana, plantain, indigo, spices, pepper, cinnamon, tobacco, and cotton. Barley and millet are produced in the north, wheat in the central, and maize and rice in the southern parts. Rice forms the staple article of food in the south-eastern hot and well-watered countries, and dates in the south-western sunny and dry ones. In the northern, central, and desert parts, there is little cultivation of any kind, the inhabitants being not only few in numbers, but mostly nomadic in their habits. From Turkey to China the vine is cultivated in about the same latitudes of these countries, whilst in the south-western countries the olive is carefully produced. Arabia supplies the coffee shrub; and China, Japan, and Assam, the tea-plant. Cinnamon, which is composed of the inner bark of a species of laurel, is produced in Ceylon; and sugar in Bengal, and other countries to the east. Malacca, Java, and Ceylon are also famed for their coffee and cloves; peppers and nutmegs have long been known as the products of the islands of the Indian archipelago. The poppy is extensively cultivated in Anatolia, Syria, and eastward into India. In the north, trees are dwarfs, and vegetation decreases as we proceed eastward. In the south of Siberia we enter the region of the birch, the willow, and the fir; in Manchooria we are in the country of oak; but on the great north plain, and in the regions of the south-west, wood is thinly scattered. In Hindostan and further India, the teak and the other oaks appear: the banyan-tree forms a grove in itself; the cocoa, areca, talpa, and other palms, spread their broad and protecting leaves, and the most esteemed woods, as ebony, rose, satin, sandal, and others, attain perfection. On the great table-land of Manchooria, the ginseng, valued so highly for its medicinal virtues by the Chinese, grows; and from Persia to China the rhubarb is found. The camphor-tree diffuses its fragrance in both China and Japan; the plant called assafœtida is found in Afghanistan, and the dried juice of the ash, designated manna, is produced in Persia and Turkey. In fruitage and floral vegetation Asia is prolific. To it Europe is indebted for many of its most esteemed fruits, which, with spontaneous luxuriance, are there growing wild. Amongst these may be noted the orange and the lemon, the peach and the apricot, the walnut and the cherry, the olive and the grape; whilst in Hindostan the pine-apple is so abundant as to be held by the natives as a fruit almost of no value. In flowers and ornamental shrubs, Europe has received from Asia the damask rose, the China aster, the Chinese primrose, chrysanthemums, hydrangea, and many others. The flora of the Himalaya Mountains is noticeable for the prevalence of rhododendrons and magnolias.

Minerals.—All the useful as well as precious metals are found in Asia. Gold, silver, lead, platina, tin, copper, quicksilver, iron, coal, salt, diamonds, rubies, amethysts, and almost every variety of precious stones. In Siberia, India, China, and Japan, gold is found; silver in Siberia, India, China, Japan, and Turkey; lead, iron, and copper in several countries; platina in Siberia; tin in India and China; quicksilver in China, Japan, and Ceylon; coal in Hindostan and China; and salt in most parts. Coal is known to exist in Asia Minor, Bengal, Northern China, and some of the islands of the Indian Archipelago.

Zoology.—*Wild Animals.* The principal are, the tiger, the panther, the leopard, and the jackal; the elephant, and rhinoceros; apes are abundant, and several kinds of deer, antelopes, and oxen. These all inhabit the southern or warmer portion of the continent. In the central regions there are the djiggetai, a kind of horse, the ass, musk, sheep, and goat. Here also are numerous herds of antelopes, roaming at will over the boundless plains, but often falling sacrifices to the ferocity of the wolves and jackals, which pursue them in packs. The north is the habitat of the fur animals. Here the ermine and the sable have their haunts, and the fox pursues his depredations. The sea-otter infests the shores of Kamchatka, and the polar bear wanders over the trackless snows of the arctic regions, in which the hardy reindeer and elk also obtain a scanty subsistence. In Hindostan, the maneless, and in the south-west, the maned lion, are sometimes, but rarely, found. But in these regions, the tiger abounds, and has been found as far north as the 50th degree of latitude. *Birds.* Numerous and splendid in their plumage, but in general destitute of the charms of song. The more showy consist of parrots, parroquets, and peacocks; gold and silver pheasants, and all the wild stock of our common fowls. In Arabia, the ostrich sweeps the plains with the fleetness of an Arab steed, whilst herons, cranes, storks, pelicans, and wild ducks, are to be found in the vicinity of its lakes. To Southern Asia Europe is indebted for the common cock and hen. *Reptiles.* The principal haunts of Asiatic reptilia are the north and north-east parts of Hindostan, between the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal; in China, and in the islands of Ceylon, Sumatra, Celebes, and Java. At their head are the different species of the crocodile, haunting, and, with their loathsome forms, rendering horrid, the rivers of India. In the Ganges especially they are numerous. Of frogs there are ten species peculiar to Asia, and of toads there are nine, most of which are distributed over the islands. Fresh-water tortoises, and chameleons, are frequently found, and the woods, swamps, and jungles abound in serpents and snakes. Of these, the cobra-de-capello is the most deadly, and the python is the largest of the Eastern world. Tree-serpents, like parti-coloured garters, entwine the stems of the tropical forests; and the Indian Ocean, as well as fresh-water streams and lakes, swarm with innumerable snakes, as venomous as they are ferocious. In the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and on the shores of Ceylon, the pearl-oyster is found. *Insects.* Abundant, especially in the south, where the locust and the mosquito are intolerable pests. *Fish.* Every description is to be found along the coast, in accordance with the situation and the kind of water necessary to their existence; but their characteristics are too nearly assimilated to those of other continents to require a detailed or particular notice here. *Domestic Animals.* The same as those of Europe, with the addition of the one-hunched and the two-hunched camel, and the elephant. The greater number of European domestic animals are supposed to have come originally from Asia, as man himself is supposed to have done. In the north, the reindeer and the dog are broken in and employed as beasts of draught. In the central regions, the grunting ox, or yak, an animal with a tail like a horse, is similarly used; and in the south it is the Brahmin ox that is used. In the desert districts the camel is found; the dromedary, or one-hunched species, traversing the "sandy seas" of Arabia, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, North-west India, and Turkestan; the Bactrian camel, or two-hunched, the dreary wastes of the central table-land. This animal may be seen as far north as the 50th degree, and the reindeer may be seen as far south in the same

hemisphere, although the one is naturally the inhabitant of an intensely hot, and the other of an intensely cold country. The elephant luxuriates in the rich vegetation of the south, whilst the Tibet or shawl-goat adheres to the central regions of the continent. The sheep, whose tail often weighs from eight to ten pounds, is found in Afghanistan, Turkestan, and other parts, whilst the hog is abundant amongst the Chinese, although repudiated in the Mahometan countries of the south-west.

Area, 17,000,000 square miles.

Population and Races.—The most trustworthy estimates give the population of Asia at 795,000,000. The population may be divided into five principal groups, having marked characteristics, and further subdivided by some writers on ethnography into several minor groups. The five principal divisions are:—1. The Mongolian, or Mongol-Tartar; 2. The Caucasian, or Aryan; 3. The Semitic; 4. The Malay; 5. The Negroid, or Papuan. The Mongolians are by far the most numerous, extending, with certain modifications of type, over the whole of Northern Asia, China, Tibet, the plains bordering on the Caspian Sea, and the Malayan peninsula. They are generally short in stature, have yellowish-brown skins, flat noses, oblique eyes, and black hair. The Aryan or Caucasian race includes the bulk of the inhabitants of India, Persia, Afghanistan, and part of Asia Minor. To the Semitic group belong the Syrian and Arabian races. The Malays, a fierce race, occupy the islands of the Indian Archipelago. The Negroid group are closely allied in characteristics to the negroes of South Africa. They occupy a part of the Malayan peninsula, the Philippines, Papua, and some of the neighbouring islands. They appear to be derived from a mixture of the true negro with the Australian type. The stunted savages of the Andaman islands, and some of the hill tribes of India, exhibit a marked affinity with the native Australian races. It is estimated that more than 900 different languages, or dialects of languages, are spoken in Asia.

Religion.—Brahminism, Buddhism, Mahometanism, and Christianity. As all these religions had their origin in Asia, they prevail more or less in all its parts. Hindostan is the principal seat of Brahminism, and Buddhism is the creed of the inhabitants of further India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and Corea. In India, independent Tartary, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Persia, and Arabia, Mahometanism is professed, as it is also by the Tartars and Turks of Siberia and Turkey. In Asiatic Russia, Christianity prevails, and it has many believers in Turkey besides. In the extreme north of Siberia superstition and idolatry of the grossest kind hold dominion over the minds of the inhabitants.

Political Divisions and Forms of Government:—

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Aden and Perim (Arabia); Hindostan (or India), Ceylon, Assam; Straits Settlements, including Singapore, Penang, and Malacca; Hong-Kong (Chinese Island), Labuan (Borneo). Lower Burmah acquired 1826; Upper Burmah 1885.

RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS.—Siberia, Caucasia, and Turkestan.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.—Cochin China; Chandernagore, Karikal, Mahe and Pondicherry in India.

TURKISH POSSESSIONS.—Asia Minor, or Anatolia, Syria, portions of Arabia, Mesopotamia, and Kurdistan.

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.—Goa, Salcete; settlements in the Indian Archipelago; Macao, in China.

DUTCH POSSESSIONS.—Java and Madura; West Coast of Sumatra, portions of Borneo, Celebes, Molucca Islands, Palembang, Timor and Sumba, and various small settlements.

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.—The Philippine Islands.

EMPIRES AND KINGDOMS.—Chinese Empire, including the islands of Formosa, Hainan, and Loochoo, and the dependencies of Tibet, Mongolia, Mantchuria, and Korea; Japanese Empire; Kingdom of Siam; Persia, absolute monarchy; and Burmese Empire.

INDEPENDENT AND SEMI-INDEPENDENT TERRITORIES.—Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Bokhara, Khiva, and Khokan.

Arabia, under various chiefs.

(See each place mentioned under proper heading.)

ASIA MINOR, or **ANATOLIA**, the most western portion of the continent of Asia, situated between lat. 36° and 42° N., and Lon. 26° and 40° E., bounded by the Black Sea on the N., the Ægean Sea on the W., and the Mediterranean on the S. The precise eastern boundary is uncertain, the mountains which extend from the Gulf of Scanderoon at the north-eastern extremity of the Mediterranean, to Trebizond on the southern coast of the Black Sea (which are generally considered to be the limit in that direction), being broken masses, partly connected with the Taurus range and partly with the highlands of Armenia, and presenting no definite line which can be accepted as a physical boundary. The length from west to east is about 700 miles, and the greatest breadth, which can be determined with more accuracy from Cape Injeh on the north to Cape Anamur on the south coast, is 420 miles. The name Asia Minor was first given in the 5th century; but in the 10th century the name Anatolia, from a Greek word signifying "sunrise," was generally employed. The word "Levant," commonly applied to the western coast of the country, has the same meaning. Asia Minor is deeply interesting from its religious and classical associations. The Seven Churches of Asia—Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea; Galatia, to the church in which St. Paul addressed an epistle, and Cappadocia, so frequently mentioned in the New Testament, were within its limits. The Troad, with Troy and Mount Ida, near the north-western angle, and the names of rivers and mountain streams, such as the Scamander and the Meander, recall classical associations. Strabo, and other Greek geographers, divided Asia Minor into the following districts, having marked distinctions in geographical features, and modern writers frequently adopt this method of division, although it does not correspond with the districts or governments into which, as part of the Turkish empire, Asia Minor is now divided:—1, Pontus, on the Euxine, or Black Sea, extending west from Armenia to the mouth of the Halys river; 2, Paphlagonia, and 3, Bithynia, also on the Euxine coast; 4, Mysia, comprising the north-west angle of the peninsula; 5 and 6, Lydea and Caria, on the shores of the Ægean Sea; 7, 8, and 9, Lycia, Pamphylia, and Cilicia, extending along the southern coast from the Gulf of Macri (Makry) to the frontiers of Syria; 10, Pisedia, the mountainous country to the north of Pamphelia; 11, Phrygia, further west; 12, Galatia, near the centre of the peninsula; 13, Cappadocia, and 14, Lycaonia and Isauria, two barren and mountainous regions, further east, on the north side of Mount Taurus. The centre of Asia Minor is occupied by an extensive plateau, with an average elevation of 3,000 feet above the sea, traversed by numerous mountain ranges, and with a surface varied by undulations and deep valleys. The ranges separate the plateau into several basins, the waters of which have no communication with each other. One of these vast depressions, 250 miles in length and 150 in breadth, extending from the sources of the Sangarius and Halys on the north to the Taurus chain on the south-east, contains a chain of lakes (the streams having no outlet), the most considerable of which is named Tuzlah, or Tous, the salt-pan, descriptive of the extreme saltness of the water. To the north of this region is a tract of undulatory downs, scarcely supplied with water and nearly treeless. The Taurus Mountains, a broken and irregular range, extend from the south-western extremity of the peninsula, in a direction nearly parallel with the south coast to the frontiers of Syria, upwards of 400 miles. In some places offshoots from the main chain extend to the Mediterranean, but generally there is a broad alluvial plain between the mountains and the sea. The average elevation is nearly 8,000 feet; but some of the peaks are estimated at nearly 11,000. A characteristic feature of these mountains is the frequent occurrence of basin-shaped valleys, varying in elevation from 2,000 to 6,000 feet, known as "yailahs," which

afford good pasturage. There are several famous passes, at a great elevation, affording access to the southern coast, to Syria, and to the Valley of the Euphrates. The pass, known as the Cilician Gates, between the two great mountain masses of the Bulghan-dagh on the west and the Ala-dagh on the east, is historically memorable in connexion with the march of the younger Cyrus, and with that of Alexander previous to the battle of Issus. It crosses the central ridge of the Taurus at an elevation of about 3,300 feet. A portion of the range farther inland was known to the Greeks as the Anti-Taurus; and farther west is a series of volcanic peaks or groups, extending for about 150 miles from north-east to south-west. The most northerly peak, Erdjish-dagh, is the highest mountain in Asia Minor, having an elevation of about 13,000 feet. Nearly 60 miles south-west is Hassan-dagh, 8,000 feet, which has covered a large district with volcanic deposits. Farther in the same direction are the volcanic group of Karadja-dagh and Kara-dagh, a volcanic mass about 8,000 feet high. Nearly at right angles with the line of these volcanic mountains is a range extending about 120 miles in a south-easterly direction, separated from the main range of the Taurus by a broad elevated valley, and rising in the central portion to about 6,000 feet. This chain is known as the Sultan-dagh, and nearly parallel with it is the range known as the Emir-dagh. At the western extremity of the great central plateau, and stretching to the Ægean Sea, are various ranges and mountain masses. The mountains north of the Meander (Meinder) river extend from near the town of Buladun to the promontory of Samsoun-dagh, opposite the island of Samos: the average elevation is about 3,000 feet. Another range, the Boz-dagh, reaches the sea near Smyrna; the Demindji range is connected at the south-eastern extremity with the lofty groups of Ak-dagh and Murad-dagh. In the Troad, or north-western angle of the peninsula, is the mountain group of which Mount Ida is the centre. The highest summit, Kaz-dagh (the ancient Gargarus), is 5,750 feet high. The northern part of Asia Minor is very mountainous; the most important ranges are that known as the Mysian Olympus, rising to the south of Broussa, and the Ala-dagh, between the rivers Sakariek and Kizil-ermak. East of the latter river the mountains, some of considerable elevation, approach the sea coast, and near Trebizond an altitude of 8,000 feet is obtained.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Kirzal-ermak, or red river (the ancient Halys), discharging into the Black Sea, to the east of Sinope, has a very winding course of about 560 miles. Farther west is the second largest river, the Sakarieh (ancient Sangarius), with a length of 320 miles, and discharging into the Sea of Marmora, and the Edrenos, or Adranas-tchai (the ancient Rhyndacus). East of the Kirzal-ermak, or Halys (the ancient Iris), which enters the Black Sea about fifteen miles east of Samsoun, after a course of about 200 miles, in which it receives the waters of a scarcely inferior river, the Ghermeli-tchai (the ancient Lycus), the Khodja-tchai (the Granicus, famous in connection with the victory of Alexander over the Persians), flows into the Sea of Marmora, and the Scamander, of Trojan fame, into the Dardanelles. The rivers discharging into the Ægean Sea are the Bakyr-tchai (the Caicus), the Ghediz-tchai (Hermus), flowing into the Gulf of Smyrna; the Kutschuk-mender, the Bojuk-mender (Meander), which has numerous small tributary streams, and a total course of about 240 miles. All these rivers bring down a great amount of alluvial deposit, which has filled up several of the ancient harbours, and now threaten the port of Smyrna. The Gerenis-tchai, rising on the northern slope of the Taurus range, discharges into the Gulf of Maekay; and on the southern, or Mediterranean coast, are numerous rivers, the most important of which are the Gok Su, or blue river (Calycadnus), a deep and rapid stream rising in the Taurus, and, after a course of about 100 miles, falling into the sea about twelve miles below Selevke (Seleucia); Sihun and Jihun (the ancient Sarus and Pyramus), which rise at the north of the Taurus, and pass southward through narrow and deep gorges. The latter river discharges into the Gulf of Issus, near Iskanderoon. The largest lake is the great salt lake already mentioned, and farther west are the fresh-water lakes of Eber-Gol, Ak-shehr-Gol, and Ilgun-Gol, which almost disappear in the dry season. Between the Taurus and the Sultan-dagh range are two beautiful fresh-water lakes, the Kerali-Gol (3,600 feet above the sea level), and the Egerdir-Gol (2,800 feet); and about 30 miles to the south-west of the last named are the lakes Buldur and Chardah, the waters of which are extremely salt. In the north-western part of Asia Minor, near the Sea of Marmora, into which they discharge their waters, are Isnik-Gol (Lake of Nicæa), Aboulonia Gol (Lake of Apollonia), and Manyas-Gol (Lake of Miletopolis). These lakes are frequently referred to in classical literature.

Climate.—On the central plateau the air is dry and extremely cold in winter, but excessively hot in summer. On the north coast cold winds and fogs are experienced. The temperature in the plains and valleys of the south coast is very high; and in the western districts the climate is one of the most delightful in the world.

Productions.—Large oak and pine forests cover a large portion of the Taurus range; and walnut, poplar, plane, cypress, and willow, abound in the less elevated districts. In the northern provinces are extensive forests of oak, beech, chestnut, and box, and in the valleys there is a remarkable abundance of fruit trees. The vine, figs, raisins, oranges, lemons, melons, medlars, apples, pears, plums, olives, and mulberries are extensively cultivated, the latter chiefly for the sake of the large silk factories at Broussa, Amosia, and other places.

Zoology.—Most of the wild animals of Europe are found in Asia Minor, especially boars, wolves, and bears; in the mountains are the ibex, chamois, and wild goat, and the leopard is not unfrequently met with in the same districts. Among the domestic animals are the camel and buffalo, and an enormous number of sheep feed on the large pastures of the interior. The horses are generally of an inferior description.

Area, about 520,000 square miles.

Pop.—No authentic estimate of the total population has been made. The bulk is composed of Turks, who form the mass of the rural and agricultural population; Greeks and Armenians, who live in the towns, and are chiefly occupied in trade. There are many wandering and pastoral tribes, the principal of which are the Kurds, in the eastern districts; the Turcomans, in the north-eastern and central provinces, and the Yourouks in the west.

Government.—Asia Minor forms a portion of the Turkish Empire, and is divided into the provinces of ANATOLIA (or Natolia), KARAMANIA, ADANA, ROUM (or Sivas), TREBIZOND, and MARASH.

Chief Towns.—AIDIN, BROUSSA, KONIEH, KUTAYAH, SINOPE, AND SMYRNA.

History—

	B.C.
First settlement by the Ionian Greeks, about	1040
Subdued by the Medes, about	711
Conquered by Cyrus, about	546
Conquered by Alexander	332
Annexed to the Roman dominions	63
Conquered by the Turks under Mahomet I.	A.D. 1413

ASIOLI, BERNARDO, an Italian musical composer, who composed masses and many other pieces before he was eight years old. In after life he composed overtures, cantatas, operas, and a great number of pieces for the voice and piano.

Born at Correggio, 1769; died 1832.

ASKEW or ASCUE, ANNE, *ăs'-ku*, an accomplished English lady, daughter of Sir William Askew, of Kelsay, in Lincolnshire. She was married, when young, to one Mr. Kyme, much against her inclination, and on account of harsh treatment received from him, the result of her renunciation of the doctrines of the Catholic Church, in which she had been educated, she went to the court of Henry VIII. to sue for a separation, where much attention was paid her by Queen Catherine Parr, and those ladies who were attached to the Reformation. In consequence of this she was arrested, and having confessed her religious principles, was com-

mitted to Newgate. She was first racked with savage cruelty in the Tower, Lord Chancellor Wriothesley, it is said, himself applying the torture, and then burnt in Smithfield. From her letters and other pieces in Foxe and Strype, it appears that she was an accomplished as well as a pious woman.

Born 1520; **died** 1546.

ASKOE, *as'-ko*, a small Danish island in the Great Belt. **Lat.** 54° 54′ N. **Lon.** 11° 29′ E.

ASMAI, or ASMAYI, Arabic scholar and preceptor of Haroun-al-Raschid. He wrote a history of the kings of Persia and Arabia, which is highly valued by oriental scholars, and a romance entitled "Autar."

Born at Basna, 740; **died** 830.

ASNIERES, *a'-ne-air*, a small village a few miles from Paris, where are some large pleasure-gardens, much frequented by the Parisians and visitors to the capital of France. It is a station on the Western Railway of France.

ASOLA, *a'-so-la*, a fortified town of Northern Italy, in the province of Treviso, situate on the Chiese, 20 miles from Mantua. There are a cathedral and the remains of a Roman aqueduct. **Manf.** Silk twist. **Pop.** about 5,500.

ASPASIA, *ăs-pai'-se-a*, a Grecian courtesan celebrated for her beauty and her talents. She was so eminent for philosophy and rhetoric, that the greatest men of the age, including even Socrates, did not scruple to visit her house. Pericles having divorced his wife, married her.

Born at Miletus. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

ASPASIUS, a philosopher of the Peripatetic school, and commentator on Aristotle.

Lived in the 1st century.

ASPER, HANS, *as-pair'*, a Swiss painter, famous for fruit and flower pieces and portraits. Though held in such great estimation that a medal was struck in his honour, he died in great poverty.

Born at Zurich, 1499; **died** 1571.

ASPERN, *as-pern'*, a town of Austria, on the Danube, five miles from Vienna; the scene of a great battle in 1809, between Napoleon I. and the Austrians, in which the former was defeated.

ASPHALTITES, LAKE, *ăs-făl-ti'-tes*. (*See* DEAD SEA.)

ASPINWALL, or COLON, a city and port on the northern coast of Panama, one of the United States of Colombia, Central America. The city is built on the coral island of Manzanilla. It was established in 1850 by the Panama Railway Company, and was named after Mr. Aspinwall, one of the largest shareholders. It is a rapidly increasing and very busy town, and the centre of a large local trade, and is connected by telegraph with Kingston in Jamaica. **Pop.** 6,600. **Lat.** 9° 23′ N. **Lon.** 79° 53′ N.

ASPROPOTAMO, *ăs-pro-pot'-a-mo*, the largest river of the kingdom of Greece, rising in Albania, and, after a course of 100 miles, falling into the Ionian Sea, 15 miles from Missolonghi.

ASSAM, an outlying province of British India, to the north-east, presided over by a Chief Commissioner, and divided into ten districts. It is bounded on the N. by the sub-ranges of the Himalaya; on the E. by the forests and mountains which separate the British possessions from Northern Burmak; on the W. by Kuch Behar; and on the S. by the hills which divide it from Silhet. The province consists chiefly of a series of fertile valleys through which the great river Brahmapootra flows, forming a number of islands, and receiving many tributaries, the most important of which are the Kundel, Digara, Tengapani, Dihang, and Kalaneg. The soil is rich and well adapted to agricultural purposes. Besides the Brahmapootra and its affluents there are more than 60 less important rivers, of which 34 flow from the northern and 24 from the southern ranges of hills.

Area, 36,415 square miles.

Zoology.—There are immense numbers of tigers, elephants, buffaloes, rhinoceroses, and other wild animals. Foxes, jackals, and monkeys abound. The birds are similar to those of India. Snakes are very numerous and dangerous, especially the poisonous cobra and karait, and the enormous boa-constrictor.

Productions.—The most important article of cultivation is tea, which was discovered in Assam in 1823. Tea culture was encouraged by the British Government, and Chinese labourers were introduced, and about 60,000 are now employed. The tea is of a fine quality, and the cultivation is steadily increasing. Indian corn, sugar-cane, hemp, and jute, are also among the articles profitably cultivated.

Population 4,381,426, of whom considerably above three millions are Hindoos, and a quarter of a million Mahometans. The hill and frontier tribes, some of whom live in valleys, follow agricultural pursuits.

History—

Surrendered to the British after the Burmese war	1826
Upper Assam formed into an independent native state	1832
,, re-united to the British possessions	1838
Assam, with the adjoining district of Cachar, placed under the control of a Chief Commissioner	1874

ASSAROTTI, OTTAVIO GIOVANNI BATTISTA, *a'-sa-rot'-ti*, an ecclesiastic, who first instituted schools for the deaf and dumb in Italy.

Born at Genoa, 1753; **died** 1829.

ASSAYE, or ASSYE, *ăs-ay'*, a village of Hyderabad, in the Nizam's dominion, India. Here in 1803, the Duke of Wellington, then General Wellesley, with but 8,000 men, only 1,500 of whom were Europeans, completely defeated the combined forces of Scindia and the rajah of Nagpoor, numbering 50,000 men.

ASSEN, capital of the Dutch province of Drenthe, 16 miles south of Groningen. It is connected by a canal with the Zuyder Zee, and carries on a large trade in corn and peats. **Pop.** 6,800.

ASSENDELFT, *as'-en-delft*, a village in Holland, 10 miles from Amsterdam. **Pop.** about 3,000.

ASSENEDE, *as'-en-eed*, a town in Flanders, 13 miles from Ghent. **Manf.** Woollen, cotton, and soap. **Pop.** 4,000.

ASSENS, *as'-ens*, a maritime town of Denmark, on the west coast of the island of Fünen, 20 miles from Odense. Has a trade with Fünen and Schleswig. **Pop.** 3,600. **Lat.** 55° 15′ N. **Lon** 9° 55′ E.

ASSER, JOHN, or ASSERIUS MENEVENSIS, *ăs'-er*, bishop of Sherborne, was a native of Wales and a monk of St. David's. It is said that Alfred contributed so greatly to the foundation of the university of Oxford by his advice, that in gratitude to that prince, by whom he was created a bishop, he wrote his life, which was published by Archbishop Parker in 1574.

Died 910.

ASSERGHUR, or HASSER, *a'-ser-gur*, a fort and town of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, 15 miles N. of Boorhampoor. The fortress occupies a very strong position on a hill above the town.—First in 1803, and then in 1819, this fort was taken by the British. Since the latter period it has remained in their possession.

ASSEYLYN, Hans, Dutch painter, famous for the clearness and beauty of his landscapes. **Born** at Antwerp, 1610; **died** at Amsterdam, 1660.

ASSINIBOINE, a river in British North America, flowing in a north-easterly direction into Lake Winnipeg, and rising near the head waters of the Mississippi, about lat. 52° N., lon. 104° W. About 50 miles before reaching the lake it receives the Red River. (*See* Red River Settlement.)

ASSINIE, *as'-i-ne'*, a country of Africa, at the west extremity of the Gold Coast. Here the French founded a factory in 1843, when they took possession of the country.

ASSISI, *as-e'-se*, a town of Italy, in the province of Perugia, about 13 miles S.E. of Perugia. The cathedral was erected about 1230, and contains the tomb of St. Francis, who founded here the first monastery of the Franciscan order, to which thousands of pilgrims resort every year. There are several other fine churches. The town was the ancient Asisium, and the remains of an ancient temple of Minerva form the portico of the church of Santa Maria de Minerva. **Manf.** Files and needles. **Pop.** 6,000.

ASSOUAN, or **ERSUAN,** or **ESWAN,** a town of Upper Egypt, the ancient Syene, on the right bank of the Nile, near the borders of Nubia. There are not many remains of the ancient city.

ASSUAY, *a'-su-ai*, formerly a department of Ecuador, South America, now divided into the provinces of Cuença and Lora, lying between Guayaquil, Peru, and Brazil. **Area,** estimated at 250,000 square miles. **Desc.** Mountainous, and, on account of the varieties of elevation, more or less productive. Some of the mountains attain a height of from 13,000 to 15,500 feet. **Pro.** Every variety of the temperate and torrid zones. In the temperate, all the usual cerealia; and in the warmer, maize, indigo, sugar-canes, gums, bananas, &c., are raised. The cinchona bark is also produced. **Minerals.** Silver-mines are worked to some advantage at a place called Los Azoquis. **Towns.** Loxa, Cuença, Jaca, and Borga. **Pop.** uncertain; perhaps about 120,000. **Lat.** between 3° and 6° S. **Lon.** between 70° and 80° W.

ASSUMPTION, *ăs'-um'-shon*, one of the Ladrone islands, in the Pacific Ocean. **Lat.** 19° 41′ N. **Lon.** 145° 27′ E.—There is another island of the same name, forming one of the Seychelles in the Indian Ocean.

ASSUMPTION, or **ASUNCION,** the capital of the republic of Paraguay, in South America, situate on the eastern bank of Paraguay, 18 miles above the junction of the first mouth of the Pilcomayo. There are a cathedral and college. The town was founded by the Spaniards in 1535. The inhabitants are chiefly of Spanish descent, and there are several thousands of Indians and Mestizoes. Its exports mostly consist of hides, tobacco, sugar, fruits, Paraguay tea, and rum. The port is good, and defended by several batteries. **Pop.** 16,000. **Lat.** 24° 47′ S. **Lon.** 59° 35′ W.

ASSYRIA, *ă-sir'-e-a*, an ancient empire in the upper portion of the Mesopotamian plain. The name was given by the Greeks and Romans to an extensive tract of country almost corresponding with modern Kurdestan, in noticing which we shall refer to the principal geographical features. Ancient Assyria was bounded on the N. by the mountains of Armenia; on the S. by Babylonia; on the E. by Media; and on the W. by the high ground on which the Euphrates takes its rise, and is about 280 miles long, and rather more than 150 miles broad. Besides Nineveh, the capital, there were many great cities, chiefly on the banks of the Tigris, the remains of which have been brought to light by Mr. Botta, Mr. Layard, Mr. George Smith, and other explorers. (*See* Nineveh, Babylon, Mosul, and Tigris.) The whole country is under the Mahometan rule. This fine and once fertile district is almost a desert. Huge mounds, the accumulation of nearly three thousand years, cover the superb palaces of the powerful monarchs, the large and busy towns of the ancient empire. The first discovery of Assyrian antiquities was made in 1820 by Mr. Rich, who brought home a few relics and arrow-headed or cunieform inscriptions. In 1835-37 Colonel Chesney and the Euphrates Exploring Expedition partially examined the district; but the first excavations of any magnitude were made in 1843 by M. Botta, the French consul at Mosul, who was followed between 1845 and 1849 by Mr. Layard, whose researches were of a very extensive character, and who obtained a magnificient collection of sculpture, some of the pieces of colossal size, and inscriptions, which, being deciphered, afforded historical information of the highest value. Subsequent researches have brought to light historical cylinders, and the contents of royal libraries, on cylinders and tablets of baked clay, from which it is possible to ascertain the leading incidents of Assyrian history, the succession of dynasties, and the wars in which they engaged. Previously, the statements of Ctesias, a Greek physician, had been chiefly relied upon by popular writers; but his history is now pronounced worthless, and the narrative of Berosus, a priest of Babylon, who lived in the 3rd century before the Christian era, is found to be more in accordance with the history now in course of disclosure by a careful and laborious examination of the newly discovered inscriptions. In the main, allowing for variation in the orthography of the names and some chronological characteristics, the references to Assyria in the Bible are found to be in remarkable agreement with the information obtained from the tablets. Ctesias and his followers asserted that Assyria was more ancient than Babylon, contradicting the narratives of the Bible and Berosus. The reverse is now ascertained to be the case. Ninus, Semiramis, Sardanapalus, and others whose names have hitherto figured in popular history, and whose magnificence has been the theme of poets and dramatists, are now regarded as mythical. Sardanapalus appears to be a Greek perversion of the name of several Assyrian kings, Assur-dan-i-pal; but his character, as depicted in Byron's poetical play, is purely imaginary. At present, exact dates are not known; but it seems beyond doubt that Assyria became independent of the Babylonian empire, of which it had previously formed a portion, about the 13th century before the Christian era, and that the seat of government was first at Asshur (the modern Kileh-Sergat) on the Tigris, 40 miles below Nimrud, and 60 miles below Nineveh, the later capitals. The first dynasty of 18 kings extended, according to the inscriptions discovered, from Bel-lush to Iva-lush (1273-74 B.C.). The second dynasty begins with Tiglath-Pileser, and lasted less than 80 years, until the destruction of Nineveh. In this period are included the reigns of Tiglath-Pileser, Shalmaneser, Sennacherib, and Esar-haddon, familiar to all readers of the Bible. In this period the empire appears to have attained a high degree of power and wealth. The cities were of great extent, and there were superb palaces; but it must be remembered that the kings never scrupled to avail themselves of forced labour, and probably the poverty of the mass of the people was great. The inscriptions indicate a considerable

amount of intellectual culture and scientific knowledge on the part of the priests and scribes. The religion was polytheism, the multitude of divinities, each with many names and titles, rendering it very difficult to obtain a clear notion of the religious ideas entertained. The sculptures obtained show human-headed and winged lions and bulls, sphinxes, winged globes, and other instances of an intricate symbolism. The historical tablets depict chiefly scenes of warfare and hunting exploits, and from the figures of animals now only found far to the east of the Tigris, it would appear that incursions on a large scale into foreign countries were frequent. A more copious description of the arts, sciences, and history of the country will be given under the heading NINEVEH.

AST, GEORGE ANTHONY FREDERICK, German philosopher and scholar. He was of the school of Schelling, and wrote numerous works on philosophical and philological subjects, and edited a complete edition of the works of Plato.

Born at Gotha, 1778; **died** at Munich, 1841.

ASTAFFORT, *as-taf-for'*, a French town, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Gers. It is surrounded by decayed walls and bastions. It was founded by the English, and its name is supposed to be a corruption of Stafford. **Pop.** 2,500.

ASTARLOA, Y. AGUIRRE, DON PABLO Pedro de, Spanish author and philologist, who held an ecclesiastical benefice at Durango. He mastered 60 languages, especially devoting attention to the Basque. He was a man of enlarged mind and great information.

Born at Durango, 1752; **died** at Madrid, 1806.

ASTER, *ăs-ter*, a dexterous archer of Amphipolis, who offered his services to Philip, king of Macedonia. Upon being slighted, he retired into the city which Philip was besieging, and aimed an arrow, on which was written, "For Philip's right eye." It struck the king's eye, and put it out; and Philip, to return the pleasantry, threw back the same arrow, with these words, "If Philip takes the town, Aster shall be hanged." The conqueror kept his word.

ASTERABAD, or ASTRABAD, *as-ter-a-bad'*, a town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, situate on the shore of the Caspian Sea, at the mouth of the Gourgan, which forms a convenient bay for shipping. Its trade is chiefly confined to horses and cattle, which are given in exchange for various articles of necessity brought by way of the Caspian Sea. The climate is so unhealthy that the town has been named the City of the Plague. **Pop.** about 7,000. **Lat.** 36° 50′ N. **Lon.** 54° 25′.

ASTERIUS, sophist and teacher of rhetoric in Galatia. He was converted to Christianity, but relapsed, and was afterwards re-admitted to the church. He is best known as a defender of the Arian doctrines.

Lived in the early part of the 4th century.

ASTI, *as-te'*, a large town of Italy, in the province of Alessandrio (Piedmont), on the Tanaro, 26 miles from Turin. It is well built, and contains a Gothic cathedral, dating from the 14th century, and many churches and monastical institutions. **Manf.** Chiefly woollen goods, paper, and hats, and an active trade is carried on in corn and wine. The country around is said to produce the best wines in Piedmont. **Pop.** 32,734.—In the middle ages this place was celebrated for its commercial industry and enterprise, and was one of the most powerful republics of northern Italy. It was famous for its hundred towers, of which some are now standing. Here Alfieri was born. (*See* ALFIERI.)

ASTON, a busy suburb of Birmingham. (*See* BIRMINGHAM.)

ASTON, SIR ARTHUR, *ăs'-ton*, a commander in the service of Charles I., who commanded the dragoons at the battle of Edgehill, and thrice defeated the earl of Essex. He was successively governor of Reading and Oxford. Having the misfortune to break his leg, he was obliged to have it amputated. After the execution of the king, he served in Ireland, and was appointed governor of Drogheda, on the taking of which by Cromwell, he had his brains beaten out with his wooden leg.

Died 1649.

ASTOR, JOHN JACOB, a wealthy merchant, son of a German peasant. At the age of twenty he went to the United States, and realised an immense fortune. In 1811 he founded a settlement at the mouth of the Columbia river, on the west coast of America, for the purpose of developing the fur trade. The place was named, after him, Astoria, and Washington Irving wrote a work on the subject. He was the greatest landowner in New York city, and founded the Astor Library.

Born at Walldorf, near Heidelberg, 1763; **died** at New York, 1848.

ASTORGA, *as-tor'-ga*, a walled town of Spain, of great antiquity, on the Tuento, in the province of Leon. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a Gothic cathedral, several parish churches, and other religious houses. **Manf.** Linen and cloth yarn. **Pop.** about 4,500.

ASTORGA, EMMANUELE D', Italian musical composer, author of a much admired *Stabat Mater*, and many other works. He was the son of a baron of Sicily, who suffered death for his attempts to liberate his country from the Spaniards.

Born at Palermo, 1686; **died** 1755.

ASTRACAN, or ASTRAKHAN, *ăs-tra-kăn'*, a province of European Russia, in the government of Caucasus, lying on the N.W. of the Caspian Sea, and having the Maloi Uzan for its N.E. boundary, and the Manitch for its S.W. The Volga divides it into two nearly equal parts. **Ext.** 370 miles long, and 250 broad at its widest part. **Area,** estimated at 85,000 square miles. **Desc.** A vast sterile steppe or desert. Judging by the saline nature of its soil, it would seem at some former period, to have been submerged by the Caspian. **Climate.** One of extremes: winter shows 13°, and summer 70° of Fahrenheit. **Pop.** 790,338. **Lat.** between 45° and 50° N. **Lon.** between 43° 30′ and 51° E.

ASTRACAN, an archiepiscopal city, and the capital of the above province, is situate on an island about 30 miles from the mouth of the Volga, which discharges itself into the Caspian Sea. The old buildings of the city are chiefly of wood. Of the public ones, the most conspicuous are two commercial halls, for the reception and sale of merchandise, one for the Tartars, the other for the Persians. The modern houses are in general built of brick, or of a kind of freestone. The town consists of three parts, the Kremlin; the Belogorod, or white town, where are the Government buildings; and the Llobodeo, where the bulk of the population reside. The Kremlin stands on a hill, and contains the cathedral, a spacious brick edifice. There are many Russian churches and other houses for religious purposes, built by the various sects or denominations who form the population.

Manf.—Cotton, leather, silk, shagreen, gunpowder; and there are extensive salt-works in the neighbourhood.

Exp.—Among these may be enumerated fish, pig and bar iron, cochineal, and some indigo; woollen and linen cloths, Russia leather, brocades, taffetas, satin, and foreign velvets.

Imp.—Raw and spun cotton, and stuffs of the same material; raw and manufactured silk, shawls from Tibet and Cashmere, and some furs. There is a considerable trade in jewels; oriental turquoises are sold in great numbers, and at low prices, by the Astracan merchants; and the Indians deal in rubies and emeralds. The chief traffic with Persia is carried on by Armenians. The sturgeon fishery in the Volga is a most profitable industry.

Population 69,319.
Lat. 46° 21′ N. **Lon.** 48° E.
History—

The town was anciently the capital of a kingdom of the Tartars, who were expelled by the Russians	1554
Unsuccessfully besieged by the Turks	1569
Plundered by the Persians	1719

ASTUDILLO, *as-too-dil'-lo*, a town in Spain, province of Leon. It is surrounded by a wall. There are no public buildings of importance. **Manf.** Cloth-weaving, dyeing, shoe-making, and tanning. **Pop.** 4,000.

ASTURA, *as-too'-ra*, a maritime village of Italy, at the mouth of the river Astura, 40 miles from Rome. **Pop.** 300.—We notice this place on account of the historical celebrity which attaches to it. It has a small harbour and a high tower which is supposed to stand on the site of the villa of Cicero, and near which he was slain by order of Antony, B.C. 43. In 1268, after the battle of Tagliacozzo, Conradin, the last of the Hohenstauffen family, was here betrayed.

ASTURIA, or **ASTURIAS**, *as-too're-a*, one of the ancient provinces of Spain, near Oviedo. (*See* OVIEDO.)—The eldest son of the king of Spain takes the title of prince of Asturias, and bears the arms of the country.

ATACAMA, *a-ta-ka'-ma*, a district of South America, partly belonging to Chili and partly to Bolivia, embracing a large part of the coast-line on the Pacific, between lat. 21° and 25° S., the twenty-fourth parrallel being the line of demarcation. (*See* CHILI and BOLIVIA.)

ATAHUALPA, *a'-ta-hoo-al'-pa*, the last of the incas of Peru. His father dying in 1529, he became king of Quito, and his brother Huascar obtained the throne of Peru. A war broke out between them, in which Huascar was defeated. About this time the Spaniards, headed by Pizarro, invaded Peru, and had a conference with Atahualpa, who refused to accept the Christian religion, and charged the Spaniards with cruelty. A massacre of the Peruvians was the result, the king being taken prisoner. The inca offered as a ransom, to fill a room full of gold; but after the Spaniards had received the treasure, they strangled the unhappy monarch.

Died 1533.

ATALANTA, in mythology, a nymph famous for her skill in hunting and wrestling.—Another Atalanata, according to the legends of Bœotia, was so swift of foot that she would only marry the man who could outstrip her in a race, a feat achieved by a trick by Hippomenes. Having offended Aphrodite, they were both transformed into lions.

ATBARA, the Bahr-el-Asmad, or Black River, rising in the mountains of Abyssinia, and uniting with several other streams that flow into the Nile at El-Damer, in Nubia.

ATE, *ai'-te*, in mythology, daughter of Jupiter, and the goddess of evil. She raised such jealousy and sedition in heaven among the gods, that Jupiter dragged her away by the hair, and banished her for ever from heaven, and sent her to dwell on earth, where she incited mankind to wickedness, and promoted discord among them.

ATH, or **AETH**, *at*, a town of Belgium, in Hainault, on the river Dender, 13 miles from Mons. There are an old tower, built in the 12th century; a church remarkable for the height of its spire; a college founded in the 15th century, an old town-house, and other good public buildings. **Manf.** Linen, lace, cotton, soap, sugar, beer, and trinkets. **Pop.** 8,300. There are, besides, several bleach-fields and iron-works. Ath was ceded to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1668, and then pretty regularly fortified by Vauban; it was restored, however, to the Spaniards, by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. The French took it in 1697, but in the same year it was restored by the peace of Ryswick. The allies took it October 1, 1706; and Ath remained in the possession of the Dutch till the year 1716, when it was given up to the emperor of Austria, with the rest of the Spanish Netherlands. It was captured by the French in 1745, and dismantled, but restored by Maria Theresa in 1748. The fortifications were finally demolished in 1820.

ATHABASCOW, *ă-tha-băs'-ka*, a lake in the N.W. of North America. It is 230 miles in length, and in some parts 30 miles wide. **Lat.** 59° N. **Lon.** 110° W.

ATHALIAH, *ath-a-li'-ah*, wife of Jehoram, king of Judah, who, after the death of her son Ahaziah, caused the male members of the royal house of Judah to be killed. Her youngest grandson, Joash, escaped, and six years afterwards Athaliah was put to death. Her history is related in 2 Kings, xi., and 2 Chron., xxii., and forms the subject of a tragedy by Racine, and musical compositions by Handel and Mendelssohn.

Died 878, B.C.

ATHANASIUS, *ă-tha-nas'-she-us*, archdeacon of Alexandria, who distinguished himself so much at the council of Nice, that, on the death of Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, he was chosen to succeed him. He had been greatly opposed by the Arians before his consecration, and now their efforts against him were redoubled, as he refused to admit their leader into the church. (*See* ARIUS.) They raised against him various accusations, and at length procured his banishment. On the death of the emperor he returned to Alexandria, where he was received with great joy. When Constantine came to the throne, his enemies again prevailed; on which he fled to Rome, where Pope Julius espoused his cause, and caused him to be reinstated in his bishopric. At the end of the emperor Julian's reign, he was driven into exile again; but, on the accession of Jovian, he was restored.

Born at Alexandria, 297, **died** 373.

ATHBOY, *ăth-boy*, the "yellow ford," a town of Ireland, in Meath, 6 miles from Trim. **Area**, 11,884 acres. **Pop.** 1,826.

ATHELSTAN, *ăth'-el-stan*, king of England, was the son of Edward the Elder, whom he succeeded in 925. He obtained a great victory over the Danes in Northumberland, in 937, after which he reigned in tranquility. He greatly encouraged commerce by conferring the title of Thane on every merchant who had made three voyages.

Born 895; **died** at Gloucester, 940.

ATHENA, *a-the-na*, in Greek mythology, the goddess of wisdom; otherwise known as Pallas Oppa, Glaucopis (owl-headed), and Hippia (tamer of horses), and by the Romans as Minerva.

ATHENÆUS, *ă-the-nē'-us*, a Greek grammarian, who wrote a work entitled the "Table-talk of the Sophists," showing the results of most extensive reading, quotations being made from about 800 authors; published by Casaubon in 1657.

Born at Naucratis, Egypt, in the 3rd century.

ATHENAGORAS, a Greek writer, who defended the early Christians against the imputations made upon them. He is supposed to be the author of a discourse on the resurrection of the dead.

Lived in the 2nd century.

ATHENAIS. (*See* EUDOCIA.)

ATHENODORUS, a Stoic philosopher, tutor to the emperors Augustus and Tiberius, and much esteemed for his virtue.

Born at Tarsus in the 1st century.

ATHENRY, an old town of Ireland, in the county of Galway. There are traces of an old monastery, of walls, and a castle. Pop. about 3,000.

ATHENS, the capital of the modern kingdom of Greece, and which shared with Rome the honour of being the most famous city of antiquity, as it was unquestionably the most beautiful, is built on a peninsula formed by the junction of two streams, the Cephesis and Ilissus, about four miles inland from the western shore of the Gulf of Egina. The harbour is the famous Piræus, now Porto Leone or Drako. The modern city (which has been much improved since 1834, when the new kingdom of Greece was established), lies chiefly at the base of the great hill, the Acropolis, on and around which were erected the principal of the splendid edifices which were regarded as wonders of the world. Many of the narrow dirty streets of the Turkish town have given place to broad, handsome thoroughfares, the principal being Hermes street, running from west to east, and crossed at right angles by Athena and Rolus streets. Stadium street is also a good thoroughfare; but the other streets are generally narrow and winding. At the eastern extremity of Hermes street is the Royal Palace, a large building of Pentelic marble on the summit of a small eminence. It was completed in 1843. The University and the Chamber of Deputies are in Stadium street. The University has 52 professors, including many scholars and archæologists of great eminence, and over 1,000 students. There are a gymnasium, archæological museum, and a public library. A railway connects the town with the Piræus. The municipal affairs of Athens are arranged by a demarchos, whose functions are analogous to those of a mayor, and a council elected by the citizens. Very little trade is carried on in the town; but the harbour of the Piræus, or Porto Leone, is frequented by ships of all nations. Such is a brief description of the modern town; but the chief interest of Athens is derived from its ancient splendour and the place which it occupies in the history of the world, as the centre of intellectual cultivation, art, philosophy, and literature; renowned for its marvels of architecture and sculpture, and for the number of illustrious men who made it memorable. We must endeavour in a few lines to point out some of the leading features of the topography of the ancient city as it appeared shortly before the Christian era; for the marvellous buildings were the growth of many centuries. The original town or citadel occupied the summit of a rock, about 1,000 feet long, 500 broad, and 150 feet high, but gradually, as population increased, the town spread into the plain at the foot. On the summit of the Acropolis was the Parthenon, erected by order of Pericles, on the site of an older temple destroyed by the Persians, and completed 438 B.C. It was 278 feet long, 98 broad, and 65 high, in the Doric style. The sculptures of the east and west pediments, and the frieze representing a grand procession, which ran round the building, chiefly the work of Phidias, are considered to have been the finest specimens of Greek sculpture. Many of them, and casts of others, are now in the British Museum. In front of the magnificent edifice was the statue, by Phidias, of Athena Promachus, or the warlike, 46 feet high, of ivory, richly decorated with gold, the gleam of the helmet and spearhead being visible from the sea. Opposite the Parthenon, on the northern edge of the Acropolis, was the Erechtheium, a smaller, but very beautiful temple, of the Ionic order of architecture, containing temples of Athena and Poseidon, and supposed to mark the spot where they contested for the guardianship of the town. The Propylæa, or vestibules giving access on the western side of the Acropolis, formed a superb building of Pentelic marble, considered a triumph of architecture, and spoken of most enthusiastically by Greek and Latin writers. A rocky hill, opposite the western end of the Acropolis, was the Areopagus, or Mars Hill, where St. Paul preached to the Athenians. On the south of the town was the most splendid of all the Athenian edifices—the temple of Zeus Olympius, the foundations of which were laid by Pisistratus, but it was not completed till 130 A.D., 700 years afterwards. It was 354 feet long, 171 broad, and in it was the ivory and golden statue of Zeus, by Phidias. There were 120 fluted columns on the exterior. On the north-west of the city was the temple of Theseus, built in the 5th century before the Christian era. It was in the Doric style, and like most of the public buildings, of white Pentelic marble. Separated from the Areopagus by a narrow valley was the Pnyx Hill, a place of public assembly, forming two terraces. On the south-east slope of the Acropolis was the Dionysaic theatre, and farther east another theatre, the Odeium. From the neighbourhood of these theatres ran the street of Tripods, so named from the number of small votive shrines bearing the bronze tripods which had been gained as prizes in the musical contests. In the city were the octagonal Temple of the Wind, and the Gymnasium built by Ptolemæus, about 200 B.C.; and on the south bank of the Ilissus was the Stadium, or place for athletic contests, with tiers of marble seats accommodating 40,000 spectators. Athens was enclosed by walls, which were extended to Munychia (Port Stratiotiki) and the Piræus, two of the harbours belonging to Athens. At the Piræus were several temples and two theatres. At the most flourishing period of its history, ancient Athens had a population of 200,000, of whom more than 20,000 were free citizens.

Remains of the Ancient City.—Eight columns, several colonnades, and the pediment, deprived of nearly all its sculptures, remain of the Parthenon; some columns and gateway of the Propylæa, and some portions, especially the female figures, the Caryatides, of the Erechtheum, still surmount the Acropolis. Sixteen fine Corinthian columns remain of the temple of Zeus Olympus. The temple of Theseus is the best preserved of all the remnants of the ancient city. It was used for a Christian church, dedicated to St. George, and is now the national museum. The large semicircular area of the Pnyx retains probably nearly all its original features. The octagonal Temple of the Winds, or Horologium, is in good preservation; there are some fragments of the Gymnasium of Ptolemæus, of the great Thesean wall, and of the two theatres, and in the street of Tripods, the monument of Lysicrates alone remains of the many memorials of distinguished men which adorned the favourite promenade of the ancient Athenians. On the Areopagus, where Paul preached, is a Turkish burial place; a few

stones mark the site of the Lyceum, in the garden attached to which Aristotle walked with his pupils; and a modern house and garden are on the spot where Plato taught, in the Academy.

Pop.—The inhabitants of modern Athens number nearly 50,000, exclusive of the population of the port of the Piræus, about 10,000.

Lat. 37° 58′ N. **Lon.** 23° 44′ E.

History.—Athens was founded by Cecrops, who was either a native of Attica or Egypt, about 1556 B.C. His successors, amongst the most famous of whom were Erechtheus and Theseus, reigned for a period of nearly 500 years, Codrus being the last king of Athens. (*See* CODRUS.) On his death, in 1070, the government was administered by magistrates or archons; and under them we do not hear much of Athens until the time of Solon, 594 B.C., one of the seven wise men of Greece. (*See* SOLON.) This great lawgiver effected vast reforms, and Athens rose to such a prominent position, that Sparta, and other states of Greece, became jealous of her eminence, when the appearance of the Persians caused them to turn their attention to the common foe, who, at the great battle of Marathon, 490 B.C., were completely defeated by the Athenians. In 480 B.C., Xerxes, with an immense army, invaded Greece, and though, for a time, his progress was delayed by Leonidas at Thermopylæ, yet he made his way to Athens, which he burnt, and from which the inhabitants were compelled to flee. At Salamis, however, 480 B.C., the Athenians and other Greeks obtained a great naval victory over the Persians, and Xerxes retreated into Asia. His general Mardonius was also defeated at the battle of Platea. Themistocles now rebuilt and extended the city, and the state rose to a great height of power and influence, when, in the time of Pericles, 431 B.C., the Peloponnesian war commenced, in which Sparta and the combined Greek states were banded against Athens. For twenty-seven years the struggle was continued with various success, until, in 404 B.C., the city was forced to yield, and never recovered its former supremacy, although the Athenians ceased not to cultivate those arts which have rendered them immortal. In 87 B.C., the Romans, under Sylla, took Athens by assault, demolished the fortifications, and inflicted a final blow on its commerce. It was afterwards ravaged by the Goths, and in 1204 was given to Venice, and continued in the possession of the Christians till 1456, when it was seized by Mahomet II. Under the dominion of the Turks it fell into comparative insignificance, and in 1827, being occupied by the insurgent Greeks, it was bombarded by the sultan's troops, and much injured. In 1832 Greece was erected into an independent kingdom under Otho, son of Louis of Bavaria, and in 1835 Athens became the seat of the Greek government, hitherto held at Nauplia.

ATHENS, a county in Ohio, United States. **Area**, 740 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile, though hilly, and containing bituminous coal and salt-works. **Pop.** 28,411.

ATHENS, the capital of the above county, situated on the Hocking river, and the seat of the Ohio University.

ATHENS, the capital of Clarke county, Georgia, United States, on the Oconee river, the seat of the Georgia University, founded 1801. It is the centre of a large cotton-growing district. **Pop.** 6,099.

ATHERSTONE, *ăth'-er-stun*, a market-town of Warwickshire, 12 miles from Coventry. A new Corn Exchange has been recently erected. **Manf.** Ribbons and hats. There are quarries and collieries in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 14,390.—It is a station on the London and North-Western Railway.

ATHERTON, or **CHOWBENT**, *ăth'-er-tun*, a township of Lancashire, 7 miles from Newton. **Manf.** Cotton, and in its neighbourhood are some large collieries and iron-works. **Pop.** 12,602.—It is a station on the Bolton and Kenyon Railway.

ATHLONE, *ăth-lone'*, "ford of the moon," a market-town and parliamentary borough of Ireland, partly in Westmeath and partly in Roscommon, on the Shannon, by which it is intersected, 76 miles W. of Dublin. Its opposite sides are connected by a bridge erected in 1844. A fine Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Mary, was opened in 1861; and there is a handsome Gothic Presbyterian church on the New Quay. On the Roscommon side is the castle, the older parts of which date from the time of King John. It is strongly fortified in the modern style. **Manf.** Soap, and leather and woollen goods. It has several distilleries, breweries, and flour-mills; and carries on a considerable trade with Dublin by means of the Grand and Royal canals, and with Shannon harbour by Limerick steamers. There is a valuable fishery on the river. The town, however, derives its principal support from the garrison, it being the military head-quarters for the west of Ireland. There are stations of the Midland, Great Western, the Great Southern and Western, and the Great Northern lines. **Pop.** 6,755. **Lat.** 53° 25′ N. **Lon.** 7° 56′ 29″ W.—Athlone forms the great pass between Leinster and Connaught, and in 1691 was taken by General Ginkell from the army of King James. It gave the title of earl in the Irish peerage to the family of Ginkell.

ATHOL, ATHOLE, or ATHOLL, *ath-ole*, a district comprising the N. part of Perthshire, Scotland. **Area**, 450 square miles. **Desc.** Mountainous and highly picturesque. In it the celebrated mountain Cairn Gower attains a height of 3,690 feet, and many thousands of red deer still inhabit the forests of Athol. The pass of Killiecrankie, in which Grahame of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, fell in 1689, is in this district. Athol gives the title of duke to the ancient house of Murray.

ATHOL, a town of Massachusetts, U.S., 35 miles from Worcester, and 72 from Boston.

ATHOS, *ai'-thos*, a mountain of Macedonia, projecting like a promontory into the Ægean Sea, with an elevation of 6,780 feet. When Xerxes invaded Greece, he made a trench of a mile and a half in length at the foot of this mountain, into which he brought the sea-water, and passed his fleet through it. Vestiges of this canal have been found. Athos is now called Monte Santo, and the district is famous for the number of monasteries and hermitages, some of them the oldest in Europe. There are more than 900 churches and chapels, and some most ancient and valuable manuscripts are preserved there. No woman is permitted in the precincts of the mountain. **Lat.** 40° 16′ N. **Lon.** 24° 10′ E.

ATHY, *ă'-thy*, the "western ford," a town of county Kildare, Ireland. It stands on the Barrow, on an arm of the Grand Canal, 34 miles S.W. of Dublin. There are three Protestant and two Roman Catholic churches. **Pop.** 4,510. It is a station on the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland.

ATINA, *ă-tī'-na*, an Italian town, province of Terra di Lavoro. There are a cathedral and convent, and many ancient remains, including an aqueduct. It was, under the Romans, a place of considerable importance. **Pop.** 5,000.

ATLANTA, *ăt-lan'-ta*, the capital of Georgia, United States, 7 miles from the Chattahoochee river, at an elevation of 1,100 feet above the sea. It was incorporated as a city in 1847, and is now the centre of a large trade in grain and cotton. There are about 30 churches, three colleges, a university for coloured students, and a State library. **Manf.** Cast-iron, flour, and tobacco, and there are large engineering works. **Pop.** 37,409.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, *ăt-lăn'-tik*, taking its name from Mount Atlas, in Africa, lies between the continents of Africa and Europe, and the continent

of America. On one side of the equator it is called the North Atlantic Ocean, and on the other, the South Atlantic Ocean. The length of the ocean basin, from the Arctic to the Antarctic circles, is about 8,700 miles. Between Greenland and Norway, the western and eastern boundaries are less than 900 miles apart. Between Florida and the coast of Morocco, the breadth is about 3,900 miles, and the distance is about the same between Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope; but between the most easterly point of Brazil and Sierra Leone in Africa, the width is not more than 1,600 miles. In no part has a greater depth than four miles been ascertained.

ATLAS, *ăt'-las*, an extensive and lofty chain of mountains, stretching through the greater part of Barbary, and dividing most of its cultivated territory from the vast desert of sand which fills the greater part of central and northern Africa. The mountains which form the eastern boundary of the empire of Morocco are by far the loftiest part of this chain. (*See* AFRICA.)

ATLAS, one of the Titans, son of Iapetus and Clymene.

ATOLL, or ATOLLAN, *a'-tol*, a name applied to several groups of coral islands, composing the Maldives, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. between 0° 45′ and 7° 6′ N. Lon. between 72° and 73° E.

ATOOI, or TAUAI, *a-too'-e*, one of the largest Sandwich Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Area, 500 square miles. The chief ports are Waimea and Hanalei. Lat. 21° 57′ N. Lon. 159° 40′ W. Pop. 10,000.

ATRANI, *a-tra'-ne*, a maritime town of Naples, 1 mile from Amalfi, on the Gulf of Salerno. Manf. Principally woollens and maccaroni. Pop. 3,000.

ATRATO, *a-tra'-to*, a large river of New Granada, S. America, which, after a course of about 250 miles, enters the Gulf of Darien, by nine mouths, to the W. of the Bay of Choco. It is navigable to within 140 miles of its source. It disembogues itself at Lat. 8° 10′ N.; Lon. 77° 0′ W.

ATREUS, *a'-tre-us*, a son of Pelops, by Hippodamia, daughter of Œnomaus, king of Pisa, was king of Mycenæ, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

ATRIA, or ATRI, *a'-tri-a*, an Italian town in the province of Abruzzo Ulteriore I., 18 miles S.E. of Teramo, is situated on a steep mountain, five miles from the Adriatic. It is the see of a bishop, and there are a cathedral and several convents. It was the ancient Hadria, once a great commercial port, and remains of the ancient city have been discovered. Pop. 10,000.

ATRIDÆ, *a-tri'-dæ*, a patronymic given by Homer to Agamemnon and Menelaus, as being the sons or descendants of Atreus.

ATRIPALDA, *at-ri-pal'-da*, an Italian town, province of Avellino. There is a collegiate church. Manf. Cloth, paper, nails, iron, and copper. A large trade in pork is carried on. Pop. 3,800.

ATROPOS, *ăt'-ro-pos*, in Greek mythology, one of the Parcæ, daughters of Nox and Erebus. According to the derivation of her name, *atrepos*, 'unchangeable,' she is inexorable, and her duty among the three sisters is to cut the thread of life, without any regard to sex, age, or quality. (*See* PARCÆ.)

ATTALA, *at'-a-la*, a county of the United States, in the middle of the state of Mississippi. Area, 720 square miles. Pop. 119,988.

ATTAR FERID-UD-DIN, a famous Persian poet and mystic. He was murdered by the barbarians under Zengin-Khan.

Born 1119; died 1221.

ATTERBOM, DANIEL AMADEUS, a Swedish poet, Professor in the University of Upsala. As a lyric poet, his reputation is great.

Born in Ostergöthland, 1790; died at Upsala, 1855.

ATTERBURY, FRANCIS, *ăt-er-bur'-e*, an English prelate, who, after studying at Westminster school, was in 1681 elected to Christchurch, Oxford. In 1687 he took his degree of M.A., and in the same year vindicated the character of Luther against Obadiah Walker. He had for a pupil the Hon. Charles Boyle, afterwards earl of Orrery, whom he assisted in his controversy with Bentley respecting the spurious "Epistles of Phalaris." In 1691 he came to London, where his eloquence brought him into notice. He became chaplain to William and Mary, lecturer of St. Bride's, and preacher at the Bridewell chapel. In 1700 he engaged in a dispute with Dr. Wake on the rights of Convocation, and was presented with his doctor's degree by the university of Oxford; the same year he was installed archdeacon of Totnes. In 1704 he was promoted to the deanery of Carlisle, and in 1707, Bishop Trelawney appointed him canon residentiary of Exeter. In 1709 he had another dispute with Hoadly on passive obedience. In 1710 he assisted Dr. Sacheverel in drawing up his defence, for which the doctor left him a legacy. The same year he was chosen prolocutor of the lower house of Convocation. In 1712 he was made dean of Christchurch, and in the year following promoted to the bishopric of Rochester and the deanery of Westminster. The death of Queen Anne put a stop to further advancement. On the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland, in 1715, he and Bishop Smalridge refused to sign the declaration of the bishops; besides which, Atterbury drew up some violent protests in the House of Lords. In 1721 he was apprehended on suspicion of being engaged in a plot to bring in the Pretender, for which he was committed to the Tower. Before his trial, he raised a difficulty as to whether he should appear in person or by counsel. This point produced a warm debate in the upper house. It was, however, ultimately decided that a bishop is not a peer of the realm, but only a lord of parliament, and that, therefore, the honour of the peerage could not be touched by his being tried before the Commons. He was then banished for life, and left the kingdom in June, 1723, for France, where he remained until his death. His remains were brought to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey, but no inscription marks his grave. Bishop Atterbury was a man of brilliant talents, and as a speaker, a preacher, and a vigorous political writer, has had few equals.

Born at Middleton, Bucks, 1662; died at Paris, 1732.

ATTICA, *ăt'-i-ka*, a country of Achaia, or Hellas, at the south of Bœotia, west of the Ægean Sea, north of the Saronicus Sinus, and east of Megara. It received its name from Atthis, the daughter of Cranaus, but was originally called Acte, which signifies "shore," and Cecropia, from Cecrops, the first of its kings. With Bœotia, Attica now forms a government or "nomarchy" of the kingdom of Greece. The most famous of its cities is Athens, with its port the Piræus, and the towns Megara and Marathon. Its chief mountains are Elatea and Oxea, respectively attaining the heights of 4,629 and 4,636 feet above the level of the sea. Pentelicus, famous for the beautiful white marble, used in

the construction of the chief buildings of Athens, and Hymettus (famous in classical lore for honey), are of scarcely inferior elevation. It is watered by the Ilissus and Cephissus. **Pro.** Principally oil, honey, and marble. **Pop.** 185,364. **Lat.** between 37° 39′ and 38° 20′ N. **Lon.** between 23° 5′ and 24° 5′ E.

ATTICUS, *ăt-i-cus*, TITUS POMPONIUS, a Roman, who was descended from an ancient family, and whose manners were so affable that he preserved the good-will of opposite parties in times of the greatest dissensions. Whilst assisting Marius the younger in his schemes of ambition, he preserved the friendship of his adversary Sylla. In the contest between Cæsar and Pompey, he maintained the friendship of both these generals, as well as that of Brutus and of Antony. Notwithstanding, likewise, the contentions between Antony and Augustus, he enjoyed the esteem of both. He was greatly beloved by Cicero, and effected a reconciliation between him and Hortensius. Atticus never attempted to aggrandise himself, and to his moderation may be attributed the tranquillity and influence he enjoyed. Being attacked by an illness believed to be incurable, he voluntarily starved himself to death.

Born 109 B.C.; **died** 32 B.C.

ATTICUS, HERODES, a wealthy Athenian, and teacher of rhetoric. He built many splendid edifices at Athens, Corinth, Delphi, Thermophylæ, and other places, and restored many of the ruined cities of Greece. His great wealth caused jealousy, and he withdrew from Athens.

Born 104; **died at Marathon**, 180.

ATTILA, or ETZEL, *ăt'-i-la*, king of the Huns, who ascended the throne with his brother Bleda in 433, and afterwards caused his associate to be assassinated. He obliged Theodosius II. to sue for peace, and laid him under tribute. He invaded the eastern empire, and laid waste the country around Constantinople. In 451 he entered Gaul at the head of a numerous army, and committed great ravages. The imperialists, however, attacked him at Châlons, and after a bloody contest forced him to retreat. Having devastated the greater part of Italy, he retired, on condition that Valentinian should pay him a large sum of money. Soon after his return home he married a beautiful maiden, Hilda, and died the same night by the bursting of a blood vessel, and with him expired the empire of the Huns. Attila rejoiced in the name of the "scourge of God," and, expressing a wish to extend his conquests over the whole world, often feasted his barbarity by dragging captive kings in his train. His body, deposited in a golden coffin, cased by another of silver and a third of iron, was buried in the midst of a large plain; and, like that of Alaric, his grave was filled with the most magnificent spoils obtained by conquest and war. After the ceremony, the barbarous Huns, desirous of concealing the tomb of their monarch, slaughtered all those captives who had dug the grave.

Born 406; died 453.

ATTIRET, JEAN DENYS, *at'-e-rai*, a French painter attached to the Jesuit mission at Pekin, who, after completing his studies at Rome, went to China, and obtained the favour of the emperor Kien-Long. Amongst others of his works was a portrait of the emperor, surrounding whom were many of his distinguished officers, some of whom had to travel miles merely to have their likenesses taken.

Born at Dole, in Franche-Comté, 1702; **died** at Pekin, 1768.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a market-town in Norfolk, 15 miles S.W. of Norwich. St. Mary's Church is a fine cruciform structure, the greater portion dating from the 15th century. A corn-market hall has been recently erected. **Pop.** 2,324. A station on the Great Eastern Railway.

ATTOCK, or ATTOCK BENARAS, *at-ok*, a town and fort of the Punjaub, British India, on the Indus, where it becomes navigable, and is crossed by a bridge of boats 40 miles from Peshawur. **Pop.** 2,000. **Lat.** 33° 54′ N. **Lon.** 72° 20′ E. The fortress was built in 1581 by the emperor Acbar, and the town is supposed to be the ancient Taxila, fallen into decay, but is still a place of some importance, as it is on the route to Afghanistan, by way of the Khyber Pass.

ATTON, *at-on*, the largest of the Aleutian islands, in the Pacific Ocean. **Ext.** 70 miles long by about 30 broad. **Desc.** Volcanic and sterile **Lat.** 52° 58′ N. **Lon.** 172° 17′ W.

ATTOOR, *at-oor*, a town of Hindustan, in Barramaul, presidency of Madras, 70 miles from Pondicherry. Another in Dindigul, 6 miles from Dindigul.

ATTWOOD, THOMAS, *ăt'-wood*, an eminent musical composer, who, for the coronation of George IV., produced "The King shall rejoice," and for that of William IV., "O Lord, grant the King a long life," both of which were deservedly esteemed. He also composed a number of glees and songs of great merit. At the time of his death he was composer to the Chapels Royal, and organist of St. Paul's, and was buried in the vaults of the cathedral, under the organ which he was in the habit of playing.

Born in London, 1767; **died** 1838.

ATWOOD, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher, educated at the university of Cambridge. Author of several treatises of great value. Mr. Pitt gave him a sinecure office.

Born 1745; **died** 1807.

ATWOOD'S KEY, four or five small islands among the Bahamas. The highest hill of the group is in **lat.** 23° 5′ N., and **lon.** 63° 43′ W.

ATZGERSDORF, *atz'-gers-dorf'*, a town of Austria, 5 miles from Vienna. **Manf.** Principally chemicals. **Pop.** 2,000. It is a station on the railway from Baden to Vienna.

AU, *ou*, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Iser. **Pop.** 1,000. This is the name of several other small villages in Germany.

AUBAGNE, *o-ban'*, a town of France, in Provence, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 10 miles from Marseilles. **Manf.** Paper, earthenware, leather, and coarse cloth; and there are some tanneries. **Pop.** 7,000.

AUBE, *obe*, a river of France, rising in the department of the Upper Marne, and, after a course of 90 miles, falling into the Seine.

AUBE, a department of France, bounded N. by the department of the Marne, E. by that of Haute Marne, S.E. by that of the Côte d'Or, S.W. by that of the Yonne, and N.W. by that of the Seine-et-Marne. It comprehends part of the south of Champagne and a small part of Burgundy. **Ext.** 70 miles long from E. to W., and 54 from N. to S. **Area**, 2,317 square miles. **Desc.** In the north and north-west the surface is bare, but affords excellent

sheep-pasture, and the flocks are numerous. In other portions of the department wood abounds, and the soil is in general fertile. As timber is dear, however, the houses of the peasantry are very inferior to those in other parts of France, being mostly built of turf, or sods dried in the sun, and their roofs covered with straw. The west of the department is soft and swampy. **Forests.** Clairvaux, Montmorency, Orient, and Soulaines. **Rivers.** The Seine, Aube, Ource, Troyes, the Yonne, and the Varines. **Pro.** All the usual cerealia, fruits, pulse, hemp, and considerable quantities of honey are gathered There are some large vineyards laid out, and excellent wine is produced. **Towns.** The chief are TROYES, ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, NOGENT-SUR-SEINE, BAR-SUR-AUBE, and BAR-SUR-SEINE. These are the capitals of the five arrondissements of which the department is composed. **Manf.** Cottons, hosiery, broadcloths, yarns, blankets, leather, straw hats, gloves, pottery, porcelain, glass, paper; and there are numerous distilleries, large beetroot-sugar factories, vinegar-yards, and dyeing and bleaching establishments. **Pop.** 255,000. **Lat.** between 47° 55′ and 48° 42′ N. **Lon.** between 3° 24′ and 4° 48′ E.

AUBENAS, *obé-na*, a town of France, department of the Ardèche, 14 miles from Privas. It is surrounded by an old wall, and there is an old Gothic castle, now occupied by the municipal authorities. **Manf.** Silk, woollen cloths, and paper. Two great silk fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 7,700.

AUBER, DANIEL FRANÇOIS ESPRIT, *o-bair'*, a modern French musical composer, the son of a printseller, in which trade he was initiated, but which he did not long pursue. His abilities were originally displayed in the composition of small pieces; but he soon became known by more important productions, although his first operas, "Le Séjour Militaire" and "Le Testament et les Billetsdoux," were not at all successful. "La Bergère Châtelaine," however, produced in Paris 1820, was a complete success; and after that he rose gradually in public favour, discovering a marvellous facility of composition, and writing about forty operas in the same number of years. Auber's style is light and graceful, and amongst his best-known works are—"Fra Diavolo," "Le Cheval de Bronze," "Le Domino Noir," "Les Diamans de la Couronne," "L'Enfant Prodigue," and "Muetto de Portici," better known as "Masaniello." He wrote a march for the opening of the London International Exhibition of 1862. He succeeded Cherubini as director of the Conservatoire; was a member of the Institute, and a commander of the Legion of Honour.

Born at Caen, 1782; **died** 1871.

AUBIGNÉ, THEODORE AGRIPPA D', *do-been'-yia*, a celebrated French soldier and historian, greatly esteemed by Henry IV., who was desirous of advancing his fortunes. After the death of that monarch he retired to Geneva, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. His chief work is a Universal History, in 3 vols. folio, which was condemned by the parliament of Paris. His son, Constant d'Aubigné, was father of the celebrated Madame de Maintenon.

Born near Pons, in Saintonge, 1550; **died** at Geneva, 1630.

AUBIGNÉ, D. MERLE. (*See* D'AUBIGNÉ.)

AUBIGNY, or AVIGNE, *o-been'-ye*, a town of France, department of the Cher, 28 miles from Bourges. **Manf.** Chiefly woollens and hardware. Pop. 2,500. There are several small towns of this name in France.

AUBIN, *o-ban'*, a town of France in the department of Aveyron. There are a church dating from the 12th century, and the ruins of an old castle. A great trade is carried on in sheep and iron-ware, and in the vicinity are extensive coal, sulphur, and alum mines. **Pop.** 8,800.

AUBIN, ST., *aw'-bin*, a small town in the island of Jersey, on the W. side of a beautiful bay of the same name, 4 miles from St. Heliers. There is an excellent pier here, running out from a rock, and above which is a fortress called St. Aubin's Castle. **Pop.** 2,500.

AUBREY, JOHN, *aw'-bre*, an English antiquary, who, in 1646, was entered of the Middle Temple, but did not continue the study of the law; and his means, which had been ample, began gradually to decline. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society; but, being reduced to poverty, was supported at the close of his life by Lady Long, of Draycot, in Wiltshire. His works are:—1. "Miscellanies, on Apparitions, Magic, Charms, &c.," 1696, and 1721, 8vo. 2. "A Perambulation of the County of Surrey," 1719, 5 vols. 8vo. Besides which he left several curious MSS. to the museum at Oxford, some of which were subsequently printed.

Born at Easton-piers, Wiltshire, 1626; **died** at Draycot, 1700.

AUBRIOT, HUGH, *o'-bre-o*, mayor of Paris, who built the Bastille, in 1369, it being intended as a fortification against the English. He being accused of heresy, was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment within the very building he had raised. In 1381 he was released by the Maillotins, a mob of insurgents who had risen against taxation, and named him as their chief; but, quitting them, he retired into Burgundy, where he died. Besides building the Bastille, he designed and improved many public edifices, bridges, and canals in Paris.

Died 1382.

AUBRY DE MONTIDIER, a French soldier, supposed to have been assassinated by his comrade, Richard de Macaire, in 1371. He is the hero of many dramatic compositions, founded on the details of the discovery of his murderer. Aubry's faithful dog persisted in pursuing and harrassing Macaire; and this coming to the ears of king Charles V., he ordered a combat to be tried between them. In this singular battle the dog was the victor; and he has been celebrated ever since in the play of the "Dog of Montargis," and the "Dog of Aubry, or the Forest of Bondy."

AUBRY DE LA BOUCHARDERIE, *boo-shar'-de-re*, Claude Charles, Count, an able French artillery officer, who, entering the army at an early age, was present at all the great battles on the Rhine, from 1792 to 1796. He afterwards joined Napoleon's army of Italy, and had the charge of the artillery during the perilous crossing of the Alps. Subsequently he served in St. Domingo; and, returning to France, performed great engineering feats with the army, and was present at the battle of Essling, where he was severely wounded. He accompanied Napoleon in the expedition to Russia, having the command of the artillery of the second division of the army, and greatly distinguished himself at Smolensko, Polotsk, and Beresina. At Lutzen and Bautzen, also, in 1813, he displayed great skill and bravery; and finally at Leipsic received his death-wound.

Born 1773; **died** 1813.

AUBURN *aw'-bern*, capital of Cayuga county, New York, U.S., and 174 miles from Albany. It has numerous mills and manufactories of cotton and woollen goods, agricultural implements, paper, and flour. Here is a very large prison conducted on the silent system. **Pop.** 21,924.

AUBURN, formerly **Lisoy**, a hamlet in Westmeath, 6 miles from Athlone, Ireland, remarkable as being the supposed scene of Dr. Goldsmith's poem entitled "The Deserted Village," which begins with the words, "Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain."

AUBUSSON, *o-boos'-sawng*, a town of France, on the Creuse, 20 miles from Guéret, in the department of the Creuse. **Manf.** Woollens, carpets, tapestry, yarns, velvets, and cotton thread. **Pop.** 6,600.

AUBUSSON, PIERRE D', grand master of the Knights of St. John, who, in 1480, vigorously repulsed the attack made upon the island of Rhodes by the Turks, and which was called the first siege of Rhodes, and lasted eighty-nine days. This was in the time of Mahomet II., who on this occasion is said to have had 9,000 slain and 15,000 wounded. Prince Zizim, brother of Bajazet, and son of Mahomet II., having escaped to Rhodes to avoid the vengeance of the sultan, d'Aubusson was, with much difficulty, prevailed on to deliver him to the pope; and for this and his other great services, both in the defence of Rhodes and in aid of the Christian religion against the Turks, he received a cardinal's hat. In 1501 he was appointed general of the united German and French armies against the Turks, and sailed to attack Mitylene, but the expedition failed.

Born at La Marche, 1423; **died** at Rhodes, 1503.

AUCH, or **AUSCH**, *oshe*, a town of France, capital of the department of the Gers, 42 miles from Toulouse. It has a very fine cathedral dedicated to St. Mary, founded in 1489, though not completed till the reign of Louis XV. The older part of the town is on the left bank of the Gers, on the steep slope of a hill, the upper and lower parts of the town being connected by long flights of steps. On the opposite side of the river is a considerable suburb, connected with the town by a bridge. The town, once the capital of Tuscany, is the seat of an archbishopric. There are a college, an agricultural society, a museum, and other public institutions, and a very fine prefecture, formerly the archiepiscopal palace. **Manf.** Linen and cotton fabrics, leather, and hats; and there is a considerable trade in wine, and Armagnac brandy. **Pop.** 13,000. The town nearly occupies the site of the ancient Augusta Auscorum, the chief town of the Ausci.

AUCHMUTY, GENERAL SIR SAMUEL, *awk-mu'-te*, an American, who, in 1776, entered the British army as a volunteer under Sir William Howe, and was present at several actions during the first American war. In 1801, 1802, and 1803, he served in Egypt, and on his return to England, had the grand cross of the Bath conferred upon him. He subsequently commanded in South America, and on the 3rd October, 1807, attacked and took Monte Video, the Gibraltar of America, for which he received the thanks of both houses of parliament. In 1810 he sailed for India as commander-in-chief in the presidency of Fort St. George, and in 1811 commanded at the reduction of the island of Java. For this service he also received the thanks of both houses of parliament. On his return he was made a lieutenant-general, and subsequently a commander of the forces in Ireland.

Born in New York, 1756; **died** in Dublin, 1822.

AUCHTERARDER, *awk-te-rar'der*, a town of Scotland, 15 miles W.S.W. of Perth. In 1716 the town was burned by order of Prince Charles Edward Stuart. In more recent times, this parish originated the litigation between the Earl of Kinnoul and the Scotch Presbytery, regarding the Veto Act, the result of which being in favour of his lordship, led to the formation of the Free Church of Scotland. Near the town is an ancient castle. **Pop.** 2,599.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, *awk-ter-muk'-te*, a royal borough of Scotland, in the county of Fife, 8 miles W.S.W. of Cupar. **Manf.** Woollen shawls, and linen and cotton goods. **Pop.** 1,082. It is a station on the North British Railway.

AUCKLAND, BISHOP. (*See* BISHOP AUCKLAND.)

AUCKLAND, the most northern province of New Zealand, and occupying about one half of the northern island of the group. The greatest length is about 400 miles, and its greatest breadth 200 miles, but the shape is very irregular, and between Hauraki Gulf, on the east coast, and Manukau Harbour, on the west, near the town of Auckland, the distance is only 6 miles. There is a coast line of nearly 1,200 miles, and there are numerous good harbours. The surface of the country is very varied. There are several mountain ranges, extensive fertile plains, richly wooded tracts, large wastes and swamps, and in some parts the characteristics of a volcanic district. There is an active volcanic island in Hauraki Gulf. There are geysers, mud volcanoes, hot springs and lakes, especially Lake Taupo in the southern part of the province. The Kauri pine, the most valuable of the trees of New Zealand, sometimes attaining a height of 150 feet and a diameter of 15 feet, abounds in the northern part of the province. More than one half of the province is occupied by the native Maories. (*See* NEW ZEALAND.)

Area.—26,563 square miles.

Rivers.—There are numerous navigable streams. The chief river system is that of the Waikato, or "rushing water," which rises in Lake Taupo, and, after a course of about 35 miles, chiefly in a north-westerly direction, is joined by the Waipa ("peaceful water"), beyond which it turns in a westerly direction to the sea. The mouth is encumbered with sandbanks, which prevent the entrance of ships. Farther east the Waitoa, the Waino, and other streams, fall into an estuary south of the Hauraki Gulf, known as the Firth of Thames; and still farther east are the Whakatan and the Waikari, divided by the Te Whaiti range, at the northern extremity of which they unite and fall into the Bay of Plenty. The Waikaritabeki, rising in the little Lake Waikari, and some smaller streams, flow southward into the northern extremity of Hawke Bay.

Minerals.—Gold is known to exist in considerable quantities; and in the Thames district some of the gold fields are equal in richness to any in the world. There are plentiful coal supplies; and there are lead, iron, and tin.

Commercial Products.—The timber trade is rapidly increasing; the yearly export of wool is of the value of nearly £90,000. Kauri gum is a fossil deposit of great value, and nearly 4,000 tons are exported yearly; and phormium, or New Zealand flax, is also largely exported. The value of the gold annually exported is about £1,800,000.

Chief Towns. AUCKLAND, Tauranga, Ngaruawahia (or Newcastle), Shortland, and Grahamstown.

Pop. 99,451, in addition to which there are numerous aborigines, who cannot be accurately enumerated or stated usefully.

AUCKLAND, the capital of the above province, and the largest town in New Zealand, on a narrow isthmus separating Hauraki Gulf and Manukau Harbour, and on the southern shore of Waitemata Harbour, an inlet of the Firth of Thames. The

AUSTRALIA
GULF OF CARPENTARIA
NORTHERN TERRITORY
Kimberley District
NORTHERN DISTRICT
Great Sandy Desert
Unexplored Region
STARTS LAND
AUSTRALIA
WESTERN
Great Victorian Desert
AUSTRALIA
EASTERN DISTRICT
Nullarbor Plain
Great Australian
QUEENSLAND
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
SOUTHERN OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN

city is most picturesquely situated, and its position for commercial purposes is equally good, as, in addition to the harbour of Waitemata, there is a western harbour, Manukau, the two being only 6 miles apart. There is a wharf, nearly the third of a mile in length, with facilities for the loading and discharge of vessels. The principal thoroughfares are Queen, Albert, Hobson, Shortland, Princes, Wyndham, Victoria, and Wellesley Streets. There are also numerous public buildings, of which the Government House, Post Office, Custom House, Government Offices, and the places of worship are the chief. These latter comprise the cathedral, several Church of England buildings, and chapels for all the leading Dissenting bodies. There are several banks and insurance offices. The suburbs of Auckland comprise the North Shore, East and West Newton, Parnell, and Epsom. In Parnell is the Auckland College and Grammar School. The Episcopal College is about 4 miles from the town. There is a well laid-out botanical garden in the "domain," and there are several public gardens and other places of amusement. The city is in telegraphic communication with all the chief centres of both islands by means of submarine cables laid in Cook's Straits. A railway connects Auckland with Onehunga on the Manukau harbour; and a railway to Waikato will bring the country for 80 miles south of Auckland into direct communication with it. The town was founded in 1840; became a burgh in 1851; and was the seat of the government of New Zealand until 1865, when Wellington was made the metropolis. Fires in Auckland have, unfortunately, been of not unfrequent occurrence. One in November, 1871, did considerable damage, and one in October, 1873, caused a loss of property to the value of 60,000*l*. **Pop.** Including the inhabitants of the suburbs, about 50,000. **Lat.** 36° 51′ S. **Lon.** 174° 50′ E.

AUCKLAND ISLANDS, a group lying to the S. of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. They are of volcanic origin, and well-wooded and fertile. **Lat.** 50° 24′ S. **Lon.** 166° 7′ E.

AUCKLAND, WILLIAM EDEN, Baron, English statesman, the third son of Sir Robert Eden. He entered the House of Commons as member for Woodstock in 1771; was plenipotentiary in Paris, in 1784, and negotiated a commercial treaty; and afterwards was ambassador to Spain. In 1789, he became a peer of Ireland, and in 1793 was raised to the British Peerage. He was postmaster general between 1798 and 1801. He wrote a treatise on the penal law, and several political pamphlets.

Born at West Auckland, Durham, 1744; **died** 1814.

AUCKLAND, GEORGE EDEN, Earl of, governor-general of India, second son of the preceding. Having held office as president of the Board of Trade and first lord of the Admiralty, he was appointed governor-general of India in 1835. The war in Afghanistan, which resulted in such disasters to the British troops, was entered upon by him, and caused him to be superseded in 1841. He was again appointed first lord of the Admiralty in 1846.

Born 1784; **died** 1849.

AUDÆUS, or AUDIUS, *o-dé-us*, a native of Mesopotamia, and church reformer, who was expelled from the Syrian Church for his censure of the irregular lives of the clergy, and was banished into Scythia, when he had many followers, and established the monastic system.

Died 370.

AUDE, *ode*, a river of France, which rises in the Eastern Pyrenees, and after a course of 90 miles, falls into the Mediterranean, 6 miles from Narbonne. It is connected with Narbonne and Cette by the canal of Narbonne.

AUDE, a maritime department of France, including the S.W. part of Languedoc. It has the department of the Hérault to the N.E., that of the Tarn to the N., the Mediterranean to the E., the department of the Eastern Pyrenees to the S., and that of the Ariège to the W. **Ext.** Eighty miles from E. to W., and 60 from N. to S. **Area,** 2,341 square miles. **Desc.** Mountainous, intersected with numerous valleys running north and south, and highly productive. Near the coast are many large lagunes. **Rivers.** The principal are the Aude, of which there are thirty feeders; the Robive, and the Bère, which falls into the shore-lake of Sigean. **Pro.** Wheat, maize, millet, and barley. Both red and white wines are produced in considerable quantities, and chestnuts, walnuts, almonds, and olives are extensively cultivated. Great attention is paid to the rearing of bees, and large quantities of honey are collected. **Minerals.** Antimony, manganese, copper, silver, iron, and lead. Coal, gypsum, and marble of great beauty, in association with slate, and lithographic stone, are found. **Manf.** The principal are fine broad-cloth, leather, hosiery, paper, hats, combs, jet ornaments, and pottery. There are numerous flour-mills, saw-mills, distilleries, and iron furnaces and foundries. **Towns.** The chief are CARCASSONNE, LIMOUX, NARBONNE, and CASTELNAUDARY, which are the capitals of the several arrondissements of which the department is composed. **Pop.** 327,942. **Lat.** between 42° 40′, and 34° 30′ N. **Lon.** between 1° 41′ and 3° 13′ E.

AUDEBERT, JEAN BAPTISTE, *ode-bair*, a talented French naturalist, draughtsman, and engraver (originally a miniature painter), who excelled in elegant representations of animals. His productions in this respect are esteemed the most valuable of their kind.—His first performance was "l'Hist. Nat. des Singes, des Makis et des Galéopithèques," 1 vol. folio, 1800; a work which, from the general excellence with which it was produced, created a great sensation among naturalists. He was engaged upon other works of equal magnificence when he died.

Born at Rochefort, 1759; **died** 1800.

AUDENSHAW, *awd'-den-shaw*, a township in Lancashire, 5 miles from Manchester. **Manf.** Cottons, silks, and hats. **Pop.** 5,930. It is a station on the Sheffield Railway.

AUDIGUIER, VITAL D', *o'-dé-gui-aire*, a French author, the descendant of a noble, but poor family of Guienne. He attained some reputation in Paris by his novels, poems, and translations, which were specially noticed by the Academy; but he led a dissolute life, and was killed in a duel.

Born 1569; **died** 1624.

AUDLEY, JAMES, lord, *awd'-le*, an English knight, who distinguished himself under Edward III. in France, and was one of the first knights of the Garter. He was present at the battle of Poictiers, where he was so badly wounded, that his esquires were obliged to bear him from the field. For his services a pension was assigned him, and he was appointed constable of Gloucester castle, governor of Aquitaine, and seneschal of Poitou.

Born in Staffordshire, 1314; **died** at Fontenay-le-Comte, Poitou, 1369.

AUDLEY, or AWDELY, THOMAS, lord, chancellor of England, was born of a noble family in Essex, and in 1529 was chosen speaker of the

parliament, in which capacity he was very subservient to Henry VIII., who, on the resignation of Sir Thomas More, gave him the seals, and the priory of Christchurch, with all its church plate and lands. He sat in judgment on his predecessor, Sir Thomas More, and on Bishop Fisher. In 1538 he was created Baron Audley, of Walden.—Audley appears to have been a mere tool of King Henry, and to have been rapacious in the seizure of Church property. He was a great benefactor to Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Born at Earl's Colne, Essex; **died** in London, 1544.

AUDOUIN, JEAN VICTOR, *o'-doăn*, a French entomologist and comparative anatomist, who added many important facts to the science of which he was an ardent investigator.

Born at Paris, 1797; **died** 1841.

AUDOUIN, FRANCIS XAVIER, took an active part in the French Revolution, was a member of the Jacobin Club, was ordered by the Directory to write the history of the Revolutionary War, and afterwards held office under Napoleon. Author of a work on the administration of the navy.

Born at Limoges, 1766; **died** 1837.

AUDRAN, *o'-dra*, the name of a family of French artists. Charles, the elder, produced a great many excellent works, known by a letter K.

Born at Paris, 1594; **died** 1673.

AUDRAN, CLAUDE, a nephew of the preceding, studied under his uncle. He was employed by Le Brun, in painting part of the pictures of Alexander's battles, at Versailles, and became professor of painting in the Royal Academy of Paris.

Born at Lyons, 1639; **died** at Paris, 1684.

AUDRAN, GÉRARD, the brother of the last-mentioned, and the most celebrated of the family, studied under Le Brun at Paris, and engraved that artist's pictures of Alexander's battles in a masterly manner.

Born at Lyons, 1640; **died** at Paris, 1703.

AUDRAN, CLAUDE, nephew of Gérard, became famous for painting ornaments. He was appointed king's painter.

Born at Lyons, 1685: **died** 1734.

AUDUBON, JOHN JAMES, *aw'-doo-bon*, a distinguished American naturalist, whose father was the first to inspire him with that love of natural objects with which his pursuits were to be afterwards so prominently associated. The study of birds especially became a passion with him; and, in order that he might become a good draughtsman, his father sent him, at the age of 15, to Paris, and placed him in the studio of the celebrated David. By his seventeenth year he had applied himself so diligently, that he had become a skilful artist, when he returned to his native country; and his father gave him a farm on the banks of the Schuylkil. Here ornithological studies employed a great deal more of his time than farming employments. He married, and continued to explore the American forests in search of new specimens of the feathered tribes to enlarge his collections; these excursions were prolonged to nearly fifteen consecutive years. Having removed to Louisville, he met Wilson, the celebrated Scotch ornithologist, whose conversation still added to his ardour in his favourite pursuits. In 1810, with his wife and child, he set out on an expedition down the Ohio; next went through Florida; and so continued, as long as he lived, to extend his knowledge of American birds. He visited England twice, and was everywhere received with the attention and distinction due to so truthful a naturalist. He became a fellow of the Zoological and Linnæan Societies in London; of the Natural History Society of Paris, and of numerous other societies of smaller note. His book on American ornithology is the largest and grandest that has ever been published.

Born in Louisiana, 1781; **died** at Minniesland, near New York, 1851.

AUENBRUGGER, or AVENBRUGGER, LEOPOLD, *ow'-en-broog'-er*, an eminent German physician, the inventor of percussion as a means of discovering diseases of the chest.

Born at Gratz, in Styria, 1722; **died** at Vienna, 1798.

AUERBACH, BERTHOLD, *ow'-er-back*, a popular German author. Being of a Jewish family, he first studied Jewish theology, but abandoned it for general literature. He wrote a life of Spinoza, and edited his works. His best known work is "Village Tales of the Black Forest."

Born at Nordstettin, 1812.

AUERBACH, a town of Saxony, circle Zwickau. **Manf.** Muslin, lace, needles, and paper. **Pop.** 3,600.

AUERSTADT, *ow'-er-stat*, a village of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles from Naumburg. On the 14th Oct., 1806, the Prussians were here defeated by the right division of the French army, under Davoust, on the same day that the battle of Jena was won by Napoleon with his left division. For his service on this occasion, Davoust received from Napoleon the title of Duke of Auerstadt.

AUGE, VALLEE D', *ozhe*, a county of France, in the department Calvados. The county is distinguished for producing the finest horses and cattle of Normandy.

AUGEEAS, or AUGEIAS, *aw'-ge-as*, in Greek mythology, son of Eleus, was one of the Argonauts, and afterwards ascended the throne of Elis. He had an immense number of cattle, and the stables in which they were kept had never been cleansed, so that the task seemed an impossibility. Hercules undertook it, on promise of receiving the tenth part of the herds of Augeeas. The hero changed the course of the river Alpheus, which immediately carried away the filth from the stables. Augeeas refused the promised recompense, on pretence that Hercules had made use of artifice, and had not experienced any labour or trouble. The refusal was considered as a declaration of war. Hercules conquered Elis, put to death Augeeas, and gave the crown to Phyleus. The proverb of the Augean stable is now applied to any arduous and difficult undertaking involving the removal of anything abominable.

AUGER, ATHANASE, *ozh-ai*, French scholar and historian. He took clerical orders, but devoted himself entirely to the study of Greek and Roman literature. When the Revolution broke out he wrote several pamphlets on the subject of constitutional liberty; and was also the author of educational manuals.

Born at Paris, 1734: **died** 1792.

AUGER, EDMUND, a French Jesuit, who is said to have converted 40,000 Protestants to the Roman communion by the force of his arguments.

Born 1530; **died** 1591.

AUGEREAU, PIERRE FRANÇOIS CHARLES, *ozh'-e-ro*, duke of Castiglione, and marshal of France, entered the French carabineers at 17, but subsequently became a soldier in the Neapolitan service. Having obtained his discharge in

1792, he volunteered into the revolutionary army of his country, and so rapidly distinguished himself, that when Napoleon invaded Italy, he considered Augereau one of his most daring and successful officers. At the bridge of Lodi he headed his brigade, and carried it in the face of the batteries of the enemy; he captured Bologna, and gave Lugo up to pillage and massacre, on account of the stout resistance which its inhabitants made to his arms. At Castiglione, Augereau covered himself with glory, and had the title of duke conferred on him. At Arcola he particularly distinguished himself, and had his bravery rewarded and acknowledged by the Directory. The *coup d'etat* of the 18th Fructidor, planned by Barras, was intrusted to his execution, and carried out with perfect success. For this service he had the command of the army on the German frontier given him; but, on account of the violence of his revolutionary principles, he was deprived of it and removed to Perpignan. When Napoleon returned from Egypt he was in Paris, but was slighted by that great general. In the campaign of Marengo he had the command of a division, and in 1804 was created a marshal. In 1806 he fought at Jena, and at Eylau commanded the left of the French. In this great battle he was suffering from a wound and from fever; but he had himself tied upon his horse, and remained to the last on the field. In 1809 and 1810 he commanded in Spain. In 1812, when Napoleon set out for Russia, he was left behind to form a corps of reserve at Berlin. In 1814 he was appointed to defend the south-east of France against the Austrians, but gave way before superior numbers. This irritated Napoleon, who viewed his conduct as approaching to treachery. On the fall of Napoleon, Augereau made his peace with the Bourbons, and was created a peer. On the return of the emperor from Elba he offered his services to Napoleon, but they were not accepted, and after Waterloo he sat on the council which condemned Marshal Ney. Soon after this his own life terminated.

Born in Paris, *1757*; **died** *1816*.

AUGIER, GUILLIAUME ARDOR EMILE, *o-ge'-a*, French dramatic poet, commander of the Legion of Honour.

Born at Valence, 1820.

AUGILA, *aw'-ge-la*, a district and town of Africa, on the route between Siwah and Fezzan. **Lat.** 29° 35′ N. **Lon.** 22° 25′ E.

AUGLAIZE, *aw'-glaiz*, a county of Ohio, U.S. **Area,** 396 square miles. **Pop.** 25,444. The Miami and Erie Canal intersects this county.

AUGSBURG, *ougs'-boorg*, an ancient city of Bavaria, capital of the circle of Suabia and Neuberg, at the conflux of the Lech and Wertach, 36 miles W.N.W. of Munich. The Catholics have several churches and monasteries, and the Lutherans have also several churches. The tower of St. Ulrie's church is 350 feet high. There are an academy, a lyceum, a picture gallery, museum, observatory, gymnasium, botanical gardens, and a polytechnic school. Of the public edifices, the cathedral (some portions dating from the 10th century), the town hall (a splendid building), the Fugger House, the bishop's palace, the Perlach tower, a belfry of considerable height, and the beautiful bronze fountains are worthy of attention. The "Fuggerei," built by the brothers Fugger, in 1519, consists of more than 100 small houses for the use of poor Roman Catholics. (*See* FUGGER.) Maximilian street is remarkable for fine buildings and breadth. **Manf.** Fine cotton, linen, silk, watches, jewellery, mathematical instruments, looking-glasses, tobacco, coloured papers, carpets, ribbons, chemicals; and there are considerable dyeing and bleaching works. A large trade is carried on in printing and bookbinding, and the celebrated *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the leading journal of Germany, is here published. Next to Frankfort, Augsburg is the most influential money-market on the continent. **Pop.** 65,476.—Here the celebrated "Augsburg Confession," which, under the auspices of Luther, was drawn up by Melanethon, was, in 1531, presented to the emperor Charles V. In 1806, Augsburg, by the treaty of Presburg, was merged into the dominions of Bavaria, and was surrendered by the French general René into the hands of his Bavarian majesty. It is the birthplace of Holbein, Holl, and other eminent artists. It is connected by railroads with Munich and Lindau, on Lake Constance; and northward with Nurnberg and Bamberg, whence a line runs north-east, connecting Bavaria with the Saxon and Prussian railway system; and another westward to Frankfort-on-the-Rhine.

AUGUSTA, capital of the State of Maine, United States of America, situated 43 miles from the mouth of the Kennebec river, on the right bank. The chief public buildings are the State House, asylum for the insane, and arsenal. The city suffered greatly from fire in 1865. **Pop.** 8,665. **Lat.** 44° 19′ N. **Lon.** 69° 50′ W.

AUGUSTA, a county of Virginia, U.S. **Area,** 860 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile, and producing the usual cerealia. **Pop.** 35,710.

AUGUSTA, the capital of Richmond county, Georgia, U.S., on the Savannah river, 127 miles from Savannah, and the centre of a cotton district. The streets are wide, and the public buildings handsome. **Manf.** Cotton, flour, and tobacco. The Augusta canal, constructed in 1815, supplies abundant water power. **Pop.** 21,891. It is a station of the Charleston and Milledgeville railway.

AUGUSTI, JOHN CHRISTIAN WILLIAM, a distinguished German theologian, of Jewish descent. He was an earnest Christian writer, and held successively professorial chairs at Jena, Breslau, and Bonn. His most important work is a "Manual of Christian Archæology."

Born at Eschenberga, near Gotha, 1772; **died** at Coblentz, 1841.

AUGUSTIN, JEAN BAPTISTE JACQUES, French miniature painter, who painted in admirable style most of the celebrities of his time.

Born at Saint Die, 1759; died at Paris, 1832.

AUGUSTINE, ST., *aw-gus'-tine*, a cape in Brazil, 25 miles from Pernambuco. **Lat.** 8° 21′ S. **Lon.** 34° 56′ W.—This was the first point of land in S. America discovered in 1500 by Penzon.

AUGUSTINE'S, ST., a port and river on the Labrador coast.—Also a number of small islands on the same coast.

AUGUSTINE, ST., (**AURELIUS AUGUSTINUS**), one of the fathers of the Christian church, who, although he had all the advantages of a good education, lived, when young, an irregular life, but studied much and exhibited great talents. In 371 his father sent him to Carthage, where he became a convert to the Manichees, and taught rhetoric with great reputation, but still continued his course of life, notwithstanding the great efforts his mother made to reclaim him. Wearied with his African life, Augustine removed to Rome, where he taught rhetoric with great applause, and was appointed its professor at Milan. Here the sermons of St. Ambrose effected his conversion; and, renouncing his heretical opinions, he was baptized in 387. The next year he returned to Africa, and was ordained a

priest. He was at first the coadjutor of Valerius, bishop of Hippo, and afterwards his successor. He took a leading part in the great Pelagian controversy. His writings have always been held in veneration by the Catholic Church; and from them was formed that system commonly called scholastic divinity.

Born at Tagaste (Numidia), 354; died at Hippo, 430.

AUGUSTINE or **AUSTIN, ST.**, the first archbishop of Canterbury, was a Benedictine monk of Rome, sent, about 596, by Gregory I., with forty others, to preach the gospel in England. On landing in Thanet, they informed King Ethelbert of their purpose, when the king assigned them Canterbury for their residence, with permission to exercise their function. The monarch himself embraced Christianity, but never attempted to bring over his subjects by force. Augustine was consecrated, at Arles, archbishop and metropolitan of the Church, and fixed his seat at Canterbury. He now endeavoured to convert the Welsh bishops to his tenets, but met with great opposition from them, and died without accomplishing his object.

Died at Canterbury, 607.

AUGUSTOVO, a city in Russian Poland, in the government of Suvalki, on the river Netta. Linen goods are manufactured, a considerable trade in cattle and horses is carried on. **Pop.** 9,300.

AUGUSTULUS, or **ROMULUS AUGUSTUS**, *aw-gus'-tu-lus rom'-u-lus*, the last of the Roman emperors in the West, was the son of Orestes, who, having deposed Julius Nepos, refused the throne for himself, but in 475 placed his son upon it. Shortly after, Odoacer, king of the Heruli, invaded Italy, slew Orestes, and deprived the young emperor of his dignity. He was, however, suffered to live a private life in Campania, and a pension of 6,000 pieces of gold annually was allowed him. With him ended the Roman empire in the West.

AUGUSTUS, CAIUS OCTAVIUS, *aw-gus'-tus*, second emperor of Rome, was son of Octavius, a senator, and Alia, niece to Julius Cæsar. He was born during the consulship of Cicero, and was adopted by Julius Cæsar, the greatest part of whose fortune he inherited. At the age of twenty he was made consul, and though his youth and inexperience were ridiculed by his enemies, yet he rose by his prudence and valour, and made war against them, on pretence of avenging the death of his uncle. With Antony and Lepidus he was triumvir. He waged, with success, five civil wars,—Mutina, Perusia, Philippi, Sicily, and Actium. The first and last were against M. Antony, the second against L. Antony, the brother of the triumvir. The third was against Brutus and Cassius, and the fourth against Sext. Pompey, the son of Pompey the Great. He united his forces with those of Antony at the battle of Philippi; but had he not been supported by the activity of his colleague, he would have been totally defeated in that engagement. In his triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus, he obtained the western parts of the Roman empire, and, like his two colleagues, more firmly to establish his power, he proscribed his enemies and cut them off. The triumvirate lasted ten years. He had given his sister Octavia in marriage to Antony, to cement their alliance; but when Cleopatra fascinated Antony, Octavia was repudiated. Augustus immediately took up arms, ostensibly to avenge the wrongs of his sister, but, perhaps, rather from a desire to remove a man whose existence and power kept him in continual alarm. Both parties met at Actium, 31 B.C., to decide the fate of Rome. (*See* ANTONY.) Augustus having established peace all over the world, he closed the gates of the temple of Janus, in the same year which saw the birth of our Saviour. He resolved to lay down the supreme power immediately after the victory obtained over Antony, on account of his failing health; but his two faithful friends, Mecœnas and Agrippa, dissuaded him, and observed that he would leave the empire the prey of the most powerful, and expose himself to the greatest dangers. He exercised supreme power in Rome for nearly half a century. He was an active ruler, and consulted the good of the Romans with the most anxious care. He visited all the provinces except Africa and Sardinia, and his consummate prudence and experience gave rise to many salutary laws. He is, however, accused of licentiousness; but the goodness of his heart, the fidelity of his friendship, and the many excellent qualities which the poets whom he patronized have, perhaps truly, celebrated, should be taken into account. He was ambitious of being thought handsome, and, as he was publicly reported to be the son of Apollo, he wished his flatterers to represent him with the figure and attributes of that god. He distinguished himself by his learning, was a master of the Greek language, and wrote some tragedies, besides memoirs of his life, and other works, none of which are extant. He married four times, but he was unhappy in his matrimonial connections, and his only daughter, Julia, disgraced herself and her father by the debauchery and licentiousness of her manners. He recommended at his death his adopted son, Tiberius, as his successor. Virgil wrote his scarcely-surpassed epic poem, the "Æneid," at the desire of Augustus. The name of Augustus, which was selected by Octavius as expressing all that was noble, venerable, and sacred, was afterwards given to succeeding Roman emperors.

Born at Rome, 63 B.C.; died 14 A.D.

AUGUSTUS I., *elector of Saxony, reigned in general peace, and was, by some, esteemed a prince so wise as to be called the Justinian of Saxony.* He greatly embellished Dresden, and built the splendid palace of Augustenburg.

Born at Freiburg, 1526; died 1586.

AUGUSTUS, FREDERICK II., king of Poland and elector of Saxony. To the former dignity he was elected in 1697, out of many competitors. He formed a strict alliance with Peter the Great against Sweden and Turkey; and from this time may be dated the origin of Russian influence in Poland. In his wars with Sweden he may be said to have been unsuccessful, although his troops gained some victories; and at length, completely defeated at Klissof, 1702, he was forced by Charles XII. to abandon his claim to the Polish throne. The Swedish monarch, however, being beaten by Peter at Pultowa, Augustus was reinstated, and continued in possession of his kingdom, although it remained in a state of great disorganization, from which it never recovered. Augustus was possessed of great personal beauty, and his physical strength was so great that he was popularly known as "the Strong." His habits were luxurious and licentious, and one of his many natural children was the famous Marshal Saxe.

Born at Dresden, 1670; died 1733.

AUGUSTUS, FREDERICK III., *elector of Saxony and king of Poland*, was the son of Augustus II. He was an indolent, idle, and pleasure-seeking prince, and his politics were entirely dependent on Russia. In 1755, he joined the alliance against Frederick the Great of Prussia, and by doing so gave rise to the disastrous Seven Years' War. His

daughter Maria Josepha was married to the Dauphin of France, from which alliance sprung Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X.

Born at Dresden, 1696; **died** 1763.

AULDEARN, *awl-dern*, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Nairn, on the Moray Frith. **Pop.** 1,500.—Here, in 1645, Montrose gained a victory over the Covenanters.

AULUS, GELLIUS, *awl'-lus, jel'-e-us*, a Greek grammarian, whose "Noctes Atticæ," or Attic Nights, has gone through a variety of editions, and been translated into English by Mr. Beloe. Lived in the 1st century, during the reign of Trajan.

AUMALE, *o'-mal*, formerly Albemarle, a town of France, department of Seine Inférieure, on the Bresle, 13 miles from Neufchâtel. **Manf.** Earthenware, woollens, and yarns; the town has a trade in wool and cattle. **Pop.** 2,300.—Here, in 1592, a battle was fought between the Spaniards and Henry IV., in which the latter was wounded.

AUMALE, a town of Algeria, North Africa; an important military position, established by the French in 1846, on the site of a ruined Arab town. **Pop.** 1,500.

AUMALE, CHARLES DE LORRAINE, duc d', one of the leaders of the League, or Catholic party in Paris, after the assassination of the duke of Guise, in 1588. He was sentenced to be broken on the wheel for high treason by the parliament of Paris. The sentence was carried out in effigy in July, 1595.

Born 1554; **died** at Brussels, 1631.

AUMALE, HENRI EUGÈNE PHILIPPE LOUIS, duc d', fourth son of Louis Philippe, king of the French. He early entered the army, and served in Africa under the duke of Orleans and Generals Bugeaud and Baraguay d'Hilliers. Weakened by fever, he returned to Paris in 1841; and here an unsuccessful attempt was made to shoot him. Rejoining the forces in Algeria, he gained some considerable successes, and in 1847 was appointed governor-general, and in that capacity received the submission of Abd-el-Kader. The news of the revolution in Paris, of February, 1848, reached him in Algeria, and in the following month, embarking with his brother, he sailed to England, and resided there until the downfall of Napoleon III., after which he returned to Paris, and was returned to the National Assembly. He has written a history of the house of Condé, and other works.

Born at Paris, 1822.

AUMONT, JOHN D', *o'-mawng*, count of Chateauroux, a French general, who displayed great abilities, and was made, by Henry III., marshal of France. Henry IV. appointed him governor of Champagne, and afterwards of Brittany. He was shot at the siege of Camper, near Rennes, 1595. He had served six monarchs, Francis I., Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV.

Born 1522.

AUNGERVILLE, RICHARD, generally known as Richard de Bury, bishop of Durham, and lord high chancellor of England. He was tutor to Edward III. He founded a library at Oxford, and corresponded with Petrarch and other eminent literary men of the time.

Born at Bury St. Edmunds, 1281; **died** at Auckland, 1345.

AUNOY or **AULNOY, MARIE CATHERINE**, countess of, *o'-noi*, a French authoress, who, at the close of the 17th century, was a distinguished ornament of the French court, and contributed largely to the light literature of her day. She is principally known through the success of her "Fairy Tales," which were imitations of a style of composition introduced in France by Charles Perrault, and which achieved an amount of popularity equal to those of her master. The titles of her stories will, to some extent, indicate their character. Some of these are, "The White Cat," "The Yellow Dwarf," "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," "Cherry and Fair Star;" several of which have formed the basis of successful spectacles and pantomimes, and other extravaganzas. This lady left four daughters behind her, one of whom, Madame de Hère, inherited similar talents to those by which her parent was distinguished.

Born 1650; **died** 1705.

AURAY, *o'-rai*, a town of France, department of Morbihan, 10 miles W. of Vannes. There are some interesting old churches and public buildings, and near the town is the church of St. Anne d'Auray, to which many pilgrims resort. **Manf.** Cotton-spinning, silk-weaving, tanning, and shipbuilding, and there is a considerable trade done in fish. **Pop.** about 4,000.

AURELIAN, LUCIUS DOMITIUS, *aw-ré-li-an*, a Roman emperor, was the son of a peasant in Illyricum. He displayed such skill and valour as a soldier, that Valerian, having raised him to very high rank in the army, at last invested him with the consulate. On the death of Claudius II., in 270, who recommended him as his successor, he ascended the imperial throne. He delivered Italy from the barbarians, defeated Tetricus, who had assumed the title of emperor in Gaul, and conquered Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, 273, and destroyed her splendid city. After these victories he entered Rome in triumph, and next turned his attention to the improvement of Rome, and to the reformation of public manners. His manners were austere, and although a wise and able ruler, he was unpopular. On his march against Persia, he was assassinated by his mutinous troops.

Born about 212; **died** 276.

AURELIUS, *aw-ré-lius*, a post township of the United States, New York, on Cayuga lake. **Pop.** 1,954.

AURELIUS, ANTONINUS MARCUS, Roman emperor, esteemed the noblest of Pagans, nephew of Antoninus Pius, whom he succeeded in 161. He was engaged in long and harassing wars with the German tribes. He was the most eminent of the Stoics, and his "Meditations" abound in admirable moral sentiments, and there is a spirit of tenderness in them which places them in the very first rank of ethical compositions. Strange to say, however, he persecuted the Christians with great severity, and exhibited an intense hostility to their doctrines. The Antonine Column at Rome was erected to his memory.

Born at Rome, 121; **died** 180.

AURELIUS, VICTOR SEXTUS, a Roman historian, who, though born of mean parents, in Africa, raised himself by his talents to distinction. In 361 Julian made him prefect of the second Pannonia, and in 369 he was chosen consul with Valentinian. His Roman history has been several times printed, and is considered both faithful and minute.

Lived in the 4th century.

AURIA, VICENZO, *o-ré'-a*, Sicilian antiquary. He took the degree of doctor of law in the university of Catania; was appointed keeper of the national

archives 1679. He had great practical talent, and was spoken of as the Sicilian Patriarch, but his fame rests on his historical and antiquarian works. He received a public funeral.

Born at Palermo, 1625; died 1710.

AURICH, *ou'-reesh*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Hanover, 15 miles N.E. of Emden, with which it is connected by a canal. The town is built in the Dutch style, and has a handsome old palace, in which the former princes of East Friesland resided. **Manf.** Brandy, paper, leather, tobacco and pipes; there is a considerable trade in cattle and a large horse-market is held. **Pop.** 4,300.

AURIGNY, *o-reen'-ye*, one of the Channel Islands. (*See* ALDERNEY.)

AURIGNY, GELLES D', French jurist and poet. His works are chiefly of a romantic and amatory character; his style is valued for its elegance and correctness.

Died 1553.

AURILLAC, *o-ree'-yak*, the chief town in the department of Cantal, France, on the right bank of the river Jordanne, which is crossed by a handsome bridge. The town is mostly modern, but there are portions of an ancient castle, church, and abbey, to which was attached one of the most famous schools in France. **Manf.** Jewellery, copper utensils, paper, woollens, carpets, tapestry, and blonde lace. There are tanning, dyeing, and brewing works, and a good trade is carried on in horses, mules, and cattle. **Pop.** 11,000.

AURIOL, *o'-re-ole*, a town of France, in the department of Bouches-du-Rhone, 15 miles E.N.E. of Marseilles. The town is irregularly built, though many of the houses have an elegant appearance. **Manf.** Cloths, paper, soda, bricks; and in the neighbourhood there are some collieries, and beds of gypsum. **Pop.** 5,000.

AURISPA, GIOVANNI, Italian scholar, who visited the East and collected many valuable Greek manuscripts. In 1441 Pope Eugenius IV. appointed him apostolic secretary. He was one of the restorers of learning in Italy.

Born at Noto, in Sicily, 1369; died 1459.

AURORA, *aw-ror'-a*, in mythology, daughter of Hyperion and Thia, or Thea, or, according to others, of Titan and Terra. She married Astræus, by whom she had the winds, the stars, &c. She is generally described by the poets as drawn in a rose-coloured chariot, by white horses, and opening with her rosy fingers the gates of the east, pouring the dew upon the earth, and making the flowers grow. She is covered with a veil. Nox and Somnus fly before her, and the stars of heaven disappear at her approach. She always sets out before the sun, and is the forerunner of his rising. The Greeks called her Eos.

AURORA, a town of Dearborn county, Indiana, United States, on the Ohio river, 26 miles below Cincinnati. It is a place of considerable business. **Pop.** about 4,500.

AURUNGABAD, *aw-rung-a'-bad'*, a city of India, in the native state of Hyderabad, or the Nizam's dominions. It was founded in 1620, and subsequently became the capital of the Mogul power in the south of India; the name is derived from AURUNGZEBE. The Nizams transferred their seat of government to Hyderabad, and the town has fallen considerably from its previous importance. In the bazaars a good trade is carried on in silks, shawls, and other valuable articles. **Pop.** 30,219; of the district, 356,777.

AURUNGZEBE, *aw-rung-zeeb'*, emperor of Hindostan, known as the Great Mogul, was the youngest son of Shah Jehan, of the dynasty of Timur, and early in his youth affected religious sanctity; but, in 1658, he and his brother Morad seized Agra, and made their father prisoner. Soon afterwards he put Morad and another brother, Dara, to death, still, however, acting with kindness towards his father, who died in 1666. Aurungzebe greatly enlarged his dominions, and became so formidable that all the eastern princes sent him ambassadors. His latter days were embittered by jealousy of the ambitious views of his sons, and he constantly resided in his camp, which was prodigiously large, and resembled a populous city. By his will, Aurungzebe divided his possessions among his sons. He was the last of the energetic sovereigns who sat on the Mogul throne during the 17th century.

Born 1618; died 1707.

AUSCHWITZ, or OSWIECIM, a town in Galicia, Austria, on the right bank of the river Sola, 33 miles W.S.W. of Cracow. A trade in salt is carried on. **Pop.** 3,800.

AUSONIUS, DECIUS MAGNUS, *aw-so'-ne-us*, a teacher of grammar and rhetoric, and also a writer of Latin poems, at Burdiglia (Bordeaux). His fame reached Rome, and Valentinian, the emperor, appointed him tutor to his son Gratian. In 379 he was raised to the consular dignity, and was subsequently prefect of Latium, Libya, and Gaul. His poems, though unequal, have great merit.

Born at Burdiglia, 310; died 394.

AUSPITZ, *ous'-pitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, 42 miles from Olmutz. **Pop.** 3,000. It is a station on the railway from Vienna to Brunn.

AUSSA, *aus'-sa*, a town of Abyssinia, on the left bank of the Hawash, formerly the capital of the kingdom of Adel. A perpetual market is held, to which the neighbouring tribes resort. Near the town is a lake of the same name, 14 miles long, 7 wide, and said to be 260 feet deep. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 11° 30′ N. **Lon.** 41° 40′ E.

AUSSEE, *ous-see*, a town of Styria, Austria, 8 miles from Hallstadt. **Pop.** 1,400.—The rock-salt mines of this place have been worked for upwards of 1,000 years.

AUSSIG, AUSSYENAD, or LABEM, a town of Bohemia, Austrian empire, in a mountainous district of the confluence of the Bila and the Elbe. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, paper, and chemicals; boat-building is also carried on, and there is a large trade in grain, fruit, and mineral waters. There are coal mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 11,000.

AUSTELL, ST., *aws'-tel*, a market-town of Cornwall, 13 miles N.N.E. of Truro. Near it are several tin-mines, and large quantities of porcelain clay are exported to different places for the potteries. **Pop.** 3,824. Station on the South Devon Railway.

AUSTEN, JANE, the authoress of several popular novels, which have appeared in different editions. She was the daughter of the rector of Steventon, Hampshire, and began at an early age to write sketches of novels. She was an amiable, cheerful, attractive woman. All her portraitures are the delineation of characters of every-day English life, being marked by no very strong traits either morally or intellectually. The chief of her

productions are "Sense and Sensibility," "Pride and Prejudice," "Mansfield Park," "Emma," and "Persuasion."

Born at Steventon, 1775; **died** at Winchester, 1817.

AUSTEN, JOHN, writer on jurisprudence. He entered the army at an early age, but relinquished the military profession and was called to the bar in 1814. In 1826 he was appointed Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of London, but resigned the chair in 1832. He was Royal Commissioner of Malta in 1837. He wrote several works on his favourite science. He associated with Romilly, Sir G. Lewis, J. S. Mill, and other eminent men, who united in intense admiration of his great abilities.

Born 1790; **died** 1859.

AUSTEN, SARAH TAYLOR, translator and miscellaneous writer, wife of the preceding. She was a member of the talented Taylor family, of Norwich. Among other works, she translated Falke's "Characteristics of Goethe," and Ranke's "History of the Popes." She edited the "Memoirs of Sydney Smith," and her daughter, Lady Duff Gordon's, "Letters from Egypt." She also wrote on the subject of education for girls.

Born at Norwich, 1793; **died** at Weybridge, 1867.

AUSTERLITZ, *aws'-ter-lits*, (Ger. *ows'-ter-litz*), a small town of Moravia, circle of Brunn, 12 miles E.S.E. of Brunn. **Pop.** 2,500. This town is noted for being the scene of a great battle fought on the 2nd December, 1805, between the French and the allied armies of Austria and Russia, in which the former gained a decisive victory. This battle was followed by the peace of Presburg, which was concluded on the 26th of the same month, and which stripped Austria of nearly 24,000 square miles of territory and 2,786,000 subjects. The fight was subsequently called the "battle of the three emperors," from there being present in the field, the emperors of France, Austria, and Russia.

AUSTIN, *aws'-tin*, the capital of Texas, United States, on the left bank of the Colorado. **Pop.** 4,500. **Lat.** 30° 15′ N. **Lon.** 97° 47′ W.

AUSTIN, a county of Texas. It is drained by the Brazos river. Capital, Belleville. **Pop.** 15,500.

AUSTONLEY, *aws'-ton-le*, a township in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Huddersfield. **Area,** 1,760 acres. **Pop.** 2,300.

AUSTRALASIA (SOUTH ASIA), *aws'-tral-ai'-she-a*, in modern geography, the fifth great division of the globe. It comprises Australia, Van Diemen's Land or Tasmania, Papua or New Guinea, and New Zealand, together with a large number of small islands surrounding them in all directions.

AUSTRALIA, the largest island in the world, containing the most important and rapidly growing of the British colonies, lies to the south of the Asiatic Archipelago, between lat. 10° 47′ and 39° 11′ S., and lon. 113° and 153° 30′ E. The Indian Ocean is on the west, and the South Pacific on the east. On the north, Torres Strait, 80 miles broad, divides it from New Guinea, and the Arafura Sea from the islands of the Archipelago. Bass's Strait, 140 miles wide, separates it on the south from Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land). The form of Australia is very compact, there being very few inlets, except on the northern shores, where there are several large gulfs, and the coast line is very broken. The most northerly point is Cape York, at the head of the promontory forming the east side of the Gulf of Carpentaria, the largest inlet on the entire coast, which is nearly 400 miles wide from east to west, and the eastern side measures about 450 miles. In it, on the western and southern sides, are Great, Wellesley's, Bentinck's, and several smaller islands. Further west is Van Diemen's Gulf, across the entrance to which is Melville Island. On the north-west the coast line is much broken, the chief indentations being, Admiralty Gulf, York Sound, Collier Bay, and King Sound. On the west coast, Exmouth Gulf and Shark Bay are the largest inlets. In Shark Bay are Dirk Hartog, Dorre, and several small islands. Dirk Hartog Island is the most westerly point of Australia, and thence the coast line gradually recedes in a south-easterly direction to about the 35th parallel of south latitude, when it turns abruptly to the east, and takes a bold sweep, with a northerly curve, forming the Great Australian Bight, which extends to Flinder's Land, on the eastern side of Spencer Gulf, a stretch from King George's Sound of more than 1,200 miles, the coast line being chiefly formed of tall cliffs. The base of this curve is the 35th degree of south latitude, the indentation to the head of the Bight being about 250 miles. Spencer Gulf, between Flinder's Land and Yorke Peninsula, is a deep indentation about 180 miles in length, and farther west, is the Gulf of St. Vincent, reached by Investigation Straits between Yorke Peninsula and Kangaroo Island. The eastern shore of Encounter Bay runs nearly in a southerly direction, turning west to Cape Otway, between which and Wilson's Promontory, the extreme south of Australia, are Port Phillip Bay, and another inlet, Western Port, in which are Phillip and French Islands. To the north of the Wilson's Promontory is Corner Inlet, and the coast line makes a bold curve in a north-easterly direction to Cape Howe, the extreme eastern point of the colony of Victoria. There are no gulfs of large size on the eastern coast, although there are several small bays affording good harbourage. The best known are Botany Bay, near which is the town of Sydney; Moreton Bay, partially enclosed by Moreton Island; Keppel Bay, Broad Sound, Edgecumbe Bay, Halifax Bay, and, farther north, Princess Charlotte Bay. Lennox Head, about S. lat. 29°, is the extreme eastern point of Australia. Running in a direction nearly parallel to the eastern coast from Torres Straits to about lat. 22° S. is the Great Barrier Reef of coral, in some cases approaching within 20 miles of the coast, but receding farther south. From west to east, the extreme length of Australia is 2,500 miles, and the breadth from north to south 1,950 miles, and the circumference about 8,000 miles. The island, or rather continent, is more than two-thirds the size of Europe, and about half as large as South America. A range of mountains of considerable altitude extends along the eastern side of Australia, commencing in the eastern part of the colony of Victoria, where the eastern portion is known as the Australian Alps, running from east to west, at 60 or 70 miles from the coast, varying in height from 1,000 to 7,000 feet, with several minor ranges running at right angles in a northerly direction. The Great Dividing Range, or the Narragonga (the native name) may be divided into seven main branches. 1. The New England Range (highest point, "Ben Lomond," 5,000 feet); 2. the Liverpool Range (highest point, "Oxley's Peak," 4,500 feet); 3. the Blue Mountain Range (highest point, "Mount Beemarang," 4,100 feet); 4. the Cullarin Range (highest point, "Mundoonen," 3,000 feet); 5. the Gourock Range (highest point, "Jindulian," 4,300 feet); 6. the Manero Range (highest point, "Head of Kybean River," 4,010

feet); and 7. the Muniong Range (highest point, "Mount Kosciusko," on the Australian Alps, 7,308 feet). Many of these peaks reach far above the snow-line. Eastward of these main ranges are the Coral ranges, forming the edge of the great eastern table-land, and attaining a considerable altitude. Mount Seaview, in New South Wales, is 6,000 feet high, and there are several other peaks little inferior in elevation. Westward of the Great Dividing Range are the Interior Range and numerous isolated ountains; and farther west extensive table-lands or downs extending almost to the centre of the island, and sinking gradually into the great depression of the desert of Central Australia, which extends from a slightly elevated district at the head of the Great Bight to about the 20th degree of South latitude, and westward to the settled districts of Western Australia. This immense desert, nearly a million square miles in extent, through which no rivers flow, where vegetation is coarse and scanty, was probably at some remote period the bed of an inland sea. There are salt-marshes and small lakes; but adventurous explorers, who suffered great hardships in their endeavour to traverse the desolate region, discovered no place suitable for settlement. To the south-east of the desert are Lakes Torrens and Gairdner and others, which will be more fully described when treating of each colony in detail. The Western seaboard of Australia is generally flat, and of a sandy character. Ten rivers of very considerable size discharge into the sea, many of them being absorbed before they reach it. On the East coast are numerous small streams rising on the slope of the mountain ranges; but on the South coast there is not a stream of any kind falling into the sea for more than 1,500 miles. The volume of all the rivers varies considerably, according to the season. Long periods of drought reduce them to little more than water-courses, and dry up the smaller streams; and the wet seasons frequently cause disastrous floods. Except in the Eastern part of the island, among the mountain ranges, the scenery of Australia is not striking. The hilly districts are generally well wooded, and the extensive table-lands give excellent pasturage to immense flocks of sheep, one of the principal sources of Australian wealth. (*See* NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, and QUEENSLAND.)

Rivers.—The most important river is the Murray, which rises in the Australian Alps, and flows westward, discharging into Lake Alexandrina, near Encounter Bay, in South Australia. It has a course of 1,100 miles, and forms the boundary between the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria. On the right bank it receives the Murrumbidgee and the Darling, each of which has numerous small tributaries. The Darling, which receives the drainage of the western slope of the mountains in New South Wales before it reaches the Murray, sends off many branches, which lose themselves in lagoons. Between this absorption and rapid evaporation, the volume of the river is greatly diminished. On the left bank the Murray receives the Ovens and the Goulburn, and other streams. The Barcoo is a large stream rising about 400 miles from the east coast, nearly under the tropic of Capricorn, and flowing generally in a south-westerly direction till it is lost in Lake Torrens, in South Australia. The other chief rivers are the Hunter, Hawkesbury, and Shoalhaven, which fall into the Pacific on the E.; the Blackwood and Glenelg on the S.; the Swan and the Canning on the W.; and the Victoria, the Adelaide, the Liverpool, and the Alligator, on the N.: few of these, however, are open to internal navigation. The river systems will be more fully described under the headings of the several colonies.

Climate.—Generally good and healthy, but of course, in such an extensive territory, varying considerably. The average temperature of Sydney is about equal to that of Portugal. The hot winds blowing from the desert interior are sirocco-like in intensity.

Vegetation.—In describing the general appearance of Australian tree-life, travellers say that, amid its apparent sameness, spots may be found teeming with a luxuriant and gigantic vegetation, sometimes laid out in stately groves, divested of copse or underwood, and at other times skirting an open country of hill and dale, gracefully sprinkled with isolated clumps of trees covered with the richest tufted herbage. Sometimes, again, they appear in immense thickets, interwoven with innumerable creepers, and forming bowers as impenetrable and picturesque as those which are found amid the forests of Brazil. The trees are mostly evergreens, and have a hard and horny species of leaves, which grow from the branches vertically, and not horizontally, as is the case with the trees of this country. Pines of the genus *Araucaria* grow to a great height and yield excellent timber. There are about 400 specimens of the gum-tree, the wood of which is durable and takes a fine polish. Oak, rosewood, tulip-wood, sandal-wood, and satin-wood are also abundant, especially in Queensland. It has been estimated that there are 10,000 distinct species of Australian plants. There are no indigenous cereal plants, and very few of the roots that supply food. The European cereals and fruits are cultivated, and in the northern parts cotton and sugar are raised.

Minerals.—Coal, slate, potters' clay, and beautiful marbles, suitable for the purposes of the statuary. Iron, tin, lead, and copper abound; and, as is well known, Australia is one of the most productive gold fields of the world.

Zoology.—Wild animals are not numerous, but peculiar, many of them being the order Marsupialia, or having a pouch; the kangaroo, wombat, and the ornithorhynchus, being the principal. The kangaroo is the largest native animal, and often attains the weight of from 160 to 200 lb. Australia has many varieties of it, the smallest and most beautiful being the kangaroo rat. The wombat is about the size of a badger, burrowing in the sand-hills of the interior, and feeding exclusively on vegetables. It is social in its habits, and, like the most of the Australian mammals, it is nocturnal, sleeping in its burrow during the day, and moving about in search of food only in the night. The dingoes, or wild dogs, do not bark like the common dog, but only yelp, and are the most frequently met with. When hard pressed by hunger they devour each other, and, being very destructive to the sheep, they are eagerly hunted by the settlers. The ornithorhynchus is one of the most remarkable animals in existence. It has the bill of a duck, a body covered with fur, and resembling an otter. It is about thirteen inches long, from the tip of its beak to that of its tail. It is an aquatic animal, laying eggs, and frequenting the margins of rivers and lakes. The hare and rabbit have been introduced from this country. The most remarkable birds are the emu, the black swan, and a kind of thrush called the laughing jackass. Birds of paradise are numerous in the north, and many of the songsters are exceedingly gorgeous in their plumage. The most magnificent, perhaps, are the rifle-bird and the ring oriole. The lyre-bird has a tail shaped like a lyre, and is most superbly plumaged. The parrots, of which 60 species are known, are very handsome. Of game birds, pheasants and partridges were in the autumn of 1858, introduced from this country. Many of the songbirds of England have been introduced and acclimatised. Reptiles are numerous, but not dangerous. The most formidable is the alligator, which abounds in the north. There are many kinds of serpents; amongst which may be named the diamond-snake, the black snake, the grey, brown, yellow, and whip snakes, the bites of which are all more or less dangerous: that of the yellow snake especially is almost instantly fatal. Lizards, of which 50 species are known, and frogs abound; and scorpions, centipedes, and tarantulas exist in considerable numbers. Insects are also numerous, although requiring no special notice here on account of peculiarity. Fish are also plentiful along the coasts. The domestic animals are the same as in this country. Sheep are very abundant, and their wool is very fine.

Aboriginal Population.—The aborigines are of a chocolate colour, wandering in their habits, and exceedingly disgusting in the food which they eat. Their number is not great, and is steadily decreasing. There are many different languages and dialects. A few of the natives have partially adopted civilized habits, but in their wild state they do not cultivate the ground, rear domestic animals, or attempt to make any regular kind of dwelling. They are fierce and cruel, and some of them at least have the reputation of being cannibals, eating the bodies of their deceased relations and of enemies taken in battle. Infanticide is common; the rite of circum-

cision is generally practised, and various ceremonies of a revolting character are regularly performed. Their religious notions are of the vaguest character. In stature they are of the average size of Europeans; but in the northern districts they are taller and better developed.

Area, 3,000,000 square miles.

Pop.—According to the latest estimate about 3,000,000, exclusive of natives, of whom probably there are about 70,000. The bulk of the white population is of British descent; but the gold discoveries brought a considerable number of Americans, and Chinese form a noticeable element of the population.

Territorial Divisions.—The English colonies of NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA (including the Northern Territory), QUEENSLAND, and WESTERN AUSTRALIA. No other nation but Great Britain has any settlements in Australia.

History of Discovery and Settlement.—It is probable that Australia was partially known to the Portuguese very early in the 16th century, under the name of Great Java, and "Australis Terra" is mentioned as "the most southern of all lands" in a geographical work printed at Louvain in 1598.

A Dutch vessel, the "Duyfen," touched at Cape York, on the north coast	1606
The west and south-west coasts visited by the Dutch	1618-1627
Captain Dampier explored north-west and west coasts	1684-1690
Tasman coasted South Australia and Van Diemen's Land	1642-1644
Western Australia named New Holland by order of the Dutch States-General	1665
Swan River discovered by Vlaming	1697
Captain Cook explored the east coast, landed at Botany Bay, and named the country New South Wales	
Sydney founded by Governor Phillip	1788
Bass's Straits discovered by Bass and Flinders	1798
Port Phillip discovered	1802
West Australia formed into a separate colony	1829
South Australia established as a separate colony	1834
Melbourne founded	1837
Victoria established as a separate colony	1850
Queensland made a separate colony	1859
Gold discovered	1851
Australia crossed by a telegraph wire from north to south	1872
(See each colony under proper heading.)	

Principal Expeditions into the Interior:—

Lieutenant Oxley traced the Lachlan and Macquarie rivers in Eastern Australia	1816
Sturt's expedition traced the Darling and discovered the Murray river	1828-31
Sir T. Mitchell explored Eastern Australia	1831-36
Mr. Eyre explored the head of Spencer Gulf, and traced the coast of the Australian Bight from that inlet to King George's Sound, in Western Australia, enduring terrible privations	1840
Leichardt's expedition to the Gulf of Carpentaria and to the interior, in an endeavour to cross the continent from east to west, from which he never returned	1844-48
Sir Thomas Mitchell, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. A. C. Gregory, made several expeditions, and traced the course of the Barcoo and its tributaries	1845-48
Mr. Stuart attempted to cross the continent from Adelaide to the northern coast, and succeeded in reaching Mount Stuart, in the centre of Australia	1860
Messrs. Burke and Willis attempted to cross from Victoria to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and succeeded, but perished from starvation on the return journey	
Mr. Stuart succeeded in crossing from Adelaide and reaching Arnheim Land; Mr. Landsborough crossed from North to South, and Mr. McKinlay from South to North	1862
Mr. J. Forrest penetrated the hitherto unknown central desert in an easterly direction from Western Australia, as far as lon. 123° E.	1869
Completion of the direct railway between Melbourne and Sydney	June, 1883
Intercolonial conference at Sydney on proposed annexation of New Guinea closes	Dec. 1883
Victoria, Tasmania, and Queensland accept the federation scheme in Aug., opposed by New South Wales	Nov. 1884
Protest against the German annexations in New Guinea, &c.	Dec. 1884
Australian colonies proffer military contingents for the Soudan, some of which reach there just as the war was concluding	1885

AUSTRALIA (SOUTH). *See* SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA (WESTERN). *See* WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRIA, EMPIRE OF, or AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, a central State of Europe, bounded on the N. by Russia and the German Empire; on the W. by the German Empire, Switzerland, and Northern Italy; on the E. by Prussia and Moldavia; on the S. by the Adriatic, Turkey, and Roumania. The only sea coast is on the Adriatic, including the Gulfs of Venice and Trieste, the numerous islands and channels of the Dalmatian coast, and the Gulf of Cattaro, at the extreme south. The extent, therefore, of its coast-line may be taken at about 700 miles. The country is extremely mountainous, the plains not occupying more than a fifth part of the whole surface. The Rhætian or Tyrolese, the Noric, the Carinthian, the Julian or Carniolian, and the Dinaric Alps, occupy the south-western portion, and in the Rhætian Alps several of the peaks are more than 12,000 feet in height. (*See* ALPS.) The great Carpathian range forms the northern boundary of Hungary: it separates it from Galicia, and terminates a course of nearly 700 miles on the banks of the Danube, near the Wallachian frontier. (*See* CARPATHIANS.) The Waldgebirge, or Forest Mountains, well wooded, and of moderate elevation, extend from south-eastern Galicia in a north-westerly direction across Hungary to the banks of the Hernad. The Transylvanian Alps, a series of parallel ranges, stretch from the Banat into the province whence they take their name, and subside in the plains of Moldavia, seldom reaching 4,000 feet in elevation. An extensive mountain-range, the Sudetes, or Hercynian chain, rises in the low country between the Vistula and the Oder, and follows a north-westerly direction of about 200 miles through Moravia, Silesia, and the north of Bohemia, until it reaches the Elbe at the borders of Saxony. On the lower slopes of the mountains are pastures or fields of cereals; above are forests of oak, elm, and ash, and the yew and fir grow at greater elevation. The snow-line is at about 8,000 feet above the sea level. In Tyrol are glaciers, perpetual snow, and avalanches. The plains lie in Lower Hungary, Upper Hungary, Lombardy, and in N. Italy. They are remarkable for the uniformity of the level which they present. That of Lower Hungary occupies 36,000 square miles. The productive land is estimated at 87 per cent. of the whole country.

Area, 241,000 square miles.

Rivers.—The Danube and the Dniester, falling into the Black Sea; the Po and the Adige, debouching into the Adriatic; the Vistula into the Baltic, and the Elbe into the German Ocean. Some of these have several tributary streams of great extent and importance.

Lakes.—The principal in the mountain regions are Como, Maggiore, Lugano, Garda, and Iseo; in the plains, the Platten See and Lake Nieusiedel.

Forests.—Everywhere extensive, except in the lowlands of Lombardy, Hungary, and Lower Austria. They are estimated to cover an eighth part of the productive soil of the empire, and form a considerable source of its wealth. In Transylvania the forests abound with oak and other trees well adapted for ship-building and all other kinds of carpentry.

Zoology.—The black bear, the fox, the wolf, and the lynx are plentiful; the chamois is getting rare; but herds of wild swine haunt the forests, and wild deer roam over the plains. Birds are more numerous than in any other part of Europe. The white heron is especially abundant amongst the marshes of Hungary, and the vulture and golden eagle are numerous amongst the Alpine

ranges. Leeches are abundant, and form a considerable article of trade. Fish are abundant in the rivers, the Theiss being considered the most plentifully supplied with fish of any river in Europe. The domestic animals are the same as those of Britain. In Hungary and Galicia cattle-raising is extensively pursued, and in the mountains large herds of goats are reared.

Climate.—Various, but generally healthy. In general the eastern part of the country receives less rain than the western. There is excessive rainfall in the Alpine regions, and the storms are frequent there and along the coast.

Pro.—In the mountain districts in the N. the produce is nearly the same as in Britain; in the S. maize, millet, mulberries, and grapes are produced. The Hungarian wine, called Tokay, is deemed the finest in the world; and the hops of Bohemia are considered of the very best quality. In Lombardy the mulberry-tree is extensively cultivated for the support of the silkworm. As a matter of course, in the high Alps there is much land that cannot be reduced into productiveness; but in Lombardy, Galicia, and Hungary, the soil is as rich as any in Europe.

Minerals.—Abundant and valuable; comprising gold, silver, copper, iron, native steel, quicksilver, lead, zinc, antimony, manganese, bismuth, nickel, sulphur, coal, petroleum, salt, marble, and precious stones. Transylvania may be pronounced the gold region, and Hungary the silver. Copper in both Hungary and Moravia; iron and coal in Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Hungary, Bohemia, and Moravia; lead and quicksilver in Carinthia and Carniola; native steel in Styria; and salt in Transylvania, Galicia, Upper Austria, and Hungary. The Bohemian carbuncle and the Hungarian opal are both much esteemed; and the chalcedony, emerald, jasper, ruby, amethyst, cornelian, and beryl are frequently found.

Provinces and Population.—The Austrian empire comprises five countries, each bearing the name of kingdom — Hungary, Bohemia, Galicia, Illyria, and Dalmatia; one archduchy, Austria; one principality, Transylvania; one duchy, Styria; one margraviate, Moravia; and one county, Tyrol. These are now divided into provinces, or "crown lands," of which there are 18, 14 being in Austria proper (or the German monarchy), and 4 in Hungary. The following table enumerates the provinces and gives the population according to the latest official return. The rate of increase is rather more than one per cent. per annum:—

German Monarchy, or Cisleithan Austria—	
Lower Austria	2,330,621
Upper Austria	759,620
Salzburg	163,570
Styria	1,213,597
Carinthia	348,730
Carniola	481,243
Coast land	647,934
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	912,549
Bohemia	5,560,819
Moravia	2,133,407
Silesia	565,475
Galicia	5,958,907
Bukowina	571,671
Dalmatia	476,101
Total, German Monarchy	22,144,244
Kingdom of Hungary, or Transleithan Austria—	
Hungary	11,644,574
Croatia and Slavonia	1,892,499
Transylvania	2,084,048
Town of Fiume	209,81
Total, Hungary	15,642,102
Total, Austria-Hungary	37,786,346

The population is made up of several distinct races, differing in customs, language, and religion. The most numerous race is the German, forming about one-quarter of the entire population. They are most numerous in Lower and Upper Austria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Styria, and Northern Tyrol. The people of the Slavonian races (Czechs, Moravians, Slovacks, Poles, Ruthens, Croats, Slovens and Serbians) form 49 per cent. of the population in the Cisleithan, and 16 per cent. in the Transleithan division. The race third as to numbers, the Magyars, constitute 38 per cent. of the population of the kingdom of Hungary, one-half per cent. of the district of the Military frontier, and one-tenth per cent. of the Cisleithan part of the empire. There are also Roumani, Italians, Jews, Armenians, Bulgarians, and Albanians.

Constitution and Government.—Since the year 1867, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy has formed a bipartite state, consisting of a German, or "Cisleithan," monarchy, and a Magyar, or "Transleithan," kingdom, the former officially designated as Austria, and the latter as Hungary. Each of the two countries has its own parliament, ministers, and government, while the connecting ties between them consist in the person of the hereditary sovereign, in a common army, navy, and diplomacy, and in a controlling body known as the Delegations. The Delegations form a parliament of 120 members, one-half of whom are chosen by and represent the legislature of Austria, and the other half that of Hungary.

Religion.—The State religion of Austria is the Roman Catholic, but there is complete toleration for all dissenters from it, of whatever form of belief. According to the returns of the last census, rather more than 66 per cent. of the inhabitants of the empire are Roman Catholics, while of the remainder 11 per cent. are Greek Catholics; 10 per cent. Evangelical Protestants, and 9 per cent. Byzantine Greeks. There are eleven Roman Catholic archbishops, two archbishops of the Greek Church, and one of the Armenian Church.

Manufactures.—The principal manufacturing districts of the empire are the provinces of Lower Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia; the manufactures include cotton, woollens, silks, flax, hemp, leather, paper, beer, brandy, beetroot sugar, glass, chemicals, tobacco, jewellery, cabinet-work, musical and scientific instruments, porcelain, iron, and earthenware. (*See* each province under its proper heading.)

Commerce.—The annual value of the exports is about £39,000,000; and of the imports, £60,000,000.

Railways and Telegraphs.—There are more than 10,000 miles of railway now open; and about 30,000 miles of telegraph lines.

Army and Navy.—The strength of the army in peace is fixed at 252,000 men, to be raised during war to 800,000. The military forces are divided into the standing army, the Landewehr, or the militia, and the Landsturm, or volunteers. Military service is compulsory on all capable of bearing arms. The number of sailors in time of peace is about 5,700; to be raised in case of war to 11,500.

Principal Towns.—VIENNA, INNSPRUCK, LINZ, GRATZ, LAYBACH, PRAGUE, KLAGENFURT, TROPPAU, BRUNN, LEMBERG, BUDA-PESTH, KLAUSENBERG, AGRAM, PETERWARDEIN, CZERNOWITZ, and ZARA. The chief seaports are TRIESTE and FIUME. There are 25 fortresses of the first and second rank, namely, Comorn, Carlsburg, Temesvar, Peterwardein, Eszek, Brod, Carlstadt, Castelnuovo, Arad, Munkács, Cracow, Gradisca, Olmütz, Leopoldstadt, Prague, Brixen, Theresienstadt, Kufstein, Linz, Salzburg, Buda, Ragusa, Zara, Cattaro, and Pola. The last-named is the chief naval fortress of the empire.

History.—Austria takes its name from "Oesterreich," or eastern kingdom, which word designated the limit of the emperor Charlemagne's dominions. After the death of Charlemagne, it became a dependency of Bavaria, and then came into the possession of the counts of Babenberg, in whose family it continued till 1246. On the demise of the last of this line, a war broke out, and, in 1276, Rudolph of Hapsburg, emperor of Germany, from whom sprang the present royal race, conquered Austria, and, seven years afterwards, invested his son Albert with the kingly dignity. In 1437 Albert II. was elected emperor of the German empire; and from that date till 1806, when Francis II. laid down the imperial dignity, and the great German empire was dissolved, it remained in the Hapsburg family. In 1526, Ferdinand I. became possessed, by marriage, of the kingdom of Hungary. The partition treaty of 1772, by which Poland was dismembered, added Galicia to the dominions of the empress Maria Theresa, and, in 1778, the Bukowine, or south-eastern portion, was ceded by the sultan. The Italian provinces were annexed in 1713 by the treaty of Utrecht; but many vicissitudes occurred, and it was not till the treaties of Paris and Vienna, in 1814 and 1815, that this great empire, formed of so many antagonistic elements, was consolidated. The following are the dates of some of the leading events of the modern history of Austria:—

The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established	1815
Revolution in Hungary	1848
The Emperor Ferdinand abdicated in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph	1848
The Hungarian general, Gorgei, surrendered, and the revolution was at an end	1849

War with France, defeat of Austria, and surrender of Lombardy 1859
War with Prussia 1866
Venetia surrendered 1866
The emperor and empress of Austria crowned king and queen of Hungary 1867

(*See* the various places mentioned in this article under the proper headings.)

AUTAUGA, *aw-taw'-ga*, a county of Alabama, U.S., with a rich and fertile soil. **Pop.** 13,000.

AUTEUIL, *o-tu(r)le*. (*See* PARIS.)

AUTOLYCUS, *aw-tol'-i-kus*, in mythology a son of Mercury, by Chione, a daughter of Dædalion, and one of the Argonauts. His exploits as a thief have been greatly celebrated.

AUTOLYCUS, OF PITANE, IN ÆOLUS, one of the earliest Greek writers on mathematics and astronomy. Latin versions of his treatises are extant.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

AUTUN, *o-tuh(r)n'*, an ancient town of France, 28 miles from Châlons-sur-Saône, on the Arroux, in the department of the Saône and Loire. It is picturesquely situate at the foot of a lofty range of mountains covered with wood. It has a fine cathedral, founded in the 11th century, a museum, library, and other buildings of interest. **Manf.** Carpets, cotton goods, hosiery, leather, and paper; and has a trade in cattle, timber, and hemp. **Pop.** about 11,500.—Julius Cæsar mentions this place under the name of Bibracte, and under Augustus its name was changed to Augustodunum, of which there are some fine ruins, especially of the walls and gates. It was the see of the great French diplomatist Talleyrand.

AUVERGNE, *o-vairn'*, an ancient province of France, now chiefly divided into the departments of the PUY-DE-DÔME, the CANTAL, and a small portion of HAUTE-LOIRE. It is divided into Upper and Lower Auvergne, separated by the river Rue. Upper Auvergne is mountainous, a branch of the Cevennes range occupying a great portion of the territory. The culminating points of some of these are Puy-de-Dôme, 4,806 feet; Cantal, 6,093; and Mont-d'Or, 6,188. Many of them have the appearance of being extinct volcanoes. Lower Auvergne is fertile and well watered.

AUVERGNE, THEOPHILUS DE LA TOUR D', a distinguished French soldier and scholar, who early entered the service, distinguishing himself by his military bearing and by his devotion to study. He was present in many actions during the American war, and was offered a pension by the king of Spain, which, however, he refused. The French revolution found him a captain, and he was one of the first volunteers to defend the territory of France against its enemies, without any wish for promotion; and it was only as captain of the longest standing that he accepted the command of all the grenadier companies, called the Infernal Column. In every conflict he was ever foremost, and he introduced more generally the bayonet into the French army. He was taken prisoner by the English, and after regaining his liberty, resumed his career by replacing a simple conscript, the son of an old and feeble friend. He served in many battles under Bonaparte, who offered him higher rank, but which he refused, and was declared by Napoleon "the first grenadier of the French republic."—He was the author of a French-Celtic dictionary, a glossary of forty-five languages, and other philological works of merit. The following anecdote is told of him:—A person connected with the government was boasting of his influence, and desired to know what he could do for Auvergne, whose clothes were in a deplorable condition. "What do you wish to have, the command of a battalion, or a regiment? you have only to speak." "Oh no!" said La Tour, "I only want a pair of shoes."

Born 1743; **killed** at the battle of Neuburg, 1800.

AUXENTIUS OF CAPPADOCIA, *awx-en'-shi-us*, an Arian theologian of the 4th century, bishop of Milan, and famous for his share in the great Nicene controversy.

AUXERRE, *okes-air'*, an ancient town of France, department of the Yonne, on the river Yonne, 90 miles from Paris. It has a fine Gothic cathedral, an ancient palace, and an abbey in which are the tombs of the early counts of Auxerre. **Manf.** Woollens, serges, druggets, blankets, hosiery, hats, yarns, violin-strings, and earthenware. **Pop.** about 15,500.—This was the ancient capital of the Auxerrois, or county of Auxerre, of which the district of that name is now the chief part.

AUXON, *okes-ong'*, a town of France, on a river of the same name, department of the Aube, 15 miles from Troyes. **Manf.** Chiefly hosiery. **Pop.** between 2,000 and 3,000.

AUXONNE, *okes-on'*, a town of France, on the Saône, department of Côte d'Or, 18 miles from Dijon. It has a castle, is fortified, the seat of a court of commerce, and has an artillery school. **Manf.** Woollen, serges, muslins, and hardware. It trades also in fruit, wine, brandy, flour, grain, coal, wood, and iron. **Pop.** about 6,000.—It was the capital of a small sovereignty, the monarchs of which took the title of Sires d'Auxonne.

AUZOUT, ADRIAN, *o-zoo'*, a French mathematician, who is said to have invented the micrometer, which is still in use amongst astronomers to measure the apparent diameter of celestial bodies, and his treatise on which was printed in 1667.—He was the first who thought of applying the telescope to the astronomical quadrant.

Born at Rouen; **died** 1691.

AVA, *a'-va*, the former capital of Upper Burmah on the Irrawady, which is here joined by the Mytnge, which passes the city on the east side; and a deep and rapid river, the Myttha, forms the defence of the south and west faces of the town. It is skilfully fortified, but many of its defences are in bad condition. The town is generally wretchedly built, but there are several splendid temples, one of them containing a statute 24 feet high of the God Gautama. The country round Ava is well cultivated; but there is little industry in the town, which is gradually deteriorating. **Pop.** from 25,000 to 30,000. **Lat.** 21° 52′ N. **Lon.** 96° 1′ E. (*See* BURMAH.)

AVAL, AWAL, or BAHREIN, *a'-val*, the largest of the Bahrein islands, in the Gulf of Persia. **Ext.** 30 miles long and 12 wide. **Desc.** Hilly towards its centre. **Pro.** Wheat, barley, dates, and other fruits. **Pop.** uncertain; perhaps 40,000. **Lat.** 26° 12′ N. **Lon.** 50° 40′ E.—In the 16th century this island was occupied by the Portuguese, who, in 1622, were expelled by the Persians. These again were driven from the island by the Arabs, who in 1790, became its possessors. Since 1819, the fishermen along its coasts have been protected by British cruisers.

AVALLON, *a'-va-long*, a town of France, department of the Yonne, 26 miles from Auxerre. It is situated on a rock, at the foot of which flows the river Voisin, and is well built. There are a church, built in the 12th century, in the Burgundian

Gothic style, a court of commerce, a commercial college, and an agricultural society. **Manf.** Woollen cloths, paper, leather, mustard, and hosiery. It has some fulling mills and tanneries, besides a trade in wine, coals, and grain. **Pop.** 6,000.—It is the ancient Aballo.

AVALOS, FERDINAND FRANCIS D', *a'-va-los*, marquis of Pescara, a Neapolitan who served with great distinction in the army of Charles V.; and in 1512 was taken prisoner at the battle of Ravenna. He beguiled the hours of captivity by writing a "Dialogue on Love," which he dedicated to his wife, the beautiful and accomplished Vittoria Colonna. On being released, he again entered into active service, and contributed greatly to the gaining of the battle of Vicenza over Alviano and the Venetian forces. Subsequently he took Milan, gave up Como to pillage, and in 1522, in the campaign against the French, assisted in relieving Padua, and was present at Lodi and Pizzigetthone, as well as at the reduction of Cremona. In 1524 he played a foremost part in the battle of Pavia, which was so disastrous to Francis I., and his conduct to the captive king showed much magnanimity. He revealed to Charles V. a plot of the Italians to drive out the Spaniards.

Born 1489; **died** at Milan, 1525.

AVARES, AWARES, or **OAR,** *a-var-es*, a town and district of Persia, in the province of Lesghistan, in the eastern part of the Caucasus. **Area,** 2,287 miles. **Desc.** Mountainous, and infested by predatory tribes, who are nominally subject to Russia. **Pop.** uncertain; the province is said to contain 30,000; but, as they live mostly by plunder and the chase, this cannot be obtained with accuracy.

AVATCHA, *a-vat-cha*, a spacious bay on the eastern coast of Kamchatka, into which the rivers Avatcha and Paratounka discharge. The entrance is in lat. 52° 51′ N., lon. 158° 49′ E. There is in this bay a mountain of the same name, about 10,000 feet high, which is volcanic, and, in 1827, was in a state of violent eruption. The town of Avatcha also stood here, but its name was changed to Petropaulovski, which has been strongly fortified, and was, in 1854, unsuccessfully attacked by a small squadron of French and English vessels.

AVEBURY, ABURY, or **ABERY,** *a'-bur-e*, a village of Wiltshire, 29 miles from Salisbury. **Pop.** 768.—In its neighbourhood are the remains of what was once the largest Celtic or Druidical structure in Europe.

AVEIRO, *a-vai'-e-ro*, a seaport town of Beira, Portugal, 35 miles S. of Oporto, the seat of a bishopric and college. It trades in fish, salt, oil, wine, and oranges. The oysters taken off the coast are said to be the best in Portugal. **Pop.** 6,500. **Lat.** 40° 39′ N. **Lon.** 8° 37′ W.

AVELLA, a town of Italy, province of Principato Ultra, beautifully situated about 20 miles from Naples. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Abello. **Pop.** 3,800.

AVELLINO, *a'-vel-ē'-no*, a fortified city of Italy, province of Principato Ultra, 28 miles E. of Naples. It is mostly composed of narrow, crooked, and gloomy streets, with a cathedral, royal college, and several churches. **Manf.** Paper, woollens, sausages, and maccaroni, and there are large dye-works. The neighbourhood abounds in chestnuts and hazelnuts. **Pop.** 20,500.—In 1694 and 1731 this town suffered considerably by earthquakes. Not far from it is the famous Val di Gazzano, where the Samnites forced a Roman army to lay down their arms, and pass singly under the yoke, 321 B.C.

AVELLONI, FRANCESCO, Italian dramatist, said to have written 600 plays, generally of a sentimental kind.

Born at Venice, 1756; **died** at Rome, 1837.

AVEMPACE, or **ABEN PACE,** *a'-vem-pa-ce*, the name given by Latin writers to Ibn Badja, one of the most distinguished of the Arabian philosophers in Spain. He was a physician, mathematician, astronomer, musician, poet, and metaphysical philosopher. In the most important of his treatises he professed to lay down rules for attaining a perception of the divine thought which sustains the world.

Born at Saragossa towards the close of the 11th century; died at Fez, in Morocco, 1138.

AVENCHES, *a-vanzh'*, a town in Switzerland, 18 miles from Berne. **Pop.** 1,500.—This was the ancient Aventicum, of which there are some remains, and the capital of the Helvetii, which became a flourishing Roman colony, and was destroyed in 447 by the Huns.

AVENTINUS, *av-en-tī'-nus*, historian. His real name was Johann Thurmayr. Having attained great distinction as a scholar, he was appointed tutor to the sons of Duke Albert, of Bavaria. He wrote the "Annals of Bavaria," which led to his imprisonment, on suspicion of heresy, but was soon released.

Born at Abensburg, 1466; **died** at Ratisbon, 1534.

AVERANI, GUISEPPE, Italian jurist and man of science, professor in the University of Padua. He wrote legal works of great value, and published results of experiments in optics, electricity, and acoustics.

Born at Florence, 1662; **died** at Pisa, 1738.

AVERDY, CLEMENT CHARLES DE L', *a-vair-de'*, a French statesman and finance minister under *Louis XV.* He was counsellor of parliament; but, through his propositions for reform, lost his position, and, in 1764, received his dismissal. He retired to his estate, where he employed himself in agricultural pursuits, but was guillotined in 1793 on an absurd charge.

Born at Paris, 1723.

AVERNO, *ă-ver'-no*, "without a bird," a lake of Campania, near Baiæ, in Italy, the waters of which were so unwholesome and putrid, that no birds ever visited its banks. The ancients made it the entrance to the infernal regions. In the time of Virgil, a communication between it and the neighbouring Lucrine lake was made by Agrippa; but, in 1538, the latter was filled by a volcanic eruption, when Monte Nuovo rose in its place, rendering the Averno again a separate lake. It is about a mile and a half in circumference.—It is now called **AVERNO** (*a-vair'-no*), and on its banks, instead of pestilential marshes, are now beautiful gardens and vineyards. The grotto of the Cumæan sibyl is still to be seen here.—It may be observed, that all lakes whose stagnant waters were putrid and offensive to the smell, were indiscriminately called *Averna*.

AVERROES, or **IBN ROSHD,** *a-ver-ō'-es*, an Arabian philosopher and physician, who succeeded his father in the chief magistracy of Cordova, the capital of the Moorish possessions in Spain. He was afterwards made chief judge in Morocco, and having appointed deputies there, he returned to Spain. The freedom of his opinions, however, gave offence to the more zealous Mussulmans, and he was degraded from his office and thrown into prison; but on doing penance, and making a recantation, he was released. The admiration of Averroes for Aristotle was almost

enthusiastic, and his commentaries on that philosopher's works procured him the name of the *commentator*. He also wrote a treatise on the art of physic, an epitome of Ptolemy's "Almagest," and a treatise on philosophy and theology.

Born at Cordova, 1126; **died** at Morocco, 1198.

AVERSA, *a-vair'-sa*, a town of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, 8 miles from Naples. It is situate in a very fine plain, covered with vineyards and orange-trees, and is a sort of nursery for the artists and artisans of the kingdom. Its sweetmeats are in great repute in Naples. The foundling hospital and the lunatic asylum, the latter founded by Murat, are well known. **Pop.** about 21,000.—This place had formerly a castle, which served for an occasional palatial residence of the kings of Naples; it was replaced by a convent, in which Andreas of Hungary, the husband of Queen Joanna I., was strangled, in September, 1345.

AVES, or BIRD ISLANDS, *ai'-vees*, a small group of the Lesser Antilles, belonging to Holland, in the West Indies. **Lat.** 15° 30′ N. **Lon.** 63° 15′ W.—These islands received their name from the great number of birds which frequent them.

AVESBURY, ROBERT OF, *aivs'-bur-e*, an English historian who wrote the history of the reign of Edward III. as far as 1356.—This personage styles himself registrar of the archbishop of Canterbury's court. The principal excellence of his work consists in the accuracy of its dates, and the simplicity with which he works his facts into a plain narrative.

Died 1356.

AVESNES, or AVENNES, *a-vain'*, a fortified town on the river Helpe, in the department of the Nord, France, 50 miles S.E. of Lille. It is generally well built, and has a cathedral with a tower 330 feet high. **Manf.** Hosiery, serges, and soap. It has some tanneries, breweries, and marble-sawing works. **Pop.** about 3,700.—The name of several other smaller places in France.

AVEYRON, or AVEIRON, *a'-vai-rong*, a department in the S. of France, bounded N. by the department of the Cantal, N.E. by Lozère, E. by Gard, S.E. by Hérault, S.W. by Tarn, and W. by Lot. It is 70 miles long with an average breadth of 40, and corresponds with a large portion of the ancient district of Romergne in Guienne.

Area.—3,385 square miles.

Desc.—Mountainous, especially in the N., where are numerous offshoots of the Cevennes and Cantal ranges. The W. consists chiefly of plains, well cultivated and productive, while the S. may be regarded as a high table-land connecting the Cevennes with the mountains of Cannes.

Rivers.—The Lot, with its feeders, the Truyère and the Dourdon; the Aveyron, with its affluents the Serre, Alson, and Caude on the right, and on the left the Viaur, the Ceron, and the Verre; the Tarn, with its tributaries the Dourbie, the Lorgue, and the Rance.

Pro.—Oats, rye, wheat, truffles, chestnuts, and, where the soil is good, vineyards are planted. A great many horses, mules, and cattle are raised. Goats, sheep, and swine are numerous; and oxen and cows are used for ploughing.

Minerals.—Silver, copper, zinc, antimony, sulphur, alum, coal, iron, marble, rock-crystal, serpentine, marl, and gypsum. The department is rich in coal-mines.

Towns.—There are five arrondissements, of which the capitals are RODEZ, ESPALION, MILHAU, SAINT-AFFRIQUE, and VILLEFRANCHE.

Manf. Woollen stuffs, cotton goods, paper, leather, and iron wares.

Pop. 415,075.

Lat. between 43° 51′ and 44° 45′ N **Lon.** between 1° 50 and 2° 25′ E.

AVEYRON, a rapid river of France, rising from the springs of the Cevennes mountains, and after a course of 130 miles, falling into the Tarn a little above Moissac. Like most of the rivers of France, it is liable to sudden floods from the melting of snows and heavy rains.

AVICENNA, or IBN-SINA, a physician and philosopher of Bokhara, who was a prodigy of youthful learning, and rose from a very humble position to be vizier. His scholarship was most extensive, but he ruined his health by indulgence in licentious pleasures. His works on medicine and philosophy greatly influenced the schoolmen of the Western world.

Born at Afshena, in Bokhara, 980; **died** at Hamadan, 1037.

AVIENUS, RUFUS FESTUS, a Latin poet, and writer on geography.

Lived in the latter half of the 6th century.

AVIGLIANO, *a-veel'-ye-a'-no*, a town of Italy, in the province of Basilicata, 11 miles from Turin. In the neighbourhood of this town the finest and largest oxen in the kingdom are raised. **Pop.** 16,000.—In 1824, from a continuous fall of rain, a landslip carried away a considerable portion of the town.

AVIGNON, *a-veen'-yong*, a large and beautiful city of France, the capital of the department Vaucluse, situate on the left bank of the Rhone, just above the junction of the Durance, has narrow streets, but contains elegant churches and other public buildings. The palace formerly occupied by the popes is built in the old Gothic style, erected in the latter half of the 14th century, on the southern slope of the rock of Doms, and near it is the cathedral of Notre Dame, erected in the 12th century. Among the churches, those of St. Agricol, St. Didier, and St. Pierre are the most interesting. There are two museums, two convents, a town-hall, Hôtel des Invalides, a royal college, barracks, and other public buildings. The tomb of Petrarch's Laura, in the church of the Cordeliers, has been destroyed, and only a fragment of the church is left. The ancient walls still surround the town, and beyond this runs a fine avenue of trees, fully three miles long. **Manf.** Silk stuffs, leather, paper, jewellery, saltpetre, oil of vitriol, and aquafortis, with several printing-establishments and copper-works. Its trade consists of wine, brandy, almonds, dried fruits, olives, oil, saffron, truffles, corn, and wool, all the products of the district in which it stands.—A railway connects the city with Cette, and the great trunk line connects it with Lyons and Paris. Constant communication is kept up by steamers with Marseilles, Lyons, and Arles.

Pop.—26,919.

History—

Ceded to the Pope by Philip III.	1273
Papal seat removed hither from Rome	1309
Pope returned to Rome	1337
Purchased by Pope Clement VI. from Queen Joanna of Sicily	1348
The Anti-Popes re-settled here	1378—1418
Taken possession of by France	1791

AVILA, *a-vé'-la*, a town of Spain, capital of the province of the same name, on the river Adaja, at the termination of the Guadaramma mountains, 3,000 feet above the sea level. This was once one of the richest cities in Spain. There is a Gothic cathedral and several interesting churches, monasteries, and schools, and a foundling hospital. The ancient wall still exists. **Manf.** Chiefly the spinning of wool. **Pop.** 7,000.

AVILA, a province of Spain, one of the modern divisions of the kingdom of Old Castile,

near the centre of the peninsula. **Area**, 2,570 square miles. **Desc.** Level in the N. and mountainous in the S. **Rivers.** The Alberche, Adaja, and several smaller streams. **Pro.** Grapes, mulberries, and other fruits, and the usual cerealia. A great many sheep of the Merino breed, pigs, and horned cattle are reared. **Minerals.** Not plentiful; but silver, copper, lead, iron, and coal are found and partially wrought. **Manf.** Cloth, paper, earthenware, hardware, soap, combs and copper utensils, and leather. **Pop.** 186,413.

AVILA, LUIS D', a Spanish historian, and commander of the order of Alcantara. He wrote the history of the war carried on by Charles V. against the German Protestants, and "Memoirs of the War in Africa."
Lived in the 16th century.

AVILA, GIL GARZALES D', a Spanish biographer and antiquary, who was appointed historiographer royal. His works are learned and voluminous.
Born at Avila, 1577; **died** 1658.

AVILA, SANCHO D', a Spanish commander, who served under the duke of Alva and Requesens in the Netherlands, and equalled the ferocious Alva in his atrocities. He defeated Louis of Nassau, and gave up Antwerp to what is called the "Spanish fury." He was killed at the seige of Maestricht.
Died 1570.

AVILES, SAN NICOLAS D', *a-vee'-les*, a town and port of Spain, province of Oviedo, near the sea coast. **Manf.** Copper vessels, earthenware, glass, linen, damasks, and cambric. There are copper and coal mines, and stone quarries in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3,200. **Lat.** 43° 35' N. **Lon.** 5° 51' W.

AVIZ, *a-veez'*, a walled town of Portugal, on the river Aviz, 27 miles from Portalègre. **Pop.** 1,415.—This was the principal place of the order of Military Knights of Aviz, founded by Alphonse I. in 1146.

AVLONA, or VALONA, *av-lo'-na*, a town and seaport of Albania, Turkey in Europe, in the eyalet of Yanina. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the Gulf of Avlona, an inlet of the Adriatic; is visited by Austrian steamers and carries on a regular intercourse with Brindisi. **Pop.** about 8,000. **Lat.** 40° 27' N. **Lon.** 19° 26' E.

AVOCA, or OVOCA, *a-vo'-ka*, a valley and river of county Wicklow, Ireland, celebrated as the scene of one of the many beautiful lyrics of Thomas Moore—"The Meeting of the Waters."

AVOLA, *a-vo'-la*, a seaport town of Sicily, 12 miles from Syracuse. **Manf.** Home-grown sugar, and it does a considerable trade in cattle, corn, wine, fruit, and oil. **Pop.** about 12,000.—This town occupies the supposed site of the ancient Ibla, and was built after an earthquake, which, in 1693, destroyed the ancient Avola.

AVON, *ăv'-on*, a name common to several rivers in both England and Scotland. 1. A river of Scotland, which rises in the county of Banff, and falls into the Spey. 2. Another in the county of Lanark, which falls into the Clyde, near Hamilton. 3. Another which falls into the Frith of Forth west of Borrowstounness. 4. A river of England (Shakspeare's Avon), rises in Northamptonshire, and after passing Warwick and Stratford, falls into the Severn at Tewkesbury. 5. A river, rising in Wiltshire, and falling into the English Channel. 6. Another of South Wales, which runs into the Bristol Channel. 7. Another of North Wales, which flows into the Irish Sea. In France, there are two Avons in the system of the Loire, and two in the system of the Seine.

AVON, a river of Nova Scotia, which falls into the Atlantic, eastward of Halifax.—It is the name of some small places in the United States,

AVONDALE, or AVENDALE, *ăv'-on-dail*, a parish of Lanarkshire, Scotland, not far from Strathaven. **Area**, 40,000 acres. **Pop.** about 7,000. Here, at the battle of Drumclog, fought June 1, 1679, Claverhouse was defeated by the Covenanters.

AVOYELLES, *av-oi-elz'*, a county of Louisiana, United States, at the mouth of the Red River. The surface is nearly level, and the eastern part is subject to periodical overflow. In the west are prairies. Sugar cane, cotton, and Indian corn are grown. Marksville is the chief town. **Pop.** 16,747.

AVRANCHES, *av'-ranzh*, a town of Lower Normandy, France, in the department of Manche, 30 miles from St. Lô. The cathedral church, founded in 1120, was destroyed in the time of the first French Revolution; but a new cathedral is in course of erection. St. Saturnin's church has a remarkable gateway. There are an episcopal palace, now used as a museum, and a public library. The site of the old cathedral is an open place, and a stone marks the spot where Henry II. of England received absolution for the murder of Thomas à Becket. **Manf.** Chiefly lace; but it trades in grain, flax, hemp, cattle, butter, wheat, salt, and cider. **Pop.** about 8,000.

AWASI, or AWADSI, *a-wa'-se*, a Japanese island, off the south coast of Niphon. **Area**, about 520 square miles. The principal town is of the same name. **Lat.** 34° 30' N. **Lon.** 134° 31' E.

AWE, LOCH, *aw*. (*See* ARGYLE.)

AX, *aks*, a town of France, department of the Ariège, 20 miles from Foix. Much frequented on account of its thermal springs. **Pop.** 2,000.

AX, or AXE, *ăks*, a river of England, which falls into the sea a little below Axmouth.—Another which falls into the Bristol Channel, about 8 miles lower down.

AXEL, *aks'-el*, a town of Holland, 27 miles from Antwerp, and the capital of a canton of the same name, in an island in the Scheldt. **Pop.** 2,200, chiefly devoted to agricultural pursuits.

AXHOLME, or AXELHOME, ISLE OF, *ăks'-home*, Lincolnshire, is formed by the rivers Trent, Idle, and Don. **Ext.** 17 miles long and 5 broad. **Area**, 47,800 acres. **Desc.** Fertile, and large quantities of hemp, flax, rape, and turnip-seed, are cultivated. **Pop.** upwards of 12,000.—In 1747 the body of a woman was found buried in a peat moss in this island, and, as she had antique sandals on her feet, it is supposed that she had lain there for ages. Her hair, her nails, and her skin showed scarcely any signs of decay.

AXIM, a part of the fertile country of Ahanta, on the Gold Coast.

AXMINSTER, *ăks'-min-ster*, a market town of Devonshire, on the Ax, 24 miles from Exmouth. **Manf.** Druggets, woollen cloths, cotton, gloves, tape, and leather. **Pop.** 5,186. A station on the London and South Western Railway. The abbey church, or minster, in the centre of the town, is a very ancient edifice, and contains some antique monuments. It was founded by Athelstan to commemorate a battle fought with the Danes in the neighbourhood.

AXTEL, DANIEL, *ăks'-tel*, a colonel in the Parliamentary army during the civil war, who was originally a grocer, but becoming a follower of the Puritans, was persuaded to engage against the king. He had the principal charge of Charles I. on his trial, and behaved with singular brutality. He accompanied Cromwell to Ireland, where his courage procured him the governorship of Kilkenny. In 1659 he returned to England, to prevent, if possible, the restoration of Charles II. In 1660 he was seized by the royalists, tried for high treason, and executed.

AXUM, *ăks'-um*, the capital of the kingdom of Tigré, in Abyssinia, near the site of the ancient capital of Abyssinia, of which there are some remains. The church of Axum appears to have been built in 1657, and is considered as the finest in the province of Tigré, except that of Chelicut.

AY, or AI, *ai*, a town of France, on the river Marne, celebrated for its wine. **Pop.** 3,300.

AYACUCHO, *a'-ya-koo'-cho*, a town of Peru, in the department of the same name. Here, on December 9, 1824, the Spaniards were totally defeated by the Peruvians; and with this battle ended the dominion of Spain in America.

AYALA, PEDRO LOPEZ DE, *a-ya'-la*, the most popular of Spanish chroniclers, and a great favourite of several of the kings of Castile. He was made prisoner at the battle of Najera, in 1367, brought to England, where he was cast into a dark dungeon, and fettered with chains. His sorrows and sufferings in this state of "durance vile" are described in his poems. He was set at liberty after the payment of a large ransom; and, returning to Castile, was again actively engaged in the service of the crown. He was the contemporary of Froissart, and his chronicle embraces that period of history when Spain was most nearly connected with the political action of France and England.

Born at Murcia, 1332; **died** at Calahoma, 1407.

AYAMONTE, *a'-ya-mon'-tai*, a fortified town of Spain, in the province of Huelva, near the mouth of the Guadiana. There is a good harbour. **Manf.** Soap and silk weaving, but the principal employment of the inhabitants is in connection with the fisheries. **Pop.** about 6,000.

AYESHA, *ai-ē'-sha*, wife of Mahomet, and daughter of Abubeker, one of the first and warmest supporters of the prophet. Though she bore her husband no children, yet he loved her better than his other wives; and in his last illness had himself conveyed to her house, where he died in her arms. She opposed the succession of Ali, and levied an army against him. After a severe contest she was taken prisoner, but was treated by the conqueror with great lenity.

Born at Medina, 610; **died** 677.

AYLESBURY, *ails'-bur-e*, a borough and market-town of Bucks, 39 miles N.W. of London, situate in the fertile vale of Aylesbury. The parish church, recently restored, is a large cruciform structure, combining the Early English and the Perpendicular styles of architecture, and there are a county-hall, corn exchange, market house, and jail, all handsome buildings; a free grammar school, county infirmary, and several places of worship. **Manf.** Chiefly lace and straw-plait. The rearing of ducks for the London market is a profitable branch of industry. A branch canal connects the town with the Great Junction Canal. **Pop.** 10,086. It is a station on the London and North-Western and Great Western Railways.

AYLESFORD, *ails'-ford*, a town of Kent, on the Medway, which is here crossed by a stone bridge, 3 miles from Maidstone. The church stands on an adjoining eminence. **Area,** 3,330 acres. **Pop.** 12,734.—In this parish is the cromlech called Kit's Coity house, which is supposed to indicate the burying-place of Catigern, who, in 455, was here slain, with his enemy Horsa, in the third battle fought between the Saxons and the Britons.

AYLMER, JOHN, *ail'mer*, an English prelate, who was tutor to Lady Jane Grey. In 1553 he was made archdeacon of Stow, in Lincolnshire, and exerted himself strenuously against popery. On the accession of Mary he was forced to leave his country, but found a quiet retreat amidst the beautiful scenery of Zurich. Whilst here he answered a pamphlet published by the celebrated John Knox against government by women. When Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, he returned to his native country, was appointed archdeacon of Lincoln, and was a member of the famous synod of 1562, and in 1576 was made bishop of London. He was a very energetic prelate, and severe against the Puritans, for which he has been severely censured by their writers. He was "the bad shepherd" of Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar," and appears to have been of a harsh and violent temper; but it is said that he was learned in the languages, a deep divine, and a ready disputant.

Born at Telney, Norfolk, 1521; **died** 1594.

AYLOFFE, SIR JOSEPH, *ai'-lof*, of Framfield, in Sussex, an eminent antiquary, and fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. In 1737 he was appointed secretary to the commissioners for building Westminster bridge, and became one of the keepers of the state papers in the Paper-office. He printed in 1772 calendars of the ancient charters, &c., in the Tower of London. He also edited "Leland's Collectanea," in 9 vols. "Liber Niger Scaccari," and "Hearne's Curious Discourses," besides other works. There are many curious papers of his in the "Archæologia."

Born at Framfield, Sussex, 1709; **died** 1781.

AYMAR, or AIMAR, JACQUES, *ai'-mar*, a French impostor, who gained considerable wealth at the close of the 17th century by pretending to have a divining-rod, whereby he could discover hidden treasure. The fraud being detected, he returned to his former obscurity; but it gave occasion to De Vallemont's learned book on the powers of the divining-rod.

Born at St. Veran, Dauphiné, 1662.

AYR, *air*, a river of Scotland, which rises on the borders of Lanarkshire, and, after a westward course of 33 miles, falls into the sea, and forms a harbour at the town of Ayr.

AYR, a royal burgh and seaport of Ayrshire, of which it is the capital, situate at the mouth of the river of the same name, 40 miles by railway S.S.W. of Glasgow. The town is remarkably clean, well paved, and lighted with gas. The "Twa Brigs" of Burns connect the town with the suburbs, Newton and Wallace-town, both on the right bank of the river, which is also crossed by a railway bridge. In the High street there is an erection called Wallace's Tower, 113 feet high, standing on the site of an old structure, in which it is said that Wallace occasionally lived. The chief public edifices are the Town's Buildings, containing assembly rooms, and surmounted by a very fine spire 217 feet high; the County Buildings, a

jail, and a large academy, besides two parish churches and other places of worship for the various denominations in the town. **Manf.** Shipbuilding, rope and sail-making, carpets, woollen goods, and leather. There are foundries and engineering establishments; and a large trade in timber, iron, and coal is carried on, and there is a good coasting trade. The harbour is protected by two piers and a breakwater. **Pop.** of the royal burgh, 85,25. Large docks are in the course of construction. Alloway Kirk, and Burns's Monument and birthplace are about two miles from the town. **Lat.** 55° 28′ N. **Lon.** 4° 37′ W. The Glasgow and South-western Railway connects Ayr with all the principal lines of Scotland and England.

AYRSHIRE, *air-shire*, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded N. by Renfrewshire, E. by the counties of Lanark and Dumfries, S. by Wigtownshire, and W. by the Irish Channel and Frith of Clyde. **Ext.** 70 miles, with a varying breadth of from 12 to 26. **Area,** 1,149 square miles. **Desc.** Hilly to a considerable extent, but much of the county is fertile and productive. The insular rock of Ailsa, and the two Cumbraes, belong to it. **Rivers.** The Stinchar, Lugar, Girvan, Doon, Irvine, Garnock, and Ayr; most of these rivers rise in the shire and fall into the sea or the Clyde. There are several fresh water lochs, the largest of which is Loch Doon. **Minerals.** Copper, lead, and iron are found; also black-lead and antimony. There is a vast abundance of coal of different kinds, in successive seams, limestone, freestone of the best quality, agates, porphyry, jasper, and calcareous petrifactions. **Manf.** Woollen, cotton, muslin, thread, iron, and chemicals; the iron trade is of great importance. **Towns.** The principal are Ayr, Kilmarnock, Irvine, Maybole, and Ardrossan. **Pop.** 217,504.—In the parish of Alloway, in this shire, Burns the poet was born, in 1759.

AYR HEAD, or **POINT OF,** the northern point of the Isle of Man, on which is a revolving light, 106 feet high. **Lat.** 54° 24′ 59″ N. **Lon.** 4° 21′ 59″ W.

AYRER, JACOB, *ay'-rair*, German dramatist, originally a dealer in iron; he studied the law, and achieved a good position. He adapted some of Shakspeare's plays to the German stage.
Born 1560; **died** 1605.

AYSCUE, SIR GEORGE, *ais'-ku*, a brave admiral, descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire, and knighted by Charles I. He early declared for the Commonwealth, and distinguished himself greatly in the wars against the Dutch. In 1651 he and Admiral Blake reduced the Scilly Isles, and afterwards, proceeding to the West Indies, Sir George effected the conquest of Barbadoes and other islands. After the Restoration, he was appointed rear-admiral of the Blue, and in 1666 he hoisted his flag on board the Royal Prince, the finest ship then in the world. He was engaged in the great fight with the Dutch, in 1666, which lasted four days; but, on the third day, striking on the Galloper Shoal, his crew forced him to yield to the enemy. After remaining in Holland a prisoner for some time, he was permitted to return to England, where he spent the remainder of his days in retirement. The date of his birth and death are unknown.

AYTON, or **AYTOUN, SIR ROBERT,** a native of Fifeshire, in Scotland, and the author of poems in the Latin, Greek, French, and English languages. He was employed, both at home and abroad, by James I. and Charles I.; and Aubrey says that "he was acquainted with all the wits of his time in England." He was very intimate with Hobbes, as well as with "rare Ben Jonson." It is affirmed that the poems attributed to him in his own vernacular were greatly admired by Burns, who founded his "Auld Lang Syne" upon one of them.
Born at Kinaldie, 1570; **died** at Whitehall, 1638.

AYTOUN, *a'-toon*, **WILLIAM EDMONSTOUNE,** professor of literature and belles-lettres in the University of Edinburgh, and editor of "Blackwood's Magazine." To this celebrated periodical he was a long time a contributor, under the *nom de plume* of Augustus Dunshunner; and he married the daughter of Professor Wilson, the former editor of Blackwood. Aytoun studied for the law, but adopted literature as his profession. His "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers" are chiefly illustrations of the stirring scenes of the mediæval history of Scotland, and place before us in vivid representation, some of the most striking incidents and events that have occupied the best historical pens. In conjunction with Mr. Theodore Martin, he wrote the "Bon Gaultier Ballads," and was also the author of "Firmilian, a Spasmodic Tragedy," designed to ridicule a false and extravagant taste in some of the modern followers of the muses; "Poland, and other poems;" "Bothwell," a long poem; "The Life and Times of Richard Cœur de Lion;" "Ballads of Scotland;" "Norman Sinclair," a novel, &c.
Born at Edinburgh, 1813; **died** near Elgin, 1865.

AZAIS, PIERRE HYACINTHE, *a-zay'*, French author, who, having been persecuted for attacking the principles of the Revolution in a pamphlet, obtained the favour of Napoleon by a treatise in favour of a fixed government. He elaborated a system of philosophy, in which he maintained that the whole of existence is the product of two elements, matter and force. He also wrote on phrenology and magnetism.
Born at Sorreze, 1766; **died** at Paris, 1845.

AZARIAH, or **UZZIAH,** *az-a-ri'-a*, king of Judah, succeeded Amaziah about 810 B.C. He began his reign with great reputation, but at the close of it turned idolator, and died a leper.—Many persons of this name are mentioned in the Scriptures, but the most celebrated was the above king.

AZAUGHAL, *a-zaw'-gal*, a town of Spanish Estremadura, 24 miles S.S.E. of Badajoz. It is enclosed in a valley by three hills. **Pop.** about 3,000, employed in the manufacture of brandy, weaving, and the pursuits of agriculture.

AZAY, *a-zay*, the name of several small parishes and towns in France.

AZCOITIA, *ath-koi'-te-a*, a town of Biscay, in Spain, at the foot of the mountain Itzarriz, 20 miles from Tolosa. **Manf.** Hardware and iron nails. There are some flour-mills in the neighbourhood, which is rich in the production of grain, fruits, chestnuts, and vegetables. **Pop.** 3,795.

AZERBIJAN, or **ADERBEITZAN,** *a'-zer-bi-jan'*, a fertile province of Persia, part of ancient Media. It is mountainous, some of its ranges varying between 7,000 and 9,000 feet high; one of its peaks, Mount Savalany, attaining an elevation of between 12,000 and 13,000 feet.

Area.—25,280 square miles.
Rivers.—The Aras, or Araxes, and its affluent the Karasu, on the N.; the Kizil-Ozein, with its numerous tributaries, on the S.; and several others which fall into Lake Urumiyah.
Lakes.—Urumiyah, which, being salt, is one of the most remarkable features of the province.

Pro.—Maize, rye, barley, flax, rice, hemp, madder cotton, honey, wax, fruits, and grapes. A great number of horses, camels, cattle, and sheep are reared.

Minerals.—Iron, lead, copper, salt, saltpetre, and sulphur.

Manf.—Velvets, carpets, woollens, silk stuffs, arms, copper utensils, and some cutlery. There are several large tanneries, and dressing skins and furs is a general employment.

Climate.—Generally healthy, though intensely cold in the winter and hot in the summer and autumn months.

Towns.—The principal are TABREZ, the capital, Mcanna, Shebuster, Shar, Shelmast Khoi, Urumiyah, and Maragha.

Pop.—2,000,000.

Lat. between 36° and 40° N. **Lon.** between 44° and 48° 44′ E.—On account of the grinding system of taxation pursued by the government, in 1832 a colony of 40,000 Armenians left this province and settled in the Russian territories.

AZEGLIO, MASSIMO TAPARELLI, marquis d', *a-zay'-le-o*, Italian statesman and author, descended from a noble Piedmontese family. He was a constitutional monarchist, and opposed to the conspiracies and insurrections fostered by the revolutionary party. His advice is said to have influenced Pope Pius IX. to adopt liberal measures. He was a member of the first Sardinian parliament, and in 1849 president of the Cabinet of Victor Emmanuel.

Born at Turin, 1798; **died** 1866.

AZERGUE, BAHR-EL, or the BLUE RIVER, *a'-zer-goo*, the principal stream of Abyssinia, which, after a winding course through Abyssinia and Sennaar, falls into the Nile above Gerri.

AZIMGHUR, or AZIMGARH, *a'-zim-gur'*, a town in the Benares division of British India, 60 miles from Benares. **Pop.** 16,000. **Lat.** 26° N. **Lon.** 83° 14′ E.

AZIMGHUR, or AZIMGARH, the district of which the preceding is the capital. The soil is fertile, and highly cultivated, bearing large crops of rice, sugar-cane, and indigo. **Manf.** Principally cotton and silk. **Pop.** 1,604,654. nearly all Hindoos.

AZINCOURT. (*See* AGINCOURT.)

AZMERIGUNGE, *az'-mer-i-goonj*, a town of further India, in the presidency of Bengal, 76 miles from Dacca. It has a considerable inland trade, and a place for the construction of native boats.

AZOF, or AZOV, *az'-of*, the ancient Palus Mæotis, an inland sea of Asiatic Russia, on the confines of Tartary, communicating with the Black Sea by a narrow channel, called the Straits of Yenikale. **Ext.** About 235 miles from N.E. to S.W., with a breadth of 110 at its greatest part. The soundings in general give from 35 to 40 feet in depth; therefore it is not very deep; but a great portion of the produce of Siberia is transported by it from the Don, which debouches into it at its N.E. extremity. The whole surface, except a portion towards the centre, freezes during about a month in winter. **Lat.** 45° 20′ to 47° 18′ N. **Lon.** 35° to 39° E.

AZOPH, AZOF, or AZOV, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, on the eastern extremity of the above sea, at the mouth of the river Don. It is situate on a high ridge, on the same site where it is supposed that the ancient Tanais stood. The town was formerly of much greater importance than at present, owing to the silting up of the harbour. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. **Pop.** about 16,000. **Lat.** 47° N. **Lon.** 39° 14′ E.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, *a-zores'*, a group of nine islands in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal, from which they are distant 800 miles. They are divided into three groups, of which the most eastern consists of the island of ST. MICHAEL, with the small adjacent one of ST. MARY; the middle and largest is composed of the five islands of TERCERA, GRACIOSA, ST. GEORGE, PICO, and FAYAL. The small islands of Corvo and Flores lie considerably further west, and appear almost detached from the others. All the islands are volcanic, with rugged perpendicular coasts, subject to earthquakes, of which the most remarkable is that of 1591, which continued twelve days without intermission, and destroyed entirely the flourishing town of Villa Franca. Besides these occasional and dreadful explosions, the existence of subterraneous fire is constantly indicated by numerous hot springs throughout the islands. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the soil throughout the islands may be considered as exceedingly fertile.

Area.—700 square miles.

Pro.—Wheat, barley, and Indian corn, besides fruits of all kinds, sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, and rocella. The best vines are raised on the lofty sides of the Pico, which attains an elevation of 1,869 feet.

Pop.—Upwards of 260,000, being a mixed race of negroes and Portuguese.

Lat. between 36° 55′ and 39° 55′ N., and between **Lon.** 25° and 1° 16′ E.

History.—The Azores were first colonized by the Portuguese in the 15th century. Their name is derived from *Azor*, the Portuguese word for hawk, many of that species of bird having been seen in them at the time.

AZPEYTIA, *ath-pi'-te-a*, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, 15 miles S.W. of San Sebastian. **Manf.** Nails, iron utensils, and shoes. **Pop.** 2,300.—About a mile from this place, on the banks of the Urola, in a house which is still preserved within the marble walls of a convent that bears his name, Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the order of the Jesuits, was born.

AZTECS, *az'-teks*, the name of a tribe of Indians who last settled in that part of America now called Mexico. In the 15th century it is conjectured by Humboldt that by success in war they had extended their conquests over 60,000 square miles of country. (*See* AMERICA and MEXICO.)

AZUN, VAL D', *a'-zu(r)n*, a lovely valley in the south of France, called the "Eden of the Pyrenees," reaching to the base of the Pic du Midi, and crossed by an important road into Spain.

AZUNI DOMENICO ALBERTI, *atz'-u-nee*, Italian jurist, author of works of great value on commercial and maritime law.

Born at Sassari, Sardinia, 1749; **died** at Caghari. 1827.

AZZANA, CASTEL D', *ath-a'-na*, a village of Northern Italy, 5 miles from Verona, where, in May 1799, the Austrians were defeated by the French.

B

[The population of places in the United Kingdom is given according to the Census of 1871. The rate of increase is, on the average, nearly 1 per cent. per annum.]

BAADER, FRANZ ZAVIER VON, *bah'-der*, German philosopher and theologian. He was the son of the court physician to the elector of Bavaria, and for a time studied and practised medicine, but afterwards adopted the profession of mining engineer, in which he greatly distinguished himself. In 1826 he was appointed professor of philosophy and speculative theology in the new university of Munich. He published many works in opposition to rationalism in theology. The influence of the mystical theories of Böhme is marked; but he occupies a very eminent position in German philosophical literature.

Born at Munich, 1765; **died** 1841.

BAADSTED, or **BATSTED.** *bad'-sted*, a seaport-town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. **Lat.** 56° 28′ N. **Lon.** 12° 45′ E.

BAAGOE, *ba'go*, two small islands in the Baltic. **Lat.** 54° 56′ N. **Lon.** 12° 3′ E.

BAAL, or **BEL,** *bai'-al*, "lord," the title of the principal idol among the Chaldeans; and the "sun-god" of the Phœnicians and Syrians.

BA'ALBEC, *bai'-al-bek*, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Syria, situate in a fertile valley, at the foot of Antilibanus. It is about 35 miles N.N.W. from Damascus, and is small and meanly built, surrounded by ruinous walls, flanked by square towers, and four miles in circuit. **Pop.** about 1,000. **Lat.** 34° 1′ N. **Lon.** 36° 11′ E. Here are to be found some splendid remains of antiquity, particularly a magnificent temple, said to have been built by the emperor Antoninus Pius, in the 2nd century. It stands on an elevated platform, and consisted of an octagonal and great court, the latter occupying nearly four acres, leading to the temple, which was 290 feet long by 161 wide. Some of the massive walls and six of the 54 stupendous columns of the peristyle remain. Near it are the ruins of the temple of the sun, which, though smaller than the other, was larger than the Parthenon of Athens; and to the east a very beautiful circular temple. Until the time of the Moslem invasion Baalbec was a place of considerable importance and great splendour. In 1401 it was taken by Tamerlane, and in 1759 it was visited by an earthquake, which nearly reduced it to ruins.

BAAL-ZEBUB, *ze-bub*, "lord of the fly," an idol worshipped as a protector against swarms of flies.

BAAN, JAN DE, *bahn*, Dutch portrait-painter, who resided some time in England. He refused to paint the portrait of Louis XIV. of France, who was at war with his country. His son, Jacobus, who died young, was an admired painter.

Born at Haarlem, 1633; **died** at the Hague, 1702.

BAARLE, *barl*, a village of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 12 miles from Breda. **Pop.** about 2,000.

BAB, or "the gate," the title assumed by Seyed Mohammed Ali, a remarkable modern religious reformer of Persia. After a pilgrimage to Mecca, in 1843, he produced a new commentary on the Koran, and engaged in an active controversy with the mollahs. He announced himself as the recipient of a new revelation, and the focus in which all previous dispensations converged. The attempts of the authorities to repress his doctrines led to a civil war, and Seyed was taken prisoner and condemned to death. With one of his followers, he was suspended from a lofty wall, and then fired at by a company of soldiers. The bullets cut the cords which held Seyed, and he fell to the ground unharmed, but was then despatched. His doctrines are pantheistic, and his precepts inculcate morality and charity, forbidding polygamy and concubinage, and enforcing great respect for women. One of his most active disciples was a very beautiful woman, Gourred-oub-ayn ("consolation of the eye"), who suffered death in 1852.

Born 1814; **died** 1850.

BABA, *ba'-ba*, a seaport-town and cape near the W. extremity of Anatolia, in Asia Minor. **Manf.** Good cutlery. **Pop.** 4,000.

BABA-DAGH, or **BABALDAG,** *ba'-ba-da*, a town of European Turkey, 90 miles from Silistria. It has several mosques, and a considerable trade through the port of Kara Kerman, an outlet of Lake Rassein, on the Black Sea. **Pop.** 10,000. The town was founded by Bajazet in the 14th century.

BABAHOYO, *ba'-ba-ho'-yo*, the capital of a district of the same name in South America, situate on the river of the same name. **Lat.** 1° 47′ S.

BABAKANDA, *bab-a-kan'-da*, a town of West Africa. **Pop.** 9,000. **Lat.** 10° 2′ N. **Lon.** 2° 53′ E.

BABBAGE, CHARLES, *bab'-age*, an eminent mathematician, the inventor of the calculating machine, the originator of the Statistical Society, and one of the founders of the Astronomical Society. He was for many years professor of mathematics at Cambridge. The writings of this mathematician embrace a wide field of scientific knowledge.

Born at Teignmouth, 1792; **died** in London, 1871.

BABEC, *ba'-bec*, a town of Persia, on the confines of the province of Kirman, formerly a fine city, but now falling into decay. **Lat.** 30° 3′ N. **Lon.** 54° 18′ E.

BAB-EL-MANDEB, STRAITS OF, *bai'-bel-măn'-deb*, "the gate of tears," a channel uniting the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, 20 miles broad. The rocky isle of Perim divides the channel into two straits, the eastern named Bab Iskender; the western, Dad-el-Mayan. (*See* ASIA.)

BABELTHUAP, *bai'-bel-thu'-ap*, the largest of the Pelew Islands, in the Pacific, having a circumference of about 50 miles. **Lat.** 7° 30′ N. **Lon.** 134° 40′ E.

BABER, or **BABUR,** *bai-ber*, the, word meaning the "tiger," a surname given to Zehir-eddin-Mahomet, the conqueror of India and founder of the Mogul dynasty. He was the son of Omar Sheikh, king of Farghana, between Samarcand and the Indus. He succeeded his father when 12 years of age, in 1495, was deprived of his possessions in 1501,

but captured Cabul and established a kingdom in 1504. Being unable to recover his original possessions, he invaded India, and by a series of victories established a great empire, the capital of which was Agra. He was a man of cultivated mind.

Born 1483; **died** 1530.

BABEUF, FRANÇOIS NOEL, *ba'-buf*, a French writer, who, at the commencement of the French revolution, ardently supported its principles in a journal of Amiens; and, on account of the violence of his writing, was twice tried, but acquitted. He afterwards assumed the revolutionary name of Gracchus, and conducted an incendiary journal called the "Tribune of the People;" and, joining a secret society whose plans were divulged by one of the members, he was condemned to be guillotined for conspiracy. On hearing his sentence he stabbed himself, but was nevertheless borne bleeding and dying to the scaffold. Under the name of Babouvism, his theories became the germ of modern communism.

Born 1762; **died** 1797.

BABILUS, *bab'-i-lus*, an astrologer in Nero's age, who told the emperor that he would avert the danger which seemed to hang over his head from the appearance of a hairy comet, by putting all the leading men of Rome to death. His advice was faithfully followed.

BABINGTON, ANTONY, *bab'-ing-ton*, a gentleman of Derbyshire, who associated with other zealous Roman Catholics to assassinate Queen Elizabeth, and to liberate Mary Queen of Scots. Babington, some say, was stimulated to this enterprise in the hopes that Mary, out of gratitude, would take him for her husband. The plot was discovered by Walsingham, and he, with thirteen other conspirators, was executed.

Died 1586.

BABINGTON, GERVASE, an English bishop; chosen for the see of Llandaff, 1591; translated to Worcester, 1597. He wrote commentaries on the Pentateuch, and other Biblical works.

Born 1550; **died** 1610.

BABINGTON, WILLIAM, an eminent mineralogist, physician, and chemical lecturer at Guy's Hospital, London. He was one of the founders, if not the founder, of the Geological Society, and was the personal friend of most of the scientific men of his day.

Born at Ban, near Coleraine, in Ireland, 1756; **died** in London, 1833.

BABINI, MATTEO, *ba-be'-ne*, an eminent vocalist, who attained such proficiency as to become the most celebrated singer of his age. He introduced many improvements on the lyric stage, such as suitably dressing the actors for their parts, and singing the recitatives in operas, which had previously been declaimed, the airs only being vocalized. He amassed a considerable fortune, and retired to Bologna, his native town, where he died. Babini was as noted for the gentleness of his manners and disposition as for his excellence in music.

Born February 10, 1754; **died** at Bologna, 1816.

BABINOVITCHI, *ba'-bi-no-vit-chi*, a small town of European Russia, on the Loutchessa, in the government of Mohilev, 60 miles from Mohilev. **Lat.** 54° 52′ N. **Lon.** 30° 14′ E.

BABRIUS, *bai'-bri-us*, a Greek fabulist, who was supposed by Bentley and other scholars to have written metrical fables, on which some of those generally ascribed to Æsop are founded. He probably lived in the 1st century.

BABUYANES, or MADJICOSIMA ISLANDS, *ba-boo'-ya-nes*, a number of islands lying about 30 miles N. of the island of Luzon, and generally considered the most northern of the Philippines. **Pop.**, united, about 12,000. **Lat.** 18° 58′ to 19° 42′ N. **Lon.** 121° 15′ to 122° 5′ E. Subject to the Loo-Choo Islands.

BABYLON, a celebrated city, the capital of the Assyrian empire, on the banks of the Euphrates, and about 60 miles from Bagdad. The modern town of Hillah is supposed to occupy a part of its site. It had 100 brazen gates, and its walls, which were cemented with bitumen, measured 60 miles in circumference, 87 feet in thickness, and 350 in height. Two other walls were along the banks of the Euphrates. There were two palaces, one called "the admiration of the world," built by Nebuchadnezzar, in the precincts of which were the famous "hanging gardens." The most remarkable edifice was the temple of Bel, on the north-east of the city. It was a pyramidal structure of eight stages, surmounted by a golden image of Bel, 40 feet high, a golden table 40 feet long, and other golden objects. The city was taken by Cyrus, B.C. 538, after he had drained the waters of the Euphrates into a new channel, and marched his troops by night into the town through the dried bed. It was subsequently taken by Alexander the Great, and became famous on account of its being the place of his death. From it arose the new empire, which was afterwards established under the Seleucidæ.

BABYLONIA, an ancient empire, occupying the level district about the lower course of the Euphrates, now known as El-Jezireh. It is referred to in the Old Testament as Shinar Babel, and the land of the Chaldees, and by the old Greek geographers as Chaldea, a denomination including the entire country lying between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, and extending southward to the Persian Gulf. In the 16th century B.C. Assyria, the northern portion of this district, became an independent empire. The Babylonian territory was about 250 miles in length, interrupted only by a limestone range, named in different parts, Sarazin, Hamrin, and Sinjar, branching off from the Zagros Mountains. (*See* TURKISH EMPIRE.) The Euphrates, always a full stream, frequently overflows, inundating the whole district and adding to its fertility; but artificial canals and large lakes or reservoirs were constructed so as to carry off or store the surplus water. There are still traces of the great canal which connected the two rivers. It is now known as Nahr-el-Melik. The natural productiveness of the soil was increased by a most careful system of cultivation, and in the prosperous times of the empire the territory was a vast garden interspersed with many towns of great splendour and importance. Wood and stone were scarce, but there was abundance of clay, from which bricks were made, and bitumen, which was used instead of mortar. The population was very large. To the east the mountains of Elan formed the boundary; on the south were the sea marshes and the Persian Gulf; on the west the empire extended beyond the Euphrates to the confines of Arabia; on the north were Assyria and Mesopotamia. Ur, the Biblical "Ur of the Chaldees" (the modern Mugheir); Borsippa, a suburb of Babylon (the site now marked by Birs Nimroud); the two Sipparas (the Sepharvaim of Scripture), on opposite sides of the Euphrates; Erech, (now Narka); Nipur (now Niffer), Surippac; Cutha, or Tiggeba (now Ibrahim); Chilmad, (Kahvadah); Is (Hit); and Dur-aba (Akkerkuf), were among the most important towns, of which the chief traces are huge mounds in the neighbourhood of wretched little

towns or scattered villages, beneath which lie buried the ruins and records of "Babylon the mighty," the earliest of the great empires of the world. The Araxes, or "River of Babylon," flowed through a deep valley into Arabia, and further south was the great lake of Nodjef, 40 miles long and 35 miles in greatest breadth. There was a considerable amount of civilization among the people of the Babylonian empire. Astronomy had its rise among the Chaldeans, and a regular series of observations were preserved by the astronomers of Babylon. Sculpture, though frequently grotesque in design, was generally colossal in size, and displayed great technical powers; gem-cutting and pottery were arts cultivated with success; and architecture was, considering the materials available, as the ruins show, greatly advanced. Manufactures and commerce were prosperous, and no doubt the great towns were among the wealthiest in the world. Education was under the control of the Chaldean priests, and there were two famous universities, at Erech and Borsippa. The earliest religion appears to have been a worship of Bel, or Baal, representing the all-pervading powers of nature, and especially the sun; but, as the inscriptions show, a most complex mythology grew out of the simple worship of the earlier Babylonians.

History.—The early history of Babylonia is involved in great obscurity. The old and long accepted chronologies have been discredited by the recent discoveries of inscriptions, and we must wait for further disclosures until more extensive investigations have been made. As in the case of Assyria, the annals of Ctesius have been resolved into myths; and it would appear that Berosus, the Babylonian priest, is in many respects a more trustworthy authority. But the chronology is wild, although his order of dynasties is supported by cuneiform inscriptions lately brought to light. He says that ten kings reigned before the Deluge, then came eight dynasties, covering a space of about 36,000 years! The Mosaic accounts, as we know, assert that Nimrod, the Cushite, was the founder of the kingdom; but the Greek writers award the honour to Belus, or Bel, afterwards deified. Our necessarily limited space will not permit us to enter on the discussion of so great and difficult a subject; but the following dates may be considered as approximatively correct for the more remote events, and rest on good historical foundation for the later incidents:—

	B.C.
Beginning of the early Chaldean empire	2234
Babylon captured by the Assyrians	1273
The empire of Babylonia subjugated by the Assyrian king, Tiglath-Pileser	744
Nabopolassar, viceroy of Babylonia, made himself independent by conspiracy against Assur-banipal, and re-established the empire of Babylonia	625
Cyrus captured Babylon and made the empire a province of Persia	538
After the death of Alexander the Great, who had annexed it, Babylonia was reigned over by Seleucus	323
	A.D.
Became the principal part of the possessions of the Califs	650
The Califs expelled by the Tartars	1258
Taken possession of by the Turks	1638

BACALAR, *bă'-ka-lar'*, a town of Yucatan, in Central America, 80 miles from Belize. Pop. about 5,000, consisting principally of Indians.

BACCALARY SANNA, VINCENT, *bak-a-lar'-e*, marquis of St. Philip, in Sardinia, and an eminent commander under Charles II. and Philip V. of Spain. He wrote the "Monarchy of the Hebrews," and "Memoirs of Philip V."
Died 1726.

BACCARAT, *bă'-ka-ra*, a town of France in the department of Meurthe, 15 miles from Luneville, on the Meurthe. Manf. Principally glass; there is a large export trade in timber and charcoal. Pop. 4,700.

BACCHANTES, or BACCHÆ, *băk-ăn'-tes*, priestesses of Bacchus, represented at the celebration of the orgies almost naked, with garlands of ivy, a thyrsus, and dishevelled hair. Their looks are wild, and they utter dreadful sounds, and clash various musical instruments together. They are also called Thyades and Menades.

BACCHIGLIONE, *bă'-keel-ye-ó'-nai*, a navigable river of north-eastern Italy, rising in the mountains eastward of Trent, and, after a course of 55 miles, falling into the lagunes of Venice.

BACCHIS, or BALUS, *băk'-is, ba'-lus*, king of Corinth, who succeeded his father Prumnides. His successors were always called Bacchidæ, in remembrance of the wisdom of his reign. The Bacchidæ increased so much that they chose one of their number to preside among them with regal authority. Cypselus overthrew this institution by making himself absolute.

BACCHIUS and BITHUS, *băk'-i-us, bi'-thus*, two celebrated gladiators of equal age and strength; whence the proverb to express equality, *Bithus contra Bacchium.*

BACCHUS, *băk'-us*, the Latin name of the Greek Dionysius, the son of Zeus, or Jupiter, and Semele, the daughter of Cadmus. There are different traditions concerning the manner of his education, which has led some to infer that there were several of the same name. Diodorus speaks of three, and Cicero of a greater number; but among them all, the son of Jupiter and Semele seems to have obtained the merit of the rest. Bacchus is the Osiris of the Egyptians, and his history is drawn from the Egyptian traditions concerning that ancient king. In his youth he was taken asleep in the island of Naxos, and carried away by mariners, whom he changed into dolphins, except the pilot, who had expressed some concern at his misfortune. One of his first exploits was to recover his mother from the infernal regions, into which she had been cast, and by the piety of her son and the consent of Jupiter, she was raised to immortal honours under the name of Thyone. Of all his achievements, his expedition into the East is the most celebrated in poetry and legend. He marched at the head of an army composed of men and women, all inspired with divine fury, and armed with thyrsuses, cymbals, and other musical instruments. On this occasion he was drawn in a chariot by a lion and a tiger, and Pan and Silenus, and all the satyrs, accompanied him. His conquests were easy and bloodless; the people readily submitted, and gratefully elevated to the rank of a god the hero who taught them the use of the vine, the cultivation of the earth, and the manner of gathering honey. With all his benevolence to mankind, he was, however, relentless in punishing disrespect to his divinity. As he was the god of vintage, of wine, and of drinkers, he is generally represented crowned with vine and ivy leaves, with a thyrsus in his hand. His figure is that of an effeminate young man, to denote the joys which commonly prevail at feasts; and sometimes that of an old man, to teach us that wine taken immoderately will enervate us, render us loquacious and childish, like old men, and unable to keep secrets. The panther was sacred to him, because he went on his expedition covered with its skin. The magpie was his favourite bird, because in triumphs people were permitted to speak with boldness and liberty. He is sometimes represented as an infant, holding a thyrsus and clusters of grapes with a horn; and often appears naked, riding upon the shoulders of Pan, or in the arms of his foster-father, Silenus. He also sits upon a globe bespangled with stars,

and is then the same as the Sun, or Osiris, of Egypt. The festivals of Bacchus, generally called Orgies, Canephoria, Phallica, Bacchanalia, or Dionysia, were introduced into Greece from Egypt by Danaus and his daughters. The infamous debaucheries at these festivals are well known; and were so scandalous that they were suppressed by the Roman government, 186 B.C. His priestesses were called by the several names of Menades, Thyades, Bacchantes, Mimallonides, and Bassarides, according to the peculiarity of either their dress or their gestures. The Egyptians sacrificed pigs to him before the doors of their houses. The fir-tree, the yew-tree, the fig-tree, the ivy, and the vine, were sacred to him; and the goat was generally sacrificed to him, on account of his propensity to destroy the vine. According to Pliny, he was the first who ever wore a crown. His beauty is compared to that of Apollo; and, like him, he is shown with fine hair loosely flowing down his shoulders, and is said to possess eternal youth. Sometimes he has horns, either because he taught the cultivation of the earth by oxen, or because Jupiter, his father, appeared to him in the deserts of Libya under the shape of a ram, and supplied his thirsty army with water. The three persons of the name of Bacchus, whom Diodorus mentions, are, the one who conquered the Indies, called the bearded Bacchus; a son of Jupiter and Proserpine, represented with horns; and the son of Jupiter and Semele, called the Bacchus of Thebes. Those mentioned by Cicero, are, a son of Proserpine; a son of Nysus, who built Nysa; a son of Caprius, who reigned in the Indies; a son of Jupiter and the moon; and a son of Thyone and Nisus.

BACCHYLIDES, *bāk-il'-i-dēs*, a Greek lyric poet, nephew of the elder Simonides. His compositions were hymns, dithyrambic poems, odes in celebration of the Pythian victors, amatory poems, &c., all of which are now lost, except about twenty pieces. This was the last of the nine lyric poets, and Horace is said to have imitated him in several of his poems, particularly in the fifteenth ode of the first book.

Born in the island of Cos; flourished 452 B.C.

BACCIO, DELLA PORTA, *bach'-e-o*, better known as Fra Bartolomeo, a name he assumed on becoming a Dominican friar, was an eminent Italian painter, who distinguished himself chiefly by the strength of his colouring and the excellence of his representations of the human figure. The works of this painter are numerous, and are held in high estimation, and may be seen in the public galleries of Florence, Rome, the Louvre of Paris, Munich, &c. He gave instruction to Raffaelle, and was the first to use the jointed lay figure as a model.

Born in the district of Savignano, 1469; died at Florence, 1517.

BACCIO DA MONTE LUPO, Florentine architect and sculptor, whose most famous work is the fine church of San Paolino at Lucca, erected in 1522. In that church he was buried. His son, Raffaelle, was an eminent sculptor.

Born 1445; died at Lucca, 1534.

BACH, ALEXANDER, baron, *bak*, Austrian statesman, who resisted the independence of Hungary, and the entry of Austria into the German Confederation. After the occurrences of 1848, he was minister of justice, and assisted to remodel the system of Austrian law; subsequently, as minister of the interior, he organized the crown lands of the empire.

Born at Loosdorf, 1813.

BACH, JOHANN SEBASTIAN, an eminent German composer, who, in 1708, became musician to the duke of Saxe-Weimar, and obtained, in 1717, a victory at Dresden, over Marchand, a famous French organist, who fled, rather than endure the certainty of a defeat. Bach's reputation was greatly increased, and in 1723 he removed to Leipsic, where he held important appointments, and where his principal works were composed. For the last year of his life he was totally blind. He is said to have been equal to Handel on the organ. His compositions are works of the highest excellence; and his strains may be recognized in all the religious edifices of the world. His sons Karl and Johann were also celebrated as performers and composers; and so fertile in musical talent were the Bach family, that fifty-nine members of it have been mentioned as celebrated musicians.

Born at Eisenach, 1685; died at Leipsic, 1750.

BACHARACH, or BACARATH, *bā'-ka-rak*, a town of Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 22 miles above Coblentz. A brisk trade is carried on, and the wines of the neighbourhood are famous. Pop. about 2,000. Here, on the 1st January, 1814, Blucher, with his army, crossed the Rhine.

BACHAUMONT, LOUIS PETIT DE, *ba-chō'-mohn*, French memoir writer. His writings abound in anecdotes, gossip, and scandal.

Died at Paris, 1771.

BACHE, ALEXANDER DALLAS, an American man of science, superintendent of the great coast survey, and author of many papers on physical science. He was a great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin. For many years he held the position of professor of mathematics in the university of Philadelphia.

Born at Philadelphia, 1806; died at Newport, 1867.

BACHELIER, NICHOLAS, *ba-shel'-e-ai*, a French sculptor and architect, a pupil of Michael Angelo. He ornamented the churches of his native city with his productions.

Born at Toulouse; died 1554.

BACHIAN, or BATSHIAN, *bat'-she-an*, the largest of the Molucca islands, in the Ternate group, to the south of Gilolo. Ext. 54 miles long by 20 broad. Area, estimated at 900 square miles. Desc. Fertile and mountainous. Sago, cocoa-nuts, cloves, and nutmegs are plentiful, and there are sulphur springs. The chief town is Bachian or Amassing. Lat. 1° S. Lon. 127° E.—It was, in 1610, taken from the Spaniards by the Dutch.

BACHMAN, JOHN, *bāk'-man*, a distinguished American naturalist, and the assistant of Audubon, in the preparation of his great work on ornithology.

Born at Dutchess, New York, 1790.

BACICCIO, JOHN BAPTIST GAULI, *bā-chitch'-e-o*, a celebrated Italian painter, who excelled in portraits and scriptural subjects.

Born at Genoa, 1639; died 1709.

BACIOCCHI, MARIE ANNE ELISA BONAPARTE, *bach'-e-ok'-e*, the eldest of the sisters of Napoleon I., who, in 1797, at Marseilles, married a retired officer of a Corsican regiment. She subsequently rose with the fortunes of her great brother, and became princess of Piombino, and shortly afterwards of Lucca. In 1809 she became grand duchess of Tuscany, and held her court at Florence, until the fall of the first Napoleonic empire. She subsequently lived at Bologna as countess of Campagnano. Her husband was the purchaser of the magnificent palace of Ranuzzi, in Bologna, where, with the title of a Roman prince, he died in 1841.

Born in Corsica, 1777; died at Bologna, 1820.

BACK, Sir George, *bāk*, a distinguished voyager and explorer in the Arctic regions. In 1818 he accompanied Sir John Franklin in his northern voyage, and in 1819 and 1823 he was with the same navigator in the Arctic seas. In 1833 he undertook an overland journey in search of Captain Ross. On this occasion he descended Back River till he reached the Polar Sea, and then traced the coasts as far as Bathurst Inlet. In 1835 he was made a captain, and in 1836 examined the coasts between Cape Turnagain and Regent Inlet. In 1838 he received the honour of knighthood, and was presented, for his exertions in the paths of geographical science, with a medal from the Geographical Society. He attained the rank of admiral in 1867.

Born 1796; **died** 1878.

BACK'S RIVER, *bāks*, formerly the Great Fish River, but now named Back's River, in honour of the above commander. It takes its rise in Sussex Lake, and falls into a bay in the Gulf of Boothia, in **Lat.** 67° 7′ 31″ N. **Lon.** 94° 39′ 45″ W.

BACKER, Jacob, a Dutch portrait and historical painter, whose works are held in great esteem.

Born at Harlingen, 1609; **died** 1641.

BACKER, James, *bā'-ker*, a Dutch historical painter of great merit.—Of this family there were others who were painters.

Born at Antwerp, in 1530; **died** 1560.

BACKERGUNGE, *bā'-ke-goonj'*, a district of Bengal, consisting of a part of the Sunderbund and the mouths of the Ganges and Brahmapootra. **Area,** 5,000 square miles. **Desc.** A thick impenetrable jungle, here and there relieved by some patches of fertile rice-ground. **Pop.** 2,377,000. It has a town of the same name at about 120 miles E. of Calcutta.

BACKHOUSE, William, *bāk'-hous*, an astrologer and alchemist, who was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, but left it without a degree, and settled on his estate in Berkshire, where he devoted himself to his favourite studies. He published "The Pleasant Fountain of Knowledge," a translation from the French; "The Complaint of Nature;" "The Golden Fleece." He was also the inventor of an instrument called the waywiser. Elias Ashmole was his disciple, and used to call him father.

Born in Berkshire, 1590; **died** 1662.

BACKHUYSEN or **BAKHUYSEN, Ludolf,** *bak-hoi'-sen*, an eminent painter of the Dutch, whose favourite subjects were shipping and sea pieces. He was accustomed, when a storm arose, to embark in a small boat, and, going out to sea, would watch, with the greatest interest, the play of the waves and breakers as they lashed the sides of the rolling vessels. This study of nature enabled him to give to his productions the admirable truthfulness which distinguishes them.

Born at Embden, Hanover, 1631; **died** 1709.

BACKMUTH, *back'-mooth*, a town of Russia, 130 miles N.E. of Ekaterinoslav. A large trade in cattle, tallow, and wheat is carried on. **Pop.** 7,200.

BACKNANG, *bāk'nang*, a town of Wurtemberg, district of the Lower Neckar, 16 miles from Stuttgart. **Manf.** Woollen cloths and leather. **Pop.** about 5,000.

BACOLOR, *bac-o-lor'*, a town in the island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, of which it was formerly the capital. **Pop.** 8,500. (*See* Philippines.)

BACON, Francis, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans, an illustrious philosopher and eminent statesman, was the youngest son of Sir Nicholas Bacon (*See* Bacon, Sir Nicholas) by his second wife; and, whilst yet a mere boy, gave such indications of future eminence, that Queen Elizabeth used to call him her "young lord keeper." At the age of 12, he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he discovered the futility of the Peripatetic or Aristotelian philosophy, which then prevailed. In 1576, he was entered at Gray's Inn, and soon afterwards went to France in the suite of Sir Amyas Paulet, ambassador to that court. On his return to England he took up his residence at Gray's Inn, being compelled by the death of his father to adopt a profession. In 1584 he was returned to Parliament for Melcombe, Dorsetshire; and at the age of 28 was appointed one of the queen's counsellors; but from his attachment to the Earl of Essex, who was at enmity with Cecil, Bacon lost those advantages at court which he might otherwise have reaped. That generous but unfortunate earl, however, feeling the value of his attachment, presented him with an estate, and showed him many acts of kindness, all of which, we grieve to say, were repaid with ingratitude, which, however, has been endeavoured to be palliated from the position in which he was placed. In 1593 he was chosen member of parliament for Middlesex, and had the courage to oppose several arbitrary measures of the court; for which he incurred the queen's displeasure. At this period he was, as through life, in possession of the friendship of rare Ben Jonson, who has bequeathed to us a graphic sketch of his oratorical powers. "No man ever spoke more neatly, more pressly, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered. No member of his speech, but consisted of his own graces. His hearers could not cough or look aside from him without loss. * * * The fear of every man that heard him was lest he should make an end." Ben Jonson had a noble admiration of the intellectual qualities of the chancellor. On the accession of James I. he obtained the honour of knighthood, and in 1604 was appointed one of the king's counsel, with a pension. The next year he published a great work, entitled, "The Advancement and Proficiency of Learning," for which he was made solicitor-general. About this time he married a daughter of Mr. Barnham, a rich alderman of London. In 1611 he was appointed judge of the Marshalsea court, and obtained the place of registrar of the Star Chamber, the reversion of which had been granted him twenty years before. In 1613 he was made attorney-general, and in 1616 sworn a privy councillor. At this time he contracted a close intimacy with the king's favourite, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, to whom he wrote an admirable letter of advice. In 1617 he was made lord keeper of the great seal; and, in January, 1618, was invested with the high chancellorship of Great Britain, and created a peer by the title of Baron Verulam. He was next made viscount of St. Albans. In 1620 he gave the world the greatest of all his works, entitled the "Novum Organum," which was immediately hailed with the warmest expressions of admiration by the greatest minds of Europe, and which is "the central pile of that edifice of philosophy on which the world has bestowed his name." He had now reached the zenith of his glory, when he was accused in parliament of bribery and corruption in his high office. This heavy charge was admitted by himself. "I do plainly and ingenuously confess that I am guilty of corruption, and do renounce all defence." There is something humiliating, but, at the same time, extremely touching, in the fall of this great man. The confession, which was made by himself, could hardly be believed to have been so done. A committee, there-

fore, was sent by the Lords to inquire if such had been the case, and if it had been signed by him. "My lords, it is my act, my hand, my heart: I beseech your lordships to be merciful to a broken reed." He was sentenced to pay a fine of £40,000, to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure, and for ever rendered incapable of holding any public office. In a short time, however, he was restored to liberty, and his fine remitted, and was summoned to the first parliament of King Charles. It must not be omitted that the greatest part of the blame attaches to his servants; and of this he was sensible; for, during his trial, as he passed through the room where his domestics were sitting, they all rose up at his entrance: on which he said—"Sit down, my masters; your rise has been my fall." After this disgrace he went into retirement, where he devoted himself to his studies until his death, which was caused by a chill caught from stuffing a fowl with snow in the open air, near Highgate, for the purpose of ascertaining whether snow would act as an antiseptic. He was taken suddenly ill and was conveyed to the house of Lord Arundel, near at hand, but bronchitis set in, and he died after a few days' illness. His remains were interred in St. Michael's church, at St. Albans, whore his secretary erected a monument to his memory. His writings are an inestimable treasure of sound wisdom, and he has justly been called the *father of experimental philosophy*. In closing this sketch, we cannot help quoting the few pathetic lines written of him by rare Ben Jonson, his faithful friend in adversity as well as in prosperity. "My conceit of his person was never increased towards him by his place or honours; but I have and do reverence him for the greatness that was only proper to himself, in that he seemed to me ever by his worth one of the greatest men and most worthy of admiration that had been in many ages. In his adversity I ever prayed that God would give him strength, for greatness he could not want." Bacon ranks as the very first of English philosophers, and his literary abilities were equal to his profound sagacity. He was the great apostle of what is known as the inductive philosophy. But his genius was universal, and his contributions to a knowledge of physical science was the most important of any between those of Roger Bacon and Newton. As a proof of the estimate formed by some modern writers of his wonderful abilities, it has been seriously contended that he was the real author of the plays generally attributed to Shakspeare. His most famous works are the "Essays," "Advancement of Learning," "Wisdom of the Ancients," "Novum Organum" (the most important of his philosophical works). Except in the "Essays" he generally wrote in Latin.

Born at York House, in the Strand, 1561; **died** near Highgate, 1626.

BACON, SIR NICHOLAS, lord keeper of the great seal, and father of Lord Bacon, studied at Benet's (now Corpus Christi) College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Gray's Inn. On the dissolution of the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury, he obtained from Henry VIII. possession of various manors in Suffolk. He subsequently received an offer of emolument, attorney of the wards. Having become a Protestant, he was on that account excluded from all employment during the reign of Mary; but, on the accession of Elizabeth, he was made a privy councillor and keeper of the great seal. In every political change his prudence seems to have preserved him from danger, whilst he made it his study never to entangle himself with any party. When the queen came to visit him at his new house at Redgrave, she observed, alluding to his corpulence, that he had built his house too little for him. "Not so, madam," answered he; "but your majesty has made me too big for my house." He was twice married: by his first wife he had three sons and three daughters; and by his second he had two sons, Anthony, and Francis the future lord chancellor of England. He was a learned and wise rather than a great man. "I have come to the lord keeper," says Puttenham, "and found him sitting in his gallery alone, with the works of Quintilian before him. Indeed, he was a most eloquent man, of rare learning and wisdom, as ever I knew England to breed." His great son has, as it seems to us, thus correctly drawn his character:—"He was a plain man, direct and constant, without all finesse and doubleness, and one that was of a mind that a man in his private proceedings and estate, and in the proceedings of state, should rest upon the soundness and strength of his own courses, and not upon practice to circumvent others."

Born at Chiselhurst, Kent, 1510; **died** 1579.

BACON, JOHN, an English sculptor, at first was bound apprentice to a manufacturer of china at Lambeth, where he was employed in painting on porcelain. Here he became so expert in modelling shepherds, shepherdesses, and other ornamental figures, that in less than two years he formed all the models for the manufactory. While here, he had an opportunity of observing the models of different sculptors, which were sent to the pottery to be burnt; and by them he was inspired with a strong inclination for his future profession. He immediately began to apply himself with unremitting diligence, and his progress was so rapid that he obtained nine of the first premiums from the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts. The earliest of these was in 1758, for a figure of Peace, when he was only eighteen years of age. During his apprenticeship he formed a design of making statues in artificial stone or cement, which have since been brought to great perfection. About 1763 he began to work in marble; and having invented an instrument for transferring the form of the model to the marble, he saved a great deal of his time, and brought his instrument to be adopted by other sculptors. In 1769 he obtained from the Royal Academy the first gold medal given by that society, and the year following he was chosen an associate. The reputation acquired by the exhibition of his statue of Mars induced Dr. Markham, archbishop of York, to employ him in making a bust of George III. for the hall of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1777 he was engaged to prepare a model of a monument to be erected in Guy's Hospital to the memory of the founder, which occasioned him to be employed in the execution of Lord Chatham's monument in Guildhall. The year following he became a Royal Academician. His works are too numerous to be specified; suffice it to mention the monument of Lord Chatham in Westminster Abbey, and Howard's and Dr. Johnson's in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Born in Southwark, 1740; **died** 1799.

BACON, ROGER, an eminent English monk, scholar, and philosopher, educated at Oxford, under the auspices of Robert Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln, who, throughout his life, continued his greatest patron. Bacon was also encouraged and instructed in learning by Edmund Rich, archbishop of Canterbury, William Sherwood, chancellor of Lincoln and an excellent mathematician, and Richard Fishacre, an able professor at Oxford and Paris. The last-mentioned university being at that time greatly frequented by students, Bacon went thither, and studied with so much diligence and success as to obtain the degree of doctor of theology. On quitting France he retired to Oxford, and about the same time entered into the order of

St. Francis. He now devoted himself principally to chemistry, natural philosophy, and mathematics; and so ardent was he in their pursuit, that he spent in the course of twenty years £2,000 entirely upon them; which, taking into consideration the time in which he lived, was no contemptible sum. The discoveries he made, and the fame he obtained, excited the envy and malice of the monks. It was reported, and believed, that he had recourse to the agency of evil spirits, and that all his knowledge consisted in his profound skill as a magician. In consequence of this, he was forbidden to read lectures in the university, and was even confined to his cell, without being allowed to see his friends, or to have a proper supply of food. The bigoted conduct of the monks seems only to have extended his reputation; for, while he was suffering from their persecution, he received a letter from the cardinal bishop of Sabina, the pope's legate in England, requesting a copy of his works, which Bacon at first declined; but when that prelate was raised to the papal chair by the name of Clement IV., he collected his writings into a volume, entitled "Opus Majus," or the Greater Work, and sent it to his holiness, who promised him his protection. On the death, however, of that pope, he was exposed to new and more severe persecutions. His works were prohibited, and he was sentenced to close imprisonment, in which he remained above ten years. On being released, he retired to Oxford, where he died. —Hallam says that the mind of Roger Bacon was strangely compounded of almost prophetic gleams of the future course of science and the best principles of the inductive philosophy, with a more than usual credulity in the superstition of his own times. However this may be, he was certainly possessed of one of the most comprehensive minds of any man of his time. Bishop Bale mentions above eighty treatises written by him, of which he had himself seen near forty; and Dr. Jebb, the learned editor of his "Opus Majus," classes his writings under the heads of grammar, mathematics, physics, optics, geography, astronomy, chronology, chemistry, magic, medicine, logic, metaphysics, ethics, theology, philology, and miscellanies. His chemical tracts are in the "Thesaurus Chemicus," printed at Frankfort, in 8vo, 1620. His treatise on the "Means of avoiding the Infirmities of Old Age" was first printed at Oxford in 1590; and an English translation of it, by Dr. Browne, appeared in 1683. Several pieces of his yet remain in MS. Bacon was a deep mathematician, and from some of his MSS. it appears that he had a knowledge of the nature of convex and concave glasses; and some consider him as the inventor of the telescope. He has, besides, the credit of having been the inventor of the air-pump, the diving-bell, the camera obscura, and of gunpowder, the composition of which is expressly mentioned in his treatise "De Nullitate Magiæ." Dr. Friend thinks that since the days of Archimedes, the world has not seen a greater genius. His acquaintance with astronomy and geography was very extensive and accurate. He detected the errors in the calendar, and suggested the reformation in it which was, long afterwards, adopted by Gregory XIII., and was, on the whole, according to Gerard Joannes, a man of such vast learning, that England, nay the world beside, had not, in this respect, his equal or his second; yet, either through the envy or the ignorance of the age in which he lived, he was stigmatized as a magician.

Born near Ilchester, 1214; **died** 1294.

BACONTHORPE, or **BACON**, JOHN, a learned monk, native of Norfolk, known as "the resolute friar." He studied at Oxford, visited Paris, where he attained a great reputation, and, in 1329, returned to England, and became provincial of the Carmelites. His learning was considered to rival that of Thomas Aquinas.

Died in London, 1346.

BACS, *baks*, a town of Hungary, 27 miles from Zomber. It has a considerable transit trade. **Pop** 2,770. **Lat.** 45° 24′ N. **Lon.** 19° 20′ E.

BACS-BADROGHER, *ba-drŏ'-ger*, a district of S. Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube. **Area**, 3,625 square miles. **Desc.** At some seasons almost a morass; but fertile, and producing abundance of tobacco, wheat, and wine. **Pop.** 500,000.

BACSANGI, *batch-an'-yee*, TÁNOS, Hungarian poet, who edited the "Magyar Museum," suppressed by the Government. In 1809 he translated Napoleon's proclamation to the Magyars, and in consequence was compelled to take refuge in France. After the fall of Napoleon he was given up to the Austrians, and ordered to reside under supervision at Linz.

Born at Tapoleza, 1763; **died** at Linz, 1845.

BACTRIA, or **BACTRIANI**, *bac'-tri-a*, an ancient country of Central Asia to the south of the river Oxus, and extending eastward to the Hindu-Kush Mountains. It was the centre of a powerful kingdom, and in the 7th century B.C. became a portion of the empire of the Medes. Alexander conquered it, but in the 3rd century B.C. it again became an independent kingdom. Of the subsequent history very little is authentically known. (*See* BALKH.)

BACUP, *băk'-up*, a town of Lancashire, 12 miles from Blackburn. There are good public buildings, and a new market-hall was erected in 1867. **Manf.** Cotton-spinning and power-loom weaving. There are some considerable dye-works, also some brass and iron foundries, and there are coal-mines in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 25,033. Station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

BADAGRY, *bă-dăg-ry*, a town on the Bight of Benin, in Africa, 315 miles from Cape-Coast Castle. **Pop.** 10,000. **Lat.** 6° 24′ 12″ N. **Lon.** 23° 5′ 15″ W.

BADAJOS, *bad'-a-jos* (Spanish, *bad'-a-hos*), a province of Spain, the southern half of the old province of Estremadura, and commonly called Lower Estremadura. **Area**, 8,687 square miles. **Pop.** 443,081. (*See* ESTREMADURA.)

BADAJOS, or **BADAJOZ**, a strongly fortified frontier city of Spain, the capital of the above province, 5 miles from the Portuguese frontier. It is a town of great antiquity, with narrow and frequently crooked streets, standing on the Guadiana, which is here crossed by a bridge of twenty-eight arches. It has a fortified cathedral, several parish churches, monasteries, now secularized and used as barracks, nunneries, and hospitals. **Manf.** Coarse woollens, soap, and leather. **Pop.** 23,000.—Badajoz was a town of some note under the Romans, who called it *Pax Augusta*. It was taken by the French under Soult in 1811, and stormed by the British under Lord Wellington, April 6th, 1812, after a most determined resistance and terrible conflict, the loss of the British in killed and wounded being nearly 5,000; and then for two nights and days the city was sacked by the soldiery, Wellington in vain endeavouring to check them. It was the birthplace of the painter Morales, called El Divino.

BADAKSHAN, *ba-dak'-shan*, a district of Central Asia, in the valley of the Kokcha, one of the least streams of the Oxus. It contains cliffs of lapis lazuli, which are peculiar to this region, and ruby-mines. The country is for the most part mountainous, and the general slope is great, from 15,600 to only 500 feet above the the sea level. It

is divided into 16 districts, of which the chief is Faizabad, the others being dependencies. The district is of importance as connected with the frontier line of Afghanistan. **Rivers.** The Oxus, the Badakshan, and several other streams. The inhabitants are Tadjiks and Mahometans, and speak the Persian language. **Lat.** between 36° and 38° N. **Lon.** between 70° and 74° E.

BADALOCCHIO, SISTO-ROSA, *bă'-da-lok'-e-o*, an Italian painter and engraver, held in considerable estimation, especially as a draughtsman. His works are to be found in Bologna, Modena, and Parma.

Born at Parma, 1581; **died** 1647.

BADCOCK, SAMUEL. *băd'-kok*, an English divine, best known by his critiques in the "Monthly Review," on Madan's "Thelypthora," Dr. Priestley's "History of the Corruptions of Christianity, &c." ; and by the considerable share which he had in Dr. White's Bampton Lectures. He was a man of great liveliness, taste, and learning.

Born at South Molton, 1747; **died** 1788.

BADEN or BADENS, FRANCIS, *bă'-den*, a Dutch historical and portrait painter.—His warm colouring procured him the surname of "the Italian."

Born at Antwerp, 1571; **died** 1603.

BADEN, GRAND DUCHY OF, in the south-west of Germany, bounded S. by Switzerland and the Lake of Constance, E. by Wurtemberg, N. by Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt, and W. by Rhenish Bavaria, Alsace, and Lorraine. There are four divisions:—Lake Constance, Upper Rhine, Middle Rhine, and Lower Rhine. The surface of the country is extremely mountainous, except in the west, where there is a continuous valley, extending from Mannheim to Basle. Between the Lake of Constance and the river Necker is a portion of the Black Forest, or Schwarzwald, divided by the valley of the Kinzig.

Rivers.—The Rhine, Kinzig, Murg, Weisen-Mayn, Danube, and Neckar.

Climate.—Severe in the mountain regions, but mild in the valley.

Pro.—As the chief wealth of the state springs from agriculture, barley, maize, wheat, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco are cultivated to a considerable extent, and vast numbers of sheep and cattle are reared.

Minerals.—Alum, sulphur, vitriol, silver, iron, copper, lead, and coal.

Manf.—Ribbon-weaving, straw-plait, paper, leather, tobacco, wooden ornaments, clocks, watches, mirrors, jewellery, organs, and musical boxes.

Area, 5,851 square miles.

Pop. 1 570,254.

Chief Towns.—CARLSRUHE, the capital; MANNHEIM, FREIBURG, HEIDELBURG, PFORZHEIM, RASTADT, BADEN, CONSTANCE, BRUCHSAL, and LAHR.

Lat. between 47° and 49° N. **Lon.** between 7° and 9° E.

BADEN, usually called Baden-Baden, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, 22 miles from Strasburg. It is noted for its mineral baths, and is most picturesquely situate in the midst of a valley of the Black Forest, rich in vineyards and orchards, the adjacent heights being crowned with grand old ruins. In the autumn the influx of visitors from England and all parts of the continent is very great. The gaming-tables, once so notorious and attractive, have been abolished. There is an old church containing some interesting tombs. There are a pump-room, conversation-room, picture gallery, library, and other handsome buildings for the accommodation of visitors. **Pop.** The resident population numbers about 10,000; but there are frequently more than 20,000 visitors in the town. A treaty, known by the name of the Treaty of Radstadt, was signed here in 1714.

BADEN, Switzerland, a town in the canton of Aargau, on the Limmat, 14 miles N.W. of Zurich. The thermal springs attract thousands of visitors annually. **Pop.** resident, 3,500. The little town is historically memorable. The peace which put an end to the war of the Spanish Succession was concluded here in 1714.

BADEN, a town of Lower Austria, 12 miles S. of Vienna, noted for its baths, and beautifully situated near the Schwachat. There are a theatre, casino, and military hospital. The town was nearly destroyed by fire in 1812, but was handsomely rebuilt. The springs have been famous since the time of the Romans. **Pop.** resident, 6,000. There are many places of this name on the Continent, it being the German word for "bath."

BADENOCH, *băd-e-nok*, an extensive Highland district in the north of Scotland, forming part of Inverness-shire, and traversed by the Spey. There are large forests.

BADENWEILLER, *bă'-den-vai-ler*, a town of Germany, 2 miles from Mullheim. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton goods, nails, and earthenware. **Pop.** 2,500.

BADEW, RICHARD DE, *băd'-u*, the founder of Clare Hall, Cambridge, who, in 1326, was chancellor of Cambridge. In the same year he laid the foundation of a building, to which he gave the name of University Hall; which, being burnt down, was rebuilt by the daughter of Sir Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, who named it Clare Hall.

Lived in the 14th century.

BADIA y LEBLICH, DOMINGO, *bă'-de-a*, a Spanish traveller, who assumed the name of Ali Bey, and visited Egypt, Morocco, Arabia, and Syria, disguised in Mussulman costume. He entered the service of Napoleon, and again visited Syria, but being suspected of being a French spy, was, it is supposed, poisoned.

Born in Biscay, 1766; **died** 1818.

BADILE, ANTONY, *bă'-de-lai*, an Italian portrait-painter, the master of Paul Veronese and Zelotti.

Born at Verona, 1480; **died** 1560.

BADONG, *bă'-dong*, a state in the island of Bali, in the Asiatic Archipelago. **Area,** 100 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile, cultivating and exporting maize, rice, coffee, tobacco, cattle, and pigs to the Mauritius, Singapore, and Australia.

BADRINATH, *băd'-ri-nath'*, a town of British India, in the district of Garwhal, on the right bank of the Vishnuganga, famous for the temple dedicated to an incarnation of Vishnu, to which immense numbers of pilgrims resort, especially every twelfth year. **Lat.** 30° 44′ N. **Lon.** 79° 32′ E.

BADULATO, *bă'-doo-la'-to*, a thriving town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 14 miles from Squillace. **Pop.** 3,000.

BAENA, or VAENA, *ba-ai'-na*, a town of Spain, province of Cordova, picturesquely situated near the river Marbello. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics; and there are several oil-mills and tanneries. **Pop.** 13,328.

BAEPENDI, *bă'-ai-pain'-de*, a town and district of Brazil, 180 miles from Rio de Janeiro. **Pop.** of district, 9,000.

BAER, KARL ERNST VON, *bă'-air*, Russian naturalist, for many years professor of zoology at Konigsberg; but removed in 1834 to St. Petersburg.

He is one of the first authorities on the subject of the development of organic bodies, and in 1837 greatly distinguished himself by a survey of the northern coast of Russia.

Born in Esthonia, 1792; died at Dorpat, 1876.

BAERSTRAT, *bar'-strat*, a Dutch painter, who excelled in sea-pieces and fish. His works are highly esteemed.

Died 1687.

BAEZA, or BAEÇA, *ba-aï'-tha*, a town of Spain, in the Andalusian province of Jaen, on the right bank of the Guadalquivir. There are a cathedral and university, and some fine remains of the old fortifications; and the streets and squares are handsome and spacious: one of the latter is adorned with a beautiful fountain. Pop. about 11,000.—This was formerly a considerable place, having been the residence of several Moorish kings.

BAFFA, *băf'-a*, a seaport-town on the west coast of the island of Cyprus, 56 miles from Nicosia. It is situate on a rocky eminence close to the sea; and its harbour, once good, is now choked up with sand. Lat. 34° 48′ N. Lon. 32° 18′ E.

BAFFIN, WILLIAM, *băf'-in*, an English navigator, of whose early life little or nothing is known. In 1612 he made a voyage to the north-west, of which he wrote an account, and which was the first in which a method was adopted by Baffin of determining the longitude at sea, by observations made upon the heavenly bodies. In 1613 he made a voyage to Greenland, and in 1615 made another with Bylot, and in the following year acted as pilot to the same commander, and discovered the large inlet which bears his name. In 1621 he joined the British expedition which, acting in concert with the Persians, was to eject the Portuguese from the Persian Gulf, where, at the siege of Kismis, a small fort near Ormuz, he was killed.

Born 1584; died 1621.

BAFFIN'S SEA, erroneously called a bay, is a long strait or inlet situate between Greenland and the lands or islands on the north of Hudson's Bay. On the N. is Smith Sound, leading to the Polar Sea; on the S. Davis Strait from the Atlantic Ocean; and on the W. Jones Sound and Lancaster Sound from the Arctic Ocean. Lat. extending from 69° to 78° N. Lon. from 54° to 72° E.

BAGDAD, or BAGHDAD, *băg'-dăd*, a Turkish pashalic or government of Asia, sometimes called the Arabian Irak; bounded on the N. by the pashalics of Van and Diarbekir, on the S. by Syria and Arabia, on the E. by Persia, on the S.E. by the Persian Gulf, and on the W. by the Euphrates. It comprehends ancient BABYLONIA and ASSYRIA. A portion of the country consists of deserts destitute of vegetation of any kind, except along the banks of the streams and rivers. The plains between the Tigris and the Euphrates are fertile, and produce grain and fruit, and in the drier parts it is productive of fine dates. Near the upper waters of the Euphrates are extensive marshes, where plentiful crops of rice are obtained. In the more elevated parts of the same district, some of the finest fruits grow abundantly.

Rivers.—The Euphrates and the Tigris are the principal, and there are the Kalour and Gozan (or Hermas) which loses itself in a salt marsh at the foot of the Singar Hills.

Zoology.—The wild animals are lions, jackals, gazelles, hogs, and hares; and the domestic are horses, asses, mules, buffaloes, dromedaries, and single-humped camels. The horses are especially beautiful, and as beef is not eaten, oxen are raised, not for slaughter, but for agricultural purposes. The principal wild birds are blackcock, partridges, wild-doves, and snipes; ducks, geese, widgeons, and pelicans haunt the lakes and marshes; whilst the only domestic birds are the pigeon and common fowl.

Produce.—Wheat, barley, dates, apples, pears, oranges melons, cucumbers, and onions are all grown; but the heat of the climate in June, July, and August burns up almost everything that is green, whilst the winter is similar to a northern summer.

Population 1,200,000.

Lat. between 30° and 37° N. **Lon.** between 38° 40′ and 47° 30′ E.

BAGDAD, or BAGHDAD, the capital of the above province, intersected by the Tigris, but principally situate on the east side of the river, 200 miles above its junction with the Euphrates, situated in the midst of a desert plain. Old Bagdad, on the western bank of this river, is much inferior in extent to the newer city on the opposite bank. The towns are connected by a pontoon-bridge. Each town is protected by walls, showing good specimens of Saracenic brickwork. The streets are dirty and unpaved, and so narrow that two horsemen can scarcely pass each other abreast. The houses of the rich, however, are very handsome, having windows of Venetian glass, ornamented ceilings, and courtyards in the front, with small plantations of orange-trees. There are said to be about 100 mosques in the town, the most ancient being that erected by the Caliph Mustansir in 1235, which is in a ruinous state. A more perfect and beautiful building is the Mosque of Merjaneeah, erected 1682, but containing sculptures of much earlier date. The governor's palace is a spacious edifice. The baths and coffee-houses, though not kept in good repair, are well frequented; the markets are well supplied with provisions, and the expense of subsistence is moderate. The bazaars consist of a magnificent display of shops, wherein every description of eastern merchandise may be found.

Manufactures.—The principal are red and yellow leather, which is much esteemed; silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs.

Population about 180,000, consisting chiefly of Turks and Arabs.

Lat. 33° 19′ 10″ N. **Lon.** 44° 22′ 45″ E.

History.—Bagdad was founded in 766. In the 9th century the famous Haroun-al-Raschid reigned here. In a large burial-ground outside the walls of the town there is a tomb erected to the memory of Zobeide, the wife of this caliph, and the famous lady of the "Thousand and One Nights." Amongst other tombs, it is said that that of the Jewish prophet Ezekiel is here. Bagdad has undergone many revolutions, and was nearly destroyed in 1638, by Amurath IV., to whom it surrendered. Since then it has been nominally subject to the Porte.

BAGGESEN, JENS EMMANUEL, *bag-gă'-sen*, Danish author, who wrote in various styles prose and verse, in Danish and German, and was greatly admired for his elegance, wit, and humour. He was of a restless, wandering disposition, and his irritable temper and egotism made him many enemies.

Born at Korsör, 1765; died at Hamburg, 1826.

BAGHERMI, or BAGIRMI, *bag'-ir-mi*, a kingdom of Central Africa, to the south of Lake Tchad, about 240 miles from N. to S., and 150 miles from E. to W. The people profess Mahometanism, but the king exercises authority over several heathen tribes.

BAGLIVI, GIORGIO, *bag-lē'-ve*, Italian physician and anatomist of great reputation for his skill and writings.

Born 1667; died 1706.

BAGNA CAVALLO, *băn'-ya ka-văl'-o*, a neat town of Italy, States of the Church, 24 miles from Ferrara. Pop. 4,000.

BAGNA CAVALLO, BARTOLOMEO, so named from being born in the above town. His

veal name was Ramenghi. He was a pupil of Raffaelle, and one of the foremost painters of the Bolognese school.

Born 1484.

BAGNALSTOWN, a town in the county of Carlow, Ireland, on the river Barrow, 10 miles S. of Carlow. There is a handsome courthouse. Granite is quarried in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 2,309. Station on the Great Southern and Western of Ireland Railway.

BAGNARA, *ban-yar'-a*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 16 miles from Reggio. In its neighbourhood excellent wine is produced. **Pop.** 5,000.—In 1783 this town was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake.

BAGNERES EN BIGORRE, *ban'-yair ang be-gor'*, a town of France, on the Adour, department of Hautes Pyrenees, 13 miles S.E. of Tarbes. This town is well built, containing several squares and numerous handsome streets. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, leather, pottery, and crape called *barège*. It is celebrated for its bathing establishments, of which there are about twenty. **Pop.** Permanent residents number about 9,500.

BAGNERES DE LUÇON, *loo-zong*, a town of France, department of Haute Garonne, at the foot of the Pyrenees. It has sulphurous thermal springs, and a bath establishment, frequented from May to October. **Pop.** Resident, 3,600.

BAGNES-LE-CHABLE, *ban le(r)-shabl*, a parish and village of Switzerland, 7 miles from Martigny. They are situate in the valley of Bagne, which has an elevation of 2,716 feet. **Pop.** of parish, 9,000.—In 1818, the river Dranse being blocked up with ice, a lake was formed; and, when it burst, the torrent swept away 400 cottages, and 34 lives were lost.

BAGNI, *ban'-ye*, a name common to several Italian villages, on account of their being bathing-places.

BAGNOLS, *ban'-yols*, a town of France, department of the Gard, 12 miles from Uzès. **Manf.** Various kinds of silk and serges. **Pop.** about 5,000.

BAGOLINO, *ba'-go-le'-no*, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 24 miles from Brescia. In its vicinity are the sulphurous thermal springs of St. Giacomo. **Pop.** about 4,000.

BAGRATION, PETER IVANOVITCH, Prince, *bă-grat-she-on*, a celebrated Russian general, who commenced his military career under Potemkin, and in 1794 served under Suwarov in Poland, where he greatly distinguished himself. In 1799, in Italy, under the same leader, he proved himself so able a soldier that Suwarov called him his "right arm." He took Brescia and Tortona, and defeated the French under Moreau near Marengo. At the taking of Turin, in the actions of Trebbia and the Adda, at the taking of Alessandria and of Serebasso, and at the battle of Novi, he added to his former reputation. In 1805 he commanded the vanguard of the allied Austrian and Russian army, under Kutusoff, and in that capacity displayed great abilities. He was present at the battles of Austerlitz, Eylau, and Friedland, and at all showed his skill and courage. In 1807 he served in the campaign in Finland; and, gaining considerable successes, he was mainly instrumental in detaching from Sweden a large portion of Finland. He afterwards had the command of the Russian army in Turkey; and in 1812, when Napoleon invaded Russia, was appointed to the western army, and made a masterly retreat on Smolensko, where he joined his forces with those of Barclay de Tolly. After the battle there, he commanded the left wing at Borodino, where he was struck by a shell, of which wound he shortly afterwards died.

Born 1765; died at Semæ, 1812.

BAGSHOT, *băg'-shot*, formerly **Holy Hall**, a village of Surrey, 10 miles from Windsor. It gives its name to an extensive heath in its neighbourhood, once notorious as the haunt of highwaymen.

BAGULCOT, *ba-gul-kot*, a subdivision of the district of Darwar, in the presidency of Bombay, Hindostan. **Ext.** 54 miles long and 44 broad. **Area**, 1,230 square miles. It is deficient in a general supply of water, on which account the villages are mostly built on the banks of rivers. **Pop.** about 100,000.

BAHADURPOOR, *ba-ha'-dur-poor'*, the name of two towns in India. 1. In the province of Goojerat, 81 miles from Surat. 2. In the district of Chendaree, Malwa.

BAHAMA, or **LUCAYO ISLANDS**, *ba-ha'-ma*, in the Atlantic Ocean, situate opposite the coast of Florida, and belonging to Great Britain. They comprise all that chain of West-India islands lying to the north of Cuba and St. Domingo. There are 29 islands, and 3,048 "cays," or keys, and rocks. They stretch more than 600 miles from the northern coast of San Domingo to the eastern coast of Florida, and there are only three navigable channels. **Area** of the whole, from 4,400 to 5,500 square miles. The following are the principal:—Abaco, Andros, Atwood's Key, Great Bahama, Crooked Island, Eleuthera, Exumas, French Keys, Hog Island, Hog Key, Harbour Island, Great Island, Long Key, Mayaguana, New Providence (which contains the chief town, Nassau), Ragged Island, Rose Island, Royal Island, San Salvador, and Watling's Island. There are numerous lighthouses in the group. **Desc.** Mostly flat, barren, and rocky, chiefly producing cotton, maize, Guinea-corn, pineapples, and vegetables. The soil is mostly light or sandy, but is here and there spotted with patches of wood-land. In general, the islands are ill supplied with fresh water; but this is found by digging wells in the rocks to the depth of the sea-level. **Climate.** Salubrious. The more northern islands, during the winter months, are rendered cool and agreeable by the north-west breeze from the continent of America; the more southern are hotter throughout the year, being low, flat, barren, and rocky. **Pop.** about 40,000, a great proportion of whom are blacks and people of colour. **Lat.** between 22° and 28° N. **Lon.** between 73° and 79° W. The Bahama Islands were first settled by the English in 1629, possessed by Spain in 1781, but, in 1783, restored to Britain, when the seat of government was fixed at New Providence, upon which island Fort Nassau was built. This place is famous as having been the resort of some of the most desperate of the pirates who infested the seas. From this period a regular colonial administration has been maintained. In 1848 Turk's and Caicos Islands, formerly considered as belonging to the Bahamas, were politically separated from the group. The Great Bahama Island is near the N. extremity of the group; and San Salvador was the first land discovered by Columbus in his voyage of 1492.

BAHAMA BANK, GREAT, a sand-bank extending from near the island of Cuba to the Bahama Islands. **Lat.** extending from 22° 20′ to 26° 15′ N.—There is also a smaller bank of the same name, which lies to the north of the island of Bahama.

BAHAMA CHANNEL, or GULF OF FLORIDA, *ba-ha'-ma*, the narrow sea between the coast of America and the Bahama Islands, 135 miles long and 46 broad.

BAHAR. (*See* BEHAR.)

BAHAWULPOOR. (*See* BHAWALPOOR.)

BAHIA, *ba-he'-a*, a name which, with various affixes, designates a number of bays in different parts of the world.

BAHIA HONDA, a large and well-sheltered port of the island of Cuba. **Lat.** 22° 58′ N. **Lon.** 83° 6′ W. This port is the resort of privateers for landing their slaves.

BAHIA, a province of Brazil, on the south-east coast, extending from the Rio Grande do Belmont on the south to the Rio Real on the north. A broken chain of mountains extends through the province at an average distance of 200 miles from the coast, and the intermediate district, rising in terraces, is very fertile. A large portion of the province is covered with forests. **Pro.** Cotton, coffee, sugar, tobacco, maize, saffron, oranges, mangoes, and other fruits. **Minerals.** There are diamond mines, and amethysts have been found. Coal has been discovered, but the mineral resources of the province are imperfectly known. **Area,** 164,590 square miles. **Pop.** 1,655,403.

BAHIA, or **SAN SALVADOR,** city of, capital of the above province, situated on the noble Bay of All Saints, and built partly at the foot and partly on the summit of a steep hill, the Prava, or business part of the city, communicating with the higher part by flights of steps and a hydraulic lift. There are two suburbs, Bomosim and Victoria. It has a cathedral, the palaces of the governor and the archbishop, a town-hall, a hospital, a theatre, and several religious houses. No city in Brazil can rival Bahia in the beauty of its public buildings; and there are numerous educational institutions. **Exp.** Cotton, sugar, rice, rum, dye and fancy woods, tobacco, cigars, cocoa-nuts, horns, hides, and bullion. **Imp.** Manufactured goods, flour, salt, provisions, iron, glass, and wines. **Pop.** 140,000, of whom two-thirds are mulattoes and blacks. **Lat.** 13° S. **Lon.** 38° 20′ W.—This city was founded by Thomas de Souza in 1549, and was the capital of Brazil until 1763.

BAHRDT, KARL FRIEDRICH, *bart*, German theologian, at one time professor of Biblical antiquities at Erfurt; but his offensive rationalistic opinions, quarrelsome temper, and irregular habits, made him obnoxious to the authorities. He went to Halle, combining the occupations of lecturer on moral philosophy and keeping a tavern.

Born at Bischofswerda, 1741; **died** 1792.

BAHREIN, *bah'-rein*, a cluster of islands on the south-west side of the Persian Gulf, near the coast of Arabia, the principal of which are named Bahrein or Awal, Arad, Maharay, and Tamahoy. The first, which is considered the chief, lies about 15 miles from the coast, and 90 from Bushire. It is 70 miles long and 24 broad. It produces wheat, barley, dates, and other fruits. Its pearl-fishery is the most productive in the world. **Exp.** Pearls, sharks' fins, tortoise-shell, dried dates, canvas, and coloured cloths. **Imp.** Rice, spices, pepper, coffee, timber, iron, and corn. **Pop.** uncertain; perhaps 25,000. **Lat.** of its capital, Manama, 26° 12′ N. **Lon.** 50° 39′ 30″ E.

BAIÆ, *bai'-i-e*, a city of Campania, near the sea. It is famous for its delightful situation and baths, and here many of the Roman senators had country houses. It was destroyed by encroachments of the sea, but there are numerous ruins on the coast which attest the former magnificence of the place.

BAIBOUT, *bai'-bout*, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Black Sea, 65 miles N.N.W. of Erzeroum. It was formerly a stronghold of the Genoese, but the fortifications were destroyed by the Russians in 1829. **Pop.** 6,000.

BAIF, JEAN ANTOINE DE, *ba'-eef*, French poet, natural son of Lazare de Baif, French Ambassador at Venice. He translated many of the Greek and Latin amatory poets, and founded, in Paris, the Académie Royale de Musique. Some of his poems are marked by grace and delicacy.

Born at Venice, 1532; **died** at Paris, 1589.

BAIKAL, *bi'-kal*, a freshwater lake of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, sometimes called the Sea of Baikal, or the Holy Sea. It is 397 miles in length and the breadth varies from 13 to 54 miles, the area being estimated at 12,500 square miles. It is situated amid steep mountain ranges, 1,360 feet above the sea level. The rivers Upper Angara, Selenga, the Barguzin, and others feed the lake, the only outlet of which is the Lower Angara, a tributary of the Yenisei. There are abundance of salmon, and a profitable sea fishery is carried on. Steam vessels traverse the lake. Near the north shore is the island of Olkhon, 32 miles long and about 10 broad. **Lat.** 52° to 55° 30′ N. **Lon.** 103° to 110° E.

BAIKIE, WILLIAM BALFOUR, African explorer and missionary. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and having taken the degree of M.D., entered the Royal Navy. He was, in 1854, appointed surgeon and naturalist to the Niger expedition, and succeeded to the command on the death of the senior officer. He ascended the river 250 miles beyond the point reached by any previous explorer. In 1857 he undertook another expedition, and established a model settlement, in which he acted as teacher, missionary, and physician, and opened up the navigation of the river, and established a market. He collected vocabularies of about fifty African dialects, and translated portions of the Bible and Prayer Book.

Born at Kirkwall, Orkney, 1824; **died** at Sierra Leone, 1862.

BAILDEN, or **BAILDON,** *bail'-den*, a town and chapelry in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles from Bradford. **Pop.** 3,000.

BAILEN, *bai'-len*, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen. Near the town are the ruins of an old castle. **Manf.** Glass, tiles, and cloth. **Pop.** 7,800. In the neighbourhood, about 1150, Alphonso VIII. gained a great victory over the Moors, and it is said (but the statement must be received with considerable allowance for errors) killed 200,000 of the enemy, losing only twenty-five of his own men! In July, 1808, the French general Dupont, after a battle lasting several days, signed the capitulation of Bailen, delivering up 17,000 men as prisoners of war.

BAILEY, PHILIP JAMES, *bai-le*, English poet, author of "Festus," the "Angel World," the "Mystic," the "Age," &c. "Festus" is his greatest work; and although it was finished when the author was little more than twenty years of age, it contains some beautiful passages, notwithstanding the peculiarity of many of the sentiments with which it is disfigured.

Born at Nottingham, 1816.

BAILEY, SAMUEL, English author of numerous works on philosophical, economical, and political subjects. He was possessed of a large fortune realized by commercial pursuits, and at his death left 90,000*l.* for the benefit of his native town.

Born at Sheffield, 1791; **died** 1870.

BAILLET, ADRIEN, *bai-yai'*, French author, the son of poor parents. He wrote a history of Holland, lives of the saints, a life of Descartes, and several other works.

Born at Neuville, Picardy, 1649; **died** at Paris, 1706.

BAILLEUL, or BELLE, *bai'-yu(r)l*, a town of France, department of Nord, on the river Lys, 13 miles from Lille. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, hats, lace, thread, pottery, leather, cheese, beet-root sugar, and oil. **Pop.** under 10,000

BAILLI, ROCHE, *bai'-ye*, better known as *La Rivière*, was first physician to Henry IV., and pretended to great skill in astrology. He was a great admirer of Paracelsus, and wrote a summary of his doctrine.

Died 1605.

BAILLIE, JOANNA, *bai'-le*, a distinguished poet and dramatist. Her father was a Scotch clergyman and her mother the sister of the celebrated Dr. William Hunter. At an early period of her life she removed to London, and the greater part of her life was passed at Hampstead, where she always lived in retirement, and for some years before her death, in strict seclusion. Though not in the habit of receiving company, nearly all the great authors of her age had, at one time or another, been her guests. Sir Walter Scott passed many delightful hours with her, and in 1806 she spent some weeks in his house at Edinburgh. She is best known by her plays, some of which were written with a view of delineating the strongest passions of the mind, and to each of which she devoted a whole tragedy or comedy. Besides these "Plays on the Passions," her principal dramatic works were "The Family Legend," "De Montfort," "Henriquez," and "Count Basil." Some of her miscellaneous poems are very charming, and she wrote some admirable songs.

Born at Bothwell, Scotland, 1762; **died** at Hampstead, 1851, in her 89th year.

BAILLIE, MATTHEW, M.D., the brother of Joanna. He studied medicine and surgery under his uncle, William Hunter, and became one of the most distinguished anatomists and pathologists of his day. In 1810 he was made physician to George III., and was offered a baronetcy, which he declined. He wrote several works in connection with his profession. A monument has been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Shotts, Lanarkshire, 1761; **died** on his estate in Gloucestershire, 1823.

BAILLIE, ROBERT, a Scotch divine, who, after taking his degree of M.A. in the Glasgow University, received episcopal orders, and became regent of the university. In 1638 he was a member of the famous Glasgow Assembly, and during the civil war he joined the Covenanters, and went to London to exhibit charges against Archbishop Laud. In 1642 he was made professor of divinity at Glasgow, and he was one of the commissioners sent by the General Assembly of Scotland to Charles II. at the Hague. At the Restoration he was made principal of his college, and might have had a bishopric if he would have conformed.

Born at Glasgow, 1602; **died** 1662.

BAILLIE, ROBERT, of Jerviswood, who has been styled the "Scottish Sydney," distinguished himself by his opposition to the tyrannical conduct of the Duke of Lauderdale. He was arrested on a trumped-up charge, imprisoned, and fined. He was charged with being implicated in the Rye-house Plot, tried in Edinburgh, and unjustly sentenced to death and executed.

Died 1684.

BAILLY, DAVID, a Dutch painter, studied in Holland and Italy, and attained considerable eminence in portraits. In 1613 he settled at Leyden, where he died.

Born at Leyden; **died** 1630.

BAILLY, JEAN SYLVAIN, *bai'-ye*, an eminent French astronomer, who at an early age evinced a strong inclination for scientific pursuits, which was encouraged by his friends. When young, he distinguished himself by a calculation of the comet of 1759. In 1763 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Science, and in 1766 published a work on the satellites of Jupiter. In 1768 he published the elogy of Leibnitz, for which he received a gold medal from the Academy of Berlin. This was followed by the elogies of Charles V., La Caille, Molière, and Corneille, which, with the former, were printed together. In 1775 appeared the first volume of his "History of Astronomy," the third and last volume of which was published in 1779. Besides these works, he published several historical disquisitions and astronomical observations. In 1789, entering eagerly into the political discussions of his native country, he was chosen president of the first National Assembly. He presided at that meeting of the deputies at the Tennis-court when all took oath not to dissolve until they had prepared a new constitution for France. In the following month he was made mayor of Paris, but soon lost his popularity, owing to the liberal sentiments which he expressed towards the royal family, and his enforcing obedience to the laws. In consequence of this, he resigned his office in 1791, and sought at Nantes that philosophical retirement for which he was so much more suited. In the sanguinary period which followed, he was apprehended at Melun, whither he had gone to visit the eminent astronomer Laplace, and after a summary process, condemned to be guillotined. When on the scaffold, the demeanour of this philosopher is said to have been perfectly tranquil. "You tremble, Bailly," said one of his enemies to him. "My friend, it is with cold," was the calm reply. Although there is much eloquent writing in Bailly's astronomical works, yet they are not always to be received as essentially correct, as he appears oftentimes to deal in surmises and speculations, rather than in ascertained and calculated facts.

Born at Paris, 1736; **died** 1793.

BAILY, EDWARD HODGES, R.A., *bai'-le*, an eminent sculptor, the son of a ship-carver. He began his career as an artist by producing small portrait busts in wax. Obtaining an introduction to Flaxman, he was admitted into the studio of that distinguished man. At the same time he entered as a student at the Royal Academy, where, in 1809, he obtained a silver medal, and in 1811 a gold medal, with an income of £50. The first work which fixed his popularity and placed him amongst the best sculptors of England, was his "Eve at the Fountain," which is now in the Bristol Library Institution. He was elected R.A. in 1821. Many of the statues of late years erected in London and the provinces are by him; and he was a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy. Amongst his happiest efforts may be named his "Hercules casting

Eyelas into the Sea," "the Sleeping Nymph," "Eve listening to the Voice," "Helena," "Psyche," "Maternal Love," and "the Girl preparing for the Bath." Amongst his latest productions was "the Graces seated," considered one of his best performances.

Born at Bristol, 1788; died in London, 1867.

BAILY, FRANCIS, the son of a banker, and himself a stockbroker up to his 51st year, when he began with ardour to cultivate the science of astronomy, which he unremittingly pursued throughout the rest of his life. He had previously shown profound mathematical knowledge by elaborate works on interest, annuities, and insurances, and other subjects connected with the doctrine of probabilities. He was one of the founders of the Astronomical Society, and not only distinguished himself by his industry, but by the method with which he was enabled to produce a great many works upon his favourite science. He repeated Cavendish's experiment to ascertain the specific gravity of the earth, investigated the action of the atmosphere on pendulum experiments, superintended the publication of the catalogue of the fixed stars, and greatly improved the "Nautical Almanac." He published, in 1835, a life of Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal. "Baily's beads," a peculiar appearance visible during the period of an eclipse of the sun, take their name from this astronomer.

Born at Newbury, 1774; died 1844.

BAIN, *bäng*, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 18 miles from Rennes. Manf. Woollen stuffs, and it has a trade in cattle. Pop. about 4,000.

BAINBRIDGE, *bain'-brĭdj*, a township in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Askrigg. Pop. 1,000.

BAINBRIDGE, JOHN, a physician and astronomer, who, after taking his degrees at Cambridge and keeping a school at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, settled in London, where he gained so great a reputation for his mathematical knowledge, that Sir Henry Saville appointed him his first astronomical professor at Oxford. He published several astronomical works, and also left some mathematical MSS.

Born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 1582; died at Oxford, 1643.

BAINES, EDWARD, English journalist and politician. He was apprenticed to a printer at Preston, and afterwards started in business for himself at Leeds. In 1801 he became proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, which, under his management, became a very influential organ. He entered Parliament for Leeds in 1834 and sat until 1848. He was the author of several valuable works on the histories of Yorkshire and Lancashire, a history of the wars of Napoleon, and a history of the reign of George III.

Born at Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire, 1774; died 1848.

BAINES, MATTHEW TALBOT, son of the above. He was educated at Cambridge, and adopted the bar for his profession. In 1847 he was returned to Parliament for Hull, and in 1852 for Leeds. He was appointed President of the Poor Law Board in 1848, and again in 1852. In 1856 he became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the cabinet.

Born 1799; died 1860.

BAINI, GIUSEPPE, *ba-ē'-ne*, Italian musical composer; appointed in 1814 musical director of the pontifical chapel at Rome. His life of Palestrini, including a critical survey of his works, is a work of high repute.

Born at Rome, 1775; died 1844.

BAINS, *bäng*, three towns of France with small populations. One in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 15 miles from Perpignan; another in the department of the Vosges, 13 miles from Epinal; the third in the department Aude, 10 miles from Limoux.

BAIRD, SIR DAVID, *baird*, an intrepid general, who at an early age entered the Indian army, and in 1780 was made a prisoner by Hyder Ali, and suffered greatly in his captivity. After his release and return home, he again went out to India, in 1791, and in 1799 led the storming party which took Seringapatam. For his bravery on this occasion he received the thanks of the Parliament and the East-India Company. This was the great exploit of his life, although he shared in the glory of Corunna, under Sir John Moore. On the death of that distinguished officer he became commander-in-chief, but could not take advantage of this success, from his arm being so dreadfully shattered that it had to be amputated at the shoulder. For his gallant conduct, however, he again received the thanks of Parliament, and was created a baronet. His military career was both long and active, having served in various parts of the globe.

Born at Newbyth, Aberdeenshire, 1757; died 1829.

BAIRDSTOWN, *bairds'-toun*, a post township of the United States, and capital of Nelson county, Kentucky. It is 55 miles W.S.W. of Lexington, on a branch of Salt River. There is a large Roman Catholic college. Pop. 2,000.

BAIREUTH, *bī'-reut*, or BAYREUTH, a city of Bavaria, the capital of Upper Franconia, on the left bank of the Maine, crossed by two bridges, 40 miles N.N.E. of Nuremberg. There are two castles, one erected in 1454, the other in 1753; a superb opera house; and a new theatre, where the composer Wagner, famous for his musical theories, produces his grand operas. The Stadt-Kirche is a church dating from the 15th century, and contains some interesting monuments; and there are several good public buildings. Manf. Cottons and woollens, leather, parchment, porcelain, and tobacco. Pop. 23,531. Here Jean Paul Richter died in 1825. A monument to his memory was erected in this place by the king of Bavaria. Baireuth was ceded to France by Prussia in 1807; and transferred to Bavaria 1810.

BAITHOSUS, *bai-thō'-sus*, a Jew, who, with his fellow disciple Sadoc, founded a sect which denied a future state and resurrection. At first this sect was called both Baithosæi and Sadducees; but in process of time it was only distinguished by the latter term.

BAJA, *ba-zha*, a considerable market-town of Hungary, in the county of Bacs, on the left bank of the Danube, 90 miles S. of Buda. It has a castle, several churches, and a gymnasium. There are four annual markets, and a large trade in grain and pigs is carried on. Pop. 18,000.

BAJADA-DE-SANTA-FE', *ba-hä'-da dai sant'-ta fai*, a town of the Plata confederation, on the E. bank of the Parana, opposite Santa Fé. Pop. about 7,000.

BAJAZET I., *ba-ya-zet'*, sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father, Amurath I., in 1389, and soon after put his younger brother to death. He pushed his conquests far into Asia and Europe, and in 1396 gained a great victory over the Christian army under

Sigismund, king of Hungary. In 1402, however, he experienced a terrible defeat from the famous Timur, or Tamerlane, on the plains of Angora. Bajazet was taken prisoner. Different accounts are given of his treatment, by the Persian and Turkish historians. The former assert that he was entertained in a liberal manner; while the latter maintain that Timur shut him in an iron cage, and exposed him to the derision of the populace. The latter story has probably arisen from a mistake as to the word for a litter.

Born 1347; **died** 1403.

BAJAZET II., sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father, Mahomet II., in 1481. He was opposed by his brother, Zizim, whom he defeated. Zizim escaped to Rhodes, whence the grand master (*see* AUBUSSON) sent him to Italy, where Bajazet caused him to be assassinated. He obtained several advantages over the Venetians and other Christian powers. His son Selim rebelled against him; but Bajazet, instead of punishing him, abdicated in his favour, an act which, it is said, Selim repaid by causing him to be poisoned.

Died 1512.

BAJOUR, *ba-joor*, a territory of N. Afghanistan. **Area**, estimated at 370 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile, surrounded by mountains, clothed with forests of cedar and oak. Its chief town is called Bajour, and is supposed to be the Bazira of the historian of Alexander the Great. **Pop.** 120,000.

BAJUS, or DE BAY, MICHAEL, *bai-jus*, controversial theologian, who at an early age became professor of divinity at Louvain. He was selected by the king of Spain to go to the Council of Trent; but his theological views were opposed by the Jesuits, and were condemned by the Sorbonne and Pope Pius V. He bore the condemnation patiently.

***Born** in Hainaut, 1513; **died** 1589.*

BAJZA, ANTON, *bite'-sha*, Hungarian poet and critic, who produced many poems, histories, and dramatic criticisms. In 1837 he was appointed director of the new national theatre at Pesth. He was a friend of Kossuth, and the editor of his newspaper. He died of brain disease.

Born at Szüosi, 1804; **died** 1858.

BAKER, HENRY, an eminent naturalist, who was brought up a bookseller, which pursuit he relinquished, and undertook the tuition of deaf and dumb persons. He married a daughter of Daniel Defoe, by whom he had two sons. He was chosen fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and Royal Society, and, in 1744, obtained from the latter the gold medal for his microscopical experiments on saline particles. He published the "Microscope made Easy," 8vo, 1742; and "Employment for the Microscope," 8vo, 1764. He also wrote original poems, serious and humorous, published in 8vo, 1725. He left £100 to the Royal Society for an anatomical or chemical lecture, which is called the Bakerian lecture.

Born in London, 1698; **died** 1774.

BAKER, SIR RICHARD, historical writer, who, in 1603, was knighted by James I., and, in 1620, was high-sheriff of Oxfordshire. An unfortunate marriage reduced him to poverty, and he was thrown into the Fleet prison, where he wrote several books, the chief of which is a "Chronicle of the Kings of England," which went through several editions, and was long popular with the people. This is the chronicle from which Addison, in his "Spectator," makes Sir Roger de Coverley say he drew "many observations." It brings the history of England down to the death of James I.

Born at Sissinghurst, Kent, 1568; **died** in the Fleet, 1645.

BAKER, SIR SAMUEL WHITE, African explorer. After a residence of several years in Ceylon, and, as an engineer planning railways in southern Russia, he turned his attention to African exploration, and, accompanied by his wife, spent some time in tracing the course of the Nile. In 1864 he discovered the lake Albert Nyanza. In 1869 he undertook the command of an expedition, organized by the viceroy of Egypt, to suppress the slave trade and open up a commercial route between Egypt and central Africa.

Born in Worcestershire, 1821.

BAKER, THOMAS, a mathematician and divine, who published the "Geometrical Key; or, the Gate of Equations unlocked," 1684. The Royal Society sent him some questions, which he solved so satisfactorily that they presented him with a medal.

Born at Ilton, in Somersetshire, 1625; **died** 1690.

BAKER, THOMAS, antiquary. He was educated at Cambridge, and became rector of Long Newton, Durham, in 1687. He refused to take the oaths to king William, and in consequence was deprived of his rectory and his university fellowship. He bequeathed a very valuable collection of manuscripts to the university.

Born at Crook, Durham, 1656; **died** at Cambridge, 1740.

BAKER, a county of Georgia, U.S., watered by the river Flint. The chief town is Navton. **Area**, 1,296 square miles. **Pro.** Principally sugar. **Pop.** 7,307.

BAKER ISLAND, an island in the Polar Sea, discovered by Captain Parry. **Lat.** 74° 58′ N. **Lon.** 97° 54′ W.

BAKER'S ISLAND, an island in Massachusetts, U.S., off Salem Harbour, 5 miles from Salem. On its N. end is a lighthouse.

BAKER'S RIVER, a river of New Hampshire, U.S. which debouches into the Merrimac at Plymouth.

BAKEWELL, *baik'-wel*, a market-town of Derbyshire, situate amidst beautiful scenery, near the confluence of the rivers Wye and Derwent, and 11 miles from Chesterfield. There are coal, lead, and zinc mines and quarries in the neighbourhood, and it has several cotton-mills. Marble-turning, polishing, and inlaying, affords occupation to many of the inhabitants. The chalybeate springs are much frequented by invalids. The grammar-school is ancient. There is a large cruciform Gothic church, All Saints, founded in the Saxon times. About 2 miles from Bakewell stands Haddon Hall, the most perfect of England's baronial residences now in existence. Chatsworth, the beautiful seat of the duke of Devonshire, where Sir Joseph Paxton first displayed his horticultural talents, is 4 miles from the town. A station on the Midland Railway.

BAKEWELL, ROBERT, a celebrated agriculturist, who turned his attention to the improvement of the breed of cattle; for which purpose he travelled over England, and into Ireland and Holland. His endeavours were so successful that the Dishley sheep were distinguished above all others, and he let one of his rams for the sum of 400 guineas; another produced in one season 800 guineas. He also greatly improved the breed of black cattle.

which are still distinguished as the new Leicestershire breed of "long-horned."

Born at Dishley, 1726; died 1795.

BAKHCHISARAI, or BAGTCHE-SERAI, *bak'-she-sa'-rai*, "the palace of the gardens," a large town of European Russia, in the Crimea, 10 miles S.S.W. of Simferopol. It consists of irregular streets and houses, mostly of wood, and has 35 mosques, a Greek church, and many fountains. The palace, or Khan-Serai, was erected in 1519, and restored for the reception of the Empress Catherine in 1787. A large cemetery is near the palace; and in the neighbourhood is Chufut-Kali, the Jews' city, occupied by Karaitic Jews. **Manf.** Turkey leather, saddles, silk stuffs, and cutlery. There is a large trade in corn, flax, fruit, and tobacco. **Pop.** estimated at 10,500, mostly Tartars. **Lat.** 45° 10′ N. **Lon.** 33° 52′ E.

BAKHMUT, *bak-moot*, a Russian town in the government of Ekaterinoslav. There are large coal fields in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 17,000.

BAKTEGAN, or BAKTEGHIAN, *bak'-te-gan*, a salt lake of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, about 50 miles from Shiraz. **Ext.** 60 miles long, with an average breadth of 8. It yields salt in large quantities.

BAKU, or BADKU, *ba-ku*, a town belonging to Russia, in the province of Daghestan, occupying the peninsula of Apsheron, on the west coast of the Caspian Sea. It stands on a declivity near to the sea, and is defended by a double wall and deep ditch. On the hill is a castle dating from the 15th century. The mosque of Shah Abbas is in good preservation. The remarkable escape of inflammable gas in the neighbourhood made Baku for many centuries a great resort of the fire-worshippers. It is a principal station of the Russian fleet, and a place of considerable trade. A great quantity of cotton is cultivated in the neighbourhood, which is particularly prized. **Exp.** Cotton, fruit, opium, rice, silk, wine, rock-salt, and naphtha. **Imp.** Wine, silks, cloths, dye-stuffs, iron, and linen. Petroleum is obtained in vast abundance from wells in the principality, particularly about eight miles from the town. **Pop.** of town, 6,000; of district, 30,000. **Lat.** 42° 22′ N. **Lon.** 51° 7′ E. The district was taken possession of by Russia in 1806. (For a description of the Apsheron peninsula, *see* APSHERON.)

BALA, *ba'-la*, a market-town of North Wales in the county of Merioneth, situate on Bala Pool, 17 miles N.E. of Dolgelly. **Manf.** Knitted woollen gloves and stockings, and flannel. **Pop.** 1,539.

BALAAM, *bai'-lăm*, the son of Beor, or Bosor, a soothsayer of Pethor, a town of Mesopotamia. We read in the book of Numbers that he was sent for by Balak, king of Moab, to curse the Israelites; but, moved by a superior power, he pronounced a blessing instead of a curse. He was slain with Balak in battle, about 1450 B.C.

BALACHNA, or BALAKHNA, *ba-lak'-na*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Nijnii Novgorod, on the Volga, 120 miles from St. Petersburg. It has upwards of 12 churches, and has a good trade in grain. **Pop.** about 4,000. **Lat.** 56° 30′ N. **Lon.** 43° 29′ E.

BALAGANSKOI, *ba'-la-gans'-koi'*, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, 30 miles from Irkutsk. **Lat.** 53° 45′ N.

BALAGHAUT, or BALAGHAT, *ba'-la-gaut*, "above the ghauts or hills," a district of the Central Province of India. It is possessed of lofty hills running from east to west, and there are extensive forests. These highlands were desolate and uncultivated until the formation of the district in 1866; but they are now becoming settled by immigrants from the adjoining districts. There are only two towns of any importance, Hatta and Langi. **Area,** 2,608 square miles. **Pop.** 240,554. **Lat.** between 21° and 23° N. **Lon.** between 80° and 81° E.

BALAGUER, *ba'-la-goo'-air*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 16 miles from Lerida, on the Segre. **Pop.** nearly 5,000. There is a strong castle here which commands the town.

BALAK, *bai'-lak*, "who lays waste," an idolatrous king of Moab, an enemy of Israel.

BALAKLAVA, *bă-lăk-la'-va*, a small seaport-town of European Russia, in the Crimea, 6 miles S. of Sebastopol. In its vicinity is the monastery of St. George. The harbour, which has a remarkably narrow entrance, resembles a deep Highland loch; it is surrounded by high rugged hills, and overhanging it are the ruins of an old Genoese fort. It was to this place that the French and English allied army, after the battle of the Alma, made the celebrated flank march from the north of Sebastopol, reaching the valley on the 26th September, 1854; and in the port they were met by a portion of the fleet, carrying the siege train and provisions. Balaklava harbour, being too small for both the English and French fleets, was retained by the English, whilst the French occupied Kamiesch Bay. On October 25th, 1854, was fought the battle of Balaklava, in which the "thin red line" of Highland infantry under Lord Clyde, then Sir Colin Campbell, repelled the attack of the Russian cavalry. But this day is more especially memorable for the splendid charge of the light brigade of British cavalry; of which exploit Tennyson, the poet-laureate, has sung,—

"Into the jaws of death rode the six hundred."

Of 600 horsemen, nearly two-thirds were killed, wounded, or made prisoners. The frightful state of Balaklava harbour during the winter of 1854-55, the miseries endured by the English army through the failure of the commissariat and other departments, and from want of transport from the port to the front, are matters of history, and belong to the narrative of the Crimean war. (*See* CRIMEA.)

BALAMBANGAN, *ba'-lam-ban'-gan*, a fruitful island of the Asiatic Archipelago, between Borneo and Magindano. **Lat.** 7° 15′ N. **Lon.** 117° 5′ E.

BALAS, or BALÆ, *ba'-las*, a town of Syria, situate at the north-west corner of the Bay of Alexandretta or Iscanderoon, supposed to be the ancient Issus, in Cilicia. Not far from it was fought the second battle in which Alexander the great defeated Darius.

BALASORE, *ba'-la-sor*, a district of British India, in the Orissa division, forming a strip of alluvial land between the hills and the sea, varying from 9 to 34 miles in breadth. Salt and rice are the principal articles of produce. **Area,** 2,666 square miles. **Pop.** 945,280.

BALASORE, the capital of the above district, is situate in the Boorabullung. It is a seaport much frequented by Maldive and coasting vessels; but a bar across the mouth of the harbour prevents the access of large ships. **Pop.** 20,265. **Lat.** 21° 29′ N. **Lon.** 87° E.

BALASSI, MARIO, *ba-las'-se*, an Italian historical and portrait painter, whose best works are his picture of "St. Francis," and "The Miracle of St. Nicholas of Tolentino."

Born at Florence, 1604; died 1667.

BALASSA-GYARMATH, *bal-as'-sa-gy'-ar-math*, a town in Hungary, 40 miles N.N.E. of Pesth, on the left bank of the Eipel, in the midst of a very fertile district. Near the town are the ruins of an old castle, famous for having sustained several sieges by the Turks. **Pop.** 4,600.

BALATON, *bal'-la-ton*, a lake in Hungary, 55 miles S.W. of Pesth. **Ext.** 48 miles long, and from three to ten broad. **Area**, estimated at 420 square miles. It abounds with fish, and its waters are slightly saline.

BALBASTRO, or **BARBASTRO**, *bal-bas'-tro*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 30 miles from Saragossa. **Pop.** 5,000.

BALBI, ADRIAN, *bal'-bee*, Italian geographer, author of several works of great value.
Born at Venice, 1782; **died** 1848.

BALBI, GASPARO, *bal'-be*, a Venetian merchant, who, as a dealer in precious stones, left Aleppo in 1579, on a journey to the Indies, and did not return till 1588. On his return he published an account of his journey. He visited Ormuz, Goa, Cochin, and Pegu, and describes what he saw with considerable spirit and, it is believed, with accuracy.
Died 1588.

BALBI, ADRIAN, a Venetian, who at an early period of his life was appointed professor of geography and natural philosophy in his native town, but in 1820 went to Portugal. In 1822 he published his "Statistical Essay on the Kingdom of Portugal." This publication procured him considerable fame. He then settled in Paris, and in 1826 published his celebrated "Geographical Atlas, &c.," which was the first work to make the French acquainted with the researches of Adelung and other German philologists and geographers. He subsequently gave to the world an "Abridgment of Geography," on a new plan, and the work has been translated into most European languages. In 1832 he quitted Paris for Padua.
Born at Venice, 1782; **died** at Padua, 1848.

BALBINUS, DECIMUS CÆLIUS, *băl-bi'-nus*, a Roman, who, after governing provinces with credit and honour, was elected joint emperor of Rome, after the assassination of Gordianus. He was afterwards murdered by his soldiers.
Died 242.

BALBO, CESARE, *bal'-bo*, Italian statesman and writer, son of a high official at the Piedmontese Court, and syndic of the capital. At the age of nine he went to Paris, and from 1808 to 1814 was in the service of Napoleon. He was commissioner of the Illyrian provinces, ceded to France by the peace of Vienna. After the fall of the emperor, he undertook political missions to Paris and London on behalf of his native country. The Piedmontese revolution of 1821 drove him into exile, and, although he was permitted to return, he was not allowed to resume a political position. He devoted himself to literature, advocating the independence of Italy, and producing a life of Dante, besides historical works.
Born at Turin, 1789; **died** 1853.

BALBOA, VASCO NUNEZ DE, *vas'-ko noon'-yais bal-bo'-a*, a poor Spanish gentleman, was one of the first who visited the West Indies, where he gained immense riches. He settled on the coast of Darien, where he built a town. In 1513 he crossed the isthmus, he and his party being the first white men who had seen the Pacific Ocean from the American coast, and returned next year with a prodigious quantity of wealth. He sent an account of his discovery to Spain, and the king appointed Pedrarias D'Avila governor of Darien, who on his arrival was astonished to see Balboa in a cotton jacket, with sandals made of hemp on his feet, and dwelling in a thatched hut. The governor, notwithstanding that he had given Balboa his daughter in marriage, was jealous of his abilities, and caused him to be beheaded.
Born in Estremadura, 1475; **died** 1517.

BALBRIGGAN, *băl-brĭg'-ăn*, a seaport of Ireland, 18 miles N.N.E. of Dublin. It is a favourite watering-place, a coastguard station, and has a harbour protected by a pier 600 feet long, on which there is a lighthouse. A viaduct of 11 arches crosses the harbour. **Manf.** Muslin embroidery, and calico and stocking weaving. "Balbriggan hosiery" is a term well known to the dealers in those articles. **Pop.** 2,332.

BALCANQUAL, WALTER, *băl'-kan-quăl*, a learned Scotch divine, who attended James I. to England, and became chaplain to the king, master of the Savoy, and representative of the Church of Scotland at the synod of Dordt. In 1624 he was made dean of Rochester; and in 1639 dean of Durham. He suffered severely in the rebellion. He wrote the declaration of King Charles I. concerning the late tumults in Scotland, folio, 1630; epistles concerning the synod of Dordt, in John Hales's "Golden Remains," and some sermons.
Died at Chirk Castle, in Denbighshire, in 1645.

BALCARRY, *băl-kăr'-e*, a seaport of Scotland, on the Solway Frith, 10 miles from Kirkcudbright.

BALCHEN, JOHN, *bal'-chen*, an English admiral, who, entering early into the navy, rose to the command of a ship, and distinguished himself by his bravery in the Mediterranean, under Sir George Byng. In 1734 he was made an admiral; and in 1743 was appointed governor of Greenwich Hospital. He soon after went with a squadron to relieve Sir Charles Hardy, who, with a large fleet of transports, was blockaded in the Tagus. Having accomplished this service, he sailed for England; but encountering a violent storm, his ship, the *Victory*, was lost on the Caskets, near Jersey, and every soul on board perished, October 3, 1744. A monument in Westminster Abbey commemorates this melancholy event.
Born 1669; **died** 1744.

BALDE, JACOB, *bawl'-de*, German poet. He was a Jesuit preacher, and his poems, chiefly in Latin, have been praised in the highest terms by Schlegel, and other critics.
Born in Alsace, 1603; **died at Neuberg**, 1668.

BALDEGG, *bald'-eg*, a lake of Switzerland, 9 miles from Lucerne. **Ext.** 4 miles long and 1 broad. It is upwards of 1,500 feet above the level of the sea.

BALDER, or, **BALDEER**, *bawl'-der* ("the pre-eminent one"), in Scandinavian mythology the son of Odin and Friga. He was supreme in beauty and virtue. The story of his life and death is related in the Scandinavian Eddas, in some of which he is spoken of as a personification of the sun.

BALDERIC, or **BAUDRY**, *bal'-de-rik*, a French historian, who became bishop of Dol, in Brittany, and was at the council of Clermont. He wrote a history of the crusade to the year 1099.
Died 1130.—There was another bishop of the same age, who wrote a chronicle of the bishops of Arras and Cambray.
Died 1097.

BALDI, Bernardino, *bal'-de,* a learned Italian, who studied at Padua, and afterwards became tutor to Duke Ferrante Gonzago, who presented him to the rich abbacy of Guastalla. In 1612 he was sent by the Duke as envoy to Venice to congratulate the new Doge, and greatly distinguished himself by his oration. He was considered to be the most universal genius of the age, and is said to have mastered 16 languages. He is credited with the authorship of a hundred different books. He translated into Italian several works of the ancient mathematicians, and wrote some good poems in that language; was also the author of several philological works, and commenced a "Universal Historical Geography." His lives of mathematicians were printed in 1707.

Born at Urbino, 1533; **died** 1617.

BALDI, Lazaro, an historical painter, a native of Tuscany, and the disciple of Pietro da Cortona. He was employed by Alexander VII. to paint for the palace of the Quirinal a "David killing Goliath." Many of his pictures are to be seen in the churches at Rome.

Born at Pistoia, 1623; **died** at Rome, 1703.

BALDINI, Baccio, *bal-de'-ne,* a Florentine engraver, who is said to have been taught the art by Finiguerra, who, according to the Italians, was its inventor, but whose instructions were ill carried out by his pupil. His works, therefore, have no value further than such as arises from their being representations of the first efforts of one of the earliest Italian engravers.

Born 1436; **died** 1514.

BALDINUCCI, Filippo, *bal'-de-nootch'-e,* an Italian artist and biographer, who passed an industrious life both with the pencil and the pen. He wrote "The General History of Painters," 6 vols.; "A Vocabulary of Designs;" "An Account of the Progress of Engraving on Copper."

Born at Florence, 1624; **died** 1696.

BALDOCK, *bal'-dok,* **Ralph de,** bishop of London, whom, in 1307, King Edward I. appointed lord high chancellor. He wrote a history of British affairs, which Leland had seen, though it is now lost.

Died 1314.

BALDOCK, a market-town of England, in Hertford. The old church was restored in 1868. Corn and malt are the chief articles of traffic. Pop. 1,974. 38 miles N. of London. A station on the Great Northern Railway.

BALDOVINETTO, Alessio, *bal-do-vi-nat'-to,* a Florentine painter. His principal works were altar-pieces, and a fine series of frescoes in the church of Santa Trinita, Florence, containing many interesting portraits. He painted the portrait of Dante for the cathedral. He was also an excellent artist in mosaic.

Born at Florence, 1422; **died** 1499.

BALDUINUS, Jacobus, *bal-du-i'-nus,* Italian jurist, professor of civil law in the university of Bologna, and podesta of Genoa, the laws of which he reformed.

Died at Bologna, 1225.

BALDUCCI, Francesco, *bal-du'-che,* Italian poet. At first a soldier, then an ecclesiastic. His verses, of a gay and amorous character, were greatly admired. He died of fever in a hospital.

Born 1600; **died** 1642.

BALDUCCI, Giovanni, also named **COSCI,** Italian painter, famous for large decorations and altar-pieces for churches.

Died 1600.

BALDUNG, Hans, *bal'-doong,* called also Hans Grün, a distinguished German painter and wood-engraver, the friend of Albert Dürer. As a painter he was considered little inferior to his great friend. His heads are the best specimens of his works.

Born in Suabia, about 1470; **died** 1552.

BALDUS, Italian jurist, professor in the university of Perugia. He had a great reputation among his contemporaries, and taught law at Pisa, Florence, Padua, and Pavia, and was the adviser of the Pope.

Born 1327.

BALDWIN I., *bald'-win,* first Latin emperor of Constantinople, was the son of Baldwin, count of Hainault, and distinguished himself so greatly in the fourth crusade, that on the conquest of Constantinople, in 1204, he was chosen emperor. The Greeks, however, assisted by the king of Bulgaria, defeated him in a battle, 1205, at the same time making him prisoner, and he died in confinement in the following year.

Born at Valenciennes, 1171; **died** 1206.

BALDWIN II., emperor of Constantinople, was the son of Peter de Courtenay, count of Auxerre, and the sister of the above emperor. He succeeded his brother Robert in the empire of the East, in 1228, being only eleven years of age. In 1261 Constantinople was taken by Michael Palæologus, and Baldwin escaped by sea to Italy, where he died. With him terminated the short dynasty of the Latin emperors of Constantinople.

Born 1217; **died** 1273.

BALDWIN I., king of Jerusalem, was the son of Eustace, count of Bouillon, and accompanied his brother Godfrey of Bouillon into Palestine, where he was chosen count of the state of Edessa. He succeeded his brother as baron of Jerusalem and protector of the Holy Sepulchre, and assumed the title of king in 1100. For eighteen years he waged war against the Turks, the Arabs, the Persians, and the Saracens. He took many towns, and secured for the Christians the coast of Syria, from the Gulf of Issus to the confines of Egypt. He was buried on Mount Calvary. In the first canto of the "Gerusalemme" of Tasso, the poet has depicted the character of this monarch as well as that of his brother Godfrey.

Born 1058; **died** 1118.

BALDWIN II., king of Jerusalem, cousin of the preceding, and the son of Hugh, count of Rethel, was crowned in 1118, after Eustace, brother of Baldwin I., had renounced all claim to the vacant throne. In 1120 he gained a great victory over the Saracens, but in 1124 he was taken prisoner by them, and was ransomed only by giving up the city of Tyre. In 1131 he abdicated in favour of his son-in-law, Foulques of Anjou, and retired to a monastery, where he died. The military and religious order of the Templars, for the defence of the Holy Land, was instituted in the reign of this monarch.

Died 1131.

BALDWIN III., was the son of Foulques of Anjou, whom he succeeded in 1143. He three times defeated Sultan Noureddin, of Aleppo; but under his reign the Christians lost Edessa. It is supposed that he died from the effects of poison. He was esteemed a model of knighthood.

Born 1129; **died** at Tripolis, 1162.

BALDWIN, the name of two counties in the United States. 1. In the centre of Georgia. **Area,** 329 square miles, producing sugar and tobacco.

Pop. 13,806. 2. In the south of Alabama. Area, 2,000 square miles, of a fertile soil. Pop. 8,603.

BALDWIN, THOMAS, a Cistercian monk, who became bishop of Worcester in 1180 and archbishop of Canterbury in 1184. He laid the foundation of the palace at Lambeth. He went to the Holy Land with Richard I., and died at the siege of Ptolemais (St. Jean d'Acre.)

Died 1191.

BALDWIN, or BALDWYN, WILLIAM, a schoolmaster and divine, who pursued the occupation of printing in order to promote the Reformation. He is said to have written some comedies; at all events, he was "engaged in the reigns of Edward VI. and Philip and Mary, if not earlier, in preparing theatrical entertainments for the court." His name, however, is most endeared to the lovers of literature for his having been one of the authors and editors of "The Mirrour for Magistrates," which "occupies the annals of English poetry from Surrey to Spenser."

Died 1564.

BALE, BASEL, or BASLE, *bal*, one of the cantons of Switzerland, bounded N. by the grand duchy of Baden, N.W. by Alsace, E. by the canton of Aargau, and S. and S.W. by the cantons of Solothurn and Berne. It is mountainous in the S., being intersected by branches of the Jura range; and flat in the N., where it is watered by the Rhine. The soil is for the most part fertile, and there is excellent pasturage on the mountain slopes.

Rivers.—The Rhine, and its tributaries the Ergolz and Birz. Other affluents of the Rhine plentifully water the whole of the canton, which altogether belongs to the basin of that river.

Forests.—Considerable, and chiefly consisting of ash, pine, fir, and oak.

Pro.—Wine, corn, and fruit. Cattle are depastured in the mountain regions, and excellent butter and cheese are made.

Manf.—*The greater part of the population is employed in manufactures, of which ribbon-making is the most important.* Woollens, linens, leather, and steel-wares are made, however, and command an extensive sale.

Area, 180 square miles.

Pop. 124,372.

History.—In 1832 this canton was divided into two parts, each made entirely independent of the other, the one urban, the other rural, respectively named Basel-stadt and Basel-landschaft. The latter comprises the whole territory of the old canton, with the exception of the town of Basel, its suburbs, and three parishes on the right bank of the Rhine, which together form the canton of Basel-stadt.

BALE, or BASEL, the capital of the above canton, and, next to Geneva, the largest town in Switzerland. It lies on the Rhine, which divides it into two unequal parts, Great Basel, the city proper, on the south side, and Little Basel, on the N., connected by a bridge of 800 feet in length. It has an old gothic cathedral, occupying the site of the ancient Roman fort Basilia, a town-house, an arsenal, a university, founded in 1459, an excellent library, a cabinet of medals, and botanic garden. The cathedral was built in 1019, by Henry II., and contains the tombs of Erasmus, Œcolampadius, Bernouilli, and Anne, the wife of Rudolf of Hapsburg, female parent of the line of Austrian princes. There are several other interesting churches. The arsenal contains the armour worn by Charles the Bold at the battle of Nancy. Erasmus, Bernouilli, and Euler were professors in the university; and the library connected with the botanic garden is said to be the best of its kind in Europe.

Manf.—Ribbons, silk, and cotton stuffs, paper, linen, and gloves. There are also a number of dying-works and caching-fields.

Pop. 61,399.

Lat. 47° 33′ 34″ N. Lon. 7° 35′ E.

History.—In the 11th century this city was the greatest in Helvetia; and there is a cross a little way from its walls, commemorating the battle of St. Jacob, fought in 1444, where, out of 1,600 Swiss, only 10 were left alive by a French army which they attacked, and which was twenty times their number. The valour displayed by the Swiss on this occasion led to their enrolment as a body-guard of the monarchs of France. The field of this severe conflict produces a red wine, called *Schweizerblut* (Swiss blood), which is esteemed the best in the canton. In the 15th century the great Council of Basel was held. In 1501 the town became a member of the Swiss Confederacy; and it was one of the chief centres of the Reformation. Treaties of peace between France and Spain and France and Prussia were signed here July 22, 1795. It was the birthplace of Bernouilli, Euler, and the two Holbeins, and was the chosen residence of Erasmus, who, in 1536, died here.

BALE, JOHN, *bail*, an English divine, who from a Carmelite monk became a zealous Protestant and writer against popery. On the death of his patron, Lord Cromwell, he went to Holland, but returned to England on the accession of Edward VI. and obtained a living in Hampshire. In 1552 he was appointed to the bishopric of Ossory, in Ireland, where he laboured in reforming his diocese with such zeal that his life was threatened by the priests. On the accession of Mary he retired to Bâle, in Switzerland, where he remained till Elizabeth ascended the throne, when he returned to England, and obtained a prebend of Canterbury. He wrote several works, the best known of which is entitled "An Account of the Lives of Eminent Writers of Britain, from the time of Japhet, the son of Noah, to the year 1559." He was also one of the last writers of miracle plays.

BALEARIC ISLANDS, *bāl-e-ar'-ik*, a group of islands in the Mediterranean, lying to the south and east of Spain, to whom they belong, and formerly constituting the kingdom of Majorca. They are five in number,—MAJORCA, MINORCA, IVIZA Cabrera, and Formentara. Area of the whole, 1860 square miles. Pop. 300,473. Lat. between 38° 40′ and 40° 5′ N. Lon. between 1° and 5° E.

BALECHOU, NICHOLAS, *bal'-shoo*, a French engraver, who was expelled from the Academy of Painters for surreptitiously selling first-proof impressions of his print of Frederick Augustus, elector of Saxony and king of Poland, contrary to the orders of the dauphiness. His engravings are held in high estimation.

Born at Arles, 1710; died 1765.

BALEN, HENRY VAN, *bā'-len*, an historical and portrait painter, whose best works are "St. John preaching in the Desert," and the "Judgment of Paris." His son John Van Balen distinguished himself as a painter of history and landscapes.

Born at Antwerp, 1560; died 1632.

BALES, PETER, *bails*, a celebrated penman, who excelled not only in elegant writing, but in miniature penmanship; and was employed by Walsingham in imitating the handwriting of conspirators, whose letters he had intercepted. He kept a school near the Old Bailey, London. He published in 1590 the "Writing Master," in three parts; the first teaching swift writing; the second, true writing; the third, fair writing; and as a proof of his attainments in penmanship, we are told that he wrote out the Bible in shorthand so small that it could be enclosed in the shell of an English walnut.

Born 1547; died 1610.

BALESTRA, ANTONY, *bā-lais'-tra*, an eminent historical painter, who, in 1694, gained the

prize of merit given by the Academy of St. Luke. His productions were numerous, and many of his works are to be seen in the Venetian states.

Born at Verona, 1666; **died** 1740.

BALFE, MICHAEL WILLIAM, *balf*, musical composer. At the early age of 16 he performed in the orchestra at Drury Lane Theatre. He afterwards went to Italy; and appeared as a vocalist, in 1827, at Paris, in the "Barber of Seville." He continued a career of general good fortune on the continent till 1835, when he returned to London, and appeared in several of his own compositions. In 1839 he became lessee of the English Opera House, but the speculation did not succeed, and Mr. Balfe relinquished the managerial chair, and resumed the composer's pen. His principal compositions are: "The Siege of Rochelle," "The Maid of Artois," "Catherine Grey," "Falstaff," "Joan of Arc," "Keolanthe," "The Bohemian Girl," which attained an enormous popularity, "The Enchantress," "The Boudman," "L'Etoile de Séville," "The Maid of Honour," "Elfrida," "The Rose of Castile," "Satanella," "Bianca," "The Talisman," &c.

Born at Dublin, 1808; **died** 1870.

BALFOUR, SIR JAMES, *băl'-for*, lord president of the Court of Session in Scotland, and the reputed author of "Practicks of the Law." He was educated for the church, and avowed the principles of the Reformers. He was condemned to the galleys for alleged participation in the murder of Cardinal Beaton, but obtained pardon and Court favour by abjuring Protestantism. He was an active and scrupulous politician, and rose to eminence as a privy councillor and judge, and was with Mary Queen of Scots at Holyrood on the night of the assassination of Rizzio. He was, shortly afterwards, knighted by the queen, and subsequently attached himself to the fortunes of Bothwell, uniting in the conspiracy against Darnley. He prepared the house in the Kirk field for the atrocious murder of that unfortunate nobleman, and was, in the despatch of the earl of Lennox, charged with being an accomplice in that crime. He seems to have changed sides with every party in power. He was concerned in nearly all the stormy intrigues of the times, now fleeing from his country to save his head, and now returning to become an accuser, a prosecutor, and condemner of others.

Died 1583.

BALFOUR, SIR JAMES, Scottish historian and antiquary, knighted, and made Lyon King-at-Arms, 1630; received the baronetcy of Kinnaird 1633. Cromwell removed him from his office. He left a large collection of annals and correspondence, which is preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

Born 1600; **died** 1657.

BALFOUR, JAMES, an advocate of the Scottish bar, who wrote two philosophical dissertations against the speculations of David Hume. These performances exhibited so much candour and good-feeling, that the philosopher whose opinions he had attacked wrote to him sentiments expressive of his esteem, and, at the same time, requested the pleasure of his friendship. In 1754 he became professor of moral philosophy in Edinburgh; and in 1764 was appointed to the chair of public law. His life was a comment on the amiable philosophy which he laboured to teach.

Born 1703; **died at Pilrig**, 1795.

BALFOUR, ROBERT, a Scotch scholar of reat repute, principal of the Guienne College, at Bordeaux, and author of a very learned and intellectual commentary on Aristotle.

Born 1550.

BALFROOSH, or BALFUROSH, *băl'-furosh'*, a commercial town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, 20 miles from Sari. It is of an irregular form, and about a mile and a half in circuit, situated on the river Bhawal, 12 miles south of the Caspian Sea. It is placed in the midst of a forest of tall trees, which are interspersed among the buildings. The houses are much better built than in most Persian towns. There are many colleges, and the town has a great reputation for learning. The inhabitants are chiefly moolahs, or learned men, merchants, and mechanics. There is a good trade in silk and cotton goods, and rice, and imports iron and naphtha. **Pop.** estimated at about 125,000. **Lat.** 36° 37′ N. **Lon.** 52° 42′ E.

BALGOUNIE, BRIG OF, *bal-gou'-ne*, crosses the river Don in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen.

BALGUY, THOMAS, *băl'-gi*, an eminent divine, prebend of Salisbury and vicar of Northallerton, and author of a book on the moral perfection of the Deity, "Letters to a Deist," and other theological and controversial works.

Born at Sheffield, 1686; **died** at Harrowgate, 1748.

BALI, BALLY, or LITTLE JAVA, *băl'-i*, one of the Sunda islands, separated from Java by the Straits of Bali, a mile and a half wide. **Ext.** about 75 miles long, by 40 broad. The mountain ranges run from east to west, and have for their culminating point, at the eastern extremity, a volcanic peak, Gunungagung, 12,379 feet high. The island is well watered, and produces cotton, coffee, rice, tobacco, oil, and edible birds-nests. It imports gold, silver, ivory, opium, and betel. The island is divided into eight independent principalities, but the Dutch government, through a commissioner, exercises a supervision. There is a Dutch settlement at Badong. **Pop.** 1,358,950. **Lat.** 8° to 9° S. **Lon.** 115° E.

BALINGEN, *ba'-ling-en*, a town of Wurtemberg, 36 miles from Stuttgart. **Pop.** 3,000.

BALIOL, or BALLIOL, SIR JOHN DE, *băl'-e-ol*, founder of a college called by his name at Oxford, and governor of Carlisle, in 1248. On the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Henry III., to Alexander III., king of Scotland, the guardianship of the royal pair, as well as of the kingdom, was committed to him and Ros of Werke; but in about three years they were charged with abusing their trust, and Henry III. marched towards Scotland to punish them. However, by paying a large sum into the royal treasury, Baliol made his peace. In 1263 he laid the foundation of Baliol College, which was completed by his widow. In the contest between Henry III. and the barons, under Simon de Montfort, he sided with the king; for which the barons seized his lands.

Born at Barnard's Castle, Durham; **died** 1269.

BALIOL, JOHN DE, son of the above, who, being at the head of the English interest in Scotland, laid claim, on the death of Queen Margaret (known as the Maiden of Norway), to the vacant throne, by virtue of his descent from David, earl of Huntingdon, brother to William the Lion, king of Scotland. His principal competitor for the crown was Robert Bruce, who was also descended from that nobleman, being the son of Isabella, his second daughter, Baliol being the grandson of Margaret, his eldest daughter. Edward I., being appointed arbitrator, declared in favour of Baliol, who did homage to him for the kingdom, November

12, 1292. But he did not hold the sceptre long; for, remonstrating against the power assumed by Edward over Scotland, he was summoned to his tribunal as a vassal. Baliol, provoked at this, concluded a treaty with France, the consequence of which was a war with England. The battle of Dunbar decided the fate of Baliol, who surrendered his crown into the hands of Edward, who sent him and his son to England, where they were committed to the Tower. At the intercession of the pope they were released, and delivered to his legate in 1299, when Baliol retired to his estates in Normandy, where he lived in retirement throughout the remainder of his life. His son Edward afterwards set up a claim to the kingdom of Scotland, invaded and recovered it; but he did not keep it long, and dying afterwards without issue, the family became extinct.

BALIZE. (*See* BELIZE.)

BALKAN, *bal-kan*, 'barrier,' a mountain-chain of European Turkey, extending from Cape Emineh, on the Black Sea, which it divides from the river system of the Adriatic, to the twenty-third degree of E. longitude. (*See* TURKEY IN EUROPE.)

BALKASH, or TENGIZ, *bal-kash* a lake of Central Asia, on the north-west borders of Eastern Turkestan. **Ext.** 150 miles long, and 75 broad. It has no known outlet, although it is fed by several streams.

BALKH, *balk*, an ancient city of Central Asia, formerly of great importance, spoken of by the natives as "the mother of cities," and at one time the rival of Nineveh and Babylon. In the 7th century there were about a hundred Buddhist convents. The place is now nearly a mass of ruins on the right bank of the Ardisiah river to the north of Afghanistan, and subject to the Khan of Bokhara.

BALL, JOHN, *ball*, a Kentish preacher, who, in 1381, took part in the insurrection of Wat Tyler. To 100,000 of the insurgents on Blackheath he preached a sermon from these lines, which he took for his text:—

> When Adam delved and Eve span,
> Where was then the gentleman?

He, with Jack Straw and 1,500 others, was hanged, July, 2, 1381.

BALL, JOHN, a Puritan divine, curate of Whitmore, Staffordshire. His theological writings were highly esteemed.

Born near Woodstock, 1585; **died** 1640.

BALLAARAT, or BALLARAT, *bal'-la-rat'*, the leading goldfield town of Victoria, Australia, and now the next city in importance to Melbourne. It is in the county of Grenville, 96 miles W.N.W. of Melbourne, at an elevation of 1,437 feet above the sea, and consists of Ballaarat East and Ballaarat West, the Yarrowee creek dividing them. Each is a distinct municipality, under the government of a mayor and councillors. Ballaarat West has an area of 4½ square miles, and 50 miles of made streets; Ballaarat East, an area of 6½ square miles, and 31 miles of made streets. There are numerous handsome shops and public buildings in the streets, also a theatre and several places of amusement. The banks are located in substantial buildings, and there are, in fact, nearly all the accompaniments of a metropolitan city. The majority of the leading insurance companies have branches or agencies. A railway connects Ballaarat with Melbourne. Two other railways extend from Ballaarat to Ararat, about 56 miles, and the other from Ballaarat to Maryborough, about 45 miles. The public buildings comprise a spacious hospital, an orphan asylum, a benevolent asylum, a lying-in hospital, a public bath, a mechanics' institute, a free public library, a city hall, and a municipal council chamber, two theatres, ten banks, extensive railway premises, three town-halls, and more than forty churches and chapels. The hotels and inns are numbered at about 300. There are numerous iron foundries, breweries, distilleries, flour-mills, a woollen-mill, and other factories. Gold was first discovered at Ballaarat in June, 1851. The extraordinary richness of the ground rapidly attracted a large concourse of diggers and followers, who laid the foundation of a wealthy and prosperous town. As the surface digging became exhausted, it was found that richer deposits of the metal could be attained at lower depths, to which fact is to be attributed the permanence of the progress of Ballaarat. At the present time there are mines as deep as some of the coal-pits of England, worked by extensive steam machinery, with horses employed in them, and likely, for years to come, to yield remunerative results. The alluvial ground is upwards of 11 square miles in extent; the gold-bearing quartz reefs are very numerous; the district around Ballaarat is well suited for farming purposes. The largest piece of natural gold in the world was found near the town, at a depth of 180 feet. It weighed more than 100 lbs. The district is also adapted for sheep-breeding, the finest and highest-priced wool in the world being grown in the immediate neighbourhood. Ballaarat was proclaimed a municipality in December, 1855. Ballaarat West, in September, 1870, was erected into a city, and has now a Church of England bishop and a Roman Catholic bishop. **Pop.** 38,000, of whom about 3,000 are Chinese. More than 11,000 are engaged in mining operations. A suburb, Sebastopol, has about 4,000 inhabitants.

BALLANCHE, PIERRE SIMON, *bal-lanché*, French philosophical writer, who aimed at a reconstruction of society, placing revelation above reason, and opposing what was known as the philosophy of freedom and progress. He wrote several poems and prose works, which exhibit unquestionable genius, but are mystical and visionary. In 1841 he was elected to a seat in the Academy.

Born at Lyons, 1776; **died** 1847.

BALLENSTEDT, *bal'-en-stet*, a city in the duchy of Anhalt-Bernberg, Germany, 27 miles from Nordhausen, in a picturesque district of the Harz Forest. **Manf.** Linen. **Pop.** 4,400.

BALLENTYNE, JOHN. (*See* BELLENDEN.)

BALLENY ISLANDS, *bal'-e-ni*, a group of five, in the Antarctic Ocean, discovered in 1839. They are volcanic, and of small size. **Lat.** 66° 44' S. **Lon.** 163° 11' E.

BALLESTEROS, DON FRANCISCO, *ba-lais-tair'-os*, a Spanish commander during the Peninsular war. On the invasion of the French, he, with his regiment and the troops of Castanos and Blake, had frequent sanguinary encounters with the enemy in the south of Spain. The regency of Cadiz afterwards made him lieutenant-general, and gave him the command of the army of Andalusia, where he was opposed to the most famous of Napoleon's marshals, Soult, Mortier, &c.; and when defeated, always adroitly made his escape. On the landing of the British, the chief command of the combined armies was given to the Duke of Wellington. This measure Ballesteros resolutely opposed, and was in consequence banished to Ceuta, but was afterwards permitted to return to the army. When Ferdinand was restored, he was made minis-

ter of war, but soon after lost his office, and was sent to Valladolid. In 1820 we find him again commander of the Spanish forces, and compelled to yield to the superior strength of the French, when a convention was signed at Grenada. Subsequently Ferdinand annulled the constitution, and dismissed all the civil and military functionaries, when Ballesteros retired to Paris.

Born at Saragossa, 1770; **died** at Paris, 1832.

BALLINA, *bal'-e-na'*, a seaport and market-town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, on the Moy, 6 miles from Killala. This place was formerly called Belleek, signifying "the ford of flags." The river is crossed by two bridges, and on the opposite side is a suburb, Ardnaree, in which is a Roman Catholic cathedral. A convent was erected in 1867. The ruins of a Gothic abbey are near the town. **Manf.** Coarse linen and snuff. **Pop.** 6,055.

BALLINAHINCH, *bal'-e-na-hinch'*, a barony in the province of Connaught, Ireland, 37 miles from Galway. **Pop.** 24,000.—In this barony is the mountain group called the "Twelve Pins." There is a small town of the same name in Ulster.

BALLINAKIL, *bal-i-nă-kil'*, a market town of Ireland, in Queen's county, 14 miles from Carlow. **Pop.** about 1,200, mostly engaged in woollen-weaving.

BALLINASLOE, *bal'-i-nă-slo*, a thriving and populous town of Ireland, standing on both sides of the Suck, in the counties of Roscommon and Galway, and 30 miles from Galway. The river is crossed by two bridges, and at one part, where it is divided into several channels, the road to Galway is over several small bridges and causeways. A great wool and cattle fair is held annually. On an average 18,000 head of black cattle and 65,000 sheep are annually disposed of at this fair, which is the largest in Ireland. **Pop.** 4,619.—A station on the Midland Great Western of Ireland railway.

BALLINROBE, *bal-in-robe*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 15 miles from Castlebar. The town stands on the river Robe, about 3 miles from where it debouches into Lough Mask. There are two annual fairs.—**Pop.** 2,057.

BALLON, *bal-ong'*, a town of France, 15 miles from Le Mans, on the Orne, in the department of the Sarthe. **Pop.** upwards of 1,800.—It has the remains of an old castle, which, in the wars between the French and English, in the early part of the 15th century, was of some consequence.

BALLY, *bal'-e*, a considerable town on the east coast of the island of Lombock, one of the East-India isles. **Lat.** 8° 31′ S. **Lon.** 116° 28′ E.

BALLYCASTLE, *bal-e-cast'-el*, a seaport town of Ireland, county Antrim, situated on a bay opposite Rathlin island. The town consists of two parts, connected by a fine avenue. A pier and harbour were constructed at a great expense, but the violence of the sea and the accumulation of sand have rendered them useless. Near the town are the remains of an abbey. **Pop.** 1,253.

BALLYCOTTON, an island in St. George's Channel, on the south-west coast of Ireland. **Lat.** 51° 50′ N. **Lon.** 7° 59′ W.

BALLYMENA, *bal-e-me'na*, a town of Ireland, county of Antrim, on the Braid, 33 miles N.N.W. of Belfast, with which it is connected by railway. **Manf.** Principally linen goods. **Pop.**, including the suburb Harryville, 7,931.—A station on the Ulster and Belfast and Northern Counties railways.

BALLYMONEY, *bal-e-mon'-e*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, where there is a monthly market for linens. **Pop.** 2,578.

BALLYSHANNON, *băl-e-shăn'-on*, a seaport and market-town of Ireland, county of Donegal, situate on a bay at the mouth of the Erne, which is crossed by a bridge of fourteen arches. The harbour is only accessible to small vessels. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the salmon fishery. **Pop.** 2,958. **Lat.** 54° 30′. **Lon.** 8° 11′. A station on the Irish North-Western Railway.

BALME, COL DE, *bam*, a pass of the Alps, forming the limit between Savoy and the Valais, and leading from the valley of Trient into that of Chamouni. **Height**, 7,218 feet above the level of the sea.

BALMEZ, JAIME LUCIEN, *bal'-mez*, Spanish political writer and philosopher. He was an ecclesiastic, and wrote many works displaying great ability, the best known being "Protestantism compared with Catholicism in their relation to European civilisation," and "Fundamental Philosophy."

Born in Catalonia, 1810; **died** 1848.

BALMORAL, *băl-mo-răl'*, the Highland residence of her Majesty Queen Victoria, in the parish of Crathie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 50 miles from Aberdeen, and 175 from Edinburgh. The estate comprises upwards of 10,000 acres; the castle was erected at the private expense of Prince Albert.

BALNAVER, HENRY, *băl'-naver*, a Scottish Protestant, who, being suspected of complicity in the murder of Cardinal Beaton, in 1546, was sent as a prisoner to France. In 1559 he returned to Scotland, was made one of the lords of session, and a member of the General Assembly. He wrote the "Confession of Faith," of which Knox spoke highly.

Born at Kirkcaldy, 1520; **died** at Edinburgh, 1579.

BALSHAM, HUGH DE, *bal-sham*, bishop of Ely, who founded Peter-house, Cambridge. His election to the see of Ely was opposed by king Henry III., and led to an appeal to the Pope, who ultimately confirmed him in the see.

Died at Doddington, 1286.

BALTA, *băl-ta*, one of the Shetland islands, where, in 1817, experiments were made on the variations of the seconds pendulum. **Lat.** 60° 44′ 24″ N. **Lon.** 47′ 42″ W.

BALTA, the chief town of a circle of the same name in the Russian government of Podolia. It is situated on the Kodima, near its junction with the Bug. There are two great annual fairs, and a large trade in cattle, horses, and raw products is carried on. **Manf.** Soap-boiling, tile-making, and brewing. Many Jews are resident in the town. **Pop.** 22,440.

BALTARD, LOUIS PIERRE, *bal-tar'*, French architect and engraver of great repute. He executed the plates for Denon's "Egypte," the "Grand Prix de l'Architecture," and other well-known works.

Born at Paris, 1765; **died** 1846.

BALTHAZAR, CHRISTOPHE, *bal-ta'-zar*, a learned French writer, who renounced his profession as an advocate, and embraced the Protestant religion. In 1659 the national synod at Loudun settled upon him a pension for his services as the champion of the Reformed Church. He combated Baronius, the librarian of the Vatican, in the time of Clement VIII., with great ability.

Born at Villeneuve-le-Roi, 1588; **died** at Castres, 1670.

BALTHAZARINI, *bal-ta'-za-re'-ne*, an Italian musician, who was much admired at the court of Henry III. of France. In 1531 he composed a ballet for the nuptials of the Duc de Joyeuse with Mademoiselle de Vaudemont, sister to the queen. This performance was called "Ceres and her Nymphs," and is supposed to be the origin of the *ballet héroïque* in France.

BALTIC PORT, *bal'-tik*, a seaport of European Russia, in Esthonia, 150 miles from Riga.

BALTIC PROVINCES is the name employed to distinguish the Russian governments of Courland, Esthonia, Livonia, and St. Petersburg, with a part of Finland on the Baltic Sea.

BALTIC SEA, the name popularly given to the whole of an inland sea in the north-west of Europe. It begins at the Danish islands of Zealand and Fünen, and is formed by the coasts of Denmark, Germany, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden. The length is 900 miles, from Swinemunde in the S. to Tornea in the N., with a varying breadth of from 40 to 200. The northern portion, beyond the Aland Islands, is known as the Gulf of Bothnia; and the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga are large inlets on the eastern side. The principal rivers flowing into it are the Neva, the South Dwina, the Niemen, the Vistula, the Oder, and various streams rising in the mountain ranges of Sweden and Norway. (*See* RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, SWEDEN, and NORWAY.) The Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland are generally frozen over in the winter months; and in the Baltic proper (the southern half of the entire sea) the harbours and bays are usually blocked with ice from December to April. As no sea has a greater influx of fresh water, it contains comparatively little salt; whilst the great quantities of sand and mud carried into it by the rivers have considerably raised its bottom, and gradually lessened its depth. It is frozen for about three months every year, so as to prevent navigation altogether. There are three passages from the Cattegat into the Baltic: the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt: of these the most frequented is the Sound. **Area**, including the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, about 186,000 square miles; the basin of drainage being estimated at 717,000 square miles.

BALTIMORE, *bal'-ti-more*, a decayed town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situate on a headland projecting into the sea, with a good harbour, 13 miles from Bantry. **Pop.** 200. In the beginning of the 17th century the Algerine pirates plundered the town, and carried away 200 prisoners to their country.

BALTIMORE, a county of the United States, in Maryland, on the west side of Chesapeake Bay, N. of Patapsco river. **Area**, 700 square miles. In a commercial point of view, this county ranks fifth in the Union. **Pro.** Wheat, oats, Indian corn, butter, beef, and pork. **Minerals.** Iron, copper, granite, gneiss, hornblende, and limestone. **Manf.** Woollens and cottons, iron and brass articles, earthenware, and chemicals. **Pop.** 83,336. In this county the Baltimore and Ohio, Baltimore and Susquehanna, and the Philadelphia and Baltimore railways terminate.

BALTIMORE, a city and port of entry of the United States, in the above county, Maryland. It stands on the north side of Patapsco river, around a bay which forms a good harbour, 14 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, on slightly undulating ground, extending nearly five miles from E. to W. and more than four from N. to S., and covering an area of 10,000 acres. A small stream named Jones's Falls, crossed by several bridges, divides the city into two nearly equal parts—the eastern, known as Fell's Point, in which shipbuilding and the chief manufactures are carried on; the northern and western portions form the old town, the extreme south-western part of which, Spring Garden, is the poorest and most wretched part of Baltimore. The part of the old town east of this district is the residence of the opulent trading classes and the centre of trade. The streets are regularly laid out, and there are many fine public buildings, the most splendid being the new city hall, completed in 1875, standing nearly in the centre of the city. White Maryland marble has been extensively used in the construction, and the height to the summit of the dome is 227 feet. The Peabody Institute, endowed by the late George Peabody, is another very fine building, containing a public library, gallery of art, and concert hall, and having a dome 115 feet high. The custom house, St. Mary's and Baltimore colleges, hospital, prison and penitentiary, opera house, and three theatres, are among the other public buildings. There are about 200 churches, and 122 public schools. Baltimore has been named the "monumental city," from the fine public monuments which adorn it; the most noticeable being that erected to the memory of Washington, 200 feet high, and standing on an eminence of 150 feet. A statue of Washington, 13 feet high, is on the summit. The "Battle monument," was erected by public subscription in 1815, to the memory of those who had fallen in defence of the city when threatened by the English, under Colonel Brooke, in 1814. It is 52 feet high, surmounted by the figure of a female. There are several parks and public squares, and on the north and north-west two large cemeteries. The city is supplied with water from three immense reservoirs, the largest of which is named Lake Roland, eight miles to the north. **Manf.** The chief are woollen and cotton, iron and copper, sugar, petroleum, agricultural implements, saddlery, cabinet-making; but almost every branch of industry is carried on. Shipbuilding, tanning, distilling, brick-making, and the packing of oysters in air-tight cans, may be specially named. The city is one of the greatest flour-markets in the United States, and the export trade in tobacco is considerable. About 850 vessels are registered as belonging to the port. There are three large railway stations, by which communication is afforded with almost every part of the States. **Pop.** 332,313, rapidly increasing. **Lat.** 39° 17′ N. **Lon.** 76° 36′ W.

BALTIMORE, LORD. (*See* MARYLAND.)

BALTINGLASS, *bâl-tin-glass*, a town of Ireland, county of Wicklow, on the Slaney, 29 miles from Dublin. **Area**, 5,273 acres. **Manf.** Linen and woollen cloths. **Pop.** 1,572.

BALTSCHIK, or **BALDJIK**, *balt'-jik*, a town of European Turkey, 18 miles from Varna. In its neighbourhood are the ruins of Tomi, to which the poet Ovid was banished.

BALUCHISTAN. (*See* BELOOCHISTAN.)

BALUE, JEAN, *ba'-loo*, a Frenchman, the son of poor parents, who, by his servility and art, obtained the see of Angers, after he had procured the deposition of his patron and benefactor, the bishop of that diocese. By his intrigues, he induced Paul II. to give him a cardinal's hat. He engaged in a secret correspondence with the dukes of Burgundy and Berri, disclosing all the secrets of the state, which, being discovered by Louis XI., he was imprisoned eleven years in an iron cage, which he himself, it is said, had invented. On regaining his liberty, he went to Rome, and, working on the weakness of the Pope, was sent to France as legate

by Sixtus IV., and received the bishopric of Albano.

Born in Poitou, 1421; **died** at Ancona, 1491.

BALUZE, ETIENNE, *ba-looze'*, French scholar, for several years librarian to the French statesman, Colbert. In 1670 he was appointed to the chair of canon law in the royal college. In 1710 he was arrested on a *lettre de cachet*, and suffered three years' imprisonment. His writings on French law and antiquities are of great value.

Born at Tulle, 1630; **died** 1718.

BALZAC, *bal'-zak*, a village and parish of France, 3 miles from Angoulême, in the department of Charente. **Pop.** 1,000.

BALZAC, HONORE DE, a French novelist, who, on quitting school, was placed with a notary in Paris, and commenced his literary career by writing for the journals. Under the name of Horace de St. Aubin, between the years 1821 and 1827, he published many tales; but they attracted little attention. The first work which brought him prominently into notice was his "Peau de Chagrin," after which he continued to supply the public appetite for his productions with indefatigable industry. For twenty years he laboured at a series of compositions, which, under the title of "Comédie Humaine," were to embrace every phase of human society; some of these were very successful. He described himself as "the secretary of society, who drew up the inventory of vices and virtues." His writings display amazing power, but many of his characters are most repulsive, although perhaps correct studies from actual life. Owing to his irregular habits and extravagance, the greater part of his life was passed amid pecuniary difficulties, but shortly before his death he married a rich Russian lady.

Born at Tours, 1799; **died** at Paris, 1858.

BALZAC, JEAN LOUIS GUEZ DE, a noble French writer, to whom Cardinal Richelieu granted a pension, and gave the places of counsellor of state and historiographer royal. He gained great popularity by his "Letters," which were first published in 1624. At the close of life, Balzac, who had indulged in all the elegancies of a dissipated court, became very devout, had apartments fitted up for him in a convent, and bestowed considerable sums on the poor. Besides his "Letters," he wrote—"Le Prince;" "Le Socrate Chrétien;" "L'Aristippe;" "Entretiens;" and "Christ Victorieux."

Born at Angoulême, 1594; **died** at Paris, 1654.

BAMBA, *bam'-ba*, a province of the kingdom of Congo, south of the river Ambriz, extending upwards of 200 miles into the interior. It is considered one of the richest districts in Congo, having mines of silver, lead, iron, copper, and salt. **Lat.** 7° 2′ S. **Lon.** 13° 52′ E.

BAMBARA, *bam-bar'-a*, an ancient city in the province of Sinde, in Hindostan, now in ruins. **Lat.** 24° 46′ N. **Lon.** 67° 50′ E.

BAMBARRA, *bam-bar'-ra*, a country of Central Africa, bounded on the N. by Ludamar and Beroo, on the W. by Kaarta and Manding, on the E. by Timbuctoo and Baedoo, and on the S. by Kong and Mamana. The country is in general fertile, and is traversed by the Niger (here called the Joliba), which, from west to east, is navigable by canoes through the whole of its extent. The butter and cotton trees, the baobob, tamarind, date, and oil-palm, are indigenous; and maize, millet, rice, and cassava yield two crops a year. The inhabitants have made considerable progress in agricultural arts as well as in those of civil life. **Manf.** Leather, iron and gold ornaments, and various kinds of dyed fabrics. A considerable trade is carried on from Timbuctoo to Guinea. **Exp.** Iron, grain, ivory, slaves, and cloths. **Imp.** Arms, hardwares, cotton goods, and salt. **Pop.** estimated at 2,000,000, chiefly pagans. **Lat.** between 12° and 15° 22′ N. **Lon.** between 15° E. and 5° 20′ W.

BAMBERG, *bam'-bairg*, a city of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, is situate on the Regnitz, which enters into the Maine a little below the town, which is partially surrounded by walls, and is well built. It contains a very fine cathedral, in the Byzantine style of architecture, in which is the tomb of the emperor Henry II. and his empress Cunegunde, the palace and town house, besides various churches and monasteries; but perhaps the most interesting of the public institutions is the university, originally founded in 1147. The principal charitable establishments are Ludwig's hospital (formerly a Benedictine convent), the lazaretto, the house of correction, and the workhouse. **Manf.** Principally cloth, porcelain, jewellery, tobacco, wax, starch, musical instruments, and marble wares. Large quantities of liquorice and garden seeds are raised in the neighbourhood, and the beer of Bamberg is so much in favour as to require upwards of 60 breweries to meet the demand for it. **Pop.** 26,000. It is connected by railway with Nurnberg. **Lat.** 49° 36′ N. **Lon.** 10° 35′ E. The town was formerly the capital of an independent bishopric, which was secularized and assigned to Bavaria in the early part of the present century.

BAMBOCCIO, *bam-boch'-e-o*, an eminent painter, whose real name was Peter Van Laer; but he is better known by the nickname of Bamboccio, on account of his deformity. He lived at Rome several years, and improved himself by a close application to his profession. He painted inns, farriers' shops, and cattle, with great effect. His style is soft, and his touch delicate, with great transparency of colouring.

Born at Laeren, in Holland, 1613; **died** 1673.

BAMBOROUGH, or **BAMBROUGH,** *bam'-bur-o*, a village and parish in the county of Northumberland, 16 miles from Berwick. It stands on the sea-coast, and has a castle close to the shore, which, according to ancient historians, was built in 548, by Ina, king of the Northumbrians. This fortress is now converted to the charitable purpose of giving shelter to shipwrecked seamen. The place was a royal borough previous to the Norman Conquest, and at one time returned two members to Parliament. It is now an insignificant village. Grace Darling is buried in the churchyard.

BAMBOUK, *bam-book*, a country of Central Africa, lying between the Senegal and Gambia, and inclosed by the upper courses of the rivers Falerne and Senegal. It is supposed to be about 100 miles from north to south, and 80 from east to west. The country is mountainous, but on the whole well watered and fertile. Maize, millet, cotton, and immense water-melons are produced. It abounds with leguminous plants, and the lower lands, which are exposed to the inundations of the rivers, yield large crops of rice of the finest quality. The climate is perhaps the most unhealthy on the face of the globe, rendering the country nearly uninhabitable by Europeans. **Minerals.** Gold in abundance, which is given to the Moors in exchange for salt. **Pop.** Unascertained. The inhabitants are a fierce Mandingo race, and are backward in the arts of civilization. In the 15th century this country was occupied by the Portuguese. **Lat.** between 12° 30′ and 14° N. **Lon.** from 10° to 12° 30′.

BAMBRIDGE, CHRISTOPHER, *bām'-bridj*, archbishop of York, a native of Westmoreland, who was sent by Henry VIII. as an ambassador to Pope Julius II., who gave him a cardinal's hat. He was poisoned by his servant, in revenge for some blows which he had inflicted upon him.
Died at Rome, 1514.

BAMIAN, or **BAUMEEAN,** *ba'-me-an'*, a valley and pass of Afghanistan, about a mile broad, and bounded on each side by perpendicular rocks. The elevation of the pass is 8,496 feet. **Lat.** 34° 17′ N. **Lon.** 68° 8′ E.—There is a town of the same name, which may be considered to occupy the whole extent of the valley, in which there are many relics of antiquity, in the shape of colossal idols, about 150 feet in height, and vast caves cut out of the face of the rock. These caves are so numerous as to extend in a continuous series for eight miles, and two of the idols are upwards of 130 feet in height. Besides these extraordinary remains of a past age and people, the valley is strewed with the ruins of the city of Ghulghuleh, which was destroyed, about the year 1221, by Zinghis Khan.

BAMMAKOO, *bam'-a-koo*, a town of Bambarra, in Africa, on the Niger, here called the Joliba. **Lat.** 12° 50′ N. **Lon.** 5° 48′ W.

BAMPFIELD, or **BAMPFYLDE, FRANCIS,** *bām'-feeld*, a nonconformist divine, who, in 1641, obtained a prebend in Exeter cathedral, and was also minister of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, but was deprived of both situations at the Restoration, for nonconformity. He was imprisoned in Newgate, for holding conventicles. He wrote a book in vindication of the observation of the seventh-day sabbath, and another called the "House of Wisdom." The object of this book was to make the Hebrew "the universal language over all the inhabited earth, to be taught in all schools, and children to be taught it as their mother tongue." All books, too, that were in the world were to be translated into that language; and the only philosophy that was to be tolerated was to proceed from Scripture. The Utopian character of such notions will, we apprehend, in the reader's estimation, scarcely coincide with the title of his book—as containing much "wisdom."
Died 1684.

BAMPOORA, *bam-poor'-a*, a town in Hindostan, in Rajpootana, about 50 miles from Kotah. **Pop.** estimated at 20,000.

BAMPTON, or **BATHAMPTON,** *bămp'-ton*, a market-town of Devonshire, 22 miles N. of Exeter. St. Michael's church was erected in the 14th century. **Manf.** Serge and pottery. There are extensive limestone quarries in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 1,200.—Station on the Great Western Railway.

BAMPTON, REV. JOHN, the founder of the celebrated series of lectures at Oxford which bear his name. He was educated at Trinity College, and bequeathed to the university, upon trust, his lands and estates, for the endowment of eight divinity-lecture sermons, to be delivered annually. These lectures began in 1780, and have been continued to the present time, some of the most eminent divines of the Church of England having been selected to deliver them.
Born 1689; **died** 1751.

BANAGANPILLY, *ba'-na-gan-pil'-e*, a village of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut ceded territories, 70 miles from Cuddapah. It is celebrated for its diamond-mines. **Lat.** 14° 28′ N. **Lon.** 79° E.

BANAGHAR, *bān'-a-ghar*, a town of Ireland, in King's county, on the Shannon, 15 miles from Athlone. **Pop.** 1,846.—The Grand Canal locks down into the Shannon near this place.

BANALBUFAR, *ba'-nal-boo'-far*, a town in the island of Majorca, 14 miles from Palmas. **Pop.** 5,000. In its neighbourhood are marble-quarries.

BANANA ISLANDS, *ban-an'-a*, a group of small and fertile islands off the coast of Africa, about 30 miles from Sierra Leone. The largest is only about 4 miles long. **Lat.** 8° 8′ N. **Lon.** 13° 11′ W.

BANAT, *ba'-nat*, a district of S. Hungary, lying between Transylvania and Wallachia on the E., and the Theiss on the W., and consisting of the three counties of Thorontal, Temeswar, and Krasso. **Area,** about 7,600 square miles. **Desc.** Mountainous in the E. and swampy in the W. **Rivers.** The Temes, Alt-bega, and the Karusch. **Pro.** Maize, wheat, other grains, and cotton. Silkworms are reared, and the cattle and horses are in high estimation. **Minerals.** Iron, copper, tin, lead, coal, and some gold. It is one of the military frontiers of Austria, formed in 1807 to repel the incursions of the Turks, and as a *cordon* against the plague. **Pop.** 1,500,000.

BANAWARAM, *ba'-na-war-am*, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 76 miles from Seringapatam. **Lat.** 13° 24′ N. **Lon.** 76° 13′ E.—This place is situate in a fine open country, by the side of a large tank, which, when visited by the traveller Buchanan, was dry.

BANBRIDGE, *ban'-bridj*, a town of Ireland county Down, 7 miles from Dromore. It stands on the river Bann, and is a neat, thriving place, being the centre of the linen trade of the county. There are extensive cloth and thread factories, bleach-fields and chemical works. **Pop.** 8,640.—A station on the Northern of Ireland railway.

BANBURY, *ban'-bur-e*, a market-town and borough of Oxfordshire, standing near the Charwell, 23 miles N. of Oxford. A portion of the Parliamentary borough is in Northamptonshire. The are a modern church and a town hall, erected in 1854. **Manf.** Plush, girths, and webbing. It is noted for its cheese, ale, and cakes; has markets for agricultural produce, and a considerable carrying trade by the Oxford and Birmingham Canal. **Pop.** of the town, 4,122; of the borough, 3,600. Station on the London and North-Western and Great Western Railways. Here the battle of Edgecott, or Banbury, was fought, in 1469, between the royalists and the rebels, who were encouraged to rise against the authority of Edward IV. by the earl of Warwick.

BANCA, BANKA, or **BANGKA,** *ban-ka*, one of the islands of the Indian Archipelago belonging to Holland, and lying between Borneo and Sumatra. It is hilly, but none of its elevations are above 2,000 feet. The climate is unhealthy, especially along the coast, where are numerous swamps, which render fever so prevalent, that the Dutch soldier conceives the being ordered to Banca as the preliminary step to his immediate death. The climate not being favourable to cultivation, agriculture is not followed to a great extent; among the vegetable products may be named dragon's blood, benzoin, nutmegs, sago, cassia, and sassafras. The capital is Muntak, which has about 3,000 inhabitants. **Minerals.** Tin is the great mineral of this island; the first deposits of it were discovered by chance in 1710, and the yield has reached, in one year, over 4,000 tons, of a quality nearly equal to that of Britain. The other mine-

rals are iron, lead, copper, silver, and arsenic, rock-crystal, amethyst, and in the west part there are beds of lignite. Pop. 71,399, chiefly Malays and Chinese, the latter being the only laborious race on the island. Lat. between 1° 30′ and 3° 7′ S. Lon. between 105° 9′ and 106° 54′ E. Banca was ceded to Holland for Cochin in 1814, and is one of the most valuable of the Dutch possessions in the East.

BANCA, STRAITS OF, separate the above island from Sumatra, and are from 8 to 20 miles in width.

BANCALLAN, *ban'-kal-an*, a large and populous town near the western extremity of the island Madura, in the Malay Archipelago, 20 miles from Surabaya. Lat. 7° 2′ S. Lon. 112° 43′ E. Here the sultan of the island has a palace, in which he resides, and the Dutch have a residency.

BANCAPOOR, *ban'-ka-poor*, a large town and district of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, 38 miles from Dharwar.

BANCE ISLAND, *bănce*, a small fortified island at the mouth of the Sierra Leone river, West Africa.

BANCOORAH. (*See* BURDWAN.)

BANCOOT, or FORT VICTORIA, *ban-coot*, a fortified town of Hindostan, on the coast of Concan. It has a small trade in salt. Lat. 17° 56′ N. Lon. 72° 55′ E.

BANCROFT, GEORGE, *băn'-kroft*, American historian, son of the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D.D., author of a "Life of Washington." He was educated at Harvard College, and afterwards at Göttingen, and Berlin. He obtained the degree of doctor when 20 years of age. His first publication was a volume of poems, in his 23rd year; and shortly afterwards he produced a translation of Heeren's "Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece." In 1838 he was made collector of the port of Boston, and in 1845 was appointed secretary of the navy of the United States. In the following year he was dispatched as minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, where he resided till 1849, and where he was much esteemed and respected. On his return to his native country, he adopted New York as the place of his residence, and entered eagerly into literary pursuits. He published some of his orations, and contributed articles to the North American and Boston Quarterly Reviews; but it is by his "History of the United States" that he is most widely and likely to be most permanently known. From 1867 to 1871 he was minister plenipotentiary at Berlin. As an historian, his position ranks with Prescott and the best American writers.

Born in Worcester, Massachussetts, 1800.

BANCROFT, RICHARD, archbishop of Canterbury. He was educated at Cambridge, and in 1575 was presented to the rectory of Teversham, in Cambridgeshire. In 1584 he became rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and, having four years afterwards distinguished himself by preaching at St. Paul's Cross a violent sermon against the Puritans, was promoted to various dignities, and in 1597 was made bishop of London. He bore a principal part in the famous conference at Hampton-court, about the beginning of the reign of King James I.; and, on the death of Archbishop Whitgift, was translated to Canterbury, where he exerted himself with great vigilance in behalf of the Anglican church. He deprived forty-nine ministers of their livings for not obeying him in matters of uniformity, and procured the consecration of Scotch bishops. Fuller says that, when Bancroft was out of passion, "he spake most politely;" but his severity was very great against the Puritans. He was the principal supervisor of the authorised translation of the Bible.

Born at Farnworth, Lancashire, 1544; died, 1610.

BANCROFT, JOHN, a nephew of the above, was in 1609 elected master of University College, Oxford, where he continued above twenty years. He was at great pains and expense to recover the ancient lands belonging to that foundation. In 1632 he was made bishop of Oxford, for which see he built the palace of Cuddesden.

Died 1641.

BANDA, *ban'-da*, a district of British India, in the Allahabad division. The soil is very fertile, yielding large crops of cereals, hemp, sugar, and indigo, and the famous Banda cotton. Less than half of the district is under cultivation; the principal river is the Tamna, which has several tributaries. The climate is excessively hot in summer and cold in winter.

Area, 3,030 square miles.
Minerals.—Iron and building stone.
Pop. 698,000, mostly Hindoos, but there are about 40,000 Mahometans.
Chief Towns.—Banda (28,000), Girwan (6,700).
History.—The district was formerly a part of the possessions of the Rajah of Kalinjar; in 1735 it was bequeathed to the Mahratta Peishwa, and in 1803 was transferred by treaty to the East India Company.

BANDA ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Moluca Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch. They are twelve in number, but only six of them are inhabited. Banda Lantoir, which derives its name from the *lontar* palm, is the largest of the group, but its extreme unhealthiness has prevented it from being made the seat of government, which is at Banda Neira. To the north of Neira is the island *Gunong Api (fire mountain), so named from the conical volcano, 2,320 feet high. There have been many disastrous eruptions and earthquakes.* Pulo Nay, a coral rock, is esteemed the healthiest of the islands. There are gold-mines in Rosyngain, which was formerly a convict station. Pulo Pisang, or Banana Island, is famous for fine fruit. There is a good harbour between Lantor and Neira.

Pro.—Nutmegs, of which about 500,000 lbs. are annually produced. About 150,000 lbs. of mace are also produced, and these form the principal articles of export.
Area, 7,150 square miles.
Pop. 111,000, including a large number of Malay and Chinese labourers.
History.—The islands were discovered in 1512 by Antonio Abreu, a Portuguese, and settled by his countrymen in 1524; but they were driven out in 1599 by the Dutch. These islands, which had been taken by the British, were restored at the peace of Amiens in 1802, but were again captured in 1810, and once more restored at the general peace of 1814.

BANDA ORIENTAL, South America. (*See* URUGUAY.)

BANDARRA, GONZALES, *ban-dar'-ra*, a Portuguese poet, whose verses aspired to be prophetic of the fate of Portugal. He fell under the suspicion of the Inquisition, and figured in an *auto-da-fé* in 1541, narrowly escaping being burnt as a heretic. Although he could neither read nor write, his songs were in the mouths of all; and there appear to have been both talent and spirit in them.

Died 1556.

BANDEL, ERNEST VON, *ban'-del*, a German sculptor, son of a Prussian government official. He studied at Nuremberg, Munich, and Rome. In 1819 he first conceived the idea of a colossal national memorial of Herrmann (*see* HERRMANN),

and never abandoned the idea, exciting an intense enthusiasm throughout Germany. Societies were formed in the principal towns, and a large amount of money raised. Bandel selected a site, at an elevation of 1,200 feet above the sea, on the Grotenburg mountains, in the Teutoburger forest. The erection of the monument was begun in 1838, but, owing partly to political events, not completed until 1875, when it was publicly inaugurated, and the Emperor of Germany conferred on the sculptor the Order of the Crown of the Third Class.

Born at Ansbach, 1800; **died**, Donauwerth, 1876.

BANDELLO, MATTEO, *ban-dail'-o*, an Italian Dominican monk, who wrote some lively but exceedingly gross novels to some extent, after the manner of Boccaccio, and a vast number of Italian verses on different subjects. Shakspeare, Massinger, and Beaumont and Fletcher were indebted to his tales for incidents in their plots. On the invasion by the Spaniards of the Milanese territory, in 1525, he went to France, where he obtained the bishopric of Agen, but resigned it in 1555.

Born at Castelnuovo, 1480; **died** 1562.

BANDETTINI, TERESA, *ban-dat-tee'-ne*, Italian improvisatrice, who began her career on the stage, but afterwards acquired great fame as a poetess, and was chosen member of several learned academies.

Born at Lucca, 1756; **died** 1813.

BANDIERA, ATTILIO and EMILIO, *ban-dee-air'-a*, two brothers, descended from a noble Venetian family, and lieutenants in the Austrian navy. They attached themselves to the Italian republican party, and corresponded with Mazzini. In 1844, they landed with twenty companions in Calabria, hoping to excite an insurrection in Naples. A companion had given information to the Neapolitan government, and they were attacked by an overwhelming force, and the two brothers were shot in the public square of Cosenza. Their fate excited great interest in England, as their letters to Mazzini had been opened in the English post-office.

Died 1844.

BANDINELLI, BARTOLOMEO, or BACCIO, *ban'-de-nel'-e*, a distinguished Florentine sculptor and painter, greatly patronized by Cosmo de Medici, Francis I., and other eminent personages. His works do not place him in the first rank of Italian sculptors, but he is among the foremost in the second. Among his best performances is his "Hercules and Cacus," which was executed with a view to rival the "David" of Michael Angelo, but which does not nearly approach the excellence of that composition. Many of the works of this artist are to be seen in the churches and palaces of Florence. He was made a cavalier by Clement VII., and also by Charles V.

Born 1487; **died** 1559.

BANDINI, ANGELO MARIA, *ban-dee'-ne*, Italian author, educated by the Jesuits, and having taken orders, devoted himself to the study of antiquities, especially the Roman monuments. In 1756, he was appointed librarian to the Laurentian library at Florence, which office he held for 44 years. At his death he bequeathed his fortune for the furtherance of education and charitable works. He wrote several works of an antiquarian character, and a life of Amerijo Vespucci.

Born at Florence, 1726; **died** 1800.

BANDON, *ban'-don*, a river of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which rises in the Carbery mountains, and after a course of 40 miles falls into the sea at Kinsale, of which it forms the harbour, and the river is mentioned by Spenser as

"The pleasant Bandon, crowned by many a wood."

BANDON, or BANDONBRIDGE, a town and Parliamentary borough of Ireland, 13 miles from Cork, and standing on the river Bandon. The houses are built of stone, and there are several good streets and public buildings. The river, on both sides of which the town is built, is crossed by a bridge of six arches. **Manf.** Leather, whiskey, beer, flour; dyeing, particularly blue colours. **Pop.** 6,131.

BANEZA, LA, *ban-ai'-za*, a Spanish town in the province of Leon. **Manf.** Coarse cloths, hats, leather, and earthenware. **Pop.** 2,300.

BANFF, *banf*, a handsome seaport town and royal borough of Scotland, and capital of Banffshire. It is beautifully situate at the mouth of the Deveron, over which is a fine bridge of seven arches; and its harbour is protected by a castle. The chief buildings are the castle, a modern edifice, on the site of an ancient building; and masonic lodge. There are numerous places of worship, and a large hospital endowed by the late Mr. Alexander Chalmers, a wealthy merchant of the town; on the opposite side of the river is Macduff, where a great shipping trade is carried on; a town-house which has an elegant spire, and an academy.

Manuf.—Thread, linen, stockings, soap, and tanning; and it has a small trade with Russia, Sweden, and Holland.

Pop.—4,900.

Lat. 54° 40′ 18″ N.; **Lon.** 2° 31′ 30″ W.

History.—Banff was constituted a royal borough by a charter of Robert II. dated 1372; which was afterwards confirmed by James VI. and Charles II. In 1645 it was plundered by the marquis of Montrose. In 1613 James Sharp, the celebrated Archbishop of St. Andrews, who was murdered on Magus Moor, was born in the castle; and, in 1700, James Macpherson, the notorious Highland outlaw immortalized by Burns, was here executed.

BANFFSHIRE, a maritime shire of Scotland, bounded N. by the Murray Frith, S. and E. by the county of Aberdeen, and W. by the counties of Elgin and Inverness. This shire contains some of the highest mountains in Scotland; among which is Cairngorm, noted for its beautiful topazes, and attaining an elevation of 4,060 feet; Corryhabble, Knockhill, and Cabrach, which respectively are 2,558, 2,500, and 2,377 feet above the level of the sea. The north side of Benmacdui is also in this county. The valleys are fertile, and there is a level strip of country along the coast which is pretty well cultivated. Cattle-rearing, however, is the chief branch of rural industry.

Rivers. The Spey, Avon, and Deveron.

Minerals.—Marble, limestone, granite, marl, slate, topazes, and rock crystal.

Manuf.—Inconsiderable; yarns, linen cloths, and woollens. The salmon and herring fisheries are productive; and distilling is largely carried on at Glenlivet and other places.

Area—686 square miles.

Pop.—62,731.

BANGALORE, *bän-ga'-lor*, a fortified town of Hindostan, in Mysore, formerly the capital of a kingdom, 70 miles from Seringapatam. Its houses are generally two stories high, constructed of red earth and roofed with tiles. In its neighbourhood the vine and the cypress flourish luxuriantly, and strawberries are raised in the gardens. The town is the residence of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and is the political and military capital of the province. There is a large military cantonment. There are many fine public buildings, broad

streets, and large gardens. **Pop.** 155,857. **Lat.** 12° 58′ N. **Lon.** 77° 38′ E. In 1791 this town was stormed and taken by the British under Lord Cornwallis.

BANGKOK, *ban'-kok*, a large city, and the capital of the kingdom of Siam, standing on both banks of the Menam, 20 miles above where it falls into the Gulf of Siam. It comprises three divisions: the town itself, the floating town, and the royal palace. This arrangement is necessary, on account of the annual inundations to which the city is exposed. Some of the streets are traversed by canals, and many of the houses are built on piles. The palace is built on an island from two to three miles in length, separated from the land by a narrow arm of the river. It is enclosed by high walls, and includes many separate buildings. The floating town is composed of movable bamboo rafts, each of which contains a row of eight or ten houses. The city is adorned with many Buddhist temples most superbly decorated, conspicuous by their tall spires and the gilding with which they are ornamented. The nucleus of that on the eastern bank of the river is strongly fortified, but the suburbs extend in an irregular manner for about seven miles on each side of the river. There are many European houses of business, and gas is used in the principal houses. **Exp.** Pepper, sugar, lac, ivory, aromatic woods, tin, cotton, rice, hides, salt fish, and edible nests. **Imp.** Tea, porcelain, silk and silk goods, nankeen, pepper, fruit, mercury, and Chinese manufactured goods. Indian printed goods and British cottons, woollens, machinery, and glassware. **Manf.** Tin utensils, ironwares, and leather, prepared in large quantities for exportation. **Pop.** 400,000, the half of whom are Chinese. **Lat.** 13° 38′ N. **Lon.** 100° 34′ E.

BANGOR, *ban'-gor*, "white choir," a city, port, parliamentary borough, and bishop's see of Wales, in the county of Carnarvon, beautifully situated near the northern entrance of the Menai Straits. It consists chiefly of one crooked street, about a mile long, and two or three smaller ones diverging from it, but there is a handsome new suburb. The cathedral is a cruciform structure, completed in 1532, on the site of older edifices, the first of which was founded early in the 6th century. There are an episcopal palace, several places of worship connected with various denominations, assembly-rooms, and other public buildings. The principal trade of the town consists in the export of slates, the quarries of which are six miles away from the town. Port Penrhyn, the port of Bangor, is a little way to the east. **Pop.** 8,240.

BANGOR, a seaport and market town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the south side of Belfast Lough. It consists of one principal street, with several smaller ones diverging from it. It is greatly frequented as a bathing-place. **Manf.** Cotton, linen, and embroidered muslin. **Pop.** 2,560, the males chiefly employed in fishing, and the females in hand-sewing. **Lat.** 54° 40′ N. **Lon.** 5° 35′ W.

BANGOR, a seaport, capital of the county of Penobscot, State of Maine, United States. It is on the Penobscot river, and its junction with the Kenduskeag, 60 miles from the sea. There are good schools, a public library, and a theological seminary. The harbour affords safe anchorage for the largest vessels. The chief article of trade is timber; and there are saw-mills and ship-yards. **Pop.** 16,856. **Lat.** 44° 48′ N. **Lon.** 68° 47′ W.

BANIAK ISLANDS, *ba'-ne-ak*, a group in the Indian Ocean, lying off the N. coast of Sumatra. **Lat.** 2° 20′ N. **Lon.** 96° 40′ E.

BANIALUKA, *ban'-e-a-loo'-ka*, a fortress and town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the river Verbas. It has a great many mosques, several colleges, baths, and bazaars, and a gunpowder factory. There are silver mines in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** about 8,000.

BANIER, ANTOINE, *ba'-ne-ai*, a French writer, who wrote an historical explanation of the fables of antiquity, which was afterwards published under the title of "Mythology; or, the Fables explained by History." He had a hand in Picart's "Religious Ceremonies," and other esteemed works. An English translation of his "Mythology" was printed in 1741, in 4 vols. 8vo.

Born in Auvergne, 1673; **died** at Paris, 1741.

BANIM, JOHN, *ba'-nim*, an Irish author of great original power. He at first adopted the profession of an artist, and taught drawing at Kilkenny. A disappointment in love caused him to remove to Dublin, where he settled down to literature. He was the author of several very powerful novels, and, in conjunction with his brother Michael, of the famous "Tales of the O'Hara Family," "The Croppy," "The Smuggler," and "Father Connell" are amongst his best works. He suffered greatly in health and from poverty; but a subscription set on foot by the English press, headed by the *Times*, and a Government pension, enabled him to end his days in comparative comfort in a cottage near Kilkenny.

Born at Kilkenny, 1798; **died**, 1842.

BANJARMASSIN, *ban'-jar-mās-in*, from *banjar*, "water," and *masin*, "salt," an extensive district of country lying on the S.E. part of the island of Borneo, about 350 miles long and 270 broad. It is generally flat, though intersected by a range of lofty mountains running from N. to S. Where cultivation exists, the soil is extremely fertile, throwing up a luxuriant vegetation of great beauty and variety. The Banjar and its tributary the Nagara, water the best portion; and several large streams plentifully irrigate the east. There are large forests in the interior, and rice fields on the swampy coast.

Pro.—Cotton, rice, wax, benzoin, pepper, dragon's-blood, and rattans.

Minerals.—Gold, iron, coal; and some large and fine diamonds are found.

Manuf.—Swords, guns, pistols, and other arms. These are finished in the most elaborate style of workmanship, the decorations consisting of gold, silver, and copper.

Pop.—Variously estimated at from 300,000 to 600,000, mostly Dyaks.

History.—The Dutch exercised a protectorate over the Sultanate from 1787 until 1860, when they incorporated the whole territory, dividing at the residency of Kiween and the sub-residencies of Amuntel and Martapura.

BANJARMASSIN, the capital of the above territory, situate at about 15 miles from the mouth of the Banjar, where it debouches into the Sea of Java. On account of the inundations of the river, the houses are built on piles of wood, at an elevation of three feet above the ground, and communicate with each other by means of planks. Many of the houses are built upon rafts, with their fronts turned towards the river, and exposing goods for sale; whilst on market-days the water forms the "great highway," on which all the necessaries of life are purchased at these floating marts. There are coal-mines in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 30,000, of a very mixed character, including many Chinese.

Lat. 3° 23′ S. Lon. 114° 37′ E. The East India Company established a factory here in 1700, but in consequence of the unhealthiness of the climate, and the hostility of the natives, it was abandoned. In 1811 the English captured the town, but restored it in 1817.

BANJOEMAS, *ban-jo'-e-mas*, a town and district of Java, situate nearly in the centre of the island. This country is one of the most fertile of the island, producing rice, sugar, coffee, and indigo, in abundance. Pop. of district, 316,063; of town, 9,000. Lat. of town, 7° 33′ S. Lon. 109° 20′ E.

BANJOEWANGI, *ban-jo'-e-wan-gi*, a town in the province of Bezoeki, on the E. coast of Java. It has a fort, and only one stone house, which is the residence of the governor. In its neighbourhood are several volcanoes, Idjeng, the loftiest, being, 10,170 feet high.

BANKES, SIR JOHN, *banks*, an English judge, who, in 1639, was made attorney-general to the prince of Wales, and in 1640 chief justice of the Common Pleas. He displayed his loyalty and courage at the beginning of the civil war; and his lady defended Corfe Castle, the family seat, against the parliament forces, till it was relieved by the earl of Caernarvon. Sir John continued with the king at Oxford, and died there in 1644.

Born at Keswick, 1589; died 1644.

BANKS' ISLANDS, a group in the S. Pacific Ocean, named after the celebrated botanist, Sir Joseph Banks. Lat. 13° 53′ S. Lon. 168° 45′ E. There are various other islands, capes, and peninsulas of the same name in different parts of the world.

BANKS JOHN, an English play-writer, originally a lawyer; but, getting weary of the courts of Themis, he quitted them, and became a follower of Thespis. He produced several pieces which were once popular, particularly the "Unhappy Favourite; or, the Earl of Essex." When he died is uncertain; his remains were deposited in the church of St. James, Westminster.

Born 1700.

BANKS, SIR JOSEPH, a distinguished naturalist, who, in 1760, entered a gentleman commoner at Christ Church, Oxford, and through his exertions a lecture on natural science was established. In 1764 he came into possession of his paternal fortune, and in 1766 was chosen a member of the Royal Society. In the same year he made a voyage to Newfoundland for the purpose of collecting plants, and in the following winter returned by way of Lisbon. He then made the acquaintance of Dr. Solander, a Swedish gentleman who had been a pupil of Linnæus, and who had recently been appointed assistant librarian to the British Museum. In 1768, he and Dr. Solander, as naturalists to the expedition, accompanied Captain Cook on a voyage to the South Seas, the ostensible object being to observe the transit of the planet Venus over the disc of the sun. He remained four months on the island of Otaheite (Tahiti), and after being absent nearly three years, returned to England with a large collection of specimens illustrative of natural history. He afterwards made a voyage to Iceland with his friend Dr. Solander, during which they examined the Hebrides, and were the first to describe the columnar stratification of the rocks surrounding the caves of Staffa, an account of which was published in the same year, 1772, by Mr. Pennant, in his "Tour in Scotland." A large addition to his various botanical collections was the result of this voyage. In 1778 he was elected president of the Royal Society, an office which he held till the time of his death. In 1781 he was made a baronet; in 1795 he received the order of the Bath, and in 1797 he was admitted to the Privy Council. He bequeathed his books and botanical collections to the British Museum.

Born in London, 1743; died 1820.

BANKS, THOMAS, one of the best sculptors of Great Britain. He was apprenticed to a landscape gardener and architect, but, preferring sculpture, competed, among many rivals, for the gold prize offered by the Royal Academy in 1770, and carried it away. His designs at this period were principally illustrative of classical history, and they discovered so much fertility of invention that the members of the Royal Academy determined to send him to Rome at the expense of that institution. Accordingly, in 1772 he set out for the "eternal city," where he placed himself under Capizoldi, a distinguished professor. He was, however, though much admired, little encouraged; and, after spending seven years in Rome, he returned to England, only to meet with disappointment. He was now in his 49th year, and setting out for Russia, he received from the Empress Catharine an acknowledgment of his merits. She purchased a subject of his, called "Psyche with the Butterfly," and placed it in a temple expressly built for it in her gardens. He soon again visited his native country, when his "Mourning Achilles," now in the hall of the British Institution, fixed him prominently and permanently in the eye of the public. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy, and kept in constant employment throughout the remainder of his days.

Born at Lambeth, 1735; died 1805.

BANKS LAND, an island in the Arctic Ocean, 70 miles S.W. of Melville Island. Lat. 74° N. Lon. 116° W.

BANKURA, *ban'-ku-ra'*, a district of British India, in the Burdwan division. It lies between the delta of the Ganges on the E. and the highlands of Chota and Nagpoor on the W. In the eastern part the country is flat and alluvial, with swamps and rice-lands; farther north and west it is more elevated and undulating, with jungles and forests. The rivers are mountain torrents, only partially navigable, and that in the wet season.

Area.—1,346 square miles.
Prod.—Rice, barley, cotton, and indigo.
Minerals.—Coal, lime, and building stone.
Manuf.—Coloured silks of fine quality.
Chief Towns.—BANKURA and BISHNUPUR.
Pop.—1,041,752

BANKURA, the chief town of the above district, on an elevation on the left bank of the Dhalkisor. Pop. 16,800. Lat. 23° 14′ N. Lon. 87° 6′ E.

BANN, *ban*, the name of a river in Ireland rising in the Mourne Mountains, County Down, and, under the name of the Upper Bann, falling into Lough Neagh. The Lower Bann, emerging from the lough, flows between the counties of Antrim and Londonderry, and falls into the Atlantic four miles S.W. of Portsuth. The salmon and eel fisheries are of great value. The length of the Upper Bann is 35 miles, and of the Lower 30 miles.

BANNALEC, *ban'-a-lek*, a town of France, in Brittany, 15 miles from Quimper. Pop. 4,160.

BANNATYNE, GEORGE, *ban'-a-tine*, the compiler of the celebrated MS. entitled "Corpus Poeticum Scotorum," or, body of Scotch poetry, now in the Advocates' library in Edinburgh. It was upon his name that the "Bannatyne Club" was founded in 1823, by Sir Walter Scott, over the

meetings of which he presided from its nativity till 1831. Originally this association consisted only of 31 members; but as it rose in fame, many persons of rank and literary distinction were desirous of being connected with it; and, in 1828, the number was increased to 100.

Born 1543; **died** 1607.

BANNIER, or BANNER, JOHN, *ban'-i-er*, a Swedish general, who served with great distinction under Gustavus Adolphus; on whose death he became commander-in-chief, and obtained several victories and took many important places. Afterwards his good fortune failed, and the imperialists succeeded in driving him into Bohemia.

Born 1595; **died** 1641.

BANNOCKBURN, *ban'-ok-burn*, "Bannock brook," a village of Stirlingshire, on the Bannock, three miles S. of Stirling. Woollen stuffs (especally tartans), carpets, and nails are made. **Pop.** 2,258. It is memorable for a decisive battle fought near it, June 25, 1314, between the English, under Edward II., and the Scots, under Robert Bruce; wherein the former were totally defeated, and Scotland was thereby completely emancipated from the English yoke. Not far from it, at a place called Sauchieburn, James III. of Scotland was defeated by his rebellious subjects in 1488.

BANOLAS, *ban-o'-las*, a town of Spain, province of Catalonia, 10 miles N.W. of Gerona. **Manf.** Cotton, paper, and oil; cattle breeding is carried on. There are three annual fairs. **Pop.** 4,600.

BANSWARRA, *ban-swa'-ra*, a town in Hindostan, capital of a native state of the same name, 110 miles N.E. of Baroda. The town is surrounded by ramparts; and the palace of the chief and several Hindoo temples are handsome structures.

BANTAM, or BATAN, *ban'-tam*, a decayed town at the north-western extremity of the island of Java, formerly the capital of a district of the same name. It was formerly a large and flourishing town, and a great seat of commerce. It is now a deserted and ruinous place, and the harbour is so choked up as to be almost inaccessible. It is situated in a swamp, and the climate is most unhealthy. The Dutch had a settlement there, but removed in 1816 to a more healthy position, and a large fire in the following year hastened the destruction of the town, the name of which is now chiefly remembered in connexion with the small fowls introduced into this country. **Lat.** 6° 4′ S. **Lon.** 106° 3′ E.

BANTRY, *băn'-tre*, a seaport of Ireand, on the east coast of a bay of that name, county of Cork, with a small harbour. **Pop.** 2,440. **Lat.** 51° 39′ N. **Lon.** 9° 24′ W.

BANTRY BAY, a spacious bay on the south-west coast of Ireland, in the county of York, 25 miles long, by 5 or 6 broad. It affords a good harbour, and there are two islands, Bear and Whiddy. In 1796, a French fleet anchored in this bay.

BANU, *ban-u'*, a district of British India, in the Punjab. It is divided into two portions by the Indus, which frequently overflows; the soil is fertile. **Area,** 3,148 square miles. **Pop.** 332,577, of whom about nine-tenths are Mahometans.

BANYA, *ban'-ya*, two towns of Hungary, with populations of above 5,000 each, and celebrated for their productive mines in gold, silver, and lead.

BANYULS-SUR-MER and BANYULS-DES-ASPRES, *ban'-yool*, two towns and parishes of France, in the department Pyrénées-Orientales. **Pop.** of the first, 2,562; of the second, 472.—Near the first are four ancient towers, one of which indicates the limits between France and Spain; and the second is memorable for the defence which its inhabitants made in 1793, when they compelled 7,000 Spaniards, who had attacked them, to surrender.

BANYUWANGY, or BANJOUVANGY, *ban'-yoo-wan'-gy*, a seaport town on the east coast of Java, belonging to the Dutch. It is the capital of a district of the same name. **Pop.** of district, 45,000.

BAPAUME, *ba'-pome*, a strong town of France, in the department of the Pas-de-Calais. **Manf.** Laces, fine thread, woollens, cambrics, and cottons. **Pop.** 3,265.

BAPTISTE, JOHN BAPTIST MONNOYER, *bap'-teest*, a distinguished French painter in the department of fruits and flowers. He adorned the palaces of Versailles, Meudon, Marley, and Trianon. He visited England at the invitation of Lord Montague, and for nearly twenty years lived in this country, enjoying uninterrupted patronage from the great.

Born at Lisle, 1635; **died** 1699.

BAR, a town of Russian Poland, in the government of Podolia, situated on the Rov, an affluent of the Bug. There are eleven annual fairs, but the trade of the town is not great. **Pop.** 8,000.

BARA, *bă'-ra*, one of the Hebrides, to the S. of South Uist. **Ext.** 12 miles in length, and about 3 to 6 in breadth. **Lat.** 56° 55′ N. **Lon.** 7° 30′ W.

BARA BANKI, *ba'-ra-ban'-ki'*, a district of British India, in Oude. It consists chiefly of a level plain with numerous marshes. The principal rivers are the Gogra and the Goomtee. **Area,** 1,735 square miles. **Pop.** 1,026,788 about two-thirds being Hindoos.

BARABA STEPPE, *bar'-a-ba*, *step*, N.W. of Omsk, in Asiatic Russia, about 400 miles in length and 300 in breadth, containing a few salt lakes, but in general of a good black soil, with forests of birch. It was colonized in 1767 by Russia, and there is no part of Siberia in which travelling is so rapid by means of horses as here.

BARACH, *bai-răk*, fourth judge of the Hebrews, after delivering them from bondage to Jabin, king of Canaan, and defeating Sisera. He ruled 33 years, and flourished about 1240 B.C.

BARACOA, or BARAZOA, *ba-ra-ko'-a*, a seaport on the N.E. of Cuba. **Lat.** 20° 22′ N. **Lon.** 74° 30′ W. In the vicinity of this town is a remarkable table-mountain, bearing the singular name of the "Anvil of Baracoa."

BARADÆUS, also called ZANZALUS JACOBUS, *bă'-ră-dē'-us*, a monk who revived the sect of the Monophysites, who maintained that there is but one nature in Christ. His party made him bishop of Edessa. He died in 588, and from him the sect took the name of Jacobites.

BARAGUAY, D'HILLIERS, ACHILLE, *bar'-a-gai deel'-yairs*, a French general, who, in his eighteenth year, lost his left hand at the battle of Leipsic. Under Louis Philippe, he served in Algiers; in 1849, under Louis Napoleon, was sent on a temporary mission to the Pope. In 1854, during the war with Russia, he commanded a force of 10,000 men sent to the Baltic to co-operate with the allied French and English fleets in their attack

on Bomarsund. In 1871 he was made president of the court of inquiry appointed to investigate the conduct of the French generals who surrendered fortified places during the Franco-German war.

Born in Paris, 1795.

BARAHAT, *bar-a-hat'*, a town of north Hindustan, in the native state of Garhwal, situated on the Himalayas. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1803. **Lat.** 30° 43′ N. **Lon.** 78° 29′ E.

BARAK, *ba'-rak*, the principal river of Cachar, in further India. Length 350 miles. It unites with the Brahmaputra, 43 miles from Dacca.

BARAK, *bar'-răk*, "lightning," a judge and deliverer of Israel, counselled by the prophetess Deborah.

BARANTE, AMABLE GUILLAUME PROSPER, Baron de Brugière, *ba-rant'*, French statesman and historian. He served in several offices in the time of Napoleon I., whose fall did not affect his fortunes otherwise than successfully. He became, under Louis XVIII., counsellor of state, and secretary of the ministry of the Interior. In 1819 he was created a peer of France. After the revolution of July, 1830, he resided at the court of Sardinia, in the capacity of Ambassador, and, in 1835, occupied a similar position at the court of Russia. After the revolution of 1848 he retired from public life, residing in Auvergne. He devoted much of his time and talents to literature. His most important work is his "History of the Dukes of Burgundy," which has placed him amongst the first of the French historians of the day. He wrote besides a "History of the National Convention," in six volumes, and other valuable historical and literary works, and translated Schiller and Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Born at Riom, 1782; **died** at Auvergne, 1866.

BARANYA, *ba-ran'-ya*, a province of Hungary, on the Danube. It is mountainous in some parts, and swampy in others; but, where cultivation is carried on, the produce is great. **Pro.** Wheat, wine, fruit, flax, asparagus, and tobacco. Great numbers of sheep and pigs are reared. **Area,** 1,960 square miles. **Pop.** 284,000.

BARANZANO, JEAN ANTOINE, *bar-an-za'-no*, surnamed Redemption, philosopher and mathematician, who corresponded on philosophical subjects with Lord Bacon, and wrote several learned treatises. He was a Barnabite monk, and professor of philosophy and mathematics at Annecy.

Born in Piedmont, 1590; **died** at Montargis, 1622.

BARATARIA, *bă'-ră-tair'-e-a*, an island of Louisiana, in the United States, at the entrance of a bay of the same name in the Gulf of Mexico. **Lat.** 29° N. **Lon.** 90° W.

BARATIER, or BARRETTIER, JOHN PHILIP, *ba-ra'-te-er*, an extraordinary German youth, who, at five years of age, understood Greek, Latin, Dutch, and French. He afterwards studied Hebrew; and at nine years of age was able to translate any part of the Scripture into Latin, and made a dictionary of the most difficult Hebrew and Chaldaic words. In 1731 he was entered in the university of Altdorf, and the same year wrote a letter to M. le Maitre on a new edition of the Bible, Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Rabbinical, which is inserted in the "Bibliothèque Germanique." In his eleventh year he published the "Travels of Benjamin of Tudela," translated from the Hebrew into French. In 1734 the margrave of Anspach gave him a pension of 50 florins a year and the use of his library. The year following he submitted a plan for finding the longitude to the Royal Society, which, however, proved to be an old exploded scheme. He was the same year admitted a member of the Academy at Berlin, and created M.A. by the university at Halle. Besides the above, he wrote critical dissertations upon points of ecclesiastical history, and a treatise against the Socinians, called Ante-Artemonius;" had collected materials for a history of the Thirty Years' War, and a work on Egyptian Antiquities. It is scarcely to be wondered at that he died young. At the time of his death he wanted four months of being twenty years of age.

Born near Nuremberg, 1721; **died** 1740.

BARATYNSKI, JERVGENIJ ABRAMAVITCH, *bara-tin'-ski*, Russian poet. He served for eight years in the army, but got into disgrace for some youthful frolics. He then settled at Moscow, and devoted himself to poetry. His health was very bad, and he went, for the sake of a milder climate to Italy, where he died. His chief poem is "The Gipsy," which ranks as one of the best specimens of Russian literature.

Born 1792; **died** at Naples, 1844.

BARBACENA, FEHABERTO-CALDEIRA-BRUNT, marquis of, *bar'-ba-sai-na*, a Brazilian statesman and soldier, who served with distinction in the Portuguese navy and army. He was chosen by Don Pedro, the prince-regent (afterwards emperor), to negotiate with Portugal, the mother-country, the independence of Brazil; and by the mediation of England and Austria, a treaty was signed at Rio Janeiro, on August 27, 1823, which secured the separation of the two crowns of Portugal and Brazil. He was afterwards employed to accompany the young queen of Portugal to Europe, and subsequently became finance minister of Brazil; and, by his talents, contributed greatly to the prosperity of his country. He was the first to introduce from Europe the steam-engine and steamboat.

Born at Sabora, 1772; **died** at Rio Janeiro, 1842.

BARBACENA, *bar'-ba-sai'-na*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, 125 miles N.W. of Rio Janeiro. It is situated 3,500 feet above the sea. The trade is principally in gold-dust, cotton, and coffee. **Pop.** of town and district, 14,000. **Lat.** 21° 22′ S. **Lon.** 45° W.

BARBACOA, *bar'-ba-ko'-a*, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, within the Gulf of Darien.

BARBACOAS, a city of Quito, in the province of Esmeraldas, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, 120 miles from Quito. **Lat.** 1° 42′ S. **Lon.** 78° 8′ W. 2. A town of South America, in the province of Venezuela, at the source of the Tucuyo: 3. A village in the same province, E. of Lake Maracaibo.

BARBADILLO, ALFONSO HIERONIMO DE SALIS, *bar-ab-deel'-yo*, a Spanish writer, who, besides several comedies, wrote the "Adventures of Don Diego de Noche," and numerous poets.

Born at Madrid; **died** 1630.

BARBADOES, *bar-bai'-doze*, one of the Caribbees, and the most eastern of the British West-India Islands of the Windward group, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is a little larger than the Isle of Wight, and most of it is under cultivation. The houses of the planters are very numerous all along the country; and these, with the luxuriant productions of the soil, and the gently swelling hills, form a delightful scene. The island is low along the shore, except on the E.; but as it is generally free from marshy ground, it enjoys a more salubrious climate than many of the other islands to which it belongs. It has no mountains of any great eleva-

tion, the loftiest being Mount Hillaby, which is only 1,104 feet above the level of the sea. The island is almost encircled by coral reef. It is the residence of the governor-general of all the British Windward Islands, and is frequently visited by sudden calamities, arising from the fury of the elements.

Pro. Sugar, cotton, arrow-root, aloes, and ginger.
Towns. BRIDGETOWN, the capital, Speights Town, Oistins, and St. James.
Pop. 170,000, of whom only 17,000 are whites.
Lat. 13° 4′ N. **Lon.** 59° 37′ W.
History.—It was settled in the year 1624–5, by the English, who laid the foundation of James Town, and was the first English colony in which the sugar cane was planted. In 1627, the island was made over by patent to the earl of Carlisle, who afterwards conveyed his rights to Lord Willoughby. After the Restoration, the legislation of the island was vested in the crown.

BARBARA, SAINT, a female Christian martyr, who embraced Christianity, and was delivered up by her own father, who, after she had been tortured, himself beheaded her, and was immediately struck by lightning. Among the Catholics she is considered the patron saint of artillery, as her image is supposed to be a protection against explosions.
Lived in the 3rd century.

BARBARINO, *bar-ba-ree'-no,* **FRANCESCO DA,** Italian poet, one of the founders of Italian literature. He was a doctor of laws, and his writings have a philosophical character. He died of the plague.
Born at Barberino, Tuscany, 1264; **died** at Florence, 1384.

BARBARO, FRANCIS, *bar'-ba-ro,* a learned Venetian, who was governor of several places, but distinguished chiefly on account of his oratorical powers and literary works, particularly his translations of some of Plutarch's Lives. He wrote "De Re Uxoria," "On the Choice of a Wife, and the Duties of Women," printed at Paris in 1515, and which were afterwards translated into various languages. Besides these, a collection of his letters was printed in 1743.
Born 1398; **died** 1454.

BARBARO, ERMOLAO, grandson of the above, gave lectures on the Greek language gratuitously. The emperor Frederick, to whom he went ambassador, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and Pope Innocent VIII. made him patriarch of Aquileia, for accepting which dignity the Venetians expelled him their republic. He then went to Rome, where he resided during the remaining years of his life. He translated the Rhetoric of Aristotle, and other works; and published critical elucidations of Pliny.
Born 1434; **died** 1495.

BARBAROSSA, HORUK, or **ARUCH,** *bar'-ba-ros'-sa,* "red-beard," a famous pirate, who, from being the son of a Turkish soldier, rose by his skill, cunning, and bravery, to lay the foundation of the Turkish dominion in Algiers. After having, in conjunction with his brother, acquired immense wealth by piracy, he was called in to assist the Algerines against the Spaniards, when he took possession of the throne, and had himself proclaimed Horush, sultan of Algiers. He next defeated the king of Tunis, and having taken the capital, caused himself to be proclaimed king. After this he marched to Tlemsen, the inhabitants of which put to death their own monarch, and opened their gates to Horuk. The heir to the kingdom of Tlemsen, however, applied for assistance to the marquis of Gomares, governor of Oran, who besieged Barbarossa in the citadel, and reduced him to the greatest distress. He escaped thence by a subterraneous passage, but was overtaken, with a small number of Turks, on the banks of the river Maileh, where he fell with his followers, after making a desperate defence.
Born at Mitylene, about 1474; **slain,** 1518.

BARBAROSSA, KAIR-ED-DEEN, or **HAYRADDIN,** "one good in the faith," succeeded his brother in the kingdom of Algiers, and, in 1533, became commander of the naval forces of Selim II., emperor of the Turks. He made himself master of Tunis, but was driven from it by Charles V. in 1536. After this he ravaged several parts of Italy, and reduced Yemen, in Arabia Felix, to the Turkish government.
Died at Constantinople, in 1546.

BARBAROSSA, the Emperor. (*See* FREDERICK I.)

BARBAROUX, CHARLES, *bar'-ba-roo,* a member of the French National Assembly, and the enemy of Robespierre and Marat, against whom he repeatedly brought charges. It was he who proposed the trial of Louis XVI. and family. When the Girondists were overthrown, he was arrested, but made his escape. He was afterwards taken, however, and guillotined at Bordeaux. Before entering the political arena, he had devoted himself to the study of scientific subjects, and was a correspondent of Benjamin Franklin, and wrote an interesting sketch on the extinct volcanoes near Toulon.
Born at Marseilles, 1767; **died** 1794.

BARBARY, *bar'-bă-re,* a general name given to the northern portion of Africa, comprising BARCA, TRIPOLI, TUNIS, ALGIERIA, and MOROCCO. The name of this country is supposed to have been derived from the word Berbers, the name given to its ancient inhabitants by the Arabs, and some of whose descendants are still to be found amongst the valleys and mountains of the Atlas. (*See* AFRICA.)

BARBASTE, *bar-bast',* a town of France, in the department Lot-et-Garonne, on the Geslise, which is crossed by a Gothic bridge of seven arches. **Manf.** Cotton, vinegar, and cork. **Pop.** 1,700.

BARBASTRO, *bar-bas'-tro,* a fortified city of Spain, province of Huesca, on the river Nero. There are an interesting cathedral, several churches and hospitals. Tanning and leather-dressing are chiefly carried on. **Pop.** 6,000.

BARBATELLI, BERNANDINO, *bar'-ba-tel'-e,* surnamed **POCCETTI,** an Italian painter, who, at Rome, studied with so much assiduity as frequently to forget the refreshments of food and sleep. He excelled in painting historical subjects, fruit, animals, and flowers.
Born 1542; **died** in 1612.

BARBAULD, ANNA LETITIA, *bar'-bawld,* daughter of the Rev. John Aikin, an authoress of considerable celebrity, and, in her "Essays on Romance," the best imitator of the style of Dr. Johnson. She edited selections from the "Spectator," "Tatler," "Guardian," and "Freeholder;" and also a series of the "British Novelists," published in 50 vols. She also wrote several poetical effusions, and, to some extent, assisted her brother, Dr. John Aikin, in producing his "Evenings at Home." She married, in 1774, the Rev. Rochemont Barbauld, a Presbyterian minister, who left her a widow in 1808. (*See* AIKIN.)
Born at Kibworth-Harcourt, in Leicestershire, 1743; **died** at Stoke Newington, 1825.

BARBERINI, ANTONIO, *bar-be-re'-ne*, a Roman cardinal, one of three nephews of Pope Urban VIII., who attained great influence at the court of Rome, their appropriation of dignities and estates leading to a war between the Pope and the dukes of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany, in which Cardinal Barberini commanded the papal troops, and exhibited considerable military ability. On the accession of Pope Innocent X., the Barberini took refuge in France, where Antonio was made archbishop of Rheims and great almoner of France. In 1652 the family were readmitted to Papal favour, and their descendants have ever since ranked among the first of the Roman nobility.

Born at Rome, 1608; **died** at Rheims, 1671.

BARBERINO DI MUGELLO, *bar-be-re'-no de moo-gail'-o*, a town of Italy, standing on the Siere, 16 miles N. of Florence. **Manf.** Principally straw hats. **Pop.** 9,000.—In the neighbourhood of this town is the royal villa called Caffegiolo, the ancient residence of the Medicis.

BARBERINO DI VAL D'ELSA, *de val dail-sa*, a village, 14 miles from Florence, whence the Barberini family, to which Pope Urban VIII. and several cardinals belonged, derive their name.

BARBES, ARMAND, *bar'-bai*, a French revolutionist, whose first attempt against the then existing government of Louis Philippe was in 1834, when he was arrested. Again, in 1835, he was included in those who were suspected of being privy to Fieschi's plot, and was liberated only again to be brought before the authorities, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment for secretly manufacturing gunpowder. Again, in 1839, he was concerned in an overt act of rebellion, and was condemned to death, but was, at the last moment, pardoned by the king. The revolution of February, 1848, set him free, the 12th regiment made him their colonel, and the department of the Aude returned him as a member of the Constituent Assembly. But with Barbès, to conspire was to live; and he was found guilty of an attempt, on the 15th May, 1848, to overturn the republican government, and was condemned to imprisonment for life in the prison of Belleisle-en-Mer.

Born in the island of Guadaloupe, 1810.

BARBEYRAC, JEAN, *bar'-bai-rak*, an eminent French professor of law and history at Lausanne, and afterwards of public law at Gröningen. He was the son of a physician of Montpellier, and after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, removed into Switzerland. He translated into French Puffendorf's "Law of Nature and Nations," his treatise on the "Duties of Man," and Grotius's book of the "Rights of War and Peace," with learned notes of his own. He also wrote a treatise on the "Morality of the Fathers," and another on "Gaming," the argument of which is to establish the proposition that games of chance of any kind are not, in themselves, unlawful. Besides these, he produced other essays upon historical and juridical subjects, among them treatises by Grotius and Puffendorf.

Born at Beziers, 1674; **died** 1744.

BARBEZIEUX, *bar-bez-e-u(r)*, a town in the department of Charente, 45 miles from Bordeaux, celebrated for its truffled capons. **Manf.** Coarse hempen cloth, and there are some tanneries. **Pop.** 3,574.

BARBIER, ANTOINE ALEXANDRE, French bibliographer, at first a priest, but afterwards renounced orders and married. He was librarian to the Emperor Napoleon, and published numerous bibliographical works, which are highly valued.

Born at Coulommiers, 1769; **died** at Paris, 1825.

BARBIERI, GIOVANNI FRANCESCO, *bar'-be-air'-e*, surnamed GUERCINO, an eminent historical painter, who studied under Caracci, but followed the manner of Caravaggio. He painted more than a hundred large altar pieces for churches, besides a great number of other pictures.

Born at Cento, near Bologna, 1590; **died** 1666.

BARBIERI, PAOLO ANTONIO, brother of the above, famous as a painter of still life and animals.

Born at Cento, 1596; **died** 1640.

BARBOUR, JOHN, *bar-boor*, a Scotch divine, who became archdeacon of Aberdeen, and one of the earliest and best of Scottish poets and historians. King David Bruce made him his chaplain, and sent him on several embassies. He wrote in verse "The Life and Actions of King Robert Bruce," "The Brute," founded on the adventures of the legendary Brute, grandson of Æneas, and supposed first king of Britain, and a "Book of Legends of Saints." Warton, in his "History of English Poetry," speaking of Barbour and Henry the minstrel, says, "I cannot pass over two Scotch poets of this period" (the middle of the 14th century), "who have adorned the English language by a strain of versification, expression, and poetical imagery far superior to their age, and who, consequently, deserve to be mentioned in a general review of the progress of our national poetry." Although a Scotchman, Barbour figures as a student among the eminent names that adorn the scroll of Oxford.—The metrical chronicle of "The Bruce" embraces the period between 1306 and 1329.

Born about 1316; **died** 1396.

BARBOUR, the name of two counties in the United States. 1. In the state of Alabama. **Area**, 825 square miles. **Desc.** Hilly, but fertile, and producing cotton, corn and sugar. It is drained by the river Pea. **Pop.** 33979. 2. In West Virginia. **Area**, 330 square miles. **Desc.** Hilly, and well adapted for pasture. **Pro.** The usual cerealia. **Minerals.** Abundant, especially coal, iron and stone. **Pop.** 11,870. Many of the inhabitants of these counties were formerly slaves.

BARBUD, *bar'-bud*, a Persian musician in the service of Kosru Parviz. His name was adopted to express the master of music in all succeeding times. The Persians also gave the name of Barbud to a sort of lyre.

BARBUDA, or **BARBUTHOS**, *bar-boo'-da*, one of the Caribbean or West-India islands, belonging to the Leeward group, in the Atlantic Ocean, 10 miles long and 8 broad. It is low, level, well covered with woods, and generally fertile, and the climate is very salubrious. **Pro.** Cotton, corn, pepper, and tobacco; but no sugar. **Pop.** 2,000, mostly negroes. **Lat.** 17° 33′ N. **Lon.** 61° 43′ W.

BARBY, *bar'-be*, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, situate on the Elbe, 14 miles S.E. of Magdeburg. **Manf.** Linen and cotton goods. There are soapworks and distilleries. **Pop.** 5,300.

BARCA, *bar'-ka*, a maritime district of northern Africa, between Tripoli and Egypt. It is about 500 miles from N. to S., with a breadth of about 400 from E. to W. Formerly this country was believed to be nothing more than a barren desert inhabited only by wandering Arabs; but it is now found to contain much excellent pasturage, more especially in the N. and E. The vegetable productions are the palm, the pine, the date, the olive, and the fig. There are, properly speaking, no rivers, but only streams, which are quite dry in the hot season, and generally are lost in the sands of the Libyan desert. The chief town is BENGAZI.

Area, 60,700 square miles. **Pop.** estimated about 1,000,000. **Lat.** between 30° and 33° N. **Lon.** between 20° and 25° E.—This country was the seat of the ancient five Greek cities, Arsinoe, Barca, Berenice, Apollonia, and Cyrene; all of which have passed into decay save Berenice, the modern Benguza.

BARCELONA, *bar'-se-lo'-na*, a city and seaport of Spain, formerly the capital of Catalonia, and now the chief town of the province of Barcelona. It was formerly fortified, but the ramparts were demolished in 1845, and the ground which was covered by the citadel was laid out as a horticultural garden. There are an old and a new town, the former consisting of narrow and crooked streets, and with old flat-roofed houses. The new town and extensive suburbs are regularly laid out, and the architecture of the houses is in the modern style. To the south-east, on the eastern side of the port, is a neat suburb, Barceloneta. The principal street of the old town is the Rambla, a fine promenade, with plane-trees, and containing the chief hotels and pleasure resorts of the city. There are several large *plazas*, or squares. The cathedral, begun in the 13th century, but never completed, is a large building in the Pointed style, and remarkable for its noble glass windows. There are several other ancient and very interesting churches, and about 18 convents. The royal palace was destroyed by fire in December, 1875. The civic and commercial buildings are very handsome. The university, first founded in 1430, occupies a spacious building. There are 14 theatres. There are also academies for jurisprudence, practical medicine, natural philosophy, history, the fine arts, and several libraries, one of which is rich in MSS. of Catalonia and Aragon. The harbour was constructed in the 17th century, but until recently was obstructed by a sandbank. New works have been constructed, which now make it safe and commodious. A large shipping trade is carried on.

Manf. Leather, lace, silks, woollens, cottons, and jewellery.
Exp. Iron, copper, cork, silks, soap, paper, ribbons, laces, hats, shell-fruit, oil, salt, and brandies.
Imp. Timber, hides, horns, wax, stock-fish, hemp, sugar, coffee, cocoa, and other colonial goods.
Pop. including the suburbs, 252,000.
Lat. 41° 22′ N. **Lon.** 2° 9′ E.
History. Barcelona is said to have been founded by the Carthaginians under Hamilcar Barca, and hence its name. It was besieged during the War of the Succession by the duke of Berwick, to whom it surrendered in 1714, after an obstinate defence. In 1843 it was bombarded by order of the regent Espartero.

BARCELONA, NEW, a town and port of Venezuela, South America, in the province of Cumana, on the river Neveri, at about two miles distance from the sea. It is neither handsomely nor agreeably constructed, and the great number of hogs which are fed in the city contributes also to engender filth and disease. Its chief exports are horses and cattle. **Pop.** 10,000. **Lat.** 10° 10′ S. **Lon.** 64° 47′ W.

BARCELONETTE, *bar-cel'-o-net*, a pretty little town in France, department Basses-Alpes on the Italian frontier. **Manf.** Silks, serges, and small articles of drapery. **Pop.** 1,900.

BARCELLOS, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the right bank of the Cavado, which is crossed by a good stone bridge, 27 miles N. of Oporto. It stands in a well-cultivated district, and has important fairs. It is supposed to have been founded by the Carthaginian Hamilcar, 250 B.C. **Pop.** 3,900.

BARCHA, or **BARCA**, *bar'-ka*, the surname of a noble Carthaginian family, from which Hannibal and Hamilcar were descended. By means of their bribes and influence, they created a great faction, which is known in the annals of Carthage by the name of the Barchinian faction, and at last raised themselves to power, and to the independent disposal of all the offices of trust or emolument in the state.

BARCLAY, ALEXANDER, *bar'-klai*, a writer, who, according to some, was a native of Scotland, but who others maintain was an Englishman. However this may be, we find that he travelled through most parts of Europe, and on his return became a Benedictine monk at Ely, and afterwards a Franciscan at Canterbury; but on the dissolution of the monasteries he obtained a living in Somersetshire, and afterwards in Essex. Barclay was one of the first refiners of our language by his productions. He rendered into English that curious book entitled "Navis Stultifera; or, the Ship of Fools," and to which he added much original matter. This book was first printed by Pynson in 1509, a copy of which edition is very rare, and is worth about £100. Barclay also wrote some eclogues, which Warton says were the first that appeared in the English language, and were like Petrarch's and the Mantuan's; that is, of the moral and satirical kind, and containing few touches of rural description or bucolic imagery.

Born about 1476; **died** 1552.

BARCLAY, JOHN, a distinguished scholar and writer, who was educated in France, and on the death of his father came to London, where he lived ten years. He wrote several ingenious works, the chief of which are, "Satyricon," a satirical poem, and a romance entitled "Argenis." This last has been translated into several languages, and is an evidence of the fleeting nature of literary popularity. "It absolutely distresses me," says Coleridge, "when I reflect that this work, admired as it has been by great men of all ages, and lately by the poet Cowper, should be only not unknown to the general reader." It was of this Barclay that the learned Grotius said,

"A Scot by blood, and French by birth, this man
At Rome speaks Latin as no Roman can."

Born at Pont-à-Mousson, 1582; **died** at Rome, 1621.

BARCLAY, JOHN, M.D., an eminent anatomist, who first studied divinity at the College of St. Andrews, but turned his attention to medicine, and took the M.D. degree in 1796. He was for many years lecturer on anatomy at Edinburgh, and achieved a great reputation as a lecturer and author.

Born in Perthshire, 1760; **died** at Edinburgh, 1826.

BARCLAY, JOHN, Scotch theologian, and founder of a small sect known as the Bereans. His opinions caused him to leave the Scotch church, of which he was a minister.

Born in Perthshire, 1734; **died** at Edinburgh, 1798.

BARCLAY, ROBERT, a Scotchman, who at an early age was sent to Paris, to be under the care of his uncle, who was principal of the Scots college. He there exhibited a tendency to adopt the Romish religion, on which his father sent for him home, and having himself become a convert to the opinions of the Quakers, he persuaded his son to do the same. In 1670 he published a defence of his new religion, at Aberdeen; and in 1675 printed a catechetical discourse, or system of faith, according to the opinions of his sect. But his greatest

work is, "An Apology for the true Christian Divinity, as the same is held forth and preached by the people called, in scorn, Quakers," printed in Latin, at Amsterdam, in 1676, and translated into English in 1678. He not only benefited his party by his writings, but travelled through various countries, particularly Germany and Holland, to obtain converts. He spent the latter part of his life on his paternal estate of Ury, in Kincardineshire, Scotland.

Born at Gordonstown, Morayshire, 1648; **died** 1690.

BARCLAY, WILLIAM, a writer on civil law. His early days were spent at the court of Mary Queen of Scots. In 1573 he went to France, and became professor of civil law in the university of Pont-à-Mousson, and afterwards at Angers. He was the father of John Barclay, author of "Satyricon." (*See* above.)

Born in Aberdeenshire, 1541; **died** at Angers, 1605.

BARCLAY DE TOLLY, MICHAEL, a Russian general, descendant of an old Scotch family, who, in the German and Polish campaigns of 1806-7, was made a field-marshal. He subsequently became commander-in-chief, headed the Russians at the battle of Leipsic, and in 1815 led them into France. Besides his military commands, he at one period held the post of minister of war, and had the title of prince conferred on him.

Born in Livonia, 1759; **died** at Insterburg, Prussia, 1818.

BARCOCHEBAS, or **BARCOCHAB**, *bar'-ko-ke'-bäs*, "the son of a star," a famous impostor among the Jews, who pretended to be the *star* predicted by Balaam. He gained many followers, who overran Judæa, putting numbers of Romans to the sword. He was at last defeated and slain by Julius Severus, who, by way of revenge, committed a dreadful massacre on the Jewish nation A.D. 135.

BARD, *bard*, a fortress and village of Piedmont, 23 miles S.S.E. of Aosta. It is situate on a height at the south entrance of the valley of Aosta, and in 1800 was razed by the French; but since that period it has been restored. This fort commands the passage of the Aosta valley, and here Napoleon, after crossing the Alps, in 1800, met with a formidable resistance from an Austrian garrison of 400 men.

BARDESANES, or **BAR DEISAN**, *bar-des-a'-nes*, a Gnostic theologian, especially famous for his hymns.

Lived in the 2nd century.

BARDILI, CHRISTOPHER GOTTFRIED, *bard'-i-li*, German metaphysical writer, who strongly opposed the system of Kant.

Born in Wurtemberg, 1761; **died** at Stuttgart, 1808.

BARDOLINO, *bar-do-le'-no*, a town of northern Italy, 14 miles W. of Verona. **Pop.** 2,000.—Near this place is the field of Rivoli, where, in January 1797, the French, under Napoleon I., defeated the Austrians under Alvinzi.

BARDSEY, *bard'-se*, an island on the coast of Wales, near the N. point of Cardigan Bay. **Ext.** 2 miles long and one broad. The name is a corruption of "Bard's island," which it was formerly called, from its having been the last retreat of the Welsh bards.

BAREBONE, PRAISE GOD, *bair'-bone*, a Puritan, who was by trade a leatherseller, and who became, in 1654, one of the most active members of Cromwell's parliament, which was named after him. When General Monk came to London to restore the king, this man appeared at the head of a formidable rabble, and presented a petition to parliament for the exclusion of the king and the royal family. Monk, in consequence, wrote a letter of complaint to the house for encouraging the furious zealot and his adherents. It is said that there were three brothers of this family, each of whom had a sentence to his name; viz., "Praise God Barebone;" "Christ came into the world to save Barebone;" and "If Christ had not died thou hadst been damned Barebone." The parent of this hopeful family could scarcely have carried his fanaticism further in christening his children.

Died 1680.

BAREGES, *bar-aigé'*, a small French town in the department of Hautes-Pyrenées, famous for warm sulphur and springs. The silk fabric, barège, named from the town, is now chiefly made at Bagnenes de Bigone.

BAREILLY, or **BARELI**, *ba-ri'-le*, a district of British India, in the N.W. provinces, forming a portion of Rohilcund, having the Kumaon hills on the N., the Ganges on the W., a portion of Oude on the E. and S., and on the N. and W. Furrukabad, Alighur, and Moradabad. The surface is in general level and the soil good, being well watered by the Gogra and the Ramanga, the latter of which receives numerous hill torrents. In the extreme north is a large tract of forest jungle. **Pro.** The most important are sugar and rice. **Area**, 2,982 square miles. **Pop.** 1,030,936.

BAREILLY, or **BARELI**, the chief town of the above district, stands on the left bank of the Jua, on an affluent of the Ganges. The principal institution in the town is the Bareilly college, conducted by a staff of English professors. The town is large and busy. **Manf.** Cabinet-work, cotton, silk, and brocades, jewellery and gold and silver work, gold laces and articles in metal. **Pop.** 113,417. **Lat.** 28° 23′ N. **Lon.** 79° 28′ E.—Near this town the British obtained two victories over the Rohillas, the first in 1774, under Colonel Champion; the second in 1796, under Sir Robert Abercrombie. Here an outbreak of the Sepoys took place on the 1st of June, 1857, when Brigadier Sibbald and Ensign Tucker were killed on their way to the parade ground.

BARENT, DIETRICK, *ba-rent'*, a Dutch painter of history and portraits, who studied in the school of Titian, with whom he continued several years.

Born at Amsterdam, 1534; **died** 1582.

BARERE DE VIEUZAC, BERHAND, *bar'-aird-vee'-zak*, member of the French Convention, and one of the most bloodthirsty of the actors in the Reign of Terror. He was trained to the profession of the law, and practised as advocate at Toulouse. In 1789 he was elected deputy to the States General, the proceedings of which he reported in a journal. In 1792 he was elected deputy to the National Convention. He supported Robespierre against the Girondists, and voted for the execution of the king and queen. After the fall of the Convention, proceedings were taken against him, and he was sent prisoner to the Isle of Orleans. He escaped and remained in concealment for several years. He afterwards entered the service of Napoleon, acting as a political spy, and on the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1815, was banished from France. He lived in Belgium until after the revolution of 1830, when he returned to France and accepted a small pension from Louis Philippe. He was the last survivor of the famous Committee of Public Safety. His flippancy and gay ribaldry

during the most terrible scenes of the great Revolution gained for him the title of the "Anacreon of the Guillotine." Macaulay said of him, when noticing his memoirs in the *Edinburgh Review*, "Our opinion is that Barère approached nearer than any person mentioned in history or fiction, whether man or devil, to the idea of consummate and universal depravity."

Born at Tarbes, 1755; died at Paris, 1841.

BARETTI, GIUSEPPE, *ba-ret'-e*, an ingenious Italian writer, the son of an architect at Turin. He began life in a counting house at Guastalla, but forsook commerce for literature, and for some years led a wandering life. In 1750 he visited England, and soon acquired a knowledge of the language, which he afterwards wrote with facility and correctness. He obtained the appointment of secretary to the Royal Academy, and about 1753 he became acquainted with Dr. Johnson, by whose means he was introduced as a teacher of Italian into the family of Mr. Thrale. In 1760 he returned to Italy, and began to publish at Venice a periodical work entitled "Frusta Literaria" (the "literary scourge,") but on account of the freedom of its sentiments, found it expedient to quit that country, and once more visited England. In 1769 he was tried at the Old Bailey for killing a man who had assaulted him in the Haymarket, and was acquitted. Next year he published his "Travels through France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy," 4 vols. 8vo. During Lord North's administration he obtained a pension. He was a talented, pleasant, and charitable man. Besides the above, he wrote "A Dissertation on Italian Poetry;" "An Introduction to the Italian Language;" "The Italian Library;" 8vo; "A Dictionary, English and Italian," 2 vols. 4to; "A Grammar of the Italian Language," 8vo; "An Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy," 2 vols. 8vo; "An Introduction to the most Useful European Languages," 8vo; "A Dictionary, English and Spanish," 4to; by which, and his Italian Dictionary, he is best known.

Born at Turin, 1716; died in London, 1789.

BARFLEUR, *bar'-flur*, a town of France, department of La Manche, 15 miles E. of Cherbourg. It was formerly a considerable town, and from it William the Conqueror sailed with his army to effect the conquest of England. The town was destroyed and the harbour filled up by the English in 1346.

BARFLEUR, a cape on the coast of France, 18 miles E. of Cherbourg, on which there is a lighthouse 271 feet high. Lat. 49° 40′ N. Lon. 1° 16′ E.

BARGE, *barj*, an ancient town of Piedmont, in the province of Saluzzo, 33 miles S.W. of Turin. Manf. Chiefly firearms, and slate is quarried in the neighbourhood. Pop. 9,200.

BARHAM, REV. RICHARD HARRIS, *bar'-ham*, a humorous writer, known to the world by his literary name of Thomas Ingoldsby. He was educated at Oxford, and at first was intended for the profession of the law, but resolved on entering the Church, and was ordained in 1813. He was one of the priests in ordinary of the Chapel Royal, and in the latter part of his life rector of St. Augustine's, in the city of London. His "Ingoldsby Legends" were first contributed to "Bentley's Miscellany," and afterwards collected into volumes. For many years he was a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine," the "Literary Gazette," and other periodicals; and he was the author of the popular novel entitled "My Cousin Nicholas."

Born at Canterbury, 1788; died in London 1845.

BARI TERRADI, *bar'-e*, a province of Italy having on the W. Capitanata, on the S. Otranto, on the W. Basilicata, and on the N. the Adriatic. It is, except in the southern parts, a level, fertile country, producing abundance of grain, fruit, and wine. Large numbers of goats, sheep, asses, and swine are reared. Area, 2,292 square miles. Pop. 713,360.

BARI, the chief town of the above province, lying on the Gulf of Venice, and well fortified, being, towards the sea, defended by strong walls. Its principal buildings are, a citadal (dating from the 11th century), a cathedral, the priory of St. Nicolo, where the body of that saint is preserved, and supposed to work miracles, and a college of nobles; and it has civil and criminal courts. There is a good harbour, and a large shipping trade is carried on. There are railways to Brindisi and Taronto. Manf. Linen, cotton, and silk fabrics; glass, soap, and liqueurs. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 41° 7′ N. Lon. 16° 53′ E.—On the fall of the Roman empire this town, the ancient Barium, first passed into the hands of the Saracens, and afterwards into those of the Normans, when it became the capital of Apulia. It has thrice been taken and destroyed, and as often rebuilt on the same site.

BARIGAZZO, *bar'-e-gats'-o*, a village of Italy, in the province of Lunigiana, in the neighbourhood of which fire issues from the surface of the earth, ascends for several feet, and continues for some days.

BARILE, *bar'-e-lai*, a town of Naples, 3 miles from Melfi. Pop. about 4,000.—It suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1851.

BARJESUS, *bar-je'-sus*, "son of Jesus," a Jewish magician, or false prophet, settled at Cyprus.

BARJONA, *bar-jo'-na*, "son of Jona," the designation of Peter in Syriac.

BARKER, ROBERT, was an Irishman, and the inventor and patentee of panoramas. Amongst his most popular panoramas were the battles of Aboukir and Trafalgar. He was himself originally a painter, and, in the production of his pictures was assisted by R. R. Reinagle, R.A., from whose sketches a great number of his foreign views were painted.

Born at Kells, Meath; died in London, 1806.

BARKHAM, JOHN, *bark'-ham*, an English antiquary, who was made dean of Bocking, in Essex. He bequeathed medals and coins to Archbishop Laud, who added them to the collection which he had given to the university of Oxford; and he is said to have been the sole author of the "Display of Heraldry," which goes under the name of Guillim.

Born at Exeter, 1572; died at Bocking, in Essex, 1642.

BARKING, *bar'-king*, a market-town of Essex, situate on the river Roding, commonly known in its lower parts as Barking Creek, running into the Thames, 7 miles from London. The old church of St. Margaret is a very fine structure, containing some curious monuments. An old but disused market-house and an ancient gateway are also interesting. Barking was famous for its nunnery, established in the 7th century, and existing until the dissolution of the religious houses. It has no manufactures, but has a timber and vegetable trade. Pop. 9,155. A station on the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway.

BAR-LE-DUC, or **BAR-SUR-ORNAIN,** *bar-le(r)-dook*, the chief town of the department of Meuse, France, 125 miles from Paris. There are an

old church, St. Pierre, a college, and public library. **Manf.** Cottons, hosiery, leather, and confectionery. It has a considerable trade in timber, wine, wool, and iron. **Pop.** about 15,000.

BARLETTA, *bar-let'-a,* a seaport-town of Italy, in the province of Terra di Bari, on the Gulf of Venice. It is situate on an island connected with the mainland by a bridge, and 33 miles N.W. of Bari. The streets are wide and well paved; the houses large, lofty, and built of beautiful hewn stone. It has a Gothic cathedral, Sta. Maria Maggiore, remarkable for its antique columns of granite; and a spacious citadel. In the market-place stands a colossal bronze statue, supposed to be the emperor Heraclius. There is a small harbour. **Pro.** and **Manf.** Salt, almonds, liquorice, fruit, wool, and skins. **Pop.** 31,994. **Lat.** 41° 19′ N. **Lon.** 16° 18′ E.

BARLETTA, GABRIELLO, a Dominican monk and an extraordinary preacher, whose sermons exhibit such a mixture of religious and comic expressions, sublime and vulgar ideas, the serious and the ridiculous, and, what is more remarkable, the whole are written in such a barbarous language, compounded of Greek, Latin, and Italian, as to have rendered them among the most extraordinary productions in literature.

Born 1450.

BARLOW, JOEL, an American author and diplomatist. He was educated at Yale College, New Haven, and, during the War of Independence, composed many patriotic songs and addresses to stimulate his countrymen in the great cause in which they were engaged. In 1787 he published by subscription a poem entitled the "Vision of Columbus," whilst engaged as a lawyer and the conductor of a weekly newspaper in the town of Hartford. In the following year he visited England as the agent of a company speculating in the sale of land, and united himself to that class who were then zealous in the advocacy of republican principles. In 1795 he was appointed American consul at Algiers. After spending seventeen years in this country and in France, where he had engaged in profitable commercial transactions, he returned to America, and in 1808 reproduced his "Vision of Columbus," under the new title of "The Columbiad." This performance never obtained a high popularity. He then engaged himself in collecting materials for a "History of the United States," but was interrupted by President Madison, who admired him so much as to appoint him minister plenipotentiary to the court of France. Accordingly, in 1812, he once more arrived in France, and soon afterwards died from a sudden attack of inflammation, while on his way to meet Napoleon in Poland.

Born at Reading, Connecticut, 1755; **died** near Cracow, 1812.

BARLOW, PETER, an eminent mathematician, who, although possessed of no other advantages than those which arise from the commonest education, rose to be, when 30 years of age, mathematical master at the Royal Academy, Woolwich, and filled the chair as its professor for forty years, retiring in 1847. In 1825, the Royal Society, of which he had been elected fellow two years previously, awarded him their Copley medal for "various communications on the subject of magnetism." For his able "Essay on Magnetic Attractions," published in 1820, the Board of Longitude presented him with the parliamentary reward for useful discoveries in navigation. He contributed many articles to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana."

Born at Norwich, in 1776; **died** 1862.

BARLOWE, WILLIAM, an eminent mathematician, who, on entering into orders, was made prebendary of Winchester, and finally archdeacon of Sarum. He was the first English writer on the properties of the loadstone, and he likewise discovered the difference between iron and steel, and their tempers for magnetical uses. To him also we are indebted for the way of pointing magnetic needles, and of piercing and cementing loadstones. As the first English writer on the nature and properties of the magnet, and as the inventor of the compass-box as now used at sea, the name of Barlowe deserves to stand high amongst those scientific investigators who have exerted their talents for the benefit of mankind.

Died 1625.

BARMAK, *bar'-mak,* a Persian who acquired great power under the caliph Abd-ul-Malik, and was the founder of the famous family the Barmecides, who were for four generations so powerful in Bagdad, until Jaafar, the vizier of Haroun-al-Raschid, was beheaded by that potentate.

Lived at the end of the 7th century.

BARMEN, *bar'-men,* a manufacturing centre of Rhenish Prussia, including several villages and hamlets in the circle of Elberfield, and stretching for 6 miles along the Wupper valley. **Manf.** Silk and cotton fabrics, ribbon weaving (of which it is the most important seat in Germany), thread, lace, buttons, braids, steel and plated goods, and chemicals. **Pop.** about 102,921.

BARMOUTH, *bar'-mouth,* a seaport-town of North Wales, in Merionethshire, 8 miles from Dolgelly. The town is built on very unequal ground, so that at the mouth of the Maw, or Avon, the houses gradually rise above each other in successive terraces. It is much frequented for sea-bathing, and the environs are very picturesque. **Pop.** 1,000.

BARNABAS, ST., *bar'-na-bas,* "son of prophecy or of consolation," the name given to Joses, of the tribe of Levi, a native of Cyprus, who embraced the gospel, sold his estate, and gave the produce to the apostles, and became an eminent evangelist. He was sent to Antioch to confirm the new disciples; and was the companion of St. Paul. He was stoned to death by the Jews in Cyprus.—There is an epistle extant under his name, which was printed at Amsterdam, with notes, in 1724, by Le Clerc.

Lived in the 1st century.

BARNARD, LADY ANNE, the daughter of James Lindsay, 5th earl of Balcarras, and the wife of Sir Andrew Barnard, librarian to George III. She is noticed here for being the authoress of the pathetic ballad entitled "Auld Robin Grey," the name of the writer of which was preserved a secret for upwards of fifty years.

Born 1750; **died** 1825.

BARNARD, SIR ANDREW FRANCIS, G.C.B. and G.C.H., a British general, who early entered the army, and saw much active service in the W. Indies, and was also in 1799 engaged in the expedition to the Helder, and subsequently was present, in the Peninsular war, at Barrosa, where he was severely wounded, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, where he was again wounded, Orthes, and Toulouse. For his services he received many honours, and in 1815 fought and was slightly hurt at Waterloo. He stood so high in the duke of Wellington's opinion, that, when Paris capitulated, Sir Andrew was appointed commandant of the British troops there.

Born in Donegal, 1773; **died** Jan. 17, 1855.

BARNARD CASTLE, a market-town in Durham, situate on the river Tees, 22 miles from Durham. Here are the extensive remains of a castle of great antiquity, built in 1132 by Barnard Baliol, grandfather of John Baliol, who was born here, and who became king of Scotland. It was left in a ruinous condition after a siege in 1569. St. Mary's church, built in the 12th century, and restored in 1871, has some curious monuments. The other buildings deserving notice are the octagonal town hall, the Bower Museum, bequeathed to the town by Sir George Bower, in 1874, and a hospital for poor persons, said to have been founded by John Baliol. **Manf.** Carpets, woollen cloth, and thread. There is a very large corn-market. **Pop.** 4,544. A station on the North-Eastern railway.

BARNAUL, *bar'-nawl*, a town of Asiatic Russia, situate on a river of the same name, where it joins the Oby. It is the seat of a court of directors for the whole of the Kolyvan line, including the silver-mines on the Oby, and the mines of the Altai mountains. **Manf.** Glass, tiles, bricks; and here are smelted large quantities of lead, and also all auriferous silver ores. **Pop.** 13,000. **Lat.** 53° 20′ N. **Lon.** 83° 26′ E.

BARNAVE, ANTOINE PIERRE JOSEPH MARIE, *bar'-nav*, one of the actors in and the victims of the French revolution. He was a member for Dauphiny, his native province, of the National Assembly; in which he was remarkable for the vehemence with which he enunciated his principles and opinions. When the king was stopped at Varennes, he was deputed to conduct him and the royal family to Paris; in which mission he behaved with great respect to his illustrious captives. He was, with the exception of Mirabeau, the greatest orator in the Assembly, of which, in 1790, he was chosen president. At the dissolution of the Assembly, he retired to Grenoble. Being obnoxious to the violent party, he was arrested, and sent to the guillotine.

Born at Grenoble, 1761; died 1793.

BARNES, ALBERT, *barns*, an American Biblical commentator, well known as the author of "Barnes's Notes," which have gone through many editions in the United States, and have been republished in England, and are much esteemed.

Born at Rome, state of New York, 1798; died at Philadelphia, 1870.

BARNES, JOSHUA, an English scholar, Queen's professor of Greek, 1695, who wrote a humorous tract about pigmies, a life of Edward III., and a so-called life, or rather attack on Cromwell.

Born 1654; died 1712.

BARNES, JULIANA, a lady whose accomplishments procured her the place of prioress of Sopewell nunnery, which belonged to St. Albans. She wrote on heraldry, hunting, and hawking, which treatises were printed at the monastery of St. Albans.

Born at Roding, Essex; lived in the 15th century.

BARNES, ROBERT, an English divine, who was chaplain to Henry VIII., by whom he was sent to Germany to confer with the divines of that country on the legality of his divorce. There he became a Lutheran, and on his return propagated his new opinions with such zeal, that he was arrested and burnt in Smithfield. He wrote a treatise on justification, and some other books.

Suffered in 1540.

BARNET, or **CHIPPING BARNET**, *bar'-net*, a town of Hertfordshire, 11 miles N of London. The parish church was built in the 15th century, and there are a new church and a royal free grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1573. In September a very important horse and cattle fair is here held. At East Barnet is a very ancient church; and New Barnet is a rapidly increasing suburb. **Pop.** 4,095.—Near this town, April 14th, 1471, on Gladsmore Heath, was fought the decisive battle of Barnet, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, in which the latter were completely defeated, and their leader, the earl of Warwick, killed. In 1740, an obelisk was erected here, to commemorate the event. There are two other small places in England of this name, and one in the United States. Station on the Great Northern railway.

BARNEVELDT, JOHN VAN OLDEN, *barn'-velt*, Grand Pensionary of Holland, who rose from his position as an advocate to the first dignities in the Dutch government. During the struggle of the Netherlanders with the Spaniards, he assisted, in 1573, as a volunteer in the defence of Haarlem; and, in 1585, the year following the assassination of William, prince of Orange, was sent as ambassador to England. Here he was successful in procuring military assistance from Queen Elizabeth, and on his return from the embassy was made advocate-general. In 1598, he was ambassador to France, and in 1603 to England to negotiate an arrangement for assistance against the Spaniards. In 1609, notwithstanding the opposition of Maurice prince of Orange, the stadtholder, he succeeded in concluding a twelve years' truce. Approving of the doctrines of the Arminians, which Maurice, as a Gomarist (or Calvinist), opposed, he made himself obnoxious to that prince, who was possessed of great power, and was arrested and tried for plotting to deliver up his country to the Spanish monarch. There was absolutely no evidence against him, but the influence of Maurice was paramount, and Barneveldt was found guilty and beheaded. His sons, William and René, formed a conspiracy against Maurice, to revenge their father's death, which was discovered. William escaped, but René was taken prisoner and executed. The wife of Barneveldt solicited for the pardon of René, and Prince Maurice expressed his astonishment that she should do for her son what she had refused to do for her husband. To this she nobly replied, "I would not seek pardon for my husband, because he was innocent; I ask it for my son, because he is guilty."

Born 1547; died 1619.

BARNSLEY, or **BARNESLEY**, *barns'-le*, a market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near the river Dearne, 11 miles N. of Sheffield. The chief public buildings are the churches of St. Mary and St. John, the county court, and the bank. The free grammar school was founded in 1665. A public park of 20 acres was presented to the town in 1862, by the widow of Mr. Joseph Locke, M.P. Two canals afford means of communication with the town. **Manf.** Damasks, drills, and linen yarns. It has coal-works (the fields extending under the town), and iron foundries, needle and wire factories, and bleaching-fields. **Pop.** 29,789. A station on the Midland, Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln, and Lancashire and Yorkshire railways.

BARNSTABLE, a county of Massachusetts, U.S., comprising Cape Cod. The soil is principally sandy and barren, and the inhabitants engaged chiefly in the cod-fisheries. **Pop.** 31,897.

BARNSTABLE, a seaport and capital of the above county, 68 miles from Boston. **Pop.** 5,000.

BARNSTAPLE, *barn'-stap-el*, a market-town and borough of Devonshire, always considered a seaport, although situated 6 miles from the sea, on the Taw, which is here crossed by a bridge of 16

arches, and a railway bridge. The town is generally well built, and placed amongst beautiful scenery. The chief public buildings are four large churches, a guildhall, town-hall (including corn exchange and assembly-room), and a free grammar-school. The market-place is the largest in the west of England. **Manf.** Principally porcelain, and formerly woollen goods were its staple. **Pop.** 12,283. A station on the Great Western and London and South-Western railways.

BARNWELL, a county of South Carolina. Cotton is the chief production. **Pop.** 39,857.

BAROACH. (*See* BROACH.)

BAROCHE, PETER JULES, *ba'-rōsh*, a celebrated French advocate, who, on the 23rd of February, 1848, signed the bill of charges brought by Odilon Barrot against Guizot, for having prevented the reform banquet. Subsequently he became, under the government of Louis Napoleon, minister of the interior, foreign minister, and, after the *coup d'état* of 1851, vice-president of the consultative commission.

Born at Paris, 1802.

BAROCCI, FREDERICK, *ba-rot'-che*, an Italian painter, who received, at Rome, much praise and encouragement from Michael Angelo. He chiefly excelled in religious subjects, and his pictures, which are rare, are held in high esteem. He also etched with great delicacy.

Born at Urbino, 1528; **died** 1612.

BARODA, *ba-ro'-da*, a native state of India, the prince of which is called the Guikwar. Its chief city is also named Baroda, which is fortified, situated on the river Biswamintri, and connected with Bombay by railway. **Area** of the state, 8,570 square miles. **Pop.** 2,185,005. **Pop.** of city 101,818.

BARON, MICHAEL, *ba'-rong*, a famous French actor, the son of a leather-merchant, who himself was something of a performer. For nearly thirty years he played, with the greatest success, with Molière's *troupe*, and then, in 1691, without any apparent reason, suddenly retired from the stage. In 1720, however, he again returned, and was received with immense enthusiasm, playing, with great success, even the most youthful parts. He was taken ill whilst on the boards, and died shortly afterwards.

Born 1653; **died** 1729.

BARONI, LEONORA, *ba-ro'-ne*, a famous Italian singer, the daughter of the fair Adriana of Mantua, on whose beauty and accomplishments numerous panegyrics were printed. Leonora possessed eminent talents, and a volume of poems in different languages was, in 1636, printed in her praise. She also wrote several poetical pieces of merit.

Born at Naples, and flourished during the 17th century.

BARONIUS, CÆSAR, *bā-ro'-ne-us*, a learned cardinal, who entered into the congregation of the Oratory; and, in 1583, was elected superior-general of that order, and subsequently became librarian of the Vatican and confessor to Clement VIII., whom he would have succeeded as pope, but for the Spanish party. He was elected a cardinal in 1596. The fame of Baronius rests on his celebrated and laborious work, "Annales Ecclesiastica" (Ecclesiastical Annals), which was published in 12 volumes, and has been reproduced in many forms, and contains the history of the first twelve centuries of the church.

Born near Naples, 1537; **died** 1607.

BAROTSE, *ba-rot'-se*, a district of Central Africa, descending gradually to the right bank of the Zambesi. The soil is fertile. The climate is unhealthy for Europeans, fever being prevalent. **Lat.** between 15° 20′ and 16° 30′ S. **Lon.** 23° and 24° E.

BAROZZI, or BAROCCHIO, GIACOMO DA VIGNOLA, *ba-rot'-se*, a famous architect, who first studied painting, but afterwards architecture, and became a member of the Academy of Design at Rome. He built several palaces in and near Bologna; but his greatest work is the palace at Caprarola, erected for Alexander Farnese. He also constructed the famous canal to Ferrara, and was employed to build some churches at Rome, and succeeded Michael Angelo as architect of St. Peter's. He carried off the prize, from twenty-two competitors, for the design for the Escurial at Madrid, and wrote a celebrated book, entitled "Rules for the Five Orders of Architecture," which has gone through sixteen editions; also a treatise on Practical Perspective.

Born at Vignola, 1507; **died** 1573.

BARQUESIMETO, *bar'-kais-e-mas'-to*, a city of Venezuela, South America, and the capital of the province of Nueva Segovia. It is situated on one of the streams which form the head waters of the Orinoco. The city was well built, with a handsome church; but, in 1812, it suffered fearfully from an earthquake, which almost entirely destroyed it, and buried in its ruins nearly 1,500 persons. It was founded in 1522 by the Spaniards, who had reason to think that extensive gold mines existed in the vicinity. Many horses and mules are reared. **Pop.** 26,000. **Lat.** 9° 54′ 35″ N. **Lon.** 69° 12′ 27″ W.

BARR, *bar*, a town in Alsace, 18 miles S.W. of Strasburg, on the eastern slope of the Vosges. On a hill near the town are the ruins of the old convent of St. Odilia. **Manf.** Wool and cotton, pottery, crystal and soap; an active trade is carried on in wine, brandy, vinegar, and cattle. **Pop.** 5,600.

BARRA, *bar'-ra*, a town of Italy, 3 miles E. of Naples. **Manf.** Silks. **Pop.** 6,000.—There is another town of the same name near Reggio. **Pop.** 3,000.

BARRA, or **BARRAY**, one of the Hebrides, or Western Isles of Scotland. (*See* HEBRIDES.)

BARRA, or **BARR**, a small Mandingo kingdom of Western Africa, at the mouth of the Gambia. The district, though marshy, is fertile and well cultivated. **Pop.** 200,000.

BARRACKPOOR, *bar-ak-poor'*, a town of British India, on the Hooghly, 15 miles above Calcutta. The governor-general has a fine residence here, situate in a beautiful park; and there is a military cantonment. The natives call it Chanak, from John Charnock, who, in 1689, erected a bungalow, and established a bazaar there. **Pop.** 30,317. It was here that the terrible mutiny of 1857 first broke out.

BARRACOUTA, or **PORT IMPERIAL**, *bar-ra-coo'-ta*, a harbour of the Russian Empire on the west shore of the Gulf of Tartary, receiving the river Haji, or Ui; there is a small Russian settlement. **Lat.** 49° 2′ N. **Lon.** 140° 19′ E.

BARRADA, or **BURADA**, *bar-ra'-da*, a river of Syria, flowing to Damascus, near which it divides, the branches being probably the Pharpar, and the Abana of Scripture. They again unite and flow into the lake Bahr-el-Merj.

BARRAFRANCA, *bar-ra-fran'-ca*, a town in Sicily, 10 miles S.E. of Caltanisetta. **Pop.** 6,000

BARRAS, *bar-ra'*, **PAUL FRANÇOIS JEAN NICOLAS**, Comte de, one of the five members of the French Directory. He entered early into military life, and took part in the defence of Pondicherry, in India, against the English, and was present at the battle of Progua, and soon after returned to France. At the break out of the great revolution Barras assisted at the taking of the Bastille, and afterwards of the Tuileries. In 1792 he was elected a member of the National Convention, and voted for the death of Louis XVI. He was sent, in 1793, to the south of France, and commanded the left wing of the besieging army under Dugommier, and it was here that he first met Napoleon Bonaparte, then captain of artillery. The patriotic reputation of Barras was so well established, that he and Fréron were the only representatives not denounced by the popular societies. Robespierre, however, was no friend of his, disliking his dissolute habits, and often wished to arrest him; and Barras, knowing this, became one of the principal actors of the ninth Thermidor, and put himself at the head of the troops which surrounded Robespierre at the Hôtel de Ville. In 1794 he was named one of the "Committee of Public Safety," and became a great enemy to the members of the Mountain; and, in February, 1795, he was elected president of the Convention, and, in that capacity, declared Paris in a state of siege, when the assembly was attacked by the populace. Afterwards, when the Convention was assailed, Bonaparte, by Barras' advice, was appointed to command the artillery; and that general, on the 13th Vendémiaire (Oct. 5, 1795), decisively repressed the royalist movement. For his services Barras was now named one of the Directory, and took a prominent part in the changes which that body underwent, being practically dictator, until Napoleon's *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire (Nov. 9, 1799), which effectually overthrew the power of Barras and his colleagues. His life, from this date, was, generally speaking, one of retirement; and, after living at Grosbois, Marseilles, and Brussels, he went to Chaillot, near Paris, where he died. Napoleon said of him, "The passion with which he spoke would make one imagine he was a resolute, determined man; but he was not so,—he had no decided opinion on any subject connected with government."

Born in Provence, 1755; **died** at Paris, 1829.

BARRAX, *bar'-rax*, a town in Spain, province of New Castile. **Pop.** 2,400.

BARRE, **LEWIS FRANCIS JOSEPH DE LA**, an ingenious writer, who assisted Anselm Banduri in his "Imperium Orientale," and the collection of Roman emperors from the emperor Decius, for which he had a pension given him by the Duke of Tuscany. He also published "Memoirs for the History of France and Burgundy," and several other works.

Born 1688; **died** 1738.

BARRELIER, *bar-rel'-e-ai*, a French botanist, at first a physician, but who became a Dominican, and devoted himself to the study of botany, travelling through the south of France and Spain, collecting specimens of plants. He subsequently visited Italy, and founded, at Rome, a botanical garden. Here he also had engraved some of the plants he had collected, and, after remaining at Rome 23 years, returned to Paris, where he endeavoured to perfect his labours, with a view of publishing an account of his discoveries, but died there. His valuable MSS. were, after his death, nearly all destroyed by fire, and only a few copper-plates saved: these, however, were used by Antoine de Jussieu in a work published in 1714; and Plumier, in honour of Barrelier, established the genus *Barreliera*, of the order *Acanthaceæ*.

Born 1606; **died** at Paris, 1673.

BARREN, *bar'-en*, a county of Kentucky, U.S. Notwithstanding the name, the soil is fertile. **Area**, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 22,321. The capital is Glasgow.

BARREN ISLAND, an island in the Bay of Bengal, with a volcanic mountain, which is frequently in eruption, and has a height of 1,848 feet.

BARRETT, **GEORGE**, *bär'-et*, a landscape-painter, who was self-taught, and obtained, when young, the premium of 50*l*., offered by the Dublin Society for the best landscape in oil. In 1762 he came to London, and the year after his arrival he gained the premium given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c., for the best landscape. He was one of the first who suggested the foundation of the Royal Academy, of which he became a member.

Born at Dublin, 1732; **died** at Paddington, 1784.

BARRH, *bar*, a busy trading town of British India, in the province of Bengal, on the right bank of the Ganges. **Pop.** 25,000.

BARRHEAD, *bar'-hed*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, 7 miles S.W. of Glasgow, and very picturesquely situated. **Manf.** Spinning, weaving, and bleaching. **Pop.** 6,728.—A station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

BARRI, **GIRALD DE**. (*See* GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS.)

BARRIE, *bar-ree'*, a town of Canada West, capital of Simcoe county, on Lake Simcoe. **Pop.** 2,000.

BARRIER REEF, THE GREAT, an immense coral reef, from 1,000 to 1,200 miles in length, on the N.E. coast of Australia, from which it is distant from 10 to 60 or 70 miles. Inside the reef the navigation is safe but intricate; and on one of the islands which dot its surface is a beacon 40 feet high. (*See* AUSTRALIA.)

BARRIGA NEGRA, *bar'-re-ga ne'-gra*, a town in a district of the same name, in Uruguay, where are large cattle-breeding estates, some of which have as many as 200,000 head.

BARRINGTON, **JOHN SHUTE**, Viscount, *bär'-ing-ton*, the first Lord Barrington, was the son of Mr. Shute, a merchant; but a Mr. Barrington, who had married his cousin, having left him his estate, he, by act of parliament, assumed his arms and name. He wrote several works advocating the rights of Protestant dissenters, and, in 1720, was created an Irish peer, being then member for Berwick. Having engaged in the Hamburg lottery, which proved to be a bubble speculation, he was, in 1723, expelled from the House of Commons. In 1725 he published his "Miscellanea Sacra." He also wrote "An Essay on the Several Dispensations of God to Mankind," and other works.

Born at Theobald's, Herts, 1678; **died** in Berkshire, 1734.

BARRINGTON, **DAINES**, the Honourable, third son of the above, was brought up to the law, and in 1757 was made a Welsh judge, after which he was appointed second justice of Chester. He resigned these offices long before his death, and lived in retirement in the Temple, engaging himself

principally in the studies of antiquity and natural history. He wrote "Observations on the Statutes," a work which has frequently been reprinted, and to which, in the later editions, new matter has been added. He also wrote tracts on the possibility of reaching the north pole. These were intended to promote a favourite project of the author, and embodied a vast amount of traditionary, as well as conjectural, evidence. Besides these, he contributed several papers to the Royal and Antiquarian societies, of both of which he was a member, and of the late vice-president; and was the author of a very curious essay on the language of birds.

Born 1727; **died** in the Temple, 1800.

BARROS, or DE BARROS, JOAS DE, *bar'-ros*, a Portuguese historian, who was tutor to the sons of King Emanuel; and when his pupil Don Juan ascended the throne as King John III., he had conferred upon him the governorship of St. George da Mina, on the coast of Guinea. He was subsequently recalled to Lisbon, and appointed agent-general for the Portuguese colonies, in which capacity he composed his great work entitled "Asia Portuguesa," which he divided into four decades of ten books each. The style of this writer is considered a model of Portuguese prose.

Born at Viseu, 1496; **died** near Pombal, 1570.

BARROT, CAMILLE HYACINTHE ODILON, *bar'-ro*, a celebrated French statesman, who showed great talents at an early age, and acquired considerable reputation as an advocate. After the revolution of 1830, in the principal transactions of which he was deeply engaged, he accompanied the dethroned dynasty to Cherbourg. Under Louis Philippe, Barrot, as a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was in opposition to Guizot, and was ardent in agitating for reform, and attended several of the provincial banquets, the interdiction of which ultimately led to the revolution of 1848, at the commencement of which he pleaded in vain for the establishment of the regency of the duchess of Orleans. He subsequently became, in December, 1848, president of the council; and, in September, 1849, from ill health, resigned; and, in 1852, withdrew from public affairs. In 1872 he was made a councillor of state and vice-president of the council.

Born at Villefort, 1791; **died** 1873.

BARROW, ISAAC, *bar'-o*, an eminent mathematician and divine. He was the son of a London linendraper, and was first placed in the Charterhouse, and afterwards removed to Felsted school, in Essex, whence he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1647 he was chosen a scholar, and subscribed the engagement; but repenting of what he had done, he went back and struck out his name from the list. This was in strict conformity with the remarkable antagonistic and belligerent spirit which, up to the present period, he had frequently, if not usually, displayed. But however high might be his combative qualities, they were by no means superior to his intellectual powers. He had been a hard student, and the writings of Bacon, Descartes, Galileo, and similar philosophers, were his favourites. In 1649 he was chosen fellow of his college, and studied physic with a view of making it his profession; but by the advice of his uncle, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph, he forsook it, and devoted himself to theology. In 1655 he went on his travels, and at Constantinople read over all the works of St. Chrysostom. It was during this cruise up the Mediterranean, that the vessel in which he sailed was attacked by an Algerine pirate, when he exhibited great courage, and took his part with the rest of the crew in driving off the enemy. On his return, in 1659, he was episcopally ordained, and in 1660 was chosen Greek Professor at Cambridge. In 1662 he was appointed Gresham Professor of geometry; and in the year following was elected fellow of the Royal Society. In 1664 he gave up the Gresham professorship, on being appointed Lucasian Professor of mathematics at Cambridge, which chair he resigned in 1669 to his pupil, then Mr. Isaac Newton. In 1670 he was created D.D., and two years afterwards appointed master of Trinity College; on which occasion the king said that he had given it to the most learned man in England. In 1675 he served the office of vice-chancellor, at which time the life of this truly great man was drawing to a close. Not only as a mathematician, but as a divine, Barrow merits to rank with the highest of England's worthies. In the former capacity, Dr. Pemberton remarks, "He may be esteemed as having shown a compass of invention, equal, if not superior, to any of the moderns, Sir Isaac Newton only excepted." He was the originator of the idea of what has been called the incremental triangle, and proved the error of his predecessors in affirming that a portion of a curve may be taken so small, that it may, in calculation, be considered as a straight line. He was the author of many mathematical works; amongst which we may mention his "Lectiones Mathematicæ," which are esteemed as perfect models in the hands of those who are attached to the reasoning of sound geometry. As a divine, he seems inexhaustible in argument, knowledge, and power; and he was an eloquent preacher, though, it may be added, his sermons were frequently of most inordinate length. He was known to preach for three hours and a half. Bishop Heber ranked him as one of the three greatest religious teachers of England, the others being Taylor and Hooker.

Born in London, 1630; **died** 1677.

BARROW, SIR JOHN, rose from being clerk in an iron-foundry at Liverpool, and afterwards a mathematical teacher at Greenwich, to the post of second secretary to the Admiralty, which he occupied for forty years. His first step to advancement in public life, however, arose from his accompanying, as private secretary to Sir George Staunton, the expedition of Lord Macartney to China. On his return he published his "Travels in China," which, at the time, was considered one of the most valuable and interesting accounts which had appeared of the Chinese. In a few months he mastered the Chinese language sufficiently to speak it with fluency. In 1797 he accompanied Lord Macartney to the Cape of Good Hope in the capacity of his private secretary, and was deputed to open communications with the Kaffirs, and on his return, published a volume of his "Travels in Southern Africa." In 1814 he received an appointment from Lord Melville to the second-secretaryship of the Admiralty, when his ardour in the pursuit of geographical knowledge and scientific discovery was soon evinced by the manner in which he endeavoured to serve his country in bringing before various governments the desirability of prosecuting voyages to the arctic regions. These services were honourably noticed in various ways; and in 1835 he was created a baronet. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and held the degree of LL.D. He retired from public life in 1845.

Born near Ulverstone, Lancashire, 1764; **died** 1848.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, a borough and port of Lancashire, in the north-western part of the county, at the extremity of the peninsula of Furness, which lies between the estuary of the Duddon and Morecambe Bay. The town is the most remarkable instance of rapid growth in the

United Kingdom. The hematite iron ore in the district had long been in repute, but Barrow was an insignificant little village, the population, as lately as 1847, being estimated at a little over 300. In 1856 railway communication was established, farther developed in 1857, and two years later great iron-works were established. In ten years the shipments of iron ore increased from 60,000 to 450,000 tons. In 1867 docks covering 60 acres were opened, the quays being a mile and a half long, and new docks occupying 200 acres have been recently constructed. The town is well laid out, and public buildings, including a town-hall, under which is a large market, a hospital, schools and banks, have been erected. There are St. George's, built in 1859, and other churches of the establishment, and chapels for each of the leading denominations. In the great iron works nearly half a million tons of ore are annually converted into iron and Bessemer steel, rails for railways being extensively manufactured. At the works and the mines belonging to the company about 5,000 men are employed. The works of an iron ship-building company cover 50 acres, and 6,000 men are employed, and there are very large flax and jute works. Steamers run daily to Belfast, and there is a regular service to Glasgow and the Isle of Man. There is a large trade in grain, flour, and cattle. The town received a charter of incorporation in 1867. Pop. The census of 1871 gave the number of inhabitants at 17,992: but in 1881 the number had risen to more than 47,000, a rate of increase unparalleled in the United Kingdom.

BARROW, a considerable river of Ireland, which, rising in the Sieveblooom mountains, in Leinster, flows through Queen's County, King's County, Kildare, and Carlow, and, after a course of 100 miles, during which it receives the Nore, Blackwood, and Green rivers, forms, with the Suir, the estuary Waterford Haven. At Athy it is joined by a branch of the Grand Canal, leading to Dublin.

BARROW STRAITS, the passage leading to Baffin's Bay from the Arctic Ocean, 60 miles wide, and 200 to 300 miles long, with high and rocky coasts and deep water. There are numerous bays and inlets. The straits were discovered by Baffin, in 1616, and derive their name from Sir John Barrow, secretary of the Admiralty, who held that office when they were visited by Parry, in 1819.

BARRY, SPRANGER, *bär'-e*, a celebrated actor, who was bred a silversmith, which trade he abandoned for the theatre, and made his first appearance in the character of Othello in 1744. In 1747 he came to England, and was engaged at Drury Lane, which he soon quitted for Covent Garden, and proved a formidable rival to Garrick.

Born in Dublin, 1719; died in London, 1777.

BARRY, JAMES, a celebrated painter, who was intended to be a sailor, but exhibited such a dislike to a seafaring life that he was allowed to indulge his taste for art and literature. At the age of nineteen he painted an historical picture on the legend of the baptism of the king of Cashel, which was exhibited to the Dublin Society for the encouragement of arts. The picture was exhibited in London, and the genius exhibited in the treatment of this subject brought him under the notice of Burke, the distinguished statesman, who introduced him to Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, and other eminent men. Burke enabled him to visit Italy, where he studied with ardour. Soon after his return, in 1771, he published "An Inquiry into the Real and Imaginary Obstructions to the Acquisition of the Arts in England," 8vo, a work of considerable merit. About this time he proposed to paint gratuitously for the Society of Arts a series of pictures, illustrative of the position, that the happiness of mankind is promoted in proportion to the progress of knowledge. His offer was accepted, but his labour was ill requited. These great works now adorn the institution in the Adelphi. He was subsequently elected royal academician, and in 1782 was appointed professor of painting to the Royal Academy, where his lectures were greatly admired. In 1799 he was removed from his office, and soon after expelled from that institution, on account of some severe allegations which he made against the Academy in outvoting him upon several of his propositions for the advancement of art. Mr. Barry was engaged some years in painting a large picture of Pandora, eighteen feet long and ten broad; but it was not finished at his death. A public subscription provided him with a small income during the progress of the work. It is, however, on his Victors of Olympia that his fame principally rests. It forms the third of the series painted for the Society of Arts. He died from an attack of pleuritic fever, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Born at Cork, 1741; died in London, 1806.

BARRY, MARTIN, a distinguished physiologist, who, having studied in the universities of Edinburgh, Paris, and Berlin, merits notice principally on account of his having devoted the greater portion of his time to the study of animal development and embryology. On these subjects he wrote a number of treatises, and in 1839 was the first to announce the important discovery "that the segmentation of the yolk, which had been observed in batrachian reptiles, was also true of mammals."

Born at Fratton, Hampshire, 1802; died at Beccles, in Suffolk, 1855.

BARRY, MARIE JEAN, Countess du, *bar'-re*, the favourite of Louis XV., was the daughter of an exciseman of the name of Vaubenier. After having passed some portion of her early life in a convent, we find her, at little more than the age of fifteen, engaged in a fashionable milliner's in Paris. Possessing a remarkably handsome person, which she set off by a vulgar familiarity of demeanour, she had already passed through several stages of vice, when she was presented to Louis XV. by Lebel, his own valet-de-chambre. In order that she might appear at court, that licentious monarch conferred upon her the title by which she is generally known. During the reign of Louis XV. her influence was all-powerful; but when he died, in 1774, she was shut up in a convent near Meaux. She was subsequently released by Louis XVI.; and the residence of Luciennes, which the preceding sovereign had built for her, was restored to her with a pension. After this she lived in retirement and all but forgotten, when the Revolution broke out. Appreciating the kindness with which she had been treated by Louis XVI., she now took the deepest interest in the misfortunes of him and his family. She left her retirement not only to mourn over, but to endeavour to repair, the broken fortunes of royalty. Regardless of danger, she visited England in 1793, that she might dispose of her jewels, and, with the proceeds, assist the queen of France and her children, who were then prisoners in the Temple. On her return, she was arrested; and, in the November of the same year, she was taken before the revolutionary tribunal of her country, and, on the charge of "being a conspirator, and of having worn mourning in London for the death of the tyrant," was condemned and executed in the same month.

Born at Vaucouleurs, 1746; suffered, 1793.

BARRY, Sir Charles, R.A., *bar'-e*, architect. He travelled in Greece, Italy, Egypt, and Palestine, and on his return, in 1820, settled in London to practise his profession. He built a Gothic church at Brighton, which attracted some attention, and several other churches, but his first great London work was the Travellers' Club-house, Pall-Mall, erected in 1831. Fifteen years later he built the Reform Club-house; and amongst other buildings of which he was the architect may be named King Edward's Grammar-school, Birmingham, the Athenæum, Manchester, and the Town-hall, Halifax, the new buildings at University College, Oxford, and Clifden House, near Maidenhead. His greatest undertaking was the New Palace, at Westminster, in the competition for which, after the destruction of the Houses of Parliament by fire, in 1834, he was successful. The first stone was laid in 1840, and the building completed in 1860. The architect was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1840; was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society in 1849, and received many foreign distinctions. He was knighted in 1852. He is buried in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Westminster, 1795; **died** at Clapham, 1860.

BARRY, a county of Michigan, United States. The surface is undulating, with forests in some parts. Capital, Hastings. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 25,317.

BARRY, a county of Missouri, United States. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile. There are lead mines. Capital, Cassville. **Pop.** 14,405.

BARS, BARSCH, *barsh*, a province of Hungary. It is fertile in the produce of fruit and grain, and in its mountains yielding silver and gold. **Area**, 800 square miles. **Pop.** 38,000.

BARS, or **BARSCH**, a fortified town of Hungary, capital of the above province, on the Gran, which divides it into two portions. A large trade is carried on in grain and fruit. **Pop.** 137,000.

BARSAC, *bar'-sac*, a French town, department of Gironde, on the Garonne. **Pop.** 3,000.

BARSINE, or **BARSENE**, *bar-si'-ne*, a daughter of Darius, who married Alexander, by whom she had a son called Hercules. Cassander ordered her and her child to be put to death.

BARSOE, *bar'-so-e*, a small Danish island in the Little Belt, 10 miles from Apenrade.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, *bar'-soor-obe*, a French town in the department of Aube. It is seated on the river Aube, 18 miles from Joinville. There are several ancient churches, the most remarkable being Saint Maclou. **Manf.** Calicoes, table-covers, brandy, paper and nails. **Pop.** 4,400.

BAR-SUR-ORNAIN. (*See* Bar-le-Duc.)

BAR-SUR-SEINE, *bar'-soor-sain*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, 18 miles from Troyes. In the middle ages it was a place of great importance. **Manf.** Wine and brandy, and it has a trade in wool and grain. **Pop.** 3,000.

BART, or **BARTH, Jean**, *bart*, a celebrated French naval hero, whose father was a poor fisherman. Bart early entered the Dutch navy, and served under Admiral De Ruyter, distinguishing himself, from time to time, by his courage and strength, in which he was superior to most of his shipmates. When, in 1672, war was declared by France against the Dutch, Bart quitted that service, and entered that of the French, when, after several private enterprises, in which he greatly distinguished himself, his name became known to Louis XIV., who sent him a gold medal and chain, with the rank of lieutenant in the royal navy. He now rapidly rose, and, in 1690, commanded a 40-gun ship in the Brest fleet under Admiral de Tourville, to whom he was of signal service in the action off Dieppe, in which the French were successful over the English and Dutch fleets. In the following year he landed on the coast of Scotland, and destroyed several villages. In 1692 he had the command of a squadron of frigates and a fire-ship, with which he destroyed 86 sail of English merchant-ships, landed near Newcastle, where he burnt 200 houses, and returned to Dunkirk with prizes valued at 500,000 crowns. In 1694 he was sent with a squadron of six ships to convoy a fleet laden with corn. This fleet had been captured, when Bart fell in with it, by a Dutch squadron of eight men-of-war; but, though he was much inferior in force, he retook the prizes and their captors and carried them to France. For this he obtained a patent of nobility to him and his descendants. The peace of Ryswick, in 1697, put an end to the war, after which he retired to live with his family. He is the popular hero of the French naval service.

Born at Dunkirk, 1655; **died** 1702.

BARTAN, *bar'-tan*, a town of Natolia, situate on the Black Sea, 50 miles from Eregli. A considerable shipping trade is carried on with Constantinople, but the harbour is greatly obstructed by a bar. **Pop.** 7,000.

BARTAS, Guillaume de Salluste du, *bar'-ta*, a French poet, who was the son of a treasurer of France, and who rose to be honoured so far as to be sent by Henry IV. on several embassies. He wrote a poem, entitled "The Week of the Creation," in seven books, translated into English by Sylvester. The reputation of this work was so great, that it passed through thirty editions in six years. It was translated into several languages; and yet, although so popular on its appearance, it has long ago fallen into contempt. He died of wounds received at the battle of Ivry.

Born at Montfort, 1544; **died** 1590.

BARTFELD, or **BARTFA**, *bart'-feld*, a town of Hungary, on the river Teffa, 156 miles N.E. of Pesth. There is a fine Gothic church, containing many artistic treasures. **Manf.** Linen, woollens, and paper; there is a trade in wine and corn. **Pop.** 5,300.

BARTH, Dr. Heinrich, *bart*, an enterprising African explorer, who, in early life, commenced the pursuit of travelling, with the view of advancing geographical discovery. In 1845 he left Marseilles, and followed the French and Spanish shores as far as Gibraltar, passed over to Tangier, in Africa, and proceeded to Algiers, making excursions to Tunis and other places in the interior. On his way to Cairo, he was wounded in an affray with the Arabs, and lost all his papers. He then explored Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, and Greece; thus nearly making the circuit of the Mediterranean. These travels he published at his own expense. In 1849 he accompanied Dr. Overweg and Mr. Richardson in their travels through North and Central Africa, during which they traversed more than 12,000 miles. After an absence of five years, he returned, and published an account of his travels and a collection of African vocabularies. He afterwards visited Asia Minor and Turkey. In 1863 he was appointed professor of geography at the university of Berlin, and president of the Geographical Society.

Born at Hamburg, 1821; **died** at Berlin, 1865.

BARTH, a seaport-town in Prussian Pomerania, situate at the mouth of the Barth, 18 miles from Stralsund. It trades principally in wool and corn, and has some shipbuilding-docks. Pop. 5,000.

BARTHE, NICHOLAS THOMAS, *bart*, an ingenious French writer, the author of several dramatic pieces, and a translator of Ovid's "Art of Love" into French verse.

Born at Marseilles, 1737; died at Paris, 1785.

BARTHELEMY, AUGUSTE MARSEILLE, *bar-tal'-le-me*, a French satirical poet, who at first gained the favour of the court of Charles X., but afterwards joined the opposition, and wrote various clever political satires. In 1829 he was fined and imprisoned, but was liberated at the revolution of 1830, which he celebrated in a poem, "L'Insurrection." In 1832 he again changed his politics, supported the government, and received a handsome pension.

Born at Marseilles, 1796; died 1867.

BARTHELEMY, JEAN JACQUES, a learned French writer, who received his education first in the college of the Oratory at Marseilles, afterwards at that of the Jesuits. Having entered the church, he visited Paris in 1744, and was nominated associate in the care of the cabinet of medals, and afterwards became secretary to the Academy of Inscriptions, and obtained the appointment of keeper of the cabinet of medals. In 1755 he visited Italy, and spent some time at Naples, then rendered interesting to an antiquary by the discovery of the treasures of Herculaneum. In 1759 the duke de Choiseul gave him a pension, to which he subsequently added the treasurership of St. Martin de Tours and the place of secretary-general to the Swiss Guards. In 1788 he published his great work, entitled, "The Voyage of the Younger Anacharsis in Greece," upon which he had been employed thirty years. In 1789 he was chosen a member of the French Academy; and when he was nearly eighty years of age, he was arrested during the reign of terror, as an aristocrat. He was, however, released by Danton the next day, the Jacobins being themselves ashamed of the atrocity of such an act. The abbé was a member of the most distinguished foreign societies, as well as of those in his own country. He united with his profound learning, modesty, simplicity, and good-nature. Besides his Anacharsis, he wrote a number of papers, chiefly on medallic subjects, in the collection of the Academy of Inscriptions, and in the "Journal des Savans."

Born at Cassis, in the south of France, 1716; died at Paris, 1795.

BARTHELEMY-SAINT-HILAIRE, JULES, a learned French writer and member of the Institute. During the Restoration, and until 1838, he was attached to the ministry of finance; meanwhile, however, he was a constant contributor to the *Globe*, and on July 28th, 1830, he attached his signature to the protestation of the journalists. After the revolution he, in conjunction with Victor Rodd and M. Canchois-Lemaire, started *le Bon Sens*, and in the Liberal interest took an active part in politics; but the love of philosophical pursuits withdrew him to a great extent from political life. A devoted disciple of Aristotle, he undertook, in 1832, to give a complete translation of his works, having previously rendered himself master of the Sanscrit language, in order that he might apply himself to the sources of philosophy. In 1838 he was appointed to the chair of Greek and Latin philosophy in the College of France, and was also admitted into the Academy of the Moral and Political Sciences. Drawn by the February revolution once more from his studies, he became a member of the Constituent Assembly and one of the chiefs of the republican *tiers-parti*. He favoured the candidature of Louis Napoleon, and supported the administration of M. Odilon Barrot, but, disgusted with the *coup d'état* of 2nd December, he refused to take the oath, and resigned his chair in the College of France, but was reappointed in 1862. He joined the commission despatched to Egypt to ascertain the means of cutting the canal through the isthmus of Suez, and gave the result of his visit in *Les Débats*. In 1862, and again in 1871, he was returned to the Corps Legislatif. Besides his directly philosophical works, he has written an elaborate history of Buddhism.

Born at Paris, 1805.

BARTHELEMY, ST., a name common to several small parishes, towns, and villages of France.

BARTHEZ, PAUL JOSEPH, *bar'-tais*, eminent French physician, who held several important public appointments, and was consulting physician to the Emperor Napoleon. His great work on the vital principle of man has a high reputation.

Born at Montpellier, 1734; died at Paris, 1806.

BARTHOLINUS, GASPARD, *bar-to-le'-nus*, a Danish scholar, remarkable for his precocity. He visited the chief universities of Europe, and in 1613 was chosen professor of medicine in the Copenhagen University. In the course of a dangerous illness, he made a vow that if he recovered he would devote himself to the study of divinity, and on his restoration to health observed his vow, and soon afterwards was appointed professor of divinity, and received a canonry. He was the author of about 50 works on different subjects.

Born at Malmoë, Sweden, 1585; died 1630.

BARTHOLINUS, THOMAS, son of the above, a celebrated physician at Copenhagen, who took his doctor's degree at Bâle, in 1645. In 1647 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, and in the following year obtained the anatomical chair. Whilst he held this office, he published many valuable medical and anatomical works, the most celebrated treating of the discovery of the lymphatic vessels, to which he laid claim; but this is contested in favour of Rudbeck, a Swedish anatomist. In 1661, owing to delicate health, he resigned his professorship, and retired to the country; but, in 1670, a fire destroying his house, with his library and manuscripts, he returned to Copenhagen, when the king appointed him his physician, and afterwards, in 1675, member of the Grand Council of Denmark. He also held the appointment of librarian to the university.

Born at Copenhagen, 1619; died 1680.

BARTHOLOMEW, *bar-thol'-o-mu*, "son of Tolmai," one of the apostles, supposed to be identical with Nathanael, who was associated with Philip. He is said to have preached the Gospel in Arabia and Armenia, and to have suffered martyrdom by being flayed alive and then crucified, with his head downwards.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST., one of the Caribbee islands, in the W. Indies, lying 30 miles W. of St. Christopher. Area, about 35 square miles. Desc. Fertile, producing sugar, cotton, cocoa, and tobacco. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 17° 53′ N. Lon. 62° 52′ W. This is the only colony which Sweden has in America, having been ceded in 1784 by France to that country, who liberated the slaves there in 1847.

BARTHOLOMEW, a county of Indiana, U. S. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Desc.** In general, fertile; yielding excellent wheat and oats, and rearing cattle and horses. **Pop.** 23,000.

BARTHOLOMEW, "of the martyrs," archbishop of Braga. He assisted at the council of Trent, where he strenuously urged the necessity of a reform among the clergy. He was the father of his flock, and, in a time when the plague raged amongst them, remained at his post doing good. He subsequently resigned his archbishopric, and retired to a monastery, the convent of Viana, which he had founded.

Born at Lisbon, 1514; **died** 1590.

BARTHOLOMEW, commonly called **ANGLIUS**, an English Franciscan monk, whose family name was Glanvil, and who studied at Oxford, Paris, and Rome. He was the author of a celebrated work entitled "De Proprietatibus Rerum," and nineteen books treating of God and the whole circle of created things.

Born 1350.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST., an island in the Caribbean Sea, about 30 miles N. of St. Kitts. The soil is fertile, but fresh water is scarce. The chief town is Gustavia, near which is a harbour. **Area**, 35 square miles. **Pop.** 10,000. **Lat.** 17° 55′ N. **Lon.** 63′ W.—It was ceded by France to Sweden in 1784.

BARTIMEUS, *bar-tim'-e-us*, 'son of Timeus," or "of the honourable," a blind beggar of Jericho, healed by our Saviour.

BARTLEMAN, or **BARTHELEMON**, **HYPOLITE**, *bar'-tel-măn*, a celebrated violinist and composer. He was engaged by Garrick to set several dramatic pieces for the theatre; and was afterwards engaged for several seasons as leader at the Italian Opera. He was greatly admired for his taste and execution.

Born 1741; **died** 1801.

BARTLETT, JOHN RUSSELL, *bart'-let*, American author, who wrote an account of his adventures while employed as a commissioner for determining the Mexican boundary line. He also wrote on ethnological and philological subjects.

Born at Providence, Rhode Island, 1805.

BARTOLI, DANIELE, an Italian, who, at the age of fifteen, entered the order of Jesuits, and, in 1650, was sent for to Rome by the father-general, and commissioned to write the history of that order in the Italian language. He arranged his subject according to the several missions which the order had established; and his most interesting volumes are those treating of the first success of the Jesuits on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, and the rapid diffusion of Christianity in Japan, from the landing of Francis Xavier, in 1549, till its total eradication in 1637, when Japan was closed against all Europeans except the Dutch, and the missions to Cochin-China and Tonquin. He also wrote various works on morality, physical phenomena, and language, and was apppointed rector of the Gregorian or Roman college, in 1671.

Born at Ferrara, 1608; **died** at Rome, 1685.

BARTOLI, PIETRO SANTO, an Italian painter and engraver. He was a pupil of Nicolas Poussin. His original pictures are few, as he chiefly copied from others; but he is celebrated for his engravings, which are very beautiful and highly finished. He was appointed antiquary to the pope and Christina, queen of Sweden.

Born at Perugia, 1635; **died** at Rome, 1700.

BARTOLINI, LORENZO, *bar-to-lē'-ne*, an Italian sculptor, son of poor parents. He studied hard, and having acquired great skill as a modeller, went to Paris, where he gained the patronage of the emperor Napoleon, who sent him to Carrara, and formed a school of sculpture. After the fall of Napoleon, he went to Florence, where he remained until his death. He is considered to stand next to Thorwaldsen and Canova.

Born at Vernio, in Tuscany, 1777; **died** at Florence, 1850.

BARTOLO, TADDEO DI, an early Italian painter, distinguished for grace and refinement of treatment.

Born at Siena, 1363; **died** 1422.

BARTOLOCCI, GIULIO, *bar-to-lok'-ye*, a learned Italian priest, professor of the college of the Sapienza at Rome, and famous for his knowledge of Rabbinical literature.

Born at Naples, 1613; **died** at Rome, 1687.

BARTOLOMEO, ANDREAS DE, *bar'-to-lo'-mē'-o*, an eminent Italian jurist, who studied at Bologna, and took his doctor's degree in 1439. He afterwards became professor of canon law at the university of Ferrara, which post he relinquished for the chair of civil law at Bologna, of which place he was created a citizen in 1442. He is supposed to have been present at the council of Bâle, in 1431, and distinguished himself by advocating the doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary. He was appointed, in 1466, by John, king of Aragon, his counseller, and was also knighted. His nativity is uncertain, both Messina and Noto having been named as the place.

Born 1400; **died** 1479.

BARTOLOMEO, LEONARDO DI, a native of Palermo, one of the most celebrared politicians of Sicily in the 15th century. In 1431 he gained great popularity among his countrymen for having obtained most important privileges for the city of Palermo from King Alfonso the Magnificent. He had a great part of the supreme government in 1436, when the viceroy went to Gaeta; and he conferred a great benefit on the state, by obtaining for it the statute called *Ritus Magnæ Regiæ Curiæ et totius Regni Siciliæ Curiarum*, a regular code of legal procedure known under the title of *Rito del Re Alfonso*. He was killed at Palermo, in a popular tumult regarding the administration of public alms, it is said by command of King Alfonso, to whom his popularity had become offensive. The murderer (Tommaso Crispo) was never punished.

Died 1450.

BARTOLOMEO, DIONISIO DI, a Neapolitan architect, who built in the years 1586 to 1597, the church and convent of the PP. Oratorii at Naples, a celebrated architectural work.

BARTOLOMEO, MAESTRO, an early Italian painter of the 13th century, who painted the picture of the "Annunciation" in the church of the Servi in Florence.

BARTOLOMEO IN GALDO, ST., a town of Italy, in the province of Capitanata. **Pop.** 5,500.

BARTOLOZZI, FRANCESCO, *bar-to-lot-se'* an eminent engraver, was the son of a silversmith of Florence, and commenced engraving under Joseph Wagner, of Venice. When he had completed his engagement, he married a Venetian lady, and removed to Rome, whither Cardinal Bottari had invited him, and here he established his reputation by his plates from the "Life of St. Nilus," and his portraits for a new edition of Vasari. He shortly, however, returned to Venice, where he was engaged

by Mr. Dalton, librarian to George III., to engrave a set of plates after Guercino, and, in 1764, was invited by him to England, on a stipend of £300 per annum. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1769; and, for thirty years after, was incessantly occupied in his profession, especially in the new mode of stippling in imitation of chalk. His most numerous engravings are from the pictures of Angelica Kauffman and his fellow-pupil at the Florentine academy, Cipriani, who had also settled in England, and with whom he had ever continued a close intimacy. In 1802 he accepted an invitation from the prince regent of Portugal to superintend a school of engraving at Lisbon.

Born at Florence, 1725; **died** at Lisbon, 1816.

BARTOLUS, DE SAXO FERRATI, *bar-to'-lus*, Italian jurist, who, in 1343, became professor of civil law at Perugia. He gained great reputation for his method of teaching, and there is, in the church of San Francisco a fine monument to his memory, with the quaint inscription "Ossa Bartoli," "the bones of Bartolus."

Born at Sasso Ferrato, Urbino, 1314; **died** at Perugia, 1357.

BARTON, BENJAMIN SMITH, *bar-ton*, an American physician, who was the first professor of botany and natural history in the United States. Having studied in Europe, he was appointed to the professorship in Philadelphia College, in 1789. In 1802 he was chosen president of the American Philosophical Society. He was the author of various works on natural history and medicine.

Born in Pennsylvania, 1776; **died** 1815.

BARTON, BERNARD, an English poet. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and clerk at a bank at Woodbridge, Suffolk. His poems are tender in sentiment and elegant in style. In his late years he had a pension from Government of £100.

Born in London, 1784; **died** 1849.

BARTON, ELIZABETH, commonly called "the Holy Maid of Kent," first became known in 1525, when a servant at an inn at Aldington, in Kent, for her apparent sanctity and miraculous endowments. She was probably epileptic. About 1534, during the negotiations for Henry VIII.'s divorce from Catherine of Aragon, she, under the influence of a trance, spoke words which were taken by those about her for the effect of inspiration, and a priest, named Richard Masters, conveyed an account of her proceedings to Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, who encouraged him to note carefully all she should say. Masters, in conjunction with Dr. Bocking, a monk of Canterbury, took her under his direction, and put into her mouth pretended revelations against the doctrines of the Reformation and the king's divorce. Among other things, she predicted that, should the king proceed with the divorce, "he should not be a king a month longer, and, in the reputation of Almighty God, not one hour longer, but should die a villain's death." This denunciation was followed by others still more menacing, spoken by the favourers of Queen Catherine, and at length moved the king to harsh measures. The Maid of Kent, with her principal accomplices, was cast into prison, and a most wretched series of impostures was elicited. The parliament adjudged the offence one of treason; and she, with five priests, was executed at Tyburn.

Died 1534.

BARTON-ON-HUMBER, a market-town in Lincolnshire, on the south side of the Humber, St. Peter's church, built in the 11th century, is one of the best existing examples of Anglo-Saxon architecture; it was restored in 1859. St. Mary's church, a fine building, dates from the 14th century **Manf.** Cordage, bricks, tiles, and whiting. **Pop.** 5,339.—A station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshrie Railway.

BARTON-ON-IRWELL, a township in Lancashire, 7 miles from Manchester, on the Irwell. There are a new cruciform church, St. Catherine's, and All Saints, a Roman Catholic chapel, in the First Pointed style, erected from the designs of Mr. E. W. Pugin. **Manf.** Cotton and silk, and there are large iron foundries. **Pop.** 25,991.

BARTZCH, ADAM VON, *bartsh*, Austrian designer and engraver, appointed keeper of the prints in the Royal collection in 1781, and of the Imperial library of Vienna in 1816. He edited several valuable catalogues of engravings, and his etchings were highly esteemed.

Born at Vienna, 1757; **died** 1820.

BARUCH, *bai'-ruk*, the prophet, was of noble family, and attached himself to Jeremiah, whom he followed into Egypt. The book which bears his name is not received as canonical either by the Jews or Protestants; but is included in the English Apocrypha.

Lived about 600 B.C.

BARUFFALDI, *ba'-roof-fal'-de*, a Jesuit, who, after the suppression of his order, became librarian and secretary of the Ariostean Academy, and wrote several religious and literary works, the chief of which is the "Life of Ariosto."

Born at Ferrara, 1740; **died** 1817.

BARWALD, *bar'-wald*, an Austrian town in Galicia, 18 miles S.W. of Cracow, formed by the union of three villages. **Pop.** 2,000.

BARYE, LOUIS ANTOINE, *bar'-e-ai*, French sculptor and painter. Born of a poor family, he worked as an engineer and jeweller, but some busts and statuettes of animals attracted attention, and he rose to fame. He also produced some fine paintings in water-colour.

Born at Paris, 1795; **died** at Paris, 1875.

BARZDORF, *bartz'-dorf*, an Austrian town in Bohemia, 33 miles N.E. of Königgrätz. **Manf.** Weaving and spinning. **Pop.** 1,800.

BARZILLAI, *bar-zil'-ai-i*, 'son of iron,' a wealthy Gileadite, faithful friend of David.

BARZIZA, GASPARINO, *bart-seed'-sa*, an Italian writer, who was one of the principal revivers of classical literature in Italy. Owing to his diligent research three books of Cicero's "De Oratore," the treatise on Rhetoric, and Quintilian's Orations, were rescued from oblivion.

Born about 1370; **died** 1431.

BAS. (*See* LE BAS.)

BASAITI, MARCO DEL FRIULI, *ba'-sa-e-te*, an Italian painter, the rival of Bellini, whom he surpassed in composition, but not in colouring. His principal pictures are, the "Descent from the Cross," in the monastery of Sesto, at Friuli; "Christ Praying in the Garden," in the church of St. Gioble; and the "Calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew," in the church of the Artosa, which is considered one of the most beautiful pictures of that age.

Lived in the 16th century.

BASAN, PETER FRANCIS, *ba'-sã*, a French engraver and printseller. He compiled many catalogues of prints, and a dictionary of ancient and modern engravers, which, notwithstanding its faults, is the best yet published. An edition of this reappeared in two volumes 8vo. in 1809.

Born at Paris, 1723; **died** 1797.

BASARDJIK, *bas'-ard-yik*, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the Maritza, 120 miles W.N.W. of Adrianople. A considerable trade is carried on. Pop. 25,000, of whom about two-fifths are Christians.

BASARYIK, or BASARTSHIK, *bas'-ar-yik*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, 24 miles N. of Varna. There is a large annual fair. Pop. 5,000.

BASEVI, GEORGE, *ba-se'-ve*, English architect, who designed Belgrave-square, and numerous churches. Among his best works are St. Mary's Hall, Brighton, and the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. He was accidentally killed while engaged in the restoration of Ely Cathedral by falling a distance of 40 feet through an aperture.

Born at Brighton, 1795; died 1845.

BASCHI, MATTHEW, *bas'-ke*, founder of the Capuchin Friars, was admitted at an early age into the order of St. Francis at Montefalconi, when, shocked at the abuses which had crept into this order, he set himself to restore the primitive discipline in all its original severity. For this purpose he gave out that St. Francis had appeared to him, clothed in a particular habit, which was surmounted by a hood, terminating in a peak called *capucoio*, and hence the designation of "Capuchins." Assuming this dress, he repaired to Rome, and obtained from Pope Clement VIII. permission to adopt the habit, and to observe literally the rule of St. Francis. This reform raised him many enemies, especially among those monks he had left, who succeeded in getting him sent to prison, from which he was liberated by the interest of the duchess of Camerino, niece of Clement, and in 1529 was appointed vicar-general of the order. Two years after he resigned the appointment, and went about preaching for nearly twenty years.

Born about the end of the 15th century; died at Venice, 1552.

BASEDOW, JOHANN BERNHARD, *bas'-e-dou*, a German writer and philosopher (frequently styled Bernhard von Nordalbingen), who made great efforts to reform education, and entered with zeal into the disputes concerning the truths of Christianity, he avowing himself a sceptic, but subsequently professed to accept the Christian faith, although the doctrines he then avowed were not considered orthodox. In 1774, under the patronage of Prince Francis of Anhalt-Dessau, he established the "Philanthropinum," a school which became the model of many others which afterwards arose, and produced a number of excellent teachers. At Magdeburg he also busied himself with the reform of the system of instruction, and with some success. The principal of his works are "Philalethia; or, New Views into the Truths of Religion and Reason;" and an elementary work of education, illustrated by 100 engravings, the text of which was printed in German, French, and Latin. This latter was an enlargement of the educational plan of J. J. Rousseau and Comenius.

Born at Hamburg, 1723; died at Magdeburg, 1790.

BASEILHAC, JOHN, *ba'-sail-hak*, a celebrated French surgeon, who studied under his uncle at Lyons, after which he was admitted a student at the Hôtel-Dieu at Paris. Attracted by his talents, the archbishop of Bayeux appointed him his surgeon in ordinary, and built an hospital, which he confided to his care. In 1728 the archbishop died, leaving Baseilhac a collection of surgical instruments, and a sufficient sum of money to enable him to be received as a master in surgery. He was, however, so grieved at the loss of his patron, that he repaired to Paris, and was admitted, in 1729, by the Feuillars, or Begging Friars, under the name of Frère Jean de St. Côme, continuing still to follow the exercise of his profession, and soon became celebrated in Paris. He took no recompense from the poor, and devoted the sums received from the rich to the support of an hospital near the Rue St. Honoré, which he established in 1753. Simple in his habits, sober in life, generous to the poor, and truly religious, Baseilhac ranks amongst the most celebrated men of his time.

Born at Poyestruc, near Tarbes, 1703; died at Paris, 1781.

BASELE, *bai-sale'*, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt. There is a handsome church, in which are some good pictures, and an old Gothic castle is in the vicinity. Manf. Bricks and sabots, or wooden shoes. Pop. 5,000.

BASHAN, *bai'-shan*, "in the teeth," or "in slumbering," a rich district of country east of the Jordan. (*See* SYRIA and PALESTINE.)

BASHEE, or BASHI ISLANDS, *bash'-e*, a group of the Philippines, between Luzon and Formosa. Lat. between 20° and 21° N. Lon. 122° E. —In 1687, these islands were discovered by Dampier, and a Spanish colony was founded upon them in 1783.

BASHKIN, MATTEI SEMENOF, *bash'-kin*, the leader of an heretical sect at Moscow, which not only opposed the ordinances and ceremonies of the Greek church, but also the divinity of Christ. He was imprisoned by Ivan the Terrible, but recanted and gave up the names of his followers among the clergy and religious orders.

Lived about the middle of the 16th century.

BASIDOH, or BASSADORE, *bas'-a-dor*, a village in the island of Kisham, in the Persian Gulf, in which it is used as the principal station for British ships. Lat. 26° 39′ N. Lon. 55° 22′ E.

BASIL, *bas-il*, a physician, the founder of a sect who asserted that God had another son besides Jesus Christ, called Sathanael, who, having revolted against his father, was, with his companions, cast down from heaven to earth; and that Jesus Christ being sent to destroy his power, shut him up in hell, and altered his name by cutting off the last syllable. His followers were allowed to have everything, even their wives, in common. By order of the emperor Alexius Comnenus, he was burnt alive.

Died 1118.

BASIL, first bishop of Ancyra, was ordained to that office by the bishops of the Eusebians, in place of Marcellus, but was himself excommunicated, and his ordination annulled in the council of Sardica, in 347, though he still retained the see. In 351 he attended the second council of Sirmium, where he disputed successfully against Photinus. He was one of the greatest enemies to the Arians, but considered the head of the Semi-Arians; and procured their opinions to be established by a council held at Ancyra in 358. None of his writings are extant. He was deposed in 360.

Died 362.

BASIL, ST., surnamed THE GREAT, bishop of Cæsarea, was ordained by Eusebius, whom he succeeded in 370. He was persecuted by the emperor Valens, because he would not embrace Arianism. He was a famous preacher, and author of a work on the Holy Spirit and many homilies founded on the Psalms and Isaiah. He is said to have introduced the monastic vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

Died 379.

BASIL, archbishop of Thessalonica, generally known as Ascholius or Acholius. He baptized Theodosius on the occasion of a fit of illness, and was the beloved friend of St. Ambrose.

Died 384.

BASIL. (*See* BALE.)

BASILAN, or **BASEELAN**, *ba-se'-lan*, an island of the Soloo Archipelago, 42 miles long, and 6 in breadth. It is mountainous in the centre and there are dense forests. **Pro.** Rice, sugar-cane, and bananas. **Lat.** 6° 41′ N. **Lon.** 122° 17′ E.

BASILICATA, or **POTENZA**, *bas'-il-e-ka'-ta*, a territory of Naples, bounded on the N. by the provinces Principato Ulterio and Capitanata, N.E. by Terra di Bari, E. by Otranto and the Gulf of Taranto, S. by Calabria Citra and the Mediterranean, and W. by Principato Citra. It is mountainous in general, and watered by several streams and rivers, the chief of which are the Bradano, Basento, Salandrella, Agra, and Sinno, all falling into the Gulf of Taranto. The soil in the valley is fertile. **Pro.** Corn, maize, hemp, flax, liquorice, and tobacco; silk-worms are extensively reared. On the slopes of the mountains olives are planted, and the pasturage is excellent. Vast numbers of sheep, goats, and swine are bred. **Area**, 4,120 square miles. **Pop.** 509,000. **Chief Towns.** POTENZA, Melfi, Francavilla Rionero, and Tursi. **Lat.** between 39° 56′ and 41° 8′ N. **Lon.** between 15° 22′ and 16° 49′ E.

BASILIDES, *ba-sil'-i-dees*, Gnostic philosopher, whose peculiar and mystical doctrines have been expounded by Irenæus and Hypolitus, who, however, differ considerably as to what he really taught. He is said to have studied at Alexandria, but little is known respecting his life.

Lived in the 2nd century.

BASILISCUS, *bas-i-lis'-kus*, emperor of the East, was brother to Verina, wife of the emperor Leo I., by whose means he was appointed to the command of a fleet sent against Genseric, king of the Vandals, who had conquered Africa; the greater part, however, of his fleet and army perished, and he fell into disgrace. At the death of Leo, he conspired against his successor Zeno, and succeeded in placing himself on the throne in 475; but subsequently Zeno defeated him and entered Constantinople, putting Basiliscus into confinement, where he died.

Died 477.

BASILIUS I., or **BASIL**, *ba-sil'-e-us*, surnamed the MACEDONIAN, rose to be emperor of the East, though originally a common soldier. His conduct recommended him to the emperor Michael III., who made him his equerry and chamberlain. He accused Bardas of conspiring against the emperor, and afterwards assassinated him in the emperor's tent, and was made by Michael his colleague in the empire, in 866. Basilius remonstrating with the emperor for his cruelty, Michael attempted to depose him; but he anticipated his design, and one evening, when he retired intoxicated, murdered him in his bed, 867. His conduct on the throne was wise and equitable. He reformed the abuses in the state, defeated the Saracens in Asia, and carried the arms of the empire beyond the Euphrates in 872. He entered into a treaty with the Russians of Kiew, and sent them an archbishop; from which time the Russians acknowledged the authority of the Greek Church. He was killed by an accident while hunting.

Born at Adrianople, 813; **died** 886.

BASILIUS II., succeeded John Zimisces in 976. He was the son of Romanus the younger, and was associated in the government with his brother Constantine. He turned his arms against the Bulgarians, over whom he obtained a great victory in 1014; but treated his prisoners with horrid barbarity, dividing them into hundreds, and then putting out the eyes of ninety-nine, left the hundredth with one eye for a leader. In this condition they were sent to their king, Samuel, who was so horrified that he died two days after. He reigned 50 years.

Born 958; **died** 1025.

BASILOWITZ, JOHN, emperor of Russia. (*See* IVAN.)

BASILUZZO, *ba'-se-loot'-so*, anciently *Insula Herculis*, one of the Lipari islands, in Italy. It is uninhabited.

BASIN, *bas'-sin*, a geographical term applied to a collection of water, as a river, a sea, or a lake, and, in every instance, comprehending the countries which are drained by the waters that run into these.

BASING, JOHN, an English scholar, a native of Basingstoke, who travelled in Greece, and brought to this country many valuable Greek manuscripts. He was archdeacon of Leicester. He wrote several works in Latin.

Died 1252.

BASINGSTOKE, *bas'-zing-stoke*, a market-town and borough of Hampshire, 45 miles from London. The parish church, St. Michael's, is a large building, erected in the 16th century. There is a town-hall, containing assembly-rooms; and a large corn exchange was opened in 1865. Basing House, famous for its defence against the Parliamentary forces in 1645, is two miles distant. A good trade is done in corn and malt. **Pop.** 6,681. A station on the South-Western Railway.

BASKERVILLE, JOHN, *bas'-ker-vil*, a celebrated printer, who, in 1726, kept a writing-school in Birmingham. He subsequently engaged in the japanning business, and became possessed of considerable property. In 1750 he turned printer and type-founder, in which he was most successful. His works now possess a high value, especially his editions of some of the classics, which are greatly esteemed both in this country and on the continent.

Born at Wolverley, Worcestershire, 1706; **died** at Birmingham, 1775.

BASNAGE, JACQUES, *bas'-naj*, theologian, historian, and diplomatist, son of an advocate in Normandy, and remarkable at an early age for his knowledge of languages. Studied theology at Geneva, and became a pastor at Rouen till the suppression of the Protestant religion in that town, when he settled at Rotterdam. In 1790 he was elected one of the pastors of the Walloon congregation at the Hague, and was afterwards engaged in political negotiations. Voltaire said of him, that he was fitter to be a minister of state than minister of a parish. He wrote a history of the Reformed Churches, a work on Jewish antiquities, and other works.

Born at Rouen, 1653; **died** 1723.

BASQUE PROVINCES, *bask* (Span. VASCONGADAS PROVINCIAS), a territory in the north of Spain, divided into three provinces,—BISCAY, GUIPUSCOA, and ALAVA, identical with the ancient district of Guipuscoa. The country is mountainous and picturesque, the hills being generally covered to their summits with beeches, oaks, chestnuts, and other trees. The pastures are rich, and agriculture is well understood.

Area, 2,958 square miles.

Pro.—Wheat, barley, pulse, flax, and numerous flocks are reared.

Minerals.—Iron, tin, and copper; marble, jasper, and porphyry.

Towns.—The principal are BILBAO, SAN SEBASTIAN, and VITTORIA.

No longer officially recognized.

History.—The Basques are a brave and primitive race, much attached to music and dancing, and eminently fitted for that kind of guerilla warfare by which they have so long preserved their independence. Humboldt thinks them the descendants of the ancient Iberi; and they are supposed to have, at different periods, held the whole of Spain under their sway. The language which they speak has no analogy with any other living tongue, and is supposed to have been, in remote ages, in use over the whole of the Spanish peninsula. It is spoken in some of the southern parts of France, and the native name is Eskuara.

BASQUE, MICHAEL LE, *bask*, a famous buccaneer, who, in connection with L'Olonnais, took, about 1660, the towns of Maracaibo and Gibraltar, in the Gulf of Venezuela; the plunder amounting to upwards of 400,000 crowns.

Lived in the 17th century.

BASS, GEORGE, *bās*, the discoverer of Bass's Strait, between Australia and Tasmania, was a surgeon on board H.M.S. *Reliance*. With Captain Flinders in a small boat, called the *Tom Thumb*, with only one boy, Bass doubled the heads of Botany Bay, and explored George's River, and afterwards Port Hacking River. In 1797, being furnished with greater resources, he made further explorations, and in 1798 he determined the existence of the strait which now goes by his name. He died, it is said, somewhere in S. America, and received, for his discoveries, carried out with so few advantages, neither distinction nor reward.

Died about 1799.

BASS ROCK, a small island, consisting of a rock 350 feet high and a mile in circumference, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, in Scotland, about a mile from the south shore of E. Lothian, much frequented by sea fowls during the breeding season. **Lat.** 56° 4′ N. **Lon.** 20° 37′ W.—Several of the most eminent of the Covenanting leaders were imprisoned on the rock. After the Revolution a desperate crew got possession of it; and, having a boat, which they hoisted up on the rock or let down at pleasure, took a great many coasting vessels, and held out the longest of any place in Britain for King James II.; but their boat being either seized or lost, and for want of the usual supplies from France, they were obliged to surrender.

BASS'S STRAIT, a strait between Australia and Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania, about 180 miles long from east to west, and 140 miles wide from north to south. It was explored by Bass, a surgeon in the British navy, in 1798. (*See* above.)

BASSAHIR, *ba-sa'-her*, a Rajpoot state of British India, bounded on the N. by the Spiti Valley, on the E. by Chinese Tartary, on the S. by Garhwal, and on the W. by several hill states. It has an average elevation above the sea level of about 5,000 feet. The Pabur and the Sutlej are the principal rivers. Wheat, opium, and Indian corn are grown. **Manf.** Woollen cloths, shawls, and blankets. **Pop.** 90,000.

BASSAM, *bas'-sam*, a town on the west coast of Africa, near the mouth of a river of the same name. A considerable quantity of gold is exported. **Lat.** 5° 20′ N. **Lon.** 5° 30′ W.

BASSANI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, *bas-sa'-ne*, a musical composer of the 17th century, and master of the famous Corelli. His compositions, consisting of six operas, and thirty-one other pieces, range from 1680 to 1703, and are characterized as pure and pathetic.

Born at Padua, about 1657.

BASSANO, GIACOMO DA PONTE, *bas-sa'-no*, an Italian painter, who excelled in landscape, but painted at least one very famous altar-piece, and whose works are held in high estimation. Three of his sons were eminent artists.

Born at Bassano, 1510; **died** at Venice, 1592.

BASSANO, a town of Italy, in the province of Vicenza. It is surrounded by walls, with six gates, one being the work of Palladio, is well built, and well paved with marble footpaths. The river Brenta winds past it, and the neighbouring country produces excellent wine and fruits. There are 35 churches, some of which contain fine paintings. **Manf.** Woollens, silk, paper, straw hats, and copper utensils. There is a very large printing establishment, to which paper-mills are attached; and there is a school of engraving, in which Bartolozzi, Volpato, and other distinguished engravers, were partly trained. **Pop.** 14,245.—This was the birthplace of Francesco, Giacomo, and Leonardo da Ponte, the fathers of the Venetian school of painting. On September 9, 1796, Napoleon I. here defeated the Austrians under Wurmser.

BASSANTIN, JAMES, *bas'-antin*, a Scotch astronomer, who was educated first at Glasgow, and afterwards at Paris, where he became teacher of mathematics. On his return to Scotland, in 1562, he adhered to the party of the Earl of Murray against Queen Mary. He wrote on astronomy, mathematics, and arithmetic, and was credited with a familiarity with occult arts.

Born about 1504; **died** 1568.

BASSAR, AL, or EL-KASR-KEBIR, *bas-sar'*, a well-built town of Morocco, 85 miles S.S.W. of Tangier. There are 14 mosques, and many good houses and shops. **Pop.** 5,000.

BASSES ALPES, *bas'-alp*, a department on the south-east of France, bounded on the N. by the department of Hautes Alpes, on the E. by the department of Alpes Maritimes and the kingdom of Italy; on the W. by Vaucluse and Drôme, and on the S. by the Var and Bouches du Rhône. The surface is mountainous, especially on the south-east, where an offshoot of the Maritime Alps attain an elevation of 9,000 feet. The greater part of the department is in the basin of Durance, which receives on the right the Buech and the Jabron, and on the left the Ubaye, Bléone, Asse, and Verdon. In the southern part the soil is fertile, and fruit grows luxuriantly. In the north the soil is poor, but well cultivated, producing the usual cereals, potatoes, and timber. There is good pasturage for cattle, sheep, and goats.

Minerals.—Chiefly lead.

Manf.—Of small importance, the principal being woollen cloth, leather, cutlery, earthenware, and paper.

Area, 2,680 square miles.

Pop. 131,918.

Chief Towns.—DIGNE, the capital; Barcelonnette, Castellane, Sisteron and Forcalquier.

BASSET, PETER, *bas'-et*, an English historian. He was chamberlain to King Henry V., whose history he wrote, which is still extant in MS. in the College of Heralds.

Lived in the 15th century.

BASSETERRE, *bas'-tair*, a town of St. Christopher's, in the W. Indies, on the S. side of the island. It is situate at the mouth of a river which opens into a bay called Basseterre Road. **Pop.** 9,500. **Lat.** 17° 17′ 30″ N. **Lon.** 62° 42′ W.

BASSETERRE, a seaport, and formerly the capital of the French island of Guadaloupe, in the W. Indies. It has no harbour, and the roadstead is open. **Pop.** 5,500.

BASSEIN, *bas-seen'*, a district of British India, on the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal. A mountain range stretches from north to south through the district. The chief river is the Irawadi, which reaches the sea through a very fertile delta, where rice is extensively cultivated. **Area**, 8,954 square miles. **Pop.** 389,419.

BASSEIN, the chief town of the above district, on the east bank of the Bassein river, the name given to one of the channels of the Irawadi. It was captured by the British in 1852. **Pop.** 19,600. **Lat.** 16° 45′ N. **Lon.** 94° 50′ E.

BASSELIN, OLIVIER, *bas'-lan*, an old French poet, who kept a fulling-mill in Normandy, and who wrote lively verses which became famous. **Died** 1419.

BASSI, LAURA, *bas-se*, a learned Italian lady, was famed for her knowledge in philosophy, mathematics, and literature. Her singular attainments procured her, when twenty-one years of age, the title of doctor of philosophy. In 1745 she read lectures upon experimental philosophy, and continued to do so till her death. In 1738 she married Dr. Verati, and had twelve sons, whom she educated herself. She preserved an excellent character by the practice of every virtue.
Born at Bologna, 1711; **died** 1778.

BASSIANUS, JOANNES, *bas-si-a'-nus*, Italian jurist, professor of the law school of Bologna, author of a celebrated work the "Arbor Arborum," in which the various kinds of legal actions to be maintained are arranged like fruit on a tree. He delivered lectures on the Pandects and Codes.
Lived in the 12th century.

BASSOMPIERRE, FRANÇOIS DE, *bas'-som-pé'-air*, a marshal of France, celebrated for his gallantry, wit, and courage, during the reigns of Henry, IV. and Louis XIII. In 1622 he was made marshal of France, and sent as ambassador to Spain; and in 1625 was ambassador, first in Switzerland, and then in England. He was afterwards present at the siege of Rochelle, which surrendered Oct. 28, 1828. Taking part with the aristocracy against Cardinal Richelieu, he incurred that minister's displeasure, and was imprisoned in the Bastile twelve years. It is stated that when arrested he destroyed 6,000 love-letters. While in prison he wrote his memoirs, which are full of anecdotes of his time, and a narrative of his embassy.
Born in Lorraine, 1579; **died** 1646.

BASSORA, BUSSORAH, or **BASRAH**, *bas'-o-ra*, a town in the pashalic of Bagdad, situate on the western bank of the Shat-el-Arab, about 70 miles from the mouth of that river, which is formed by the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates. The walls, which are washed by the river, are at least 7 miles in circumference, within which space are extensive date-tree plantations and cornfields. They are entered by five gates, and surrounded by a broad and deep ditch. The city is indifferently built, the houses being mostly constructed of sun-dried clay, faced with burnt bricks; the streets are irregular, and, notwithstanding that they are intersected by numerous canals, are kept in a very filthy state. The English factory is esteemed the finest building in the city, although there is a governor's residence being built, and several mosques. Bassora being the great emporium of the Turkish empire for eastern produce, there is an extensive trade carried on chiefly by caravans.

Imp.—Silk, muslin, linen, white and blue cloth for the clothing of the Arabians, gold and silver stuffs, various metals, sandal-wood, and indigo; pearls from Bahrein, and coffee from Mocha; shawls, fruit, and the precious metals, from Persia; spices from Java; and European commodities from different ports.
Exp.—The precious metals, copper, dates, gall-nuts, raw silk, gold fringe, and horses to Bombay. Trade is conducted by means of caravans to Aleppo and Bagdad.
Pop., chiefly Arabs and Persians, about 60,000.
Lat. 30° 30′ N. **Lon.** 47° 34′ E.
History.—Bassora was founded in the year 636 by the caliph Omar, and was in 1668 taken by the Turks; by the Persians in 1777, and evacuated in 1778, when the Turks again took possession of it. They were once more, in 1787, expelled by the Arabs, but afterwards they recaptured the city.

BASTA, GEORGE, *bas'-ta*, a soldier and military writer of the 16th century, served under the Duke of Parma, and distinguished himself in 1596, by provisioning the town of La Fère, which was besieged by Henry IV. Afterwards he was engaged by the emperor, to whom he rendered signal services in Hungary and Transylvania, and was made a count. He wrote two works on military discipline.
Born at Rocca; **died** 1607.

BASTAR, *bas-tar'*, a feudatory state in the central provinces of British India. The eastern part is an elevated plateau nearly 2,000 feet high; the centre and north-west are mountainous; the south part is undulating, and covered with dense forests. The climate is unhealthy. Rice and sugar are the chief agricultural products. **Area**, 13,000 square miles. **Pop.** 196,218, of whom about 29,000 are Hindoos; nearly all the remainder aboriginal tribes, in a very uncivilized condition, inhabiting the forests and jungles.

BASTI, *bas'-te*, a district of British India, in the Benares division, to the south of Nepaul. It is chiefly a marshy plain, traversed by several rivers. Rice and millet are the chief products. **Area**, 2,787 square miles. **Pop.** 1,613,612.

BASTIA, *bas'-te-a*, a fortified town, and the former capital of the island of Corsica, built on a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre, 70 miles from Ajaccio. It is defended by a citadel, and has a harbour. It is the seat of tribunals of commerce and primary jurisdiction, and there are several large and handsome churches, a college, museum, and other public buildings. **Manf.** Liqueurs, wax, and soap, and it has a trade in wine, oil, figs, pulse, and skins, in all of which the surrounding country is very productive. **Pop.** 21,500. **Lat.** 42° 41′ N. **Lon.** 9° 27′ E.—In 1383, a Genoese castle was built here, and it was for a long period the principal stronghold in the north of the island. It was taken by the English in 1745, and again in 1794.

BASTIAT, FREDERICK, *bas'-te-a*, a distinguished French economist and advocate of free trade. He was the son of a merchant of Bayonne, and was educated at St. Sever and Soreze. He subsequently embraced commerce as an occupation, visited England about 1845, adopted the doctrines of the free trade party, and published several works on economic subjects, the most important of which are his "Economic Sophisms," "Property and Law," "Protectionism and Communism," "Capital and Rent," "Harmonies of Economics," &c. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly after the revolution of 1848, and spoke and wrote earnestly exposing the errors of Socialism.
Born at Bayonne, 1801; **died** at Rome, 1850.

BASTOGNE, *bas-tone'*, a town of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 32 miles N.W. of Luxem-

bourg. **Manf.** Tanning and worsted hosiery. There is a good trade in grain, cattle and horses. **Pop.** 2,300.

BASTWICK, JOHN, DR., *bast-wik*, an English physician, who attacked the Romanising tendencies of some of the prelates of the Church of England in several publications, for which he lost his ears in the pillory, and was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the isles of Scilly. It 1640 he was released by the Parliament, and had a reward of £5,000 allowed him out of the archbishop of Canterbury's estates. He afterwards showed a bitter hostility to the Independents.

Born at Writtle, Essex, 1593.

BASUTOLAND, *ba-sú'-to-land*, a district of Albany, Cape Colony, an agricultural and corn-producing colony. The chief town is Port Alfred, on the coast. **Area,** 10,290 sq. miles. **Pop.** 128,176.

BATAN, *ba-tan'*, principal island of the Batana group, in the Indian Archipelago, belonging to the Philippine islands. It is 12 miles long and 4 broad, fertile and mountainous. There are a cathedral and three convents. **Lat.** 20° 27′ N. **Lon.** 121° 59′ E.

BATANGAS, *ba-tan'-gas*, a seaport of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands, 50 miles S. of Manilla. It is well built and finely situated on an extensive bay, opening into the Strait of Mindoro. Considerable trade is carried on. **Pop.** of town and district, 17,100. **Lat.** 13° 45′ N. **Lon.** 121° 5′ E.

BATAVIA, *bat-ai'-ve-a*, the capital not only of the island of Java, but of all the Dutch possessions in the East, is at the head of a bay studded with islands, nearly at the N.E. end of Java. It stands on a marshy flat, and is cut into two sections by the Tjiliwong, or Great River, whence, in various directions, diverge several canals. The old town being extremely unhealthy, the Europeans chiefly reside in the new or suburban parts, which run for several miles over the high grounds into the country; and as each house stands apart and alone from its neighbour, and is encompassed by cocoa, banana, and other tropical trees, its inhabitants enjoy all that delightful coolness and freshness of atmosphere which belong to the shadiness of groves. In the new town, in the district of Rijswijk (rice-town), are the residence of the governor-general; and the chamber of the council of the East Indies, the new palace, barracks, artillery school, hospitals, and citadel are also in the new town. There are several large educational establishments, and scientific and industrial associations. There is a government naval establishment, with a large iron floating dock, at Onrust, six miles from the town. Tramways and a railway have been constructed. As Batavia is the commercial emporium of the Asiatic archipelago, its trade is extensive.

Exp.—The principal are sugar, coffee, rice, sago, pepper, tobacco, mace, spice, and arrack. Of the three articles most in demand for European consumption, coffee, pepper, and sugar, the two former are entirely monopolized by the Dutch government.

Imp.—Cotton and linen goods, woollen stuffs, wines, provisions, and metallic wares, and all kinds of American and European manufactures. It receives spices from the Moluccas, diamonds and gold-dust from Borneo, tea, nankin, mother-of-pearl, paper, and tobacco, from China, and opium, drugs, patna, &c., from Bengal.

Pop. 135,000.

Lat. 6° 8′ S. **Lon.** 106° 50′ E.

History.—In 1619, Batavia received from the Dutch its present name, and by 1723 it had risen to be a considerable town. In 1811 it was captured by the British, but was, by the treaty of 1815, restored to its former possessors.

BATE ISLE, an island off the N.W. coast of Hindostan, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cutch. There is a good harbour. **Pop.** 7,000.

BATE, GEORGE, *bait*, a writer and doctor, who became principal physician to Charles I. at Oxford. During the civil war he resided in London, where he was highly esteemed, and in 1651 attended Cromwell. At the restoration he was made physician to the king, and elected a fellow of the Royal Society. Dr. Bate wrote a history of the civil wars in Latin, and some tracts on physical subjects.

Born at Maids Morton, Buckinghamshire, 1608; **died** in London, 1668.

BATEA, *bai-té'-a*, a Spanish town, province of Catalonia, 50 miles W. of Tarragona. There is a trade in oil, wine, and fruit. **Pop.** 2,500.

BATEMAN, WILLIAM, *bait'-man*, bishop of Norwich, and a great master of civil and canon law. He founded Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1347, and was employed by Edward III. in many embassies in his long contention for the crown of France.

Born at Norwich; **died** at Avignon, 1355.

BATES, WILLIAM, *baits*, an English nonconformist divine, who was one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference, for revising the liturgy, and was offered the deanery of Lichfield, which he refused. He became minister of St. Dunstan's in the West, but was deprived for nonconformity. His theological works were collected and published in one volume folio, after his death. He published the "Lives of Learned and Pious Men," in one volume 4to, 1681, Latin.—Bates is considered the politest writer, if not the best scholar, of the whole body of ministers who, in 1622, on the passing of the Act of Uniformity, seceded from the church, and formed what is called the Dissenting interest.

Born 1635; **died** at Hackney, 1690.

BATH, *bath*, a city of Somersetshire, picturesquely situate chiefly on the right bank of the river Avon, which is crossed by the Pulteney, North Parade, Cleveland, Grosvenor suspension and other bridges. The town was long famous as a fashionable resort for pleasure, and the benefit of the mineral waters. 107 miles from London. It is well and regularly built of freestone, having many beautiful edifices, and presenting a fine appearance, rising like an amphitheatre from the river valley. Its principal buildings are the abbey church, a fine cruciform structure, built at the latter end of the 15th century, and recently restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, with a tower and spire 200 feet high, more than 30 other churches or chapels, and many places of worship for nonconformists. The buildings connected with the springs are six in number and very handsome. The assembly-rooms, opened in 1771, are handsome and commodious; the literary and scientific institution is a very fine building; and there are a handsome guildhall and market-halls, various hospitals, a fine theatre, the Sydney Gardens, and the Victoria Park, opened by the Princess Victoria in 1830. The temperature of the different springs varies from 117 to 120 degrees of Fahrenheit. **Pop.** 51,790, but this number is continually fluctuating by the arrival and departure of visitors.—Bath is of great antiquity, and was known to the Romans under the appellation of *Aquæ Solis Fontes Calidi*. In the 16th century, it is said to have been maintained chiefly by the manufacture of woollen cloths. In conjunction with Wells it forms a bishopric, which embraces all the county of Somerset, with the exception of a part of Bristol. Both the cathedral and the palace of the bishop, however, are at Wells. It com-

municates with Bristol and other towns by the Kennet and Avon canal. A station on the Great Western Railway.

BATH, a county of Virginia, United States, intersected by branches of the James river, and traversed by the Alleghany mountains. **Area**, 725 square miles. **Pop.** 4,482.

BATH, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 290 square miles. **Pop.** 11,982.

BATH, a city and port of Maine, United States of America. It is on the bank of the Kennebec, about 12 miles from the sea. There is a large custom-house. Ship-building and the fisheries are the great industries of the place. **Pop.** 7,874.

BATHEASTON, *bath'-eest-on*, a parish of Somerset, 3 miles from Bath. **Pop.** 1,795.—On Salisbury Hill here, there are traces of a supposed encampment of the Saxons during the siege of Bath, in 577. It has a station near the Great Western Railway.

BATHGATE, a town of Linlithgowshire, Scotland, 25 miles from Glasgow. The celebrated mineral called Torbanehill coal is worked here, and within the last few years paraffin oil and chemicals have been extensively manufactured. **Pop.** 9,450. It is a station on the North British Railway.

BATHORI, STEPHEN, *ba-to'-re*, king of Poland, who was sovereign prince of Transylvania, and was elected to the throne of Poland in the place of Henry of Valois. He reformed many abuses, and defeated the Russians, who were forced to cede Courland and a part of Livonia to the Poles.
Died at Grondo, 1586.

BATHORI, ELIZABETH, niece of the above, a monster of cruelty, who employed agents to kidnap young girls, whom she murdered by the most horrible tortures. It was stated, and generally believed, that she murdered 300 girls at one time, for the purpose of having a bath of their blood. Official investigation proved her to have been guilty of 650 murders, the victims being in all cases girls and young women. Her agents were beheaded or burned alive; but she was imprisoned for life in the fortress of Esej.
Died 1614.

BATHSHEBA, *bath-she'-ba*, 'daughter of a vow,' the wife of Uriah, afterwards of David, and mother of Solomon.

BATHURST, ALLEN, Earl of, *bath'-urst*, an eminent statesman. In 1705 he entered the House of Commons as member for Cirencester. He attached himself to the opposition, led by Harley and St. John, and distinguished himself by eloquent attacks on Godolphin and the Duke of Marlborough. In 1711 he was created Baron Bathurst. In the Upper House he impeached the directors of the South Sea Scheme, and determinedly opposed the policy of Sir Robert Walpole. He was an intimate friend of Pope, Addison, Swift, Congreve, Rowe, Gay, and most of the leading literary men of that brilliant time. In 1742 he was admitted of the privy council; in 1757 was appointed treasurer to the Prince of Wales, obtaining, at the accession of George III., a pension of £2,000 a year; and in 1772 was created Earl Bathurst.

Born in Westminster, 1684; **died** near Cirencester, 1775.

BATHURST, RALPH, uncle of the preceding, who originally studied divinity at Oxford, but adopted medicine as his profession; but after the restoration took orders and was offered the see of Bristol, which he declined. He was an orator, poet, and wit and humorist of a very brilliant kind.
Born 1620; **died** 1704.

BATHURST, a British settlement in W. Africa, on the island of St. Mary's, at the mouth of the Gambia. It exports wax, ivory, gum, gold, hides, tortoise-shell, rice, cotton, African teak, and palm-oil. **Pop.** about 3,000, chiefly blacks. **Lat.** 13° 28′ N. **Lon.** 16° 32′ W.

BATHURST, the principal town in the western district of New South Wales, Australia. It is situated on the south bank of the Macquarie river, on rising ground, 2,333 feet above the sea level, surrounded by hills, and is distant from Sydney 122 miles, nearly due west. Bathurst may be considered the third town of New South Wales, and its importance is steadily increasing. It has numerous well laid-out streets, of ample width, crossing each other at right angles, with a square in the centre. The public buildings are very numerous, and metropolitan almost in their character; they comprise several places of worship, court-house and gaol, numerous schools, a school of art, the joint stock and commercial banks and Bank of New South Wales, insurance offices, the hospital, the hotels (Tattersall's, the Royal, and Club, being the leading), and very many well-built and handsomely fitted up stores and business premises. The country surrounding Bathurst may be described as agricultural and pastoral, but mining is also very largely carried on, though not in the immediate vicinity. Diamonds and other gems have been found within the municipality. The soil is very productive, and especially suited to the growth of cereal crops. The manufactories in Bathurst are several tanneries, a coach factory, and two flour-mills. Soap, candles, glue, boots and shoes, and earthenware are also manufactured extensively in the town. There are both Anglican and Roman Catholic Bishops of Bathurst. **Pop.** 7,221.

BATHURST, an island off the north coast of Australia. It is, with the exception of the west end, densely wooded. **Area**, 1,000 square miles. **Lat.** 12° S. **Lon.** 130° E.

BATHURST, a district of Upper Canada, on the right bank of the Ottawa. It occupies an important trading position. **Area**, 1,700 square miles. **Pop.** 30,000.

BATLEY, *bät'-le*, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Dewsbury. The parish church, All Saints, has some interesting monuments, and there are several new and handsome churches. **Manf.** Chiefly cloths, carpets, heavy woollen goods, shoddy, and machinery. **Pop.** 27,514. Station on the London and North-Western and Great Northern Railways.

BATON ROUGE, *ba'-ton roozh*, a town in Louisiana, United States, situated on a bluff on the Mississippi, 120 miles above New Orleans. There are a state university, court-house, national arsenal, penitentiary, and other good public buildings. It was at one time the capital of the state, but has given place to New Orleans. **Pop.** 6,500.

BATONI, POMPEO GIROLAMO, *ba-to'-ne*, an Italian painter, whose pieces are valued for their truthfulness, character, and colouring. He painted many portraits.
Born at Lucca, 1708; **died** at Rome 1786.

BATOUM, *ba'-toom*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, on the E. coast of the Black Sea, 110 miles N.E. of Trebizond. The town is extremely dirty, and the situation very unhealthy. The harbour is the best

on that side of the Black Sea. In the vicinity are great quantities of cattle, and delicious fruits are produced. **Pop.** 2,000, many of whom engage in fisheries. **Lat.** 41° 40′ N. **Lon.** 41° 37′ E.

BATSHIAN, *bat-shi-an'*, one of the Molucca islands, lying almost under the equator, in long. 127° 35′ E. **Pro.** Sago, cocoa, rice, and cloves. The chief town, of the same name, is near the centre of the island.

BATTA. (*See* SUMATRA.)

BATTAGLINI, MARK, *bat-ta-glē'-ne*, bishop of Cesena. Wrote a history of Councils, 1686, folio, and "Annales du Sacerdoce et de l'Empire du XVII. Siècle." 1701 to 1711, 4 vols. folio.
Born 1645; **died at Cesena**, 1717.

BATTALAH, *ba-ta'-la*, a town of Hindostan, province of Lahore. **Lat.** 31° 48′ N. **Lon.** 75° 6′ E. Its climate is considered the most healthy in the Punjab.

BATTAM, or **BATANG**, *bat-tam'*, an island of the Indian Archipelago, at the western entrance of the Straits of Singapore, 28 miles long and 8 broad. There is a good harbour named Borlang Bay. **Lat.** 1° 5′ N. **Lon.** 104° E.

BATTANTA, *ba-tan'-ta*, an island in the Asiatic archipelago, with an estimated area of 200 square miles. **Lat.** 0° 56′ S. **Lon.** 130° 25′ E.

BATTASZEK, *bat-tas-zek'*, a town of Hungary, on the west side of the Danube. **Pop.** 6,550.

BATTERSEA. (*See* LONDON.)

BATTLE, *băt'-el*, a market-town in Sussex, 8 miles N.W. of Hastings. It is noted for a manufacture of gunpowder, which goes by its name. The name of this place is derived from the battle of Hastings, which, on the 14th Oct., 1066, was fought here between William the Conqueror and Harold, and established the Norman conquest of England. There are extensive remains of the abbey erected by William to commemorate his victory. The old church has some fine painted glass and interesting monuments. **Pop.** 3,495. Station on the South-Eastern Railway.

BATTEUX, CHARLES, *bat-teu'*, a French author, professor of Greek and Roman philosophy in the College of France. He wrote various works on the fine arts, a treatise on the principles of literature, the Epicurean philosophy, and a history of first causes. His last work was a course of study for the students of the military school.
Born near Vouziers, 1713; **died** 1780.

BATTHYANYI, CASIMIR, Count, *ba'-te-a'-ne*, descendant of one of the most famous families of Hungary, Minister of Foreign Affairs during the insurrection of 1849, and a companion of Kossuth in his flight into Turkey. In 1851 he went to Paris.
Born 1807; **died in Paris**, 1854.

BATTHYANYI, LOUIS, Count, belonging to another branch of the same family, was President of the Ministry in 1848. When the Austrians entered Pesth, in January, 1849, he was arrested and executed by sentence of martial law in the following October.
Born at Presburg, 1809; **died** 1849.

BATTICALOA, *bat-ti-ca-lo'-a*, the chief town of a district in the eastern province of Ceylon. It is situated on an island, where there is a fort and a small English settlement. **Pop.** 3,300.

BATTICE, *ba-teese'*, a town of Belgium, 12 miles E. of Liege. **Manf.** Cloth, butter, and cheese. **Pop.** 4,500.

BATU, or **BATTOE**, *bă'-too*, an island of the Malay archipelago, lying on the W. coast of Sumatra. It is thickly wooded and volcanic. **Area**, estimated at 400 square miles. **Lat.** 0° 10′ N. **Lon.** 98° 40′ E.

BATURIN, *bă'-too-rin*, a town of Russia, about 78 miles E. of Tchernigov. **Pop.** 5,000.—The Hetmans of the Ukraine Cossacks resided here from 1699 to 1708. Mazeppa was one of them. (*See* MAZEPPA.)

BATYLLUS, *bă-til'-us*, a beautiful youth of Samos, greatly beloved by Polycrates the tyrant, and by Anacreon.

BAUCIS, *baw'-sis*, an old and infirm woman of Phrygia, who with her husband lived in a small cottage, in a penurious manner, when Jupiter and Mercury travelled in disguise over Asia. The gods came to the cottage, and were so pleased with the hospitality they received, that Jupiter changed their dwelling into a magnificent temple, of which Baucis and her husband were made priests. After they had lived happily to an extreme old age, they died both at the same hour, according to their request to Jupiter, that one might not have the sorrow of following the other to the grave. Their bodies were changed into trees before the doors of the temple.

BAUDELAIRE, CHARLES, *bō'-de-laire'*, French poet. His writings, which attained great popularity, are frequently repulsive from the choice of subjects, and affected in style; but he was capable of writing with great elegance and taste. He carried the principles of "romanticism" to an extreme. He translated the works of Edgar Poe, the American.
Born in Paris, 1821; **died** 1847.

BAUDET, STEPHEN, *bō'-dai*, a French engraver, whose chief work is a print of Adam and Eve, from a painting by Dominichino.
Born at Blois, 1643; **died** 1716.

BAUER, BRUNO, *bou'-er*, a modern German biblical critic and political writer, who, at an early age, commenced his theological disquisitions by reviewing Strauss's "Life of Jesus," and other works. Many of his works contain very bold and speculative opinions, and one of them, "Christianity Unveiled," was destroyed in 1843 at Zurich, before its publication. In his "Review of the Epistles attributed to St. Paul," he argues that the four leading ones were not written by the apostle, but are the production of the 2nd century.
Born at Eisenberg, 1809,

BAUG, *bawg*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Malwah, 92 miles E. of Baroda, and where there are some remarkable cave temples. **Pop.** 5,000.

BAUGE, *bo-zhai'*, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire, 20 miles from Angers. **Pop.** 3,500. Here, in 1421, the English, under the duke of Clarence, were defeated.

BAULEAH, *baul'-le-a*, a large town of Bengal, to the N.E. of the Ganges, about 25 miles from Moorshedabad.

BAUME, ANTOINE, *bo-mai'*, French chemist, who established the first manufactory of sal-ammoniac in France, was the first who discovered a process for bleaching raw silk, and improved the mode of dyeing scarlet at the manufactory of tapestry at the Gobelins. He lost a fortune acquired by skill and industry, by the Revolution. He was the author of several works on chemistry.
Born at Senlis, 1728; **died** 1801.

BAUMEEAN, or **BAUMIAN**. (*See* BAUMIAN.)

BAUME LES NONES, BAUME LES DAMES, or **BAUME LES MOINES**, or **MESSIEURS**, *bome, none, dām, mwo'-een*, a town of France, department of the Doubs, 16 miles from Besançon. It has paper and iron-works, and quarries of gypsum. Pop. nearly 3,000.

BAUMGARTEN, ALEXANDER GOTTLIEB, *boum-gar'-ten*, a German philosopher, who studied at Halle, and became professor of philosophy at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Baumgarten wrote much on æsthetics, or the philosophy of the beautiful. He wrote "Metaphysica," 8vo; "Ethica Philosophica," 8vo; "Æsthetica Initia Philosophiæ practicæ primæ."

Born at Berlin, 1714; died at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 1762.

BAUMGARTEN-CRUSIUS, LUDWIG FRIEDRICH OTTO, German theologian, professor at Jena. He was the author of numerous works, and exercised great influence.

Born at Merseburg, 1788; died, 1843.

BAUNACH, *bout'-nak*, a town of Bavaria, 7 miles from Bamberg. Pop. 1,000. The grotto of the Magdalene is in the neighbourhood of this locality, and is frequented as a place of pilgrimage.

BAUR, JOHN WILLIAM, a painter and engraver of Strasburg, whose pictures of buildings and landscapes are excellent.

Born 1600; died at Vienna, 1640.

BAUR, FERDINAND CHRISTIAN, *bour*, German theologian, leader of what is known as the Tübingen school of theology. In 1817 he was appointed professor at Blaubeuren, and in 1824 published a work, "Symbolism and Mythology," which excited great attention, and procured for him the professorship of historical theology at Tübingen. About 1835 he commenced a series of critical investigations into the New Testament, the results of which appeared in several works on the doctrines of Christianity, and the history of dogmatic theology. Although his views startled the orthodox theologians, all admitted his extraordinary ability and critical acumen.

Born in Wurtemberg, 1792; died 1860.

BAUR, FREDERICK WILHELM VON, a Russian engineer-general, who engaged early in military life; and in 1755 was in the British service, as an officer in the Hessian Artillery. In 1757 he obtained the rank of general and engineer. Frederick II. of Prussia ennobled him. In 1769 he entered into the service of Catherine II., empress of Russia, and was employed against the Turks. The empress had a high notion of his talents, and employed him in making the aqueduct of Sarskoe-Selo, for supplying Moscow with water, and in deepening the canal near St. Petersburg, at the end of which he constructed a large harbour, and other important undertakings. Baur had for his secretary the celebrated Kotzebue, who directed in his name the German theatre at St. Petersburg.

Born at Bieber, 1731; died at St. Petersburg, 1783.

BAUTAIN, LOUIS EUGENE MARIE, *bo-tainh'*, French philosopher and theologian. In 1817 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Strasburg. In 1828 he took orders, and resigned his chair. In 1849 he went to Paris, where he obtained great reputation as an orator, and in 1853 became professor of moral theology. He endeavoured to show the connection of theology and philosophy, and his works include "Philosophy of Christianity," and others of a similar character.

Born at Paris, 1796; died 1867.

BAUTRU, WILLIAM, *bo'-troo*, member of the French Academy, and a celebrated wit.

Born at Angers, 1588; died at Paris, 1665.

BAUTZEN, *bout'-zen*, a town of Saxony, on an eminence on the right bank of the Spree, 32 miles N.E. of Dresden. The town is fortified, and there are suburbs on the left bank of the river. The cathedral is used by both Catholics and Protestants. The town-hall, the academy, the orphan-house, and house of correction, are all worthy of attention. Manf. Linen, cotton, woollen, leather, and paper; and it has a considerable general trade. Pop. 13,000. On May 21 and 22, 1813, a great battle took place here, in which Napoleon I. defeated the Russian and Prussian army.

BAVARIA, a kingdom of SOUTHERN GERMANY, composed of two separate masses, the larger, Bavaria proper, being bounded E. and S. by the Austrian dominions, W. by Wurtemberg, Hesse Darmstadt, and Baden, and N. by Reuss, Meiningen, and part of Hesse-Darmstadt. The smaller is named Rhenish Bavaria, or the Palatinate, and is situate on the W. of the Rhine, bounded N. by Rhenish Prussia and Hesse-Darmstadt, E. by Baden, S. by France, and W. by Rhenish Prussia and Hesse-Homberg. Viewed as a whole, this country may be considered as hilly rather than mountainous, although in the S. the Alps, in the Zugspitz, attain an elevation of 10,150 feet; on the E., between Bavaria and Bohemia, the Arber and Rachelberg respectively attain to 4,613 and 4,561 feet. There are numerous other peaks scattered over the country, but none of them rising to more than 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. The principal plains are the valleys of the Lech and Isar, and the extensive elevated plateau on the S. of the Danube, called the Donau-moss. It is in these that the chief sources of Bavarian wealth are to be found, where the arts of agriculture are carried to the highest state of perfection. About one-fourth of the country is covered by forests, nearly a third of which is public property.

Rivers.—The Danube, the Rhine, and the Main. The first has a winding course of 200 miles within the kingdom, and on its right bank receives the Iller, Lech, and Isar; whilst on its left the Womits, Altmuhl, Naab, and Regen, with a great many more smaller streams, are taken into its course. The Rhine forms the eastern line of the Rhenish subdivision of the kingdom, and is merely a boundary river. The Main, which has its source in two small streams in Suabia, drains all the N. part of the principal territory, and during its course receives several affluents.

Lakes.—These are neither numerous nor of great extent. The most remarkable are the Ammer, the Würm, and the Chien, which are all situate in the S. plateau. The largest is the Chien, which has a circuit of about 35 miles. There are some other lakes lying within the range of the Noric Alps, but they are of no great size.

Climate.—Differs greatly according to the character of the region, cold in the mountainous districts, but warm in the plains. On the whole the temperature is, in winter, colder than that of Great Britain, and considerably hotter in summer and autumn.

Pro.—There are few countries so highly favoured for productiveness of soil. The principal crops are wheat, rye, oats, barley, and, in some districts, maize, rice, spelt, and buckwheat. Tobacco, fruit, and potatoes are extensively cultivated in the valleys of the Rhine and the Main. The hop-plant and the vine are also largely cultivated; and the wines of Franconia have attained a wide-spread celebrity. The famed Steinwein is produced in Steinberg; and the Leistenwein is produced in the same district. The choicest of all the Bavarian wines, however, are the produce of the vineyards near Forst, Deidesheim, and Wachenheim, on the declivities of the

Hardt mountains. Cattle-rearing is carried on to a great extent in the southern part of the kingdom, and the dairy produce is extensive. Swine, poultry, and wild fowl are abundant in all parts of the country.

Minerals.—Coal and iron ore are abundant, and there are large salt-mines and brine-springs. Copper, manganese, mercury, and cobalt are also found; whilst there are numerous quarries of marble, alabaster, gypsum, and stone, distributed over various parts of the territory. Porcelain clay also abounds in various districts, and is usually of the finest quality.

Manf.—Linen, woollen, and cotton-weaving, paper-making, tanning, hardware, beetroot-sugar, porcelain, jewellery, toys, clocks, and optical instruments. The brewing of beer is the most important manufacture, there being more than 5,000 breweries.

Exp.—Grain, cattle, timber, wine, wool, hides, salt, hops, fruits, liquorice, madder, butter, cheese, jewellery, and glass.

Imp.—Principally coffee, sugar, cotton, silks, woollen fabrics, and colonial products. There is besides a transit trade with Austria, North Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.

Area, Administrative Districts, and Population.—There are eight government districts:—

Districts.	Area, sq. miles.	Pop. 1880
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken)	2,702	575,357
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz)	3,732	528,564
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern)	4,157	646,947
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern)	6,582	951,977
Suabia (Schwaben)	3,243	634,530
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken)	2,918	643,817
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken)	3,243	626,305
Palatinate (Rhein Pfalz)	2,293	677,281
Total	28,870	5,284,778

Chief Towns.—Munich, Passau, Speyer, Regensburg, Baireuth, Nuremberg, Wurzburg, Augsburg.

Religion.—No predominant national church is recognized by the government. About seven-tenths of the population are Catholics; there are more than a million and a quarter of Protestants, and about 50,000 Jews. There are two Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg, and the Protestant Church is under a General Consistory. There are three universities, those of Munich and Warzburg being Catholic, and that of Erlangen, Protestant.

Education is compulsory, and under the immediate superintendence of a superior board of education and ecclesiastical affairs.

Gov.—Monarchical, with the legislative power vested in two chambers conjointly, with the king as head of the state. The executive consists of the Council of State and the Ministry of State. Bavaria became a member of the German empire in 1870.

Railways and Canals.—There are about 2,000 miles of railway in operation, nearly all state property. The principal canal is the Ludwigs, connecting the Rhine and the Danube.

History.—The name Bavaria is derived from the Celtic Gauls, the Boii, conquered by the Franks in the 7th century. In 778 Charlemagne gave the title of margrave to the rulers. In 920 the title was changed to duke, and in 1180 Otho, count of Wittelsbach, succeeded to the title after the expulsion of Henry the Lion, ancestor of the Brunswick family. From Otho are descended the members of the present royal house. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of elector of the Holy Roman Empire, in the Thirty-Years' War, in recompense for his opposition to Protestantism; and elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I. in 1805. The latter title was acknowledged by all the European powers in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna.

BAVENO, *ba-vai'-no*, a village of Piedmont, on Lake Maggiore, opposite the Borromean Islands. Pop. about 1,000. Here are fine marble and granite quarries, and behind the village is Monte Monterone, 4,350 feet high.

BAVIUS and MÆVIUS, *bai'-ve-us, mi'-ve-us*, two stupid and malevolent poets, in the age of Augustus, who attacked the superior talents of the contemporary writers, and have therefore become immortalized by the satire and ridicule which they drew upon themselves.

BAWIAN, *baw'-yan*, an island in the Eastern seas, 700 miles to the S.E. of Singapore. Ext. 30 miles in circumference. Desc. Mountainous, and intersected with fine valleys. Pop. 30,000, principally agricultural.

BAXTER, Andrew, *bax'-ter*, Scotch writer on metaphysics, author of an "Inquiry into the nature of the Human Soul," in which he ascribes dreams to direct spiritual influence, and asserts that matter is not eternal.

Born at Aberdeen, 1686; died 1750.

BAXTER, Richard, a celebrated Nonconformist divine, who in 1638 was ordained by Bishop Thornborough, and three years later was chosen vicar of Kidderminster; but, on the breaking out of the civil war, he took suspicion at the designs of the Parliament, and resolved to repair instantly to the army and use his utmost endeavours to bring back the soldiers to the principles of loyalty to the king and submission to the Church. So strong was the sense of duty in him, that, when Cromwell was declared Protector, he bravely withstood him to the face, telling him that "the honest people of the land took their ancient monarchy to be a blessing and not an evil." In 1645 he became chaplain to Colonel Whalley's regiment. Whilst officiating in that capacity he wrote his "Saint's Rest;" and was present at the taking of Bridgwater, and the sieges of Exeter, Bristol, and Worcester. Ill-health compelling him to leave the army, he, in 1657, returned to Kidderminster. Before his appointment to Whalley's regiment, however, he had passed some time at Coventry, officiating in the ministry; and he had even preached within hearing of the sound of cannon, when the roll of battle was passing over Edgehill. At the restoration it was expected that moderation would have pervaded the councils of the nation, and that a form of ecclesiastical government that should reconcile all parties would be established; but this was not the case, and the Act of Uniformity of 1662 drove Baxter, who had settled in London, from the church. He now occupied himself with literary composition, and his "Call to the Unconverted" was one of the fruits of this retirement. In 1672, when the flames of religious persecution, which had run over the land, began to expire, he once more came forth from his retreat. He settled in London, and occupied himself principally with writing and preaching, but was frequently suspended by those rigorous enactments to which the Nonconformists were, during the last two reigns of the Stuarts, frequently subjected. In 1682 the myrmidons of the law burst into his house whilst he was suffering from indisposition, and he was only saved from being dragged to a prison by the accidental interposition of his physician. Two years later he became one of the victims of the inhuman Jeffreys. He was apprehended on a charge of sedition, and for being hostile to episcopacy. His trial took place in 1684-5. On this occasion Jeffreys displayed his usual ferocity. When Baxter asked for time, "I will not give him a moment's time more to save his life. Yonder stands Oates in the pillory with him. I would say two of the greatest rogues and rascals in the kingdom stood there." When Baxter made an attempt to speak, the lord chief justice (how the title was abused in such a man!) exclaimed, "Richard! Richard! dost thou think we'll hear thee poison the court? Richard, thou art an old fellow, an old knave; thou has written books enough to load a cart. Hadst thou been whipped out of thy writing trade forty years ago, it had been happy" The result was a fine of 500 marks, imprisonment till paid, and bonds for good behaviour for seven years. Lord Powis, however, stepped in, got the fine remitted, and

Baxter was liberated in eighteen months. He lived for five years after this, preaching the gospel without molestation. The fame of this persevering, brave-spirited, and long-enduring man rests principally upon his two popular treatises, "The Saint's Everlasting Rest," and "A Call to the Unconverted." He was buried in Christ Church, London, his funeral being attended by a large number of persons, Churchmen as well as Nonconformists. In 1875 a commemorative statue was erected at Kidderminster.

Born at Rewton, in Shropshire, 1615; **died** in London, 1691.

BAXTER, WILLIAM, nephew of the above, was celebrated for his proficiency in the classics, and his antiquarian research, and was appointed master of the Mercers' School in London. He published a grammar of the Latin tongue in 1679; an edition of Anacreon in 1695; an edition of Horace in 1710; and a Dictionary of British Antiquities in 1719. His Glossary of Roman Antiquities was not printed till 1726.

Born at Lanlugan, 1650; **died** 1723.

BAY ISLANDS, Colony of the, a group in the Bay of Honduras, consisting of Ruatan, Bonacca, Utilla, Barbarat, Helené and Morat. **Lat.** between 16° 5′ and 16° 30′ N. **Lon.** between 85° 45′ and 87° W.—This group was, on the 17th July, 1852, proclaimed a British colony, and has been the subject of discussion between Great Britain and the United States, as it is considered by the American government that the formation of these islands into a colony is a violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

BAYARD, PIERRE DU TERRAIL, Chevalier de, *baï'-yar*, the celebrated French warrior, and called "the Good Knight, without fear and without reproach" (le Bon Chevalier, sans peur et sans reproche), had an ancestry of warriors, most of whom fell on various continental battle-fields. His father fought in many of the battles of Louis XI., his grandfather fell at Montlhery, his great-grandfather at Cressy, and his great-great-grandfather at Poictiers. As was the practice in the 15th century with those who were destined for the profession of arms, Bayard, at 13 years old, was placed as a page in the house of the duke of Savoy, where he remained for five years. On the completion of his eighteenth year he entered upon the actual duties of a soldier. The first battle at which he fought was that of Fornovo, in 1494, under the banner of Charles VIII. Two horses were killed under him in that field; and he himself performed feats that procured him the approbation of all who beheld him. Several years after this he was engaged in the Italian wars of Louis XII., when, on one occasion, it is said that he held a bridge over the Garigliano, single-handed, against 200 Spaniards, and enabled the main body of the French to make good their retreat. In 1513 he fought at the famous battle of Spurs, in Picardy, when his valour saved the disgrace of the whole French army. In this field, also, fought Henry VIII. of England, then a young man, but commanding in person the English force. On this occasion Bayard surrendered to an English knight, but was soon exchanged. In the battle of Marignano, fought September 13, 1515, Bayard displayed his usual prowess; and in 1522, with only 1,000 men, he defended Mezières, a frontier town of France, against the count of Nassau, with a force of 35,000 men, assisted by a powerful artillery, and compelled him to raise the siege. In 1524, whilst fighting against the Imperialists in Italy, he continued to discover his usual romantic valour, when he fell from his horse, wounded by a ball. In this condition he was pressed to withdraw from the field; but answering that he never turned his back upon an enemy, desired that he might be placed with his back against a tree, that he might watch the varying fortunes of the fight; and he there sunk under his wound. The Duke of Pescara, who, on this occasion, commanded the Spanish troops, caused the body of Bayard to be embalmed and sent to his relations. When it drew near the country of his birth, people of all ranks came forth to meet it.

Born in Dauphiné, 1476; **died** 1523.

BAYAZID, or BAGAZID, *baï'-a-zid*, a city of Turkish Armenia, in the pashalic of Erzeroum, 50 miles S.S.W. of Erivan. It contains two churches, three mosques, and the monastery of Kara Killeesea, distinguished alike by the beauty of its architecture and the remoteness of its antiquity. On the summit of the mountain, on the side of which the town is situated, are the ruins of a palace built by Mahomed Pasha. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 39° 24′ N. **Lon.** 43° 26′ E.—Here, in August, 1854, the Turks were defeated by the Russians; Selim Pasha having, contrary to the directions of General Guyon (Kurshid Pasha), attacked the Muscovites, who killed, wounded, and took prisoners nearly 2,000 Turks.

BAYER, JOHN, *baï'-er*, a German astronomer, who, in 1603, published an excellent work, entitled "Uranometria," being a celestial atlas, or folio chart of all the constellations. He was the first to distinguish the stars by the letters of the Greek alphabet, and according to the order of the magnitude of the stars in each constellation. This work was republished, with great improvements by the author, in 1627, under a new title; viz., "Coelum Stellatum Christianum."

Born at Rhain, in Bavaria, 1572; **died** at Augsburg, 1625.

BAYER, GOTTLIEB SIEGFRIED, grandson of the above, a learned philologist, who acquired a great knowledge of the eastern languages, particularly the Chinese. In 1717 he was appointed librarian at Königsberg; and in 1726 was invited to St. Petersburg, where he was made professor of Greek and Roman antiquities. His "Musæum Sinicum," printed in 1730, in 2 vols. 8vo, is a very curious and learned work.

Born at Königsburg, 1694; **died** at St. Petersburg, 1738.

BAYEUX, GEORGE, *baï'-yu(r)*, a French advocate, who obtained from the Academy at Rouen the prize for a poem on filial piety. He translated the "Fasti" of Ovid, and wrote also "Reflections on the Reign of Trajan." He was sent to prison, and massacred by the rabble of Caen.

Born at Caen, about 1752; **died** 1792.

BAYEUX, a town of France, on the river Aure, in the department of the Calvados, 17 miles N.N.W. of Caen. It has a magnificent cathedral with three towers, dating from the 12th century, besides churches, convents, and a castle. Many of the houses are very old and picturesque. **Manf.** Lace, damask, calico, cotton yarn, serges, and pottery. There is a considerable trade in cattle, horses, and butter. **Pop.** 10,000.—In the town-house, formerly the episcopal palace, is preserved the celebrated tapestry of Bayeux, said to have been wrought by Matilda, the wife of William the Conqueror, or the Empress Matilda, wife of Henry I. of England, and which represents the deeds done by the Norman duke in effecting the conquest of England. Napoleon, during the excitement of his meditated invasion of England, caused this piece of tapestry to be carried from town to

town and exhibited in the theatres between the acts, to rouse the spectators to the achievement of a second conquest. Bayeux is of great antiquity, having existed before the invasion of Gaul by the Romans.

BAYLE, PIERRE, *bail*, a celebrated French writer, author of the well-known "Historical and Critical Dictionary," was educated for the ministry among the Protestants; but, while attending the Jesuits' college, became a Roman Catholic. Shortly afterwards, however, returning to his former communion, he went to Geneva, where he formed an intimacy with Basnage. He was in 1675 appointed to the chair of philosophy at Sedan; but when that academy was suppressed, in 1681, he removed to Rotterdam, and was chosen professor of philosophy and history there. In 1684 he began a literary journal entitled "Nouvelles de la République des Lettres," which obtained great celebrity. In 1693 he was deprived of his professorship; and, in 1697, appeared the first volume of his greatest work, "The Historical and Critical Dictionary," which quickly reached a second edition. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote, "Thoughts on Comets," "A Criticism on Maimbourg's History of Calvinism," "A Philosophical Comment on the words of Christ, 'Compel them to come in,'" &c. His writings generally exhibit a sceptical spirit of indifference.

Born near Foix, 1647; **died** 1706.

BAYLEN, *bai'-len'*, a Spanish town in the province of Andalusia, 22 miles N.E. of Jaen. **Manf.** Linen, glass, bricks, tiles, and soap. **Pop.** 5,000.—The French were defeated here by the Spaniards in July, 1808, about 20,000 French soldiers being captured. Joseph Bonaparte fled from Madrid in consequence.

BAYLY, LEWIS, *bai'-le*, an eminent prelate, educated at Oxford, who was ordained bishop of Bangor, 1616, and is celebrated for his well-known work entitled "The Practice of Piety."

Born at Carmarthen, about 1565; **died** 1632.

BAYONNE, *bai-yon'*, a well-built, opulent, and commercial town of France, in the department of Basses Pyrenées, situate at the confluence of the Nive and Adour, at a distance of three miles from the sea. These rivers here form a commodious harbour, three miles from the Bay of Biscay, and divide the town into three parts, called Great and Little Bayonne and St. Esprit (the last-named inhabited almost exclusively by Jews), communicating by bridges. A citadel, constructed by Vauban, on the top of an eminence in the suburb, commands both the harbour and the town, which are further defended by small redoubts. The cathedral is a large and beautiful Gothic structure of the 12th century; the other most important public buildings are the mint, exchange, theatre, and chamber of commerce. One of the finest arsenals in France is in the town, and there is a very large military hospital. The old castle is in Great Bayonne and the new castle in Little Bayonne. **Manf.** Glass, ropes, cordage, chocolate, and liqueurs. It has some sugar-refineries, and distilleries; and a large trade is carried on in resins, woollen cloths, serges, linens, dyed silks, drugs, cream of tartar, and wines. The principal objects of the maritime trade are the cod and whale fishery. The hams of Bayonne have long been famous, and its wines and chocolate are exported in great quantities to the north of Europe. **Pop.** 26,261. **Lat.** 43° 29′ N. **Lon.** 1° 24′ W.—The military weapon called the bayonet takes its name from this city. A Basque regiment in a fight with the Spaniards near here, in 1523, found their ammunition exhausted, and fixed their long knives to their musket-barrels, and so charged the enemy. Although the city itself has often been besieged, it has never been taken. The last siege was by the English in 1814, and was interrupted by the news of Bonaparte's surrender.

BAZA, *ba-tha*, a city of Spain, in the province of Granada, situated in a beautiful valley in the Sierra Nevada. In the time of the Moors it was a place of great importance, and there are many remains of Moorish architecture. The church is very ancient, and was used as a mosque. In 1480 this place was taken from the Moors, by the assistance of nine iron cannons, which it still preserves as memorials of the event. Hemp is the chief article of trade. **Pop.** 7,300.

BAZARD, ARMAND, *ba-zar'*, a French socialist and founder, in 1820, of a secret political society, *Les Amis de la Vérité*, which was dissolved in consequence of an unsuccessful outbreak at Belfont. He afterwards joined the St. Simonians, contributed to the journal, and wrote an exposition of their doctrines, but disapproving of their views as to the emancipation of women, and a community of wives, quarrelled with them in 1831. In one of the discussions he was seized with apoplexy, and died a few months afterwards.

Born at Paris 1791; **died** 1832.

BAZAS, *ba'-za*, a town of France, department of the Gironde, 30 miles from Bordeaux. **Pop.** about 5,000, many of whom are engaged in the manufacture of glass.

BAZHENOV, VASSALI IVANOVITCH, *bazhen-off'*, Russian architect, first vice-president of the St. Petersburg Academy of Fine Arts, employed by the empress Catherine, and designer of some of the finest buildings at St. Petersburg.

Born at Moscow, 1737; **died** at St. Petersburg, 1799.

BEACHY HEAD, *bé'-chee*, the loftiest promontory on the S. coast of England, 530 feet high, in the county of Sussex, 27 miles from Dungeness. **Lat.** of lighthouse, 50° 44′ N. **Lon.** 0° 1′ E.—It was off here, on the 30th June, 1690, that the French defeated the English and Dutch fleets, commanded by the earl of Torrington.

BEACONSFIELD, *bé'-kons-feeld*, a market-town of Buckinghamshire, 23 miles from London. It consists of four streets arranged as a cross. It was formerly a more busy place than now, there being a manufacture of ribbons. **Pop.** 1,524.

BEACONSFIELD, EARL OF. (*See* DISRAELI, BENJAMIN.)

BEALE, MARY, *beel*, an English portrait-painter, who copied with great exactness the works of Sir Peter Lely and Vandyke.

Born 1631; **died** 1697.

BEAMINSTER, *bé'-mins-ter*, a town of Dorsetshire, 18 miles N.W. of Dorchester, on the river Birt. The tower of the church is nearly 100 feet high, and is decorated with sculptures illustrative of the woollen trade. The church was restored in 1862. **Manf.** Sailcloth, iron, and copper goods. **Pop.** about 3,000.

BEAR ISLAND, *bair*, an island on the S.W. coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Bantry Bay, sheltering the harbour of Bearhaven, considered the finest in Ireland. **Ext.** 6 miles long, by 1½ broad.

BEAR LAKE, GREAT, a lake of British North America, lying near the Arctic circle. (*See* AMERICA, NORTH.)

BEARD, JOHN, *beerd*, an English actor and singer, who was brought up in the king's chapel. In 1739 he married Lady Henrietta Herbert, daughter of the earl of Waldegrave, and widow of Lord Edward Herbert, who brought him little fortune. After quitting the stage some years, he returned to it in 1744.

Born 1694; **died** 1768.

BEARN, *bai'-arn*, an ancient province of France, now included in the department of the BASSES-PYRENÉES.

BEAS DE SEGURA, *bai'-as-dai-sai-gu'-ra*, a town of Spain, province of Murcia, 50 miles N.W. of Jaen, on the left bank of the Guadalimar. **Manf.** Coarse cloths and linen, leather and oil. **Pop.** 2,700.

BEATON, or BETHUNE, DAVID, *be'-ton*, a cardinal, and archbishop of St. Andrews, in Scotland. In 1519 he was appointed resident at the court of France, and in 1523 he obtained the rich abbey of Arbroath. In 1528 he was made keeper of the privy seal, and negotiated the marriage of James V. with Princess Magdalen of France, and afterwards with Princess Mary of Lorraine. In 1537 he was consecrated bishop of Mirepoix, in Languedoc; and Pope Paul III. raised him to the cardinalate in 1538; and in the following year he was made primate of Scotland. On the death of the king, the lords of the council sent the cardinal to prison, whence he was released, not long after, by the regent, and made chancellor, and crowned the young Queen Mary at Stirling. He persecuted the Protestants with great fury; and, among others, caused the celebrated Wishart to be burnt before his own palace. A conspiracy was formed against him, and he was assassinated in the castle of St. Andrews. His private life was scandalous.

Born at Balfour, in Fife, 1494; **died** 1546.

BEATTIE, JAMES, LL.D., *be'-te*, a distinguished Scotch writer, was the son of a shopkeeper and farmer, who sent him to the University of Aberdeen, where he pursued his studies with so much success as to receive a bursary, which is equivalent to an exhibition or scholarship in the English universities. After following the profession of a schoolmaster for some time, and publishing a volume of poems, and other works, in 1771, he produced the first canto of his poem called "The Minstrel," which was received with great favour. He went to London, was received by the king, and admitted into the friendship of Dr. Johnson, Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other celebrities of the period. Previous to the appearance of this effusion, he had published an "Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth," designed to stem, if possible, the tide of infidelity, which the philosophic speculations of David Hume were then diffusing over the land. For this he received, in 1773, a substantial token of the royal favour in a pension of £200 a year. The second canto of "The Minstrel" appeared in 1774, and was as enthusiastically received as was the first. He was for more than forty years professor of moral philosophy and logic in Marischal College, Aberdeen. Beattie wrote several other works, which were much thought of in his days; but his fame rests principally on his "Minstrel," which was designed to trace the progress of a poetical genius, from the first dawning of fancy and reason till that period at which he may be supposed capable of appearing in the world as a minstrel.

Born at Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire, 1735; **died** 1803.

BEATUS RHENANUS, *be-ai'-tus re-nai'-nus*, a learned man, whose name was Bilde, which he altered to Rhenanus, from the place of his nativity, Rheinach. He was a profound scholar, and was the first who published the History of Velleius Paterculus. He also edited the works of Tertullian, to which he added valuable notes, which he also did to several classical works.

Born 1485; **died** at Strasburg, 1547.

BEAU, CHARLES LE, *le(r) bo*, a French writer, was professor in the Royal College, and secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions. He was the author of a "History of the Lower Empire," in 22 vols. 12mo, and also of "Opera Latina," 3 vols. 12mo. A brother, John Louis le Beau, was the author of an edition of Homer, Greek and Latin.

Born 1701; **died** at Paris, 1778.

BEAUCAIRE DE PEGUILLON, FRANCIS, *bo'-kair*, archbishop of Metz, who, at the council of Trent, pleaded with great eloquence in favour of reformation. He afterwards resigned his bishopric, and went into retirement, and wrote his "Rerum Gallicarum Commentaria, ab anno 1461 ad annum 1562."

Born 1514; **died** 1591.

BEAUCAIRE, a well-built town of France, on the right bank of the Rhone, in the department of the Gard, chiefly remarkable for its great annual fair held in a large meadow on the banks of the river, from the 22nd to the 28th July. It has a trade in silk, wine, oil, almonds, spices, drugs, leather, wool, and cotton; and during the period of its fair is frequented by merchants from all parts of Europe and Asia, to the number of 100,000. On the opposite side of the Rhone is Tarascon, with which Beaucaire is connected by a very fine iron suspension bridge, considered second only to that of Menai. The town suffered severely in the wars of the League, and in 1632 the castle was partially destroyed by Richelieu. It occupies the site of the ancient Ugernum, and several remains of the Roman city have been discovered. **Pop.** 7,900.

BEAUCHAMP, ALPHONSE DE, *bo'-shaahm*, French historian. At the age of 17 he entered a Sardinian regiment of marines, but, refusing to fight against the French Republic, was imprisoned. He afterwards went to Paris, and obtained employment under the minister of police, being expressly charged with the superintendence of the press; but was deprived of his post, his history of La Vendée and the Chouans being displeasing to the authorities. He left Paris, but returned two years afterwards, and again received an official appointment. Besides the work mentioned, he wrote histories of the conquest of Peru, of Brazil, of the revolution in Piedmont, a life of Louis XVIII., and is supposed to have been the real author of the memoirs of Fouché.

Born at Monaco, 1767; **died** 1832.

BEAUCOURT, *bo'-koor*, a town of France, in the department of Haut-Rhin, 10 miles from Belfort. **Manf.** Watch and clock movements in great quantities. **Pop.** 2,000.

BEAUFORT, CARDINAL HENRY, *bo'-fort*, a natural son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the father of Henry IV., by Catherine Swynford. Beaufort was appointed bishop of Winchester in 1404. He was made cardinal by Pope Martin V.

He opposed the project of Henry V. to levy an impost on the clergy to carry on the war against France, but lent the king the enormous sum of 28,000*l.* He was chosen guardian of young Henry VI. in opposition to Humphry, duke of Gloucester, who was the nominal head of the council of regency, which assumed the reigns of government on the death of Henry V. In 1429, after several years of determined rivalship, the cardinal succeeded in destroying the power of the duke, and had the young king crowned. Notwithstanding this circumstance, the hostility between them continued until the murder of the duke of Gloucester (in which, it was suspected, he was concerned) which took place on the 28th February, 1447. The cardinal survived him only six weeks, according to Shakspeare's delineation, in an agony of despair.

"Lord Cardinal, if thou think'st on heaven's bliss,
Hold up thy hand, make signal of thy hope.—
He dies, and makes no sign."

His last words to those by whom his deathbed was surrounded were, "I pray you all to pray for me." He presided over the tribunal which senteneed Joan of Arc to death. He was buried in the elegant chantry which bears his name in Winchester cathedral.

Born 1370; **died** at Winchester, 1447.

BEAUFORT, MARGARET, countess of Richmond and Derby, was the daughter and heiress of John, duke of Somerset, and married Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, by whom she had a son, afterwards Henry VII. Her first husband dying in 1456, she married Sir Henry Stafford, by whom she had no issue; and on his death she became the wife of Thomas, Lord Stanley, afterwards earl of Derby. She distinguished herself as an author, and founded the colleges of Christ and St. John, in Cambridge.

Born 1441; **died** 1509.

BEAUFORT, FRANCIS DE VENDOME, *duke of, the son of Cæsar, duke of Vendôme, who was imprisoned on the charge of conspiring against* Cardinal Mazarin, but, escaping, began a civil war, which soon ended. He was subsequently made admiral of France, and in 1665 defeated the Turkish fleet near Tunis. He was killed at the siege of Candia.

Born 1616; **died** 1669.

BEAUFORT, LOUIS DE, a learned writer of French, but afterwards settled in Germany. He was chosen fellow of the Royal Society of London, and was the author of the "History of Germanicus," "Dissertation upon the Uncertainty of the First Five Ages of the Roman Republic," "History of the Roman Republic; or, Plan of the Ancient Government of Rome.

Died at Maestricht, 1795.

BEAUFORT, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, on the sound and river of Pamlico. **Area,** 670 square miles. **Desc.** In general level, and producing, maize, cotton, tar, and turpentine. **Pop.** 17,474.

BEAUFORT, a county of South Carolina, U.S., on the seacoast, between the Savannah and Combarree rivers. **Area,** 1,540 square miles. **Desc.** Of a light and sandy soil, but producing cotton, Indian corn, rice, and sweet potatoes. **Pop.** 30,176.

BEAUFORT, a town of Victoria, Australia, 124 miles N.N.W. of Melbourne, the centre of a busy mining district. There are some fine sheep-runs in the neighbourhood, and the wool fetches a high price. **Pop.** 1,000.

BEAUFORT, a town of Savoy, 30 miles from Chamberry, and celebrated for its *gruyères* cheese. **Pop.** 3,000.

BEAUFORT BAY, a bay of Russian America, in the Arctic Ocean. **Lat.** 70° N. **Lon.** 142° W.—**CAPE,** a bold headland in a bay further W. **Lat.** 69° N. **Lon.** 163° W.

BEAUFORT EAST, a division of Albany, Cape Colony. **Area,** 1,060 square miles. **Pop.** 13,400. The chief town is Fort Beaufort, on the Kat river, 42 miles N.E. of Grahamstown.

BEAUFORT WEST, a division of the western province of Cape Colony. **Area,** 9,600 square miles. **Pop.** 5,900. The chief town is of the same name, at the foot of the Nieuwveld mountains, 330 miles N.W. of Cape Town.

BEAUFORT EN VALLEE, *vał-ai,* a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire, 16 miles from Angers. It carries on an active trade in grain, wine, and hemp, with manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, and hats. **Pop.** about 5,500.—There is another small town of the same name in the department of Jura, 8 miles from Lons-le-Saunier. **Pop.** 1,200.

BEAUGENCY, *bozh-en'-se,* an ancient town of France, department of Loiret, on the Loire, 15 miles S.S.W. of Orleans. **Manf.** Woollens and leather; there is a large trade in wool, corn, wine, and brandy. **Pop.** 3,900.—It is a station on the railway from Orleans to Tours.

BEAUHARNAIS, ALEXANDRE, *bo-har'-nay,* Viscountde, served in the American War. He went to France, was elected the States General for Blois, and became secretary of the National Assembly. In 1793 he declined the office of Minister of War, and tendered his resignation as general of the army of the Rhine, because it had been determined to exclude the military from the service. During the Reign of Terror he was accused, condemned, and guillotined. He was the first husband of Josephine, afterwards the wife of Napoleon.

Born in Martinique, 1760; **died** 1794.

BEAUHARNAIS, EUGENE DE, was the son of Josephine, the first wife of Napoleon I., and of the above-named viscount. He entered the army, and under the eye of his step-father, Napoleon, fought in the campaigns of Italy, and also went with him to Egypt, where he acted as his aide-de-camp. As a matter of course, he rose to rank with his years, and with the fortunes of Napoleon I., and fought in the Consular Guards at Marengo. When Napoleon assumed the emperorship, he was created a prince, and in 1805 was appointed viceroy of the kingdom of Italy. In the following year he was adopted by Napoleon, and married to the daughter of the king of Bavaria. When, in 1809, the war between Austria and France broke out, he was actively engaged, being placed in command of the French and Italian army, and displaying great knowledge of his profession. He was with the emperor in the Russian campaign of 1812; and during the retreat, after Napoleon and Murat had left the army, he took the chief command. At the battle of Lutzen he commanded the left of the new army which the emperor had raised. So long as the last rays of fortune shone upon Napoleon, he adhered to him; but when these were shed, he retired with his family to Bavaria. During the remainder of his life he lived principally at Munich, with the title of Prince of Leuchtenberg.

Born at Paris, 1781; **died** at Munich, 1824.

BEAUHARNAIS, a county of Lower Canada, lying to the S.W. of Montreal. **Ext.** 55 miles long and 22 broad. **Area**, 710 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile, and, from the extent of its frontage to the St. Lawrence, possessing considerable advantages. **Pop.** 16,000, chiefly Scotch, Irish, and Americans.

BEAUJEU, *bozh-u(r)*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Rhone, 30 miles from Lyons. **Manf.** Cotton goods, hats, and paper; and it is famous for its mines. **Pop.** about 4,000.

BEAULEY, *bo'-le*, a river of Scotland, county of Inverness, which flows into the Moray Frith, and forms its upper basin.

BEAULIEU, **SEBASTIAN PONTAULT DE**, *bole-yu(r)*, a French engineer, and field-marshal under Louis XIV., and the author of "Views and Plans of the Sieges and Battles of Louis XIV."
Died 1674.

BEAULIEU, **JOHN PETER**, Baron de, an Austrian general, who was actively engaged as an artillery officer during the Seven Years' War, and in 1792 commanded the Austrians against the forces whom the French republic sent into the Netherlands, and gained several victories over them. In 1796 he was commander-in-chief in Italy, and his army was routed in several conflicts with General Bonaparte, whose fame was then beginning to dawn.
Born 1725; **died** 1820.

BEAULIEU, a town of France, department of the Corrèze, 20 miles from Tulle. **Pop.** 2,500.—Another in the department of the Indre and Loire, 2 miles from Loches. **Pop.** 2,000.—Another in the department of the Loiret, with a small population.—This name is common to several more small towns in France.

BEAULIEU, or **EXE**, *bo'-lu*, a parish at the mouth of the river Exe, 6 miles from Lymington, where Margaret of Anjou, and afterwards Perkin Warbeck, fled for refuge. Exemption from arrest for debt is still a privilege within its manorial bounds.

BEAUMANOIR, **PHILIPPE DE**, *bo-man-wawr'*, French jurist, author of a great work on the old French law, which is highly valued.
Died 1296.

BEAUMARCHAIS, **PIERRE AUGUSTIN CARON DE**, *bo-mar'-shai*, a celebrated French comic dramatist, was the son of a clockmaker at Paris, and applying himself to the same trade, was the inventor of a new escapement, which brought him into notice at the French court, where he became a great favourite with the daughters of Louis XVI., having great musical talent, and playing exceedingly well on the flute and harp, which latter instrument he much improved. He now became acquainted with Duverney, the rich farmer-general, by whose aid he acquired a handsome fortune, and at his death was involved in lawsuits with his heir, gaining great notoriety from the wit, satire, and reasoning which distinguished his pleadings and memorials. He is best known to the world, however, by his being the author of several comedies, of which "The Barber of Seville" and "The Marriage of Figaro" are the best; the latter meeting with immense success. He visited England, as an agent of Louis XV., on secret service connected with some scurrilous pamphlets concerning Madame du Barry, and becoming interested in the dispute between Great Britain and the American colonists, induced the French government to afford assistance to the latter. Under the Convention he was charged with treason to the Republic, having failed to fulfil a contract to supply the Convention with arms for Holland, and took refuge in that country and in England.

BEAUMARIS, *bo-mar'-is*, borough and market-town of the isle of Anglesey, North Wales, on a spacious bay near the entrance to the Menai Straits, and 3 miles from Bangor. It has a handsome church, with a lofty square tower, and an elegant town-hall, a custom-house, and a free school. There is a castle built by Edward I. at the end of the 13th century. There is little trade, but, as a sea-bathing place, it is much resorted to. **Pop.** 2,291.—Beaumaris has steam-communication with Liverpool.

BEAUMONT, **FRANCIS**, *bo'-mont*, dramatist. His grandfather was a master of the Rolls, and his father, Francis, one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas. At the age of 15 he became a member of the Inner Temple, but from the shortness of his life, and the great number of his productions, it is to be presumed that he devoted very little of his time to the practice of law. He tells us himself, in an epistle, that he was intimate with rare Ben Jonson, whom, with other wits of the period, he would seem to have been in the habit of meeting at the Mermaid tavern. His name is indissolubly associated with that of John Fletcher, in conjunction with whom he wrote "Philaster," "The Maid's Tragedy," "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," "The Scornful Lady," and about 50 other dramatic and poetic works. It is beautiful, in retrospect, to contemplate the friendships of these two celebrated dramatists. Their affection for each other appears, in every respect, to have been of the closest kind: they lived in the same house, and, it is affirmed, held their worldly goods in common; and although their geniuses would seem to have been cast in different moulds, yet how well and how sweetly do they amalgamate! *Beaumont excelled more in pathos and tragic sentiment; Fletcher in lightness and vivacity; and the names of Beaumont and Fletcher will, as long as the language shall last, be associated as two of the brightest ornaments of our dramatic literature.*
Born in Leicestershire, 1585; **died** in London, 1616.

BEAUMONT DE PEREFIX, **HARDOUIN**, *bo'-mong*, a French historian, tutor to Louis XIV., by whom he was made archbishop of Paris. He wrote a "History of Henry IV."
Died 1670.

BEAUMONT, **ÉLIE DE**, a French advocate, who distinguished himself by his memoir in favour of the unfortunate family of Calas, which produced a powerful effect upon the nation. He was also the author of several other esteemed pieces; and his wife produced a novel, entitled "Letters of the Marquis de Roselle."
Born at Carentan, 1732; **died** 1785.

BEAUNE, **FLORIMENT DE**, *bone*, a French mathematician, who discovered a method of determining the nature of curves by the properties of their triangles, and may be regarded as the discoverer of the differential calculus.
Born in Blois, 1600; **died** 1652.

BEAUNE, **JAMES DE**, baron of Samblançai, was superintendent of the finances under Francis I., and lent to the queen-mother a sum of 300,000 crowns, which had been sent to Lautrec to pay his troops, and for want of which the expedition to relieve Milan failed. The queen-mother bribed his secretary, Gentil, to deliver to her the receipts she had given, which being the only testimonies poor Samblançai had, he was accused of having applied

the money to his own use, and was hanged. The fraud was afterwards discovered, and his secretary, Gentil, hanged.

Died 1527.

BEAUNE, a town of France, in the department of Côte-d'Or, 23 miles S.S.W. of Dijon. There are several buildings of interest, especially two churches, which date from the 12th century, an hospital, founded in 1443 by Nicholas Rollin, and the belfry of the old town-house. **Manf.** Cloth, cutlery, and leather. The town is the principal seat of the Burgundian wine trade, and there are dye-works, flour-mills, and distilleries. **Pop.** 10,500.

BEAURAIN, JOHN DE, *bō'-rē̆*, a celebrated geographer at the court of Louis XV., who constructed a number of charts, and published a topographical and military description of the campaigns of Luxembourg.

Born at Aix-en-Essart, 1696; **died** at Paris, 1771.

BEAURIEU, GASPARD-GUILLARD DE, *bō'-re-u(r)*, an ingenious French philosopher, the author of "L'Elève de la Nature" (the Pupil of Nature), and of many other works. To the disgrace of the Revolution, he died in an hospital.

Born in Artois, 1728; **died** 1795.

BEAUSOBRE, ISAAC DE, *bō-zobr'*, learned Protestant writer. He studied at the Protestant Academy of Saumur, but having broken the royal signet put upon the door of a church of the reformers to prevent the public profession of their religion, he fled to Holland, and afterwards went to Berlin, where he was made chaplain to the king of Prussia, and councillor of the royal consistory. He was a very learned writer, and his critical history of Manicheeism especially gained him a great reputation.

Born at Niort, 1659; **died** at Berlin, 1738.

BEAUSSET, LE, *bōsē'-sai*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 7 miles from Toulon. **Manf.** Wine, brandy, and soap. **Pop.** 3,000.

BEAUVAIS, *bō-vai'*, a well-built commercial town of France, in the department of Oise, 45 miles N. of Paris, in a valley at the junction of the Avelon and the Therain. Before the Revolution it was the see of a bishop (who had under his inspection 598 parishes), a governor, and several royal offices. The cathedral of St. Pierre is much admired, its choir being the loftiest in the world, being 153 feet from the pavement to the roof; which is 13 feet higher than that of Amiens. The edifice was begun in 1225, and continued at intervals during the next four centuries, but is still incomplete. Another old church, Saint Etienne, is remarkable for its beautiful stained windows. The episcopal palace, built in the 16th century, is now used as a court-house. There are also a town-house, college, museum, library, and barracks. **Manf.** Tapestry, for which the town has had a great reputation for more than 200 years; cotton, woollen goods, leather, and earthenware, and a large trade is carried on in grain and wine. **Pop.** 14,934. —This town is of great antiquity, and was in existence in the time of the Romans. In 1472 it successfully withstood a siege against an army of 80,000 Burgundians under Charles the Bold. On this occasion the women particularly distinguished themselves, especially Jeanne Hachette, who seeing a Burgundian planting his standard on the walls, hurled him to the earth, and bore away the banner in triumph. The raising of the siege is still commemorated in the procession of St. Angadrème, when the ladies, conformably to an order of Louis XI., lead the procession, carrying the trophy which Jeanne Hachette so valorously acquired. The original name of this heroine was Lainé; but from the battleaxe with which she accomplished the above feat, she was henceforth distinguished as Hachette.

BEAUVOIS, AMBROSE MARIA FRANCIS JOSEPH PALISOT DE, *bō'-vwaw*, a French naturalist and traveller, whose enterprising disposition led him to pursue his investigations over a great portion of W. Africa and America. During his wanderings in the latter country, he discovered, on the banks of the Ohio, the jaws and molar teeth of the great mastodon, and from the west of Virginia brought the tooth of a megalonyx. He published various works in connection with his travels and pursuits.

Born at Arras, 1752; **died** at Paris, 1820.

BEAUZÉE, NICHOLAS, *bō'-zai*, a French writer and member of the academy, who wrote the articles on grammar in the Encyclopédie; and though allied with sceptics, was himself a sincere Christian. Beauzée once asked Diderot how they came to elect him a member of the academy, as he was a Christian? "Because," answered the other, "we had not a grammarian among us, and we knew you to be an honest man." He wrote a "Universal Grammar; or, an Exposition of the Elements of Languages;" an "Exposition of the Historical Proofs of Religion," and other works.

Born at Verdun, 1717; **died** 1789.

BEAVER, *bē'ver*, a county of Pennsylvania, U.S., on the Ohio and Beaver rivers. **Area**, 650 square miles. **Desc.** Undulating and fertile, producing wool, wheat, oats, butter, and pork. Timber is plentiful, and in minerals it produces coal and limestone. The county being well supplied with water, has many saw-mills on its different streams. **Manf.** Woollens and cottons; it has some iron-foundries, tanneries, breweries, and paper-manufactories. **Pop.** 39,605.

BEAVER ISLANDS, a chain of islands in Lake Michigan, 40 miles from Mackinaw. **Area** of the largest estimated at 40 square miles.—This name is common to several villages and creeks in America.

BEBINGTON, *bēb'-ing-ton*, a parish of Cheshire, on the Mersey, 5 miles from Great Neston. **Area**, 5,250 acres. **Pop.** about 11,000.

BECCADELLI, ANTONIO, *bek'-ka-del'-e*, called Antony of Palermo, and also PANORMITA, was professor of belles-lettres and rhetoric at Pavia, where he, in 1432, received the poetic laurel from the Emperor Sigismund. Alphonso, king of Naples, created him a nobleman, and gave him several honourable employments. He wrote a book on the sayings and actions of Alphonso, king of Aragon; and a collection of his epistles and other pieces was printed at Venice, in 1453.—This man is said to have sold a farm in order to buy a copy of Livy.

Born at Palermo, in 1394; **died** at Naples, 1471.

BECCAFUMI, DOMENICO, *bek-ka-foo'-me*, son of a poor peasant, and himself trained to hard labour. His talent for drawing was natural, and encouraged by his master, who adopted him, and had him taught painting. In 1509 he went to Rome to study the works of the great masters. On his return to his native town, Siena, he painted many pictures for churches, and decorations for private mansions. For 27 years he was engaged on the famous pavement of the cathedral of Siena, on which he depicted a *commesso* work (a kind of tesselated pavement), Scripture incidents, on a large scale. He was a man of varied artistic and mechanical acquirements, and is said to have hastened

his death by over-exertion in bronze-casting. His Saint Sebastian is one of the finest pictures in the Borghese palace.

Born at Siena, 1488; died 1551.

BECCARIA CÆSAR BONESANA, Marquis, *bek-ka'-re-a*, Italian writer on jurisprudence and political economy. He published, in 1764, a treatise on crimes and punishments, which attracted great attention, was translated into English, and is thought to have instigated reforms in the penal code of most of the European states. In 1768, a professorship of public law and economy was established expressly for him at Milan. In 1771, he was made a member of the Supreme Economic Council, and, in 1791, one of the board for the reform of the judicial code. He was of the utilitarian schools, and his views have a great affinity with those of eminent English writers.

Born at Milan, 1735; died 1793.

BECCARIA, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a Piedmontese natural philosopher, who was professor at Palermo and at Rome, whence he removed to Turin. He was greatly respected by the king of Sardinia, to whose sons he was tutor, and made several discoveries in electricity, publishing some valuable works on that and other philosophical subjects.

Born at Mondovi, 1716; died 1781.

BECCLES, *bek'-kels*, a market town and borough of Suffolk, on the river Waveney, 33 miles N.E. of Ipswich. It has an elegant Gothic church, enlarged in 1859, a corn exchange, custom house, and free grammar school, and a town-hall. Pop. 4,844. Station on the Great Eastern Railway.

BECERRA, GASPAR, *bai-ser'-ra*, a celebrated Spanish painter and sculptor, the pupil of Michael Angelo. He painted well in fresco.

Born at Baisa, 1520; died at Madrid, 1570.

BECHER, JOHN JOACHIM, *bek'-er*, an eminent German chemist. He was of a roving disposition, residing some time at Vienna, and assisting in a variety of manufactures: then at Haarlem, where he invented a machine for throwing silk. In 1680 he went to England, and examined the mines in Cornwall and Scotland, and returning to Germany, he there died. His principal works are "Physica Subterranea," "Institutiones Chymicæ," and "Epistolæ Chymicæ."

Bort at Spires, 1625; died 1682.

BECHSTEIN, JOHANN MATTHEUS, *bek'-stine*, a celebrated German ornithologist, who, intended for the church, relinquished theology for natural history; and, in 1785, was made professor of the Botanic Institute of Salzmann, at Schnepfenthal. In 1791 he proposed to the duke of Gotha to create a forest-school; but, not meeting with success, he resolved to establish one, at his own cost, at Kammote, near Walterhausen. He afterwards published a journal devoted to forest science, called "Diana;" and in 1800 offered his services to the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, who gave him the direction of a botanic academy, newly founded at Dreis-gacker. Bechstein's whole life was spent in enriching natural history with most important observations. He published many valuable works, of which may be named "German Natural History," "Forest Entomology," "Complete Course of Forest Science," "Natural History of Cage-Birds," which has been translated into English, and has passed through several editions.

Born at Walterhausen, Saxe Gothe, 1757; died 1822.

BECKER, WILHELM ADOLF, archæologist. He studied at the university of Leipsic, and, in 1836, was appointed extraordinary professor of classical archæology, and, 1843, professor of antiquities. He published several works on Greek and Roman Antiquities.

Born at Dresden, 1796; died at Meissen, 1846.

BECKET, THOMAS A, *bek'-et*, archbishop of Canterbury. He was the son of a London merchant, and received an excellent education, becoming also a proficient in all martial exercises. He studied theology at Paris, and, on his return, soon obtained notice by his talents and agreeable manners. He was appointed archdeacon of Canterbury, and, in 1155, was raised to the dignity of chancellor of England, and in that capacity took part in the war of Toulouse, distinguishing himself by acts of personal prowess. His love of magnificent display was exhibited to an extent beyond precedent. In 1159 he went to France on a special mission to arrange a marriage between the son of Henry II. and the daughter of the king of France, and the magnificence of his retinue excited general wonder. In 1162 he was made archbishop of Canterbury, although he had not taken priest's orders. He now affected extreme and even squalid asceticism, laid aside all his pomp, and resigned the chancellorship. From that time a bitter hostility ensued between him and the king, Becket supporting the authority of the Pope, and the king endeavouring to make the church subordinate to the state. The Saxon populace sided with Becket, the Norman nobility with the king. The strife continued for seven years, and an ill-guarded wish by the king that somebody would relieve him of "this turbulent priest," led to the assassination of Becket, in the cathedral at Canterbury. King Henry was afterwards obliged, by the Pope, to do penance before Becket's tomb, by having his royal back scourged by the monks, and passing one whole day and night fasting upon the bare stones. Two years after his death, Becket was canonized; and his pretended miracles were so numerous that his shrine became the richest in Europe.

Born in London, 1118; died 1170.

BECKFORD, WILLIAM, *bek'-ford*, the only legitimate son of Alderman Beckford, who, in the time of George III., was twice lord mayor of London. He inherited the alderman's wealth, which enabled him to spend several years in travel, and live for a time in splendid style at Cintra, in Portugal, and to erect at a cost of £273,000, the magnificent structure Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire, which he afterwards sold, and then erected another house, with a lofty tower, on Lansdowne Hill, Bath. He wrote, in French, "History of the Caliph Vathek," an Arabian tale, which was composed at one sitting. "It took me," said he, "three days and two nights of hard labour. I never took off my clothes the whole time." It is a work of great genius, and, according to Byron, for correctness of costume, beauty of description, and power of imagination, the most eastern and sublime tale of all European imitations. He was the author of several works of less note. He possessed extensive knowledge and artistic taste, but his disposition was morbid and his mode of life solitary and eccentric.

Born 1761; died at Bath, 1844.

BECKINGHAM, CHARLES, *bek'-ing-ham*, an English dramatic writer, who wrote two plays of merit, viz., "Henry IV. of France," and "Scipio Africanus." He also wrote some poems.

Born in London, 1699; died 1730.

BECKMANN, JOHANN, *bek'-man*, professor of philosophy at the university of Gottingen, known to the world by his remarkable work entitled "Con-

tributions to the History of Inventions." This work has, in several different editions, appeared in England in a translated form.

Born at Hoya, Hanover, 1739; **died** at Gottingen, 1811.

BECKSKERICK, *bek'-ske-rick*, a town of Hungary, standing on the river Theiss, the former 45 miles from Temesvar. It is an important market-town. **Pop.** 19,600.

BECKUM, *beck'-um*, a Prussian town in the government of Westphalia, 23 miles S.E. of Munster, and capital of a district of the same name, on the river Werse. **Manf.** Linen, beer, and spirits. **Pop.** 2,100.

BECQUEREL, ANTOINE CÆSAR, *bek'-e-rel*, a distinguished French physicist, to whom we are indebted for several discoveries in electro-chemistry.

Born at Chatillon-sur-Loing, 1788; **died** 1878.

BEDALE, *be'-dail*, a market-town and parish in Yorkshire, on a rivulet which runs into the Swale near Gatesby, 34 miles N.W. of York. The church here is a large structure, containing some ancient monuments, and erected in the time of Edward III. It was restored in 1868. During an inroad of the Scots, the inhabitants converted its tower into a fortress; and, from its great strength, were enabled successfully to defend themselves. **Pop.** 5,550. Station on the North-eastern railway.

BEDARRIEUX, *bai-dar'-e-u(r)* a town of France, in the department of the Herault, 18 miles from Beziers. **Manf.** Silks, hosiery, cotton, woollens, leather, and paper. **Pop.** 8,900.

BEDDOES, THOMAS, *bed'-doze*, physician and scientific writer. In 1787 he was appointed reader in chemistry, at Oxford, but resigned the office in 1792, in consequence of his approval of the French Revolution. In 1798 he established an hospital for the cure of diseases by the inhalation of certain gases, but the project was a failure. He was a man of great ability, and author of many medical works of repute.

Born at Shifnal, Shropshire, 1760; **died** 1808.

BEDDOES, THOMAS LOVELL, son of the preceding, a dramatic writer of great genius, educated at the Charter-House and Oxford, who produced at an early age the "Bride's Tragedy," "Death's Jest Book," and other plays, exhibiting remarkable powers, but deficient in dramatic construction. He was a man of independent and eccentric character, and spent several years in travelling about the continent, studying anatomy, and taking part in democratic movements. His death was the result of a fall from his horse.

Born at Clifton, 1803; **died** 1849.

BEDE, or **BEDA**, *beed*, "The Venerable," an ancient English writer, whose fame for learning was so great, that Pope Sergius wrote to his abbot to send him to Rome; but Bede declined the honour. He lived in the monastery at Wearmouth, refusing the dignity of abbot offered to him, and devoted the whole of his life to the writing his "Ecclesiastical History," and other works, and in instructing the young monks. An English council directed his works to be publicly read in churches.

Born at Wearmouth, Durham, 673; **died** 735.

BEDFORD, *bed'-ford*, a market-town and parliamentary borough, county town of Bedfordshire, 50 miles N.W. of London, situated on both sides of the Ouse, crossed by a handsome stone bridge of five arches. There are five parish churches, some of which are of considerable antiquity, but recently restored, a district church, and various chapels. There are a corn-exchange, shire-hall, assembly-rooms, infirmary, and gaol. John Bunyan was born near the town, and a handsome building, in the Italian style, the Bunyan schools, was opened in 1867, and a statue of Bunyan erected in 1874. A large sewage farm employs the sewage of the town. Bedford is famous for its public schools, for which it is chiefly indebted to Sir W. Harper, lord mayor of London in 1561. **Manf.** The large agricultural implement works conduce to the prosperity of the town, and lace and straw-plait are made. **Pop.** 19,532. Station on the London and North-western and Midland railways.

BEDFORDSHIRE, an inland county of England, bounded on the N. and N.W. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by the counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Hertford, and on the W. by the counties of Buckingham and Northampton. It is the smallest county in England, with the exception of Middlesex, Huntingdon, and Rutland. The surface of the county is generally level, or slightly undulating, excepting on the S., where it is crossed by the Chiltern Hills. The western and eastern parts of the county are, in many parts sandy, the centre is flat, and three-fourths of the whole is judged to be alluvial soil. Limestone, coarse marble, and imperfect coal are obtained here. The rivers are the Ouse, Ivel, Lea, and Ouzel. **Area,** 461 square miles. **Manf.** Engineering, the manufacture of agricultural implements, and the plaiting of straw and making thread lace, in which nearly three-fourths of the female population are employed. **Towns,** BEDFORD, LEIGHTON BUZZARD, DUNSTABLE, and LUTON. **Pop.** 149,461.

BEDFORD, JOHN, duke, was the third son of Henry IV. of England, and one of the greatest commanders ever opposed to the French. By the will of Henry V. he became regent of France, and well sustained the glory of his country in the whole of the struggle which raged in that kingdom throughout his career. He laid siege to Orleans, which, on account of the supernatural awe which his troops entertained for Joan of Arc, he was compelled to raise; and was subsequently one of the principal instruments in bringing that extraordinary maid to the stake. His death was hastened by vexation at the treaty of peace, signed at Rouen.

Born 1389; **died** 1435.

BEDFORD, NEW, a port of entry in the state of Massachusetts, United States, 55 miles from Boston. Its inhabitants are principally engaged in whale-fishing, ship-building, and candle-making. **Pop.** 16,500.—This town communicates with Boston by railway, and has a harbour which connects it with Fairhaven.

BEDFORD, the name of three counties in the United States. 1. In Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland. **Area,** 1000 square miles. **Desc.** Mountainous, intersected by fertile valleys, producing wheat, oats, and butter. **Pop.** 34,929.—2. Another in the S. part of Virginia. **Area,** 504 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile, yielding abundance of Indian corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco. **Pop.** 31,205.—3. In Tennessee. **Area,** 550 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile, producing corn, tobacco, and wool, and rearing a great number of cattle and swine. **Pop.** 26,025.

BEDFORD LEVEL, a tract of land in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Cambridge, and the isle of Ely, consisting of about 450,000 acres, a large portion of it being marshy ground. At various periods, efforts had been made to reclaim this immense tract; but it was not accomplished till the 17th century, when the Duke of Bedford effected what had baffled all

previous attempts; and in later time, extensive works have been constructed. It produces fine crops of grain, flax, and cole-seed.

BEDJA, *bed'-ja*, a district of Nubia, on the W. coast of the Red Sea, between lat. 19° and 22° 30′ N.

BEDLOE, WILLIAM, *bed'-lo*, captain, an infamous informer, who gave evidence respecting the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and for his perjury received a reward of £500.
Died 1680.

BEDMAR, ALFONSO DE CUEVA, marquis de, ambassador from Spain to Venice in 1607, who took advantage of his position to conspire with the viceroy of Naples and the governor of Milan, to seize and destroy Venice. One of the conspirators betrayed the plot, and several persons were executed. Otway's play of "Venice Preserved" is founded on this incident. Bedmar afterwards went to Flanders, and in 1622 was made a cardinal, and afterwards bishop of Oviedo in Spain.
Born 1572; died at Oviedo, 1655.

BEDNORE, or NUGGUR, *bed'-nor*, a town of Hindostan, in the territories of the rajah of Mysore, the chief town of a district of the same name. This was once a magnificent city, containing 100,000 inhabitants, fortified by natural and artificial defences; but it has been greatly reduced in the course of its successive captures, by Hyder Ali (who, in 1763, pillaged it of property value £12,000,000), Tippoo, and the British. Here, in 1783, General Matthews, being attacked by a vastly superior force under Tippoo Sahib, was obliged to surrender, and he and the principal officers were put to death, the remainder of his force being closely imprisoned. Lat. 13° 50′ N. Lon. 75° 6′ E.

BEDNORE, the district of which the above-named is the chief town. It occupies the summit of the Western Ghauts, at an elevation of about 5,000 feet. The soil is very fertile.

BEDOUIN, *bai'-dou-an*, a French town, department of Vaucluse. It is surrounded by old walls. Manf. Silk and pottery. Pop. 2,600. This town was the scene of a frightful massacre of the inhabitants at the time of the great Revolution.

BEDWIN, GREAT, a town in Wiltshire, near the Kennet and Avon canal. There is an old church, St. Mary's. Jane Seymour, one of the queens of Henry VIII., was born here. Pop. 2,068. Station on the Great Western Railway.

BEECHER, LYMAN, D.D., *bé'-cher*, studied divinity under President Dwight, in Yale College, United States, and in 1798 became pastor of a church at East Hampton. He subsequently became pastor of a church at Boston, and took an active part in the opposition to Dr. Channing and others, in the controversy which occurred among members of a number of the churches of New England, in 1826. In 1832 he became president of the Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati; but after 1842 he resided principally at Boston. He was the author of many theological works, sermons, and treatises on temperance.
Born at Nowhaven, Connecticut, 1775; died 1863.

BEECHER, HENRY WARD, son of the above, studied theology under his father at Lane Seminary, and in 1847 became pastor of the Plymouth church, in Brooklyn, New York. As a preacher, he is said to have the largest congregation in the United States. In 1875 he was prominently before the public in connection with a memorable trial arising out of charges of immorality which were not established.
Born at Litchfield, Connecticut, 1813.

BEECHER, HARRIET. (*See* STOWE.)

BEECHWORTH, a town in Victoria, Australia, 185 miles N.E. of Melbourne, the chief town of the Oven gold fields. There are a town-hall, several churches and chapels, and several other good public buildings. Pop. 3,300.

BEECHY, SIR WILLIAM, R.A., *bé'-che*, a celebrated English portrait-painter, who, although originally articled to a conveyancer, pursued his art with such ardour that he became portrait-painter to the queen of George III. He painted the portraits of most of the celebrated characters of his time, became a Royal Academician, and received the honour of knighthood.
Born at Burford, in Oxfordshire, 1753; died at Hampstead, 1839.

BEECHY, FREDERIC WILLIAM, son of the above, early entered the navy, and in 1818 accompanied Franklin as a lieutenant in his voyage in search of the North-west Passage. Being possessed of considerable artistic talent, he made drawings of many of the natural objects which came under his observation in this expedition, and for which he was rewarded by a parliamentary grant of £200. In the following year he accompanied Sir Edward Parry to the Polar Seas, and in 1821 was commissioned with his brother, to examine the coasts of N. Africa to the east of Tripoli. On his return from this service, he received the command of the *Blossom*, with orders to penetrate the Polar Sea by the Pacific Ocean and Behring's Strait, while Franklin was to make the attempt over-land by N. America. This expedition occupied two years and a half. In 1827 he received the rank of post-captain, and being afterwards unemployed for some time, he devoted himself to writing accounts of the various expeditions in which he had been engaged. Between 1829 and 1839, he was employed in surveying the coasts of S. America and Ireland, and in 1854 was created rear-admiral of the blue. In the following year he was elected president of the Geographical Society.
Born in London, 1796; died 1856.

BEEDER, *bé'-der*, a town in Hindostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the Nizam's territories, about 75 miles N.W. of Hyderabad. It stands on a lofty table-land, near the right bank of the Manjera. It was formerly a place of considerable importance.

BEEK, DAVID, *beke*, a Dutch artist, a pupil of Vandyke. He was much esteemed by Charles I. of England, and subsequently was appointed portrait-painter to Queen Christina of Sweden, who commissioned him to paint the sovereigns of Europe for her gallery.
Born at Delft, 1621; died at the Hague, 1656.

BEEK, the name of several villages in Belgian Limburg.

BEELZEBUB. (*See* BAAL.)

BEER, *bé'-er*, "a well," a place near Shechem.

BEERFELDEN, *beer-fel'-den*, a market-town of Hesse Darmstadt, 23 miles N.N.E. of Mannheim. Manf. Cloth, hosiery, tiles, and oil. Pop. 2,700.

BEER-LAHAI-ROI, *bé'-er-la-hai-roi*, "the well of the visions of life," a place in the desert of Shur.

BEEROTH, *be-e-roth*, "the wells," or "illuminations," a city of the Gibeonites.

BEERSHEBA, *be'-er-she'-ba*, "the well of an oath," or "the well of seven," a city in the south of Canaan. The place is now known as Bir-os-Seba, and two of the old wells remain and afford abundant supplies of good water.

BEES HEAD, ST., a cape in the Irish Sea, forming the western extremity of the county of Cumberland. Lat. of lighthouse, 54° 30′ 50″ N. Lon. 3° 38′ 7″ W.

BEESKOW, *beez'-kow*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 18 miles from Frankfort. Manf. Woollen and linen fabrics, tobacco and leather. Pop. 4,000.

BEETHOVEN, LUDWIG VON, *bait'-ho-ven*, a celebrated musical composer, and the pupil of Haydn. He was descended from a family remarkable for musical ability, and in his thirteenth year he was capable of playing extemporaneous fantasias which were the admiration of the most accomplished musicians of his time. About 1791 he composed his opera of "Leonore," better known in England by the name of "Fidelio," which, however, had not much success. He continued, however, to compose, bequeathing to posterity a noble monument of his industry and genius in his many brilliant compositions, the most famous among which are the pastoral "Eroica Choral," and other symphonies, overtures, sonatas, and quartettes for piano and stringed instruments. In 1845 a statue was erected to his memory in his native town, in the presence of the queen of England; and in 1870 the centenary of his birth was celebrated by a festival.

Born at Bonn, 1770; died 1827.

BEFORT, or **BELFORT**, *bel'-for*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, on the small river Savoureuse, 36 miles from Strasburg. It carries on an extensive trade with Switzerland and Germany. Pop. about 8,000. It is a strong place, and was fortified by Vauban.

BEGAS, KARL, *bai'-gas*, German historical painter, who studied at Paris, and at an early age attracted the notice of the king of Prussia, who gave him several commissions. He painted for the royal gallery portraits of eminent Prussian men of letters; but he generally preferred historical and scriptural subjects.

Born at Heinsberg, 1794; died 1854.

BEGEYN, ABRAHAM, *be'-gine*, a Dutch painter, who executed some fine landscapes for the royal palaces, and several good pictures, which are at the Hague.

Born in Holland, 1650; died 1710.

BEG-SHEHR, *beg-sher'*, a freshwater lake of Asia Minor, in the province of Karamania, 44 miles S.W. of Konujeh. The lake is about 20 miles long, and from 5 to 10 broad, containing many small islands. It is supposed to be the ancient Caralites.

BEG-SHEHR, a town, on the river of the same name, flowing into the above lake. There are some handsome buildings, including a highly ornamented mosque, but the town generally is mean and dirty.

BEGYN, or **BEGA, CORNELIS**, Dutch painter and engraver, a pupil of Ostade, whose style he followed. He led an irregular life, and died of the plague.

Born at Harlem, 1620; died 1664.

BEHAR, or **BAHAR**, *be-har'*, a province of British India, bounded on the N. by Nepaul, on the E. and S. by Bengal, and on the W. by the north-western provinces. The general aspect of the country is flat, except in the south-east, where the hills rise in some parts to 1,200 and 1,500 feet.

Area, 44,139 square miles.

Rivers.—The Ganges, which, flowing eastward, divides the province into two nearly equal portions. It has several tributary streams, the chief being the Gogra and the Sar.

Pro.—The ordinary cereals, rice, millet, indigo, sugar, cotton, oil-seeds, opium, and saltpetre.

Manf.—Silk, blankets, carpets, paper, brass utensils, cutlery, leather, and ornaments of gold and silver.

Minerals.—Silver, copper, lead, and coal.

Pop. 23,127,104 of whom about 16,000,000 are Hindoos.

Lat. between 24° and 28° N. Lon. 83° and 89° E.

History.—The province comprises the ancient kingdom of Magadha, which, when Alexander the Great invaded India, was one of the most magnificent in the world, and which flourished until the 5th century of our era. Ancient Behar was the cradle of Buddhism, and is held by the Chinese and other Buddhist nations to be sacred. In 1202, Behar was annexed to the dominions of the Mahometan rulers of Bengal. The East India Company acquired it in 1765.

BEHBEHAN, *be'-be-han'*, a walled town of Persia, in the province of Fars. It stands in a fertile plain, at the distance of 130 miles from Shiraz. Pop. about 4,000.

BEHEM, or **BEHAIM, MARTIN**, *be'-hem*, a German geographer and navigator, who, in 1484, explored the west coast of Africa, is said to have discovered the isle of Fayal and the Brazils, and to have sailed as far as the Straits of Magellan; but this is doubtful. John II. of Portugal created him a chevalier. There is, at Nuremberg, a very curious globe made by him, on which are traced his discoveries.

Born at Nuremberg, 1430; died at Lisbon, 1506.

BEHISTUN, or **BISUTUN**, *be-his-tun'*, a ruined town of Persia, in the province of Irak-Ajemi, in the neighbourhood of which is a mountain, on the perpendicular face of which is a remarkable inscription, with sculptures, in the cuneiform character, deciphered by Sir H. Rawlinson.

BEHMEN, JACOB. (*See* BOEHME.)

BEHN, APHRA, *ben*, an English authoress, who, at Surinam, where her father was lieutenant-general, became acquainted with Prince Oroonoko, whose story she afterwards published. In 1666 she was at Antwerp, where, it is said, she was employed as a spy by the English government, and discovered the design of the Dutch to ascend the Thames and burn the English fleet. This intelligence she communicated to the English court; but it was treated with contempt. She subsequently returned to London, and devoted herself to pleasure and the muses, writing several plays, histories, and novels, which evince a lively but most licentious imagination. Pope refers to her as Astrea.—"The stage how loosely does Astrea tread."

Born at Canterbury, 1642; died in London, 1689.

BEHNESEH, *be-ne'-seh*, a town of Central Egypt, 110 miles S.S.W. of Cairo, formerly a place of considerable importance, as indicated by extensive ruins.

BEHRING, VITUS, *beer'-ing*, a German, who, entering the naval service of Russia, was subsequently, by the empress Catherine, promoted to the command of various expeditions fitted out for the purposes of geographical discovery. Behring's Strait derives its name from him, although it is believed that he never reached it; and he was the founder of a settlement at Petropaulovski.

Died 1741.

BEHRING'S ISLAND, one of the Aleutian islands, in the N. Pacific. **Area**, 30 square miles. **Pop.** 2,500. **Lat.** 55° 22′ N. **Lon.** 166° E.—Here, in 1741, Behring was shipwrecked and died.

BEHRING'S STRAIT, discovered in 1728 by Behring, and first explored by Cook in 1788. The coasts are steep and rocky, and there are a few small islands, known as the Diomede Islands. (*See* AMERICA and ASIA.)

BEIBAZAAR, or **BAGBAZAAR**, *beg-ba-zar'*, a town of Asia Minor, in the province of Angora, on the river Sangarius. There are many remains of ancient works in marble. **Manf.** Principally carpets. **Pop.** 4,800.

BEICH, JOACHIM FRANCIS, *bike*, a German painter and engraver, who excelled in painting landscapes and battles.

Born at Ravensburg, 1665; **died** at Munich, 1748.

BEIJERLAND, *bi-jer-land*, a town in Holland, 7 miles S.S.W. of Rotterdam. There are good public buildings and two harbours, and a good trade in flax is carried on. **Pop.** 4,500.

BEILAN, *bi'-lan*, a town and pass of Syria, on the E. side of the Gulf of Iscanderoon. The town is situated 1,584 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. **Pop.** 5,000.

BEINASCHI, BENASCHI, JOHN BAPTISTE, *be-nas'-ke*, an historical painter, was a native of Piedmont, whose principal works are cupolas, ceilings, &c.; and are to be seen in the churches of Naples. He was so little able to bear criticism, that he would assault, sword in hand, those who discovered faults in his works.

Born at Turin, 1636; **died** about 1690.

BEIRA, *bai-é-ra*, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by the province of Tras-os-Montes and Minho, on the E. by Spain, on the S. by Portuguese Estremadura and Alentejo, and on the W. by the Atlantic. The province is mountainous in general, except near the coast. The highest part, the Serra-de-Estrella, has an elevation of 7,524 feet. Where fertility exists, wheat, barley, and rye are extensively cultivated. Its honey is in great repute, and the valley of Mandego produces fine oranges, lemons, figs, and other fruits. The inhabitants, however, are mostly employed in agriculture, and immense numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine are pastured.

Rivers.—The Douro in the N., Tagus in the S., the Aguada in the N.E., and the Mandego in the centre.
Towns.—COIMBRA, OMAR, AVEIRO, and LAMEGO.
Area, 8,586 square miles.
Pop. 1,300,000.
Lat. between 39° 30′ and 41° 30′ N. Lon. between 6° 40′ and 9° 50′ W.

BEIT-EL-FAKIH, *bité-el-fa-ke*, "house of a saint," a town of Arabia, 77 miles N.E. of Mocha. The mosque of Akhmed-Ibu-Musa, is of great antiquity. The coffee trade is the most important industry of the place. **Pop.** 8,000. **Lat.** 130° 32′ N. **Lon.** 43° 23′ E.

BEITH, *beeth*, a town in Scotland, county of Ayr, 15 miles S.W. of Glasgow. **Manf.** Weaving, spinning, and tanning. **Pop.** 3,707.

BEITHAR, or **ABEN BEITHAR**, ABDALLAH-BEN-AHMED, *bi'-thar*, an African botanist and physician, who wrote a work entitled "Recueil de Médicaments Simples," treating of all substances, animal, vegetable, and mineral, used in pharmacy.

Born at Benana, near Malaga, at the end of the 12th century; **died** at Damas, 1248.

BEJA, *baizh'-ah*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alemtejo, surrounded by walls flanked by forty towers. It stands on a hill 36 miles S. of Evora, and has a castle, a cathedral, and a Latin school. **Pop.** 6,600.

BEJAPOOR, or **VISIAPOUR**, *bé'-ja-poor*, a town in Hindostan, in the Nizam's dominions, in a fertile plain, 130 miles from Sattara. It is now in a ruinous condition, but was formerly a splendid and populous city. It has a citadel of great strength, and there are remains of several mosques and mausoleums, adorned with all the embellishments of Eastern architecture. **Lat.** 16° 48′ N. **Lon.** 75° 46′ E.

BEJAR, *bai-jar'*, a fortified town of Spain, in the province of Salamanca, situated in a fertile valley. The palace of the dukes of Bejar is within the walls. Saline springs are in the vicinity. **Manf.** Chiefly cloth; there is an annual fair, with a large trade in cattle. **Pop.** 11,117.

BEJELSK, *baizh-alsk'*, a Russian town, capital of a district of the same name. It contains 14 churches, two convents, and a theological seminary. **Pop.** 4,000.

BEJIJAH, *bai'-je-jah*, a Spanish town, province of Andalusia, on the right bank of the Guadalquivir. **Pop.** 2,200.

BEJIS, *bai-jis'*, a Spanish town, province of Valencia, at the junction of the rivers Canales and Palanacia. There is an old castle. **Manf.** Linen and woollen fabrics and paper. **Pop.** 3,200.

BEKE, CHARLES TILSTONE, *beke*, an eminent traveller, geographer, and biblical investigator. He was educated for commercial life, but was led to turn his attention to philology and its kindred sciences, and in 1834 published a work on primeval history. From 1836 to 1838 he was acting British consul in Saxony, and from 1838 to 1846 spent the greater part of his time in Abyssinia, publishing, on his return to Europe, "An Essay on the Nile and its Tributaries," and other works of a similar character. In 1865 he undertook a mission to procure the release of Colonel Cameron and the other British and European captives in Abyssinia, but in this he was unsuccessful. In 1870 he received a pension on the civil list. In his 74th year he made a journey for the purpose of determining the real position of Mount Sinai.

Born in London, 1800; **died** at Bromley, in Kent, 1874.

BEKES, or **BEKESVAR**, a market-town of Hungary, at the confluence of the two branches of the river Koros. A large trade is done in corn, cattle, flax, wine, and honey. **Pop.** 32,616.

BEKKER, BALTHAZAR, *bek'-er*, a Dutch divine, who published a book entitled "The World Bewitched," in which he opposed the popular superstitions respecting witchcraft, incantations, &c. which, from its rationalistic mode of dealing with the influence of Satan, led to his being deprived of his ministry. This work has been translated into French, English, and Italian.

Born in Friesland, 1634; **died** at Amsterdam, 1698.

BEKKER, IMMANUEL, German philologist, appointed, in 1810, professor in the university of Berlin. He edited a large number of classical authors, and the Byzantine historians.

Born at Berlin, 1785; **died** 1871.

BEL, MATTHIAS, *bel*, a Hungarian divine, the author of a history of Hungary, for writing which the emperor Charles VI. appointed him imperial historiographer.

Born at Orsova, 1684; **died at** Presburg, 1749.

BELA, or **BEYLA,** *bé'-la*, a town of Beloochistan, on the river Poorally. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 26° 1′ N. **Lon.** 66° 4′ E.

BELALCAZAR, *bal'-al-ka'-zer*, a Spanish town, province of Andalusia, on the left bank of the Caganchas, 45 miles N.N.W. of Cordova. There is an ancient fortress of great strength. **Pop.** 3,400.

BELASPOOR, *bel'-as-poor*, a town of Hindostan, on the left bank of the Sutlej, in a fertile valley, 1,465 feet above the sea level, 60 miles N.E. of Loodiana.

BELBEYS, *bel'-bez*, a town of Lower Egypt, on the E. arm of the Nile, 28 miles N.N.E of Cairo. **Pop.** 5,000.

BELCHITE, *bal-keet'*, a Spanish town, province of Arragon, 30 miles S.S.E. of Saragossa. There is an old Gothic parish church. **Manf.** Serge, blankets, coarse cloths, and linen. **Pop.** 2,400.

BELEM. (*See* LISBON.)

BELEM. (*See* PARA.)

BELENYES, *bai-lan'-yes*, a town of Hungary, 32 miles S.E. of Groswardein. In the vicinity are quarries of beautiful black marble, and iron, copper, and silver mines. **Pop.** 3,300.

BELESIS, *bel'-e-sis*, a Chaldean, who raised Arbaces to the throne of Media, for which he was rewarded with the government of Babylon, 770 B.C. When Sardanapalus, with his gold and silver, was burnt in his palace, Belesis was permitted to take away the ashes, and extracted immense treasures.

Lived in the 8th century B.C.

BELFAST, *bel-fast'*, the capital of the province of Ulster, a municipal and parliamentary borough, and the chief manufacturing and commercial town of Ireland, is situated at the mouth of the Lagan, which flows into Belfast Lough. It is built on alluvial deposit, and land reclaimed from the sea. On the opposite eastern bank of the river is a large suburb, Ballymacarret. The Lagan is crossed by the Queen's Bridge, opened in 1843, and two other bridges. The chief public buildings are the corn exchange, commercial-buildings, white and brown linen halls, museum, several handsome banks, townhall, customs, inland revenue and post-offices, the Albert Memorial, Royal Academical institution, Queen's college, General Assembly's college, and other educational institutions. There are about twenty Episcopalian churches, more than that number belonging to the Presbyterian body, and nearly forty places of worship, including a Roman Catholic cathedral, for other denominations. There are seven large docks and tidal basins, and extensive works, undertaken in 1840, to deepen the channel of the river, enable ships of large size to be brought up to the quay, which extends for about a mile on each side of the river. The outer harbour is large and safe. The scenery around Belfast Lough is very picturesque. The lough is 13 miles long, and 8 miles wide at the entrance.

Manf. and Commerce.—Flax-spinning and linen-weaving are the staple of the town. About 30,000,000 lbs. of linen yarn are annually produced, and there are about 13,000 looms employed in weaving, about five per cent. of the population being engaged in connexion with the linen trade. Damasks and linen goods generally are manufactured. Cotton-spinning, at one time extensively carried on, is now comparatively unimportant. It is estimated that the annual exports are of the value of £20,000,000. A large trade is carried on with British North America, France, Belgium, the Baltic, and the Mediterranean.

Communications.—There is regular steam communication with Barrow, Bristol, Whitehaven, Glasgow, Greenock, Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Fleetwood, Liverpool, Plymouth, and London. A station on the Belfast and Northern Counties railway.

Population in 1881, 207,671, about two thirds being Protestants and one third Catholics.

Lat. 54° 36′ N. Lon. 5° 56′ W.

BELFAST, a seaport of Maine, United States, capital of Waldo county, beautifully situated at the north-west part of Penobscot Bay. There is a good harbour. **Pop.** 5,308.

BELFORD, *bel'-ford*, a market-town in Northumberland, about 2 miles from the sea. The church has been recently rebuilt, in the early English style. **Pop.** 1,724.

BELFORT, *bal'-for*, a fortified town of France, formerly in the department of the Upper Rhine, but since the Franco-German war of 1870 not included in any department. It is situated on the left bank of the Savoureuse, 38 miles S.S.W. of Colmar, and, from its position, carries on a large trade with Germany and Switzerland. It is a most important military post, and there are a citadel and intrenched camp. The church of St. Christophe is very handsome, and there are a college, public library, and hospital. **Manf.** Iron, tin-plate, leather, and hats. **Pop.** 8,000.

BELGARD, *bel-gard'*, a Prussian town, in the province of Pomerania, 20 miles E.S.E. of Colberg. It is surrounded by a wall, and has an old castle. **Manf.** Cloth and tobacco. **Pop.** 6,200.

BELGAUM, *bel-gaum*, a district of British India, in the Bombay presidency. In the northern and eastern parts the country is open and well cultivated, but mountainous and thickly wooded in the south. The principal cereals, rice, sugar, and tobacco, are cultivated. **Area,** 4,591 square miles. **Pop.** 864,014, of whom more than half are Hindoos. **Lat.** between 15° 30′ and 16° 15′ N. **Lon.** between 74° and 76° 30′ E. The chief town, Belgaum, has a population of about 30,000. The district was ceded to the East India Company by the Peishwa in 1817. Capital of same name. **Pop.** 32,697.

BELGERN, *bel-gern'*, a Prussian town, province of Saxony. The markets are large and well frequented. **Pop.** 3,300.

BELGIOJOSO, *bel'-jio-jo'-so*, a town of Italy, 8 miles S.E. of Pavia, situated on a fertile plain, between the Po and Olona. The old castle has been converted into a superb château. There is an important annual fair. **Pop.** 2,800.

BELGIUM, *bel'-je-um*, a kingdom of central Europe, bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, E. by the duchy of Luxembourg, Rhenish Prussia, and Dutch Limbourg, S. and S.W. by France, and N.W. by the North Sea. In point of size it ranks as the sixteenth, and in population the tenth, of European states. The greatest length from N.W. to S.E. is 174 miles; and greatest breadth from N. to S. 105. The country may be regarded as an inclined plane, interspersed with hills in the S.E., more or less gradually falling away in slopes, until they finally sink into plains, only a few feet above the level of the sea. It has, properly speaking, no mountains, and what hills it has are connected with

the Ardennes and the Vosges, which, stretching along the S. of Namur, occupy the greater part of Luxembourg, and attain their culminating point in the neighbourhood of Spa, where they rise to 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. In the south-eastern provinces there are large forests containing a great deal of oak, from which charcoal is made for the iron-foundries, and the bark is used for tanning. In the western and north-western provinces there are extensive, fertile, and highly-cultivated plains. In some parts near the sea, the land is so low that embankments are necessary to protect it from inundation. About 190 square miles have been reclaimed from the sea and rivers.

Rivers.—The Scheldt, Meuse, Yser, with their tributaries. The Scheldt, which has a length of 108 miles from S.W. to N.E., is navigable throughout. The Meuse has a nearly parallel course of 115 miles, and is also navigable. The Yser, which flows into the sea at Nieuport, is navigable for 26 miles. Of the smaller streams, affluents of those above named, there are 370 miles navigable. There are 29 canals, with a navigable length of 376 miles.

Climate.—Wet and foggy, except in the S.E.

Pro.—There is no country in the world in which agriculture has been brought to a higher state of perfection. One-fourth of the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The chief objects of culture are flax, hemp, rape-seed, clover, hops, and potatoes, with the usual cereals. Beet-root, chicory, and tobacco are raised in the central provinces. It is estimated that less than one-seventh of the country is uncultivated.

Minerals.—Coal (of which about 15,000,000 tons are yearly raised, more than 285 pits being worked), iron, lead, copper, zinc, marble, and building stones. There are numerous mineral springs, especially in the neighbourhood of Liége and at Spa.

Manf.—Important; linen yarn and cloths, carpets, woollen cloths, linens, lace, cotton, hardware, and cutlery; embroidery, ribbons, hats, hosiery, leather, oil-cloth, paper, glass, porcelain, nail-making, bronze-wares, chemicals, beer, spirits, vinegar, sugar, and scientific and musical instruments.

Commerce.—The chief exports are coal, corn, flax, hemp, oil, silk, laces, woollen, linen, and cotton goods; arms and hardware. The principal imports, colonial produce, and the raw material for woollen and cotton manufactures.

Area, 11,373 square miles.

Provinces and Population.—There are nine provinces. The following was the result of a census taken at the end of 1876:—

Provinces.	Inhabitants.
Antwerp	625,876
Brabant	1,044,324
East Flanders	714,785
West Flanders	915,464
Hainault	1,021,158
Liége	702,149
Limbourg	216,794
Luxembourg	213,373
Namur	331,095
	5,784,958

Belgium is the most densely populated country of Europe, having 508 inhabitants to the square mile. (*See* each province under proper heading.)

Principal Towns.—BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, GHENT, LIEGE, BRUGES, VERVIERS, TOURNAY, MALINES, LOUVAIN, ARLON, and NAMUR.

Railways.—There are more than 2,000 miles of railway, of which about one-fourth belongs to the state.

Government.—Belgium is a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy. The legislative power is vested in the King, the Chamber of representatives, and the Senate. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture.

Religion and Education.—The Roman Catholic religion is professed by nearly the entire population. The Protestants do not amount to 15,000, while the Jews number a little over 2,000. Full religious liberty is granted by the constitution, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury. The kingdom is divided into six Roman Catholic dioceses, the archbishopric of Malines, and the bishoprics of Bruges, Ghent, Liége, Namur, and Tournay. There is no compulsory law of education. Numerous public schools are established, supported by communal, provincial, and government funds, and gratuitous education is afforded to those who are unable to pay for it; but notwithstanding these facilities more than 40 per cent. of the whole population are unable to read or write. For the higher education there are ten royal athenæums, for professional and classical instruction two state, one free, and one Roman Catholic university, the latter having by far the greater number of pupils. The Jesuits' colleges are numerously attended.

Language.—French is the language of the upper and educated classes, and is generally understood. The Walloon (a dialect of the ancient French), Flemish, and Dutch, are spoken in the provinces.

History.—Belgium takes its name from the old inhabitants, the Belgæ, and at different times, from the 15th century, formed part of the dominions of Austria and Spain. In 1795 it was conquered by the French, and at the peace of 1814 was joined to Holland, when they together formed the kingdom of the Netherlands. A portion of Flanders, so conspicuous in history as "the cockpit of Europe," is included in the present kingdom of Belgium, which formed itself into an independent state. The secession was decreed on the 4th of October, 1830, by a provisional government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels on the 25th of August, 1830. A national congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg king of the Belgians on the 4th of June, 1831; the prince accepted the dignity July 12, and ascended the throne July 21, 1831. The crown had previously been offered to, but was refused by, the Duke de Nemours, second son of King Louis Philippe of the French. It was not until after the signing of the treaty of London, April 19th, 1839, which established peaceful relations between King Leopold I. and the sovereign of the Netherlands, that all the states of Europe recognised the kingdom of Belgium.

BELGOROD, *bel-go-rod'*, or "white town," a Russian town in the province of Kursk, on the Donetz. It is an archbishop's see, and has numerous churches and two monasteries. **Manf.** Leather and soap; a large trade is carried on in wax, bristles, and hemp. Three large fairs are held. **Pop.** 15,000. **Lat.** 50° 40′ N. **Lon.** 36° 35′ E.

BELGRADE, *bel-graid'*, a town and fortress of Servia, the capital of the principality, near the conflux of the Save and Danube, on the right bank of the latter stream. The number of mosques in the town is considerable. They are protected by treaty from actual demolition, but are falling into decay; and the progress of building in modern style is rapidly changing the Oriental appearance of the town. There are a royal and an episcopal palace, government offices, a cathedral, and several Greek and other churches, a citadel, barracks, and some good commercial buildings. The ruins of Prince Eugene's palace are historically interesting. The university was established in 1863.

Manf.—Arms, cutlery, saddlery, carpets, cottons, and silk goods.

Pop. 35,471.

Lat. 44° 47′ N. **Lon.** 20° 28′ E.

History.—This important fortress was taken by Solyman, the Turkish emperor, in 1521; retaken by the Imperialists, under the elector of Bavaria, in 1688; but again lost in 1690. It surrendered to Prince Eugene in 1717, but was taken by the Turks in 1739. The Imperialists retook it in the year 1789, but were forced to restore it at the peace of 1791. In the year 1806 it was taken by the Servian insurgents; and in 1813 was greatly injured by the Servian insurrection. In 1815 the town was placed under Prince Milosch, subject to Turkey, but surrendered to the Servians in 1867. (*See* SERVIA.)

BELGRADO, GIACOMO, *bel-gra'-do*, an Italian Jesuit, who was an eminent mathematician, antiquary, and poet. His works are principally in Latin, and in his eighty-first year he published a book filled with new views in Egyptian architecture. In one of his works he endeavours to de-

monstrate the existence of God by geometrical theorems.

Born at Udina, 1704; died 1789.

BELIAL, *be-lē'-yal*, "wicked," "rebellious," or "worthless," as a licentious person. The Jews applied this title to the devil.

BELIDOR, BERNARD FOREST DE, *bel'-e-dor*, a continental engineer, professor of the French school of artillery at La Fère, well known by his "Dictionnaire Portatif de l'Ingénieur," and his "Course of Mathematics, Hydraulics, and Architecture," for engineer and artillery officers. This work rapidly passed through many editions, and Belidor's fame brought around him military men of all countries and high rank to gain instruction. He made numerous experiments on, and entered deeply into, the powers of gunpowder; and discovered that it was erroneous to suppose that the greater the charge the further the bullet would be carried; and he proved that nearly one half of the powder used at that time was wasted.

Born in Catalonia, 1693; died at Paris, 1761.

BELING, RICHARD, *bē'-ling*, an Irish writer, who was concerned in the rebellion of 1641, and was appointed ambassador from the council of Kilkenny to the pope in 1645. On his return, he went over to the marquis of Ormond, through whose intercession at the restoration he recovered his estates.

Born at Belingstown, Dublin, 1613; died at Dublin, 1677.

BELISARIUS, *bel'-i-sai'-re-us*, a Roman general in the emperor Justinian's reign, who, in 530, ended the war in which that prince was engaged with the Persians. In 533 he took Carthage, and made prisoner Gelimer, king of the Vandals. He was next sent against the Goths, in Italy; and, arriving on the coasts of Sicily, he took Catania, Syracuse, Palermo, and other places. He then proceeded to Naples, which he took, and marched to Rome. After this he conquered Vitiges, king of the Goths, and sent him to Constantinople, at the same time refusing the crown, which was offered him. For these great exploits he was selected sole consul in 535, and was regarded as the saviour of the empire; and medals are still extant which bear this inscription, *Belisarius gloria Romanorum*. He was soon obliged to go into the East against Chosroes I., king of Persia; and, having succeeded, he returned to Italy, whence he expelled the Huns in 558. In 563 Belisarius was accused of participating in a conspiracy against the emperor, who imprisoned him, and confiscated his estates, to which, however, he was shortly restored. The story of his being a blind beggar in his latter days is a fiction. He married, 527, Antonina, an actress of abandoned character, who exercised great influence over him, and doubtless was the cause of the worst passages of his life.

Born at Germania, in Illyria, about 505; died 565.

BELIZE, *be-leez'*, the capital of British Honduras, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It exports mahogany, rosewood, cedar, logwood, cocoa-nuts, and sugar. There is regular steamboat communication with Jamaica. Pop. 5,000. Lat. 17° 29′ N. Lon. 88° 8′ W.

BELKNAP, *bel'-nap*, a county of the United States, in New Hampshire. Fertile and productive in the usual cerealia, with numerous saw-mills upon its streams and rivers, and several iron-foundries. Area, 387 square miles. Pop. 18,000.

BELL, ANDREW, *bel'*, educational reformer. A clergyman of the Church of England, who, while chaplain at Madras, taught the children in the military asylum, and introduced the monitor system, which he described in a pamphlet published on his return to England in 1797. His method was adopted by Joseph Lancaster, and soon spread. Bell organized a series of schools, and for his exertions was made prebend of Westminster and master of Sherborn Hospital, Durham. He left a large fortune for the purpose of founding the Madras College at St. Andrews, and for the promotion of education at Edinburgh, Leith, Glasgow, Inverness, Aberdeen, and other places.

Born at St. Andrews, 1753; died at Cheltenham, 1832.

BELL, HENRY, the first person who applied steam successfully to the purposes of navigation in Europe. He was apprenticed to a millwright in Scotland, and afterwards worked as an engineer in London. In 1812 he launched a small steam-vessel, which he called the *Comet*, on the river Clyde, to be propelled with a steam-engine of his own construction; and so successful was his experiment, that it encouraged others of greater means to undertake similar enterprises.

Born in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, 1767; died at Helensburgh, on the Clyde, 1830.

BELL, JOHN, an eminent modern sculptor, who executed many beautiful and graceful figures; among which may be noticed his "Una and the Lion," his "Babes in the Wood," his "Dorothea," and his "Child's own Attitude," now the property of the Queen. He also sculptured some of the historical statues for the new Houses of Parliament; such as Falkland, Shakspere, and some others.

Born in Norfolk, 1800.

BELL, SIR CHARLES, son of a poor Scotch clergyman, one of the most distinguished anatomists of modern times, and the discoverer of the arrangement and operation of the nervous system, which places him on an equality with Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. He was a most industrious writer on professional subjects, was professor of anatomy and physiology to the College of Surgeons, and afterwards professor of surgery in the University of Edinburgh. He was knighted in 1830.

Born at Edinburgh, 1774; died at Hallow Park, near Worcester, 1842.

BELLAI, or BELLAY, GUILLAUME DU, *bel-lai'*, a French general of great distinction, and one of the ablest negotiators of his time. In 1537 he was appointed viceroy in Piedmont, and obtained several victories over the Imperialists. He wrote a history of his own times.

Born at Glatigny, 1491; died 1543.

BELLAMY, JACOBUS, *bel'-la-me*, Dutch poet, at first apprenticed to a baker, but some friends, noticing his abilities, sent him to the University of Utrecht. His songs and poems are very popular, and he is looked upon as one of the creators of modern Dutch literature.

Born at Flushing, 1757; died 1786.

BELLARMINE, ROBERT FRANCIS ROMULUS, *bel'-ar-meen*, a Roman cardinal, who, at the age of eighteen, entered in the society of Jesuits. In 1599 he was made a cardinal, and in 1601 archbishop of Capua; but resigned the see in 1605, and was afterwards bishop of Montepulciano. His writings are numerous, but chiefly polemical, and have acquired a great reputation. He was one of the most virtuous members of the conclave, and was accustomed to say that "one ounce of peace was worth a pound of victory."

Born at Montepulciano, Tuscany, 1542; died at Rome, 1621.

BELLARY, or **BELLARI**, *bel'-a-re*, a district of British India, in the Madras presidency. The extreme length from N. to S. is 170 miles; breadth from E. to W. 120 miles. The most elevated tracts are in the west and south, where the surface of the country rises to the lofty table-lands of the Mysore. The general character of the district is that of a plateau, about 900 feet as average elevation, between the Eastern and Western Ghauts. The rivers are small hill-streams, none of which are navigable. **Pro.** Cotton, indigo, rice, sugar, hemp, tobacco, and grain. **Minerals.** Iron, copper, lead, antimony, and manganese. Diamonds are occasionally found, and at one time were numerous. **Manf.** Cotton, carpets, blankets, paper, leather, glass, oil, dyes, and sugar. **Area,** 11,496 square miles. **Pop.** 1,336,696, nearly all of whom are Hindoos.

BELLARY, capital of the above district. The fort is situated on a huge granite rock 450 feet above the plain. The town is the head-quarters of the military forces in India, and the cantonment is considered to be one of the best in India. **Pop.** 53,460. **Lat.** 15° 18′ N. **Lon.** 76° 59′ E.

BELLAY, JOACHIM DU, *bel'-ai*, a French poet, surnamed the French Ovid, was celebrated for his odes, both in French and Latin. He was the first French writer of good sonnets. He entered the church, and was nominated archbishop of Bordeaux, but did not live to enjoy the honour.

Born near Angers, 1524; **died** at Paris, 1560.

BELLE ALLIANCE, LA, *la bel al-lé'-ans*, a hamlet of Belgium, 13 miles from Brussels, and memorable for being the nucleus of the operations in the field of Waterloo, and the locality where Napoleon I. commanded in this conflict, designated by the Prussians the battle of La Belle Alliance, fought on the 18th June, 1815. After the battle had been won, it was here that Wellington and Blucher met.

BELLEAU, REMY, *bel'-lo*, a French poet, one of the seven poets known as la Pléiade Française, and whose pastorals are held in great esteem.

Born at Nogent-le-Rotrou, 1528; **died** at Paris, 1577.

BELLEISLE, *bel-ile*, an island of British North America, in the Atlantic Ocean, lying between Labrador and the N. extremity of Newfoundland. **Area,** 21 miles in circumference. **Lat.** 52° N. **Lon.** 56° W.

BELLEISLE-EN-MER, *bel-eel-ă-mair*, an island of France, in the Atlantic, 8 miles from Quiberon Point, about 10 miles long, and 5 broad. It is noted for the excellence of its draught-horses and its wheat. The fisheries and the preservation of sardines and anchovies are profitable industries. The chief town is Palais, which has a good port, and about 3,400 inhabitants. **Pop.** about 10,000.—In 1761 the island was captured by the British, and held by them till 1763. In 1765 an attempt was made to retake it, but it failed.

BELLENDEN, or **BALLANTYNE**, JOHN, *bel'-len-den*, Scotch poet and translator, who took the degree of doctor at the University of Paris, and was afterwards archdeacon of Moray. He strenuously opposed the Reformation. He translated Boece and Livy, and was the author of some admired small poems.

Died at Rome, 1536.

BELLENDEN, WILLIAM, Scotch classical scholar and author. Very little is known of his life, but he appears to have been for some time a professor in the University of Paris. He wrote the lives of Cicero, Seneca, and Pliny. Hallam speaks in the highest terms of his powers as a philosopher, critic, and historian.

Born 1610.

BELLEROPHON, *bel-ler'-o-fon*, in mythology, son of Glaucus, king of Ephyre, by Eurymede, was at first called Hipponous. The murder of his brother, whom some call Alcimenus and Bellero, procured him the name of Bellerophon, or *murderer of Bellero*. After this murder, Bellerophon fled to the court of Prœtus, king of Argos, whose wife became enamoured of him; and because he slighted her passion, she sought to destroy him. He, however, escaped her machinations, was introduced to the court of Jobates, king of Lycia, and after a number of adventures, in one of which he conquered the Chimæra, he married the daughter of Jobates and succeeded to the throne of Lycia.

BELLEVILLE, *bel'-veel*, capital of the county of St. Clair, in Illinois, United States, 14 miles S.E. of St. Louis. It is a thriving commercial city. **Manf.** Woollens, iron, beer, and flour. Many Germans reside there. **Pop.** 10,683.

BELLEY, *bel-lai'*, French town in the department of Aine, near the Rhône, 39 miles E. of Lyons. It is the seat of a bishopric, and there are an episcopal palace, a cathedral, a school, museum, and library. There are the remains of a Roman temple. **Manf.** Cotton-weaving; silkworms are cultivated. **Pop.** 4,000.

BELLHEIM, *bel-hime'*, a market-town of Bavaria, of great antiquity, on the Spiegelbach. **Pop.** 2,700.

BELLIN, JAMES NICHOLAS, *bel-lă*, a French marine geographer, who was member of the Royal Society of London, and published the "Hydrographie Françoise," containing maps of all the coast-board in the world then known, and several other valuable geographical works.

Born at Paris, 1703; died at Versailles, 1772.

BELLINI, or **BELLIN**, GENTILE, *bel-lé'-ne*, a Venetian painter, son of a painter of some eminence. He was employed by the republic in painting the pictures for the council-hall. It is said that, while at Constantinople, he was engaged by Mahomet II. to paint the Beheading of St. John the Baptist. The sultan, who was a connoisseur, pronounced the work inaccurate, and ordered a slave to be beheaded in his presence, to prove that the skin of the Baptist's neck was faultily painted. This sight so shocked the painter, that he took the earliest opportunity to return to his own country.

Born 1421; **died** 1507.

BELLINI, GIOVANNI, brother of the above, who, with his brother, is generally held to be the founder of the Venetian school of painting, which afterwards produced Giorgione and Titian. His pictures are considered the rarest among the most valued treasures of religious art, and, when sold, obtain enormous prices. He lived to an advanced age.

Born 1424; **died** 1516.

BELLINI, LORENZO, Italian physician and anatomist, studied at Pisa, and when only 20 years of age was appointed professor of philosophy there. He was afterwards physician to the Grand Duke Cosmo of Florence, and to Pope Clement XI. He was the author of works of repute.

Born at Florence, 1643; **died** 1703.

BELLINI, VINCENZO, *bel'-le-ne*, a distinguished musical composer, who in his youth discovered so much genius as to induce the inhabitants of his native town, Catania, to send him to Naples

to study at their expense. In his twenty-third year, he produced his first opera, which was performed within the walls of the Conservatorio at Naples, and contained sufficient indications of the originality of his genius, to raise high expectations in those who heard it. In 1829 he produced "I Montecchi e Capulete," and shortly afterwards, at Milan, "La Sonnambula" and "Norma," both of which were received with the utmost enthusiasm. In 1833 appeared his "Beatrice di Tenda," which was heavy; and, in 1834, came forth his "I Puritani," which is one of his most brilliant efforts, and shortly after this he was taken ill, and ended his short career in a few days.

Born at Catania, in Sicily, 1802; **died** at Puteaux, near Paris, 1835.

BELLINZONA, or **BELLENZ**, *bel-in-zo'-na*, a town in the Swiss Canton of Tessin, or Ticino. It is fortified, and there are three castles. The abbey church, built in the 16th century, contains some fine paintings. A large trade is carried on with Italy, and the "acqua di cedro," made from the blossom and rind of the orange, is a famous speciality of the town. **Pop.** 21,000.

BELLMAN, KARL MIKAEL, *bel'-man*, Swedish poet, considered to be the greatest lyric poet of his country. He improvised verses when a little child, and began to publish at the age of 17. Some of his songs and odes, chiefly of an amatory and tender kind, are very elegant. His fine person and voice, and great gifts of mimicry made him a favourite companion of royalty. Several statues have been erected to his memory, especially one in the public gardens of Stockholm, erected in 1829 by the Swedish Academy. His finest poems were extemporaneous effusions.

Born at Stockholm, 1740; **died** 1795.

BELLONA, *bel-lo'-na*, in mythology the goddess of war, and, according to some, the sister of Mars, but according to others, his daughter or his wife. The Romans paid great adoration to her. In her temple at Rome, the senators gave audience to foreign ambassadors, and to generals returned from war. At the gate was a small column, called the "column of war," against which they threw a spear whenever war was declared against an enemy.

BELLOT, JOSEPH RENE, *bel'-lo*, French Arctic explorer, a lieutenant in the French Navy, who accompanied Captains Kennedy and Inglefield, on the expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin. In the last voyage, he accidentally lost his life. An obelisk was erected in front of Greenwich hospital to his memory.

Born at Paris, 1826; **died** 1852.

BELLOTTI, PETER, *bel-lo'-te*, an Italian artist, who painted portraits and caricatures with astonishing exactness and delicacy.

Born at Volgano, 1825; **died** at Garignano, 1700.

BELLOVAR, *bel-o'-var*, a fortified town of Austria, on the Croatian military frontier. **Manf.** Silk and pottery. **Pop.** 2,800.

BELLOY, PIERRE LAURENT BURETTE DE, *bel-loi'*, a French dramatist, who was for some time an advocate, but quitted the law for the stage, and went to Russia, where he acted as a comedian with considerable success. Returning to France in 1758, he brought out his tragedy of "Titus," which was followed by the "Siege of Calais," and other pieces. —The inhabitants of Calais were so delighted with the tragedy of the "Siege of Calais," that they sent him the freedom of their town in a gold box.

Born at St. Flour, 1727; **died** 1775.

BELL ROCK, or **INCH CAPE**, *bel' rok*, a reef of rocks in the German Ocean, 12 miles south of Arbroath. It has a lighthouse 90 feet high and 42 in diameter at its base. **Lat.** 56° 9' N. **Lon.** 2° 22' W.

BELLUNO, *bel-loo-no*, a city of Italy, at the confluence of the Piave and the Ardo, 50 miles N. of Venice. Besides the cathedral, built by Palladio, in the 16th century, there are 15 churches. **Manf.** Silk, leather, and earthenware. **Pop.** 15,500. —It gave the title of duke of Belluno to Marshal Victor, one of the generals of Napoleon I.

BELMONT, *bel-mont'*, a county of the United States, in Ohio. **Desc.** Fertile, and producing wheat, oats, tobacco, and rearing cattle and horses. **Area**, 520 square miles. **Pop.** 49,638.—The Ohio Central Railway passes through this county.

BELON, PIERRE, *bel'-awng*, French naturalist, who, between 1546 and 1549, travelled into Palestine, Greece, and Arabia. The tribe of plants known as *Belonia* are named after him. He was assassinated in the Bois de Boulogne. The result of his travels he communicated to the world in his "Observations of many Singular and Memorable things found in Greece, Asia, Judæa, Egypt, Arabia, &c.," which has been translated into Latin and German.

Born 1510; **died** 1564.

BELOOCHISTAN, or **BALUCHISTAN**, *bel'-oo-kis-tan'*, a country of Asia, situate on the north-west coast of the Indian peninsula, and extending from Seistan and the country of the Afghans on the N., to the Indian Ocean; and from Persia on the W., to that of Scinde on the E. The coast line, about 600 miles long, is regular, and not over elevated. There is no good harbour but several roadsteads. The surface of the country is generally rugged and elevated. Several parallel ranges enter Beloochistan from Afghanistan, north of the Bolan Pass, and traverse the country in a direction generally S.S.W. throwing out an easterly branch to the Indus, and terminating on the Arabian Sea, reaching in the Chehils Tan an altitude of 1,200 feet. In the north are various ranges traversing the country from east to west, and to the south of these mountains is a desert land.

Rivers.—The Bolan, Moola, Gaj, and Aara.

Pro.—All sorts of grain and vegetables, and the finest fruits flourish abundantly. In the northern districts madder, cotton, and indigo are produced, the latter of excellent quality. Assafœtida, which is a favourite kind of food among the Beloochees, grows among the hills. Trees of large size are seen, although Beloochistan does not seem generally to be a woody country.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, limestone, marble, rocksalt, sulphur, and saltpetre.

Zoology.—The domestic animals are horses, mules, asses, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes, black-cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, and cats, besides fowls and pigeons. There are neither geese, turkeys, nor ducks. The wild animals are lions, tigers, leopards, hyænas, wolves, jackals, tiger-cats, wild dogs, foxes, hares, mongooses, mountain goats, antelopes, elks, red and moose deer, and wild asses, which inhabit both the mountains and the plains. Of birds there are almost every species to be met with either in Europe or India.

Area, 106,500 square miles.

Pop. about 400,000, chiefly divided into two classes, the Beloochees and Brahooes, differing from each other in their outward appearance, as well as in their manners. These are divided into an infinite variety of tribes, which it is impossible to enumerate. In their domestic life, the Beloochees are almost all pastoral. Though naturally indolent, they are fearless of danger, and in battle fight with great gallantry. They are a race of lawless robbers, however, and undertake distant excursions in quest of booty, or for the purpose of carrying off the inhabitants of other countries for slaves.

Religion.—All the Beloochees are Mahometans of the

Soonee faith, and entertain a great antipathy to other sects. Polygamy is common among them.

Political Divisions.—There are seven territories, Khelat, Jalawan, Sarawan, Mekran, Lus, Cutch-Gundava, and Kohistan.

Chief Towns.—KHELAT, the capital; Mustoong, Kosdar, Beyla, Kej, and Bagh.

Lat. between 24° 50′ and 30° 20′ N. **Lon.** between 61° 10′ and 68° 38′ E.

BELPASSO, *bal-pas'-so*, a town in Sicily, on the slope of Mount Etna. It was destroyed by an eruption in 1669, but rebuilt. **Pop.** 7,700.

BELPER, *bel'-per*, a market-town of Derbyshire, 7 miles N. of Derby, on the left bank of the Derwent, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three arches. The principal church is new. **Manf.** Cottons, silks, earthenware and nails. **Pop.** 9,875. A station on the Midland Railway.

BELSHAM, THOMAS, *bel'-sham*, Unitarian minister and metaphysician. Educated at Daventry. Having entered the ministry he was, in 1805, chosen for the Essex Street chapel in the Strand, where he remained until his death. He was the author of a reply to Wilberforce's "Practical View," a work on the evidences of Christianity, translation and exposition of the Pauline epistles, and "Philosophy of the Human Mind." He is generally considered one of the ablest of Unitarian writers.

Born at Bedford, 1750; **died** 1829.

BELSHAZZAR, *bel-shaz'-ar*, "master of the treasure," a profligate king of Babylon, son of Evil-merodach, and grandson of Nebuchadnezzar. His history is related in the Book of Daniel.

BELSUNCE, HENRY FRANÇIS XAVIER DE, *bel-soonz*, a French prelate, who was made bishop of Marseilles in 1709. He showed his zeal and charity during the plague in 1720, and his devotion will always be worthy of admiration. He was offered, in 1723, the bishopric of Laon, but refused it, saying, "he would not leave a church to which he had devoted his life;" and he also refused the bishopric of Bordeaux, 1729.—Belsunce is mentioned by Pope in his "Essay on Man."

Born in Perigord, 1671; **died** at Marseilles, 1755.

BELT, GREAT and **LITTLE**, *belt*, two straits which unite the Baltic Sea and the Kattegat.

BELUS, *be'-lus*. Among those of this name mentioned by ancient writers, the most celebrated is one of the ancient kings of Babylon, who was worshipped with much ceremony by the Assyrians and Babylonians. He was supposed to be the son of the Osiris of the Egyptians.

BELVEDERE, *bel'-vai-de-re*, an Italian town in the province of Calabria-Citra, beautifully situated on the shores of the Mediterranean. **Pop.** 6,000.

BELZIG, *bel'-zig*, a town of Prussia, 23 miles S.W. of Potsdam. There are an old castle and three churches. **Manf.** Linen, woollen cloth, and paper. **Pop.** 2,600.

BELZONI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, *bel-zo'-ne*, a distinguished traveller, whose Egyptian explorations have been of great value to those who are engaged in the study of antiquities. He was born in Italy of humble parentage, and was for a short time a monk at Rome. Being driven out by the French occupation in 1798, he visited Holland and England, where he supported himself and wife by performing feats of strength and agility, at first in the streets and afterwards at Astley's Amphitheatre. In 1812 he set out on his travels, and visited Egypt, where he commenced his researches. He caused to be transported the colossal bust popularly known as that of Memnon, now in the British Museum, and was the first to open the great temple of Abousambul, which is cut in the side of an Egyptian mountain. In 1817 he commenced his excavations at Karnak, and opened the splendid tomb in the Bebanel-Molouk, or Valley of the Tombs of the Kings. He also opened numerous other sepulchres, and in all that he did, not only displayed great ingenuity, but much perseverance, under labours and difficulties of the most discouraging kind. In 1818 he visited the shores of the Red Sea, and discovered the ruins of the ancient Berenice, and visited the emerald mines of Mount Zabarah. After an absence of five years, he returned to England, and published an account of his operations. In 1823 he set out for Africa, with the view of exploring part of that country. Arriving at the Bight of Benin, he was well received by the king of Benin, and prepared to set out on a journey to Houssa, when he was attacked by dysentery, which carried him off.

Born at Padua, 1778; **died** at Gato, in Benin, 1823.

BEM, JOSEPH, *bem*, a brave general, who first served in the army under Marshal Davoust, and subsequently under Macdonald, at the siege of Hamburg. In 1819 he was made a captain, and became professor of a school of artillery established at Warsaw. In 1830 he took part in the Polish insurrection, and after the defeat of the Polish army, fled into France. On the commencement of the revolution of 1848, he tried to organise an insurrection at Vienna, and afterwards attached himself to the Hungarian cause. In 1849 he fought at the battle of Temesvar, in which the Hungarians were defeated. Seeking refuge in Turkey, he subsequently became a Mussulman, and was raised by Abdul-Medjid to the dignity of Pasha.

Born at Jarnow, Galicia, 1795; **died** at Aleppo, 1850.

BEMBATOOKA, *bem-ba-too-ka*, a large bay on the north-west coast of Madagascar. On the north side of the bay is the town of Majunga. **Lat.** 16° S. **Lon.** 46° E.

BEMBO, PIETRO, *baim'-bo*, a cardinal and poet, who, in 1513, was appointed by Leo X. his secretary, and made bishop of Bergamo by Paul III., who made him a cardinal in 1539. He was also a favourite of the celebrated Lucrezia Borgia when residing at Venice. His principal works are the "History of Venice;" "Letters," containing anecdotes of the age, and a "Treatise on the Nature of Love." His literary style is remarkable for classic purity.

Born at Venice, 1470; **died** 1547.

BENAIAH, *ben-ai'-ya*, "son of the Lord," or "understanding of the Lord," a captain of King David's guard, and chief general to Solomon. There was a famous king of Judah also of this name.

BENAMEJI, *bain'-am-ai-je*, a town of Spain, province of Andalusia, 38 miles S.W. of Cordova. **Manf.** Mats, soap, and vinegar. **Pop.** 4,600.

BENAMOCARRA, *bain'-a-mo'-car-ra*, a Spanish town, province of Andalusia, 20 miles N.E. of Malaga. The mineral baths are much esteemed. **Manf.** Linen, brandy, wine, and oil; fruit is extensively exported. **Pop.** 2,400.

BENAOCAZ, *bain'-a-o'-caz*, a Spanish town, province of Andalusia, in a mountainous district, 60 miles N.E. of Cadiz. There are beautiful promenades and gardens.

BENARES, *ben-a'-res*, a division of British India, under the jurisdiction of the Governor of the North-west Provinces. It is bounded on the N. by Oude, the Dooab, and Bundelcund; on the E. by Nepaul; on the S. by Bengal; and on the W. by Riwa, and comprises the districts of Mirzapoor, Ghazipoor, Azimgin, Basti, and Gorakpoor. **Area**, 18,314 square miles. **Pop.** 9,820,728, of whom nearly 90 per cent. are Hindoos, the remainder nearly all Mahometans.

BENARES, a district in the above division. The surface is very level, and the soil generally fertile, producing cereal crops, millet, tobacco, opium, sugar-canes, and oil-seed. **Area**, 996 square miles. **Manf.** Sugar, opium, indigo, cotton, cloth, woollens, silk, and leather. **Pop.** 892,684.

BENARES, the chief town of the above district, one of the most ancient cities in the world, the most populous in the north-western provinces of India, the religious centre of Hindooism, and a "sacred city." It is situated on the north bank of the Ganges, which at this point has a fine curve of about four miles in length. The city is about three miles long, and rises from the river bank in the form of an amphitheatre. The river is embanked, and there are numerous "ghats," or landing places, some known as "burning ghats," where dead Hindoos are burned, and there are many shrines and temples crowded with worshippers, a large number of whom are beggars of the most repulsive aspect. The streets of the city are winding and narrow, and the houses lofty, with galleries, overhanging windows, and projecting eaves. Many of them are painted in bright colours, and adorned with pictures of the divinities of Hindoo mythology, elephants, bulls, and human figures. There are a great number of small but highly ornamented and elaborately carved temples. It is said that there are a thousand places of Hindoo worship in the city, besides many Mahometan mosques, the chief of which is that of Aurungzebe, erected on the ruins of an ancient temple. Numerous sacred bulls, tame and fat, roam the streets, besides monkeys, which are also considered sacred, and who have a temple especially dedicated to them. The principal English institution is the Government, or Queen's, College, in which there are two distinct departments, Sanskrit and English. A new town-hall was opened in January, 1876, by the Prince of Wales, who also laid the foundation of a new hospital. The foreign residents chiefly reside at Sikrul, an extensive suburb on the north-west side of the city, divided into two portions by the Barna river, to the south of which are the military cantonments, the English church, the college abovementioned, other public buildings, and the palace of the Maharajah. The residence of the civil officers of the government, the courts of the commissioners and magistrates, public gardens, jail, various asylums, and the cemetery, are on the north side of the Barna. Benares is a place of great trade, the bazaars being filled with beautiful silks, gold-embroidered cloths, gold filagree-work, muslins, and gold-bordered lace scarves. A large trade is carried on in English piece goods, and in sugar, saltpetre, and indigo. The native part of the city swarms with so-called religious devotees and mendicants, frequently deformed and of disgusting appearances. Thousands of pilgrims from every part of India, Thibet, and Burmah resort to the sacred city, to wash away their sins in the waters of the Ganges, or to pass there the remainder of their lives. Some of these devotees are very wealthy, and contribute largely to the maintenance and ornamentation of the shrines and temples. **Pop.** 199,700. of whom about 76 per cent. are Hindoos, and 24 per cent. Mahometans. **Lat.** 25° 7′ N. **Lon.** 83° 4′ E. Benares was ceded to the East India Company by the Nabob of Oude in 1775.

BENAVENTE, *ben'-a-ven-te*, an old town of Spain, in the province of Zamora, on a slight eminence near the river Esla. It was formerly of much greater importance than at present, and was famous for many fine churches, two of which remain—Santa Maria, dating from the 13th century, and San Juan del Mercado, once belonging to the Knights Templars, and containing some fine monuments. There are the ruins of an ancient castle. **Manf.** Silk-spinning. **Pop.** 4,500.

BENBECULA. (*See* HEBRIDES.)

BENBOW, JOHN, an English admiral, who early entered the merchant service, and in 1680 commanded a ship in the Mediterranean trade, with which he beat off a Sallee rover. The gallantry of this action being reported to Charles II. of Spain, he invited the captain to court, and presented him with a letter of recommendation to King James II. who made him captain of a man-of-war. William III. dispatched him to the West Indies to protect the British colonies, where he recaptured several English vessels which had been taken by the Spaniards. On his return he was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral, and, in 1701, again dispatched to the West Indies. Shortly after his arrival there, he fell in with the French admiral Du Casse, near St. Martha, on the Spanish coast, when a skirmishing action commenced, which continued three or four days; in the last day the admiral was singly engaged with the French, his other ships having fallen astern. Though a chain-shot had shattered his leg, he would not be removed from the quarter-deck, but continued the fight till morning, when the French bore away. The admiral made signal for his ships to follow; but his orders were disobeyed. In consequence of this, he was obliged to return to Jamaica, and on his arrival, ordered those officers who had behaved so ill to be confined, and brought to a court-martial, when the most culpable of them suffered according to their deserts. He died from the effects of his wound.

Born at Shrewsbury, 1650; **died** at Jamaica, 1702.

BENCOOLEN, *ben-koo'-len*, a seaport-town and Dutch residency, on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, in a low and swampy situation, most of the houses being built on piles. The town formerly stood six miles to the north, but was removed to its present site in 1714. It is defended by a fort. The town is inhabited by a mixed population of natives of the country, Malays, Javanese, natives of Bengal, Malabar, and Coromandel, and a trifling proportion of Europeans and their descendants. The chief exports are pepper and camphor. The town was formerly in the possession of the East India Company, but was ceded to the Dutch in exchange for settlements on the coast of India, in 1825. **Pop.** 129,000. **Lat.** 3° 50′ S. **Lon.** 102° 3′.

BENDER, *ben'-der*, a town of European Russia, in Bessarabia, on the right bank of the Dniester, the capital of the territory of the same name, 58 miles from Odessa. The citadel is on the Suivaroff Mound, an eminence near the town. There are three Greek churches, a Roman Catholic church, a synagogue, and other places of worship. There is a harbour on the Dniester, and a large overland trade is carried on with Odessa and Jassey. **Manf.** Tobacco, candles, and bricks, corn, timber, cattle and tallow are the chief articles of trade. **Pop.** 32,535 including a large number of Jews. **Lat.** 46° 49′ N. **Lon.** 29° 29′ E. This place was

taken and stormed by the Russians in 1770 and in 1809. In its vicinity is Varnitza, a place celebrated as the retreat of Charles XII., king of Sweden, from 1709 to 1712, after the battle of Pultowa.

BENDER-ABASI, a town of Persia, on the northern shore of the Persian Gulf. The port is shallow and small, and a poor trade is carried on. **Pop.** 9,000. **Lat.** 27° 13′ N. **Lon.** 56° 57′ E.

BENDORF, *ben'-dorf*, a Prussian town, on the right band of the Rhine, 6 miles N. of Coblentz. **Manf.** Iron, cloth, worsted, and tiles. **Pop.** 2,100.

BENEDICT, *ben'-e-dikt*, a famous English abbot, who made frequent tours to Rome, and took to England several artists, eminent in architecture, painting, and music. He founded the monastery at Wearmouth in 674, and that of Jarrow in 682.
Born in Northumberland, 628; **died** 690.

BENEDICT, ST., founder of the religious order of the Benedictines. He belonged to an old Italian family, and was educated at Rome. There are many extravagant stories related of him, and his contests with diabolical temptations; but it appears to be authentic that at an early age he retired to a grotto near Subiago, 40 miles from Rome. He was followed by a number of persons, who adopted the rules he established, and in a short time he had twelve monasteries under his direction. About 528 he withdrew to mount Cassino, where he founded a monastery, which became the prototype of all the institutions of that kind in western Europe.
Born at Nursia, 480; **died** 542 or 543.

BENEDICT, a name adopted by a great number of the Roman pontiffs, among whom the most distinguished were:—

BENEDICT VIII., who obtained the tiara in 1012. He was at first opposed by an anti-pope, and compelled to flee from Rome. After his restoration he crowned the emperor Henry II. and his wife in the church of St. Peter, on which occasion the pope presented the emperor with an apple of gold, surrounded with two circles of precious stones crossed, and surmounted with a cross of gold. This pope united the warrior with the ecclesiastic, and defeated the Saracens and Greeks, who invaded his territories.
Died 1024.

BENEDICT XII., was the son of a baker, and became doctor of the university of Paris, and cardinal priest. In 1334 he was elected to the papal chair, on the death of John XXII. He corrected several abuses in the church.
Died at Avignon, 1342.

BENEDICT XIII., VINCENZO MARCO ORSINI, was born at Rome in 1649, of an illustrious family, and took the religious habit among the Dominicans at Venice. In 1672 he was made cardinal, and obtained also the archbishopric of Benevento, where, in 1688, his palace was shattered by an earthquake, and the cardinal narrowly escaped with his life. In 1724 he was chosen pope, and the year after he called a council at Rome, in which the bull *Unigenitus* was confirmed. He was a reforming pope and corrected many abuses.
Died 1730.

BENEDICT XIV., was born at Bologna in 1675, of the noble family of Lambertini. In 1728 he received a cardinal's hat; and in 1731 was nominated archbishop of Bologna. On the death of Clement XII., in 1740, the cardinals were a long time deliberating on the choice of a successor. Lambertini, by way of quickening them, said, Why do you waste your time in discussions? If you wish for a saint, elect Gotti; a politician, choose Aldrovandus; a good companion, take me." This sally pleased them so much, that they elected him at once. He reformed abuses, introduced good regulations, cultivated letters, encouraged men of learning, and was a patron of the fine arts.
Died 1758.

BENEDICT, JULIUS, Sir, a modern German pianist and musical composer. He studied under Hummel and Weber, and in 1824, on the recommendation of the latter, was appointed musical director of the theatre of the Carthusians at Vienna. At the San Carlo of Naples he produced his first compositions, and was subsequently very favourably known as an admirable performer on the piano in most of the large cities of southern Europe, and finally settled in London. He was with Jenny Lind in the United States, during her remarkably successful engagement there under the auspices of Barnum. He has been for many years a resident in England, and received the honour of knighthood as a recognition of his talents.
Born at Stuttgart, 1805. **Died** 1885.

BENEKE, FRIEDRICH EDUARD, *baï-ne-kus(r)*, German philosopher, who wrote in opposition to Kant and Hegel. He studied at Halle and Berlin, and after a long struggle against adverse influences, was in 1832 appointed an extraordinary professor in the university of Berlin. It is supposed that he committed suicide.
Born at Berlin, 1798; **died** 1854.

BENEVENTO, *baï-ne-vaint'-to*, a city of Italy, capital of a province of the same name, 32 miles N.E. of Naples. No place in Italy, with the exception of Rome, contains so many interesting remains of antiquity. Among others, the triumphal arch, which was erected in honour of the emperor Trajan, A.D. 114, is still in good preservation, and forms one of the gates of the city, which is fortified. There are also some remains of an amphitheatre. The cathedral is in the Lombardo-Saracenic style, and in front of it is an Egyptian obelisk, with hieroglyphs. The town-hall, lyceum, and several hospitals, are among the public buildings. **Manf.** Leather, parchment, and plated goods. **Pop.** 21,305. This city is of great age, and is supposed to have been one of the principal towns of the Samnites. In a neighbouring plain, Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, defeated and slew his rival Manfred, in 1266. Under the Lombards, Benevento was the capital of a duchy. In 1806 Napoleon I. gave it to Talleyrand, with the title of prince; but, in 1815, it was restored to the Pope.

BENEZET, ANTONY, *ben'-e-zet*, an American philanthropist, who, at an early age, removed with his family from France to Philadelphia, where they became Quakers. He devoted his life to acts of charity, and the negroes were especially objects of his care. He published various tracts on Guinea and the slave-trade; an account of the Society of Friends, &c. A fine eulogium was pronounced over his remains by an American officer. "I would rather," says he, "be Antony Benezet in that coffin, than George Washington with all his fame."
Born at St. Quentin, Picardy, 1713; **died** 1784

BENGAL, *ben-gawl'*, the largest of the three presidencies of British India, and also a province of the presidency. It is bounded on the N. by Nepaul, Assam and Bootan; W. by the north-western provinces; E. by the mountainous region separating it from China and northern Burmah; and S. by the Bay of Bengal, and Burmah and Madras. The territory may be described as two great river valleys, that of the Ganges in the west, and that of the Brahmapootra in the east

The surface is in general level, without any great elevations throughout the province. The soil, too, is generally of a light sandy loam, except in those tracts which are inundated by the overflowing of the rivers, and which are enriched by the deposit of a rich vegetable matter, thus renewing its productive capabilities.

Rivers.—The Ganges and the Brahmapootra, and numerous other streams, which water it in every direction. It is affirmed that there is hardly a spot in the province twenty miles distant from a river, which, in the rainy season, is not navigable.

Climate.—From the beginning of June to the end of September the rainy season prevails, from November to February the cold season, and in the middle of the latter month the hot weather begins, and continues up to April. In this last month a change begins to take place, the heat being tempered by thunder-storms and rain, and wind from the north-west. On the plains the thermometer is sometimes as low as 52° Fahr., but in summer reaches 103° in the shade. The rainfall also varies considerably. In the mountain ranges between Silhet and Assam the average is from 500 to 600 inches in a year, but in Behar it is only about 37 inches.

Pro.—Almost every kind of grain cultivated in Europe, besides rice, millet, peas, beans, linseed, mustard-seed, sesamum, sugar, cotton, indigo, tea, pepper, ginger, quinine, turmeric, silk, opium, pine-apples, citron, lemons, grapes, pomegranates, almonds, tamarinds, plantains, ginger, and vegetables of most descriptions.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, salt, and coal; the western coal-fields yielding about 600,000 tons per annum.

Zoology.—The wild animals are lions, tigers, boars, wolves, foxes, jackals, leopards, hyenas, panthers, zebras, buffaloes, antelopes, apes, and monkeys. The tiger is the most formidable of all. He infests the thick jungles, watching unseen every opportunity to pounce upon his prey. Dogs swarm in the streets of every Bengal town, and goats are numerous. Of birds, a large kind of heron frequents the towns, and clears them of their offal. Reptiles are both numerous and formidable; and fish is so abundant as to be within the reach of the poorest inhabitant.

Manf.—Cotton piece-goods of various kinds, chintzes, blanketing, diaper, woven silks, packthread, and sailcloth. Formerly muslins of the most beautiful and delicate texture were made at Dacca, but the manufacture is now extinct.

Area, 156,564 square miles.

Divisions.—The presidency of Bengal now comprises four provinces, Assam having been separated from it in 1874:—BENGAL PROPER, BEHAR, ORISSA, and CHOTA NAGPOOR. (*See* each under proper heading.) These provinces are subdivided into 47 districts.

Pop. 69,536,861, of whom about 40,000,000 are Hindoos and 20,000,000 Mahometans, nearly equal in numbers in Bengal proper. There are about 3,000,000 of hill tribes, who are pagans, and some of them in the lowest state of civilisation, practising human sacrifices. They occupy the mountain ranges and dense forests in the north, east, and south-west.

Languages.—Bengali is spoken in Bengal proper and Chota Nagpoor; Hindostanee in Behar and Bengal; Uriya in Orissa, and various aboriginal languages and dialects in that province and Chota Nagpoor.

Railways.—Bengal is traversed by the East Indian, the Eastern Bengal, and Northern Bengal railways.

Lat. between 19° 18′ and 28° 15′ N. **Lon.** between 82° and 97° E.

History.—Bengal was first invaded and conquered by the Afghan Mahometans about A.D. 1200, and continued tributary to the emperor of Delhi till the year 1340. From this period it was partially independent till 1538, when it was subdued by Shere Shah, from whose descendants it was conquered by the emperor Akbar, and continued subject to Delhi, or nominally so, till 1765, when it passed into the possession of the East India Company. In 1854 Bengal was constituted a lieutenant-governorship.

BENGAL, BAY OF, a part of the Indian Ocean, which includes the sea from Cape Negrais on the E. to the delta of the Godavery on the W., and extending from hither to further India. The Ganges, Brahmaputra, the Irawaddy, the Kistnai, the Caudevery, and the Godavery, disembogue themselves into it. **Lat.** between 16° 30′ and 23° N. The Sea of Bengal extends to lat. 8° N. between the islands of Junkseylon and Ceylon.

BENGAZI, *ben-ga'-zo*, a seaport on the northern coast of Africa, capital of the province of Barca. There are an old castle, government buildings, and barracks, a mosque, and a Franciscan monastery. The accumulation of sand has almost destroyed the harbour. Sheep, wool, grain, butter, and salt are exported. **Pop.** 6,000. **Lat.** 30° 7′ N. **Lon.** 20° 3′ E.

BENGEL, JOHANN ALBRECHT, *ben'-gel*, German biblical scholar. In 1703 he entered the university of Tubingen, in 1707 entered the church, and in 1713 was appointed head of a theological seminary at Denkendorf. In 1749 he was made consistorial counsellor and prelate of Alpersbach, and in 1751 the university of Tubingen conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity. His edition of the Greek New Testament, and "Gnomon," or annotations on the same book, are his greatest works, and are much esteemed, John Wesley being greatly indebted to the latter book for assistance when writing his "Expository Notes."

Born at Winnenden in Wurtemberg, 1687; **died** 1752.

BENGUELA, *ben'-gu-é-la* (Port. *bain-gai'-la*), an extensive territory of Western Africa, to the S. of Congo and Angola, claimed by Portugal. The country is mountainous, rising gradually in the interior, with a well watered and fertile soil, producing all the tropical fruits, European vegetables, and some corn. **Minerals.** Gold, silver, copper, iron, sulphur, and salt. **Pop.** about 140,000, belonging to the Congo race. **Lat.** between 9° and 16° S. **Lon.** between 10° and 17° E.

BENGUELA, NEW, or **ST. PHILIPE DE BENGUELA,** capital of the above, a town built by the Portuguese, and the chief centre of their trade upon the African coast. **Pop.** 3,000. **Lat.** 12° 34′ S. **Lon.** 13° 20′ E.

BENHADAD, *ben-hai'-dad*, the name of three kings of Syria or Damascus who waged war with Israel. Flourished from 940 to 800 years B.C.

BENI, *ben'-e*, a large and navigable river of the province of Bolivia, uniting with the Rio Mamore near the Brazilian fortress of Biera, and forming the river Madeira, which then becomes one of the largest tributaries of the Amazon.

BENI, a department of Bolivia, S. America. **Pop.** 153,973. This district was formed in 1843, by uniting the provinces Caupolican and Apolabamba.

BENICARLO, *ben-i-car'-lo*, a city of Spain, in the province of Castellon, on the coast of the Mediterranean. It is surrounded by walls, and has an old castle. **Manf.** Brandy and red wine. **Pop.** 7,000.

BENIN, *ben-een'*, a country of Western Africa, bounded on the N. by Yoruba, S. by the Bight of Benin, E. by the Niger, and W. by Dahomey. It is mountainous, well watered, and, in general, fertile. The Niger is the principal river, and the inhabitants trade in palm-oil, salt, pepper, jasper, leopard skins, native dyed cloths, and slaves. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** between 4° and 9° N. **Lon.** between 4° and 8° E.

BENIN, a city of Africa, capital of the above kingdom, standing on the Benin river, 73 miles above its mouth. It is said to be 18 miles in circumference, but large patches of jungle intervene between the houses, and the general aspect of the town is that of decay. **Pop.** estimated at 15,000. **Lat.** 6° 25′ N. **Lon.** 5° 35′ E.

BENIN, BIGHT OF, a bay in the N. of the Gulf of Guinea. It has no ports, except at the entrance of unnavigable rivers.

BENI-SOUEF, a town of Central Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 70 miles S.S.W. of Cairo. The produce of the fertile valley of Fayoum is brought thither for sale, and there are cotton-mills, and quarries of alabaster. **Pop.** 5,000.

BENJAMIN, *ben'-ja-min*, "son of the right hand," or "son of strength," the youngest son of Jacob and Rachel, called, by his dying mother, Benoni, "son of my pain."

BENJAMIN, OF TUDELA, Jewish rabbi, who visited the East and penetrated as far as the frontiers of China. His "Itinerary" abounds in strange and interesting matter.

Born in Navarre in the 12th century.

BENNET, HENRY, *ben'-et*, earl of Arlington, a statesman, who served in the royal army during the civil war, was knighted in 1658, and after the Restoration made secretary of state and one of the famous Cabal, which word was formed from the initials of the noblemen who composed it; viz.—Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, Lauderdale. In 1672 he was created an earl, and afterwards invested with the order of the Garter, and appointed lord chanberlain.

Born at Arlington, 1618; **died** 1685.

BENNETT, SIR WILLIAM STERNDALE, musical composer. His father was organist at Sheffield; in 1826 he entered the Royal Academy of Music, and afterwards studied in Germany, where he made the acquaintance of Mendelssohn and other leading musicians. He was appointed professor of music at Cambridge in 1856, principal of the Royal Academy of Music, 1868, and in 1871 was knighted. He was the author of several cantatas, sonatas, and many orchestral pieces, which gained him the reputation of being the foremost English musician of his time.

Born at Sheffield, 1816; **died** 1875.

BENNIGSEN, LEVIN AUGUSTUS THEOPHILUS, count, *ben'-nig-sen*, Russian general, a native of Brunswick, at first in the Hanoverian service, but joined the Russian army in 1773, and soon attracted the notice of the Empress Catherine. He was one of the conspirators who planned the assassination of the Emperor Paul, and afterwards greatly distinguished himself in the war against Napoleon. He defeated Murat at Woronowa, and for his services at Leipsic was created a count upon the field of battle.

Born at Brunswick, 1745; **died** in Hanover, 1826.

BENNINGTON, a county of Vermont, U.S. **Area**, 700 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile, and producing the usual cerealia, potatoes, butter, and cheese. **Minerals.** Iron, lead, marble, and yellow ochre. **Manf.** Cottons, woollens, paper, gunpowder: and there are many saw and planing-mills, and some iron-foundries. **Pop.** 22,000.

BENNINGTON, a post township and capital of the above, 37 miles from Albany. **Pop.** 6,333, mostly engaged in manufactories. Here the English were defeated by the American general Stark, Aug. 16, 1777.

BENNOZO, GOZZOLI, *ban-no'-zo*, Italian painter. His most famous picture is the Discussion with the Doctors, in the cathedral of Pisa.

Born 1400.

BENOIT DE SAINTE MAUR, *bain'-waw*, a Norman trouvere, or poet of the 12th century, a monk of Marmontier. He wrote a metrical chronicle of the dukes of Normandy.

BENOUM, *ben'-oum*, a town of Soudan, central Africa, forming a caravan-station between Timbuctoo and Senegal. **Lat.** 15° 5′ N. **Lon.** 9° W.

BENSERADE, ISAAC DE, *ben-se-rad'*, a French poet, whose wit and poetical talents introduced him to the court of Louis XIV., where he obtained the patronage of Cardinal Richelieu. His writings consist principally of sonnets and dramas, and for the last years of his life his chief occupation was a translation of the Psalms.

Born at Lions-la-Forêt, Normandy, 1612; **died** at Chantilly, 1691.

BENSHEIM, *bens'-hime*, a German town, in Hesse Darmstadt, 17 miles S. of Darmstadt. It is surrounded by old walls. Agriculture and vine culture are the principal industries. **Pop.** 4,700.

BENTHAM, JEREMY, the son of a rich attorney in Houndsditch, and remarkable from his earliest years for the fascination which books had over him. In his fifth year he was named by his family the "philosopher;" and in his fourteenth was admitted to Queen's College, Oxford, where he soon distinguished himself among his fellow students. In 1763 he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and studied for the law, but abandoned that profession, in disgust at the exorbitant and unjust charges which he beheld made upon suitors, and from other corruptions by which he saw the machinery of the law upheld. After visiting France three different times previous to the breaking out of the great Revolution, he became acquainted with M. Dumont, the Swiss librarian of the marquis of Lansdowne, then residing at Bowood. This gentleman greatly assisted him in the improving and polishing of his compositions before they were given to the world. The biography of such a person as Bentham can contain little more than the record of his writings and opinions. The sum of his existence was the improvement of legislation and jurisprudence. The leading principle of his philosophy is, that the end of all human actions and morality is happiness. Seeing, in a pamphlet of Dr. Priestley, the phrase, "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," he saw delineated, for the first time, "a plain as well as a true standard of whatever is right or wrong, useful, useless, or mischievous in human conduct, whether in the field of morals or politics." From this his whole life took its direction, and he laboured long and continually for what he conceived to be the happiness of his species. The principal works of this distinguished juridical philosopher are his "Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation," a "Fragment on Government," a "Book of Fallacies," the "Rationale of Judicial Evidence," the "Plan of a Judicial Establishment," and his "Panopticon," a work on prison discipline. He produced many more works, and, in the words of Sir James Mackintosh, "has done more than any other writer to rouse the spirit of juridical reformation, which is now gradually examining every part of law; and when further progress is facilitated by digesting the present laws, will, doubtless, proceed to the improvement of all. Greater praise it is given to few to earn.' In accordance with directions in his will, his body was embalmed, and is preserved, dressed in his ordinary costume, and in a sitting position, in University College.

Born 1748; **died** at Westminster, 1832.

BENTINCK, WILLIAM, *bent'-tink*, the first earl of Portland, was a page to William Prince of Orange (afterwards William III.), to whom he en-

deared himself by a singular act of devotion. The prince being ill of the small-pox, it was deemed necessary that he should receive the natural warmth of a young person in the same bed with him. Bentinck, though he never had had the distemper, immediately offered himself for this hazardous service. He subsequently suffered severely from the disease, but recovered, and his master ever afterwards esteemed him as one of his greatest friends. He accompanied William to England, and, on the prince's accession to the English crown, he was created earl of Portland, and was employed in several high offices, military and civil, and attended his master on his death-bed. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Born in Holland, 1648; died in London, 1709.

BENTINCK, LORD WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH, the second son of the third duke of Portland, entered the army, and, after serving in Flanders, Russia, and Egypt, attained to high rank, and, in 1803, became governor of Madras. Here the singularity of his reforms in reference to the beards, moustaches, and turbans of the sepoys led, in 1806, to the mutiny at Vellore, which caused him to be recalled. On his return he received several diplomatic appointments, filled some military commands in Spain and Italy, and, in 1828, under the government of Canning, was appointed to the governor-generalship of India. There again his reforming spirit led to much dissatisfaction among the soldiery. He, however, effected the abolition of suttee, or the practice of widow burning, which, on December 17th, 1829, was declared illegal. He also obtained the liberty for Englishmen to settle in India, although belonging to neither the military nor the civil service; systematically favoured the native population, and extended the liberty of the press. He also annexed the territory of the rajah of Coorg to the British possessions. In 1835 his health began to fail, when he resigned his office, and left Calcutta in the month of March of the same year. The native population regretted his departure, and erected an equestrian statue to commemorate his administration. After his arrival in England he became, in 1836, M.P. for Glasgow, for which city he sat until a few days before he died, when he resigned.

Born 1774; died at Paris, 1839.

BENTINCK, LORD WILLIAM GEORGE FREDERICK CAVENDISH, was the third son of William Henry, fourth duke of Portland. This nobleman, who is better known as Lord George Bentinck, entered the army, but quitted the profession of arms to take a part in the politics of his country. In 1826 he became private secretary to his uncle George Canning, who was then secretary for foreign affairs. In 1827 he was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of King's Lynn, for which he sat till the close of his life. Up to 1846 he may be said to have been an ardent supporter of Sir Robert Peel; but when, in that year, that statesman repealed the corn-laws, he became one of his greatest opponents, and was selected for the leadership of the conservative party in the House of Commons. Lord George threw great ardour and energy into all that he undertook; and, with Mr. Disraeli for his ally, was one of the strongest opponents of free trade. He was passionately fond of horse-racing, and was wont to say that "the winning of the Derby was the blue-ribbon of the turf." He died from the bursting of a blood-vessel in the heart while taking a country walk in Nottinghamshire.

Born 1802; died 1848.

BENTIVOGLIO, GIOVANNI, *ben-te-vo'-le-o*, who for nearly fifty years ruled the republic of Bologna. He encouraged the fine arts, and erected many sumptuous edifices. He was expelled by Pope Julian II. in 1506.

Born at Bologna, 1438; died at Milan, 1506.

BENTIVOGLIO, GUIDO, a cardinal, was sent as nuncio to Flanders by Paul V., to endeavour to bring it again under the papal authority; and here it was he wrote his historical work on the insurrection of Flanders against the Spaniards, and the subsequent wars of the duke of Alva and the Hollanders. In 1616 Bentivoglio was sent as nuncio to France, and in 1621 was made a cardinal, and afterwards became the confidant of Urban VIII., whom it was supposed he would have succeeded as pope but for his death. He was made bishop of Terracina in 1621.

Born at Ferrara, 1579; died 1644.

BENTIVOGLIO, HERCULES, an Italian poet, whose satires are considered next in merit to those of Ariosto.

Born at Bologna, 1506; died at Venice, 1573.

BENTKOWSKI, FELIX, *bent-kof'-ski*, Polish historian, professor and librarian in the University of Warsaw, author of a valuable history of Polish literature.

Born 1781; died at Warsaw, 1852.

BENTLEY, RICHARD, a celebrated divine and critic, who, from Wakefield school, was sent, at the age of fifteen, to St. John's College, Cambridge. Thence he removed to Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., and, in 1691, published a Latin epistle to Dr. Mill, containing critical observations on the Chronology of John Malala. He was the first who preached the lecture founded by Mr. Boyle, on which occasion he delivered eight admirable discourses in confutation of atheism. In 1693 he was appointed keeper of the royal library. In 1697 commenced his famous controversy with the Honourable Mr. Boyle on the genuineness of the epistles of Phalaris, in which much personal abuse passed on both sides; but, though some of the greatest wits of the age were on the side of Boyle, posterity has determined the case in favour of Bentley. In 1700 he was presented to the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, with which he held the archdeaconry of Ely; but, in consequence of some encroachments made by him on the college for his own emolument, a charge was laid against him, which never came to a determination. He afterwards became regius professor of divinity, when, having exacted an exorbitant fee from persons who were admitted to the degree of D.D. by mandate, he was suspended in the vice-chancellor's court. This arbitrary decree was subsequently reversed by the court of King's Bench, and the doctor was restored to his privileges.—Dr. Bentley is advantageously known as a critic by his editions of Horace, Terence, and Phædrus, his unrivalled epistle to Mill, and his splendid dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris. These last established his reputation throughout Europe as a critic of the very highest order of excellence.

Born at Oulton, in Yorkshire, 1661; died 1742.

BENTON, the name of six counties in the United States;—Arkansas (pop. 20,328), Indiana (11,108), Iowa (24,888), Minnesota (3,012), Missouri (12,396), and Oregon (6403.

BENVENUTO CELLINI. (*See* CELLINI.)

BENUE, or BENUWE, *ben'-u-ee*, a river of Central Africa, forming the eastern branch of the Ivona, or Niger.

BENVENUTE, GIOVANNI BATTESTA, *ban-vai-nu'-te*, Italian painter, commonly called L'Orbolani (the gardener). He painted many fine altar-pieces.

Born at Ferrara, at the end of the 15th century.

BENYERTA, LAKES OF, *ben-yer'-ta*, two lakes in North Africa, the one salt and the other fresh. They are about 30 miles from Tunis, the inhabitants of which they supply with fish. Between the channel of the one that is salt and the sea, stands the town of Bizerta, which *see*.

BENYOWSKY *ben'-e-ous'-ke*, COUNT MAURICE AUGUSTUS DE, a Hungarian adventurer, who in 1768 joined the confederacy of the Poles against the Russians. Falling into the hands of the latter, he was exiled to Kamchatka; but, gaining the good offices of the governor, Nilof, he was made preceptor to his children, the youngest of whom, Alphanasia, fell in love with and married him. Afterwards, accompanied by her and some seventy companions, he quitted Kamchatka, and, in 1771, sailed to Formosa, and afterwards to Macao, where his wife and most of his comrades died. On his return to France, he was commissioned to found a colony in Madagascar, and in 1774 landed there, and gaining the esteem of many of the aborigines, was, in 1776, made their king. A short time after he returned to Europe to form alliances for his new rule. In 1783 he sought assistance from England and America for another expedition to Madagascar, and landed there in 1785. At the commencement of hostilities against the French he was mortally wounded. Benyowsky wrote an account of his memoirs and travels.

Born at Verbowa, 1741; **died** 1786.

BERANGER, PIERRE JEAN DE, *bai-rawnzh'-ai*, a French poet, who, from being first a waiter, became a printer, and then a writer of poetry. His first performances were by no means propitious to his fame or his fortunes; and when Napoleon I. was in Egypt, Béranger entertained the idea of proceeding to that country and realizing a dream of riches and glory with which he had been haunted. This, however, circumstances prevented; and in 1803, when suffering from great indigence, he sent some of his poems to Lucien Bonaparte, who subsequently assigned him an income as a member of the Institute. He now continued to write, became an editor, and, in 1809, was appointed a clerk in the secretary's department in the Academy. By this time he had written many songs, and had become popular. His effusions had spread far and wide; and as many of them were pointed satires against the governments which succeeded the fall of Napoleon, in 1821 he was discharged from his office, and subsequently, up to 1830, was twice fined and imprisoned. In the revolution of that year, he says, "he was treated with as one of the great powers;" but he remained free and independent. After the revolution he was elected a representative of the department of the Seine, in the Constituent Assembly, but soon resigned the honour which the admiration of his country had forced upon him. In his retirement he continued to chant and employ himself with a biography of his contemporaries, but did not publish so freely as he had formerly done. His funeral, on the day after his death, was attended by an immense concourse, who assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to the remains of one of the greatest of the national poets of France.

Born at Paris, 1780; **died** in Paris, July 17, 1857.

BERAR, *bai-rar'*, a province of British India, consisting of six districts, ceded to the British Government by the Nizam of Hyderabad. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Central Provinces, on the S. by the Nizam's dominions, and on the N. by the Nizam's territory, part of the Bombay presidency, and the Central Provinces. It is divided by the Ajanta mountains into two portions, having distinct characteristics, one being mountainous, the other a fertile plain. **Area.** 18,000 square miles. **Pop.** 2,672,673. 85 per cent. of whom are Hindoos.

BERAT, *bai-rat'*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, standing on the river Ergent, 30 miles from Avlona. It is situated in a fertile valley, where large quantities of grain, oil, and wine are produced. There are a citadel and traces of ancient Greek buildings. **Pop.** about 10,000, two-thirds of whom are Greeks.

BERBER, *ber'-ber*, or **EL-MECHEREF**, a large town on the east bank of the Nile, important as a starting place for caravans, and is one of the main stations on the route from Khartoum to Cairo. **Lat.** 18° N. **Lon.** 34° E.

BERBERA, *ber'-be-ra*, a large town, capital of the Somari country, on the Gulf of Aden, and the land of myrrh, incense, and gums. Here an annual fair is held, greatly resorted to by caravans from the interior, there being sometimes from 10,000 to 20,000 persons present, engaged in the interchange of various kinds of commodities. **Lat.** 10° 26′ N. **Lon.** 45° 4′ E.

BERBICE, *ber'-beece*, a river of Guiana, S. America, rising in the mountains, about 100 miles from the coast, and entering the Atlantic Ocean at **lat.** 6° 20′ N.; **lon.** 57° 20′ W. Among the vegetation on the banks of this river the *Victoria regia* was discovered by Sir Robert Schomburgh.

BERBICE, a district of British Guiana. It extends from Abarry Creek on the west to Courantine river on the east, along the seacoast, about 150 miles. **Pro.** Cotton, coffee, and sugar. **Pop.** about 22,000, of whom not more than 1,000 are whites. **Lat.** between 6° and 7° N. **Lon.** between 57° and 58° W. (*See* GUIANA, BRITISH.)

BERCHETT, PIERRE, *bair'-shai*, a French historical painter and engraver, who painted the ceiling of the chapel in Trinity College, Oxford.

Born 1659; **died** 1720.

BERCHTESGADEN, *berk'-tes-gai'-den*, a small town in Bavaria, picturesquely situated, and celebrated for its mines of rock-salt, which have been worked for eight hundred years. There are three old churches, and a royal castle and hunting-lodge are in the neighbourhood. **Manf.** Salt and toys. **Pop.** 1,800.

BERCHTOLD, *berk-told*, LEOPOLD, Count, German philanthropist, who travelled extensively in Africa and Asia, for the purpose of relieving human suffering, wrote many pamphlets, and founded several benevolent institutions. He fitted up an hospital on his own estate, and there he contracted a fatal fever.

Born 1758; **died** 1809.

BERCY. (*See* PARIS.)

BERDIANSK, *ber-de-ansk*, a seaport of South Russia, in the government of Taurida, situate on the N.W. shore of the Sea of Azof, 150 miles from Simferopol. In its neighbourhood are coal-mines and salt-lakes. **Manf.** Bricks and tiles, tallow and macaroni. **Pop.** 12,200. **Lat.** 46° 38′ 12″ N. **Lon.** 36° 48′ 15″ E.

BEREA, *be-ré-a*, "heavy," a city of Macedonia.

BEREDITCHEV, or **BERDICHEFF**, *ber-e-ditch-ef*, a town of Russian Poland, 24 miles from Jitomir. There are a cathedral, finished in 1832, several Greek churches, a Roman Catholic and other places of worship, and a Carmelite convent. It has five great annual fairs, at which a large trade in silk goods, iron and woollen wares, peltry, grain, cattle, and horses is carried on. **Manf.** Tobacco, soap, candles, oil, bricks, and leather. **Pop.** 53,000, nearly all of whom are Jews.

BEREGH, *ber'-eg*, a county of Upper Hungary, partly skirted by the Theiss. **Area**, 1,070 square miles. **Desc.** Abounding in wood, and well watered, with large quantities of game and fish. **Minerals.** Iron, rock-crystal, and alum-stone. **Pop.** 121,500.

BERENGARIA, wife of Richard Cœur de Lion. (*See* RICHARD I.)

BERENGARIUS, JACOBUS, *ber'-en-gair'-e-us*, an eminent anatomist of Carpi, was the first to discover the peculiar curative qualities of mercury, and used it with great effect. He amassed great wealth, which he bequeathed to the duke of Ferrara.

Lived in the first half of the 16th century.

BERENGARIUS, French theologian, who was superintendent of the cathedral school at Tours, and archdeacon of Angers. Becoming convinced of the unsoundness of the doctrine of transubstantiation, he was charged with heresy, and was imprisoned by a decree of a synod held in 1050, but was soon released. He was again charged before a synod held in Rome in 1078, and Pope Gregory VII., although he had previously befriended him, forced him to make a confession, which he afterwards bitterly repented. He passed the remainder of his life in retirement and prayer. For many years afterwards his death was commemorated by an annual visitation to his tomb at Tours.

Born at Tours, 998; died 1088.

BERENICE, and **BERONICE**, *be-re-ni'-se*, a name common to many of the queens and princesses in the Ptolemean family in Egypt. The most celebrated was the daughter of Philadelphus and Arsinoe. She married her own brother Euergetes. When he went on a dangerous expedition, she vowed all the hair of her head to the goddess Venus, if he returned. Some time after his return, the locks, which were in the temple of Venus, disappeared, and Conon, an astronomer, to make his court to the queen, publicly reported that Jupiter had carried them away, and had made them a constellation. The name "Coma Berenice" is still applied by astronomers to a constellation, and the legend suggested the theme of Pope's charming "Rape of the Lock." She was put to death by her own son, B.C. 221.

BERENICE, daughter of Agrippa the Elder, king of the Jews. She was married to Herod, her uncle, after whose death she became the wife of Ptolemy, king of Cilicia; but she afterwards left her husband, and lived in an incestuous manner with her brother Agrippa. Titus fell in love with her, and would have declared her empress, but for fear of the Roman people. Berenice forms the subject of one of Racine's tragedies.

Born 28.

BERENICE, an ancient city of Egypt, on the W. side of the Red Sea, where a number of interesting antiquities have been found. It is 20 miles from Ras Bernass. There are interesting ruins in the neighbourhood. **Lat.** 23° 56′ N. **Lon.** 35° 34′ N.

BERENICIUS, PAUL PETER, *ber'-e-nis'-e-us*, a Dutch poet and adventurer, who was conjectured to be an expelled Jesuit, and got his livelihood by sweeping chimneys and grinding knives. It is reported that he would turn into extempore verses what was said to him in prose; translate the gazettes from Flemish into Greek or Latin verse, standing on one foot; that modern and ancient languages were quite familiar to him; and that he knew by heart, Horace, Virgil, Homer, Aristophanes, and several parts of Cicero and Pliny. He was suffocated in a bog, into which he fell in a fit of intoxication. The "Georgarchoniomachia" is attributed to him.

Born 1650.

BERESFORD, WILLIAM CARR, Viscount, *ber'-es-ford*, British general, was the natural son of the first marquis of Waterford, and early entered the army. He served in Nova Scotia, at Toulon, and several other places, when, in 1808, he went to Portugal with the British forces, and organized the Portuguese army. On May 4th, 1811, he invested Badajoz, and on the 16th defeated Marshal Soult at Albuora. In 1812 he was wounded at Salamanca; and, under Wellington, had command of a division at Vittoria and Bayonne, where he greatly distinguished himself. On the 10th of April, 1814, he carried the heights of Toulouse, and was created a British peer, with the title of Baron Beresford. In 1814 and 1815 he was at Brazil; and on his return resumed the command of the army of Portugal, but in a few years resigned it. In 1823 he was made Viscount Beresford, and in 1828 was appointed master-general of the ordnance; and, at the time of his death, was governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and also governor of Jersey.

Born 1768; died at Bedgebury Park, Kent, 1854.

BERETTINI, PETER, surnamed **PETER OF CORTONA**, *ber'-et-te'-ne*, an eminent Tuscan painter, remarkable for the boldness of his conceptions. He decorated many chapels at Rome, as also the Barbarini Palace; then went to Florence, where he painted the ceiling of the Pitti Palace. His style, however, is described as loose, and as having tended to corrupt the taste of his age.

Born at Cortona, 1596; **died** 1669.

BEREZINA, *bai'-rai-ze'-na*, a river of Russian Lithuania, rising in White Russia, near Polozk, and falling into the Dnieper. The small town of Berezina is situate on its banks. At the village of the same name Charles XII. crossed the Berezina on June 29th, 1708; but this river has been especially rendered famous on account of its disastrous passage by the French army during the retreat of Napoleon I. from Russia in 1812.

BEREZOV, *ber'-e-zof*, a town of Asiatic Russia, 700 miles N. of Tobolsk. There are a cathedral and other churches, a school, and a strangers' hospital. A considerable trade is carried on in furs and salted fish. **Pop.** 1,460. **Lat.** 63° 55′ N. **Lon.** 64° 7′ E.

BERG, MATHIAS, VAN DEN, *bairg*, a Flemish painter, who became a pupil of Rubens. He excelled chiefly as a skilful copyist, being defective in composition.

Born 1615; died 1647.

BERG, formerly a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded N. by the duchy of Cleves, E. by the county of Mark and the duchy of Westphalia, S. by the Westerwald, and W. by the Rhine. This territory was formed by Napoleon I.

in 1806, but was in 1815 ceded to Prussia, and is now included in Prussian Westphalia.

BERGA, *bair'-ga*, a town of Spain, 50 miles from Barcelona. It is overlooked and defended by a castle. **Pop.** about 7,000, engaged in the mechanical arts, the manufacture of cotton fabrics, and as muleteers conveying the produce of the neighbourhood from place to place. It was taken and retaken during the civil war of Spain in 1840.

BERGAMA, *ber'-ga-ma*, a ruined city of Natolia, in Asia Minor, standing about two miles distant from the site of ancient Troy.

BERGAMO, *bair'-ga-mo*, a province of Italy. It is mountainous and covered with wood in the N. and in the S. fertile and level; abounding in rich pastures, rearing large numbers of sheep and goats, and producing chestnuts and olives in great quantities, but neither corn nor wine equal to the consumption of its inhabitants. The culture of the silkworm is extensively carried on. **Minerals.** Iron, marble, whetstone, and lignite. **Area** 1,100 square miles. **Pop.** 402,954.

BERGAMO, the capital of the above province, situate between the rivers Brembo and Serio, and 39 miles N.E. of Milan. It is divided into the old and new town, the former built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a rocky hill, and the latter occupying the level ground below. Bergamo contains numerous churches, one of which, S. Maria Maggiore, dates from the 12th century, a school of arts, a lyceum, and a library. **Manf.** Silk, cotton and woollen goods, iron-wares, wax candles, and playing cards. A large fair, now chiefly in connection with the silk trade, has been held annually for about 900 years. **Pop.** 23,819.—This is an ancient city, being the Bergomum of the Romans. It was the birthplace of Bernardo Tasso, the father of Torquato Tasso, the author of "Jerusalem Delivered," to whom there is a statue erected in the great square of the city. It was also the birthplace of many painters of note, of Rubini, the famous singer, and Donizetti, the composer. In 1798 it was taken by the French and made the capital of the Serio.

BERGARA, *bair'-ga-ra*, a town of Spain, situate on the bank of the Deva, 25 miles from Bilbao. **Pop.** about 4,000.—Here the "Convention of Bergara" was concluded on August 31st, 1839, between Espartero and Maroto, which terminated the disastrous civil war that had been raging for years, Don Carlos being obliged to seek refuge in France.

BERGEN, DIRK, VAN DEN, *bair-gen*, a celebrated landscape and animal painter, who was a pupil of Vandereldt.

Born at Haarlem, about 1640; **died** 1689.

BERGEN, a seaport and capital of the province of South Bergen, in Norway, and one of the largest and best-built places in that country, situate about 270 miles from Drontheim. It is situated on a promontory at the head of a deep bay, named the Vaag, inclosed on all sides by rugged and barren rocks. There is a good harbour with two entrances, defended by strong fortifications. The houses are in general good, although, from their being founded on rocks, many of the streets are uneven and slanting. A large part of the town was burnt down in 1855, and has been rebuilt in a regular manner. The appearance of the town is picturesque, the wooden houses being generally painted in bright colours. There are a cathedral and several churches, one dating from the 12th century. There are also an hospital for the reception of persons infected with leprosy, a naval academy, national museum, several schools, and five public libraries. It is besides one of the three public treasuries of Norway, and the station of a naval squadron. A large export trade is carried on in fish, timber, skins, horns, and whale oil. **Pop.** 43,026. **Lat.** 60° 23′ N. **Lon.** 5° 29′ E.

BERGEN, the capital of the island of Rugen, in the Baltic, at the end of a small lake 13 miles from Stralsund. **Pop.** about 3,500, principally employed in linen manufacture and agricultural pursuits.

BERGEN, a small town of Germany, about 2 miles from Frankfort, where, in 1759, the French under the duke of Broglio defeated the Prussians, commanded by the duke of Brunswick.

BERGEN, *ber'-jen*, the name of a county in New Jersey, United States. **Area**, 350 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile. **Pop.** 36,786.—This is also the name of two townships in the United States, the one in New Jersey, the other in New York.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, or **BERG-OP-ZOOM**, *op-zoom*, an important fortress and town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 15 miles N. of Antwerp. It is situated on both sides of the river Zoom, has a harbour, arsenal, a town-house, and an academy of design. The tower of the old castle is remarkable, being wider at top than bottom, and rocking in a high wind. **Manf.** Pottery and tiles; a large trade is carried on in anchovies caught in the Scheldt. **Pop.** 8,500. **Lat.** 51° 29′ N. **Lon.** 4° 17′ E. So early as 422 a castle is said to have occupied a site in this town, which, at various times, has suffered greatly during the wars of Spain. In 1747, after a siege of sixty-three days, it was taken by the French under the count of Lowenthal; and again, in 1794, it fell before the arms of the French. In 1814 an attempt was made to reduce it by the British, under Sir Thomas Graham; but it was unsuccessful, and the loss to the besiegers considerable. The French surrendered the town by the treaty of 1814.

BERGERAC, *bairsh'-e-rak*, a town of France, department of Dordogne, on the river Dordogne, which divides it into two parts, and is crossed by a fine bridge. **Manf.** Paper, hosiery, serges, hats, iron and copper wares, and leather; a large trade in wine is carried on. **Pop.** 8,700.

BERGHEM, NICHOLAS, *bairg'-hem*, a Dutch painter, celebrated for his landscapes. Some of his compositions are in the Dulwich Gallery. His drawings and etchings are also very beautiful, and are eagerly sought after.

Born at Haarlem, 1624; **died** 1683.

BERGION and **ALBION**, *ber'-ge-on, al'-be-on*, in mythology two giants, sons of Neptune, who opposed Hercules as he attempted to cross the Rhône, and who were killed with stones from heaven.

BERGLER, JOSEPH, *berg'-ler*, German historical painter, who studied at Milan and Parma, and on his return was appointed painter to Cardinal Anersperg, at Passau, where he painted some fine altar-pieces. In 1800 he was appointed director of the Academy at Prague, a position he held for nearly 30 years, and exercised great influence in the development of the fine arts.

Born at Salzburg, 1753; **died** at Prague 1829.

BERGMANN, TORBERN OLOF, *bairg'-man*, Swedish chemist and naturalist, was educated at Upsal, where he devoted himself to medicine and the sciences connected with it. Here he gained the friendship of Linnæus, to whom he communi-

cated a collection of undescribed insects, to one of which Linnæus gave the name of Bergmann. In 1761 he was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Upsal, and we find his name in the list of those who observed the transit of Venus in 1761. In 1767 he obtained the chemical professorship. We are indebted to him for the knowledge of the nature of fixed air, and for a number of chemical experiments. He was knighted by the king of Sweden, and received a pension of 150 rix-dollars; and his wife, at his death, received a pension of 200 rix-dollars, on condition of giving up his library and apparatus to the Royal Society of Upsala. His works were published in 6 vols., under the title of "Opuscula Physica et Chemica."

Born at Catherinberg, West Gothland, 1735; **died** at Mederi, 1784.

BERGUES, *bairg*, a town of France, department of Le Nord, 5 miles S.S.E. of Dunkirk, with which it is united by canals. The most remarkable building is an old belfry, 160 feet high; and there are two lofty towers, once belonging to the abbey of St. Winnoc. They are preserved as landmarks for vessels entering Dunkirk. **Manf.** Soap, tobacco, earthenware, cotton yarn, lace, and sugar. **Pop.** 5,700. During various wars, it has been several times taken and retaken, and was ceded to France at the peace of the Pyrenées, 1659. The British unsuccessfully laid siege to it in 1793.

BERHAMPORE, *ber-ham-pore'*, a town and military station of British India, Madras presidency. **Pop.** 24,000. **Lat.** 19° 20'. **Lon.** 84° 50' E.

BERJA, *bairzh'-a*, a town of Spain, province of Andalusia, on the S. slope of the Sierra de Gador, 22 miles W. of Almeria. **Pop.** about 8,000. —This town is in the centre of a district abounding in lead-mines, and was, in 1804, visited by an earthquake, by which 67 lives were lost.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, *bishop of Cloyne*, a celebrated divine and metaphysician, who was educated first at Kilkenny, and next at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was chosen fellow in 1707. The same year he published two small mathematical treatises, and in 1709 his "Theory of Vision," which was the first attempt that ever was made to distinguish the immediate and natural objects of sight from the conclusions we have been accustomed from infancy to draw from them. In 1710 appeared the "Principles of Human Knowledge," in 1711, "Discourse on Passive Obedience," and in 1713 the "Dialogues between Hylas and Philonus;" the object of both being to disprove the common notion of the existence of matter, and to establish the hypothesis that material objects have no other existence than in the mind. However singular his opinions were, there was so much beauty in his writings that the greatest men—amongst others Steele and Swift—courted his friendship. For the former he wrote several papers in the "Guardian," and through him became intimate with Pope. Swift recommended him to the earl of Peterborough, who took him abroad as his chaplain. In 1714 he returned to England, but set out again for the continent, with a son of Dr. Ashe, bishop of Clogher, and continued on his travels four years. He returned in 1721, and became chaplain to the duke of Grafton, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. At this time he took his degree of D.D., and a fortune was bequeathed to him by Mrs. Vanhomrigh, Swift's "Vanessa." In the same year appeared, stimulated by the bursting of the South Sea Bubble, an "Essay towards preventing the Ruin of Great Britain." In 1724 he was promoted to the deanery of Derry, and the year following he printed a proposal for converting the American Indians, by erecting a college in the Bermudas. His mind was so intent on this project that he obtained a promise of a grant of £20,000 from the Commons, and set sail for Rhode Island, America, where he resided for three years, waiting for the money, which was not forthcoming. In 1733 he published the "Minute Philosopher," a masterly attack on infidelity. The next year he was made bishop of Cloyne, and about this time published the "Analyst," in which he endeavoured to prove that the mathematicians admitted mysteries, and even falsities, in science, particularly instancing the doctrine of fluxions. He was answered by several writers, to whom he replied in 1739, in "A Defence of Freethinking in Mathematics." In 1735 he began the publication of the "Querist," addressed to magistrates, occasioned by the licentiousness of the times; and in 1744 his book on the virtues of tar-water made its appearance. He died suddenly while sitting surrounded by his family, and was buried in Christ-church, Oxford, where there is a monument to his memory. —Pope ascribed, no less justly than beautifully, to Berkeley, "every virtue under heaven." But Pope was not the only one who admired and loved the good bishop of Cloyne. Bishop Atterbury says, "So much understanding, so much innocence, and such humility I did not think had been the portion of any but angels, till I saw this gentleman."

Born at Dysart Castle, Kilkenny, 1685; **died** at Oxford, 1753.

BERKELEY, a market-town of England, in the county of Gloucester, situate on the Little Avon, 16 miles S.W. of Gloucester. It principally consists of two irregular streets, and has a church in the style of the later Norman and early English architecture, which is the burial-place of the celebrated Dr. Edward Jenner, and has been recently partially restored. There is a trade in timber, cheese, coal, and malt. A station on the Midland Railway. **Pop.** 4,344. This town is famous for its Gothic castle, begun in the reign of Henry I., and finished in that of Stephen. The room in which King Edward II. was imprisoned and murdered, in 1327, is still to be seen.

BERKHAMPSTEAD, GREAT, *berk'-hamsted*, a market-town of Hertfordshire, 26 miles N.W. of London. The town has two principal streets, at the end of one of which are the remains of an ancient castle, of an elliptical form, defended on the one side by a double, and on the other by a triple moat. There is a large cruciform church, the tower of which was built in the 10th century, a market-house, built in 1860, and including a corn-exchange and library, and a grammar-school. **Manf.** Straw-plait and wooden wares. **Pop.** 7,103.—This town was formerly a Roman station, and the kings of Mercia afterwards resided in the castle. A wittenagemot, or Saxon parliament, was held in it in 697, and Ina's laws were published here. Cowper the poet was born in this parish in 1731, while his father was its rector. A station on the North-Western Railway.

BERKHEY, JOHANNES LEFRANCA VON, *bairk-hi'*, eminent Dutch author, who wrote a work on natural history, and distinguished himself as a poet.

Born at Leyden, 1729; **died** 1812.

BERKLEY, SIR WILLIAM, governor of Virginia, was born of an ancient family near London, and educated at Merton College, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1641 he was named governor

of Virginia; and, during the civil war, took the side of the king, Virginia being the last of the colonies to acknowledge the authority of Cromwell. In 1651 he was compelled to submit to the rule of the Commonwealth; but, on the death of Governor Matthews, who had been appointed by Cromwell, he resumed the government, on condition that the people would submit to the king's authority. This was agreed to, and Charles II. was accordingly proclaimed in Virginia before his restoration to the throne took place in England.

Died 1677.

BERKS, or **BERKSHIRE**, *berks*, a county of England, bounded N. by the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, from which it is separated by the river Thames, E. by Surrey, S. by Hampshire, and W. by Wiltshire. It is of very irregular shape, extending for 60 miles from east to west, and from north to south, at the widest part, 35 miles, but near Reading not more than 7 miles. In this shire a great deal of chalk is found lying in beds, and strata of fossil shells are found below the surface. A considerable portion of its eastern part is occupied by Windsor Forest, which is estimated to be 56 miles in circuit, including a great part of Bagshot Heath, which has an elevation of 400 feet. The western part of the county is more elevated, a range of chalk hills separating the valleys of the Kennet and the Thames, and another range extends from near Wantage to the border of Wiltshire, White-horse Hill (893 feet) being the highest point. In many places it is well clothed with timber, particularly oak and beech.

Rivers.—The Thames, Kennet, Loddon, Ock, Auburn, and Lambourn.

Manf.—Berkshire was formerly one of the principal seats of the clothing manufacture, which was carried on until the middle of the 17th century; but it has since entirely declined. Cotton, sacking, paper, blankets, and biscuits, are made in different places, and also silk to some extent.

Chief Towns.—READING, WINDSOR, WALLINGFORD, ABINGDON, and NEWBURY.

Area, 702 square miles.

Pop. 218,382

BERKS, a county of Pennsylvania, U.S., on the Schuylkill. **Area**, 1,020 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile, and well watered, producing the usual cerealia, and rearing numbers of cattle, pigs, and horses. **Minerals.** Iron, copper, tin, and porcelain clay. **Manf.** Paper, gunpowder, and there are several distilleries, tanneries, saw, rolling, and linseed-oil mills. **Pop.** 122,597.

BERKSHIRE, a county of Massachusetts, U.S., in the western part of the state. **Area**, 1,400 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile. **Minerals.** Iron, coal, and limestone. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, iron, paper, glass, and calico-printing. Distilling and tanning are carried on to a considerable extent. **Pop.** 69,032.

BERLANGA *ber-lan'-ga*, a town in Spain, province of Badajoz. **Manf.** Frieze cloth. **Pop.** 3,500.

BERLICHINGEN, GOETZ, or GOTTFRIED VON, *bair'-lik-ing-an*, "of the iron hand," a famous German knight, who was in continual feuds with other barons. At the siege of Landshut he lost his right hand, which was replaced by one made of iron. He was one of the leaders of the Peasants' War of 1525, for his part in which he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in his own castle. On the dissolution of the Suabian League he was liberated after a confinement of eleven years, and afterwards took part in campaigns in Hungary and France. He wrote an account of his life, on which Goethe founded a drama, translated by Sir Walter Scott.

Born 1480; died 1562.

BERLIN, *ber-lin'*, the chief city of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, the capital of the kingdom of Prussia, and the metropolis of the German Empire, one of the largest, finest, and most important cities of Europe. It is situated on a marshy plain on both sides of the river Spree, not far from its junction with the Havel, a tributary of the Elbe. The river, a sluggish stream, enters the city from the S.E., with a width of about 400 feet, and a depth of 6 or 7 feet, and near the centre forms an island by the division of its channel. Near this point it falls about four feet, and, having received the waters of the Panke, quits the city on the N.W., a slow stream, narrowed to about 160 feet, but considerably increased in depth. The river is crossed by numerous bridges, the finest of which is the Schlossbrücke, or Castle bridge, leading from the island (Frederichswerder) to the eastern end of the fine street, the Unter den Linden. On the bridge are eight colossal figures in marble representing the ideal stages of a warrior's career. Another fine bridge is the Kurfürstenbrücke, adorned by a bronze statue of the Great Elector, Frederick William, leading from the Schloss Platz (castle place), on the island, to the western, or new part of the town. Until within a recent period Berlin was a walled city, with nineteen gates, some of which, possessing historical or architectural interest, have been allowed to remain. The finest, the Brandenburg Gate, the western entrance of the city, is an imitation of the Propylæa at Athens. It is 201 feet broad, and 65 feet high, supported by twelve lofty Doric columns, and surmounted by a car of Victory. There are two lateral colonnades, each supported by sixteen columns. The Royal Castle, or Schloss, on the island formed by the Spree, is a vast rectangular pile, enclosing two courts, and containing more than 600 rooms. The most striking external feature is the lofty dome of the modern chapel. At the north-western side of the castle garden are the old and new museums, very superb and interesting edifices, with collections of great beauty and value. Near the western foot of the Castle Bridge are the palace of the Crown Prince and the arsenal, and beyond them the splendid street Unter den Linden ("under the limes"), nearly three quarters of a mile long and 160 feet wide, with a double avenue of lime-trees. The Königgrätzerstrasse, the Friedrichstrasse, and the Oranienstrasse are also splendid streets. Altogether there are about 520 streets and sixty open squares. The public buildings are 700 in number, including about sixty churches and other places of worship, twenty-five theatres, fourteen halls for regular entertainments, and several large hospitals. The buildings most distinguished for architectural beauty are the various royal palaces, the houses of the Prussian and Imperial Legislature, the Royal Library, the museum before referred to, the Exchange, a splendid synagogue, the Rath-house, the University and the National Gallery and the Opera House. There are numerous statues of military heroes, the finest being the colossal statue of Frederick the Great, erected in 1851, in the Unter den Linden. The central equestrian figure of the king is surrounded by thirty-one portrait statues, his most eminent ministers and generals. Another fine memorial is the Monument of Victory, 197 feet high, erected to commemorate the victories of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71. In the principal streets, especially in the more modern quarters of the town, the houses are handsome and well built, but a vast number of the

poorer classes, it is said over 70,000, live in underground cellars, and in dwellings containing no room which can be warmed. The dead level on which Berlin is situated prevents effectual drainage, and even in the principal streets the water stagnates and emits offensive odours. The public pleasure grounds are the Thiergarten, beyond the Brandenburg Gate, a noble piece of woodland; the Friedrich's Hain, the Humboldt's Hain, and the Hasenheide. The older part of Berlin is on the right bank of the Spree, and is irregularly built. The entire city now occupies an area of about 25 square miles.

Pop.—The census taken at the end of 1885 showed 1,316,382 inhabitants.

Manf. and Trade.—Locomotives and machines, copper, brass, and bronze wares, percelain, sewing-machines, lamps, paper, tobacco, and musical instruments, are the manufactures giving employment to the largest number of hands. Silk, cotton, and woollen manufactures, once extensive, are now insignificant, and other branches of trade have similarly decreased. The trade in petroleum has grown rapidly; and, next to Leipzig, Berlin is the largest publishing centre in Germany.

Educational Institutions.—The university, founded in 1810, is now attended by more than 3,000 students. There are 25 public, and more than 200 other schools. There are a Royal Academy of Sciences, founded in 1700, a Royal Academy of Arts, 9 public libraries, 15 people's libraries, and 8 museums, besides the splendid Royal Museum.

Communications.—Berlin is in direct railway communication with Hamburg, Stettin, Leipzig, Dresden, Cracow, Warsaw, and Austria, and the continental system generally. There is water communication with the North Sea and the Baltic.

History.—In the 13th century there were two small towns, Berlin, on the north side of the river, and Cöln, on the south, united under one administration in 1307. The town was raised to the rank of a royal residence in 1701, since which time it has rapidly increased in size, and now includes 16 townships.

BERLIN, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, U.S. **Pop.** 2,562.

BERLIN, a township of Connecticut, United States, 10 miles S.W. of Hartford. **Manf.** Tin ware. **Pop.** 5,300.

BERLINCHEN, *bair-link'-an*, a Prussian town in the government of Frankfort, 40 miles S.E. of Stettin. **Manf.** Linen and paper. **Pop.** 5,000.

BERLIOZ, HECTOR, *bair'-le-oz*, an eminent French musician, whose father was a physician, and who was forced to study for the medical profession greatly against his inclinations. When he had reached his twentieth year, he was sent to Paris to finish his studies; but there the natural bent of his genius prevailed over every other sense of duty. His father, withdrawing his allowance, the young man supported himself by singing in the chorus at the Gymnase theatre, but a reconciliation having been effected, he entered the Conservatoire de Musique, and in 1830 gained the first prize of the Conservatoire by his cantata of "Sardanapalus." He then went to Italy, where he studied for eighteen months, when he returned, and produced his overture to "King Lear." He now gradually rose in fame, and was the author of a great many works. As a conductor of concerts, however, he attained considerable eminence both in England, Germany, and Russia. He was the most "romantic" of musical composers.

Born at Côte-St.-André, in the department of Isère, 1803; **died** at Paris, 1869.

BERMEO, *bair'-maiss*, a seaport-town of Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, 14 miles from Bilbao. **Pop.** about 4,000, chiefly occupied in the fisheries.

BERMUDAS, SOMER'S ISLANDS, or SUMMER ISLANDS, *ber-mu'-das*, a cluster of small islands belonging to Great Britain, in the Atlantic Ocean, about 600 miles E. by S. from Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, on the American coast, number about 300, but for the most part so small and barren as to have neither inhabitants nor name. The largest of them is Great Bermuda, or Long Island, 15 miles long; St. George's, St. David, Cooper, Ireland, Somerset, Bird Island, and Nonsuch. The island of St. George is a military station, and is strongly fortified. The harbour is very spacious. The town of St. George's was founded in 1790, and was formerly the capital. Hamilton, on the Great Bermuda, is now the seat of Government. **Pro.** Indian tobacco, fruit, and legumes. **Climate.** The temperature is so mild, that a perpetual spring prevails, except during the middle of summer, when the heats are oppressive, and yellow fever and typhus occasionally break out. **Pop.** 14,888. **Lat.** between 32° 14′ and 32° 25′ N. **Lon.** between 64° 38′ and 64° 52′ W.—These islands were discovered in 1522 by Juan Burmudas, a Spaniard, and in 1609, George Somers, an Englishman, was wrecked there, and soon afterwards the British formed a settlement upon them. Hulks were established subsequently, wherein were confined a great number of convicts.

BERN, or **BERNE**, *bern*, a canton of Switzerland, in point of size the second canton in rank of the Swiss confederation, is bounded on the E. by Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne; on the N. by Aargau and Solothurn, on the W. by the Jura mountains, Fribourg, and Vaud; and on the S. by the Valais. The surface of the country is very mountainous, especially in the south, where are many of the highest points of the Alps (*see* ALPS), and some of the most beautiful valleys, as those of Simmenthal, Grindelwald, and Hasli. The Jura mountains cover the north, the two regions being separated by the valley of the Aar, whilst the whole of the territory is included in the basin of the Rhine.

Area, 2,660 square miles.

Rivers.—The Rhine, the Aar and its tributaries, the Emmen, Simmen, Kander, and Thiele.

Lakes.—Neuchâtel, Bienna, Thun, and Brienz, the two former being formed by the Thiele, and the two latter by the Aar.

Forests.—Extensive, covering the mountains, and chiefly consisting of pine and beech.

Pro.—The vine is cultivated in the valleys, and cheese is produced as an article of commerce; grain, hemp, and potatoes are grown in sufficient quantities for the purposes of the inhabitants; but the rearing of cattle and horses is the chief source of wealth.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, lead, gypsum, freestone, lime, sandstone, marble, and granite.

Manf.—Wooden wares of the Oberland; iron and copper wares, watches, linens, woollens, and leather.

Pop. 532,164, chiefly Protestants.

Lat. between 46° 19′ and 47° 30′ N. **Lon.** between 6° 50′ and 8° 29′ E.

History.—Bern, in 1353, joined the Helvetic league, which then only included seven cantons, and in 1528 adopted the Reformed religion. In the Swiss revolution of 1847 Bern was elected the principal canton.

BERN, the capital of the above canton, and seat of the government and diet of the Swiss Confederation, stands on the declivity of a hill, near the Aar, where it is crossed by four bridges, 22 miles from Bâle. It is large, in part fortified, and has some beautiful edifices. The three principal streets are furnished with arcades or piazzas on both sides. The chief public buildings are the cathedral, founded in the year 1471, and which is a beautiful Gothic edifice; the church of the Saint Esprit, the council-house, a beautiful modern structure in the Florentine style; the arsenal, the great hospital,

the orphan-house, the town library, the university, founded in 1834; the cabinet of medals and antiquities, the Economical Society, the concert-hall, several asylums, the arsenal, and the Murtner Gate.

Manf.—Crape, silk, linen, woollen and cotton stuffs, leather, clocks, and watches.

Pop. 44,087, chiefly Protestants.

History.—Bern was founded in 1191, by Berthold V.; in 1218 it was made an imperial city; and, in 1288, was unsuccessfully besieged by Rudolph of Hapsburg. In 1405 the whole town was destroyed by fire, but afterwards rebuilt in its present form. Its name is said to be the Old Suabian word for bear, its site having originally been a favourite resort of that animal. In 1835 its fortifications were destroyed, and, up to 1847, the federal diet held its sessions in it, alternately with Zurich and Lucerne. Since that time Bern has been the seat of the government.

BERNADOTTE, JEAN BAPTISTE JULES. (*See* CHARLES XIV. of Sweden.)

BERNARD, GREAT ST., *bair'-nar*, a pass of the Pennine Alps, in Switzerland, where is a monastery, built by Bernard de Menthon, a Savoyard nobleman, in 962, for the benefit of pilgrims to Rome, at an elevation of 8,150 feet above the level of the sea. This is near the line of perpetual snow, and is the highest habitation in Europe. Its inmates are monks of the order of St. Augustine, and have long enjoyed a great celebrity for their humane efforts in saving and assisting lost travellers in the mountains. The hospice is a substantial stone building, large enough to give shelter to 300 persons. The monks are admitted at the age of 18, and take a vow to remain in the hospice for fifteen years. The dogs of St. Bernard also enjoy a world-wide fame for their sagacity in assisting the monks in tracking out those who have been so unfortunate as to sink exhausted amongst the snows of these sublime but terrific Alpine heights. One famous dog saved forty lives. This pass was traversed by 30,000 French troops under Napoleon, in 1800.

BERNARD, LITTLE ST., a mountain of the Graian Alps, to the south of Mont Blanc, upon which there is also a hospice, 7,192 feet above the sea. (*See* ALPS.)

BERNARD of Chartres, known as "Sylvestris," a philosophical writer of the Platonic school, author of two curious works, "Megacosmus" and "Microcosmus," or "The Great World" and "The Little World."

Lived in the 12th century.

BERNARD of Menthon, the founder of the hospices of Great and Little St. Bernard, was descended from one of the most illustrious houses of Savoy, and early embracing the ecclesiastical life, became archdeacon of the church of Aosta, at the foot of the Alps. Here he employed himself for forty years in propagating Christianity among the mountaineers, and erected, in 962, on the ruins of two temples dedicated to Jupiter, the two monasteries mentioned above.

Born near Annecy, 923; died at Novara, 1008.

BERNARD of Thuringia, a hermit, who, at the close of the 10th century, announced that the end of the world was approaching. A total eclipse of the sun happening at that time, many people hid themselves in caves; but the return of light dispelled their fears, the hermit retired to his cell, and the world resumed its tranquillity.

BERNARD, ST., the founder of the order of Bernardines, one of the most distinguished saints of the Romish calendar, was the son of a knight of Burgundy, and was educated at the university of Paris, which in his time was one of the most celebrated seats of learning in Europe, and, at the age of 22, entered the Cistercian monastery of Citeaux, near Dijon, inducing upwards of thirty of his companions to accompany him in his retirement. By his rigorous practice of the austerities of the order (the strictest in France), Bernard so recommended himself, that he was chosen, in 1115, head of the colony which founded the abbey of Clairvaux. His celebrity was so great, that, in 1128, he was employed to draw up the statutes of the order of the Templars; and his influence prevailed so far at the courts of both France and England as to induce them to acknowledge, contrary to justice, Innocent II. as legitimate Pope, in opposition to Anacletus. In 1146 he persuaded the king of France, and other sovereigns, to enter on a crusade, which, having failed, Bernard was greatly blamed, and wrote an apologetical letter to the Pope. He was the great opponent of the famous Abelard. He was canonized by Alexander III. in 1174.

Born at Fontaine, 1091; died at Citeaux, 1153.

BERNARD, CLAUDE, surnamed Poor Bernard, was the eldest son of a distinguished French magistrate, in the time of Henry IV., and after a youth spent in dissipation, took orders and consecrated his life to the poor, the sick, and the criminal. For twenty years he exercised his charity at the hospitals in Paris, devoting his heritage of £20,000 to the use of the unfortunate.

Born at Dijon, 1588; died at Paris, 1641.

BERNARD, or BERNARD, duke of Saxe-Weimar, a celebrated general, who was one of the principal supports of the Protestant cause in Germany, during the Thirty-years War. His first essay in arms was made under the king of Bohemia, and when nineteen years of age he distinguished himself at the battle of Wimpfen. He afterwards served under Gustavus Adolphus, gaining several advantages over Wallenstein and aiding in the taking of Wurtsburg and Mannheim. On the death of Gustavus, at the battle of Lutzen, 1632, he took the command of the army, and followed up the victory. In 1634, however, he was beaten in the decisive battle of Nordlingen, which was gained by the Imperialists. From that time he allied himself closely to France, which had joined the Protestant league, and succoured and retook several towns—amongst others, Mayence, in 1635, and effected an admirable retreat into Lorraine. Subsequently in 1636, he supported the movements of Condé in Burgundy, and in 1638 took Rheinfeld, Fribourg, and Brisach. In the midst of his successes he died, some say by poison.

Born at Weimar, 1603; died at Neuberg, 1639.

BERNARD, SAMUEL, a French painter and engraver, who was a pupil of Vouet and professor in the Royal Academy at Paris. He excelled in miniature painting, and was the father of the celebrated banker Samuel Bernard, who rendered valuable services to the governments of Louis XIV. and XV.

Born at Paris, 1615; died at Paris, 1687.

BERNARD, CATHERINE, a celebrated French authoress, who composed many novels, poems, and two tragedies, "Brutus" and "Laodamia," the former of which was much esteemed. She was admitted a member of the Académie des Ricovrati at Padua, and obtained the poetical prizes many times at the French Academy, and at the Jeux Floraux at Toulouse. She was the friend of Fontenelle.

Born at Rouen, 1662; died at Paris, 1712.

BERNARD, EDWARD, a learned astronomer and philologer, who, in 1669, was appointed deputy

to Sir Christopher Wren in the Savilian professorship of astronomy, and, in 1673, succeeded that great man. In 1684 he took his degree of D.D.; and, in 1691, was presented to the rectory of Brightwell, in Berkshire.—Bernard is celebrated for his knowledge of the Eastern languages and mathematics, and for the labour he expended in searching for and collecting MSS. for the reprints of the old mathematicians, which rendered the Oxford press famous at that period. His works are very numerous.

Born near Towcester, 1638; **died** at Oxford, 1697.

BERNARD, JAMES, a French divine and historian, who was educated at Geneva, after which he became minister of the church of Vinsobres; but when the persecution commenced, he retired to Switzerland till the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and then went to Holland, where he established a school for fine arts, philosophy, and mathematics. He wrote an historical and political account of the state of Europe, and succeeded Le Clerc in the management of the "Bibliothèque Universelle." In 1693 he began the "Nouvelles de la République des Lettres." In 1705 he was chosen one of the ministers of the Walloon church at Leyden, and professor of philosophy and mathematics in that university.

Born at Nions, Dauphiné, 1658; **died** at Leyden, 1718.

BERNARD, PETER JOSEPH, called by Voltaire, Gentil-Bernard ("pleasant"), showed, at an early age, a great taste for poesy, and was at first only an attorney's clerk, but afterwards became secretary to Marshal Coigny, who had the command of the army of Italy. After the marshal's death, he obtained a lucrative appointment, and was then able to indulge his poetic faculties. He wrote an opera, "Castor and Pollux," which had a great success; "The Art of Loving," and a number of odes, songs, &c.—*In 1771, having been guilty of an excess, he entirely lost his memory, and for four years was in a state of second childhood.*

Born at Grenoble, 1710; **died** at Paris, 1775.

BERNARDES, DIEGO, *bair-nar'-dais*, a Portuguese poet, who has especially succeeded in the idyl, and is regarded as the Theocritus of Portugal. He called a collection of his eclogues "Lyma," from the name of the stream on the banks of which he composed his verses.

Born about 1540; **died** 1596.

BERNARDI, JOHN, *bair-nar'-de*, an Italian artist, who excelled in cutting grand subjects in crystals for jewellers, and whose works are said to rival those of the ancients.

Born at Castel-Bolognese, about 1495; **died** at Faënza, 1555.

BERNARDIN, ST., *bair-nar'-deen*, of Sienna, an Italian monk, whose courage and charity were conspicuous during the plague which ravaged Sienna in 1400. In 1404 he entered the order of Franciscans, and was sent to the Holy Land. On his return to Italy he founded above 300 monasteries. In 1438 he was made vicar-general of his order. He was much respected by the emperor Sigismund, and his eloquence had the most beneficial effect on all classes in Italy.

Born at Massa-Carrara, 1380; **died** at Aquila, 1444.

BERNARDINO, PASS OF, *bair-nar-dē'-no*, one of the principal passes between Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, on the route from Coire to Bellinzona. **Height**, 6,970 feet above the level of the sea.

BERNARDO DEL CARPO, a Spanish knight-errant, the hero of many fabulous exploits. He was the son of Chimena, sister of King Alphonso, by a private marriage with Sancho, lord of Saldergua, who was imprisoned and blinded by order of the king. Bernardo greatly distinguished himself against the Moors, and passed the last portion of his life in France.

Lived in the 9th century.

BERNAU, *bair'-no*, a Prussian town in the province of Brandenburg, 14 miles N. E. of Berlin. It has walls. There are an ancient town-house, and two churches. **Manf.** Linen, cotton goods, silk, velvet, and beer. **Pop.** 5,200.

BERNAUER, AGNES, *bair-now'-ar*, the daughter of a poor citizen of Augsburg, who attracted by her beauty duke Albrecht, son of the reigning duke of Bavaria, and was secretly united to him. His father, enraged at the union, ordered her to be arrested on a charge of sorcery, and she was brutally drowned in the Danube. Her husband took up arms against his father and ravaged the country, but, owing to the intercession of the emperor Sigismund, peace was restored, and the father erected a chapel to the memory of the murdered Agnes. The sad romantic story has been made the subject of popular songs and tragedies.

Died 1435.

BERNAY, *bair-nai'*, French town in the department of Eure, on the left bank of the Charentonne, 26 miles W.N.W. of Evreux. It is a town of great antiquity, and the houses are generally quaint in style. The abbey, founded in 1077, is now used as a town-hall, and the abbey church as a market. The church of Notre Dame de la Conture is noted for the glass work; and the church of St. Croix for its beautiful altar and sculptures. **Manf.** Cotton, wool, lens, and ribbons. There is a trade in grain, flax, and horses. **Pop.** 5,800.

BERNAZZANO, *bair-nat-sa'-no*, an Italian painter of the 16th century. He excelled in landscape, fruit, flowers, and animals; and is said to have rivalled Zeuxis, having painted a fresco of a strawberry-plant, covered with fruit, so beautifully that the peacocks came and pecked at the wall till it was destroyed.

Died 1536.

BERNBURG, *bairn'-boerg*, an old town of Germany, 24 miles from Magdeburg, formerly the capital of Anhalt-Bernburg. The old castle, formerly the ducal residence, is defended by moats and surrounded by beautiful gardens. Among the public buildings are the church of St. Mary, a picture gallery, theatre, and gymnasium. **Manf.** Porcelain, starch, snuff, and paper. **Pop.**, including the suburb of Waldau, 15,500.

BERNECASTEL, *bairn'-eus-tel*, a Prussian town in the province of the Lower Rhine, capital of a circle of the same name. A considerable trade, especially in wine, is carried on, and there are grindstone quarries, and lead and copper mines. **Pop.** 2,400.

BERNERA. (*See* HEBRIDES.)

BERNERS, JOHN BOURCHIER, Lord, *ber'-ners*, a favourite of Henry VIII., who employed him in several capacities, and gave him the appointment of governor of Calais, where he remained until his death.—He was the author of several productions; but his greatest work is his translation of Froissart's "Chronicles," which was undertaken by the king's command.

Born about 1474; **died** 1532.

BERNERS, JULIANA, prioress of Sopewell nunnery, near St. Alban's, and one of the earliest female writers of England. Holinshed says that she was "a gentlewoman endued with great gifts, both of body and mind, and wrote certaine treatises on hawking and hunting, delighting greatly herself in those exercises and pastimes. She wrote, also, a book of the lawes of armes and knowledge appertaining to heraldes."

Lived in the 15th century.

BERNESTADT, *bairn-stat*, a Prussian town, province of Silesia, 24 miles E.N.E. of Breslau, on the right bank of the Wida. There is an old castle, and the town is surrounded by walls. Manf. Woollens, linen, and leather. Pop. 3,709.

BERNIA, or **BERNI**, FRANCIS, *bair'-ne-a*, an Italian poet and canon of Florence, who is famous for his witty burlesque and satirical pieces, and has given his name to that class of writing in Italy. He was attached to Alessandro and Ippolito de Medici, who had quarrelled, and is supposed to have been poisoned by the former.

Born, 1490, in Bibbiena; died at Florence, 1536.

BERNIER, FRANCIS, *bair'-ne-ai*, a French traveller and physician, a native of Anjou, whose account of his travels was much appreciated, as he visited countries before unknown to Europeans, and threw considerable light on the state of India up to the time of Aurungzebe, at whose court he resided twelve years, during eight of which he held the appointment of physician to the emperor. He was a favourite of the emir Danichmand, who took him to Cashmere; and on his return to France, Bernier published his travels and philosophical works.

Died at Paris, 1688.

BERNINI, or **BERNIN**, *bair-ne'-ne*, GIOVANNI LORENZO, a Florentine sculptor and architect, exercised his profession chiefly at Rome, where he produced his most famous works; amongst which may be mentioned "the Confession of St. Peter," the Barberini Palace, and the front of the College de Propaganda Fide. He executed also three busts of Charles I. of England from a picture by Vandyke, on viewing which he is said to have observed, that it was the most unfortunate face he ever beheld. At the age of 68 he visited Paris, at the pressing invitation of Louis XIV., and his progress to that city was one continuous ovation. He was received by Louis as a man whose presence honoured France; but when he saw the front of the Louvre, then being erected under Claude Perrault, Bernini said "that a country which had architects of that stamp had no need of him." While at Paris he executed a bust of Louis XIV., and on his return to Rome an equestrian statue of the same monarch, which was placed at Versailles. At 80 years of age he executed a statue of Christ, and presented it to Queen Christina of Sweden, who, however, declined it, saying she was not rich enough to pay for it as it deserved; he, however, bequeathed it to her by his will. Bernini was also a painter, and left about 150 pictures. He accumulated an enormous fortune.

Born at Naples, 1598; died at Rome, 1680.

BERNIS, FRANÇOIS JOACHIM DE PIERRES DE, *bair'-ne*, a French cardinal and archbishop of Albi, who was indebted to the marchioness of Pompadour for his preferments in church and state. After having been employed as ambassador to different courts, he was made minister of foreign affairs, and obtained a cardinal's hat. But the ill success of the French arms, and the derangement of the finances, occasioned his disgrace and temporary banishment from court. In 1764 he was recalled, and nominated archbishop of Albi. He was afterwards appointed ambassador to the Pope, and had a considerable share in procuring the banishment of the Jesuits. He had the additional title of protector of the French Church at Rome, where he lived in splendour and hospitality till the Revolution reduced him to poverty, on which he obtained a pension from the court of Spain. He wrote some works, consisting principally of poems.

Born at St. Marcel, 1715; died at Rome, 1794.

BERNOUILLI, JAMES, *bair'-noo-eel'-e*, a famous mathematician, who was destined for the Reformed church, but whose inclination led him to the study of mathematics, which he pursued privately and without any assistance but from books. In 1676 he set out on his travels, and at Geneva devised a method of teaching a blind girl to write. He wrote a treatise on the comet, which appeared in 1680, and soon after went to Holland, where he studied the new philosophy. He returned to Bâle in 1682, and read lectures on experimental philosophy and mechanics. About 1684, Leibnitz published, in the "Acta Eruditorum" at Leipsic, some essays on his new "calculus differentialis," but without disclosing the method. Bernouilli, however, and his brother, discovered the secret, and were highly praised by Leibnitz. A posthumous work, "De Arte Conjectandi," inquired into the possibility of extending the doctrine of probabilities to moral, political, and economical subjects.

Born at Bâle, 1654; died 1705.

BERNOUILLI, JOHN, brother to the above, whose labours in the sciences he shared, was in 1695 appointed professor of mathematics at Groningen, and on the death of James he returned to Bâle, where he succeeded him in the professorship of mathematics. In 1714 he published a treatise on the management of ships; and in 1730 his memoir on the elliptical figure of the planets gained the prize of the Academy of Sciences. His three sons, Nicholas, Daniel, and John, his nephew, and two grandsons, were also highly distinguished mathematicians.

Born at Bâle, 1667; died 1748.

BERNSTEIN, GEORGE HEINE, *bairn'-stine*, German Oriental scholar, professor in the university of Breslau, best known for his lexicon of the Syrian language.

Born near Jena, 1787; died 1860.

BERNSTORFF, JOHANN HARTWIG ERNST, Count of, *bairn'-storf*, a celebrated Danish statesman, who in 1750 became prime minister of Denmark, under Frederick V., in which office he distinguished himself as the patron of manufactures, commerce, and art. Under Christian VII. he was created a count, but was deprived of the offices he held at the instigation of Struensée; at whose death, however, he was reinstated. He emancipated the peasants on his estates, who in gratitude raised a monument to his memory.

Born at Hanover, 1712; died at Copenhagen, 1772.

BERNSTORFF, ANDREAS PETER, Count of, nephew of the preceding, was educated at Leipsic and Gottingen, and after travelling through Europe, became gentleman of the chamber to the king of Denmark. He was created count in 1767, and in 1769 was appointed prime minister, when he ceded to Russia the Gottorp part of Holstein for Oldenburg and Delmenhorst. He introduced a new system of finance and prepared the abolition of villanage in Schleswig and Holstein; he was also warmly opposed to any restriction of the liberty of the press, and his death was considered a public calamity.

Born at Hanover, 1735; died 1797.

BEROSUS, *be-rō'-sus*, Chaldean priest and historian, who translated the history of his native country, Babylonia, into the Greek language. He professes to relate the history of the world from the Creation down to his own time, and he makes that period to extend over more than half a million of years.

Lived in the 3rd or 4th century B.C.

BERRI, CHARLES FERDINAND, DUC DE, *bair'-ré*, younger son of Charles X. of France. Being compelled to leave France when very young, he served in the Russian army, and afterwards resided for several years in England, where he married an English lady, but the marriage was set aside on his return to France, in 1814, and two years afterwards he married the Princess Caroline of Naples. He was assassinated as he was leaving the opera-house by a man named Louvel.

Born at Versailles, 1778; died 1820.

BERRI, CAROLINE FERDINANDE LOUISE, Duchesse de, was the daughter of Ferdinand I., king of Naples and Sicily, and was married to the duke of Berry, the second son of Charles X. (*See* above.) Seven months after his death she gave birth to a son, who received the title of Duke of Bordeaux. He is also known as the Count de Chambord, and claims to be Henry V., legitimate king of France. The duchess passed through a variety of troubles, and in 1830, after the French revolution, accompanied Charles X. to Holyrood Palace, in Edinburgh. In 1832 a movement in La Vendée took place in her favour. She was under hiding in Nantes, when, being betrayed by a converted Jew, she was found in a small hole behind a stove, where she had been enclosed for sixteen hours, and was carried to the castle of Blaye. In 1833 she was released, having remarried a son of the prince of Lucchesi-Palli, with whom she retired to Sicily.

Born at Naples, 1798; died 1870.

BERRYER, PIERRE ANTOINE, *bair'-re-ai*, a distinguished French advocate and pleader, who, in 1815, assisted in the defence of the generals who followed Napoleon I. to Waterloo. From that period he rose to great eminence as a defender of order and an asserter of the liberties of his country. He unsuccessfully defended Louis Napoleon on his trial for landing at Boulogne, and in 1858 was engaged for the defence of the count de Montalembert, when that nobleman was proceeded against by the French government for certain alleged libellous expressions contained in his celebrated article in the "Correspondent" newspaper, "A Debate in the English Parliament on India." Berryer was a supporter of the claim of the Duke of Bordeaux to the throne, and was an active member of the National Assembly convoked after the revolution of 1848, but lost his seat in consequence of a vigorous protest against the *coup d'état* of 1851. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1854; and, being on a visit to this country in 1865, the benchers of the Temple and of Lincoln's Inn gave a banquet in his honour.

Born at Paris, 1790; died at Angerville, 1868.

BERTAUT, JOHN, *bair'-to*, a French bishop and poet, whose first essays charmed the court of Henry III. He was mainly instrumental, with the cardinal of Penon, in the conversion of Henry IV., who gave him the rich abbey of Aumay, and he was named chief chaplain to Marie de Medici on her marriage with the French monarch. In 1606 he was made bishop of Séez. His poems were printed at Paris in 1620; and besides these he wrote several theological pieces.

Born at Caen, 1570; died 1611.

BERTHA, ST., *ber'-tha*, daughter of Charibert, king of the Franks. She married Ethelbert, king of Kent, and became the medium of the conversion of many Anglo-Saxons.

Lived in the 6th century

BERTHIER, ALEXANDER, *bair'-te-ai*, one of the marshals of Napoleon I., prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, and vice-constable of France. He first served in the American War of Independence, under Lafayette, and at the commencement of the French revolution was made a general. He behaved with great bravery in La Vendée, and was at the head of Napoleon's staff in Italy, Egypt, and Germany. In 1814 he submitted to the new régime and was created a peer; but when the emperor escaped from Elba, he retired to his family seat at Bamberg, where he shortly afterwards committed suicide by throwing himself from the third story of his palace.

Born at Versailles, 1753; died 1815.

BERTHOLLET, CLAUD LOUIS, *bair'-tol-ai*, one of the most eminent chemists of his day, who, with Lavoisier, Fourcroy, and Guyton de Morveau, planned a new chemical nomenclature, which, with all its drawbacks, was found of essential service to chemical science. He was successively superintendent of the government establishment for the improvement of dyeing, director of the Mint, and teacher of chemistry in the Polytechnic and Normal schools of Paris. He accompanied Napoleon I. in his Egyptian expedition; and on his return became a senator and an officer of the Legion of Honour. On the fall of the emperor, however, he was among the first to desert him; and Louis XVIII. conferred on him the title of count. He wrote a great number of memoirs and other scientific essays.

Born at Talloire, in Savoy, 1748; died at Paris, 1822.

BERTHOLSDORF, *bairt'-ols-dorf*, a market-town of Austria. It has an ancient church with a curious subterranean chapel, and the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 2,300.

BERTHOUD, FERDINAND, *bair-too'*, Swiss chronometer maker, author of several works on the construction of chronometers, the means of ascertaining the longitude, and other professional subjects. He was a member of the French Institute, fellow of the Royal Society of London, and member of the Legion of Honour.

Born at Neufchâtel, about 1725; died at Montmorency, 1807.

BERTIE, *ber'-te*, a county of North Carolina, U.S., on the Roanoke, at its enfrance into Albemarle Sound. Area, 680 square miles. Desc. Fertile, and producing cotton and tobacco in abundance. Pop. 13,000.

BERTINORO, *bair-te-nō'-ro*, a city of Italy, in the province of Emilia, on the river Ronco. It is the seat of a bishopric. The wines of the neighbourhood are of great repute. Pop. 6,600.

BERTRAM, or BERTRAND DE BERN, *ber'-tram*, Comte de Hauteford, a warlike troubadour, who supported Prince Richard (afterwards Richard I. of England) in the war against his father. He was a vigorous poet, with a strong tendency to support the winning side. He ended his days as a monk. Dante, in the "Divine Comedy," places Bertram in the lowest pit of hell, because he incited a son to war against his father.

Lived at the end of the 12th century.

BERULLE, PIERRE DU, *bair'-rule*, French cardinal, founder of the congregation of the Oratory,

an l engaged in many important negotiations. He was made a cardinal in 1627. He died suddenly, not without suspicion of poison.

Born in Champagne, 1575; **died** 1629.

BERVIE, *ber'-ee*, a royal borough of Scotland in Kincardineshire, 22 miles S.S.W. of Aberdeen. The church is a fine building in the Gothic style. **Manf.** Flax-spinning. The seaport, Gourden, is about a mile distant, and a good shipping trade, chiefly in grain, is carried on. **Pop.** 1,100.

BERWICKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by the county of Haddington, E. by the German Ocean, W. by Mid-Lothian, and S. by Roxburghshire and the river Tweed. **Area**, 446 square miles. **Desc.** The county is popularly divided into three districts, having marked characteristics, Lauderdale, or the valley of the Leader; Lammermuir, an upland district, so named from the hills which occupy it, with an average elevation of more than 1,000 feet; and the Merse, a comparatively level district, stretching to the south and east of the Lammermuir range. The coast line is rocky, and precipitous. The country is in general bare of wood, although planting has been carried on to a considerable extent, and the hilly tracts have been converted into extensive sheep pastures. Agriculture in all its branches is also pursued to great perfection. **Rivers.** The Tweed and its affluents, the Blackadder and the Whiteadder; the Eye, the Eden, and the Leader. **Minerals.** None of importance. **Manf.** Inconsiderable. The only harbour, properly so called, is at Eyemouth. **Towns.** DUNSE, GREENLAW, LAUDER, EYEMOUTH, and COLDSTREAM. **Pop.** 35,383.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, *ber'-rik*, on the north side of the Tweed, near its mouth, formerly a town and county in itself, independent of England and Scotland, but since the Municipal Reform Act included in England for all purposes except parliamentary elections; a seaport and municipal and parliamentary borough, and includes the townships of Tweedmouth and Spittal, connected by a bridge of fifteen arches. It is 47 miles E.S.E. of Edinburgh. The town-hall is a handsome structure, with a stately spire, 150 feet high, containing a peal of eight bells. The barracks, with the store-house, form a handsome square; and, besides the church, renovated in 1855, which is a spacious building, without a spire, there are several other places of worship for Presbyterians. The corn-exchange, opened in 1858, the jail, infirmary, and masonic hall, are handsome public buildings. There are large cemeteries at Berwick and Tweedmouth. The town is surrounded with walls. The amparts were built in the time of Elizabeth, and there are remains of older walls, built by Edward I. Its chief trade consists in exporting corn, pork, herrings, metal castings, and manures. The fisheries are important; and it has sail-cloth, cordage, and linen manufactories. It has a long pier, which was begun in 1811, and which shelters a harbour, and stretches a long way into the sea. The harbour is protected by batteries. A new dock has been constructed at Tweedmouth. The river is crossed, a quarter of a mile above the old bridge, by a magnificent railway viaduct, 126 feet high, with 28 arches. It was opened by Queen Victoria, in 1850. **Pop.**, including townships, 13,995. **Lat.** 55° 46′ N. **Lon.** 1° 59′ W. A station on the North-Eastern and North British Railways.—This town was long the theatre of many sanguinary combats between the English and Scotch before it was finally ceded to England in 1502.

BERWICK, NORTH, a seaport-town of Haddingtonshire, Scotland, situated on the coast of the Frith of Forth, 20 miles from Edinburgh. It has a harbour and a small trade in corn. **Pop.** of parish, 1,643; of borough, 863.—In this parish are Tantallon Castle, the Bass Rock, and North-Berwick Law, which last is a conical hill, nearly 1,000 feet above the level of the sea.—A station on the North British Railway.

BERWICK, JAMES FITZJAMES, Duke of, French marshal. He was a natural son of the Duke of York, afterwards James II. of England, and Arabella Churchill, sister of the great Duke of Marlborough. He was educated in France, and saw military service in Hungary. In 1687 he returned to England, and was made Knight of the Garter and Duke of Berwick. He served under James II. in Ireland, where he was for a time commander-in-chief. In 1692 he went to France, where, during the remainder of his life, he highly distinguished himself by his military abilities and high character. He was killed at the siege of Philipsburg, on the Rhine.

Born at Moulins, 1670; **died** 1734.

BERZELIUS, JONS JAKOB, *ber-zé'-le-us*, a distinguished Swedish chemist, whose powers as an analyst were of the first order. He rose to the highest honours of his native country, and, in 1836, the Royal Society of London awarded him the Copley medal. He was professor of physics in the university of Stockholm, president of the Swedish Academy of Sciences, and a member of almost all the learned societies in the world; and at his death the members of the scientific societies of his native country wore mourning for two months out of respect for his memory.

Born at Wafversunda, East Gothland, 1779; **died** at Stockholm, 1848.

BESANCON, *bai-sang'-sawng*, a city of France, capital of the department of Doubs, on the river Doubs, 45 miles E. of Dijon. It was fortified by Louis XIV.; and, besides a library of 30,000 volumes, it has a museum, a Gothic cathedral, court-house, royal college, a barracks, an arsenal, and an hospital. It has also an academy of painting and sculpture, which was founded in 1773. **Manf.** Druggets, carpets, watches, jewellery, porcelain, stained paper, artificial flowers, ironmongery, coach-springs, and leather. It has also a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and iron goods. **Pop.** 57,067.—This is an ancient town, having been in existence in the time of the Romans, and some of its streets still have Roman names, and there are remains of a triumphal arch, theatre, and amphitheatre. It was taken twice by Louis XIV., and was in 1678 united to France. In 1814 it was bombarded by the allies.

BESIGHEIM, *bai'-sig-hime*, a walled town of Wurtemberg, at the junction of the Enz and Neckar, 15 miles N. of Stuttgardt. The wines made in this vicinity are famous. **Pop.** 2,500.

BESNI, *bes'-ne*, a town of Turkey, in Asia, 2340 feet above the sea level. **Pop.** about 10,000.

BESKOW, BERNHARD VON, Baron, *bes'-kow*, Swedish dramatist, historian and traveller. In 1828 he was elected president of the Swedish Academy. His dramas, greatly admired in his own country, have been translated into Danish and German.

Born at Stockholm, 1796; **died** 1868.

BESSARABIA, *bes'-sa-rai'-be-a*, a frontier and government of Russia, in Europe, lying on the Black Sea, between the northern mouth of the Danube and the Dniester, and bounded on the west by Moldavia, of which it once formed a part. The surface of the country is in general flat and lying low, except

in the north, where it is traversed by some of the off-shoots of the Carpathians. The line of division between the high and low lands is marked by the so-called Trajan's Wall, built in the 2nd century, extending from the confluence of the Botna with the Dniester to the Pruth. The low district is known as the Budjak steppes.

Area.—14,577 square miles.
Rivers.—The Danube, Pruth, and Dniester, by which the province is, with the exception of the N.W. extremity, wholly enclosed.
Pro.—The usual cerealia, and millet, maize, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Fruits and wines are produced; but a great portion of the land is devoted to pasture.
Exp.—Tallow, salt, cheese, wool, and cattle.
Towns.—AKERMAN, BENDER, KISHENAU, and ISMAIL.
Pop. 1,419,762.
Lat.—Between 44° 45′ and 48° 40′ S. **Lon.** Between 26° 35′ and 30° 39 E.
History.—Bessarabia was a portion of the ancient Dacia, and was successively included in the empire of the Goths, Huns, Avares, and finally formed a portion of Moldavia. It was conquered by the Turks in 1484. In 1812 it was ceded by Turkey to Russia, and in 1829 the Treaty of Adrianople gave Russia the right of establishing a quarantine station on the Sulina mouths of the Danube. By the Paris Convention of 1856, a portion of the old province was ceded to Turkey.

BESSARION, JOHANNES, *bes-sa'-ri-on*, a Greek patriarch and scholar, one of the great revivers of letters in the 15th century. He was made archbishop of Nicæa in 1437; raised to the dignity of cardinal by Pope Eugenius, and in 1463 received the title of Patriarch of Constantinople.
Born at Trebizond, 1395; **died** at Ravenna, 1472.

BESSEGES, *bas-saje'*, a town of France, department of Gard, 20 miles N. of Alais. There are coal and iron mines and blast furnaces. **Pop.** 8,000.

BESSEL, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, *bes'-sel*, an eminent Prussian astronomer, who in 1810 became director of an observatory erected by the king of Prussia at Königsburg. Here he pursued his labours uninterruptedly, and in 1818 produced his "Fundamenta Astronomiæ," a work which placed his reputation on the highest pinnacle of scientific renown. He produced many other works, and was elected a member of most of the celebrated learned societies of the world.
Born at Minden, 1784; **died** 1846.

BESSIERES, JEAN BAPTISTE, *bes'-se-air*, one of the marshals of Napoleon I., and created by that emperor duke of Istria. He distinguished himself in many memorable battles. In the Russian expedition he was commander of the cavalry of the Guard, and in 1813 commanded the whole of the French army in Germany. On the morning of the battle of Lutzen, Bessières fell, struck by a bullet in the breast, and for some time his death was kept a secret from the army.
Born at Preissac, near Cahors, 1768; **died** 1813.

BETANZOS, *be-tan'-zos*, a town of Spain, province of Corunna, 10 miles S.W. of Corunna. **Manf.** Linen, leather, and earthenware. **Pop.** 4,500.

BETHANY, *beth'-a-ne*, 'the house of dates,' a village on the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives, at a height of 2,200 feet above the sea level. It is a place of great interest in connection with New Testament history. The modern name is Lazarieh, in which that of Lazarus is preserved. It is about two miles E.S.E. of Jerusalem.

BETHEL, *beth'-el*, 'the house of God,' a city so named by Jacob. It became a seat of idolatry in Israel; hence, "Come to Bethel" expressed an invitation to idol-worship. The ruins now bear the name of Beitin, and there is a small and wretched village, about 10 miles to the north of Jerusalem. There are traces of sepulchres.

BETHENCOURT, JOHN DE, *bat'-ten-koor*, a Norman baron, who was chamberlain to Charles VI., king of France, and being ruined in the war with England, sought to repair his fortunes in foreign countries, and made a descent from Spain on the Canary Isles in 1402. Not having sufficient force, however, he returned, and obtained reinforcements from Henry III. of Castile, with which he was successful, and was crowned king in 1404, under the title of Louis. He converted the greater portion of the Canaries to Christianity, and in 1405 received from the Pope the appointment of bishop to the islands. The following year he went to Normandy, where he passed the remainder of his days.
Died 1425.

BETHESDA, *be-thes'-da*, a pool used as a public bath, near the temple of Jerusalem. (*See* JERUSALEM.)

BETHLEHEM, *beth'-le-hem*, a city of Judah, about 6 miles from Jerusalem, the birthplace of David and of Jesus. There is a very fine church, built in the 4th century by the empress Helena, on the supposed site of the Nativity. There are also convents of the Greek, Latin, and Armenian churches, chapels and schools, and every spot is associated with sacred history. Half the town is in ruins. **Pop.** 3,000.

BETHLEN-GABOR, who rose by treachery to the Prince of Transylvania, and having excited the Hungarian revolt against Austria, in 1618 assumed the title of king of Hungary, and, supported by the Turks, laid waste Moravia. He was compelled to retreat before Tilly, and, while preparing for a new war, died of dropsy.
Born 1580; **died** 1629.

BETHNAL GREEN. (*See* LONDON.)

BETHUNE, *bai-toon'*, a fortified town of France, department of the Pas-de-Calais, 16 miles N.N.W. of Arras. The houses and streets are of mean construction, but the market-place is large and regular, and there is a Gothic church. **Manf.** Linen, cloth, and beer. **Pop.** 4,600.—In 1645 this town was taken by the French, but in 1710 was retaken by the allies. In 1714 it was secured to France by the treaty of Utrecht.

BETIS, *be'-tis*, governor of Gaza, for Darius, which city he courageously defended against Alexander the Great, who, after taking it, put him to death, and dragged his corpse at his chariot wheels, B.C. 332.

BETLIS, *bet'-lis*, a town of Turkish Armenia, situate in a fine and highly cultivated valley, 60 miles from Lake Van, and standing upwards of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. The dancing dervishes have twelve colleges here. **Manf.** Gold and silver wares, cotton cloths, carpets, and tobacco. **Pop** 11,000. In its neighbourhood Solyman the Magnificent was, in 1554, defeated by the Persians.

BETSIMSARAKA. (*See* MADAGASCAR.)

BETTERTON, THOMAS, *bet'-ter-ton*, English actor. He was the son of one of the cooks to Charles I., and was apprenticed to a bookseller. He first appeared at the Cockpit Theatre, and rose to be the first actor of his time, especially in tragedy. He was buried with much ceremony in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.
Born at Westminster, 1635; **died** 1710.

BETTINELLI, SAVERIO, *bat-te-nal'-le*, Italian author. He became a Jesuit in 1736, and was appointed professor of rhetoric at Venice in 1748. He is best known by a work on the progress of literature, science, and the fine arts in Italy.
Born at Mantua, 1718; **died** 1808.

BETTINI, DOMINICO, *bet-te'-ne*, an eminent Italian painter, who was a pupil of Mario di Fiori, the most celebrated flower painter then in Italy, and, adopting the same style, almost equalled his master. He was the first to group flowers and fruits in landscapes, in place of drawing them detached, as was previously the style.
Born at Florence, 1644; **died** at Bologna, 1705.

BETTY, WILLIAM HENRY, *bet'-te*, youthful actor, known as the "Young Roscius." He was the son of an Irish physician, and before he was twelve years of age appeared at the Belfast theatre. In the following year he appeared in London, and achieved an extraordinary success, "taking the town by storm." His attraction waned as he grew older, and in 1832 he quitted the stage and lived in retirement.
Born at Shrewsbury, 1791; **died** in London, 1874.

BETUL, *be-tool'*, a district of British India, in the Central Provinces. The country has an average elevation of 2,000 feet above the sea. In the north it is well wooded; the central portion is very fertile, and in the south area succession of stony ridges. **Area**, 4,118 square miles. **Pop.** 304,905, of whom about two-thirds are Hindoos.

BEUST, FRIEDRICH FERDINAND, baron von, *boost*, an eminent statesman. He was the representative of the Germanic Diet at the Conference of London in 1864. At the close of the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, he transferred his services to the latter, becoming minister of foreign affairs, and in 1867 president of the council and chancellor of the empire. He has inaugurated judicious reforms in the government of Austria and Hungary, and has shown himself a sincere promoter of civil and religious liberty. On the 10th November, 1871, he relinquished office on account of ill-health, on which occasion he received the thanks of his sovereign for the eminent services he had rendered him during five years of disinterested labour, and was nominated a member of the upper house for life. He was afterwards ambassador to England.
Born at Dresden, 1809.

BEUTHEN, *beu'-ten*, a town of Prussian Silesia, the centre of a great mining district, which gives employment to a large number of the inhabitants. **Pop.** 16,000.

BEUTHEN, or **NIEDER BEUTHEN**, another town of Silesia, on the Oder, and capital of the principality of Carolath-Beuthen. **Manf.** Straw-plait and pottery. **Pop.** 3,900.

BEVELAND, NORTH and SOUTH, *bevé-land*, two islands in the estuary of the Scheldt. The northern island is low and marshy; South Beveland is the largest and most fertile. The capital is GOES. **Area** of the two islands, 120 square miles. **Pop.** 23,000.

BEVERIDGE, WILLIAM, *bev'-e-ridj*, an eminent bishop and theological writer, who at the age of 18 wrote a treatise on the excellence and use of the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan, with Syriac grammar. In 1660 he was ordained, and soon afterwards presented to the vicarage of Ealing, in Middlesex, which he resigned on being chosen rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill. He was successively prebendary of Paul's, archdeacon of Colchester, and prebendary of Canterbury. In 1704 he was preferred to the see of St. Asaph, in which he behaved as an apostolic prelate. His works are very numerous, and are very highly esteemed.
Born at Barrow, in Leicestershire, 1638; **died** at Westminster, in 1708.

BEVERLAND, ADRIAN, *bev'-er-land*, Dutch scholar, who was imprisoned for an unorthodox essay on original sin. He came to England, and engaged in virulent controversy. It is said that he recanted some of his early opinions, but he died insane.
Died in England, 1712.

BEVERLEY, *bev'-er-le*, a market-town and borough in the East Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Hull. There is a magnificent collegiate church, St. John's, exhibiting various styles of Gothic architecture, and a west front of unsurpassed beauty. The church is 334 feet long, and the two towers are 200 feet high. It contains the famous Percy shrine. St. Mary's church is also a fine Gothic building. There is a large market-place, with an octagonal cross. The grammar school is of great antiquity. **Manf.** Agricultural implements, iron castings, linseed cake, chemical manures, cement, colours, and leather. The town has considerable trade in corn, coal, and leather, which is greatly facilitated by means of a canal communicating with Hull. **Pop.** 11,442. A station on the North-Eastern Railway.

BEVERLEY, JOHN OF, an English ecclesiastic, who was one of the first scholars of his age, and tutor to the venerable Bede. He embraced the monastic life, and became abbot of St. Hilda, till Alfred, king of Northumberland, made him bishop of Hexham; whence, in 687, he was translated to York, which see he held for upwards of thirty-three years. In 704 he founded a college for secular priests at Beverley. So highly was he venerated, that when William the Conqueror ravaged the north, he ordered that the town of Beverley should be spared.
Born at Harpham, Northumbria; **died** at Beverley, 721.

BEVERLEY, a seaport of Massachusetts, in the United States, 16 miles N.E. of Boston. **Manf.** Shoes. The coasting trade and fisheries give employment to many of the inhabitants. The town is connected with Salem by a bridge over a branch of Ann Harbour. **Pop.** 8,456.

BEVERNINGK, JEROME VAN, *bai'-vair-neenk*, a Dutch statesman, who was one of the most skilful diplomatists of the day, and obtained the cognomen of the "Pacificator." He concluded the peace between England and Holland, in 1654; and was successfully employed in various other negotiations, the chief of which was the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. He was, besides, a celebrated botanist, and on account of his scientific acquirements, was named curator of the University of Leyden.
Born at Tergau, 1614; **died** at Leyden, 1690.

BEVERWYK, *bai'-vair-veek*, a town of the Netherlands, 8 miles N. of Haarlem. **Pop.** 2,300.—In this neighbourhood the expedition of the prince of Orange to England, and the revolution of 1688, were planned.

BEWDLEY, or **BEAULIEU**, *bude'-le*, a market-town and borough, Worcestershire, on the Severn, 14 miles from Worcester. It contains a neat church, built in 1748, besides several meeting-houses, a town-hall, and grammar school. **Manf.** Brass and iron wares, leather, combs, and malt.

Pop. 3,088.—A station on the Great-Western Railway. Beaulieu was at one time a place of sanctuary. Henry VII. built a palace in the town for his son Arthur, who was there married by proxy to Catherine of Arragon.

BEWICK, THOMAS, *bu'-ik*, an English engraver, who, from his spirited illustrations of his "History of Quadrupeds," imparted the first impulse to the art of wood-engraving, which has now attained to such a high state of perfection. He, in conjunction with his brother, illustrated numerous other works, and deservedly rose to considerable celebrity.

Born at Cherryburn, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1753; **died** 1828.

BEXAR, SAN ANTONIO DE, *bex'-ar*, a town of Texas, on the San Antonio river. It has a United States arsenal, and is a rapidly growing place. **Pop.** 30,470.

BEYLE, MARIE-HENRI, *baile*, French author. He was the son of an advocate of Grenoble, and in early life had some experience of a military career, but ultimately settled down to literature, writing under the names of Alexandre César Bombet, De Stendhal, and other *noms de plume*. He wrote works on music and painting, biographies, and novels. He possessed remarkable powers of subtle analysis, and was greatly admired by Balzac and other writers of eminence, especially of the romantic school. He was for many years consul at Civita Vecchia, in Italy.

Born at Grenoble, 1783; **died** in Paris, 1842.

BEYROUT, BEIROUT, or **BAIRUT**, *bi-root'*, a fortified seaport-town of Syria, situate on a bay of the Mediterranean, 57 miles N.W. of Damascus. It is encompassed by walls 3 miles in circumference, on the outside of which are extensive and beautifully situated suburbs. The ancient harbour is choked up, and in 1874 a new harbour was constructed. There are numerous European churches, convents, and educational institutions; and several consuls reside there. Extensive waterworks were completed in 1874. **Manf.** Gold and silver thread, cottons, and silk. **Exp.** Wine, oils, gums, galls, madder, silk, wool, and sponges. **Imp.** Cloths, cottons, tin, and hardware goods. **Pop.** 70,000, of a very mixed character.—It is a town of great antiquity, probably the Berothah of the Phœnicians.

BEZA, or **DE BEZE**, THEODORE, *bai'-za*, a learned divine, and one of the chief reformers of his age, was educated for the bar at Orleans, and there, after a youth of dissipation, imbibed the principles of the Reformed religion, retired to Geneva, and shortly after was appointed to the Greek professorship at Lausanne. After residing there about ten years, he became assistant to Calvin in the church and university of Geneva, which had just been founded. Some time afterwards he went to Navarre by desire of the king, to assist at a conference held with the Catholic divines, where he displayed his eloquence to great advantage, converting to Protestantism the king of Navarre. In the war between the Catholics and the Huguenots, he accompanied the prince of Condé, and was present at the battle of Dreux. In 1563 he returned to Geneva, and in the following year, on the death of Calvin, was, everywhere, regarded as the head of the reformers. In 1571 he went to France, and presided at the synod of Rochelle, where all the churches of the reformed religion were represented; and he ceased not till his death to work most zealously towards the propagation of his doctrines.—The principal works of Beza are a "Translation of the Psalms of David into French Verse," a "History of the French Reformed Churches," and a new translation of the New Testament.

Born at Vezelai, Burgundy, 1519; **died** 1605.

BEZIERS, *baiz'-e-ai*, a city of France, in the department of Herault, on the left bank of the Orbe, 38 miles S.W. of Montpellier. There is a fine old Gothic cathedral, and the town is surrounded by walls. Among the public buildings are an old episcopal palace, now used as offices, a theatre and public library, and there are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre and other erections. There is a large trade in almonds, olive oil, muscadel wine, brandy, corn nuts, soda, wool, and silk. **Manf.** Cotton, calico, silk stockings, starch, gloves, paper, confectionery, earthenware, brandy, chemicals, and leather. **Pop.** 37,824.

BEZOEKI, *bez-o'-e-ke*, a town of Java, capital of a province of the same name, on the Strait of Madura. It is built in the midst of rice fields, and is very unhealthy. There is a secure roadstead.

BEZOUT, STEPHEN, *bai'-zoot*, a French mathematician, who was a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1763 he was appointed by M. de Choiseul examiner of the marines, and the pupils of the artillery corps. He wrote a course of mathematics for the use of the navy, with a treatise on navigation; another course of mathematics for the corps of artillery, a general theory of algebraic equations, and other esteemed works.

Born at Nemours, 1730; **died** in le Gatinais, 1783.

BHADRINATH, *bad-ri-nath'*, a town and celebrated temple in Hindostan, situate in a valley of the Himalaya, on the right bank of the Vishnugunga, one of the feeders of the Ganges, upwards of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the temple is said to be enriched by the revenues of 700 villages, and annually resorted to by 50,000 Hindoo pilgrims. There is a group of mountain peaks of the same name about 20 miles from the town, and rising to a height of 23,441 feet. **Lat.** 30° 42′ N. **Lon.** 79° 15′ E.

BHAG, or **BAGH**, *bag*, a town in Beloochistan, an important trading station, but in a dilapidated condition. **Pop.** 8,000.

BHAGALPUR, *ba-gal-poor'*, a division of British India, under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. **Area**, 18,685 square miles. **Pop.** 8,063,160.

BHAGALPUR, a district of the above division. It is long and narrow, and divided by the Ganges. To the north of the river, the country is a fertile and well-wooded plain; the southern portion of the district is in some parts hilly and very picturesque, and the lowlands are well-watered and extremely fertile. **Pop.** 1,966,158, nearly all Hindoos.

BHAGALPUR, the principal town of the above district, on the right bank of the Ganges, which is here seven miles wide. The town is meanly built. **Pop.** 70,000, 72 per cent. being Hindoos. **Lat.** 25° 11′ N. **Lon.** 87° E.

BHAMO, or **BANMO**, *baw'-mo*, a city of Upper Burmah, and place of trade with China, on the Irrawadi, about 300 miles up the river. It was formerly of much greater importance than now. There are ruins of two large cities in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 2,500, of whom nearly half are Chinese. **Lat.** 24° 16′ N. **Lon.** 95° 54′ E.

BHANDARA, *ban-dā'-ra*, a district of British India, under the jurisdiction of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. It is called the "lake" region of Nagpoor, there being more than 3,500 small lakes. About one-third of the district is in jungle. There are 25 semi-independent chiefships. **Area**, 3,148 square miles. **Pop.** 683,799, 83 per cent. being Hindoos. The climate is very unhealthy. **Lat.** between 20° and 22° N. **Lon.** between 79° and 81° E.

BHANDARA, the principal town of the above district, on the river Wainganga, 38 miles E. of Nagpoor. There is a considerable trade in cotton, cloth, and hardware. **Pop.** 11,500.

BHARAICH, *ba-ra'-ich*, a district of British India, under the jurisdiction of the Chief Commissioner of Oude, to the South of Nepaul. In the centre of the district is an elevated plateau; to the West is the plain of the Ghagra, and on the East another large plain. **Area**, 2,398 square miles. **Pop.** 775,000, chiefly Hindoos. **Lat.** between 28° 23' and 27° 4' N. **Lon.** between 82° 11' and 81° 9' E.

BHARAICH, the chief town of the above district. **Pop.** 19,000.

BHARTAIHARI, *bart-ai-ha'-ri*, an Indian poet, supposed to have lived in the 15th century B.C. A collection of apophthegms and small poems is attributed to him.

BHATGAON, *bat-ga'-on*, a town of Northern India, in the Nepaul valley. A large number of Brahmins reside there, and there are several Sanskrit libraries. **Pop.** probably about 12,000. **Lat.** 27° 37' N. **Lon.** 85° 22' E.

BHAWALPUR, *ba'-wal-poor*, a feudatory state of North-Western India, under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, separated from the Punjab by the rivers Indus and Ghara, and having Jessulmere on its S. and Scinde on its S.W. **Area**, estimated at 22,000 square miles. **Desc.** In general level and barren, except along the banks of the Ghara, where there is a border of land, about 10 miles wide, of great fertility. **Pro.** Wheat, maize, rice, indigo, sugar, opium, and the choicest fruits. Cattle and pigs are reared, and game and poultry are abundant. **Pop.** 3,063,160 **Lat.** between 27° 41' and 30° 25' N. **Lon.** between 69° 30' and 74° E.

BHAWALPUR, the capital of the above district, on a branch of the river Ghara.

BHEERJOON, or **BIRDSCHUN**, *beer'-shoon*, a Persian town, province of Khorasan, capital of a district of the same name. It is an old town and much decayed. **Manf.** Felt. **Pop.** 30,000.

BHITOOR, **BIHTOOR**, or **BITHOOR**, *bit-toor'*, a town of British India, 12 miles from Cawnpoor. It is situate on a rising ground, encompassed by orchards and a dense cultivation, and protected by a deep muddy creek, which runs up from the Ganges, round the base of the hill.—Here was the residence of the arch-monster of the Cawnpoor massacre, Nana Sahib, who was the adopted son of Bajee Rao, the former peishwah of the place. It was successfully attacked by Havelock in August, 1857, when it was computed that upwards of 300 of the rebels fell.

BHOOJ, *booj*, a fortified city of Hindostan, the capital of Cutch, about 35 miles from the Gulf of Cutch.—This place is celebrated for its gold and silver manufactures, and near it is a temple to the Nag, or cobra-de-capella. **Pop.** 22,308. **Lat.** 23° 15' N. **Lon.** 69° 44' E.

BHOPAUL, or **BOPAUL**, *bō'-pawl*, a native state in Malwa, Central India. **Area**, 6,764 square miles. **Desc.** Undulating, and traversed by the Vindhyar mountains. **Pop.** 954,901. **Lat.** between 22° 32' and 23° 46' N. **Lon.** between 76° 25' and 78° 50' E.—The capital town of the district is of the same name. **Pop.** 55,402.

BHOWANIPOOR, *bo-wan-e-poor'*, a station of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, where there is a great annual fair held in the month of April. It lasts for ten days, and is attended by upwards of 100,000 persons.

BHURTPOOR, or **BHARTPUR**, *boort-poor'*, a state of Rajpootana, Hindostan, tributary to the British. **Area**, 1,974 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile and well watered, producing cotton, corn, and sugar in abundance. **Pop.** 645,540. **Lat.** between 26° 48' and 27° 30' N. **Lon.** between 76° 54' and 77° 49' E.—In 1805, Lord Lake lost 2,300 men in his attempt to take Bhurtpoor, the capital of this state. In 1826, after a desperate resistance, it was taken by the British. **Pop.** 66,163.

BIAGRASSO, *be-a-gras'-so*, or **ABBIATE GRASSO**, a town of Italy, 14 miles S.W. of Milan, near the left bank of the Ticino. Baize, cloth, silk, and candles are manufactured, and there is an annual cattle-fair. **Pop.** 5,000

BIALA, *bē'-a-la*, an Austrian town, in Galicia, on the Biala. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, nails, and iron utensils. **Pop.** 4,000.

BIALOSTOK, *beel'-e-stok*, a town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name, which was formerly a part of Poland. There are a fine palace and park, formerly known as the Versailles of Poland. **Manf.** Woollens, leather, soap, and tallow. **Pop.** 39,926.

BIANA, or **BEANA**, *be-an'-a*, a town of British India, in the district of Bhurtpoor. It was formerly the capital of the province of Agra, and is still a large town.

BIANCAVILLA, *be-an-ca-vil'-la*, a town of Italy, 14 miles N.W. of Catania, on the slope of Mount Etna. There is a trade in grain, cotton, and silk. **Pop.** 9,400.

BIANCHINI, **FRANCIS**, *be-an-ke'-ne*, an Italian astronomer and antiquary, who at an early age went to Rome, where he enjoyed the favour of Pope Alexander VIII. and his successors. He was author of several astronomical works, and commenced a "Universal History."

Born at Verona, 1662; **died** 1729.

BIAR, *be'-ar*, a Spanish town, province of Valencia, 29 miles N.W. of Alicante. **Manf.** Woollens, earthenware, wine, and oil. There are copper and iron mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3,000.

BIARRITZ, *be'-ar-reets'*, a sea-side village of France, in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, 5 miles S.W. of Bayonne.—This place is much frequented for the sake of its baths and the beautiful scenery in its vicinity. **Pop.** 3,200.

BIAS, *bi'-as*, one of the seven wise men of Greece, who devoted himself to the study of philosophy, and practised what he learnt. He took an active part in public affairs, and made good use of the ample fortune he possessed.

BIBBIENA, **BERNARD**, *beeb'-be-a'-na*, a Roman cardinal, who entered into the service of the Medici family, and was made cardinal by Leo X., who employed him on several important missions.

Aspiring to the papacy, he is said to have excited the pope's jealousy, and is supposed to have been poisoned. Bibbiena wrote a famous comedy called "Callandra," which is still in repute among the Italians.

Born at Bibbiena, 1470; **died** 1520.

BIBBIENA, a town of Tuscany, 40 miles from Florence. **Pop.** 5,000.—An important fair is held here.

BIBERACH, *bé'-bai-rak'*, a town of Wurtemburg, on the Reiss, 23 miles S.S.W. of Ulm, with walls flanked by towers. The principal church dates from the 12th century. **Manf.** Cloth goods, lace, paper, and leather; there are bell-foundries and breweries. In the neighbourhood are the baths of Jordansbad, which are much frequented. **Pop.** 4,450.—Here, in 1796, Moreau, commanding the French, defeated the Austrians. Biberach was formerly a portion of Argovia, but in 1802, it was given to Baden, and, in 1806, to Wurtemburg.

BIBIENA, FERDINAND GALLI, *bé-be-ai'-na*, an Italian painter and architect, one of the most eminent artists of his day. He introduced a new form in the building of theatres, and was the inventor of theatrical decorations. He wrote on architecture, perspective, and theatrical decoration.

Born at Bologna, 1657; **died** blind, 1745.

BIBULUS, MARCUS CALPURNIUS, *bib'-u-lus*, consul of Rome at the same time with Julius Cæsar. He was an incapable and cruel man.

Died about 40 B.C.

BICANERE, *bik-a-neer'*, a Rajpoot state of Hindostan, tributary to the British. **Area**, 17,676 square miles. **Desc.** Flat and sandy, producing rice, wheat, sugar, indigo, spices, and opium. **Pop.** 509,021.

BICANERE, capital of the above state. *It is surrounded by a wall, and near it is a detached citadel, containing the residence of the Rajah.* **Pop.** 60,000. **Lat.** 28° N. **Lon.** 73° 22′ E.

BICESTER, *bid'-ter*, a market-town of Oxfordshire, 11 miles N.N.E. of Oxford. The parish church, St. Edburg, recently restored, dates from 1400, and contains many interesting monuments. There are good markets and five cattle fairs in the year. **Pop.** 2,800.—Station on the London and North-Western Railway.

BICHAT, MARIE FRANCOIS XAVIER, *bé'-sha*, a French physiologist and surgeon. At the age of 28 he was appointed physician to the Hôtel Dieu. He died of fever occasioned by falling down stairs at the hospital. He was an ardent investigator, and his numerous works are of the highest value. A statue was erected to his memory at Bourg.

Born at Thoirette, 1771; **died** at Paris, 1802.

BICKERSTAFF, ISAAC, *bik'-er-staf*, the author of a number of light comedies and musical pieces, produced under the management of Garrick. His "Love in a Village" and his "Maid of the Mill" for a long time held possession of the stage, and the "Hypocrite," founded on the "Tartuffe" of Molière, is frequently performed.

Born in Ireland, 1735; **died** on the continent, in obscurity.

BIDA, *bi'-da*, a large town in Africa, capital of Nupe, about 16 miles N. of the river Niger. **Lat.** 9° 5′ N. **Lon.** 6° 5′ E.

BIDASSOA, *be-das-so'-a*, a river rising in the Pyrenees, and falling into the Bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabia. This river divides Spain from France, and was crossed by the French in 1823. At its mouth is an island, where, in 1659, the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded.

BIDDEFORD, *bid'-de-ford*, a town of Maine, United States, 12 miles S.W. of Portland. The town of Saco, on the opposite bank of the river of the same name, may be considered as a part of the town. **Manf.** Iron, cotton, and flour; a large lumber trade is carried on. **Pop.** 11,000.

BIDDLE, JOHN, *bid'-del*, theologian, the father of English Unitarianism. He graduated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and in 1641 was appointed master of the Gloucester free school. A theological tract, expressing his peculiar views, led to an imprisonment of five years, and the book was condemned and burned by the hangman. The Act of Oblivion restored him to freedom in 1651, and he preached to a settled congregation until another publication attracted the attention of Parliament, but, by the influence of Cromwell, he was allowed to retire to the Scilly Isles. In 1662 he was again arrested, and committed to prison, where he died of jail fever.

Born at Wootton-under-Edge, 1615; **died** 1662.

BIDEFORD, *bid'-e-ford*, a seaport-town, market-town, and borough of Devonshire, occupying both sides of the Torridge, which is crossed by a bridge of 24 Gothic arches, 8 miles S.W. of Barnstaple. Many of the houses in the town are very old. The principal church, St. Mary's, was, with the exception of the tower, rebuilt in 1864. There are several other churches, chapels, and a new town-hall. **Manf.** Earthenware. It has also some tanyards and shipbuilding-docks. **Pop.** 6,512.—It is a station on the London and South-Western Railway.

BIDSCHOW, or **BICZOW**, *bidsh-zof*, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, 45 miles E.N.E. of Prague. Agriculture and weaving are the chief industries. **Pop.** 7,900, about half being Jews.

BIE, ADRIAN VAN, *be*, a Flemish artist, whose paintings on gold and silver plates and on gems are esteemed for their extraordinary finish and purity of design.

Born at Lierre, 1594.

BIEBERICH, *be'-bai-reesh*, a town of the duchy of Nassau, on the Rhine, about a mile from Wiesbaden. **Pop.** 2,500.—There is a fine palace here, with beautiful gardens attached, which forms the summer residence of the dukes of Nassau. It is a station on the Nassau Railway.

BIELAU, *be'-lo*, a large village of Silesia, in the government of Breslau, extending for about four miles along a tributary of the Biela. There is an old castle in the village. **Manf.** Important, including spinning, dyeing and bleaching of cotton, tile-making, and sugar refining. **Pop.** 13,000.

BIELAYA TSERKOV, *be-la'-ya-ser-koff* (white church), an important commercial town of Russia, in the government of Kieff. There are two Greek and one Roman Catholic church, and two synagogues. There are eleven annual fairs, the trade being chiefly in cattle and grain. **Pop.** 13,000, one half being Jews. **Lat.** 49° 47′ N. **Lon.** 30° 7′ E.

BIELEFELD, *be'-le'-felt*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia. It is divided into two portions by the river Lutter. The town church has a famous altar-piece, and the old castle of Sparrenberg is on a height above the town. **Manf.** It is the centre of the Westphalian linen trade, and

has manufactures of leather, soap, woollen stuffs, and thread, along with excellent bleaching-grounds. **Pop.** 22,000.

BIELEFF, *beel'-ef*, a town of Russia, in the government of Tula. There are 19 churches, two monasteries, a foundling institution, and public library. A large trade is carried on in tallow, oil, hemp, leather, and grain. **Pop.** 8,100. **Lat.** 53° 48′ N. **Lon.** 35° 9′ E.

BIELGOROD, *beel'-go-rod* (white town), a town of Russia, in the government of Kursk, on a lofty chalk hill, on the right bank of the North Donetz. There are two cathedrals, both dating from the 16th century, 15 other churches, and two monasteries. **Manf.** Candles, leather, soap, and bricks. There is a large trade in grain and cattle, and three fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 12,000. **Lat.** 50° 36′ N. **Lon.** 36° 37′ E.

BIELITZ, *be'-litz*, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the Biela river. The castle is a fine building, surrounded by a beautiful park. **Manf.** Flax and cotton printing and dyeing. Hungarian wines and salt are important articles of trade. **Pop.** 12,000.

BIELLA, *be-ail'-la*, an Italian town, in the province of Novara, 38 miles N.E. of Turin. There are a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and a theological seminary. **Manf.** Cloth and paper, silk, oil, and chestnuts are articles of trade. **Pop.** 12,000.

BIELOPOLI, *beel-o'-po-le*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kharkoff. A large trade is carried on in wheat, salted fish, pitch, and timber. **Pop.** 13,000. **Lat.** 51° 9′ N. **Lon.** 34° 19′ E.

BIELOSTOK, or **BIELSKI**, **MARCIN**, *beel'-ski*, historian and poet of Poland. He wrote ten poems describing the wretched condition of his native country, a history of the world, and a history of Poland.
Born 1495; **died** 1575.

BIELYSTOK, *beel-ee'-tok*, a town of Russia, government of Grodno, on the river Biala. There are Greek and Roman Catholic cathedrals, and several synagogues. **Manf.** Cloth, cotton, woollens, leather, oil, soap, and tallow. Grain and wood are important articles of trade. **Pop.** 39,926, nearly three-fourths being Jews. **Lat.** 53° 8′ N. **Lon.** 23° 9′ E.

BIENHOA, *be-en-ho'-a*, one of the fortified posts of the French possessions in Cochin-China, and capital of a province, 20 miles N.W. of Saigon.

BIENNE, LAKE OF, *be-ainé'*, 16 miles from Berne, in Switzerland. **Ext.** 10 miles long, by from 1 to 3 broad.—The island of St. Pierre, which adorns its waters, was the residence of Rousseau in 1765.

BIENNE, or **BIEL**, a Swiss town at the northern extremity of the above lake. It is of great antiquity, and surrounded by old walls. **Manf.** Watches, leather, and cotton. **Pop.** 8,200.

BIERLEY, NORTH, a township in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles from Bradford. In its neighbourhood are a number of quarries and coal-pits, which employ many of the inhabitants. **Pop.** about 20,938.

BIES-BOSCH, *bees'-bosk*, a marshy lake of the Netherlands, containing several islands, and lying between North Brabant and South Holland. It was formed in 1421 by an inundation of a branch of the Maas, which swallowed up 72 villages and 100,000 inhabitants.

BIETIGHIEM, *beet'-i-geem*, a town of Wurtemburg, 6 miles from Ludwigsburg. **Manf.** Cloth, and dyeing-works. **Pop.** 2,560. It is a station on the Wurtemburg Railway.

BIEZHETZ, *beez'-hetz*, a town of Russia, government of Tver, on the right bank of the Mologa. **Manf.** Candles, oil, flour, malt, brandy, beer, and sacks. There are two annual fairs. **Pop.** 5,500. **Lat.** 57° 46′ N. **Lon.** 36° 43′ E.

BIGGAR, *big'-gar*, a town of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 11 miles from Lanark. **Manf.** Weaving and nail-making. **Pop.** 1,471.

BIGGLESWADE, *big'-els-waid*, a market-town of Bedfordshire, on the right bank of the river Ivel, 9 miles S.E. of Bedford. It is a well-built town. **Manf.** Lace and straw plait. There is a good trade in coal, timber, and oats. **Pop.** 17,836. A station on the Great Northern Railway.

BIGNON, JEROME, *been'-yawng*, a French writer and statesman, who became preceptor to the dauphin, afterwards Louis XIII. At the age of ten years he wrote a description of the Holy Land, and at fourteen an account of the principal antiquities of Rome. When only thirty-one years old he was made advocate-general in the grand council, and, some time after, the king appointed him counsellor of state, and advocate-general in the parliament. The next year he was made king's librarian. His learning was said to be so great, that there was no branch of human knowledge in which he was not profoundly versed.
Born at Paris, 1589; **died** 1656.

BIGORRE, *be-gor'*, an ancient province of Gascony, France, which was afterwards included in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées. It was formerly a part of the duchy of Aquitaine, and in 1284 was united to the crown by the marriage of *Philip the Fair to Jeanne, the count of Bigorre's heiress. In 1369 the territory was conquered by Edward the Black Prince, but Charles V. retook it;* and in 1425 it was ceded to the count de Foix, whence it passed to the house of d'Albret, and to Henry IV., under whom it thus came again to the throne.

BIHACH, or **BICHHACZ** *be-hach'*, a fortified town of Croatia, Turkey in Europe, situated on an island in the Uma, near the frontier of Dalmatia. **Pop.** 3,000. **Lat.** 44° 33′ N. **Lon.** 15° 53′ E.

BIJAINAGUR, *be-jané'-a-goor'*, a city in the south of India, situate on the river Toombudra, once the capital of a great sovereignty, but now in a ruinous state. **Lat.** 15° 19′ N. **Lon.** 76° 32′ E. —This place was founded in 1336; but it was taken, plundered, and destroyed by the Mahometans of the Deccan in 1564.

BIJAPUR, *bij-a-poor'*, a town in Hindostan, in the territory assigned to the Rajah of Sattara. It was formerly a splendid city, the capital of an independent sovereignty of the same name, and contained at least 1,600 mosques. There is a citadel, strongly built and nearly a mile in circuit, built in the 15th century. The outer wall of the town is of great thickness, and about 20 feet high, with numerous towers. The great mosque; the mausoleum of Sultan Muhammad Shah, with a large cupola; and the superb mosque and mausoleum of Ibrahim Adel Shah, erected in the 17th century, at a cost of more than a million and a half sterling, are among the remains of the old city. The kings of Bijapur were conquered by Shah Jehan, and made tributary to the monarchs of Delhi, in 1650,

but in 1724 the territory was included in the dominions of the Nizam, when he established his independence in the Deccan. In 1818 it passed into the hands of the British, who assigned it to the Rajah of Sattara. **Lat.** 15° 19′ N. **Lon.** 76° 32′ E.

BIJBAHAR, *bij-ba-har'*, a large town in Cashmere, on the banks of the Jailum, 25 miles S. E. of the town of Cashmere. **Lat.** 33° 47′ N. **Lon.** 75° 13′ E.

BIJNAUR, *bij'-nor*, a district of British India, under the Lieutenant-Governor of the north-western provinces. It is generally a level plain, but rises in the northern part toward the Himalayas to an elevation of about 1,300 feet. **Area**, 1,902 square miles. **Pop.** 737,500, of whom two-thirds are Hindoos, and the remainder nearly all Mahometans.

BIJNAUR, the chief town of the above district. **Pop.** 13,000. **Lat.** 29° 22′ N. **Lon.** 70° 10′ E.

BIKANIR, *bik-a'-ner*, a native state of Rajpootana, under the political superintendence of the British Government. The aspect of the country is desolate, with undulating sand-hills, and shallow salt-lakes. Water is very scarce. Almost the only agricultural products are water melons and millet. There are more than 1,800 villages, chiefly consisting of a few round huts of straw. **Manf.** Blankets, leather, sugar, and goldsmiths' works. **Area**, 17,676 square miles. **Pop.** 509,021.

BIKANIR, the capital of the above state. It is surrounded by a stone wall, more than three miles in circuit. **Pop.** 43,283.

BILASPUR, *bil-as'-poor*, a district of British India, in the Central Provinces. It forms a portion of the basin of the river Mahanadi, and is enclosed on all sides by the south by ranges of hills. **Area**, 7,798 square miles. **Pop.** 1,017,327 of whom nearly two-thirds are Hindoos, and nearly one-third belong to aboriginal tribes.

BILASPUR, chief town of the above district, on the south bank of the river Aspa. It is a comparatively new, but a rising town. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 22° 2′ N. **Lon.** 82° 5′.

BILBAO, *beel'-ba-o*, a city of Spain, capital of the province of Vizcaya, in a fertile valley on the river Ansa. The old town is on the left bank; the new town rises in handsome terraces on the opposite side, several bridges (the oldest erected in the 14th century) crossing the river. There are fine promenades, and the city generally is well built. The church of Santiago is older than the city itself, and there are several other churches, a town-hall, college, and other good public buildings. Although six miles from the sea, Bilbao is one of the chief trading ports of Spain, large ships loading and discharging at Portugalete. **Manf.** Iron and steel, cotton, glass, paper, pottery, leather, sailcloth, ropes, and tobacco. A large export trade is done in wool, grain, wine, metals, lamb and goat skins, chestnuts, and oil. There is regular steam communication with London and Liverpool. **Pop.** 32,734. **Lat.** 43° 14′ N. **Lon.** 2° 56′ W. Bilbao was founded about 1300, and was named Belvao, "the fine fort." It was captured by the French in 1808 and held by them until 1813.

BILDERDIJK, WILLEM, *beel'-dair-dike*, one of the most eminent authors of Holland. His works embrace poetry, prose, and translations from the Greek classics. In 1806 he was appointed president of the Institute of Holland.

Born at Amsterdam, 1756; **died** at Haarlem, 1831.

BILFINGER, GEORGE BERNHARD, *bil-fin'-ger*, German philosopher and statesman. He studied at Tubingen, and having attracted attention by a philosophical treatise, was, in 1725, invited to accept the chair of logic and metaphysics at St. Petersburg. He remained there until 1731, when he returned to Wurtemberg, and was in 1735 appointed privy councillor, and exhibited remarkable ability as a minister.

Born at Cannstadt, Wurtemberg, 1693; **died** at Stuttgart, 1750.

BILGORAY, *beel'-go-rai*, a town of Russian Poland, province of Lubin, on the left bank of the Lador. There are several important fairs.

BILIN, *be'-leen*, a town of Bohemia, on the Bila, 17 miles W. of Leitweritz. **Pop.** 3,000. From this place 500,000 jars of mineral waters are yearly exported.

BILLAUD-VARENNE, JEAN NICOLAS, *beel'-o-va-ren'*, one of the most bloodthirsty leaders in the Reign of Terror, in the great French Revolution. He was transported to Cayenne, where he remained until 1816, when he went to New York, where he died in a lunatic asylum.

Died 1819.

BILLITON, or **BLITONG**, *beel'-e-ton*, an island in the Eastern seas, lying between Borneo and Sumatra. **Area**, 2,500 square miles. **Desc.** Well wooded, hilly in the north, and surrounded by rocks and islets. There are mines of iron and tin. **Pop.** 20,000. **Lat.** 3° S. **Lon.** 108° E.—It was ceded to the English, with Banca, by the sultan of Palembang; but in 1824 was given up to the Dutch.

BILLOM, *beel-ohn'*, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 14 miles E.S.E. of Clermont. It was formerly famous for its university. **Pop.** 3,500.

BILMA, a town of Africa, capital of the Tibboo country, situated on an oasis of the Sahara, and an important caravan station. **Lat.** 18° 30′ N. **Lon.** 13° 30′ E.

BILSA, *bil'-sa*, a fortified town of Hindostan, in the territory of Gwalior, on the Betwa river. The town is famous for the excellent quality of the tobacco manufactured there. **Pop.** 3,000. **Lat.** 23° 30′ N. **Lon.** 77° 50′ E.

BILSON, THOMAS, *bil'-son*, a learned prelate, who was educated at Winchester school, of which he afterwards became master, prebendary of the cathedral there, and warden of the college. In 1585 he published a treatise of the "Difference between Christian Subjection and Unchristian Rebellion," dedicated to Queen Elizabeth; and in 1593 another, on the "Perpetual Government of Christ's Church," one of the most able treatises in favour of episcopacy ever written. In 1596 he was made bishop of Worcester, and the following year was translated to Winchester. In 1604 he published a famous book on "Christ's Descent into Hell;" and in the same year was one of the managers at the Hampton-court conference. He had also a share in the present translation of the Bible.

Born at Winchester, 1526; **died** at Westminster, 1616.

BILSTON, *bils'-ton*, a market-town of Staffordshire, 3 miles S.E. of Wolverhampton. The

town is irregularly built, but some of the churches and chapels, especially St. Mary's church, built in 1829, are handsome. There are in the neighbourhood mines of coal and ironstone, and abundance of sand and grinding stones. It has great iron-works, and numerous manufactories for japanned enamelled goods and ironware. **Pop.** 22,730.—A station on the Great Western Railway.

BIMA, *bi'-ma*, a seaport in Sumbawa, one of the Sunda Islands. **Lat.** 8° 30′ S. **Lon.** 119° E.

BINAB, *bi'-nab*, a town of Persia, 55 miles S.W. of Tabriz. **Pop.** 7,500.

BINCHE, *been'-shai*, a town of Belgium, on the Haine, 10 miles E.S.E. of Mons. It is well built and walled. **Manf.** Hardwares, cutlery, lace, and paper. **Pop.** 7,000.

BINDRABAN, or **BINDRABUND**, *been'-dra-ban*, a town of India, in the district of Muttra, North-Western Provinces, on the Jumna. Here the temples which are dedicated to Krishna are amongst the most colossal works of Hindoo architecture, and are visited by pilgrims from all parts of India. **Pop.** 22,000. **Lat.** 27° 34′ N. **Lon.** 77° 45′ E.

BINGEN, *bing'-en*, a town on the Rhine, in the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt. It is beautifully situate at a part where the river makes a considerable curve. Near the town is a rock in the middle of the river, on which is the ruined palace of Bishop Hatto, referred to by Longfellow as "the Bishop of Bingen in his mouse-tower on the Rhine," the legend being that the bishop was there devoured by rats. **Manf.** Tobacco, starch, and leather. There is a good trade in wine, corn, and cattle. **Pop.** 6,000.

BINGHAM, JOSEPH, *bing'-ham*, a learned divine, who was elected a fellow of University College, Oxford, in 1689, and became one of the college tutors. In 1695 he delivered a sermon on the doctrine of the Trinity, which raised such a party against him, that he was compelled to resign his fellowship and retire to the rectory of Headbourneworthy, in Hampshire, to which he was presented by Dr. Radcliffe, the celebrated physician. Here he began the "Origines Ecclesiasticæ," which was completed in 1772, in 10 vols. 8vo and 2 vols. folio, and which is one of the most celebrated ecclesiastical works in the English language. In 1712 Bishop Trelawny gave him the rectory of Havant near Portsmouth.

Born at Wakefield, 1668; **died** at Headbourneworthy, 1723.

BINGLEY, *bing'-le*, a market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Aire, 5 miles from Bradford. **Manf.** Worsted, cotton, yarns, iron, and paper. **Pop.** 8,972.—Station on the Midland Railway.

BINNEY, THOMAS, *bin'-ne*, an eminent nonconformist divine, for 42 years minister of Weigh House Chapel, near London Bridge, and one of the most eminent and influential preachers of the day.

Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1798; died in London, 1874.

BINTANG, *been-tang*, an island of the Dutch East Indies, at the south side of the Strait of Singapore. **Area**, 440 square miles. Gum, pepper, and rice are its principal products.

BION, *bi'-on*, a Greek bucolic poet, who was a contemporary of Theocritus and Moschus. He wrote some idyls, which are marked by great taste, and which have been translated into several languages.

Born at Smyrna. Flourished about three centuries B.C.

BION, a philosopher and sophist of Borysthenes, in Scythia, who rendered himself famous for his knowledge of poetry, music, and philosophy.

Died 241 B.C.

BIOT, JEAN BAPTISTE, *be'-o*, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher of France, whose researches in, and connected with, the polarization of light, procured him the award of the Rumford medal by the Royal Society of London in 1840. He was professor of the College of France, member of the Academy of Sciences, and of the French Academy, and commander of the Legion of Honour, an extensive contributor to science, and a member of several of the leading learned societies of Europe.

Born at Paris, 1774; **died** 1862.

BIR, or **BIREJIK**, *bir*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, situate on the Euphrates, 90 miles N.E. of Aleppo, formerly an important place; but it was taken and destroyed by Tamerlane. **Lat.** 36° 48′ N. **Lon.** 38° 6′ E. The name signifies 'a well,' and is common to many small towns in Arabia.

BIRAGUE, RENÉ DE, *bi'-rag*, a Milanese of a noble family, who entered the French service, and became a favourite of Henry II., who gave him the government of the Lyonnese. Birague soon became a confidant of Catherine of Medici, and, under Charles IX., one of the principal instigators of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. By this monarch he was naturalized, and, in 1570, was appointed keeper of the seals, and, in 1573, chancellor. On becoming a widower he took orders, and was made bishop of Lavaur, and then cardinal. He restored and magnificently endowed the church of St. Catherine du Val des Ecoliers, at Paris, and erected close by, a monumental fountain. Indeed so lavish was he, that at his death, his only daughter was supported by alms. He was a time-serving and unprincipled character.

Born 1507; **died** 1583.

BIRBHOOM or **BIRBHUM**, *beerbh'-hoom'*, a district of British India, in the Bardwan division, under the lieutenant-governor of Bengal. It is hilly, and mostly covered with jungle; but in the open parts rice, grain, and sugar are produced in abundance; the eastern part is a portion of the delta of the Ganges. **Manf.** Silk, cloth, and lacquered wares. **Area**, 1,344 square miles. **Pop.** 794,428, more than 80 per cent. being Hindoos. **Minerals.** Coal and iron, which is smelted and wrought by the natives. **Lat.** between 23° 25′ and 24° 25′ N. **Lon.** between 86° 20′ and 88° 20′ E.

BIRBHOOM, or **BIRBHUM**, or **SURI**, the chief town of the above district. **Pop.** 9,000. **Lat.** 23° 54′ N. **Lon.** 87° 34′ E.

BIRCH, THOMAS, *birch*, an English divine, who was indefatigable in literary pursuits, and has left many valuable historical and biographical works. He was designed by his parents, who were Quakers, for business; but, at his earnest desire, was permitted to indulge his taste for literature. In 1728 he was ordained in the established church, and was introduced to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, to whom he principally owed his advancement. He was a fellow and secretary of the Royal Society, and a trustee of the British Museum, to which institution he bequeathed his library and MSS., and £500 towards increasing the stipends of the three

assistant librarians. In 1753 he received the degree of D.D. His principal work was "The General Dictionary, Historical and Critical," in 10 volumes, which included a translation of Bayle's; and, besides this, he wrote several biographical and historical works.

Born in London, 1705; died from a fall from his horse, 1766.

BIRDE, WILLIAM, *bird*, an English musician, who was attached to the chapel royal of Edward VI.; and, in the reign of Elizabeth, was organist of the queen's chapel. His compositions are numerous and excellent, he being one of the principal contributors to Queen Elizabeth's "Virginal Book," and the celebrated canon, "Non Nobis Domine" is also generally ascribed to him.

Born 1540; died 1623.

BIREN, ERNEST JOHN DE, *bé-rĕ*, duke of Courland, was descended from a mean family in that country, and repaired in 1714 to St. Petersburg, where he ingratiated himself into the good graces of Anna, duchess dowager of Courland, who made him her favourite; and, when she became empress of Russia, intrusted to him the administration of the kingdom. His conduct was arbitrary and cruel. Several noble families were reduced to ruin, and more than 20,000 persons were exiled by him to Siberia. In 1737 the empress compelled the nobles to choose him duke of Courland, where he governed in the like despotic manner. On the death of the empress he assumed the regency, by virtue of her will; but in 1740 a conspiracy was formed against him by Marshal Munich, and he was condemned to death, which sentence was changed to banishment. Peter III. recalled him, and Catherine II. restored him to his former dignity. In 1763 Biren re-entered Mitau; and, profiting by the lessons of misfortune he had experienced, governed for the remainder of his life with mildness and justice. (*See* ANNA IVANOVNA.)

Born 1690; died 1772.

BIRGER DE BIELBO, *beer'-ger beel'-bo*, regent of Sweden, who married Ingeborg, daughter of King Eric le Bègue. In 1236 he saved Lubeck, which was besieged by the Danes, and subsequently brought over to Christianity the inhabitants of Finland, whose incursions had desolated Sweden. At the death of Eric IX., he was named regent, and governed well and wisely till his death. It was he who founded the city of Stockholm.

Born 1210; died 1266.

BIRINGOCCIO or BIRINGUCCI, VANNUCCIO, *bé-reen-gotch'-o-o*, an Italian mathematician, who was the first of his countrymen who wrote on the art of casting cannon, making gunpowder, and fireworks. His work entitled "Pyrotechnia, was printed at Venice, in 1540, 4to.

Lived in the first half of the 16th century.

BIRKBECK, GEORGE, M.D., *birk'-bek*, one of the greatest friends of the working classes of England, and an active promoter of every professional or scientific pursuit which had for its aim public utility. In 1792 he became a lecturer on natural and experimental philosophy in the Andersonian Institution of Glasgow. In 1804 he relinquished his professorship and went to London, where he settled and rapidly rose into eminence as a physician. He was the originator of the mechanics' institutions, and in 1823 presided at a meeting which had for its object the founding of the "London Mechanics' Institution." On the 15th December of the same year he was elected president of that institution, an office which he held to the time of his death.

Born at Settle, in Yorkshire, 1776; died in London, 1841.

BIRKENFELD, *beer'-ken-felt*, a principality of West Germany, belonging to Oldenburg, and inclosed by Rhenish Prussia and Meissenheim. **Area**, 143 square miles. **Desc.** Mountainous and well wooded, and watered by the Nahe, one of the tributaries of the Rhine. **Pro.** Cattle, hemp, flax, and oil-seeds. **Minerals.** Coal and iron. **Pop.** 31,000.—This province was ceded to Oldenburg by the treaty of Vienna, in 1815; and its capital has the same name.

BIRKENHEAD, *bir'-ken-hed*, a seaport, market town, municipal and parliamentary borough of Cheshire, on the left bank of the Mersey, opposite Liverpool. The rapid progress of this town is very extraordinary. In 1821 it was merely a little fishing village with only 200 inhabitants, now it is one of the most important and thriving towns in England. About 1835 it began to rise in importance as a suburb of Liverpool, and since then its development has been remarkable. In 1844 the foundation of new docks was laid, and the first dock was opened in April, 1847. In 1857 the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board was established by Act of Parliament, and now the docks have an area of 170 acres, and a lineal quay space of nearly 10 miles. The chief docks are the Great Float (150 acres), communicating with smaller docks; the Morpeth Dock (11 acres, with a smaller dock), and there are three large graving docks. The largest steamers afloat can be received. The warehouses are immense piles of buildings, with canals between to give access to the separate blocks. There are in the town nine or ten churches, the oldest being St. Mary's, in the Decorated Gothic style, and the churchyard, including the burial-ground and ruins of an ancient priory, founded in the 12th century. There are 24 other places of worship, some being handsome buildings; a large market-hall, built at a cost of £35,000, and opened in 1845; public slaughter-houses (the first of large size opened in England), erected in 1846; a town-hall, school of art, free library, and industrial schools, built as a memorial of the Prince Consort. Birkenhead park, 190 acres, was opened in 1847, cost £140,000; and the cemetery, 20 acres, cost about £40,000. Being so new a town, it is regularly laid out, and the houses are generally large and handsome. The first street tramway in this country was laid down in Birkenhead. The principal communication with Liverpool is by large steamers, forming what is known as Woodside Ferry, used by about nine millions of passengers annually. The landing-stage is 800 feet long, and there is a floating bridge 670 feet long and 30 feet wide for the convenience of the traffic. **Manf.** Iron foundries, machinery, and iron-bridge work, on the most extensive scale. Some of the largest iron-plated ships in the world have been built at Birkenhead. Coal, guano, and grain are the principal articles of export. The population in 1871 was 65,971. In 1881 it had increased to 83,324, or at the rate of nearly two thousand per annum. Parliamentary borough in 1861; municipal in 1877. A station on the Great Western and London and North-Western Railways.

BIRKENHEAD, SIR JOHN, a political writer, who, in the civil war, conducted, in favour of the court, a periodical work, called "Mercurius Aulicus," and also wrote a number of pamphlets against the parliamentarians, when these were in power, for which he was several times imprisoned.

At the Restoration he was knighted and made master of requests; and was a member of the Royal Society.

Born at Northwich, Cheshire, 1615; died at Westminster, 1679.

BIRMAN EMPIRE. (*See* BURMAH.)

BIRMINGHAM, *bir'-ming-ham*, a parliamentary borough in Warwickshire, but with suburbs extending into Staffordshire and Worcestershire. It stands by a small stream, the Rea, and embraces within its boundaries the neighbouring parishes of Aston and Edgbaston. Birmingham is the centre of the hardware manufactures of England, and is one of the greatest industrial towns in the world. With its suburbs, it is nearly six miles long and three miles wide, and has 190 miles of streets and roads. The town is irregularly built, on an undulating site. Near the centre is an open space, the Bullring, in which are the parish church, St. Martin's, rebuilt in 1873; St. Philip's, built by a pupil of Wren, St. Bartholomew's, St. Mary's, St. Paul's, and St. James's, Ashted, were erected in the last century. There are a cathedral, St. Chad's, and several chapels for the Roman Catholics; a great many places of worship for almost every denomination. King Edward VI.'s Free Grammar-school was founded in 1552, and rebuilt in 1835 from designs by Barry. The Queen's College was incorporated by royal charter in 1843; medicine and theology are now the only subjects studied. Sir Joseph Mason's Scientific College was begun in 1875, at a cost to the donor of £40,000, and endowed with property valued at £100,000. There is a college at Moseley for the training of congregational ministers. The town possesses two large hospitals and a dispensary for the relief of indigent sick persons at their own residences. The Town-hall, where assemblies and public meetings are held, is one of the most magnificent structures in the town. It is in the finest style of Greek architecture, modelled upon a Greek temple, and was erected in 1850, at a cost of £52,000, and is capable of accommodating 5,000 persons standing or 2,300 seated. Its organ is one of the finest in the kingdom, and the triennial musical festivals, which are held in this building, are unsurpassed throughout the country. Near the Town-hall are the spacious buildings of the Midland Institute and Free Libraries. The new Corporate Buildings, in the Italian style, were commenced in 1875; the cost will be nearly £200,000. The Market-hall, in High Street, is a fine building in the classic style, erected in 1833, having cost £70,000. The other most noticeable edifices are the Central Railway Station, 1,100 feet long, 80 feet high, and covered with an arched roof of glass and iron 212 feet wide in a single span; the Gothic Exchange (opened in 1865), the Post-office, and the Art Gallery. There are two theatres and several music-halls. There are statues of James Watt, Sir Robert Peel, Dr. Priestly, Joseph Sturge, and Thomas Attwood; of the late Prince Consort, in the Art Gallery, and of Sir Rowland Hill, in the Post-office. The Corporation of Birmingham possesses five parks and pleasure-grounds—Aston Park (opened by the Queen in 1858), Calthorp, Cannon Hill, Adderley, and Highgate Parks. Edgbaston is the residence of the wealthier classes.

Railways.—A station on the London and North-Western, Great Western, and Midland railways.

Manf.—Brass work of all kinds, especially ornaments; jewellery, firearms; steel pens (of which about 20,000,000 are made weekly), buttons, pins, screws, nails, cutlery, tools, papier-maché articles, steel toys and ornaments, wire, glass (especially table-glass), ornamental iron castings, and innumerable articles which it would be impossible to specify. Steam engines and locomotives are made at Soho, where James Watt and Boulton established their famous factory, and railway carriage building is a very important industry.

Pop. 400,757, according to the census of 1881, increasing at the rate of nearly 6,000 a year.

History.—The origin of the name is uncertain; in ancient records it is spelt about 100 different ways. The town was besieged and taken by Prince Rupert in 1643; the button manufacture established in 1689; Soho works established, 1764; made a Parliamentary borough, 1832; incorporated, 1843.

BIRNEE, OLD AND NEW, *bir'-nee*, two towns of Bornu, Central Africa. The old town is about 70 miles N. of Lake Tsad, and is very large. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 10° N. Lon. 13° 15' E.

BIRON, ARMAND DE GONTAULT, baron de, *be-rawng'*, a celebrated French general. He displayed great courage and prudence in the civil war, being present with the Catholic army at the battles of Dreux, St. Denis, and Moncontour, although he secretly favoured the Huguenot party, and saved several of his friends in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572. In 1577 he was made a marshal of France, and was dispatched by Henry III. to the Low Countries to succour the duke of Alençon, but was defeated by the duke of Parma. On the death of Henry III. he was one of the first to recognize Henry IV., and rendered great services to that prince at the battle of Arques and the attack on Paris. He was killed at the siege of Epernay.

Born in Périgord, 1524; died 1592.

BIRON, CHARLES DE GONTAULT, duc de, son of the above, was admiral and marshal of France, and is noted for the friendship which Henry IV. entertained for him, and for his treason towards that monarch. He made his first essays in war under his father, and covered himself with glory at the battles of Arques and Ivry, and at the sieges of Paris and Rouen. The king loaded him with honours, and saved his life at the fight of Fontaine Française, and sent him ambassador to England. Notwithstanding, however, all these favours, Biron entered into a conspiracy with Spain and Savoy against his sovereign; and the plot being revealed by Lafin, who had been its instigator, he was beheaded.

Born 1562; died 1602.

BIRR, *bir*, formerly called PARSON'S TOWN, a town in King's County, Ireland, 34 miles from Limerick. Pop. 5,400.—Here the earl of Rosse erected his magnificent telescope for the study of astronomy.

BIRU, or BEROO, *be-roo'*, a kingdom of the Soudan, Western Africa, to the south of the Sahara and east of the Niger river. The limits are not clearly defined. The chief town is Walet.

BISCAY, or VIZCAYA, *bis'-kai*, one of the three Basque provinces, inclosed by the Bay of Biscay, Old Castile, Alava, and Guipuscoa. Area, 1,200 miles. Biscay being an ancient designation, is no longer officially recognized.

BISCAY, BAY OF, named by the French Golfe de Gascogne, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which lies between the island of Ushant in France and Cape Ortegal in Spain, having the Spanish province of Biscay to the south. It washes the whole west coast of France and the north coast of Spain. It receives the waters of the Adour, Charente, Gironde, and Loire, and contains the islands Belleisle, Ré, and Oleron, on the coast of France. The depth varies from 20 fathoms on the W. of France, to 200 on the N. of Spain.

BISCEGLIA, *be-sai'-le-a*, an Italian seaport, in the province of Terra di Bari, on a rocky promontory of the Adriatic, with a small harbour.

There are a cathedral, several churches and convents, and the ruins of a hospital founded for the relief of pilgrims going to the Holy Land. **Pop.** 21,765.

BISCHWEILER, *bish'-vail-er*, a town of Alsace, 14 miles N. of Strasburg. **Manf.** Woollen and linen stuffs, oil, soap, and earthenware. **Pop.** 9,300.

BISHNUPUR, *bish-noo-poor*, a town in British India, district of Banhura. **Pop.** 18,000.

BISHOP, SIR HENRY ROWLEY, *bish'-op*, one of the best of English musical composers, who received his musical tuition under Signor Bianchi; and in the course of nearly twenty years, during which he was connected with Drury Lane or Covent Garden theatres, produced upwards of seventy operas, ballets, and musical entertainments. Many of his songs and glees are the most beautiful effusions in English melody, and by their qualities of animation, grace, and pathos, will yet long continue to charm the ear. He was one of the directors of the Philharmonic Society, Reid professor of music at Edinburgh; was knighted in 1842, being the first musician so honoured; and in 1848 was elected professor of music at Oxford University. Among his best works are "Guy Mannering," "The Slave," "The Virgin of the Sun," the "Miller and his Men," and "Maid Marian." He died in poverty.

Born in London, 1786; **died** 1855.

BISHOP AUCKLAND, a market-town in Durham, 11 miles S.W. of the city of Durham. It is beautifully situated near the confluence of the Wear and the Gaunless. The town-hall has a tower 100 feet high. The parish church is a mile distant, but there are several churches and chapels in the town. The episcopal palace of the bishop of Durham is a spacious edifice, surrounded by a large park. **Manf.** Cotton and machinery. **Pop.** 10,087 A station on the North-Eastern Railway.

BISHOP-STORTFORD, *stor'-ford*, a market-town in Hertfordshire, on the river Stort, 11 miles E.N.E. of Hertford. A navigable canal, completed in 1769, joins the river Lea, and allows communication with the metropolis by water. The town is built on the side of a hill, and consists of four principal streets in the form of a cross. The church, St. Michael's, is a fine building, was first erected in the 16th century, but was partly rebuilt in 1820, and there are other churches. There are a town-house, a collegiate school, high school, and a diocesan training school. The vestiges of a castle, built by William the Conqueror, on an artificial mount, are to be seen here. **Pop.** 6,250.

BISHOP-WEARMOUTH, *weer'-mouth*, a parish of Durham, united by an iron bridge over the Wear to the town of Sunderland. (*See* SUNDERLAND.)

BISIGNANO, *bee-se-nia'-no*, an Italian town, province of Cosenza, 15 miles N. of Cosenza. There are a cathedral and a castle. A trade in silk is carried on. **Pop.** 4,100.

BISKARA, *bisk'-a-ra*, a town of Algeria, in the province of Constantine. It is an important military position and station on the caravan route. Carpets and bournous are manufactured. **Pop.** 7,400.

BISMARCK-SCHONHAUSEN, OTTO EDWARD LEOPOLD, prince, *bis'-mark-shoehn-how-sen*, minister-president of Prussia and chancellor of the German empire. Studied law in the universities of Gottingen and Berlin. He first attracted attention as deputy at the meeting of the United Diets in 1847. In the troubled times of 1848 he was often consulted by the king of Prussia, and thenceforth his rise was rapid. He was one of the parliamentary leaders of the Conservative party. Having been ambassador to Vienna and Paris, and occupied other distinguished positions, he was appointed in 1862 premier and foreign minister, and shortly afterwards made his famous declaration—"The great questions of the day are not to be decided by speeches and majorities, but by iron and blood." From that time he was the leading spirit of Prussia. In 1865 he was raised to the rank of count; and after the Austro-Prussian war had the title of prince conferred on him.

Born at Schönhausen, 1815.

BISSAGOS, *bees-sa'-goes*, a group of volcanic islands, about 20 in number, with numerous islets, lying off the western coast of Africa, between the Gambia and Sierra Leone, near the mouth of the Rio Grande.

BISSAO, *bees'-sa-o'*, one of the largest islands in the archipelago of the Bissagos. **Ext.** 40 miles long by 30 wide. **Pop.** 8,000. **Lat.** 11° 24′ N. **Lon.** 14° 10′ W. It is the centre of the Portuguese slave-trade, and all the white inhabitants upon it are engaged in the odious traffic. There is also a trade in hides, wax, and rice.

BISTRITZ, *bees'-treetz*, a town of Transylvania, the capital of a district, and a small river of the same name, 30 miles from Szamasujvar. **Manf.** Cloth, leather, cordage, potash, and soap. **Pop.** 3,500.

BITBURG, *bit'-burg*, a Prussian town, capital of a circle of the same name, 18 miles N.N.W. of Treves. **Manf.** Cloth and leather. **Pop.** 2,300.

BITETO, *be-tai'-to*, an Italian town, province of Naples, near the Adriatic. It is the see of a bishop, and there is a cathedral. **Pop.** 4,200.

BITHYNIA, *bi-thin-e-a*, a province in the north of Asia Minor, adjoining the Black Sea. (*See* ASIA MINOR.)

BITLIS, *bit-lis'*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 120 miles S.E. of Erzeroum. There are many convents belonging to the howling dervishes. **Manf.** Red cotton cloths. It is a place of considerable trade. **Pop.** about 15,000. **Lat.** 38° 24′ N. **Lon.** 42° 5′ E.

BITON, *bi'-ton*, a Greek mathematician, who wrote a treatise on warlike machines, which is extant in the "Mathematici Veteres," Paris.

Lived in the fourth century before Christ.

BITONTO, *be-ton'-to*, a city of Italy, province of Bari. It is a bishop's see, and has a fine cathedral dedicated to St. Valentine. **Manf.** Chiefly olive oil. Zagarelle wine is exported. **Pop.** 22,726.

BITZCHE, or BITCHE, *beech*, a fortified town of German Lorraine, at the foot of the northern slope of the Vosges. **Manf.** Watch glasses and watches. The town, formerly named Kattenhausen, passed into the possession of France in 1738. It surrendered to the Germans in 1871. **Pop.** 3,000.

BITZIUS, ALBERT, *beet'-ze-us*, a popular Swiss author, who under the name of Jeremias Gotthelf, wrote many tales and collected national legends. He was pastor of Lützelflüh, in the canton of Berne.

Born at Morat, 1787; **died** 1854.

BIZERTA, or BENZERT, *be-zer'-ta*, a town of Tunis, Africa, in a bay of the same name, 35 miles from Tunis. **Pop.** 8,000. **Lat.** 37° 17′ N. **Lon.** 9° 50′ E.

BLACK, JOSEPH, *blak*, an eminent chemist. He was educated first at Belfast, and then at the University of Glasgow. In 1765 he succeeded Dr. Cullen in the chemical chair at Edinburgh. He was the author of several chemical works, and was the discoverer of carbonic acid gas, and a theory of latent heat, on which subject he issued a pamphlet; but his researches principally appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions of London," and in the "Memoirs of the Royal Society of Edinburgh." James Watt, the inventor of the steam-engine, was greatly indebted to the knowledge of Dr. Black.
Born at Bordeaux, of Scotch parents, 1728; **died** at Edinburgh, 1799.

BLACKBURN, *blak'-burn*, a market-town and municipal and parliamentary borough of Lancashire, 30 miles N.N.W. of Manchester. The town, which is irregularly built, contains many places of worship, among them the parish church, a fine building in the florid Gothic style; a free grammar-school, a large town-hall, market-house, exchange, cloth-hall, several banks, lying-in hospital, a horticultural society, an assembly-room, and a theatre. A public park was opened in 1857. Blackburn is a place of considerable commercial importance. **Manf.** Extensive, principally cotton goods; there are also iron foundries, engineering works and breweries, and coal is abundant in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 104,012. A station on the London and North-Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire railways.

BLACK FOREST, or SCHWARZWALD, an extensive elevated district on the right bank of the Upper Rhine, stretching to the Neckar and Danube, and occupying portions of Bavaria and Wurtemburg.

BLACKHEATH, *blak-heeth'*, an open and elevated common at the N.W. extremity of Kent, near Greenwich. In the vicinity is Morden College, a hospital erected by Sir John Morden, in 1695, for the reception of decayed merchants. Many fine villas stand on the heath, which is crossed by the Roman Watling-street, and which has been the scene of some remarkable events in history. A station on the North Kent Railway.

BLACKLOCK, THOMAS, *blak'-lok*, a Scotch divine and poet, who was the son of a mason, and lost his sight by the small-pox in his infancy. In 1740 he was deprived of his father; and Dr. Stephenson, a physician of Edinburgh, then placed him at the university. In 1762 the earl of Selkirk procured for him a presentation to the church of Kirkcudbright; but the appointment was violently opposed by the congregation, on account of his blindness and the too great elevation and refinement of his preaching. After two years' litigation, he resigned, and retired to Edinburgh on a small annuity. His poems were published in 1754.
Born at Annan, 1721; **died** at Edinburgh, 1791.

BLACKMORE, SIR RICHARD, *blak'-mor*, a court physician to William III. and Anne, who persisted in writing long epic poems, remarkable for dulness, though admired at the time. He also wrote treatises on theology and medicine.
Died 1729.

BLACKPOOL, *blak'-pool*, a favourite watering-place on the coast of Lancashire, between the estuaries of the Ribble and the Wyre. There are three piers. About 100,000 persons visit the town annually. **Pop.**, permanent, 14,448.

BLACKROCK, *blak'-rok*, a town in Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Dublin. A favourite bathing place and suburban retreat. **Pop.** 2,920.

BLACK SEA, or EUXINE, the Pontus Euxinus of the ancients, a large inland sea, bounded on the west by Turkey, on the north by the southern provinces of Russia; on the east by Circassia and Transcaucasia, and on the south by Asia Minor. The greatest length from east to west is about 720 miles; the greatest breadth from north to south 380 miles. **Area**, 158,000 square miles. It is estimated that this large sea receives the drainage of 825,000 square miles in Europe, and 114,000 in Asia. It communicates with the Sea of Marmora, and also with the Mediterranean by the narrow channel of the Bosphorus. The sea receives the water of more than forty rivers; among which are the Danube, the Dniester, the Dnieper, the Bug, the Don, and the Kuban. It was anciently called Axenus, from Ashkenaz, the son of Gomer, who settled on its shores, in Asia Minor. But this origin being forgotten in course of time, the Greeks explained the term by *axeinos*, "inhospitalis," in which they were favoured by the *inhospitable* and stormy nature of the sea itself, as well as by the savage manners of the people who dwelt around it. In the course of time, however, when their ferocity had been gradually softened by intercourse with foreign nations, and by the numerous colonies which had been planted on their coasts, the name of the sea was changed to *euxinos*, "hospitalis." Its modern name, the *Black Sea*, has been obtained from the gloomy appearance of its *black* and rocky shores, covered with dark and impenetrable woods, as well as from the dreadful storms and thick fogs with which it is infested in winter. **Lat.** between 40° 45′ and 46° 45′ N. **Lon.** extending from 27° 30′ to 41° 50′ E.

BLACKSTONE, SIR WILLIAM, *blak'-stone*, a learned English judge, who, in 1738, was entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, and at the age of 20 composed a treatise on the elements of architecture. He also cultivated poetry, and obtained Mr. Benson's prize medal for the best verses on Milton. These pursuits, however, were abandoned for the study of the law, when he composed his well-known effusion, called "The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse." In 1741 he was entered at the Middle Temple, and in 1744 chosen fellow of All-souls College. He held various high legal offices, and sat in Parliament for Hindon and Westbury. In 1770 he became one of the judges in the Court of King's Bench, whence he removed to the Common Pleas. He was the author of several legal works of great value, but his most famous work is the "Commentaries on the Laws of England."
Born in London, 1723; **died** 1780.

BLACKWALL, *blak'-wawl*, a suburb of London, on the N. side of the Thames, 4 miles from St. Paul's. **Pop.** 28,384.—Here are the East and West India docks and shipbuilding-yards.—A station on the North London and Outer Circle District railways.

BLACK WATER, two rivers in Ireland; one in the county of Cork, rising near Killarney, and falling into the sea at Youghal, and the other traversing the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, and falling into Lough Neagh.

BLACKWELL, ALEXANDER, *blak-wel*, son of the principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, studied medicine at Leyden and took the degree of M.D. He afterwards set up as a printer in London, but becoming bankrupt, was imprisoned. His wife produced a splendid Herbal, with 500 illustrations, designed, engraved, and coloured by herself. This work attracted great attention, and her husband's release resulted. In 1740 he went to Stockholm as

physician to the king, but was charged with being implicated in a conspiracy, and cruelly tortured and executed. He protested his innocence to the last.

Died 1749.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND is in the East River, opposite New York, in the United States, and is the seat of the penitentiary and a lunatic asylum.

BLADEN, *blai'-den*, a county of North Carolina, United States. The chief products are Indian corn, potatoes, and rice. Elizabeth is the chief town. **Area**, 800 square miles. **Pop.** 16,158.

BLAIR, ROBERT, *blare*, a Scotch poet, and the minister of Athelstaneford, in East Lothian, Scotland. He is known to fame as being the author of "The Grave."

Born at Edinburgh, 1699; **died** 1747.

BLAIR, HUGH, an eminent Scottish divine, was the son of a merchant of Edinburgh, where he received his education. In 1739 he took the degree of M.A., and in 1741 was licensed to preach. The year following he was ordained to the parish of Collessie in Fife, and to the charge of the Canongate church at Edinburgh, where he officiated till 1758, when he was removed to the High Church, which was the most important ecclesiastical charge in Scotland. The university of St. Andrews conferred on him, in 1757, the degree of D.D., and in 1759 he began a course of lectures on rhetoric and belles-lettres, which were so much applauded, that in 1762 George III. endowed a professorship for him at Edinburgh, with a salary of 70*l.* a year. In 1763 he wrote a dissertation on the poems of Ossian, in which he urged many ingenious observations in behalf of their authenticity. In 1777 a volume of his sermons appeared, which attained so rapid a sale as to induce the author to publish another volume in 1779, which was as well received as the former; and these were subsequently followed by three volumes more. In 1780 he obtained a pension from the crown of 200*l.* a year, and three years afterwards he quitted his professorship through infirmities; but his salary was continued to him for life, and an addition of 100*l.* a year was made to his pension. At that time he published his lectures, which have had an immense circulation, and, as has been the case with his sermons, been translated into various languages.

Born at Edinburgh, 1718; **died** 1801.

BLAIR, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. The surface is very mountainous, and nearly half of the county is too rugged for cultivation. The iron mines are rich. **Area**, 650 square miles. **Pop.** 52,740.

BLAIR, or **PORT BLAIR**, the chief place of the ANDAMAN ISLANDS, on the south-east shore of the South Island. There is an excellent harbour. **Lat.** 11° 42' N. **Lon.** 93° E. It was selected as a convict settlement, in 1789, by Lieutenant Blair.

BLAIRGOWRIE, *blare-gow'-re*, a town in Perthshire, Scotland. It is beautifully situated, and is a well-built, thriving town. **Manf.** Linen, and there are many spinning mills. **Pop.** 5,252.

BLAKE, ROBERT, *blaik*, one of England's most skilful and intrepid naval and military commanders, was the eldest son of a merchant, and educated at Oxford. In 1640 he represented Bridgewater in Parliament, and at the beginning of the civil war took part with the Parliamentarians, and served under Colonel Fiennes at Bristol, when that town was taken by Prince Rupert. He afterwards assisted in taking Taunton by surprise, and of this place he was made governor, and in 1645 defended it against Goring with such bravery for two successive sieges, that he was publicly thanked and rewarded by Parliament. In 1649 he was appointed commander of the fleet in conjunction with Dean and Popham; and soon afterwards sailed in search of Prince Rupert, whose fleet he blockaded in Kinsale harbour. The prince afterwards escaping to Lisbon, he was there followed by Blake, who demanded leave of the king of Portugal to attack him, and, being refused, he took several of the Portuguese ships coming home from Brazil laden with treasure. During his absence Prince Rupert made sail to the Mediterranean, whither he was followed by Blake, who attacked him in the harbour of Malaga, and destroyed nearly the whole of his fleet. After this he returned to England with several prizes, again receiving the thanks of Parliament, by whom he was also made warden of the Cinque Ports. Soon after this he reduced the Scilly Isles, Guernsey and Jersey, for which he was again thanked by the house and appointed one of the council of state. On the prospect of a war with the Dutch in 1652, he was appointed sole admiral of the fleet, and was attacked in the Downs by Van Tromp, who had forty-five sail, whilst Blake had only twenty-three. He fought, however, with such determination, that the Dutch admiral was glad to retreat. In the November following, Van Tromp sailed into the Downs, with above eighty men-of-war, and off the Goodwin Sands, on the 29th of that month, an obstinate battle was fought between him and Blake, who had only half his force, and who was compelled to run with his shattered ships into the Thames. It was on this occasion that Van Tromp passed through the English Channel with a broom at his maintop, signifying that he had swept the sea of the English ships. In February, 1653, Blake was enabled to put to sea with eighty men of war, and off Cape la Hogue fell in with the Dutch, who had an equal number and 300 merchantmen under convoy. A most bloody engagement ensued, which lasted three days, and in which the Dutch lost eleven men of war and thirty merchant vessels, whilst the English lost only one ship. In June following the fleets of the belligerent admirals fought again off the Foreland; and the Dutch sustaining a severe defeat barely saved themselves in the shallow waters of Calais. In 1654 Blake sailed into the Mediterranean, where he demolished the castle of Tunis because the dey refused to deliver up the English whom he held as captives. In 1656 a squadron of his ships, under the command of Captain Stayner, intercepted a Spanish Plate fleet, and took the admiral, vice-admiral, and two galleons. Blake having received information that another Plate fleet lay at Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, sailed thither, and notwithstanding the strength of the place, boldly went in, burnt the ships, and came out with comparatively little loss, whilst the slaughter of the Spaniards was immense. For this he again received the thanks of Parliament, and was presented with a diamond ring worth 500*l.* He soon afterwards returned to his station at Cadiz, but his ill-health inspired him with a strong desire to return to England; and accordingly he set sail for his native land, but died as his ship was entering Plymouth harbour. His body was interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster Abbey, whence it was removed at the Restoration, and buried in St. Margaret's churchyard.

Born at Bridgewater, 1598; **died** 1657.

BLAKE, WILLIAM, painter and poet. He was the son of a London hosier, and was apprenticed to an engraver. He exhibited a picture at the Royal Academy in 1780, and published his first

volume of poems in 1783. He published many other poems, and produced a series of illustrations to the prophetic books of the Bible, Milton's, and Young's works, and numerous drawings. He possessed a strange wild genius, and was occasionally subject to extraordinary illusions.

Born in London, 1757; **died** 1827.

BLAMONT, *blaï'-mohn*, a town of France, on the Vezouse, department Meurthe. There is an old castle. **Manf.** Calicoes, woollen yarn, leather, and earthenware. **Pop.** 2,300.

BLANC, LE, *blang*, an ancient town of France, department of the Indre, on each side of the river Creuze, 32 miles S.S.W. of Chateaureux. **Manf.** Cloth, linen, yarn, leather, iron, vinegar, and pottery. **Pop.** 4,400.

BLANC, MONT, the highest mountain in Europe, belonging to the Pennine Alps. **Height**, 15,780 feet. **Lat.** 45° 50′ N. **Lon.** 6° 52′ E. (*See* ALPS.)

BLANC, JEAN JOSEPH LOUIS, a talented French political and historical writer, who, in 1839, established a paper in Paris, called "La Revue du Progrès," intended to be the organ of certain democratic sections of the French community then in existence. In 1840 his work on the "Organization of Labour" appeared, advocating the doctrine that men should labour for the community, rather than for themselves, and that they should be remunerated in accordance with their wants by a central government under a chosen administration. After the revolution of 1848 he was elected a member of the provisional government, and was principally instrumental in abolishing the punishment of death for political offences. In the same year he was compelled to leave his country, when he took refuge in London. After the fall of the empire in 1870, he returned to Paris, and took a prominent part in political affairs. Louis Blanc has written a "History of the Ten Years," a "History of the French Revolution," and numerous political pamphlets and letters.

Born at Madrid 1813. **Died** 1882.

BLANCA, *blan'-ca*, a Spanish town, province of Murcia, near the left bank of the Segura. **Manf.** Silk, linen, and oil. **Pop.** 2,250.

BLANCHE OF CASTILE, *blansh*, queen of France, was the daughter of Alphonso IX., king of Castile, and in 1200 married Louis VIII. of France, by whom she had nine sons and two daughters. On the death of her husband in 1226, she became regent, her son Louis (afterwards Louis IX.) being only twelve years old. In this position, aided by Cardinal Romain, she acted with firmness and prudence, and defeated several attempts made against her and the government. The education of the young king she sedulously promoted, and he was early married to the daughter of the count of Provence. During the expedition of St. Louis to the Holy Land, she also governed the kingdom with great discretion; but the news of his defeat and imprisonment so affected her spirits, that she died. Blanche was equally noted for her beauty as her wisdom. Thibaut, count of Champagne, was greatly enamoured of her, and sang her charms in his verses.

Born 1197; died at Melun, 1252.

BLANCO, CAPE, *blan'-ko*, the name of various capes in different parts of the world, the principal being on the west coast of Africa. **Lat.** 20° 47′ N. **Lon.** 16° 58′ W.

BLANDFORD, or BLANDFORD FORUM, *blan'-ford*, a neat and well-built town in Dorsetshire, on the river Stow, 16 miles N.E. of Dorchester. The church, in the centre of the town, is an elegant modern structure. **Manf.** Principally shirt buttons. **Pop.** nearly 4,000.

BLANDRATTA, GIORGO, *blan-drat'-ta*, a physician of Pavia, who was compelled to leave Italy in consequence of his theological opinions, and became the founder of Unitarianism in Poland and Transylvania. He was murdered by his nephew.

Born 1520; **died** 1590.

BLANES, *blan'-nes'*, a city of Spain, province of Genoa, at the mouth of the river Tordera. Fishing and navigation, and lace-making for the women, are the chief occupations of the inhabitants. **Pop.** 6,000. **Lat.** 2° 51′ E. **Lon.** 41° 42′ N.

BLANKENBURG, *blank'-en-burg'*, a walled town of Brunswick, on the Harz Mountains. **Pop.** 3,500, chiefly employed in mining.

BLANKENESE, *blan'-ka-nase*, a Prussian town, in the province of Holstein, 5 miles W. of Altona, on the right bank of the Elbe, branches of which divide it into three parts. **Pop.** 5,300, chiefly engaged in seafaring pursuits.

BLANQUEFORT, *blank'-for*, a town in France, department Gironde, 6 miles from Bordeaux. Excellent wine is made in the vicinity. **Pop.** 2,700.

BLANQUI, JEROME ADOLPHE, *blan'-kee*, an eminent French political economist. He wrote a "History of Political Economy in Europe," and many other works.

Born at Nice, 1798; **died** 1854.

BLANQUILLA, *blank-willa*, a small island in the Caribbean Sea, abounding in turtle. **Lat.** 11° 55′ N. **Lon.** 64° 37′ W.

BLAS, SAN, *blas*, a town of Mexico, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, with an excellent harbour. Ship-building is carried on. **Pop.** 3,000.

BLASIUS, *bla'-se-us*, bishop of Sebaste, in Cappadocia, who suffered martyrdom. It is said that he was tortured with a wool-comb, and he is therefore considered the patron saint of wool-combers. His memory is still commemorated at Bradford, Yorkshire, by a procession every seven years, on the 3rd of February.

Died 316.

BLAUBEREN, *blou-bair'-en*, a town of Wurtemburg, on the Aach, 10 miles from Ulm. **Pop.** 1,700. **Manf.** Woollens and linen goods, vinegar, iron, and paper. There are several breweries. The French, in 1800, here defeated the Austrians.

BLAYE, *blai*, a fortified seaport of France, department of the Gironde, on the Gironde. **Manf.** Linen, woollens, glass, and earthenware. There is a large export trade. **Pop.** 3,300.

BLEDDYN, *bled'-in*, an ancient British prince, who reigned with his brother Rhiwallon, in North Wales, till 1068, when he ruled alone. Bleddyn was an active prince, and framed a code of good laws.

Died 1072.

BLEDDYN, a British bard, many of whose pieces are in the Welsh archæology.

Lived in the 13th century.

BLEEK, FRIEDRICH, *bleek*, German theologian and biblical scholar. He studied at Kiel and Berlin, and in 1829 became professor of theology at

Bonn. In comprehensive learning and profound criticism he had scarcely an equal among the great scholars of his day.

Born 1793; died 1859.

BLEEK, WILHELM HEINRICH IMMANUEL, traveller and philologist, son of the above. He studied at Bonn and Berlin, and in 1855 accompanied bishop Colenso to Natal. He had previously published an elaborate treatise on the African languages. He made an expedition into the interior of South Africa, the result being a volume on the languages of Mozambique. In 1860 he was appointed librarian of the Cape Town library, and compiled a Comparative Grammar of the South African languages, a Handbook of African, Australian, and Polynesian Philology, a collection of Hottentot fables, and other works.

Born at Berlin, 1827; died at Cape Town, 1875.

BLEIBACH, *bli'-bak*, a town of Austria, province of Corinthia. Pop. about 5,000. Here are lead-mines which annually yield from 33,000 to 35,000 cwt. of mineral.

BLENHEIM, or BLINDHEIM, *blen'-him*, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, on the left bank of the Danube, a few miles below Hochstadt. It gives name to a great battle fought in its vicinity, on the 13th August, 1704, by the English and Imperialists, under the duke of Marlborough, with the French and Bavarians, under marshal Tallard, count Marsin, and the elector of Bavaria, the latter being completely defeated. This battle is known on the continent as the battle of Hochstadt.

BLERE, *blar'-ra*, a town of France, department Indre-et-Loire, on the left bank of the Cher, 16 miles E.S.E. of Tours. Near the town is the splendid castle of Chenonceaux, the residence of the famous Diana of Poitiers. The town carries on a large trade in timber. Pop. 3,500.

BLESSINGTON, MARGARET, countess of, *bles'-sing-ton*, was the third daughter of a Mr. Edmund Power, whose fortunes were entirely dissipated by a reckless extravagance. She, in her 15th year, was married to a Captain Farmer, with whom she led a very unhappy life, and whose house she left. Subsequently he, in a state of intoxication, fell from a window in the King's Bench prison, and was killed. Four months after this event she married the earl of Blessington, and after passing a few years in the enjoyment of every luxury, she and her husband in 1822 set out on a continental tour, which was prolonged to the death of the earl, which took place in 1829. In 1827 count D'Orsay had married a daughter of Lord Blessington by his first wife; but this marriage proving unhappy, they separated, and he, after the death of the earl, continued to live with Lady Blessington during the remainder of her life. After the decease of the earl she came to London, where, for twenty years, her *salons* at Gore House, Kensington, were as popular as those of Holland House, and were the resort of all the celebrated men of the day. To support her expenditure, she entered upon a career of authorship, which knew little relaxation throughout the remainder of her life. She wrote "Conversations with Lord Byron," several novels, an endless number of tales and sketches; edited Heath's "Book of Beauty," "The Keepsake," "Gems of Beauty;" and also contributed to newspapers. With all this industry, however, she could not support her extravagance, and, in 1849, the costly furniture of Gore House had to be sold. Count D'Orsay, in the hope of getting employment under Louis Napoleon, went to Paris, where he died. The countess had followed him, and shortly afterwards suddenly expired.

Born near Clonmel, Ireland, 1790; died at Paris, 1849.

BLICHER, STEN STENSEN, *blee'-ker*, Danish poet and novelist. He was a clergyman, and wrote many tales and poems which gained him a great reputation. Among other works, he translated "Ossian" and the "Vicar of Wakefield."

Born in Jutland, 1782; died 1848.

BLIDAH, *bli'-da*, a town in Algeria, 30 miles S. of Algiers, beautifully situated among orchards and gardens, and well-built. There is a thriving trade in fruit, grain, cotton and tobacco, and in the neighbourhood are copper mines, and groves of cedar and cork trees. The town suffered greatly from earthquakes in 1825 and 1867. Pop. 8,200.

BLIGH, WILLIAM, *bli*, English admiral. He accompanied captain Cook in his second voyage round the world, and in 1787, when a lieutenant, was appointed to the command of the ship *Bounty*, in which he made a voyage to Otaheite for the purpose of obtaining bread-fruit plants and others, to be transported to the islands of the West Indies. A mutiny took place on board his ship, when he and eighteen others were cast adrift in an open boat, in which, after a voyage of 3,500 miles, they arrived at the island of Timor without having lost a man. Bligh subsequently reached England, and narrated the history of his adventures, when he was again sent out to the South Seas, and carried out the object of his original mission. He afterwards distinguished himself during the mutiny at the Nore, in 1797, and at the battles of Camperdown and Copenhagen. In 1806 he was appointed governor of New South Wales, but the wildness of his conduct and the severity of his measures, caused him to be arrested by order of the civil and military officers of the colony, which ended his government. (For the fate of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, *see* ADAMS, John.)

Born 1754; died 1817.

BLOCH, MARK ELIEZER, *blok*, a German naturalist, who practised medicine at Berlin, and was a member of the Society of the Curiosities of Nature. He wrote a "Natural History of Fishes," with 432 plates, which has been translated into French, and forms 12 vols. folio. It is one of the finest works of its kind.

Born at Anshach, 1730; died at Carlstad, Bohemia, 1799.

BLOEMFONTEIN, *bloom'-fon-teen*, the chief town of the Orange River Free State, South Africa. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has several churches. Pop. about 3,000.

BLOIS, *blwaw*, an ancient city of France, chief town of the department of Loire-et-Cher, on the Loire, 35 miles S.W. of Orleans. It is united by a bridge, with the suburb of Vienne, on the opposite side of the river. The streets are narrow, and many of the houses old and picturesque. The castle, an immense structure, some parts of which were built in the 13th century, stands on a rock overhanging the river. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, a modern structure; the Hotel de Ville, the Jesuits' college (now a provincial school), the episcopal palace, (now used as the hotel of the Prefecture), and a public library. The town is supplied with water by an aqueduct cut in the solid rock by the Romans. Manf. Hosiery, gloves, hardware, and pottery. It has, besides, a trade in wine, brandy, corn, timber, and fruit. Pop. 15,609. Before the time of Gregory of Tours, the French historian, who lived

in the 6th century, this was an important place. In later times it was the residence of several of the French kings, and the scene of many events memorable in French history.

BLOMFIELD, CHARLES JAMES, *blom'-feeld*, bishop of London, was the son of a schoolmaster, and received his university education at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was distinguished by his classical, critical, and philological abilities, and edited the works of Æschylus. In 1824 he was raised from the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, to the episcopal bench as bishop of Chester; and, in 1828, succeeded bishop Howley, as bishop of London. From that time he exerted himself to extend the influence of the church, and in the discussion of all ecclesiastical subjects took a prominent part in the House of Lords. He resigned the bishopric in 1856.

Born at Bury St. Edmunds, 1786; died at Fulham, 1857.

BLONDEL, *blon-del'*, a favourite minstrel of Richard I., Cœur-de-Lion, who, on being made prisoner and thrown into a German dungeon, on his return from the Crusades, was accidentally discovered by Blondel singing, beneath the walls of his prison, the first part of a lay of their joint composition.

Lived in the 12th century.

BLOOD, COLONEL THOMAS, *blud*, originally an officer in Cromwell's army, and who has rendered himself famous for his extraordinary exploits. One of these was the seizing of the duke of Ormond with an intent to hang him at Tyburn; from which fate his grace was delivered by his servants. A second was the attempt, in 1671, to steal the crown and other regalia from the Tower. In this daring enterprise he was taken disguised as a clergyman. Charles II. caused him to be brought before him; and, in his presence, Blood confessed that he had once formed a design against his life, but that the sight of his majesty awed him so greatly, that he desisted from its execution. The king granted him a pardon, and gave him an estate of 500*l.* a year in Ireland; but for what reason, or upon what principle of justice, history has never yet explained.

Born 1628; died 1680.

BLOOMFIELD, ROBERT, *bloom'-feeld*, poet, was the son of a village tailor in Suffolk, and himself a shoemaker. While working at the trade in London, he composed "the Farmer's Boy," a beautiful didactic poem, in which the scenes of rustic labour are truthfully described. He was patronized by Mr. Capel Lofft, who brought out his poem in 1800. The admiration which it excited is attested by the fact of 26,000 copies having been sold in three years. He wrote several other effusions, but his first was the best. He died in poverty.

Born at Honington, Suffolk, 1766; died at Shefford, Bedfordshire, 1823.

BLOUNT, CHARLES, *blount*, lord Mountjoy, and earl of Devonshire, was the second son of James, lord Mountjoy. His person and accomplishments attracted the notice of queen Elizabeth, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and some of our readers will remember the manner in which he is introduced, among the courtiers of that queen, in Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth." In 1594 he was made governor of Portsmouth, and succeeded his brother in the peerage, assembling some troops, with which he served in the Netherlands, and in Brittany; but the queen was displeased at his absence, and ordered him to remain at court. She made him knight of the Garter in 1597, and gave him a military appointment in Ireland, where he suppressed a rebellion. In 1603 he returned to England, bringing with him Tyrone, the rebel chieftain. Subsequently, James I. created him earl of Devonshire, and made him master of the ordnance. Towards the close of his life he fell into disgrace by marrying the divorced Lady Rich, daughter of Essex.

Born 1563; died 1606.

BLOUNT, CHARLES, English author, best known for several works of a satirical and sceptical kind, attacking in a scoffing style the doctrines of revealed religion. He wished to marry the sister of his deceased wife, but not being able to do so, shot himself. Some of his political pamphlets caused great excitement.

Born at Holloway, 1654; died 1693.

BLOUNT, a county of Alabama, United States. It is traversed by offshoots of the Blue Ridge mountains. The capital is Blountsville. Area, 955 square miles. Pop. 15,369.

BLOUNT, a county of Tennessee, United States. The surface is diversified by mountain ridges; and the soil of the valleys is very fertile. Area, 955 square miles. Pop. 15,985.

BLOW, JOHN, *blo*, musical composer, succeeded Purcell as organist of Westminster Abbey, and was appointed composer to the royal chapel.

Born 1648; died 1708.

BLUCHER, GEBHARD LEBERECHT VON, *bloo'-ker*, a distinguished Prussian field-marshal, and prince of Wahlstadt, whose energy and boldness procured him the sobriquet of "Marshal Forward." In his fourteenth year he entered the Swedish service as an ensign, and fought against the Prussians in "the Seven Years' War." He was made a prisoner, when he was persuaded to enter the Prussian service, in which he was afterwards to become so distinguished. In 1789 he received the order of Merit; and, in 1793-4, fought at the battles of Orchies, Luxembourg, Oppenheim, Frankenstein, Kirchweiller, and Edesheim. In 1802 he possessed himself of Erfurt and Muhlhausen; and, in the same year, after the battle of Jena, made a successful retreat before Soult, Murat, and Bernadotte, although ultimately forced to capitulate, only upon the condition, stated in writing, of being "without ammunition and provisions." Being now a prisoner of the French, he was exchanged for general Victor; and, in 1813, was again in the field, at the head of a combined force of Prussians and Russians. At the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, and Haynau, he greatly distinguished himself, and received, in acknowledgment, the order of St. George, from the emperor Alexander of Russia. In 1813 he held the undivided command of 60,000 men, with whom he defeated Marshals Ney, Macdonald, Sebastiani, and Lauriston, and contributed greatly to the victorious results of the battle of Leipzig. In 1814 he took possession of Nancy; and, at Brienne, withstood a determined attack from Napoleon I. In the same year he entered Paris, and would have taken a dreadful revenge upon its inhabitants, had he not been restrained by Wellington and the other generals. He now wore upon his breast all the insignia of all the illustrious orders of Europe, and the king of Prussia created a new one for his especial honour. Its symbol was a cross of iron, as the sign of his invincible courage. At this time he visited England, where he had the academical degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the university of Oxford. It is said that, on first seeing London, he exclaimed enthusiastically, "What a city for to sack!" After this he returned to his country, and retired to his

Silesian estate. In 1815, however, the escape of Napoleon from Elba summoned him once more to the battle-field, and he took command of the Prussian army in Belgium. He was defeated, with great loss, at Ligny, on the 16th of June, when his horse was shot under him, and where he himself lay, covered by the animal, until several regiments of French cuirassiers had passed over him. He was reported dead to Napoleon; but *le vieux diable*, "the old devil," Napoleon's name for him, appeared at the close of the battle of Waterloo, and inflicted a terrific slaughter upon the flying French. After this crowning triumph, he once more retired to his château in Silesia.

Born at Rostock, on the Baltic, 1742; **died** at Kirblowitz, Silesia, 1819.

BLUE EARTH, a county of Minnesota, United States. The chief town is Mankato. **Pop.** 22,889.

BLUE FIELDS, a river of the Mosquito territory, Central America, falling into an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, after a course of several hundred miles. At its mouth is a town of the same name, where is the residence of the king, and which commands the entrance of the harbour.

BLUE MOUNTAINS. (*See* JAMAICA.)

BLUE RIDGE, the easternmost ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, in Pennsylvania and Virginia, U.S., about 130 miles from the Atlantic. (*See* ALLEGHANY or APALACHIAN MOUNTAINS.)

BLUM, ROBERT, *bloom*, German author and politician. He managed a theatre at Cologne, and afterwards set up as a bookseller at Leipsic. He took an active part in the revolutionary movements of 1848, displaying remarkable powers as an orator, and was chosen vice-president of the provisional parliament at Frankfort. He joined the insurgents at Vienna, and was arrested and shot.

Born at Cologne, *1807*; **died** *1848*.

BLUMENBACH, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, *bloo'-men-bak*, a distinguished German anatomist and physiologist, who in 1775 published a work on the "Varieties of the Human Race," which fixed his fame. In 1776 he became extraordinary professor of medicine in the university of Gottingen; and from that time devoted himself to the promotion of the sciences in connection with medicine, anatomy, and physiology. He published numerous works, and in 1812 was appointed secretary to the Royal Society of Sciences at Gottingen. In 1816 he was made physician to the king of Great Britain and Holland; and in 1821 a knight commander of the Guelphic order. In 1831 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris.

Born at Gotha, 1752; **died** at Berlin, 1840.

BLYTH, *blythe*, four rivers of England; one of which falls into the German Ocean, near Southwold; another into the river Tame, Warwickshire; another into the North Sea, at Blyth, Northumberland; another into the Trent, about 5 miles from Rugeley.

BLYTH, a seaport-town of Northumberland, at the mouth of the Blythe, 11 miles from Newcastle. The chief trade is in coals and salt. **Pop.** 20,974.

BOABDIL, or ABU-ABDULLAH, *bo-ab'-dil*, the last Moorish king of Spain. He was killed in a battle in Africa.

Died 1526.

BOADICEA, *bo-a-di-se'-a*, a British queen, the wife of Prasutagus, king of the Iceni, a people inhabiting the eastern coast of Britain, who, for the security of his family, made the Roman emperor co-heir with his daughters. On this, the Roman officers took possession of his palace, gave the princesses up to the brutality of the soldiers, and scourged the queen in public. Boadicea, roused to revenge, assembled her countrymen and stormed Camalodunum (the present Colchester), and put its garrison to the sword. Subsequently Suetonius Paulinus defeated the Britons near London, and Boadicea either fell among the slain or poisoned herself after her defeat.

Died 62.

BOAZ, *bo'-az*, "alacrity," in the Old Testamen a wealthy citizen of Bethlehem, who married Ruth.

BOBBIO, *bob'-be-o*, an Italian town, province of Alessandria, on the Tebbia, 37 miles N. of Genoa. It is surrounded by walls. **Pop.** 4,500.

BOBRUISK, *bob'-ru-isk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Minsk, on the right bank of the Berezina. Some pottery is made, and a trade is carried on in the importation of grain and salt. **Pop.** 54,928, about half of whom are Jews. **Lat.** 53° 15′ N. **Lon.** 28° 52′ E.

BOCCACIO, GIOVANNI, *bok-ka'-chè-o*, a celebrated Italian writer, the illegitimate son of a Florentine merchant, and who, when young, became intimate with the poet Petrarch. He resided a long time at Naples, where he fell in love with Maria, the natural daughter of the king. Under the name of Fiammetta, this lady is the object of several of his tales and poems. His "La Teseide," written in octave-syllabic measure, was the first chivalrous poem in the Italian language. Chaucer borrowed from it his "Knight's Tale," to which Dryden gave a new name, and re-cast it as "Palamon and Arcite." He wrote several other poems; but the work upon which his fame rests is the "Decamerone," consisting of one hundred tales, ten of which are supposed to be told in the afternoons of ten successive days, by a party of three young men and seven young women. Some of the stories are pathetic, but the greater number are broadly humorous, and of a licentious character. Boccacio and Petrarch were the revivers of classical learning in Italy, and the former may justly be considered as the father of Italian prose in its purer state; for, although he is chiefly known as an admirable story-teller, yet he, at the same time, was a learned man, and wrote several treatises on classical subjects, and was the first to introduce into Italy copies of the Iliad and Odyssey. Of Boccacio's works many editions and translations have been published. In his latter days he suffered in his conscience for the licentiousness of his past life, and would have entered a monastery, but was dissuaded by Petrarch. Two years before his death he became professor in the university of Florence, and delivered lectures on the "Divina Commedia" of Dante.

Born 1313; **died** at Certaldo, 1375.

BOCCAGE, MARIE ANNE FIQUET DU, *bos-caj'*, a French poetess, who at the age of 16 married Peter Joseph du Boccage. While young she displayed a taste for poetry, and acquired the friendship of several eminent literary characters. She was elected a member of the Academies of Rome Padua, Bologna, Lyon, and Rouen.

Born at Rouen, 1710; **died** 1802.

BOCCALINI, TRAJANO, *bok-ka-lee'-ne*, Italian satirist, an architect by profession, but chiefly distinguished by satiric attacks on his contemporaries.

Born at Loretto, 1556; **died** at Venice, 1613.

BOCCANERA, *bok'-ka-nair'-a*, the name of a noble Italian family, who figured in Italian history during the 13th and 14th centuries. One of them, SIMON, was the first doge or duke of Genoa, being elected in 1339. **Died** of poison, 1362. (*See* GENOA.)

BOCCHERINI, *bok-ker-e'-ne*, a musical composer, who excelled in symphonies, in which he was the precursor of Haydn. The king of Spain attached him to his court, and he settled at Madrid.

Born at Lucca, 1740; **died** 1805.

BOCCHETTA, *bok-ket'-ta*, a celebrated pass of the Apennines, the key of the route from Novi to Genoa, and from which a magnificent view may be had of the surrounding scenery. Redoubts were raised here by the Imperialists in 1746, and the French passed the defile in 1796.

BOCCOLD, JOHN, *bok'-kold*, commonly called JOHN OF LEYDEN, *li'-den*, a fanatic tailor of that city, who associated himself with Mathias, a baker of Haarlem. They, at the head of a rabble of Anabaptists, made themselves masters of the city of Munster. Here, however, they were besieged by the bishop, and Mathias being slain in a sally, Boccold succeeded him, assuming the regal and prophetic character. He set up a government modelled according to a perversion of scriptural declarations, and called himself king of Sion. He allowed a plurality of wives, and took fourteen to himself; one of whom he put to death for questioning his divine authority. The city being taken, Boccold was hanged.

Born 1511; **died** 1536.

BOCHART, SAMUEL, *bok'-ar*, a celebrated Oriental scholar, who was a Protestant minister at Caen, Normandy. He was versed in most of the Eastern languages,—Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldean, Arabic, Ethiopian, &c. Christina of Sweden, wishing to see him, he, in 1652, went to Stockholm, where he was received with great honours. His intense love of the Phœnician languages led him to propound some fanciful theories as to the origin of other languages. He died suddenly. He is the author of many works; of which the principal are "Sacred Geography," "History of the Animals of Scripture," "An Account of the Minerals, Plants, and Precious Stones of the Bible."

Born at Rouen, 1599; **died** at Caen, 1667.

BOCHNIA, *bok'-ne-a*, a town of Austrian Galicia, on a tributary of the Vistula. It is built chiefly of wood, and is remarkable for the salt mines beneath the town. The excavations are of immense extent, nearly 15,000 tons of salt being obtained annually. **Pop.** 7,500.

BOCHUM, *bok'-um*, a Prussian town, province of Westphalia, 25 miles N.E. of Dusseldorf. **Manf.** Carpets, kerseymeres, cast steel, ironmongery, wine, and tobacco. **Pop.** 15,000.

BOCK, JEROME, *bok*, called also **LE BOUC**, a German naturalist, one of the fathers of botany, being the first who attempted a natural classification of plants, and to seek under their modern names those mentioned in the Bible.

Born at Heidelbach, 1498; **died** at Hornbach, 1554.

BOCKENHEIM, *bok'-en-hime*, a busy town of Prussia, province of Hesse Nassau, near Frankfort. **Manf.** Cloth, machinery, ironware, and crucibles. **Pop.** 6,800.

BODE, JOHANN ELERT, *bode*, German astronomer, who acquired a remarkable knowledge of the science while a boy. At the age of 25 he was appointed astronomer to the Berlin Academy of Sciences, and two years afterwards commenced the publication of the famous "Year-book of Astronomy," which is continued to the present day. In 1801 he published observations of 17,240 stars. He discovered the rule known in astronomy as "Bode's Law."

Born at Hamburg, 1747; **died** at Berlin, 1826.

BODIN, JEAN, *bo-dahn'*, French writer on political and economical science. He studied law at Toulouse, and in 1576 represented Vermandois, in the states-general of Blois, exhibiting great ability and courage in defence of the Protestants against the enmity of the League. Notwithstanding his liberality, he was a devout believer in witchcraft, and urged the burning of wizards and witches. His great works on the philosophy of legislation, and the causes of scarcity, were far in advance of the general spirit of his age. He died of the plague.

Born at Angen, 1530; **died** at Laon, 1596.

BODLEY, SIR THOMAS, the founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and from whom it derives its name, was, in 1564, chosen fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and served the offices of public orator and proctor. He was subsequently employed by Queen Elizabeth in several embassies; but, in 1597, falling into disgrace, he determined to retire from public life, and the same year began to restore the University Library of Oxford. That noble fabric was almost wholly rebuilt by him, and furnished with a great number of books collected at a considerable expense, and at his death he bequeathed nearly his whole property for its support and augmentation. By this means the Bodleian Library has come to be the first of its kind in the world. On the accession of James I. he received the honour of knighthood. There is a monument to his memory in Merton College, Oxford, where he was buried.

Born at Exeter in 1544; **died** at Oxford in 1612.

BODMIN, *bod'-min*, a market-town, parliamentary and municipal borough of Cornwall, 26 miles from Plymouth. It principally consists of one wide street, extending nearly a mile from E. to W. It has a spacious church, built in the 15th century, a market-house, a county jail, a bridewell, and a lunatic asylum. **Pop.** 5,061

BODROGH KERESTZUR, *bod'-rog keresht'-zur*, a town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Bodrog. There are large annual cattle-markets, and the famous Tokay wine is made in the vicinity. **Pop.** 4,500.

BOECE, or BOETHIUS, HECTOR, *bo-e'-the-us*, a Scotch historian, who studied at Paris, and afterwards became professor of philosophy at Montaign, where he enjoyed the friendship of Erasmus. On the foundation of King's College, Aberdeen, by Archbishop Elphinstone, he was appointed the first principal. In gratitude for this honour, he, on the death of that prelate, wrote his life, with an account of his predecessors in that see. But his greatest work is the History of Scotland, in Latin, which is written in an elegant style, although full of legendary tales and perverted facts.

Born at Dundee in 1465; **died** at Aberdeen, 1536.

BOECKH, AUGUST, *bo'-ak*, German scholar and classical antiquary, studied at the university of Halle, and in 1811 was appointed professor of eloquence and ancient literature in the university of Berlin. He wrote extensively on Greek poetical metres, history, chronology, and the Platonic doc-

trine of the world; and on subjects connected with education.

Born at Karlsruhe, 1785; **died** 1867.

BOEHME, or **BEHMEN**, JAKOB, *bo'-ai-mai*, German mystical theologian and philosopher. He was a herd-boy, then a shoemaker, and afterwards a glove-maker at Goslitz. At the age of 37 he began authorship, and wrote several extraordinary works, professing that he was inspired by a direct revelation and visions with which he was favoured. He professed to have had an insight into the root of all mysteries. It is not possible to give, in this brief notice, even an outline of his theories, which have exercised and influenced some of the most accomplished intellects of Germany. In his lifetime he excited the hostility of the Church, with which, however, he died in communion.

Born in Upper Lusatia, 1575; **died** at Gorlitz, 1624.

BŒOTIA, *be-o'-she-a*, a country of Greece, forming, with Attica, a monarchy, and divided into two eparchies or districts, Thebes, and Livadia. It is surrounded by mountains, and is naturally divided into three portions, having marked differences —the valley around Lake Topolias, the valley of the river Asopus, and the coast district between Mount Helicon and the Corinthian Gulf. The first-named district is marshy and frequently inundated. In the eastern part of Bœotia the vine is extensively cultivated. The lowlands were notorious in antiquity for a moist and heavy atmosphere. It was called Bœotia, according to some, from Bœotus, son of Itonus; or, according to others, from *bous*, "an ox," owing to Cadmus having been led by an ox to the spot where he built Thebes. Its inhabitants were noted for their natural dullness and stupidity, even to a proverb (*Boiōtia us*); yet it will be found that no single province in Greece, save Attica, could furnish a list of poets and other writers in which are included such names as Hesiod, Corinna, Pindar, and Plutarch. **Area**, 1,119 square miles. **Pop.** with Attica, 185,364.

BOERHAAVE, HERMANN, *boor'-haf*, a celebrated physician, who was educated at the university of Leyden, with a view to the ministry, and in 1689 took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In two discourses he had refuted the doctrines of Epicurus and Spinosa, by which he raised his character for piety and learning. Subsequently, however, a report spread that he had become a disciple of Spinosa, and which, although untrue, determined him to renounce the ministry, and adopt medicine for his profession. In 1701 he read lectures upon the institutes of physic; and in 1705 was appointed professor of medicine and botany. In 1713 he was nominated professor of chemistry, a science which he greatly improved. In 1714 he was appointed rector of the university of Leyden and physician to the hospital of St. Augustine. His fame had now spread over the world. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of the Royal Society of London; and a Chinese mandarin is said to have written him a letter with this direction, "To the illustrious Boerhaave, physician, in Europe."—Boerhaave was the most distinguished physician of his age, and wrote a great many works upon those sciences in close connection with his profession. He excelled as an illustrative experimentalist, and it is said that he had such unwearied patience, that he performed one experiment 300 and another 877 times.

Born at Voorhout, near Leyden, 1668; **died** in 1738.

BOETIUS, *bo-é'-the-us*; ANCIUS MANLIUS SEVERINUS, a Roman philosopher, who was descended from a patrician family, and who in 510 was advanced to the consulship. He was a profound scholar, and well versed in mathematical learning. He defended the Catholic faith against the Arians, and for his zeal in defence of Albinus, a senator, Theodoric, king of Italy, sent him prisoner to Ticinum (Pavia), where he wrote his immortal book, entitled "Consolation of Philosophy," which has passed through numerous editions, and was translated into Anglo-Saxon by King Alfred. He was put to death by the emperor Theodoric. He was regarded as a martyr, and was canonized as St. Severus. In 996 Otho III. erected to his memory, in the church of St. Augustine, in Pavia, a monument, which existed till the last century, when the church was destroyed.

Born at Rome, 455; **died** 525.

BOGLIPOOR, *bog-le-poor'*, the capital of a district of the same name in British India, on the Ganges, 104 miles from Moorshedabad. It is a handsome and flourishing town. **Pop.** 30,000.—The district is watered by the Ganges, and is supposed to be inhabited by the aborigines of Hindostan. **Area**, 8,270 square miles. **Pop.** 1,966,158. **Lat.** between 24° and 26° N. **Lon.** between 86° and 89° E.

BOGNE, or **BOCCA-TIGRIS**, a name given to a portion of the estuary of the Canton river, China. There are several small rocky islands, on which are forts, that have been more than once captured by the British.

BOGNOR, *bog'-nor*, a market-town and watering place of Sussex, 6 miles S.E. of Chichester. There is a good pier. **Pop.** 2,600.

BOGODOUKHOV, *bo-go-doo-kof'*, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Kharkov, on the Merle. **Manf.** Leather and boots. There is a large trade in cattle and hides. **Pop.** 10,000.

BOGORODITZK, *bo-gor-o-ditsk'*, a town of Russia, government of Tula. **Pop.** 7,300.

BOGOTA, or **SANTA FE DE BOGOTA**, *bo-go'-ta*, the capital of the United States of Colombia, in the state of Cundinamarca, S. America, situate on a plateau nearly 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. The houses are generally low, in consequence of the prevalence of earthquakes. There are a cathedral, and about 30 other churches, a large building for the meeting of Congress and for the various offices of State, a theatre, a mint, a barracks, and some convents. It has, besides, a university, three colleges, and other educational institutions. **Manf.** Cloth, leather, gold and silver articles, and soap. In the neighbourhood are coal-fields and salt-mines. **Pop.** 100,000.

BOGOTA, RIO DE, a large river of S. America, rising near the above city, and, running through a narrow glen of 40 miles long, forms the cataract of Tequendama, 900 feet high.

BOGRA, or **BAGURA**, *bo-gra'*, a district of British India, in the province of Rajshahye, Lower Bengal. There is rich alluvial soil in the eastern part. The western portion lies higher. The district is watered by several channels of the Brahmapootra, which swarm with fish. **Area**, 2,000 square miles. **Pro.** Rue, pulses, jute, sugar cane, oilseed, pepper, and hemp. **Pop.** 734,358, 80 per cent. being Mahometans.

BOHADDIN, or **BOHA-EDDYN**, *bo-had'-din*, an Arabian writer and statesman, famous for his scholarship. He presented to Saladin a treatise

on the laws and discipline of sacred war, which attracted the favour of the king. Bohaddin was afterwards cadi of Aleppo, where he founded a college. He wrote on jurisprudence and divinity, and was the author of a life of Saladin.

Born at Mosul, 1145; died at Aleppo, 1235.

BOHAIN, *bo-hahn'*, a French town, department Aisne. Manf. Shawls and musical clocks. Pop. 5,300.

BOHEMIA, *bo-hé'-mi-a*, a kingdom of the Austrian dominions, is situate nearly in the heart of Germany. It has Bavaria on the W., Saxon and Prussian Silesia on the N., Moravia on the E., and Austria proper on the S. It is separated into nearly two equal parts by the river Moldau, and forms an inclosed plateau, traversed by various offsheets from the lofty mountains with which it is surrounded. These are the Rasenberg, or Giant Mountains, on the N.; the Suderengebirge on the N.E.; the Böhmerwald on the S.W.; and the Erzgeberge, or Ore Mountains, in the N.W.

Area, 19,983 square miles.

Rivers.—The Moldau and the Elbe, of which Bohemia forms the upper basin, and to which all its streams are affluents. There are on the right the Isar, and on the left the Aussc, Mettau, Moldau, Erlitz, and Eger. The Moldau is the largest, and also receives several tributaries.

Forests.—Extensive, and supplying a large amount of timber.

Climate.—Cold, but healthy.

Pro.—The soil being fertile, corn, pulse, hops, flax, hemp, fruit, and all kinds of garden vegetables are produced in abundance. Saffron is raised in a smaller proportion; and wine, though made of an excellent flavour, is produced, but in small quantities.

Minerals.—Bohemia formerly had mines of gold; and still has those of silver, tin, iron, copper, quicksilver, cobalt, zinc, arsenic, bismuth, calamine, antimony, sulphur, saltpetre, vitriol, alum, and pit-coal; garnets, sapphires, topazes, hyacinths, chrysolites, amethysts, opals, chalcedonies, cornelians, and agates, are also found. The Bohemian diamond is a species of rock crystal. This country abounds likewise in marble, alabaster, porphyry, jasper, asbestos, serpentine, gypsum, and moonstone, as well as in porcelain earth and granite. Mineral waters exist in various situations.

Manf.—Woollens, cottons, yarn, linen, cambric, veils, lace, ribbons, stockings, thread, gloves, linen, woollen stuffs, wax-cloth, glass, mirrors, hats, paper, leathern, wooden wares, musical instruments, earthenware, sugar, alum, vitriol, and gunpowder.

Divisions.—There are 12 circles: Prague, Budweis, Pisek, Pilsen, Eger, Saatz, Leitmeritz, Bunzlau, Königgrätz, Chrudim, Czasiau, and Tabor. These circles are subdivided into 91 departments. (See under each heading.)

Towns.—PRAGUE, and the capitals of the sixteen circles, most of which are of the same names.

Pop. 5,560,819, of whom one third are Tchèques or Sclaves, about one fourth Germans, and the rest Jews.

Lat. between 48° 33′ and 51° 4′ N. Lon. between 12° and 16° 25′ E.

History.—Bohemia derives its name from the Boii, a Celtic race, who took possession of the country about 600 years B.C., but who were driven out, under Augustus, by the Marcomans, who were in their turn conquered by the Tchèques, a race of the Sclaves. These founded many states or republics, the principal of which was Prague. At the commencement of the eighth century, all these states were united under one chief, named Croc or Crac. Pozémysl, who had married Crac's daughter, succeeded; and thus, in 722, laid the foundation of a dynasty which did not expire till 1306. Up to 1086 it had been a dukedom, but in that year Wratislas II. was named king by a decree of Henry IV., emperor of Germany, Duke Spitignew I. having, in the 10th century, recognized the suzerainty of the Germanic empire. At the death of Wenceslas II. in 1306, the kingdom passed at first to Rudolph of Austria, then to Henry of Carinthia, and finally to the house of Luxembourg, belonging to which four kings reigned, from 1309 to 1437. It was in the reign of Wenceslas IV., one of this dynasty, that John Huss and his disciples spread through Bohemia the doctrines of reform. In 1437 Albert of Austria, by marriage, became possessed of Bohemia; but his son, Ladislas I., dying in 1457 without issue, George Podiebrad, a simple gentleman, was then elected. This monarch maintained his position in spite of the thunders of the Vatican, the treason of his son-in-law, Mathias, king of Hungary, and the rebellion of his most powerful nobles. After him Ladislas II. and Louis of the Jagellons of Poland, occupied the throne. In 1526 Ferdinand I., brother of Charles V., was elected king; and with him commenced the Austrian house of Bohemia. Up to 1547 the kings had been elected; after that time they became hereditary, and, since that date, Austria retained possession of this kingdom. The king of Bohemia was one of the seven electors of the German emperors.

BOHEMOND, or BOEMOND, MARC, *bo-hé'-mond*, the first prince of Antioch, who, in 1081, accompanied his father, Robert Guiscard, duke of Apulia, in his attempt on the Eastern empire. On the return of Guiscard to Italy, he left the command to his son, who defeated the emperor Alexis in two battles. On his father's death, in 1085, he became prince of Tarentum; but, desiring to increase his dominions, took part in the first crusade. In 1098 he took Antioch, of which he was made prince by the Crusaders, and established there a little kingdom, which existed nearly 200 years. He afterwards took Laodicea, but was himself made prisoner. On gaining his liberty, he returned to Greece with a large army, but met with little success, and was obliged to conclude a peace in 1108.

Born 1056; died in Apulia, 1111.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine Islands.

BOIARDO, MATTEO MARIA, Count, *bo-a-r'-do*, Italian poet. He was a member of a noble family, and studied at Ferrara. He distinguished himself at the court of the dukes D'Este, and held some important offices. His chief literary work is the Orlando Inamorato, one of the chief poems in Italian literature, and the model of the famous "Orlando Furioso" of *Ariosto*.

Born at *Scandiano*, 1434; died at *Reggio*, 1494.

BOIELDIEU, bwoild'-yu(r), a celebrated French musical composer, who was made professor at the Conservatory, and subsequently quitted Paris for St. Petersburg, where the emperor Alexander appointed him master of the chapel. In 1812 he returned to Paris. His principal works are "The Caliph of Bagdad," "Jean de Paris," and "La Dame Blanche." He is generally considered to stand at the head of French composers of comic opera.

Born at Rouen, 1775; died at Jarcy, la Brie, 1834.

BOILEAU, NICHOLAS, surnamed DEPREAUX, *bwoi-lo'*, a famous French poet, who was bred to the law, in which, however, he made little progress. His satires gained him great reputation, and placed him in the foremost rank of the reforming poets of his time. Louis XIV. was highly pleased with them, and distinguished him by several marks of his favour. His "Art of Poetry" appeared in 1674, and served in some degree as a model for the English poet Pope, who imitated it in many of his best passages in the "Essay on Criticism," and in the same year appeared Le Lutrin, "the music-desk," also imitated by Pope, in "The Rape of the Lock." In 1684 he was chosen member of the French Academy, and in 1701 was elected pensionary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Medals, which he held till 1705, when his growing infirmities obliged him to resign. Boileau rendered great services to French literature by his teaching the rules of poetic composition, and illustrating his views by such admirable models as his own poems.

Born at Paris, 1636; died 1711.

BOIS-LE-DUC, *bwaw-le(r)-dook*, "the duke's wood," is a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, situate at the conflux of the rivers Dommel and Aa, 28 miles S.S.E. of Utrecht. The town is entered by four gates, and is approached by water at three openings. The cathedral church, built in 1366, is one of the finest structures in the Netherlands. There are also a town-hall, with a fine set of chimes in the tower, government buildings, an episcopal palace, a grammar-school, and other public buildings. The city is intersected by several canals. **Manf.** Linen, cutlery, needles, and glass. **Pop.** 25,720. Originally a hunting-lodge of the dukes of Brabant. It was raised to the rank of a town, and fortified, in the 12th century.—This city surrendered in 1794, without much opposition, to the French under General Pichegru. In January, 1814, it again surrendered to the Prussian army under General Bulow.

BOISMONT, *bwaw'-mawng*, a celebrated French preacher, well known for his sermons and panegyrics, in which are many very eloquent passages, and who was admitted to the Academy in 1755. His sermon which is most to be noted was preached in 1782, in order to gather contributions for the establishment of an asylum for disabled soldiers and ecclesiastics. Such was its great effect on his auditors, that a sum sufficient to found the asylum at Rougemont was obtained. He delivered the funeral orations over the Dauphin, Queen Maria Leczinska, Louis XV., and Maria Theresa.

Born 1715; **died** 1786.

BOISSONADE, JEAN FRANÇOIS, *bois-son-a'de*, French classical scholar, who, having highly distinguished himself by his writings, became, in 1828, professor of Greek literature in the college of France.

Born 1774; **died** 1857.

BOISSY D'ANGLAS, FRANÇOIS ANTOINE, Count, *bwois'-se-dawng'-gla*, a French statesman, who was, in 1792, elected by the department of Ardèche a member of the Convention, in which assembly he distinguished himself by his moderation, powers of application, and by his heroic firmness. He was president on the 1st Prairial (1795), when the mob, invading the assembly, wished to force the Convention to establish the reign of terror. Boissy was insulted and menaced; and, to terrify him, the head of representative Féraud, who had just been beheaded before his eyes, was shown to him. He uncovered himself, and saluted this relic of his unfortunate colleague; then, resuming his seat, remained unmoved in this scene of disorder and anarchy. He took a part in all the affairs of his country during the Republic and the Empire, was called to the Senate by Napoleon, and, at the restoration, was made a peer. He was the author of a work on the life and writings of Malsherbes, and of some essays and poems.

Born at St. Jean Chambre, 1756; **died at Paris**, 1826.

BOJADOR, CAPE, *boj'-a-dor'*, situate on the W. coast of Africa, in lat. 26° 7′ N.; lon. 14° 29′ W.—The ancients considered it the end of the world. It was doubled for the first time about 1433, by Gillianez, a Portuguese, who gave it its name, signifying a round cape.

BOJANO, *bo-zha'-no*, an Italian town, province of Campobasso, 13 miles S.W. of the town of that name, situated on the Biferno. There are a cathedral, and some remains of the old city of Bovianum, which occupied the site. The present town has suffered greatly from earthquakes. **Pop.** 3,000.

BOKHARA, or **UZBEKSTAN**, *bok-ha'-ra* (the "East land"), or khanate of Independent Tartary in Central Asia, bounded on the N. by the desert of Kizil-Koom and the khanat of Kokhand, E. by Kunduz and Badakshan, S. by Cabul, and W. by the desert of Kharism. The country is mostly barren, its soil consisting of a stiff clay of great aridity, save where it is watered by the streams which descend from the high mountain-ranges with which it is surrounded.

Rivers.—The Amu or Jihun (the ancient Oxus), the Kurshi and the Zar-afshan. About nine-tenths of the cultivated land of the country is situate on the banks of these rivers.

Pro.—Rice, pulse, wheat, barley, maize, cotton, indigo, and fruits, which are very fine. In the gardens, great quantities of melons, pumpkins, and cucumbers are raised. The natives extract a kind of molasses from a plant known as the "camel's thorn." In the mountainous regions a considerable quantity of timber is grown, and, in the plains, willows and poplars, which are used in house-building.

Minerals.—Some gold is found among the sands of the Oxus or Amoo, and there are salt, alum, and sulphur.

Manf.—Unimportant, the most extensive are those of cotton and silk, and a cloth in which both of these materials are combined, leather, jewellery, and fire-arms.

Towns.—Bokhara, Samarcand, and Balkh.

Pop. 1,500,000.

Lat. between 36° and 42° N. **Lon.** between 63° and 70° E.

Government.—The government of this country is administered by a khan, who is despotic.

BOKHARA, the capital of the above, is situate on the banks of the Kohik. It is nearly 9 miles in circumference, surrounded by walls, with 11 gates. The citadel is in the centre of the city, and it contains the palace, the harem, the royal stables, the residences of the state officers, and the barracks. A vast number of mosques adorn the city, and there are schools and colleges in abundance. As the merchants of Turkey, Persia, Russia, China, Tartary, India, and Cabul meet here, there is an active commerce carried on. **Pop.** estimated at 70,000. **Lat.** 39° 48′ N. **Lon.** 64° 26′ E.

BOLAN PASS, *bo-lan'*, a defile in the mountains of Beloochistan, on the route from the Lower Indus to Afghanistan, and about 55 miles in length, with an elevation, at its highest point, of 5,793 feet. It is infested by the Beloochee freebooters. **Lat.** 29° 30′ to 29° 52′ N. **Lon.** between 67° and 67° 40′ E.—In 1839 the British army, which invaded Afghanistan, traversed the pass, occupying six days in the march.

BOLBEC, *bol'-bek*, a town of France, on the Bolbec, department of Seine-Inférieure, 18 miles N.E. of Havre. **Manf.** Cottons, woollens, linens, dyes, and chemicals. **Pop.** 9,000.

BOLESLAS, *bo-les'-la*, the name of five kings of Poland, who reigned at different periods between 992 and 1289.

BOLEYN, BULLEN, or **BULLEYNE, ANNE**, *bool'-en*, wife of Henry VIII., king of England, and mother of Queen Elizabeth, was the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, afterwards created Viscount Rochford and earl of Wiltshire. Her mother was Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the duke of Norfolk. Her early years were spent at the French court, where she attended the wife of Louis XII., on whose death she returned to England, and became maid of honour to Queen Catharine, which occasioned her to be often in the company of Henry. That monarch became enamoured of her person, and in order to make her

his wife, determined to procure a divorce of his queen, or, at least, his admiration for her helped to trouble his tender conscience. This design he carried into execution, and married Anne privately; but, when she became pregnant, he publicly acknowledged her his queen, and she so continued till he conceived a passion for Jane Seymour. He then caused her to be tried for high treason, in having been unchaste with her brother and four other persons, Henry Norris, Sir Francis Weston, William Brereton, and Mark Smeton, all of whom suffered death for their alleged crime.—The body of this unfortunate lady was thrown into a common chest of elm-tree, "used to put arrows in," and the king married Jane Seymour the day following her execution.

Born 1507; **died** 1526.

BOLI, *bo'-le*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, on the caravan route between Erzeroum and Constantinople. There are mineral baths in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 6,000.

BOLINGBROKE, *bol'-ing-brok*, a market-town and parish of Lincolnshire, 4 miles from Spilsby. **Area**, 2,570 acres. **Pop.** 1,000.—Here are the remains of a castle in which Henry IV. was born.

BOLINGBROKE, HENRY ST. JOHN, Viscount, a distinguished political writer and statesman. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and in 1701 entered parliament as member for Wotton-Basset, and, in 1704, became secretary at war. In 1708 he resigned; but, in 1710, he was secretary of state for foreign affairs. For the next four years he assisted in governing the country, and, by the inglorious treaty of Utrecht, in April, 1713, brought the war with France to a close. In 1712 he was created Viscount Bolingbroke; and, in 1714, Queen Anne died. This was a fatal blow to Bolingbroke, who had quarrelled with his old friend Harley, the earl of Oxford, who was endeavouring to form a new cabinet. The death of the queen disarranged all his measures, and, in the following year, he was compelled to make his escape to France in disguise, to evade the vengeance of his enemies. On the accession of George I., he was impeached, by Walpole, at the bar of the House of Lords, and, not appearing to take his trial, he was attainted by act of parliament. Meanwhile he had entered the service of James Stuart, the Pretender, who appointed him secretary of state, but who, after his return from Scotland, dismissed him. In 1723 he was permitted to return to England, but he was not re-admitted to the House of Lords. This excited his animosity, and he began to write against the ministry with considerable effect, and finally succeeded in overthrowing Sir Robert Walpole. In 1735 he once more withdrew to France, where he resided until the death of his father, in 1742, which event enabled him to take possession of the family estates at Battersea. Here he passed the remainder of his days, employing his pen upon subjects connected with history, theology, and philosophy. Pope dedicated to him the "Essay on Man," the argument of which, it is said, was furnished by Bolingbroke. His works are now little read, notwithstanding the many charms which his style possesses.

Born at Battersea, 1678; **died** 1751.

BOLIVAR, SIMON, *bol'-e-var*, the liberator of the South American State, Bolivia, from the Spanish yoke, was the most distinguished general that has yet appeared in that country. He received his university education at Madrid, and afterwards visited Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, and England. In 1802 he returned to Madrid, and married a beautiful lady three years younger than himself, he being then only 19. In 1809 he returned to S. America, where, shortly after his arrival, his wife died, when he once more visited Europe, and did not return till the following year, when he dedicated himself to the freedom of his country, and, at Venezuela, entered upon his military career as a colonel in the service of the newly-founded republic. In June, 1810, we find him in London, endeavouring to induce the British cabinet to assist the independent party against the royalists, and in the following year he was acting as governor of Puerto Cabello, the strongest fortress of Venezuela. He was now fairly committed to the revolutionary cause, serving under General Miranda, whom he afterwards accused as a traitor, and who subsequently died in a dungeon in Spain. In 1821 the independent troops were successful in the battle of Carabobo, where the royalists lost upwards of 6,000 men, and which decided the cause against Spain. On the 20th of August of the same year a republican constitution was adopted, and decreed to continue, as then defined, till 1834. Bolivar was chosen president, and he turned his attention to the internal administration of the country. In 1823 he assisted the Peruvians to obtain their independence, and was declared their liberator, and invested with supreme authority. On the 10th of February, 1825, however, he convoked a congress, and resigned his dictatorship in the following words: "I felicitate Peru on being delivered from two things which, of all others on earth, are most dreadful—war, by the victory of Ayacucho, and despotism, by this my resignation." He now visited the upper provinces of Peru, which, calling a convention at Chuquisaca, gave the name of Bolivia to their country, in honour of their liberator, and appointed him perpetual protector, and to draw up a constitution. On the 25th of May, 1826, he presented his Bolivian code to the congress of Bolivia, which was afterwards adopted, though with some dissatisfaction, although it was also subsequently adopted by the congress of Lima, where, under its provisions, he himself was elected president for life. He now set out for Colombia, where disaffection and party strife were at their height. In 1829 new disturbances arose, and in 1830 a convention was called for the purpose of framing a new constitution for Colombia. The proceedings were begun by Bolivar, who once more tendered his resignation. He was pressed to retain his position; but his resolution was already formed, and he bade adieu to public life, broken in mind and body. He retired to Carthagena, whence, in 1831, he sent an address to the Colombians, vindicating his conduct, and complaining of their ingratitude. This was his last act which had relation to public affairs; for by the end of another week he was no more.

Born at Caracas, 1783; **died** at San Pedro, near Carthagena, 1831.

BOLIVAR, a county of Mississippi, United States. The surface is level and swampy. Cotton is the chief product. The capital is Bolivia. **Area**, 800 square miles. **Pop.** 18,652.

BOLIVIA, or **UPPER PERU**, *bo-liv'-e-a*, an independent republic of S. America, nearly inclosed by the states of Brazil, Peru, Chili, and the Argentine Republic. Nearly the whole of this country being within the tropics, it might be supposed that its climate would correspond with its geographical position; but from the centre of the country being composed of ramifications of the Andes, high table-lands and valleys, the air is, on this account, tempered; so that not more than one-half of its surface has a tropical climate. As a whole, therefore, the country is fertile in the val-

leys, whilst the region between the Pacific and the Andes is nearly barren. The plains of Chuquitos and Moxos are clothed with immense forests, and the lands between the various hill-ridges may be characterized as undulating plains covered with a coarse grass, on which vast herds of llamas are pastured.

Rivers.—The Beni, Mamore, Rio Grande, or Guapai. All these are affluents of the Madeira, which, in its turn, becomes an affluent of the Amazon. The Pilcomaya and Paraguay are other streams which are tributaries of the La Plata. These all come from the E. declivity of the Andes, whilst those on the W., except in the case of the Loa, do not reach the Pacific, but are lost in their course. The Desaguadero flows out of Lake Titiaco, and runs for 200 miles through Bolivia.

Lakes.—Titiaco, the largest in S. America. There are many other collections of water, formed principally in the rainy season, but which cannot properly be called lakes.

Pro.—Rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, Peruvian bark, cacao, medicinal drugs, potatoes, the choicest fruits, and timber.

Minerals.—Gold is found in all the rivers of the E. Cordillera of the Andes, and the "mines of Potosi" have been proverbial for their richness in silver, and lead, tin, sulphur, nitre, and salt are obtained. Copper-mines are abundant, although, from their distance in the interior, they cannot be successfully wrought.

Manf.—Limited; the natives principally occupy themselves with the pursuit of agriculture and the rearing of cattle; but the Indian population produce fine cloths, parasols, and fans; cotton goods and glass wares are manufactured at Cochabamba; cloths of llama and alpaca hair at La Paz; hats of wool at Atacania, and silver-wire vessels in the mining districts.

Area. 842,729 square miles.

Pop. 1,957,352. about 245,000 being of Indian race.

Political Divisions.—The state is divided into 9 provinces—La Paz, Cochabamba, Potosi, Chuquisaca, Santa Cruz, Oruro, Tarija, Veni, Atacama.

Towns.—Oruro (the capital), La Paz, Potosi, Sucre, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Tarija, Trinidad, and Colija.

Lat. between 10° and 23° S. **Lon.** between 57° 30′ and 70° 10′ W.

History and Government.—Bolivia, under the name of Upper Peru, was formerly comprised in the Spanish viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, but on gaining its independence, it assumed the name of Bolivia. The whole executive power is vested in a president, elected for a term of four years; while the legislative authority rests with a congress of two chambers, called the Senate, and the House of Representatives, both elected by universal suffrage. The president is assisted in his executive functions by a president of the council, and a ministry. The ministers are liable to impeachment before congress.

BOLKENHAIN, *bol'-ken-hane*, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the left bank of the Neiss. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, and ribbons. **Pop.** 2,600.

BOLKHOFF, *bol'-kof*, a Russian town, government of Orel, on the Nougra. It is an old town built mostly of wood, and has more than 20 churches. **Manf.** Leather and worsted stockings. There is a large trade in hemp and tallow. **Pop.** 26,395.

BOLLENE, *bol-la'ne*, a French town, department Vaneluse, 23 miles N. of Avignon. **Manf.** Silk. There are good markets. **Pop.** 5,400.

BOLOGNA, *bo-lone'-ya*, a city of Italy, built in a plain at the foot of the Apennine Mountains, between the rivers Savena and Reno, in a rich and fertile valley. There are more than 70 churches, most of them possessing valuable pictures and sculptures, relics, and interesting monuments. The cathedral is dedicated to St. Peter. There are several splendid palaces, which are adorned in the interior with beautiful paintings. Among other public edifices may be noticed its palaces, the Registry, the Chamber of Commerce, and the two leaning towers, degli Asinelli and de Garisenda; the former 256 feet in height, the loftiest in Italy; the latter originally 130 feet in height, but now reduced to nearly 70. A famous university exists here, founded in the 5th century, which had the honour of first drawing the attention of Europe to the Roman law. Medicine is now chiefly studied, and, besides, an observatory, galleries of sculpture and painting, a school of music, cabinets, libraries, and a botanical garden.

Manf.—Cloth, silk stockings, and other stuffs; satins, damasks, taffeta, velvet, gauze, crape, linen, musical instruments, chemical products, paper, and sausages. The other products of Bologna and its environs are fruit, wine, cheese, oil, and honey.

Pop. 103,998.

Lat. 44° 30′ N. **Lon.** 11° 21′ E.

History.—This city, occupying the site of the ancient Felsona, has filled a considerable place in Italian history, from its having been the residence of many illustrious families, and from its having been the seat of the school of the Caracci, who restored a correct taste in painting, after Michael Angelo and Raphael. It was the birthplace of Aldrovani, Galvani, Malpighi, Massighi, the Zanoki, the painters Albani, Guido, Domenichino, and the three Caracci. In 1506 it was finally annexed to the Ecclesiastical States. In 1796 it was entered by Bonaparte, who expelled from it the papal authorities. After the revolutionary movements of 1848, an Austrian *corps d'armee* made it its head-quarters. This occupation of the Papal States by Austrian troops was for many years the fertile source of danger to the peace of Europe, France and Sardinia especially protesting against the Austrian occupation. In 1860 annexation to Piedmont was voted by universal suffrage, and Bologna now forms a part of the Italian kingdom.

BOLOR-TAGH, *bo'-lor-taw*, a mountain-chain of Central Asia, separating China on the E. from Koondooz and Kafristan on the W. **Lat.** extending from 35° to 45° N. **Lon.** between 70° and 75° E.—Its culminating point exceeds 19,000 feet in height. **Lat.** between 35° and 40° N.

BOLSENA, *bol-sai'-na*, an Italian town, on the north shore of the lake of the same name 20 miles N.N.W. of Viterbo. It was one of the most famous of the Etruscan cities. **Pop.** 2,000.

BOLSWARD, *bol'-sward*, a Dutch town in the province of Friesland. It is surrounded by an earthen rampart, now a public promenade. The streets are wide and clean, and there is a very fine church. **Manf.** Woollens and linen, pottery, and leather; shipbuilding is carried on, and there is a large trade in butter and cheese. **Pop.** 4,800.

BOLTON-LE-MOORS, *bole'-ton*, a town of Lancashire, situate on an affluent of the Irwell, 11 miles N.W. of Manchester, and consisting of two townships,—Great and Little Bolton. Among the public buildings are a noble market-hall, erected in 1855, at a cost of 100,000*l.*; a town-hall, with a tower 220 feet high; St. Peter's, the parish church, a new building in the decorated style, with a tower 150 feet high, and several other new and beautiful churches; a fine public library opened in 1853; a mechanics' institution (a handsome building, in the Romanesque style), the Church of England Institute, a dispensary and news-room, besides charitable and useful institutions, chapels of ease, and numerous dissenting places of worship, especially a Congregational chapel, with a spire 130 feet high, erected in 1863, and a Wesleyan chapel, a cruciform building, completed in 1863. There are also a theatre, an assembly-room, and a concert-room; a mechanics' institute, and some libraries. A new fish-market was opened in 1865. There is a cemetery at Tonge. **Manf.** Muslins, calicoes, quiltings, dimities, jeans, and fustians. In its neighbourhood are several coal-pits, and it has paper and flax-mills, besides chemical works. **Pop.** 105,422.—The prosperity of this town is to be attributed to the introduction of the mule-jenny, which was invented by Arkwright

and Crompton, and gave such a wonderful impetus to the cotton manufacture of the country. A station on the London and North-Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire railways.

BOMARSUND. (*See* ALAND.)

BOMBAY, PRESIDENCY OF, one of the three presidencies into which British India is divided. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the dominions of the Gaekwar; on the W. by the Indian Ocean; on the S. by Goa, Mysore, and the presidency of Madras; and on the E. by the territories of the Nizam and Indore. To this extensive territory may be added the recently-acquired possessions of Scinde. This immense expanse of territory is necessarily diversified in its physical aspects, which, under the heads of the various districts of which it is composed, are, where necessary, described in this work; but, considering the many diversities which it presents, it may be viewed as an aggregate of barren hills, elevated table-lands, long valleys, and rugged mountain tracts. There are three geographical regions, having distinct characteristics, the two CONCANS, between the Western Ghauts and the Arabian Sea; the eastward slope of the Western Ghauts; and the alluvial tracts stretching to the mouths of the Taptee and the Nerbudda.

Rivers.—The principal are the Nerbudda, Mhye, Taptee, and Sabermutty, disemboguing themselves in the Gulf of Cambay. There are several other streams which have their sources in the presidency; such as the Godavery and the Kishna, which empty themselves into the Bay of Bengal.

Climate.—The heat is greatest in the Concans, where the rainfall is considerable; but on the eastern slopes of the Ghauts droughts are frequent.

Pro.—Rice and cotton are the chief objects of culture: sugar and indigo are produced in Candeish, and a vast quantity of fruits in the N. parts; dates and cocoa-palms are abundant.

Manf.—Sugar, indigo, and silk cloths, ornamented with gold and silver, and woven at Poonah. Within the last few years numerous cotton mills have been erected, fitted with English machinery, and a very profitable industry has been created.

Area, 197,875 square miles.

Pop. 23,395,663, of whom 18,000,000 are Hindoos.

Lat. between 14° and 24° N. **Lon.** between 72° and 76° E. (*See* INDIA and SCINDE.)

BOMBAY, ISLAND OF, on the west coast of India. It is about eight miles by three wide, and consists of two rocky ridges and a valley. The bay on the eastern side forms one of the finest havens in India, and anchoring ground of about 50 square miles is afforded. A little island to the south, known as Old Woman's Island, is connected by a causeway, overflowed at high water, and this again is continued to another rocky islet, Colaba, on which is a light-house 150 feet high. Another island to the north, Salsette, is also linked to Bombay Island by a causeway and an arched stone bridge. **Lat.** 18° 57′ N. **Lon.** 72° 52′ E.

BOMBAY, CITY OF, derives its name from the Portuguese Bom-bahia, signifying 'good harbour,' the capital of the above presidency, and is situate at the S. extremity of the island just described. The town is divided into two portions. The European part lies next to the sea, and is strongly fortified. Between that and the native, or Black Town, a mile distant, are the esplanade, barracks, and railway terminus. There are commodious docks, covering about 200 acres, to the south-east of the European town, and the harbour is about 13 miles long, and 4 to 6 miles wide. The streets in the European town are generally narrow, and the bazaars in the lower part of the town are crowded and dirty. The Old Fort, or castle, is a quadrangle, with numerous works, particularly towards the sea; and the whole is encompassed by a broad deep ditch, which can be flooded at pleasure. The Government House occupies one side of a square. In the centre of the town is the Green, a wide open space, which is surrounded with many large and well-built houses. Here is an English church, an extremely handsome edifice; on the right is the bazaar, or market-place; and at the entrance to this street stands the theatre, which is a fine building. There are several other English churches, a Scotch church, numerous temples for the worship of the Hindoos, mosques for the Mahometans, and a synagogue for the Jews. The Portuguese Roman Catholics have also several chapels. Among the public buildings most worthy of note are the town-hall, cathedral, custom-house, post-office, the university, the Jamsetjee hospitals, the Elphinstone college, banks, insurance and other offices. An equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, presented by Sir Albert Sassoon, was unveiled in June, 1879.

Commerce.—From the situation of Bombay, it commands an extensive commercial intercourse with the countries situate in the Persian and Arabian Gulfs, with both the western and eastern coasts of India, as well as with the islands in the Eastern Ocean and with China. Of the trade to China, the principal commodity is cotton-wool; the other articles of which the trade of Bombay consists, are sandal-wood and pepper, the produce of Malabar and the other adjacent countries; gums, drugs, and pearls from Arabia, Abyssinia, and Persia; elephants' teeth, cornelians, and other produce from Cambay; sharks' fins, birds' nests, and other articles from the Maldive and Laccadive islands. With Europe also, and with different parts of America, Bombay carries on a considerable trade.

Pop. 773,196, composed of British, Portuguese, Armenians, Jews, Mahometans, Hindoos, and Parsees. The Parsees number about 50,000, and include some of the wealthiest and respectable members of the mercantile community.

Lat. of the Observatory, 18° 53′ 45″ N. **Lon.** 72° 51′ 14″ E.

Railways and Steam Communication.—Bombay is connected with the mainland by the Bombay and Baroda railway, which is carried across the channel to the island of Colobah, the south-western point of the harbour. There are regular lines of steam-vessels to Suez, Singapore, China, Mauritius, and Australia.

BOM-JARDIM, *bom'-jar-dim*, (good garden), a town in Brazil, province Ceara. **Pop.** 6,000.

BOMST, *bomst*, a Prussian town in the government of Posen, on the Ulva. A large trade in shoes is carried on. **Pop.** 2,600.

BOMMEL, *bom'-mel*, a Dutch town, province of Gelderland, on the Waal, 25 miles east of Dort, formerly an important fortress and port. **Manf.** Iron utensils, nails, leather, and soap. **Pop.** 3,600.

BONA, *bo'-na*, a seaport of Algeria, in the province of Constantine, with a commodious harbour. This place is surrounded by walls and defended by a fort. It has excellent markets and bazaars, cafés, and a theatre. **Manf.** Tapestry, saddlery, and native clothing; besides having a trade in corn, wool, hides, and wax. **Pop.** 21,974, of whom a third are natives. **Lat.** 36° 54′ N. **Lon.** 7° 46′ E.

BONA DEA, *bo'-na de'-a*, a name given to Ops, Vesta, Cybele, Rhea, by the Greeks; and by the Latins to Fauna or Fatua. This goddess was so chaste, that no man but her husband saw her after her marriage. Her festivals were celebrated only in the night, by the Roman matrons in their houses; and all the statues of the men were carefully covered with a veil where the ceremonies were observed.

BONAIRE, or BUEN AYRE, *bone-air*, an island in the West Indies, off the coast of Venezuela, belonging to the Dutch. There is a roadstead, protected by a fort, on the south-west side. The

island is 20 miles long and 10 broad. Lat. 12° 2′ N. Lon. 68° 11′ W.

BONALD, LOUIS GABRIEL, *bo-nald'*, French writer on jurisprudence and philosophy. At the outburst of the revolution he left France for Germany, but returned on the accession of Napoleon, and was appointed Minister of Instruction. After the fall of the emperor he was an active member of the Conservative party in the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1823 was elected to the peerage. After the revolution of 1830 he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new dynasty, and retired into private life. His most important works are, "Theory of Political and Religious Power," "Primitive Legislation," and the "First Objects of Moral Cognizance."

Born at Monna, in Aveyron, 1753; **died** there 1840.

BONAPARTE, FAMILY OF, *bo'-na-parte*, a distinguished family, originally from Tuscany, but settled in Corsica for several generations previous to the close of the last century.

BONAPARTE, the EMPERORS. (*See* NAPOLEON.)

BONAPARTE, CHARLES, the father of Napoleon I., emperor of the French, and of a large family of sons and daughters, most of whom, under the patronage of their great brother, attained a considerable position and influence in Europe. He married, in 1767, Letizia Ramolin. He assisted General Paoli in defending Corsica against the French, but afterwards attached himself to the French interests, was one of the Corsican nobility created by Louis XV., and was appointed royal councillor and assessor at Ajaccio.

Born 1746; **died** at Montpellier, 1785.

BONAPARTE, MARIA LETIZIA, wife of the above, left with eight children and little property, was obliged in 1793 to quit Corsica, and repaired to Marseilles, where she lived with her family in a very humble manner. On the establishment of the consular government, in 1789, the Bonapartes went to Paris, altering but little the style of their living. In 1804, Napoleon, being proclaimed Emperor, Letizia received the title of Madame la Mère, and also that of "general protectress of charitable establishments." She saved a large sum of money, and was in the habit of saying, "Who knows but one day I shall have to find bread for all these kings?" After the downfall of the empire, she retired to Rome. Letizia was a woman of great energy and courage; and Napoleon ascribed no little of his greatness to the influence of the early training of his mother.

Born at Ajaccio, 1750; **died** at Rome, 1836.

BONAPARTE, JOSEPH, eldest son of the above, after taking a prominent part in the events which happened during the Consulate and the Empire, was appointed, in 1806, by Napoleon I., king of Naples. Reigning over this kingdom two years, he was transferred, in 1808, to Madrid, and was nominally king of Spain till 1813. After the battle of Waterloo he retired to the United States, under the name of count of Survillers, then to England, and finally to Florence. In 1794 he married Julie Clary, daughter of a Marseilles merchant.

Born at Corte, Corsica, 1768; **died** at Florence, 1814.

BONAPARTE, NAPOLEON, second son of Charles and Letizia Bonaparte. (*See* NAPOLEON I.)

BONAPARTE, LUCIEN, third son of Charles Bonaparte, was, in 1799, president of the Council of the Five Hundred, and contributed greatly to the successful result of the Napoleon *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire. He was afterwards employed in a mission to the court of Spain, and in 1804 was made prince of Canino. On his way to America he was, in 1810, taken prisoner by the English, and detained at Ludlow, Shropshire, for three years. After 1814 he returned to Italy. Lucien was possessed of great boldness and talent; and, less docile than his brothers, Napoleon I. could not so effectually mould him to his purposes, being encountered, in all his demands on Lucien, by a haughtiness and intelligence equal to his own. He was twice married, the first time, in 1795, to Christine Boyer, the daughter of an innkeeper in Provence, the second time, in 1803, to Madame Jouberthon, the widow of a Parisian stockbroker. He was the author of two long epic poems of little value.

Born at Ajaccio, 1775; **died** at Viterbo, 1840.

BONAPARTE, ELIZA, eldest daughter of Charles Bonaparte. (*See* BACIOCCHI.)

BONAPARTE, LOUIS, fourth son of Charles Bonaparte, accompanied Napoleon in his expeditions to Italy and Egypt, was employed by the emperor in several capacities, and, in 1806, was proclaimed king of Holland. For four years he reigned over the Dutch; and although but a viceroy of his brother, yet his good and admirable qualities endeared him greatly to the people. In 1814 he retired to Rome; and afterwards, under the name of count de St. Leu, to Florence. Louis was fond of study and retirement, and it was only in obedience to the stronger mind of Napoleon that he undertook the burdens of administration and government. In 1802 he married Hortense Beauharnais, daughter of Josephine; but this marriage, although his wife was a most beautiful and accomplished woman, proved exceedingly unhappy, and they separated in 1810. Their first son, Napoleon Charles, whom the emperor fondly loved and adopted, died in 1807. Their second son, Charles Napoleon, died at Forli, in 1831, fighting for Italian independence. Their third son, Louis Napoleon, born in 1808, was elected president of the French republic, 1848, and emperor of the French, 1852. (*See* HORTENSE and NAPOLEON III.)

Born 1778; **died** 1846.

BONAPARTE, MARIE PAULINE, second daughter of Charles Bonaparte, was first married to General Leclerc, whom she accompanied to St. Domingo, where she displayed the greatest courage. Leclerc dying in the isle of Tortua, Pauline returned to France, and Napoleon married her in 1803 to Prince Camillo Borghese, duke of Guastalla, a wealthy Italian noble. This union, unlike the first, was not a happy one. Pauline was of a haughty but kind disposition, and possessed strong prejudices. She was never favourably inclined to Maria Louisa, and Napoleon exiled her from court in consequence of a public affront to that empress. After the emperor's downfall, however, Pauline thought no more of his resentment, but sent him some magnificent and valuable diamonds, the only offering she had in her power to make. She left no children.

Born 1780; **died** 1825.

BONAPARTE, CAROLINE, third daughter of Charles Bonaparte, married in 1800 Joachim Murat, grand duke of Berg, who was proclaimed in 1808 king of Naples. On the death of her husband in 1815, she retired to Italy, where she lived with the title of countess of Lipona.

Born 1782; **died** 1839.

BONAPARTE, JEROME, fifth and youngest son of Charles Bonaparte, after serving in the navy,

in the West Indies, and performing various missions in the service of France, married, in the United States, a Miss Paterson, daughter of a rich Baltimore merchant. This marriage was afterwards dissolved, and Jérome, by Napoleon's desire, married, in 1807, the Princess Catherine of Wurtemburg, and in a few days afterwards he became king of Westphalia, which dignity he held till 1813. After the fall of Napoleon, he resided in Italy for some time, with the title of Prince de Montfort. When, under Louis Napoleon, the fortunes of the Bonaparte family were again in the ascendant, Jérome returned to Paris, and was appointed governor of the Hospital des Invalides and a marshal of France. He had, by his second wife, the Princess Mathilde, born 1820, who was married in 1841 to Prince Demidoff, and Prince Napoleon Joseph, born 1822. (*See* below.)

Born at Ajaccio, 1784; **died** near Paris, 1860.

BONAPARTE, CHARLES LUCIEN JULES LAMENT, prince of Canino and Musignano, eldest son of Lucien Bonaparte, acquired great reputation as an ornithologist. He continued the famous work on birds of Wilson, the American, and wrote other scientific works. He was a member of the principal academies of Europe and America.

Born at Paris, 1803; **died** 1857.

BONAPARTE, PRINCE LOUIS LUCIEN, third son of Lucien Bonaparte, is distinguished for his devotion to scientific and philological pursuits, and has written several works on chemistry, in French and Italian, and in 1857 published the "Bonaparte Polyglot," being the parable of the sower, from St. Matthew, in seventy-two European languages and dialects. He is likewise a proficient in that singular language, the Basque, of which he has published a grammar. Under Napoleon III. he was made a senator.

Born at Morngrove, Worcestershire, 1813.

BONAPARTE, PRINCE NAPOLEON JOSEPH CHARLES, son of Jérome Bonaparte, and Princess Catherine of Wurtemburg, was, on the recall of the Bonaparte family from their long exile, elected to the Constituent Assembly, and became one of the leaders of the extreme republican party. He subsequently, however, retired from this course, and attached himself to his cousin, Napoleon III. In 1854 he had a command in the expedition of the allies against Sebastopol, and fought at the battle of the Alma. In 1858 he was appointed minister of Algeria, but shortly afterwards resigned this post. In 1859 he married the Princess Clothilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, king of Sardinia.

Born at Trieste, 1822.

BONAVENTURA, *bo'-na-ven-tu'-ra*, Catholic bishop and saint. In 1248 he became a Franciscan monk, and soon exercised great influence in the church. He was created bishop of Albano in 1273. He exhibited great sanctity of life, and it is supposed that death was hastened by asceticism. Dante alludes to him with profound admiration; he was named the Seraphic Doctor. His theological writings are vague and impulsive in style. It was said that miracles were worked at his tomb, and he was canonized in 1482.

Born in Tuscany, 1221; **died** at Lyons, 1274.

BONAVISTA, or BOAVISTA, *bo'-na-vees'-ta*, the largest of the Cape de Verde islands, next to St. Jago. **Circumference**, 48 miles. **Pop.** 4,395. **Lat.** 16° 17′ N. **Lon.** 22° 59′ E.

BONAVISTA, CAPE AND BAY OF, lie on the east side of Newfoundland. The cape lies in **Lat.** 48° 42′ N.; **Lon.** 53° 8′ W.

BONCHAMP, CHARLES MELCHIOR ARTHUR, Marquis de, *bon'(g)chan(g)*, a prominent leader of the Vendean party, after the French revolution. At an early age he served in the American war of independence, and on his return to France became leader of a party of royalists. He was shot in a fierce encounter with the republican army.

Born in Anjou, 1760; **died** 1793.

BONDOU, *bon'-doo*, a kingdom of Senegambia, West Africa, situate on the W. bank of the Faleme, with a healthy climate and a fertile soil. The king is absolute. The inhabitants generally profess Mahometanism, but there is a considerable amount of heathenism in their observances. A trade is carried on in slaves, gold dust, salt and butter. **Pro.** Corn, cotton, indigo, and tobacco; and a great number of cattle are reared. **Pop.** 1,500,000. **Lat.** between 14° and 15° N. **Lon.** between 11° and 13° W.

BONE, HENRY, English enamel painter, originally apprenticed to a manufacturer of porcelain, but his enamel paintings attracted attention and he rose to the highest honours of his profession. He was appointed enamel painter to the Prince of Wales in 1800, and a Royal Academician in 1811. His works now fetch a very high price.

Born at Truro, 1755; **died** 1834.

BONER, ULRICH, *bo'-ner*, German fabulist, a preaching friar. His collection of a hundred fables is one of the greatest of bibliographical rarities.

Lived in the 14th century.

BONGAY, or BANGAVI, *bon'-gai*, an island of the Indian archipelago. The name is also applied to a large group of adjacent islets. **Lat.** 2° 10′ S. **Lon.** 123° 53′ E.

BONHEUR, ROSA, *bon-hur'*, a French artist, distinguished as a painter of animal and still life. Her father, being himself an artist, directed her studies, and taught her to study nature; and with this view he frequently took her into the country, where she could see it in all its aspects, and at the same time copy the living creation as she beheld it moving in its freest and most careless conditions, or in a state of labour. Her "Labourage Nivernais" (ploughing in the snow) fixed her reputation, and her "Horse Fair," which was exhibited in 1855, at the French Exhibition, in London, excited universal admiration, and subsequent productions have maintained her high reputation.

Born at Bordeaux, 1822.

BONI, *bo'-ne*, an independent state of the Celebes, in the South Pacific Ocean, with a town of the same name. This is the most powerful state in the island. The scenery is fine and the soil productive. **Manf.** Cotton, iron utensils, and gold ornaments. **Pop.** 200,000. **Lat.** between 4° 20′ and 5° 20′ S. **Lon.** between 119° 35′ and 120° 30′ E.

BONI, GULF OF, separates the two S. peninsulas of the Celebes, and is 200 miles in length by from 40 to 80 in breadth.

BONIFACCIO, *bon'-e-fa'-che-o*, a seaport-town of Corsica, on the S. coast, 44 miles S.E. of Ajaccio. It is neatly built, and has a good harbour. **Pop.** 3,400. **Lat.** 41° 23′ N. **Lon.** 9° 9′ E.

BONIFACCIO, STRAIT OF, is between the islands of Sardinia and Corsica, and at its narrowest part is 7 miles across. The small group of the Magdalen, or Bucinarie Islands, are at the eastern entrance of the strait.

BONIFACE, ST., *bon'-i-face*, "the apostle of Germany," a saint of the Roman calendar, and a

native of England, who was sent by Gregory II. to convert the Germans. His real name was Winfried, and at an early age he became a monk. He travelled in Germany for about 15 years, preaching and destroying idols. In 732 he was made archbishop and primate of Rome, and in 738 legate for Germany. He founded many bishoprics. He perished in a massacre of Christians at Dokkum, in West Friesland.

Born in Devonshire, 680; **died** 755.

BONIFACE, the name assumed by nine Popes, the most famous of whom were—

BONIFACE VIII. (Benedict Cajetan), who, in 1294, terrified his predecessor Celestine into a resignation, by denouncing to him, at midnight, eternal damnation if he did not quit the pontifical chair. The credulous Pope, thinking this a supernatural voice, obeyed the command next day, and the crafty cardinal was elected and inaugurated with great pomp, the kings of Hungary and Sicily leading his horse and waiting on him at the banquet. He commenced his pontificate by imprisoning his predecessor, and laying Denmark under an interdict. He also behaved in a haughty manner towards the Colonnas, a distinguished Roman family, who protested against his election, and called a council to examine the charge. Boniface excommunicated them as heretics, and preached a crusade against them. He incited the princes of Germany to revolt against Albert of Austria; and also issued a bull, in which he asserted that God had set him over kings and kingdoms. Philip the Fair caused this bull to be burnt at Paris; on which Boniface laid France under an interdict. Philip appealed to a general council, and sent his army into Italy, which took Boniface prisoner. The pontiff's behaviour on this occasion was bold enough; for, putting on the tiara, and taking the keys and crosier in his hands, he said, "I am a pope, and a pope I will die." He was liberated after two days' captivity, during which he refused to taste food, and this deprivation caused his death a month afterwards. He wrote several works. He was charged with many crimes, and his persecuting qualities are alluded to by Dante in the 27th chapter of the "Inferno."

Died 1303.

BONIFACE IX. (Peter Tomacelli), a native of Naples, who succeeded to the papacy in 1389. He was notorious for the shameless manner in which he sold ecclesiastical offices and benefices.

Died 1404.

BONIN, or ARZOBISPO ISLANDS, *bo-nin'*, three groups in the North Pacific, known individually as the Parry, the Bally, and the Peel and Kater Islands. They was discovered in 1827, by Captain Beechy. On the Peel Islands there are a few English and other Europeans and some Sandwich Islanders settled, engaged in the whale-fishery; and there is a good harbour on the western side. **Lat.** between 26° 30′ and 27° 44′ N. **Lon.** between 142° and 143° E.

BONN, *bon*, a neat town of Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 15 miles above Cologne. The cathedral is a fine edifice. There are four churches, a new town-hall, an observatory, a museum, a botanic garden, and a university founded in 1818, at which there are nearly 1,000 students, and among the professors have been some of the most eminent scholars of Germany. The late Prince Consort was educated at Bonn. It is the seat of a superior mining court. **Manf.** Cotton goods, earthenware, and soap. **Pop.** 31,514.—This town was formerly very strongly fortified, but was taken in 1703, by Marlborough, after a severe bombardment. It was the birthplace of Beethoven, to whose memory a monument has been erected.

BONNER, EDMUND, *bon'-ner*, who rose to be bishop of London, was educated at Oxford, and afterwards entered into the service of Wolsey, who bestowed upon him several benefices. Henry VIII., to whom he was chaplain, sent him to Marseilles, to appeal for the excommunicated monarch to a general council; and here his behaviour was so bold, that the pope threatened to burn him or throw him into a cauldron of boiling lead. In 1538 he was nominated bishop of Hereford, being then ambassador at Paris; but, before his consecration, he was translated to the see of London. Hitherto he had professed a zeal for the Reformed doctrines, but now that Henry was dead, and Edward VI. reigning in his stead, he scrupled to take the oath of supremacy, for which he was sent to prison; but, on making his submission, was released. His negligence, however, in complying with the laws, occasioned him a second imprisonment, and the loss of his bishopric. On the accession of Mary, he was restored to his episcopal functions, when he deprived the married priests in his diocese, set up the mass in St. Paul's, and, through the whole of this reign, evinced a most sanguinary spirit, bringing numbers of Protestants to the stake. When Queen Elizabeth came to the throne he refused to take the oath of supremacy, and he was sent to the Marshalsea prison, where he was confined during the remainder of his life. His body was interred in St. George's churchyard, Southwark.

Born at Hanley, Worcestershire, at the close of the 15th century; **died** 1569.

BONNET, CHARLES, *bon'-nai*, a Swiss naturalist, whose studies were chiefly directed to the consideration of the conditions of insect life. He wrote several treatises of great value, in one of which he maintained the doctrine of a future life for all living creatures.

Born at Geneva, 1720; **died** 1793.

BONNETABLE, *bon'-ne-tabl*, a town of France, department Sarthe. There is a fine Gothic castle. **Manf.** Calico and woollen stuffs. There is a good trade in cattle and grain, and fruit. **Pop.** 4,800.

BONNEVAL, CLAUDE ALEXANDRE, count de, *bon'-ne-val*, a French military adventurer, who, after serving in the army and navy of his own country, transferred his allegiance to Austria, and subsequently became a Mussulman. In Turkey he attained high distinction, and, under the title of Achmet Pasha, introduced European tactics, and taught the Turks the management of artillery.

Born in Limousin, 1675; **died** at Constantinople, 1747.

BONNEVAL, a French town, department Eure-et-Loire. The church is noticeable for its lofty spire. **Manf.** Flannels, blankets, cotton goods, and leather. **Pop.** 2,500.

BONNEVILLE, *bon'-ne-veel*, a town of France, capital of the province of Faucigny, in Haute Savoie, 16 miles S.E. of Geneva, on the Arve, which is crossed by a good bridge. There are a handsome town-house and college. **Pop.** 2,300.

BONNIEUX, *bon-nuh*, a French town, department Vaucluse. Near it is a very fine bridge of Roman construction. **Pop.** 2,500.

BONNIVARD, FRANCIS DE, *bon'-ne-var*, Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon," whose liberal

opinions induced him to adopt the republic of Geneva as the most agreeable government for him to live under. For his defence of the rights of the republic against Charles III., duke of Savoy, he was twice imprisoned, the first time at Grolée, where he was immured for two years; and the second in the castle of Chillon, on Lake Geneva, where he remained six years.—Bonnivard wrote a history of Geneva, bequeathed his ecclesiastical possessions to the state, and to the town his books, which were the foundation of its public library. The harrowing picture which Byron has drawn of the sufferings of the two brothers of Bonnivard, while chained to the stone columns in the dungeon of Chillon, has no foundation in truth. "The eldest of the three" was the only one of his kindred confined there.

Born at Seyssel, 1496; died at Geneva, 1570.

BONNY, *bon'-ne*, an African town, on a creek of the river of the same name, forming one of the mouths of the Niger, in Upper Guinea. The town is a collection of mud huts in a most unhealthy situation. The river Bonny discharges into the Bight of Biafra. Lat. 4° 23′ N. Lon. 7° 5′ E.

BONOA. (*See* MOLUCCAS.)

BONONCINI, GIACOMO, *bo-non-se'-ne*, a musical composer, who, in conjunction with Handel and Ariosti, was engaged for the establishment of the Royal Academy of Music in London. His compositions were deficient in vigour, but were marked by much grace and tenderness.

Born at Bologna, 1660.

BONPLAND, AIMÉ, *bonp-land*, a botanist, and the companion of Humboldt in his South American explorations. In 1804 he became superintendent of the gardens of the empress Josephine at Malmaison, and when she died, in 1814, he resigned his situation. In 1816 he once more visited S. America, and after encountering considerable dangers, and suffering imprisonment in Paraguay for nine years, finally settled in the neighbourhood of San Borja, a small town on the banks of the Uruguay, in Brazil, where he continued to reside till his death. He was the author of several splendid works on botanical subjects.

Born at La Rochelle, 1773; died 1858.

BOODROOM, or BODRUN, *bood'-room*, a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, situate on the north shore of the Gulf of Cos, 96 miles S. of Smyrna. There is a good harbour, protected by a fort, built by the knights of Rhodes in 1402. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Halicarnassus. Vestiges of the ancient walls may be discerned; and above the town are the remains of a theatre, measuring about 280 feet in diameter, and which appears to have had 36 rows of marble seats. Pop. about 11,000. Lat. 37° N. Lon. 27° 25′ E.

BOOLAK, or BOULAC, *boo-lak'*, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, and the port of Cairo, from which it is two miles distant. It is connected by railway with Alexandria and Suez. Pop. 20,000.

BOOLUNDSHUHUR, *boo'-lund-shu'-hur*, a district of British India, in the north-western provinces. Area, 1,910 square miles. Pop. 924,822.

BOOLUNDSHUHUR, or UNCHUGANJ, chief town of the above district, 40 miles S.E. of Delhi. Pop. 12,100.

BOOM, *boom*, a town of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 12 miles S. of Antwerp. It is a busy inland port. Manf. Leather, soap, sailcloth, rope, bricks, and tiles. Pop. 9,900.

BOONDEE, *boon'-de*, a town of Hindostan, capital of a principality of the same name, in the province of Ajmeer. It consists of an old and a new town, the former walled and fortified. There are numerous temples and fountains, and the appearance of the town, which is of great antiquity, is highly picturesque. The palace of the rajah, and the great temple of Krishna, are the most striking edifices. Lat. 25° 28′ N. Lon. 75° 30 E. Pop. 20,744.

BOONE, DANIEL, *boon*, a colonel in the United States service, and one of the earliest settlers in Kentucky, where he signalized himself by his many daring exploits against the Red Indians, and also by his extensive surveys and explorations of that state. In 1775 he built a fort on the south side of the Kentucky river, on the site of the present town of Boonesborough. About 30 other places in the United States preserve his name. In 1798, he removed to Upper Louisiana, then belonging to the Spaniards, and was named by them commandant of a district there.—Boone was one of the most successful of the enterprising American pioneers of the 18th century, and may be said to have explored, defended, and aided in the settlement of the country from the Alleghany mountains to the frontier of Missouri.

Born in Pennsylvania, 1735; died in Missouri, 1820.

BOONE, a county of Illinois, United States. The surface is undulating and the soil excellent. Area, 270 square miles. Pop. 11,508. The chief town is Belvidere.

BOONE, a county of Kentucky, United States. The soil is productive. Area, 300 square miles. Burlington is the capital. Pop. 11,996.

BOONE, a county in the central part of Missouri, United States. The district consists chiefly of timber and prairie land, and there is a rich soil. The chief town is Columbia. Area, 648 square miles. Pop. 25,422.

BOONE, a county in the south of West Virginia, United States. The surface is mountainous, and there are extensive forests. Boone Court House is the chief town. Area, 525 square miles. Pop. 5,824.

BOONE, a county of Indiana, United States, near the centre of the State. The face of the country is generally undulating. Lebanon is the capital. Area, 408 square miles. Pop. 25,992.

BOONE, a county of Iowa, United States, divided into two nearly equal parts by the Des Moines river. The land is well-timbered and very fertile. Boonville is the chief town. Area, 576 square miles. Pop. 20,838.

BOORHANPOOR, a town in India, the ancient capital of the province of Candeish, or Gwalior. It is situated on the right bank of the Tapta, and is a large and well-built city. The most remarkable edifice is the great mosque, built by Aurungzebe. Lat. 21° 19′ N. Lon. 76° 18′ E.

BOORO, *boor'-o*, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago. It is mountainous and fertile, producing sago, rice, fruits, cajeput-oil, and dye-woods. In this island are mounts Tamahoo and Dome, respectively 6,528 and 10,400 feet high. Area, 2,000 square miles. Pop. 18,000. Lat. between 3° and 4° S. Lon. between 126° and 127° E.

BOOROJIND, or BOOROOGIND, *boo-roo-jind'*, a Persian town, in the province of Irak-Ajemi. There are a castle and several mosques. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 33° 43′ N. Lon. 48° 45′ E.

BOOTAN, or **BHUTAN**, *boo-tan'*, an independent state of Northern Hindoostan, lying between Bengal and Tibet, having Sikkim on the W., Bengal and Assam on the S. and E., and the great Himalaya chain on the N. It is very mountainous, and in many parts extremely cold, but productive and highly cultivated, the slopes of the mountains being cut into terraces for this purpose. It is traversed by offshoots from the Himalaya chain, which here attains an elevation of 25,000 feet. In the lower part of the country the forests are both fine and extensive, notwithstanding that they are in a height of 8,000 or 10,000 feet above the sea. The largest river is the Manas, which flows into the Brahmaputra.

Pro.—Maize, wheat, barley, buckwheat, and rice.
Minerals.—Iron and copper, and other metals are said to be plentiful.
Manf.—Woven goods, hardware articles, arms, gunpowder, and paper obtained from bark.
Towns.—Tassimdon and Punakka.
Religion.—Buddhism.
Pop. 600,000.
Lat. between 26° 20′ and 28° N. **Lon.** between 89° and 93° E.

BOOTH, BARTON, *booth*, an English actor, a relative of the Earl of Warrington. At the age of 17 he ran away from Cambridge University, entered into a strolling company, and his reputation became so great that Betterton engaged him. When Addison's "Cato" was to be acted at Drury Lane theatre, he was selected to perform the principal part, and sustained it so well that one night a subscription of fifty guineas was collected in the boxes and sent to him. He afterwards became manager of the house, and continued to perform nearly to his death.

Born 1681; **died** 1733.

BOOTH, SIR FELIX, the owner of a large distillery, distinguished for the great liberality he showed, when sheriff of London in 1829, in paying all the expenses, amounting to £17,000, of Captain Ross's second expedition to the Arctic regions, and whose name will always be honourably connected with the history of maritime discovery. He was knighted by William IV., and received the thanks of Parliament.

Born 1755; **died** at Brighton, 1850.

BOOTHIA FELIX, *boo'-the-a fé'-lix*, peninsula of British North America, running into the Arctic Ocean, named in honour of Sir Felix Booth. This country was discovered by Captain John Ross, who here determined the position of the magnetic pole. **Lat.** between 69° 75° N. **Lon.** between 92° and 97° W.

BOOTON, *boot'-on*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, lying to the S.E. of the Celebes. **Area**, estimated at 1,800 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile, producing maize, rice, cloves, and tropical fruits in abundance. **Pop.**, including Pangansane, another island, perhaps 300,000. **Lat.** 5° S. **Lon.** 123° E. The Dutch used formerly to despatch annually to this island an extirpator, to destroy the clove and nutmeg trees, in order that they might secure a monopoly of the trade.

BOPP, FRANZ, *bop*, German orientalist, who considerably facilitated the study of Sanskrit in Europe. His great work is a comparative grammar of Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Sclavonian, Gothic and German. He was made a knight of the French order of merit in 1842, and was professor of Oriental languages at Berlin.

Born at Mainz, 1791; **died** 1867.

BOPPART, or **BOPPARD**, *bop'-part*, a town of Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 9 miles S. of Coblenz. It is walled, and a crowded, busy town, with some picturesque buildings. **Pop.** 4,500.—This town occupies the site of the Roman Baudobriga, and there are remains of a Roman fortress. In the middle ages Boppart was an imperial city.

BORABORA. (*See* SOCIETY ISLANDS.)

BORAR, *bo'-rar*, a Swedish town, 35 miles E. of Gottenburg. **Manf.** Spinning, weaving, and woodwork. The town was founded in 1632 by Gustavus Adolphus. **Pop.** 3,200.

BORBA, *bor'-ba*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alemtejo. It is surrounded with walls and has an old castle. There is a good annual fair. **Pop.** 3,650.

BORDA, JEAN CHARLES, *bor'-da*, a French mathematician, who early entered the navy, and was employed on a voyage of discovery along the coasts of Europe and Africa, with a view of improving navigation and geography. The result of this expedition was published in two vols. 4to, 1778. In the American war he served under D'Estaing, with the rank of rear-admiral. Before this he had introduced uniformity into the architecture of the French ships of war. He contributed numerous papers to the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, chiefly relating to the construction of vessels and hydraulics. In 1787 he published the "Description and Use of the Circle of Reflection," in which he recommended the employment of the specular circles invented by Tobias Mayer. He was of great assistance to the commission for regulating weights and measures, and invented the mensuration-rod, for ascertaining the station lines. One of his last labours was the accurate determination of the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds at Paris.

Born at Dax, 1733; **died** at Paris, 1799.

BORDE, ANDREW, a physician and humorist, who wrote several medical works and humorous tales. He was in the habit of attending markets and fairs, and addressing his hearers in a strain of mixed bombast and comicality. It is supposed that the name applied to a buffoon, "Merry Andrew," was first given to him. He was originally a Carthusian monk, but soon quitted the order. He died in the Fleet prison.

Born near Cuckfield, Sussex, 1500; **died** 1549.

BORDEAUX, *bor'-do*, a seaport and commercial city of France, in the department of the Gironde, on the left bank of the Garonne, situate 60 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic. The old town is not very attractive, the streets being for the most part crooked, narrow, and badly paved; but it has a number of handsome edifices. The new town is finely built, possessing more than three miles of quays, and the bridge over the Garonne, nearly the third of a mile in length, is one of the finest in Europe. The most remarkable public buildings are the Exchange, the ancient Hôtel des Fermes, the palace founded by Bonaparte in 1810, an elegant theatre, the town-house (formerly the archiepiscopal palace), and the palace, first occupied by the dukes of Guienne, and afterwards by the Parliament. The cathedral, remarkable for its beautiful towers, dates from the 11th century; and still older is the Church of St. Croix. There are other interesting churches; but many of them were greatly injured during the Revolution. The institutions in literature are, a university, which was founded in 1441, and consists of two colleges, with a lyceum; an academy of arts and sciences, instituted in 1712; a public library, with 120,000 volumes; and an academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, founded in 1670, and revived in

1768. **Manf.** Glass, earthenware, woollen stuffs, lace, cottons, woollens, printed calicoes, carpets, tobacco, chemicals, brandy, and liqueurs; and there are iron-foundries and a great number of sugar-refineries. Wine, including some of the finest clarets, and Sauterne and other white wines, and brandy are exported in great quantities. Vinegar, plums, raisins, chestnuts, walnuts, wood, turpentine, cork, honey, and hams, are also exported. **Pop.** 221,305. **Lat.** 44° 50′ 19″ N. **Lon.** 0° 34′ 32″ W.—This town was the Burdigala of the Romans, and was celebrated for its mines in the 4th century. Under the Normans it was the capital of the duchy of Guienne, and in 1152 passed by marriage into the hands of the English, who kept it till 1451. It is the birthplace of Ausonius, the Latin poet, Edward the Black Prince, and his son Richard II. of England, Pope Clement, the distinguished painter Charles Vernet, and the historian Montesquieu.

BORDEAUX, Duc de, Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné d'Artois, the son of Charles Ferdinand, duc de Berri. On the dethronement of Charles X. of France, his son the Dauphin, Louis Antoine, renounced his claim to the throne in favour of this prince; but he left France with the royal family in August, 1830. Louis Philippe then ascended the throne, and the duc de Bordeaux took the title of comte de Chambord. The French legitimists designate him as Henry V.

Born 1820.

BORELLI, or **BOREL, Giovanni**, *bo-rel'-le*, an eminent Italian professor of mathematics and medicine, who discovered and translated the lost books of Apollonius Pergæus, wrote the first theory of Jupiter's satellites, and endeavoured to apply mathematics to medicine. In 1666 he was called to the professor's chair at Pisa, where he lectured with great success, and wrote much in connection with the sciences he pursued. Being supposed to have favoured a revolt of the Messinians, amongst whom he had gone to live, he was invited by Queen Christina of Sweden to Rome, where she then was. Thither he immediately went, and lived under the favour of her patronage until his death. The work "De Motu Animalium" is that upon which the medical reputation of Borelli depends.

Born at Naples, 1608; **died** at Rome, 1679.

BORGHESE, *bor-gai'-zai*, a distinguished Italian family, amongst whom have been several cardinals, and other members who have taken distinguished positions in the public affairs of Italy.

BORGHESE, Prince Camillo, married the widow of General Leclerc, Marie Pauline Bonaparte, the sister of Napoleon I. (*See* Bonaparte.) In 1805 he was created a prince of the French empire, and, with the title of duke of Guastalla, became governor-general of the departments beyond the Alps, which embraced those former Italian states, and which were now annexed to France. Subsequently to the fall of the emperor, he fixed his abode at Florence, where, in a palatial structure, he lived in princely splendour. He had another residence at Rome, which he adorned with costly works of art.

Died 1832.

BORGHINI, Vincenzio, *bor-geen'-e*, Italian ecclesiastic and antiquary. He became a Benedictine monk in 1532. The Grand Duke Cosmo I. appointed him vice-president of the Florence Academy of Art. He edited the Decameron of Boccaccio, and wrote on the history of the noble families of Florence, heraldry, and antiquities.

Born at Florence, 1515; **died** 1580.

BORGIA, Cæsar, *bor'-je-a*, a profligate son of Pope Alexander VI., on whose accession he was made archbishop of Valenza and cardinal; but being jealous of his brother Francis, who was most in favour, he contrived to have him drowned. He also dispatched a number of other persons to gratify his avarice and revenge. Having renounced the cardinalship, he was made duke of Valentinois by Louis XII. of France, with whom he entered into a league for the conquest of the Milanese. On the death of his father, he was sent prisoner to Spain, but made his escape, and died fighting as a volunteer in the service of his brother-in-law, the king of Navarre.

Died 1507.

BORGIA, Lucrezia, sister of the above, a woman of extraordinary beauty, has been represented as equally profligate with her brother, and charged with the most horrible crimes, a charge which is hardly credible, when we consider the characters of those who have been her panegyrists. Among these are the names of Ariosto, Strozzi, and several historians, who could not all have concurred in commending an embodiment of wickedness. She was thrice married, first to Sforza, lord of Pesare; then to Alfonso, duke of Biscoglia; and afterwards to Alfonso of Este, who became duke of Ferrara. She left several sons.

Died at Ferrara, 1520.

BORGO, *bor'-go*, 'a town,' the prefix of many of the names of places in Italy.

BORGO, a town of the Austrian Tyrol, in the valley of the Sugana, 12 miles S.E. of Trent, on the Brenta, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. Silk cultivation is carried on. **Pop.** 3,500.

BORGOGNONE, Jacopo Cortese, *bor-go-no'-nai*, painter, who became a Jesuit. His battle-pieces are famous.

Born in Burgundy, 1621; **died** at Rome, 1655.

BORGOMANERO, *bor'-go-ma-nair'-o*, an Italian town, province of Piedmont, 18 miles N.W. of Novara, on the left bank of the Gogna. It is walled and well built. **Pop.** 6,000.

BORINAGE, *bor'-e-naj*, a district of Belgium, in the province of Hainault. **Pop.** 32,000.—Almost its whole extent is covered with coal mines.

BORISSOGLEBSK, *bo-ris'-og-lebsk*, a Russian town, capital of a district of the same name, on the Vorona, 102 miles S.E. of Tambov. **Pop.** 12,250.

BORJA, *bor'-ya*, a city of Spain, province of Aragon, 38 miles W. of Saragossa. It is well-built, and has good public buildings. **Manf.** Cloth, blankets, hemp, and brandy. **Pop.** 4,300.

BORLASE, William, *bor'-lais*, antiquary, who in 1720 entered into orders, and two years afterwards obtained the rectory of Ludgvan, and afterwards that of St. Just, in Cornwall. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and, having presented a variety of fossils and pieces of antiquity to the university of Oxford, he received the thanks of that learned body, and the degree of LL.D. He also gave many curious ores and fossils to the poet Pope for his grotto at Twickenham. He wrote an essay on Cornish crystals, in the "Philosophical Transactions," "Antiquities of the County of Cornwall," folio, two editions; "Observations on the Scilly Islands," 4to; and "The Natural History of Cornwall," folio; all of them valuable.

Born at Pendeen, Cornwall, 1696; **died** 1772.

BORNEO, *bor'-ne-o*, an island of Asia, in the Eastern Archipelago, encompassed by the China Sea, the Sea of Java, the Sea of Celebes, and the Straits of Macassar. It is about 800 miles in length, by 700 in breadth, being the largest island, with the exception of Australia, in the world. The island is mountainous in the interior, and flat and marshy for 10 or 15 miles inland along the coast. To the north of the Krunbang Mountains, which form the S. boundary of Sarawak, are the Batang-Lupar and the Madi ranges, and between these and the Chinese Sea lies Borneo proper. Running in a N.W. direction from Lake Kini-Balu the highest point known in Borneo is reached. This is attained in Mount Kini-Balu, which is 13,698 feet above the level of the sea. Other ranges traverse the country, but their heights are not definitely ascertained.

Rivers.—The principal are the Borneo or Brunai, Batang-Lupar, Sarawak, Redjang, Baram, Sirabas, and Bintula, on the north side of the island; the Pontianak (or Kapuas-Bohang), Simpang, Sambas, Pawan, and Suecadana on the west; the Kutei (or Mahakkan), Bulungan, and Kuran (or Beru), on the east; and in the south-eastern part of the island the Barito (known as the river of Banjermassin), Kapuas-Murung, Kahaijan, Sampit, and Mendanei. The Borneo river is navigable for large vessels for about 15 miles; the others have bars at the mouth, which make them inaccessible to any but small vessels.

Lakes.—The only known one of importance is the Kini-Balu, which is 35 miles long by 30 broad.

Forests.—Very extensive, in which the gutta-percha tree is a conspicuous object; and there are teak, iron-wood, sandal-wood, ebony, various dye-woods, and timber well adapted for ship-building.

Climate.—In the higher parts, as temperate as it is in Europe; but in the lower, hot, moist, and unhealthy.

Zoology.—The elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, bear, deer, wild cattle, and monkey. The ourang-outang is thought to be peculiar to Borneo and Sumatra. There is a porcupine which is said to be a favourite food of the natives, and the only animal that can feed on the upas-tree with impunity. The peninsula of Unsoong, in this country, is supposed to be the most eastern point on the globe in which the elephant is found in its wild state. Birds are found in great variety, and are remarkable for their plumage. Among them are the swallows which make the edible nest so much liked in China. The butterflies and moths are very brilliant. Bees especially abound, and their wax is transported to China. The lac insect is also found. Crocodiles appear in the rivers, which are well supplied with fish. On the north and north-eastern coasts tortoises abound, and their shells are exported to China. There are also oysters, pearl-mussels, and trepang.

Pro.—Rice, sago, sugar, camphor, cassia, cotton, opium, pepper, nutmeg, cloves, betel-nuts, cocoa-nuts, areca-palm, banana, bread-fruit, cajeput-oil, benzoin, gums, and woods used for frankincense; indigo, safflower, turmeric, and fruits of every description.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, iron, tin, platina, nickel, petroleum, sulphur, and coal. The principal diamond-mines are those of Landak, on the river of the same name, about 50 miles from Pontianak.

Area, 300,000 square miles.

Pop. about 2,000,000, consisting of Dyaks, Malays, Chinese, Javans, Arabs, and Bugis. The Dyaks, the aboriginal inhabitants, live chiefly in the interior; they are divided into numerous tribes, and are nearly all heathens. The Malays inhabit the coast districts, and make good sailors. The Chinese live mostly by trading, and mining in the interior. The Bugis (from the Celebes) combine trade with piracy.

Manf. and Commerce.—Cotton fabrics, earthenware, baskets, mats, and weapons are made. The exports consist chiefly of gold, diamonds, gutta-percha, cotton, wax, timber, dye-woods, sandal-wood, camphor, edible nests, coal, and ratan cane.

Lat. between 7° N. and 4° 20′ S. **Lon.** between 106° 40′ and 116° 46′ E.

Territorial Divisions.—The Dutch possess about two-thirds of the island, having residencies in the western and south-eastern parts of the island. The seat of government of the former is PONTIANAK; of the latter, BANJERMASSIN. The territories of the Sultan of Borneo and Sarawak (governed by an English independent rajah) are on the north and north-east; and on the west are the kingdoms of LANDAK, MAMPAWA, and SAMBAS. The small island of LABUAN, off the north-west coast, is a British colony.

Chief Towns.—BORNEO, Banjermassin, Pontianak, SAMBAS, and SARAWAK.

History.—Borneo was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521. Several of the European powers have endeavoured to establish colonial settlements in Borneo; but, with the exception of the Dutch, who established themselves in 1643, none of them had any permanent success, till Sir James Brooke, an English gentleman of independent fortune, landed on its coast in 1838. (*See* BROOKE, Sir James; SARAWAK, and LABUAN.)

BORNEO, a seaport and capital of the kingdom of Borneo, on the north-west part of the island, 10 miles distant from the sea, on the river Brunai. The houses which occupy the banks on both sides of the river are supported on piles, and ascended by ladders, the tide being freely permitted to flow under them. It is a place of considerable trade. **Pop.** about 30,000. **Lat.** 4° 56′ N. **Lon.** 114° 44′ E.

BORNHOLM, *born'-hawlm*, a mountainous island of Denmark, in the Baltic, about 100 miles from the outermost point of Zealand; 30 miles long by 20 broad. **Area**, including three small neighbouring islands, 230 square miles. **Pro.** Flax, hemp, and oats. **Minerals.** Potter's clay, blue marble, and coal. **Manf.** Linens, wooden clocks, and earthenware. **Pop.** 29,000. **Lat.** between 54° 59′ and 55° 18′ N. **Lon.** between 14° 42′ and 15° 10′ E. The chief town is RÖNNE, or Rottum, on the western coast.

BORNOS, *bor'-nos*, a Spanish town, province of Andalusia, near the right bank of the Guadaleta, 28 miles N.E. of Cadiz. The streets are wide, and there are spacious squares. A palace, part consisting of an old Moorish castle, is a large and interesting building. The town is much resorted to by invalids. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, cloth, and soap. **Pop.** 4,800.

BORNOU, *bor-noo'*, an extensive country in Africa, bounded on the N.W. by Fezzan, N. by the desert of Bilma, S.E. by Cashna, and S.W. by Nubia. The whole country may be regarded as a level, covered with a thick copse, high coarse grass, and closely-creeping and climbing plants. Around Lake Tchad, for a considerable distance, there is an alluvial marsh.

Rivers.—The Shary and the Yeou, both of which fall into Lake Tchad.

Climate.—This is characterised by an excessive though not by a uniform heat. Two seasons, one commencing soon after the middle of April, the other at the same period in October, divide the year. The first is introduced by violent winds, that bring with them, from the S.E. and S., an intense heat, with a deluge of sultry rain and such tempests of thunder and lightning as destroy multitudes of cattle and numbers of the people. At the commencement of the second season, the ardent heat lessens; the air becomes soft and mild, and the weather perfectly serene.

Zoology.—Horses, asses, mules, dogs, horned cattle, goats, sheep, and camels (the flesh of which is much esteemed) are the common animals. The game consists of partridges, wild ducks, and ostriches, the flesh of which is prized above all other kinds. The other animals are the lion, leopard, civet-cat, wolf, fox, elephant, antelope, giraffe, crocodile, and hippopotamus; and there are many snakes, scorpions, centipedes, and toads. Bees are so numerous that the wax is often thrown away as an article of no value.

Pro.—Maize, cotton, hemp, indigo, and all kinds of fruits. The india-rubber tree is found in abundance, but cultivation is imperfect, and the riches of the inhabitants chiefly consist in slaves and cattle.

Pop. about 8,000,000, mostly of negro race; but the

ruling classes are of Arab descent, and profess Mahometanism.

Lat. between 10° and 25° N. Lon. between 12° and 28° E.

BORODINO, *bo-ro-dé-no*, a village in Russia, near the Moskwa, about 70 miles W. of Moscow, remarkable for the great battle gained on September 7, 1812, by the French over the Russians.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, *bur'-ro-brij*, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the banks of the Ure, 17 miles N.W. of York. The chief trade is in agricultural produce and hardware. In the vicinity are some remarkable stones, known as "the devil's arrows," supposed to be of Druidical origin. **Pop.** 4,942. A station on the North-Eastern Railway.

BOROVITSCKI-POROQUI, *bo'-ro-vitch-ki-po-roke-ui'*, a Russian town, in the government of Novgorod, on the Msta, from the rapids in which the second part of the name of the town is derived. **Pop.** 8,700.

BOROVSK, *bo-rofsk'*, a Russian town, in the government of Kalouga. A very rich convent, founded in the 15th century, is in the neighbourhood. **Manf.** Sailcloth, leather, flax, and hemp. **Pop.** 9,000.

BORROMEAN ISLANDS. (*See* MAGGIORE, LAGO.)

BORROMEO, CARLO, Count, *bor-ro-mai'-o*, Cardinal and Saint of the Church of Rome. He was of noble family, and nephew of Pope Pius V. He studied at Pavia, and at an early age was made cardinal and archbishop of Milan. He exercised great influence at Rome, and filled several high offices; but his endeavours to reform the discipline and morals of the clergy raised up enemies, and in 1569 an attempt was made upon his life. He was pious and liberal, a patron of literature and art. In 1570 he founded the Helvetic College at Milan, and induced an alliance of the seven Catholic cantons of Switzerland. His administrative talents, as exhibited in the terrible famine of 1570, and during the plague at Milan in 1576, were great. His exertions and austerities are supposed to have caused his death; and it was asserted that miracles were wrought at his tomb. He was canonized in 1616; and there is a statue to his memory on the western shore of Lake Maggiore, where his ancestral estates were situated.

Born 1538; **died** 1584.

BORROMEO, FREDERICO, Count, nephew of the preceding, was also a cardinal, and was in 1595 made archbishop of Milan, where he founded the Ambrosian library.

Born at Milan, 1564; **died** 1634.

BORROMINI, FRANCIS, *bor-ro-mé-ne*, an eminent architect, who, it is said, was driven mad by the reputation of Bernini, another architect, and stabbed himself. He built the church of La Sapienza at Rome, the college de Propaganda, and several other elegant structures.

Born in the district of Como, 1599; **died** 1667.

BORROW, GEORGE, an English author, remarkable for a talent for acquiring languages, whose singular spirit of adventure led him into the society of the gipsies, not only of England and Ireland, but those of the Spanish peninsula. Many of the scenes through which he has passed are supposed to be given in his works, "the Zincali," "the Bible in Spain," "Lavengro," and "Rommany Rye." He is also the author of "Wild Wales."

Born at Norwich, 1803. **Died** 1881.

BORROWSTOUNNESS, frequently abbreviated to Bo'ness, *bo'-ness*, a seaport-town of Scotland, county of Linlithgow, on the southern bank of the river Forth, 18 miles from Edinburgh. The town is irregularly built, but has a very good harbour. There are extensive collieries, which afford fuel both for home consumption and export, and have been wrought during centuries, and penetrate so far beneath the bed of the river as to meet those of Culross, on the opposite side. There is a considerable coasting trade. **Manf.** Malt, soap, salt, vitriol, and earthenware. **Pop.** 6,088. A station on the North British Railway.

BORSCHOD, *bor'-shod*, a county of Hungary, on the Theiss. **Desc.** Fertile, and producing wine, grain, and fruits in abundance. It also rears considerable numbers of cattle, has copper-mines, and its commerce is extensive. **Pop.** 216,500.

BORT, *bort*, a town of France, in the department Corrèze, 14 miles from Ussel. It trades in horses and cattle. **Pop.** 2,600.—This is the birthplace of Marmontel.

BORY DE SAINT VINCENT, JEAN BAPTISTE GEORGE MARIE, *baw'-ree de sainn van-sahn'*, French traveller and naturalist. He travelled in Australia, and afterwards served in the French army. After the battle of Waterloo he was exiled, and remained at Brussels till 1820, when he returned to France, and contributed extensively to the scientific literature of the day. He was employed by the government in scientific missions in Greece and Algeria. His scientific works are of high value.

Born at Agen, 1780; **died** 1846.

BOSA, *bo'-sa*, a town and small port of Sardinia, 4 miles from Cagliari, near the mouth of the Terno. It is surrounded by old walls, has a castle, cathedral, and several monasteries and churches. It is one of the unhealthiest places in the island. A trade is carried on in wine, oil, grain, and cheese. **Pop.** 6,500.

BOSCAN-ALMOGAVER, JUAN, *bos'-can-al'-mo-ga'-ver*, Spanish poet. He was descended from a noble family, and was the tutor of the famous duke of Alva. He was the first to introduce the Italian metres into Spanish poetry.

Born at Barcelona, 1500; **died** 1544.

BOSCAWEN, EDWARD, *bos-kó'-en*, a distinguished English admiral, was the second son of Hugh, Viscount Falmouth. He early entered the navy, and was, in 1740, made captain of the *Shoreham*. He particularly distinguished himself at the taking of Porto Bello and the siege of Carthagena. On his return to England, he married the daughter of William Glanville, Esq., and was chosen M.P. for Truro, in Cornwall. He served in the West and East Indies and America with brilliant success, and twice received the thanks of Parliament, and had an annual pension of £3,000 conferred upon him. In 1760 he was appointed general of the marines, with a salary of £3,000 a year, which he retained until his death.

Born in Cornwall, 1711; **died** at Hatchfield Park, near Guildford, 1761.

BOSCOBEL, *bos'-ko-bel*, a small extra-parochial liberty in Shropshire, near White Ladies, in the parish of Tong, noteworthy only for its historical associations.—Its grove is noted for the oak in which Charles II. was hid, and where he saw the Parliament soldiers pass by in quest of him, after the battle of Worcester, in 1651.

BOSCO TRECASE, *bos'-co-trai-ca'-sai*, an Italian town, situated at the foot of Mount Vesu-

vius. There are several churches and convents, and a royal manufactory of arms and gunpowder. **Pop.** 8,500.

BOSCOVICH, ROGER JOSEPH, *bos'-co-veech*, Italian mathematician and astronomer. He was a member of the order of Jesuits, and became professor of astronomy and optics at Milan. He wrote numerous works on mathematical and physical science, besides poems, which were much admired. His last years were clouded by insanity.
Born at Ragusa, 1711; **died** at Milan, 1787.

BOSIO, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, Baron, *bo-se-o*, sculptor, who executed the figures for the column in the Place Vendôme, Paris. He was employed by Louis XVIII. and Charles X., the latter conferring on him the rank of baron. Many of the most beautiful public statues in Paris are by him, and he executed busts of many royal personages.
Born at Monaco, Sardinia, 1769; **died** 1845.

BOSJESMANS, *boz-jes'-manz*, literally "bushmen," is the designation applied by the Dutch colonists at the Cape of Good Hope to a nomadic people who skirt the colony on the north, and who neither rear cattle nor have tribal distinctions such as the Hottentots have.

BOSNA-SERAJO, *bos'-na se-ra'-yo*, a town of European Turkey, the capital of Bosnia, situate on both sides of the Migliazza, an affluent of the Bosna, crossed by four handsome stone bridges, 120 miles S.W. of Belgrade. There were about 150 mosques, and an ancient palace, but a large portion of the old town was destroyed by fire in 1879. The old citadel, which stands at some distance from the town, is surrounded with thick walls, turrets, and bastions, and defended by numerous cannon. **Manf.** Cutlery, arms, jewellery, leather, and woollen goods. There is a considerable trade with Dalmatia, Turkey, Croatia, and South Germany.—In the neighbourhood there are mineral baths and iron-mines. **Pop.** about 50,000.

BOSNIA, formerly an administrative division in the north-western part of Turkey in Europe, but now, in accordance with the Treaty of Berlin of 1878, administered by the Austrian government. The country is generally mountainous, but containing many fruitful fields and vineyards, especially in the north. Its mountains are offshoots from the Dinaric Alps, in some places attaining an elevation of 7,000 feet.

Rivers.—The Save and its tributaries, the Bosnia, Verba, and Drin; and the Narenta and the Boyana, falling into the Adriatic.

Pro.—Wheat, maize, barley, flax, hemp, tobacco, wines, olives, and fruits. A great number of cattle are reared, the pasturage being good. The sheep are celebrated for their wool, and skins of animals are exported.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, mercury, lead, coal, and iron.

Area, including Herzegovina, 23,570 square miles.

Pop. 1,158,440, consisting of Bosnians (or Bosniaks), Turks, Croats, Moriacks, Montenegrins, Illyrians, Dalmatians, and Germans. The Turks form about a quarter of the population; the others mostly belong nominally to the Greek church, and there are some Roman Catholics.

Lat. between 42° 30′ and 45° 15′ N. **Lon.** between 17° 40′ and 21° E.

History.—This country belonged to the ancient Pannonia, and, in the middle ages, was sometimes tributary to Hungary, and sometimes to Servia. In 1463 it became tributary to Turkey, and, in 1522, was united to that empire. The Bosniacs have frequently risen against their rulers; and, in 1850-51, Omar Pasha gained considerable reputation by suppressing a rebellion against accepting the Tanzimat, or reformed constitution of Turkey. An insurrection broke out in the Herzegovina in 1875. In 1878 Bosnia was virtually annexed to Austria.

BOSPHORUS, or BOSPORUS, *bos'-fo-rus*, two narrow straits, situate at the confines of Europe and Asia. One was called Cimmerian, and joined the Palus Mæotis to the Euxine Sea, and is called by the moderns the Strait of Caffa; and the other was called the Thracian, and by the moderns the Strait of Constantinople, which connects the Euxine Sea with the Propontis. It is so narrow that, in a calm day, persons could converse with each other from the opposite banks. The meaning of the name is "the ford of oxen," equivalent to the English Oxford.

BOSSUET, JACQUES BENIGNO, *bos'-soo-ai*, a celebrated French preacher, who, having obtained great eminence, especially for his controversial powers, was, in 1669, made bishop of Cordan, a dignity which he afterwards resigned, having been appointed tutor to the dauphin, for whom he composed his "Discourse on Universal History," which was printed in 1681. It was from this work that Voltaire conceived his opinion of Bossuet's great eloquence. In 1681 he was made bishop of Meaux, and in 1697 counsellor of state. Bossuet distinguished himself as a controversialist against the Protestants, and his "Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church upon Matters of Controversy" was written with so much talent and ingenuity as to draw many persons over to Popery. It was translated into several languages, and procured for the author the thanks of the Pope. Several able Protestants attacked the bishop, who encountered them with great spirit. His funeral orations are splendid, affecting, and eloquent; but too dramatic in style to suit the English taste. His most famous work was his history of the diversities of the Protestant churches, and another elaborate treatise was on politics as founded on the Scriptures.
Born at Dijon, 1627; **died** at Meaux, 1704.

BOSTAN, EL, *bos-tan'*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalic of Marash, on the north side of Mount Taurus. A large trade in wheat is carried on. The town occupies the site of the ancient Commana, in Cappadocia. **Pop.** 8,500. **Lat.** 38° N. **Lon.** 36° 23′ E.

BOSTON, *bos'-ton*, a seaport-town and borough of Lincolnshire, on both sides of the river Witham, (crossed by an iron bridge of a single arch), 28 miles S.E. of Lincoln. This is an ancient town, supposed to be the Icanhoe where, in 654, an abbey was founded by St. Botolph, after whom the town was named, Boston being a contraction of Botolph's town. It was formerly rich in monastic and religious institutions, though scarcely a vestige is now left of the six friaries and three colleges which it once contained. The parish church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a noble Gothic structure, one of the largest and finest churches in England, with a tower 300 feet high, and is justly admired for its elegance and simplicity. It was founded in 1309. Besides the church, there are places of worship belonging to Baptists of different denominations, to Unitarians, and Methodists; also a Quaker meeting-house. There is a Freemasons' hall in the Egyptian style. **Manf.** Canvas, ropes, leather, iron, brass, bricks, whiting, and hats. There is a great market for cattle and sheep, and a large quantity of corn is exported. Vessels of 300 tons can ascend the river into the centre of the town. The neighbouring sea yields great numbers of fish; and a considerable traffic is carried on in shrimps, immense quantities of which are sent to London. **Pop.** 14,932. A station on the Great Northern Railway.

BOSTON, the capital of Massachusetts, United States, stands on a peninsula at the western end of

Massachusetts Bay, on an inlet which forms a noble harbour, protected by two headlands, between which is an insular barrier, so divided as only to allow three narrow entrances into the harbour, which has an extent of about 75 square miles, and depth for the largest ships. The old town occupied a peninsula of about 700 acres, but the present town has extended till it occupies an adjacent island and a considerable area on the mainland. It is divided into Old, East and South Boston, Boston Highlands, added in 1868, and Dorchester in 1870. These separate portions are connected by seven bridges and a long embankment, the Western Avenue. The streets are generally spacious and well built of red brick; but the surface on which they are laid being uneven, they have a somewhat irregular appearance. The principal edifices are the State-house, Faneuil-hall, the City-hall, Exchange, hospital, Custom-house, gaol, houses of industry and correction, an Athenæum, an Odeon, one of the finest concert-halls in the world, about 130 churches, and two theatres. There are a great many schools, literary, scientific, and charitable institutions, and the medical branch of the Harvard University is here. Literature flourishes in this town above, perhaps, any place in the United States. There is a beautiful park, the Common, comprising 50 acres, and forming a fine promenade.

Commerce.—This town being the great emporium of New England, it imports most kinds of European manufactures, E. and W. India produce, and flour, grain, cotton, tobacco, staves, and coal from most of the other states of the Union. The chief exports are beef, pork, lard, woollen and cotton manufactured goods, cordage, boots, shoes, paper, hardware, and furniture.

Pop. 362,839.
Lat. 42° 21′ N. **Lon.** 71° 4′ W.

Railway and Steamship communications.—Boston is connected with eight great railway systems, affording communication with almost every part of the United States, and is the transatlantic station of the Cunard line of steamers.

History.—Boston was founded about 1630, and was formerly called Tremont, from three hills, on and around which it is built. It was subsequently called Boston, in compliment to the Rev. John Cotton, who had been a clergyman at Boston, in Lincolnshire, and who had fled here from religious persecution. It is called the cradle of American independence, for it was here that the first efforts in the American War of Independence was made. In June, 1775, the battle of Bunker's Hill was fought in its neighbourhood, and there is a granite column, 221 feet high, commemorating the victory over the British. Water is brought into the town by a brick conduit from Long Pond, 20 miles distant, and 10,000,000 gallons are daily supplied. It was the birthplace of Franklin the philosopher.

BOSTON, THOMAS, a Scotch divine, minister of Simprin, and afterwards of Ettrick. He was the author of "The Fourfold State," "The Crook in the Lot," and an autobiography, all of which are popular works. He has been styled the "representative man" of Scotch divines. His style is quaint, but often exhibits fine flashes of thought.

Born at Dunse, 1676; **died** at Ettrick, 1732.

BOSWELL, JAMES, *bos'-wel*, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, was the son of Alexander Boswell (Lord Auchinleck), one of the justices of session. He was educated at the school and university of Edinburgh, and early distinguished himself by his love of poetry and the *belles-lettres*. Being, however, rather addicted to pleasure, and wishing to enter into the army, his father, who designed him for his own profession, would not allow him to adopt a military life. At his request he went to London, where he contracted an intimacy with Dr. Johnson and other men of literary eminence. Thence he went to Utrecht and studied the civil law; after which he travelled through Germany and Switzerland. In the latter country he was introduced to Rousseau, and at Ferney visited Voltaire. He next went to Italy, and passed over to Corsica, where, by means of an introductory letter which he received from Rousseau, he formed an intimacy with General Paoli. On his return he published an account of Corsica. About this time he was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar. In 1773 he accompanied Dr. Johnson in a tour through the Highlands and the western isles of Scotland, of which tour he wrote an entertaining account, published in 1784. On the death of his father he removed to London, and was admitted at the English bar, but never attained any considerable practice. By the favour of Lord Lonsdale, however, he was chosen recorder of Carlisle. In 1790 he published a book of high value in biographical literature,—"The Memoirs of Dr. Johnson." It is upon this work that his fame rests. It has received the commendation of the highest authorities, has given gratification to thousands upon thousands of readers, and presents us with the best portrait of a great man that has ever been painted. He also wrote "Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides," and a life of Johnson. He is the most candid, as well as the most hero-worshipping of biographers, never attempting to conceal his own defects and amusing vanity.

Born at Edinburgh, 1740; **died** in London, 1795.

BOSWORTH, or MARKETBOSWORTH, *bos'-worth*, a market-town of Leicestershire, 12 miles W. of Leicester. The church is spacious, and has a beautiful spire. **Pop.** 6,409. **Manf.** Knitted worsted stockings.—About three miles from the town is Bosworth Field, where, in 1485, the memorable battle between Richard III. and the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., was fought.

BOTANY BAY, *bot'-a-ne*, a bay on the south-east coast of Australia, New South Wales, 5 miles from Sydney. It was, in 1770, discovered by Captain Cook, who named it Botany, from the great quantity of herbs which he found on its shores. In 1787 it became an English penal settlement, removed in the following year to Port Jackson, a larger harbour a little further north. In 1825 a column was erected on its shore to the memory of La Perouse, the French navigator. **Lat.** 34° S. **Lon.** 151° 15′ E.

BOTH, JOHN and ANDREW, *both*, Flemish painters, brothers, who worked together, John painting the landscapes and Andrew the figures. Their works fetch high prices. Andrew was accidentally drowned at Venice.

Born at Utrecht. **Died**, Andrew, 1650; John, at Utrecht, 1651.

BOTHNIA, *both'-ne-a*, (*See* FINLAND and SWEDEN.)

BOTHNIA, GULF OF, is that part of the Baltic Sea which separates Sweden from Finland. It begins at the island of Aland, and extends 360 miles in length and 135 in extreme breadth, to Tornea, between *lat.* 60° 20′ and 65° 50′ N.—This gulf receives nearly all the great rivers of Sweden and Finland; but its depth is not greater than that of the Baltic generally. (*See* BALTIC.)

BOTHWELL, *both'well*, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 8 miles E.S.E. of Glasgow. **Pop.** 1,200. This village is famous for a battle fought, in 1679, between the Scottish Covenanters and the royal forces, wherein the former were completely routed. Bothwell Bridge (or Brig), was the scene of the action. The fine ruins of Bothwell Castle, built by the Normans, are near the village.

BOTHWELL, JAMES HEPBURN, Earl, succeeded his father, the third earl, in 1556. In 1561 he was one of the lords deputed to bring the young Queen of Scots to her kingdom. In 1562 he and the earl of Arran were imprisoned for conspiring to seize the Queen's person. He escaped and went to France. He returned to Scotland in 1565, and ingratiated himself with Mary, endeavouring to persuade her to obtain a divorce from her husband, Lord Darnley. When, in 1567, that unfortunate nobleman was blown up in the house where he slept, in the vicinity of Holyrood palace, suspicion fell strongly upon Bothwell and the queen. Bothwell was tried and acquitted. After this, he seized Mary near Edinburgh, and carried her prisoner to Dunbar Castle, where he first endeavoured, by soothing speeches and protestations of love, to prevail on her to marry him. That she did so at last is certain; but it is said, and seemingly with justice, that she was forced to it by the worst advantages being taken of her. During these iniquitous proceedings, Bothwell procured a divorce from his former wife, and Mary created him earl of Orkney. But a confederacy among the lords being formed against him, he retired to the Orkneys, and thence to Denmark, where he died in prison, it is said confessing his own guilt and the queen's innocence of the king's murder.

Born 1526; **died** in the Castle of Malmory, in 1576.

BOTTA, CARLO GIUSEPPE GUGLIELMO, *bot'-ta,* Italian poet and historian, who studied medicine at the university of Turin, and, in 1786, took a doctor's degree. He became a physician in the French army, and, in 1799, he and two others were appointed the provisional government of Piedmont. He was afterwards, under the first empire, a member of the French *Corps Legislatif.* In 1830 he returned to Italy, and received a pension, with the honour of knighthood, from Charles Albert, king of Sardinia. He wrote a "History of Italy," and a continuation of Guicciardini's history from 1490 down to 1814. He was also the author of a "History of American Independence," some books of travels, and an epic poem.

Born at San Giorgio, Piedmont, 1766; **died** at Paris, 1837.

BOTTA, PAUL EMILE, son of the above, became French consul at Mosul, and early distinguished himself as a naturalist and traveller. After spending some years in Egypt, and making a journey through a portion of Arabia, he settled at Mosul, and in 1843 disentombed an Assyrian palace in the mound of Khorsabad, 14 miles from the seat of his consulship. This was before the discoveries made by Mr. Layard; so that M. Botta may be considered the first who led the way in the path of discovering Assyrian remains.

Born at Paris, about 1800.

BOTTARI, GIOVANNI GAETANO, a learned Italian ecclesiastic, professor at the college of La Sapienza at Rome, and afterwards librarian of the Vatican. He edited a new edition of the famous Dictionary of the Della Crusca Academy, wrote a treatise on the Catacombs of Rome, edited Virgil, and wrote dissertations on Livy, Dante, and Boccaccio.

Born at Florence, 1689; **died** at Rome, 1775.

BOTTGER, or BOTTCHER, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, *boett'-jer,* was apprenticed to an apothecary at Berlin, but devoted himself enthusiastically to the search for the philosopher's stone. Being threatened with punishment, he fled to Saxony, where he found patronage at the court; but failing in his attempts to make gold, the king employed him to experiment upon clay, with the view to improving the manufacture of porcelain; and he succeeded in producing the famous Meissen ware. He was kept under strict surveillance so that he should not reveal the secret, but rewarded with considerable presents, which he wasted.

Born at Schleiz, in Reuss, 1681; **died** 1719.

BOTTIGER, KARL AUGUST, German archæologist. He studied at Leipsic, and in 1791 was appointed director of the Gymnasium and consistorial councillor at Weima, where he enjoyed the friendship of Schiller, Goethe, and other eminent men; and wrote numerous works on archæology. He was elected a member of the French Institute in 1832.

Born at Richenbach, 1760; **died** 1835.

BOTZEN, or BABRANO, *bot'-zen,* a town in the Austrian Tyrol, 32 miles N.N.E. of Trent. It is well built, and its situation makes it a great centre of trade. **Manf.** Silk, linen, hosiery, and leather. There are four large annual fairs. **Pop.** 10,000.

BOUCHAIN, *bou-shai(h)n',* a town of France, department of Nord, 12 miles S.E. of Douai, on both sides of the Scheldt. It is fortified, and has means of inundating the adjacent country, in case of an attack. **Manf.** Beetroot sugar and salt. **Pop.** 1,100.—The town was taken by the Duke of Marlborough in 1711, and recaptured by the French in 1712. It was ceded to France in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht.

BOUCHER, FRANCIS, *boo-shair,* French painter, famous for amorous, mythological, and pastoral subjects, "the Anacreon of painting." He was principal painter to Louis XV., and director of the French Academy.

Born at Paris, 1704; **died** 1770.

BOUCHES-DU-RHONE, a department of France, situated at the mouths of the Rhone. About one half only is under cultivation, there being considerable tracts of heaths, forests, and waste lands. Ranges of hills: The south-western termination of the Alpine ranges traverse the department, attaining in some parts an elevation of 3,400 feet. The principal river is the Rhone, which, near Arles, divides into two branches, forming the Isle of Camargue. The Durance, Toulobre, Are, and Huveaune, are smaller streams. The soil, with the exception of a few alluvial spots, is generally unproductive.

Prod.—Vines, almonds, figs, capers, and nuts; the laurel and myrtle, and many odoriferous plants, grow freely.

Min.—Coal, limestone, marble, alabaster, and gypsum, but not in large quantities.

Area.—1979 square miles.

Pop.—589,028.

Chief Towns.—MARSEILLES, LA VIGNOLE, ARLES, MARTIGUE, PORT DE BOUC, PONTEAU, CASSIS, and LA CIOTAT.

BOUCHIER, THOMAS, *boo'-sheer,* an archbishop of Canterbury, who is said to have introduced the art of printing into England in 1464, by bringing over a compositor from Haarlem, at his own expense. This is a matter of dispute.

Died 1486.

BOUFFLERS, LOUIS FRANÇOIS, Duc de, *boof'-flai',* a marshal of France, who early in life entered the army, and in 1669 became colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and distinguished himself in several actions under the gallant Turenne. In 1708, after the battle of Oudenarde, he defended Lisle against Prince Eugene, for which he was created a peer. At the battle of Malplaquet, he effected

his retreat without losing any of his artillery or soldiers. This was his last public achievement.

Born 1644; **died** at Fontainebleau, 1711.

BOUGAINVILLE, LOUIS ANTOINE DE, *boo'-gain-vil*, French navigator. In 1756 he distinguished himself in Canada as aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Montcalm, and afterwards served in Germany. Between 1766 and 1769 he performed a voyage round the world, the first accomplished by a French navigator. He afterwards served in the French navy in the American war, and in 1780 was made a marshal of the army. He retired at the outbreak of the Revolution.

Born at Paris, 1729; **died** 1811.

BOUGAINVILLE BAY, Patagonia, on the north side of the Strait of Magellan, named after the preceding. **Lat.** 53° 25′ S. **Lon.** 70° 13′ W.

BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, one of the Solomon group in the South Pacific. **Lat.** between 5° 30′ and 7° S. **Lon.** 155° E.

BOUGAINVILLE STRAIT, between the islands of Mallicollo and Espiritu Santo, and the New Hebrides, in the Antarctic Regions.

BOUGUER, *boo'-goo-air*, French mathematician and natural philosopher, author of treatises of great value on optics, light, the figure of the earth, and other scientific subjects. In 1735 he was sent to South America to measure a degree of the equator.

Born at Croisic, 1698; **died** 1758.

BOUILLÉ, FRANÇOIS CLAUDE AMOUR, Marquis de, *boo'-yai*, French general, who greatly distinguished himself against the English in the West Indies, his humanity and generosity being as marked as his courage and skill, and gaining him the respect of his opponents, shown by the manner in which he was received in this country on the occasion of a visit in 1784. He was a member of the Assembly of Notables, and in 1790 appointed commander of the army of the Meuse. He left France in consequence of having assisted the king in an attempt to escape. In 1791 he entered the service of Gustavus III. of Sweden. He afterwards resided in England. He was the author of a useful history of the French Revolution.

Born in Auvergne, 1739; **died** in London, 1800.

BOUILLON, *boo'-ee-yawng*, the chief town of a duchy of the same name, in Belgium, 50 miles from Namur. It is small, but neatly built, and has a castle. **Manf.** Woollens. **Pop.** 2,800.

BOUILLON. (*See* GODFREY OF BOUILLON.)

BOULAY DE LA MEURTHE, ANTOINE JACQUES CLAUDE JOSEPH, Count, *boo'-lai-de-la-muhrthe*, a moderate member of the Council of Five Hundred in the first French Revolution. Under Napoleon he was made president of the legislative section of the Council of State, and greatly assisted in the preparation of the famous Code. The emperor gave him the title of count. In 1815 he went to Germany, but returned to France in 1819, and lived in retirement. He was the author of an essay on the English Commonwealth, which had a great influence in preparing the way for Napoleon's assumption of supreme power. He also wrote a work on English history during the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

Born in the Vosges, 1761; **died** at Paris, 1840.

BOULAY, a town of Germany, in Lorraine, on the right bank of the Nied, 15 miles N.E. of Metz. There is a large market-place. **Manf.** Cloth, blankets, cotton yarn, leather, and hardware. **Pop.** 2,900

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, *boo'-loyne*, an old seaport town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, at the mouth of the Liaune, 19 miles S.S.W. of Calais. The town is divided into Upper and Lower. The latter lies on the shore, and is better built, and considerably more populous, than the other, which, at a short distance, stands on an eminence, and was once fortified, but the ramparts have been converted into public promenades. In the upper town are the cathedral, the town hall, and other public buildings. In the lower town are the museum, theatre, gallery of art, hospital and several churches. There are large baths, and the fine sands afford great facilities for sea bathing. The inhabitants of Boulogne carry on an active trade in fresh and salt fish, especially herrings and mackerel, which are caught in great numbers off the coast; also in coal, salt, fresh and salted butter, soap, and earthenware. The harbour is large enough to admit large merchant vessels at high water; and there is a long pier. There are generally so many English visitors that the town has almost an English aspect. **Manf.** Linen, sailcloth, and cordage. **Pop.** 43,954. **Lat.** 50° 45′ N. **Lon.** 1° 36′ E.—There are lines of steamers to Folkestone and London, and direct communication with Paris by railway. A lofty monument marks the site of the great camp formed by Napoleon in 1804 in preparation for his proposed invasion of England.

BOULOGNE, a town of France on the Seine, about 4 miles from Paris. **Pop.** nearly 8,000. (*See* PARIS.)

BOULTON, MATTHEW, *bold'-ton*, an inventor and improver in the mechanical arts. In 1769 he entered into communication with Watt, the improver of the steam-engine; after which the Soho Works, near Birmingham, became famous for the mechanical skill displayed in the construction of its steam-engines. His coining-machinery was a triumph of its kind, and he, in conjunction with his partner, Watt, greatly contributed to give an impetus to British industry. Boulton was of a generous and ardent disposition, and is said to have expended 47,000*l.* in experiments on the steam-engine, before Watt had so far perfected it as to bring any return of profit. It has recently been proved that he to a great extent anticipated the discovery of photography.

Born at Birmingham, 1728; **died** 1809.

BOU-MAZA, *boo'-ma'-za*, an Arab chief, whose real name was Si Mahomet ben Abdallah. Like Abd-el-Kader, he acquired in early life a saintly reputation, and declaring himself invulnerable, promised heaven and riches to all who assisted in the expulsion of the French from Africa. In 1845, in connection with Abd-el-Kader, he obtained several advantages over the generals of France, but was subsequently, in 1846, defeated by Colonel (afterwards Marshal) St. Arnaud. Ultimately, on 10th January, 1847, General Herbillon completely routed his forces, and he surrendered in the following April to St. Arnaud. Brought to France, he had a handsome residence assigned to him in Paris, with a pension of 15,000 francs. In 1854 he quitted the French soil, commanded, during the Russian war, a body of Bashi-Bazouks, and was made a colonel in the Turkish service. (*See* ABD-EL-KADER.)

Born about 1820.

BOURBON, *boor'-bawhn*, a famous Royal family of Europe, descended from Hugh Capet, who founded the third French dynasty in 987. The Bourbons may now be considered as divided into five branches—1, the elder line, which has given eight kings to France; 2, the Orleans branch, de-

scended from the brother of Louis XVI.; 3, the Bourbons of Spain, descended from Louis XIV. of France; 4, the Bourbons of Italy, descended from Philip V. of Spain; 5, the Bourbons of the ducal line of Parma, also descended from Philip V. of Spain.

BOURBON, CHARLES, Duc du BOURBONNAIS, constable of France, was the son of Gilbert, count of Montpensier. He distinguished himself at the famous battle of Marignan, in 1516, but soon after fell into disgrace, through the enmity of the mother of Francis I., whose offer of marriage he had rejected. On this he associated with Charles V. and Henry VIII. of England against his sovereign. The plot, however, was discovered, and he escaped into Italy, where he became lieutenant-general to the emperor Charles, and afterwards his commander-in-chief. He captured Francis at the battle of Pavia. Resolved to have a dominion of his own, he gathered a large irregular force and attacked Rome, being shot while attempting to scale the walls.

Born 1489; **died** 1527.

BOURBON, or BOURBON VENDÉE, a French town, capital of the department of Vendée, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Yon. The public buildings are very handsome. It was named Napoleonville, until the fall of the first empire. **Pop.** 5,200.

BOURBON, or REUNION, an island in the Indian Ocean, about 400 miles east of Madagascar. The island, which is 45 miles long and 33 broad, is composed of two mountains; the smallest is the southern one, which is an active volcano. A great part of the surface of the island is a complete volcanic desert, destitute of every kind of vegetation. In other parts, however, the soil is fertile, the air pure, the climate delicious, and the sky always beautiful. Its volcanic peaks range from 7,218 to 10,100 feet above the level of the sea.

Pro.—Coffee, tobacco, sugar, rice, and cloves. The forests contain wood fit for shipbuilding; also aloe, ebony, palm, with a variety of trees that afford odoriferous gums and resins. Though earthquakes are unknown, the island is subject to violent hurricanes, which injure the crops, often throw down houses, root up trees, and occasion the destruction of shipping.

Towns.—ST. DENIS is the principal and capital.

Pop. about 170,518, inclusive of the inhabitants of some small neighbouring islands.

Lat. 20° S. **Lon.** 55° 30′ E.

History.—This island was, in 1545, discovered by the Portuguese, and in 1810 was occupied by the English, and restored to France in 1814. It is the only settlement now possessed by the French between Africa and India.

BOURBONNAIS, *boor'-bawhn-ai*, a rich district in the centre of France, formerly the duchy of Bourbon. (*See* ALLIER and CHER.)

BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS, *boor'-bon-lai-baihn'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Marne, much resorted to for the hot saline springs. It is situated at the junction of the Borne and Aspance. **Manf.** Cotton, hosiery, and cutlery. **Pop.** 4,000.

BOURBOURG, *boor'-boorg*, an ancient town of France, department Nord, near the right bank of the Aar, 9 miles S.W. of Dunkirk. **Manf.** Lace, oil, and beer. **Pop.** 2,400.

BOURDALOUE, LOUIS, *boor-da-lou'-ai*, French preacher, a Jesuit, and professor of great Bourges. He was earnest, dignified, and vigorous, and his eloquence produced a remarkable effect.

Born at Bourges, 1632; **died** at Paris, 1704.

BOURDEILLES, PETER DE. (*See* BRANTOME.)

BOURG-EN-BRESSE, *boorg'-ang-bras*, a French town, capital of the department of Ain, on the left bank of the Reyssouse. It is well built, and there are handsome public fountains in the streets. The church, built in the 16th century, is handsome. There are a good market-place, museum, and public library. Outside the town are a beautiful Gothic church and a large hospital. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, hosiery and leather. There is a large trade in grain, wine, horses, cattle, and leather. **Pop.** 13,700.

BOURGELAT, CLAUDE, *boorje-la'*, veterinary surgeon, the first to adopt it as a distinct profession. He was by profession a lawyer, but his love for horses led him to devote himself to the study of their diseases. He founded a school at Lyons, which was resorted to by students from all parts of Europe.

Born at Lyons, 1712; **died** 1799.

BOURGES, *boorj*, a large but ill-built town of France, in the department of Cher, 123 miles from Paris. It stands on a rising ground, between the rivers Eure and Auron, which here unite their streams. The only public buildings of note are the fine Gothic cathedral, and the great tower, formerly used as a state prison. It was formerly fortified, but the ramparts have been converted into promenades. **Manf.** Silk, woollen, and cotton stuffs, stockings, caps, and other articles of clothing. The chief articles of trade are corn, wine, cattle, wool, hemp, and cloth. **Pop.** 29,000.—This town in the time of Cæsar, was one of the strongest cities of Gaul. It was the birthplace of Louis XI.

BOURGOIN, *boor'g-o-ahn*, a town of France, department Isère, on the Bourbre. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, and silk. There is a good trade in flour. **Pop.** 3,340.

BOURIGNON, ANTOINETTE, a religious visionary. She was the daughter of a merchant of Lille. Early in life she professed to see visions, and to receive special revelations. Having entered a convent, she gained over the nuns to a belief in her, and afterwards travelled through various countries making proselytes, settling down at last as head of a hospital in East Friesland. She was almost as remarkable for personal ugliness as for her spiritual pretensions. After her death Bourignianism, as her mystical teaching was named, spread rapidly, especially in Scotland, where a solemn renunciation of it is still required of every candidate for the ministry of the Established Church.

Born at Lille, 1616; **died** at Franeker, in Friesland, 1680.

BOURMONT, LOUIS AUGUSTE VICTOR DE CHAISNE, Marshal Count de, *boor'-mawng*, a French general, who, at the age of 15, entered the army, and fought with the Royalists in La Vendée, but under the empire of Napoleon I. rose to be one of his generals. On the fall of the emperor, he attached himself to the Bourbons, and in 1830 was appointed to the command of the army which was to reduce Algeria under the power of France. For his services he was made a marshal, but, the Revolution of 1830 breaking out, he was superseded in his command. After this he retired from public life, living in exile in Germany, Holland, and England, as his inclination led him, in 1833 he commanded the troops of Don Miguel, of Portugal. He afterwards retired to France, and settled on his estate in Anjou, where he lived in strict retirement to the time of his death.

Born 1773; **died** in 1846.

BOURNE, VINCENT, *born*, an English poet, usher of Westminster School, whose effusions show

a classical taste and a fertile imagination. His Latin versification is unsurpassed for elegance.

Born about 1696; **died** 1747.

BOURNE, a town in Lincolnshire, 33 miles S. of Lincoln. The church is large and old. A trade is carried on in wool and corn. **Pop.** 3,098. A station on the Great Northern Railway.

BOURRIENNE, LOUIS ANTOINE FAUVELET DE, *boor'-re-en*, in his ninth year entered the military school of Brienne, where he became acquainted with the future emperor, Napoleon I., of France. From being schoolfellows they became acquaintances, and from acquaintances friends. Bourrienne was being educated for the French artillery, but was forced to relinquish the military profession when he found that he could not hold a commission in the French army unless he could give proofs of being of noble lineage. Directing his ambition into another channel, in his twentieth year he was attached to the embassy of the Marquis de Noailles, ambassador of Louis XVI. at the court of the emperor Joseph of Austria. In 1792 he returned to Paris, after two years of the study of international law at Warsaw, and a short stay at the Polish court of King Poniatowski. Napoleon was in Paris at this time, and the friendship of the two schoolfellows was renewed. The fortunes of neither of them were very bright, and they used to share the purses of each other, and wander about the streets of Paris without employment. On the fall of the Bourbons and the rise of Napoleon, Bourrienne became his private secretary, a post which he held from 1796 to 1802, when he was dismissed for some scandalous connection with the house of Coulon, the army contractors. In 1805 he was appointed chargé d'affaires of France for the circle of Lower Saxony, in which office he was charged with peculation, and forced to refund a million of francs. On the fall of Napoleon he attached himself to the Bourbon dynasty, and became a deputy for the department of Yonne in the representative chamber. In 1828 he was compelled to seek refuge from his creditors in Belgium, where he commenced writing his Memoirs of the emperor. This work was published in ten volumes in the course of 1829-30, and created an immense sensation. This was the greatest act of his life. The revolution of 1830 unsettled his reason, when he was put into a hospital for the insane in Caen, Normandy, where he ended his days.

Born at Sens, 1769; **died** 1834.

BOU SADA, or **BU-SAADA**, *boo-sah-da*, a town of Algeria, 160 miles S.W. of Constantine. There are five mosques. **Manf.** Arms and silk. **Pop.** 3,600.

BOUSSA, *boos'-sa*, a town of Soudan, Central Africa, on the Niger, east of Timbuctoo. **Pop.** estimated at 15,000. **Lat.** 10° 14′ N. **Lon.** 5° 20′ E.—Here Mungo Park, the traveller, was murdered.

BOUSSOLE STRAIT, *boos'-sole*, unites the Sea of Okhotsk with the Pacific Ocean. **Lat.** 46° 30′ N. **Lon.** 150° 20′ E.

BOUSSU, *boos-soo'*, a town of Belgium, province of Hainault. There is a fine old castle. There are coal mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3,300.

BOUTERWEK, FREDERICK, *boo-ter-vek*, German writer on philosophy and æsthetics, professor of philosophy at Göttingen. His most famous work is a history of modern poetry and eloquence.

Born near Goslar, 1766; **died** at Göttingen, 1828.

BOUVET, JOACHIM, *boo'-vai*, a French Jesuit, who laboured as a missionary in China for fifty years, and who presented to the king of France many valuable Chinese books. He wrote an interesting account of his travels.

Died at Pekin, 1732.

BOUXWILLER, or **BOSWELLER**, *boos'-vel-ler*, a town of Germany, Lower Alsace. **Manf.** Chemicals, linen, ironmongery, and glue. **Pop.** 4,000.

BOVINO, *bo-vée-no*, an Italian town, 20 miles S.W. of Foggia. It is fortified, and has a cathedral. **Pop.** 5,700.

BOWDICH, THOMAS EDWARD, *bow'-dich*, an English traveller and African explorer. He was the son of a Bristol merchant, and was for a short time a partner in his father's house. In 1814, he embarked for Cape Coast Castle, where his uncle was governor of the settlements belonging to the African Company. Returning to England in 1816, he was appointed the chief of a mission to the king of the Ashantees. The embassy was quite successful, and in 1819 he published an account of it, with the title "A Mission to Ashantee." He then went to Paris, where he resided about eighteen months, engaged in the study of natural science. In 1822, after having published several works, by which he made some money, he undertook another voyage to Africa, with the view of exploring that continent. He reached, with his wife, the mouths of the Gambia, and there being seized with fever, died.

Born at Bristol, 1790; **died** 1824.

BOWDITCH ISLAND, *bo'-ditch*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, 8 miles long and 4 broad. **Pop.** 600. **Lat.** 5° 23′ S. **Lon.** 141° 12′ W. The American exploring expedition discovered this island in 1841.

BOWLES, WILLIAM LISLE, Rev., *boles*, poet, was educated at Winchester and Oxford, and received several preferments in the Church. In 1828 he became prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral. He is distinguished in the annals of literature, not only by a great many excellent publications, but by the "Pope and Bowles Controversy," which lasted from 1819 to 1828. This controversy originated in a proposition which Mr. Bowles thus laid down in his "Essay on the Poetical Character of Pope:"—"All images drawn from what is beautiful or sublime in nature are more beautiful and sublime than images drawn from art, and are therefore more poetical; and in like manner, the passions of the human heart, which belong to nature in general, are, *per se*, more adapted to the higher species of poetry than those which are derived from incidental and transient manners." Both Byron and Campbell entered the lists against him. He published a collection of sonnets, and several lengthy poems, and a life of Bishop Ker.

Born at King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, 1762; **died** at Salisbury, in 1850.

BOWRING, SIR JOHN, *bow'-ring*, a various and voluminous writer, who distinguished himself in the paths of philology, politics, poetry, and as a translator and reviewer. His knowledge of the principal European languages was not only extensive but accurate, which is proved by his translations from the poetry of different nations. These comprise "Specimens of the Russian Poets," "Batavian Anthology," "Specimens of the Polish Poets," "Ancient Poetry and Romances of Spain," "Specimens of the Magyars," and "Christian Anthology." In 1825 he was appointed to the editorship of the "Westminster Review," in which the principles of Jeremy Bentham received a large share of his expo-

sition. The University of Groningen conferred on him the title of Doctor of Laws. In 1834-5 he was sent as a commissioner to France, to report on the actual state of commerce between that country and Great Britain. He also visited Switzerland, Italy, and Syria, studying their commercial relations, and reporting upon them to Parliament. In 1835 he became a member of the House of Commons, in which he sat till 1837. In 1841 he was again elected, and kept his seat till 1849. Between 1838 and 1839 he produced a complete edition of the works of Jeremy Bentham, edited by himself, and published at Edinburgh, in 11 volumes. In 1849 he was appointed British consul at Hong-Kong, and superintendent of trade in China. In 1853 he returned to London, and published his "Decimal System," and in 1854 was knighted and appointed governor of Hong-Kong. In November, 1856, in consequence of acts of hostility against the British, he ordered Admiral Seymour to bombard the city of Canton, and thus commenced the war with China, which ended in the treaty of Tien-tsin. He retired on a pension in 1859; but in 1861 was sent by Government to Italy to report on our commercial relations with that country.

Born at Exeter, 1792; **died** 1872.

BOWYER, WILLIAM, *bo'-yer*, an eminent printer and classical scholar. Both his father and grandfather were printers; so that the noble art may be said to have become hereditary in his family. In 1716 he was admitted a sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he remained till 1722. From this period he commenced contributing to various learned works in the way of corrections, annotations, prefaces, &c., whilst, at the same time, he superintended his printing business. In 1763, his celebrated edition of the Greek Testament, with conjectural emendations appeared. This work has been much commended and been translated into German. It is, however, as an erudite and critically accurate printer of the works of others that Bowyer is celebrated. His bust in marble, with a portrait of his father, is to be seen in Stationers' Hall.

Born in London, 1699; **died** 1777.

BOXTEL, *box-tel*, a town of Holland, in the province of North Brabant, on the Dommel, which intersects the streets, 6 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. **Manf.** Chiefly very beautiful diapers. **Pop.** 4,000. —In 1794, the Anglo-Dutch army, under the command of the Duke of York, was defeated here by the French.

BOYACA, *bo-ya'-ka*, one of the federated States of Colombia, S. America, including the whole of the E. Andes. It is watered by the Magdalena, Sogamozo, Zulia, Cazanare, and Metor, and produces coffee, cotton, indigo, tobacco, caiva, and wheat. **Pop.** 702,000.—The chief town is Tunja, 70 miles N.N.E. of Bogota.

BOYCE, WILLIAM, *boice*, musical composer. He wrote operatic and other secular music, but his fame rests on his ecclesiastical compositions. For a great part of his life he was afflicted with almost complete deafness. In 1749 he received the degree of Doctor of Music from the University of Cambridge, and in 1755 was appointed master of the king's band.

Born in London, 1711; **died** 1779.

BOYD, ROBERT, Lord, *boid*, a Scotch nobleman, was the son of Sir Thomas Boyd, of Kilmarnock, who was killed in 1439, in revenge for having murdered Lord Darnley. The son acquired great popularity with King James II. and the people. The former created him a peer by the title of Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock. On the death of that monarch, in 1460, he was appointed justiciary of the kingdom, and one of the lords of the regency during the minority of James III. He and his family engrossed almost all the public offices to themselves, and went so far as to carry off the young king from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, where Lord Boyd got himself declared sole regent. He also effected a marriage between the king's sister and his son, afterwards earl of Arran. In 1469 the king, at the instigation of some of his nobles, called a parliament to examine into the conduct of Boyd, who fled to England.

Died at Alnwick, 1470.

BOYD, ZACHARY, a Scotch divine, three times rector of the University of Glasgow, to which he bequeathed a valuable collection of books and manuscripts. He wrote many religious works in prose and verse, more remarkable for quaintness than for any other quality.

BOYD TOWN, a seaport of New South Wales, Australia, recently founded, but already much resorted to by shipping, and carrying on a good trade. **Lat.** 37° 10' S. **Lon.** 149° 57' E.

BOYDELL, JOHN, *boi'-del*, was brought up as a land-surveyor under his father; but seeing some landscapes which greatly pleased him, he apprenticed himself to an engraver. In 1745 he published some small landscapes for the use of learners, and the encouragement he received induced him to persevere in engraving and publishing. He also sought out English artists, to whom he was a liberal patron, particularly to Woollet. But Mr. Boydell did not confine himself to prints. He had the honour to establish an English school of historical painting, which received the name of the Shakspeare Gallery. He also presented to the corporation of London some fine pictures for the council-chamber in Guildhall. In 1791 he was made lord mayor. By the French revolution, and the consequent war, this worthy man experienced such losses as to be under the necessity of procuring an act of parliament for the disposal of the Shakspeare Gallery, and his pictures and prints, by way of lottery.

Born at Dorrington, 1719; **died** 1804.

BOYER, JEAN PIERRE, *bwoi'-yai*, a mulatto of Hayti, who was educated in France, and on his return, fought against the British, and at first assisted Christophe (*see* CHRISTOPHE), but afterwards aided in the establishment of an independent republic in the western part of the island. After the death of Christophe he united all the island under his presidency, and for 15 years ruled with considerable ability, but in 1843 was deposed by an insurrection of the negroes, and fled to Jamaica, and afterwards went to Paris.

Born at Port-au-Prince, 1776; **died** at Paris, 1850.

BOYLE, ROBERT, *boil*, the Hon., a learned writer and philosopher, the seventh son of Richard, first earl of Cork. He early devoted himself to the study of natural science; was frequently present at Oxford, where a philosophical society was held, which afterwards became the famous Royal Society, of which he was one of the earliest members. In 1654 he fixed his residence at that town, for the sake of enjoying the company of his learned friends. Here he remained till 1668, applying himself principally to experimental philosophy, and contriving a more perfect air-pump than that which had hitherto been in use. Natural philosophy, however, was not the only subject which engaged his attention at this period of his life. He cultivated an

acquaintance with the learned languages, and devoted so much time to the study of theology and sacred criticism, that at the restoration of Charles II. he was pressed to enter into orders, with a view of being raised to the episcopacy. A natural diffidence, however, induced him to decline this and every other offer of preferment. He particularly exerted himself in advancing designs of charity and schemes of improvement. As a director of the East-India Company, he was the principal instrument in procuring their charter; for which he only required, as a return, that they would do something towards propagating Christianity in their settlements. With this view he caused to be printed at Oxford 500 copies of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in the Malay tongue. He was also at the expense of printing, in Arabic, "Grotius de Veritate." In 1678 he declined the high honour of the presidency of the Royal Society. Three years afterwards he was engaged in promoting the propagation of the gospel among the Indians of North America. By his will he founded an annual lecture at St. Paul's, on the principal truths of natural and revealed religion.

Born at Lismore, Ireland, 1620; **died** 1692.

BOYLE, a town in Roscommon county, Ireland, on both sides of the river Boyle near its expansion into Lough Key, 8 miles N.N.W. of Carrick-on-Shannon. There are the remains of an abbey built in the 12th century. A large trade in corn and butter is carried on. **Pop.** 3,161.

BOYNE, *boin*, a river of Ireland, rising in the Bog of Allen, near Carbery, flowing through Kildare, King's county, Meath and Louth, and falling into the Irish Sea, four miles below Drogheda. On the banks of this river, 3 miles to the west of Drogheda, the "battle of the Boyne" was fought and won by William III. over the forces of James II., July 1, 1690.

BOZRAH, *boz'-ra*, 'tribulation,' a famous city of Idumea, on the frontiers of Edom and Moab.

BOZZARIS, MARCO, *boz-za'-ris*, Greek patriot, who distinguished himself by his devotion to his country in defending it against the Turks. He fell in the August of 1823, in a night attack upon a body of Albanians, who were advancing with a view of taking Missolonghi, which he had successfully defended for a considerable time. He was buried in Missolonghi with every mark of honour, when the Greek executive government issued a decree, in which they styled him the Leonidas of modern Greece.

Died 1823.

BOZZOLI, *bot-zo'-le*, a town of Northern Italy, on the right bank of the Oglio, 16 miles S.S.W. of Mantua. There are remains of old fortifications. **Manf.** Silk-weaving. **Pop.** 4,500.

BRA, *brah*, a town in the province of Cuneo, Northern Italy, 25 miles S.E. of Coni. **Manf.** Metal castings and silk. There is a good trade in cattle, grain, and wine. **Pop.** 12,500.

BRABANT, DUCHY OF, *bra-bant'*, (Fr. *brab'-a*), formerly one of the most important provinces of the Netherlands, but now divided into the provinces of Antwerp and South Brabant in Belgium, and North Brabant, which still forms a part of Holland. (*See* BELGIUM and HOLLAND.)

BRABANT, NORTH, a province of the Netherlands. It is a uniform level, without much fertility, bare of wood, and in some parts forming large marshes. It is watered by the Aa, Maese, Dommel, Donge, and Dintel. **Pro.** Wheat, rye, oats, lint, and fruit. Sheep and cattle rearing is the chief branch of rural industry. **Manf.** Linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, earthenware, and leather. **Area**, 1,977 square miles. **Pop.** 491,023.

BRABANT, SOUTH, a province of Belgium, occupying a central position in that kingdom. It is hilly in the south, well watered, and fertile. The principal rivers are the Meuse in the north, and the Scheldt in the south, and the country is intersected by canals. **Pro.** Corn, hemp, flax, hops, and oil-seed. Cattle and sheep rearing is extensively pursued, and a considerable portion of the soil is occupied by wood. **Minerals.** Iron and stone. **Manf.** Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics; lace, soap, leather, and chemicals. **Area**, 1,276 square miles. **Pop.** 880,000.

BRACCIO, ANDREA, *brat'-che-o*, count of Montone, Italian soldier of fortune, who was a very prominent figure in the Italian wars of the 14th century. In 1416 he attained supreme power at Perugia, and in the following year obtained for a short time possession of Rome. In 1420 he was appointed high constable of Naples, by Queen Joanna, who created him count of Foggia, and prince of Capua. He attempted to seize the crown of Naples, but was wounded at the siege of Aquila, and taken prisoner. He died three days afterwards.

Born at Perugia, 1368; **died** 1424.

BRACCIOLINI, FRANCIS, *brat'-che-o-le'-na*, an Italian poet, whose poem, entitled "La Croce Riaquistrata," published in 1605, is esteemed next to Tasso's "Jerusalem."

Born at Pistoia, 1566; **died** 1645.

BRADFORD, *brad'-ford*, a manufacturing town, and municipal and parliamentary borough, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles W. of Leeds. This is the principal seat of the woollen yarn manufactories of England. In its vicinity are both coal and iron-works, whilst it is connected with both the North and Irish Seas by means of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. It has seventy churches and chapels; an academic establishment, called Airedale College, at Undercliffe; a free grammar school, a mechanics' institution, St. George's Hall (a splendid building, capable of accommodating 5,000 persons, erected in 1854), the Exchange (of which the first stone was laid by Lord Palmerston, in 1854), the town-hall (a splendid building, recently erected, in front of which is a statue of Cromwell) cloth-hall, court-house, a noble covered market, gaol, a dispensary, infirmary, and several other charitable institutions. The Victoria Hotel, adjoining the railway station, is a noble edifice, erected in 1867 at a cost of 130,000*l*. There are fine banks, and many of the warehouses are almost palatial in character. In the vicinity is Saltaire, the great seat of the alpaca manufacture, covering more than six acres, and the largest manufacturing establishment in England. **Manf.** Worsted yarns, alpacas, and cotton goods. **Pop.** 183,032. A station on the Great Northern, Midland, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and North-Western and Manchester, and Sheffield and Lincolnshire railways.

BRADFORD-ON-AVON, a market-town 6 miles S.S.E. of Bath, Wiltshire, divided by the river Avon. There are the remains of a monastery founded in the 7th century. **Manf.** Fine broadcloths, kerseymeres, and India-rubber. **Pop.** 4,871.

BRADFORD, a county in Pennsylvania, U.S. **Area**, 1,170 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile, and producing wheat, oats, potatoes, Indian corn, and butter. **Minerals.** Coal, iron, and sandstone. It

has a number of different kinds of mills, driven by water-power. **Pop.** 58,541.

BRADLEY, JAMES, *brad'-le*, an eminent astronomer, who entered the Church, but, in 1721, becoming Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, he resigned his livings. In 1741 he succeeded Dr. Halley as astronomer-royal, and, at the same time, the university of Oxford presented him with the degree of D.D. In the fifth year of his office he addressed a letter to the earl of Macclesfield, on the apparent motion of the fixed stars, for which he received the gold medal of the Royal Society. In 1748 he obtained a grant of 1,000*l.* to procure instruments for the Greenwich Observatory, and subsequently obtained a yearly pension of 250*l.* He was a careful observer, and Newton gave him the character of being the best astronomer in Europe. He left behind him in MS. a vast number of valuable observations, which were subsequently published, and which are computed at about 60,000 in number.

Born at Sherborne, Gloucestershire, 1692; **died** 1762.

BRADSHAW, JOHN, *brad'-shaw*, an eminent Puritan, who studied the law, and who, in 1649, was named "President of the High Court of Justice," which sat in judgment on Charles I. For discharging the duties of this office, the Parliament rewarded him with a present of Summer Hill, a seat of the earl of St. Alban's, the deanery house at Westminster, and 5,000*l.* to furnish it, and he was made President of the Council of State and Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He submitted reluctantly to the supremacy of Cromwell, and even engaged in plots against him. He was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey, but at the Restoration, his body, after being hung at Tyburn with the bodies of Cromwell and Ireton, was buried under the gallows.

Born 1586; **died** 1659.

BRADWARDINE, THOMAS, *brad-ward'-ine*, an English schoolman, who obtained the name of the "profound doctor." He was chaplain to Edward III., and in 1349 was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. He produced some erudite theological and mathematical works.

Born at Hartfield, in Sussex, about 1295; **died** at Lambeth, 1349.

BRADY, NICHOLAS, *brā'-de*, a divine and poet, who is well known by his version of the Psalms of David, which he executed in conjunction with Tate, the poet laureate. He was rector of Richmond and Clapham in Surrey.

Born at Bandon, Ireland, 1659; **died** 1726.

BRAGA, *brā'-ga*, a city of Portugal, capital of the province of Minho, 35 miles N.E. of Oporto. This place, which is surrounded by walls and defended by a castle, is the residence of the Primate of Portugal, and has a magnificent cathedral and palace. **Manf.** Linen, cutlery, jewellery, and fire-arms. **Pop.** 19,500. This is an ancient town, the Bracara Augusta of the Romans, and is supposed to have been founded by the Carthaginians.

BRAGANZA, or **BRAGANCA,** *bra-gan'-sa*, a city of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes, on the Fervença, 26 miles from Miranda. The city is surrounded by walls, and there are two ruined castles, one of which was the residence of the Dukes of Braganza. **Manf.** Silk and velvet. **Pop.** 5,600.

BRAGANZA, HOUSE OF, dates from the commencement of the 15th century, and is now represented in the reigning dynasty of the kingdom of Portugal. Its originator was a natural son of King John I., named Alfonso, who was, by his father, created duke of Bragança, and lord of Guimaraens. He married Beatrix, daughter and heiress of the count of Barcellos and Ouren, from which union sprang the dukes of Bragança. The present line ascended the Portuguese throne in 1640, when that people revolted against the yoke of Spain, and when the then duke of Bragança was proclaimed, and assumed the title of John IV. From that period the crown has continued in the same line. This family also gave an emperor to Brazil.

BRAGANCA, a seaport of Brazil, at the mouth of the Caite, which enters the Atlantic 100 miles E.S.E. of the Amazon. **Pop.** 6,000. **Lat.** 1° S. **Lon.** 47° 20′ W.

BRAGANCA, an inland city of Brazil, 200 miles west of Rio de Janeiro. **Pop.** 10,000.

BRAHAM, JOHN, *brā'-ham*, English vocalist. He first appeared in public at the age of 10, and afterwards studied in France and Italy. On his return he attained immense popularity as a tenor singer, and maintained his reputation in sacred, operatic, and ballad music. He composed several songs, which were greatly admired. He was of Jewish extraction, and his real name was Abrahams.

Born in London, 1777; **died** 1856.

BRAHE, TYCHO, *brah-ai'*, a famous astronomer, descended from a noble Swedish family. He studied philosophy and rhetoric, with a view of making the law his profession. The solar eclipse, however, which happened whilst he was at the university of Copenhagen, in 1560, directed his attention to astronomy, to which he applied himself with the greatest assiduity, while professedly studying the law at Leipsic. In 1565 he returned home, and in a quarrel with a Danish nobleman lost his nose, which he supplied with an artificial one made of gold, so naturally formed and painted, that the defect was hardly to be perceived. About this time he ardently entered upon the study of chemistry, in hopes of finding the philosopher's stone. After this he travelled for some years, and on his return to Denmark, resided with his uncle, who furnished him with the means of making celestial observations; and here it was that, in 1573, he discovered a new star in the constellation Cassiopea. Shortly afterwards he incurred the displeasure of his relations by a marriage which was deemed imprudent on account of the humbleness of the connection; and the quarrel was so great, that the king was obliged to interfere to effect a reconciliation. At the command of his sovereign, Frederick II., he was somewhat reluctantly, on account of his rank, made to read lectures on astronomy at Copenhagen. The king, however, was so delighted with the pursuits of Brahe, that he gave him the isle of Hven or Hoene, where, in 1576, he laid the foundation of an observatory, to which he gave the name of Uraniburg, or the City of the Heavens. Besides this he had an observatory sunk in the ground, to which he gave the name of Stelberg, or the City of the Stars. The king added to the donation a pension and some lucrative places. In this situation he resided about twenty years; but on the death of the king he lost his pension, and in 1597, in the time of Christian IV., he was driven from his country by the united influences of ignorance, envy, and detraction. The emperor, Rudolph II., pressed him to come to his dominions, and in 1601 he settled at Prague, with a pension of 3,000 ducats. In 1600 he was joined by the celebrated Kepler, and these illustrious men pursued their studies together until the death of Tycho. He was a man of great genius, but superstitious, being addicted to judicial astrology and attentive to omens. His

works show him to have been an accurate observer. The "Rudolphine Tables" and the "Historia Cœlestis" are the best.

Born at Knudsthorp, Denmark, 1546; **died** at Prague, 1601.

BRAHILOV, or **IBRAIL**, *bra-e-lof'*, a fortified seaport town of Wallachia, on the left bank of the Danube, 14 miles S. of Galatz. It is the chief shipping port of the principality, and large quantities of grain, seed, timber, spirits, and petroleum are exported. **Pop.** 16,000. **Lat.** 45° 15' N. **Lon.** 27° 54' E.

BRAHMAPUTRA or **BRAHMAPOOTRA**, *brá'-ma-poo'-tra*, a river of Asia, rising in Tibet, in the eastern part of the Himalayas, about **lat.** 28° 30' N., and **lon.** 97° 20' E., and after a course of about 200 miles uniting in Assam with the Sanpoo, a larger river coming from the north-west. The former stream is for a considerable distance the boundary between British India and Tibet. About 90 miles from the sea the Brahmapootra unites with the Ganges. **Area**, 21,414 sq. miles. **Pop.** 2,249,185.

BRAIDWOOD, a township of New South Wales, Australia, 186 miles S.S.W. of Sydney. It is a thriving town, the centre of the southern goldfields. **Pop.** 1,200.

BRAINTREE, a market-town of Essex, on the river Braine, 49 miles N.E. of London. There are a good corn exchange and mechanics' institute. St. Michael's church, a large edifice in the Perpendicular and Early English styles, has been recently restored. **Manf.** Silk and crape. **Pop.** of town about 5,182. A station on the Great Eastern railway.

BRAMAH, JOSEPH, *brá'-ma*, the son of a Yorkshire farmer, who, from being a carpenter and joiner, went to London, and adopted the profession of engineer and machinist. In 1784 he patented the lock which goes by his name, and which is considered one of the most ingenious that has ever been invented. He also made numerous improvements in pumps, fire-engines, water-cocks, and the hydrostatic press. His inventions in connection with this last he patented in 1796. His whole life was directed to mechanical improvements, and his last patent was obtained for discovering a mode of preventing dry-rot in timber, by covering it with a thin coating of Parker's Roman cement.

Born at Flamborough, in Yorkshire, 1749; **died** in 1814.

BRAMANTE D'URBINO, DONATO LAZZARI, *bra-man'-ta*, a celebrated Italian architect, who executed several great works for the popes Alexander VI. and Julius II. His fame, however, rests on his being the first architect of St. Peter's, at Rome, of which magnificent cathedral he drew the plans, and laid the foundations in 1506, but did not live to see it completed, leaving the execution of it at his death to Michael Angelo Buonarotti.

Born in the duchy of Urbino, in 1444; **died** at Rome, 1514.

BRAMANTINO, BARTOLOMMEO SUARDI, an Italian painter of great repute, famous for his skill as a designer.

Died about 1530.

BRAMBANAN, *bram-ba-nan'*, a district of Java, in the province of Soora Karta. It is famous for the remains of magnificent Brahminical temples, of which there are nearly 300.

BRAMPTON, *bramp'-ton*, an old town in Cumberland, 8 miles N.N.E. of Carlisle. **Manf.** Cotton goods. There are coal-mines in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 2,617.

BRAN, *bran*, the son of Llyr, and father of Caradog, or Caractacus, king of Britain, is classed with Prydain and Dynwall, as having consolidated the form of elective monarchy in Britain. When his son was delivered up to the Romans, Bran and his family were carried to Rome, where they embraced the Christian religion, and at their return introduced it among their countrymen.

Died about 80.

BRANDENBURG, *bran-den-boorg*, province of Prussia, including the districts of Berlin, Potsdam, and Frankfort. The surface of the county is generally flat, with a sandy soil, and comparatively unfruitful.

Rivers.—The Elbe and the Oder, which are connected by canals; the Spree and the Havel.

Pro.—Buckwheat, rye, hemp, flax, tobacco, hops, and potatoes.

Minerals.—Iron, alum, gypsum, and vitriol.

Manf.—Silk, cotton, wool, linen, sugar, leather, paper, and metals.

Area.—15,505 square miles.

Chief Towns.—BERLIN, POTSDAM, BRANDENBURG, and FRANKFORT.

Pop.—3,389,155.

(See PRUSSIA.)

BRANDENBURG, an old town of the above province, on the Havel, which divides it into the old and new towns, and a third portion is on an island in the river. There are an old cathedral and a castle, 37 miles S.S.W. of Berlin. **Manf.** Cloth and fustian, woven and knitted stockings, linen, hosiery, and paper; and there are breweries, tanneries, and a boat-building yard. **Pop.** 26,000.

BRANDENBURG, MARK OF, an old state of Germany, now comprised in the Prussian province of Brandenburg. (*See* PRUSSIA.)

BRANDENBURG, NEW, a handsome walled town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 18 miles from Strelitz. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton goods, damasks, leather, paper, and chemicals. **Pop.** 7,300.

BRANDON, *bran'-don*, a town of Suffolk, on the Lesser Ouse, 78 miles N.N.E. of London. It has a trade in corn, malt, coals, and timber, and there are large rabbit-warrens in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 10,850. A station on the Great Eastern Railway.

BRANDON, CHARLES. (*See* SUFFOLK, Duke of.)

BRANDT, SEBASTIAN, *brant*, a German poet and Imperial counsellor, who wrote a number of works, the most celebrated of which is the "Ship of Fools," a burlesque poem, in which he satirises the writings of his age. It met with great success, and found translators in several countries. (*See* BARCLAY, Alexander.)

Born at Strasburg, 1458; **died** 1520.

BRANDT, NICHOLAS, a Hamburg chemist, who, in 1669, accidentally discovered phosphorus whilst making experiments in search of gold. He received a pension from the elector of Hanover.

Died about 1692.

BRANDIS, CHRISTIAN AUGUSTUS, *bran'-dis*, a German scholar, professor of philosophy at Bonn. He spent years in editing a critical edition of the works of Aristotle. In 1847 he went to Greece, where he was appointed cabinet councillor. He wrote a work on the Greek and Roman philosophy, and other books, displaying great scholarship.

Born at Hildesheim, 1790; **died** 1867.

BRANTOME, PIERRE DE BOURDEILLES, SEIGNEUR DE, *brahn'-tome*, French memoir writer and chronicler, an amusing, witty, and elegant

writer. He travelled as chamberlain to Charles IX. and Henry III., and saw military service in Barbary and Malta.

Born at Périgord, 1527; died at Richemonte, 1614.

BRANTOME, a town in France, department Dordogne. An old abbey, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, still exists, and annexed to it is a remarkable old church. **Manf.** Woollen stuffs and leather. There are dyeworks, and a large trade is done in the export of truffles. **Pop.** 1,400.

BRASIDAS, *bras'-i-das*, a Spartan general, who distinguished himself in the Peloponnesian war, and in 426 B.C. made himself master of Amphipolis. He was killed in a battle with Cleon, the Athenian general, who was endeavouring to retake that place. His memory was especially honoured by yearly sacrifices and games. Thucydides and Plato speak of him in the highest terms.

BRANDYWINE CREEK, *bran'-de-wine*, a river of the United States, rising in Pennsylvania, and falling into Christiana Creek, at Wilmington. —At Chadd's Fort, on this river, a determined battle was fought on September 11th, 1777, between the British and American forces, when the former gained a complete victory.

BRATSLAV, *brats'-laf*, a Russian town, government of Podolia, on the Bug. It is fortified and has been several times besieged. **Pop.** 2,600.

BRAUNA, *broun-a*, a fortified town of Austria, at the confluence of the Salza and the Inn. There are an old Gothic church, a town-hall, and arsenal. **Manf.** Cloth, paper, and beer. **Pop.** 2,000.

BRAUNSBERG, *brouns'-bairg'*, a walled town of Prussia, in the government of Konigsberg, on the Passarage, 35 miles from Konigsberg. **Manf.** Woollen and linen; a considerable trade is done in yarn, grain, and timber. **Pop.** 10,500.

BRAVA, *bra'-va*, an island of Africa. (*See* CAPE VERD ISLANDS.)

BRAVA, a town of East Africa, on the Zanzibar coast. A large trade is carried on with India and Arabia. **Lat.** 1° 7′ N. **Lon.** 44° E.

BRAVO DEL NORTE, *bravo-del-nórté*. (*See* RIO GRANDE.)

BRAVO MURILLO, DON JUAN, *bra-vo moo-reel'-yo*, a modern Spanish statesman, who has been an active participator in the numerous changes in the government of his country. He held office in 1836 under the Isturitz ministry, and in 1840 was compromised in a conspiracy formed against the regent Espartero, being obliged to take refuge in France for three years. In 1847 he was minister of justice under the duke of Sotomayor, and afterwards served under Narvaez, as minister of commerce, public works, and finance. When that minister resigned, in 1850, Bravo Murillo remained at the head of affairs; but just as he seemed all-powerful, he, in 1852, lost the favour of the queen, and fell. He was a Conservative, opposing all reform.

Born 1803.

BRAY, SIR REGINALD, *brai*, an eminent statesman, who assisted in placing Henry VII. upon the throne, and with whom he was in great favour. Besides being a politician, he possessed a genius for architecture, as Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster, and St. George's chapel at Windsor, were built under his direction.

Died 1503.

BRAY, a maritime town of Ireland, 12 miles S.E. of Dublin, on both sides of the river Bray which here divides the counties of Dublin an Wicklow. A new parish church has been erected, and there are Roman Catholic and other places of worship. A broad esplanade has been formed, and there are two large new hotels, and there is a large trade in brewing and malting. **Pop.** 6,535. A station on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway. The scenery in the neighbourhood of this town is remarkably fine.

BRAZIL, *bra-zil*, an immense empire of South America, occupying nearly one-half of the continent. The greatest breadth from E. to W., near the 8th degree of S. latitude, from the boundary of Peru to Cape Augustin, is 2,630 miles; and the greatest length from N. to S. 2,540 miles. On the E. is the Atlantic Ocean; on the N. French, Dutch, and English Guiana, and Venezuela; on the W. and S.W. Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay. The coast-line is upwards of 3,700 miles in length, and broken by few indentations, and generally low and marshy or sandy, but rising between lat. 22° and 27° S. to a considerable elevation. The chief capes or headlands are Capes Orange, Norte, and Magoray, on the northern coast, and, farther south, Capes St. Rogue, St. Augustine, Point St. Antonio, St. Thorne, and Fio. The principal bays, reckoning from the northern extremity of the empire, are Oyapok, Pinzon, St. Jose, St. Marcos, St. Salvador, Rio Janeiro, and Ilha Grande. Brazil may be viewed as divided into two kinds of country, an upland and a lowland, occupying nearly equal portions. The upland extends over the central and eastern part, and the lowland chiefly stretches along both sides of the river Amazon, occupying likewise a smaller portion of the shores and the south-west border of the country. Towards the interior the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of from 3,000 to 5,000 or 6,000 feet above the level of the sea; and in these temperate regions European fruits and grain are reared in abundance, while the intermediate valleys are found extremely favourable for the raising of sugar, coffee, and generally for all sorts of tropical produce. There are no mountains of very great elevation. The country is from N. to S. traversed by two parallel ranges, from which others diverge, and inclose extensive plains and low-lying tracts. In the province of Minas Geraes, the peak of Itambe attains an elevation of 8,426 feet above the level of the sea. The culminating points of the Serro de Espinhaco chain are Itacolami and Piedade, which respectively attain an elevation of 5,750 and 5,830 feet. The Serra dos Orgaos, or Organ Mountains, so called from the resemblance of their peaks to the tubes of an organ, reach their culminating point in the Morro dos Canados, which has an elevation of 4,476 feet. These are the loftiest peaks of the Brazilian mountains. The table-lands occupy more than half the empire, and have an elevation of from 2,000 to 2,500 feet; whilst the plains of Silvas, equal to six times the size of France, occupy the shores of the Amazon and its affluents, and afford provender to innumerable herds of wild animals.

Rivers.—Unequalled for number and extent in any other part of the globe. The AMAZON, the largest, though not the longest in the world, and its tributaries the Rio Francesco, Negro, and Madeira; the Branco, a tributary of the Rio Negro; the Tapajos, and Xinju; the Araguay, Maranhao, Paranahyba, and Toncantins; the Vazabarris, Itapicuru, Paraguassu, and the Belmonte; in the interior, the Uruguay, Yguazu, Tietaz, Para, Paraguay, and Parana, with many other streams of smaller dimensions meandering through the country. Many of the rivers are impeded by cataracts and shallows.

Lakes.—Comparatively few of great extent. The Lagoa dos Platos, in the province of Rio Grande Sao Pedro, is the largest, being 150 miles long, and 33 in its

broadest part. There are some others of from 20 to 30 miles in length in the W. provinces, requiring no particular description.

Forests.—Immense. Humboldt says, "If the name of primeval forests can be given to any forests on the face of the earth, none can claim it perhaps so strictly as those that fill the connected basins of the Orinoco and the Amazon." All travellers concur in stating that the interior of Brazil forms in general a vast and impenetrable forest, the trees of which are closely interwoven with brushwood, and with innumerable shrubs and creeping plants, which cling round them to their summits, and which, being generally adorned with the most beautiful flowers, give a peculiar and rich appearance to the scenery. These forests also abound in the greatest varieties of useful and beautiful woods, well adapted for dyeing, for cabinet-work, or for ship-building. There are some of these which have the property of hardness in a superior degree, and others which are very heavy, and have a peculiar fragrance. Among them may be noticed the cocoa-nut, mahogany, logwood, rosewood, Brazil-wood, and the caoutchouc tree; all of which are found in abundance. The variety and the beauty of the flowers of this favoured land are not the least remarkable features in its vegetable productions. In some parts, the whole country is like a vast flower-garden, and almost overpowers the senses by the intensity of its loveliness.

Climate.—In the northern parts, and in the neighbourhood of the Amazon, great heat prevails: in the higher parts, and towards the south, the climate is more temperate, and even cold, the thermometer falling as low as 40°. On the whole, however, the climate is delightful.

Zoology.—The forests afford a haunt to innumerable apes, and other wild animals, such as the jaguar, the wolf, the saratu (which has the appearance of a fox, but is ferocious), the opossum, the sloth, the porcupine, the ounce, the tapir, the wild boar, the squirrel, rats; and several kinds of bats, vampires, and quanchrii, which in the night fasten on domestic animals and suck their blood. The birds of Brazil are of wonderful variety and beauty. The largest is the American ostrich, or emu. There are many varieties of eagles, hawks, and kites; besides toucans, parrots, woodpeckers, and humming-birds. Pigeons are caught by grain steeped in the juice of the mandioc-root, and the lakes in the south abound with water-fowl. Insects and reptiles are numerous in most parts; in the southern parts especially the serpents attain an enormous size. White ants are numerous and destructive, and the scorpions are of unusual size. Of domestic animals, immense herds of horses, sheep, goats, and pigs are reared; whilst the extensive thinly-wooded plains literally swarm with horned cattle, whose tallow, hides, and horns form the articles of a large export trade.

Pro.—The land in Brazil almost everywhere yields an abundant produce. Maize, beans, cassava-root, which is generally used as bread by all ranks, are very generally cultivated; also wheat and other European cerealia; cotton is extensively grown, and where the farmer has a sufficient supply of provisions, and has the means, he grows coffee, and prepares for cultivating and manufacturing sugar, manioc, cocoa, rice, tobacco, maize, bananas, ginger, yams, cloves, cinnamon, lemons, oranges, figs, and other kinds of fruits.

Minerals.—These are considerable, and comprise gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. Gold and diamonds, for which Brazil has been so long celebrated, abound in almost all the higher regions of the interior; and they are chiefly found in the beds of the mountain torrents, where the stream is most rapid. Through the country of Minas Geraes, which is one of the eastern provinces of Brazil, runs a ridge of mountains, in which those streams have their rise, which, running to the S.W., fall into the Parana, or, turning to the S.E., are carried by the Rio Francesco into the Atlantic. All those streams, more especially near their sources, have been found rich both in gold and diamonds; and almost all the towns in the interior were originally mining stations. On the river Cuiaba, about 1,000 miles into the interior, are situated the most western mining stations that are to be found in Brazil. Diamonds, however, have mostly been found in the beds of rivers. The largest was found in the Rio Abasté, in 1791: it weighed 138¾ carats. In the diamond mines about 20,000 negroes are employed. The district of Cerro do Frio, or of the Cold Mountains, in which the diamond-works are established, consists of a range of rugged mountains, which have a northerly and southerly direction, and are generally estimated to rise 4,000 or 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. The tract of country termed the diamond-ground extends about 50 miles from north to south, and about 25 from east to west.

Commercial Products.—The chief exports are raw cotton, unrefined sugar, coffee, hides, cabinet and dye-woods, drugs, gums, and diamonds.

Area, 3,275,326 square miles.

Pop. 12,000,000, of whom more than 1,500,000 are slaves, Brazil being the only country in America where slavery legally exists. A law for the gradual emancipation of the slave population passed the Senate and Congress in the session of 1871. The law, which received the imperial sanction on the 28th of September, 1871, taking effect from this date, enacts that children henceforth born of slave women shall be "considered of free condition." Such children are not to be actually free, however, but are bound to serve the owners of their mothers for the term of 21 years under the name of apprentices. The free population consists of Europeans or persons of European descent, mulattoes, native Brazilians, Indians, and mixed races. In the northern provinces the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the seaports, the chief part of the population is of European descent.

Provinces.—The empire is divided into 20 provinces:—Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, San Paulo, Ceará, Maranhão, Parahyba, Pará, Alagôas, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe, Goyaz, Pianhy, Santa Catharina, Matto Grosso, Paraná, Espirito Santo, and Amazonas. (See each province under proper heading.)

Chief Towns.—Rio de Janeiro (the capital), Bahia, Pernambuco, Para, Maranhao, and San Paolo.

Political Constitution.—The emperor is a constitutional monarch. The constitution bears date March 25, 1824. It establishes four powers in the state—the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the "moderating" power, or the royal prerogative. The legislative power is vested, for the affairs of the empire, in a general legislative assembly, and for provincial affairs in the provincial assemblies. The general legislative assembly consists of two Houses, the Senate and the Congress. The members of both houses are elected by the people, but under different forms. Senators are chosen for life at electoral meetings, expressly convened, each of which has to nominate three candidates, leaving the choice between them to the sovereign or his ministers. The ministers are assisted by a council of state, consisting of twelve ordinary and twelve extraordinary members, all named by the emperor for life. At the head of each province is a president appointed by the central government. Each province has also its local parliament or provincial chamber, and a general council, called the legislative assembly of the province.

Religion.—The established religion of the empire is the Roman Catholic, but according to Article 5 of the constitution, all other religions are tolerated, "with their domestic or private form of worship, in buildings destined for this purpose, but without the exterior form of temples.' No person can be persecuted for religious acts or motives. The Roman Catholic clergy are maintained by the state; funds, however, are voted for the construction of chapels and for the subsistence of ministers of different religions. Brazil constitutes an ecclesiastical province, with a metropolitan archbishopric, the seat of which is at Bahia, 11 suffragan bishops, 12 vicars-general, and 1,297 curates. For the private instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries, in general subsidized by the state.

Education.—Public Education is divided into three distinct forms, or classes, namely, primary; secondary, or preparatory; and scientific, or superior. The primary instruction in the capital is under the charge of the General Assembly, and in the provinces under the Provincial Assemblies. According to the constitution it is gratuitous, and it "will become compulsory as soon as the government considers it opportune." Notwithstanding the efforts of the legislature in recent years for the spread of education, it is still in a very backward state, and the public schools were frequented in 1868 by only 107,483 pupils.

Railways and Telegraphs.—About 800 miles of railway are open, and there are about 3,500 miles of telegraph lines.

History.—Brazil was discovered in 1500 by Pinçon, one of the companions of Columbus, and was subsequently taken possession of by Pedro Alvarez-Cobral, a Portuguese navigator; but it was not till about the year 1549 that the court of Portugal sent a governor to regu-

late and superintend the affairs of the new colony. The possession of Brazil was long contested by the Portuguese and the Dutch, the latter being, however, at last driven from the country. In 1808 King John VI., having been driven from Europe by Napoleon I., took up his residence in Brasil. Returning in 1821, Brazil was lost to Portugal; for in 1822 it declared itself an independent state, electing the son of John VI., Don Pedro, its emperor. In 1825 its independence was acknowledged by Portugal. In 1831 the throne was abdicated in favour of the emperor, Don Pedro II., who was then only in his sixth year, and who, in 1841, in his fifteenth year, was forced to do away with the regency and assume the reins of government. Under his sway Brazil has materially advanced in all the arts of civilization. In 1851, the war which had been carried on between Brazil and Buenos Ayres led to the fall of Rosas and the opening of the Parana. From 1865 till 1870, Brazil was engaged in an arduous and exhausting war with Paraguay.

BRAZOS DE DIOS, *bra'-zos de(r) dé-os*, one of the largest rivers of Texas, U.S., which rises in that state, and, after a course of 900 miles, falls into the Gulf of Mexico, 58 miles W.S.W. of Galveston.

BRAZZA, *brat'-sa*, an island in the Adriatic, belonging to Austria, opposite to Spalatro, in Dalmatia, from which it is separated by a channel 12 miles wide, which affords good anchorage. The island is about 25 miles long, and from 6 to 9 broad. It is mountainous, and produces corn, figs, almonds, oil, saffron, cheese, and wine. Great attention is paid to the rearing of bees and silkworms. The chief town is S. Pietro di Brazza. **Pop.** 14,100.

BREADALBANE. (*See* PERTHSHIRE.)

BRECHIN, *brech'-in*, royal and parliamentary burgh in Forfarshire, Scotland, on the side of a hill rising from the N. bank of the South Esk, which is here crossed by a good bridge of two arches, 8 miles west of Montrose. A bishop's see was founded at Brechin about the year 1150, and well endowed by King David I.; and there is an ancient cathedral, originally Gothic in style, but much disfigured by modern repairs and additions. A remarkable tower, of unknown origin, is near the cathedral. On a rock overhanging the river is Brechin Castle. **Manf.** Linen and paper. **Pop.** 10,499.

BRECKNOCK, or **BRECON**, *brek'-nok*, a county of S. Wales, bounded N. by Radnor, W. by Cardigan and Carmarthen, S. by Monmouth and Glamorgan, and E. by Hereford and Monmouth. **Area**, 719 square miles. **Desc.** Mountainous, and about a third of the whole entirely waste and uncultivated. **Rivers.** Wye, Usk, Irvon, Tawe, and the Taaf. **Minerals.** Copper, lead, abundance of iron, and great quantities of coal and limestone. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, wool, worsted stockings, and iron; and there is a trade in timber, iron, cattle, sheep, swine, butter, and cheese. **Pop.** 57,735. In this county are Brecknock Beacon, which is the loftiest hill in S. Wales, being 2,862 feet, and Cradle Mountain, 2,545 feet above the level of the sea.

BRECKNOCK, or **BRECON**, *brek'-on*, the county-town of Brecknockshire, situate at the confluence of the rivers Uske and Honddu, or Hondey, 14 miles from Builth. It is irregularly built, consisting principally of three streets. There are three parish churches, St. John's (the priory church, restored in 1862), St. David's, and St. Mary's, within the precincts of the ancient wall, and several other places of worship, and a handsome town-hall. Christ's College was rebuilt in 1864, and there is an Independent College. A mineral spring was discovered in 1861, and a pump-room and baths have been erected. **Manf.** Chiefly cloth and cotton stockings. **Pop.** 6,291. A station on the London and North-Western, Midland, Cambrian, Mid Wales, Neath and Brecon, and Brecon and Merthyr Railways.

BREDA, *brai'-da*, a fortified town of North Brabant, Holland, on the Mark, near the influx of the Aa, having an easy communication with the sea, and 24 miles from Bois-le-Duc. It has a church with a spire 362 feet high, a town-hall, magnetic observatory, Latin school, and several Roman Catholic and Protestant places of worship. The town is of a triangular form, with a gate at each angle. Its natural position, being in the midst of a marsh, contributes materially to its defence; and the adjoining country can be laid under water by means of sluices which communicate with the Mark. It is further protected by a large castle, constructed by William, prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England. **Manf.** Breda was in former times a commercial town, and had extensive cloth-manufactories; but there are now only a few manufactories of stockings, carpets, hats, musical instruments, and several breweries. **Pop.** 15,300. Before the revolt of the Netherlands against the matchless severity of Philip II. of Spain, this was a favourite residence of William I. of Orange. In 1566 Louis of Nassau and Count St. Aldegonde first proposed the famous league of the nobles, called "the Compromise of Breda," in this town; and Charles II. of England resided in it during part of his exile. Several congresses have sat here—in 1575, 1667, and 1746. That of 1667 led to the peace of Breda between England and Holland, by which the Dutch ceded to Great Britain, New York and New Jersey states, then called New Belgium.

BREDA, JAN VAN, Dutch painter, who resided several years in England, and was patronized by the king and nobility. In 1725 he was appointed director of the Academy of Antwerp. His pictures are much esteemed.

Born at Antwerp, 1683; **died** 1750.

BREE, MATTHÆUS IGNAZIUS VAN, *brai'-a*, a Flemish painter, who was employed by Napoleon, and who produced several historical works of great repute. He was director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp.

Born at Antwerp, 1773; **died** 1839.

BREDERODE, HENRY, Count, *brai'-dai-rod*, a Dutch patriot, who joined with the counts Egmont and Horn in opposing the tyranny of Cardinal Granvelle, the Spanish governor of the Netherlands. In 1566 he presented to Margaret of Parma, who had succeeded Granvelle, the famous "Request," which gave rise to the insurrection of the "*Gueux*" or "Beggars." Under the grinding oppression of the duke of Alva's administration in the Low Countries he retired to Germany.

Died 1598.

BREGENZ, *brai'-gantz*, an Austrian town in the Vorarlberg, 77 miles N.W. of Innspruck, beautifully situated near Lake Constance. There are an old and new town. **Manf.** Wooden framework and fittings for buildings, saltpetre and iron. There is a trade in corn, cattle, wine, fruit, and butter. **Pop.** 4,500. The town is the ancient Brigantium.

BREHAT, *brai-ha'*, a small French island, off the coast of Brittany, separated by a channel a mile wide. It is three miles long, has three harbours, a lighthouse, and is fortified. **Pop.** 1,500. **Lat.** 48° 55′ N. **Lon.** 3° 5′ W.

BREISLAK, SCIPIO, *brees-lak*, Italian geologist, professor of mathematics at Ragusa and Rome, and appointed by Napoleon inspector of saltpetre and gunpowder works. His works on

geology obtained for him a high reputation, and he was a member of the chief learned societies of Europe.

Born at Rome, 1768; **died** 1826.

BREMEN, *brem'-en*, a free city of Germany, and one of the states of the German empire. It stands on the Weser, 50 miles from its mouth. The state has an area of 176 square miles. The town is divided into the old town, which, with its suburbs, is on the right bank of the river, on the opposite side of which is the new town, communication being afforded by three bridges. The streets of the old town are narrow and crooked; the new town is regularly built. The buildings most deserving of notice are the cathedral, erected in the 12th century, the church of St. Ansgarius, which has a steeple 150 feet high, the old Gothic town-house, the two exchanges, and the merchants' house. There are several open places, a pleasant promenade on the site of the old ramparts, and a large public park.

Manf.—Tobacco, machinery, sugar, sailcloth, cotton, woollen cloths, and dye stuffs. Bremen is, next to Hamburg, the chief seat of the export trade of Germany, the value of the exports being over £21,000,000 annually. **Pop.** 163,884.

Constitution.—The free city of Bremen is governed, under a constitution proclaimed March 5, 1849, and revised Feb. 21, 1854, by a Senate of eighteen members, forming the executive, and the Bürgerconvent, or convent of burgesses, of 150 members, invested with the power of legislation. The convent is returned by the votes of all the citizens. Two burgomasters, the first elected for six years and a half, and the second for four years, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a ministry.

History.—In 788 **Bremen** was made the seat of a bishopric by Charlemagne, and afterwards raised to the dignity of an archbishopric. In 1241 it was one of the towns forming the Hanseatic League. It was held by Sweden from 1648 till 1712, when it was taken by Denmark, and sold to Hanover in 1731. Napoleon annexed it to the French empire in 1810; but after his fall it recovered its independence and all its old franchises. It became a member of the North German Confederation in 1866, and of the German empire in 1871.

BREMERHAVEN, *brem'-er-ha'-fen*, the port of Bremen, at the mouth of the Weser. There are docks capable of receiving the largest vessels. It is a great emporium of German trade, and the chief port for emigration on the Continent. **Pop.** 10,500. **Lat.** 53° 49′ N. **Lon.** 8° 9′ E.

BREMER, FREDERIKA, *bre'-mer*, an eminent Swedish novelist, well known to English readers by her novels of "Neighbours," "The President's Daughter," "Life in Dalecarlia," and several other works, mostly translated by Mrs. Mary Howitt. She travelled in Europe and America, and wrote descriptions of her travels.

Born at Åbo, in Finland, 1802; **died** 1865.

BRENNER, *brain'-ner*, one of the culminating points of the mountains of the Tyrol. It rises between the Inn, the Aicha, and the Adige, to a height of 6,778 feet; and the mountain to which it belongs is traversed at an elevation of 4,650 feet on the way from Germany to Italy. (*See* TYROL.)

BRENNUS, *bren'-nus*, a general of the Galli Senones, who, 390 B.C., invaded Italy, defeated the Romans at the river Allia, and entered their city without opposition. The greater number of the Romans fled into the Capitol, and left the whole city in the possession of the enemies, who massacred the priests, ex-consuls, and other aged men who had collected in the forum, and such of the inhabitants as remained in the houses. The Gauls climbed the Tarpeian rock in the night, and according to the popular legend, the Capitol would have been taken, had not the Romans been awakened by the noise of geese which were before the doors, and immediately repelled the enemy. Camillus, who was in banishment, marched to the relief of his country, and destroyed the Gauls.

BRENO, *brai'-no*, a town of Italy, province of Bergamo. There are an ancient Gothic church, an old castle and a town-house. In the vicinity is a beautiful stalactite grotto. **Pop.** 2,500.

BRENTA, *brain'-ta*, a river of northern Italy, having its source in Lake Caldonazzo, in the Tyrol, and, after a course of 112 miles, falling into the Adriatic, through the canal of Brenta-nova, or Brentono, at Brondolo.

BRENTANO, CLEMENS, *bran-ta'-no*, German poet and romance writer. He was of a restless disposition, and possessed a vivid but morbid imagination, and his writings, which attained considerable popularity, are tinged with mysticism and eccentricity. He was brother to Elizabeth von Arnim, Goethe's "Bettina."

Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1777; **died** at Aschaffenberg, 1842.

BRENTFORD, *brent'-ford*, a market-town, and the county town of Middlesex, on the Thames, 7 miles W. of London. It derives its name from the Brent, a little stream which falls into the Thames at this point. The town is divided into Old and New Brentford. **Pop.** 11,808. A station on the Great Western and London and South-Western railways.

BRENTWOOD, a market-town of Essex, on a hill, 11 miles S.W. of Chelmsford. **Manf.** Bricks and beer. The church, a plain brick building, was erected in 1835. There is a free grammar-school founded in 1557 by Sir Anthony Browne, chief justice of the Common Pleas. There are two annual fairs. **Pop.** 3,737. A station on the Great Eastern railway.

BRENZ, JOHANN, *brants*, a German Reformer, educated at Heidelberg. His opinions brought him into trouble, and for some years he led a wandering life. In 1552 he found an asylum at Stuttgard, where he passed the remainder of his days. He drew up the Confession of Wirtemburg for presentation at the Council of Trent.

Born in Suabia, 1499; **died** at Stuttgard, 1570.

BRESCIA, *brai'-sha*, a large city of Northern Italy, capital of the province of the same name, 34 miles from Parma. It is surrounded by walls, ditches, and bastions, and the ramparts are lined with trees. It contains several handsome squares and streets, a cathedral of white marble, begun in 1684, but not completed till 1825, numerous churches, remarkable for beautiful frescoes and decorations; the Palazzo della Logia, built of the richest marbles in the 15th and 16th centuries; and the old Broletto, or palace of the republic, a massive and striking building, with a great tower, erected about the end of the 12th century. There are a college and museum, a public library, several educational establishments, a corn exchange, a theatre, and seventy public fountains. There is a cemetry outside the town. **Manf.** Arms, leather, silk, flax, wool, linen, paper, oil, and wine. **Pop.** 43,354. This place is celebrated for its Roman remains. In 1822 an entire edifice was excavated, and now forms a museum of antiquities. In 1796 the town was taken by the French, and by the treaty of Vienna, in 1815, was assigned to Austria. In 1849 it was involved in the commotions which then distracted continental Europe, and although barricaded, the Austrians, under General Haynau,

carried it at the point of the bayonet. Its fortifications were, afterwards, greatly strengthened.

BRESLAU, *bres'-lou*, the capital of Silesia, the third city in Prussia, is situate on the Oder, at the influx of the small river Ohlau. It consists of the old and new towns, divided by the Oder, contiguous to which are five suburbs, one standing on an island in the Oder, over which there are no fewer than 120 bridges. The streets of the new town are broad, and there are handsome buildings and public squares. The old fortifications have been converted into a public promenade, and the ditch into an ornamental lake. There are a great many places of worship, belonging to different denominations, and the cathedral of St. John, built in the 12th century, on the island, has seventeen chapels. The town-hall, dating from the 14th century, is an interesting Gothic structure. The university, transferred here from Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1811, has a public library of 250,000 volumes. The town has several other libraries, gymnasia, schools of industry and arts, several Protestant colleges, and it is the seat of a mining board. The number of hospitals and other charitable institutions is considerable, and there are several establishments for poor students. In one of the squares is a colossal statue of Marshal Blucher.

Manf.—Linen, printed cottons, calico, chintzes, woollen stuffs, silk, Turkish yarn, thread, needles, plate, earthenware, jewellery, starch, snuff, and sealing-wax. There is a trade in timber, flax, hemp, corn, oxen, madder, and mining produce.

Pop. 298,893.

History.—Breslau was an independent duchy from 1163 to 1335; was ceded to Austria in 1527; taken by Frederick the Great of Prussia, 1741; bombarded by the French and the fortifications destroyed, 1807.

BRESLAU, a district of Prussia, in the province of Silesia. **Area**, 3,870 geographical square miles. **Desc.** Mountainous in the S., but level in other directions. **Rivers.** The Oder, with its tributaries the Stober and the Weide. **Pro.** The usual cereals, with flax, madder, hops, and tobacco. **Minerals.** Iron, copper, lead, zinc, and arsenic. Cornelians, opals, agates, and garnets, are frequently found. **Pop.** 1,544,292.

BRESSAY, *brest'-sai*. (*See* SHETLAND ISLES.)

BREST, *brest*, a seaport city of France, one of the chief stations of the French marine, and one of the best harbours in Europe, is situate on a bay on the west coast of Brittany, in the department of Finisterre, 320 miles S.W. of Paris. The greater part of the town is built on a hill, and consists of narrow, steep, winding, and dirty streets; in the suburb of Recouvrance, however, these are broad and regular, and the houses very handsome. On a steep rock at the entrance of the harbour stands the citadel, which is defended towards the land by strong outworks. Opposite to it is a stately tower, which serves, with the citadel and several batteries, to protect the harbour. The principal public buildings and objects of curiosity in the town are the barracks, rope-walks, cloth-manufactories, forges, and foundries; the immense naval arsenal and dock-yard; a prison, called *Le Bagne*, built on a hill, and capable of accommodating 4,000 convicts; the two quays which encompass the harbour; the house of correction; the hospital, theatre, two marine academies, and the fine walk called *Le Cours*. Its commerce is principally limited to the supplying of provisions to the town and port. **Pop.** 66,110. **Lat.** 48° 24′ N. **Lon.** 4° 29′ W.—Cardinal Richelieu was the first to take advantage of the situation of Brest and convert it into a naval station. Vauban extended and improved its fortifications. It was at Brest that Mary queen of Scots landed when on her way to St. Germain. In 1694 it was attacked by an English fleet under Admiral Berkeley; but the expedition failed. As a naval school and port of construction, it ranked before both Cherbourg and Toulon, until the vast extensions and improvements made by Napoleon III. at Cherbourg placed the latter in advance of all the other ports of France.

BRETAGNE, or **BRITTANY**, *brit'-a-ne*, one of the provinces into which France was divided before the Revolution. It now forms the departments of FINISTERRE, CÔTES DU NORD, MORBIHAN, and LOIRE INFERIEURE. It takes its name from the Britons, and is supposed to have been peopled by the natives of Great Britain, at the time of the Roman dominion, and after the Saxon invasion.

BRETEUIL, *brai-tu(r)ll*, a French town, department Oise, 16 miles N.E. of Beauvais. There are remains of ancient walls, and a large abbey, built in the 17th century. **Manf.** Shoes, shawls, woollen goods, paper, leather, and earthenware. **Pop.** 2,500.

BRETIGNY, *bre-teen'-ye*, a village of France, department of the Eure and Loire, 6 miles S.E. of Chartres.—This place is memorable for a treaty concluded there in 1360. By it the French king, John, recovered his freedom after being a prisoner since the battle of Poictiers.

BRETON, CAPE, an island of Canada.

BRETON, DE LOS HERREROS, MANUEL, DON, a popular Spanish poet, who began to write for the stage in his 17th year, and has written or adapted more than 150 pieces, besides several volumes of poems, mostly humorous or satirical. **Born** at Quel, 1800.

BREUGHEL, *broi'-gel*, the name of a Flemish family of painters, who originally came from a village of the same name near Breda. The first who adopted the name, Pieta, was named "the droll," from his choice of humorous rustic subjects. One of his sons, PIETER, was nick-named "Hell Breughel," from his peculiar taste in selecting subjects. Another son, Jan, assisted Rubens in the backgrounds of some of his large pictures.

Flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries.

BREWSTER, SIR DAVID, *broo'-ster*, a distinguished experimental philosopher, whose discoveries in reference to the properties of light have led to great improvements in the illumination of lighthouses. In 1815 he received the Copley medal for his paper on the "Polarization of Light by Reflection," and in the following year, for his discoveries in physics, received from the Institute of France 1,500 francs, which was the half of their prize. In 1816 he invented the kaleidoscope, in 1818 received the Rumford medal of the Royal Society, and in 1830 was presented with the medal of the Royal Society for his further researches on the properties of light. In the same year, with Davy, Herschel, and Babbage, he originated the British Association, the first meeting of which was held at York, in 1831. In the following year he was knighted by William IV., and decorated with the Hanoverian Guelphic order. In 1841 he became principal of St. Leonard's College at St. Andrew's. In 1849 he was elected president of the British Association, and in the same year had the high honour of being chosen, in the place of Berzelius, one of the eight foreign associates of the French Academy of Sciences. In 1859 he was chosen principal of the university of Edinburgh, and held that office until his death. His writings on scientific subjects are very numerous, and for twenty-two years he edited the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia." Of the "Edinburgh Philosophical Jour-

ral," he was also one of the editors, as well as of "Edinburgh Journal of Science," and author of a Life of Newton, and "More Worlds than One."

Born at Jedburgh, Scotland, 1781; **died** near Melrose, 1868.

BRIAN BOROIMHE, or **BORU**, *brí'-an-boru'*, an Irish chieftain, son of the king of Munster. He conquered the Danes, and defeated Malachi, succeeding him as king of the whole island. He was an able ruler, as well as a brave warrior. He was killed in a battle with the Danes.

Died 1014.

BRIANÇON, *bré'-an-sawng*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Hautes Alpes, on the right bank of the Durance, near the Italian frontier. It occupies an elevated position, and has been called the Gibraltar of the Alps. It is of great antiquity. **Manf.** Cutlery, cotton goods, and lead pencils. **Pop.** 3,600.

BRIANSK, *bre-ansk'*, a Russian town, in the government of Orel, on the right bank of the Desna. It is surrounded by an earthen rampart, and contains 16 churches and a monastery. **Manf.** Arms, and woodwork for building purposes. A large trade is carried on with St. Petersburg, Riga, and the large commercial towns on the Black Sea. **Pop.** 14,000.

BRIARE, *bre-ai're*, a French town, department of the Loiret, on the right bank of the Loire, 43 miles S.E. of Orleans. The canal which unites the Loire and Seine at this point was the first constructed in France. There is a good trade in wine, wood, and charcoal. **Pop.** 3,800.

BRIAREUS, *bri-air'-e-us*, according to mythological legend, a famous giant, son of Cœlus and Terra, who had a hundred hands and fifty heads, and was called by men Ægeon, and only by the gods Briareus.

BRIDGEND, *bridg'-end*, a market-town of Glamorgan, S. Wales. There are large iron-works in the town and neighbourhood. **Pop.** 4,151. A station on the South Wales railway.

BRIDGENORTH, *bridg-north*, a market-town and parliamentary borough of Shropshire, on the Severn, 19 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury. It is divided by the river into the high and low town, the former reaching an elevation of nearly 200 feet above the water, the ascent of the acclivity being made by winding roads and flights of steps. A handsome bridge of six arches spans the river. The parish church, St. Leonard's, was rebuilt in 1862. There are a new market-hall and a new agricultural-hall. **Manf.** Carpets. **Pop.** 5,890. A station on the Great Western Railway.

BRIDGEPORT, a city and seaport of Fairfield, county Connecticut, United States, on an arm of Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Pequonnock river. The city is handsome in appearance. There is a good harbour crossed by a bridge 1,237 feet long. **Manf.** Chiefly sewing-machines. There is a large coasting trade, and many vessels of the port are engaged in the whale fishery. **Pop.** 27,642. rapidly increasing. **Lat.** 41° 10′ N. **Lon.** 73° 12′ W.

BRIDGET, or **BRIGITTE, ST.**, *bridg'-et*, was the daughter of a prince of the royal family of Sweden. She married the prince of Nericia, but after eight children had been born they separated by mutual consent and adopted the religious life. In 1344 she founded a monastery at Wadstenu, in East Gothland, and afterwards a hospice for pilgrims and Swedish students at Rome. She died on her return from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. She was canonized in 1391. One of her daughters, Catherine, was also canonized, and is the patron saint of Sweden.

Born in Sweden, 1302; **died** at Rome, 1373.

BRIDGET, or **BRIDE**, an Irish saint, who was very beautiful, but prayed to be made ugly. The prayer was granted, and then she founded the monastery of Kildare.

Lived at the end of the 5th century.

BRIDGETON, a city and port of New Jersey, United States, the capital of Cumberland county, 40 miles S. of Philadelphia. It is situated on both sides of Cohansey Creek, 20 miles from its point of discharge into Delaware Bay. **Manf.** Iron. There is an active shipping trade. **Pop.** 8,722.

BRIDGETOWN, *bridg'-town*, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, extending for about two miles along the Bay of Carlisle, on the south-west coast of the island. It is a handsome town, and in an open space named Trafalgar Square is a statue of Lord Nelson. The large market-place is shaded by trees. **Pop.** 21,500. **Lat.** 13° 4′ N. **Lon.** 59° 37′ W.—Bridgetown was made a city in 1842, and has suffered, at different times, both from fires and hurricanes. It was burnt down in April, 1668. The greatest part of it was again destroyed by fire in 1756, 1766, and 1767. It had scarcely recovered from the effects of the dreadful conflagrations of these years, when it was torn from its foundations by the storm of 10th October, 1780, in which above 4,000 of the inhabitants miserably perished. In 1845 another fire destroyed the greater part of the town.

BRIDGEWATER, *bridg'-waw-ter*, a town, parliamentary borough, and port of Somersetshire, on the river Parret, 12 miles from the sea. The river divides the town into two nearly equal parts, connected by a neat iron bridge. *The streets are wide and well paved, but the houses are irregularly built. Besides the parish church, St. Mary's, a spacious and ancient building, with a lofty spire, there are places of public worship for various other denominations. It has also a fine town-hall, in the* Venetian style, erected in 1845, a school of art, and other good public buildings. Vessels of considerable size can reach the town, and there is a considerable shipping trade. **Manf.** Bath bricks, earthenware, leather, and railway stock. **Pop.** 12,101. A station on the Great Western and Midland Railway. Bridgewater was formerly a parliamentary borough, but was disfranchised in 1870.

BRIDGEWATER, FRANCIS EGERTON, duke of, was the youngest son of Scroop, fourth earl, and first duke, of Bridgewater, and succeeded to the title in 1748, on the death of his brother. He has been styled the "Father of British Inland Navigation," being mainly instrumental in the cutting of the first navigable canal in England. This was from Salford, near Manchester, to Worsley, and succeeded so well, that another was executed to pass from the river Worsley, over the Irwell, to Manchester. The duke afterwards extended his canal to the Mersey. He was assisted in his projects by Brindley, the famous engineer. (*See* BRINDLEY.) He spent prodigious sums upon these projects, to accomplish which he lived on the simplest fare, and with scarcely a servant to attend him. By them, however, he ultimately realized an immense fortune.

Born 1736; **died** 1803.

BRIDGEWATER, earl of, **FRANCIS HENRY EGERTON**, eighth earl of Bridgewater, ninth Viscount Brackley, and Baron Ellesmere, was the younger son of the bishop of Durham. He was a person of

learning, and published an edition of the "Hippolytus" of Euripides, with scholia, various readings, and copious notes in Latin. He is noticed here chiefly on account of bequeathing £8,000 to be applied to the publication of one thousand copies of a work "On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation, &c." This bequest elicited a series of separate works, known as the "Bridgewater Treatises," written by some of the most distinguished religious and scientific men of the time. The earl also bequeathed £12,000 to the British Museum, the annual income of which was to be applied to the purchase of MSS., and the taking proper care of them for the use of the public. —In his latter years this earl fell into singular eccentricities; among which was a great partiality for canine company, which he carried so far as to dress some of his favourite dogs in the garments of men, and have them at table to dine with him.

Born 1758; **died** in Paris, 1829.

BRIDLINGTON, or **BURLINGTON**, *brid'-ling-ton*, a town of Yorkshire, on the sea-coast, 37 miles N.E. of York. The parish church is a portion of an ancient priory. There is a large trade in corn. **Pop.** 8,363. About a mile to the south-east is Bridlington Quay, a fashionable watering-place, with a good harbour.—A station on the North-Eastern Railway.

BRIDPORT, *brid'-port*, a seaport and market-town of Dorsetshire, in a valley between the Bride and Asher rivers, 14 miles W. of Dorchester, and one mile from its own harbour. It consists principally of three spacious streets, which, from time to time, have been greatly improved. The church, dedicated to St. Mary in 1362, is a large Gothic edifice, in the form of a cross, and its tower is 72 feet high. It was restored in 1865. There are alms-houses, an endowed charity-school, besides other benevolent institutions, a handsome market-house, a town-hall, and a prison. **Manf.** Cordage, sailcloth, nets, and twines of all descriptions. **Pop.** 6,790.

BRIEG, *breeg*, a well-built and populous town of Silesia, Prussia, on the Oder, over which there is a stately wooden bridge, 26 miles S.E. of Breslau. It is surrounded by old fortifications, partly converted into public walks, and entered by five gates. There are a gymnasium, a library, and various work-houses and establishments for the poor. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, woollen fabrics, ribbons, lace, and leather. **Pop.** 15,400.—It is a station on the Vienna and Breslau Railway.

BRIELLE, or **BRILL**, *breel*, a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the island of East Voorne, not far from the mouth of the Maese, 15 miles W. of Rotterdam. It has a good harbour, and is a handsome, well-built town, and strongly fortified. **Pop.** 4,500, chiefly engaged in the fisheries. **Lat.** 51° 54′ N. **Lon.** 4° 10′ E.—The capture of this place by William de la Marck, at the head of the "beggars of the sea," in 1572, was the first important event which took place in the struggle between Holland and Spain, and laid the foundation of the Dutch republic. It was the birthplace of De Witt, the famous statesman, and Van Tromp, the great admiral of Holland.

BRIENNE, JOHN DE, *bré-en*, a Crusader, who, having married the granddaughter of Amaury, king of Jerusalem, was elected king of Jerusalem in 1210. The emperor Frederick II. married his daughter, having the kingdom of Jerusalem as a dowry. He was afterwards elected emperor of Constantinople, which he defended with great bravery against the Greeks and Bulgarians. On one occasion, says Gibbon, he made a sally at the head of his cavalry, and out of forty-eight squadrons of the enemy, no more than three escaped from the edge of his invincible sword.

Born 1148; **died** 1237.

BRIENNE, GAUTIER DE, descendant of the counts of Brienne, a noble family of France. Having distinguished himself by military achievements, he, in 1341, was chosen by the Florentines to govern their city, threatened by the Pisans. His shameless cruelty and extortions, his treachery to the republic, and his great profligacy aroused general indignation, and he was expelled in 1343. He then went to France, where he became Constable. He was killed at the battle of Poictiers.

Died 1356.

BRIENNE-LE-CHATEAU, *bré-en-le(r)-sha'-to*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, 14 miles from Bar-sur-Aube. **Pop.** 2,000.—Here Napoleon I. and Bourrienne received the rudiments of their military education, and here, in 1814, the emperor gained an advantage over the allies.

BRIENZ, *bré-entz*, town of Switzerland, canton Bern. It is situate on the lake of Brienz, which is 800 feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded by lofty mountains, whose numerous torrents and waterfalls are sublimely picturesque. Among these the fall of the Giesbach is the principal. The church was built in 1215. A good trade in cheese is carried on. **Pop.** 3,200.

BRIES, *brees*, a royal free town of Hungary, on the Gran. The cheese made in the town is extensively exported. **Pop.** 3,500.

BRIEUC, or **BRIEUX, ST.**, *bré-a(r)*, a well-built town of France, in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, a mile above the mouth of the Gouët, in the Bay of St. Brieuc. There are an ancient cathedral, a public library, and various educational institutions. The port is the village of Légué, at the mouth of the river. On a height near are the remains of an old tower. There is a trade in grain, flax, thread, linen, woollen, cattle, honey, wax, paper, leather, and iron, and it has manufactures of earthenware, and thriving fisheries. **Pop.** 15,400. **Lat.** 48° 31′ N. **Lon.** 2° 45′ W.

BRIGGS, HENRY, *brigs*, an English mathematician, who, in 1596, was appointed Gresham professor of geometry, which he resigned in 1619, on being made Savilian professor at Oxford. It is claimed (but not without dispute) that he was the first improver of logarithms, after Napier, the original inventor, whom he visited twice, and each time resided with, in Scotland. He published, in 1624, a work of stupendous labour, entitled "Arithmetica Logarithmica," containing logarithms of 30,000 natural numbers. He also wrote some other valuable books on mathematical subjects.

Born near Halifax, 1556; **died** at Oxford, 1631.

BRIGHT, JOHN, *brite*, English politician. He was the son of a cotton-spinner and manufacturer of Rochdale, in Lancashire, and became an active member of an association called the Anti-Corn-Law League, when it was formed in 1838, and in conjunction with Mr. Cobden, proved himself one of the warmest advocates of the repeal of the corn laws. In 1843 he unsuccessfully contested the representation of the city of Durham; but in the next election which took place, he was returned for that city, and sat for it till 1847, when he was elected member for Manchester. In 1854 he formed one of the deputation who made a journey to Russia for the purpose of persuading the emperor Nicholas to adopt a peace policy, his advocacy of which for a time impaired his popularity. In 1858 he was re-

turned member for Birmingham, and retained the position at subsequent elections. In 1868 he accepted office in the Gladstone administration as President of the Board of Trade, but retired in consequence of illness in 1870, subsequently to which date he, for the most part, refrained from taking a very prominent part in public affairs. Mr. Bright's name is memorably associated with reforms in Ireland, the "Bright Clauses" of the Land Acts having been adopted mainly or entirely at his suggestion; but he emphatically opposed Home Rule from its first suggestion. Mr. Bright, who has been one of the most eloquent speakers of his time, is a member of the Society of Friends.

Born near Rochdale, 1811.

BRIGHTON, *brí'-ton*, a municipal and parliamentary borough on the coast of Sussex, 51 miles S. of London. It is the most fashionable and best attended of English watering-places, and, being the nearest point to London at which the sea can be reached, is a great holiday resort. The names of "The Queen of watering places," and "London-super-Mare," have been given to it by popular writers. The old name was Brighthelmstone, and the original village occupied a site long since covered by the sea, the further encroachment of which is prevented by a massive sea wall. Towards the end of the last century attention was directed to the healthful situation of the little fishing village, and the selection of it as a marine residence by the Prince of Wales, afterwards George the Fourth, quickly made it a fashionable resort. It is situated on the seaward slope of the South Downs range, and with its suburbs stretches for about four miles along the coast. The sea wall mentioned is 60 feet high and 23 feet thick at the base, and was built at the cost of £100,000. There are about 600 streets, terraces, and squares, and the King's Road, facing the sea, with shops rivalling in size and splendour those of the metropolis, affords a fine promenade, which is continued to the Steyne, formerly a large open green, now occupied by handsome mansions and hotels. Beyond the Steyne the Marine Parade extends for about a mile along the cliff to Kemp Town, a fine and fashionable suburb. There are two piers, the old chain pier, 1134 feet long, erected in 1826; and a larger and very handsome one further to the west, 1,115 feet long, and with a breadth varying from 55 feet to 140, built in 1865. Cliftonville is a very fashionable suburb on the west, between Brighton and Hove. The most conspicuous building is the Pavilion, a large and fantastic building, began for the Prince of Wales in 1784, but not completed till 1827. The building, with its pleasure-grounds of seven acres, is now the property of the corporation of Brighton. The large stables have been converted into a noble assembly and concert-room, which will hold 3,000 persons; the saloons, with the splendid decorations restored to their original beauty, are used for balls, assemblies, and entertainments; one of the wings is a museum of natural history; and the riding-school is a corn-exchange and drill ground for volunteers. Opposite the east front of the Pavilion, on the Steyne, is a statue of George IV., by Chantrey. A great attraction is the magnificent Aquarium, opened in 1872. It is 715 feet in length, and contains an unrivalled collection of living specimens of the inhabitants of the ocean, and, as an excellent band is provided, it is one of the most popular resorts. Some of the hotels are among the finest in England. The new town hall, the concert hall, the market house, and the theatre, are noticeable public buildings. There are more than 70 places of worship, about 30 belonging to the established church. St. Peter's, in the northern part of the town, is a good specimen of the Gothic style. A fine Roman Catholic church was completed in 1864. A very handsome new synagogue was opened in 1875. Among the educational establishments Brighton College is perhaps the most prominent, and there are various training schools and other institutions. The number of private boarding schools is very large, owing to the salubrity of the air. The pleasure-grounds are the Steyne enclosure, the Level, and the Queen's Park. There are no manufactures carried on, the town being essentially a place of resort for pleasure-seekers and invalids, in accommodating whom the resident population are chiefly employed; but mackerel and herring fisheries are extensively carried on. **Pop.** 107,528. a great proportion being visitors. A station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway.

BRIGHTON, NEW, a fashionable watering-place in Cheshire, on a peninsula between the Mersey and the Irish Sea, 3 miles N.W. of Liverpool.

BRIGHTSIDE BIERLOW, *brítd'-side beer'-lo*, a township of the West Riding of Yorkshire, adjoining Sheffield. **Pop.** 56,721.

BRIGNOLES, *breen'-yol*, a town of France, in the department of Var, 20 miles from Toulon. It is beautifully situated and famous for its salubrity. There are several squares planted with trees and ornamented with fountains. **Manf.** Cloth, silk, soap, wax candles, and leather. It has a trade in brandies, wines, prunes, and olives. **Pop.** 4,700.

BRILLAT-SAVARIN, ANTHELME, *bree'-ya-sav-a-rahn'*, French author, who wrote some political and historic works, but is best known by his "Physiologie du Goût," an erudite, witty, and genial work on the pleasures of the table.

Born at Bellay, 1755; **died** 1825.

BRIL, PAUL, *breel*, Italian painter, famous for his frescoes, one of the finest of which is in the Vatican, and for improvements in landscape painting. His brother Matthew was also a painter of some eminence.

Born 1556; **died** 1626.

BRILON, *bree'-lon*, an old town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, on the Mönne. The great church is said to have been built by Charlemagne. **Manf.** Linen, tinware, and nails. There are iron and lead mines in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 3,300.

BRINDISI, *brin-de'-se*, an ancient fortified city and seaport of Italy, on the Adriatic, 45 miles E.N.E. of Taranto. Its harbour was nearly choked up; but, since 1843, when a lighthouse was erected on the mole, it has been greatly improved; and the establishment of a weekly line of steamers to Alexandria in 1870 has made it a place of great and growing importance in connexion with the overland route to India and Australia. **Pop.** 13,000. **Lat.** 40° 39' N. **Lon.** 17° 58' E.—This is the ancient Brundusium, and was the place whence the Roman generals almost invariably sailed in their wars with Greece, Macedonia, and Asia. In consequence of its situation, it has been the scene of many remarkable historical events. Virgil died in it. Horace, in one of his satires, has immortalized it. Octavius assumed the name of Cæsar in it, and Agrippina landed on its shores with the ashes of Germanicus, her husband. On the fall of the Roman empire, it shared in the general calamities which befell Roman cities. In the 11th century it was occupied by the Normans, and became one of the chief ports of embarkation for the Crusaders.

BRINDLEY, JAMES, *brind'-le*, an eminent engineer, who, after serving his apprenticeship to the trade of a millwright, and exhibiting his skill

in the erection of several mills, was employed by the duke of Bridgewater on his famous canal from Worsley to Manchester, which he afterwards extended to the Mersey. He was next employed to construct a canal from the Grand Trunk, near Haywood, Staffordshire, to the river Severn, near Bewdley, by which means Bristol obtained a communication with Liverpool. In consequence of the success of his undertakings, his reputation stood very high, and he was engaged in a variety of similar plans in different parts of the kingdom. He was a self-taught man, and seldom prepared models or drawings; but, when any difficulty presented itself, went to bed, and remained there until he had formed in his mind a satisfactory plan for overcoming it. (*See* BRIDGEWATER.)

Born near Chapel-le-Frith, Derbyshire, 1716; **died** at Turnhurst, Staffordshire, 1772.

BRINKLEY, JOHN, *brink'-le*, bishop of Cloyne, mathematician and astronomer. Educated and took high honours at Cambridge. In 1792 he was appointed professor of astronomy at Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1826 received the bishopric of Cloyne. His writings are voluminous and of great value.

Born at Woodbridge, Suffolk, 1763; **died** 1835.

BRINVILLIERS, MARIE MARGUERITE, marchioness of, *brā-veel'-e-ai*, a notorious poisoner. In 1651 she was married to the marquis, and formed an improper attachment to St. Croix, a young cavalry officer. The latter was imprisoned in the Bastille, and there learnt from Exili, an Italian, the composition of poisons, which art he afterwards taught to his mistress. They then commenced a series of poisonings, the first victim being the marquis's father, then his two brothers and his sister, with a view to the ultimate possession of their fortunes. These crimes were not discovered until the death of St. Croix, in 1676, when there were found on him some papers which cast suspicion on the marchioness. She fled, but was arrested at Liège, brought to Paris, and beheaded, her body being afterwards burned.

Born 1630; **died** 1676.

BRIONES, *bré-on-es*, a walled town of Spain, province of Logrono, near the right bank of the Ebro. **Manf.** Linen, hemp, and brandy. **Pop.** 2,800.

BRIOUDE, *bré-ood*, a French town, department of Haute-Loire, on the left bank of the Allier, 29 miles N.W. of Le Puy. The college and church of St. Julien, on the site of the martyrdom of that saint, was erected in the Byzantine style in the 9th century. **Manf.** Linens and woollens. **Pop.** 5,000.

BRISACH, or BREISACH, OLD, *bri-sak*, a town of the Grand Duchy of Baden, near the east bank of the Rhine, 30 miles S. of Strasburg. It was formerly considered a place of great importance. The old minster of St. Stephen is famous for its carved altar screen. New Brisach, on the opposite side of the river, was strongly fortified by Vauban. **Pop.** 3,300.

BRISBANE, *bris'-bain*, an episcopal city, and the capital of Queensland, Australia, is situated on the river Brisbane, about 25 miles from its debouchment into Moreton Bay, one of the largest bays on the coast of Australia, and after which for a long time the district was called. It lies about 500 miles north of Sydney. Brisbane is divided into four portions: North Brisbane, South Brisbane, Kangaroo Point, and Fortitude Valley. There are four principal streets running about north and south, about half a mile long; these are crossed by four others about a quarter of a mile in length. The public buildings comprise several churches and chapels. St. John's church is the largest Episcopal church. The Roman Catholic cathedral (St. Stephen's) is a fine building. The town hall in Queen-street, which is the main business thoroughfare; the Houses of Legislature, in George-street, which rank as the finest buildings in the city, and cost £100,000 in their erection; the Post Office, the new Government Printing Office, the Vice-regal Lodge, a very fine building; the Custom House, and the School of Arts, are among the other public buildings. The business of the banks, insurance, and other societies is carried on in buildings worthy of the city. The Union Bank, the Commercial Bank, and the Bank of New South Wales are the most notable among them. The shops and numerous stores are quite equal to the similar class of buildings to be found in an English town. A magnificent iron swing bridge, the Victoria, upwards of a quarter of a mile in length, connects North and South Brisbane. A line of steamers runs twice a week to Sydney; other steamers ply to the northern ports. There is also regular communication with London by sailing ships. There is ample wharf accommodation. The city has a good general hospital, a lying-in hospital, and several other institutions of a charitable character. The Botanical Gardens are laid out with great taste. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water from a large artificial lake in the ranges near the heads of the Enoggera creek, 7 miles distant from the city, whence it is conveyed by iron mains into every street. The waterworks for supplying the city cost upwards of £100,000. The town is in connection with other parts of the colony by railway. **Pop.** 40,000. **Lat.** 27° 28' S. **Lon.** 153° 6' E.—Brisbane was settled in 1825, as a penal station; but the colony being opened to free settlers in 1842, a rapid increase of population took place. When the Moreton Bay district, as it was previously called, was made a separate colony, with the name Queensland, in 1859, Brisbane became the capital.

BRISBANE, THOMAS MACDOUGAL, SIR, soldier, administrator, and astronomer. He entered the army at the age of 16, served in Flanders, the West Indies, the Peninsula, and North America, and very highly distinguished himself. In 1821 he was appointed governor of New South Wales, which position he held to the great advantage of the colony for four years. While in Australia he devoted great attention to astronomical studies, and published a catalogue of 7,385 stars, for which he received the Copley medal of the Royal Society. On his return he established an astronomical and magnetic observatory at his residence at Makerstoun, in Scotland, and was elected to succeed Sir Walter Scott as president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Born near Largs, Ayrshire, 1773; **died** 1860.

BRISEIS, *bri-sé'-is*, in Greek legendary history, a girl of Lyrnessus, called also Hippodamia. When her country was taken by the Greeks, she fell to the share of Achilles in the division of the spoils. Agamemnon afterwards took possession of her, and Achilles thereupon made a vow to absent himself from the field of battle at Troy. This incident Homer makes one of the chief features of his Iliad.

BRISGAU, *brees'-go*, a fertile district of the Grand Duchy of Baden, between the Rhine and the Black Forest. **Area**, 1,275 square miles. **Pop.** 298,893.

BRISSOT, JEAN PIERRE, *bree'-so*, one of the leading men in the French revolution, the son of a pastrycook, and bred to the law, which he never followed. An acquaintance with English books gave him a turn for politics; when, for a time, he settled at Boulogne, and edited the *Courrier de l'Europe*. On the suppression of this journal, he went to Paris, where he soon afterwards published his "Theory of Criminal Laws," 2 vols. 8vo. He began, also, a book entitled "A Philosophical Library of Criminal Laws," and wrote a volume on "Truth; or Meditations on the Means of reaching Truth in all Branches of Human Knowledge." Finding little encouragement in France, however, he went to London, where he conducted a periodical journal called "Universal Correspondence on all that concerns the Happiness of Men in Society." This journal was designed to disseminate in France such political principles as were based on reason. It therefore gave offence to the French government, and was seized and suppressed. On his return to Paris, in 1784, he was sent to the Bastille on the charge of having assisted in the publication of a libel, but obtained his release by the interest of the duke of Orleans, whose ambitious projects on the government he laboured, by his talents, to advance. His political pamphleteering activity forced him to flee from France, when he went to Holland, and thence to America. After a time he returned to France, and became a warm advocate of republican principles during the revolutionary period. By his exertions he created a party called Brissotines and Girondists, from the members of the department of Gironde, of which it chiefly consisted. He was, however, adverse to the execution of the king, which he proposed to be deferred till the perfection of the constitution. The ascension of Robespierre to power was the signal for the downfall of Brissot and his party. He and they were denounced, arrested, and guillotined.

Born near Chartres, 1754; died 1793.

BRISTOL, *bris'-tol*, a city, municipal and parliamentary borough, on both sides of the rivers Avon and Frome, about 8 miles from the mouth of the Avon, in the Bristol Channel, and partly in the county of Gloucester and partly in the county of Somerset. For ecclesiastical and military purposes, it is a portion of the former county, but otherwise it is a county in itself. The town is built upon seven hills, the highest being 200 feet above the level of the lower parts of the town. The old town, the centre of the modern city, is on a narrow hill, which has the Avon on the south, and the Frome on the north and west. In this part of the city there are many old houses, and the streets are narrow and irregular. The new part, including St. Michael's Hill, Kingsdown, Redcliffe Hill, and Cotham, is more regularly laid in terraces, squares, and crescents, and there are many handsome residences. The most fashionable suburb is CLIFTON, on a lofty hill overlooking the Avon. Amongst the most interesting of the older buildings is the cathedral (originally forming a portion of St. Augustine's Abbey), a fine specimen of Early English architecture, founded in 1142, partially rebuilt in the 14th and 16th centuries, and recently restored. St. Mary Redcliffe is one of the finest churches in England. It is cruciform, with beautiful porches, and an interior greatly admired for its elegance. The church was founded in 1294; restored after damage by lightning, by the famous William Canynge, merchant, and five times mayor of Bristol; and recently restored (with a new nave), to its original beauty. (*See* CHATTERTON.) The Temple church is remarkable for a leaning tower. There are about 150 places of worship, 57 belonging to the Church of England. Other prominent public buildings are the exchange, town-hall, guildhall, assize court, Colston Hall, Victoria Rooms, a large central railway station, Colston hospital, banks, and other public offices; and among the numerous charitable institutions are an hospital, asylums for the blind, the deaf and orphans, and the Ashley Hall Asylum, where 2,000 orphans are maintained entirely by unsolicited contributions. In 1809 a large harbour was constructed by damming up a portion of the waters of the Frome and Avon, and cutting a new channel, at a cost of half a million. The harbour will now accommodate a thousand vessels, and about 4,500 vessels annually clear outwards. The quay is a mile long. The new channel of the river is crossed by two handsome cast-iron bridges of great elevation; and across the Avon at Clifton is a beautiful suspension-bridge 702 feet in span and 245 feet above high water. The bridge formerly crossed the Thames, between Waterloo and Westminster bridges, and was known as Hungerford suspension-bridge. It was removed in 1862, to make way for the extension of the South-Eastern Railway to Charing Cross. A mile below the city, on the banks of the Avon, is the Hot Well, the water of which resembles the mineral water of Matlock, and possesses valuable medicinal properties.

Lat. 51° 27′ N. **Lon.** 2° 35′ W.

Pop., within the municipal boundary, 2:6,503. and steadily increasing.

Manf.—Glass, pottery, cotton goods, oilcloths, sugar, tin-plate; brass, copper, and zinc articles, chemicals and leather; and there are large engineering works and shipbuilding yards.

Trade.—Chiefly with the United States, Canada, West Indies, Mauritius, South America, Portugal, France, Russia, Turkey, the Mediterranean, and West Coast of Africa. Manufactured goods to the value of nearly half a million are annually exported.

History.—The ancient Britons had a settlement here named Caer Oder, or the frontier city. The Saxons named the town Brightstowe, or Bricstowe, a pleasant place, from which the present name is derived. *Robert, Earl of Gloucester, in the 12th century, erected a castle, destroyed by Cromwell. Charters were granted by John and Henry III.; and Edward III., in 1373, constituted Bristol a city and county in itself. It was made the seat of a bishopric in 1542.* During the Parliamentary wars the town suffered considerably; and at the Restoration a new charter was conferred. It afterwards became the principal port for trade with the West Indies, and engaged extensively in the slave trade, and in the tobacco trade with America. During the Reform Riots of 1831, the Bishop's palace and several other public buildings were destroyed.

Railway Communication.—Bristol is in direct communication with nearly every part of England by the Great Western, Midland, London and North-Western, Bristol and Exeter, Somerset and Dorset, and South-Western railways.

BRISTOL, a county of Rhode Island, United States. **Area,** 96 square miles. The chief town is of the same name. **Pop.** 11,394.

BRISTOL, a seaport, capital of the above county, 56 miles S.S.W. of Boston. There is a good harbour, and a considerable trade is done, chiefly with the West Indies and Europe. **Pop.** 6,000.

BRISTOL, a county of Massachusetts, United States. **Area,** 570 square miles. **Pop.** 139,040.

BRISTOL BAY, a large bay in the North Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of North America, immediately to the north of the peninsula of Alaska. **Lat.** 54° N. **Lon.** 160° W.

BRISTOL CHANNEL, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Great Britain, lying between the S. coast of Wales and the counties of Somerset and Devon. It is about 81 miles long,

and from 5 to 48 broad. The Severn flows into it, and it contains, on the N., the bays of Carmarthen and Swansea; on the S., the bays of Barnstaple and Bridgewater. The rapidity with which its tide flows forms the singular phenomenon called the "bore," when it meets with the currents of the Severn. **Lat.** between 50° and 51° 40′ N. **Lon.** between 3° and 5° 3′ W.

BRITAIN, GREAT, *brit'-an*, the largest of the British isles, is bounded N. by the North Sea, E. by the German Ocean, S. by the English Channel, and W. by St. George's Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. It constitutes the larger portion of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and includes ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, the ISLE OF MAN, and the CHANNEL ISLANDS. (*See* under the respective headings.)

Ext.—From N. to S. 587 miles in length; its greatest breadth from E. to W. is about 360.

The following are the area and population:—

	Square miles.	Inhabitants.
England and Wales	58,320	25,968,286
Scotland	30,685	3,734,370
Isle of Man	281	53,492
Channel Islands	73	87,731
	89,359	29,843,879

BRITANNIA, *brit-an'-i-a*, the Roman name of the island Albion, the modern Great Britain. It was conquered by Vespatian and made a Roman province about 50 A.D. In the 4th century it was divided into five provinces—Britannia Prima, south of the Thames and the Bristol Channel; Britannia Secunda, Wales; Flavia Cæsariensis, in the centre of England, including what we now know as the Midland Counties; Maxima Cæsariensis, between the Mersey and Humber and the Tyne; and Valentia, between the Tyne and the Wall of Antoninus, which extends between the Clyde and the Frith of Forth. The name Britannia is, according to Camden, derived from the Celtic name "Prydhain;" but it has been suggested that it may have been taken from the Celtic "brit," or "brith," meaning painted, the ancient Britains being in the habit of painting the bodies.

BRITANNIA ISLAND, or **UEA,** in the South Pacific, N.W. of New Caledonia. On the west side the soil is good, and abundant crops of bananas, sweet potatoes, and sugar cane are raised. **Pop.** about 4,000, savage and suspected of cannibalism. **Lat.** 21° 26′ S. **Lon.** 168° 10′ E.

BRITAIN, NEW, an archipelago in the Eastern seas, consisting of several islands of different dimensions. **Lat.** 1° 30′ to 6° 50′ S. **Lon.** 148° 5′ W.

BRITISH EMPIRE, THE, is the most powerful on the face of the globe, embracing within its extent an immense aggregated area and population. It ranks second, both in point of population and extent, among the states of the world, the Russian empire surpassing it in extent, and the Chinese empire in population. It includes the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Asian, American, African, Australasian, and other colonies and dependencies. In 1876, a Bill was brought into Parliament to empower the Queen to assume the title of "Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith and Empress of India." The superficial extent and population of the empire will be best seen by the following table. The native, feudatory states of India, more or less under the control of the Indian government, are included. The figures are approximative, and represent the best estimates made in 1885 four years after the taking of the last census:—

	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
Great Britain and Ireland	121,115	35,246,562
Indian Possessions, &c.	2,574,000	256,000,000
Other Eastern Possessions	30,000	4,000,000
Australasia	3,270,000	3,500,000
North America	3,600,000	4,300,000
Africa	476,000	2,600,000
West Indies	7,532	1,170,000
European Possessions	120	170,000
Various Settlements	116	255,000
Totals	10,078,883	307,441,562

The following are the leading dates connected with the establishment of the empire:—

Wales annexed to England	1536
Union of England and Scotland, under the name of Great Britain	1707
Canada became a British possession by treaty	1763
First Australian colony (New South Wales) established	1788
Ireland united to Great Britain	1801
The government of India passed from the East India Company to the Imperial Government, and the Queen proclaimed	1858

(*See* ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, INDIA, CANADA, AMERICA, AFRICA, &c.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA. (*See* COLUMBIA, BRITISH.)

BRITISH ISLES, THE, include Ireland, Anglesea, Man, the Channel, Scilly, Orkney, and Shetland Islands, and the Hebrides, all of which will be noticed under their respective headings.

BRITTANY, or **BRETAGNE.** (*See* BRETAGNE.)

BRITTON, JOHN, *brit'-ton*, an architectural, antiquarian and topographical writer. He was the son of a small farmer and shopkeeper in Wiltshire. He came to London in 1787, and was for several years first as a cellarman at a tavern, and afterwards as attorney's clerk, occasionally singing at a theatre and compiling song-books. He wrote some articles descriptive of localities in his native county, which brought him into notice, and he was afterwards engaged on various works illustrative of topography. His most important undertakings were the "Architectural Antiquities of England," and the "Cathedral Antiquities of England." Altogether he produced about 80 valuable illustrated works, which, at the time of their publication, had the effect, in no small degree, of improving the public feeling in reference to our national antiquities.

Born near Chippenham, Wiltshire, 1771; **died** 1857.

BRIVE, *brecve*, a French town, department of Corrèze, 15 miles S.W. of Tulle. It is pleasantly situated in the midst of vineyards. **Manf.** Woollens and cotton yarn, wax candles, and pottery. **Pop.** 8,000.

BRIVIO, *bre'-ve-o*, a town of Lombardy, about 20 miles from Milan, where, in 1799, the French were defeated by the Austrians. **Manf.** Silk, linen, lace, and paper. **Pop.** 1,950.

BRIXEN, *brix'-en*, a fortified town of the Tyrol, 40 miles from Innspruck. **Pop.** 3,000.—This town lies in the route of the Brenner Pass, between Germany and Italy.

BRIXHAM, *brix'-ham*, a market-town and seaport of Devonshire, at the south point of Tor Bay, 23 miles S. of Exeter. The parish church is an old structure in the perpendicular style. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fishing trade, and have a considerable number of vessels, which

carry their cargoes to London, Bristol, and elsewhere. **Pop.** 7,664.—Here William III. landed in 1688, and a monument with an inscription commemorates the event.

BRIXTON. (*See* LONDON.)

BROACH, or **BAROACH,** *broche,* a town of Guzerat, in Hindostan, on the Nerbuddah. A large trade is carried on in raw cotton, grain, and seeds; but the town is in a ruinous state, and the most remarkable place in it is the Hindoo hospital for beasts, birds, and insects, ranging from horses, dogs, and monkeys, to fleas and lice. Near the town is the famous banian-tree, or rather grove, which has been renowned for centuries. **Pop.** 37,281.

BROADHAVEN, a bay of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Ireland, 11 miles from Bangor; average length and breadth 4 miles.

BROAD RIVER, an arm of the sea, on the E. coast of N. America, which extends along the W. and the N.W. sides of Beaufort or Port Royal Island, on the coast of South Carolina, and receives the river Coosa from the N.W.—Another river in Georgia, running into Savannah river, between Petersburg and Lisbon.

BROADSTAIRS, a seaside resort of Kent, in the isle of Thanet, much resorted to for sea-bathing, 2 miles from Ramsgate. **Pop.** 4,362. It is a station on the South-Eastern Railway.

BROCARIO, ARNALDO GULIELMO, *bro-ca'-re-o,* a celebrated Spanish printer, whose greatest work was the famous Polyglot Bible of Cardinal Ximenes.

Lived in the 16th century.

BROCKEN, *brok'-ken,* or the **BLOCKSBERG,** the culminating point of the Harz Mountains, in Prussia, in the province of Saxony, cultivated nearly to its summit, which is 3,740 feet above the level of the sea. The phenomenon called the Spectre of the Brocken is here occasionally seen at sunset and sunrise. It is caused by the perpendicular rising of the mists from the valley opposite to the sun, at the same time leaving the top of the mountain clear. The effect produced is a wonderful enlargement of every object reflected by this dense mass of vapour ascending from the valley.

BROCKVILLE, *brok'-veel,* a town of Upper Canada, 48 miles N.E. of Kingston, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence. **Pop.** 5,000.

BROD, *brod,* a fortified town of Austria, on the military frontier, on the left bank of the Save, opposite a Turkish town of the same name. **Pop.** 2,500.

BROD, or **UNGARISCH-BROD,** a walled town of Moravia, Austrian empire, on the right bank of the Olsawa. **Manf.** Cloth. A good trade is carried on in hides and fruits. **Pop.** 3,400.

BRODIE, SIR BENJAMIN COLLINS, bart., *bro'-de,* an eminent surgeon. In 1811 he was presented, by the Royal Society, with the Copley medal, for his papers on physiology; and in 1814 produced his "Experiments and Observations on the Influence of the Nerves of the Eighth Pair on the Secretions of the Stomach." In 1832 he was appointed sergeant-surgeon to the queen. In 1834 he was created a baronet; and in 1850 received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford. He was a member of several scientific societies, and produced various works connected with his profession.

Born at Winterslow, Wiltshire, 1783; **died** 1862.

BRODY, *bro'-de,* a town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle of Brody or Zloczow, 58 miles E.N.E. of Lemberg. **Manf.** Leather and linen. There is a large trade in the agricultural produce of the country. **Pop.** 23,000.—On account of the great number of Jews in this town, it has been nicknamed the German Jerusalem. It was made a free commercial town in 1779.

BRODZINSKI, KAZIMIERZ, *brod-zins'-ke,* Polish poet, who served with the patriots at Cracow in 1809. He was taken prisoner at Leipsic, but was released and became professor of æsthetics at Warsaw, until the suppression of the university in 1831. His poems, in the romantic style, are very popular.

Born at Krowlowsko, 1791; **died** 1835.

BROEK-IN-WATERLAND, *brook,* a village of Holland, 6 miles from Amsterdam, remarkable for its neatness and cleanliness, every part of the streets and the houses being almost spotless. No beast is permitted to come within its precincts, and the tiles with which its streets are paved are undergoing an almost constant ablution. **Pop.** 1,500.

BROGNI, JEAN ALLARMET, Cardinal de, *brone'-ye,* son of a peasant, who rose to high positions in the Church, and was president of the Council of Constance. He pronounced the sentence which sent Huss the reformer to the stake.

Born near Annecy, in Savoy, 1342; **died** at Rome, 1426.

BROMBERG, *brom'-bairg,* a town of Prussia, in the province of Posen, 70 miles N.E. of Posen. **Manf.** Woollen and linen fabrics, tobacco, Prussian blue, sugar, beer, pottery, and chicory. **Pop.** 28,000. —The Bromberg Canal, by uniting the rivers Netz and Brahe, connects the Oder and Elbe with the Vistula.

BROMLEY, *brum'-le,* a market-town and parish of Kent, 10 miles S.E. of London. It occupies an elevated position, and on account of the salubrity of the air is a favourite residence of opulent persons. The little river Ravensbourne, which falls into the Thames at Deptford Creek, divides the parish of Bromley from the adjoining parish of Beckenham. There is a well endowed college for the widows of clergymen. A handsome town-hall was erected in 1865. **Pop.** 15,153.—A station on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

BROMPTON, *brump'-ton.* (*See* LONDON and CHATHAM.)

BROMSGROVE, *broms'-grove,* a market-town of Worcestershire, situate near the rise of the river Salwarp, 13 miles S.W. of Birmingham, Worcester. There is a fine old parish church with a lofty tower. **Manf.** Buttons, nails, and railway stock. **Pop.** 12,000. It is a station on the Midland Railway.

BROMWICH, WEST, *brum'-idg,* a town and parish of Staffordshire, 3 miles from Wednesbury, with mines of iron and coal in the neighbourhood. A new town-hall and public buildings, including a free library and baths, opened in 1875. **Pop.** 56,299.

BRONGNIART, ALEXANDRE, *bronge'-ne-ar,* director of the porcelain manufactory at Sèvres, where he revived the art of painting on glass. He wrote an essay on reptiles, and first established the four divisions now generally accepted. He also wrote on mineralogy, fossils, and the ceramic art.

Born at Paris, 1770; **died** 1847.

BRONI, *bro'-ne*, an Italian town, 11 miles S.E. of Pavia, at the foot of the Apennines. There is a remarkable church dating from the 10th century. **Pop.** 7,000.

BRONN, HEINRICH GEORG, *bron*, German naturalist, author of several important scientific treatises. His work on "Universal Geology" is a work of great research and grasp of thought.
Born at Ziegelhausen, 1800; **died** 1862.

BRONNITZY, *bron-nit'-ze*, a Russian town, 30 miles S.E. of Moscow, on the Msta. In the neighbourhood is a lofty council hall, in which stood a heathen temple, believed to possess an oracle which was consulted by the old Sclavonic chiefs. **Pop.** 3,500.

BRONTE, or **BRONTI**, *bron'-te*, a market-town in the island of Sicily, province of Catania, at the foot of Mount Etna, bestowed, with its territory and an income of 3,750*l.*, by the Neapolitan government, on Lord Nelson, in 1799, under the title of a duchy, in reward for his naval exploits. **Pop.** 16,524.

BRONTÉ, CHARLOTTE, was the daughter of the Reverend Patrick Brontë, curate of Haworth, in Yorkshire. With her two sisters, under the assumed names of Currer, Acton, and Ellis Bell, she became widely known to the readers of light literature. Charlotte, as an authoress, was the most successful of the three, and, by the production of her "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," and "Villette," acquired a large reputation. She married the Rev. Mr. Nichols, her father's curate, but died about a year afterwards.
Born 1824; **died** 1855.

BROOKE, Sir JAMES, *brook*, rajah of Sarawak, an enterprising Englishman, who early entered the Indian army, and served in the Burmese war, in 1826. He was severely wounded at Rungpoor, and soon after quitted the service. On the death of his father, who had been in the East-India Company's civil service, he found himself possessed of a large fortune. Having in 1830 made a voyage to the Malay archipelago, he, in 1835, purchased a yacht of 140 tons, and getting together an expert crew, set sail for the East, with the avowed purpose of destroying the Malay pirates. Landing at Sarawak, a province in the N.E. of Borneo, he gained the affection of Muda Hassim, uncle of the sultan of the island, and having assisted in suppressing a rebellion of the Dyaks, he received the title of rajah of Sarawak,—a title reluctantly confirmed in 1841 by the Bornean sultan. He now devoted all his energies to the extinction of piracy, in which he was very successful. But the sultan having caused Muda Hassim, and other supporters of the English, to be massacred, Sir James, with the assistance of Admiral Cochrane, led an expedition against the capital, defeated the sultan's army, and obtained the cession to England of the island of Labuan, destined by its position to become an important commercial station. On his return to Great Britain in 1847, the rajah was received with great honours, obtaining the decoration of the Bath, and the title of governor of Labuan, with a salary of 2,000*l.* a year. He returned to the East, but went, in 1851, a second time to England, to defend himself against the fierce attack made in the House of Commons upon his pirate-killing propensities. The charges against him were not proved. In February, 1857, at Sarawak, an insurrection of the Chinese population broke out, threatening destruction to all the European settlers, who were obliged to fly and take refuge in the neighbouring swamps, until, aided by the Dyaks, they were placed in safety at Sabong. An English steamer entering the river Sarawak, it was placed at Sir James's disposal, and a severe retribution overtook the treacherous Chinese, nearly 3,000 perishing, principally in the guerilla contest carried on against them by the Dyaks.
Born at Bandel, Bengal, 1803; **died at Baraton**, Devonshire, 1868.

BROOKE, HENRY, an Irish author, who, after a poetical effort on "Universal Beauty," which gained the approbation of Pope, produced his "Gustavus Vasa," which the government would not permit to be acted, on account of the boldness of its language. This opposition increased his fame, and the play had a great sale. The prince of Wales became his friend; but though every prospect of advancement was presented to him, he relinquished all and returned to his native country of Ireland, where he continued the remainder of his days in privacy. He wrote some pieces for the Irish stage, which were successful, and the novel known as the "Fool of Quality," which was greatly admired by John Wesley, and republished in 1859, with a preface by the Rev. Charles Kingsley.
Born at Rantavan, Ireland, 1708; **died in Dublin**, 1783.

BROOKHAVEN, a township of Long Island, United States, including twelve villages within its compass. **Area**, 215 square miles. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton factories. **Pop.** 11,544.

BROOKLYN, *brook'-lin*, a city and seaport of the State of New York, United States, at the western extremity of Long Island, opposite New York, from which it is separated by the East River, three quarters of a mile wide. It is a large city, standing on uneven ground, with a vast number of churches, a city-hall of white marble, reading-rooms, libraries, and literary institutions, several banks, a naval yard comprising 40 acres, and the Atlantic, the largest dock in the United States. **Pop.** 566,663.—Brooklyn was founded by the Dutch in 1625. In 1776 this part of Long Island was the principal locality of the War of Independence. **Lat.** 40° 42′ N. **Lon.** 73° 59′ W.

BROOME, WILLIAM, *broom*, an English poet, who was employed by Pope in writing notes on the Iliad, and translating part of the Odyssey, for which he received 500*l.* and one hundred copies. Afterwards, however, Pope gave him a place in the Dunciad. In 1728 he was created LL.D., and obtained the rectory of Pulham, in Norfolk, and the vicarage of Eye, in Suffolk.
Born in Cheshire; **died** 1745.

BROOME, a county of New York State, United States. **Area**, 680 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile, and producing Indian corn and the usual cerealia. It has both iron-foundries and woollen factories, and contains a great many churches. **Pop.** 49,483.

BROSCHI, CARLO, *bros'-ke*. (*See* FARINELLI.)

BROSELEY, *brose'-le*, a market-town of Shropshire, on the Severn, 13 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury. It has a fine Gothic church and town-hall. **Manf.** Iron, fire-bricks, tiles, and tobacco pipes. **Pop.** 4,639.—A station on the Great Western Railway.

BROSSES, CHARLES DE, *bros*, French historian, who wrote an account of voyages to the lands of the southern seas, a history of the Roman republic in the 7th century, and other works showing great research. He was president of the Parliament of Burgundy.
Born at Dijon, 1709; **died** 1777.

BROTHERS, THE, a group of islets at the entrance of the Red Sea, 10 miles S. of Perim Island, varying from 300 to 350 feet in height. **Lat.** 12° 28′ N. **Lon.** 43° 22′ E.

BROTHERS, RICHARD, *broth-ers*, an enthusiast, who professed to be inspired with a spirit of prophecy and appointed to lead the Hebrews to the land of Canaan. He was in early life a lieutenant in the navy. He prophesied the death of the king and the destruction of the monarchy, and the establishment of the New Jerusalem, in 1795. He was once imprisoned, and at another time sent to Bedlam as a dangerous lunatic. Among those who believed in him were several persons of education and ability.

Born 1760; **died** 1824.

BROUGHAM, HENRY, Baron Brougham and Vaux, *broo'-ham*, or *bro'-ham*, received his education at the High School and university of Edinburgh, early distinguishing himself by his mathematical studies. He was designed for the legal profession; but, previous to his settling down as a practitioner, he travelled for some time on the continent, storing his mind with such useful knowledge as came within the scope of his observation. On his return he was admitted a member of the Edinburgh Society of Advocates; and, having made the acquaintance of Horner, Jeffrey, and several other talented young men, a "Speculative Society" was formed, in which Brougham soon distinguished himself as an extemporaneous debater. In 1802 the "Edinburgh Review" was started, and Brougham, after the third number, was admitted as a contributor to its pages. Whilst he was devoting his energies to the "Review" he was also writing "An Enquiry into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers," which in 1803 was published in Edinburgh in two volumes, and was considered a remarkable work for so young a man to produce. Finding the practice of the Scottish bar but a limited field for such ambition as his, he went to London, where, in 1807, he qualified himself for the English bar. In 1808 he began to practise as an English barrister at the court of King's Bench, and on the northern circuit. Here he soon became distinguished by his eloquence; and, as an ally of the Whig party, was returned for Camelford to the House of Commons, by the earl of Darlington, who was the patron of the borough. His maiden speech was delivered on the 5th March, 1810; and although not remarkable for any quality beyond its general ability and appropriateness, still it was sufficiently striking to fix attention upon the man as likely to prove an able auxiliary to his party. When he spoke, he delivered himself with a daring vehemence, and an unexampled fluency. There was no hesitation, no confusion, no timidity in his utterance. On rolled the stream of his eloquence, strong from conviction, vehement from passion, and burning with invective as the occasion demanded. He soon stood all but alone in the house, Canning being the only one, in the opposition lists, that dared to oppose him. From 1812 to 1816 he was out of parliament, but in that year was returned for Winchelsea, again under the patronage of the earl of Darlington. The splendour and versatility of his talents were now universally acknowledged, and, in 1820, he was called upon to undertake the defence of Queen Caroline against her husband, George IV.; and this trial greatly increased his popularity. From 1830 to 1834 he was lord-chancellor, under the administration of Earl Grey, and carried with persistent energy some important measures of law reform. Throughout his whole career he was on the side of reform, and into whatever question he entered, he pursued it with an ardour and a perseverance which could only have been sustained by the most powerful conviction of its necessity. In 1821 he took a prominent part with Dr. Birkbeck in the establishment of literary and scientific institutions throughout the country, and was the principal founder of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. He was the unwearied advocate of slave emancipation, and has strenuously laboured in the cause of popular education. Amid the multifarious and exciting duties which devolved upon the legal politician and statesman, he ever remembered the sweets of literature and the pleasures of science, pursuing them both with the fervour of a devotee. In 1858 his speech at the inauguration of a monument to the memory of Newton, in Lincolnshire, was a masterpiece of its kind, and at the meeting of the British Association in the same year he delivered an address, which showed how well he was fitted to digest masses of materials into succinct forms, and to make subservient to his purposes every kind of knowledge, to the acquirement of which a long and industrious life enabled him to devote himself. During the last year of his life he resided chiefly at Cannes, in the South of France, where he occupied himself with researches in physical science, especially with regard to the nature of light. He was at various times Lord Rector of Glasgow University, president of University College, member of the Institute of France, Chancellor of the university of Edinburgh, and was also a D.C.L. of Oxford.

Born at Edinburgh, 1778; **died** at Cannes, 1868.

BROUGHTON, LORD. (*See* HOBHOUSE.)

BROUGHTY-FERRY, *brow'-te*, a town and watering-place of Scotland, in the county of Forfar, on the north shore of the estuary of the Tay, 3 miles E. of Dundee. It is well-built, and there are many handsome villas. **Pop.** 6,487. A station on the Caledonian railway.

BROUSSA, *broos'-sa*, a large manufacturing town of Asia Minor, at the foot of Mount Olympus. It is the ancient Prusa, and was the capital of the Turkish empire, previous to the taking of Constantinople in 1453. The town is beautifully situated, and has a great number of fine mosques. Silk is extensively manufactured, and the mixtures of silk and cotton known as Broussa goods are made here. An eastern suburb is separated from the town by a deep valley, crossed by several bridges, on which shops are built. A railway to the port of Moudanieh was constructed at a great expense, but has been allowed to fall into decay. The town has suffered greatly from earthquakes. **Pop.** 35,704.

BROUSSON, CLAUDE, *broos'-ohn*, a French advocate, who vehemently denounced the persecution of the Protestants by the government, and the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He took refuge at Lausanne, but returned to France, and at the hazard of his life preached in the Cevennes. In 1693 he went to Holland, and then travelled through Europe pleading the Protestant cause. Venturing to return to France, he was arrested and executed by being broken on the wheel.

Born at Nismes, 1647; **died** at Montpellier, 1698.

BROWN, ROBERT, the founder of the sect called Brownists, was descended of a good family, and educated at Cambridge. Having formed, about 1580, a religious society at Norwich, he was imprisoned, but by means of treasurer Burleigh, to whom he was related, he obtained his liberty. After a life of difficulties, on account of religious principle and

zeal, he ended his days in Northampton gaol, where he had been imprisoned for an assault on a constable. He may be considered as one of the founders of the English Independents.

Born 1550; **died** 1630.

BROWN, THOMAS, M.D., one of the most distinguished of modern metaphysicians, who studied in Edinburgh, first for the law, and afterwards for the profession of medicine, which he adopted. Dugald Stewart, professor of moral philosophy, being indisposed in the winter of 1808-9, engaged Dr. Brown to read lectures for him in his class. In this capacity his success was so complete that, in 1810, he was induced to resign his practice, and accept the appointment of colleague to Dugald Stewart in the chair of moral philosophy, in the university of Edinburgh. His lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind were published after his decease, and they have been pronounced masterpieces of their kind. His style is certainly the most captivating that has ever been employed to convey a knowledge of philosophy. He was the author of several poems which are now forgotten, and one of the young men whose talents contributed to the popularity and establishment of the *Edinburgh Review*.

Born at Kirkmabreck, Kircudbrightshire, 1778; **died** at Brompton, London, 1826.

BROWN, ULYSSES MAXIMILIAN, a field marshal, of Irish origin, in the Austrian army, who rendered great services to the empress Maria Theresa, gaining in 1746 the battle of Placentia, and taking Genoa. In 1756 he defeated Frederick the Great, who had invaded Bohemia, and won the battle of Losowitz. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Prague.

Born at Bâle, 1705; **died** 1757.

BROWN, CAPTAIN SIR SAMUEL, R.N., a naval officer, who rose to the rank of commander, but in 1842 accepted a retired captaincy. He devoted much of his time to civil engineering, and may be regarded as the first to introduce the use of chain-cables and suspension-bridges. Telford adopted his principle in constructing the Menai Bridge. In 1821 Captain Brown constructed the Trinity suspension pier at Newhaven, near Edinburgh, and subsequently several other bridges and piers, especially the one at Brighton. He was knighted in 1835.

Born in London, 1776; **died** 1852.

BROWN, ROBERT, D.C.L., F.R.S., an eminent botanist, was the son of a Scottish Episcopalian clergyman, and educated for the medical profession, accompanying, in 1795, a Scottish fencible regiment to Ireland. His peculiar aptitude for botanical study had, however, already developed itself; and on his friend Sir Joseph Banks's recommendation, he threw up his commission, and, in 1801, embarked as naturalist in the expedition under Captain Flinders, for the survey of the Australian coasts. Thence he returned to England, in 1805, bringing with him nearly 4,000 species of plants, a large proportion of which were entirely new to science, and also an inexhaustible store of new ideas in relation to the characters, distribution, and affinities of the singular vegetation which distinguishes the great continent of Australia from every other botanical region. To work out these ideas, both in relation to the plants of New Holland and in their comparison with those of other parts of the world, with wonderful sagacity, with the utmost minuteness of detail, and, at the same time, with the most comprehensive generalization, was the labour of many succeeding years. Honours were showered on him from all lands. His illustrious friend Alexander Von Humboldt justly called him "Botanicorum facile Princeps;" and after the death of Dryander, in 1810, he received the charge of the noble library and splendid collections of Sir Joseph Banks, who bequeathed to him their enjoyment for life. At a later period these were, with his assent, transferred to the British Museum, where, for 30 years, he was keeper of botany, receiving also a pension of £200 per annum, in recognition of his distinguished merits. He was for four years president of the Linnæan Society.

Born at Montrose, 1773; **died** in London, 1858.

BROWN, a county of Illinois, United States. Chief town, Mount Sterling. **Area**, 320 square miles. **Pop.** 13,000.

BROWN, a county of Indiana, United States. Nashville is the capital. **Area**, 320 square miles **Pop.** 10,264.

BROWN, a county of Ohio, United States. The chief town is Georgetown. **Area**, 502 square miles. **Pop.** 32,911.

BROWN, a county of Wisconsin, United States. Depere is the chief town. **Area**, 525 square miles. **Pop.** 34,078.

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS, an eminent physician and philosophical writer, who, having taken his degrees in arts, went to Leyden, where he became an M.D., and in 1642 published his famous book, the "Religio Medici," which excited uncommon attention at home and abroad. In 1636 he settled at Norwich as a physician, and acquired a good practice. In 1646 appeared his book on "Vulgar Errors," in folio. Charles II. honoured him with knighthood in 1671.

Born in London, 1605; **died** at Norwich, 1682.

BROWNE, SIR WILLIAM, an English physician, who left a sum for two prize medals, to be given annually at Cambridge for the best odes; and wrote several ingenious poems, miscellaneous tracts, speeches, and a work entitled "Opuscula." He also translated Dr. Gregory's "Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics," from Latin into English, with additions.

Born 1692; **died** 1774.

BROWNE, WILLIAM, a charming English poet, author of "Britannia's Pastorals." He was educated at Oxford, and studied for the bar, but preferred literature.

Born at Tavistock, 1590; **died** 1645.

BROWNING, ROBERT, *brown'-ing*, a distinguished modern English poet. In 1836 he published "Paracelsus," which was favourably received; and in 1837 produced "Strafford," a tragedy, in which Mr. Macready, the actor, personated the hero. His other works are "Sordello,"—"Pippa Passes,"—"Men and Women,"—"The Blot in the Scutcheon,"—"King Viator and King Charles,"—"Dramatic Lyrics,"—"Return of the Druses,"—"Columbe's Birth-day,"—"Dramatic Romances,"—"Balaustion's Adventure,"—"The Inn Album," and other works. He is a writer of great intellectual power; but his style is often painfully rugged and obscure.

Born at Camberwell, 1812.

BROWNING, ELIZABETH BARRETT, originally Miss Barrett, wife of the above, gave early indications of genius, and was educated with the utmost care. At the age of seventeen she published "An Essay of Mind, with other poems;" and in 1838 appeared her "Seraphim," which was succeeded by "The Romaunt of the Page,"—"The Drama of Exile,"—"Isabel's Child,"—"Casa Guidi Windows," and several miscellaneous pieces,

all of which occupy a very high place in our poetical literature. Besides those original works, she had translated the "Prometheus Bound," of Æschylus, and contributed a series of papers to the London *Athenæum* on the Greek Christian poets. In 1856 appeared her "Aurora Leigh," which may be described as a novel of modern life cast in a metrical form.

Born in London, about 1809; **died** 1861.

BROZAS, *bro'-zas*, a Spanish town, province of Caceres. It occupies the summit of a lofty hill. **Manf.** Linen and woollens, leather, soap and earthenware. Medicinal baths in the neighbourhood are much resorted to. **Pop.** 7,100.

BRUCE, ROBERT, *brooce*, king of Scotland, one of the bravest and wisest of the Scottish monarchs. When quite a young man he swore fealty to Edward I. of England, but shortly afterwards took up arms against him. Through a long series of years he struggled against hardship and danger in endeavouring to recover the independence of his country. In a quarrel with John Comyn, "Red Comyn," a rival claimant to the throne of Scotland, he stabbed him in a church at Dumfries, in 1306, and two months afterwards was crowned king at Scone. He completely defeated the English at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, and that victory established his sovereignty over his country, and another victory gained over the English in 1327 led to the consolidation of his power, and a formal recognition of the independence of Scotland. Bruce died from leprosy at Cardross Castle, on the Firth of Clyde. His heart was embalmed, and carried by Douglas to the Holy Land, and his remains were interred in the abbey church of Dunfermline.

Born 1274; **died** 1329.

BRUCE, EDWARD, brother to the above, in 1315 assisted the chief of Ulster, in Ireland, to defeat the English in that province, and was chosen and crowned king of Ireland. He was killed at the battle of Dundalk.

Died 1317.

BRUCE, MICHAEL, a Scottish poet, the son of a weaver. He studied for the ministry, and showed great poetic ability, but died too early to have written much; but his descriptive poem of "Lochleven," based upon the model of Thomson, makes us regret that he was so early taken from us. His "Elegy," however, is his finest poem, describing in the most touching pathos his feelings in anticipation of his own early dissolution.

Born at Kinnesswood, Kinross-shire, 1746; **died** 1767.

BRUCE, JAMES, a celebrated traveller, descended from the royal house of Bruce, and educated first at Harrow, and next at Edinburgh, where he studied the law, which profession, however, he did not follow. On leaving Edinburgh he went to London, and entered into partnership with a wine-merchant, whose daughter he married; but after a few months she died, when he went on a journey through Portugal, Spain, France, and the Netherlands. Meanwhile his father dying, he returned to England, and took possession of the patrimonial estate. In 1761 he dissolved partnership with his father-in-law, and in 1763 was appointed consul-general in Algiers. In the following year he arrived there, but in 1765 was superseded in his office. He now set out upon his travels, and visited Asia Minor, where he made drawings of the ruins of Palmyra and Balbec. In 1768 he departed on his tour to explore the source of the Nile. From Alexandria he went to Cairo, and crossed the desert to the Red Sea, after which he spent a considerable time in Arabia Felix. In 1770 he arrived at Gondar, in Abyssinia, and in that country rendered himself a favourite by his skill in physic and his splendid horsemanship. In the same year he discovered the sources of the Abawi, which was then considered the principal stream of the Nile. Having accomplished this object, he returned to Abyssinia, where he served in the army under the reigning king, and it was with difficulty he obtained leave to quit the country, after residing there two years. He was nearly thirteen months in travelling to Cairo, during which he endured many hardships. He returned to England in 1773, and retired to his seat at Kinnaird. In 1790 he published the long-expected history of his travels, in five quarto volumes, which contained much curious information. His veracity was called in question; but more recent travellers have confirmed most of his statements. He died from a fall down the stairs of his own house.

Born at Kinnaird, Stirlingshire, 1730; **died** 1794.

BRUCHSAL, *brook'-sal*, a town of Baden, on the Salzbach, 12 miles N.N.E. of Carlsruhe. It is an ancient walled town, with an old castle, and the palace of the Grand Duke of Baden. **Pop.** 9,800.

BRUCK, *brook*, a town of Austria, government of Vienna, on the Leitha, 22 miles S.E. of Vienna. It is divided into the old and new towns. **Manf.** Cotton. **Pop.** 2,600.

BRUCKNEAU, *brook'-no*, a village of Bavaria, on the Sinn, 36 miles N.E. of Wurzburg. The baths, which are picturesquely situated, make the place a favourite fashionable resort. **Manf.** Paper. **Pop.** 1,500.

BRUGES, *broozh*, a large and opulent city of Belgium, capital of the province of West Flanders, about 8 miles from the German Ocean, with which it is connected by three canals. The name is derived from the numerous bridges in the town. It is encompassed by walls, and the principal public buildings are the town-hall, with a lofty tower, and a famous belfry, of which Longfellow sings in his "Belfry of Bruges:"—

"In the market-place of Bruges stands the belfry old and brown,
Thrice consumed and thrice rebuilded, still it watches o'er the town."

The church of Notre Dame has a spire 450 feet high, and contains some very beautiful paintings, sculpture, and monuments; the cathedral of St. Sauveur, also containing many fine paintings; the court of justice, where there is a famous carved chimney-piece. Besides these, there are an academy of painting and sculpture, a seminary of theology, a school of surgery, and a number of charitable institutions.

Manf.—Woollens, linens, cottons, lace, tobacco, soap, leather, sugar, and cordage; and several distilleries, dye-works, and ship-building yards.

Pop. about 47,000, one-fourth, it is stated, being paupers.

Lat. 51° 12′ N. **Lon.** 3° 14′ E.

History.—Bruges is a very ancient place, and in the 7th century was the capital of Flanders; in the 13th century it was one of the greatest commercial cities in Europe, the central mart of the Hanseatic League, and the residence of many foreign ministers, the inhabitants numbering 200,000, but when the cruel persecutions of Philip II. compelled its inhabitants to flee into England, it began to decline. Charles II. of England lived here some time during his exile. In 1815, the town was made a part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and in 1830 was included in the Belgian monarchy.

BRUHL, *brool*, a Prussian town, 9 miles S.W. of Cologne. It is surrounded by old walls, and has a fine palace, erected by the elector of Bavaria, in

the early part of the 18th century. There is a Roman Catholic seminary, formerly an old Franciscan convent. Pop. 2,300.

BRUHL, HEINRICH, Count von, a reckless and dishonest minister of Augustus III. of Saxony. King and minister alike robbed the national finances, and the latter maintained the most splendid establishment in the kingdom. At the outbreak of the Seven Years' War Augustus and Bruhl fled to Warsaw, but returned to Dresden after the peace. Bruhl's library of 62,000 volumes now forms a portion of the Royal Library, Dresden.

Born at Weissenfels, 1700; died at Dresden, 1763.

BRUMMEL, GEORGE BRYAN, *brum'-mel*, a famous man of fashion of the time of the regency, generally known as "Beau Brummel." He was for many years the ruling authority on all points of dress and deportment. He ran through a large fortune, but at last was glad to accept the appointment of consul at Caen. The office was abolished, and he died in poverty.

Born in London, 1770; died at Caen, 1840.

BRUN, CHARLES LE. (*See* LEBRUN.)

BRUNCK, RICHARD FRANÇOIS PHILIPPE, *broonk*, French philologist and critic, who aided greatly the study of Greek literature. He took the popular side when the French Revolution broke out, and was imprisoned by Robespierre. His editions of some of the standard Greek authors are highly valued.

Born at Strasburg, 1729; died 1803.

BRUNDUSIUM, *brun-dū'-se-um*, a city of Calabria, on the Adriatic Sea, where the Appian road was terminated, founded by Diomedes, or, according to Strabo, by Theseus. It is famous for being the birthplace of the poet Pacuvius, and the scene of the death of Virgil. (*See* BRINDISI.)

BRUNE, GUILLAUME MARIE ANNE, *broon*, a French marshal, who was brought up to the law, but who, when the Revolution broke out, took up arms and served under Dumourier. He rose rapidly, and in 1795 became a general of brigade under Napoleon I. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the army which invaded Switzerland, after the peace of Campo Formio; and also of that of Italy after the fall of Berne. In 1805 he was made a marshal of the French empire, and in 1807 he became governor of the Hanseatic towns, but fell into disgrace for omitting the titles of Napoleon in the text of the convention which procured for France from Sweden the surrender of the island of Rugen. He now went into retirement till the first abdication of Napoleon, when he submitted to Louis XVIII., who gave him the cross of St. Louis. In the "Hundred Days," he joined Napoleon, but after the battle of Waterloo, proclaimed the king. Leaving his corps and proceeding to Paris, he entered an inn at Avignon, where he was attacked by an infuriated mob, who accused him of having been a terrorist, and taken part in the massacres of 1792. At that time, however, he said he was fighting on the frontiers of his country against the enemy. Nevertheless they immediately shot him, dragged his body through the streets, and threw it into the Rhone.

Born at Brives, 1763; killed 1815.

BRUNEHILDE, *brune-hild*, a Visigothic princess, married to Siegebert I., king of Austrasia. She was a woman of unscrupulous ambition, and was put to death by Clothaire II., king of Soissons, on the charge of having murdered ten kings and royal princes.

Died 613.

BRUNEL, Sir MARK ISAMBARD, *broo-nel'*, engineer, discovered from his boyhood a decided predilection for mechanical studies. His parents, who were respectable French agriculturists, discountenanced these pursuits; and he was induced to enter the mercantile marine, in which he made several voyages to the West Indies. Whilst employed in this service, he continued to give specimens of his mechanical ingenuity, and actually constructed a pianoforte whilst his ship was lying at Guadaloupe. The French revolution of 179- drove him from his country, and, landing in New York, he resolved to endeavour to turn his engineering skill to some account. Accordingly, he surveyed the ground for the canal which now connects the river Hudson at Albany with Lake Champlain. Desirous, however, of returning to Europe, he came in 1779 to England, where he married, and became a naturalised British subject. He produced several inventions, and submitted to the government a plan for making block-pulleys for ships, by machinery. This was carried into execution in the dockyard at Portsmouth, and proved a wonderful success. Brunel was now a made man: he continued to exercise his talents in constructive works at Woolwich, Chatham, and other places, and in 1825 commenced excavating for the Thames Tunnel, a work of vast design, but commercially a failure. This extraordinary work was opened to the public in 1843. In 1832 he was appointed vice-president of the Royal Society, and in 1841 the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him.

Born at Hacqueville, near Rouen, 1769; died 1849.

BRUNEL, ISAMBARD KINGDOM, son of the above, finished his education at the college of Henri IV. at Caen, in France, and commenced the study of civil engineering under his father. He was the resident engineer of the Thames Tunnel, and was the designer and civil engineer of the *Great Western*, which was the first steamship built to cross the Atlantic. He was also the constructor of the magnificent iron steam-ship, the largest ever constructed, the *Great Eastern*, which was built at Millwall. In 1833 he was appointed engineer to the Great Western Railway, and all the tunnels and works connected with that line and its branches were constructed under his direction. He also superintended the erection of many bridges; among which may be mentioned the Hungerford suspension-bridge across the Thames, and the bridge of the Cornwall Railway, crossing the Tamar at Saltash. This latter is supported by a central pier from a depth of 80 feet of water, which is the deepest yet achieved in civil engineering. It was opened in May, 1859, by Prince Albert, after whom it was named, and is the greatest undertaking of its kind in the world. His death is supposed to have been hastened by the anxieties and exposure incident to the difficulties attending the launch of the *Great Eastern*. He was elected on the council of the Royal Society in 1844; was vice-president of the Institute of Civil Engineers and the Society of Arts; fellow of several scientific societies, and a chevalier of the French Legion of Honour.

Born at Portsmouth, 1806; died 1859.

BRUNELLESCHI, PHILIP, *broo-nel-les'-ke*, an Italian architect, who erected the dome of the cathedral at Florence; the largest dome in the world, which Michael Angelo pronounced a work of uncommon beauty, and adopted as model for the dome of St. Peter's at Rome. He was patronized by the Medici family, for whom he built some magnificent structures. He was also an excellent engineer, and skilled in architecture. He is considered

to be the originator of the beautiful Tuscan palace architecture of the 15th century.

Born at Florence, 1377; died 1444.

BRUNI, LEONARDI, *broo'-ne*, frequently styled "Aretino," from his birthplace, Italian scholar and historian. He filled several offices at the papal court, and was afterwards state secretary at Florence. He wrote a history of Florence, lives of Dante and Petrarch, and contributed greatly to a revival of Greek learning in Italy.

Born at Arezzo, 1369; died at Florence, 1444.

BRUNI ISLAND. (*See* TASMANIA.)

BRUNN, *broon*, the capital of the Austrian province of Moravia, at the confluence of the Schwarza, and the Zwittawa, 70 miles N.E. of Vienna. It is strongly fortified, and ranks among the most important manufacturing towns of the Austrian empire. There are a cathedral and a Gothic church (St. James's), which has a tower 276 feet high, and there are several fine residences palatial in character. Near the city is the castle of Speilberg, a state prison, where Silvio Pellico was confined. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, silk, ribbons, yarns, soap, glass, tobacco, leather-factories and machinery. It is the centre of a trade between Austria and Bohemia, and the countries to the N. and E. of the Carpathian mountains. **Pop.** 82,660. **Lat.** 49° 12′ N. **Lon.** 16° 37′ E.—Brunn was the headquarters of Napoleon I. before the battle of Austerlitz.

BRUNNEN, *broon'-nen*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwytz, near the mouth of the Muotta, on Lake Lucerne. Here the basis of the Helvetic republic was laid by the three original cantons, Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden, in 1315.—In Germany the name of the "Brunnens" is applied to watering-places collectively.

BRUNNOW, ERNEST PHILIP VON, Count, *broon'-no*, diplomatist. He was a Saxon by birth, and studied at the university of Leipsic, but at an early age entered the Russian service, and assisted at the congress of Laybach and Troppau. After being engaged in various important positions in England, Turkey, Germany, and his own court, he was sent as ambassador to Great Britain in 1840, and remained in that post till the breaking out of the Russian war in 1854. In 1856 he was at the congress of Paris, and in 1858 returned to the court of St. James's. He represented Russia at the London conferences of 1864 and 1871, and in the latter year was raised to the rank of count.

Born at Dresden, 1797; died at Darmstadt, 1875.

BRUNO, GIORDANO, *broo-no*, pantheistic philosopher. He was born in the kingdom of Naples, and at an early age he entered the order of the Dominicans, but his expression of doubts as to some of the doctrines of the church necessitated his flight from the convent. He went to Geneva, and then to France and England, lecturing and writing. In this country he remained two or three years, enjoying the friendship of Sir Philip Sydney and other eminent men. He then went to Paris, Wittenberg (where he became a professor), and, after some further wanderings, to Venice, where he was arrested by order of the Inquisition, taken to Rome, and, after an imprisonment of two years, burned as an obstinate heretic. Descartes and Spinoza were indebted to the writings of Bruno, and the influence of his works is visible in modern German and American speculative literature.

Born 1550; died 1600.

BRUNO, archbishop of Cologne and duke of Lorraine, surnamed "the Great." He was the brother of Otto I., emperor of Germany. He was considered the wisest, most learned and eloquent man of his time, and was appointed lord high chancellor of the empire. He wrote a commentary on the Pentateuch, and lives of various saints.

Born 928; died at Rheims, 965.

BRUNO, ST., founder of the Carthusian order of monks. He studied at Rheims, and was appointed director of all the schools in the diocese. At the age of 35 he, with a few companions, retired from the world and founded, near Chartreuse, the most austere of all the monkish orders. Three years afterwards the pope summoned him to Rome, a call he reluctantly obeyed; but in 1094 he established another Carthusian monastery in a lonely spot in Calabria, where he remained until his death. He was canonized in 1628.

Born at Cologne, 1051; died 1101.

BRUNSWICK, DUCHY OF, *bruns'-wik*, a state of the German empire, consisting of eight distinct parts, and divided for administrative purposes into six circles, Brunswick, Helmstedt, Wolfenbuttel, Blankenburg, Gandersheim, and Holzminden. The country is mountainous, especially in the S. portion; and, on the whole, indifferently watered. It is partly traversed by the branches of the Harz mountains.

Rivers.—The Ocker, Leine, and Wesser.

Pro.—The usual cerealia, with flax, seed-oil, tobacco, chiccory, hops, and fruits. Cattle-rearing is carried on to a great extent, and the sheep are esteemed as composed of excellent breeds.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, litharge, lead, iron, copper, sulphur, vitriol, and alum.

Manf.—Linens and woollens, stockings, paper, soap, lacquered wares, glass, and beer.

Area.—1,526 square miles.

Pop.—350,000, mostly Lutherans.

Constitution.—The legislative power is vested in one chamber of 46 members; the executive is represented by a responsible ministry.

History.—*Under the empire of Charlemagne, Brunswick was a part of Saxony. It was made a duchy in 1252.*

BRUNSWICK, capital of the above, on the river Ocker, 35 miles S.E. of Hanover. Its principal public buildings are its churches, large wine-cellars, exchequer, meeting-house of the diet, mint, opera-house, town-hall, museum, arsenal, and cathedral of St. Blasius, with the tombs of deceased members of the royal family. **Manf.** Wool, yarn, linen, porcelain, pasteboard, paper-hangings, beet sugar, tobacco, and chemical preparations. The duke's palace is a handsome new structure at the termination of a fine avenue of lime trees. The old fortifications have been turned into public promenades. Pop. 58,000.

BRUNSWICK, a post township of Cumberland county, Maine, U.S., on the S.W. side of the Androscoggin. The falls of the Androscoggin furnish very great facilities for mills and manufactories. Bowdoin College, one of the richest and most celebrated of American institutions, and so called from Governor Bowdoin, its most liberal patron, was founded in this town in 1794. Its library contains 20,000 volumes. **Pop.** 5,384.

BRUNSWICK, a county of North Carolina, United States. The chief town is Smithville. **Area**, 950 square miles. **Pop.** 9,389.

BRUNSWICK, a county of Virginia, United States, bordering on North Carolina. Lawrenceville is the capital. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 16,707.

BRUNSWICK BAY. A bay on the north-west coast of Australia. It receives Prince Regent river. **Lat.** 15° S. **Lon.** 125° E.

BRUNSWICK, NEW, a province of the dominion of Canada, in N. America, bounded S. by the Bay of Fundy, W. by the United States and part of Lower Canada, N. by Chaleur Bay, E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is fertile in general, but much of it still lies in a state of forest, which supplies vast quantities of timber for exportation. This, in fact, constitutes the principal wealth of the colony. **Rivers.** The St. John, Miramichi, and Ristigouche. **Pro.** Wheat, oats, maize, barley, and potatoes. The fisheries are a considerable source of wealth, and the rearing of cattle is becoming more an object of interest. **Minerals.** Iron, coal, and manganese. **Area,** 27,105 square miles. **Pop.** 321,233. **Lat.** between 45° and 48° N. **Lon.** between 63° 48′ and 67° 30′.

BRUNSWICK, NEW, a city of New Jersey, on the south-west bank of the Raritan, 30 miles S.W. of New York, United States. It contains, a court-house, gaol, college edifice, and several places of public worship. **Pop.** 17,166.

BRUNSWICK, HOUSE OF, one of the oldest German families, deriving its descent from Albert Azo I. margrave of Este, in Italy, who died in 964. Her majesty Queen Victoria is a descendant of one of the branches of this family. Several distinguished commanders have sprung from this house.

BRUNSWICK, CHARLES WILLIAM FERDINAND, Duke of, was educated a soldier, and, after having fought in many campaigns, was defeated at Jena and Auerstadt, where he was wounded, and died shortly afterwards.

Born 1735; **died** 1806.

BRUNSWICK, WILLIAM FREDERICK, Duke of, son of the preceding, fell at Ligny, on June 16, 1815. It is to the gallantry of this prince that Byron, in the third canto of his "Childe Harold," dedicates a stanza in his description of the battle of Waterloo.

BRUSA. (*See* BROUSSA.)

BRUSSELS, *brus'-sels* (Fr. **BRUXELLES,** *broox'-el*), a large and important city, the capital of the kingdom of Belgium, situate in Brabant, on the river Senne, or Sienne, 20 miles from Antwerp. Its circumference is said to be 7 English miles, and its ramparts are planted with trees, and form most beautiful walks. It is built partly on the slope of a hill, and partly on the plain at the foot. The upper town, or the hillside, is the newer and more fashionable, and there the royal palace and the mansion of the foreign ministers are situated. The lower town is less healthy, but contains most of the older buildings and churches and public edifices of architectural and historical interest. The town has extensive suburbs, consisting of various villages, joined to the city by a continuity of streets. It has, besides, several public squares, of great beauty and elegance. Its chief ornaments, however, are its public promenades; no city in Europe possessing one superior to that which is called the Allée Verte, or Green Alley (leading to the palace of Laeken, the suburban residence of the royal family, three miles from the city), or to the great interior square called the Park, or the upper town, a beautifully laid-out area of 17 acres, surrounded by the king's palace, the palace of the prince of Orange, the house of representatives, and other public buildings. In the great market-place stands the hôtel-de-ville, an old but handsome edifice in the Gothic style. Its turret is 364 feet in height, and surmounted by a gigantic figure of St. Michael, in copper, 17 feet high. The cathedral of St. Gudule is a magnificent structure, containing no less than sixteen chapels, adorned in the interior with beautiful paintings and sculptures, and celebrated for its finely-carved pulpit. It dates from the 12th century, is built in the pointed Gothic style, with two towers 264 feet high. The chapel of Notre Dame is likewise an elegant building. There are, besides, several elegant mansions, belonging to noblemen. The palace of the fine arts includes a picture gallery, containing many of the finest specimens of the Flemish school, and a public library, rich in valuable manuscripts. There is also a very fine observatory. The opera-house is a stately edifice, in the Italian style, built in the year 1700. The public fountains are numerous, and are all embellished with sculptures. A statue to Godfrey de Bouillon was inaugurated in 1848. Belgium has many charitable foundations, and establishments for public instruction. There are, besides, a university, founded in 1834, a polytechnic, an academy of painting, sculpture, and engraving, and numerous primary and industrial schools. There are several literary and scientific establishments, an academy of Belles-Lettres, and a botanical garden.

Manf.—Lace, damasks, ribbons, carpets, carriages, jewellery, mathematical and musical instruments, tickling, various kinds of cotton and woollen stuffs, silk stockings, galloons, earthenware, &c. It carries on considerable trade by means of the canals which bring it into communication with the Scheldt.

Pop.—With suburbs, 403,389.

Lat. 50° 51′ N, **Lon.** 4° 21′ E.

History.—This city is supposed to have been founded at the commencement of the 7th century; Otho II. held his court here in the 10th century, and it was fortified in the 11th century. Its palace, which was built in 1300, and had been the residence of the dukes of Brabant since the time of John II., Charles V. of Spain abdicated his crown in favour of his son, Philip II., on Oct. 25, 1555; and, twelve years afterwards, the tyranny of the duke of Alva, Philip's bloodthirsty governor, drove 10,000 of its citizens to seek refuge and to settle in England. Under the French Empire, it was the capital of the department of the Dyle, and previous to 1830 it was one of the capitals of the kingdom of the Netherlands.

BRUTE, or **BRUTUS,** in the legendary history of Britain, the first king. He is said to have been the great grandson of Æneas of Troy, and to have landed in Devonshire and destroyed the giants who dwelt there.

BRUTON, *broo'-ton,* a town in Somersetshire, 7 miles S.E. of Shepton Mallet, on the river Brue. The church of the Virgin Mary is a handsome large building, in the late style of English architecture. There is a grammar school, originally founded in 1520. **Manf.** Hosiery and horsehair seating. **Pop.** 1700. A station on the Great Western railway.

BRUTUS, LUCIUS JUNIUS, *bru'-tus,* a hero of early Rome. His real history is almost obscured by legendary mists. It is said that his father, with his eldest son, having been murdered by Tarquin the Proud, he was called Brutus on account of his stupidity, which, however, was only feigned. He expelled the Tarquins from Rome, condemned to death his own sons Titus and Tiberius for conspiring against their country, and fell fighting for the liberties of the people.—His body was brought to Rome, and received as in triumph; a funeral oration was spoken over it, and the Roman matrons showed their grief by mourning a year for the father of the republic.

Lived in the early part of the 5th century B.C.

BRUTUS, MARCUS JUNIUS, the son of Servilia, Cato's sister, and Decimus Junius Brutus, was lineally descended from the above. At the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar not only spared the life of Brutus, but made him one of his most faithful friends, and appointed him governor of Cisalpine

Gaul. He however was induced by Cassius and other Roman citizens to conspire against Cæsar, and stabbed him in Pompey's Basilica. Antony having taken up arms to avenge Cæsar, Brutus retired into Greece, where he gained himself many friends by his arms, as well as by persuasion; but he was soon after pursued thither by Antony, whom young Octavius accompanied. A battle was fought at Philippi, and Brutus, being defeated, committed suicide. His second wife, Portia, was the daughter of Cato.

Born 85 B.C.; **died** 42 B.C.

BRUX, *breux*, a town of Bohemia, on the Bila, 14 miles N. of Saatz. In the neighbourhood are coal mines, and the famous mineral springs of Püllna and Seidlitz. **Pop.** 6,400.

BRUYERE, JOHN DE LA, *broo'-yair*, a French writer of eminence, whom Bossuet employed as a teacher of history to the duke of Burgundy. He was admitted a member of the French Academy. His "Characters in the manner of Theophrastus" acquired great popularity, as they were drawn from real persons, and exposed the prevailing follies in a bold yet delicate style.

Born at Dourdan, Normandy, 1644; **died** at Versailles, 1696.

BRUYERES, a French town, department Vosges, on the Aventelle, in the midst of the Vosges mountains. **Manf.** Calico, linen, thread, and cutlery. There is a considerable trade in agricultural produce. **Pop.** 2,300.

BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, *brī'-ant*, one of the best of the American poets. He exhibited, at a very early age, a taste for poetry, but was educated for the law, and practised the profession for ten years; but in 1825 he assisted to establish the *New York Review and Athenæum Magazine*. He next began the publication of an annual called the "Talisman," which extended his popularity as a poet. Seeking, however, either a more extended sphere of usefulness or excitement, he became editor of the *New York Evening Post*. To this paper he has devoted his energies for the greater part of a long life.

Born at Cummington, Massachusetts, 1794; **died** at New York, 1878.

BRZESC LITEWSKI, *ber-chesc'-li-tev'-ski*, a town of Russia, government of Grodno, on the right bank of the Bug. A large trade is carried on. **Pop.** 37,981.

BRZEZANY, *ber-ché-zan-e*, an Austrian town, in the province of Galicia, 47 miles S.E. of Lemberg. **Manf.** Sailcloth and leather. **Pop.** 7,300.

BRZEZYN, *ber-ché'-zin*, a Polish town of Moravia, on the Pilica, 61 miles S.W. of Warsaw. **Manf.** Woollen cloth. **Pop.** 3,200.

BUA, ISLE OF. (*See* DALMATIA.)

BUBAON, *boo'-ba-on*, a Spanish town, in the province of Andalusia, 35 miles S.E. of Granada. There is an ancient Gothic church. **Pop.** 2,700.

BUCCINO, *buc-ché-no*, an Italian town, province of Salerno, on the Botta (crossed by an old Roman bridge), 14 miles E. of Campagna. There are quarries of fine marble in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 5,500.

BUCER, MARTIN, *boo'-sair*, one of the Protestant reformers. At an early age he became a Dominican monk. An acquaintance with Erasmus gave him a tendency towards Protestantism, which he subsequently adopted. He was at first united with Luther, but afterwards inclined to Zuinglius, though he laboured much to bring the two parties to a union. He came to England in 1549, and was made divinity professor at Cambridge.—In the reign of Mary, his body was taken up and burnt. His writings are very numerous.

Born in Alsace, 1491; **died** 1551.

BUCH, LEOPOLD VON, *book*, German geologist, who studied under Werner, and afterwards travelled extensively, examining the strata and fossils of different parts of Europe. He stands in the very first rank of geologists.

Born at Stolfe, Prussia, 1774; **died** at Berlin 1853.

BUCHAN, WILLIAM, *buk'-an*, a physician, who, after studying medicine at Edinburgh, became physician to the Foundling Hospital at Ackworth, Yorkshire. He continued there till the institution was dissolved, and then returned to Edinburgh, where he practised several years with success. In 1770 he published his popular book, entitled "Domestic Medicine; or, a Treatise on the Cure and Prevention of Diseases," which attained to a sale of 80,000 copies during the author's lifetime. He then removed to London, where he obtained considerable practice.

Born at Ancram, in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1729; **died** in London, 1805.

BUCHAN, the north-eastern district of ABERDEENSHIRE.

BUCHAN-NESS, 3 miles S. of Peterhead, in the easternmost point of Scotland. There is a lighthouse 130 feet high. **Lat.** 57° 28′ N. **Lon.** 1° 46′ W.

BUCHANAN, GEORGE, *bu-kan'-an*, an eminent writer, who studied at Paris and St. Andrew's University, Scotland. During his residence on the continent, he embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and was employed by James V. as a tutor to his natural son, the Earl of Moray. At the same king's command he attacked the Franciscans in a satirical poem, for which his life being threatened, he fled to England, and thence to France, where he obtained a professorship in the college of Guienne, in Bordeaux, and subsequently held the regency in the college of Cardinal Le Moine, from 1544 to 1547. He next went to Portugal, and became a teacher of philosophy in the university of Coimbra; but expressing some free opinions, he was confined in a monastery, in which he translated the Psalms of David into Latin. This is generally considered to be the finest Latin version of the book of Psalms. In 1551 he obtained his liberty, and after residing some time in France and England, returned to his native country, where he was appointed principal of the college of St. Leonard, in the university of St. Andrew's. This favour he obtained from Queen Mary, which he ill requited by writing a book called a "Detection of her Doings," designed to prejudice the minds of her subjects against her. The Scottish nobility now nominated him tutor to James VI. In this capacity he laboured to imbue the Scottish Solomon with wisdom, but succeeded only in making him a pedant, because, as he said, he could make nothing else of him. In 1570 he was made keeper of the privy seal. The last years of his life were employed in the composition of a history of Scotland, in elegant and powerful Latin.

Born at Killearn, Stirlingshire, 1506; **died** at Edinburgh, 1582.

BUCHANAN, JAMES, president of the United States for the years 1857 to 1861, was bred a lawyer, and at 23 years of age was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of Pennsylvania. In 1820 he was chosen a member of Congress, and kept his seat for eleven years. He then entered upon diplomacy,

concluded an important commercial treaty with Russia, and was minister plenipotentiary at the court of St. Petersburg till 1833. Returning to America, he gained a seat in Congress, and was subsequently secretary of state under President Polk. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce ambassador to England, and remained there till 1856, when, being recalled, he was chosen by the democratic party as their candidate for the presidency, and was successful in the election. He represented the singular alliance between democratic progress and the retention of the "peculiar institution" of slavery; but, when the civil war broke out, heartily supported the policy of President Lincoln.

Born at Stony Batter, Pennsylvania, 1791; **died** 1868.

BUCHAREST, BUKHAREST, or **BUKHOREST,** *boo'-kar-est*, ("city of joy") capital of the principality of Roumania, situate on the Dumbovitza, in a swampy plain. It is irregularly and, in general, meanly built, but there are some handsome hotels, and rather picturesque churches. There is a fine corso, or public promenade. The cafés and gaming tables are numerous. The town is a great entrepôt of the trade between Turkey and Austria, grain, wool, timber, cattle, wax, and honey being among the chief articles of commerce. **Pop.** 220,000.

BUCHEN, a town of Baden, on the Morrebad, 1,130 feet above the level of the sea. There is a large Gothic church, built at the end of the 15th century. **Manf.** Weaving. There are large stone quarries in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 2,400.

BUCHEZ, PHILIPPE JOSEPH BENJAMIN, *boo-chai'*, French physician and writer, founder of the well-known journal *L'Européan*, in which he expounded his doctrines of progress, which he believed led to a belief in orthodoxy. He was strongly democratic in his political opinions, and after the revolution of 1848, was for a short time president of the National Assembly. He wrote a history of the establishment of the French nationality.

Born in the Ardennes, 1796; **died** 1865.

BUCKEBERG, *beuk'-e-burg*, capital of the principality of Lieppe-Schaunberg, on the Aue. It is a well-built walled town, and contains the palace of the prince. **Pop.** 3,300.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, *buk'-fast-lea*, a market-town of Devonshire, 3 miles S.W. of Ashburton. The church is a handsome building in the Anglo-Norman style. **Manf.** Woollens, blankets, leather, paper, and malt. **Pop.** 1,500.

BUCKINGHAM, *buk'-ing-ham*, a parliamentary borough and the county town of Buckinghamshire, situate on the Ouse, over which there are three stone bridges. The buildings, which are principally of brick, are scattered over a considerable surface. The church, which occupies an elevated site, was built in 1781. Its tower and spire are 150 feet high, and an elegant Gothic chancel was added in 1866. It has a town-hall, prison, and workhouse. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the making of bobbin lace. **Pop.** 3,585.

BUCKINGHAM, a county in Lower Canada, chiefly in the district of Three-Rivers, on the S. side of the river St. Lawrence.

BUCKINGHAM, a county of Virginia, U.S., on James river. **Area,** 680 square miles. **Desc.** Undulating, producing the usual cerealia, tobacco, and live stock. **Rivers.** The Willis and Slate. **Pop.** 15,540.

BUCKINGHAM, a county of Tasmania. Hobart Town is the capital.

BUCKINGHAM, Duke of, **GEORGE VILLIERS,** was the son of Sir George Villiers, a knight, who had lands in Leicestershire. He became a favourite of James I., was knighted in 1616, and in the following year was appointed master of the horse, made a Knight of the Garter, and received the titles of Baron of Whaddon and Viscount Villiers, and soon afterwards raised to the dignities of marquis and duke, and appointed to various important and lucrative offices. In 1621 he married the daughter of the earl of Rutland, the richest heiress in the kingdom. He commanded an expedition to Spain, which proved unsuccessful. In 1627 he made an attack upon the island of Rhé, near Rochelle, in which he lost 2,000 men, displaying his incapacity for such enterprises, and returned to England discredited both as an admiral and a general, and bringing no praise with him, as Hume says, "but the vulgar one of valour and personal bravery." Being intrusted with the command of a large force to relieve La Rochelle, he went to Portsmouth to superintend the necessary preparations, previous to his departure, when he was stabbed by a half-madman of the name of John Felton.

Born at Brookesley, Leicestershire, 1592; **assassinated** at Portsmouth, 1628.

BUCKINGHAM, GEORGE VILLIERS, second Duke of, son of the above, was as distinguished by his wit as his profligacy. He served in the royal army at the outbreak of the Parliamentary War, in consequence of which his estates were confiscated, and he went into exile. He returned privately in 1659, and married the daughter of Fairfax, the parliamentary general, to whom the estates had been assigned. He was imprisoned by Cromwell, but liberated at the Restoration, when his estates were restored to him, and he was made Master of the Horse. He engaged in plots against the king, but was forgiven, and in 1670 was sent on an embassy to France. In 1671 he was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. After the death of Charles he retired to his manor of Helmsley, Yorkshire. He was a man who had made "the whole body of vice" his study, and even had the heartlessness to propose the removal of the wife and queen of his sovereign to a West-Indian plantation, to quiet his apprehensions of her interfering with some of his infamous intrigues. His name contributes a letter in the anagram of the "Cabal" ministry, of which he was a member. This is the nobleman who furnished Pope with a subject for a few satirical lines in one of his moral essays, and also sat for Dryden's portrait of Zimri, in his "Absalom and Achitophel." Scott introduces him in "Peveril of the Peak." He himself was an author of considerable wit, and produced several pieces which, in their day, enjoyed some reputation. His "Rehearsal" especially was popular, on account of the severe ridicule which it bestowed upon Dryden, under the character of Bayes, as well as on account of the wit with which it sparkled.

Born at Westminster, 1627; **died** at Kirkby Moorside, 1688.

BUCKINGHAM, JOSEPH SILK, an enterprising traveller, a lecturer, and a social reformer. He was the son of a Cornish farmer, went to sea when a boy, and was afterwards apprenticed to a printer, at which trade he worked for several years. He went to India, and in 1816 established a journal, but, from the freedom of his criticisms upon the administration of public affairs, he was expelled from the presidency of Bengal, and ruined in his

fortunes. On his return to England he started the *Oriental Herald* and the *Athenæum*. He travelled in the United States, and afterwards represented Sheffield in the House of Commons from 1832 to 1837. To make some amends for the treatment he had received the East-India Company, a few years before his death, allowed him a pension. In 1843 he was the chief agent in establishing the "British and Foreign" Institute, of which he was appointed secretary, but which preserved a languid existence only for three years. He subsequently became a pensioner on the civil list to the extent of 200*l.* a year. His books of travel are extremely interesting.

Born at Flushing, near Falmouth, Cornwall, 1786; **died** in London, 1855.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Duke of, JOHN SHEFFIELD, was the son of Edmund, earl of Mulgrave, and served under Marshal Turenne, and took an active part in the revolution of 1688. In 1694 he was created Marquis of Normanby, and in 1703 Duke of Buckinghamshire. Buckingham House, in St. James's Park, now the royal palace, was erected by him. He wrote some poems, which, we imagine, in his time were presumed to evince genius, rather than to be in the actual possession of it, notwithstanding that he received the praises of Pope and Dryden.

Born 1649; **died** 1721.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or **BUCKS**, *buk'-ing-ham-sheer*, a county of England, having Northampton on the N.; Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex on the E.; Berks on the S.; and Oxford on the W. **Ext.** About 45 miles in length, by 18 in breadth. The Chiltern Hills and other chalk ranges traverse the county from the west to the north-east, attaining an elevation in some parts of 900 feet. The other parts, particularly the vale of Aylesbury, are noted for fertility. **Rivers.** The Thames, Ouse, Thane, and Colne. **Pro.** Corn and cattle, for which it enjoys a high reputation: large plantations of beech are grown. **Manf.** Paper, lace, and straw-plait. **Area**, 738 square miles. **Pop.** 176,000.

BUCKLAND, WILLIAM, D.D., *buk'-land*, dean of Westminster, and a distinguished geologist and mineralogist. In 1813 he was appointed reader in mineralogy, and in 1818 reader in geology, at the university of Oxford. In 1822 the Royal Society awarded him the Copley medal for "An account of an assemblage of fossil teeth and bones of the elephant, hippopotamus, bear, tiger, hyæna, and sixteen other animals, discovered in a cave at Kirkdale, Yorkshire." He published several works in connection with his favourite science, including one of the Bridgewater Treatises. In 1845 he was made dean of Westminster. He was a member of several scientific societies, and a trustee of the British Museum.

Born at Axminster, 1784; **died** 1856.

BUCKLE, HENRY THOMAS, historical and philosophical writer. By his own exertions he attained a great amount of scholarship, and being of independent means was enabled to gratify his literary tastes. In 1857 he published the first volume of his "History of Civilization in England," and was at once recognized as a writer and thinker of great originality and power. In 1861 he undertook a journey to the East, but was attacked with fever, which ended fatally, while crossing the Syrian desert.

Born at Lee, in Kent, 1823; **died** at Damascus, 1862.

BUCKS, a county of Pennsylvania, U.S., on the Delaware. It is fertile, producing the usual cerealia, and having a great many streams driving a considerable amount of mill-machinery. **Minerals.** Iron, limestone, sandstone, and plumbago. **Manf.** Paper and woollen fabrics. There are some foundries, distilleries, and several grist and saw-mills. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 65,000. This was one of the three original counties formed by William Penn.

BUCKSPORT, a maritime town of Maine, United States, on the left bank of the Penobscot river. There is a fine harbour, with depth of water for the largest vessels. **Pop.** 3,100.

BUDA, *boo'-da*, (in German OFEN) a city of the Austrian empire, on the west bank of the Danube, opposite Pesth, with which it is connected by a suspension bridge. Buda and Pesth united form the capital of Hungary. It is 130 miles S.E. of Vienna. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill, and its castle was chosen by the emperor Louis I. as his place of residence. Above the castle are the citadel, the palace, and an old Gothic church. The fortifications have been recently greatly strengthened. It is a place of considerable trade, especially in wine, and is celebrated for its baths. **Manf.** Silk, velvet, cotton, leather, iron castings, and printing-types. **Lat.** 47° 29′ N. **Lon.** 19° 3′ E.—In 1526 this place was taken by Soliman the Magnificent, but retaken in the following year by Ferdinand I., king of Bohemia. In 1529 it was again taken by Soliman, and held by the Turks till 1680, when it was taken by the duke of Lorraine, who blew up the castle. During the civil war of 1849, it was bombarded by Georgey, and suffered severely.

BUDE, or **BUDÆUS**, GUILLAUME, *bood*, French scholar of the highest rank, royal librarian, and one of the founders of the Royal College of France.

Born at Paris, 1467; **died** 1540.

BUDINGEN, *bood'-ing-en*, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 25 miles N.E. of Frankfort, containing a royal palace. **Manf.** Paper and pins. There is a stone-quarry in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 2,900.

BUDGELL, EUSTACE, *budj'-el*, an English writer, who received his education at Christ-church, Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple, for the purpose of following the profession of the law. Mr. Addison, to whom he was related, took him to Ireland as one of his clerks, and he was appointed secretary to the earl of Wharton, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He wrote several papers for the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*; "Lives of the Family of the Boyles," and translated Theophrastus's Characters from the Greek. He committed suicide in the Thames, having previously written on a scrap of paper, "What Cato did, and Addison approved, cannot be wrong." It is almost unnecessary to say that the supposition that Addison approved of suicide because he wrote the play "Cato," was a lamentable error.

Born at Exeter, 1685; **died** 1736.

BUDRAWUR, *bood'-ra-wa*, ("stronghold of Budda,") a town of the Punjaub, Hindostan, beautifully situated on the south slope of the Himalayas, 5,000 feet above the sea level. The fort is large and built of stone. **Manf.** Cashmere shawls. **Pop.** 2,000.

BUDWEIS, *boot'-vise*, a mining town of Bohemia, the capital of a circle of the same name, situate on the Moldau, 77 miles S. of Prague. There is an old cathedral. **Manf.** Cloth, machinery, lead pencils, and saltpetre. **Pop.** 17,500.

BUENAVENTURA, *boo-ai'-na-van-tu-ra*, a seaport of New Granada, South America, on a small island at the mouth of the Dagua. It is the port of Bogota. **Lat.** 3° 56′ N. **Lon.** 76° 42′ W.

BUENOS AYRES, *boo-ai'-noss, i'-ress*, the principal province of the Argentine republic, S. America, is bounded N. by extensive tracts of desert country, E. by Brazil and the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Patagonia, and W. by Peru and Chili. Its length may be estimated at upwards of 1,600 miles, and its breadth at nearly 1,000. In the N. large portions of it are covered with swamps and lakes, and it is in general flat. In the S. and S.E. it is, for the most part, mountainous, the Sierra del Vulcan and the Sierra Ventana occupying large portions of its area.

Rivers.—The Quequin, Salta, and Saldana.

Climate.—Variable and moist. Some years the droughts are excessive; but usually the rains are sufficient to serve all the purposes of a healthy and productive vegetation. In the N. the dry kind of wind, characteristic of the sirocco in Italy, prevails; and in the S. the *pamperos* or hurricanes, accompanied by fierce peals of thunder, are sometimes terrific.

Pro.—Though an immense portion of the province is adapted for agriculture, yet is it affirmed that not one thousandth part of it is under cultivation. A considerable quantity of corn, however, is raised; but the inhabitants are averse to settled pursuits, and devote by far the greater portion of their lives to the rearing of cattle, horses, mules, and asses, and fishing and navigation. Immense flocks of sheep are raised, and the cattle-farms, or *estancias*, as they are called, are upon a vast scale. Horses, mules, and asses; hides, horns, hair, tallow, wool and wheat are exported. A large coasting trade in fruits is also done.

Area, 63,000 square miles.
Pop. 2,830,000.

BUENOS AYRES, 'good air,' the capital of the above province, is situate in a plain about 150 miles from the mouth of the river La Plata, on its southern shore, where the river is 36 miles broad. The streets are wide, and laid out according to a regular plan. The cathedral is spacious and elegant, and is surmounted by a large and lofty dome. The church of St. Francis and that of the Convent of Mercy are also worthy of notice. The church of St. John, which is on the skirts of the town, is appropriated to the Christian Indians. The town-hall, which stands on one side of the great square, or Plaza de la Vittoria, is a large and handsome building; and there are several convents and nunneries; also an hospital for men, and one for women; a foundling hospital, and an hospital for orphans. All these edifices are built of a fine white stone, which is found in a small plain not far from the town. The castle or fort is very insignificant as a military position: it contains a house for the military governor, and a royal chapel. The port of Buenos Ayres is a great outlet for the produce, not only of the extensive country which lies to the east of the Andes, but also for that of Peru and Chili. The most valuable commodities are sent here to be exchanged for European goods, such as vicunha wool from Peru, copper from the mines of Coquimbo, gold from Chili, and silver from Potosi. Pop. 300,000, about a fourth being of European birth or descent. **Lat.** 34° 36′ S. **Lon.** 58° 23′ W. —Buenos Ayres was founded in 1535 by Don Pedro de Mendoza, and was taken possession of by the British in 1806. It was retaken, six weeks after, by the inhabitants; and a new attempt to take it by the British, after they had received reinforcements, failed, with great loss.

BUFFALO, *buf'-a-lo*, the capital of Niagara county, New York, at the east end of Lake Erie, 16 miles from Niagara Falls. It is regularly built with wide streets, and has, besides the usual public buildings, a university, courthouse, lyceum, four churches, and a Roman Catholic cathedral in the Gothic style. **Manf.** Iron and wool are the most important. It is one of the most rapidly rising towns in the United States. Improvements in the Niagara and St. Lawrence have enabled sea-going ships to reach the city, which possesses a good harbour, and the Erie and other canals afford communication with the Hudson and Ohio, and, by the latter river, with the Mississippi. **Pop.** 155,135! **Lat.** 42° 53′ N. **Lon.** 78° 55′ W.—It was burnt by the British during the war of American Independence, but was subsequently rebuilt.

BUFFALO, a river of Niagara county, New York, running into Lake Erie, at Buffalo. Another in Pennsylvania, running into the W. branch of the Susquehannah, above Louisburg. Another, which runs into the Mississippi, 2 miles above Fort Adams.—There are several other smaller rivers of the same name in the United States.

BUFFALO LAKE, the name of three lakes in British N. America, between **Lat.** 52° and 66° N. **Lon.** between 112° 10′ and 113° 45′ W.

BUFFALORA, *boof'-fa-lor'-a*, a small town of Italy, about 25 miles N.N.W. of Pavia, on the Ticino, here crossed by a bridge. The place is chiefly notable as the spot where the Austrians invaded Italy in 1859.

BUFFON, GEORGE LOUIS LECLERC, Count de, *boof'-fawng*, an illustrious French naturalist, was the son of a counsellor of the parliament of Dijon, where he studied for the law. His inclination, however, led him into the paths of science, and he paid much attention to astronomy and geometry. At the age of twenty he made the tour of Italy, after which he visited England, and, in 1735, published some translations from the English. In 1739 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, and appointed superintendent of the royal garden and cabinet, which, by his care, were considerably enriched and improved. Profiting by the resources of the establishment over which he presided, he devoted himself entirely to the study of natural history. In 1749 appeared the first part of his great work, "Natural History, general and particular," which was not completed till 1767. In 1771 appeared his "History of Birds," and in the same year he was created a count. In 1773 he began his "History of Minerals."

Born at Montbard, Burgundy, 1707, **died** 1788.

BUG, or **BOG**, *boog*, two rivers of Russian Poland. The first, rising in Galicia, joins the Vistula 18 miles from Warsaw, after a course of 300 miles. It is connected by a canal with the Dnieper. The second is the ancient Hypanis, and after a course of 340 miles, falls into the estuary of the Dnieper, 30 miles from Kherson.

BUGEAUD DE LA PICONNERIE, THOMAS ROBERT, *boozh'-o*, duke of Isly, a marshal of France, who, in 1804, entered the army as a private, went through all the campaigns of Napoleon I., and rose to the rank of colonel by his valour in the field. Even after the decisive defeat of the emperor at Waterloo, he held his ground in Savoy; and on the 28th June, 1815, at L'Hôpital-sous-Conflans, made the last stand against the allies, defeating with 1,700 men a body of 8,000 Austrians. After Napoleon's abdication, he busied himself with agricultural pursuits. In 1830 he was recalled from his retirement, and under Louis Philippe, energetically repressed the insurrections in Paris. In 1836 he was sent to Algeria, where he defeated Abd-el-Kader on the Sikkah, but made a treaty with the Arab chief at Tafna, which unfor-

tunately gave that formidable opponent of France many advantages. In 1840 he was made governor of Algeria, and displayed in that capacity considerable administrative talents. He was incessant in his pursuit of Abd-el-Kader, who was again in arms at the head of a large force; and after several minor successes, General Bugeaud, who was made a marshal in 1843, met the Arab army at Isly, and there gained, with 10,000 men against 40,000, a decisive victory. This battle gave him the title of duke of Isly. In 1847 he retired, discontented that his plans for colonizing Algeria were thwarted. Summoned to the aid of Louis Philippe on the night of the 23rd and 24th of February, 1848, the command of the army was, a few hours afterwards, taken from him, just as he had adopted decisive measures to save the monarchy. After the election of Louis Napoleon, in the December following, as president of the republic, Bugeaud was taken into favour, and received the command of the army of the Alps, but died of cholera soon afterwards.

Born at Limoges, 1784; **died** at Paris, 1849.

BUGENHAGEN, JOHANN, *boo'-gen-ha'-gen*, surnamed Pomeranus, reformer and friend of Luther, whom he assisted in the translation of the Bible. He established several churches in Germany, and in 1537 was invited to Denmark, where he effected great reforms in church management. He returned to Wittenburg in 1542.

Born near Stettin, 1485; **died** 1558.

BUGULMA, *boog-ul'ma*, a Russian town in the government of Orenburg. The town is well-built, and a large trade is carried on in woollen and cotton goods. There are two important annual fairs. **Pop.** 4,700.

BUHL, *beul*, a town of Baden, 20 miles N.E. of Strasburg. **Manf.** Stockings, and there are large dye-works. **Pop.** 2,800.

BUILTH, *bilth*, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, 12 miles from S. Radnor, S. Wales. **Pop.** 1,059.—Here are the remains of an ancient castle, which seems to have stood on several acres of ground.

BUITENZORG. (*See* JAVA.)

BUJALANCE, *boo-ja-lan'-ce*, a city of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, 20 miles E. of Cordova. It is surrounded by a wall, and has the remains of a Moorish castle. A large fair is held annually. **Manf.** Woollens, glass, and pottery. **Pop.** 9,000.

BUKOWINA, *boo'-ko-veen-a*, a province of Austria, bounded N. by the Dniester, E. and S. by Moldavia, W. by Transylvania, Galicia proper, and Lodomeria. It is a well-watered productive country, enjoying a trade in cattle, horses, wool, hides, honey, and wax. Mining affords employment to many of the inhabitants. **Area,** 3,981 square miles. **Pop.** 571,671.

BULACAN, *bu-la-can'*, a town of Luzon, one of the Philippine islands, 20 miles N.W. of Manilla. **Manf.** Silk, mats, and sugar. **Pop.** 9,500.

BULGARIA, *bool-gair'-e-a*, a principality of south-eastern Europe, formerly a province of Turkey, but erected by the treaty of Berlin of 1878 into a tributary principality, under the suzerainty of the sultan. The prince is elected by the population, and there is political and religious freedom. The Danube forms the northern frontier; the Black Sea the eastern; and the southern is for the most part marked by the main chain of the Balkans. The soil is rich and well-wooded.

Rivers.—The Danube, with its affluents the Isker, Vid, Jantra, and Osma; and the Pravadi and the Kamtchik. This last falls into the Black Sea.

Pro.—Hemp, flax, cattle, hides, horns, timber, and attar of roses. The usual cerealia of Europe are raised, but not in great quantities.

Manf.—Woollens, leather, and rifle-barrels; but as a large proportion of the inhabitants devote themselves to rural occupations, manufactures are not actively pursued.

Area, 24,360 square miles.

Pop. 2,000,000.

Political Divisions.—There are nine provinces: Widdin, Sistova, Rustchuk, Varna, Tirnova, Sofia, Philippopolis, Slivno, and Skobolia.

History.—The Bulgarians, a people from the banks of the Volga, established themselves here in the 7th century. The country was subdued by Turkey in 1392.

BULGRAD, or BOLGRAD, *bol'-grad*, a town, formerly of Bessarabia, situate not far from the river Yalpack, and memorable as the principal subject of dispute at the conference held, in 1857, at Paris, after the Russian war, to settle the boundary line between Russia and Turkey.

BULL, JOHN, Dr., *bool*, a famous musician, who, in 1591, was created doctor, and appointed organist of the royal chapel. He was the first professor of music in Gresham College. He is popularly considered to be the composer of the national anthem, "God Save the King;" but he probably only adapted it from an older air.

Born at Wells, Somersetshire, 1563; **died** at Lubeck, 1622.

BULL, OLE BORNEMANN, a celebrated Norwegian violinist, whose father destined him for the church. He was educated at the university of Christiana, but made little progress until he had an opportunity of showing his great natural musical talents. He then became an object of enthusiasm with his countrymen, for he was the first musical genius Norway had produced. In 1829 he set out for Germany; but neither here nor in France had he, at first, any success. After meeting with much misfortune, however, he achieved everywhere great triumphs, and performed in most of the cities of the continent, and England. He ultimately settled in the United States, where he founded a Scandinavian colony, called Olebullia, which resulted in a failure.

Born at Bergen, 1810.

BULLAS, *bool'-as*, a Spanish town, province of Murcia. **Manf.** Linen, earthenware, and brandy. **Pop.** 5,000.

BULLER, the Right Hon. CHARLES, *bool'-ler*, was the son of a gentleman in the civil service of the East India Company, and was returned M.P. for West Looe, Cornwall, in 1830. In 1832 he became member for Liskeard, for which town he sat until his death. In 1847 he was appointed president of the Poor-law Commission, and was an extensive contributor to the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster Reviews*, as well as to the newspaper press.

Born at Calcutta, 1806; **died** in London, 1848.

BULLINGER, HENRI, *bul'-ling-er*, Swiss reformer. He studied at Cologne, and assisted Zwingle to establish the reformed doctrines in the canton of Bern in 1528. The following year he married a nun, by whom he had 11 children. In 1531 the Catholic party drove him from Bern, and he took up his residence at Zurich. He took an active part in establishing a relation between the Swiss and Anglican churches. He was distinguished for piety and moderation. His chief work was a history of the Reformation.

Born in the canton of Aargau, 1504; **died** 1575.

BULOW, FRIEDRICH WILHELM VON, *boo'-lo*, a distinguished Prussian general, who, in the campaign of 1813, saved Berlin by the victories he gained at Grossbeeren and Dennewitz, for which latter he was rewarded with the title of count of Dennewitz, and an estate worth 30,000*l.* a year. He took a prominent part in the battle of Leipsic, and also in the final defeat and pursuit of the French at Waterloo.

Born 1755; **died** at Königsberg, 1818.

BULSAR, a town in India, in the district of Surat, 169 miles N. of Bombay, at the mouth of a small stream, discharging into the Gulf of Cambay. It is a thriving town. **Manf.** Cloth and sugar. **Pop.** 7,000.

BULWER, Sir E. LYTTON.—(*See* LYTTON, Sir E. BULWER.)

BULWER, Sir HENRY LYTTON EARLE, *bool'-wer*, a privy councillor, a diplomatist, and an author. In 1830 he entered Parliament, and between then and 1837 represented Wilton, Coventry, and Marylebone. He was afterwards connected with diplomatic missions to Berlin, Vienna, the Hague, Paris, Brussels, Constantinople, and in 1843 was despatched to Madrid as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. In 1848 he was dismissed from the Spanish court, on account of his opposition to the arbitrary conduct of the government of that country, but he was supported by his own government, and Spain was, for two years, without a British representative at her court. In 1849 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the United States, and in 1851 became envoy extraordinary to Tuscany. In 1851 he was made Knight Grand Cross of the order of the Bath, and, in 1858, succeeded Lord Stratford de Redcliffe as ambassador at the Ottoman Porte. He was raised to the peerage as Lord Dalling and Bulwer in 1871. His literary performances are "An Autumn in Greece;" "France, Social and Literary;" "The Monarchy of the Middle Classes," and a life of Byron.

Born 1804; **died** 1872.

BULWUDUN, *bool-wood'-doon*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, Natolia, 220 miles from Smyrna, containing many antiquarian remains. It is the ancient Polybotum.

BUNCOMBE, *bun'-kum*, a county of North Carolina, U.S. In this county are Black, Bald, and Smoky mountains, lofty peaks of the Blue Ridge. **Area,** 450 square miles. **Pop.** 21,909.

BUNDELCUND, *boon-del-koond'*, an extensive district of Hindostan, in the division of Allahabad, in the north-west provinces. It is mountainous, crossed by the Vindhyan range, and watered by several tributaries of the Jumna. There are some woodlands and extensive jungles. It is supposed that there are large deposits of iron ore, and that coal fields exist. **Area,** 18,000 square miles. **Pop.** 2,500,000. **Lat.** between 24° and 26° 26′ N. **Lon.** between 78° and 81° 39′ E. **Chief Towns.** CALPEE, JHANSI, CALLINGER, Banda, Jalun, and Chaturpoor.

BUNGAY, *bun'-gai*, a market-town of Suffolk, on the Waveney, 30 miles N.E. of Ipswich. St. Mary's church is an elegant structure, with a fine steeple, and an interesting old church is Holy Trinity, with a round tower. A handsome cross is in the market-place. There are an assembly-room, theatre, and bath-house; and there are also the ruins of a Benedictine monastery. There is a considerable trade carried on in agricultural produce, coal, and corn; and there is a large printing-office in the town. **Pop.** 3,503.

BUNKER'S HILL. (*See* BOSTON, U.S.)

BUNOL, *boo'-nol*, a Spanish town, province of Valencia. There are remains of ancient fortifications. **Manf.** Cloth, paper, and woollens. **Pop.** 2,500.

BUNSEN, CHRISTIAN KARL JOSIAS, baron, *boon'-sen*, diplomatist, theologian, and philologist, was educated at the university of Göttingen, where he greatly distinguished himself as a classical scholar. He subsequently went to Copenhagen, where he acquired the Icelandic language, and to Paris, to study eastern languages under Sylvestre de Sacy, the orientalist, with a view of going to India. Having been introduced to the celebrated Niebuhr, he became his secretary at Rome, but in 1818 obtained a higher position as secretary to the Prussian embassy in the Roman capital. Here he pursued his classical studies with Niebuhr, and, at the same time, took a deep interest in the hieroglyphical researches of Champollion. In 1822 the king of Prussia visited Rome, and soon became aware of the abilities of his secretary of legation. This was the prelude to his rise in the world of diplomacy. When Niebuhr retired from the embassy at Rome, Bunsen was appointed to fill his place. In 1839 he became ambassador to the Swiss confederacy, and, in 1841, was appointed Prussian ambassador to England. Here he remained, esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, till 1854, when his opinions of Prussian policy relative to the Russian war led either to his resignation or recall. He wrote many works; but he is, perhaps, best known in England by "Egypt's Place in History," and "God in History."

Born at Korbach, in the principality of Waldeck, 1791; **died** at Bonn, 1860.

BUNSEN, ROBERT WILHELM, German chemist, professor at Cassel, Marburg, and Breslau, and in 1852 appointed to the chair of chemistry at Heidelberg. In 1860 he invented the magnesian light, and he was associated with Kirchhoff in discovering the spectrum analysis.

Born at Göttingen, 1811.

BUNYAN, JOHN, *bun'-yan*, one of the most celebrated English writers, was originally a travelling tinker, and, having neither been taught to read nor to write, led a wandering life for some years, serving for some time in the parliamentary army. He took part in the siege of Newark in 1645. At length his attention was happily drawn to higher subjects, and he began to study the Scriptures, of which he acquired a great knowledge. About 1655 he became a member of, and was accustomed to address, a Baptist congregation at Bedford. On this account, he was, after the Restoration, confined in the gaol of that town for twelve years and a half, supporting himself and family by tagging laces. Here he wrote the famous "Pilgrim's Progress," probably the most widely read religious allegory ever written, and which has been translated into many languages. On his release from prison, he became teacher of the Baptist congregation at Bedford, often travelling into different parts of England to visit the people of that persuasion, and was consequently called Bishop Bunyan. He wrote the "Holy War" and "Grace Abounding." He was buried in Bunhill Fields burying-ground, London, where a handsome monument has been recently erected. In 1874 a commemoration statue was erected at Bedford.

Born at Elstow, Bedfordshire, 1628; **died** in London, 1688.

BUNZLAU, *boonts'-lou*, a Prussian town, in the province of Silesia, on the Bober, 25 miles N.W.

of Liegnitz. It is surrounded by a double line of walls. In the market-place is an obelisk commemorating the Russian general Kutusow, who died in the town in 1813. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, hosiery, and earthenware. **Pop.** 8,800.

BUNZLAU JUNG, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the left bank of the Iser, 32 miles N.E. of Prague. There is a circle of the same name of which the town is the capital. **Manf.** Cotton, woollens, leather, and soap. Pop. 8,700.

BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN, Count de, *boo'-ol-shohn-stine*, an Austrian diplomatist, who commenced his career as *chargé d'affaires* for Austria at the Hague. In 1792 he was appointed chamberlain; and, a short time afterwards, went to Bâle as envoy extraordinary, and afterwards presided at the diet of Ratisbon, where his efforts were used to maintain the union of the allied princes against France. He was afterwards employed at Hamburg on a diplomatic mission. In 1815 he represented Austria at the diet of Frankfort; and, up to 1822, filled the high position of president of the Germanic confederation. He then retired from public affairs till 1850, when he again presided at Frankfort, and was afterwards prime minister of Austria. He was at the head of affairs when war was declared against Sardinia in April, 1859, but resigned in May following, being succeeded by Count Rechberg.

BUONAROTTI (*See* MICHAEL ANGELO.)

BUONCONVENTO or **BONCONVENTO**, *boo'-on-con-ven'-to*, a town of Northern Italy, 16 miles S.E. of Sienna. It is walled and flanked with towers, and there is a large church containing valuable works of art. **Manf.** Silk. **Pop.** 2,750.

BUONTALENTI, BERNARDO, *boo'-on-ta-lan'-te*, an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect. He was named "Dalle Girandole," from his skill in making fireworks.

Born at Florence, 1536; **died** 1608.

BURANO, *boo-ra'-no*, an Italian town, on an island in the Adriatic, 5 miles N.E. of Venice. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing and in the cultivation of vegetables for consumption in Venice. **Pop.** 8,000.

BURCHIELLO, DOMENICO, *boor-ke-ail'-o*, a humorous poet of Florence. He was a barber, but became a great favourite of Duke Cosmo, and his shop was the meeting-place of the wits of the city. His satires are now mostly obscure in their allusions, and are coarsely licentious.

Died 1418.

BURCKHARDT, JOHN LEWIS, *boork'-hart*, a Swiss traveller, who, in 1806, arrived in London with a letter from the celebrated Blumenbach to Sir Joseph Banks. Having succeeded in making an engagement with the African Association to endeavour to penetrate into the interior of Africa from the north, he sailed from Portsmouth in 1809. He passed two years and a half in Syria, and made two journeys through Nubia, which occupied him down to 1814. He next passed a considerable time in Arabia, visited the cities of Mecca and Medina, where he fell ill; but, on recovering, set out for Cairo, where he arrived after an absence of upwards of two years. The plague having broken out in 1816 at Cairo, he departed for the desert of Senai. In 1817 we find him again in Cairo, where he was taken ill of dysentery, of which he never recovered. The works of this traveller comprise "Travels in Nubia," "Travels in Nubia and the Holy Land," "Travels in Arabia," "Notes on the Bedoweens and Wahabees," and "Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians." He so completely mastered the Arabic language, that, disguised as a merchant, he was everywhere received as a genuine Mussulman, and even passed an examination exhibiting an acquaintance with the Koran, which completely satisfied those who had doubted his orthodoxy. When he died, he was interred in the Turkish burying-ground with all the honours due to a pious and learned sheik. His fine collection of Oriental manuscripts is now at Cambridge.

Born at Lausanne, 1784; **died** at Cairo, 1817.

BURDETT, SIR FRANCIS, bart., *bur-det'*, a distinguished political reformer, who, for nearly the first half of the nineteenth century, filled a large space in the public eye. Having published a letter attacking the House of Commons, in which he sat as member for Westminster, he was in 1810 committed to the Tower, his arrest causing a riot, in which several lives were lost. In 1819, having denounced the conduct of the magistrates and yeomanry of Manchester, in the famous Peterloo affair, he was imprisoned for three months in the King's Bench, and fined £1,000. In 1835 he attached himself to the Conservative party, deserting his old friends on the Liberal side of the House. In 1793 he married the daughter of Thomas Coutts, the wealthy banker, and was the father of Lady Burdett Coutts.

Born 1770; **died** 1844.

BURDWAN, or **BARDWAN**, *boord-wan'*, a division or commissionership of India, in Lower Bengal, divided into five districts—Burdwan, Hoogly, Midnapur, Bankura, and Birbhoom. **Area**, 13,855 square miles. **Pop.** 7,393,954 of whom 85 per cent. are Hindoos.

BURDWAN, a district of the above division. It is chiefly a flat plain, intersected by several streams, but only one navigable river, the Bhagarathi. Wheat, pulses, sugar-cane, tobacco, and indigo are cultivated. **Minerals.** Coal, abundant and extensively worked; iron, copper, lime, and sandstone. **Manf.** Silk, cotton cloth, gold and silver ornaments, brass utensils, sugar, and indigo. **Area**, 3,523 square miles. **Pop.** 1,391,823.

BURDWAN, the chief town of the district, a well-built, busy town, with palaces and handsome buildings furnished in the European manner. There is a large public school, supported at the sole cost of the Maharajah. **Pop.** 34,080. **Lat.** 23° 14′ N. **Lon.** 87° 54′ E.

BUREN, MARTIN VAN, *bu'-ren*, president of the United States from 1837 to 1841. He was again nominated in 1848 and 1856, but was defeated first by Mr. Polk, and then by General Taylor.

Born at Kinderhook, state of New York, 1782; **died** 1862.

BURFORD, *bur'-ford*, a town of Oxfordshire, 17 miles from Oxford. The church is spacious. **Manf.** Saddlery and rugs. **Pop.** 2,000.—In the neighbourhood of this place is Edgehill, where, in 1649, the Parliamentarian troops, under General Fairfax, defeated the Royalists.

BURGER, GOTTFRIED AUGUST, *buhr'-gur*, German poet. He studied theology at Halle, and then jurisprudence at Göttingen; but becoming acquainted with Shakspeare and the English ballad literature, he made that style of poetry his especial study, and produced the famous "Lenore," the "Wild Huntsman," and other ballads, which became immensely popular, and some of which were translated by Scott. His domestic life was unhappy, and having lost a considerable sum of money by speculation, he passed the last years of his life in poverty.

Born in Prussian Saxony, 1748; **died** 1794.

BURG, *boorg*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the river Ihle, 13 miles from Magdeburg. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, steel, leather, potash, and dyeing-works. **Pop.** 15,200.

BURGEO ISLAND. (*See* NEWFOUNDLAND.)

BURGHAUSEN, *burg-how'-sen*, a town of Bavaria, 27 miles N.W. of Salzburg, on the Salzbach. **Manf.** Gunpowder, bells, and leather. **Pop.** 2,500.

BURGKMAIR, HANS, *burk'-mair*, German painter and wood engraver. His engravings, about 360 in number, illustrating the career of the Emperor Maximilian, are highly valued.

Born at Augsburg, 1473; **died** 1559.

BURGOS, *boor'-gos*, a city of Spain, the capital of a province of the same name, in Old Castile, 112 miles N. of Madrid. It is a place of great antiquity, standing on the right bank of the river Arlanzon, formerly defended by a strong castle, now in ruins. The town is built in the form of a crescent, and the streets are for the most part narrow, winding, and gloomy. Of the squares, there is one of considerable elegance, with a fine piazza. The public fountains are numerous. It has a college, a school for the fine arts, and a surgical institution. Among the public buildings are the town-hall, a theatre, a museum, and some hospitals. The cathedral (a splendid Gothic edifice founded in 1221, and restored, with no great architectural advantage,) is of such extent, that divine service can be simultaneously performed in eight of its chapels, without causing confusion. In it are the tombs of the Cid Rodrigo (who was a native of Burgos), and Don Fernando, celebrated throughout Spain for their achievements against the Moors. There are other churches, containing splendid mausoleums. About a mile from the town is the convent of Santa Maria de las Huelgas, founded in 1180, by Alfonso VIII. The church of the convent is a very interesting building. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, and hats. **Pop.** 29,683. Burgos was taken by the French in 1808 and 1809. In 1812 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the British, but in the following year it surrendered, without resistance.

BURGOS, a province of Spain. It is both fertile and productive, yielding corn, vegetables, and fruit in abundance. **Minerals.** Gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, quicksilver, sulphur, marble, and stone. **Manf.** Cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics, earthenware, leather, paper, cutlery, and brandy. **Area**, 7,082 square miles. **Pop.** about 337,074.

BURGOYNE, JOHN, *bur'-goin*, an English general, who, having been educated at Westminster, entered the army at an early age. He ran away with Lady Charlotte Stanley, daughter of the Earl of Derby, and in consequence retired to the continent until the bride's family were reconciled to the match. In 1760, he took part in an expedition to Belle Isle. In the following year he was returned to Parliament for Midhurst, but shortly afterwards went to Portugal with Lord Loudon, and greatly distinguished himself. In 1763 he was appointed governor of Fort William. In 1776 he was despatched to America, and captured Ticonderoga, but was subsequently forced to surrender, with his whole army, in 1777, to General Gates, and to sign the capitulation of Saratoga, which decided France to recognize the independence of the United States. On his return to England, he held the appointment of commander-in-chief in Ireland for two years. Afterwards he devoted himself to English literature, especially the drama, and wrote the "Maid of the Oaks," "Bon Ton," the "Heiress," and the "Lord of the Manor," which had their day of success upon the stage. He was one of the managers for conducting the impeachment of Warren Hastings.

Born 1722; **died** 1792.

BURGOYNE, SIR JOHN FOX, early entered the army as one of the corps of Royal Engineers, and, in 1800, was made a lieutenant, and, in 1805, a captain. He served under Sir John Moore in Sweden and Portugal, and was present at the sieges of San Sebastian and Burgos, and was twice wounded. In 1814 he was commanding engineer of the expedition to New Orleans; and in 1845 he received the appointment of inspector-general of fortifications in England, and, in 1851, attained the rank of lieutenant-general, and the following year was created a Knight Grand Cross. In 1854 he was dispatched to Turkey, and was chief of the engineering department of the British army in the Crimea until recalled and replaced by Sir Harry Jones in 1855. In the same year the sultan bestowed on him the order of the Medjidie, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. He was made a general in 1855, created a baronet in 1856, and appointed constable of the Tower in 1865.

Born 1782; **died** 1871.

BURGUETE, EL, *boor-gai'-tai*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 20 miles from Pampeluna. It stands in the valley of Roncesvalles, where, in 778, the nephew of Charlemagne, the famous Roland, fell in a battle against the Moors, who cut to pieces the rear-guard of the French army.

BURGUNDY, or **BOURGOGNE**, *bur'-gun-de*, an old province in the E. of France, now divided into the departments of Saône and Loire, Côte d'Or, Ain and part of Yonne. The capital was DIJON.—In 1032 Burgundy was made a duchy of the German empire. In 1363, Philip the Bold, fourth son of King John of France, had the duchy conferred on him, and it was a powerful and practically independent state till the death of Duke Charles, in 1477, when it was incorporated with France.

BURIAS, *boo'-re-as*, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Asiatic archipelago, 20 miles from Luzon. **Lat.** 13° N. **Lon.** 123° E.

BURIDAN, JEAN, *boo'-re-dan*, French schoolman and metaphysician, who wrote several ingenious treatises on logic and commentaries on Aristotle. Of his personal history little is authentically known.

Lived in the 14th century.

BURKE, EDMUND, *burk*, an illustrious writer and statesman, whose father was an attorney, and who received his education under Abraham Shackleton, a Quaker, at Ballytore, near Carlow, and in the university of Dublin. The first performance which brought him prominently into notice was the "Vindication of Natural Society," followed by the essay on the "Sublime and Beautiful," published in 1757. This philosophical piece of criticism, written in a fine and elegant style, procured the author a great reputation, and the esteem of the first literary characters of the age, the principal of whom was Dr. Johnson, who says "it is an example of true criticism;" although a critic equally acute has dissented from the theory it seeks to establish. In 1758 he suggested to Mr. Dodsley, the bookseller, the plan of the "Annual Register," the historical part of which he wrote for several years. In 1761 he went to Ireland as the companion of his friend Mr. Hamilton, secretary to the earl of Halifax, then lord-lieutenant. On his return, he was made private secretary to the marquis of Rockingham, first lord of the Treasury, who, in 1766, brought him into parliament for Wendover. He

subsequently was returned for Malton, in Yorkshire, and gained great popularity by his introduction of a bill for a reform in the national expenditure, on which he spent prodigious labour, but it was unsuccessful. When the marquis of Rockingham returned to power, on the resignation of Lord North, in 1782, Mr. Burke obtained the post of paymaster-general of the forces, and a seat in the privy council; but on the death of his patron in the same year, Lord Shelburne became first lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Burke, with several of his friends, resigned their places. The principal acts of his political life after this were the share he took in the impeachment of Warren Hastings for his mal-administration in India; his opposition to Mr. Pitt's design of forming a limited regency on the king's illness, in 1788; and the strong part he took against the authors and defenders of the French revolution. In the house he avowed his detestation of the revolutionists with such force that a separation between him and Mr. Fox, and many more of his old friends, took place. In 1790 he published his famous "Reflections on the Revolution in France," which attracted great attention, and produced a surprising effect upon the public mind. After this, he published a variety of pamphlets in support of the positions he had taken up. His zeal on this occasion, as well as his extraordinary talents, recommended him to the royal favour, and he obtained a large pension, which gave room to those who had been galled by his arguments to reproach him; and some illiberal animadversions were made upon him in the senate, which drew from him that admirable defence, his "Letter to a noble Lord" (Earl Fitzwilliam), in which he retaliates upon a celebrated duke (duke of Bedford) in a strain of keen irony and dignified remonstrance. Mr. Burke withdrew from parliament in 1794, being succeeded in his seat for Malton by his son, an accomplished young man, who died shortly afterwards. This melancholy event hastened his own end. Mr. Burke was an amiable man, and a faithful friend, charitable and pious. He had a fine taste for the arts, and was fond of gardening and architecture. Dr. Johnson considered him the greatest man in England, and Fox declared that he was indebted to him for all the fame he possessed. Gibbon said that he admired his eloquence, approved his politics, adored his chivalry, and almost forgave his reverence for church establishments. His oratory was fervid and ornate, and produced a wonderful effect on his hearers. "That great master of eloquence, Edmund Burke!" exclaims Lord Macaulay, "in aptitude of comprehension and richness of imagination, superior to every orator, ancient or modern." He was one of the first to advocate the abolition of the slave trade; he attacked the greediness and injustice committed by the English in India, and he exerted himself strenuously in favour of a policy of conciliation towards the Americans.

Born in Dublin, 1730; **died** at Beaconsfield, 1797.

BURKE, ROBERT O'HARA, Australian explorer, who in 1860 crossed the continent from Melbourne to the Gulf of Carpentaria, but, with his companion Wills, died after suffering terrible privations on the return journey.

Born at St. Cleram, Ireland, 1812; **died** 1861.

BURKE, a county of North Carolina, United States, on Catawba river, among the mountains of the Blue Ridge. The surface of the county is generally elevated. **Area**, 450 square miles. **Pop.** 12,800.

BURKE, a county of Georgia, United States, on the Savannah river. **Area**, 1,040 square miles. **Pop.** 27,128.

BURLEIGH, WILLIAM CECIL, lord, *bur'-le*, a secretary of state under Edward VI. and Elizabeth, and grand treasurer of England. In 1588 parliament was assembled, and, by his advice, a plan of religious reform was laid before it. In this he had a considerable share; and he also took the greatest part in the establishment of the Thirty-nine Articles of faith, which form the basis of the Reformed religion. To him is also due the regulation of the coinage, which had been altered since Henry VIII.'s time. He was created Baron Burleigh in 1571, and in 1588 concluded an advantageous treaty with the Netherlands.

Born in Lincolnshire, 1520; **died** 1598.

BURLINGTON, *bur'-ling-ton*, a county in New Jersey, United States, on the Atlantic, and extending N.W. to Delaware river. **Pop.** 55,402.

BURLINGTON, a city, port of entry, and capital of the above county, New Jersey, on Delaware river, 20 miles above Philadelphia. There is an episcopalian college, founded in 1863. **Pop.** 6,000. **Lat.** 40° 5′ N. **Lon.** 72° 52′ N.

BURLINGTON, the largest town in Vermont, United States. It is beautifully situated on the eastern side of Lake Champlain. The Vermont University is on the summit of the slope on which the city stands. **Pop.** 11,365.

BURMAH, or BIRMAH, *bur'-ma*, a country occupying a portion of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, Asia, and formerly called the Burmese empire, sometime the kingdom of Ava, and once the most extensive and powerful in that peninsula. It is bounded on the N. by Upper Assam and the Nagos territory, E. by the Chinese province of Yun-nan and the Laos country, W. by Munipoor and Aracan, and S. by the British province of Pegu. Burmah may be considered to be encompassed by mountains, attaining an elevation of between 2,000 and 5,000 feet. Its centre forms the basin of the Irrawady, abounding in lagoons, but consisting of a soil fertile in the highest degree.

Rivers.—The Irrawady and its tributaries; the Pegu, and the Salween.

Climate.—Healthy; from September to March the weather is delightful, the heat being moderate and agreeable; but in April and May the heat becomes excessive, and continues so until the commencement of the rainy season, which takes place in May, and continues till the middle of September.

Zoology.—The wild animals are the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, wild cat, bear, otter, deer, hog, and buffalo. Elephants are numerous in the lower provinces, but they are often tamed and greatly in use as beasts of burden. There is a race of small white elephants, which are made use of by royalty. Of birds, parrots are numerous, and the woods teem with peacocks. The jungle-fowl is generally spread over the country, and pheasants, partridges, quails, geese, ducks, and snipes are plentiful. Many of the land-birds are remarkable for the splendour of their plumage, and the feathers of the blue jay are taken to adorn the state dresses of the Chinese mandarins. Of reptiles there are numbers, and serpents of nearly all kinds are used for food after their heads are cut off. Alligators are found in the deltas of the great rivers, and lizards, tortoises, and turtles are plentiful. Bees fly wild in the woods, and in such swarms that their wax makes a staple article of commerce. The domestic animals consist of elephants, horses, oxen, sheep, goats, dogs, and cats; of poultry, only a few common fowls and ducks are reared.

Pro.—Rice, Indian millet, pulses, maize, sesamum, yams, sweet potatoes, gourds, cotton, capsicums, indigo, tobacco, oil-plants, sugar, onions, garlic, a kind of tea, bananas, and other fruits. Notwithstanding the general fertility of the soil, much of the country is left to lie in a state of waste, or is very imperfectly tilled. The sesamum is largely grown, and its oil is employed as a substitute for butter. The forests abound with teak, oak, the wood-oil tree, and other woods, whilst the palm and the bamboo attain a large size. It is in the Burman forests

that the varnish is found which is generally used in the manufacture of lacquer-ware. Stick-lac is also obtained in large quantities and of excellent quality.

Minerals.—Gold (in mines and in auriferous sands), silver, iron, copper, lead, tin, amber, serpentine, marble, rubies, sapphires, and other gems; sulphur, natre, antimony, petroleum, and coal.

Manf.—In the useful as well as ornamental arts, the Burmese are very backward. They build boats, and cast bells; weave silk and cotton fabrics, and dye them in the most fanciful colours; work in gold and silver, and manufacture paper, coarse earthenware, lacquered goods, and other articles. Most of their manufactured wares are imported from other countries.

Exp.—Cotton, feathers, ivory, horn, birds-nests, gums, teak-wood, petroleum, tobacco, indigo, terra japonica, stick-lac, bees-wax, orpiment, gold, silver, rubies, sapphires, and horses.

Chief Towns.—Amarapura, Ava, and Pagan.

Religion.—Buddhism; neither the Mahometan nor the Christian religion has made much progress.

Gov.—Formerly a despotism, now under Great Britain.

Area, 188,000 square miles.

Pop. 3,500,000.

Lat. between 19° and 27° N. **Lon.** between 93° and 100° E.

History.—For several centuries the adjoining kingdoms of Ava and Pegu contended for the mastery. About the middle of the 18th century, Aloung Pra rose to power, subdued the Peguans, and established the Burman empire. In 1822, 1824, and 1852, the country was at war with England; the lower part was consequently annexed during the latter year. After various evidences of misgovernment of Upper Burmah, it also was annexed in 1885.

BURMAH, LOWER, three maritime provinces of India beyond the Ganges, extending along the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal from lat. 20° 25′ to 10° 50′ N. Pop. enumerated, 3,736,771. (*See* Aracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim.)

BURN, Richard, *burn*, an English divine, and celebrated law-writer, who, on taking orders, obtained the vicarage of Orton, in his native county, and became a justice of the peace. This circumstance led him to form a digest of the common law necessary to be known by magistrates. This work was published at first in 2 vols. 8vo; but its success was such, that every new edition received considerable additions; so that "Burn's Justice" became a standard book. He also compiled the "Ecclesiastical Law," a book of merit, for which he was made chancellor of Carlisle; and Burn wrote part of the history of his native county.

Born at Winton, Westmoreland, 1720; died at Orton, in the same county, 1785.

BURNES, Sir Alexander, a Scotch officer, (a second cousin of Burns the poet), who served with distinction in India, and surveyed the mouths of the Indus and mapped the lower parts of its course. He made a journey to Balkh and Bokhara across central India, full of peril, for which he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and the royal premium of fifty guineas. The French Geographical Society also awarded him their silver medal. These honours were conferred on him during a visit to this country in 1833-4. In 1835 he again embarked for India, and having been engaged in several missions of importance, he was knighted in 1838. In 1839 he was appointed political resident at Cabul, which office he held until the breaking out of the insurrection in that city, when, with his brother Charles and some others, he was slain.

Born at Montrose, 1805; died 1841.

BURNET, Gilbert, *bur'-net*, an eminent divine, who, in 1664, went to Holland, where he studied the Hebrew language, and on his return was ordained and presented to the living of Saltoun. In 1669 he was appointed professor of divinity at Glasgow, but resigned in 1674. He came to London, and remained until the accession of James II., when he went to Holland, returning with the Prince of Orange. He subsequently became bishop of Salisbury, and is known principally by his "History of the Reformation," and by that of "His own Times," the last of which appeared in 1724, and is very entertaining, though far from being impartial.

Born at Edinburgh, 1643; died in London, 1715.

BURNET, Thomas, a learned divine and philosopher. He is best known by a strange but eloquent work, "The Sacred Theory of the Earth."

Born at Croft, Yorkshire, 1635; died in London, 1715.

BURNETT, James. (*See* Monboddo, Lord.)

BURNEY, Charles, *bur'-ne*, Mus.D., commenced his musical studies at Chester, under Mr. Baker, who was organist of the cathedral of that city. His talents were further developed under the instructions of the celebrated Dr. Arne, in conjunction with whom he subsequently composed the music of three pieces for the theatre of Drury Lane. These were entitled "Alfred," "Robin Hood," and "Queen Mab." He brought forward some other pieces on the stage, and, in 1769, received the degree of Doctor of Music from Oxford university. In 1770 he travelled on the continent to procure materials for his "General History of Music," which appeared in 4 volumes, between 1776 and 1789. He wrote several other works, and contributed most of the musical articles to Rees's Cyclopædia, for which he received 1,000*l*. In 1806 he was granted a pension of 300*l*. a year, and in 1810 was elected a member of the Institute of France.

Born at Shrewsbury, 1726; died at Chelsea College, 1814.

BURNEY, Frances, daughter of the above, an eminent English novelist, authoress of "Evelina," "Cecilia," and other works which achieved great popularity. She was for several years attached to the household of Queen Charlotte; and afterwards married M. D'Arblay, a French refugee. Her "Diary" is a very amusing book.

Born 1752; died 1840.

BURNLEY, *burn'-le*, a town and parliamentary borough of Lancashire, 24 miles N. of Manchester. There is an ancient, but modernized, church, and several new and handsome churches, and an old Saxon cross is an object of interest. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton fabrics and machinery. There are iron and brass founderies, rope-walks, and tanneries. **Pop.** 58,882.—A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

BURNS, Robert, *burns*, the national poet of Scotland, was the son of a small farmer settled in Ayrshire. He received a common education, during the progress of which he was employed in rustic labour. By application, however, he added to his mental acquirements some knowledge of the French language and the mathematics, besides cultivating an acquaintance with a few of the English poets. On the death of his father, he went into partnership with his brother Gilbert in a small farm, in which he was unsuccessful. An illicit amour at the same time rendered his circumstances still more perplexing, and he was about to emigrate to the West Indies, when the publication of a volume of his poems was suggested to him. This appeared in 1785, at Kilmarnock, and had a wonderful success. The poems were in the popular language of his country, and on subjects familiar to the common people. Dr. Blacklock, of Edinburgh, was charmed with the genius exhibited in them, and invited

Burns to that city. His reception there was triumphant, and a new edition of his poems produced him 500*l*. He then commenced again as a farmer, and obtained a place in the excise, before which, however, he married the young woman whose affections he had won, and whose personal charms he has celebrated in the beautiful song entitled "Bonnie Jean." The union of his occupations as excise-officer and farmer, however, only served to embarrass him, and at last he settled in Dumfries only as an exciseman. Here his habits of conviviality led him too frequently into excesses as unworthy of his great genius as they were destructive of that independent manliness of character which he had ever endeavoured to cultivate, maintain, and advocate. He still continued to write, however, and kept up his correspondence with numerous friends and admirers. Many of his letters are as remarkable for the vigour of their style of composition as for the originality of the sentiments which they contain. By general consent Burns stands in the very first rank of lyric poets. The centenary of his birth was celebrated in 1859 in every land where the British language is spoken.

Born in the parish of Alloway, near Ayr, 1759; died 1796.

BURNTISLAND, *brunt'-i-land*, a royal burgh and seaport of Fifeshire, Scotland, one of the Kircaldy district of parliamentary boroughs, on the N. shore of the Frith of Forth. It has a good harbour, with pier and breakwater, and is shut in towards the N. by steep hills. In the summer it is resorted to as a watering-place. Pop. 3,422, principally employed in the fisheries. A station on the North British Railway.

BURRIANA, *boor-e-an'-a*, a Spanish town, province of Castellon de la Plana, on the left bank of the Seco, about ¾ mile from the Mediterranean. Pop. 6,200, chiefly engaged in the fisheries.

BURRITT, ELIHU, *bur'-rit*, an American linguist, whose father was a village shoemaker, and he himself a blacksmith. He had a great facility, however, in the acquirement of languages, and whilst serving his apprenticeship to his trade, he laboured at self-instruction, and made considerable progress in the Latin and French languages. When his term of apprenticeship had expired, he had six months' education at the school of his brother, where he made further advancement in these languages, and also gained some knowledge of the mathematics. On returning to his trade, he assiduously pursued his studies, and made himself acquainted with the Hebrew, Greek, Syriac, Spanish, Bohemian, Polish, and Danish languages. In 1842 he translated some of the Icelandic Sagas, and contributed to the "American Eclectic Review" translations from the Samaritan, Arabic, and Hebrew. In 1843 he commenced the study of the Persian, Turkish, and Ethiopic languages, and, in the following year, started a newspaper called "The Christian Citizen." Since then, he has edited several journals, and lectured throughout Europe and America, advocating temperance, and endeavouring to form a "League of Universal Brotherhood," and establish an ocean penny postage. He has also produced several works advocating these schemes, and others of a kindred nature. He resided for many years in England, and was for some time consul for the United States at Birmingham.

Born in Connecticut, 1811; died 1879.

BURROUGH, STEPHEN, *bur-ro'*, an English navigator, who endeavoured to find a north-eastern passage to the Indies by way of the north coast of Russia, hoping to find the mouth of the Obi. He was unsuccessful, but advanced farther than any previous navigator.

Lived in the 16th century.

BURSLEM, *burs'-lem*, a municipal borough of Staffordshire, 3 miles from Newcastle-under-Lyne. Manf. Principally earthenwares, for the production of which it has been celebrated since the early part of the 17th century. Its potteries are very extensive. Pop. 26,521.—A station on the North Staffordshire Railway.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, an ancient town of Staffordshire, on the Trent, 21 miles from Stafford. It consists principally of one spacious street, parallel to the river, which is crossed by another at right angles. The river is crossed by a bridge of 29 arches, which in 1864 replaced one which was erected about the 10th century. It has a neat town-hall, a free grammar-school, several charitable institutions, two churches, and numerous dissenting establishments. The town is famous throughout the world for its breweries, especially those of Messrs. Bass and Allsopp. The India pale or bitter ale is made here in immense quantities. Pop. 39,285. A station on the Midland, London and North-Western, and North Staffordshire Railways.—The Mersey and the Trent are connected by the Grand Trunk Canal, and the Trent is navigable up to this town from the Humber.

BURTON, ROBERT, an English writer, who became a student of Christ-church, and was presented first to the vicarage of St. Thomas's, Oxford, and next to the rectory of Segrave, in Leicestershire. Here he wrote his "Anatomy of Melancholy," a work which has achieved a great and deserved reputation. It is learned, humorous, discursive, and witty. He styled himself "Democritus Junior." It is the only book that ever took Dr. Johnson two hours out of his bed before he wished to rise. It supplied Sterne with much of his wit, and Byron declares "it is the most amusing and instructive medley of quotations and classical anecdotes he ever perused." Burton was a believer in astrology, and it is said that he predicted he would die on or about the day when that event occurred. There is a monument to his memory in Christ-church, Oxford.

Born at Lindley, Leicestershire, 1576; died at his rectory, 1640.

BURTSCHEID, or BORCETTE, *boort'-shide*, a Prussian town, half a mile from Aix-la-Chapelle. There are sulphur springs and baths. Manf. Cloths and cassimeres. Pop. 10,000.

BURWHA, or BARUWA, *bur'-wa*, a town of Borwu, Africa, on the west bank of Lake Ichad. Pop. 6,000.

BURY, *bur'-e*, a town and parliamentary borough of Lancashire, on the Irwell, 9 miles N.W. of Manchester. Besides the parish church, there are several places of worship for different denominations; public libraries, a mechanics' institution, horticultural society, and news-room. In the market-place there is a bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel, who was a native of the town. Manf. Cottons, woollens, calico-printing, and machinery. There are bleaching establishments and iron-works. In the neighbourhood there are extensive coal-mines and quarries of freestone. Pop. 51,582.—A station on the Midland, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, a town and parliamentary borough of Suffolk, on the Larke, 26 miles N.W. of Ipswich. It has two parish churches, St. Mary's and St. James's, both of which are old and

contain numerous monuments. There are other places of worship for dissenters of various denominations, a mechanics' institute, a botanic garden, an assembly-room, a theatre, a shire-hall, a guild-hall, a corn exchange, a large hospital, an old free grammar school, and a wool-hall. A fine Gothic gate and a quadrangular tower remain of a splendid Benedictine abbey, originally founded by Canute, and which rose to be one of the wealthiest and most important in England. Great quantities of wool are brought yearly, and exposed to sale in the hall; and it has a trade in corn, butter, and cheese. Pop. 16,211. A station on the Great Eastern railway. The town derives its name from Edmund, the Saxon king and martyr, who was crowned here on Christmas Day, 856. Parliament was held here in 1272, 1296, and 1446.

BUSACHINO, or BUSAQUINO, *boo-sa-ki'-no*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Palermo. Manf. Linen. Pop. 8,000.

BUSBY, RICHARD, *bus-be*, head master of Westminster School from 1640 till 1695. He was a most successful schoolmaster, learned, assiduous, with a great capacity for teaching, and also for inflicting the birch. He has the credit of having trained "the greatest number of learned scholars that ever adorned any age or nation." Many stories are told respecting his mode of managing his pupils. One is that Charles II. having paid a visit to the school, Dr. Busby kept his hat on in the royal presence, but afterwards apologised, telling the king that if the boys thought that anybody in the world was greater than their master he should never be able to manage them.

Born at Lutton, Northamptonshire, 1606; died 1695.

BUSCA, *boos'-ca*, a town of Piedmont, 9 miles N.W. of Coni, on the Maira, an affluent of the Po. Excellent wine is made in the neighbourhood. Pop. 9,400.

BUSCHETTO, DA DULICHIO, *boos-kat'-to*, a Greek architect, who built the cathedral at Pisa, where he died, and had a monument erected to his memory.

Lived in the 11th century.

BUSCHING, ANTOINE FRIEDRICH, *bus'-shing*, German geographer. Studied theology at Halle, and in 1754 was appointed professor of philosophy at Gottingen; but his heterodox views on theology offended the authorities, and in 1761 he became minister to a Protestant congregation at St. Petersburg. He returned to Germany in 1765, and became director of an academy at Berlin. His geographical writings were among the first to teach the science in a systematic manner.

Born at Schaumberg-Lippe, in 1724; died at Berlin, 1793.

BUSEMBAUM, HERMANN, *boo'-sem-bowm*, a Jesuit who wrote the "Theologiæ Moralea," a standard book in the Jesuit colleges. As it advocated the right of regicide it was publicly burnt in France, when Damiens attempted to kill Louis XV. in 1757. In the same year a new edition of it by the famous Jesuit, Alfonso de Ligorio, appeared.

Born in Westphalia, 1600; died 1668.

BUSHEAB, or KHOSHAUB (good water), *boo-she-ab'*, an island in the Persian Gulf, 11 miles from the coast. It is about 18 miles long, with a town and harbour at the western end. Lat. 26° 50′ N. Lon. 53° 12′ E.

BUSHIRE, *boosh'-ire*, a city and principal seaport of Persia, situate at the head of the Persian Gulf, on a sandy peninsula. It is protected on the land side by a wall, and has a good harbour. A large trade is carried on with India and Arabia, its principal imports being coffee and European manufactures, and its exports raw silk, wool, shawls, carpets, tobacco, pearls, grains, drugs, and perfumes, &c. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 29° N. Lon. 50° 52′ E.

BUSHMAN'S RIVER. (*See* CAPE COLONY.)

BUSSAHIR, *boos-sa-hir'*, a hill state of Northern India, a very lofty district, among the Himalayas. The soil is fertile. It is governed by a rajah, a tributary to the British Government. Area, 3,000 square miles. Pop. 150,000.

BUSSORAH. (*See* BASSORAH.)

BUSSY D'AMBOISE, *boos'-se-dam-bwoise'*, an infamous Frenchman of the 16th century, who took part in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, killing one of his own relations, by whose death he hoped to profit. He was killed by the count of Montsoreau, whose wife he had tried to secure. We read that the whole of the province of Anjou was overjoyed at his death.

Died 1579.

BUSSY RABUTIN, ROGER, Count de, *boos'-se ra-boo-tahn*, French song and letter writer, an officer under the command of Turenne. A scandalous publication was the cause of his suffering a year's imprisonment in the Bastile.

Born at Epiry, 1618; died 1693.

BUTE, Earl of, JOHN STUART, *bute*, statesman, who was indebted for the honours which were showered upon him rather to the dignity of his manners than the splendour of his talents. On the accession of George III., in 1760, he became a privy councillor and groom of the stole. In the following year he was made a secretary of state. In 1762 he became first lord of the Treasury, and was made a knight of the Garter. After effecting the termination of the war by the peace of Paris, he resigned in 1763; so that his administration did not last a year; yet he was, from the influence he exercised over the young king and his mother, and from his advocacy of the supremacy of the royal prerogatives, very unpopular. He was attacked by Wilkes, and popularly known as Jack Boot. He retired to a seaside residence in Hampshire, and devoted himself to botanical pursuits, his studies resulting in a work of 9 vols. of which only 12 copies were printed, at an expense of 10,000*l.*!

Born in Scotland, 1713; died 1792.

BUTE, an island of Scotland, lying at the mouth of the Frith of Clyde, and separated by a narrow channel, the Kyles of Bute, from the coast of Argyleshire. It is 16 miles in length, and nowhere above 5 in breadth. The island is mountainous in the N., but fertile in the S., and with a climate so salubrious that it is the resort of many invalids. The chief town is Rothesay. Area, 60 square miles. Pop. 10,998, mostly devoted to agricultural pursuits. Lat. between 55° and 56° N. Lon. between 4° 58′ and 5° 10′ W.

BUTESHIRE, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands Arran, Bute, the Cumbrays, Inchmarnock, the Holy Isle, and Pladda. Area, 170 square miles. Pop. 17,666. Lat. between 55° 32′ and 55° 56′ N. Lon. between 4° 52′ and 5° 17′ W.

BUTI, *boo'-te*, a town of northern Italy, 9 miles E. of Pisa. It is protected by a castle. Manf. Olive oil. Pop. 4,000.

BUTLER, JOSEPH, *but'-ler*, a learned prelate. He first studied for the Presbyterian Church, but in 1714 entered Oriel College, Oxford, and soon afterwards was ordained in the Church of England.

For several years he was preacher at the Rolls Chapel, and there preached the sermons on "Human Nature," which obtained such celebrity. In 1725 he received the living of Stanhope, in the county of Durham, and in 1736 he was made clerk of the closet to queen Caroline, who delighted much in his conversation. Two years afterwards he was preferred to the bishopric of Bristol, and in a short time, made dean of St. Paul's, on which he resigned the rectory of Stanhope. In 1746 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the king, and, in 1750, translated to the see of Durham. His greatest work is entitled "The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature." This treatise is a masterpiece of reasoning,—clear, profound, simple, yet grand.

Born at Wantage, Berkshire, 1692; died at Bath, 1752.

BUTLER, SAMUEL, a celebrated English poet, who for some time resided with Sir Samuel Luke in Bedfordshire, a gentleman very zealous in behalf of the Covenant and puritanical principles. Here he became acquainted with the characters of the leading men of this party, and formed the plan of his famous burlesque poem, "Hudibras," the principal person of which was, unquestionably, Sir Samuel. "Hudibras" is unique in literature, for wit, humour, and a marvellous fertility of ideas. After the Restoration, Butler became secretary to the earl of Carberry, who appointed him steward of the court held at Ludlow Castle. About this time also he married Mrs. Herbert, a lady of family, but whose fortune was lost to him by being invested in bad securities. It is said, that although Butler lived in good society, he was suffered to die in extreme indigence. He was buried in St. Paul's church, Covent Garden. In 1721, Alderman Barber, the printer, erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Strensham, Worcestershire, 1612; died in London, 1680.

BUTLER, a county of Alabama, United States. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. The chief town is Greenville. Area, 875 square miles. Pop. 19,649.

BUTLER, a county of Iowa, United States, containing extensive prairies. Area, 596 square miles. Pop. 14,293.

BUTLER, a county of Kentucky, United States. Morgantown is the capital. Area, 500 square miles. Pop. 12,181.

BUTLER, a county of Missouri, United States. The surface is level, and Indian corn and other grain are extensively cultivated. Area, 560 square miles. Pop. 6,011.

BUTLER, a county of Ohio, United States. The soil is very productive. Hamilton is the county town. Area, 455 square miles. Pop. 42,57?.

BUTLER, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. The chief town is of the same name. Area, 800 square miles. Pop. 52,536.

BUTRINTO, *boo-trin'-to*, a fortified town and bay of Turkey in Europe. The ruins of an old castle are on an elevation in the vicinity. Manf. Linen and woollens. Pop. 2,000.

BUTSCHOWITZ, *boot'-sho-vitz*, a town of Austria, in Moravia, on the Littawa, 21 miles S.E. of Brunn. There is a large and strong castle. Manf. Cassimeres and linen. Pop. 2,000.

BUTTEVANT, *but'-te-vant*, an Irish town, county of Cork, and 23 miles N.W. of Cork. It was once a place of considerable importance, but has now fallen into decay. There are ruins of churches and monasteries, and near the town, on a rock by the river Awbeg, is an old castle. There are large infantry barracks in the town. Pop. 2,372.

BUTTISHOLZ, *boot'-tees-holz*, a village of Switzerland, 11 miles N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 2,000.—In the vicinity is a mound which is said to indicate the grave of 3,000 Englishmen, who, as followers of De Coucy, son-in-law of Edward III., fell here in 1376.

BUTTMANN, PHILIPP KARL, *boot'-man*, German philological writer, librarian and secretary of the Royal Library at Berlin, and professor at the University. His Greek grammar and essays on ancient myths obtained a great reputation.

Born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1764; died 1829.

BUTZOW, *boot'-zo*, a walled town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, on the Marron. The church dates from the 13th century. Manf. Paper, linen, playing-cards, straw hats, soap, candles, and shoes. There are breweries and a stone quarry. Pop. 3,900.

BUXAR, *boox-ar'*, a town and fortress of British India, in Behar, in the province of Bengal, on the right bank of the Ganges, 62 miles N.E. of Benares. Pop. 13,500. It was here, in 1764, Sir H. Munro, with an army of 7,000, defeated 40,000 natives. Pop. 4,500,

BUXTEHUDE, *bux'-te-hood*, a Prussian town 12 miles S.W. of Hamburg, on the right bank of the Este. It is walled. Manf. Iron, soap, candles, wax, starch, and tobacco. Pop. 2,300.

BUXTON, *bux'-ton*, a market town of Derbyshire, situate in a valley surrounded by hills, celebrated for its mineral waters, 33 miles N.W. of Derby. A splendid feature of the town is the Crescent, a magnificent edifice, erected by a former duke of Devonshire, at a cost of 120,000*l*. There are two hotels, one of them, the Old Hall, established in the 11th century, a library, assembly rooms, and the large Devonshire Hospital, established by the duke of Devonshire. There are several baths and public promenades. The older part of the town is 900 feet above the sea level. The calcareous and chalybeate springs have been famous for 300 years for their valuable qualities in cases of rheumatism, gout, indigestion, and nervous and cutaneous diseases. More than 12,000 persons visit the place every summer. Pop. Permanent, 6,021—A station on the London and North-western, Midland, and Cheshire lines of railway In the neighbourhood are Diamond Hill, famous for crystals; Poole's Hole, a very large stalactitic cavern, and Tideswell Church, known as "the cathedral of the Peak."

BUXTON, a post township of York county, Maine, U.S., on Saco river, 40 miles from York. Pop. 2,230.

BUXTON, SIR THOMAS FOWELL, philanthropist. He studied at Dublin University, and at the age of 21 engaged in the brewery business. In 1818 he entered parliament as member for Weymouth, and retained the seat until 1837, labouring hard to effect reforms in the criminal law, prison discipline, and to promote the abolition of slavery. He was created a baronet in 1840. His wife was a sister of Mrs. Fry, the eminent philanthropist.

Born at Earl's Colne, Essex, 1786; died 1845.

BUXTORFF, JOHANN, German orientalist, professor of Hebrew at Basle, and the greatest Rabbinical scholar of his time. He was the author of grammars of the Hebrew and Chaldee languages,

and various learned commentaries. A son of the same name succeeded him in the professorship, and was also a great Oriental scholar.

Born in Westphalia, 1564; died 1629.

BUYUKDERE. (*See* CONSTANTINOPLE.)

BUZEN. (*See* JAPAN.)

BYBLIS, *bib-lis'*, an ancient city of Phœnicia, about half way between Beyrout and Tripoli. It is the Giblah of Scripture, and the modern Jubeil.

BYNG, GEORGE, *bing*, Viscount Torrington, a brave English admiral, entered the navy early in life, and after passing through different ranks of his profession, was, in 1703, made a rear-admiral. In 1715, George I. created him a baronet. In 1717, an invasion being intended by Sweden, in favour of the Pretender, he was sent into the Baltic, where he remained till that project was abandoned. In 1718 he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, where he defeated the Spanish fleet, off Sicily. For this victory he had the honour to receive letters of thanks from George I., the emperor Charles, and the queen of Denmark. It was owing to his exertions that Sicily was saved from the Spaniards, and he displayed as much skill as a politician and negotiator as he did valour and prudence as a commander. He represented Plymouth in the House of Commons from 1706 to 1721. In 1721 he was created Viscount Torrington, and in 1725 knight of the Bath. He was afterwards appointed first lord of the Admiralty, which office he held till his death.

Born at Wrotham, Kent, 1663; died 1733.

BYNG, JOHN, an English admiral, fourth son of the above. He served under his father in most of his expeditions, and was always esteemed a good seaman and brave man. He was promoted to the rank of admiral in 1748. He was sent in 1756 to relieve Minorca, then besieged by the French, under the Marquis de la Galissonière; but after a partial action he was forced to bear away, and the place was taken. On this account the public clamour rose high against the ministry, who had not supplied him with a properly-manned fleet, but who, in order to save themselves, threw a great part of the blame upon Byng, and caused him to be tried by a court-martial. He was sentenced to be shot, though the court recommended him to mercy, which, however, was not granted, and he suffered with great fortitude at Portsmouth. Voltaire satirically said he was "shot to encourage the others."

Born in Kent, 1704; died 1757.

BYNKERSHOEK, CORNELIUS VAN, *bin'-kers-ho'-ak*, Dutch lawyer and writer on jurisprudence. He was a member of the supreme court, wrote several legal works of great value, and made a digest of the laws of Holland and Zealand.

Born at Middleburg, Zealand, 1673; died 1743.

BYRAM, *bi'-ram*, a river of N. America, which runs into Long Island Sound, between Connecticut and New York.

BYRGIUS, JUSTUS, *beer'-ge-us*, Swiss mechanist and astronomer, who went to Hesse to superintend the observatory erected by the Landgrave. He is said to have anticipated the invention of logarithms, and Kepler described him as a man of extraordinary abilities, but reserved and indolent.

Born at Lichtenstein, 1552; died 1632.

BYROM, JOHN, *bi'-rom*, an English poet, who wrote the beautiful pastoral to Phœbe in the *Spectator*, and the letters in the same work signed "John Shadow." He supported himself chiefly by teaching short-hand, of which he invented an improved system. In 1724 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society.

Born at Kersal, near Manchester, 1691; died at Manchester, 1763.

BYRON, the Hon. JOHN, *bi'-ron*, a distinguished British admiral, and the grandfather of the illustrious poet. He sailed round the world in the years 1764, 1765, and 1766, and encountered some severe storms off the coast of Patagonia. In 1769 he was appointed governor of Newfoundland, and in 1778 commanded the fleet destined to serve in the West Indies. It is in allusion to the sufferings of this seaman in his enterprises, that the poet thus sings in the second canto of his "Don Juan:"—

> "His sufferings were comparative
> To those related in my grandad's narrative."

Born 1723; died in London, 1786.

BYRON, GEORGE GORDON, lord, poet, was the only child of Captain John Byron, of the Guards, and Miss Catherine Gordon, of Gight, in Aberdeenshire. His father and mother separated, and some of the earliest years of Byron's life were passed in Aberdeen in a very humble position. When 11 years old he succeeded to the title of his grand-uncle, and the family estate at Newstead Abbey, Nottinghamshire. He was sent first to a private school at Dulwich and then to Harrow. In 1807 he published his "Hours of Idleness," a volume of juvenile effusions, which were severely criticised in the "Edinburgh Review." Two years later appeared his reply, with the title of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," a satire which obtained immediate celebrity, although its merit is far inferior to the efforts of both Dryden and Pope in the same path. Byron afterwards calls it himself "a miserable record of misplaced anger and indiscriminate acrimony," and did all he could to suppress it. He now went to the continent, and, in 1812, gave the world the fruits of his travels in the first two cantos of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." The effect of this poem was electric, and "Childe Harold" became the theme of every tongue. In 1815 he married Miss Anne Isabella, the only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbank, with whom he received 10,000*l*. Dissipation on his part, and, perhaps, an utter absence of congeniality of feeling and sentiment between them, soon parted the poet and his young wife. She returned to her father's in the January of 1816. Ada, afterwards countess of Lovelace, was the only offspring of this unhappy union. In April, 1816, Byron left his country with the avowed intention of never seeing it again. After travelling through a great portion of the continent, he took up his abode at Venice, then at Pisa, and then passed a short time in Genoa. Meanwhile his pen was in continual exercise. Writing had become such a habit with him, that he could not be idle; and the activity as well as the splendour of his genius was such, that nothing could restrain the strength and magnificence of its flight. During this period he produced "The Corsair," "The Giaour," "The Siege of Corinth," "The Bride of Abydos," "Parisina," "Beppo," "Mazeppa," "Manfred," "Cain; a Mystery," "The Lament of Tasso," cantos III. and IV. of "Childe Harold," and many more effusions, as remarkable for the beauty of their diction as the originality by which they are all more or less characterized. He also continued to issue cantos of his "Don Juan," which, notwithstanding its moral defects, is the most wonderful of all his poems. At the end of December, 1823, he sailed for Cephalonia, to take part with the Greeks in the

cause of their independence. He reached Missolonghi on January 10, 1824. On February 15 he was seized with a convulsive fit, which rendered him both senseless and speechless for some time. On April 9, he got wet, took cold, and fever; on the 11th he got worse, on the 14th he was in danger, and on the 19th he died, at the age of 36. His body was conveyed to England, and buried in the village church of Hucknell-Torkard, near Newstead.

Born in Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London, 1788; **died** at Missolonghi, 1824.

BYRON BAY, on the north-east coast of Labrador, North America. **Lat.** 54° 40′ N. **Lon.** 57° 30′ W.

BYRON ISLAND, an island in the Mulgrave Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, about 12 miles in length. **Lat.** 1° 18′ S. **Lon.** 177° 20′ E.

BYSTROM, JOHN NIKOLAUS, *best'-troem*, Swedish sculptor, who in 1800 obtained the highest prize in the Swedish Academy of Arts, and in the following year went to Rome. He executed colossal statues of several of the Swedish monarchs, and many groups marked by great elegance and delicacy.

Born at Philippstadt, 1783; **died** at Rome, 1848.

BYTOWN. (*See* OTTAWA.)

BYZANTIUM, *bi-zan'-ti-um*, a town situate on the Thracian Bosphorus. It was founded in 667 B.C., and became a great seat of commerce. The pleasantness and convenience of its situation were observed by Constantine the Great, who made it the capital of the eastern Roman empire, A.D. 330, and called it Constantinopolis, *i. e.*, the city of Constantine. (*See* CONSTANTINOPLE.)

C

CABAGAN, *ka-ba-gan'*, a town at the N. extremity of the island of Luzon, Philippine islands. **Pop.** about 12,000.

CABANIS, PIERRE JEAN GEORGES, *ca-ban'-e*, French physician and philosophical writer. At the outbreak of the Revolution he took to the popular side, and was one of the Council of Five Hundred, and member of the senate. His chief work, on the physical and moral nature of man, is remarkable for the extent to which it carries physiological materialism.

Born at Cosnac, Seine Inférieure, 1757; **died** 1808.

CABARRUS, *ka-bar'-rus*, a county of the United States, in the S. of North Carolina. The district is undulating and fertile, yielding cotton, corn, and cattle. **Area**, 350 square miles. **Pop.** 14,964.

CABATUAN, *ca-ba'-tu-an*, a town on the island of Panay, Philippine islands, on the river Tiguin, which is sometimes nearly dry, but at other times causes destructive inundations. Rice is cultivated, and cocoa-nut oil made. **Pop.** 23,000.

CABAZERA, *cab-a-ze'-ra*, a town of Luzon, Philippine islands. **Manf.** Tobacco. **Pop.** 15,000.

CABEL, ADRIAN VAN DER, *ka-bail'*, an eminent Dutch painter, whose landscapes and cattle are held in high estimation.

Born at Ryswick, 1631; **died** 1695.

CABELL, *ka-bel'*, a county of the United States, in the W. of Virginia, on the Ohio river. **Area**, 680 square miles. **Pop.** 13,744.

CABENDA, *ka-ben'-da*, a seaport town on the W. coast of Africa, situate a little N. of the river Zaire. **Lat.** 5° 40′ S. **Lon.** 12° 30′ E.

CABES, *kab'-bees'*, Gulf of, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the N.E. of Africa. **Lat.** 34° N. **Lon.** from 10° to 11° E. This is the ancient Syrtis Minor.—There is a town of the same name at the head of the gulf.

CABESTAN, or CABESTAING, WILLIAM DE, *ka'-bes-ta*, a Provençal poet, whose fate was remarkable. He served the wife of Raymond de Seillans, and became so great a favourite of that lady as to excite the jealousy of her husband, who killed him, and tore out his heart, which the barbarian caused to be dressed and served up to his wife. After she had eaten it, he informed her what it was, on which she died of grief, about 1213. This shocking incident has frequently been made the subject of ballads and legendary tales.

Died 1213.

CABET, ETIENNE, *ka'-bai*, a leader of the French Communists, was trained to the bar, but failing to obtain sufficient practice, adopted the profession of a *littérateur*, and for several years conducted "The Journal of Jurisprudence." In 1831 he was elected a deputy for the Côte d'Or. His ultra-democratic principles, however, led him into difficulties, and in 1834 he was condemned to two years' imprisonment for some strictures in a newspaper, *Le Populaire*, upon the conduct of the king, but escaped to London. He returned to Paris in 1839, under the provisions of the amnesty. In 1840 he published his "Voyage en Icarie," in which he unfolded his socialist views, and found many to embrace them. He obtained a grant of land on the Red River, in Texas, and in 1848 a goodly number of his followers embarked for this land of promise, which their own fervid imaginations had too fondly pictured to themselves. It was soon found, however, that the new Canaan was not filled with milk and honey, and they were compelled to quit the country. They wandered through the United States, and hearing of the city of Nauvoo, which had been abandoned by the Mormons, on the banks of the Mississippi, Cabet took possession of it. In 1850 he returned to Paris, but Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1852, caused him to again repair to America.

Born at Dijon, 1788; **died** at St. Louis, Missouri, 1856.

CABEZA, DEL BUEY, *ka'-bai-za-del-boo'-ai*, a Spanish town, province of Badajoz. **Manf.** Woollens and linens. There is a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. **Pop.** 7,451.

CABEZON DE LA SAL, *ka'-be-zone*, a town of Spain, province of Valladolid, on the Pisuerga, 7 miles from Valladolid. **Pop.** 2,000. Here, in 1808, one of the first battles of the Peninsular war was fought.

CABO FRIO, *ka'-bo fré-o*, a seaport town of Brazil, about 80 miles from Rio Janeiro, with an insalubrious climate. **Pop.** about 4,000.

CABOT, SEBASTIAN, *kab'-ot*, a celebrated navigator, whose father was likewise a navigator and a mathematician, with whom, before he was twenty, he made several voyages. In one of their voyages for a north-west passage, they fell in with Newfoundland, the coasts of which Sebastian afterwards explored, but in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. he sailed again, with a design of pro-

seeding to the East Indies; but owing to some disappointment, he went no farther than the Brazils, whence he shaped his course for Hispaniola and Porto Rico, and returned. In 1516 he entered the Spanish service, but, after one voyage to America, he returned to England, and settled in his native city. In 1517 he commanded an expedition to Labrador, and reached Hudson's Bay, but failed in the chief object of his voyage, and again entered the Spanish service, and surveyed and attempted to colonize the coast of Brazil. In 1548 he returned to England. Edward VI., to whom he was introduced by the duke of Somerset, the lord protector, delighted in his conversation, and allowed him a pension of £166 13s. 4d., as grand pilot of England. A new company, called Merchant Adventurers, had been formed, and Sebastian was placed at the head of it. By his means a voyage was made to the north in 1552, and a trade commenced with Russia, which gave rise to the Russian Company.

Born at Bristol, 1477; **died** 1557.

CABRA, *ka'-bra*, a town of Spain, province of Cordova, 30 miles S.E. Cordova. It is clean and well paved. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, soap, and earthenware. Its neighbourhood produces a superior quality of wines. **Pop.** 13,741.

CABRAL, or CABRARA, PEDRO ALVARES, *ka'-bral*, a Portuguese navigator, descended from a noble family of Portugal. In 1500 he commanded the fleet sent to the East Indies by Emanuel, king of Portugal. In this voyage he accidentally discovered Brazil, being driven by a storm on its coast, where he landed, and called the spot Santa Cruz. Thence he crossed to the coast of Africa, and afterwards proceeded to Calicut, where he established a factory, and made a commercial treaty. In 1501 he returned to Portugal richly laden, after which his history ceases to have any interest.

Died 1526.

CABRERA, DON RAMON, *ka-brair'-a*, one of the most prominent Carlist leaders in Spain, first became known to fame in 1834. In that year he concerted measures with Don Carlos for the promotion of his cause, to advance which he committed cruelties to a degree far beyond such as we have been accustomed to see exercised by the most stern of partisan chiefs. The opposite party, or the upholders of Queen Christina, were incensed to ungovernable wrath against him; and as they were unable to lay their hands on him, they seized his mother, and sentenced her to be shot. The sentence was carried into effect, and Cabrera commanded the wives of thirty officers to be massacred, and the war became one of the most atrocious kind. He continued it with success for several years. The political changes which subsequently took place drove him, in 1840, to seek refuge in France; but in 1848 he returned to recommence the war in Spain. In 1849 he was forced to fly to France again, after which he came to England, where he married, and removed to Naples. In 1875 he reappeared in Spain with an offer to become a mediator in the Carlist war then raging, but soon sank into obscurity.

Born at Tortosa, 1810; **died** in England, 1877.

CABRERA, one of the Balearic islands, 10 miles from Majorca. It is used by the Spanish government as a place of exile. **Ext.** About 4 miles long by 3 broad.

CABUL, CAUBUL, or CABOOL, *ka-bool'* or *kaw'-bul*, a province of Afghanistan, situate between **lat.** 33° and 35° N. It comprises an area of 10,000 square miles, and has for its principal cities Cabul, Jellalabad, Ghuznee, and Istalif. Its chief river is the Cabool, a tributary of the Indus, which it joins, after a course of 320 miles, nearly opposite Attock.

CABUL, CAUBUL, or CABOOL, a very ancient and fortified city, the capital of Afghanistan. It stands at an elevation of more than 6,000 feet above the sea level, near the Hindu Kush Mountains, on the Cabool river, which is here crossed by three bridges. The houses are built of rough stones and clay, and have but a mean appearance. There are, however, four good bazaars or markets. The citadel, called Bala-Hissar, or the "Palace of Kings," contains the palace and other public buildings, the royal gardens, an inner fort, and a town of 5,000 inhabitants. The Kuzzilbashes, or Persians, have a strongly fortified quarter on the south-west. It is a place of great traffic, and persons of every country of the East are here to be met with. **Pop.** 60,000. **Lat.** 34° 30' N. **Lon.** 69° 6' E. (*See* AFGHANISTAN.)

CACCAMO, *kak-ka'-mo*, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo. **Pop.** 6,400.

CACCIA, GUGLIELMO, *katch'-e-a*, a celebrated Piedmontese artist, and the best painter of his time, in fresco. His finest efforts in fresco are shown in the church of Sant' Antonio Abate, at Milan, and in San Paolo, at Novara. In San Gaudenzio, at Novara, is to be seen his "Descent from the Cross," which is considered his masterpiece in oil.—Caccia was usually called Moncalvo, from the place where he resided. He had two daughters, who excelled in painting, the elder of whom, Orsola, was the founder of the Conservatorio delle Orseline or Urselines, in Moncalvo. Her paintings are marked with a flower. Those of Francesca, the younger daughter, are indicated by a bird.

Born at Montabone, near Casale, in 1568; **died** 1625.

CACERES, *ka'-cer-es*, a Spanish town, capital of the province of the same name, 25 miles W. of Truxillo. The town dates from the time of the Roman occupation, and contains many fine specimens of mediæval architecture. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, leather, and soap. There are dye-works and flour-mills, and a large trade in agricultural produce. **Pop.** of the province, 314,861; the town, 14,816.

CACERES, NEUVA, or NEU, a town of Luzon, in the Philippines, on the river Naga. **Pop.** 12,000.

CACHAO, or KACHEO, *katch'-a-o*, a city of Anam, and the capital of the province of Tonquin, on the river of the Tonquin, about 80 miles from the sea. It is of great extent, and is an open and defenceless place. Many of the houses are built of brick, though the larger proportion are constructed of mud and timber, and thatched with leaves, straw, or reeds. It is a city of great commercial resort. Gold is obtained in abundance; many beautiful silks are manufactured; and the lacquered ware, which, together with these, is exported, is deemed superior to any in the East. The imports are long cloths, chintz, arms, pepper, and other articles. Both English and Dutch factories were formerly established here. **Pop.** estimated at 100,000. **Lat.** 22° 36' N. **Lon.** 105° 15' E.

CACHAR, *katch'-ar*, anciently Hairumbe, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. It is mountainous, and mostly uncultivated. In some parts, however, it is relieved by fertile plains. The Barak, an affluent of the Brahmaputra, is the principal river. **Pro.** Cotton, sugar, tea, and rice: and it exports iron ore, ivory, and

limestone. **Lat.** between 24° and 26° **N. Lon.** between 92° and 93° 30′ E.

CACONGO, or **MALLEMBA,** *ka-kon'-go,* an independent state of South Guinea, Africa, extending along the coast.

CACUS, *kai'-cus,* in mythology, a famous robber, son of Vulcan and Medusa. He is represented as a three-headed monster, and as vomiting flames. Hercules strangled him in his arms, and this combat forms one of the finest passages in the eighth book of Virgil's "Æneid."

CADE, JOHN, *kaid,* an Irishman, commonly called "Jack Cade," who, in 1450, headed an insurrection in Kent, and on the 17th of June, with nearly 20,000 followers, encamped at Blackheath. He assumed the name of Mortimer, and gave out that he was the rightful heir to the throne, pretending that he was a bastard relation of the duke of York. He defeated a detachment of the king's forces which had been brought against him at Sevenoaks, and re-encamped on Blackheath. On the 1st July he entered London, and with his sword struck the old London stone and exclaimed, "Now is Mortimer lord of this city." His followers, on the third day after his entrance, began to plunder the city, and he, himself, it is said, robbed the very house in which he had dined. Measures were now taken to expel the rebels, and a pardon offered to those who would return to their homes. This had the desired effect. The followers of Cade melted away, and he fled on horseback to Lewes, in Sussex. Here he was killed by one Alexander Iden, on the 11th July, and his head transported to London, and stuck upon the old bridge.

Died 1450.

CADEMOSTO, LEWIS, *ka-de-mos'-to,* a Venetian navigator, engaged in the service of the king of Portugal. In 1455 he sailed to the Canary Islands, and thence to the coast of Africa, where, it is said, he discovered Cape Verd Islands. He left an account of his voyages, which was afterwards published.

Born 1422; **died** at Venice, 1464.

CADER IDRIS, *kai'-der i'-dris,* a mountain in Merionethshire, 5 miles from Dolgelly, 2,914 feet high.

CADIZ, *kai'-diz* (Sp. *ka'-deeth*), anciently GADES, a fortified city of Spain, capital of the province of the same name, and the principal trading port in the south of that country. It is situate at the extremity of a long tongue of land projecting from the island of Leon, the isthmus of which forms a vast bay, one of the finest in the world, and affording excellent anchorge for shipping. Its lighthouse of St. Sebastian is 172 feet high. The town is surrounded by the sea on the north-east and west, and its form is nearly a square of 1½ English mile. The houses are high, the streets in some parts narrow, but there are some pleasant public walks, the most frequented of which is the Almeda. The chief buildings are the hospital, custom-house, two cathedrals (neither being architecturally interesting), the churches, convents, and a bull-ring. The private houses are, in general, built of white stone. A graving dock, 500 feet long, was opened in 1878.

Manf.—Glass, woollen cloth, leather, hats, and soap. The trade of Cadiz has fluctuated greatly, but there are few large seaports in Europe that are not occasionally connected with it. There are productive salt-pits; and a dependency, St. Mary, is the centre of the trade in Sherry wine.

Pop. 65,028.

Lat. 36° 32′ N. **Lon.** 6° 17′ W.

History.—A town named Gaddir was built on this site by the Phœnicians, 1100 B.C. The Carthaginians afterwards possessed it, and it was captured from them by the Romans, who called it Gadez, obviously the origin of the present name. The Spaniards took it from the Moors in 1262. It was taken and pillaged in 1596 by the English. In 1626, an unsuccessful attempt was made on it by Lord Wimbledon; and in 1702 by the duke of Ormond and Sir George Rooke. In 1800 it was bombarded by the British, and in 1808 the French fleet off Cadiz surrendered to the Spaniards. It was afterwards blockaded by the French, who did not leave it till after the battle of Salamanca, in 1812. In 1829 it was made a free port, but it did not enjoy this advantage till 1832.

CADIZ, a province of Spain, in the ancient division of Andalusia, bounded N. by the provinces of Seville and Huelva, S. and W. by the Straits of Gibraltar and the Atlantic, and E. by Malaga. It is traversed by the Rond mountains in the E., but fertile in general, and yielding the usual cereals, with fruits of almost every kind. The chief rivers are the Guadiaro and the Guadelete, with their tributaries. **Area,** 3,905 square miles. **Pop.** 428,352. This province is one of the three into which the ancient kingdom of Seville has been divided.

CADIZ, BAY OF, a large inlet of the Atlantic, on the S.W. coast of Spain. On its E. side is the islet La Caracca, where are the most important shipbuilding-yards and arsenals in the kingdom. **Lat.** 36° 30′ N. **Lon.** 6° 15′ W.

CADMEA, *kad-me'-a.* (*See* THEBES.)

CADMUS, *kad'-mus,* in Greek legend, son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, was ordered by his father to go in quest of his sister Europa, whom Jupiter had carried away, and he was never to return to Phœnicia if he did not bring her back. His search led him to Bœotia, where, although unsuccessful in the object of his journey, he founded the city of Thebes. *He is said to have been the first to introduce the use of letters into Greece from Phœnicia. It is almost hopeless to attempt to discriminate between legend and fact in the story.*

CADMUS, the Milesian, was the first Grecian who wrote history in prose. He composed the history of Ionia, which is lost.

Lived in the 6th century B.C.

CADOG, *kai'-dog,* son of Brychan, a saint and founder of some churches in Wales in the 5th century. **He died** in France.

CADOG, commonly called the Wise, a bard, and the first who collected the British proverbs together. There are some churches dedicated to him in South Wales. Flourished in the 6th century.

CADOGAN, WILLIAM, *ka-dug'-an,* the first earl of Cadogan, was trained to a military life, and rose, by merit, to the rank of brigadier-general, in which capacity he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Blenheim, fought 1704. He took part in most of the battles in which the duke of Marlborough gained his renown; and succeeded that great general as commander-in-chief, and master of the ordnance.

Born 1680; **died** 1726.

CADORE (PIAVE DI), *ka-dor'-ai,* a town of Austrian Italy, 24 miles from Belluno. **Pop.** about 2,000. This place stands on the Piave, and is distinguished as the birthplace of Titian. In 1797 the French here obtained a victory over the Austrians.

CADOUDAL, GEORGE, *ka-doo'-dal,* a distinguished Chouan chief, the son of a miller of

Brittany. He took up arms against the Republic, and soon acquired great influence. In 1794 he was taken prisoner and sent to Brest, from which he escaped. In 1800 Bonaparte offered to make him a lieutenant-general in his army, but he refused the offer, and also a pension, and an attempt being made to arrest him, fled to England. In 1802 he united himself with Pichegru to overthrow the French government, and, in the following year, made his way secretly to Paris, where he lay concealed for six months, waiting the *denoûment* of events that would enable him to carry out his design. Meanwhile, the police of Paris were on his track, and on the 4th March, 1804, he was taken in a cabriolet near the Luxembourg. In the struggle which ensued at his capture, he wounded one man and killed another. The character of this resolute chief was highly estimated by Napoleon I.

Born 1769, near Auray, Lower Brittany; **died** on the scaffold, 1804.

CADWALADYR, *kad-wal'-a-dir*, son of Cadwallon ab Cadvan, succeeded to the nominal sovereignty of Britain in 660; but, disheartened with the progress of the Saxons, he went to Rome in 686, where he died. With him ceased the title of king of the Britons. He was called one of the three blessed kings, on account of his charity to distressed Christians.

Died 703.

CADWALADYR CESAIL, a Welsh poet, many of whose pieces yet remain in manuscript. There was another of the same name and age whose works are to be met with, but unpublished. Both flourished in the 16th century.

CADWALLON, *kad-wal'-lon*, prince of North Wales, who, being defeated by Edwin, king of Northumberland, went to Ireland in 620, and remained there several years. On his return he assumed the title of king of the Britons, which he supported through a series of years of continual warfare against the Saxons. He was a great patron of the bards, and in his youth had been admitted among them.

Lived in the 7th century.

CADWGAN, *kad'-oo-gan*, son of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, became prince of a part of Powys in 1073, and, for some time, had part of South Wales. In 1107 he gave a banquet at Aberteivi, which almost ruined him, on account of his son Owain being captivated with the charms of Nest, the wife of Gerald, whom he carried off. In consequence of this, both he and his father were obliged to fly to Ireland. He returned the year after, but was assassinated by his nephew.

Died 1110.

CAEDMON, *seed'-mon*, the reputed father of English song, and the first metrical author in our vernacular language. His composition is a kind of religious hymn, celebrating the praises of the Creator, and is preserved in the translation of Bede by Alfred. Besides this there is a long Saxon poem attributed to him, but upon doubtful authority. It is supposed to be a later production, and was published by the Society of Antiquaries, in 8vo, 1832. It consists of a paraphrase of some parts of the Scriptures.

Died about 680.

CAEN, *ka*, a large and well-built town of France, the capital of the department of Calvados, and formerly the capital of Lower Normandy, situate at the junction of the small river Odon with the larger stream of the Orne, 9 miles from the English Channel. Its streets are less narrow and crooked than in most towns of France; and the houses, being generally built of a white stone, have a fine appearance. It contains a number of parish churches, amongst which the most remarkable is that of St. Etienne, one of the finest in Normandy, founded by William the Conqueror, and which contained his monument, destroyed by the Huguenots in 1562. La Nimté, or the Abbaye aux Dames, founded by Matilda, William's wife, is also interesting. The castle, built by the Conqueror, was partially destroyed in 1793. Besides these, there are several hospitals, a palace of justice, an hotel-de-ville, a museum, public library, a botanical garden, and a custom-house. **Manf.** Linen, lace, cutlery, stockings, caps, blonde, crape, and Angora gloves. In these commodities, as well as in cider, dye-stuffs, skins, and in the cattle and horses reared in the surrounding country, an active trade is carried on. There are quarries of the well-known Caen stone, and a maritime canal connects the town with the sea. **Pop.** 34,460. This town was greatly adorned by William the Conqueror and his wife Matilda, and became the capital of Lower Normandy. In 1346 it was taken and plundered by Edward III. of England. It was again taken in 1417, and held till 1450, when it was retaken by Dunois. On this occasion, the duke of Somerset, with 4,000 troops, were made prisoners. Till 1793, Caen was the seat of a university founded by Henry VI. of England. It was the birthplace of Malherbe, the father of French poetry, and Auber the composer.

CAER, the Celtic word for "castle," employed as a prefix to several places in Wales and Scotland.

CAERLEON, *kar'-le-on*, an ancient town of Monmouthshire, on the Usk, which is here crossed by a handsome modern-built stone bridge, 2 miles N.E. of Newport. **Pop.** 1,300.—The name of this place signifies "Castle of the Legion," and is the ancient Isca Silurum. It was the capital of Britannia Secunda (modern Wales), and was a place of importance, until ruined by the wars between the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans.

CAERMARTHEN, or CARMARTHENSHIRE, *kar-mar'-then*, a county of S. Wales, bounded N. by Cardiganshire, E. by Brecknockshire, S. by Glamorganshire and the Bristol Channel, and W. by Pembrokeshire. It is about 53 miles in length by 33 in breadth, and consists of alternate hills and valleys; the former being generally of black and dreary aspect. Caermarthen Van, or Beacon, 2,596 feet high, is the greatest elevation. The coast is marshy. Nearly a third of the county is waste land. Quantities of oats and barley are raised; but wheat, except partially, is not successfully cultivated. Numbers of black cattle and horses are bred on the hills. These, together with grain, oak bark, coals, tinned iron plates, and lead, are exported.

Rivers.—The Towey, of which 50 miles run in the county, more than half being through the famous Vale of Towey; the Cothy, the Taff, and the Teify.

Area.—974 square miles.

Minerals.—Iron, lead, copper, coal, slate, marble, and lime.

Manf.—Principally woollen stockings and tinned iron plates.

Pop.—124,861.

CAERMARTHEN BAY, a large inlet of the Bristol Channel, lying between St. Goggan's Point, Pembrokeshire, and Worm's Head, Glamorganshire. The Taff, Towy, and Llychwr rivers fall into it. There is an island in it called Caldby, with a lighthouse 210 feet above the sea.

CAERMARTHEN, or CARMARTHEN, a seaport-town of South Wales, capital of the above, on the right bank of the river Towy, which is here

crossed by a fine stone bridge, 14 miles N.W. of Llanelly. The town is of considerable extent, but the streets are steep and irregular. St. Peter's Church is ancient, and has some curious and interesting monuments. There is a county gaol, built on the site of an ancient castle. It is the seat of the county assizes, and, with Llanelly, returns one member to Parliament. There are shipbuilding docks, and an active trade is carried on in timber, tin-plate, cast-iron, lead ore, bricks, bark, corn, and slates. Pop. 10,512.—A station on the Great Western, London and North-Western, and Cambrian Railways.

CAERNARVON, or CARNARVONSHIRE, *kar-nar'-von*, a county of N. Wales, bounded N. by the Irish Sea, E. by Denbighshire, S. by the county of Merioneth and Cardigan Bay, and W. by Caernarvon Bay and the Menai Strait. It is 51 miles in length, by 22 in greatest breadth, and is the most mountainous county of Wales, being traversed by some of the loftiest ranges in Britain. The greatest elevation is SNOWDON. Many lakes and pools are among their recesses, and the climate, owing to the elevation of the ground, is cold and piercing. Oats and barley are cultivated, but cattle is the chief feature in the rural industry of the county. A diminutive breed of sheep is pastured upon the mountains. Very little more than half the county is under cultivation.

Rivers.—The Conway, which forms a part of the eastern boundary, is the principal; but there are numerous small streams mostly running through small lakes.

Area.—544 square miles.

Minerals.—Lead, copper, and zinc mines are wrought, but there are extensive slate-quarries. Yellow ochre, excellent hones, and other minerals, are also found.

Pop.—119,195.

CAERNARVON, or CARNARVON, the chief town of the above county, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and seaport, on the shore of the Strait of Menai, about 8 miles from Menai Bridge. The town is well built, and the streets, which are narrow, are at right angles, corresponding with the position of the gates. The church stands half a mile distant, and there are chapels for various denominations. At the west end of the town is the castle built by Edward I. It was of great size and strength, as shown by the massive ruins, the walls enclosing a site of three acres. In the town there are both hot and cold baths, and it is a favourite resort of visitors. Considerable trade is carried on with London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Ireland. Copper ore and slates are exported. Pop. 10,237—A station on the London and North-Western and Cambrian Railways. Caernarvon was the residence of the native princes of North Wales till the latter end of the 9th century. The first Prince of Wales was born in the castle, 1284, and ten years afterwards the Welsh, under Madoc, burned the town and massacred the English inhabitants. Near the town are the remains of the Roman station Segontium.

CAERNARVON BAY washes the W. coast of the counties Caernarvon and Anglesea. Its entrance is about 35 miles wide, and it communicates through the Menai Strait with the Irish Sea.

CAERPHILLY, *kar-fil'-le*, a market-town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, 7 miles from Cardiff. **Manf.** Shirting, checks, and linsey-woolseys. In its neighbourhood are iron-works and collieries. Pop. 3,000. A station on the London and North-Western Railway.—Here are the ruins of a castle, which belonged to the younger Spencer, the favourite of Edward II., and which he defended against the nobles in 1326.

CAERWYS, or CAER AR WYS, *kar'-wis*, 'the Fort over the Waters,' a town of N. Wales, in the county of Flint, 5 miles from Holywell. It stands on a rising ground and consists of four spacious streets, intersecting each other at right angles. Pop. 947.—Here met for many centuries the Eisteddfod, or sessions of the Welsh bards and minstrels.

CÆSAR, *sē'-sar*, the surname of a distinguished patrician family of the *gens Julia*, which claimed descent from Ascanius, or Iulus, the son of Æneas. The name was adopted as a title by several of the Roman emperors, and by the modern German emperors of the Holy Roman empire.

CÆSAR, CAIUS JULIUS, descended from the Cæsar family, was the son of the prætor of the same name, and of Aurelia, a daughter of Aurelia Cotta, but lost his father when young. He married (83 B.C.) the daughter of Cornelius Cinna, and was designed for the office of high priest to Jupiter, but was deprived of it by Sylla, who was Cinna's inveterate enemy. Sylla carried his revenge so far as to confiscate the property of Cæsar, and even issued a proscription against him, when he retired from the capital and went to reside with Nicomedes, king of Bithynia. On the death of Sylla (78 B.C.) he was recalled to Rome, when he distinguished himself as an orator in impeaching Dollabella for misgovernment in the affairs of Greece. He now joined the party of Marius, and united with Cicero in promoting the Manilian law, which gained him the friendship of Pompey. The first dignity he obtained was that of military tribune, after which he served the offices of quæstor and ædile. In these offices his profusion procured him great popularity, but at the sacrifice of the independence of his circumstances, which were much embarrassed by them. On the death of his wife Cornelia (67 B.C.), he married Pompeia, from whom he obtained a divorce on account of her receiving Clodius into her house at the time of celebrating the rites of the *bona Dea*. He did not, however, prosecute Clodius, and when asked why he had dismissed Pompeia, his answer was, that "Cæsar's wife should be above suspicion." In 63 B.C. he was elected pontifex maximus, and shortly afterwards prætor. On the expiration of his prætorship, he was appointed governor of the farther Spain, where he realized sufficient property to pay his debts, which are said to have amounted to a million and a half sterling. He afterwards formed the first triumvirate with Pompey and Crassus; the former of whom married his daughter Julia, and he himself married Calpurnia, daughter of L. Calpurnius Piso, and shortly afterwards set out for Gaul. Here he distinguished himself as a military commander, obtaining numerous and decisive victories over the Helvetii, the Veneti (the inhabitants of Brittany), and the German tribes. In 53 B.C. he crossed over to Britain, but did little more than reconnoitre the coast. On his next expedition he crossed the Thames, and ravaged a great part of the country, taking several of the inhabitants as hostages. Having completely reduced Gaul to the condition of a Roman province, and acquired prodigious wealth, Pompey became jealous of him, and the senate deprived him of his government. This being considered by him as a declaration of war, he crossed the Rubicon, a small river which parted Cisalpine Gaul from Italy, with a determination of revenging himself upon his enemies. His army was zealously attached to him, and success attended him everywhere on his march. Rome was filled with fear and confusion. Pompey and the magistrates withdrew on his approach, when Cæsar entered the metropolis without his troops, in an affected style of moderation; yet he

seized the public treasury, which enabled him to complete the subjugation of the people. The civil war which had begun, now raged with fury throughout the empire. Cæsar, however, by himself or his lieutenants, was everywhere triumphant, except in his blockade of Dyrrachium, where Pompey gained an advantage, and whence he retired to Macedonia, followed by that general, whom he defeated on the plains of Pharsalia. He next embarked for Alexandria, where the head of Pompey being brought to him, he burst into tears, and caused it to be solemnly interred. Here he became acquainted with Cleopatra, who bore him a son, and chiefly at her instigation entered into a war with Ptolemy, in which the famous Alexandrian library, containing 400,000 volumes, was accidentally destroyed. This war was attended with various success, but Cæsar's good fortune prevailed; the Egyptians were defeated, and Ptolemy was drowned. On the news of the death of Pompey, the Roman senate proclaimed Cæsar consul for five years, and created him dictator; thus placing the executive power in his hands. He next (46 B.C.) conquered Pharnaces, the son of Mithridates, the Great, in Asia Minor; on which occasion he wrote his well-known laconic letter, "*Veni, vidi, vici*,"—I came, I saw, I conquered. After settling the affairs of Greece, he proceeded to Rome, where he showed his clemency by pardoning all who had conspired against him in his absence. He next made an expedition into Africa, in the course of which he displayed his usual address in quelling a mutiny which had broken out in his favourite legion. In this war he defeated Scipio, Labienus, and Juba, and drove Cato to the extremity of putting himself to death at Utica. On his return to Rome he behaved with great liberality to the people, and enacted several good laws. Among other reforms which he introduced, was that of the calendar, which bears the name of the *Julian calendar*. The two sons of Pompey having excited a revolt in Spain, Cæsar marched against them, and after a bloody battle, succeeded in completing the subjugation of that country. His return to Rome was crowned with a triumph. He now assumed the imperial dignity, which roused the jealousy of several of his friends, who joined with the republicans in a conspiracy against his life. It is recorded of him, that a soothsayer bade him beware of the ides of March, and that his wife, Calpurnia, was so apprehensive that danger awaited him, as to dissuade him from going to meet the senate. The remonstrances, however, of Decimus Brutus, one of the conspirators, overruled his reluctance, and Cæsar went to the senate-house, where he was assassinated. Thus fell Julius Cæsar, one of the greatest men of antiquity. His talents were of the first order; and he might have shone as an orator if he had devoted himself to that profession, as Cicero himself acknowledges. He was also a mathematician, and understood architecture, and during his brief intervals of leisure at Rome designed many public works of great importance. His literary powers appear to great advantage in his Commentaries, written in the true spirit of historical faithfulness; but by far the greater part of his writings have been lost.

Born 100 B.C.; **died** 44 B.C.

CÆSAREA, the modern **KAISARIYEH**, *see-a-ré-a*, an ancient place in Palestine, on the east coast of the Mediterranean Sea, 37 miles N. of Jaffa. It was at the commencement of the Christian era a splendid city, in the Grecian style, and is celebrated as being the scene of several events recorded in the New Testament. Here king Agrippa was smitten for neglecting to ascribe to God the glory, when flattered by the people; and here Paul continued a prisoner for two years before he was conducted to Rome, after he had appealed to Nero. Here, also, Cornelius the centurion was baptized by Peter; and here the prophet Agabus foretold to the apostle Paul that he would be bound at Jerusalem. It received its name in honour of Augustus, 22 B.C., and, under the Romans, was the residence of a proconsul. In the year 65, 21,000 Jews of Cæsarea were massacred by the Syrians. It was ruined during the Crusades, and its remains still bear testimony to the greatness of its former extent; but the present town is a miserable place, chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

CAFFA, or **KAFFA**, *kaf'-fa*. (*See* THEODOSIA.)

CAFFA, MELCHIOR, *kaf'-fa*, an able sculptor and designer. He adorned many churches at Rome with his works, which occasioned him to be compared to the celebrated Bernini.

Born at Malta, 1631; **died** at Rome, 1687.

CAFFIAUX, D. JOSEPH, *kaf'-fe-o*, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, who wrote, in conjunction with Grenier, the "History of Picardy;" and an essay towards a "History of Music," 4to; but his principal work is the "Genealogical Treasure," full of curious researches.

Born at Valenciennes, 1712; **died** at St. Germain des Pres, 1777.

CAFFRARIA. (*See* KAFFRARIA.)

CAFIRESTAN. (*See* KAFIRISTAN.)

CAGAYAN, *ka-ga'-yan*, a province in the island of Luzon, in the Eastern seas, comprising 20 towns and villages. **Pop.** about 60,000.

CAGAYAN-SOOLOO, *ka-ga'-yan soo'-loo*, a well-wooded island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Sooloo Sea, with a circumference of 20 miles. **Lat.** 6° 58′ 5″ N. **Lon.** 118° 28′ E.

CAGLIARI, *kal-ye-ar'-e*, the capital of the island of Sardinia, situate on the S. coast, on the north-east shore of the Gulf of Cagliari. Its streets are narrow and miserably paved. It has many monasteries, nunneries, and churches, a handsome theatre, and a spacious and secure harbour with a dockyard and road. The old town comprises the citadel, cathedral, and vice-regal palace. **Manf.** Gunpowder, soap, furniture, leather, cotton fabrics, and cake-saffron. It is the chief emporium of all the Sardinian trade, and from 1798 to 1814 was the residence of the kings of Sardinia. **Pop.** 35,588. Pop. of the province of same name, 434,002.

CAGLIARI, BAY OF, is on the S. coast of the island of Sardinia, between capes Carbonara and Pula, in the Mediterranean Sea. At its entrance it is about 30 miles broad.

CAGLIARI, PAOLO, an Italian painter. (*See* VERONESE.)

CAGLIOSTRO, *kal'-ye-os-tro*, **ALESSANDRO DI**, Count, a famous impostor, whose real name was Guiseppe Balsamo; but he assumed the name of Cagliostro from his godmother. When a young boy he ran away from school, and was afterwards sent to a monastery at Cartagiore, where he assisted the apothecary, and picked up some knowledge of chemistry and the nature of drugs. He returned to Palermo, and led a life of profligacy, and cheated a goldsmith out of a considerable sum under the pretence of discovering to him some hidden treasure. On this occasion he was obliged to quit Sicily. At Messina he became acquainted with a Greek, named Althotas, who pretended to a knowledge of chemistry. With him he visited the

Archipelago and Egypt, and, on their return, touched at Malta, where they worked in the laboratory of the grand master, Pinto. Here Althotas died, and Balsamo going to Naples, assumed the title of Marquis Pelligrini. He also visited Rome and Venice, where he married Lorenza Feliciano, a woman of great beauty, who assisted him greatly in his roguish enterprises. He professed to have discovered the elixir of life, and to be 150 years old, and his wife also claimed to be of great age, but to have preserved her youthful appearance by occult means. Cagliostro went to St. Petersburg, but the Empress Catherine was not to be duped, and he retreated rather ignominiously. He professed to be able to raise spirits; also to understand the secrets of Egyptian freemasonry, and he founded lodges. He styled himself the Great Koptha, who could reveal the secrets of futurity. He visited some other countries of Europe, but being implicated in France with the Cardinal Rohan in the affair of the diamond necklace purchased for the Queen Marie Antoinette, he was sent to the Bastile, but was liberated, and paid a second visit to England, where he met with great success, pretending to wonderful skill in medicine, and to a knowledge of the occult sciences. At last he returned to Italy, and was seized at Rome, where he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and died in the castle of St. Leo, near Rome. His deceptions were mostly played upon the opulent and noble, whose credulity he excited by pretensions the most extravagant, and, in several cases, the most impious.

Born at Palermo, 1743; **died** 1795.

CAGNOLA, LUIGI, Marquis, *kan-yo'-la*, an eminent Italian architect, who was intended for the profession of the law, but whose tastes led him to devote himself to quite an opposite kind of study. In 1812 he was engaged by the government of Milan to check the progressive ruin of the sixteen Corinthian columns which form the chief remains of the ancient baths of Maximian. Previous to this, however, he had signalized himself by several designs. In 1807 the first stone was laid of the Arco della Pace, a beautiful arch, originally constructed of wood, to celebrate the marriage of the viceroy, Eugène Beauharnais, with the Princess Amelia of Bavaria, in 1806. Political changes put a stop, for some time, to the progress of this work; but it was finally completed by Francis I. of Austria. With the exception of the Arc de l'Etoile at Paris, it is the most magnificent structure of the kind of which modern times can boast. A great many other works, evincing a high order of genius and taste, were executed by Cagnola, who also held an official post in the civil government of Milan.

Born at Milan, 1762; **died** 1833.

CAGNANO, *kan-ya'-no*, a town of Italy province of Capitanata, 25 miles from Foggia. **Pop.** 4,500.

CAGSANA, *kag-sa'-na*, a town of Philippines, near the S. extremity of the island of Luzon. **Pop.** with district, 13,000.

CAGUA, *ka-gu'-a*, a town of Venezuela, South America, 50 miles S.W. of Caraccas. **Pop.** 5,200. **Lat.** 10° 18′ N. **Lon.** 67° 58′ W.

CAGUAN, *ka-gu'-an*, a town of New Granada, South America, with a church, containing an image of San Roque, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. **Lat.** 2° 50′ N. **Lon.** 74° 30′ W.

CAHETE, or VILLA DA RAINHA, *ka-he'-te*, an old town of Brazil, in the province of Mina Geraes. It is well built, with broad streets. Cattle-rearing, mining, and agriculture are the chief occupations of the inhabitants. **Pop.** 6,000.

CAHIR, *ka'-her*, a town of Tipperary, Ireland, beautifully situated on the Suir, 8 miles N.W. of Clonmel. Near the town is a large Norman castle, besieged by the Earl of Essex in 1599, and by Cromwell in 1650, and lately restored. The cavalry barracks are large. There are extensive flour mills in the town. **Pop.** 2,900.

CAHIRCIVEEN, *ka'-her-ki-veen*, a town of Kerry, Ireland, 3 miles from Valentia. **Pop.** about 2,000.—Here Daniel O'Connell was born, 1775.

CAHOOS FALLS, *ka-hoos'*, in Mohawk river, U.S., 3 miles above its mouth. The river is here 1,000 feet wide, and the rock over which it pours extends across, in a direct line, from S.W. to N.E., and is 70 feet high. From the bridge, three quarters of a mile below, the falls are in full view.

CAHORS, *ka'-or*, a town of France, department of Lot, on the river Lot, here crossed by three bridges, 60 miles N. of Toulouse. The streets are steep and narrow, and there are many very old houses, a fine cathedral, and a monumental obelisk to Fenelon, who was a student in the town. There are remains of an aqueduct and other Roman structures. **Manf.** Cotton, woollens, leather, paper, and glass. Wine is made in the vicinity. **Pop.** 11,564.

CAHUSAC, LEWIS DE, *ka-hoo'-sak*, a French writer, who, in 1736, produced his tragedy of "Pharamond," which obtained great success. He was made secretary to the count de Clermont.

Born at Montauban, 1700; **died** at Paris, 1759.

CAIAPHAS, *kai-ă-făs*, high priest of the Jews, who condemned Christ, and was afterwards dismissed his office by Vitellius, on which he put an end to his life.

CAICOS, CAYOS, or KEYS, *kai'-kos*, a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, between the island of St. Domingo and the Bahamas. **Lat.** *between 21° and 22° N.* **Lon.** *72° W.* **Pop.** *about 2,000, principally freed negroes, and engaged in the cultivation of sugar and cotton.*

CAIFA, CAIPHA, or, HAIFA, *kai'-i-fa*, a seaport town of Syria, situate on the S. side of the Bay of Acre. It is irregularly built, and is defended by walls on the land side. The anchorage is good, and the trade is increasing, a large portion of the business formerly transacted at Acre having been transferred to it. Consular agents of the chief European countries reside there, and there are some buildings in the western style. Beautiful gardens and orchards surround the town. **Pop.** 2,000, consisting of Mahomedans, Christians, and Jews. **Lat.** 32° 44′ N. **Lon.** 35° 10′ E.

CAILLE, NICHOLAS LEWIS DE LA, *kail*, an eminent mathematician, who became the friend of Cassini, and was associated with M. de Thury in projecting the meridian line. In 1739 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the college of Mazarine, and, in 1741, elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1750 he went to the Cape of Good Hope, to examine the stars of the southern hemisphere. His writings are greatly esteemed, particularly his "Elements of Astronomy."

Born at Rumigny, 1713; **died** at Paris, 1762.

CAILLIAUD, *kail'-e-o*, a celebrated French geologist, who spent a considerable portion of his time in travelling. After visiting Holland, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Sicily, he passed into Egypt, and, under the auspices of Mahomet Ali, explored a portion of the Nile. He afterwards went into Nubia, and discovered, on Mount Zabarah, the emerald mines which had been worked in the reigns of the Ptolemies, and was enabled, by his own

exertions, to transmit to the pasha ten pounds weight of the precious stones which he found in the vast excavations of the mountain. He visited Thebes, and returned to Paris in 1819; but, before the expiry of the same year, he once more set out for Egypt, to prosecute his travels. He now visited the remains of the temple of Ammon, other oases in the desert, and subsequently discovered Assour, above the confluence of the Taccazze with the Nile. In 1822 he returned to Paris, and afterwards took up his residence in Nantes. The results of his travels and discoveries have been given to the world in various volumes.

Born at Nantes, 1787.

CAILLIE, RENÉ, *kaïl'-le-ai*, a French traveller, who, in 1828, reached Timbuktu, having started from Sierra Leone. He then crossed the Sahara to Tangier. For this expedition he received the reward of 10,000 francs (4,000*l*.), offered by the Geographical Society of Paris to the first traveller who should reach Timbuktu. He published an account of his journey, and was attacked, but very unjustly, for want of veracity.

Born at Mauzé, 1799; died near Paris, 1838.

CAIN, *kain*, the eldest son of our first parents, who, according to the record of the book of Genesis, slew his brother Abel and became an outcast, travelling east of Eden, where he built a city, and had a son, named Enoch. The Jewish tradition is, that he was slain by Lamech. There was a sect of Gnostics in the 2nd century, called Cainites, who entertained great respect for this murderer, and for another of equal reputation,—Judas Iscariot.

CAIRNGORM, *kairn'-gorm*, or "Blue Mountain," a mountain of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 30 miles from Fort Augustus, and remarkable for its beautiful quartz, or rock crystal, called "Cairngorm stones." (*See* SCOTLAND.)

CAIRNS, the RIGHT HON. HUGH M'CALMONT, Lord, a lawyer of brilliant talent and great debating power, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and after keeping his terms at the Middle Temple, was called to the bar in 1844. He represented Belfast from 1852 to 1866, having served as solicitor-general under Lord Derby in 1858, when he was knighted. On Lord Derby's return to power in 1866 he became attorney-general, and in 1867 he was made lord chancellor, and raised to the peerage as Baron Cairns of Garmoyle. He retained office until the retirement from office of the Conservative administration, but was re-appointed on the return of Mr. Disraeli to power in February, 1874. He received the degree of LL.D. from Cambridge in 1862; was made D.C.L. by Oxford, 1863; and was elected Chancellor of the University of Dublin, 1867.

Born at Cultra, County Down, Ireland, 1819.

CAIRO, or GRAND CAIRO, *kï'-ro*, the El Kahireh, "the victorious," of the Arabs, is the metropolis of modern Egypt. It is situate on the right bank of the Nile, on a sandy plain, 5 miles from the origin of the Delta, 120 miles from Alexandria, and 84 from Suez, with both of which places it is connected by railway. BOULAC is the harbour. The new city, which is properly called Cairo, stands at about a mile from the river, and is built on a slope of one of the lowest ridges of the mountain-chain of Jebel Mokkatam. It occupies an area of about 3 square miles, but its streets are, in general, winding and narrow. The widest street is one which goes the whole length of the city, but would be looked upon only as a lane in Europe. The others are so narrow, that a slight covering is frequently thrown across them, to exclude the rays of the sun. The city is divided into several distinct quarters, appropriated to the different races or religious sects which make up the inhabitants; and each has a gate, which is shut as soon as it is dark. There are several small streets, or squares, consisting wholly of shops. The part occupied by European, American, and Jewish merchants was handsomely built, after a destructive fire in 1863. A handsome Coptic church was erected in 1867. The chief square, El-Esbekiah, is a large space, laid out as a garden in the centre, and surrounded by palaces and fine mansions. In the square is a monument of General Kleber. The interior of the houses is generally elegant and commodious. One of the features is a large hall, rising the whole height of the house, and covered with a small dome. Here everything is arranged with a view to coolness, as rain very seldom falls, although there are abundant dews. The floor is inlaid with coloured stone and earthenware, and fountains spring up into marble basins. The floor and walls are also suitably adorned. Of the public edifices, the mosques, of which there are 400, are the chief objects of architectural decoration. In the minarets, of which several are attached to every mosque, the Arabian architecture is preserved almost pure. These edifices are always neat, and generally elegant. The most famous mosques are that of the Sultan Tayloon, built in 879, and that of the Sultan Hassan about 1362. There are 36 synagogues and Greek, Coptic, and Armenian churches, and there are 80 public baths. The tombs of the califs, which are on the outside of the walls, are also beautiful. They are of white marble, and, for the most part, have carved, painted, or gilded domes. There is a large Mahometan university, attended by about 2,000 students from various Mahometan countries. The education is gratuitous, and there is a large library. There are various other schools. Cairo is the official residence of the Khedive, or the viceroy of Egypt, and the residence of the consuls-general. The obelisk of Heliopolis lies to the N.E. of the city; and in the island of Rhodah is the Nilometer, a column which indicates the height of the water during an inundation of the river. The castle of Cairo, built on a hill to the south of the city, is about a mile in circumference, but the greater part of it is in a dilapidated state. The grand saloon, now partly unroofed, is called Joseph's Hall; it is adorned with large and beautiful pillars of red granite. Above it, is a terrace, commanding a most delightful prospect of Cairo, the Pyramids, and all the surrounding country. One of the objects which has most attracted the attention of travellers, is the well in the castle, commonly called Joseph's Well. It is about 276 feet deep, and sunk in the solid rock. The passage down is by steps carried round the well, about two feet thickness of rock being interposed between them and the well. The water never fails, and is raised by a wheel turned by oxen.

Manf.—Cotton, cloth, iron, and arms. There are cotton printing, dyeing, and bleach-works.

Pop.—365,108, consisting of Turks, who form the ruling class; Arabs, who are the most numerous, and are chiefly employed in trading and agriculture; Copts, descendants of the ancient Egyptians; Jews, Armenians, Syrians, Africans, and Europeans.

Lat. 30° 2′ 4″ N.; **Lon.** 31° 15′ E.

History.—Cairo was founded by the Arabs in 969, and the fortress was erected by Saladin, in 1176. Till 1507 Cairo was the capital of the Egyptian sultans, but since that time it has only been the residence of governors or pachas of the province in which it is situate. In 1798 it was taken by the French under Napoleon, and in 1801, by the British, who restored it to the Porte. Within its walls, on the 1st March, 1811, the massacre of the Mamelukes took place.

CAIRO, OLD, is situate about 2 miles to the south of New or Grand Cairo. It is mostly inhabited by Copts. The Jews have a synagogue in it, said to have been built 1,600 years ago. In Old Cairo are the granaries, which, like many other ancient buildings, are dignified with the name of Joseph's. They are merely square courts, surrounded by walls, 15 or 20 feet high, and without any roof. They are used for depositing the grain collected as tribute in Upper Egypt.

CAIRO, formerly **CANTON**, a post township of the United States, in Green county, New York, 10 miles from Catskill. Pop. about 3,000.

CAIRO, *ka'-e-ro*, a town of Piedmont, duchy of Montferrat, on the Bormida, 18 miles from Acqui. Pop. 3,500.—Here the French defeated the Austrians in 1794.

CAITHNESS, *kaith'-ness*, the most northern county of the mainland of Scotland, bounded N. by Pentland Frith, E. by the German Ocean, S. and W. by Sutherlandshire. It is 30 miles in its greatest breadth, and 40 in greatest length. The surface of the county is generally rugged and mountainous. There are many bays and promontories on the coast; and in some parts the shore is penetrated by deep caverns, which afford shelter to numerous seals. Two prominent headlands on the northern coast are Dunnet Head and Duncansby Head. Near the latter is the spot so widely known as John o' Groat's, being the place where, in the 15th century, John de Groot, or Groat, built a house. The county contains a great number of small lakes, and its rivers are the Thurso, the Water of Wick, Dunbeath river, and Water of Wester, none of which are navigable. The coast and the salmon river fisheries employ a great proportion of the inhabitants, and are the principal branch of trade. WICK is the chief seat of the British herring fishery. Cattle-rearing is pursued to a considerable extent, and agriculture has recently improved.

Minerals.—Limestone, shale, sandstone; and lead-ore has been found.
Area.—616 square miles.
Pop.—About 38,845.
History.—The early inhabitants of Caithness are supposed to have been Celts, who gave way to the Danes and Norwegians, whose sovereigns held dominion over this part of the country in the middle ages. The personal appearance of the people shows their Scandinavian origin. There are many ruins of castles to be seen, and the traditions of war and bloodshed are still numerous among the inhabitants of the various localities in which these are to be found.

CAIUS, KAYE, or **KEY, JOHN**, *kai'-us*, a physician, who was educated at Gonville-hall, Cambridge, but took his degree of M.D. at Padua, in 1541, where he was Greek lecturer and reader in physic. On his return to England, he was appointed anatomical lecturer to the London company of surgeons, and afterwards physician to Edward VI., and continued to serve Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth in the same capacity. He left his estate for erecting Gonville-hall into a college, now called Caius, of which he became master, and wrote the "History of Cambridge," and some medical works, which do honour to his learning.
Born at Norwich, 1510; died 1573.

CAJAMARCA, *ka'-zha-mar-ka*, a province of Peru. Pop. 213,391.

CAJAZZO, *ka-zhat'-zo*, an Italian town, 10 miles N.W. of Capua. It is very ancient, has a fine cathedral, and is protected by an old citadel. Pop. 3,900.

CAJETAN, THOMAS DA VIO, *ka-zhé'-tan*, a Dominican monk, who rose to be general of his order, and was sent by Leo X. into Germany to endeavour to counteract the influence of Luther, but his mission failed. On his return he was appointed bishop of Gaeta. He was taken prisoner at the sacking of Rome in 1527, and only released on paying 5,000 crowns. He wrote several theological works.
Born at Gaeta, 1469; died 1534.

CALABAR, *kal-a-bar'*, a district of Upper Guinea, between the river Benin and New Calabar. The surface is low, and the climate unhealthy. Sugar-cane, yams, and palm-oil are the chief products.

CALABAR, OLD, or **BONGO**, a large river in the above district. It forms, at its mouth, a species of estuary, opening into the Bight of Biafra. The principal towns on its banks are Acoono, Coono, and Omun, or Bosun, on an island of the same name. There are also places called Duke Town and Creek Town, the seats of missions.

CALABAR, NEW, a river about 80 miles to the west of Old Calabar. It is a branch of the Niger, and falls into the Bight of Biafra, in lat. 4° 30′ N., and lon. 7° 7′ E.

CALABOZO, *kal-a-bo'-zo*, a town of Venezuela, province of Caraccas. Pop. 5,000.

CALABRIA, *ka-lai'-bre-a*, a district of Italy, forming a peninsula, separated from the island of Sicily by the Strait of Messina. Its greatest length is about 165 miles, with a varying breadth of from 18 to 70. It is traversed in its whole length by the last ridge of the Apennines, which attain an elevation of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. A branch of the chain crosses the province in the direction of east and west, dividing it into Calabria Citeriore or Inferiore, to the north, and Calabria Ulteriore, or Alta, to the south. Both divisions are extremely fertile.

Area.—7,000 square miles.
Pro.—Abundant; consisting of fruit, oil, wine, grain, rice, hemp, cotton, flax, wood, saffron, liquorice, manna, and honey.
Minerals.—Salt, sulphur, alabaster, talc, and rock-crystal, with a few mines of lead, iron, and even of gold and silver.
Pop.—1,292,330.
Provinces.—For purposes of administration, Calabria is divided into the provinces of COSENZA, CATANZACO, and REGGIO, the chief towns of which have the same names.

CALAHORRA, *ka-la-hor'-ra*, a town of Spain, in the province of Logrono, near the junction of the small river Cidacas with the Ebro. There is an old cathedral. The trade is chiefly in the agricultural product of the district. Pop. 6,000.

CALAIS, *kal'-ais* (Fr. *ka'-lai*), a seaport-town of France, situate in the department of the Pas-de-Calais, 19 miles N.E. of Boulogne, and 26 from Dover, to which it is opposite. It is surrounded with a moat and wall, defended by a very large citadel, and, by means of sluices, the neighbouring country can be laid under water. The streets are wide and regular. Its form is that of an oblong square, and it has two gates, one towards the sea, erected in 1685 by Cardinal Richelieu, the other towards the land. Most of the houses are built of brick. The harbour, which is shallow, is defended by several small forts, and consists of a large quay, terminated by two long wooden piers which stretch into the sea. There is a cathedral. Manf. Hosiery, tulle, bobbin-net, hats, and gloves. It has distilleries, carriage-factories, and shipbuilding-docks, and carries on a considerable traffic in brandy,

Bordeaux wine, and cured fish. To England it exports eggs in large quantities. **Pop.** 12,446. **Lat.** of lighthouse, 50° 57′ 45″ N. **Lon.** 1° 51′ 18″ E.—Calais surrendered to Edward III. of England in 1347, and in 1558 was retaken by the duke de Guise. It has communication with Dover by submarine telegraph, also by steam with London, Ramsgate, and Dover. With St. Omar it is connected by canal.

CALAIS, PAS DE. (*See* PAS DE CALAIS.)

CALAIS, a town in Maine, United States, on the right bank of the St. Croix, the falls of which are made available for saw-mills and other purposes. Vessels of the largest size can ascend the river. There is a dry dock, and a large lumber and timber trade is carried on. **Pop.** 6,200.

CALAMIANES, *ka-laĭ'-me-ai-nees*, a group of islands in the Asiatic archipelago, situate N. and N.E. of Paragoa, the most westerly of the Philippines. The largest of the islands, which gives name to the rest, is 35 miles long and 15 broad. **Lat.** 11° 25′ N. **Lon.** 120° 20′ E.

CALAMY, EDMUND, *kal'-a-me*, an eminent English divine, who adopted the Presbyterian side in the ecclesiastical differences which arose in the reign of Charles I. He was monarchical in his views, opposed the execution of the king, and was one of the deputies appointed to meet Charles II. in Holland at the Restoration. He was offered and refused a bishopric, having in his works opposed the episcopal office.

Born in London, 1600; **died** 1666.

CALANTAN. (*See* KALANTAN.)

CALANUS, *ka-laĭ'-nus*, a celebrated Indian philosopher, one of the sect of the Gymnosophists. He followed Alexander in his Indian expedition, and having fallen ill in his 83rd year, ordered a pile to be raised, upon which he mounted, decked with flowers and garlands, in the presence of the whole Macedonian army. An officer asking him if he had nothing to say to Alexander, "No," answered he, "I shall meet him again in three months at Babylon." Alexander died within the time.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

CALAS, JEAN, *'ka'-la*, a Protestant merchant of Toulouse, who was accused, in 1761, of strangling his eldest son, Marc Antoine, on account of his having secretly embraced the Roman Catholic religion. The young man was of an impatient and gloomy disposition, and in a fit of melancholy had hanged himself. His unfortunate father was put to the torture to make him confess, and finally, without any evidence, broken on the wheel, declaring his innocence to the last. His property was confiscated, his youngest son banished, and his daughters sent to a convent. The widow found a friend in the philosopher Voltaire, and, through his talent and energy, the proceedings were considered in the council, when Calas, in 1765, was pronounced innocent.

Born in Languedoc, 1698; **died** 1762.

CALASCIBETTA, *ka-laś'-che-bet-ta*, a town of Sicily, 14 miles E. of Callauicetta, noted for its stalactite caves and sulphurous springs. **Pop.** 4,800.

CALASIAO, *ka-las-e-a'-o*, a town in the island of Luzon, Philippine Islands. **Manf.** Straw hats and cigar cases. **Pop.** 18,000.

CALASPARRA, *ka-las-par'-ra*, a Spanish town, province of Murcia. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. **Pop.** 5,300.

CALATABELLOTA, *ka-lat-a-bel-lo'-ta*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Girgente. **Pop.** 5,000.

CALATAFIMA, *ka-lat-a-fee'-me*, a town of Sicily, province of Trapani, 8 miles S.W. of Alcamo. There is a ruinous old castle. **Pop.** 8,400. In 1860 the Garibaldians gained a victory over the Neapolitan troops at this place.

CALATAGIRONE, *ka-la'-tazh-e-ro'-nai*, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, province of Catania. It is a well-built, thriving town. **Manf.** Cotton fabrics and pottery. **Pop.** 28,119.

CALATANAZOR, *ka-la'-ta-na-thor*, a town of Spain, in the province of Soria, and 10 miles S. W. of the town of the same name. **Pop.** 1,500. This place is celebrated as the scene of the defeat of Almanzor by the Christians, in 1001, when 60,000 Moors perished.

CALATAYUD, *ka-la'-ta-yood*, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Jalon, 48 miles S.W. of Saragossa. It contains several squares and streets, some handsome edifices, and there are agreeable promenades in the skirts of the town. There are an old castle, two churches, and a convent. In the neighbourhood are some interesting stalactite caves. **Manf.** Leather, woollens, paper, and soap. **Pop.** 11,000.

CALAUREA, or CALAURIA, *kal-au-ree'-a*, an island near Troezene, in the Bay of Argos, where was the tomb of Demosthenes, who fled hither from the persecutions of Antipater, and poisoned himself, 322 B.C.

CALAVERAS, *kal-a-veer'-as*, a county of the United States, in the N. of Central California. **Area**, 3,000 square miles. It has extensive gold-mining works. **Pop.** 9,000.

CALBURGA, *kal-bur'-ga*, a town in the Nizam's dominions, Hindustan, 110 miles W. of Hyderabad, on a stream which is one of the tributaries of the Krishna. Under some of the Hindoo Mahometan sovereigns it was a town of great importance.

CALCA, *kal'-ka*, a province of Peru, in the department of Cuzco, and a few miles from the town of that name. **Desc.** Undulating, with a fertile soil, yielding wheat, maize, and sugar, and watered by the Beni or Paro, the Urubamba, and the Yambari.

CALCAGNINI, CELIO, *kal'-kan-ye'-ne*, a learned Italian, who served in the imperial army some time, and was employed in several embassies and other honourable commissions. At last he became professor of belles-lettres at Ferrara, and wrote several works, particularly on the Roman antiquities, which shew great erudition. He also asserted the motion of the earth, before Copernicus published his system.

Born at Ferrara, 1579; **died** 1640.

CALCAR, JOHN VAN, a Dutch painter, who closely studied the style of Titian. His pictures are hardly to be distinguished from those of that master. The portraits in Vasari's "Lives of Painters and Sculptors" are by him.

Born at Calcar, Cleves, 1499; **died** at Naples, 1546.

CALCHAS, *kal-kas*, in Greek legendary history, a soothsayer, son of Thestor. He accompanied the Greeks to Troy, in the office of high priest, and prophesied the principal events which were destined to take place regarding that doomed city. He had received the power of divination from Apollo, and was informed that as soon as he found a man more skilled than himself, he must perish. This

happened near Colophon, after the Trojan war. He was unable to tell how many figs were on the branches of a certain tree, and how many pigs a sow was about to give birth to, and when Mopsus mentioned the exact number, Calchas died through grief.

CALCHIO, *kal'-che-o*, an Italian town, on the right bank of the Oglio, 18 miles S.E. of Bergamo. The town is well built. **Manf.** Linen, woollens, oil, and wine. Silkworms are extensively reared. **Pop.** 2,900.

CALCUTTA, *kal-kut'-ta*, the capital of the presidency of Bengal, and the metropolis of British India, the official residence of the governor-general, and seat of the supreme courts of justice. The name is a modification of the Hindoo "Kali Ghatta" (the ghaut or landing-place of the goddess Kali). The city extends for about five miles, from north to south, along the eastern bank of the river HOOGHLEY, a branch of the Ganges, about 100 miles from the sea. It is nearly two miles broad, and occupies a site of eight square miles in extent. The landward limit of the city is a broad road, known as the Circular Road, beyond which are a canal and the large suburbs of Nundenbaugh, Bahar-simleah, Sealdah, Entally, and Ballygunge. Another extensive suburb, Chitpore, is farther to the north; and to the south of the city are the suburbs of Bhonaneepoor, Alipore, and Kidderpore. On the opposite or western side of the Hooghley are Sulkeah, Howra, and Seebpoor, where are government warehouses, dockyards, shipbuilding establishments, and manufactories. Calcutta is divided into two portions, the native or Black Town, in the northern part, until recently a dirty and unhealthy place, with narrow unpaved streets, and wretched huts, but lately improved by the construction of broader thoroughfares, the erection of better houses, and the institution of a system of drainage; and the European town, regularly laid out, with wide streets, open squares, noble promenades, and the splendid public and private edifices which have obtained for Calcutta the designation of the City of Palaces. The approach to the city from the south by the river is between the Botanical Gardens and the Gothic Bishop's College, on the western side, and the beautiful gardens and handsome detached residences of the fashionable suburb, Garden Reach, on the right hand. Beyond Garden Reach are the government dockyards and arsenal, then the district of Chowringhee, now, in fact, a portion of Calcutta, with fine residences, then the Maidan Esplanade, the resort of the fashionable world in the cool of the evening, the "Hyde Park of Calcutta," as it has been termed, when the most superb equipages and costumes may be seen. The fine government house, built at the cost of 1,000,000*l.* by the Marquis of Wellesley during his presidency, at the beginning of the present century, is at the north end of the esplanade, near the centre of which on the river bank is Fort William, the largest fortress in India, which cost 2,000,000*l.* in construction, octagonal in form, occupying with its outworks an area half a mile in diameter, with a trench that can be filled with eight feet of water. The fortress mounts more than 600 guns, and contains 80,000 stand of small arms. The original Fort William, the nucleus of the present town, was erected in 1669, to protect the British factories in the villages of Chuttanee, Kali Ghattah, and Govindpore. Beyond Fort William, to the north, is an open place extending for two miles along the river bank, the Strand, 40 feet above high water, with numerous ghauts or landing-places. On the Strand are many handsome public buildings, including the custom-house (the old fort, famous or infamous for Surajah Dowlah's Black Hole atrocity, the "black hole" being now used as a warehouse), the mint and other government offices. Among the other most noticeable public buildings are the court of justice, the town-hall, the treasury, Metcalf Hall, Writers' Buildings, the Hindoo, Mahometan, and Jesuits' colleges, Medical College, Bank of Bengal, university, and theatre. There are two cathedrals (St. John's, the old, and St. Paul's, the new, a handsome structure in the Gothic style), and numerous churches and chapels belonging to various denominations. The Martinière, founded by a bequest made by General Martin, a Frenchman, in the service of the East India Company, was opened in 1836. Gratuitous instruction and board is given to poor Christian children, and the Protestant and Catholic bishops, and the ministers of the Scotch and other churches, unite in carrying on the work. There are several hospitals and asylums for orphans, a mechanics' institute, and various literary and scientific associations. The public monuments include statues of the Marquis of Wellesley, Lord William Bentinck, Sir David Ochterlony, Lord Hardinge, and other eminent persons. In front of the custom-house is an obelisk, 50 feet high, inscribed with the names of those who were killed in the Black Hole. The city is well supplied with water taken from the Hooghley, 15 miles higher up, and filtered. In the native town are Hindoo temples, mosques, pagodas, and bazaars, or native shops. Vessels of 2,000 tons can ascend the river as far as the city, but the navigation is dangerous, and ships of heavy burden generally unload at Port Canning or Muslah, 28 miles below Calcutta, with which it is connected by rail.

Lat. 22° 35′ N.; **Lon.** 88° 30′ E.

Pop.—Including the suburbs, 766,298; of Calcutta proper, 423,219. Of the native inhabitants, the large portion are Hindoos, but there are many Mahometans. There are about 20,000 Europeans, and the same number of Eurasians, or the children of white fathers and black mothers; the remainder of the population consisting of Armenians, Greeks, Parsees, and Jews.

Railway and other Communications.—*The East Indian Railway connects Calcutta with Benares, Delhi, and Kurrachee; and the Great Indian Peninsula, connected with the East Indian, gives access to Bombay and Madras. The Eastern Bengal and the Calcutta and South Eastern have also stations in the city. Three different lines of telegraph afford means of communication with the chief towns of India and with England; and there are regular lines of steamers.*

History.—

First settlement by Job Charnock	1686
Fort William built to protect factories	1699
Fort captured by Surajah Dowlah, Nawab of Bengal, who confined 120 prisoners in the Black Hole, a dungeon 20 feet square. In the morning only 23 were alive	1756
Lord Clive retook the place, and commenced the erection of the new Fort William	1757
Established as the seat of British Government	1773
Bishopric instituted	1813

CALDARA, POLIDORO. (*See* CARAVAGGIO.)

CALDAS, *kal'-das*, several small towns of Spain and Portugal, celebrated for baths and medicinal springs, the word meaning "warm." There is also a plain so named in Brazil where there are hot sulphur springs.

CALDER, *kal'-der*, two rivers of England; one rising near Burnley, on the borders of Lancashire, and falling into the Aire, 2 miles from Pontefract; the other rising near the former, and falling into the Ribble, near Whalley.

CALDERA, *kal-da'-ra*, a new seaport of Chili, 50 miles N.W. of Copiapo. It is well laid out, and there is a good harbour.

CALDERON DE LA BARCA, DON PEDRO, *kal'-dai-rone*, a celebrated Spanish soldier, priest, and dramatic writer, who wrote his first piece at the age of fourteen. He was a soldier at twenty-five, and served with distinction at Milan and in the Netherlands, but continued to pursue poesy with great success. Philip IV., recognizing his great talents, called him to the court, bestowed on him his patronage, and provided the necessary funds for the representation of his plays. He was also made a knight of the order of San Jago. He subsequently entered the church, becoming chaplain in the royal chapel at Madrid, and a priest in the fraternity of San Pedro, to which at his death he left his property, and by whom a monument was erected to his memory in the church of San Salvador, Madrid. He is considered to be one of the greatest poets of Spain, and his dramatic writings, comedies, light comic pieces, and tragedies number 128. His plays were printed at Madrid in 9 vols. 4to, 1689.

Born at Madrid, 1600; **died** 1681.

CALDERONE, *kal'-de-ro'-nai*, three small islands in the Mediterranean, 15 miles from Crete.

CALDERWOOD, DAVID, Scotch divine and historian. In 1617 he protested against the appointment of an ecclesiastical council, and was banished the kingdom. He went to Holland, and wrote several works under the anagrammatic name of Edwardus Didoclavius. After the death of King James he returned to Scotland. The "History of the Kirk of Scotland" is his most important work.

Born 1575; **died** at Jedburgh, 1651.

CALDIERO, *kal'-de-air'-o*, a village of N. Italy, 9 miles E. of Verona, once celebrated for its thermal springs. **Pop.** 1,600.—Here, in 1796, just before the battle of Arcola, the French, under Napoleon I., were repulsed by the Austrians under Alvinzi, and in 1805 were beaten, under Massena, by the archduke Charles.

CALDWELL, *kawd'-well*, a county of the state of Kentucky, United States. There is a good bed of coal in the northern part, and iron ore is abundant. Capital, Princeton. **Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 11,000.

CALDWELL, a county of Missouri, United States. The chief town is Kingston. **Area**, 435 square miles. **Pop.** 13 646.

CALDWELL, a county of North Carolina, United States. Lenoir is the capital. **Area**, 450 square miles. **Pop.** 10,291.

CALDWELL, a county of Texas, United States. The chief town is Lochhart. **Area**, 540 square miles. **Pop.** 11,757.

CALEB, *kai'-leb*, one of the Hebrews sent by Joshua to view the land of Canaan, of which he gave a faithful description, and thereby raised the spirits of the people. He possessed the country of Hebron, and died at the age of 114.

Lived in the 15th century B.C.

CALEDON, *kal'-e-don*, a division of the western province of Cape Colony, South Africa, between the Zondereinde Mountains on the N., and the ocean on the S. The country is excellent for sheep-farming, and there is abundance of timber. **Area**, 1,700 square miles. **Pop.** 10,000.

CALEDON, the chief town of the above, 70 miles E. of Cape Town.

CALEDONIA, *kal-e-do'-ne-a*, the ancient name of that part of Great Britain now called Scotland. Various etymologies have been assigned to it. Camden derives it from the Celtic *caled*, 'hard,' as allusive to the uncivilized state of the country; Buchanan obtains it from the Scottish *calden*, 'a hazel-tree;' and others compound it of the two British words *Cail dun*, 'Gauls of the mountains,' or *Gael doch*, 'Gaul district.' Caledonia comprehended all those countries which lay to the north of the Forth and Clyde. The large limbs, red hair, and blue eyes of its inhabitants, according to Tacitus, seemed to assert a Germanic extraction. It was never reduced to subjection by the Romans, although Agricola penetrated to the river Tay, and Severus into the very heart of the country.

CALEDONIA, a county of Vermont, United States, bounded N. by Essex county, E. by Connecticut river, S. by Orange county, W. by Washington and Orleans counties. It is fertile and well watered, yielding oats, potatoes, and maple sugar. **Minerals.** Limestone and granite, and there are sulphur-springs. **Area**, 650 square miles. **Pop.** 23,607.

CALEDONIA, a post-township of the United States, in Genesee county, New York, on Genesee river, 17 miles from Batavia, chiefly settled by emigrants from Scotland. **Pop.** 2,000.—The Big Springs here are a curiosity. They discharge water enough, at all seasons, to supply numerous mills.

CALEDONIA, NEW, an island of the S. Pacific Ocean, supposed to be called Balade by the inhabitants. It is about 200 miles long, by about 30 broad, and inhabited by Papuan savages. **Lat.** between 20° and 22° 26' S. **Lon.** between 164° and 167° E. **Pop.** 60,703, of whom the number of the natives is uncertain, but they are decreasing.—In 1774 this island was discovered by Captain Cook. The French took possession of it and its dependency, the Isle of Pines, in 1853.

CALEDONIAN CANAL, THE, connects the North and Irish seas, extending from the Moray Frith to Loch Eil. **Length**, 60 miles.—This canal was begun in 1803, and opened in 1823. It passes through lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy.

CALELLO, *ka-lel'-lo*, a Spanish town, on the coast, province of Catalonia, 30 miles N.E. of Barcelona. **Manf.** Linen and cotton, lace, paint, and ropes. Shipbuilding is carried on. **Pop.** 3,100.

CALENTIUS, ELISIUS, *ka-len'-she-us*, an Italian writer, who was tutor to the son of Ferdinand II., king of Naples.—He is known to fame by his poem of "The Battle between the Frogs and Mice," in imitation of Homer, which was printed in 1738, at Rouen.

Born in Apulia, about 1450; **died** 1503.

CALEPINO, or DA CALEPIO, AMBROSE, *kal'-lai-pe'-no*, a learned Italian, descended from a noble family. He embraced the monastic habit of the Augustines, and spent all his life in the compilation of a dictionary of the Latin, Italian, and other languages. The first edition of this appeared in 1503, and became very famous; and, after passing through a great number of editions, swelled, in 1681, to two volumes folio. He was blind for some time before his death.

Born at Bergamo, 1435; **died** 1511.

CALHOUN, JOHN CALDWELL, *kal-hoon'* a distinguished American statesman. Having had a successful practice at the bar, he was sent to Congress in 1811, and was soon recognized as the leader of the war party against England. During a period of forty years, he rendered faithful services to the Union, in the various capacities of representative, secretary of war, vice-president, and senator.

Born at Abbeville, South Carolina, 1782; **died** at Washington, 1850.

CALHOUN, a county of Arkansas, United States. Cotton and Indian corn are produced. Hampton is the chief town. **Pop.** 5,671.

CALHOUN, a county of Florida, United States, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. The capital is St. Joseph. **Area**, 464 square miles. **Pop.** 1,580.

CALHOUN, a county of Illinois, United States. The Mississippi and Illinois rivers unite at the south-eastern extremity of the county. Hardin is the chief town. **Area**, 260 square miles. **Pop.** 7,467.

CALHOUN, a county of Michigan, United States. The capital is Marshall. **Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** 38,452.

CALHOUN, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Pop.** 13,492.

CALHOUN, a county of Texas, United States, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Lavaca is the chief town. **Area**, 484 square miles. **Pop.** 1,731.

CALI, or **SANTIAGO DE CALI**, *kal'-le*, a town of Colombia, South America, founded in 1537. **Pop.** 4,000. **Lat.** 3° 24′ S. **Lon.** 76° 23′ W.

CALIANO, *kal'-e-a'-no*, a town of the Tyrol, Austria, 10 miles S. of Trent. It stands on the left bank of the Adige, near the place where the Venetians were defeated by the Austrians, under archduke Sigismund, in 1487.

CALICUT, *kal'-i-kut*, a seaport of the district of Malabar, in the presidency of Madras, although situated on the west side of the peninsula. It was formerly a magnificent and extensive city, but it is now comparatively inconsiderable, the harbour having filled with sand, and the anchorage being only an open roadstead. **Exp.** Teak, sandal-wood, cocoa-nuts, cordage, pepper, and wax. The well-known manufacture of cotton cloth, calico, derived its name from this place. **Pop.** 57,085. **Lat.** 11° 15′ N. **Lon.** 75° 50′ E.—This was the first place in India at which Vasco de Gama touched in 1498.

CALIDASA, *kal'-le-da'-sa*, a much-admired Indian poet. He wrote several poems, which display a remarkable genius. His "Sacuntala" was translated by Sir William Jones, and was the first work which made his name known to Europeans. Supposed to have flourished under the reign of Vicramaditya II., in the 5th century.

CALIFORNIA, LOWER, or **OLD**, *kal'-i-for'-ne-a* (from the Spanish *caliente fornalla*, "hot furnace"), a territory of the republic of Mexico, N. America. It occupies a long, narrow peninsula, united on the N. to the continent of N. America, from which it is separated on the E. by the Gulf of California, and is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. It is nearly 750 miles long, and in different places 30, 60, 90, and 120 miles broad. A chain of mountains runs through the centre of this peninsula, the greatest elevation being from 4,500 to 4,900 feet above the level of the sea. Wherever the soil is watered by springs, it is of singular fertility; but in general the ground is uneven, rough, and barren, full of mountainous ridges, and stony and sandy places, and deficient in moisture. It abounds with mules, horses, cattle, swine, goats, and sheep. The chief town is Loretto, on the eastern side, an unimportant place, with not more than 1,000 inhabitants. **Area**, 61,562 square miles. **Pop.** 30,178, including a large number of Indians, and many of mixed race. **Lat.** extending from Cape San Lucas, 22° 45′ N., to the northern extremity of the gulf, 32° N. **Lon.** 109° 53′ W. This country was discovered by Hernando de Grixalva in 1534, but was not known to be a peninsula till 1541.

CALIFORNIA, UPPER, or **NEW**, formerly a province of Mexico, or New Spain, but now one of the United States of N. America. It is bounded on the N. by Oregon, on the E. by Utah, on the S. by Lower California, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. The principal bays are San Francisco, Humboldt, Monterey, Pelican, and San Diego. The San Francisco is 70 miles long, with an average breadth of 8. The soil is well watered and fertile, and it is one of the most picturesque countries which can well be imagined. Two ranges of mountains, the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range, traverse it from north-west to south-east, and have, between them, the magnificent valley of the Sacramento and the Joaquin. The loftiest known peak is the Shasta, which attains an elevation of 14,400 feet, and is covered with perpetual snow.

Area.—188,891 square miles.

Rivers.—The Sacramento and the San Joaquin, with their tributaries. The Sacramento has its rise in the northern extremity of the valley of the same name, the principal of its streams issuing from Mount Chasta, or some of its spurs.

Lakes.—Bonpland, Clear, Owen, Keru, and Tulare.

Climate.—Genial and mild. The seasons may be considered as consisting of two, a dry and a wet, there being no frost, and rarely snow, except on the mountains.

Zoology.—Bears, wolves, foxes, otters, wild cats, beavers, antelopes, hares, and rabbits. There are large herds of wild horses, cattle, deer, and elks browsing on the slopes of the hills, mules, goats, sheep, and hogs also are plentiful. Of birds, the turkey, quail, buzzard, and woodpecker are common; whilst ducks, geese, and cranes are numerous. There are many varieties of snakes; among which the rattlesnake may be mentioned. Lizards and scorpions are found, and mosquitoes are innumerable.

Forests.—Extensive; consisting chiefly of the pine and the oak. Some of the largest trees in the world are found here, attaining a height of about 450 feet, and a girth of nearly 120 feet.

Pro.—Rice, maize, the usual cereals, tobacco, and, with the exception of cotton, nearly all the plants which grow in the warmer parts of the United States; grapes, peaches, and mostly all the kinds of fruit which belong to a moderately warm climate. There are more than 30,000,000 vines in the state, and wine is a most important product. Silkworms are extensively reared. Onions, tomatoes, melons, and olives are largely cultivated.

Minerals.—Important; comprising gold, silver, quicksilver (the most productive mine in the world), lead, iron, copper (in large quantities), coal, granite, marble, and diamonds. Gold is found in great abundance, and was, in 1848, accidentally discovered in New Helvetia, on the banks of the Sacramento, and a "rush" from almost every part of the world was the result.

Pop.—After the discovery of gold, the population tripled in about two years, and is now six times what it was at that time. The census of 1872 gave 568,247 as the number of inhabitants, of whom 350,400 were native born, and nearly 50,000 were Asiatics, mostly Chinese, since excluded. Pop. in 1880, 864,694.

Chief Towns.—SAN FRANCISCO, SACRAMENTO, MARYSVILLE, STOCKTON, PLACERVILLE, SAN JOSE, SONORA, MORETON, and SAN DIEGO.

Lat. between 32° and 32° N.; **Lon.** Eastern boundary, 120° W.

History.—California was claimed for England by Drake, under the name of New Albion, in 1579, but not occupied. The Spanish established naval and military stations in 1698, and the country became a portion of Mexico in 1823. In 1848 it was ceded to the United States, at first forming a territory, but was admitted as a State of the Union in 1850.

CALIFORNIA, GULF OF, a gulf of the Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of N. America, formerly celebrated for its pearl-fisheries, which, however, have greatly fallen off. It is 700 miles long, with a breadth varying between 45 and 150. It contains numerous islands and shoals, and there is a famous pearl-fishery. **Lat.** between 23° and 32° 30′ N.

CALIGULA, CAIUS CÆSAR AUGUSTUS GERMANICUS, *ka-lig'-u-la*, a Roman emperor, who received this surname from his wearing in the camp the *caliga*, a kind of shoe in use among the common soldiers. He was son of Germanicus, by Agrippina, and grand-nephew to Tiberius. During the first eight months of his reign, Rome was governed with mildness; but he soon displayed his true character, and became proud, wanton, and cruel. He built a temple to himself, and ordered his head to be placed on the images of the gods, while he wished to imitate the thunders and powers of Jupiter. In one year he wasted all the immense wealth left by Tiberius. The statues of all great men were removed, and he appeared in public places in the most indecent manner, encouraged roguery, committed, himself, the worst of crimes, and established public places of prostitution. He banished or murdered most of his relatives, lived in incestuous intercourse with his sisters, often amused himself with putting innocent people to death, and attempted to famish Rome, by a monopoly of corn. He was pleased with the greatest disasters which befell his subjects, and often wished the Romans had but one head, that he might strike it off at a blow. Wild beasts were constantly fed in his palace with human victims; and, as if to insult the feelings and the dignity of fallen Rome, a favourite horse was made high priest and consul, and kept in marble apartments, adorned with the most valuable trappings and pearls which the Roman empire could furnish. He made a bridge of ships over the bay between Baiæ and Puteoli, and to commemorate the exploit had a large number of people drowned. He plundered Gaul, and at one time threatened Britain. In consequence of his numerous acts of tyranny, a conspiracy was formed against him, and he was murdered after a reign of four years. It has been said that Caligula wrote a treatise on rhetoric; but his estimate of learning may be rather obtained from his attempts to destroy the writings of Homer and Virgil.

Born at Antium, 12; **died** 41.

CALIPPUS, *ka-lip'-pus*, a mathematician of Cyzicus, famous for having corrected the cycle or period of nineteen years, invented by Meton, for the purpose of showing the correspondence in point of time between the revolutions of the sun and moon, and which is sometimes called the Calippic period.

Lived 330 B.C.

CALITRI, *ka-lee'-tre*, an Italian town, province of Avellino, 7 miles N.E. of Conza. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in sheep rearing and other agricultural pursuits. **Pop.** 6,200.

CALIXTUS, or CALLISEN, GEORG, *ka-lix'-tus*, German theologian, belonging to the Lutheran church. In 1605 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Helmstedt, and after travelling in Germany, Holland, and England, professor of theology. He was attacked by some of the more narrow-minded Lutherans, who charged him with heresy, on account of a work which advocated toleration towards the Catholics. But he had powerful friends, and retained the professorial chair. He possessed great ability, and exhibited a large and Catholic liberality of sentiment.

Born in Holstein, 1586; **died** 1656.

CALIXTUS, bishop of Rome, who suffered martyrdom in the 3rd century.

CALIXTUS II., POPE GUIDO, son of the Count of Burgundy. Elected pope in 1119, in opposition to Gregory VIII., who had obtained possession of Rome. Calixtus, after a long contest with the Emperor of Germany, entered Rome in triumph, and took Gregory prisoner, treating him with great severity.

Died 1124.

CALLA, or KHALED, *kal'-led*, one of the bravest of Mahomet's captains. He had at first taken part against him, and had contributed to the victory of Ohod, where the prophet had been defeated. In 630, however (the 8th year of the Hegira), he embraced the new religion, and was chiefly instrumental in the conquest of Syria, Mahomet conferring on him the title of the Sword of God.

Died 642.

CALLAN, *kal'-lan*, a town of Kilkenny, Ireland. The church, once a stately fabric, is now nearly in ruins. **Pop.** 2,500.

CALLANDER, *kal'-an-der*, a village and parish of Perthshire, Scotland, 16 miles N.W. of Stirling. This village, much visited by tourists, stands nearly at the foot of the mountain Benledi, and is about 10 miles from the romantic scenery of the Trossachs, through which the tourist passes *en route* from Stirling to Loch Katrine, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake." **Pop.** 1,870.

CALLAO, *kal-la'-o*, or *kal-ya'-o*, a fortified seaport of Peru, situate on a river of the same name, 6 miles from Lima. The houses are generally built of slight materials; for, from the fact of its never raining in this country, stone houses are unnecessary. There are a good harbour and roadstead. Hides, cotton, bark, copper, and specie are exported. **Pop.** 33,502. **Lat.** 12° S. **Lon.** 77° 13′ 7″ W.—Earthquakes are frequent here. The most remarkable happened in 1746, when three-fourths of Lima was laid in ruins, and Callao was entirely demolished. Three thousand persons perished in the catastrophe.

CALLAO, a small island of further India, in the China Sea. It is 16 miles from the mouth of the Fai-Fo river. **Area,** 10 square miles. **Lat.** 15° 48′ N. **Lon.** 108° 30′ E.

CALLAS, *kal'-la*, a town of France, in Provence, 5 miles from Draguignan. **Pop.** 1,900.

CALLAWAY, *kal'-la-wai*, a county of Missouri, United States. There are fine beds of coal, iron ore, and limestone. Fulton is the capital. **Area,** 743 square miles. **Pop.** 23,670.

CALLAWAY, a county of Kentucky, United States. Murray is the chief town. **Area,** 450 square miles. **Pop.** 13,295.

CALLCOTT, SIR AUGUSTUS WALL, *kal'-cot*, an eminent English landscape painter. He has been styled the English Claude. He was elected Royal Academician in 1810; knighted in 1837, and appointed conservator of royal pictures, 1844.

Born at Kensington, 1779; **died** 1844.

CALLCOTT, JOHN WALL, musical composer, elder brother of the above. In 1790 he received the degree of Doctor of Music at Oxford. For the last 15 years of his life he was insane. As a composer of glees he occupies the first rank among English musicians.

Born at Kensington, 1766; **died** 1821.

CALLICRATIDAS, *kal'-li-krat'-i-das*, a Spartan general, who succeeded Lysander in the command of the Lacedæmonian fleet. He took Methymna, and blockaded Conon, in Mitylene, but was conquered and killed the same year by the Athenians, at Arginusæ.

Died 406 B.C.

CALLIMACHUS, *kal-lim'-a-kus*, a Greek poet and historian, who had the charge of the library of the Ptolemies at Alexandria. He was tutor of Apollonius, the author of the "Argonautica." Fragments of his poems and works on rhetoric and grammar exist.

Born at Cyrene; **died** 270 B.C.

CALLIMACHUS, an architect, who invented the Corinthian order of Grecian architecture. Its origin is said to be this:—Beneath a basket which had been placed near the tomb of a Corinthian maiden was an acanthus root, the leaves of which grew in the spring, and curled round it in so graceful a manner, that the architect adopted it as a suitable ornament for his capital.

Lived in the 6th century B.C.

CALLINGER, *kal'-lin-jer*, a strong and celebrated fortress of Bundelcund, British India, 112 miles S. of Allahabad. It is built of stone, on the top of a mountain, 1,200 feet above the neighbouring plains. At the base of the rock is a town of the same name, now much decayed, but once of great extent. Excavated temples of Siva are in the vicinity. The fortress was captured by the British in 1812. **Lat.** 25° N. **Lon.** 80° 32′ E.

CALLINGTON, or **KELLINGTON**, a town and parish of Cornwall, 10 miles from Launceston. **Area** of parish, 2,600 acres. **Pop.** 2,200.—In its neighbourhood are tin and copper mines.

CALLINICUS, *kal-lin'-i-kus*, an ancient architect, who invented the Greek fire, and communicated his secret to the emperor Constantine Pogonat, who made use of it to burn the Saracen fleet at Cyzicus, in 673. The knowledge of this composition was afterwards lost; but a Frenchman, in Louis XV.'s reign, again discovered it; and the king, in 1756, bought the secret, in order to bury so frightful a knowledge in oblivion.

Born at Heliopolis, Egypt, in the 7th century.

CALLINUS, *kal-li'-nus*, an orator of Ephesus, who is said to have invented elegiac poetry. Flourished about the 8th century B.C.

CALLIOPE, *kal-li'-o-pe* ("sweet voiced"), the muse of eloquence and heroic poetry. The poets call her the mother of Orpheus, and of the Corybantes and Sirenes. She was represented as a young girl, with a majestic appearance, crowned with laurel, holding in one hand a trumpet, and in the other an epic poem.

CALLIRRHOE, *kal-lir'-ro-e*, a name common in classic fable. The best known is the daughter of the river Achelous. She married Alcmæon, and became the involuntary cause of his death, in asking for the fatal necklace of Eriphyle. (*See* ALCMÆON.)

CALLISTHENES, *kal-lis'-the-nees*, a Greek philosopher, disciple and cousin of Aristotle, who followed Alexander in his Asiatic expedition. He refused to acknowledge the alleged divinity of this hero, and even had the misfortune to displease him by his railleries. He was afterwards accused of conspiracy, confined, it is said, in an iron cage, and put to death at Cariatæ, in Bactriana. A very few fragments of his writings are extant.

Born 360 B.C.; **died** 328 B.C.

CALLOSA (DE ENSARRIA), *kal-lo'-sa*, a Spanish town on the left bank of the Guadalest, province of Alicante. **Pop.** 4,300.

CALLOSA (DE SEGURA), another town in the province of Alicante, 60 miles S.W. of the preceding. It is well built, many of the houses being of black marble. There is a large aqueduct in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 2,900.

CALLOT, JACQUES, *kal'-lo*, a celebrated painter and engraver. He learnt his art at Rome, whither he went against the wishes of his family, who were noble. He acquired a great reputation, and his engravings, of which he produced an immense number, are highly valued. After the taking of his birthplace by Louis XII., in 1633, he refused to commemorate the event with his graver. Callot's works show his great genius in the representation of popular, grotesque, and warlike subjects, and in caricaturing the vices and follies of mankind.

Born at Nancy, 1592; **died** 1637.

CALMAR, or **KALMAR**, *kal'-mar*, a fortified town of Sweden, and the capital of a province, on the sound or strait of the same name, in the Baltic, opposite the island of Oland. Outside the town stands the castle. It is mostly built of wood, and is deemed one of the strongest in Sweden, but is now converted into a house of correction. The harbour is small, but secure. The commerce consists in the export of timber, alum, tar, and hemp. It is the see of a bishop, has a fine cathedral church, an academy, and a dockyard. In 1397, the treaty of Calmar, by which Denmark, Norway, and Sweden were united, was signed here.

CALMAR, or **KALMAR**, a maritime province of Sweden, extending along its eastern coast, and bounded by the Baltic on the E., and by the provinces of Linkoping, Jonkoping, Carlskrona, and Wexio on the land side. **Area**, including the island of Oland, 4,258 square miles. **Desc.** Undulating, especially in the N., with numerous lakes. Its coasts are indented with many bays, and the country produces corn, flax, timber, and iron. It also rears numerous herds of cattle. **Pop.** in 1884, 241,232. **Lat.** between 56° 20′ and 58° 20′ N. **Lon.** between 15° 30′ and 17° E.

CALMET, AUGUSTIN, *kal-met* (**Fr.** *kal'-mai*), a learned and laborious French Benedictine, who wrote a "*Literal Commentary upon all the Books of the Scripture*," 23 vols. 4to; a "*History of the Old and New Testament*," 4 vols. 4to; an "Historical, Critical, and Chronological Dictionary of the Bible;" a "Universal History," 15 vols. 4to; and other learned works. He was appointed abbot of St. Leopold in 1718, and of Senones, in Lorraine, in 1728.

Born near Commercy, 1672; **died** in Paris, 1757.

CALMINA, *kal-me'-na*, a large town of Dahomey, in Africa, 15 miles from Abomey. **Pop.** 15,000.

CALNE, *kan*, a town once a Parliamentary borough of Wiltshire, 7 miles from Devizes. The church, a large structure with a handsome square tower at the north-east end, has been recently restored; there is a very handsome new Free Church, and there are places of worship for other denominations. It has, besides, a free school, townhall, and union-workhouse. **Pop.** 2,474. A station on the Great Western railway.

CALNEH, or **CALNO**, *kal'-ne*, "our consummation," one of the oldest cities of Babylonia, supposed to have been on the site of the modern Niffer, 60 miles S.E. of Babylon. Some think the tower of Babel was near the town.

CALOMARDE, FRANCISCO TADEO, Count, *kal'-o-mar'-dai*, the leading Spanish minister for ten years under Ferdinand VII., studied at Saragossa for the law, and, through his marriage with the daughter of Beltran, physician to Godoy, the favourite of Ferdinand, he was immediately brought into prominent notice. He has the blame of most of the tyrannical measures which passed in Spain

between 1823 and 1833, although, no doubt, many of them belong to Ferdinand, whose malignant passions stimulated him to the adoption of absolutist principles in their sternest form. On the expected death of Ferdinand, he induced that monarch to reintroduce the Salic law, by which Christina would be excluded from the throne, and paid his court to Don Carlos; but his attentions were too precipitate, and he was forced to flee his country in disgrace. He made his escape in disguise to France, but returned to Spain on the death of the king, who had meanwhile abolished the law he had been persuaded to sanction. He then offered his services to Don Carlos, but they were rejected, when he returned to France, where he passed the remainder of his life, principally at Toulouse.

Born at Villel, Aragon, 1775; **died** at Toulouse, 1842.

CALONNE, CHARLES ALEXANDRE DE, *kal-lon*, a French statesman, who succeeded Necker, in 1783, as comptroller general of the finances. In this office he continued till 1787. During this period he maintained the public credit by a punctuality, till then unknown in the payments of the royal treasury, though he found it drained to the lowest ebb. He laboured with unwearied assiduity to restore the equipoise between the annual income and expenditure, and to provide a supply for the emergencies of the state, without increasing the burthens of the people. For this purpose he advised the king to revive the ancient usage of convening national assemblies of the "notables," to whom he proposed the bold project of suppressing the pecuniary privileges and exemptions of the nobility, clergy, and magistracy. This measure alarmed those powerful bodies, and M. de Calonne found it necessary to retire to England, where he wrote two defences of himself,—his "Requête au Roi," and "Réponse à l'Ecrit de M. Necker." In 1802, by permission of Bonaparte, he returned to Paris, but did not long survive, and died poor. Besides the above, he wrote several other works; among which was his essay, entitled, "De l'État de la France présent et à venir," 1790, in which he predicted the disasters which afterwards befell his unhappy country.

Born at Douay, 1734; **died** 1802.

CALPE, *kal'-pe*, a lofty mountain in the most southern part of Spain, opposite to Mount Abyla, on the African coast. These two mountains were called the Pillars of Hercules. It is the modern Gibraltar.

CALPEE, *kal-pe'*, a city of Bundelcund, British India, on the right bank of the Jumna, 51 miles S.W. of Cawnpore. **Manf.** Cotton, paper, and sugar. **Pop.** 21,000.

CALPENTYN, *kal-pen'-tin*, a long narrow peninsula on the W. coast of Ceylon, with a fort near its northern extremity. **Lat.** 8° 14′ N. **Lon.** 79° 53′ E. During the N.E. monsoon this peninsula becomes an island.

CALPRENEDE, GAUTIER DE COSTES DE LA, *kal-pra-nède*, French romantic writer, one of the earliest authors of those lengthy semi-chivalrous romances so much in fashion in the 17th century: "Cassandra," "Cleopatra," and "Pharamond," were some of his most popular romances. He also wrote tragedies, which were less successful.

Died in Paris, 1663.

CALPURNIA, *kal-pur'-ne-a*, a daughter of the consul, Calpurnius Piso, and the fourth wife of Julius Cæsar. The night previous to her husband's murder, she dreamed that the roof of her house had fallen, and that he had been stabbed in her arms. On that account she attempted, but in vain, to detain him at home.

Lived in the 1st century B.C.

CALTANISETTA, *kal'-ta-ne-set'-ta*, a fortified town of Sicily, in a valley of the same name, 28 miles N.E. of Girgenti. The neighbouring country is highly fertile, and near the town are sulphur-works and mineral springs. **Pop.** 25,027.

CALTONICA, *kal-to'-ne-ka*, a town of Sicily 15 miles N.W. of Girgenti. In its vicinity are sulphur-works. **Pop.** 7,000.

CALTURA, *kal-too'-ra*, a seaport of Ceylon, on the south-west coast, a little above the mouth of the river Kalu-ganga. Arrack is distilled. The place is, on account of the healthful climate, much resorted to by invalids from Colombo.

CALUIRE, *ka-lou-eer'*, a French town, department of the Rhone, on the left bank of the Saône, 3 miles N.E. of Lyons. **Pop.** 6,800.

CALUMET, a county of Wisconsin, United States. Chilton Centre is the chief town. **Area,** 300 square miles. **Pop.** 16,932.

CALVADOS, *kal-va'-dos*, a maritime department of France, a part of the old province of Normandy, and taking its name from a dangerous ridge of rocks on the coast, on which a ship of the Spanish Armada, named the Calvades, was wrecked. It is bounded on the E. by the department Eure, W. by La Manche, S. by Orne, and N. by the English Channel. The surface of the country is undulating, and varied with fertile valleys and beautiful plains. The department is well watered by the Tonques, Orne, Dives, Seulle, Dromme, and Vire. The coast is in some parts rocky, in others there are extensive sand-downs, corn and fruit in abundance, besides hemp and lint, and large quantities of timber. Pasturage being abundant, cattle, sheep, and horses are reared. The trade of fish-curing is pursued along the coast. **Minerals.** Coal, marble, iron, slate, and freestone. CAEN is the capital. **Area,** 2,130 square miles. **Pop.** 439,830.

CALVAERT, DIONYS, *kal'-var*, a Flemish painter, who opened a school for artists at Bologna, where he had amongst his pupils, Guido, Albano, and Domenichino. He is sometimes known as Dionisio Flammingo.

Born at Antwerp, 1565; **died** at Bologna, 1619.

CALVARY, *kal'-va-re*, "the place of a skull," a hill near Jerusalem, where criminals were crucified, and the spot where Christ suffered.

CALVELLO, *kal-val'-lo*, an Italian town, province of Basilicata, pleasantly situated 13 miles S. of Potenza. There are two convents in the town. **Pop.** 6,550.

CALVENTURA ISLANDS, *kal-ven-too'-ra*, two groups of small islands in the Bay of Bengal, off the E. coast of Arracan. **Lat.** 16° 55′ N. **Lon.** 94° 20′ E.

CALVERT, *kal'-vert*, a county of the United States, in Maryland, on the west shore of the Chesapeake. Capital, Prince Frederick. **Area,** 2,039 square miles. **Pop.** 10,538.

CALVERT ISLAND is situate on the W. coast of British North America. **Lat.** 51° 30′ N. **Lon.** 128° 10′ W.—There is a group of islands of the same name in the Pacific. **Lat.** 8° 55′ N. **Lon.** 172° 10′ E.

CALVERT, GEORGE, family name of Lord Baltimore. (*See* MARYLAND—History.)

CALVI, *kal'-ve*, a fortified seaport in Corsica, in the Gulf of Calvi, about 40 miles S.W. of Bastia. There is a good port, and a large export trade is carried on. It was taken by the English in 1794, after a siege of 51 days. **Pop.** 1,800.

CALVIN, JOHN, *kal'-vin*, an eminent reformer, the founder of the religious sect called Calvinists. His father was procureur-fiscal of the district of Noyon, and secretary of the diocese. He was educated at Paris, under Corderius, with a view to the church. Two benefices were procured for him, but he had become dissatisfied with the tenets of the Church of Rome, and changed his opinions with respect to the ecclesiastical state. He was now induced to study the law, in which he made considerable progress at the university of Orleans, but his open avowal of the Protestant faith rendered his stay in France dangerous, and, after some wanderings, he retired to Basle, where he published, in 1535, his "Institutes of the Christian Religion," to which he prefixed an elegant dedication to Francis I. This work rendered his name famous, and it was translated into several languages. In the following year he settled at Geneva, as minister and professor of divinity, having Farel for his colleague. Both he and Farel, however, were in a short time compelled to leave Geneva, for refusing to administer the sacrament indiscriminately to the people, many of whom, having first adopted the principles of the Reformation, at length threw off control, and were known as the Libertines. Calvin now went to Strasburg, where he officiated in a French church of his own establishment, and was also chosen professor of divinity. Here, too, he married the widow of a converted Anabaptist. The divines of this town appointed him their deputy at the Diet of Worms. In the meantime, the citizens of Geneva requested his return to their city, and after repeated solicitations, he, in 1541, complied, and resided there, actively engaged both as a writer and a preacher, until his death. Of his unparalleled industry, Dr. Hoyle says,—"It may be the truest object of admiration, how one lean, worn, spent, and wearied body could hold out. He read, every week of the year through, three divinity lectures; every other week, over and above, he preached every day; so that (as Erasmus said of Chrysostom), I know not whether more to admire his constancy, or theirs that heard him. Some have reckoned his yearly lectures to be 186, and his yearly sermons 286. Every Thursday he sat in the presbytery; every Friday, when the ministers met to consult upon difficult texts, he made as good as a lecture. Besides all this, there was scarce a day that exercised him not in answering, either by word of mouth or writing, the doubts and questions of different churches and pastors, yea, sometimes more at once, so that he might say with Paul, 'the care of all churches lieth upon me.' Scarcely a year wherein, over and above all these former employments, some great volume in folio, or other, came not forth." His works have been published in 9 vols. folio. The great blot upon his character is his persecution of Servetus, on the charge of heresy. Calvin did not scruple to bring forth private letters and documents to help on the conviction of one who had long been his friend. Servetus was burned at Geneva.

Born at Noyon, in Picardy, 1509; died at Geneva, 1564.

CALVINIA, a division in the north-east of the western province of Cape Colony, South Africa. It is a vast grazing country, subject to severe drought, and without any constantly running streams. The Orange river is the northern boundary. **Area**, 5,000 square miles. **Pop.** 8,500.

CALVISANO, *kal-ve-sa'-no*, a town of Austrian Italy, in Lombardy, 17 miles S.E. of Brescia, situate in a beautiful and fertile plain, rich in grain and pasture, and containing numerous mulberry-plantations. **Pop.** about 3,000.

CALVISIUS, SETHUS, *kal-vish'-e-us*, a learned chronologer, and writer on the science of music, whose principal work is the "Opus Chronologicum," the last edition of which was that of Frankfort, in 1685. Scaliger speaks highly of it. He was also the author of several learned treatises on music.

Born in Thuringia, 1556; died 1615.

CALW, *kal'-lo*, an ancient town of Wurtemberg, in a valley of the Black Forest, 20 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. It is situated on both banks of the Nagold, which is crossed by two bridges. There is a very fine town-house, and in the neighbourhood are the ruins of an old castle. **Manf.** Considerable; Linen, woollens, hosiery, leather, and glue. **Pop.** 4,200.

CALYDON, *kal'-i-don*, a city of Ætolia, celebrated as the place where the wild boar was hunted by all the princes of the age. This boar-hunt, under the name of the chase of Calydon, has been much celebrated by the poets. (*See* MELEAGER.)

CALYPSO, *ka-lip'-so*, in Greek legend one of the Oceanides, the goddess of silence, who reigned in the island of Ogygia. Ulysses being shipwrecked on her coasts, she became enamoured of that hero, and succeeded in detaining him in her island seven years: after that, however, Ulysses quitted her to rejoin Penelope, and she died of grief. The story is told in Homer's "Odyssey."

CAM, or **GRANTA**, *kam*, a river of England, rising in Essex, and flowing through the north-east part of the county of Cambridge, until it falls into the Ouse, 4 miles from Ely. It is navigable from the Ouse to Cambridge, and has a course altogether of 40 miles.—Another, which rises in Gloucestershire, and runs into the Severn.

CAMAJORE, *kam-a-zhor-e*, a town of Italy, 16 miles N.W. of Lucca. It is surrounded by walls with a deep fosse. There is a handsome collegiate church, and the town is well built, with regular streets. **Pop.** 2,250.

CAMAMU, *ka'-ma-moo*, the name of an island, a flourishing town, and a bay, of Brazil. The bay is 75 miles from Bahia, and the town has a trade in timber, rum, and rice. **Pop.** 2,000.

CAMANA, *ka-ma'-na*, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru, situate on the river Camana, about 6 miles from the sea. **Pop.** 1,500.

CAMARGUE, LA, *ka-marg'*, an island of France, in the department of Bouches du Rhône, and divided into 9 parishes. It is quite flat, and mostly composed of mud-banks and arid sand, yielding, on the banks of the Rhone, wheat, and affording pasture to wild horses, cattle, and sheep. The phenomenon of the mirage is here frequently to be seen during the heats of summer.

CAMARINES, NORTH and SOUTH; two of the Philippine Islands.

CAMBACERES, JEAN JACQUES REGIS, *kam-bas-a'-rai*, came prominently into notice during the first great revolution of France. He commenced life as a lawyer, and by his talents succeeded in attracting the notice of the Convention, who employed him in various official situations. In the discussion on the conduct of Louis XVI. he declared the monarch guilty, but disputed the authority of the Convention to judge him; he, therefore,

voted only for his provisional arrest, and his death in case of a hostile invasion. The management of foreign affairs was, for some time, committed to his hands, and when Napoleon was made First Consul, Cambacérès was chosen Second. When Bonaparte rose to the throne, Cambacérès became a great favourite, and had several honours conferred upon him. Subsequently he was created High Chancellor of the Empire, and duke of Parma, and appointed to the presidency of the Chamber of Peers. Devotedly attached to Napoleon, he adhered to him throughout his reign, and in 1813 was appointed president of the regency. On Napoleon's final fall, Cambacérès was banished from France, but was afterwards permitted to return to Paris.

Born at Montpellier, 1753; **died** at Paris, 1824.

CAMBAY, *kam'-bai*, a seaport town of Hindostan, at the head of the Gulf of Cambay, nearly 80 miles from Surat: a great portion of it is in ruins. Its trade has greatly declined, but it is still celebrated for the taste with which it produces articles of carnelian and bloodstone. **Pop.** 36,007. **Lat.** 22° 18′ N. **Lon.** 72° 39′ E.

CAMBAY, GULF OF, is 80 miles long, and 25 in average breadth. **Lat.** between 21° and 22° 10′ N. **Lon.** between 71° 50′ and 72° 40′ E.

CAMBERT, ROBERT, *kam'-bair*, a French musician, who was the first to exhibit operas in France; but being rivalled by Lulli, he went, in 1672, to England, where he became master of the king's band.

Born 1628; **died** 1677.

CAMBERWELL, *kam'-ber-wel*. (*See* LONDON.)

CAMBIASO, LUCA, *kam'-be-a'-so*, sometimes called Luchetto of Genoa, a distinguished Italian painter in fresco and oil. After becoming eminent in Genoa, he went to Spain, where he was commissioned by Philip II. to paint for the Escurial; accordingly, he executed several works; [among which is an immense fresco of Paradise, crowded with figures, on the ceiling of the choir of the church of San Lorenzo. This, however, is considered both stiff and formal in its execution. He also painted in oil, for the Escurial, "John the Baptist preaching in the Wilderness," which is esteemed as the best of his Spanish works. The best of his Genoese works are, "The Martyrdom of St. George," in the church of San Giorgio; and "The Rape of the Sabines," at Terralba, near Genoa.

Born near Genoa, 1527; **died** at the Escurial, Spain, 1585.

CAMBINI, GIOVANNI GIUSEPPE, *kam-bé'-ne*, musical composer, who excelled on the violin. While on a voyage to Naples, in 1766, he was captured by corsairs, and underwent great hardships before his ransom could be effected. He settled in Paris, but his improvident habits ensured him a life of poverty. He wrote oratorios, "Joab," and the "Sacrifice of Abraham," and opera and ballet music, but his best works are his violin quartettes.

Born at Leghorn, 1740; **died** at Paris, 1825.

CAMBOJA, or **MAEKHAUM**, *kam-bo'-ja*, a river of Asia, which rises among the mountains of Independent Tartary. It passes through the province of Yunnan, in China, the countries of Laos and Cambodia, and falls into the Chinese Sea by several mouths.

CAMBOJIA, or **CAMBODIA**, formerly one of the provinces of Cochin-China, but acknowledged to be an independent kingdom under the protection of the French, in 1867. **Desc.** As far as it is known, distinguished by its fertility, being formed by the alluvia of its large rivers, and almost a level. **Zoology.** Elephants, buffaloes, horned cattle, hogs, wild and tame goats, hares, cranes, and all kinds of poultry. **Pro.** Rice, areca-nuts, betel, spices, gamboge, sandal-wood, sapan-wood, and ivory. **Mats** are largely exported. **Pop.** 1,020,000. (*See* ANAM and COCHIN-CHINA.)

CAMBORNE, *kam'-born*, a town of Cornwall, 4 miles from Redruth, and the centre of a mining population. There are very productive copper, tin, and lead mines in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 13,607.

CAMBRAI, or **CAMBRAY**, *kam'-brai*, a fortified city of France, department of Nord, on the Scheldt, which divides it into two parts. It is 17 miles from Valenciennes, and is entered through four gateways. Its citadel is one of the strongest in Europe. The cathedral, archiepiscopal palace, and town-house, are interesting buildings, and there are many picturesque old houses. The old cathedral was destroyed in 1793 by the revolutionists, who broke open the tomb of Fenelon, archbishop of Cambrai, and melted his leaden coffin into bullets. There is a monument to his memory in the new cathedral. **Manf.** Cambrics, which take their name from the town, thread, lace, leather, beetroot-sugar, starch, and soap; and there is a trade in wool, flax, butter and hops. **Population**, 14,818.—In 1508 the league of Cambray was concluded here. It was formed by Maximilian I. of Germany, Louis XII. of France, the king of Aragon, Ferdinand of Spain, and Pope Julius, against the Venetian republic. In 1529 peace between Francis I. and Charles V. was also concluded here. This was called the Ladies' Treaty, being negotiated by Margaret of Austria, Charles V.'s aunt, and Louise of Savoy, Francis I.'s mother. In 1736 this treaty, which was disadvantageous to France, was broken.

CAMBRIA, *kam'-bre-a*, the name given by the Romans to Wales, from the Celtic name Cymri.

CAMBRIA, a post-township of Niagara county, New York, 22 miles from Buffalo. **Pop.** 2,500.

CAMBRIA, a county of Pennsylvania. Fertile, with coal and iron in abundance. **Area**, 670 square miles. **Pop.** 46,811.

CAMBRIDGE, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, duke of, *kaim'-bridj*, first cousin to Queen Victoria, early entered the army, and in 1837 was a colonel of infantry, and successively commanded a regiment of dragoons and the Scots fusiliers. In 1852 he was appointed inspector-general of the army, and in 1854 became lieutenant-general, with the command of a division, with which he proceeded to the Crimea. He fought at the battles of Alma and Inkermann, and in 1855 returned to England. On the death of Lord Hardinge, in 1856, he became commander-in-chief of the British forces. In 1857 he was presented by the citizens of London with a sword of honour, accompanied with the freedom of the city.

Born at Hanover, 1819.

CAMBRIDGE, the chief town of the county of Cambridge, one of the two great university towns of England, and a parliamentary borough, situate on the river Cam, by which it is intersected unequally. The town is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, decreasing towards each extremity; and most of the streets, as well as the buildings, are irregular. Cambridge is chiefly celebrated for its university, the first public instru-

ment relating to which does not ascend higher than an act of parliament of Henry III.'s reign, A.D. 1229, though it must have subsisted a considerable time before. The university consists of seventeen different colleges and halls, the schools, the public library, the Fitzwilliam Museum, the senate-house, and the university printing-office. The colleges have been founded at different periods during the six preceding centuries, and are very unequal in extent and decoration. 1. St. Peter's, or Peter House, in 1257, and consisting of two small courts. 2. Clare College, erected originally in 1326. 3. Pembroke College, in 1347. 4. Corpus Christi, Benit, or Benedict College, in 1351. 5. Trinity Hall, in 1350. 6. Gonville and Caius College, in 1348. 7. King's College, in 1441. The chapel of this college, said to be the most magnificent structure of the kind in Europe, was founded by King Henry VI., but not completed before the reign of Henry VIII. It consists of several detached piles of building, of which the chapel, with its wonderful roof of carved stone, unsupported by pillars, is the most admired. 8. Queen's College, founded in 1448. 9. St. Catherine's College, in 1473. 10. Jesus College, originally a monastic edifice, converted, in 1496, into a college. 11. Christ's College, in 1505, by Margaret, countess of Richmond. 12. St. John's College was also founded by the same Margaret, in 1511. 13. Mary Magdalen College, founded by Thomas, Baron Audley, in 1519. 14. Trinity College, founded by King Henry VIII. in 1546; here there is a library, which ranks among the first in Great Britain, for its collection of printed books, manuscripts, Roman antiquities, and natural curiosities. The structure containing it was erected by Sir Christopher Wren. 15. Emmanuel College, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, in 1584. 16. Sidney Sussex College, founded in 1598. 17. Downing College, founded in the year 1800, in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, made 1717. Each college has its own statutes, by which it is governed; but the government of the colleges, as a confederation, rests with a senate composed of two houses, the members of which amount to 4,000, and have the degree of Doctor or M.A. The university sends two members to the House of Commons, who are chosen by this senate. The buildings in the town unconnected with the university are not generally remarkable. The circular church of the Holy Sepulchre, one of the few round churches in England, is interesting. There are about 18 churches of the establishment. St. Mary's, the university church, was restored in 1863, and the interesting old churches of St. Clement, St. Edward, and St. Benedict, have also been restored. There are various chapels for other denominations. A very fine guildhall was erected in 1862. There is a neat market-hall, and an old hospital, Addenbrooke's, has been handsomely rebuilt. The Albert Asylum is a pretty building in the Gothic style. No manufacture of consequence is carried on; the chief trade consists in corn, brawn, and cheese. Pop. 35,372.—A station on the Great Eastern, Great Northern, and London and North-Western Railways.

CAMBRIDGE, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, United States, on Charles river, 3 miles N.W. of Boston. It contains a court-house, county-gaol, state arsenal, and several churches for different sects. It also contains Harvard College, or the University of Cambridge, the oldest and most wealthy literary institution in the United States. It was founded in 1638, in less than twenty years after the first settlement of New England. It possesses a library, a laboratory, museum, and botanical garden; and connected with it is a school for pupils preparing for business, and not wishing to study classics. The average number of students attending the college is about 1,100. Pop. 52,059. Many of the most eminent literary men of the United States have resided in Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, *kaim'-bridj-sheer*, an inland county of England, bounded N. by Lincolnshire, N.W. by Northamptonshire, N.E. by Norfolk, E. by Suffolk, S. by Essex and Hertfordshire, S.W. by Bedfordshire, and W. by Huntingdonshire, 50 miles long by 30 broad. The N. part is occupied by a portion of the great Bedford Level, including the isle of Ely, which is fertile, and produces luxuriant crops of wheat, oats, and cole-seed. On the dairy farms, butter of the finest quality is made; and the vicinity of Cottenham is noted for new cheese of delicious flavour. By far the most agreeable districts are to the S. and S.W., consisting chiefly of elevated land. The S.E. division, reaching from the Gogmagog hills to Newmarket, is bleak and healthy.

Rivers.—The Ouse, the Cam or Granta (a tributary of the Ouse), the Nene, and the Lark.
Principal Towns.—CAMBRIDGE, ELY, WISBEACH, NEWMARKET, and ROYSTON.
Area.—857 square miles.
Pop.—185,475.

CAMBYNA, *kam-bi'-na*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, 15 miles from Celebes. Ext. 20 miles long, by 15 broad. Lat. 5° 21′ S. Lon. 121° 57′ E.

CAMBYSES, *kam-bi'-seez*, (Kabujiya in Persian history), king of Medea and Persia, was the son of Cyrus the Great, whom he succeeded 529 B.C. Four years afterwards conquered the Egyptians, defeated Psammenitus, and plundered their temples. Cambyses afterwards sent an army of 50,000 men to destroy the temple of Jupiter Ammon; but they were lost in the deserts of Libya. In his Ethiopian war he was not more successful, a horrible famine reducing his soldiers to live one on the other. Historians represent this monarch as a furious tyrant; he caused his brother Smerdis to be killed, and also his sister Meroë and her husband. There is probably some exaggeration in the accounts of the cruelties he perpetrated in Egypt. He was subject to epileptic fits, which perhaps sometimes gave him the appearance of being carried away by ungovernable outbursts of temper. He died of a small wound he had given himself with his sword as he mounted on horseback.
Died 521 B.C.

CAMDEN, CHARLES PRATT, earl of, *kam'-den*, was a younger son of Sir John Pratt, chief justice of the court of King's Bench in the reign of George I. Having been educated at Eton and Cambridge, he was trained to the law, and, in 1738, was called to the bar. For several years he had little success; but, in 1752, he was engaged as junior counsel in Defence of Owen, a bookseller, who had been prosecuted by the attorney-general for publishing a libel upon the House of Commons. In this case he greatly contributed to the success of his client in gaining a favourable verdict. From that time his fortune and fame were fixed. In 1757 he was made attorney-general, and, almost immediately afterwards was returned member of parliament for Downton, a borough, since abolished, in Wiltshire. In 1761 he was raised to the bench as lord chief justice of the common pleas, and, in 1765, was created a peer, with the title of Baron Camden, of Camden Place, in the county of Kent. In 1766 he became lord chancellor, but resigned in 1770. In 1782 until his death he was president of the council. It was as a judge in the court of Chancery, however, that he earned the praise of his country-

men. Only one of his decisions was reversed, and that reversal, Lord Eldon said, was probably wrong.

Born 1714; **died** 1794.

CAMDEN, WILLIAM, a learned antiquary. His father was a paper-stainer, of London, and he was educated at Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's School, and Oxford. In 1575 he was appointed second master of Westminster School, and, in 1586, published, in elegant Latin, "Britannia," giving an account of the history of the ancient inhabitants of Britain, their origin, manners, and laws. A third edition of this work appeared in 1590, at which time the author had a prebend in Salisbury Cathedral, but without being in orders. In 1593 he became head master of Westminster School, and, next year, published an enlarged edition of his "Britannia." In 1597 he printed his Greek Grammar for the use of Westminster School, and, the same year, was made Clarencieux king at arms. Three years later his "Catalogue of the Monuments in Westminster Abbey" appeared, and also a new impression of his "Britannia." In 1603 he published at Frankfort "A Collection of our Ancient Historians," in Latin; and, in the following year, his "Remains Concerning Britain," in 4to. In 1615 he printed his "Annals of the Reign of Elizabeth." After his death his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. He founded a history professorship at Oxford, and bequeathed all his books and papers to Sir Robert Cotton.

Born in London, 1555; **died** 1623.

CAMDEN, a maritime county of New South Wales, inclosed landward by the counties of Cook, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Argyle, and St. Vincent; and bounded on the E. by the Pacific. It is one of the most fertile districts in the colony. There are some fine lakes and beautiful scenery, especially in the Illiwarra district, or Five Islands, which extend for eighteen miles along the coast. **Pop.** 15,723.

CAMDEN, the chief place in the above county. It is the centre of a fertile district on the river Nepean. **Pop.** of town, 505; of district, 3,564.

CAMDEN, a county on the coast of Georgia, U.S., separated from Florida by St. Mary's river. **Area**, 1,125 square miles. **Pop.** 6,274.

CAMDEN, a county in the central part of Missouri, United States, intersected by the Osage river. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 7,266.

CAMDEN, a county of New Jersey, United States. **Area**, 220 square miles. **Pop.** 62,942.

CAMDEN, capital of the above county, on the left bank of the Delaware, opposite Philadelphia. It is regularly laid out, and possesses many fine buildings. **Manf.** Iron, glass, and chemicals. **Pop.** 41,659.

CAMDEN, a county of North Carolina, United States. The surface is level and partly occupied by the Dismal Swamp. Camden Court House is the chief town. **Area**, 280 square miles. **Pop.** 6,274.

CAMDEN, a bay of Russian America, in the Arctic Ocean. **Lat.** 70° N. **Lon.** 145° W.

CAMELFORD, a town of Cornwall, on the little river Camel, 14 miles W. of Launceston. It was formerly a parliamentary borough, but was disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832. **Pop.** 1,000.

CAMERARIUS, JOACHIM, *käm'-e-rair'-e-us*, a learned German writer. His real name was Liebhard, but he adopted the Latin form of Cämmerer (chamberlain), because his ancestors had been chamberlains to the bishops of Bamberg. He embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and formed a friendship with Melanchthon, whose life he wrote. On the establishment of a college at Nuremberg, he was made professor of belles-lettres, and afterwards removed to Leipsic to superintend the university of that city. He aided Melanchthon in drawing up the famous "Confession of Augsburg," wrote some good books, and translated a great number of the Greek authors.

Born at Bamberg, 1500; **died** at Leipsic, 1574.

CAMERINO, *kam-a-ré'-no*, a town of Italy, the see of an archbishop, on a hill at the foot of the Apennines, 41 miles S.W. of Ancona. There are a cathedral (built on the site of a temple of Jupiter) and a university. **Manf.** Silk. **Pop.** 6,000.

CAMERON, *kam'-e-ron*, a county of Texas, U.S., on the Gulf of Mexico. **Area**, 5,460 square miles. **Pop.** 14,459.

CAMERON, JOHN, Scotch scholar and divine. At various times he was professor at Sedan, in France, at Saumar, Glasgow, and Montauban. In the latter town he was assassinated by a political opponent in the open street. He was considered to be one of the most erudite scholars of his time.

Born at Glasgow, 1580; **died** at Montauban, France, 1625.

CAMERON, REV. RICHARD, a Presbyterian clergyman, the founder of a sect known in the religious history of Scotland as the Cameronians. He was one of the boldest opponents of the measures of Charles II., and, with twenty others, in 1680, entered armed into the town of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, and, at the market cross, renounced his allegiance, and pronounced Charles a tyrant and a traitor to the civil and religious principles of the people. His party kept in arms for a month in the hill districts of Ayrshire and Nithsdale; but, in a skirmish with the king's troops, they were defeated at Airdsmoss, where Cameron was slain. A monument marks the spot where this event occurred.

Died 1680.

CAMEROONS, *käm'-e-roons*, a river of Africa, falling into the Bight of Biafra, near **lat.** 4° N.; **lon.** 9° 40' E. with an estuary, 20 miles wide.

CAMEROONS CAPE is on an island in the estuary of the above river.

CAMEROONS PEAK, the highest point of a range of mountains of the same name. **Lat.** 4° 13' N. **Lon.** 9° 10' E. **Height**, estimated at 13,000 feet.

CAMETA, *kam'-ai-ta*, a town of Brazil, on the bank of the Tocantins, 85 miles S.W. of Para, or Belem. A fertile district was assigned to this town in 1839. **Pop.** 20,000.

CAMILLA, *ka-mil'-la*, queen of the Volsci, daughter of Metabus and Casmilla, is mentioned in the Æneid. Being, from her infancy, bred to the sports of the chase and war, she was famous for her extreme agility and skill with the bow. Whilst assisting Turnus against Æneas, she was treacherously killed by Aruns.

CAMILLUS, MARCUS FURIUS, *ka-mil'-lus*, an illustrious Roman, who obtained four triumphs, and was five times dictator. This great man, whose virtues were equal to his talents, was prosecuted on a charge of peculation, on which he went into voluntary banishment. While he was absent, Brennus, at the head of an army of Gauls, took Rome, and besieged the senate in the Capitol. Camillus, forgetting his wrongs, flew to the relief of his country, defeated the barbarian, and was created dictator. He soon retired from public life, and two years afterwards died of the plague.

Died 365 B.C.

CAMISANO, *ka-mè-sa'-no*, a town of Italy, 6 miles from Crema. There is an ancient Gothic castle here, with a large tower. **Pop.** 2,050.

CAMOENS, LUIS DE, *kam'-o-ens*, the most celebrated poet of Portugal. He studied at Coimbra, and having fallen in love with a lady of honour at the court of Lisbon, was banished. He then entered the army, and served with great reputation in Africa, against the Moors, losing his eye by a wound. Soon after his return to Portugal, he engaged in an expedition to the East Indies. He exposed the conduct of the Portuguese authorities in that country in a pungent satire, for which he was, in 1556, banished to Macao, where he wrote a great part of his famous poem entitled the "Lusiad." On his passage home he suffered shipwreck, but preserved the MS. of his poem, which was published in 1569. The people of Macao are still proud of showing a cave where Camoens amused himself in writing his "Lusiad." It has been translated into English both by Sir Richard Fanshaw and Mr. Mickle. He lost all his property in the wreck, and the last ten years of his life were passed in abject poverty, a faithful Indian servant begging in the streets for his support. He died in a public hospital, and when, about sixteen years afterwards, it was remembered that he was a great national poet, and a monument was raised to his memory, great difficulty was experienced in finding the obscure grave in which his remains were deposited. Besides his great poem, he wrote numerous political works and three comedies.

Born at Lisbon, 1524; **died** 1579.

CAMOGLIA, *kam'-o-gle-a*, a maritime town of Sardinia, built in the waters of the Gulf of Genoa, 13 miles S.E. of Genoa. **Pop.** about 5,800.

CAMONICA, or VALLE CAMONICA, *ka-mo'-ne-ka*, a well-cultivated valley of Northern Italy, extending for 50 miles, and terminating at the Lake of Iseo. It is watered by the Ogleo, and is the route from Italy to the Tyrol. It has marble and slate quarries, and lead, iron, and copper mines. Not officially recognized.

CAMPAGNA, *kam-pan'-ya*, a town of Italy, situate amid high mountains, 20 miles N.E. of Salerno, in the province of Principato Citra. It has a cathedral, several convents, and is a bishop's see. There is a large annual fair. **Pop.** 8,200.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, *de ro'-ma*, an uncultivated and unhealthy plain, surrounding Rome. It comprehends the greater part of ancient Latium, and is from 50 to 70 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. Towards the Mediterranean there is a sandy plain. The whole district is volcanic in character, and pestilential vapours arise. On account of malaria, this region is but little inhabited; but in autumn, the least unhealthy time, cattle are grazed there, the pasturage being rich and abundant. In the time of ancient Rome, the air was more salubrious, and the emperors Hadrian and Domitian had villas in the district.

CAMPAGNAC, *kam-pan'-yak*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron, 24 miles from Rodez. **Pop.** 1,300.

CAMPAN, *kam'-pan*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, 12 miles from Bagnère-en-Bigorre. **Pop.** 4,000. In its neighbourhood there are marble-quarries.

CAMPAN, JEANNE LOUISE HENRIETTE, **MADAME**, in her fifteenth year was appointed reader to the daughters of Louis XV. of France, and in 1770 married, and became first lady of the bedchamber to Marie Antoinette, the dauphiness. With this princess she remained till the Revolution parted them, when she opened a boarding-school at St. Germaine-en-Laye. She subsequently became superintendent of the establishment at Ecouen, founded by Napoleon I. for the daughters and sisters of the officers of the Legion of Honour. This establishment was, after the Restoration, suppressed, and she retired to Mantes, where she passed the remainder of her days, enjoying a reputation for many virtues and accomplishments. She wrote, "Memoirs of the Private Life of Marie Antoinette," "Historical Anecdotes of the Reigns of Louis XV. and XVI.," and published the correspondence of queen Hortense.

Born in Paris, 1752; **died** at Mantes, 1822.

CAMPANA, *kam-pa'-na*, an island off the W. coast of Patagonia. **Ext.** 55 miles long, with an average breadth of 10. **Lat.** 48° 30′ S. **Lon.** 75° 30′ W.

CAMPANA, LA, a Spanish town, province of Andalusia, on the Madre-Viega, a tributary of the Guadalquivir, 37 miles N.E. of Seville. **Manf.** Weaving and brick-making. **Pop.** 5,400.

CAMPANARIO, *kam-pa-na'-re-o*, a town of Spain, province of Estremadura, 62 miles S.E. of Badajoz. It is ill-built, and the streets are narrow. **Manf.** Linen. **Exp.** Ropes, wine, and oil. **Pop.** 5,400.

CAMPANELLA, TOMMASA, *kam'-pa-nel'-la*, an Italian philosopher, and a monk of the Dominican order. His sagacity enabled him to discover the errors of the "scholastic philosophy," and he published a work which attracted attention, and procured him many enemies. In 1599 he was seized at Naples, and committed to prison on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Spaniards, who were then masters of his country. He was imprisoned 27 years, and was several times tortured, five times brought to trial, and finally sent to Rome at the request of Pope Urban VIII., who liberated him. In 1634 he went to France, where Cardinal Richelieu allowed him a pension. His philosophical works exhibit occasionally much logical power, but associated with a belief in astrology and dreams. He also wrote a Defence of the Catholic Church, and a discourse on the Spanish Monarchy, which was translated into English.

Born at Stello, Calabria, 1568; **died** at Paris, 1639.

CAMPANIA, *kam-pai'-ne-a*, the ancient name of that part of Italy which is now divided into the provinces of BENEVENTO, NAPOLI, and TERRA DI LAVORO. **Pop.** 2,979,004.

CAMPANO, GIOVANNI ANTONIO, *kam-pa'-no*, a learned Italian, who was originally a shepherd-boy. In this capacity he attracted the notice of a priest, who took him home, and gave him a liberal education. Acquiring considerable knowledge of the Greek language, he subsequently became professor of rhetoric at Perugia. Pius II. made him a bishop, and sent him to the congress at Ratisbon. Sixtus IV. appointed him governor of Citta da Castello; but Campano, having resisted an arbitrary act of his against the inhabitants, incurred the pope's displeasure; on which he withdrew to his bishopric of Terrano, where he died. He wrote the history of Andrew Braccio, a famous commander; several moral and poetical treatises, letters, orations, and Latin poems; all of which were published together in 1707 and 1734, at Leipsic.

Born in Campania, 1429; **died** at Terrano, 1477.

CAMPANUS, GIOVANNI, *kam-pa'-nus*, sometimes called Novarese Campano, an Italian mathematician, the first translator of Euclid from the Arabic. Although his works, which consisted

of writings on astronomy and geometry principally, are long exploded, yet he deserves praise, as one of those studious men who, though few, laboured zealously at the exact sciences, and did their best to extend the knowledge of them.

Died 1300.

CAMPBELL, JOHN LORD, *kam'-bel*, lord chancellor of England, was the second son of the Rev. Dr. George Campbell, minister of Cupar, Fifeshire. He received his education at the university of St. Andrew's, and in 1800 was entered a student at Lincoln's Inn, London. In 1806 he was called to the bar, and in 1827 became a bencher. In 1830 he was elected member of parliament for Stafford, and in 1832 was appointed solicitor-general. In 1834 he was attorney-general, and in 1841 became lord chancellor of Ireland, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron Campbell. The same year he resigned the chancellorship, and in 1846 became chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1850 he attained the position due to his industry, and became lord chief justice of the court of Queen's Bench, with a salary of £8,000 a year. In June, 1859, he was appointed, under the Palmerston administration, lord chancellor. As a member of parliament he represented first, Stafford, then Dudley, and then Edinburgh; for which he sat till 1841. In 1846 he produced his "Lives of the Lord Chancellors, &c.," and in 1849 the "Lives of the Chief Justices,"—works which, in a literary point of view, added to his reputation.

Born near Cupar, Scotland, 1779; **died** in London, 1861.

CAMPBELL, REV. GEORGE, an eminent Scotch divine, who in 1759 was appointed principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1763 he answered Hume's Essay on Miracles; and subsequently had the degree of D.D. conferred on him by King's College, Aberdeen. In 1771 he was appointed professor of divinity, and in 1776 published his "Philosophy of Rhetoric," which, with the exception of Whately's, is, perhaps, the ablest work on the subject. Campbell undoubtedly possessed a highly philosophical mind, of great depth, acuteness, and critical power. He wrote several other works of a theological kind. Some years previous to his death he resigned his professorship, and King George III. granted him a pension of £300 a year.

Born at Aberdeen, 1709; **died** 1796.

CAMPBELL, THOMAS, one of the most eminent of modern poets, was the son of a merchant of Glasgow, and youngest of a family consisting of ten sons and daughters. After passing through the university of Glasgow, where he excelled as a Greek scholar, he went to Edinburgh, where, in 1799, he published his "Pleasures of Hope," which Byron, who ought to be a judge, pronounces "one of the most beautiful didactic poems in the language." The profits arising from this performance enabled him to visit the continent. During this tour he had a view from a distance of the battle of Hohenlinden, which he afterwards celebrated in his vigorous little poem of that name. On his return to Edinburgh he continued to write, but in 1803 removed to London, where he began to pursue literature as a profession. In 1806 he received from the Fox ministry a pension of £200 a year, which he enjoyed for life. In 1809 he published his "Gertrude of Wyoming," which Lord Jeffrey pronounced "a polished and pathetic poem in the old style of English pathos and poetry." In 1820 he became the editor of the "New Monthly Magazine," which post he held till 1830. In 1824 appeared his "Theodoric," a poem of great sweetness, though deficient in power. In 1831 he established the "Metropolitan Magazine," which he managed only a short time. In 1842 he published his "Pilgrim of Glencoe," which did not raise his poetical character above the point it already had attained. During his intervals of repose from severer duties, he occasionally produced smaller effusions, which, from their strength and beauty, have long kept possession of the popular mind. His lyrics are, perhaps, the noblest bursts of poetical feeling, fervour, and enthusiasm, that have ever flashed from any poet.—Campbell also wrote several prose biographies and other works. He was elected twice to the lord rectorship of Glasgow, and took an active part in forming the London University, now University College, which he indeed claimed the merit of originating. His body rests in Westminster Abbey, where, near the centre of the Poets' Corner, there is a marble statue of him by Marshall.

Born at Glasgow, 1777; **died** at Bologne, 1844.

CAMPBELL, REV. JOHN, a Scotch clergyman, who took an active part in almost every Christian work. In 1804 he was appointed pastor of the Independent church at Kingsland, and greatly assisted in the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In 1812 he made a voyage to Africa, for the purpose of visiting the stations of the London Missionary Society, and returned in 1814. He revisited that country in 1818-21. Of these voyages he published accounts, and founded the "Youths' Magazine," of which he acted as editor for eighteen years. He also published numerous other works of a religious tendency.

Born at Edinburgh, 1766; **died** 1840.

CAMPBELL, SIR ALEXANDER, a lieutenant-general in the British army, who aided in the defence of Gibraltar, and assisted in the destruction of the enemy's floating batteries. After serving abroad nearly twenty years, principally in the East, where he was present at the siege of Seringapatam, and all the great conflicts from 1793 to 1808, he returned in the latter year to England. Shortly after he went to the Peninsula, where, in 1809, at the battle of Talavera, he commanded the right wing, and was dangerously wounded. Recovering from this, he again joined the army, and fought at Busaco and other places. The last appointment he received was commander-in-chief of Madras.

Born in Perthshire, 1759; **died** at Fort St. George, 1824.

CAMPBELL, Lords of Argyle. (*See* ARGYLE.)

CAMPBELL, SIR COLIN. (*See* CLYDE, LORD.)

CAMPBELL, a county of Georgia, United States. Cambellton is the capital. **Area**, 360 square miles. **Pop.** 9,970.

CAMPBELL, a county of Kentucky, United States. The soil is good and well cultivated. The chief town is Alexandria. **Area**, 120 square miles. **Pop.** 37,440.

CAMPBELL, a county of Tennessee, United States. The surface is hilly and partly covered with extensive forests. Jacksborough is the capital. **Area**, 450 square miles. **Pop.** 10,005.

CAMPBELL, a county of Virginia, United States. The surface is hilly and broken. The chief town is Campbell Court House. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 36,250.

CAMPBELL ISLAND, in the South Pacific, is 36 miles in circumference. Its coast is indented with bays, forming good harbours, and there is an interesting flora. **Lat.** 52° 33′ S. **Lon** 160° 9′ E.

CAMPBELLTOWN, a township of Otago, New Zealand, 150 miles S. of Dunedin. It has a good harbour, and is a point of call for the Suez mail. **Pop.** 351.

CAMPBELTON, a royal burgh and seaport of Argyleshire, Scotland, near the south end of the peninsula of Cantire, 30 miles from Ayr, on a fine inlet of the sea, 2 miles long and 1 broad. In the principal street is a fine granite cross, said to have been brought from Iona. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in distilling, and in the herring fishery. The town is a favourite summer resort. **Pop.** 9,755.

CAMPEACHY, *kam-pé'-che*, a seaport of Mexico, on the west coast of the peninsula of Yucatan, 90 miles S.W. of Merida. Its houses are well built of stone. There is a good dock and fort, which commands both the town and harbour. It has, besides, churches, convents, a college, and shipbuilding-docks. Cotton and wax are its principal exports, and it is the centre of the Campeachy wood or logwood trade. **Pop.** of the state of the same name, 90,413.

CAMPEGGIO, LORENZO, *kam-pej'-e-o*, a cardinal, who was originally a professor of civil law at Padua, and had married; but losing his wife, entered the church, and was made a bishop. Leo X. created him a cardinal while he was nuncio at the imperial court. In 1518 he was sent legate to England, to collect the tithes for the war against the Turks; and, while there, he was nominated bishop of Salisbury. In 1524 he was sent into Germany, as the delegate of the pope, to oppose the progress of Lutheranism, in which he met with no success. The subject of the separation between Henry VIII. and Catharine of Aragon brought him once more to England; but he was so unsuccessful in his mission, that he incurred the blame of all parties, and was deprived of his English bishopric. He was recalled in 1529, and the pope sent him again to Germany, where he attended the diet of Augsburg. He afterwards was made archbishop of Bologna.—He was a learned man, and the friend of Erasmus and other eminent scholars. Some of his letters are in a collection printed at Bâle in 1550.

Born 1474; **died** 1539.

CAMPEN. (*See* KAMPEN.)

CAMPER, PETER, *kam'-per*, an eminent German physician and naturalist, who studied under Boerhaave, Muschenbroek, Gravesande, and other great men in Leyden university. He was professor of medicine at Franeker, in 1750; at Amsterdam in 1755; and at Groningen in 1765. He afterwards travelled, and visited England, France, and Germany, where he cultivated the acquaintance of men of letters. At Berlin he met with a flattering reception from Frederick the Great. To the study of medicine he united that of many other sciences, and cultivated a taste for the fine arts. He designed, painted, and modelled with exactness and elegance; but he excelled in the study of philosophy and natural history. His works on these subjects are in 6 vols. 8vo, enriched with above 100 folio plates of the most curious objects. He wrote also on the physiognomies of men of different countries, a work of considerable ingenuity, though necessarily not altogether to be relied on.

Born at Leyden, 1722; **died** at the Hague, 1789.

CAMPERDOWN, *kam'-per-down*, a village of Holland, in the North Sea, 27 miles N.W. of Amsterdam. It gives its name to the victory of Admiral Duncan over the Dutch fleet, October 11, 1797.

CAMPERDOWN, the chief town of the county of Hampden, Victoria, Australia, 120 miles S.W. of Melbourne. The surrounding district is agricultural. **Pop.** 1,350.

CAMPHUYSEN, DIRK, *kamp-hoo'-sen*, an eminent Dutch painter, whose landscapes, winter, and moonlight pieces are extremely beautiful.

Born at Gorcum, 1586: **died** at Dockum, Friesland, 1627.

CAMPI, *kam'-pe*, a town of Italy, the province of Terra di Otranto, 9 miles from Lecce. **Manf.** Straw hats. **Pop.** 4,101.

CAMPI, a district of Italy, in the Val d'Arno, below Florence. It contains several villages of the same name, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the preparation of the fine Tuscan straw for hats and bonnets. **Pop.** 9,800.

CAMPI, BERNARDINO, Italian painter, who followed the style of Raffaelle and produced many admirable works. His masterpiece is the cupola of the church of San Gismondo, Cremona. He was also eminent as a portrait painter and engraver. Three other members of the family, Giulio, Antonio, and Vincenzo, also attained great reputation as painters.

Born 1522; **died** 1590.

CAMPIAN, EDMUND, *kam'-pe-an*, an English Jesuit, educated at Christ's Hospital and Oxford. Queen Elizabeth and Lord Burleigh noticed his abilities, and he was ordained deacon, but about 1570 abjured Protestantism, and went to Douay and Rome, where he became a Jesuit in 1573. In 1580 he came to England on a mission, but was arrested as a conspirator, imprisoned in the Tower, and after suffering torture on the rack, was with other Jesuits, his companions, executed at Tyburn. He wrote a book on universal chronology, a history of the divorce of Henry VIII., and a history of Ireland.

Born in London, 1540; **died** 1581.

CAMPISTRON, JEAN GALBERT DE, *kam-pees'-trawng*, French poet, who, at an early age, went to Paris, and there was fortunate enough to acquire the friendship and receive the advice of the poet Racine. Through him he became secretary to the duke of Vendôme. His plays possess many beauties, and are formed on the model of those of Racine. He also wrote some operas, of which the best known is "Acis and Galatea," not to be mistaken for the celebrated serenata of Handel, the words of which were by Gray.

Born at Toulouse, 1656; **died** 1723.

CAMPOBASSO, *kam'-po-bas'-so*, a fortified town of Italy, about 52 miles from Naples. **Manf.** Cutlery and arms. **Pop.** of comp. 380,467.

CAMPOBELLO, *kam'-po-bel'-lo*, an island of New Brunswick, with a lighthouse 60 feet high. It has several excellent harbours. **Ext.** 9 miles long, and from 1 to 3 broad. **Lat.** 44° 57′ N. **Lon.** 66° 55′ W.

CAMPO DE CRIPTANA, *kam-po'-de-krip-ta'-na*, a Spanish town in the province Ciudad-Real. **Manf.** Coarse cloths. There is a trade in corn and fruits. **Pop.** 5,250.

CAMPO FORMIO, *kam-po for'-me-o*, a town of Italy, in the province of Udine, 7 miles S.W. of the city of that name. It is remarkable as the place where a treaty of peace was signed between Austria and France, on the 17th October, 1797. By it Austria ceded the Low Countries and the territory of the empire as far as the Rhine, she recognized the Cisalpine republic, and received in return Venice, a portion of the Venetian States, Istria, and Dalmatia.

CAMPO-MAIOR, *kam-po-mai'-yor*, a fortified town of Portugal, on the Spanish frontier, in the province of Alemtejo, 15 miles N.W. of Badajoz. It is a poor place, with narrow, dirty streets. Pop. 5,300.

CAMPO SANTO, *kam'-po san'-to*, a town of Italy, situate on the Pavaro, 15 miles from the town of Modena. Pop. 2,500.—In 1743, a sanguinary battle was fought here, between the Spanish and Austrian forces.

CAMPOMANES, PEDRO RODRIGUES, *kam-po-ma'-nees*, count of, Spanish statesman and writer on history and political economy. He held office as minister, and was director of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid. He greatly assisted in the expulsion of the Jesuits from Spain. He wrote on commerce, finance, popular education, the encouragement of manufactures, and the encouragement of the arts.

Born in Asturias, 1723; died 1802.

CAMPOS DOS GOITACAZES, *kam'-pos dos goi'-ta-ka'-zuis*, a city of Brazil, on the Parahiba, about 160 miles from Rio Janeiro. Pop. 4,000. There is a district attached to this city containing a population of 40,000, and producing considerable quantities of sugar-cane.

CAMTOOS, or GAMTOOS, *kam'-toos*, a considerable river of S. Africa, in the E. part of the Cape Colony. It rises in the Niewveld mountains, and, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the sea near Algoa Bay.

CAMUCCINI, VINCENZO, *ka-muc-che'-ne*, modern Italian historical painter, of great reputation.

Born at Rome, 1775; died 1844.

CAMULOGENUS, *kam'-u-lo-je'-nus*, a general of the Gauls, chief of the Parisii (Parisians), who defended Lutetia (Paris) against the Romans under Labienus, one of Cæsar's lieutenants, and perished in a battle outside the walls, on the spot now called the *Plain of Vaugirard*.

Lived in the 1st century B.C.

CAMUS, ARMAND GASTON, *ka-moo'*, a French Jansenist, advocate-general of the French clergy. At the outbreak of the Revolution he represented Paris in the States-General, and published the "Red Book," giving an account of the lavish court expenditure. He was imprisoned by the Austrians in 1793, but returned two years afterwards and became president of the Council of Five Hundred.

Born in Paris, 1740; died 1804.

CANA, *kai'-na*, a town of Palestine, 5 miles N. E. of Nazareth. The modern Kefr-Kenna. It is pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill, with large fountain and beautiful gardens. There are remains of a much larger town. Pop. about 1,000, partly Moslems and partly Greek Christians.—This town is supposed to be the scene of the miracle of changing water into wine, recorded in St. John.

CANAAN, *kai'-nan*, "a merchant," the wicked son of Ham, whose posterity, the Amorites, Hivites, and others, suffered, in accordance with the prophetic curse of Noah.

CANAAN, a country extending between the Jordan and the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, where many of the principal events recorded in Scripture took place. It has been, from this circumstance, commonly called the Holy Land, and is identical with Palestine.

CANADA, DOMINION OF, *kan'-a-da*, the most extensive and important British possession in America, consists of the provinces of ONTARIO and QUEBEC (formerly West or Upper Canada, and East or Lower Canada), NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MANITOBA, and BRITISH COLUMBIA. (*See* separate headings.) It is bounded on the N.W. and E. by other British territories; on the S. and partly on the E. it is bounded by the United States. Ontario, or the Upper province, may be viewed as possessed of a generally even surface, having few great elevations. It has a table ridge running S.E. and N.W., and forming a watershed between lakes Huron and Superior; but there are no physical features sufficiently striking to require particular description. Quebec, or the Lower province, may be viewed as mountainous when compared with the other. The principal ranges run parallel with each other, and stretch from S.W. to N.E. They are called the Green, the Mealy, and the Wotchish mountains. The first commences at Quebec, and, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, follows the course of that river to where the range ends, between the Bay of Chaleur and Gaspe Point. The second stretches along the N. side of the river, and ends at Sandwich Bay; and the third, in the form of a crescent, lies between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay.

Rivers.—The St. Lawrence and its tributaries (draining an area of more than 560,000 square miles), the Ottawa (450 miles long), Saguenay (famous for striking scenes), St. Maurice, or Three Rivers, Richelieu, Chaudiere, and St. Francis.

Lakes.—The largest in the world, and extremely numerous, the sizes of most of which are already noticed in the article on AMERICA, NORTH, which see.

Climate.—Ranging between extremes, a sudden rise or fall of 60° being not uncommon. In the west the winter is considerably shorter than in the east, and is also milder, on account of its nearer proximity to the great lakes. The skies of Canada are celebrated for their purity and transparency, fogs being hardly known.

Zoology.—Bears, wolves, beavers, foxes, otters, martens, racoons, minks, musk-rats, and squirrels. Deer were at one time plentiful, but they have become scarce, and the lynx and the wild cat have almost disappeared before the axe of the settler. Wild turkeys, swans, woodcocks, and snipes are frequently met with; whilst ducks and geese abound. The sky is sometimes darkened by flights of wild pigeons and jays. Woodpeckers and blackbirds are found in many and beautiful varieties. Besides these, there are eagles, hawks, kites, owls, crows, bitterns, and herons. Among reptiles, the rattlesnake and adder are found; but, although snakes are numerous, they are not so abundant as they are in the United States. Of insects, the bee and the mosquito are plentiful, and both the lakes and the rivers are well supplied with fish. The domestic animals are the same as those of this country.

Forests.—Immense; indeed, the greater part of the country is still covered with wood, chiefly consisting of the red and white pine, mingled with various kinds of ash, black and white birch, beech, elm, hickory, the butternut-tree, black walnut, cherry, bird's-eye-maple, sugar-maple, lime-tree, white sycamore, and buttenwood. In moist places, the alder, the willow, and several varieties of the thorn appear; whilst the tamarack and the red and white cedar spread their green foliage over the swamps.

Pro.—Wheat, rye, oats, pease, maize, buckwheat, and potatoes; nearly all kinds of vegetables thrive with proper cultivation, and pumpkins and squashes grow to an enormous size in the open fields. A considerable portion of ground is laid out for pasture and cattle, and sheep and hogs are raised. Wild fruits of the choicest description are gathered from the fruit-bearing bushes and trees. Among these may be noticed currants, gooseberries, raspberries, cranberries, cherries, grapes, plums, strawberries, figs, &c.

Minerals.—Gold, iron, copper, lead, tin, silver, marble, and lithographic stones.

Exp.—Timber is the principal article; but large quantities of barrelled beef, pork, flour, wheat, butter, peas, pot and pearlashes are also exported. There is a considerable trade carried on in lumber, fur, and wool, and a vast capital is invested in sawmills and log-ponds,

Area, 3,483,952 square miles; of which at least 3,430,000 are uninhabited.

Pop. 4,324,810. More than four-fifths are natives of British North America. Nearly one half of the people are Roman Catholics, and in Lower Canada especially a large number are of French descent.

Railway and other Communications.—About 5,000 miles of railway are completed. By means of the St. Lawrence and the lakes there is connection with the great industrial centres of the United States and with the sea. By means of canals, seagoing ships of considerable size are admitted into Lake Ontario.

Constitution and Government.—The Dominion is constituted under the provisions of an Act of the imperial Parliament passed in March, 1867, known as "The British North America Act, 1867," which came into operation on the 1st July, 1867, by royal proclamation. The constitution of the Dominion is similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom; the executive authority is vested in the sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in her name by a Governor-general and privy council of 13 members; and the legislative power is exercised by a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Commons. The seven provinces forming the Dominion have each a separate parliament and administration, with a lieutenant-governor at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs, dispose of their revenues, and enact such laws as they may deem best for their own internal welfare, provided only they do not interfere with, or are adverse to, the action and policy of the central administration under the Governor-General.

History.—John and Sebastian Cabot discovered the country now known as Canada in 1497. In 1524 a French expedition founded a settlement named New France. In 1535, Jacques Cartier, a Breton mariner, ascended the St. Lawrence, as far as the spot where Montreal now stands. Quebec, the first permanent settlement, was founded in 1608. In 1759 Canada was conquered by the English, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris, 1763. The French laws were confirmed and religious liberty given to the Roman Catholics. The Upper and Lower provinces were established in 1791. Incorporated as a Dominion 1867. The name Canada probably originated in the Indian "Kannetha," a village.

A general election returns a protectionist parliament . . . . . June 1882
Military assistance offered for the Soudan . Feb. 1885
Insurrection of Indians in the North West . March 1885

CANADA CREEK, the largest branch of the Mohawk river, State of New York. It is 60 miles long, and has rapids and cascades.

CANADIAN RIVER, formed by the junction of two streams, rising in Texas, after a course estimated at 800 miles, joins the Arkansas, in the state of Arkansas, North America, near **lat.** 35° 37′ N., and **lon.** 95° W. Length of the united streams 900 miles; navigable for 120 miles.

CANALE, *ka-na'-lai,* a town of Italy, province of Cuneo, 7 miles N.W. of Alba. It has mineral waters. **Pop.** 3,500.

CANALETTO, or **CANALE, ANTONIO,** *kan-a-lat'-to,* Italian painter, the son of a theatrical decorator at Venice. He came to England and acquired great wealth and fame by his landscapes. His views in Venice are greatly admired.
Born in Venice, 1697; **died** 1768.

CANALETTO, BERNARDO, nephew of the above, whose surname he adopted, his own name being Bellotto, was also famous for landscapes. He, too, visited England, and produced some fine works.
Born at Venice, 1724; **died** at Warsaw, 1780.

CANAMINA, *kan'-a-me-na,* a town of Dahomey, Western Africa. **Pop.** 10,000.

CANANDAIGUA, *kan'-an-dai-ga,* a post-township in the county of Ontario, New York, U.S. **Pop.** 2,800.—The town stands on a lake of the same name, 15 miles long, with an average breadth of about 2 miles.

CANANEA, *kan-an-e'-a,* a town of Brazil, on an island in a bay of the same name. Small vessels frequent the port in connection with the export trade. **Pop.** 2,000.

CANANORE, or **CANURA,** *kan'-a-nor,* a seaport-town of British India, on the coast of Malabar, in the presidency of Madras, 44 miles N.W. of Calicut. It stands at the head of a bay forming a harbour. Cocoa-nuts, pepper, cardamums, grain, and timber are exported. It was the capital of a territory long ruled over by female sovereigns, and is the chief military station of the British in Malabar.—In 1501 a small fort was built here by the Portuguese, which was, in 1664, taken by the Dutch. These were driven out by Tippoo Sahib. In 1791 the British took possession. **Pop.** 26,386.

CANAR, *ka-nar,* a small town of New Grenada, S. America, 150 miles from Quito, celebrated for its numerous ruins, and for a palace of the Incas, in an extraordinary state of preservation.

CANARA, *kan'-a-ra,* a province on the Malabar coast of British India, and the most northerly part of the presidency of Madras. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Bejapore, E. by the Mysore and Balaghaut district, S. by Malabar, and W. by the sea. It is traversed by the Western Ghauts, and the surface is generally rocky and uneven. The valleys are fertile. MANGALORE and COOMTA are the chief towns. **Ext.** 180 miles long, by 30 to 70 broad. **Area,** 7,380 square miles. No longer officially recognized by the same name in the official returns.

CANARAC, *kan'-a-rak,* a town of Orissa, British India, at the north-western angle of the Bay of Bengal. The most noticeable feature of the place is an enormous pagoda, occupying a site of 13 acres, and built of basalt and granite. **Lat.** 19° 54′ N. **Lon.** 86° 10′ E.

CANARIES, or **CANARY ISLANDS,** *ka-nair'-es, a group of 13 islands in the Atlantic, off the N.W. coast of Africa, the largest of which are* TENERIFFE, GRAN CANARIA, FUERTEVENTURA, PALMA, HIERRO or FERRO, GOMERA, and LANZAROTE. (*See* proper headings.) They were celebrated in antiquity, under the appellation of the Fortunate Islands. The whole have a mountainous character, some of their peaks attaining a great height. The islands are divided into two bishoprics, suffragan the archbishop of Seville.

Area (of the group).—About 3,800 square miles.

Pop.—297,209, chiefly of European origin, but there are some descendants by intermarriages of the aboriginal inhabitants, the Guanches, the pure stock of which has long since disappeared.

Lat. Between 27° 40′ and 29° 25′ N. **Lon.** between 13° 25′ and 38° 16′ W.

History.—These islands were first discovered about 1330, when a Spanish or French vessel was driven upon them by stress of weather. In 1402 the Spaniards took possession of some of the islands, and in 1493 their government was supreme throughout the group, and they have since retained possession of them.

CANARY, GRAND, or **GRAN CANARIA,** the second largest and most fertile of the Canary Islands. The whole island, which is nearly circular in shape, consists of a mountainous volcanic mass, the culminating point of which is El Cumbre, which rises to 6,648 feet above the level of the sea, with its summit capped in perpetual snow. The lofty central parts of the island contain copious springs of pure water, which flow down in rivulets through the valleys, and preserve almost uninterrupted verdure and fertility. There are two, sometimes even three, harvests in the year, of wheat and maize. The coast, except on the north-east,

where is the bay of Palmas, a fine harbour, is rocky and dangerous. The capital is LAS PALMAS. **Pop.** 60,000.

CANA-VERDE, *ka'-na-verd*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas-Geraes. **Pop.** 3,000, chiefly engaged in agriculture and cattle-breeding.

CANCALE, *kan'-kal*, a seaport-town of France, department Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 miles N.E. of St. Malo. **Pop.** 2,700.—The bay of Cancale furnishes large quantities of oysters.

CANCELLARA, *kan-sail-la'-ra*, a town of Italy, province of Naples, 9 miles from Potenza. There is a fine old church. **Pop.** 3,150.

CANDACE, *kan-dai'-se*, the designation conferred on the warrior queens of Æthiopia, in the later period of the kingdom of Meröe. The most distinguished in history invaded Egypt 22 B.C., but was defeated by the Romans, and compelled to sue to Augustus for peace. This she obtained, with a remission of the tribute imposed on her by Petronius, one of the generals of the Roman army.

Lived in the 1st century B.C.

CANDAHAR, or **KANDAHAR**, *kan'-da-har'*, a fortified city of Afghanistan, and one of its capitals. It stands in a fertile plain, 200 miles from Cabool, and about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. **Pop.** unascertained; but variously stated from 30,000 to 100,000. **Lat.** 32° 37′ N. **Lon.** 66° 20′ E.—This city is supposed to have originally been founded by Alexander the Great. (*See* AFGHANISTAN.)

CANDEISH, or **KHANDESH**, *kan'-dish*, an old province of Hindostan, now belonging to the presidency of Bombay. Fertile, nearly encompassed by mountains, and watered by the Nerbudda, the Tuptee or Taptee, and other considerable streams. **Area**, 10,166 square miles. **Pro.** Grain, indigo, and cotton. **Pop.** 1,237,231. **Lat.** between 20° and 22° N. **Lon.** between 73° and 76° E.—Ceded to the British in 1818.

CANDELA, *kan-dai'-la*, a town of Italy, province of Napoli, 12 miles S.E. of Bovino. Good fruit and wine are produced in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 3,900.

CANDELADA, *kan'-de-la'-da*, a town of Spain, in the province of Old Castile, at the point where that province unites with New Castile and Estremadura. **Manf.** Weaving, hats, oil, brandy, and bricks. **Pop.** 4,800.

CANDELARIO, *kan'-de-la'-ri-o*, a Spanish town, province of Leon, 40 miles S. of Salamanca. Except a large and handsome church, there are no buildings of importance. **Manf.** Linen, paper, buttons, wine, and oil. There is a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. **Pop.** 2,100.

CANDIA, or **CRETE**, *kan'-de-a* (in Turkish, Kiaid'), an island belonging to Turkey, in the Mediterranean, situate to the south of the Grecian archipelago. It is 150 miles long, with a breadth ranging from 6 to 35, and mountainous, being traversed by a high range throughout its entire length. Mount Ida (modern name, Upsilorites), renowned in classic story, rises, near its centre, to a height of 7,674 feet. There are numerous springs, and the rivers, frequently dry in summer, are torrents in the wet season. The coasts are indented with caverns, and the soil of the valleys is fertile and productive.

Climate.—Genial and healthy.

Pro.—Oil, oranges, lemons, silk, wine, raisins, carobs, honey, cotton, and corn.

Manf.—Leather, soap, spirits, sacking, and coarse cloths.

Pop. 279,200.

Lat. Between 34° 50′ and 35° 55′ N. **Lon.** between 23° 40′ and 26° 40′ E.

Chief Towns.—CANDIA, RETIMO, and CANEA.

History.—Homer says there were 90 cities in Crete. The island was conquered by the Romans under Metellus. In 823 A.D. it was taken by the Saracens; and in 1204 the Venetians bought it of the Pope. The Turks gained possession of it after a 24 years' siege of the chief town in 1669.

CANDIA, or **CANEA**, capital of the island, situated on an elevated plain on the N. coast, and is strongly fortified. The harbour, once capacious, is now available only for vessels of light draught. **Manf.** Chiefly soap. **Pop.** 15,000. **Lat.** 35° 21′ N. **Lon.** 25° 8′ E.

CANDLISH, ROBERT SMITH, D.D., *kan'-dlish*, one of the most eminent ministers of the Free Church of Scotland. He was educated for the ministry of the established Church of Scotland, and held the parochial charge of St. George's Church, Edinburgh. At the disruption of the Establishment in 1843, Dr. Candlish took a leading part, and assisted, with other eminent clergymen, to form the Free Church. He afterwards became the pastor of Free St. George's, in the Lothian-road, Edinburgh. He published numerous pamphlets and sermons, besides some works on religious subjects. In 1862 he was appointed principal of New College, Edinburgh.

Born at Edinburgh, 1806; **died** 1873.

CANDOLLE, AUGUSTIN DE, *kan'-dole*, naturalist, who studied in France, and in 1808 was appointed professor of botany at Montpellier. After the final defeat of Napoleon, under whom he had held office during the Hundred Days, he quitted France and became professor of natural history at Geneva. He adopted what is known to botanists as "the natural arrangement," and holds the very first rank as a writer on botanical science.

Born at Geneva, 1778; **died** 1841.

CANDY, or **KANDY**, *kan'-de*, a kingdom of Ceylon. (*See* CEYLON.)

CANDY, or **KANDY**, a town of Ceylon, formerly the capital of the above, situate near the centre of the island in a plain, amidst mountains covered with wood, 72 miles N.E. of Colombo. The residence of the governor is the finest structure in Ceylon. **Pop.** 20,000. **Lat.** 7° 23′ N. **Lon.** 80° 47′ E.

CANEA, or **KHANIA**, a fortified seaport and chief commercial town of the island of Candia, on the north coast, 65 miles from Candia, and on the east side of the Gulf of Canea. It is a neat town, many of the buildings being Venetian. There are several mosques and Greek churches, and a Capuchin monastery. Its harbour is the best in the island; it has a lighthouse, and is defended by a fort. The chief exports are soap, oil, wax, silk, fruit, and provisions. The foreign consuls reside here, and the town is the seat of a Greek bishopric. **Pop.** 15,000.

CANELLI, *ka-nel'-le*, a town of Italy, in the province of Alessandria, on the left bank of the Belbo, 14 miles S.E. of Asti. There are limestone quarries in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 3,500.

CANETE-LE-REAL, *kan-net'-te*, a Spanish town, province of Malaga. **Pop.** 3,600, mostly engaged in agriculture, or as muleteers.

CANGA ARGUELLES, JOSE, *kan'-ga ar-gail'-yais*, a Spanish author and statesman. In 1823 he became an exile in England, where he produced a "Dictionary of Finance" and "Observations on the Histories of the Peninsular War."

These are his most important works, although he is the writer of several others. After passing seven years in London, he suddenly became an apologist for the measures of Ferdinand, and was permitted to return to his country. He subsequently became a member of the Cortes for the third time.

Born in the Asturias, 1770; **died** 1843.

CANGAS DE ONIS, *kan'-gas-de-o'-nis*, a town of Spain, 35 miles S.E. of Oviedo. There are monasteries in the neighbourhood, and the cave whither the Goths retreated after the battle of Guadalete, in 711. **Pop.** 7,000.

CANGE, CHARLES DU FRESNE DU. (*See* DUCANGE.)

CANGIAGO, or **CAMBISI, LUDOVICO**, *kan-ja'-go*, a Genoese painter, who executed some admirable works in Italy and Spain.

Born 1527; **died** 1585.

CANICATTI, *kan'-e-kat'-te*, a town in Sicily, province Girgenti, on the Naro, 15 miles S.W. of Caltanisetta. It is well built; and most of its inhabitants are connected with agriculture. **Pop.** 20,000.

CANINO, *ka-ne'-no*, a town in Italy, 20 miles N.W. Viterbo. Here is a fine palace, given by Pius VII. to Lucien Bonaparte, who also took the title of prince of Canino.

CANNA. (*See* HEBRIDES.)

CANNES, or **CANES**, *kan*, a seaport and favourite watering-place of France, department of Alpes-Maritimes, on the Mediterranean. The situation is picturesque, on the slope of a hill projecting into the sea. There are a Gothic castle, fine church, and many fine residences. **Manf.** Perfumes. A trade is carried on in olive oil, wine, fruit, corn, and anchovies. **Pop.** 14,086—Here Bonaparte landed on 1st March, 1815, on his return from Elba.

CANNING, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE, *kan'-ning*, was, on the paternal side, of Irish extraction. His father having offended his relations by marrying beneath his station came to London, entered himself of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. Meeting with little practice, he abandoned the law for literature, but being unable to maintain himself in this new vocation, became a wine-merchant, in which capacity he failed, and died of a broken heart, when his son was only a year old. His mother became an actress, and married an actor. He also dying, she was now married to a Mr. Hunn, a linendraper of Exeter, and lived long enough to see her son attain the eminence to which his distinguished abilities entitled him. George was educated first at Hyde Abbey School, Winchester, then at Eton, and then at Oxford, where he was recognized as a high-class man. He then entered Lincoln's Inn, to follow the law as a profession, but being introduced by Mr. Pitt to the House of Commons as representative of Newport, Isle of Wight, he abandoned the bar, and devoted himself wholly to the study of politics. This was in 1793. In 1796 he was appointed under-secretary of state, and in 1800 received a fortune of £100,000 by his marriage with Joanna, the daughter of General Scott. In 1804 he was appointed treasurer of the navy; and in 1807, a year after the death of Pitt, he was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs. In 1809 he fought a duel with Lord Castlereagh; and in 1812 became member for Liverpool, which again elected him in 1814, 1818, and 1820. In 1814 he went as ambassador to Lisbon, but returned in 1816, and became president of the Board of Control, and in 1822 was named governor-general of India, and was about to embark for that country, when Lord Castlereagh, then marquis of Londonderry, committed suicide. This circumstance led to Mr. Canning relinquishing his appointment, and again accepting that of secretary of state for foreign affairs. In 1827 he became premier, the great object of a long and arduous political life. The last time he spoke in parliament was on the 29th of June, 1827. His death was caused by inflammation resulting from a cold caught when attending the funeral of the Duke of York. He had great oratorical ability, with considerable literary power, and much brilliancy of wit. He was a firm supporter of the cause of Catholic emancipation, and the main promoter of the independence of Greece.

Born in London, 1770; **died** at the villa of the duke of Devonshire, Chiswick, 1827.

CANNING, CHARLES JOHN, Earl, was the only son of the Right Honourable George Canning, and on the death of his mother, in 1837, became Viscount Canning. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, and afterwards was commissioner of woods and forests, and postmaster-general. In 1856 he succeeded Lord Dalhousie as governor-general of India, which appointment he held throughout the whole of the mutiny of the sepoys of 1857, 1858, and part of 1859. For his conduct during this trying period he was, in 1859, created an earl. His health was greatly impaired by over-exertion, and he died soon after his return to England.

Born 1812; **died** 1862.

CANNSTADT, *kan'-stat*, a town of Wirtemburg, on the Neckar, 4 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. It consists of a walled inner town, and three suburbs. There are numerous mineral springs, with baths, and pleasure-grounds, much frequented. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, tobacco, and vinegar; and there are several dyeing establishments. Roman remains are found in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 16,205.

CANO (ALONSO) *ka'-no*, is called the Michael Angelo of Spain, from the greatness of his talents in painting, statuary, and architecture. He studied architecture, sculpture, and painting. His two colossal statues of St. Peter and St. Paul were considered very fine, and many foreign artists came to copy them. He was soon taken notice of by Philip IV., and created first royal architect, king's painter, and instructor to the prince. He adorned the palaces and churches with elegant pieces both in sculpture and painting; but a singular misfortune occurred while he was in the career of glory. Coming home one evening, he found his house robbed, his wife murdered, and his Italian man-servant fled. Notwithstanding the strong presumption against this man, the magistrates fastened their suspicion on Cano, who was known to be of a jealous temper. Fearful of the consequences, he fled; but afterwards returned to Madrid, where he was racked to extort confession. He endured the torture without uttering a word to criminate himself, when the king caused him to be delivered, and took him again into favour. After this he entered the church as an asylum from further persecution, but still continued his professional pursuits. In his last moments, when the priest held to him a crucifix, wretchedly executed, he told him to take it away, for that it was so badly done he could not bear the sight of it.

Born at Granada, 1600; **died** 1664; or 1667.

CANO, JUAN SEBASTIAN DEL, the first who sailed round the globe. He accompanied Magellan to the East Indies, and, after the death of that famous sailor, sailed to the isles of Sunda, and doubled, after many attempts, the Cape of Good Hope. He returned to Spain in 1522, after a voyage of more than three years.

Died 1526

CANOBBIO, *kan'-ob-be-o*, a town of Italy, on the west side of Lago Maggiore. The handsome church contains some fine paintings and frescoes. The town was formerly fortified, and there are remains of an old castle. **Manf.** Leather. **Pop.** 2,000.

CANOPUS, *ka-no'-pus*, a god of the water, amongst the Egyptians, represented under the form of a vase, surmounted with a man's or animal's head.

CANOSA, *ka-no'-sa*, a town of Italy, in the province of Bara, 13 miles S.W. of Barletta. The cathedral was built in the 6th century, in which is the tomb of Bohemund, king of Antioch. The town occupies the site of the ancient Canusium, a place of great size and importance. In the subterranean sepulchres many magnificent relics have been found, and there are the remains of a large aqueduct and amphitheatre. **Pop.** 8,000.

CANOURGUE, *ka-noorg*, a town of France, department Lozère, near the confluence of the Urugué with the Lot. **Manf.** Linen and woollen goods, for which the town has a great reputation, and calico. There is a trade in grain and cattle. **Pop.** 2,000.

CANOVA, ANTONIO, *ka-no'-va*, the eminent Italian sculptor, who, at fourteen years of age, was received into the studio of Bernardi Torretti at Venice, and subsequently into that of Ferrari. His first imaginative group was "Orpheus and Eurydice;" his next, "Dædalus and Icarus," which immediately brought him prominently into notice. Through the interest of Faliero, a senator of Venice, he was enabled to exhibit this work among the leading artists of Rome; and their judgment was so satisfactory that it stimulated him to higher efforts in his beautiful art. He returned to Venice for a short time, but afterwards went back to Rome, with a pension of 300 ducats, settled by his own government upon him for three years. He now produced his "Theseus and the Minotaur," and gave such strong evidences of a graceful yet simple talent, that he was chosen to execute the monument of Ganganelli (Pope Clement XIV.), for the church of the SS. Apostoli at Rome. This exquisite performance was exhibited in 1787, and it, at once, raised him to the highest rank in his profession. He next executed Rezzonico's (Clement XIII.) monument, which, if possible, surpassed the other. This work is in St. Peter's, at Rome. His fame being now established, he employed himself in the production of imaginary subjects. His genius was classical, yet in the highest degree pure and natural. "The Graces," "Cupid and Psyche," "Endymion," "Statues of Nymphs," "Hercules hurling Lycas from the Rock," are all evidences of the originality, as well as of that refined and exalted taste by which he was distinguished. Besides such works, he executed a large number of monumental groups, as well as portrait statues; among which we may mention his Napoleon I., and Letitia, the mother of that emperor. After his fame may be said to have travelled to the ends of the earth, he visited England, where he was highly gratified with his reception. The object of this visit was chiefly to see the Elgin marbles, the sight of which, he said, was sufficient to recompense him for his journey from Rome. On his return to Rome he received a patent of nobility, with the title of marquis of Ischia, which he never assumed, but, to the last, had his cards engraved with plain Antonio Canova. He also received a pension, which he expended in the support of arts and artists at Rome. A statue to his memory was erected in the church de Frati and the library of the capitol at Rome.

Born at Possagno, 1757; **died** at Venice, 1822.

CANROBERT, FRANÇOIS CERTAIN DE, *kan'-ro-bair'*, a French marshal, who, in 1830, entered the army as a private. He highly distinguished himself in Algeria; commanded the French army in the Crimea, after the death of S. Arnaud; and shared in the Franco-German war.

Born 1809.

CANSO, *kan'-so*, an island, cape, and small fishing bank, on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia. Lat. 45° 18′ N. **Lon.** 61° W.—The GUT OF CANSO leads from the Atlantic Ocean into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

CANTABRIAN MOUNTAINS. (*See* SPAIN.)

CANTACUZENUS, JOHN, *kan'-ta-cu-zé-nus*, a Byzantine emperor, who, having distinguished himself by military service, was chosen emperor in 1346. He governed ably and with moderation, but civil dissensions induced him, in 1355, to retire to a monastery, where he employed himself in literary labours. His life was prolonged to upwards of a century. He wrote a history of the Byzantine empire, and some theological treatises.

Born 1295.

CANTAGALLO, *kan'-ta-gal'-lo*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Rio de Janeiro. It was formerly a place of greater importance than at present, being the centre of a gold district now exhausted. **Pop.** 4,000.

CANTAL, *kan'-tal*, a department of France which comprises the greater part of the old province Auvergne. It is mountainous, with its surface almost entirely covered with the débris of extinct volcanoes. There is, consequently, no great fertility, except in the valleys. The department is divided into 4 arrondissements, 23 cantons, and 264 communes. **Rivers.** The Cere, the Lot, and Dordogne, with their affluents. **Pro.** Buckwheat, corn, potatoes, chestnuts, hemp, and flax; cattle are depastured on the slopes of the hills, and the manufacture of cheese is considerable. **Area,** 2,245 square miles. **Pop.** 236,190. The chief town is AURILLAC.

CANTALUPO, *kan-ta-loo'-po*, a town of Italy, in the province of Campobasso. There are two annual fairs, and a considerable quantity of wine is made. **Pop.** 2,300.

CANTARINI, SIMON, *kan'-ta-ré'-ne*, called the "Pezarese," a disciple of Guido, whose paintings are often taken for those of his master.

Born 1612; **died** at Verona, 1648.

CANTELEUR, *kan'-te-lu(r)*, a town of France, in the deparment Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, 4 miles W. of Rouen. **Manf.** Cotton yarn and handkerchiefs. **Pop.** 1,200.

CANTELLANA, a town of Spain, province of Seville, on an eminence on the right bank of the Guadalquivir. **Manf.** Earthenware, soap, brandy, oil, and wine. There is a trade, in fruit, grain, and cattle. **Pop.** 4,400.

CANTEMIR, DEMETRIUS, *kant-é-mir*, a Moldavian prince, of Tartarian extraction. Early in life he served the grand seignieur, who appointed him governor of Moldavia, which he surrendered to Peter the Great, and obtained from him the title of prince. He wrote a "History of the Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire," in Latin; "The System of the Mahometan Religion;" "The Present State of Moldavia," &c.

Born in Moldavia, 1673; **died** at Astracan, 1723.

CANTEMIR, ANTIOCHUS, son of the preceding, was educated at St. Petersburg. He was

raised to several important offices, and sent ambassador to Paris and London. He wrote poems in the Russian language, and translated Anacreon and other authors.

Born 1710; died 1744.

CANTERBURY, *kan'-ter-ber'-re*, a cathedral city, parliamentary borough, and county of itself, in Kent, on the Stour, 56 miles by road E. of London. The town consists of four principal streets, disposed in the form of a cross, and was formerly environed by walls, many portions of which remain. The dignity of being the metropolitan archiepiscopal see of all England belongs to it, and its spacious and magnificent cathedral, composed of the architecture of different periods, was, in the 12th century, erected on the site of the first Christian church built in Saxon England. It is in the form of a double cross, 514 feet in length, and 156 at its greatest breadth. The height of the vaulted roof is 80 feet, and that of the great tower 235. Many of the windows are superbly adorned with painted glass. The lady chapel, with a fan vaulted roof, was built in 1468. A chapel in the north transept is called the Martyrdom, for it was there that Thomas à Becket was murdered in 1171. The cathedral contains the tomb of the Black Prince, of Henry IV., and of many famous archbishops of Canterbury. It was repewed in 1879, at a cost of £10,000. Besides the cathedral, there are about 20 churches within the walls of the city, most of them very old, and three in the suburbs. There are likewise places of worship for other denominations, several charitable institutions, a handsome and commodious court-hall or guild, a philosophical institution, with a library and museum, a gaol, a theatre, and barracks both for cavalry and infantry. The grammar school was remodelled by Henry VIII. Part of the Benedictine abbey, St. Augustine's, with the fine gateway, still exists, and, with the addition of some modern buildings, forms a church missionary college. The remains of an old castle, of the Norman period, are near the city walls. A handsome Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, was opened in 1875. A high mound, known by the name of "Dane John Hill," and encompassed by the city wall, is supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes. It forms the chief promenade of the citizens, as the old ramparts have been turned into terraces, and new ones added. One of the old gates remains. There are two mineral springs, which are much resorted to. Manf. Linen damasks. There is a good trade in corn, wool, and hops. Pop. 21,701. A station on the South Eastern, and London, Chatham and Dover railways.—This city is very ancient, and was called *Durovernum* by the Romans. The archbishop of Canterbury is the first peer of the realm, next to the royal family, and crowns the sovereign in Westminster Hall.

CANTERBURY, a province of South, or Middle Island, New Zealand, of which it occupies nearly all the central portion. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Nelson, on the S. by Otago, on the E. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W. by the long narrow province of Westland, formerly a part of Canterbury settlement. The extreme length is about 200 miles, and breadth about 150. More than a third of the entire district forms a vast plain sloping gently down to the sea. The range of mountains known as the Southern Alps, the highest peak of which, Mount Cook, has an altitude of 13,000 feet, the summit being covered with perpetual snow. To the east of this range are the famous Canterbury Downs, the great sheep-grazing district of the colony, and unsurpassed for pasturage. These plains occupy about 3,000,000 of acres, and are watered by numerous streams. The extreme eastern portion of the settlement is Banks' Peninsula, a hilly district, of volcanic formation, the valleys being very fertile. To the south of the peninsula is Akaroa harbour. LYTTELTON, the chief shipping port, is on the northern side, on the western side of Pegasus Bay. To the west of Akaroa is an inlet of the sea, nearly closed by a long, narrow peninsula, and known as Lake Ellesmere. From this point the coast line makes a bold curve to the south-west, forming Canterbury Bight, a portion of the shore being known as the Ninety Miles Beach.

Rivers.—The Hurunui, Ashley, Waimakariri, Rakaia (or Cholmondeley), Selwyn, Courtenay, Ashburton, Bealey, Avon, Opiki, and Heathcote. These streams are generally shallow and easily forded, but are subject, in the wet season, to dangerous floods.

Area.—13,578 square miles.

Pro.—Cereals and fruit are cultivated with success; timber of excellent quality is abundant; and attention is paid to the production of silk, the mulberry growing well. Flax, wool, and hides are exported, and a great quantity of butter and cheese is made.

Chief Towns.—CHRISTCHURCH (the capital), LYTTELTON, Timaru, Kaiapoi, Rangiora, and Akaroa, all on the coast.

Minerals.—Iron ore, coal, fire-clay, quartz, sand and building stone.

Pop. 112,182 in 1881, increasing rapidly, chiefly by immigration from the British Isles.

History.—The district was settled in 1850 by the Canterbury Association, which included peers, bishops, and other influential persons connected with the established Church of England.

Railways and Communications.—Christchurch and Lyttelton are connected by railway, which extends north as far as Rangiora, and for about 20 miles S.W. of Christchurch. Altogether about 250 miles of rail are authorized and in course of construction.

CANTIANO, *kan-te-a'-no*, a fortified town of Italy, province of Pesaro, on a small stream of the same name. Pop. 2,500.

CANTIRE, or KINTYRE, *kin'-tire* (meaning in Gaelic, "a headland"), a peninsula of Argyleshire, between Arran Isle and the Atlantic. It is 40 miles long, with an average breadth of 6½. The surface is hilly with several lochs, and there is a considerable amount of cultivated land. The chief town is CAMPBELTON. There are some interesting antiquities on the peninsula. Pop. 18,000.—The MULL, is the S.W. point of the peninsula, and has a lighthouse 297 feet high. Lat. 55° 19′ N. Lon. 5° 49′ W.

CANTON, JOHN, *kan'-ton*, an experimental philosopher, who, after obtaining a common education, was apprenticed to the trade of broadcloth-weaving. His leisure hours were devoted to mathematical studies, in which he succeeded so well as to make a dial upon stone, which not only gave the hour of the day, but the rising of the sun, his place in the ecliptic, and other particulars. This was fixed against the front of his father's house, and so pleased many gentlemen of the neighbourhood, that he found, by access to their libraries, great helps in his favourite pursuits. In 1739 he went to London, and was engaged as assistant to Mr. Watkins, master of an academy in Spitalfields, whom he afterwards succeeded. About 1746 he made some discoveries in electricity, and in 1750 presented to the Royal Society a method of making artificial magnets, for which he was elected a member, and received the gold medal. In 1751 he was honoured with the degree of M.A. by the University of Aberdeen, and chosen one of the council of the Royal Society. His communications to that learned body, upon astronomical and philosophical subjects,

were numerous and important, but he never published any separate work.

Born at Stroud, Gloucestershire, 1718; died 1772.

CANTON, a large city and seaport of China, in the province of Quang-tong, of which it is the capital, and of which the name is a modification. It stretches for about four miles along the left bank of the Chou-Kiong, or Pearl river, about 45 miles above the mouth of the Bocca Tigris, or Bogue, and is surrounded by lofty brick walls about six or seven miles in circuit, and entered by twelve gates. The northern and larger part is the Old Town; the southern, the New. The former is inhabited by the Tartar population, the latter by the Chinese. The suburbs are very extensive, and the streets are long, straight, and narrow, some of the principal not exceeding 15 or 20 feet in width, and the average breadth being only about 8 feet. Two of the widest and best thoroughfares are China and New China streets, great resorts of foreigners. The houses are built of brick, one story high, with two or three courts behind, for warehouses, or apartments for the females of the family. All the streets are well-furnished with shops. The poorest class live in mud hovels, many of them built on piles driven into the bed of the river. More than 270,000 people live entirely in boats on the river, and, in the great typhoon of 1862, at least 60,000 of these dwellers on the river lost their lives. The factories, or "hongs," of the different European powers, extending along the banks of the river, were destroyed by fire in 1856, and a new site of 24 acres, near the river, protected by a granite wall, in the western suburbs, has been set apart. A fine promenade extends along the river bank, and on the landward side the foreign quarter is separated from the Chinese town by a canal, crossed by three stone bridges. The whole of the foreign population, engaged in commerce, do not number more than 140. There are about 120 "joss-houses," nominally temples, but mostly gambling-houses or even worse. The largest, on Honam Island, (formed by the divided channels of the river), "the temple of the ocean banners," has 175 priests attached to it. In the western suburb is another large structure, "The temple of the 500 gods." There are also several pagodas, a Mahometan mosque, built in the 9th century by Arab merchants, and an English and an American hospital. The channels of the river form numerous islands, on which rice is cultivated.

Commerce.—The principal exports are tea, nankeen, silks, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, camphor, China-ware, and many other articles. The imports from Great Britain and her eastern settlements are woollens, cloths, cotton, opium, betel-nut, furs, and watches. The establishment of Hang-Kow as a trading port, and the proximity of Hong-Kong, have somewhat affected the commercial position of Canton, but it is recovering from a temporary diminution, and its situation gives it many advantages. A fine line of quick steamers ply daily between the town and Macao and Hong-Kong.

Pop. 1,600,000.
Lat. 23° 7′ N. Lon. 113° 14′ E.

CANTON, capital of Stark county, Ohio, United States, beautifully situated in a rich agricultural district. The Nimisihillen creek on which it is situated offers great advantages for manufacturing power, and the town has rapidly prospered. Pop. of city, 12,258; of township, 14,873.

CANTORIA, *kan-to-re-a*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, on the left bank of the Almanzora, 36 miles N.E. of Almeria. Manf. Linen, woollens, saltpetre, oil, and wine. There is a trade in cattle and poultry. Pop. 4,500.

CANTU, CESARE, *kan'-too*, an Italian historian, whose liberal opinions drew upon him, in 1842, the vengeance of the Austrian government, who condemned him to a year's imprisonment. His principal work is his "Storia Universale," which was published at Milan, and extends to 20 vols. 8vo. It has passed through several editions, and has also been translated into French. He has written several other works. In poetry and poetic criticism he has likewise exercised his pen.

Born at Brescia, 1805.

CANTURIO, or CANTU, *kan-too'-re-o*, a town of Northern Italy, 5 miles S.E. of Como. There is an old church with an elegant tower. Manf. Iron wares. Pop. 5,500.

CANUTE, or KNUT, *kan'-ute*, the Great, king of Denmark and England, succeeded his father Sweyn in the former kingdom about the year 1014. Coming to England at the commencement of his reign in Denmark, he landed on the southern coast, where he committed dreadful ravages. Edmund Ironside, however, opposed him with such bravery that Canute agreed to divide the kingdom between them. On the murder of Edmund by Edric, in 1017, Canute obtained the whole kingdom, in an assembly of the states, conciliating the people by his espousal of Ethelred's widow. He then put to death Edric and several of the English nobility who had basely deserted their sovereign. He likewise levied heavy taxes, particularly on the inhabitants of London, but distributed justice with an even hand, and showed no partiality to the Danes in preference to the English. The king of Sweden having attacked Denmark, he embarked on an expedition against him, and slew the Swedish monarch in battle. Great now as was his power, he did not suffer it to inflate him with vanity. He returned to England, where it is said some of his flatterers praised him beyond the limits of even parasitical adulation. The story goes, that, shocked at the extravagance of his courtiers, whilst at Southampton, he caused a chair to be placed on the sea-shore. In this he seated himself, and commanding the waves not to approach nearer, calmly awaited his mandate to be obeyed. The heedless tide, however, rolled nearer and nearer, until it touched his royal feet. "See," said he to his flatterers, "how regardless of my power are these waves;" and bade them remember that no one should be called sovereign but the Great Being whom the waters and the winds alike obey. He subsequently made a pilgrimage to Rome, and on his return founded the monasteries of St. Bennet, at Holme, and St. Edmund's Bury.

Died 1035.

CANUTE III. (*See* HARDICANUTE.)

CANUTE IV., called the Pious, king of Denmark, succeeded his brother Harold in 1080. He undertook an expedition to England, which failed. He made such extraordinary grants of land to the Church, that it excited his subjects to rise against him, and he was slain in a tumult. On this account he was canonized by Pope Alexander III. in 1164.

Born 1086.

CAPE CLEAR, the most southern headland of Ireland, on an island, with a lighthouse 455 feet above the sea. Lat. 51° 26′ N. Lon. 9° 29′ W.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, the capital of the British settlements on the coast of N. Guinea, Africa. The large fortress which gives name to the place stands on a rock near the sea. The town itself consists chiefly of mud huts. The neighbourhood is wooded, but deficient in water, and the climate is humid and unhealthy. Pro. Palm-oil

and maize, which, with gold-dust, iron, and tortoise-shell, are exported. **Pop.** 10,000. **Lat.** 5° 5′ N. **Lon.** 1° 13′ W.

CAPE COD, a peninsula of North America, in the Atlantic. **Lat.** 42° 2′ 23″ N. **Lon.** 70° 3′ 55″ W.—It is so called from the great number of cod-fish found in Massachusetts Bay.

CAPE-DA-ROCA, *da-rō'-ka*, the most western headland of Portugal, with a lighthouse and fort, 30 miles from Lisbon.

CAPE FEAR, a headland forming the S. point of Smith's Island, North Carolina, North America. It received its name from the danger incurred in navigating near it. **Lat.** 33° 32′ N. **Lon.** 78° 25′ W.

CAPE FRIO, *frē'-o*, a headland on the coast of Brazil, 80 miles from Rio Janeiro. **Lat.** 22° 59′ 9″ S. **Lon.** 41° 57′ 2″ W.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *jē'-rar-dō*, a county of the United States, in Missouri. **Area**, 875 square miles. **Pop.** 20,998.

CAPE COLONY, or CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, commonly known as "The Cape," a tract of country the most southern portion of Africa, colonized by the British, and taking its name from the cape which forms its southern extremity. The boundary on the N. is the Orange river, or Gariep, beyond which are Griqualand and Orange River Free State; on the E. Natal and Kaffraria; W. and S. the Atlantic Ocean. British Kaffraria was united with the colony in 1866, and Basutoland has been recently annexed. The coast-line is about 1,200 miles in length, rocky in the south and south-west, with lofty promontories, of which the most remarkable are the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Agulhas, the most southern point of the continent. The principal bays are St. Helen's, Saldanha, and Table, in the west; False and Simon's, St. Sebastian, Mossel, the Camtoos, and Algoa on the south. Saldanha and Simon's Bays are good harbours. The interior of the colony consists of successive ranges of mountains, running parallel to each other and to the southern coast. Each of these, as it ascends above the other, is proportionably barren. The most northerly range, having a direction generally parallel to the coast, includes the Roggeveld, the Nieuerveld, and the Sneeun, or Snowy Mountains, attaining in some parts of the range an elevation of 10,000 feet. About midway between these mountains and the south coast are the Zwarte, or Black Mountains, the intermediate district being an elevated district known as the Great Karroo, uniting on the east with another elevated table-land, the Candeboo. There are lower ranges near the coast, and in the west, stretching from north to south for about 200 miles, the Bokkeveld. Thus Southern Africa forms a succession of mountain terraces, rising above each other. The plain, next the sea, has a deep and fertile soil, is watered by numerous rivulets, well clothed with grass, and exhibits a rich variety of trees and shrubs. The second terrace contains a considerable proportion of well-watered and fertile lands; whilst the third, the Great Karoo, about 200 miles long, and 50 broad, consists of an impenetrable soil, nearly destitute of every trace of vegetation.

Rivers.—Great Fish, Keiskamma, Bushman, Sunday, Camtoos, Briede Berg, Oliphant, and Orange. Although the streams are numerous, in the summer they are mostly dry.

Zoology.—The wild animals, such as wolves, hyenas, elephants, hippopotami, tigers, antelopes, &c., have almost disappeared from every part of the settlement. In place of these, cattle and sheep have multiplied, and their breeds have been much improved. The merino sheep thrives admirably, and large quantities of its wool are sent to England. The ostrich is found in the plains; and is regularly bred in ostrich-farms for the sake of the feathers, in which a very large export trade is carried on. The pelican, flamingo, crane, guinea fowl, and pigeons are numerous There are venomous snakes and reptiles and insects in abundance.

Climate.—The alternations of heat and cold are great and sudden. The S.E. wind has the characteristic of a simoom, and brings with it clouds of red sand. On the whole, however, the climate is not detrimental to the health of Europeans, but, on the contrary, beneficial to consumptive invalids. The average temperature is below that of places in the corresponding latitudes of the northern hemisphere.

Pro.—Nowhere, perhaps, are produced plants and flowers more distinguished by the elegance of their form and the brilliancy of their colours. The forests are not extensive, but many of the timber trees are of considerable value. The culture of the vine, which grows here freely, although the fruit, perhaps, is rather abundant than of first-rate quality, receives considerable attention. There is a large exportation, principally to the mother country, of the wines known as Cape and Constantia, and a kind of port wine is also manufactured.

Minerals.—Gold has been found in the basin of the Orange River and there are copper-mines at work, yielding, it is said, 60 to 73 per cent. of pure metal. The discovery of diamonds in 1867 attracted a large number of persons to the colony, and the continued find has given a great impulse to trade; but the diamond fields are mostly near the Vaal river, beyond the limits of Cape Colony. (*See* GRIQUALAND.)

Area.—201,000 square miles.

Divisions.—The colony is divided into Western and Eastern divisions; the former, including 23, and the latter, 25 electoral divisions.

Pop.—902,693. The majority of the whites are of Dutch, German, and French origin, mostly descendants of the original settlers. The coloured people are principally Kaffirs and Hottentots. There is a mixed race known as Africanders, the offspring of black women and Dutch fathers.

Commerce.—The chief articles of export are wool (nearly one-tenth in value of all the exports), copper ore, feathers, ivory, hides, and sheepskins.

Lat. Between 28° 15′ and 34° 50′ S. **Lon.** Between 16° 20′ and 27° 30′ E.

History.—*The Cape of Good Hope, which was long a barrier to the progress of the Europeans eastward, was discovered in 1486 by Barthelemy Diaz, a Portuguese navigator.* He called it the "Cape of Tempests," on account of the storms which he had there experienced. John II., of Portugal, however, altered the title to that of "Good Hope," as he justly thought that it would open the road to the Indies. It was doubled in 1497, by the Portuguese navigator, Vasco de Gama; then European ships were seen, for the first time, in the Indian seas. The Dutch, in 1600, in the infancy of their Indian trade, fixed upon it as a station for their vessels to take in water and provisions, and at last began to colonise it. The Hottentots were either reduced to slavery, or driven beyond the mountains, and the Cape settlement was gradually extended. In 1795 it was reduced by the British naval force, but restored to Holland by the Peace of Amiens. It was again reduced in January, 1806, and was permanently confirmed to Britain at the congress of Vienna. There have been several wars with the Kaffirs, resulting in some annexations of territory. The present colonial government was established in 1853.

CAPE HATTERAS, *hat'-te-ras*, in the United States, at the angle of a long reef which lines the coast of N. Carolina. **Lat.** 35° 14′ N. **Lon.** 75° 30′ W.

CAPE HAYTIEN, *hai'-ti-en*, a seaport-town on the north coast of Hayti, 40 miles from Port au Prince. There are large sugar plantations in the vicinity. **Pop.** 14,000. **Lat.** 19° 40′ N. **Lon.** 60° 54′ W.

CAPE HORN, or HOORN, *horn*, the most southern point of America, named by Schouten, its discoverer, after the place of his nativity in the Netherlands. It is a lofty headland, and navigation round it is very dangerous. **Lat.** 55° 58′ S. **Lon.** 67° 16′ W.

CAPE LA HAGUE, *haig*, a promontory of France, in the English Channel, opposite the island of Alderney, 16 miles from Cherbourg. **Lat.** 49° 43′ 22″ N. **Lon.** 1° 57′ 6″ W. CAPE LA HOGUE is on the opposite side of the same peninsula, off which the united Dutch and English fleets, under Admiral Russell, defeated the French naval force under Tourville, May 19, 1692.

CAPE MAY, a county and headland of New Jersey, in the United States. **Area**, 240 square miles. **Pop.** 9,765.

CAPE RIVER, or **VAUNKS**, *vawnks*, a river of Central America, which, after a course of 300 miles falls into the Caribbean Sea, at Cape Gracios a Dios. Its course is through the Maragua and Mosquito country, and it is navigable to a considerable distance inland.

CAPE TOWN, the capital of Cape Colony, is situated on the south side of Table Bay, 31 miles N. of the promontory known as the Cape of Good Hope, at the foot of Table Mountain, in a valley formed by the lofty crags, Devil's Peak, Lion's Head, and Lion's Rump. The town is regularly built, with wide streets intersecting at right angles, and some planted with trees. Many of the older houses are built in the Dutch style. Government House is a fine edifice, with large grounds, partly used as a public promenade. There are a court-house, many churches and chapels, a Roman Catholic cathedral, an exchange, a commercial-hall, an observatory, the South African college, a public library, and a large botanic garden. Cape Town is defended on the land side by a strong citadel, and towards the sea by large batteries. The harbour in Table Bay is protected by a breakwater 1870 feet long, and has a large outer and inner bason. The suburbs of the town are very pleasant and beautiful. **Pop.** 45,240. **Lat.** 33° 56′ S. **Lon.** 18° 28′ 7″ E.—Cape Town was founded by the Dutch, in 1650.

CAPE VERD, *verd*, the most W. cape of Africa, between the Senegal river on the north, and the Gambia on the south, called from a group of baobab trees, which crown its summit. **Lat.** 14° 32′ N. **Lon.** 17° 34′ W.

CAPE VERD ISLANDS, a group in the Atlantic Ocean, 320 miles W. of the above cape. They were discovered and settled by the Portuguese, 1499. They consist of ten islands and four islets. The islands are named Santiago, Sal, Mayo, Boavista, Brava, Fogo, S. Nicolao, and S. Luzia, S. Vincent, and S. Antonio. They are mountainous in general, with some of the peaks rising to a considerable height. The volcano of Fogo attains an elevation of 9,157 feet above the level of the sea. SANTIAGO is the largest of the islands. Some of the islands have sheltered bays and good anchorage, the best harbour being Porte Grande, in St. Vincent. Maize, rice, French beans, coffee, cotton, indigo, tobacco, orchil, cocoa-nut, melons, and an abundance of the usual tropical plants are cultivated. Cattle are reared, and pigs and goats are numerous. Mules and asses are the beasts of burden, and fowls are plentiful. Fish abound in the neighbouring seas, and amber is found along the coasts. The scarcity of fresh water, however, is a great drawback, and is the occasion of frequent and severe distress. The principal branches of industry are the preparation of salt and agriculture. Amber is found on the shores of all the islands. **Manf.** Salt, leather, linen, soap, and pottery. **Pop.** 99,317, nearly all negroes or half castes. **Lat.** between 14° 45′ and 17° 13′ N. **Lon.** between 22° 45′ and 25° 25′ W.

CAPE VERD, province of, comprises the island and the Portuguese possessions near Cape Roxo, on the African continent, the capital of which is Mindello, in the island of St. Vincent. The only worship is the Roman Catholic.

CAPE WRATH, *rawth*, is the N.W. extremity of Scotland, county of Sutherland. It is formed by a pyramid of gneiss, topped by a lighthouse 400 feet above the sea. **Lat.** 58° 38′ N. **Lon.** 4° 58′ W.

CAPE YORK, the extreme point of the N.E. coast of Australia. **Lat.** 10° 38′ S. **Lon.** 142° 33′ E.

CAPEFIGUE, BAPTISTE HONORE RAYMOND, *kap'-feeg*, a French historian and periodical writer, who studied for the law; but becoming a contributor to the newspapers in Paris, adopted literature as a profession. For a time he was editor of the "Quotidienne," and subsequently devoted the energies of his pen to the columns of most of the Parisian leading papers; besides writing for the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Whilst supporting himself by this means, he was labouring in the mine of history, and has produced upwards of one hundred volumes, most of which have relation of some period in the annals of his own country.

Born at Marseilles, 1802.

CAPEL, ARTHUR LORD, *kai'-pel*, an English nobleman, who, in the parliament of 1640, voted for the attainder of the earl of Strafford, a measure which he afterwards sincerely repented. Finding that the Parliament went further against the king than he wished, he began to oppose their violent measures, for which he was created Lord Capel of Hadham. In the war which followed, his zeal in the royal cause induced the Parliament to confiscate his estates. In 1648 he, with the earl of Norwich and Sir Charles Lucas, defended Colchester against the Parliamentary forces, but was obliged at last to surrender, upon promise of quarter. He was, however, committed to the Tower, whence he made his escape, but being soon taken, was tried and executed.

Born 1600; **died** 1649.

CAPEL, EDWARD, an editor of Shakspeare, who obtained the place of deputy-inspector of plays, with a salary of £200 a year. He spent 20 years, not very successfully, on his edition of Shakspeare.

Born near Bury St. Edmunds, 1713; **died** 1781.

CAPELLA, MARTIANUS MINEUS FELIX, a learned writer on grammar, rhetoric, geometry, astronomy and music. He was the first to produce a kind of encyclopædia, the "Satiricon," and it is supposed that Copernicus was indebted to him for the true theory of the solar system.

Born in Africa, in the 5th century.

CAPELLADAS, *ka-pel'-la-das*, a Spanish town, province of Catalonia, 34 miles N.W. of Barcelona. **Manf.** Coarse cloth, cottons, and woollens, paper, and brandy. **Pop.** 2,800.

CAPELLEN, GODERD ALEXANDER GERARD PHILIP, Baron Van der, *ka-pel'-len*, Dutch statesman, was, in 1809, appointed minister of internal affairs of Holland, under King Louis Bonaparte, with whom, in 1811, he went to his retreat at Gratz, in Stiria. On the emancipation of Holland from the French yoke, Capellan was, in 1814, made governor-general of the Dutch East Indies; but he did not set out for the scene of his administration till after the battle of Waterloo, when he proceeded to Java. In 1826 he was recalled in disgrace, notwithstanding the many excellent reforms which he effected among the people he had been sent to govern. For a long time the prejudice against him was great; but justice, though tardy, came at last and vindicated his conduct in the eyes of his countrymen. He rose once more

into favour, and was appointed ambassador to England on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Victoria.

Born at Utrecht, 1778; died at his seat at Vollenhoven, 1848.

CAPELLO, BIANCA, *ka-pel'-lo*, a Venetian lady, who, from the mistress became the wife of Francis, son of the grand duke Cosmo de Medici. She possessed considerable talents for intrigue, and deceived her lover, who was desirous of offspring, by pretending that she had had a child born to her. She and her husband died within a few days of each other, in 1587, not without strong suspicion of being poisoned by the Cardinal Ferdinand, brother of Francis.

Born at Venice, 1540; died 1587.

CAPERNAUM, *ka-per'-na-um*, "the field of repentance," or "city of comfort," on the north-western coast of the Sea of Tiberias. It is now a heap of ruins, known as Tell-hun.

CAPESTERRE, LA, or LE MARIGOT, *kaps'-tair, mar'-re-go*, a town of Guadaloupe, 13 miles N.E. of Basseterre, and the chief town of the most fertile district of the colony. Pop. 4,000.

CAPET, HUGO, *ka'-pai*, the founder of the Capet dynasty of French princes, of whom very little is known. He is said to have been of plebeian origin, was abbot of St. Martin de Tours (taking the name Capet from *cappetus*, the hood of a monk), and usurped the throne in the 10th century.

Born 933; died 996.

CAPITANATA, *ka'-pe-ta-na'-ta*. (*See* FOGGIA.)

CAPIZ, *ka'-peeth*, a town of the Philippines, on the coast of the island of Panay, and capital of a province of the same name. It is defended by a fortress. Pop. 11,000.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, JOHN ANTHONY, Count of, *ka'-po-dees'-tre-a*, a Greek, who began life as a student of medicine, but turned his attention to politics, and having held important offices in the Ionian Islands, entered the service of Russia, and was attached to the embassy at Vienna. In 1813 he became the plenipotentiary of Russia to Switzerland, and gained the favour of the Swiss by advocating the restoration of all the territory which the French had taken from them, and the re-establishment of Helvetian independence. In 1814 he was at the congress of Vienna, and, in the following year, was the plenipotentiary of Russia in the final treaty of peace with France. For the next ten or twelve years he laboured to undermine Turkey; and, on the separation of Greece from that power, he was, after the battle of Navarino, in 1828, installed president of the Greek government. In this capacity, however, he acquired little credit, being constantly at variance with the people over whom he presided. He was assassinated in a church at Nauplia, by relatives of a man whom he was prosecuting for offences against the State.

Born in Corfu, 1780; died 1831.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, a fortified seaport of Austria, in the Government of Illyria, on a small island in the Gulf of Trieste. It communicates with the mainland by a drawbridge nearly half a mile long, and has a cathedral containing some fine paintings and sculptures, many churches, a Gothic town-house, an exchange, several monasteries, and a gymnasium. Manf. Soap, candles, sea-salt, and leather. The fisheries are extensive. Pop. 9,200.

CAPPADOCIA, *kap'-pa-do'-she-a*, a country of Asia Minor, between the Halys, the Euphrates, and the Euxine. It received its name from the river Cappadox, which separated it from Galatia. Its inhabitants were dull and superstitious, and according to the ancients, addicted to every vice. They reared sheep and beautiful horses.

CAPRAIA, *ka'-pra-e-a*, a small island of Italy, in the Mediterranean, 18 miles E. of the northern extremity of Corsica. It is about 12 miles in circumference, of volcanic origin, mountainous, and productive in wine and oil. There is a small fortified port of the same name on the island. It takes its name from the numerous wild goats found upon it. Pop. 2,500. Lat. 44° 2′ N. Lon. 9° 51′ E.

CAPRAROLA, a town of Italy, 25 miles N. of Rome, containing a splendid castle, considered to be the finest extant specimen of the Italian fortified domestic architecture of the 16th century. It is the property of the Farnese family, and is richly decorated with frescoes and arabesques.

CAPRERA, *ka-prair'-a*, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, off the N. Coast of Sardinia. It is 6 miles long and 2 broad, and fertile. The island is famous as the residence of Garibaldi.

CAPRI, *ka'-pre*, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the entrance of the Bay of Naples, and 20 miles from the city of Naples. It is about 9 miles in circumference, and consists of two limestone mountains, with a fertile valley between. The climate is very fine. Fruit, grain, oil, and wine are produced. Pop. 3,300. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing.

CAPRI, a small fortified town on the south side of the above island. It is built on the side of a hill, and contains a cathedral and several churches. Pop. 1800.

CAPRICORN ISLANDS, *kai'-pri-korn*, a small group on the tropic of the same name off the E. coast of Australia. Turtles are abundant. Lat. 23° S. Lon. 152° E.

CAPRINO, *ka-pre'-no*, a town of Italy, province of Venezia, on a small stream flowing into the Adige, 16 miles N.E. of Verona. Pop. 3,500.

CAPSALI, *kap-sa'-le*, a seaport, capital of Cerigo, Ionian Islands. There is a large harbour defended by a fort. Pop. 5,000.

CAPUA, *ka'-poo-a*, a town of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, on the Volturno, 18 miles N. of Naples. It contains, besides the cathedral, a collegiate church, several parish churches, and a number of convents. Capua has a strong citadel, and is considered to be of great military importance. Pop. 13,517.—In ancient times this city rivalled Rome, being called *altera Roma*, another Rome; and possessed so many pleasures and luxuries, that it enervated the soldiers of Hannibal, and rendered them unfit for the severities of war.

CAPUL, one of the Philippine Islands.

CAPURSO, *ka-pur'-so*, an Italian town, province of Napoli, 7 miles S.E. of Bari. The neighbourhood is famous for almonds. Pop. 3,200.

CARABOBO, a state of the republic of Venezuela, South America. The principal productions are coffee, wheat, tobacco, indigo, and cotton. The capital is VALENCIA. Area, 8,148 square miles. Pop. 163,401.

CARACALLA, MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, *kar'-a-kal'-la*, a Roman emperor, who, with Geta his brother, succeeded his father Severus; but, desirous of reigning alone, he slew his brother whilst in the arms of his mother. He afterwards

put to death 20,000 of the adherents of Geta of both sexes. After gaining over the soldiers, he wantoned in cruelty, and married his mother-in-law. The people of Alexandria, having uttered some sarcasms on the murder of Geta, he entered it with his army, and put all the inhabitants to the sword. He was assassinated by one of his guards, at Edessa.

Died 217.

CARACAS, *ka-ra'-kas*, a state of the republic of Venezuela, bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea, on the S. by Venezuela proper and Guiana, on the E. by Barcelona, and on the W. by Varinas and Carabobo. Varied with hill and dale, with good harbours on the coast. **Pro.** Indigo, coffee, and cacao. **Area**, 54,000 square miles. **Pop.** 60,000. **Lat.** between 7° 38′ and 10° 26′ N. **Lon.** between 65° 30′ and 68° W.

CARACAS, the capital of Venezuela, in the above state. It is built on a declivity, nearly 300 feet above the level of the sea, at a distance of about 16 miles from the coast of the Caribbean Sea. Its situation is healthy, and it is plentifully supplied with water from the Guayra, and three other streams, which are near to, or intersect, the town, which is regularly laid out, with squares and fountains. There are seven highly decorated churches, five convents, a university, and three hospitals. **Pop.** 55,638. In 1812 an earthquake destroyed 12,000 persons in this place.

CARACCI, or CARRACCI, ANNIBALE, *ka-ratch'-che*, painter, originally a tailor. He attained great fame, painting in the style of Titian, Correggio, and Paul Veronese. He was engaged for eight years in painting the Farnese gallery in Rome, for which he received such a miserable remuneration that he gave up the practice of his art in disgust. He takes a very high rank among Italian painters.

Born at Bologna, 1560; **died** at Rome, 1609.

CARACCI, AGOSTINO, elder brother of the above, also a painter of repute, and an engraver of eminence.

Born at Bologna, 1558; **died** at Parma, 1602.

CARACCI, LUDOVICO, cousin of the preceding, son of a butcher, who rose to be the founder of the Bologna school, the leading principle of which was that nature should be attentively studied, as well as the works of great masters.

Born at Bologna, 1555; **died** 1619.

CARACCIOLI, FRANCESCO, *ka-ratch'-che-o-le*, a Neapolitan admiral, who being offended by the treatment he received from the court, went to Naples, and entered into the service of the French invaders, who had possession of the town. He was captured and hanged. Lord Nelson has been greatly blamed for permitting the execution.

Died 1799.

CARACTACUS, *ka-rak'-ta-kus*, a British king of the Silures, in South Wales, celebrated for his magnanimous deportment when brought before the emperor Claudius, in 52. He had been betrayed by Cartimandua, queen of the Brigantes. Claudius was so touched on the occasion as to take him into his favour, and to give him his liberty. There were some other British princes of the same name.

CARADOG, *kar'-a-dog*, a British historian, who wrote the chronicle of Wales from 686 to his own time. Of this work several copies remain.

Died 1156.

CARAFFA, *ka-raf'-fa*, an eminent Neapolitan family, divided into many branches, and all descended from Filippo Caraffa, lord of Spinalonga, who died in 1220.

CARAGA, one of the Philippine Islands.

CARAGLIO, *ka-rai-le-o*, a town of northern Italy, in the province of Corri, on the Grana. **Manf.** Silk. **Pop.** 6,300.

CARA HISSAR. (*See* APIOM-KARA-HISSAR.)

CARAMANIA. (*See* KARAMAN.)

CARATE, *ka-rā-te*, a town of Italy, province of Milano, on the right bank of the Adda, 15 miles N. of Milan. **Manf.** Silk, woollens, and linen. **Pop.** 2,500.

CARAUSIUS, *ka-rau'-si-us*, a Roman captain, a native of Belgic Gaul, whom Maximian employed to defend the coasts of Gaul against the piratical Franks and Saxons. Here he acquired so much wealth by his prizes, as to excite the jealousy of the emperor. Carausius, foreseeing the results of this, sailed for Britain, where, in 287, he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor by the Roman legions. He now maintained a formidable fleet, and was enabled to resist all attempts to expel him, the Romans being obliged to acknowledge his independence in a treaty. He was assassinated by Allectus, one of his principal officers.

Born 250; **died** 293.

CARAVAGGIO, *kar'-a-vaj'-e-o*, a town of Italy, province of Bergamo, 24 miles E. of Milan, between the Adda and Serio. The fosse of the old fortifications (recently demolished) is crossed by six bridges. The principal church and the sanctuary of the Madonna, near the town, contain some valuable paintings. **Pop.** 5,500.

CARAVAGGIO, MICHAEL ANGELO MERIGHI DA, an Italian painter, who took his surname from his birthplace. His father was a mason, but the boy's artistic instinct was strong, and, though undergoing great privations, he studied the works of the great masters at Milan, Venice, and Rome. He fled from Rome, having killed a man in a quarrel, and took refuge at Malta, where he painted an altarpiece for the church of St. John. His unhappy temper soon caused him to leave Malta, and on his way back to Rome he was seized with a fever, and died by the roadside. He was a painter of low-life scenes, and chose subjects of a gloomy and ferocious character. Even his altarpieces partook of this character, and several were removed from the churches in consequence.

Born at Caravaggio, 1569; **died** 1619.

CARAVACA, *ka-rav-a'-ca*, a town of Spain, province of Murcia, on the left bank of a river of the same name, which is crossed by a stone bridge. The government house, a very fine townhall, and the church, with a lofty tower, are conspicuous buildings. **Manf.** Linen, woollens, paper, soap, earthenware, leather, copper vessels, brandy, oil, wine, and chemicals. A good trade is carried on in grain, cattle, and manufactured goods. There is a large annual fair. **Pop.** 15,017.

CARAVELLAS, *ka-rav-al'-las*, a maritime town of Brazil, in the province of Bahia, on a bay of the same name. Flour and coffee are exported. **Pop.** 2,500.

CARBET, LE, *kar'-bai*, the capital of Martinique, 2 miles from Saint-Pierre. To the S. of this town is a volcanic mountain, estimated above 5,000 feet high. **Pop.** about 4,000, of whom two thirds are slaves.

CARBON, *kar'-bon*, a county of Pensylvania, in the United States. It is rough and barren, but the most extensive coal-mining district in the United States. It has a great number of saw, flour, grist, and powder-mills, and several local

railways in operation to facilitate the trade of the county. **Pop.** 31,923.

CARBONNE, *kar-bon'*, a town of France, department Haute-Garonne, on the left bank of the Garonne, 24 miles S.W. of Toulouse. **Manf.** Woollens, bricks, and tiles. There is a trade in oil and wool. **Pop.** 2,500.

CARCABUEY, *kar-ka-boo'-ai*, a town of Spain, 34 miles S.E. of Cordova. The chief industries are weaving and agriculture. **Pop.** 2,500.

CARCAGENTE, or **CARCAXENTE**, *kar-ka-jen'-te*, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Jucar. There are a large palace belonging to the marquis of Calzada, several churches and convents, and beautiful promenades and gardens in the environs. A trade is carried on in grain, fruit, and silk. **Pop.** 7,300.

CARCASSONNE, *kar-kas-son'*, an ancient city of France, department of the Aude, divided into the Upper and Lower towns by the river Aude, 53 miles S. of Toulouse. The former is surrounded by walls, and has a castle and the old church of St. Lazarus, formerly the cathedral; but the latter is better built, being comparatively modern. The new cathedral, the house of the prefecture, the large market, and the public library, are prominent features. The town is the see of a bishop, has a college, and a tribunal of commerce. **Manf.** Cloth, paper, soap, leather, linen, and nails. It also trades in grain, fruit, flour, wine, and brandy. **Pop.** 21,082.

CARCES, *karce*, a town of France, department of the Var, at the confluence of the Issole and the Argens. **Manf.** Silk and leather. There are several distilleries. **Pop.** 2,800.

CARDAN, JEROME, *kar'-dan*, a celebrated Italian physician, mathematician, and naturalist, the illegitimate son of a physician of Milan. He became professor of mathematics at Milan, and, in 1552, went to Scotland, and cured the archbishop of St. Andrews of an asthma which had baffled the skill of numerous physicians. He was next admitted to the court of Edward VI., and cast the nativity of that prince. Thence he rambled through various countries, and at Bologna was committed to prison for debt. On recovering his liberty he went to Rome, where he ended his days. As a physician he was empirical, and in philosophy fanciful and extravagant, but in mathematical knowledge he was eminent. He was so addicted to astrology, that, having foretold the time of his own death, it is said he starved himself to prove the truth of his prediction. He wrote more than 120 treatises on physics, mathematics, astronomy, astrology, rhetoric, natural history, music, and medicine.

Born at Pavia, 1501; **died** at Rome, 1576.

CARDI, LUDOVICO, *kar'-de*, surnamed Civoli, or Cigoli, Italian painter and architect, held in great esteem by the popes and grand dukes of Tuscany. His most famous picture, considered by some critics to be inferior only to the "Transfiguration," of Raffaelle, is in the church of St. Peter, at Rome.

Born 1559; **died** 1613.

CARDIFF, *kar-dif*, a parliamentary borough and seaport of Glamorganshire, on the Taff, which is here crossed by a bridge of three arches, 12 miles from Newport. A navigable canal, 25 miles long, constructed among the mountains, communicates with the Merthyr Tydvil works, whence a great quantity of cast and wrought iron is brought. The chief public buildings are St. John's Church, with a lofty tower, townhall, free library and museum, a county gaol, law courts, and a theatre. Cardiff castle, once large and strongly fortified, was erected about the year 1079. Robert, duke of Normandy, was confined in it for 26 years after the battle of Tinchebrai. This fortress was afterwards taken and partly demolished by Cromwell. It has been modernised and enlarged by the present proprietor, the marquis of Bute. Very commodious docks have been recently constructed at the cost of a million sterling. There are several large iron foundries in the town; but the great industries are connected with the coal and iron works in the neighbourhood, and the shipping trade, which is very large and rapidly increasing. **Pop.** 85,378. A station on the Great Western, London and North-Western, Midland, Cambrian, Taff Vale, and Rhymney railways.

CARDIGAN, earl of, JAMES THOMAS BRUDENELL, *kar'-di-gan*, entered the army in his 27th year, and in 1830 became a lieutenant-colonel of hussars. The death of his father brought him into possession of a large fortune, and he devoted a considerable sum to the service of his regiment. In 1841 he was tried and acquitted by the House of Lords for having fought a duel, in which he had wounded his adversary. In 1854 he commanded the 11th hussars, and, in the same year, was appointed a major-general of the light cavalry despatched to serve in the Crimea. On the 25th October he led the celebrated charge at Balaclava against the batteries of guns. In 1855 he was created a commander of the Bath, and in the following year was made a commander of the Legion of Honour by Napoleon III., and appointed inspector-general of cavalry.

Born in London, 1797; **died** 1868.

CARDIGAN, parliamentary borough and seaport of Wales, the capital of Cardiganshire, situate on the right bank of, and 4 miles from the mouth of the river Tivey, which is crossed by an ancient bridge of seven arches. The town was formerly surrounded by a wall, and defended by a castle, now in ruins. There are a church, built in the 16th century, several chapels, a free grammar-school. The entrance to the harbour is dangerous in rough weather, but there is a considerable coasting trade in slate, oats, butter, coal, limestone, and timber. **Pop.** 3,633.

CARDIGAN BAY, an inlet of St. George's Channel, encompassed by the counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, Caernarvon, and Merioneth. Near its N. extremity is the island of Bardsey.

CARDIGANSHIRE, *kar'-di-gan-sheer*, a maritime county of Wales, bounded N. by the counties of Merioneth and Montgomery, E. by those of Radnor and Brecknock, S. by Caermarthenshire, and W. by Cardigan Bay. The surface of the county is mountainous, interspersed with plains and mosses. Plinlimmon, 2,463 feet high, is its greatest elevation. Cattle, sheep, and wool are the staple commodities of the country; and a large proportion of the latter is manufactured for home use. **Rivers.** The Tivey, Arth, Cledon, Wirrai, Ystwith, Rheidol, Towy. **Minerals.** Silver, lead, and slates. **Pop.** 70,226.

CARDONA, *kar-do'-na*, a town of Spain, province of Catalonia, 45 miles N.W. of Barcelona. There are a large and handsome church, several chapels, two convents, a town house, and other good public buildings. **Manf.** Linen, woollens, paper, wine, and oil. In the vicinity there is a mountain of rock salt, 500 feet high, yielding an inex-

inexhaustible supply of the article of which it is composed. **Pop.** 2,400.

CARDUCCIO, or CARDUCHO, BARTOLOMEO, *kar-dootch'-e-o,* Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, who resided principally in Spain, and attained great distinction.
Born 1560; **died** 1610.

CARDUCCIO, VINCENZIO, Italian painter, brother of the above, who also rose to eminence in Spain.
Born 1568; **died** 1638.

CAREME, MARIE ANTOINE, *ka-raim',* a celebrated French cook, who, abandoned by his parents when quite a child, filled the commonest situations in the kitchen. By his study and labour, however, he raised the culinary art almost to a science, and made his name celebrated at all the courts of Europe. He wrote several works, where he has laid down the principles of his art. The chief of these is, "The Art of Cookery in the 19th Century."
Born at Paris, 1784; **died** 1833.

CARENTAN, *ka'-ren-tan,* a maritime town of France, department Manche, in a marshy situation, on the left bank of the Taute, 14 miles N.W. of St. Lo. It is fortified, and has a castle. The church is handsome. **Manf.** Lace and cotton goods. There is a trade in cattle, horses, hemp, flax, cider, butter, and honey. **Pop.** 2,600. **Lat.** 49° 18' N. **Lon.** 1° 14' W.

CAREW, THOMAS, an English poet, descended from an old Gloucestershire family, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was appointed gentleman of the privy chamber. and sewer (taster) in ordinary to Charles I. His masque entitled "Cœlum Britannicum" was performed before the king and nobility at Whitehall, 1633; and the beautiful airiness of his effusions makes him equal, if not superior, to Waller.
Born 1589; **died** 1639.

CAREW, BAMPFYLDE MOORE, "king of the gipsies," an Englishman of roving habits, and the son of a clergyman. He became acquainted with some gipsies located in the neighbourhood of his native town, and was so fascinated by the romantic carelessness of their mode of life, that he abandoned his friends and linked himself to the fortunes of this strange people. The exploits into which his adoption of their wandering habits led him, have been related with a kind of incredible wonder. He would impose upon the same company three or four times a day under different disguises, and with new tales of distress. Sometimes he was a distressed clergyman, ruined because he could not take the oaths; at others, a Quaker, who had met with severe losses in trade. Now a shipwrecked mariner; and the same day, a blacksmith whose house and family had perished by fire. He had a method of enticing away people's dogs, for which he was twice transported from Exeter to America, but made his escape. On one of these occasions he travelled from Virginia through the woods, and swam across the Delaware upon a horse, with only a handkerchief for a bridle. He was a man of strong memory and pleasing address, and could assume the manners of a gentleman with as much ease as those of any other character. The fraternity to which he belonged, elected him their king; and he remained faithful to them to the last.
Born at Bickley, Devonshire, 1693; **died** about 1770.

CAREY, HENRY, *kair'-e,* an English musician, who wrote several excellent songs, the best known of which is "Sally in our Alley." He was also the author of several farces, and is supposed by some to have written the words of the national anthem. He committed suicide, impelled to the act by poverty.
Born 1696; **died** 1774.

CAREY, WILLIAM, a distinguished English orientalist. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but began to preach when a very young man. In 1793 he went to India for the purpose of disseminating the principles of Christianity. His labours were originally mostly confined to Bengal, and, in 1801, he became professor of Sanscrit, in Calcutta. He acquired a great facility in many of the eastern dialects, and published of them several grammars and dictionaries, which have been the means of greatly extending the knowledge of the oriental languages.
Born at Paulersbury, Northamptonshire, 1761; **died** at Serampore, 1836.

CARGILL, DONALD, *kar'-gil,* a famous preacher among the Covenanters, who studied at Aberdeen, and became minister of the Barony Church, Glasgow. He took part in the battle of Bothwell Brig, where he was wounded, 1680. At a field-preaching near Falkirk he formally excommunicated Charles II., the duke of York, and others. A reward was offered for his apprehension, and he was captured and executed at Edinburgh for high treason.
Born in Perthshire, 1610; **died** 1681.

CARHAIX, *kar'-haiks,* a small ancient town of France, in the centre of the department Finisterre. The church is about 1,200 years old, and there are many antique houses. **Manf.** Linen, leather, and paper. **Pop.** 1,800.

CARHUAMAYO, *kar'-hu-a-may'-o,* a town of Peru, 16 miles south of Pasco. It is more than 13,000 feet above the sea level.

CARIA, *ka'-re-a,* an ancient country in the south-west of Asia Minor. The boundaries have been variously defined, but, generally speaking, it was at the south of Ionia, at the east and north of the Icarian Sea, and at the west of Phrygia Major and Lycia. It has been called Phœnicia, because a Phœnician colony first settled there. It afterwards received the name of Caria, from Car, one of its kings, who first invented the auguries of birds. Its chief town was Halicarnassus.

CARIACO, or SAN FELIPE DE AUSTRIA, *ka'-re-a'-ko,* a seaport of Venezuela, at the head of the Gulf of Cariaco, near the mouth of the river of the same name. The situation is very unhealthy. Cotton, coffee, and sugar are cultivated. **Pop.** 7,000. **Lat.** 10° 30' N. **Lon.** 63° 40' W.

CARIACO, GULF OF, on the coast of the province of Cumana, extends 38 miles from W. to E., and is nearly 10 miles broad.

CARIACO, one of the Grenadine group of the Windward Islands, between St. Vincent and Grenada. It is irregular in form, and has bays on the north side, and about 21 miles in circumference. Hillsborough is the principal place. **Lat.** 12° 30' N. **Lon.** 62° 30' W.

CARIATI, *ka-re-a'-te,* a seaport of Italy, on a promontory in the Gulf of Taranto. It is surrounded by ruinous walls, and there are an old castle, a cathedral, and several churches. Silkworms are extensively reared, and there are productive fisheries. **Pop.** 2,200. **Lat.** 39° 30' N. **Lon.** 17° E.

CARIBBEAN SEA, *ka'-rib-be'-an*, a part of the Atlantic, bounded N. by Jamaica, St. Domingo, Porto-Rico, and the Virgin Islands, S. and W. by the continent, and E. by the Caribbean Islands. It communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by a passage 120 miles in width between Yucatan and the western extremity of Cuba.

CARIGNANO, *ka'-reen-ya'-no*, a very old town of Piedmont, on the left bank of the Po, 11 miles south of Turin. There are old walls and a castle. A handsome square, with arcades, and a fine church, are the principal architectural features. **Manf.** Silk and sugar. **Pop.** 8,000.

CARIMATA ISLANDS, *ka'-re-ma'-ta*, a group in the China Sea, between Borneo and Billiton. The largest is named Carimata, and has a circumference of 15 miles. They have no settled population. **Lat.** of their highest peak, 1° 36′ S. **Lon.** 108° 54′ E.—The passage between Billiton and Borneo is 120 miles wide.

CARIMON JAVA, *ka'-ri-mon*, a cluster of 10 or 12 small islands in the Indian Sea. **Lat.** 5° 50′ S. **Lon.** 110° 34′ E.

CARIMONS, two islands in the Strait of Malacca, 30 miles from Singapore. **Lat.** 1° 5′ N. **Lon.** 103° 30′ E.

CARINI, *ka-re'-ne*, a town of Italy, 12 miles N.W. of Palermo. **Pop.** 7,000.

CARINOLA, *ka-re-no'-la*, a town of Italy, in the neighbourhood of which excellent wine is produced. There is a handsome cathedral. **Pop.** about 5,000.

CARINTHIA, *ka-rin'-the-a*, a province of the Austrian empire, bounded N. and E. by Salzburg and Styria, S. by Carniola and Friuli, and W. by Italy and Tyrol. It is covered with mountains over its whole surface. The soil is by no means fertile, except in the valley of Lavant and other favoured spots, which abound in the fruits of the south. **Rivers.** The principal is the Drave. **Lakes.** The Klagenfurth, Millstät, and Ossiach. **Pro.** Wheat, oats, millet, buckwheat, rye, and barley. Although the valleys of the Alps furnish excellent pasture, the breeding of cattle is very little understood. **Minerals.** The chief wealth of Carinthia lies in its metallic mines, its beautiful white marble, and, in certain situations, its precious stones. **Area**, 37,000 square miles. **Pop.** 348,730.

CARIPE, *ka'-re-pai*, a town of Venezuela, S. America, 40 S.E. of Cumana. **Pop.** 5,000.

CARISBROOK, *kar'-is-brook*, a village of the Isle of Wight, a mile S.W. of Newport, formerly of large extent, and still remarkable for its castle, which is of great antiquity. It is supposed there was a fortress on this spot before the time of the Roman invasion. In the castle Charles I. was imprisoned for 13 months. The church is a fine ancient structure, and contains the tomb, recently restored, of the princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. A Dominican priory for 18 nuns was erected in 1867.

CARISSIMI, GIOVANNI GIACOMO, *ka'-rees'-se-me*, an eminent Italian musical composer, who, at the beginning of the 17th century, effected a great reformation in the modern music of Italy. In 1649 he was appointed master of the pontifical chapel, and introduced into the church instrumental accompaniments. He composed masses, oratorios, motets, and cantatas, of which the most remarkable are "Jephtha's Sacrifice" and "Solomon's Judgment."

Born at Venice, 1582; **died** about 1672.

CARLÉN, EMILIE, *kar-len'*, a Swedish novelist, whose works have procured for her both an English and an American reputation. She is the authoress of a great many novels, most of them, if not all, illustrative of Swedish scenery and character. Her maiden name was Schmidt, and she has been twice married.

Born at Stockholm, 1810.

CARLENTINI, *kar-len-te'-ne*, a town of Sicily, 20 miles N.W. of Syracuse.—This place was founded by Charles V. to be the head-quarters of his army of Sicily, but it was never completed, and an earthquake, in 1693, may have had some effect in preventing its ever rising into importance. **Pop.** 4,200.

CALET, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, on the right bank of the Magio. It is well-built, with wide streets. **Manf.** Soap, brandy, oil, and wine. **Pop.** 3,800.

CARLETON, WILLIAM, *karl'-ton*, an Irish romance-writer of considerable genius and power. The first work which fixed the attention of the public upon him was his "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," which was published in 1832, and received by the general public with great favour. This was followed by several other works, which fully sustained the reputation he had already achieved, as one of the happiest delineators of Irish character. In 1840 appeared his "Fawn of Spring Vale;" in 1845, "Valentine Macclutchy;" and in 1847, the "Black Prophet," in which some of the appalling features connected with the famine of 1846 are graphically depicted. These were followed by the "Tithe-Proctor," "The Clarionet," and "Willy Reilly," which came out in 1855. For his services to the national literature, Mr. Carleton enjoyed a pension from government, and on his death a pension was granted to his widow.

Born at Prillisk, in Tyrone, 1798; **died** 1869.

CARLI, GIOVANNI RINALDO, *kar'-le*, Italian economist and archæologist, who, in 1743, was appointed professor of astronomy and navigation in Padua. He subsequently was made president of the new council of commerce at Milan. In 1769 he became the privy councillor of Joseph II., and induced that sovereign to abolish the tribunal of the Inquisition, which had existed in Milan for centuries. He wrote many works on archæology and other subjects; among which we may mention his "History of the Coins and Currency," and on "The Institution of the Mint of Italy." He also wrote in opposition to the philosophy of Rousseau.

Born at Capo d'Istria, 1720; died 1795.

CARLIN, or **CARLINI, CARLO ANTONIO BERTINAZZI**, *kar-leen'*, a famous comedian, harlequin, improvisatore, and dramatic author of France, a great wit in early life, but latterly subject to a deep melancholy, which contrasted strangely with his humorous antics on the stage.

Born at Turin, 1713; died 1783.

CARLINGFORD, *kar'-ling-ford*, a seaport town of Ireland, county of Louth, on the south-west side of a bay to which it gives its name. The bay is about 10 miles long and 2 broad, and is connected with Lough Neagh by the Newry Canal. On Blockhouse Island, at the entrance of the bay is a lighthouse 101 feet high. Oyster-dredging gives employment to many of the inhabitants of the town. **Pop.** 800. **Lat.** 54° 1′ N. **Lon.** 6° 4′ W.

CARLISLE, SIR ANTHONY, *kar'-lile*, an eminent surgeon, who, after finishing his studies in York, where, for some time, he had received instructions from Mr. Green, the founder of the

hospital in that city, went to London, and, in 1793, was appointed surgeon to Westminster Hospital. He then rose rapidly in his profession, and became surgeon extraordinary to George IV. when Prince Regent, who knighted him on the first levée he held after his accession to the throne. In 1808 he became professor of anatomy in the Royal Academy, an appointment which he held for sixteen years. His contributions to medical literature were varied and extensive. He was the first to point out the fact that water might be decomposed by the galvanic battery.

Born near Durham, 1768; **died** in London, 1840.

CARLISLE, a city and parliamentary borough, the chief town of Cumberland, near the confluence of the rivers Eden, Caldew, and Peteril, 8 miles from the Scottish border. In former times it was a military post of great strength, having a citadel and a castle, the latter situate so as to command the passage of the river Eden. It is still kept in repair, and used for barracks. Mary, queen of Scotland, was imprisoned in it in 1568. The place of her promenade preserves remembrance of her, under the appellation of the Lady's Walk. The castle is said to have been first built in the 7th century, by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, and the walls are ascribed to William Rufus. The principal streets diverge from the market-place as a centre, and the city contains some good houses, with a town-hall, guildhall, assize courts, council-chamber, infirmary, news-room, theatre, assembly-rooms, libraries, and philosophical and mechanics' institutions. The cathedral, which has been recently elaborately restored, is a venerable structure, partly of Saxon and partly of Gothic architecture; the east window is one of the finest in England. There are eight other churches, besides chapels for various denominations. The citadel railway station, near the castle, in the north-western part of the city, is one of the finest in the kingdom. There is a very large and handsome bridge over the Eden, nearly a quarter of a mile in length, and the Caldew is crossed by two bridges and the Peteril by one. **Manf.** Cotton, woollens, linen, leather, hats, hardware, whips, fish-hooks, biscuits, and various other commodities. There are several foundries, dyeworks, and breweries. Carlisle is connected by rail with Port Carlisle, on the Solway Frith, 11 miles distant. **Pop.** 35,866. A station on the London and North-Western, North-Eastern, Glasgow and South-Western, North British, Maryport and Carlisle, and Caledonian Railways. Carlisle suffered severely in the civil wars, for its having espoused the cause of Charles I. In 1745 it surrendered to Prince Charles Stuart, but was retaken by William, duke of Cumberland.

CARLISLE, a town in Pennsylvania, United States, 18 miles W. of Harrisburg. There is a college, with a good library. A good trade is carried on. **Pop.** 6,700.

CARLO, *kar'-lo*, a small island in the Gulf of Bothnia, 18 miles W. of Utenborg, in Finland. **Lat.** W. point beacon, 65° 2′ N. **Lon.** 24° 33′ E. There is a college, with a good library. A good trade is carried on. **Pop.** 6,700.

CARLOFORTE, *kar-lo-for'-te*, an Italian town, on the island of San Pietro, near the south-western coast of the island of Sardinia. The fort is defended by a castle, and the town is fortified. There are large salt-works in the vicinity, and the fisheries give employment to many of the inhabitants. **Pop.** 2,500.

CARLOMAN, *kar'-lo-man*, the eldest son of Charles Martel, whom he succeeded as king of Austrasia in 741. He and his brother Pepin united in defending their dominions against the encroachments of their neighbours, and defeated the Germans in 743. Carloman then entered Saxony, took its duke prisoner, and, after several successful expeditions, became a monk of the order of St. Benedict. He assembled a famous council in 742, the acts of which bear his name. **Lived** in the 8th century.

CARLOS, DON, *kar'-los*, son of Philip II., king of Spain, was deformed in his person, and so perverse in his temper, that he endeavoured to kill his tutor for gently reproving him. A match was negotiated between him and the Princess Elizabeth, of France, but Philip, becoming a widower, married her himself. He was then desirous of marrying his cousin, Anne of Austria; but being crossed by his father, he endeavoured to excite discontent among the nobles. For this he was arrested, and condemned to death. Shortly afterwards he was found dead in prison, not without suspicions of violence, for which, however, there appears to be no foundation. Schiller, Alfieri, Otway, and Earl Russell have chosen Carlos for the subject of tragedies.

Born at Valladolid, 1545; **died** 1568.

CARLOS, DON MARIA ISIDORE, was the second son of Philip IV. of Spain. He was educated by Catholic priests, and was little heard of until the accession of his brother, Ferdinand VII., when he was sent to meet Bonaparte, who had announced his intention of paying a visit to the Spanish sovereign in his own dominions. Don Carlos, however, was made a prisoner, and his brother Ferdinand was soon compelled to abdicate all claims to the Spanish kingdom, in favour of his ally, the emperor of the French. Both the brothers were kept prisoners till 1813, when they were restored to liberty, and Ferdinand once more ascended the Spanish throne. Don Carlos now plotted, in conjunction with the absolutist party, against his brother, and in 1825 shared in an insurrectionary movement in Catalonia. In 1830 a daughter, Isabella, was born to Ferdinand, and she was declared the heir to the throne of Spain, which set aside the Salic law in her favour. In 1833, however, this law was restored by Ferdinand, when so ill as to be in expectation of death, and from an apprehension of the evils which would arise to his people from the exclusion of Don Carlos from the throne. He, however, recovered, when the evidences that were to secure the succession of Don Carlos were destroyed, and Isabella, on the death of her father, ascended the throne. A civil war now commenced between the Carlists and the adherents of Isabella. For five years the country was desolated by the most savage cruelties that ever marked the progress of a civil conflict. It terminated in favour of Isabella, when, in 1839, Don Carlos took refuge in France. In 1845 he formally relinquished his claim to the crown, and in 1847 went to live at Trieste, where he spent the remainder of his days.

Born 1788; **died** 1855.

CARLOS, SAN, a handsome city of Venezuela, province of Carobobo, on the Aguine, 30 miles from Caraccas. There are in the vicinity large plantations of indigo, coffee, and cotton, and large numbers of cattle, horses, and mules are reared. **Pop.** 5,000.—The name of various other inconsiderable settlements in South America.

CARLOTA, LA, *kar-lo'-ta*, a town of Spain, 18 miles S.W. of Cordova. An old palace is now divided into a town-house and a theatre. **Manf.** Soap, oil, and wine. **Pop.** 3,300.

CARLOW, *kar'-lo*, a county of Ireland, province of Leinster, bounded N. and N.W. by Kildare

and Queen's county, E. by the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, and S.W. by Kilkenny. The surface of the county is generally undulating, but there is a mountainous ridge in the south, attaining an elevation of 2,600 feet. The other part of the county is fertile, and dairy farming is extensively carried on. The principal rivers are the Barrow and the Slany. **Manf.** Unimportant; but there is a trade in butter, corn, flour, bacon, and malt. Granite is found throughout the county. **Pop.** 46,508.

CARLOW, a Parliamentary borough, the capital of the above county, situate on the Barrow, 34 miles S.W. of Dublin. It consists of a main street, intersected by two others at right angles. A bridge of four arches connects the town with the suburban village of Goraigue, in Queen's county. Its public buildings are a market-house, court-house, gaol, barracks, a college for divinity students, a lunatic asylum, a venerable church with a modern spire, and a new Roman Catholic cathedral. On an eminence commanding the river stand the remains of a strong castle, supposed to have been erected by King John, which is now in ruins. **Manf.** Coarse woollen cloths. A large trade is done in butter, corn, and flour. **Pop.** 6,589 A station on the Great Southern and Western Ireland Railway.

CARLOWITZ, or KARLOWITZ, *kar'-lo-itz*, a town of the Austrian empire, on the right bank of the Danube, 7 miles S.E. of Peterwardein. There are a Greek cathedral and two churches, a Roman Catholic church, various educational establishments, and an archiepiscopal palace. **Pop.** 4,400.—Here, in 1699, a treaty was concluded between Turkey and Austria; and here Prince Eugene defeated the Turks in 1716. It is a station for steam-vessels navigating the Danube.

CARLSBAD, or KARLSBAD, *karls'-bad*, 'Charles's bath,' a town of Bohemia, on the small river Tepl, near its junction with the Eger, 70 miles N.W. of Prague. The high church, the granite bridge of one arch crossing the Tepl, and the monument of Charles IV. in the market-place, are the most conspicuous features of the place. It is one of the most celebrated watering-places in Germany, and its springs the hottest in Europe, are visited by about 4,000 persons annually. **Pop.** 3,000, permanent.

CARLSBURG, or KARLSBURG, *karls'-boorg*, a fortified town of Austria, in Transylvania, on the Maros, 33 miles N.W. of Hermanstadt. It consists of an upper and lower town, and is defended by a walled citadel, built by Charles IV. The cathedral contains several ancient monuments. There are Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and synagogues, an episcopal palace, colleges, mint, observatory, arsenal, and barracks. Maros Porto, the chief shipping-place for Transylvanian rock-salt, is half a mile distant. **Pop.** 6,100.—This place occupies the site of the ancient Apulum.

CARLSCRONA, or KARLSCRONA, *kals-kro'-na*, a strongly fortified seaport of Sweden, the capital of a county of the same name, on the Baltic, and the principal depôt of the Swedish navy. It is built on five small islands, connected by bridges with each other and the mainland, 55 miles from Christianstadt. It has a commodious harbour, defended by forts. The town is well-built. **Manf.** Tobacco, sugar, and whatever is necessary for fitting out a navy. **Pop.** 19,189. **Lat.** 56° 9′ N. **Lon.** 15° 35′ E.

CARLSCRONA, or KARLSCRONA (also named Blekinge), a lan or county, of which the above is the capital, is bounded on the N. by Wexio, N.E. by Kelmar, W. by Christianstadt, and S. and E. by the Baltic. **Area,** 1,193 square miles. **Pop.** 128,000. **Lat.** between 56° and 56° 30′ N. **Lon.** between 14° 30′ and 16° E.

CARLSHAMN, *karls'-ham*, 'Charles's harbour,' a fortified seaport-town of Sweden, on the Baltic, 27 miles W. of Carlscrona. **Manf.** Sailcloth, hats, leather, soap, and tobacco. It has both shipbuilding docks and dye-works, with an active trade in timber, pitch, tar, and potash. **Pop.** 4,400. **Lat.** 56° 10′ N. **Lon.** 14° 52′ E.

CARLSRUHE, or KARLSRUHE, *karls'-roo*, 'Charles's rest,' the capital of the grand duchy of Baden, standing in a fine plain, 4 miles E. of the Rhine, and 40 miles from Stuttgart. It is built almost entirely of stone, and the streets diverge like the spokes of a wheel from the ducal palace, or schloss, in the centre of the town, which is partly walled and has seven gates. Among the other public edifices are the Lutheran, Calvinist, and Catholic churches, the Jewish synagogue, the chancery, the town-house, the mint, the barracks, arsenal, a polytechnic school, in the style of the middle ages, and several hospitals, one of them endowed by the London tailor, Stultz, who on account of his humanity was created a baron. Besides these, there are a number of literary institutions, a lyceum, medical and veterinary schools, and academies of painting, music, and architecture. **Manf.** Carpets, cabinet-work, carriages, chemicals, and jewellery. **Pop.** 56,686. **Lat.** 49° 0′ 50″ N. **Lon.** 8° 24′ 44″ E.—Carlsruhe is a modern city, having been founded in 1715 by Charles William, margrave of Baden, in a hunting locality. In the market-place is a stone pyramid enclosing his remains. Its connection with the Rhine, and an extensive railway system, give it great facilities for trade. **Pop.** of duchy, 406,973.

CARLSTAD, *karl'-stat*, a town of Sweden, on the island of Tingwalla, near the N. shore of Lake Wenem, 160 miles W. of Stockholm. The town, which is connected with the mainland by two bridges, is well built, and has a cathedral. It exports copper, iron, salt, timber, and corn. **Pop.** 4,500.

CARLSTAD, a lan, or county of Sweden, of which the above is the capital. It is hilly, interspersed with numerous lakes, and abounding in streams and rivers. It is rich in iron-mines. **Pop.** 264,000. **Lat.** between 59° and 61° N. **Lon.** between 12° and 14° 30′ E.

CARLSTADT, *karl'-stat*, the capital of Austrian Croatia, seated between the Korona and Kulpa, 34 miles S.W. of Agram. It is fortified, and garrisoned, being considered a position of great military importance. There is a good transit trade. **Pop.** 3,240.

CARLTON, a township of the United States, on Lake Ontario, 220 miles from Albany. **Pop.** 3,000.

CARLUKE, *kar'-look*, a town of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 6 miles N.W. of Lanark. **Pop.** 3,400, chiefly engaged in cotton, coal, iron, and lime-works.

CARLYLE, THOMAS, *kar-lil'*, a writer of great power and originality, who, after passing through the university of Edinburgh, with a view to entering the Scottish church, abandoned that intention, and prepared to devote himself to a literary life. In 1823 he acted as tutor to Charles Buller, who became distinguished in the political history of his country; and, whilst acting in that capacity, he occupied his leisure in translating from the Ger-

man, and translating and writing mathematical works. The works which he produced between his 26th and 32nd years were "A Life of Schiller," the "Wilhelm Meister" of Goethe, and "Specimens of German Romance," all of which were received with approbation by those who were best qualified to judge of the difficulties with which he had to contend, in imbuing his translations with the true spirit of the originals which he had chosen to render into an English dress. He had now made himself well known in the world of letters, and became a contributor to the "Edinburgh Review," in which he wrote many masterly critical articles. Among these may be noticed his "Essays on Burns" and on "German Literature." In 1827 he married Miss Welch, a lineal descendant of John Knox. In 1833-4 appeared his "Sartor Resartus" (perhaps the most characteristic of all his works), in "Fraser's Magazine." From that time he commanded a large circle of admirers, and afterwards produced many works of sterling merit. In 1837 he delivered a course of lectures on "German Literature," in Willis's Rooms, in London, which he followed up by lecturing on other subjects, down to 1840, when he lectured on "Heroes, Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History." His splendid "French Revolution, a History," was the first work to which he appended his name, and raised him to the highest pinnacle of literary reputation. Previously to the publication of that work he had removed to Chelsea, near London, where he continued to reside. In 1845 appeared "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches," which were warmly received. In 1850 he published the "Latter-Day Pamphlets," which were more remarkable for the singularity of their style than the soundness of their doctrines. In 1851 appeared his "Life of John Sterling," and in 1859, his "Life and Times of Frederick the Great."

Born at Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 1795. Died 1881.

CARMAGNOLA, *kar-man-yo'-la*, a town of Italy, on the left bank of the Po, 16 miles S. of Turin. Manf. Jewellery. An active trade is carried on in corn, cattle, flax, and silk. Pop. 12,433.

CARMEL, MOUNT, *kar'-mel*, a celebrated mountain ridge of Palestine, on the N. side of the Bay of Acre. On its summit are oaks and pines, and, lower down, laurels and olives. It is celebrated as being the place where Elijah destroyed the priests of Baal. Near its top is a monastery, occupied by some of the monks called Carmelites. Height, 1,500 feet. Lat. 32° 51′ 10″ N. Lon. 34° 57′ 42″ E.

CARMEN, *kar'-men*, an island in the Gulf of California, opposite Loreto, containing a large salt lake. Lat. 26° 10′ N. Lon. 111° 2′ N.

CARMEN, EL, or PATAGONES, *kar'-main*, a town of the Argentine Confederation, province of Buenos Ayres, on the Rio Negro, 16 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic. It has an export trade in skins, oil, beef, and salt. Pop. 1,100. Lat. 41° 4′ S. Lon. 62° 50′ W.

CARMOE, or KARMOE, *kar'-moo*, an island of Norway, at the entrance of the Bukke Fiord, 20 miles N.W. of Stavanger, in the North Sea. Ext. 21 miles long, with an average breadth of 5. Pop. 6,400, chiefly engaged in fishing and cattle rearing. Lat. 59° 20′ N. Lon. 5° 15′ E.

CARMONA, *kar-mo'-na*, a town of Spain, province of Seville, 20 miles N.E. of Seville. It is picturesquely situated on an elevated ridge, has old Moorish walls and castle, a fine Gothic cathedral, and a gate rich in architectural details. Manf. Woollen cloth, leather, hats, flour, and oil. There is a large annual cattle fair. Pop. 18,000.

CARNAC, *kar'-nac*, a small French village, in the department of Morbihan, 17 miles S.E. of Lorient. The locality is famous for the Celtic or Druidical remains of a temple and avenues, consisting of more than 10,000 broken obelisks of granite, forming ten avenues. Some of these stones are 18 feet high.

CARNATIC, *kar-nat'-ik*, formerly a division of India, extending along its E. coast from Cape Comorin to the river Gondegam. (*See* INDIA.)

CARNEADES, *kar-ne'-a-des*, of Cyrene, in Africa, the founder of the third academy at Athens. His eloquence was dreaded by his adversaries. He argued fluently, but had no moral convictions, and contended that there was no criterion of truth, no such virtue as justice. It is recorded of him, that when the Athenians sent him, with other ambassadors, to Rome, to get a fine, which had been imposed upon them, mitigated, Cato the elder pressed the senate to dismiss them, lest the oratory of Carneades, in whose sincerity he had no faith, should corrupt the Roman youth.

Died 213 B.C.; died 129 B.C.

CARNICOBAR, *kar-nik-o-bar'*, the most northern of the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, with a circumference of 40 miles. It is fertile and well wooded, but unhealthy. Lat. 9° 10′ N. Lon. 92° 54′ E.

CARNIOLA, or KRAIN, *kar'-ne-o'-la*, a province of Austria, bounded N. by Carinthia, N.E. by Styria, E. and S.E. by Croatia, S. by Dalmatia and the Adriatic, and W. by Istria, Friuli, and the county of Goritz. It is about 120 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is fertile in some portions of the south, and produces oil and excellent wine; but the north and north-west parts, where the province is separated from Carinthia by lofty mountains, are cold, bleak, and barren. A portion of the Julian Alps is in the south. The scenery is interesting, and a great natural curiosity is the rock bridge of Saint Kanzian, 130 feet high, 160 feet broad, with a perfect arch. On the whole, Carniola is one of the least productive regions of the empire.

Area. 3,811 square miles.

Rivers.—The principal are the Save, the Laybach, the Gurk, and the Kulpa.

Pro.—Wheat, barley, fruits of various kinds, and flax. Bees are numerous, therefore honey is plentiful; and silkworms are reared.

Minerals.—This province contains a number of iron-mines, the most ancient and noted of which is the one in the mountain of Eisenberg. Quicksilver is found near Ostraga; and the famous mines of that metal at Idria may likewise be considered as belonging to this province. Coal and marble are also abundant.

Manf.—Woollens, linens, coarse lace, stockings, leather, wooden articles, and iron.

Exp.—Steel wares, quicksilver, linens, hats, wax, glass, wine, and flour.

Pop.—481,243.

Lat. Between 45° 10′ and 46° 20′ N. Lon. Between 13° 50′ and 16° 25′ E.

History.—Carniola in the 13th century became a duchy under the Counts of Tyrol. In 1809, by the Treaty of Vienna, it was ceded to France, and incorporated with the kingdom of Illyria. In 1814 it passed into the possession of Austria. (*See* ILLYRIA.)

CARNOT, LAZARE NICOLAS MARGUERITE, *kar'-no*, a French engineer, who entered the army in 1771, was a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and, as a member of the Committee of Public Safety, had the chief direction of military affairs. The most successful period of the republic, in a military sense, was during the time that he had the organization of its military affairs. It was

accordingly said of him that he had "organized victory." In 1797 he was forced into exile, from being suspected of having become favourable to royalty; but, on Napoleon becoming first consul, he was recalled. He was then appointed minister of war, but was deprived of that office, with all his other posts, for voting against the consulate for life. After the Russian campaign, he again offered his services to Napoleon, and received the command of Antwerp, which he kept till the abdication of 1814. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was appointed minister of the interior, but, on the fall of the emperor, he retired, first to Warsaw, and then to Magdeburg, where he passed the remainder of his days.—As a writer, Carnot is favourably known by his "Essai sur les Machines en Général;" his "Geometry of Position," and several other scientific treatises.

Born at Nolay, Côte d'Or, 1753; **died** at Magdeburg, 1823.

CARO, ANNIBALE, *ka'-ro*, Italian poet. He was secretary to Duke Pietro Farnese, of Parma, who employed him on several missions to Charles V. After the murder of the duke, he went to Parma, where he remained, under the protection of the Farnese family, until his death. He translated the Æneid, and Aristotle's "Rhetoric," and wrote poems remarkable for their elegant versification.

Born 1507; **died** 1566.

CAROLINA, LA, *kar-o-le'-na*, a town of Spain, province of Jaen, 36 miles N.E. of the town of Jaen.—This is one of the principal places established in 1776, in the Sierra Morena, for German colonists. **Manf.** Linen, woollens, oil, and wine. **Pop.** 1,810.

CAROLINA, NORTH, *kar-o-li'-na*, one of the United States, bounded N. by Virginia, E. by the Atlantic, S. by South Carolina, and W. by Tennessee. It is 450 miles long, and 180 broad. Along the whole coast is a ridge of sand, separated from the mainland, in some places by narrow sounds, in others by broad bays. The coast is indented by numerous inlets, the principal of which are Pamlico and Albemarle sounds. Between these is the Great Alligator Swamp; and N. of it, extending into the state of Virginia, is the Dismal Swamp. At a distance of 60 or 80 miles inland from the shore, the country swells into hills, and, in the most western part, rises into mountains, branches of the Alleghanies, attaining an elevation of nearly 6,500 feet.

Rivers.—The Chowan, Roanoke, Neuse, Cape Fear, Catawba, Pamlico, and Yadkin. These are generally navigable for small vessels from 60 to 100 miles, and still farther for boats. Westward of the Alleghany mountains, the Tennessee flows through part of this state in its progress to the Ohio, and there are various smaller streams which it receives in its course.

Climate.—Unhealthy, especially on the low grounds, and in the neighbourhood of the swamps.

Pro.—Cotton and rice in the low lands; and on the higher grounds wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, flax, tobacco, and various fruits are cultivated. The valuable pitch pine grows abundantly in the lower parts of the state.

Minerals.—Gold, copper, iron, and coal.

Lat. Between 33° 53′ and 36° 53′ N. **Lon.** Between 75° 25′ and 84° 30′ W.

Area. 50,704 square miles.

Pop. 1,399,750

Divisions and Chief Towns.—The state is divided into 90 counties. RALEIGH is the capital; WILMINGTON, and CAPE FEAR.

History.—Carolina was the last part of America which was planted by the English after Sir Walter Raleigh's unfortunate attempts to colonise it, in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This country seems to have been entirely overlooked till after the restoration of King Charles II. The ministry were then informed that it would produce wine, oil, silk, and almost every article of trade which Britain wanted; when they obtained a patent from the king, in 1663, which was granted to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Craven, Lord Berkeley, Lord Ashley Cooper, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Colleton, and others. North Carolina was the first of the American states to demand a separation from Great Britain, in 1775.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, one of the United States, bounded N. and N.E. by North Carolina, S.E. by the Atlantic, and S.W. by Georgia, from which it is separated by Savannah river. It is 200 miles long, and 125 broad. The coast is bordered with a chain of islands. A belt of swampy land runs from 80 to 100 miles inland from the coast, and is covered with extensive forests of pitch-pine, called pine barrens, interspersed with swamps and marshes of a rich soil. This part is succeeded by a region of little sand-hills, resembling the waves of the ocean in a high sea. It is sometimes called the Middle country, and continues for 50 or 60 miles, where it is bounded by a ridge of high ground, which, in its turn, is succeeded by a fine healthy, undulating country, terminating at the western extremity of the state, in the Alleghanies, which in Table Mountain attains an elevation of 4,000 feet.

Rivers.—The principal are the Pedee, Santee, Cooper, Ashley, Edisto, and Savannah.

Climate.—The climate of the Upper country is healthy at all seasons of the year. In the Low country the summer months are sickly, particularly August and September; and at this season the climate frequently proves fatal to strangers.

Pro.—Rice, maize, wheat, and other cerealia, tobacco, indigo, sugar, silk, cotton, and other crops. A great quantity of rice is annually raised, and the islands which line the coast, produce the famous sea-island cotton. Great numbers of live stock are also reared.

Minerals.—Gold, lead, iron, granite, marble, and building stone.

Area. 34,000 square miles.

Pop. 995,577.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 32 counties. The chief towns are CHARLESTON, COLUMBIA (the state capital), and GEORGETOWN.

Lat. Between 32° and 35° 10′ N. **Lon.** Between 78° 35′ and 83° 30′ W.

History.—Previous to 1693 the Carolinas formed one province.

CAROLINE, *kar'-o-line*, a county of Maryland, United States. **Area,** 310 square miles. **Pop.** 13,766.

CAROLINE, AMELIA ELIZABETH, Queen, wife of George IV. of Great Britain. She was the second daughter of Duke Charles of Brunswick Wolfenbüttell, and of the Princess Augusta of Britain. She was brought up in great restraint, and acquired awkward and coarse habits, which made her repulsive to the Prince Regent, to whom she was married (the bridegroom and bride never having seen each other previously) in 1795. They separated immediately after the birth of the Princess Charlotte, and the queen lived for some years in retirement at Blackheath. She was suspected by her husband (whose own vicious habits were matters of notoriety) of improper conduct, but an investigation failed to substantiate any criminality. In 1814 she visited the continent, and resided for some time near the Lake of Como. On the accession of George IV. she was offered £50,000 a year to renounce the title of queen and live abroad. She refused the offer, and claimed her position as queen. Proceedings for a divorce on the ground of adultery, chiefly with an Italian named Bergamo, were then instituted by the king, and the trial in the House of Lords is a memorable event in English history. Popular feeling was excited in her favour

to an extraordinary degree, prompted as much perhaps by dislike to her profligate husband as by any admiration of her special virtues. The powerful advocacy of Denman, the splendid oratory of Brougham, and the intense feeling excited throughout the country, compelled the king and the ministry to abandon the proceedings. Caroline demanded to be crowned with her husband, and went in state to Westminster Abbey, but was refused admittance. Broken in health and spirit, she went back to her residence, Brandenburg House, Hammersmith, where she died in less than three weeks afterwards. Her body was conveyed to Germany for interment, and the removal caused a riot, in which lives were lost. The ministry were afraid to let the hearse pass through the city, where the queen had experienced such active sympathy; and the people were determined that it should pass through. Trenches were dug across the proposed route, and the popular wish was gratified, though not without some sharp encounters with the soldiers, who fired on the people, killing two men.

Born 1768; **died** 1821.

CAROLINE ISLANDS, or NEW PHILIPPINES, a chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean, extending over a space estimated at 2,000 miles. They include about 50 groups, the most important being the Pelew Islands, the Yap, the Maletots, the Ulie, the Harveis, the Hogolen, the Piscodores, and Marshalls. Many of the various groups are mere coral reefs, but little elevated above the surface of the ocean. Those, however, which are capable of bearing vegetation produce palms, bananas, and breadfruit-trees. **Lat.** between 3° and 12° N. **Lon.** between 132° and 172° E.—The inhabitants of these islands comprise various races, and live mostly by fishing. A great portion of them are Malays, and make excellent seamen. The islands were discovered in 1543, by Lopez de Villalobos, a Spaniard; and although they nominally belong to Spain, the Spaniards have no settlement upon them.

CAROLINE, MATILDA, Queen of Denmark, daughter of Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II. of Great Britain. In 1766, she married Christian VII. of Denmark. He being jealous of her, imprisoned her, and executed two of her friends, Counts Struensee and Brandt. The queen was liberated through the intercession of her brother, George III.

Born 1751; **died** in Hanover, 1775.

CAROLINE ISLAND, one of the Marquesas group, lying to the north of Erineo, in the South Pacific Ocean. It is 5 miles in circumference, and is covered with verdure, but has a very little elevation above the surface of the sea. **Lat.** 9° 57′ S. **Lon.** 150° 25′ W.

CARONY, *ka'-ro-ne*, a river of Venezuela, South America, rising in the Sierra Pacaraima, and, after a course of 400 miles, joining the Orinoco at about 150 miles from its mouth. It has for its affluents the Paragua and the Acamon, but its cataracts render it unfit for the purposes of navigation.

CARORA, *kar-or'-a*, a town of Venezuela, on the Tocuyo. There are a handsome parish church, and a Franciscan convent. The district is famous for aromatic balsams, resins, and gums. The inhabitants rear oxen, mules, horses, sheep, goats, &c., and contrive, by their industry, to live in great comfort, although the surrounding country is parched and barren. **Manf.** Leather, shoes, cloth, ropes, and hammocks, made of the Agave fibre. **Pop.** 7,000. **Lat.** 10° 13′ N. **Lon.** 70° 26′ W.

CAROTTO, GIAN FRANCISCO, *ka-rot'-to*, Italian painter, celebrated for the softness and warmth of his colouring. There are many of his works in the churches of Verona.

Born in Verona, 1470; **died** 1546.

CAROUGE, *kar-oozh'*, a town of Switzerland, on the Arve, 2 miles S. of Geneva. **Manf.** Leather, cotton, and fine pottery. **Pop.** 4,500.

CARPACCIO, VITTORE, *kar-patch'-e-o*, a famous Italian painter of the old Venetian school.

Born 1450; **died** 1522.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, *kar-pai'-the-an*, an extensive chain, which reaches from the Black Sea to the borders of Saxony, having a semi-circular form, and covering a space of 800 miles long and 250 broad. They may be divided into two great sections, the E. and the W.; the former extending from the mouth of the Nera to the source of the Theiss, and marking the boundary-line between the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, and Austria. The latter may be viewed as bounding Galicia and Hungary, having its commencement at the sources of the Theiss, and its termination on the Danube, near to Presburg. These are divided into various groups, with different names, presenting numerous peaks and summits, of higher or lower degrees of latitude. The loftiest points of the E. Carpathians are Ruska-Poyana and Garluvipi, which, respectively, attain an elevation of 9,909 and 9,587 feet above the level of the sea. In the W. Carpathians, the highest is the Tatra range and in the mountains of the Lomintz, in which the Eisthalerspitze culminates at 8,521 feet. **Minerals.** Abundant; comprising gold, copper, quicksilver, iron, mercury, silver; salt is found in beds, with a thickness of 600 or 700 feet, and is apparently inexhaustible. **Pro.** Corn and fruit grow to the height of 1,500 feet, and forests of pine ascend to 5,500. At 6,000 feet the limit of vegetation is attained, where a few lichens may be seen clinging to the bare and rugged rocks, but nothing more to clothe their naked conical forms, which apparently bid defiance alike to time and the elements.

CARPENDOLO, *kar-pen-do'-lo*, a town of Italy, province of Brescia, near the left bank of the Chiese. There are four churches and two hospitals. **Manf.** Silk. **Pop.** 5,000.

CARPENTARIA, GULF OF, *kar'-pen-tair'-e-a*, on the north coast of Australia. It was discovered in 1606. (*See* AUSTRALIA.)

CARPENTER, WILLIAM BENJAMIN, M.D., *kar'-pen-ter*, one of the most eminent physiologists of modern times, son of Dr. Lant Carpenter, a Unitarian minister, passed his examination at the Royal College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Society in 1835, and subsequently pursued his studies in the university of Edinburgh. Whilst here he made himself popular by the publication of several scientific treatises, and, in 1839, published his "Principles of General and Comparative Physiology, &c.," which at once drew upon him the attention of the most distinguished physiologists of the day. He now went to reside in Bristol, where he became lecturer on medical jurisprudence, and produced several other works in connection with his profession. Indeed, his contributions to physiological science have been of the most important kind, and, have been very extensive. A bare enumeration of their titles would occupy a considerable space, and his works would form, in themselves, a large encyclopædia. He became lecturer on medical jurisprudence in University College, London, as well as an examiner in physiology and comparative anatomy. He was, also, lecturer on general anatomy and physiology at the London Hospital School of Medicine,

and in 1844 was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1849 he gained the prize of 100 guineas for his essay on "Alcoholic Liquors," which was published in 1850. He received the gold medal of the Royal Society for his contributions to physical science in 1861, and between 1868 and 1870 was engaged in the Government expedition for exploring the deep sea.

Born at Bristol, 1812. **Died** 1885.

CARPENTER, MARY, philanthropist, elder sister of the preceding, who having had considerable experience in education, especially in connection with ragged and reformatory schools, made three visits to India, where she engaged actively in promoting female education. Her services were very valuable and highly appreciated. Prison discipline is another subject in which she has taken a deep interest.

Born at Bristol, 1807.

CARPENTRAS, *kar'-pen-tra*, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, on the left bank of the Auzon, 15 miles N.E. of Avignon. It is surrounded with old walls, with four gates, one of which, the Porte d' Orange, is very fine. The principal edifices are a palace of justice, cathedral, and an hospital. There is also an aqueduct over the river. As an entrepôt for the south of France, its trade is considerable in silk, wool, madder, honey, wax, olive-oil, and saffron. **Manf.** Cotton and woollen-spinning, chemicals, leather, and dyes. There are some dye-works. **Pop.** 7,800.

CARPI, *kar'-pe*, a town of N. Italy, on the canal of Carpi, 10 miles N. of Modena, with a citadel and a cathedral. **Manf.** Silk, and straw hats. **Pop.** 5,000.

CARPI, a town of Italy, province of Verona, 28 miles S.E. of Verona. **Pop.** 1,200.—In 1701 Prince Eugene gained a great victory here over the French.

CARPI, UGO DA, an artist, who discovered the secret of painting in chiaroscuro, with two pieces of boxwood, one of which marked the outlines and shadows, and the other impressed any colour laid upon it. In this manner he executed several prints after great pictures; among which we may notice "David killing Goliath" and the "Massacre of the Innocents."

Born in Rome 1486; **died** 1530.

CARPINI, JOHANNES DE PLANO, *kar-pe'-ne*, a Franciscan friar, who, in 1246, formed one of an embassy from Pope Innocent IV. to the descendants of Genghis Khan. The object was to induce them to dissuade them from invading Europe. He wrote a narrative of the mission, and was the first writer to describe with anything like accuracy the countries he visited.

Born near Naples, 1210.

CARPINO, *kar-pe'-no*, a town of Italy, in the province of Foggia, on Monte Gargano, 22 miles N.E. of San Severo. **Pop.** 6,000.—Also the name of a mountain in Calabria, near Cosenza, and of an affluent of the river Tiber, in the States of the Church.

CARPOCRATES, or CARPOCRAS, *kar-poc'-ra-tes'*, a Gnostic of Alexandria, who founded a sect named after himself. He professed to teach that the essence of pure religion is the union of the soul, by contemplation, with the Divinity. He also taught the doctrine of the transmigration of souls. His followers, against whom terrible accusations of immorality were made, continued until the 6th century.

Lived in the 2nd century.

CARPIO, *kar-pe'-o*, a Spanish town, province of Cordova, on the left bank of the Guadalquiver. There is a trade in cattle and fruit. **Pop.** 2,700.

CARPIO, (EL TAJO), a Spanish town, province of Toledo, 24 miles S.W. of the town of Toledo. **Manf.** Serge, glass, and oil. **Pop.** 2,500.

CARRACA, *kar-rak'-a*, a Spanish town, 4 miles S.E. of Cadiz. It is the chief naval arsenal of the Government. It is built chiefly on piles, and defended by four batteries.

CARR, ROBERT. (*See* SOMERSET, Duke of.)

CARRA, JEAN LOUIS, *kar'-ra*, a French political revolutionist, distinguished for his violence in the first great revolution. He joined the party of Brissot, and fell with his leader, and was guillotined.

Born at Pont-de-Vesle, 1743; **died** 1793.

CARRACCI. (*See* CARACCI.)

CARRAN-TUAL, *kar-ran-tu'-al*, the loftiest mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, 5 miles from Killarney. It belongs to the MacGillicuddy Rocks range, and has an elevation of 3,410 feet.

CARRARA, a town of Italy, on the Avenza, 2 miles from where it falls into the Mediterranean Sea. Its port is at L'Avenza.—In its vicinity are the celebrated marble-quarries (worked for more than 2,000 years,) which produce the Carrara statuary marble; and for that reason it is a great resort of artists, who have studios there. Many of the houses are built of marble. There are a fine old collegiate church, and an academy of fine arts. **Pop.** 24,000.

CARREIRA ISLES, *kar-ri'-ra*, a group off the E. coast of Galicia, Spain, about 22 miles N.W. of Vigo. **Pop.** 1,200.

CARREL, ARMAND NICHOLAS, *kar'-rel*. He served several years in the army, and then became the principal editor of the French *National* newspaper, and a distinguished political writer. Opposed alike to the extremities of absolutism in royalty or democracy, he attained a high position as a French journalist; but, being led into a quarrel with Emile de Girardin, editor of the *Presse*, a duel was the consequence, in which he was killed.

Born at Rouen, 1800; **died** at St. Mandé, 1836.

CARRICAL. (*See* KARIKAL.)

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, the capital town of the county of Leitrim, Ireland. It stands on the left bank of the Shannon, and communicates with a small suburb by a bridge. There is a great market for grain and provisions, and a trade is done in druggets, friezes, and other coarse fabrics. The river is now navigable to about 8 miles from the town. **Pop.** 1,587.—A station on the Midland Great Western of Ireland railway.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, a market-town of Tipperary, Ireland, 12 miles E. of Clonmel. Its public buildings are a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a monastery, nunnery, school-house, a prison, an hospital, and a barracks. There are the remains of a castle built in 1309. The river has been made navigable to the town, which has an export trade of corn and cotton. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, and flax. **Pop.** 7,689.—A station on the Waterford and Limerick railway.

CARRICKFERGUS, *kar'-rik-fer'-gus*, a seaport-town and Parliamentary borough of Antrim, Ireland, on Belfast Lough, or Carrickfergus Bay, 10 miles from Belfast. It has an ancient church,

dedicated to St. Nicholas, and dating from the 12th century, and a castle, erected by De Courcy in the 12th century, which is kept in repair and very strongly defended. A considerable portion of the old wall of the town exists. **Manf.** Linen and cotton fabrics, starch, and leather. The oyster beds in the bay are very productive. **Pop.** 10,009.—A station on the Belfast and Northern Counties railway. Here William III. landed in 1690. In its neighbourhood extensive salt-mines were discovered in 1852.

CARRIER, JEAN BAPTISTE, *kar'-re-ai*, one of the most ferocious of the French revolutionists, who became deputy of the department of Cantal, in the national Convention. In 1793 he was despatched on a mission to the departments in the west, where the civil war was raging. The cruelties of Carrier at Nantes recall to mind the times of Nero. He caused to be constructed covered barges, in which he sunk about a hundred persons at a time. These horrible executions were known as *noyades*. He also invented those frightful executions, which went by the name of "republican marriages," and which consisted in fastening together, by the neck, a man and woman, who were then thrown into the Loire. By his means 15,000 individuals are said to have perished, and the water of the Loire was so polluted with dead bodies, that it was prohibited to be drunk. On the fall of the party called the Mountain, he was tried before the revolutionary tribunal, which condemned him to the guillotine.

Born near Aurillac, 1756; **died** 1794.

CARRIERA, ROSA ALBA, *kar'-re-air'-a*, known also as ROSALBA, an Italian female painter, who learnt the rudiments of the art from her father. She was afterwards placed under an eminent artist, and her progress was so great, that her full-length portraits became famous throughout Italy. She went to Paris, and in 1720 was admitted a member of the Academy of Painting. After executing portraits of the royal family of France, she proceeded to Vienna, where she received distinguished honours. Her miniatures are very highly esteemed.

Born at Venice, 1672; **died** 1757.

CARRION (DE CALATRAVA), *kar'-re-on*, a town of Spain, province of Ciudad Real, near the left bank of the Guadiana. There is a trade in cattle, grain, wool, oil, and wine. **Pop.** 3,100.

CARRION (DE LOS CONDES), a Spanish town, on the left bank of the Carrion, province of Palencia. There are pleasant public walks along the banks of the river. There is a large annual cattle fair, and a trade is carried on in cattle, grain, fruits, wool, leather, wine, and oil. **Pop.** 3,100.

CARROLL, a county of Arkansas, United States. Capital, Carrollton. **Area,** 1,038 square miles. **Pop.** 1,337.

CARROLL, a county of Georgia, United States. There are gold mines, which have been found profitable. The capital is Carrington. **Area,** 572 square miles. **Pop.** 16,901.

CARROLL, a county of Illinois, United States. There are extensive prairies. Mount Carroll is the capital. **Area,** 416 square miles. **Pop.** 16,976.

CARROLL, a county of Indiana, United States. Delphi is the chief town. **Area,** 380 square miles. **Pop.** 18,345.

CARROLL, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area,** about 600 square miles. **Pop.** 12,351.

CARROLL, a county of Kentucky, United States. The Kentucky river divides it into nearly equal parts. The capital is Carrollton. **Area,** 200 square miles. **Pop.** 8,953.

CARROLL, a county of Maryland, United States. The chief town is Westminster. **Area,** 500 square miles. **Pop.** 30,992.

CARROLL, a county of Mississippi, United States. The surface is nearly level, and the soil alluvial and fertile. The chief town is Carrollton. **Area,** 850 square miles. **Pop.** 17,795.

CARROLL, a county of Missouri, United States. Carrollton is the capital. **Area,** 700 square miles. **Pop.** 23,274.

CARROLL, a county of New Hampshire, United States. The surface is uneven and mountainous. Ossipee is the capital. **Area,** 560 square miles. **Pop.** 18,000.

CARROLL, a county of Ohio, United States. The capital is Carrollton. **Area,** 360 square miles. **Pop.** 16,416.

CARROLL, a county of Tennessee, United States. The surface is nearly level, and the soil highly productive. The chief town is Huntingdon. **Area,** 625 square miles. **Pop.** 22,103.

CARROLL, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area,** 440 square miles. **Pop.** 13,323.

CARRON, *kar'-ron*, a village of Stirlingshire, on a stream of the same name, falling into the river Forth, 3 miles N.E. of Falkirk. It is noted for its extensive iron-works, in which a great number of persons are employed. All kinds of iron goods, from the heaviest to the lightest, are manufactured. The carronade, a peculiar kind of gun, derives its name from this place, the first having been manufactured here.

CARR ROCK, *kar*, a portion of a reef in the North Sea, 12 miles from the Bell Rock lighthouse. **Lat.** 56° 17′ N. **Lon.** 2° 35′ W.

CARSTAIRS, WILLIAM, *kar'-stairs*, a Scotch divine and politician, who took an active part in bringing about the Revolution of 1688. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, and at Utrecht, where he became acquainted with the Prince of Orange, who placed great confidence in him. In 1682 he visited England, and was arrested on a charge of being implicated in the Rye House plot, and was put to the torture, but with extraordinary firmness refused to reveal any of the political secrets with which he had been entrusted. In 1685 he returned to Holland, and assisted the Prince in making his arrangements for the events of 1688. He accompanied William to this country in the capacity of chaplain, and rendered great service by his influence with the Scottish church. He was elected principal of the university of Edinburgh in 1704, and minister of the church of Greyfriars. He was four times chosen as moderator of the General Assembly. He was possessed of great scholarship, and his many high qualities gained for him a position of great influence.

Born near Glasgow, 1649; **died at Edinburgh,** 1715.

CARSTENS, ASMUS JACOB, *kars'-tens*, a Danish painter, was the son of a miller, and had his mother for his first drawing-teacher. When quite a boy he studied at Copenhagen, and at the age of 15 started on foot for Rome, but was obliged to return for want of means before reaching his destination. In 1789 he went to Berlin, where he was appointed professor of drawing, and in 1792 to

Rome, where he died. Amongst his best paintings are "The Death of Achilles" and "The Fall of the Angels." He generally chose his subjects from the ancient poets, Dante, or Shakspeare.
Born near Schleswig, 1754; **died** 1798.

CART, *kart*, two rivers in Renfrewshire, Scotland. They unite and enter the river Clyde 6 miles below Glasgow.

CARTAGO, *kar-ta'-go*, the name of a town, mountain, river, and bay of Central America, in the state of Costa Rica. In 1841 the town, formerly the capital, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake. The mountain, once volcanic, attains a height of 11,480 feet. The river falls into the Gulf of Nicoya, 50 miles from Cartago. The bay, a large lagoon, communicates with the Caribbean Sea.

CARTAGO, a town of Colombia, South America, on the Viega. The streets are wide, and there is a cathedral. The town is the entrepôt for the trade of Bogota. Cocoa, tobacco, coffee, fruit, dried beef, and live pigs are the chief articles of trade. **Pop.** 5,500.

CARTAMA, *kar-ta'-ma*, a Spanish town, 14 miles W. of Malaga. **Pop.** 2,900, chiefly employed in agriculture and cattle rearing.

CARTE, THOMAS, *kart*, an English historian, who, having been educated at Oxford and Cambridge, entered the church, and published a defence of Charles I. in the matter of the Irish massacre. On the accession of George I. he refused the oaths, but afterwards became secretary to Bishop Atterbury. When that prelate was committed to the Tower, a reward of £1,000 was offered for apprehending Carte, who escaped to France, where he remained till Queen Caroline obtained permission for him to return to England. In 1736 he published his "*Life* of James, Duke of Ormond," in 3 vols. folio. Soon after this, he issued proposals for a history of England. He met with great encouragement, and this work, completed in four volumes, has been highly praised. His MSS. are in the Bodleian library. Besides those mentioned, he published a "Collection of Original Letters and Papers relating to the Affairs of England," in 2 vols. 8vo.; a "History of the Revolutions of Portugal," and some other pieces.
Born at Clifton, Warwickshire, 1686; **died** 1754.

CARTEAUX, JEAN FRANÇOIS, *kar'-to*, a French brigadier-general, who entered the service as a private, and rose from grade to grade, until he received the command of a brigade. His principal success was the taking of Toulon in 1793, then held by the British. Here he was ably seconded by Napoleon Bonaparte, at that time a simple artillery captain.

CARTER, ELIZABETH, *kar'-ter*, an English lady, who became an excellent Greek and Latin scholar, besides acquiring a knowledge of the German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Arabic, and Hebrew. She executed several translations, and contributed a paper to the "Rambler" of Dr. Johnson. She translated Epictetus, and her attainments secured her the friendship of the most eminent men of the day. She was never married.
Born at Deal, Kent, 1717; **died** 1806.

CARTER, THOMAS, a distinguished Irish musician and composer of vocal music. Amongst many others, he composed the melodies, "Oh, Nannie! wilt thou gang wi' me?" and "Stand to your guns, my Hearts of Oak."
Born 1768; **died** 1800.

CARTER, a county of Kentucky, United States. Grayson is the capital. **Area,** 550 square miles. **Pop.** 12,345.

CARTER, a county of Tennessee, United States. There are extensive forests and iron mines. The capital is Elizabethtown. **Area,** 350 square miles. **Pop.** 10,019.

CARTERET, JOHN. (*See* GRANVILLE, Earl of.)

CARTERET, PHILIP, *kar'-te-ret*, a distinguished naval officer, who, in conjunction with Captain Wallis, in 1766, commanded an expedition to the South Seas. Dr. Hawkesworth, in his Introduction to his narrative of Cook's voyages, gives an account of their discoveries.
Lived in the 18th century.

CARTERET, an island in the Pacific, in the Solomon archipelago. **Lat.** 8° 50′ S. **Lon.** 160° 48′ E. Named after Carteret, its discoverer, in 1767.

CARTERET, a maritime county of North Carolina, U.S., on Gore and Pamlico sounds. Beaufort is the capital. **Area,** 450 square miles. **Pop.** 9,784.

CARTHAGE, *kar'-thage*, a celebrated city of Africa, the rival of Rome. The precise time of its foundation is unknown. Some writers say that it was first built by Dido, about 869 years before the Christian era; others, 72 or 93 years before the foundation of Rome. It and its republic flourished for 737 years; and the time of its greatest glory was under Hannibal and Hamilcar. It maintained three famous wars against Rome, called the Punic wars, and was at last totally destroyed by Scipio, the second Africanus, B.C. 147. In circumference it was 23 miles; and when set on fire by the Romans, it burned incessantly during seventeen days. Before that event there were 700,000 inhabitants. Cæsar planted a small colony on its ruins, and Adrian rebuilt a part of it, which he designated Adrianopolis. Carthage was conquered from the Romans by the arms of Genseric, A.D. 439; and it was, for more than a century, the seat of the Vandal empire in Africa, falling into the hands of the Saracens in the 7th century. The Carthaginians, before their subjugation by the Romans, were governed as a republic, and had two persons yearly chosen among them with regal authority. They bore the character of a faithless and treacherous people, and the proverb *Punica fides* ("Punic faith," meaning treachery), is well known. In 1859 excavations were carried on by both English and French archæologists on the site of this ancient city; and several discoveries, further revealing the social and moral character of its former inhabitants, were the result.

CARTHAGE CAPE, a headland of North Africa, in the Mediterranean. **Lat.** 36° 52′ N. **Lon.** 10° 22′ E.

CARTHAGENA, or CARTAGENA, *kar'-ta-zhaï'-na*, a fortified city and seaport of Spain, on a bay in the Mediterranean, about 30 miles from Murcia. It lies in a natural basin, forming one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean, defended by fortifications on the island of La Isoletta. The city is Moorish in appearance, the cathedral (now only a parish church) and old castle being in that style of architecture. There are several churches, convents, a town-hall, hospitals, a school of marine, custom-house, observatory, theatre, and circus. **Manf.** Canvas and cordage, besides other articles necessary for the equipment of ships. It has a glass-factory and smelting-works, and trades in agricultural produce and tunny-fish. Its ship-

building-docks are extensive, and sufficiently large for constructing ships of war. The old mines of Cartagena were discovered a few years ago. **Pop.** 75,908. **Lat.** 37° 36′ N. **Lon.** 0° 57′ W.—This town was built by Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general, 242 B.C. It was named new Carthage, and was the head-quarters of the Carthaginians in Spain. It was taken by Scipio 210 B.C. At that time it was one of the richest places in the world. It was subsequently reduced by the Goths, and did not begin to rise into importance again till the time of Philip II.

CARTHAGENA, capital of Bolivar, one of the states of the republic of Colombia, South America. It is situate on a sandy peninsula, in a commodious bay of the Caribbean Sea. The city and suburbs are well laid out, the streets being straight, broad, uniform, and well paved. The houses are built chiefly of stone, except a few of brick. It has various churches and convents, some of which are magnificent. The bay extends 2½ leagues from north to south, has a sufficient depth of water and good anchorage, and is so smooth that the ships are no more agitated in it than in a river. There are strong fortifications, and a naval arsenal. **Pop.** 25,000. **Lat.** 10° 26′ N. **Lon.** 77° 54′ W.—In 1544 Carthagena was taken by the French under a Corsican pilot; also by Sir Francis Drake, who, after pillaging it, set it on fire, and its complete destruction was only prevented by a ransom of 120,000 ducats, paid him by the neighbouring colonies. It was captured and pillaged a third time, by the French under Monsieur de Pointis, in 1697. In 1741 it was besieged by the English; but the enterprise miscarried. In the contest with the mother country, Carthagena was besieged first by Bolivar, and afterwards by Morillo, to whom it surrendered. It was subsequently reduced by the independent troops.

CARTIER, or QUARTIER, JACQUES, *kar'-te-ai*, a French navigator, employed by Francis I. in exploring the coast of North America, where, in 1534, he completed the discovery of Canada. He had letters of nobility conferred on him by the French government.

Born at St. Malo, 1494; **died** 1555.

CARTISMANDUA, *kar'-tis-man'-du-a*, a queen of the Brigantes, in Britain, who has gained an unenviable fame by her treachery in betraying to the Romans the unfortunate Caractacus. She put away her lawful husband, Venutius, and took, in his room, his armour-bearer, Vellocatus. On this her subjects revolted, which induced her to call to her assistance the Romans, who made themselves, thereby, masters of the country.

Lived in the 1st century. (*See* CARACTACUS.)

CARTWRIGHT, EDMUND, *kart'-rite*, the inventor of the power-loom for weaving, was educated for the church, and first held the living of Brampton, near Chesterfield, and afterwards that of Goadby-Marwood, in Leicestershire. He had published several poetical effusions, besides contributing to the "Monthly Review," when his attention was accidentally drawn to the subject of mechanical weaving. Accordingly, in the April of 1785, his first power-loom was put in motion; and, although its introduction was much opposed both by manufacturers and their workmen (a mill containing 500 of the looms being maliciously burnt), it gradually rose into importance, until it has become one of the greatest of the mechanical forces of Great Britain. In 1809 Parliament granted him £10,000 for "the good service he had rendered the public by his invention of weaving."

Born at Marnham, Notts, 1743; **died** 1823.

CARTWRIGHT, JOHN, a brother of the above, was conspicuous for his advocacy of American independence, and was one of the earliest and most active agitators for parliamentary reform. He was generally called Major Cartwright, although he held his commission in the navy. There is a bronze statue of him in Burton Crescent, London.

Born at Marnham, 1740; **died** 1824.

CARTWRIGHT, THOMAS, Puritan divine, who, in 1570, was appointed Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge, but his views being too independent, he was deprived of his fellowship. He then travelled in Europe, and was recognized as one of the most learned men of the time. On his return to England, he suffered imprisonment for nonconformity.

Born in Hertfordshire, 1535; **died** 1603.

CARUPANO, *ka-ru-pa'-no*, a seaport of Venezuela, South America. The port is defended by a battery. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 10° 40′ N. **Lon.** 63° 22′ W.

CARUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, *kair'-us*, a Roman emperor, prefect of the prætorians under Probus, on whose death, in 281, he was elected emperor by the soldiers. He defeated the Sarmatians in Illyria, conquered Mesopotamia and the towns of Seleucia and Ctesiphon, and died, it is said, by a lightning-stroke, at the latter town, 282.

CARUS, KARL GUSTAV, German scholar and physiologist, professor, court physician, and councillor of state at Dresden, where he was looked upon as the leader of learned and artistic society. He was author of a remarkable work on the circulation of blood in insects.

Born at Leipsic, 1789; **died** 1869.

CARVAJAL, FRANCIS DE, *kar'-vash-al*, a Spanish captain, who served in America, and contributed greatly to the success of Vaca de Castro, governor of Peru, over the young Almagro. He subsequently joined his fortunes to those of Pizarro, and was taken with him and hanged as a traitor at Cuzco.

Died 1548.

CASA, DE LA, JOHN, *ka'-sa*, an Italian prelate, who, in 1544, was created archbishop of Benevento, and, the same year, was sent nuncio to Venice, where he displayed great diplomatic abilities. He was in disgrace under Julius III., on account of his connection with Cardinal Farnese; but was restored to favour by Paul IV., who made him secretary of state. He is accounted one of the most elegant of the Italian writers, and his Latin poetry is very fine. His principal performance is the "Galateo; or, Art of Living in the World;" besides which he wrote some beautiful Italian poems, the lives of Cardinals Contarini and Bembo, and other works, collected at Venice, in 5 vols. 4to, 1728.

Born at Florence, 1503; **died** 1556.

CASABIANCA, LOUIS, *ka'-sa-be-an'-ka*, a distinguished captain in the French navy, who represented Corsica in the National Convention, and was also a member of the Council of Five Hundred. In Napoleon's expedition to Egypt, he commanded the *Orient*, a 120-gun ship; and, at the battle of the Nile, perished with his son, a youth of ten years, who, though seeing the vessel about to sink, would not abandon his dying parent.

Born 1755; **died** 1798.

CASACALENDA, *ka'-sa-ka-len'-da*, a town of Italy, in the province of Malese, 17 miles N.E. of Campobasso. Wine of good quality is produced

in the neighbourhood, fruit is abundant, and silk-worms are reared. **Pop.** 6,000.

CASALBUTTANO, *ka-sal-boot-ta'-no,* an Italian town, 8 miles N.N.W. of Cremona. **Manf.** Silk, linen, and cotton. **Pop.** 3,400.

CASALE, or **CASAL,** *ka-sa'-lai,* a town of Italy, on the right bank of the Po, 38 miles N.E. of Turin. Its principal public buildings are a cathedral, dating from the 8th century, several churches, hospitals, a college, library, town-hall, theatre, and corn magazine. It was formerly fortified, and was one of the strongest places in Italy, but was suffered to fall into comparative decay till 1849, when, under the direction of General Della Marmora, it was again strongly fortified. The clock-tower, which was built in 1000, and repaired in 1510, is a curious structure; and an iron bridge, which here crosses the Po, is worthy of notice. **Pop.** 27,500.

CASALE MAGGIORE, *ca-sal' maj'-je-or'-ai,* a town of Northern Italy, on the left bank of the Po, about 20 miles S.E. of Cremona. **Manf.** Earthenware, glass, and leather. **Pop.** 5,000.

CASALE NUOVO, *noo'-o-vo,* a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, 15 miles from Castrovillari. **Pop.** 6,300.

CASAL-PUSTERLENGO, *poos-ter-len'-go,* a town of Northern Italy, 12 miles S.E. of Cremona. **Manf.** Silk fabrics, linen, earthenware, and Parmesan cheese. **Pop.** 5,600.

CASAMASSIMA, *ka-sa-mas'-se-ma,* a town of Italy, in the province of Bari, 14 miles S.E. of the city of Bari. There are two abbeys and a convent. **Pop.** 5,600.

CASANARE, *ka'-sa-na'-rai,* a large river of South America, rising in the mountains of Chita, and falling into the Meta. **Lat.** 5° 56′ N. **Lon.** 76° 50′ W.

CASANOVA, FRANCIS, *ka'-sa-no-va,* painter. He was of English birth, but of Venetian parents, and educated in Italy. He resided for some time at Dresden, where he became famous for his battle-pieces, and afterwards went to Vienna.

Born in London, 1732; **died** near Vienna, 1805.

CASANOVA, DE SEINGALT, GIOVANNI JACOPO, a famous adventurer, elder brother of the preceding, who at first studied for the church, but was expelled from the seminary, and then visited different countries of Europe in various capacities. He was at once a schoolmaster, soldier, musician, chemist, alchemist, writer, and politician; and displayed, in these various callings, a great amount of talent, accompanied, necessarily, by equal chicanery. Like Cagliostro, he professed to be able to perform miracles. He left, besides other books, a "History of his Captivity," and his "Memoirs," which have been translated into French.

Born in Venice, 1725; **died** in Bohemia, 1803.

CASAUBON, ISAAC DE, *ka-so'-bawng,* a learned Swiss divine and critic, who, at the age of 23, was chosen professor of Greek at Geneva, and subsequently at Montpellier and Paris. In 1586 he married a daughter of Henry Stephens, a learned printer, by whom he had twenty children. In 1600 he was appointed one of the Protestant judges in the controversy between Du Perron and Du Plessis Mornay, and decided against the latter. Three years later he became head librarian to Henry IV. of France, and on the death of that monarch, removed to England, where James I. settled upon him a considerable pension, and gave him a prebend of Westminster, and another of Canterbury. In this country he passed the remainder of his days, a rigid adherent to the principles of Protestantism. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. Casaubon was the author of many learned works; among which we may notice his "De Libertate Ecclesiasticâ," suppressed by Henry IV. as offensive to the pope; "De Rebus Sacris et Ecclesiasticis," "A Criticism on Baronius," and his "Epistolæ." He edited Aristotle, Persius, Polybius, Strabo, Theocritus, and many other classical authors.

CASAUBON, MERIC, son of the above, was educated at Oxford, and obtained a prebend in Canterbury cathedral, and two livings in Kent, of which he was deprived in the civil war. He was also professor of theology at Oxford. Cromwell made him large offers to induce him to write the history of the war, but he steadily refused to comply. He also refused to accept an invitation from Christina, queen of Sweden, to superintend the universities in her kingdom. At the Restoration he recovered his preferments. His most remarkable work is a treatise on "Credulity and Incredulity," wherein he maintains the existence of witches. He edited Marcus Aurelius, Terence, and Epictetus.

Born at Geneva, 1599; **died** at Oxford, 1671.

CASBIN, or **KASVIN,** *kas'-bin,* a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 90 miles N.W. of Teheran. It is of a square form, each side about a mile long, and surrounded by brick walls. It has a royal palace, bazaars, schools, and baths. A large portion is in ruins, owing to the frequency of earthquakes. **Manf.** Carpets, made of pieces of cloth of different colours, which are much valued, and bear a high price, velvets, brocades, and coarse cotton cloths. There is a large trade in raw silk and rice. **Pop.** 25,000 to 30,000.

CASCADE, or **PRESIDENT MOUNTAINS,** *kas-kaid',* a range traversing Oregon, U.S., and part of British Columbia, at a distance of from 100 to 150 miles from the shore. *The highest summits are Mounts Washington, Baker, Hood, and Jefferson, rising to altitudes of from 13,000 to 14,000 feet.* The name is taken from the number of falls and rapids into which the river Columbia is here broken.

CASERTA, *ka-sair'-ta,* a town of Italy, 17 miles N.E. of Naples, at the foot of Mount Caserta. Its royal palace was begun in 1752 by Charles III. of Spain, and is a magnificent structure. There are several churches, a convent, hospital, military school, and a spacious barracks, and it stands in a district which produces much excellent fruit, and wine of a superior quality. A royal silk factory has been established in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 30,135; of the province, 737,110.

CASEY, *kai'-se,* a county of Kentucky, U.S. **Area,** 350 square miles. The capital is Liberty. **Pop.** 9,000,

CASHAN, or **KASHAN,** *kash'-an,* a city of Persia, province of Irak, 90 miles from Ispahan, and containing a royal palace, many fine mosques, bazaars, and caravanserais. All kind of copper utensils are made, and artists work skilfully in gold and silver. **Pop.** 30,000.

CASHEL, *kash'-el,* a city and parliamentary borough of the county of Tipperary, Ireland. It is an episcopal see, and has a cathedral and a library containing many curious manuscripts. There are a handsome market-house, a sessions-house, a county infirmary, a charter school liberally endowed, barracks, an hospital, and an archbishop's palace. There are also some fine ruins of an old cathedral, the largest in Ireland, situate on the edge of a remarkable elevation with almost perpendicular

sides, "the rock of Cashel." Adjoining it are the remains of buildings called the Chapel and Hall of Audience of Cormac M'Carthy, king and bishop, commonly called Cormac's Chapel, built in 1127; Hore Abbey, founded 1260; the palace of the kings of Munster, a round tower 90 feet high, and other ruins. **Pop.** 3,961. In the ancient cathedral was formerly deposited the stone upon which the sovereigns of England are now crowned. In 513, it is said, Feargus, a prince of the royal line of Cashel, obtained the throne of Scotland, and used this stone at his coronation at Dunstaffnage. Here it remained until the time of Kennet II., who removed it to Scone; and thence, in 1296, Edward I. of England had it conveyed to Westminster, and placed under the coronation chair. Cashel was the ancient residence of the kings of Munster, and in it was assembled, in 1172, the synod by which Ireland was confirmed to Henry II. of England. Dean Swift was born here, 1667.

CASHGAR. (*See* KASCHGAR.)

CASHMERE, or KASHMIR, *kash'-meer*, an independent State of Northern India, between British India, and Tibet, including besides Cashmere proper, Jamu, Bulti, Ladakha, and Chamba. **Desc.** It consists of an extensive alluvial valley, of an irregular oval form, about 5,500 feet above the sea (probably at some remote time a lake bed), surrounded on all sides by mountains, whence descend numerous rivulets, forming several beautiful lakes. The summits of these mountains ascend far into the skies, and are capped with perpetual snow. The highest peak is Pir Panjal, which attains the elevation of 15,000 feet. There are few passes into the valley, and in winter they are scarcely practicable.

Rivers.—The principal is the Jhelum, which forms a navigable communication from its eastern to its western boundary, and flows into the Punjab.

Lakes.—The Dal or City Lake, the Manasa Bul, the Great Wuller, the Ossun, and the Wusikara. The Dal is 6 miles long, by 4 broad, and the Great Wuller may be regarded as nothing more than a shallow expansion of the Jailum.

Climate.—Very hot, but on the whole salubrious.

Pro.—Rice in the valley, and, in the higher lands, wheat, barley, and various other grains; but the most valuable vegetable production is saffron, of which great quantities are exported to Hindostan and other countries.

Manf.—Shawls, which constitute the chief source of the wealth of Cashmere. The wool or hair of which the shawl is made, is produced by a goat, only found in Tibet, whence the Cashmere merchants are supplied with the wool, and have a monopoly of the commodity. Sugar, paper, leather, gun and pistol barrels, lacquered ware, otto of roses, and some drugs, are also made and exported.

Area, 70,000 square miles.

Pop.—Estimated at 100,000, to which, in 20 years, it has been reduced by famine, pestilence, and earthquakes, from 800,000. They are chiefly Mahometans.

Lat. Between 33° 15′ and 34° 35′ N. **Lon.** Between 74° 10′ and 75° 40′ E.

Chief Towns.—SERINAGUR, ISLAMABAD, SHUPAYON, PAMPUR, and Baramula.

History.—In 1586 this country was taken by the emperor Akbar, and added to his empire. In 1752 it was conquered by the Afghans, who kept it till 1819, when it was wrested from them by the Sikhs, under whose dominion it remained, in connection with the Punjab, till 1846, when a dispute with the British resulted in its cession to them, upon conditions of mutual assistance being rendered in cases of war, and was immediately afterwards transferred, as an independent possession, to Gulab (or Gholab) Singh.

CASILINUM, *kas-i-li'-num*, an ancient city of Campania, on the Vulturnus, opposite Capua. It was in this vicinity that Hannibal was inclosed by Fabius in an upland valley, whence the Carthaginian general escaped by driving before him, up the hill-sides, oxen with blazing faggots fixed to their horns, about 217 B.C.

CASIMIR, *kas'-i-meer*, the name of four Polish kings.

CASIMIR III., the Great King of Poland, succeeded Vladislaus in 1333. He defeated John, king of Bohemia, and conquered a part of Russia. He united to his warlike qualities the powers of a great king; maintained peace, founded several churches and hospitals, and built numerous fortresses. He is said, however, to have been a man of strong passions, in which he frequently indulged to excess. In his reign, privileges were bestowed on the Jews, which they ever continued to enjoy; these were granted at the request of a Jewess, named Esther, one of his favourites. His consideration for the poor obtained for him the name of King of the Peasants. He was killed by falling from his horse.

Born 1309; **died** 1370.

CASIRI, *ka-seer'-e*, a learned Oriental scholar, who took orders at Rome, and taught the Eastern languages in that city. In 1748 he repaired to Madrid, where he was made a member of the Academy of History, interpreter to the king, and head librarian of the Escurial. From 1750 to 1770 this industrious man laboured at the compilation of a description and analysis of all the Arabian MSS. contained in the library of the Escurial, the richest in Europe in works of that kind. This esteemed production was published at Madrid, 2 vols. folio, the second containing most interesting accounts of the battles of the Moors and Christians in the Peninsula.

Born at Tripoli, Syria, 1710; **died** at Madrid, 1791.

CASKETS, THE, *kas'-kets*, a group of rocks in the English Channel. (*See* ALDERNEY.)

CASOLI, *ka'-so-le*, a town of Italy, 17 miles S. of Chieti. **Pop.** 5,500.

CASORATE, *kai-so-ra'-te*, a town of Northern Italy, 11 miles N.W. of Pavia. It has a church with some fine pictures. **Pop.** 4,300.

CASORIA, *ka-so'-re-a*, a town of Italy, 5 miles N.E. of Naples. Silk is cultivated in the district. **Pop.** of district, 137,619; of town, 9,753.

CASPE, *kas'-pe*, a town of Spain, in the province of Saragossa, 57 miles S.E. of the city of that name, near the Ebro. **Manf.** Oil and soap. **Pop.** 7,500.

CASPIAN SEA, *kas'-pe-an*, an inland sea of Asia, the largest lake in the world, forming a portion of the boundary between Europe and Asia, 730 miles long, by 150 to 270 broad. **Area,** 140,000 square miles; in certain places it is of great depth, but very shallow near the shore. The coast line is irregular, and on the eastern side there are several large bays. On the west side is the peninsula of APSHERON, and the south-eastern termination of the great range of the CAUCASUS. On the south, at a distance of about 20 miles from the coast, are the ELBURZ mountains. The northern limit is marked by great steppes, and on the eastern side is an extensive plain. The water is salt, but less so than the ocean, on account of its receiving a great many large fresh-water rivers, among them the VOLGA, the URAL, the Terch, and the Kur. It has neither tides nor outlets, its superfluous waters being exhausted by evaporation, and it is well supplied with fish. On the upper coasts, seals abound, and tortoises are numerous at the mouths of the Ural and

Volga. Many thousands of persons are employed in the Upper Caspian fisheries, and sturgeon and sterlet are taken in vast quantities. The Russian delicacy *caviar* is here made, being the roe of the sturgeon, salted and smoked. This sea was known to the Greeks and Romans, and took its name from the Caspii, a people who inhabited its western and southern shores. At a later period the western portion of the sea only was known as the Caspian; the eastern part being named the Hyrcanian Sea. Although its navigation is difficult, it is now traversed by steam vessels, and is a naval rendezvous for Russian ships. By a canal uniting the Volga with other rivers, there is new communication between the Caspian and the Baltic Seas. It has been proposed to unite the Caspian and Black Seas by a navigable canal.

CASS, LEWIS, an American politician, educated for the law, but preferred military service, and in the war between England and the United States, in 1812, made an incursion into Canada, and was taken prisoner. When peace was concluded, he was appointed governor of Michigan, and organized that vast territory, making treaties with the Indian tribes, by which three millions of acres were added to the state. Under the presidency of General Jackson, in 1831, he was secretary for war, and five years afterwards, was sent to Paris as envoy extraordinary. He remained there seven years, and whilst engaged in this mission, published his "Views on the Subject of the Limitation of the Northern Frontiers of the Union," and protested against the adhesion of M. Guizot to the doctrine of the "right of visit." The treaty concluded in 1842, between England and the United States, not meeting his approval, he resigned and returned to America. He was nominated for the presidency in 1844, and again in 1848, each time unsuccessfully. In the senate he voted for the Fugitive Slave Law, and in 1857 was made secretary of state under President Buchanan. He is chiefly remarkable for his determined hostility to Britain. He was the author of a history of the Indians in the United States, of a work on France during the period of his residence there, and of other works.

Born at Exeter, New Hampshire, 1782; died at Detroit, Michigan, 1866.

CASS, a county of Illinois, United States. Beardstown is the capital. **Area**, 360 square miles. **Pop.** 14,493.

CASS, a county of Indiana, United States. The capital is Logansport. **Area**, 420 square miles. **Pop.** 18,345.

CASS, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 16,943.

CASS, a county of Michigan, United States. The capital is Cassopolis. **Area**, 528 square miles. **Pop.** 22,009.

CASS, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 1,000 square miles. Harrisville is the chief town. **Pop.** 22,431.

CASS, an unsettled county of Minnesota, United States. The Mississippi rises near the north-western border. **Area**, 11,000 square miles. **Pop.** 486.

CASSANDER, *kas-san'-der*, the son of Antipater, took possession of the kingly power in Macedonia, on the death of his father. He caused the death of Olympias, the mother of Alexander the Great, and also of his son, the young Alexander. Joining his forces to those of Seleucus, Ptolemy, and Lysimachus, he defeated Antigonus at the battle of Ipsus, 301 B.C., the latter monarch falling on the field, and the four conquerors dividing between them Alexander's empire into the great kingdoms of Macedonia, Thrace, Egypt, and Syria. (*See* ANTIGONUS, &c.)

CASSANDRA, in Greek poetry, daughter of Priam and Hecuba. She was passionately loved by Apollo, who promised to grant her whatever she might require, if she would look with favour on his suit. She demanded the power of prophecy, and as soon as she had received it, refused to perform her promise, and slighted Apollo. The god, thus disappointed, wetted her lips with his tongue, and thus no belief was ever placed in her predictions. She endeavoured to prevent the entrance into Troy of the wooden horse of the Greeks, but was unsuccessful, and when that city was taken, she suffered violence from Ajax Oileus. In the division of the spoils of Troy, she fell to the share of Agamemnon, who carried her to Greece, and by whom she had twin sons. She repeatedly foretold to him the calamities that awaited his return; but he gave no credit to her, and was assassinated by his wife Clytemnestra. Cassandra shared his fate, after seeing all her prophecies but too truly fulfilled.

CASSANDRA, NOVA, *kas-san'-dra*, a peninsula in the province of Roumelia, of European Turkey, between the gulfs of Salonica and Cassandra. **Lat.** 40° N. **Lon.** 23° 20′ E.—The GULF is 35 miles long by 10 broad.

CASSANO, *kas-sa'-no*, a town of Italy, 34 miles N. of Cosenza. It has a cathedral, several convents, and an old castle, built on a lofty rock in the midst of the city. Timber, corn, and fruit are raised in the neighbourhood. **Manf.** Linen, leather, silk, cotton, and maccaroni. **Pop.** 6,000.

CASSANO, a town of Northern Italy, 17 miles N.E. of Milan, on the Adda, across which is a railway-bridge. **Manf.** Silk. **Pop.** 1,200.—In 1259 Eccelino Romano, chief of the Ghibelines, was here defeated and killed. In 1705 the French, under the duke of Vendôme, gained a victory over the Imperialists, commanded by Prince Eugène; and, in 1799, Suwarrow inflicted a defeat on the French, under Moreau.

CASSAY, or MUNEEPOOR, *kas-sa'*, formerly a province of the Birman empire, but now independent, is bounded on the N., E., and S. by Burmah, and on the W. by Cachar. It is a valley encompassed by rugged and precipitous mountains, watered by the tributaries of the Irawadi or the Barah. Cotton, indigo, tobacco, rice, sugar, opium, and mustard are cultivated. The tea-plant is produced in the N., and a valuable breed of ponies is reared. **Manf.** Muslins, silk stuffs, cotton cloths, and iron wares. **Area**, 7,584 square miles. **Pop.** about 30,000. **Lat.** between 23° 49′ and 25° 41′ N. **Lon.** between 93° 5′ and 94° 32′ E.—The government of this country is invested in a hereditary rajah, assisted by a divan. In 1826 it was ceded to the British and handed over to the native rajah.

CASSEL, *kas'-sel*, a town of Prussia, capital of a district of the same name, in Hesse-Nassau, on both sides of the Fulda, across which there is a fine stone bridge. The Fulda divides it into an old and new town, in the former of which are the town-hall, the government offices, the arsenal, the foundry, the house of correction, the Friedrichs-Platz (a very large square), the large barracks, the church of St. Martin, and the public library. The other public buildings are the opera, a picture-gallery, museum, observatory, a mint, and a riding school. Besides these there are pleasure-gardens, an orangery,

baths, many churches, a college, an academy of arts, and societies of trade and agriculture. **Manf.** Fabrics of silk, cotton and wool, leather, paper-hangings, gloves, chemicals, jewellery, earthen and lacquered wares, lace and carpets. In the neighbourhood are oil, gunpowder, and other mills. **Pop.** 62,950.—This town was the capital of Westphalia, under Napoleon I. Within three miles of it is the splendid palace of Wilhelmshohe, where Napoleon III. was a state prisoner after the fall of Sedan.

CASSEL, a town of France, in the department of the Nord, 15 miles from Dunkirk. **Manf.** Linen cloth, thread, lace, hosiery, and soap. It has some salt-refineries and oil-mills, besides a trade in cattle and poultry. **Pop.** 3,000.

CASSENEUIL, *kas'-neuh(r)l*, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne, 5 miles from Villeneuve-sur-Lot. **Pop.** 2,000.

CASSIANUS, or **MASSILIENUS**, *kas-se-a'-nus*, sometimes known as John the Hermit, a promoter of monasticism in Southern Gaul, in the 5th century, and a theological opponent of St. Augustine. He founded two monasteries, one of which, the Abbey of St. Victor, had 5,000 inmates. He was the originator of the doctrine known as "semi-pelagianism."

Died about 435.

CASSINA, or **CASHNA**, *kash'-na*, an extensive kingdom of Central Africa, situate W. of Bornou and S. of the Niger. It is but little known.

CASSINI, GIOVANNI DOMENICO, Italian astronomer, educated among the Jesuits at Genoa. In 1650 he succeeded Cavalieri, as professor of astronomy at Bologna. Hé there gained so great a reputation that the Pope and the senate of Bologna entrusted him with several scientific and political missions. In 1669 Colbert induced him to visit France. He there was naturalized, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences. He discovered several of Jupiter's and Saturn's satellites, and determined the rotation of Jupiter, Mars, and Venus. He published a "Theory of Jupiter's Satellites," remarkable for its correctness, and assisted in the measurement of the meridian line of Paris. He left behind him a great number of astronomical memoirs and observations.

Born near Nice, 1625; **died** at Paris, 1712.

CASSINI, JACQUES, son of the above. He travelled in Italy, Holland, and England, became acquainted with the leading scientific men of the age, and was elected a member of the Royal Society of London. In 1712 he succeeded his father in the charge of the observatory at Paris, and enriched science with many valuable discoveries. In 1720 he published a book on the figure of the earth, in which he maintained, in opposition to Newton, that it was an oblong spheroid. To determine this, the French king sent two companies of mathematicians, one towards the polar circle and the other to the equator, to measure a degree, the result of which was a decided refutation of Cassini's opinion.

Born at Paris, 1677; **died** 1756.

CASSINI DE THURY, CÆSAR FRANCIS, son of the above, evinced, at a very early age, great talents for astronomy, and was received into the Academy of Sciences at 22. He was employed many years in perfecting a general chart of France, and in continuing the perpendicular of the meridian of Paris. The former was composed of 180 pages, and gave a most complete representation of the country, on a scale of a line to 6 feet. Cæsar François was unable to finish it; but it was at length concluded by his son, who presented it, in 1784, to the National Assembly. He published a great number of papers in the "Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences."

Born at Paris, 1714; **died** 1784.

CASSINI, JEAN DOMINIQUE, Count de, son of the above, who succeeded to the direction of the observatory, but resigned when three colleagues were appointed. In his indignation he resolved to discontinue all astronomical studies, and he kept his resolution throughout a very prolonged life. In his 95th year he published a small volume of poems.

Born at Paris, 1748; **died** 1845.

CASSIODORUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, *kas-si-o-dor'-us*, an Italian of great talents, who was appointed by Theodoric, king of the Goths, governor of Sicily, and filled some of the highest offices in Rome. In his 70th year he retired to a monastery in Calabria. He is celebrated as a chronologist and historian, and is said to have devoted himself also to mechanical pursuits, and invented water-clocks, sun-dials, and lamps. He wrote manuals of grammar and rhetoric, which were much used as text-books; and made a valuable collection of state papers, illustrating the rule in Italy of the Ostrogoths. He lived to be nearly a hundred years old.

Born about 468.

CASSIOPE, or **CASSIOPEA**, *kas-si'-o-pe*, or *kas'-si-o-pe'-a*, in mythology wife of Cepheus and mother to Andromeda. Boasting herself fairer than the Nereides, Neptune was exasperated, and sent a huge sea-monster to ravage her dominions, and she was forced to expose Andromeda to its fury. After her death, Cassiope was made a constellation. (*See* ANDROMEDA.)

CASSIQUIARI, *kas'-se-ke'-a-re*, a large branch of the Orinoco, joining the Rio Negro, in South America, at **lat.** 2° 5′ N.; **Lon.** 67° 40′ W.

CASSIS, *kas'-see*, a seaport of France, department Bouches-du-Rhone, 9 miles S.E. of Marseilles. The port, defended by a long mole, is protected by batteries. **Pop.** 1,500. **Lat.** 43° 13′ N. **Lon.** 5° 32′ E.

CASSITERIDES, *kas'-si-ter'-i-dees*, a group of islands, so named by the Greeks, on account of the quantity of tin (*kassiteros*) there found. They are supposed to be the Scilly Isles, off the coast of Cornwall.

CASSIUS, LONGINUS CAIUS, *kash'-e-us*, a Roman general, one of Cæsar's murderers. During the civil wars between Pompey and Cæsar, he followed the fortunes of the former. After the decisive battle of Pharsalia, he was, however, spared by the conqueror. Returning to Rome, he married Junia, the sister of Brutus, and in conjunction with the latter formed a conspiracy against the emperor. After the death of their victim, 44 B.C., Cassius fled and made himself master of Syria, afterwards, in conjunction with Brutus, plundering Asia Minor. On the plains of Philippi, in Macedonia, where Antony and Octavius met them, the left of the army, under Cassius, was defeated by Antony's troops, and this neutralized the success which Brutus was achieving on the right. Fearing to fall into the enemy's hands, he ordered one of his freedmen to run him through, and perished thus early by that very sword which had given a wound to Cæsar. His body was honoured with a magnificent funeral by his friend Brutus, who declared over him that he deserved to be called "the last of the Romans." If he was brave, he was equally learned. Some of his letters are still extant among Cicero's epistles. He was often to-

rash and too violent, and many of the wrong steps which Brutus took are to be ascribed to the prevailing advice of Cassius. Shakspeare describes him as having "a lean and hungry look," and makes Cæsar say,—

> "He reads much;
> He is a great observer, and he looks
> Quite through the deeds of men; he loves no plays,
> As thou dost, Antony; he hears no music:
> Seldom he smiles; and smiles in such a sort,
> As if he mock'd himself, and scorn'd his spirit,
> That could be moved to smile at anything."

CASSIVELAUNUS, *kas'-si-ve-lau'-nus*, a British chief, who was invested with the supreme command of the forces of the island, to oppose Julius Cæsar during his second invasion of Britain. He was glad to sue for peace, which he obtained on payment of a tribute.

Lived in the 1st century B.C.

CASTAGNO, ANDREA DEL, *kas-tan'-yo*, a Tuscan painter, who worked first in fresco, but afterwards learned the art of painting in oil from Domenico Veneziano. His repayment for this was to assassinate his friend. Unsuspected, he pursued his calling, and produced some fine pictures, the principal of which is the "Execution of the Conspirators against the Medici," now in the Hall of Justice at Florence. Stung with remorse, he, on his death-bed, confessed, amidst universal execration, the atrocious crime of which he had been guilty.

Born at Castagno, 1406; **died** 1480.

CASTALIA, in Greek legend a fountain on the slope of Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. Its waters were supposed to impart the gift of poetry. The spring still exists and bears the name of St. John, from a chapel in the vicinity.

CASTALLA, *kas-tal'-la*, a town of Spain, 24 miles W. of Alicante. **Pop.** 3,000.

CASTANOS, DON FRANCIS XAVIER DE, Duke of Baylen, Spanish general, who studied the military art in Germany, and in 1808 gained a remarkable success against the French general Dufont, at Baylen, for which he was raised to the dignity of duke. He served with distinction throughout the Peninsular War; and in 1826 was made a member of the State Council.

Born at Madrid, 1756; **died** 1852.

CASTEGGIO, *kas-tedj'-e-o*, a town of Northern Italy, 5 miles N.E. of Voghera. **Pop.** 3,200.—On June 9, 1800, the battle of Montebello was gained by the French, under Lannes, over the Austrians, in the neighbourhood of this place. Another engagement was also fought on May 20, 1859, when Count Stadion, at the head of his Austrians, stormed the town on his advance upon Montebello, where, met by the French and Sardinian forces, the Austrians were defeated. (*See* MONTEBELLO.)

CASTEL ARQUATO, *kas'-tel-ar-qua'-to*, a town of Northern Italy, 19 miles S.E. of Piacenza. There are an ancient Gothic castle, and a fine Gothic church. **Manf.** Silk. **Pop.** 4,400.

CASTEL-BUONO, *boo-o'-no*, a town of Sicily, 8 miles S.E. of Cefalea. There are mineral springs. **Pop.** 5,300.

CASTEL CALDO, *kal'-do*, a town of Italy, 30 miles from Padua. **Pop.** 3,000.

CASTEL-FRANCO, *fran'-ko*, a town of Italy, 25 miles N.W. of Venice. **Manf.** Linen and woollens. **Pop.** 4,220.

CASTELLAMARE, a fortified city and seaport of Italy, 17 miles S.E. of Naples, built at the foot of a hill. There are a royal palace, cathedral, several convents, in one of which is a famous statue of the Madonna, to which pilgrimages are made, an old castle, a royal dockyard, and a military hospital. **Manf.** Leather, silk, cotton, linen fabrics, and sail-cloth. **Pop.** 15,191. This place is built on the site of the ancient Stabiæ, near which the elder Pliny met his death during the eruption of Vesuvius, in the year 79. Here, also, considerable damage was done from the shock of an earthquake, which extended over a wide area, in 1857.

CASTELLAMARE, a town of Sicily, at the head of a gulf of the same name, Cotton, wine, fruit, and manna are exported. **Pop.** 22,207.

CASTELLAMONTE, *kas'-tel-la-mon'-tai*, a town of Northern Italy, 10 miles S.W. of Ivrea. **Pop.** 5,600, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of pottery.

CASTELLANA, *kas'-tel-a'-na*, a town of Italy, 26 miles S.E. of Bari. **Pop.** 9,700.

CASTELLAZZO, *kas'-tel-lat'-so*, a town of North Italy, 7 miles from Alessandria. **Pop.** 5,800.

CASTELLAWETA, *kas'-tel-la-wai'-ta*, a town of Italy, 20 miles N.W. of Taranto. There are a cathedral and several convents. Cotton is grown in the vicinity. **Pop.** 6,600.

CASTELLEONE, *kas'-tel-le-o'-ne*, a town of Northern Italy, near the Ogho, 12 miles N.W. of Cremona. There is a fine church and the town is surrounded by walls. **Pop.** 5,700.

CASTELLON DE LA PLANA, *kas'-tel-lone dai la pla'-na*, a town of Spain, in a province of Tarragona, 4 miles from the Mediterranean, and 40 miles N.E. of Valencia. Some of its old Moorish walls still remain. It has several handsome old churches, several chapels, the town-house, and a tower or belfry, 260 feet in height, and 116 in circumference. **Manf.** Linen, woollens, sail-cloth, paper, earthenware, and fire-arms. **Pop.** 23,393.

CASTELLON-DE-PLANA, a province of Spain, one of five into which the ancient province of Valencia was divided. It is very mountainous in the north and west, but in the south and east there are rich valleys and fertile plains. The principal rivers are the Mijares, Moxleon, Bergantes, Gerria, Cerval, and there are numerous smaller streams. **Minerals.** Iron, copper, cobalt, quicksilver, silver, lead, marble and granite, and there are many mineral springs. **Pop.** 296,706.

CASTELNAU, PIERRE DE, *kas'-tel-no*, archdeacon of Maguelone, was sent, early in the 13th century, by Innocent III. into the S. of France as legate extraordinary, in order to search out the heretic Albigenses, and deliver them over to the secular arm. He was met by a determined resistance, and was at last slain in the territory of Raymond, count of Toulouse. This murder led to the excommunication of Raymond, and also to the war of the Albigenses.

Died 1208.

CASTELNAUDARY, *kas-tel'-no-da-re'*, a town of France, department of the Aude, 33 miles from Toulouse. **Manf.** Silk and woollen fabrics and earthenware. It has also shipbuilding-docks, and the Canal du Midi, by the side of which the town is situated, expands into a commodious haven. **Pop.** 10,000.—In 1355 this place was taken and

burnt by Edward the Black Prince. In 1632 Marshal Schomberg gained a victory over the party of the Duke of Orleans.

CASTELNUOVO, *kas-tel'-noo-o'-vo*, a seaport-town of Austria, in Dalmatia, near the entrance of the Gulf of Cattaro. It is defended by a citadel and two forts on the neighbouring heights. **Pop.** of port and district, 7,000.—The British took it in 1814.

CASTEL-SARRASIN, a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Songuine, 11 miles W. of Montauban. There are the remains of a very old castle traditionally said to have been erected by the Saracens. **Manf.** Serge and worsted stockings. **Pop.** 3,000.

CASTEL-TERMINI, *ter-mē'-ne*, a town of Sicily, 16 miles N. of Girgenti. There are extensive mines of rock salt and sulphur. **Pop.** 6,700.

CASTEL-VETRANO, *vai-trā'-no*, a town of Sicily, 20 miles S.E. of Trapani. There are an old castle and several convents. Excellent wine is produced in the neighbourhood. **Manf.** Coral and alabaster articles. **Pop.** 21,521.

CASTIGLIONE DELLE STIVIERE, *kas-teel'-ye-o'-nai*, a fortified town of Italy, 22 miles N.W. of Mantua. **Pop.** 3,700.—Here, in 1796, the French, under Augerau, gained a decisive victory over the Austrians. The French commander was afterwards made, on account of this battle, Duc de Castiglione. In 1859, the battle of Solferino also occurred in its neighbourhood.

CASTI, GIAMBATISTA, *kas-te*, an Italian poet, who visited the principal courts of Europe, and succeeding Metastasio, was appointed poet to the Imperial Theatre at Vienna. He afterwards retired to Florence. He wrote elegant, but licentious poetical stories.

Born near Florence, *1721*; died at Paris, *1803*.

CASTIGLIONE, GIOVANNI BENEDETTO, called by the French Le Benedette, and at Mantua Il Grechetto. He is one of the most eminent of the Genoese painters and etchers. In animal and pastoral painting especially he excelled. His *chef-d'œuvre* is "The Nativity of the Saviour," in the church of San Luca, Genoa.

Born at Genoa, 1616: died at Mantua, 1670.

CASTIGLIONE, BALDASSARE, Count, an Italian writer and politician, who, after serving with great bravery in a military capacity, was employed by the duke of Urbino in state affairs, and sent ambassador to England and France. In this country he received the honour of knighthood from Henry VIII. He was also engaged in the same service by Pope Clement VII., and became nuncio at the court of Charles V., who held him in high estimation. His greatest work is "Il Cortigiano," or the Courtier, written in an elegant style, and abounding with good rules and reflections.

Born in Mantua, 1478; died at Toledo, 1529.

CASTILE, *kas-teel'*, a part of Spain, occupying the central table-land of the peninsula, and erected into a kingdom at the beginning of the 11th century. It was subsequently extended by the additions of Andalusia, Estremadura, and Leon. In 1474 the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon with Isabella of Castile was consummated. This circumstance brought all the Christian states of Spain under one sceptre. In 1492 the conquest of Grenada was achieved, which paved the way for the constitution of the Spanish kingdom. The northern part is known as Old Castile; the southern as New Castile.

Modern Divisions.—Castile is now divided into the following provinces:—New Castile—MADRID, GUADALAXARA, TOLEDO, CUENCA, and CIUDAD REAL; Old Castile—BURGOS, LOGRONO, SANTANDER, OVIEDO, SORIA, SEGOVIA, AVILA, LEON, PALENCIA, VALLADOLID, SALAMANCA, and LAMORA. (*See* each heading.)

CASTILHO, ANTONIO FELICIANO DE, *kas-teel'-yo*, one of the most distinguished modern Portuguese poets, who early displayed his genius, and first came into notice by the publication of a meritorious imitation of Ovid, entitled "Letters from Echo to Narcissus." He has written much poetry with various success, and was the founder of a magazine, which had a considerable circulation.

Born at Lisbon, 1800.

CASTILLO (DE LOCUBIN), *kas-teel'-o*, a town of Spain, province of Jaen, 25 miles S.W. of the town of that name. There are a fine church, chapels, convents, town-hall, and other public buildings, and in the public square the remains of an Arab fortress. **Manf.** Linen, woollens, vinegar, wine, and oil. There are quarries in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 4,000.

CASTILLO (DE LAS GUARDAS), a town of Spain, province of Seville, 30 miles N.E. of Seville. A small trade in agricultural produce, oil, wine, and honey is carried on. **Pop.** 2,300.

CASTILLON, *kas-tee'-yawhn*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, 26 miles E. of Bordeaux. **Manf.** Cotton and woollen yarns, nails, and cordage. **Pop.** 3,300.—In the neighbourhood of this place Montaigne, the French essayist, was born and died. In 1453, under the walls of this town, the English were defeated by the French, and Talbot, their leader, was slain.

CASTLEBAR, *kas'-el-bar*, a town of Ireland, capital of the county of Mayo, 10 miles from Westport. It is situated on the Castlebar river. There are a very handsome Protestant church, a large Roman Catholic chapel, a court-house, and a large new county jail. **Manf.** Coarse linen. **Pop.** 3,508. This town was occupied by the French when they landed in Killalea Bay, in 1798; but, on the approach of Lord Cornwallis, shortly afterwards, was evacuated.

CASTLEMAINE, a town of Victoria, Australia, in the county of Talbot, 77 miles N.W. of Melbourne. It is pleasantly situated, has good public buildings, and is the centre of an important mining district. A considerable amount of wine is made in the vicinity. **Pop.** 5,787. In the adjoining district there are several thousand Chinese.

CASTLETON, *kas'-el-ton*, a village of Derbyshire, 13 miles from Sheffield. The parish church is a good specimen of the Pointed style. It stands at the bottom of a precipitous rock, on which is erected Peak Castle, the fortress of William Peveril, natural son of the Conqueror. The supposed founder was the Peveril of the Peak in Sir Walter Scott's novel of that name. In the neighbourhood is the Peak Cavern, 46 feet high and 120 wide, extending into the rock for nearly half a mile.

CASTLETOWN, or CASTLE RUSHEN, the chief town of the Isle of Man, on the south coast. It is tolerably well built, situated on the margin of Castletown Bay, and has a safe and commodious harbour. The keep of the ancient castle of Rushen (an extensive and very strong edifice) now forms the jail, and the remainder of the building is used for public offices. Shipbuilding is carried on, and the town is a favourite resort of tourists. **Pop.** 2,320. This town was the ancient Sodo.

CASTOR and POLLUX, *kas'-tor, pol'-lux*, in mythology, were twin brothers, sons of Jupiter, by Leda; or, according to another version, of Leda and Tyndareus, king of Lacedæmon, and brothers of Helen of Troy. As soon as they had arrived at years of maturity, they embarked with Jason in quest of the golden fleece, and behaved with great courage. Pollux slew Amycus in the combat of the cestus, and is the god and patron of boxing and wrestling. Castor distinguished himself in the management of horses. After many adventures, Castor was killed, and his death avenged by Pollux.

CASTRACANI, CASTRUCCIO. (*See* CASTRUCCIO.)

CASTREN, *kast'-ren*, Finnish linguist and ethnographer. He studied at Helsingfors, and afterwards made pedestrian excursions in Lapland, Finland, and Norway, collecting ballads and legends. Having been appointed linguist and ethnographer to the St. Petersburg Academy, he extended his investigations, between 1845 and 1849, to the Chinese empire and the shores of the Arctic Ocean. On his return he was appointed professor of the Finnish language and literature at Helsingfors. Worn out by mental and bodily labour, he died at the age of 39. He wrote a Finnish poem, "Kalevala," the metre of which appears to have suggested the metre of Longfellow's "Hiawatha." He wrote several works descriptive of his travels and researches, and on the languages of the people he had visited.

Born in Finland, 1813; **died** 1852.

CASTRES, *kastr*, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, divided by the river Agout, which is crossed by two bridges. It contains many fine public buildings, particularly the ancient palace of the bishops of Castres, and the cathedral church. **Manf.** Considerable, especially fine wool-dyed goods, linen, paper, leather, and soap. **Pop.** 18,442.

CASTRO, *kas'-tro*, a seaport of Italy, province of Naples, 10 miles S.W. of Otranto. There are a cathedral and old castle. The port admits only small vessels. **Pop.** 7,780. **Lat.** 42° N. **Lon.** 18° 27′ E.

CASTRO, a seaport of Chili, South America, on the island of Chiloe, at the head of a fine bay of the same name. There is a good port. **Pop.** 3,500. **Lat.** 43° 20′ S. **Lon.** 65° 5′ W.

CASTRO, the ancient Mitylene, a seaport-town and capital of the island of Mitylene, Asiatic Turkey, 55 miles N.W. of Smyrna. It is a mean and dirty town, surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle. There are some remains of the ancient town. **Pop.** 6,500.

CASTRO, INES. (*See* INES DE CASTRO.)

CASTRO, JUAN DE, a Portuguese viceroy of the Indies, allied to the royal family of his country. In 1545 he was appointed to the government of the East, and gained several considerable victories over the natives. As honest as brave, he died poor, and was buried at the public expense. It is said that once, wanting to raise a loan to assist commerce, he offered his "moustaches" as a security; the lenders, however, were satisfied with his word.

Born at Lisbon, 1500; **died** at Goa, India, 1548.

CASTRO, VACA DE, priest and judge-royal of Valladolid, was sent by Charles V. to Peru, in 1540, to suppress the various contending factions, and to regulate the interior administration of the kingdom. On his arrival he learnt the assassination of Pizarro, and Almagro's usurpation. Marching an army against the latter, he defeated, and executed him with his accomplices. This done, he endeavoured to ameliorate the lot of the Indians by wise regulations, but fell into disgrace on this account, 1544.

Died in Spain, 1558.

CASTRO-DEL-RIO, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, and 16 miles south-east of the town of that name. The old town is surrounded by ruinous walls, beyond which is a well-built new town. **Manf.** Woollen and linen fabrics and earthenware. There is a good trade in agricultural produce. **Pop.** 9,000.

CASTRO GIOVANNI, *zho-van'-ne*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Caltanisetta, 13 miles N.E. of Catanea, on a fertile elevation 4000 feet above the sea level. There are a castle and other buildings of Saracenic origin. A large quantity of sulphur is obtained in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 18,725. This is the Enna of antiquity, fabled as the birthplace of Ceres, and the site of her most celebrated temple. At a distance of 6 miles is the Lake of Pergusa, where Pluto found Proserpine and carried her off.

CASTRO NUOVO, *noo-o'-vo*, a fortified town of Sicily, in the province of Palermo. In its vicinity are marble quarries. **Pop.** 4,100.

CASTRO URDIALES, *oor'-de-a-laist*, a seaport-town of Spain, 24 miles S.E. of Santander, in the Bay of Biscay. The town is defended by an old castle and strong batteries. There are an ancient church, a large town-hall, several convents, a handsome public fountain, and a dock. **Manf.** Linen, leather, tiles, bricks, sailcloth, ropes, and fishing-nets. **Pop.** 3,100.—In 1811 this town was sacked by the French; but it was afterwards rebuilt.

CASTRO-JERIZ, *geer-iz*, a town of Spain, 17 miles S.W. of Burgos, at the foot of a hill, on the summit of which is a castle built by Julius Cæsar. There are a fine collegiate and other churches, convents, hospitals, and a large public square. **Manf.** Linen and woollens, earthenware, and hats. **Pop.** 2,500.

CASTROVILLARI, *kas'-tro-veel-la'-re*, a fortified town of Italy, in the province of Calabria Citra, 8 miles from Cassano. It is situated on an eminence, and partly fortified, with an ancient castle. There is a trade in wine, silk, and manna. Near Monte Pollino, in its neighbourhood, the famous cheese called *cacio cavallo* is made. **Pop.** 10,173.

CASTRUCCIO, CASTRACANI, *kas-trooteh'-e-o*, a distinguished Italian soldier, who was designed for the church. In his youth the quarrels of the Guelphs and Ghibelines were distracting Italy, and he, as one of the latter party, was driven out of Pavia. After serving with distinction in Lombardy, he went to England, and entered the army of Edward I.; but was forced to quit that country, having killed a nobleman in a duel. He then became a soldier under Philip the Fair, of France, and subsequently returned to Italy, where the Ghibelines of Lucca made him their chief. He had here much to combat, both in the jealousies of his friends and the strength of his enemies; but ultimately succeeded in overcoming all difficulties. In 1320 he was proclaimed duke of Lucca, and was recognized by the emperor Louis of Bavaria. His life has been written by Macchiavelli.

Born at Lucca, 1284; **died** 1328.

CASTUERA, *kas-too-air'-a*, a town of Spain, 68 miles S.E. of Badajoz, on the right bank of the Guadalefra. The town is well built, and in the principal square are a spacious modern church, the town-hall, and prison. A large cemetery is near

the town. **Manf.** Earthenware, tiles, bricks, and shoes. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in weaving, and a trade is carried on in cattle, wool, wine, grain, and oil. **Pop.** 5,600.

CASWELL, *kaz'-well*, a county in the N. of N. Carolina, U.S. It is fertile, and diversified with hill and dale. Maize, wheat, and tobacco are cultivated. Yancy is the capital. **Area,** 400 square miles. **Pop.** 17,825.

CAT ISLAND, one of the Bahama islands, 47 miles long, and about 5 in average breadth. **Lat.** 25° 34′ N.; **Lon.** 79° 18′ W.

CATALANI, ANGELICA, *kat-a-la'-ne*, an Italian singer, famous for the volume, range, and flexibility of her voice, and her wonderful certainty of execution. She was educated in the convent of St. Lucian at Rome, where, while yet a child, her extraordinary voice was a great attraction. She first appeared upon the operatic stage at Venice, at the age of 16. For more than 30 years she enjoyed a succession of triumphs; and in 1839 she retired to a villa at Florence, where she gratuitously trained girls to sing. When political disturbances broke out in 1849, she went to Paris, where she died of cholera.

Born at Sinigaglia, 1780; died in Paris, 1849.

CATALDO, SAN, *ka-tal'-do*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Caltanisetta, 5 miles N. of the town of that name. There are sulphur-mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 9,700.

CATALINA, SANTA, *ka'-ta-le'-na*, the name of several small islands in the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean. Also a CAPE of central America, 70 miles from Nicaragua, and a HARBOUR on the E. coast of Newfoundland, at the N. entrance of Trinity Bay.

CATALONIA, *kat'-a-lo'-ne-a*, an old province of Spain, situate in the N.E. part of the kingdom, now divided into the provinces of BARCELONA, TARRAGONA, LERIDA, and GERONA. This province was anciently under the dominion of the Romans, who were ejected in the 5th century by the Goths, who, in their turn, were ejected by the Moors, at the beginning of the 8th century. The Spaniards finally reconquered it, and its people were represented by local parliaments. From 1137, when the province was united to Aragon, the history of the Catalonians is nothing more than a record of rebellions, which were not finally suppressed until Philip V., who, after the capture of Barcelona, in 1714, crushed their liberties and deprived them of their ancient cortes.

CATAMARCA, *ka'-ta-mar'-ka*, a province of the Argentine Confederation, S. America, bounded on the W. by the Andes, which separate it from the northern provinces of Chili. On the other sides it has the departments Cordova, Salta, Tucuman, and Rioja. **Desc.** Fertile, having excellent pasture lands, and producing maize and other corns in abundance; it also grows good cotton, and exports large quantities of red pepper to Buenos Ayres. **Area,** 31,500 square miles. **Pop.** 102,000. **Lat.** between 25° and 29° S. **Lon.** between 66° and 69° W.

CATANDUANES, *ka'-tan-doo-a'-nais*, one of the Philippine isles. **Ext.** 44 miles long, by 20 broad. It is fertile. **Lat.** 14° 13′ N. **Lon.** 124° 10′ E.

CATANIA, *ka-tai'-ne-a*, a city and seaport of Sicily, on the east coast, beautifully situate at the foot of Mount Etna, 30 miles N.W. of Syracuse. Although destroyed three times by the lava of Etna, Catania appears to have always risen with renewed splendour from its ashes, to rank among the elegant cities of Europe. It consists of two very long and spacious streets, which are intersected at right angles by several others, and are all regularly built and well paved with lava. The houses are generally very handsome, and the public buildings superb: they consist of a number of monasteries, a foundling hospital, poor-house, and an asylum; about 50 churches, and other places of public worship, conspicuous among them being the grand church of San Nicolo; a senate-house, which is a model of architecture; the cathedral, originally founded by Roger, earl of Normandy, in the year 1094, and rebuilt after the earthquake of 1693, very beautiful in the simplicity and grandeur of its design. There is a great square formed by the town-hall, cathedral, and university; and in the centre of the square the statue of an elephant, sculptured in lava. The harbour of Catania is one of the largest in the island, and is enclosed by a natural mole of lava. **Pop.** 99,025. **Lat.** 37° 28′ 18″ N. **Lon.** 15° 5′ 12″ E.—The ancient town of Catana was on this spot, and there are still considerable remains. Pop. of the province, 585,431.

CATANIA, GULF OF, extends from La Trizza on the N. to Santa Croce on the S., a distance of 17 miles. It forms an indentation in the coast about 10 miles deep.

CATANZARO, *ka'-tan-za'-ro*, a city of South Italy, built on a mountain 5 miles from the Gulf of Squillace. It has an old castle, a cathedral, several convents, a royal academy of sciences, a lyceum, and several charitable institutions. **Manf.** Woollen and silk fabrics, and silk velvet. There is an active trade in agricultural produce. **Pop.** 20,931. In 1783 this town suffered severely by an earthquake. Pop. of the compartment, 443,342.

CATAWBA, *ka-taw'-ba*, a county in the centre of N. Carolina, U.S. It is fertile in maize and wheat, besides having rich pastures. **Minerals.** Iron is the principal. Newton is the capital. **Area,** 250 square miles. **Pop.** 14,947.

CATBALOGAN, *kat-ba-lo'-gan*, capital of Samar, one of the Philippines. **Pop.** 7,000.

CATEAU CAMBRESIS, *ka'-to kam-bres'-e*, a town of France, in the department of the Nord, 14 miles S.E. of Cambrai, on the Selle. **Manf.** Merinoes, shawls, calicoes, and leather. **Pop.** 9,200. —The treaty which bears the name of this place was here made in 1559, between Philip II. of Spain and Henry II. of France.

CATERINA, SANTA, *ka'-tai-re'-na*, a fortified town of Sicily, in the province of Caltanisetta, near the bank of the Salso. **Manf.** Fine earthenware. **Pop.** 5,800. In the neighbourhood fine jaspers and agates are found.

CATESBY, MARK, F.R.S., an English naturalist, who from 1712 to 1726 occupied himself in collecting specimens of natural history in Virginia, Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama isles. Returning to England, he published, in 2 vols. folio, with beautiful coloured plates, the Natural History of those countries. He is also the author of other works. A genus of plants, Catesbia, is named from him.

Born 1680; died 1749.

CATESBY, ROBERT, instigator of the Gunpowder Plot. (*See* JAMES I.)

CATHARINA, SANTA, *ka-ta-re'-na, san'-ta*, a fortified island off the coast of Brazil, 37 miles long and 10 miles wide. The soil is fertile, producing coffee, wheat, and fruits. **Pop.** 12,000.

CATHARINE, the daughter of Charles VI. of France, and wife of Henry V., king of England. After the death of that prince, she married Owen Tudor, by whom she had a son called Edmund, who was the father of Henry VII.

Born 1401; died 1438.

CATHARINE I., empress of Russia, from being born of poor Livonian parents, became the wife of a Swedish dragoon, who was killed at the taking of Marienburg by the Russians. She then became the mistress of General Bauer, and subsequently obtained a situation in the family of Prince Menzikoff, who was fascinated by her beauty. She now attracted the notice of the Czar, Peter the Great, who made her his mistress, and, in 1711, his wife. At his death he left her the throne. In 1725 she was proclaimed empress, and continued to execute the great designs which had been left unfinished by her husband. She had eight children by the emperor, of whom only two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth (afterwards empress) survived. In the last year of her life she was addicted to intemperance and loose habits.

Born in Livonia, 1683; died 1727.

CATHARINE II., empress of Russia, was the daughter of the prince of Anhalt-Zerbst. Her original name was Sophia Augusta, but on her marriage, in 1745, with the grand-duke of Russia, afterwards Peter III., she was baptized according to the formulary of the Greek church, and named Catharine Alexiewna. She brought her husband two children: Paul, who succeeded her, and Anne, who died an infant. On the death of the empress Elizabeth, in 1761, Peter came to the throne, and soon discovered his intention of disinheriting his son and divorcing Catharine. She, however, anticipated his designs, and formed a conspiracy against him. Accordingly, she gained over the nobility and the army, and on June 27, 1762, Peter, after signing a renunciation of his crown, was sent prisoner to the palace of Robscha. On the 17th of July, Alexius Orloff, the empress's favourite, with some other conspirators, strangled Peter, who, it was given out, had died of colic. It is not absolutely certain that the empress instigated the murder, but she did not take any measures against the assassins, and in the following September was crowned at Moscow. The regulations adopted at the beginning of her reign were in the manner and spirit of Peter the Great. She affected to rule by clemency, and laboured to win the hearts of her subjects by acts of liberality. She also avoided foreign war till she had settled the tranquillity of the empire. Fond of literature and the arts, she gave unbounded encouragement to their introduction to her dominions, and held a correspondence with the most eminent literary characters in Europe. She also caused a liberal code of laws to be enacted, in which the practice of torture was abolished; attended to the subject of education, and took means to diffuse knowledge among all classes of her subjects. She encouraged medical discovery by submitting herself to inoculation, and in every way laboured for the enlightenment of her people. In 1764 she caused her favourite, Poniatowski, to be crowned king of Poland, under the name of Stanislaus Augustus. In 1769 Turkey declared war against Russia; the result of which was the first partition of Poland, between Catharine, Joseph II. of Austria, and Frederick of Prussia, in 1772. More than one-third of the kingdom fell to the share of Russia, and which included the larger portion of Livonia and Lithuania. In 1774 the peace of Kainardji was concluded, and Azof and Taganrog were annexed to Russia, and the Crimea made independent of Turkey. Peace being restored, the empress devoted her attention to public improvements and to political engagements. In 1780 she formed, with the other northern states, the famed *armed neutrality*, the object of which was to protect the Baltic trade from the belligerent powers. In 1782 she founded a Roman Catholic archbishopric in her dominions, for her subjects of that persuasion. About the same time she created the order of St. Wladimir. In 1785 she seized on the Crimea and the country north of the Kuban, which so alarmed the Porte that war became almost inevitable; but the accession of Germany as an ally to Russia stopped the preparations, and the Turks yielded to the aggression. In 1787 Catharine travelled through her new territory with a magnificent retinue, her favourite Potemkin preparing the way, erecting splendid buildings for her to see, and providing large numbers of well-dressed peasants and citizens, who appeared at each station along the route, so as to give an appearance of prosperity and happiness to the country. At Cherson she had an interview with the emperor Joseph II. Immediately after this, war again broke out between Russia and the Porte, in which the former was assisted by Germany and the latter by Sweden. Hostilities were carried on with great fury. Oczakoff was stormed by the Russians, and a prodigious carnage ensued; Ismail was also taken by Suwarrow in the same manner, and the Turks were, in general, everywhere unsuccessful. In 1792 peace was concluded, when, by the treaty of Jassy, the Porte ceded to Catharine the important fortress of Oczakoff, and the frontiers of Russia were extended to the Dniester. Shortly after the attention of Catharine was drawn to the state of Poland, where a spirit of revolt had broken out, and the people seemed determined to shake off a foreign yoke. A Russian army was immediately dispatched to that province, and decided the fate of Poland, by the massacre of the inhabitants of Warsaw. That kingdom was again partitioned between Russia, Germany, and Prussia, when the whole of Lithuania, Volhynia, and Podolia were given to Russia. This is historically called the second partition of Poland, and took place in 1793. In 1795 the third and last partition of Poland was effected, when Russia had all that remained of that kingdom, with the exception of Warsaw, which was assigned to Prussia, and Galicia, which was handed over to Austria. Courland was next annexed by Catharine to her empire, after which her life was suddenly terminated by a fit of apoplexy. The passions of this woman were as gross as her mental powers were great to govern her empire. Byron, in "Don Juan," gives a scarcely exaggerated description of her reckless sensuality.

Born 1729; died 1796.

CATHARINE OF ARRAGON, fourth daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. At the age of 16 she was married to Arthur, prince of Wales, son of Henry VII. of England, younger than herself. He died a year afterwards; and eight years afterwards she married his brother, who had just succeeded to the throne as Henry VIII. The royal pair lived happily for about 18 years, when the attractions of Anne Boleyn alienated the affections of the king. The sad story of the divorce and the death of the broken-hearted Catharine are familiar to all readers of English history and Shakspeare's historical play.

Born 1485; died at Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdonshire, 1536.

CATHARINE DE MEDICI, *med'-e-che*, queen of France, was the daughter of Lorenzo de Medici, duke of Urbino. In 1533 she married the second son of Francis I., afterwards Henry II. After the death of her husband and that of her

eldest son, Francis II., she possessed herself of the regency of the kingdom during the minority of her second son, Charles IX. Trickery and dissimulation distinguished her government. Exciting the civil war between the Catholics and Huguenots, she resolved on the destruction of the latter, after having feigned to favour them for a time, and will be ever infamous as the principal instigator of the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572. She was entirely unscrupulous as to the means she employed to gain her ends; was suspected of being privy to the murder of the duke d'Alencon, her fourth son, and employed the beautiful women of her court as a means of gaining the alliance of influential nobles. Subsequently, she quarrelled with her son, Charles IX., and lost her power at court, in the reign of her third son Henry III. of France.—Notwithstanding her evil propensities, Catharine possessed the love of literature and the arts, which distinguished the Medici family. By her orders the palace of the Tuileries, the Château of Monceaux, &c., were built. She was, it is said, a strong believer in astrology.

Born at Florence, 1519; **died** 1589.

CATHARINE PARR. (*See* HENRY VIII.)

CATHARINE OF SIENA, a saint in the Romish calendar, was a dyer's daughter, and entered, at the age of 20, into the institution of the Dominican sisters. There, it is asserted, revelations were made to her, which soon rendered her famous. She played an important part in the schism in the Church which broke out in 1378, between Popes Urban VI. and Clement VII., Catharine declaring for the former. She wrote some treatises on devotion, letters, and poetical pieces, which have been described as remarkable for the elegance and purity of their style. This, however, is somewhat doubtful.

Born at Siena, 1347; **died**, emaciated by her austere penances, 1380.

CATHCART, *kath'-kart*, a parish of Scotland, 2 miles from Glasgow. Here, in 1568, the battle of Langside, which ended in the defeat of Queen Mary, was fought. When she beheld her adherents defeated, she fled to the abbey of Dundrennan, in Galloway, and thence to England, whence she never returned.

CATHCART, WILLIAM SHAW, Earl, British general and diplomatist, son of Lord Cathcart, a Scottish peer. He distinguished himself in the American war and in Flanders, and in 1803 was commander-in-chief in Ireland. In 1805 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Russia. In 1807 he commanded the land forces at the attack on Copenhagen, and for his services was created a viscount, and received the thanks of Parliament. In 1812 he was ambassador to St. Petersburgh, and accompanied the Emperor Alexander in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. In the latter year he was raised to the rank of Earl.

Born at Renfrewshire, 1755; **died** near Glasgow, 1843.

CATHCART, SIR GEORGE, K.C.B., son of the above, entered the army in 1810, and served with distinction throughout the campaigns of Germany, in 1813, and of France, in 1814. At Quatre-Bras and Waterloo he acted in the capacity of aide-de-camp to the duke of Wellington, and continued on his staff to the end of the service of the army of occupation. In 1818 he accompanied the duke to the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, to Verona in 1822, and to Prussia in 1826. He subsequently served with success in Canada; and, in 1852, was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, where he brought the Caffir war to a successful termination. In 1853 he was appointed adjutant-general, and, the following year, received the command of the fourth division of the army, destined to operate in the Crimea. At the battle of the Alma, his division, with the cavalry, was held in reserve; but at Inkermann he bore a distinguished part, and fell, mortally wounded, in the thickest of the fight.

Born at Walton, Essex, 1783; **killed** at Inkermann, 1854.

CATHELINEAU, JACQUES, *ka-tel'-e-no*, general of the royalist army of La Vendée. He was born in humble life, but exhibited so much ability that he was chosen to be commander-in-chief of the loyal peasants. He made an attack on Nantes, when he received a shot which proved fatal. His personal character was so high that he was popularly known as "the saint of Anjou."

Born in Lower Anjou, 1759; **died** 1793.

CATHERINE, SAINT, a virgin of Alexandria, said to have been of royal descent. She publicly professed her belief in Christianity, and, refusing to recant, was put to death after being tortured on a wheel, whence comes the phrase "St. Catherine's Wheel."

Martyred 307.

CATHERINE'S, ST., an island lying off the coast of Georgia, in the United States, 12 miles from Riceborough. **Ext.** 10 miles long, by 5 broad.

CATILINA, LUCIUS SERGIUS, *kat-i-li'-na* (CATILINE), born of a noble Roman family, squandered his fortune in debaucheries and extravagance. Being refused the consulship, he conspired, with many of the most illustrious of the Romans, to extirpate the senate and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy was timely discovered by the consul Cicero, who, in the full senate, crushed Catiline with his eloquence, and forced him to unmask himself. Catiline then retired to Gaul, where his partisans were assembling an army. Petreius, the lieutenant of Antonius, Cicero's colleague, attacked his ill-disciplined troops, and routed them, Catiline himself falling. Sallust has written an excellent account of this conspiracy, and Ben Jonson wrote a play on the subject.

Born 108 B.C.; **died** 62 B.C.

CATINAT, NICHOLAS, *ka-te'-na*, an illustrious French marshal, who, in 1690, defeated the duke of Savoy at the battle of Staffarde, in Piedmont, and again, in 1693, at Marseilles. Subsequently he was appointed commander of the army in Italy against Prince Eugene; but the want of funds and provisions paralyzed his efforts; and, meeting with several disasters, he was forced to retreat. These checks brought him into disgrace, to which he submitted with great philosophy, living contentedly in retirement. He was a man of an elevated, grave turn of mind, sincere, and religious.

Born at Paris, 1637; **died** on his estate of St. Gratien, 1712.

CATO, MARCUS PORCIUS, *kai'-to*, an illustrious Roman, surnamed the Elder, or the Censor, who served in the army at the age of 17, and distinguished himself alike by his valour and his temperance, never drinking anything but water, and always contenting himself with the plainest food. By the interest of his friend Valerius Flaccus, he was appointed military tribune in Sicily, and afterwards became quæstor in Africa under Scipio, where he displayed strict economy in the expenditure of the public money. After passing through other employments, he was chosen consul, 195 B.C. in which station he had Valerius Flaccus for his colleague. He conducted the war in Spain with great success, and, on his arrival at Rome, was honoured with a triumph. In 184 B.C. he was elected censor, and

exercised the functions of that office with a stringency which passed into a proverb; and a statue was erected to him with a laudatory inscription. In his latter years, fearing the rivalry of Carthage, he always concluded his speeches in the senate with the expression "*Delenda est Carthago*,"—Carthage must be destroyed. He was a man of inflexible honesty, but of a narrow mind, discouraged the study of literature, was a severe, even cruel, master to his slaves, and in his old age avaricious. When eighty years of age, his second wife bore him a son, who was the grandfather of Cato of Utica. He wrote a history of Roman affairs, of which only a few fragments remain; but a treatise of his on husbandry is extant in the "Scriptores de Re Rustica."

Born at Tusculum, 234 B.C.; died 149 B.C.

CATO, MARCUS PORCIUS, known as Cato the Younger, or Cato of Utica, was the great-grandson of the preceding, and at an early age manifested that inflexibility of disposition which marked the whole of his public conduct in after-life. His habits of austerity and frugality led him to embrace the doctrines of the Stoics. He served in the army with his brother Capio against Spartacus, and displayed so much valour and prudence as to obtain the commission of tribune in the army sent to Macedonia. In his civil character he served first the office of quæstor, and by his uprightness in administering justice gained great popularity, and rendered his name proverbial for integrity. He gave his support to Cicero, when that great man was consul, and publicly honoured him with the title of "father of his country." Penetrating the ambitious designs then contemplated by Cæsar, he opposed him to the utmost of his power, and was afterwards sent into Asia to announce to Ptolemy, king of Cyprus, the decree which deprived that sovereign of his dominions. This resulted in Ptolemy's poisoning himself and Cato seizing the royal treasure for the republic. He supported Pompey against Cæsar, whose designs he considered as dangerous to Roman liberty; but the civil war which ensued, filled him with grief. After the battle of Pharsalia, he retired to Africa, where he had thought Pompey had fled, and endured, with his troops, great hardships in marching across the desert to join Scipio at Utica, with whom he had some contest about the mode of carrying on the war. Cato also gave offence to that general by sparing those inhabitants of Utica who were attached to Cæsar. When that conqueror came before the place, Cato retired to his chamber and after reading Plato's "Phædo," or Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul, committed suicide by stabbing himself with his sword. When Cæsar arrived, he said, "Cato, I envy thee thy death, since thou didst envy me the glory of saving thy life."—The principal events in the life of this great Roman furnished Addison with a theme for his celebrated tragedy of "Cato."

Born 95 B.C.; died 46 B.C.

CATORCHE, *ka-tor'-chai*, the richest silver-mine of Mexico, in the state of San Luis de Potosi, from the town of which name it is distant 120 miles. This mine produces annually nearly £1,000,000 sterling.

CATS, JACOB, *kats*, Dutch statesman and poet, who rose to represent his country twice at two very dissimilar courts in England—Charles the First's and Oliver Cromwell's. He was knighted by Charles in 1627, but was unsuccessful in his mission with the Protector. After he returned to his country, he retired from public life, and in a rural retreat, near the Hague, betook himself to the cultivation of the Muses. Here he composed his "Court Life," a poem full of practical precepts of wisdom and virtue, poetical stories of remarkable marriages, distinguished for playful fancy and elegance of style. He was long a favourite with his countrymen, who still affectionately style him "Father Cats."

Born in Zeeland, 1577; died near the Hague, 1660.

CATSKILL, *kats'-kil*, the capital of Greene county, New York, U.S., on the Hudson, 34 miles S. of Albany. It is a place of considerable trade. Pop. 8,311. The MOUNTAINS of the same name are in the neighbourhood; their highest peak is called Round Top, and rises to 3,804 feet.

CATTARAUGUS, *kat'-ta-raw'-gus*, a county of the state of New York, U.S., with a fertile soil and excellent pasture. Pop. 55,806.

CATTARO, *kat-ta'-ro*, a fortified town of Dalmatia, Austria, at the head of the Gulf of Cattaro, on the east side of the Adriatic, 36 miles S.E. of Ragusa. It is surrounded by mountains, the heights of which are covered with fortifications. It has a cathedral, several other churches, and an excellent harbour. Pop. 4,000.—This place was captured by the British in 1813, and till 1814 belonged successively to Austria and France.

CATTARO, GULF OF, is about 30 miles long, consisting of three basins or lakes, connected by straits about half a mile long, sheltered on all sides by mountains in such a manner as to make it one of the safest harbours in the Adriatic. Its depth varies from 15 to 20 fathoms.

CATTEGAT, or KATTEGAT, *kat'-te-gat*, a large inlet of the German Ocean, between the E. coast of Jutland, the islands of Funen and Zeeland, the W. coast of Sweden, and the Scagerrack. The length is about 150 miles and the breadth 85. (*See* BALTIC.)

CATTERMOLE, GEORGE, *kat'-ter-mole*, English painter in water-colours. Though dealing mostly with imaginative or semi-historical subjects, his genius found ample scope in the manner in which he treated them, whilst his style is entirely his own. Scenes from Shakspeare's plays and the novels of Sir Walter Scott he conceived and executed with an originality which few have equalled. Subsequently he painted chiefly in oil.

Born at Dickleburgh, Norfolk, 1800; died 1868.

CATULLUS, VALERIUS, *ka-tul'-lus*, a Latin poet, whose compositions, though elegant, are the offspring of a too luxuriant imagination. He had the boldness to satirize Cæsar, but the emperor soon gained the poet's heart by his liberality. Catullus was the first Roman who imitated with success the Greek writers, and introduced their numbers among the Latins. His latter years were passed in poverty at Rome. The effusions of this poet are said to have been lost till the beginning of the 15th century, when, in 1425, a copy was accidentally found in a granary, and transmitted to his native city.

Born at Verona, 87 B.C.; died 46 B.C.

CATULUS, Q. LUCTATIUS, *kat'-u-lus*, a Roman consul, who commanded the fleet during the first Punic war against the Carthaginians, and destroyed their navy under Hamilcar, near the Ægates, sinking 50 and taking 66 of their ships. This decisive victory put an end to the war.

CAUB, *koub*, a town of Nassau, N. Germany, 21 miles N.W. of Wiesbaden. There are slate-quarries. Pop. 1,500.—In the January of 1814, Blucher crossed the Rhine with his army at this spot.

CAUCA, *kou'-ka*, a large river of S. America, rising between the great western and middle ridges of the Andes, and after a course of about 500 miles, falling into the Magdalena, in lat. 4° 30′ S.

CAUCA, a state of the republic of Colombia, South America; the chief town is POPAYAN. Area, 68,000 square miles. Pop. 621,000.

CAUCASUS, *kaw'-ka-sus*, a vast chain of mountains in Asia, occupying the isthmus between the Black Sea and the Caspian, commencing at the mouth of the river Kuban, and, after taking a southerly direction, traversing Mingrelia to the source of the river Kuma. Thence it takes a S. course, and enters Georgia near the source of the Kur, and afterwards turning E., runs along the W. shores of the Caspian Sea, and terminates in the peninsula of Apsheron. The range is about 750 miles long, and from 65 to 150 broad. The culminating point of the chain is Mount Elburz, which attains a height of 18,464 feet; the next point is Mount Kazbek, which rises to 16,526 feet. The height of the other peaks is much less. The snow line is at an elevation of about 10,500 feet. The only practicable pass for carriages is from Mogdok to Tiflis, by the valley of the Terek: on the E. the chief is that of Derbend. The slopes of the Caucasus are covered with wood, and the valleys which intersect them are fertile in the highest degree. Pro. The usual cerealia, some kinds of which are cultivated at a height of 8,000 feet. In the lower valleys, cotton and rice, tobacco, lint, indigo, and the grape are raised. Minerals. Iron, coal, sulphur, lead, and copper.—From the regions of Caucasus it is supposed by some ethnologists that the white race of mankind, which now covers the whole of Europe and a great part of ASIA, issued, and is thus called the "Caucasian race."

CAUCASUS. (*See* RUSSIA.)

CAUCHY, AUGUSTIN, LOUIS, F.R.S., *ko'-she*, a modern French mathematician, who, after passing through the Polytechnic School and attracting considerable notice by his talents, was appointed engineer for the port of Cherbourg. He was a large contributor to mathematical science. His loyalty to the Bourbon dynasty he suffered greatly to stand in the way of his pecuniary interests, and rather than take the oath of allegiance to Louis Philippe, he resigned his public employments. The republican government of 1848 absolved him from taking any oath, and he took the chair of the Sorbonne. Louis Napoleon also pursued the same course, demanding no oath either from him or the astronomer Arago. Independently of his scientific pursuits, he produced several poems of considerable merit.

Born at Paris, 1789; died 1857.

CAUDEBEC, *ko'-de-bek*, a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 26 miles E. of Havre. It is remarkably picturesque. There is a fine Gothic church. Manf. Cotton goods, leather, soap, and sail-cloth. Pop. 2,000. Formerly the fortified capital of the Pays de Caux, and in 1419 taken by the English.

CAUDETE, *kaw-da'-te*, a town of Spain, province of Murcia, 50 miles S.E. of Albacete. Pop. 5,500, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

CAUDIUM, *kaw-dē'-um*, a city of Samnium, on the frontiers of Campania, between Beneventum and Capua. In its neighbourhood is the defile known as the "Caudine Forks," celebrated for the check which the Romans here received at the hands of the Samnites, 321 B.C. Closed up in the defile by a stratagem of the Samnite general, the whole Roman army, with the consuls Calvinus and Albinus, was obliged to surrender and pass under the yoke.

CAULAINCOURT, ARMAND AUGUSTIN LOUIS DE, *ko'-lan-koor*, duke of Vicenza, a French military officer and diplomatist, who took part in most of the wars of the French revolution, and attracted the attention of Napoleon I., who successively made him grand equerry, general of division, and duke of Vicenza. In 1807 he was sent as ambassador to Russia, and succeeded in gaining the friendship and esteem of the emperor Alexander. Being unable to persuade Napoleon to adopt a policy of peace towards Russia, he resigned his post, and received a military appointment in Spain. After the reverses of the Russian campaign, he was sent on various missions to the courts of Napoleon's allies, was appointed minister of foreign affairs, and ever showed himself devoted to the interests of the emperor and his dynasty. During the Hundred Days he was again foreign minister, and after the downfall of the emperor retired into private life. From 1837 to 1840 he published, under the title of "Souvenirs of the Duke of Vicenza," interesting memorials of the empire.

Born at Caulaincourt, Somme, 1772; died in Paris, 1827.

CAUS, SOLOMON DE, *ko*, a French mechanic and engineer, who, being of the reformed religion, served under several Protestant princes. He is believed to have discovered the principle of steam engines forty years before the Marquis of Worcester wrote on the subject.

Died 1635.

CAUSSADE, *ko-sa'de*, a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 13 miles N.E. of Montauban. Manf. Linen and woollens, leather, and sugar. There is a good trade in grain, cattle, wool, and agricultural produce. Pop. 2,400.

CAUSSIDIÈRE, MARK, *ko-sid'-e-air*, a French politician, born of a family of humble artisans, took an active part with the revolutionists of 1834, in Lyons and St. Etienne. He was taken prisoner and sent to Mount St. Michel, where he was confined till 1837, when he was released by the amnesty granted by the minister Molé. In 1848, when his party triumphed, he was appointed prefect of police, in which capacity he acted with great firmness, and had the glory of extracting order from disorder. He was one of the firmest defenders of the rights of property throughout the insurrectionary movements of the time. For the inactivity which he showed on the 15th of May, he was accused before the National Assembly; but he not only defended himself, but justified his conduct. After the days of June, he was again accused, and by a vote of the Assembly, condemned on the night of the 25-26th of August. He immediately took refuge in London, where he published his memoirs, in which a full explanation of his conduct will be found. After this he relinquished politics and entered on a mercantile life.

Born at Lyons, 1809.

CAUVERY, *kaw'-ve-ri*, a river in the south of India, discharging, after a course of 470 miles, into the Bay of Bengal, in the province of Tangore. Lat. of source 12° 25' N. Lon. 75° 34' E.

CAVA, LA, *ka'-va*, a town of Italy, 3 miles N.W. of Salerno. About a mile distant is the Benedictine monastery of the Trinity, famous for its immense collection of valuable manuscripts. Manf. Silk, cotton, linen, and pottery. Pop. 21,016.

CAVADONGA. (*See* COVADUNGA.)

CAVALCANTI, GUIDO, *ka-val-kaw'-te*, a Florentine philosopher and poet, a friend of Dante,

and, like other of the prominent Ghibellines, exiled, but afterwards permitted to return. His poems are chiefly addressed to a young lady whom he names Mandetta.

Died 1310.

CAVAIGNAC, LOUIS EUGÈNE, *ka'-van-yak*, a French general and statesman, entered the army, and, as a captain of engineers, served in the Morea, when the revolution of 1830 found him one of its firmest adherents. A warm republican and fearless in the expression of his opinions, it was found necessary to give him employment abroad. Accordingly, in 1832, he was sent to join the army of Africa. Here he distinguished himself in various skirmishes and battles, when, in 1836, he was appointed to the command of the garrison in the citadel of Tlemsen. In this post he continued to extend his fame for determination and valour. Soon afterwards, he had the command of a battalion in the infantry of the line. In 1840 we find him holding a lieutenant-colonelcy in the Zouaves, with whom he had served before; and in the following year he was made a colonel; but, subsequently, he again entered the line, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Isly. In this conflict he commanded the vanguard under General Bugeaud, and, for his conduct, was, in 1844, created a maréchal-de-camp. In 1846, at the head of 6,000 men, he drove Abd-el-Kader before him; and, in the following year, succeeded Lamoricière in the government of Oran. In 1848 he was appointed governor-general of Algeria, and two months afterwards, was invited by Lamartine to Paris, where he promptly suppressed the insurrection of June, and established his character for great decision and military ability. On this occasion he became dictator, and defeated the anarchists after a general slaughter of 8,000 individuals. On the achievement of this feat, he resigned the dictatorship, and was appointed president of the council by the National Assembly. He next came forward as a candidate for the office of president of the republic, and was supported by nearly 1,450,000 votes. On December 2, 1851, he was arrested; but, shortly afterwards, was set at large, and permitted to live undisturbed in France, although he abstained from giving his support to the government of Napoleon III. In 1857 he was elected, with M. Carnot, a member of the Legislative Assembly, by the 4th arrondissement of Paris; but both refused to take the oath to the emperor. Cavaignac died suddenly of heart disease, a few weeks afterwards. He was buried in the cemetery of Montmartre, at Paris.

Born in Paris, 1802; died 1857.

CAVAILLON, *ka-vaïl'-yon*, a town of France, department Vaucluse, 14 miles S.E. of Avignon, on the right bank of the Durance, situated in the midst of productive orchards. Manf. Silk, oil, vermicelli, and brass utensils. A large silk market is held weekly. There are some Roman remains of interest. Pop. 8,000.

CAVALIER, JEAN, *ka-val'-e-ai*, the son of a peasant, and one of the principal leaders of the Camisards, or Protestants of Cevennes, when forced into rebellion against Louis XIV., by the persecutions of the Catholic. He defeated the best generals that came against him, and compelled Ma shal de Villars to make a treaty with him. He was then taken into the king's service as colonel of a regiment; but being apprehensive that some design was formed against him, he entered into the service of England, and commanded, with his usual skill, a regiment of French refugees at the battle of Almanza, in Spain. He was afterwards appointed governor of Guernsey and Jersey, and subsequently resided in this country.

Born in the Cevennes, 1679; died at Chelsea, 1740.

CAVALIERI, BUONAVENTURA, *ka-val'-e-air-e*, an Italian friar, who, from being a disciple of Galileo, became a mathematical professor at Bologna. He wrote several treatises upon his favourite science, of which he was the first to attempt the generalization.

Born at Milan, 1598; died 1647.

CAVALLER-MAGGIORE, a town of Northern Italy, province of Cuneo, 24 miles N.E. of Coni. Pop. 5,300.

CAVALLINI, PIETRO, *ka-val-lé-ne*, a distinguished artist, who assisted his master, Giotto, in the famous mosaic in the porch of St. Peter's at Rome. Some of his own mosaics are to be seen in the basilica of San Paolo; but we know of no remains of his paintings. The last of these were consumed in the fire of 1824, when the old basilica of San Paolo was nearly entirely destroyed. Some of his frescoes still exist at Orvieto, Florence, and Assisi. It is conjectured that he was the architect of the shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey.

Born 1259; died 1344.

CAVALLO, TIBERIUS, *ka-val'-lo*, an eminent electrician, who began his manhood as a merchant, and ended it as a natural philosopher. His performances were not characterized by originality, so much as by the industry they displayed, and the untiring energy with which he laboured to illustrate electricity and magnetism.

Born at Naples, 1749; died in London, 1809.

CAVAN, *kav'-an*, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded N. by Fermanagh, E. by Monaghan, S. by the counties of Longford, Meath, and Westmeath, and W. by Leitrim. It consists entirely of hill and dale, with many bogs and lakes, and is mountainous towards the S.W. In general the soil is poor and clayey, except along the courses of the streams. Rivers. The Erne, Croghan, Annalee, and other streams. Lakes. Lough Erne, Lough Oughter, Lough Ramer, and Sheelan. Pro. Oats, potatoes, turnips, and, in some districts, flax. Agriculture, however, is in general in a backward state. Minerals. Coal, lead, copper, iron, manganese, also sulphur. There are several mineral springs. Manf. The principal are yarn and linen. Area, 746 square miles. Pop. 129,008.

CAVAN, the principal town of the above county, situate on a small river of the same name. It has a court-house, a gaol, a county infirmary, and barracks for the military. Its trade is inconsiderable. Pop. 3,050.—A station on the Midland Great Western of Ireland railway.

CAVANUS. (*See* CUBA.)

CAVASO, a town of Italy, province of Treviso, 20 miles N. of the town of that name. Manf. Linen and woollens, and hats. Pop. 2,500.

CAVE, WILLIAM, *kaiv*, a distinguished English divine, who wrote a great number of works of a religious tendency, and others with a view to illustrate ecclesiastical history. He was appointed vicar of Islington in 1662, and at the time of his death was vicar of Isleworth. He is remembered chiefly by his "Primitive Christianity," "Lives of the Apostles and Martyrs," and his "Historia Literaria."

Born at Pickwell, Leicestershire, 1637; died at Windsor, 1713.

CAVE, EDWARD, a London bookseller, who was originally a clerk in the excise, but afterwards went to London, where he apprenticed himself to a printer. On the expiration of his time he obtained a place in the Post-office, but still continued at intervals to follow his business. He corrected the "Gradus ad Parnassum," and wrote for the newspapers. On being dismissed from his place for resisting abuses in the privilege of franking, he started the "Gentleman's Magazine," which had great success, and to which Dr. Johnson, at an early stage of his literary career, was a contributor.

Born at Newton, in Warwickshire, 1691; died in London, 1754.

CAVENDISH, HENRY, *kav'-en-dish*, was the younger son of Lord Charles Cavendish, and nephew of the duke of Devonshire. He was the first to lay the foundation of the modern form which the science of chemistry has taken. His philosophical researches have been followed by the most important results; and it is said that he supplied Lavoisier with the materials for his system. He may be considered as the originator of the science of pneumatic chemistry; made discoveries in electricity, and ascertained the density of the earth. Sir Humphry Davy observed, shortly after his death, that "his processes were all of a finished nature, perfected by the hand of a master; they required no correction; and though many of them were performed in the very infancy of chemical science, yet their accuracy and their beauty have remained unimpaired amidst the progress of discovery." This philosopher was of so singular and retired a disposition, that he could hardly bear the presence of strangers. He was never married; and always exhibited an intense dislike even to speak to women. At all events, Lord Brougham says of him, that "he used to order his dinner daily by a note, which he left at a certain hour on the hall table, whence the housekeeper was to take it." It is also said, that if a female servant showed herself to him, she was immediately dismissed. When he felt death approaching he shut himself up in a room, so that he might uninterruptedly observe the physical symptoms of dissolution. He left property worth upwards of £1,000,000 sterling.

Born at Nice, 1731; died 1810.

CAVENDISH, WILLIAM, duke of Newcastle, Cavalier leader. He was a younger brother of the first Earl of Devonshire, and became a great favourite at the court of James I. In 1620 he was raised to the peerage, and eight years afterwards created Earl of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In 1638 he was appointed tutor to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II. On the outbreak of the Parliamentary war, he raised a troop of 200 men, and gave £10,000 to the royal treasury. He was appointed general of the forces raised north of the Trent, and made himself conspicuous by the lavish manner in which he entertained the king. It is said that one banquet cost £15,000. After the battle of Marston Moor he resided on the continent, where he wrote various works of small literary merit. After the restoration he was raised to the rank of duke.

Born 1592; died 1676.

CAVENDISH, MARGARET, duchess of, the eccentric wife, first of Sir Charles Lucas, and then of William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle. (*See* above.) After the Restoration, she passed the greater part of her time in literary composition, holding the belief that she was one of the greatest geniuses that ever held a pen. She also believed the same of her husband, who, very singularly, entertained a similar opinion of her. The best-known works of the duchess are some plays, which are wretchedly poor productions.

Died 1673.

CAVENDISH, or CANDISH, THOMAS, an enterprising English navigator, who, about 1585, fitted out "a stout bark" of 120 tons, and proceeded to Virginia and the West Indies. By this expedition his fortune was not increased; but on his return he assumed the manners of a courtier, and became one of the gallants of the court of Queen Elizabeth. The mode of life which he then led still further impaired his fortune, and in 1586 he undertook another voyage. He crossed the Atlantic, passed through the Straits of Magellan, and, entering the Pacific, reached the scene where he had intended to recruit his finances. His object was to plunder the Spaniards, with whom England was then at war, and, after greats uccess, he circumnavigated the globe, and arrived at Plymouth in September, 1588. He was now rich enough to purchase an earldom, and was knighted by the queen. In three years, however, he was again reduced in circumstances, when he once more looked to the New World to replenish his coffers. Another expedition was fitted out, but in the manner of a joint-stock concern. It met with no success; and Cavendish, a disappointed and broken-hearted man, ended his days whilst on his passage back from this ill-starred enterprise.

Born in Suffolk, 1564; died at sea, 1593.

CAVENDISH, LORD FREDERICK, a field-marshal in the English service, entered early on a military life. In 1758 he was in the action of St. Cast, on the coast of France, and was taken prisoner, but released on parole. This officer was one of the six who, at the beginning of the "Seven Years' War," entered into an agreement with each other not to marry until peace was restored, so that no domestic relations might influence their conduct. Generals Wolfe, Monkton, and Admiral Keppel were among the number.

Born 1729; died at Twickenham, 1803.

CAVIANA, *ka'-ve-a'-na*, an island of Brazil, in the northern mouth of the Amazon, on the equator. It is about 50 miles long, and 20 broad, fertile, and well stocked with cattle.

CAVITE, *ka'-ve-tai*, a fortified seaport-town of Luzon, one of the Philippines, 10 miles S.W. of Manilla. This is the capital of the province of the same name, and the head naval depôt of the Spanish possessions in the East. Manf. Cigars. Pop. 6,000. Lat. 14° 29' N. Lon. 120° 56' E.

CAVITE, a province, of which the preceding is the chief town. The country is flat, but productive in rice, indigo, sugar, and coffee. Its rivers are unimportant. Pop. 57,000.

CAVOUR, CAMILLA BENSO DI, Count de, *ka-voor'*, a modern Italian statesman, whose father amassed a considerable fortune by speculation, and was created a count by Charles-Albert. In 1847, when the principles of reform became prevalent in the states, Count Cavour took a leading part in examining the economical questions of the day; but, in the following year, did not play a very important part in the struggle between his country and Austria. He resided for some time in England, studying our institutions, and on his return to Turin in 1847, established a journal in which he advocated a representation of the middle classes. By his exertions the king of Sardinia was induced to grant a constitution in 1848. After the disaster of Novara, he entered, in 1849, the Chamber of Deputies, succeeding Santa Rosa as minister of commerce and

agriculture. In 1851 he became minister of finance, and, by his abilities, re-established the equilibrium which, by the wars of Charles-Albert, had been deranged. He now took the government of Great Britain for his model, and laboured to organize a similar free-trade system for his country, but met with many difficulties in the attempt. In 1852 he succeeded D'Azeglio as premier, and was, for the succeeding seven years, the moving spirit of Sardinian affairs. The great question which occupied his attention after 1848 was the establishment of the union and independence of the Italian states; and, regardless of the threats of Austria, he pursued his object with unswerving constancy. Relying on the active assistance of the emperor of the French, the liberal sympathies of western Europe, and the national sentiment expressed by the elections of 1857, he persevered in his course, which may be considered to have tended greatly to precipitate the war with Austria in 1859. When the peace of Villafranca was concluded in the same year, he resigned the premiership, but returned to office in 1860.

Born at Turin, 1809; died 1861.

CAVOUR, or CAVOR, a town of Italy, province of Turin, 7 miles S.E. of Pinerolo. **Manf.** Leather, linen, and silk twist. In its vicinity are marble and slate quarries. **Pop.** 6,000.

CAWNPORE, *kawn'-por*, a district in the N.W. provinces of British India, between the Ganges and the Jumna, with Futtehpore on the E. and Etawah and Furruckabad on the W. It is a fertile alluvial plain, in a state of high cultivation, and watered by the tributaries of the Ganges, Esun, and Jumna, all of which are navigable.

Pro.—Maize, pulse, wheat, barley, sugar, rice, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, poppy, oil-seeds, European vegetables and fruits. Wine is produced, and indigo grows wild.

Area, 2,353 square miles.

Pop. 1,181,396.

Lat. between 25° 55′ and 27° N. **Lon.** between 79° 34′ and 80° 37′ E.

CAWNPORE, or CAWNPUR (properly Kahnpur, "chief's town"), the capital of the above, stands on the right bank of the Ganges, 140 miles above Allahabad. Most of the European houses are large and roomy, standing in extensive compounds, and built one story high, with sloping roofs, first thatched, and then covered with tiles,—a roof which is found better than any other to exclude the heat of the sun, and to possess a freedom from the many accidents to which a mere thatched roof is liable. The great inconveniences of the place are its glare and dust; defects, however, which are, in a considerable degree, removed by the multitude of trees planted in all directions. There are handsome assembly rooms, a theatre, a fashionable resort, the course, and several club-rooms. There are a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church. The shops in Cawnpore are large, and, though far from showy, contain many excellent articles, which are sold very little dearer than in Calcutta. The old town, with several mosques, and a ruinous palace of the rajahs, is about two miles to the north-east. Cawnpore is lamentably memorable in the annals of the great Indian mutiny; for here, on June 15, 1857, "the bloodiest record in the book of time" took place. The Nana Sahib ordered 205 British women and children to be murdered in cold blood; and when the butchery was completed, he gave a nautch, or dancing ball, in an adjoining hotel to his friends. On the following day he ordered the bodies to be flung into a well in the compound; but, as this receptacle was too small to hold them all, he caused some to be thrown into the Ganges and other places. Near the fatal well is a memorial building, in the centre of which is an octagonal tomb, with a suitable inscription, and surmounted by a figure of Mercy. A church has also been erected, and the cemetery and well are surrounded by beautifully laid out memorial gardens. **Pop.** 151,444.

CAXAMARCA, *kax'-a-mar'-ka*, a town of Peru, 80 miles N.E. of Truxillo. It is well-built, with broad streets, and there are numerous handsome churches. There are thermal baths in the vicinity. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, arms, and steel articles. A good trade is carried on. Near the town are the remains of the palace of Atahualpa, the last of the sovereign Incas of Peru. **Pop.** 7,000.

CAXAMARQUILLA, *kax'-amar-keel'-la*, a town of Peru, 110 miles N.E. of Truxillo. **Pop.** 8,000.

CAXATAMBO, *kax'-a-tam'-bo*, a town of Peru, 140 miles N.E. of Lima. **Manf.** Woollen yarns. **Pop.** 6,000.

CAXIAS, or ALDEAS ALTOS, *kak'-se-as*, a large town of Brazil, province of Maranhao, on the right bank of the Itapicura. There is a large transit trade.

CAXTON, WILLIAM, *kax'-ton*, the first English printer, who, at the age of 15, was apprenticed to a mercer, and, on the death of his master, went to the continent, as agent of the Mercers' Company. During his residence in Flanders, he acquired a knowledge of the new invention of printing, and the first book he put to press was the "Recueil of the History of Troy," in the original. This work he himself afterwards translated "by commandment of Margaret, duchess of Bourgorne, &c.," and printed in 1471. In 1474 appeared "The Game and Playe of the Chess," which was succeeded by other works. He printed in the Almonry in Westminster. He had a good knowledge of French, German, and Dutch, and translated "Reynard the Fox," and other German books.

Born in Kent, about 1412; died 1491.

CAYENNE, *kay'-en*, an island of S. America, in French Guiana, 18 miles in length from N. to S., and 10 broad. There are some hills in the north-west, but the southern part is low and swampy. **Pro.** Cotton, sugar, maize, tobacco, indigo, pepper, cloves, cocoa, and rice. **Pop.** 20,284. **Lat.** 50° 0′ N. **Lon.** 53° 15′ W.—It was taken by the British in 1809, but was restored to France at the peace of Paris, in 1814. The climate is described as unhealthy in the extreme; and to the swamps were deported, by the government of Louis Napoleon, and afterwards by the Republican government, political criminals.

CAYENNE, the capital of the above island, stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the north side of the island. It has a shallow harbour, protected by batteries, and is the centre of all the trade of French Guiana. **Pop.** 8,000.

CAYES, *kai*, a port on the south coast of Hayti. The harbour is exposed and dangerous. A large trade in sugar, indigo, cotton, and coffee is carried on. **Pop.** 3,000.

CAYMANS, *kai'-mans*, three islands of the British West Indies, in the Caribbean Sea, 130 miles N. of Jamaica, of which they are dependencies. **Pop.** 200, chiefly occupied in catching turtle for the inhabitants of some of the other islands.

CAYSTER, *kais'-ter*, a river of Asia Minor, which, after a course of 75 miles, falls into the Gulf of Scala Nova, 35 miles from Smyrna. The ruins of Ephesus stand at its mouth.

CAYUGA, *kai-yoo'-ga*, a county of New York, United States, E. of Cayuga lake. **Desc.** Fertile, and producing the usual cerealia, and having gypsum and salt, with numerous sulphur springs. **Area**, 648 square miles. **Pop.** 65,081.

CAYUGA LAKE, between Cayuga and Seneca counties, United States, 40 miles long, and from 1 to 4 broad. Its outlet is Seneca river, which falls into Lake Erie.

CAZALLA-DE-LA-SIERRA, *ka-thal'-la*, a town in the Sierra-Morena, Spain, 38 miles N.E. of Seville. The district around is well wooded, and iron, silver, copper, sulphur, and marble are abundant. **Manf.** Machinery, agricultural implements, cannon, and leather. There are smelting-works, and weaving is carried on. **Pop.** 8,000.

CAZEMBE, *ka-zem'-be*, a country in the interior of Africa, S. and W. of Lake Tanganyika, with a fortified capital town, said to be some miles in circumference. **Pro.** Maize, manioc, copper, iron, and ivory. **Lat.** of its capital, 11° 45′ S. **Lon.** 30° 30′ E.

CAZENOVIA, *kas'-e-no'-ve-a*, a post township of New York, U.S., 40 miles from Utica. It is a pleasant and flourishing place, and contains a courthouse, gaol, church, and bank. Woollen and fulling mills are the principal sources of industry. **Pop.** 5,000.

CAZORLA, *ka-zor'-la*, a town of Spain, 40 miles N.E. of Jaen, pleasantly situated on a hill-side by the Vega. It is of considerable antiquity, and there are two old castles, one erected by the Arabs. **Manf.** Leather, earthenware, soap, and bricks. **Pop.** 7,500.

CEARA, *sai-ar-a'*, a maritime province of Brazil, stretching along the N. coast, where it is bounded by the Atlantic. On the other sides it is inclosed by the Rio Grande-do-Norte, Pernambuco, and Piauhi. The country rises from the Atlantic coast towards the centre, in the form of an amphitheatre. It is fertile and well watered, producing a great deal of timber, and abounds in minerals. **Area**, 50,000 square miles. **Pop.** 722,000. **Lat.** between 2° 40′ and 7° 25′ S. **Lon.** between 37° 40′ and 41° 30′ W.

CEBES, *se'-bees*, a Greek philosopher, a disciple of Socrates. The "Pinax," or Picture of Human Life, is generally attributed to him. It is usually printed with the "Enchiridion" of Epictetus.

Born at Thebes, and **lived** in the 5th century B.C.

CEBREROS, *se-bra'-ros*, a town of Spain, province of Avila, on the left bank of the Alberche, crossed by a handsome bridge. **Manf.** Leather, wine, and oil. **Pop.** 2,800.

CECIL, *see'-il*, a county of Maryland, U.S., on the E. shore of the Chesapeake, enclosed by Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kent county, and the Chesapeake. **Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 27,108.

CECIL, ROBERT, earl of Salisbury, son of William Cecil, the eminent statesman. (*See* BURLEIGH, Lord.) He succeeded his father as secretary of state, and was created Earl of Salisbury by James I. In 1608 he was made lord high treasurer. He was a statesman of great ability, but his persecution of Ralcigh has injured his reputation.

Born 1550; **died** 1612.

CECILIA, ST., a Christian martyr, and considered the patron of music, belonged to a noble Roman family, and being converted to Christianity, refused to sacrifice to idols. One legend is that she was thrown into a cauldron of boiling water, where she remained unhurt, and was then condemned to be beheaded, but the executioner found it impossible to obey his orders. Cecilia, however, saved farther trouble by dying naturally three days afterwards. She is regarded as the inventor of the organ, and Dryden's allusion,

> "At length divine Cecilia came,
> Inventress of the vocal frame,"

and Pope's "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," must be remembered.

Died 230.

CECLAVIN, *se-kla'-ven*, a Spanish town, province of Caceres, 10 miles N.E. of Alcantara. It is well built, and the streets are wide. Sulphureous baths in the neighbourhood are frequented. **Manf.** Linen and woollens, soap, candles, hardware, earthenware, oil, and wine. **Pop.** 4,700.

CECROPS, *se'-krops*, the founder of Athens, who led a colony to Attica about the 16th century B.C., and divided the country into twelve communities, of which Athens afterwards became the capital. He established the tribunal of the Areopagus, extended the worship of Minerva and Jupiter, introduced agriculture, and the rites of marriage and burial. Athens was originally called Cecropia, in honour of Cecrops, and the word is often used for Attica, the Athenians being also called Cecropidæ.

Died at Sais, Egypt; **lived** in the 10th century B.C.

CEDAR MOUNTAINS, *se'-dar*, a range in Cape Colony, South Africa. It runs between the Thorn and Oliphant rivers, having a varying elevation of from 1,500 to 5,000 feet. The mountains take their name from the cedar-trees with which their sides are, in different places, clothed.

CEDAR LAKE, a lake of N. America, about 60 miles from Lake Winnipeg.

CEDRON, *ke'-dron*, or KIDRON, a brook flowing at the foot of Mount Olivet into the Dead Sea, Palestine.

CEFALU, *se-fa-loo'*, a seaport on the north coast of Sicily, 47 miles S.E. of Palermo. It is surrounded by old walls, and there are the ruins of a Saracenic castle on an adjoining hill. There is a cathedral. The place is of slight importance as a seaport; but the fisheries give employment to a large number of the inhabitants. **Pop.** 10,000.

CEHEGIN, *se-ha-gin'*, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 37 miles N.W. of the city of that name. It is well built, with wide streets. **Manf.** Paper, cloth, and pottery. **Pop.** 10,000.

CELAKOWSKY, FRANTISEK LADISLAW, *sel'-a-kov'-ske*, a modern Bohemian poet and philologist, who, besides some original effusions, produced a translation of Sir W. Scott's "Lady of the Lake," into a kind of Ossianic prose, which does not seem to have had the effect of inspiring his countrymen with a very exalted idea of the poetical qualities of the Scottish minstrel. He subsequently became the editor of the leading newspaper at Prague, and also professor of the Bohemian language in that university. These situations he afterwards lost on account of an article which he wrote against the severities exercised by the emperor Nicholas of Russia upon the insurgent Poles of 1831. In 1842 he obtained a professorship of Sclavonian literature in Breslau, where he remained for several years. In

1849 he returned to Prague, mentally shattered through misfortunes and domestic calamities, which he did not long survive.

Born at Strakonue, 1799; **died** at Prague, 1852.

CELANO, TOMMASA DA, *se-la'-no,* Italian Minorite friar, author of the celebrated Latin hymn, "Dies ira, dies illa," which has been translated into nearly all the European languages, and set to music by some of the most illustrious composers.

Died about 1250.

CELAYA, or **ZELAYA,** *se-lal'-ya,* a town of the republic of Mexico, in the state of Guanajuto, 130 miles N.W. of Mexico. It is situated more than 6,000 feet above the sea level, on the right bank of the Rio Grande de Santiago, across which there is a handsome bridge. There are several churches, the finest of which is the church of the Carmelites. **Manf.** Leather and saddlery. Horses and mules are bred in the environs. **Pop.** 7,000.

CELEBES, *sel'-e-bees,* a large island of a very irregular figure, in the Asiatic archipelago, S.E. of Borneo. It consists of four peninsulas, between which immense bays are formed, affording secure harbours for shipping. The surface is diversified with hill and dale, but mountainous in the centre, where Lampoo Betang attains an elevation of 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. Volcanoes exist in the N. and S. peninsulas. This island, generally, is well watered, and its climate healthy. There are several large lakes at considerable elevations.

Area, 70,000 square miles.

Pro.—Maize, rice, cassava, tobacco, cotton, yams, sago, and sugar. Excellent breeds of cattle and horses are raised, vegetables are abundant, and poultry is plentiful.

Minerals.—Iron, salt, and gold.

Manf.—Cloths and variegated mats, but the native produce is collected and exchanged for muskets, gunpowder, calicoes, and other British and Indian manufactures. Turtles abound on the coast, and the Boojir, or sea-gipsies, who live in their vessels, carry on an active trade with the Chinese in tortoise-shell, birds'-nests, trepang, pearl, and sharks' fins.

Chief Town.—MACASSAR.

Pop.—Nearly 1,700,000.

Lat. Between 1° 50′ N. and 5° 30′ S. **Lon.** Between 119° and 125° E.

History.—The Portuguese established themselves in Celebes in 1512, and were expelled by the Dutch in 1667. The latter were dispossessed by the British in 1811; but by the treaty of Paris, in 1816, the Dutch settlements were again restored.

CELESTIAL MOUNTAINS, otherwise THIAN'-SHAN', a lofty chain of Central Asia.

CELESTINE, *sel'-es-teen,* the name of several Popes. The most remarkable was Celestine V., a Benedictine monk, who founded a new order called the Celestines, suppressed in France in 1778. Confining himself to his cell, he spent a life of constant devotion, which led to his being elected Pope, in 1294. Cardinal Cajetan prevailed upon him to resign the chair, and was afterwards elected in his stead. (*See* BONIFACE VIII.) He then caused the credulous Celestine to be imprisoned in a castle, where he died, 1296. Clement V. canonized him in 1313.

CELLAMERE, ANTONIO GUIDICE, Prince, *sel'-la-mere,* general and statesman. He took a prominent part on the Spanish side in the War of Succession, was taken prisoner by the Imperialists in 1707, and detained for five years in Milan, after which he returned to Spain, and in 1715 was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of France, where he engaged in a conspiracy for supplanting the regent, Philip of Orleans, and was sent back to Spain under guard. He was afterwards appointed captain-general of Old Castile.

Born at Naples, 1657; **died** at Seville, 1733.

CELLARIUS, CHRISTOPH, *sel-lair'-e-us,* a German professor of philosophy and Oriental languages at Weimar, who attracted the attention of Frederick I., elector of Brandenburg, and first king of Prussia, who gave him the professorship of history and rhetoric in the university of Halle, Saxony. In this tranquil capacity he passed the greater part of his life, and produced several works of great merit. Among these may be noticed his "Atlas Cœlestis," and his "Notitia Orbis Antiquæ."

Born at Smalkald, 1638; **died** at Halle, 1707.

CELLE, or **ZELL,** *tsell,* a town of Prussia, in the province of Hanover, on the left bank of the Aller, 23 miles N.E. of Hanover. It is well built and paved, containing several churches, a library, gymnasium, lying-in-hospital, royal palace, medical school, and penitentiary. In the old parish church is the burial-vault of the house of Brunswick-Luneberg. Caroline Matilda, queen of Denmark and sister of George III., died here, and the town contains a monument to her memory. (*See* CAROLINE.) **Manf.** Linen fabrics, hosiery, soap, chicory, tobacco, wafers, and brandy. **Pop.** 16,200.

CELLINI, BENVENUTO, *chel-le'-ne,* a famous Florentine artist, who served an apprenticeship to a jeweller and goldsmith, and, at the same time, applied himself to the study of drawing, engraving, and music. He was appointed by Clement VII. his goldsmith and musician. Being of a very turbulent disposition, he was frequently engaged in quarrels, in one of which he so severely wounded his antagonist that he was forced to make his escape from Florence to Rome, in the disguise of a friar. Here he distinguished himself by his courage in defending the citadel against the constable of Bourbon, whom he boasted of having killed as he attempted to scale the city walls. He also defended the castle of St. Angelo, and the duke of Orange, he declared, was killed by the ball which was shot from a cannon he had directed. After this, he was employed to engrave stamps for the mint, and the coins and medals which he executed are very beautiful. On the death of Clement VII., in 1534, he returned to Florence, whence he went to France, where he was patronized by Francis I., but soon, quitting that country, revisited Rome, where he was confined a long time in the castle of St. Angelo, on the charge of having robbed the fortress of a considerable treasure, when he had the care of it. He escaped, but was retaken, and suffered great hardships till released by the mediation of Cardinal Ferrara. He then revisited France, where he executed some fine works of sculpture, and cast large figures in metal, which gained him a high reputation. After staying there five years, he returned to his own country, and was employed by the grand duke Cosmo de Medici, who gave him a studio, where he commenced his great work, "Perseus," which was not finished for some time afterwards. It now adorns the market-place of Florence. The success of this performance was so great that, in gratitude, he went on a pilgrimage to Valambrosi and Camaldoli. He now contested the palm of glory with Bandinelli for a design of Neptune. Cellini's work being pronounced the best, caused the death of the rival sculptor, through grief. His fame was now firmly established, and he spent the remainder of his days in Florence. He worked equally well in marble and metal, and his productions are held in the highest estimation. He wrote a treatise on the goldsmith's art, and another on sculpture and the casting of metals. He also wrote his own life, which has been translated into English by W.

Roscoe, and which presents us with a tolerably accurate picture of the manners of the 16th century.
Born in Florence, 1500; died 1572.

CELSIUS, OLAUS, *sel'-se-oos*, a Swedish botanist, theologian, and orientalist. He was the professor of theology and the eastern languages at Upsal, and, by command of Charles XI., visited the principal states of Europe, to compile an account of the plants mentioned in the Bible. He wrote a number of works, the principal of which are "Hierobotanicon," being dissertations on the plants of the Scriptures, "De Linguâ Novi Testamenti Originali."—Celsius is regarded as the founder of natural history in Sweden. He was the first master and patron of Linnæus, the great botanist, who gave to a new genus of plants the name of Celsia.
Born 1670; died 1756.

CELSUS, *sel'-sus*, an Epicurean philosopher, who, about the year 150, wrote an attack on Christianity, which was answered by Origen, in the famous "Contra Celsum."
Lived in the 2nd century.

CELSUS, AULUS CORNELIUS, a celebrated Roman physician, who lived in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. Nothing is known with certainty of his personal history, but he is supposed to have practised medicine at Rome. He appears to have understood the sciences of rhetoric, agriculture, and military tactics, as well as medicine, and compiled a kind of cyclopædia, treating on those various subjects, with great ability and success. Only one work of his has come down to the moderns, called "De Medicinâ," consisting of eight books, and it is considered the most precious work of its kind which the Romans have left us. Celsus was styled the Hippocrates of the Latins, and is universally admired for his extensive erudition and the purity of his language. Eighty editions of his "De Medicinâ" have been published, and a good English translation by Dr. Grieve appeared in 1756.
Lived in the 1st century.

CELTÆ, *sel'-te*, or *kel'-te*, the Celts, a great people of Gaul, a portion of the Indo-Germanic race, who, at a very early period, would seem to have spread from east to west across central Europe, and to have left in their route various tribes; amongst others, the Cimmerians, in the Crimea; the Cimbrians, in Jutland; and different races in ancient Illyria, before the great body of them settled in Gaul. According to some authorities, the name of Gaul or Gael (Gallus) is synonymous with the Celts dwelling in Gaul; but, according to others, it means the primitive indigenous population, with whom the Celts, who would then be no other than the Cimbri (or Kymri), divided the country. From Gaul the united Gauls and Celts swarmed into Germany, where they occupied Bohemia, and then Bavaria; thence into Italy, of which almost the whole northern portion took the name of Cisalpine Gaul; and here they left the Ligurians, the Isombrians, and the Ombrians. They afterwards overran Spain and Portugal, Britain, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

CENCI, FRANCESCO, *chen'-che*, a Roman nobleman, who plunged into the lowest depths of infamy, and was only saved from an ignominious end by his gold, with which he corrupted the judges. He had four sons and one daughter, the celebrated Beatrice Cenci, all of whom he treated with the most abominable cruelty. He is even accused of having assassinated his two elder sons and of having violated his own daughter. Revolting at the horrible scenes she had passed through, Beatrice, it is asserted by the historian Muratori, in concert with two of her brothers, and Lucretia, her stepmother, accomplished the death of the hated Francesco. Other writers, however, mention the innocence of Beatrice. Accused and found guilty of the murder, all four perished on the scaffold, that sentence having been passed on them by Clement VIII. Notwithstanding the strong evidence submitted to him of her innocence and the horrible crimes of her father, it is said the pope was anxious to obtain the Cenci possessions. This terrible event made a profound impression on the People of Rome, and for many ages the name of Beatrice Cenci was preserved in the popular airs. The death of the Cenci has been the subject for many paintings, of which the most celebrated is in the Colonna palace, Rome, and was for a long time attributed to Guido Reni. The life of Beatrice has also been dramatized.
Died 1599.

CENCI, BEATRICE, daughter of the above.

CENIS, or CENISIO, MOUNT, *se-ne'*, a mountain of the Alps, in Savoy, famous for the railway tunnel, nearly 8 miles long, constructed through it, between 1857 and 1870.

CENTALLO, *sen-tal'-lo*, a town of Italy, 7 miles N.E. of Coni, near the right bank of the Grana. There is an old castle. Pop. 5,000.

CENTAURI, *sen-taw'-ri*, "bull-killers," in Greek legend, Centaurs, a people of Thessaly, half men and half horses. They are supposed by some to be the offspring of Centaurus, son of Apollo, by Stilbia, daughter of the Peneus, and by others, to be the progeny of Ixion. The battle of the Centaurs with the Lapithæ is famous in classic history, and the distinguished painters Phidias and Parrhasius represented it in the temple of Jupiter, at Olympia and at Athens. The origin of this battle was a quarrel at the marriage of Hippodamia with Pirithous, where the intoxicated Centaurs offered rude violence to the women that were present. This insult irritated Hercules, Theseus, and others of the Lapithæ, and they attacked and defeated the Centaurs, obliging them to leave the country and retire to Arcadia. They were afterwards extirpated by Hercules, few escaping his vengeance. The truth respecting the Centaurs probably is that they were expert horsemen, and that some of the tribes on whom they made inroads never having seen mounted men, conceived that the rider and horse formed one animal.

CENTLIVRE, SUSANNA, *sent-le'-ver*, an English actress and dramatic writer, whose performances are marked by considerable elegance and vivacity, though not altogether free from a charge of indelicacy. Her maiden name was Freeman. She was three times married, first, to a nephew of Sir Stephen Fox; next, to an officer named Canol; and for the third time (being then only 26 years of age) to Joseph Centlivre, chief cook to queen Anne. Among her best plays are "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," "The Busybody," and "The Wonder."
Born, it is supposed, in Ireland, 1680; died in London, 1723.

CENTO, *chen'-to*, a town of Italy, 16 miles N.W. of Bologna. It is pleasantly situated near the Reno, and contains several churches, convents, and a cathedral. Pop. 5,000.

CENTRAL AMERICA. (*See* AMERICA, CENTRAL.)

CENTRAL PROVINCES. (*See* INDIA).

CENTRE, *sen'-ter*, a county of Pennsylvania, U.S., inclosed by the counties of Lycoming, Northumberland, Mifflin, Huntingdon, and Clearfield, diversified with barren mountains and fertile valleys, yielding a considerable quantity of timber, and the usual cerealia. It has also iron, coal, and limestone. **Area**, 1,000 square miles. **Pop.** 37,922. Belfont is the capital.

CENTREVILLE, *sent-ter-veel*, a town of the United States, 45 miles from Buffalo. **Pop.** 1,500.

CEOS, or **ZEA**, an island of the Ægean Sea.

CEPHALONIA, or **KEPHALLENIA**, *sef'-a-ló'-ne-a*, the largest of the Ionian islands, is situate in the Mediterranean, opposite the entrance of the Gulf of Lepanto, between Santa Maura, Zante, and the coasts of Morea, and Livadia. The principal capes are Fiscardo in the north, and Capra in the south. The island is irregular in shape, and uneven in surface. Mount Nero, or Black Mountain, in the south, rises to a height of upwards of 5,300 feet above the level of the sea.

Pro.—Maize, wheat, corn, currants, flax, cotton, olive oil, wine, and salt. Of these, a considerable quantity is exported.

Area, 348 square miles.

Pop. 80,543.

Lat. between 38° 3′ and 38° 30′ N. **Lon.** between 20° 21′ and 20° 49′ E.

History.—This is the Samos of Homer and the Tetrapolis of Thucydides. In 1809 it was taken by the British, under whose protection it continued until 1864, when the Ionian Isles were ceded to Greece. (*See* IONIAN ISLES.)

CEPHALUS, *sef'-a-lus*, in Greek legend, son of Deioneus, king of Thessaly, and husband of Procris, an Athenian princess. Aurora became enamoured of him, but he remained faithful to his wife. Aurora, however, with a view of gaining his affections from Procris, wished him to prove his wife's fidelity. Disguised as a merchant, he entered his own house, and Procris's virtue was not proof against the riches he offered her. He then drove her from his door; but she afterwards similarly tempted him, and he yielded, and a reconciliation was soon effected between them. Finally, Cephalus, whilst hunting, accidentally pierced her with his spear; and, in despair at her death, killed himself with the same weapon.

CEPHISUS, or **CEPHISSUS**, *se-fi'-sus*, a celebrated river of Greece, rising at Lilæa, in Phocis, and, after passing to the N. of Delphi and Mount Parnassus, entered Bœotia, where it flowed into the lake Copais. The Graces loved this river, and were called the goddesses of the Cephisus.—There was another river of the same name in Attica, and also in Argolis.

CERACCHI, **GIUSEPPE**, sculptor, one of the most promising pupils of Canova. In 1798 he took part in establishing a republic at Rome. He went to Paris, where, with other young artists, he formed a conspiracy against Napoleon, for which he suffered death.

Born in Corsica, 1760; died 1801.

CERAM, *se-ra'm*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, between New Guinea on the E. and Booro on the W. It is about 200 miles long, but narrow. It is traversed by a chain of mountains, which attain an average elevation of 8,000 feet, and produce fine timber. The valleys teem with fertility, and the vegetation is both luxuriant and gigantic. The Dutch have several establishments on the coast, and claim to possess the island. **Area**, 6,000 square miles. **Pop.** 28,000. **Lat.** between 2° 47′ and 3° 50′ S. **Lon.** between 128° and 131° E.

CERAMI, *se-ra'-me*, a town of Sicily, 7 miles N.E. of Nicosia. Silver, copper, sulphur, and slate are in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3,700.

CERBERUS, *ser'-be-rus*, in Greek mythology a dog with three heads, who was stationed as a watch at the entrance of Hades, and guarded it night and day. Orpheus, when he descended into the infernal regions in search of Eurydice, lulled him to sleep with his lyre; and Hercules dragged him from the gate of Hades, when he went to redeem Alceste.

CERDIC, *ser'-dik*, a Saxon chief, who, in the first year of the 6th century, invaded England, and, after an obstinate resistance from the Britons, sustaining many defeats, yet winning more victories, established, about 516, the kingdom of Wessex. At his death, in 534, he possessed the Isle of Wight and the present counties of Hants, Dorset, Wilts, and Berks, and was succeeded by his son Cynric.

CERE, ST., *seer*, a town of France, in the department Lot, on an island formed by the Baue. A remarkable fortress on a conical hill, 600 feet high, is in the neighbourhood. **Manf.** Principally hats, and it has a linen trade. **Pop.** 3,000.

CEREA, a town of Northern Italy, 19 miles S.E. of Verona There are the remains of an old castle. **Pop.** 6,000.

CERES, *se'-reez*, in mythology the goddess of corn and of harvests, was the daughter of Saturn and Vesta, sometimes named Demeter. She had a daughter by Jupiter, whom she called Pherephata, "fruit-bearing," and afterwards Proserpine. This daughter was carried away by Pluto, as she was gathering flowers in the plains near Enna. Ceres went in search of her daughter, and, during her absence, Attica had become the most desolate country in the world, when she instructed Triptolemus of Eleusis in everything which concerned agriculture. Her benefits to mankind made Ceres respected, and Sicily was supposed to be the favourite retreat of the goddess. Attica, which had been so eminently distinguished by her, gratefully remembered her favours in the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries. Ceres is the same as the Isis of the Egyptians; and her worship, it is said, was first brought into Greece by Erechtheus.

CERET, *ser-ay'*, a town of France, department of Pyrenées-Orientales, on the right bank of the Tech, near the Spanish frontier, 15 miles S.W. of Perpignan. The river is crossed by a bridge of one arch 147 feet in span, and the town is surrounded by walls. **Manf.** Copper wares, cork, and leather. **Pop.** 2,900.—Here, in 1660, the plenipotentiaries of Spain and France met to determine the limits of the two kingdoms.

CERIGNOLA, *che-reen'-yo-la*, a town of Italy, in the province of Capitanata, 28 miles S. of Manfredonia. There are the old and new towns, the former partially fortified. **Manf.** Chiefly linen; and the district produces large quantities of cotton and almonds. **Pop.** 22,659.—Here, in 1503, the French were defeated by the Spaniards, the duke of Nemours, who commanded the former, being slain, and the supremacy of Spain in Italy being established.

CERIGO, or **KERIGO**, *cher'-e-go*, one of the Ionian islands, situate at the entrance of the Archipelago, to the S. of the Morea, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. Hilly, with fertile valleys, and a precipitous and rocky coast. There are two caverns, famous for stalactites. **Area**, 107 square miles. **Pro.** Grain crops, olives, and the

vine. **Pop.** 14,500, of Greek origin, and belonging to the Greek church. **Lat.** between 36° 28′ N. **Lon.** 23° E. The chief town is CAPSALI. This island was noted in antiquity for the worship of Venus, and it still contains some remains of the ancient Cythera and its temples. (*See* IONIAN ISLES.)

CERIGOTTO, or **KERIGOTTO,** *cher'-e-got'-to,* the most S. of the Ionian islands, 18 miles from Cerigo. **Ext.** 6 miles long, by from 1 to 2 broad. **Desc.** Mountainous, and fertile in producing olives. **Pop.** 300. This was long a favourite resort of Greek pirates. (*See* IONIAN ISLES.)

CERINTHIUS, *se-rin'-the-us,* a Gnostic heretic of the first century, who is supposed to have directly opposed the teaching of the Apostle John. He studied at Alexandria, and afterwards lived at Ephesus. Very little is known about his life or writings.

CERISY-LA-SALLE, *sa-re'-se,* a town of France, department Manche. There are many Druidical remains in the vicinity. **Manf.** Muslin, calico, and lace. **Pop.** 2,300.

CERNAY, or **SENNHEIM,** *sair-nai',* a town of France, department Haut-Rhine, 17 miles N.E. of Belfort, on the left bank of the Thur. **Manf.** Cotton goods and machinery and paper. **Pop.** 3,600.

CERNIN, ST., *sair-nahn',* a town of France, department Cantal, in a hilly district, 8 miles N.W. of Aurillac. There is an ancient and very fine church, and in the neighbourhood are the castle of Marzeres, and several old feudal residences. **Pop.** 3,000.

CERNUSCO, *cher-noos'-co,* a town of Italy, 7 miles N.E. of Milan, standing on both sides of the canal of Martesana, which is crossed by a handsome bridge. The town contains many good houses surrounded by beautiful gardens. **Pop.** 3,700.

CERRETO, *che-rai'-to,* an Italian town, on a slope of the Apennines, 22 miles N.E. of Capua. There is a cathedral, and the town is well built. **Manf.** Coarse cloth. **Pop.** 6,500.

CERRO DE ANDEVALO, *ser'-ro,* a town in the south of Spain, 24 miles N.W. of Huelva. There is a trade in wool and timber. **Pop.** 2,700.

CERRO GORDA, a town of Peru, about 140 miles N.E. of Lima. It stands 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, with a climate throughout the year resembling the winter of England. Its silver-mines are the richest in Peru. **Pop.** uncertain, but estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000.

CERROS, *ser'-ros,* a barren island of the North Pacific, off the west coast of California. It is 30 miles long. **Lat.** 28° 3′ N. **Lon.** 115° 11′ W.

CERTALDO, *chair-tal'-do,* a town of Italy, on the Elsa, 18 miles S.W. of Florence. Boccaccio resided and died here. His house is still standing. **Pop.** 6,500.

CERVANTES DE SAAVEDRA, MIGUEL, *ser-van'-tees,* a distinguished Spanish novelist, the author of "Don Quixote." In early years he discovered a strong predilection for literature, but his necessities forced him to seek for a livelihood by some other means. Consequently, at the age of 22, he entered the service of Cardinal Aquaviva of Rome, as a page, but subsequently entered the navy, and lost his left hand at the famous battle of Lepanto, in 1571. This misfortune did not prevent him joining the troops of the king of Spain at Naples; but when returning to Spain by sea, he was made a prisoner by pirates, who took him to Algiers, where, for five years, he was kept as a slave. After this period he was ransomed, when he went to Madrid. There he settled, married, and, in the course of about ten years, published about thirty dramas. The prolific Lope de Vega, however, was at that time at the head of the Spanish drama, to whom, therefore, he resigned the palm of superiority, and directing his genius into a kindred channel, he produced, in 1605, the immortal novel of "Don Quixote." Inimitable in its wit and humour as this work is, it was at first received with comparative indifference. Ultimately, however, it met with the greatest applause, although the author reaped few or none of the emoluments which might have been expected from it. He was compelled to continue to struggle on in the shades of poverty, sustained only by the consciousness of being possessed of such talents as fall to the lot of few to cultivate. He afterwards wrote a clever work, "Journey to Parnassus," and a number of tales and dramas. He and Shakspeare died on the same day.

Born at Alcala de Henares, New Castile, 1547; **died** 1616.

CERVERA, *sair-vair'-a,* a town of Spain, in the province of Barcelona, 28 miles E. of Lerida. There are old walls and gates, and a ruinous castle. **Manf.** Linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics. **Pop.** 5,300.

CERVETERE, *chair-vai-tair'-ai,* an Italian town, 27 miles W. of Rome. **Pop.** 750. This is the Cære of antiquity, and is celebrated by Virgil as the capital of Mezentius.

CERVIA, *cher'-ve-a,* a town of Italy, on the shore of the Adriatic, 13 miles S.E. of Ravenna. There are a cathedral and several convents. Large salt-works give employment to many of the inhabitants. **Pop.** 6,000.

CERVIN, MONT, *sair'-va(n),* the Matterhorn, or Monte Silvio, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, 40 miles N.E. of Mont Blanc. **Height,** 14,835 feet. (*See* ALPS.)

CERVINARA, *cher-ve-nai'-ra,* a town of Naples, in the province of Principate Ulterio, 12 miles N.W. of Avellina. There are a convent and several churches. **Pop.** 6,400.

CESARI, GIUSEPPE, *sai-sa'-ra,* Italian painter, known also as Giuseppino and Il Cavaliere d'Arpino. He was a brilliant colourist, but his style was strongly condemned by the Caracci and the other early adherents of the "naturalistic" school.

Born at Rome, 1570; **died** 1642.

CESARIA, SAN, *sai-sa'-re-a,* a town of Italy, province Napoli. There is a magnificent palace. **Pop.** 3,500.

CESAROTTI, MELCHIORE, *sai'-sa-rot'-te,* an Italian poet, and professor of rhetoric, Greek, and Hebrew in the university of Padua. In 1762 he translated the poems of the Scottish Ossian into Italian blank verse, and declared that he preferred the fitful flights of Ossian the Scot to the steady and sustained grandeur of Homer the Greek. He also freely translated the "Iliad" into Italian; but the performance brought upon the head of Cesarotti a considerable amount of ridicule. Besides these, he produced some critical and philosophical works. He was a great admirer of Napoleon, and wrote a poem called "Pronea" (Providence), which aimed at exhibiting that personage as the envoy of the Almighty. Whether the emperor was pleased with this performance, we have no means of knowing; but as he was a great admirer of Cesarotti's Ossian, he created him a knight of the Iron Crown, and gave him a pension.

Born at Padua, 1730; **died** 1808.

CESENA, *chai-sai'-na*, a town of Italy, 12 miles S.E. of Forli. It stands on the Savio, at the foot of a mountain, and has a palace, monasteries, and nunneries. **Manf.** Silk.—In the neighbourhood are some sulphur-mines. **Pop.** 38,026.

CESENATICO, *chai'-sai-na'-te-ko*, a town of Italy, 18 miles from Ravenna, near the Adriatic. **Pop.** 8,000.—This town was bombarded by the British in 1800.

CESIO, *chai-se'-o*, a town of Italy, province of Venezia, 6 miles N.E. of Feltre. There is a valuable mine of quicksilver. **Pop.** 3,400.

CESPEDES, PAUL, *ses-pai'-dais*, an eminent Spanish painter, whose picture of the "Last Supper," in the cathedral of Cordova, is greatly admired. He wrote a learned book on ancient and modern art, was a linguist and poet, and practised sculpture as well as architecture.

Born at Cordova, 1538; **died** 1608.

CETHEGUS, *se-the'-gus*, an ancient and illustrious Roman family, noted for their austerity, and for their affecting a peculiar costume, which left their arms bare. The following are its most important members:

CETHEGUS, MARCUS CORNELIUS, who was successively pontifex maximus, prætor, censor, and consul. In 206, whilst consul, he defeated Mago, Hannibal's brother, in Cisalpine Gaul, and obliged him to quit Italy.—He was, according to Cicero, the best orator of his time.

Died 196 B.C.

CETHEGUS, CAIUS CORNELIUS, who followed, in their turn, the fortunes of Marius, Sylla, Pompey, and Antony, and ended by taking a part in Catiline's conspiracy. He was arrested by command of Cicero, and strangled in prison with the other conspirators.

Died 63 B.C.

CETONA, *che-to'-na*, a town of Tuscany, in the Val de Chiana, 35 miles from Arezzo. It is built round the foot of a mount of the same name. **Pop.** 3,500.

CETRARO, *che-tra'-ro*, a town of Italy, on the Mediterranean, 24 miles N.W. of Cosenza. There is an anchovy fishery. **Pop.** 2,700.

CETTE, or **SETTE**, *set*, a fortified seaport of France, in the department of Herault, 15 miles S.W. of Montpellier. It has a commodious harbour, defended by a citadel, and formed by two moles, on both of which are forts, which, with the citadel, defend the entrance of the harbour. There is also a broad and deep canal, bordered by quays and warehouses, connected with the Lagoon of Thau, and with other canals leading to the Rhone, and greatly facilitating the trade of the place. **Manf.** Soap, cork, spirits, perfumes, grape, sugar, liqueurs, and casks. There are shipbuilding-yards and glass-works, and sardines are caught on the coast, and here salted. Very extensive salt-works are established in the neighbourhood, and a considerable commerce is carried on in wine, there being an extensive manufactory for the preparation of port, sherry, claret, and champagne, for the English and other markets. For this purpose large quantities of Benecarlo wine are imported from Spain. **Pop.** 32,665. **Lat.** 43° 24′ N. **Lon.** 3° 42′ E.—Steamers ply from this place to Marseilles, and it is at the head of a railway from Beaucaire.

CETTIGNE, *set-teen'*, the capital of Montenegro, Turkish empire, 20 miles E. of Cattaro. There is a fortified convent on the slope of a hill, round which is the small scattered town. In the plain below is a new government-house, partly occupied as an archiepiscopal palace. **Manf.** Gunpowder.

CEUTA, *soo'-ta*, a fortified seaport of Morocco, opposite Gibraltar, belonging to Spain. The castle stands on the highest point of Mount Hacho, the ancient Abyla, one of the pillars of Hercules, terminating a peninsula, and has a fine appearance from the sea. The town, however, is extremely mean, and is used mostly as a penal settlement for the state prisoners of Spain, and has little to attract the attention or excite the interest of the stranger. It has a harbour, fit only for small vessels. **Pop.** 8,200. **Lat.** 35° 54′ N. **Lon.** 5° 16′ W.—This was a Mauritanian town under the Romans, and in 1415 was taken from the Moors by the Portuguese. In 1580 it passed into the possession of the Spanish, in whose hands it afterwards remained.

CEVA, *chai'-va*, a town of northern Italy, on the Tenaro, 44 miles W. of Genoa. It has a trade in cheese (which has been celebrated for 2,000 years) and a manufactory of silk twist. **Pop.** 3,500.

CEVALLOS, PEDRO, Don, *sa-val'-los*, Spanish statesman, who took part with the Junta against king Joseph Bonaparte, and was sent on a mission to London, where he published a work on Spanish affairs, strenuously attacking Napoleon. After the restoration of the Bourbons he became secretary of state, and afterwards ambassador to Naples and Vienna.

Born at Santander, 1764; **died** 1838.

CEVENNES, *se-ven'*, a range of mountains in the S. of France, divided into N. and S., and forming the water-shed between the system of the Rhone and the Garonne. The district, bearing this name in former times, occupied a large tract of Languedoc. *The highest points are Mezen, 5,794 feet, and Lozère, 4,884 feet above the level of the sea.* (*See* ARDECHE, LOZÈRE, and FRANCE.) This district is famous as the scene of the heroic defence of the Protestants (known here as Camisards) against the terrible persecutions in the beginning of the 18th century.

CEYLON, *se-lon'*, (native "Singhala," the *Taprobana* of ancient geographers), a British colony, an island in the Indian Ocean, separated from the south-eastern extremity of Hindostan by a channel called the Straits of Manaar and Palk's Strait. It is 271 miles long, and 137 miles in greatest breadth. On the N.W. the coast presents a flat and monotonous appearance, but on the S. and E. it rises into bold and rocky heights, crowned by a luxuriant vegetation. The centre of the island is mountainous, some of the summits rising to 7,000 and 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. Of these the most remarkable is Adam's Peak (7,420 feet), which, though not the highest, is seen at a great distance from the sea, and was the point whence Buddha, according to his followers, rose to heaven, a huge indentation, known as "Buddha's footprint," still bearing testimony to the fact. The highest mountains are Pedrotallagalla, 8,280 feet; Kirrigal Potta, 7810 feet; and Totapella, 7,720 feet. The table land of Neuera Ellia, the sanitarium of the island, near the centre, has an elevation of 6,210 feet. Near the northern and southern extremities of the coast are numerous clusters of small verdant and very beautiful islands, with clusters of palm trees. Between the island of Manaar, on the north-west coast, and the island of Ramiseram, on the opposite coast of India, is a ridge of sand-banks, intersected by three narrow shallow channels.

This ridge, which nearly connects Ceylon and the continent of Asia, is known as Adam's Bridge. The principal harbours are those of TRINCOMALEE, on the northern coast, and POINT DE GALLE, on the south. There are eight other harbours, but adapted only for small vessels. The roads of Colombo afford good anchorage at certain seasons.

Rivers.—The principal are the Mahaweli Ganga (rising 30 miles S. of Kandy, near Adam's Peak, and falling into the sea 9 miles S. of Trincomalee), Kalani Ganga, Kalu Ganga, and the Waiawe Ganga, all of which have their sources in the central mountain mass, and are navigable only by canoes. There are no lakes of great extent, the largest having a breadth of not more than 4 miles.

Climate.—Exceedingly diversified; in some parts hot and oppressive, and liable to frightful storms of thunder and lightning; in others more temperate and salubrious; but in the neighbourhood of the woods and jungles particularly destructive to strangers. The eastern part of the island is generally hot and dry; but the S.W. is cooler and humid. The average rainfall is three times that of England, but in the northern part the rainfall is moderate.

Zoology.—Ceylon contains a considerable proportion of the animals indigenous to the East. Its elephants are highly celebrated for strength and sagacity. Buffaloes, wild hogs, deer, and hares abound. Two species of wild cats, the bear, leopard, and jackal, inhabit the forests. Monkeys of various species are seen everywhere, and there is a very large and fierce species of baboon. The great snake, or boa-constrictor, is said to attain the length of 30 feet; and there are some of the most venomous species, as the cobra di capella, as well as others which do not bear poison. Alligators, and all the lizard tribe, bats, and insects are numerous; fish are various and abundant, and 320 species of birds, some very beautiful, are enumerated.

Pro.—Rice, cotton, tobacco, pepper, coffee, an infinite variety of vegetables, and the finest fruits. The most valuable of all the Ceylonese plants, however, is the cinnamon-tree, of which the natives enumerate ten species, five of which only are esteemed fit for use. Amongst the most useful of other trees are the cocoa-palm, the Palmyra-palm, talipot-tree, jack-tree, tamarind, and the bread-fruit.

Minerals.—Tin, lead, iron in abundance, manganese, plumbago, and rubies and other precious stones in great variety.

Manf.—Unimportant, with the exception of arrack, which is extracted from the blossoms of the cocoanut-tree. The native manufactures consist of handkerchiefs, napkins, towels, sail-cloth, table-cloths, and a coarse material made use of for their own dresses. The natives also are ingenious workers in gold and silver, and excel in producing lacquered ware.

Provinces.—The island is divided into six provinces—Western, North-Western, Southern, Eastern, Northern, and Central.

Chief Towns.—COLOMBO, KANDY, TRINCOMALEE, POINT DE GALLE, JAFFNA, and KORNEGALLE. (*See* separate headings.)

Area, including the small dependent islands, 25,742 square miles.

Pop. 2,761,396. The majority are the Singalhese, descendants of the first settlers from the northern part of India. The Kandyans, inhabiting the highlands, are a stronger and more warlike race; and the Malabars, or Tamils, descendants of various tribes of Southern India, a vigorous race occupying chiefly the district of Jaffna, in the northern part of the island. A wretched race of savages, the Veddahs, dwelling in the interior, are believed to be the descendants of the aboriginal inhabitants. In the towns, the trading classes are chiefly of Arab or Persian descent; and there are many of European extraction, half castes, Portuguese, Dutch, and Chinese, and British residents engaged in commerce. Of the entire population about 4,800 are British, and 14,300 other whites of European descent.

Religion.—The Singalhese profess Buddhism, but it is considerably modified by the introduction of some doctrines and practices of Hindoo origin. The Tamils of the north are mostly Hindoos. In the towns the natives generally profess Roman Catholicism. Those of Arab or Persian descent are Mahometans. The British residents have 14 churches and many chapels, and there are several Roman Catholic chapels. Colombo is the see of a bishop of the Church of England. In 1871 the members belonging to each religious creed were officially stated to be—Buddhists, 1,520,575; Sivites (professing the Hindoo religion), 464,414; Roman Catholics, 182,613; Mahometan, 171,542; Episcopalians, 24,756; Wesleyans, 6,071; Presbyterians, 3,101; and Baptists, 1,478. The whole of the Christians belonged to the European-descended population.

Constitution and Government.—The present form of government of Ceylon was established by letters patent of April 1831, and supplementary orders of March, 1833. According to the terms of this constitution, the administration is in the hands of a governor, aided by an executive council of five members; viz., the officer commanding the troops, the colonial secretary, the queen's advocate, the treasurer, and the auditor-general; and a legislative council of 15 members, including the members of the executive council, four other office-holders, and six unofficial members.

Commerce.—The annual value of the exports is about £3,800,000; of the imports, £4,800,000. The principal articles of export are coffee, cinnamon, areca nuts, arrack, tobacco, cocoa-nut oil, and raw cotton.

Lat. between 5° 55′ and 9° 51′ N. **Lon.** 79° 42′ and 81° 55′ E.

History and Antiquities.—Native annals record that Ceylon was invaded 543 B.C. by the son of an Indian king, who founded a dynasty which lasted for 800 years. Egyptians, Romans, Greeks, Persians, and Arabians visited the island for the purpose of trading in its rich products; and some writers identify Port du Galle with the Tarshish of Scripture. In 1505 the Portuguese established colonies in the west and south, which were taken from them early in the next century by the Dutch. In 1795-96, the British government took possession of the foreign settlements in the island, which were annexed to the presidency of Madras; but two years after, in 1798, Ceylon was erected into a separate colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native government of the interior; the Kandyan king was taken prisoner, and the whole island fell under British rule. Among the remains of antiquity attesting the former greatness of the Singalhese nation are the immense tanks, one of which is nearly 15 miles in circumference, enclosed by walls of huge stones and colossal embankments. There are about 30 very large and 700 smaller tanks. An immense Buddhist pagoda, 250 feet high, partially overgrown with trees and other vegetation, surrounded by an enclosure, a mile in circumference; the cave temples at Pollanarrua (the ancient capital) and Dambool; and a Buddhist temple, or "dagoba," at Mihintala, are very striking antiquities. A famous object is the sacred Bo tree, or tree of Buddha, at Anarajapoora, more than 2,000 years old, believed to be the oldest tree in the world.

CEZE, *sais*, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, and, after a course of 50 miles, unites with the Rhone 6 miles from Orange. Its sands are said to be auriferous.

CEZIMBRA, *se-zim'-bra*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, on the coast, 18 miles S. of Lisbon. There is an active fishery. **Pop.** 5,000.

CHABERT, JOSEPH BERNARD, Marquis de, *sha-bair'*, French astronomer and geographer. He entered the navy at an early age, and soon distinguished himself by his skill as a surveyor and constructor of charts. For the last five years of his life he was blind, but his powerful memory enabled him to contribute largely to scientific knowledge. He holds a very high rank in his special department.

Born at Toulon, 1724; **died** 1805.

CHABOT, FRANÇAIS, *sha-bo'*, one of the most bloodthirsty of the French Revolutionists. In the National Convention he was conspicuous for his violence, and afterwards belonged to the sanguinary mountain party. He is said to have been the chief originator of the worship of the Goddess of Reason. He was originally a priest of the Capuchin order. He was guillotined by order of Robespierre.

Born 1759; **died** 1794.

CHABLIS, *sha-blé'*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, 9 miles E. of Auxerre,

on the left bank of the Serein. **Pop.** 2,500. In the neighbourhood the wine called Chablis is produced.

CHABRIAS, *kai'-bre-as*, an Athenian general, famous for his many naval victories. From 388 to 376 B.C. he defeated, in several engagements, the Spartans, who were commanded by Agesilaus, and took a prominent part in the war in Egypt.

Died at the siege of Chios, fighting on his ship, 357 B.C.

CHACO, *cha'-ko*, a district in the Argentine Confederation, frequently called Gran Chaco. It is bounded E. by the river Paraguay, and extends as far S. as Buenos Ayres. It is 400 miles long from N. to S., with a breadth towards its N. part of about 250. The country is well watered by the affluents of the Paraguay, and has extensive plains and marshes interspersed with immense tracts of sand and salt-pools. In other portions there are dense forests and a luxuriant vegetation; but it is, in general, little known and thinly inhabited. Its population chiefly consists of wandering tribes of Indians.

CHAD. (*See* TCHAD, Lake.)

CHADWICK, EDWIN, *chad'-wik*, a modern social reformer. Having been engaged on the metropolitan newspaper press, and studied law, he was, in 1834, appointed secretary to the board of the Poor Law Commission. In 1842 he completed a report "On the General Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Classes in Great Britain," and in 1847 was appointed to the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission. The following year he became a member of the General Board of Health, and in 1854 received a retiring pension for the labour of a long series of years devoted to the advocacy of questions, by the practical application of which the social comforts of the community at large were greatly improved. Whilst labouring as commissioner of the General Board of Health, the honour of companion of the Bath was conferred upon him.

Born at Manchester, 1801.

CHÆRONIA, CHÆRONEA, or **CHERRONEA**, *ker'-o-ne'-a*, a city of Bœotia, in ancient Greece, on the Cephisus, so called from Chæron, the founder. It is celebrated for a defeat of the Athenians by the Bœotians, 447 B.C., and for the victory which Philip of Macedon obtained here, at the head of 32,000 men, over the confederate army of the Thebans and Athenians, consisting of 30,000 men, 338 B.C. The site of the old city is marked by the modern village of Kapurna, near which some interesting sculptures have been found.—It was the birthplace of Plutarch.

CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO, *sha'-gos*, a group of coral islands in the Indian Ocean, comprising the Peros Banhos group and the Egmont Isles. The most important of them is Diego Garcia, or Great Chagos Island, which is represented as being a wall of coral of a circular form, inclosing a natural harbour or lagoon. **Pro.** Cocoa-nut oil, vegetables, poultry, &c., for which latter ships often touch at the island. **Pop.** unascertained. **Lat.** between 4° 44′ and 7° 39′ S. **Lon.** 70° 50′ and 72° 50′ E.—The French formerly had a small settlement here, dependent on Mauritius; but this island, with Chagos Archipelago, came into the possession of the English in 1810.

CHAGRES, *shagr*, a large and navigable river of the Isthmus of Panama, rising 30 miles from the town of that name, and falling into the Gulf of Darien on the north side of the isthmus.

CHAGRES, a town and port of New Granada at the mouth of the above river. The part on the right bank is known as the Spanish and Indian Town; that on the left, the American Town. The situation is very unhealthy, and since the establishment of ASPINWALL, the place has rapidly declined in importance. The population is of a very mixed character. **Lat.** 9° 21′ N. **Lon.** 180° W.

CHALCEDON, *kal-se'-don*, a city of Bithynia, at the entrance of the Pontus, opposite Byzantium, colonized 684 B.C., by the Megareis. It was a flourishing place for a long period, and retained its independence under the Roman empire. It was destroyed by the Scythians under Gallienus, in the 3rd century, and rebuilt by Justinian in the 6th. It was finally demolished by the Turks, who used its ruins as material for public buildings at Constantinople. It was the birthplace of Zenocrates.

CHALCIS, or **NEGROPONT**, *kal'-sis*, a maritime town of Greece, capital of Eubœa, built on the Euripus, where it is crossed by a bridge, 18 miles from Thebes. **Pop.** 5,000.

CHALCO, *chal'-co*, a town of Mexico, 18 miles S.E. of the town of Mexico, pleasantly situated on a small lake of the same name. **Pop.** 3,000.

CHALDEA, *kal-de'-a*, the ancient country of Shinar, or Babylonia, watered by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. (*See* BABYLON.)

CHALEUR BAY, *sha'-lur*, a large bay in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, North America. It separates New Brunswick from Lower Canada, and has a length of 85 miles, with a varying width of from 12 to 20. **Lat.** 48° N. **Lon.** 65° W.

CHALKY ISLAND, *chauk'-ke*, is situate in a bay of the same name, at the south-west extremity of Middle Island, New Zealand. **Lat.** of the bay, 46° S. **Lon.** 166° 10′ E.

CHALMERS, ALEXANDER, *chal'-mers*, received a Scottish classical education and settled in London as a literary man. He was employed by the most eminent booksellers and printers of his time, edited a great variety of works, and contributed largely to periodical literature. Amongst other works, Mr. Chalmers edited the "General Biographical Dictionary," 32 vols.; "The British Essayists, with Prefaces, Historical and Biographical," in 45 vols.; "The British Poets, from Chaucer to Cowper," in 21 vols.; and Shakspeare, in 9 vols.

Born at Aberdeen, 1759; **died** in London, 1834.

CHALMERS, GEORGE, historical antiquary. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and in 1763 went to North America, where he practised as a lawyer until the outbreak of the War of Independence, when he returned. In 1786 he was appointed clerk to the Board of Trade, which appointment he held for the remainder of his life. He was the author of a historical and topographical account of Scotland, annals of the United Colonies, various other works of a political and historical character, and biographies of Mary Queen of Scots, and Daniel Defoe, and edited the works of Sir David Lindsay and Allan Ramsay.

Born at Fochabers, Morayshire, 1742; **died** in London, 1825.

CHALMERS, THOMAS, one of the most distinguished modern Scottish divines. He was educated at the University of St. Andrews, and, in 1803 was appointed to the living of Kilmany in Fifeshire, where, in conjunction with his clerical duties, he, for twelve years, devoted himself to the study of mathematical and chemical science. In 1809 he became a contributer to the "Edinburgh

Encyclopædia," then under the editorship of Dr. David Brewster; and other periodicals, among which were the "Christian Instructor" and "Eclectic Review." In 1815 he was called to the Tron Church, of Glasgow, where he officiated for eight years. He was already, however, a man of note; and in the following year, the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the university of Glasgow. His eloquence now excited a national interest. In 1816 he began his "Astronomical Discourses," which created an unprecedented excitement amongst all who heard them. He resolved to devote himself to what may be called organising Christianity among the people; and in this was so successful that he created a new era in the parish in which he officiated as pastor. He removed from the Tron Church to St. John's, where Edward Irving was for some time his assistant; and, perhaps, no two such extraordinary men ever before officiated to one and the same congregation as ministers of the Gospel. In 1823, when at the very zenith of his fame, Dr. Chalmers resigned his charge, and accepted the chair of moral philosophy in the university of St. Andrew's. In this capacity his emoluments were much less, but his duties were better suited to his tastes, for his health was already somewhat shaken. Here he remained for five years, when, in 1828, he was appointed to the divinity chair of the university of Edinburgh. He officiated here for fifteen years, when, in 1843, the disruption in the Church of Scotland called him to another sphere of action. Then, at the head of 400 clergymen, he seceded from the establishment and instituted the "Free Church," and became principal and professor of divinity in the new college founded by its adherents. In this position he continued during the remainder of his days.

Born at Anstruther, Fifeshire, 1780; died at Edinburgh, 1847.

CHALONNE-SUR-LOIRE, *sha-lon'*, a town of France, in the department of Maine-et-Loire, 12 miles from Angers. Manf. Woollen and cotton. Pop. 5,000.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, *sha'-lawng*, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 25 miles S.E. of Rheims. It is divided by the river Marne into three parts, and is crossed by several bridges, one of which, erected in 1787, is admired for its boldness and elegance, and has an elevation of 270 feet. The public buildings are a handsome town-house, Gothic cathedral, built in the 13th century, and famous for its splendid grand altar, several parish churches, three secularised abbeys, some convents; and there is a fine public promenade, occupying 19 acres. Manf. Woollen, linen and cotton goods. Both dyeing and tanning are carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 17,298.

CHALONS-SUR-SAONE, a town of France, in the department of Saône-et-Loire, on the Saône, 33 miles N. of Macon. It is well built, and has a cathedral, town-hall, hospital, hospice, theatre, college, public library and baths. Manf. Linen and cotton fabrics, hosiery, hats, watches and jewellery; also glass manufactures and iron goods. Pop. 19,864. It is the centre of a considerable trade.

CHALUS, *sha'-loo*, a town of France, in the department of Haute-Vienne, 18 miles S.W. of Limoges. Pop. 1,100. It is a place of great antiquity, and contains the remains of the castle of Chabrol, besieging which, in 1199, Richard Cœur de Lion was mortally wounded.

CHALYBÆUS, HEINRICH MORITZ, *ka-lib'-e-us*, German philosophical writer, appointed, in 1839, professor of philosophy in the university of Kiel. He was the author of various works on the speculative philosophy of Kant and Hegel, and on the relations of philosophy and Christianity.

Born in Saxony, 1796; died at Kiel, 1862.

CHAMALARI, *sha'-ma-lar'-e*, one of the principal peaks of the Himalaya mountains. (*See* HIMALAYA.)

CHAMAS, ST., *sha-ma'*, a town and small port of France, department Bouches-du-Rhone, 24 miles N.W. of Marseilles. It is divided by a hill, a tunnel through which connects the two parts of the town. The older part is fortified. There is a large government gunpowder manufactory. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. Pop. 2,700.

CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH, politician. Son of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, of Birmingham. He was educated at University College School, London, and subsequently joined his father as a partner in the screw-making firm of Nettlefold and Chamberlain. In 1869 he was elected chairman of the National Education League, which he was largely instrumental in founding. The same year he entered the Birmingham Town Council, and the Birmingham School Board in 1870. He was mayor 1873-75. His first attempt to enter Parliament was unsuccessful, at Sheffield in 1874; but he was elected for Birmingham in 1876, from which date he rapidly rose to parliamentary distinction. In 1880 he accepted office as President of the Board of Trade, and held that position till the defeat of the Gladstone Government in 1885. On the return of Mr. Gladstone to the premiership in the spring of 1886, Mr. Chamberlain accepted the office of President of the Local Government Board, which he resigned in a few weeks in consequence of differences with Mr. Gladstone on the proposed legislation for Ireland. He subsequently took a leading and very active part in opposing Mr. Gladstone on that subject.

Born 1836.

CHAMBERS, *chaim'-bers*, a county in Alabama, U.S. The capital is Chambers Court House. Area, 775 square miles. Pop. 23,440.

CHAMBERS, EPHRAIM, the compiler of an extensive encyclopædia, was born at Kendal, in Westmoreland, and while an apprentice to Mr. Senex, a globe-maker in London, formed the plan of his well-known dictionary. This design occupied his whole attention, and some of the articles are said to have been written by him whilst standing behind the counter. The first edition appeared in 1728, in 2 vols. folio. The next year he was chosen F.R.S. The encyclopædia was afterwards continued by Mr. Seot and Dr. Hill, and subsequently enlarged by Dr. Rees. Besides this work, he was engaged in translating and abridging the "History of the Academy of Sciences of Paris." He also translated the "Jesuits' Perspective." Chambers may be considered the originator of all the encyclopædias which afterwards appeared in England, as well as on the Continent.

Died in London, 1740.

CHAMBERS, SIR WILLIAM, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., English architect, surveyor general of the Board of Works, treasurer of the Royal Academy, and knight of the Polar Star in Sweden, was descended of an ancient Scotch family. At the age of 18 he was appointed supercargo to the Swedish East-India Company, and brought from China the Asiatic style of ornament, which became so fashionable in England at one time, under the

patronage of King George III. He then settled in England as an architect, and erected some magnificent mansions in various parts of the kingdom. His principal work, however, is Somerset House, which will prove a lasting monument of his taste. He was very successful in his staircases, and designs for interior ornaments. His treatise on civil architecture is deemed valuable. He realised a large fortune.

Born at Stockholm, 1726; died 1796.

CHAMBERS, GEORGE, an English marine painter, who, in his tenth year, was sent to sea as a cabin-boy. He afterwards worked as a house-painter, then took lessons of a drawing-master, and finally began to paint small marine pieces, which met with a ready sale. Three years after this, he worked his passage to London as a seaman, where, after some difficulty, he became a painter of ships. He now attracted the attention of a Mr. Horner, who employed him on the panorama of London, which was exhibited at the Colosseum. He was next engaged to paint for the Pavilion Theatre, where he received the patronage of Vice-Admiral Lord Mark Kerr, who introduced him to William IV. and Queen Adelaide. His fortune was now made, and he became marine painter to their majesties.

Born at Whitby, Yorkshire; died in London, 1840.

CHAMBERS, ROBERT, publisher and author, the younger of the two famous brothers, William and Robert Chambers, whose practical good sense and high moral rectitude of taste have been directed to the elevation of the people, through the means of their numerous publications. At the age of 16 he commenced business with very limited means, as a bookseller in Edinburgh, and subsequently contributed some popular works to "Constable's Miscellany." These were marked by considerable ability, and in 1832 led him, with his brother William, to unite in the establishment of "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal," to which he contributed numerous moral and humorous essays. The success of this periodical was complete, and it largely helped to exalt the intellectual enjoyments of its readers. Independently of his contributions to his "Journal," Robert wrote "Traditions of Edinburgh," a "History of the Rebellion of 1745—46," a work of great merit; "Popular Rhymes of Scotland," "Domestic Annals of Scotland," and "The Life and Works of Burns," of whom he was an enthusiastic admirer, and to whose family he was of great service. He also devoted much of his time to scientific pursuits, especially geology, to which science his "Ancient Sea-margins" is a valuable contribution. He is also credited with the authorship (neither acknowledged nor denied) of the "Vestiges of Creation," which created so great a sensation by the boldness of its speculations. In 1863 he received the degree of LL.D. from the university of St. Andrews.

Born at Peebles, 1802; died at St. Andrews, 1871.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM, elder brother of the preceding. At the age of 19 he began business as a bookseller in a small way in Edinburgh, from which position he rapidly advanced to eminence as a publisher of popular works of high character. He has written narratives of travel in Europe and America, a history of France, a biography of his brother, and numerous other works, besides superintending the large number of publications issued by the firm of which he is the head, and contributing extensively to the *Journal*.

Born at Peebles, 1800. Died 1883.

CHAMBERSBURG, the capital of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, U.S., 32 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. Its situation is healthy, and the surrounding country rich and highly cultivated. The town is composed of two large streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and having a public square in the centre. Pop. 6,877.

CHAMBERY, *sham'-ber-i*, a French town, capital of the department of Haute-Savoie, situate in a fruitful valley, nearly 1,000 feet above the sea level, 45 miles S.W. of Geneva. There are the remains of a castle erected in the 13th century. It is an archbishop's see, the seat of a superior tribunal, and of the Academy of Savoy. Manf. Gauze, silk, lace, leather, hats, and soap. Pop. 14,523. Chambery, with the rest of Savoy, was ceded to France by the treaty of 1860. (*See* SAVOY.)

CHAMBORD, *sham'-bor*, a village in the department of Loire-et-Cher, France, 12 miles E. of Blois, surrounded by the large forest of Chambord. Pop. 470.—This place is famous for its fine chateau, which was commenced, in 1526, by Francis I., after designs by Primaticcio, and finished under Louis XIV., vast sums having been spent in its erection. It was for some time the residence of Stanislaus Leczinsky, king of Poland; was afterwards presented by Louis XV. to Marshal Saxe; by Louis XVI. to the Polignac family; to Napoleon, by Berthier; and subsequently was purchased by public subscription, and given to the duke of Bordeaux. A park is attached to it, 21 miles in circumference.

CHAMBORD, Count of. (*See* BORDEAUX, Duke of.)

CHAMBRAY, GEORGES, Marquis de, *sham'-brai*, a French general and historian, who, entering the artillery, served in the German campaigns of 1806—9. He rose to the rank of captain, but in the Russian campaign fell sick at Wilna, and was taken by the Russians, and transported into the Ukraine. After the fall of Napoleon, he returned to France, and in 1825 became colonel-director of the artillery of Perpignan. In 1829, on account of bad health, he was permitted to retire from the service with the honorary title of maréchal-de-camp. In his retirement, the marquis wrote a history of the Russian expedition, which, in 2 vols., appeared in 1833. This work passed through several editions, and was recognized as a production of considerable merit. He also wrote some other works upon military tactics.

Born at Paris, 1783; died 1850.

CHAMFORT, SEBASTIEN ROCH NICOLAS, *sham'-for*, a French writer, who became connected with the "Revue Encyclopédique." His Eloges of Molière and Fontenelle procured him prizes from the French Academy, and that of Marseilles. He next compiled a "French Vocabulary," and a "Dictionary of Dramatic Anecdotes." The latter work led him to dramatic composition, and his tragedy of "Mustapha" was very successful. He was honoured with the patronage of the Prince de Condé, Madame Helvetius, and Madame Elizabeth. At the breaking out of the French revolution, he, at first, supported its principles, but afterwards became shocked at its outrages. Being a friend of Mirabeau, he assisted him in many of his works. He is now best known by a collection of *bon-mots*, some of which are severely satirical. He suffered imprisonment under Robespierre, and the horrors he witnessed had such an effect on his mind that he attempted to destroy himself.

Born in Auvergne; and died, from the effects of his wounds, 1794.

CHAMIER, FREDERIC, *cha'-meer*, a modern English writer of naval tales, who entered the navy in 1809, and distinguished himself in the American war of 1812. In 1833 he quitted the service. The best known of his works are "Ben Brace," the "Arethusa," "Life of a Sailor," and "Tom Bowling." He also wrote an account of the French Revolution of 1848.

Born in London, 1796; **died** 1870.

CHAMILLY, NOEL BONTON, Count of, *sha'-me-ye*, a marshal of France in the reign of Louis XIV., who greatly distinguished himself in the defence of Grave, 1674. The siege of this place occupied 93 days, and cost William, prince of Orange, 16,000 men. The count, however, is better known as the receiver of the charming epistles known as the "Portuguese Love-Letters," written to him, when in Portugal, under Schomberg, by a nun, who had conceived a violent passion for him. These he had the bad taste to show to his friends, and, returning to France, to publish.

Born 1636; **died** 1715.

CHAMISSO, ADELBERT DE, *sha-mees'-so*, a German poet, traveller, and naturalist, of French extraction. The misfortunes brought upon his family by the first revolution drove them from France, and in 1790 they took up their residence in Berlin. Adelbert became one of the pages of the queen of Prussia, who had him educated with great care, and made well acquainted with German literature. In 1798 he entered the Prussian army, and soon after commenced writing poetry in German, and from 1804 to 1806 was one of the editors of the "Musen-Almanach." In 1810 he returned to France, where his family had again settled, and recovered the greater portion of their property; but his mind having become thoroughly Germanized, he returned to that country, and devoted himself to the study of the natural sciences. In 1813 he wrote, for the amusement of the children of a friend, a little book called "Peter Schlemil," containing the story of a man who lost his shadow, which was translated into English, and most other European languages. In 1815 Chamisso accompanied an exploring expedition round the world, in the capacity of naturalist, and after an absence of three years, returned, and appended a supplement to the work of Kotzebue, who wrote an account of the expedition. He now took up his abode at Berlin, and became the inspector of the Botanical Gardens of that city. Here he remained to the end of his life, cultivating poetry and botany, and living in the esteem of many friends. His ballads and legends are considered among the best effusions of their kind in German literature.

Born at the château of Boncourt, Champagne, 1781; **died** at Berlin, 1838.

CHAMOND, ST., *sha-mohn'*, a town of France, in the department of the Loire, at the confluence of the Gier and the Ban, 7 miles N.E. of St. Etienne. **Manf.** Ribbons, staylaces, and silk. There are many iron furnaces, and foundries, and coal-mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 12,500.

CHAMOUNI, or **CHAMONIX**, *sha-moonee*, a valley among the Alps of Savoy, forming the upper portion of the basin of the Arve, with a length of 12 miles, and a breadth of from 1 to 6. It has on the N. Mont Breven, and on the S. Mont Blanc, and the village of the same name has an elevation of 3,425 feet above the level of the sea, and 2,000 feet above the Lake of Geneva. No situation more sublime can be conceived, heightened, as it is, by a view of the Mer de Glace, one of the grandest glaciers of the Alps. This village is much frequented by tourists, and there are several good hotels. **Pro.** Grain and fruits are cultivated, and cattle are reared. The soil, however, is not fertile, but much honey is collected.

CHAMPAGNE, *sham-pain'*, an old province of France, in the eastern part of the kingdom, adjacent to Franche-Comté and Lorraine. It now forms the departments of ARDENNES, HAUTE-SAONE, YONNE, and SEINE-ET-MARNE. Champagne is celebrated for the sparkling wine called Champagne, produced from the grape which flourishes here. In 1286 the union of Philip the Fair with Jeanne de Navarre annexed it to France.

CHAMPAGNEY, a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 25 miles N.E. of Vesoul. **Manf.** Leather, tiles, and "kirschwasser," a spirit made from cherries, which grow abundantly in the neighbourhood. There is a large coal-mine in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 3,000.

CHAMPAGNOLE, *sham'-pane-yole*, a town of France, department of the Jura, on the right bank of the river Ain. **Manf.** Wine, nails, and needles. **Pop.** 3,200.

CHAMPAIGN, a county of Ohio, U.S. **Pop.** 27,817. Another county in Illinois. **Pop.** 40,863.

CHAMPAUBERT, *shawmp-o'-bair*, a village and parish of France, 30 miles from Chalons, where the progress of the allied Russian and Prussian army was arrested by Napoleon I. in 1814.

CHAMPEAUX, GUILLAUME DE, *sham-po'*, a French scholastic theologian, who established one of the schools in which the University of Paris originated. He is best known by his contention with Abelard and a treatise arguing that infants dying without baptism are undoubtedly and justly damned. He was bishop of Châlons-sur-Marne.

Died 1121.

CHAMPLAIN, *sham-plain'*, a large lake, forming the boundary between New York and Vermont, U.S., and penetrating about six miles into Canada. It is 105 miles long, with a varying breadth from 1 to 15. It contains numerous islands. The superfluous waters are carried off by the Richelieu river into the St. Lawrence, 45 miles below Morehead, and a canal connects it with the river Hudson. It is navigable for small vessels.

CHAMPLAIN, a post-township and port of entry of Clinton county, New York, United States, about 5 miles from the mouth of the Chazy, which discharges into the north-western end of Lake Champlain. **Pop.** 3,600.

CHAMPLAIN, SAMUEL DE, a French naval officer, who founded Quebec, and of which he became governor-general. The above lake was named after him.

Born at Le Brouage, 1570; **died** 1634.

CHAMPLITTE, *sham-pleet'*, a town of France, department Haute-Saône, on the Salon. **Manf.** Brace-webs and brandy. There is a trade in grain, wax, and wine.

CHAMPOLLION, JEAN JACQUES, *sham-pol'-le-awng*, known as Champollion-Figeac. From being professor of Greek literature in Grenoble, he became, in 1849, keeper of the library in the palace of Fontainebleau, and in 1856 librarian to the emperor Napoleon III. He was the author of several scientific, chronological, and antiquarian works, and in 1819 received the prize of the Academy of Inscriptions. He also wrote a work entitled "The Tournaments of King Réné," of which only 200 copies were printed, and which is very expensive.

He was also a considerable contributor to periodical literature, and edited the manuscripts left by his brother.

Born at Figeac, 1778; died 1867.

CHAMPOLLION, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a younger brother of the above, distinguished himself as an archæologist. He began, while a boy, to study Egyptian antiquities; at the age of 19 he was appointed professor of history in the Lyceum of Grenoble, and two years afterwards began the publication of his great work, "Egypt under the Pharoahs." For several years he was engaged in attempts to decipher the famous Rosetta stone (now in the British Museum), and at length succeeded in doing so, and so obtained the key to the hieroglyphic writing of Egypt. In 1828 he accompanied a party of savans to Egypt, where important discoveries were made relative to the manners and customs of the ancient inhabitants of that country. Among his numerous works, we may mention his "Panthéon Egyptien," and his "Précis du Système Hiéroglyphique des Anciens Egyptiens," and the "Grammaire Egyptienne," published after his death.

Born at Figeac, 1790; died at Paris, 1832.

CHANAK-KALESSI, *cha-nak'-ka-les'-se*, a town of Turkey in Asia, on the Dardanelles, 28 miles S.W. of Gallipoli. It has a very strong castle. The name of the town means "the strong place of pots," the place being famous for the production of earthenware. Pop. 3,500.

CHANCELLOR, RICHARD, *chan'-sel-lor*, an English navigator, who had a command under Sir Hugh Willoughby in the unfortunate voyage, undertaken under the direction of Sebastian Cabot, to discover a N.E. passage to China. Parting company with Sir Hugh, who perished on the coast of Lapland, Chancellor discovered the port of Archangel, Russia, and had an audience of the grand-duke John Basilovitz, who received him graciously, giving permission to the English to trade with his subjects. This was the foundation of the Russian Company. On Chancellor's arrival in England, a company was incorporated, by whom he was sent again to Russia; but on returning, he was unfortunately lost on the coast of Norway.

Perished 1556.

CHANDAH, *shan'-da*, a town of British India in the division of Nagpoor, 80 miles S. of the town of that name. It is surrounded by walls, and has an extensive suburb.

CHANDAHNEE, *shan-da-ne'*, a town of the Punjab, British India. It stands near an affluent of the Chenab, and is 75 miles S.E. of Serinagur.

CHANDELEUR ISLES AND BAY, *shan'-de-lur*, a group of small islands, uninhabited, in the Gulf of Mexico, off the coast of Louisiana. Lat. 30° N. Lon. 88° 50′ W.—The BAY is formed by these islands and those of Grand Grozier and Briton.

CHANDERNAGORE, *shan'-der-na-gor'*, a small settlement of the French in Bengal, on the right bank of the Hooghly, 21 miles N. of Calcutta. Area, 2,330 acres. The town is well built, but falling to decay. Pop. about 30,000, all of whom are natives, with the exception of a few hundreds of Europeans and persons of mixed race.—In 1757 this settlement was taken by the British, but restored in 1763. In 1793 it was again taken by the British, but again restored in 1816.

CHANDLER, RICHARD, *chand'-ler*, an emi-nent English scholar and antiquary, who published, in 1763, a magnificent edition of the "Marmora Oxoniensia." Commissioned to examine the monuments of antiquity, he, from 1764 to 1766, visited Asia Minor and Greece, bringing back to England a vast amount of valuable materials. He published, during the succeeding years, the result of his travels and researches, some of which have been translated into French. He also wrote a history of Troy.

Born at Elson, Hants, 1738; died 1810.

CHANDORE, *shan-dor'*, a fortified town of British India, in the Bombay presidency. It is a thriving town. The fort, on an almost inaccessible hill, commands an important pass. Pop. 7,000.—In 1804 and 1818 this place capitulated to the British.

CHANDOS, JOHN, Lord, *shan'-dos*, a celebrated English captain in the reign of Edward III. He was appointed lieutenant-general of the English possessions in France; and, at the battle of Auray, in 1364, took Duguesclin prisoner. When Edward III. erected Aquitaine into a principality for his son, the Black Prince, Chandos became the prince's constable. He was present at the battle of Poitiers, 1356; and was killed, bravely fighting, at the battle of Lussac, 1369.—Chandos was a chivalric soldier, and was held in equal esteem by his adversaries and friends.

CHANGARNIER, NICOLAS-ANNE-THÉODULE, *shan-gar'-ne-ai*, a French general. He was educated at the military school of St. Cyr, and in 1815 entered the army as a private. In 1821 he accompanied the duke of Angoulême to Spain, where he distinguished himself by his courage and capacity. After the revolution of 1830, he went to Algeria, where he greatly increased his renown. His coolness and intrepidity, in the first unsuccessful attack on Constantine, were the forerunners of greater fame and honour to him; for at Mausourah, on the 24th November, 1836, with only 300 men, he defeated 6,000 of the enemy. In 1838 he was made a colonel, and in 1841 was wounded at the head of his brigade in an affair with Abd-el-Kader, in which, as usual, he distinguished himself by his bravery. In 1843 he had the rank of lieutenant-general conferred on him; and, after serving a period of thirteen years, returned to France. In 1847 the duke d'Aumale became governor of Algeria, and induced Changarnier to accept the command of the army in that province. In the following year the duke was forced to quit Algeria, when the government was provisionally handed over to General Cavaignac, and Changarnier, once more, returned to France. He was then appointed governor-general of Algeria, in the place of Cavaignac, who was recalled to Paris; and, on the election of Louis Napoleon to the presidency of the republic, he was made commander of the first military division, with the whole of the military command of Paris. He was also a member of the National Assembly, where he opposed the Bonapartists. His influence was too great to be viewed with ease by Napoleon, who stripped him of his command, and reduced him to the condition of a private citizen. After the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, he was exiled, and afterwards lived mostly at Brussels. On the outbreak of the Franco-German war he offered his services to the emperor, and was in Metz with Bazaine. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly, and assisted in reorganizing the army.

Born at Autun, 1793; died 1877.

CHANG-CHOO, *chang-choo'*, a city in the province of Fo-Kien, in China, 36 miles S.W. of Amoy, on both sides of a river, crossed by two bridges, on one of which, a remarkable structure of stone

and timber, shops are built. A wall surrounds the city. **Manf.** Silk, sugar, and tiles. **Pop.** 900,000.

CHANG-MAI, *chang'-mai*, a town of Laos, farther India, on the bank of the Menam. **Pop.** 25,000. **Lat.** 20° 16′ N. **Lon.** 99° 2′ E.

CHANNEL ISLANDS, a name given to a group in the English Channel, off the N.W. coast of France. They are the only portions of ancient Normandy now belonging to the British crown, under the power of which they have remained since the Conquest. (*See* ALDERNEY, GUERNSEY, JERSEY, &c.) **Pop.** 87,731.

CHANNING, WILLIAM ELLERY, *chan'-ning*, an eminent Unitarian minister of the United States. He studied at Harvard, took his degree in 1798, and in 1803 became pastor of the Federal-street congregation in Boston. As a preacher, he was remarkable for the polished grace with which he adorned his style, and the love of pure and lofty morality with which his sentiments were imbued. His writings are animated by the same spirit, and have justly obtained for him a considerable celebrity wherever the English language is spoken. His "Remarks on the Character and Writings of John Milton," "Remarks on the Life and Character of Napoleon Bonaparte," and "Essay on Self-culture," are the performances by which he is best known in Great Britain. He was an ardent opponent of negro slavery.

Born at Newport, Rhode Island, 1780; **died** at Bennington, Vermont, 1842.

CHANTENAI, *shan-ta'-ne*, a town of France, department Loire-Inférieure, on the right bank of the Loire. **Manf.** White lead. Ship and boat building and cattle rearing are carried on, and there are quarries of granite in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 3,900.

CHANTIBUN, *shan'-te-boon*, a town of Siam, near the mouth of a river, on the east side of the Gulf of Siam. It is about 180 miles from Bangkok, and exports dye-woods, ivory, hides, horns, and gums. In its vicinity are mines of precious stones. **Lat.** 12° 45′ N. **Lon.** 102° 18′ E.

CHANTILLY, *shan-te'-ye*, a town of France in the department of the Oise, 24 miles N.E. of Paris. **Manf.** Porcelain and blonde lace.—The Forest of Chantilly, in the neighbourhood, comprises 6,700 acres. Here is the best race-course in France. English horses are often sent by their owners to run in its races, and frequently carry off the stakes. **Pop.** 3,400.

CHANTREY, SIR FRANCIS, *chant'-re*, an eminent English sculptor, was left almost destitute at an early age by the death of his father, a Derbyshire carpenter and small farmer. His mother married again, and he was bound to a carver and gilder, in Sheffield. Whilst serving his apprenticeship, he became a modeller in clay, and, in that capacity, subsequently tried his fortune successively in Dublin, Edinburgh, and London, where he received some instruction as a student at the Royal Academy. He was taken by the hand by Nollekens, who greatly smoothed his path to fame and fortune. His abilities as a monumental sculptor were great; and, being universally acknowledged, he was uniformly successful in his career. In 1816 he was elected an Associate, and in 1818 a member of the Royal Academy, and, in the following year, paid a visit to Italy. In 1837 he was knighted by Queen Victoria. Chantrey had little of the poetry of his art. He therefore prudently confined himself within the limits of what it was in his power to achieve. One of his best statues is that of Pitt, in Hanover Square, London; another that of Canning, in Westminster Abbey. He realized a large fortune.

Born at Jordanthorpe, Derbyshire, 1781; **died** 1841.

CHAO, *cha'-o*, known also as Naiman-Soume, Tolon-Noor, and Dolonoor, a large trading town of Mongolia, 165 miles N.W. of Pekin. There are numerous Buddhist temples. The place is famous for the manufactory of iron and brass idols, bells, and other articles connected with the worship of Buddha. There is an extensive trade in Russian merchandise. **Pop.** Estimated to be very large.

CHAO-TCHEOO-FOO, *cha'-o-che'-oo-foo*, a town in China, in the province of Canton, at the confluence of the Si-ho and Tang-ho, which form the Peking river, which is crossed by a bridge of boats. **Pop.** about 40,000.

CHAO-CHOW, a town and port of China, province of Quangtung, on the river Han, 195 miles N.E. of Hong-Kong. It is a great trading and emigration port.

CHAOS, or BIRD ISLANDS, *kaë'-os*, several rocky islets off the coast of S. Africa, about 35 miles E. of Port Elizabeth. On one of them the Portaguese navigator Bartholomew Diaz perished in 1500.

CHAPALA, *sha-pa'-la*, a lake of Mexico, containing many islands, and traversed by the Rio Grande de Lerma. **Area**, 1,300 square miles.

CHAPELAIN, JOHN, *shap'-la*, a French poet, who wrote "La Pucelle" (the Maid of Orleans), which, at first, was received with immense favour. It passed through six editions in eighteen months, but was subsequently neglected. Besides the above, he produced some other effusions, and had a fate unusual with his order,—that of dying very rich, having himself amassed his fortune.

Born at Paris, 1595; **died** 1674.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, a town of Derbyshire, 11 miles N.W. of Derby. **Manf.** Chiefly cotton and paper. In its neighbourhood are coal and lead mines, and lime works. **Pop.** 10,383. A station on the London and North-western and Midland Railways.

CHAPELLE ST. DENIS, LA. (*See* PARIS.)

CHAPMAN, GEORGE, *chap'-man*, an English poet and dramatist, one of the ornaments of the Elizabethan age. He was educated at Cambridge and Oxford, and was well versed in the Latin and Greek languages, and translated Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" into English. This work, if less elegant than Pope's, is more faithful; and Pope is said to have been greatly indebted to it in his own translations of the immortal Greek bard. He also wrote many dramatic pieces. Unlike some of his literary contemporaries, he was a man of temperate and reputable life.

Born, supposed, in Hertfordshire, 1557; **died** in London, 1634.

CHAPONE, HESTER, *sha-pone'*, a writer of educational and moral books for young ladies, at one time of great repute. Her maiden name was Mulso. She corresponded with, and was highly esteemed by many of the leading writers of her time.

Born at Twywell, Northamptonshire, 1727; **died** 1801.

CHAPPE, CLAUDE, *shap*, a Frenchman, inventor of the aërial, or signal telegraphs, generally

used before the introduction of the electric telegraph. His priority of invention was disputed, and the contention had such an effect on his mind that he committed suicide by throwing himself into a well.

Born 1763; **died** 1805.

CHAPPE, D'AUTEROCHE, JEAN, French astronomer. He was in clerical orders, but devoted himself to scientific pursuits, and in 1761 was sent by the French Academy to Russia, to observe the transit of Venus. He published a narrative of his journey, some remarks in which so offended the empress Catherine II. that she wrote a reply to the book. In 1769 he started on a scientific expedition to California, but died before completing his observations.

Born in Auvergne, 1722; **died** at St. Lucar, 1769.

CHAPTAL, JEAN ANTOINE CLAUDE, *shap'-tal*, a distinguished French chemist, Count of Chanteloup, who, in 1793, became manager of the saltpetre manufactory at Paris, and one of the first professors of the Polytechnic School. In 1801, during the consulate of Napoleon I., he became minister of the interior; but, in three years, retired from this post, to devote himself to pursuits more in accordance with his tastes. In this spirit he directed his attention to the manufacturing interests of his country, instituted chambers of commerce, and established councils of art and manufactures. From time to time, he gave to the public the results of his studies and investigations, and, by every means in his power, endeavoured to improve and extend the manufactures of France. His chemical works are numerous and highly appreciated, and he was one of the founders of the Society of Encouragement, over which he presided for many years.

Born at Nogaret, 1756; **died** at Paris, 1832.

CHARD, *chard*, a town of Somersetshire, 12 miles S.E. of Taunton. There are a new town-hall and market-house, a hospital, grammar-school, and large market-place. **Manf.** Woollen and lace goods, iron and brass castings, machinery, and rope. **Pop.** 2,291.—A station on the London and South-Western railway.—Here the royalists were defeated in the Civil wars in the time of Charles I.

CHARDIN, JEAN, *shar'-da(n)*, a French traveller, who went to the East when young to purchase diamonds. He twice visited Persia, remaining several years each time, between 1664 and 1677, and making himself acquainted with the manners and customs of the country. On his return, he visited London, where, in 1681, he settled as a jeweller to the court and nobility. He was knighted by Charles II., and married on the same day; and, in the following year, became a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1686 a folio volume of his travels appeared, and has been translated into several languages. Chardin was a painstaking traveller, and knew Ispahan better than he did Paris, and spoke the Persian language like a native.

Born at Paris, 1643; **died** at Turnham Green, 1713.

CHARENTE, *sha-rent'*, a large river of the west of France, rising in the department Haute Vienne, 14 miles N.W. of Chalus, and, after a course of 200 miles, falling into the Atlantic, opposite the island of Oléron.

CHARENTE, a department of France, bordered by the departments of Charente-Inférieure, Deux Sèvres, Vienne, Haute-Vienne, and Dordogne. It is generally diversified with hill and dale, and watered by the Charente, Vienne, and Dronne. It abounds with wood, and produces large crops of chestnuts; but the soil is not considered fertile. The department is divided into five arrondissements. **Minerals.** Iron and gypsum. **Manf.** Paper-making, tanning, distilling, and iron-wares. **Area,** 2,200 square miles. **Pop.** 370,822. *Cap.* ANGOULÊME.

CHARENTE-INFÉRIEURE (the Lower), a department of France inclosed by the Atlantic Ocean and the departments of Gironde, Dordogne, Charente, Deux Sèvres, and Vendée. The country is flat, but generally fertile, and producing corn and wine. The pastures are extensive, and live stock numerous. The Charente, Sèvre-Niortaise, Gironde, and Sendre are the rivers. The most important towns are LA ROCHELLE, the capital, and ROCHEFORT. The department is divided into six arrondissements. **Manf.** Woollens, soap, glass, leather, and earthenware. The coast fisheries are important, and a considerable quantity of brandy is made. **Area,** 2,740 square miles. **Pop.** 466,416.

CHARENTON-LE-PONT, *sha-ren'-tawng*, a town of France, in the department of Seine, 5 miles S.E. of Paris. It stands on the Marne, over which there is a bridge, which was frequently the scene of bloody conflicts between the citizens and the soldiers during the revolutionary periods of France. It now forms a portion of the fortifications of Paris. **Pop.** 6,700. (*See* PARIS.)

CHARETTE DE LA CONTRIE, FRANCIS ATHANASIUS DE, *sha-ret' kon-tre*, a French royalist, and leader of that party in La Vendée. From being a lieutenant in the navy, he headed an army of Bretons, and in a great many battles fought with various success. At length he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was carried to Nantes, where he was shot.

Died 1796.

CHARIKAR, *shar'-e-kar*, a town of Afghanistan, 21 miles N. of Cabul. It is a busy place, in connexion with the transit trade between Turkestan and Central Asia, and the residence of the governor of Kohistan. **Pop.** 5,000.

CHARITÉ (LA), *shar'-e-tai*, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, on the right bank of the Loire (crossed by a fine bridge), 14 miles N.W. of Nevers. **Manf.** Glass, buttons, hardware, tools, and potteries, and it trades in iron, timber, and charcoal. **Pop.** 4,500.

CHARITES (Greek), and GRATIÆ (Latin), *kar'-i-tes, grai'-shi-e*, the Graces, the three daughters of Venus, by Jupiter or Bacchus, who were named Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne. They were the constant attendants of their beautiful mother, and were represented as three young and lovely virgins, with their hands joined. They presided over kindness and all good offices, and their worship was the same as that of the nine Muses, with whom they had a temple in common. They were generally represented in a nude state, to show that kindnesses ought to be performed with sincerity and candour. The moderns explain the allegory of their having their hands joined, to mean, that there should be a perpetual return of kind and good deeds among friends.

CHARKOV, or KHARKOV, *kar-kof'*, a province of European Russia in the south, inclosed by Veroniaj and Katerinoslav, Pultowa, and Koursk. **Area,** 1,000 square miles. **Desc.** Flat, but fertile, producing grains of all kinds and wine in abundance. **Pop.** 2,160,263.

CHARKOV, or **KHARKOV**, the capital of the above government, is situate on the small rivers Charkov and Lapan. It is the see of the bishops of the Ukraine and Kharkov, and holds, for cattle and wool, four yearly fairs, which are among the most important in Russia. Pop. 35,000.

CHARLEMAGNE. (*See* CHARLES THE GREAT OF FRANCE.)

CHARLEROI, *shar'-rwaw*, a town and fortress of Belgium, province of Hainault, on the Sambre, 22 miles from Mons. The fortifications destroyed by the French in 1794 have been since restored. Manf. Nails and other hardware, glass, and woollen stuffs. In the neighbourhood are extensive pits of turf and coal; and the famous iron-works of Couliers are near the town. Pop. 16,110. It is a station on the Brussels and Namur Railway, and is connected with Brussels by the Charleroi canal.

CHARLES, the name of many European sovereigns, the biographies of whom are given under the following headings:—

ENGLAND.

CHARLES, I., king of England, was the third son of James I., by Anne, daughter of the king of Denmark. On the accession of his father to the English throne, he was created duke of York and Cornwall. The death of his brother Prince Henry, in 1612, left him heir-apparent to the throne; but he was not created Prince of Wales till the month of November, 1616. In 1623, at the suggestion of the duke of Buckingham, and accompanied by him, he undertook a journey to Spain, for the purpose of personally paying his addresses to the Infanta, with whom a marriage had been arranged. This contemplated match was, however, broken off, and shortly after his accession to the throne, in 1625, he married Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of Henry IV. of France. Previous to his accession, the struggle between the popular and the monarchical principles of the constitution had commenced; but they had not assumed the definite form into which the resolute spirit of the times so soon afterwards moulded them. Charles was engaged in a war with Spain, and found it necessary to summon a Parliament to grant him supplies. Nothing, however, was more remote from the minds of the representatives of the people than the intention of complying with the demands of the king. Accordingly, they were dismissed, and in 1626, Sir John Eliot and other distinguished members were imprisoned. Other Parliaments were summoned, and, being equally determined, were dismissed, and members were again imprisoned. The king then governed in an arbitrary manner, without a Parliament, for eleven years, by means of edicts from the Star Chamber, and raising money by his own authority. But he was compelled, from want of supplies, once more to summon a Parliament, and in November, 1640, the famous Long Parliament began its sittings. Meanwhile, a foolish war with France had been terminated, and also that with Spain; the duke of Buckingham had been assassinated, and in 1637 John Hampden had been tried and condemned for refusing to be assessed for ship-money. Scotland had risen in insurrection, and the first act of the Long Parliament was to enter into an alliance with the insurgents. It then proceeded to strip the crown of all its objectionable prerogatives, impeached, and subsequently executed Strafford, the minister of Charles, and committed Bishop Laud to the Tower. It also brought in a bill called the Militia Bill, which was to transfer all the military power of the kingdom into the hands of Parliament, and to which the king would not give his assent. In January, 1642, he went to the House of Commons, accused five members—Pym, Hampden, Hollis, Hazelrig, and Stroud—of high treason, and demanded that they should be given up to him. This was refused, and it became evident that the quarrel must be decided by an appeal to arms. The king left London, and civil war began with the battle of Edgehill, fought on the 23rd October 1642, which was the first blood drawn in the civil war. Hostilities having thus commenced, the royal arms were, for some time, successful, particularly in the west; but the battle of Marston Moor, in July, 1644, and that of Newbury, were ruinous to the king's cause. A treaty was entered into at Uxbridge, but the Parliament insisting upon the abolition of episcopacy, which Charles would not yield, hostilities were renewed, when the battle of Naseby, fought in June, 1645, proved fatal to the royal cause. The king now threw himself on the protection of the Scots, who ultimately gave him up to the commissioners of the English Parliament, from whom he was forcibly taken, and carried to the army, then lying at Triplow Heath. Thence he was sent to Hampton Court, where he was treated with some respect, as the Parliament and army were at variance, the former being mostly Presbyterians, and the latter Independents. Intending to quit the kingdom, he shortly afterwards effected his escape, and sought refuge with Colonel Hammond, the parliamentary governor of the Isle of Wight. Here, however, he was detained as a prisoner, and confined in Carisbrook Castle. The army now determined to bring him to trial, in which the House of Commons concurred. Accordingly, he was, on the 20th January, 1649, brought to trial in Westminster Hall, and behaved with great dignity, refusing to acknowledge the authority of his judges, who had constituted themselves into a High Court of Justice. During his trial, he was forced to submit to many indignities, which he bore with patience and resignation. The trial lasted some days, and, on the 27th, sentence of death was pronounced upon him. Three days only were allowed to intervene between his condemnation and his execution, which were spent in affectionate interviews with his children, whom he exhorted to steadfastness in the Protestant religion, as reformed in the Church of England, and in recommending his successor to forgive his enemies. On the scaffold before the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, he was beheaded by a masked executioner. In his domestic character few sovereigns have equalled Charles I., but no man ever exhibited so marked a distinction between private and public morality. In private affairs he was truthful, sincere, and kind; in politics he was arbitrary, untruthful, and treacherous. The idea of the divine right of kings to do as they pleased appears to have influenced all his actions. He was naturally possessed of a fine genius, and was a powerful and elegant writer of the English language. Of the fine arts he was a liberal patron, and, but for the evil counsels by which he suffered himself too much to be guided, might have escaped the untimely end to which he was brought by the offended judgment of a people determined to be free. He was the father of Charles II. and James II.

Born at Dunfermline, Scotland, 1600; died 1649.

CHARLES II., king of England, was the second son of the above, an elder brother, Charles James, having died on the day of his birth. Having served with the royal army till after the battle of Naseby, he then left the country, and in 1646 joined his mother at Paris, whence he proceeded to

the Hague, where he received the news of the fate of his father. In Scotland he was, at Edinburgh, proclaimed king on the 3rd February, 1649, and again on the 15th July, 1650, after he had arrived in that country. He had already been obliged to take the covenant imposed by the Presbyterians, when, on the 1st January, 1651, he was crowned at Scone. Cromwell, however, was by this time "up and doing," and had made himself master of the greater part of Scotland, when Charles determined on marching southward into England. He was proclaimed king at Carlisle, of which city he took possession. He next proceeded to Worcester, where Cromwell put an end to his enterprise by defeating his army, on the 3rd of September, 1651. His escape, after this battle, was almost miraculous. Hid in the thick branches of a large oak in Boscobel wood, he avoided his pursuers, who came under the tree where he was. After wandering from one place to another in various disguises, he reached Shoreham, in Sussex, whence he embarked on the 15th October, and arrived safe at Fescamp, in Normandy. Thence he proceeded to Paris, and finally to Bruges and Brussels, at which he mostly resided until the death of Cromwell, in September, 1658. On the 23rd of May, 1660, he embarked from the Hague for London, where he arrived on the 29th of the same month, and was received with the most joyous acclamations. General Monk was the chief instrument of his restoration, and therefore shared in the royal favour. One of the first acts of Charles, on coming to the throne, was to sell Dunkirk, in order to supply his extravagances. In 1662 he married the princess Catharine of Portugal, for the sake of her large dowry, and afterwards shamefully neglected her. In 1663, for the sake of a pecuniary benefit, he declared war against Holland, the result of which was that a Dutch fleet sailed up the Medway, and destroyed several ships. To add to the national calamities, the plague, in 1665, swept away a vast number of the inhabitants of London, and, in the following year, a large proportion of the city was laid in ruins by fire. In 1667 peace was concluded with the Dutch, and, shortly afterwards, the great Lord Clarendon was sent into exile. About 1670 was formed the famous ministry called the *Cabal*, from the initial letters of the names of the five persons who composed it. At this time Charles became a pensionary of France, and entered into a new war against Holland, which terminated in 1674. In 1678 the peace of Nimeguen was established. The same year was remarkable as being that on which the pretended discovery of a popish plot was made, when, on the evidence of Oates and Bedloe, several eminent persons were put to death. In the parliament of 1679 the famous *Habeas Corpus* act was passed; and, in the following year, the contest between the court and popular party gave rise to the famous distinctions of Whig and Tory. A new Parliament met at Oxford in 1681, but it was soon dissolved. From this time Charles assembled no more Parliaments, and governed in the most arbitrary manner. The charters of the corporations were called in and altered, so as to make them dependent on the crown. These proceedings caused a conspiracy, called the Rye-house plot, to be formed against him, and Lord Russell and Algernon Sydney were executed for their supposed concern in it, 1683. He was taken suddenly ill while, as Macaulay describes the scene, "toying with his sultanas" at Whitehall Palace, and died soon afterwards. In his last moments the "merry monarch" (as he was named, from his jocular affability of manner), received the sacrament from a Catholic priest, although he had professed Protestantism. His libertinism was of the most open and audacious kind. He had no legitimate children, but, by various mistresses, he left a numerous progeny, whose descendants represent in England some of the titular dukedoms which he conferred upon them. (*See* PORTSMOUTH, Duchess of; MONMOUTH, Duke of; GWYNNE, Eleanor, &c.)

Born 1630; died 1685.

CHARLES EDWARD, of the Stuart family, commonly called the Young Pretender, was the grandson of James II. of England. In 1745 he landed in the west Highlands of Scotland, and published a manifesto setting forth the claims of his father to the English throne. Being aided by several Highland chiefs and their followers, he made a successful descent upon the Lowlands, and entered Edinburgh. Here he caused his father to be proclaimed; on which General Cope hastened towards the capital, but was met and defeated by Charles at Preston Pans. Instead of making a proper use of this victory, by pushing into England, Charles returned to Edinburgh, wasting his time in an idle parade of royalty. Being joined, however, by Lords Kilmarnock, Cromarty, Balmerino, and other discontented chiefs, he marched as far as Derby; but hearing that the king was about to take the field, he returned to Scotland, where he defeated the English forces under Hawley at Falkirk. In the mean time the duke of Cumberland advanced to Edinburgh, and thence to Aberdeen, the Pretender retreating before him. At last the two armies met at Culloden, when, after an obstinate conflict, in which the Highlanders displayed signal courage, the royal army was victorious, and the Scotch fled, leaving three thousand of their number dead on the field. Charles, after wandering about in different disguises, chiefly among the Hebrides, effected his escape to France, and thus ended all hopes of this unfortunate family ever recovering the crown of their ancestors. In his later years he adopted habits of intemperance, brutally ill-treated his wife, and exhibited the libertine tendencies of his race. He married the Princess Stolberg-Guendern, who afterwards secretly married Count Alfieri, the poet. (*See* STUARTS; ALBANY, Countess of; and ALFIERI.)

Born at Rome, 1720; died at Florence, 1788.

GERMANY.

CHARLES I. and II. (*See* CHARLEMAGNE and CHARLES THE BALD of France.)

CHARLES III., or the Fat, was elected emperor of Germany in 880. He subsequently usurped the French crown. (*See* CHARLES II. of France.)

CHARLES IV. was the son of John of Bohemia, of the house of Luxembourg (who fell at the battle of Crecy), and grandson of the emperor Henry VII. He was elected emperor in 1346; crowned king of Italy in 1354, and emperor of Germany, 1355. His reign was rendered remarkable by the "golden bull," published at the diet of Nuremberg in 1356, and which established the Germanic constitution, in defiance of which, however, he secured, by bribes, the election of his son Wenceslaus as his successor. He was a learned man, and a great encourager of letters.

Born at Prague, 1316; died 1378.

CHARLES V., emperor of Germany and king of Spain, was the son of Philip, archduke of Austria, and Joanna, the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. He succeeded his grandfather Ferdinand in the kingdom of Spain in 1516, and to the empire on the death of Maximilian, in 1519. Francis I. of France disputed with him the latter title, which gave rise to a violent war, in which Charles was leagued with Henry VIII. of England. After

driving the French from Lombardy and taking Geneva, he defeated and made Francis a prisoner at the battle of Pavia, fought in February, 1525. In the following year, Francis was liberated; and, although the war was renewed, peace was concluded in 1529, when, by the treaty of Cambrai, Francis gave up all his claims to Italy and Flanders. In 1530 Charles was crowned by the pope at Bologna, emperor and king of Lombardy. In 1535 he turned his arms against Africa, where he took Goletta, vanquished Barbarossa, entered Tunis, and re-established Muly-Hassan on the throne. Soon after this, he recommenced hostilities against France, and ravaged Champagne and Picardy; but was, at length, obliged to retire, and peace was restored in 1538. In 1539 the revolt in Ghent led him into Flanders, where, in the following year, he caused to be executed twenty-six of the citizens of the revolted town, and otherwise treated its inhabitants with great severity. In 1541 he attempted the conquest of Algiers; but his fleet was dispersed in a hurricane, and the emperor was obliged to return unsuccessful. He again entered into a league with England against France; but he was unfortunate in this war, and was glad to conclude a treaty, at Crespi, in 1545. In the following year the Protestant princes of Germany confederated against him, and, after some fighting, and a new war with Henry II. of France, he was forced to sign the treaty of Passau, in August, 1552, by which the Protestants obtained the right to freely exercise their religion in the dominions of the confederated princes. In 1556 he resigned the crown to his son Philip, in the presence of a magnificent assemblage of Spanish and Flemish nobles, in the hall of the palace of Brussels. He then retired to the monastery of Yuste, in Estremadura, where it was long supposed he employed the remainder of his days in religious exercises, mechanical pursuits, and gardening. It is now ascertained, however, that although occasionally giving way to fits of gloomy asceticism, he was almost as much engaged with diplomatic notes and dispatches in his monkish apartments as if he had been in his palace at Madrid. Previous to his death, he had his own funeral obsequies performed in the chapel of the convent in which he spent the last two or three years of his life.

Born at Ghent, 1500; **died** at Yuste, 1558.

CHARLES VI., the second son of the emperor Leopold I., was declared king of Spain by his father in 1703, a step which led to the famous war of the Spanish succession. (*See* CHARLES II. of Spain). In 1711 he succeeded his brother Joseph I. as emperor of Germany. He made peace with France in 1714, and two years afterwards declared war against the Turks, in which his general, Prince Eugene, obtained several victories; among which was that of Peterwardein, and the taking of Belgrade. These successes forced the Turks to make peace, which resulted in the treaty of Passarowitz, in 1718, by which large portions of Servia and Temeswar were ceded to Austria. An alliance was now entered into between the emperor, France, Great Britain, and Holland, against Spain; the consequence of which was the wresting of Sardinia and Sicily from that power, and the erecting of the former into a monarchy, under the duke of Savoy. He afterwards entered into a war against his former allies, and by the peace of Vienna, in 1735, lost Naples and Sicily. He was the last male of the line of the Austrian Hapsburgs.

Born 1685; **died** at Vienna, 1740.

CHARLES VII. was elector of Bavaria, and having married the daughter of the emperor Joseph, claimed to succeed Charles VI., and after some contests was elected in 1742. He had, however, a powerful rival in Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, from whose forces he sustained several defeats.

Born at Brussels, 1697; **died** 1745.

FRANCE.

CHARLES MARTEL (or "Charles of the hammer"), mayor of the palace under Chilperic and Thierry IV., kings of France. He was the natural son of Pepin d'Heristal, duke of Austrasia, of which he was proclaimed duke in 715. As mayor of the palace, he possessed the whole regal power, which he administered with great success, and gained many victories, the principal of which was over the Saracen general Abdalrahman, between Tours and Poitiers, in 732. (*See* ABDALRAHMAN.) It was in consequence of this victory that he was called Martel, or the hammer. On the death of Thierry, in 736, no successor was appointed, and Charles conducted the government as duke of the Franks. At his death, he divided his kingdom between his sons Carloman and Pepin. The latter became the first king of France of the Carlovingian race, which name was taken from the founder, Charles Martel.

Born 690; **died** at Quiercy, on the Oise, 741.

CHARLES THE GREAT, or **CHARLEMAGNE**, *shar'-e-main*, king of France, and founder of the Germanic empire, or Empire of the West, was the son of Pepin, and grandson of Charles Martel. On the death of Pepin, he and his brother Carloman succeeded to the throne, and by the death of Carloman in 771, Charles became sole monarch. The greater part of his reign was spent in war. In 774 he conquered the Lombards, and assumed the crown of Lombardy. In 778 he made some conquests in Spain, but at Roncesvalles, where Roland, the hero of continental romance, fell, his vanguard was defeated. After defeating the Saxons and putting an end to the monarchy of the Lombards, he was in 800 crowned emperor of the West by Pope Leo III. Charles was not only a successful warrior but a wise legislator, and promoted learning by all the means in his power; encouraged works of public utility, built palaces and churches, and was famous for his ability and learning all over the civilized world. He was buried at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the church founded by himself. (*See* AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.)

Born 742; **died** at Aix-la-Chapelle, 814.

CHARLES I., called the Bald, is generally placed by French writers as their first king, the title of emperor having been bestowed upon Charlemagne and his son Louis le Debonnaire. He was son of Louis le Debonnaire, crowned in 840, and elected emperor of the West by the people of Rome in 875. It is supposed he died of poison, at a place called Breisman, on Mount Cenis, in the Alps.

Born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 823; **died** 877.

CHARLES II. of France, known as Charles III. of Germany, surnamed *le Gros*, or the Fat, was the nephew of the preceding monarch. He seized the crown of France in 884, at the death of Carloman II., and retained it until 887, when the government was assumed by Eudes, or Hugh, count of Paris, and Charles was sent to the abbey of Reichenau, in Swabia, where it is supposed he was strangled.

Born 832; **died** 887.

CHARLES III., or the Simple, cousin of the preceding, was crowned at Rheims in 893, and on the death of Louis IV., emperor of Germany, sought to fill the vacant throne. His power was reduced by the usurpations of his nobles and the

forcads of the Normans, under Rollo, who took possession of the district afterwards known as Normandy. His minister and favourite, Hagamon, gave such offence to the nobles, that they revolted and drove him from his kingdom, which was seized by Robert, duke of France, who was crowned by the archbishop of Rheims in 922. The same year a battle was fought between the two monarchs, in which Robert was slain; but his son, Hugh the Great, defeated Charles, who fled for refuge to the count of Vermandois. His wife, a sister of Athelstan, king of England, took shelter with her son Louis in that country, and he was imprisoned in the castle of Peronne.

Born 879; **died** 929.

CHARLES IV., *le Bel*, or the Handsome, third son of Philip the Fair, obtained the crown of France in 1322. In his reign a fierce war raged between him and Edward II. of England, who had married Isabella, the sister of Charles. The war resulted in the cession of Guienne to Edward. With this sovereign the elder branch of the line of Capet terminated, and was succeeded by the younger, viz., that of Valois.

Born 1294; **died** 1328.

CHARLES V., called the Wise, was the eldest son of John II., and the first prince who bore the title of dauphin. He succeeded to the crown on the death of his brother in 1364. By his prudence and valour he restored the commerce and agriculture of his country, and gained several advantages over the English. The Royal Library of Paris was founded by this prince, and the Bastille was erected by him.

Born 1337; **died** 1380.

CHARLES VI., the Well-beloved, or sometimes "the Silly," son of the above, was crowned in 1380, being then only 13 years of age, his uncle, the duke of Anjou, acting as regent until Charles was 20 years old. His reign was unfortunate, owing to the quarrels of his uncles for power during his minority, and the contentions of the dukes of Orleans and Burgundy for the succession. Henry V. of England took advantage of these disputes to invade France. Charles was subject to fits of insanity.

Born 1368; **died** 1422.

CHARLES VII., called the Victorious, was the fifth son of Charles VI., and, his elder brother dying young, crowned in 1422, and by his activity drove out the English invaders from all their possessions except Calais. In effecting this, Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, may be considered to have greatly assisted, as the tide of fortune turned against the English, after her appearance at Orleans. His last days were embittered by the ambition of his son, the cruel Louis XI., and, fearing to be poisoned by him, he starved himself to death.

Born at Paris, 1403; **died** at Melun, 1461.

CHARLES VIII., called the Affable, was the son of Louis XI., and ascended the throne in 1483, at the age of 13. In 1491 he married Anne, the heiress of Brittany, and thereby annexed that important duchy to the French crown. He conquered Naples after a short war of five months, but lost that kingdom as quickly as he had won it. In 1495, at about ten miles from Piacenza, on his return to France, he obtained a great victory over the Italians, though their army numbered 40,000 strong, against 9,000 of his troops.

Born at Amboise, 1470; **died** 1498.

CHARLES IX., succeeded to the throne in 1560, on the death of his brother, Francis II. He was the son of Henry II., and his mother was Catherine de Medicis, who was, in effect, the reigning sovereign. She, however, abused the power she possessed, and caused great discontents among her Protestant subjects, who revolted from her authority. This resulted in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, one of the blackest deeds on record, and which must for ever stain with infamy the memory of Charles. Shortly after this event, he died, in his 24th year, smitten by the terrors of an evil conscience. (*See* CATHERINE DE MEDICIS, COLIGNY, &c.)

Born at St. Germain-en-Laye, 1550; **died** 1574.

CHARLES X., was Count d'Artois and brother of Louis XVIII. At an early age he married Maria Theresa, of Savoy. He fled from France during the troubles of 1789; but in 1796 he, supported by an English squadron, sailed on an expedition to France. A great rising of royalists was the consequence, but the count had not the courage to land, and left them to their fate, returning to England, where he lived in obscurity until the surrender of Paris to the allies, in 1814, when he appeared there and announced himself as lieutenant-general of the kingdom. During the reign of his brother, Louis XVIII., he exercised considerable influence with the priestly and aristocratic party; and on the death of Louis, was proclaimed king in September, 1824. On his accession to the throne, he endeavoured to make himself popular; but there was a strong party against him, who were intimate with his character, and, therefore, had little faith in the sincerity by which any of his more liberal acts were professedly governed. By the spring of 1830 discontents had increased among the people, and on the 25th July the liberty of the press was suspended. Several other oppressive measures accompanied this, which were energetically protested against, and which roused the mass of the people to take up arms. On July 27, the first encounter took place between the people and the soldiery. On the following day the fighting became general, and the next, Marmont, who was at the head of the Guards, evacuated Paris. On the 30th, the duke of Orleans was proclaimed lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and on the 2nd of August, Charles abdicated in favour of the duke of Bordeaux, and set out for Cherbourg. The claims of this duke, however, were not recognized by the chambers, and the duke of Orleans (Louis Philippe) was chosen to reign in his stead. Charles sailed for England, and eventually took up his abode at Holyrood Palace, in Edinburgh, where, twenty years before, he had sought and found an asylum. He subsequently removed to Prague, in Bohemia; thence to Goritz, in Styria; and there, in the chateau of Grafenberg, he was soon afterwards attacked by cholera, which carried him off.

Born at Versailles, 1757; **died** at Goritz, 1836.

SPAIN.

CHARLES I., of Spain. (*See* CHARLES V. of Germany.)

CHARLES II., the son of Philip IV., succeeded to the throne in 1665. He married twice, but never had any issue. By his will he constituted Philip of France, duke of Anjou, his heir, which, after his death, led to the contest known in Europe as the "War of the Spanish Succession."

Born 1661; **died** 1700.

CHARLES III., son of Philip V., on the death of his brother Ferdinand, exchanged his kingdom of Sicily for the Spanish dominions. He was a virtuous man, and possessed of considerable

administrative abilities. In the war with England he retook Minorca, but saw his commerce ruined, and all his treasure at Havannah fall into the enemy's hands.

Born 1716; **died** 1788.

CHARLES IV., son of the above, abdicated in favour of his son, who had conspired against him, in 1808.

Born 1748; **died** 1819.

SWEDEN.

CHARLES I. TO IX. These biographies present nothing remarkable; and, indeed, in the case of the first six, nothing authentic.

CHARLES X., or GUSTAVUS, king of Sweden, the son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine, ascended the throne of Sweden on the abdication of Christina in 1654. He turned his arms with success against the Poles, and gained, in 1656, the famous battle of Warsaw, which lasted three days, besides taking a great number of their principal places. The Poles called to their assistance Russia, Holland, and Denmark, obliging the king of Sweden to conclude a peace. War, however, soon broke out again, and after taking Kronenburg, Charles laid siege to Copenhagen; but, his navy being defeated, he was obliged to return to his country.

Born at Upsal, 1622; **died** 1660.

CHARLES XI. was the son and successor of the above. On his accession, in 1660, a peace was concluded with Denmark; but, in 1674, the latter power declared war against him, and he lost several places, which were restored at the peace of Nimeguen, in 1678. He was a good prince, and gave much of his attention to the regulation of the internal affairs of his kingdom.

Born 1655; **died** 1697.

CHARLES XII., son and successor of the preceding, had, from his childhood, an ambition to imitate the actions of Alexander the Great. He mounted the throne in 1697, being then only 15, and, at his coronation, snatched the crown from the hands of the archbishop of Upsal, and placed it on his own head. His youth presented a favourable opportunity to Russia, Denmark, and Poland to enter into an alliance against him, with the view of dismembering his kingdom. The young hero, undaunted by this confederacy, attacked each in turn, beginning with Denmark, whom he compelled to sue for peace. In 1700 he decisively defeated the Russians in an intrenched camp, at Narva, although the odds against him were 80,000 to 8,000. His next enterprise was against Poland, and, after several battles, he dethroned Augustus in 1707, and placed Stanislaus upon the throne. Charles was now at the head of 60,000 men, when he formed the resolution of humbling Peter the Great. At first he obtained some signal advantages, and was joined by Mazeppa, the hetman or chief of the Cossacks, in his attempt to overpower the Czar. After suffering the horrors of a winter campaign in the Ukraine, he laid siege to the town of Pultowa, to the relief of which Peter came at the head of 70,000 men. On the 8th July, 1709, a general battle was fought, in which Charles was completely defeated, and fled, leaving 9,000 men upon the field. He himself was wounded in the leg, and had to be carried off in a litter. He sought an asylum in Turkey, where he was entertained by the grand seignior, who provided for him a residence at Bender. Here his conduct was so violent, that he was ordered to leave the Turkish territories, which he refused to do. On this, the grand seignior directed that he should be forced away; but Charles, with his retinue, formed an encampment, and resisted the attack of the janizaries till superiority of numbers obliged him to take shelter in his house. Thence he sallied out, sword in hand; but being entangled by his long spurs, fell, and was taken prisoner. He was still treated with respect, and after being kept as a prisoner for ten months, he requested leave to return to his dominions, which was readily granted. On arriving in Sweden, he was received with universal joy, but found his kingdom reduced to a state of great wretchedness. Getting together an army, in 1716 he invaded Norway, but after penetrating to Christiana, was obliged to return to Sweden. He resumed the attack in the winter of 1718, but was killed by a cannon-shot at the siege of Frederickshall, on December 11 of the same year. Charles was liberal, active, and firm; but rash, obstinate, and cruel. He was of abstemious habits (in that respect very unlike his famous prototype Alexander), and never intimidated even in the midst of the greatest dangers. At the battle of Narva he had several horses shot under him, and as he was mounting upon a fresh one, he said, "These people find me exercise." When he was besieged at Stralsund, a bomb fell into the house while he was dictating to his secretary, who immediately dropped the pen in a fright. "What is the matter?" said Charles. "Oh, the bomb!" answered his secretary. "The bomb," says the king, "what have we to do with the bomb? go on."

Born at Stockholm, 1682; **died** 1718.

CHARLES XIII. was the second son of king Adolphus Frederic, and his mother was the sister of Frederick the Great of Prussia. As high admiral of Sweden, he distinguished himself by a great victory over the Russians in the Gulf of Finland in 1788. After the assassination of his brother Gustavus II. in 1792 he became regent, and in 1809 was chosen king. Having no children, he adopted the French general Bernadotte as crown prince.

Born 1748; **died** 1818.

CHARLES XIV., whose real name was Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, enlisted in a regiment of the French royal marines in 1780, and served two years in Corsica. In 1790, when the revolution began, he was at Marseilles, and when the war broke out with Austria and Prussia, he was dispatched to the Rhine, and, under General Custine, soon distinguished himself. He became chief of brigade, and afterwards general of division, under Kleber and Jourdan. In 1797, with 20,000 men, he reinforced General Bonaparte in Italy, and took a principal part in the battle of Tagliamento. Soon after this, he was chosen by Bonaparte to present to the Directory the standards which had been taken from the Austrians, and, on his return to head-quarters, advised Bonaparte to sign the treaty of Campo-Formio. Being offended at the conduct of Napoleon, who, when he left Italy, took from him one half of his troops, he resigned his command, and was appointed ambassador at Vienna, where he did not hoist the tricoloured flag above his hotel until ordered by the Directory. When this was done, it created a riot, soon after which Bernadotte left for Paris, where, in 1798, he married Eugénie Clary, the younger sister of the wife of Joseph Bonaparte. In the following year he was appointed minister-at-war; but on the return of Bonaparte from Egypt, he was without employment. When Napoleon became first consul, he had command of the Army of the West; and, on the constitution of the empire, he was made a marshal and stationed at Hanover, with the command of the army. Here he repressed irregulari-

ties, provided for his soldiers without plundering the people, and laid the foundation of that high character for honour, humanity, and justice, which, at a future day, materially influenced his election to the throne of Sweden. In 1805 he left Hanover to join Napoleon against Austria, and at the battle of Austerlitz broke the centre of the Russians. In the following year he was created Prince of Pontecorvo, which Napoleon designated as the immediate fief of the imperial crown. In the war against Prussia he fought with his usual success, and in 1808 was ordered against Denmark. On the 5th and 6th July, 1809, he fought against the Austrians at Wagram, after which he demanded permission to retire, and obtained it. He had had high words with Napoleon, who, at that battle, had deprived him of his reserve division, and not treated him well. He returned to Paris, but was soon again employed, and notwithstanding several quarrels between him and the emperor, neither of whom ever seems to have quite understood the other, he, in 1810, accepted the governor-generalship of the Roman states. By this time, Gustavus IV., king of Sweden, had, on account of incapacity, been forced to abdicate his crown, and he and his descendants were, by the Swedish States, declared excluded from the throne for ever. The uncle of this sovereign assumed the reins of government as Charles XIII., but was childless; and the States chose Augustus of Holstein-Augustenburg to be heir to the throne. This prince, however, died in 1810, and Charles XIII. proposed Bernadotte to the Swedish diet, as a proper person to be appointed prince royal of Sweden. The choice was unanimously approved, on condition of his accepting the Communion of Augsburg, which he did, and, on the 2nd of November, 1810, entered Stockholm amid the acclamations of the people and the salutes of artillery. He then changed his name to Charles John. In defence of the rights of the country of his adoption, he was soon called upon to take up arms against Napoleon, and from 1812 to the fall of the emperor he was actively engaged in the principal wars and events which occupied the attention of continental Europe. In 1814 Sweden and Norway were united under Charles XIII., and Bernadotte approved as the prince royal. In 1818 Charles XIII. died, when Bernadotte was proclaimed king of Norway and Sweden, under the title of Charles XIV. He was in the May of that year crowned at Stockholm by the archbishop of Upsal, and subsequently at Drontheim by the bishop of Aggerhuus. Having now attained the summit of human ambition, he directed his attention to the development of the resources of his adopted country, and after a long reign of unusual prosperity, he passed quietly from this world, after playing no ordinary part in it, and completing his eightieth year.

Born at Pau, 1764; **died** 1844.

Naples and the Two Sicilies.

CHARLES I., count of Aragon and king of Naples, was the son of Louis VIII. of France. He married the daughter of the count of Provence, and thereby inherited that country. He accompanied his brother Louis to Egypt in 1248, and both were made prisoners at Damietta at the same time. On his return, he defeated Manfred, the usurper of the Sicilian crown, assumed the title of king of Naples, and put to death Conradin, duke of Suabia, and the duke of Austria, whom he had taken prisoners. After this he laid the prince of Tunis under tribute, and suppressed the Ghibelines. In 1276 the title of king of Jerusalem was conferred on him, after which he meditated an expedition against Constantinople. His arbitrary conduct to the Sicilians caused them to conspire against him, headed by Giovanni de Procida. On Easter Monday, 1282, all the French who could be found in Palermo were massacred at the hour of vespers; and this event is known in history as the "Sicilian Vespers." Sicily was thus lost to Charles, its inhabitants choosing Peter III. of Aragon for their king.

Born 1220; **died** 1285.

CHARLES II., called the Lame, the son and successor of the above, was, at the time of his father's death, a prisoner in the hands of the Sicilians, who would have put him to death but for the intercession of Constantia, queen of Peter of Aragon. He recovered his liberty in 1288, on condition of renouncing his claim to the Sicilian crown; but being absolved from this condition by the pope, he made several unsuccessful attempts to gain possession of Sicily.

Born 1248; **died** 1309.

CHARLES III., of Durazzo, was the great-grandson of the preceding, and, by his marriage with Margaret, niece of Joan, queen of Naples, obtained that kingdom from the pope, on the excommunication of Joan in 1380. He put Joan to death, and afterwards quarrelled with the pope, who excommunicated him in his turn. Charles next claimed the crown of Hungary, but fell in attempting to conquer it.

Born 1345; **died** 1386.

Savoy and Sardinia.

[There have been several dukes of Savoy and kings of Sardinia named Charles, the most remarkable of whom are those mentioned below.]

CHARLES EMMANUEL I., duke of Savoy, called the Great, succeeded his father Emmanuel Philibert in 1580. Taking advantage of the troubles of France, he possessed himself of the marquisate of Saluzzo, and caused himself to be acknowledged by the "leaguers" count of Provence, in 1590. But Henry IV. subsequently succeeded in taking Savoy and a portion of Piedmont. Of a boundless ambition, he laid claims to the empire, after the death of Matthias, then to the kingdom of Cyprus and the principality of Macedon. He died of grief, not being able to accomplish his projects.

Born at Rivoli, 1562; **died** 1630.

CHARLES EMMANUEL III., 2nd king of Sardinia of the house of Savoy, was the son of Victor Amadeus II., and, in 1730, mounted the throne, on the abdication of his father. In 1733 he united himself to France and Spain, who desired to weaken Austria; and at the head of the allied forces, conquered the Milanese, defeated the imperialists at Guastalla, and obtained, as a reward, Novarese and some fiefs of the empire. In 1742, the promise of an addition to his dominions determined him to take part with the queen of Hungary against France and Spain. He possessed himself of Modena and Mirandola, after evincing great military abilities. He lost, however, in 1744, at Coni, 5,000 men, and subsequently busied himself with the internal affairs of his kingdom.

Born 1701; **died** 1773.

CHARLES EMMANUEL IV., 4th king of Sardinia, was the son of Victor Amadeus III., and succeeded his father in 1796, just as France had seized the greater portion of his dominions. Mixed up in the misfortunes of the Bourbons, with whom he was connected, Charles Emmanuel vainly exerted himself to suppress the revolutionary elements in his kingdom. He was forced to cede to the French republic his continental possessions, and, in 1798, retired to the island of Sardinia. In 1802

ae abdicated in favour of his brother Victor Emmanuel, and repaired to Rome, where he died.

Born 1751; **died** 1819.

CHARLES ALBERT, king of Sardinia, was the son of Charles Emmanuel, prince of Carignano. Educated in France, he early imbibed liberal ideas and a desire for the independence of Italy. In 1821 he commanded the Sardinian artillery, on the breaking out of the insurrection in that year. Victor Emmanuel, when he abdicated, nominated him regent till the arrival of the new king, Charles Felix. An Austrian intervention, however, obliged him to retire, and, exiled in Tuscany, he continued there for some time, in disgrace, a victim to the resentment of the *Carbonari*, who thought he had betrayed them. In 1829, however, he was appointed viceroy of Sardinia, and in 1831 was called to the throne. He now ardently devoted himself to administrative reform in the various departments of law, commerce, and the army. In 1848, the year which witnessed revolutions in nearly all the kingdoms of Europe, he gave his subjects a liberal constitution, and openly embraced the cause of Italian independence and unity. Supporting by the force of arms the insurgents of Lombardy, Venetia, Parma, Placentia, and Modena, he, at first, obtained various brilliant successes, defeating the Austrians at Pastrengo, Goito, Rivoli, and Somma Campagna. He succeeded also in taking Pizzighettone and Peschiera; but, badly seconded by the Lombard troops, he was, in his turn, beaten at San Donato by the Austrian Radetzky, and forced to quit Milan precipitously. He was now compelled to solicit an armistice, the terms of which lost him all his former advantages. Yielding to the remonstrances of the ultra party, he imprudently recommenced the war at the expiration of the armistice; but he now experienced nothing but reverses. Losing, in spite of great personal bravery, the decisive battle of Novara, on 23rd March, 1849, he abdicated on the same day in favour of his son, Victor Emmanuel II. This prince was singularly religious, and it was said of him, "He fought like a hero, lived like a monk, and died like a martyr."

Born 1798; **died** at Oporto, 1849.

VARIOUS RULERS.

CHARLES II., king of Navarre, called the Bad, was the son of Philip, count of Evreux, who became king of Navarre by his marriage with the daughter of Louis Hutin, king of France. At the age of eighteen, he succeeded his mother, who reigned alone after her husband's death. Of a restless disposition, he passed through a variety of fortune, and ultimately met with a remarkable death. Being ill of a leprosy, the physicians caused him to be wrapped in sheets dipped in spirits of wine and covered with brimstone. These were sewed about his body, and his page, endeavouring to loosen the bandage, accidentally set fire to it with a taper which he held in his hand. The king was so dreadfully scorched, that he died in great agony.

Born 1332; **died** 1387.

CHARLES "THE BOLD," duke of Burgundy, was the son of Philip the Good, whom he succeeded in 1467. He early displayed great courage, verging on rashness, and was constantly at war with Louis XI., king of France. The latter instigated Charles's subjects (the inhabitants of Liège and Ghent) to revolt against him; but they were defeated, and cruelly punished by the duke. Learning that Louis XI. was again tampering with his people, he seized him, and forced him to assist in suppressing the insurrection. Charles then took Guelderland and Zutphen, and, desirous of increasing his dominions, invaded Switzerland, where he committed the most inhuman outrages. The Swiss, however, collected their forces, and the duke was first defeated at Granson, and afterwards at Morat, 1476, where his army was completely destroyed. In 1477, whilst besieging Nancy, in the territory of the duke of Lorraine, he was killed. (*See* LOUIS XI.) He left one daughter, Marie, who inherited his estates, and added a portion of them to Austria by her marriage with Maximilian, son of the emperor Frederick III.

Born at Dijon, 1435; **died** 1477.

CHARLES II., called the Great, duke of Lorraine, was the son of Duke Francis I. and Christina of Denmark, niece of Charles V. Being only three years old at the death of his father, a joint regency was established under Christina and the bishop of Verdun. The prince was the benefactor of his people, and possessed great administrative abilities. He founded the university of Pont-à-Mousson, and the towns of Clermont, Lunéville, and Stenay. He married Claude, daughter of Henry II. of France, and in 1589 aspired to that throne.

Born 1543; **died** 1608.

CHARLES III., duke of Lorraine, succeeded to the dukedom in 1624, and unwisely incurring the hostility of France, was despoiled of his estates by Louis XIII. He, however, recovered a portion of them by the treaty of St. Germains, in 1641, and that of the Pyrenees in 1659. Having violated these treaties, he was again dispossessed of his provinces. He then joined the army of the emperor, and gained a victory at Trevos, where he took prisoner Marshal de Crequi. By a will, signed 1660, he constituted Louis XIV. of France his heir.

Born 1603; **died** 1675.

CHARLES IV., duke of Lorraine, nephew of the above, succeeded to his rights in spite of the opposition of Louis XIV. Not being able, however, to retain possession of the dukedom, he took service in Austria. Obtaining the friendship of the emperor Leopold, he received the hand of the archduchess Marie-Eleonora, the emperor's sister. He became one of the first generals of the empire, and gained, amongst many other victories, that of Mohatz over the Turks, in 1687.

Born at Vienna, 1643; **died** 1690.

CHARLES II., king of Navarre, called the Bad, was crowned in 1349. Descended from Philip the Bold, king of France, he possessed the right to the throne in case of the extinction of the Valois line. He constantly fomented troubles in the kingdom, with the view of arriving at the crown. Allying himself, with this aim, to Henry V. of England, he urged his pretensions to various provinces, raised Paris in insurrection against the dauphin (Charles V.), endeavouring even to poison him, and became, at last, tranquil only when he saw that prince firmly seated in the enjoyment of power. Then turning to Spain, he became entangled in the contest between Peter the Cruel and Henry of Transtamara, who disputed each other's right to Castile. Betraying, in its turn, each party, he was at length compelled to give up a portion of his dominions, in 1379. Adversity at last instructed him, and he passed his latter years in peace, engaged in governing his country.

Born 1332; **died** 1387.

CHARLES, a county on the S.W. part of Maryland, U.S. It is fertile in the usual cereals, tobacco, cotton, and other products. **Area**, 450

square miles. Pop. 18,548. Port Tobacco is the chief town.

CHARLES CAPE, the most E. point of Labrador, British N. America. Lat. 52° N. Lon. 55° 30′ W.—Another which, with Cape Henry, forms the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. Lat. 37° 18′ N. Lon. 75° 45′ W.

CHARLES CITY, a county of Virginia, United States, bounded on the S. by the James river, and on the N. and E. by the Chickahominy. The capital is Charles City Court House. Area, 184 square miles. Pop. 5,512.

CHARLES ISLAND, in Hudson Strait, British N. America. Ext. 35 miles long by 25 broad. Lat. 62° 44′ N. Lon. 74° 18′ W.—Also one of the Galapagos, in the Pacific, of volcanic formation. Lat. 10° 15′ N. Lon. 90° 31′ W.—Another small island of the name is in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, British North America, with a small but safe harbour on its north side. Lat. 50° 12′ N. Lon. 63° 15′ W.

CHARLES, ST., a county of Louisiana, United States. No longer recognised.

CHARLES, ST., a county in Missouri, United States. Area, 480 square miles. This county is not mentioned in the latest official returns, it appears to have been merged into another county.

CHARLES, ST., LAKE, is in Lower Canada, 12 miles from Quebec. Ext. 5 miles long. A river of the same name has its source here, and joins the St. Lawrence at Quebec.

CHARLESTON, *charlz'-ton*, a county of South Carolina, United States. Area, 1,905 square miles. Pop. 102,800.

CHARLESTON, the "Palmetto city," a city and seaport, capital of the county. It is built on a low point of land between the rivers Ashley and Cooper, which unite immediately below and form a spacious and convenient harbour, communicating with the ocean at Sullivan's Island, 7 miles from the city. Near the Ashley river are numerous inlets and small lagoons. The city is regularly laid out in parallel streets, from 35 to 70 feet in width, running from river to river, and intersected by others at right angles, some of which are narrow and unhealthy. Meeting-street, stretching across the peninsula, is the chief business thoroughfare, containing most of the public buildings, and wholesale houses; and there are many fashionable shops in King-street. Some of the streets are very picturesque in aspect, with tall old houses, gable-ends to the streets, and having verandahs and lattices covered with vines and luxuriant creeping plants. The Battery is a fine promenade, by the waterside, lined with handsome buildings of varied architecture. There are thirty-six churches, the most ancient of which is St. Michael's, in the oldest part of the town, near which are some houses of Dutch architecture, erected soon after the foundation of the city. St. Philip's church, near the harbour, and opposite the old cemetery, has a lofty spire. Grace church is the most fashionable. There are an old Huguenot church, with interesting inscriptions; a Roman Catholic cathedral, and two synagogues. Among the other public buildings are the large Orphan House, founded in 1790, a stately edifice, with a statue of William Pitt in the gardens; Charleston Clubhouse, the seat of the Federal Courts; the Court House, the City Hall, South Carolina Hall, and a new Custom-house, built of white marble in the Corinthian style. There is a large college. Just outside the town is the large and beautiful Magnolia Cemetery, containing many fine monuments. Some of the roads leading out of the town are very attractive, embowered in the foliage of magnolias, myrtles, and jessamines, with oaks and palmetto trees. The harbour is very large, enclosed on all sides except the east, where a troublesome bar of shifting sand has formed, but ships drawing 17 feet of water can enter safely. In front of the city is a fort on an island, Castle Pinckney, and the entrance is defended by a battery on Tamar Island, another at the north end of Morris Island, and Forts Moultrie and Fort Beauregard, on Sullivan's Island, a fashionable suburb and summer resort. Fort Sumter, so memorable as the first scene of conflict in the great civil war of 1861—5, is on a rock in the centre of the channel.

Manf. and Commerce.—Phosphate manures are manufactured from the marl which abounds in the vicinity, and building fittings, doors, sashes, &c., and machinery are extensively made, and some ship-building is carried on. The town is the greatest trading mart of the southern states, the famous Sea Island cotton, growing in the locality, and rice, of which the crops are larger than in any other part of the United States, being largely exported. There are two steamer lines between Charleston and New York, and lines to Baltimore, Boston, and Florida. There are terminus stations of the North-Eastern and South Carolina railways.

Pop. 50,000.

Lat. 32° 46′ N. Lon. 79° 55′ W.

History.—Charleston was founded in 1680, and about 1690 was colonized by French refugees, who, on account of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, fled here and settled. In 1779 it was taken by the British, but abandoned in 1782. It has frequently suffered by fire and the ravages of yellow fever. The civil war was begun here in 1861, by the bombardment of Fort Sumter by the Confederate troops. The Federals established a blockade by sinking ships in the harbour, notwithstanding which a great number of ships carrying stores for the Confederates contrived to reach the city. In August, 1863, the Federals bombarded the city, and in February, 1865, the Confederates evacuated it, having first set fire to the upper part.

CHARLESTOWN, *charlz'-town*, a seaport of Massachusetts, United States, 1 mile N. of Boston. The principal part is beautifully situate on a peninsula, formed by Mystic and Charles rivers, which unite immediately below in Boston harbour. Two bridges across Charles river connect the town with Boston, with which it was incorporated in 1847. Two other bridges across Mystic river join it to Malden and Chelsea. There is also a bridge across a bay of Charles River, on the west side of the town, connecting it with Cambridge. The public buildings are, the state prison, Massachusetts Insane Hospital, an almshouse, townhouse, and houses for public worship. A navy-yard of the United States, with a dry-dock about 80 acres in extent, occupies the south-east part of the town. On Bunker's Hill, a granite monument 220 feet high, commemorating the battle of that name, is erected. (*See* BOSTON.) Pop. 30,000. Lat. 42° 2′ N. Lon. 71° 3′ W.

CHARLESTOWN, the principal town of the island of Nevis, in the W. Indies. It is situate on the W. coast, and has many good houses and shops, well provided with every necessary. Pop. 2,000. Lat. 17° 8′ N. Lon. 62° 40′ W.

CHARLESTOWN, a town of Barbadoes, with a good port defended by two castles.

CHARLET, NICOLAS TOUSSAINT, *shar-lai'*, French painter, caricaturist, and engraver. Began life as a clerk in a public office, but lost his appointment on the restoration of the monarchy in 1815. He painted several episodes of the wars

of Napoleon, but achieved his fame by his humorous sketches of French political and social life.

Born at Paris, 1792; **died** 1845.

CHARLEVILLE, *shar'-veel*, a thriving town of France, department of the Ardennes, 1 mile from Mezières, with which it communicates by a suspension bridge across the Meuse. The college and library were destroyed by fire in May, 1876. **Manf.** Hardware, leather, and beer. There is a large trade in coal, iron, nails, slate, and wine. **Pop.** 14,068.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, 22 miles S. of Limerick. There is a large and handsome Protestant church, a Roman Catholic chapel and various schools. **Pop.** 2,500.—A station on the great South and Western Railway.

CHARLIEU, *shar'-yu(r)*, a town of France, department of Loire, on the right bank of the Sornin. There is a very old hospital. **Manf.** Linen and cotton fabrics, silk, and leather. **Pop.** 3,500.

CHARLOTTE, a county in the S. part of Virginia, United States. The capital is Marysville. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 16,653.

CHARLOTTE, AUGUSTA, princess of Wales, daughter of George IV. and Queen Caroline. She was brought up in a private manner, but was extremely well-educated, and in 1816 married Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards king of the Belgians. (*See* LEOPOLD.) She died in childbirth.

Born 1796; **died** 1817.

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, the capital of the island of St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies. It is, for the excellence of its harbour, one of the best trading ports in the W. Indies, and is defended by a citadel and two batteries. It is a principal station for the mail packets between Southampton and the W. Indies. **Pop.** *10,200.*

CHARLOTTE (QUEEN) ISLAND, a lagoon island in the North Pacific, one of the Gilbert's group, 16 miles long and 5 miles wide. The north and western sides are a coral reef; on the eastern side there are cocoa trees and other vegetation. The central lagoon is half a mile wide. **Lat.** 1° 54′ N. **Lon.** 172° 55′ E.

CHARLOTTE (QUEEN) ISLANDS, a group in the S. Pacific, of which the largest is Santa Cruz, 20 miles long and half a mile wide. They are of volcanic formation, and the fires of one are still active. They are well wooded, and yielding bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical fruits and products in abundance. **Pop.** unascertained; but considerable. **Lat.** between 10° and 12° S. **Lon.** between 165° and 168° E.—These islands were, in 1595, discovered by Mandana; and on one of them, Malluolo, La Pérouse, the French navigator, and all his crew were wrecked and lost.—Also a group off the west coast of North America, consisting of three main islands and several smaller ones, inhabited by a fine race. **Area**, 5,000 square miles. **Lat.** between 54° 20′ and 51° 55′ N. **Lon.** between 130° 35′ and 133° W.

CHARLOTTENBURG, *shar-lot'-ten-boorg*, a town of Prussia, on the Spree, 3 miles W. of Berlin, with which it is connected by a road through the Thiergarten. (*See* BERLIN.) It is a great resort of the citizens of Berlin, and consists mostly of villas and taverns. The king of Prussia has here a palace, erected by Frederick I., who married Sophia Charlotte, daughter of George I. of England, after whom the town is named. In the gardens of the palace is a small Doric temple, in which are buried Frederick William III. and his queen, known in history as the unfortunate queen Louisa. Statues of the king and queen, by Rauch, are on the marble sarcophagus. At the feet of the group is the heart of the king in a marble casket. **Manf.** Cotton and hosiery. **Pop.** 20,000.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, *shar'-lots-veel*, the capital of Albemarle county, Virginia, U.S., 63 miles from Richmond. It is the seat of the university of Virginia, and has a museum, an observatory, and a library. **Pop.** 1,500.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, the capital of Prince Edward's Island, dominion of Canada, British North America. The town stands at the confluence of three rivers, each navigable by large vessels, and the harbour is spacious. **Manf.** Coarse woollens and iron, and shipbuilding is carried on. **Pop.** 8,000. **Lat.** 46° 15′ N. **Lon.** 63° 7′ W.

CHARMES, *sharm*, a town of France, department Vosges, on the left bank of the Moselle, 15 miles N.W. of Epinal. The river is crossed by a bridge of fifteen arches, and there is a Gothic church, with fine painted windows. **Manf.** Lace, leather, and kirschwasser. A trade in grain, timber and wine is carried on. **Pop.** 3,000.

CHARO, *cha-ro'*, a trading town of the republic of Mexico, state of Michoacan, situated 6,000 feet above the sea level. **Pop.** 3,800.

CHAROLAIS, *shar'-o-lai*, one of the four counties of the ancient duchy of Burgundy, now included in the department of Saône-et-Loire.

CHAROLLES, *sha'-rol*, a French town, department Saône-et-Loire, 28 miles N.W. of Macon, at the confluence of the Semence and Arconce. It is well built, and on a hill above the town are the ruins of an old castle. **Manf.** Hats, tiles, and iron. **Pop.** 2,900.

CHARON, *kair'-on*, in mythology, the son of Erebus and Nox, who carried, in a boat, the souls of the dead over the rivers Styx and Acheron for an obolus (a small silver coin), placed under the tongue of the deceased. He is represented as an old robust man, with a hideous countenance, long white beard, and piercing eyes. His garment is ragged and filthy, and his forehead covered with wrinkles. This fable of Charon and his boat is borrowed from the Egyptians.

CHARONNE. (*See* PARIS.)

CHAROST, ARMAND JOSEPH DE BETHUNE, Duke of, *sha'-roste*, a French nobleman, descendant of the great Sully. He promoted agriculture, abolished feudal service on his estates, contributed voluntarily large sums to the state, established charitable institutions, and in the provincial assemblies advocated liberal measures. He was arrested during the Reign of Terror, but liberated on account of the great services he had rendered. He died of the small-pox.

Born at Versailles, 1728; **died** 1800.

CHARRON, PIERRE, *shar-rum(g)*, French preacher and writer, was one of the twenty-five children of a Parisian bookseller. He studied law, and practised for several years as an advocate, then entered the Church, and obtained great celebrity as a preacher. He was intimate with Montaigne, whose literary style he imitated. His best known works are a "Treatise on the Three Truths," and a "Treatise on Wisdom," the last of which was supposed to enforce views tending to atheism, and was condemned by the parliament and the university.

Born at Paris, 1541; **died** 1603.

CHARTERS TOWERS, a mining town of Queensland, Australia, 820 miles N.W. of Brisbane. There are several banking establishments and hotels. **Pop.** 2,500.

CHARTIER, ALAIN, *shar'-te-air*, French poet and rhetorician. He was educated at the university of Paris, and became secretary of the royal household in the reigns of Charles VI. and Charles VII. He was a graceful writer of verses, and there are many fine thoughts and moral sentiments in his prose works.

Born at Bayeux, 1386; **died** 1449.

CHARTRE (LA), *shartr*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe, on the Loire, 25 miles from Le Mans. **Pop.** 1,200.—It has a trade in grain and cattle.

CHARTRES, *shartr*, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure-et-Loire, 47 miles S.W. of Paris. It stands on the Eure, which divides into two channels, between which are promenades, formerly the ramparts. The town occupies the side and the base of a hill, the streets connecting the upper and lower towns being very steep. The houses are mostly old and built of wood, and the streets are narrow and crowded. The cathedral is accounted one of the finest edifices of the kind in France. It is situated on the summit of the hill, and has two spires, one of which is more than 400 feet high. There are 130 painted glass windows, the finest in the country. In it St. Bernard, in 1145, preached the second crusade. St. Pierre's is an interesting church, and there is a monument to the memory of General Marceau. **Manf.** Woollens, leather, and hosiery. There is a very large weekly corn-market managed by a corporation of women. **Pop.** 18,250.—This town was long held by the English, from whom it was taken by Dunois, in 1432. Anciently it was the capital of the Carnutes, and also, in the time of the Roman invasion, Autricum, the capital of Celtic Gaul.

CHARYBDIS, *ka-rib'-dis*, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite the rocks of Scylla, on the coast of Italy, in the strait of Messina. According to Homer, it proved fatal to part of the fleet of Ulysses. The difficulty of escaping both the whirlpool and the rock gave rise to the proverb of "avoiding Scylla and falling into Charybdis;" meaning, that in our eagerness to fly from one evil, we may fall into another, equally great. According to fable, Charybdis was a Sicilian woman, who having stolen the oxen of Hercules, was struck with Jupiter's thunderbolt, and changed into a whirlpool.

CHASE, SAMUEL, American statesman and judge. He was admitted to the bar at the age of 20, and soon distinguished himself. He was one of the most energetic opponents of the British government, and one of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence. In 1791 he was made one of the judges of the Supreme Court, but some accusations having been made against him, he was impeached and tried before the Senate and acquitted. He continued to discharge judicial functions during the remainder of his life.

Born in Maryland, 1741; **died** 1811.

CHASHE-LOOMBOO, *cha-shee'-loom-boo'*, a town of Thibet, 160 miles S.W. of Lassa. The Jeshoo Lama resides there, and there is a large Buddhist monastery, consisting of about 400 separate houses. A large manufactory of idols is carried on.

CHASLES, MICHEL, *shal*, a distinguished French geometrician, who, by his power of generalization, greatly simplified and extended the most important theories. In 1841 he was appointed professor of astronomy and of applied mechanics in the Polytechnic school, and in 1846 was called to the chair of higher geometry, which was instituted in the faculty of Sciences. In 1851 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1854 was chosen a member of the Royal Society of London.

Born at Epernon, 1793.

CHASLES, VICTOR EUPHEMION-PHILARÈTE, a distinguished French *litterateur*, whose father, from being a professor of rhetoric, became a revolutionist, and subsequently a general in the French army. In his 15th year he was apprenticed to a printer, and at the time of the Restoration, was imprisoned for two months, on account of his master being suspected as a plotter against the security of the state. Chasles was set at liberty through the intercession of Chateaubriand, when he came to England, where for seven years he directed the printing department of the establishment of Mr. Valpy. Soon after this, he returned to Paris, and entered upon a literary career marked by considerable originality and success. His fecundity in authorship has been so great, that it would occupy a considerable space even to enumerate his works. Besides writing for the "Revue des Deux Mondes," the "Revue de Paris," and other publications, he has composed a number of volumes, embracing a wide range of subjects, under the title of "Studies," and is the author of several works on England and its literature. He is also a professor of languages and European literature in the modern College of France, and a knight of the Legion of Honour.

Born at Mainvilliers, near Chartres, 1799; **died** at Venice, 1873.

CHASSE, DAVID HENDRIK, Baron, *chas'-sa*, a brave soldier, who, at ten years of age, entered the Dutch army as a cadet, but who subsequently joined the French, and in 1793 became a lieutenant-colonel. In the war with Prussia, in 1806, he greatly distinguished himself, and in the Peninsula received the nickname of "General Bayonet," from the frequency with which he caused that weapon to be used in battle. In 1811, Napoleon I. made him a baron of the empire, and he continued to fight throughout the campaign of 1813 and 1814, and greatly distinguished himself at Waterloo. In 1830 he was appointed governor of Antwerp, and in 1832 defended that city against 75,000 French soldiers, with a garrison of 6,000.

Born at Thiel, in Guelderland, 1765; **died** 1849.

CHASSENEUIL, *shas-sen'-e-(r)-e*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, 16 miles from Confolans. **Pop.** 2,500.

CHASTELAIN, GEORGES, *shas'-ta-lain(g)*, French chronicler and essayist, attached to the court of Burgundy, and author of a chronicle of the history of France between 1420 and 1474, and other works.

Born at Alost, Flanders, 1403; **died** at Valenciennes, 1475.

CHASTELARD, PIERRE DE BOSCOBEL DE, *sha'-ta-lard*, a nephew of the Chevalier Bayard, and noted for his handsome person, skill in manly exercises and poetical and musical abilities. He saw Mary Stuart, afterwards Mary Queen of Scots, at the Court of Francis II., and fell in love with her. He accompanied her, as one of her escort on her return to Scotland, and gained her favour by his skill as a musician. Maddened by love, he forced his way into her bedchamber, for which he

was tried and hanged, the queen refusing all appeals for pardon.

Born in Dauphiné, 1540; died 1563.

CHATAUQUE, *cha-taw-ke(r)*, a county of New York, U.S., on Lake Erie. **Area**, 1,020 square miles. **Desc.** Mountainous, dividing the waters which flow into Lake Erie from those which roll towards the Gulf of Mexico. **Pop.** 65,342 Mayesville is the capital. There is a lake of the same name in its vicinity, 18 miles long, and connected with the river Alleghany by its outlet. It is navigable by steamboats.

CHATEAU-CHINON, *sha-mawng'*, a town of France, department Nièvre, near the left bank of the Yonne, 39 miles N.E. of Nevers. The town occupies the summit of a hill, and there are remains of the old fortifications. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, and leather. There is a large trade in wood, charcoal, wool, grain, horses, and cattle. **Pop.** 2,800.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, *hwawr*, a town in France, department Sarthe, near the right bank of the Loir, 24 miles S.E. of Le Mans. There are a handsome church, a hotel-de-ville, and a hospital. **Manf.** Fine linen, cotton, and leather. Grain, hemp, flax, chestnuts, poultry, cattle, and wine are articles of trade. **Pop.** 2,700.

CHATEAU-PORCIEN, *por-se-an(g)*, a small town in France, department Ardennes, 26 miles S.W. of Mezières, partly on the right bank of the Aisne, and partly on an island. There are remains of a very strong castle. This was the site of the Roman Castrum Porciani, and many antiquities have been discovered. **Manf.** Serge, flannel, merino, cassimere, worsted, leather, and oil. **Pop.** 2,600.

CHATEAU-RENAULT, *rai'-nault*, a French town, department Indre-et-Loire, 19 miles N.E. of Tours. The Brenne passes through the town. There is an old castle built in the 10th century. **Manf.** Leather (for which the place is famous), woollen, cloth, flannel, and tiles. **Pop.** 3,000.

CHATEAU-SALINS, *sai-la(h)n*, a town of France, department Meurthe, on the right bank of the Petite Seille, 18 miles N.E. of Nancy. There are some remains of ancient fortifications. Government salt-works were established here in 1330, but abandoned in 1826. **Manf.** Knitted hosiery, glass, and leather. **Pop.** 2,500.

CHATEAUBRIANT, *sha-to'-bre-a(h)n*, a town of France, department Loire Inférieure, 36 miles N.E. of Nantes, on the Cher. There are some remains of the castle of the Counts Penthièvre, built early in the 11th century. The town is old, and irregularly built. **Manf.** Woollen goods, leather, and earthenware. There is a large trade in cattle, grain, and timber. **Pop.** 3,000.

CHATEAUBRIAND, FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE RENÉ, Viscount de, a distinguished French writer, who was educated in the college at Rennes for the church, but who subsequently entered the army. After passing through some adventures, he, in 1790, went to America in search of the north-west passage, and had an interview with Washington in the United States. His wanderings through the primeval woods of that country have been described in his "René" and his "Atala." On his return to Europe, he joined the army of Condé, was wounded at the siege of Thionville, and, in 1793, was an exile in London, reduced to a state of great misery. He remained in England seven years, suffering great hardships, maintaining himself principally by teaching the French and Latin languages, and translating works for the booksellers. In 1797 his "Essay on Revolutions" appeared in London, and in the spring of 1800 he was enabled to return to Paris. He now published his "Atala" in the columns of the *Mercury* newspaper, and this was followed by his "Genius of Christianity," which was so fortunate as to attract the attention of the First Consul, who gave him some diplomatic employment. But the murder of the Duke d'Enghien disgusted him, and in 1806 he visited the East. On his return, although Chateaubriand continued to write, he produced little worth noting until the fall of the empire, when he published his celebrated pamphlet "De Bonaparte et des Bourbons," which Louis XVIII. declared was equal to an army of 100,000 men in paving the way for the return of his dynasty to the throne. He was made a peer and minister of state, and became a favourite at the Tuileries. In 1822 he was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the British Court, but was dismissed in 1824. He resigned titles and all he possessed, with the fall of the monarchy of 1830, and sank into a despondency, which deepened with his years. A memorial statue was erected at his birthplace in 1875.

Born at St. Malo, 1768; died 1848.

CHATEAUDUN, *sha'-to-du(h)n*, an ancient town of France, department Eure-et-Loir, 26 miles S.W. of Chartres. There are a good town-hall and communal college, and near the town is the old castle of the Counts of Dunois. **Manf.** Blankets and leather. **Pop.** 5,600. This place was entirely burnt down in 1723, but was speedily rebuilt.

CHATEAU GONTHIER, *gon'-te-ai*, a well-built town of France, department Mayenne, on the river of that name, which is here crossed by a bridge, 18 miles S.E. of Laval. **Manf.** Woollen and linen fabrics, leather; and there are bleaching-grounds. **Pop.** 6,200.

CHATEAUGUAY, *sha'-to-gai*, a river of N. America, which rises in the state of New York, and falls into the St. Lawrence, at Lake St. Louis.

CHATEAU LANDON, *lan'-dawng*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, on the left bank of the Suzain, 15 miles S. of Fontainebleau. **Manf.** Whiting, and it has a trade in wine and grain. **Pop.** 2,400.—In the 12th century this place was the occasional residence of the French kings. Coins, bearing the names of several of these sovereigns, were struck here.

CHATEAUROUX, *sha'-to-roo'*, a town of France, on the left bank of the Indre, and the department of capital of that name. There are good wide streets and spacious squares, a hall of the prefecture, town-hall, Gothic church, other good buildings, and fine public promenades. There is a castle, built in 950. **Manf.** A great quantity of woollen cloth and yarn, cotton hosiery, tiles, leather, paper, and parchment. **Pop.** 16,513.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, *te'-air-re*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the right bank of the Marne, 38 miles from Laon. It is built on the slope of a hill, capped by the ruins of a castle, said to have been erected by Charles Martel in 730. There is a large suburb on the opposite side of the river, which is crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. Another suburb, on the road to Soissons, is separated from the town by an old gate. **Manf.** Linen, cotton yarn, and earthenware. There is a trade in grain, wine, and a cattle and a large sheep fair is held annually. **Pop.** 6,500.—During the Revolution, the town was named

Egalité-sur-Marne, and in 1814 it was the scene of several conflicts between the allied army and the French troops. It has a handsome statue to the memory of La Fontaine, who was born here.

CHATELET-LOMONT, GABRIELLE EMILIE, Marquise du, *shat'-a-lai-lo-mo(h)n'*, a learned French lady, daughter of the Baron de Breteuil, and remarkable as a girl for her intellectual acquirements and beauty. She married the Marquis du Chatelet, but nevertheless formed a very intimate acquaintance with Voltaire, with whom she resided for 14 years. She then left him, having been attracted by a captain of the Lorraine Guards, M. Saint Lambert, with whom she went to live, dying soon afterwards in childbirth. She translated Newton's "Principia," and wrote a treatise on the philosophy of Leibnitz, and a sceptical work, which she addressed to Voltaire.
Born at Paris, 1706; **died** 1749.

CHATELET, *sha'-ta-lai*, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the right bank of the Sambre, 4 miles E. of Charleroi. **Manf.** Pottery, woollen and cotton fabrics, and nails. A large trade is carried on, and there are monthly and annual fairs. **Pop.** 2,800.

CHATELLERAULT, *sha'-tel-rote*, a town of France, on the right bank of the Vienne, in the department of that name. On the opposite side of the river is a suburb connected by a stone bridge with a castellated gate. The old fortifications have been converted into promenades. There are several churches, a public fountain, and various good public buildings. **Manf.** Jewellery, hardware, arms, and lace. There are bleaching-grounds, and a large general trade is carried on. **Pop.** 14,000.

CHATHAM, *chat'-ham*, a town, naval arsenal, port, and parliamentary borough of England, in the county of Kent, adjoining the city of Rochester, and situate on the river Medway, 30 miles E. of London. The dockyard is nearly two miles in length, has five wet docks, capable of receiving vessels of the largest class, and several building slips and engine factories. Anchors, copper-sheathing, and other necessaries for the naval service are made on the largest scale, and about 3,000 workmen in the different branches of labour are employed. A large military force is stationed at Chatham, and there are the lower or marine barracks, the upper barracks (at Brompton, a suburb of the town), and the new or artillery barracks, where a powerful artillery force is stationed. There are also large magazines, depôts, and storehouses. Strong fortifications, known as Chatham Lines, enclose and defend the naval and military establishments, and there are well-armed forts on the Medway. There is a school for engineers, where officers and recruits are instructed, and a Soldiers' Institute founded in 1861. Fort Pitt is a strong fort and military hospital. The town is irregularly built, and many of the houses are of wood, the refuse timber of the dockyard having been used in the construction. There are five churches, several dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic church, and various schools and charitable institutions. **Pop.** 26,385. A station on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.—The dockyard was established in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In 1667, the Dutch, under Admiral de Ruyter, sailed up the Medway as far as the town, and destroyed shipping and stores.

CHATHAM, a town of Upper Canada, on the right bank of the Thames, 12 miles from its point of discharge into Lake St. Clair. There is a trade in agricultural produce, and timber. **Pop.** 7,873.

CHATHAM, a county of Georgia, United States, bordering on the sea. The capital is SAVANNAH. **Area,** 358 square miles. **Pop.** 45,023.

CHATHAM, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area,** 700 square miles. **Pop.** 20,000. The capital is Pittborough.

CHATHAM ISLANDS, a group of three in the South Pacific Ocean, 300 miles E. of the middle island of New Zealand. The largest, Ware-Kauri, or Chatham Island, is nearly 90 miles in circumference. On the west side is the harbour of Waitangi, frequented by whaling vessels. There are some hills, about 800 feet in height, of volcanic origin; and there are several lakes, the largest of which, Je Wanga, is 25 miles long, and 6 broad. The climate is mild and agreeable, and soil generally fertile, but there are no large trees. Rangi Haute, or Pitt Island, is 12 miles long, and 8 wide. The third island, Ranga Tira, is a bare rock. Very few of the aboriginal inhabitants remain, the population consisting chiefly of New Zealanders and mixed races. The island was discovered by Lieutenant Broughton, of the brig *Chatham*, in 1791. **Lat.** between 43° 38′ and 44° 40′ S. **Lon.** 177° and 179° W.

CHATHAM ISLAND, an island about 30 miles long, and 10 broad, off the west coast of Patagonia. **Lat.** 50° 30′ S. **Lon.** 74° 30′ W.

CHATHAM BAY, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the west coast of Florida, United States, extending 75 miles between Cape Romano on the N. to Cape Sabel on the S. It receives the Sharks, Youngs, and Gallivans rivers. (*See* FLORIDA.)

CHATILLON (SUR INDRE), *sha-tee'-yaong*, a town of France, near the left bank of the Indre, in the department of that name. There are a church with interesting antique sculptures, built in the 10th century, and the ruins of an old castle on the summit of a hill. **Manf.** Coarse woollen goods. **Pop.** 2,500.

CHATILLON (SUR SEINE), a town of France, department Côte d'Or, on both sides of the Seine, 45 miles N.W. of Dijon. It is a well-built, thriving town, with several old churches, a town-hall, hospital, college, and old castle with a fine park. **Manf.** Cloth, serge, linen, iron, and leather. There are grain and fulling-mills, breweries, and distilleries. **Pop.** 4,600.—A congress of allied sovereigns was held here in February and March, 1814, for the purpose of negotiating with Napoleon.

CHATILLON (SUR LOING), a town of France, department Loiret, on the river and canal of Loing, 45 miles S.E. of Orleans. It is chiefly notable as the birthplace of Admiral Coligny, whose tomb is in the chapel attached to the old castle. **Pop.** 2,000.—There is another town, CHATILLON-SUR-LOIRE, in the same department. **Pop.** 2,000.

CHATRE (LA), *shatr*, a town of France, in the department of Indre, on the right bank of the river of that name, 21 miles S.E. of Chateauroux. There are a handsome parish church, a communal college, and a public fountain. **Manf.** Cloth and leather. A large trade is carried on in wool, cloth, goat-skins, and cattle. **Pop.** 6,500.

CHATSK. (*See* SHATSK.)

CHATTAHOOCHEE, *chat'-ta-hoo-chee'*, a river of the United States of America, rising in the Appalachian mountains, and forming, for a considerable distance, the boundary between the states of Alabama and Georgia, and then uniting with the Flint river.

CHATTERIS, *chat'-te-ris*, a market-town in the Isle of Ely, county of Cambridge, 18 miles N. of Cambridge. There are a handsome parish church, several chapels and educational institutes, and a large cemetery. **Pop.** 4,000.

CHATRAPUR (INDIA), a state and town in the N.W. province, and a town in the Madras prov.

CHATTERTON, THOMAS, *chat'-ter-ton*, the boy-poet, an extraordinary youth, the posthumous son of the master of a charity-school and sexton at Redcliffe church, Bristol. Thomas was educated in writing and arithmetic at Colston's charity-school; after which he was articled to an attorney. What has given celebrity to this youth, is the real or pretended discovery of poems, said to have been written in the 15th century by Thomas Rowley, a priest of Bristol, and found in Redcliffe church, of which Chatterton's ancestors had been sextons nearly a century and a half. His father certainly removed a number of parchments from an old chest in that church, most of which were used in covering books. Young Chatterton, from the perusal of some of these, is supposed to have formed the design of a forgery. In 1768 appeared, in a Bristol newspaper, an article entitled "A Description of the Friars first passing over the Old Bridge; taken from an Ancient Manuscript." This attracted the notice of a Mr. Barrett, who was engaged in writing the history of Bristol; and he obtained from Chatterton several pieces in prose and verse, purporting to be written by Thomas Rowley and Canynge, the founder of Redcliffe church. The year following, he began a correspondence with Horace Walpole, well known as an antiquary and connoisseur, then engaged in collecting materials for his "Anecdotes of Painting in England." Chatterton manufactured biographies of imaginary painters never before heard of. Walpole was at first delighted, but, on second thoughts, sent the papers to his friends Mason and Gray, who pronounced them forgeries. Chatterton had formed great expectations from the patronage of Mr. Walpole; but finding himself neglected, he wrote him a letter, which Walpole called "impertinent," and their intercourse ended. Rowley's poems were first collected by Mr. Tyrwhitt, in one vol. 8vo, and afterwards in one vol. 4to, by Dean Milles; but the former gentleman gave up the question of their genuineness. A sharp controversy was carried on for some time on the point, between Mr. Warton, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Mathias, and others; but the poems are now generally considered as Chatterton's own productions. At the age of 17, he came to London, determined to gain his living by literature, and wrote incessantly, producing poems, satirical sketches, and political letters in the style of Pope, the essayist of the time, and Junius. They were generally poor productions, and have induced some critics to think that he was incapable of producing the really beautiful ballads which he is generally supposed to have forged. He failed to obtain remuneration, and driven to despair by poverty, committed suicide by taking poison at his lodgings in Brook-street, Holborn.

Born at Bristol, 1752; **died** 1770.

CHATTOOGA, *chat-tod'-ga*, a county of Georgia, U.S. It is fertile, yielding wheat, corn, and tobacco. **Minerals.** Iron, lead, marble, and limestone. **Area,** 360 square miles. **Pop.** 10,021. The capital is Summerville.

CHAUCER, GEOFFREY, *chaw'-ser*, the father of English poetry, was (it is generally supposed, although exact information is not forthcoming) the son of a wealthy merchant of London, who gave him a liberal education. He was, for some time, at Cambridge, and afterwards studied at Oxford. Afterwards he improved himself by visiting foreign countries, and on his return, studied law in the Inner Temple, but the only authentic record of this part of his career is that he was fined for assaulting a Franciscan friar in Fleet-street. He afterwards served in the French wars, under Edward III., and was for some time a prisoner of war. In 1370 he was appointed his majesty's shieldbearer, and about that time married Philippa, daughter of Sir Payne Roets, and sister of the lady who afterwards espoused John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. In 1373, being sent to Genoa to hire ships for the king's service, he obtained, when he came back to England, a grant of a pitcher of wine a day, to be delivered by the butler of England, besides the comptrollership of the customs of London, for wool, &c. Prior to this, he had had a pension of twenty marks (say £240) a year conferred on him. In the succeeding reign, having embraced the doctrines of Wickliffe, he was obliged to go abroad to avoid the resentment of the clergy. He, however, returned privately, but was taken and committed to prison, whence he was not released till he had made his submission, and discovered the names of those who had associated with him in embracing the new doctrines. For having done this, he was afterwards filled with remorse, and, in his "Testament of Love," deplores the disgrace into which his conduct had brought him. In 1386 he was elected knight of the shire of Kent, and, in 1389, clerk of the works at Westminster, of Windsor, and other palaces. He had just lost his wife, and spent the remainder of his life in comparative retirement, partly at Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, consoling himself by composing the famous "Canterbury Tales." He died in London, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, the first of the long line whose ashes repose in Poets' Corner. The poet left two sons, one of whom was speaker of the House of Commons and ambassador to France. Of Chaucer's poems, his "Canterbury Tales" are entitled to the first rank, although many of his other pieces, especially "The Flower and the Leaf," the "Romaunt of the Rose," and "Troilus and Cresside," possess great beauties and merit. There have been several editions of his works, and some of his poems have been modernized by Dryden, Pope, and others.

Born in London, 1328; **died** 1400.

CHAUDIERE, *sho'-de-air*, a river of Lower Canada, British North America. It has its source in Lake Megantic, on the border of the state of Maine, very near the sources of the Kennebec river, and, after a course northwards of 102 miles, falls into the St. Lawrence six miles above Quebec.—The FALLS OF CHAUDIERE, 120 feet in their descent, are 4 miles from the mouth of the river.

CHAUDIERE, LAKE, formed by an expansion of the Ottawa river, Canada. It is about 18 miles long and 3 wide.

CHAUMETTE, PIERRE, *sho-mette*, one of the most extravagant of the *sans culottes*, who figured in the great French Revolution. He adopted the name of Anaxagoras, because his baptismal name had religious associations, made himself very conspicuous in the "worship of Reason," and seriously proposed that everybody in France should be compelled to wear wooden shoes and live on potatoes. Robespierre and his colleagues were glad of an excuse to get rid of him, and sent him to the guillotine.

Born at Nevers, 1763; **died** 1794.

CHAUFFAILLES, *sho'-fail*, a busy manufacturing town of France, in the department of Saône-et-Loire, 15 miles S. of Charolles. **Manf.** Calico and cotton-spinning. **Pop.** 4,000

CHAUMONT (SUR LOIRE), *sho'-mawng*, a town of France, in the department of the Loir-et-Cher, on the left bank of the Loire, 9 miles S.W. of Blois. There is on a hill, a castle, which formerly belonged to Catherine de Medicis, who retired to it with her astrologers, and which was occupied for some time by Madame de Staël.

CHAUMONT (EN BASSIGNY), *bas-seen'-ye*, a town of France, capital of the department of Haute-Marne, about 2 miles above the confluence of the river Marne with the Suize, and 141 S.E. of Paris. It is well built, with broad streets, and having, among its public buildings, a college, an hospital, hôtel-de-ville, a college, public library, and a kind of triumphal arch, begun under Napoleon I. and finished under Louis XVIII. **Manf.** Woollen, hosiery, caps, gloves, cottons, wax tapers, leather, and sugar; and there are cotton spinning-mills and bleaching-grounds. **Pop.** 8,200.—Here, on March 1, 1814, after the breaking up of the congress at Chatillon, the allied powers entered into an agreement against Napoleon I., which afterwards formed the basis of what was called the Holy Alliance.

CHAUNY, *sho'-ne*, a town of France, in the department Aisne, 19 miles N.W. of Laon. One half of the town stands on an island in the Oise, which is here navigable. **Manf.** Sacking, worsted, stockings, leather, and chemicals. There are also some cotton-mills, and machines for polishing the plate-glass of St. Gobian. **Pop.** 5,400.

CHAUSSEY, *sho'-se*, a group of islands in the English Channel, opposite Granville, about 7 miles from the French coast. They furnish excellent granite, but otherwise are bare and unproductive. Immense numbers of rabbits run wild. **Lat.** 48° 52′ N. **Lon.** 1° 49′ W.

CHAUVIGNY, *sho-veen'-ye*, a town of France, 12 miles from Poitiers. **Manf.** Druggets chiefly. **Pop.** 2,000.

CHAUX DE FOND (LA), *sho, fawn(g)*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Neufchâtel, 9 miles N.W. of the town of that name. It is built at an elevation of upwards of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, at the foot of a narrow defile of the Jura. **Manf.** Clocks and watches, of which it is one of the principal seats, more than 150,000 watches having been produced in one year. **Pop.** 22,456.

CHAVES, *cha'-ves*, a town of Portugal, provinces of Traz-os-Montes, near the Spanish frontier, on the right bank of the Tamega, which is crossed by a Roman bridge of 18 arches. It is defended by three forts. There are a church, two convents, two hospitals, and a mineral bath. **Pop.** 3,900.

CHAZZELLES, JOHN MATTHEW, *chaz-zel'*, a French mathematician, who assisted Cassini in drawing the meridian line, and in 1685 was made hydrographical professor at Marseilles. He subsequently paid a visit to Egypt, and measured the pyramids, when he discovered that the four sides of the largest answer to the cardinal points of the compass. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1695.

Born at Lyons, 1657; **died** 1710.

CHAZY, *shai'-ze*, a township of New York, U.S. It stands on Lake Champlain, adjoining Plattsburg, 186 miles from Albany. **Pop.** 4,500.—Also a river of the same name, falling into Lake Champlain.

CHEADLE, *chee'-del*, a market-town of Staffordshire, 13 miles N.E. of Stafford. **Manf.** Chiefly tape, brass, tin, and copper. In the neighbourhood are lime-works, and large collieries. **Pop.** 4,000. A station on the London and North-Western and Cheshire lines.

CHEAT RIVER, *cheet*, a river of Virginia, U.S., which rises in Haystack Peak, and after a course of 100 miles, joins West River, an affluent of the Ohio, within the state of Pennsylvania. Total course, about 90 miles.

CHEDUBA, *ched'-u-ba*, an island in the Bay of Bengal, 25 miles off the coast of Aracan, 16 miles long and 15 broad. Diversified with hills and dales, and attaining, in the south, an elevation of 1,450 feet above the level of the sea. **Pro.** Cotton, sugar, rice, indigo, hemp, and tobacco. **Area**, 250 square miles. **Pop.** 9,000, mostly of Burman descent. **Lat.** 18° 51′ N. **Lon.** 93° 28′ E.—This island was, in 1824, taken from the Burmese by the British. It is now a dependency of Aracan.

CHEERA, *che'-ra*, a city of the Chinese empire, 70 miles S.E. of Khoten. Excellent silk is produced in the vicinity. **Pop.** 10,000.

CHEKE, SIR JOHN, *cheek*, a learned Englishman, who was, in 1540, appointed the first professor of Greek at Cambridge, and in 1544 became tutor to Prince Edward, at whose accession he was rewarded with a pension and a grant of lands. He was also made provost of King's College, Cambridge, and received the honour of knighthood. Subsequently he was much persecuted on account of his Protestant principles, and recanted to avoid burning, dying of grief in consequence. He wrote a number of learned works, and successfully laboured to reform the mode of pronouncing the Greek language.

Born at Cambridge, 1514; **died** 1557.

CHE-KIANG, *che'-ki-ang*, a maritime province of China, bounded on the E. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the other sides by the Kiang provinces Ngan-hoei and Fo-kien. It is irregular in its surface, but one of the most fertile and commercial portions of the empire. It is said that 14 large rivers rise in the province. **Pro.** Cotton, silk, indigo, tea, fruits, camphor, and coal. **Manf.** Silk fabrics of great beauty, paper, gold and silver stuffs, and crape. **Pop.** 11,588,692. **Lat.** between 27° and 31° N. **Lon.** between 117° and 123° E.—This province comprises the Chusan Islands, and is subdivided into eleven departments. The chief towns are HANG-FOO-CHOO, the capital; NING-PO, Ching-hai, and Chapoo.

CHELICUT, *chel'-e-cut*, a town of the kingdom of Tigre, Abyssinia. There are a royal palace, and a highly decorated church. **Pop.** 8,000.

CHELIGOFF, a lake of Alaska, North America, about 80 miles long and 35 miles in average breadth.

CHELM, a town of Russian Poland, district of Lublin. It is the seat of a bishopric of the United Greek Church, and there is a theological seminary. A large proportion of the inhabitants are Jews. **Pop.** 2,900.

CHELMSFORD, *chelms'-ford*, the principal town of the county of Essex, near the confluence of the Chelmer and Can. The former river is crossed by a handsome iron bridge, and the latter by one of stone. The church is a fine building, erected in the 15th century, recently enlarged and restored. The public buildings are a shire-hall, a theatre, an assembly-room, a corn-exchange, and a house of correction. There is a free grammar school. The town is the seat of assizes and local courts. Agricultural implements are manufactured. There are hop-gardens in the vicinity, and a considerable trade in malt and corn is carried on. **Pop.** 9,885.

CHELMSFORD, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, U.S., 26 miles from Boston. **Pop.** 2,300.—Middlesex Canal opens into the Merrimac river at this place. It has, in its neighbourhood, extensive quarries of fine granite.

CHELSEA, *chel'-se*, a town and parliamentary borough of Middlesex, on the Thames, forming a populous western suburb of London. Here is Chelsea Hospital, the national asylum for decayed and maimed soldiers, the noblest building, and one of the best foundations of the kind in Europe. This structure, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, was founded by Charles II. in 1682, proceeded with by James II., by William and Mary, and completed in 1692, at a cost of £150,000. Its principal part is a large quadrangle, open on the south side, having in the centre a bronze statue of the founder, Charles II., in Roman attire. The whole length, from east to west, is 790 feet. Attached to it is an inclosure of about 13 acres, besides extensive gardens. The whole extent of the premises is about 50 acres. It supports about 550 in-pensioners and about 70,000 out-pensioners, at an annual expenditure of nearly £1,500,000. Connected with the hospital is a royal military asylum, founded in 1801, by the duke of York, for the education and maintenance of soldiers' children. There are training colleges for male and female teachers. The botanical garden here, belonging to the company of Apothecaries, is enriched with a great variety of plants. It was a present to the company, made, in 1721, by Sir Hans Sloane, who was lord of the manor, and to whom there is a monument in the old church, as there is also to Sir Thomas Moore. There are many old houses, especially on Cheyne Walk, facing the river. It has water-works for supplying London, and a fine suspension-bridge here crosses the Thames. There are also extensive floor-cloth manufactories. **Pop.** 88,101.—The parliamentary borough of Chelsea, including Kensington, was created by the Reform Act of 1867.

CHELSEA, a township of Suffolk county, Massachusetts, U.S., 3 miles from Boston. There is a ferry from Boston across the harbour to this place, and it is also connected with Charlestown by a bridge. **Pop.** 21,782.

CHELTENHAM, *chel'-ten-ham*, a fashionable town, watering-place, and parliamentary borough, in the county of Gloucester, on the Chelt, 7 miles N.E. of Gloucester, and beautifully situated in a valley partially sheltered by the Cotswold Hills. It is noted for its medicinal springs, which are composed of sulphates of soda, magnesia, and lime, chlorides of sodium and manganese, and chloride of sodium, held in solution by carbonic acid. The principal street of the town is about a mile and a half long, and there are other fine streets and squares, planted with trees and shrubs. The promenade, with its avenues of elms, is a beautiful place of resort, and affords one of the finest drives in England. The parish church, St. Mary's, a cruciform structure in the Gothic style, built in the 11th century, was restored in 1801, and there are about 10 other churches, and many chapels. There are Church of England training schools and other educational establishments. Cheltenham College was founded in 1841, and the building, in the perpendicular style, erected in 1843. The chapel, built in 1858, contains memorial windows to the scholars who fell in the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny. The Pittville Spa was built about 1845, at a cost of £60,000. It is classic in design, having on three sides a colonnade in the Ionic style, statues over the grand entrance, and a dome. The Montpellier is another pump-room. There are also a large general hospital and other benevolent institutions, assembly-rooms, baths, museum, libraries, theatre, and other places of resort, and several large and handsome hotels. In front of the Queen's Hotel are memorial guns from Sebastopol. The value of the mineral waters was discovered by accident in 1716, but the place did not rise into notice until visited by George III., in 1786, when it quickly became a fashionable resort. **Pop.** 43,972, of whom a large proportion are visitors in search of health and pleasure.—A station on the Great Western and Midland Railways.

CHELVA, *chel'-va*, a town of Spain, on a river of the same name, province of Valencia. The church has a fine façade and lofty tower; the court-house is a handsome edifice, and the town generally is well built, with good streets and squares. **Manf.** Hempen shoes and linen. **Pop.** 4,500.

CHEMILLE, *she-me'-yai*, a town of France, in the department Maine-et-Loire on the Yonne, 20 miles S. of Angers. **Manf.** Handkerchiefs, calico, cotton yarn, and paper. It has a considerable trade in cattle. **Pop.** 1,900.

CHEMNITZ, or **KEMNITZ**, *kem'-nits*, an old but well-built town of Saxony, on the river of the same name, at its junction with the Kappel, 39 miles S.W. of Dresden. It contains several Protestant and one Roman Catholic church, an hospital, academy, lyceum, school of design, and cloth-hall. It was formerly fortified, but fine promenades are now on the site of the ramparts. **Manf.** Extensive, Chemnitz being the chief manufacturing town of Saxony. The cotton goods, especially hosiery, are in great demand, and woollen stuffs, linen, and shawls, are also made. There are about 3,000 Jacquard looms in the town, for the weaving of silk, cotton, and wool. The weavers are gratuitously instructed by the state. Cotton-weaving was established in the 17th century, and the art of cloth-printing introduced in 1770. English processes and machinery have been quickly adopted. Chemnitz was for 400 years a free imperial city. **Pop.** 110,693.—The town is connected by railway with all the principal towns of Germany.

CHEMNITZ, MARTEN, German reformer, who studied at Frankfort and Wittenberg, and was rector of the cathedral school of Königsberg. In 1553 he went back to Wittenberg, and took part with the reformers, and the following year was made a preacher in Brunswick. He wrote many theological works, and induced the Saxon and Swabian church to accept the Lutheran confession of faith.

Born in Brandenberg, 1522; **died** at Brunswick, 1586.

CHEMOSH, *ke'-mosh*, a "conqueror," or "subduer," an idol deity of the Moabites, in whose worship the most revolting abominations were practised.

CHEMUNG, *che'-ming*, a county in the south part of New York, United States. **Area**, 530 square miles. **Pop.** 43,065. The capital is Elmira.

CHENANGO, *che-nan'-go*, a county of New York, U.S. It is fertile, diversified with hill and dale, and watered by a river of the same name, which falls into the Susquehannah. **Area**, 624 square miles. **Pop.** 41,000. Norwich is the capital.

CHENAUB, or **CHENAB**, *che-nawb'*, a river of the Punjab, rising in the Himalayas, estimated at 760 miles long. It is increased in its course by several tributaries, and finally falls into the Indus

near Mittun-Kote, in Lat. 28° 55′ N. Lon. 70° 32′ E.

CHEOPS, or CHEOSPES, or CHEFU, *ke'-ops*, a king of Egypt, after Rhampsinitus, who built the largest of the famous pyramids.

CHEPHREN, *kef'-ren*, said to be a brother of Cheops, who also built a pyramid. The Egyptians so inveterately hated these two royal brothers that they publicly reported that the pyramids which they had built had been erected by a shepherd.

CHEPSTOW, *chep'-sto*, a market-town and seaport of Monmouthshire, standing on the right bank of the river Wye, which is crossed by an elegant bridge, 14 miles N.W. of Bristol. It is built on a slope, and has a castle, which was erected soon after the Norman conquest, and of which there are still extensive remains. The public buildings are a church, a fine specimen of the early pointed style, several Dissenting and a Roman Catholic chapel, endowed and national schools, and two hospitals. The Wye is navigable to the town, and as the tide rises from 40 to 60 feet, ships of large size are enabled to reach it. A considerable quantity of timber, bark, iron, and cider are exported. Its imports are wine from Oporto, and planks, hemp, flax, pitch, and tar from the Baltic. Shipbuilding is carried on. Pop. 3,585.—In the castle of this place, Henry Martyn, one of the judges of Charles I., died, after being confined in it thirty years. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very picturesque.

CHER, *shair*, a river of France, which rises in the department Creuse, and, after a course of 195 miles, joins the Loire immediately below Tours. For the last 50 miles it is navigable.

CHER, a central department of France, inclosed by the departments Allier, Loiret, Nièvre, Loir-et-Cher, and Indre. Generally fertile, level, and well wooded. Pro. Wine and corn; sheep are numerous, and the trade generally consists of country produce. Minerals. Iron, coal, building and lithographic stone and marble. Manf. Iron, metal goods, woollens, earthenware, glass, beet-sugar, and paper. Pop. 351,405. The department is divided into three arrondissements, 21 cantons, and 291 communes.

CHERASCO, *she-ras'-ko*, a town of Northern Italy, at the conflux of the Tanaro and Stura, 30 miles S.E. of Turin. It is well built, and contains several churches. It was formerly fortified, but the works were demolished by the French in 1801. Its trade is mostly carried on in wine and silk. Pop. 3,500.—In April, 1796, this place was taken by the French, and in the same month, the Sardinian commissioners concluded with Napoleon I. the "Armistice of Cherasco," which gave to the French troops a free passage through the dominions of Sardinia.

CHERBOURG, or CHERBURG, *sher'-boorg*, an important seaport and naval station of France, in the department La Manche. It is situate on the north coast, at the bottom of a large bay, formed by Capes La Hague and Levi, on the south side of the English Channel, and stands in the hollow of the valley of the Divette, which here falls into the sea. Cherbourg has long been considered one of the principal stations of the French marine, and its improvement has, from time to time, occupied the attention of government, it having been commenced in the reign of Louis XVI. The commercial port consists of a harbour and a basin 1,338 feet long and 416 feet wide. The channel from the harbour to the sea, more than the third of a mile in length and 164 feet wide, is lined by a granite quay, with parapets. The harbour is defended by a breakwater nearly two and a half miles long, the construction of which was begun in 1783, but so great were the difficulties encountered that it was not completed till the reign of Louis Philippe. In the centre are a strong fort and lighthouse; and there are also lights and fortifications at Fort Operque-ville and the Isle of Pelée, at the western and eastern entrances of the harbour. The military port has several large docks, including the great Napoleon Docks, opened in 1858 by the Emperor Napoleon, in the presence of the Queen of England; building slip, dry docks, and extensive factories, and timber-shed. The town mostly consists of narrow and dirty streets, notwithstanding that it has a number of public fountains. Its principal edifices are the arsenals, civil and marine hospitals, churches, a prison, baths, barracks, and the buildings connected with the dockyards. There are schools of navigation and hydrography, college and libraries, a theatre and museum. Manf. Chemicals, sugar, leather, hosiery, and lace. An active trade in cattle, eggs, provisions generally, and wine, is carried on. Pop. 27,439. Lat. 49° 38′ N. Lon. 1° 37′ W.—Edward III. of England unsuccessfully laid siege to Cherbourg in 1346, but in 1418 it was given up to the British. The French regained it in 1450, but the English again took it in 1758.

CHERCHIL, or ZERZAHAL, *cher'-chil*, a seaport of Algeria, 45 miles S.E. of Algiers, on the coast of the Mediterranean. Since the occupation by the French the town has been greatly improved, and there are several handsome buildings. There is a good trade in grain and iron, copper and gypsum are found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3,000.—In the time of the Romans there was a large and splendid city on this site, Julius Cæsarea, the capital of Cæsarea Mauritania. It was destroyed by the Vandals, but rebuilt by the Greeks.

CHEREPOVETZ, or TCHEREPOVITZ, *chere'-po-vetz*, a Russian town on the right bank of the Sheksna, in the government of Novogorod. There are a cathedral and other churches. Three great annual fairs are held. Pop. 3,500.

CHERIBON, or TJIRIBON, *sher-i-bon'*, a town on the north coast of the island of Java, 125 miles from Batavia. It is the capital of a province of the same name, and is situate at the end of a deep bay, now nearly deserted. It has a trade in teak-wood, coffee, and indigo; and is the residence of a Dutch governor. Pop. 12,000.

CHERKASK, OLD, or TCHERKASK, *cher'-kask*, a town of Russia, on an island formed by branches of the Don, 37 miles N.E. of Azov. Many of the houses are of wood, and built on piles, in consequence of the frequent inundations. There are several churches, a town-hall, and other public buildings. A large trade is carried on. Pop. 6,000.

CHERKASK, NEW, or NOVOI TCHERKASK, a town of Russia, 11 miles N. of the preceding, on a hill on the right bank of the river Aksai. The streets are narrow and dirty, and neither paved nor lighted. There are a cathedral, a hospital, an arsenal, and a good gymnasium, or public school. The town was founded in 1806, and the seat of government of the Don Cossacks removed thither from Old Cherkask. Pop. 17,000.

CHEROKEE, *cher-o-kee'*, a county of Alabama, United States. Area, 710 square miles. Pop. 19,108. The capital is Centre.

CHEROKEE, a county of Georgia, United States. Area, 620 square miles. Pop. 14,325, Canton is the capital.

CHEROKEE, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 625 square miles. **Pop.** 8,240.

CHEROKEE, a county of North Carolina, United States. Iron, lead, and various kinds of marble, are abundant. **Area**, 1,200 square miles. **Pop.** 8,182. The capital is Murphy.

CHEROKEE, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 1,740 square miles. **Pop.** 16,723. The capital is Rusk.

CHERONEA, *ker-o-ne'-a*, a ruined city of Bœotia, Greece, 5 miles from Lebadea, noted for the defeat of the Athenians by Philip, in 338 B.C., and for that of Mithridates by Sylla, 86 B.C. It was the birthplace of Plutarch.

CHERSO, *kair'-so*, an island of the Austrian empire, situate in the Adriatic, between the coasts of Dalmatia and Istria. It is 40 miles long and from 2 to 7 broad, irregular, rugged, and stony, but with some fertile spots, where grain, figs and olives are cultivated. There are large forests, whence timber for shipbuilding is obtained.

CHERSO, the chief town of the preceding, at the head of a bay on the west side of the island. There are a cathedral and other churches, two convents, a custom-house, and small dockyard. **Pop.** 3,500.

CHERSON, or **KHERSON**, *ker'-son*, a fortified town of European Russia, the capital of the government of the same name, on the Dnieper, about 90 miles from Odessa. It was founded in 1778, and was intended to be a great seaport on the Black Sea; but from the difficulty of navigating the Dnieper, and the unhealthiness of the climate, it gradually fell into decline, and was completely eclipsed as a commercial station by Odessa. It has still, however, extensive dockyards and an arsenal. **Pop.** 60,921. Here the philanthropic Howard died, January 20, 1790.—The government of Cherson has an area of 28,305 square miles, with an undulating surface, interspersed with vast steppes and forests. In its W. part it is fertile, and there sheep-rearing is pursued to a large extent. Its other products are tobacco, mustard, liquorice, saffron, salt, flax, hemp, nitre, and corn. **Manf.** Cloth, leather, cheese, butter, caviare, and tallow. **Pop.** exclusive of Odessa, 1,865,164. **Lat.** between 46° and 49° N. **Lon.** between 29° and 34° E.—There are, in this government, a great number of foreign colonists, chiefly German, and also many gipsies.

CHERSONESUS, *ker'-so-ne'-sus*, a Greek word, rendered by the Latins "Peninsula." There were many of these among the ancients, of which the most celebrated are the Peloponnesus; the Thracian, at the south of Thrace and west of the Hellespont, where Miltiades led a colony of Athenians; the Taurica, now the Crimea, situate near the Palus Mæotis; the fourth called Cimbrica, now Jutland, in the northern parts of Germany; and the fifth, surnamed Aurea, now Malacca, in Asia.

CHERTA, *chair'ta*, a town of Spain, in the province of Tarragona. It is well built, with good streets and public squares. The trade is chiefly in agricultural produce. **Pop.** 2,450.

CHERTSEY, *chert'-se*, a town of Surrey, near the Thames, which is here crossed by a bridge of seven arches, 19 miles S.W. of London. St. Anne's church, a fine building, with a square tower, contains a tablet to the memory of Charles James Fox, the statesman who resided at St. Anne's Hill, near the town. There are several other places of worship, almshouses, and a school founded in 1725. There was formerly a large Benedictine monastery, and in the abbey church, some traces of which are preserved, Henry VI. was interred. In Shakspeare's Richard III. Lady Anne says to the bearers of the corpse of the king:—

> "Toward Chertsey with your holy load,
> Taken from Paul's to be interred there."

Manf. Bricks and tiles. Malting is extensively carried on, and vegetables grown in the vicinity for the London market. Cowley the poet died here, 1667. **Pop.** 10,829.—A station on the London and South-Western Railway.

CHERUBINI, LUIGI-CARLO-ZENOBI SALVADOR MARIA, *kair-oo-be'-ne*, an Italian musician, distinguished as a composer of masses, psalms, motets, and operas. He had also a European fame as an instrumental composer, and rose to the highest honours in his profession. Among his celebrated operas are "Ifigenia in Aulide," "La Finta Principessa," and "Giulio Sabino," which he composed in London; "Lodoiska," "Elisa," "Medée," "Les Deux Journées," "Anacreon," "L'Hôtellerie Portuguaise," "Ali Baba," and "Faniska," which last he brought out at the imperial theatre at Vienna. The others were composed in Paris, where he was held in high estimation, and became composer to the Chapelle du Roi, professor of composition at the Ecole Royale, a member of the Académie Royale des Beaux Arts, and a chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur.

Born at Florence, 1760; **died** at Paris, 1842.

CHESAPEAKE BAY, *ches'-a-peek*, the largest bay of the United States. It divides the state of Maryland into two parts; and the Susquehannah, Patapsco, Potomac, Rappahannock, James, and York, all large and navigable streams, fall into it. There are many commodious harbours. **Ext.** 180 miles long, and from 8 to 20 broad.

CHESELDEN, WILLIAM, *ches'-el-den*, a famous English surgeon and anatomist, surgeon at some of the principal London hospitals, and occupying the very first rank as an operator. He wrote several surgical works of great value.

Born at Barrow-on-the-hill, Leicestershire, 1688; **died** at Bath, 1752.

CHESHIRE, *chesh'-eer*, a maritime county of England, bounded N. by Lancashire, N.W. and W. by the Irish Sea, and the counties of Flint and Denbigh, S.E. and E. by the counties of Derby, Stafford, Salop, and part of Flintshire. It is 58 miles in extreme length, by 30 in breadth. The surface is in general flat, with some considerable hills towards the east end, and a high ridge of sandstone crossing it from north to south.

Area.—1,104 square miles.

Rivers.—The Mersey, Tame, Dee, Weaver, and Bollin. It is intersected by several navigable canals.

Pro.—Chiefly dairy produce, this being one of the principal grazing districts of England; Cheshire cheese being famous throughout the United Kingdom.

Minerals.—Copper, lead, cobalt, and coal; but the principal consists of strata of rock-salt, from which about 60,000 tons are taken annually.

Manf.—Silk, cotton, linen, ribbons, thread, buttons, and leather, in various parts of the county.

Pop.—643,237.

Chief Towns.—BIRKENHEAD, CHESTER, CONGLETON, CREWE, MACCLESFIELD, NANTWICH, NORTHWICH, RUNCORN, SANDBACH, and STOCKPORT.

Communications.—It is connected by railway with all the principal parts of the kingdom, and is traversed by the Grand Trunk and Bridgewater canals.

History.—Cheshire was made a county-palatine by William the Conqueror, and remained such until an act of George IV. abolished its independent courts. The Reform Act of 1867 divided the county, for Parliamentary purposes, into North Cheshire, Mid Cheshire, and South Cheshire.

CHESHIRE, a county in the S.W. part of New Hampshire, United States. It is fertile in the usual cerealia. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton, and there are flour and saw-mills, and iron and glass-works. **Area**, 770 square miles. **Pop.** 28,734. The capital is Keene.

CHESHUNT, *ches'-hunt*, a town of Hertfordshire, 14 miles N. of London. There is a large theological college. **Pop.** 7,736. A station on the Eastern Counties Railway.—Richard Cromwell, son of the great Protector, retired here after his abdication, and died, 1712.

CHESNEY, FRANCIS RAWDON, *ches'-ne*, an English major-general, and distinguished explorer in the East. In 1830 he examined the route across the desert from Cairo to Suez; and, in the same year, accomplished a journey in Syria and Palestine, crossing the Syrian desert, and descending the Euphrates on a raft, supported by inflated skins, to the Persian Gulf. In 1836 he received the command of an expedition to examine the route from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates, and the course of that river to the Persian Gulf. Amid great difficulties he accomplished his task, and in December, 1836, took a mail across the Arabian desert, from the Persian Gulf to Beirout, on the Mediterranean, without being accompanied by a single European. In 1846 he was made a lieutenant-colonel, and in 1850 published an account of his survey of the Euphrates, &c. In 1851 he became colonel, and in the following year published a work on "Fire-arms." In 1854 appeared his "Russo-Turkish Campaigns of 1828 and 1829."

Born in Ireland, 1789; **died** 1872.

CHESTER, *ches'-ter*, an episcopal city, seaport, and Parliamentary borough, the capital of Cheshire, 18 miles from the sea, on the right bank of the Dee, which is navigable here, and crossed by two bridges. The older part of the town is surrounded by walls about 6 feet wide, forming in some parts a narrow passage between the old and new parts of the town, but in other parts the wall is a favourite promenade, commanding extensive views. Four principal streets lead from four gates, all terminating, as it were, in a centre at the Cross. The "rows," or footway, above the level of the shops, in fact occupying the place of the first-floors of the houses, and connected by flights of stairs with the carriage way, are a peculiarity of the town. The Gothic cathedral, begun in the reign of William Rufus, but not completed till the time of Henry VIII., has a tower 127 feet high springing from four beautiful pillars. The construction of the whole building exhibits many particulars interesting to the architect and antiquary. There are several parish churches, and the Unitarians, Quakers, Baptists, and Methodists have meeting-houses. There are also several almshouses and endowments for charitable purposes. The old castle has been taken down, and a new structure erected. At the north-east end of the castle-yard are barracks; and on the south-west side is an arsenal. This castle is a royal fortress. The more important public buildings are the Linen-hall, erected in 1780; the Town-hall (1869), the County-hall, and jail, in the Grecian style; a training college, in the Tudor style; and the railway station, a building in the Italian style, and one of the finest in the kingdom. There are some interesting old timber houses. **Manf.** Paint, shot, lead pipes, whips, thread, and glass. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent, and cheese, cast-iron, coal, and copper-plates are exported. The imports are wines and other produce. **Pop.** 36,788.—A station on the Great Western, London and North-Western, North Staffordshire, and Midland Railways.—Chester is a very ancient place, the Caer Lleonvawr of the Britons, the Deva of the Romans, and the Legancester of the Saxons, and its walls appear to have been erected by the Romans. The tombs of Matthew Henry, the commentator on the Bible, and the poet Parnell, are in Trinity Church. The city gives the title of earl to the Prince of Wales; and Eaton Hall, the fine seat of the duke of Westminster, is in its neighbourhood. Races, which are in high repute amongst the lovers of that sport, are held here in the spring of every year on the Rood-eye, or Roodee, a fine open space beneath the walls.

CHESTER, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. It is fertile and highly cultivated. **Minerals.** Marble, lead, copper, and silver. **Area**, 738 square miles. **Pop.** 83,481. The capital is West Chester.

CHESTER, a county of South Carolina, United States. **Area**, 570 square miles. **Pop.** 24,153. The capital is Chesterville.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, a town of Durham, 6 miles N. of Durham. There is a very handsome church, with a tall spire. **Manf.** Iron, paper, rope, nails, and tiles. In the neighbourhood are extensive coal-works. **Pop.** 23,257.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of Derbyshire, at the junction of two small rivers, the Hipper and the Rother, 20 miles N. of Derby. The church is a spacious and handsome edifice in the Gothic style, with a crooked spire. There are two modern churches, and several other places of worship, and there are a grammar-school, several almshouses, a townhall, gaol, union-workhouse, an assembly-room, and literary and mechanics' institutions. **Manf.** Silk-throwing and cotton-spinning, hosiery, lace, worsted, earthenware, and machinery. In the neighbourhood are coal, iron, and lead mines. **Pop.** 12,221.—*A station on the Midland Railway.*

CHESTERFIELD, *a county of Virginia, United Sates, on James river. It is fertile in corn, cotton, and tobacco. It has iron-foundries, cotton-factories, and coal-mines.* **Area**, 456 square miles. **Pop.** 25,085. The capital is Chesterfield Court House.

CHESTERFIELD, a county of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina. **Area**, 560 square miles. **Pop.** 16,345. The capital is Chesterfield Court House.

CHESTERFIELD, PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, fourth earl of, was, in his day, considered a man of the finest wit, and a model of *bon ton*. In early life he was treated almost with indifference by his father, and, at the age of 18, entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he pursued his classical studies with great assiduity. In 1714 he left the university, and set out upon the grand tour of Europe. On his return he was made a gentleman of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales, afterwards George II., and was returned member of parliament for St. Germains, in Cornwall. In 1726 the death of his father removed him to the House of Lords, where he was considered one of the most effective debaters of his time. In 1728 he became ambassador to Holland, and was successful in averting a war with Hanover. George II. made him high steward of the household and a knight of the Garter. In 1732 he obtained his recall from Holland, and took an active part against Sir Robert Walpole, who was then at the head of the affairs of the country. After the resignation of that minister, Chesterfield became connected

with the administration, in 1745 was re-appointed Minister to the Hague, and soon afterwards he received the appointment of lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In this post he greatly distinguished himself, reducing Ireland to a state of tranquillity such as it had not hitherto enjoyed. His meritorious services had now greatly allayed the prejudices of the king, who had previously disliked him, and who recalled him in 1746, and had him appointed secretary of state. His health, never very strong, was now on the decline, and in 1748, much to the regret of the king, he resigned his office. On this occasion, his sovereign offered to confer the dignity of a duke upon him, but the earl declined the honour. Chesterfield still enjoys a certain literary reputation, as much, perhaps, from his being the associate of literary men as from any productions of his own. He was, at different times of his life, the friend of Addison, Arbuthnot, Pope, Swift, Gay, Voltaire, and Montesquieu. His conduct towards Samuel Johnson is as well known as the remarkable manner in which the great doctor resented it. His best known work is his "Letters to his Son," Philip Dormer, an illegitimate child. These famous letters are remarkable for shrewd observation, knowledge of society, and for the indifference to moral obligations other than those sanctioned by the customs of the loose-principled fashionable society of the day. Although Chesterfield never produced any great work, he was credited with the possession of remarkable literary ability, and is one of those to whom the authorship of the "Letters of Junius" had been attributed. No man possessed a more polished manner, or was more emphatically a man of good society, but he was heartless and licentious, and while ambassador at the Hague made a wager that he would seduce two ladies, who were strangers to him. He succeeded, and one of them lived to advanced years an unhappy woman. At his death, Chesterfield left her a legacy of 600*l.*, which she refused to accept.

Born in London, 1694; **died** 1773.

CHESTERFIELD INLET, a gulf at the N.W. extremity of Hudson's Bay, British North America, which receives the waters of the Cathawchaga and Doobaunk rivers. The length from E. to W. is 245 miles, and the breadth from 15 to 25 miles. There are many small islands, and the upper part is known as Baker's Lake. **Lat.** 63° 30'. **Lon.** between 90° and 98° E.

CHESTERTOWN, the capital of Kent county, Maryland, U.S., situate on Chester river, about 18 miles from its mouth in Chesapeake Bay. It is the seat of Washington college, founded 1783. **Pop.** 1,500.

CHEVALIER, MICHEL, *she-val'-e-ai*, a distinguished French political economist. When a young man, he was for a short time an earnest literary advocate of the doctrines of St. Simon, and in 1832 was imprisoned, his writings being considered an outrage on public morals. He soon publicly renounced the opinions he had held, and visited, as an engineer, North America and England, inquiring into the system of water and railway communication. In 1838 he published a work on "the Public Roads, Canals, and Railways of France," which has frequently been reprinted. He rose to be Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, Councillor of State, Professor of Political Economy in the College of France, and Member of the Chamber of Deputies, besides receiving other honours. The Revolution of 1848 deprived him of these appointments. In 1848 he put forth his "Letters on the Organization of Labour," which was designed to defeat the revolutionary socialist doctrines then in vogue. The *coup d'état* of December 2, 1848, replaced him as professor and as councillor of state. In 1861 he was appointed grand officer of the Legion of Honour. Besides the above works, he was the author of many more, social and political; among which may be mentioned the "Gold Question," translated into English by Richard Cobden, and published in 1859.

Born at Limoges, 1806. **Died** 1879.

CHEVIOT HILLS, a ridge of hills dividing Northumberland from Roxburghshire, in Scotland. Their pasture is excellent, and they produce a breed of sheep of a superior kind. Their highest points are the Cheviot Peak, 2,856 feet, and Carter Fell, 2,020.—From these hills the celebrated ballad of "Chevy Chase," commemorating the battle between Earl Percy and Douglas, takes its name.

CHEVREUL, MICHEL EUGÈNE, *chev'-re(r)l*, a distinguished French chemist, who studied in Paris under Vauquelin. He became director of the dye-works, and professor of special chemistry at the Gobelins, where he innovated upon the laws of associated colours, and drew up a paper for the use of artists, dyers, and manufacturers. He rose to the highest honours in his profession, and did much to advance the state of chemical science. In 1830 he was appointed professor of applied chemistry in the Museum of Natural History.—He wrote several works of value, and his "Laws of Contrast of Colour" has been translated into English.

Born at Angers, 1786.

CHEWTON, *chew'-ton*, formerly Forest Creek, a town in the county of Talbot, Victoria, Australia, 72 miles N.W. of Melbourne. The district is of a mining character, and quartz mining is carried on with success. **Pop.** 1,688.

CHEZY, ANTOINE LEONARD DE, *shai'-ze*, French Oriental scholar, who taught himself Sanskrit, and became professor of that language in the College of France. He published translations from the Persian and other Eastern languages.

Born at Neuilly, 1773; **died** 1832.

CHEZY, HELMINA CHRISTIANE, German novelist and poet, wife of the above. At the age of 16 she married a German, from whom she separated a year afterwards. In 1805 she married M. de Chezy, with whom she only lived five years, returning to Germany, where she published many poems and tales of a romantic character, and wrote the libretto of Weber's opera, *Euryanthe*.

Born at Berlin, 1783; died at Munich, 1856.

CHIABRERA, GABRIEL LO, *ke'-a-bra'-ra*, a Genoese poet, famous for his lyric productions, which obtained for him the name of the Italian Pindar. He wrote songs in the style of Anacreon, and many epic, dramatic, and pastoral poems, which made him famous.

Born at Savona, 1552; died 1637.

CHIAPAS, *ke'-a-pas*, the most southern state of the Mexican Confederation, a portion of the table-land of Central America. It is mountainous, three mountain chains traversing the district from E. to W., has immense forests of mahogany and other valuable timber, and the soil is fertile. The Chiapa and other large rivers fall into the Gulf of Mexico; some smaller streams into the Pacific. In the uplands the usual cerealia are raised, whilst the valleys produce sugar, indigo, tobacco, cotton, hemp, maize, pimento, vanilla, and cocoa. **Area**, 17,800 square miles. **Pop.** 242,929.

CHIAPAS, a town in the above province, on the right bank of the Grijalva. It is a busy com-

mercial town, and there is a large trade in sugar and logwood. **Pop.** 15,000.

CHIARAMONTE, *ke-ar'-a-mon-tai*, a town of Sicily, 32 miles W. of Syracuse. Good wine is made in the vicinity. **Pop.** 8,000.

CHIARAVALLE, *ke-ar'-a-val*, a town of Italy, province of Napoli, 17 miles S.W. of Catanzaro. **Pop.** 3,100.—This town suffered greatly from the earthquake of 1783.

CHIARI, *ke-ar'-e*, a town of Northern Italy, near the Oglio, 14 miles W. of Brescia. It was formerly fortified, and some of the old defences still exist. There are several churches, two convents, a hospital, and a public library. **Manf.** Silk, linen, cotton, and leather. **Pop.** 5,300.—In 1701 Marshal Villeroy was here defeated by Prince Eugene.

CHIARI, PIETRO, Italian dramatist. He entered the order of Jesuits, but soon renounced the monastic life, and was appointed poet to the Duke of Modena. He produced more than 60 dramatic pieces, none of them of great merit.

Born at Brescia, 1708; **died** 1785.

CHIAVARI, a maritime town of Italy, 10 miles S.E. of Genoa. It is an ancient town, and there are several churches, an ecclesiastical seminary, and hospital. **Manf.** Silk and lace. Wine, olives, and silk are produced in the neighbourhood, and the anchovy fishery is important. **Pop.** 7,000.

CHIAVENNA, *ke-a-ven'-na*, a town of Northern Italy, province of Bergamo, beautifully situated in a valley on the Mera. The former palace of the republic of the Grisons is here, and there are six churches and several charitable institutions. **Manf.** Pottery, silk, cotton, and paper. There is a large transit trade. **Pop.** 3,800.

CHICACOLE, *chik'-a-kole*, a town of British India, in the Madras presidency, 107 miles from Ganjam, near the Bay of Bengal. It has a barrack and some mosques. **Manf.** Muslins, which have long been held in high estimation. **Pop.** 16,355.

CHICAGO, *she-ka'-go*, the principal town of Illinois, capital of Cook county, and, in respect of population, the fifth in the United States, on a low plain on the S.W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Chicago river, the branches of which divide the town into three portions, connected by bridges. As vessels can ascend each branch of the river for about 4 miles, there are 18 miles of wharfage. The rapid growth of Chicago is unparalleled, notwithstanding disasters of an appalling kind. Between 1830 and 1870 the population rose from 70,000 to about 300,000. In October, 1871, a fire devastated about 2,000 acres, destroying 18,000 houses, and property of the estimated value of £40,000,000. The city was splendidly rebuilt in the course of two years. A second fire, only less terrible, broke out in July, 1874, and buildings covering 60 acres were destroyed. The streets are wide, the public and commercial buildings spacious and handsome. There are about 70 churches, nearly 40 public schools, exchange, chamber of commerce, colleges, and literary and educational institutions. The town is supplied with water by a tunnel from Lake Michigan, and the streets have been raised above the original level so as to afford a sufficient fall for sewage.

Trade.—From its situation it is in direct communication with the districts around the great lakes and the Mississippi valley. The trade in grain and flour is enormous, more than 7,000,000 qrs. annually passing through the city. About 600,000 pigs, and 263,000 cattle are yearly exported, and the packing of beef and pork is carried on very extensively, 100,000 carcases of beef and about 600,000 of pigs being in this manner prepared for export. Chicago is also the largest market for lumber, or rough timber, in the world.

Pop. 503,185.

Lat. 41° 50′ N. **Lon.** 87° 37′ W.

History.—A stockade fort was erected in 1803, at a place called by the Indians "She-kaw-go," meaning "wild onion." The fort was destroyed by the Indians in 1812, but rebuilt in 1816. A small settlement was established in 1831; the town was formed 1833, and the first charter granted 1837.

CHICHACOTTA, *chik-a-kot'-ta*, a town of Northern Hindostan, in the province of Bootan, 60 miles from Rungpoor. **Lat.** 26° 42′ N. **Lon.** 89° 25′ E. **Pop.** Unascertained.

CHICHELE, or CHICHLEY, HENRY, *chich'-le*, archbishop of Canterbury, was, in 1407, sent ambassador to the pope, who gave him the bishopric of St. David's. In 1414 he was raised to the see of Canterbury, and in that high position obtained many privileges for the clergy, resisting at the same time papal encroachments. He was a liberal encourager of learning, and was the founder of All-Souls College, Oxford. He also built, at his own expense, the western tower of Canterbury Cathedral.

Born at Higham Ferrers, 1362; **died** 1443.

CHICHEN. (*See* YUCATAN.)

CHICHESTER, *chich'-es-ter*, a city and parliamentary borough, the capital of the county of Sussex, 55 miles S.W. of London. It is situated on a small eminence, nearly surrounded by the river Lavant, and has an old wall, now formed into a promenade, and shaded with elms. It consists of four wide and well-paved streets, built in the form of a cross, with an octagonal Gothic cross at the point of intersection. The cathedral is an elegant Gothic structure, 410 feet long, with a central tower. The steeple, 297 feet high, fell in 1861, but has been rebuilt. There are nine parish churches, and several other places of worship. The other public buildings are a handsome corn-market, town-hall, and council chamber. There are a grammar-school, infirmary, two colleges, and a mechanics' institution. There are large corn and cattle markets. **Pop.** 8,059. A station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast line.—Chichester was originally a Roman station. In 491 it was partially demolished by the S. Saxons under Ella, but rebuilt by his son Cissa, from whom it takes its name.

CHICHESTER, a township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, U.S., 10 miles from Concord. **Pop.** 1,000.

CHICKAHOMINY, *chik'-a-hom'-i-ne*, a river of Virginia, U.S., running into James river, 37 miles above Point Comfort.

CHICKASAW, *chik-a-saw'*, a county in the N. of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 970 square miles. **Pop.** 17,905. Houston is the capital.

CHICKOT, *chik-kote'*, a county in Arkansas, United States. **Area**, 860 square miles. **Pop.** 10,117. The capital is Columbia.

CHICLANA, *che-kla'-na*, a town of Spain, 12 miles S.E. of Cadiz, on both sides of the Lirio. It is a cheerful looking town, the houses being built of white stone, surrounded by gardens. The large hospital, the *Casa de Misericordia*, in the centre of the town, is a magnificent building. An old Augustine monastery is now used for the public offices; and there are a nunnery, two parish churches, an old prison, a large theatre, and other public buildings. **Manf.** Linen, esparto, earthen-

ware, starch, and brandy. The mineral baths are much resorted to by the inhabitants of Cadiz. Pop. 9,000.—In 1811 the French were defeated by the Anglo-Spanish army in the battle of Barossa, 2 miles from this place.

CHIENTI, *ke-an'-te*, a river of Central Italy, rising on the eastern slope of the Apennines, which, after a course of 45 miles, enters the Adriatic, 25 miles S.E. of Ancona.—On its bank is Tolentino, near which the French, under Murat, were defeated by the Austrians, May 4th, 1815.

CHIERI, *ke-air'-e*, a town of Northern Italy, 8 miles S.E. of Turin. It is well built, and surrounded by walls. The church of Santa Maria della Scala, founded in 1406, is a splendid Gothic building, annexed to which is a very ancient baptistery. There is a Dominican church, built in 1210. **Manf.** Fustians and cotton stuffs, for which the town has had a great reputation for 450 years; silk and linen thread. **Pop.** 12,000.

CHIESE, *ke'-ais-ai*, a river of Italy, which rises near Arco, in the Tyrol, and forms the lake of Idro, before it joins the Oglio, 18 miles from Mantua. Its whole course is about 60 miles.—Between it and the Mincio, in June, 1859, was fought the sanguinary battle of Solferino, by the Austrians against the allied French and Sardinians. The former were defeated.

CHIETI, *ke'-ai-te*, an archiepiscopal town of Italy, on the Pescara, 8 miles from its mouth, in the Adriatic. It has a cathedral, several churches, convents, a college, a hospital, and other charitable institutions, theatre, and remains of antiquity. Pop. 21,556.—In 1802 this town was taken by the French. **Pop.** of the compartment, 357,982.

CHIEVRES, *she'-aivr*, a town of Belgium, province Hainaut, on the Hunelle, 12 miles N.W. of Mons. There are an old Gothic castle, a church with interesting old monuments, a town-house, hospital, and various educational establishments. **Manf.** Flax spinning and weaving, tiles, bricks, and leather. There are breweries, dye-works, and lime-kilns. A large horse fair is held annually. **Pop.** 3,100.

CHIGNAN, ST., *sheen'-yaw*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. **Pop.** 3,000.

CHIGNECTO BAY, *che-nek'-to*, the N.W. arm of the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia.

CHIHUAHUA, *che-oo'-a-oo-a*, a state of the Mexican confederation. It is traversed by the Sierra Madre and the Sierra de Carcay, and is generally unproductive of crops, but abounding in rich mines of gold and silver, iron, copper, and saltpetre. The soil is highly impregnated with nitre and other salts. The principal rivers are the Rio del Norte, and its tributary, the Conchas. **Area**, estimated at 107,584 square miles. **Pop.** 225,251. **Lat.** between 27° and 32° 45′ N. **Lon.** between 104° and 108° 40′ W.

CHIHUAHUA, a considerable town of Mexico, and capital of the state of the same name, on a tributary of the Conchas, in a sterile plain, 180 miles N. of Mexico. In the public square stand the cathedral, the royal treasury, the town-house, and the richest shops. The cathedral is a striking edifice, its whole front being covered with statues, and the windows and doors being also ornamented with sculpture. The town is surrounded with mines of silver. **Pop.** 12,000.

CHILDEBERT, *shil'-de-bair*, the name of three kings of France, of the Merovingian dynasty, who reigned over that kingdom at various periods, from the middle of the 6th to the commencement of the 8th centuries.

CHILDERIC, *shil'-de-rik*, the name of three kings of France, of the Merovingian dynasty, who severally ascended the throne in 458, 670, and 742.

CHILDERS, HUGH CULLING EARDLEY, politician. Son of Rev. Eardley Childers, of Cautley, Yorkshire. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Proceeded in early manhood to Australia, where he became a member of the first cabinet of the Victorian Parliament. Returning to England, he entered Parliament for Pontefract in 1859. In 1864 he became a Lord of the Admiralty, and First Lord in 1868; in 1872 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; in 1880 Secretary for War; in Dec., 1882, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which office he propounded the Budget upon which was defeated the Gladstone Government in 1885. In 1886 he accepted office as Home Secretary, and thus became one of the Gladstone Ministry by whom was brought in the original Home Rule Bill for Ireland, to which Bill he firmly adhered both before and after its defeat.

Born in Brook Street, London, 1827.

CHILI, or CHILE, *chil'-e*, a republic of S. America, bounded W. and S. by the Pacific Ocean, N. by Bolivia, and E. by La Plata, or the Argentine Confederation and Patagonia. It is about 1,240 miles long, and 20 to 130 broad. The southern portion consists of the archipelago of CHILOE and Auricania. There are many volcanoes. Earthquakes are common. In 1822 one laid Valparaiso, Casa Blanca, Quilleta, and Limachi in ruins. Its shock was felt at distances of 500 miles from its centre. In 1851 another occurred, which destroyed 200 houses in Valparaiso, and many of the principal buildings. Another disastrous earthquake occurred in May, 1875, which destroyed San José de Cucata, and six other towns, and caused a terrible loss of life. The great chain of the Andes runs along the E. limit of Chili, at an average height of from 13,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. Several mountain passes traverse this chain, the most frequented being that of Aconcagua, which is 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. Another is Portillo, which is 14,000; besides which several others of less note and various heights. The coast is bold and rocky, and the coast line is continually varying from volcanic agency. The principal harbours are VALDIVA, CONCEPCION, VALPARAISO, and COQUIMBO. The climate is healthy. The months of January and February are the hottest, and rain falls only from June to September.

Rivers.—These have mostly their sources in the Andes, and many of them are nothing more than streams, which become dry in the summer season. The largest are the Maule, in the province of the same name; the Biobio, which is 200 miles long, and two wide at its mouth; the Copiapo, the Huasco, and the Chuapa. There are no lakes, properly so called, although collections of water, both salt and fresh, are common.

Zoology.—Chili is not quite so abundant in animals as the other countries of America. Among the beasts of prey, the puma is the most formidable, and the llama and guanaco abound in the plains of the S. provinces. Monkeys are numerous. Almost all the European quadrupeds, such as horses, asses, cattle (immense numbers of which, of a black breed, are reared), sheep, goats, many kinds of dogs, cats, and even mice, have been brought hither by the Spaniards, and have multiplied exceedingly. Birds exist in great and beautiful variety. Parrots and parroquets are abundant. The pelican is found in the coast district, and the great condor and vultures in the mountains. There are but few reptiles or insects. On the coast are caught various kinds of

excellent fish, consisting of many species, and some of them peculiar.

Pro.—In the north, vegetation is limited, on account of the dryness of the soil; but in the southern provinces, dense forests spread over the land, and cover the sides of the Andes with their abundant foliage. Flowers of the richest and loveliest hues everywhere delight the eye; whilst the laurel, the cypress, and the myrtle, attain to colossal dimensions. Hard woods also abound; but agriculture, in all its forms, is in a most backward state. In the northern districts, maize is grown, and in the southern, wheat and barley; hemp is also raised, and legumes are abundant. Leguminous vegetables and potatoes are grown in large quantities, also fruits of every description.

Minerals.—These are abundant; consisting of free-stone, flint, rock crystal, and marble. The Chilian marbles are generally of an excellent quality, and take a fine polish. Of spars the species are infinite. The mountains contain precious stones, such as the agate and the jasper; and the rivers wash down rubies and sapphires. All the known kinds of semi-metals are met with in Chili, and are found either in mines by themselves, or combined with metallic ores, and generally in a state of mineralization. Lead is found mixed with gold or silver. There are also mines of tin, which are, however, neglected. The provinces of Coquimbo, Copiapo, and Aconcagua, are rich in iron, of the very best quality; and there are, besides, in the country, gold, silver, and copper mines. Almost all the copper in Chili contains a greater or less proportion of gold. Between the cities of Coquimbo and Copiapo, there were in work, at one time, more than a thousand copper-mines, besides those in the province of Aconcagua. The silver-mines are found only in the highest and coldest parts of the Andes: the richest are in the provinces of Aconcagua, Coquimbo, and Copiapo. Coal is worked near Concepcion.

Manf.—Earthenware, hempen cloths, leather, soap, copper wares, brandy, tallow, and charcoal.

Exp.—Silver, copper, hides, wool, hemp, cotton, grain, and cattle.

Political Divisions.—There are 16 provinces:—Chiloe, Llanquihue, Valdivia, Arauco, Concepcion, Nuble, Maule, Linares, Talca, Curico, Colchagua, Santiago, Valparaiso, Aconcagua, Coquimbo, and Atacama. (See each heading).

Principal Towns.—SANTIAGO (the capital), VALPARAISO, COPIAPO, CALDERA, CHILLAN, COQUIMBO, TALCAHUANO, CONCEPCION, HUASCA, CONSTITUCION, and VALDIVIA. (See each heading).

Area. 131,000 square miles.

Pop. 2,405,041. The aboriginal population, the Chileno Indians, are chiefly to be found in the southern provinces.

Constitution and Government.—The constitution, voted by the representatives of the nation in 1833, establishes three authorities in the state—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in two assemblies, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of 20 members, elected for the term of nine years; while the Chamber of Deputies, chosen for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 20,000 of the population. The voters must have a property qualification. The executive is exercised by a president, elected for a term of five years.

Religion.—The Roman Catholic is the established religion, and children, even of mixed marriages, must be educated in the national faith. There are about 10,000 monks and nuns in the country.

Railways and Communications.—There are about 1,000 miles of railway in operation. The two most important lines are from Valparaiso to Santiago, 115 miles in length, and from Santiago to Curico, 116 miles long, both state property.

History.—At the time of the Spanish invasion in the 16th century, Chili belonged to the Incas of Peru, but was invaded by the Spanish leaders Almagro and Valdivia. The inhabitants, however, took up arms in defence of their independence, and fought with such resolution, that the Spaniards were unable, for a long period, to subdue them. In 1810 the struggle for independence recommenced, and continued till 1818, when it was decided by the battle of Maypo, and the republic formed. In the beginning of 1859, a strong revolutionary party endeavoured to overthrow the government; but the force under General Vidaurre Leal, in a battle at Coquimbo, defeated the insurgents; which event, with other successes in the south, had the effect of checking, if not entirely suppressing, the revolutionary movement.

CHILICOTHE, *chil'-e-koth*, capital of Ross county, Ohio, United States, on the west bank of the Scisto, 35 miles from Columbus. The streets are spacious, and cross each other at right angles. It contains a court-house, market-house, banks, gaol, and four churches. In the town and vicinity are many valuable mills and manufactories. Pop. 4,000.

CHILION, *kil-i-on*, 'finished,' or 'perfect,' a Bethlehemite, who married Orpah, the Moabitess.

CHILKA, LAKE, *chil'-ka*. (*See* ORISSA.)

CHILKEEA, *chil'-ke-a*, a town of British India, in the north-western provinces, 110 miles N.E. of Delhi. It is one of the principal marts of the trade between Kumaon Tibet, and the British territory.

CHILLAN, *chil-lan'*, a town of Chili, capital of the province Nuble, 180 miles S.W. of Santiago. A portion of it is very old, having been built by the Spanish conqueror. Pop. 8,000.

CHILLIANWALLAH, *chil'-le-an-wal'-la*, a village of the Punjab, 5 miles from the left bank of the Jhelum. This place has obtained celebrity from a sanguinary battle which was fought here on January 13, 1849, between the British, under Lord Gough, and a large army of Sikhs. The greatest valour was displayed on both sides, and the loss of the two armies was terrible. Although the British remained in possession of the field, the victory was dearly purchased, and the annals of Indian warfare do not record a fiercer conflict.

CHILLINGWORTH, WILLIAM, *chil'-ling-wurth*, an eminent English divine, who was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and went to Douay for the purpose of embracing the Catholic faith; but the letters of Bishop Laud, his godfather, caused him, in 1631, to return to England and the Protestant communion. The Romanists, after this, attacked him with great severity, and he replied in a work entitled "The Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation;" printed in 1635. The same year, after some hesitation as to receiving church appointment, he was made prebendary of Salisbury, and afterwards master of Wigston's Hospital, in Leicestershire. In the civil war he adhered to the royal cause, and, in 1643, was at the siege of Gloucester as an engineer. In the same year he was taken prisoner in Arundel Castle, Sussex, and conveyed to Chichester, where he died at the bishop's palace.

Born at Oxford, 1602; died 1644.

CHILLON, *chil'-lon*, a town of Spain, in the south-western part of the province of Ciudad Real. It is situated on the crest of a hill, has a handsome parish church, and in the public square a statue of a woman who distinguished herself by persecuting heretics in the 16th century. There are large quicksilver mines in the neighbourhood, which give employment to many of the inhabitants. Pop. 2,400.

CHILO, *ki-lo*, a Spartan philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece. He died through excess of joy, in the arms of his son, who had obtained a victory at Olympia.

Died 597 B.C.

CHILOE, *chil'-o*, an island on the W. coast of S. America, situate in a large gulf or bay at the S. extremity of Chili. With upwards of sixty smaller islands and a portion of the mainland, it forms a province of the Chilian republic, and many of them have been peopled by the Spaniards or Indians.

They are all adjacent to the main island of Chiloe, from which the archipelago takes its name. This island is about 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is hilly, but not mountainous, and thickly-wooded, save in the few valleys among the hills, and along the shores, where partial cultivation is carried on. There are several good harbours, the principal being St. Carlos, Chacao, Dalcahue and Castro. **Pro.** Wheat, barley, potatoes, and some fruits. The forests furnish timber of value for building purposes. Sheep, cattle, and swine are reared; but the inhabitants being naturally indolent, have recourse to fishing for a great portion of their subsistence. **Pop.** of province, 75,437. **Lat.** between 41° 40′ and 43° 20′ S. **Lon.** 74° W. —In 1558 this island was discovered by the Spaniards.

CHILPERIC I. and **II.**, *shil'-pe-rik*, two kings of France, one of whom reigned from 561 to 584, and the other from 715 to 720.

CHILTERN HILLS, *chil'-tern*, a ridge of chalky hills, traversing the county of Bucks, and extending from Tring, in Herts, to Henley, in Oxfordshire. Their principal summit is Wendover, which is about 900 feet above the level of the sea. —The office of "the Stewards of the Chiltern Hundreds" was established for the purpose of suppressing bands of depredators, who, in former times, infested the forests with which the sides of these hills were covered; and it has been retained to enable members of the House of Commons to vacate their seats in that assembly by accepting this office under the Crown. Its duties are merely nominal, and the pay *nil*.

CHIMÆRA, *kim'-e-ra*, in Greek mythology a celebrated monster, sprung from Echidna and Typhon. It had three heads, a lion's, goat's, and dragon's, and continually vomited flames. The fore part of its body was that of a lion, the middle a goat, and the hinder a dragon. Its usual abode was Lycia, and in the reign of Jobates, it was conquered by Bellerophon, mounted on the horse Pegasus. This fabulous tradition is explained by the account given of a burning mountain in Lycia, whose top was a desolate wilderness, the resort of lions; the middle, being fruitful, was frequented by goats; and, at the bottom, the marshy ground abounded with serpents. Bellerophon is said to have conquered the Chimæra, because he first made his habitation on that mountain. Plutarch says that by it is meant a pirate captain, who adorned his ship with the images of a lion, a goat, and a dragon. (*See* BELLEROPHON.)

CHIMAI, *shé-mai*, a town of Belgium, in the south-eastern part of the province of Hainau. There is a large castle on a rock in the centre of the town, surrounded by an extensive park **Manf.** Woollen and cotton fabrics, lace, tobacco, leather, and hardware, and iron goods. There are marble-quarries in its neighbourhood. **Pop.** 3,000.

CHIMBORAZO, *chim'-bo-ra-zo*. (*See* AMERICA, SOUTH.)

CHIMHAM, *kim-ham*, "as a trouble," a son of Barzillai.

CHINA, or **CHINA PROPER**, *chi'-na*, the most important portion of the CHINESE EMPIRE. It occupies the south-eastern part of Asia, forming the eastern slope of the great table-lands of that continent. It extends about 1,480 miles from N. to S., and 1,360 miles from E. to W. On the E. and S. are the Yellow and China Seas, and the Gulf of Tonquin and Burmah; on the W. and N. Thibet, Mongolia, and the other provinces of the empire. (*See* CHINESE EMPIRE.) The difficulty of obtaining access to the interior provinces greatly limits our knowledge of the geographical features of China, but it may be described generally as a level, fertile, and highly-cultivated region, varied by mountain-chains of considerable magnitude, though they seem to be only lower stages of those enormous masses which stretch across Central Asia. The principal chain is Yun-lin, which runs N. and S., throwing out numerous ramifications of greater or less proportions. The most important of these, known as the Tap-lin, the Northern Mountains, and the Pek-lin, take an E. direction, and become the leading watersheds of the country, dividing it into three great basins, through which the accumulated waters roll in mighty rivers to the sea. Even the average height of these mountains is unascertained, but many of their summits are crowned with perpetual snow. To the south of the great river, the Yang-tze-kiang (which entirely crosses China from E. to W., dividing it into two nearly equal portions), is the great southern or Nan-lin chain, an extension of the Himalaya system, which crosses the entire country, reaching the sea at Ningpo, near 30° N. lat., and forming a barrier, through which are only a few passes at a great elevation, between the south-eastern provinces and the rest of China. Some of the peaks of this chain attain an elevation of 12,000 feet. The coast line of China forms an irregular curve, about 2,500 miles in length, with an immense number of small islands. The most extensive inlet on the east coast is the Gulf of Pechili; but there are numerous smaller bays, especially Hang-chew Bay, which form safe and capacious roadsteads. From Pechili, southward to the Island of Chusan, about lat. 30° N. the coast is low and subject to inundations. Farther south, to the mouth of the Canton river, or Chou-kiang, it is generally rocky and precipitous. Beyond this, to the S.W., it is more varied in character. About lon. 110° the Lwi peninsula, extending to the south, and separated by a narrow strait from the island of Hainan, forms the eastern limit of the Gulf of Tonquin, and to the N.E. of the river is the Great Plain extending to the northern limit of China, with the sea for its boundary on the E.

Rivers.—China is distinguished for the magnitude and extent of its rivers. We have mentioned the great Yang-tze-kiang, which has a course of about 3,300 miles, and enters the sea between N. lat. 31° and 30°, with a broad estuary, in which is the island of Tsunming. The Hoang-ho, or Yellow river, rises in Mongolia, enters China Proper on the N., about lat. 39° 30′ and lon. 112° E., flows southward to lat. 34° 30′, where it takes a sharp turn to the E. and discharges into the Ye'low Sea, having within the last few years somewhat altered its course. The length of this river is about 2,480 miles. These two great rivers have numerous tributaries, several of which equal the greatest rivers of Europe. Besides these, there are the Chou-kiang, which debouches at Canton, and the Yu-ho, having a N. course, and falling into the Gulf of Pechili. In its course it forms a portion of the line of the Imperial Canal, about 700 miles long, constructed to unite the two great rivers and give safe access by water from the southern provinces to the neighbourhood of Pekin, but which is less used than formerly it was.

Lakes.—Numerous, but many of them mere expansions of the rivers. The largest is the Tung-ting, in the province of Honan, which receives a vast number of small streams, and discharges itself into the Yang-tze-kiang. It is upwards of 200 miles in circumference. The Poyang, in the province of Kiangsee, is the next in size, being 90 miles long and 20 broad. The scenery of this lake is described as extremely beautiful. All the lakes are well stored with fish.

Climate.—The climate of China varies between the extremes of heat and cold. The former prevails in the southern provinces, which experience a higher temperature than Bengal, but are subject to sudden and great variations; while the vicinity of Pekin is colder than

countries under the same latitude in Europe. In the south, typhoons, or hurricanes of wind, are frequent, devastating the island of Hainan, but not extending far to the north of Canton. Although they usually last twenty-four hours, and seldom longer than forty-eight, their effects are terrific.

Zoology.—The high cultivation of its land, and the density of its population, have long since nearly extirpated whatever wild animals may formerly have existed. The tiger is still found in the forests of Yunnan, and wild cats still prowl through the woods of the south. Bears are said to be occasionally seen, and camels and elephants are largely domesticated. The domestic dog is uniformly of one variety, and there are several species of rats. The deer family are now rare. Bats are numerous, and the feathered tribes abound, and some of them are extremely gorgeous in their plumage. Pheasants are particularly fine, and aquatic birds are plentiful. The *reptilia* comprise some species of serpents of large size, though not considered dangerous. Tortoises are common, and locusts prove sometimes destructive to the crops. In fish, no country is said to be so abundantly supplied.

Pro.—In China, agriculture takes the lead of every other pursuit; and the emperor himself encourages it, by repairing, at a stated period of the year, to a field, for the purpose of ploughing it. The great object is to bring every spot under cultivation; consequently, every expedient is resorted to for the achievement of this object. Canals are made, and the sides of lofty mountains are formed into terraces, to which the water is conveyed by buckets; or the rain is collected in reservoirs at the top, and allowed to run down by conduits. The chief object of agriculture, and the general food of the empire, is rice. In the more northerly provinces, this is supplied by wheat, barley, and other European grains. The next staple is the tea-plant, of which vast plantations are found in the provinces to the south of the Yang-tze-kiang, especially Poo-keen, Kwang-tun, and Che-keang. In the southern provinces, large tracts are covered with the white mulberry, for the production of silk (silk-worms being reared on the most extensive scale); and for the use of the lower ranks, vast quantities of cotton are raised in the middle provinces, which do not, however, supersede an extensive importation from India. Tobacco, camphor, sugar-cane, rhubarb, ginseng, and a variety of leguminous plants, may be added to the list of Chinese agricultural products. In the southern provinces are cocoa-nut and other palms, and the bamboos, of which there are more than 60 chief varieties, one of the most valuable products of China, being used for an immense variety of purposes. Fruit trees are abundant, and the floral products of the south, among them the azalea, the hydrangea, the passion flower, the rose, and clematis, are of great beauty, and justify the appellation of "the flowery land."

Minerals.—Copper, rock crystal, lapis lazuli, a small but fine species of ruby, agates, iron, tin, sulphur, and coal, both bituminous and anthracite: alum, nitre, gypsum, and kaolin, or porcelain earth, in inexhaustible beds. The possession of this last mineral, and the skill with which it has been worked by the Chinese, gave the name of China to the beautiful ware which, for a long period, monopolized the European markets. This country also abounds with salt. Gold is found in the sand of some of the rivers, and in the highland districts of Sun-wang; and silver of great purity, known as *sycee* silver, is abundant.

Manf.—Important. The principal are porcelain, which, in the whiteness, hardness, and transparency of its substance, and in the beauty of the colours laid upon it, surpasses any imitation that has been made of it; silks and satins; cottons, in the form of nankeen, which are dyed blue, black, and brown. Linen is not made, there being no flax grown, but "grass-cloth," made from various fibres, resembling linen in appearance, is woven. In the art of carving, great excellence and ingenuity are shown, especially in the cutting of ivory into fans, baskets, &c.; cutting of tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl; also in silver filigree and lacquered cabinets; and in the mode of ornamenting cabinet-wares and tea-chests; their paper, ink, and printing, may challenge comparison with those of any country in the world.

Commerce.—Tea, porcelain, raw and spun silk, cotton, sugar, rhubarb, embroidery, lacquered wares, and carved articles of domestic ornament, are the chief articles of export. The internal trade is great, the wants of an enormous and generally thriving population creating an active demand.

Public Works.—In these, China is remarkable. No nation can produce a parallel to the Great Canal, to which we have referred. Like the other Chinese canals, it is not constructed on the same artificial and scientific principles as those of Europe, nor composed, like them, of standing water, fed by reservoirs, elevated and lowered by locks. The want of locks obliges the Chinese to conduct the canal, by a winding line, round the different elevations which are encountered in its course. The fertility of the soil, resulting from the internal navigation supplied by this canal and its branches, renders the country through which it is cut the most populous spot on the face of the globe. In different parts of the empire, also, there occur bridges remarkable for their magnitude, and for the difficulties overcome in their construction. The most stupendous of all the public undertakings of China is that known by the name of the Great Wall. This mighty rampart has been drawn along the whole northern, and part of the western frontier, over a vast chain of mountains, the sinuosities of which it follows throughout a course of about 1,250 miles. On the plain it is 30 feet high; but when carried over rocks, 15 or 20 feet are found a sufficient height. The thickness of the whole wall at the base is 25 feet, diminishing to 20 and 15 at the platform. It is defended by towers, placed at given distances, 40 feet square at the base, and nearly the same in height. This immense work was built about 220 years before the Christian era, as a defence against the wandering tribes of Tartars who have inhabited the wild country beyond it from time immemorial. It is constructed of earth or rubbish, cased on each side by stone or brick-work. The empire is traversed in all directions by 20,000 imperial roads.

Area. 1,535,000 square miles.

Pop.—The most trustworthy estimate of the population of China Proper gives the number of the inhabitants at about 404,180,000, or about 260 to the square mile, almost equal to that of Great Britain and Ireland. In physiognomy and general appearance they exhibit unequivocal proofs of Mongol origin, along with some features peculiar to themselves. The face is square and flat, the nose small, but broad at the root, the eye elongated and oblique, and the colour a pale yellow.

Administrative Divisions.—There are 18 provinces, divided into five groups:—

Provinces.	Provincial capitals.
Northern—	
Chih-le	*Pekin*
Shan-tung	*Tse-nan-foo*
Shan-se	*Tae-yuen-foo*
Honan	*Kae-fung-foo*
Eastern—	
Keang-soo	Nanking
Gan-hwuy	Gan-king-foo
Keang-si	Nan-chang-foo
Foo-Keen	Fuh-choo-foo
Che-Keang	Hang-choo-foo
Central—	
Hoo-pih	Woo-chang-foo
Hunan	Chang-cha-foo
Western—	
Shen-se	Se-gan-foo
Kan-suh	Lan-choo-foo
Sze-Chuen	Ching-too-foo
Southern—	
Kwang-tung, or Canton	Kwang-choo-foo
Kwang-si	Kwe-lin-foo
Yun-Nan	Yun-nan-foo
Kwei-Choo	Kwei-yang-foo.

Each province is subdivided into districts, departments, and circuits.

Government.—The emperor is spiritual as well as temporal sovereign, and with his representatives and ministers, performs, as high priest of the empire, great religious ceremonies. The administration of the empire is under the supreme direction of the "Interior Council Chamber," comprising four members, two of Tartar and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-lin, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the empire, contained in the Ta-tsing-hwei-tien, and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated "Ta-hyo-si," or ministers of state. Under their orders are the Li-poo, or six boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Tartar and a Chinese. Independent of the government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the Tu-chah-yuen, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Tartar and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the empire, all

the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor must be present at the meetings of each of the six government boards. There are twelve orders of nobility, the members of which are allied to the imperial family, and five other orders, open to eminent servants of the state. The government officials, governors of provinces, &c., are known as Kwan-fu, or mandarins, of whom there are several grades.

Religion.—The emperor and official classes profess the Confucian religion, or rather philosophy, but there is no established priesthood. The mass of the people are generally considered to be Buddhists, but very little attention is paid to doctrines or observances. There are temples and monasteries, with many thousands of monks, who are really little other than privileged beggars. The worship of ancestors and belief in the virtues of charms and incantations, and in evil spirits, are the chief ingredients of the popular creed. Taoism established about the same time as the philosophy of Confucius (or Kon-fut-zee), and originally a spiritual religion, has degenerated into a superstitious compound of astrology and belief in demons, spells, necromancy, and incantations. The influence of the stars, and lucky and unlucky days, are believed in by all classes. There is perfect mutual toleration between the nominal adherents of the three forms of faith, arising probably more from apathy than from true liberality of feeling. Temples dedicated to Confucius and Buddha are very numerous, but any settled form of public worship is unknown. There are occasional state ceremonies, professing to have a religious character, at which the emperor presides, and sacrifices are offered.

Arts and Sciences.—Literature is, from the highest offices to the lowest, the great passport to political promotion. An annual examination is held, when every candidate, according to the measure of learning which he has displayed, is promoted to a corresponding place in the government. In the case of princes of the blood, or of some Tartar chieftains, interest and favour may operate; but for all the rest, the scrutiny is said to be conducted with very great impartiality. The art of printing from blocks, the mariner's compass, and gunpowder, were known in China before they were discovered in Europe. In science the Chinese have made little progress; whilst the fine arts cannot be considered as in a flourishing state. The public buildings throughout the empire display no sort of taste; and the porcelain tower at Nankin, varnished over like china-ware, and with bells at every corner, can suggest no higher idea than that of a huge toy. In gardening they have attained to greater eminence; but as to painting, they are totally ignorant of its first principles, and can only make a close and servile copy of any natural object. Their music is extremely simple, and destitute both of science and system. The drama is a favourite amusement; but it is not performed in accordance with European ideas of such representations. The players are generally united in companies, and are hired by individuals to enliven the scene of domestic festivity. They ply continually on the canals, waiting for this employment; but their exhibitions, in general, consist of low and disgusting buffoonery.

Language.—Monosyllabic, but many of the words have different meanings, according to the accent or emphasis employed. There are no parts of speech and no inflections. The finest form of Chinese, spoken by the educated classes, is known as "the language of the mandarins." The written character is composed of hieroglyphic and conventional signs. Originally picture-writing was the basis, but in the course of ages, the representation of objects has degenerated into arbitrary signs having little resemblance to the objects at first depicted. It is estimated that there are about 50,000 different characters. In writing and printing, the words are arranged in perpendicular columns, and read from top to bottom.

History.—The early history of China is involved in obscurity. It is certain, however, that at an early period it attained to a great degree of civilization. The native annals which make the nearest approach to historical precision go back to a period of about 2000 B.C., when the Hia dynasty was established. The Tchow dynasty began about 1100 years B.C., and the Confucian philosophy was promulgated in the 6th century B.C. (See CONFUCIUS.) The Tsin dynasty assumed the title of Hoang, or emperor, 247 B.C. It is generally supposed that the name China, or Tsina, is derived from this dynasty; but the prophet Isaiah speaks of the people of a very remote Eastern region as the Sinim, and some commentators imagine that the Chinese are referred to. If so, a name similar to that in present use was known more than 700 years before the Christian era. The most memorable modern conquest was that of Kublai Khan, who, in the 13th century, entered China in all the array and terror of a barbarous conqueror. His successors, however, sought to improve by policy what they had acquired by arms, and diligently applied themselves to repair the ravages made by their first irruption. Their dynasty gradually lost its energy, and was supplanted by one of native Chinese princes, called the dynasty of Ming. In the beginning of the 17th century, this dynasty was overthrown in an irruption of the Mantchoo Tartars, who have ever since continued to hold the sovereignty of the empire. The first attempt made by the British to open a trade with China was in 1637, but it was unsuccessful. Subsequently, the East India Company began to trade with the empire, but no direct recognition of each other took place between the governments till 1792, when Lord Macartney was sent as an ambassador to the Chinese court. In 1816 Lord Amherst was sent on a second embassy, but was treated with such insolence that it greatly irritated the British people. No collision, however, of importance occurred till 1841, when hostilities commenced, to the utter discomfiture of the "Celestials." In the following year, peace was concluded at Nankin, the treaty stipulating that a British consul should be allowed to reside at the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-choo, Ningpo, and Shanghai. Other advantages were gained; but, in 1847, fresh outrages, on the part of the inhabitants of Canton, led to the capture of the Bogue Forts and a new convention, by which further redress was obtained. In 1851 a great rebellion broke out in the empire, and many important towns fell into the hands of the insurgents, known as the Taepings, the followers of a man of low origin, named Hung, who claimed to be a divinely appointed prince. In the following year they took Nankin and Amoy, which, however were soon retaken by the imperial troops. In 1853, Shanghai, the next commercial city in importance to Canton, was captured, and success after success seemed to follow their arms in their progress towards Pekin. Here, however, their triumphs ended. They were, after some hard fighting, driven back from the imperial city, and have excited little interest since. In 1856 a misunderstanding between China and Great Britain arose on account of the Chinese boarding a vessel lying in the Canton river, with a British colonial register. This led to the treaty of Tien-tsin, in 1858, which is one of the most important events of the 19th century. By it the Chinese empire is opened to the civilization of the Western world. This treaty was entered into by Great Britain, France, Russia, and the United States, on the one side, and by the emperor of China on the other; and although these powers did not all participate in the war, yet they all share in the benefits of the treaty. By its terms many advantages were obtained; but the greatest were—1. The opening of new ports to commerce; 2. the toleration of Christianity and the protection of Chinese converts; 3. the residence at Pekin of our official representative. In 1859 an attempt was made to nullify the treaty; and the British envoy was stopped in the Peiho on his way to Pekin. This led to the occupation of that city by the allied British and French forces in 1860; and in October in the same year the treaty was duly ratified.

CHINA SEA, the part of the N. Pacific Ocean, which is bounded on the N.W. by China, W. by the Malay peninsula, S.E. by Borneo, and E. by the Philippine Islands.

CHINACHIN, *chin-a'-chin*, a town of Nepaul on the right bank of a river which falls into the Gogra. The houses are generally well built, and there are two remarkable temples. Lat. 29° 10′ N. Lon. 81° 20′ E.

CHINANDEGA, *chi-nan-dā'-ga*, a town of Nicaragua, Central America. Pop. 12,000.

CHINCHA ISLANDS, *chin'-cha*, a group of small barren islands off the coast of Peru. There are almost inexhaustible deposits of guano. Lat. 13° 38′ S. Lon. 76° 28′ W. There is a small town of the same name on the coast of Peru, nearly opposite the islands.

CHINCHAYCOCHA, LAKE. *chin'-cha-ē'-cha*, (*See* PERU.)

CHIN-CHEW, *chin-choo*, a seaport of China, on a bay of the same name, where is a station for merchant vessels. **Lat.** 24° 55′ N. **Lon.** 118° 38′ E.

CHINCHILLA, *chin-chil'-la*, a town of Spain, province of Murcia, 10 miles S.E. of Albacete. It is situated on an eminence, surrounded by a wall, and commanded by a castle. The streets are regular, there are several open squares, and many handsome houses. The parish church is large and handsome, and contains some valuable works of art. **Manf.** Linen and woollens, glass, earthenware, leather, tiles, bricks, and hardware. Two annual fairs are held. There are quarries in the vicinity. **Pop.** 7,500.

CHINCHON, *chin-chon'*, a town of Spain, 23 miles S.E. of Madrid, built on the slope and summit of a hill. The handsome church was built in 1840. **Manf.** Linen, leather, and earthenware. **Pop.** 5,300.

CHINCHOOR, *chin-choor'*, a town of British India, in the Bombay presidency. It is a busy commercial town, on the road from Bombay to Poonah.

CHINESE EMPIRE. An immense empire, occupying the south-eastern portion of the continent of Asia. It consists of China Proper, Mantchuria, Mongolia, Thibet, Corea, the Lieukhieu Islands, and Liatong. (*See* separate headings.) **Area**, 3,930,000 square miles. **Pop.** 404,180,000. according to the most recent and careful estimates.

CHING, or **XI-HOAM-TI**, *ching*, an emperor of China, who united the various states in one empire. He repulsed the attacks of the Tartars or Mongols, and built the "great wall," to divide China from Mongolia. Reigned 240 B.C.

CHINGLEPUT, *ching-le-put'*, a town and fortress of British India, and capital of a district of the same name, on the Palar river, 36 miles S.W. of Madras.

CHIN-HAE, *chin'-hai*, a seaport of China, in the province of Che-kiang, 9 miles N.E. of Ningpo. It is surrounded by a high wall, 3 miles in circumference, beyond which are extensive suburbs. This town was captured, with 157 pieces of cannon, by the British in 1841. **Lat.** 25° 58′ N. **Lon.** 121° 35′ E.

CHIN-KIANG-FOO, *chin'-ke-ang-foo*, a fortified maritime city and port of China, on the Yang-tze-kiang, about 150 miles from its mouth, near the junction of the Imperial canal. **Pop.** Uncertain. There is here a pagoda of cast iron 80 feet high, and supposed to be upwards of 1200 years old. A British settlement was established here in 1864, but the place is now very insignificant in comparison with its former importance.

CHING-TING, a town of China, about 4 miles in circumference, on the left bank of the Honto, 165 miles S.W. of Pekin. There are several monuments erected to the memory of heroes.

CHING-TON, a large and busy town in China, in the western province of Sze-Chuen. It was formerly the residence of the emperor, but was almost destroyed by the Tartars, in the civil wars of the middle of the 17th century. **Lat.** 30° 42′ N. **Lon.** 104° E.

CHINIAN, ST., *shé-ne-ahn*, a town of France, in a beautiful valley, in the department Herault, 48 miles S.W. of Montpellier. **Manf.** Broadcloths and leather. There are three annual fairs. **Pop.** 2,900.

CHINNACHIN, *chin-na-chin*, a large trading town in Nepaul. There are two temples dedicated to Siva. **Lat.** 29° 10′ N. **Lon.** 81° 15 E.

CHINNERETH, *kin'-e-reth*, "harps," a town of Galilee, afterwards called Genesareth, and Tiberias, with a large lake of the same name.

CHINON, *shee'-nawhn*, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the Vienne, 25 miles S.W. of Tours. There are the remains of a large castle, formerly a royal residence, and memorable in connexion with the early history of Joan of Arc. **Manf.** Serges, druggets, and earthenware. **Pop.** 41,600.

CHINSURAH, *chin-su'-rah*, a town of British India, province of Bengal, on the right bank of the Hooghly, 20 miles above Calcutta. It contains the Hooghly College. It was originally a Dutch settlement, but was ceded to the English in 1824. The place is famous for the manufacture of cheroots. **Pop.**, including Hughli, 3,177.

CHIOBBE, *che-ob'-be*, a town in China, 15 miles S.W. of Amoy. It is a very large and strongly fortified town, and the emporium for common earthenware. Silkworms are extensively reared in the district. **Pop.** estimated at 300,000.

CHIOGGIA, *ke-odg'-e-a*, a town and seaport of Northern Italy, on an island of the same name in the Adriatic, in the province of Venezia. It is connected with the mainland by a long bridge. **Pop.** 27,789.

CHIONE, *ki'-o-ne*. The most celebrated of this name is the daughter of Dædalion, of whom according to Greek legend, Apollo and Mercury became enamoured. For conceiving herself more beautiful than Juno, that goddess killed her, and changed her into a hawk.

CHIOS, *ki'-os*. (*See* Scio.)

CHIPPENHAM, *chip'-pen-ham*, a town and parliamentary borough of Wiltshire, on the left bank of the Avon, over which is an elegant freestone bridge, 13 miles from Bath. The church is a large, ancient, and interesting structure, and contains some very old and curious monumental devices and inscriptions. **Pop.** 4,495. The town was the seat of the Saxon kings of Wessex.

CHIPPEWAY RIVER, *chip'-pe-wai*, a river of North America, which, after a course of 150 miles, falls into the Mississippi, and has a communication with the Montreal river by a short passage.

CHIPPEWAY, or **CHIPPEWA**, a county in the north part of Michigan. bordering on Lakes Superior and Huron, and divided from Canada by St. Mary's river. **Area**, 2,376 square miles. **Pop.** 5,248.

CHIPPING-NORTON, *chip'-ping-nor'-ton*, a market town of Oxfordshire, 18 miles N.W. of Oxford. Its public buildings are a church, a townhall, National and British schools, and an endowed grammar-school. **Manf.** Woollen shawls, tweeds, and horse-cloths. **Pop.** 3,400.

CHIQUIMUI, A., *che-ke-mu'-la*, an isthmus of Central America, between the Pacific and the Caribbean Sea. It is about 150 miles wide.

CHIRIQUI, *che-re'-ke*, an archipelago of Central America. It is between a large lagoon of the same name and the Caribbean Sea. The lagoon extends along the coast about 90 miles, and from 40

to 50 inland, and is capable of containing vessels of the largest class. It receives the waters of a river of the same name.

CHIRON, *ki'-ron*, in Greek legend, a centaur, half a man and half a horse, son of Philyra and Saturn, was famous for his knowledge of music, medicine, and shooting. He taught mankind the use of plants and medicinal herbs, and he instructed, in all the polite arts, the greatest heroes of his age, such as Achilles, Æsculapius, Hercules, &c. Having received from Hercules an incurable wound in the knee, he begged Jupiter to deprive him of immortality. His prayers were heard, and he was placed by the god among the constellations, under the name of Sagittarius.

CHIRRA POONJEE, *chir'-ra poon-jé'*, a town of North Eastern India, on the Cossya hills. It has an elevation of 4,200 feet above the level of the sea. Coal and iron abound. Up to 1834 it was a British convalescent station; but in that year it was abandoned. Lat. 25° 14′ N. Lon. 91° 45′ E.

CHISAGO, *chi-sa'-go*, a county of Minnesota, United States. There are extensive forests, and great quantities of lumber are obtained. Area, 2,000 square miles. Pop. 7,982.

CHISHOLM, CAROLINE, *chis'-home*, an English lady, who greatly exerted herself in establishing a system of female emigration to Australia, and a Family Colonization Society, which have been of great service to many thousands of emigrants.

Born at Wootten, about 1810; died 1877.

CHISWICK, *chis'-ik*, a suburb in Middlesex, on the Thames, 7½ miles from St. Paul's. Pop. 15,975. The gardens of the Horticultural Society are in this parish, and in Chiswick House the statesmen Fox and Canning died. Hogarth resided there, and was buried in the churchyard.

CHITTAGONG, *chit'-ta-gong*, a division on the S.E. extremity of Bengal, traversed by the Mugh mountains, and by numberless streams flowing towards the Bay of Bengal. There are extensive forests, in which are large numbers of elephants. Along the coast and in the valleys there is considerable fertility. Pro. Rice, salt, timber, ivory, indigo, cotton, hemp, pepper, some coffee, and a small quantity of spices. Hogs, goats, and poultry are reared, and, on the seacoast, the government has a salt manufactory. Pop. 3,574,048. Lat. between 20° 45′ and 23° 25′ N. Lon. between 91° 32′ and 93° E.

CHITTAGONG, or ISLAMABAD, *is-lam-a-bad'*, the chief town of the above division, 7 miles from the mouth of the Kurrumfuli. The second name was given it by Aurungzebe, who conquered it, about the end of the 17th century. It was once a place of considerable commercial importance, but has greatly declined. Pop. 20,969.

CHITTAI, *chit'-ta-i*, one of the LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

CHITTELDROOG, *chit-tel-droog'*, a celebrated fortress and town of Hindostan, 130 miles from Seringapatam. Lat. 14° 4′ N. Lon. 76° 30′ E. The fort of this place is considered one of the strongest in India.

CHITTENDEN, *chit'-ten-den*, a county of Vermont, U.S., on Lake Champlain, intersected by Onion river. Area, 500 square miles. Pop. 32,792.

CHITTIM, or KITTIM, *chit'-tim*, "those that bruise," the descendants of Javan, fourth son of Japheth, peopled the islands of the Mediterranean Sea.

CHITTOR, *chit'-tor*, a town and fortress of the south of India, 80 miles W. of Madras. It stands on the right bank of the Puni river, 1,100 feet above the sea level; but in the dry season is very unhealthy, on account of the miasma which arises from the banks of the river being left dry at that period of the year. Pop. Uncertain. Lat. 13° 12′ N. Lon. 79° 9′ E. This town came into possession of the British in 1801, and in its neighbourhood are some remarkable antique tombs, of which no traditional or authentic history exists.

CHITTOR, a town of India, standing on the river Biruch, or Beris, 270 miles S.W. of Agra. The fortress is built on an isolated rock, from 300 to 400 feet high. Within the enclosure are a palace, several ancient temples, and a tank. Pop. Uncertain. Lat. 24° 52′ N. Lon. 74° 41′ E.

CHIURO, *ke-oo'-ro*, a town of Northern Italy, province of Sondrio, on the right bank of the Adda. There is a large annual fair, and the neighbourhood is rich in copper pyrites. Pop. 2,300.

CHIUSA (LA), *ke-oo'-sa*, a town of Northern Italy, on the left bank of the Pesio, 8 miles S.E. of Coni. Manf. Silk and glass. Pop. 7,000.

CHIUSA, a town of Sicily, 30 miles S.W. of Palermo. Agates are found in the vicinity. Pop. 6,000.

CHIUSI, *ke-oo'-se*, a town of Italy, on an eminence near the Val di Chiana, 37 miles S.E. of Siena. Pop. 3,000.—This was the ancient Clusium, one of the twelve republics of Etruria. In Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," we read of "Lars Porsena of Clusium." A great number of Etruscan vases and other antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood.

CHIVA, *ché'-va*, a town of Spain, province of Valencia. It is well built, with wide streets and good public buildings. There are many fine pictures in the large church; a town-house, and palace. Manf. Esparto, soap, earthenware, bricks, tiles, rope, and brandy. Pop. 3,000.

CHIVASSO, *ke-vas'-so*, a town of Northern Italy, on the left bank of the Po, 14 miles N.E. of Turin. It contains several churches and cloisters. Manf. Bricks, earthenware, and soap. Pop. 7,800. This town was taken by the French in 1800, and the fortifications demolished.

CHKLOV, or SCHKLOV, *schlof*, a town of Russia, on the right bank of the Dnieper. There are eight churches, three convents, and a synagogue. A large trade, chiefly in the hands of Jews, is carried on with Germany. Pop. 11,500.

CHLADNI, ERNST FLORENS FRIEDRICH, *klad'-ne*, German investigator of physical science, especially acoustics. He studied law at Leipsic, and practised for some time at Wittenberg, but turning his attention to music, he studied the nature of sound, and discovered the laws which regulate vibrations. He found out that if plates of glass were covered with fine sand, and then a vibration caused by means of a violin bow, beautiful regular figures were produced. He was the author of many elaborate and valuable works on acoustics.

Born at Wittenberg, 1756; died at Breslau, 1827.

CHLOE, *klo'-e*, a surname of Ceres, at Athens. Her yearly festivals, called Chloeia, were celebrated with much mirth and rejoicing, and her name thus came to be associated with feasting and drinking. A ram was always sacrificed to her.

CHLOPICKI, JOSEPH, *klo-pe'-ke*, a Polish general, who served under Napoleon, and was chosen dictator at the Polish revolution of 1820. His moderation displeasing his colleagues, he resigned and served as a common soldier.

Born in Galicia, 1772; **died** 1854.

CHLORIS, *klo'-ris*, in Greek mythology, the goddess of flowers, who married Zephyrus. She is the same as Flora.

CHLUMETZ, *clu'-mets*, a town in Bohemia, on the Czidlina, 44 miles E. of Prague. There are a palace, several churches, a town-house, and the ruins of an old castle. There is a mineral spring much resorted to. **Pop.** 2,600.

CHOASPES, *ko-as'-pes*, a river of Media, flowing into the Tigris. Its waters were so sweet that the kings of Persia drank no other, and in their expeditions always carried some with them, which had been previously boiled.

CHOC, or CHOQUE BAY, *choke*, is on the N.W. coast of St. Lucia, one of the Windward Islands, in the W. Indies. There is a river of the same name.

CHOCTAW, *chok-taw*, a county of Alabama, United States, bordering on the Mississippi. **Area,** 800 square miles. **Pop.** 15,731. Butler is the capital.

CHOCTAW, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area,** 990 square miles. **Pop.** 9,036. The capital is Greensborough.

CHOCZIM, or CHOLZIM, *chok'-zim*, **or KHOTIN,** a fortified town of Russia, province of Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 10 miles S. of Kamenetz. **Pop.** 20,000.—This was formerly a town of some importance, and was the northernmost fort of the Ottoman empire. It is still an important military post. In 1673 the Turks were here defeated by Sobieski and his Poles, and in 1739 again by the Russians.

CHODZIESEN, *kod-zee'-sen*, a town of Prussia, government of Posen, capital of a circle of the same name. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, and lace. There are four yearly markets. **Pop.** 3,100, of whom one-third are Jews.

CHŒRILUS, *keer'-i-lus*, a tragic poet of Athens, who wrote 150 tragedies, of which thirteen obtained the prize.—(Chœrilus of Samos).—The name of two other poets, one of whom was very intimate with Herodotus, and wrote a poem on the victory which the Athenians had obtained over Xerxes. On account of the excellence of the composition, he received a piece of gold for each verse from the Athenians, and was publicly ranked with Homer as a poet.—The other was one of Alexander's flatterers. It is said that that prince promised him as many pieces of gold as there should be good verses in his poetry, and as many slaps on the forehead as there were bad. On examination, scarcely six of his verses were found entitled to the coins, while the rest were rewarded with castigation.

CHOISEUL-AMBOISE, ETIENNE FRANÇOIS, Duc de, *shwoi'-zu(r)l-am-bwois*. He entered the army, and having attracted the attention of Madame Pompadour, the king's mistress, rose rapidly in royal favour. He was appointed ambassador to Rome and Vienna, created a duke in 1758, and was the principal minister of state during the greater portion of the reign of Louis XV. of France. In 1760 he expelled the Jesuits from France, and is said to have encouraged the British colonies of North America, during the first symptoms of their rebellion against the mother country. He was partial to the arts and literature, being the friend of Voltaire and other men of learning. He had spies in every European court, and exercised a great influence in all diplomatic transactions. Madame Pompadour, as the king's mistress, was adverse to Choiseul, and he found it advisable to retire from office in 1770. The king, however, found it necessary frequently to consult him on state affairs.

Born 1719: **died** in Paris, 1785.

CHOISEUL-GOUFFIER, MARIE GABRIEL, Count of, French antiquary, who visited Greece in 1776, and published a work which obtained him a seat in the French Academy in 1784. In the same year he was appointed ambassador to Constantinople. Refusing to acknowledge the authority of the Convention, after the great Revolution, an order was issued for his arrest, but he escaped to St. Petersburgh, where he became privy councillor, director of the Academy of Fine Arts, and superintendent of the royal libraries. He returned to France in 1802, and in 1814 was made a peer. He bequeathed a fine collection of antiquities to the Louvre.

Born at Paris, 1752; **died** at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1817.

CHOISEUL, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, belonging to the Solomon group. **Lat.** 7° 29′ S. **Lon.** 157° 55′ E.

CHOISEUL, a port at the head of Antongil Bay, on the N.E. coast of Madagascar. There is a good harbour. **Lat.** 15° 25′ S. **Lon.** 49° 40′ E.

CHOISY, FRANÇOIS TIMOLEON, French author. In his youth he lived a very irregular life, adopting for some time female attire. Very strangely he was selected as a coadjutor to the Chevalier de Chaumont, who was sent to instruct the king of Siam in the doctrines of Christianity, and for that purpose was ordained priest. Two years afterwards, 1687, he was elected a member of the French Academy. He was appointed prior of Saint Lô, and grand dean of the cathedral of Bayeux. He wrote a great number of so-called religious and historical works, including many biographies of the kings of France, taking peculiar pleasure in recording their gallantries.

Born at Paris, 1644; **died** 1724.

CHOISY-SUR-SEINE, *shwoi'-se*, a handsome and pleasantly situated town of France, on the Seine, 6 miles S. of Paris. **Manf.** Porcelain, soap, glass, leather, and chemicals. **Pop.** 3,200.

CHOLEECHEL, or ISLA-DE-ROSAS, *cho-lai'-chel*, an island in S. America, in the Plata confederation, on the frontier of Patagonia. It is formed by the Rio Negro.

CHOLET, or CHOLLET, *sho'-lai*, a town of France, in the department of Maine-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Maine, 11 miles S. of Beaupreau. **Manf.** Fine woollens, cotton goods, handkerchiefs, and flannels. **Pop.** 11,000.

CHOLULA, *cho-loo'-la*, a city of the Mexican confederation, formerly the capital of an independent district of the same name, 60 miles S.E. of Mexico, on the table-land of Anahuac, nearly 7,000 feet above the sea-level. It was famed as the seat of piety and religion during the Mexican empire, and had a magnificent temple, which still remains, and to which the Mexicans now resort in crowds at the festival of the Virgin. The perpendicular height of this edifice is 164 feet, and at the base it measures at each side 1,440 feet. This temple, which is to the E. of the city, on the road leading

to Puebla, is the most ancient and the most celebrated of all the Mexican religious monuments. A large cruciform chapel has been built on one of the highest platforms. **Pop.** 10,000.

CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO, *cho'-nos*, a group of islands lying off the W. coast of Patagonia. Almost all the islands present a bare and repelling appearance, although some of them are large and sparsely populated. **Lat.** between 44° and 46° S. **Lon.** between 74° and 75° W.

CHOPIN, FREDERIC FRANÇOIS, *sho'-pa(n)*, musical composer and pianist. He was born in Poland, of French parents. As a pianist, he held a high rank, and in dance music especially, he attained great popularity.

Born at Warsaw, 1810; **died** at Paris, 1849.

CHORLEY, *chor'-le*, a market-town of Lancashire, 9 miles S.E. of Preston. There are a town-hall, market-house, several churches and chapels, and a free grammar-school. The parish church, St. Lawrence, has been recently enlarged, and there are several other churches and chapels. A large cemetery has been formed. In the vicinity of the town is an abundance of coal, lead, iron, flag and mill stones. **Manf.** Cotton goods, yarns, muslins, chemicals, and machinery. **Pop.** 22,792. A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western Railways.

CHORLTON-ON-MEDLOCK, *chorl'-ton*, a town of Lancashire, and a suburb of Manchester. (*See* MANCHESTER.) All Saints church is a handsome building, and there are other churches, chapels, a town-hall, lyceum, and mechanics' institute. There are two cemeteries. **Pop.** 55,593.

CHOROS ISLANDS, *cho'-ros*, three small islands in the Pacific Ocean. The largest is only about 2 miles long, and about 5 miles from the shore of Chili. **Lat.** 29° 17′ S. **Lon.** 71° 36′ W.

CHOSARASP, a town in Asia, 40 miles S.E. of Khiva, near the left bank of the Amoor. It has two castles, 10 mosques, and a college, and is surrounded by a mud wall.

CHOSROES I., or KHOSROU the Great, *kos'-ro-es*, king of Persia, succeeded Cabades in 531. He concluded a peace with the Romans, but afterwards invaded their territories, and was repulsed by Belisarius. In the reign of Justin II. he attacked the Romans again, but was defeated by Tiberius. He was fierce, cruel, and rash; but possessed many great qualities, and liberally encouraged the arts and sciences. (*See* BELISARIUS.)

Died 579.

CHOSROES II. ascended the throne on the deposition of his father Hormidas, in 591. He is accused, on plausible grounds, of murdering his father. His nobility conspired against him on account of his cruelties, and obliged him to fly to the Romans, who replaced him on the throne. He afterwards carried his arms into Judæa, Libya, and Egypt, and made himself master of Carthage; but was defeated by the emperor Heraclius. He was assassinated in prison by his son Sirves.

Died 627.

CHOTA NAGPORE. (*See* NAGPORE.)

CHOTIEBORZ, *cho'-te-borz*, a town of Bohemia, on the Daubranka, 60 miles S.E. of Prague. **Manf.** Woollens and linen. There are yearly markets. **Pop.** 3,400.

CHOURAR, *chou'-rar*, a small district of India, belonging to the Jareegah Rajpoots. **Ext.** 25 miles long, and about 18 broad. **Desc.** Level and open, producing salt in abundance. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** between 23° 35′ and 23° 56′ N. **Lon.** between 70° 53′ and 71° 11′ E.

CHOWAN, *chou'-an*, a county of N. Carolina, U.S., on the N. side of Albemarle Sound. **Area,** 218 square miles. **Pop.** 7,900. Edenton is the capital.

CHRAZANOV, *kra'-za-nof*, a town of Austria, on the Checklow. A large trade is carried on. **Pop.** 4,000, mostly Jews.

CHRESTIEN DE TROYES, *kres'-te-on(g)-de-troy*, early French poet and romancer, who chose for the subjects of his principal poems the legends of King Arthur and the Holy Graal, which have in our own days furnished material for the "Idylls" of Tennyson.

Lived in the 12th century.

CHRISTCHURCH, *kriste'-church*, a town and parliamentary borough of Hampshire, situate between the Avon and the Stour, near their confluence, and about a mile from the sea. The church is cruciform, partly of Norman architecture, and possesses a very fine sculptured altar-piece. It was built on the foundation of an older church, in the reign of William Rufus, and was restored in 1861. It contains a memorial of the poet Shelley. There are artillery barracks. **Pop.** 29,457.

CHRISTCHURCH, the capital of the province of Canterbury, New Zealand, is situated on the banks of the river Avon, about 5 miles from the sea. It is distant from Lyttelton, which is its port, about 8 miles, and is connected with it by a railway, tunnelled at great expense through the Lyttelton hills. The town possesses numerous fine buildings, among others the Provincial Government offices, the supreme court, the immigration barracks, the hospital, banks, club-house, college, and St. Michael's church, with flourishing manufactories. Christchurch has the advantage of having one of the finest and most equable climates in New Zealand. It is pleasantly situated on a flat near the foot of some hills, and the main street—High-street—is over a mile in length. The Avon is a beautiful clear stream, abounding in whitebait, and almost overgrown with watercress. The town is in connection with all the leading towns by telegraph. The district is more particularly suitable for grazing purposes. **Pop.** 30,719.

CHRISTIAN, *krist'-yan*, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area,** 675 square miles. **Pop.** 28,227. The capital is Taylorsville.

CHRISTIAN, a county of Kentucky, United States. There are rich mines of coal and iron in the south. **Area,** 540 square miles. **Pop.** 31,682. Hopkinsville is the capital.

CHRISTIAN ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, is 60 miles in circumference, and was, in 1777, discovered by Captain Cook. **Lat.** 1° 41′ S. **Lon.** 157° 30′ W.

CHRISTIANA, *kris-te-a'-na*, a township of Newcastle county, Delaware, U.S., on Christiana Creek, 37 miles from Philadelphia. **Pop.** 6,140.

CHRISTIANIA, *kree-ste-a'-na*, a city and port, the capital or seat of government of Norway, situate at the extremity of a long narrow inlet, Christiania Fjord, about 60 miles from the sea, in the province of Aggershuus. The town, though not large, is the best built and among the most thriving places in the kingdom. The public build-

ings are the old castle of Aggershuus, with its church and citadel, the new palace of the Crown Prince, in front of which is a memorial statue of King Charles John, erected in 1875, a cathedral, the great military hospital, erected in 1806; a university (with museum), observatory, house of correction, an academy, a military school, and two theatres. There is an excellent harbour, and a considerable trade is carried on. **Manf.** Coarse cloth, cordage, tobacco, hardwares, and paper. There are, besides, breweries and distilleries. The chief exports are fish, tar, soap, vitriol, alum, iron, copper, and timber. **Pop.** 128,300. **Lat.** 59° 55′ N. **Lon.** 10° 43′ E.

CHRISTIANOPLE, *kree'-ste-a-no'-pel*, a fortified seaport of Sweden, on Kalmar Sound, 20 miles from Carlscrona. **Pop.** Unascertained.

CHRISTIANSAND, *kre'-ste-an-sand'*, a fortified seaport of Norway. It is situate on the south coast, on a fiord of the Skagerrack, 160 miles from Christiania. The houses are generally neat and well built, and the streets broad and straight. The most remarkable building is the cathedral. The town has one of the best-sheltered harbours in Norway, defended by several batteries. The inhabitants are principally employed in shipbuilding, and particularly in the repairing of vessels forced, by the storms of the Cattegat, to take refuge here to refit. Lobsters for the London market and timber are the chief exports. **Pop.** 11,500. **Lat.** 58° 8′ N. **Lon.** 8° E.

CHRISTIANSOE, *kre'-ste-an-soo'*, a group of islands in the Baltic, 12 miles N. of Bornholm. There is a secure and fortified haven. **Lat.** of lighthouse, 55° 19′ N. **Lon.** 15° 12′ E.

CHRISTIANSTAD, *kre'-ste-an-stat'*, a town of Sweden, about 10 miles from the shores of the Baltic. It is well built, and has a citadel, senate-house, arsenal, and barracks. **Manf.** Gloves, and linen and woollen fabrics. **Pop.** 6,500.

CHRISTIANSTAD, a Swedish district, or "lan," of which the above town is the capital. **Area**, 2,400 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile, containing the valley of Helge. **Pro.** Hemp, flax, timber, corn, and hops. **Pop.** 227,233.

CHRISTIANSTED, *kre'-ste-an-stet'*, a town on the N.E. coast of the island of St. Croix, in the Danish West Indies, of which it is the capital. It is the principal *entrepôt* for the commerce of Copenhagen, and its harbour, which is difficult of access, is defended by a fort and a battery. **Pop.** 5,000.

CHRISTIANSUND, *kre'-ste-an-soond*, a seaport-town on the N.W. coast of Norway, 36 miles W. of Drontheim, built on three rocky islands which enclose an excellent harbour. The surface of the rocks is so irregular that scarcely any of the houses (which are all of wood and painted red) stand on the same level. It has an active fish-trade, chiefly for the Spanish and Italian markets. **Pop.** 5,800.

CHRISTIAN, or CHRISTIERN, I., king of Denmark, succeeded Christopher of Bavaria in 1448. In the following year he was elected king of Norway, and, in 1456, of Sweden. In the latter kingdom, however, he had but a title without power, and in 1463 was finally driven out by Charles Canutson. In Denmark he became popular by his prudence, moderation, and liberality. He instituted the order of the Elephant.

Born 1425; **died** 1481.

CHRISTIAN II., called the Cruel, and also the Northern Nero, succeeded his father John on the throne of Denmark, in 1513, and in 1520 declared war against Sweden, captured Stockholm, and was named king of Sweden. The cruelties which he displayed in the latter country alienated all hearts from him, and he was shortly deposed by an insurrection excited by Gustavus Vasa. He afterwards, in 1523, lost the crown of Denmark by an insurrection. In 1531, assisted by the Emperor Charles V. and the Catholic party, he invaded Norway, but in the following year was defeated at the battle of Aggershuus, and imprisoned for 12 years in the castle of Sonderburg.

Born in the island of Funen, 1481; **died** 1559.

CHRISTIAN III., succeeded to the Danish crown in 1534, on the death of his uncle, Frederick I. He embraced Lutheranism, and made it the established religion.

Born 1502; **died** 1558.

CHRISTIAN IV., king of Denmark, succeeded his father, Frederick II., in 1588. He made war successfully against Sweden, and in 1625 was elected chief of the Protestant league. The following year, however, he was defeated at Lutter, by Tilly, and forced to sign a humiliating peace at Lubeck. At home he was an able administrator. He fostered commerce and industry, built new cities, and left Denmark peaceful and happy.

Born in Zealand, 1577; **died** 1648.

CHRISTIAN V., ascended the Danish throne in 1670, on the death of his father, Frederick III. He united with the princes of Germany, and declared war against the Swedes, in which he was unsuccessful. In 1673 he allied himself with the Dutch against Louis XIV., and also declared war against Sweden. He took Pomerania from the latter power; but restored it by a treaty made in 1679. In the midst of the wars which he carried on, he compiled a code of laws, which forms the basis of the jurisprudence of Denmark.

Born 1645; **died** 1699.

CHRISTIAN VI., king of Denmark, succeeded his father, Frederick IV., in 1730. During his reign the kingdom enjoyed continuous tranquillity. Copenhagen, which in 1721 had been destroyed by fire, was rebuilt with great magnificence.

Born 1699; **died** 1746.

CHRISTIAN VII., king of Denmark, succeeded his father, Frederick V., in 1766. In the same year he married Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. of England. He appointed as his minister, his doctor, Struenzée, whose influence soon became paramount. At the end of two years, however, this minister was disgraced, and put to death, all authority passing into the hands of the queen dowager, Julie Marie of Brunswick. The young queen was imprisoned (*see* CAROLINE MATILDA.) The end of his reign was disastrous. In 1807 Copenhagen was bombarded and taken by the British, and the king's latter days were clouded by insanity.

Born 1749; **died** 1808.

CHRISTIAN VIII., nephew of Christian VII. ascended the throne, 1839. He was a scholar and author.

Born 1786; **died** 1848.

CHRISTIAN IX., fourth son of the duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, succeeded to the crown by the Danish law of succession, 1863. He is the father of the Princess of Wales.

Born 1818.

CHRISTINA, *kre-sté-na*, queen of Sweden, was the only child of Gustavus Adolphus, whom she succeeded in 1632, when only in her sixth year. She possessed great beauty and talents, and invited to her court the most learned men in Europe. Among these were Grotius, whom she sent ambassador to France; Salmasius, Descartes, Bochart, Huet, Vossius, and Meibom. In 1654, being weary of the labours of state, and the restraint imposed upon her eccentric and wilful disposition, she abdicated in favour of her cousin, Charles Gustavus, although only in her 28th year. It is affirmed, however, that the principal reason was her having embraced the Roman Catholic religion. From Sweden she went to Denmark (where she assumed masculine costume), Holland, and Rome, but after residing there some time, she removed to France, where she was well received by Louis XIV. Whilst residing in that country, she caused Monaldeschi, her favourite master of the horse, to be put to death in her own house, for some alleged crime which, in her estimation, amounted to high treason against his sovereign, whom she still considered herself to be. Even in this act she found defenders, among whom was Leibnitz, who justified the deed in an elaborate pamphlet. Her conduct, however, excited the disgust of the court, when she applied to Cromwell for permission to visit England; but the sturdy Protector turned the shadow of his countenance upon her, and denied the boon. She now returned to Rome, where she resided till the death of Charles Gustavus, when she went to Sweden, with the view of reascending the throne. Her subjects, however, were by this time entirely alienated from her, and she was once more forced to return to Rome. In 1666 she aspired to the throne of Poland, but obtained no support. The remainder of her life, chiefly devoted to collecting objects of art, was passed in Rome, where she died, her funeral being, in accordance with her express desire, of the most magnificent description. Twenty thousand masses were said for the repose of her soul. She left a collection of maxims, and reflections on the life of Alexander the Great, of whom she was a great admirer.

Born 1626; **died** at Rome, 1689.

CHRISTINA, MARIA, wife of Ferdinand VII. and mother of Isabel II., queen of Spain, took an active part in the affairs of that country from 1830 to 1854. As queen regent she governed arbitrarily, and in 1854 was compelled to quit Spain, when she retired into exile.

Born at Naples, 1806.

CHRISTINA, SANTA, one of the Marquesas islands in the South Pacific. (*See* MARQUESAS.)

CHRISTINEHAM, *kre-sté-na-ham*, a thriving town of Sweden, in the province of Carlstad, in a bay on the N.E. shore of Lake Wenern. Two small streams, crossed by stone bridges, flow through the town. A large trade is carried on in iron, disposed of chiefly at a large annual fair. There are mineral wells near the town. **Pop.** 2,000.

CHRISTINESTAD, *kre-sté-na-stat*, a small seaport of Russian Finland, on the Gulf of Bothnia, on the peninsula of Cappa, 60 miles S.W. of Vasa. There is a good harbour, and timber, pitch, tallow, and butter are exported. **Pop.** 2,300. **Lat.** 62° 16′ N. **Lon.** 69° 6′ E.

CHRISTMAS HARBOUR, a good and safe bay on the N. coast of Kerguelen's Land, in the Indian Ocean. **Lat.** 48° 41′ S. **Lon.** 69° 6′ E.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Indian Ocean, about 9 miles long, and the same in breadth, well wooded, but nearly inaccessible. **Lat.** 10° 30′ S. **Lon.** 105° 30′ E.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the North Pacific. It is of coral formation, and about 60 miles in circumference. At the western extremity there are a great number of cocoa-nut trees. In 1777 Captain Cook landed here to observe an eclipse of the sun. **Lat.** 1° 41′ N. **Lon.** 157° 15′ W.

CHRISTMAS SOUND, a bay on the S. coast of Terra del Fuego, 120 miles N.W. of Cape Horn, discovered in 1774. **Lat.** 55° 27′ S. **Lon.** of the entrance, 70° 16′ W.

CHRISTOPHE, HENRI, negro king of Hayti, began life as a slave and cook at a tavern in Cape Town, St. Domingo. Being of colossal stature, and possessed of considerable force of character, he seemed marked out by nature for prominence among those whose uneducated perceptions enable them to penetrate little beyond what appears on the surface of human character. In 1790 an insurrection of the Blacks in St. Domingo took place. He was employed by Toussaint L'Ouverture, the generalissimo of the Blacks, and was successful in suppressing various revolts, which darkened the dawn of negro freedom. In 1802 he defended Cape Town, with valour, against General Leclerc, and when forced to evacuate the place, burned the greater part of the town, took 3,000 men with him, and joined Toussaint. Christophe now fought vigorously for the liberation of his countrymen, and in 1806 became generalissimo of the army, and president for life of Hayti. In 1811 he was proclaimed king of Hayti, under the title of Henri I., the crown at the same time being made hereditary in his family. He took the French court for his model, and constituted an hereditary negro nobility. In 1812 he was solemnly crowned, and reigned successfully for some years. In 1818 reverses came upon him, and the republican Blacks rose against his authority. Whilst lying ill, from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy, in his fine palace of Sans-Souci, he was surrounded by insurgent troops. The duke of Marmalade, one of the highest of his nobles, proclaimed the abolition of monarchy, and Christophe shot himself through the heart. He left a widow and children, but his eldest son and most of his inferior officers were slaughtered. This sable sovereign was by no means destitute of governing qualities, whilst he encouraged the freedom of the press, and promoted education. He also framed a code of laws, which he dignified with the title of the "Code Henri," in imitation of the "Code Napoléon."

Born 1767; **died** 1820.

CHRISTOPHER'S, ST., or ST. KITTS, *kris'-to-fers*, one of the Leeward group of the British W. Indian Isles, 46 miles W. of Antigua. It is 20 miles long, by about 4 in average breadth. Volcanic, and traversed by a mountain-ridge, in the middle of which is the crater of an extinct volcano, and towards the western extremity is Mount Misery, about 3,700 feet high. About half of the island only is fit for cultivation, and at the southern end of the island are a number of salt-ponds. It is, however, remarkably fertile, and produces the most abundant crops of sugar. **Area**, 68 square miles. **Pop.** 25,000. **Lat.** 17° 17′ N. **Lon.** 60° 42′ W.—This island was, in 1493, discovered by Columbus, and the peace of Utrecht, 1713, gave it to Great Britain. In 1782 it was taken by the French, but restored in 1783.

CHRISTOVAL, SAN, or CHRISTOBAL, *kre'-sto-val*, a town of Venezuela, capital of the

state of Tachira, on the right bank of the river of that name. There are a large church and a convent. Sugar-cane and tobacco are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 3,400. Lat. 7° 20′ N. Lon. 71° 58′ W.

CHRISTOVAO, SANTO, *kre'-sto-va-o*, a town of Brazil, capital of the province of Sergipe, about 18 miles from the shore of the Atlantic. The governor's palace, four churches and two convents are the principal public buildings. There is a harbour, but the access is difficult. Sugar, cotton and tobacco are exported. Pop. 2,000. Lat. 11° 10′ S. Lon. 36° 8′ W.

CHRUDIM, *krw-dim*, a walled town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name.

CHRYSOSTOM, ST. JOHN, *kre-sos'-tom*, The most eloquent of the fathers of the Christian church, and bishop of Constantinople. His father's name was Secundus, but the son is known only by the surname of Chrysostom, or "golden-mouthed." He was reared to the bar, which he quitted for a religious life, and lived as a hermit in a cave six years; after which he returned to Antioch and was ordained in 381. He became so famous for his eloquence, that, on the death of Nectarius, patriarch of Constantinople, he was, in 397, elected his successor. He there built several hospitals, and gave most of his income to the poor; but in his endeavours to enlarge his episcopal jurisdiction was involved in a dispute with Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria. This churchman gained the empress Eudoxia to his side, and the consequence was, that Chrysostum was deposed and sent into Bithynia, which occasioned an insurrection at Constantinople. He was recalled in triumph, but was again sent into exile on a desolate tract on the Euxine Sea. His death was caused by the sufferings he endured on this forced journey.

Born at Antioch, 347; died 407.

CHUBB, THOMAS, a controversial writer, was the son of poor people in Wiltshire, and became a tallow-chandler. He wrote many treatises on theological subjects, generally attacking the Christian doctrines.

Born 1679; died 1746.

CHUENPEE, or SHAKOK, *chu-en'-pe*, a fortified port of China, on an island 35 miles from Canton. It was taken by the British in 1841 and the fortifications demolished. Lat. 22° 42′ N. Lon. 113° 38′ E.

CHUMBUL, *choom'-bool*, a large river of Hindostan, rising in Malwar, in the Vindhyan mountains, and falling into the Jumna 25 miles below Etawch. It has a fine series of falls about 40 miles below Mokundra. It receives numerous tributaries. Length, 570 miles.

CHUNAR, or CHUNARGUR, *choo-nar-gur'*, a town and celebrated fortress of British India, on the Ganges, 16 miles S.W. of Benares. It has an episcopal church and a Roman Catholic chapel. The fortress stands on a lofty rock, rising almost precipitously from the river. Within the walls are the governor's house, the state prison, an hospital, and an ancient Hindoo palace. Pop. 10,000. The territory annexed to this town was, in 1768, ceded to the British.

CHUPPRAH-MOW, *choo'-pra*, a large town of British India, in the province of Behar, extending for a mile along the left bank of the Ganges, 32 miles N.W. of Patna. There are some large and handsome houses and British factories, but the greater number of the dwellings are merely mud huts. Pop. 51,670.

CHUQUISACA, or SUCRE, *choo'-ke-sa-ka*, a province of Bolivia, South America, on the south-east of the great table-land. Pop. 273,668.

CHUQUISACA, a city of S. America, and capital of the above province, formerly called Los Charcos, or La Plata. The town is built in a valley 9,300 feet above the sea, and the houses are very roomy and convenient, with pleasant gardens. The streets are well paved, and in the principal square is a fine fountain. There is a large cathedral, ornamented with painting and gilding, in the Moresque style, with lofty towers and a dome, two other fine churches, monasteries, a palace, university, and mining schools. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 19° 30′ S. Lon. 66° 42′ W.

CHUR, or COIRE, capital of the Swiss canton of Grisons.

CHURCH, STATES OF THE. (*See* ITALY.)

CHURCHILL, JOHN, *church'-hill*. (*See* MARLBOROUGH, Duke of.)

CHURCHILL, RANDOLPH HENRY SPENCER, commonly called Lord Randolph Churchill, the second son of the sixth Duke of Marlborough. Educated at Merton College, Oxford. First elected to Parliament for Woodstock at the general election of 1874, when about twenty-five years of age. He was almost a silent supporter of the Conservative government of Lord Beaconsfield, which held office during the whole of that parliament. On the defeat of the Conservative party in 1880, and the consequent return of Mr. Gladstone to the head of the government, Lord Randolph Churchill forthwith took a very prominent and aggressive part in opposition, which culminated in the defeat of the Gladstone ministry in 1885. Lord Randolph had previously made a short visit to India. On the accession of Lord Salisbury to power, Lord Randolph, not being invited to join the government, led a body of Conservatives who ostentatiously voted against their party. He was immediately invited to become a member of the government, and entered the cabinet as Secretary for India. At the general election of 1885, he became a candidate for the new division of Central Birmingham, in opposition to Mr. John Bright, who secured the seat; but his opponent was elected for the new division of South Paddington. Lord Salisbury's government being soon afterwards defeated, immediately resigned, together with Lord Randolph Churchill, who resumed his position as active opponent of the Liberal government until the defeat upon the Irish Home Rule Bill, which again restored Lord Salisbury to the premiership, Lord Randolph becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, but he suddenly resigned in December 1886, owing to differences with Lord Salisbury on financial and foreign affairs.

Born 1849.

CHURCHILL, SIR WINSTON, an English historian, who wrote a "Chronicle of the Kings of England," published in 1675, folio. He was the father of the celebrated Duke of Marlborough; and his daughter, Arabella, became mistress to James II.

Born in Dorsetshire, 1620; died 1688.

CHURCHILL, CHARLES, an English poet, the son of a curate of St. John's, Westminster. He received his education at Westminster. When only 17 years of age he made a runaway marriage.

At the age of 23 he was ordained, and served a curacy in Wales; but, becoming a dealer in cider, was unfortunate, and fell into bankruptcy. After this he came to London, and in 1758 succeeded his father as curate of St. John's, to which he added the profits of a seminary, in which he taught young ladies to read and write. His first-published literary performance (1763) was a poem called "Rosciad," written against the principal theatrical managers and actors, which had so great a success that it stimulated him to further exertions in the satirical line. This was immediately followed by the "Apology," which was succeeded by "Night," intended to serve as an apology for his own nocturnal habits, which were sometimes marked by such bibacious and other excesses as to damage his reputation. After several other performances, in one of which—"Pomposo"—he attacked Dr. Johnson, he wrote, to please Wilkes, "The Prophecy of Famine, a Scotch Pastoral," which met with great success. There seems nothing, however, more difficult to bear with equanimity than sudden prosperity, and Churchill fell into greater irregularities of conduct than ever. His parishioners were forced to remonstrate strongly with him against his vices, and he quitted the clerical profession. He now gave himself up to a dissipated course of life, parted from his wife, and kept a mistress. He continued, however, the friend of John Wilkes, and wrote further satires. Among others he attacked Hogarth, who revenged himself in his picture of "The Reverend Mr. Churchill as the Russian Bear." In versification he adopted Dryden as his model, and unquestionably exhibited great literary powers, which make it matter for regret that he so misused his abilities.

Born at Westminster, 1731; died at Boulogne, 1764.

CHURCHILL, CAPE, a headland on the W. coast of Hudson's Bay. Lat. 58° 50′ N. Lon. 93° 10′ E.

CHUSAN, *choo-san'*, one of a group of islands off the E. coast of China, about 7 miles from the mainland, and 50 miles N.E. of Ningpo. It is 21 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 6 to 11. It is mountainous, interspersed with highly-cultivated valleys, producing tea, rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, walnuts, chestnuts, cotton, and tobacco. The island is studded with a great many towns and villages. Tinghai is the chief port. Pop. 200,000. Lat. 30° N. Lon. 122° E.—This island, called the "Key of China," was taken by the British in 1840 and 1841, and held by them until the terms of their treaty with China were fulfilled by the latter power.

CHUSAN ISLANDS, a group scattered around the preceding. One of them is the sacred island of Pu-tu; where are many Buddhist temples and monasteries, inhabited exclusively by priests or bonzes.

CIBBER, CAIUS GABRIEL, *sib'-ber*, a German sculptor, who, about the time of the Cromwellian Protectorate, came to England, and began to pursue his profession in London with some success. The statues of the kings, and of Gresham, in the Royal Exchange, which was burned in 1838, were by him, and also the two figures of "Melancholy" and "Raging Madness," at the principal gate of old Bethlehem Hospital, now at South Kensington (the "Cibber's brazen brainless brothers" of Pope). He also executed the bassi-rilievi on the pedestal of the London Monument. During the latter years of his life, he was chiefly employed by the duke of Devonshire in decorating the seat of that nobleman at Chatsworth. In the revolution of 1688, he took up arms under the duke, in favour of the prince of Orange, and lived to see the cause for which he fought successful, and to accumulate a large fortune.

Born about 1630; died in London, 1700.

CIBBER, COLLEY, an English poet and playwriter, the son of Gabriel Cibber, the sculptor. He served in the army of the prince of Orange at the Revolution, and having offended his father by an imprudent marriage, and so thrown on his own resources, went on the stage; but not attaining to eminence as an actor, turned his attention to dramatic writing. His first play was "Love's Last Shift," which was performed in 1695, and met with great applause; after which he wrote a number of others. His best work is considered to be the "Careless Husband," performed in 1704; but the "Nonjuror" brought him the most fame and profit. George I., to whom it was dedicated, presented him with £200. In 1711 he became one of the patentees of Drury Lane Theatre, retiring in 1730 on receiving the office of poet laureate. His comedies are light, airy, and pleasant, but his royal odes possess many faults. He made "acting versions" of several of Shakespeare's plays, which even now retain a certain amount of popularity. He wrote an "Apology" for his own life, which is very amusing, as it depicts many of his own foibles and peculiarities with considerable candour. He was the hero of Pope's "Dunciad."

Born in London, 1671; died 1757.

CIBBER, SUSANNAH MARIA, was the wife of Theophilus Cibber, son of the preceding, and the sister of Dr. Thomas Arne, the musical composer. She, as an actress, became a great favourite with the public, and was considered by many as the best representative of the tragic muse in her time on the stage. She was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

Born 1714; died 1766.

CIBRARIO, LUIGI, *che-brair'-e-o*, Italian historian and politician. He studied at the university of Turin, where he took the degree of doctor of laws. In 1848 king Charles Albert appointed him extraordinary royal commissioner at Venice, and made him a senator of the kingdom. Under king Victor Emmanuel, he was superintendent-general of the customs, and negotiated a treaty of commerce with France. In 1852 he was minister of public instruction, and in 1855 of foreign affairs. He wrote a history of the monarchy of Savoy, a treatise on the political economy of the Middle Ages, and various historical and biographical works.

Born at Turin, 1802; died at Salo, 1870.

CICERO, MARCUS TULLIUS, *sis'-e-ro*, a learned philosopher, and the greatest of Roman orators, honourably descended both by his father and mother's side. He was instructed in the language and literature of Greece by the orator Crassus, in philosophy by Philo, in law by Mutius Scævola, and acquired his military knowledge under Sylla, in the Marsian war. At the age of 16 he was admitted to the full rights of citizenship. When young, he translated the Greek poem "Phænomena," of Aratus, into Latin, of which some fragments remain. At the age of 26 he appeared at the bar, and pleaded the cause of Quinctius, and a year afterwards defended Roscius of Ameria in such a manner as won the applause of the Romans. He then travelled into Greece and Asia, and spent some time at Athens with his friend Atticus in studying the best models of Grecian oratory. On his return to Rome he became distinguished above all other pleaders. After passing through the offices of ædile and prætor, he offered himself as a candi-

date for the consulship; and, though powerfully opposed, was successful. One of his competitors was the famous Catiline, whose conspiracy against the state he was afterwards the great means of unveiling; for which he was called by the citizens "the father of his country, and the second founder of the republic." (*See* Catiline.) His vehemence, however, against Clodius, who was accused of having violated the mysteries of the *Bona Dea* (*see* Cæsar, Julius), brought upon him a train of evils, which finally forced him into voluntary exile; but his banishment was of short duration, for the Clodian faction becoming odious, the senate and people unanimously recalled him. In the quarrel between Cæsar and Pompey, he espoused the side of the latter, and followed him into Greece; but, after the battle of Pharsalia, returned into Italy, and obtained the friendship of Cæsar. He now retired from the arena of politics, and devoted himself to the calmer elegancies of literary pursuits, but the assassination of the dictator once more called him upon the political stage. He advised the senate to grant a general amnesty; but when he saw Antony gaining the ascendancy, he removed to Athens, to escape the effects of the enmity of that general. In a short time, however, he returned to Rome, and seemed to enjoy the friendship of Octavius, who nevertheless was induced to sacrifice him to the malice of Antony. Cicero was at Tusculum when he received the news of his proscription. In order to escape the vengeance of his enemies, he set out in a litter for the seacoast, but was overtaken and slain. His head and hands were carried in triumph to Antony, who was mean enough to place them on the rostra in the Forum, where Cicero had so often defended the lives, fortunes, and liberties of the Roman people. The talents of this great man have been the subject of universal admiration, and he possessed eminent public and private virtues, although they were, in some degree, obscured by his excessive vanity, and his want of courage and resolution led him into many acts of meanness. He married Terentia, whom he afterwards divorced, and by whom he had a son and daughter. His second wife was a young woman to whom he was guardian.

Born at Arpinum, 106 B.C.; died 43 B.C.

CID CAMPEADOR, The, *sid kam-pai'-ador*, from the Arabic *el seid*, "the lord," and the Spanish *campeador*, "champion," was a Castilian hero, whose exploits are so largely mingled with fable and romance, that it is difficult, now, to determine how much of his life was true. It would appear, however, that his real name was Don Roderigo Diaz de Bivar, and that he was reared in the court of the kings of Castile. On account of the great prowess he displayed in early years, the honour of knighthood was bestowed on him; and, in 1063, he proceeded with Don Sancho of Castile against Ramiro, king of Aragon, who was slain in battle. On the accession of Sancho, he accompanied him to the siege of Zamora, where the king was killed by treachery, and the Cid led back the troops to Castile, carrying with him the dead body of his monarch. Alfonso, the brother of Sancho, was then placed on the throne; and in 1074 the Cid married Donna Ximena Dias, daughter of Count Diego Alvarez, of the Asturias, whom he had slain in single combat, to avenge an insult which Diego had once offered to his father. Soon after this he revolted against Alfonso, and committed great ravages in Aragon, penetrating nearly as far as Saragossa, and fixing his residence in a fortress still called Peña del Cid, "the rock of the Cid," where he became an independent chief. At one time, it is said, though on doubtful authority, he assisted the Moorish king of Saragossa, but afterwards fought against the Moors. In 1094 he took Valentia, and held it till the time of his death. Corneille has written a famous tragedy, embodying the exploits of this warrior. Southey also published a "Chronicle of the Cid," illustrative of his adventures. There is, however, a Spanish poem of the Cid, which was written in the 12th century by the "Homer of Spain," of whom we have no further knowledge; but whose performance is said, by Southey, to be "the oldest poem in the Spanish language, and, beyond comparison, the finest." Lockhart's "Spanish Ballads," in which the Cid figures prominently, are well known.

Born at Burgos, 1026; died 1099.

CIENFUEGOS, *se'-an-foo-ai'-gos*, a town of Cuba, in the midst of extensive sugar plantations. **Pop.** 7,400.

CIENFUEGOS, Nicosio Alvarez de, Spanish poet and dramatist, who was, in 1808, for a political offence, banished to France by Murat. His tragedies are considered his best works.

Born at Madrid, 1764; died in France, 1809.

CIEZA, *se-ai'-za*, a town of Spain, province of Murcia, near the right bank of the Segura. The streets are wide, and there are three squares. There are a large church, two convents, town-house, and other public buildings. **Manf.** Linen, soap, saltpetre, wine, and oil. Silkworms are reared, and there is a large annual fair. **Pop.** 10,000.

CIGNANI, Carlo, Italian painter, whose pictures have been thought worthy of association with those of the Caracci, Guido, and Correggio. He generally chose Scriptural subjects.

Born at Bologna, 1628; died at Forli, 1719.

CIGOLI, Ludovico Cardi da, *ché-go-le*, an Italian painter and architect, many of whose finest works are preserved in the galleries of Florence and Rome. He designed several of the Florentine palaces.

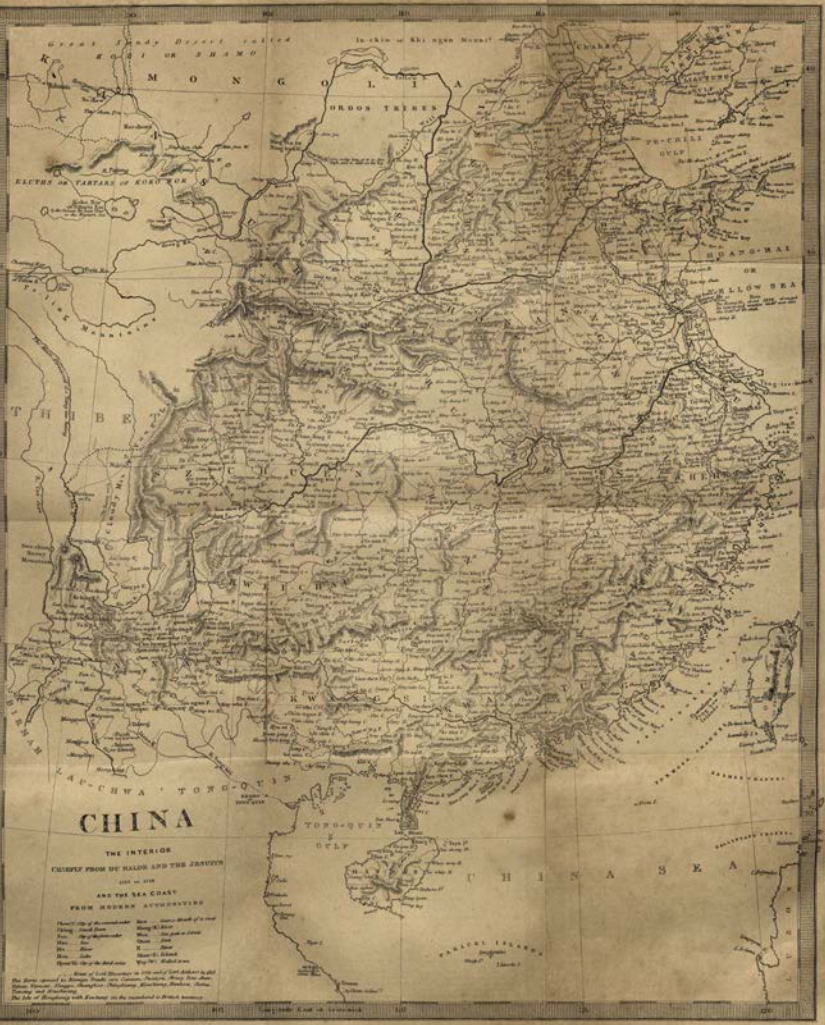
Born at Empoli, 1559; died at Rome, 1613.

CILICIA, *si-lish'-e-a*, an ancient division of Asia Minor, now comprised in the Turkish pashalic Itshili. Formerly, its boundaries were the Taurus range on the N., the Cilician Sea on the E., the Gulf of Issus on the S., and Pamphylia on the W. **Lat.** between 36° and 38° N. **Lon.** between 32° 10' and 37° 8' E.

CILLY, CILLI, or ZILLI, *sil'-le*, a town of the Austrian empire in Styria, 40 miles N.W. of Agram, near the confluence of the Kodingbach and Sann. There are several churches, a fine old gothic chapel, two convents, a high school and gymnasium. Being an important position on the road between Trieste and Vienna, with which places it is connected by railway, a considerable trade is carried on. The mineral waters of Rohitch and coal mines are in the vicinity. There is an old castle near the town. **Pop.** 4,000.

CIMABUE, *chim'-a-boo-ai*, a Florentine painter and architect, considered as the restorer of the art of painting in Italy. He was instructed by the Greek painters whom the senate had summoned to Florence; but he very quickly surpassed his masters. There are still some remains of his works in fresco and distemper, showing signs of genius. His principal picture, however, is the "Madonna," painted for the church of St. Maria Novella. This production, when finished, was escorted to the church by a triumphal procession of the citizens.

Born at Florence, 1240; died 1300.


CHINA
THE INTERIOR
CHIEFLY FROM DU HALDE AND THE JESUITS
AND THE SEA COAST
FROM MODERN AUTHORITIES
MONGOLIA
ORDOS TRIBES
ELUTHS OR TARTARS OF KOKO NOR
THIBET
KWANGSI
TONG-QUIN GULF
CHINA SEA
PARACEL ISLANDS
HOANG-HAI OR YELLOW SEA
PE-CHILI GULF
LAU-CHWA
TONG-QUIN

CIMAROSA, DOMENICO, *chim-a-ro'-sa*, an Italian musician, who early achieved, by his compositions, great success, and was invited to the courts of the German sovereigns, and also to the court of Russia. He is the author of more than 120 operas, serious and comic; amongst which may be remarked "Abraham's Sacrifice," "Penelope," the "Horatii and the Curiatii." He principally excelled, however, in the opera buffa, and his *Il Matrimonio Segreto* is still popular.

Born at Naples, 1755; **died** at Venice, 1801.

CIMBRI, or KIMBRI, *sim'-bri*, a Teutonic race, who originally occupied Jutland and part of Denmark, and who probably belonged to the same family as the Cimmerians of the Greeks and the Cymri of the Gauls.

CIMINNA, *se-mé'-na*, a town of Sicily, in the province of Palermo, 18 miles S.E. of Palermo. **Pop.** 6,000.

CIMMERIANS, or CIMMERII, *sim-mé'-ri-ans*, a barbarous people of eastern Europe, who for a time inhabited the neighbourhood of the Palus Mæotis (Sea of Azof). Driven out of Asia by the Scythians, they spread themselves along the east coast of the Black Sea, and then turned to the west and south-west, taking possession of Cappadocia, &c. They even penetrated into Lydia, but Alyattes conquered them, 617 B.C., when they disappear from history.

CIMON, *si'-mon*, an Athenian general, the son of Miltiades. He behaved with great courage at the battle of Salamis, and was afterwards appointed to the command of all the naval forces of Greece. He defeated the Persian fleets and took 200 ships, and totally routed their land forces on the same day, near the river Eurymedon, in Pamphylia. He was shortly after, by the intrigues of Pericles, banished Athens, but was recalled, and adjusted the dispute existing between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians. He was now appointed to carry on the war against Persia, in Egypt and Cyprus, with a fleet of 200 ships; and, on the coast of Asia, gave battle to the enemy, and totally destroyed their fleet. He died while besieging the town of Citium, in Cyprus, occupied by the Persians.—He may be called the last of those Greeks whose spirit and boldness defeated the armies of the barbarians. He fortified and embellished Athens with the captured spoils, and has been highly extolled by his biographers, as well for his liberality as his valour.

Born 510 B.C.; **died** 449 B.C.

CINALOA, a town in Mexico, on a river of the same name, which falls into the Gulf of California. It was once a handsome and populous town, with a large cathedral, having an altar-piece of solid silver, but has been nearly destroyed by a tremendous flood, which swept away the greater part of the church and other buildings. **Pop.** 3,000.

CINCINNATI, *sin'-sin-na'-te*, the capital of Hamilton county, Ohio, U.S., situate on the N. bank of Ohio river, 20 miles above the mouth of the Great Miami. In respect of population, it ranks as the eighth city in the Union, and is increasing with marvellous rapidity. It is in a pleasant and healthy situation, and is one of the most flourishing towns W. of the Alleghany mountains. The town is built on a plateau, surrounded by hills, on the slope of which the upper part is situated. Its public buildings are a city-hall, lyceum, mechanics' institute, museums, theatres, a Roman Catholic cathedral, upwards of one hundred churches (some very handsome), several colleges, many schools, insurance companies, offices, and banks. The city is somewhat irregular in plan, but the streets are wide, and some of them planted with trees. A reservoir for supplying the city with water has been constructed at an immense cost. The river is crossed by a suspension-bridge, 100 feet above low water. The town was founded in 1788, but at the commencement of the present century was an insignificant place, with less than 800 inhabitants.

Trade and Manufactures.—Cincinnati is the great pork market of the United States. Pigs are killed and packed for exportation on the most extensive scale, and the annual export of pork is estimated to be of the value of nearly £2,500,000. There are numerous distilleries, and more than 500,000 barrels of whisky, besides a large amount of other spirits, are yearly exported. Wine made from the Catawba grape is now an important production. Grain, cattle, hides, and timber are also exported. The manufactures include machinery, hardware, cotton and woollen goods, furniture, paper, leather, saddlery, tobacco, soap, candles, and hats.

Pop. in 1880, 255,139, of whom at least 80,000 are of foreign birth, including a large number of Germans and Irish. The rapid increase of population has been, with the exception of Chicago, almost unparalleled.

Communications.—The Miami canal connects the city with Lake Erie; the river Ohio offers very great facilities, about 450 steamers, many of them of large size, being engaged in the traffic; and there is railway communication with nearly all the great commercial centres of the States.

Lat. 39° 6′ N. **Lon.** 84° 26′ W.

CINCINNATUS, LUCIUS QUINCTIUS, *sin'-sin-nai'-tus*, a celebrated Roman, who, according to legendary history, was made consul in 460 B.C., and two years afterwards was informed, as he was in the act of ploughing his field, that the senate had chosen him dictator. Upon this, he left his farm, and repaired to the field of battle, where his countrymen were closely besieged by the Volsci and Æqui. Conquering the enemy, he returned to Rome in triumph. Sixteen days after his appointment, he laid down his office, and resumed his agricultural pursuits. In his 80th year he was again summoned against Præneste as dictator; and, after a successful campaign, once more resigned the absolute power he had enjoyed only 21 days, disregarding the rewards that were offered him by the senate.

Died about 440 B.C.

CINNA, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, *sin'-na*, a Roman consul, who procured the impeachment of Sulla, and, with Marius, filled Rome with the blood of their slaughtered enemies. He was consul four successive years. In 84 B.C. he advanced to meet Sulla, who was on the march to Rome to vindicate his rights, and was killed by his own soldiers. His daughter Cornelia was the wife of Julius Cæsar.

Died at Brundusium, 85 B.C.

CINQ-MARS, HENRY COIFFIER, Marquis of, *sank-mars*, a favourite of Louis XIII., befriended by Cardinal Richelieu, who introduced him to the king. Cinq-Mars, however, irritated against the cardinal for his opposition to his marriage with Maria de Gonzagua, instigated Gaston, duke of Orleans, the king's brother, to rebellion. Between them a secret treaty was set on foot, by which Spain was to render them assistance; but the plot being discovered by Richelieu, the marquis was seized and beheaded.

Born 1620; **died** at Lyons, 1642.

CINQUE PORTS, THE, *sink ports*, certain seaports of England, on the coasts of Kent and Sussex: viz. Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, and Romney, in Kent; and Rye, Winchelsea, Hastings, and Seaford, in Sussex. They were originally five in number, as their name imports (Rye, Winchelsea, and Seaford having been added at a later period), and were, in former times, bound to furnish to the

sovereign a certain number of ships of war in any emergency, in return for which their freemen were styled barons, and ranked among the nobility. Each of the ports sent two members to parliament, and enjoyed other privileges and immunities.—Their first charter was granted by William the Conqueror, in 1067. An officer is appointed over them, who is called the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The appointment is a sinecure, and is generally held by some distinguished person. In recent times, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Palmerston have been wardens.

CINQUEFRONDI, *sink-fron'-de*, a town of Italy, province Reggio, 44 miles S.W. of Calanzaro. The old town was destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. Pop. 4,500.

CINTEGABELLE, *sint'-ga-bel*, a town of France, department Haute-Garonne, 17 miles S. of Toulouse, at the confluence of the Lers with the Ariége. Pop. 4,000.

CINTRA, or SINTRA, *sin'-tra*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, 15 miles N.W. of Lisbon. It is built on the slope of the mountain-chain of Cintre, which terminates at Cape Roca, and is most beautifully situated. There are a royal palace, with fine gardens, and many country houses and villas. Fruit-trees abound in the neighbourhood, and there are marble-quarries. Four annual fairs are held. Pop. 4,300. Here was concluded, after the battle of Vimiera, in 1808, the convention between Sir Hugh Dalrymple and the French marshal Junot. By it the French were suffered to evacuate Portugal unmolested, and great indignation was excited, but the Duke of Wellington opposed the course adopted.

CINTRUENIGO, *sin-tru-a-ne'-go*, a town of Spain, province of Navarre. It is well and openly built, with good houses. There are a fine church, chapels, and a town-hall. Oil is expressed in large quantities, and a trade in grain and fruits carried on. Pop. 2,200.

CIOTAT, LA, *se'-o-ta*, a town and seaport of France, in the department Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Mediterranean, 15 miles S.E. of Marseilles. It is built on the N. side of the bay of Lèques, surrounded by an old wall, and has an agreeable promenade overlooking the sea. The port, which is large and commodious, is defended by batteries. Manf. Cotton and machinery. A large trade in muscatel wine, oil, grain, and fruits is carried on, and sardines and anchovies are caught along the coast. Pop. 10,000.

CIPRIANI, GIAMBATTESTA, *seep-re-a'-ne*, Italian painter and engraver. Having obtained a high reputation in Rome, he came to London, and was one of the first members of the Royal Academy. His style was graceful in design, and harmonious in colouring.

Born in Florence, 1727; died in London, 1785.

CIRCASSIA, or TCHERKESSIA, *sir-kash'-e-a*, a country of Asia, occupying a great part of the territory between the Black and Caspian seas. It comprises the northern and part of the southern declivity of the Caucasus, and is now nominally embraced within the limits of the Russian empire. It is mountainous, intersected by extensive fertile valleys, producing wheat, grapes, and most of the fruits of the temperate zone. Cattle-rearing, however, is the principal branch of industry, and the breed of horses is of superior quality.

Minerals.—Iron, lead, nitre, and salts.

Pop. 2,361,475 divided into five distinct classes, chiefs, nobles, freemen, vassals, and slaves. Their habits are wandering and predatory, and their religion, nominally Mahometan among the upper classes, is with those of lower grade a strange compound of some Christian observances with a vast amount of heathenish superstition. Physically the Circassians are a fine race, and the beauty of the women is highly appreciated by Oriental possessors of harems. The Circassians call themselves Adighé; the Tartar name, Tcherkess, signifying robbers. (*See* CAUCASUS.)

Lat. Between 42° and 45° N. Lon. 37° and 47° E.

History.—The Circassians are probably of Median origin. In 1424 they asserted their independence, but were afterwards subject to Tartar domination until 1705. Since about 1780, there have been frequent wars with Russia, which entirely subdued the Caucasus in 1864.

CIRCE, *sir'-se*, in Greek legend a daughter of Sol and Perse, celebrated for her skill in magic and poisonous herbs. She married a Sarmatian prince of Colchis, whom she murdered to obtain the kingdom; but was expelled by her subjects, and carried by her father to an island called Æa, on the coast of Italy. Ulysses, on his return from the Trojan war, visited her coasts; and all his companions, who ran headlong into pleasure and voluptuousness, were changed by Circe's potions into swine. Ulysses, fortified against all enchantments by an herb called moly, which he had received from Mercury, demanded from Circe the restoration of his companions to their former state. She complied, loading the hero with honours; and, for one whole year, he forgot his glory in his devotion to pleasure. (*See* ULYSSES.)

CIRENCESTER, *si-ren-sest'-ter*, commonly pronounced *sis'-is-ter*, a market-town and parliamentary borough of Gloucestershire, on the Churn, 18 miles S.E. of Gloucester. The church is scarcely surpassed in magnificence by any structure of the same kind in the kingdom. It has a tower 132 feet high, and contains many interesting monuments. It was restored in 1867. There is a fine public hall in the Italian style. The Roman station, Corinium, was here, and many remains, including an amphitheatre, have been discovered. Pop. 7,703.

CIREY-LES-FORGES, *se'-rai-lai-forge*, a town of France, department Meurthe, at the foot of the Vosges. Manf. Plate-glass, paper, and earthenware. Pop. 2,300.

CIRIE, *che'-re-a*, a town of Northern Italy, on a branch of the Stura, 13 miles N.W. of Turin. Three are three churches, and several convents. Pop. 4,600.

CIRO, *che'-ro*, a town of Italy, province of Reggio, 3 miles from the Ionian Sea. It is fortified, has three churches, an episcopal palace, and a school. Pop. 2,900.

CIRTA. (*See* CONSTANTINE, Algeria.)

CISALPINA GALLIA, *sis-al-pi'-na*, a part of Gaul, called also Citerior and Togata. Its farthest boundary was near the Rubicon, and it touched the Alps on the Italian side.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC, *sis-al'-pine*, a state of Italy, founded by Napoleon in 1797, and merged into the kingdom of Italy, 1805. It comprised parts of Mantua, Milan, the Valteline, the Venetian territory W. and S. of the Adige, Modena, and the N. part of the Pontifical States.

CISNEROS, ALPHONZO DE. (*See* XIMENES.)

CITHÆRON, *si-the'-ron*, in Greek legend, a king, who gave his name to a mountain of Bœotia. This mountain was at the south of the river Asopus. It was sacred to Jupiter and the Muses. Actæon was torn to pieces by his own dogs upon it; and Hercules there killed an immense lion. It is now called Elatea, from the Greek name of a fir tree, has an elevation of 4,600 feet, and forms a part of the boundary between Attica and Thebes.

CITTADELLA, *se'-ta-dail-la*, a town of Italy, province of Vicenza, on the Brentella, 15 miles N.E. of Vicenza. **Manf.** Linen and paper. **Pop.** 6,500.

CITTA-DI-CASTELLO, *cheet'-ta*, a town of Italy, on the left bank of the Tiber, 25 miles N.W. of Perugia. There are a cathedral, nine churches, several convents, and a citadel. **Manf.** Silk twist. **Pop.** 7,000.

CITTA DELLA-DI-PORTO, a strongly fortified town of Italy, on the Mincio, opposite Mantua. **Pop.** 2,900.

CITTA VECCHIA, *vek'-ke-a* ("old city"), a strong town of Malta, situate on a hill in the centre of the island, 7 miles S.W. of Valetta. Before the rise of Valetta, it was the chief town of the island; now the palaces and fine residences are almost deserted. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Paul, is a handsome building, and in one of the suburbs are the catacombs used by the early Christians. Tradition asserts that St. Paul preached in one of the caves, and a large figure of the apostle is supposed to mark the spot where he stood. **Pop.** 1,000.

CITTA-VECCHIA, a town of the Austrian empire, on the north-west coast of the island of Lesina, in Dalmatia. There is a large harbour, and ship-building is carried on. **Pop.** 2,300. The town occupies the site of the ancient Pharia, and many Greek and Roman antiquities have been found.

CIUDAD, or CIVIDAD RODRIGO, *thé-oo-dath-reth-ree'-go*, a fortified town of Spain, province of Leon, on the Agueda, which is here crossed by a magnificent bridge, 15 miles from the frontier of Portugal. The streets are tolerably regular, and the public buildings numerous. The principal are a citadel, governor's residence, cathedral, and other churches. On the Plaza Mayor, or principal square, are three Roman columns, with inscriptions. **Pop.** 4,800. It was taken by the French in 1810, and in 1812 the British retook it by storm.

CIUDAD-REAL, *rai'-al*, a province of Spain, occupying the S. of New Castile, and inclosed by Toledo on the N., Albacete on the E., Cordova and Jaen on the S., and Badajos and Caceres on the W. It is mountainous and sterile, except on the banks of the rivers, where maize, wheat, barley, oats, rye, and flax are grown. Live stock are also reared to a considerable extent. **Minerals.** Iron, copper, lead, antimony, silver, coal, granite, jasper, and marble. There are many mineral springs. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, linens, silk, saltpetre, soap, hardware, and earthenware. **Pop.** 273,974.

CIUDAD-REAL, the capital of the above, 100 miles S. of Madrid. The streets are broad, straight, and well paved. The principal square, Plaza Mayor, is large and handsome. The principal church, Santa Maria, is one of the finest in Spain. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, and watches; and there is a trade in mules, wine, fruits, and oil. **Pop.** about 13,589.

CIUDAD-REAL, *the-oo-dad'*, a town of Mexico, capital of the province of Chiapos, on the Rio de los Zeldales. There are a cathedral, several monasteries, and a Roman Catholic college; and there is a stalactite cavern in the vicinity. A trade is carried on in cocoa, cochineal, cotton, and wool. **Pop.** 4,300. This town has at various times been named Villa-Real, Villa-Viciosa, San Christoval de los Llanos, and Ciudad de los Casos.

CIUDADELA, *thé-oo-da-dai'-la*, a seaport on the west coast of the island of Minorca. It is surrounded by walls, and entered by five gates. There are a cathedral, several convents, and municipal buildings. **Manf.** Woollen goods, oil, and wine. **Pop.** 7,300. **Lat.** 39° 58′ N. **Lon.** 3° 52′ E.

CIVEZZANO, *se-vet-za'-no*, an Austrian town in the Tyrol, 5 miles N.E. of Trent. There is a handsome church. **Pop.** 2,600.

CIVIDALE, *che-ve-da'-le*, a town of Italy, in the province of Venetia, on the Natisone, which is crossed by an ancient stone bridge. The town is walled, and there are five suburbs. The cathedral, Santa Maria, is a very interesting Gothic edifice, containing a handsome altar-screen and some fine paintings. **Manf.** Silk and cotton. **Pop.** 6,000.

CIVILIS, *si-vi'-lis*, a brave chief of the Batavians, the ancient inhabitants of a portion of Holland, who, about 70 B.C., put himself at the head of his countrymen, and drove out the Romans, beating many of their best generals. He finally made peace with Cerialis, Vespasian's commander.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, *ché-va-ta kas-tel-la'-na*, a town of Italy, 28 miles N. of Rome, near the Rio-Maggiore, which is crossed by a lofty and handsome bridge. There are a cathedral, convents, a college, and state prison. **Pop.** 4,000.

CIVITA-DI-PENNE, *de-pan-na*, a town of Italy, province of Napoli, on two hills, 29 miles N.E. of Aquila. The cathedral is a fine edifice, and there are seven monasteries, two nunneries, and a hospital. **Manf.** Leather. **Pop.** 8,800. It was the royal city of the early kings of the Two Sicilies.

CIVITA SANT'-ANGELO, *sant an'-ai-lo*, a town of Italy, in the province of Abruzzio Ulteriore, about 4 miles W. of the Adriatic. There are a collegiate church, four convents, and a hospital. **Manf.** Leather, wine, and oils; and there are five annual fairs. **Pop.** 6,000.

CIVITALI, MATTEO, *che-ve-ta-le*, Italian sculptor and architect. Some of his finest productions are in the cathedrals of Lucca and Genoa.
Born at Lucca, 1435; **died** 1501.

CIVITA VECCHIA, *ché'-ve-ta vek'-ke-a*, a seaport of Italy, built on a bay of the Mediterranean, 38 miles N.W. of Rome, of which it is the port. It has a good harbour, inclosed by two moles; and a breakwater on the S., at the extremity of which there is a lighthouse. Its chief building are churches and convents, a theatre, arsenal, building-docks, and a convict establishment. **Exp.** Wheat, cheese, grain, skins, alum, staves, and bark. There is regular steam communication with the principal Mediterranean ports. **Pop.** 11,317—The port was the ancient Portus-Trajanus. **Lat.** 42° 5′ N. **Lon.** 11° 44′ E.

CIVITELLA, *che-ve-tal'-la*, a town of Italy, on an affluent of the Tronto, 9 miles N. of Teramo. It is strongly situated on a rock, and defended by a castle. There are a collegiate church and three convents. **Pop.** 6,600.

CIVRAY, *seev'-vai*, a town of France, department Vienne, on the right bank of the Charente, 29 miles S. of Poitiers. There are a Romanesque church, with curious sculptures, a communal college, and the ruins of an old castle. **Manf.** Woollen goods. **Pop.** 2,100.

CLACKMANNAN, the capital of Clackmannanshire, 9 miles E. of Stirling. It stands on an eminence, not far from the confluence of the Devon with the Forth. **Pop.** 4,653.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, *klak-man'-nan*, the smallest county of Scotland, bounded S.E. by Fife, S. and S.W. by the river Forth, W. by Alva, an isolated district of Stirlingshire, and on every other side by Perthshire. It is about 10 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The northern district is traversed by the Ochil Hills; and the principal rivers are the North and South Devon. The soil is fertile, many acres of rich carse land having been recovered from the Forth by means of embankments. **Minerals.** Coal, iron-stone, and green-stone. **Pop.** 25,677.

CLAGENFURT. (*See* KLAGENFURTH.)

CLAIBORNE, *klai'-born*, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 740 square miles. **Pop.** 16,768. The capital is Port Gibson.

CLAIBORNE, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 350 square miles. **Pop.** 13,373. Tazewell is the capital.

CLAIR, ST., *klair*, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area**, 726 square miles. **Pop.** 14,462. Asheville is the capital.

CLAIR, ST., a county of Illinois, United States, on the Mississippi. **Area**, 648 square miles. **Pop.** 61,806. Belleville is the capital.

CLAIR, ST., a county of Michigan, United States, bordering on Lake Huron. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 46,197. Capital, St. Clair.

CLAIR, ST., a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 650 square miles. **Pop.** 14,125. The capital is Osceola.

CLAIR, ST., a river and lake of N. America, lying between the territories of Great Britain and the United States. The river is the channel of communication between lakes Huron and Erie.—The lake is of sufficient depth for ships of the largest burden. It is 30 miles long, and 12 broad. **Area**, 360 square miles. It has many islands, and receives numerous streams.

CLAIRAC, *klair'-ak*, a town of France, in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Lot, 17 miles N.W. of Agen. It has a trade in fruits and wines. **Pop.** 2,400. This town owes its origin to a Benedictine abbey founded in the 8th century. Under Louis XIII., during the religious wars, this place was taken and burnt several times, more particularly in 1621.

CLAIRAUT, ALEXIS, *klair'-o*, a precocious French mathematician, who, at the age of 4, could read and write, at 9 had made some progress in algebra and geometry, and solved several difficult problems; and at 11 produced a memoir on curves, which appeared in the "Miscellanea Berolinensia," with an honourable certificate of the Academy of Sciences. That learned body admitted him an associate at the age of 18; and he was one of the academicians who went to the north to measure a degree, with the view of ascertaining the figure of the earth. He wrote Elements of Geometry and of Algebra, a treatise on the Figure of the Earth, Tables of the Moon, &c.

Born at Paris, 1713; **died** 1765.

CLAIRE, ST., belonged to a noble family of Assisi, in Italy. She believed that she received direct inspiration, and founded an order of nuns in 1212. Two years after her death she was canonized by Pope Alexander IV.

Born 1193; **died** 1253.

CLAIRFAIT, COUNT DE, *klair'-fai*, a famous Austrian general, who first distinguished himself against the Turks. In the wars which signalized the close of the 18th century, he fought with great valour against the French; and, in 1795, commanded the army of Mayence, which attacked the French camp formed before that city. This he forced, and took a number of prisoners. Whilst following up his success, he received, at Mannheim, an order to retire, on which he resigned his command. Subsequently, he became a member of the Aulic council of war, and shortly afterwards died at Vienna, 1798. Clairfait was considered by the French the ablest general opposed to them during the war.

Born at Brussels, 1733; **died** 1798.

CLAIRON, CLAIRE JOSEPHINE DE LA TUDE, *klair'-awng*, a distinguished French actress, who, in her 12th year, first made her appearance on the stage. She subsequently became the greatest tragic performer of her age and country, but lived a licentious life.

Born near Condé, 1723; **died** 1803.

CLAMECY, *kla-mai'-ce*, a town of France, department Nièvre, on the left bank of the Yonne, at the confluence with the Beuvron. The suburbs are on the opposite bank of the Yonne. The parish church, founded at the end of the 15th century, has a fine tower and interesting sculptures. **Manf.** Cloth, leather, and pottery. **Pop.** 5,200.

CLANWILLIAM, a division of the western province of Cape Colony, South Africa, including a portion of the fertile valley of the Olifants river, and a large extent of mountain and elevated land on each side of it. The surface of the country is rugged, and the climate intensely hot. The chief town is of the same name, 160 miles N. of Cape Town. **Area**, 6,000 square miles. **Pop.** 7,000.

CLAPHAM. (*See* LONDON.)

CLAPPERTON, HUGH, Captain, *klap'-per-ton*, a distinguished African traveller. He entered the mercantile service when young, but afterwards served in the royal navy, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant. In 1822 he accompanied Lieutenant Denham and Dr. Oudney on an expedition to Central Africa; and, on his return, received a captaincy. In this enterprise, he and Denham determined the positions of Bournou, Houssa, and Mandara. Oudney had died at an early stage of the journey, in 1824. The principal object of the expedition had been to ascertain the course and the termination of the Niger; but, as they were unsuccessful, he was dispatched again, in 1825, on the same journey. He and his party landed, in the month of November, in the Bight of Benin; but they were all more or less attacked with a sickness which proved fatal to several of them. He had proceeded to Changary, a village four miles from Soccatoo, where he was seized with dysentery, which carried him off.

Born at Annan, Scotland, 1788; **died** 1827.

CLARA, SANTA, *klair'-a*, a town of the island of Cuba, 45 miles N.W. of Trinidad. **Pop.** about 6,000, of whom a sixth are slaves.

CLARE, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Munster. It is separated by the river Shannon from the county of Limerick on the S.E.; the Atlantic Ocean bounds it on the W., the Bay of Galway on the N., and a portion of the counties of Galway and Tipperary on the E. It is mountainous, except in the south and south-west, and the soil light, but extremely fertile, producing potatoes, oats, and barley. There are 220 miles of coast, partly along the sea, and partly on the estuary of the Shannon. The coast is generally rocky, rising in some places to a height of 500 feet, and there are many islands and detached rocks. It is watered by the Fergus

and its affluents. **Minerals.** Lead, iron, and extensive coal-mines in the south-west. **Manf.** Coarse linens, hosiery, friezes, and flannels. **Pop.** 141,210.

CLARE, a market-town of Suffolk, on the right bank of the Stour, 12 miles S.W. of Bury St. Edmunds. There are a handsome church, and other places of worship; a large corn-exchange, and remains of an old castle and priory. **Manf.** Straw-plait. **Pop.** 1,500. A station on the Great Eastern Railway.

CLARE ISLAND, at the entrance of Clare Bay, in the county of Mayo, Ireland. It is nearly 5 miles long and 2 broad. At the north-eastern extremity is a lighthouse 487 feet above the sea. **Lat.** 53° 49′ N. **Lon.** 9° 55′ W.

CLARE, JOHN, the son of a Northamptonshire farm-labourer, who was early sent to work in the fields, whilst in by-hours he received occasional instruction at a neighbouring parish school. When he became able to read, he purchased a few books, and, by degrees, initiated himself into composition in verse. In 1818 he produced a "Sonnet to the Setting Sun," which attracted the notice of a bookseller at Stamford, and led to the publication of a small volume entitled "Poems descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery," which was favourably received. He subsequently produced the "Village Minstrel, and other Poems;" the "Shepherd's Calendar, and other Poems;" and in 1836 the "Rural Muse." These are all pleasing effusions, but exhibiting neither strength nor much originality. Clare unfortunately lost his reason, brought on by brooding over some unsuccessful trading speculations, which, although comparatively trifling, to a mind like his were sufficiently overwhelming.

Born at Helpstone, Northamptonshire, 1793; **died** 1864.

CLARE, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area,** 650 square miles. **Pop.** 4,187.

CLAREMONT, a town of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, U.S., on Connecticut river, 11 miles from Charlestown. **Pop.** 4,704.

CLARENCE, *klar'-ence,* a settlement on the N. side of the island of Fernando Po, on the Bight of Biafra, S. Africa, on a bay of the same name. In the town many liberated negroes live. There is a large hospital. **Lat.** 3° 46′ N. **Lon.** 8° 47′ E.

CLARENCE, an island off the W. coast of Terra-del-Fuego, South America, 55 miles long and 23 broad, the coast much indented by bays. **Lat.** 54° S. **Lon.** 72° W.

CLARENCE STRAIT, the channel between Melville Island and the N.W. coast of Australia.

CLARENCE, GEORGE, duke of, brother of Edward IV. of England. He took part with the Earl of Warwick against his brother. He opposed his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and was sent to the Tower, and condemned to death by Parliament. Before the sentence could be executed he was found dead in his prison. Popular, but not very authentic, history asserts that Richard caused him to be drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine.

Died 1478.

CLARENDON, EDWARD HYDE, earl of, *klar'-en-don,* lord high chancellor of England, and historian, was educated at Oxford, and studied the law under his uncle, Nicholas Hyde, chief justice of the King's Bench. He was a member of the Long Parliament, and for some time spoke on the side of the popular party, but attached himself, during the civil war, to the cause of Charles, and greatly contributed to the Restoration. He became lord chancellor when Charles II. ascended the throne, was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, and in 1660 created Baron Hyde, and soon afterwards Viscount Cornbury and Earl of Clarendon. In the exercise of his judicial functions his conduct was above reproach, yet he became unpopular, and was forced to resign his official situations. To escape the penalties of a threatened impeachment, he prudently retired into exile. He sent an "Apology," or explanation of his conduct to the House of Lords, but Parliament ordered it to be burned by the hangman. He passed the remainder of his days in France, but his remains were brought over and interred in Westminster Abbey. Clarendon wrote the well-known "History of the Rebellion," which is held in high estimation, and will transmit his name to a distant posterity. His daughter Anne was married to the duke of York, who by her had two daughters, Mary and Anne, both of whom ascended the English throne.

Born at Dinton, Wiltshire, 1608; **died** at Rouen, 1674.

CLARENDON, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK VILLIERS, fourth earl of, and one of the ablest of modern statesmen. He was educated at Cambridge, and in 1823 was appointed a commissioner of excise in Dublin, in which capacity he displayed abilities sufficient to recommend him to some higher employment by the government. Accordingly, in 1831, he arranged a commercial treaty with France, and in 1833 became minister plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid. When he succeeded to his title, in 1838, he came to England, and took his seat in the House of Lords. Here he soon distinguished himself, and in 1840 became lord privy seal in the Melbourne administration, and, before the end of the same year, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In the following year Sir Robert Peel came into power; but in 1846, when Lord John Russell was appointed to the premiership, Lord Clarendon was made president of the Board of Trade, which office he resigned for the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, on the duties of which he entered in the following year. He continued to exercise his viceregal authority through a very trying course of years till 1852, when, with the other members of the ministry, he resigned. On the accession to power of the Coalition ministry, under the earl of Aberdeen, he accepted the seals of the Foreign Office, which he also continued to hold, under the administration of Lord Palmerston, until 1858, and held the same office again in 1865 and 1868, retaining it until his death.

Born 1800; **died** 1870.

CLARK, SIR JAMES, *klark,* physician. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school of Fordyce, a maritime parish of Scotland, and afterwards entered King's College, Aberdeen, where he took his degree of M.A. He then went to Edinburgh, where he pursued his medical studies, and, in 1809, received an appointment in the navy, in which he remained till 1815, when he returned to Edinburgh, and, in two years more, took his degree of M.D. in the university of that city. In 1826 he came to England, and settled in London; and was, shortly afterwards, made physician to St. George's Parochial infirmary. In 1832 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and, in 1835, physician to the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria. On the accession of her Majesty to the throne, he continued her physician. In 1838 he was created a baronet. As a medical author he occupies a very high rank. His most important treatises are "On the Sanative Influence of Climate," and "On Pulmonary Consumption."

Born at Cullen, Banffshire, 1788; **died** 1870.

CLARK, WILLIAM TIERNEY, a civil engineer, who, in 1808, went as a draughtsman from Bristol to London, and entered into the service of Mr. Rennie, with whom he remained till 1811, when he was appointed engineer to the West Middlesex Waterworks. This post he retained throughout his life, making great improvements in the establishment, and realizing large profits to the company. In 1819 he undertook the completion of the Thames and Medway Canal, which he successfully accomplished; and in 1824 commenced the suspension bridge over the Thames at Hammersmith. In 1827 he finished this work, after which the duke of Norfolk employed him to construct another over the Arun. In 1839 he began another over the Danube, at Pesth, which was not completed till 1849, at a cost of £622,000. This was the greatest work of his life, and it gave so much satisfaction to his royal patron, the emperor of Austria, that he presented him with a box set in brilliants. For a design for a suspension-bridge over the Neva, the emperor of Russia sent him a first-class gold medal. He was a member of several learned societies.

Born in Somersetshire, 1783; died 1852.

CLARK, a county of Illinois, United States. Area, 460 square miles. Pop. 21,894. Capital, Darwin.

CLARK, a county of Kentucky, United States. Area, 210 square miles. Pop. 12,115.

CLARK, a county of Missouri, United States. Area, 650 square miles. Pop. 15,031. Quitman is the chief town.

CLARKE, a county of Ohio, United States. Area, 380 square miles. Pop. 41,948. Springfield is the capital.

CLARKE, SAMUEL, a learned English philosopher and divine. He was educated at Cambridge, and became chaplain to Bishop Moore, of Norwich, and received from that prelate the rectory of Drayeot, in Norfolk. In 1701 he published his "Paraphrase of the Gospel of St. Matthew," which was afterwards extended to the remaining Gospels. In 1706 he brought out a translation of Newton's "Optics," for which Sir Isaac complimented him with 500*l*. About this time he was presented to the rectory of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, London, and appointed chaplain to Queen Anne. In 1709 he obtained the rectory of St. James's, Westminster, and took his degree of D.D. at Cambridge. From this period he continued to publish works upon various subjects, some of them of a doctrinal, and others of a deeply philosophical kind. A work on the Trinity, in which he denied that that doctrine was held by the early Church, excited much attention, and the attention of convocation was called to it, but on Dr. Clarke promising that he would refrain from farther controversy on the subject, no action was taken. He entered into a long correspondence with Leibnitz, which was afterwards published. In 1727 he was offered the place of master of the mint, vacant by the death of Sir Isaac Newton, but refused it. He was previously presented to the mastership of Wigston's Hospital, in Leicestershire. He edited Cæsar's "Commentaries," and in 1729 published the first twelve books of Homer's "Iliad," with a Latin version and annotations. The remaining books were published by his son in 1732.—Dr. Clark was a profound scholar, a close reasoner, an acute critic, well versed in mathematics, philosophy, and metaphysics. He was also a man of unaffected manners; mild, amiable, and charitable to those who differed from him.

Born at Norwich, 1675; died 1729.

CLARKE, ADAM, an eminent divine, deeply skilled in Oriental languages and Biblical antiquities. He was a native of the north of Ireland, but his studies were pursued at the school founded by John Wesley, at Kingswood, near Bristol, and at the age of 18 he became a travelling preacher in the Methodist connection. In the ministerial character, his preaching was both attractive and useful; but it is principally on account of his writings that he is noticed in this work. In 1802 he published, in six volumes, "A Bibliographical Dictionary," which at once procured for him a literary reputation. He continued to produce other works, among which were a "Narrative of the Illness and Death of Richard Porson;" "Memoirs of the Wesley Family;" "Baxter's Christian Directory," which he edited, and several others of a religious class. His industry was very great; for, besides these and many pamphlets and sermons, he wrote four reports on the state of the public records, and edited the first volume of a new edition of Rymer's "Fœdera." He also published an edition of the Bible, with commentary and critical notes, which he considered to be the great work of his life, and which is highly valued.

Born 1762; died 1832.

CLARKE, EDWARD DANIEL, LL.D., a distinguished modern traveller, who in 1794 accompanied Lord Berwick to Italy, and in 1799 commenced a tour through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Russia, Tartary, Circassia, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Turkey, and Greece. In 1802 he returned by Germany and France, bringing with him many valuable manuscripts, which he presented to the library at Cambridge. He also presented to this university a fragment of the colossal statue of the Eleusinian Ceres, of the best period of Grecian art, and brought with him, besides, a sarcophagus of Alexander, and a magnificent collection of mineralogical specimens. In 1808 he was appointed professor of mineralogy at Cambridge, in which city and its neighbourhood he passed the rest of his life. He published very interesting accounts of his travels, and after his death the University of Cambridge purchased his fine collection of Greek and Oriental MSS.

Born at Willingden, Sussex, 1769; died in London, 1822.

CLARKE, a county of Alabama, United States. Area, 1,270 square miles. Pop. 17,806. The capital is Clarkesville.

CLARKE, a county of Arkansas, United States. Area, 914 square miles. Pop. 15,771. The capital is Arkadelphia.

CLARKE, a county of Georgia, United States. Area, 280 square miles. Pop. 11,702.

CLARK, a county of Indiana, United States. Area, 400 square miles. Pop. 28,610. Charleston is the capital.

CLARKE, a county of Iowa, United States. Area, 432 square miles. Pop. 11,513.

CLARK, a county of Missouri, United States. Area, 516 square miles. Pop. 15,031. Alexandria is the capital.

CLARKE, a county of Virginia, United States. Area, 208 square miles. Pop. 7,682. The capital is Berrysville.

CLARK'S RIVER rises in the Rocky Mountains, United States, and after a course of 500 miles joins the Columbia, in lat. 48° 40′ N.; lon. 117° 30′ W.

CLARKSON, THOMAS, *klark'-son*, an English philanthropist, one of the first advocates of the emancipation of the negroes, was educated at Cambridge University with a view to the Church, but relinquished his chances of preferment, to advocate the abolition of negro slavery. He laboured, in conjunction with Mr. Wilberforce and other benefactors of mankind, in the cause he had espoused, and lived to see a law for the entire abolition of the traffic in slaves passed on the 25th March, 1807. It took the labour of another twenty years, however, to effect the abolition of slavery in the islands of the West Indies; but it was accomplished in 1833, when the Emancipation Act liberated, for a compensation of twenty millions to the owners, nearly a million of slaves. He took an active part in many benevolent schemes, especially for the benefit of sailors.

Born at Wisbeach, 1760; died at Playford Hall, Sussex, 1846.

CLARY, *klair'-e*, a small town of France, department du Nord, 9 miles S.E. of Cambray. It was once a place of importance, defended by a strong castle. Manf. Lace, tulle, thread, gauze, pottery, and leather. Pop. 2,300.

CLATSOP, *klat'-sop*, a county of Oregon, United States. Pop. 7,222.

CLAUDE, ST., *klode*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, at the confluence of the Bienne and Tacon, 25 miles S. of Lons-le-Saunier. There is a fine cathedral. The town was almost destroyed by fire in 1799. Manf. Cotton, paper, leather, pottery, toys, jewellery, watches, hardware, buttons, and articles of ivory, horn, and wood. Pop. 6,000.

CLAUDE LORRAINE, *klawd*, a famous painter, so called from the place of his birth. His real name was Claude Gelée, and the poverty of his parents early compelled them to find some employment for their child; and accordingly he was made a pastrycook. Receiving some instructions in drawing, however, he went to Rome, and was employed by the painter Tassi, who grounded him in the principles of his art. Determined to take nature for his master, he passed whole days in the fields, watching their various aspects under the mutations of the skies, and became one of the greatest of landscape painters. He painted in fresco as well as in oil. His works are numerous, and to be found in most of the principal galleries of Europe.

Born in Lorraine, 1600; died at Rome, 1682.

CLAUDIANUS, or CLAUDIUS, *klaw'-di-ai'-nus*, a Latin poet, of Egyptian birth, who, at an early age, settled in Italy, and attached himself to Stilicho, the minister of the emperor Honorius, but was in 408 disgraced, together with his patron. He enjoyed, amongst his contemporaries, so distinguished a reputation, that they proclaimed him equal to Homer and Virgil; but modern critics entertain a less exalted idea of his merits.

Born at Alexandria, about 365; died at the beginning of the 5th century.

CLAUDIUS, a name common to many Roman emperors, consuls, generals, censors, &c.; of whom the most worthy of remark are the following:—

CLAUDIUS I., TIBERIUS DRUSUS NERO, surnamed Germanicus and Britannicus, the fourth emperor of Rome, stepson of Augustus. He was, in childhood, sickly, and brought up in privacy. But he studied art, and wrote several works now lost. He was elected emperor by the soldiers after the murder of Caligula. He made himself popular at first by adorning and beautifying the city with buildings. He passed over into Britain, and received a triumph for victories which were gained by his generals, whilst he was more devoted to studies. He married four wives, one of whom, named Messalina, who for some time exercised a great and disastrous influence over him, he put to death on account of her lust and debauchery. He was, at last, poisoned by another, called Agrippina, who had made him name her son, Nero, as his successor.

Born at Lyon, 10 B.C.; died at Rome, 54 A.D.

CLAUDIUS II., surnamed the Goth, was a Dalmatian, and succeeded Gallienus, in 268. He conquered the Goths, Scythians, and Heruli, and killed no less than 300,000 in a battle. This prince has been called the second Trajan, as much on account of his valour in battle, as his justice in administration.

Died in Pannonia, 270.

CLAUDIUS, APPIUS, a Roman Decemvir, became enamoured of Virginia, the daughter of Virginius, an officer in the army employed against the Æqui. Endeavouring by every base means in his power to prevail over her virtue, but being constantly baffled, he had recourse to the extraordinary expedient of suborning a man named Claudius to demand her, under the pretence that she was the child of his slave, and brought up as her own by the wife of Virginius. This claim was brought before the tribunal of the Decemvir, who decreed, that till all the witnesses should appear, Virginia should be delivered to the claimant. The people opposed this decree, when Virginius was privily sent for, and appeared before the tribunal. Being unable, however, to get the sentence revoked, he snatched up a butcher's knife, and stabbed his daughter to the heart. An insurrection ensued. The army having joined Virginius, the senate was unable to resist them. Accordingly the decemvirate was dissolved, and Appius committed to prison, where he died. Upon these events, James Sheridan Knowles founded his celebrated tragedy of "Virginius," and Macaulay one of his most vigorous "Lays of Ancient Rome." Other dramatists and poets have adopted the sad story.

Died 449 B.C.

CLAUDIUS, MATTHIAS, a German poet, author of many popular songs and other poetical productions, marked by humour, satirical power, and scorn of folly and vice. He filled several public offices, but in his late years became a convert to religious mysteries, and lived a retired life.

Born in Holstein, 1741; died at Hamburg, 1815.

CLAUSEL, BERTRAND, Count, *klo'-sel*, entered the French army at an early age, and as aide-de-camp to General Pérignon, served in the army of the Pyrenees in 1794-95. With General Leclerc he went to St. Domingo, and there commanded a division in endeavouring to suppress an insurrection of the Blacks. He next served in Spain, and was severely wounded at the battle of Salamanca, after which he succeeded General Marmont in the chief command. In 1813 he was almost daily engaged with the English during the retreat of the French, before Wellington, into France. On the return of Napoleon I. from Elba, he rejoined his standard, was made a peer, and commander of the army of the Pyrenees; but on his fall, he was compelled to leave his country and retire to America. He subsequently returned, and in 1830 was appointed commander-in-chief in Africa, and, in the following year, was created a marshal. In 1832 he was made governor of Algeria,

but, being baffled in his attempt on Constantine, in 1836 he returned to Paris with a broken spirit, from which he never revived.

Born at Mirepoix, 1772; **died** at Seccourien, 1842.

CLAUSENBURG, KLAUSENBURG, or **KOLOSVAR,** *klo'-sen-boorg*, one of the free royal capital cities of Transylvania, and of a county of the same name, on the Little Szamos, 70 miles from Hermanstadt. It contains a handsome public square, and several elegant streets, churches, and private houses. The gardens and public walks are also elegant. It is divided into Old and New, and is inclosed by a wall and ditch. It is the seat of the Transylvanian diets, of the Unitarian superintendence of Transylvania, and of a Protestant consistory. **Manf.** China-ware, woollens, and paper. **Pop.** 29,923.—This was the birth-place of Mathias Corvinus, king of Hungary.

CLAUSTHAL, or **KLAUSTHAL,** *klo'-stal*, a town of Hanover, in the Upper Hartz, close by Zellerfeld. The public buildings are, a mine-office, two churches, a public school, an orphan-house, a museum, and a mint. It is the principal mining town in the Hartz, and near it are the richest lead and silver mines in that country. **Pop.** about 10,000.

CLAVIGERO, FRANCESCO SAVERIO, *klave-ha'ro*, Mexican historian, who was for 36 years a Jesuit missionary among the Mexican Indians. On the suppression of the Jesuits in South America, in 1767, he went to Italy, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was versed in the languages, traditions, and antiquities of the tribes among whom he had lived, and wrote in Italian a "History of Mexico."

Born at Vera Cruz, 1720; **died** 1793.

CLAVIJO Y FLAJARDO, JOSEPH, *kla've-cho e flai-yar-do*, a Spanish writer, who was named keeper of the royal records, and translated from the French the Natural History of Buffon, a work highly esteemed. This procured for him the vice-directorship of the Cabinet of Natural History of Madrid, which post he retained till his death. Behaving very unworthily to a sister of Beaumarchais, a French writer, the latter fought a duel with Clavijo, and made the Spaniard sign a declaration that he had been guilty of a misdeed, and Clavijo was, in consequence, disgraced by the king for a term. This episode has been dramatized by Göthe and others.

Born in the Canary Isles, 1730; **died** at Madrid, 1806.

CLAY, a county of Alabama, United States. **Pop.** 12,938.

CLAY, a county of Florida, United States. **Pop.** 2,835.

CLAY, a county of Georgia, United States. **Pop.** 6,650.

CLAY, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area,** 440 square miles. **Pop.** 16,000. The capital is Maysville.

CLAY, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area,** 360 square miles. **Pop.** 25,854. Bowling Green is the capital.

CLAY, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area,** 600 square miles. **Pop.** 4,248.

CLAY, a county of Kansas, United States. **Pop.** 12,320.

CLAY, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Pop.** 10,222.

CLAY, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Pop.** 5,887.

CLAY, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area,** 415 square miles. **Pop.** 15,572. The capital is Liberty.

CLAY, County of Nebraska, United States. **Pop.** 11,294.

CLAY, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Pop.** 3,316.

CLAY, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Pop.** 3,460.

CLAY, HENRY, an American statesman, the son of a Baptist preacher. He was called to the bar at an early age, and distinguished himself as an advocate. In 1803 he was elected member of the Kentucky legislature, in 1806 a member of Congress, in 1809 a senator, and in 1811 speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1814 he was one of the commission sent to Ghent to negotiate peace with Great Britain, and in 1825 was appointed, by President Adams, foreign secretary. In 1828 he contested the presidency with General Jackson, but was defeated, and again in 1832, 1836, and 1844 he was a candidate, but did not meet with success. Retiring, for a time, from public affairs, he returned to take his seat in the senate, and there enjoyed, until a short time before his death, a very great influence. Henry Clay was the head of the Whigs. Of a conciliatory disposition, he on two occasions, in 1820 and in 1850, succeeded in effecting a compromise (known as the "Missouri Compromise") between the slave states and the abolitionists, and his death was felt as a public loss.

Born in Virginia, 1777; **died** 1852.

CLAYTON, *klai'-ton*, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area,** 758 square miles. **Pop.** 28,829. *Garnaville is the capital.*

CLAYTON, a township in New York, on the St. Lawrence, 12 miles from Waterton. **Pop.** 4,300.

CLEANTHES, *kle-an'-thes*, a Grecian Stoic philosopher, a disciple of Zeno. While pursuing his studies, he maintained himself by his manual labour—succeeded his master in the school, and had for pupils kings Antigonus and Chrysippus. His "Hymn to Zeus" is considered to be one of the finest specimens of Greek poetry. He starved himself to death at the age of 80.

Born 300 B.C.; **died** 220 B.C.

CLEARCHUS, *kle-ar'-kus*, a Lacedæmonian general, who was condemned to death for having abused his authority at Byzantium, where he had been sent as an ally. Retiring into Persia, he offered his services to the younger Cyrus, and raised a body of Greek mercenaries, with whom he acted against Artaxerxes, the brother of Cyrus, and king of Persia. After the battle of Cunaxa, where Cyrus fell, and whilst he was leading the retreat of the 10,000 immortalized by his successor Zenophon, Tissaphernes, the Persian general, inveigled him into an interview, and slew him.

Died 401 B.C.

CLEARFIELD, *kleer'-feeld*, a county in the central part of Pennsylvania, U.S., on a creek which runs into the W. branch of the Susquehannah. **Area,** 1,425 square miles. **Pop.** 43,408. The capital is Clearfield.

CLEAVELAND, *kleve-land*, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area,** 600 square miles. **Pop.** 16,571. The capital is Shelby.

CLECKHEATON, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles W. of Leeds. **Manf.** Woollen cloth and worsted, machinery for the wool manufacture. There are iron foundries. **Pop.** 10,653. A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

CLEEF, JOSEPH VAN, *kleef*, a Dutch painter, remarkable for the beauty of his colouring; which rivalled that of the most eminent Italian masters. His preposterous vanity and strange demeanour obtained for him the surname of "The Fool."

Born at Antwerp, 1480; **died** 1529.

CLEEF, JOHN, an eminent painter of the Flemish school, many of whose works are in the churches of Ghent. His works are remarkable for beauty of design and colouring, and he was eminently successful in painting beautiful females and children.

Born at Rome, 1646; **died** 1716.

CLÉMENCE, ISAURE, *klaï-mawnce*, a wealthy and illustrious lady of Toulouse, who was descended, it is supposed, from the counts of that city. Towards the year 1490, she instituted (in memory of a dead lover, with whom she used to communicate by means of flowers) at Toulouse the "Jeux Floraux" (Floral Fêtes), and left considerable revenues for the support of these gatherings. These fêtes were established to encourage the art of poesy, and at them were distributed prizes for the best effusions. These prizes consisted of different flowers in gold or silver. Something of the same kind had been commenced in 1322, and in 1695 an academy was founded from the funds.

Born about 1450; **died** 1500 or 1513.

CLEMENS, or CLEMENT, TITUS FLAVIUS, *klem'-ens*, a father of the Christian church, sometimes named Clemens Alexandrinus. While young he studied philosophy and travelled much, and afterwards joined the Alexandrine church. His works were of a philosophical and liberal character, indeed exposed him, in some quarters, to the charge of holding heretical opinions. One of his hymns is preserved. Origen was one of his pupils.

Died about 213.

CLEMENT, the name assumed by 14 bishops and popes of Rome.

CLEMENT I., or St. Clemens Romanus, to whom is ascribed the authorship of two epistles to the Corinthians.

Died 102.

CLEMENT II., Suger, bishop of Bamberg, elected 1046.

Died 1047.

CLEMENT III. (Paulino Scolaro), succeeded Gregory VIII. in 1187; proclaimed the third crusade, 1189.

Died 1191.

CLEMENT IV. (Guy Foulquois), was elected in 1265. He signed, with St. Louis of France, the "Pragmatic Sanction," which put an end to the differences existing between Rome and France.

Died at Viterbo, 1268.

CLEMENT V. (Bertrand de Goth) was elected in 1305, and removed the residence of the popes from Rome to Avignon. He was the tool of Philip the Fair of France, and, at his desire, suppressed the order of Knights Templars, in 1312.

Born 1264; **died** 1314.

CLEMENT VI. (Pierre de Roger) was elected in 1342. In his pontificate, Rienzi attempted to establish the republic at Rome. This pope was a learned man, and had a prodigious memory.

Born 1292; **died** 1352.

CLEMENT VII. (Giuliano de Medici), cousin of Leo X., succeeded Adrian VI. in 1523. He entered into the "holy league" with Francis I. of France, the Italian princes, and Henry VIII. of England, against the emperor Charles V. In the war which ensued, Rome was taken and plundered, and the pope himself was shut up in the castle of St. Angelo. He had, consequently, to make terms with Charles. Subsequently, Henry VIII. having repudiated Catherine of Aragon and married Anne Boleyn, Clement excommunicated him in 1534. This occasioned a schism, and ultimately resulted in the separation of England from the Romish church.

Died 1534.

CLEMENT VIII. (Ippolito Aldobrandini) was elected in 1592. He absolved Henry IV. of France, upon that monarch making public profession of Catholicism, and was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the peace of Vervins in 1598. He elevated to the rank of cardinal, Baronius, Bellarmin, and other distinguished men, and was a learned and sagacious pontiff. The most accurate edition of the Vulgate was published under his superintendence.

Born 1536; **died** 1605.

CLEMENT IX. (Giulio Rospigliosi) was elected in 1667. During his pontificate, Candia was taken from the Venetians by the Turks.

Born 1600; **died** 1670.

CLEMENT X. (Emilio Altieri) was the successor of the above in 1670. Being 80 years of age, the government was left in the hands of Cardinal Paluzzi, a distant relative.

Born 1590; **died** 1676.

CLEMENT XI. (Giovanni Francesco Albini) was elected in 1700. His pontificate was disturbed by the quarrels of the Jesuits and the Jansenists, and on issuing the famous bull "Unigenitus," which condemned Jansenism, a schism was produced, which lasted many years, between France and Rome.

Born 1649; **died** 1721.

CLEMENT XII. (Lorenzo Corsini) succeeded Benedict XIII. in 1730, and reformed many abuses of the church.

Born 1652; **died** 1740.

CLEMENT XIII. (Carlo Rezzonico) was elected in 1758. The Jesuits having been expelled from France, Spain, Portugal, and Naples, he made great but useless efforts to reinstate them. In 1768 he lost Avignon and Benevento. There is a splendid mausoleum to him in St. Peter's, executed by Canova, who was eight years employed on it.

Born 1693; **died** 1796.

CLEMENT XIV. (Giovanni Vincenzo, otherwise Fra Lorenzo, Ganganelli) was the successor of the above. Of a conciliating disposition, he, notwithstanding many difficulties he experienced on first assuming the pontificate, lived on good terms with all the European courts, and recovered Avignon and Benevento, which had been lost under the preceding pontiff. Pressed to decide the question of the abolition of the order of the Jesuits, he, in 1773, after temporizing for several years, issued the bull ordaining their suppression; but lived afterwards in constant terror, which caused his death. He possessed learning and literary tastes, and founded the Clementine Museum in the Vatican.

Born near Rimini, 1705; **died** 1774.

CLEMENT, FRANCIS, a learned French Benedictine monk, who continued the "Literary History of France," commenced by Rivet. He

composed the 11th and 12th volumes of that compilation, and also published the 12th and 13th volumes of the collection of French historians begun by Boquet. His greatest achievement, however, was the extension and improvement of the work entitled "L'Art de vérifier les Dates après J.C.," which had been originated by Dantine, and re-written and published by Clémencet. After thirteen years' labour, he raised it to three large vols. folio, which appeared from 1783 to 1792. He was meditating the production of a similar work on ancient chronology, with the title of "L'Art de vérifier les Dates avant J.C.," when he died, in 1793. Clement was a laborious writer, and was the author of several other works besides those mentioned above.

Born at Bèze, in Burgundy, 1714; died 1793.

CLEMENT, JACQUES, a Dominican monk, who was induced to become the assassin of Henry III. He was killed on the spot, and afterwards his body was torn asunder by horses. The people, instigated by the priests, regarded him as a martyr, and Pope Sixtus V. pronounced an elaborate panegyric on him before a conclave of cardinals.

Born at Serbonnes, 1567; died 1589.

CLEMENTE, SAN, a town of Spain, province of Cuença, and 42 miles S.W. of the town of that name. It is surrounded by walls, is well built, with open squares, and has a handsome church, partly ancient and partly modern. A large annual fair is held. Pop. 2,200.

CLEMENTI, MUZIO, *kle-men'-te*, an eminent Italian musical composer, and considered the father of pianoforte music. At an early age he evinced a decided predilection for his art, and even in his ninth year passed his examination as an organist. In his thirteenth, he wrote a mass for four voices, and attracted the notice of Mr. Peter Beckford, an English gentleman, travelling in Italy, who became his patron, and took him to his seat in Dorsetshire, in England. Here he devoted himself to other studies, and became accomplished in several languages, as well as in various branches of science, without neglecting the cultivation of his talents in the more particular art in which he seemed, by nature, designed to excel. In his 18th year he composed his famous "Op. 2," which is considered the basis on which the whole fabric of modern pianoforte sonatas is founded. His fame now extended to the continent, and he rose to the highest rank in his profession. In 1800 he engaged in the music trade, still continuing, however, to devote himself to his art throughout the remainder of his days. He was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

Born at Rome, 1752; died in London, 1832.

CLEOBIS and BITON, *kle'-o-bis, bi'-ton*, in Greek legend, two youths, sons of Cydippe, the priestess of Juno, at Argos. When oxen could not be procured to draw their mother's chariot to the temple of Juno, they put themselves under the yoke, and drew it, amidst the acclamations of the multitude, who congratulated the mother on the piety of her sons. Cydippe entreated the goddess to reward them with the best gift that could be granted to mortals. When Cydippe came forth from the temple, she found her sons "asleep for ever" in each other's arms.

CLEOBULUS, *kle-o-bu'-lus*, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was the son of Evagoras, of Lindos, and was famous for his fine form. His maxims were, "Do good unto your friends, that you may attach them to you the more; do good unto your enemies, that you may make friends of them."

Died 560 B.C.

CLEOMBROTUS, *kle-om'-bro-tus*, king of Sparta, gave battle, at Leuctra, to the Thebans, headed by Epaminondas, and was there killed. This battle, where the Spartan army was almost entirely destroyed, put an end to the pre-eminence of Sparta in Greece.

Died 371.

CLEOMEDES, *kle-o-me'-des*, a Greek astronomer, of whose personal history nothing whatever is known. He wrote a treatise which showed he had a clear conception of the spherical shape of the earth, and of the revolutions of the moon.

CLEOMENES III., *kle-om'-e-nes*, king of Sparta, succeeded his father Leonidas. He was of an enterprising spirit, and resolved to restore the ancient discipline of Lycurgus in its full force, by banishing luxury and intemperance. He made war against the Achæans, and attempted to destroy their league. Aratus, the general of the Achæans, who supposed himself inferior to his enemy, called Antigonus to his assistance; and Cleomenes, when he had fought the unfortunate battle of Sellasia, 222 B.C., retired into Egypt, to the court of Ptolemy Euergetes, where his wife and children had gone before him. Ptolemy received him with great cordiality; but his successor, weak and suspicious, soon expressed his jealousy of this noble stranger, and imprisoned him. Cleomenes killed himself, and his body was flayed and exposed on a cross, 219 B.C.—There were others of this name, but of inferior note.

CLEON, *kle'-on*, an Athenian, who, though originally a tanner, became, by his intrigues and eloquence, a very influential person. In 427 B.C. he induced the Athenians to consent to the massacre of 2,000 Mytilenæan prisoners; and with Demosthenes shared the command of an expedition against the Lacedæmonians, for which he claimed a great amount of glory, although the general opinion is that the credit of the success is due to Demosthenes. He was then appointed general of the armies of the state. He took Thoron, in Thrace, and was killed at Amphipolis, in a battle with Brasidas, the Spartan general. Aristophanes and Thucydides represent him as a vain, boastful coward, but perhaps party feeling influenced their portraiture.

Died 422 B.C.

CLEOPATRA, *kle-o-pa'-tra*, queen of Egypt, famous for her great beauty, crimes, and misfortunes, was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, who died 51 B.C., leaving his eldest son, Ptolemy Dionysius, and his daughter, Cleopatra (who, according to the incestuous custom of the time, were married), to reign conjointly over the kingdom. They, however, disagreed, and Cleopatra was compelled to seek for safety in Syria. Here she met Cæsar, whilst engaged in the pursuit of Pompey, after the battle of Pharsalia, and, by her fascinating manners, completely won him over to her cause. Accordingly, he determined that she should be reseated on the Egyptian throne, which led to an attack upon his own quarters by the king's troops. This resulted in the overthrow of her brother's forces, and himself being drowned in the Nile. Cleopatra then ascended the throne in conjunction with her younger brother Ptolemy, a mere boy, whom she also married, and whom she subsequently poisoned. On the return of Cæsar to Rome, she followed him, and lived there till his assassination, 44 B.C. After this event she returned to Egypt, and about 40 B.C., after the battle of Philippi, was summoned by Antony, to answer the charge alleged against her, of having assisted Brutus. When she made her appearance before him, however, he could not resist her charms, and was induced to

marry her, repudiating his former consort, Octavia, the sister of Augustus. War now ensued between Augustus and Antony, and, at the battle of Actium, Cleopatra fled, and her paramour was defeated. The fallen queen, to escape the humiliation of gracing the triumph of Augustus, applied an asp to her breast, and died of the wound. She was buried by the side of Antony, and her children by him were adopted by Octavia, Antony's wife. She was a woman of genius, versed in several languages, but ambitious and voluptuous, although in her greatest extravagances there was a splendour and grandeur which seemed almost to refine them. With her ended the dynasty of the Greek monarchs in Egypt, which began with Ptolemæus, the son of Lagus, 323 B.C. (*See* ANTONY and CÆSAR.)

Born 69 B.C.; **died** 30 B.C.

CLEOSTRATUS, *kle-os'-tratus*, an ancient philosopher and astronomer of Tenedos. He is said to have introduced the constellations of the zodiac, and reformed the Greek calendar.

Lived between 548 and 432 B.C.

CLERC, JEAN LE, *klair*, scholar and theologian. He was the son of a clergyman of Geneva, and in 1680 took orders. Having adopted what were considered heterodox opinions, he, in the following year, came to London, where for several months he preached to the Savoy congregation, and was afterwards professor of philosophy, classical literature, and Hebrew at Amsterdam. He was the author of several valuable bibliographical works, and of many theological treatises, which show his tendency to Socinianism, and he published editions of several classical authors.

Born at Geneva, 1657; **died** 1736.

CLERK, JOHN, *klerk*, the sixth son of Sir John Clerk, of Penicuick, although not a sailor, was the inventor of an improved system of naval tactics, in reference to what is called "breaking the line." This idea was first acted upon by Sir George (afterwards Lord) Rodney, on the 12th April, 1782, when the French, under De Grasse, were defeated in the W. Indies. His plan was subsequently acted upon by both Howe and Nelson, and uniformly met with success. He published an account of his system in "An Essay on Naval Tactics, &c.," but his claim to the originality of the idea has been disputed by General Sir Howard Douglas, whose father was captain of Rodney's fleet at the time of the action, and who claims the merit for Lord Rodney.

Born in Scotland; **died** 1812.

CLERMONT, a county in the S.W. of Ohio, U.S., on Ohio river. Fertile in the usual cerealia. **Area**, 484 square miles. **Pop.** 36,713. Capital, Batavia.

CLERMONT-FERRAND, *klair'-mawnt*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, situate between the rivers Bedal and Allier, at the foot of a range of extinct volcanoes, and about five miles from the peak of Puy-de-Dôme. It has rather a gloomy appearance, and may be said to consist of two towns, Clermont and Montferrand, united by an avenue of trees about a mile long. The cathedral, which stands in the centre of the town, is one of the finest in France, though it is in an imperfect state. The college is a beautiful edifice, and there are a corn and linen-hall, a cabinet of natural history, a botanic garden, a neat theatre, and several hospitals. There are four public squares, the largest of which serves as a market-place. In one of them is an elegant obelisk, erected by the town to the memory of General Dessaix, who was born in the neighbourhood; and there is a statue of Pascal, also a native of the town. In one of the suburbs is the mineral fountain of St. Alyre, which for 700 years has deposited its incrustations upon one spot, until they have formed a singular natural bridge 21 feet long, over a rivulet. There are many other mineral springs in the neighbourhood. **Manf.** Paper, hats, leather, pottery, linen, serge, ratteens, druggets, and other woollen stuffs. **Pop.** 32,256.—Here, in 1095, Peter the Hermit, assisted by Pope Urban V., proclaimed the first crusade.

CLERMONT-DE-LODÈVE, a French town, department of Hérault, on the slope of a hill, crowned by the ruins of an old castle, 23 miles N.W. of Montpellier. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, cotton, silk, handkerchiefs, hosiery, cutlery, pottery, chemicals, leather, brandy, and vinegar. **Pop.** 5,500.

CLERMONT-TONNERE, or MINERVA ISLAND, an island of the Pacific Ocean, presenting a slight elevation above the sea. It is 10 miles long, by about 2 broad, and is one of the beautiful ring or lagoon islands, so common in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The inhabitants are a fine athletic race. **Lat.** 18° 33′ S. **Lon.** 136° 20′ W. The French claim its discovery by Admiral Duperry in 1825.

CLEVELAND, a subdivision of the North Riding of the county of York. (*See* YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.)

CLEVELAND, a city in Ohio, United States, and second only to Cincinnati in commercial importance. It stands on the south shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, and has a large and secure harbour. There are 35 churches, a marine hospital, colleges, and other educational institutions. The city is supplied with water from Lake Erie, by means of works constructed at a great cost. **Manf.** Coal oil, nails, and rolled iron. Copper-smelting is a great industry, and ship-building is extensively carried on. There is communication by water with Lake Superior and the Atlantic Ocean, and by means of a canal with the Ohio, and so with the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico; and railway communication with most of the great commercial centres. **Pop.** 160,146, and more than doubling every ten years. The city was founded in 1796.

CLEVELAND, or CLEIVELAND, JOHN, an English poet, joined the army of the cavaliers, and was the first poet who sung in favour of the royal cause. In 1655, being taken prisoner, he was released by Cromwell, to whom he sent a moving petition. He achieved great popularity, but his poems are now little admired or read.

Born at Loughborough, 1613; **died** in London, 1659.

CLEVES, *klaives*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, about 2½ miles from the Rhine, and 12 miles from Nimeguen. It is neatly built in the Dutch style, and surrounded by walls, but not strongly fortified. There is an old castle in which Ann of Cleves, one of the wives of Henry VIII., was born. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton goods, silk, hosiery, and tobacco. **Pop.** about 9,000.—Cleves was formerly the capital of the ancient duchy of Cleves, which formed a portion of the German empire.

CLEW BAY, *kloo*, an inlet of the Atlantic, in the county of Mayo, Connaught, Ireland, 15 miles deep and 8 wide. Opposite its entrance is CLARE ISLAND, and at its upper end an archipelago of about 300 small fertile and cultivated islands.

CLIFTON, *klif'-ton*, formerly a village of Gloucestershire, 1 mile from Bristol, now a suburb of that city. **Pop.** 28,702.

CLINTON, HENRY, K.C.B., an English general, who, in 1778, was appointed to the command of the army in N. America, but in 1781 was so unsuccessful that his conduct was severely censured, and he returned to England in the following year. Soon after, he published a narrative of his conduct, which was replied to by Earl Cornwallis, and again vindicated by Sir Henry. In 1784 he published a farther defence of himself. He then filled the appointment of governor of Limerick, and was just made governor of Gibraltar when he died.

Died 1795.

CLINTON, a county of Illinois, United States. Area, 420 square miles. Pop. 18,714. The capital is Carlyle.

CLINTON, a county of Indiana, United States. Area, 432 square miles. Pop. 23,472. Frankfort is the county town.

CLINTON, a county of Iowa, United States. Area, 696 square miles. Pop. 36,763. De Witt is the capital.

CLINTON, a county of Kentucky, United States. Area, 350 square miles. Pop. 7,212. Albany is the capital.

CLINTON, a county of Michigan, United States. Area, 576 square miles. Pop. 28,100. The capital is De Witt.

CLINTON, a county of Missouri, United States. Area, 460 square miles. Pop. 16,073. Plattsburg is the capital.

CLINTON, a county of New York, United States. Area, 950 square miles. Pop. 50,897. Capital, Plattsburg.

CLINTON, a county of Ohio, United States. Area, 467 square miles. Pop. 24,756. Wilmington is the capital.

CLINTON, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. Area, 1,000 square miles. Pop. 26,278. The capital is Loch Haven.

CLIO, *kli'-o*, in Greek mythology, one of the nine muses, who presides over history and epic poetry. She is represented crowned with laurels, holding in her right hand a trumpet, and in the left a scroll.

CLISTHENES, *klis'-the-nees*, an Athenian, of the family of Alcmæon. It is said that he invented the ostracism, and that he was the first who was banished by that institution.

CLITHEROE, *klith'-e-ro*, a town and parliamentary borough of Lancashire, on the Ribble, 28 miles N. of Manchester. It is built at the base of Pendle Hill, which rises 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. Its public buildings are two churches and other places of worship, a grammar-school, founded in 1554 by Queen Mary, a mechanics' institute, and a gaol. There are the ruins of a castle founded by the Lacys in the time of William Rufus. Manf. Cotton fabrics. Pop. 10,127. A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

CLITUS, *kli'-tus*, a friend and foster-brother of Alexander the Great. He had saved the king's life in a battle, yet Alexander killed him with a javelin, in a fit of anger, when he was intoxicated, because, at a feast, he preferred the actions of Philip to those of his son. Alexander was afterwards inconsolable for the loss of a friend whom he had so wantonly sacrificed in the hour of drunkenness.

Born 380 B.C.; died 328 B.C.

CLIVE, OR PLASSEY, ROBERT, Lord, *kliv*, was educated at several schools, but with so little success, that his father, despairing of his becoming eminent in any profession, obtained him a place as a writer in the Honourable East-India Company's service. Disgusted with this occupation, however, he quitted the desk in 1747, and entered the army, in which he so highly distinguished himself at the taking of a fort belonging to the rajah of Tanjore, that he obtained the post of commissary-general. Soon afterwards, the French, under Dupleix, began to discover their ambitious designs on India, which roused the jealousy of the English, when war was entered upon, and when the genius of Clive had many opportunities of displaying itself. The French and their allies, however, gained numerous advantages. In 1751, Trichinopoly, the seat of Ali Khan, the ally of the English, was besieged by the French; on which Clive's superior genius suggested the advantage of attacking the city of Arcot, and the attempt succeeded beyond expectation. This circumstance drew off the enemy from Trichinopoly to retake Arcot, which Clive defended in such a manner that the siege was raised. This success was followed by a series of victories, and the overthrow of the enemy. In 1753 Clive embarked for England, to rest awhile and recruit his health, when he was presented, by the Court of Directors, with a sword set with diamonds. In 1755 he returned to India as governor of Fort St. David, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and, shortly after, he assisted Admiral Watson in reducing Angria, the pirate, taking Gheriah, his capital, and all his treasures. In the mean time, Surajah-u-Dowlah, the nabob, had made a successful attack on the British, captured a number of prisoners, and immured upwards of a hundred of them in the "Black Hole" of Calcutta. This brought Clive at once to that place, which he took, completely defeating the army of Surajah, whom, after the victory of Plassey, in 1757, he compelled to sue for peace. Clive now entered Moorshedabad, and placed Meer Jaffier, one of the nabob's officers, on the throne. The Mogul conferred on him the title of omrah of the empire, with a grant of lands, said to produce £27,000 a year. In 1759 he destroyed a large Dutch armament, sent against him, in Bengal; and in the following year returned to England, and was created an Irish peer. In 1764 he went, as president, to Bengal, where he soon restored tranquillity, and returned home in 1767. In 1769 he was made knight of the Bath. In 1773 a motion was made in the House of Commons to resolve that, "in the acquisition of his wealth, Lord Clive had abused the powers with which he had been intrusted." He defended himself with spirit and modesty; and the motion was not only rejected, but the House resolved, that "Lord Clive had rendered great and meritorious services to his country." This ungrateful treatment, however, greatly depressed him, an effect perhaps increased by indulgence in the habit of opium-eating, and in a fit of gloom he put an end to his existence. Lord Chatham called him "a heaven-born general, who, without experience, surpassed all the officers of his time." He represented Shrewsbury in parliament from 1760 to his death. He left £70,000 to the invalids in the Company's service. His lordship married a sister of Dr. Maskelyne, astronomer-royal, by whom he had five children.

Born near Market Drayton, Shropshire, 1725; died in London, 1774.

CLIVE, CATHARINE, better known as Kitty Clive, a famous comic actress, the daughter of an Irish gentleman named Raftor, who lost his estate by his adherence to the cause of James II. He was

exiled for some time, but returned to England, obtained a pardon, and married the daughter of a tradesman on Fish-street Hill. At the age of 17 young Kitty obtained an introduction to Colley Cibber, and appeared in a small part at Drury Lane Theatre. Her rise in the profession was rapid. In 1732 she married, but soon separated from her husband, without any scandal, and for forty years was the reigning favourite of the London stage. She enjoyed the friendship of Johnson, Garrick, Horace Walpole, and most of the literary celebrities of the time. In 1769 she took her leave of the stage, and retired to a cottage at Twickenham, where she resided until her death. She was the author of one or two slight dramatic pieces, a vivacious actress, and admirable singer.

Born in London, 1711; **died** 1785.

CLOACINA, *klo-a-si'-na*, a goddess at Rome, who was supposed to preside over the cloacæ, or receptacles for the filth of the whole city. Public officers, called *curatores cloacarum urbis*, were chosen to take care of the cloacæ.

CLOCH, or CLOUGH POINT, *klok*, a headland of Renfrewshire, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Greenock. It has a lighthouse upon it, 70 feet above the water-line.

CLODIUS, PUBLIUS, *klo'-de-us*, a turbulent Roman citizen, descended from a patrician family of the Claudii. He made himself notorious by his licentiousness, avarice, and ambition. He introduced himself in women's clothes into the house of J. Cæsar, whilst Pompeia, Cæsar's wife, of whom he was enamoured, was celebrating the mysteries of Ceres, or Bona Dea, at which no man was permitted to be present. Tried for this violation of human and divine laws, he succeeded in corrupting his judges. From a patrician he became a plebeian, in order to be eligible for a tribune; and was an inveterate enemy to Cato and Cicero. By his influence he procured the banishment of the latter, who was, however, soon afterwards recalled. Clodius was killed by the slaves of Milo in a quarrel.

Died 51 B.C.

CLODOALD, or ST. CLOUD, *klo'-do-ald*, son of Clodomir, and grandson of Clovis, king of France. After the death of his father, and the murder of his two brothers (*see* CLODOMIR), he became a monk, and found refuge in a monastery near Paris, which took from him the name of St. Cloud.

Died at St. Cloud, 560.

CLODOMIR, *klo'-do-meer*, son of Clovis, succeeded, on the death of his father in 511, to the kingdom of Orleans. He fought against Sigismund, king of Burgundy, took him prisoner, and put him to death. He himself was afterwards slain in a battle with Gondemar, Sigismund's successor, in 524.—He left three children, of whom two were murdered by their uncles, and the third, Clodoald, saved himself by flight.

CLOGHEER, *klog-ere'*, a town in Tipperary, Ireland, 14 miles S.W. of Clonmel. **Pop.** 2,884.

CLOGHER, *klog'-er*, an ancient episcopal city of Ireland, in county Tyrone, on the Launy, a tributary of the Blackwater. It has greatly fallen into decay; but has still a cathedral, bishop's palace, and court-house, and is the head of a poor-law union. The see is now united with that of Armagh. **Pop.** 1,000.

CLON, *klon*, a prefix to numerous places in Ireland. It signifies a fertile strip of land, entirely inclosed by water on the one side and a bog on the other.

CLONAKILTY, *klon'-a-kil'-te*, a town on Ireland, in the county of Cork, situate in a bay of the Atlantic, called Clonakilty Bay, 26 miles S.W. of Cork. Its public buildings are a church, court-house, barracks, bridewell, and a linen-hall. It has a good market for yarn, and an export trade in grain is carried on. The harbour is only adapted for small vessels. **Pop.** 3,000.

CLONES, *klones*, a market-town in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, 12 miles W. of Monaghan. There are the remains of a monastery built in the 5th century, and of a round tower. **Manf.** Linen. There are corn-mills and a brewery. **Pop.** 2,150.

CLONMEL, *klon-mel'*, a town and parliamentary borough of Ireland, in the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, pleasantly situate on both banks of, and an island in, the river Suir, 14 miles S.E. of Cashel. The river is crossed by several bridges, and the main street is a mile long. The principal buildings are a picturesque old parish church, Roman Catholic and other chapels, an asylum, court-house, gaol, infirmary, mechanics' institute, and several banks. **Manf.** Cotton fabrics. There are large flour-mills, and agricultural produce and cattle are exported. **Pop.** 9,325.

CLONTARF, *klon-tarf'*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, and about 3 miles N.E. of the capital. It is much frequented for sea-bathing. **Pop.** 3,442. In the neighbourhood of this village the troops of Brian Boru defeated the united forces of the Irish and the Danes in 1014, he himself, however, being slain.

CLOOTS, JOHN BAPTISTE VON, Baron, *kloots*, better known by the name of "Anacharsis Cloots," was a Prussian baron, who, at the beginning of the French revolution, distinguished himself by his impiety and extravagances. After performing various feats of madness, calling himself Anacharsis, and the "Orator of the Human Race," he gave a large sum to the Constituent Assembly, of which he was a member, to make war against all kings, and demanded that a price should be put on the king of Prussia. He also denied the authority of all rulers, even that of the Creator, and published a work to that effect. Guillotined under Robespierre.

Born at Cleves, 1755; **died** 1794.

CLOTAIRE I., *klo-tair'*, king of France, was the son of Clovis and Clotilda. He, at first, was only king of Soissons, in 511, but became, in 558, master of the whole of France, on the death of his brothers.

Born 497; **died** 561.

CLOTAIRE II. succeeded his father, Chilperic I., in the kingdom of Soissons, at the age of four months. His mother maintained the kingdom for him against the efforts of Childebert, and afterwards becoming possessed of Austrasia, he reigned over the whole of the kingdom.

Born about 575; **died** 628.

CLOTAIRE III. came to the throne of Burgundy in 656, on the death of his father, Clovis II. Batilda, his mother, governed during his minority with great wisdom.

Born 652; **died** 670.

CLOTAIRE IV. reigned only in name from 719 to 720, Charles Martel, mayor of the palace, having the real power.

Died 720.

CLOUD, ST., *kloo*, town of France, in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, and situate on the banks of the Seine, 5 miles W. of Paris. **Pop.** 2,400.—The town owes its origin to Clodoald, a

grandson of Clovis, who, in 551, founded a monastery here, and the historical associations are intimately connected with the royalty of France. Its palace, which is very beautiful, was built by Cardinal Mazarin, and was the property of the dukes of Orleans until 1782, when Marie Antoinette became the owner. It was for a long period the summer residence of the kings of France. Its fountains are extremely elegant, and its park extensive. Here, in 1799, Napoleon I. dismissed the Assembly of Five Hundred, and caused himself to be proclaimed first consul. It was the headquarters of Blucher in 1815, after the battle of Waterloo; and here was concluded the military convention by which Paris was surrendered to the allies. Here, too, in 1830, Charles X. put his signature to the ordinances which cost him his throne. During the siege of Paris in October, 1870, it was destroyed by the French artillery.

CLOVIS I., *klo'-vis*, chief of the Franks, founder of the French monarchy, succeeded Childeric, his father, in 481. His kingdom then was bounded by the sea and the river Scheldt on the N. and E., on the W. by the dioceses of Thérouanne and Boulogne, and on the S. by Cambray. He was not, however, slow in extending these territories. In 486 he attacked Soissons, and made that place his capital. In 493 he took Paris, and removed his residence to that city. Three years later he turned his arms against the Germans, and defeated them at Tolbiac. After that victory he embraced Christianity, at the solicitation of his wife Clotilda, and was baptized at Rheims. He afterwards defeated the king of Burgundy, and, in 507, gained a great victory over Alaric, king of the Goths, whom he killed with his own hand, thus obtaining Aquitaine. He was now at the height of his power; but he sullied the successes of his reign by putting to death several chiefs, whose ambition he feared. At his death he divided his estates between his four children, Thierry, Clodomir, Childebert, and Clotaire.

Born 465; **died** 511.

CLOVIS II., second son of Dagobert, king of Neustria and Burgundy, whom he succeeded in 638.

Born 633; **died** 656.

CLOVIS III., the son of Thierry III., king of France, whom he succeeded in 691, at the age of nine, and reigned five years, under the guardianship of Pepin Heristal, mayor of the palace.

Died 695.

CLOYNE, *kloin*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 15 miles S.E. of Cork. Its chief buildings are an ancient parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, monastery, nunnery, and round tower. In its neighbourhood are some valuable marble-quarries. The town was formerly the seat of a bishopric, united to that of Cork in 1835. **Pop.** 1,800.

CLUNES, *kloons*, a town in Victoria, Australia, on Creswick Creek, 120 miles N.W. of Melbourne, in the centre of a quartz mining district. The town lies low, and in the winter is subject to floods. The waterworks are the most perfect in the colony, and there is railway communication with Melbourne. **Pop.** 4,717.

CLUNY, a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 11 miles N.W. of Macon. It stands on the banks of the Grosne, which is here crossed by two bridges, and was formerly fortified. Portions of the old wall, and of the famous Benedictine abbey, remain. **Manf.** Druggets, leather, paper, hardware, earthenware, and oil. It has also a considerable trade in corn, cattle, and timber. **Pop.** 3,500.

CLUSES, *kloose*, a town of France, department Haute Savoie, 22 miles S.W. of Geneva. **Manf.** Clocks and watch-movements. **Pop.** 2,000.

CLUSONE, *kloo-so'-nai'*, a town of Northern Italy, on the left bank of the Serio, 17 miles N.E. of Bergamo. In its neighbourhood are copper-foundries and vitriol-works. **Manf.** Linen. **Pop.** 5,500.

CLWYD, *kloo'-ud*, a river of N. Wales, running through Denbighshire and Flintshire, and falling into Abergele Bay, about 6 miles below St. Asaph. Its valley is one of the most beautiful in Wales.

CLYDE, *klide*, one of the largest rivers, and by far the most important, commercially, of Scotland, rising in the S. part of Lanarkshire, and formed by the junction of several small streams, about 12 miles below which it becomes a considerable river, and takes the name of the Clyde. About two miles above Lanark the beautiful falls of the Clyde begin—Bonniton fall, 30 feet; Cora Lin, three cascades, together 80 feet; and Stonebyres, also three falls, 80 feet. The river is navigable for vessels of the largest size at Glasgow. At Dumbarton it expands into the Firth of Clyde, the length of the river to that point being about 98 miles. Beyond Greenock, where the Firth is 4 miles wide, it turns south and expands into the open sea, including the islands of Bute, Cumbraes, and Arran. The scenery along the whole course of the river is very beautiful. (*See* GLASGOW and GREENOCK.)

CLYDE, a river of British North America, falling into Baffin's Bay. **Lat.** 70° 10′ N. **Lon.** 69° W.

CLYDE, COLIN CAMPBELL, Lord, was the son of a Glasgow cabinet-maker, named Macliver. His mother's maiden name was Campbell, which Colin afterwards assumed to gratify an uncle. Colin entered the army as ensign in 1808, and served throughout the Peninsular war. He was in the battle of Vimiera, was twice wounded at San Sebastian, and also received a hurt at the passage of the Bidassoa. In 1814-15 he went to America, but does not appear to have been in much active service till 1842, when he commanded the 98th foot regiment in the Chinese war. In 1848 he was sent to Hindostan, where he remained till 1852, being present at Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and received for his services the thanks of the East-India Company and the British parliament, and the order of K.C.B. In 1854 he became brigadier-general, colonel of the 67th regiment, and a major-general, and accompanied the army sent to the aid of Turkey, having the command of the Highland brigade. At the battle of the Alma he greatly distinguished himself; and at Balaclava ranged the 93rd Highlanders into a "thin red line" of single file, which, by the deadly precision of its fire, succeeded in repelling a charge of Russian cavalry. In 1857 he was dispatched to India as military commander-in-chief, to endeavour to stay the torrent of the sepoy rebellion, which was then desolating that part of the British empire. Here his measures were characterized by great prudence and sagacity. He gradually but effectually drove the rebels from their strongholds, and in November of the same year relieved the garrison of Lucknow, with Sir James Outram and Sir H. Havelock at their head. For this, in conjunction with his other brilliant deeds and the whole tenor of his conduct in India, he was raised to the peerage in 1858, with the title of Baron Clyde, and raised to the rank of general, receiving also an annuity of £2,000. A statue, by Foley, was erected in Glasgow in 1868.

Born at Glasgow, 1792; died in London, 1863.

CLYTEMNESTRA, *klī'-tem-nes'-tra*, according to Homer, a daughter of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, by Leda, and the wife of Agamemnon, king of Argos. (*See* AGAMEMNON.)

CNIDUS, *nī'-dus*, one of the six cities of the Doric league. It was situated on the promontory of Triopion, the modern Cape Krio, Caria, Asia Minor. There is a large harbour, protected by two moles. In the town were several temples of Venus, on one of which was the famous statue by Praxiteles. Extensive ruins now mark the site of the city.

CO, COOS, or COS, *kos*, one of the Cyclades, situate near the coasts of Asia, about 15 miles from Halicarnassus. It gave birth to Hippocrates and Apelles, and was famous for its fertility, and the wine and silk-worms which it produced.

COA, *ko'-a*, a river of Portugal, which rises in the Sierra de Gata, and, after a course of 80 miles, falls into the Douro 5 miles from Torre de Moncorvo.

COAHOMA, *ko-a-ho'-ma*, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 750 square miles. **Pop.** 13,568. The capital is Delta.

COAHUILA, *ko'-a-oo-e-la*, a state of the Mexican confederation, inclosed by the departments of Nuevo-Leon, Durango, and Zacatecas, except on the N., where it is separated from Texas by the Rio Bravo del Norte. **Area**, 50,890 square miles. It is mountainous, intersected by fertile valleys. Cattle-rearing is the principal branch of industry. There are some silver mines. The chief towns are SALTILLO, the capital, Coahuila, and Santa Rosa. **Pop.** 144,594. **Lat.** between 24° and 30° N. **Lon.** between 100° and 103° W.

COANZA, *ko-an'-za*, a large river of Lower Guinea, in Western Africa. After a rapid course of perhaps about 500 miles, it falls into the Atlantic, in **lat.** 9° 10′ S., **lon.** 14° 22′ E.

COATBRIDGE, a town in Scotland, in the county of Lanark, 9 miles E. of Glasgow. **Manf.** Pig and malleable iron, iron tubes, machinery, railway-carriages, preserves, and confectionery. **Pop.** 17,500.

COBAN, *ko'-ban*, a city of the republic of Guatemala, Central America, on the Rio Dulu, 90 miles from Guatemala. **Pop.** 14,000, nearly all aborigines.

COBB, *kob*, a county in Georgia, U.S. **Area**, 520 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile in corn, wheat, oats, and cotton. **Pop.** 20,748.

COBBETT, WILLIAM, *kob'-bet*, one of the boldest and most vigorous English political writers, was the son of a small farmer and publican in Sussex. He was bred to country life, but going to Portsmouth, in 1782, he first beheld the sea, which seems, at once, to have unsettled all his notions of rural existence, for the next day he made application for employment on board a man-of-war. In this, however, he was not successful, and in the following year, being at Guildford fair, he took the sudden determination of proceeding to London, where he was engaged as a copying clerk to an attorney. Becoming disgusted with this employment, he went to Chatham, where he enlisted in the 54th regiment of foot, and, in a short time, was, as a corporal for good conduct, landed on the shores of New Brunswick, N. America. Here he rose to the rank of sergeant-major, and after a service of eight years, returned to England, where, at his own earnest request, he got his discharge, on account of his good behaviour and the services he had rendered the regiment. Shortly afterwards he went to France, to avoid prosecuting a charge which he had preferred against four officers of his regiment for peculation. He then sailed for America, where he arrived in 1792, and settled in Philadelphia. Two years after this, he commenced his political career as a writer, by attacking Dr. Priestley, who had just arrived from England, and whom he fiercely denounced in a pamphlet entitled "Observations on the Emigration of a Martyr to the cause of Liberty, by Peter Porcupine." This pamphlet was rapidly followed up by others in the most violent anti-democratic strain. He now became as bold as he was unsparing in his sarcasm, upon all who offered opposition to his views; and the consequence was several prosecutions for libel, which forced him to leave America, and return to England in 1800. Here he commenced, in London, a daily Tory paper, which did not succeed. He next started his "Weekly Political Register," which commanded a large circulation, and which, we believe, without the intermission of a single week, he continued till the day of his death, a period of thirty-three years. It was commenced as an aid to the Tory party; but it began to change its views in 1803, and finally became thoroughly Radical in its principles. The style of writing was violent, even ferocious. Cobbett was lavish of personalities and abuse, and emphasized articles with abundant capitals and italics. The "Register" bore on its front the symbol of a gridiron, to show the pleasure he took in "roasting" his opponents. In 1804 two verdicts were obtained against him by the government for libel, and, in 1810, another for a paper which he had written against flogging some local militia-men at Ely. On this occasion he was condemned to pay a fine of £1,000 to the king, and to be imprisoned for two years. Having suffered this punishment, he came forth from the house of his confinement as vigorous as ever, and, as might be expected, more hostile against the powers that had incarcerated and amerced him. To annoy the administration, he, at once, began his "Twopenny Trash," a series of political papers, which had a circulation of 100,000 copies. In 1817, to escape impending danger, he once more visited America, yet still continued the "Register" by transmitting his "copy" regularly across the Atlantic. In 1819 he returned, and commenced a daily paper, which lived only two months. He was again cast in two actions for libel, when, in 1820, he first tried to get into parliament. In this, however, he did not succeed till 1832, when he was returned to the first reformed parliament for Oldham, which he continued to represent till his death. Cobbett passed an active life, and wrote excellent Grammars of the English and French languages, and many valuable works on rural and economical subjects, and lectures to young men, besides his continual productions on political and financial topics.

Born at Farnham, Surrey, 1762; died 1835.

COBDEN, RICHARD, *kob'-den*, English politician, was the son of a small Sussex farmer, who died whilst Richard was a boy. He was, therefore, taken charge of by an uncle who had a wholesale warehouse in London, into which Richard was, in due time, introduced. He afterwards became a partner in a Manchester printed-cotton factory, and occasionally "took the road," as commercial traveller for the house. He subsequently visited Egypt, Greece, and Turkey, and in 1835 went to N. America. The result of his observations in this country, to some extent, appeared in a pamphlet entitled "England, Ireland, and America," by a Manchester Manufacturer. Another pamphlet of his, entitled "Russia," also appeared about this time. In 1837 he contested the borough of Stockport, but was unsuccessful, and then he made a journey through

France, Belgium, and Switzerland. In the following year he went through Germany, and, soon after his return, commenced his advocacy of the repeal of the taxes on corn, inducing the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to petition Parliament for the repeal of the corn duties. In 1839 the National Anti-corn-law League was formed, and in 1841 Mr. Cobden was elected member of Parliament for Stockport. He now continued to advocate, with all his energy, the repeal of the corn laws, and, as he was an effective public speaker, he won over a great many to his views. His influence gradually rose in the House of Commons, where, on June 29th, 1846, Sir Robert Peel made his memorable speech, wherein he gave all the credit of the repeal of the corn laws to Mr. Cobden. "The name which ought to be," said Sir Robert, "and which will be associated with the success of these measures, is the name of a man, who, acting, I believe, from pure and disinterested motives, has advocated their cause with untiring energy, and by appeals to reason, enforced by an eloquence the more to be admired because it was unaffected and unadorned,—the name which ought to be and will be associated with the success of these measures, is the name of Richard Cobden." After this, Mr. Cobden once more visited the continent, and £70,000 was collected by his grateful countrymen and presented to him. In 1847 he became member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, which he continued to represent until 1857, when his opposition to the Chinese policy of Lord Palmerston cost him his seat. In 1859 he revisited America, and during his absence was chosen member for Rochdale. On his return he was offered the presidency of the Board of Trade, under the Palmerston administration, which he refused to accept, as he had been, for many years, a decided opponent of the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston, which he designated as a warlike one. In 1859 and 1860 he was engaged in arranging a treaty of commerce between this country and France.

Born at Dunford, near Midhurst, 1804; **died** 1865.

COBIJA, or PUERTO-LA-MAR, *ko-bé'-ja*, a seaport of Bolivia, South America. The trade is inconsiderable. **Pop.** about 2,000. **Lat.** 22° 34′ S. **Lon.** 70° 21′ W.

COBLENZ, or KOBLENZ, *ko-blentz'*, a fortified town of Prussia, at the conflux of the Rhine and Moselle, opposite the great fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, 36 miles from Mentz. The bridge across the latter river is of freestone, but that over the Rhine is of boats. The new part of the town is well built, the streets being regular, the houses of stone, and the public buildings handsome. The chief of these are the Church of St. Castor, founded in the 9th century, the magnificent palace erected in 1779 for the residence of the elector of Treves; Government establishments, an ancient Jesuits' college, a Catholic seminary, and theatre. The two handsome quays on the Rhine and the Moselle are used as public promenades, while round it are several detached forts. **Manf.** Linen and cotton fabrics, furniture, and Japan ware. There is a large trade in corn, wine, iron, mineral waters, and millstones, and the vine is cultivated. **Pop.** 36,240. exclusive of the garrison.—In 1794 this place was taken by Napoleon I., and made the capital of the department Rhine and Moselle.

COBLENTZ, a district of Rhenish Prussia, bounded on the N. by the government of Cologne, on the W. by Treves and Aix-la-Chapelle, on the S. by Rhenish Bavaria, and on the E. by the duchies of Nassau and Hesse-Darmstadt. **Area,** 1,754 square miles. **Pop.** 556,000.

COBURG, *ko-burg*, a province of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. **Area,** 230 square miles. **Pop.** with Gotha, 198,607. (*See* SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.)

COBURG, the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in Germany, on the river Its or Itsch, 26 miles from Bamber. In the old part of the town the streets are narrow and crooked, but the new part is laid out with great taste. It has an old castle (twice besieged in the Thirty Years' War, and famous as the retreat of Luther), government offices, the Ehrenberg Ducal Palace, completed in 1816, containing a collection of paintings; another palace, the property of the Duke of Edinburgh; a fine gymnasium, or high school; the church of St. Moritz, built in the 15th century; an observatory, arsenal, a theatre, and a workhouse. It is the seat of the high courts of the duchy. About five miles from the town is the pretty chateau of Rosenaus, the birthplace of Prince Albert. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, and woollen goods, gold, silver articles, and marquetrie. There are bleaching and dye works, stone-quarries, besides an active general trade. **Pop.** 15,791.

COBURG, a town in Canada, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario. There are about ten churches and a college. The harbour is large and safe, and a considerable trade in flour, wheat, butter, and lumber is carried on. There are saw-mills and tanneries. **Pop.** 7,000.

COBURG PENINSULA, an irregular strip in Australia, separated from Melville Island by Dundas Strait, and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus to the west of the Gulf of Carpentaria. On the N.E. side is Port Essington. **Ext.** 50 miles long by 20 broad. **Lat.** 11° 22′ S. **Lon.** 132° 10′ E.

COCCEJI, or COCCEUIS, HEINRICH FREIHERR VON, *kok-sé'-je*, German jurist. He studied jurisprudence and philosophy at Leyden and in England, and in 1672 became professor of the law of nations at Heidelberg. In 1689 he was chosen for the chair of jurisprudence at Utrecht, and in 1690 appointed to a similar professorship at Frankfort, on the Oder. He was elevated to the dignity of baron in 1713. His legal works are held in the highest estimation as authorities.

Born at Bremen, 1644; **died** 1719.

COCCEJI, or COCCEUIS, SAMUEL, youngest son of the above, also a jurist of eminence. He was professor at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and rose to be great chancellor of Prussia, which office he held at the time of his death. He reformed the administration of justice, and compiled a code.

Born at Heidelberg, 1679; **died** 1755.

COCCEJUS, JOHANNES, *kok-se-jus*, German theologian, professor of Hebrew at Bremen, and afterwards of Hebrew and theology at Frankfort. In 1650 he was appointed professor of theology at Leyden, and retained the chair till his death. He compiled an elaborate dictionary of the Hebrew language, and was the author of some theological works which excited considerable opposition.

Born at Bremen, 1603; **died** 1669.

COCHABAMBA, *ko-cha-bam'-ba*, a province of the republic of Bolivia. It is fertile, producing sugar, cotton, dyewoods, timber, and the precious metals. **Area,** 55,120 square miles. **Pop.** 352,392. **Lat.** between 17° and 19° S. **Lon.** between 65° and 68° W.

COCHABAMBA, the chief town of the above province, stands at the foot of the Andes, 145 miles from Chuquisaca. **Manf.** Cotton fabrics and glass wares. **Pop.** 14,705,

COCHIN, *ko'-chin*, a seaport of British India, presidency of Madras, on the west coast of the peninsula of Hindostan. There is a harbour with 25 feet of water, but a bar at the mouth prevents the entrance of ships of large size. Ship-building is carried on. Under the Portuguese, who erected here their first fort in India, the town rapidly grew into importance. In 1663 the Dutch obtained possession, converted the fine Portuguese cathedral into a warehouse, and an immense trade was carried on. The British forces captured the town in 1796, and in 1814 demolished the fortifications. There are a rajah's palace and two Jewish synagogues. **Pop.** 20,000, of a very mixed character, including Mahometans, Hindoos, Jews, English, Dutch, Arabians, Armenians, and Persians. **Lat.** 9° 58′ N. **Lon.** 76° 18′ E.

COCHIN, a remarkable district of Hindostan. It is one of the most humid regions of the world. The country is well wooded, and some parts mountainous, with a considerable elevation above the sea. A number of shallow lakes, called backwaters, intersperse the country, and inclose low alluvial islands. **Pro.** Rice, arrowroot, yams, coffee, sugar, cotton, pepper, ginger, and fruit. The principal sources of wealth are the forests, which are extensive and valuable, abounding in cocoa-nut trees, cedar, teak, and other hard woods. In later returns the district is no longer recognised by the same name, but is absorbed into other districts.

COCHIN-CHINA, the south-eastern province of Anam. (*See* ANAM.)

COCHIN-CHINA, LOWER, or FRENCH, the southern extremity of the eastern portion of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, formerly a portion of the kingdom of Anam, but taken possession of by the French in 1861 and 1867. In the former year, the Anamese provinces of Saigon, Bienhoa, and Mytho were annexed, and by a treaty signed in 1867, the three provinces of Vinhlong, Chandor, and Haytien were added, forming together the French colonial possessions of French Cochin-China.

Area.—33,718 square miles.
Pop.—1,682,984.
Zoology.—Tigers, deer, apes, and serpents. Birds are numerous and fish abound.
Pro.—Sugar-cane, tobacco, maize, indigo, tea, cocoa-nut oil, spices, and silk.
Minerals.—Iron, alum, and salt.
Chief Town.—SAIGON, the capital, and Bienhoa.
History.—The French annexation was caused by the persecution and murder of Catholic missionaries.

COCHRAN, ROBERT, *kok'-ran*, a Scotch architect, who was employed by James III. of Scotland in building several great structures. That monarch created him earl of Mar, and distinguished him by so many marks of his favour, that several of his nobles rose, seized the favourite in the royal presence, and made short work of him. They summarily hanged him on the bridge of Lauder.
Died 1482.

COCHRANE, CAPTAIN JOHN DUNDAS, R.N., *kok'-ran*, a traveller, who made a journey on foot "through Russia and Siberian Tartary, from the frontiers of China to the Frozen Sea and Kamtschatka." He published, in 1824, a narrative of this extraordinary undertaking, and afterwards went to America, where he died, in Columbia. The original intention of this explorer was to travel round the globe, as nearly as it could be done, by land. When he left London for St. Petersburg, his design was to cross from Northern Asia to America at Behring's Straits, and the whole of the journey was to be accomplished on foot; "for the best of all possible reasons," he says,—"that my finances allowed of no other."
Born 1780; died 1825.

COCHRANE, LORD. (*See* DUNDONALD, Earl of.)

COCKBURN, HENRY THOMAS, Lord, *ko'-burn*, was the son of Archibald Cockburn, of Cockpen, one of the barons of the Exchequer of Scotland. He studied at the university of Edinburgh, was called to the bar in 1800, and became in Scotland one of the lords of Session. In 1830 he was made solicitor-general for Scotland, and in 1834 was promoted to the bench. As a member of the Scottish bar he achieved many triumphs, and was an early contributor to the pages of the "Edinburgh Review." He also wrote a life of his friend Lord Jeffrey, which was published in 1852. Two years after his death appeared "Memorials of My Time," and in 1874 "Journal of Henry Cockburn," lively autobiographical reminiscences containing many sketches and amusing anecdotes of contemporaries.
Born at Edinburgh, 1779; died 1854.

COCKBURN, SIR ALEXANDER JAMES EDMUND, lord chief justice, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1825 he was admitted of the Middle Temple, and in 1829 was called to the bar. In 1841 he became queen's counsel, and on account of the great ability with which he defended Lord Palmerston's foreign policy in the Don Pacifico debate, and the assistance which he gave to the Liberal party from time to time, he was appointed solicitor-general, in 1850, by Lord John Russell, and received the honour of knighthood. He then became attorney-general under Lord Aberdeen, and subsequently chief justice of the court of Common Pleas. On the overthrow of the Derby administration, in 1859, he was appointed to the lord chief justiceship of the Queen's Bench by the government of Lord Palmerston. As a judge he holds the highest rank. His summings up in important cases, involving the analysis of a tangled mass of evidence—notably in the great Tichborne case—are models of perspicuity and logical deduction.
Born in London, 1805. Died 1880.

COCKBURN, ADMIRAL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE, G.C.B., entered the navy in 1781, and early began to distinguish himself. After serving on the East-India, home, and Mediterranean stations, in 1795 he shared in the blockade and capture of Leghorn. He subsequently served in the West Indies, where he was the principal means of Martinique being ceded to Britain as a colony. For this he received the thanks of the House of Commons. In 1812, the duty of reconciling Spain and her transatlantic colonies was committed to him, and in 1813 and 1814 he was actively engaged in the American war. After Waterloo, he was deputed to convey Napoleon to St. Helena, and in 1818 entered Parliament, representing Portsmouth, Weobley, and Plymouth, till 1830. In 1841 he was returned for Ripon, for which he sat till 1846, when he retired from public life. Before his death he inherited the baronetcy of his brother.
Born 1772; died 1853.

COCKBURN ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, S. of Cape Horn, of great elevation, but only about a mile in diameter. It is barren and uninhabited, but a great resort of sea-birds. It was discovered by Sir James Ross in 1843. **Lat.** 64° 12′ S. **Lon.** 59° 49′ W.

COCKBURN SOUND. (*See* WESTERN AUSTRALIA.)

COCKE, *kok*, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 374 square miles. **Pop.** 14,808.

COCKER, EDWARD, an industrious schoolmaster and penman. He published fourteen copybooks, a small English dictionary, a book for writing, called "Cocker's Morals," and a useful treatise on commercial arithmetic, which had a great success. Almost every similar treatise since his time has been "according to Cocker."

Born 1631; **died** 1677.

COCKERELL, CHARLES ROBERT, *kok'-e-vel*, an eminent architect, who made the usual tour of the continent, and in Italy, as well as in Asia Minor, made the grander architectural remains a subject of study. From Ægina and Phygalia, and other places, he brought to England several antiquarian fragments, which have found a place in the British Museum. He early attracted notice in his profession, and has had a great many public buildings intrusted to him. Among these may be named the New Library at Cambridge, the university galleries at Oxford, the college at Lampeter, and several others in the provinces. St. George's Hall, and the assize courts at Liverpool, were also carried out by Mr. Cockerell; and many other buildings of public interest. In 1829 he was chosen an A.R.A., in 1836 R.A., and in 1840 he became professor of architecture in the Royal Academy, an appointment which he resigned in 1856. In 1860 he was elected president of the Institute of British Architects.

Born in London, 1788; **died** 1863.

COCKERMOUTH, *kok'-er-mouth*, a market-town and parliamentary borough in Cumberland, at the confluence of the Cocker and Derwent, each crossed by a stone bridge, 24 miles S.W. of Carlisle. The streets, though spacious, are irregular; yet many of the houses are neatly built. The public edifices are a parish church, built in 1850 on the site of an older edifice destroyed by fire, other places of worship, a grammar-school, town-hall, house of correction, court-house, and market-house. There are several excellent schools, and a dispensary for indigent patients. The castle, formerly of great strength, but dismantled by the parliamentary forces in 1648, is beautifully situated at the junction of the two rivers. **Manf.** Hats, coarse woollen cloths, shalloons, checks, coarse linens, and leather. Wordsworth the poet was born here. **Pop.** 5,354. Station on the London and North-Western railway.

COCLES, PUBLIUS HORATIUS, *ko'-klees*, in legendary history, a celebrated Roman, who, alone, in 506 B.C., opposed the whole army of Porsenna at the head of a bridge, while his companions were destroying it behind him. When this was effected, Cocles, though wounded by the darts of the enemy, and impeded by his arms and armour, leapt into the Tiber, and swam safely across. This episode forms the subject of one of Macaulay's most spirited "Lays of Ancient Rome."

COCO ISLANDS, GREAT and LITTLE, *ko-ko*, two islands in the Bay of Bengal. The larger is about 6 miles long and 2 wide, and is nearly covered with cocoa and other trees. Little Coco, nearly 3 miles long and half a mile broad, is about 9 miles to the south. There are many monkeys and squirrels on both islands. **Lat.** between 13° 58′ and 14° N. **Lon.** 93° 25′ E.

COCONATO, a town of Italy, 17 miles N.E. of Turin. An annual fair is held. **Pop.** 2,500.

COCOS ISLANDS, or **BORNEO CORAL ISLANDS**, *ko'-kos*, a group in the Indian Ocean, forming a circle, and enclosing a lagoon or harbour, known as Refuge Port, or Port Albion. **The only** entrance for ships is on the northern side, and is 2 miles wide. Cocoa-nut trees abound on the islands. **Lat.** 12° S. **Lon.** 98° E.—Small groups having the same name are in the Indian Ocean, off the W. coast of Sumatra, and in the South Pacific Ocean.

COCOS, an island of the North Pacific, about 30 miles in circumference, and of considerable elevation. There is good anchorage in Chatham Bay, on the north side of the island. **Lat.** 5° 33′ N. **Lon.** 86° 58′ W.

COD, CAPE, a sandy peninsula, the south-eastern extremity of Massachusetts, United States, stretching east and north for 65 miles, and about 4 miles in average breadth, enclosing Cape Cod Bay. There are many thriving villages, inhabited chiefly by fishermen. The name is taken from the immense number of cod-fish taken off the coast. The cape was discovered in 1602 by Goswold, an Englishman. **Lat.** of lighthouse at northern extremity 42° 2′ N. **Lon.** 70° 4′ W.

CODOGNO, *ko-done'-yo*, a town of Northern Italy, 17 miles S.E. of Lodi, near the conflux of the Adda and Po. **Manf.** Silk and linen. There is a large trade in cheese. **Pop.** 9,600.

CODRINGTON, ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD, G.C.B., *kod'-ring-ton*, entered the British navy in 1783, and in 1793 became lieutenant. On June 1, 1794, he served under Lord Howe in the *Queen Charlotte*, when the French were defeated off Brest, and was deputed to be the bearer of the duplicate dispatches to England. For this service he was promoted to the rank of captain, and continued to be actively employed till 1797. From this period till 1805 he was unemployed; but in that year he received the command on the *Orion*, 74, and fought at Trafalgar. In 1808 he was appointed to the command of the *Blake*, and, under Lord Gardner, accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and in 1809 forced the Scheldt. For this service he was publicly thanked. In the three following years he was employed off the coast of Spain, and in 1813 returned to England. In 1814 he sailed for N. America, and took part in the attack on New Orleans. In 1815 he returned to England, and was created a knight commander of the Bath. His services had now been considerable, and in 1821 he was made a vice-admiral. In 1826 he was appointed to command the squadron in the Mediterranean, and, in conjunction with the Russian and French fleets, destroyed the Turco-Egyptian fleet at the battle of Navarino, fought October 20th, 1827. For this he was made a knight grand cross of the Bath, but was recalled from the Mediterranean in 1828. In 1832 he was elected member of parliament for Devonport, which he represented in several successive parliaments. In 1837 he was made an admiral, and in 1839 resigned his seat, on being appointed commander-in-chief at Portsmouth.

Born 1770; **died** in London, 1851.

CODROIPO, *ko'-dro-e-po*, a town of Italy, in the province of Venetia, on the right bank of the Stella, 24 miles S.W. of Udine. **Manf.** Woollens and canvas. There is a considerable transit trade. **Pop.** 3,500.

CODRUS, *ko'-drus*, the last king of Athens, celebrated for his patriotism, was the son of Melanthus. Having learnt from the oracle that, in the war waged by the Dorians against Athens, victory would remain with those whose chief should fall in battle, he threw himself into the midst of the conflict, and was slain.—To pay more honour to his memory, the Athenians made a resolution, that no man after Codrus should reign in Athens under the

name of king; and therefore the government was put into the hands of perpetual archons. (*See* ATHENS.)

Born 1160; **died** 1132 B.C.

COEL, *ko'-el*, a town of British India, 50 miles N.W. of Agra. There is a great mosque, on an elevated site in the centre of the town, and a large round tower, the origin of which is unknown. **Lat.** 27° 54′ N. **Lon.** 78° E.

CŒLE SYRIA, or EL BUKAA, *se'-le-sir'e-a*, a valley of Syria, between the mountain-ranges of Anti-Lebanon and Lebanon. The length of the valley is about 100 miles, and the average breadth 10. In one part it is 2,800 feet above the sea-level. It is traversed by the river Libany, the ancient Leontes, and contains the towns of Baalbec, Bekaa, and Zahleh.

CŒLUS, or URANUS, *se'-lus*, the heavens personified, and the most ancient of the gods, was, at the same time, the offspring and the husband of Terra, the earth, by whom he had eighteen children. Amongst them were Saturn, the Cyclops, and the Titans. His children rebelling against him, wounded him; and from the blood which sprinkled the ground sprang the giants, furies, and nymphs.

COFFEE, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area,** 1008 square miles. **Pop.** 8,119. The capital is Wellborn.

COFFEE, a county of Georgia, United States. **Pop.** 5,070.

COFFEE, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area,** 276 square miles. **Pop.** 12,894. Manchester is the capital.

COFFEY, a county of Kansas, United States. **Pop.** 11,438.

COFFIN'S ISLAND. (*See* MAGDALEN ISLANDS.)

COGGESHALL, *kog'-ge-shal*, a town of Essex, 44 miles N.E. of London, on the left bank of the Blackwater, which is here crossed by an ancient bridge. It has several charities, a fine church, recently restored, and an endowed grammar-school. In Little Coggeshall, on the opposite side of the river, are the remains of a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1142, by King Stephen. **Manf.** Silk and velvet. **Pop.** 2,916.

COGNAC, *kone-yak'*, a town of France, in the department of Charente, on the Charente, 20 miles from Angoulême. This is the great entrepôt of the brandy of the Charente, called Cognac, and which has an extensive sale. **Manf.** Paper, leather, and earthenware. **Pop.** 13,096.—Francis I. of France was born here, and often made it his residence, and in 1526 was signed here the treaty of the "Holy League."

COGOLETO, *ko'-go-lai-to*, a town of Italy, 14 miles S.W. of Genoa. Near the town is a large foundry of shot and shells. **Pop.** 2,300.—This is the birthplace of Columbus.

COHASSET, *ko-has'-set*, a seaport in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, U.S., 20 miles from Boston. **Pop.** 1,800.—COHASSET ROCKS, which have been fatal to many vessels, lie off this place, 3 miles from the shore.

COHORN, or COEHOORN, MENNO, Baron van, *ko'-horn*, an engineer, surnamed the Dutch Vauban, who early became a soldier, and rose to the ranks of general of artillery, director-general of fortifications, and governor of Flanders. At the siege of Grave, in 1674, he employed with success the small mortars, or "cohorns," so named after himself. In 1692 he defended the fort of Namur against Louis XIV. with great gallantry, although he was forced to surrender. He defended other places with equal bravery, and was a skilful engineer. The fortifications of Bergen-op-Zoom are considered his masterpiece.—In 1685 he published his "New System of Fortifications," which is adapted only to the defence of ground of little elevation above the sea-level.

Born in Friesland, 1641; **died** at the Hague, 1704.

COIMBATORE, *ko-im-ba-tore'*, the capital of a district of the same name in the Madras presidency. It stands at an elevation of 1,480 feet above the sea-level, on the southern slope of the Neilgherries, near the point of junction with the Western Ghauts. It is defended by a citadel or small fort, and contains a handsome mosque, built by Tippoo Sahib. **Pop.** 38,967.

COIMBATORE, a district of British India, in the Madras presidency, 50 miles long and 45 broad. It is bounded on the N. by Mysore; S. by Dindigal; E. by Salem and Trichinopoly; and W. by Malabar.

Desc.—A high table-land, with mountains (a portion of the Neilgherry range), attaining the elevations of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is fertile.

Pro.—Cotton, rice, tobacco, and the plant from which castor oil is extracted. Cattle and sheep are reared, and elephants are bred for the sake of their tusks.

Minerals.—Iron, salt, and nitre.

Manf.—Cottons and woollens.

Pop. 1,657,600, chiefly Hindoos, but including about 600 of the Toders, or aborigines, physically a fine race, and some of them have fair complexions.

Lat. Between 10° 8′ and 12° 48′ N. **Lon.** Between 76° 50′ and 78° 10′ E.

COIMBRA, *ko-eem'-bra*, an ancient city of Portugal, the capital of the province of Beira, on the right bank of the Mondego, which is here crossed by an elegant stone bridge, with a double row of arches, 60 miles S. of Oporto. The situation is very picturesque, but in the interior it is narrow, ill-paved, dirty, and very steep. It is the see of a bishop, and has, exclusive of the cathedral, several parish churches, a number of convents, and a famous university. This is the only institution of the kind in Portugal, and was founded originally at Lisbon, in 1290, but transferred here in 1537. **Manf.** Linen and woollen fabrics, earthenware, and combs. **Pop.** 18,200.—The town was originally built by the Goths, and passed into possession of the Moors. For more than two centuries after the establishment of Portugal as a separate kingdom, it was the capital, and was for many years the residence of the Portuguese kings, and their tombs may be seen here. In 1755, the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon, considerably damaged this town.

COIN, *ko-een'*, a town of Spain, 21 miles W. of Malaga. It is well built, and there are excellent public walks and gardens. **Manf.** Linen and woollen goods, soap, and paper. Marble and jasper are obtained in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 8,200.

COIRE. (*See* CHUR.)

COJUTEPEQUE, *ko-joo'-te-paik*, a town of the republic of San Salvador, Central America. **Pop.** 15,000.—A LAKE of the same name, several miles distant, takes in windy weather a deep-green colour, and frequently casts great quantities of dead fish upon its shores.

COKE, SIR EDWARD, *koke*, an English lawyer, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge,

whence he removed to Clifford's Inn, and afterwards to the Inner Temple. In 1578 he was called to the bar, and chosen reader at Lyon's Inn, in which office he so soon distinguished himself by his learning and intelligence, that his practice became enormous. In 1586 he was chosen recorder of Norwich, and in 1591-92 was unanimously elected to the same office in London. This, however, he resigned in 1592, on receiving the appointment of solicitor-general. In 1594 he became attorney-general, about which time the enmity, which continued throughout the life of Lord Bacon, arose between him and that distinguished man. In 1600 he prosecuted the earl of Essex, in which he behaved with uncommon asperity. Three years afterwards, he received the honour of knighthood, and, in 1603, conducted the prosecution of Sir Walter Raleigh in such a manner as severely to reflect upon his character for prudence and humanity. His speeches at the trial of Father Garnett, and the other conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot, in 1605, are deemed his forensic master-pieces, and with them his career as an advocate terminated. In 1606 he was appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas, and in 1613 was removed to the King's Bench, at which time he was sworn of the privy council. In the prosecution of the murderers of Sir Thomas Overbury, in 1615, he conducted himself with such spirit as to raise him many enemies, and soon afterwards fell into disgrace for opposing the king's prerogative, and holding his opinion with an honesty and determination of purpose which, in the eye of posterity, must do him high honour. In 1616 he was removed from his office, as Lord Chancellor Egerton, one of his enemies, said, on account of his "excessive popularity." After this Sir Edward never filled a judicial situation, although he was, in some measure, restored to the royal favour. He was now engaged in several commissions of a public nature, and in 1620 was returned member of parliament for Liskeard, in Cornwall. In this parliament he joined the popular side against the court, and was greatly instrumental in getting the Commons to pass the celebrated resolution "that the liberties, franchises, privileges, and jurisdictions of parliament, are the ancient and undoubted birthright and inheritance of the subjects of England." For this and other alleged causes the king was highly incensed against him, and had him committed to the Tower, where he was imprisoned for seven months, and never recovered the good opinion of King James. In 1628 he was chosen member for Suffolk and Buckingham, but he took his seat for the latter, and, although in his 79th year, defended the constitutional rights of the people with all the vigour of youth and the experience of age. He was the principal framer of the Bill of Rights, and mostly through his influence both the lords and the king were brought to assent to its becoming the law of the land. One of the last acts of his public life was to denounce the duke of Buckingham as the author of all the calamities of the nation; and, on the dissolution of parliament, he retired to his seat in Buckinghamshire, where he spent in peace the remainder of his days. The first part of his reports appeared about 1600, and the last, or thirteenth, about 1635. His "Institutes of the Laws of England" are invaluable; the first is a translation and comment on Sir Thomas Littleton's Tenures, and is commonly known as "Coke upon Littleton, or the First Institute." There are also other legal works and law reports of his in print.

Born at Mileham, Norfolk, 1551; **died** 1633.

COL, *kol*, signifying 'a neck,' is the name, with various affixes, of many passes across the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont. (*See* ALPS.)

COLAC, *ko'-lak*, a town in Victoria, Australia, 92 miles S.W. of Melbourne, in an agricultural district. **Pop.** 1,500.

COLAPOOR. (*See* KOLAPOOR.)

COLBERG, or KOLBERG, *kol'-bairg*, a seaport of Prussia, in the province of Pomerania, near the mouth of the Pasante. It stands on a hill surrounded by swamps, with a harbour in the Baltic. The chief edifices are the town-house, a large cathedral, several churches, and a house of correction. **Manf.** Woollens. It has several distilleries, salt-works, and a lucrative salmon and lamprey fishery. **Pop.** 13,200.—It was besieged in the Thirty Years' War, again in the Seven Years' War, and in 1807 it was invested by the French, but without success.

COLBERT, JOHN BAPTIST, *kol'-bair*, a distinguished French statesman, was the descendant of a Scottish family, was apprenticed to a woollen-draper at Rheims, and afterwards went to Paris, where, in 1648, he became clerk to Le Tellier, secretary of state, whose daughter he married. He next entered into the service of Cardinal Mazarin, who sent him to Rome on some important business, which he managed with great dexterity. The cardinal, at his death, recommended him to his master, Louis XIV., as the most proper person for comptroller-general of the finances, which post he obtained, and effected amazing reforms, and increasing the revenue. He is generally considered as the inventor of the theory of the balance of trade. In 1664 he was appointed superintendent of the buildings, and greatly improved Paris by erecting elegant structures. But architectural pursuits did not engross the whole of his attention. He laboured to improve the state of the arts, and to extend French commerce and manufactures. He founded Quebec and Cayenne, made settlements in India and Africa, and fostered the colonies of St. Domingo and Martinique. He also founded the dockyards of Brest, Toulon, and Rochefort, and, in every possible manner, gave a new impetus to the commerce of his country. Besides these works, he instituted the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and the Academy of Sciences, and, by his recommendation, the Royal Observatory was built. In 1669 he was made secretary of state and marine minister, which offices he discharged to the satisfaction of his sovereign and the benefit of the people. Notwithstanding the immense benefits which Colbert had conferred on his country, he had to be buried in the night with a military escort, as, on account of the taxes he was forced to impose for the wars and pleasures of Louis, the people threatened to tear his body in pieces. He was, however, a great man, with a fine as well as a comprehensive mind. The gardens of the Tuileries, the Hôtel des Invalides, the façade of the Louvre, the triumphal arches of the Boulevards, St. Denis and St. Martin, were all executed under him.

Born at Rheims, 1619; **died** 1683.

COLBY, THOMAS, *kol'-be*, an eminent English engineer, and a major-general in the army. He rose successively through the various subordinate ranks, and surveyed a large portion of England and Ireland. He accompanied Biot, the French engineer, on his trip to Shetland, in 1817, and afterwards assisted in connecting the French with the English triangulation across the Straits of Dover. In 1821 he was made a major, and, in 1825, became lieutenant-colonel. In 1846 he rose to the rank of major-general, when his connection with the survey ceased. He was a member of several scientific associations, and took an active part in establishing the Astronomical Society; but, per-

haps, his greatest work was a series of tidal observations, which he made round the coast of Ireland, "and which," said the astronomer-royal, "are the most important that ever were made."

Born at Rochester, 1784; **died** at Liverpool, 1852.

COLCHAGUA, *kol-chag'-oo-a*, a department of Chili, extending from the Andes to the Pacific, and having N. and S. the departments Santiago and Maule. **Area**, 8,130 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile in the plains, and watered by the Maypù and the Maule. **Pop.** 161,012. **Lat.** between 34° and 35° S. **Lon.** between 70° and 72° W.

COLCHESTER, *kol'-ches-ter*, a parliamentary borough and river port of Essex, on the Colne, here crossed by several bridges, at a distance of 12 miles from the sea. It has been encircled by walls, still partly standing, though greatly decayed, and contains a castle and 16 churches, several very old, and recently restored. St. Peter's is considered the chief, and existed previous to the Norman conquest. There are numerous other places of worship, some architecturally attractive, various charitable foundations, and the other public buildings are a town-gaol, a custom-house, barracks, a theatre, a county house of correction, market-house, and literary and scientific associations. A new cemetery has been laid out to the south of the town. There are the ruins of an abbey and priory. **Manf.** Silks; and it has a malting trade. Oysters, dredged from the Colne, are carried, as an article of traffic, to London, Colchester "natives" being there highly esteemed; but they are less abundant than they formerly were. There is a fine quay on the river, at Hythe, a little below the town, and vessels of 150 tons can approach it. **Pop.** 28,395.—A station on the Great Eastern Railway.—It is the Camulodunum of the British and the Roman Colonia. A great number of Roman relics have been found. In 1648 it sustained a siege of seven weeks' duration by the parliamentary forces under Fairfax.

COLCHESTER, CHARLES ABBOT, Lord, speaker of the House of Commons, was the younger son of the Rev. John Abbot, D.D., rector of All Saints, Colchester, and was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1777 he won the chancellor's medal for Latin verse, and in 1783 took his degrees, and shortly afterwards was called to the bar. In 1795 he became clerk of the rules in the Court of King's Bench, and, in the same year, was returned member of parliament for Helstone, in Cornwall. He now laboured in introducing practical reforms of the law, and the improvement of the public records. In 1800 he obtained leave to bring into the house a bill for taking a census of the population of the kingdom, and, the following year, the census was taken, and has continued to be taken ever since, decennially. He was appointed chief secretary for Ireland, and keeper of the Irish privy seal; but these offices he scarcely held a year, for in 1802 he was elected speaker of the House of Commons, which he continued to be till 1817, when, in May, a stroke of erysipelas forced him to resign. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Colchester, with a pension of £4,000 a year, and £3,000 a year to his next successor to the title.

Born at Abingdon, 1757; **died** in London, 1829.

COLCHIS, a country of Asia, famous in Greek legend for the expedition of the Argonauts, and for being the birthplace of Medea. It is now comprised in the Russian government of Trans-Caucasia.

COLDITZ, or KOLDITZ, *ko(r)l'-ditz*, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 25 miles S.E. of Leipsig. There are two churches and a castle. **Manf.** Linen, paper, and earthenware. **Pop.** 3,400.

COLDSTREAM, *kold'-strem*, a town of Berwickshire, Scotland. It stands on the N. bank of the Tweed, where it is crossed by a bridge, about 15 miles S.W. of Berwick. It has a church, several libraries, and benevolent institutions. **Pop.** 1724.—The ford of Tweed, so celebrated in history as the crossing-place of the former armies of England and Scotland, is in the vicinity. The "Coldstream Guards" take their name from the regiment having originally been raised here by General Monk in 1659-60. The town was formerly noted for the celebration of clandestine marriages.—A station on the North-Eastern Railway.

COLE, a central county of Missouri, United States. The surface is broken, and in some parts too rocky for cultivation, but the valleys are fertile. **Area**, 440 square miles. **Pop.** 15,515. The capital is Jefferson City.

COLEBROOK DALE, *kole'-brook*, a district of England, in Shropshire, on the Severn, 2 miles from Brosely. It is noted for its iron-works, and for the magnificent cast-iron bridge which was thrown over the Severn here in 1799. The extensive iron-works in this district caused, in 1620, railroads of wood to be here first used. A century later these were supplied by iron plates placed upon the wooden rails; both of which inventions may be viewed as the gradual progress made towards the railway system now adopted throughout the country.

COLEBROOKE, HENRY THOMAS, an eminent Oriental scholar, at an early age entered the service of the East India Company, and was in 1782 sent out to Calcutta, where, after serving several years, he became attached to the revenue department at Tirhoot. He was afterwards removed to Purneah, and began to devote himself to the study of those languages in which he afterwards attained to considerable eminence. Shortly after the foundation of the college at Fort William, he was appointed professor of Sanscrit, from which situation he was raised to a judgeship at Mirzapore. He next became president of the Board of Revenue, and a member of the Supreme Council of Bengal. He published a great number of papers connected with Hindoo literature and science, a dictionary and grammar of the Sanscrit language, and was president of the London Asiatic Society.

Born 1765; **died** 1837.

COLEFORD, a town in Gloucestershire, 17 miles S.W. of Gloucester, pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill, near the Forest of Dean. **Pop.** 2,600, chiefly engaged in mining and quarrying.

COLENSO, JOHN WILLIAM, D.D., bishop and Biblical critic. Educated at St. John's, Cambridge; appointed in 1838 mathematical master at Harrow; in 1846 became rector of Forncett St. Mary, Norfolk. At this time he had achieved great reputation by numerous elementary works on algebra and arithmetic, which are accepted as standard books of high value, and had attracted some attention by the publication of some small religious works, in which the extreme evangelical party discovered a tendency to daring criticism. He held for some time the position of secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and in 1853 was consecrated to the new bishopric of Natal, South Africa. He laboured hard in his new sphere, studying the Zulu language, and teaching and preaching incessantly, but became involved in disputes with Dr. Gray, bishop of Cape Town, who claimed a jurisdiction over Colenso's see. In 1862 he published "The Pentateuch and the Book of

Joshua critically Examined," which, by the boldness of its criticism, excited a controversy of the most intense character among the orthodox churches. This was followed by other works further exhibiting the views held by Colenso. In 1863, Bishop Gray instituted proceedings at Cape Town against Colenso for heresy, and obtained a decree of deposition from his see. Against this Colenso appealed to the Privy Council, and the Judicial Committee decided that Bishop Gray had no jurisdiction, and the decree of deposition was invalid, and Dr. Colenso returned to his see. In 1874 he took an active part in obtaining a reversal of a sentence passed by the Colonial Government on a Kaffir chief, and visited this country to represent the case to the Home Government. His remonstrance was successful.

Born at St. Austell, Cornwall, 1814. **Died** 1883.

COLERAINE, *kole-rain*, a seaport and parliamentary borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, agreeably situate on both sides of the river Bann, about 4 miles from the sea, and 25 N. of Londonderry. Here is one of the most extensive salmon-fisheries. The town is of tolerable size, is neatly built, and has a barrack. **Manf.** Fine linen, cotton, soap, leather, and paper. The trade of the port is considerable. Pork-curing is carried on extensively **Pop.** 5,899. A station on the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway.

COLERIDGE, SAMUEL TAYLOR, *kole'-ridj*, was the son of the vicar of Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, the youngest of a large family, and an orphan at the age of nine. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and in 1791 he entered Jesus College, Cambridge, and obtained a prize for a Greek ode; but owing to a disappointment in love, he left during the second year of his residence, came to London, and, under the name of Comberbatch, enlisted in the 15th Dragoons. From the position of a soldier he was almost immediately released by his friends purchasing his discharge. He then went to Bristol, and, shortly after, started a periodical called the "Watchman," which enjoyed an existence only to its ninth number. With several enthusiastic friends, among whom was Southey, he proposed to emigrate to America, and establish, on the banks of the Susquehanna, a settlement where the highest ideal of human existence should be realized; but the project was never carried out, the commonplace difficulty of want of money standing in the way. In 1795 he married Miss Sarah Fricker (whose sister married Southey on the same day), and in the following year published a small volume of poems, which went through a second edition. By this time he had gone to live in a cottage at the foot of the Quantock hills, in Somersetshire, where, in conjunction with Mr. Wordsworth, who was his neighbour, he formed the plan of the famous Lyrical Ballads. In 1797 he wrote his "Ancient Mariner," the first part of "Christabel," and his tragedy of "Remorse." About the same time he was preaching in a Unitarian chapel. In the following year, through the kind liberality of the Messrs. Wedgewood, he was enabled to visit Germany, in company with Wordsworth, and at Gottingen he attended Blumenbach's lectures on physiology, at the same time making himself intimately acquainted with German literature. On his return, in 1798, he took up his residence at the Lakes, where both Southey and Wordsworth had settled, and published his translation of Schiller's "Wallenstein." In 1800 he began to contribute to the London *Courier* newspaper, which he continued to do till 1814. In the interval he had visited Malta, had lectured on the fine arts at the Royal Institution, and had produced "The Friend," a periodical which did not live beyond its twenty-seventh number. He now published several works on different subjects, and achieved a great reputation, but impaired his fine powers by indulging in opium-eating. He broke up his domestic circle, and, during the latter years of his life, became domesticated with his friend Mr. Gillman, of Highgate Grove. For some years, as an academician of the Royal Society of Literature, he was in the receipt of £100 a year from George IV., which, on the death of that sovereign, he lost. He was a man of marvellous ability, but possessed a dreamy, undecided nature, which prevented him achieving any really great and worthy work. Some of his poetry is exquisite; his criticisms are profound, and his learning vast. He was one of the greatest talkers that ever lived, and he exercised an extraordinary influence over some of the most gifted minds of the age. In his later years he renounced the Unitarianism he once professed, and accepted the doctrines of Trinitarian Christianity.

Born at Ottery St. Mary, 1772; **died** 1834.

COLERIDGE, HARTLEY, the eldest son of Samuel Coleridge, was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he obtained the Oriel Fellowship, but forfeited it by intemperance, produced some excellent poems, and from 1820 to 1831 was a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine." He also wrote some admirable biographies of "The Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire." He lived mostly in the neighbourhood of the lakes Grasmere and Rydal, pleasing himself, rather than pleasing others, by the indulgence of his unfortunate propensity, which never left him through life.

Born at Clevedon, near Bristol, 1796; **died** at Ambleside, in the Lake district, 1849.

COLERIDGE, SARA, was the only daughter of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and inherited much of the genius of her father. Her education was superintended mostly by Southey, to whose fostering care the whole family of Coleridge owed a deep debt of gratitude. She was reared under his roof, and, as she grew up, she endeavoured to lighten the literary labours of Southey by giving him all the assistance she could. In 1822 she produced "An Account of the Abipones, an Equestrian People of Paraguay, from the Latin of Martin Dobrizhoffer." This was her first literary performance, and had been undertaken at the suggestion of Southey, who pronounced it admirable. In 1829 she married her cousin, Henry Nelson Coleridge, and on the death of her father, in 1834, in conjunction with her husband, undertook the task of giving to the world the poet's unpublished works. Whilst engaged in this duty, her husband died, when the completion of the task they had undertaken together devolved wholly upon herself. She, however, proved quite equal to its performance, and executed it with great ability. It is upon her commentaries on her father's works that her fame chiefly rests, although she produced the "Phantasmion," a fairy tale, rich in invention, and redolent of poetic beauty.

Born at Keswick, 1803; **died** 1852.

COLEROON, *kole-roon'*, the largest and most northern branch of the Cauvery river, in British India. It enters the Bay of Bengal between Trichinopoly and Tanjore, after a course of 93 miles.

COLES, a county of Illinois, United States. A large portion consists of prairies. **Area**, 864 square miles. **Pop.** 27,042. Charleston is the capital.

COLESBERG, *kolez'-berg*, the most northern division of the Eastern Province of Cape Colony, South Africa. It is generally an elevated plain,

devoid of timber, but well adapted for sheep and ostrich farming. **Area**, 6,082 square miles. **Pop.** 8,000.—The principal town, of the same name, is about 12 miles S. of the Orange river. **Pop.** 1,400.

COLESHILL, a market-town of Warwickshire, on the right bank of the river Cole, here crossed by a bridge, 7 miles N.E. of Birmingham. The church is a beautiful specimen of the decorated Gothic style, and there are several other places of worship. **Pop.** 5,122. A station on the Midland Railway.

COLET, JOHN, *kol'-et*, an English divine, educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained his degree of D.D. In 1505 he was installed in the deanery of St. Paul's, where, by his preaching and other labours, he greatly advanced the Reformation, a course which subjected him to considerable obloquy. He was a liberal encourager of learning, particularly of the Greek language, and founded St. Paul's school. He died of the sweating sickness, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a monument was erected to his memory, but was destroyed in the fire of 1666. He wrote some grammatical pieces for the use of his school, and was the author of several religious tracts of a practical kind.

Born in London, 1466; **died** 1519.

COLICO, *ko-lé'-co*, a town of Italy, on the N.E. side of Lake Como, at the junction of the roads over the Splügen and Stelvio. **Pop.** 2,700.

COLIGNY, GASPARD DE, *ko-leen'-ye*, a French admiral and statesman, greatly distinguished in the religious wars of his country. He served in Italy under Francis I., in the campaign of 1543, and was at the battle of Ceresole in 1544. In 1552 he was made admiral of France. He served in Flanders, where he greatly contributed to the victory at Renty, and subsequently prosecuted the war with vigour against the Spaniards in Artois and Picardy. He valiantly defended St. Quentin, and after the death of Henry II. joined the Huguenots, and, next to the prince of Condé, was at the head of the Protestant party. He now took up arms against the Guises, and fought at the battles of Dreux, St. Denis, Jarnac, and Moncontour. In these conflicts he was unsuccessful, but showed great celerity in repairing his losses, and in always being ready again to meet the enemy. In 1570 he made an advantageous peace for the Huguenots, and afterwards was invited to court. Here he was graciously received only to be betrayed. Charles IX. affected great regard for him; but, a few days after the marriage of the king's sister with the young king of Navarre, Coligny was wounded by a musket-ball, shot from a window. This attempt was instigated by the duchess of Nemours, whose first husband, Francis, duke of Guise, was assassinated by a Huguenot fanatic, and Coligny was unjustly suspected of being the mainspring in the deed. Two days after this attempt on the life of Coligny, the massacre of St. Bartholomew took place, and he was among the first of its victims. Whilst sitting in his room, a party, headed by Besme, one of the domestics of the duke of Guise, rushed into his room with a drawn sword, and piercing him, the admiral fell, wounded to death, at the feet of the duke. His body was hung by the feet at a gibbet, and his head cut off and sent to Catharine de' Medici.

Born at Châtillon-sur-Loing, 1517; **died** 1572.

COLIMA, *ko-lé'-ma*, a state of the Mexican confederation, extending about 100 miles along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, south of the department Xalisco. It is fertile, but exceedingly hot. **Area**, 3,743 square miles. **Pop.** 72,591. **Lat.** between 19° and 20° N.—The volcano of Colima, rising to a height of 12,000 feet, is in this district.

COLIMA, the capital of the above state, is a fertile plain to the south-west of the volcano. **Pop.** 26,251.

COLIMA, a seaport of the above state, on the Pacific, 40 miles S.W. of the capital.

COLIN, ALEXANDER, *ko'-la*, a Belgian sculptor, who executed the celebrated tomb of Maximilian I., at Innspruck. The sculpture on this tomb records the principal acts and victories of the emperor Maximilian, and is surrounded by twenty-eight gigantic statues of the heroes of the middle ages. He also executed two monuments of his patron, the archduke Ferdinand of the Tyrol, and his first wife, Philippa. These are likewise to be seen at Innspruck, and are extremely elaborate works. He became court sculptor to the emperor Ferdinand I., and also to his son, Ferdinand of the Tyrol.

Born at Mechlin, 1526; **died** at Innspruck, 1612.

COLL, or COLLA. (*See* HEBRIDES.)

COLLATINUS, LUCIUS TARQUINIUS, *kol-la-ti'-nus*, a nephew of Tarquin the Proud, who married Lucretia, to whom Sext Tarquin offered violence. He and Brutus drove the Tarquins from Rome, and were made the first consuls. He afterwards laid down his office and retired to Alba in voluntary banishment. One of the seven hills of Rome.

Born 509 B.C.

COLLE, *kol'-lai*, a town of Italy, on the Elsa, 22 miles S.W. of Florence. There are a cathedral and a castle. **Manf.** Paper, olive oil, wine and silk. **Pop.** 7,500.

COLLESANO, *kol-la-sa'-no*, a town of Sicily, 37 miles S.E. of Palermo. **Pop.** 3,000.

COLLETON, *kol'-le-ton*, a county of South Carolina, United States, on the Atlantic. It is fertile and productive in rice and cotton. **Area**, 2,100 square miles. **Pop.** 36,386.

COLLIANO, *kol-le-a'-no*, a town of Italy, province of Napoli, 9 miles N.E. of Campagna. **Pop.** 3,200.

COLLIER, ARTHUR, *kol'-yer*, English divine and metaphysician, educated at Oxford, and in 1704, appointed to the rectory of Langford Magna, Wiltshire, which had been held by his father and grandfather. His most famous metaphysical work is "Clavis Universalis; a Demonstration of the Non-existence or Impossibility of an External World," which, strange as it may seem, absurd even to the verge of insanity to non-metaphysical minds, has been highly commended by distinguished writers, British and foreign. His theological works, especially one on the "Logos, or word of God," exhibit his peculiar metaphysical tendencies.

Born at Langford Magna, 1680; **died** 1732.

COLLIER, JEREMY, a learned divine and nonjurer, the son of a clergyman in Cambridgeshire. He was educated by his father, and then removed to Caius College, Cambridge, where, in 1676, he took his degree of M.A., and entered into orders. In 1679 he received the rectory of Ampton, in Suffolk, which he afterwards resigned, and came to London, where, in 1685, he was chosen lecturer at Gray's Inn. At the Revolution, he not only refused the oaths, but wrote in vindication of the abdicated monarch, for which he was imprisoned in Newgate. He was, however, discharged

without being brought to trial. In 1692 he was again committed to the Gate-house, on suspicion of corresponding with the exiled king; but was, shortly afterwards, admitted to bail. In 1696, when Sir John Friend and Sir William Perkins were executed for what was called the Assassination Plot, Mr. Collier and two other nonjuring clergymen attended them to the place of execution, where all three joined in absolving them by the imposition of hands. This circumstance made a great noise, and two of the ministers were arrested, but Mr. Collier absconded, and was declared an outlaw. When the storm subsided, he published three volumes of excellent Essays upon Miscellaneous Subjects. These appeared severally in 1697, 1705, and 1709, and passed through many editions, being valued not only on account of the freedom of their style, but for the wit and humour with which they abounded. He next directed his attention to the immorality of the stage, which was very licentious. This drew him into a controversy with several eminent writers, amongst whom were Dryden, Congreve and Farquhar; but Dryden made an honest confession of his fault, and Collier came off completely victorious. The town was on his side, and the dramatic writers afterwards wrote with more regard to decency. His next work was a translation and continuation of Moreri's "Historical Dictionary," under the title of "Geographical, Genealogical, and Poetical," which met with a very favourable reception, and was, in 1721, completed in 4 vols. folio. At the accession of Queen Anne, he had great offers of preferment, which he steadily refused. In 1714 he published, in 2 vols. folio, "The Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain," brought down to the death of Charles II.; and, in 1713, was privately consecrated a bishop by Dr. George Hickes, who had been himself consecrated suffragan of Thetford by the deprived bishops of Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough, in 1694. Old age was now fast drawing upon him; but he did not cease his active labours till affliction put it out of his power to do more than he had done. Besides the above works, he published a volume of sermons, a translation of Marcus Antoninus, and numerous pamphlets. He was buried in St. Pancras churchyard.

Born at Stow Qui, in Cambridgeshire, 1650; **died** in London 1726.

COLLIER, J. PAYNE, an ardent labourer in the field of dramatic literature, was educated for the bar. In 1820 appeared his "Poetical Decameron; or, Ten Conversations on English Poets and Poetry, particularly of the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I." These conversations indicated the prevailing direction of his taste; and in 1825 he issued an allegorical poem, entitled "The Poet's Pilgrimage," which will hardly transmit his name to posterity. In 1827 appeared his edition of Dodsley's "Old Plays," to which were added some others; and, in 1831, his "History of English Dramatic Poetry, &c." This has been pronounced a valuable record of the British stage. In 1835-6-9 appeared successively "New Facts regarding the Life of Shakspeare;" and, in 1844, his edition of Shakspeare, founded upon an entirely new collation of the old editions. Being an active member of the Shakspeare Society, Mr. Collier had an extensive knowledge of the dramatic literature of his country, and largely contributed to extend the taste which now generally exists for the works of England's great national dramatist. In 1848 appeared "Shakspeare's Library; a Collection of the ancient Romances, Novels, Legends, Poems, and Histories used by Shakspeare as the Foundation of his Dramas." This work was accompanied with introductory notices, and must be pronounced a treasure to the Shakspearian antiquary. In 1849 he purchased an old folio Shakspeare of 1632, which had many emendations, and the publication of which had excited great controversy. Latterly, Mr. Collier has produced a series of reprints of early poets and other writers, and taken an active part in the various Shaksperian discussions which have arisen.

Born in London, 1789. **Died** 1884.

COLLIN, *kol'-lin*, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 916 square miles. **Pop.** 25,983. The capital is M'Kensey.

COLLINGWOOD, CUTHBERT, Lord, *kol'ling-wood*, an English admiral, who, in his eleventh year, entered the navy, and gradually rose through the subordinate ranks. In the action of June 1, 1794, he was flag-captain to Admiral Bowyer, on board the *Prince*. In 1797 he commanded the *Excellent* at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, and subsequently rose to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue. This placed him second in command to Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, where, on October 21, 1805, in the *Royal Sovereign*, he was the first to attack and break the enemy's line. It was on this occasion that Nelson exclaimed, "See that gallant fellow, how he carries his ship into action!" When England's greatest naval hero fell, mortally wounded, Collingwood completed the victory, and continued in command of the fleet. His services were deemed worthy of a peerage, which he received. For nearly three years he continued the blockade of Cadiz, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the neighbouring coasts, and evinced a perseverance almost unexampled in the annals of naval warfare. Remaining at his post to the last, he sailed up the Mediterranean, where he became involved in some political complications, which, however, he managed with great sagacity. The private character of Collingwood was admirable in every relation of life, affectionate, kindly, just, and heroically brave.

Born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1750; **died** near Port Mahon, in his ship, the *Ville de Paris*, 1810.

COLLINGWOOD. (*See* MELBOURNE.)

COLLINS, ANTHONY, *kol'-lins*, a free-thinking writer on theological subjects. He was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge. His writings were numerous, and excited great attention. He criticized the doctrines held by the orthodox sects with great power, but all acknowledged his sincerity and high character.

Born at Heston, Middlesex, 1676; **died** 1729.

COLLINS, WILLIAM, English poet, the son of a hatter of Chichester, was educated at Winchester school, whence he removed to Queen's College, Oxford. In 1741 he was chosen demy of Magdalen College, where he took his degree of B.A., and, while there, published his "Oriental Eclogues." About 1744 he went to London, where he suffered extreme poverty; but an uncle, dying, left him £2,000, which saved him from utter wretchedness, although he did not live to enjoy it. Before his death, his mind was overpowered by a persistent melancholy. His odes and eclogues are exquisite for musical versification and grace.

Born at Chichester, 1720; **died** 1756.

COLLINS, WILLIAM, R.A., a modern English artist of high eminence. In 1807 he entered a student at the Royal Academy, and, in the same year, became an exhibitor, by contributing two small "Views on Millbank." From that time, for nearly forty years, he was an annual exhibitor, with the exception of a couple of years, when he was pursuing his studies in Italy. At first he dis-

tinguished himself by his groups of rustic children, engaged either in play or some juvenile trick; but after he had become an associate of the academy in 1814, he began his representations of coast scenery, in which he gained a most distinguished position. Amongst the numerous works which time well employed, enabled him to produce, we may mention, as perhaps the most popular, his children swinging on a gate, and entitled "Happy as a King;" "The Stray Kitten;" "Putting Salt on the Bird's Tail;" and "The Newly-found Nest."

Born in London, 1787; **died** 1847.

COLLIOURE, *kol-le-oor'*, a seaport of France, department Pyrénées-Orientales, on the shores of the Mediterranean, 15 miles S.E. of Perpignan. It is defended by several forts. The port is only suitable for small vessels. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the tunny and sardine fishery, and there is a good trade in fish and wine. **Pop.** 3,000.

COLLO, a town of Algeria, province of Constantine, on a bay of the same name, 62 miles W. of Bona. **Pop.** 2,500.

COLLOT D'HERBOIS, JEAN MARIE, *kol'-lo dair'-bwaw*, a ferocious French revolutionist, was for twenty years a strolling player. In 1792, however, he received a prize from the Jacobin society, became one of its members, and also of the Convention, of which he was appointed president. He was the first who moved for the abolition of royalty, and, on the trial of the king, sat next to Robespierre. In 1793, he accompanied Fouché to Lyons, and was one of the principals in the destruction of 1,600 persons by the guillotine and artillery. History hardly presents us with such a monster as this. He actually made it a crime to show sympathy, by the countenance, for the unfortunate. In proof of this, he issued an order "that all those whose countenance testified to any inward emotions of grief or pity, should be treated as suspected." In 1794, an attempt made to assassinate him only increased his popularity. He took part in the impeachment of Robespierre, and aided in bringing him to the scaffold; but his own time had come. He was denounced in the October of 1794, and in the following March was transported to Cayenne, where he shortly afterwards died of the fever natural to the climate. He was the author of the "Almanack of Father Gerard," which obtained for him the prize from the Jacobin society, and some dramatic pieces, the best of which is an imitation from the Spanish of Calderon, entitled "Le Paysan Magistrat."

Born in Paris, 1750; **died** 1796.

COLLUMPTON, *kol-lump'-ton*, a town of Devonshire, on the Culme, 11 miles from Exeter. It consists chiefly of one long street. The church is a respectable Gothic structure. **Pop.** 3,410.

COLMAN, GEORGE, *kol'-man*, usually called the "Elder," was the son of Thomas Colman, Esq., resident at the court of the grand-duke of Tuscany, by a sister of Anna-Maria Pulteney, the countess of Bath. He received his education at Westminster school, and Christchurch, Oxford, where he engaged with Bonnel Thornton in writing a periodical paper called "The Connoisseur." On leaving the university, he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar, but quitted the law for dramatic composition. In 1760, his first piece, "Polly Honeycomb," was successfully performed at Drury-lane theatre; and the next year his comedy of the "Jealous Wife" was similarly received. In 1761 he became a patentee of Covent-garden theatre, but afterwards sold his share, and purchased Foote's theatre in the Haymarket, which he held to his death. In 1764, Lord Bath died, and left him an annuity, which was increased by General Pulteney. Besides the above pieces, he wrote, in conjunction with Garrick, the "Clandestine Marriage," and altogether adapted and wrote upwards of thirty pieces for the stage, besides translating "Terence," and "Horace's Art of Poetry," with a considerable degree of elegance and fidelity.

Born at Florence, 1733; **died** 1794.

COLMAN, GEORGE, the "Younger," son of the preceding, was also designed for the profession of the law, but soon commenced writing for the stage. On the demise of his father, George III. transferred the patent of the Haymarket theatre to him. He produced a number of plays and farces; among which may be mentioned "John Bull," "Inkle and Yarico," "The Heir-at-Law," "Love laughs at Locksmiths," "The Iron Chest," "The Poor Gentleman," and "Blue Beard." He also published his own "Memoirs," up to the time of his undertaking the management of the Haymarket. George IV. appointed him exon of the yeoman of the guard, but he resigned this, and became lord chamberlain's examiner of plays, which office he retained till his death.

Born in London, 1762; **died** 1826.

COLMAR, *kol'-mar*, a town of Germany, formerly the capital of Upper Alsace, at the confluence of the Lauch and Fecht, 41 miles S. of Strasburg. It contains a cathedral, a handsome church of the Dominicans (now used as a corn-market), college, court-house, town-house, a hospital, an arsenal, and very agreeable public walks. **Manf.** Cotton, ribbons, hosiery, leather, paper, and combs. **Pop.** 23,000.

COLNE, *koln*, three rivers of England.—1. In Hertfordshire, falling into the Thames at Staines. —2. In Essex, passing Colchester, and expanding into an estuary near that town.—3. In Gloucester, after a course of 25 miles, joining the Isis, near Lechlade.

COLNE, a market-town of Lancashire, 32 miles N.E. of Manchester. The parish church is a fine old building, and the Piece-hall is a good building in the Elizabethan style. **Manf.** Chiefly calicoes. Coal, slate, and lime are plentiful in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 11,970. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes this town. It is a station on the Midland, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways.

COLOCSA. (*See* KALOCSA.)

COLOGNA, *ko-lone'-ya*, a town of Italy, 20 miles S.E. of Verona. **Manf.** Silk, leather, and cordage. **Pop.** 6,200.

COLOGNE, *ko'-lone*, an ancient city and free port of Prussia, formerly the capital of the electorate of the same name, is situate on the left bank of the Rhine. A suburb, Deutz, is on the opposite bank of the river, communication being afforded by a bridge of boats and a fine iron bridge. It is built in the form of a crescent, close to the river. The walls have a number of towers, and form a circuit of nearly seven English miles; and beyond them are promenades, gardens, and vineyards. The streets are in general narrow, winding, and gloomy, and the houses ill built. Its public edifices are a cathedral, 27 churches, chapels, a town-hall, court-house, an archbishop's palace, built in the 15th century, now partly used as a storehouse; the Tempelhaus, a Byzantine building, used for public meetings; exchange and arsenal. The cathedral, which is of great size, is a most magnificent structure, of Gothic architecture. It was begun on the

site of an older structure, in the 13th century, but the work proceeded slowly, and indeed the structure is even now in course of completion. For nearly six centuries the superb choir was the only finished portion. In 1842 the foundation stone of the transept was laid, and that part was opened in 1848. In 1860 a central spire of iron was added, and except the tower, still in progress, and intended to be 500 feet high, the work was completed in 1863. The cathedral is 511 feet in length and 231 in breadth, and the completion and restoration will have cost about three quarters of a million sterling. Among the relics preserved are the bones of the sainted personages known as "the three kings of Cologne," according to the traditions of the church, those of the Wise Men of the East, who were guided to Bethlehem by the star. Some of the other churches are equally rich in relics. In St. Ursula's are preserved the bones of 11,000 virgins who were slaughtered by the Huns, who could not overcome their chastity. They were companions of St. Ursula, whose tomb is in the "Golden Chamber." There are more bones in the church of St. Gereon, which possesses the mortal remains of 6,000 martyrs killed by order of Diocletian. The church of St. Mary has many antiquities, and St. Peter's possesses a splendid altar-piece by Rubens. In the arsenal are shown many curious specimens of ancient armour. Its university was established so far back as 1388; but the French suppressed it, and erected in its place a central school, or lyceum.

Manf.—The principal are linen, cotton yarns, woollen, and silk stuffs, with lace, thread, the famous eau de Cologne (of which a million and a half bottles are annually exported), tobacco, hats, wax-lights, needles, clocks, and gold and silver articles. A large trade is carried on, about 8,000 vessels visiting the port annually, and various lines of railway facilitate the traffic.

Pop.—144,772.

History.—Cologne was the Colonia Agrippina of the Romans. In the 4th century it was made a bishopric, and in the 8th, an archbishopric. In 870 it was united to the German empire; and in 957 was declared, by Otho the Great, a free and imperial city; and, from the 12th to the 15th century, it held a high rank amongst the cities of the Hanseatic league. Its archbishops, who were very powerful, had the title of electors. Their intolerant and persecuting spirit, however, finally brought about its ruin, and in 1792 it ceased to be a free city. Taken by the French in 1795, it was, from 1801 to 1814, the capital of the department of the Roer. Since that date it has belonged to Prussia.

COLOMBANO, San, *ko-lum-ba'-no*, a town of Italy, province of Milano, on the right bank of the Lambre, 10 miles S. of Lodi. Fine granite, porphyry, and limestone, containing fossils, are found in the vicinity. **Pop.** 6,000.

COLOMBIA, *ko-lom-be'-a*, formerly New Granada, now officially known as the United States of Colombia, a republic of South and Central America, including the north-western part of the continent and the Isthmus of Panama. A large portion of the district is at an elevation of from 5,000 to 10,000 feet, enjoying a temperate and agreeable climate, but surrounded by a belt of low-lying land, which renders access difficult. In the south, the great range of the Andes divides into two branches, one of which, the Cordillera de la Costa, is parallel to the sea shore. The other, farther to the E., again divides, enclosing the valley of the Magdalena. Some of the peaks on these mountain ranges attain an elevation of more than 13,000 feet, and in the central range is Tolima (18,270 feet), the highest peak of the Andes north of the Equator. The valleys are very fertile; but the plains or llanos in the eastern part are swamps or deserts, and near the western sea-coast and on the isthmus are extensive forests.

Rivers.—The Magdalena, rising about two degrees N. of the equator, after a course of 700 miles unites with a rapid mountain stream, the Cauca (the source of which is near that of the Magdalena), and reaches the Caribbean Sea, by several mouths, in lat. 9° 11′ N. The Magdalena is partially navigable by flat-bottomed boats. The rivers which flow westward to the Pacific rise in the Cordilleras, and are small mountain streams of little importance. Of the rivers which, rising in the Cordilleras, take an eastward direction, the Guaviare, Vichada, and Meta flow into the Orinoco, and the Uaupe and Rio Negro are tributaries of the Maranon. A small stream, the Femza, or river of Bogota, in the Cundinamarca, has a remarkable cataract. There are numerous small mountain lakes.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, platina, mercury, emeralds, small diamonds, and coal; but these natural riches are greatly neglected.

Climate.—Extremely varied. In the district watered by the lower course of the Magdalena the heat is perhaps more intense than at any other portion of the earth's surface; the atmosphere is oppressive, and the water unwholesome. Yellow fever is prevalent and the mortality is great. In the elevated districts the climate is delightful, and healthy, although extremely cold in the mountain regions.

Pro.—The forests abound with valuable timber, the cinchona, or Jesuits' bark, is abundant, and in the mountain regions palm trees reaching a height of 200 feet are common. In the coast districts, rice, cotton, tobacco, cocoa, sugar-cane, and tropical fruits are cultivated; and on the elevated plains, maize, wheat, and European fruits and vegetables thrive; but only a small portion (less than one-tenth) of the land is as yet under cultivation.

Zoology.—The tapir, the largest of the wild animals, is found in the more elevated districts, and the bear, puma, jaguar, sloth, anteater, armadillo, and deer are among the other quadrupeds. In the swampy regions are alligators, snakes, including the large boa constrictor, and mosquitoes; and the forests abound with monkeys, mostly with prehensile tails. The birds are numerous and beautiful.

Commerce.—The most important articles of export are raw cotton and Peruvian bark. The transit trade across the Isthmus of Panama is estimated to be of the value of £17,000,000 annually.

Area.—455,673 square miles.

Pop.—4,000,000, composed of Spaniards; mixed races, Creoles, Mulattoes, Mestizoes, and others; Indians and a few negroes.

Political Divisions and Government.—The Republic consists of nine states:—Panama, Santander, Cauca, Boyaca, Cundinamarca, Antioquia, Tolima, Bolivar, and Magdalena. (*See* each heading.) The representatives of these states, previously constituting the state of New Granada, concluded a convention at Bogota, in September, 1861, by which the federative republic of the United States of Colombia was constituted. The executive authority is vested in a president elected for two years, having at his side a vice-president, acting as chairman of the senate, and his executive functions must be exercised through four ministers, or secretaries, responsible to Congress. The legislative power rests with a Congress of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of representatives of the nine states, each deputing three senators; the House of Representatives is elected by universal suffrage, each state forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants, and a second for every additional 20,000. Besides the central government thus created, each of the nine states has its own legislature and chief executive officer, the latter called governor in all except Panama, which gives him the title of president.

Chief Towns.—Bogota (the federal city and seat of government), Antioquia, Carthagena, Pamplona, Panama, Popayan, Parificacion, Santa Marta, and Tunja. The chief ports are Panama and Aspinwall.

COLOMBO, the capital of Ceylon, a seaport and episcopal city, on the western side of the island. It is strongly fortified on the land side and protected towards the sea by batteries. The fortified part is the seat of the residence of the military authorities, but the Europeans generally live in the attractive suburb Colpetty. Many of the poorer inhabitants occupy mud huts beyond the walls, and a large number of the native population live in

the Black Town, the oldest portion to the north of the fort. **Pop.** 100,000, including Portuguese, Dutch, mixed races, Arabs, and Malays, besides the native Singalhese. **Lat.** 6° 59′ N. **Lon.** 80° 4′ E. —This place came into the possession of the English in 1796. Previously, it had been successively occupied by the Portuguese and the Dutch. Early travellers gave it the name of Kalamba, from the native name of the river Kalany-ganga; and that name was modified by the Portuguese into Colombo in honour of Christopher Columbus.

COLOMERA, *kolo-mai'-ra*, a town of Spain, on a river of the same name, crossed by a stone bridge, 13 miles N.E. of Granada. There is a trade in grain, oil, and fruits. **Pop.** 3,000.

COLONIA DO SANTISSIMO SACRAMENTO, *ko-lo'-ne-a do san-tees'-se-mo sa'-kra-main'-to*, a maritime town of Uruguay, on the N. bank of the estuary of the Plata, nearly opposite Buenos Ayres. **Pop.** 2,500.—The English and French fleets took this town from the troops of Rosas, in 1845.

COLONNA, CAPE, *ko-lon'-na*, the most southern point of Attica, in Greece, 25 miles from Athens. **Lat.** 37° 38′ N. **Lon.** 24° 1′ E.—It takes its name from the remaining "columns" of a temple of Minerva, which anciently occupied a site here.

COLONNA, CAPE, on the east coast of Calabria, Italy, at the entrance of the Gulf of Tarento. **Lat.** 39° 6′ N. **Lon.** 17° 29′ E.—This is the Lacinium Promontorium of the ancients.

COLONNA, the name of an old and illustrious family of Italy, which, in the middle ages, produced many distinguished members, among whom were the following:—

COLONNA, PROSPERO, an Italian general, who, with Fabricio, a relative, entered the service of Charles VIII., king of France, and assisted him in the conquest of Naples. They afterwards left him and contributed to the recovery of that kingdom for the house of Aragon. Prospero, after distinguishing himself in many battles, was, in 1515, made prisoner at Villafranca. On regaining his liberty, he attacked the French with vigour, and having defeated them at the battle of Bicocca, relieved Milan in 1522.

Born 1452; **died** 1523.

COLONNA, POMPEO, a Roman cardinal, who, although a follower of the church, was strongly imbued with a military disposition. After he became bishop of Rieti, he had a quarrel with a Spaniard, whom, on account of his profession, he dared not fight, and therefore revenged himself upon his own episcopal garments, by tearing them to pieces. On a false rumour of the death of Pope Julius II. in 1512, Colonna, with Savillo, a young nobleman, excited the Roman people to a revolt, and seized the Capitol, for which he was deprived of his preferments. He recovered the pope's favour afterwards, and Leo X. made him a cardinal. In 1526 he engaged in another conspiracy to surprise Rome, and to put the pope to death, which, however, was defeated, and he suffered deprivation. This occurrence was the occasion of the sack of Rome by the constable Bourbon. Colonna, however, had sufficient influence to obtain the liberty of the pope, who restored him to his rank. He afterwards became viceroy of Naples. He wrote a poem entitled "De Laudibus Mulierum."

Died 1532.

COLONNA, MARC ANTONIO, duke of Paliano, served with such reputation in the famous battle of Lepanto, gained over the Turks in 1571, as to be honoured with a triumphal entry into Rome by the pope. He was made constable of Naples and viceroy of Sicily.

Died 1584.

COLONNA, FABIO, an Italian philosopher, who made great progress in the languages, mathematics, law, and the fine arts; but applied himself principally to physic and botany. At the age of 24 he published an elegant botanical work, the plates of which he executed himself. In 1610 he issued another, which was not completed till 1616. He was the first who distinguished the petals of flowers by names distinct from the leaves, and used the method of arrangement afterwards adopted by Tournefort. He was also the inventor of a musical instrument called a pentachordon.

Born at Naples, about 1567; **died** 1647.

COLONNA, VITTORIA, Italian poetess, daughter of Fabrizio Colonna, high constable of Naples. At the age of 17 she married, but was left a widow at the age of 35, and then devoted herself to poetry, her late husband being the chief subject of her muse. Her poems are graceful, true in sentiment, and religious in tone.

Born 1490; **died** 1547.

COLONNELLA, *ko-lon-nel'-la*, a town of Italy, province of Napoli, near the right bank of the Tranto. There are five churches and a convent. Two annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,500.

COLONSAY. (*See* HEBRIDES.)

COLOPHON, *kol'-o-fon*, a town of Asia Minor, 9 miles N. of Ephesus, at a small distance from the sea, first built by Mopsus, the son of Manto, and colonized by the sons of Codrus. It was the native country of Mimnermus, Nicander, and Xenophanes, and one of the cities which claimed the honour of having given birth to Homer. Apollo had a temple in it.

COLORADO, *ko-lo-ra'-do*, one of the United States of America, W. of the Rocky Mountains; bounded on the N. by Nebraska and the territory of Wyoming; E. by Kansas, W. by Utah, and S. by the territory of New Mexico. It is quadrangular in shape, and traversed from north to south by the Rocky Mountains. There are several large and fertile valleys or basins in the centre, and in the southern part the remarkable valley of San Luis, or San Luis Park, as it is generally named. It is an immense depression, with smooth and concave bottom, forming a nearly regular ellipsis 210 miles long and 100 miles wide, with an area of 9,400 square miles. On the east side the mountains rise abruptly to a great altitude; on the west the sierras rise in broad ledges, in the form of an amphitheatre. Some of the peaks of the surrounding mountains are 16,000 feet high. Around the depression, no doubt at some remote time the basin of an inland sea, is a broad belt of level ground, the former beach, which, with the lower slopes of the mountains, affords good pasturage. There is abundant vegetation on the mountain sides up to about 6,000 feet, when it abruptly ceases, leaving bare peaks of granite crowned with perpetual snow. The average height of the plain above the sea level is 6,000 feet. The only practicable entrance to San Luis Park is by the Poncho Pass on the south.

Rivers.—The Arkansas, Grand del Norte, Grand Costilla, Sampa, and a branch of the Nebraska.

Minerals.—The state is rich in gold, which has induced great "rushes" of miners; silver, copper, iron, coal, salt, gypsum, and limestone. There are many mineral springs.

Area.—105,000 square miles.
Pop.—194,327.
Chief Towns.—DENVER, Golden City (the state capital), Central City, and Montgomery City. There are a large number of settlements which sprang into existence after the influx of miners. Manitou and Idaho are much resorted to on account of the mineral springs.
History.—Colorado was established as a territory in 1861, and admitted as a state of the Union in March, 1875.

COLORADO, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 1,000 square miles. **Pop.** 16,673. Columbus is the capital.

COLORADO RIVER, an immense river of North America, formed principally by the junction of the Green and Grand rivers, rising in the Rocky Mountains, the former near Fremont's Peak, and the latter about 5 miles to the W. of Long's Peak. Each of these rivers has its source in mountain lakes fed by the snows of the lofty mountain ranges. Hundreds of smaller streams swell the volume of the Colorado, the region through which they flow being one of the most remarkable and picturesque in the world. Each stream cuts its way through the mountain ranges making narrow channels or "canons," or "gulches," and lofty perpendicular walls. The Colorado itself, a broad stream, flows with great velocity and with many cataracts and rapids for about 1,100 miles through a series of these canons of the most stupendous character. The perpendicular walls are in many parts more than 2,000 feet in height, and in more open parts are ranges of lofty mountains having the appearance of huge fortifications, and isolated masses like colossal towers. After a course of nearly 2,000 miles this wonderful river discharges into the Gulf of California.

COLORADO RIVER. (*See* TEXAS.)

COLORNO, *ko-lor'-no*, a town of Italy, province of Parma, on a river of the same name, which is crossed by two bridges. There are two large and handsome churches, a town-hall, palace, and several educational establishments. **Manf.** Woollen fabrics, candles, saltpetre, and wine. There is a trade in cattle, grain, and fruits, and an annual fair is held. **Pop.** 2,000.

COLQUITT, a county of Georgia, United States. **Pop.** 2,000.

COLOSSÆ, *ko-los'-se*, an ancient city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 65 A.D. The inhabitants were noted for their skill in dyeing wool.

COLUMBA, ST., *ko-lum'-ba*, early Irish missionary. His parents were of noble birth, and related to some of the chiefs of Ireland, and the West of Scotland. He studied under St. Finnan, who ordained him, and at an early age he exhibited great piety, and while yet young founded monasteries at Derry and Dunrow. Having offended some important persons, he was exiled, and settled in the Scottish island of Iona, or Hy, where he established a monastery, and then devoted himself to the conversion of the Pictish tribes beyond the Grampians. He was the first bishop of Dunkeld, the see of which he established. In the course of his labours he founded 37 churches in Ireland and 53 in Scotland.

Born at Donegal, 521; **died** 597.

COLUMBANUS, *ko-lum-ba'-nus*, another early Irish missionary, who, having studied in the monastery of Bangor, in Ulster, went to France with some companions, and founded monasteries at Annegray, Luxeuil, and Fontaine. His outspoken denunciation of vice in high places caused him to be expelled from France, and he went to Lombardy, where he founded the monastery of Bobbio, in the Apennines. He was remarkable for learning and eloquence.

Born in Leinster, 545; **died** at Bobbio, 615.

COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF, the federal district of the United States, on the left bank of the Potomac river, 120 miles from its mouth, between Maryland and Virginia. **Area**, 60 square miles. **Pop.** 177,624 two-thirds white and one-third coloured.—It was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia, in 1790, and in 1800 became the seat of the general government. It is under the direct government of Congress. The district contains WASHINGTON, the capital of the United States, and GEORGETOWN.

COLUMBIA, *ko-lum-be-a*, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Pop.** 14,000.

COLUMBIA, a county of Florida, United States. **Area**, 2,400 square miles. **Pop.** 9,589. Alligator is the capital.

COLUMBIA, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 580 square miles. **Pop.** 10,465. The capital is Appling.

COLUMBIA, a county of New York. United States. **Area**, 624 square miles. **Pop.** 47,500. Hudson is the capital.

COLUMBIA, a county of Oregon, United States. **Pop.** 2,042.

COLUMBIA, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area**, 375 square miles. **Pop.** 32,409. The capital is Bloomsburg.

COLUMBIA, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area**, 727 square miles. **Pop.** 29,000. Portage City is the capital.

COLUMBIA, the capital of South Carolina, United States. It occupies a commanding position in the centre of the state, on the left bank of the Congaree, and is regularly laid out with wide streets, crossing at right angles. It is the seat of a university, the buildings of which are extensive and handsome, and has a court-house, 12 churches, state lunatic asylum, and other fine public buildings. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the Southern States, and the climate rivals that of Italy. **Pop.** 12,000.

COLUMBIA, a town of Pennsylvania, United States, on the left bank of the Susquehanna, crossed by a bridge more than a mile long. There are 12 churches, a town-hall, market-hall, and other good buildings, and a large trade is carried on in coal, iron, lumber, and agricultural produce. **Pop.** 8,312.

COLUMBIA RIVER, or **OREGON**, the largest stream on the west side of America, is formed by the junction of two rivers, the Columbia Proper (mostly within British territory) and the Snake, rising in the Rocky Mountains, which unite in lat. 46° 5′ N., lon. 118° 55′ W., and enter the Pacific in about the same degree of latitude. There are many falls and rapids which much impede navigation, and the harbour at the mouth has a bar, which makes access difficult. The length of the river is about 1,000 miles.

COLUMBIA, BRITISH, a province of the dominion of Canada, British America, including Vancouver Island. (*See* VANCOUVER ISLAND.) The mainland portion lies between the Rocky Mountains on the E. and the North Pacific on the W., and north of the boundary of the United States, or the 49th parallel of N. latitude. The Rocky

Mountains in this portion of the range attain an elevation of from 15,000 to 18,000 feet, and parallel ranges occupy the eastern portion of the province, forming a barrier broken only by a few difficult passes. Near the Pacific are ranges of hills, some of the peaks rising to 10,000 feet. There are large plains affording excellent pasturage, and parts of arable land of great fertility, and extensive forests. The coast is broken with long and narrow inlets, the largest of which are named Burrard, Bute and Millbank Sounds.

Rivers.—The rivers have the character of mountain torrents, flowing with great impetuosity through gorges. The most important at present is the Fraser, which rises on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, about Lat. 53° N. and Lon. 119° W. At first it flows in a north-westerly direction, then makes a rapid bend to the south, and receives on the left bank another rapid stream, the Thompson, after which it makes a sharp turn westward, and enters the Pacific through the Gulf of Georgia, a few miles below New Westminster, the capital of the province. It is navigable for steamers to about 90 miles from its mouth. The COLUMBIA flows through the south-eastern part of the province, and enters the United States. The Pease river, in the northern part, joins the Finlay, one of the rivers which mark the northern limit of the province. The Skrena, partly navigable by steamboats, is another river in the north. There are several long narrow mountain lakes, the chief of which are Babine, Upper Arrow, Kamloops, Stuart, and Okangar.

Pro.—The timber, a most important part of the natural wealth of the province, includes pine, fir, cedar, oak, maple, cypress, alder, and cottonwood. The fisheries are among the richest in the world, both on the coast and in the rivers; but as yet, for the want of access to markets and the greater attraction of gold mining, have been little developed.

Minerals.—The province is very rich in gold, the accidental discovery of which, in 1848, caused a "rush" of miners; the Cariboo district, near the junction of the Fraser and Thompson rivers, rivals the gold fields of Australia in productiveness, the precious metal being found not only in the beds of the rivers, but in the gulches and elevated districts around, in some cases not more than a foot below the surface. Indeed gold abounds in all the eastern part of the province, and recently the Ominica and other diggings in the north have been worked with great advantage. The value of the total yield for one year, with very imperfect appliances, reached £300,000. Silver is found over the lower portion of the Fraser river, and mines are now worked. There are also copper, coal, and iron.

Zoology.—Buffaloes, bears, elks, deer, goats, and sheep; and among valuable fur bearing animals the black, silver, and red fox, beaver, marten, sea-otter, and fur seal. Snipe and grouse are abundant.

Climate.—Near the sea it is moderate, the temperature seldom rising above 80°; but it is much colder in the elevated districts. The winter is very short and not severe.

Area (including Vancouver Island), 213,000 square miles.

Pop. 49,459.

History.—Previous to 1866, British Columbia and Vancouver Island were separate colonies, the former being a portion of the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1871 the colony became a portion of the Dominion of Canada, in the parliament of which it is represented by three senators and six members of the House of Commons; but it has a local legislature and a lieutenant-governor.

COLUMBIANA, *ko-lum'-be-a'-na*, a county of the United States, in the E. part of Ohio. **Area**, 740 square miles. **Pop.** 48,602. New Lisbon is the capital.

COLUMBUS, *ko-lum'-bus*, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 525 square miles. **Pop.** 14,439. Whitesville is the capital.

COLUMBUS, the capital of the State of Ohio, United States, on the east bank of the Scioto, near the centre of the State. It has a handsome capital, or State house, in the Doric style, 17 churches, colleges, educational institutions, asylum, and a large prison. Standing at the junction of five railways, and on the Ohio Canal the means of communication are ample, and an extensive trade is carried on. **Pop.** 51,647.

COLUMBUS, the capital of Muscogee county, Georgia, on the left bank of the Chattahoochee, which separates the State from Alabama. It is regularly and attractively laid out with good public buildings, and is a very busy commercial centre. **Manf.** Cotton, machinery, iron, and agricultural implements. Large quantities of cotton are shipped. The river is crossed by a handsome bridge. **Pop.** 10,123 nearly half being coloured.

COLUMBUS, the capital of Lowndes county, Mississippi, United States, on the left bank of the Tombigbee, and the centre of a fertile district. Cotton is extensively shipped, and a large trade is carried on. **Pop.** 5,000.

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, a celebrated Genoese navigator, the son of a woolcomber of Genoa, named Colombo (of which Columbus is the Latinized form). He learned something of astronomy and navigation at Paris, and early in life made some voyages in the Mediterranean. In 1470 he settled at Lisbon, where his brother Bartholomew was employed as a maker of charts. Here Christopher married the daughter of an Italian naval commander, called Palestrello, who had been employed in voyages of discovery. From the journals and charts of this seaman, he acquired a considerable share of nautical knowledge, and traded, himself, several years to the Canary islands, Madeira, the Azores, and the coast of Africa. Meanwhile, he began to entertain the idea of the existence of a new continent beyond the Atlantic Ocean. The more he considered the subject, the more he became confirmed in his opinion, and he applied, about 1482, to John II., king of Portugal, who dishonourably sent other navigators to test the value of the scheme of Columbus, but they made only short voyages and returned to Lisbon. The great Genoese was enraged at such treatment, and dispatched his brother Bartholomew to Henry VII. of England; but, on the voyage, he was taken by pirates. The scheme was proposed to the authorities at Genoa, who regarded it as extravagant. After many disappointments he obtained an audience of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. These sovereigns received him favourably, and in 1492 granted him three vessels to prosecute discoveries in those regions which, it was generally believed, had no existence, save in his own imagination. The conditions stipulated between him and his royal employers were, "that if he made no discoveries, he should have no reward; that if he did, he should be viceroy by land and admiral by sea, and have the tenths of the profits of all the countries discovered by him; and that these privileges should descend to his family." On August 3, 1492, Columbus and his little squadron set sail on their perilous voyage, from the bar of Saltes, near Palos, and, after some misgivings and many trials, on account of the superstitious terrors of his crew, landed, October 12, on an island, and erected the Spanish flag. This island, one of the Bahamas, he called St. Salvador. Thence he sailed to Cuba, and afterwards to Hispaniola (now Hayti). Having discovered other islands and taken possession of them in the name of their Catholic majesties, Columbus set sail for Europe on January 4, 1493, bringing with him some of the natives. On March 15 he arrived at Seville, and immediately went to Barcelona, where Ferdinand and Isabella received him under a canopy of cloth of gold, and made him sit beside them whilst they conferred on him several marks of favour. Columbus sailed on his second voyage from Cadiz, September 25, 1493, and discovered the Caribbee islands, Puerto Rico, and

Jamaica. On his return he suffered great hardships from sickness and disaffection among his men. Nevertheless, he conducted himself manfully, and arrived at Cadiz, June 11, 1496. On his arrival, he found that, during his absence, calumny had been doing its work against him; but he refuted all that had been alleged, and, on May 13, 1498, embarked on his third voyage with only six vessels. In this expedition he discovered the island of Trinidad, the mouths of the Orinoco, the coast of Paria, the Margarita, and the Cubagua islands, but on his arrival at Hispaniola, found the colony which he had settled there, in a state bordering on civil war. He succeeded in restoring peace; but some of the settlers, envious of him and his brother Bartholomew, whom he had appointed his lieutenant, sent home such accusations against them that Queen Isabella revoked the appointment of Columbus, and sent out Francis de Bovadilla to take his place. This man, on his arrival, caused the brothers to be put in chains, and, in that condition, sent them to Europe. The captain of the ship in which Columbus was now a prisoner would have taken off his fetters; but he refused to be liberated, except in the presence of his sovereigns. "I will wear them till the king otherwise commands, and then I will preserve them as memorials of his gratitude;" an expression indicative of a mind by far too lofty to be in the power of kings to humiliate. All Spain felt, with indignation, the insult offered to so great a man. He was instantly set at liberty, and rewarded, instead of being punished, Ferdinand himself avowing shame at the transaction. Columbus, however, always preserved his fetters, and ordered that they should be buried with him. In 1502 he made another voyage, in which he traced the coast of Darien, thinking to find a passage to the East Indies, coasted Honduras, the Mosquito shore, Costa Rica, and Veragua. He returned to Spain in 1504, and found Queen Isabella dead, and the king once more prejudiced against him. Worn out in body and broken in spirit, he lingered out the short remainder of his existence in neglect, poverty, and pain. His remains were interred in the cathedral of Seville, where a monument was erected to his memory, bearing this inscription: "To Castile and Leon, Columbus has given a new world."

Born at Genoa, 1440; **died** at Valladolid, 1506.

COLUMELLA, LUCIUS JUNIUS MODERATUS, *kol'-u-mel'-la*, a native of Gades (Cadiz, in Spain), who wrote twelve books on agriculture, of which the tenth, on gardening, is in verse. The style is elegant, and the work displays the genius of a naturalist and the labours of an accurate observer.

Lived in the 1st century.

COMACCHIO, *ko-mak'-ke-o*, a fortified town of Italy, province of Ferrara, on the midst of a large salt lagoon, 3 miles from the Adriatic. The great industries are the manufacture of salt, for which the situation of the town gives great facilities, and the culture of eels, of which about 1,000,000 lbs. weight is annually taken. Other fish are admitted into the lagoon by canals cut to the Adriatic, and the fishery, especially of soles and mullets, is valuable. **Pop.** 6,000. The right of maintaining a garrison in this town and Ferrara was ceded to Austria by the treaty of 1815.

COMAYAGUA, or VALLADOLID-LA-NUEVA, *ko-ma-yag'-u-a*, a town of Honduras, Central America, on the left bank of the Sirano. There are a fine church, several convents, a college, and a large hospital. The district is famous for a breed of cattle. **Pop.** 12,000.

COMBACONUM, *kom-bac'-o-num*, a town of British India, 30 miles E. of Tanjore, the ancient capital of the Chola dynasty. It is considered to be a place of great sanctity, and thousands of Hindoos resort to it to wash in the tanks supposed to be filled by a subterranean passage and water from the Ganges. There are many temples, and the permanent inhabitants are chiefly Brahmins. **Pop.** 40,000.

COMBE, GEORGE, *koom*, a distinguished Scotch phrenologist and moral philosopher, was educated for the legal profession, in which he practised for 25 years. Made a convert to the principles of Gall and Spurzheim, when about thirty years of age, he began to apply himself zealously to their further elucidation, and in 1819 published his "Essays on Phrenology." From that time he continued to expound the phenomena of mental organism, and in 1828 published "The Constitution of Man, in relation to External Objects." This work became extremely popular, and both in Britain and America enjoyed a large circulation. In 1833 appeared his lectures on "Popular Education," which he had previously delivered in various parts of Britain, and which have been translated into several continental languages. In 1836 he became a candidate for the chair of logic and metaphysics in the university of Edinburgh, but the honour was awarded to Sir William Hamilton. Subsequently, Mr. Combe made a tour through the United States, lecturing to distinguished audiences, and, at the same time, keeping himself before the public eye by the publication of several pamphlets. He also visited Germany, and in 1845 published "Notes on the New Reformation in Germany, &c.," and an essay on the "Relation between Religion and Science." In 1850 he edited the "Life and Correspondence" of his brother Andrew, and in 1855 produced a work entitled "Phrenology applied to Painting and Sculpture." These are his prominent labours in literature and moral science; but he has written upon educational and other kindred subjects. He married Cecilia, daughter of Mrs. Siddons, the great actress.

Born, 1788; **died**, Aug. 14, 1858.

COMBE, ANDREW, brother of the preceding, a distinguished medical practitioner. He wrote and published several excellent works on physiological science, especially on the management of infancy and the "Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health," which have passed through many editions. He suffered for many years from pulmonary disease, and his death was hastened by the foul atmosphere of a ship in which he made a voyage to America.

Born in Edinburgh, 1797; **died** 1847.

COMBE, WILLIAM, a humorous and miscellaneous writer, educated at Eton and Oxford, author of a great number of works, of which the best known is the "Three Tours of Doctor Syntax," He supplied the text for many illustrated works of topography. He ran through a fortune, and his life was passed in pecuniary difficulties.

Born at Bristol, 1741; **died** in London, 1823.

COMBERMERE, STAPLETON COTTON, Viscount, was the eldest son of Sir R. S. Cotton, M.P. for Cheshire. At the age of 17 he entered the army. Engaged, first in Flanders, next at the Cape of Good Hope, and then in India, he saw a good deal of service, when he returned to England, and accompanied the Duke of Wellington to the Peninsula. Here he greatly distinguished himself, and in 1810 was appointed, under the duke, to the command of the cavalry of the allied forces. He continued actively engaged till the close of the war,

when he received the thanks of Parliament, and in 1814 was raised to the peerage as Baron Combermere. In 1817 he was appointed governor of Barbadoes, with the command of the forces in the W. Indies. This position he, in 1822, exchanged for the command of the British troops in India, and in 1825 distinguished himself at the siege and capture of the fortress of Bhurtpore, for which he was raised to the rank of viscount. On the death of the Duke of Wellington, in 1852, he became constable of the Tower of London, and lord-lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets. In 1855 he became a field-marshal, and also held the appointment in the court as gold stick in waiting on her majesty, Queen Victoria.

Born in Denbighshire, 1773; **died** 1865.

COMBOURG, *kom'-boorg*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, 20 miles from St. Malo. **Pop.** 5,100.

COMENIUS, JOHN AMOS, *ko-ma'-ne-us*, German educational reformer, and bishop of the Moravian brethren. He published a method of teaching languages, which was extensively translated; and went to Sweden and Hungary, where he matured plans for the organization of schools, and afterwards settled at Amsterdam. He produced the first picture-book for the education of children. In his latter years he became a fanatical believer in the immediate commencement of the Millennium.

Born 1592; **died** at Naarden, Holland, 1671.

COMISA, *ko-mé'-sa*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Dalmatia, on the W. side of the island of Lissa. There is a harbour, defended by a town. The sardine fishery gives employment to a great number of the inhabitants. **Pop.** 2,400.

COMISO, *ko-mé'-so*, a town of Sicily, 40 miles S.W. of Syracuse. **Manf.** Paper. **Pop.** 19,305.

COMITAN, or COMITLAN, a town of Mexico, in the state of Chiapas, on the Grijalva, 40 miles S.E. of San Christoval. **Pop.** 10,000.

COMMERCY, *kom'-mer-se*, a town of France, department Meuse, on the left bank of the Meuse, 20 miles E. of Bar-le-Duc. This town was formerly fortified, and had a fine castle, which serves now as a cavalry barracks. **Manf.** Cotton, hardware, iron, and leather. **Pop.** 3,400.

COMMERSON, PHILIBERT, *kom'-mair-sawng*, a celebrated French botanist, who made a voyage round the world, and collected a vast variety of plants. He did not live long enough to describe his discoveries, but his collection and drawings were deposited in the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris.—To him we are indebted for the beautiful flower "hortensia," which came originally from China.

Born at Châtillon, Ain, 1727; **died** at Mauritius, 1773.

COMMINES, or COMINES, *kom-meen*, a town of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, 8 miles S.E. of Ypres. It stands on the frontier, and is connected by a bridge across the Lys with the French town of the same name. **Manf.** Ribbons, handkerchiefs, cotton goods, leather, thread, and tobacco. There are dyeworks, bleaching grounds, and oil-mills. **Pop.** 3,500.

COMMINES, a town of France, situate on the Lys, opposite the Belgian town of the same name, of which, previous to the cession of French Flanders to France, in the 17th century, it formed a portion, 9 miles from Lille. **Manf.** Thread, ribbons, and leather. **Pop.** 3,000.

COMMINES, or COMYNES, PHILIP DE, a French statesman and historian, who was descended from a noble family, and became eminent at the court of Louis XI. He was first attached to Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, but, in 1472, transferred his services to Louis. After the death of this monarch, he joined himself to the party of the duke of Orleans, who afterwards became Louis XII., but was unfortunate in being imprisoned and having his property confiscated. Shortly after the accession of Louis XII., who did not please to remember the sacrifices he had made for him, he retired to the country, and passed the remainder of his days in writing his memoirs, which show a great knowledge of men and things, an acuteness of judgment in tracing circumstances to their causes, and are enriched with a variety of excellent observations. He is introduced into Scott's novel "Quentin Durward."

Born near Commines, 1445; **died** at Argenton, Poitou, 1509.

COMMODUS, LUCIUS AURELIUS ANTONIUS, *kom-mo'-dus*, a Roman emperor, son of Marcus Aurelius, succeeded his father in 180. He was naturally depraved and licentious, committing the most terrible cruelties and crimes. Of great stature and strength, he would fight with the gladiators, who were allowed only soft leaden weapons, while he had a sharp sword, and of course was victor, never failing to kill his opponents, and boasted of his dexterity in killing wild beasts in the amphitheatre. He claimed to be worshipped as a god under the title of Hercules Romanus. Marcia, one of his concubines, whose death he had meditated, and his chamberlain, Eclectus, attempted to poison him, but failing, caused him to be strangled.

Born 161; **died** 192.

COMMORRO ISLANDS, *kom-mor'-ro*, a group in the Mozambique Channel, between Madagascar and Africa. It consists of several mountainous and fertile islands, producing all the crops of a tropical climate. Large herds of cattle are reared upon them, and the rivers abound in fish. **Pop.** 80,000. **Lat.** between 11° and 13° S. **Lon.** between 43° and 45° 30′ E.—A British consul has now a residence on these islands.

COMNENUS. (*See* ALEXIS, ANNA, ISAAC, &c.)

COMO, *ko'-mo*, an old episcopal city of Northern Italy, at the S. extremity of the lake of the same name, 20 miles from Milan. The houses are neatly built of stone, and the public buildings and palaces of the nobility magnificent. There are several churches, exclusive of the cathedral, which is entirely of white marble, and a beautiful town-hall. The port is formed by two handsome piers. **Manf.** Velvet, taffetas, cotton, gloves, stockings, soap; here are also metal-foundries and statuaries. **Pop.** 25,560. The town was the Roman Comum Novum. It was destroyed in the 12th century, during the wars with Milan, but rebuilt by Frederick Barbarossa about 1155. It was a republic for two centuries. **Pop.** of the compartment, 533,011.

COMO, LAKE, situate at the foot of the Alps. **Ext.** About 35 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 1 to 3. The promontory of Bellagio divides the lake into three portions, the northern of which is sometimes named Bellano, the longer southern branch Como, and the shorter Lecco. It is the most distinguished for the beauty of its scenery of all the northern Italian lakes, and many beautiful villas are on its shores. The river Adda enters it at the foot of the Lepontine and Rhætian Alps, and leaves it at Lecco.

COMODO, *ko-mo-do'*, an island of the Malayan Archipelago, 35 miles long, and 16 wide, in the strait which separates the islands of Sambawa and Flores. **Lat.** 8° 22′ S. **Lon.** 119° 37′ E.

COMORIN, CAPE, *kom'-o-rin*, the S. extremity of the Indian peninsula. **Lat.** 8° 5′ N. **Lon.** 77° 37′ E.

COMORN, or KOMORN, *ko'-morn*, a royal free town of Hungary, on the island of Schütt, at the junction of the Waag and the Danube, 50 miles N.W. of Pesth. The fortifications extend for seven miles along the rivers, and the citadel is considered one of the strongest in Europe. The town is irregularly built, with narrow streets. **Manf.** Woollens and leather. A trade in corn, wine, timber, and fish is carried on. **Pop.** 12,500, nearly all Magyars.—This place withstood successfully a long siege by the Austrians in 1849.

COMORO ISLES, *ko'-mo-ro*, four islands in the Mozambique Channel, between Africa and Madagascar, known as Angaziya, or Great Comoro; Anjonan, or Johanna; Mayotta, and Mohilla. They are mountainous, and of volcanic origin, but fertile. Mayotta was ceded to France in 1842, and sugar is extensively cultivated there. Anjonan is frequented by ships for supplies of provisions. **Manf.** Firearms, jewellery, and coarse cloths. **Pop.** 86,000, chiefly Mahometans. **Lat.** between 10° and 13° S. **Lon.** 43° and 45° 30′ E.

COMPIEGNE, *kom'-pe-ain*, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, on the Oise, 35 miles S.E. of Beauvais. There is a handsome stone bridge over the river. Its palace was built by Louis XV., after designs by Gabriel, and restored by Napoleon I. The parks and forests by which it is encompassed cover 30,000 acres. The other chief buildings are the abbey of St. Corneille and the Hôtel-de-Ville. **Manf.** Hosiery, ropes, and boat-building. There is a trade in timber and corn. **Pop.** 11,116. Here Joan of Arc was, in 1430, made prisoner, and sold to the English, and here Napoleon I., in 1810, married the archduchess of Austria. It was possessed by the English from the early part of the 15th century till they were expelled by Charles VII. Under Napoleon III., the festivals at Compiègne, after the manner of the court of Louis XIV., attained quite a celebrity.

COMPOSTELLA. (*See* **ST. JAGO DE COMPOSTELLA.**)

COMPOSTELLA, a town of the Mexican confederation, in the department of Xalisco, and 100 miles from Guadalaxara. There are silver-mines in its neighbourhood, but its climate is very unhealthy.

COMPTON, HENRY, *kom'-ton*, an English prelate, son of the earl of Northampton, who fell in the royal cause at the battle of Hopton Heath. Originally in the army, he entered into orders, and, in 1674 was preferred to the bishopric of Oxford, and, the year following, translated to London. He now had the charge of educating the princesses Mary and Anne, afterwards queens of England. James II., on the bishop's refusal to suspend Dr. Sharpe, removed him from his episcopal functions; but, before the Revolution, he was restored. On the landing of the prince of Orange, he conveyed the princess Anne from London to Nottingham, and exhibited great zeal in placing William and Mary on the throne, at whose coronation he officiated, instead of Archbishop Sancroft. This prelate was fond of botany, having the finest garden of exotics in England, and greatly assisted Ray, Plukenet, and other naturalists.

Born 1632; **died** at Fulham, 1713.

COMTE, AUGUSTE, *konte*, a modern French speculative philosopher, the founder of the "Positive" philosophy, who commenced his public life as a follower of Saint-Simon, and, in 1820, prepared a work explanatory of the system of that enthusiast. He subsequently became mathematical professor at the Polytechnic school, but, in consequence of some disputes with his colleagues, he resigned in 1825. Between 1830 and 1842 he published, in six large volumes, his "Course of Positive Philosophy," the object of which was to show that the human mind passes through three successive stages in its meditations upon all subjects. The first is the theological; the second, the metaphysical; and the third, the positive, in which the mind is supposed to have attained its great power of comprehending all things connected with those laws by which the universe is governed, to abandon inquiries as to the causes of things, and to restrict itself to the investigation of phenomena. In 1843 he published a mathematical work, and, in the following year, a "Discourse," intended to enforce the views of his larger work. M. Comte's theories, whatever may be their value, attracted a considerable number of ardent admirers, especially amongst the disciples of Saint-Simon and Fourier. At Paris a kind of institution was formed for inculcating the doctrines of the "religion of humanity," of which he himself was the high priest, and of which all the members worked, with much activity, to spread the ideas of their master. These ideas were developed in a series of works, of which the first was his "Positive Philosophy." He has many followers among the intellectual men of his own country, France, and Germany.

Born at Montpellier, 1795; **died** at Paris, 1857.

COMUS, *ko'-mus*, in legend, the god of revelry, feasting, and nocturnal entertainments. He is represented as a youth, flushed with drinking, and crowned with roses.

CONCAN, *kon-kan'*, the name given to a narrow district of S. India, in the Bombay presidency, bounded E. by the Western Ghauts, and W. by the Arabian Sea. It is 330 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 25 to 52. The surface of the country, especially the eastern portion, is rugged and rocky, intersected with ravines, covered with jungle, and fields fertile in rice. **Lat.** between 15° 44′ and 20° 22′ N. **Lon.** between 72° 52′ and 73° 45′ E. —The Concan became British territory on the fall of the Peishwa of the Mahrattas in 1818.

CONCARNEAU, *kon-kar-no'*, a seaport-town of France, department Finistère, on a small island in the bay of La Foret, 12 miles S.E. of Quimper. It is fortified, and contains some old houses. There is good anchorage for small vessels. The pilchard fishery is a most important industry. **Pop.** 3,500.

CONCEPCION, *kon-sep'-shon*, a town and port of Chili, capital of a province of the same name, on the N. shore of the Biobio. At its commencement it flourished greatly; but in 1751 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake and an influx of the sea. A new city was then founded, at the distance of 3 miles from the sea, in a beautiful plain. This new city also suffered greatly from an earthquake in 1835; but has been rebuilt, and is now a very handsome place, with a cathedral and other fine public buildings. The port is at Talcahuano, where is the best harbour on the Chilian coast. A large foreign trade, especially in hides and tallow, is done, and great commercial advantage has been derived from the discovery of coal-fields in the vicinity. **Pop.** 1,900. **Lat.** 36° 50′ S. **Lon.** 73° 5′ W.

CONCEPCION, province of, between the Andes and the coast, consists of extensive plains, some of

them almost deserts, and forests of small stunted trees. **Area**, 3,850 square miles. **Pop.** 174,885.

CONCEPCION, or LA VEGA, a town of Hayti, West Indies. The ruins of the old town, founded by Columbus, and destroyed by an earthquake in 1564, are about 3 miles to the west. **Pop** 5,000.

CONCEPTION BAY, a large bay on the E. side of Newfoundland island. It extends inland 38 miles, and has an average breadth of 20 miles. **Lat.** 48° N. **Lon.** 53° 30′ W.

CONCHAS, or CONCHOS, *kon'-chas*, a river of Mexico, in the state of Durango, rising in **lat.** 28° N., and after an estimated course of 300 miles, joining the Rio del Norte in **lat.** 30° 30′ N.; **lon.** 104° W.

CONCHES, *kawnsh*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, 10 miles S.W. of Evreux. **Manf.** Agricultural implements, nails, leather, and pottery. There are mineral springs in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 1,700.

CONCINI, CONCINO, *kon-se'-ne*, known as Marshal d'Ancre, went, in 1600, from Florence to France, with Mary de Medici, wife of Henry IV. After the death of that king he obtained a marquisate and some considerable appointments. At the same time, he was first minister of the young king, Louis XIII., over whom he exercised great influence. He, however, incurred the jealousy of the nobles, and, at their instigation, Concini was assassinated. His wife was afterwards condemned to death for the practice of sorcery, and their son declared by the parliament, disennobled, and incapable of holding any estates in the kingdom.

Died 1617.

CONCORD, *kon'-kord*, the capital of New Hampshire, United States, on the Merrimac, 63 miles N.W. of Boston. There are a fine state house, a city hall, several churches, a state lunatic asylum, and other good public buildings. **Manf.** Carriages, woollen and cotton goods, cabinet work, and musical instruments. There are valuable quarries of granite in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 13,000.

CONCORD, a town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, United States, 22 miles N.W. of Boston. Here, on April 19, 1775, one of the first conflicts took place between the Americans and the British troops. **Pop.** 3,922.

CONCORDIA, *kon-kor'-de-a*, the goddess of peace. The Roman dictator Camillus first raised a temple to her in the Capitol; and in it the magistrates often assembled.

CONCORDIA, a town of the Argentine Confederation, on the right bank of the Uruguay, 60 miles above Concepcion. A large transit and foreign trade is carried on. **Pop.** 2,500.

CONDE, *kon'-dai*, a town of France, in the department Nord, at the junction of the Haine and Scheldt, 6 miles N.E. of Valenciennes. It is strongly fortified, and has a church, town-hall, military arsenal, and a hospital. **Manf.** Leather, chicory, soap, cotton goods, cutlery, nails, and starch. **Pop.** 2,800. In 1793 this town was taken by the Austrians.

CONDE-SUR-NOIVEAU, *mwaw'-o*, a French town, department of Calvados, 25 miles S.W. of Caen, at the junction of the Noiveau and Durance. **Manf.** Cotton goods, leather and cutlery. There is a large cattle trade. **Pop.** 6,400.

CONDE, LOUIS, the first prince of, a chief of the Huguenots, was the son of Charles de Bourbon, duke of Vendôme. He took an active part against the house of Guise, and engaged in a conspiracy against Francis II., but was taken prisoner and condemned to be executed, from which fate he was saved by the death of the king. Charles IX. pardoned him, and made him governor of Picardy. He became so discontented with the measures of the dukes de Guise, that he joined the Huguenot party. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Dreux, in 1562, and slain in that of Jarnac.

Born 1530; **died** 1569.

CONDE, LOUIS II., prince of, known as the "Great Condé," was the son of Prince Henry II. of Condé, and was first known as duke d'Enghien. In early years he showed great military genius, and at 22 entirely defeated, in 1643, the Spanish at Rocroy, although very inferior to them in numbers. The following year he gained the battle of Friburg, and, in 1645, that of Nordingen, in Germany. Less fortunate in Catalonia, he failed in his attempt to take Lerida, but, soon after, defeated the archduke Leopold at Lens, which led to the peace with Germany, in 1648. During the troubles of the Fronde, Condé, who had at first, taken part with the court, afterwards sided against Mazarin. In 1650 he was arrested and deprived of his liberty for thirteen months. Set free, he hastened to avenge his wrongs, and, levying a body of troops, marched on Paris, but after some successes, was beaten by Turenne, in the faubourg St. Antoine. He then joined the Spaniards in the Netherlands, when, in 1649, the peace of the Pyrenees restored him to his country. War afterwards breaking out between France and Spain, he, in 1668, conquered Franche-Comté in three weeks, and in 1673 evinced great talents in the war with Holland. The hard fought battle of Senef was his last exploit. His closing days he spent at Chantilly, enjoying the friendship of Boileau, Molière, and Racine. Bossuet delivered his funeral oration, which is considered a masterpiece of eloquence.

Born at Paris, 1621; **died** 1686.

CONDE, JOSE ANTONIO, a Spanish Orientalist, who distinguished himself, in 1796, by his translations of some of the Greek Minor poets, and in 1799 by a translation of "Al-Edrisi's Description of Spain," from the Arabic. He subsequently became a member of the Spanish Academy, and superintended, in conjunction with two other littérateurs, the continuation of the collection of early Castilian poetry by Sanchez. When the French invaded his country, he was appointed by Joseph Bonaparte chief librarian of the Madrid library. After the French were expelled from the Peninsula, he went to Paris, where he resided for some years, but returned to Spain only to pass the remainder of his days in obscurity, neglect, and poverty.

Born at Paraleja, in the province of Cuença, 1765; **died** at Madrid, 1820.

CONDESUYOS, *kon-da-su-yos'*, a district of Peru, in the province of Arequipa. There is excellent pasturage on the high grounds, and wine, grain, and cochineal are produced in the valleys. There are gold mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 20,000.

CONDILLAC, ETIENNE BONNOT DE, Mably de, *kon-de'-yak*, a distinguished French metaphysician, whose admiration of the English philosopher John Locke led him, in 1746, to publish his "Essay on the Origin of Human Perceptions," which, in 1749, he followed by his "Treatise on Systems." The former was designed to advance the opinions of Locke, and the latter to oppose the

abstract theories of Leibnitz and Spinosa, as being opposed to ideas received from experience. His third work was a "Treatise on the Sensations," which is considered his master-piece, and in which his philosophical system is fully unfolded. After the publication of these works, he was appointed tutor to the prince of Parma, and, in this situation, published his "Course of Studies," which he divides into the arts of writing, reasoning, and thinking, followed by a general history of men and empires. When he had finished the education of his royal pupil, he resigned himself once more to philosophical meditations, in which he passed the remainder of his days. Previous to his death, however, he published a work on "Logic."

Born at Grenoble, 1715; died 1780.

CONDOM, *kon'-dom*, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 28 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. The parish church, formerly the cathedral, is a fine Gothic edifice. **Manf.** Woollen yarns, leather, corks, brandy, and earthenware. **Pop.** 4,000.

CONDORCET, JEAN ANTOINE NICOLAS DE CARITAT, marquis of, *kon-dor'-sai*, a French philosopher, educated at the college of Navarre, where he soon distinguished himself as a geometer. In 1765 he published his first work, "On Integral Calculations," which was received with approbation by the Academy of Sciences. In 1767 he published his treatise, "Of the Problem of Three Bodies;" and the year following his "Analytical Essays." In 1769 he was chosen member of the Academy, and in 1777 secretary. His "Life of Turgot" is reckoned an admirable piece of biography; but that of Voltaire, of whom he was an original disciple, is flattering beyond bounds. At the Revolution he was member for Paris in the Legislative Assembly, of which he was chosen president. He was subsequently a member of the National Assembly, and of the Jacobin club. He offered many insults to King Louis in his misfortunes, though he opposed his being brought to trial. When Robespierre arrived at power, Condorcet was denounced as a Girondist, and concealed himself for some time in the house of Madame Verney, and while there he wrote his "Sketch of the Progress of the Human Mind." Fearing, however, that she might suffer on his account, he voluntarily quitted her roof, and became a houseless wanderer in the country around Paris, with nowhere to lay his head. At last the necessities of hunger drove him into a small inn at the village of Clamart, where he was taken and committed to prison. On the following morning he was found dead in his cell, having terminated his existence by taking poison, which, to save himself from the ignominy of the scaffold, he always carried about with him. Besides the works we have mentioned, he contributed to the *Encyclopédie*, and wrote a "Tract on Calculation," and an "Elementary Treatise on Arithmetic." He had a lofty mind, and endeavoured to make his philosophy applicable to the happiness of his fellow-men, and influential in ameliorating the severities of social institutions. His manners were cold, but his heart was warm. D'Alembert said of him that he was a volcano covered with snow.

Born near Nion, in Dauphiny, 1743; died in the prison of Bourg-la-Reine, 1794.

CONDRIEU, *kon-dryuh*, a town of France, department of the Rhone, on the right bank of the river of that name, 21 miles S. of Lyons. **Manf.** Silk, wine, leather, and casks. Boat-building and dyeing are carried on. **Pop.** 3,109.

CONECTE, THOMAS, *ko-nec'-te*, a Carmelite monk of Rennes, whose preaching exercised an extraordinary influence,—women throwing their ornaments, and men their dice and cards, into huge bonfires lighted for the purpose. But he ventured also to denounce the licentiousness of the priests, and of the papal court, and he was charged with heresy and burnt.

Died 1434.

CONECUH, *koné'-ku*, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area,** 1,476 square miles. **Pop.** 12,605.

CONEGLIANO, *ko-nel-ya'-no*, a town of Northern Italy, 12 miles N.E. of Treviso. It is picturesquely situated on the slope of a hill, and has a citadel and a cathedral. **Manf.** Silk and woollen fabrics. **Pop.** 6,500.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE, a confederation of 16 of the states of Germany, formed in 1806 under the protection of Napoleon I. On the fall of the emperor of the French, these united with the other German states to constitute the Germanic Confederation.

CONFLANS, *kon-flahn'*, a town of France, department Haute-Savoie, 24 miles N.E. of Chambéry. In its neighbourhood are smelting works for silver ore, found in the vicinity. It was formerly fortified, but was dismantled by the French in 1536. **Pop.** 1,500.

CONFOLENS, *kawn'-fo-lens*, a town of France, in the department Charente, 27 miles W. of Limoges. It stands on the Vienne, which is here crossed by a bridge, and it has a trade in cattle, corn, and timber. **Pop.** 2,300.

CONFUCIUS, or KON-FU-TZE, or KONG-FU-TSE, *kon-fu'-she-us*, a Chinese philosopher. He lost his father before his third year; but he had a learned man for his grandfather, who bestowed great pains upon him, and early brought his understanding to maturity. While quite a youth he held the important public appointments of inspector of corn-markets and of flocks and pastures, in performing the duties of which his energy and integrity were conspicuous. At the age of 23 his mother died, and he then resigned his appointments, gave himself to study, and formed the project of a general reformation in the kingdom. At that time the Chinese empire was not consolidated under one sovereign, but seems to have been divided into several separate kingdoms. Notwithstanding the respect which the king and the people of Lu, his native country, had for the great wisdom of Confucius, he was driven from the country, and became an outcast and a wanderer. He continued, however, to disseminate his doctrines, passing through several states, endeavouring to bring mankind to wisdom and happiness. His followers became numerous, and of them he selected ten as his chosen disciples, to whom he imparted the treasures of wisdom. These assisted in spreading his tenets, until they were almost universally adopted by the people, and they became the great authority of Chinese politics and morals. When the king of Lu was informed of the death of the great philosopher, he burst into tears and said, "that Heaven, being displeased with him, had taken away Confucius." From that time his memory was cherished as that of a saint, and several magnificent structures were raised to his honour. His proper name was Kong, but his followers added the words "fu-tse," meaning master or teacher. His books are regarded by the Chinese as the fountain of wisdom; and, according to all authorities, they deserve the praise bestowed upon them, as far as regards a pure morality. Their instructions are cherished not only by the Chinese, but by the

Cochin-Chinese and the Coreans, and other people. His descendants are held in veneration, and enjoy extra privileges, at this day.

Born at Shang-ping, 551 B.C.; **died** 479 B.C.

CONGLETON, *kon'-gel-ton*, a market-town of Cheshire, on the Dane, 8 miles S. of Macclesfield. It has several chapels, a gaol, a market-house, and an assembly-room. **Manf.** Silks and ribbons. There are coal-mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 11,344.

CONGO, *kon'-go*, an extensive country in the S.W. of Africa, bounded on the N. by the river Zaire, or Congo, which separates it from Loango; on the W. by the Atlantic; on the S. by the Dande, and on the E. by the countries in the interior. It formerly embraced Angola, Benguela, and Loango; but is now understood to consist of a limited tract of about 180 miles of coast line. Near the coast, the country is level, and well watered, but intolerably hot. Farther inland is an elevated district, very fertile, and with a mild climate. Its capital is Banza, or San Salvador. **Pro.** Maize, millet, yams, sugar, oil palms, tobacco, cabbages, spinach, pepper, the orange, the lime, and the pine-apple. **Pop.** 500,000. — It was first discovered in 1484, by Diego Cam, a Portuguese.

CONGOON, *kon-goon*, a seaport of Persia, on the Persian Gulf, 130 miles S.E. of Shiraz. **Pop.** 6,000. **Lat.** 27° 45′ N. **Lon.** 52° 12′ E.

CONGO RIVER (*See* ZAIRE).

CONGREVE, WILLIAM, *kon'-greve*, an English dramatic poet, brought up in Ireland, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin; after which, he entered at the Middle Temple, but never followed the law. His first literary production was a romance called "Incognita, or Love and Duty Reconciled," written at the age of seventeen. In 1691 appeared his comedy of the "Old Bachelor," which was received with great applause at Drury Lane, and drew from Dryden the remark that he had never seen such a first play. It was the means of recommending him to the earl of Halifax, who made him a commissioner of the hackney-coach office. His next performance was the "Double Dealer;" and in 1695 he brought out his "Love for Love," and two years afterwards his "Mourning Bride." His next piece was "The Way of the World," which was so ill received, that it disgusted him with the stage, and determined him no longer to write for it. The great peculiarity of the comedies of Congreve is the brilliant wit of the dialogue. They are mostly founded on intrigue, and partake of the coarseness of his time. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. Besides the above pieces, he wrote the "Judgment of Paris," a Masque; "Semele," an opera, and some poems. He left his fortune to Henrietta, duchess of Marlborough.

Born at Bardsey, near Leeds, Yorkshire, 1672; **died** in London, 1729.

CONGREVE, SIR WILLIAM, baronet, entered the army, and in 1816 was made a lieutenant-colonel, when he retired from the service. In 1808 he invented the congreve rocket, for which he received from the emperor of Russia the decoration of St. Anne, for the effects it produced at the battle of Leipsic in 1813. It proved similarly effective at Waterloo; but before either of these battles, it was employed by Lord Cochrane in his attack on the French fleet in the Basque Roads and at Walcheren. Sir William sat in Parliament for various constituencies, and was inspector of the royal laboratory at Woolwich. In 1826 he engaged in some mining transactions, which resulted in a suit in chancery and a decision against him of fraudulence. Sir William hastened to Toulouse, where, eleven days afterwards, he died.

Born in Middlesex, 1772; **died** 1828.

CONI, or CUNEO, *ko'-ne*, a town of Italy, the see of a bishop and the capital of the province of Cuneo, at the conflux of the Stura and Gesso, 48 miles S.W. of Turin. The principal street is tolerably wide, but the others are short and narrow. There are several churches, convents, and palaces. **Manf.** Silk and woollen cloths. A considerable trade in agricultural produce is carried on. **Pop.** 23,948.—This was a place of great strength till it was dismantled by the French after the battle of Marengo, in 1800. The ramparts now serve for promenades.

CONINGTON, JOHN, *ko-ning'-ton*, English classical scholar, educated at Rugby and Oxford, where he became professor of Latin literature in 1854. He translated several of the plays of Æschylus, edited Virgil and Horace, and contributed to the leading publications. He was considered to be the first classical scholar of his day.

Born at Boston, 1825; **died** 1869.

CONJEVERAM, CONDIVERAM, or CANCHIPURA, *kon-jev-e-ram'*, "the golden city," a town of British India, 48 miles S.W. of Madras. It is built in a straggling manner, interspersed with gardens and cocoa-nut tree plantations. There are two splendid pagodas, one dedicated to Vishnu and the other to Siva, and many smaller pagodas. The town is surrounded by a thick hedge of aloe. **Pop.** 37,275.

CONN, LOUGH. (*See* MAYO.)

CONNAUGHT, *kon'-nawt*, the smallest of the four provinces into which Ireland is divided, bounded E. by Leinster, W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. and N.W. by the ocean and Ulster, and S. by Munster. It contains the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo, and Leitrim. Mountainous in the west, north, and south, but almost level in the centre. On the west shore there are a great many peninsulas, indented with bays, whilst off the coast are numerous islands. **Rivers.** The Arrow, Bonnet, Moy, Clare, Renicon, and the Shannon forming its east boundary. **Lakes.** The Conn, Corrib, Carra, and Mask. **Pro.** The usual cerealia, vegetables, and roots. **Pop.** 817,197.—This was formerly one of the native Irish kingdoms, and the O'Connors were kings of Connaught. In 1590 it was brought under the administration of the English, and divided into counties.

CONNECTICUT, *kon-nek'-te-kut*, one of the United States, bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Rhode Island, S. by Long-Island Sound, and W. by New York. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys, and the soil, generally, rich and fertile, though interspersed with portions that are comparatively thin and barren.

Rivers.—The Connecticut, Thames, and Housatonic.

Pro.—Indian corn, rye, wheat in many parts, oats, barley, buckwheat, flax in large quantities, tobacco, some hemp, potatoes, pumpkins, turnips, pease, beans, &c. Orchards are very numerous, and cider is made for exportation. The state is, however, generally better adapted to the purposes of grazing than to those of tillage. The quantity of butter and cheese made annually is great, and of well-known excellence.

Minerals.—Marble, freestone, iron, and plumbago.

Manf.—Carpets, clothing, cotton and woollen goods (in very large quantities), silks, clocks, firearms, hardware, carriages, hats, indiarubber and elastic goods, iron castings, machinery, paper, plated ware, sewing machines, and tin ware, are among the leading manufacturing products.

Area, 4,750 square miles.
Pop. 622,700.

Lat. between 41° and 42° N. Lon. between 72° and 73° 50′ W.

History.—Connecticut was granted to Lord Say and Brooke in 1630, and two settlements were made a few years afterwards. They were united by a charter granted by Charles II. in 1665. It was one of the 13 States of the Union at the time of the declaration of independence in 1776. The present constitution was adopted in 1818.

CONNECTICUT RIVER, the largest in New England, United States, rises near the borders of Lower Canada, and running south, divides New Hampshire from Vermont. It then passes through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and flows into Long-Island Sound, between Saybrook and Lyme, in lat. 41° 16′ N. It has a course of about 400 miles, and a fall of nearly 1,600 feet. It is navigable for vessels of small size as high as Hartford, 50 miles from its mouth. The valley of the Connecticut is greatly admired for the beautiful scenery. The W. branch of this river forms the boundary-line between the United States and Canada, in lat. 45° N.

CONNEMARA, *kon-ne-ma'-ra*, "the bays of the ocean," a district occupying the W. portion of the county of Galway, Ireland. It consists mostly of bogs, mountains, and lakes. **Ext.** 30 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 15 to 20. The population is extremely scattered, and is found principally along the coasts and on the islands. The interior is almost desolate. During the famine of 1847, the result of the failure of the potato crop, the inhabitants suffered extreme privations; but, since then, great exertions have been made to promote the fisheries, whilst the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act was a great means of improving the district.

CONON, *ko'-non*, a famous general of Athens, who became governor of all the islands of the Athenians, and was defeated in a naval battle by Lysander, near Ægospotamos. (*See* Ægospotamos.) He voluntarily went into banishment to Evagoras, king of Cyprus, and afterwards to Artaxerxes, king of Persia, by whose assistance he delivered his country from the Spartan yoke. He defeated the Spartans near Cnidus, in an engagement where Pisander, the enemy's admiral, was killed. By his means the Athenians fortified their city with a strong wall.

Died about 393 B.C.

CONRAD I., *kon'-rad*, count of Franconia, was elected king of Germany in 911.

Died 918.

CONRAD II., son of Herman, duke of Franconia, was elected king of Germany in 1024. In 1027 he was crowned at Rome, as emperor. He also obtained, in 1033, the kingdom of Burgundy by the will of King Rodolphus III.

Died 1039.

CONRAD III., son of Frederick, duke of Suabia, was crowned king of Italy 1128, and elected emperor of Germany in 1138. After a long war with the duke of Saxony and Bavaria, he, in 1147, set out with Louis VII. of France for the Holy Land, laying siege unsuccessfully to Damascus.

Born 1093; **died** 1152.

CONRAD IV. was elected emperor of Germany after the death of his father, Frederick II., in 1250. Pope Innocent IV., who claimed the right of disposing of the crown, nominated William of Holland, and preached a crusade against Conrad. Conrad thereupon marched into Italy, took Naples, Capua, and other places, but died in the midst of his victories.

Born 1228; **died** 1254.

CONRAD V., or CONRADIN, *kon-rad'-in*, was the son of Conrad IV., and the acknowledged duke of Suabia; but his inheritance of Sicily and Apulia passed from his family finally by the battle of Benevento, in 1266. In 1267, in his sixteenth year, Conradin took the field at the head of 1,000 men, and, after various successes, met Charles of Anjou at Tagliocozzo, where he was defeated, in 1268. He fled from the field, and, after passing through a series of misfortunes, was caught and delivered into the hands of Charles for a sum of money. He was taken to Naples, and, with Frederick of Austria and several of his followers, was beheaded. The mother of Conradin, when she heard of her son's capture, hastened from Germany to ransom him. She, however, was too late; when she applied the money to the founding of the great convent del Carmine, where, behind the great altar, the remains of Conradin and Frederick were deposited.

Died 1268.

CONRAD, Marquis of Montferrat, a crusader, who, in 1186, defended Constantinople against the barbarians, and in the following year defeated Saladin before Tyre. He was elected king of Jerusalem in 1190, but was assassinated.

Died 1191.

CONSALVI, Ercole, *kon-sal'-ve*, Cardinal. He was secretary of state to Pope Pius VII. from 1800 to 1806, when Napoleon demanded his dismissal from office as opposed to his interests. The pope unwillingly consented; but Consalvi again held office after 1815, and distinguished himself as a reformer of abuses, and in the suppression of monopolies and oppressive taxes. He was an adroit diplomatist, and a liberal patron of literature and the arts.

Born at Rome, 1757; **died** 1824.

CONSCIENCE, Hendrik, *kon'-shense*, Belgian novelist. He was the son of a dealer in old books at Antwerp, and at the age of 18 entered the army, which he quitted after four years' service. His first novel was published in 1837, and was followed by others, which obtained the notice of the king, who appointed him registrar of the Royal Academy of Antwerp. In 1845 he was appointed to instruct the royal children in Flemish. He has written many novels, several of them founded on historical incidents. Several of them have been translated into German, French, and English, and he holds the highest place as a reviver of Flemish literature.

Born at Antwerp, 1812.

CONSEGNIANA, *kon'-sen-[illegible]'-na*, a volcano of Central America, in Nicaragua, 10 miles from the Pacific. The crater is a mile and a half in circumference, and has a height of nearly 4,000 feet from the mean level. In 1835, when its last irruption occurred, a large tract of pasture land was rendered waste.

CONSIDERANT, Victor Prosper, *kon-se-dai'-ran(g)*, French socialist, who served for a short time in the army, but afterwards succeeded Fourier as the leader of the Societarians. After some attempts to establish his system, he was in 1849 compelled to leave France, being accused of high treason, and went to Texas, where he founded a Socialistic community, which ultimately failed.

Born at Salons, 1805.

CONSTABLE, John, *kun-sta-bel*, an eminent English artist, who began life as a miller with his father, but whose genius early led him into a very different pursuit. Having discovered a decided taste for drawing, he received much encourage-

ment from Sir George Beaumont, and took instructions from R. R. Reinagle, R.A. Landscape-painting became his profession, and in 1795 he went to London, but does not seem to have received much encouragement. In 1799 he again visited the metropolis, and in 1800 was admitted a student in the Royal Academy. Previous to this he had chiefly lived in Suffolk. He now became a steady exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and gradually worked himself into notice and fame. It was not, however, till 1829 that his merits received the acknowledgment they had long deserved. In that year he was elected a Royal Academician.—Constable made nature his study, and he painted many admirable pictures.

Born at East Bergholt, Suffolk, 1776; **died** at Hampstead, 1837.

CONSTANCE, or KONSTANZ, *kon'-stance*, an ancient town of the grand-duchy of Baden, the capital of the circle of the same name, situate on the Lake of Constance, near the junction of the upper and lower lakes, 35 miles from Zurich. It is the see of a bishop, and contains an old episcopal castle, with a cathedral church, erected in the 11th century, in which are several fine specimens of Gothic sculpture, and a market-hall, formerly the place where the councils met. **Manf.** Silk and cotton fabrics, watches, and other goods.—Constance is memorable for the meeting of the famous council, between 1414 and 1418, which deposed three rival popes, and condemned John Huss and Jerome of Prague to the flames. The House where Huss was arrested, and where there is a bust of him, is still shown. The annexation of Constance to the Austrian dominions took place in 1549, and to Baden in 1805. **Pop.** of the district, 282,332.

CONSTANCE, LAKE, the German Bodensee, is on the north side of the Alps, at the junction of Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Tyrol, and Switzerland, and is traversed from E. to W. by the Rhine. It is at an elevation of about 1,300 feet above the sea-level, is 44 miles in length, 9 miles in greatest breadth, and more than 900 feet deep, and the area is estimated at 200 square miles. It is divided into the upper and lower lakes. It is subject to the phenomenon of suddenly rising and falling, and only freezes when the winters are very severe. Great fertility exists upon its banks, which are remarkable for the many picturesque views they present. The lake is traversed by steam vessels.

CONSTANT, DE REBEQUE, HENRI BENJAMIN, French political writer and orater. Studied first in Germany, afterwards at Edinburgh and Oxford. In 1796 he published in Paris a political pamphlet which attracted attention, and Napoleon gave him an appointment, but shortly afterwards banished him for opposing his views. He then settled in Germany until 1814, when he returned to Paris, and published pamphlets in praise of constitutional liberty and attacking Napoleon, on the return of whom, however, he accepted the position of councillor. In 1819 he was elected a deputy, and became leader of the opposition. He became very popular on account of his opposition to the despotic measures of the ministers of Charles X. He did not approve, however, of the revolution of 1830, which he did not long survive. He was buried in the Pantheon. He was the founder of the *Constitutionnel* newspaper, a powerful writer, eloquent speaker, and author of many works, among the best known of which are the "History of the Hundred Days," and elaborate works on the source and development of religion and the connection of Roman polytheism with the Greek philosophy and Christianity.

Born at Lausanne, 1767; **died** at Paris, 1830.

CONSTANTINA, *kon-stan-té-na*, a town of Spain, defended by a strong castle, 40 miles N.E. of Seville. **Manf.** Leather and soap. In its neighbourhood are silver-lead mines. **Pop.** 7,000.

CONSTANTINE, *kon'-stan-teen*, a large province, composing the eastern part of the territory of Algiers, now belonging to the French. It is bounded E. by Tunis, W. by Titteria and Algiers proper, S. by the desert, and N. by the Mediterranean. **Pop.** 1,291,418.

CONSTANTINE, the capital of the above province, stands on the site of the ancient Cirta, celebrated as the bulwark of Numidia, and as the birthplace of Massinissa and Jugurtha. It is built upon a high rock, formed into a species of peninsula by the Rummel, and is 2,100 feet above the sea. Here are found many beautiful remains of antiquity. Besides its natural strength, Constantine is defended by excellent walls built of stones taken from the ruins of the old Roman town, and a Roman bridge crosses the ravine. There is an old church in the Byzantine style; the streets are straight, but dirty; the houses low and without windows. The original town was destroyed 311 A.D., but a new town was built by Constantine the Great, from whom the name is taken. **Manf.** Woollen, cloth, and saddlery. **Pop.** about 38,379. **Lat.** 36° 22′ N. **Lon.** 6° 37′ E.

CONSTANTINE I., FLAVIUS VALERIUS AURELIUS, the son of Constantius, and surnamed "the Great," from the grandeur of his exploits. He served in the Egyptian expedition and Persian war, and on the death of his father in 306, was nominated his successor; but he had five rivals, whom, however, he subdued, except Licinius, who became emperor of the East, and married the sister of Constantine. Quarrels broke out, which resulted in the overthrow and death of Licinius and the undisputed sway of Constantine as emperor of the entire Roman empire. It is said that, as he was going to fight against Maxentius, one of his rivals, he saw a cross in the sky, with an inscription in Greek, meaning "In this I conquer." This was about the year 312, when he became nominally a convert to Christianity, ever after adopting a cross or *labarum* as his standard. But he was not baptized till three years before his death. He soon began to reform the state. He prohibited nocturnal assemblies, and abolished many of the obscenities of paganism. In 321 he ordered the observance of the Sunday, and abstinence from work on that day; caused the Christian churches which war had destroyed to be rebuilt, and in 325 assembled the first universal council of Nicæa; abolished the consulting of oracles, and the fights of gladiators; but in 324, upon a false accusation, caused his son Crispus to be beheaded for attempting to seduce Fausta, his own stepmother. She herself, however, was afterwards put to death. In 328 he founded the city where Byzantium formerly stood, and called it by his own name, Constantinopolis. Here he transported part of the Roman senate; and, by keeping his court in it, raised it to be the rival of Rome, in population and magnificence. From that time the two imperial capitals began to look upon each other with an eye of envy; and soon after the age of Constantine, a separation was made of the two empires, and Rome was called the capital of the western, and Constantinopolis the capital of the eastern.—This emperor has been distinguished for personal courage, and praised for the protection he extended to the Christians; but the murder of his son Crispus has been deservedly censured. His remains were carried to Constantinople, where he was sumptuously interred. He was placed by the senate of Rome among the gods, and by the Chris-

tians of the East, among the saints. His festival is celebrated on the 21st of May by the Greek, Russian, and Coptic churches. He left three sons, Constantine, Constans, and Constantius, among whom he divided his empire.

Born at Naissus, 274; **died** 337.

CONSTANTINE II., called the "Younger," eldest son of the above, received, as his share of the empire, on the death of his father, Gaul, Spain, and Great Britain. Desirous, however, of possessing himself of the territory of his brother Constans, he invaded Italy, but was defeated, and killed near Aquileia.

Born 312; **died** 340.

CONSTANTINE III., or "NOVUS," son of the emperor Heraclius.

Died 641.

CONSTANTINE IV., surnamed Pogonatus, or the "Bearded," emperor of the East, mounted the throne in 668, with his two brothers, Tiberius and Heraclius, on the death of their father, Constans II. He waged war successfully against the Saracens, but rendered himself odious by the murder of his two brothers. It was under this prince that the "Greek fire" was first employed.

Died 685.

CONSTANTINE V., succeeded his father, Leo the Isaurian, in 741. He sided with the Iconoclasts, who hurled down the images of the saints, and persecuted the followers of the Romish church. He died of the plague, in an expedition against the Bulgarians.

Born 719; **died** 775.

CONSTANTINE VI., succeeded his father, Leo IV., in 781, his mother Irene being regent. She at length took complete possession of the throne, and was cruel enough to put out the eyes of her young son.

Born 771; **died** 797.

CONSTANTINE VII., surnamed Porphyrogenitus, son of Leo the Wise, mounted the throne in 911, at the age of six, under the regency of his mother Zoe. He was deposed in 944, regained the throne in 945, but was poisoned by his son Romanus. —This prince cultivated literature, and was the author of some works.

Born 903; **died** 959.

CONSTANTINE VIII., son of Romanus I., reigned with his father and his two brothers, from 919 to 945, during the time that Porphyrogenitus was deposed.

Died 947.

CONSTANTINE IX., son of Romanus II., succeeded John Zemisces, and was proclaimed emperor of the East, with his brother, Basilius II., who held the principal authority till 1025, when he died. Constantine was, after that, sole emperor. (*See* BASILIUS II.)

Born 961; **died** 1028.

CONSTANTINE X., surnamed Monomachus, obtained the empire in 1042, having married the empress Zoe, widow of Romanus III. This prince is known alone for his debaucheries. He allowed the Turks to increase their territories at his expense, and to establish themselves in Persia.

Born 1000; **died** 1054.

CONSTANTINE XI., surnamed Ducas, succeeded, in 1059, Isaac Comnenus, who had adopted him. In his reign the Scythians ravaged the empire, and some cities were destroyed by earthquakes.

Died 1067.

CONSTANTINE XII., also named Ducas, son of the above, succeeded his father.

Died about 1080.

CONSTANTINE XIII., Palæologus, the last emperor of the East, the son of Manuel II., succeeded his brother John Paleologus in 1448. In 1453, Mahomet II. laid siege to Constantinople with a formidable army. Constantine defended the city bravely, but, abandoned by the princes of Christendom, he was unable to hold the place, and died, fighting like a hero, in the breach. His death was followed by the capture and pillage of Constantinople, and Mahomet made it the capital of the Ottoman empire.

Born 1394; **died** 1453.

CONSTANTINE, FLAVIUS JULIUS, an usurper, who was proclaimed, in 407, although a private soldier, emperor of the East, by the Roman soldiery in Great Britain, and for some time sustained his dignity by the victories he won. He fixed his court at Arles, in France; but the emperor Honorius laid siege to this place, forced him to surrender, and put him to death, 411.—This usurper does not take rank with the Constantines.

CONSTANTINE, PAULOVITCH, the second son of the emperor Paul of Russia. The name of Constantine was given him at baptism, in the hope that he would one day reign at Constantinople. This, however, was not destined to come to pass, for, from some unaccountable cause, he took a disgust at the honour designed for him, and at the age of seventeen, married a sister of the duchess of Kent, with whom, however, he did not live happily. In four years they parted by mutual consent. In 1799 he fought under Suwarrow in the Italian campaign, and distinguished himself by his personal bravery, though not by his capacity for command. In 1805 he headed the reserve on the field of Austerlitz, where he withstood the fierce and energetic charges of Bernadotte, and, when the battle was lost, retreated in good order. Throughout the remainder of the wars with Napoleon I. he preserved the character of a brave and resolute soldier. At the close of the war he became generalissimo of Poland, but had little sympathy with the nation over whose destinies he held the military power. In 1820 he procured a divorce from his wife, and married a beautiful Polish lady. In 1825 the emperor Alexander died, and Constantine was the presumptive heir to the throne. When the news of the death of the emperor reached St. Petersburg, the grand duke Nicholas called the council of the empire together, and required them to take the oath of allegiance to his brother. The council, however, produced a paper in which Constantine renounced his claim to the throne, and desired that it might be transferred to the next heir, who was the grand-duke Nicholas, and who, consequently, ascended the throne. Constantine was present at the coronation of his brother in Moscow, after which he returned to his government of Poland at Warsaw. Here he continued to reside till 1830, when an insurrection of the Poles took place, and he was driven from his palace of the Belvedere, and forced to quit Poland. War now commenced between the Russians and the Poles; and Constantine returned with the army of reserve, but was seized with a fatal attack of cholera.

Born at St. Petersburg, 1779; **died** at Vitebsk, 1831.

CONSTANTINE, NICHOLAEVITCH, grand-duke, the second son of the emperor Nicholas of Russia, was designed for the navy, and in 1831, when only four years of age, was declared admiral of the fleet. He devoted himself to the profession,

commanded the Russian fleet in the Baltic in the war with England and France in 1854; and in 1865 was appointed president of the council of the empire.

Born 1827.

CONSTANTINOPLE, or STAMBOUL, *kon'-stan-te-no'-pel*, the capital of the Turkish empire, has a circumference of about 13 miles, formerly completely guarded by walls, which, except on the western or land side, where they are maintained in repair, are now ruinous, and is beautifully situate on the W. side of the Bosphorus, or Straits of Constantinople, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, having a sea front of about 8 miles in extent. It stands chiefly on an undulating slope, having a gradual ascent, and presenting a fine view to the approaching spectator. Its harbour, the "Golden Horn," or "Sweet Waters," is not on the side of the sea, but is a capacious inlet about 5 miles long, and in no part more than half a mile in breadth, running along the north side of the city. It is of sufficient depth for the largest vessels, and is capable of receiving 1,200 sail of the line. The city of Stamboul has the form of a triangle, one side being on the harbour, another on the Sea of Marmora, and the third and longest towards the land. On the opposite side of the Golden Horn, and connected with Stamboul by two pontoon bridges and another bridge recently constructed, is the suburb or town, of GALATA, the commercial district, spreading around the base of a hill, on the summit of which is Pera, the residence of the foreign ambassadors. Further to the East, on the Bosphorus, is the suburb of Tophaneh, where are the imperial cannon-foundry and a beautiful mosque. On the eastern side of the Bosphorus (which is not more than a mile wide at this part), is SCUTARI. The Greek residents collect at St. Demetrius, to the north of Pera, and there are some fine residences belonging to Europeans at Therapia and Buyuhdere; and on both sides of the Golden Horn are new stone houses, handsomely built in the European style. In Stamboul, there are some good streets and open spaces in the eastern part, between the seraglio and the seraskeer's palace, and around some of the principal mosques, frequent fires having cleared the ground; but the streets are in general narrow, gloomy, and slanting, badly paved, and encumbered with dust or mud; whilst the houses are mostly low, and built of wood and earth. The summit of the hill at Pera is traversed by a narrow street, the Grand Rue, and the sides of the hill are covered with steep narrow streets. The objects of greatest attraction in Stamboul are the bazaars or market-places, one of which, the "great bazaar," consists of long avenues, covered with brick arches, and lighted from the roof; the fountains, and the baths. The Cisterna Maxima is situate near St. Sophia; its pillars and arches supporting the roof still remain, and the area beneath them is very extensive, and devoted to purposes of usefulness. The aqueduct by which the city cisterns were principally supplied, was first erected by Adrian, and subsequently repaired by one of the Constantines and Solyman the Magnificent. It consists of a double tier of arches, built with alternate layers of stone and brick, like the walls of the city. The seraglio stands on the eastern side of the city, at the apex of the triangle, on the site of the ancient Byzantium, and is about three miles in circumference. It consists not only of the apartments of the women, but of the palace, and a vast range of buildings, inhabited by the sultan, his court, and the government officers. In the first, or outer court, are the mint, the principal mosque, a hospital, and offices connected with the palace. In the second are a divan, an arsenal, a hall of justice, the imperial kitchen and stables, the Corinthian column of Theodosius, and the principal offices of government. In the third are the apartments of the women, the terraces and flower-gardens of rare beauty, which are solely devoted to the use of the sultan and his harem. This court is entered from the city by a ponderous gate, called the "Porte," which now serves as a synonym for the divan of the sultan. In Constantinople there are 346 mosques, and 36 Greek, Protestant, and Catholic churches. The principal mosques are to be met with in the squares and public places, and are generally surrounded with cypress-trees, and provided with fountains. The oldest and most interesting is that of St. Sophia, which was originally built as a Christian cathedral by Constantine the Great, and, after being destroyed by fire, rebuilt with greater sumptuousness by the emperor Justinian. Its four minarets were added by the Turkish emperor Selim II. The building is in the form of a Greek cross, 269 feet long, 243 broad, and 180 feet high. It has a very beautiful flattened dome. In 1848 it was renovated by an Italian architect. Of the Turkish mosques, the finest are those of Solyman the Magnificent and of Sultan Achmet. There are others, however, of great beauty, especially the Valide mosque, built by the mother of Mahomet IV., constructed of white marble, with two elegant minarets, and a lofty dome resting on four of smaller size. The Christian churches in Constantinople and its neighbourhood have externally the appearance of private houses, no spires nor bells being permitted upon them. One of the finest of these is the patriarchal church of the Greeks, in which are the remains of St. Euthymia, and of the empress Theodora. There is one large open space, Al Meidan, occupying the site of the ancient hippodrome, a quadrangle, 260 yards long and 150 wide, containing some noble obelisks of granite, remains of the ancient structure. There are about 130 commodious public baths in the city, and about 200 khans, or lodging-houses, of great size, chiefly occupied by foreigners. There are a large number of "imarets," or kitchens for the poor, benevolent institutions, where food is supplied to the poor, and various hospitals for the sick of different nations. A university was established in 1847, with naval, military, and medical colleges. There are several public libraries, about 300 schools in connection with the mosques, and 400 elementary schools. The barracks are large, and well constructed. The cemeteries are numerous and extensive, especially on the western side of the city. They are thickly planted with trees, and the graves of the Mahometan population are marked with white stones. One of the cemeteries near Pera is a great resort of the European, or Frank population, as it commands extensive and beautiful views. The cemeteries of the Armenians and Franks, to the north-east of Pera, are also resorted to, and pleasure-fairs are held near. The custom-house is at Galata, and at Tophano is a large vegetable and fruit-market. There is an underground-railway, about a mile long, from Pera to Galata, tramways on each side of the Golden Horn, and omnibuses ply in the principal streets. The Roumelian railway promises to afford communication with the railway system of Western Europe, and the line to Ismid, in Asia Minor, is in course of extension. The castle of the Seven Towers is now used as a military storehouse, and stands near the Sea of Marmora, at the S.W. angle of the city.

Manf.—Morocco leather, carpets, saddlery, shoes, cherry-tree pipe-tubes, mouth-pieces, and meerschaum pipe-bowls.

Pop. estimated at 700,000, of whom about one-half are Mahometans, one-fourth Greeks and Armenians, and the remainder Jews and Europeans.

Lat. 41° N. **Lon.** 28° 59′ E.

History.—This city stands on the site of the ancient Byzantium, and was originally founded by Byzas, 656 B.C. In 330 it was rebuilt by Constantine, and named after him. It has been many times besieged, but has only been taken twice: the first time in 1204, by the Crusaders; and the second, in 1453, by the Turks, who then extinguished the Roman empire in the East. There have been several great fires in modern times, which have swept away some of the most crowded parts of the town and suburbs, and given room for architectural improvements. The most destructive of these fires were in September, 1865; May, 1866; June, 1870, and July, 1874. *See* GALATA, BYZANTIUM, TURKEY, &c.

CONSTANTINOPLE, STRAITS OF. (*See* BOSPHORUS.)

CONSTANTINOVSKAIA, *kon-stan′-te-nov′-ski-a*, a town of Russia, on the right bank of the Don. The vine is extensively grown in the vicinity. **Pop.** 4,300.

CONSTANTIUS I., CHLORUS, *kon-stan′-shi-us*, a Roman emperor, was adopted, in 292, by Maximian, and became emperor in 305. He reduced the Britons, who had risen against the Romans, to subjection. He was the father of Constantine the Great.

Born 250; **died** 306.

CONSTANTIUS II. was the third son of Constantine the Great, and had, for his share of the empire, the East and Greece. His brothers having died in the West, he, after defeating Magnentius and Vetranion, became, in 350, sole possessor of the empire. He died on his march against the emperor Julian, who had been proclaimed by the soldiery.

Born 317; **died** 361.

CONSTANTIUS III., made co-emperor of the West with Honorius, but died a few months afterwards.

Died 421.

CONSTITUCION, *kon′-ste-tu′-shon*, a seaport of Chili, at the mouth of the river Maule, 160 miles S.W. of Valparaiso. It is a compact and well-built town, ship-building is extensively carried on, and there is a good coasting trade. **Pop.** 4,500.

CONSUEGRA, *kon-soo-ai′-gra*, a town of Spain, province of Toledo, and 35 miles S.E. of the town of that name. There are the ruins of an ancient castle, built by the Roman emperor, Trajan, and of a Roman amphitheatre. **Pop.** 4,800.

CONSUS, *kon′-sus*, a deity worshipped at Rome, who presided over counsels. His temple, in the Maximus Circus, was covered, to show that counsels ought to be secret and inviolable. Romulus instituted festivals to his honour, called Consualia, during the celebration of which the Romans carried away the Sabine women.

CONTARINA, *kon-ta-ré′-na*, a town of Italy, province of Venetia, on the left bank of the Po. **Pop.** 2,800.

CONTARINI, *kon-ta-ré′-ne*, the name of a noble Venetian family, seven members of which attained the dignity of doge, and others exhibited great ability in diplomacy, learning, and the arts.

CONTESSA, *kon-tes′-sa*, a town of Sicily, 25 miles S.W. of Palermo. **Pop.** 3,000.

CONTI, FRANCOIS LOUIS, *kon′-te*, prince De la Roche-sur-Yon, and nephew of the great Condé, under whom he was educated to the profession of arms. He greatly distinguished himself in Hungary, and afterwards at Steinkirk and Neerwinden. He was disliked by the king, Louis XIV., who was, however, compelled to avail himself of his great military abilities, and, in 1709, gave him the command of the army in Flanders, an appointment little more than nominal, for the death of Conti occurred almost immediately afterwards. He was one of the most popular men in the kingdom.

Born in Paris, 1664; **died** 1709.

CONTICH, *kon′-teech*, a town of Belgium, 7 miles S. of Antwerp. **Manf.** Linen and hats. There are corn and oil mills. **Pop.** 3,800.

CONTRA COSTA, a county of California, United States. **Area,** 900 square miles. **Pop.** 12,525. The capital is Martinez.

CONTURSI, *kon-toor′-se*, a town of Southern Italy, 21 miles E. of Salerno. **Pop.** 3,000.

CONVERSANO, *kon-vair-sa′-no*, a town of Italy, 20 miles S.E. of Bari. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, a foundling asylum, several convents, and a hospital. Wine, oil, almonds, and cotton are produced in the district. **Pop.** 10,500.

CONWAY, *kon′-wai*, a river of Wales, which, after a course of 30 miles, falls into Beaumaris Bay at Aberconway.

CONWAY, or ABERCONWAY, a seaport and parliamentary borough of Caernarvonshire, North Wales, 22 miles north-east of Caernarvon, on the left bank of the Conway river. It is surrounded by massive walls, and the castle, a remarkably strong structure, is on a precipitous rock overhanging the river. It was rebuilt by Edward I. in 1283. The Plas Maur, or "Great Mansion," erected in the 16th century, is a noble building. Near the town the Conway is spanned by a fine suspension-bridge, erected in 1826, and a tubular iron railway-bridge, constructed in 1848. **Pop.** 2,000. A station on the London and North-Western Railway.

CONWAY, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area,** 1,860 square miles. **Pop.** 12,755. Springfield is the capital.

CONYBEARE, Very Reverend WILLIAM DANIEL, *kon′-e-beer*, was distinguished as a geologist, and was one of the earliest promoters of the Geological Society. He discovered the antediluvian monster called Plesiosaurus, for which he was highly complimented by Cuvier. He also directed his attention to the coal-fields of several districts, and pointed out many facts in their physical geography, which enabled practical adventurers to proceed upon more certain data in making their mineralogical discoveries. In 1819 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and became dean of Llandaff in 1845.

Born in London, 1787; **died** 1857.

CONZA, a town of Italy, 35 miles S.E. of Benevento. There are a cathedral and an archbishop's palace. **Pop.** 2,000.

COOK, ELIZA, English poetess, the daughter of a tradesman in Southwark. She early displayed great poetic abilities, and, in 1837, became a regular contributor to the *Weekly Dispatch* newspaper, and achieved an immense popularity. Her chosen subjects, national, domestic, and rural, and her songs and poems exhibit great force of expression and intensity of homely feeling. "The Englishman," the "Old Farm Gate," "The Old Arm-Chair," are familiar specimens of the hundreds of poetic effusions and stirring songs which have made

her name a household word in England. In 1864 she received a pension of £100 a year on the Civil list.

Born in Southwark, 1818.

COOK, JAMES, Captain, *kook*, a celebrated navigator, was son of an agricultural labourer, and at an early age was apprenticed to a shopkeeper at Staith, in Yorkshire, but being inclined to the sea, his master gave up his indentures, and he bound himself to a Mr. Walker, a shipowner in the coal-trade at Whitby. He served nearly seven years in this line, after which he became mate in the same employ. On the breaking out of the war, in 1755, he entered on board the *Eagle* man-of-war, and in 1759, in the capacity of master of the *Mercury* sloop of war, was at the reduction of Quebec by Wolfe. While on that station, he was employed in taking the soundings of the river St. Lawrence, and, afterwards, was engaged in making a chart of the same river, which he executed with great accuracy. He was next with Lord Colvil as master, in the *Northumberland* man of war, and was at the retaking of Newfoundland, of which coast he made a survey. In 1764, when Sir Hugh Palliser was appointed governor of Newfoundland, Cook became marine surveyor of that coast and of Labrador. The manner in which he performed his duties in this situation was the principal cause of his being chosen to conduct an expedition for astronomical and geographical purposes into the South Pacific Ocean. Accordingly, with the rank of lieutenant, he entered on board the *Endeavour*, a small vessel, and set sail in August, 1768. He was accompanied by Mr. Green, as astronomer, Sir Joseph Banks, and Dr. Solander, and arrived at Otaheite (Tahiti), where the transit of Venus was observed, and where he remained till July, 1769, when he resumed his voyage, and discovered a number of islands, to which he gave the name of Society Islands, and reached New Zealand, which he circumnavigated. Thence he sailed to New Holland, which he named New South Wales, his account of which was the cause of the settlement of Botany Bay, so long known as a penal colony. He then visited New Guinea, Java, and Bolivia, returning by the way of the Cape of Good Hope to England, which he reached in June, 1771, and he was shortly afterwards appointed a commander in the navy. An account of this voyage was published from the captain's journals and those of Mr. Banks, by Dr. Hawkesworth. The existence of a southern continent being still an undecided question, in order, if possible, to ascertain that point, Captain Cook was employed in another voyage, and sailed with two ships, the *Resolution*, commanded by himself, and the *Adventure*, by Captain Furneaux, in the July of the following year. In this voyage they explored the southern hemisphere as high as latitude 71° 10′, and, after making many additions to our geographical knowledge, but without attaining the main object, he arrived safe at Spithead in July, 1775, having lost only one man out of 118. He was now raised to the rank of post captain, and appointed to a post in Greenwich Hospital. The Admiralty having resolved to determine the disputed question as to there being a northern communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, Captain Cook volunteered his services for the enterprise, and in the July of 1776 sailed from Plymouth in the *Resolution*, accompanied by Captain Clarke, in the *Discovery*. After sailing as high as Lat. 74° 44′ N., the ships were obliged to shift their course to the south, and in November, 1778, reached the Sandwich Islands to pass the winter. Here Captain Cook was slain in a quarrel with the natives, at Owhyhee (now Hawaii), the largest of the Sandwich Islands. The account of Cook's voyages became one of the most popular of books of travel. His widow and children received pensions, and the Royal Society struck a gold medal in commemoration of him.

Born at Marlow, Yorkshire, 1728; died at Hawaii, 1779.

COOK, a county of Illinois, United States, on Lake Michigan. Area, 886 square miles. Pop. 607,524. Capital, Chicago.

COOKE, a county of Texas, United States. Area, 5,800 square miles. Pop. 20,390. Capital, Cook Court House.

COOK ISLANDS, or THE HARVEY ARCHIPELAGO, a group in the Pacific Ocean, lying to the S.W. of the Society Islands, between Tahiti on the E., and the archipelago of Tonga on the W. The principal islands are Harvey, Raratonga, Atron, and Mangeia. The inhabitants are of the Malay race, and English missionaries have, in some degree, been successful in converting many of them to Christianity. Pop. Unascertained, perhaps 50,000 Lat. 22° S. Lon. 158° W.

COOK'S LAND. (*See* MORETON BAY.)

COOK STRAIT separates the two principal islands of New Zealand, and was discovered in 1770 by Captain Cook.

COOK'S INLET, a large inlet on the N.W. coast of North America. Length, 130 miles, with a varying breadth up to 70. Lat. between 58° and 61° N. Lon. between 151° and 154° W.

COOKE, GEORGE FREDERICK, an English actor, who was bred to the trade of a printer, at Berwick-upon-Tweed; but imbibing a passion for the stage, made his first public appearance at Brentford, in the character of Dumont, in "Jane Shore." In 1778 he appeared in London, but was not successful. After an absence of twenty-two years, however, he re-appeared in the character of Richard III., at Covent Garden, with the most complete success. He continued for a number of years to perform the leading parts of the drama, when, in 1810, he sailed for New York, in the United States. Here the violent excesses in drinking, to which he had long given way, proved too much even for his constitution, which had been one of the most powerful, and caused his death. Edmund Kean, his great successor in tragedy, during one of his visits to America, had a monument erected over Cooke's grave.

Born, 1756; died, 1812.

COOKSTOWN, a town in the county of Tyrone, Ulster, Ireland. It stands on the Ballinderry. Pop. 3,653.

COOMASSIE, *koo-mas'-se*, the capital of the kingdom of Ashantee, Western Africa. It is situated on a rocky hill, and is about 4 miles in circuit. The houses are little more than clay huts with palm-leaf roofs. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 7° N. Lon. 2° 16′ W. (*See* ASHANTEE.)

COOMPTAH, *koom'-ta*, a seaport of British India, presidency of Madras, 100 miles N.W. of Mangalore. The export of cotton is extensive. Pop. 7,000.

COOPANG, COUPANG, or KŒPANG, *koo'-pang*, a Dutch settlement on the S.W. coast of the island of Timon, in the Indian archipelago. A large trade is carried on. Pop. 5,000 Lat. 10° 10′ S. Lon. 123° E.

COOPER, SIR ASTLEY, *koop'-er*, a distinguished surgeon and anatomist, who studied under

Clive and John Hunter, the most famous anatomists of the day, and in 1787 was appointed demonstrator of anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital. In 1792 he was appointed professor of anatomy at Surgeons' Hall, in 1800 surgeon at Guy's Hospital, and in 1813 became professor of comparative anatomy in the College of Surgeons. He rapidly rose to the summit of his profession, and in 1820 was called in to attend George IV., from whose head he removed a tumour. In the same year he received a baronetcy, which, it was stipulated, was to descend to his adopted son and nephew, Astley Cooper, he himself being without a son. In 1822 he was elected one of the court of examiners of the College of Surgeons, and in 1827 president of the college. In 1828 he became serjeant-surgeon to the king, and in 1830 vice-president of the Royal Society. In 1834 he received from Oxford the honorary degree of doctor of civil laws, and subsequently visited Edinburgh, where the university made him a LL.D., and the freedom of the city was voted to him. He wrote several works on surgical subjects, which greatly enhanced his reputation, and as an operator was pre-eminent among the surgeons of his day. A statue by Bailey was erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Born at Brooke, Norfolk, 1768; **died**, 1841.

COOPER, SAMUEL, a celebrated English painter, who excelled in miniature portraits, insomuch that Louis XIV. of France offered £150 for his picture of Oliver Cromwell. He was called Van Dyck in Little. He was buried in old St. Pancras church, where his epitaph, in Latin, described him as the Apelles of his age. His wife was the sister of the poet Pope's mother, and he had a brother, Alexander Cooper, who became painter to Queen Christina of Sweden.

Born in London, 1609; **died**, 1672.

COOPER, JAMES FENIMORE, a distinguished American novelist, whose father was a judge in the state of New York. After passing through Yale College, he, in 1802, entered the navy as a midshipman, and for six years followed the sea, when he retired and married. He afterwards took up his abode in Cooperstown, a village founded by his father, on Lake Ostego, in Western New York. It was not, however, till 1821 that Mr. Cooper ventured to appear as an author. Then he produced his "Precaution," which made little impression; but which, being shortly afterwards succeeded by his "Spy," it may be presumed gave him courage to proceed in the style of novel-writing. This second production was a decided success, and led the way to a long list of fictions, which it would occupy a considerable space even to name. Among them we may specify the "Pilot" and "Pioneers," "The Last of the Mohicans," "Lionel Lincoln," "The Red Rover," and "The Water-witch," as sufficiently indicating the characteristics of his genius. He also wrote several novels, the scenes of which are laid in Europe, where he resided for several years. Cooper wrote in other paths besides those of the imagination. He produced "Lives of Distinguished American Naval Officers," "Sketches of Switzerland," "Gleanings in Europe," and several other works. Many of his stories have been translated both into German and French; and it is also affirmed that some of them are to be found, even in one or more of the Oriental tongues.

Born at Burlington, New Jersey, 1789; **died** at Cooperstown, New York, 1851.

COOPER, a county of Missouri, United States, watered by a river of the same name. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 21,000.

COOPER-PORT, or TOKO-LABO HARBOUR, on the east coast of the Middle Island, New Zealand.

COORG, *koorg*, a division of British India, inclosed by Mysore, Canara, and Malabar. Mountainous, and covered with forests. The lowest part of the country has an elevation of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is watered by the Cauvary and its tributaries. The inhabitants of this country are a handsome race, and mostly devoted to agricultural pursuits. Among them is the peculiar custom of the wife of the eldest brother in a family, being the common property of all the younger brothers, whose wives, in their turn, become the common property of all the rest. In 1834 Coorg was annexed to Great Britain. The province is remarkable for very ancient artificial ramparts, in some parts 25 feet in height, and protected by wide ditches. These ramparts are in many places covered with trees of great size, and are of unknown origin. **Area**, 2,000 square miles. **Pop.** 178,302.

COOS, *ko-os'*, a county of New Hampshire, United States. **Area**, 1,600 square miles. **Pop.** 18,580. Capital, Lancaster.

COOSA, *koo'-sa*, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area**, 864 square miles. **Pop.** 15,113. Rockford is the capital.

COOSSY, *koos'-se*, a river of British India, rising in the district of Ramghur, and, after a course of 240 miles, falling into the river Hooghly, below Calcutta, in **lat.** 22° N.; **lon.** 88° 4′ E.

COOSY, a river of India, rising in the peaks of the Himalaya, and, after a course of 330 miles through Nepaul falling into the Ganges, in **lat.** 25° 19′ N.; **lon.** 87° 19′ E.

COOTE, SIR EYRE, *koot*, an English general, who entered the army at an early age, and fought against the followers of Charles Stuart in 1745. In 1754 he went to India, where he distinguished himself in many important actions, particularly at the siege of Pondicherry. On account of his conduct here, the directors of the honourable East-India Company presented him with a diamond-hilted sword. In 1769 he was made commander-in-chief of the Company's forces; but quitted Madras at the end of the following year, and returned to England, where he was appointed governor of Fort St. George, and made knight of the Bath. In 1781 he proceeded again to India as commander-in-chief, and, at the head of 10,000 men, defeated Hyder Ali, whose forces numbered 150,000. There is a fine monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

Born in Ireland, 1726; **died** in Madras, in 1783.

COOTEHILL, *koot'-hill*, a market-town of Cavan, Ireland, on the Cootehill river, 28 miles N.W. of Dundalk. It has a church, a court-house, a bridewell, and several schools. **Pop.** 2,000.

COPAN, *ko-pan'*, a ruined city of Guatemala, Central America, remarkable for the traces of an immense temple, and colossal figures.

COPENHAGEN, *ko'-pen-hai'-gen*, (in Danish, Kjöbenhavn, "merchant's haven,") the capital of Denmark, and one of the best-built cities in Europe. It stands on the islands of Seeland and Amager, or Amak, on the W. side of the Sound. The city consists of two parts, Copenhagen proper in Seeland, on the N. of the harbour (which is the channel between the islands), and Christianshavn, in Amager, on the S. Copenhagen proper is again divided into the old and new town, the limits of each being marked by the Gothersgade (or Goths-street), a broad thoroughfare running in a north-

westerly direction from the harbour to the lofty wall with strong bastions which surround the town. The old town is to the west of this street, thickly populated and very irregularly built, with narrow crooked streets. The new town is regularly laid out, and the buildings are handsome and of modern construction. Christianshavn, on the S. side of the harbour is also protected by a strong wall with a ditch, and connected by two drawbridges with Copenhagen. The citadel of Frederickshavn, at the north-east angle of the town is an immense polygon, supposed to be almost impregnable. In the old town, near the harbour, is the royal castle of Christiansborg, the erection of which was commenced in 1828, occupying the site of an older palace, destroyed by fire in 1794. It is adorned with sculptures by Thorwaldsen, and magnificently decorated and furnished. Behind the palace are the large royal stables, and in the vicinity the chief government offices. The ordinary residence of the royal family is in a part of the new town called Amalienburg, rebuilt by Frederick V. between 1746 and 1765. It is extremely beautiful, and consists chiefly of an octagon, known by the name of Frederick's-square, and opening into four broad rectangular streets. In the centre is a fine bronze statue of Frederick V. on horseback, weighing 45,000 lb. In this square are the Amalienburg and four other palaces. In the north part of the new town, near the wall is Rosenburg Palace, a building in the Gothic style, designed by Inigo Jones. Here are kept the royal jewels and the throne of solid silver. The castle is surrounded by beautiful gardens, which, with the ramparts, is the fashionable promenade. The cathedral (Frue Kirke) in the north part of the old town is in the Greco-Roman style, enriched with some of the masterpieces of Thorwaldsen. The tower is 200 feet high. The old cathedral was destroyed in the memorable bombardment by the British. St. Peter's, Trinity, the Church of the Holy Ghost, and the Mariners Church are other prominent and very interesting edifices. The university, the town-house, the old exchange, and the splendid Thorwaldsen museum, near the castle of Christiansborg, are among the most noticeable public buildings. Not far from Amalienburg-square is the king's new market, a spacious but irregular area, containing in one of its sides the castle of Charlottenburg, formerly the residence of the queen, but now appropriated to the Royal Academy of Fine Arts. Here also are the theatre, the artillery-house, the great hotel, and other stately buildings, besides an equestrian statue of Christian V., erected in 1688. There are many ecclesiastical and other public edifices, a university, a royal library, containing upwards of 500,000 volumes, and, it is said, 16,000 MSS., and a museum of northern antiquities. The harbour is capable of containing 1,000 sail, and, although the entrance is so narrow that one ship only can enter at a time, its depth is sufficient to admit vessels of the largest size.

Manf.—Linens, woollens, sail-cloth, porcelain, tobacco, spirituous liquors; and it has anchor-foundries, roperies, and dockyards.

Pop.—273,323.

Lat. 55° 41′ N. **Lon.** 12° 35′ E.

History.—Copenhagen is the residence of the sovereign, and the seat of the court. It was founded in 1168, and was originally constructed of wood. In the battle of the Baltic it was taken by Nelson, in 1801, and in 1807 again bombarded by the British. Then above 300 houses, and twice that number were damaged, and the cathedral and university destroyed

COPERNICUS, NICOLAS, *ko-per'-ni-kus*, Prussian astronomer. His family was noble, and his uncle bishop of Warmia. He was educated at Cracow, where he became a doctor of medicine. He afterwards went to Italy, and in 1500 obtained a professorship of mathematics at Rome. He subsequently returned to his native country, where he became a canon in the church of Frauenburg. Here he passed the remainder of his days a quiet and grave man, deeply immersed in astronomical researches, whilst healing the poor by his medical knowledge, and comforting them by his ecclesiastical duties. The result of his solitary vigils appeared in his great work entitled "De Revolutionibus Orbium Cœlestium," which overturned a great portion of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, and established for himself an enduring fame. He believed in a "*centrum mundi*," round which the earth and other planets revolve. The MS. of his great work remained in his possession some years before he would publish it. At length he gave it to the world, and only lived to see a printed copy of it a few hours before his death. He was buried in the cathedral to which he belonged.

Born at Thorn, in Prussia, 1473; **died** 1543.

COPIA, *ko'-pe-a*, the goddess of plenty among the Romans, represented bearing a horn (the *cornucopia*, or horn of Copia,) filled with grapes, fruits, &c.

COPIAH, *ko'-pi-ah*, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 960 square miles. **Pop.** 27,552. Gallatin is the capital.

COPIAPO, *ko'-pe-a-po'*, the capital of a district of the same name in Chili, in the province of Coquimbo, on the river Copiapo, about 30 miles from the Pacific Ocean. **Pop.** 14,000. Copper, cobalt, and silver are largely exported from Copiapo. The Copiapo Railway is the highest in the world, being 4,479 feet above the Pacific.

COPLEY, SIR JOHN SINGLETON, *kop'-ley*, a distinguished artist, born in America. By the force of nature he became a painter, and rose to eminence in his profession on both sides of the Atlantic, before he had visited either England or Italy. In 1776, however, he arrived in London, and took up his residence in George-street, Hanover-square. During the previous year he had visited both England and Italy, and had now determined to settle in the former. In 1777 he became an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1783 a member. He devoted much of his attention to illustrations of history, and his "Death of Lord Chatham" is, perhaps, his best work. He was the father of the late Lord Lyndhurst.

Born at Boston, United States, 1737; **died** 1815.

COPPERMINE RIVER rises near Great Bear Lake, runs through a part of British North America, and after a course of 250 miles, with numerous falls and rapids, falls into the Arctic Ocean in **lat.** 68° N., and **lon.** 116° W.—The Coppermine mountains are to the west of it.

COQUIMBO, *ko-keem'-bo*, a province of Chili, South America, inclosed by the Aconcagua on the S., the desert of Atacama on the N., the Andes on the E., and it has the Pacific on the W. Barren and dry, but rich in mines. **Pop.** 173,205; consisting of Spaniards, people of colour, and some Indians. **Lat.** between 25° 30′ and 31° S. **Lon.** between 69° and 72° W.

COQUIMBO, or LA SERENA, the capital of the above province, at nearly a mile's distance from the Pacific Ocean. It is one of the principal seaports, and stands at the mouth of the Coquimbo river. Some French mercantile houses are established in it, and it has smelting-furnaces. Chinchilla skins are largely exported. A railway, opened in 1862, connects the town with the mining districts. **Pop.** 6,000.

COQUEREL, ATHANASE LAURENT CHARLES, *ko'-ke-ral*, French Protestant divine, who was for many years one of the most popular preachers, in Paris, and in 1848 was elected by the department of the Seine as a representative in the National Assembly, but he retired from politics after the *coup d'état* of 1851. He was considered to be the greatest preacher in the French Reformed Church, and was the author of numerous works, especially in reply to the German Rationalists, and in vindication of Christian orthodoxy.

Born at Paris, 1795; **died** 1868.

COQUEREL, ATHANASE JOSUÉ, son of the above, and also a very eminent preacher. In 1864 he was charged with holding heterodox opinions, and suspended from his ministerial functions by the Consistory of Paris; but he continued to preach. Among his numerous works the most remarkable are, "The Origin and Development of Catholicism and Protestantism," and a work on the influence of Catholicism on Italian art. He travelled and lectured in England and America.

Born at Amsterdam, 1820; **died** at Paris, 1875.

CORA, or CORI, *ko'-ra*, a town of Italy, 30 miles S.E. of Rome. It occupies the site of an ancient town, one of the chief cities of Latium, and portions of the old wall, two temples, and a bridge remain. It is romantically situated on a lofty hill in the midst of olive plantations, and surrounded by a wall. **Pop.** 4,000.

CORAIS, ADAMANTIOS, *ko-ra'-is*, Greek scholar, son of a merchant of Smyrna. At first engaged in commercial pursuits he relinquished them early in life and went to Paris, where he resided until his death. He edited many of the Greek authors, and translated some Italian poems into modern Greek. His sympathy with the Greeks, in their efforts to achieve independence, was warmly expressed.

Born at Smyrna, 1748; **died** at Paris, 1833.

CORAL SEA, *kor'-al*, that part of the Pacific Ocean which has Australia on its W. and the New Hebrides on its E.; and so called from the coral reefs it contains.

CORAM, THOMAS, CAPTAIN, *kor-am*, an English philanthropist, who instituted the London Foundling Hospital, besides causing an establishment to be formed in N. America for the education of Indian girls. He was bred to the sea, in the merchant service, and spent all that he had on these and other benevolent schemes, so that in his old age he was obliged to be supported by the contributions of several noble patrons, among whom was Frederick, prince of Wales. He was buried in the Foundling Hospital, on the gate of which there is a statue of him.

Born 1668; **died** in London, 1751.

CORBACH, or KORBACH, *kor'-bak*, the capital of the principality of Waldeck, on the Itter, 70 miles from Cologne. **Manf.** Principally woollen stuffs. **Pop.** 2,300.—Near here, in 1760, the French defeated the Hanoverians.

CORBEIL, *kor'-bai*, a town of France, 18 miles from Paris, in the department of the Seine and Oise. It stands where the Essonne joins the Seine, at the head of a branch of the Paris and Orleans Railway. **Manf.** Shawls, cashmeres, and printed goods. **Pop.** 5,000.

CORCYRA, *kor-si'-ra*, an island in the Ionian Sea, on the coast of Epirus, famous in Greek poetry for the shipwreck of Ulysses, and the gardens of Alcinous. It is the modern Corfu. (*See* CORFU.)

CORDAY D'ARMANS, MARIE ANNE CHARLOTTE, *kor'-dai*, better known as Charlotte Corday, was born of a good family, who resided principally at Caen, where she was greatly admired for her beauty and spirit. She had a lover named Belsunce, a major in the French army, who was denounced by Marat, and caused to be assassinated. This event animated Charlotte with sentiments of vengeance against Marat, whom she regarded as the oppressor of her country. She hastened to Paris, and on being, after some difficulty, admitted to his presence, stabbed him to the heart, July 12, 1793. Far from attempting to escape, she confessed the fact, and was condemned to suffer death. Accordingly she was guillotined. This circumstance was attended by another equally extraordinary. As she was being conducted to the scaffold, a deputy of the city of Mayence, named Adam Lux, was so transported with admiration of her beauty and heroism, that he hastened to the tribunal, and demanded to suffer death in her stead. This, however, was not conceded to him; but he was also condemned and executed with the same instrument.

Born at St. Saturnin, 1768; **died** 1793.

CORDILLERA, *kor-dil-lair'-a*, the Spanish name for a mountain-chain.

CORDOVA, or KORDOBA, *kor'-do-va*, the capital of a province of the same name, and formerly the capital of a kingdom, in a plain on the Guadalquiver, 120 miles N.E. of Cadiz. It forms an oblong square, built like an amphitheatre, and is surrounded by Moorish walls, flanked with large towers, and encompassing a large area, extensively occupied by gardens. There is a cathedral, which was anciently a mosque, built by Abderahman I., king of the Moors, on the site of a Roman temple of Janus, about 760, and is still one of the most remarkable edifices in Spain. More than 800 columns of coloured marble, jasper, and porphyry remain. Several other churches are worthy of notice, either for their architecture or their paintings. There is a bridge across the Quadalquiver, which was built by the Moors. It consists of 16 arches, and is commanded by a Saracenic castle. **Manf.** Paper, hats, barrels, silken fabrics, silver and filigree work, and a kind of leather, called, from this town, Cordovan, or Cordwain. The manner of preparing it was here invented by the Moors. Its sale, has now, however, dwindled into insignificance. **Pop.** 49,755.—Cordova, the ancient Corduba, was, in 711, taken by the Moors, and, for several centuries, remained in their possession. In 1236 it was captured by Ferdinand III., and was constituted capital of one of the four old provinces of Andalusia, with the title of kingdom. In 1808 it was occupied and pillaged by the French. It was the birthplace of the two Senecas, and of Lucan the poet.

CORDOVA, a province of Spain, formerly a portion of the old province of Andalusia, inclosed by Badajos and Ciudad Real on the N., by Jaen on the E., on the S. by Granada, and on the W. by Seville. It is mountainous in the N., and in the S. comparatively level, with great fertility in the plains and valleys, and rich in minerals in the highlands. **Area,** 4,159 square miles. **Pop.** 394,661.

CORDOVA, one of the central provinces of the Argentine Confederation, South America. The surface is mountainous, and there are extensive barren flats. Maize and fruit are the chief products, and large numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats are reared. **Area,** 54,000 square miles. **Pop.** 320,000.

CORDOVA, capital of the above province, situate on the Rio Primero, and has a handsome cathedral, and several other churches and monasteries. **Manf.** Cotton and woollen cloths. **Pop.** 49,600. **Lat.** 31° 26′ S. **Lon.** 63° 55′ W.—It was founded by the Spaniards in 1573.

CORDOVA, or **CORDOBA**, a town of the Mexican confederation, 57 miles S.W. of Vera Cruz. It has numerous domes, towers, and steeples, and there is a large square in the centre of the town, with Gothic arcades, on three sides, the cathedral on the fourth, with a fountain in the middle. **Manf.** Cotton and woollen fabrics, and leather; and it has a trade in coffee and sugar. **Pop.** 49,755.

COREA, *ko-ré-a*, a large country of Asia, situate E. of China, and consisting of a peninsula, formed on one side by the Yellow Sea, and on the other by the Sea of Japan. It is fertile along the coasts. Little is known of the interior, but it is supposed to be mountainous, and well-wooded and watered.

Pro. Rice, millet, wheat, hemp, cotton, tobacco, ginseng, fruits, cattle, and timber.
Minerals.—Iron, copper, lead, coal, gold, and silver.
Manf.—Similar to those of the Chinese, whose habits and customs are nearly the same. Their commeree is principally with Japan; but they also pursue a contraband trade with China
Gov.—Despotic; and the public acts must be approved by the emperor of China, to whom, every four years, a tribute is paid.
Area.—90,000 square miles.
Pop. estimated at 8,000,000.
Lat. between 34° and 42° N. **Lon.** between 125° and 129° E.
History.—The Mongol conquerors of China subdued Corea; but the native dynasty was subsequently restored. Towards the end of the last century, Jesuit missionaries obtained a footing there, followed by others, and in 1852, 11,000 of the population professed Christianity. In 1866, some French missionaries having been murdered, a French force was landed, but obtained no successes, and since, the American expeditions have been equally fruitless. The Coreans have an almost unsurmountable objection to intercourse with foreigners.

CORELLA, *ko-rel'-la*, a town in Spain, on the left bank of the Alhama, 12 miles W. of Tudela. **Manf.** Soap, wax, earthenware, cordage, wine, oil, and liquorice. There is a good trade in grain, fruit, and cattle. A yearly fair is held. **Pop.** 4,000.

CORELLI, ARCANGELO, *ko-rel'-le*, called by his countrymen "the divine," was an Italian musical composer, who visited Paris and Germany. His greatest work is his "Concerti Grossi," or twelve Concertos. As a violinist, he was unrivalled, and his compositions for that instrument are regarded as of standard excellence.
Born at Lusignano, 1653; **died** at Rome, 1713.

CORENTIN, *ko-ren'-tin*, a river of Guiana, in S. America. It rises in Mount Acarai, 24 miles E. of the Essequibo, and enters the Atlantic in lat. 6° N.; lon. 57° W., by an estuary 25 miles wide. It is navigable for boats about 150 miles from its mouth, when it is impeded by cataracts.

CORESUS, *ko-ré-sus*, a priest of Bacchus at Calydon, in Bœotia, was deeply enamoured of the nymph Callirhoe, who treated him with disdain. He complained to Bacchus, who visited the country with a pestilence. The Calydonians were directed by the oracle to appease the god by sacrificing Callirhoe on his altar. Accordingly, the nymph was led to the altar, and Coresus, who was to sacrifice her, forgot his resentment, and stabbed himself. Callirhoe, conscious of her ingratitude to the love of Coresus, killed herself on the brink of a fountain, which afterwards bore her name.

CORFE CASTLE, *korf*, a small town in Dorsetshire, situate in the peninsula or the isle of Purbeck, 24 miles S.E. of Dorchester. It is chiefly noted for its castle, at the gates of which King Edward the Martyr was assassinated, March 18, 979, at the instigation of his stepmother, Elfrida. Subsequently, King John, in his wars with the barons, deposited his regalia in it for security. In the civil war it was defended for the king by Lady Bankes, wife of Lord Chief Justice Sir John Bankes; but, in 1645-6, it fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians, who dismantled it. There is an ancient stone cross in the market-place. The large and handsome church was rebuilt in 1860. A great quantity of potter's clay is dug in the neighbourhood and sent to Staffordshire. **Pop.** 2,000.

CORFU, *kor-foo'*, the most northerly of the Ionian islands, situate at the entrance of the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of South Albania, from which it is separated by a channel varying from 2 to 6 miles in width. It is 38 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 3 to 20. It is mountainous, the highest summit being nearly 4,000 feet in elevation; but there are fertile valleys. **Pro.** Corn, wine, and olive-oil, oranges, lemons, honey, wax, and salt. **Pop.** 106,109.—This is the ancient Coreyra. (*See* IONIAN ISLES.)

CORFU, the capital of the above island, is situate on the east coast, and built in the form of an amphitheatre. It is extremely strong, being defended by a detached citadel, two forts, and other works. The harbour is rather small, but the road is capacious and secure. In front of Corfu, at the distance of about a mile, is the island of Vido, upon which is built one of the above forts, and where the lazaretto is kept. It is protected by a triple range of batteries, and forms a strong outwork to the fortifications of the harbour. A Greek archbishop and a Latin bishop reside in the town. **Pop.** 25,000. **Lat.** 39° 37′ N. **Lon.** 20° E.—It has communication by steam with Athens, Otranto, Trieste, Gibraltar, and England.

CORFU, CHANNEL OF, is an arm of the Mediterranean, between the coast of Epirus and the island of the same name. **Ext.** 30 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 2 to 16 miles.

CORIA, *ko'-re-a*, a town of Spain, on the Alagon, 30 miles N.W. of Caceres. It is inclosed by walls, and contains a fine Gothic cathedral, and two palaces. **Manf.** Linen and chocolate. There are three annual fairs. **Pop.** 2,900.

CORIA-DEL-RIO, a town of Spain, province of Seville, on the right bank of the Guadalquiver. **Manf.** Soap, tiles, oil, wine, and liquorice. **Pop.** 3,200.

CORIGLIANO, *ko-reel-ya'-no*, a town of Italy, in the Calabrian province of Cosenza, 24 miles N.E. of Cosenza, 4 miles from the Gulf of Taranto, beautifully situated on the slope of a hill crowned by an old castle. **Manf.** Woollen and cloth, caps, and soap. It has a considerable trade in liquorice, fruit, and wine, which form the produce of the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 12,340.

CORIGLIANO, a town of Italy, between the Misa and Cesano, 24 miles W. of Ancona. Six annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,500.

CORINGA, *ko-rin'-ga*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, near the mouth of the Godavery. It is the best port on the Coromandel coast, but is subject to inundations when the wind is high from the N.E. Both in 1787 and 1832, most of its inhabitants were drowned. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** 16° 49′ N. **Lon.** 82° 29′ E.

CORINNA, *ko-rin'-na*, a lyric poetess of Bœotia, in Greece. She was the rival of Pindar, from whom she bore away, on five several occasions, the poetical prize. There have come down to the moderns only a few of her verses. She lived principally at Thebes.

Lived about 500 B.C.

CORINTH, *kor'-inth*, a town of Greece, the capital of a department of the same name, situate on the Isthmus of Corinth, 50 miles from Athens. It was one of the most famous towns of antiquity, eminent for wealth and cultivation of the arts; eminent, too, for the licentiousness which prevailed. In the temple of Aphrodite a thousand female slaves were maintained for the purpose of prostitution. It now presents more the appearance of a village than a town, the houses being scattered and separated by gardens and corn-fields. The traces of the ancient walls are still discernible, but the principal and only interesting monument of antiquity is the citadel, or Acro-Corinthos. It stands above the town on an isolated hill, 1,890 feet high, in a situation of immense strength. The town, destroyed by an earthquake in 1858, has been rebuilt nearer the Gulf of Corinth.

Pop. with Argolis, 136,081.

History.—Corinth was, according to legend, first founded by Sisyphus, son of Æolus, A.M. 2616, and received its name from Corinthus, the son of Pelops. It was totally destroyed by L. Mummius, the Roman consul, and burnt to the ground, 146 B.C. The government of Corinth was monarchical till 779 years B.C., when officers, called *Prytanes*, were instituted. Its inhabitants formed numerous colonies, and Paul preached the gospel in it for upwards of a year. After the taking of Constantinople, it fell into the hands of the Turks, in 1458, from whom it was retaken in 1687, by its former possessors, the Venetians. In 1715 it again was possessed by the Turks, who held it till 1823.

CORINTH, or LEPANTO, GULF OF, an arm of the Mediterranean, extending from W. to E., and nearly separating Hellas on the N. from the Morea on the S., and communicating with the Gulf of Patras by the Strait of Lepanto. **Ext.** 75 miles long, with an average breadth of 15 miles. (*See* LEPANTO.)

CORINTH, ISTHMUS OF, a narrow neck of sterile land, separating the Gulf of Corinth, or Lepanto, from that of Ægina, and connecting the peninsula of the Morea with the rest of Greece. It is 20 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 4 to 8 miles. The famous Isthmian games were celebrated here.

CORIO, a town of Italy, 7 miles N.W. of Turin. **Pop.** 5,300.

CORIOLANUS, *kor'-i-o-lai'-nus*, the surname of Caius Martius, from his victory at Corioli 493 B.C., where, from a private soldier, he gained the amplest honours. His story, as given by the Roman historians, is regarded as a fiction by Niebuhr, who thinks it ought to be excluded from history. It is stated, however, that the consulship, which he had solicited, was refused him, he having rendered himself distasteful to the people, on account of his haughty character. He afterwards proposed measures hostile to the interests of the people, and opposed the gratuitous distribution of the corn which had been sent, in a time of scarcity, by Gelo, king of Sicily. The tribunes, thereon, condemned him to exile. Eager for vengeance, Coriolanus offered his services to the Volsci, and soon appeared at their head, ravaging the Roman territory, and laying siege to the "Eternal City" itself. The inhabitants, terrified, sent several embassies to him; but he was deaf to all their entreaties. He was about to deliver the assault, when his mother, followed by his wife and a train of Roman women, arrived at his camp, to supplicate him to pause. Conquered by their tears, Coriolanus consented to raise the siege. He was assassinated some little time after by the Volsci; although, according to others, he lived to an advanced age.—Shakspeare and other poets have dramatized his life.

Lived in the 5th and 4th centuries B.C.

CORK, *kork*, the largest county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, and bounded N. and N.E. by Limerick and Tipperary, E. by Waterford, and on the other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. It is 110 miles long, by 70 broad. The surface of the country is varied with beauty and fertility, producing crops principally of oats, wheat and potatoes. In the western part it is wild and boggy. The coast, 250 miles long, is bold and rocky, with numerous indentations, and abounds with excellent harbours. The principal bays are Bantry, Cork Harbour, Kinsale, Clonakilty, Dunmanus, and Youghal. Off the coast are numerous islands, including the rocky island of Cape Clear, the southernmost point of Ireland. **Rivers.** The Lee, Bandon, Blackwater, Islen, Funcheon, Bridge, and the Awbeg. **Lakes.** Numerous. **Minerals.** Copper, iron, coal, limestone, and marble. **Area**, 2,890 square miles. **Pop.** 492,810. This county is supposed to have been originally peopled by the inhabitants of Spain, and up to the end of the 12th century it formed a kingdom under the Macarthys.

CORK, a city and parliamentary borough, capital of the above county, is situate on both banks of, and on an island in the river Lee, over which are several elegant stone bridges, 138 miles S. of Dublin. The public buildings are generally of a plain exterior. They consist of a cathedral, an exchange, commercial buildings, a spacious market-house, custom-house, several handsome parish churches, a town-hall, hospitals, and two theatres. Its barracks are on a very large scale, and are fine buildings. It has also several scientific institutions, the principal of which are the Queen's College, opened in 1849, school of medicine and surgery, the philosophical library, mechanics' institute, and a fine arts', Cuvierian, agricultural, and other societies. There is a spacious public park, a promenade a mile long, lined with elm trees, on the west of the city, and a fine public cemetery. The harbour is one of the largest and best in the United Kingdom. The entrance is defended by batteries on islands, on which are artillery barracks, ordnance depôts, and a convict establishment. QUEENSTOWN, formerly known as the Cove of Cork, is on the estuary of the Lee. **Manf.** Sail-cloth, sheeting, paper, leather, glue, glass, iron, and friezes, and iron shipbuilding is largely carried on. The city exports large quantities of salt provisions, with hides, butter, flour, pork, and other Irish produce. **Pop.** 80,124.

CORLEONE, *kor'-lai-o'-nai*, a well-built town of Sicily, 20 miles from Palermo. It stands on a hill near the source of the Belici, and has several churches and convents, with a trade in corn and oil. **Pop.** 15,300, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

CORNARO, LODOVICO, *kor'-na'-ro*, a Venetian nobleman, best known by his advocacy of a temperate life, in an essay which has been translated into nearly all the European languages. He produced this essay in his 83rd year, and his own life was prolonged until he had nearly completed a century.

Born 1467; **died** 1566.

CORNEILLE, PETER, *kor'-nai*, an eminent French dramatist, who was brought up to the bar, for which his genius was entirely unsuited. Accordingly, he quitted it, and commenced writing for the stage. His first comedy, "Mélite," was produced in 1629, and was followed by "Clitandre," "La Veuve," "La Galerie du Palais," and "La Place Royale," when, in 1637, appeared his "Cid," founded on the "Cid" of Guilhem de Castro, of Spain. This performance filled the Parisians with enthusiasm. It carried their conceptions of the drama into new regions, and its author became "Le Grand Corneille." Whatever gratification this might bring to the vanity of the author, it was not quite universal. He had been so unfortunate as to offend the Cardinal Richelieu, who had, himself, some poetical pretensions, and who, as the founder of the French Academy, was, in some degree, the means of endeavouring to abate the public admiration. Chapelain, one of the members of that learned body, therefore, wrote an elaborate critique on the "Cid," hinting at a deficiency of inventive genius in Corneille, seeing that he had borrowed the plot of his drama from a Spaniard. Such an insinuation was too damaging to be taken with indifference by Corneille, who set to work and in 1639 produced his "Horace" and his "Cinna," which are, in themselves, sufficient to establish a claim to ingenious originality. In 1640 appeared his "Polyeucte," which was succeeded by "La Mort de Pompée," "Le Menteur," and several others. His later productions betokened an evident declension of genius, and being disgusted with the stage, he turned his attention to other kinds of poetical composition. His success in these, however, was not great, and he returned to the drama. In 1659 he produced his "Œdipe," and continued to write, but with no steady success. In 1672 his "Pulchérie" appeared, and, in 1674, his "Suréna;" but he had already ceased to be popular. For 37 years he was a member of the Academy, and was dean at the time of his death.

Born at Rouen, 1606; **died** at Paris, 1684.

CORNEILLE, THOMAS, brother of the above, was also a poet, a member of the French Academy, and of that of Inscriptions. He wrote no fewer than forty-two pieces, which, with the exception of "Ariane" and "Le Comte d'Essex," have all passed into oblivion. Of this number, however, many met with the greatest success in their day. He succeeded his brother as a member of the Academy. Besides his plays he wrote a "Dictionary of Arts," and a "Geographical and Historical Dictionary."

Born at Rouen, 1625; died at Andelys, 1709.

CORNELIA, *kor-né'-le-a*, wife of Pompey, and daughter of Metellus Scipio, accompanied her husband in his flight after the battle of Pharsalia, and saw him massacred before her eyes in the harbour of Alexandria. (*See* POMPEY.)

CORNELIA, the daughter of Scipio Africanus, and wife of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus. She is best known in history as "the mother of the Gracchi." She was the mother of twelve children, only three of whom survived the period of childhood, two sons, Tiberius and Caius, the tribunes, and a daughter, the wife of Scipio Africanus the younger. She directed the education of her sons, and was greatly admired for her virtues. When a Campanian lady made once a show of her jewels at Cornelia's house, and entreated her to favour her with a sight of her own, Cornelia produced her two sons, saying, "These are the only jewels of which I can boast." In her lifetime a statue was raised to her, with this inscription, "To Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi." (*See* GRACCHUS.)

Born 189 B.C.; **died** 110 B.C.

CORNELIS, CORNELIUS, *kor-naï'-les*, Dutch painter, who, in 1595, instituted an academy of painting at Haarlem. He painted historical and mythological subjects, portraits, and flower-pieces. His pictures are esteemed to be of great value.

Born at Haarlem, 1562; **died** 1638.

CORNELIUS, PETER VON, *kor-naï'-le-oos*, an eminent German artist, who became a painter by choice, and who, in his nineteenth year, was engaged to paint, with figures in chiaroscuro, the cupola of the old church of Neuss, near Dusseldorf. After this he proceeded to Frankfort, where he executed a series of designs illustrative of the "Faust" of Goethe, to whom the engravings were dedicated. His reputation was now fast rising, and he proceeded to Rome, where he united himself with several kindred spirits and commenced studying with a view to found a new school of German art. To accomplish this, fresco was the style adopted, and Cornelius was commissioned to paint the walls of the villa of Bartholdy, the Prussian consul-general. The subjects he chose were, "Joseph Recognizing his Brethren," and "Joseph Interpreting the Dream of Pharaoh's Chief Butler," which were a decided success, and excited general admiration. He now rose higher and higher in his profession, and left Rome, 1819. At Dusseldorf he remodelled the academy, and then had two spacious halls assigned him to paint, in the Glyptothek at Munich. In one of these,—the Hall of Heroes, he represented in colossal proportions, the leading events of the "Iliad;" in the other,—the Hall of the Gods, he symbolized the Grecian mythology. These works were not completed till 1830, and are conceived and executed with such a grandeur of effect as to command universal homage. He also painted for the Ludwigs-Kirche, a painting of great size, the "Last Judgment," which has been compared to the grandest works of Michael Angelo. In 1841 he went to Berlin, where he executed twelve large paintings for the royal mausoleum. In 1825 he became director of the Munich Academy, which, under him, rose to be a great school of art. He was admitted a foreign member of the Institute of France, in 1838, and a member of the Academy of Berlin, in 1841.

Born at Dusseldorf, 1787; **died** 1867.

CORNELIUS, *kor-né'-le-us*, "horney," or "beam of the sun," a captain of the Roman garrison at Cæsarea.

CORNELIUS NEPOS, a Roman author, who wrote, besides other works, of which no traces remain, a number of biographies, which form a very popular school book.

Lived in the 1st century.

CORNETO, *kor-naï'-to*, a maritime town of Central Italy, 10 miles N. of Civita Vecchia. The cathedral, a noble Gothic edifice, built in the 9th century, was so much damaged by lightning, that it has never since been used as a place of worship. The Vitelleschi Palace (now an inn) and the old town-house, decorated with frescoes, are interesting buildings. The town is surrounded with walls, and, occupying a lofty ridge near the Mediterranean, has a picturesque appearance. Pop. 4,000. —It occupies the site of the Etruscan Tarquinii, and extensive remains of the most interesting character have been discovered.

CORNIGLIO, *kor'-né-le-o*, a town of Italy, at the junction of the Beatica and Parma rivers, 25 miles S.W. of Parma. Three cattle fairs are held in the year. Pop. 5,500.

CORNOUAILLES, *kor'-noo-aïl*, an old district of France, now divided into the departments Côtes-du-Nord, Finisterre, and Morbihan.

CORNWALL, *korn'-wal*, a maritime county of England, forming its S.W. extremity, and surrounded by the sea, except on the E. side, where it is separated from Devonshire partly by the Tamar. It is 78 miles long, with an average breadth of 43. A ridge of bleak and rugged hills extending from W. to E. through its whole length, renders its appearance dreary in the extreme. These ranges are mostly of granite formation, and the greatest elevations are Brown Willy, 1,368 feet; Caradon-hill, 1,208; Kit-hill, 1,067; and Hensbarrow Beacon, 1,034. The eye is, however, occasionally relieved by valleys of great fertility and beauty, watered by numberless small streams, which are frequently interesting, from the romantic scenery with which they are associated. Along the coasts, too, the huge masses of granite, bidding defiance on one side to the violence of the waves, and forming, on the other, a stupendous rampart to the fertile plains beneath, exhibit a rare union of the sublime and beautiful. On the north-west coast are several shallow bays, that of St. Ives being the largest. The south coast is more broken, has many promontories, and several deep bays, the most extensive being Mounts, Falmouth, St. Austell, Looe, and Whitsand Bays. On the eastern side of Mounts Bay is the Lizard, the most southerly point of England, as Land's End, a rocky promontory, about 60 feet high, is the most westerly. The climate is uncertain, and subject to heavy rains, but, on the whole, mild. Myrtles and other tender plants thrive, whilst fruit-trees everywhere abound, and attain high perfection.

Pro.—Comparatively little attention was paid to agriculture till lately, when it began to be improved. The principal crops are corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables, large quantities are grown for the London and other markets.

Minerals.—Silver, zinc, lead, copper, tin, antimony, manganese, cobalt, bismuth, and granite. The copper and tin mines are very valuable and have been worked from remote antiquity. They are mostly of great depth, and in some cases the miners have driven galleries beneath the sea. In no other part of the world is the art of mining carried to such perfection. More than 90,000 tons of ore of all kinds are annually raised. One of the most interesting of the Cornish minerals is the soap-rock, particularly used in the manufacture of porcelain. There is also the china-stone, which is raised in great quantities near St. Austell, and forms a principal ingredient in the manufactures of the Staffordshire potteries.

Rivers.—The streams are generally short, flowing directly to the coast. The principal are the Tamar, Lynher, Fowey, Fal, Looe, and Alan.

Fisheries.—The pilchard and mackerel fisheries are especially valuable, and absorb a large amount of capital.

Area.—1,365 square miles.

Pop.—329,484, of whom about 30,000 are employed in mining operations.

Chief Towns.—TRURO, the county town; FALMOUTH, PENZANCE, LAUNCESTON, BODMIN, ST. IVES, PADSTOW, REDRUTH, and LISKEARD.

Parliamentary Representation.—The county is divided into East and West Cornwall, each of which returns two representatives.

History.—Long before the Christian era this part of Britain was visited by Phœnician mariners for the purpose of obtaining tin. At the time of the Roman conquest, it was occupied by tribes of Cimbri and Damnonii; and in the Saxon times was the retreat of native Britons, who maintained their independence until subdued by Athelstane. Druidical remains abound, and the Cornish language, a Celtic dialect, was spoken until the beginning of the present century. Cornwall was, in 1337, constituted a royal duchy, the revenues of which belong to the sovereign's eldest son, who is duke of Cornwall by inheritance, but prince of Wales by creation.

CORNWALL, NEW, a district of British Columbia, North America, on the Pacific Ocean. **Pop.** Unascertained, being mostly Indians.

CORNWALL, a township of Orange county, New York, U.S., beautifully situate on the Hudson, 48 miles from New York. **Pop.** about 5,000. The United States Military Academy of West Point is here.

CORNWALLIS, *korn-wal'-lis*, a county of Lower Canada, lying on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, between Devonshire and the district of Gaspé. **Pop.** Unascertained.—Also a town of Nova Scotia, 50 miles from Halifax.—An island in British N. America, in the Arctic Ocean. **Lat.** 65° N. **Lon.** 95° W.—Another in the S. Atlantic. **Lat.** 61° S. **Lon.** 54° W.

CORNWALLIS, CHARLES, marquis of, educated at Eton and Cambridge, entered the army, and in 1758 was made a captain in the light infantry. Three years afterwards he was aide-de-camp to the marquis of Granby, whom he accompanied to Germany till the end of the Seven Years' War. In 1762, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and succeeded, on the death of his father, to the title of Earl Cornwallis. Before then he had represented the borough of Eye in the House of Commons. In 1770 he was appointed governor of the Tower. On the breaking out of the American war, in 1776, he was ordered to embark for that country, where he displayed great military talents, highly distinguishing himself at the battle of Brandywine and the reduction of Charlestown. He won the battles of Camden and Guildford, but in 1781 was forced to surrender at York Town to the united American and French army, in consequence, he declared, of the inefficient support he received from Sir Henry Clinton. Soon after this he returned to England. In 1786, the affairs of British India wearing a critical aspect, he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief, where, in December, 1791, he took Bangalore. This success he followed up by defeating Tippoo Saib, who delivered to his lordship his two sons as hostages. Having successfully brought this war to a close, he returned to England, was created a marquis, and appointed master-general of the ordnance. In 1798 he was made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he quelled as insurrection, defeated an invading French force, and succeeded in effecting the important measure of a union between the two kingdoms. In 1801 his lord-lieutenancy expired, and he was employed as minister plenipotentiary in France; in which capacity he signed the preliminary treaty of the peace of Amiens. In 1804 he again accepted the governor-generalship of India, but, soon after his arrival, he fell ill of a fever, on his march to join the army at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares.

Born 1738; died 1805.

CORO, *kor'-o*, a seaport-town of Venezuela, South America. It is built in a sandy plain, near the Gulf of Maracaybo, about 2 miles from the Caribbean Sea. The inhabitants carry on a small trade in mules, goats, hides, sheep-skins, cheese, &c. **Pop.** 4,000. **Lat.** 11° 24′ N. **Lon.** 69° 46′ W.

COROMANDEL COAST, *kor'-o-man'-del*, a long line of seacoast on the W. side of the Bay of Bengal. It does not possess a good harbour in its whole extent. The cities of Madras, Pondicherry, and Tranquebar are on its coast. **Lat.** between 10° 17′ and 16° N. **Lon.** between 79° 56′ and 80° 10′ E.

CORONATA, *ko-ro-na'-ta*, an island in the Adriatic, 20 miles from Zara. **Ext.** 15 miles long, and 1 broad. It belongs to Dalmatia. **Pop.** Unascertained, and chiefly employed in agriculture, fishing, and trading in oil and wine.

CORONATION GULF, *kor'-o-na'-shun*, lies to the W. of Victoria Land, in the Arctic

Ocean, British North America. **Lat.** between 66° and 68° 30′ N. **Lon.** between 109° and 110° W.

CORONIL, a town of Spain, 28 miles S. of Seville. **Manf.** Linen, woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, hardware, wine, oil, and vinegar. There are two annual fairs. **Pop.** 3,800.

COROT, JEAN BAPTISTE, *ko-ro'*, a modern French landscape painter, remarkable for the exquisite beauty of his atmospheric effects. He was the son of poor parents, and apprenticed to a woollen draper, but his love of art was so great that he quitted that employment and devoted himself to study, rising to eminence. His pictures are among the most highly admired of the modern French school.

Born in Paris, 1796; died 1875.

CORPUS CHRISTI BAY, *kor'-pus kris'-ti*, a lagoon in Texas, N. America, separated from the Gulf of Mexico by the island of Mustang. **Lat.** 27° 30′ N. **Lon.** 98° W. It receives, at its W. end, the river Nueces.

CORREGGIO, *kor-redj'-e-o*, a town of Northern Italy, 10 miles N.W. of Modena. It has a citadel and several churches. **Pop.** 12,367.

CORREGGIO, a celebrated Italian painter, whose real name was Antonio Allegri, but called Correggio from having been born in the above town. His life is shrouded in obscurity. The little that is known of him seems to be rather the offspring of conjecture, eked out with imaginary probabilities, than facts obtained as the result of ascertained data. It is not known by whom he was instructed in his art; but Bianchi, Bartolotto, Lombardi, his uncle Lorenzo, and Mantegna, have all been named as his teachers. It is generally thought that he was mostly self-taught, seeing that he seems never to have lived at Rome. His manner combines grandeur of design with sweetness and gracefulness of execution. It is said he married, in 1520, a lady of a Mantuan family, whose name was Girolama Merlini. She is the original in the picture of his Holy Family, "La Zingarella." None have excelled him in the delicacy of his flesh-colouring; and his "Penitent Magdalen" is affirmed to be the most exquisite female figure ever painted. Some of his best pictures are in the National Gallery of Great Britain. One of them, the "Ecce Homo," was purchased for £11,500. He was buried in the church of St. Francis, at Correggio.

Born at Correggio, 1494; **died** 1534.

CORREZE, *kor-raiz'*, a department of France, which comprises the S. or lower division of the former province of Limousin. The northern part is traversed by an offshoot of the Auvergne mountains, which attains, in Mount Odouze, an altitude of 3,200 feet. The other portions of the department are undulating. The soil is far from productive, but large crops of beetroot are grown. **Rivers.** The Dordogne, Vezère, and Corrèze. **Minerals.** Iron, coal, copper, lead, slate, granite, lime, and potters' clay. Large quantities of timber are grown. **Pop.** 317,066. —The department is divided into 3 arrondissements and 287 communes.

CORRIB, LOUGH, *kor'-rib, lok*, a lake in Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles from Galway. It is 23 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 2 to 6 miles. It has numerous islets.

CORRIENTES, *kor'-re-ain'-tais*, a province of the Argentine Confederation, South America. It has a varied surface, well wooded and fertile in the south, but marshy in the north; fertile in maize, sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, rice, and a kind of silk. **Area**, 54,000 square miles. **Pop.** 204,000.

CORRIENTES, capital of the above province, situated on elevated ground, on the left bank of the Parana, near its confluence with the Paraguay. A good transit trade is carried on. **Pop.** 15,500. **Lat.** 27° 28′ S. **Lon.** 58° 44′ W.

CORSHAM, *kor'-sham*, a town of Wilts, 4 miles from Chippenham. **Pop.** 3,200.—It is a station on the Great Western Railway.

CORSICA, *kor'-se-ka*, in French *corse*, an island in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Genoa and the island of Sardinia, 120 miles long, with a varying breadth up to 45, forming a department of France. It is separated from the island of Sardinia, on the S. by the strait of Bonifacio, about 10 miles wide, and is 100 miles to the S.W. of the nearest point of France, and 50 miles from the Italian coast. It is covered with mountains, especially in the centre, and culminating in Monte Rotondo, which attains an elevation of upwards of 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, and several other summits are about 7,000 feet high. It is watered by a number of streams and rivulets, which filter through a stony soil but little cultivated. The east coast has few indentations, but there are many deep bays on the west coast, the chief being the Gulfs of St. Fiorenzo, Calvi, Porto, Liscia, Ajaccio, and Valmio.

Pro.—Corn, excellent wine, oranges, lemons, figs, and other fruits; but the wealth of the island lies in its oil, chestnuts, olives, timber, and live stock, especially mules and goats.

Minerals.—Silver, copper, lead, iron, saltpetre, and alum, but the mines are little wrought; granite, marble, and porphyry.

Manf.—Coarse woollens, leather, and hardware. The silk raised is used by the Genoese for the manufacture of their damasks and velvets, as also by the French at Lyons. The fisheries on the coast are productive.

Chief Towns.—AJACCIO, the capital, BASTIA, CORTE, and SARTINE.

Area.—3,377 square miles.

Pop.—272,639, mostly of Italian descent.

Lat. Between 41° 20′ and 42° N. **Lon.** Between 8° 30′ and 9° 30′ E.

History.—This island has been successively occupied by the Phœnicians, Romans, Goths, Saracens, Franks, the Popes, Pisans, and Genoese; and lastly, by the French, in whose possession it now remains, and to whom it was ceded by the Genoese in 1768. In 1794, Paoli, with the assistance of the British, achieved a temporary release from the French dominion. Corsica was constituted a kingdom under British protection, governed by an English viceroy, and by a parliament of its own. But in 1796, the British were compelled to evacuate the island, and the French recovered possession. In 1811 it was made a department of France, and is divided into five arrondissements and 364 communes. In Ajaccio, its principal town, Napoleon I. was born.

CORSOER, or KORSOR, *kor'-sor*, a seaport of Denmark, 62 miles S.W. of Copenhagen, with a strong castle and good harbour. **Pop.** 1,800. It has communication by railway with Copenhagen.

CORT, CORNELIUS, Dutch engraver, who went to Venice, where he engraved some of Titian's pictures, and afterwards established a famous school of engraving at Rome.

Born at Hoorn, 1536; **died**, 1578.

CORT, HENRY, of Gosport, inventor of the process by which pig-iron was converted into malleable iron by the flame of pit-coal in the puddling furnace. Before his time, English ironmasters were compelled to employ charcoal for fuel. He began business as an iron merchant at Gosport, near which town he erected large works. Having got pig-iron into a malleable condition, he further invented a process for drawing it into bars by means of grooved rollers. In other words, he

reduced the labour and cost of producing iron to one-twentieth of what they were before his day, and the iron was of a better quality. In perfecting these inventions, Cort expended a fortune of upwards of £20,000, and an unfortunate choice of a partner and a series of complicated law suits reduced him to poverty. In 1794 he received a Government pension of £200 a year. In 1859 a public appeal for the benefit of his family was made; and, looking at the services he rendered to the iron trade and our iron constructions, there can be no hesitation in assigning to the name of Cort a place beside the illustrious Watt, Arkwright, and Wedgwood. It is estimated that his inventions have added £600,000,000 to the national wealth since the beginning of the century, and given employment to 6,000,000 persons.

Born at Lancaster, 1740; died, 1800.

CORTE, a town of Corsica, 30 miles from Bastia. **Pop.** 5,000. It is defended by a castle, and near it are quarries of marble and jasper.

CORTES, or CORTEZ, HERNANDO, or HERNAN, *kor'-tais*, the conqueror of Mexico, a celebrated Spanish adventurer, whose family was respectable but not opulent. He was bred at Salamanca to the law, which he renounced to follow a soldier's life. The governor of Hispaniola was his relation; and Cortes, in 1504, went to St. Domingo, where he was appointed to several valuable posts. In 1511, he accompanied Velasquez in his expedition to Cuba, and displayed so much skill and bravery in the conquest of that island, that he was chosen to conduct a similar enterprise for the conquest of Mexico. Accordingly, in 1519, he set out on his expedition, and first landed at Tabasco, where, after several bloody battles, he compelled the natives to submit to the Spanish yoke. Thence he sailed to St. Juan de Ulva, in the Bay of Mexico, where Cortes was met by several messengers from the governors of the province. Assuming now the title of ambassador of the king of Castille, he insisted on having an audience with Montezuma, the emperor. In the meantime, he founded a settlement on the coast, to which was given the name of Vera Cruz, at the same time declaring himself independent of the governor of Cuba. For some time he had tried in vain to negotiate a friendly intercourse with Montezuma, and now, at the head of 500 Spaniards, indifferently armed, he marched up the country. After various events, he defeated the Mexicans in the great battle of Otumba, and finally succeeded in establishing himself in their capital, where he ordered some of the Mexican officers to be burned alive, and put the emperor himself into chains, exacting also immense tributes of gold and precious stones. After the death of Montezuma, his nephew, Guatimozin, was chosen emperor, but Cortes again took possession of the city, and killed the young emperor with the most horrible tortures. Meanwhile, a commission was sent from Spain to deprive him of his post; but this he contrived to elude, and afterwards obtained from Charles V. the appointment of governor of New Spain. His conduct to the natives was merciless in the extreme, and a new commission of inquiry arriving, he returned to his native country to vindicate his honour, in 1528. Having made his defence to the satisfaction of Charles, he was created marquis of the Valle de Oajaca, and obtained a large grant of land in New Spain, where he proceeded in 1530. Three years afterwards he discovered the peninsula of California. After an absence of ten years, he returned, to be treated with cold civility by Charles, and with neglect by his ministers. Disgusted alike with king, court, and courtiers, he, after an unfortunate expedition to Algiers, in which he served as a volunteer in 1541, but after which he was insulted by Charles, retired to a residence in the vicinity of Seville, and there passed the remainder of his days.

Born at Medellin, a village of Estremadura, 1485; **died** near Seville, 1547.

CORTLANDT, *kort'-land*, a county of New York, United States. It is fertile in the usual cerealia, and contains iron and sulphur-springs. **Area**, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 25,500. The capital is Cortland.

CORTONA, *kor-to'-na*, a fortified town of Italy, on a hill fronting the lake of Thrasymene, 52 miles S.E. of Florence. It is a place of great antiquity, one of the twelve cities forming the Etruscan League, and is, to a considerable extent, still encompassed by its walls, erected 3,000 years ago. It has a cathedral of the 10th century, and it has a castle built by the Medici. Its churches contain many valuable works of art, and it has a famous academy of sciences, which was founded in 1726. **Pop.** 5,000.

CORTONA, PIETRO DI, a native of the above town, painter and architect. He studied at Rome, and at first showed little ability, but soon established a reputation by a fine altar piece and the painting of a ceiling in the Barberini Palace. He was afterwards employed in similar works at Florence and other places. Pope Alexander VII. made him a knight of the order of the golden spur; and he is buried in the church of St. Luke, at Rome, where is one of his finest altar pieces.

Born at Cortona, 1596; **died** at Rome, 1669.

CORUNNA, *ko-run'-na*, a fortified seaport of Spain, on a peninsula at the entrance of the Bay of Betanzos, in the province of Corunna. Its chief objects of interest are the royal arsenal, and an ancient tower called after Hercules, and occupying a Roman foundation. The harbour is spacious and secure, being defended by Fort St. Diego on the E., and Fort San Antonio on the W. About 3 miles from the harbour is a lighthouse. **Manf.** Cordage, linen goods; canvas, glass, and cigars. Besides these are some shipbuilding-docks. **Pop.** 33,730 **Lat.** 43° 22′ N. **Lon.** 8° 22′ W.—The Spanish Armada took its departure on its fatal enterprise; and on the heights of Elvina, in 1809, the British, under Sir John Moore, defeated the French, although the glory was dearly purchased by the loss of their general, to whose memory a monument has been raised. The town was the Magnus Portus of the Romans. Pop. of the province, 610,297.

CORVEY, *kor'-vai*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Westphalia. There is a magnificent cathedral, and a famous Benedictine convent built in the 6th century. **Pop.** 5,800.

CORWEN, *kor'-wen*, a town of Merionethshire, North Wales, on the right bank of the Dee. **Pop.** 2,464.

CORYAT, THOMAS, *kor'-i-at*, an English traveller, who called himself the "Odcombian legstretcher." He was the son of the rector of Odcombe, and in 1611 published an account of his travels on the continent, with the singular title of "Coryat's Crudities," now a rare book, and fetching, whenever it is sold, a very high price. In the following year, he set out again with a design of spending ten years in the East. He rambled through Greece, Turkey, Syria, Egypt, and Persia, and died at Surat.

Born 1577; **died** 1617.

CORYBANTES, *kor-i-ban'-tees*, the priests of Cybele, who, in the celebration of their festivals.

beat their cymbals, and behaved as if delirious. First inhabiting Mount Ida, they passed into Creta, and were, according to Greek legend, charged with the care of the infant Jupiter.

CORYVREKAN, or CORRYBRECHTAN, *kor'-i-vrek'-an*, a dangerous vortex, or whirlpool, on the W. coast of Scotland, between the isle of Scarba and the N. point of Jura.

COS, or STANCHIO, *kos*, an island of Asiatic Turkey, in ancient times celebrated for a temple dedicated to Æsculapius, and for the beautiful silk produced there. It is 20 miles long, by 5 broad. Fertile, and with a delightful climate. **Pro.** Silk, cottons, wines, fruit, and corn. **Pop.** Unascertained; perhaps 4,000.—The modern town of Cos is a poor place, and the harbour, once frequented, is filled up with mud.

COSEL, or COSSELL, Countess of, wife of the minister of Augustus II., elector of Saxony and King of Poland. The king being attracted by her, caused her to be divorced from her husband, and made her his mistress. For nine years she exercised an enormous influence, her arms appearing on the coinage. The king built for her the splendid Cosel Palace, at the expense of his subjects. Falling into disgrace she was imprisoned for 45 years.

Born 1679; **died** 1759.

COSENZA, *ko-sen'-za*, a city of Italy, the capital of Calabria Citeriore, situate at the foot of the Apennines. The streets are generally narrow, slanting, and ill built. It is surrounded by walls, and has a castle now converted into a barracks, and standing at the confluence of the rivers Busento and Crati. **Manf.** Cutlery and earthenware. It has a trade in rice, oil, corn, silk, and fruit. It has frequently suffered from earthquakes. **Pop.** 15,918.—The town was anciently the capital of the Brutii. **Pop.** of comp. 466,298.

COSHOCTON, *ko-shok'-ton*, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 646 square miles. **Pop.** 26,642. The capital is Coshocton.

COSLIN, or KOSLIN, *ko'-slin*, a well-built town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Nesebach, 6 miles from the Baltic. **Manf.** Silks, hosiery, and leather. **Pop.** 8,300.—Here is a monument to the Pomeranians who fell in the war of 1813, '14, and '15. The town was burned in 1718, but was rebuilt by Frederick William I., to whom there is a statue in the market-place.

COSMAS, ALEXANDER, traveller and author, known as "Indico pleustes" (Indian navigator). As a merchant he traded in Arabia and India, and wrote a curious account of India and Ceylon. He believed that the earth was a parallelogram surrounded by walls, and had other strange notions of cosmogony.

Lived in the 6th century.

COSMO I. II. and III. (*See* MEDICIS.)

COSNE, *kone*, a town of France, department Nièvre, on the Loire, 28 miles from Nièvre. **Manf.** Iron goods, hardware, and cutlery. **Pop.** 6,500.

COSSACKS, *kos'-saks*, the name of a warlike people who inhabit the Ukraine, or the countries bordering on Russia, Tartary, the north of Turkey, Mongolia, and China. They are subjected to Russia, but are governed by their own laws, and have usages peculiar to themselves. They form the irregular troops of Russia, and, in times of war, it is estimated they can supply that power with a force of nearly 100,000 men. Their settlements in European Russia are calculated to occupy an area of 100,000 square miles, and their population is about 900,000. This is exclusive of the Ukraine Cossacks, who are mostly settled. The others comprised in this estimate are the Don Cossacks, the Black-Sea Cossacks, the Asovien and the Ural Cossacks. These form a military cordon of the empire of the Czar, extending from the Black Sea nearly to the Sea of Okhotsch.

COSSE BRISSAC, CHARLES DE, *kos brees'-sak*, a celebrated French marshal, who successfully commanded the French army in Flanders and Piedmont, under Francis I., Henry II., and Charles IX. He was successively grand-master of artillery, governor of Picardy, and marshal of France. He was of small stature, but known as the "handsome Brissac," and for that reason excited the jealousy of Henry II. He acquired so high a reputation, that nobles and princes came to him to learn the art of war.

Born 1505; **died** at Paris, 1563.

COSSEIR, or KOSSEIR. (*See* KOSSEIR.)

COSSIMBAZAR, *kos'-sim-ba-zar'*, a town of British India, in the province of Bengal, situate on the Bhagirathi river, a mile south of Moorshedabad. **Manf.** It has been long celebrated for its silk, carpets, and cotton stockings, which are knit by the women and children of the vicinity. **Pop.** 25,000. **Lat.** 24° 10′ N. **Lon.** 88° 15′ E.

COSSYAH HILLS, *kos-si'-ya*, in Hindostan, between Assam and Sylhet, on the N. and S., and the Garrow country on the W. and E. **Area**, 730 square miles. **Pop.** 12,000. **Lat.** between 25° and 26° 7′ N. **Lon.** between 90° 52′ and 92° 11′ E.

COSTA, ISAAC DE, *kos'-ta*, Dutch poet and theologian, who studied at Leyden, and at the age of eighteen produced a metrical translation of the "Persians" of Æschylus. Shortly afterwards he renounced the Jewish religion and became a Protestant. He wrote several poetical and theological works, among the latter, a refutation of Strauss's "Life of Jesus," and a history of the people of Israel.

Born at Amsterdam, 1798; **died** 1860.

COSTA, LORENZO, Italian painter, founder of the Ferrarese school, famous for portraits and altar-pieces.

Born at Ferrara, 1413; **died** at Florence, 1499.

COSTA, SIR MICHAEL, musical composer and conductor, was born at Naples, and his precocious talent for music gained for him admission, when very young, into the Conservatoire de Musique of his native city, where he studied under the famous Tritto. He made his *entrée* into the musical world as the composer of a cantata entitled "L'Immagine," which was quickly followed by "Il Delitto Punito," both of which were favourably received. In 1828 he produced his first opera, "Malvina." The same year he came to England, and took part in the musical festival at Birmingham, and in 1831, when he was only twenty-one years of age, he was appointed conductor of the orchestra at Her Majesty's Theatre. In 1847 he contributed to the formation of a second Italian opera at Covent Garden, and with that house he identified himself for many years. He has produced several operas, among them, "Don Carlos," but his great work is the oratorio, "Eli," produced at the musical festival at Birmingham in 1855. "Naaman," which was produced in 1864, was, however, scarcely less successful. He conducted the colossal Handel Festivals at the Crystal Palace, and the principal musical festivals in the cathedral towns. He is a naturalized British subject, and received

the honour of knighthood in 1869, and in the same year received the royal order of Frederick from the king of Wurtemburg.

Born 1810. Died 1884.

COSTAMOUNI, or KASTAMOUNI, *kos'-ta-moo'-nee*, a town of Asia Minor, on the Kara-su, 114 miles from Angora. It has numerous mosques and public baths. Manf. Printed cottons, copper goods, and a trade in wool. Pop. 13,000, nearly all Turks.—This place has an elevation of nearly 2,400 feet above the level of the sea.

COSTA RICA, *kos'-ta ree'-ka*, a republic of Central America, bounded on the N.E. by the Gulf of Mexico, S.W. by the Pacific Ocean, N.W. by Nicaragua, and S.E. by Veragua. It is mountainous and volcanic, with extensive forests, although many parts present large barren tracts. Along the Pacific coast the country is fertile and beautiful, the climate is mild and temperate, except near the sea.

Pro.—Coffee, which is the staple; tobacco, sugar, cocoa, sarsaparilla, wild indigo, dye and other valuable woods.

Minerals.—Gold and silver.

Area.—26,040 square miles.

Pop.—About 200,000, of whom one-third are of the aboriginal or Indian race; and another that of mixed races.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are six provinces—San José, Cartago, Alajuelo, Heredia, Monrovia, and Punta Arenas. The chief towns are SAN JOSÉ, the capital, CARTAGO, HERREDIA, ESTRALLA, ESPARZA, and UJANAS.

Constitution.—Costa Rica has been an independent state since 1821; and from 1824 to 1839 formed part of the Confederation of Central America. The present constitution dates from December, 1871. The president is elected for four years, and there is a congress of one chamber, which annually elects two vice-presidents.

COSTER, LAURENS, *kos'-ter*, one of those to whom the invention of printing is ascribed. His countrymen, the Dutch, were so convinced that he was the real inventor, that statues were erected to his memory in 1622 and in 1856; and in 1740 a grand festival in honour of the jubilee of the master of the art was held. Modern research, however, has shown that the merit of the invention is due to John Gutenberg of Mentz. (*See* GUTENBERG.) Coster was a wealthy artizan of Haarlem, a member of the chief council, a judge, and sacristan of the church.

Born 1370; died 1439.

COSTIGLIONI, *kos'-teel-ye-o'-ne*, two towns of the Sardinian states, Piedmont.—1. In the division of Alessandria, 8 miles from Asti. Pop. 5,300. —2. In the division of Coni, 6 miles from Saluzzo. Pop. 3,000.

COSWAY, RICHARD, R.A., *kos'-wai*, a distinguished painter, who, by his skill in miniatures, rose to the highest rank in his profession. He took immense sums, and was patronized by the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., and all the leading members of the aristocracy. He married Maria Hadfield, a lady also of considerable artistic talent. Cosway lived in great splendour throughout his career, and was, in 1771, elected a member of the Royal Academy.

Born at Tiverton, in 1740; died 1821.

CÔTE D'OR, *kote dor*, a department of France, which comprehends the N. part of the old province of Burgundy, and is inclosed by the departments of Aube, Yonne, Saône-et-Loire, Jura, Haute Saône, and Haute Marne. The name is derived from a chain of hills, named the Hills of Gold, from the excellence and value of the wine produced in the district. The department is fertile, especially in the south, and largely covered with wood. It is divided into four arrondissements, and 717 communes. The capital is DIJON.

Rivers.—The Seine, Seraine, Armançon, the Aube, and the Saône. The Burgundy canal traverses the department.

Pro.—The usual cerealia and fruit, especially the grape, the extensive cultivation of which makes this one of the most important departments of France. On the eastern slopes of the Côte d'Or are the vineyards which produce the famous wines of Upper Burgundy.

Minerals.—Iron, coal, gypsum, marble, and lithographic stones.

Manf.—Jewellery, cloth, paper, pottery, iron goods, cottons, and chemicals.

Area.—8,354 square miles.

Pop. 382,819.

Lat. Between 46° 55′ and 48° N. Lon. Between 4° 2′ and 5° 35′ E.

CÔTE ST. ANDRÉ, *kote andrai*, a town of France, in the department of the Isère, 20 miles from Vienne. Pop. 4,500.—In its neighbourhood is produced the celebrated liqueur called Eaux de la Côte.

COTES, FRANCIS, R.A., *kotes*, one of the originators of the Royal Academy of London, and distinguished as a drawer of portraits in crayons. In oil-painting he was regarded by many as superior to Reynolds. His most celebrated works are a full-length portrait of the queen of George III., with the princess royal in her lap, and the beautiful daughter of Wilton the sculptor.

Born in London, in 1725; died 1770.

CÔTES DU NORD, *kote doo nor'*, a maritime department of France, so called from its geographical position, as it comprehends the northern part of the ancient province of Brittany. The coast extends about 150 miles, and is much indented, presenting a range of granite cliffs. The department is mountainous in general, but productive in corn, hemp, and flax; the department, which comprehends several small islands in the Channel, is divided into five arrondissements and 387 communes, and cattle-rearing and horse-breeding are carried. The chief town is St. Brieuc.

Rivers.—The Rance, Blavet, Arguenon, Gouet, Trieux, and Oust.

Minerals.—Iron, lead, and copper.

Manf.—Woollen and linen goods, and sailcloth, paper, beetroot sugar, and earthenware.

Area. 1,967 square miles.

Pop. 627,585.

Lat. Between 48° 3′ and 48° 57′ N. Lon. Between 1° 53′ and 3° 35′ W.

COTIGNAC, *ko-teen'-yak*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 16 miles from Draguignan, with a trade in leather, silk, and wines. Pop. 3,500.

COTIN, CHARLES, *ko-tan(g)*, French scholar and author, counsellor of Louis XIV., member of the French Academy, and author of some poems of more than average ability. He was very learned, but pedantic, and is best known as the butt of Boileau and Molière, the latter of whom makes great fun of him in *Les Femmes Savantes*, under the name of *Trissotin*.

Born at Paris, 1604; died 1682.

COTOPAXI, *ko'-to-pax'-e*, a volcanic mountain of the Andes of Quito, 36 miles to the S.E. of the city of Quito. It is 18,875 feet above the level of the sea. With the exception of a section round its summit, of 4,400 feet, the upper part of the mountain is covered with snow. (*See* AMERICA, South.)

COTRONE, *ko-tro'-na*, a seaport of Italy, in the province of Catanzaro, at the mouth of the Esaro, in the Ionian Sea. The harbour is small. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a strong citadel. **Pop.** 5,807. The ancient Crotona, one of the richest and most populous colonies of Greece, stood here.

COTSWOLD, or **COTESWOLD HILLS**, *kots'-wolde*, are in the county of Gloucester, extending 30 miles in length, and about 20 in breadth, and separating the basins of the Thames and the Severn. Highest part near Cheltenham, 1,134 feet.

COTTBUS, or **KOTTBUS**, *kot'-boos*, a town of Prussia, on the Spree. It is ancient and surrounded by walls, and has a royal palace and a college. **Manf.** Woollen cloths, leather, hosiery, and tobacco. **Pop.** 19,000.

COTTIN, **SOPHIE RISTAND**, *kot-tan(g)'*, French author, the daughter of a banker of Bordeaux, and the wife of a French banker, who left her a widow at the age of 20. She is best known by her famous story, "Elizabeth; or the Exiles of Siberia."

Born at Bordeaux, 1773; **died** 1807.

COTTON, **SIR ROBERT BRUCE**, antiquary and collector of literary relics. He was educated at Westminster and Cambridge, and was one of the earliest members of the Antiquarian Society. James I. conferred on him the rank of knight, and afterwards of baronet. Being accused of writing an offensive political tract, he was imprisoned in the Tower, and his library confiscated. His death was accelerated by the loss of his books. The Cottonian Library, containing many manuscripts of great rarity and value, is now in the British Museum.

Born at Denton, Huntingdonshire, 1570; **died** 1631.

COTYTTO, *ko-tit'-to*, the goddess of all debauchery, whose festivals were celebrated by the Greeks at Athens, Corinth, Chios, and other places during the night.

COUCY, **RENAUD**, Castellan of, *koo'-se*, a French poet, author of some very passionate love songs. He is supposed to have been a crusader. His love adventures are made the subject of a romantic French legend.

Lived in the 12th century.

COULOMB, **CHARLES AUGUSTIN DE**, *koo'-lomb*, a French mathematician, who in early life served in the corps of engineers, and, in 1779, produced a treatise on the "Theory of Simple Machines," which gained the prize of the Academy. He was a member of the Institute, and inspector-general of the University; and in 1784 appointed intendant-general of waters and fountains of France. He is regarded as the founder of experimental physics in France, and is the inventor of the torsion balance. There are few to whom the theory of electricity is so much indebted as to this philosopher.

Born at Angoulême, 1736; **died** 1806.

COUPAR ANGUS, a burgh or barony of Scotland, 14 miles N.E. of Perth. The remains of a large Roman camp are in the vicinity. **Manf.** Coarse linen fabrics and leather. **Pop.** 2,036.—A station on the Caledonian railway.

COURBEVOIE, *koorb-vwaw'*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine, on the left bank of the river of that name, and 5 miles N.W. of Paris. There are large barracks, and a shipping trade is carried on. **Manf.** Cotton prints and white lead. **Pop.** 9,800.—A station on the Paris and Versailles Railway.

COURIER DE MERE, **PAUL LOUIS**, *koo-re-air' de mai-rai*, French scholar and author. At the age of 19 he entered the artillery school at Chalons, and two years afterwards attained the rank of lieutenant. Throughout his military career he was remarkable rather for attention to classical studies than to soldierly duties, and he resigned in 1809. He published translations from Xenophon and other classic writers, and after the restoration of the Bourbons made himself notable as the author of pamphlets attacking their arbitrary government, which led to his being imprisoned and fined. He was shot by his gamekeeper, who died before his guilt was discovered.

Born at Paris, 1772; **died** 1825.

COURLAND, or **KURLAND**, *koor'-land*, a government of European Russia, separated on the N.E. from Livonia by the Dwina, and bounded on other sides by the Baltic and the governments of Wilna and Witepsk. It is undulating, with a fertile soil, but in many portions interspersed with swamps, and there are more than 300 lakes. Forests are abundant, consisting of oak and fir, and covering two fifths of the country. The principal rivers are the Aa and the Windau, the latter being connected by a canal with the Niemen. **Pro.** Corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, and fruits. The live stock are generally of inferior breeds, and the pasturage being scarce, not many are raised. **Manf.** Paper, copper wares; and there are some distilleries and tile-factories. **Pop.** 642,570, mostly Lutherans. **Lat.** between 56° and 58° N. **Lon.** between 21° and 27° E. In 1795, this country was incorporated with Russia.

COURTALLUM, *koort-al'-lum*, a town of British India, in the territory of Travancore, 350 miles from Madras. **Pop.** Unascertained.—It stands in a fertile district, yielding sago, date-palms, arrowroot, nutmeg, cinnamon, and having an indigenous flora of upwards of 2,000 species.

COURTRAI, or **COURTRAY**, *koor-trai'*, a fortified town of Belgium, on the Lys, which divides it into two parts, 30 miles S. of Bruges. Its public edifices are the church of St. Martin, founded in the 7th century, with one of the loftiest and most beautiful towers in Belgium, and containing a superb picture of the Crucifixion, by Vandyke; St. Michael's church, in which is a famous image of the Virgin, much resorted to by pilgrims; the two colossal towers, erected in the 15th century for the defence of the city; a Gothic town-hall, and a public library. **Manf.** Table linen, woollen, cottons, flannel, and lace. **Pop.** 8,000.—Here, in 1302, the battle of the "Spurs," in which the Flemings defeated the French, was fought. On the field, after the fight, 30 gilt spurs were gathered, and hung up as a trophy in the church of the convent of Groenangen, now destroyed. In 1793, this town was taken by the French, and made capital of the department of Lys. It reverted to the Netherlands in 1814.

COUSIN, **JEAN**, *koo-sa'*, an eminent French painter, sculptor, and geometrician. At the courts of Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry IV., he was the principal favourite, and is the first French artist who excelled as an historical painter. His most celebrated picture is "The Last Judgment," now in the Louvre. His greatest work in sculpture is the monument of Admiral Chabot in the church of the Celestines. His book on geometry was published in 1560.

Born at Soucy, near Sens, about 1500; **died** about 1590.

COUSIN, VICTOR, a distinguished French inquirer into the systems of mental philosophy, and lecturer on philosophy at the Faculté des Lettres, in Paris. In 1815 he was appointed deputy professor of philosophy at the Sorbonne. In 1817 he visited Germany, and studied the writings of Kant, Fichte, Schelling, and others. The original idea upon which his own system is based is, that every system is true, but incomplete in itself; but when all systems are united, and suitably, as it were, dovetailed together, a complete system would be obtained. After various vicissitudes, incident to the political changes in France, and to the liberal opinions he expressed, he became, under Louis Philippe, a councillor of state, an officer of the Legion of Honour, and a peer of France. Cousin wrote largely on educational as well as philosophical subjects, and translated the works of Plato, in thirteen volumes.

Born at Paris, 1792; **died** at Cannes, 1867.

COUSTOU, NICHOLAS, *koos-too'*, French sculptor, and director of the Academy of Fine Arts in the reign of Louis XV. His brother, Guillaume, and nephew, of the same name, were also sculptors of great ability.

Born at Lyons, 1658; **died** at Paris, 1733.

COUTANCES, *koo-tance'*, a town of France, in the department of Manche, about 4 miles from the sea. It contains several fine churches, particularly a Gothic cathedral, the two lofty spires of which form a conspicuous landmark, a college, public library, and a theatre. **Manf.** Linens, woollens, lace, and parchment. **Pop.** 8,100.

COUTHON, GEORGES, *koot-hon(g)*, French revolutionist, bred to the law, and elected to the National Assembly. He had previously been considered a kindhearted man, but he fully shared in the atrocities of the violent party, and on the downfall of Robespierre, was arrested with him and guillotined.

Born at Orcet, 1756; **died** 1794.

COUTTS, ANGELA GEORGINA BURDETT, *koots*, (Baroness Burdett Coutts), a lady possessed of great riches, and the daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, who, for many years, represented Westminster, as a Reformer, in parliament. Her grandfather Mr. Coutts the banker, having, at a late period of his life, married Miss Mellon, an actress, bequeathed to the latter his very large fortune, and she afterwards married the duke of St. Albans. The duchess dying in 1834, without issue, left to Miss Burdett her immense wealth, estimated at £2,500,000, on the condition that she would assume the name and arms of the Coutts family. This she accordingly did, and devoted her life to promoting works of charity and public usefulness. In 1871 she was created a baroness in her own right, as a recognition of the great benefits conferred upon the community by her splendid liberality.

Born 1814.

COUVINS, *koo'-va*, a town of Belgium, 14 miles from Charlemont, celebrated for its steam-machinery and the manufacture of cables. **Pop.** 2,000.

COVADUNGA, *ko'-va-doon'-ga*, a small town of the Asturias, Spain, 30 miles from Oviedo. This place is famous in Spanish history, as being the locality where, in 718, Pelayo, king of the Goths, defeated, with immense slaughter, the army of the Moors. This victory delivered this portion of Spain from the dominion of the Saracens, and from it may date the birth of the kingdoms of Asturias, Castile, and Navarre.

COVE OF CORK. (*See* QUEENSTOWN.)

COVENTRY, *kov'-en-tre*, a city and parliamentary borough of England, the county town of Warwickshire, 18 miles S.E. of Birmingham. It was formerly inclosed by walls, and many of its houses have still an antique appearance. Its public buildings are St. Michael's Church, a beautiful specimen of the English or Pointed style of architecture; Trinity Church, having, as the other has, a lofty spire, but of inferior beauty; and Christ Church, a modern building attached to the beautiful spire of the old Greyfriar monastery; various charitable institutions, hospitals and almshouses; a free school, founded in the reign of Henry VIII.; St. Mary's Hall, one of the finest existing specimens of the ornamental architecture of the 15th century; a gaol, barracks, and theatre. **Manf.** Watches, ribbons, and silken fabrics. **Pop.** 42,111. —A station on the London and North-Western and Midland Railways. Coventry is a place of great antiquity. Frequent parliaments were convened within its walls by the ancient monarchs of England, some of whom occasionally resided in it. It was the favourite residence of Edward, the Black Prince; and Queen Elizabeth took great delight in seeing "the game of Hock Tuesday" performed in it. This pageant represented the destruction of the Danes by the English, in 1002. For pageants, however, the people of Coventry were always distinguished; and, until very recently, the procession of Lady Godiva was to be seen at the annual great fair in the Friday of Trinity week. The story of its origin is this. Leofric, earl of Mercia, and lord of this place, had laid heavy taxes on the citizens, and would not remit them, even at the entreaty of his wife, the Lady Godiva, who was as beautiful as she was modest, but on condition of her riding naked through the city, which he thought she would never submit to. She, however, determined to do so; and, on the occasion, all the doors and windows were shut, and Camden says that nobody looked after her. The tradition, however, is, that a tailor would needs be peeping, and that he was thereupon struck blind. He is commemorated in an effigy protruding from a window in the High-street, and is called "Peeping Tom of Coventry." One of the most exquisite minor poems of Tennyson is founded on this legend.

COVENTRY, SIR JOHN, a member of Parliament, who gave great offence to Charles II. by asking a question in Parliament in reference to the king's licentiousness. To punish him for his presumption, some ruffians were employed to attack him in the street and cut his nose to the bone. In consequence of this, Parliament passed the "Coventry Act," making cutting and maiming a capital offence; but, of course, the perpetrators of the cowardly outrage were unpunished.

COVERDALE, MILES, *kuv'-er-dail*, a distinguished English divine, educated at Cambridge, and ordained a priest in 1514; but, having adopted the reformed doctrines, in 1532 he united with William Tyndale in translating the Scriptures. The Prayer-book version of the Psalms are from this translation. In 1551 he became bishop of Exeter; but on the accession of Mary he was ejected and imprisoned. He went to Geneva, and when Elizabeth succeeded to the throne returned to England and became rector of St. Magnus, London Bridge.

Born in Yorkshire, 1487; **died** in London, 1568.

COVILHA, *ko-vil-ha'*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira-Baixa. It is built on a hillside, is defended by a fort, and there are several churches, two convents, and a hospital. **Manf.** Woollen cloth. **Pop.** 7,000.

COVINGTON, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area**, 1,152 square yards. **Pop.** 5,000. The capital is Montezuma.

COVINGTON, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 486 square miles. **Pop.** 5,000. Williamsburg is the capital.

COVINGTON, a town of Kentucky, United States, on the Ohio river, opposite Cincinnati. It is regularly laid out, contains about twelve churches, a large city hall, a college, and other public buildings. **Manf.** Cotton, hemp, silk, and tobacco, and pork curing is carried on. **Pop.** 29,720.

COWES, West, *kous*, a seaport and watering-place on the north side of the Isle of Wight, on the Medina, with a safe and commodious harbour. Its streets, towards the sea, are narrow; but the buildings, rising above one another on the brow of a hill, command delightful views, and have a picturesque effect. Besides the new St. Mary's Church and Trinity Church, there is in the vicinity the ancient parish church of Northwood, with a modern tower and spire. The tower, the custom-house, and the castle are noticeable buildings. There are many elegant villas in the vicinity. At an angle called Egypt Point is a battery built by Henry VIII. It is much frequented in summer as a bathing-place, and is the head-quarters of the Royal Squadron Yacht Club. A considerable trade is carried on, and about 1,200 vessels enter the port annually. **Pop.** 13,052.

COWES, East, a hamlet of the Isle of Wight, on the east side of the Medina. There is a church, the first stone of which was laid by the Queen, when Princess Victoria, in 1831, directly opposite to West Cowes. **Pop.** 2,058.—Osborne House, the marine residence of Queen Victoria, is near this place.

COWLEY, Abraham, *kow'-le*, an English poet, the son of a London grocer, and educated at Westminster school and Trinity College, Cambridge. Early in life he produced a small volume of poems, called "Poetical Blossoms," most of them written in his boyhood, which gained him a considerable reputation, added to by elegant translations when at Cambridge. He took the M.A. degree, but was ejected from college in 1643 in consequence of his attachment to the court party. Three years afterwards he followed Queen Henrietta Maria to France, and remained there ten years. On his return to this country he was arrested and compelled to find security for his future behaviour. After the Restoration he obtained a lease of the Queen's lands at Chertsey, where he passed the remainder of his days. He took great interest in the advancement of scientific knowledge, and was one of the founders of the Royal Society. Dr. Johnson places him at the head of those whom he calls metaphysical poets; but though he is sometimes sublime, always moral, and frequently witty, he is occasionally tedious and affected. His Anacreontics are reckoned the best. He also wrote a comedy called "Cutter of Colman Street," and some pieces in prose, particularly a "Discourse on the Government of Cromwell," and a "Proposition for the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy." He was an admirable prose writer. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument to his memory, erected in 1675 by the Duke of Buckingham.

Born in London, 1618; **died** at Chertsey, 1667.

COWLEY, Hannah, a poetess, whose effusions are perhaps more remarkable for their affectation than their merit. She wrote three narrative poems, called "The Scottish Village," "The Siege of Acre," and "The Maid of Aragon." For these, however, her name is not here preserved, but on account of her "Belle's Stratagem," and "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," which are her two best comedies of the nine which she wrote. Her maiden name was Parkhouse, and her husband a captain in the service of the East-India Company.

Born at Tiverton, 1743; **died** at Tiverton, 1809.

COWLEY, Henry Richard Wellesley, Earl, many years British ambassador at Paris and other courts, was the son of Lord Cowley, better known as Sir Henry Wellesley. At an early age he entered the diplomatic service, and in 1852 succeeded the marquis of Normanby at the Tuileries. In conjunction with Lord Clarendon, he represented England at the congress of Paris, held in 1856. He was created Earl Cowley in 1857, and made a Knight of the Garter in 1865.

Born 1804.

COWPER, William, *kow'-per*, and sometimes pronounced *koo'-per*, a celebrated English poet, was the son of Dr. Cowper, chaplain to George II., and rector of Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, and was nephew to Lord-Chancellor Cowper. Being designed for the law, he, after finishing his education at Westminster, was placed under an eminent attorney, in 1754 was called to the bar, but never practised, and five years afterwards received the appointment of commissioner of bankruptcy, but did not enter on the duties of the office. At the age of 31 he was nominated clerk of the journals of the House of Lords, but when he found that it would be requisite for the clerk to appear at the bar of the house, it had such an effect on his nerves, that he was obliged to resign the office. A morbid melancholy now seized him, and it was found necessary to place him under the care of Dr. Cotton, at St. Albans, where he gradually recovered the use of his faculties. In 1765 he settled at Huntingdon, where he formed an acquaintance with a clergyman of the name of Unwin, in whose family he became an inmate. That gentleman being killed by a fall from his horse, in 1767, Cowper and Mrs. Unwin took up their abode at Olney, Buckinghamshire, where they contracted an intimacy with Mr. Newton, then curate of that parish, and where Cowper devoted himself to poetry. To a collection of hymns published by Mr. Newton, and widely known as the "Olney Hymns," Cowper contributed sixty-eight. In 1782 he published a volume of his poems, which did not excite much attention; but another volume, in 1785, stamped his reputation as a true poet. His "Task," "The Sofa," "John Gilpin," and other productions, will immediately occur to the reader's mind as works of enduring excellence. He afterwards engaged in translating Homer into Miltonic verse; and though his version is not so pleasing as that of Pope, it renders the original with greater fidelity. In 1786 he removed, with Mrs. Unwin, to Weston, Northamptonshire, where he continued to cultivate his literary tastes. In 1794 George III. granted him a pension of £300 per annum; but the royal bounty yielded pleasure only to his friends; for he was now sunk into a state of complete dejection, from which he never wholly recovered. He was buried in the parish church of Dereham, Norfolk, where a monument is erected to his memory. As a poet, Cowper occupies a very high place, and as a letter writer he is almost unrivalled.

Born at Berkhamstead, 1731; **died** at Dereham, 1800.

COX, David, *kox*, a distinguished water-colour artist, who unweariedly devoted himself to the study of Nature under her ever-varying aspects, and reaped his reward in the general admiration which was

awarded to his pictures. He was the son of a blacksmith, and for some time a scene painter in Birmingham, and at Astley's, in London. He was one of the earliest members of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, and in the gallery of that society, in London, his pictures were almost exclusively shown.

Born at Birmingham, 1793; **died** at Harborne, near Birmingham; 1859.

COYPEL, NOEL, *koy'-pal*, French painter, who decorated the old Louvre and the palace of Versailles with historical pictures, and painted several altar pieces.

Born 1628; **died** at Paris, 1707.

COYSEVOX, ANTOINE, *koys'-vox*, French sculptor, member of the Academy of Arts. He executed statues of Louis XIV., Cardinal Mazarin, and other eminent persons, and many beautiful works of art. He was named the "Vandyke of sculpture."

Born at Lyons, 1640; **died** at Paris, 1720.

COZBI, *koz'-bi*, "a liar," a princess of Moab and seducer of the Israelites, through the wicked counsel of Balaam. She was killed by Phineas.

COZUMEL, *koz'-u-mel*, an island of Central America, near the E. coast of Yucatan. It is 30 miles long, and 8 broad. Remains of ancient buildings have been discovered on it. **Lat.** 20° 34′ N. **Lon.** 86° 44′ W.

CRABBE, GEORGE, reverend, *krab*, an English poet, who rose, from very humble circumstances, to hold the rectory of Trowbridge, in Wiltshire. His father was keeper of a warehouse and collector of salt dues at Aldborough, Suffolk. He was educated for the medical profession; but being unsuccessful, came to London in 1780, with very limited means, and in his distress applied to Burke, the great statesman, for literary introduction. The politician took him under his protection, introduced him to Dodsley, the publisher, who issued the poem "The Library," and advanced his fortunes by opening a path for his preferment in the church. He was ordained in 1782. At Burke's residence, Beaconsfield, he met Fox, Reynolds, and other celebrities. His principal poems are "The Library," "The Village," which was revised by Dr. Johnson; "The Newspaper," "The Parish Register," and the "Tales of the Hall," for which Mr. Murray, the publisher, gave him £3,000, with the remaining copyright of his previous poems. He was for some time domestic chaplain to the duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle, but in 1785 he took up his residence in his parsonage at Strathern, Dorsetshire. In 1813 he accepted the living of Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, where he resided till his death. The poetry of Crabbe is remarkable for its individuality, and the minuteness with which every picture is painted. Of the higher quality of invention he had none; but he could paint what he beheld with pathos, vigour, and originality. Byron speaks of him as "Nature's sternest painter, but her best."

Born at Aldborough, 1754; **died** 1832.

CRACOW, *kra'-ko*, a city of Poland, now comprised in the Austrian empire, and situate at the confluence of the Vistula and Rudowa, 155 miles from Warsaw. In the cathedral are the tombs of the most distinguished Polish kings and great men of the country, and the crown jewels were formerly deposited in it. Besides the cathedral, there are nearly 40 churches, 25 monasteries and nunneries, and several synagogues, an ancient castle, university (founded in 1564, and reorganized in 1817), a botanical garden, and observatory, and a library. It is connected by railway with Vienna, Berlin, Lemberg, and Warsaw. A tumulus to the memory of Kosciusko, with a height of 120 feet, formed of earth taken from the most famous battle fields of Poland, stands at about three miles from the city. The Austrians have constructed extensive fortifications round the city. **Pop.** 66,095, of whom more than a third are Jews. The city was founded by Krak, prince of Poland, in the early part of the 8th century, and was the capital of Poland from 1320 to 1609. It was annexed to the Austrian dominions in 1846.

CRADOCK, *krad'-ok*, a division of the Eastern province of Cape Colony, South Africa, to the north of the Great Winterberg range. It is an elevated plain, 3,000 feet above the sea level, and surrounded by lofty mountain ranges. It is one of the great wool producing districts of the colony, and the climate is delightful. **Area,** 5,070 square miles. **Pop.** 12,300.—The chief town is Cradock, on the Great Fish river, **Pop.** 2,000.

CRAIG, JOHN, *kraig*, reforming Scotch divine, who entered the Dominican order, but was soon afterwards imprisoned on suspicion of heresy. On his release he went abroad, and at Bologna openly avowed his adherence to the doctrines of the Reformation. He was brought before the Inquisition and sentenced to be burned; but was set at liberty on the occasion of the mob breaking open the prisons at Rome. He went to Vienna, and the emperor Maximilian II. refused to surrender him to the pope, and gave him safe escort out of the country. He then became the colleague of Knox at Edinburgh, where he refused to proclaim the banns of marriage between Queen Mary and Bothwell. He afterwards filled several offices in the church. He was of a bold and candid spirit, and exercised considerable influence.

Born 1512; **died** 1600.

CRAIG, SIR THOMAS, Scotch jurist and poet. He was the author of *treatises on the feudal laws, on the succession to the throne of England,* and other legal works, besides occasional poems on the marriage of Queen Mary and Darnley, and the birth of their son.

Born 1538; **died** 1608.

CRAIL, *krail*, a royal and parliamentary burgh and seaport of Fifeshire, Scotland, at the N. entrance of the Frith of Forth, 10 miles S.E. of St. Andrews. On the E. of the harbour are the remains of a castle, at which King David I. frequently resided. The church is of great antiquity. Catching and drying herrings employ many of the inhabitants. **Pop.** 1,126.

CRAILSHEIM, *krails-hime*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the right bank of the Jaxt. There is an old Gothic palace, now used as a court-house. **Manf.** Cotton, leather, earthenware, tobacco, and gunpowder. A mineral spring, much resorted to, is in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3,100.

CRAMER, JOHANN BAPTIST, *krá-mer*, German musical composer and pianist. His father and grandfather were musicians of note, and at the early age of 13 he began to play in public. Having made the tour of Europe, he settled in London at the age of 20, and remained there for more than 40 years, attaining great distinction as a composer, performer, and teacher. He was remarkable for the grace and delicacy of his playing, and composed a very large number of pieces, chiefly for the pianoforte. In 1832 he went to Paris, where he lived till 1845, when he returned to London.

Born at Mannheim, 1771; **died** in London, 1858.

CRANACH, LUCAS, *kra'-nak*, one of the most eminent of the old German painters, called after the place of his birth, but whose family name was Sunder. He produced a great many works, which are to be seen chiefly in Upper Saxony. He excelled in portraits and altar-pieces, the principal of these last being the "Crucifixion," in the church of Weimar. He was court painter to three electors of Saxony, Frederick the Wise, John the Constant, and John Frederick the Magnanimous; acted, besides, as director of court festivities, was an apothecary, paper-maker, and bookseller, and was twice burgomaster of Wittemburg. He was also the friend of Luther, and is said to have been the means of bringing about the marriage of the great reformer with Catherine Bora.

Born at Cranach, near Bamberg, 1472; **died** at Weimar, 1553.

CRANBORNE, *kran'-born*, an ancient town of Dorsetshire, 27 miles N.E. of Dorchester. There is a fine old church. **Pop.** nearly 2,000.—Cranborne Chase is in the neighbourhood, and still abounds with deer.

CRANBROOK, *krăn'-brook*, a town of Kent, 13 miles S. of Maidstone. A large hop business is carried on. **Pop.** 4,331.

CRANGANORE, *kran-ga-nor'*, a town of British India, on the west or Malabar coast, 19 miles N. of Cochin, at the mouth of a river, the Cranganore, or Aycatta. It was surrendered by Tippoo to the British in 1790. It is said that congregations of Jews and Christians have existed here since the 5th century. **Lat.** 10° 14′ N. **Lon.** 76° 16′ E.

CRANMER, THOMAS, *kran'-mer*, archbishop of Canterbury. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he became a fellow, received the D.D. degree, and was appointed lecturer on theology, in 1523. His opinion on the question of the divorce of Henry VIII. recommended him to that monarch, and his first service, after his appointment as archbishop, was to pronounce the divorce between the king and Catherine. He zealously furthered the Reformation, and by his means the Bible was translated and read in churches. On the death of Henry, he was named in the will of that monarch one of the regency of the kingdom, and as Edward VI. was brought up chiefly under his care, the Reformation, under this youthful sovereign, assumed a consistent form. The liturgy, homilies, and articles of religion were now framed, and in all of these, Cranmer had a principal hand. On the accession of Mary, he was condemned, first for treason, and pardoned; but a charge of heresy being afterwards brought against him, he was sent to the Tower, whence, with Ridley and Latimer, he was, in 1554, removed to Oxford, to hold a public disputation. The fate of these men seems, without doubt, to have been already determined. The archbishop was tried by the pope's commissioners, and convicted, but, after enduring great hardships for upwards of three years, he was, at length, induced to sign his abjuration of the Protestant faith, on the promise of life. For having committed this act, however, he was struck with deep remorse, and when brought into St. Mary's Church, Oxford, to read his recantation in public, he, instead of complying, besought God's forgiveness for the apostasy of which he had been guilty, and exhorted the people against the errors of Rome. This greatly enraged his adversaries, who, denouncing him as a hypocrite and heretic, dragged him to the stake, opposite Balliol College. Here he endured the terrible fiery trial with patience and fortitude, holding his hand in the flame, and often exclaiming, "This unworthy hand!"

Born at Aslacton, in Nottinghamshire, 1489; **died** at Oxford, 1556.

CRAON, *kra'-on(g)*, a town of France, department Mayenne, on the left bank of the Ondon. There is a handsome modern chateau. **Manf.** Coarse woollen goods. There is a large trade in linen, yarn, flax, and grain. **Pop.** 3,100.

CRAPONNE, *kra-pon'*, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 20 miles N. of Le Puy. There are an ancient church, and a tower, the sole relic of the old fortifications. **Manf.** Lace and blonde. Three annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,200.

CRASHAW, RICHARD, *kra'-shaw*, devotional poet. He was the son of an English clergyman, and was educated at the Charterhouse and Cambridge. He entered the Church in 1641, but being ejected from his college fellowship by Parliament, he went to France, where he adopted the Roman Catholic faith, and became a cardinal's secretary at Rome, and a canon of the Church of Loretto. He wrote Latin poems, "Steps to the Temple," "Delights of the Muses," and other poems, marked by fervid piety and vigorous imagination, but occasionally disfigured by quaint conceits.

Born 1605; **died** at Loretto, 1650.

CRASSUS, LUCIUS LICINIUS, *kras-sus*, Roman orator, elected consul 95 B.C. With his colleague, Scævola, he procured the enactment of the law which banished all but Alæus from Rome, and closed the schools of the rhetoricians. He was a powerful orator, and his death was caused by excitement attending a debate.

Born 140 B.C.; **died** 92 B.C.

CRASSUS, LICINIUS MARCUS, surnamed the "rich," a distinguished Roman, conqueror of Spartacus, who, at the head of the gladiators, had for some time defied the power of Rome. Afterwards, he formed one of the triumvirate with Cæsar and Pompey, and had the province of Syria allotted to him. Attempting to possess himself of Parthia, he was defeated by Surena, the Parthian general, who, subsequently, treacherously got possession of his person, and put him to death. He possessed immense wealth, which he systematically strove to increase, although indulging occasionally in displays of extraordinary magnificence.

Died 53 B.C.

CRATERUS, *krat'-e-rus*, one of Alexander the Great's generals, conspicuous for his literary abilities as well as for his valour. He received as his share of Alexander's kingdom, Greece and Epirus, and wrote the history of his great commander. He was killed in a battle against Eumenes.

Died 321 B.C.

CRATES, *krat'-tes*, a philosopher of Bœotia, remarkable for his eccentricities. In the summer he would clothe himself as warm as possible, but in the winter his garments were uncommonly thin.

Born 324 B.C.

CRATHIS, *krat'-this*, a river in Magna Græcia, distinguished for giving a yellow colour to the hair and beard of those who drank its waters.

CRATINUS, *kra-ti'-nus*, a satirical poet of Athens, who wrote twenty-one plays, and enlarged the scope of the comic drama, satirising the public and private life of eminent Athenians.

Born 519 B.C.; **died** 431 B.C.

CRATIPPUS, *kra-tip'-pus*, a Greek philosopher of the Peripatetic School. The friend and adviser

of Cicero, Pompey, and Brutus, and highly esteemed by most of the leading men of the age.
Lived in the 18th century B.C.

CRATO, *kra'to*, a town of Brazil, province of Ceará. It is irregularly built, and as the inhabitants, mostly of Indian and mixed races, have a terribly bad character for systematic immorality, shared in by the priests, it is perhaps not astonishing that of the two churches, one has not been completed. **Pop.** 3,000.

CRAVEN, *krai-ven*, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 980 square miles. **Pop.** 19,729. Newburn is the capital.

CRAWFORD, *kraw-ford*, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area**, 960 square miles. **Pop.** 14,740. Van Buren is the capital.

CRAWFORD, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 382 square miles. **Pop.** 8,656.

CRAWFORD, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 468 square miles. **Pop.** 16,197. Capital, Palestine.

CRAWFORD, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 320 square miles. **Pop.** 12,356. Leavenworth is the capital.

CRAWFORD, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 1,008 square miles. **Pop.** 10,756. The capital is Steelville.

CRAWFORD, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 596 square miles. **Pop.** 30,583. The capital is Bucyrus.

CRAWFORD, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area**, 1,016 square miles. **Pop.** 68,607. Meadsville is the capital.

CRAWFORD, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area**, 612 square miles. **Pop.** 15,644. The capital is Prairie du Chien.

CRAYER, CASPAR DE, *kra'-yer*, Flemish painter, who executed many altar pieces for churches at Ghent, and painted historical subjects and portraits.
Born at Antwerp, 1582; **died** at Ghent, 1669.

CREBILLON, PROSPER JOLYOT DE, *krai-beel'-yon*, a French dramatic poet, who studied for the law, but, being attached to theatrical representations, became a dramatic writer. His first popular performance was "Atrée," which was followed by his "Electra" and "Rhadamiste." He next produced some tragedies, which procured for him the name of the French Æschylus. He wrote one tragedy and began another after he was eighty years of age. Some French critics consider him a little inferior to Corneille.
Born at Dijon, 1674; **died** 1762.

CREBILLON, CLAUDE PROSPER JULYOT DE, French romance writer, son of the above, author of a series of romances of a very licentious character.
Born at Paris, 1707; **died** 1777.

CRECY, or **CRESSY**, *kres'-se*, a small French town in the department of Somme, 12 miles N. of Abbeville, famous for the great victory obtained over the French, under Philip of Valois, by Edward III. of England, August 26th, 1346. **Pop.** 1,400.

CREDITON, *kred'-i-ton*, a town in Devonshire, near the confluence of the Crede with the Exe, 8 miles N.W. of Exeter. There are a church in the later pointed style, several chapels, and a free grammar school. The town was the seat of a bishopric before the erection of the bishopric of Exeter in 1050. **Manf.** Shoes, linen, and lace. **Pop.** 4,541.

CREFELD, or **KREFELD**, *kref'-elt*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 12 miles from Dusseldorf. This is the principal place in Prussia for the manufacture of silk goods. **Pop.** 73,872.

CREIL, a town of France, department of Oise, on the left bank of the Oise, crossed here by a remarkable bridge. There are a parish church with a fine spire, and the remains of an old castle. **Manf.** Porcelain and stoneware. A good trade is carried on in flour, coal, and cattle, and there is an annual fair. **Pop.** 2,100.

CREMA, *krai'-ma*, a town of Northern Italy, province of Cremona, on the Serio, 20 miles N.W. of Cremona. It has a splendid cathedral, besides other churches and religious houses, and an old castle, and is strongly fortified. **Manf.** Silk and lace. **Pop.** 10,800.

CREMNITZ, or **KREMNITZ**, *krem'-nitz*, the oldest mining town in Hungary, in the county of Barsch, amidst lofty mountains, 18 miles from Schemnitz. The castle, built on an eminence, is encompassed with a double wall and several bastions. This town is famous for its mines of gold and silver, which are of great value, and have attached to them large smelting and washing works. **Pop.** 5,000.

CREMONA, *krai-mo'-na*, a province of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Oglio, and on the S. by the Po. It is very fertile. There are numerous plantations of mulberry-trees; flax is largely cultivated, and dairy produce is abundant. **Area**, 690 square miles. **Pop.** 309,842.

CREMONA, a fortified city of Northern Italy, on the left bank of the Po, 48 miles S.E. of Milan. It is the capital of the province of the same name. It has a vast number of churches, chapels, convents, and a university. The cathedral is a massive structure, built at various times, and exhibiting a variety of architectural styles, and the tower or belfry of Cremona is very curious, consisting of two octagonal obelisks, surmounted by a cross, and 396 feet in height. The Corso is very fine, and much resorted to. **Manf.** Silk, cotton, porcelain, and chemicals. It was formerly noted for its superior violins. **Pop.** 31,000. —This city is of great antiquity, having been created a Roman colony in B.C. 291.

CREON, *kre'-on*, king of Corinth, promised his daughter Glauce to Jason, who thereupon repudiated Medea. Medea, in revenge, presented Glauce with a gown covered with poison. Upon wearing it, she expired in the greatest torments. Creon and his family shared the fate of Glauce, whose sufferings will be found vividly depicted in the "Medea" of Euripides.

CREPY, *kra'-pe*, a town of France, department Oise, 4 miles S.E. of Beauvais. It was formerly the capital of the old province of Valois. The town is surrounded by pleasant promenades. **Manf.** Cotton and agricultural implements. There is a trade in grain, timber, linen, and thread. **Pop.** 2,600.

CRESCENT CITY, *kres'-ent*, a town in the north-west of California, United States, on the right bank of the Tuolumne, which is navigable for steamboats 10 miles above the city.

CRESCENTINO, *kres'-en-te'-no*, a town of Northern Italy, in the province of Novara, in a marshy district, on the Po, 20 miles N.E. of Turin. **Manf.** Silk and woollens. **Pop.** 3,000.

CRESCIMBENI, GIOVANNI MANO, *krais-chim-bai'-ne*, Italian historian and poet, educated by the Jesuits, and a canon in the church, author of a history of Italian poetry, a translator of the homilies

of Pope Clement XI., and of numerous historical and literary works.

Born near Ancona, 1663; **died** 1728.

CRESPANO, *kres-pa'-no*, a town of Northern Italy, in the province of Treviso. **Manf.** Linen, flannel, and woollen cloth. **Pop.** 2,000.

CRESPINO, *kres-pe'-no*, a town of Northern Italy, on the left bank of the Po, 40 miles S.W. of Venice. **Pop.** 4,000.

CREST, LE, *krest*, a town of France, department of Drôme, on the left bank of the river of that name, 15 miles S.E. of Valence. A portion of the old castle, once of immense strength, remains. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton goods, blankets, handkerchiefs, turnery ware, sugar, and earthenware. A good trade is carried on, and the truffles found in the neighbourhood are in great demand. **Pop.** 3,800.

CRESWICK, THOMAS, R.A., *kres'-wik*, an eminent English landscape painter, who produced a great many "Scenes," "Spots," "Shades," and "Streams" redolent of poetic beauty. When only seventeen years of age he exhibited two pictures in the Royal Academy. In 1843 he became an associate in the Royal Academy, and, in 1847, exhibited his two greatest works, entitled "England," and "The London Road a Hundred Years ago." He is one of the greatest of England's favourites in landscape representation..

Born at Sheffield, 1811; **died** 1869.

CRESWICK, a town of Victoria, Australia, 11 miles from Ballarat, in the centre of a gold mining district. There are good public buildings, banks, hotels, schools, and six places of worship. The diggings in the neighbourhood are very rich, and machinery is extensively employed. **Pop.** 4,000.

CRETE (*See* CANDIA).

CREUSA or **GLAUCE**, *kre-u'-sa*. (*See* CREON.)

CREUSE, *kroose*, a central department of France, comprising portions of the old provinces of the Limosin, Auvergne, and Berry. It is mountainous, and in many parts barren, the rearing of live stock being the chief branch of rural industry; but large quantities of fruit and chestnuts are grown. The department is divided into four arrondissements and 263 communes. The capital is GUERET. **Area**, 2,200 square miles. **Pop.** 278,782.

CREUZOT, LE, *kroo'-zo*, a manufacturing town of France, department Saône-et-Loire, 14 miles S. of Autun, famous for the great iron-works established in 1837 by M. Schneider, where locomotives, iron bridges, engines, and machinery are constructed, and about 10,000 workmen employed. There are extensive coal-mines in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 15,740.

CREVILLENTE, *krai-vel-len'-te*, a town of Spain, in the province of Alicant, near the boundary of Murcia. Weaving and agriculture are the chief industrial occupations. **Pop.** 7,000.

CREWE, *kroo*, a town and great railway centre of Cheshire, 34 miles S.E. of Liverpool. There are very large works for the construction of locomotives and railway carriages, a handsome church, mechanics' institute, and assembly-room. **Pop.** 24,372.—A junction station on the London and North-Western, Great Western, North Staffordshire, and Cambridgeshire Railways.

CREWKERNE, *kroo'-kern*, a town of Somersetshire, in the valley of the Parret, 10 miles S.W. of Ilchester. **Manf.** Sailcloth, sacking, webbing, and hair-seating. There is a large annual cattle fair. **Pop.** 3,557.—A station on the London and South-western Railway.

CRICHTON, JAMES, *kri'-ton*, a celebrated Scotchman, of whom so many wonderful things are related as to have procured him the name of the "Admirable Crichton." He was the son of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and through his mother descended from the old Scottish kings. He was educated at St. Andrews, and, at the age of 20, visited Paris. Here he acquired great reputation not only as a disputant in several languages, but for his skill and activity in games of all sorts, as well as martial exercises. He next went to Rome, and displayed his talents in the presence of the pope and cardinals. Thence he travelled to Venice, where he became intimate with the learned Aldus Minutius, who dedicated to him the Paradoxes of Cicero, in a strain of panegyric which borders on the ridiculous. At Padua he held disputations with the most learned professors on a number of subjects, but particularly on the Aristotelian philosophy. At Mantua he slew a famous fencing-master in a duel. The duke of Mantua admired him so much, as to appoint him tutor to his son, a licentious young man, by whom, it is said, he was assassinated in the public streets, during the carnival. The stories of the various achievements of Crichton do not rest on very trustworthy authority, and it may be as well to take them with the proverbial "grain of salt."

Born in Perthshire, 1551 or 1560; **died** 1583.

CRICKLADE, *krik'-laid*, a town and parliamentary borough of Wiltshire, on the right bank of the Isis, 85 miles from London. **Pop.** 5,563.

CRIEFF, *kreef*, a town of Perthshire, on the Earn, 17 miles W. of Perth. **Manf.** Linen, paper, and leather. There are colleges and schools, and a large hydropathic establishment. **Pop.** of town 4,153.—A station on the Caledonian and North British railway.

CRILLON, LOUIS DES BALBES DE BERTON DE, *kreeel'-yon*, French warrior, "the man without fear," "the bravest of the brave," who exhibited the most splendid heroism in the wars of the reigns of Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV. He was a man of noble character, and indignantly protested against the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Born in Provence, 1541; **died** at Avignon, 1615.

CRIMEA, *kri-me'-a*, a peninsula of European Russia, in the S. of the government of Taurida, formed by the Black Sea on the W. and S., the Straits of Caffa and the Sea of Azov on the E., and on the N. connected with Russia by the narrow isthmus of Perekop. It is 190 miles long, with a breadth of about 110. The coast is very much indented, especially on the eastern side. The centre and west portion consists of a vast steppe, covered mostly with swamps and salt marshes, unfertile in the extreme, but, upon the plains, affording pasturage to large flocks of broad-tailed sheep. In the S. there are numerous valleys of great fertility, exhibiting a constant succession of beautiful fields, forests, and meadows. Here the mountains slope towards the steppes on the N. Their highest point is Tchatir-dagh, which is 5,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Rivers.—The Alma, Salghir, and Karasu.

Climate.—Unequal and variable; sometimes severe in the winter, and at others not so. The temperature of summer is occasionally as high as 100° Fahrenheit in the shade. The spring is the most genial and healthy season, and the autumn the most unhealthy.

Forests.—Considerable, and furnishing pine, ash, oak, elm, and poplar.

Zoology.—The wild animals are the wolf, fox, fallow-deer, roebuck, and hare. Among birds may be noticed

the Alpine vulture, numerous kites and hawks, which are trained to falconry by the Tartars. The domestic animals are the camel, dromedary, horse, ox, and sheep. Fish are abundant, both in the rivers and along the coasts.

Area, 8,600 square miles.

Pop. 650,000, more than two-thirds of whom are Tartars, and the remainder Russians, Germans, and Greeks.

Lat. between 44° 44′ and 46° 10′ N. **Lon.** between 32° 30′ and 36° 35′ E.

Chief Towns.—SIMFEROPOL, the capital; BAKTSHISERAI, the old Tartar capital; SEBASTOPOL, KAFFA, KERTCH, and PEREKOP.

History.—This country was, at one time, considered the granary of Greece, especially of Athens; and Demosthenes speaks of it in his oration against Leptines. Towards the end of the 11th century, the Genoese settled in it, but were expelled by the Tartars in 1474. In 1783 the Russians took possession of the country, and the following year it was ceded to them by the Turks; but its peaceable possession was not secured to them till 1791. The Crimea now forms the greater part of the Russian government Taurida, and was, in 1854, invaded by the Anglo-French army. This was followed by the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Tchernaya, and the siege of Sebastopol. (*See* ALMA, BALACLAVA, INKERMANN, &c.; also RAGLAN, CANROBERT, &c.)

CRIMMITSCHAU, *krim'-mit-sho*, a manufacturing town of Saxony, on the left bank of the Pleisse, 37 miles S. of Leipsic. It is a thriving place, with a rapidly increasing population. **Manf.** Woollen yarn, woollen and cotton fabrics, needles, buttons, and turnery ware. There are three annual woollen markets. **Pop.** 15,000.

CRISPIN, Roman martyr, who fled from Rome into Gaul to avoid the Diocletian persecution, and worked as a shoemaker to support himself while he exerted himself to spread the doctrines of Christianity. With his brother he suffered martyrdom. Readers of Shakspeare will recollect King Harry's reference to "Crispin and Crispin's day," on the eve of the battle of Agincourt, which was fought on the day appointed for the commemoration of the saint, the 25th October, and the same day is memorable in modern history as the anniversary of the battle of Balaclava in 1854.

Died 287.

CRISPUS, *kris'-pus*, "curled," the ruler of the Jews' synagogue at Corinth, who embraced Christianity.

CRITTENDEN, *krit'-ten-den*, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area**, 994 square miles. **Pop.** 9,415. Capital, Marion.

CRITTENDEN, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 420 square miles. **Pop.** 11,688. The capital is Marion.

CROATIA, *kro-ai'-she-a*, a province of the kingdom of Hungary, in the Austrian empire, consisting of two divisions, Croatia proper and Slavonia. It lies to the N.E. of the Adriatic, and is bounded E. by Bosnia, S. by Dalmatia, and W. by the Adriatic. It is traversed by a range of mountains, ranging between 3,500 and 5,000 feet high, and especially barren in the south. In the north there are tracts of greatest fertility, where the vine is cultivated, and where silk, and the fruits common in the south of Europe, are raised with success; but cattle-rearing is the principal rural occupation of the inhabitants.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, lead, coal, and marble.
Rivers.—The Save and the Drave.
Area, 8,757 square miles.
Chief Town.—AGRAM, the capital.
Pop. with Slavonia, 1,892,499.
Lat. between 44° 5′ and 46° 25′ N.
Lon. between 14° 20′ and 17° 25′ E.

History.—At the peace of Vienna, in 1809, the whole of this country lying to the south of the Save was ceded by Austria to France, and incorporated by Napoleon I. with the Illyrian provinces. At the congress of Vienna, however, in 1815, it was restored to its former possessor.

CROCE, SANTA, *kro'-sai*, a town of Italy, on the right bank of the Arno, 21 miles S.W. of Florence. **Manf.** Woollens and silks. **Pop.** 3,000.

CROCE, SANTA, (DI MAGLIANO), a town of Italy, province of Napoli. It is beautifully situated, is walled, and contains a fine church. There are two annual fairs. **Pop.** 3,800.

CROCE, SANTA (DI MORCONE), a town of Italy, province of Napoli. There is a sulphurous spring in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 6,000.

CROCE, SANTA, a town of Sicily, near the south coast. There is a small port. **Pop.** 2,000.

CRŒSUS, *kre'-sus*, the last king of Lydia, of the race of the Mermnadæ, celebrated for his great riches. He succeeded to the throne 560 B.C. His court was the asylum of learning; and here were to be found Æsop and Solon. Showing, with pride, his treasures to the latter, that philosopher said, "Call no man happy before his death;" and, in truth, misfortune soon came upon the rich king. He was conquered by Cyrus, king of Persia, and placed on a burning pile, when, exclaiming "Solon, Solon," with great energy, his captor asked him the reason of such an exclamation. Crœsus then repeated the conversation he had had with Solon on human happiness. Cyrus, moved at the recollection of the instability of human affairs, ordered Crœsus to be taken from the burning pile, and became one of his most intimate friends.

CROIA, or CROJA, *kro-ya*, a town of European Turkey, in Uscub (Albania), 45 miles S.E. of Scutari. There is a castle, and it is the stronghold of the Mirdites, a body of Roman Catholics. **Pop.** 6,000.

CROISIC, *krwoi'-seek*, a small seaport of France, department Loire Inférieure, on the extremity of a peninsula stretching into the Bay of Biscay. The spire of the church is an important landmark. There are shipbuilding yards and fisheries. **Pop.** 2,000.

CROIX, ST., or SANTA CRUZ, *krwaw*, the most southerly and largest of the Virgin Islands, and the most important of the Danish possessions in the West Indies. It is remarkably well cultivated. **Area**, 100 square miles. **Pop.** 18,430. The French sold this island to Denmark in 1733.

CROKER, JOHN WILSON, *kro'-ker*, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, studied for the bar, and, in 1800, was entered a student at Lincoln's Inn. He devoted much of his time, however, to literature and politics, displaying considerable satirical power, and in the latter field strong Tory tendencies. In 1807 he became member of parliament for Downpatrick, in Ireland, and in 1809 secretary to the Admiralty. This post he held for twenty years, during which he sat as member in the house for various boroughs. Meanwhile he was almost continually engaged with his pen, and was a ready and versatile writer. He was one of the founders of the "Quarterly Review," and contributed many of the personal and spiteful articles for which at one time that Review was famous. He figures as "Rigby" in Mr. Disraeli's political novel, "Coningsby." His most extensive production is an edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson," which Macaulay criticised with great severity in the "Edinburgh Review." He wrote besides, "Stories from the History of England," and edited "The

Suffolk Papers," "Walpole's Letters to Lord Hertford," Lord Hervey's "Memoirs of the Court of George II.," and several other works.

Born in Galway, Ireland, 1780; **died** at Hampton, 1857.

CROKER, THOMAS CROFTON, Irish author, known for his collection of legendary tales, and many novels and slighter works marked by considerable imagination and racy humour. He entered the Admiralty office at an early age, and retired in 1850 with a handsome pension. He devoted much attention to the archæology of his native country.

Born at Cork, 1798; **died** 1854.

CROLY, REVEREND GEORGE, *krō'-lȳ*, a modern poet and novelist. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and having entered the Church, became rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and St. Benet's, London. His principal effusions are "The Angel of the World;" a tragedy, entitled "Catiline;" a comedy, entitled "Pride shall have a Fall;" "Salathiel," a romance; and "Marston," with "Tales of the Great St. Bernard," both works of fiction. He has likewise written a "Life of Burke;" but it was as a popular preacher that his fame was most extended. He died suddenly.

Born at Dublin, 1780; **died** in London, 1860.

CROMARTY, *krom'-ar-te*, a county of Scotland, formed of several detached portions of Rossshire. The boundaries of these districts are not well defined, and it is, therefore, difficult to determine the extent of each. It is fertile and cultivated in the E., but the interior and W. parts are almost uniformly wild and mountainous. **Area**, 344 square miles. (*See* ROSS and CROMARTY.)

CROMARTY, a seaport-town and parliamentary burgh in the above county, is situate on the peninsula between the firths of Cromarty and Murray, 18 miles N.E. of Inverness. It has a safe and commodious harbour, though but little commerce. The herring and other fisheries afford the chief industrial occupation. **Pop.** 1,481.

CROMARTY FIRTH, a bay lying between the county of Ross on the N. and W., and Cromarty and Ross on the S. and E. It is 18 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 3 to 5 miles, and forms a fine harbour.

CROMER, *krō'-mer*, a pretty seaport-town and watering-place of England, on the N.E. coast of Norfolk, 20 miles N. of Norwich. From the encroachments of the sea on this coast, a considerable portion of it has been swept away by the waves. **Pop.** 1,400, mostly engaged in fishing.

CROMPTON, SAMUEL, *krom'-ton*, inventor of the mule for cotton spinning. He was the son of a small farmer, and brought up as a farm labourer, but worked hard to obtain a good education. At an early age he endeavoured to devise an improved spinning-machine, and after five years succeeded in producing a yarn of hitherto unknown fineness. Being too poor to obtain a patent, he was compelled to hide his machine, as all kinds of devices were employed to gain a knowledge of his process. After many years of struggling, during which his machine was generally adopted, with the most astonishing results, and vast fortunes were made by those who had appropriated his ideas, he received £5,000 as a national reward; but it came too late, and he died a broken-hearted man.

Born at Bolton, 1753; **died** 1827.

CROMWELL, OLIVER, *krom'-well*, the great Protector, was the younger son of Sir Henry Cromwell, of Hinchinbrook, Hertfordshire, and came of a good family on both sides. After passing about a year at Cambridge, he was removed to Lincoln's Inn, with the view of prosecuting his studies for the bar. It has been said that he was much addicted to low pleasures and gaming in his youth; but when we find him, in his 21st year, marrying the daughter of Sir John Bourchier, and spoken of by religious men as a professor of religion, we are inclined to believe that he has been vilified by malice, rather than spoken of with justice. In 1628 he was elected member of parliament for Huntingdon, and, in the following year, distinguished himself by his zeal against the bishops. When the parliament was dissolved, he retired into the country, and took a grazing farm at St. Ives, where he became overseer of the parish, and a zealous member of the religious community with which he had connected himself. In 1636 Sir Thomas Stuart, his maternal uncle, died, leaving him property in the Isle of Ely worth £500 a year. To this place he now removed his family; but being disgusted with the measures of the government, he in 1637 actually took a passage for himself and family in a ship lying in the Thames, and bound for New England, in America. This vessel was detained by proclamation; but if she had been suffered to proceed on her voyage, the head of Charles I. would have, perhaps, never been forfeited to his country; England would never have been a commonwealth, nor Oliver Cromwell a protector. In 1640 he was returned to parliament for Cambridge, and, by this time, had become a popular leader, being called "Lord of the Fens," for having defended a portion of the fen country of Cambridgeshire from being wrested from the people by the grasping hands of certain proprietors who had been draining them for themselves. In 1642, when parliament determined upon hostilities, he went to Cambridge, where he raised a troop of horse, and which he himself so ably commanded, that he soon acquired the rank of colonel, and a great reputation for military skill and valour. His men were well disciplined, and, under his leadership, at the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644, acquired the name of "Ironsides." At Stamford, and in the second battle of Newbury, Cromwell greatly distinguished himself, and received from his party the title of "Saviour of the nation." This party consisted of the Independents, who had gained so great an influence in parliament as to pass the famous self-denying ordinance, by which all members of either house were excluded from commands in the army. From this, however, Cromwell, on account of his value to the cause, was excepted; a stroke of policy which preserved his ascendancy in the army, and paved the way for his future advancement. He was now made lieutenant-general, and by his conduct in 1645, the battle of Naseby, which decided the fate of the royalists, was won. This victory was followed by a series of successes, for which he was voted a pension of £2,500 per annum, and the thanks of the House. When the king was handed over by the Scotch to the parliament, Cromwell determined to get him into his own power. This he effected in 1647, by means of Cornet Joyce, a young and spirited soldier. He now obtained the chief command of the army, and at a conference at Windsor, which he himself opened with prayer, propounded the bold measure of punishing the king by a judicial sentence. Charles was now in the Isle of Wight, when Cromwell was called into the north against the Scots and into the west against the Welsh. Wherever he fought, success attended him, and returning to London, he purged the parliament house of its members, by means of his troopers, under the direction of Colonel Pride. In the January of 1649 the king's trial commenced.

Cromwell was the third to sign the warrant for his execution, and the monarch suffered accordingly. Cromwell was now called into Ireland, where he took a terrible vengeance upon the inhabitants of Drogheda, Wexford, and several other places. In 1650 he returned to England, and was sent against the Scots, who had armed to restore Charles II. On September 3, 1650, he gained the battle of Dunbar; and that day twelvemonth he defeated Charles at Worcester. The sovereign power was now within his reach, and he did not hesitate to grasp it. Accordingly, on December 16, 1654, he was invested with the dignity of Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the Court of Chancery. In this capacity, he vigorously directed the affairs of the kingdom, making the English flag, borne by men like Blake, respected wherever it was seen. In 1658, however, he became moody and suspicious. In the August of that year, his favourite daughter, Mrs. Claypole, died at Hampton Court. This event, with the publication of a pamphlet by Colonel Titus, entitled "Killing no Murder," tending to prove the assassination of a tyrant a public duty, produced a slow fever, from which he never rallied. He was, by order of his physician, removed to Whitehall for change of air; but nothing would avail him now. He died on the 3rd of September, 1658, the anniversary of his victories at Dunbar and Worcester, and a day which he was accustomed to consider especially fortunate to himself. His corpse was interred on the 25th of April, in Henry the Seventh's chapel, whence, at the Restoration, it was taken and exposed on, and afterwards buried under, the gallows at Tyburn. It is needless here to enter into the character of Cromwell. That he was one of the greatest statesmen and most valiant warriors England has produced, none will deny.

Born at Huntingdon, 1599; **died** 1658.

CROMWELL, RICHARD, son of the above, succeeded him in the protectorate, but when affairs turned, and he found his post no longer tenable, he resigned, after an occupancy of seven months, and went abroad; where he resided for several years. On his return to this country he lived in great privacy, assuming the name of Clarke.

Born at Huntingdon, 1626; **died** at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, in 1712.

CROMWELL, THOMAS. (*See* ESSEX, EARL OF.)

CRONSTADT, or KRONSTADT, *kron'-stat*, a seaport and fortress of Russia, situate at the S.E. extremity of an island in the Gulf of Finland, 20 miles W. of St. Petersburg. Some of the streets are tolerably regular, and the principal public buildings are the imperial hospital for sailors, the civil hospital, the barracks, and several churches. The harbour is very spacious, and consists of three divisions,—the Merchants' Harbour, the War Harbour, and the Man of War's Mole. The War Harbour is the principal station of the Russian fleet. Adjoining it are the docks for building and careening ships of war, faced with stone, and paved with granite. The Man of War's Mole is inclosed by a strong rampart of granite, built in the sea. There are a large naval school, formerly a palace, built by Prince Menschikoff, a marine hospital, exchange, custom-house, arsenal, cannon-foundry, barracks, and other public buildings, and Peter the Great's Palace, with well laid-out gardens. Cronstadt is defended towards the sea by fortifications projecting into the water, and, towards the land, by ramparts and bastions. There are also batteries erected on several neighbouring islets in the channel between the island and the mainland. A very large trade with the interior of Russia is carried on through this port. **Pop.** 48,276; but considerably augmented in the summer. **Lat.** 59° 59′ N. **Lon.** 29° 49′ E.—Cronstadt was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great. In 1855, the English fleet, commanded by Sir Charles Napier, proceeded to the Baltic, with the view of taking this place, or destroying its fortifications; but, either from the inadequacy of the means placed at his disposal, or from the great strength of the forts, no attempt was made upon them.

CRONSTADT or BRASSE, a trading town of Transylvania, on the river Farcas, 70 miles from Hermanstadt, in an elevated situation on the slope of the East Carpathian Mountains. There are an old town surrounded by walls, and three large suburbs. The chief Protestant church, a large Gothic edifice, was built in the 14th century, and there are several Lutheran and Catholic churches, academies, and a good public library. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, and coarse woollen goods, hosiery, and paper. **Pop.** 28,000.

CROOKED ISLANDS, *krook'-ed*, two islands of the Bahama group. **Lat.** of the middle of Crooked Island, 22° 30′ N. **Lon.** 74° W.

CROSSE, ANDREW, electrician, educated at Oxford, and when he came of age, settled on his paternal estate in Somersetshire, and devoted himself to scientific investigations, experimenting for many years on the formation of crystals by electricity; and in 1836 detailed the results he had achieved to the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Shortly afterwards he found that electricity developed small animals of the acarus kind. The announcement of this discovery caused an immense sensation, and the experiments were repeated by others with varying success, but Crosse had to endure a great amount of odium.

Born in Somersetshire, 1784; **died** 1855.

CROSSEN, *kros'-sen*, a town of the Prussian states, 68 miles from Berlin. **Manf.** Hosiery, woollen cloths; and there are some tan-yards. **Pop.** 6,500.—In 1758, this place was taken by the Russians.

CROTCH, WILLIAM, *krotch*, doctor of music, whose almost infant performances are said to have rivalled those of Mozart. In 1797, when only twenty-two, he was appointed musical professor at Oxford, and in 1822, principal of the Royal Academy of Music. He composed a large number of pieces, both for the pianoforte and the organ, besides an opera called "Palestine," and wrote several practical works on music.

Born at Norwich, 1775; **died** at Taunton, Somersetshire, 1847.

CROWLAND, or CROYLAND, *kro'-land*, a town of Lincolnshire, 8 miles N. of Peterborough, consisting of four principal streets, connected by a bridge, built by the Saxons, and one of the most remarkable specimens of their architecture. The church is a part of the old abbey, one of the most famous in England. **Pop.** 2,500.

CROYDON, *kroi'-don*, a town and parish of Surrey, 11 miles S. of London. It possesses many handsome villas. The old church was destroyed, except the tower, by fire, in 1867, and the new edifice is remarkably handsome. In its neighbourhood is a large barracks. The summer assizes are held alternately here and at Guildford. **Pop.** 78,947.—A station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast, and South Eastern railways, and branches. There are seven railway stations.

CROZET ISLANDS, *kro'-set*, a volcanic group in the South Indian Ocean. **Lat.** 46° 27′ S. **Lon.** 52° 14′ E.

CROZON, *kró'-zawng*, a trading town of France, in the department of Finisterre, 9 miles S. of Brest. **Pop.** 9,000, mostly supported by fishing and navigation.

CRUDEN, ALEXANDER, *kru'-den*, a laborious compiler, who, in 1728, went from Aberdeen, where he had been educated in Marischal College, to London, and settled there as a bookseller. In 1737 he published his "Concordance to the Bible," a book of great merit. He was a very pious man, but at times deranged in his mind, and believed himself to be especially inspired to set the world right, assuming the name of Alexander the Corrector.

Born at Aberdeen, 1700; **died** in London, 1770.

CRUIKSHANK, GEORGE, *krook'-shank'* caricaturist, painter, and engraver. The son of an artist, he began to draw and etch while almost a child, and soon found employment in illustrating books for children, and songs. William Hone found in him a most valuable assistant in the numerous political satires which attracted so much attention; and the young artist also produced an immense number of caricatures ridiculing social follies in dress and other matters. He also illustrated, in the richest style of humour, and with a grotesque power which has seldom been equalled, German fairy tales, Fielding's, Smollett's, and Scott's works, produced the "Comic Almanack" regularly for many years, infusing into his illustrations the wildest comicality. The illustrations to Dickens's "Oliver Twist" gave him scope for the exhibition of great power of a more serious kind; and having adopted extreme temperance views, his fine series of plates, "The Bottle," and its sequel, showing the fate of the drunkard's children, exhibited a still more earnest side of his artistic character. In the cause of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, he has been an indefatigable worker; and in other directions has endeavoured, not unsuccessfully, to make his art the auxiliary of moral reformation. He has produced some oil pictures, especially "The Worship of Bacchus," of great merit. His fertility of invention is prodigious. In the space of three or four square inches he will depict hundreds of figures, each characteristic and comical; and his etchings are of admirable delicacy and force. He stands at the very head of English caricaturists.

Born in London, 1792; **died** 1878.

CRUYS, CORNELIS, *kroos*, admiral in the Russian service, and organizer of the navy. Peter the Great induced him to leave the Dutch service, in which he held the rank of rear-admiral. Under his superintendence, dockyards and canals were constructed, and indeed the Russian navy formed. He was in disgrace for a short period, but was richly rewarded at last; and the white flag with the blue cross, shown by Russian men-of-war, is in memory of him.

Born 1657; **died** 1727.

CRUZ, SANTA. (*See* SANTA CRUZ.)

CSABA, *chob'-o*, a town of Hungary. There is an archducal palace, with gardens. **Manf.** Sacks and mattresses. There is a trade in wine, grain, and cattle. **Pop.** 30,000.

CSANAD, *cho-nod'*, the name of two Hungarian towns, both on the Marös. **Pop.** 4,000 and 5,400.

CSAT, *chot*, a town of Hungary, near the Theiss, 15 miles S.E. of Miskolcz. **Pop.** 5,000.

CSOMA, ALEXANDER, *cho'-ma*, a Hungarian, who studied the Oriental languages, and in 1820 set out on a journey to discover the original home of the Magyars. He travelled through Persia and Bokhara, and mastered the language of Tibet, which he at first thought gave the clue he desired. He reached Calcutta, where he found employment in cataloguing a splendid collection of Tibetan manuscripts in the library of the Asiatic Society. He also prepared, at the expense of the government, a valuable grammar and dictionary of the language. In 1842, still haunted by his old ideas, he started on a journey to the western provinces of China, but died on the way.

Born at Koros, in Transylvania, 1790; **died** at Darjeeling, 1842.

CSONGRAD, *chon'-grad*, a market-town of Hungary, at the junction of the Theiss and the Koros, 70 miles S.E. of Pesth. **Pop.** 17,500, chiefly engaged in the culture of the vine and cattle-rearing.

CTESIAS, *te'-si-as*, a Greek historian and physician, who lived for many years at the court of Persia, and wrote a history of that country.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

CTESIBIUS, *te-sib'-e-us*, a mathematician of Alexandria, the inventor of the pump, the syphon, and other hydraulic instruments; also of a clepsydra, or water-clock.

Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

CTESIPHON, *tes'-i-fon*, an Athenian, who counselled his fellow-citizens to present Demosthenes with a golden crown for his probity and virtue.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

CUBA, the largest of the Antilles, or West Indian islands, "the pearl of the Antilles," and the most important colonial possession of Spain, at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico. It is about 130 miles S. of Florida, from which it is separated by the Bahama Channel, 48 miles from Hayti, on the E., 95 miles from Jamaica on the S., and by the Yucatan Channel, 130 miles wide, from the north-eastern point of the peninsula of Yucatan, in Central America. It is 750 miles in length from E. to W., with an average breadth of a little more than 50 miles. The coast-line of about 1,600 miles is encumbered with reefs, making the approach difficult and dangerous, except at the bays and harbours, of which there are a considerable number. The most important ports and harbours are at HAVANA, at Guantanamo, Santiago, Manzanillo, and Jagua, on the south coast; Bahia Honda and Puerto de Cabanos on the north-west coast; and Baracoa, Naranjo, Puerto del Padre, and Matanzas on the north and north-east coast; and Buena Esperanza. Nearly all round the island the coast is low, and subject to inundations. A range of mountains traverses the island, attaining its greatest elevation at the eastern end, where the Sierra Maestra attains an elevation of 8,000 feet, and diminishing in height and lateral extension farther west. At the base of the mountain are extensive and beautiful plains and some swampy tracts, and in other parts the surface is undulating.

Rivers.—The largest is the Cauto, rising in the Cobre or Copper Mountains, at the east end of the island, and enters the sea on the south side. The other rivers are short and unnavigable, except by small boats.

Pro.—There are forests of mahogany, ebony, cedar, and other valuable woods, and beautiful flowers and odoriferous plants grow abundantly. Two crops of maize are obtained in the year, and tobacco, indigo, rice, bananas, coffee, and some cotton are successively cultivated. In the eastern part of the island the staple

its sugar, vast tracts being covered with the cane, and a great number of factories for crushing, boiling, and refining being in full work.

Zoology.—The only indigenous quadruped is the hutia, an animal resembling the rat, but about 18 in. long in body. Some of the snakes have a length of 12 or 14 feet. Insects, including jiggers, ants, and spiders, are unpleasantly abundant; crocodiles and caymans frequent the gulfs and bays, and lizards of various kinds are met with on the banks of the streams and lagoons. Birds are numerous, but the bald-headed vulture is the only bird of prey. The ordinary domestic animals of European breed thrive well.

Climate.—During the greater part of the year the atmosphere is dry, and the heat rather less than in some of the adjacent islands. Between July and September heavy rainfalls are frequent, but there is no regular wet season. Hurricanes occasionally occur, and in October, 1870, 2,000 lives were lost in a storm of that nature. Frost is not uncommon in December and January.

Area.—40,000 square miles.

Pop. 1,525,684, of whom 489,249 are negroes. About 760,000 are white, and 34,000 Chinese and Hindoo coolies, or hired labourers. Of the blacks, about 230,000 are free negroes.

Lat. Between 19° 50′ and 23° 9′ N. **Lon.** 74° 8′ to 84° 58′ W.

Territorial Divisions and Government.—The island is separated into three military divisions, or intendencias, known as the eastern, central, and western. There is a civil division into two provinces, and an ecclesiastical division into the province of Santiago on the east and Havana on the west, each forming the diocese of an archbishop. The captain-general is also civil governor, and there are a sub-governor and a colonial junta of seven members.

Chief Towns.—Havana, Puerto Principe, Santiago, Trinidad, Nuevitas, Matanzas, Guanabacoa, Cardenas, Santa Espiritu, Santa Clara, Cienfuegos, and San Juan. There are railways in connection with some of the principal towns.

History.—Columbus discovered the island in 1492, and revisited it in 1494 and 1502. The first Spanish settlement was formed in 1511. In 1850 and 1851, bands of American adventurers endeavoured to take possession of the island, "the Lone Star," as they named it, but were repulsed and the leader taken and executed. For several years past, efforts have been made, sometimes with sanguinary results, by the Cubens to release themselves from the dominion of Spain.

CUBCABEA, *koob-ka′-be-a*, a trading town of Darfur, North Africa. There is a market for leather and cotton cloths. The natives are a mixture of Arabs and various African tribes. **Lat.** 14° N. **Lon.** 26° 30′ E.

CUCUISAS, Las, *koo-qué-sas*, a town of Venezuela, South America, 28 miles S.W. of Caracas. The neighbourhood is fertile, and sugar, cocoa, and cotton are cultivated. **Pop.** 5,000.

CUDDALORE, *kud-da-lor′*, a town and seaport, on the Coromandel, or east coast of British India, on the estuary of the southern branch of the Pennaur, 100 miles S. of Madras. **Lat.** 11° 43′ N. **Lon.** 79° 50′ E. **Pop.** 43,545.

CUDDAPAH, *kud-da-pa′*, a district of the Presidency of Madras, British India. It is traversed by the ranges of the Eastern Ghauts, which in some parts attain an altitude of 3,500 feet. The climate is very unwholesome in the hot seasons. **Area,** 9,177 square miles. **Pop.** 1,121,038.

CUDDAPAH, the capital of the above district, 140 miles N.W. of Madras, near the right bank of the Northern Pennaur. There is a large military cantonment. **Pop.** 18,982.

CUDWORTH, Ralph, *kud′-worth*, a learned divine, who studied and became a tutor at Cambridge, and in 1641 was appointed to the rectory of North Cadbury, Somersetshire. In 1644 he became master of Clare College, and in the following year Regius Professor of Hebrew. He obtained several preferments, and at the time of his death was master of Christ's College. He wrote upon "The True Intellectual System of the Universe," and his attainments were of the highest order. His writings gave rise to much controversy.

Born at Aller, Somersetshire, 1617; **died** at Cambridge, 1688.

CUELLAR, *koo-al′-lar*, a town of Spain, in the province of Segovia, 30 miles N. of the town of that name. It is partly surrounded with walls, and defended by a strong castle. The splendid sepulchres of the dukes of Albuquerque are in the church attached to one of the convents. Agricultural pursuits are the chief occupations of the inhabitants. **Pop.** 3,100.

CUENCA, *koo-aín′-ka*, a province of Spain, a portion of the old province of New Castille. It is mountainous, being traversed by the Sierra Morena, but well watered and fertile. **Pro.** Timber, grain, wine, and honey. **Minerals.** Iron, copper, silver, and coal. **Area,** 11,304 square miles. **Pop.** 239,000.

CUENCA, the capital of the above province, at the junction of the Juca and Huecar, 80 miles S.E. of Madrid. It is situated on a rocky eminence, more than 3,000 feet above the sea-level. The streets are narrow and crooked. The cathedral, in the Gothic style, was founded by Alphonso IX. in the 12th century. There are about 12 other churches, a bishop's palace, and a fine bridge over the Jucar, built in the 16th century. The town is of Moorish origin, but the name is derived from the Latin *concha*, a shell, which, from a distance, the town is supposed to resemble. It was once a place of considerable renown for the cultivation of arts and literature. **Pop.** 9,200.

CUENCA, a town of Ecuador, South America, 85 miles S.W. of Quito. It stands in a wide plain, at an elevation of about 8,700 feet above the sea. There are a cathedral and university. **Pop.** 30,000.

CUEVA DE VERA, *koo-aí′-va*, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, at the mouth of the river Almanzor, 42 miles N.W. of Almeria. There is an old Moorish castle. **Manf.** Hardware, earthenware, wine, and oil. **Pop.** 10,500.—In its neighbourhood there are mines of silver.

CUEVA DE SAN MARCOS, a town of Spain, 38 miles N. of Malaga. There is a trade in grain, brandy, and wine. **Pop.** 3,700.

CUEVA DE VINROMA, a town of Spain, in the province of Castellon-de-la-Plana. **Pop.** 2,600.

CUEVA, Juan de la, Spanish poet, author of epic and dramatic poems, whose works were very popular.

Born 1530; **died** 1603.

CUGGIONE, *kooj-ye-ó′-ne*, a town of Italy, 16 miles N.W. of Milan. **Manf.** Silk. **Pop.** 3,700.

CUIABA, or CUYABA, a town of Brazil, in the province of Matto-Grosso. It has an active commerce in hides, gold-dust, and diamonds. **Pop.** 3,000. **Lat.** 15° 36′ S. **Lon.** 56° 10′ W.

CUJACIUS, or JACQUES DE CUJAS, *koo-já′-se-us*, French jurist, was the son of a tanner. He was appointed teacher of law at Cahors in 1554, and a year afterwards was appointed professor of law at Bourges. He was famous for his knowledge of the Roman law, and for his efforts to remove obscurities from the jurisprudence of his day.

Born at Toulouse, 1522; **died** at Bourges, 1590.

CULIACAN, *koo-le-a-kan'*, a town of the Mexican Confederation, in the state of Sinaloa, on a river of its own name, flowing into the Gulf of California: It is situate in a fertile tract, 90 miles S.E. of Sinaloa. **Pop.** 7,000.

CULLEN, *kul'-len*, a royal and parliamentary burgh and seaport of Banffshire, Scotland, at the conflux of the small stream of Cullen with the Murray Firth, 12 miles N.W. of Banff. A great number of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. **Manf.** Yarn, linen, and damask cloths. **Pop.** 2,056.

CULLEN, WILLIAM, an eminent Scotch physician, who studied at Glasgow university, and rose to be professor of chemistry, and afterwards professor of the practice of physic at Edinburgh, and the leading physician of his day. He was the author of several medical works of great repute, and was a remarkably popular and successful teacher.

Born at Hamilton, Lanarkshire, 1710; **died** 1790.

CULLERA, *kool-lai-ra*, a fortified town and port of Spain, province of Valencia, near the mouth of the Jucar. It is considered to be a place of great military importance. **Pop.** 7,800.

CULLODEN, or DRUMMOSSIE MOOR, *kul-lod'-en*, a wide heath in Scotland, 6 miles N.E. of Inverness, on which the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the Highlanders, in their attempt to replace the Stuart dynasty on the throne, in 1746.

CULLOMPTON, *kul-lomp'-ton*, a market-town of Devonshire, 11 miles N.E. of Exeter. The church is large and handsome, with a lofty tower. There are several chapels. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, serge, leather, and paper, and there are spinning mills and tanneries. **Pop.** 2,205. A station on the Great Western Railway.

CULMBACH, a town of *Bavaria*, on the *White Main*, 48 miles N.E. of *Nürnberg*. The old castle of *Plassenburg*, now a prison, is in the neighbourhood. **Manf.** Potash, earthenware, and tiles. **Pop.** 4,000.

CULNA. (*See* KHALANA.)

CULPEPPER, NICHOLAS, *kul'-pep-per*, an English astrologer and herbalist. He was the son of a clergyman, and having been bred an apothecary, he settled in Spitalfields, where he practised physic and astrology with great success. He wrote several books, the most celebrated of which is a Herbal, wherein he describes the good and bad qualities of plants according to the sidereal influence.

Born 1615; **died** 1654.

CULPEPPER, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 672 square miles. **Pop.** 13,408.

CULROSS, *kul'-ross*, a town and parliamentary borough of Perthshire, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 6 miles W. of Dunfermline. At the E. end are the ruins of St. Mungo's chapel, and near these the remains of a monastery, built in 1217 by Malcolm, earl of Fife. Some portions of the old building are preserved in the parish church. It has various charitable institutions and schools. At a small distance to the E. stands the abbey-house, an ancient building. **Manf.** Damask weaving. **Pop.** 500.

CUMA, or **CUMÆ**, *kú-ma*, a city of Campania, near Puteoli. It was one of the earliest of the Greek settlements in Italy, and for several centuries was a place of great wealth and importance. In a cave in its vicinity one of the sibyls, called the Cumæan sybil, fixed her residence.

CUMANA, *koo-ma-na'*, a state of Venezuela, South America. The plains and valleys are fertile. **Pop.** 55,500.

CUMANA, capital of the above state. It is situate near the mouth of the Gulf of Cariaco, about a mile from the sea, on an arid and sandy plain. The town has no remarkable edifice, and the frequency of earthquakes forbids all embellishments. There is a good roadstead protected by a fort. A large export trade in cattle, salt-fish, and cocoa is carried on. **Pop.** 9,500. **Lat.** 10° 30' N. **Lon.** 64° 15' W

CUMBERLAND, *kum'-ber-land*, a county of England, bounded N. by the Solway Firth and the river Liddle, which separate it from Scotland for 30 miles; W. by the Irish Sea; S. by Westmoreland and Lancashire; and E. by Northumberland and Durham. It is mountainous in the south-west and east, but in the north and north-west undulating, and in some parts there are extensive level districts. The country is 74 miles long, 22 wide, and has a coast line on the Irish Sea of 75 miles. It includes a portion of what is popularly known as the Lake Country of England, and the scenery in the mountain and lake districts is very beautiful.

Mountains.—The principal are Sca Fell Pike, 3,166 feet; Sca Fell, 3,100; Helvellyn, 3,055; Skiddaw, 3,022; and Cross Fell, 2,901.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Eden and the Esk flow into the Solway Firth, and the Derwent into the Irish Sea. There are 15 lakes, the largest being Ulleswater, 9 miles long, with an average breadth of a mile. There are many water-falls, some having a descent of more than 180 feet.

Minerals.—Plumbago (black lead), copper, iron, lead-silver, gypsum, limestone, coal, slate, and marble.

Climate.—Variable; the rainfall is excessive.

Chief Towns.—CARLISLE, COCKERMOUTH, WHITEHAVEN, WIGTON, PENRITH, KESWICK, MARYPORT, and WORKINGTON.

Area.—1,523 square miles.

Pop.—250,630.

CUMBERLAND, a county of *Illinois*, United States. **Area**, 310 square miles. **Pop.** 13,759. The capital is Greenup.

CUMBERLAND, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 375 square miles. **Pop.** 8,894. Burksville is the capital.

CUMBERLAND, a county of Maine, United States. **Area**, 990 square miles. **Pop.** 86,359. The capital is Portland.

CUMBERLAND, a county of New Jersey, United States. **Area**, 480 square miles. **Pop.** 37,687. Bridgton is the capital.

CUMBERLAND, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 1,680 square miles. **Pop.** 23,836. Fayettsville is the capital.

CUMBERLAND, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area**, 545 square miles. **Pop** 46,000. The capital is Carlisle.

CUMBERLAND a county of Tennessee, United States. **Pop.** 4,538.

CUMBERLAND, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 310 square miles. **Pop.** 10,540. Capital, Cumberland Court House.

CUMBERLAND, a maritime county of New South Wales, Australia, chiefly an undulating plain. The principal town is SYDNEY, the capital of the colony. **Pop.** 15,256.

CUMBERLAND, WILLIAM, duke of, second son of George II. In 1743, was present with hi

father at the battle of Dettingen, where he was wounded in the leg. In 1745 he commanded the British at the battle of Fontenoy, where they were defeated by the French, in consequence of not being properly supported by the Dutch. In 1746, at Culloden, he defeated Prince Charles Stuart, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He was a man of considerable ability, but his military severities, especially after the battle of Culloden, gained for him the name of "the butcher."

Born 1721; **died** 1765.

CUMBERLAND, ERNEST, Duke of. (*See* ERNEST, King of Hanover.)

CUMBERLAND, RICHARD, an English dramatic and miscellaneous writer, who was educated at Cambridge for the church, but became secretary to the Board of Trade, and, in 1780, was dispatched to Madrid, on a secret and confidential mission. He held his secretaryship until 1782, when the Board was suppressed; and subsequently, on a compensation allowance, retired to Tunbridge Wells, where he entirely devoted himself to literature. From this retreat he poured forth essays, operas, comedies, tragedies, poetry, novels, and pamphlets, on various subjects. It is as an essayist and translator from the Greek, however, that he is most favourably known; for, out of upwards of thirty dramas, there are almost none of them now remembered. He was satirized by Sheridan as "Sir Fretful Plagiary," in the burlesque of "The Critic."

Born at Cambridge, 1732; **died** at Tunbridge, 1811.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, an island near the coast of Georgia, in N. America, about 15 miles in circumference. **Lat.** 30° 56′ **N. Lon.** 81° 34′ W.

CUMBERLAND ISLANDS, near the N.E. coast of Australia. **Lat.** 21° 6′ S. **Lon.** 149° E. They were discovered by Captain Cook in 1770.

CUMBERLAND RIVER, a river rising in Virginia, United States, and, after a course of 450 miles, falling into the Ohio, 10 miles above the mouth of the Tennessee.

CUMBRAY, GREAT and LITTLE, *kum'-brai*, two small islands of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, between Bute Isle and Ayrshire. **Pop.** 1,620.

CUMBRIA, *kum'-bre-a*, an ancient British principality, in which Cumberland and a large portion of the south of Scotland were included. It was governed by its own kings till about the middle of the 10th century.

CUMBRIAN MOUNTAINS, *kum'-bre-an*, occupy portions of the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire. (*See* ENGLAND.)

CUMNOCK, OLD, *kum'-nok*, a town of Ayrshire, Scotland, 16 miles E. of Ayr. **Manf.** Agricultural implements. Iron ore and coal are abundant in the vicinity. **Pop.** 4,000. NEW CUMNOCK, in the centre of a rich mineral district, is 5 miles to the south.

CUMYN, COMYN, or CUMMING, *koo'-min*, a family prominent in the history of England and Scotland. One branch of the original stock remained at Comines in Flanders (*see* COMINES), whence the name is derived; a number of the others came to England with William the Conqueror, and Robert de Comines, or Comyn, was sent to subdue the provinces of the North. His nephew became Chancellor of Scotland in 1133, and other members of the family united in marriage with some of the best Scottish houses, and obtained great estates. The earls of Buchan, Monteith, Angus, and Athol were Cumyns, and in the 13th century were among the most powerful nobles of Scotland. One of them, Red John, the Lord of Badenoch, was stabbed by Robert Bruce in the church at Dumfries, and in the struggle to avenge him the other leading members of the family were defeated and scattered. The cruelties practised by Bruce in the earldom of Buchan are memorable in history. The remnants of the once powerful Cumyns escaped to England, and in course of time became connected with several of the aristocratic houses.

CUNAXA, *ku-nax'-a*, a town of Babylonia, on the eastern bank of the Euphrates, famous for a battle fought there between Artaxerxes and his brother Cyrus the Younger, 401 B.C., in which the latter was defeated and killed. (*See* CYRUS.)

CUNDINAMARCA, *koon-de'-na-mar'-ka*, the central state of the United States of Columbia, S. America, comprising several provinces of the region in the Andes, with portions of the valleys of the Cauca and Magdalena. **Area,** estimated at 350,000 square miles. **Pop.** 569,000, besides Indians unenumerated. BOGOTA is the capital.—The name is derived from one of the goddesses in the American mythology.

CUNNINGHAM, ALLAN, *kun'-ning-ham*, poet, novelist and biographer. He was the son of a Scottish peasant, and at an early age put to the trade of a stonemason; but, in his leisure, applied himself to the cultivation of the homely Doric muse of his country, and rose to a considerable eminence as a lyric poet, attracting the especial notice of Sir Walter Scott. In 1810 he went to London, where he eked out a subsistence by reporting for the newspapers and contributing to periodicals. He subsequently obtained the situation of manager of the extensive studio of Chantrey, which enabled him to pursue his literary tastes in accordance with his own sentiments, and without the usual hazards attending the precariousness of the profession of literature. Considering his education and occupation, his works may be viewed as both numerous and excellent. The principal of them are the novels of "Paul Jones," and "Sir Michael Scott;" "Songs of Scotland, with Critical and Historical Notes;" "Sir Marmaduke Maxwell," a drama; "The Lives of the most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects;" "The Life of Burns," and "The Life of Wilkie." He was much admired by Hogg, and affectionately esteemed by Chantrey, who bequeathed him £2,000, and an annuity of £100.

Born at Blackwood, in Dumfriesshire, 1785; **died** in London, 1842.

CUNNINGHAM, PETER, the eldest son of Allan Cunningham, was educated at a private school, and entered the public service as a clerk in the Audit Office. In 1854 he was promoted to one of the chief clerkships, and gave to the world some of the fruits of his leisure hours. In 1833 he published a "Life of Drummond of Hawthornden;" and, in 1835, "Songs of England and Scotland." In 1841 a new edition of Campbell's "Specimens of the British Poets," and in 1849 a "Handbook of London." Besides these, he edited Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," Walpole's Letters, Goldsmith's works, and contributed to "Fraser's Magazine," and several other periodicals, articles of light literature.

Born in London, 1816; **died** 1869.

CUPAR-ANGUS. (*See* COUPAR-ANGUS.)

CUPAR-FIFE, the capital of Fifeshire, Scotland, a royal and parliamentary borough, on the peninsula of Fife, 9 miles from the mouth of the Eden. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley, and has a church, county-hall, and other public buildings, with reading-rooms. **Manf.** Linens, bricks, and earthenware: and there are spinning and fulling mills, tanneries, and breweries. **Pop.** 7,404.

CUPID, *kū'-pid*, a celebrated deity among the ancients, the god of love, and love itself. There are different traditions concerning his parents, but the most celebrated represents him as a lively ingenious youth, the son of Jupiter and Venus. He is generally exhibited as a winged infant, naked, armed with a bow and a quiver full of arrows.

CURA, SAN LUIS DE, *kū'-ra*, a town of Venezuela, South America. **Pop.** 4,000.

CURAÇOA, *ku-ra-sō'*, an island in the Caribbean Sea, about 75 miles from the coast of the Caraccas. It is one of a group known as the Curaçoa Islands, belonging to the Dutch. The other islands are Bonaire, Aruba, and Little Curaçoa. The island is 40 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 6 to 10 miles. It has rocky coasts, with an undulating surface, producing indigo, tobacco, sugar, and maize. The chief town is WILLEMSTAD. **Pop.** of group, 28,000. **Lat.** 12° N. **Lon.** 69° W.

CURETON, REV. WILLIAM, Oriental scholar, educated at Oxford, and ordained priest in 1832. In 1837 he was appointed assistant-keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, and in 1849 was appointed to the rectory of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and a canonry in the abbey. He died from the effects of a railway accident. He was a profound Arabic and Syriac scholar.

Born at Westbury, Shropshire, 1808; **died** 1864.

CURIATII, *ku-re-aï'-she-i.* (*See* HORATII.)

CURIUS DENTATUS, MARCUS ANNIUS, *kū'-ri-us den-tā'-tus*, a Roman, celebrated for his bravery, fortitude, and frugality. He was victorious over various nations, and when the Samnites attempted to bribe him, he said, "I prefer my earthen pots to all your vessels of gold and silver, and my desire is to command those who are in possession of money, while I have none, but live in poverty."

Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

CURL, EDMUND, *kurl*, a London bookseller, chiefly known by his quarrels with Pope, who scarified him in the "Dunciad," and for the publication of immoral books, for which he stood in the pillory.

Died 1748.

CURRAN, JOHN PHILPOT, *kur'-ran*, Irish orator and politician. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1773 entered the Inner Temple, London, and rapidly attained to a leading position at the Irish bar. In 1782 he entered the Irish Parliament. He eloquently denounced the policy of the English government, and was strongly opposed to the union. In 1806 he was appointed Master of the Rolls for Ireland, an office he resigned in 1813. He was as remarkable for his gaiety, wit, and conviviality, as for his patriotic fervour and brilliant eloquence. He was involved in several duels, but fortunately without receiving any injury.

Born in the county of Cork, 1750; **died** in London, 1817.

CURRITUCK, *kur'-re-tuk*, a county on the coast of Edenton district, North Carolina, United States. The Dismal Swamp is in this county. **Area**, 200 square miles. **Pop.** 5,300.

CURTIUS, METTUS, *kur'-she-us*, a Roman youth, who devoted himself to the infernal gods for the safety of his country. A wide chasm having suddenly appeared in the Forum, the soothsayers announced that it would never close until Rome threw into it its most precious possession. Thereupon Curtius, arming himself, mounted his horse, and said "Rome has no greater riches than courage and arms," and solemnly threw himself into the abyss, which instantly closed over his head.

Died 360 B.C.

CURTIUS, RUFUS QUINTUS, Roman historian, known for his history of Alexander the Great. The date at which he lived is uncertain.

CURZOLA, *koor-zo'-la*, an island in the Adriatic, belonging to the Austrian province of Dalmatia. It is 25 miles long, with an average breadth of 4 miles. Pine forests cover a large portion of the island, and furnish ship-timber. The capital, of the same name, is at the north-east extremity. **Pop.** 6,500. **Lat.** 42° 57′ N. **Lon.** 17° E.

CUSH, *kush*, "black," a son of Ham, and father of Nimrod.—A country, supposed to be Æthiopia, in Africa, or the modern Abyssinia.

CUSHMAN, CHARLOTTE SAUNDERS, *koosh-man*, American actress, famous for her impersonation of characters requiring great dramatic force, and for the assumption of male characters, such as "Romeo." In 1845 she visited England, and made a great impression.

Born at Boston, 1816; **died** 1876.

CUSSET, *koos-saï'*, a town of France, department Allier, 32 miles S.E. of Moulins. **Manf.** Blankets, cotton, coverlets, silk edging, lace, leather, and chemicals. **Pop.** 3,800.

CUSTRIN, or KUSTRIN, *koos-treen'*, a fortified town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, at the union of the Wartha with the Oder, 48 miles from Berlin. It is small, but has three spacious suburbs, and is situate in a marsh crossed by 36 bridges. **Pop.** 8,500.—In 1758 it was bombarded by the Russians, and in 1806 taken by the French. It has large grain and powder magazines.

CUTCH, *kutch*, an extensive native state of India, inclosed by Scinde on the N., the Guicowar dominions on the S., and by the Gulf of Cutch and the Indian Ocean on the S. and S.E. It is divided into two portions, Cutch proper, and the Runn of Cutch, a waste district, about 8,600 square miles in extent, a salt desert in the dry season, and a shallow lake when the heavy rains fall. Cutch proper is mountainous, but contains numerous fertile level tracts, which, with the usual cerealia of India, produce cotton, rice, sugar, grapes, and musk lemons. The country suffers greatly from the scarcity of water. **Minerals.** Iron, coal, and alum. **Area.** 6,500 square miles. **Pop.** 512,084. **Lat.** between 22° 47′ and 24° 40′ N. **Lon.** between 68° 26′ and 71° 45′ E.

CUTCH-GUNDAVA, *gun-dā'-va*, a province of Beloochistan. **Area**, 10,000 square miles. **Desc.** Flat, bare, and arid, from the heat of the climate. **Pro.** Cotton, sugar, pulse, madder, and fruits. **Pop.** 100,000. **Lat.** between 27° 40′ and 29° 50′ N. **Lon.** between 67° 21′ and 69° 15′ E.

CUTHBERT, ST., *kuth'-bert*, old English bishop. His authentic history is greatly mixed up with ecclesiastical legend, but it seems that he was a shepherd boy of Northumbria; at an early age he entered the monastery of Melrose, of which he became prior, leaving it for the solitary monastery on the island of Lindisfarne, which he was

induced to leave in 684 and become bishop of Hexham. After two years he returned to his island, and there died. He was canonized, and many churches in the north of England were dedicated to him. When, in 875, the Danes ravaged the island, the monks fled, bearing with them the saint in his coffin, which, after long wanderings, was finally deposited at Durham, where it was enclosed in a costly shrine, and was credited with the power of working miracles. Cuthbert was looked upon by the early Church as one of the greatest of English saints. His life was written by the Venerable Bede and others.

Born 635; **died** at Lindisfarne, 687.

CUTTACK, *kut-tak*, a district of the province of Orissa, British India. It is mountainous in the interior, but generally having a surface diversified by hill and dale. **Pro.** Cotton, rice, indigo, tobacco, poppy, and oil-seeds. **Minerals.** Iron ore. **Manf.** Cottons and fine muslins. **Area**, 3,178 square miles. **Pop.** 1,738,165. **Chief Towns.** CUTTACK, BALASORE, KANARAH, and POORNEE.

CUTTACK, the capital of the above district, at the head of the delta of the Mahanuddee. There is very little trade. **Pop.** 42,656. **Lat.** 20° 28′ N. **Lon.** 85° 55′ E.—The name, "Cuttack," means "a royal residence."

CUVIER, GEORGES CHRÉTIEN LEOPOLD DAGOBERT, Baron, *koo'-ve-ai*, a distinguished French naturalist, who, at the age of 21, became tutor to the only son of Count d'Héricy in Normandy, where, having a residence by the seacoast, he commenced the study of marine animals. In a short time he sent some papers to the Society of Natural History, and in 1795 received the appointment of assistant to Mertrud at Paris, in the Jardin des Plantes. Here he commenced his collection of comparative anatomy, and in 1796, when the National Institute was formed, became one of its first members. He now began a series of works illustrative of fossil remains, and in 1800 was appointed professor of natural philosophy at the College of France, but still continued to lecture on comparative anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes. In 1802 he was chosen by the first consul, Bonaparte, one of the inspectors-general to establish public schools in France, and became perpetual secretary to the Institute for the department of Natural Sciences. He rose to the highest honours, and in 1814, just before the abdication of Napoleon I., was named a councillor of state, which appointment was confirmed by Louis XVIII. His next advancement was to the chancellorship of the university, which he held till his death. In 1819 he was created a baron; in 1826 Charles X. conferred on him the decoration of grand officer of the Legion of Honour; and in 1832 Louis Philippe created him a peer. Cuvier greatly advanced the natural sciences, the true object of which is, he declares, "to lead the human mind towards its destination,—a knowledge of truth." His works are very numerous, and as a comparative anatomist he has exercised an immense influence on the present condition of the science.

Born at Montbéliard, 1769; **died** at Paris, 1832.

CUXHAVEN, *koox-ha'-fen*, a seaport of Germany, 58 miles from Hamburg, to which it belongs, situate at the mouth of the Elbe. The harbour is large and commodious. There are baths, and regular steam communication with England. **Pop.** 1,700.

CUYABA, *ke-a'-ba*, a Brazilian town, capital of the province of Matto Grosso. It stands on the left bank of a river of the same name, has three churches, and other good public buildings. A large trade is carried on in the export of gold, diamonds, hides, and ipecacuanha. **Pop.** 10,000. **Lat.** 15° 36′ S. **Lon.** 56° W.

CUYAHOGA, *ke'-a-ho'-ga*, a county in Ohio, U.S., on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, which enters Lake Erie at Cleveland, after a course of 60 miles. **Area**, 486 square miles. **Pop.** 196,943.

CUYP, JACOB GERRITSE, or KUYP, *koip*, a Dutch portrait and animal painter, known to collectors as "old Cuyp."

Born at Dordrecht, 1575 **died**; 1650.

CUYP, AELBERT, son of the above, a painter famous for landscapes, which are highly valued for their beauty and truthfulness to nature. They fetch very high prices.

Born at Dordrecht, 1605; **died** 1691.

CUZCO, *koos-ko*, a province of Peru, South America, in the region of the Andes. **Area**, 95,547 square miles. **Pop.** 238,445.

CUZCO, capital of the province, and the ancient capital of the Peruvian empire, in S. America, 200 miles N.E. of Arequipa. The houses are almost all of stone, and there are a cathedral, several parish churches, convents, and hospitals. **Manf.** Cotton and woollen goods, leather, jewellery, and embroidery. **Pop.** 18,370.—According to tradition, this town was founded in 1043, by Manca Capac, the first inca of Peru. The grandeur and magnificence of the edifices, of the fortress, and of the Temple of the Sun, struck the Spaniards with astonishment in 1534, when the city was taken by Francis Pizarro. On a hill towards the north are yet seen the ruins of a fortress built by the incas, and which had a communication, by means of subterranean passages, with three forts built in the walls of Cuzco. All the descendants of the incas resided in a particular quarter.

CYBELE, *sib'-e-le*, a goddess, the daughter of Cœlus and Terra (heaven and earth), and wife of Saturn. She is generally represented as a robust woman, far advanced in pregnancy, to personify the fecundity of the earth; and is also seen with many breasts, to show that the earth gives aliment to all living creatures.

CYCLADES, *si'-kla-dees*, a name given to certain islands of the Ægean Sea, the principal of which were Ceos, Naxos, Andros, Paros, Melos, Seriphos, Gyarus, and Tenedos. **Pop.** 132,020.

CYCLOPES, *si-klo'-pees*, in Greek mythology giants, the sons of heaven and earth, having but one eye in the middle of the forehead; whence their name, which means "round-eyed." Mythologists differ as to their number; Hesiod mentions three, Arges, Brontes, and Steropes. Virgil adds a fourth, —Pyracmon. They inhabited the western parts of Sicily, and, from their vicinity to Mount Ætna, were supposed to be the workmen of Vulcan, and to have fabricated the thunderbolts of Zeus, or Jupiter. They were reckoned among the gods, and sacrifices were solemnly offered to them at Corinth. Apollo destroyed them all, because they had made the thunderbolts of Jupiter, with which his son Asclepius had been killed. Homer makes Polyphemus one of the Cyclopes.

CYNÆGIRUS, *sin-e-ji'-rus*, an Athenian, brother of the poet Æschylus. After the battle of Marathon, he pursued the flying Persians to their ships, and seized one of their vessels with his right hand, which was immediately cut off by the enemy. Upon this, he seized the vessel with his left hand; and when he had lost that also, retained his hold with his teeth.

CYPRIAN, THASCIUS CÆCILIUS, *sip'-ri-an*, a learned father and martyr of the Latin church, who, in 246, embraced Christianity, on which he wrote his book "De Gratiâ Dei," addressed to Donatus. He was made bishop of his native town, Carthage. He was persecuted in the reign of Valerian, and beheaded. He was a learned and eloquent divine, dignified and moderate in his bearings. His works include several treatises of importance.

Died 258.

CYPRUS, *si'-prus*, an island near the coast of Asia Minor, the third in size in the Mediterranean. It is nearly traversed from east to west by two lofty chains of mountains, having between them the valley of the Pedia and Mount Santa Croce, the ancient Olympus, 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. There are extensive forests of oak and walnut, and large districts of open country with a fertile soil.

Pro.—Corn, wine, fruits, cheese, cotton, wool, salt, madder, hemp, timber, and colocynth. The corn is of excellent quality; but wine is the staple product of the island. All the valuable kinds are white, the red being merely used as *vin du pays*. The apricots of Cyprus are delicious; many varieties of the gourd and pumpkin are also produced.

Manf.—Carpets, printed cottons, and leather are the principal.

Pop. 186,173, of whom about three-fourths are Greek Christians.

Lat. 35° N. **Lon.** Between 32° 20′ and 34° 40′ E.

Chief Towns.—NICOSIA, the capital; FAMAGOSTA, LARNACA, and LIMASSAL.

History.—Cyprus is thought to have obtained its name from Cyprus, one of its early kings, though others say it was derived from a certain fragrant tree or flower. It has been celebrated as the residence of Venus, surnamed Cyprus, who was the chief deity of the island, and to whose service many places and temples were consecrated. The Greeks made themselves masters of it, and it was taken from them by the Romans. It was a portion of the kingdom of the Ptolemies, and of the Byzantine empire; was conquered by the Arabs in 648 A.D., and taken from them and given to the Knights-Templars in 1191. After 1571 it was subject to the Turks till 1878, when Great Britain assumed a protectorate.

CYRENE, *si-ré'-ne*, a celebrated city of Africa, capital of Cyrenaica (which was nearly identical with the modern Barca), situate in a beautiful and fertile plain, about eleven miles from the Mediterranean Sea. It was the birthplace of many great men; among whom were Callimachus, Eratosthenes, Carneades, Aristippus, &c.

CYRIL, ST., *si'-ril*, bishop of Alexandria, one of the Fathers of the early church, noted for the fierceness with which he attacked those who differed from him. He excited a fanatical rabble to attack the Jews of Alexandria, and was the cause of the murder of the maiden HYPATIA. He was a learned theologian and effective writer.

Died 444.

CYRIL, ST., bishop of Jerusalem, a Father of the Greek church. He was involved in controversies with the Arians, and was deposed from his office in 358 for the very singular offence, as it may seem to us, of selling church treasures to obtain food for the poor in a time of famine. He was restored on appealing to a synod; but again deposed in 360. He once more regained the episcopate in 362, but five years afterwards was banished by the Emperor Valens, and did not return till the emperor's death in the following year.

Born 315; **died** 386.

CYRUS, *si'-rus*, king of Persia, son of Cambyses and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of the Medes. There are different accounts of his youth. He restored the independence of Persia, which had long been under the domination of the Medes, and caused himself to be proclaimed king about 560 B.C. In a short time he extended the limits of his empire, which soon became the greatest in Asia. He decisively defeated Cœsus, king of Lydia, invaded Assyria, and took Babylon, by turning the channel of the Euphrates, 538 B.C. He afterwards, however, was beaten by the Scythians, taken prisoner, and, according to Herodotus, put to death by their queen. Historians do not agree, however, as to the manner of his death. (*See* CRŒSUS.)

Died 529 B.C.

CYRUS, called the "Younger," was the youngest son of Darius Nothus, and brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, king of Persia. When the latter mounted the throne, he was made governor of Asia Minor. Desirous, however, of the supreme authority, he levied forces against his sovereign. A great battle was fought between the brothers at Cunaxa (*see* CUNAXA), where Cyrus was defeated and slain by Artaxerxes. Cyrus had in his service Clearchus and Xenophon, the latter of whom wrote the famous account of the retreat of the remnant of the Greeks. (*See* XENOPHON.)

Died 401 B.C.

CYZICUS, *siz'-i-kus*, the chief town of Cyzicus, in the Propontis, built where that island or peninsula is joined by bridges to the continent. It derives its name from Cyzicus, who was killed there by Jason. The Athenians, under Alcibiades, defeated, near this place, the Lacedæmonians, 410 B.C.

CZARTORYSKI, ADAM GEORGE, *tsar'-to-ris'-ke*, Polish patriot and statesman, a descendant of the founder of the Jagellonian dynasty of Poland. He was educated at Edinburgh and London, and took part in the war against Russia consequent on the second partition of Poland. His countrymen being defeated, he was sent as a hostage to St. Petersburg, where he rose into favour, and received diplomatic and other important appointments. When the revolution of 1830 broke out, he adopted the cause of his country, and was elected head of the national government. But Russia was successful, and Czartoryski escaped to Paris, where he continued to reside. He had given half of his estates to the public service, and in 1848 he liberated his serfs.

Born at Warsaw, 1770; **died** at Paris, 1861.

CZASLAU, *tsas'-lou*, a town of Bohemia, 45 miles S.E. of Prague. The church has the highest steeple in Bohemia. **Manf.** Beet-root sugar and chicory; and there are copper-works and a distillery. **Pop.** 6,000. In May, 1742, the Austrians were here defeated by the Prussians under Frederick the Great. Capital of circle of same name.

CZEGLED, *chaí'-glad*, a town of Hungary, between the Danube and the Theiss, 40 miles S.E. of Pesth. There are large breweries, and red wine is made in the vicinity. **Pop.** 22,300.

CZERNOVITZ, or **TSCHERNOWITZ,** *chair'-no-veetz*, a town of the Austrian empire, on the Pruth, 140 miles from Jassy. Its public buildings are a Greek cathedral, gymnasium, and schools. **Manf.** Jewellery, clocks, hardwares, and carriages. **Pop.** 45,600.

CZERNY, GEORG, *chair'-ne*, known as "Black George," Servian leader, whose dwelling having been plundered by Turkish soldiers, collected followers and began a guerilla warfare, achieving

considerable successes. In 1806 he captured Belgrade, and two years afterwards was elected prince of Servia, and recognized as such by the sultan. Hostilities recommenced in 1812, and, being deprived of Russian support, Czerny was defeated and fled to Russia, and afterwards to Austria. In 1817 he returned to oppose Prince Milosch Obrenowicz, who had in the meanwhile been chosen leader of the Servians, and at whose instigation Czerny was murdered.

Born near Belgrade, 1770; died 1817.

CZORTKOW, *chort'-koof*, a town of Austrian Galicia, the capital of a circle, 103 miles from Lemberg. It contains a castle, and has a large tobacco-manufactory. Pop. 2,500.

D

DAC, or DACH, JOHN, *dak*, a German painter, who was employed by the emperor Rodolphus, and whose pieces are excellent.

Born at Cologne, in 1556; died at Vienna, 1646.

DACCA, *dak'-ka*, an extensive and rich division of Lower Bengal, British India. It is intersected by the Ganges and Brahmapootra, which, with their various branches, form a complete inland navigation, extending to every part of the country; so that, every town having its river or canal, the general mode of travelling or conveying goods is by water. Floods are frequent in the rainy season. Pro. Sugar, hemp, indigo, rice, the betel-nut, and vegetables. Manf. Jewellery, soap, paper, woollens, hardware, and glass. Area, 2,987 square miles. Pop. 8,700,039. Lat. between 23° 12′ and 24° 17′ N. Lon. between 90° 11′ and 90° 58′ E.

DACCA, the capital of the above division, is situate on the N. bank of a deep and broad river called the Burha Gunga, an affluent of the Brahmapootra, 100 miles from the sea. The houses of the wealthy are built of brick, every vacant spot being filled with trees. Its public buildings are the churches of various denominations, about 180 mosques, more than 100 temples, cemeteries, a gaol, a college, and a number of schools. Many of the old buildings are in a ruinous state, and overgrown with vegetation. The famous Dacca muslins were at one time a staple manufacture of the town, but are no longer made. Pop. 80,000.

DACI and DACÆ, *da'-si*, a warlike nation of Germany, beyond the Danube, whose country, called Dacia, now Moldavia, was conquered by the Romans under Trajan, after a war of fifteen years, A.D. 103.

DACIER, ANDRÉ, *da'-se-ai*, a learned French scholar, who, in 1681, published, at Paris, an edition of Pompeius Festus, for the use of the dauphin. His translation of Horace appeared the same year; and, in 1691, his translation of the "Reflections of Marcus Antoninus," and the next year Aristotle's "Poetics." For his services to literature, he was appointed perpetual secretary to the Academy, rewarded with a pension of 2,000 livres, and made keeper of the cabinet of the Louvre. Besides the works above mentioned, he translated Plato into French; the "Lives" of Plutarch, the "Manual" of Epictetus, and several others.

Born at Castres, 1651; died 1722.

DACIER, ANNE, wife of the above, and daughter of Le Fèvre, professor of Greek at Saumur, received a liberal education. In 1674 she published an edition of Callimachus, and, in 1681, a translation of Anacreon and Sappho, which was followed by versions of some of Plautus's comedies, and of the "Plutus" and "Clouds" of Aristophanes. In 1683 she married M. Dacier, and, in 1711, produced the translation of the "Iliad." Three years after appeared her version of the "Odyssey;" and this closed her literary labours.

Born at Saumur, in 1651; died 1720.

DADE, an almost unpopulated county of Florida, United States; the southern extremity of the peninsula. Area, 1,000 square miles.

DADE, a county of Georgia, United States. Area, 240 square miles. Pop. 4,702. Trenton is the capital.

DADE, a county of Missouri, United States. Area, 498 square miles. Pop. 12,557.

DADUR, *da'-dur*, a town of Beloochistan, 5 miles E. of the Bolan pass. This is accounted one of the hottest places in the world, and is celebrated as the locality where, in 1840, the British defeated a Kelat force. Pop. 3,000.

DÆDALUS, *de'-da-lus*, in Greek legendary history, an Athenian, son of Eupalamus, was the most ingenious artist of his age. To him we are supposed to be indebted for the invention of the wedge and many other mechanical instruments, as also the sails of ships. Having killed, from jealousy, his nephew Dalus, Dædalus, with his son Icarus, fled from Athens to Crete, where Minos gave him a cordial reception. Here he constructed a famous labyrinth for Minos, in which he himself and his son were subsequently confined; when they made for themselves wings of feathers and wax, and took their flight from Crete. The heat of the sun, however, melted the wax on the wings of Icarus, who flew too high, and he fell into that part of the ocean which, from him, has been called the Icarian Sea. The father alighted at Cumæ, in Italy, where he built a temple to Apollo, and thence directed his course to Sicily, where he was kindly received by Cocalus, who reigned over part of the country. He was ultimately put to death by Cocalus, who had been threatened with war by Minos. The flight of Dædalus from Crete, with wings, is explained by observing that he was the inventor of sails, which in his age might pass, at a distance, for wings; but the whole legend is too mythical for criticism.

DAGHESTAN, *da'-ges-tan'*, a province of Asiatic Russia, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, between the efflux of the rivers Koisin and Rubas. It has the mountains of Caucasus and Georgia on the S.W., and the province of Kumiki on the N. It is mountainous, and intersected with numerous valleys. Pro. Grain, madder, hemp, and tobacco. Cattle-breeding is carried on to a large extent. Area, about 8,600 square miles. Pop. 529,271, chiefly Lesghians, a brave people, ardent Mahometans. Lat. between 41° and 43° N. Lon. between 46° and 50° E.—The chief town is DERBEND.

DAGO, *da'-go*, an island of Russia, near the Gulf of Finland, in the Baltic Sea. Ext. 34 miles long and 15 broad. Desc. Rocky, and in general possessed of a poor soil. Pop. 10,000.

DAGO, or **DAGEN**, an island, situate in the Baltic, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland. It is about 35 miles long and 15 broad. **Des.** Infertile and rocky. **Pop.** 10,000.—The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing and cattle-rearing.

DAGOBERT I., *dag'-o-bair*, king of France, was recognised as king of Austrasia in 622, and on the death of his father, Clotaire II., in 628, became possessed of Neustria, and in 631 of Aquitania, on the death of his brother Caribert. He subdued the Saxons, Gascons, and Bretons; but tarnished the splendour of his exploits by his cruel and dissolute habits. He founded St. Denis, near Paris, in 632, and was there buried.
Born 602; **died** 638.

DAGOBERT II., succeeded to the kingdom of Austrasia in 656. His death was caused by assassination.
Born 652; **died** 679.

DAGOBERT III. succeeded his father, Childebert III., 711.
Born 699; **died** 715.

DAGON, *dai'-gon*, "fish," the idol deity of the Philistines, the body being human, with the tail of a fish.

DAGUERRE, LOUIS JAQUES MANDE, *dagair'*, the inventor of the diorama, and daguerreotypes or sun-pictures, which take from him their name. He was originally an artist, became a scene-painter to the opera at Paris, and assisted M. Prévost in producing his panoramas of the great cities of the world. His ingenuity, however, was continually prompting him to make new efforts in his art; and in 1822, in conjunction with Bouton, he perfected and exhibited the first diorama, which had a great success. For seventeen years he continued in this line, when he discovered the means of delineating objects by the chemical action of light. Something similar had been attempted before, by various chemists; but it remained for Daguerre to work out the discovery. To him belongs the merit of producing sun-pictures perfect upon metallic plates. In 1839 he made an exhibition of these pictures, and was named an officer of the Legion of Honour. At the same time, on condition of publishing his method, an annuity of 6,000 francs for life was voted to him by the government, and the process of daguerreotyping became generally known.
Born at Cormeille, France, 1789; **died** at Petit-Brie-sur-Marne, 1851.

DAHL, MICHAEL, *dal*, a Swedish portrait-painter, who came to England and met with great success. He had the honour to paint the portrait of Queen Anne, and was, during her reign and that of George I., the rival of Sir Godfrey Kneller.
Born at Stockholm, 1656; **died** in London, 1743.

DAHL, JOHANN CHRISTIAN CLAUSEN, a distinguished Norwegian landscape-painter, at first intended for the church, whose views of Italian and Tyrolean scenery were universally admired. In rendering the wild grandeur of his native scenery he was equally successful. In 1821 he was appointed professor of painting at Dresden.
Born at Bergen, 1788; **died** at Dresden, 1857.

DAHLBERG, ERIC, *dal'-bairg*, a Swedish general, who, after studying the science of fortification, was, in 1648, appointed an engineer. Gustavus Adolphus sent him to superintend the works for the defence of Thorn, and he attended that monarch in the Polish war. By his advice the king undertook the enterprise of marching his army across the Great Belt, when frozen over in 1657, whereby he extended his conquests to Copenhagen. In 1660 Dahlberg was ennobled, and in 1669 appointed commandant of Malmo, and superintendent of fortifications. He so greatly improved these, as to be called the Vauban of Sweden. In 1690 he was made governor of Livonia, and died at Stockholm.
Born 1625; **died** 1703.

DAHLMANN, FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH, *dal'-man*, German historian and politician, appointed professor of political science at Gottingen in 1829. He was banished from Hanover on account of his advocacy of liberal principles, and in 1842 became professor of history and political science at Bonn. He took an active part on the liberal side in the political struggle of 1848. He wrote a history of Denmark, researches into the sources of German history, and other valuable historical works.
Born at Wiemar, 1785; **died** at Bonn, 1860.

DAHME, *dam*, a town of Prussia, on the river of the same name, 43 miles from Berlin. It is defended by a strong citadel, and inclosed by walls. **Manf.** Linens, woollens, and tobacco. **Pop.** 4,000.—Here, in 1713, the French were defeated by the Prussians.

DAHOMEY, *dá'-ho-me*, a country of Upper Guinea, West Africa, with a coast-line extending from the river Volta on the west, to Fort Badagry on the east. It is bounded on the E. by Yarriba, and on the W. by Ashantee. It extends 180 miles from E. to W., with a breadth of about 200 inland, rising gradually to the Kay mountains. The parts which have been visited are very beautiful and fertile, and rise, for about 150 miles, with a gradual slope, but without any great elevation. The soil is a deep rich clay, yielding maize, millet, and Guinea corn in abundance. The inhabitants are a warlike and ferocious race, but sunk in the lowest state of barbarism. Their institutions and political system are of a very extraordinary character. All the females of the nation are considered as belonging to the king, and a distribution of wives takes place once a year, at a grand festival. Their king is absolute, human sacrifices are made on all state occasions, and there is an army of female soldiers, whose courage is as undoubted as their ferocity. The chief town is **ABOMEY**. **Pop.** 180,000. **Lat.** between 6° and 8° 50′ N. **Lon.** between 30′ and 3° E.

DAHRA, *dah'-ra*, a district of Algeria, memorable for the massacre of 800 Arabs, of the Kabyle tribe, in a cave by the French colonel Pelissier, who suffocated them by lighting immense fires at the entrance of a cave in which they had taken refuge, in June, 1845.

DAIMIEL, *dá'-e-me-ail*, a town of Spain, in the province of Ciudad Real, 20 miles N.E. of the city of that name. There are two fine churches and a town-hall. Public walks and gardens surround the town. **Manf.** Linens, woollens, and blonde lace. **Pop.** 9,636.

DAIR EL KAMAR, *dair el ka'-mar*, a town of Syria, and capital of a community of Druses, 12 miles S.E. of Beyrout, on the slope of Mount Lebanon, amid plantations of mulberries, olives, and vines.

DAKHEL, or DAKHLEH, EL, *da'-kel*, the W. oasis of Upper Egypt, 50 miles W. of the oasis El-Kharzeh. It contains two small towns and numerous villages, the inhabitants of which are chiefly supported by dates, olives, and other fruits. **Pop.** 7,000. **Lat.** 25° 30′ N. **Lon.** 29° E.

DAKOTA, *da-ko'-ta*, a territory of the United States, bounded by the British possessions on the N., Nebrasca on the S., Montana and Wyoming on the W., and Minnesota on the E. It is 360 miles long, and about 360 in average breadth. The land is fertile and well timbered in some parts, with open plains, and watered by the Missouri and its affluents. Fur-bearing animals are abundant. **Area**, 148,166 square miles. **Pop.** 135,177. The chief towns are Fargo and Crookston. There are very extensive wheat-growing farms.

DALAMOW, *da'-la-mou*, a city of British India, in the province of Oude, on the left bank of the Ganges, 68 miles above Allahabad. It is a holy place, to which the Hindoos resort to perform their ritual ablutions in the Ganges, and there are two old temples of Siva. **Pop.** 5,700, nearly all Hindoos.

DALBY, ISAAC, a self-taught mathematician, a native of Gloucestershire, who, in 1772, went to London, and received the appointment of usher in Archbishop Tenison's grammar-school, then near Charing Cross. Here he got acquainted with many celebrated men of science, and subsequently became mathematical master of the naval school at Chelsea. He was afterwards engaged in the trigonometrical survey of England, and in 1799 was appointed professor of mathematics in the senior department of the Royal Military College at High Wycombe. On the removal of that institution to Farnham, Surrey, he accompanied it; but infirmities were now fast increasing upon him, and he was forced to resign his situation. Besides other writings of less collective importance, he wrote for the Military College a "Course of Mathematics," in 2 vols., which extended to a sixth edition.

Born in Gloucestershire, 1744; **died at Farnham**, 1824.

DALE, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 12,677. The capital is Newton.

DALECARLIA, an old province of Sweden. (*See* FAHLUN.)

D'ALEMBERT. (*See* ALEMBERT, D').

DALHOUSIE, JAMES ANDREW BROUN-RAMSAY, tenth earl and first marquis of, a modern English statesman, was educated at Harrow, and afterwards entered Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1838. In 1832 he became Lord Ramsay, by the death of his elder brothers, and in 1835 contested the representation of Edinburgh for the House of Commons, but was unsuccessful. In the following year he married the eldest daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale. In 1837 he was returned for Haddingtonshire, and in the succeeding year he was called, by the death of his father, to the House of Lords. In 1843 he entered upon official life under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel. His first office was that of vice-president of the Board of Trade, of which he became president in 1845. In this capacity his business habits were so conspicuous and his ability so great, especially in connexion with railway administration, that, on the accession of Lord John Russell to power, in 1846, he was requested to keep his appointment, which he, accordingly, did. In 1847, on the recall of Lord Hardinge from India, Lord Dalhousie was appointed governor-general. He had now an opportunity of developing those administrative talents with which he was endowed. On reaching Calcutta, he proclaimed that his policy was to acquire equally direct dominion over the territories of the native princes as the British already had over those other parts of India in their possession. Accordingly, on a revolt taking place in Moolraj, he marched a force into the North-Western provinces, and, after defeating the Sikhs and Affghans, annexed the Punjab. In two years afterwards, the king of Ava provoked an expedition to be sent against him, when the coast of Burmah was taken by the British, and in 1852 Pegu incorporated with their dominions. After this, a series of annexations were made, which greatly enlarged the British empire in India. Nagpore, Sattara, Jhansi, Berar, and Oude were successively appropriated either on account of the tyranny and misrule with which they had been governed, or from the failure of their lawful heirs among the native dynasties. Whilst these events were taking place, the internal resources of the country were being energetically developed and improved. A uniform system of cheap postage was introduced, and a large portion of India intersected by railways; the Ganges Canal was cut, and grand trunk roads constructed through various parts. The energy of his administration was apparent in every direction, but, with a broken constitution, he returned to England in 1856. In 1848 he was made a knight of the Order of the Thistle, and in 1849 he was created a marquis for his successes in the Punjab. Previous to his return, he had been, on the death of the duke of Wellington, appointed to the wardenship of the Cinque Ports, and the East India Company also settled on him a pension of £5,000 a year.

Born at Dalhousie Castle, Midlothian, 1812; **died**, 1860.

DALHOUSIE, a town of New Brunswick, British America, on the S.W. side of an island of the same name in Chaleur Bay. There is a good harbour, visited by timber ships. The place is rapidly increasing.

DALIAS, *dai-le-as*, a Spanish town, in the province of Almeira, about 4 miles from the Mediterranean. It is irregularly built, and is subject to earthquakes. Mining, smelting, and fishing are the chief occupations of the inhabitants. There are mineral baths, much frequented in the season. **Pop.** 9,000.

DALILAH, or **DELILAH**, *da-li'-la*, a woman of the Philistines, beloved by Samson. She was induced, by the gold which her friends offered her, to betray him, helpless, into their hands, and, one night, cutting off his long hair, in which lay his strength, she delivered him, bound hand and foot, to his enemies.

DALIN, OLOF, or **OLAUS**, *da'-lin*, a Swedish historian and poet, who was appointed royal librarian in 1737, preceptor to the Prince Royal (afterwards Gustavus III.), in 1751; historiographer royal in 1759, and chancellor of the Court of Sweden in 1763. He wrote an effusion entitled "The Liberty of Sweden," and a tragedy entitled "Brunhilda." He also produced in prose a General History of Sweden; a periodical paper, "The Swedish Argus;" many songs, epigrams, and fables; and was so distinguished for his poetical ability, as to be called the father of modern Swedish poetry.

Born at Winsberg, in 1708; **died** in 1763.

DALKEITH, *dal-keeth'*, a town and burgh and barony of Scotland, beautifully situated between the North and South Esks, 6 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. The town is well built, and has an old parish church, and a fine new church, in the Early English style, built in 1840, several chapels, a scientific institute, various banks, and a large market-hall, erected in 1854. The largest market for grain in Scotland is held in the town. **Manf.** Woollens, brushes, hats, iron, and leather. There are coal mines in the neighbourhood. The duke of

Buccleuch has a fine seat in the vicinity, built in 1700, on the site of the old castle. **Pop.** 7,707.—A station on the North British Railway.

DALKISSORE, *dal-kis-sore*, a river of Bengal, British India, which rises in **lat.** 23° 30′ N., **lon.** 86° 34′ E., and joins the Hooghly 30 miles below Calcutta, after a course of 170 miles.

DALLAS, GEORGE MIFFLIN, *dal'-las*, American statesman. He graduated at Princeton College, in 1810, was called to the bar, and soon afterwards went to St. Petersburg as private secretary to the American minister. On his return he filled several public offices in Philadelphia, and in 1831 represented Pennsylvania in the senate. From 1837 to 1839 he was minister at St. Petersburg, and between 1844 and 1849 Vice-President of the United States. In 1856 he was appointed American minister in England, and remained in this country until 1861.

Born at Philadelphia, 1792; **died** 1864.

DALLAS, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area**, 890 square miles. **Pop.** 48,433. Cahawba is the capital.

DALLAS, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area**, 860 square miles. **Pop** 6,505. The capital is Princeton.

DALLAS, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 18,746. Adell is the capital.

DALLAS, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 9,000. Buffalo is the capital.

DALLAS, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 950 square miles. **Pop.** 33,488. The capital is Dallas.

DALLAS, a county of Wisconsin, United States, almost uninhabited.

DALLERY, THOMAS CHARLES AUGUSTE, *dal'-la-re*, organ builder, one of a famous family of organ builders, who constructed some of the finest instruments in France. He was a clever mechanic in other departments, and in 1803 took out a patent for a screw propeller for steam navigation, but receiving no encouragement from the government, and his own means being exhausted, abandoned the project.

Born at Amiens, 1754; **died** 1835.

DALLYA or **DALGA**, *dal'-ya*, a town of the Austrian empire, on the Danube, in the midst of a fertile, corn-rearing, and grazing district. The sturgeon and other fisheries are profitable. **Pop.** 3,500.

DALMASIO, LIPPO, *dal-mai'-se-o*, an early Bolognese painter, remarkable for the sweetness and grace of his pictures, especially Madonnas. He was continually employed by the wealthy inhabitants of Bologna.

Born 1376; **died** 1410.

DALMATIA, KINGDOM OF, *dal-mai-she-a*, a district in the S. of Europe, extending along the E. side of the Adriatic, and forming the southernmost province of the Austrian empire. It is partly continental and partly insular. The continental portion makes a narrow strip of country, bounded on the S. and W. by the Adriatic, E. by Bosnia and Herzegovina, and N. by Istria and Croatia. The islands are very numerous, the largest being Arbe, Pago, Isola, Grossa, Brazza, Lesina, Curzola, Lissa, and Meleda. The continental portion is in general hilly and unproductive; but there are many beautiful and fertile valleys. The pasturages are considerable, and are, in many parts, overlooked by the lofty peaks of the Dinaric Alps, the highest of which are the Dinara, 5,669; the Svilaya, 4,750; Mosor, 4,210; the Biokovo, near Macarsca, 5,520 feet, and Orien, 6,322 feet above the level of the sea. The first of these peaks gives its name to the range. The coast line is indented by numerous bays, forming excellent harbours, the chief of which are CATTARO, RAGUSA and SEBENICO.

Rivers.—The Kerka, Cettina, Narenta, and Zermagna.
Pro.—Chiefly maize, wheat, grapes, olives, and a small quantity of silk.
Minerals.—Marble, gypsum, iron, and coal.
Area.—4,831 square miles.
Pop.—476,101, of whom about one-eighth are Italians; the remainder Slavonians (or Dalmatians), Albanians, Morlaks, and Germans. The native Dalmatians are a fine race of men, active, warlike, and independent.
Lat. Between 42° 15′ and 44° 54′ N. **Lon.** Between 14° 30′ and 12° E.
History.—This country formed a part of the ancient Illyricum, and is now divided into the four departments of Cattaro, Ragusa, Spalatro, and Zara. It was incorporated with the kingdom of Italy in 1805 by Napoleon I., who created Marshal Soult duke of Dalmatia; afterwards formed part of Illyria, and in 1814, with the exception of a small portion belonging to Turkey (added in 1876) annexed to the Austrian empire.

DALRY, *dal'-re*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, beautifully situated on the Garnock, 19 miles S.W. of Glasgow. There are extensive ironworks, and in the vicinity coal-pits. **Pop.** 10,215.

DALRYMPLE, PORT, *dal-rim'-pel*, a harbour, with lighthouse, in an estuary at the mouth of the Tamar, in Tasmania. **Lat.** 41° 3′ 5″ S. **Lon.** 146° 7′ 5″ E.

DALRYMPLE. (*See* STAIR, Viscount and Earl of.)

DALRYMPLE, ALEXANDER, an eminent hydrographer, who, by the force of his talents, raised himself to considerable eminence in the service of the East-India Company, which he entered at the age of 15. He endeavoured to establish friendly commercial relations between the sultan of Sooloo and the Company, but was unsuccessful. He returned to England to urge the importance of the treaty upon the home government, but was there also unsuccessful. In 1775 he again went to Madras, where he had been appointed a member of council, and one of the committee of circuit; but in 1777 was recalled. In 1779 he was appointed hydrographer to the Company, and in 1795, when a similar office was established by the Admiralty, it was given to Dalrymple. This appointment he held till 1808, when he was called upon to resign it on the ground of superannuation. This, however, he refused to do, and was dismissed, and died, partly from vexation, a month afterwards. He was the author of numerous pamphlets, accounts of geographical expeditions, suggestions for promoting commercial intercourse, and similar subjects.

Born near Edinburgh, 1737; **died** in Marylebone, 1808.

DALRYMPLE, DAVID, Lord Hailes, a Scotch judge, grandson of Viscount Stair, and elder brother of the preceding, after finishing his education at Eton, Edinburgh, and Utrecht, was called, in 1748, to the Scotch bar, and in 1766 appointed one of the judges of the Court of Session, on which occasion he took the title of Lord Hailes. In this capacity he was eminently distinguished for the diligence with which he fulfilled his duties;

but it is on account of his labours in the field of literature that he is chiefly celebrated. In 1766 he was raised to the rank of justiciary lord. He published a number of books in the form of memoirs and letters, relating to the history of Britain in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.; "Remarks on the History of Scotland," 12mo; "Annals of Scotland," 4to, 2 vols.; "Remains of Christian Antiquity," 3 vols.; several Memoirs intended for a Biographia Scotica; papers in the "World" and "Mirror," and a great many other works, every one of them bearing the stamp of considerable merit.

Born at Edinburgh, 1726; **died** 1792.

DALTON, *dal'-ton*, a market town of Lancashire, 16 miles N.W. of Lancaster, communicating with the sea by a canal nearly 4 miles long. In the vicinity are the ruins of the great abbey of Furness, founded in 1127. Extensive ironworks give employment to many of the inhabitants. **Pop.** 13,350.—A station on the North-Eastern and Furness Railway.

DALTON, JOHN, a distinguished mathematician, chemist and natural philosopher, who, from humble circumstances, gradually worked his way into public notice and honourable fame. In 1793 he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the New College at Manchester, which he held until the removal of that institution to York in 1799. He continued to reside in Manchester, and gave lessons in private seminaries, and also occupied himself with lecturing upon his favourite subjects. He also filled the appointments of secretary and vice-president to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and in 1817 became its president, to which distinction he was elected every succeeding year until his death. At an early age he was known as a contributor to the "Lady's Diary," "The Transactions of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society," and other serials; but it was not till 1803 that he commenced seriously to work out his grand discovery of the atomic theory. In the following year he explained it to Dr. Thomas Thomson, and subsequently in some of his own lectures, delivered in London and several other of the principal towns of England. In 1808 appeared the first volume of his "New System of Chemical Philosophy," which, in 1810, was followed by his second volume. In both of these volumes he treated of the atomic theory, which proved one of the most important contributions that had yet been made to the science of chemistry. By it, the constituents of any article could be regulated with perfect accuracy, and the knowledge of chemical combinations reduced to an amazing degree of simplicity and certainty. It is upon this discovery that his fame rests, as it, at once, places him amongst the most original inquirers and thinkers of his day. For it the first gold medal of the Royal Society was awarded to him. He also made valuable researches into the nature of mixed gases, and the elasticity of vapours. In 1832 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the title of D.C.L.; in the following year William IV. gave him a pension of £150 a year, which, in 1836, was raised to £300. In 1834 the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and in 1833, £2,000 was subscribed by his friends in Manchester for a statue to him, to be sculptured by Chantrey, and placed in the entrance-hall of the Royal Institution of that city. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and was also a member of various other learned societies. He was throughout life a member of the Society of Friends.

Born at Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, Cumberland, 1766; **died** at Manchester, 1844.

DALYELL, THOMAS, *dal-yel*, Scottish military commander. In the Parliamentary war he served on the Royalist side, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and confined in the Tower, from which he escaped to Russia, where the Czar made him a general. At the Restoration he returned to England, and Charles II. gave him the command of the forces in Scotland, where his cruel persecution of the Covenanters made his name execrated. He wore a long white beard, having refused to shave after the execution of Charles I., and his remarkable appearance is described by Scott in the novel, "Old Mortality."

Born in West Lothian, 1599; **died** 1685.

DAMAN, or **DAMAUN**, *da'-man*, a seaport of India, belonging to the Portuguese, and situate on the coast of the Northern Concan, at the mouth of the Daman river. There is a good harbour, and shipbuilding is carried on. The town is fortified, and is capital of a district 10 miles long by 5 broad. **Pop.** 6,000. **Lat.** 20° 11′ N. **Lon.** 73° 42′ E.

DAMAN, or the **BORDER**, a tract extending 300 miles on the west bank of the Indus river and extending westward to the Suliman mountains, in India. It was formerly a part of the kingdom of Runjeet Singh, but, being annexed to the Punjab, now belongs to the British. It is fertile where watered, but otherwise consisting mostly of sand. **Lat.** between 28° 40′ and 33° 20′ N. **Lon.** between 69° 30′ and 71° 20′ E.

DAMANHOUR, *da-man-hoor'*, a town of Lower Egypt, 38 miles from Alexandria. It has both cotton and woollen manufactories.

DAMAR, *da-mar'*, a town of Arabia, 120 miles N.W. of Aden. There is a large college, and the town is the residence of a governor. **Pop.** about 20,000.

DAMARAN, or **DUMARAN**, *da-ma-ran'*, one of the Philippine Islands.

DAMARAS, *da-mar'-as*, a country comprising wide plains and grassy slopes, situate at the foot of mountains with an elevation of 1,000 feet, in S.W. Africa. It abounds with lions, rhinoceroses, and zebras, and is peopled by two distinct nations—the Damaras of the hills and the Damaras of the plains. It abounds with copper, of which the natives make rings. **Lat.** between 21° and 24° S.

DAMASCENUS, JOANNES, *da-mas-sē'-nus*, a learned monk of Jerusalem, famous for eloquence, and author of the standard text-book of dogmatic theology used by the Greek church. He was canonized both by the Greek and Latin churches.

Born at Damascus, 700; **died** 756.

DAMASCIUS, *da-mas'-se-us*, a philosopher who taught the Neo-Platonic philosophy, at Alexandria and Athens, until the schools at the latter place were closed by the Emperor Justinian. He then went to Persia, where he remained several years, but afterwards returned to the West.

Lived in the 6th century.

DAMASCUS, *da-mas'-kus*, the capital of a pashalic of the same name in Syria, the largest and most beautiful town in Asiatic Turkey, and probably the oldest city in the world, is situate in a fertile plain amidst extensive gardens, watered by the Barada and Avraj, the Abana and Pharphar of Scripture, at the eastern base of the range of Anti-Libanus, 54 miles S.E. of its port of Beyrout. The streets are in general narrow, of regular width, though not in straight lines; they are well paved, and have elevated footpaths on each side. The town is partly surrounded by old walls, which are

in a very ruinous condition. Damascus contains many large and magnificent houses, with very mean exteriors, but having beautiful courts, gardens, and fountains, and luxuriously furnished. In the poorer parts of the town, the houses are mean and wretchedly dirty. The number of mosques and chapels is very great. The great mosque, originally a heathen temple, was afterwards a Christian church, and the cathedral of Damascus. It is built in various styles of architecture, with beautiful columns and tesselated marble pavements, and occupying a quadrangle 490 feet by 324 feet. There are three monasteries of the Latin church. The mosques are mostly fronted by a court. There are Greek, Maronite, Syrian, and Armenian churches, and several synagogues. The castle, situated towards the S.W. part of the city, and about three quarters of a mile in circuit, is a fine edifice, with three square towers in front, and five on each side, The great khan is a fine building of black and white marble. "Straight street," mentioned in the "Acts of the Apostles," still exists, and is the principal street of the city, and is now known as "the street of bazaars." Damascus is the seat of a tribunal of commerce, and has a considerable trade.

Manf.—Formerly it was celebrated for the manufacture of sabres, of such peculiar quality as to be perfectly elastic, but these are no longer made, as silk, cottons, jewellery, and saddlery, for the making of which this city had once a great reputation, are now only produced in small quantities. Commerce is carried on chiefly by caravans, of which the principal is that which takes place annually with the pilgrims to Mecca; but the number of pilgrims has greatly diminished of late years, more convenient routes being available.

Pop. —200,000 (including the adjacent village of Salahiyeh), of whom about 15,000 are Christians, and 5,000 Jews, the great majority being of the Mahometan faith.

Lat. 33° 27′ N. **Lon.** 38° 23′ E.

History.—Damascus is a place of great antiquity, and is alluded to in the days of Abraham. In 632 it fell before the Saracens, in 1516 was captured by the Turks, and in 1832 by Ibrahim Pacha, but was restored to Turkey in 1840. At the time of the great outbreak of the Druses, in 1860, the city was attacked by them, about 6,000 houses in the Christian quarter destroyed, and nearly 5,000 persons killed, besides other atrocities being committed.

DAMASCUS, PASHALIC of, comprises that portion of country which lies between the Euphrates and Lebanon. It is divided into twenty districts. **Pop.** About 520,000. **Lat.** between 31° and 36° N. **Lon.** between 35° and 41° E. (*See* SYRIA.)

DAMASUS I., POPE, *dam′-a-sus*, was a native of Portugal, and rose to the pontifical chair in 366. He laboured to reform the morals of his time, and extend the discipline of the church. The Arians were opposed by him in several councils. He was a friend of Jerome, whom he employed as secretary, and induced to undertake the translation of the Scriptures. He was the author of several epistles addressed to the bishops of the church, and of some short poems.

Born 304; **died** 384.

DAMBOOL, or **DAMBOLO,** *dam′-bool*, a village of Ceylon, 45 miles N.W. of Kandy, remarkable for the Buddhist cave-temples, with colossal statues.

DAMER, HON. ANN SEYMOUR, *dai′-mer*, sculptor, daughter of Marshal Conway. She married when young, the Hon. John Damer, brother of the Earl of Dorchester, a dissipated young man, who committed suicide in a tavern. She studied sculpture, and among other works produced a bust of Nelson, now in the Guildhall, London. Horace Walpole greatly admired her, and at his death left her his house at Strawberry Hill.

Born 1748; **died** 1828.

DAMIEN, ROBERT FRANÇOIS, *da′-me-ong*, a man of disreputable character, who on the 15th of January, 1757, attempted to assassinate Louis XV. of France, by stabbing him as he was entering his carriage. Damien was executed with the most horrible tortures that can be imagined. His hand was burned in a slow fire, his flesh was torn with pincers, he was dragged by strong horses, and molten lead, resin, oil, and wax poured into his wounds. His remains were burned, his immediate relations banished from France, and others compelled to change their names.

Born near Arras, 1714; **died** at Paris, 1757.

DAMIETTA. *da′-me-et′-ta*, a city of Lower Egypt, on the right bank of the E. branch of the Nile, about eight miles above where it falls into the Mediterranean Sea. It is situate on a narrow neck of land, from two to six miles in breadth, interposed between the Nile and the lake Menzaleh. The houses are white, built in the form of a crescent along the right bank of the river, and most of them with pleasant saloons on their terraced roofs, commanding a delightful view of the river, the lake, and rich country intervening. The chief disadvantage of Damietta lies in the want of a harbour, a bar at the mouth of the river preventing any but small vessels reaching the town. At one time there was a considerable commerce, but rice and fish are now the chief articles of trade. The well-known fabric "dimity" takes its name from this town where it was first manufactured. **Pop.** 34,046. **Lat.** 31° 25′ N. **Lon.** 31° 49′ E. The country round Damietta is perhaps the most fertile in Egypt, being carefully improved by irrigation, and producing rice of an extremely fine quality.

DAMIETTA, OLD, lies about 4 miles to the N. of the above city, and was repeatedly taken by the Christians during the Crusades. Its remains now, however, are nearly extinguished. The present town was founded in the middle of the 13th century.

DAMM, ALT, or **OLD,** *dam*, a fortified town of Prussia, at the mouth of the Plöne, on Lake Damm. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton goods. There are three annual fairs. **Pop.** 2,400.

DAMME, an island in the Indian Archipelago. It is about 12 miles square, mountainous, with a lofty active volcano, and most luxuriant vegetation. Kulewatte Bay, a deep and spacious inlet, is on the east side. **Lat.** 7° 10′ S. **Lon.** 128° 40′ E.

DAMMER ISLAND, a small group in the Indian Archipelago. **Lat.** 1° S. **Lon.** 128° 15′ E.

DAMMUDAH, or **DUMMODAH,** *dam-moo-da′*, a river of India, rising in the British district of Ramguhr, in the Bengal presidency, and, after a course of 350 miles, falling into the Hooghly in **Lat.** 22° 13′ N. **Lon.** 88° 7′ E.—The valley of this river abounds with iron and coal, and is to be traversed by the Calcutta Railway.

DAMOCLES, *dam′-o-klees*, a flatterer of Dionysius the tyrant, whom he pronounced the happiest man on earth. This prince, in order to convince him of the happiness which a sovereign enjoyed, invited him to a banquet, and caused him to be arrayed and treated as a monarch. During the entertainment, a sword was suspended from the ceiling, over the head of Damocles, by a single horsehair; and thus was typified the happiness of a tyrant, of which Damocles afterwards entertained a clearer conception.

DAMOO, *da-moo′*, a town in Thibet, in the neighbourhood of which it is said there are rich gold mines worked by the natives. **Lat.** 31° 26′ N. **Lon.** 79° 53′ E.

DAMON and **PYTHIAS**, or **PHINTIAS**, *dai'-mon, py'the-as*, two Pythagorean philosophers of Syracuse, rendered memorable by their friendship. Dionysius the tyrant having condemned Pythias (or Phintias) to death, permission was granted him to return to his native place, in order to settle his affairs, Damon remaining in his stead. The hour fixed for the execution arrived, and Damon was about to suffer the punishment; but Pythias returned in time, and a generous contest ensued between them as to who should be the victim. Dionysius was so touched by this faithful friendship, that he pardoned Pythias, and asked to be admitted as a third friend. Some versions of the story reverse the names, making it Damon who was condemned to death, and Pythias who was about to suffer in his stead.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

DAMPIER, WILLIAM, *dam'-peer*, an English navigator, who was early sent to sea, and first sailed in a Bristol privateer. After cruising a considerable time on the American coast, and taking several prizes, principally from the Spaniards, Dampier went aboard another buccaneering ship. Not meeting with success, he sailed for the East Indies, where he left the vessel, and proceeded to the English factory at Achem. Afterwards he became gunner to the factory at Bencoolen. In 1691 he embarked for England, and arrived there the same year, when he published his "Voyage round the World," which was well received by the public. He had now made himself known, and was sent out on a voyage of discovery to the South Seas. In this expedition he explored the north and north-west coasts of Australia, New Guinea, New Britain, and New Ireland; but, on his return home, was wrecked on Ascension Island. In 1701, however, he arrived in England, and published an account of his voyage. He continued to follow the sea till 1711, when his life is lost in obscurity.

Born in Somersetshire, 1652.

DAMPIER ARCHIPELAGO, a group of islands lying off the N.W. coast of Australia. It comprises Enderby, Legendre, Lewis, Depuch, Rosemary, and several smaller islands. **Lat.** 21° S. **Lon.** between 116° and 117° E.

DAMPIER STRAIT, between the north-western extremity of New Guinea and the island of Waygiou, almost immediately under the equator, and **Lon.** 131° E. The strait is 35 miles wide.

DAMPIER'S BAY, or **SHARK'S BAY**, a spacious inlet on the W. coast of Australia, about 25 miles wide and 150 long. It was named after Dampier the navigator.

DAMUGGO, *da-mug-go'*, a large town of Guinea, Africa, on the left bank of the Niger. It consists chiefly of circular mud huts. The population is large. **Lat.** 7° N. **Lon.** 7° 50' E.

DAN, *dan*, "judgment," the son of Jacob, by Bilhah, the servant of Rachel, and the father of the warlike tribe of Dan, one of the twelve tribes of Israel, whose portion was on the coast of the Mediterranean, bounded on the N. by Joppa, and on the S. by Ascalon.

DAN, an ancient city of Palestine, situate at the N. extremity of the "Promised Land," 140 miles from Beersheba, which was the south limit.

DANA, RICHARD HENRY, *dai'-na*, an American writer, who was educated at Harvard College, Massachusetts, with a view to his following the legal profession. Delicacy of health, however, forced him to quit his legal studies, when he applied himself to the more congenial pursuits of literature and politics. In 1817 he became a contributor to the "North American Review," and from the attractive character of his articles, was introduced to a share in its management. This continued till 1820, when his connection with that periodical ceased. He now started the "Idle Man," which lived only through one volume, and in which his "Tom Thornton" appeared. In 1825 he wrote his poem of "The Dying Raven," which appeared in the "New York Review;" and in 1827 he published his "Buccaneer," and other poems. In 1833 he published a collection of his poems and prose writings, and another edition in 1850. Mr. Dana, however, has principally confined himself to miscellaneous writing, and to occasional lecturing on poetry. His popularity with his countrymen is widely extended.

Born at Cambridge, near Boston, 1787; **died** 1879.

DANA, RICHARD HENRY, son of the above, having injured his health by study at college, entered himself as a common sailor on board a vessel trading to the west coast of South America. He recovered his strength, and on his return published, in 1840, "Two Years before the Mast," which became a very popular work. He afterwards achieved a considerable reputation in politics and literature, and in 1876 was nominated minister to England, but a violent party opposition was got up, and the President rescinded the appointment.

Born 1815.

DANAE, *dan'-ai-e*, in Greek legend, the daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, was confined in a brazen tower by her father, to whom it had been predicted by an oracle that he would be slain by his daughter's son. Jupiter, however, introduced himself into the tower in the guise of a golden shower. Perseus was the offspring of their union, and he, together with his mother, was exposed to the fury of the waves by Acrisius. He was saved, however, became a famous hero, and ultimately killed his grandfather.

DANAIDES, *da-nai'-a-dees*, in Greek legend, the fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos. Ægyptus, king of Egypt, their uncle, who had fifty sons, wished them to be married to their cousins; but Danaus was averse to this, as he had been informed by an oracle that he would be killed by one of his sons-in-law. Ægyptus, however, sent his sons to Argos at the head of a powerful army; and Danaus, unable to resist, consented to the marriage; but his daughters promised that they would destroy their husbands on the night of their nuptials. They executed their horrible purpose, Hypermnestra alone sparing her husband, Lynceus. In order to punish these cruel wives, Jupiter cast them into Tartarus, and condemned them to be eternally filling with water a vessel full of holes.

DANAUS, *dan'-a-us*, according to Greek legend, son of Belus, reigned, conjointly with his brother Ægyptus, on the throne of Libya. Having, however, attempted the life of his brother, he was forced to fly, and arrived at Argos about the 16th century B.C. There the king, Gelanor, received him hospitably; but Danaus recompensed his kindness by usurping his throne, although others say Gelanor abdicated in his favour. However this may be, the dynasty of the Belides commenced with Danaus. Fable gave to this monarch fifty daughters. (*See* DANAIDES.) He was succeeded by Lynceus.

DANBURY, *dăn'-ber-re*, a town of Fairfield county, Connecticut, United States, 33 miles from New Haven. **Pop.** 11,666.

DANBY, FRANCIS, A.R.A., *dan'-be*, a modern painter, who received his earliest lessons in design at the Society of Arts in Dublin. After acquiring some distinction in that city, he, in 1820, removed to England, and took up his residence at Bristol, whence he sent his pictures annually to the exhibition of the Royal Academy, but with little success till 1824, when his "Sunset at Sea after a Storm" attracted considerable notice. This picture was purchased by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The following year he sent his "Delivery of Israel out of Egypt," which was highly thought of, and he became an associate of the Academy. He now worked hard, and exhibited several pictures, which increased his reputation. In 1829, on account of some domestic affairs, he left England, and was absent for twelve years, when he returned, and began to exhibit again. He had now attained the summit of his art, and continued to produce a great many first-class paintings. Among these may be named his "Morning at Rhodes," "The Enchanted Island," "The Deluge," "A Holy Family," "Caius Marius amid the Ruins of Carthage," "The Departure of Ulysses from Ithaca," and "A Wild Seashore at Sunset."

Born near Wexford, in Ireland, 1793; died at Exmouth, 1861.

DANCE, GEORGE, JUN., *dance*, an eminent architect, whose first work was the prison of Newgate, begun by him in 1770. He also designed St. Luke's Hospital and the front of Guildhall. He was also the architect of the British Institution, formerly the Shakspeare Gallery, Pall Mall, and the theatre at Bath. He held the appointment of city surveyor till 1816, when he resigned in favour of Mr. W. Montague, a pupil of his own. He was buried near Wren and Rennie in St. Paul's.

Born in London, 1740; died 1825.

DANCER, DANIEL, *dan'-ser*, an extraordinary English miser, who, in 1736, succeeded to a considerable estate. Notwithstanding this, he led the life of a hermit for more than half a century. His only dealing with mankind arose from the sale of his hay; and he was seldom seen, except when gathering logs of wood from the common, or old iron or sheep's dung under the hedges. He was frequently robbed, and therefore fastened the door of his house, and got in at the upper window, making use of a ladder, which he drew up after him. His sister, who lived with him many years, left him, at her death, a considerable increase to his wealth; and, on this occasion, he bought a second-hand pair of black stockings to put himself in decent mourning. This was an article of luxury, for, at other times, Daniel wore haybands on his legs. He left his estates to Lady Tempest, who had been very charitable to both him and his sister, and from whom he habitually accepted cold meat and broken victuals, which he warmed up by putting them between two plates, and lying on them in bed until they were warm, to save the expense of firing.

Born near Harrow, in Middlesex, 1716; died 1794.

DANDOLO, ENRICO, *dan'-do-lo*, doge of Venice, to which office he was elected in 1192, being then 84 years old. He raised the Venetian republic to a considerable height by the vigour and wisdom of his government. In 1201 he engaged in the crusade, and conquered Zara, which had revolted against the Venetians. In 1203, though nearly 90 years of age, he greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Constantinople, which he took by storm. He was afterwards formally invested with the title of Despot of Romania, and obtained for Venice some of the islands in the Ionian Sea, a portion of Constantinople, the island of Candia, and other valuable possessions. He was buried in the church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, but his monument was destroyed by the Turks in 1453.

Born 1115; died at Constantinople, 1205.

DANDOLO, ANDREA, doge of Venice, extended the commerce of the republic by a union with Egypt, which produced a war between the Venetians and the Genoese, which lasted several years. He was a man of letters, wrote a "History of Venice," and corresponded with Petrarch.

Born about 1310; died 1354.

DANE, *dain*, a county of Wisconsin, United States. It is fertile, and producing Indian corn, wheat, and oats. Area, 1,235 square miles. Pop. 54,000. The capital is Madison.

DANGEAU, PHILIPPE DE COURCILLON, Marquis de, *dan'jo*, French soldier, diplomatist, and diarist. He distinguished himself in the first capacity in Flanders, was elected a member of the Académie Française in 1668, was afterwards employed in diplomacy, held various offices in the court of Louis XIV., and was appointed grand-master of the royal and military orders of Notre Dame du Mont Carmel and Saint Lazare of Jerusalem. He was an able linguist, and a pleasing writer of verses; but is best known in literature by his "Journal," published many years after his death, which contains a daily record of events connected with the French court, for nearly 25 years.

Born 1638; died 1720.

DANGEROUS ARCHIPELAGO, a group in the Pacific. They are about 80 in number, of coral formation, generally circular, with very deep central lagoons. Lat. 21° S. Lon. 140° W.

DANIEL, *dan'-yel*, "judge of God," the fourth of the greater prophets, was of the blood royal of Judah, and was, in his infancy, carried captive to Babylon 606 B.C. He was brought up at the court of Nebuchadnezzar, subsequently becoming governor of Babylon, and in the reign of Belshazzar explained the famous writing upon the wall, when the event confirmed the truth of his prediction. Darius made him his prime minister; but the courtiers, out of envy, contrived to have him thrown into a den of lions for refusing to pay divine honours to Darius. He escaped the beasts by a miracle, and regained the favour of his master. His prophecies are written partly in Hebrew and partly in Chaldee. They announce the coming of the Messiah, and the revolution of the four empires. It is supposed that he died at an advanced age at Susa, in Persia, and a tomb among the ruins of that city is supposed to be that of the prophet.

Lived in the 5th century B.C.

DANIEL, SAMUEL, an English poet and historian, the son of a music-master, and educated at Oxford. He became master of the revels and groom of the privy chamber to the queen of James I. At the close of his life he retired to a farm in his native county, where he died. His poems are now esteemed of little merit. The principal consists of an heroic poem in six books, on the wars of York and Lancaster, "Musophilus;" a tragedy of "Cleopatra," and the "Complaint of Rosamond." Besides these, are several masques, sonnets, odes, and epistles. He also wrote the "History of England to the End of the Reign of Edward III.," which, according to some authors, is the best of all his works.

Born near Taunton, Somersetshire, 1562; died at Beckington, in the same county, 1619.

DANIEL, GABRIEL, *da'-ne-el*, a French historian, who entered among the Jesuits at the age of eighteen, and became historiographer of France under Louis XIV., who gave him a pension of 2,000 francs. One of his first productions was a satirical "Voyage to the World of Descartes," which has been translated into several languages. His greatest performance, however, is "The History of France," published at Paris in 3 vols. folio, 1713, but afterwards enlarged to 7 vols. 4to, 1722. This work is rather a history of the kings than of the people, is feeble in style, and full of inaccuracies. He also wrote several miscellaneous and theological treatises.

Born at Rouen, 1649; **died** at Paris, 1728.

DANIELE, SAN, *dan-e-a'-le*, a town of Italy, province of Udine, 12 miles N.W. of the town of that name. It is surrounded by walls, and has a castle. A trade in grain is carried on. **Pop.** 3,600. The Austrians were defeated here by the French in 1809.

DANIELL, JOHN FREDERICK, a distinguished chemist and meteorologist, who commenced life as a sugar-refiner, but, becoming acquainted with Professor Brande, they, together, started the "Quarterly Journal of Science and Art," and superintended the first twenty volumes of that serial. In 1820 he published an account of his new hydrometer, an instrument which has been of immense service to meteorology. In 1823 his "Meteorological Essays" appeared, and raised him still higher in the rank of men of science. His "Essay on Artificial Climates" appeared in 1824, and in 1831, on the establishment of King's College, he was made professor of chemistry. About this time a description of his new pyrometer was given to the world, and for the invention of this instrument the Royal Society awarded him the Rumford medal. In 1837 he received the Copley medal for discovering a mode by which a continuous current of voltaic electricity may be maintained, and in 1842 he received one of the Royal medals for a paper on the theory of salts. He was the only person who ever obtained all the three medals in the gift of the Royal Society. In 1843 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L., and in the same year a second edition of an "Introduction to Chemical Philosophy" appeared. With his professorship, he held other important appointments, and was, for thirty years, a member of the Royal Society. Besides the above, he wrote a great many treatises upon the subjects of his favourite studies.

Born in London, 1790; **died** 1845.

DANILOW, *dan'-i-lof*, a town of Russia, on the Pelenda, 41 miles N. of Garoslav. **Manf.** Wax and tallow candles; and there are dyeworks. An annual fair is held. **Pop.** 3,200.

DANKALI, KINGDOM OF, *dan-ka-le'*, an independent state in Africa, bounded by the Red Sea on the N.E., and on the S.W. by a range of mountains. It is 250 miles long, by 56 broad, unfertile and ill-watered, and inhabited by a treacherous race of a barbarous disposition. Its climate is very hot. **Pop.** about 70,000. **Lat.** 13° to 15° 30′ N.

DANNECKER, JOHANN HEINRICH VON, *dan'-na-ker*, German sculptor. His parents were very poor, but he received a good education. At the age of 22 he obtained a prize for sculpture, and afterwards studied at Paris and Rome. In 1790 he was appointed professor of sculpture in the Academy at Stuttgart. His works are remarkable for beauty and delicacy, and in portrait busts he was almost unrivalled.

Born at Waldenbuch, 1758; **died** at Stuttgart, 1841.

DANNEMORA, a village of Sweden, on a lake of the same name, 24 miles N.E. of Upsala. The place is celebrated for its iron-mines, the second richest in Sweden, and which produce the finest iron in the world. They have been worked for more than three hundred years, and the annual yield of ore is now about 25,000 tons yearly.

DANNENBERG, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Jetze, 32 miles S.E. of Luneberg. There is an old Gothic church. **Manf.** Linen, tobacco, beer, and spirits. There are eight annual fairs. **Pop.** 1,700.

DANNOWITZ, UNTER, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, 23 miles S. of Brünn. Two annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,600.

DANTAN, JEAN PIERRE, *dan'-ta*, a French sculptor, whose father followed the same profession, and in whose studio he first imbibed the principles of his art. He subsequently studied under Bosio, and, when he first essayed on his own account, produced several bust and portrait studies, which excited considerable admiration, and, at once, brought him prominently into notice. His genius, however, led him into the study of caricature, when, about 1832, he captivated the humorous inclinations of the Parisians by a series of grotesque statuettes, which he called "Charges," of the principal celebrities of the capital.

Born 1800; **died** 1869.

DANTE, or **DURANTE, ALIGHIERI,** *dan'-tai*, the most d s'inguished of Italian poets, who, in early life, served his country both as a soldier and a politician. He fought in the battle of Campaldino in 1289, and was present at the taking of Capraona, in the following year. He became one of the priori, or chief magistrates, of his native city of Florence about 1300, when the two factions of the Bianchi and the Neri were at their height. The Neri (or "black") were the adherents of the pope, the Bianchi (or "white") leaned to the Ghibelline, or emperor's faction. The heads of the Neri, or Guelphs were for a time expelled from Florence, and went to Rome to ask the assistance of Pope Boniface VIII., and Dante, who had joined the Bianchi party, was sent after them to watch their movements. The pope sent Charles of Valois to Florence to settle matters, which he did by recalling the Neri and punishing their opponents. Dante, falling with his party, was banished, and his property confiscated. For many years he was doomed to bear the sorrows of an exile. At length he was taken under the protection of Guido da Polentia, lord of Ravenna, under whose roof he passed the remainder of his days. It was during his exile that Dante wrote his great poem, of world-wide fame, "La Divina Commedia." It comprises three poems, or distinct acts—Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise. The poet, describing the fate of souls after "shuffling off their mortal coil," places in Hell and Purgatory all those who were remarkable, either for their crimes or vices (especially those who were the authors of his misfortune), and in Paradise, those who have done good deeds on earth. He is supposed, in company with Virgil, to descend to the infernal regions, and there describe the various punishments of sinners, whilst Beatrice leads him through the delights of Paradise. Beatrice was the daughter of a rich citizen of Florence named Portinace, and when she and Dante were children he conceived an extraordinary attachment for her which animated him throughout a long life, and found an exquisitely pure and tender expression in his first poetical work, the "Vita Nuova," or "new life," published when he was thirty-five years of age, and ten years after the death of

Beatrice, who had married a nobleman. Dante himself afterwards married Gemam, one of the Donati family. The "Divina Commedia" is one of the most sublime productions which have ever emanated from the genius of man, although many passages are full of extravagances, and others, from their peculiar allusions, are very obscure. "La Commedia" (the name given by Dante himself, the adjective "Divina" being added by his admirers) was the first long poem written in the Italian language; before it, the Latin tongue was always employed. This poem has found in all countries a host of editors, commentators, and translators. Dante also wrote some works in Latin, particularly one on monarchy, and another, "De Vulgari Eloquentiâ." A monument was erected to his memory in the church of Santa Croce, in Florence, and opened to public view on the 24th of March, 1830. This tardy justice to the memory of a great poet, by his countrymen, may have been stimulated by the reproving lines of Byron, in the 4th canto of "Childe Harold," beginning—"Ungrateful Florence! Dante sleeps afar!"

Born at Florence, 1265; **died** at Venice, 1321.

DANTON, GEORGE JACQUES, *dan'-tawng*, a leading demagogue in the French revolution. He was a lawyer, but his fierce temper and dissolute habits did not conduce to great professional success. Mirabeau introduced him to public life, and with Marat and Camille Desmoulins, he instituted the Cordeliers Club. After the flight of the king, Danton became one of the most prominent and violent of the revolutionary leaders. He displayed extraordinary talents in the National Convention, and was a powerful speaker. For a time his influence was paramount, and he instigated and approved the most terrible events of the Revolution. He was the most powerful rival of Robespierre, who supplanted him, and he died under the guillotine.

Born at Arcis-sur-Aube, 1759; **died** 1794.

DANTZIC, or **DANZIG,** *dant'-zik* (Pruss. *dant'-zeesh*), a district in the province of Prussia, bounded on the N. by the Baltic, S. by Marienwerder, E. by Konigsberg, and W. by Kustrin. In general level and fertile, and corn, flax, and tobacco, are grown, and horses, cattle, and swine bred. Its principal river is the Vistula, and it has several lakes. **Pop.** 525,500. (*See* PRUSSIA.)

DANTZIC, or **DANZIG,** a city and seaport of Prussia, the capital of the above district, on the left bank of the western branch of the Vistula, about 4 miles from its mouth. The town is strongly fortified, and traversed by two small rivers, the Motlau and Radaune, which unite and fall into the Vistula. It is surrounded by ramparts, lined with cannon, and may be considered as well defended. The principal public buildings are the cathedral (a noble building, erected in the 14th and 15th centuries), two other churches, the ancient town-hall, recently restored, the old Gothic exchange, the arsenal, a school of navigation, a house of industry, a gymnasium, a museum, an observatory, &c. Besides these, there are chapels, charitable institutions, and several monasteries and nunneries. Vessels of moderate draught can reach the town, by the Motlau, but the chief port is at Neufahrwasser, at the mouth of the Vistula. Dantzic is one of the chief commercial cities in Europe, the exports of grain and timber are immense, and there are enormous granaries on an island in the river.

Manf.—Jewellery, silks, firearms, tobacco, and vitriol. It has large distilleries and breweries, sugar-refineries, lye-works, and flour-mills.

Exp.—Besides grain and timber, amber, biscuit, flour, ashes, bones, flax, hemp, spirits, black beer, and wool.

Pop.—108,551.

Lat. 54° 21′ N. Lon. 18° 40′ E.

History.—Known in the 10th century as the capital of Pomerania, it passed with that province, in 1202, under the authority of Poland; but, in 1308, Ladislaus IV. ceded the whole to the Teutonic knights, who held it till 1454. In that year it was again seized by the Poles; and, in 1575, having refused to acknowledge Stephen Bathory, it had to sustain a siege by that monarch, and was taken in 1577. From 1360 to 1641 it was one of the principal towns in the Hanseatic league. When this league was dissolved, Dantzic joined Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen; and these four cities, down to a very late period, retained their name of Hanse towns. In 1734 it was forced to surrender to the Russians and Saxons, who were then besieging Stanislaus of Poland. In 1793 it was occupied by the Prussians. It was taken by the French in May, 1807, after a long siege, by Marshal Lefebre, who thence acquired his title of duke of Dantzic. After Bonaparte's disastrous campaign in Russia, it was blockaded and obliged to surrender, after a long and able defence by General Rapp. At the peace of Paris, in 1814, it reverted to Prussia. In April, 1829, 4,000 houses were destroyed, many lives lost, and 10,000 head of cattle perished, in consequence of the Vistula bursting its dykes.

DANTZIC, GULF OF, an inlet of the Baltic, 60 miles wide at its entrance. On it are the towns of Hela, Pillau, and Putzig.

DANUBE, *dan'-ube* (German, **DONAU,** *don'-ou*), the second largest river of Europe, being next to the Volga, is formed by the union of the mountain streams, the Brege and Brigach, rising in the eastern part of the Black Forest, in Baden, at nearly 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. After receiving in Suabia a number of small streams, it takes a N.E. direction, becomes navigable at Ulm, and throughout the remainder of its course, its waters are increased by the junction of the Iller, Lech, Iser, Inn, Ens, Raab, Save, Drave, Isker, Morava, Vid, and Jantra. Altogether it receives 60 navigable rivers. The scenery on the banks is generally very picturesque, and near the mouth there are many beautiful islands. The river is estimated to drain an area of 269,000 square miles, and after a course of 2,400 miles, including windings, it enters the Black Sea by several mouths. The principal of these are the Sulina, Kilia, and St. George. The latter, which are to the S., were, by the treaty of Adrianople, the boundary between Russia and Turkey. After, however, the war of 1854-6, the Russians had to retire altogether from the banks of this river, the navigation of which, together with the care of its mouths, was to be under the authority of Austria, England, France, and Turkey.

DANUBE, the UPPER and LOWER CIRCLES of the, two former circles of Bavaria, now called Lower Bavaria and Suabia.

DANUBE, CIRCLE of the, one of the four circles of Wurtemberg, watered by the Danube and some of its affluents. **Area,** 1,760 geographical square miles. **Pop.** 467,835.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES, *da-mu'-be-an*, the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, in Europe. United **area,** 44,500 square miles. United **pop.** 3,677,000. These provinces were, in July, 1853, invaded by the Russians, when the hospodars, or appointed governors of each, transferred their governmental powers into the hands of an extraordinary council of administration. In the following November, the emperor of Russia, who hitherto, in conjunction with the sultan of Turkey, had the power of nominating the hospodars, appointed Baron de Budberg to the government of both principalities. The occupation of these, with this assumption of the sovereign power by the Czar, led to the war between Turkey, England, and France, united against Russia. This war was terminated in

1856, and the final organization of the Danubian principalities was settled by a conference held at Paris in that year. (*See* ROUMANIA, MOLDAVIA, and WALLACHIA.)

DAOUDNUGUR, *da-oud-nu-gar'*, a town of Bahar, presidency of Bengal, British India, 90 miles E. of Benares. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton fabrics. **Pop.** 10,000.—The town was founded by Daoud Khan in the middle of the 16th century.

DAOURIA, *da-oor'-e-a*, a country of Asia, comprising a part of Mantchooria, and of the Russian government of Irkutsk. Its mountains of the same name are rich in metals. The limits of the country are not defined.

DAPHNE, *daf'-ne*, a daughter of the river Peneus, or of the Lador, and beloved by Apollo during his exile upon earth. The god, pursuing the nymph, overtook her on the banks of the Peneus, and here Daphne, imploring the succour of the gods, was changed into a laurel. Apollo, in despair, crowned himself with its leaves, and ordered that this tree should be sacred to his divinity, and be the reward of poets.

DAPHNE, a grove and sanctuary near Antioch, where was a temple of Apollo and Diana, in the midst of beautiful gardens, resorted to for purposes of the grossest debauchery. The grove and temple were founded by Seleucus Nicator, in the 4th century B.C. They were destroyed by fire about 362 A.D.

DAPHNIS, *daf'-nis*, a shepherd of Sicily, who was, according to Greek legend, the son of Mercury and a Sicilian nymph. He was educated by the Nymphs, and is supposed to be the first who wrote pastoral poetry, in which his successor Theocritus so happily excelled.

DARABJERD, or DARAB, *da-rab-jird'*, a town of Persia, in the province of Faristan. A considerable portion of it is in ruins. The vicinity is famous for the growth of tobacco, of a mild quality and much esteemed. Near the town are some remarkable excavations and sculptured rocks of great antiquity. **Pop.** 15,000. **Lat.** 29° N. **Lon.** 54° 30′ E.

DARAPORAM, *dai-ra-po-ram'*, a large town of British India, 132 miles S.E. of Seringapatam. The houses are chiefly built of earth and roofed with thatch. Rice and tobacco are grown in the neighbourhood. **Lat.** 10° 37′ N. **Lon.** 77° 35′ E.

D'ARBLAY, MADAME, *dar'-blai*, better known by her maiden name, Fanny Burney, was the daughter of Charles Burney, the author of the "History of Music." (*See* BURNEY.) When very young she published anonymously her novel "Evelina," which at once achieved an immense success. She acknowledged the authorship, and became a literary celebrity, Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Thrale being her intimate friends. Queen Charlotte noticed her, and appointed her to the very uncongenial post of personal attendant, in which she passed several wretched years, until her failing health rendered it necessary to relinquish the ceremonious drudgery in which she was employed. In 1793 she married a French emigrant artillery officer, with whom she afterwards went to France, and who, on the restoration of the Bourbons, attained the rank of general. After the termination of the war, they returned to England, and settled at Bath, where her husband died in 1818. She continued to reside at Bath up to the time of her death. She produced four novels, "Evelina," "Cecilia," "Camilla," and the "Wanderer." For this last she received £1,500, although it is but an indifferent performance. She wrote several other works, among which were Memoirs of her father, which in 1832 she published in 3 vols. For more ample particulars of her life Macaulay's clever essay should be read.

Born at Lynn Regis, 1752; **died** at Bath, 1840.

DARCET, JOHN, *dar'-sai*, a French chemist and physician, who became professor of chemistry in the National Institute of Paris. He published several papers on the management of potteries, and the nature of earths fit to be used in those manufactories. He also gave analyses of several minerals; and published the "State of the Pyrenees, and the Causes of their Wasting."

Born at Donazit, Guienne, 1725; **died** at Paris, 1801.

DARCI, PATRICK, *dar'-se*, an eminent Irish engineer, who was educated at Paris, and, entering the French service, progressively rose through various ranks to a major-generalship. In 1760 he published an "Essay on Artillery." In 1765 appeared his "Memoir on the Duration of the Sensation of Sight," which is considered an ingenious performance. He also produced several meritorious mathematical works.

Born in Galway, Ireland, 1725; **died** 1779.

DARDANELLES, or HELLESPONT, *dar'-da-nells*, a narrow channel extending from S.E. to S.W., separating Europe from Asia, and connecting the Sea of Marmora and the Grecian archipelago. It is 40 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 1 to 4 miles. On the European side the coast is steep and rugged, but on the Asiatic the scenery is extremely beautiful. On both sides are numerous forts, batteries, and several castles, as it is the key to Constantinople. Its ancient name, Hellespont, is derived from Helle, daughter of Alhamas, king of Thebes, who was drowned in it. Two castles built by Mahomet IV. in 1658, on its banks, at its S.W. entrance, mark the site of Lestos, on the European side and Abydos on the Asiatic. It is celebrated in ancient history and legend as the water which Xerxes and Alexander crossed, and in which Leander was drowned when swimming to visit Hero. It has been crossed in modern times by several swimmers, among whom was Lord Byron. In 1807, the English fleet, under admiral Duckworth, forced the passage of the Dardanelles.

DARDANUS, *dar'-da-nus*, in Greek legend a son of Jupiter and Electra, who killed his brother Jasius, and fled to Samothrace, and thence to Asia Minor, where he married Batia, the daughter of Teucer, king of Teucria. After the death of his father-in-law he ascended the throne, and reigned 62 years. He was reckoned the founder of the kingdom of Troy. From him the Trojans are called by the poets Dardanidæ, and he it was who caused to be erected the Palladium, the great statue of Pallas, the idol of the Trojans.

DARES, *dair'-es*, a Phrygian, who lived during the Trojan war, in which he was engaged, and of which, it is said, he wrote the history in Greek. This work was extant in the age of Ælian.

DARFUR, or DAR-EL-FUR, *dar'-foor*, a country of Central Africa, occupying a large extent of territory, which is little known. On the E. it has Kordofan and the country of the Shilluks, which separate it from Sennaar and Abyssinia; on the W., Bergoo, which divides it from Begharmi and Bornou; while the regions to the S. are inhabited by barbarous nations. Its commerce is extensive with Egypt and Nubia, being carried on entirely by the African system of caravans. The

most important exports are slaves, male and female, taken in the negro countries to the S.; camels, ivory, the horns, teeth, and hides of the rhinoceros and hippopotamus; ostrich feathers, gum, pimento, parroquets in abundance, and a small quantity of white copper. The capital, and point of departure for the caravans is Kobbe. **Pop.** estimated at 200,000, nominally Mahometans. **Lat.** between 11° and 15° N. **Lon.** between 26° and 29° E.—Darfur was annexed to Egypt in 1864.

DARGAN, WILLIAM, *dar'-gan*, Irish industrial improver. He was the son of a farmer in Carlow, and having adopted the profession of surveyor, was employed in England under Telford. He afterwards took contracts in Ireland, constructed the Dublin and Kingstown and other railways, canals, and other great works. He achieved great wealth, and planned the Dublin Industrial Exhibition of 1853, by which he lost £20,000, which he had advanced. He was offered, but declined, the honour of knighthood.

Born in Carlow, 1799; **died** 1867.

DARIEN, *dair'-e-en*, a seaport town of Georgia, U.S., on the N. and principal channel of the Altamaha, 60 miles from Savannah. It has a trade in cotton.

DARIEN, GULF OF, the most southerly portion of the Caribbean Sea, having on its W. side the Isthmus of Darien or Panama. Its extent is 26 leagues from S. to N., and it is 9 wide from E. to W.

DARIEN, or PANAMA, ISTHMUS OF. (*See* PANAMA.)

DARIUS, or DAREIUS, *da-ri'-us*, the name, or title, borne by several monarchs of Persia.

DARIUS THE MEDE, the prince mentioned in the Scriptures, is, according to some, the same as Cyaxares, son of Astyages, and maternal uncle to Cyrus.

Died at Babylon, about 548 B.C.

DARIUS I., king of Persia, was the son of Hystaspes. He entered into a conspiracy with six others against the usurper Smerdis, whom they slew, and then entered into an agreement that he should have the crown whose horse should neigh first in the morning. By a plan concerted with the groom of Darius, a certain spot was fixed upon, and when the candidates came to the place, the horse of Darius suddenly neighed, in consequence of which he was saluted king, 521 B.C. He subsequently took Babylon, after a siege of ten months, rebuilt the temple of Jerusalem and restored the captive Jews to their own country. In 513, he crossed the Bosphorus with an army of 700,000, by means of a bridge of boats, and advanced against the Scythians as far as the mouths of the Danube. He afterwards sent three great expeditions into Greece; but, in 490 B.C., his forces were defeated at Marathon by the Greeks, on which he resolved to carry on the war in person, but died in the midst of his preparations.

Born 521 B.C.; **died** 485 B.C.

DARIUS II., surnamed Ochus, or Nothus (bastard), because he was an illegitimate son of Artaxerxes. After the murder of Xerxes, he ascended the Persian throne, and espoused Parisatis, his stepsister, a cruel princess, by whom he had Artaxerxes Mnemon, Amistris, and Cyrus the Younger.

Died 405 B.C.

DARIUS III., surnamed Codomanus, great-grandson of the above, ascended the throne 336 B.C. The peace of his kingdom was early disturbed by Alexander, who invaded Persia to avenge the injuries which the Greeks had suffered from the predecessors of Darius. The king of Persia met his adversary in person, at the head of 600,000 men. This army was remarkable however, more for the splendour of its equipment than its military courage. A battle was fought near the Granicus, in which the Persians were easily defeated. Another was soon after fought near Issus, where Alexander left 110,000 of the enemy dead on the field, and took, among the prisoners of war, the mother, wife, and children of Darius. The darkness of the night favoured the retreat of Darius, who saved himself by flying in disguise. These losses weakened, but did not discourage, the Persian monarch, who assembled another more powerful army, with which he encountered his enemy at Arbela. The victory was long doubtful; but the intrepidity of Alexander and the superior valour of the Macedonians ultimately prevailed over the effeminate Persians, and Darius fled towards Media. His misfortunes were now almost at an end. Bessus, the governor of Bactriana, in hopes of succeeding him on the throne, attempted his life; and Darius was found by the Macedonians, in his chariot, expiring, covered with wounds. In him the empire of Persia was extinguished, 228 years after it had been first founded by Cyrus the Great. (*See* ALEXANDER THE GREAT.)

Died 331 B.C.

DARJEELING, or DARJILING, *dar-je'-ling*, a sanitary station in the Sikkim territory, British India, 318 miles N. of Calcutta, and at a height of 7,400 feet above the sea level. The atmosphere is moist and the rainfall heavy; but nevertheless the climate is very restorative to those suffering from the effects of the heat on the plains of Bengal. **Lat.** 27° 3′ N. **Lon.** 88° 28′ E.

DARKE, *dark*, a county of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, United States. **Area,** 714 square miles. **Pop.** 40,496.

DARKEHMEN, *dar'-ke-men*, a town of Prussia, on the Angerap, 14 miles S.W. of Gumbinnen. **Manf.** Woollen and linen fabrics, and leather. There are five annual fairs. **Pop.** 2,300.

DARKHAN MOUNT, *dark-han'*, a lofty granite mountain in Mongolia, 145 miles from Gurga, on the way to Pekin. A monument to the memory of Genghis Khan is erected on it, and is annually visited by large numbers of Mongolians.

DARLASTON, *dar'-las-ton*, a town of Staffordshire, 17 miles S.E. of Stafford. **Manf.** Small articles of ironmongery, and castings. There are coal and iron mines in the vicinity, and there are blast furnaces employing a large number of hands. **Pop.** 14,000.

DARLING, GRACE, *dar'-ling*, daughter of the lighthouse keeper of one of the Farne islands, on the coast of Northumberland. She exerted herself heroically on the occasion of the wreck of the *Forfarshire*, on the 7th of September, 1838, when she urged her father to endeavour to save the lives of the passengers. Accompanying him in a boat, Grace exhibited wonderful nerve and courage, rowing through the raging sea, and succeeded in saving the lives of nine persons. Presents and testimonials were forwarded to her, and public admiration was aroused to an extraordinary degree; but her natural modesty induced her to avoid publicity. She died four years afterwards of consumption.

Born at Bamborough, 1815; **died** 1842.

DARLING, a principal river of central Australia, formed by the conflux of many mountain streams, and which, after traversing a sterile country and receiving the Bogan, unites with the Murray near **lat.** 34° S. and **lon.** 142° E.—For the greater part of its course its waters are salt.

DARLING DOWNS, a district of New South Wales, chiefly watered by the Condamine, one of the head waters of the Murray. It lies between lat. 27° and 28° 15′ S. **Area**, 50,000 square miles. Not officially recognized.

DARLING MOUNTAINS, a range in W. Australia, 250 miles long. Its culminating peak is 3,500 feet above the level of the sea.

DARLINGTON, a town and parliamentary borough in the county of Durham, on the Skerne, 18 miles S. of Durham. The town has an ancient edifice called St. Cuthbert's Church, and which has a tower, 180 feet high, erected in 1160, by Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, and restored in 1865. There are a handsome town-hall, central hall, and mechanics' institute. **Manf.** Woollen yarns, flax, optical glasses, brass and iron wares, machinery and locomotives. There are iron and brass foundries, breweries, tanneries, and wool mills. **Pop.** 35,102. A station on the London and North-Western and North-Eastern railways.

DARLINGTON, a county of S. Carolina, United States. **Area**, 1,050 square miles. **Pop.** 34,485.—The capital is Darlington.

DARMABAH, *dar'-ma-ba*, an island off the African coast, in the Red Sea, 20 miles in circumference. It is low, and mostly covered with jungle. **Lat.** 12° 15′ N. **Lon.** 42° 55′ E.

DARMSTADT, *darm'-stat*, a neat town of Germany, the capital of the grand-duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, on the Darm, 15 miles S. of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. It consists of an old and new town, both enclosed by walls. The old town has narrow and dirty streets. In the new town are the best public buildings. Two principal streets, the Rheinstrasse and the Neckarstrasse, lined with handsome houses, traverse the new town, the first from E. to W., and the latter from N. to S. Near the Rheinstrasse is a fine square, the Louisenplatz, in the centre of which is a Doric column, 134 feet high, surmounted by a statue of Duke Louis I. Around the square are the new palace of the grand duke and other handsome residences. The old ducal palace, surrounded by gardens and promenades, open to the public, is a large edifice, containing a picture gallery, a museum, containing some remarkable fossils, and a large public library. The circular Roman Catholic church, the Protestant church, the large drilling house, a very fine theatre, and a town-hall, built in 1580, are among the most noticeable public buildings. **Manf.** Carpets, paper, playing-cards, philosophical instruments, silver articles, starch, tobacco, and wax candles. **Pop.** 52,000.

DARNETAL, *darn'-tal*, a town of France, department of Seine Inférieure, 2 miles E. of Rouen. There are two Gothic churches. **Manf.** Woollens and paper. **Pop.** 5,600.

DARNLEY, HENRY STUART, earl of, *darn'-le*, eldest son of the earl of Lennox and Lady Margaret Douglas, and the ill-fated husband of Mary, queen of Scots. He was married to her in 1565, and two years afterwards was blown up by gunpowder in a house where he was lying unwell, in the neighbourhood of Holyrood palace, at Edinburgh. (*See* MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.)
Born 1546; **died** 1567.

DARNLEY, or **ERROOB**, an island off the Australian coast, near the entrance to Torres Strait. It is about 5 miles in circuit, of volcanic formation, and rises in the centre to a peak 610 feet high. On the N. shore is Treacherous Bay, where there is good anchorage. **Pop.** 1,000, chiefly aborigines. **Lat.** 90° 35′ S. **Lon.** 143° 45′ E.

DAROCA, *da-ro'-ca*, a town of Spain, province of Saragossa, picturesquely situated in a valley, on the right bank of the Jiloca, 56 miles S.W. of Saragossa. It is surrounded by walls, and contains a fine old Gothic church, a town-house, and large prison. **Pop.** 2,200, chiefly employed in agriculture.

DAROCZ, *da-roch'*, a market-town of Hungary, on the Kraszna, 50 miles E. of Debreczin. There are a Protestant, a Catholic, and a Greek church. **Pop.** 2,200.

DARQUIER, AUGUSTIN, *dar'-ke-ai*, a French astronomer, and member of the National Institute, who early discovered a strong inclination for the study of astronomy, which he cultivated with ardour; purchasing instruments, and establishing an observatory in his own house. He also educated pupils, and paid the expense of calculations, and sought for no pecuniary aid from government. His last observations were printed in Lalande's "Histoire Céleste," and are brought down to March, 1798.
Born at Toulouse, 1718; **died** 1802.

DART, *dart*, a river of England, rising in Dartmoor, Devonshire, and falling into the English Channel by an estuary which forms Dartmouth harbour.

DARTFORD, *dart'-ford*, (anciently and more correctly Darentford), a town of Kent, on the left bank of the Darent, 15 miles S.E. of London. It consists of a principal street, with some smaller avenues. The church is an ancient and large edifice, and there are to be seen the remains of a nunnery erected by Edward III. **Manf.** Gunpowder, paper, oil, and machinery. There are large corn-mills, cotton and silk printing works. The first paper-mill in England was established here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. **Pop.** 10,567. A station on the North-Kent Railway.—*Wat Tyler's rebellion broke out at Dartford in 1381.*

DARTMOOR, *dart'-moor*, an extensive tract of land, belonging to the duchy of Cornwall, and occupying about one-fifth of Devonshire. It is 20 miles long, with an average breadth of 10, mostly consists of moorland, as its name implies, with several granite peaks rising to about 2,000 feet, and termed *tors*. It pastures, in the summer months, large numbers of sheep and cattle, Dartmoor mutton having a high reputation, and has tin and copper mines. There are numerous British remains. There is on Dartmoor, near Princes Town, a convict prison, built in 1806, at first chiefly occupied by prisoners taken during the war against Napoleon. (*See* DEVONSHIRE.)

DARTMOUTH, *dart'-mouth*, a seaport and parliamentary borough of Devonshire, situate 32 miles S.W. of Exeter, near the confluence of the Dart with the English Channel. There is a good harbour, with deep water, defended by a battery that has lately been rebuilt. The town occupies the declivity of a craggy hill, and extends about a mile along the water's edge. There are several churches; the principal, St. Saviour's, is a very fine edifice, built in the 14th century, and beautifully decorated and carved. There are, besides, a guildhall, a custom-house, and a market-place. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the Newfoundland trade, and ship-building and rope-making are carried on to some extent. There is a considerable trade with the Mediterranean, and the exports are chiefly cider, malt, and barley. **Pop.** 5,338. A station on the South Devon Railway.—*In 1190 Richard Cœur-de-*

Leon embarked at Dartmouth for the Holy Land. In 1646 it was stormed by the Parliamentary general Fairfax.

DARTMOUTH, a seaport town in Bristol county, Massachusetts, U.S., 62 miles S. of Boston. Pop. 4,200, mostly engaged in a coasting trade and the whale fishery..

DARU, PIERRE ANTOINE NOEL BRUNO, Count, *dar'-oo*, a distinguished poet, historian, and statesman of France, who, in his sixteenth year, entered the military service of his country. Robespierre imprisoned him, but on the fall of that leader he was released. While in prison he translated the odes and epistles of Horace, and shortly afterwards the satires, and wrote a work entitled "Cleopedie." He attracted the notice of the first consul, and, in 1802, became a member of the Tribunal. In 1805 he was made a counsellor of state, and general intendant of the Imperial household. This last office he hesitated to accept. "I have spent my life among books," said he, "and have not had time to study the arts of the courtier." "Of courtiers I have plenty," said Napoleon I.,—"they will never fail; but I want a minister, at once enlightened, vigilant and firm." He subsequently became the confidential friend of the emperor, and his prime minister. In 1812 he opposed the expedition to Russia, as he did several other of the emperor's schemes. On the abdication of Napoleon, he retired from public life, and, although exiled by the first parliament of the restored Bourbons, was recalled in 1819, and made a peer of France. He afterwards wrote a "Life of Tully," and a "History of Venice."

Born at Montpellier, 1767; died 1829.

DARUVAR, or PODBORJE, *da-ru-var'*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Slavonia, 33 miles N.W. of Posega, in a valley surrounded by lofty hills. There are a handsome château, a Protestant and a Greek church, and a much-frequented bathing establishment. Pop. 3,200.

DARWAR, *dar-war'*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bombay. The soil and climate are well adapted for the growth of cotton, of which a considerable quantity is cultivated. The capital is a strongly fortified town of the same name, in Lat. 15° 28' N., Lon. 75° 8' E. Area, 9,122 square miles. Pop. 882,907.

DARWEN, OVER, *dar'-ween*, a manufacturing town of Lancashire, 3 miles S. of Blackburn. Trinity Church is a handsome building in the Gothic style; there is also a fine Gothic Independent chapel, and there are several other places of worship, a market-house, and mechanics' institution. Manf. Cotton goods, paper, machinery, and rope. There are cotton-printing and bleaching works, and iron foundries. Three fairs are held annually. Pop. 33,557.—A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

DARWIN, ERASMUS, *dar'-win*, an English physician and poet, who, in 1755, took his bachelor's degree in medicine at Cambridge. From Cambridge he removed to Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree, after which he practised at Lichfield. In 1757 he married Miss Howard, of that city, who died in 1770; and he then married the widow of Colonel Pole, who brought him a good fortune. He removed to Derby, where he passed the remainder of his life. Dr. Darwin's literary fame rests upon his "Botanic Garden," with philosophical notes, in two parts;—1. "The Economy of Vegetation." 2. "The Loves of the Plants;" the latter was burlesqued by Canning, in "The Loves of the Triangles." He also wrote "Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life," and "Phytologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening." Besides these, he was the author of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and a Tract on Female Education, 4to. He had also a share in the formation of the System of Vegetables of Linnæus, published in the name of the Botanical Society at Lichfield.

Born near Newark, 1731; died at Derby, 1802.

DARWIN, CHARLES, F.R.S., grandson of the above, and, by his mother's side, of Joseph Wedgwood, the famous potter, an eminent modern naturalist, who has distinguished himself by his discoveries in the paths of zoology and geology, and by his laborious investigation into the production of species by the process of evolution. He was educated at Edinburgh and Cambridge, and, in 1831, engaged as naturalist on board the *Beagle*, a ship of the royal navy about to undertake a survey of the coast of South America and the circumnavigation of the globe. He returned to England in 1836, and published "The Voyage of a Naturalist;" and other works descriptive of the voyage, and its scientific results. Subsequent publications established his reputation as a scientific observer; and in 1859, appeared his great work on the "Origin of Species," which excited great attention for the extent of observation displayed and the boldness of the speculations. He has since produced other works strengthening his argument and further developing his theories.

Born at Shrewsbury, 1809. Died 1882.

DASHKOV, EKATERINA ROMANOVA, Princess, *dash'-kof*, a learned Russian lady, no less distinguished for her acquirements than for her political audacity. She was one of the chief promoters of the conspiracy against Peter III., and, dressed in uniform, headed the troops she had induced to support the Empress Catherine II. She afterwards travelled in Germany, England, France, and Italy, making the acquaintance of some of the leading literary persons of the day. On her return to Russia in 1782, she was appointed director of the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts and Sciences, and president of the Russian Academy, founded at her suggestion. On the death of the Empress she was deprived of her offices. She superintended the production of a dictionary of the Russian language, which occupied twelve years, and to which she contributed. She also wrote several comedies.

Born 1744; died at Moscow, 1810.

DATAMES, *dat'-a-mees*, a Persian general under Artaxerxes Ochus, gained many victories over the enemies of that prince. Being disgraced, however, by the king, to whom envious courtiers had misrepresented him, he raised Cappadocia in revolt, and defeated Artabazes, whom the king sent against him. He was assassinated by Mithridates. Cornelius Nepos has written his life.

Died 361 B.C.

DATIS, *dai'-tis*, a general of Darius I., had the command, in conjunction with Artaphernes, of the Persian army which was defeated by Miltiades at Marathon. He was subsequently put to death by the Spartans.

Lived in the 5th century B.C.

DATSCHITZ, or DACZISZE, *dats'-chitz*, a town of Moravia, in the Austrian empire, on the right bank of the Taya, 53 miles S.W. of Brünn. There are two castles, a large church, with a lofty Gothic tower, a Franciscan monastery, court-house, and town-house. Manf. Woollen cloth, liqueurs, and sugar. Five annual fairs are held. Pop. 2,100.

DATTOH ISLANDS, *dat'-toh*, a small group off the north coast of Sicily. The largest is Basiluzza, on which there are some remains of ancient buildings. It is partially cultivated by the few inhabitants, and abounds with rabbits.

DAUBENTON, LOUIS JEAN MARIE, *do-ben'-tawng*, a French anatomist and naturalist, who became assistant to Buffon in the royal garden, and keeper of the king's museum. In 1744 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and contributed several valuable papers to their Memoirs. He had also a considerable share in the production of Buffon's "Natural History," generally furnishing the anatomical descriptions. His "Instructions to Shepherds," 1784, is an excellent work. He was likewise the author of "A Methodical View of Minerals," and contributed several articles to the Encyclopédie. In 1778 he was appointed professor of natural history in the College of Medicine, and, under the Convention, professor of mineralogy in the Museum of Natural History. Daubenton was the principal means of introducing and successfully propagating the breed of Spanish sheep in France. He was married to the authoress of "Zélie dans le Désert," with whom he lived in great happiness.

Born at Montbar, 1716; **died** 1800.

D'AUBENY, CHARLES GILES BRIDLE, *daw'-be-ne*, chemist, botanist, and geologist, educated at Winchester and Oxford, and practised for several years as a physician at Oxford. In 1822 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the university, and in 1834 professor of botany. He was President of the British Association in 1856. He published several treatises of great value on his favourite sciences.

Born at Stratton, Gloucestershire, 1795; **died** at Oxford, 1867.

D'AUBIGNÉ, JEAN HENRI MERLE, *do-been'-yai*, a Swiss theologian, who, for some time, was the pastor of a French church in Hamburg, whence he removed to Brussels, where he acquired great popularity as a preacher. It is, however, on account of his great work, entitled "A History of the Reformation of the 16th Century," that he is here noticed, a performance which has acquired an immense popularity. He is the author of several other works; among which we may name "The Protector (Cromwell); a Vindication;" and "Germany, England, and Scotland." His sympathies lean greatly towards the evangelical Protestantism of the last-named country, to which he has paid frequent visits, and, in 1856, received the freedom of the city of Edinburgh.

Born at Geneva, 1794; **died** 1872.

DAULE, *dawl*, a town of Ecuador, South America, on the left bank of a river of the same name, 30 miles N.W. of Guayaquil. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1839 and again in 1854. There is an annual festival, which attracts a large number of visitors.

DAUN, LEOPOLD JOSEPH MARIA, Count, *doun*, a celebrated Austrian general, who served the empress Maria Theresa with the greatest zeal and glory. He was the son of a distinguished Austrian officer, and commenced his military career against the Turks, achieved a great reputation in the Austrian "wars of succession," was appointed master-general of the ordnance in 1745, and in 1754 was raised to the rank of field-marshal. He introduced a new military system into the army, and re-organized the military academy; but it was as a commander in the armies which were engaged in the "seven years' war" against the king of Prussia, whom he several times defeated, that he attained the acme of his glory. After a series of good fortune, however, he met with a defeat at Torgau, in 1760.

Born at Vienna, 1705; **died** 1766.

DAUNG, THE, *dawng*, an Indian tract of country, in the presidency of Bombay, comprising several native states, who pay tribute to a prince called the rajah of Daung. There are immense forests of teak, which are rented by the English government. **Area**, 950 square miles. **Pop.** 60,270. **Lat.** between 20° 22′ and 21° 5′ N. **Lon.** between 73° 28′ and 73° 52′ E.

DAUPHIN, *daw'-fin*, a county of Pennsylvania, United States, situate on the E. side of the Susquehannah. It is fertile, though mountainous. **Area**, 608 square miles. **Pop.** 76,148.—Harrisburg is the capital.

DAUPHIN, LAKE, in British America, discharging, by the Moss River, into Lake Winnipigoos, farther north. It is 21 miles long, and 12 miles wide, and very shallow.

DAUPHIN, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coast of W. Florida. **Ext.** 14 miles long. **Lat.** 30° 18′ N **Lon.** 88° 12′ W.

DAUPHINÉ, *do'-fe-nai*, an old and extensive province in the S.E. of France, now comprised in the three departments of Isère, Drôme, and Haute-Alpes. Its counts were called dauphins; and when, in 1349, it was ceded to Charles of Valois, the title of dauphin was given to the eldest son of the king of France, to whom it continued to be applied till the revolution of 1830.

D'AVENANT, SIR WILLIAM, *dav'-nant*, an English poet, son of the host of the Crown Inn, Oxford. When only 10 years old he wrote an "Ode in remembrance of Master William Shakspeare," who had just died. Shakspeare frequently stopped at the inn on his journeys between London and Stratford, and was known to the family. After being some time at Lincoln College, young D'Avenant became page to the duchess of Richmond, and then to Lord Brook. He began to write for the stage when quite a young man, and in 1638 succeeded Ben Jonson as poet laureate; and became manager of Drury-lane Theatre. Having fought for the king during the civil war, he received, in 1643, the honour of knighthood. On the decline of the royal cause, he went to France, and formed a plan for carrying out to Virginia, in America, some artificers; but his ship was taken by the English cruisers, and he, himself, would have suffered death, had not Milton interceded on his behalf. This, generous act he was enabled, at a future day, similarly to repay to Milton. At the Restoration he obtained a patent for erecting a theatre in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, and devoted himself to dramatic composition and poetry, producing an epic, "Gondibert." He was interred in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Oxford, 1606; **died** 1688.

D'AVENANT, CHARLES, son of the preceding, was well versed in politics, and acquired some reputation by his works connected with political and social economy.

Born 1656; **died** 1714.

DAVENPORT, a town of Iowa, United States, near the upper rapids of the Mississippi, which is crossed by a magnificent bridge. There are nearly 20 churches and three colleges. The water power is very advantageous. The town was founded in 1836. **Manf.** Soap, candles, agricultural implements, carriages, and musical instruments. There are foundries and iron-works, and numerous saw and flour mills. **Pop.** 22,000.

DAVENTRY, or **DAINTREE**, *dav'-en-tre*, a town and parish of Northamptonshire, 13 miles W. of Northampton, at the sources of the Avon and the Nene. Remains of large Roman camps are in the vicinity. **Manf.** Whips and shoes. **Pop.** 4,051.

DAVEY, PORT, *dai'-ve*, a harbour on the S.W. coast of Tasmania. It is divided into two branches and extends several miles inland. The eastern branch is known as Bathurst harbour. **Lat.** 43° 18′ S. **Lon.** 146° E.

DAVID CLARK ISLAND, in the Lower Archipelago, South Pacific. It is about 20 miles in circumference. The coast is low and dangerous. **Lat.** 17° 19′ S. **Lon.** 138° 30′ W.

DAVID, *dai'-vid*, "beloved," king and prophet of Israel, the son of Jesse, was keeping his father's flocks when he was selected and anointed by the prophet Samuel, at the age of 15, to succeed Saul. His valour in killing Goliath, a gigantic Philistine, procured him a place at the court of Saul, who, afterwards, endeavoured to take away his life; on which David fled. When Saul fell, David was acknowledged king by the tribe of Judah; but the other tribes, at the instigation of Abner, placed Ishbosheth, the younger son of Saul, on the throne; thus occasioning a civil war. On the death of Ishbosheth, however, the contending parties united in submission to David, who reigned with great glory for thirty years. He took Jerusalem from the Jebusites, and gained considerable victories over the Philistines and other neighbouring nations; but tarnished his glory by taking Bathsheba from Uriah, her husband, and putting him to death. He also suffered by causing his people to be numbered. A rebellion was excited against him by his son Absalom, which was quelled, and Absalom slain. When the news of this was brought to David, he lamented the untimely fall of his son in affecting terms. At the close of his life, he abdicated in favour of his son Solomon. A considerable portion of the book of Psalms was composed by him. He was, as has been well said, "a great sinner, but a magnificent saint." As a warrior and king, he was signally able and energetic.

Born 1074 B.C.; **died** 1001 B.C.

DAVID, ST., a British saint, who, in the 6th century, was bishop of Caerleon, and the metropolitan of the Welsh church. He subsequently removed his see to Mynyw, which came to be called Ty Dewi, or the house of St. David. There are many churches dedicated to him in Wales; and it is traditionally asserted that he was son of the prince of Ceretica (Cardiganshire), and he is generally considered the patron saint of Wales. He was a learned man of holy life, and a powerful preacher.

Born 480; **died** 554.

DAVID I., king of Scotland, youngest of the six sons of Malcolm Ceanmohr, and the Saxon princess St. Margaret. He was reared in England, and married Matilda, grand-niece of William the Conqueror. When called to the Scottish throne, in 1124, he held the earldom of Northumberland and Huntingdon, and on the death of Henry I., king of England, maintained the claim of his niece Matilda, daughter of Henry and of David's sister, against Stephen, and seized Carlisle. He was, however, defeated at the battle of Northallerton, in 1138. The following year a negotiation was entered into, by which Carlisle was suffered to remain in the possession of David. The remainder of his life was devoted to promoting the peace and prosperity of his country.

Born 1080; **died** at Carlisle, 1153.

DAVID II., king of Scotland, was the son of Robert Bruce, at whose death he was but five years old. On the invasion of his country by Baliol, he was sent to France; but his party prevailing, after a bloody contest, he returned in 1342. He made several inroads on England, but was taken prisoner and conveyed to the Tower, where he was confined till 1357, when, on paying a heavy ransom, he was set free.

Born 1324; **died** 1371.

DAVID OF HIRAZUG, surnamed the Black, a Welsh divine, bard, and grammarian. The literary compositions of the Welsh being affected by their conquest by Edward I., this divine was chosen to modify the grammar and system of prosody of Edeyrn, agreeably to the regulations which took place on that occasion. He also translated several copies of a Missal, or the Office of the Virgin, into Welsh.

Flourished in the 14th century.

DAVID AB GWILYM, a celebrated Welsh bard, who composed a variety of beautiful poems, under the patronage of Ivor the Generous. The subject of the greater part of these is love. One hundred and forty-seven of them he dedicated to the fair Morvid, his mistress; but she rejected his suit, and married Rhys Gwgan, an officer in the English army at the battle of Cressy.

Flourished in the 14th century.

DAVID COMNENUS, the last emperor of Trebizond, who had usurped the throne on the death of his brother John. In 1458 he relinquished his kingdom to Mahomet II., on condition that the latter should espouse his daughter Annie, and that his own life should be saved. The sultan observed the first of these conditions, but caused David to be put to death, with seven of his sons.

Died 1461.

DAVID, JACQUES LOUIS, a celebrated French artist, who, after studying in Paris, went to Rome, where his talents for historical painting rapidly developed themselves, and a picture on the subject of the Horatii excited considerable admiration. In 1789 he produced his picture representing Lucius Junius Brutus passing sentence of death upon his son Titus, which, to some extent, may be considered to have indicated the political tendency of his mind to the worship of democratic principles. He became a devoted admirer of Robespierre and Marat, was artistic superintendent of the grand national *fêtes*, and eagerly accepted office in the bloodiest periods of the great Revolution. He became a member of the National Convention, and also of the Jacobin Mountain, when he imagined he discovered in Robespierre a resemblance to Phocion, and in Collot d'Herbois a reproduction of Marius. He painted pictures of republican heroism, voted for the death of Louis XVI., and escaped guillotining himself only on account of his artistic celebrity. In 1800 Napoleon appointed him painter to the government; and throughout the imperial rule, his influence controlled, to a large extent, the fine arts in France. On the fall of the emperor, he was driven into exile. The best paintings of David, however excellent in other respects, are deficient in vitality. His figures have the form but not the breath of life in them; consequently, they can be considered as little more than beautiful sculptures represented on canvas. His best works are the "Oath of the Horatii," the "Rape of the Sabines," the "Death of Socrates," and "Napoleon presenting the Imperial Eagles to his Troops." His portrait of Napoleon I. is generally well known. He refused to paint a portrait of the Duke of Wellington. He

had many pupils who highly distinguished themselves.

Born at Paris, 1748; died at Brussels, 1825.

DAVID, PIERRE JEAN, sculptor, who at an early age obtained the first prize given by the Academy of Arts. He was chosen a member of the Institute in 1826, and appointed professor in the School of Fine Arts. Between 1835 and 1837 he was engaged on the sculpture in front of the Pantheon, which some consider his finest work. In 1848 he was a member of the Constituent Assembly, but after the *coup d'état* went to Greece, soon, however, returning to France. His busts and portrait statues are very fine.

Born at Angers, 1789; died 1836.

DAVID, FÉLICIEN, *da'-veed*, a modern French composer, who, after attaining to considerable excellence on the violin, became musical director at the church of Saint-Sauveur, Aix. Here he continued to devote himself to his professional duties; but, becoming imbued with the doctrines of Saint-Simon, he, with some others, paid a visit to Egypt, the Holy Land, and the Desert. He was gone three years, and when he returned, published some "Oriental Melodies," which were not well received. Still devoting himself to study, he adopted loftier themes for the exercise of his genius, and in 1844 produced his ode entitled "The Desert," which met with a brilliant success. After this, came his "Moses on the Mount," "Christopher Columbus," for which Louis Philippe conferred on him the cross of the Legion of Honour; and several other works of great merit.

Born at Cadenet, in Vaucluse, 1810; died 1879.

DAVID, a town of Columbia, Central America, situated near an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, where there is sufficient depth for large ships. The climate is healthy, and the town is rapidly increasing. Rice, coffee, hides, turtle, shells, and gold dust are exported. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 8° 23′ N. **Lon.** 82° 27′ W.

DAVID'S, ST., a decayed episcopal city of Pembrokeshire, S. Wales, about a mile from the sea, near St. David's Head, on the north side of St. Bride's Bay. The cathedral is cruciform, 290 feet in length, with a central tower 127 feet high. There are some interesting tombs. There are the ruins of an episcopal palace, and St. Mary's College, founded by John of Gaunt. **Pop.** 2,131, chiefly engaged in agriculture.—In the middle ages St. David's was a large city much resorted to by pilgrims.

DAVID'S HEAD, ST., a lofty rugged promontory, the extreme W. point of Wales, in Pembrokeshire. **Lat.** 51° 54′ N. **Lon.** 5° 20′ W.

DAVIDSON, *da'-vid-son*, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area,** 380 square miles. **Pop.** 20,333. The capital is Lexington.

DAVIDSON, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area,** 720 square miles. **Pop.** 79,026, Nashville is the capital.

DAVIDSON, SAMUEL, D.D., theologian and Biblical critic, was educated at Belfast college, and ordained a minister of the Presbyterian Church. In 1835 he was appointed professor of Biblical literature in the Belfast Royal Academical Institution, and afterwards in the Lancashire Independent College, at Manchester. In 1838 he received the degree of LL.D. at Aberdeen, and in 1848 of D.D. from the University of Halle. His reputation for scholarship was maintained by the publication of many learned and valuable critical works; but some contributions by him to a new edition of Horne's "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures" led him to a vigorous and acrimonious controversy, Dr. Davidson being accused of promulgating the doctrines of the German rationalists, the result being that he resigned the professorship. Since then he has published several works of great learning, defending his position that "the Scriptures contain the highest truth; but this fact is undisturbed by the possibility that they contain some things which are not truth." He published also a revised text of the Hebrew Scriptures, and is unquestionably one of the most learned and careful of Biblical critics.

Born at Ballymena, Ireland, 1808.

DAVIE, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area,** 175 square miles. **Pop.** 11,096. The capital is Mocksville.

DAVIES, SIR JOHN, *da'-vis*, an English poet, lawyer, and political writer, who studied at Oxford, and was called to the bar in 1595. On the accession of James I., he had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, and was made attorney-general for Ireland. In 1613 he was chosen speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and in 1620 entered the English parliament as member for Newcastle-unde-Lyne. In 1626 he was appointed chief justice of the King's Bench, but died suddenly from apoplexy, before entering on the duties of the office. Sir John wrote a valuable book on the state of Ireland. His poetical works, of which that entitled "Nosce Teipsum," a poem on the immortality of the soul, is the best known, displaying considerable elegance and command of metre.

Born at Chisgrove, Wiltshire, 1570; died 1626.

DAVIES, THOMAS, an intelligent and enterprising publisher, who was educated at Edinburgh, and becoming an actor, received an engagement at the Haymarket theatre, London. He subsequently became a bookseller in Russell-street, Covent Garden, where he was patronized by Dr. Johnson, and, through him, by other celebrities of his time. In 1780 he published the "Life of Garrick," which had a good sale. He also wrote "Dramatic Miscellanies," the "Life of Henderson the Player," and several fugitive pieces. Dr. Johnson declared that Davies was "learned enough for a clergyman." The Doctor was first introduced to Boswell in his back shop; and both he and his wife, distinguished by her beauty, were highly esteemed by the great lexicographer, who lived on as easy an intimacy with them, as with any family he visited. It was the unmerciful ridicule of Churchill in his "Rosciad" which drove Davies from the stage.

> "With him came mighty Davies;—on my life,
> That Davies has a very pretty wife!—
> Statesman all over—in plots famous grown,
> *He mouths a sentence as curs mouth a bone.*"

Born 1712; died 1783.

DAVIESS, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area,** 420 square miles. **Pop.** 21,552. The capital is Washington.

DAVIESS, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area,** 400 square miles. **Pop.** 27,730. The capital is Owenborough.

DAVIESS, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area,** 576 square miles. **Pop.** 19,145. Gallatin is the capital.

DAVILA, ENRICO CATERINO, *da'-ve-la*, an Italian historian. At an early age he was brought from Padua to France, where his father enjoyed the favour of Henry III. and Catherine de Medicis. In compliment to these royal friends, he received his baptismal names; and, at first a page, he after-

wards took service under Henry IV., and was present, during the civil war, in 1597, at Honfleur and Amiens. He afterwards returned to Padua, and then fixed his residence at Venice, where he, again, took up arms and rendered great services to the republic. He now set about writing, in Italian, a "History of the Civil Wars in France, from the Death of Henry II. to the Peace of Vervins," which was published at Venice, 1630. His history is universally esteemed for the exactness of its facts and the excellence of its style, although the author has been reproached with showing some partiality for Catherine de Medicis. It has been translated into French several times, and also into English. He was shot while on his way to take command of the garrison of Crema.

Born near Padua, 1576; **died** 1631.

DAVIS, JEFFERSON, *dai'-vis*, American statesman, a prominent member of the House of Representatives and Senate, who, having served in the Mexican war, became secretary of war under President Pearce. At the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, he was chosen president of the Confederate States. After the fall of Richmond, he was a prisoner for two years, but was set at liberty by the amnesty of December, 1868.

Born in Kentucky, 1808.

DAVIS, JOHN, an English navigator, who, in 1585, had the command of an expedition to discover a N.W. passage to America. In this voyage he discovered the strait called by his name. (*See* DAVIS STRAIT.) The year following he sailed with the same design, and having explored the coasts of Greenland and Iceland, proceeded as far as **lat.** 73° N. In 1591 he went as second in command with Cavendish, in his voyage to the South Seas. After this, he made five voyages to the East Indies, but was killed in the last of these, in a fight with some Japanese pirates, on the coast of Malacca. He wrote an account of some of his voyages, and invented a quadrant, which was used for taking the sun's altitude at sea, till superseded by Hadley's sextant.

Born near Dartmouth, Devonshire; **died** 1605.

DAVIS STRAIT, a narrow sea, which divides Greenland on the [illegible] from British N. America, and connects Baffin's Bay with the Atlantic Ocean. Its narrowest part is about 150 miles across.

DAVIS ISLAND, in the Mergui Archipelago, Bay of Bengal. It is 10 miles in circumference, and rises to a considerable elevation. **Lat.** 9° 40′ N. **Lon.** 97° 50′ E.

DAVIS, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area,** 504 square miles. **Pop.** 16,000. Bloomfield is the capital.

DAVIS, a county of Kansas, United States. **Pop.** 7,000.

DAVIS, a county of the territory of Utah, United States. **Area,** 1,000 square miles. **Pop.** 5,000. Farmington is the capital.

DAVOLI, *da-vo'-le*, a town of Italy, 18 miles S.W. of Calanzaro. An annual fair is held, and cotton and silk are grown in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 3,000.

DAVISON, WILLIAM, *da'-ve-son*, English statesman, employed on several diplomatic missions in the time of Queen Elizabeth. In 1586 he was one of the principal secretaries of state, and was the principal agent in the proceedings against Mary, Queen of Scots. When it became convenient to disown his acts, he was dismissed from office, imprisoned, and fined £10,000.

Died 1608.

DAVOUT, or DAVOUST, LOUIS NICOLAS, *da'-vou*, a celebrated French marshal, began life with Bonaparte, as a student at Brienne. In 1785, he entered the army, and, taking the side of the revolutionists, fought under Dumouriez at Jemappes, on November 8, 1792. In 1793 he was made a general; but being of a noble family, he was forced to resign his command, on account of the decree which forbade such to enter upon active service. The downfall of Robespierre, however, enabled him to recover his rank in the army, with which he fought on the Rhine, under Pichegru. In the Italian campaigns he procured the friendship of Napoleon I., and afterwards accompanied him to Egypt. On his return he was made a general of division, and commanded the cavalry of the army of Italy. He contributed to the victory of Marengo, and became a marshal under the imperial dynasty. He commanded the right wing at Austerlitz, and, on October 14, 1806, defeated the duke of Brunswick at Auerstadt. For this he was created duke of Auerstadt. For his services at Eckmuhl he was created prince of Eckmuhl, and at Wagram once more commanded the right wing. He was with the Russian expedition, and was wounded at the battle of Borodino. After the retreat from Moscow he held Hamburg, where he had his headquarters, against all the forces of the allies, and only, after the peace of 1814, surrendered to General Gérard, who was the bearer of the commands of Louis XVIII. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he became minister of war. After Waterloo, he lived in retirement till 1819, when he re-entered the Chamber of Peers.

Born at Annoux, in the Yonne, 1770; **died** 1823.

DAVY, SIR HUMPHREY, *dai'-ve*, a distinguished modern chemist, who was intended for the medical profession, but who relinquished that design, and became superintendent of the Pneumatic Institution at Bristol. While fulfilling his duties in this capacity, he discovered the properties of nitrous oxide, commonly known as "laughing gas," and published his "Chemical and Philosophical Researches," which obtained for him the professorship of chemistry in the Royal Institution of London. In the April of 1801 he gave his first lecture, and, from that time, his popularity extended to all parts of the country. In the following year he was made professor to the Board of Agriculture, in 1806 delivered the Bakerian lecture on the "Chemical Agencies of Electricity," which greatly increased his reputation, and obtained the prize of the French Institute; and in 1815 entered on the investigation of the nature of fire-damp, which led to the discovery of the famous Davy safety lamp. In 1818, he had a baronetcy conferred on him, and in 1820 was elected president of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he continued to contribute papers, on subjects of the greatest interest, for several years. The exertions of Davy in the fields of science have given his name an imperishable fame. Besides his philosophical works, he wrote "Salmonia; or, Days of Fly-fishing;" and "Consolations in Travel."

Born at Penzance, 1778; **died** at Geneva, 1829.

DAWES, RICHARD, *dawz*, a learned critic, who, in 1736, published proposals for a Greek translation of "Paradise Lost," which was never completed. In 1738 he was appointed master of the grammar-school at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and, in 1745, published his "Miscellanea Critica; or, a Collection of Remarks on various Ancient Authors," a work of high value. In 1749, Dawes resigned the mastership of his school.

Born at Market Bosworth, 1708; **died** 1766.

DAWLISH, *daw'-lish*, a town and fashionable watering place on the south coast of Devonshire. 3

miles W. of Teignmouth. **Pop.** 3,600.—A station on the South Devon Railway.

DAX, *dax*, a town of France, in the department Landes, on the Adour, 25 miles N.E. of Bayonne. There are an old church, formerly a cathedral, and a bishop's palace. This place has long been celebrated for its mineral waters and baths, and is, in consequence, much frequented. **Manf.** Leather, thread, earthenware, linseed-oil, and brandy. **Pop.** 7,800.—Dax was taken by the English in the 12th century, and remained in their possession till the middle of the 15th.

DAY, THOMAS, an English writer, the author of "Sandford and Merton," whose father was a collector of the customs, and died while he was an infant, leaving Thomas £1,200 a year. His manners were eccentric, and his opinions romantic. He and a friend of his, called Bicknel, took two orphan children from the workhouse at Shrewsbury, to educate them in the ancient Roman manner, and afterwards to marry them. The project, however, failed, and Mr. Day married, in 1778, a Miss Mills, of Derbyshire. He wrote several works; but the one by which his name will be perpetuated is "The History of Sandford and Merton." He was killed by being thrown from his horse.

Born in London, 1748; **died** 1789.

DAYTON, *da'ton*, a town of Ohio, United States, on the Miami, 52 miles from Cincinnati, with which it is connected by the Miami. It ranks as the fourth city in the State, the manufactures are very extensive, and the population rapidly increasing. **Pop.** 38,678. **Lat.** 39° 44′ N. **Lon.** 84° 11′ W.

D'AZARA, DON FELIX, *da-za'-ra*, Spanish naturalist, who served in the army, and was wounded in the attack on Algiers. In 1781 he went to South America, as one of the commissioners for fixing the boundaries of the Spanish possessions. He remained there 20 years, and gave great attention to the quadrupeds and birds of Paraguay and La Plata, of which he published an account.

Born 1746.

DEAD SEA, or **LAKE ASPHALTITES**, that is, the "Lake of Bitumen," a lake of Palestine. It is 20 miles E. of Jerusalem at its N. point, about 40 miles long, with an average breadth of about 10. The depth increases towards the N. extremity which is about 220 fathoms. The surface is more than 1,300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. Five cities, including Sodom and Gomorrah, situate on this spot, were, according to Scripture, all swallowed up, to satisfy divine vengeance for their iniquity. The neighbourhood of the lake abounds in volcanic products, and large masses of asphaltum are frequently cast to the surface. It receives the river Jordan on its N. side. The *Asclepias gigantea* (the apple of Sodom) grows on its W. coast; and, though inviting to the eye, the fruit crumbles to dust in the hand. The centre of the lake is in **lat.** 31° 30′ N.; **lon.** 35° 30′ E.

DEAK, FERENCZ, or **FRANCIS**, *dai'-auk*, Hungarian statesman. Being deprived of his parents almost immediately after his birth, he was reared by his brother Anthony, who was twenty years his senior. He studied the law at Raab, and afterwards exercised the profession of an advocate in his own country. He early distinguished himself as an orator and a patriot. In 1832 he was appointed deputy to the Diet of Presburg, and took a prominent part in the agitation for the removal of the restrictive rights which fettered the constitution of his country. The arrest of Kossuth, and other popular leaders in 1837 only had the effect of inducing him to redouble his efforts in the direction of parliamentary reform; and to his energy and skill was to be attributed the reconciliation that was ultimately brought about between the king and the people in 1840. After the revolution of 1848, he became minister of justice in the cabinet of count Bathyani, a post which he resigned on the accession of Kossuth to power in September of that year. The following year he directed his energies to bringing about a reconciliation between Austria and Hungary, but failed in the attempt, and was himself arrested, and for some time held a prisoner at Pesth. On his release he retired to his estates. Declining the advances made to him by the Austrians, he remained in retirement till 1860, when he was returned a member for Pesth in the Hungarian Diet. Although the efforts he made for obtaining a separate ministry for his country were not at first successful, his unceasing efforts greatly influenced the conciliatory policy adopted by count Beust, under whose administration a separate ministry was ultimately granted. Since that period, M. Deak has figured prominently in the affairs of his country. Besides being regarded as the man of greatest distinction in Hungary, the integrity of his conduct has gained for him from the citizens of Pesth the surname of "the Just."

Born 1803; **died** 1876.

DEAKOVER, *dai-awk'-o-vair*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Slavonia, 30 miles S.E. of Posega. There are a fine cathedral and an episcopal palace, a Franciscan monastery, and barracks. **Pop.** 3,000.

DEAL, *deel*, a town and (with Sandwich) parliamentary borough on the coast of Kent, situate between the N. and S. Forelands, 8 miles N.E. of Dover, opposite the Goodwin Sands. The seashore forms a bold beach, and is defended from the violence of the waves, by a long rampart of pebbles, thrown up by the sea. The anchorage, about 8 miles in extent, is known as "the Downs." The coast is protected by Deal Castle, Sandown Castle, and three batteries on the N., and by Walmer Castle on the S. In the upper part, the streets are broad and capacious; but, in Lower Deal, they are narrow and dirty. To the S. of the town is Walmer Castle, where the first duke of Wellington died, in 1852. Besides the parish church, there are a chapel of ease, and a public library and reading-room, a custom-house, naval store-house, and barracks. At a little distance is an extensive naval hospital, and, at the back of the town, a commodious house of industry. The Deal pilots and boatmen are intrepid and excellent seamen, and particularly active in affording assistance to vessels in distress. **Pop.** 8,000.

DEAL ISLAND, a small rocky island in Bass's Straits, between Australia and Tasmania. There is a lighthouse 880 feet above the sea level.

DEAN, FOREST OF, a royal forest in the west of Gloucestershire, between the Severn and the Wye, 22,000 acres in extent, of which about one half is inclosed for growing timber for the navy. The forest is governed by a lord warden and six deputy wardens.

DEARBORN, *deer'-born*, a county of Indiana, United States, on Ohio river. **Area**, 308 square miles. **Pop.** 26,671.

DEASE STRAIT, *deese*, a channel in the Arctic Ocean between Victoria Land and Kent peninsula. It is about 120 miles long and 23 wide.

DEBA, or **DHAPA**, *dē'-ba*, a town of Thibet, nearly 15,000 feet above the sea level. It is the residence of the lama, and there is a large temple of Vishnu. **Lat.** 31° 10′ N. **Lon.** 79° 57′ E.

DEBAI, *de-bai'*, a town of Arabia, on the S.E. side of the Persian Gulf. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the pearl fishery. **Lat.** 25° 16′ N. **Lon.** 55° 25′ E.

DEBIR, *dē'-bir*, "oracle," or "discourse," a king of Eglon slain by Joshua.

DEBO, LAKE, *dē'-bo*, in Central Africa, about 160 miles S.W. of Timbuctoo, about 60 miles long and 20 wide. It is traversed by the Joliba, or Niger, and has a town of the same name on its shores.

DEBORAH, *deb'-o-ra*, "a bee," a Hebrew prophetess, who, by her exhortations, prevailed on Barak to march against Sisera, general of the troops of Jabin.

Lived in the 13th century B.C.

DEBRECZIN, *de-brech'-zin*, a large town of Hungary, 120 miles E. of Pesth. It has several Catholic and Calvinist churches, monasteries, a large Protestant college, a town-hall, hospitals, and an orphan-house. **Manf.** Furs, shoes, coarse woollens, soap, pipe-bowls, tobacco, combs, and turnery wares. **Pop.** about 52,000, of whom 30,000 are Magyars.—This town was, in 1684, taken by the Turks, but abandoned by them in the same year. In the revolution of 1849, this town was the seat of the national Diet removed from Pesth.

DE CANDOLLE, AUGUSTIN PYRAMES, *kan'-dol*, a French botanist, son of a syndic of Geneva, where he was educated. In 1807 he was made professor of botany in the University of Montpellier. A chair was subsequently specially established for him at Geneva, when he designed to produce a work which should comprehend a description of all known plants. Such an undertaking was of too great magnitude for one man; consequently, he was obliged to abandon his design. He, however, wrote largely on his favourite science, besides contributing papers to the Transactions of almost every scientific society in Europe.

Born in Geneva, 1778; **died** 1841.

DECAPOLIS, *de-kap'-o-lis*, "ten cities," a province having ten cities, east of the Jordan.

DECATUR, *de-kai'-tur*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 870 square miles. **Pop.** 19,072. The capital is Bainbridge.

DECATUR, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 380 square miles. **Pop.** 19,779. Greensburg is the capital.

DECATUR, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 528 square miles. **Pop.** 15,000.

DECATUR, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 320 square miles. **Pop.** 8,000. The capital is Decaturville.

DECAZEVILLE, *de-kais'-veel*, a town of France, department Aveyron. It is famous for blast furnaces and iron works, esteemed the best in France. There are iron and coal mines in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 5,000.

DECCAN, *dek'-kan*, or the Country of the South, a name formerly applied to an extensive region of India, bounded N. by the Nerbudda, S. by the Krishna or Kistna river, E. by the Bay of Bengal, and W. by the Arabian Sea.

DECCAN ISLAND is in the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Brahmapootra. It is 30 miles long, by 12 broad. It lies very low, and at spring tides is nearly submerged. Salt is manufactured.

DECEBALUS, *de-seb'-a-lus*, a warlike king of the Daci, who was successful in the war against the emperor Domitian, but was conquered by Trajan. In despair at his reverses, he destroyed himself, and Dacia became a Roman province. This was in 105.

DECEPTION ISLAND, *de-sep'-shun*, a volcanic island in the Antarctic Ocean, consisting of layers of ashes and ice. There are hot springs and a deep lake five miles in circuit.

DECIUS MUS, *dē'-she-us mus*, a celebrated Roman consul, who, after many glorious exploits, devoted himself to the gods' *manes* for the safety of his country, in a battle against the Latins, throwing himself into the midst of the ranks of the enemy, and dying, covered with wounds. His son and grandson also imitated his devotedness in the same manner; the first in a battle with the Gauls and Samnites, 295 B.C.; the second, in the war against Pyrrhus, 279 B.C.

Died 338 B.C.

DECIUS, CAIUS, a Roman emperor, who assumed the imperial dignity in 249, distinguished himself by an expedition against the Persians, and by persecuting the Christians in the most relentless manner. In his march against the Goths, he entered a morass, where he and his army were attacked by the enemy, and he perished.

Died 251.

DECIZE, *de-seez'*, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, 18 miles S.E. of Nevers. It stands on a rock in the middle of an island formed by the Loire, crossed by two bridges, and has extensive coal and iron works in the vicinity. Near the town are the extensive glass-bottle works of Charbonnière. **Pop.** 2,800.

DECKER, or **DEKKER, THOMAS**, *dek'-ker*, an English dramatist, contemporary with Ben Jonson, who satirized him in his "Poetaster," under the name of Chrispanus, Decker retorting in his "Satyromastix; or, Untrussing of a Humorous Poet." He wrote several plays, some of which possess merit, and contributed scenes, generally of broad humour, to plays by other dramatists. The best-known drama of Decker is "Fortunatus, or the Wishing-cap;" and his best-known tract is "The Gull's Horn-book." From this, Sir Walter Scott, in his "Fortunes of Nigel," draws largely for his description of London life. It was first printed in 1609, and gives a very minute and curious picture of the manners and customs of the middle classes of society in the seventeenth century.

Died 1630.

DEDDINGTON, *ded'-ding-ton*, a town of Oxfordshire, 15 miles from Oxford. It consists of one principal street, and has a large market-square. There is a handsome Gothic parish church, erected in the 13th century. Mineral springs are in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 2,000. A station on the Great Western Railway.

DEDHAM, *ded'-ham*, the capital of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, United States, 14 miles S.W. of Boston. **Manf.** Iron ware, leather, sugar, machinery, cards, soap, candles, cotton, and woollen goods. **Pop.** 6,500.

DEE, a river of Wales, rising in Lake Bala, Merionethshire, and, after a course of 70 miles, falling into the Irish Sea, about 15 miles below Chester.

DEE, a river of Scotland, rising in the Cairngorm mountains, on the N. side of Cairntoul, Aberdeenshire, and, after a course of 96 miles, falling into the German Ocean, at the town of Aberdeen. Its source has an elevation of 4,000 feet, and it drains 1,000 square miles of country.—Another, in Kirkcudbrightshire, which, after, a course of 50 miles, joins the Solway Firth, below the town of Kirkcudbright.

DEE, a river of Ireland, which traverses the county of Louth, and, after a course of 20 miles, falls into Dundalk Bay.

DEE, JOHN, an English mathematician and astrologer, son of the gentleman server to Henry VIII. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and on the founding of Trinity College, was chosen one of its fellows. Becoming, however, suspected of practising magic, he went to Louvain, where he took his doctor's degree in civil law. He there read lectures in the mathematics, and also at Paris, where he was offered a mathematical professorship in the university. In 1551 he returned to England, and obtained the rectory of Upton-upon-Severn; but his devotion to mathematical studies again brought him into trouble, by causing him to be accused of practising magical incantations. He was also accused of preaching against the life of Queen Mary, for which he suffered imprisonment. On the death of Mary, he rose into favour with Queen Elizabeth, who, it is alleged, occasionally employed him as spy, and visited him at Mortlake, where he resided, but from which he was driven by a mob, which attacked his house and destroyed his library and instruments. As the people would have him a magician, he seems, at length, to have believed that he was one, and in 1581, with Edward Kelly, began magical operations, which lasted two years. In these they were joined by a polish nobleman, called Laski, who persuaded Dee to go to Poland, where they remained some time, holding, it was alleged, communication with spirits. He subsequently returned, by order of the queen, and, in 1595, was made warden of Manchester College. He published several mathematical works in Latin and English, and wrote many more, which were never printed; but in 1659 Dr. Casaubon published "A true and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits," &c. The genius of Dee was comprehensive, and seems to have been misunderstood in the age in which he lived.

Born in London, 1527; **died** at Mortlake, 1608.

DEEG, a town and fortress of British India, in the Bengal presidency, 57 miles N.W. of Agra. There are the ruins of seven fine palaces. Lord Lake took the fortress by storm in 1805.

DEEPING, MARKET, a town of Lincolnshire, 38 miles S.E. of Lincoln. There is a fine old church. EAST DEEPING is a suburb, on the bank of the Welland. There is a large ancient parish church. **Pop.** of town and suburb, 3,000.

DEER ISLAND, an island in the state of Maine, United States, off the S.E. shore of Penobscot Bay. It is about 18 miles in circumference, has a feeble soil, and several good harbours. **Pop.** 2,800.

DEERFIELD, a town of the state of New York, United States, 4 miles N. of Utica. **Pop.** 3,500.

DEERFIELD, a town of New Jersey, United States. There are four churches and several factories. **Pop.** 2,800.

DEESCH, or **DEES**, *deesh*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Transylvania, at the confluence of the Great and Little Szamos, 30 miles N.E. of Klausenberg. There are a Protestant, a Roman Catholic, and two Greek churches, and two convents. The ruins of the old castle of Deesvar are in the neighbourhood. A considerable trade in salt is carried on. **Pop.** 5,300.

DEFFANT, MARQUISE DU, *daf'-faun*, a French lady, distinguished for her wit and talents, the centre of a famous coterie of fashionable and literary notabilities. Her correspondence has been published.

Born 1697; **died** 1780.

DEFIANCE, *de-fi'-ance*, a county of Ohio, United States, bordering on Indiana. **Area**, 414 square miles. **Pop.** 22,515.—The capital is *Defiance*.

DE FOE, DANIEL, *de-fo'*, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," was the son of James Foe, a butcher, of St. Giles, Cripplegate. He himself prefixed the De to his name, but for what reason we have no intimation. He began to write political pamphlets at the age of 21, and in 1685 took part in the rebellion of the duke of Monmouth, but fortunately for him escaped the punishment so ruthlessly awarded to the duke's adherents. In 1688 our author kept a hosier's shop in Cornhill; but becoming a bankrupt had recourse to his pen for a subsistence. He subsequently received the appointment of accountant to the Commissioners of the glass duty, which office he held till that impost was taken off. In 1701 he produced his "True-born Englishman," a poem in defence of William III., which achieved a tremendous success, and in the following year appeared his "Shortest Way with the Dissenters," a pamphlet which drew upon him the vengeance of the government. Beholding the danger with which he was threatened, he absconded, when, on the 10th January, 1703, the following interesting descriptive advertisement appeared in the *London Gazette*:—"Whereas Daniel De Foe, *alias* De Fooe, is charged with writing a scandalous and seditious pamphlet, entitled, 'The Shortest Way with the Dissenters.' He is a middle-sized spare man, about 40 years old, of a brown complexion, and dark brown-coloured hair, but wears a wig; a hooked nose, a sharp chin, grey eyes, and a large mole near his mouth; was born in London, and for many years was a hose-factor in Freeman's Yard, in Cornhill, and now is owner of the brick and pantile works near Tilbury Fort, in Essex. Whoever will discover the said Daniel De Foe to one of her majesty's principal secretaries of state, or any of her majesty's justices of the peace, so that he may be apprehended, shall have the reward of £50, which her majesty has ordered immediately to be paid upon such discovery." The luckless author was discovered, brought to trial, and sentenced to be pilloried, fined, and imprisoned. In the *Gazette* of the 31st July of the same year, it is recorded, that "on the 29th instant Daniel Foe, *alias* De Foe, stood in the pillory before the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, as he did yesterday near the Conduit in Cheapside, and this day at Temple Bar, in pursuance of his sentence, given against him at the last sessions at the Old Bailey, for writing and publishing a seditious libel, entitled, 'The Shortest Way with the Dissenters.' By which sentence he is also fined 200 marks, to find sureties for his good behaviour for seven years, and to remain in prison till all be performed." How-

ever cruel had been the design of the government, in passing sentence on De Foe, the punishment itself was a complete failure. Such a pillory exhibition had seldom been seen in England; for exulting thousands accompanied him each day from Newgate to the pillory, to protect him from hurt or insult, and greeted him, also, with shouts of triumph on his return to Newgate. The very pillory itself was said to have been decorated with garlands; for it was the height of summer, when there was an abundance of flowers; and not only this; but refreshments were provided for him. On regaining his liberty, he retired to Bury St. Edmunds, where he continued to exercise his pen, and was instrumental in promoting the union of England and Scotland. In 1713 he was again committed to prison for some political pamphlets, but Lord Oxford procured his pardon. In 1715 he published the "Family Instructor," a religious performance of merit; and in 1719 appeared his greatest work, the romance of "Robinson Crusoe," supposed to have been founded on the story of Alexander Selkirk's being left on the island of Juan Fernandez. De Foe wrote a number of other fictions, among them "Moll Flanders," "Colonel Jack," the "Memoirs of a Cavalier," and a "Journal of the Plague," an imaginary account, which, for intense realism, has never been surpassed. It is almost impossible to believe that the book is not the production of an eye-witness of the scenes described, but De Foe was only four years old when the great plague broke out. Another production which had an immense sale was the "Relation of the Apparition of one Mrs. Veal," which he wrote to push the sale of a dull work, "Drelincourt on Death," which hung terribly on the hands of the booksellers. The "Political History of the Devil" was another extraordinary work. De Foe may be considered as the father of the English novel, and of periodical publications.

Born in London, *1661*; **died** *1731*.

DEGERANDO, JOSEPH MARIE, *dai'-ge-ran'-do*, French author and philanthropist. He was descended from an Italian family, and studied at Lyons, intending to become a priest, but the Revolution altered his plans. He entered the army of Massena, in Germany, as a common soldier, and while in that humble capacity wrote a philosophical treatise which was "crowned" by the Academy. A work on the history of philosophy soon followed, and procured him admission to the Academy of Belles Lettres. He was appointed secretary to the Ministry of the Interior, and subsequently held several offices of importance under the empire. He was elevated to the peerage in 1837, and at the time of his death was vice-president of the Council of State. He wrote several works on moral, economical, and educational subjects.

Born at Lyons, *1772*; **died** *1842*.

DEGGENDORF, *deg'-gen-dorf*, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube. There are several churches and charitable institutions. Many thousand pilgrims annually visit one of the churches, supposed to possess a miraculous wafer. **Manf.** Pottery and linens. **Pop.** 5,500.

DEGNEZLI, *de-neez'-le*, a city of Asia Minor, 52 miles from Allah Shehr. In 1715, 12,000 of its inhabitants were destroyed by an earthquake. From that time it has never regained its former importance.

DEHRA DOON, *dai'-ra-doon*, a valley of India, at the base of the Himalayas, 45 miles long and 20 miles wide. There are 234 towns, and extensive forests, and the soil is very fertile, and the scenery magnificent.

DEHRA, the chief town in the above valley, 72 miles S.E. of Simla, at an elevation of 2,360 feet. Many Europeans reside there, and a good trade is carried on.

DEIOPEIA, *de'-i-o-pe'-ya*, a nymph, the fairest of all the fourteen nymphs that attended upon Juno, who promised her in marriage to Æolus, the god of the winds, if he would destroy the fleet of Æneas, which was sailing for Italy.

DEIR, *dair*, the name of many places in the East, the principal being 10 miles from Beyrout, in Syria. It is the chief town of the Druses, whose emir lives in its citadel.

DEJANIRA, *dej'-a-ni'-ra*, a daughter of Œneus, king of Ætolia. Her father promised to give her in marriage to him only who proved to be the strongest of all his competitors. Hercules obtained the prize, and married Dejanira, by whom he had three children. When Nessus, a centaur, who had offered violence to Dejanira, was dying by a poisoned arrow shot from the bow of Hercules, she accepted from him the present of his tunic, which Nessus said had the power of reclaiming a husband from unlawful loves. Accordingly, when Hercules became enamoured of Iola, daughter of the king of Œchalia, she sent him the centaur's tunic, which instantly caused his death. Dejanira was so disconsolate at this event, that she destroyed herself. (*See* HERCULES.)

DEJOTARUS, *de-jot'-a-rus*, a tetrarch of Galatia, who was created, by the Romans, king of that country, with the addition of Lesser Armenia. He joined the party of Pompey, but, on the defeat of that general, submitted himself to Cæsar, who dethroned him, but soon afterwards restored his estates.

Lived in the 1st century B.C.

DEKKER. (*See* DECKER.)

DE KALB, JOHN, *de-kaulb'*, general in the American army, during the War of Independence. He was the son of German peasants, entered the French army, and served with distinction in the Seven Years' War. In 1768 he visited America on a secret mission from the French government, and in 1776, with Lafayette, offered his services to Congress. He was one of the ablest officers in the American army, and took part in most of the leading events of the war. He was killed, while commanding the American troops against Cornwallis at Camden.

Born at Huttendorf, Germany, *1721*; **died** *1780*.

DE KALB, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area,** 720 square miles. **Pop.** 12,675. Capital, Lebanon.

DE KALB, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area,** 360 square miles. **Pop.** 14,497. Decatur is the capital.

DE KALB, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area,** 648 square miles. **Pop.** 26,768. The capital is Sycamore.

DE KALB, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area,** 365 square miles. **Pop.** 20,225. Auburn is the capital.

DE KALB, a county of Missouri, United States. **Pop.** 13,334. Marysville is the capital.

DE KALB, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area,** 275 square miles. **Pop.** 14,813. Capital, Smithville.

DE LA BECHE, SIR HENRY THOMAS, *baish*, an eminent geologist, who first imbibed a

taste for that science whilst residing at Charmouth and Lyme Regis, previous to his being sent to the military school at Great Marlow. In 1814 he entered the army, and in 1817 became a fellow of the Geological Society. Of this society he subsequently became secretary, foreign secretary, and finally president in 1847. Throughout the whole of his life, he ardently devoted himself to his favourite science, reporting on the geology of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Wales, and other parts; and was, by his map of Cornwall, the cause of suggesting to the government the geological survey. He founded the Museum of Practical Geology, and succeeded in establishing the School of Mines. His mind was of an eminently practical character. In 1819 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1848 was knighted. In 1853 he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Sir Henry wrote largely on geology, and published several excellent manuals for the young student. His "How to Observe," first published in 1835, has been pronounced a truly Baconian volume,—a sort of *Novum Organum* of geology.

Born near London, 1796; died 1855.

DELACROIX, FERDINAND VICTOR EUGÈNE, *del-a-krwaw*, a distinguished French painter. His father passed through the sternest scenes of the great revolution, and, in 1805, died prefect of the Mouths of the Rhone and the Gironde. Young Delacroix was well educated, and commenced the study of arts in his 18th year. His first exhibited picture represented "Dante and Virgil sailing round the Infernal City," and excited a great deal of controversy; which may be taken as a sign of its being differently executed from the style of French art then in vogue, as well as of its indicating proofs of genius. It was succeeded by the "Massacre of Scio," which placed him at the head of a school designated the "Romantic." Both of these pictures now belong to the national collection, and hang on the walls of the Luxembourg. His position was now in a measure fixed, and he continued to work with unremitting assiduity. Among his earlier performances, we may notice his "Christ in the Garden," "Milton dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughters," and "Mephistopheles appearing to Faust." The revolution of 1830 supplied him with other themes; but having become an attaché of the government mission to Morocco, the scenes of the East suggested new subjects. On his return, he exhibited, in 1834, "Women of Algiers;" a work which Parisian judges declared placed him on a parity with Rubens as a colorist. M. Thiers, who had from the first been his admirer, being now minister of the interior, gave him the walls of the Salon du Roi, at the Palais Bourbon, to paint; which he accomplished by symbolically illustrating the arts, winning for himself still greater fame. He was now called upon to adorn other public buildings, at which he laboured, whilst, at intervals, he produced other important gallery and cabinet paintings. Among these may be named "Hamlet with the Skull of Yorick," "Medea," "Cleopatra," "Christ at the Tomb," and the "Resurrection of Lazarus." In 1857 he became a member of the Institute. His works, as a whole, are numerous, and marked by great energy of style and originality of invention. His admirers place him on the same pedestal with Paul Veronese.

Born at Charenton-Saint-Maurice, near Paris, 1799; died 1863.

DELAGOA BAY, *del-a-go'-a*, is situate on the S.E. coast of Africa, about midway between Mozambique and the Cape. It is 55 miles long, by 20 broad. The Delagoa, Manice, Machavenna, and many smaller rivers flow into the bay, which is a good deal frequented by the South-Sea whalers, who find it safe and commodious. The Portuguese have a small settlement. The most N. point of its entrance is in lat. 25° 58' S.; lon. 33° 15' E.

DELAMBRE, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, *del-ambr'*, a distinguished French astronomer, who was first taught by the poet Delisle, at Amiens, and who afterwards entered the astronomical class under Lalande, in the College of France, at Paris. This teacher, as did Delisle, became the friend of Delambre; who made for him many difficult calculations. Up to this period, Delambre had supported himself by translating foreign works for publishers, and by giving instructions as a professor of languages; when he became tutor to the two sons of a person of the name of d'Assy. This gentleman fitted up a small observatory for his use, and Delambre soon became an adept in the use of the instruments, when he resolved to devote himself to the study of astronomy and its history. Persevering by nature, and devoted to whatever he engaged in, he surmounted every obstacle that came in his way, and, in 1781, formed the tables of the motion of Herschel's newly-discovered planet, Uranus, which procured him the prize awarded by the Academy of Sciences. He then entered upon the construction of his solar tables and those of other planets; and, in 1792, completed his calculations, and received another prize, which the Academy had offered in the preceding year. He was then deputed, with Méchain, to measure the arc from Dunkirk to Barcelona, which, from the death of his assistant, he had to complete himself. The result of the measurements taken in the performance of this duty, furnished the data for his work entitled "Base du Système Métrique Décimal," for which the Institute of France decreed him a prize. He had now attained what may reasonably be supposed to be the summit of a philosopher's ambition, and was chosen an associate of almost every learned body in Europe. In his own country, honours were showered upon him. In 1814 he was appointed a member of the Council of Public Instruction, and in 1817 he was made a chevalier of the order of St. Michael. His scientific works are very numerous.

Born at Amiens, 1749; died at Paris, 1822.

DELAROCHE, PAUL, *de-la-rosh'*, an eminent modern French painter, who early became devoted to his art. At first he applied himself to landscape, but by degrees entered upon historical subjects, and became the head of the "Eclectic" school. His style and pictures are so generally familiar, that it is hardly necessary to do more than enumerate the names of some of them, to recall them to mind, and prove his claim to the eminence he attained. "Joan of Arc in Prison with Cardinal Beaufort," the "Death of Queen Elizabeth," "The Children of Edward IV. in the Tower," "Cromwell contemplating the Dead Body of Charles I.," "Execution of Lady Jane Grey," "Charles I. insulted by the Parliamentary Soldiers in the Guard-room," "Strafford receiving the Blessing of Laud, on his way to the Scaffold," "The Death of the Duke of Guise," "Napoleon crossing the Alps," "Napoleon at Fontainebleau," and many more. Most of these, if not all, have been engraved; and may be said to be almost universally known. In 1832 Delaroche was elected a member of the Institute, and the next year appointed professor of painting in the Parisian School of Fine Arts, and in 1834 was created an officer of the Legion of Honour.

Born at Paris, 1797; died 1856.

DELAYTIN, *de-la'-tin*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, at the confluence of the Budsina with the Pruth. There are salt-springs and refineries. **Pop.** 3,300.

DELAVIGNE, JEAN-FRANÇOIS CASIMIR, *del-a-veen'*, a modern French poet and dramatist, whose best effusions are his "Messéniennes," which deplore the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815. He also wrote several dramas which enjoyed an ephemeral success.

Born at Havre, 1793; **died at Lyons, 1843.**

DELAWARE, *del'-a-war*, one of the United States, bounded N. by Pennsylvania, S. and W. by Maryland, and E. by Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. In general low and level; and, at particular seasons, overspread by large quantities of stagnant water. It is chiefly an agricultural state, and includes a very fertile tract of country. In it is Cypress Swamp, which yields large quantities of pine timber. A canal in the N. part of the state connects the Chesapeake river with the Delaware.

Area.—2,120 square miles.
Pop.—146,608.
Chief Towns.—DOVER, the political capital, WILMINGTON, Milford, Newcastle, Loire, Smyrna, and Georgetown.
Lat. Between 38° 29′ to 39° 47′ N. **Lon.** 75° to 75° 45′ W.
History.—The first settlement was made in 1627 by Swedes and Finlanders. In 1655 the Dutch obtained possession, and retained it until 1664, when the country came into the hands of the English, and formed at first part of Pennsylvania. The name is taken from Lord Delaware, governor of Virginia in the time of James I.

DELAWARE, a river of the United States, rising in the Catskill mountains, and, after a course of about 300 miles, expanding into Delaware Bay, lying between the state of that name and New Jersey. It is connected by canals with the river Hudson and the Bay of Chesapeake, and is navigable from its mouth, as far as Philadelphia, for large vessels.

DELAWARE BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic, formed by the mouth of the Delaware river and several other small ones. **Ext.** About 60 miles long, and 25 wide between Capes Henlopen and May, where are two stone piers, inclosing an artificial harbour.

DELAWARE, or DELAWARE COURT HOUSE, capital of Delaware county, Ohio, on the left bank of the Obentangy, 30 miles N. of Columbus. There are six churches and a Wesleyan university. In the vicinity is a sulphur spring much resorted to. **Pop.** 4,000.

DELAWARE, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area.** 394 square miles. **Pop.** 22,926. Muncie is the capital.

DELAWARE, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area.** 576 square miles. **Pop.** 17,950. Delhi is the capital.

DELAWARE, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area.** 610 square miles. **Pop.** 27,381. Capital, Delaware.

DELAWARE, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area.** 220 square miles. **Pop.** 56,101. Media is the capital.

DELAWARE, a county of New York, United States. **Area.** 1,362 square miles. **Pop.** 43,000. The capital is Delhi.

DELEMONT, *dale'-mawn(g)*, a town of Switzerland, 18 miles S.W. of Basel. The streets are wide, and there are several fountains. There is a college. **Pop.** 1,500, all Catholics.

DELESSERT, BENJAMIN, *da-las-sair'*, French manufacturer, distinguished for his efforts in promoting the making of beet-root sugar, for which the Emperor Napoleon rewarded him with the cross of the Legion of Honour.

Born at Lyons, 1773; **died** 1847.

DELFT, *delft*, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of S. Holland, on the Schie, 8 miles N.W. of Rotterdam. It is tolerably well built; most of the streets are divided by narrow canals, crossed by 69 bridges. In the centre of the town there are two spacious streets, with broad canals bordered with trees. The principal buildings are the palace, in which, in 1584, William, prince of Orange, was assassinated, now converted into a barracks; the new church, containing a monument to the memory of the prince; the old church, where are monuments of Admiral Van Tromp and Leeuwenhoek, the naturalist; the council-house, arsenal, the military engineering academy, and several churches. **Manf.** The earthenware or counterfeit porcelain, called Delft ware, for which the place was once famous, is now made in very small quantities; woollen cloth, and tobacco-pipes, butter, and next to it, beer, are the principal objects of the wholesale trade. **Pop.** 27,241.

DELFTSHAVEN, *delfts-ha'-fen*, a town of Holland, on the bank of the Maas, 2 miles below Rotterdam. **Pop.** 4,800, mostly engaged in fishing and shipbuilding.

DELHI or DEHLI, *del'-he*, a division of the province of the Punjaub, British India, bounded E. by the Ganges, N. by a range of mountains, W. by the deserts of Moultan, S. by Ajmeer. The soil is generally sandy, and rendered fertile principally by artificial watering. The Jumna and its branches spread over portions of the district. It also contains the Delhi Canal and the Hansouti Nullah, a lake formed during the rainy season. **Area,** 1,273 square miles; of which about one-third are uncultivated. **Pop.** 1,907,984 of whom about 500,000 are Hindoos and 140,000 Mahometans. **Lat.** between 28° 24′ and 28° 54′ N. **Lon.** between 76° 50′ and 77° 30′ E.

DELHI, or DEHLI, a celebrated city of British India, and for many years the capital of the Mogul empire, situate near the right bank of the river Jumna. The ancient name was Indraprestha, or Inderput, and the Mahometan name Shahjehanabad. During the era of its splendour, the city is said to have covered a space of 30 miles in length; but it is now reduced to a circumference of about 7 or 8 miles. The remains of the ancient city consist of ruined palaces, tombs, and gardens. The modern city is surrounded by strong walls, 30 feet high and with a wide moat, and entered by 11 gates. Most of the streets are narrow, but there are two fine avenues, one of which, the Chandni Chauk, is nearly a mile long and 90 feet wide, and the other is longer and 120 feet wide. Among the finest public buildings are the Mogul's palace, surrounded by walls and with two principal entrances, the Delhi and Lahore gates, both superb structures; the Jumna Musjid, the principal mosque, a splendid edifice in the Byzantine-Arabic style, built by Shah Jehan, and restored by the British government, and the Delhi college, founded in 1792, and attended by several hundred students of the English and Oriental languages. There are about 40 mosques, including the Souna Musjid, with domes and minarets overlaid with golden, plates, and, about 5 miles to the south of the town the tomb of the Emperor Hoomaioon, a large and very beautiful building with a large vaulted hall, containing the sarcophagi of the emperor and his

wife. Near this is the highly ornamented tomb, in white marble, with exquisite arabesque and fillagree work, of the Mahometan saint, Nizam-ad-Deen. The city has railway communication with Calcutta and Bombay, and intermediate places.

Manf.—Embroidered shawls, ornamental needlework, and beautiful goldsmith's work.

Pop. — 173,393, Hindoos and Mahometans, in nearly equal numbers.

Lat. 28° 39 N. **Lon.** 77° 18′ E.

History.—Delhi was taken by Timour in 1398; the modern town was founded in 1631; Nadir Shah sacked the city, and killed 100,000 of the inhabitants in 1739; the Mahrattas, aided by the French, took it in 1803, but were soon afterwards driven out by Lord Lake. In the terrible mutiny of 1857, the rebels established themselves there, and held the place for four months, when they were dislodged in the most heroic manner by the British troops.

DELILLE, JACQUES, *de-leel'*, a French poet of considerable eminence. He was professor at the College de Lisieux, Paris, and translated the "Georgics," of Virgil, which obtained for him admission to the French Academy. He afterwards became professor of the belles-lettres in the Paris University. Having twice withdrawn from the unsettled social condition of his country, he went to Switzerland, and then to London, where he translated Milton's "Paradise Lost." On his return he produced his poem entitled "Conversation;" but shortly afterwards became blind, and died. Besides the works already mentioned, he produced the "Three Reigns of Nature," "Misfortune and Pity," and "Imagination." The chief characteristics of his effusions are sweetness of versification, true pathos, and purity of moral sentiment.

Born in Auvergne, 1738; **died** 1813.

DELISLE, JOSEPH NICHOLAS, *de-leel'*, an eminent French mathematician and astronomer, who had for his pupil the celebrated Lalande. Being invited to Russia, he there held the appointment of astronomer-royal for upwards of twenty years. On returning to Paris, he was appointed professor in the Royal College. In 1724 he paid a visit to England, and was there acquainted with both Newton and Halley.

Born 1688; **died** 1768.

DELITZCH, *de-litch*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Saxony, on the right bank of the Lober, 14 miles N. W. of Leipsic. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, hosiery, and tobacco. Several annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 4,500.

DELLYS, *del-lis'*, a seaport of Algeria, 49 miles E. of Algiers. A good trade in agricultural produce is carried on. **Pop.** 2,800. **Lat.** 36° 55′ N. **Lon.** 3° 55′ E.

DELOLME, JEAN LOUIS, *de-lolm'*, a political writer, who first practised as a lawyer in his native Geneva, and afterwards travelled to gain a knowledge of the constitutions of various countries. He fixed his abode in England, where he remained until near the close of his life, composing political essays, and writing in the journals. In spite of considerable talents, he led a miserable existence, having an unfortunate passion for gaming. He is best known by his "History of the Constitution of England," written in French, but translated into English, and often reprinted. "It is the best work to consult on the government of England," says a foreign writer, "and proves its superiority over all other existing governments."

Born at Geneva, 1740; **died** at Switzerland, 1806.

DELORME, *de-lorm'*, a notorious Frenchwoman, whose house was the resort of many prominent political characters, for which she incurred the displeasure of Cardinal Mazarin, who ordered her to be imprisoned, but she died suddenly. There is a strange popular belief that she did not actually die, but escaped to England, became the heroine of many marvellous adventures, and lived for upwards of a century. She is the heroine of one of Victor Hugo's historical dramas.

Born near Chalons-sur-Marne, 1612.

DELORME, PHILIBERT, *de-lorm'*, a celebrated French architect, who first studied in Italy, and was attracted to Paris by the Cardinal du Bellay, who introduced him to the court of Henry II. Delorme executed for this prince the plans of the châteaux of Anet and Meudon, and subsequently, for Catharine de Medicis, those of the Valois court at St. Denis, and of the palace of the Tuileries, of which he was created governor. He left some writings on architectural art; amongst which is a treatise entitled "New Inventions in order to build better and at small cost."

Born at Lyons, 1518; **died** 1577.

DELOS, or ORTYGIA, now SAILLES, *de'-los*, one of the Cyclades, at the N. of Naxos, sacred to Apollo and Diana. According to fable, Neptune caused it to rise out of the waters, to save Latona and her two children, who were pursued by the jealousy of Juno. The dead were not interred, but were transported to the neighbouring island of Rheneia. One of the altars of Apollo, in the island, was reckoned among the seven wonders of the world. **Lat.** 37° 23′ N. **Lon.** 25° 17′ E.

DELPHI, now CASHI, *del'-fi*, a town of Phocis, also called Pytho, situate in a valley to the W. of Mount Parnassus. The ancients regarded Delphi as a sacred city, and considered it to be the centre of the world. Its temple and its oracle of Apollo rendered it celebrated throughout all the countries inhabited by the Greeks. The oracles were generally given in verse, by a priestess, named Pythia; but when it had been sarcastically observed that the god and patron of poetry was the most imperfect poet in the world, the priestess delivered her answers in prose. The temple was built and destroyed several times, and the immense riches which were sent to the altar of Apollo from all parts were often the object of plunder.

DELTA, *del'-ta*, a part of Egypt, which received its name from its resemblance to the form of the fourth letter (Δ delta) of the Greek alphabet. It lies between the Canopian and Pelusian mouths of the Nile, and is said to have been formed by the accumulated mud and sand, washed down by the Nile from the upper parts of Egypt. As a geographical expression, DELTA is applied to alluvial tracts, sometimes formed by, and inclosed between, the branches of a river and the sea into which it debouches. There are several deltas, the principal of which are those of the Nile and the Niger in Africa, and the Ganges in Asia.

DELUC, JOHN ANDREW, *de'-look'*, a modern philosopher, who principally devoted himself to the study of physics and geology, extending his observations to all parts of Europe, and endeavouring to make his discoveries tally with the text of the book of Genesis. He passed a portion of his life in England, and was there appointed queen's reader. His principal works are, "Theory of Barometers and Thermometers," "New Notions on Meteorology," "Letters to the Queen of England on the Mountains and History of the Earth," and "Geological Journeys." In 1811 he published "An Account of the Philosophy of Bacon," with the view of opposing Lasalle, a French infidel translator of the English philosopher; but the work was

not much esteemed. To Deluc we owe many important improvements in the barometer, thermometer, and hydrometer.

Born at Geneva, 1727: died at Windsor, 1817.

DELVINO, *del-vé-no*, one of the principal towns of Lower Albania, in European Turkey. It is fortified, is the residence of a Greek bishop, and is built on the side of a hill covered with orange plantations. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 40° N. Lon. 20° 15′ E.

DEMADES, *dem'-a-dees*, an Athenian, who, from being a mariner, became a distinguished orator, and rose to high service in the republic. He was made prisoner by Philip of Macedon at the battle of Cheronea, 338 B.C., and succeeded, by his frankness, in gaining the esteem of his captor, and was set at liberty. He remained some time attached to Macedon, and used his influence in favour of the Macedonian party at Athens. Betraying, however, Antipater, he was put to death by Cassander, the son of the latter. An oration of his is said to be in "Rhetorum Collectio," Venice, 1513.

Died about 322 B.C.

DEMAS, *dé'-mas*, "popular," a Christian professor, corrupted by the love of riches.

DEMAVEND, MOUNT, *dem'-a-vend*, the highest peak in the Elburz chain, in Persia, 40 miles N. E. of Teheran. It is volcanic, and of the form of a cone 20,000 feet high.

DEMBEA, or **TZANA**, *dem'-be-a*, a province of Abyssinia, including all the territory surrounding the great lake which bears its name. The LAKE is 60 miles long, with an average breadth of 25. It is at an elevation of 6,000 feet above the sea level, and contains several islands. The Bahr-el-Azrek, or Abyssinia Nile, flows through it. Lat. 12° N. Lon. 37° 15′ E.

DEMBIA, a river of Western Africa, falling into the W. Atlantic in Lat. 9° 45′ N.

DEMBINSKI, HEINRICH, *dem-bin'-ske*, a Polish general, who took an active part in the Hungarian revolution of 1848-9. He entered the Polish army in 1809, accompanied the French in the invasion of Russia; was prominent in the Polish insurrection of 1830, and became commander-in-chief of the national army. In 1833 he entered the service of Mehemet Ali in Egypt. In 1848 Kossuth appointed him commander-in-chief of the Hungarian forces, but he resigned the command after the defeat of Kapolna. When the Hungarians capitulated he fled into Turkey. In 1850 he went to Paris, where he resided till his death.

Born 1791; died 1864.

DEMERARA, *demé-a-rair'-a*, a river of British Guiana, S. America, which, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Atlantic in lat. 6° 50′ N.; lon. 58° W. It is navigable by large ships for 100 miles. A district of British Guiana is named from the river. (*See* GUIANA, BRITISH.)

DEMERARA, a province of British Guiana, South America, taking its name from the river. It extends for about 100 miles along the coast. The soil is very fertile, producing cotton, rice, sugar, and coffee. The chief town is Georgetown. Pop. 85,000.

DEMETER, *de-mé'-ter*, in Grecian mythology, the great mother goddess, the nourishing and fertilizing principle of nature. The Romans worshipped her as Ceres. (*See* CERES.)

DEMETRIUS, *de-mé'-tre-us*, king of Macedon, surnamed Poliorcetes, ("the conqueror of cities"), on account of the many places which he destroyed, one of Alexander the Great's generals and successors. He was the son of Antigonus, and at the age of twenty-two, was sent with an army against Ptolemy, by whom he was defeated near Gaza; he soon, however, repaired his losses, and, with a fleet of 250 ships, sailed to Athens, which he conquered from Demetrius Phalereus. He afterwards defeated Cassander at Thermopylæ, but was subsequently, himself, overthrown at the battle of Ipsus, fought 301 B.C., when he fled to Ephesus, the Athenians refusing to receive him. Notwithstanding this ingratitude, he raised another army, and when they groaned under the power of a foreign enemy, came to their help. He then slew Alexander, the son of Cassander, and seated himself on the throne of Macedon. At the end of seven years, he was obliged to quit his kingdom and retire into Asia, where, being reduced to great distress, he went to the court of Seleucus, his son-in-law; but a difference breaking out between them, war ensued, in which he was defeated. Seleucus then confined him in a castle, but allowed him to take the diversion of hunting. He died of excessive drinking.

Died 286 B.C.

DEMETRIUS I., king of Syria, surnamed Soter, was the son of Seleucus Philopator. He was, for some time, deprived by usurpers of his rightful inheritance; but the Syrians, recognizing him as their lawful sovereign, placed him on the throne. He then declared war against the Jews, in which conflict Judas Maccabæus lost his life, bravely fighting for the liberties of his country. A confederacy of the neighbouring kings was subsequently formed against Demetrius, and he was slain.

Died 150 B.C.

DEMETRIUS II., surnamed Nicator, the son of the preceding, was placed on the throne by Ptolemy Philomator, king of Egypt, after expelling the usurper Alexander Balas, 146 B.C. He married Cleopatra, the wife of the same Alexander, and daughter of Ptolemy, but gave himself up to dissipation; when, after various vicissitudes, his reign became so intolerable, that his subjects solicited the king of Egypt to grant them another sovereign. Demetrius fled, and was killed by the governor of Tyre.

Died 127 B.C.

DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS, a celebrated orator and statesman of Athens, attached to the Macedonian party, and elected by their influence, archon, 317 B.C. He governed wisely; and the Athenians, charmed by his eloquence, erected 360 bronze statues to his honour. He afterwards fell into disgrace, and Demetrius Poliorcetes took possession of the city, and proclaimed the liberty of the Athenians to throw off the yoke of the Macedonians. His life being threatened, he fled to the court of Ptolemy Lagus, king of Egypt, whose son banished him from his dominions, and he fled to Busires, in Upper Egypt, where he died from the bite of an asp. He wrote several books, and, it is said, that the library of Alexandria was commenced by his advice, and that he contributed to it a very large number of volumes. There is a treatise on rhetoric ascribed to him; but it is of more modern date. (*See* DEMETRIUS POLIORCETES.)

Born at Phalerus, 345 B.C.; died 283 B.C.

DEMETRIUS, the son of Ivan IV., czar of Russia, was still in his cradle at the death of his father. He was the brother and sole heir of Fedor. His uncle, the ambitious Boris Godonov caused him to be assassinated, thus hoping to pave his own

way to the throne. The disappearance of Demetrius furnished an opportunity for a crowd of impostors to assert their right to the crown. One of these, a monk, and whose real name was Gregory Otrepieff, caused himself to be recognized as czar in 1605, and, after a reign of a few months, was assassinated in Moscow, 1606. The false Demetriuses ceased not to make their appearances until the rise of the house of Romanoff in 1613.

Born 1582; **died** 1592.

DEMETZ, FREDERIC AUGUSTE, *da-mets'*, originator of the reformatory system of treating young criminals in France. He was a member of the bar, and having held various judicial offices, visited America to study the penitentiary system. The result was the foundation of the famous agricultural and penitentiary college at Mettray, which has produced such interesting and valuable results.

Born 1796.

DEMIDOV, or DEMIDOFF NIKITA, *dem'-i-dof*, an armoury founder at Toula, who was intrusted by Peter the Great with the business of casting the canon for that prince's numerous warlike expeditions. He actively seconded all the exertions of the czar, and in 1725 discovered the mines of Kolyvan, the working of which speedily enriched him. He left a son, AKIMFI, and several grandsons, who distinguished themselves in the same career as their progenitor, and amassed colossal fortunes.

DEMIDOV, or DEMIDOFF, NICOLAS NIKITICH, a zealous philanthropist, who introduced into his country several branches of industry, founded establishments of public utility, and carried, to a great state of perfection, the working of mines. He had an annual income of a quarter of a million sterling. His last years he passed in France and Italy, enjoying the society of learned men, and heaping benefits on all around him. He left two sons, PAUL and ANATOL, who, as well as inheriting his fortune, had also the same high taste and benevolence. Of these, Count Anatol allied himself to the Bonaparte family, by marrying, in 1840, one of Napoleon's nieces, the Princess Mathilde, daughter of Jerome, and sister of Prince Napoleon. In 1845, however, a separation took place between them.

Born 1773; **died** at Florence, 1828.

DEMIR-HISSAR, *de-mir his'-sar*, ("iron castle,") a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia. It is fortified, and contains several mosques and a Greek church. **Pop.** 8,000. **Lat.** 41° 12' N. **Lon.** 23° 28' W.

DEMMIN, *dem'-min*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerania, 27 miles from Stralsund. It stands at the mouth of the Trebel and Tolleuse. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and has a celebrity from the number of sieges it has sustained. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, leather, and hats. There are distilleries and breweries. **Pop.** 9,100.

DEMOCEDES, *dem'-o-se'-dees*, a physician of Crotona, who went to Athens, and resided at the court of Polycrates, the tyrant of Samos. On the death of that prince, he and his family became captives to the Persians, and were carried to Susa, where he worked with other slaves. Happening to cure Darius from the effects of a wound received whilst hunting, he was liberally rewarded, admitted to the royal table, and requested by the monarch to remain at his court. He returned, however, to his own country, and married the daughter of Milo the wrestler.

Lived in the 6th century B.C.

DEMOCRITUS, *de-mok'-ri-tus*, a famous Greek philosopher, whose father was a man of wealth; but Democritus, preferring philosophy to riches, spent his patrimony in travelling to acquire knowledge. He was the most learned man of his age, and maintained the highest character for moral worth. Fragments of his writings have come down to us. He was the author of the atomic system of philosophy (a recent reference to which by Professor Tyndal, has recalled attention to the philosophical teaching of Democritus) and the precursor of Epicurus.

Lived in the 5th century B.C.

DEMOIVRE, ABRAHAM, *dai-mwavre'*, mathematician. French by birth, he passed the greater part of his life in England. At first he earned a poor living by teaching mathematics, lecturing, and answering questions as to probabilities and games of chance, annuities, and similar matters. He rose into fame, and became a member of the Royal Societies of London, Berlin, and Paris. Besides some purely mathematical treatises, he wrote a work on the doctrine of chances (dedicated to Sir Isaac Newton), and another on life annuities.

Born at Vitri, France, 1667; **died** in London, 1754.

DEMONA, VAL DI, *dai-mo'-na*, one of the old divisions of Sicily, which occupied the N.E. portion of the island. It is now divided into the provinces of Catania, Messina, and Palermo.

DEMONTE, *dai-mon'-tai*, a town of Northern Italy, near the Stura, with a citadel on a high rock, 15 miles S.W. of Coni. It contains several churches and an hospital. **Pop.** 6,100.

DE MORGAN, AUGUSTUS, *de mor'-gan*, mathematician. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was professor of mathematics in University College, London, from its foundation, in 1828, till 1831, when he resigned. In 1836, however, he returned to the same post. He was the author of a great many works on arithmetic, trigonometry, mathematics, and the kindred sciences, and a contributor to the "Penny Cyclopædia."

Born in the island of Madura, East Indies, 1806; **died** 1871.

DEMOSTHENES, *de-mos'-the-nees*, the greatest of Grecian orators, was the son of an Athenian, a wealthy armourer. Losing his father when a child, his guardians embezzled a considerable portion of his estate, and, at the age of seventeen, he pleaded his cause against them, in which he was successful. His first attempts at oratory, however, in the public assembly, were not so happy; for his lungs were weak, his pronunciation inarticulate, and his gestures awkward. He now retired for some years from public life, and by great perseverance overcame his defects. He would declaim as he walked up the side of steep hills, and by the seashore, when the waves were roaring, and accustom himself to speak with pebbles in his mouth. To acquire a good gesture, he would practise before a mirror; and to correct a habit he had of shrugging up one of his shoulders, he placed a sharp-pointed sword just over it, in the place where he stood. The principles of his art he had acquired under Isæus, and he had also attended the lectures of Plato. Not being ready in speaking extemporaneously, he studied orations with great care in a cave, on which account his detractors declared that they smelt of the lamp. He read and re-read, too, all the great writers of antiquity, especially the history of Thucydides, which he transcribed, it is said, some eight or ten times. Having thus gained confidence that he had overcome his faults of manner

and style, he returned to public affairs at the age of twenty-seven, and after passing some years at the bar, entered the government, and filled the highest offices of state. The encroachments of Philip of Macedon at this period alarmed all the Grecian states, particularly Athens. Demosthenes was foremost in rousing his countrymen to a sense of their danger. He depicted the ambitious designs of Philip in glowing colours in his celebrated orations called Philippics. When Philip was about to invade Attica, Demosthenes was sent as ambassador to prevail on the Bœotians to assist them; in which mission he succeeded. Philip dying, Demosthenes thought this a favourable opportunity to crush the Macedonian power, and by his exertions a new confederacy was formed among the Grecian states, and the Persians were solicited to commence hostilities against his son Alexander. The vigorous activity of this prince, however, and the dreadful chastisement he inflicted on Thebes, soon had the effect of breaking up the confederacy. The Athenians found it expedient to divert the victor's wrath by sending to him an embassy, of which Demosthenes formed one; but his apprehensions induced him to turn back on the road. He was one of the orators whom Alexander required to be delivered up; but Demades pacified the king without this sacrifice. The influence of Demosthenes being now on the decline, Æschines took advantage of it, to bring an accusation against him on the subject of his conduct at Chæronea; but the orator so well defended himself that he was honourably acquitted, and his adversary sent into exile. Shortly after, however, Demosthenes was convicted of receiving a golden cup and twenty talents from Harpalus, one of Alexander's generals, who had revolted from Alexander, and instigated the Athenians to rise against his authority. To avoid punishment, Demosthenes fled to Ægina, where he remained till the death of Alexander, when he was recalled by his countrymen, and brought home in triumph. But this change of fortune was of short duration. Declaring war against Antipater, Alexander's successor, and that general defeating the Athenians, he required the citizens to deliver up Demosthenes, who, with his friends, fled to the temple of Poseiden, at Calauria, where he poisoned himself. The Athenians erected a statue to his memory, and maintained his eldest child at the public expense. Majesty and energy are the characteristics of the eloquence of Demosthenes. To convince the understanding, rather than to exert a power over the passions of his hearers, was the object of this speaker's oratory; and, as Cicero said, this is the ideal model of true eloquence. Of the orations of Demosthenes which are extant, the text of Bekker is now regarded as the standard, and many of his orations have been translated into the English and other languages.

Born 385 B.C.; **died** 322 B.C.

DEMOTICA, *de-mo'-te-ka*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Roumelia, on the Mariza, 25 miles S. of Adrianople. It is tolerably well built, and has a citadel and an old palace, the residence of a Greek bishop. **Manf.** Silks, woollens, and pottery. **Pop.** 8,000.

DEMPSTER, THOMAS, *demp'-ster*, a Scotch writer, who studied at Cambridge, whence he removed to Paris, and afterwards became professor of philology at Pisa. He wrote several books, the most curious of which are a "Martyrology of Scotland," a "List of Scottish Writers," and a "History of the Etruscans;" but, either from carelessness, indolence, or ignorance, none of them are to be relied upon. He unscrupulously claimed as of Scottish origin, not only eminent natives of other countries, but even people who never existed, and books which were never written, but the names of which were invented by himself.

Born at Muiresk, Aberdeenshire, 1579; **died** near Bologna, 1625.

DENAIN, *de-nain(g')*, a town of France, department Nord, on the left bank of the Scheldt, 5 miles W. of Valenciennes. It is situated in the midst of coal-fields and iron mines. **Manf.** Iron and beet-root sugar. **Pop.** 15,493.

DENBIGH, *den'-be*, a parliamentary borough of North Wales, the county town of Denbighshire, 30 miles W. of Chester, on the side and at the base of steep hills in the valley of the Clwyd. The market-hall is a large building in the Elizabethan style, and there is a large institution for the maintenance of orphan and other female children under the care of the Drapers' Company; and near the town is a county lunatic asylum. The ruins of a castle built by Lacy, earl of Lincoln, are on the summit of the hill. **Manf.** Shoes, leather, and woollen goods. **Pop.** 6,323. A station on the Great Western and London and North-Western Railways.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of North Wales, between the Dee and the Conway, having 8 miles of coast on the Irish Sea. The surface is partly mountainous, the highest summit being Cader Fromwen, 2,563 feet, and there are several others over 1,500 feet in elevation. There are beautiful and fertile vales, especially the extensive Vale of Clwyd, which is 20 miles long, and the Vale of Llangollen, famous for beautiful scenery. The climate is mild in the valleys, but cold in the hilly districts. About two-thirds of the county are under cultivation, and it is well timbered. The dairy produce is highly esteemed, and cattle and sheep and hardy ponies are reared. The rivers are the Dee, Conway, Clwyd, and Elivy.

Minerals.—Coal, iron, lead, copper, millstone, and slate.
Area, 600 square miles.
Pop.—108,931.
Chief Towns.—DENBIGH, ABERGELE, HOLT LLANGOLLEN, LLANRWST, RUABON, RUTHIN, and WREXHAM.

DENDER, *den'-der*, a small river of Belgium, which, after a course of 40 miles, joins the Scheldt, at Dendermonde.

DENDERAH, *den'-de-ra*, a ruined town of Upper Egypt (the ancient Tentyra), opposite Keneh, on the left bank of the Nile, remarkable for the fine antiquities which it contains. The great temple of Athor, or Aphrodite, built in the time of the early Roman emperors, is the admiration of every traveller; and it still remains in an almost entire state. It is 220 feet long and 50 broad, with a portico supported by 24 columns. There are other temples, surrounded by a wall, 35 feet high. **Lat.** 26° 13' N. **Lon.** 32° 40' E.

DENDERMONDE, or TERMONDE, *den'-der-mond*, a fortified town of Belgium, in the province of E. Flanders, at the conflux of the Dender and the Scheldt, 19 miles S.E. of Antwerp. Its principal buildings are a town-hall, an asylum, hospital, and several churches and convents. The old church of Notre Dame contains some fine pictures by Vandyke. There is a strong citadel, erected in 1581. **Manf.** Woollens and lace. **Pop.** 8,500.

DENHAM, DIXON, the companion of Clapperton in the expedition into Central Africa in

1823-4. He served in the Peninsular War, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1824 he published the narrative of the African expedition. In 1828 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Sierra Leone, where he died of fever.

Born in London, 1786; **died** 1828.

DENHAM, SIR JOHN, poet, whose father was baron of the court of Exchequer in Ireland. In 1631 he was sent to Trinity College, Oxford, whence he went to Lincoln's Inn, with the view of following the law; but in this he made little or no progress. In 1641 his tragedy of "The Sophy" appeared; and soon after he was made governor of Fareham Castle for Charles I. In 1643 he published his "Cooper's Hill," the best of all his works. It is in this poem that the celebrated couplet, so much admired, appears:—

> "Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull
> Strong, without rage; without o'erflowing, full."

It relates to the Thames. After the decapitation of Charles I., he attended Charles II. in his exile, and was appointed by him ambassador to Poland. At the Restoration he was appointed surveyor-general of the royal buildings, and created knight of the Bath. The latter years of his life were clouded by occasional insanity. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. "Cooper's Hill" is a descriptive poem, and gave rise to a new species of composition, which, says Johnson, may be denominated local poetry. Pope has bestowed on him the compliment of the "majestic Denham."

Born at Dublin, 1615; **died** 1668.

DENIA, *de'-ne-a*, a city and port of Spain, province of Valencia, 58 miles N.E. of Alicante. It is enclosed by old walls, and overlooked by an ancient castle. The church and town-house are handsome buildings, and there are several convents and schools. About 400 vessels enter the port annually, and a good export trade is carried on. **Pop.** 2,700.

DENINA, CARLO GIOVANNI MARIA, *dane'-na*, Italian author. In 1754 he was appointed professor at Pigneroli, and afterwards at Turin, but in each case was deprived of his chair in consequence of the animosity of the ecclesiastics whom he had satirised. He went to Berlin, on the invitation of Frederick the Great, and remained there many years. In 1804 he was introduced to Napoleon, who appointed him imperial librarian at Paris. He wrote various historical works in the Italian and French languages.

Born at Revello, 1731; **died** at Paris, 1813.

DENIS, or **DENYS, ST.**, *de-ne'*, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Seine, 6 miles N. of Paris. It was formerly fortified, but the walls have given way to promenades; and the town is within the outer line of forts which defend Paris. (*See* PARIS.) The abbey church is built in the Gothic style, and is remarkable for the delicacy of its structure and the richness of its ornaments. It was founded in 676 by Dagobert I., on the site of a chapel raised above the tomb of St. Denis. It was the place of burial of the monarchs of France; but when the Revolution broke out, many of the tombs were broken open, and the remains of the dead thrown into ditches. The building was unroofed, and used as a cattle-market until Napoleon I. ordered its restoration, which was completed in a splendid style. In the crypt are statues of French kings and princes from Clovis to Louis XVI. The church is 415 feet long, and 106 wide. **Manf.** Cotton goods and chemicals. There are dye-works and bleaching-grounds, and the annual cattle-market lasts for a fortnight, and is well attended. **Pop.** 40,821.

DENIS, ST., bishop and martyr, who, according to ecclesiastical tradition, was sent from Rome about the middle of the 3rd century to preach the gospel to the Gauls. He reached Paris, where he became the first bishop. He was cruelly tortured, and afterwards beheaded by order of the Roman governor.

Died 272.

DENIZLI, *den-ez-le'*, a town of Asiatic Turkey. There are numerous bazaars and market places. **Manf.** Leather. **Pop.** 10,000. **Lat.** 37° 48′ N. **Lon.** 29° 3′ E.

DENMAN, THOMAS, Lord, *den'-man*, received the rudiments of his education at Diss, under the celebrated Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld. He subsequently entered St. John's College, Cambridge, and, in 1806, was called to Lincoln's Inn. In 1818 he was returned member of parliament for Wareham, Dorset, and, in 1820, for Nottingham. In the House of Commons he leagued with Brougham and Burdett, and in 1820, became solicitor-general to Queen Caroline. His conduct in behalf of that unfortunate lady was so highly approved by the London citizens, that they presented him with the freedom of their city. In 1830 he was appointed attorney-general, and, in 1832, chief justice of the King's Bench. In 1834 he was raised to the peerage, and, in 1850, he retired from the Lord Chief Justiceship on account of failing health.

Born in London, 1779; **died** at Stoke Albany, Northamptonshire, 1854.

DENMARK, *den'-mark*, a kingdom in the N. of Europe, consisting of a peninsular portion, Jutland; several islands lying to the east, the chief of which are Seeland, or Zealand, Amager, Langöe, Taröe, Masnedöe, Agersöe, Laaland, Falster, and Möen—forming the SEELAND group; and the FUNEN group—Funen, Langeland, Aeröe, Faröe, and Taasinge. There are also the outlying islands of Lessoe and Anhalt, in the KATTEGAT, and BORNHOLM, in the Baltic. These islands are separately described. (*See* BORNHOLM, FUNEN, KATTEGAT and SEELAND.) There are a few small islands on the west side of the peninsula. The principal part is bounded on the N. and W. by the North Sea, S. by the states of the German empire, and E. by the Baltic, the Sound, and the Kattegat. Continental Denmark forms a long-continued plain, interrupted by few hills, or even gentle risings, a portion of it being perfectly flat, and below the level of the sea, protected by dykes as in Holland. The greatest elevation is not more than 500 feet. Along the coast are several winding creeks and bays, which are of essential benefit to navigation. The largest of these inlets is the Lymfiord, which enters from the Kattegat, and stretches nearly across the peninsula to the North Sea, from which it is separated only by a narrow strip of land, which has given way in several places. This inlet expands in several places into broad sheets of water, with many islands, and throws off several branches. It is estimated to cover an area of 250 square miles. The other most remarkable fiords are Ringkjöbing and Nissim on the W. coast of Jutland and Mariageo and Randers on the E. coast. The entire coast line, including the islands is over 800 miles, but in many parts sandbanks and bars render the coast unapproachable. The channels which separate the principal islands from the mainland, and from one another, are the two Belts and the Sound. The climate is temperate, but wet and foggy. The harbours of the country are rarely frozen; but it does sometimes happen that even the Sound is frozen over. The summers are not so fine as they are in countries having colder winters, and some-

times the heat is excessive. The soil being various, and interspersed with heaths and marshes, especially in the west, much of the country is unproductive. Schleswig, Holstein, and the S.W. part of Jutland, are generally fertile, and have excellent pasturages. The N.W. of Jutland, and the higher parts, extending N. and S. in the middle of the country, largely consists of heaths covered with brambles. The common products are oats, barley, beans, pease, hops, hemp, potatoes, and tobacco; wheat is but partially cultivated, and the forests, once extensive, have now almost disappeared. Cattle are largely reared in the duchies and N. Jutland; besides sheep, goats, and horses. These last are bred for military purposes, and are largely exported.

Rivers and Lakes.—The rivers are small. The most important is the Guden, which flows in a north-east direction, is navigable for a part of its course, and having received several smaller streams, falls into the Kattegat. Other rivers are the Holm, the Lunborg, and the Stor Aa. There are numerous small lakes, mostly in Seeland.

Area, 14,553 square miles.

Pop. 1,980,259.

Provinces.—Jutland, Seeland and Möen, Bornholm, Fünen and Langeland, and Lolland-Falster.

Dependencies and Colonies.—The Færoe, or Faro Islands, Iceland, and Greenland. (*See* separate headings.) The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of the three islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, in the West Indies.

Constitution and Government.—The executive power is in the king and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsthing and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsthing consists of 66 members, 12 nominated for life by the crown, from among actual or former members of the Folkething, and the rest elected for the term of eight years. The Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 101 members, returned in direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his twenty-fifth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received; who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle on the lists of which his name is inscribed. Both the members of the Landsthing and the Folkething receive payment for their services, at the same rate.

Religion.—The established religion is the Lutheran. The affairs of the national church are under the superintendence of seven bishops. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect; but those who belong to other churches or sects than the Lutheran do not amount to 1 per cent. of the entire population.

Education.—Elementary education is widely diffused in Denmark, attendance at school being obligatory from the age of seven to fourteen. Education is afforded gratuitously in the public schools to children whose parents cannot afford to pay for their teaching. Besides the university of Copenhagen, there are 13 public gymnasia, or colleges, in the principal towns of the kingdom, which afford a "classical" education, and under them are a large number of middle schools, for the children of the trading, and higher working classes. Instruction at the public expense is given in the parochial schools, spread all over the country.

Chief Towns.—COPENHAGEN. AALBORG, AARHUUS, and ODENSE.

Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.—There are about 600 miles of railway open. Two canals, one in Seeland and one in Funen, afford facilities for inland traffic. There are 1,600 miles of telegraph lines.

Commerce.—Trade is carried on chiefly with Germany, Great Britain, Sweden, and Russia. The exports are principally agricultural produce.

History.—The first inhabitants of Scandinavia (comprehending Denmark, Norway, and Sweden) were descended from the Scythians, a people who had no fixed habitations: at what period they first settled in towns is uncertain. The Cimbri, a German nation, next possessed themselves of Jutland, which, from this circumstance, obtained the name of the Cimbrian Chersonese. The Teutones, another tribe of Germans, reduced Zealand, Funen, and the rest of the Danish islands. The Jutes and Angles succeeded the Cimbri in the Chersonese, and from the former, the peninsula obtained its name of Jutland. In the 4th century, the inhabitants of these countries and of the N.W. of Germany were called Saxons. They attempted, but could not gain a footing in Britain, till the decline of the Roman empire, when Vortigern, king of S. Britain, invited them over, about the year 450, to defend his country against the Scots. After they had repulsed those northern invaders, they quarrelled with the Britons who had called them in, and, at length, made themselves entirely masters of S. Britain. Saxony, of which Denmark was then deemed a part, was, at that time, divided among a number of petty sovereigns and states, which were all united under Gestrius, their first king, about the year 797. The Danes and Normans, or Norwegians, invaded and harassed the coasts of Gaul and Britain in the 8th century, and continued their incursions till the year 1012, when Sweyn, king of Denmark, made a complete conquest of England, and left it to his son Canute, who was, in 1020, king of England, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway were, after this period, governed by distinct sovereigns; but, in 1397, by the Union of Calmar, the three kingdoms were reunited into one. This union, however, was frequently broken, and at length finally put an end to, by the revolt of Gustavus Vasa, of Sweden, against Christian II., in 1523. Norway, however, was still subject to Denmark, and so continued until 1814, when it was ceded to Sweden, under Bernadotte. During the Napoleon wars, Denmark incurred a heavy loss at the hands of the British, by the bombardment of Copenhagen, 1807. The most remarkable event in the more modern history of Denmark is the revolt of the duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, in 1848. After a severe struggle, however, the army of the duchies was defeated at the battle of Instedt, in July, 1850, when they submitted to the authority of their sovereign, the king of Denmark; but in 1866 the duchies were taken possession of by Prussia.

DENNEWITZ, *den'-ne-vitz*, a Prussian village, in the province of Brandenburg, 42 miles S.W. of Berlin, famous for the great defeat of the French, commanded by Marshal Ney, with a loss of 15,000 men and 43 pieces of cannon, on the 6th of September, 1813.

DENNIS, JOHN, *den'-nis*, English author and critic. He was the son of a London saddler, and was educated at Harrow and Cambridge. In 1692 he wrote a Pindaric ode on King William, after which he published several other poems, two of which, on the battles of Blenheim and Ramillies, procured him the favour of the duke of Marlborough, who gave him £100 and placed him in the Custom-house. In 1704 appeared his tragedy of "Liberty Asserted," which, as an invective against the French nation, became popular. This was followed by his "Orpheus and Eurydice," "The Comical Gallant," an alteration of "The Merry Wives of Windsor;" "The Invader of his Country," which was also an alteration of "Coriolanus." When the treaty of Utrecht was negotiating, he imagined himself of so much consequence, that he went to the duke of Marlborough, and begged he would use his interest, that he might not be delivered up to the French king. The duke gravely told him, that "he had made no provision for himself, though he could not help thinking that he had done the French almost as much mischief as Mr. Dennis." In 1712 he made a merciless attack on the "Cato" of Addison, and his reflections on Pope's "Essay on Criticism" secured him a place in the "Dunciad." His attack on "Cato" drew forth a whimsical pamphlet, called "The Narrative of Dr. Robert Norris, concerning the strange and deplorable Frenzy of Mr. John Dennis." The last years of his life were spent in blindness and poverty.

Born in London, 1657; died 1734.

DENNY, *den'-ne*, a town of Scotland in Stirlingshire, on the right bank of the Carron. Manf.

Woollens, fancy shawls, linseys and tartans, paper and dye-stuffs. There are bleachfields and printworks. Two fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 4,988. A station on the North British and Caledonian railways.

DENON, DOMINIQUE VIVANT, Baron de, *den-awng'*, was appointed to the office of a gentleman about the person of Louis XV., and afterwards, as secretary to an embassy, resided several years in Italy. Here he studied the arts, and, subsequently, after passing through the horrors of the French revolution, attracted the notice of Bonaparte. With him he went to Egypt, and on returning to Paris, received the appointment of general director of the museums, with the superintendence of the medallic mint, and such works of art as were executed in honour of the victories of France. He accompanied the Emperor in several of his expeditions, and selected the pictures and other treasures of art which were taken from the conquered cities and places to the Louvre. On the abdication of the emperor, he was still allowed to retain his office, but in 1815, having rejoined Napoleon, on his escape from Elba, was deprived of it. He now retired from public life, and occupied his leisure with preparing a general history of art. In this performance he was assisted by eminent artists; but he did not live to complete it.—He wrote "Travels in Lower and Upper Egypt," a superbly illustrated work, a comedy, and several other productions of considerable merit.

Born at Châlons-sur-Saône, 1747; **died** 1825.

DENS, PETER, *denz*, Roman Catholic theologian. He held various ecclesiastical offices at Malines and Brussels, but is best known as the author of the work on moral and dogmatic theology, which is a text book in many Roman Catholic colleges, and has been so severely condemned by Protestant writers.

Born at Boom, Flanders, 1690; died 1775.

DENT, a county of Missouri, United States, formerly a portion of Shannon county. **Pop.** 10,646.

DENTA, or GYENTYA, *dent'-ta*, a town of Hungary, on the Bezava, 30 miles S. of Temesvar. Several annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 5,000.

DENTATUS, LUCIUS SICINIUS, *den-tai'-tus*, a Roman tribune, who had been engaged in 120 conflicts, and was 45 times wounded. He was murdered by the soldiers of Appius Claudius, but not until he had slain 15 of them and wounded 30 more.

Lived in the 5th century, B.C.

DENTATUS, MARCUS CURIUS, a Roman of noble character, who was tribune and three times consul, and distinguished himself as a general by the defeat of Pyrrhus. (*See* PYRRHUS.) In his latter years, after other splendid military successes, he retired to his Sabine farm.

Died 270 B.C.

DENT-DU-MIDI, *dawng doo me'-de*, an Alpine mountain on the frontiers of Savoy and the Valois. In 1784 it was first ascended. **Height**, about 10,780 feet.

DENTON, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 18,143.—The chief town is Alton.

DENTRECASTEAUX'S CHANNEL, *dawn'-tre(r)-kas'-toes*, a strait on the S.E. coast of Tasmania, separating Bruné Island from the main land. **Ext.** 35 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 3 to 9.

DENTRECASTEAUX ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean. **Lat.** 10' S. **Lon.** 151° E.

DENTRECASTEAUX, CAPE, a prominent headland on the S.W. coast of Western Australia. **Lat.** 34° 52' S. **Lon.** 116° E.

DENVER, *den'-ver*, the principal town of the state of Colorado, United States, on the right bank of the South Platte. It has risen rapidly into importance, having been founded only in 1858. There are several Government and public offices. The situation is picturesque and the climate salubrious. **Pop.** about 10,000. **Lat.** 39° 45' N. **Lon.** 104° 51' W.

DEODAR, *de-o-dur'*, an independent state of India, in the presidency of Bombay. **Area**, 80 square miles. **Pop.** 2,000. **Lat.** 24° 9' N. **Lon.** 71° 49' E.

D'EON DE BEAUMONT, CHARLES GENEVIEVE, *dai'-on(g)*, better known as the Chevalier D'Eon, a Frenchman, of remarkable abilities, who distinguished himself as author, soldier, and diplomatist. Being sent by Louis XI, as envoy to Russia, he gained the favour of the Empress Elizabeth. He was afterwards minister plenipotentiary to London; but, from political reasons, fell into disgrace, and he lived fourteen years in this country in banishment. On his return to France, in 1777, he was ordered to assume female attire. The rest of his life was passed principally in this country, where he endured poverty, endeavouring to support himself by teaching fencing. There was always a mystery as to his real sex, and even the medical testimony, after his death, that he was a male, failed to satisfy many persons who persisted in asserting that he was a woman.

Died in London, 1810.

DEORI, BURA DEORI, or GREAT DEORI, *de-o-ri'*, a town of British India, in the S.W. part of the North-Western Provinces, 1,700 feet above the level of the sea. **Lat.** 23° 22' N. **Lon.** 78° 4° E.

DEPEDELEN, *de-ped'-e-len*, a town of European Turkey.

DEPTFORD, *det'-ford*, a naval port of England, at the confluence of the Ravensbourne (a small river, here known as Deptford Creek) with the Thames in the county of Kent, 3 miles from London bridge. It is very irregularly built, and contains two parish churches, besides several places of worship for dissenters. It had a royal dockyard, with wet docks and numerous buildings for the manufacture and preservation of naval stores, established by Henry VIII., and occupying an area of upwards of 30 acres; but the dockyard was abandoned in 1865, and the naval establishment confined to the victualling yard. There are several private docks in the neighbourhood for building and repairing merchantmen. There are two hospitals belonging to the corporation or society of the Trinity House; one built in 1685, and devoted to the support of decayed masters of ships, and pilots, together with the widows of such persons. The society of the Trinity House was founded in the reign of Henry VIII., by Sir Thomas Spert, for the increase and encouragement of navigation, and for the good government of the seamen, and the better security of merchant-ships on our coasts. **Pop.** 84,641.—A station on the London and Greenwich Railway.

DEPUCH ISLAND, *de-pook*, a rocky island, one of the Dampier Archipelago, lying off the N.W. coast of Australia, and attaining a height of upwards of 500 feet above the level of the sea. **Lat.** 20° 38' N. **Lon.** 117° 44' E.

DE QUINCY, THOMAS, *de quin'-cy*, English author, was a merchant's son, and educated at the grammar-school, Bath, and Oxford. He devoted himself to literature, and few employed their pens upon so many and such varied subjects. His "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater" reveal much of the history of his earlier years, and were first published in the "Old London Magazine," in 1821. From that time De Quincy constantly kept his name before the public, in metaphysics, political economy, philosophy, and biography. To enumerate the number of his essays would occupy a considerable space. It is impossible here to give the slightest criticism of the various writings of Mr. De Quincy. Every department of literature which he touched, he either illumined with new lights, or gave it additional graces by the magical fertility of his pen.

Born at Manchester, 1786; **died** at Edinburgh, 1859.

DERA FATI KHAN, *dé-ra*, a town of Afghanistan, near the right bank of the Indus. Cotton, indigo, sugar, and opium, are grown in the vicinity, and a good trade is carried on. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 31° 7′ N. **Lon.** 70° 52′ E.

DERA GHAZEE KHAN, a town of Afghanistan, 40 miles from Bhaulpoor, ceded to the British in 1849. It has an extensive commerce. **Manf.** Cotton, silk, and steel. **Pop.** 25,000. **Lat.** 30° 5′ N. **Lon.** 70° 52′ E.

DERA ISMAEL KHAN, a town of Afghanistan, 16 miles from Bukkur. It has a trade in salt and grain. **Pop.** 8,000. **Lat.** 31° 50′ N. **Lon.** 70° 58′ E.

DERAYEH, EL, *de-ra'-ye(s)*, a town of Arabia, nearly in the centre of Nedjed. It consists of several fortified parts, and in 1819, after a siege of seven months, it was nearly ruined by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha. **Pop.** estimated at 15,000. **Lat.** 25° 15′ N. **Lon.** 46° 30′ E.—*This* was the former capital of the Wahabees.

DERBEND, or **DERBENT**, *der'-bend*, a town of Russia, the capital of the government of Daghestan, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea. It stands at the entrance of a defile in the Caucasus, and is surrounded by strong walls rising out of the sea, strengthened by round and square towers. It consists of three parts, of which the citadel, about half a mile square, constitutes the upper part, and commands the whole place. Its harbour is the worst on the Caspian Sea, so that ships cannot approach the town. **Manf.** Coarse silk, and woollen stuffs. **Pop.** 16,000, mostly Mahometans. **Lat.** 42° N. **Lon.** 48° 15′ E.—It was taken from Persia by Russia in 1722, restored to the former power in 1735, and retaken by the Muscovites in 1795. This is a place of great antiquity, the walls being supposed to be 1,500 years old.

DERBY, *der'-be*, a town, parliamentary and municipal borough of England, the capital of Derbyshire, on the Derwent, 35 miles N.E. of Birmingham. The town has several parish churches, the principal being dedicated to All Saints,—and the architecture of which is greatly and justly admired. There are, besides, many chapels, a Roman Catholic church, a very handsome town-hall, corn-exchange, and cattle-market. A noble public library, the gift of Mr. Bass, M.P., was opened in 1879; and there are literary and philosophic societies. There is a public park of six acres. **Manf.** Silk-throwing, cotton, hosiery, ribands, lace, porcelain, spar, iron, lead pipes, lead shot, white and red lead, tin plate, soap, leather, and railway carriages. **Pop.** 30,410.—A station on the London and North-Western, North Staffordshire, Midland, North-Eastern, Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln, Stafford and Uttoxeter, and Cheshire lines of railway.

DERBY, a town of Newhaven county, Connecticut, United States, on the E. side of the Housatonic river, 37 miles S.W. of Hartford. **Pop.** 11,650.

DERBY, JAMES STANLEY, earl of, an English nobleman, and an active supporter of Charles I. in the civil war. In an action at Wigan, in Lancashire, he displayed considerable bravery against superior forces. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and, in violation of a promise of quarter which had been given him, was beheaded. This earl wrote a "History of the Antiquities of the Isle of Man," and none shed greater lustre on the cause for which he fought than he. His countess retired to the Isle of Man, where she regarded herself as queen, and which she defended with the utmost gallantry, being the last person in the British dominions who yielded to the parliament forces.

Born 1596; **died** 1651.

DERBY, EDWARD GEOFFREY SMITH STANLEY, 14th earl of, *dar'-be*, a modern English statesman. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and, as Lord Stanley, was first returned to parliament in 1820 for Stockbridge. He afterwards represented Preston, Windsor, and Lancashire. His first efforts in addressing the "House" were very successful; and, under various administrations, he held office with credit to himself. During the early part of his career, Lord Derby supported reforming changes, and was chief secretary for Ireland, and, subsequently, colonial minister under Lord Grey's administration. In the discussion on the Reform Bill of that period, Lord Stanley defended its provisions with great warmth and talent, and also carried the bill for national education in Ireland. He was also the principal instrument in the success of the measure for the emancipation, in 1833, of the West-India slaves. Now came, however, the crises in which he separated, for the remainder of his political life, from the Liberal party. Alarmed at the intended project to reduce still farther the Irish Church establishment, he, with other members of the cabinet, resigned his office in 1834. He was once more, in 1841, under Sir Robert Peel, colonial minister; and, in 1844, he took his seat in the House of Lords as Lord Stanley of Bickerstaffe. Towards 1845, however, when Sir Robert declared his adhesion to the principles of free trade, Lord Stanley headed the protectionist opposition, and was afterwards recognised as the leader of the Conservative party. In 1851, his father dying, he succeeded to the earldom of Derby. The year following, he was enabled to form an administration to succeed Lord John Russell's, but he had only a few months' tenure of power. In 1858, on the fall of the Palmerston administration, he again had the formation of a ministry entrusted to him; and although this lasted somewhat longer than the former, yet, in 1859, it succumbed before the attacks made on its Reform Bill by the Whigs and Radicals, headed by Lord John Russell. The eloquence of Lord Derby was remarkable for the purity and fire of his style, and the title of the "Rupert of debate" was given him by Mr. Disraeli. He was a scholar of considerable acquirements and cultivated taste. His translation of the "Iliad" of Homer, published shortly before his last illness, is considered one of the best.

Born at Knowsley, Lancashire, 1799; **died** 1869.

DERBYSHIRE, *der'-be-sheer*, a county of England, bounded N. by Yorkshire, E. by the counties of Nottingham and Leicester, S. by the counties of Leicester and Stafford, and W. by those of Stafford and Chester. It is mountainous and picturesque towards the N.W., which is occupied by a portion of the great Pennine Chain, known as the High Peak, forming the watershed between the Trent and the Mersey. The scenery is of the most romantic kind, the loftiest elevation, the Peak, being 2,000 feet high. There are many caverns, among which the one denominated the "Devil's," 2,700 feet long, is the most remarkable. The middle portion of the county is intersected by other ranges of less elevation; and in the south are generally undulating tracts, affording good pasturage, and dairy husbandry is extensively carried on, the production of cheese being very large. In the Peak district is good sheep pasturage.

Rivers.—The principal are the Trent, which for 10 miles divides the county from Staffordshire, then crosses it into Nottinghamshire; the Derwent, and the Dove, tributaries of the Trent, rise in the Peak district; the Nye, the Rother, and the Erwash.

Minerals.—Lead, iron, coal, gypsum, lime, and what is so well known by the name of Derbyshire spar, which, in a variety of singular forms, is found suspended round the sides and tops of the limestone caverns. There are also extensive quarries of grit, which afford excellent millstones and grindstones. Crystals, also called Derbyshire diamonds, jasper, chalcedony, and terra-vert are found. There are mineral springs of great celebrity at Buxton and Matlock, and intermittent springs at Barmoor and Tideswell.

Manf.—Woollen, linen, cotton, silk, spinning and weaving, porcelain and spar ornaments; calico printing is carried on, and there are needle-factories, tanyards, paper-mills, and hat manufactories.

Area.—1,030 square miles.

Pop.—461,141.

Chief Towns.—Derby, Ashbourne, Bakewell, Belper, Buxton, Chapel-le-Frith, Chesterfield, and Wirksworth.

Parliamentary Representation.—Six members are returned for the county, which is electorally divided into North, South, and East Derbyshire, and two for the town of Derby.

DERENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the province of Saxony, on the Holtemme, 32 miles S.W. of Magdeburg. It is surrounded by walls, and in the neighbourhood is the strong castle of Regenstein. **Pop.** 2,400.

DERCYLLIDAS, *der-sil'-li-das*, a Lacedæmonian general, who, about 404 B.C., entered Asia Minor, defeated the Persians, and took several of their cities; thus preserving the Greek colonies, which had been threatened by their neighbours. He, also, built a wall between Thracia and the Chersonesus, to prevent the incursions of the former people.

Lived in the 5th century B.C.

DEREHAM, East, or MARKET DEREHAM, *deer'-ham*, a town and parish of Norfolk, 16 miles N.W. of Norwich. The church of this place is a very ancient cruciform structure, and contains the tomb of Cowper, the poet. There are many gardens and orchards around the town. **Manf.** Agricultural implements. **Pop.** 3,689.

DERG LOUGH, *derg lok* (the "red lake"), an expansion of the Shannon river, separating Connaught from Munster, in Ireland. It is 24 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 2 to 6. It receives several small rivers.—Also a small lake at the extremity of the county of Donegal, Ulster. It contains many islands, on one of which, Saints' Island, are the remains of a priory, founded about 600, and known as St. Patrick's Purgatory, a place of penance, to which thousands of pilgrims used to resort. A little rocky island, Station Isle, is now the place of penance, and the annual pilgrimages are very largely attended, 15,000 persons sometimes visiting the island in June, July, and August.

DERHAM, William, *deer'-ham*, an English divine and philosopher, who devoted himself to philosophical pursuits, became a member of the Royal Society, and contributed largely to the Philosophical Transactions. In 1713 he published his "Physico-Theology," being the substance of his Boyle Lectures, with curious notes; and in 1714 appeared his "Astro-Theology," which was, also, delivered at the same lecture. In 1716 he was made canon of Windsor, and, in 1730, the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. The last thing he printed of his own was "Christo-Theology, or a Demonstration of the Divine Authority of the Christian Religion," 1730. In his younger days he published a treatise entitled "The Artificial Clockmaker," in 12mo, which has been several times reprinted. He was rector of Upminster.

Born near Worcester, 1657; **died** at Upminster, 1735.

DERING, Sir Edward, *deer'-ing*, an English gentleman, who distinguished himself, in the reign of Charles I., by his zeal for the reform of abuses. He brought in a bill for the abolition of bishops, deans, and chapters. Notwithstanding these revolutionary tendencies, he, afterwards, espoused the king's cause, which he supported with a regiment of horse equipped at his own expense. He was a great sufferer in the civil war, and died before the Restoration.

Born 1598; **died** 1644.

DERMODY, Thomas, *der'-mo-de*, Irish poet and author. He was the son of a schoolmaster, of county Clare, and exhibited as a child precocity of talent which attracted attention, being able to assist his father in teaching Latin and Greek when only eight years old, and producing before his tenth year translations from Horace and Virgil, besides original poems. At that age, he ran away from home and wandered to Dublin, where he made friends, and would have been sent to Trinity College, but for his misconduct. A few years afterwards he was sent there, the Attorney-General, Wolfe, paying all expenses. He soon afterwards broke away from all control, entered on a course of reckless dissipation, and enlisted as a soldier. He served in Flanders, obtained promotion, was wounded and put on half pay. In London, he again gave way to dissipation, and died in miserable poverty. He was possessed of considerable poetical genius.

Born at Ennis, 1775; **died** at Sydenham, 1802.

DERMOT MAC MURRAGH, *der'-mot*, the last king of Leinster, Ireland. He became king in 1140, but was driven out in 1167 by O'Ruare, prince of Leitrim, whose wife he had carried off. He did homage to Henry II., king of England, and with the help of the earl of Pembroke, known as Strongbow, who had married his daughter, recovered his kingdom. He died shortly afterwards, and Strongbow succeeded him.

Died 1170.

DERNA, *der'-na*, a town of Tripoli, in the north of Africa, about a mile from the Mediterranean. There is a poor harbour, and the place has greatly declined from its former importance. **Pop.** 6,000. **Lat.** 33° 30′ N. **Lon.** 46° 30′ E.

DERWENT, *der'-went*, the name of several rivers in England.—1. Of Cumberland, which falls into the Irish Sea at Workington.—2. Of York,

which, after a course of 60 miles, falls into the Ouse at Barmby.—3. Another, which rises in the High Peak of Derbyshire, and, after a course of 50 miles, falls into the Trent on the borders of Leicestershire.

DERWENT, a river of Tasmania, rising in Lake Clair, near the centre of the island, flowing towards the south east, and entering Storm Bay by a wide estuary, in lat. 42° 53′ S. and lon. 147° 23′ E. It is navigable to Hobart Town.

DERWENT WATER, or **KESWICK LAKE**, in the south of Cumberland. It is 4 miles long, with an average breadth of 1. It is very picturesque, and contains several islands, one of which is called the floating island, which only occasionally appears; being nothing more than a mass of soft land which rises to the surface.—The river Derwent enters it at the S. and leaves it at its N. extremity.

DERWENTWATER, JAMES, earl of, one of the leaders of the Scottish rebellion of 1715. He was taken prisoner after the battle of Preston, and taken to the Tower of London. When tried for treason at Westminster Hall, he pleaded guilty, and, although he asked for mercy, was condemned and beheaded on Tower Hill.

Born at Dilston, Northumberland, 1688; **died** 1716.

DERZAWIN, GABRIEL ROMANOWICZ, *der-za'-win*, Russian poet, who entered the army at the age of 19 as a private soldier, and, his talents having attracted the attention of the Empress Catharine, soon rose to distinction. In 1791 he was appointed secretary of state, in 1800 imperial treasurer, and two years afterwards minister of justice. He soon retired on a pension, and devoted himself to literature. He wrote many poems of marked excellence, especially an "Address to the Deity," which has been translated into several European languages.

Born at Kasan, 1743; **died** 1816.

DESAGUADERO, *dais'-a-ga-dair'-o*, a river of Bolivia, having its source in Lake Titicaca, and, after a course of 190 miles, entering Lake Aullagos, near Oruro. No river in the world is of so great an elevation, for it rises 12,846 feet above the sea level, and the point of discharge is but little lower.

DESAGUADERO, LAKE, in Auricania, South America. It is 35 miles long, and about 5 broad.

DESAGULIERS, JOHN THEOPHILUS, *dai'-sa-goo'-le-ai*, a French philosopher, who came to London with his father, who was a minister, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Entering into holy orders, he, in 1710, succeeded Dr. Kiel as lecturer in experimental philosophy at Oxford. He was an active member of the Royal Society, and contributed several papers to its Transactions.

Born at Rochelle, 1683; **died** 1749.

DESAIGNES, *des'-ain*, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, on the Doux, 16 miles from Tournon. **Pop.** 4,000.

DESAIX DE VEYGOUX, LOUIS CHARLES ANTOINE, *des-ai'*, a French general, who early entered the military service of his country, and rose to the rank of lieutenant. In the early part of the Revolution he became aide-de-camp to General Custine, and was severely wounded at the battle of Lauterberg, but kept the field, and rallied the battalions after they had been thrown into disorder. Named successively general of brigade and of division, he contributed greatly, by his talents, to the success of the famous retreat of Moreau from Germany, the left wing of the army being commanded by him on that occasion. He afterwards defended the bridge and fort of Kehl for two months against the Austrian army with great bravery, and was wounded; but subsequently joined Bonaparte at Milan, when it was announced that "the brave General Desaix had come to visit the army of Italy." He served with Bonaparte in Egypt, where he distinguished himself greatly, and was appointed governor of the upper part of the country. It was here he achieved his greatest glory. He completely subdued Upper Egypt, and received, as a testimony of admiration, from Bonaparte, a sword, with this inscription on its blade, "Conquête de la Haute Égypte!" He was obliged, however, in 1800, to sign the unfavourable treaty of El Arish with the Turks and English, and, on his way to France, was captured and detained by Lord Keith as prisoner of war. He afterwards obtained his parole, and went to France. He once more fought under the banner of Bonaparte in Italy, but was killed at the battle of Marengo, to which victory he principally contributed. A statue was erected to this general, in the Place-Dauphiné, in Paris.

Born at St. Hilaire-d'Ayat, in Avignon, 1768; **died** 1800.

DESAULT, PETER JOSEPH, *des'-olte*, a French surgeon, who, in his twentieth year, went to Paris, and soon became popular as a lecturer on anatomy and surgery. In 1776 he was admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons, and, in 1782, was appointed surgeon-major to the Hospital of Charity, after which he became head surgeon of the Hôtel-Dieu. In 1791 he commenced his "Journal de Chirurgie," a work of high reputation. During the violence of the Revolution he was confined some time in the Luxembourg prison; but his usefulness saved his life. He died while attending the dauphin, which induced a suspicion that he was despatched because he would not poison that unfortunate prince.

Born near Macon, 1744; died, 1795.

DESBARREAUX, JAMES VALLÉE, COUNT, *dai-bar'-ro*, a French nobleman, who became counsellor in the Parliament of Paris, but which position he resigned, in order to devote himself more fully to the enjoyment of good cheer and the pursuit of pleasure. He changed his abode and climate according to the seasons, and was intimately associated with all the fine wits of the day—Balzac, Chapelle, Descartes, and others. He composed several songs and fugitive pieces; but the only production of his which is preserved is the beautiful sonnet, "Grand Dieu, tes jugements sont remplis d'équité," &c. Voltaire, however, denies the authorship to Desbarreaux, and gives it to the Abbé Lavau.

Born at Paris, in 1602; **died**, 1647.

DESBILLONS, FRANCIS JOSEPH, *dai-bee'-yawng*, a French Jesuit, who wrote 2 vols. of fables resembling those of La Fontaine, and some Latin poems. He also published an edition of Phædrus, with notes.

Born at Châteauneuf, in 1711; **died** at Mannheim, 1788.

DESCARTES, RENÉ, *dai-kart'* (known in the learned world as Renatus Cartesius, and founder of the Cartesian philosophy), a celebrated French philosopher, who received his education at the Jesuits' college at La Flèche. Here he acquired a considerable knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages; and on leaving that seminary he removed to Paris, applying himself to the study of mathematics. In 1616 he entered the army of the prince of Orange, and, afterwards, served under the

duke of Bavaria, fighting with great bravery at the battle of Prague, in 1620. While in the garrison at Breda, he solved a difficult mathematical problem, which had been posted in the public streets; and this introduced him to the acquaintance of the learned Beckman, principal of the college of Dort. He also wrote, at this time, in Latin, a treatise on music, and projected some other works. After this, he quitted the military life, and travelled into Holland, Switzerland, France, and Italy. In 1629 he settled at Amsterdam, and applied himself assiduously to the mathematical sciences, particularly dioptrics, in which he made some important discoveries. About this time he visited England, where he made observations on the declination of the magnetic needle. His philosophy now became the subject of much discussion, meeting with an extensive reception, though with considerable opposition. Gilbert Voet, rector of the University of Utrecht, wrote against it, and Descartes replied with a virulence unbecoming a philosopher. To escape religious persecution, he accepted an invitation from Christina, queen of Sweden, to go to Stockholm, where he obtained a pension and an estate. By this queen he was treated with great distinction, although she pursued her studies, under his direction, at five o'clock in the morning, notwithstanding that his health was far from being vigorous. He died after only a few months' residence at her court. Sixteen years afterwards his remains were conveyed to Paris, and interred in the church of St. Geneviève. Descartes was a man of great parts, and of a vigorous imagination. He was the first to reduce the science of optics to the command of mathematics. His principal works are, 1. "Principia Philosophiæ;" 2. "Dissertatio de Methodo recte regendæ Rationis, &c.;" 3. "Dioptrices;" 4. "Meditationes;" 5. "Geometry;" 6. "Letters."

Born at La Haye, Touraine, 1596; died at Stockholm, 1650.

DESEADA, or **DESIDERADA**, *dai-se-a'-da*, one of the Leeward Islands in the Caribbean Sea, to the E. of Guadaloupe, about 10 miles long, and 5 broad. It belongs to the French. Pop. 1,800.

DESEMBOGUE, *dai-saim-bo'-gai*, a town of Brazil, 400 miles from Goyaz. Pop. 5,000.

DESENZANO, *dai-zain-za'-no*, a town and port of Italy, situate at the S.W. extremity of the Lake of Garda, 16 miles S.E. of Brescia. Its streets are wide; it has several churches, a convent, hospital, and philosophical society: it forms a fishing port on the lake; and on the hill which rises behind it, is an ancient castle. A good trade is carried on in grain, wine, oil, silk, and fish; and there are four fairs annually. Pop. 3,500.

DESERET. (*See* UTAH.)

DESERTAS, LAS, *dai-sair'-tas*, a group of three islands in the Atlantic, with extensive cattle-pastures. They lie to the S.E. of Madeira. The largest, Deserta Grande, is not more than 6 miles long. The others are named Chao and Bugia.

DESFONTAINES, PIERRE FRANÇOIS GUYOT, Abbé, *dai-fon'-tain*, a French critic, who studied under the Jesuits, and in 1724 went to Paris, where he contributed to several periodical papers, especially to the "Journal des Savants," which he greatly aided by the cleverness of his articles. Offending Voltaire by the freedom of his criticisms and censure, a bitter literary warfare was the consequence. Besides other works, he published a prose translation of Virgil.

Born 1683; died 1745.

DESFUL, or DIZFUL, *des'-ful*, a city of Persia, 30 miles N.W. of Shuster. It is rather a busy town, with good bazaars; and in the vicinity are numerous interesting relics of antiquity. Pop. 14,000.

DESHA, *de'-sha*, a county of Arkansas, United States. Area, 800 square miles. Pop. 8,973.—The capital is Napoleon.

DESHOULIÈRES, ANTOINETTE, *dai-shool'-e-air'*, a distinguished French poetess of the reign of Louis XIV., who was intimate with all the literary celebrities of that sparkling age, and appears to have borne herself, throughout many difficult circumstances, with a propriety much to be commended. Her contemporaries called her the tenth muse and the French Calliope. She attempted poesy in all its various forms, from the song to tragedy; but the idyl and eclogue were those in which she most excelled. She married, in 1651, the Seigneur Deshoulières, who died, leaving her without fortune.

Born 1638; died 1694.

DESIDERIUS, or DIDIER, *des'-i-deer'-e-us*, the last king of the Lombards, succeeded Astolphus in 756. His daughters were married to the two sons of Pepin, king of France, Carloman and Charlemagne. Desiderius invading the papal territories, the pope called in Charlemagne to his aid, who marched into Lombardy, took his father-in-law prisoner, and sent him with his family to France, where they died.

Died 775.

DESIMA, or DEZIMA, a very small island, assigned to Dutch commerce, off the Japanese seaport of Nagasaki, which is on the island of Kiu Siu. (*See* NAGASAKI.)

DESIRE, PORT. (*See* PATAGONIA.)

DES MOINES, a county of Iowa, United States, bordering on Illinois. Area, 384 square miles. Pop. 33,099.—Burlington is the capital.

DESMOULINS, BENOÎT CAMILLE, *dai'-moo-la*, French revolutionist. He studied law, but a defect in his speech hindered him from becoming an advocate. In 1789, he was the favourite orator with the people of France, and made his idea of liberty the idol of his worship. He excited the mob to the destruction of the Bastille, and when elected to the National Convention, voted for the death of Louis XVI. He joined Danton in denouncing the Girondists, but held back from participation in the sanguinary scenes which followed. He published a series of papers, "Le Vieux Cordelier," in which he attacked the proceedings of the Committee of Public Safety. He had the greatest contempt for everything that wore the appearance of religion; and although his talents were considerable, they seem only to have hastened his downfall. His colleagues conspired against him, and brought him to the scaffold. His wife, a beautiful woman, endeavoured to excite an insurrection in his favour, but failed, and was sent to the guillotine a fortnight after her husband.

Born at Guise, 1762; died 1794.

DESNA, *des'-na*, a large river of Russia, which rises 50 miles S.E. of Smolensk, and after a course of 500 miles, unites with the Dnieper nearly opposite Kiev.

DESOLATION, CAPE, *des-o-lai'-shun*, is the S.W. extremity of Nunarsoak Island, Greenland. Lat. 60° 50′ N. Lon. 48° 50′ W.—Also a HEADLAND of Terra-del-Fuego, S. America, on one of its W. islands. Lat. 55° 45′ S. Lon. 71° 37′ W.

DE SOTO, *de-so'-to*, a county of Louisiana, United States. **Area**, 828 square miles. **Pop.** 16,000.—Mansfield is the capital.

DESPARD, EDWARD MARCUS, *des'-pard*, an Irishman who early entered upon a military life, and became an able engineer. At the close of the American war he served in the West Indies, where he distinguished himself by an expedition on the Spanish main, in which he had for a coadjutor, Captain, afterwards Lord, Nelson. For his services there, he was made lieutenant-colonel. In 1784 he was appointed English superintendent at Honduras; but his conduct causing him to be suspended, he demanded an investigation. This, however, was refused him, when he became violent against the government, and was sent to Cold-bath Fields prison, whence he was removed to the House of Industry at Shrewsbury, and next to Tothill Fields bridewell. On his liberation, he endeavoured to seduce the soldiery, and having collected some followers, held secret meetings at alehouses, to which no persons were admitted without taking a treasonable oath. At these assemblies, it is said that various plans were devised for the murder of the king; and, at last, it was determined to make the attack when his majesty went to the Parliament House. The plot being discovered, he and several other persons were arrested, and, being found guilty, suffered on the scaffold, in 1803.

DESPOTO DAGH, *des-po'-to-da*, a mountain-chain of European Turkey, extending from 30 miles to the E. of the Balkan to the bank of the Maritza. **Height**, nearly 8,000 feet.

DESSALINES, JACQUES, *dais-sa-line*, one of the negroes who took part in the insurrection in the island of Hayti (St. Domingo), in 1794, and having been lieutenant to Toussaint l'Overture, was successful in a later insurrection, and was appointed governor in 1804. He caused himself to be crowned Emperor, but his cruelties alienated his adherents, and he was attacked and killed by insurgents. (*See* CHRISTOPHE.)

Born 1760; **died** 1806.

DESSAU, *des'-sou*, the capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, on the Mulde, 70 miles S.W. of Berlin. The chief buildings are the ducal palace, a town-hall, and Lutheran and Catholic churches. The town is well built, and surrounded on three sides by walls, the river protecting the fourth side. **Manf.** Woollens, hosiery, tobacco, leather, hats; and there are some distilleries. **Pop.** 27,584.

DESTERRO, *dais-tair'-ro*, a fortified city of Brazil, nearly in the middle of the W. coast of the island of Santa Catharina, 450 miles from Rio Janeiro. The harbour is one of the best on the Brazilian coast. **Pop.** 7,000.

DESTOUCHES, PHILIPPE NÉRICAULT, *dai-toosh'*, a French dramatic writer, who was attached to a political mission to England, and resided in London for a number of years. On his return to his own country he refused the office of ambassador to Russia, and retired into the country, where he devoted himself to agriculture and the belles-lettres.

Born at Tours, 1680; **died** 1754.

DETMOLD, *det'-mold*, capital of the principality of Leppe-Detmold, Germany, on the Werre. There are an old and new town. The chief public building is the old palace, surrounded by gardens. On the summit of the Grotenberg, near the town, is the colossal statue of Hermann, the first hero of the German people, inaugurated in 1875 by the Emperor William. (*See* BAUDEL and HERMANN.) **Manf.** Woollens, linen, and leather. **Pop.** 6,500.

DETROIT RIVER, or **STRAIT OF ST. CLAIR**, *det'-rwaw*, a portion of the St. Lawrence river, flowing from Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie, separating the United States from Upper Canada. It is 28 miles long, and is navigable for the largest vessels, but is frost bound for about four months in the year.

DETROIT, a city and port of entry in Wayne county, and the capital of Michigan, U.S., on the Detroit, along the right bank of which it stretches for about three miles. It has a state-house, city-hall, a cathedral, about 30 churches, market-houses, government magazines, museum, theatre, merchants'-hall, and several charitable institutions, literary societies, and schools. **Manf.** Brass and iron works. It has shipbuilding-docks, and a considerable trade on the lakes. **Pop.** 116,340.—This place was founded by the French in 1670, and, in 1815, made a city.

DETTELBACH, *det'-tel-bak*, a town of Bavaria, in the district of Lower Franconia, on the right bank of the Main, 9 miles N.E. of Würzburg. **Manf.** Cloth. A good trade is done in wine and agricultural produce, and five annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,500.

DETTINGEN, *det'-tin-gen*, a village of Bavaria, on the Maine, 8 miles from Aschaffenburg. It is noted for a victory gained over the French, commanded by Marshal Noailles, by the English, under George II., in 1743, to celebrate which Handel composed the famous "Dettingen Te Deum."

DETVA, *det'-va*, a town in the north-west of Hungary. **Pop.** 10,000.

DEUCALION, *du-kai'-le-on*, in Greek legend an ancient king of Thessaly, the son of Prometheus, and husband of Pyrrha, daughter of Epimetheus. In his reign the whole earth was covered with a deluge. Deucalion and Pyrrha, alone preserved out of mankind, on account of their piety, built a vessel, which, after tossing about nine days, landed on the top of Mount Parnassus. Here, consulting the oracle of Themis, they were directed, in order to repair the loss of mankind, to throw behind them the bones of their grandmother. Understanding, by the latter phrase, the earth, they threw behind them stones, and those that Deucalion cast became men, and those that Pyrrha cast, women. The deluge of Deucalion, so much celebrated in ancient history, is supposed to have happened 1503 years B.C.—Some writers, in their account of this, do not mention the building of a vessel, but only say that the king and queen took refuge on the top of Mount Parnassus, and others say Etna.

DEUTSCHKRONE, *doitchd'-krone*, a town of Prussia, province of West Prussia, 72 miles N.W. of Posen. **Manf.** Woollens and tiles. There are dye-works, and a trade in horses and cattle is carried on. There are eight annual fairs. **Pop.** 3,000.

DEUTZ, *doitz*, a fortified town of Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. There are two churches, the barracks, and the ruins of a Benedictine abbey. **Manf.** Silks, velvets, porcelain, soap, and playing cards. **Pop.** 2,900.

DEUX PONTS, LES, *doo-pawng'* (Germ. ZWEIBRUCKEN, *tswi brook'-en*), "Two Bridges," a town of Bavaria, capital of a duchy of the same name, on the Little Erbach, 34 miles N.W. of Landau. The principal public buildings are the Lutheran church, the Lutheran academy, and the

Orphan-house. **Manf.** Woollens, cotton, leather, and tobacco. **Pop.** 8,400.

DEVA, *dai'-va*, a fishing town and seaport of Spain, on a river of the same name, 15 miles from St. Sebastian. **Pop.** 2,500.

DEVA, a town of Transylvania, Austrian empire, on the right bank of the Maros. **Pop.** 4,000, mostly employed in papermaking and coppermining.

DEVAPRAYAGA, *de'-va-pra'-ya-ga'*, a town of Northern Hindostan, Serinagur, at the junction of the rivers Aluknunda and Bhageerettee, the union of which forms the Ganges. There are two Hindoo temples to which pilgrims resort in great numbers. Except about 1,000 Brahmins, there are scarcely any permanent inhabitants. **Lat.** 30° 9′ N. **Lon.** 78° 39′ E.

DEVENTER, *dai-fen'-ter*, a fortified town of Holland, on the Yssel, 55 miles S.E. of Amsterdam. Its principal buildings are a Gothic cathedral, several other churches, a town-hall, and an observatory. **Manf.** Linens, stockings, carpets, and iron; and the traffic in cattle, butter, and cheese is considerable. There are a very large hospital for old people, five other hospitals, and a burgher orphan house. **Pop.** 18,000, mostly Protestants.

DEVERON. (*See* DOVERON.)

DEVICOTTA, *de-ve-kot'-ta*, a fort and seaport of British India, on the Coromandel coast, at mouth of the Coleroon. **Lat.** 11° 27′ N. **Lon.** 79° 47′ E.

DEVIL'S-BIT MOUNTAINS, a range in the county of Tipperary and part of King's county, Ireland. It separates the basins of the Suir and the Shannon. **Height**, about 2,100 feet.

DEVILLE-LES-ROUENS, *dai-veel'-lai-roo'-on(g)*, a town of France, in the department of Seine-Inférieure, 3 miles N.W. of Rouen. **Manf.** Cotton goods, paper, and chemicals. **Pop.** 3,600.

DEVIZES, *de-vi'-zes*, a town and parliamentary borough of Wiltshire, on the Kennet and Avon Canal, 23 miles N.W. of Salisbury. It has two parochial churches, one of which, St. John's, was enlarged and restored in 1833, some dissenting chapels, a town-hall, a large corn exchange, a gaol, and a free grammar-school. **Manf.** Silk, snuff, and malt. **Pop.** 6,839.—A station on the Great Western railway.

DEVON, *dev'-on*, a river of Scotland, rising in the Ochil Hills, and falling into the Forth near Alloa. There is another smaller river, which falls into the Forth at Clackmannan harbour.

DEVONPORT, *dev'-on-port*, a seaport, parliamentary, and municipal borough of Devonshire, situate on the E. of the estuary of the Tamar, and connected with Plymouth. Previously to 1824, it was known as Plymouth Dock, and a lofty tower has been raised to commemorate the naming of the town anew. It is partially inclosed with a lofty wall and a fosse, and on its sea side is defended by strong batteries. Its dockyard occupies more than 100 acres, the buildings being mostly of granite. It has a guildhall, Albert hospital, barracks, military hospital, assembly-rooms, theatre, 11 churches, and several other places of worship. A statue of Field-marshal Lord Seaton was erected near the Military Parade in 1866. **Pop.** 48,745.—A station on the South Devon railway.

DEVONSHIRE, *dev'-on-sheer*, a county in the S.W. of England, and the third in respect of size, bounded N. by the Bristol Channel, E. by the counties of Dorset and Somerset, S. by the English Channel, and W. by the county of Cornwall. There are about 160 miles of coast line, generally steep and rocky. The principal indentation on the N. coast is Bideford or Barnstaple Bay, 18 miles wide and 8 deep; and on the E. and S. coasts are Tor Bay, 3 miles wide and of about the same depth, and Plymouth Sound, of nearly equal dimensions. About one fourth of the county is open and uncultivated; and Dartmoor occupies a considerable part of its S.W. half. (*See* DARTMOOR.) Other elevated districts are Blackdown, in the eastern part, and Exmoor, in the north-east, extending into Somersetshire. A great extent of the surface, however, consists of fine and very fertile valleys; whilst the climate is particularly mild, and on that account making this county the resort of invalids from all the northern counties of Britain. The aspect of the cultivated portion of the county is peculiarly delightful. In no other part of England is vegetation more abundant or beautiful. The undulating surface, divided into small holdings by thick hedges, interspersed with fruit trees, and rich in wild flowers, is very picturesque. The valleys abound with orchards teeming with fruit, and Devonshire lanes are famous for the abundance of wild flowers. From the elevated districts extensive views are obtained, stretching almost from sea to sea, and the "coombs," or narrow valleys through which the rivers rising in the hills make a rapid way to the sea, are unequalled for beauty. The soil is very productive, the chief crop being wheat. Excellent cider is made, and the produce of the dairy is considerable. The Devonshire red breed of cattle is highly valued; and Dartmoor grazes large flocks of sheep. The coast abounds with herrings, pilchards, and mackerel.

Rivers.—The most important rivers are the EXE, TEIGN, DART, and PLYM, falling into the English Channel, and the Taw and Torridge, into the Bristol Channel. The TAMAR is the boundary between Devonshire and Cornwall.

Minerals.—Small quantities of gold and silver are sometimes found; antimony, bismuth, cobalt, copper, lead, tin, iron, gypsum, and manganese. A beautiful kind of veined marble, called Devonshire marble, susceptible of a high polish, is also found. Dartmoor is chiefly of granite formation.

Area.—2,590 square miles.

Pop.—604,397.

Chief Towns.—EXETER, PLYMOUTH, DEVONPORT, TAVISTOCK, TIVERTON, and BARNSTAPLE. There are many favourite watering places and summer resorts, the principal being SIDMOUTH, DAWLISH, TORQUAY, TEIGNMOUTH, and DARTMOUTH, on the south-east coast; and ILFRACOMBE and CLOVELLY, on the British Channel.

Parliamentary Representation.—17 members are returned, 2 for each division of the county, and 11 for the boroughs.

History.—The county was inhabited by a tribe called Damnonii, at the time of the Roman invasion. It was one of the last places where the Britons made a stand against the Saxon invaders. There are many British and Roman remains, stone circles, barrows, dolmens, and the traces of camps, and a grove of stunted oaks, of great antiquity, presumed to have been the resort of the Druids. The Saxons conquered the county in the 9th century, and in that and the two following centuries it was ravaged by the Danes and the Irish.

DEVONSHIRE, GEORGIANA, Duchess of, eldest daughter of the first earl Spencer, married, at the age of 17, the duke of Devonshire, and was for many years the most prominent leader of fashionable society, eminent for beauty, wit, talent, and good nature. She took a prominent part in the famous Westminster election of 1784, canvassing for Fox with a zeal that exposed her to vehement abuse from the opposite party. She possessed considerable poetical talent, and a descriptive poem, "The Passage of St. Gothard," was translated into French and Italian.

Born 1757; **died** 1806.

DEVRA-TABOUR, *dev'-ra-ta-boor'*, a large town of Abyssinia, 35 miles E. of Lake Dembea. **Lat.** 11° 55′ N. **Lon.** 37° 45′ E.

D'EWES, SIR SYMONDS, *duse*, an English antiquary, who employed a considerable part of his time in collecting materials for a history of Great Britain, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by Charles I. In 1641 he was made a baronet, and, on the breaking out of the civil war, entered the Solemn League and Covenant. He compiled the "Journals of all the Parliaments during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," published in 1682, folio, and wrote his own life, which is in Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa." The "Journals of Parliament" are an authority for the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Born at Coxden, Dorsetshire, 1602; **died** 1650.

DE WETTE, WILHELM MARTEN LEBEBRECHT, *de-wet'*, German theologian. He studied at Jena, in 1807 was appointed professor of philosophy at Heidelberg, in 1809 professor of theology, and professor at Berlin in 1810. He was deprived of his chair in 1819 in consequence of his sympathy with the mother of the assassin of Kotzebue, but was soon afterwards chosen for the chair of theology at Basel, and in 1849 he was elected rector of that university. He was the author of many able theological works, moderately rationalistic and decidedly independent in tone, and published a critical edition of the works of Luther.

Born near Weimar, 1780; **died** at Basel, 1849.

DE WITT, JAN, *de wit*, a distinguished Dutch statesman, who laboured to retrench the power of the house of Orange by endeavouring to prevent the union of the offices of stadtholder, captain-general, and high admiral in one and the same person. In 1654 he negotiated the peace with Cromwell, in which it was arranged that no member of the house of Orange should be made high admiral or stadtholder. The Orange party became more powerful, William (afterwards William III. of England) became stadtholder, the influence of De Witt declined, and he resigned the office of grand pensionary. His brother Cornelius was imprisoned and tortured, and Jan De Witt had gone in his carriage to receive him as he came out of prison, when he was set upon by the populace and killed.

Born at Dort, 1625; **died** 1672.

DE WITT, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 675 square miles. **Pop.** 17,000. Clinton is the capital.

DE WITT, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 968 square miles. **Pop.** 10,082. The capital is Clinton.

DE WITT LAND, a region on the N.W. coast of Australia, between lon. 120° and 123° E. Discovered in 1628.

DEWSAH, *du-sah'*, a town of British India, province of Ajmere, 36 miles E. of Jeypoor. It is a place of pilgrimage. **Lat.** 26° 50′ N. **Lon.** 76° 12′ E.

DEWSBURY, *duse'-ber-e*, a town and parliamentary borough in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the left bank of the Calder, 8 miles S.W. of Leeds. All Saints church is very ancient, and there are several other churches and a Roman Catholic church in the Early English style, completed in 1871. There are good public buildings and many first-class warehouses. **Manf.** Blankets, carpets, pilot cloths, and other strong woollen goods and shoddy. There are colliery and iron works in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 29,617.—A station on the London and North-Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Great Northern railways. The town was incorporated in 1861, and made a parliamentary borough in 1867.

DHALAC, *da-lak'*, an island in the Red Sea, off the coast of Abyssinia. It is 30 miles long, and about 15 in average width, of coral formation, and with a flat and sandy surface. There is a village, Doobelloo, on the east side, between which and the ports on the Arabian coast, some trade is carried on. The inhabitants are mostly sailors and fishermen. Several small adjacent islands are known as the Dhalac archipelago. **Lat.** 15° 46′ N. **Lon.** 40° 6′ E.

DHAMEE, *da-me*, a hill state of India, on the left bank of the Sutlej, with an average elevation of about 4,000 feet. **Area**, 35 square miles. **Pop.** 3,322. **Lat.** 31° 12′ N. **Lon.** 77° 8′ E.—It pays tribute to the British.

DHAR, *dar*, a protected state of Central India. It is fertile, yielding wheat, millet, rice, pulse, maize, sugar, oil-seeds, opium, hemp, and cotton. **Area**, 2,091 square miles. This state, as such, is no longer officially recognised.

DHAR, the capital of the above state, situated at an elevation of 1,900 feet above the sea. It was formerly of great size and magnificence, but is now much decayed. There are two large mosques, ten tanks, and a strong fort. **Lat.** 22° 35′ N. **Lon.** 75° 20′ E.

DHARWAR, *dar-war'*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, inclosed by Belgaum, Mysore, Madras territory, and the dominions of the Nizam. It is fertile and level. American cotton is grown in it to a large extent, and shipped to Bombay. **Area**, 4,517 square miles. **Pop.** 882,907. **Lat.** between 14° 16′ and 15° 50′ N. **Lon.** between 74° 50′ and 76° E.—This district came into the possession of the British in 1818.

DHARWAR, the capital of the above district, near the boundary of the Madras presidency, and the centre of a cotton district. There are government and other schools. **Pop.** 27,191. **Lat.** 15° 28′ N. **Lon.** 75° 4′ E.

DHAWALAGIRI. (*See* HIMALAYAS.)

DHOFAR, DHAFAR, or **ZAFAR.** (*See* ARABIA.)

DHOLPORE, *dol-pore'*, a protected state of Hindostan, on the left bank of the Chumbul. **Area**, 1,250 square miles.

DHOLPORE, capital of the above state, on the left bank of the Chumbul, 35 miles S. of Agra. It has several mosques and tombs. **Lat.** 26° 41′ N. **Lon.** 77° 58′ E.

DHOORCATTEE, *door-kat-te'*, a very small protected state of Hindostan, in the valley of the Jumna. It is not more than five square miles in extent, but is noticeable as containing the peak of Toongroo, 10,102 feet high. **Lat.** 31° 8′ N. **Lon.** 77° 40′ E.

DHUBBOOEE, *dub-boo-e'*, a decayed town of India, 225 miles N. of Bombay. It bears the appearance of having once been large, its walls being three miles in circumference, with fifty-two towers, and many richly-sculptured Hindoo temples. **Pop.** small, and there are nearly as many monkeys as men.

DHULAK, *dul-lak*, an island in the Red Sea, 25 miles from Massouah. **Ext.** 23 miles long, with an average breadth of 15. Its inhabitants are mostly employed in the coral fishery.

DHUMTOUR, or **DUMTAUR**, *dum-tor'*, a valley in the Punjab, British India, traversed by numerous streams, and containing a number of scattered villages, which, in the aggregate, form a large population. It grows sugar, and cattle are extensively reared. **Lat.** between 34° and 34° 10′ N. **Lon.** between 72° 55′ and 73° 15′ E.

DHUMTOUR, the chief town of the above district, 16 miles E. of the Indus, on the route between Alloch and Cashmere.

DHURRUMPOOR, *dur-rum-poor'*, a Rajpoot state of India, inclosed by Bandsda, the Daung, the Penth, and Surat. **Area**, 225 square miles. No longer officially recognised.

DIABLERATS, *de-abl'-ra*, a mountain of the Bernese Alps, between the cantons Berne and Valois. It is 10,670 feet above the level of the sea. It is remarkable for the catastrophes caused by the falling of immense masses of rock, in consequence of the disintegration of the lower strata by the action of water. Two such falls occurred in 1714 and 1749.

DIADIN, *di-a'-din*, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the right bank of the Euphrates. **Pop.** 3,000.

DIAGORAS, *di-ag'-o-ras*, a Greek philosopher and poet, a disciple of Democritus. Having been the victim of a perjury which remained unpunished, he passed from superstition to atheism, and was generally called the Atheist. He was driven from Athens on the charge of having turned into ridicule the Eleusinian mysteries.

Born at Melos, in the 5th century B.C.; **died** at Corinth.

DIAMANT, *de'-a-mang*, a town of Martinique, in the Antilles, 8 miles from Port Royal. It is near a volcanic mountain, called Morne de Diamant, nearly 1,600 feet in height. **Pop.** 1,600.

DIAMANTINO, *de'-a-man-te'-no*, a city of Brazil, in the province of Minas-Geraes. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, 5,700 feet above the level of the sea, and is the centre of a district. **Pop.** 14,000.

DIAMANTINO, another town of Brazil, at the confluence of the river of that name and the Ouro. **Pop.** 4,500.

DIAMANTINO, a river of Brazil, rising in the province of Matto Grosso, uniting with the Ouro, 70 miles N.W. of Cuyaba, and forming an affluent of the Paraguay.

DIAMOND HARBOUR, *di'-a-mond*, is on the left side of the river Hooghly, British India, 30 miles below Calcutta, of which it is the harbour for large ships, and with which it is connected by a good road and a telegraph line.

DIAMOND ISLAND, is in the estuary of the Bassain river, Burmah, on the E. coast of the Bay of Bengal. It is 12 miles S. of Cape Negrais, and abounds with turtles.

DIANA, *di'-an'-a*, in Roman mythology the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and twin sister of Apollo. Having to fulfil three distinct offices—viz., one on earth, and the others in heaven and the infernal regions—she received, in consequence, three distinct names. On earth she was known by the name of Diana, and was the goddess of hunting and chastity; and, as Lucina, was invoked by women in childbed. In heaven she was known as Phœbe, and was the goddess of the moon, as Apollo, her brother, was the god of the sun. In Tartarus she was known as Hecate, and presided at all transformations and punishment. Many adventures are ascribed to Diana. She changed into a stag the hunter Actæon, who had watched her as she bathed. Although the patroness of chastity, she had loved Endymion, Pan, and Orion. She is represented with a quiver, and attended with dogs, and sometimes drawn in a chariot by two white stags. She was the Artemis of the Greeks, known also as Selena, the goddess of the moon; and is supposed to be the same as the Isis of the Egyptians, whose worship was introduced into Greece with that of Osiris, under the name of Apollo. The most famous of her temples was that of Ephesus, which was one of the seven wonders of the world.

DIANA OF POITIERS, Duchess of Valentinois, was descended from a noble family of Dauphiny. At an early age she married the Grand Seneschal of Normandy, but was left a widow at the age of thirty-one, and became the mistress of the Duke of Orleans, afterwards Henry II. of France. during whose reign she exercised almost unlimited power. After his death she retired into privacy, and founded a charitable institution for the support of widows.

Born 1499; **died** 1566.

DIANO, *de-a'-no*, a town of South Italy, 45 miles E. of Salerno. It is beautifully situated on a hill overlooking the Calore, in the midst of the fertile vale of Diano. There are a strong castle and several churches. **Pop.** 6,500.

DIARBEKIR, *de-ar'-be-ker'*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of the pashalic of the same name, near the right bank of the Tigris. It is encompassed by a lofty thick wall of black stone flanked with towers. On the N. side of the town is a strong castle. The streets are paved, but narrow and dirty. The houses are built of hewn stone, and present a handsome appearance, and many of them are elegant. There are several fine bazaars well stored with rich merchandise, large mosques, and five Christian churches. **Manf.** Formerly considerable, but now, except silk, unimportant. **Pop.** 40,000, consisting of Turks, Armenians, Kurds, Jews, and Christians. The town occupies the site of the ancient Armida, the scene of frequent conflicts between the Romans and the Persians, and of a terrible massacre by the latter in 502, when 80,000 of the inhabitants were killed. The town came into possession of the Turks in 1515.

DIAZ, BARTOLOMMEO, *de'-az*, a Portuguese navigator of noble family who met at the court of King John II., some eminent geographers and men of science, and being desirous of making discoveries, obtained the command of two vessels, and set out on a voyage to the West Coast of Africa. He discovered the Cape of Good Hope, to which he gave the name of the Cape of Tempests; but on his reporting this, in 1486, to John II., king of Portugal, he commanded it to be called Cabo de Buena Esperanza, or the Cape of Good Hope. He afterwards joined an expedition to Brazil, but was lost in a storm.

Died 1500.

DIBDIN, CHARLES, *dib'-din*, an actor, dramatist, and distinguished sea-song writer. He was educated at Winchester, and originally intended for the church; but going to London, at the early age of sixteen, he produced an opera, called "The Shepherd's Artifice," which was brought out at Covent Garden. In 1778 he was appointed musical manager at Covent Garden. Subsequently he built the "Circus," afterwards called the "Surrey;" and in 1788 published his "Musical Tour." In the following year he gave his entertainment called "The Whim of the Moment," of which he was sole author, composer, and performer. In this piece he

sang his ballad of "Poor Jack," which completely won the ear of the public; and, from that time, his reputation as a balladist was established. He wrote no fewer than 200 songs. Many of his lyrics have great merit. They have solaced the seaman during his long voyage, sustained him in the storm, and inspired him in battle; and they have been quoted to restore the mutineus to order and discipline. In 1805 he retired from public life, and received a government pension of £200 per annum.

Born at Southampton, 1745; **died** 1814.

DIBDIN, REVEREND THOMAS FROGNALL, was the son of a brother of Charles Dibdin, captain of an East Indiaman, celebrated in his brother's song as "Poor Tom Bowling, the darling of our crew." He lost his parents when only in his fourth year, and was designed for the law, but ultimately became a clergyman, and an eminent bibliographer. In 1809 appeared his "Bibliomania," and an enlarged edition in 1811. The work was well received, and brought him £200 of profit, and considerable reputation. After it, came his "Topographical Antiquities of Great Britain," the "Bibliotheca Spenceriana," the "Bibliographical Decameron," and several other "Antiquarian Tours." He was the founder of the Roxburghe Club, a literary association, instituted for the purpose of reprinting books. He also wrote "Reminiscences of a Literary Life," and several theological works.

Born at Calcutta, 1776; **died** 1847.

DICEARCHUS, *di'-se-ar'-kus*, a Peripatetic philosopher of Messina, in Sicily, whose treatise on the Geography of Greece was published by H. Stephens in 1589, and by Hudson in his collection of writers on geography, in 1709. His principal philosophical work was one "On the Soul," which he divided into three dialogues, and which argued against its existence.

Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

DICK, THOMAS, LL.D., *dik*, the "Christian philosopher," was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards entered the ministry of the Secession Church. Much of his time was passed in teaching and lecturing on scientific subjects. He also contributed to many periodicals, whilst producing the following more permanent works; "The Christian Philosopher;" "The Philosophy of Religion;" "Philosophy of a Future State;" "On the Mental Illumination and Moral Improvement of Mankind;" "Christian Beneficence contrasted with Covetousness;" "Celestial Scenes;" "The Solar System;" "The Atmosphere and Atmospherical Phenomena;" and "The Telescope and Microscope." Some of these works have been translated into other languages, and the "Solar System," into the Chinese. All his works have received the highest commendation, and merit a place in every Christian library. Towards the close of his life, a small pension was granted to him by the government.

Born near Dundee, Scotland, 1774; **died** 1857.

DICKENS, CHARLES, *dik'-ens*, one of the most eminent of English novelists, was the son of a clerk in the Navy Pay Office, who fell into poverty, and was imprisoned in the Marshalsea, young Charles being for a short time taken from school and sent to earn his living as a boy in a warehouse. He was afterwards a lawyer's clerk, but merged into a reporter for the newspapers. His first engagement was in the office of the *True Sun*, and his next in that of the *Morning Chronicle*, in the evening edition of which paper, first appeared his "Sketches of Life and Character." These were subsequently collected, and given to the world under the title of "Sketches by Boz." Their success induced an enterprising publisher to engage Mr. Dickens and Mr. Seymour, the comic draughtsman, "the one to write, and the other to illustrate, a book which should exhibit the adventures of a party of cockney sportsmen." The result was the "Pickwick Papers," a performance which, at once, placed Mr. Dickens in the foremost rank as a popular writer of fiction. After it, came his "Nicholas Nickleby," "Oliver Twist," the "Old Curiosity Shop," "Barnaby Rudge," and many more, teeming with original wit, humour, and sentiment, besides abounding with vivid descriptions of human life and character. In 1841 he paid a visit to America, where his fame had preceded him, and where he received a hearty welcome. On his return, he published a work recording the impressions made by his visit, a work which excited considerable anger in the States, from the freedom of the strictures on American manners and politics; an irritation increased by some scenes in "Martin Chuzzlewit." In 1845 he was appointed principal editor of the *Daily News*, a paper of liberal politics; but he did not long hold this position. To its columns he contributed "Pictures of Italy." On his retirement from that paper, he resumed the pen of fiction, and produced "Dombey and Son," "David Copperfield," "Bleak House," several "Christmas Tales" (including the famous "Christmas Carol"), the "Child's History of England," "Little Dorrit," "A Tale of Two Cities," and "Great Expectations." In 1850 he originated a weekly periodical called "Household Words," and conducted it till 1859, when its issue was brought to a close, and it was incorporated with "All the Year Round." In 1867 he again visited the United States, and the old irritation having been forgotten, was most enthusiastically received. He gave in the principal cities the readings from his own writings, which he had made so popular and profitable in this country. At the time of his death, which was produced by over mental exertion, and occurred suddenly, he had just begun the publication of a new story, never completed, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Landport, Hampshire, 1812; **died** at Gadshill, near Rochester, 1870.

DICKSON, *dik'-son*, a county of W. Tenessee, United States. **Area**, 724 square miles. **Pop.** 21,460. Charlotte is the capital.

DICTYNNA, *dik-tin'-na*, a nymph of Crete, and one of Diana's attendants, who first invented hunting-nets. Some have supposed that Milos pursued her, and that, to avoid his importunities, she threw herself into the sea, and was caught in fishermen's nets, *diktua;* whence her name.

DICTYS CRETENSIS, *dik'-tis*, an ancient historian, who served under Idomeneus, king of Crete, at the siege of Troy; of which expedition he wrote an account. This work is said to have been the foundation of Homer's "Iliad." The book which is extant under his name is a forgery.

DIDEROT, DENIS, *dé-de-ro*, a French writer, was the son of a master cutler of Langres, in Champagne, where he was educated, and intended at first for the church, and afterwards for the law; but, from sheer indolence and the love of reading, he relinquished his plans, and gave himself up to literature and philosophy. His first work, entitled "Philosophical Musings," was published in 1740, and was afterwards reprinted under another title. Having married imprudently in 1743, he produced translations and essays for a small remuneration. In 1746 he was concerned in a Medical Dictionary, which suggested to him the idea of a "Dictionnaire Encyclopédique," which, with the assistance of

others, he completed. His share in this work was large, and the whole of the articles on arts and trade were furnished by him. His own opinion of it, however, is not very flattering. "In its execution," said he, "I had neither time nor the power to be particular in the choice of my contributors, who were mostly very inferior men, badly paid, and, consequently, careless in their work." While engaged in the "Encyclopédie," he wrote some other books—a licentious novel, called "Bijoux Indiscrets," and two comedies, the "Fils Naturel" and "Père de Famille." In 1749 appeared his "Letters to the Blind," the free sentiments in which, occasioned his being imprisoned six months at Vincennes. On recovering his liberty, he wrote "A Letter on the Deaf and Dumb." His other works are, "Principles of Moral Philosophy," "Reflections on the Interpretation of Nature," "The Code of Nature," "The Sixth Sense," "Of Public Education," "Panegyric on Richardson," "Life of Seneca." Being compelled to sell his library, it was bought by the Empress Catharine of Russia, who made him librarian. Diderot was an ingenious, rather than a useful writer. His works are fanciful, and full of prejudices against religion. The last remark he was heard to make, by his daughter, shortly before his death, was, that "the first step towards philosophy is incredulity."

Born at Langres, in Champagne, 1713; **died** in Paris, 1784.

DIDIER-LA-SEAUVE, ST., *saï'-ove*, a town and parish of France, in the Upper Loire, 14 miles from Yessengeaux. **Manf.** Silks. **Pop.** 5,000.

DIDIUS JULIANUS, M. SALVIUS SEVERUS, *did'-ius ju-li-aï'-nus*, a Roman emperor, who was consul in 179. He purchased the imperial diadem of the soldiers at an enormous rate, in 193; but did not pay the sum agreed upon, and made himself odious by his luxurious and extravagant habits. Shortly afterwards, however, Severus was declared emperor by the prætorian bands, and Didius was slain, having reigned only sixty-six days.

Born at Milan, 133; **died** 193.

DIDO, or ELISSA, *dï'-do*, queen and founder of Carthage, was the daughter of Belus, king of Tyre. She married Sichæus, priest of Hercules, who, for the sake of his riches, was murdered by Pygmalion, her brother, and the successor of Belus. Dido, disconsolate at the loss of her husband, sailed with a number of Tyrians, and settled on the coast of Africa, where she purchased a tract of land, on which she built a citadel called Byrsa. This place soon increased, and her domains extended. Hiarbas, king of Mauritania, wooed her; but she rejected his suit; when he threatened to invade her territories. She requested three months to reconsider her refusal, and, in the interval, caused a funeral pile to be erected, on which she stabbed herself in the presence of her subjects. Virgil and Ovid have represented this action as the effect of grief, occasioned by the departure of Æneas, of whom she was enamoured.

Lived in the 9th century B.C.

DIDOT, FRANÇOIS, *de-do*, the founder of a family of French printers, distinguished for the elegance and correctness of the works produced by them. The firm was established more than 150 years since, and still exists with increasing reputation. His descendants were all men of marked ability.

Born 1689; **died** 1757.

DIDRON, ADOLPHE NAPOLÉON, *dï-drawng*, one of the greatest modern French students of mediæval Christian art, who made himself familiar with all the remarkable mediæval monuments in France and Greece. In 1848 he lectured on Christian iconography in Paris, and, afterwards, became editor of the "Annales Archéologiques." His principal work, however, is his "Iconographie Chrétienne," a portion of which has been translated into English by Mrs. Millington.

Born at Hauteville, 1806.

DIE, *de*, a town of France, on the Drôme, in the department Drôme, 30 miles from Grenoble. It is finely situated and strongly fortified. The cathedral, Calvinistic church, the bishop's palace, now used for public purposes, and an old Roman gate, are the chief structures of interest. **Manf.** Silks, woollens, paper, and leather. **Pop.** 3,300.

DIE, ST., *dé-ai*, a town and parish of France, in the department of Vosges, on the Meurthe, 25 miles N.E. of Epinal. There are an old cathedral church, and various educational institutions. **Manf.** Cotton-spinning, iron, and wire-works. In its neighbourhood are marble-quarries and copper-mines. **Pop.** 9,400.

DIEBITSCH-SABALKANSKI, HANS KARL, *dé'-bitsh*, a Prussian, who entered the military service of Russia, and in 1805 was wounded at Austerlitz. After the battle of Friedland, he rose to the rank of captain, and subsequently became major-general. He fought at the battle of Lutzen, and was at that of Dresden. In 1814 he opposed the hesitation of the allies to march on Paris, for which the emperor Alexander bestowed on him the order of St. Alexander Newski. In 1820, he became chief of the imperial staff of Alexander, whom he attended on his death-bed at Taganrog. In the war with Turkey in 1828-9, he took Varna, and greatly extended his reputation by making the passage of the Balkan, for which the surname of Sabalkanski was conferred upon him. He advanced to Adrianople, when the treaty of that name was signed, and which saved his army. In 1831 he was sent to quell the insurrection in Poland, and fought the battle of Ostrolenka. Thence he transferred his head-quarters to near Pultusk, where he died of cholera.

Born at Grossleippe, in Silesia, 1780; **died** 1831.

DIEBURG, *dé'-boorg*, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the right bank of the Gersprenn, 10 miles N.E. of Darmstadt. **Manf.** Steel and tin ware, feather, paper, and oil. Five annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,100.

DIEFFENBACH, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, *deef-fen-bok*, Prussian surgeon, who at first studied theology, but in 1816 adopted the medical profession. He attained the highest distinction as an operator, and introduced the practice of cutting the muscles for the cure of squinting and stammering, and the mode of forming new noses and lips. His works are highly valued.

Born in Königsburg, 1792; **died** 1847.

DIEGO RAMIREZ ISLANDS, a rocky group in the South Pacific, S.W. of Cape Horn. **Lat.** 56° 25′ S. **Lon.** 68° 44′ W.

DIEGO, SAN, *de-aï'-go*, a harbour in the Pacific, in Upper California. There are two towns, the old, or Spanish, and the new town. A considerable trade is carried on. **Pop.** 2,300. **Lat.** 32° 45′ N. **Lon.** 117° 8′ W.

DIEKIRCH, *dée'-kirk*, an old town of Holland, in the grand duchy of Luxemburg, on the left bank of the Saner, 17 miles N. of Luxemburg. There is a trade in cloth, leather, and gypsum. **Pop.** 4,400.

DIEMEN, ANTON VAN, *dé'-men*, governor of the Dutch E. India possessions, first went to

India as an accountant, in the employ of his government. In 1625 he became a member of the supreme council, and in 1631 returned to Holland as commander of the India fleet; but the year following, went out again as director-general. Subsequently becoming governor-general, he greatly extended the Dutch interest in the East. In 1642 he sent Abel Tasman on a voyage to the south; the consequence of which was, the discovery of the island called after him Van Diemen's Land; but which name was changed, at the desire of the colonists, to Tasmania.

Born at Kuilenberg, 1593; died 1645.

DIEMEN'S LAND, VAN. (*See* TASMANIA.)

DIEPENBECK, ABRAHAM VAN, *dé-pen-bek*, an eminent Dutch painter, of the Flemish school. He was a fellow-pupil of Vandyke in the school of Rubens, at Antwerp. He was one of the best scholars of his great master, and acquired a high reputation. In 1641 he was elected president of the Antwerp Academy, an office which he held as long as he lived. He designed chiefly for the booksellers, and his works on canvas are very scarce. In the churches of Antwerp there are several painted windows by him.

Born at Bois-le-Duc, 1607; died 1675.

DIEPPE, *dé-ep*, a seaport town of France, in the department Seine-Inférieure, at the mouth of the river Arques, on the English Channel. Its streets are tolerably regular; the Grand Rue, above a mile in length, runs parallel with the sea. The principal public edifices are the two Gothic churches, St. Jacques and St. Rémi; an old castle on the W. side of the town (now occupied as barracks), a college, theatre, public library, town-hall, and baths. The ramparts form a pleasant promenade, and the town proper communicates with a suburb called *Le Pollet*, by means of a flying-bridge. The harbour, though tolerably commodious, is narrow. It is defended by an old castle and modern citadel. Dieppe is one of the principal watering-places in France, and receives a large number of visitors in the bathing season. Manf. Linen, lace, paper, and ivory wares. Pop. 20,408.

DIES, ALBERT, *dees*, a German landscape painter and engraver. After gaining a slight knowledge of art in Hanover, he proceeded to Düsseldorf, and thence to Rome, where he took up his abode in the neighbourhood of Tivoli and Albano. Here he devoted himself to the study of the ever-varying aspects of nature; and, in Rome, published, in conjunction with several German artists, a set of landscape-etchings. He now married a Roman lady, and, in 1796, returned to Germany, taking up his residence in Vienna. Here he rose into fame; but from having accidentally taken some sugar of lead, by mistake, for a medicine, he was afflicted with a nervous debility, which forced him to resign the use of his pencil. He now applied himself to poetry, in the study of which he had always been more or less occupied, and to musical composition.

Born in Hanover, 1755; died at Vienna, 1822.

DIEST, *dé-est*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Brabant, on the Demer, 17 miles N.E. of Louvain. In has three parish churches and several chapels. Manf. Woollens, hosiery, beer, and gin. A large yearly horse fair is held. Pop. 8,000. This town was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1705, but retaken by the French, and dismantled in the same year. Recently it has been made a place of great strength by improved fortifications.

DIETRICH, CHRISTIAN WILHELM ERNST, *dé-treesh*, an eminent German artist, whose father was court-painter at Weimar, and from whom he received his first instructions in his art. In his 12th year he was sent to study at Dresden, and there, in his 18th, was presented to Augustus II., elector of Saxony and king of Poland, whose court-painter he became. He rose rapidly, and, subsequently, obtained the patronage of Augustus III. In 1763 he became one of the professors in the Academy of Arts at Dresden, and director of the school of painting in the porcelain-manufactory at Meissen.

Born at Weimar, 1712; died at Dresden, 1774.

DIETZ, *deetz*, a town of Nassau, on both sides of the Aar, near its junction with the Lahn, 21 miles N. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 3,000.

DIEU LE FIT, *dé-e(r) le(r) fe*, a town of France, in the department Drôme, 18 miles E. of Montelimart. Manf. Pottery, woollens, leather, and glass. It is the chief manufacturing town of the department. Pop. about 3,000. In the time of the religious troubles of France, this was a Protestant stronghold.

DIEUSE, or DUZE, *dé-e(r)se*, a town of Germany, in Lorraine, 26 miles N.E. of Nancy. Its principal public building is a communal college. Manf. Hosiery and linen goods. Its has several tanneries, and, in the neighbourhood, are mines of rock-salt. Pop. 3,800. Its site is said to be the *Decem Pagi* mentioned in Cæsar's Commentaries.

DIEZ, FREDRICH CHRISTIAN, *deez*, German philologist. He was educated at Giessen and Gottingen, but was glad to obtain employment, first as a domestic servant, and afterwards as a private teacher. In 1830 he was appointed professor of modern languages at Bonn. His researches have been principally in the direction of Romanic languages, or modern languages derived from the Latin, and his works are highly valued.

Born at Giessen, 1794.

DIGBY, SIR EVERARD, *dig'-be*, an English gentleman, who was visited by James I. at Belvoir Castle, and knighted by that sovereign, when on his way from Scotland to ascend the throne of England. He was involved in the gunpowder plot, for which he was executed. He pleaded guilty at his trial, and endeavoured to extenuate his crime by alleging conscience as his motive.

Born 1581; died 1606.

DIGBY, SIR KENELM, son of the above, was brought up in the Protestant religion, and educated at Gloucester Hall, Oxford, where he studied philosophy; after which he made the tour of Europe, and was absent two years in France, Spain, and Italy. On his return, he received the honour of knighthood. In the reign of Charles I. he was appointed to several posts, and on occasion of some difference between England and the Venetians, was dispatched with a fleet into the Mediterranean, and gained considerable reputation by his conduct. About 1636 he quitted the Church of England for that of Rome, and vindicated this change in a piece, entitled, "A Conference with a Lady about the Choice of a Religion." At the commencement of the civil war, he was imprisoned by the Parliament in Winchester House, during which time he wrote a compilation of Brown's "Religio Medici." In 1643 he regained his liberty, went to France, and, soon after, travelled into Holland to visit Descartes, with whom he established an intimate friendship. When Cromwell assumed the government, he ventured to visit his native country, and was frequent in his attendance at the court of the Protector. He also became a member of the Royal Society, and was one of the

council. He wrote "A Treatise on the Nature of Bodies;" "On the Operations and Nature of Man's Soul;" and several other works. His autobiography was published in 1827. Sir Kenelme's wife was Venetia Anastasia Stanley, distinguished for her beauty, which he tasked his ingenuity to preserve, by the invention of cosmetics for her use. There is a portrait of her by Vandyke, in Windsor Castle.

Born 1603; **died** 1665.

DIGBY, JOHN, an English nobleman, who was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber to James I., who sent him ambassador to Spain. In 1618 he was made Lord Digby, and in 1621 sent ambassador to the emperor of Germany. In 1622 he was again sent to Spain to negotiate a marriage between Prince Charles and the Infanta, and, the same year, was created earl of Bristol. On his return, he and Buckingham preferred charges against each other in parliament, which ended without trial. When the civil war broke out, he went abroad, and died at Paris, 1653.—He wrote some poems.

Born at Coleshill, Warwickshire, 1580.

DIGBY, LORD GEORGE, an English nobleman, the son of the above, received his education at Oxford. He became a member of the Long Parliament, wherein he, at first, opposed the court, but afterwards joined the royal party, and was expelled. He exerted himself in the service of Charles I., and when that monarch was put to death, his lordship was exempted from pardon, when he went abroad. At the Restoration he was made knight of the Garter. In 1663 he impeached Lord Clarendon in the "House." He wrote a play called "Elvira, or the Worst not always True," which was printed in 1667.

Born at Madrid, Spain, 1612; **died** at Chelsea, 1677.

DIGGES, SIR DUDLEY, *digs*, was educated at University College, Oxford. He was knighted by James I., who sent him ambassador to Russia; but in the parliament of 1621 he resisted the Court measures, and so continued to do in the next reign, for which he was sent to the Tower. In 1636 he was bought over by the grant of the mastership of the Rolls. He wrote,—1. "A Defence of Trade," 1615, 4to. 2. "A Discourse concerning the Rights and Privileges of the Subject," 4to. 3. "Speeches in Rushworth's Collections." 4. A collection of letters, which appeared after his death, under the title of the "Complete Ambassador."

Born 1583; **died** 1639.

DIGNANO, *de-na'-no*, a town of the Austrian empire in Illyria. It contains a collegiate church and an old monastery, now used as barracks. A large trade in wood is carried on, and the vine and olive are cultivated in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3,600.

DIGNE, *deen*, a town of France, in the department of Basse Alpes, on the Bléonne. **Manf.** Leather; and there is a trade in dried fruits, woollen and linen goods, hemp, honey, wax, cutlery, and kid-skins. There are hot saline springs in the vicinity. **Pop.** 4,500.

DIGOIN, *dé-goin*, a town of France, in the department Saône-et-Loire, on the Loire, at the head of the Canal du Centre. **Manf.** Earthenware, cutlery, and canvas bagging. There is a good transit trade, especially in wine. **Pop.** 2,500.

DIJON, *de-zhawng'*, an ancient walled city of France, and capital of the department of the Côte d'Or, and formerly capital of the dukedom of Burgundy, is situate in a beautiful plain on the right bank of the Ouche, 160 miles S.E. of Paris. The streets are regular and well paved, and the houses, in general, neat and commodious. The principal square, or Place Royale, is in the form of a horse-shoe, and contains the palace of justice, or house of assembly of the ancient parliament of Burgundy, and other buildings. There are a fine Gothic cathedral, built in the 13th century, with a spire 300 feet high; the noble Gothic church of Nôtre Dame, St. Michael's, a beautiful specimen of Renaissance architecture; a celebrated university; hospitals, prisons, public libraries, an orphan asylum, schools, and academies, and a fine theatre. The ramparts are planted, and form a very attractive promenade. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, linens, silks, hosiery, leather, chemicals, earthenware, and a beverage known as liqueur de Cassis, prepared from the black currant. **Pop.** 46,344.—This city was founded by the Romans, and is the birthplace of Bossuet, Crebillon, Piron, Rousseau, Guyton, and other celebrated men. In its neighbourhood the famous St. Bernard was born, to whom a bronze statue is erected in Dijon. It is a station on the Paris and Lyons Railway.

DILLENIUS, JOHANN JAKOB, *dil-lé'-ne-us*, an eminent German botanist, who, in 1721, accompanied Dr. Sherard to England, where he spent the remainder of his days. Soon after his arrival, he undertook a new edition of Ray's "Synopsis Stirpium Britannicarum," and was appointed the first botanical professor at Oxford, on Dr. Sherard's foundation. In 1735 the university admitted him to the degree of M.D. He published a work, entitled "Hortus Elthamensis," and a "History of Mosses."

Born at Darmstadt, 1687; **died** at Oxford, 1747.

DILLINGEN, *dil'-ling-en*, a town of Bavaria, in the province of Suabia, on the left bank of the Danube, 24 miles N.W. of Augsburg. It is surrounded by walls in a partially ruinous state, and contains several churches, chapels, a castle, and a residence for a bishop. It has also a lyceum, ecclesiastical seminary, and other schools, a town-house, hospital, and barracks. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, paper, and cutlery. **Pop.** 3,500.

DILMAN, *dil-man'*, a town of Persia, in the province of Azerbijan, 10 miles W. of the northern extremity of the lake Urumiyah. It is a modern town, well built, and surrounded by gardens and orchards. **Pop.** 15,000.

DIMITROWSK, *dim'-e-trofsk*, a town of Russia, on the right bank of the Oscheritza. **Pop.** 3,000.

DIMSDALE, THOMAS, *dimz'-dail*, a celebrated physician, who accompanied the duke of Cumberland in his expedition against the army of Prince Charles Stuart, as assistant-surgeon, and continued in that capacity till the surrender of Carlisle, when he returned to Hertford. In 1761 he commenced practice, and became celebrated by his successful mode of inoculating for the small-pox. In 1768, accompanied by his son, he went to Russia, and inoculated the empress and grand-duke, for which he was created a baron of the empire, physician to her majesty, and counsellor of state. A gratuity of £12,000 was given him for his journey, and a pension of £500 a year. In 1781 he again visited Russia, to inoculate the two sons of the grand-duke. The year preceding, he was elected member of parliament for Hertford, and again in 1784, on which he quitted practice. About this time he had the misfortune to lose the sight of both eyes by cataracts, from which he was relieved by Baron Wenzell. In 1790 he retired from parliament.

Born in Essex, 1712; **died** 1800.

DINAGEPORE, *din-a-ge-por'*, a district of British India, in the Bengal presidency, inclosed by Rungpoor, Purneah, Rajeshahy, Mymunsingh, and Boglipoor. It is level, and intersected by watercourses, producing two crops of rice a year. It grows, besides, cotton, wheat, barley, millet, sugar, pepper, and ginger. It also rears horses, sheep, cattle, goats, and swine. **Manf.** Silks, cottons, paper, leather, and pottery-ware. **Area**, 4,126 square miles. **Pop.** 1,514,346. **Lat.** between 24° 53′ and 26° 38′ N. **Lon.** between 82° 2′ and 89° 16′ E.

DINAGEPORE ("the abode of beggars"), the capital of the above district, 261 miles N. of Calcutta. **Pop.** 37,893. **Lat.** 25° 34′ N. **Lon.** 88° 33′ E.

DINAN, *dé-nang*, an old town of France, in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, 13 miles S. of St. Malo. It is situated on the summit of a steep hill on the Rance, inclosed by walls, and is defended by an old castle, which now serves as a prison. The boulevards are planted with trees, and are laid out in gardens, which afford agreeable walks. Its principal buildings are the beautiful cathedral of St. Sauveur, a town-hall, commercial college, concert-hall, and public library; and there are many picturesque old houses and arcades. **Manf.** Sailcloth, linen and cotton fabrics, shoes, hats, and leather. It has both beet-root factories and salt-refineries, besides a trade in hemp, thread, and linen. **Pop.** 7,000.—This place was often besieged during the middle ages; and, in 1373, was taken by Duguesclin, and, in 1379, by De Clisson.

DINANT, a town of Belgium, in the province of Namur, on the Meuse, 14 miles S. of Namur. Its principal buildings are the ancient and richly decorated church of Nôtre Dame, the town-house, once the palace of the princes of Liege, a college, hospitals, schools, and charitable institutions. There is a citadel, on a lofty hill overlooking the town. **Manf.** Hats, paper, woollens, cards, cutlery, vinegar, glass, and gingerbeer. It has marble-works, soap-works, salt-refineries, and breweries. **Pop.** 6,100.—This place was taken by Philip, duke of Burgundy, in 1466, when 800 of its inhabitants were taken by twos, tied back to back, and thrown into the Meuse. The town was also razed to the ground; but in 1493 it was rebuilt. In 1554 and 1675 it was again taken by the French.

DINAPOOR, *din-a-por'*, a town and military station of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, on the Ganges, 10 miles above Patna. **Pop.** 28,000.

DINARCHUS, *di-nar'-kus*, an orator of Greece, who established himself at Athens, and there received large sums of money for the composition of orations, which, as a foreigner, he was unable, himself, to speak. Accused of taking bribes from the enemies of Athens, he went into voluntary exile, about 340 B.C., but was recalled, after an absence of fifteen years. Three of his orations, only, have come down to us, and are in Stephens's Collection, 1575.

DINARIC ALPS, *di-nar'-ik*, a portion of the Alpine system, which connects the Julian Alps with the branches of the Balkan, in Turkey. (*See* ALPS and BALKAN.)

DINDIGUL, *din-di-gul'*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, 160 miles N.E. of Cape Comorin. There is a fortress of considerable strength. **Manf.** Woollen fabrics, muslins, cotton, and paper. **Pop.** 14,182.

DINGLE, *din'-gel*, a seaport in county Kerry, with a harbour, on the west coast of Ireland. Many of the houses are in the Spanish style, with stone balconies. Corn and butter are exported to Liverpool. **Pop.** 2,251.

DINGLE BAY, on the coast of Kerry, between Dunmore Head on the north and Brae Head on the south, 18 miles wide, and 24 miles long.

DINGWALL, *ding'-wawl*, a town and parliamentary burgh of Scotland, in the county of Ross. The town is pleasantly situate at the head of the Firth of Cromarty, where it is joined by the Peffer, 11 miles N.W. of Inverness. **Pop.** 2,125.

DINKELSBUHL, *din'-kels-bool*, a town of Bavaria, surrounded with a high wall, towers, and ditches. It has manufactures of woollen, fustian, stockings, straw hats, paper, and leather. **Pop.** 5,200.

DINOCRATES, *di-nok'-ra-tees'*, an architect of Macedonia, who rebuilt the temple of Diana at Ephesus, which had been burnt by Erostratus, extended and beautified Alexandria, at the command of Alexander the Great, and was called into Egypt by Ptolemy Philadelphus. To him, as well as to others, has been ascribed the gigantic project of cutting Mount Athos into the form of a statue, holding a city in one hand, and in the other, a basin, into which all the waters of the mountain should empty themselves.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

DINWIDDIE, *din-wid'-de*, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 616 square miles. **Pop.** 32,870. The capital is Dinwiddie Court House.

DIOCLETIAN, CAIUS VALERIUS, *di-o-klé'-she-an* (surnamed Jovius), a Roman emperor, born of an obscure family, and raised from a common soldier to the rank of general. On the death of Numerian, in 284, he was chosen emperor. He took Maximian to be his colleague, and created two subordinate emperors, Constantius and Galerius, whom he styled Cæsars. He was a great commander, and a patron of learning; but, in 303, stained his reign by a persecution of the Christians. He renounced the crown in 305, and retired to Salona, where he died.

Born at Diocles, in Dalmatia, about 245; **died** 313.

DIODATI, GIOVANNI, *de-o-da'-te*, theologian, member of a noble Italian family. He adopted the Protestant faith when young, went to Geneva, and his talents were so remarkable that at the age of 21 he was appointed professor of Hebrew. In 1608 he became a pastor of the Reformed Church, and in the following year professor of theology. He was one of the authors of the articles of the Synod of Dort; translated the Scriptures into Italian and French, and gained a great reputation as a preacher.

Born at Lucca, 1576; **died** 1649.

DIODORUS SICULUS, (of Sicily), *dī-o-dor'-us sik'-u-lus*, a Greek historian, who travelled in Asia and Europe, and lived several years in Rome, where he produced his Historic Library, or a Universal History, in 40 volumes, which contained the history of the world, from the creation to 60 B.C. Unfortunately, of these, only 15 books and a few fragments remain. Though his chronology is erroneous, and there are many great defects in his writings, they are, nevertheless, extremely valuable, containing, as they do, facts to be met with in no other collection.

Lived in the 1st century B.C.

DIOGENES, *di-odj'-e-neez'*, a Cynic philosopher, who being forced to leave his native country with his father, who was accused of coining false money, went to Athens, and applied himself to the study of philosophy under Antisthenes, the founder of the Cynics. He carried the austerities of his sect to a great extreme, wearing a coarse ragged cloak, living on the meanest food, and lodging under porticoes and other public places. It is said that he also took up his residence in a tub, and that this became his favourite abode. On a voyage to the island of Ægina, he fell into the hands of pirates, who sold him as a slave. His master, however, made him free, and entrusted him with the education of his children. At Corinth he was visited by Alexander the Great, who, on approaching him, said, "I am Alexander the king;" to which the other replied, "And I am Diogenes the Cynic." The monarch then asked him if he could render him any service: "Yes," said he, "not to stand between me and the sun." The independence of mind shown by the philosopher, struck the king, and he said, "If I were not Alexander, I would be Diogenes." There is a story that, being questioned why he carried a lantern in the daytime, he said he was looking for an honest man. He is supposed to have died at Corinth in the public street, where he calmly awaited his end, and a public funeral was decreed him by the Athenians. The people of Sinope erected statues to his memory.

Born at Sinope, a city of Pontus, 414 B.C.; **died** 323 B.C.

DIOGENES, surnamed the Babylonian, a Stoic philosopher, a disciple of Chrysippus, and the successor of Zeno as teacher of philosophy. He accompanied Carneades and Critolaus on the embassy from Athens to Rome. His works are lost.

Lived about 200 B.C.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS, *la-er'-shee-us*, a Greek historian, who wrote "The Lives of the Philosophers," in 10 books.

Born at Laerta, in Cilicia; **died** 222.

DIOGENES APOLLONIATES, *a-pol-lo'-ne-a'-tees*, a Greek natural philosopher, who maintained that air, with an intellectual energy is the primal element of all things.

Lived in the 5th century B.C.

DIOMEDE ISLANDS, in Behring's Strait, between the most westerly point of America and the most easterly of Asia. Their names are Fairasey, Krusenstern, and Ratmanoff. **Lat.** (central point), 65° 46′ N. **Lon.** 168° 55′ W.

DIOMEDES, *di-o-mé'-dez*, in Homeric legend, son of Tydeus and Deiphyle, was king of Ætolia, and one of the bravest of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. He often engaged Hector and Æneas, and wounded Mars and Venus in battle. In the famous games instituted by Achilles, he gained the prize in the chariot race, and defeated Ajax in single combat. He went with Ulysses to steal the Palladium from the temple of Minerva, in Troy, and assisted in murdering Rhesus, king of Thrace, and carrying away his horses. On account of his wife's infidelity, he went to Italy, and built a city, which he called Argyrippa, and married the daughter of Daunus, the king of the country. He died there in extreme old age, or, according to a certain tradition, he perished by the hand of his father-in-law. His death was greatly lamented by his companions, who, in the excess of their grief, were changed into birds resembling swans.

DIOMEDES, in Greek legend, a king of Thrace, a son of Mars and Cyrene, who fed his horses with human flesh. It was one of the labours of Hercules to destroy them, and, accordingly, the hero, attended with some of his friends, attacked Diomedes, and gave him to be devoured to his own horses, which he had fed so barbarously.

DION, *di'-on*, a celebrated patriot of Syracuse, who was the disciple and friend of Plato, when that philosopher was at the court of Dionysius, whose daughter, Arete, Dion married. Being afterwards ill-treated and banished his country by Dionysius, he resolved upon revenge, and, with a small force, landed in Sicily during the absence of Dionysius, and entered Syracuse in triumph. The tyrant, informed of this, hastened to Sicily, and made a violent assault on the citadel, in defending which Dion was wounded. Being supplanted by Heraclides, the commander of the Syracusan fleet, who had defeated that of Dionysius, Dion retreated to Leontium, whence he was recalled when the city was besieged by another force sent against it by Heraclides. He relieved the place, pardoned his enemies, and retired to a private station. In a subsequent conspiracy he fell by assassination.

Died 353 B.C.

DION CASSIUS COCCEIANUS, a Bithynian historian, whose father was proconsul of Cilicia, whence Dion went to Rome; and here his pleadings recommended him to notice, leading him, at length, to the office of consul, which he twice held. He wrote in Greek the "History of Rome," from the building of the city to the reign of Alexander Severus, the greatest part of which, however, is lost.

Born at Nicæa, in Bithynia, 155; **died** 225.

DION CHRYSOSTOMUS ("golden-mouthed"), Greek rhetorician, a native of Bithynia, who visited Rome, but having offended the Emperor Domitian, was compelled to fly. He returned after the death of that emperor, and obtained the favour of Nerva and Trajan. About eighty of his orations are extant in a complete form, and fragments of others.

Died 117.

DIONYSIUS I., *dī-o-nish'-e-us*, king or tyrant of Syracuse, who, from being a plain citizen, employed in a public office, became commander of the forces, overthrew the government, and assumed the title of "tyrant," equivalent to king, in 404 B.C. He gained several victories over the Carthaginians, and made successful inroads into Italy, and was the most powerful warrior and statesman of his age. Dionysius affected a taste for polite literature, and repeatedly contested the poetical prize at the Olympic games, without success, but gained several prizes at Athens. To raise money for his expeditions he plundered the temples, and committed dreadful cruelties. There is a legend, that being of a suspicious disposition, he caused a subterraneous prison to be so constructed as to carry, by tubes to his private apartment, every sound or speech uttered by its prisoners. A cave, known as "the ear of Dionysius," is still shown.

Born 430 B.C.; **died** 368 B.C.

DIONYSIUS II., the Younger, the son and successor of the above, whom he exceeded in cruelty, but whose equal he was not in policy. He sent for Plato to his court, profiting little, however, by the conversation of that philosopher. He banished his brother-in-law, Dion, and obliged his wife to marry again, which so enraged Dion, that he gathered an army, and drove the tyrant from Syracuse, B.C. 357. Dionysius returned about ten years afterwards, and was expelled by Timoleon; on which he fled to Corinth, where he died in great poverty.

Born 397 B.C.; **died** 343 B.C.

DIONYSIUS, historian and critic of Halicarnassus, in Caria, who was invited to Rome about 30 B.C., and there wrote his "Roman Antiquities," only eleven books of which are extant. He is esteemed for his impartiality, and particularly for his chronological accuracy. Besides this work, we have one written by him, entitled a "Companion," of some ancient historians, and another on the "Structure of Language."

Died 7 B.C.

DIONYSIUS, called the Tyrant of Heraclea, in Pontus, married the niece of Darius, and greatly enlarged his territories. He was, it is said, of a most corpulent habit, so that it was impossible to awake him without piercing his flesh with pins.

Born 359; **died** 304 B.C., aged 55.

DIONYSIUS (the Areopagite), a native of Athens, and a member of the Areopagus, where he sat when St. Paul was brought before him, and made his famous speech respecting the "unknown God," which was the means of the conversion of Dionysius. According to some accounts, he was consecrated bishop of Athens, and suffered martyrdom. There were printed at Antwerp, in 1634, 2 vols. purporting to be his works; but their authenticity is questionable.

Died 95.

DIONYSIUS, surnamed the Little, from his short stature, a Romish monk, who drew up a body of canons, called "Collectio, sive Codex Canonum Ecclesiasticorum," translated from the Greek; he also compiled a body of decretals. To him is attributed the invention of the Victorian period, or chronological mode of computing the time of Easter.

Lived in the 6th century.

DIONYSIUS, ST., elected Pope, 259; and held a council against the Sabellians (a sect who held what were considered the heretical views of the Trinity).

Died 269.

DIOPHANTUS, *di-o-fan'-tus*, a mathematician of Alexandria, to whom is attributed the invention of algebra, which he probably derived from the Hindoos. Six books of his, on arithmetic, were published in Greek and Latin at Paris, in 1621.

DIOS-GYOR, *dé'-os-ge-or*, a town of Hungary, on the Sznikva, 60 miles N.W. of Debreczin. There are gold and silver mines in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 3,800.

DIOS, NOMBRE DE, *dé'-os*, a town of Mexico, on the road from the mines of Sombrerete to Durango, from which it is 50 miles distant. **Pop.** 7,000.

DIOS ZEGH, *zai*, a town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Er, 23 miles S.E. of Debreczin. Wine and tobacco are produced in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3,500.

DIOSCORIDES, PEDANIUS, *di-os-kor'-i-dees'*, a physician and botanist of Greece, who wrote five books on the Materia Medica, containing the medical virtues of plants. These are the most abundant source from which we can draw a knowledge of the botanical attainments of the ancients.

Born at Anazarba, Cilicia, 40.

DIPPEL, JOHANN CONRAD, *dip'-pel*, a German physician, was the son of a clergyman, and at first studied theology at Giessen, and afterwards read medical lectures at Strasburg, which place he was compelled to leave in consequence of being engaged in a fatal brawl. He asserted that he had discovered the philosopher's stone, and other wonderful secrets. After rambling from place to place, he settled at Hamburg; but was given up to the Danish government for some freedoms he had taken in regard to the government of that country, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the island of Bornholm. After seven years' confinement, he was set at liberty, and, about the same time, was invited to Sweden, to attend the king, who was dangerously ill. The influence of the clergy, however, procured his expulsion in 1727. He then went to Germany, and in 1733 gave out that he would not die till 1808; but the year following, he was found dead in his bed. He wrote a number of enthusiastic books, under the name of "Christianus Democritus." In the midst of his extravagancies, however, Dippel did some good. He made several useful discoveries; amongst others, those of the animal oil which goes by his name, and of Prussian-blue.

Born near Darmstadt, 1672; **died** 1734.

DIPPOLDISWALDE, *dip-pol'-dis-valdé*, a town of Saxony, on the right bank of the Weisseritz, 12 miles S.W. of Dresden. There are a fine Gothic church, a castle, and town house. Grinding stones are quarried in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 2,800.

DIRÆ, *dí'-re*, the daughters of Acheron and Nox, who persecuted the souls of the guilty. They are the same as the Furies, and some suppose they are called Furies in hell, Harpies on earth, and Diræ in heaven.

DIRCE, *dir'-se*, a woman whom Lycus, king of Thebes, married after he had divorced Antiope. In consequence of her cruelties to Antiope, she was tied by Amphion and Zethus, the sons of Antiope, to the tail of a wild bull, and dragged over rocks, thus dashing her nearly to pieces. The gods, pitying her fate, changed her into a fountain, in the neighbourhood of Thebes.

DIRK-HARTOG ISLAND, *dirk har'-tog*, lies off the W. coast of Australia, and has a precipitous coast. It is 45 miles long, by 10 broad. **Lat.** 26° S. **Lon.** 113° E.

DIRMSTEIN, *dirm'-stine*, a town of Bavaria, 6 miles S.W. of Worms. It contains a castle, once the residence of the bishop of Worms. **Manf.** Earthenware. There is a sulphur spring in the vicinity. **Pop.** 2,000.

DIRSCHAU, *dir'-sho*, a fortified Prussian town, 20 miles S.E. of Dantzic, on the left bank of the Vistula. **Manf.** Leather. There are five annual fairs. **Pop.** 3,000.

DISAPPOINTMENT, ISLANDS OF, a group in the S. Pacific Ocean, so named by Commodore Byron, and discovered in 1765. **Lat.** 14° 5′ S. **Lon.** of the middle, 145° 4′ W.—The name also of several other islands and capes.

DISCO, *dis'-ko*, an island at the northern extremity of Davis Strait, separated by Weygat Strait from the coast of Greenland. There are coal-mines, stone quarries, and fisheries. The island belongs to Denmark. **Lat.** 69° 11′ N. **Lon.** 53° 20′ W.

DISCORDIA, *dis-kor'-de-a*, in Greek legend, a malevolent deity, daughter of Nox, and sister to Nemesis, the Parcæ, and Death. She was driven from heaven by Jupiter, because she was there the cause of continual quarrels. When the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis were celebrated, this goddess was not invited; and the neglect so irritated her, that she threw an apple into the midst of the gods, with the inscription of *Detur pulchriori*—"Let it be given to the most beautiful." This apple was the cause of the ruin of Troy, and of infinite misfortunes to the Greeks. She is represented with a pale

ghastly look, and her garment is torn. Her head is generally entwined with serpents, and she is attended by Bellona. She is supposed to be the cause of all the dissensions which arise upon earth, public as well as private. (*See* PARIS.)

DISCOVERY BAY, the name given to a large bay on the coast of New Guinea or Papua. (*See* PAPUA.)

DISCOVERY PORTS, a harbour of Oregon, on the W. coast of North America, stretching inland for 8 miles, and defended by Protecha Island.

DISMAL SWAMP, *dis'-mal*, a very large morass, covered with tangled reeds, bearing timber, and a thick undergrowth, nearly 30 miles in length, by about 10 broad, partly in Virginia, and partly in N. Carolina, United States, having an area of about 300 square miles. In it is Lake Drummond, 7 miles in length, and it is traversed by a canal named after it.

DISNA, *dis'-na*, a Russian town, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 109 miles N.E. of Minsk. A large trade is carried on. Pop. 5,300.

DISRAELI, ISAAC, *dis-rai'-le*, English author, was a descendant of a family of Spanish Jews, who, in the 15th century, fled from the religious persecutions in Spain, and settled in Venice, where they assumed the name of Disraeli, "which was never borne before or since, by any other family." The father of Isaac came to England in 1748, and made a fortune by commerce. Isaac was educated at Leyden and Amsterdam, and was intended for the pursuits of commerce, but having a strong aversion to that line of life, he was suffered to apply himself to literature, and, after some performances in the region of poetry and romance, he published, in 1791, a small volume entitled "Curiosities of Literature." The success of this volume stimulated him to pursue his researches in the same path, and the one had become six volumes, full of interesting matter. In 1795 appeared his "Essay on the Literary Character," which was succeeded, at various periods, by "Calamities of Authors," "Quarrels of Authors," an "Inquiry into the Political Character of James I.," "Literary Miscellanies," "Life and Reign of Charles I.," and a few other works. In 1841 he published his "Amenities of Literature," and, afterwards, amused the remainder of his days with revising what he had before written.

Born at Enfield, 1766; died at Bradenham, Buckinghamshire, 1848.

DISRAELI, BENJAMIN, the Right Honourable, statesman, novelist, and poet, the son of the preceding, at an early age discovered such precocity of talent as seemed to prognosticate future success in the paths of literature; but, after an education in a private school, he was placed in an attorney's office, where he continued for some time as a preparation to an appointment in a Government office, which, however, he did not obtain. In 1826 he became a contributor to a paper started in the Tory interest, and called *The Representative*. This paper lived only five months; but it seems to have had some effect upon the mind of Mr. Disraeli, in so far as to give it a political bias. In 1828 appeared his novel of "Vivian Grey," which was, at various times, succeeded by "Contarini Fleming," "The Young Duke," "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy," "The Rise of Iskander," "Henrietta Temple," "Venetia," "Coningsby," "The Sibyl," and "Tancred." Besides these, he produced, in 1834, a quarto poem, entitled "The Revolutionary Epic;" and, in 1839, "Alarcos, a Tragedy." He also wrote some pamphlets, and a biography of Lord George Bentinck. Whilst thus actively engaged in the world of letters, he was continually before the public as a politician. In this character, however, he did not figure so satisfactorily as in that of a writer of fiction. After travelling in Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Syria, between the years 1829 and 1831, he returned, and stood for the representation of the borough of Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, in the interest of the radical reforming party. He was unsuccessful, but nothing daunted; and, in 1833, he came forward in the same interest as a candidate for Marylebone. Here he was again unsuccessful, notwithstanding that he declared himself the friend of triennial parliaments and of vote by ballot. Having failed as a Radical, he, in 1835, came forward as a Conservative candidate for the borough of Taunton. He was still unsuccessful; but, in 1837, as a Conservative, he was returned member for Maidstone. His first speech in the House was, like his first attempts at political representation, a complete failure. His speech was laughed at throughout, and he was compelled to sit down before it was finished. This, however, he did not do until he had said, "I have begun, several times, many things, and often have succeeded at last. I shall sit down now; but the time will come when you will hear me." These words proved prophetic. The time did come when he was listened to, with the most anxious eagerness. By marriage with the wealthy widow of Mr. Lewis, who had been his colleague in the representation of Maidstone, he became independent in position, and by 1841 he was recognised as the leader of "the Young England party." Between that year and 1846 his attacks upon Sir Robert Peel were as frequent, as they were often brilliant and severe. He was then member for Shrewsbury, and, in 1847, was elected member for Buckinghamshire. In 1848 his friend Lord George Bentinck died, when he became leader of the old Tory or Protectionist party in the House of Commons. In 1852 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Derby, but, in the same year, that administration fell upon his own budget. In 1858 Lord Derby again came into power, and Mr. Disraeli was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in 1859 introduced a measure of Parliamentary reform, the rejection of which led to the resignation of the Ministry. On the return of the Earl of Derby to power in 1866, Mr. Disraeli resumed his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and carried the Reform Act of 1867. The Earl's health failing, he retired in February, 1868, and Mr. Disraeli succeeded him as Premier, and his wife was created a peeress as Viscountess Beaconsfield. The Ministry resigned in the following December; but Mr. Disraeli returned to power in 1874. In 1876 he was raised to the peerage as Earl of Beaconsfield. His party having suffered a defeat by the General Election of 1880, he resigned office.

Born at Islington, London, 1805. Died 1881.

DISS, *diss*, a town of Norfolk, on the north side of the Waveney, 18 miles S.W. of Norwich. St. Mary's Church is a large and handsome Gothic structure, and there are several other places of worship. Manf. Brushes, yarn, and hosiery. Pop. 3,164.

DITMARSH, *dit'-marsh*, a flat district belonging to the duchy of Holstein, and lying between the Eider and the Elbe. Area, 500 square miles. Pop. 75,000.

DITTERS VON DITTERSDORF, KARL, *dit'-ters*, Austrian musical composer, almost unrivalled among his countrymen in comic opera.

He was also successful in the serious style, and an oratorio "Esther" obtained for him a patent of nobility.

Born at Vienna, 1739; died 1799.

DITTFURT, *dit'-furt*, a Prussian town, 27 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, on the right bank of the Bode. There are breweries, tanneries, and distilleries. Pop. 2,200.

DITTON, HUMPHREY, *dit-ton*, English mathematician, who took orders in the Church, but afterwards devoted himself entirely to mathematics. He was thought highly of by Sir Isaac Newton.

Born at Salisbury, 1675; died 1715.

DIU, *de'-u*, a fortified seaport-town of Hindostan, situate on an island off the S. coast of the Guzerat peninsula. It belongs to the Portuguese. Pop. 11,000. Lat. 20° 43′ N, Lon. 71° 3′ 2″ E.

DIVEN, *de'ven*, a market-town of Hungary, 20 miles from Altshol. Manf. Glass, chiefly. Pop. 2,000.

DIVIATICUS, *di-vi-at'-i-cus*, a chief of the Ædui, mentioned by Cæsar and Cicero. He belonged to the order of the Druids, and is supposed to have possessed occult knowledge.

Lived in the 1st century B.C.

DIVINI, EUSTACHIUS, *de-ve'-ne*, an Italian who distinguished himself by his skill in grinding telescope-glasses. In this, however, he was soon outstripped by Huygens, who introduced such improvements as enabled him to discover Saturn's ring. Divini contested the truth of this, Huygens replying and Divini rejoining.

Born 1620; died 1664.

DIVIS, *de-ve*, an old district of France, in the province of Dauphiné. It was ceded, in 1414, by Louis de Poitiers to Charles VI.

DIXAN *dix'-an*, a town of Abyssinia, kingdom of Tigré. Lat. 15° N. Lon. 39° 32′ E.

DIXMUDE, *dees'-mood*, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the right bank of the Yser. There is a large and handsome Gothic church, with a beautiful rood screen. The chief trade is in agricultural produce, especially butter. Pop. 4,000.

DIXON'S ENTRANCE, a strait on the N.W. coast of North America, between the Prince of Wales Archipelago and Queen Charlotte Island. It is about 100 miles in length.

DIZFUL, *diz'-ful*, a city of Persia, on the river of the same name, here crossed by a bridge of 20 arches, 30 miles from Shuster. It is the capital and chief mart of the province of Khuzistan. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 32° 10′ N. Lon. 48° 34′ E.

DIZIER, ST., *de'-ze-ai*, a town of France, on the Marne, and in the department Haute-Marne, 10 miles N. of Vassy. It is tolerably well built, and has a church, town-house, commercial college, and court of commerce. Manf. Cotton, and iron goods, with a trade in timber and iron. Boat building is carried on. Pop. 7,500.—The emperor, Charles V., besieged and took this place in 1544; and in its neighbourhood Napoleon defeated the allies, in two battles fought January 27 and March 27, 1814.

DJAGARAGA, *ja-ga-ra'-ga*, a town of Java, 48 miles S.E. of Samarang. There is an elegant mosque. A trade is carried on in rice, cotton, thread, and wool. Pop. 6,000.

DJEMILAH, *je-mil'-la*, an ancient city of Algeria, 50 miles W. of Constantine. There are extensive and very interesting remains of the old Roman city.

DJEZZAR, *jez'-zar*, ("butcher,") the name given to Achmed Pasha, the Turkish governor of Acre, when besieged by Napoleon. He gave money for every head of a Frenchman brought to him, and executed his wives, several at a time, without the slightest compunction, if they offended him. He was originally a slave and rose to command by a series of murders and treacheries.

Born in Bosnia, 1735; died at Acre, 1804.

DJOKJOKARTA, *jok'-jo-kar'-ta*, a Dutch residency of Java, near the middle of the S. coast of that island. It is fertile and abounding in forests of teak-wood; and producing rice, coffee, and tobacco in abundance. Pop. 326,000.

DJOKJOKARTA, chief town of the above settlement, is the seat of a Dutch resident, and a native sultan, who has a guard of armed young females, from amongst whom he frequently selects his wives. Pop. 90,000.

DJOWF, *jouf*, the chief place of a fertile district of the same name, in the N.W. of Arabia. The houses are interspersed among large gardens Pop. 17,000.

DMITROV, *me'-trof*, an old town of Russia, on the Takhrama, an affluent of the Volga, 40 miles N. of Moscow. There are a college and seven churches. Manf. Silk, cotton goods, and leather. Pop. 8,000.

DNIEPER, *ne'-per*, anciently the Borysthenes, a large river of European Russia, rising in a marsh in the forest of Walchonski, in the north of the government of Smolensk, and after a course of more than 1,000 miles, falling into the Black Sea on its northern side, between Oczakov and Kinburn. Its principal affluents are the Berezina, Druz, Bug, Pripet, Poj, Desna, Soula, Koral, and Samara. Below Ekaterinoslav, there are many rapids.

DNIESTER, *nees'-ter*, the ancient Tyras, a large river of Europe, which has its source in a lake amid the Carpathian mountains, in Austrian Galicia, and, after a winding course of 600 miles, chiefly through the south of Russia, empties itself into the Black Sea between Ovidiopol and Akerman. Its principal affluents are the Botna, Stry, Reout, Podhora, and Sered.

DOAB, *do-ab'*, a word derived from the Sanskrit, applied to a country between two rivers. It is especially given to the tract of British India, between the Ganges on the N.E., and the Jumna, on the S.W., about 500 miles long and 55 miles broad.

DOBBERAN, *dob'-be-ran*, a town of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, three miles from the Baltic. It has a sea-bathing establishment, and is much frequented for the sake of its mineral springs and baths. Pop. 4,000.

DOBELL, SYDNEY, *do'-bel*, English poet, son of a wine merchant of Cheltenham. In 1850 he published "The Roman," a long poem, which at once attracted great attention. This was followed by "Balder," "Sonnets on the War," and other poems, displaying great energy and beauty of language, with, in some passages, an over-vivid imagination. He was one of the writers satirically described as the "spasmodic poets," but a man of unquestionable genius.

Born in London, 1824; died 1874.

DÖBELN, *de(r)'-beln*, a town of Saxony, 35 miles S.E. of Leipsic. It stands on an island formed by the Mulde, and has two churches, an hospital, and several schools. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, and cotton goods, brass-ware, and hats. **Pop.** 10,000.

DOBEREINER, JOHANN WOLFGANG, *do-be-ri'-na*, German chemist, who, having for a short time engaged in trade, was appointed professor at Jena in 1810. He made several important discoveries, and published treatises on chemistry.
Born at Hof, 1780; **died** 1849.

DOBRENTEI, GÁBOR, *do-bren'-ti*, Hungarian poet and antiquary, who, when a youth, established a society for the study of the Hungarian language and literature, and afterwards studied at Leipsic. He afterwards settled at Pesth, where he held various civil offices. He attempted to establish the Hungarian Academy, of which he became secretary in 1831. His greatest work is the "Ancient Monuments of the Hungarian Language;" and he translated Molière, Shakspeare, Schiller, and wrote biographies, odes, and other poems.
Born at Nagy-Szöllos, 1786; **died** 1851.

DOBROWSKI, JOSEPH, *do-brow'-ske*, Hungarian philologist, who, at the age of 19, entered the order of Jesuits. Between 1780 and 1787 he edited a critical journal of Bohemian and Moravian literature, which was stopped by the authorities. He wrote numerous works on the Bohemian language and the Slavonic dialects. His last years were clouded with insanity.
Born near Raab, 1755; **died** 1829.

DOBRUDSCHA, or **DOBRUSKA**, *do-brood'-ska*, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles from Königgratz. **Pop.** 2,500.

DOBRUDSCHA, the north-eastern portion of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, having Wallachia on the W., Moldavia on the N., and the Black Sea on the E. It is low, sterile, and destitute of water. Anciently this region, known as Scythia Minor, was crossed from the Black Sea to the Danube by the wall of Trajan. This was one of the theatres of the Russian war of 1854-56.

DOBSCHAU, TOPSCHAU, or DOBSINA, *dob'-sho*, a town of Hungary, 14 miles N.W. of Rosenau. Copper, silver, iron, and cobalt are worked in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 5,400.

DOBSON, WILLIAM, *dob'-son*, an English painter, who imitated the manner of Vandyke, by whom he was introduced to Charles I. He painted both in history and portrait with great excellence.
Born 1613; **died** 1647.

DOCE, RIO, *do'-sai*, a river of Brazil, rising in the south of the province of Minas-Geraes, and, after a course of about 330 miles falling into the Atlantic, in **lat.** 19° 36′ S.

DOCHART, *dok'-art*, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which joins the Lochy at Killin, and carries off the surplus waters of a lake of the same name, 44 miles W. of Perth.

DOCKUM, *dok'-um*, a town of Holland, province of Friesland, on both sides of the Ee. It is surrounded by walls, and has good public buildings. **Manf.** Earthenware, salt, wool, beer, and gin. There is a large trade in cattle, flax, chicory, and shrimps. There are three cattle and horse fairs. **Pop.** 4,700.

DODD, WILLIAM, The Rev., *dod*, an unfortunate English divine, who studied at Cambridge, where he took the B.A. degree in 1750, and, in 1753, entered into orders. He soon became a popular preacher in the metropolis, and in 1766 he took the degree of LL.D., at which time he was chaplain to the king; in 1771 he published "Sermons to Young Men," and the year following, obtained the living of Hockloff, in Buckinghamshire. The rectory of St. George, Hanover Square, becoming vacant in 1774, he sent an anonymous letter to the chancellor's lady, offering £3,000 for the presentation. Being discovered as the writer of this letter, King George III. caused him to be struck out of the list of chaplains. On this he went abroad, and meeting his pupil, the earl of Chesterfield, at Geneva, that nobleman presented him with the living of Winge, in Buckinghamshire. This generosity he ill requited; for, being of an extravagant disposition, and more expensive in his habits than his income would allow, he forged Lord Chesterfield's name to a bond for £4,200, in the hope of being able to take it up before it was due; but the fraud was discovered, and he was tried, convicted, and hanged at Tyburn. He published a translation of the poems of Callimachus; four volumes of "Sermons on the Miracles and Parables;" "A Collection of Poems;" "Reflections on Death," 12mo; "Comfort for the Afflicted," 8vo; and after his death appeared his "Thoughts in Prison," with his life prefixed. He also selected the "Beauties of Shakspeare," which he interspersed with criticisms throughout the body of the volume.
Born at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, 1729; **died** 1777.

DODDRIDGE, PHILIP, D.D., *dod'-ridj*, an eminent dissenting divine, who, after several preferments, settled at Northampton, as minister and tutor, and acquired a great and merited reputation by his learning, candour, and piety. Many eminent persons were educated under him, and he held friendly relationships and correspondence with the greatest dignitaries of the established church. Being of a consumptive habit, he went to Bristol, to endeavour to improve his health; but finding little or no benefit from the change, he went to Lisbon, where he died. He published a number of excellent works, the principal of which are, his "Family Expositor on the New Testament," the "Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," of which numerous editions have been printed; the "Life of Colonel Gardiner;" and "Sermons on the Evidences of Christianity."
Born in London, 1702; **died** 1751.

DODDRIDGE, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 10,552. The capital is West Union.

DODGE, *dodj*, a county in Wisconsin, U.S. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 45,931. The capital is Juneau.

DODGE, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Pop.** 11,344.

DÖDIBERG, *do-dé'-bairg*, a summit of the Swiss Alps, 17 miles from Glarus, having an elevation of nearly 11,900 feet.

DODINGTON, GEORGE BUBB, Lord Melcombe Regis, *dod'-ing-ton*, politician and diarist. He belonged to a wealthy family of Dorsetshire named Bubb, entered Parliament for Winchelsea in 1715, and soon afterwards went as envoy to Spain. In 1720 he became possessed of a large estate, and took the surname of Dodington. He held office under Sir Robert Walpole, and afterwards attached himself to the party of the Prince of Wales. He frequently changed sides, office and emoluments being the chief objects of his ambition, and in 1761 was advanced to the peerage. He was the friend of many of the most distinguished men of his time, but was

remarkable for excessive vanity, amusingly displayed in his "Diary," published 22 years after his death.

Born 1691; died 1762.

DODONA, *do-do'-na*, a town of ancient Greece, in Epirus, or, according to others, in Thessaly. There was, in its neighbourhood, a celebrated oracle of Jupiter, supposed to be the most ancient of all Greece. According to tradition, it was founded by a dove, which, in company with another, took flight from Thebes, in Egypt, and alighted, one at the temple of Ammon, and the other at Dodona, where with human voice, it informed the natives that the surrounding ground should, in future, be endued with a prophetic spirit. Oracles were, therefore, in consequence, frequently delivered by the sacred oaks, and the doves which inhabited the place. The oracles of Dodona were generally delivered by women. The city of Dodona was destroyed 219 B.C., but afterwards restored, and existed until the 6th century.

DODONIDES, *do-don'-i-dees*, the priestesses who delivered oracles in the temple of Jupiter in Dodona.

DODSLEY, ROBERT, *dods'-le*, an author and bookseller, but who first figured in life as an apprentice to a Nottinghamshire stocking-weaver, and afterwards as footman. While in this station, he published a volume of poems by subscription, entitled "The Muse in Livery." His next piece was a dramatic trifle called "The Toyshop," which had the approbation of Pope, and was brought upon the stage with so much success, that the author was enabled to start as bookseller in Pall-Mall, where he carried on an extensive business many years, and then left it to his brother. He also wrote the "King and Miller of Mansfield," which was followed by a sequel to it, named, "Sir John Cockle at Court." His greatest dramatic effort, however, was the tragedy of "Cleone," which was successfully brought out at Covent Garden theatre. He also produced a little book entitled "The Economy of Human Life," which, owing to a notion that prevailed that it was the production of the earl of Chesterfield, had a large sale. In 1760 he published select fables of Æsop and other fabulists; to which he prefixed an essay on fable. He also edited a valuable collection of poems by different authors, and a collection of plays. Mr. Dodsley was likewise the projector of the "Preceptor," a useful book for youth, and of "The Annual Register," a work of high and deserved reputation, which has been continued to the present day.

Born at Mansfield, 1703; died at Durham, 1764.

DODSWORTH, ROGER, *dods'-worth*, an English topographer, who collected the antiquities of Yorkshire, in 162 folio volumes, which are in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

Born in Yorkshire, 1585; died 1654.

DODWELL, HENRY, *dod'-wel*, a learned writer, who, after various vicissitudes, was, in 1688, appointed Camden professor of history at Oxford, but was deprived of that place in 1691, for refusing the oaths to King William, on which he retired to Cookham, and afterwards to Shottesbrooke, in Berkshire. In 1701 he published an account of the ancient Greek and Roman cycles, a quarto volume, of which Dr. Halley had a high opinion. His most famous book was on the "Natural Mortality of the Soul," which made a great noise, and was answered by several writers, particularly Dr. Samuel Clarke. He wrote and edited several other works.

Born at Dublin, 1641; died at Shottesbrooke, 1711.

DODWELL, HENRY, son of the above, was bred to the law, and was an active promoter of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. He wrote a pamphlet, but did not affix his name to it, entitled, "Christianity not founded on Argument," in which, under the pretence of friendship, he endeavoured to undermine the Christian religion. It was answered by Dr. Leland, Dr. Doddridge, and the author's brother William, who was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and became D.D., rector of Shottesbrooke, prebendary of Salisbury, and archdeacon of Berkshire.

Died 1742.

DOESBURG, *dees-burg*, a town of Holland, in the province of Gelderland, on the right bank of the Yssel. It is surrounded by walls with planted ramparts. There are two large churches and an arsenal. The trade is chiefly in agricultural produce, especially mustard. Pop. 4,400.

DOGGER BANK, *dog'-ger bank*, an extensive sandbank in the North Sea, between the coasts of Denmark and England, the W. extremity reaching nearly to Scarborough, Yorkshire, and the E. to within 60 miles of the coast of Jutland. It is about 320 miles long, and from 40 to 60 miles broad. The cod fisheries are important. In 1781 a naval conflict between the Dutch and English fleets was fought on the Dogger Bank. Neither could claim the victory.

DOGGET, THOMAS, *dog'-get*, the legator of "Dogget's coat and badge," was an Irish actor and dramatist, who excelled in the representation of comic characters, playing at Drury Lane theatre, and becoming joint manager of that house. He left a legacy to provide a coat and badge to be rowed for, from London bridge to Chelsea, by six watermen, yearly, on the 1st of August, the day of the accession of George I.

Died 1721.

DOGLIANI, *do-le-a'ne*, a town of northern Italy, on the left bank of the Rea, 12 miles N.E. of Mondovi. There are the remains of an old castle. Five annual fairs are held. Pop. 2,000.

DOGNACSKA, *dog-natch'-ska*, a mining town of Hungary, 40 miles S. of Temesvar. Copper and zinc are worked, some gold and silver ore found, and there is a quarry of white marble. Pop. 2,300.

DOGS, ISLE OF, or POPLAR MARSHES, *dogs*, a portion of the county of Middlesex, opposite Greenwich, formed by the windings of the Thames, 3½ miles from St. Paul's. It is not strictly an island, but a peninsula, at the neck of which are the West India Docks. There are several shipbuilding establishments. (*See* LONDON.)

DOKKUM. (*See* DOCKUM.)

DOKO, *do'-ko*, a region of tropical Africa, lying to the S. of Abyssinia, inhabited by a pigmy race of negroes. They are in a wild state, wearing no covering whatever, and subsisting on roots, honey, and reptiles. The men have no beards, and are supposed to be the pigmies of the ancients. Lat. 3° N. Lon. 37° E.

DOL, *dol*, a town of France, department Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles S.E. of St. Malo. The Gothic church is the finest in Brittany. The town was once strongly fortified, but the walls are now in a ruinous condition. Pop. 4,206.

DOLABELLA, P. CORNELIUS, *dol'-a-bel'-la*, the son-in-law of Cicero, who attached himself to Julius Cæsar, by whom he was made consul. On the death of Cæsar he obtained the government of Syria; but having slain Trebonius, the governo-

of Asia Minor, and one of Cæsar's assassins, he was declared an enemy of the republic. Cassius besieged him in Laodicea, where he killed himself, in the 27th year of his age.

Lived in the 1st century B.C.

DOLCE, CARLO, or CARLINO, *dol'-chai*, a painter of Florence, who attained great eminence as a painter of religious subjects. He was remarkable for grace, tenderness, and exquisite finish.

Born at Florence, 1616; died 1686.

DOLCEACQUA, *dol'-chai-ak'-wa*, a town of northern Italy, on the Nervia. The ruins of an old castle are in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2,000.

DOLE, *dole*, a well-built town of France, in the department of Jura, on the Doubs, 28 miles S.E. of Dijon. The principal buildings are the court of justice, the large cathedral of Notre Dame, two hospitals, and a theatre. It has also a public library, the remains of a castle built in the 12th century by Frederick Barbarossa, and the ruins of aqueducts, an amphitheatre and other Roman remains. Manf. Earthenware, hosiery, chemicals, and beer; and there are iron-smelting works and flour-mills. Pop. about 10,000. This place was founded by the Romans, and was the capital of Franche Comté, till it was united to France. It sustained several memorable sieges, and the fortifications were of great strength till 1674, when they were dismantled.

DOLGELLY, or DOLGELLEN, *dol-geth'-le* (the "dale of hazels"), a town of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, in a beautiful valley at the foot of Cader Idris. Its principal public edifices are a parish church, several dissenting chapels, a county-hall, gaol, market-house, and town-hall. Manf. Woollens, flannels, tweeds, and lamb and kid skins. Pop. 2,217. In 1404 Owen Glendower held a parliament here, and signed a treaty of alliance with Charles, king of France.

DOLLART BAY, or THE DOLLERT, *dol-lart'*, a large arm of the North Sea, extending between Hanover and the Netherlands, at the mouth of the river Ems. It is said to have been formed, in 1276, by an inundation of the sea, which swept away nearly 34 villages, and enlarged by another inundation in the 16th century.

DOLLINGER, JOHANN, JOSEPH IGNAZ VON, *dol'-len-ger*, German theologian, who studied at Würzberg and Bamberg, and entered the Roman Catholic priesthood in 1822. He distinguished himself as a writer on theological subjects, and from 1845 to 1847 represented the University of Munich in the Bavarian church. In 1848 he was elected a member of the National Parliament, and has since been regarded as the leader of the great German movement for the separation of Church and State, the surrender of the pope's temporal power, and the denial of the doctrine of Papal infallibility. He is a scholar of wide culture, and has published many historical and literary works, besides those of an entirely theological character.

Born at Bamberg, Bavaria, 1799.

DOLLOND, JOHN, *dol'-lond*, an eminent English optician, descended from French refugees, who, though put to the trade of silk-weaving, devoted himself to the study of astronomy, which led him to consider the means by which the power of the telescope might be improved. Commencing business as an optician with his eldest son Peter, he invented the achromatic object-glass, and succeeded in applying the micrometer to reflecting telescopes, and made many other improvements. He received the Copley medal of the Royal Society, of which, in 1761, he was elected a fellow. He was a good classical scholar, and modern linguist. The business founded by him still exists in St. Paul's Churchyard.

Born in Spitalfields, 1706; died 1761.

DOLO, *do'-lo*, a town of Italy, 12 miles W. of Venice, on the Brentano. There are many handsome villas in the vicinity. Pop. 3,600.

DOLOMIEU, DEODAT GUY DE, *do'-lo-me-u-(r)*, French geologist and mineralogist. He was one of the knights of Malta, but having killed an officer in a quarrel, was condemned to expulsion, but the pope obtained for him a pardon. He afterwards made scientific explorations in Italy, Sicily, the Tyrol, and Malta. He then served with Bonaparte in Egypt, but on his return was taken prisoner, and confined at Messina. Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Royal Society, interested himself successfully for his release, which he obtained in 1801. His principal works are, "Voyage to the Isles of Lipari in 1781;" "Memoir on the Earthquake of Calabria in 1783;" "On the Origin of the Basaltes;" "A Mineralogical Dictionary." He was commander of the Order of Malta, a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and also of the National Institute.

Born at Dolomieu (Isère), 1750; died 1801.

DOLOMITE ALPS. (*See* ALPS.)

DOLORES, *do-lor'-ais*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 24 miles S.W. of Alicante. Pop. 2,500, chiefly engaged in agriculture, rearing of silkworms, and the production of oil and wine.

DOLORES, NOSTRA SEÑORA DE LOS, a town of Mexico, 24 miles N.W. of Guanaxuato. Here, in 1810, commenced the troubles which ended in the independence of Mexico.

DOMBROWSKI or DABROWSKI, JAN HENRYK, *dom-brov'-ske*, a Polish general, who, in 1791, was engaged in the cause of the independence of his country against Russia and Prussia. Obliged to take refuge in France in 1796, he there formed a Polish legion, and had the command of it in the Italian campaign. In 1806, after the battle of Jena, he hastened to Poland, and there assembled a force of 30,000 men, which he united with Napoleon's army. In 1812, having made the greatest exertion to cover the retreat of the French from Moscow, he led the remains of his army beyond the Rhine. He was appointed, in 1815, commander of the cavalry, and senator of the new kingdom of Poland, but did not long enjoy these new dignities.

Born near Cracow, 1755; died 1818.

DOMENICHINO or DOMENICO ZAMPIERI, *do'-main-e-ke'-no*, an Italian painter, who studied in the school of the Caracci, where his fellow pupils, from his slowness, called him the "Ox." On this, one of his masters told them, that "this ox would in time make his ground so fruitful, that painting would be fed by what it produced." The prediction was verified. He was remarkably successful in frescoes, and was also deeply skilled in architecture, and filled the appointment of architect to Gregory XV.

Born at Bologna, 1581; died 1641.

DOMFRONT, *dom-front'*, a town of France, department of Orne, on the rock above the Varenne, 35 miles N.W. of Alençon. The town is ill-built and dirty. There are an ancient town and ruined castle. Pop. 4,800.

DOMINGO, SAN, *do-min'-go*, the capital of the Spanish part of the island of Hayti, in the W. Indies, and the first or oldest city in the Western world, at the mouth of the Ozama, which forms its

harbour. The plan of the city is quadrilateral, and it is wholly surrounded by a rampart. The houses are well-proportioned, with flat roofs, and a courtyard in the middle, with surrounding galleries inside, and balconies to the street. Its public buildings are a cathedral, which was finished in 1540; a barracks, in which is the arsenal; a palace, and several convents and nunneries. Its trade is very limited, the harbour being unfit for large ships. **Pop.** 15,000. **Lat.** 18° 29′ N. **Lon.** 69° 57′ W.

DOMINGO. (*See* HAYTI.)

DOMINIC, ST., DE GUZMAN, *dom'-e-neek*, a Spanish priest, who founded the order of the preaching friars called Dominicans, and, according to some authorities, the powerful Inquisition, but others declare that it existed before him, having been founded in 1184. He, however, was the first to receive from the pope the title of inquisitor-general. He instigated the terrible persecution of the Albigenses. He was canonised by Gregory IX.

Born at Calahorra, in Old Castille, 1170; **died** at Bologna, 1221.

DOMINICA, or **DOMINIQUE,** *dom'-e-nē'-ka*, an island in the British West Indies, belonging to the Leeward group, lying about 25 miles to the N. of Martinique. It is 29 miles long, with an average width of 16. The island is volcanic and mountainous, interspersed by many rich and beautiful valleys. Its loftiest summit attains an elevation of 5,314 feet, which, with the exception of Cuba, Hayti, and Jamaica, is higher than any of the other West India islands. It is well watered. The shores are little indented, and there are no harbours. Prince Rupert's Bay, at the N.W. end of the island, is safe and convenient.—**Pro.** Coffee, sugar, maize, cotton, cocoa, tobacco, timber, and cabinet wood. Poultry, game, and bees, are abundant. **Exp.** Sugar, coffee, rum, molasses, cane-juice, cacao, and copper-ore. **Pop.** 29,000. **Lat.** 15° 18′ N. **Lon.** 61° 29′ W.—*This island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was claimed alternately by England, France, and Spain; but ceded to Great Britain in 1763. In 1802, it again came into possession of France, but restored to England in 1814.*

DOMINICA, REPUBLIC OF, a state occupying the eastern portion of the island of Hayti. The republic was founded in 1843, but after 17 years of political anarchy reverted to Spain; but a revolt broke out in 1863, and a republic was again established. **Pop.** 136,500. (*See* HAYTI.)

DOMINICA, or **OBEVAHOA,** one of the Marquesas islands in the South Pacific Ocean. It is about 18 miles long and the same in breadth, very hilly, and well wooded. **Lat.** 90° 34′ S. **Lon.** 139° 4′ W.

DOMINIS, MARCUS ANTONINUS DE, *dom'-i-nes*, an ecclesiastic and mathematician, who, having studied at Loretto and Padua, became bishop of Segni, and afterwards archbishop of Spalatro; but having opposed the power of the Pope, and, as he stated, adopted Protestant doctrines, resigned those preferments and came to England in 1615, and was appointed by King James I. dean of Windsor. Very soon, however, he desired to return to the Catholic Church, and went to Rome, where he was charged with heresy, and imprisoned in the Castle of St. Angelo, where he died. Official condemnation being afterwards passed on him, his body was taken up and burned. He was possessed of considerable scientific knowledge, and wrote a treatise on the rainbow.

Born at Arba, in Dalmatia, 1566; **died** at Rome, 1624.

DOMITIAN, or **DOMITIANUS, TITUS FLAVIUS,** *do-mish'-e-an*, the son of Vespasian, and a Roman emperor, who obtained the imperial dignity on the death of his brother Titus, A.D. 81. The commencement of his reign seemed auspicious to the happiness of the Romans; but he soon discovered the wickedness of his disposition, and gave way to the most detestable crimes. He assumed the title of deity, murdered or banished almost every eminent Roman citizen, bribed the army, encouraged gladiatorial shows, in which he sometimes took part himself, taking care to be the victor and killing his wretchedly armed opponents, and amused himself in catching flies, and sticking them on a bodkin. His cruelties rendered him so odious that he was afraid of his own shadow. He was assassinated by conspirators encouraged by his wife Domitia.

Born 52; **died** 96.

DOMITIANUS, DOMITIUS, *do-mish'-e-ā'-nus*, general of Diocletian's army in Egypt. He caused himself to be proclaimed emperor at Alexandria in 286, and fell by violence two years afterwards.

Died 288.

DOMITZ, *dō'-mitz*, a fortified town of Mecklenburg Schwerin, Germany, at the confluence of the Elbe and the Elde. **Manf.** Linen. A good trade is carried on, and there are four annual fairs. **Pop.** 2,500.

DOMMEL, *dom'-mel*, a river of the Netherlands, rising in Belgian Limburg, and after a course of 45 miles, joining the Maas, 4 miles from Bois-le-Duc.

DOMO D'OSSOLA, *dō'-mo-dos'-so-la*, a beautifully-situated town of northern Italy, near the right bank of the Toса, which flows into Lago Maggiore, at the foot of the Simplon route. It is a favourite starting-place for tourists intending to visit the beautiful valley of the Southern Alps, or ascend the Simplon. **Pop.** 2,500.

DOMREMY-LA-PUCELLE, *dom'-rai-me*, a village of France, in the department of the Vosges, 7 miles N. of Neufchâteau. It was the birthplace of Joan of Arc, and has a monument to her memory.

DON, *don*, a river of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, rising in an elevated moor near the western border of the county, and, after a course of 78 miles, falling into the North Sea, 2 miles N. of Aberdeen.

DON, a river of the West Riding of Yorkshire, rising in the moors near Penniston, and, after a course of 55 miles, joining the Ouse at Goole. It communicates by canals with the Calder and the Trent.

DON, one of the largest rivers of European Russia, rising from a small lake in the government of Tula, and, after a winding course of about 900 miles, falling into the Sea of Azov by three mouths. In its course it receives about 80 smaller streams. It is united by canal with the Oka, an affluent of the Volga; and thus connects the Sea of Azov with the Caspian.

DON, a river of France, chiefly in the department Loire-Inférieure. After a course of about 40 miles, it unites with the Vilaine, 8 miles N.E. of Redon.

DON, Country of the Cossacks, a government of European Russia, between the governments of Voronez and Ekaterinoslav, and the province of the Caucasus and the Sea of Azov, and the governments of Saratov and Astrakan. **Pop.** 1,474,133. (*See* COSSACKS and RUSSIA.)

DONA MENCIA, *don'-na-men'-she-a*, a town of Spain, province of Cordova. **Manf.** Oil, flour, soap, and brandy. **Pop.** 4,300.

DONA, SAN, or FOSSO, *do'-na*, a town of N. Italy, on the Piave, 20 miles N.E. of Venice. **Pop.** 3,800.

DONABUE, *do-na-boo'*, a town of Pegu, British India, on one of the branches of the Irawaddy. **Lat.** 17° 10′ N. **Lon.** 95° 27′ E.—In 1825 the British were here repulsed by the Burmese, and again in 1853, when several officers were slain.

DONAGHADEE, *don-a-ha-de'*, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the Irish Channel, 18 miles N.E. of Belfast. It consists of two principal streets, intersected by narrow lanes, and has a harbour, with a lighthouse. The church is an ancient cruciform structure. It is the head of a coast-guard district. **Pop.** 2,664.—Many of the female inhabitants are employed in embroidering muslins, for the Glasgow houses, whilst others are engaged in flax-mills. A station on the Belfast and Northern Counties railway.

DONALDSON, JOHN WILLIAM, classical scholar and philologist, was the son of a wealthy merchant of Scotch descent, educated at the University of London and at Cambridge. Among other works he produced the "New Cratylus," the most erudite work on comparative philology published in this country; and the "Book of Jasher," which excited a very active theological controversy, increased by another book entitled "Christian Orthodoxy." He wrote various grammars, and translated several of the classic authors. His death was caused by too severe a strain on his mental faculties.

Born in London, 1811; **died** 1861.

DONATELLO, *do-na-tel'-lo*, a Florentine sculptor, whose proper name was Donato di Belto Bardi. Many of his finest works are in the churches of Florence.

Born at Florence, 1383; **died** 1466.

DONATUS, ÆLIUS, grammarian and rhetorician of Rome, who wrote various treatises which formed the basis of most modern Latin grammars. He was the instructor of St. Jerome.

Lived in the 4th century.

DONAUESCHINGEN, *don'-ou-es-shing'-en*, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, at the confluence of the Brigach and Brege, 20 miles S.E. of Freiburg. **Pop.** 3,000.—In the vicinity of this place is a spring, considered the fountain-head of the Danube.

DONAUWORTH, *don'-ou-vairt*, a town of Bavaria at the confluence of the Wernitz and Danube, 25 miles N.W. of Augsburg. It is well built and surrounded by walls. **Manf.** Linen and leather. There is a good trade in corn, flax, linen, wool, and cattle, and several annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,000. The persecution of the Protestant inhabitants in 1607 led to the Thirty Years War; and near here, in 1704, the duke of Marlborough forced a strongly intrenched camp of the Bavarians; and in 1805 the French obtained a victory over the Austrians.

DON BENITO, *don be-ne'-to*, a town of Spain, in the province of Badajos, near the left bank of the Guadiana. It is well built, with good squares, round the largest of which are the chief public buildings. **Manf.** Woollens, wine, and oil. **Pop.** 15,000.

DONCASTER, *don'-kas-ter*, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Don, 18 miles from Sheffield. It is well built, kept remarkably clean, and consists of one main street, a mile long, besides others of smaller extent. Its principal buildings are the parish church, a noble structure, replacing the fine old church destroyed by fire in 1853; Christ church (a beautiful modern building), several chapels, a town-hall, theatre, gaol, lyceum, market-house, a corn-exchange, the mansion-house, and several charitable institutions. **Manf.** Iron, brass, linen, sacking, and agricultural machines. **Pop.** 21,130.—The town was the Roman Danum, and the Saxon Dona Castre. The races held here are very famous, and were established in 1703. In 1776 the celebrated St. Leger stakes were founded, and took their name from Colonel St. Leger, who resided in the vicinity of the town. The racecourse is one of the finest in the kingdom, and is nearly two miles in length. It is a station on the Great Northern, North Eastern, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Midland railways.

DONCASTER, a town of Victoria, Australia, 10 miles N.E. of Melbourne. **Pop.** 1,700.

DONEGAL, *don'-e-gawl*, a maritime county of Ireland, bounded N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, E. by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, S. by the county of Fermanagh and the bay of Ballyshannon. It is mountainous, some of the hills attaining an elevation of 2,400 feet, with a vast deal of waste in the form of bogs. Nor is its soil in general fertile, whilst it is very slightly wooded. On the coast, 395 miles long, are many bays, and ranges of cliffs from 500 to 800 feet high, and there are many small islands.

Rivers.—The largest river is the Foyle, discharging into Lough Foyle: and there are numerous smaller streams.

Lakes.—Numerous, the chief being Lough Derg.

Pro.—Oats, barley, potatoes, and flax. The fisheries are important, and employ a large number of the inhabitants.

Area.—1,865 square miles.

Pop.—205,443, of whom more than two-thirds are Roman Catholics.

Manf.—Linen, worsted stockings, and embroidered muslins.

Chief Towns.—LIFFORD, the county town; DONEGAL, BALLYSHANNON, Rathmellon, and Kellybegs.

Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county.

History and Antiquities.—From the 12th to the 17th centuries, the southern part of the county was called Tyrconnel, and belonged to the O'Donnels. There are ruins of the palace of the old Irish kings, and of many castles and religious houses, stone crosses, and a round tower.

DONEGAL, a seaport-town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, at the mouth of the Esk, 11 miles N.E. of Ballyshannon. Corn and butter are exported. Near the town are Donegal castle, the ruins of a Franciscan monastery, and a chalybeate spring. **Pop.** 1,500.—This place gives the title of marquis, in the Irish peerage, to the family of Chichester.

DONEGAL BAY, an indentation of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Ireland, extending 25 miles between Gesigo point on the S., and Teelin Head on the N. It is about 20 miles wide, receives several rivers, and contains several inlets, creeks, and harbours.

DONETZ, *do-nets'*, a river of Southern Russia, and the principal affluent of the Don. It rises in the government of Koursk, and, after a course of 400 miles, unites with the Don, 40 miles N.E. of Novo Tcherkask.

DONGARPUR, *don-gar-poor'*, a fortified town, the capital of a protected state of Rajputana, Central India. **Lat.** 23° 50′ N. **Lon.** 73° 45′ E.

DONGOLA, or MARAKAH, *don-go'-la*, a town on the left bank of the Nile, and capital of a province of the same name, in Nubia. It is important both as a place of trade and a military depôt. It has an indigo-factory, but its principal exports consist of slaves in return for goods of different kinds from Cairo. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 19° 10′ N. **Lon.** 30° 22′ E.

DONINGTON, *don-ing'-ton*, a town of Lincolnshire, 9 miles S.W. of Boston. There is an ancient church. **Pop.** 1,700.

DONIPHAN, *don'-e-fan*, a county of Kansas, United States. **Pop.** 15,000.

DONIZETTI, GAETANO, *don-e-zet'-te*, a distinguished Italian musical composer, who received his first instructions in his art in the Musical Institute of Bergamo. In 1815 he removed to Bologna, and, entering the army, produced, in Venice, in 1818, his first opera, entitled "Enrico di Borgogna." In 1822 he left the army, but, still continuing to cultivate his musical abilities, he put forth, in 1830, his "Anna Bolena" at Milan. Up to this period he had produced no fewer than thirty-one operas; and during the next fourteen years he added to these thirty-three more. Many have sunk into oblivion; but others, being of the highest class, retain their possession of the popular musical mind. Among these we may mention "Anna Bolena," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "La Fille du Régiment," "Don Pasquale," &c. In 1833 he was appointed professor of counter-point in the Royal College of Music at Naples, and afterwards became chapel-master and composer to the imperial court at Vienna. Having unfortunately contracted habits of intemperance, he was for some time confined in a lunatic asylum.

Born at Bergamo, 1798; **died** 1848.

DONKOW, *don'-koff*, a Russian town, on the right bank of the Don. There are six churches and a monastery. An annual fair is held. **Pop.** 2,500.

DONNE, JOHN, DR., *don*, an English divine and poet, descended from a good Welsh family, and who, though reared a Roman Catholic, embraced, at the age of 19, the Protestant religion. Soon afterwards he went abroad, and on his return became secretary to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, when he privately married a daughter of Sir George Moore, lieutenant of the Tower. The latter was so irritated at the match, that he not only prevailed upon the chancellor to dismiss him from his service, but got him imprisoned in that ancient fortress. His confinement, however, was short, and a reconciliation was effected. At the desire of King James, he entered into orders, and became his chaplain. He was made D.D. by the University of Cambridge, and rose to such fame by his preaching, that he had the offer of no fewer than fourteen different livings during the first year of his ministry. In 1617 he was chosen preacher at Lincoln's Inn; in 1621 he was made dean of St. Paul's, and, soon after, Vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West. Dr. Donne was a man of great wit, learning, and gravity. His satires are highly praised by Dryden, who calls him "the greatest wit, though not the greatest poet, of our nation." They were adapted and imitated by Pope. Three volumes of his sermons were published after his death, and some miscellaneous essays. His death was caused by fever. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, and Izaak Walton wrote his biography, which has taken place as a standard work.

Born in London, 1573; **died** 1631.

DONNE, BENJAMIN, an English mathematician, who made a survey of Devonshire in 1761, for which he received a premium of £100 from the Society for promoting Arts and Commerce. About the same time he published "Mathematical Essays," in 8vo, which had a favourable reception, and procured him the office of keeper of the library at Bristol, where he kept an academy many years. In 1771 he printed an "Epitome of Natural and Experimental Philosophy," and in 1774 a work entitled "The British Mariner's Assistant." In 1796 he was appointed master of mechanics to the king. Besides the books above mentioned, he wrote treatises on geometry, book-keeping, and trigonometry.

Born at Bideford, 1729; **died** 1798.

DONNYBROOK, *don'-ne-brook*, a village of Ireland, 2 miles from Dublin. The place is chiefly known in connection with the famous fair, abolished in 1855. **Pop.** 1,890.

DONZY, *dawn'-ze*, a town of France, in the department Nièvre. There is a remarkable church. **Manf.** Iron. A good trade is carried on in wood, iron, cider, and honey. **Pop.** 2,200.

DOOLY, *doo'-le*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 12,420. Vienna is the capital.

DOON, a lake and river of Ayrshire, Scotland. The river flows through the lake, and, after a course of 30 miles, falls into the Frith of Clyde, 2 miles S. of Ayr. It is celebrated by Burns in his beautifully plaintive lyric beginning, "Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon." The scenery on the banks is in some parts very beautiful. The LAKE is 22 miles from Ayr, and is 5 miles long, by nearly a mile broad. The remains of Doon Castle are on a small island on the lake.

DOONGURPOOR, *doon-gur-poor'*, a town of India, capital of a small principality in Goojerat, 95 miles N.E. of Ahmedabad. **Lat.** 23° 47′ N. **Lon.** 73° 52′ E.

DOOSHAUK, or JULLALABAD, *doo-shauk'*, a town of Afghanistan, formerly of much greater importance than it is at present. It is surrounded by a mud wall with towers. **Pop.** 8,000. **Lat.** 31° 58′ N. **Lon.** 61° 45′ E.

DOR, MOUNT, *dor*, a mountain group of France, belonging to the Auvergne, in the department of the Puy-de-Dome. They are volcanic, and their principal summit is the Pic de Sancy, which has an elevation of nearly 6,200 feet above the level of the sea. The rivers Dor and Dogne have their sources in them.

DORA, or DURIA (MAJOR and MINOR), *dor'-a*, two rivers of N. Italy, tributary to the Po, The Major rises at the foot of Little St. Bernard, and, after a course of 100 miles, joins the Po near Crescentino, and, under the French, gave its name to a department. The Minor rises in the Cottian Alps, and, after a course of 70 miles, falls into the Po near Turin.

DORAK, *do-rak'*, a town of Persia, in the province of Khuzistan, at the junction of the Dorak with the Jerrahi. A considerable trade is carried on. **Pop.** 6,000.

DORAMA, *do-ra'-ma*, a town of Arabia, 32 miles N.E. of Deneyeh. It is a halting place for caravans. **Pop.** 8,000.

DORAT, CLAUDE JOSEPH, *do-ra'*, French poet, who produced in the most sumptuous fashion

poems of mediocre quality, and spent a considerable patrimony, dying in debt.

Born at Paris, 1734; died 1780.

DORCAS, *dor'-kas*, a Christian woman of Joppa, whom Peter restored to life. One of the principal exercises of her benevolence was in the making of garments for poor widows; and from her, the "Dorcas meetings" of those who charitably engage in making garments for the poor, are so called.

DORCHESTER, *dor'-chest-er*, a parliamentary borough, the capital of Dorsetshire, situate on an ascent from the right bank of the river Frome, 8 miles N. of Weymouth. It consists principally of three spacious streets, and has three churches (All Saints, ancient, and Holy Trinity and St. Peter's), and some modern structures, a county hospital, three almshouses, a county gaol, town-hall, market-house, shire-hall, theatre, and cavalry barracks. The town is nearly surrounded by fine avenues of trees. There is a good trade in butter and malt liquors. Pop. 7,568. A station on the Great Western and London and South-Western railways.—This is the Roman Durnovaria, an important military station. Near the town are the remains of a large amphitheatre, the finest in England, with seats cut in the chalk capable of accommodating 13,000 spectators. There are also the traces of Roman and British camps, and many antiquities have been discovered.

DORCHESTER, a seaport of Massachusetts, United States, 4 miles S. of Boston. Pop. 6,000, employed in the fisheries and various manufactures.

DORCHESTER, a county of Maryland, U.S., on the E. shore of the Chesapeake. Area, 604 square miles. Pop. 23,110. The capital is Cambridge.

DORCHESTER, CARLETON DUDLEY, viscount, an eminent English statesman, who, after visiting different European courts in a diplomatic character, was appointed ambassador to the United Netherland Provinces, where he bore a distinguished part in the synod of Dort. On his return to England, he was, in 1626, created a peer by the title of Baron Carleton. He was soon after sent again to the Hague, and was employed there in several important measures, when he was recalled, created Viscount Dorchester, and made secretary of state.

Born in Oxfordshire, 1573; died 1631.

DORDOGNE, *dor'-done*, a large river of France, formed by the union of the Dor and Dogne, and, after a course of 220 miles, falling into the Garonne, 15 miles below Bordeaux.

DORDOGNE, a department of the S.W. of France, adjoining the Gironde, Charente, and Corrèze. It is generally hilly, but there are many beautiful valleys, and on the sides of the hills are vineyards. Much of it is uncultivated. The department is divided into 5 arrondissements and 582 communes. The capital is PERPIGNAN.

Rivers.—The Dordogne and the Vezere.
Pro.—Rye, buckwheat, maize, and chestnuts.
Minerals.—Coal, iron, copper, lead, manganese, lithographic stones, and marble.
Manf.—Paper, brandy, liqueurs, oil, and iron wares.
Pop.—495,037.

DORDRECHT, *dort'-rekt*, a town of the Netherlands. (*See* DORT.)

DORÉ, PAUL GUSTAVE, *dor-ay'*, a French artist, noted chiefly for his drawings illustrative of the Bible, Milton, Dante, Chateaubriand, and Tennyson, which are marvellously effective, exhibiting an almost unparalleled power of mingling the awful and the grotesque. He has also produced several large oil paintings, which have excited great admiration. He began his career as a caricaturist, but his genius soon took a higher flight.

Born at Strasburg, 1832. Died 1883.

DORIA, ANDREA, *dor'-e-a*, a celebrated Genoese naval commander. Being born of a noble family, he early adopted the profession of arms, and distinguished himself in the service of different Italian states. At length his own country required his assistance against the rebels of Corsica, and these he defeated. He was then appointed commander-in-chief of a fleet of galleys, and inflicted severe loss on the African pirates. On the revolution breaking out in Genoa, he entered into the service of Francis I. of France, which he quitted for that of Pope Clement VII., but shortly afterwards joined the party of Charles V. of Spain, and succeeded in driving the French out of Genoa. Charles now offered to invest Doria with the sovereignty of Genoa, but he nobly refused it, stipulating only that the republic should continue under the imperial protection. Having delivered Genoa from the oppression of the French yoke, he was, in 1528, honoured by the senate with the title of the "father and saviour of his country," and had a statue erected to his honour, and a palace built for him. He made his name famous through the Mediterranean by his naval exploits, particularly against Barbarossa and the African corsairs. Doria was created prince of Melfi, in Naples, by Charles V. His death, at the great age of 92, was lamented by the Genoese as a public calamity.

Born at Oneglia, 1468; died at Genoa, 1560.

DORIANS, one of the four principal nations of Greece, who appear to have occupied the country along the north shore of the Corinthian Gulf.

DORIGNY, NICHOLAS, Sir, *do-reen'-ye*, an eminent engraver and designer, who resided for a lengthened period in Italy, and engraved many celebrated Italian paintings. In 1711 he came to England for the purpose of engraving the cartoons of Raffaele, and had a room set apart for him at Hampton Court. He completed his task in 1719, when he received a purse of 100 guineas for a couple of sets, which he presented to George I., who also knighted him. His sight now began to fail, and, in 1723, he disposed of his drawings, and, in the following year, returned to Paris.

Born at Paris, 1658; died 1746.

DORIS, *dor'-is*, a country of Greece, between Phocis, Thessaly, and Acarnania. According to Greek legend, it received its name from Dorus, the son of Deucalion, who made a settlement there. In modern Greece, Doris is a district of the nomarchy or government of Phocis.

DORISLAUS, ISAAC, *dor-is-lai'-us*, a Dutch doctor of civil law at Leyden, whence he went to England, and was appointed to read lectures on history at Cambridge; but avowing republican principles, was obliged to resign. He afterwards became judge-advocate in the king's army, but quitted his majesty's service for that of the parliament, and assisted in drawing up the charge against Charles I. In 1649 he was sent ambassador to the Hague, where he was stabbed, while at supper, by some exiled royalists. The parliament caused his body to be brought to England, where it was interred in Westminster Abbey. Here, however, it was not suffered to remain. At the Restoration it was exhumed, and finally buried in St. Margaret's churchyard.

DORKING, or DARKING, *dor'-king*, a town of Surrey, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the river Mole, 22 miles S.W. of London.

It consists of three principal streets, well paved and lighted with gas, and has a trade in lime, flour, and poultry. This last is a peculiar breed, having five claws, and is in great demand for the London market; it is supposed to have been introduced by the Romans. **Pop.** 6,328.—A station on the South-Eastern Railway.

DORNACH, *dor'-nak*, a village of Switzerland, 20 miles from Soleure, remarkable for the victory obtained by the Swiss over the Austrians in 1499, and which gave Switzerland her independence. **Pop.** 700.

DORNBIRN, *dorn'-birn*, a town in the N.W. of Tyrol, Austrian empire, on the little river Lossen, 8 miles S. of the Lake of Constance. **Manf.** Muslin embroidery, and wooden houses for exportation. **Pop.** 8,500.

DORNOCH, FRITH OF, *dor'-nok*, an arm of the sea, in Scotland, dividing the S. part of Sutherlandshire from the county of Ross. Its entrance is nearly 15 miles wide.

DORNOCH, a town and royal burgh of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, on the N. coast of the Frith of Dornoch, 14 miles from Cromarty. **Pop.** 625. The bishops of Caithness resided here up to the time of the Revolution. Gilbert Murray, one of them, is supposed to have built the cathedral in the 13th century, and was canonized under the name of St. Gilbert. The cathedral was partially restored in 1837.

DOROGH, *do-rog'*, a town of Hungary, 20 miles N.W. of Debreczin. **Pop.** 8,000, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

DOROGOBUSH, or **DOROGOBOUGE**, *do-ro-go-bush'*, a town of Russia, on the left bank of the Dnieper, in the government of Smolensk. **Pop.** 8,000.

DOROSMA, *do-ros'-ma*, a town of Hungary, 6 miles N.W. of Szeged. There is a Roman Catholic high school. **Pop.** 9,700.

DORPAT, or **DERPT**, *dor'-pat*, a town of European Russia, in Livonia, on the Embach, 150 miles N.E. of Riga. A university was established here in 1802, by the emperor Alexander. It had originally been founded in 1632, by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, but had, from 1656, been suppressed. There are a famous observatory and a botanical garden. The town was formerly fortified, but the ramparts are now public promenades. There are many handsome residences of the Livonian nobility. **Pop.** 29,727. **Lat.** 58° 22′ N. **Lon.** 26° 43′ E.

DORRE ISLAND, *dore*, an island off the west coast of Australia, at the entrance to Shark Bay. It is 20 miles long. **Lat.** 25° 10′ S.

DORSET, THOMAS SACKVILLE, Earl of, grand treasurer of England, was raised by Queen Elizabeth to the peerage, under the title of Lord Buckhurst. He was one of the commissioners who tried Mary, queen of Scots, and it was he who was deputed to announce her sentence to that unfortunate lady. In 1598, he succeeded Lord Burleigh as treasurer, and was president of the commission appointed to try the earl of Essex. James I. created him earl of Dorset, and he continued to receive in his reign the same favour he had enjoyed in the preceding. He died suddenly while sitting at the council, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. In his youth he cultivated letters, and acquired celebrity from his tragedy of "Gorboduc," which is considered the first regular dramatic piece produced in England.

Born at Buckhurst, Sussex, 1536; **died** 1608.

DORSETSHIRE, *dor'-set-sheer*, a county in the south of England, bounded N. by the counties of Somerset and Wilts, E. by Hampshire, S. by the British Channel, and W. by the counties of Devon and Somerset. It is diversified by hill and dale in the S., level in the N., and traversed in the centre by chalk downs, on which large numbers of sheep are pastured. The highest point of the downs at Pidesden Pen is 934 feet. The coast line, 75 miles long, rises in St. Alban's Head to a height of 344 feet.—**PORTLAND ISLAND** is connected with the mainland by a remarkable formation of pebbles, known as the Chesil Bank.

Rivers.—The principal are the Stour, Frome, Piddle, Char, and Wey.

Pro.—Wheat, barley, hemp, and linseed. The dairy husbandry is important.

Minerals.—A bituminous slaty coal, two kinds of freestone, quarried in the isle of Portland, and in Purbeck a kind of coarse marble and potter's clay.

Manf.—Twine, cordage, netting, sacking, sailcloth, buttons, stockings, linens, silks, and woollens. The mackerel fishery is carried on between Lyme and Portland from April to June, and other fish frequent the coast in great variety.

Area.—980 square miles.

Pop.—190,979.

Parliamentary Representation.—The county returns three members, and there are seven boroughs, each returning one member.

Chief Towns.—DORCHESTER, BRIDPORT, POOLE, WEYMOUTH, SHAFTESBURY, and WAREHAM.

DORT, or **DORDRECHT**, *dort*, one of the most ancient towns of the Netherlands, in the province of South Holland, on an island formed in the Maas, 12 miles S.E. of Rotterdam. The town is fortified on the south side, and occupies a very strong position. Among the public buildings are the great church, St. Mary's, with a lofty tower and chimes; an elegant town-house, the exchange, the church of St. Nicholas, hospitals, and other institutions. The situation of Dort is highly favourable for trade, and the harbour sufficiently commodious. Great quantities of timber are floated here from Switzerland and Upper Germany down the Rhine. It has several docks for shipbuilding; a brisk traffic is carried on in yarn and linen, as well as in salt, flax, corn, and oil. There are some sugar-refineries, tobacco-factories, and saw-mills. The salmon fishing is productive. **Pop.** 29,214. This place was the original residence of the counts of Holland, and, in 1572, the independence of the United Provinces was here first declared. In 1618 and 1619 the synod, which pronounced against the doctrines of Arminius, was also held here. It was the birthplace of the two De Witts.

DORTMUND, *dort'-moond*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Westphalia, on the Einscher, 47 miles N.E. of Cologne. It is the centre of a great mining district, and the seat of several courts and public offices. The town-hall is one of the oldest in Germany. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, cottons, cutlery, and tobacco. **Pop.** 78,289. In 1815, this place, previously a free Hanse town, was given to Prussia at the congress of Vienna. A station on the Cologne and Minden Railway.

DOSITHÆUS, *do-si-thē'-us*, a heresiarch of Samaria, who asserted that he was the Messiah, and had with him a woman, whom he called the moon. Retiring into a cave, he there starved himself, in order that his disciples might believe he had ascended to heaven. His sect, which lasted till the 6th century, abstained from animal food, and observed the sabbath with excessive rigour.

DOS-BARRIOS, *dose-bar'-re-os*, a town of Spain, in the province of Toledo. **Pop.** 2,500, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

DOS-HERMANAS, *hor-ma'-nas*, a town of Spain, province of Seville, 7 miles E. of the town of Seville. **Manf.** Wine and oil. Cattle are reared. **Pop.** 3,500.

DOTHAN, *do'-than*, a town of Palestine, to the W. of the Sea of Galilee. Near this place Joseph was sold by his brethren (Gen. xxxvii. 17), and the prophet smote the Syrians with blindness (2 Kings, vi. 13).

DOTIS, *do'-tis*, a market-town of West Hungary, 12 miles S.E. of Komorn. It has several churches and chapels, a college, gymnasium, and high school; a fine chateau, the property of the Esterhazy family, and the remains of an old castle, the former residence of the kings of Hungary. **Manf.** Woollens and porcelain. **Pop.** 5,000.

DOUAI, or **DOUAY**, *doo'-ai*, a fortified town of France, on the small river Scarpe, department Nord, 150 miles N.E. of Paris. It has manufactures of cotton, linen, lace, and thread. Its principal buildings are the church, a Gothic town-hall, a belfry, a Catholic college, a cannon-foundry, an arsenal, an artillery school, a theatre, public library, and several hospitals. It has been long noted for its university, also for its English schools. **Manf.** Lace, cottons, gauzes, glass, soap, earthenware, leather, paper, and sugar. **Pop.** 20,608.

DOUARNENEZ, *doo-arn'-nai*, a seaport of France, department Finistère. The church of Plouaré, in the vicinity, is a very interesting building. There is a harbour, frequented by small vessels. The bay, on the S.E. shore of which the port is situated, is one of the most beautiful on the west coast of France. **Pop.** 3,900.

DOUBLEDAY, EDWARD, *dub'-el-dai*, a distinguished English naturalist, who, in the departments of entomology and ornithology, produced some excellent works. After making a tour in the United States, he returned, and became one of the curators in the British Museum. Here he was enabled to pursue his favourite studies to a large extent, and commenced a work in parts, "On the Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera." This work he did not live to complete.

Born in London, 1810; **died** 1849.

DOUBS, *doobs*, a department of France, bounded on the E. by Switzerland, and on the S.W. by the department of the Jura. The surface is hilly, being crossed by four ranges of the Jura mountains, but fertile in the valleys, with excellent pasturage for a valuable breed of draught-horses which it possesses, and the dairy products are important. The river, from which the department takes its name, passes through it, rising at the foot of Mount Jura, and washing St. Hypolite, Besançon, Dôle, &c., and, after a course of 288 miles, losing itself in the Saône, near Verdun.

Area.—2,000 square miles.

Pop.—310,827.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are four arrondissements and 370 communes. The chief towns are, BESANÇON, the capital, BAUME-LES-DAMES, MONTBELLIARD, and PONTARLIER.

DOUCE, FRANCIS, *dooce*, an antiquary, chiefly known by his work entitled "Illustrations of Shakspeare and Ancient Manners." At his death he bequeathed his writings and correspondence, in a strong box sealed up, to the British Museum, which would not accept it, on account of its being labelled with the following inscription:—"Mr. Douce's papers, to be opened in the year 1900." It was then presented to the Bodleian library. Mr. Douce also wrote a dissertation on Holbein's "Dance of Death," accompanied by 54 engravings on wood, which are admirably executed.

Born in London, 1762; **died** 1834.

DOUDEVILLE, *dood'-veel*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, 25 miles N.W. of Rouen. **Manf.** Coarse cottons, bricks, and lime. **Pop.** 1,800.

DOUÉ, *doo'-ai*, an ancient town in the department Maine-et-Loire. Near it are the remains of an amphitheatre, cut out of the solid rock by some supposed to be Roman, and by others, the remains of a palace of Dagobert, king of Aquitaine, and some curious natural grottoes. There are tanneries and coal-mines, and a trade is carried on in grain, linen, iron, and cattle. **Pop.** 3,000.

DOUGLAS, *dug'-las*, the name of a famous Scotch family, the origin of which is uncertain. A Douglas first figures in authentic history in the 12th century. The Earls of Douglas, the Earls of Angus, and the Earls of Morton, who figure so conspicuously in Scottish history, were members of this famous race.

DOUGLAS, GAWIN or **GAVIN**, a Scotch poet, who was the younger son of the 5th earl of Angus, and obtained the bishopric of Dunkeld, to which was added the rich abbey of Aberbrothick. Political events compelled him to leave Scotland for England, where he died of the plague. He was buried in the Savoy church, London.—His works are—1. A translation of Virgil's "Æneis;" 2. "The Palace of Honour," a poem; 3. "Aureæ Narrationes, Comediæ aliquot Sacræ;" 4. "De Rebus Scoticis Liber."—His "Palace of Honour" is his principal original composition, designed to show the instability of worldly pomp, and to prove that true honour and happiness are only to be found by a constant practice of virtue. His translation of "Æneis" was the first made of a classic author into any British tongue, unless Hector Boethius be called a classic. It is a work of great merit.

Born at Brechin, 1475; **died** in London, 1522.

DOUGLAS, SIR JAMES, a Scotch nobleman, and one of the principal companions of Bruce in winning the independence of his country. He was made a knight-banneret under the royal standard at Bannockburn; and, at that battle, commanded the centre division of the Scottish van. Robert Bruce having made a vow to go against the infidels, and not being able to fulfil it, ordered that his heart should be carried to Palestine after his death, and deposited in the holy sepulchre. Douglas and some others set out on this adventure, but were all killed by the way.

Died 1397.

DOUGLAS, DAVID, an eminent botanist and enterprising traveller. In 1823 he was sent by the Horticultural Society of London to the United States as a botanical collector, and, in the following year, explored the vegetable productions of the country in the neighbourhood of the Columbia, towards California. He further extended his researches, and, in 1827, crossed the Rocky Mountains to Hudson's Bay, where he met with Sir John Franklin, then returning from his second overland Arctic expedition. With him he returned to England; but, in 1829, sailed again for Columbia river. He afterwards visited the Sandwich Islands, where he fell into a trap set for the capture of wild bulls, and met his death from one of these animals, which had also fallen into it.—The botany of England stands greatly indebted to Douglas. He introduced almost all the new hardy plants in its gardens, and

many valuable timber-trees, besides numerous beautiful species of ornamental shrubs.

Born at Scone, Scotland, 1798; **killed** 1834.

DOUGLAS, General Sir Howard, bart., an English military officer, who distinguished himself by his devotion to his profession. After serving in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1812, he published a treatise "On Military Bridges," which was succeeded by another on "Naval Gunnery," and brought him prominently before the lords of the Admiralty. To the edition of 1855 of this work he appended a chapter on the siege of Sebastopol and the operations in the Crimea generally. As a military engineer, his judgment was considered to be entitled to great weight.

Born at Gosport, 1776; **died** 1861.

DOUGLAS, a seaport and principal town of the Isle of Man, on the S.E. shore, 80 miles from Liverpool. The harbour is spacious and safe, and it has several episcopal chapels and meeting-houses, a custom-house, market-house, post-office for the island, assembly-rooms, libraries, and baths. Of late years Douglas has become a fashionable watering place, and new piers and several handsome hotels have been opened. There is a coasting trade, with some fisheries. **Pop.** 15,719.

DOUGLAS, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanark. The spire and aisle of the old church of St. Bride, the burying place of the Douglases, remain. Near the town is Douglas castle, on the site of an older edifice, destroyed by fire in 1760. **Pop.** 1,500.

DOUGLAS, a county of Missouri, United States. **Pop.** 7,753.

DOUGLAS, a county of Nebraska, United States. **Pop.** 37,645.

DOULLENS, *dool'-lens*, a town of France, department of Sombre, 18 miles N.E. of Amiens. It has a citadel, theatre, and pleasant boulevards. **Manf.** Beet sugar, canvas, cotton, and leather. There is a trade in canvas bagging, oil seeds, hemp, flax, and cattle. **Pop.** 2,400. This town was, in 1814, taken by the allies.

DOUNE, a market town of Perthshire, Scotland, 9 miles N.W. of Stirling. Six famous fairs are held annually. Near the town, on an eminence overlooking the Teith, are the ruins of the ancient castle of Doune, with two massive towers. **Pop.** 1,300.

DOUR, *dour*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 9 miles S.W. of Mons. There are coal and iron mines, and quarries in the vicinity. **Pop.** 6,000.

DOURDAN, *dour-dahn(g)*, a town of France, department Seine-et-Oise, on the Orge, 25 miles S.W. of Paris. There are a very fine Gothic church, and the remains of a strong castle. **Manf.** Silk and woollen hosiery. Three annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,300.

DOURO, *doo'-ro*, a large river of Spain and Portugal, rising on the borders of Aragon, and, flowing W., traverses more than half the width of Spain and the whole of Portugal, between which countries it forms the boundary for about 60 miles. After a course of 400 miles, it falls into the Atlantic, 3 miles from Oporto. Its basin is the largest in the Peninsula. The wine country of the Douro begins 50 miles to the E. of Oporto.—This river was crossed in 1809 by the British army under the duke of Wellington, when he surprised the French under Marshal Soult, and won the battle of Oporto.

DOURO, or **DUERO**, an old province in the north of Portugal, having the Atlantic on the W., and on its other sides, the provinces Minho, Beira, Tras-os-Montes, and Estremadura. The old province is now divided into the districts of Oporto, Entre-Douro-e-Minho and Aviero and Coimbra. **Area**, 3,872 square miles.

DOUSA, or VAN DER DOES, Janus, *doo'-sa*, a Dutch statesman, historian, scholar, and poet, who studied at Delft, Louvain, and Paris, in 1572 was ambassador to England, and in 1574, was appointed governor of Leyden. On the establishment of its university, he was appointed first curator. He wrote Latin poems, among which is one on the history of Holland.

Born at Noordwyk, 1545; **died** 1604.

DOUSTRE, *doostr*, a river of France, which, after a course of about 30 miles, joins the Dordogne at Argentat.

DOUVE, *doove*, a river of France, which, after a course of 30 miles, enters the English Channel at Carentan.

DOUW PULO, or **DAO**, *dqu*, an island of the Indian archipelago. The natives are bold sailors. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 10° 48′ S. **Lon.** 122° 41′ E.

DOUX, *doo*, a river of France, in the department of Ardèche, and, after a course of 25 miles, joining the Rhone near Tournou.

DOUZE, LA, *dooze*, a river of France, traversing the departments Gers and Landes, and, after a course of 55 miles, joining the Midou at Mont-de-Marsan.

DOUZY, *doo'-ze*, a town of France, in the department of the Nièvre. **Pop.** 3,600.

DOVE, *duv*, a river of England, rising near Buxton, on the Peak of Derbyshire, and, after a course of 40 miles through romantic scenery, falling into the Trent below Burton.

DOVE, Heinrich Wilhelm, *do'-vai'*, a German physical philosopher. He studied at Breslau and at Berlin, where he took the doctor's degree in 1826, and afterwards became professor of natural philosophy and member of the Royal Academy of Sciences. His works, which are highly valued by scientific men, refer chiefly to meteorology, climatology, electricity, and light. He was director of the Prussian observatories.

Born at Liegnitz, in Silesia, 1803; **died** 1879.

DOVER, *do'-ver*, a seaport and parliamentary and municipal borough of Kent, situate on a small stream (the Dour, from which the name of the town is derived), which falls into its harbour, 66 miles S.E. of London. It consists chiefly of three long streets converging to one point; the upper part called the Town, and the lower the Pier. It has seven churches (including the remarkable ancient building, St. Mary, in the Castle, restored in 1863; St. James the Apostle, very ancient, probably Anglo Saxon, restored in 1869; St. James, in the Decorated style, recently erected at a cost of £10,000; and the new church of St. Thomas the Apostle, erected in 1862, on the site of an older edifice); a Roman Catholic church, opened in 1868, numerous chapels, a town-hall (formerly the ancient hospital of Maison Dieu), and a gaol; a free school, a charity school, the National Sailors' Home, erected 1858, the Dover museum, and an hospital. It is defended by a strong and spacious castle, and all the neighbouring heights are fortified. The castle occupies a lofty eminence, steep and rugged towards the town and harbour, and presents a precipitous

cliff, 320 feet above the sea. It has subterraneous works and casemates, a bomb-proof magazine, and a barracks capable of accommodating 2,000 men. Altogether it covers an area of 35 acres. It was first erected in the Saxon times, and greatly strengthened by the Normans. There are other strong fortifications—Fort Burgoyne, the Western Heights, the Western Outworks, the South Front, the Drop Redoubt, the Citadel, and the North Centre Bastion,—protecting the town; and at the end of the magnificent pier, more than 2,000 feet long, and recently constructed at a cost of £750,000, is a fort carrying two guns of great size. Near the town is the famous Shakspeare's Cliff, supposed to be that described by Edgar in "King Lear," 350 feet high. It is tunnelled by the South-Eastern Railway, and in 1847 immense masses of the cliff fell. The harbour consists of three basins, the outer one inclosed by two piers, 150 feet apart. It is the principal place of embarkation to France, and has constant communication with Calais. **Pop.** 28,500. **Lat.** of castle, 51° 7′ 8″ N. **Lon.** 1° 19′ 5″ E. This town is the terminus of the South-Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways.

DOVER, a city of New Hampshire, United States, 35 miles E. of Concord, on the right bank of the Piscataqua, at the lower falls of Cocheco. **Manf.** Woollens, cotton, carpets, shoes, and leather; and there are dye-works, grist and saw-mills, and a distillery. A large amount of shipping is owned. **Pop.** 11,687.

DOVER, capital of the state of Delaware, United States. The state-house is a handsome structure, and there are other good public buildings. A large trade in flour is carried on. **Pop.** 4,500.

DOVER, a town of New Jersey, United States. **Pop.** 2,800.

DOVER, STRAIT OF (the French *Pas-de-Calais*), connects the English Channel with the North Sea, and separates England from France. It extends from Cape Gris-Nez and Dungeness on the N.E. to Calais and the South Foreland. The average breadth is 22 miles.

DOVERON, or **DEVERON**, *dō'-ver-on*, a river of Scotland, rising in the W. of Aberdeenshire, and after a course of 55 miles, chiefly in a north-easterly direction, enters the North Sea at Banff.

DOVRE FJELD. (*See* NORWAY.)

DOW, or **DOUW**, GERARD, *dow*, Dutch painter, remarkable for the exquisite finish of his pictures, which, although mostly of small size, fetch very high prices.

Born at Leyden, 1613; **died** 1680.

DOWLATABAD, *dou-la-ta-bad* ("abode of prosperity"), a city and fortress of Hindostan, in the Nizam's dominions. The fort stands on the summit of a mountain 500 feet high, and commands the town, which is in a decayed condition, and only partially inhabited. **Lat.** 19° 57′ N. **Lon.** 75° 18′ E.

DOWN, *doun*, a maritime county of Ireland, bounded N. by the county of Antrim and an arm of the sea, E. and S. by the Irish Sea, and W. by the county of Armagh. The Mourne mountains occupy the southern portion, and attain, in Slieve Donard, an elevation of nearly 2,800 feet above the level of the sea. The other parts are chiefly undulatory and hilly, but there are fine level tracts along the rivers. The coast line, about 70 miles in length, is generally bare and rocky, with numerous small islands. The more important inlets are Belfast Lough, Strangford Lough (almost a lake), and Dundrum and Carlingford bays.

Rivers.—The Bann, Lagan, and Newry; and there are numerous small lakes.

Pro.—Oats, potatoes, flax, and barley.

Minerals.—Copper and lead are found; also black marble susceptible of a high polish, slate, coal, freestone, and crystals.

Manf.—Linen, muslins, woollens, hosiery, leather, and salt. The fisheries employ some thousands of people. The county exports butter, hides, pork, and skins, with considerable quantities of its manufactured goods,

Area.—967 square miles.

Pop.—269,927, of whom two-thirds belong to Protestant denominations.

Chief Towns.—DOWNPATRICK, BANNBRIDGE, DONAGHADEE, NEWRY, and NEWTOWNARDS.

Parliamentary Representation.—Four members are returned, two for the county, and one each for Downpatrick and Newry.

DOWN, or **DOWNPATRICK**, a parliamentary and municipal borough, chief town of the above county, situate near the mouth of the Quoyle, in Lough Strangford, 21 miles S.E. of Belfast. The principal public buildings are a cathedral, a new Catholic church, chapels, schools, court-house, infirmary, prison, barracks, and several charitable institutions. Vessels of small tonnage can reach the quays, about a mile from the town. In the vicinity are ancient earthworks. **Manf.** Linen, soap, leather, and malt-liquors. **Pop.** 3,621.—A station on the Belfast and County Down Railway.

DOWNHAM-MARKET, a market-town of Norfolk, on the Ouse, 11 miles from Lynn. The church, St. Edmund's, is an ancient Gothic structure. A large butter market is held. **Pop.** 2,752.—A station on the Great Eastern Railway.

DOWNS, THE, a portion of the North Sea, off the S.E. coast of England, between the N. and S. Foreland, opposite Ramsgate and Deal. This well-known roadstead, eight miles by six, affords a most valuable refuge to shipping, the Goodwin Sands serving as a breakwater.

DOWNTON, *doun'-ton*, a town of Wiltshire, on the right bank of the Avon, 6 miles S.E. of Salisbury. It has a church, several chapels, a grammar school, an ancient cross, and the remains of a castle. **Manf.** Lace, ticks, and it has both tanneries and malting-houses. **Pop.** 3,654.—A station on the London and South-Western Railway. At a short distance is the estate of Standlinch, purchased for the heirs of Lord Nelson, for which parliament voted £100,000.

DOXA, or **HIRSCHBERG**, *dox'-a*, a town of Bohemia, on a lake of the same name, 38 miles N.E. of Prague. There are the ruins of an old castle, and, on an island in the lake, of a large building, known as "Mouse Tower," because, having been used as a granary, the whole of the corn was eaten up by mice. **Manf.** Cotton and knitted stockings. **Pop.** 2,000.

DOYEN, GABRIEL FRANCOIS, *do-yain(g)*, French painter, who studied at Rome, and in his latter years went, on the invitation of the empress Catherine, to St. Petersburg, where he became professor in the Academy of Painting.

Born at Paris, 1726; **died** at St. Petersburg 1806.

DOZY, REINHART, *dō'-ze*, Dutch orientalist, descended from a family of French Protestants. He studied at Leyden, where in 1850 he was appointed professor of history. He here published many works on the literature and history of the Arab races, and especially on the subject of the

Moorish occupation of Spain, in which he has exposed the falsehoods of the monkish chroniclers.
Born at Leyden, 1820.

DRACANUS, *dra-kaï'-nus*, a mountain whereon Jupiter took Bacchus from his thigh.

DRACHENFELS. (*See* RHINE.)

DRACHENSBERG, *drä'-kens-berg*, a range of mountains in South Africa, forming the boundary between Natal and the Free States and Basutoland. In some parts an elevation of 9,000 feet is obtained. The Orange, Vaal, and other large rivers rise in this range.

DRACO, *drai'-ko*, a celebrated lawgiver of Athens, who exercised the office of archon, and, in 624 B.C., compiled a code of laws, which, on account of their severity, were said, by the orator Demades, to be written in letters of blood. He punished all crimes with death, alleging, that as the smallest crimes deserved it, he could not find a more severe punishment for the most atrocious. These laws were, at first, enforced, but were afterwards often neglected, on account of their extreme rigour, Solon ultimately totally abolishing them, except that which punished a murderer with death. Notwithstanding the severity of his code, his popularity was so great, that it was the proximate cause of his death. The Athenians, agreeably to a custom among them, out of great respect, heaped hats and cloaks on him at the theatre to such a degree, that they smothered him.
Lived in the 7th century B.C.

DRAGE, a river of Prussia, rising 40 miles S. of Koslin, and after a course of about 90 miles, joining the Netze.

DRAGONERA, *dra-go-nair'-a*, a small island in the Mediterranean, 2 miles N. of Majorca.

DRAGONI, *dra'-go-ne*, a town of Italy, 12 miles N.E. of Capua. There are marble quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 1,900.

DRAGON'S MOUTH, a strait between the island of Trinidad, in the West Indies, and the coast of Venezuela. It is nearly 15 miles across at its narrowest part, and is divided by islands into four channels.

DRAGTEN, *drag'-ten*, a market-town of Holland, province of Friesland, 15 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. It is a busy, flourishing place, with good public buildings. Weaving, rope-making, tanning, watch-making, and lime-burning are carried on, and three horse and cattle markets are held annually. Pop. 4,500.

DRAGUIGNAN, *dra'-goo-eeñ'-yawng*, the chief town of the department of the Var, France, beautifully situated on a tributary of the Argens, 40 miles N.E. of Toulon. It contains a court-house, a fine clock-tower, and hospital, and the streets are adorned with trees and fountains. Manf. Woollens, silks, hosiery, leather, soap, earthenware, brandy, and oil. Pop. 7,600.

DRAGUT, *dra'-goot*, the favourite and successor of the corsair Barbarossa, whom he equalled in skill and valour. After a series of daring exploits, he was killed before Malta. (*See* BARBAROSSA.)
Died 1565.

DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS, *drak*, a celebrated British admiral, was one of the twelve sons of a Devonshire yeoman, a zealous Protestant, who in consequence of persecution went to Kent, where he became connected with seafaring men. His son, Francis, early went to sea, and subsequently served under Sir John Hawkins. After passing through some adventures, and playing some doubtful parts, he, in 1570, raised sufficient volunteers to man two ships, and made several voyages to the West Indies, where he reaped considerable advantages. In 1572 he sailed again for the Spanish main, crossed the Isthmus of Darien, and returned to Plymouth loaded with treasure. He next served under the earl of Essex, in Ireland, where he distinguished himself so much by his bravery, that Sir Christopher Hatton introduced him to Queen Elizabeth. In 1577 he made another voyage to America, sailing through the Straits of Magellan, plundering the Spanish towns on the coast of Chili and Peru, capturing a rich Spanish galleon, and sailing northward till he reached the 48th degree. Here he took possession of New Albion, and then steered for the East Indies. He doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and returned to Plymouth in 1579. This voyage round the world occupied two years and nearly ten months. Queen Elizabeth ordered his ship up to Deptford, and partook of a banquet on board, and then conferred the honour of knighthood on Drake. In 1585, and the whole of 1586, he was engaged in the West Indies, where he took several places from the Spaniards; visited the colony of Virginia, in America, planted by Raleigh, and brought some of the colonists to England with him. By these it is supposed that tobacco was first introduced into England. Drake returned loaded with treasure. In 1587 he commanded a fleet of thirty sail, with which he entered Cadiz, and destroyed a number of shipping, and afterwards, between St. Vincent and Cadiz, burned 100 vessels and destroyed several castles on the coast. This Drake humorously termed "singeing the Spanish monarch's beard." On his return he captured a richly-laden Spanish carrack, and spent a considerable portion of his prize-money in supplying the town of Plymouth with water. The year following, he commanded, as vice-admiral, under Lord Howard, and was instrumental in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. In 1589 he was returned member of parliament for Plymouth. After this he went to the West Indies with Sir John Hawkins; but the two commanders disagreeing in their plans, little was done by them, and Drake died from a disease which broke out in the fleet.
Born near Tavistock, 1539; died in the harbour of Nombre de Dios, 1595.

DRAKE, FRIEDRICH, Prussian sculptor, pupil of Rauch, and especially famous for medallions, busts, and statues of eminent contemporaries. He is professor of sculpture in the Academy of Berlin, and chevalier of the Red Eagle.
Born at Pyrmont, 1805.

DRAKENBERG, CHRISTIAN JOCOBENSEN, *dra'-ken-bairg*, a Norwegian seaman, who is noticed here on account of the great age he attained. In his 13th year he went to sea, in his 68th was captured by Algerine pirates, and was kept in slavery till his 84th. In his 102nd he was taken into the service of Count Samsoe, with whom he went to Copenhagen. In his 111th year he married a widow 60 years of age, and died at the age of 146. He was never known to be intoxicated.
Born at Blomsholm, Norway, 1626; died 1772.

DRAKENBORCH, ARNOLD, *dra'-ken-bork*, professor of history and eloquence at Utrecht, who published editions of Livy and Silius Italicus, with learned notes.
Born at Utrecht, 1684; died 1747.

DRAMBURG, *dram'-burg*, a fortified town of Prussia, on both banks of the Drage, and divided into the old and new towns, connected by a bridge. **Manf.** Woollen goods, leather, gloves, hats, and fire-arms. **Pop.** 2,900.

DRAMMEN, *dram'-men*, a seaport town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, on the Drammen, 24 miles S.W. of Christiania. It is divided into three parts, Bragenaes, on the north bank of the river, and Stromsoe and Tangen on the south, the river being crossed by a handsome bridge. It has a college, parish church, and several schools. **Manf.** Leather, tobacco, sail-cloth, oil, ropes, spirits, and earthenware. There are shipbuilding-docks, and a large trade in deals, timber, pitch, and iron. **Pop.** 19,209. **Lat.** 59° 44′ N. **Lon.** 10° 12′ E.

DRANSE, *drans*, a river of Switzerland, canton Valais, formed by the union of two mountain torrents, and joining the Rhone 2 miles below Martigny.

DRANSE, a river of Savoy, which enters the Lake of Geneva from the south, after a rapid course of 27 miles.

DRAPER, Sir **WILLIAM**, *drai'-per*, an English general, whose father was collector of customs at Bristol. He received his education at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, after which he went to the East Indies, where he rose to the rank of colonel. In 1763 he took Manilla, in conjunction with Admiral Cornish; but the place was preserved from plunder, on condition of its paying a ransom of four millions of dollars, which was never discharged. For this service he was created a knight of the Bath. In 1769 he was engaged in a controversy with Junius, in defence of his friend the marquis of Granby. In 1779 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Minorca. When that place surrendered, he brought an accusation against General Murray, the governor, after whose trial General Draper was commanded by the court to make an apology to him.

Born at Bristol, 1721; **died** at Bath, 1787.

DRAVE, *drav*, a river of Europe, which rises in the Tyrol, 16 miles from Brunecken, and, after a course of nearly 400 miles, joins the Danube 10 miles E. of Eszek. Its chief affluents are the Drau and the Mur. It forms the boundary between Croatia and Slavonia on the south and Hungary on the north.

DRAYTON-IN-HALES, or **MARKET**, a town of Shropshire, on the Tern, 19 miles N.E. of Shrewsbury. The parish church was originally erected in the 12th century, but almost rebuilt in 1787. **Manf.** Paper and hair seating. **Pop.** 4,039.

DRAYTON, **MICHAEL**, an English poet, who received his education at Cambridge. In 1593 he published a collection of pastorals, entitled, "The Shepherd's Garland," which was followed by his poems of "The Barons' Wars," and "England's Heroical Epistles." The "Barons' Wars" contain many passages of great beauty, and were imitated by Milton. In 1613 he published his "Polyolbion," or a Description of England, to which Selden wrote notes. This is his great work, "exhibiting, at once, the learning of an historian, an antiquary, a naturalist, and a geographer, besides being embellished with the imagination of a poet." He was appointed poet laureate in 1629. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Hartshill, Warwickshire, 1563; **died** 1631.

DREBACH, *dré'-bak*, a town of Saxony, district of Zwickau. **Manf.** Lace, tiles, and lime. There are bleachfields and spinning mills. **Pop.** 2,300.

DREBEL, **CORNELIUS**, *dreb'-el*, a Dutch philosopher, whose principal work is "De Naturâ Elementorum," 8vo. He invented the thermometer which bears his name, and is also said, although erroneously, to have been the discoverer of the microscope and telescope.

Born at Alkmaar, 1572; **died** in London, 1634.

DRENTHE, *drent-hé*, a frontier province of the Netherlands, having on the E. Hanover and the provinces of Friesland, Gröningen, and Overyssel on the N.W. and S. The country is flat and marshy, with a generally infertile soil. The principal employment of the population is pasturing flocks and digging and exporting peat. **Area**, 948 square miles. **Pop.** 124,160. **Lat.** between 52° 37′ and 53° 23′ N. **Lon.** between 6° 12′ and 7° 10′ E.

DRESDEN, *dres'-den*, one of the four districts into which the kingdom of Saxony is divided. It is more pastoral than agricultural, rearing large herds and flocks of cattle, goats, sheep, and swine. **Minerals.** Iron, silver, copper, lead, antimony, coal, lignite, and marble. **Area**, 1,400 square miles. **Pop.** 808,512.

DRESDEN, the capital of the kingdom of Saxony, on both sides of the Elbe, 116 miles S.E. of Berlin. On the south side is the Altstadt, an old town, with its suburbs, Pirna, See, and Wilsdruf, and farther west (beyond a small stream, the Weisseritz), a new quarter, Friedrichstadt. On the north of the Elbe is the Neustadt, or new town. The old and new towns are connected by a fine bridge of sixteen arches, originally built in the 13th century, but almost reconstructed about 1730. Farther to the west, the river is crossed by another, a carriage and railway bridge. In the old town, near the foot of the bridge, is the royal palace, or Georgenburg, a large and irregular building begun in 1534 and completed about 200 years afterwards. In the vaults of the palace are kept the Saxon regalia and a valuable collection of precious stones and articles in gold, silver, and ivory. Farther to the west is the Zwinger, built in 1711 by the elector Augustus II., intended as the entrance to a magnificent palace, which was never completed. It consists of six pavilions, connected by a gallery, and a splendid picture gallery, added between 1846 and 1855, containing more than 1,500 valuable paintings, chiefly of the Italian and Flemish schools, and a collection of casts from the antique. In the Zwinger are the Rustkammer, or historical museum, and a museum of natural history. Between the royal palace and the Zwinger is the Prince's Palace, built by Augustus II., in 1718. The Brühl Palace is near the river, about a third of a mile E. of the bridges; the Augusteum, or Japanese palace, so named from the grotesque ornamentation on the exterior, is in the new town. It was built for a summer residence by Augustus II., and now contains the royal public library of about 320,000 volumes, a cabinet of coins, and collections of porcelain, and ceramic products generally. There are 19 churches and chapels, the most interesting being in the old town; the most noticeable are the Frauenkirche, or Our Lady's (near the royal palace), founded in the 11th century, and having a noble dome; the church of St. Sophia, the church of Holy Cross, the church of St. John, and the Roman Catholic Church, near the bridge, and communicating with the royal palace, containing a famous

organ and many statues and pictures. The Jews have a large synagogue, built in the Oriental styles. Among the other public buildings of interest are a very handsome new theatre, the opera house, the new post-office, the town-hall (nearly in the centre of the old town), the house of assembly, the corn exchange, the arsenal and mint. In the new market, about midway between the old market and the river, is a statue of Augustus II. There are several very attractive gardens and places of public resort, especially the "great garden" in the Pirna suburb, 5 miles in circumference; the garden's of the Japanese palace, Prince Maximilian's garden, and the Brühl terrace, overlooking the river. Among the educational and scientific institutions are the Academy of Art, to which belongs a school of architecture; a natural history and medical society, and other societies devoted to the prosecution of various branches of science. There are two gymnasia, a military, polytechnic, and numerous other schools.

Manf.—Gold and silver articles, mathematical, surgical, and musical instruments, straw plait, painters' canvas and colours, artificial flowers, and chocolate. The famous Dresden china is not made here, but at Meissen, 16 miles to the north-west.

Railway and other Communications.—The lines of railway to Leipzig, Görlitz and Prussian Silesia have their termini in the new town. Steamers ply between the town and upper part of the Elbe.

Pop. of the district, 808,512; of the city, 245,550.

Lat. 51° 3′ N. **Lon.** 13° 44′ E.

History.—Originally a fishing village, it grew into some importance, and was a considerable town, before the end of the 13th century. In 1510 it was fortified, and was greatly enlarged and embellished in the beginning of the 18th century. It suffered severely during the Seven Years' War, and in the wars of Napoleon. In 1813 the Allies were defeated here by the French in a terrible battle. Many improvements have been made in the last few years.

DREUX, *droo*, an old town of France, in the department of Eure-et-Loir, on the Blaise, 45 miles W. of Paris. The church and town-hall are fine Gothic buildings. On the summit of a hill overhanging the town are the ruins of an ancient castle, and a beautiful new chapel in the Grecian style, surmounted by a cupola, containing the tombs of two children and other relatives of king Louis Philippe. **Manf.** Woollens, iron, and leather, and it has a trade in sheep and cattle. **Pop.** 6,900. In 1188 this town was burned by the Norman English; and in 1562 the prince of Condé was taken prisoner in a severe action fought between the Calvinists and the Catholics in its neighbourhood.

DREW, Samuel, *droo*, was born of humble parents in the parish of Austell, Cornwall, and was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but, though nearly destitute of education, he became noted for his shrewd and subtle powers of debate among his fellow workmen, while his free manners of life induced him to slight the principles of religion. Having, however, heard Dr. Adam Clarke preach, he was induced to change his opinions; determined to obtain knowledge, which he pursued with great energy, and became a local Methodist preacher, while still following his trade of a shoemaker. In 1799 he appeared as an author, in a tract entitled "Remarks on Paine's 'Age of Reason,'" which was well received; he subsequently published "An Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul," which established his fame as a metaphysical theologian. He now abandoned trade, and devoted himself to religious literature, producing among other valuable works, a "Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God." He edited with much ability the "Imperial Magazine," from 1819 to his death.

Born 1765; died March 29, 1833.

DREW, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 12,231. Capital, Monticello.

DREWENZ, *drew'-ents*, a river of Prussia, which rises in the S.E. of the district of Konigsberg, and enters the Vistula 4 miles E. of Thorn, after a course of 100 miles, a portion of which forms the boundary between Prussia and Poland.

DRIBURG, *dre'-burg*, a Prussian town, in the province of Westphalia, on the Aa, 39 miles S. of Minden. The chalybeate baths in the neighbourhood are much frequented. There is a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,200.

DRIESEN, *dre'-sen*, a town of Prussia, on an island formed by the Netze, 64 miles N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. **Manf.** Woollens and linen, leather, beer, and spirits. There is some shipping trade. **Pop.** 3,700.

DRIFFIELD, GREAT, *drif'-feeld*, a town of the East Riding of Yorkshire, 20 miles N.W. of Hull. It has an ancient church, of Gothic and Saxon architecture, several chapels, and a union workhouse. A large corn and cattle trade is carried on. **Pop.** 9,153.—It is a station on the North-Eastern Railway.

DRIMACHUS, *drim'-a-kus*, a famous robber of Chios. When a price was set upon his head, he ordered a young man to cut it off, and go and receive the money. Such an uncommon instance of generosity so pleased the Chians, that they raised a temple to his memory, and honoured him as a god.

DRIN, *drin*, a large river of European Turkey, rising on the frontiers of Montenegro and Albania. It is formed by the junction of the Black and White Drin, and has a generally western course of 110 miles, entering the Gulf of Drin in the Adriatic, 5 miles below Alessio.

DRIN, another river of Turkey, rising in the Dinaric Alps, and partially separating Bosnia from Servia. After a course of 180 miles it joins the Save 57 miles N.W. of Belgrade.

DROGHEDA, *dro'-he-da*, a seaport-town and parliamentary and municipal borough of Ireland, in the counties of Meath and Louth, built on both sides of the Boyne, 4 miles from its mouth and 31 miles N. of Dublin. The principal buildings are three churches, a Catholic cathedral, several monasteries and nunneries, an infirmary, barracks, town-hall, linen-hall, custom-house, and market-house. There are remains of one of the ancient gates and of several monasteries. Vessels of 500 tons can reach the quay. **Manf.** Linens, cottons, and iron. Brewing is largely carried on. **Pop.** 12,297, nearly all Roman Catholics.—A station on the Northern of Ireland Railway. In 1649 Cromwell was twice repulsed in besieging this town; but in the third attempt he was successful, and most of its garrison were put to the sword.

DROHOBICZ, *dro'-ho-bitsh*, a town of Austria, in the province of Galicia, on a tributary of the Dniester. The public buildings include a castle, two handsome churches, and a monastery. Iron mines, large salt works, and pitch wells are in the vicinity. A good trade is carried on in wine, linen, cotton, and leather, and corn and cattle markets are held. **Pop.** 17,000, the greater number of whom are Jews. **Lat.** 49° 25′ N. **Lon.** 23° 30′ E.

DROITWICH, *droit'-wich*, a parliamentary and municipal borough of Worcestershire, on a canal communicating with the Severn, 7 miles N.E. of Worcester. It contains several fine churches, an hospital, and a union workhouse. Its principal manufacture is fine white salt, of which about

115,000 tons are annually procured from its celebrated brine springs. Pop. 3,761.—It is a station on the Great Western Railway.

DROME, *drome*, a river of France, rising in the Upper Alps, and, after a course of 68 miles, joining the Rhone 12 miles S.W. of Valence.

DROME, a department of France, comprehending the S.W. part of Lower Dauphiny. It is bounded by the departments of the Isère, Hautes-Alpes, Basses-Alpes, and Vaucluse; the Rhone separating it on the W. from Ardèche. It is mountainous in the E., which is traversed by offshoots of the Alps, the sides of which are clothed with forests of oak, pine, and beech. In other parts of the department, vines and the mulberry are cultivated, and chestnut, walnut, and olive trees are grown. The department is divided into 4 arrondissements and 370 communes.

Rivers.—The Rhône, Drôme, and Isère.
Pro.—Silk, and the grape. Hermitage is the product of the latter.
Minerals.—Iron, coal, copper, lead, granite, and marble.
Area.—2,496 square miles.
Pop.—313,763.
Chief Towns.—VALENCE, the capital; MONTÉLIMART, DIE, and NIONS.

DROMORE, *dro-mor'*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the Lagan, 14 miles S.W. of Belfast. Manf. Linen. Pop. 2,308.

DROMORE, a post-township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, U.S., on the E. side of the Susquehannah, 17 miles from Lancaster. Pop. 2,300.

DRONERO, *dro-nair'-o*, a town of Italy, 12 miles N.W. of Cuneo, near the foot of the Alps, on the Maira, crossed by a fine stone bridge. The old part of the town is surrounded by walls, and there are two suburbs. There are several churches, a monastery, college, and some remains of an old castle. Manf. Silks, hempen cloth, and agricultural implements. Four fairs are held. Pop. 3,400.

DRONFIELD, *dron'-feeld*, a town of Derbyshire, 6 miles N. of Chesterfield. Manf. Cutlery, iron-wares, and chemicals. Pop. 4,000.

DRONNE, *dron*, a river of France, which joins the Isle near Coutras.

DRONTHEIM, or TRONDHJEM, NORTH and SOUTH, *dront'-hime*, two of the amts, or provinces of Norway, situate on the W. coast, between Bergen, Aggerhuus, the Swedish frontier, and Norrland. Area, 19,735 square miles. It is divided by mountains from Sweden. Pop. 199,075.

DRONTHEIM, or TRONDHJEM, a town of Norway, the capital of the above provinces, on the Nid, in Drontheim fiord, by which the town is nearly surrounded. It is defended by the fortress of Munkholm, on an island in the fiord, and has a cathedral, several churches, a theatre, exchange, bank, schools, and charitable institutions. Its trade is carried on in dried fish, tar, deals, and copper. The imports consist chiefly of groceries, cloths, wine, and corn. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 63° 25′ 8″ N. Lon. 10° 28′ 7″ E.

DROSSEN, *dros'-sen*, a town of Prussia, on the left bank of the Leuze, 15 miles N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Manf. Woollens and linen, hosiery, leather, hats, earthenware, bricks and tiles. There is a good trade in horses and cattle, and four fairs are held annually. Pop. 4,000.

DROUET D'ERLON, JEAN BAPTISTE, *droo'-ai dair'-lawng*, a French marshal, who, after passing through the various ranks, became a general of division in 1805. In 1807 Dantzic capitulated to him, he was wounded at Friedland, served in Spain under Massena, and was opposed on many occasions to the English. When Napoleon fell, in 1814, Drouet entered the service of the Bourbons as general of division, but was soon charged with conspiring against the royal family, and arrested. He contrived to escape, and, on Napoleon's return from Elba, he was one of the most eager to receive him, was made a peer of France, and commanded the first *corps d'armée* during the "hundred days." He was condemned, in 1816, to death, found an asylum in Bavaria till 1832, when he returned to France, and was appointed to the command of the army in La Vendée. In 1834, he was appointed governor-general of Algeria. Here he was the author of several administrative reforms; but, not displaying against Abd-el-Kader the necessary energy, he was recalled in 1835, being made, however, a marshal in 1843. He wrote his autobiography, under the title of "The Military Life of General Drouet."

Born at Rheims, 1765; died 1844.

DROUYN DE LHUYS, EDOUARD, *droo'-awng de(r) lweece*, a modern French statesman, who early entered the diplomatic service of his country, and was employed in several minor positions at various courts. He was also elected a deputy of the Chamber. Here he was opposed to the policy of M. Guizot, and was one of those who signed the list of charges drawn up against the ministry by Odillon Barrot. In the first cabinet of Louis Napoleon, after he became president, Drouyn de Lhuys was appointed foreign minister, and acquitted himself with considerable ability in those difficult times. He was afterwards sent as ambassador to England, and, subsequently, in 1852, being again foreign minister, addressed to the various powers despatches announcing the establishment of the empire under Napoleon III. During the dispute between Turkey and Russia, his endeavours for peace were strenuously exerted. He took part in the conferences at Vienna in 1855, and, on their breaking up without any result, resigned his office. The following year he also tendered his resignation as senator. In 1863 he again took office as foreign minister, but resigned in 1866. On the downfall of the empire he retired to Jersey.

Born at Paris, 1805.

DROYLSDEN, *droils'-den*, a township of Lancashire, 4 miles E. of Manchester. There are a handsome new church, several other places of worship, and a mechanics' institution. Manf. Cotton goods and chemicals. There are dye and print works. Pop. 8,679.—A station on the London and North-Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire lines.

DRUMMOND, WILLIAM, *drum'-mond*, a Scotch poet, was the son of Sir John Drummond, of Hawthornden, was educated at Edinburgh University, studied law on the continent, and was destined for the law; but Parnassus had more charms for him than the courts. At the age of 25 he succeeded to the paternal estates, and in his retirement at Hawthornden he wrote several beautiful poems; but the death of a lady, to whom he was about to be married, affected him so much that he went abroad, where he remained some years. On his return, he settled at Hawthornden, and wrote his "History of the five Kings of the name of James," and several pieces to promote peace and union in that turbulent time. Ben Jonson, in 1619, made a journey to Scotland expressly to see him, and afterwards published a well known account of his

visit, and the conversations they held. Hazlitt says of Drummond's sonnets, that "they come as near as almost any others to the perfection of this kind of writing."

Born at Hawthornden, 1585; died 1649.

DRUMMOND, THOMAS HENRY, inventor of the Drummond light, was appointed to a cadetship at Woolwich, where he soon began to distinguish himself by his mechanical talents in the engineering department of the government institution of that place. Having served here some time, he went to Plymouth, thence to Chatham, and thence to Edinburgh, where he got acquainted with Captain Colby, then engaged in the trigonometrical survey. From this officer he obtained employment, and, in surveying a portion of Ireland, invented a new light, which greatly assisted his observations in foggy weather. He also invented a heliostat, an instrument for reflecting the rays of the sun, which was used in this survey. This instrument, in an improved form, connected with the theodolite, has been found of great service. He continued to devote himself to scientific pursuits, until ill-health compelled him, for a time, to resign his situation. He was subsequently engaged in laying down the boundaries to the old and the new boroughs, under the provisions of the Reform Bill; in which capacity he distinguished himself by his usual perseverance and accuracy. In 1835 he became under-secretary for Ireland, and in the following year was head of a commission appointed to report on a railway system for Ireland. His death was hastened by overwork. There is a statue to his memory in the Royal Exchange, Dublin.

Born at Edinburgh, 1797; died 1840.

DRUMMOND'S ISLAND, an island in Lake Huron, North America, belonging to the dominion of Canada. It is 20 miles long, by 10 wide, is a trading post, and has a British fort upon it.

DRUMMOND'S ISLAND, in the South Pacific Ocean. It is of coral formation, about 30 miles long, and in no part more than three quarters of a mile in breadth. It is inhabited by a large number of ferocious savages, most of whom are entirely naked. Lat. 1° 20′ S. Lon. 174° 57′ E.

DRURY, ROBERT, *droo'-re*, an English seaman, who, in 1702, was shipwrecked on the coast of Madagascar, where he remained 15 years. After his return to England, he published a very exact and curious account of that island, 8vo, 1729.

Born 1687; died 1735.

DRURY, DRU, an English entomologist, supposed to have been descended from Sir Dru Drury, a knight of the reign of Elizabeth. He was for several years a silversmith and cutler in the Strand, London, and was a great collector of subjects of natural history. He wrote three volumes on insects.

Born in London, 1725; died 1804.

DRUSILLA, *dru-sil'-la*, was the youngest daughter of Herod Agrippa II. She became wife of Azizus, king of the Emessenians, but deserted him, and married Felix. She perished in an eruption of Vesuvius.

Lived in the 1st century.

DRUSUS, *dru'-sus*, a name common to many eminent Romans, the most remarkable of whom are the following:—

DRUSUS, CÆSAR, a son of Tiberius and Vipsania, who made himself famous by his intrepidity and courage in the provinces of Illyricum and Pannonia. He was raised to the greatest honours by his father, but a blow which he gave to Sejanus, an audacious libertine, proved his ruin. Sejanus corrupted Livia, the wife of Drusus, and, in conjunction with her, Sejanus caused him to be poisoned by a eunuch.

Died 23.

DRUSUS, a son of Germanicus and Agrippina, who enjoyed offices of the greatest trust under Tiberius. His enemy Sejanus, however, effected his ruin by his insinuations; Drusus was confined by Tiberius, and deprived of all aliment. He was found dead nine days after his confinement.

Died 33.

DRUSUS, NERO CLAUDIUS, a son of Tiberius Nero and Livia, adopted by Augustus. He was brother to Tiberius, who was afterwards made emperor. He greatly signalized himself in his wars in Germany and Gaul against the Rhæti and Vindelici, and was honoured with a triumph. He died of a fall from his horse, in the 30th year of his age.

Born 38 B.C.; died 9 B.C.

DRYADES, *dri'-a-dees'*, nymphs who presided over the woods. Oblations of milk, oil, and honey were offered to them, and sometimes the votaries sacrificed a goat.

DRYANDER, JOHN, *dre-an'-der*, a mathematician and physician of Wetteren, in the county of Hesse. He was a professor at Marpurg, and wrote several books on physic and mathematics, which were once held in great esteem.

Born 1500; died at Marpurg, 1560.

DRYDEN, JOHN, *dri'-den*, an English poet, the grandson of a Northamptonshire baronet, was educated at Westminster school under Dr. Busby, where he showed considerable talent for versification. He was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1650, proceeded to the degree of M.A., and in 1657 removed to London, where, in the following year, he wrote an elegy on the death of Cromwell. His sorrow, however, was of short duration; for at the Restoration, he complimented Charles II. in a poem, entitled "Astrea Redux." In 1662 appeared his first play, called "the Wild Gallant," which was indifferently received. Soon afterwards he produced "The Rival Ladies," and next "The Indian Emperor," which made him famous. This last was written in conjunction with Sir Robert Howard, who introduced him to the earl of Berkshire, whose eldest daughter he married, but who brought him no happiness. He engaged with the king's theatre for an annual stipend, on condition of furnishing a certain number of plays in each year. On the death of Sir William Davenant, he was nominated poet laureate, and historiographer royal, with a salary of £200 a year and a butt of wine. His eminence as a dramatic writer was now established, but it exposed him to the envy of several rival wits. Among these the duke of Buckingham held him up to ridicule in the character of Bayes, in "The Rehearsal;" and the earl of Rochester being offended, it is supposed, at some allusion in an "Essay on Satire," written jointly by Dryden and Lord Mulgrave, caused the former to be cudgelled by some hired ruffians as he came home from a coffee-house. Others, however, declare that the vanity of the duchess of Portsmouth, one of the king's mistresses, was wounded by a *jeu d'esprit* of Dryden, and that this procured him the cudgelling. To his antagonists in satirical weapons, he was decidedly superior. "His keen and trenchant blade," says Sir Walter Scott, "never makes a thrust in vain, and never strikes but at a vulnerable point." The duke of Buckingham is the Zimri of the poet's "Absalom and Achitophel," a political satire which achieved

a great success. On the accession of James II. Dryden became a Roman Catholic, and, like most converts, endeavoured to defend his new faith at the expense of the old one, in a poem, called "The Hind and Panther," which was admirably parodied by Prior and Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax, in "The Country Mouse and the City Mouse." At the Revolution he lost his posts. In 1695 his translation of Virgil appeared; which performance alone is sufficient to immortalize his name. Pope pronounces it "the most noble and spirited translation in any language." His ode, "Alexander's Feast," is known to all. He was buried between the graves of Chaucer and Cowley, in Westminster Abbey, where is a monument to his memory, erected by John, duke of Buckingham. Dryden's works are too numerous to be here distinguished. His critical prefaces are admirable; his prose being matchless for its freedom, vigour, variety, and copiousness. It ranks with the best in the English language. His poetry is correct, harmonious, and strong, particularly his satires. As a dramatic writer, he chiefly excelled in tragedy. His plays are numerous, he having been the sole or joint author of twenty-seven.

Born at Aldwinckle, Northamptonshire, 1631; **died** 1700.

DRYOPE, *drī'-o-pe*, a woman of Lemnos, whose shape Venus assumed to persuade all the females of the island to murder the men.—A virgin of Œchalia, whom Andræmon married after she had been beloved by Apollo. She was changed into a lotus.—A nymph, mother of Tarquitus by Faunus.

DRYOPES, *drī'-o-pees'*, a people of Greece near Mount Œta. They afterwards passed into the Peloponnesus, where they inhabited the towns of Asine and Hermione, in Argolis.

DU BARRY. (*See* BARRY.)

DU BARTAS. (*See* BARTAS.)

DU BELLAY, *doo bel'-lai*, a French cardinal and statesman, who enjoyed the favour of Francis I., and was sent as ambassador to Henry VIII. of England and the pope, Paul III. He was appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom during the absence of Francis, who was engaged against the emperor Charles V. in Provence. Falling into disgrace on the death of this king, he retired to Rome. —This cardinal protected and encouraged letters, and it was at his suggestion that the college of France was founded. Rabelais was attached to his establishment.

Born 1492; **died** 1560.

DUBBO, *dub'-bo*, a town of New South Wales, Australia, on the Macquarie river, 226 miles N.W. of Sydney. It is a thriving place, with good public buildings. **Pop.** 1,200. **Lat.** 32° 21′ S. **Lon.** 148° 39′ E.

DUBEN, *doo'-ben*, a town of Prussia, on the right bank of the Mulde, 17 miles N.W. of Torgau. **Manf.** Cloth. A trade in wood is carried on, and there are three annual fairs. **Pop.** 3,900.

DUBHOY, or **DUBBOI**, a town of Gujerat, India, 20 miles S.E. of Baroda. It was formerly a place of great importance, and there are extensive remains of ancient fortifications, gates, and temples. The "gate of diamonds" is famous for beauty.

DUBITZA, *doo-beet'-cha*, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the right bank of the Unna, a tributary of the Save. **Pop.** 6,000.

DUBITZA, AUSTRIAN, a strongly fortified town of Croatia, on the left bank of the Unna, immediately opposite the above.

DUBLIN, *dub'-lin*, a county of Ireland, in the east of the province of Leinster, bounded E. by the Irish Sea, N. by Meath, W. by Meath and Kildare, and S. by Wicklow. The coast, which is much indented with creeks and bays, is 70 miles long, and there are several small islands. (*See* DUBLIN BAY.) The surface of the county is a rich plain, with slight undulations. In the vicinity of the city of Dublin the lands are fertile and luxuriant, and generally the county is the best cultivated part of Ireland. The principal river is the Liffey. The Dodder is a small stream, falling into Dublin Bay. There are two canals, the Grand and the Royal canals, by which a navigable communication is effected between the Liffey and the Shannon. The fisheries along the coast are important.

Minerals.—Copper, lead, iron, manganese, fuller's earth, and potter's clay; and there are several mineral springs.

Area.—354 square miles.

Pop.—418,152.

Chief Towns.—DUBLIN, the metropolis of Ireland, and KINGSTON.

Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county, two for Dublin City, and two for Dublin University.

DUBLIN, a city, seaport, parliamentary and municipal borough, metropolis of Ireland, and one of the handsomest towns in Europe, in the province of Leinster, and county of Dublin. It stands close to the bay of that name, into which the river Liffey runs, after dividing the city, a large portion of which is built on land reclaimed from the sea. From the point where the Liffey enters the bay, it is embanked on either side with a noble wall of free-stone, forming a range of beautiful and spacious quays through the whole city. The river is crossed in its course through the city by seven stone and two iron bridges. Dublin is, besides, nearly insulated by two canals, which give great advantages for inland communication. The city is built rather in the form of a rectangular parallelogram, round which a road, called the Circular, is carried, 9 miles in length. The business part is chiefly on the west side of the river; the more aristocratic residences, in fine streets, squares, and terraces, on the east side. The poor part is called "the Liberties," and the streets are narrow, dirty, and irregular. The finest street is Sackville-street, nearly half a mile long and 120 feet wide. In this street is a marble statue, by Mr. Favell, of the late Sir John Gray, M.P. for the City of Kilkenny, erected by public subscription, in June, 1879. There are several squares, and Stephen's Green is nearly a mile in circuit. Merrion Square, a fashionable quarter, is about 13 acres in extent. At the W. end of the city is Phœnix Park, a royal demesne, about three miles in length and two in breadth. In it is a Corinthian fluted pillar 30 feet high, surmounted by a phœnix, erected by the Earl of Chesterfield, when viceroy in 1747. The park contains inclosures, the vice-regal lodge, with appropriate buildings for the secretaries and rangers; also a military hospital, a large military school for the maintenance and education of soldiers' children, with a beautiful church, a salute-battery, and a magazine strongly fortified. On an eminence is erected, in honour of the Duke of Wellington, and at a cost of £20,000, a splendid obelisk, 210 feet in height. Near the Dublin gate of the park is the People's Garden, a public promenade and flower garden, in which is a statue of the Earl of Carlisle. The "Castle," which was completed and flanked with towers in 1213, is situate about the centre of the city, and is occupied for the purposes of government. It consists principally of two squares, which contain apartments for the lord-lieutenant and the officers of his suite, and

residences for his secretaries, with suitable offices for transacting the business of the civil and war departments. In the lower court are the Treasury and other offices, besides the civil establishment of the ordnance department, and an extensive armoury. The Castle chapel, in this lower square, is an exquisite specimen of Gothic architecture. The other public edifices are the Royal Exchange, the Commercial Buildings, the Four Courts, Corn-exchange or Burgh-quay, the Linen-hall, the Custom-house, the Stamp-office, Post-office, and the Bank of Ireland, formerly the Parliament-house. Opposite to the east front of the custom-house are several large docks. The spacious Spencer Dock was opened in 1873; and recently the harbour has been greatly improved by the erection of two large breakwaters. Adjacent to the post-office, standing in Sackville Street, is Nelson's pillar, 134 feet high. In the centre of College Green, to which the principal front of the bank looks, is an equestrian statue of William III., erected in 1701. On the east side of College Green is the grand front of Trinity College, which is of Portland stone, of the Corinthian order. The park is in the rear of the college, and contains 25½ acres, adorned with fine trees. In front of the college are statues of Goldsmith and Burke; a statue of O'Connell is in the City Hall, and of the Earl of Eglinton on St. Stephen's Green. There are 20 Protestant episcopal parish churches, and 20 non-parochial, including several new and very handsome edifices, two cathedrals, besides many chapels, and other structures for various religious denominations. St. Patrick's cathedral is an antique building, erected in 1190, decorated with a steeple in 1370, and a very lofty spire in 1750. It has been restored lately at the sole expense of Sir B. Guinness, the eminent brewer. Christ Church, the ancient cathedral of Dublin, built in 1038, is another venerable pile, containing some curious monuments, and has been recently restored at the expense of Mr. Henry Roe, who has also made a gift of a Synod Hall, adjoining the cathedral. St. George's church is a superb edifice, with a magnificent front, and spire 200 feet high. There are 9 Catholic churches, several monasteries and convents, and a Jewish synagogue. No city, for its size, abounds more in charitable institutions. These are in general well endowed, and some of them are splendid buildings. To the W. of the city, opposite Phœnix Park, is the royal hospital of Kilmainham, for the reception of disabled and superannuated soldiers, on the plan of that of Chelsea. There are also many learned societies. The environs, especially Rathmines, on the south, and Glasnevin, on the north, are very beautiful. The chief trade of Dublin consists in exporting poplins, linens, porter, and provisions.

Pop.—249,602.
Lat. 53° 20′ N. Lon. 6° 17′ W.
Communications.—By railways and canals, Dublin communicates with the W. of Ireland and the towns of Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Kingstown, Howth, Drogheda, and other places. By steamboats it communicates with Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cork, Holyhead, Bristol, Plymouth, Southampton, London, Waterford, Leith, and Newcastle.
History.—This is the Eblana of Ptolemy. The present name is supposed to be derived from the Irish "Dubhlin," or black pool. It was taken by the Danes in the early part of the 9th century, and by the English, under Strongbow, in 1169. The building of the castle was begun in 1205; the first mayor was appointed in 1409, and the title of lord mayor assumed in 1665. Trinity College was founded in 1591.

DUBLIN BAY, an inlet of the Irish Sea, having at its W. end the mouth of the river Liffey, with Dublin harbour. Its entrance is between two lighthouses, one at Howth Head on the N., and the other at Kingstown on the S.

DUBNITZA, *doob-nee'-za*, a town of European Turkey, on the bank of the Djerma. In its vicinity the grape is cultivated, and there are large iron works. Pop. 6,000. Lat. 42° 10′ N. Lon. 23° 20′ E.

DUBNO, *dub'-no*, a Russian town, on the Irwa. There are several Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a Greek abbey, and a ducal residence. A large trade is carried on in corn, flax, tobacco, fish, and cattle, and there is a well-attended fair at Whitsuntide. Pop. 8,500. Lat. 50° 25′ N. Lon. 25° 40′ E.

DUBOCAGE, MARIE ANNE LE PAGE, *doo'-bo-caj*, a talented French authoress, who was a member of the academies of Rome, Bologna, Padua, Lyons, and Rouen. She early distinguished herself by a taste for poetry, and translated Pope's "Temple of Fame" into French. In 1746, she obtained the prize given by the academy at Rouen, and afterwards translated Milton's "Paradise Lost," which she followed by a translation of the "Death of Abel." In 1749 she produced a tragedy, called "The Amazons," and subsequently "The Columbiad," an epic poem on the discovery of America, which is esteemed her greatest work. She also published "Travels through England, Holland, and Italy," in the epistolary form.
Born at Rouen, 1710; died 1802.

DUBOIS, GUILLAUME, *doo-bwaw'*, archbishop of Cambray, cardinal, and prime minister of France, was the son of a poor apothecary in Limousin. He became valet to the superior of the college of St. Michael at Paris, where he studied, and entered into orders. Being appointed private reader to the duke de Chartres, afterwards duke of Orleans and Regent, he received the rich abbey of St. Just, and subsequently became counsellor of state. In 1717 he was sent to England as plenipotentiary to sign the triple alliance, which had been entered into against Spain, between England, France, and Holland. On his return, he was made minister and secretary of state, and obtained the archbishopric of Cambray. In 1721, the pope advanced him to the cardinalate, and, in the following year, he was appointed first minister of state. From that time he reigned absolute master, and the French court, already so depraved, sank still lower in its vices; but happily his death soon put an end to his power. He possessed great talents, but these were sullied and clouded by his vices of debauchery, avarice, and guilty ambition.
Born at Brives-la-Gaillarde, in Auvergne, 1656; died 1723.

DUBOIS, a county of Indiana, United States. Area, 432 square miles. Pop. 15,992. Jasper is the capital.

DUBOS, JEAN BAPTIST, *doo-bo'*, a French writer, who was employed in some secret transactions by M. de Torcy, minister of foreign affairs, for which he was rewarded with several benefices. He is principally known by his "Critical Reflections on Poetry and Painting," 2 vols. 12mo; a work which, at the time of its appearance, was highly esteemed. He also wrote some political pieces, and a "Critical History of the Establishment of the French Monarchy in Gaul."
Born at Beauvais, 1670; died at Paris, 1742.

DUBOSSA, or NOVO-DUBOSARI, *doo-bos'-sa*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kherson, on the left bank of the Dniester. Tobacco is extensively grown in the district. Pop. 5,500.

DUBOVKA, *doo-bof'-ka*, a town of European Russia, on the right bank of the Volga. It is a depôt for goods sent from the northern to the

southern provinces. There is a trade in wood, oil, and iron. **Pop.** 13,700. **Lat.** 49° N. **Lon.** 44° 45′ E.

DUBROVNA, *doo-brof'-na*, a town of Russia, on the left bank of the Dnieper. There are a Roman Catholic and four Greek churches, and a synagogue. **Manf.** Woollens and linen, plush and clocks. A considerable trade in timber is carried on. **Pop.** 7,000.

DUBUQUE, *do-book'*, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 43,000. The capital is Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, capital of the above county, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Mississippi. There are several churches and a Roman Catholic cathedral. It is the oldest town of the State, having been settled by French Canadians in 1786; is the depôt of the lead regions of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois, and a railway centre, and a good general trade is carried on. **Pop.** 22,254.

DUCANGE, CHARLES DUFRESNE, Sieur, *doo-kansh*, a French author, who studied for the profession of the law, but subsequently devoted himself entirely to history and philosophy. His first work was "A History of Constantinople under the French Emperors," which was succeeded by his Glossaries of the Writings of the Middle Ages and the later Latin and Greek Authors, works of great value in enabling us to understand the writers of the dark and middle ages. He also produced some other historical works, and left a large number of manuscripts. His children received a pension of 2,000 francs from Louis XIV.

Born at Amiens, 1610; **died** at Paris, 1688.

DUCAREL, ANDREW COLTÉE, *doo'-ka-rel*, an eminent civilian and antiquary, who published a number of topographical and antiquarian works. His best known is one on Anglo-Gallic, Norman, and Aquitaine coins, which appeared in 1757. "Anglo-Norman Antiquities," considered in a tour through Normandy, is another valuable work on the particular subject of which it treats. Ducarel was commissary of St. Catherine's and Canterbury, and was brought to England soon after his birth. When the Society of Antiquaries was incorporated, in 1755, he was appointed one of its first fellows.

Born in Normandy, 1713; **died** at South Lambeth, 1785.

DUCAS, MICHAEL, *doo'-kas*, the author of a history of the Grecian empire, from the reign of Andronicus the Elder to the fall of that empire; printed at the Louvre in 1649.

Lived in the 15th century.

DUCATO, CAPE, *doo-ka'-to*, is at the S. extremity of the island of Santa Maura, one of the Ionian islands. It is the Leucadian promontory, or "Lover's Leap," of the ancients, about 2,000 feet in perpendicular height, from which Sappho, the poetess, is supposed to have precipitated herself. There are some traces of a temple dedicated to Apollo, which stood on the summit. **Lat.** 30° 34′ N. **Lon.** 20° 32′ E.

DUCHESNE, ANDRE, *du-shain'*, French historian, who was appointed, by Cardinal Richelieu, royal geographer and historiographer. He wrote several valuable historical and genealogical works. He was accidentally crushed to death in a narrow street in Paris.

Born at Ile-Bouchard, in Touraine, 1584; **died** 1640.

DUCK, a river of Tennessee, United States, rising in the Cumberland Mountains, and, after a course of 180 miles, falling into the Tennessee. It is navigable for 90 miles.

DUCK, STEPHEN, rustic poet, the son of a farm labourer in Wiltshire. He wrote "The Thresher's Labour," which attracted the attention of Queen Caroline, who gave him a pension of £30 a year, made him one of her yeomen guards, and afterwards keeper of her library at Richmond. He published another volume of poems, and having studied for the church, was ordained, and made rector of Byfleet, Surrey. He was a good man, and an able preacher, but gave way to fits of despondency, which ended in his committing suicide by drowning.

Born at Great Charlton, Wiltshire, 1700; **died** at Reading, 1756.

DUCKWORTH, SIR JOHN THOMAS, bart., *duk'-werth*, a British admiral, who entered the navy in 1759, under Admiral Boscawen, and took part in several engagements with the French. Having served in various ships, and seen a great deal of active service, he, in 1793, was attached to Lord Howe's fleet, and, in the celebrated action of June 1, 1794, greatly distinguished himself by his bravery, as well as naval skill. In 1800 he was appointed to the command of the Leeward islands; and in 1801, for aiding in the reduction of the Swedish and West India islands, was created a K.C.B. In 1803 he was appointed commander-in-chief of Jamaica, and, for the vigorous measures he adopted in protecting the commerce of that island, received the thanks of its House of Assembly, with the presentation of a sword valued at £1,000. In 1805 he defeated the French in the bay of St. Domingo, for which he was thanked by both houses of parliament, and had an annuity of £1,000 bestowed upon him. In 1807 he forced the passage of the Dardanelles, in spite of the Turks; and, from 1810 to 1815, held the commander-in-chiefship of Newfoundland. He subsequently became governor of Plymouth, and, in 1813, was created a baronet.

Born at Fulmer, Bucks, 1748; **died** at Devonport, 1817.

DUCLOS, CHARLES PINOT, *doo-klo'*, an historiographer of France, who became perpetual secretary to the French Academy. His principal works are—"Memoirs on the Manners of the 18th Century," "The History of Louis XI.," and "The Confessions of Count de B * * *."

Born at Dinant, 1705; **died** 1772.

DUCROW, ANDREW, *du-cro'*, famous equestrian performer and pantomimist, remarkable for grace and daring. He was for many years proprietor of Astley's amphitheatre, and originated the present style of circus performances.

Born 1793; **died** 1842.

DU DEFFAND, MARIE DE VICHY, CHAMROND, Marquise, *def-fahn'*, member of a noble family of Burgundy, and in her youth distinguished for beauty and wit. She made an unhappy marriage with the Marquis du Deffand, from whom she soon separated, and became a leader in the fashionable and dissolute society of the period. Her *salon* was frequented by all the leading wits of Paris, and she corresponded with Horace Walpole, Voltaire, D'Alembert, Montesquieu, and others. Many of her letters have been published. For the last 27 years of her life she was blind.

Born 1697; **died** 1780.

DUDDON, *dud'-don*, a river rising near the junction of the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire; and after a course of 20 miles falls into the Irish sea, by a broad estuary nearly dry at low water.

DUDERSTADT, *doo'-der-stat*, a Prussian town, in Hanover, at the confluence of the Hahle and Breme, 15 miles E. of Gottingen. The old

town is fortified, and there are four suburbs. There are an ancient town-house, a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church, and a monastery. Pop. 4,500.

DUDEVANT, AMANTINE LUCILE AURORE, madame, *dood'-vang*, was better known by her assumed name of George Sand. She was a descendant by the father's side of the famous Marshal de Saxe. She was educated at a convent in Paris, and at first intended to become a nun. Having been married at 18, she parted from her husband in her 27th year, and went to Paris to pursue a life of literary independence. There she adopted for a time the costume of a man, and produced, in conjunction with a young student named Jules Sandeau, a novel, called "Rose et Blanche," which met with success. Her next performance, entitled "Indiana," was entirely her own, and it immediately made her celebrated. She affixed the name of George Sand to it, to commemorate her friendship with Sandeau. Thenceforward she wrote voluminously in the region of fiction; but perhaps the best of all her tales is "Consuelo." In 1848 she started a democratic newspaper of her own in Paris; but her views proving unpalatable to the régime of Louis Napoleon, it was suppressed. From that time she mostly wrote for the stage, but not with equal success to that which marked her former efforts in stories of the imagination. One of her latest works was an autobiography. She was considered to be the most eminent female French author of the 19th century.

Born at Paris, 1804; died 1876.

DUDLEY, *dud'-le*, a market town and parliamentary borough of Worcestershire, from which it is detached, and surrounded by Staffordshire, 9 miles N.W. of Birmingham. There are four churches; the parish church is dedicated to St. Thomas, and a chapel of ease belonging to it is dedicated to St. Edmund. It has also several dissenting places of worship. The castle is a grand and spacious ruin. It was founded in 760 by Dodo, a Saxon chief, demolished in the Parliamentary Wars, rebuilt and destroyed by fire in 1750. At a little distance from it are the interesting remains of a priory. In the town are a well-endowed free grammar-school and two charity schools. There are vast caverns of limestone and iron and coal mines in the neighbourhood. Manf. Iron, nails, glass, fire-irons, grates, and chain-cables. Pop. 46,233.

DUDLEY, EDMUND, an English statesman, who being, when young, introduced to the court of Henry VII., became one of the favourites of that monarch. In 1494 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Grey, Lord Lisle. In the parliament of 1504 he was speaker of the House of Commons, and, two years afterwards, obtained the stewardship of Hastings. On the king's death, he and Empson were sent to the Tower, and beheaded on Tower-hill.

Born 1462; died 1510.

DUDLEY, JOHN, son of the preceding statesman, was created Viscount Lisle and knight of the Garter, by Henry VIII. In the next reign he was made earl of Warwick. On the execution of Sir Thomas Seymour, he was appointed lord high admiral, and in 1551 was created duke of Northumberland. Pursuing an ambitious policy, he effected a marriage between his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, and Lady Jane Grey, the eldest daughter of the duke of Suffolk, and a branch of the royal family. When the days of Edward VI. were drawing to a close, he prevailed upon him to set aside his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, from the succession, in favour of Lady Jane, and on his death he caused his daughter-in-law to be proclaimed. An insurrection being raised in favour of Mary, however, she was proclaimed in London, and the duke executed.

Born 1502: died 1553.

DUDLEY, AMBROSE, son of the above, was condemned with his father, but received a pardon. In 1557 he went with his two brothers to the Low Countries, and served in the Spanish army before St. Quentin. In the next reign he was created earl of Warwick. He died of a wound, in defending New-Haven against the French.

Born 1530; died 1589.

DUDLEY, ROBERT, younger brother of the above. (*See* LEICESTER, Earl of.)

DUDLEY, SIR ROBERT, son of the earl of Leicester by the Lady Douglas Sheffield, though treated by his father as illegitimate, yet was left the bulk of his estate, after the death of his uncle Ambrose. In 1594 he made a voyage to the South Seas, and, in the following year, commenced a suit to prove his legitimacy; but the countess dowager of Leicester filing an information against him for a conspiracy, he went to Florence, where the grand-duke appointed him chamberlain to his wife, the archduchess of Austria, sister to Ferdinand II. That emperor created him a duke of the holy Roman empire, on which he assumed the title of duke of Northumberland. He drained the morass between Pisa and the sea, by which Leghorn became one of the first ports in the world. He wrote several pieces, the chief of which is "Del Arcano del Mare," &c., 1630.

Born at Sheen, in Surrey, 1573; died at Florence, 1639.

DUDLEY, DUD, one of eleven natural children of the earl of Dudley, by Elizabeth Tomlinson. He studied at Oxford, and then turned his attention to the iron manufacture of his native place, which was languishing, and took out a patent for smelting iron with coal instead of wood charcoal, as had been hitherto the practice. When the Civil War broke out, he sided with the Royalists, was taken prisoner, but escaped, and passed the remainder of his life in obscurity and poverty. He published a work on the new method of making iron.

Born at Dudley, 1599; died at St. Helen's, Worcestershire, 1684.

DUENAS, *doo-an'-yas*, a town in Spain, province of Leon, near the right bank of the Pisuerga. There are a Gothic church, town hall, prison, and large cemetery. The Castella canal passes near the town. Pop. 2,300, chiefly engaged in agriculture and cattle rearing.

DUFF'S ISLANDS, a group of 11 islands in the South Pacific Ocean, the largest being not more than 6 miles in circumference. The natives are stout and well made. Lat. 10° 23' S. Lon. 165° 49' E.

DUFRESNE. (*See* DUCANGE.)

DUFRESNY, CHARLES RIVIÈRE, *doo-fres'-ne*, a French comic writer, who was descended from Henry IV., to whom he bore considerable resemblance. He possessed great talents for landscape and ornamental gardening, and was, on this account, appointed by Louis XIV. comptroller of the royal gardens. The "grand monarch" also gave him several privileges; amongst which was the monopoly of the manufacture of looking-glasses. This right, however, with others, he soon disposed of for certain sums of ready money, and always managed to be penniless in an exceedingly short space of time. Losing his first wife, he married his laundress, in order to pay the washing-bill due to her.

On leaving the court, he began to write for the theatres with Regnard, and afterwards alone, composing some dramatic pieces, which, though containing much wit, were uneven and irregular in their style." Amongst the best of his works are "L'Esprit de Contradiction," "Le Double Veuvage," "Le Mariage fait et rompu."

Born at Paris, 1648; died 1724.

DUGDALE, SIR WILLIAM, *dug'-dail*, an English antiquary, who, in 1638, was made a pursuivant-at-arms by the name of Blanche Lyon. He subsequently became Rouge Croix, which gave him a residence in the Herald's College, and opened up the treasures of antiquity to his inspection. He was with Charles I. in several engagements, and in 1642 was created M.A. by the University of Oxford. On the ruin of the royal cause he compounded for his estate, settling in London, where he completed his "Monasticon Anglicanum," in 3 vols. folio. At the Restoration he was made Norroy, and in 1677 Garter king-of-arms, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood, which, on account of his limited estate, he would rather have declined. Besides the "Monasticon," Dugdale wrote the "History of Warwickshire," of which an enlarged edition appeared in 2 vols. folio; the "History of St. Paul's Cathedral;" "the "History of Embanking and Draining of Fens and Marshes;" "Origines Juridicales, or Historical Memoirs of the English Laws," &c.; the "Baronage of England," 3 vols.; a "Short View of the late Troubles in England;" the "Ancient Usage in Bearing of Arms," &c. He was a most laborious man, taking great delight in illustrating the antiquities of his country.

Born at Shustoke, Warwickshire, 1606; died 1686.

DUGUAY TROUIN, RENÉ, *doo-goo'-ai-trou-an'*, French naval officer, who first distinguished himself as a privateer, and as a recognition of his exploits received a command in the royal navy. In 1707 he defeated the English fleet with great loss at the entrance of the Channel, and in 1711 captured Rio Janeiro, which was ransomed by the Portuguese for an immense sum. Duguay was loaded with honours, and in 1731 further distinguished himself against the pirates of the Levant coast.

Born at St. Malo, 1673; died 1736.

DUGUESCLIN, BERTRAND. (*See* GUESCLIN, DU.)

DUHALDE, JOHN BAPTIST, *doo'-hald*, a French Jesuit, who compiled, from the accounts of the missionaries, an "Historical and Geographical Description of the Empire of China and Chinese Tartary."

Born at Paris, 1674; died there, 1743.

DUIDA, *doo'-e-da*, a mountain of Venezuela, South America. It is 8,500 feet high, with two sides perpendicular. Lat. 3° 10′ N. Lon. 66° 10′ W.

DUILLIUS NEPOS, *du-il'-le-us ne'-pos*, a Roman consul, who obtained a naval victory over the Carthaginians, near the Lipari Islands, in which they lost fifty-eight vessels, this being the first engagement at sea which the Romans had fought, 260 B.C. He was honoured with a naval triumph, the first that ever appeared at Rome, and was also allowed peculiar honours. Some medals were struck in commemoration of this victory, and there still exists at Rome the portion of a column which was erected in the Forum on this occasion, and the inscription on which is one of the most ancient specimens of the Latin language.

Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

DUISBURG, *doo'-is-boorg*, a fortified town of Prussia, on the Rhine, 15 miles N. of Dusseldorf. There are five churches, two of them ancient and interesting, a monastery, and a gymnasium founded in the 16th century. Manf. Cottons, hosiery, machinery, glue, starch, soap, leather, and tobacco. Iron works and coal mines are near the town. Pop. 41,000.—This was formerly a free town of the German empire, but after the war of 1815, formed a part of Prussia.

DUJARDIN, CHARLES, *doosh-ar'-da*, a Dutch painter, distinguished for his representations of market scenes, mountebanks, and robbers. He also engraved in aqua fortis.

Born at Amsterdam, 1640; died at Venice, 1674.

DUKE OF YORK ISLANDS, a cluster lying off the N.W. coast of North America, extending about 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. Lat. between 55° 50′ and 56° 34′ N. Lon. between 133° 15′ and 134° 15′ W.

DUKES, a county of Massachusetts, United States, comprising Martha's Vineyard, Chabaquiddick, Noman's, and the Elizabeth Islands. Pop. 4,300.

DUKE'S TOWN, a town of Upper Guinea, Africa, on a branch of the Old Calabar river. A large trade is carried on in palm oil, ivory, and pepper. Lat. 5° 30′ N. Lon. 8° 28′ E.

DUKINFIELD, *duk'-kin-feeld*, a township of Cheshire, separated by the river Tame from Ashton-under-Lyne, in Lancashire. Manf. Cotton, engines, and machinery, iron, bricks, and tiles. There are very deep coal mines in the neighbourhood. St. Mark's church is a modern building in the Early English style; and there is a large cruciform Unitarian church. Pop. 16,943.—A station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway.

DUKLA, *doo'-kla*, a town of Austria, in Galicia, on the Cergowa, 16 miles S.E. of Jaslo. Manf. Woollens, flannel, and linen. A considerable trade in wine is carried on. Pop. 2,100.

DULCE, *dool'-sa*, a lake of Guatemala, Central America, about 25 miles long, and 10 in average breadth, commencing with the Gulf of Honduras.

DULCE, a river of La Plata, South America, which, under various names, has a course of about 400 miles, and falls into lake Salados de los Prongos, in lat. 30° 15′ S.

DULCIGNO, *dool-seen'-yo*, a seaport-town of European Turkey, province of Albania, with a strong castle, 15 miles S.W. of Scutari. There is a good coasting trade. Pop. 7,000.

DULKEN, *dool'-ken*, a town of Prussia, at the source of the Neete, 17 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf. Manf. Linen and worsted. Flax is extensively grown in the neighbourhood, and there are four annual fairs. Pop. 2,300.

DULMEN, *dool'-men*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, 20 miles S.W. of Munster. There are a fine old castle and three Roman Catholic churches. Manf. Linen and tiles, and there are dyeworks and a marble quarry. Pop. 2,900.

DULVERTON, *dul'-ver-ton*, a town of Somersetshire, 19 miles N.W. of Taunton. Manf. Crape, and there are lead-mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 5,453.

DULWICH, *dul'-idj*, a village of Surrey, and pleasant and rapidly increasing suburb of London.

It has a college, founded in 1619 by Edward Alleyn, an actor. Its picture gallery contains some excellent Flemish and Italian paintings, bequeathed to it, in 1811, by Sir F. Bourgeois. **Pop.** 5,590. (*See* ALLEYN and LONDON.)

DUMAH, *dú'-ma*, a son of Ishmael.—A city of Judah, and a province of Idumea.

DUMANGOS, *doo-man-gos'*, a town of the island of Pana, one of the Philippines. Rice is extensively grown in the vicinity. **Pop.** 25,000.

DUMARAN, *doo'-mar-an*, one of the Philippine Islands. It is about 17 miles long, by the same breadth. **Lat.** 10° 30′ N. **Lon.** 120° E. It has a town on the S. coast, with a population of about 2,000.

DUMAS, LOUIS, *doo'-ma*, an ingenious Frenchman, who was bred to the law, but applied himself to mathematical and mechanical studies, inventing an instrument called the *bureau typographique*, to teach children reading and writing mechanically. He also devised another for instructing them in music, and wrote works on those subjects explanatory of his method.

Born at Nimes, 1676; **died** 1744.

DUMAS, ALEXANDRE, one of the most fertile French dramatists and romancists, was the son of a republican general, and, by the grandmother's side, of negro descent. His father died when he was a child, and he received but an imperfect education. He went to Paris, and at the age of 23 made his first attempt in literature, and rapidly rose into fame. His dramas numbered more than eighty, and his novels more than forty. He employed a number of poor literary hacks, who elaborated the romances he slightly sketched, and who received small pay, while he had all the credit and emolument of the productions. Among the most famous of these productions are "Les Trois Mousquetaires," and "Le Comte Monte-Cristo." Altogether he published about 1,200 volumes, many of them representing a low state of morals, rather repulsive than attractive to the general tone of English sentiment. He also wrote "Impressions of Voyages," and his "Memoirs," which were commenced in 1852, and by 1856 had extended to twenty-seven volumes.

Born at Villiers Cotterets, in the department of the Aisne, 1802; **died** 1870.

DUMAS, ALEXANDRE, son of the preceding, novelist and dramatist, commonly known as Dumas Fils, or, the Younger. He is a prolific writer, but the *morale* of his productions may be judged by his "La Dame aux Camélias" (on which is founded the opera, "La Traviata,"), "Le Demi-Monde," and many dramas very popular on the French stage, but very repulsive to English views of the proprieties of social life.

Born in Paris, 1824.

DUMAS, JEAN BAPTISTE, a distinguished French chemist and botanist, who, in 1823, received the appointment of demonstrator of chemistry at the Polytechnic School, and was also made professor of chemistry at the Athénée of Paris. From this period the science of organic chemistry stands deeply indebted to his exertions. In 1829 he founded the Central School of Arts and Manufactures, and, in 1834, became professor of organic chemistry in the School of Medicine. In 1845 he was made president of the Society for the Encouragement of Industry, and, in 1849, received the *porte-feuille* of Agriculture and Commerce. In 1851 he acted as vice-president of the Great Exhibition in London, and subsequently became vice-president of the superior council of public instruction in France. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1875.

Born at Alais, in the department of Gard, 1800.

DUMBARTON, or **DUNBARTON**, the chief town of Dumbartonshire, a royal, parliamentary, and municipal burgh and seaport, near the confluence of the Leven with the Clyde, 15 miles N.W. of Glasgow. It consists principally of one well-paved street, and has a capacious church, with a handsome spire. **Manf.** Machinery, iron, glass, and rope. **Pop.** 14,172.—A station on the North British railway. There is regular communication by steamboat with Glasgow and Greenock.—The ancient castle of Dumbarton crowns a lofty and precipitous rock, 560 feet high, which rises abruptly from a level plain at the confluence of the Clyde and Leven, by which its base is washed on two sides. It was from this castle that Mary, Queen of Scots, whilst yet a child, was conveyed to France; and it was to it that her friends intended to conduct her, after her escape from Lochleven. It is one of the four fortresses stipulated, in the articles of the Union, to be kept in repair. In 1847 it was visited by her majesty, Queen Victoria.

DUMBARTONSHIRE (anciently Lennox), a county in the W. of Scotland. It has 35 miles of coast, that on the Clyde being generally low and sandy. A portion of the W. border is formed by Loch Long, and on the E. side for 24 miles in Loch Lomond. The north of the county is mountainous, Ben Voirloch rising to 3,300 feet. The scenery is very remarkable, the climate mild and moist. There are extensive woods and good arable land to the south of Loch Lomond and along the banks of the Clyde. The chief crops are oats, wheat, barley, turnips, beans, and potatoes. The Clyde runs along the south border and receives the Leven, the outlet of Loch Lomond, and there are numerous smaller streams and lakes. Cattle and sheep are reared in all parts of the county.

Minerals.—Coal, iron, limestone, and slate.
Area.—297 square miles.
Pop.—75,327.
Parliamentary Representation.—One member is returned for the county.

DUMDUM, *dum'-dum*, a town and cantonment of British India, 8 miles N.E. of Calcutta. It has a cannon-foundry, and is the head-quarters of the Bengal artillery.

DUMFRIES, a royal, parliamentary, and municipal burgh, and port, the capital of Dumfriesshire, stands on the Nith, over which are two bridges; 9 miles from its point of discharge is the Solway Frith. On the opposite side of the river is a large suburb, Maxwellton. The town consists of several streets, the principal of which runs parallel to the river. There are three Established, four other Presbyterian churches, several other places of worship, an hospital, infirmary, and lunatic asylum. The other public edifices are a town-house, a county gaol and court-house, an academy, theatre, assembly-rooms, and several associations, with libraries, reading-rooms, a mechanics' institute, and an observatory. In the centre of the town is a building known as the Mid Steeple, built by Inigo Jones, in which the meetings of the town council are held, and in Queensberry-square is a Doric column erected in honour of Charles, duke of Queensberry. **Manf.** Hosiery, hats, baskets, leather, and shoes. These articles are exported, with freestone, sheep, and grain. **Pop.** 17,092.—A station on the Glasgow and South-Western and Caledonian railways.—Dumfries was exposed to repeated calamities, from the invasions of the English during the border wars. In this town, John Comyr, the

competitor for the Scottish throne, was, in 1305, stabbed by Robert Bruce. In the churchyard of St. Michael's, Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, is buried; and a monument is there erected to his memory. He was for several years an officer of excise in the town, and the street where he resided is now known by his name.

DUMFRIESSHIRE, *dum-frees'-sheer*, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by the county of Lanark; E. by those of Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh; S. by the Solway Frith and the English border; and W. by the counties of Kirkcudbright and Ayr. A large portion of the country is mountainous, rising, in Hartfelt, to 2,635 feet, barren, and covered with heath; but in the dales of the Nith, the Annan, and the Esk, it is fertile. There are rich alluvial tracts along the rivers and the Solway. Independently of the Solway Frith, it is watered by the Nith, the Annan, the Esk, and many tributary streams. There are also several small lakes; and sulphurous and chalybeate springs at Moffat and Hartfell. The usual crops are produced; and a great many cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared.

Minerals.—Lead, iron, silver, and some gold. Coal and lime are abundant.
Area.—1103 square miles.
Pop.—76,124.
Parliamentary Representation.—One member is returned for the county.

DUMMOW, *dum'-mo*, a town of India, in the division of Jubbulpore, Central Provinces. There is a large bazaar. Lat. 23° 50′ N. Lon. 79° 30′ E.

DUMONT, PIERRE ETIENNE LOUIS, *doo'-maung*, a Swiss divine, who became minister of the Protestant church in Geneva, was for a short period minister of the French Protestant church in St. Petersburg, and afterwards went to London, where he was tutor to the sons of Lord Shelburne, and became acquainted with Sir Samuel Romilly and other eminent men. After a visit to France (where he formed the friendship of Mirabeau), he returned, and became the editor of several of the treatises of Jeremy Bentham, from pure admiration of the wisdom of that philosopher. In 1814 he returned to Geneva, and became a member of its representative council in Milan; and there, on the panopticon plan of Mr. Bentham, had a prison erected, in 1824.

Born at Geneva, 1759; died 1825.

DUMONT D'URVILLE, JULES SÉBASTIEN CÉSAR, *door'-veel*, a French naturalist and navigator. Being commissioned by Charles X. of France, in 1826, to go in search of La Perouse, the French navigator, and his companions, he took the command of the frigate *Astrolabe*, and was so far successful as to obtain a knowledge of the fate of these voyagers. Whilst engaged in this duty, he made some important surveys of the coasts of various islands in Australasia and the Eastern seas. An account of his labours was published in 1830, and is esteemed as a valuable contribution to science. In 1837 he proceeded on a voyage to the south pole, and penetrated to lat. 64° 20′ S.; lon. 184° 18′ E. On his return he published an account of his expedition. He was killed in a railway accident between Versailles and Meudon.

Born 1790; died 1842.

DUMOURIEZ, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, *doo-moor'-e-ai*, an officer in the French military service, who, at an early age, served in the Seven Years' War, and was afterwards commandant at Cherbourg, where he commenced the formation of a great naval establishment. At the commencement of the great revolution he espoused the liberal side, although attached to the constitutional monarchy of 1791. Suspected by those whose political principles were more violent, he retired from internal politics, and took service under Marshal Luckner, then fighting against the Austrians on the northern frontier. Here he soon distinguished himself, and, receiving the command of the army opposed to the duke of Brunswick, took up a position in the forest of Argonne, which enabled Kellermann to beat the Prussians at Valmy, and saved France from invasion. He next entered Flanders, won the battle of Jemmapes, took Liège, Antwerp, and a large portion of the country; but was compelled to return to Paris on the trial of Louis XVI. After the execution of that monarch, he resumed his command, entered Holland, and took Breda; but was defeated at Neerwinde and Louvain. As he still wished for a return of the government to constitutional monarchy, he displeased, because he was averse to the proceedings of, the Convention against the Belgians, and entered into secret negotiations with the enemy, which brought an accusation of treason against him, when, with several of his officers, he fled to the Austrian head-quarters. His ideas of a constitutional monarchy, however, were not conformable to the notions of the allies, and he refused to serve against his country. He now wandered through several parts of the continent, with a price set upon his head, and at length crossed to England; but was thence driven by the operation of the Alien Act. He then took refuge in Hamburg, where he remained for some time; but again returned to England, and, throughout the remainder of his days, enjoyed a pension from the British government.

Born at Cambrai, 1739; died at Henley-upon-Thames, 1823.

DUNA. (*See* DWINA.)

DUNABURG, or DVINABERG, *doo'-na-berg*, a fortified town of Russia, on the Dwina, formerly the capital of Polish Livonia. It is considered to be a position of great military importance. There is a large trade, and three fairs are held. Pop. 64,513.

DUNA VECSE, *doon'-a-veks*, a market-town of Central Hungary, 40 miles S. of Pesth, on the left bank of the Danube. Pop. 8,000.

DUNBAR, WILLIAM, *dun'-bar*, a Scottish poet, who wrote several beautiful effusions, and, after being almost unknown for 200 years, was resuscitated in his poems, which are now acknowledged to be amongst the most original in his language. He was a preaching friar of the order of St. Francis. He visited England in the reign of James IV., in 1503, and afterwards seems to have been attached to the household of Queen Margaret. His "Thistle and Rose," an allegory celebrating the matrimonial union of James IV. of Scotland with Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., is a rich specimen of poetical imagery. His writings exhibit a rich fancy and devotional feeling, mingled with shrewdness and remarkable grotesque humour.

Born at Salton, E. Lothian, 1460; died about 1520.

DUNBAR, *dun-bar'*, a royal, parliamentary, and municipal burgh, and seaport of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 29 miles N.E. of Edinburgh. The principal street is broad and spacious. The old harbour is difficult of access, but a new one has been constructed at a cost of £50,000. The town has a parish church, assembly-rooms, town-hall, and public libraries. Manf. Cordage and sail-cloth, paper, tiles, and malt-liquors. Pop. 3,311.—A station on the North British railway. West from

the harbour stand some vestiges of the castle, in which, after the battle of Bannockburn, Edward II. took refuge, and afterwards pursued his flight by sea to Berwick. In 1337 Black Agnes, the countess of Dunbar, defended it for nineteen weeks against the earl of Salisbury. Dunbar was erected into a royal burgh by David II.; and here, in 1650, the Scotch royalists were defeated by Cromwell.

DUNBAR, a township of the United States, in Pennsylvania, 8 miles from Union. Pop. 2,100.

DUNBLANE, or **DUMBLANE**, *dum-blain'*, a city and burgh of barony, in Perthshire, Scotland, on the Allan, 28 miles S.W. of Perth. It consists principally of one street, intersected by lanes. Its cathedral is now in ruins, except the choir, which serves for the parish church. It is supposed to have been erected in the 12th century. Pop. 6,327. —A station on the North British and Caledonian railways. Not far from this place is Sheriffmuir, where, in 1715, a battle was fought between the royal troops and the followers of the Pretender. The town gives the title of viscount, in the peerage of Scotland, to the duke of Leeds.

DUNCAN, ADAM, Lord, *dun'-kan*, a British admiral, was bred to the sea, and, in 1761, attained the rank of post-captain. Being intimate with Admiral Keppel, the latter appointed him his captain. In 1789, he became rear-admiral; and in 1793, vice-admiral of the blue. In the war he was appointed to the North Sea station, where he blockaded the Dutch in the Texel, till the summer of 1797, when an alarming mutiny broke out in his squadron. His conduct on this occasion was firm, and, notwithstanding the difficulties in which he was placed, he detained the Dutch until he was enabled to meet them in action. An engagement then took place on October 11, off Camperdown, when the Dutch admiral, De Winter, after a brave resistance, was obliged to strike. Eight ships were taken, two of which carried flags. For this service the gallant admiral received the thanks of parliament, was created Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, and Baron Duncan of Lundie, in the shire of Perth. An annual pension, also, of £2,000 was granted him, and the two next heirs of the peerage. In 1709 he was promoted to the rank of admiral of the white.

Born at Dundee, Scotland, 1731; died 1804.

DUNCANSBY HEAD, *dun'-kans-be*, the N.E. headland of Scotland, in the county of Caithness, 1¼ miles E. of John o' Groat's House. Lat. 58° 39' N. Lon. 3° 1' W.

DUNDALK, *dun-dawlk'*, a parliamentary and municipal borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Louth, on the Castletown river, at the mouth of a bay in the Irish Channel, 50 miles N. of Dublin. It consists principally of one wide street, intersected by many lanes, and has a good harbour. Among the public buildings are a market-house, court-house, exchange buildings, gaol, guild-hall, barracks, schools, and several churches. Manf. Leather, soap, tobacco, starch, and salt. There are a distillery, brewery, flax-mills, and considerable fisheries. Pop. 11,913. A station on the Northern of Ireland Railway. There are a Druidical circle, and the remains of a Franciscan friary. King Edward Bruce, brother of Robert, king of Scotland, was slain in battle near Dundalk, and buried near the town, at a place called Faughart. Dundalk was captured by the Irish in 1641; by Cromwell in 1649, and by Schomberg in 1689.

DUNDALK BAY extends about 8 miles inland, and is about the same in width.

DUNDAS, HENRY, *dun-das'*, Viscount Melville. (*See* MELVILLE.)

DUNDAS ISLANDS, a group lying off the E. coast of Africa, between the equator and lat. 1° 30' S. They comprise nearly 500 coral islets.

DUNDAS STRAIT, a strait in N. Australia, separating Victoria Peninsula from Melville Island. It is 18 miles across.

DUNDEE, *dun-de'*, a royal, parliamentary, and municipal burgh and seaport of Forfarshire, Scotland, on the left bank of the estuary of the Tay, about 10 miles from the open sea, and 50 miles N. of Edinburgh. It is large and well built, consisting of several principal streets, diverging from the market-place or High-street, which is a spacious square, 360 feet long by 100 broad. There are, besides, various smaller streets, which are generally narrow. Suburbs consisting chiefly of handsome villas, stretch along the bank of the Tay. The Town churches are three parish churches built around an ancient tower, the only remaining portion of an edifice destroyed by fire. The tower, 156 feet high, was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1873. St. Paul's Episcopal church has a spire 217 feet high; St. Paul's Free church, a spire 167 feet high; and St. Enoch's Free church, two lofty towers. The town-hall, a handsome building in the Roman Ionic style, with a tower 140 feet high, was built in 1734; and among the finer buildings are the royal exchange, in the Flemish pointed style, opened in 1856; the Albert Institute and Free Library, erected from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott, at a cost of £30,000, the large corn-exchange, the justiciary and sheriff-court buildings, the post-office, the high school, the orphan hospital, and the Morgan hospital, opened in 1868, and erected and endowed at a cost of nearly £80,000, under the will of Mr. John Morgan, a native of Dundee, for the maintenance and education of 100 boys. There is a beautiful public park of 37 acres, at the east of the town, presented by Sir David Baxter, at a cost of £50,000, and opened by Earl Russell in 1863. The slope of the hill of Balgay, to the west of the town, about 60 acres, is laid out as a park and cemetery, and there are three other cemeteries. There are a literary institution, and numerous charitable institutions. The harbour accommodation includes four wet docks. The last constructed, the magnificent Victoria Dock, was opened by Lord Strathmore, in August, 1875. About a million and a quarter have been recently spent on the harbour-works. At the north end of the mid quay is the royal arch, commemorating her Majesty's landing in 1844.

Manf.—Dundee is the chief seat in Great Britain of the manufacture of the coarser kinds of linen, dowlas, canvas, and cordage; and since 1830 has been famous for the manufacture of fabrics from jute, a coarse, strong fibre grown in India, from which bags and sacks, and even handsome carpets are made, about 120,000 being annually consumed. Of this manufacture Dundee has the monopoly, and the products are in demand all over the world. Flax, tow, and hemp are also manufactured, and it is estimated that the products of these materials and jute are of the annual value of considerably over five millions. Confectionery, especially marmalade, is extensively made; and leather-dressing, shoemaking, ship-building, and machine-making are carried on. In connection with the linen, jute, and other textile trades, about 100,000 persons find employment. The whale-fishery, in which about 12 fine screw steamers are employed, and the boiling of the blubber brought back, gives employment to a large number of persons.

Pop.—140,239; the town ranking as the third in Scotland in number of inhabitants.

Lat. 56° 27' N. Lon. 2° 58' W.

Railway and other Communications.—Dundee is a station on the North British, Caledonian, and Highland railway, and is in connection with the Great Northern

There are regular lines of steamers to Leith, Newcastle, Hull, Liverpool, and London.

History.—Dundee was erected into a royal burgh by king William, who began his reign in 1165. Its ancient rights were re-established by a charter of king Robert Bruce, and finally confirmed by the great charter of Charles I. It has frequently suffered from the calamities of war,—was besieged by the duke of Lancaster in 1385; besieged and pillaged by Montrose in 1645; and was taken and given up to pillage and massacre by Monk during the protectorship of Cromwell.

DUNDEE, JOHN GRAHAM, of Claverhouse, Viscount, Scotch royalist, who, having served in the French and Dutch armies, was employed in Scotland against the Covenanters, and made himself conspicuous by his abilities as a soldier and ruthless severity. He was raised to the peerage as Viscount Dundee in 1688. After the accession of William III., he took up arms against the government, and was killed at the battle of Killiecrankie. The Scotch peasants regarded him with superstitious hatred, believing that he was in league with the powers of darkness, and his memory is still execrated. Scott introduces him as a character in "Old Mortality," and makes him the hero of his stirring song, "Bonnie Dundee."

Born 1649; died 1689.

DUNDONALD, THOMAS COCHRANE, Earl of, a British admiral, and tenth earl of this name, entered the naval service at the age of 18, having previously been for a short time in the army. He soon distinguished himself by his bravery, being almost continually engaged in the most difficult and daring enterprises, in boarding vessels, or cutting out rich prizes from beneath the very mouths of the guns in the land fortresses of the enemy. He was appointed to the command of a sloop of war when only 25 years old, and in ten months captured 33 vessels and assisted in the capture of many others. In the following year he captured a large Spanish frigate, and having been appointed to the command of a frigate he made many prizes off the Spanish coast, especially the Fortuna, with specie to the amount of £150,000, and rich merchandise. In 1807 he volunteered to defend the fort Trinidad, on the coast of Catalonia in Spain, and with only 160 men repelled an assault of 1000 of the enemy, and after holding the fort for twelve days, blew up the magazine and returned to his ship. In 1809 he commanded a fleet of fire-ships, with which he destroyed the French fleet in the Basque Roads, for which he was rewarded with the knighthood of the Bath. In 1814 he was charged with having spread a report relative to the abdication of the emperor Napoleon I., which had a great effect on the funds, and which caused him to be brought to trial. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay £1,000, to stand in the pillory, and to undergo one year's imprisonment. When this happened, he was a member of the House of Commons for Westminster. He was therefore deprived of his seat, stripped of the order of the Bath, and struck off the list of captains. These proceedings were iniquitous in the extreme, as they arose almost entirely from his being a radical reformer and strong opponent of the Liverpool-Castlereagh administration. The public were enraged at such a sentence. The punishment of the pillory was remitted, he was immediately re-elected, and his fine paid by public subscription. His prospects of advancement in the service of his country were, however, for the time annihilated. Accordingly, he sought employment abroad, and in 1818 received the command of the fleet of the Chilians, to fight for their independence. In this war he displayed his usual bravery. In 1822 he exchanged the Chilian for the Brazilian service, and, in the following year was made marquis of Maranao by Dom Pedro. On leaving this service he returned to England, and, in 1827 and 1828, assisted the Greeks in their war of independence. By his father's death he now succeeded to the title of Lord Dundonald, and, on the accession of the Whigs to power in 1830, was reinstated in his command in the British navy, and made a rear-admiral. In 1841 he became vice-admiral of the blue, and, in 1847, had his order of the Bath restored to him. In 1851 he became vice-admiral of the white, and in 1854 rear-admiral of the United Kingdom. Being greatly devoted to scientific pursuits, he offered, in 1856, to blow up the walls of Sebastopol during the siege of that fortress; but the committee appointed to consider his plan, rejected it. His life, under the title of "Autobiography of a Seaman, by Thomas, Earl of Dundonald," has been published. As a daring, brilliant, and successful naval commander, he ranks with Nelson. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Born 1775; died 1860.

DUNDRUM BAY, *dun'-drum*, an inlet of the Irish Sea, on the E. coast of Ireland, in the county of Down, 7 miles from Downpatrick. Breadth, at entrance, about 10 miles.

DUNEDIN, *dun-e'-din*, the capital of the province of Otago, and the most important commercial city in New Zealand, is situated on the east side of South Island, on a picturesque site at the south-western side of a bay running inland, about 9 miles from Port Chalmers, with which it is also connected by a railway. Its streets are well paved and well lighted with gas. It is supplied with water from a reservoir constructed at the head of the Water of Leith Valley. There are three churches of England, four Presbyterian churches, one Wesleyan Methodist, a Baptist, and two or three of the less numerous sects, besides the Roman Catholic church of St. Joseph. An Anglican and a Roman Catholic Bishop have sees here; the Jews have also a synagogue. There are a university, high school, government offices, and provincial council-hall. The Masonic body and Oddfellows each have a hall, besides the Friendly Societies' Hall. There are two theatres, the Princess's and the New Queen's. The former theatre was burnt down in 1875, but has since been re-built. The Botanical and Acclimatization Societies' Gardens are the resort of many promenaders in summer weather. There are also two other recreation grounds, used principally by cricket clubs; and a fine racecourse, one of the best in the colony, near the ocean beach, about two miles from the city; and the city is encircled by a reserve called the Town Belt, through which a carriage drive is being made. The municipal business is conducted by a mayor and twelve councillors, three of whom represent each of the four wards. There is a regular line of steamers between Dunedin and Melbourne, and communication is frequent between all the ports on the coast of New Zealand. The export of wool is very great, amounting to about 14,000,000lbs. annually. The suburbs of Dunedin are Caversham, Rosslyn, Nevada, and Mornington. Pop., including suburbs, 42,802. Lat. 45° 50′ S. Lon. 170° 36′ E.

DUNFERMLINE, *dun-ferm'-lin*, a town and royal and parliamentary burgh of Scotland, in the county of Fife, 3 miles N. of the Firth of Forth, and 16 miles N.W. of Edinburgh. It is irregularly built, having been the work of many different periods, and some of the streets are narrow and inconvenient. It has a collegiate church and various other places of worship. The ancient abbey, originally founded in the 11th century, by Malcolm and his queen, was a Benedictine monastery. Of the abbey, the refectory, a tower, and arched gateway remain. The nave of the abbey church is in the Romanesque style, 106 feet long

and 55 feet wide. The choir was replaced in 1821 by the present parish church, which has a tower 100 feet high. A portion of the massive palace remains, and there is a mass of ruins known as Malcolm Canmore's Tower. There are a town-hall and county buildings, gaol, several public schools, a mechanics' institute, and a music-hall. **Manf.** Table-linen, diapers, and damasks. There are also rope, tar, and soap works; collieries, iron-foundries, fire-clay works, breweries, and a tobacco-factory. **Pop.** 26,568.—A station on the North British Railway.—Here Edward I., of England, stayed for some months in 1304, and on leaving it, set it on fire. King Robert Bruce re-built it, and was buried in it. In 1821 a tomb was discovered, supposed to have contained his body.

DUNGANNON, *dun-gan'-non*, a parliamentary and municipal borough of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 11 miles N.W. of Armagh. It has a church, an hospital, a court, market-house, and bridewell. **Manf.** Linen, earthenware, and firebrick, and there are large lime-quarries and collieries in Ulster. **Pop.** 3,955.—This was the principal seat of the kings of Ulster till 1607, when the last of these sovereign chiefs was forced to flee from his country, leaving his possessions to be presented to Sir Arthur Chichester by James I.

DUNGARVAN, *dun-gar'-van*, a parliamentary and municipal borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, on a bay of the same name, 25 miles S.W. of Waterford. Its chief edifices are a parish church, several Catholic chapels, a convent, castle, barracks, bridewell, and market-house. There are the remains of an Augustinian abbey, founded in the 7th century, and of the walls built by King John. The town is now a fashionable bathing place. It exports grain, butter, and cattle; but its inhabitants are principally supported by herring fisheries. **Pop.** 6,234.

DUNGENESS, *dun-je-ness'*, a cape or headland on the coast of Kent. It is defended by a fort, and has a lighthouse in lat. 50° 55′ N.; lon. 0° 58′ E.

DUNKELD, *dun-keld'*, a city and burgh of barony in the east of Perthshire, Scotland, on the left bank of the Tay, crossed by a fine bridge, 15 miles N.W. of Perth. It is of great antiquity, and is said to have been the seat of the Pictish kings. The town is not well built. The scenery around it, however, has been long the object of admiration to all strangers. Here are the ruins of a cathedral built in the 14th century, the choir of which now serves for the parish church. In the neighbourhood is the duke of Athol's seat, with very extensive and beautiful grounds, in which are still shown the two first larches introduced into Britain. They were brought, in 1738, from the Tyrol. **Manf.** The principal are linen and yarn. **Pop.** 900.

DUNKIRK, or **DUNKERQUE,** *dun'-kirk*, "the church on the downs," so called from sand-banks on the coast, a fortified seaport-town of France, in the department Nord, 43 miles N.W. of Lille. It is, in general, well built, and has several churches, among them that of St. Eloi, the body of which is Gothic, and the portico of the Corinthian order; a theatre, concert-hall, hospitals, a college, public library, military prison, and is defended by a citadel. The barracks are extensive and elegant, but the churches are less remarkable for architecture than for the paintings they contain. A very fine palace of justice was built in 1864, at a cost of £20,000. The harbour is shallow and difficult of entrance, but there is a large and safe roadstead. **Manf.** Soap, starch, beet-root sugar, leather, and cordage. There are, besides, iron-works, distilleries, salt-refineries, and ship-building yards. The trade by sea is very considerable, and the cod and herring fisheries productive. **Pop.** 34,769.—In 1388 this town was burned by the English; after which period its possession was repeatedly contested by the French and Spanish. In 1658 it was given up to the English by Turenne; and, in 1662, sold by Charles II. to Louis XIV., for £200,000. In 1793 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the allies, under the duke of York. It was made a free port in 1826.

DUNKLIN, a county of Missouri, United States, bordering on Arkansas. **Area,** 700 square miles. **Pop.** 9,604. The capital is Kennet.

DUNMANUS BAY, *dun-ma'-nus*, an inlet on the coast of the county of Cork, Ireland, between Sheep Head on the N., and Three Castle Head on the S., a breadth of about three miles. It is about 12 miles long, and separated by a narrow peninsula from Bantry Bay.

DUNMANWAY, a town in the county of Cork, Ireland, near the junction of the three streams that form the Brandon river. Brewing and tanning are carried on, and there is a good trade in corn. **Pop.** 2,100.

DUNMOW, GREAT, *dun'-mow*, an ancient town of Essex, 32 miles from London. A station on the Great Eastern Railway.

DUNMOW, LITTLE, a village and parish of Essex, 2 miles S.E. of Great Dunmow. Here a flitch of bacon was given to any married couple who, having been married a year and a day, will swear that they have not quarrelled once in that time, or repented of their alliance. Recent and not very successful attempts have been made to revive the custom.

DUNNET HEAD, *dun'-net*, the N. extremity of Great Britain, on the N. coast of Caithness, having on it a lighthouse, 340 feet above the sea. **Lat.** 58° 40′ N. **Lon.** 3° 21′ W.

DUNNING, JOHN, *dun'-ning*, Lord **Ashburton,** an eminent lawyer, was the son of an attorney at Ashburton, in Devonshire. After studying under his father some time, he entered the Middle Temple in 1752, and in 1756 was called to the bar. He soon rose to distinction in his profession, and obtained a seat in parliament, where he distinguished himself on the side of the opposition. He was counsel for the East India Company against the Dutch, and obtained great popularity by his defence of Wilkes. Afterwards he became solicitor-general, recorder of Bristol, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1782 he was created Lord Ashburton, but died in the following year. His lordship was an upright lawyer, and often pleaded the cause of the poor, unsolicited, and without a fee.

Born at Ashburton, Devonshire, 1731; died 1783.

DUNOIS, JEAN, *doo'-nwaw*, count of Longueville, and called the "Bastard of Orleans," grand chamberlain of France, was a natural son of Louis, duke of Orleans, brother of Charles VI. At a very early age he distinguished himself by his great bravery, and defeated the English in 1427, at Montargis. At the siege of Orleans, he shared the laurels of success with Joan of Arc, and in 1429 contributed greatly to the victory at Patay. The same year he brought under the royal authority the town of Chartres, and in 1436 re-occupied Paris, which had been taken by the English. After these considerable services to the state, he sullied his fair fame by engaging in a conspiracy against Charles VII., and instigating against that king the revolt of his son, afterwards Louis XI. He repaired

his disloyalty, however, by throwing himself at the feet of the former monarch, and caused all to be forgotten in his devotion at the sieges of Harfleur, Gallardon, and Dieppe. In 1444 he was appointed lieutenant-general, and, from this time to 1450, was engaged against the English, who were now driven out of both Normandy and Guienne. Soon after Louis XI. came to the throne, Dunois was deprived of his offices and estates, which were, however, afterwards restored to him. He was appointed, for his services, grand chamberlain.

Born at Paris, 1402; died 1468.

DUNOON, *dun'oon'*, a favourite watering place of Scotland, on the W. side of the Firth of Clyde, 8 miles W. of Greenock. A ruinous fragment of Dunoon Castle, once a royal fastness and palace, is near the pier. Pop. 3,756.

DUNS, JOHN, *duns*, commonly called *Duns Scotus*, a famous Franciscan divine, the place of whose birth is uncertain, and has been much disputed. He was educated at Oxford, and in 1301 became professor of theology. He was so distinguished by his eloquence, that it is said 30,000 scholars came to listen to his precepts. In 1304 he went to Paris, where he acquired a great reputation as a disputant, and was called the "subtle doctor." He opposed the notions of Thomas Aquinas, which produced two parties, the Thomists and the Scotists. Some of his followers, who did not possess equal ability, made themselves so conspicuous by the substitution of mere scholastic jargon for philosophical reasoning, that the epithet "duns," modernized into "dunce," was applied to them.

Died at Cologne, 1308.

DUNSE, *dunce*, a burgh of barony of Berwickshire, in Scotland, 13 miles W. of Berwick-on-Tweed, on the Whitadder. It is well built, and has an elegant town-house, a parish church, and several chapels for dissenters. Pop. 2,618.—A station on the North British Railway.

DUNSTABLE, *dun'-sta-bel*, a town of Bedfordshire, situate at the base of the Chiltern Hills, 18 miles S.W. of Bedford. The parish church is a portion of a priory of Black Friars founded in the 12th century. Manf. The plaiting of straw is carried on to a great extent, and it may be regarded as the principal seat of that manufacture in Britain. Pop. 4,558.—A station on the Great Northern and London and North-Western Railways.

DUNSTAN, ST., *dun'-stan*, Anglo-Norman ecclesiastic and statesman. He was of noble birth, and remotely related to the royal family. He studied for the priesthood, and distinguished himself not only by erudition but by proficiency as a musician, painter, and adept in the mechanical arts. Having taken the clerical habit, he was introduced to king Athelstan, but his abilities excited the envy of others about the court, who charged him with sorcery, and procured his dismissal. He then retired to Glastonbury, where he pursued his studies and exercised himself in mechanical pursuits in private. He lived and worked in a small cell, and his seclusion gave rise to many absurd stories, especially the famous legend of his seizing the devil by the nose with red-hot smith's tongs. On the accession of Edmund in 940 he was recalled to court, but again encountered opposition, for which he was consoled by being appointed abbot of Glastonbury. During the nine years of the reign of Edred, Dunstan was in great favour, and exhibited remarkable energy in directing the affairs of the kingdom. On the succession of Edwy in 955, Dunstan, having seriously offended him, was deprived of his office and banished, and the Benedictine monks whom he had introduced were driven out of the monastery. Dunstan fled to Flanders; but three years afterwards Edwy died, and was succeeded by his brother Edgar, a lad of 15, who became a passive instrument in the hands of Dunstan, who returned and assumed the chief control of the government. He enforced celibacy of the clergy, depriving all married priests of their benefices, increased the fleet, and so repelled the northern pirates, and established a firm, if severe, system of administration. In 960 he was made archbishop of Canterbury. After Edgar's death, Dunstan was appointed regent during the minority of the young king Edward, who was assassinated by order of his stepmother Elfrida. Under the new king, Ethelred, Dunstan lost his influence and died, it is said from grief and disappointment. He was a man of remarkable energy, and devoted his great abilities to establishing the supremacy of Rome over the Anglo-Saxon Church and government.

Born near Glastonbury, 925; died at Canterbury, 988.

DUNTON, JOHN, *dun'-ton*, a noted bookseller, who published the "Athenian Mercury," which was reprinted in 4 vols. 8vo, under the title of the "Athenian Oracle." In 1710 appeared the "Projects of Mr. John Dunton." He also wrote a book called "Dunton's Life and Errors," which abounds in literary history of a curious kind.

Born in Huntingdonshire, 1659; died 1733.

DU PAGE, *du paij*, a county of Illinois, United States. Area, 342 square miles. Pop. 19,160.

DUPERREY, LOUIS ISIDORE, *doo'-pair-re*, a French hydrographer, who in 1817 made a voyage in the North Pacific Ocean, and mapped the Ladrone Islands and several others; but, whilst engaged in his duties suffered shipwreck among the Sandwich Islands, in 1820. After remaining ten weeks on an island, he and the crew were taken by an American ship to Monte Video, whence he returned to France in the same year. He was subsequently engaged in making surveys in the South Pacific, and afterwards published the result of his expeditions, which are regarded as valuable contributions to the physical sciences of the South Seas.

Born at Paris, 1786.

DUPETIT THOUARS, ARISTIDE AUBERT, *doo-pe-te'-tou'-ar*, French naval captain, who greatly distinguished himself against the English in the West Indies, and afterwards fitted out a vessel to search for La Perouse, and carry on the fur trade on the N.W. coast of America. He was taken prisoner by the Portuguese, and kept in a dungeon at Lisbon, from which he escaped and went to America, where he made two attempts to reach the North West by land. On his return to France he commanded an 80-gun ship in the expedition to Egypt, and was killed in the naval battle of Aboukir.

Born near Saumer, 1760; died 1798.

DUPIN, LOUIS ELLIES, *doo'-pa*, a French writer, who, about 1684, commenced his valuable work entitled "Bibliothèque Universelle des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques," &c., or "History of Ecclesiastical Writers," which, notwithstanding its general excellence, was much censured by zealous Romanists for some freedom of sentiment, which the author was compelled to retract. He afterwards became involved in a profitless dispute with Dr. Wake, archbishop of Canterbury, on a projected union between the English and Gallican churches. Besides the above work, he wrote several others on the Scriptures, church government, and practical divinity.

Born at Paris, 1657; died 1719.

DUPIN, ANDRÉ MARIE JEAN JACQUES, French statesman and lawyer, who, in 1815, became a member of the Chamber of Representatives, and opposed the proposal to proclaim the son of Napoleon I., emperor, under the title of Napoleon II. In the same year he was united with Berryer in the defence of Marshal Ney. Subsequently, he defended several others, among whom may be named Béranger, in 1821, from the vengeance of arbitrary power. In 1826 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and assisted by his influence and opposition to produce the revolution of 1830. In the same year he was made procureur-général of the Court of Cassation, and, in 1832, became president of the Chamber of Deputies, to which office he was re-elected seven times. After the forced abdication of Louis Philippe, in 1848, he proposed the young count of Paris to be king of the French, but failed in this attempt to stem the republican tide. He then endeavoured to form a new government, and, in the following year, became president of the Legislative Assembly. During this stormy period of political vicissitude, his conduct was marked by great firmness and courage. In 1852, when the decrees confiscating the property of the House of Orleans was published, he resigned his procureur-generalship. In 1857, however, he again accepted the office of procureur-général, and in his address, written at the time, he says, "I have always belonged to France, and never to a party." He has written several valuable works on law, and one book, "Manual of Ecclesiastical Right in France," was censured by the "Congregation of the Index," at Rome.

Born at Varzy, in the department Nièvre, 1783; **died** 1865.

DUPIN, FRANÇOIS PIERRE CHARLES, Baron, brother of the above, entered the French navy in 1803, as an engineer, and, after performing some services in the Mediterranean, become professor of mechanics and the physical sciences in the Ionian Academy, which he assisted in forming, at Corfu. In 1812 he returned to Paris, and, in 1813, instituted the maritime museum at Toulon. After the peace of 1815, he visited Great Britain, for the purpose of examining the public engineering-works, and afterwards published the results of his examinations. In 1824 he was raised to the rank of baron, and in 1828 was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, as representative for the department of Tarn, and after the revolution of 1830, represented Seine. When the change of 1848 was effected, he became a representative in the Constituent Assembly, and also in the Legislative Assembly. After the revolution of 1851, he became a senator. In 1851 he was president of the French jury at the Great Exhibition in London. He has written a great number of important works connected with the science of engineering.

Born at Varzy, 1784.

DUPLEIX, SCIPIO, *doo-plai'*, historiographer of France, wrote a work on the liberties of the Gallican church, which he presented to the chancellor Seguier to be licensed, but that magistrate threw it into the fire. This so preyed upon his mind, that he died. Besides the above, he produced "Memoirs of the Gauls," "History of France," "Roman History," "A Course of Philosophy," &c.

Born at Condom, 1569; **died** 1661.

DUPLEIX, JOSEPH, Marquis, a celebrated Frenchman, who, in 1730, was sent as director of the colony of Chandernagore, where he carried on an extensive commerce through all parts of the Indies. In 1742 he was made governor of Pondicherry, which, in 1748, he defended against two English admirals. For this he was created a marquis by the French king, and a nabob by the Mogul. He was recalled, however, in 1754.

Died 1764.

DUPLIN, *dup'-lin*, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 18,773.—The capital is Kenansville.

DUPONT, JACQUES CHARLES, known as DE L'EURE, French statesman, who filled several important offices during the Revolution and the Empire. He was vice-president of the legislative body, and vice-president of the chamber of representatives after the battle of Waterloo. In 1830 he was appointed minister of justice, but soon resigned office, and became leader of the opposition. At the revolution of February, 1848, he was chosen president of the provisional government.

Born at Neuborg, 1767; **died** 1855.

DUPRAT, ANTOINE, *doo-pra'*, a French statesman, who became president of the parliament of Paris in 1507, and chancellor of France in 1515. He was also appointed tutor to the count of Angoulême, afterwards Francis I., and was the author of the famous "Concordat," which rendered him so acceptable to the court of Rome, that he obtained several ecclesiastical preferments and a cardinalship.

Born 1463; **died** 1535.

DUPRÉ DE ST. MAUR, NICHOLAS FRANCIS, *doo'-prai*, a French writer, who was a member of the Academy of Paris, and translated into French Milton's "Paradise Lost." He also wrote an essay on the coins of France, "Inquiries concerning the Value of Moneys," &c.

Died at Paris, 1775.

DUPUIS, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, *doo-pwé'*, French author and philosopher. He was the son of a poor schoolmaster, and studied at the College of Harcourt, with such distinction that, at the age of 24, he was made professor of rhetoric at Lisieux. He afterwards was appointed professor of eloquence in the College of France, member of the Academy of Inscriptions and of the commission of public instruction. When the revolution broke out, he was a member of the Convention, of the Council of Five Hundred, and subsequently of the legislative body. His most famous works are a treatise on the origin of constellations and the explanation of fable by astronomy—a work on the origin of all worship and the universal religion, which led to the commission appointed by Napoleon to explore Upper Egypt; and a chronological and mythological explanation of the Zodiac.

Born near Chaumont, 1742; **died** 1809.

DUPUYTREN, GUILLAUME, le Baron, *doo-pwé'-tren*, a distinguished French surgeon and anatomist, who invented several surgical instruments, and greatly extended the limits of his profession by the scientific character which he gave to his clinical instructions. In 1820 Louis XVIII. conferred on him the title of baron, and in 1823 appointed him royal surgeon. He wrote very little, but, on the evening before he expired, desired that a medical paper might be read to him, "that he might carry," said he, "the latest news of disease out of the world." Whilst pursuing his studies, Dupuytren was so poor that he could hardly obtain the means of keeping life in his body; yet he bequeathed a fortune of £280,000 to an only daughter, and £8,000 for the endowment of a pathological and anatomical chair in Paris.

Born at Pierre-Buffière, in the department of Haute-Vienne, 1777; **died** in Paris, 1835.

DUQUESNE, Abraham, Marquis, *doo-kain'*, a celebrated French seaman, first went to sea under his father, who was in the service. He distinguished himself at so early an age, that at 17 he had the command of a vessel, in which he fought several successful actions with the Spaniards. In the troubles which occurred in France during the minority of Louis XIV., he was in the service of Sweden, and defeated the Danish fleet commanded by King Christian IV., near Gothenburg. Recalled to France in 1647, he got together a squadron at his own expense, and was engaged several times both with the English and Spanish. In the French war of 1672 with Holland, Louis XIV. sent him against De Ruyter, and Duquesne defeated him in a terrible engagement near Messina, in 1676. He afterwards gained great successes against the pirates in the Mediterranean, and humbled the dey of Algiers. Being a Protestant, Louis XIV. did not raise him to those high positions which his services entitled him to; and thus he never became an admiral; but was made a marquis, and especially exempted from the decree of banishment issued against all Protestants.

Born at Dieppe, 1610; **died** 1688.

DURAN, Don Augustin, *door'-an*, a modern Spanish critical and miscellaneous writer, who has made some excellent collections of the romances of his native country, and acquired considerable fame by some of his own poetical imitations of old ballads.

Born at Madrid about 1793.

DURANCE, *doo'-rans*, a river of France, rising near Mont Genèvre, in the Hautes-Alpes, and, after a course of 180 miles, joining the Rhone three miles below Avignon.

DURAND, Jean Nicholas Louis, *doo'-rant*, an eminent French architect, who, in 1780, obtained the great prize for an architectural design from the Royal Academy of Architecture in Paris. He afterwards became professor of architecture in the Polytechnic School, and produced several works illustrative of his art. These are not now considered very valuable, although they have been greatly commended.

Born at Paris, 1760; died 1834.

DURANGO, *doo-ran'-go*, a city of Mexico, the chief town of a state of the same name, built at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet. The principal edifices are a cathedral, theatre, a mint, and several convents. **Manf.** Iron, wood, wool and leather. Pop. of the state, 196,852; the city, 27,119.

DURANGO, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, 13 miles S.E. of Bilboa. **Manf.** Leather and hardware. **Pop.** 2,200.

DURANTE, Jean Etienne, *doo-rant'*, first president of the parliament of Toulouse, in 1581, and murdered by the Leaguers. He wrote "De Ritibus Ecclesiæ," printed at Rome in 1591.

Died 1589.

DURAZZO, *doo-ratz'-o*, a fortified seaport-town of European Turkey, on the coast of Albania, on the peninsula of Peli, in the Adriatic. There is a considerable trade in grain and oil. **Pop.** 1,200. This is the ancient Epidamnus, the expulsion of the aristocracy of which, 436 B.C., was the origin of the Peloponnesian war.

DURBAN, *dur-ban*, a port of the colony of Natal, South Africa. There is a harbour with a lighthouse. It is the oldest town in the colony, having been founded in 1842. **Pop.** 17,127. **Lat.** 29° 50′ S. **Lon.** 31° 10′ E.

DUREN, *doo'-ren*, a town of Prussia, on the Roer, 18 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is surrounded by walls, is the seat of several courts and public offices, and has both Protestant and Catholic churches of fine architecture, a gymnasium, and three nunneries. **Manf.** Woollens, paper, leather, iron and steel wares. **Pop.** 12,800.—This was a Roman town, and is mentioned by Tacitus by the name of Marcodurum. Charlemagne here defeated the Saxons. In 1594 it was taken by the French, and, in 1815, given to Prussia.

DURER, Albert, *doo'-rer*, an eminent German painter and engraver on wood, was the son of a goldsmith in Nurenberg, who instructed him in his art. At an early age, Albert showed such remarkable artistic talent, that he was apprenticed to Wohlgemuth, an artist of Nurenberg. He afterwards travelled in Germany and Italy, and acquired the friendship of Raffaelle, and on his return, the emperors Maximilian I. and Charles V. appointed him their artist, and conferred upon him rank and riches. His best historical paintings are in the collections of Dresden, Vienna, Munich, and Prague. He raised wood engraving to the dignity of an art, and produced nearly 300 engravings, which are among the choicest treasures of connoisseurs. He was also the first who printed woodcuts in two colours. Durer wrote a book on the rules of painting, and some other works; and, since the revival of German art, he is looked upon as its great exemplar. He was an earnest and religious man, and an ardent advocate of the doctrines of the Reformation. His death was the result of consumption.

Born at Nurenberg, 1471; **died** 1528.

D'URFEY, Thomas, *dur'-fe*, a facetious English poet, who wrote a number of plays and songs, which are very licentious. Charles II. was wont to lean upon his shoulders, and hum the tunes of some of his songs. His effusions however, on account of their looseness, are now justly forgotten. He resided frequently with the earl of Dorset at Knowle, where is a portrait of him, painted when he was asleep, after dinner; for he had such an ordinary visage, that he could not bear to have his likeness taken. His ballads, &c., were printed under the title of "Pills to purge Melancholy." He died in poverty.

Born at Exeter, 1628; **died** in London, 1723.

DURHAM, *dur'-ham*, a maritime county of England, bounded N. by Northumberland, E. by the German Ocean, S. by Yorkshire, from which it is separated by the river Tees, and W. by the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. It has a coast-line of 32 miles, generally low. It is mountainous and heathy in the W., where are branches of the Pennine chain, the loftiest peaks being Kilhope Law, 2,196 feet; Collier Law, 1,678, and Pontop Pike, 1,018. The most fertile portions of the county are found in the valleys, watered by numerous streams.

Rivers.—Derwent, Skerne, Wear, Tees, and Tyne.

Pro.—Mustard, and the usual crops. Sheep are largely reared, and it is famous for its breed of short-horned cattle.

Minerals.—Lead, iron, slate, black marble, and grinding-stones; but the most important is coal, which occupies a large subterraneous area, as there are 240 collieries.

Manf.—Iron, chemicals, pottery-ware, and ship-building. There are, besides, iron-foundries and forges.

Area.—973 square miles.

Pop.—867,586, and rapidly increasing.

Chief Towns.—Durham, the county town; Sunderland, Darlington, Gateshead, Hartlepool, South Shields, and Stockton.

Parliamentary Representation.—Four members are returned for the county, and nine for the boroughs within the county.

History.—Durham is part of the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria.

DURHAM, an episcopal city, parliamentary and municipal borough, and capital of the above county, on the Wear, by which it is almost surrounded, 15 miles S. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The river is crossed by several bridges, and an ancient cathedral overhangs its banks, which are laid out in gardens, and beautifully wooded. This venerable structure was commenced in the year 1093, a century after the foundation of the city; and its central tower, which is 214 feet high was erected between 1233 and 1258. The two west towers are each 138 feet high. The cathedral, which contains many ancient monuments, among them the tombs of Sts. Cuthbert and Bede, was restored in the last century and again recently. It is 507 long, by 200 feet wide. Near the cathedral, on the summit of the same hill, is the castle, founded in 1072, and now the university of Durham. The university was opened in 1833. A college was founded in 1290, but abolished at the dissolution of monastic houses, in the reign of Henry VIII. Besides the cathedral, Durham contains seven parish churches, and other places of worship, a county infirmary, a gaol, almshouses, public libraries, assembly-rooms, a mechanics' institute, and several charitable houses. **Manf.** Woollens, hats, iron and brass goods. **Pop.** 14,932. **Lat.** 54° 56′ N. **Lon.** 1° 35′ W.—A station on the North-Eastern railway.

DURHAM, JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON, Earl *of*, was educated at Eton, and, in 1814, became member of parliament for the county of Durham. In 1828 he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Durham, of the city of Durham, and, in 1830, became prominently connected with the reform agitation. In the same year he was made lord privy seal, under the administration of Earl Grey. In framing the Reform Bill at that time, he proposed the introduction of the ballot; but this was rejected. In 1833 he resigned his office in the government, and was created earl of Durham. In the same year he was sent on a special mission to Russia, and, on his return, differed from his colleagues, but was, in 1835, again sent to Russia, where he remained for two years, and became an especial favourite with the emperor of that country. In 1839 he was sent as governor-general, with extraordinary powers, to Canada; but conceiving himself not supported in his measures by the home government, he returned, without being recalled, in the next year. For this step he was rebuked, and not permitted to land under the usual salute. This may be regarded as the close of his public life.

Born at Lambton Castle, Durham, 1792; **died** at Cowes, Isle of Wight, 1840.

DURIAN, STRAIT OF, *du-ri-an'*, between the E. coast of Sumatra and the island of Lingen. It is about 120 miles in length.

DURKHEIM, *durk'-hime*, a town of Bavaria, at the entrance of the valley of the Isenach, 14 miles S.W. of Mannheim. **Manf.** Glass and paper. The annual sausage market has been established for about 300 years. The mineral waters are famous. **Pop.** 5,500.

DURLACH, *door'-lak*, an old town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, on the river Pfinz, 3 miles E. of Carlsruhe. **Manf.** Linen, tobacco, chicory, and vinegar; and there are important fruit and grain markets. **Pop.** 6,400.

DUROC, MICHAEL GÉRARD CHRISTOPHE, Duke of Friuli, *doo'-rok*, studied in the military academy of Pont-à-Mousson, entered the French army in 1792, and accompanied Napoleon I. to Egypt, where he greatly distinguished himself, but was severely wounded by the bursting of a howitzer. When the imperial court was formed, in 1805, he was made grand-marshal of the palace, and was subsequently engaged in several diplomatic missions, although he still continued to play his part in the wars of France. He was made duke of Friuli, and fell in the battle of Bautzen. He was an attached and faithful friend of the emperor, who wept over him on his deathbed.

Born at Pont-à-Mousson, 1772; **died** 1813.

DURRA, *door'-ra*, a brackish lake of Afghanistan, province of Seistan. It is about 160 miles in circumference, and contains an island on which is a stronghold, the fort of Rustan. **Lat.** 32° N. **Lon.** 62° E.

DURRENSTEIN, *door'-ren-stine*, a small town of Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, 40 miles N.W. of Vienna. There are some ruins of an Augustinian monastery. In the neighbourhood, on a rock, are the ruins of the castle in which Richard Cœur-de-Lion was imprisoned, in 1192. In 1805 the Russian and Austrian armies were here defeated by the French.

DURR-SEE, *door'-se*, a lake of Switzerland, 38 miles from Bern, at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea.

DURSLEY, *durs'-le*, a town of Gloucestershire, 15 miles S.W. of Gloucester. **Manf.** Principally woollens. **Pop.** 2,413.—A station on the Midland railway.

DURVILLE, *dur'-veel*, an island off the N. coast of Middle Island, New Zealand, in Cook Strait. It is 17 miles long and 6 wide. It is woody and mountainous, attaining an elevation of 2,180 feet.

DURWAZ, *door'-waz*, a territory of Independent Turkestan, inhabited by Tajiks, of the Sunnite sect of Mahometans. It grows cotton, and manufactures it for export. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** 38° N. **Lon.** 71° E.

DUSCHAN, STEPHEN, *doo-shahn'*, Prince of Servia, reigned from 1336 to 1356, and was the most powerful prince in the south-east of Europe. He defeated the Hungarians, added Bosnia to his dominions, subdued a considerable portion of Albania, and was acknowledged as protector of the republic of Ragusa. He styled himself Emperor of the Romans. He encouraged learning, the arts, agriculture, and trade, and drew up a code of laws which forms the groundwork of the natural Slavonic law. As he belonged to the house of Nemanja, he is sometimes styled in history, Nemanjitch IV.

Died 1356.

DUSKY BAY, a large inlet on the S.W. coast of the province of Otago, New Zealand. It affords good anchorage. **Lat.** 45° 40′ S. **Lon.** 160° 20′ E.

DUSSELDORF, *doos'-sel-dorf*, a handsome town of Prussia, capital of a district of the same name, on the right bank of the Rhine, where that river is joined by the Düssel, 21 miles from Cologne. It is divided into the Altstadt, on the right bank of the Düssel; the Kalstadt, on the left bank; the Neustadt, on the Rhine, and the new suburb of Friedrichstadt. The streets are wide and regular, and the squares fine. The most conspicuous buildings are the old and new palaces, the government house, town-hall, observatory, the church of the Jesuits, and the churches of St. Andrew and St. Lambert. An equestrian statue of

the Elector Johann-Wilhelm, stands in one of the squares. The Hofgarten is a very beautiful public garden and pleasure resort. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, cottons, paper-hangings, glass, leather, chemicals tobacco, jewellery, starch, and vinegar. **Pop.** 95,498. most of whom are Catholics. A large trade is carried on by means of the Rhine steamers, and the town is a busy railway centre. Dusseldorf was made over to Prussia in 1815.

DUSTEE, *doos-tē'*, a river of Beloochistan, rising in the province of Meckran, and, after a course of 1,000 miles, in which it is, in some parts, extremely shallow, falls into the Arabian Sea, in lat. 25° 3′ N.; lon. 61° 46′ E.

DUTCHESS, a county of New York, United States. **Area**, 765 square miles. **Pop.** 79,184.—Poughkeepsie is the capital.

DUTENS, LOUIS, a native of France, who, being a Protestant, came to England and accompanied the English ambassador as secretary, to Turin, where he was afterwards three times *chargé-d'affaires*. Having taken orders, he was presented to the living of Elsden, in Northumberland, and made historiographer-royal of Great Britain. He was the author of several historical and ecclesiastical works.
Born at Tours, 1730; **died** 1812.

DUTROCHET, RENÉ JOACHIM HENRI, *doo-tro'-shai*, French physiologist and physician, famous for his researches on the passage of fluids through animal and vegetable substances.
Born in Poitou, 1776; **died** 1847.

DUTTEEAH, *doot-te-a'*, the capital of a rajahship of the same name in Bundlecund; Central India. It is surrounded by a stone wall, and has many good houses. **Pop.** 50,000. **Lat.** 25° 40′ N. **Lon.** 78° 31′ E.

DUVAL, NICHOLAS, *doo-val'*, a Dutch painter, who studied in Italy under Pietro da Cortona, whose manner he adopted. King William III. appointed him director of the academy at the Hague.
Born 1644; **died** 1732.

DUVAL, VALLENTINE JAMERAY, an extraordinary person, who, after serving as a shepherd, became, in his 18th year, keeper of the cattle belonging to the hermits of St. Anne, near Luneville. Under these brothers he ardently devoted himself to study, and by an accident, got introduced to the Duke of Lorraine, who placed him in the college of Pont à Mousson. The duke afterwards made him his librarian, and professor of history in the academy of Luneville. In 1738 he followed the grand-duke Francis to Florence, and on the marriage of that prince with the heiress of the house of Austria, he accompanied him to Vienna, where the emperor appointed him keeper of his cabinet of medals.
Born in Champagne, 1695; **died** 1775.

DUVAL, a county of Florida, United States. **Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** 19,431.—The capital is Jacksonville.

DUYSE, PRUDENS VAN, *dize*, Belgian author, professor of national history in the Athenæum, and one of the chief revivers of Flemish literature. He produced a large number of poems, many of them improvisations.
Born at Dendermonde, 1804; **died** 1859.

DWARKA, *dwar-ka'*, a town of Guzerat, India, on the west side of the peninsula of Kattywar. It is famous for the great temple of Krishna, and one of the most sacred places in India. **Lat.** 22° 15 N. **Lon.** 69° E.

DWIGHT, TIMOTHY, Dr., *dwite*, an American divine of high reputation, both as a pulpit orator and lucid expounder of the Scriptures. During the great American war he was a chaplain in the national army. In 1795 he became president of Yale College, Newhaven, where he also held the professorship of theology. He wrote several religious works, but the one upon which his fame rests, is entitled "Theology explained and defended, in a Series of Sermons." He wrote an epic poem and a book of travels.
Born at Northampton, Massachusetts, 1752; **died** 1817.

DWINA, or **DVINA**, *dwi'-na* (Russ. *dvé-na*), a large river of Russia, rising in the government of Tver, and, after a direct course of about 650 miles, falling into the Gulf of Riga, a few miles below Riga. It is connected by canals with the Beresina and the Niemen.—Another river of Russia, known as the Northern Dwina, which, after a course of 330 miles, enters the White Sea, a little below Archangel.

DYCE, ALEXANDER, Rev., was educated at Oxford for the church, and officiated, for some years, in both Cornwall and Suffolk; but, going to reside in London, in 1827, he entered upon a literary career, and soon rose to distinction. He edited editions of the poems of Collins and Skelton, "Specimens of British Poetesses," and the greater number of the dramatists of the Elizabethan age. He also appeared as a commentator on Shakspeare, and edited works for both the Camden and Shakspeare societies. In 1856 he edited a volume of "Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers." His edition of Shakspeare is in high repute.
Born at Edinburgh, 1798; **died** 1864.

DYCE, WILLIAM, R.A., *dice*, a distinguished painter, who was taught the rudiments of his art in the Scottish Academy. He held for three years the head mastership of the school of design in London, and was afterwards professor of painting in the London University. He greatly distinguished himself in fresco, and was among the first artists engaged upon the new palace of Westminster, and his "Baptism of Ethelbert," in the House of Lords, is considered one of the best paintings in the chamber. After this he was appointed to paint the queen's robing-room. In 1848 he was elected R.A.
Born at Aberdeen, 1806; **died** 1864.

DYCK, SIR ANTHONY VAN. (*See* VANDYCK.)

DYER, JOHN, *dī'-er*, an English poet, who was educated at Westminster school, and intended for the bar, but, quitting the legal profession for painting, he went to Italy, where he wrote a poem, entitled "The Ruins of Rome," which he published in 1740. He had before favoured the public with a descriptive piece, called "Grongar Hill," which, according to Dr. Johnson, is "the happiest of his productions." Not long after his return, he entered into orders, and obtained the living of Calthorp, in Leicestershire, which he exchanged for Belchford, in Lincolnshire. He also had the rectory of Coningsby, in the same county, to which was added that of Kirby. In 1754 appeared the "Fleece," a poem which possesses considerable merit, notwithstanding that it treats only of "the care of sheep, the labours of the loom."
Born in Carmarthenshire, 1700; **died** 1758.

DYER, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 840 square miles. **Pop.** 16,000,—Dyersburg is the capital.

DYLE, *dile*, a river of Belgium, which, after a course of 50 miles joins the Nethe, 4 miles below

Mechlin. During the reign of Napoleon I., it gave its name to the department Dyle, of which Brussels was the capital.

DYMEL, *dï'-mel*, a river of Westphalia, which falls into the Weser.

DYMOND, JONATHAN, *dï'-mond*, a linen-draper, and a member of the Society of Friends, published, in 1823, an "Inquiry into the Accordance of War with the Principles of Christianity." This work was well received; but his fame rests more particularly upon his "Essay on the Principles of Morality, &c.," which first appeared in 1829. This work was reviewed by Southey at great length, in the "London Quarterly Review." It may be regarded as one of the most valuable works on moral government in the language, even by those who may not be inclined to indorse all the views it contains.

Born at Exeter, 1796; died 1828.

DYSART, or **DESART**, *dis-art'*, royal, parliamentary, and municipal burgh and seaport-town of Fifeshire, Scotland. The town is situate on the northern shore of the Firth of Forth, 1 mile from Kirkaldy, and has now fallen into decay. Manf. Ticking, damasks, and flax-spinning. Shipbuilding is carried on, and there are iron and coal-mines in the vicinity. Pop. 11,601.—A station on the North British railway.

DYVEKE, *dï'-ve-ke'*, "the dove," the daughter of an innkeeper of Bergen. She attracted the notice of Christian II. of Denmark, and became his mistress. She was poisoned by some of the nobles. Her story forms the subject of a tragedy by Samsoë, a Danish poet of the 18th century, and of several other tragedies and novels.

Born at Amsterdam, 1488; died 1516.

DZOUNGARIA, *dzoon-gar'-e-a*, a country of Central Asia, bordering on the Russian government of Tomsk and the Khanat Khokaw. It is mountainous, and has many lakes. Lat. between 42° and 50° N. Lon. between 75° and 90° E.

E

[Where *e* is used in the explanatory pronunciation, it is sounded as *e* in bed, fed, led; where *ee* is used, it is sounded as *e* in mete, or *ee* in been or beer.]

EACHARD, JOHN, *ē'-chard*, an eminent English divine, who became fellow, and afterwards master, of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. In 1670 he published a piece entitled "The Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion inquired into." This he attributed to the improper education of young men for the ministry, and to the absurd style of preaching too generally adopted. He blended much humour with his remarks, which occasioned considerable controversy. His best work, however, is his "Dialogues between Philantus and Timothy," which were intended to expose, what he considered, the absurdity of the philosophy of Hobbes. He had great powers of ridicule, but on serious subjects he did not exhibit much talent.

Born in Suffolk, 1636; died 1697.

EADMER, *ēd'-mer*, an ancient English historian, who was brought up in the Benedictine monastery of Canterbury, and, in 1120, was elected bishop of St. Andrews, in Scotland, but was never consecrated, and returned to Canterbury, where he became precentor. He was the friend and biographer of Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury; but his principal work is the "Historia Novorum," or "History of his own Times," which was first printed by Selden in 1623. He also wrote lives of St. Wilfrid, St. Oswald, St. Dunstan, &c.

Died 1124.

EALING, *ē'-ling*, a village of Middlesex, 10 miles from St. Paul's, London. Pop. of district, 15,766.—A station on the Great Western railway.

EARLOM, RICHARD, *er'-lom*, an eminent English engraver, who was distinguished for his skill in mezzotint, and produced a great number of imitations of chalk-drawings. He engraved after many of the most celebrated masters, both English and foreign.

Born in London, 1742; died 1822.

EARLSTON, or **ERCILDOUNE**, *erls'-toun*, a village and parish of Berwickshire, Scotland, 7 miles from Lauder. Manf. Blankets and tweeds. Pop. 1,168.—It is the birthplace of the famous Thomas the Rhymer.

EARN or **ERNE**, *arn*, a river of Scotland, which falls into the Tay near Abernethy. It rises in a loch of the same name, which has a circumference of 20 miles, and is 24 miles W. of Perth.

EASINGWOLD, *ē'-sing-wold*, a town of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 13 miles N. of York. Pop. 2,300.

EASTBOURNE, *eest'-born*, a town and watering place of Sussex, on the English Channel, in a valley between two cliffs, one of which to the south-west is Beachy Head. There are many handsome houses and a good pier. A station on the London, Brighton and South Coast railway. Pop. 21,977.

EASTLAKE, SIR CHARLES LOCK, P.R.A., *eest'-lak*, a modern English artist, was educated at the Charter House, and early became a student under Fuseli, at the Royal Academy of Painting, and afterwards settled at Plymouth as a portrait-painter. In 1817 he visited Italy and Greece, and in 1823 began to exhibit at the Royal Academy, in 1827 was elected an associate of that institution, and in 1830 a Royal Academician. In 1841 he was made secretary to the Royal Commission of Fine Arts, and, in 1843, was appointed keeper of the National Gallery. In 1850 he was elected president of the Royal Academy, and received the honour of knighthood, and in 1855 became a director of the National Gallery, with a salary of £1,000 a year. In the same year he was created a knight of the Legion of Honour. Two years previously he had had the degree of D.C.L. presented to him by the University of Oxford. Besides his eminence as an artist, Sir Charles contributed some valuable works to the literature of art. Among these may be named his "Materials for a History of Oil-painting," first published in 1847. His widow is well known as an authoress.

Born at Plymouth, 1795; died 1865.

EAST MAIN, or **SLADE RIVER**, a river of Labrador, with an estimated course of 400 miles, in which it traverses many lakes, and falls into James Bay, in lat. 52° 15′ N.; lon. 78° 41′ W.

EASTPORT, *eest'-port*, a township and port of entry of Washington county, Maine, U.S., on the S.E. shore of Moose Island, Passamaquoddy Bay,

and communicates with the mainland by a covered bridge 1,200 feet long. It has a garrison, and fisheries and ship-building are carried on. Pop. 4,000.

EASTON, *ees'-ton*, a town of Pennsylvania, United States, between the Delaware and Lehigh rivers. It is a flourishing town, doing a large internal trade, being the terminus of three important canals. Iron ore and limestone are in the neighbourhood, and there is abundant water-power. Lafayette College, founded in 1832, is in the town. Manf. Cotton, leather, iron, and whisky. Pop. 12,000.

EASTON, a town of the state of New York, United States, 27 miles N.E. of Albany. Manf. Cotton and leather. Pop. 3,000.

EAST RETFORD. (*See* RETFORD, EAST.)

EATON, a county in the centre of Michigan, United States. Area, 576 square miles. Pop. 31,225.—Charlotte is the capital.

EAUX BONNES, *o'-bun*, "good waters," a town and fashionable watering-place of France, in the department of Basses-Pyrenees, 25 miles S.E. of Oléron. Its thermal springs date their celebrity from the battle of Pavia, after which their healing properties were seen in their effects on the wounds of the Béarnais. LES EAUX CHAUDES is another favourite place of resort, about 3 miles to the south-west.

EBED MELECH, *é-bed-mel'-ek*, "servant of the king," a pious Ethiopian officer of king Zedekiah.

EBELMEN, JACQUES JOSEPH, *aï'-bel-man*, French mineralogist and chemist, appointed in 1847 director of the Sèvres porcelain works. His researches on the subject of the formation of minerals are of high scientific value.

Born at Baume-les-Dames, 1814; died at Sèvres, 1852.

EBER, *eb'-er*, "a passenger," a descendant of Shem.

EBERBACH, *eb'-er-bak*, a town of Baden, on the Neckar, 25 miles E. of Mannheim. Manf. Iron, leather, and imitation pearls. Pop. 3,700.

EBERHARD, AUGUSTUS GOTTLOB, *eb'-er-hard*, German author and poet, who studied at Leipsic and Halle. He wrote "Ferdinand Werner, the poor Flute-player," and a poem, "Jenny and the Chickens," which has been translated into several languages, besides other popular works.

Born at Belzig, 1769; died at Dresden, 1845.

EBERHARD JOHANN AUGUST, German philosophical writer, who studied at Halle, where he afterwards became professor and doctor of theology. He was liberal in his theological views, and wrote several philosophical works on the ethics of the reason and the theory of the fine arts. He opposed the speculative excesses of Kant and Fichter.

Born at Halberstadt, 1739; died 1809.

EBERNBURG, *eb'-ern-burg*, a small town of Bavaria, 20 miles S.W. of Mayence, chiefly interesting on account of the ruins of the castle of Franz of Sickingen, where Melanchthon, Bucer, and Ulrich von Hutten, and other reformers found refuge. The castle was besieged and dismantled after the death of Franz. Pop. 500.

EBERSBACH, UPPER and LOWER, *eb'-ers-bak*, a large village of Saxony, and one of the principal seats of the linen manufacture of Saxony. Pop. 6,000.

EBERSBERG, or EBELSBERG, *eb'-ers-bairg*, a little town of Upper Austria, on the right bank of the Traun, 8 miles from Ens, remarkable for being the scene of the defeat of the Austrians by the French, in 1809. There are a castle and a very ancient church.

EBERT, KARL EGON, *eb'-ert*, Bohemian poet and dramatist, whose works, mostly founded on the national tradition of the country, have achieved great popularity.

Born at Prague, 1801.

EBESFALVA, or ELISABETHSTADT, *eb-es-fal'-va*, a town of the Austrian empire in Transylvania, on the Kokel, 36 miles N.E. of Hermannstadt. There are the ruins of an old castle, a monastery with two lofty towers, and Protestant, Roman Catholic, Armenian, and Greek churches. There is a considerable trade in wool and wine. Pop. 2,900.

EBOLI, *e-bo'-le*, a town of Italy, 16 miles S.E. of Salerno. There are several churches and convents, and two hospitals. An annual fair, lasting 12 days, is held. Pop. 5,000.

EBRO, *aï'-bro*, a river of Spain, which rises in the province of Santander, and after a course of 480 miles, falls into the Mediterranean by two branches below Tortosa, in Catalonia. It is the Iberus of the ancients.

ECBATANA, *ek-bat'-a-na*, the ancient capital of Media built (according to Herodotus) by Deioces, king of Media, in the 18th century B.C. It was surrounded with seven walls, which rose in gradual ascent, and were painted in seven different colours. The outermost was the lowest, and the innermost, which was the most celebrated, contained the royal palace. Parmenio was put to death here by Alexander's order, and here also Hephæstion died.

ECBATANA, town of Syria, at the foot of Mount Carmel, where Cambyses gave himself a mortal wound when mounting on horseback.

ECCELIN, *etch-aï'-leen*, a patrician family of Italy, which, in the 12th and 13th centuries, played a conspicuous part in the wars of the Guelphs and Ghibelines, and sided with the latter faction.

ECCLESFIELD, *ek'-kels-feeld*, a township in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles N. of Sheffield. Manf. Cutlery, nails, linen, and flax. There are coal and iron mines in the vicinity. Pop. 21,158.

ECCLESHALL, *ek'-kels-hawl*, a town of Staffordshire, 7 miles N.W. of Stafford. There is a fine old church. Pop. 5,708.—A station on the Midland railway.

ECCLESHILL, *ek'-kels-hil*, a township of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Bradford. Pop. 3,700.

ECCLESTON, *ek'-kels-ton*, a township of Lancashire, 4 miles from Chorley. Pop. 3,200.

ECHARD, LAWRENCE, *é-chard*, an English divine and historian, was brought up at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1695. On entering into orders, he obtained two livings in Lincolnshire. In 1699 he published a "History of Rome," and, in 1702, his "General Ecclesiastical History." His principal work, however, is the "History of England." He also published a "Gazetteer, or Newsman's Interpreter," which was once a popular book, and the foundation of all its class. In 1712 he was made archdeacon of Stow, and some time after, obtained three livings in Suffolk.

Born in Suffolk, about 1670; died 1730.

ECHELLENSIS, ABRAHAM, *ek-el-len'-sis*, a Maronite, and professor of the Oriental languages at Rome. He translated Apollonius's Conics from the Arabic into Latin, and assisted Le Jay in his Polyglot Bible,

Died 1644.

ECHIDNA, *e-kid'-na*, in mythology a celebrated monster, sprung from the union of Chrysaor, who had issued from the blood of Medusa, with Callirhoe, the daughter of Oceanus. She is represented as a beautiful woman in the upper parts of the body, and as a serpent below the waist. By Typhon she became the mother of Cerberus, the Hydra, the Chimæra, the Sphinx, the Nemean lion, and other monsters.

ECHIMADZIN, or VAGARHABAD, *ek-me-ad-zin'*, the ecclesiastical capital of Armenia, in the dominions of Russia, 25 miles from Mount Ararat. It is the seat of the primate of the Armenian church. Pop. Unascertained.

ECHO, *ek'-o*, in mythology a daughter of the Air and Tellus, who chiefly resided in the vicinity of the Cephisus. She was once one of Juno's attendants, but her loquacity displeased Jupiter; when she was deprived of the power of speech by Juno, and only permitted to answer the questions which were put to her. After she had been punished by Juno, she pined away through love of Narcissus.

ECHTERNACH, *ek'-ter-nak*, a town of the grand duchy of Luxemburg, on the right bank of the Sauer, 20 miles N.E. of Luxemburg. It is surrounded by walls, and has five gates. Manf. Woollen cloth, leather, delft-ware, and wooden tobacco-pipes. There are six annual fairs. Pop. 3,600.

ECIJA, *ai-the'-ha*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the left bank of the Jenil, 45 miles N.E. of Seville. It contains many churches, convents, and hospitals; it has also a large square, with a piazza, remains of Moorish architecture, and some beautiful shady promenades. The climate is so hot, that the town is known as "the oven of Andalusia. Manf. Linens, woollens, leather, earthenware, wine, and oil. There is a large annual fair. Pop. 25,237 Lat. 37° 33′ N. Lon. 5° 8′ W.—The town is the Colonia Augusta Firma of the Romans.

ECK, JOHANN MAYR VON, *ek'*, German theologian and the opponent of Luther, son of a peasant of Suabia. He studied hard and rose to be doctor of theology, canon of Eichstädt, and chancellor of the university of Ingolstadt. He assailed Luther's "Theses" with great energy, and, in 1520, went to Rome and obtained a papal bull of condemnation, but, at Leipsic, the adherents of Luther were so resolute that Eck was compelled to take refuge in the monastery of St. Paul. He took an active part in the Augsburg Diet of 1350, and in the convocations of Worms and Ratisbon in 1540 and 1541.

Born at Eck, in Suabia, 1486; died 1543.

ECKERMANN, JOHANN PETER, *ek'-er-man*, friend and biographer of Goethe. He studied at Gottingen, and went to Weimar, where he was appointed tutor to the son of the grand duke. He edited the posthumous writings of Goethe, and wrote the "Conversations with Goethe," which are so well known.

Born at Winsen, in Hanover, 1792; died at Weimar, 1854.

ECKERNFORDE, *ek'-ern-ford*, a seaport of Prussia, on an islet in the Baltic, 17 miles N.W. of Kiel. It has shipbuilding-docks, distilleries, and a malting trade. The harbour is deep and secure. Pop. 4,000. Lat. 54° 28′ N. Lon. 9° 52′ E.

ECKHUNG CHOO, *ek-heong' choo*, a river of Tibet, supposed to be the principal head stream of the Indus, rising in the Kailas mountains in lat. 31° 25′ N., lon. 81 40′ E. It takes the name of the Indus in lon. 79° E.

ECKMUHL, *ek'-mool*, a town of Bavaria, on the Laber, 13 miles from Ratisbon, celebrated for being the scene where the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1809. Davoust showed great bravery in this action, and was named by Napoleon, prince of Eckmuhl.

ECUADOR, *ek-wa-dor'*, an independent republican state of S. America, enclosed on the N., E., and S. by Colombia, Brazil, and Peru; having the Pacific Ocean on the W. It is mountainous in the west, where two ranges of the Andes throw up lofty summits to the height of upwards of 19,000 feet, in Chimborazo, Antisana, Cotopaxi, and others. These ranges enclose several lofty table-lands, the chief being Cuença, Hambato, and Quito, at elevations of from 8,600 to 9,500 feet above the sea level. There are 16 active volcanoes, and earthquakes are frequent. In the E. the country falls into the central plain of the continent.

Rivers.—The Amazon and its tributaries, the Putomayo, Nafo, Pastago, Maras, and the Huallaga. On the west, or maritime side of the mountains, the Esmeralda, Guayaquil, and Mira are the principal, and flow into the ocean.

Pro.—Wheat, cotton, sugar, coffee, cocoa, corn, tobacco, yams, fruits, wax, gums, and sarsaparilla. Agriculture, however, considered in a scientific point of view, is in a very backward state. There are extensive forests, and the chinchona-bark tree is common. The shores of the Pacific, and the rivers, abound with fish.

Minerals.—Gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, copper, and emerald stones. Gold is found in the sands of all the rivers, and sulphur is abundant near Chimborazo. The mineral riches of the country, however, are by no means developed.

Manf.—Woollen and cotton goods.

Area.—219,000 square miles.

Pop.—946,033, of whom 200,000 are aborigines.

Lat.—Between 1° 40′ N. and 5° 50′ S. **Lon.** Between 69° and 81° 20′ W.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—Ecuador is divided into three departments—Quito, Guayaquil, and Assuav. The principal towns are QUITO, the capital; GUAYAQUIL, RIOBAMBA, PUNO, CUENÇA, and LOXA.

Constitution and Government.—A president is elected for a term of four years, and there is a congress of two houses, to which the president, cabinet of three ministers, and the vice-president, are responsible. No hereditary privileges or titular distinctions are allowed.

History.—In 1526 this country was discovered by Pizarro, when it was comprised in the empire of the Incas. It was held under the Spanish crown till 1812, when it was erected into a free republic. In 1822 it united with New Grenada and Venezuela to form the republic of Colombia. This union, however, was dissolved in 1840, when Quito, with its associated departments, took the name of Ecuador.

EDAM, *e'-dam*, a town of the Netherlands, province North Holland, 12 miles N.E. of Amsterdam, near the Zuyder Zee. It is walled, but the old fortifications are now planted with trees. There are Calvanistic, Lutheran, Baptist, and Roman Catholic churches. There is a great market for cheese. Pop. 4,000.

EDAY, *e'-dai*. (*See* ORKNEY ISLANDS.)

EDDYSTONE ROCKS, *ed'-di-stone*, a reef of rocks in the English Channel, on which is the well-known lighthouse of that name, 14 miles S.W. of Plymouth breakwater. The lighthouse is 85 feet high, and was erected of Portland stone, incased in granite, in 1759. The light can be seen at a distance of 13 miles. Two lighthouses had

been previously placed on the rocks. One was destroyed by a storm in 1703, and the other burned in 1755.

EDELINCK, GERARD, *ed'-e-link*, an eminent Dutch engraver, who mostly resided in France, where he executed most of his works; among which may be noticed, as his finest, the picture of the Holy Family, by Raffaele, and "The Tent of Darius," by Le Brun.

Born at Antwerp, 1627; **died** at Paris, 1707.

EDEMA, GERARD, *é-de-ma*, a Dutch landscape painter, who went to Norway and Newfoundland to delineate the plants and insects of those countries. He settled in London in 1670, and became famous for painting landscapes.

Died 1700.

EDEN, *é'den*, a river of England, rising in the Pennine Chain, in Westmoreland, and, after a course of 65 miles, falling into a fine estuary of the Solway Firth.

EDEN, a river of Scotland, rising in Berwickshire, and, after a course of 18 miles, falling into the Tweed, 4 miles below Kelso.—Another, rising in Kinross-shire, and, after a course of 18 miles, falling into St. Andrew's Bay.

EDEN, "delight," the country in which, according to the book of Genesis, God planted the garden for our first parents. It is supposed to have been near the Persian Gulf, between the Tigris and Euphrates, but the question of the exact site has given rise to a vast amount of learned but not very profitable discussion.

EDENTON, *é-den-ton*, a port of entry of Chowan county, N. Carolina, U.S., 66 miles from Norfolk. **Pop.** 2,000.

EDESSA, *e-des'-sa*, the modern Orfa, an ancient city of Mesopotamia, on the Dairan, 78 miles S.W. of Diarbekin, was the capital of Osroene under the Romans, and one of the frontier places of the empire. It contained manufactories of arms and engines of war, and was one of the first cities to receive the doctrines of Christianity, its inhabitants remaining true to the faith up to the time of the Crusades. In 1097, Baldwin, the brother of Godfrey de Bouillon, here founded a principality, which was the first Christian state erected by the Crusaders, and was regarded as the bulwark of the Holy City. After many vicissitudes, it was conquered by the Turks.

EDFOU, *ed'-foo*, a town of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 50 miles S. of Thebes. **Manf.** Egyptian earthenware, and blue cotton cloths. **Pop.** 2,000.—This place is celebrated for possessing the finest remains of antiquity in Egypt, two temples, one of great size and magnificence.

EDGAR, *ed'-gar*, king of England at the age of 16, succeeded his brother Edwy, in 958. He made war against the Scots, and compelled Wales to pay him yearly a certain number of wolves' heads, which cleared the country of those animals. Securing his kingdom from invasion by the maintenance of a large fleet, he subdued Ireland, and governed his people with a vigorous success. His queen dying, and he hearing of the great beauty of Elfrida, a daughter of the earl of Devon, he sent Earl Ethelwald, one of his favourite courtiers, to see if the charms of the lady were equal to what was reported of them. The moment he beheld her, the earl forgot his duty to his master, gave a false report of her charms, and married the lady himself. His conduct ultimately became known to the king, who caused him to be slain for his treachery, when the beautiful Elfrida became the wife of Edgar.

Born 943; **died** 975.

EDGAR, king of Scotland, was the son of Malcolm III., by the sister of Edgar Atheling of England. His niece married Henry I. of England, which circumstance terminated a war which had been raging between the two countries.

Died 1107.

EDGAR, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 642 square miles. **Pop.** 25,000. Paris is the capital.

EDGARTOWN, capital of Duke's county, Massachusetts, United States, on the N.E. side of the island of Martha's Vineyard. There is a good harbour and a long pier. **Manf.** Oil, candles, and salt. **Pop.** 2,200.

EDGBASTON, *edj'-bas-ton*. (*See* BIRMINGHAM.)

EDGECOMBE, *edj'-kum*, a county of N. Carolina, United States. **Area**, 492 square miles. **Pop.** 26,000. Capital, Tarborough.

EDGECUMBE BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in Queensland, Australia. **Lat.** 20° S. **Lon.** 148° E.

EDGEFIELD, *edj'-feeld*, a county of South Carolina, United States. **Area**, 1,540 square miles. **Pop.** 45,000. The capital is Edgefield.

EDGEHILL, *edj'-hil*, an elevated ridge in Warwickshire, 7 miles from Banbury, where, in 1642, the first blood was shed between the royalist troops of Charles I. and the parliamentary forces. The royalists were defeated with great loss.

EDGEWORTH, MARIA, a favourite modern English authoress, was born in England, but at the age of 15 removed to Ireland, where her education proceeded under the direction of her father, a gentleman of independent property, and in 1798 they published a joint production on "Practical Education." "Early Lessons" was the next production, which attained great popularity. In 1802 appeared the "Essay on Irish Bulls," another joint production; but it is not on these that the fame of Miss Edgeworth rests, but on the excellent series of novels, which already had begun to appear under her sole name; the first of these was "Castle Rackrent," which was issued in 1801, and which indicated the possession of powers of a very rare character. In all her novels, her pen was devoted, not only to make us *feel* what is good, but to make us *do* what is good. This is especially the case in her "Belinda," "Leonora," "The Modern Griselda," "Moral Tales," "Popular Tales," "Tales of Fashionable Life;" in short, all that she has written. Her last and most popular novel was "Helen," which appeared in 1834, and which was closed by the juvenile story of "Orlandino." It was to her "rich humour, pathetic tenderness, and admirable tact" in the delineation of her Irish characters, that Sir Walter Scott was indebted for the suggestion to do something in a similar way for his own country. He accordingly began the Waverley novels, keeping, no doubt, the productions of Miss Edgeworth clearly in his view.

Born at Hare Hatch, Reading, 1767; **died** at Edgeworthtown, Longford, Ireland, 1849.

EDGWARE, *edj'-wair*, a town in Middlesex, 10 miles from London. The church of St. Margaret was rebuilt in 1845, on the site of an ancient edifice forming part of a monastery. **Pop.** 3,749.—A station on the Great Northern railway.

EDINBURGH, *ed'-in-bur-reh*, the metropolis of Scotland, is also the capital of Edinburghshire, and is situate in its northern part, at the distance of about a mile and a half S. of the Firth of Forth, to which the outskirts of the city almost extend. It stands on high and uneven ground, being built on three ridges, running in a direction from east to west. The central ridge, on which the city was originally built, is terminated abruptly on the west by a precipitous rock, crowned by the Castle, while, to the east, it gradually inclines to a plain or valley, whence, on the south side, rise the lofty elevations of Arthur's Seat (822 feet) and Salisbury Crags (500 feet), and, on the north, the Calton Hill. The valley to the north of this ridge, which was formerly filled with water, and known as the North Loch, is converted into beautiful gardens, and is, on the E. side, crossed by the North Bridge, and, in its centre, by the earthen Mound. A railway bridge is near to and parallel with the North Bridge. On the rising ground to the north of this valley stands the New town of Edinburgh. Both sides of the central ridge, occupied by the principal street of the Old town, named in different parts the Canongate, Netherbow, High-street, Lawnmarket, and Castle Hill, extending from the Castle to Holyrood House, are covered with buildings, crowded together in the closest array, and descending from the main street, chiefly in winding narrow "closes." The southern part of the town is reached by two bridges over the intervening valley, George the Fourth and the South Bridge. In the bottom of the valley, on the south side of the High-street and parallel with it, runs a narrow street called the Cowgate. This street communicates, by streets and narrow lanes, with the southern part of the town, containing several old-fashioned squares, and leading to the handsome suburbs called Newington, Greenhill, Boroughmuirhead, and Morningside. Here are the Meadows, a large level park, surrounded by trees and walks; and, adjoining them, *Bruntsfield Links*, an extensive common, frequented by the golf-players of Edinburgh. The New town is built on the lower and northernmost of the ridges, and is connected with the Old town by the North Bridge and the earthen Mound. The ground which it occupies was added to the royalty in 1767; and, since that period, numerous streets and squares have been constructed on it, in beauty and regularity unsurpassed by those of any other city in the world. The Calton Hill is connected with Prince's-street by an elegant bridge, of one large arch, called the Regent's Bridge, Waterloo Place, and with Leith by a broad and very fine road, called Leith Walk; and at the western extremity of the New town there is a lofty bridge, Dean's, over Leith water. The scenery around the city, owing to the abrupt and craggy heights of the Calton Hill and Arthur's Seat, which suddenly rises from the surrounding plain, and presents the rocky heights of Salisbury Crags towards the city, is very fine; and all that art can do has been done to display its natural advantages. Around the Calton Hill, walks have been made at different elevations, from which the surrounding town and country are seen to great perfection; a walk also winds round the still greater elevation of Salisbury Crags, from which the view is, at once, grand and imposing. Of the public buildings in Edinburgh, the Castle is the most remarkable. It stands on the highest point of the wedge-shaped rock, 400 feet high, and, with its works, occupies an area of seven English acres, and is separated from the town by an open space nearly 300 feet square. It can accommodate 2,000 soldiers, and has an armoury space for 30,000 stand of arms. Here is the celebrated gun called *Mons Meg*, built of malleable iron staves, and supposed to have been forged in Flanders, in 1486. In one of the apartments, called the Crown-room, the regalia of Scotland were deposited at the Union. They were found in 1818, when the chest in which they had been placed was broken open by a royal warrant. In one of its rooms James VI., afterwards king of England, was born, and on the esplanade which leads to the Castle, is now placed a bronze statue of the late duke of York. There is a tradition, which says that this castle was the residence of the daughters of the Pictish kings, previous to their marriage: hence it is called the "Camp of the Maidens." At the opposite, or eastern extremity of the Old town, stands the palace and abbey of Holyrood, for several centuries the residence of the monarchs of Scotland, and associated with many of the most interesting events in her history. The abbey, of which only the ruins of the chapel remain, was founded in the year 1128, by David I.; and in the burying-place within, are interred several of his successors. In the chapel connected with these ruins, Queen Mary was married to Lord Darnley; and to the abbey there is attached a privilege of sanctuary for insolvent debtors. The Palace is a large quadrangular building of hewn stone, with a court within, surrounded by piazzas. In one of the apartments of this edifice, David Rizzio, the confidential secretary of Queen Mary, was murdered, in 1566. At each angle of the west front are two double circular towers; and, in the centre, is a portico, ornamented by four Doric columns, which support a cupola in the form of a crown. It contains a gallery 150 feet long, 72½ wide, and 18 high, adorned with imaginary portraits of the kings of Scotland from the time of Fergus I. As it now stands, it is not of high antiquity. Its north-west towers were built by James V., but the remaining part of it was added during the reign of Charles II. In the area in front of the building is a fountain occupying the place of a statue of the Queen, removed some years ago. In the centre of the city, to the south of High-street, and near George the Fourth's bridge, is a small square called Parliament-square, in which is an elegant equestrian statue of Charles II. Here is also a great irregular pile of buildings, in which the supreme courts hold their sittings for the administration of justice. The original portion of this mass was intended for the reception of the Scottish parliament. It consists of an extensive hall, 122 feet in length by 49 in breadth, and not less than 40 feet high. It contains marble statues of the first Lord Melville, Lord President Blair, Lord Jeffrey, Lord Cockburn, and other eminent judges. The workmanship of the inner roof, which is of a polygonal figure, of massive oak timber, ornamented with gilding, and supported by abutments projecting from the wall, has been generally admired. Here is the advocates' library, the richest and rarest collection in Scotland, consisting of not less than 150,000 volumes, and about 1,700 MSS., and a smaller one belonging to the writers to the signet, besides several public offices. Nearly opposite to the Parliament-square stands the Royal Exchange, which was founded in the year 1752, and was formerly employed as a custom-house. The Register-office, in which the public records of Scotland are deposited, is situate at the east end of Prince's-street, facing the North Bridge. It was founded in 1774. Of the churches, the metropolitan church, dedicated to St. Giles, the tutelar saint of the city, is the most ancient. It is built in the Gothic style, figure of a cross, is 206 feet long and 110 broad, and forms one side of the Parliament-square. It was erected into a collegiate church in 1466, but is said to have been founded nearly 600 years

before. The steeple contains a set of musical bells. The church has been recently restored, and contains three separate places of worship. There the Solemn League and Covenant was subscribed in 1643, by the English commissioners, the commission of the Church, and the committee of estates of Parliament. Both the regent Murray, assassinated at Linlithgow, and the Marquis of Montrose are interred within its precincts. Among the more noteworthy churches are the Old and New Greyfriars (in the churchyard attached to which are many very interesting historical monuments), the Tron, the Canongate, St. Cuthbert's, Lady Yester's, St. Andrew's, and St. George's; and a number of other churches, chapels, and places of worship for the various sects and denominations of which the inhabitants consist. At the top of the High-street is the Victoria, or Assembly Hall, a fine structure in the decorated Gothic style, with a spire 241 feet high. This building is used for public worship, and altogether there are 35 churches of the Established Church, 41 Free churches, 25 United Presbyterian, and 14 Episcopalian. St. George's Cathedral, a superb building, in connexion with the Episcopal Church, built at the expense of two ladies, was opened in 1879. The university of Edinburgh was originally founded in the year 1582. The buildings are quadrangular in form, with a spacious court, and are situated in Nicolson-street. The Museums of Science and Art immediately adjoin. The High School, standing on a part of the Calton Hill, is the principal grammar-school of the city; but there are other educational establishments, affording every facility for the highest class of instruction that can anywhere be obtained, in almost every department of knowledge. Among these may be named the Edinburgh Academy, and the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. The Royal Institution in the New town, fronting Prince's-street at the foot of the Mound. It is in the Grecian style, with a fine portico, and surmounted by a colossal statue of Queen Victoria. It accommodates the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Institution for Encouraging the Fine Arts, the Antiquarian Museum, and the Schools of the Royal Scottish Academy. There are also the Wernerian Society, and the Astronomical Institution, for the purpose of promoting the science of astronomy, with an observatory on the Calton Hill; the Highland Society, established for advancing the interest of agriculture, manufactures, and arts in the Highlands of Scotland; the Faculty of Advocates, and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. The principal charitable institutions are Heriot's Hospital, a large quadrangular building in the south part of the town, which was endowed by George Heriot, jeweller to James VI., for educating and maintaining the sons of burgesses and freemen; Watson's Hospital, for the sons and grandsons of poor citizens; the Merchant Company's Schools, and there are other institutions devoted to charitable objects. The city and county jails are at the foot of the Calton Hill, on the top of which is Nelson's Monument, and near it other monuments to Dugald Stewart, Playfair, and Burns. The columns of the National Monument, intended to be a literal reproduction of the ancient Parthenon, but not completed, are also there. That of Sir Walter Scott is in Prince's-street, and is a very striking object, being a Gothic cross, 200 feet high, with a marble statue of Scott. There are also memorials of Hume, the historian; Allan Ramsay, James Watt, Lord Melville, George IV., William Pitt, Professor Wilson, Dr. Simpson, Mr. Adam Black, Dr. Livingstone, and the Earl of Hopetoun. The principal establishments connected with the revenue are the Customs-house and Excise-office, both elegant mansions in the New town: and the Post-office, a splendid structure in the Palatial Italian style, in Waterloo-place,—a splendid street which ranges on each side of the Regent, or Waterloo Bridge. The chief places of public amusement are the theatres and the Assembly-rooms. The fashionable resorts are Prince's-street, the Queen's Drive, round the base of Salisbury Crags, and Arthur's Seat.

Manf.—The principal are household furniture, carriages, which are executed in a style of superior elegance; engraving in all its branches, musical instruments, glass, linen, silk, sarcenet, and fine shawl-weaving. There are also brass, iron, and marble works, spirit-distilleries, and nearly 30 ale-brewing establishments. The trade of bookselling and printing is also carried on to a great extent; and various periodical and other works of high celebrity are published.

Pop.—233,755.

Municipal Government.—There are a lord-provost and six bailies, who are elected by a town council of 41 members.

Communications.—Edinburgh is connected by railway with almost every important town in Great Britain, and the Union Canal is a valuable means of transit for goods to the western parts of Scotland. The port of Edinburgh is LEITH, reached by a broad road, Leith Walk.

History.—The origin of Edinburgh is lost in antiquity. About the year 854, according to the accounts of the earlier historians, it was a town of some note, and was called Edwinesburch, or the castle of Edwin, probably so named after Edwin, prince of Northumberland. Its Gaelic name is Dun-edin, and its poetical one Edina, which was given to it by George Buchanan. In 1215 a parliament was assembled here for the first time. In 1437 the kings of Scotland usually resided in it, and held regular parliaments; and about the year 1456 it began to be considered the metropolis of Scotland. It has been the birthplace of a great number of distinguished men, both in arts and arms.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or **COUNTY OF MIDLOTHIAN**, is situate in the eastern part of the S. division of Scotland, and is bounded N. by the Firth of Forth and the river Almond, which separates it from West Lothian, or Linlithgowshire; E. by the counties of Haddington and Berwick; S. by the counties of Lanark, Peebles, and Selkirk; and on the W. corner, by part of the county of Linlithgow. The general aspect of the county is pleasant, being fertile, highly cultivated, and yielding excellent crops. The Moorfoot and the Pentland hills pass through it, the highest point of which is Carnethy, attaining an elevation of 1,802 feet above the level of the sea.

Rivers.—None large. The principal are the North and South Esk, the Almond, and the Water of Leith.

Pro.—The chief crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, turnips, and potatoes. The farms vary from 190 to 400 acres, and are remarkable for the excellence of their arrangements. A large portion of the county is kept in pasturage, especially in the south and hilly parts.

Area.—367 square miles.

Minerals.—Coal, iron, sandstone, and limestone.

Pop.—388,977.

Chief Towns.—EDINBURGH, the capital, LEITH, DALKEITH, MUSSELBURGH, and PORTOBELLO.

History.—At the period of the Roman conquest, Mid-Lothian and the surrounding districts were constituted a province, under the name of Valentia. Subsequently, the county was principally occupied by the Saxons, and held by them till 1020, when it was ceded to Malcolm II.

EDISTO, or **POMPON**, *e-dis'-to*, a river of S. Carolina, United States, which, after a course of 160 miles, falls into the Atlantic, by two branches, called N. and S. Edisto, about 20 miles S.W. of Charleston. At its mouth it forms several islands, of which the largest, also called Edisto, is about 12 miles long and 10 broad.

EDMONTON, *ed'-mon-ton*, a town of Middlesex, 7 miles N.E. of London, consisting of a

long main street, and numerous villas. It is divided into Upper and Lower Edmonton. The church of All Saints, in the Perpendicular style, has some ancient tombs and brasses. It has a trade in timber. Cowper's poem of "John Gilpin" has made this place famous, it having been the wish of that worthy citizen to repair

"Unto the Bell at Edmonton,
All in a chaise and pair."

The Angel tavern now occupies the site of the Bell. Charles Lamb died here, 1834. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. Pop. 23,463.

EDMUND, St., *ed'-mund*, became king of East Anglia, in 855, and was in 870 conquered, and put to death by the Danish princes Hinquar and Hubbar, whose propositions for peace, from their humiliating conditions, he had rejected. "His body," Fuller says, "was placed in a goodly shrine, richly adorned with jewels and precious stones, at Bury, in Suffolk." He was canonized, and Bury St. Edmunds was so named from its being the place of his burial.

Born 841; died 870.

EDMUND I., king of England, son of Edward the Elder, succeeded his brother Athelstan in 940. He subdued Mercia, Northumberland, and Cumberland. For his personal elegance and splendour, he received the name of the Magnificent, and was stabbed at a feast in Gloucester, by Leolf, a robber, whom he had caused to be banished.

Born 923; died 946.

EDMUND II., commonly known as Ironside, son of Ethelred II., whom he succeeded on the English throne in 1016. A fierce war raged between him and Canute, king of Denmark, and he ultimately was forced to agree to a participation of the kingdom with the Danish prince. He was, it is supposed, assassinated. (*See* CANUTE.)

Born 989; died at Oxford, 1017.

EDOM, *e'-dom*, "red," the name given to the country occupied by Esau. It is about 100 miles long and 20 broad, between the south of Palestine and the Gulf of Akabah, the north-eastern arm of the Red Sea. At a later period the name was changed to Idumea, and the country so named extended west to the Mediterranean.

EDRED, *ed'-red*, king of the Anglo-Saxons, was the youngest son of Edward the Elder, and succeeded his brother Edmund in 946. He repressed several revolts of the Danes, and defeated Malcolm, king of Scotland.

Died 955.

EDREI, *ed'-re-i*, "a very great cloud or mass," a city or district of Og, king of Bashan.

EDRISI, *ed-re'-se*, an Arabian writer on geography, the member of a family which traced its descent from Mahomet. He studied at Cordova, and travelled extensively. He obtained from travellers in all countries contributions towards a knowledge of geography, and produced a work on that science, which has been translated into several languages.

Born at Ceuta, 1099; died 1164.

EDROPAL, *ed-ro'-pal*, a town of Servia, on the frontiers of Bulgaria, on the banks of the Little Isker. Pop. 2,000.

EDUR, *e-door'*, the capital of a Rajpoot state of Gujerat, India, tributary to the Guicowar. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 23° 50' N. Lon. 73° 3' E.

EDWARD the Elder, *ed'-ward*, son of Alfred the Great, succeeded his father in 901. He subdued Northumbria and East Anglia, and extended his dominions as far as Scotland.

Born 870; died 925.

EDWARD the Martyr, son of Edgar the Great, king of England, was murdered by order of his stepmother Elfrida, at Corfe Castle. His youth and innocence, coupled with his tragical death, procured for him the designation of the Martyr.

Born 962; assassinated 979, in the fourth year of his reign.

EDWARD, king of England, called the Confessor, was the son of Ethelred. He succeeded Hardicanute in 1042. Having been reared in Normandy, he brought over many of the natives of that country, whom he preferred at his court, which gave great disgust to his Saxon subjects. He married Edetha, the daughter of Earl Godwin, but she was his wife in name only, for he professed a holy desire to refrain from the pleasures of matrimony, for which he was, a hundred years after his death, canonized and designated "the Confessor." In other matters he was considerably less scrupulous, especially in the treatment of his mother. He framed a code which is supposed to be the origin of the common law of England. He abolished the tax of Danegelt, was the first who pretended to cure the king's evil by touch, and restored Malcolm to the throne of Scotland, which had been usurped by Macbeth. He consulted William of Normandy about the choice of a successor, and this afterwards furnished that prince with a plea for invading the kingdom after the death of Edward. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Islip, Oxfordshire, 1004; died 1066.

EDWARD I., king of England, surnamed Longshanks, succeeded his father, Henry III., in 1272. At the time of his father's death he was in Palestine, fighting against the Saracens for the recovery of Jerusalem, and when he returned, completed the conquest of Wales and subdued Scotland. To preserve Wales, he caused his son, who was born in Caernarvon, to be called the "Prince of Wales," which, ever since, has continued to be the title of the eldest son of the king of England. In 1296 he invaded Scotland, and devastated the country with fire and sword. (*See* WALLACE, BALIOL, and BRUCE.) Whilst in the Holy Land, Eleanor, the wife of this sovereign, saved his life by sucking the poison from a wound which he received from a vengeful assassin. She was the daughter of Ferdinand III., king of Castile. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Philip the Hardy, king of France. The laws which he framed gained for him the name of the English Justinian; and he was undoubtedly one of the most energetic and able monarchs who ever occupied the English throne. "The great Plantagenet," is another title which has been given him. (*See* CAERNARVON.)

Born at Winchester, 1239; died at Carlisle, on his way to Scotland, 1307.

EDWARD II., the son of the above, was created prince of Wales in 1284, and after his accession to the throne, suffered himself to be governed by his favourites, Gaveston and the Spencers, which occasioned the barons to rise against him. In his reign the battle of Bannockburn was fought near Stirling, in Scotland, which restored to that country whatever she had lost in the previous reign of her independence. In 1327 he was deposed by his subjects, and his crown conferred on his son, when he was confined in Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, where he was murdered.

Born at Caernarvon, 1284; died 1327.

EDWARD III. was the son and successor of the above, and ascended the throne in 1327. Two

years afterwards he married Philippa of Hainault. One of his first acts on obtaining full power was to banish his mother, Isabella, and to execute Mortimer, her paramour, who had contrived the murder of his father. His reign was active and glorious. He obliged the Scots to acknowledge Edward Baliol for their king, who did him homage for his crown. This was the result of the battle of Halidon Hill, in which the Scots were defeated, and had 30,000 slain. He next laid claim to the crown of France, and gained the battles of Crécy and Poictiers. In the first was defeated Philip of Valois, and in the last King John, who was taken prisoner and sent to England. He also defeated the French in a naval engagement off the coast of Flanders, which is the first sea-fight on record between the English and the French. Edward also, about the same time, defeated David Bruce, king of Scotland, and took him prisoner. He afterwards reduced Calais, and peopled it with English. In this reign Chaucer, the father of English poetry, lived; the order of the Garter was instituted; the art of weaving cloth introduced from Flanders; gunpowder invented; and cannon first used at Crécy. He had seven sons and five daughters, some of whom died young. As his gallant son, Edward the Black Prince, died before him, he was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II. (*See* EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE, CRÉCY, and POICTIERS.)

Born at Windsor, 1312; died 1377.

EDWARD IV. was the eldest son of Richard, duke of York, and disputed the crown with Henry VI., whom he succeeded in 1461. He married Lady Elizabeth Grey, whose husband had fallen, as an adherent of the house of Lancaster, and whose beauty, whilst pleading for the restoration of her husband's lands, won the heart of the king. This marriage so disgusted the earl of Warwick, commonly called the King-maker, that he joined the Lancastrian party, and, in 1469, defeated Edward's forces near Banbury. Soon afterwards Edward was taken prisoner; but, effecting his escape, he put himself at the head of his followers, and obtained a victory over Warwick at Stamford Wells. The earl fled to France, whence he returned with a supply of troops, and proclaimed Henry VI., who had been confined in the Tower for six years, and set him on the throne. This event procured for Warwick the title of "king-maker." Edward had fled to Holland, but soon returned with assistance, and marched to London, where he took Henry prisoner. Shortly afterwards, he met Warwick on the field of battle at Barnet, where the Lancastrians were defeated, and the earl slain. Another victory at Tewkesbury secured him the quiet possession of the throne, after which there are few memorable events to record of this monarch.

Born at Rouen, 1441; died 1483.

EDWARD V., king of England, son of the above, succeeded his father at the age of twelve. Richard, duke of Gloucester, his uncle, afterwards Richard III., took the guardianship of both him and his brother, and placed them in the Tower, where they were smothered in their beds. (*See* RICHARD III.)

Born in the sanctuary of Westminster Abbey, 1470; died 1483.

EDWARD VI., the son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour, ascended the throne in 1547, at the age of ten years. He was a prince of promising talents, virtue, and piety. The Reformation, begun by his father, was energetically carried on by Archbishop Cranmer, throughout his reign. His aversion to popery was so great, that he signed a will, in which he set aside his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, lest they should favour the Roman Catholics, from the succession, and settled the crown on Lady Jane Grey. He founded the hospitals of Christchurch, Bridewell, St. Thomas, and a number of grammar-schools, which are still popularly known as King Edward's schools. He died of consumption.

Born at Hampton Court, 1537; died at Greenwich, 1552.

EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, commonly called the Black Prince, from the colour of his armour, was the eldest son of Edward III. He accompanied his father to France in his 16th year, and distinguished himself there above all the warriors of his age; particularly at the battle of Crécy, or Cressy, where he captured the standard of the king of Bohemia, embroidered with three ostrich-feathers, and the motto, *Ich dien*, "I serve." These he adopted himself; and from that time to the present, they have continued to be the crest and the motto of the princes of Wales. He also gained the victory at Poictiers, where he took prisoners John, king of France, and his son, whom he brought captives to London. Their entry into the capital took place in 1356. In 1361 he married the daughter of Edmond, earl of Kent, brother to Edward II., a widow, by whom he had a son, who was afterwards Richard II. By the peace of Bretigny, he obtained the principality of Aquitaine and Gascony, taking up his residence at Bordeaux. Here he gave an asylum to Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, who had been driven from his throne by his brother Henry, count of Trastamare. Peter was restored to his kingdom by Edward; but the Castilian behaved to him with the basest ingratitude, refusing to find supplies for the English troops.

Born at Woodstock, 1330; died 1376.

EDWARDS, GEORGE, an eminent English naturalist, who, after travelling some time abroad, returned, and became librarian of the College of Physicians, London. He published a "History of Birds," "Gleanings of Natural History," and a volume of "Essays."

Born at West Ham, Essex, 1693; died 1773.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, an English divine, who, in 1755, printed a translation of the Psalms, and afterwards was chosen master of the grammar school at Coventry, and presented to the rectory of St. John Baptist in that city. In 1759 he published the "Doctrine of irresistible Grace proved to have no Foundation in the New Testament;" and, in 1762, defended Bishop Hare's system of the Hebrew metre against Dr. Lowth, in which he failed. In 1766 he took his doctor's degree, and, four years later, obtained the living of Nuneaton, in Warwickshire, where he died. Besides the above works, he published selections from Theocritus, with notes, and some other pieces.

Born at Coventry, 1729; died 1785.

EDWARDS, JONATHAN, an American divine, who was educated at Yale College, and in 1757, was chosen president of Princeton College, New Jersey, where he died of the small-pox. Mr. Edwards was an acute metaphysician, but a rigid Calvinist. He wrote "A Treatise concerning Religious Affections," "An Inquiry into the Modern prevailing Notion of that Freedom of Will which is supposed to be Essential to Moral Agency;" "The Great Doctrine of Original Sin defended." "Sermons," &c. &c.

Born at Windsor, Connecticut, 1703; died 1758.

EDWARDS, BRYAN, historian and geographer, who became a member of the Assembly of

Jamaica, W. Indies, where he delivered a speech against Mr. Wilberforce's propositions concerning the slave-trade, in 1789. He afterwards settled in England, and became member of parliament for Grampound, in Cornwall. He made his first speech in defence of his countrymen against the advocates for the abolition of slavery. He wrote "The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies," "The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica in regard to the Maroon Negroes;" and "An Historical Survey of the French Colony in the Island of St. Domingo."

Born in Jamaica, 1743; **died** 1800.

EDWARDS, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 216 square miles. **Pop.** 8,000.

EDWIN, *ed'-win*, a son of Ella, king of Northumberland, who succeeded to the throne, in 589, when an infant, but his territories were invaded by Ethelfirth, a neighbouring chief, and the young prince was taken for refuge to North Wales. When he grew up he defeated and killed the usurper, and recovered his dominions. He subsequently became the most powerful prince in England; and was, with his family and chief followers converted to Christianity by Paulinus, who had been sent as a missionary by Pope Gregory. He was killed in battle at Hatfield Chase, Yorkshire. He is known in poetical legend as Edwin of Deira.

Born 586; **died** 634.

EDWY, *ed'-we*, king of England, son of Edmund I., succeeded his uncle Edred in 955. He married Elgiva, his relation within the prohibited degrees of kindred, which proved the ruin of both. Archbishop Odo seized the queen, and having branded her in the face with a hot iron, sent her to Ireland, after which she was put to a cruel death. Edwy was driven from the throne, and died under excommunication.

Born 939; **died** 958.

EECLOO, *ai'-kloo*, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 12 miles N.W. of Ghent. Its public buildings are, several churches, a town-hall, prison, convent, and schools. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, soap, oil, vinegar, salt, chocolate, and tobacco. There are breweries, distilleries, and dye-works. A large trade is carried on in grain, linen, and timber. **Pop.** 9,800.

EFFERDING, *af'-fer-ding*, a town of Austria, near the right bank of the Danube, 107 miles W. of Vienna. It is fortified, a castle, a Gothic Roman Catholic church, and a Protestant church. **Pop.** 1,300.

EFFINGHAM, *ef'-fing-ham*, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 18,920. The capital is Ewington.

EFFINGHAM, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 480 square miles. **Pop.** 4,500. Springfield is the capital.

EGBELL, *eg'-bel*, a town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Sirkovi, 53 miles N.W. of Neutra. A large trade in hemp is carried on. **Pop.** 2,900.

EGBERT, *eg'-bert*, the first king of all England, and the last of the Saxon heptarchy. He was proclaimed king of Wessex in 800, and in 828 united all the other kingdoms under him. He distinguished himself against the Danes.

Died 837.

EGEDE, HANS, *ai'-geed-é*, superintendent of the Danish missionaries in Greenland, went, in 1721, and resided there for fifteen years, labouring to convert the inhabitants. Egede wrote a description of Greenland, published first in 1729.

Born 1681; **died** 1758.

EGEDE, POVEL, son of the above, became assistant to his father, and afterwards bishop of Greenland. He published a new edition of his father's book, and a journal respecting Greenland.

Born 1708; **died** 1789.

EGELN, *ai'-geln*, a town of Prussia, 17 miles S.W. of Magdeburg. **Manf.** Furs. Three annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,900.

EGER, *ai'-ger*, a river of Austria, rising in Bohemia, and, after a course of 125 miles, joining the Elbe. There is a circle of the same name.

EGER, capital of the division, on the bank of the above river, 90 miles W. of Prague. It has a handsome deanery, church, and seven other churches, a large town-hall, two monasteries, and barracks. The ruins of the old citadel are near the river, and there is the Double chapel, a graceful Gothic building. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton fabrics, chintz, leather, and soap. **Pop.** 13,500.—Wallenstein was assassinated here in 1634.

EGERDIR, *ai'-ger-deer*, a lake of Natolia, Asia Minor, 15 miles from Isbarta. It is 27 miles long, and 10 broad at its greatest points. At the S. extremity is a town of the same name, built at the foot of a promontory in the lake. **Lat.** 37° 52′ N. **Lon.** 31° 6′ E.

EGERI, *aizh-er'-e*, a lake of Switzerland, 4 miles from Zug. It is 4 miles long, with a breadth of about 2 at its broadest part.

EGERIA, *e-jeer'-e-a*, in Roman legend, a nymph of Latium, who dwelt in the forest of Aricia, near Rome. Renowned for her wisdom, she was frequently consulted by Numa Pompilius, who, according to Ovid, becoming enamoured of her, made her his wife. In order that this prince might introduce his laws and new regulations more readily into the state, he solemnly declared, before the Roman people, that they had been previously approved and sanctified by the nymph Egeria. Ovid says that Egeria was so disconsolate at the death of Numa, that she melted into tears, and was changed into a fountain by Diana.

EGERSUND, *ai'-ger-sund*, a seaport and fishing town of Norway. There is a good harbour, much resorted to by vessels engaged in the herring-fishery. **Pop.** 1,300. **Lat.** 58° 26′ N. **Lon.** 5° 50′ E.

EGERSZEG-ZALA, *ai'-gers-zag-za'-la*, a town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Zala. **Pop.** 3,000.

EGERTON, THOMAS, *edj'-er-ton*, lord chancellor of England in the reign of James I. He received his education at Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, and, in 1592, received the honour of knighthood, and was made attorney-general. Soon afterwards he became master of the rolls, which was followed by the office of lord keeper. In 1603 he was made Baron Ellesmere and lord chancellor. In 1616 he was created Viscount Brackley. After his death were published his "Privileges and Prerogatives of the High Court of Chancery," and his "Observations concerning the Office of Lord Chancellor."

Born about 1540; **died** 1617.

EGGA, *eg'-ga*, a town of Western Africa, on the right bank of the Niger. It extends for two or three miles along the river, and is very populous, many of the inhabitants living on the river in canoes. The population is known to be large, and partly Mahometan and partly pagan. **Lat.** 8° 43′ N. **Lon.** 6° 20′ E.

EGGEBEE, *eg-ge-bé*, a town of Western Africa, 80 miles S.W. of Kano. **Pop.** 14,000. **Lat.** 10° 52′ N. **Lon.** 9° 6′ E.

EGHAM, *eg'-ham*, a village in the N.W. of Surrey, on the left hand of the Thames, 18 miles W. of London. In the vicinity is Runnymede, where king John met the barons, in 1215, before signing Magna Charta. **Pop.** 13,494.

EGHOLM, *eg'-holm*, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, 4 miles from the island of Eroe.

EGINA, *e-ji'-na*, an island of Greece. (*See* ÆGINA.)

EGINHARD, *ai'-gin-hart*, a German historian at the court of Charlemagne, and appointed secretary to that sovereign, who gave him his daughter Emma in marriage. He afterwards embraced a religious life, and became superintendent of several monasteries. Eginhard wrote a curious "Life of Charlemagne," in elegant Latin; also the "Annals of France, from 741 to 829."

Died 839.

EGMONT, LAMORAL, Count, a distinguished nobleman in Flanders, who served in the armies of Charles V. with great reputation. He was made general of horse by Philip II., and distinguished himself at the battle of St. Quentin in 1557. But the duke of Alva, on the pretence that he meditated designs in favour of the prince of Orange, caused him, together with Count Hoorn to be beheaded at Brussels. (*See* ALVA and HOORN.)

Born in Hainault, 1522; **died** 1568.

EGMONT ISLAND, NEW GUERNSEY, or **SANTA CRUZ**, one of the Queen Charlotte's Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. It is 20 miles long by 10 broad. **Lat.** 10° 46′ S. **Lon.** 165° 30′ E.

EGMONT MOUNT. (*See* NEW ZEALAND.)

EGOI ISLANDS. (*See* CAROLINE ISLANDS.)

EGREMONT, *eg'-re-mont*, a market town of Cumberland, 38 miles S.E. of Carlisle, and near the coast there is an ancient parish church. **Manf.** Linen, sailcloth, leather, and paper. **Pop.** 5,976.

EGUISHEIM, or **EXHEIM**, *ai'-guees-hime*, a town of France, department Haut-Rhin, near the left bank of the Lauch. A massive tower, and having remains of a strong castle, is 130 feet high. **Pop.** 2,100.

EGYPT, *é'-jipt*, a country of Africa, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez, S. by Nubia, and W. by the extensive desert to the East of Fezzan. Egypt Proper includes the valley of the Nile from the last cataracts to the sea, and the broad alluvial district known as the Delta, from its triangular form resembling the Greek letter Δ, through which the river enters the Mediterranean. (*See* NILE.) But, politically, Egypt includes Nubia and the countries, as yet very imperfectly known, on the White Nile as far as the great lakes Albert and Victoria Nyassa, and, eastward, it includes the district known as the Libyan Desert, with the Greater and the Lesser Oases, and the Oasis of Ammon and Darfour. Inhabited Egypt is limited to the valley of the Nile, which in some parts is not more than 8 or 10 miles wide, and the Delta, which, at its widest part, from Alexandria in the west to Pelusium on the east, is about 160 miles. This valley, which is, allowing for the windings of the river, about 720 miles long, is the only portion of Egypt capable of cultivation, and is rendered so by the annual inundation of the Nile, which commences in June, continues to increase till September, and subsides about the end of October, leaving a rich deposit, which makes the soil amazingly fertile. The valley of the Nile is enclosed between ranges of hills, those to the east rising to from 400 to 800 feet, and to the west the Libyan chain. Beyond the latter range, and about 80 miles from the Nile, are the oases mentioned above. (*See* OASIS, GREAT, and OASIS, LITTLE.) About 16 miles S. of Memphis the Nile divides into two principal branches, forming the Delta, the western being known as the Rosetta, and the eastern as the Damietta branch. Anciently there were five other channels by which the river reached the Mediterranean, but they have become silted up in the course of ages. The fertile land of the Delta is for the most part separated from the Mediterranean by a series of lagoons, between which and the sea are narrow necks of land. Between the Rosetta and the Damietta arms of the river is Lake Bourlos, about 30 miles long; to the east of the Damietta branch is the large Lake Menzaleh, and, still further east, Lake Bardowal. West of the Rosetta branch are Edku, Madyeh or Aboukir, and Mareotis, all communicating with the sea by narrow channels. Near the point where the western range of mountains sinks in the desert are a chain of pools known as the Natron lakes, from which, in the dry season, the water evaporates, leaving a thick deposit of natron, or sesqui-carbonate of soda; and in the east, between Lake Menzaleh and the Isthmus of Suez, are the Bitter Lakes, having a similar character. West of the Nile, in lat. 29° 20′ N., among the Libyan Hills, in the fertile valley of Fayoum, in the lower part of which is a large lake, Birket-el-Kerun, 34 miles long and 6 miles in average breadth. In ancient times, so great was the fertility of Egypt, that not a foot of ground remained uncultivated, and there was a large number of canals, which are now filled up, but the remains of which may, in many parts, be distinctly traced.

Climate.—Generally uniform and remarkably dry. Rain is scarcely known, except near the sea shore. Thunder and lightning are nearly equally unfrequent. The prevalent winds are from the north, and continue from May to September, and from November to February. The winter months are the most delightful time of the year, the air being cool and the ground covered with verdure. At intervals during the spring, for about fifty days, Egypt is liable to the terrible wind of the desert, the *simoom*, which, from its intense heat and dryness, threatens, when long continued, almost the extinction of animal life; fortunately, however, it seldom lasts above three days. The heat of the climate, combined with the filthy habits of the people, is considered favourable to the ravages of the plague, which is supposed to be indigenous, whilst ophthalmia, another severe disease, is also peculiar to Egypt.

Zoology.—The wild animals are hyenas, jackals, hippopotami, the chameleon, and a kind of rat, called ichneumon. The birds are, ostriches, eagles, hawks, pelicans, waterfowls of all kinds, and the ibis, which resembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its destroying serpents and noxious insects. Among the reptiles are crocodiles, lizards, the asp, and a serpent, called the cerastes, or horned viper, whose bite is fatal to those who have not the secret of guarding against it. Locusts are unpleasantly abundant, and so are insects.

Pro.—Millet, maize, wheat, rice, onions, melons, cucumbers, sugar, opium, tobacco, hemp, cotton, lint, and indigo. The want of rain in this country being supplied by the annual inundation of the Nile, which begins to rise in June and to subside in September, it can hardly be said to depend for any of its fertility upon the clouds. When the waters retire, all the ground is covered with mud; then the corn is harrowed into it, and, in the following March, there is usually a plentiful harvest. But some lands are never fallow, and yield three harvests annually, particularly in Lower Egypt, where sowing and reaping are going on incessantly, wherever the water

of the river can be obtained. The rice-fields are supplied with water from canals and reservoirs. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, fruits, and all sorts of garden-stuff; and in Lower Egypt, oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, are produced in great plenty. The plants peculiar to Egypt comprise the papyrus, from which the first substance used in writing was made, the lotus, the zizyphus, and many aromatic species. There are no forests, and the palms and sycamores are thinly scattered.

Minerals.—No metals; but marble, alabaster, sulphur, salt, natron, saltpetre, and red granite, of which the pyramids are constructed. Emeralds are found in the mountains on the shores of the Red Sea.

Manf.—Morocco leather, pottery, coarse cotton, and woollen cloths, and sugar.

Antiquarian Remains.—Egypt is distinguished for her vast remains of antiquity, large portions of which bear no marks of decay, owing in a great measure to the preservative nature of the climate. The temples, palaces, and monuments remaining are of two periods, those built in the time of the Pharaohs, and those built during the reign of the Greek and Roman kings of the country. These remains are remarkable for their magnitude, the aim of their contrivers being apparently to astonish by their immensity. This enormous magnitude is particularly conspicuous in the pyramids. The largest of these measures nearly 500 feet in perpendicular height, and has a square base of 700. The greater part consists of a solid mass of masonry, composed of "Syene marble," or red granite. The temples, though they cannot rival the stupendousness of the pyramids, yet appear to exceed every other work of human art. The site of Thebes exhibits a space of ten miles, almost entirely covered with colossal sacred ruins. Even the statues with which they are adorned, always possess gigantic dimensions. Detailed descriptions of the more remarkable of these stupendous monuments are given under other headings. (*See* THEBES, MEMPHIS, EDFOU, KARNAK, LUXOR, MEDINET-ABOU, PHILÆ, ABOU-SIMBEL, &c.)

Area and Population.—The territories under the rule of the Egyptian government were much reduced by the events between 1880 and 1886, the outcome of which was to deprive Egypt of the nominal dominion previously exercised over the indefinite and immense district formerly designated Nubia, but subsequently called the Soudan. The area to which the government of Egypt was consequently limited was defined by official arrangements, as bounded to the north by Wady Halfa, including Lower and Upper Egypt, the Isthmus of Suez, El Arish in Asia, and the Red Sea coast from Suez to Kosseir. Pop. 6,806,381. The numbers were arrived at after enumerating Greeks, 37,301; Italians, 18,665; French, 15,716; Austrians, 8,022; English, 6,116; Germans, 948; and other foreigners, 4,216, making a total of 90,886 foreigners in all, about 90 per cent. in Lower Egypt.

Divisions of Egypt Proper.—From very remote times three geographical districts, possessing a marked variety of characteristics, have been recognized—Lower Egypt, or Masr-el-Bahri, including the Delta; Middle Egypt, or El-Wustani; and Upper Egypt, or El-Said. These three districts are subdivided into 11 administrative provinces.

Government.—Nominally a pashalik of the Turkish empire, Egypt has been virtually an independent state since the year 1811, when Mehemet Ali, appointed governor in 1806, made himself absolute master of the country by force of arms. His position was recognized by the imperial Hatti-Shériff of February 13, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European powers, which established the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt, under the same rules and regulations as that to the throne of Turkey. The title given to Mehemet Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish one of "Vali," or viceroy; but this was changed by an imperial firman of May 27, 1866, into the Persian-Arabic of "Khidiv-el-Misr," or king of Egypt, and the present ruler has since been known as the Khidiv, or, as more commonly written, Khedive. By the same firman of May 27, 1866, obtained on the condition of the sovereign of Egypt raising his annual tribute to the sultan's civil list from 80,000 purses, or £376,000, to 150,000 purses, or £705,000, the succession to the throne of Egypt was made direct, from father to son, instead of descending, after the Turkish law, to the eldest heir. By a firman, issued June 8, 1873, the Sultan granted to the Khedive the hitherto withheld rights of concluding treaties with foreign powers, and of maintaining armies, thereby raising him to the rank of absolute sovereign. The administration of Egypt is carried on by a council of state of four military and four civil dignitaries, appointed by the Khedive. An attempt to form representative institutions was made in 1867, when the Khedive created a body called the Chamber of Delegates, chosen from among the most prominent persons in the country, to advise, when called upon, in the conduct of public affairs.

Railways and Telegraphs.—There are about 1,400 miles of railway, and 4,000 miles of telegraph; railways and telegraphs being state property.

History.—Until a very recent period almost the only knowledge of the history of ancient Egypt was such as could be obtained from Herodotus, the Greek historian, who repeated what the priests told him, and the incidental allusions in the Scriptures of the Old Testament. The discovery of the key to the interpretation of the hieroglyphical inscriptions, and a careful study of the evidence afforded by ancient monuments, has enabled investigators to construct a more authentic history. It may be briefly stated that about 2000 years before the Christian era, Egypt was divided into several small kingdoms. The Chaldean and Phœnician herdsmen obtained a footing in the country, and established a dynasty, known as the Hyskos, or Shepherd Kings; that they were driven out by Amasis, king of Thebes, who thus attained to the supreme rule; that two great monarchs, Thothmes III. and Rameses II. (supposed to be the legendary Sesostris), in the 15th and 14th centuries B.C., greatly extended the limits of their dominions, and made Egypt one of the most powerful empires in the world. About 26 dynasties are enumerated by modern Egyptologists, before the conquest of the country by the Persian Cambyses, 525 B.C. The country continued under the Persian yoke till the time of Alexander the Great, who, having conquered Persia, built the city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagos, 323 years B.C. Ten kings of that name succeeded each other, till Cleopatra, the sister of the last Ptolemy, ascended the throne; when Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so till the reign of Omar, the second caliph of the successors of Mahomet, who drove out the Romans, after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the caliphs declined, Saladin, in 1171, set up the order of the Mamelukes, who consolidated their power in 1250. In the 16th century, Selim, a Turkish emperor, conquered it. The French invaded the country in 1798, under Bonaparte, but they were driven from it by the British in 1802. In 1811, Mehemet Ali became master of Egypt by the massacre of the Mamelukes. In 1867 the Turkish government acknowledged, as ruler of Egypt, the newly invested Khedive, who misgoverned till 1879, when he was deposed in favour of his son Tewfik, who governed under the joint control of England and France. In 1882 there was a rebellion led by Arabi Pasha, who was soon defeated and banished. France retired from the control when the rebellion broke out, and the responsibility of maintaining the Khedive's government devolved upon England.

EHINGEN, *é'-hing-en*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Danube, 14 miles S.W. of Ulm. There is an old ratterhaus, a fine ancient church, and three other churches. Manf. Cotton goods, syrup, starch, and vinegar. Pop. 3,000.

EHNINGEN, *en'-ing-en*, a town of Wurtemberg, 21 miles S.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 5,000.

EHRENBERG, CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED, *air'-en-bairg'*, a distinguished German microscopist and naturalist, who made several scientific expeditions into various parts of the world; among which may be noticed one with Humboldt into the Ural and also the Altai mountains. He wrote largely on his favourite pursuits, and investigated the fossil forms of microscopic organic beings with success. He is a member of most of the scientific bodies of Europe.

Born at Delitsch, 1795; died 1876.

EHRENBREITSTEIN, *air'-en-brit'-stine*, "broad stone of honour," a first-class fortress of the Prussian states, on the summit of a stupendous rock, 490 feet high, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Coblentz. It was originally a Roman fortress, and was, without success, besieged by the French, in 1632 and 1688. In 1799 it was taken by

the French, and demolished after the peace of Luneville. In 1815 it was restored to the government of Prussia, and is now capable of containing 14,000 men. At the bottom lies the town of Thal-Ehrenbreitstein, where a large trade in wine, corn, and iron is carried on, and two cattle-markets and four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 4,700.

EHRENFRIEDERSDORF, *air'-en-frē'-ders-dorf*, a town of Saxony, in a very elevated position, 44 miles S.W. of Dresden. There is a fine old church. **Manf.** Lace and hosiery. Lead and iron are worked in the neighbourhood, and a trade in cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 2,700.

EHUD, *ē'-hud*, "he that praises," a famous judge of Israel, who slew Eglon, king of Moab.

EIBENSCHUTZ, *i'-ben-shoots*, an old town of Austria, province of Moravia, beautifully situated in a valley at the confluence of the Oslama with the Igla, 11 miles S.W. of Brüna. **Manf.** Black earthenware. **Pop.** 3,000.

EIBENSTOCK, *i'-ben-stok*, a town of Saxony, on the right bank of the Mulda, 7 miles from Schwartzenburg. **Manf.** Lace, muslins, tobacco, tin ware, and chemicals. **Pop.** 5,800.

EICHORN, JOHANN GOTTFRIED, *ike'-horn*, a German professor of oriental and biblical literature in the university of Gottingen. He filled several important posts, and, in 1819, was appointed privy councillor of justice for the kingdom of Hanover. His writings, illustrative of oriental and biblical literature, are numerous, and procured for him a reputation of being amongst the most learned and distinguished scholars of Germany.

Born at Dorrenzimmern, 1752; **died** 1827.

EICHSTADT, *ike'-stat* (oak town), a town of Bavaria, on the left bank of the Altmühl, 30 miles from Augsburg. It has an old Gothic cathedral, several churches, a Capuchin convent, gymnasium, a palace of the duke of Leuchtenberg, a town-house, built in the 15th century, and the old castle of St. Hilebald, now used as a barracks, on an eminence 1,200 feet high. There are several open squares, in one of which is a statue of St. Hilebald. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton wares, earthenware, hardware, and there are some breweries. **Pop.** 7,000. The town was of Roman origin, and named Aureatum. The bishopric was founded in 735. After being in the possession of various powers, this place passed, in 1805, into the hands of the Bavarian government. In 1815 it was made the capital of a principality of the same name, and bestowed on Eugene Beauharnais.

EICKWALD, EDUARD, *ike'-wold*, Russian naturalist, who has travelled extensively for scientific purposes, and published many works of high value on zoology, botany, mineralogy, and geology. After holding professorships at Kasan and Wilna, he was, in 1838, appointed professor of mineralogy and zoology at St. Petersburg. He is a member of the principal European scientific societies.

Born at Mattau, 1795.

EIDER, *i'-der*, a river of Prussia, rising 8 miles from Kiel, in Holstein, and, after a W. course for 90 miles, falling into the German Ocean at Tonning. By means of the Eider and the Schleswig-Holstein canal, water communication is established between the North Sea and the Baltic.

EIDSVOLD, *ides'-vold*, a town of Norway, 34 miles N.E. of Christiana. There are mineral waters in the neighbourhood, which make it a place of considerable resort. This place is remarkable on account of its being the scene of the meeting of the Norwegian delegates, who, in 1814, when the constitution was formed and sworn to, declared Norway independent, and Christian Frederick, prince of Denmark, king.

EIG, or EGG, *eg*, an island off the W. coast of Scotland, 12 miles from the mainland, in Inverness-shire. It is 4½ miles long and 2½ broad, and consists mostly of heathy pastures, upon which cattle are reared. The Scuir of Eig, at its S. extremity, attains a height of 1,339 feet above the level of the sea. **Pop.** about 300. **Lat.** 56° 57′ N. **Lon.** 6° 10′ W.—This island is remarkable on account of the numerous caves with which its coasts are indented. In one of these, according to tradition, the M'Donalds, inhabitants of the islands, concealed themselves from the pursuit of their enemies, the M'Leods of the island of Skye; but being discovered, fires were kindled at the mouth of the cave, and the M'Donalds suffocated to a man.

EILENBURG, *i'-len-berg*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on an island of the river Mulde. **Manf.** Cotton cloth, woollen yarn, tobacco, starch, vinegar, and brandy. **Pop.** 10,200.

EILETHYIA, or ELKAB, *i-le-thy'-i-a*, a ruinous town of Egypt, containing the remains of several small temples, and some interesting rock tombs.

EIMBECK, or EINBECK, *ime'-bek*, a town of Prussia, province of Hanover, on the Ilme, 40 miles S.E. of Hanover. It is surrounded by old walls, with five gates. **Manf.** Hosiery, linen fabrics, leather, tobacco, and chemicals. There are breweries and distilleries. **Pop.** 6,200.

EIMEO, *i'-me-o*, one of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, 30 miles N.W. of Tahiti. It is 9 miles long and 5 wide, and consists of well cultivated valleys, and steep hills covered with forests. It was in this island that the efforts of the missionaries to introduce Christianity into Polynesia first met with success, and the London Missionary Society has now a mission there. **Pop.** 1,300. **Lat.** 17° 30′ S. **Lon.** 150° 10′ W.

EINDHOVEN, *inde'-ho-ven*, a town of Holland, province of North Brabant, near the junction of the Einde with the Dommet. It is a busy town, with a large market place. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton goods, hats, vinegar, and tobacco. **Pop.** 3,000.

EINSIEDELN, *ine'-see-deln*, a town of Switzerland, in the valley of the Sihl, 9 miles N.E. of Schwytz. It has a famous Benedictine abbey, founded in the 9th century, and connected with which is a marble chapel with an image of the Virgin, which, on the 14th September, annually attracts 150,000 pilgrims. In 1798 the French despoiled this shrine of its riches. The present abbey was built early in the 18th century. There are nearly 80 inns and ale-houses for the accommodation of pilgrims. **Pop.** 7,700.

EINURU, *ine-oo-roo'*, a town in the S. of India, containing ten temples. **Lat.** 13° 3′ N. **Lon.** 75° 16′ E.

EISENACH, *ise'-nak*, a town of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, Germany, on the Hörsel, 45 miles W. of Weimar. The town is surrounded by walls, with five gates, the houses in general not well built; and it has a ducal palace, a town-hall, mint, prison, hospitals, a gymnasium, and several schools. **Manf.** Cotton, woollen, and linen goods, soap, white-lead, meerschaum pipes, leather, and carpets. **Pop.** 18,000. —In its neighbourhood is the castle of Wartburg, formerly the residence of the landgraves of Thuringia. Between 1521 and 1522, Luther passed ten months' imprisonment in this abode, under the friendly arrest of the elector of Saxony, and called

it his Patmos. The chapel in which he preached, and the small study, in which it is asserted that he threw his inkstand at the head of the devil, is still shown.

EISENBERG, *i'-sen-bairg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, near the Saale, 26 miles E. of Weimar. There are a castle, observatory, town-house, and lyceum. Five annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 5,300.

EISENBURG, *i'-sen-boorg*, a county of Western Hungary. It is mountainous, with extensive plains and valleys, watered by the Raab and its tributaries. There are extensive and valuable forests. The capital is Steinmangen. **Pop.** 294,900.

EISENERZ, or **INNERBERG**, *i'-sen-airtz*, a town of Austria, in Styria. There is a Gothic church, built in the 13th century. The "iron mountain," which gives name to the town, is almost a mass of iron ore, which has been worked for a thousand years. **Pop.** 2,600.

EISENSTADT, *i'-sen-stat*, a free town of East Hungary, on the Leytha, 27 miles E. of Vienna. It is a walled town with a splendid palace, built in 1683 and enlarged in 1805, the property of the Esterhazy family, and a Franciscan monastery. In the suburbs is one of the largest conservatories in Europe, containing 70,000 specimens of exotic plants. **Pop.** 2,500.

EISFELD, *ise'-feld*, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, on the Werra, and at an elevation of 1,400 feet above the sea-level. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, and cotton goods, tiles, and tobacco. **Pop.** 2,800.

EISLEBEN, *ise'-le-ben*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 24 miles N.W. of Merseburg. It consists of the old town, surrounded by walls, with seven gates, the new town, and suburbs. **Manf.** Linen goods, potash, and tobacco, and in its vicinity are silver and copper mines. **Pop.** 18,500. Here Martin Luther was born in 1483, and here he died in 1546. The pulpit in which he preached is still preserved in the church of St. Andrew.

EJEA, *ai-hai'-a*, a town of Spain, in the province of Saragossa, 30 miles W. of the town of that name. There are the remains of ancient walls and gates, and beautiful promenades on the banks of the rivers Luesia and Arva de Biel, which unite here. **Manf.** Linen and hempen fabrics. **Pop.** 2,400.

EKATERINEBURG, or **CATHERINENBURG**, *ai-kat-e-rin-boorg'*, a fortified town of Russia, on both banks of the Isset, on the eastern slope of the Ural Mountains. It has several churches, consisting either of wood or stone. Great works are carried on for the Russian government, in iron-foundries and forges, for the manufacturing of cannon and anchors. An immense copper coinage is also produced; and the place is a seat of a council of mines. Standing on the high road between Russia and Siberia, it is a place of considerable trade, and in the vicinity are the gold mines of Niviansk and Beresoff. **Pop.** 25,133. **Lat.** 56° 50′ N. **Lon.** 61° 7′ E.—This place was founded by Peter the Great, in 1723.

EKATERINODAR, *ai-kat'-e-rino-dar'*, a town of Russia, on the right bank of the Kuban, and about 100 miles from its mouth. There is a cathedral, with six wooden towers. It is the capital of the Cossacks of the Black Sea. **Pop.** 22,432. **Lat.** 45° 5′ N. **Lon.** 39° E.

EKATERINOGRAD, *ai-kat-e-rin-o-grad'*, a town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on both sides of the Terek. It forms an important military post of the Cossacks of the line, and was founded, in 1777, by prince Potemkin, in memory of whom the empress Catherine II. erected a stone triumphal arch. **Pop.** 3,000. **Lat.** 43° 40′ N. **Lon.** 44° 3′ E.

EKATERINOSLAV, *ai-kat'-e-re-nos-laf'*, a fortified town of European Russia, the capital of the government of the same name, on the Dnieper, 250 miles N.E. of Odessa. **Manf.** Cloths and silks. There is a large annual wool fair. **Pop.** 41,096. **Lat.** 48° 27′. **Lon.** 35° 5′ E.—This place was founded in honour of the empress Catharine II. in 1787.

EKATERINOSLAV, a government of Russia, to the N. and E. of the Sea of Azov. It comprises the district of Taganrog and the country of the Azovian Cossacks, but two-thirds of the country are barren steppes. Cattle grazing is extensively carried on. **Area**, 25,319 square miles. **Pop.** 1,697,061.

EKHMIM, *ek'-mim*, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 52 miles from Siout. **Pop.** about 3,000.

EKRON, or **ACCARON**, *e-kron*, "barrenness," a chief city of Philistia.

ELAGABALUS. (*See* HELIOGABALUS.)

ELAH, *e'-la*, "an oak" or "a curse," a king of Israel.—Also a place near which David slew Goliath.

ELAM, *e'-lam*, "a young man or virgin," a son of Shem, founder of the ancient Persian empire.

EL ARAISCH, *el-a-raish'*, "the garden of pleasure," a fortified seaport of Morocco, in the province of Fez. It is now in a semi-ruinous condition. **Pop.** 4,000. **Lat.** 35° 13′ N. **Lon.** 6° 9′ W.

EL-AHSA, *el-ah'-sa*, a fine oasis, or fertile district of Eastern Arabia. The date-gardens are extensive and productive. **Pop.** 50,000.

ELAMBAZAR, *e'-lam-ba-zar'*, a town of India, on the left bank of the Hadjee, 90 miles N.W. of Calcutta. It is a great mart for rice. **Pop.** 3,000.

ELATH, *e'-lath*, "kind, strength," or "an oak," a town of Arabia, on the eastern gulf of the Red Sea.

ELBA, *el'-ba*, an island of Italy, in the Mediterranean, separated from the Italian coast by the Channel of Piombino, which is about 5 miles wide. The island is 18 miles long, with a varying breadth between 3 and 10. It is mountainous, with a precipitous coast. The climate is temperate and healthy, except in some of the low districts, near the shore. **Pro.** Wine and fruit. **Minerals.** Iron, loadstone, alum, salt, and marble. The chief town is PORTO FERRAJO. **Pop.** 22,000.—This island has acquired historical celebrity, as the residence of Napoleon I. from 3rd May, 1814, to 26th February, 1815, when he sailed on his expedition to France.

EL-BASSAN, a town of European Turkey, province of Albania, 64 miles S.E. of Scutari, on a small stream running into the Scombi. **Pop.** 3,000.

EL-KHARGEH, a town, near an oasis of the same name, in Upper Egypt. In the vicinity are the remains of a great temple 142 feet long, 63 wide, and 30 feet high, and of some smaller temples. **Pop.** 3,000.

ELBE, *elb*, a river of Germany, rising amid the mountains called the Riesengebirge, between Silesia and Bohemia, and, after a winding course of 650 miles, falling into the German Ocean at Cuxhaven. In its course it receives 17 considerable

rivers, and about 70 small streams, and drains an area of 56,000 square miles. At its mouth it is 10 miles wide, and it is connected by canals with the Oder and the Trave, an affluent of the Baltic.

ELBERFELD, *el'-ber-felt*, an important manufacturing town of Prussia, on both sides of the Wupper, 16 miles N.E. of Dusseldorf. It is an irregularly-built place, and is the seat of several commercial companies. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, ribbons, lace, merinoes, tapes, fancy woollen goods, and velvets. It is celebrated for its Turkey-red dyeworks, to which large quantities of yarn are sent from Britain, and there are extensive bleach fields. The town is united by a bridge with BARMEN. **Pop.** 106,363.

ELBERT, *el'-bert*, a county in the western district of Georgia, United States, between Savannah and Broad rivers. **Area**, 560 square miles. **Pop.** 9,200.—The capital is Elberton.

ELBEUF, or **ELBŒUF**, *el'-be(r)f*, a town of France, on the left bank of the Seine, 12 miles S. of Rouen. It is an important manufacturing place in connection with the woollen trade, and there are more than 200 factories. The principal public buildings are the churches of St. Jean Baptiste and St. Étienne, in both of which are some fine specimens of painted glass. **Manf.** Woollen cloth and flannel. **Pop.** 23,000.

ELBING, *el'-bing*, a river rising in the Lake of Drousen, and falling into the Frische Haff, a large inlet of the Baltic.

ELBING, a town of Prussia, on the river Elbing, 35 miles S.E. of Dantzig. Its streets are narrow and the houses lofty. The chief buildings are several churches, the most remarkable of which are the Marienkirche, erected in the 14th century, a public library, and several charitable institutions. **Manf.** Linen and cotton cloth, leather, vitriol, oil, sail-cloth, tobacco, sugar, starch, soap, and chicory. PILAU, about five miles distant, is the port. **Pop.** 35,842.

ELBINGERODE, *el-bin'-ge-rode*, a town of Prussia, province of Hanover, on the Rohbach, which here falls into the Bude. It is situated about 1,500 feet above the sea level. There are large iron mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3,000.

ELBOGEN, *el-bo'-gen*, a fortified town of Bohemia, on a steep rock, round which the river Eger winds. There are seven churches, one of them a fine Gothic building; an old castle, now used as a prison, and a town-house. **Manf.** Porcelain. **Pop.** 2,000.

ELBURG, *el'-boorg*, a fortified town of Holland, in the province of Gelderland, on the Zuyder Zee. It is traversed by the Oostbeck, over which there are five bridges. **Pop.** 2,100.

ELBURZ, *el-boorz'*, a mountain of Asia, the culminating point of the Caucasus, 18,500 feet high. (*See* CAUCASUS.)

ELBURZ, a lofty mountain range, running along the southern border of the Caspian Sea. Demavend, 21,000 feet high, is probably the loftiest summit.

ELCHE, *el'-kai'*, a town of Spain, province of Alicant, near the Eldor, and about 2 miles from the sea. The aspect of the town, encircled by plantations of palm trees, is quite Oriental, except that the streets are wide and clean. The church of Santa Maria has a large dome, and a famous organ. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, and cotton goods, cigars, soap, oil, and brandy. There is a large trade in cattle, rice, dates, and wool. **Pop.** 19,500.

ELCHE, DE-LA-SIENA, a town of Spain, 35 miles S.W. of Albacete. **Manf.** Linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, wine, and oil. There is a good trade in hemp, esparto, silk, grain, and cattle. **Pop.** 3,000.

ELCHINGEN, *el'-shing-en*, a village of Bavaria, on the Danube, 8 miles below Ulm. In 1805 the Austrians were defeated near this village by the French, under Marshal Ney, who was created Duke of Elchingen.

ELDA, *ail'-da*, a town of Spain, on the Elda, 26 miles N.W. of Alicante. **Manf.** Soap, paper esparto, lace, and leather. There is a large annual fair. **Pop.** 4,000.

ELDAD, *el'-dad*, "loved of God," one of the elders of Israel, who prophesied among the people.

ELDAGSEN, *el-dag'-sen*, a town of Prussia, province of Hanover, 15 miles S.W. of Hanover. **Manf.** Starch and tiles. **Pop.** 2,200.

ELDE, *eld*, a river of Germany, rising in Lake Muritz, and, after forming several other lakes in its course, falling into the Elbe near Dömitz.

ELDON, JOHN SCOTT, Earl of, *el'-don*, was the son of a small tradesman and publican, of Newcastle. He was educated first at the grammar school of his native town, and, after passing through the University of Oxford, where his career was nearly stopped by his making a runaway marriage, he entered himself a student of the Middle Temple in 1773, and took his degree of Master of Arts in the following year. After patient and laborious study, he rose into notice, and in 1783 was returned member of parliament for Weobly. In 1787 he was appointed chancellor of the bishopric and county palatine of Durham; and, in the following year, solicitor-general. In 1793 he was made attorney-general, and in 1799 was raised to the chief-justiceship of the Common Pleas, with a seat in the House of Lords, as Baron Eldon. In 1801 he became lord chancellor, which office he finally resigned in 1827. In 1821 he had been created Viscount Encombe and Earl of Eldon.

Born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1751; **died** 1838.

EL DORADO, *eldo-ra'-do*, a county of the United States, in the N. of California. **Area**, 2,000 square miles. It has minerals and gold in abundance. **Pop.** 10,000.—The capital is Calloma.

ELEANOR, *el'-e-nor*, duchess of Guienne, succeeded her father, William IX., at the age of 15, in 1137, and the same year married Louis VII., king of France. She accompanied him to the Holy Land, where she is said to have intrigued with her uncle, Raymond, prince of Antioch, and a young Turk named Saladin. A separation ensued between her and her husband, and in 1153 she married the duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II., king of England, which occasioned a succession of wars between the two kingdoms. Her jealousy of Henry, and subsequent conduct to Fair Rosamond, have afforded a copious subject to poets and romance-writers. She excited her sons to rebel against their father, for which she was imprisoned sixteen years. On the accession of Richard I. she was released, and in his absence in the Holy Land, was made regent. Her last years were passed as a nun in the abbey of Fontevrault.

Born 1122; **died** 1204.

ELEAZAR, *el'-e-ai'-zar*, high priest of the Jews, succeeded his brother, Simon the Just. He is said to have given a copy of the Hebrew scriptures to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who caused the same to be translated into Greek by seventy interpreters,

which version is now known by the name of the Septuagint.

Lived in the 3rd century, B.C.

ELECTRA, *e-lek'-tra*. Of this name, frequent in Greek legend, the following are the most remarkable:—One of the Oceanides, wife of Atlas, and mother of Dardanus, by Jupiter.—A daughter of Atlas and Pleione. She was changed into a constellation.—A daughter of Agamemnon, king of Argos. She first incited her brother Orestes to revenge his father's death, by assassinating his mother Clytemnestra. Orestes gave her in marriage to his friend Pylades, and she became mother of two sons, Strophius and Medon. Her adventures and misfortunes afforded subjects for the Greek dramatists, Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides.

ELEPHANTA ISLE, called by the natives GHARIPOOR, "full of caves," a small island, situate between Bombay and the western coast of India. It owes its celebrity to its wonderful cave and mythological sculptures. Opposite to the landing-place is a colossal statue of an elephant, from which the Portuguese named the island Elephanta. **Lat.** 18° 57′ N. **Lon.** 73° E.

ELEPHANT RIVER, a river of Cape Colony, which has a course of 140 miles, and enters the Atlantic about lat. 31° S., lon. 18° E.

ELEPHANTINE, *el-e-fan-ti'-ne*, a small island in the Nile, opposite Assouan, or Syene, on the confines of Nubia, remarkable for the ruins with which it is covered. In its neighbourhood are extensive granite-quarries, and remains of the temples erected by the Pharaohs. It was anciently called Abu, or the ivory island, from its having been a centre of the trade in ivory.

ELEUSIS, now **LESFINA**, *e-lu'-sis*, a decayed village of Attica, but, in ancient times, a city of Greece, near the northern shore of the Gulf of Salamis. The ancient highway which led to Athens is still the modern road, and the plain around the village is covered with scattered ruins. In 1356 B.C. was established the great festival observed every fourth year by many of the Grecian states, but more particularly by the people of Athens every fifth year. It was the most celebrated of all the religious ceremonies of Greece, whence it is often called, by way of eminence, *mysteria*, "the mysteries." It was sacred to Ceres and Proserpine; everything contained a mystery, and Ceres herself was known only by the name of Achthæa, from the sorrows and grief (*achthos*) which she suffered for the loss of her daughter. This mysterious secrecy was solemnly observed, and enjoined on all the votaries of the goddess, and if any one ever appeared at the celebration either intentionally or through ignorance, without proper introduction, he was immediately punished with death. Persons of both sexes and all ages were initiated at this solemnity, and it was looked upon as so heinous a crime to neglect this sacred part of religion, that it was one of the heaviest accusations which contributed to the condemnation of Socrates. They were transferred from Eleusis to Rome, in the reign of Adrian, where they were observed with the same ceremonies as before, though, perhaps, with more freedom and licentiousness. They lasted about 1800 years, and were, at last, abolished by Theodosius the Great.

ELEUTHERA, *el-u'-the-ra*, one of the largest of the Bahama islands, in the W. Indies. It is 80 miles long, with a breadth of 10. **Pop.** 5,300. **Lat.** 25° 11′ N. **Lon.** 76° 15′ W.

ELEUTHEROPOLIS, *e-lu'-ther-op'-olis*, a great city of Judea, 14 miles N.W. of Hebron. The only remains are extensive ruins near the modern village of Beto-Gabra.

ELFDAL, *elf'-dl*, a village of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, remarkable for its quarries of porphyry. **Lat.** 61° 14′ 30″ N. **Lon.** 13° 58′ E.

ELFSBORG, a government of Sweden.

ELGIN, *el'-gin*, a royal and parliamentary burgh, the chief town of the county of Elgin, or Morayshire, on the Lossie, about 5 miles above its influx into the German Ocean. The river is here crossed by several stone bridges. In the middle of the High-street stands the church of St. Giles, erected on the site of the old church in 1828. The famous cathedral, founded in 1224, is now a ruin. Among the chief public buildings are Gray's hospital for the sick poor, founded by a bequest of £20,000 made by Dr. Alexander Gray, of Bengal, and opened in 1819, and the Elgin or Anderson's Institution for the reception of old persons, and the education of the young, established and richly endowed by General Anderson, a native of the town, who bequeathed £70,000 for the purpose. There are a collegiate parish church, and 9 other places of worship, and a large lunatic asylum. The ruins of the cathedral, and the remains of an old convent south of the town, and a castle on Lady-hill, contain many objects of interest to the archæologist and architect. There are 12 annual fairs and a weekly grain market. The port is Lossiemouth. **Pop.** 8,741.

ELGIN, or ELGINSHIRE, formerly Morayshire, a maritime county of the north-east of Scotland, bounded N. by the Moray Firth, S. by Inverness-shire, W. by Nairnshire, and E. by Banffshire. The surface is generally flat along the sea-coast, but there are some precipitous cliffs and raised beaches. There are hills of moderate elevation and fine fertile valleys in the interior. There are extensive sheep pastures in the hilly districts, and there are large forests and commons of furze, and broom. The climate is mild and dry.

Rivers.—The chief are the Spey, Lossie, and Finehorn, noted for beautiful scenery; and there are several lochs.
Minerals.—Freestone and slate.
Area.—531 square miles.
Pop.—43,760
Chief Towns.—ELGIN and FORRES.

ELGIN, a town of Illinois, United States, on both sides of the Fox river, 34 miles N.W. of Chicago. It is a busy trading place. **Manf.** Agricultural implements and carriages. **Pop.** 10,057.

ELGIN, THOMAS BRUCE, seventh earl of, after finishing his university education in 1793, accompanied the Prussian army in its operations in Germany. In 1795 he was made envoy extraordinary, and sent to Berlin, and, in 1799, dispatched to Constantinople in the same capacity. Here he remained till the French were expelled from Egypt, in 1802. In 1800 he made a journey to Athens, for the purpose of recovering some of her remains of Grecian art, and was so far successful, as to make an excellent collection, which, in 1816, was purchased by the government, and placed in the British Museum, where it is known as the "Elgin Marbles."

Born 1777; died at Paris, 1841.

ELGIN, JAMES BRUCE, eighth earl of, was educated at Oxford, where he graduated in 1835. In 1841 he was returned member of parliament for Southampton; but on the death of his father in the same year, succeeded to the earldom, and in the following year was appointed governor of the island of Jamaica. In 1846 he became governor-general

of Canada, where the character of his policy rendered him an especial favourite, not only with those over whom he had been called to rule, but with the ministries in England. In 1849 he was created an English peer, and in 1854 appointed to the lord-lieutenancy of Fifeshire, Scotland. War having broken out between England and China, Lord Elgin was, in 1857, sent out by the British government as plenipotentiary to China, to obtain satisfactory terms of peace, or, if this could not be done, to prosecute the contest with vigour. The Indian mutiny of the same year, however, prevented him from carrying into effect his instructions so soon as he would otherwise have done; for not only was part of the force destined for China diverted from its route and sent to Calcutta, but he himself left Hong-Kong with all the troops that could be spared, to go to the assistance of Lord Canning. Returning to China at the end of the year, he immediately made a demand of redress for injuries sustained by the British, and, upon the refusal of the Chinese, through Commissioner Yeh, to comply, Canton was attacked and captured. Lord Elgin then, in conjunction with Baron Gros, the French plenipotentiary, determined to proceed with an armed force to the vicinity of Pekin, and reached the mouth of the Peiho river, which he found strongly defended by forts on each bank. These being taken by Admiral Sir M. Seymour, the forces proceeded to Tien-tsin, and there the plenipotentiaries were met by Chinese commissioners, to adjust the terms of a treaty. After much procrastination, on various pretexts, which were met by Lord Elgin with great determination, the commissioners agreed to execute a treaty, in conformity with the terms proposed to them, and on the 26th June, 1858, this was signed at Tien-tsin. (*See* CHINA, TIEN-TSIN, and other relative articles.) This great point gained, Lord Elgin proceeded to Japan, and obtained from that government a treaty, signed Aug. 26, 1858, which opened the Japanese ports to British commerce, and placed this country on a footing with America and other nations that had already concluded commercial treaties with Japan. After effecting this important service his lordship returned to England; but, in consequence of the refusal of the Chinese to carry out the terms of the treaty of Tien-tsin, and the stoppage of the English envoy, Mr. Bruce, in the Pei-ho, and the subsequent repulse of the British gunboats at the Taku forts, Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were obliged to repair again to China in 1860, accompanied by a force sufficiently large to maintain the honour of the British and French arms. Pekin was occupied soon after the capture of the Taku forts and the battles of Chang-kia-wan and Pa-li-chian, and a convention was signed in ratification of the treaty of 1858. Lord Elgin, who had filled the office of postmaster-general after his return from China in 1859, succeeded Earl Canning in 1861 as viceroy of India, where his health failed, and he died after little more than two years' occupancy of the high position.

Born in London, 1811; **died** in India, 1863.

ELGOIBAR, *el-goy'-bar*, a town of Spain, on the right bank of the Deva, 22 miles S.E. of Bilbao. **Manf.** Iron, arms, and cutlery. There is a trade in wool, cattle, and sheep. **Pop.** 2,000.

ELGUETA, *el-goo-ai'-ta*, a town of Spain, in a lofty situation, 30 miles S.W. of San Sebastian. **Manf.** Linen and earthenware. **Pop.** 1,500.

ELI, *e'-li*, high priest and judge of Israel, who attained that office about 1156 B.C. Though a good man, he was timid, and did not exert himself in correcting the immoralities of his family. His two sons, Hophni and Phineas, were most abandoned characters, on which account the Lord appeared to Samuel, and denounced judgment upon the house of Eli, who received the tidings with pious resignation. Shortly afterwards, the Israelites were defeated by the Philistines, the ark taken, and the sons of Eli slain. When the news reached him, he fell from his seat, and broke his neck, aged 98.

Lived in the 12th century B.C.

ELIAB, *e-li'-ab*, "God my father," the elder brother of David.—Also, a brave man of Gad, in the army of David.

ELIAKIM, *e-li'-a-kim*, "god of the resurrection," the treasurer to King Hezekiah.

ELIAS, MOUNT, ST., a volcanic mountain of North America. (*See* AMERICA, NORTH.)

ELIAS MOUNTS, *e-li'-as*, the name of many summits in Greece, the highest of which is in the Morea, 10 miles from Mistra. **Height**, 7,829 feet.

ELIASHIB, *e-li'-a-shib*, "god of conversion," a high priest of the Jews, after the captivity.

ELIE DE BEAUMONT. (*See* BEAUMONT.)

ELIEZER, *a-li-e'-zer*, "God is my help," the faithful steward of Abraham.—Also, a prophet, who reproved Jehoshaphat.

ELIHU, *e-li'-hu*, "he is my God himself," the youngest and wisest of the four friends of Job.

ELIJAH, *e-li'-ja*, an eminent prophet of Israel, in the reigns of Ahab and Ahaziah. He was greatly persecuted by the wife of Ahab, but escaped all her machinations, and was taken up to heaven in a chariot of fire.

Lived in the 10th century B.C.

ELIMELECK, *e-lim'-e-lek*, "my God is king," the father-in-law of Ruth.

ELIOT, JOHN, *el'-yot*, a pious divine, called the "Apostle of the Indians," was educated at Cambridge; but on embracing puritanism, he, in 1631, emigrated to New England, and became pastor of a congregation of Independents at Roxbury, where he established a grammar-school. In 1646 he began to learn the Indian language, that he might devote himself to the conversion of the natives. In this he met with great success, and obtained a considerable influence over the various tribes. He translated the Bible into their language, and several pieces of practical divinity. Baxter says of this divine, "There was no man on earth whom I honoured above him." A handsome memorial, to perpetuate his name, was erected in the "Forest Hills Cemetery," at Roxbury.

Born 1604; **died** 1690.

ELIOT, SIR JOHN, English patriot, a distinguished leader of the parliamentary opposition to the arbitrary measures of Charles I. He was imprisoned for his boldness, and died in the Tower.

Born 1590; **died** 1632.

ELIOT, GEORGE. (*See* EVANS, MARIAN.)

ELIOTT, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Lord Heathfield, when young, was sent to Leyden, and thence to the military school in Picardy. He afterwards entered the Prussian service as a volunteer, and returned to Scotland in 1735. Not long after this, he joined the engineer corps at Woolwich, and obtained an adjutancy in the 2nd troop of horse grenadiers, with which he went to Germany, and was wounded at the battle of Dettingen. In 1759 he was appointed to raise the 1st regiment of light horse, with which he served on the continent with great reputation. On his recall from Germany, he

was sent to the Havannah, in the reduction of which he had an eminent share. At the peace, the king conferred on his regiment the title of royal. In 1775 General Eliott was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland, whence he returned soon after, and was made governor of Gibraltar, for which important post no man could have been better fitted. He was very abstemious, his constant food being vegetables, and his drink water. He never allowed himself more than four hours' sleep at a time, and was so accustomed to a hardiness, that it became habitual, and enabled him to defend that important fortress against the formidable operations of the French and Spaniards, in 1782, with such persevering obstinacy, that the siege of Gibraltar will be found one of the most glorious incidents in military history. On his return to England, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Heathfield and Baron Gibraltar.

Born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1718; died at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1790.

ELIPHAZ, *e-li'-faz*, "the endeavour of God," a son of Esau.

ELIS, *é-lis*, a country of Peloponnessus, lying to the N. of Arcadia. It runs along the coast, and is watered by the river Alpheus. It was famous for the horses it produced, whose speed was so well known and tried at the Olympic games. The capital of the county was Elis, now Kaloscopi.

ELISABETH, *e-liz'-a-beth*, "God hath sworn," the wife of Zacharias, and mother of John the Baptist.

ELISAVETHGRAD, or **ELIZABETGRAD**, *ai-le-za-vet'-grad*, a town and fortress of European Russia, in the government of Kherson, on the Ingul, 130 miles N. of Kherson. It is a military place, and has a magazine and an hospital. An annual fair is held, and very largely attended. Pop. 51,774.

ELISAVETOPOL, or **GANJAH**, *ai-le-za-vet'-o-pol*, a fortified town of Georgia, 90 miles from Tiflis. There are many churches and mosques. Pop. 15,000, principally Tartars and Armenians.

ELISHA, or **ELISEUS**, *e-lī'-sha*, "salvation of God," a Hebrew prophet, and the successor of Elijah, who called him from the plough. He performed numerous miracles, and was held in great respect by the kings of Israel and Syria.

Died about 840 B.C.

ELISHEBA, *e-lish'-e-ba*, "God hath sworn," the wife of Aaron.

ELISSA, *e-lis'-sa*, (*See* DIDO.)

ELIZABETH, *e-liz'-a-beth*, a town of New Jersey, United States, 44 miles N.E. of Trenton. Pop. 2,500.

ELIZABETH, CAPE, the N.E. point of entrance into Cook's Inlet, N. America. Lat. 59° 9' N. Lon. 151° 18' W.

ELIZABETH, PORT, is situate on the W. side of Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, South Africa. It is the capital of a district of the same name, and the chief seaport and commercial town of the Eastern province. The public buildings are good, and nearly all the trade of the Eastern frontier and the interior passes through the town. The anchorage is not good. Pop. 15,000.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, was the daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn. She was educated in the Protestant religion, and, in the reign of her sister Mary, was sent to the Tower, and the warrant for her execution was actually prepared, but the fear of the popular commotion her death would cause, saved her life, and she was afterwards removed to Woodstock, where she was kept till 1555, and then taken to the royal palace of Hatfield. On the death of her sister, in 1558, she was proclaimed queen, and Philip of Spain, the husband of Mary, made her an offer of marriage, which, after a considerable amount of coquetting, she civilly declined. Now was commenced the restoration of those religious reforms which had been proscribed in the previous reign, but with that prudence and moderation, which showed how well qualified she was to govern the destinies of the people, over whom she had been called to reign in such troublous times. One of her first measures was to send succours to the reforming party in Scotland, which produced the treaty of Edinburgh and the departure of the French from that country. She next gave her assistance to the French Huguenots, who put Havre de Grace into her hands, whilst she continued gradually to tighten the reins of government upon her own Catholic subjects, and such other religionists as would disturb the peace of the state by their zeal and violence. Dudley, earl of Leicester, became her favourite, and had the ambition to aspire to her hand, and no doubt would have gained it, had not the influence of Burleigh and the other ministers been more powerful than the Queen's own inclinations. In 1568 Mary Queen of Scots fled to England, but being a Catholic, and having offended Elizabeth, she was taken prisoner, and after being kept many years in confinement, was at last beheaded in Fotheringay castle. (*See* MARY.) The treatment of Mary, against whom she would appear to have contracted a feeling of jealousy, is one of the blackest spots in the reign of Elizabeth. She afterwards endeavoured to clear herself of the odium which the death of Mary raised against her, and caused Davison, her secretary, to be prosecuted for issuing the warrant for the execution; but such conduct only made her guilt more transparent in the eyes of the penetrating and thoughtful. The French and Spaniards having formed a league for the extirpation of heresy, Elizabeth was induced to protect the Protestants, and her assistance was of great effect in bringing about the separation of the United Provinces from the dominion of Philip II. The king of Spain, in return, sent a body of troops to invade Ireland; but they were all cut off by Lord Grey, the deputy. In the mean time, various offers of marriage were made to the queen, the most remarkable of which was that of the duke of Anjou, who came to England for the purpose of espousing her; but after staying some time, and after Elizabeth had taken up the pen to sign the marriage articles, she withdrew her hand, and broke off the alliance. In 1588, Philip of Spain sent against England his famous armada, to which the Pope gave the appellation of Invincible. It consisted of 130 vessels, carrying 2,431 pieces of artillery, 4,575 quintals of powder, and manned with about 27,000 soldiers and seamen. To oppose this formidable force, Elizabeth had 181 ships, manned by about 18,000 sailors. On this occasion the queen distinguished herself by her great presence of mind and inflexible courage. She rode on horseback through the camp at Tilbury, and inspired her people with heroism by her deportment and her speeches. The English fleet, however, assisted by the winds, prevented the Spaniards from landing, and the boasted armada was destroyed. The duke of Medina, who commanded the Spanish fleet, escaped, and arrived at Santander, in the Bay of Biscay, with no more than 60 sail out of his whole fleet, and these very much shattered. In speaking of this victory, Camden

says, "Several monies were coined; some to commemorate the victory, with a fleet flying with full sails, and this inscription, *Venit, vidit, fugit*,—'It came, it saw, it fled;' others in honour of the queen, with fireships and a fleet all in confusion, inscribed *Dux fœmina facti*,—'A woman the leader of the exploit.'" In this same year, Leicester, her favourite, died, and Robert Devereux, earl of Essex took his place; but this nobleman, on account of treason, was executed in 1601. After this event, Elizabeth seems to have become weary of the world, for she never recovered the shock which the signing of the death-warrant of Essex gave her. The last weeks of her life were passed in a great state of mental prostration. Elizabeth was endeared to her subjects by the glory of her reign, by the wisdom of her measures, and by the frugality of her administration, which rendered the public taxes few and light. With great energy of character, she united much vanity, thought herself the most beautiful and accomplished of women, and was, besides, violent and haughty in her temper. She understood the learned languages, and some of her letters and prayers, written with her own hand are extant.

Born at Greenwich, 1538; **died** at Richmond, 1603.

ELIZABETH, ST., daughter of Andreas II., king of Hungary. She was brought up at the Court of Thuringia, and at the age of 14 married the Landgraf Louis IV., who was greatly influenced by her piety. Three children were born, but six years after the marriage, Louis died while at the Crusades, and his brother seized her dominions. She suffered great privations, which she endured with saintly resignation, but on the return of some of her husband's companions in arms, she recovered a portion of her revenues. Thenceforth she devoted her life to works of charity, tending the sick, even those most loathsomely diseased, and enduring abominable brutality from her confessor Conrad, who beat her cruelly, under the pretence of administering spiritual discipline, but really because she spent her money in charity. She bore his treatment with patience, believing it to be her duty so to do, but died at the age of 24, her death being accelerated by privations and bodily suffering. Montalembert has written her history, which also furnished materials for Kingsley's "Saint's Tragedy."

Born at Presburg, 1207; **died** 1231.

ELIZABETH of Austria, daughter of the emperor Maximilian II., and married to Charles IX. of France, in 1570. She sent to Margaret, queen of Navarre, two books of her writing; one on the Word of God, and the other a relation of the chief events in France, during the time she resided there.

Born 1554; died in a convent, 1592.

ELIZABETH PETROVNA, daughter of the czar Peter the Great. In 1741 she usurped the imperial throne, by dethroning the infant Ivan, which was effected without the shedding of blood. At her accession, she made a vow that no capital punishments should take place in her reign. But her humanity was at least equivocal, as she afterwards inflicted upon the countesses Bestuchef and Lapoukin the punishment of the knout, and had their tongues cut out, for betraying some of her secret amours. Though dissolute in her manners, and the mother of several illegitimate children, she was extremely superstitious, and performed her devotions with rigorous exactness. She founded the University of Moscow, and the Academy of Art at St. Petersburg. In 1756 she joined Austria and France against Prussia, but died before the expiration of the Seven Years' War.

Born 1709; **died** 1762.

ELIZABETH STUART, queen of Bohemia, daughter of James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, was married in 1613 to Frederick Elector-Palatine, who was chosen by the Protestant princes of Germany to be king of Bohemia in 1619. A year afterwards he was driven from his throne by the Catholic League, and the royal family was driven into exile and resided in Holland. Frederick died in 1629, and his widow, who was the mother of 13 children, from whom she derived little comfort, at the age of 65 came to England, and lived in Craven House, Drury Lane. Her nephew, Charles II., did not take much notice of her during her lifetime, but had her buried in Westminster Abbey. One of her sons was the famous Prince Rupert, and her daughter Sophia married Ernest Augustus of Brunswick, afterwards elector of Hanover, and from her our present royal family is descended.

Born at Falkirk, 1596; **died** 1662.

ELIZABETHSTADT, *é-liz-a-beth-stat*, a royal free town of the Austrian empire in Transylvania, 36 miles N.E. of Hermannstadt. There are two fine churches and a monastery. Silk is cultivated, and considerable trade is carried on. **Pop.** 2,300, including many Armenians.

ELJAS, *al'-has*, a town of Spain, 58 miles N.W. of Caceres. A trade is carried on in linen, oil, flour, soap, grapes, and olives. **Pop.** 17,500.

ELKHART, *elk'-hart*, a county in the N. of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 460 square miles. **Pop.** 33,454.—Goshen is the capital.

ELKOSH, *el-kosh'*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 30 miles N. of Mosul. **Pop.** 2,500, all Roman Catholics.

ELLAND, *el'-land*, a township of England, in the W. riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles S.E. of Halifax. **Manf.** Coarse woollens. **Pop.** 8,278.—A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

ELLENBOROUGH, *el'-len-bru* (r), a village of England, in Cumberland, 6 miles from Cockermouth. **Pop.** 1,000.

ELLENBOROUGH, EDWARD LAW, first lord, an English judge. After completing his education at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, he became a student of law at the Inner Temple. On being called to the bar, he rapidly rose to the first posts of his profession. Between the year 1788-95 he was engaged as the leading counsel in defence of Warren Hastings: in 1801 he became attorney-general, entered the House of Commons, and received the order of knighthood. The following year he was created Baron Ellenborough, and was appointed lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench. In 1806 and 1807, he was a member of the Grenville, or "All the Talents" administration, retaining his judicial office. In 1815 he was one of the commissioners to investigate the conduct of the princess of Wales; in 1814 he was one of the judges at the trial of Lord Cochrane (*see* DUNDONALD, Earl of), and, four years afterwards, acted in the same capacity at the trial of William Hone. (*See* HONE.) He retired from the bench in the same year. He was a man of great abilities and force of character, but proud and sensitive, and it is said that courage exhibited by Hone in his defence, in opposition to him, hastened his death.

Born at Great Salkeld, Cumberland, 1750; **died** in London, 1818.

ELLENBOROUGH, EDWARD LAW, first Earl of, was the son of the preceding. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and in 1818 succeeded to the peerage as second baron. In 1828 he was appointed lord privy seal, in the duke of Wellington's administration; and president of the Board of Control in 1834 and again in 1841, in which year he superseded the earl of Auckland as governor-general of India, and under his government Scinde was annexed to the British crown. He made himself conspicuous by rhetorical proclamations and extravagant acts, such as carrying away in triumph the gates of the Juggernaut temple at Somnauth. In 1843 he was re-called, contrary to the wishes of the government of Sir Robert Peel, who in 1846 appointed him first lord of the Admiralty. In the previous year he had been created an earl, and had received the distinction of G.C.B. In the following year, with the fall of the ministry, he resigned his post, and after that time discussed in the House of Peers the affairs of India with considerable ability. In 1858 he was appointed, under the Derby administration, president of the Board of Control, which office he resigned the same year, in consequence of the censure inflicted on a severe letter written by him to Lord Canning, in reference to a proclamation issued by that nobleman, in his capacity of governor-general of India. Lord Ellenborough was a brilliant orator, and exercised great influence in the House of Lords. He was twice married, first to a daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, and second to a daughter of Admiral Digby. He was divorced from his second wife, and leaving no issue, the title was extinct.

Born 1790; **died** 1871.

ELLENREIDER, MARIE, *el-len-ré-der*, a female painter of Germany, who studied at Munich and Rome, and was appointed court painter at Munich. Her chief productions, remarkable for graceful design, were altar pieces and Scriptural subjects.

Born at Constance, 1791; **died** 1863.

ELLESMERE, *el'-meer*, a town of Shropshire, 19 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury, near a beautiful lake or "mere," from which the name is derived. **Pop.** 2,013.

ELLESMERE, a port of Cheshire, on the left bank of the Mersey. There are large docks, wharfs, and piers. The chief business is the transhipment of iron ore. **Pop.** 2,200.

ELLESMERE, FRANCIS LEVESON GOWER EGERTON, Earl of, second son of the first duke of Sutherland, was educated at Oxford, and, from 1826 to 1830, represented Sutherlandshire in the House of Commons. In 1827 he was appointed one of the lords of the Treasury; in the following year he became secretary for Ireland, and in 1830, secretary at war. On the death of his father, in 1833, he took the name of Egerton, and as Lord Francis Egerton, represented South Lancashire from 1835 to 1846. In this last year he was created earl of Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley, and in 1849 was elected president of the Asiatic Society. In 1855 he was created a knight of the Garter, and became colonel-commandant of the Lancashire yeomanry cavalry. Besides translations, chiefly from the German, especially a fine translation of "Faust," he has written works, in the form of tragedy, history, and biography, of considerable merit. He possessed one of the finest galleries of paintings in the kingdom.

Born in London, 1800; **died** 1857.

ELLICE ISLANDS, *el'-lie*, a group in the South Pacific, consisting of two large and numerous smaller islands. One is 13 miles, and another 5 miles in length. They are covered with cocoa nut and other trees. **Lat.** 8° 31′ S. **Lon.** 179° 21′ W.

ELLICHPOOR, *el-lik-poor'*, a decayed city of India, in the province of Berar, between the Sarpan and Beechun rivers, which unite near the town and fall into the Poona. The tombs of several Mussulman saints are in the vicinity. **Lat.** 20° 14′ N **Lon.** 77° 36′ E.

ELLINGEN, *el'-lin-gen*, a town of Bavaria, province of Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, 26 miles S.E. of Anspach. There are a large palace, three churches, and a town-house. **Manf.** Cabinet-work and musical instruments. **Pop.** 1,400.

ELLIOTSON, DR. JOHN, *el'-yot-son*, a distinguished English physician, who, from the opposition which his views met with in reference to the mesmeric treatment of patients, resigned some important appointments, and, in 1849, became physician to a mesmeric hospital in London. He made considerable contributions to medical science, and was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of the Royal Society, and the founder and president of the London Phrenological Society.

Born in London, about 1800; **died** 1868.

ELLIOTT, EBENEZER, *el'-yot*, an English poet, who was an iron-merchant at Sheffield, and became famous as a writer of "Rhymes" against the "Corn Laws." These first appeared in a local paper, after their author had settled at Sheffield, and produced a powerful effect upon all who read them. When they re-appeared in a single volume, in conjunction with "The Ranter," he no longer sang in comparative obscurity, but commanded a wide circle of admirers. In 1834 a collected edition of his works was published. His effusions have procured for him the right of being emphatically the bard of Yorkshire, as he is certainly the poet of the poor and of the Corn-law struggle, before that ended in the triumphant achievement of the aspirations of his muse. He was successful in business, and the last eight years of his life were passed in affluence on an estate he had purchased near Barnsley. There is a statue to his memory at Sheffield.

Born at Masborough, Yorkshire, 1781; **died** 1849.

ELLIS, JOHN, *el'-lis*, an English poet, brought up a scrivener, and for many years deputy of his ward, and master of the Scriveners' Company. Mr. Ellis was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, and wrote several pieces in "Dodsley's Collection." He also published separately, "The Surprise, or Gentleman turned Apothecary," a tale in Hudibrastic verse; and "A Travesty of the Canto added by Maphæus to the Æneid."—In reference to this person, Dr. Johnson remarks to Boswell, "It is wonderful what is to be found in London. The most literary conversation that I ever enjoyed, was at the table of Jack Ellis, a money-scrivener, behind the Royal Exchange, with whom, at one period, I used to dine, generally once a week."

Born in London, 1698; died 1791.

ELLIS, GEORGE, one of the authors of the "Rolliad," to which he contributed "The Birth-day Ode," "The Ode on Dundas," &c., and was also a writer of the "Probationary Odes," and an acute contributor to the "Anti-Jacobin." His greatest work, however, is his "Specimens of the Early English Poets," which suggested Southey's "Specimens of the Later English Poets." He also produced "Specimens of the Early English Romances in Metre," which is another excellent work. Sir Walter Scott addressed to Ellis the 5th canto of "Marmion," and says, "He was the first converser

I ever saw. His patience and good-breeding made me often ashamed of myself, going off at score upon some favourite topic."
Born 1745; died 1815.

ELLIS, SIR HENRY, an English writer, who became connected, as a librarian, with the British Museum in 1805, and, in 1827, was made principal, which office he held till 1856, when he resigned it. During that time, he produced many antiquarian works; among which was an edition of "Brande's Popular Antiquities," which is highly esteemed. He also published original letters illustrative of English history, from autographs in the British Museum; and, in 1816, wrote the general introduction to the "Doomsday Book," which is considered an able performance. In 1832 he was created a knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic order, and, in 1838, was raised to the rank of knight bachelor.
Born in London, 1777; died 1869.

ELLIS, a county of Kansas, United States. Pop. 8,000.—Capital, Waxahachio.

ELLISTON, ROBERT WILLIAM, *el'-lis-ton*, a celebrated English actor, who was esteemed the best comedian of his time. "The Venetian Outlaw" was the only literary work he produced.
Born in London, 1774; died 1831.

ELLORA, *el-lo'-ra*, a decayed town of India, in the dominions of the Nizam, near Dowlatabad. The place is famous for the temples cut out of the solid rock, of which there are 19 large, besides several smaller. The most splendid is the Hindoo temple of Kailaso, which is entered by an ante-chamber 138 feet wide, and 88 feet deep, beyond which is a court 247 feet long, and 150 broad, in the centre of which is the temple itself, supported by pilasters and colossal elephants, and is 103 feet long and 56 broad, all cut out of the solid rock. In the great court are obelisks, and thousands of mythological figures of colossal size. Some of the other temples are Buddhist. Lat. 20° 2′ N. Lon. 75° 13′ E.

ELLORE, *el-lo'-re*, a town and military station in the district of Masulipatam, in the presidency of Madras, India, on both banks of the Jummulair, a torrent of the Eastern Ghauts. The climate is excessively hot, and very unhealthy. Lat. 16° 42′ N. Lon. 81° 10′ E. Pop. 25,092.

ELLSWORTH, *els'-worth*, a town of the state of Maine, United States, on both sides of the river Union, and 4 miles W. of Frenchman's Bay. A very large trade in the export of timber is carried on, and the coast and mackerel fisheries are very productive. Pop. 5,500.

ELLRICH, *el-rik*, a town of Prussia, on the Zorge, 20 miles N.W. of Erfurt. There are three Protestant churches and a hospital. Manf. Woollen cloths, leather, paper, and oil. Four annual fairs are held. Pop. 3,000.

ELLWANGEN, *el-van'-gen*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the right bank of the Jaxt, 45 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. It is well built, has a very fine high church, to which many pilgrimages are made, four other Roman Catholic churches, a Protestant church, gymnasium, and an old castle. Manf. Leather, ironware, crucibles, and wax. Pop. 3,000.

ELLWOOD, THOMAS, *el'-wood*, was bred in the Church of England, but was converted to Quakerism, through which he lost the favour of his father. He became reader to Milton, suffered imprisonment for his profession, and wrote a number of books in its defence. He also edited George Fox's Journal, and published a "History of the Old and New Testament;" a sacred poem on the life of David, &c.
Born 1639; died 1713.

ELM, *elm*, a parish and village of Switzerland, 10 miles S.W. of Glarus. Pop. 1,000. Although this place is 3,300 feet above the level of the sea, it is so encompassed by mountains, 8,000 feet high, that, during six months in the year, it is an entire stranger to the rays of the sun.

ELMINA, or ST. GEORGE DEL MINA, *el-mé'-na*, formerly capital of the Dutch settlements in Western Africa, and the strongest fortress on the Gold Coast. It was ceded to the British in 1872. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 5° 10′ N. Lon. 1° 40′ W.

ELMIRA, or NEWTON, *el-mī'-ra*, a post-township of Chemung county, New York, United States. Manf. Iron, steel, leather, and flour. It is connected by canal with the interior of Pennsylvania, and by railway with New York, Philadelphia, and other important places. Pop. 20,541.

ELMSHORN, *elms'-horn*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, on the Krückau, a tributary of the Elbe, 20 miles N.W. of Hamburg. Manf. Boots and shoes and leather. There is a boat-building yard, and a large trade in grain is carried on. The annual cattle fair is well frequented. Pop. 5,000, including many Jews.

ELMSLEY, PETER, *elms'-le*, an eminent writer, and early contributor to the "Edinburgh Review," and also to the "Quarterly Review," on literary subjects. He became Camden professor of modern history at the University of Oxford, and was, besides, principal of St. Alban's Hall. As a Greek scholar, he was highly distinguished.
Born in London, 1773; died 1825.

ELNATHAN, *el-nat'-than*, "God has given," father-in-law of King Jehoiakim.

ELNE, *eln*, a town of France, department Pyrénées Orientales, 8 miles S.E. of Perpignan. The church, founded in the 11th century, is built on the model of the church of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem. Pop. 2,300.—This is the ancient Illiberis, where Hannibal first encamped after passing the Pyrenees.

EL-OBEID, *el o'-baid*, the capital of Kordofan, Africa, 230 miles from Sennaar. The dwellings are mostly composed of reeds, or straw, and sun-dried bricks. The inhabitants traffic in gold, hides, ivory, gum-arabic, and slaves. Pop. 30,000.

ELON, *é-lon*, "oak," or "grove," a judge of Israel.

ELPENOR, *el-pé'-nor*, in Homeric legend, one of the companions of Ulysses, changed into a hog by Circe's potions, and afterwards restored to his original shape. He fell from the top of a house where he was sleeping, and was killed.

ELPHIN, *el'-fin*, a town of Connaught, Ireland, 18 miles from Longford. Pop. 1,300.

ELPHINSTON, WILLIAM, *el'-fin-stone*, a bishop of Aberdeen, who founded the college which takes his name, in that city. He was also the principal means of establishing the Grayfriars' convent and the chapel royal at Stirling, and of introducing the art of printing into Scotland.
Born at Glasgow, 1430; died at Edinburgh, 1514.

ELPHINSTONE, THE HONOURABLE MOUNTSTUART, joined the Bengal civil service at the age of 18, and was very early an *attaché* to the political resident at the court of the Peishwa.

He then became attached to the suite of Lord Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, and acted as his aide-de-camp at the battle of Assaye. He was afterwards resident at Nagpore, envoy to Cabul, and, in 1816, when the marquis of Hastings took the command of the armies of the three presidencies against the confederated Mahratta powers, of which the Peishwa was the chief, Mr. Elphinstone was the British representative at his court, but was burnt out of his own ambassadorial dwelling by the emissaries of this pretended ally; and he reached the British camp with nothing except the horse he rode and the clothes he wore. In 1820 he became governor of Bombay, to which presidency the Peishwa's country was attached, and during the seven years he ruled Western India, the Elphinstone code became law, and, for its brevity, its completeness, its clearness, enlightened provisions, might be compared to the Code Napoléon. The education of the upper classes was commenced, and, on the principles he advocated, extended itself far and wide among the natives. At the close of his administration, in 1827, he left India, when, in addition to the presentations of addresses from all classes, a college, called after him, was established by the natives; his statue by Chantrey adorns the town-hall, and other substantial tokens of respect and affection were offered. After his arrival in England, he produced his "History of India." It is said he was subsequently offered the peerage twice, with the high offices of governor-general of India and of Canada. On her majesty's accession, a deputation of the directors of the late East-India Company waited upon him to ask him to accept the order of the Bath, and a seat in the privy council. Other honours, which men esteem gorgeous appendages, were also offered, and in turn declined.

Born 1778; **died** 1859.

EL ROSARIO, a town of the Mexican confederation, *55 miles N.E. of Mazatlan*. It is a trading position of some importance. **Pop.** 5,000.

ELSINORE, or **ELSINEUR**, *el'-se-nor* (Danish, HELSINGÖR), a seaport of Denmark, on the E. coast of the island of Seeland, *24 miles from Copenhagen*. It stands in the narrowest part of the Sound, on a declivity inclining towards the shore, 24 miles N. of Copenhagen. The harbour is accessible to small vessels. At a short distance to the east are the Gothic castle and the fortress of Kronberg. To the north-west are the château and pleasure-grounds of Marienlist, on the crest of a hill commanding splendid views. **Manf.** Straw hats, sugar, brandy, and arms. There are cotton printing works and a productive fishery. **Pop.** 9,000. **Lat.** 56° 2′ N. **Lon.** 12° 36′ E.—This town is the scene of Shakspeare's tragedy of "Hamlet," and the vaults of the castle of Kronborg are the fabled residence of Holger Danske, the mythic hero of the Danes. In the same fortress, Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. of England, and wife of Christian VII. of Denmark, was imprisoned. The Sound dues were here collected from all merchant vessels, except those of Sweden and Denmark. They were originally instituted for keeping up lights and landmarks on the Cattegat and neighbouring coasts. In April, 1857, a treaty was concluded between Denmark and the principal European powers, for the redemption of the Sound dues, the sum paid by Great Britain, as its share of the compensation, being £1,125,206.

ELSTER, *els'-ter*, two rivers of Germany, one of which, the White Elster, rises in Voightland, Bohemia, and falls into the Saale, 3 miles S. of Halle, in Prussia, after a course of 110 miles; the other, called the Black Elster, rises 2 miles from Elstra, in Saxony, and falls into the Elbe, 8 miles S.E. of Wittemberg. The length is 105 miles.

ELSTERBERG, *el'-ster-berg*, a town of Saxony, in the district of Zwickau, on the Elster, 73 miles S.W. of Dresden. There are the ruins of an old feudal castle, a church, and a free school. **Manf.** Straw plait, leather, and earthenware. Four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,400.

ELSTRACKE, REGINALD, *els'-trak*, an English engraver, famous for his skill in engraving portraits. His works are scarce, and highly valued. **Lived** in the 17th century.

ELTHAM, *elt'-ham*, a village of **Kent**, 7 miles S.E. of London, chiefly noticeable for the remains of a royal palace, where several of the Plantagenet and Tudor sovereigns resided.—A station on the North Kent railway. **Pop.** 5,827.

ELTON, *el'-ton*, a salt-lake of Russia, 160 miles S.E. of Saratov. It is 11 miles long and 9 wide, but in no place more than 15 inches in depth. 100,000 tons of salt are annually obtained, and the collection gives employment to 10,000 persons. **Lat.** 48° 56′ N. **Lon.** 46° 40′ E.

ELTON, a township of Lancashire, 14 miles from Bury. **Pop.** 13,370.

ELTSCH, JOLVA, or **JELSCHAU**, *altsh*, a town of Hungary, in a valley, on a stream of the same name, 8 miles N.W. of Gömör. There are a large château, a Protestant church, and a high school. **Manf.** Ironware and leather. **Pop.** 4,500.

ELTVILLE, or **ELFELD**, *elt'-veel*, a town of Nassau, on the right bank of the Rhine, 6 miles W. of Mentz. Two fine Gothic towers are the remains of a castle built in the 14th century. The town is beautifully situated among vineyards, and there are many handsome residences in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 2,300.

ELVAS, *ail'-vass*, a strong frontier town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, situate on a rocky hill, not far from the Guadiana, and 10 miles W. of Badajoz. It is one of the most important strongholds in the kingdom, and has a cathedral in the mixed Arabic and Gothic styles, several churches, convents, college, seminary, hospital, arsenal, and a bomb-proof barracks capable of containing 6,000 or 7,000 men. It is supplied with water by a Moorish aqueduct, of four tiers of arches, rising to the height of 250 feet. **Manf.** Jewellery and arms. Smuggling across the Spanish frontier is largely carried on. **Pop.** 18,500.

ELWES, JOHN, *el'-wes*, an extraordinary miser, whose family name was Meggot, which he altered, in pursuance of the will of Sir Harvey Elwes, his uncle, who left him at least £250,000. At this time, he was possessed of nearly as much of his own, and was in the habit of attending the most noted gaming-houses. After sitting up a whole night at play, he would proceed to Smithfield to meet his cattle, which were coming to market, from his seat in Essex, and there stand disputing with a butcher for a shilling. If the cattle did not arrive, he would walk on to meet them. More than once he walked, without stopping, the whole way to his farm, which was 17 miles from London. He would walk in the rain in London sooner than pay a shilling for a coach; sit in wet clothes to save the expense of a fire; eat his provisions in the last stage of putrefaction, and he once wore for a fortnight a wig which he had picked up in a lane. In 1774 he was chosen knight of the shire for Berkshire,

having made the express stipulation that the election should cost him nothing. He left a fortune of half a million sterling, besides entailed estates.
Born 1712; died 1789.

ELY, ISLE OF, *ē-le*, a district lying in the N. part of Cambridgeshire, occupying nearly half the county, from the rest of which it is cut off by the river Ouse. It consists mostly of fens, interspersed with small hills, usually crowned with villages, and is encompassed by a marsh, formerly covered with water. The soil is extremely fertile. Pop. 60,000. (*See* BEDFORD LEVEL.)

ELY, a city and episcopal see of England, and capital of the above district, 16 miles from Cambridge. It consists of one principal and some smaller streets, and is noted for its fine and venerable cathedral, built chiefly between the reigns of William Rufus and Edward III., on the site of a monastery founded in the 7th century by St. Etheldreda. The cathedral, which has recently been beautifully restored, is 535 feet long, and the transept is 190 feet. The west tower is 215 feet high. The west front and nave are of Norman work. The Lady's Chapel, defaced by the Puritans, was exquisitely beautiful. There are remains of the old conventual buildings. Pop. 8,166.—A station on the Great Eastern and Great Northern railways. It is the only city of England which is unrepresented in the House of Commons. Its bishopric was founded in 1107, and now comprises several parishes in Bedford, Cambridge, and Huntingdon.

ELY, a demesne of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles from Enniskillen. It includes several woody islets about the head of Lower Lough Erne.

ELYMAS, *el'-e-mas*, "a magician," a sorcerer of Paphas, in Cyprus.

ELYSIUM, and **ELYSII CAMPI,** *e-liz'-e-um*, a place or island in the infernal regions, where, according to the mythology of the ancients, the souls of the virtuous were placed after death, and where complete happiness was found. The Elysian fields were, according to some, in the Fortunate Islands, off the coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. Others place them in the island of Leuce; and according to the authority of Virgil, they were situate in Italy; according to Lucian, they were near the moon; and to Plutarch, in the centre of the earth.

ELZE, *eltz*, an old town of Prussia, province of Hanover, at the confluence of the Saale with the Leine, 18 miles S. of Hanover. There is a trade in iron. Pop. 2,000.

ELZEVIR, LOUIS, *el'-ze-vir*, the first of a family of famous printers at Amsterdam and Leyden. He was for 37 years a bookseller at Leyden, and issued editions of classical works famous for beauty and correctness. Five of his sons carried on the business, and between 1583 and 1680, the series of classical works known to all collectors as the Elzevir editions, were published by them.
Born in Louvain, 1540; died 1617.

EMANUEL, *e-man'-u-el*, king of Portugal, succeeded John II. in 1495. He restored the nobility to their privileges, and greatly encouraged maritime expeditions, by one of which a new passage to India was discovered by Vasco da Gama, and to Brazil, in 1501, by Cabral. Emanuel also sent an expedition to Africa, and established a commercial intercourse with the kingdom of Congo, and afterwards sent expeditions to Prussia and China. He made Portugal the first naval power in Europe.
Born 1469; died 1521

EMBA, *em'-ba*, a river of Turkistan, on the Kirghiz territory. It flows in a south-west direction, and enters the Caspian Sea, after a course of 300 miles.

EMBRUN, *ang'-brun(g)*, a town of France, department Hautes-Alpes, on the right bank of the Durance, 20 miles E. of Gap. It is fortified, and has a Gothic cathedral, and an old episcopal palace, now used as a barracks. Manf. Broadcloth, counterpanes, hats, cotton yarn, and leather. Pop. 2,100. The town occupies the site of the ancient Ebrodunum.

EMDEN, *em'-den*, a fortified town of Prussia, in the province of Hanover, at the mouth of the river Ems or Dollart Bay, with a spacious and secure harbour, 15 miles from Aurich. The town lies low, and is protected from the sea by strong dykes. It is intersected by canals, which are numerously bridged, and impart to it all the appearance of a Dutch town. The principal buildings are the great church, erected in 1455, other churches, a fine old town-house, court-house, custom-house, barracks, gymnasium, educational establishments, and benevolent institutions. Manf. Hosiery, leather, soap, and tobacco. There are shipbuilding-docks, and it carries on a considerable trade in oats, barley, butter, and cheese, and employs a number of vessels in the herring fishery. Pop. 13,667. Lat. 53° 22′ 6″ N. Lon. 7° 13′ E.

EMERSON, WILLIAM, *em'-er-son*, an English mathematician, residing at Darlington, who began life as a schoolmaster, but quitted that employment, and contented himself with a small paternal estate. He was a profound mathematician, but of singular habits, vulgar in his manners, fond of low company, and extremely shabby in his dress. He always walked to London when he had anything to publish, and carefully revised every sheet himself. He wrote treatises on fluxions, mechanics, algebra, optics, astronomy, navigation, arithmetic; a commentary on the *Principia* of Newton, and several other esteemed works.
Born at Darlington, 1701; died there, 1782.

EMERSON, RALPH WALDO, an American essayist, was the son of a Unitarian minister of Boston, U.S., and designed for the same profession. He was educated at Harvard university, graduated in 1821, and in 1829 became pastor of a Unitarian congregation in Boston. The peculiarity of his views, however, led him into other studies, which broke his connection with the religious body to which he belonged. After publishing several essays or orations, he, in 1840, started a publication called the "Dial," devoted to the discussion of prominent questions in philosophy, history, and literature. It lived for four years, during which period Mr. Emerson kept himself before the public by delivering orations upon popular subjects. In 1844 he published "Lectures on New England Reformers," and subsequently lectured on Swedenborg, Napoleon, and other eminent men. In 1846 appeared a volume of poems, and in 1849 he visited England, where he delivered a series of lectures, and afterwards published them, under the title of "Representative Men." Soon after, he published "English Traits," embodying some of his observations on English manners, customs, and characteristics. Besides these more especial labours, he has written essays and poems, and contributed to various reviews and other periodicals.
Born at Boston, U.S., 1803; died 1882.

EMILIA, *e-mil'-e-a*, formerly known as the Emilian Provinces, but now officially recognised as a province of the kingdom of Italy, which includes

part of the old States of the Church, and the late duchies of Parma and Modena. Pop. 2,235,729.

EMMA, *em'-ma*, daughter of Richard II., duke of Normandy, and mother of Edward the Confessor, king of England. She was first married to Ethelred, who was obliged to flee to Normandy with his sons Alfred and Edward, when the Danes invaded the kingdom. After his death she married Canute. In the reign of her son, the earl of Kent accused her of a too intimate familiarity with her relation, the bishop of Winchester. To prove her innocence, she is said to have walked barefoot over burning ploughshares without being hurt.

Died 1052.

EMMEN, *em'-men*, two rivers of Switzerland, one rising in the Bernese Oberland, and, after a course of 45 miles, joining the Aar, 2 miles from Soleure; the other also rising in the Bernese Oberland, and, after a course of 30 miles, joining the Reuss, 2 miles from Lucerne. The valley of the first is one of the finest in Switzerland, and is famed for its cattle and horses, as well as its forest and flax culture.

EMMENDINGEN, *em'-men-din'-gen*, a town of Baden, on the right bank of the Elz, 9 miles N. of Freyburg. It is surrounded by walls, and on a height above the town are the remains of the castle of Hochberg. **Manf.** Paper, worsted, lime, and tiles. **Pop.** 2,000.

EMMERICH, *em'-mer-ik*, a town of Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, on the borders of Holland. It is encompassed with walls and ditches, and has several churches, a gymnasium, orphan hospital, and ecclesiastical seminary. **Manf.** Woollens, hosiery, hats, soap, leather, and tobacco. Shipbuilding is carried on. **Pop.** 7,800.

EMPEDOCLES, *em-ped'-o-klees*, a philosopher, poet, and historian of Agrigentum, in Sicily. He adopted the doctrine of the metempsychosis, and wrote a poem on the system of Pythagoras, very much commended. His poetry was bold and animated, and his verses were so universally esteemed, that they were publicly recited at the Olympic games with those of Homer and Hesiod.

Lived in the 5th century B.C.

EMPOLI, *em-po'-le*, a town of Italy, on the left bank of the Arno, 16 miles S.W. of Florence. It is surrounded by walls, and has a fine church, built in 1093, but altered and renovated in 1738. **Manf.** Cotton, leather, straw hats, and glass. **Pop.** 6,500.

EMPSON, SIR RICHARD, *emp'-son*, the son of a sieve-maker at Towcester, Northamptonshire, who became a favourite with Henry VII., and, on account of his oppressions, rendered himself odious to the nation. He was beheaded with his coadjutor Dudley.

Died 1510.

EMS, *ems*, a river of Germany, rising in Westphalia, and, after a course of 210 miles, falling into the bay of Dollart, in the North Sea, a little below Emden.

EMS, a watering-place of Nassau, on the Lahn, 5 miles from Nassau. It consists mostly of a long row of lodging-houses, which are occupied by the numerous visitors to the springs. **Pop.** 5,400.—The springs vary in temperature from 93° to 103° Fahr., and have long enjoyed a European celebrity.

EMSWORTH, *ems'-werth*, a town of Hampshire, 9 miles N.E. of Portsmouth. **Manf.** Sailcloth, fishing-nets, rope, and twine. **Pop.** 1,200.—A station on the South Coast railway.

ENARA, *ai-nar'-a*, a lake of Russian Finland, containing numerous islands, and communicating with the Arctic Ocean by the Patsjoki river. **Area**, 1,200 square miles. **Lat.** 69° N. **Lon.** 28° E.

ENAREA, *e-nair'-e-a*, a country of N.E. Africa, whence all the coffee and a large proportion of the slaves brought through Abyssinia, are transported, to be sold at the various marts in the N. and E. parts of the country. It is inhabited by a portion of the Gallas tribes. **Lat.** between 7° and 9° N. **Lon.** between 36° and 38° E.

ENCELADUS, *en-sel'-a-dus*, in mythology, a son of Titan and Terra, the most powerful of all the giants who conspired against Jupiter. He was struck with Jupiter's thunders, and imprisoned under Mount Etna. Some suppose that he is the same as Typhon. According to the poets, the flames from Etna proceeded from the breath of Enceladus; and as often as he turned his weary side, the whole island of Sicily felt the motion, and shook to its very foundation.

ENCINASOLA, *en'-sin-a-so'-la*, a town of Spain, on the frontier of Portugal, 62 miles N.W. of Huelva. **Manf.** Linen and coarse cloth. **Pop.** 3,000.

ENCKE, JOHANN FRANZ, *enké*, a German astronomer, director of the royal observatory at Berlin. He studied at Gottingen, and served in the Prussian artillery. He afterwards became astronomer at the observatory of Sneeburg, near Gotha, and subsequently director of the observatory at Berlin. He enlarged the boundaries of astronomical science, and resolved the orbit of the comet called after his name.

Born at Hamburg, 1791; **died** 1865.

ENCOUNTER BAY, *en-koun'-ter*, lies to the E. of Kangaroo Island, in S. Australia. **Lat.** 35° 30′ S. **Lon.** 139° E.

ENDEAVOUR STRAITS, *en-dev'-or*, a channel, formerly the entrance to Torrens Strait, on the north coast of Australia. It is about 30 miles long and 12 broad.

ENDERBY LAND, *en'-der-be*, a large tract of land in the Antarctic Ocean, discovered in 1831, by Biscoe. **Lat.** 67° 30′ S. **Lon.** 50° E.

ENDIAN, *en-di'-an*, a town of Persia, on the Tab, 16 miles from the Persian Gulf. **Pop.** 4,000.

ENDINGEN, *en'-din-gen*, an old fortified town of Baden, 12 miles N.W. of Freyburg. A considerable quantity of wine is made in the district, and there are three annual fairs. **Pop.** 3,000.

ENDOR, *en'-dor*, "fountain of generation," a city near Mount Tabor.

ENDRICK, *en'-drik*, a river of Scotland, rising in the county of Stirling, and falling into Loch Lomond, 14 miles from its source.

ENDYMION, *en-dim'-i-on*, in Greek mythology, a shepherd, son of Æthlius and Calyce. It is said that he asked Jupiter to grant him to be always young, and to sleep as much as he would; whence came the proverb of *Endymionis somnum dormire*,—"to sleep the sleep of Endymion." Diana, or the moon, saw him unclothed as he slept on Mount Latmos, and became enamoured of his great beauty, coming down every night from heaven to visit him. Professor Max Muller thinks that Endymion is one of the names of the sun, and that the sleep is the sunset, after which the moon appears. The people of Heraclea maintained that

Endymion died on Mount Latmos, while the Eleans pretended to show his tomb at Olympia, in Peloponnesus.

ENFANTIN, BARTHÉLEMY PROSPER, *an'(g)-fan(g)-ta*, French socialist, known as "Le Père Enfantin," the chief exponent for many years of the doctrines of St. Simon. He edited several newspapers, and held important business positions. He wrote several works in explanation of his views.

Born at Paris, 1796; died 1864.

ENFIELD, *en'-feeld*, a town of Middlesex, 9 miles N.E. of London. There are an ancient church, and a handsome stone cross, erected in 1826. There is a government factory for rifles and swords. Pop. 19,119.—A station on the Great Northern and Great Eastern railways. The place was once famous for an extensive royal chase, disforested in 1779, and for a royal palace, whence Edward VI. went in procession to the Tower, on his accession to the throne. After Queen Elizabeth, it was alienated from the crown.

ENFIELD, WILLIAM, a dissenting minister, who was educated under Dr. Ashworth, at Daventry, and, in 1763, became minister of a congregation at Liverpool. About 1770 he removed to Warrington, as tutor in the belles-lettres in the academy there. During his stay at Warrington, he published several works; as, the "History of Liverpool," "Institutes of Natural Philosophy," &c. In 1785 he undertook the pastoral care of a congregation at Norwich, and continued there till his death in 1797. He is best known as the author of "The Speaker," a school-book at one time in general use.

Born at Sudbury, 1741.

ENGADINE, *en-ga-deen'*, a beautiful valley of Switzerland, in the Grison canton, extending along both sides of the upper part of the Inn for about 45 miles, with an average width of 1½. This valley is subdivided into the Ober and Unter Engadine, and has an elevation of 5,750 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. 11,000, nearly all Protestants.

ENGANO, or **PUGNIATAN**, *en-ga'-no*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, lying off the south-west coast of Sumatra. It has a circuit of about 30 miles, and is lofty and well-wooded. Lat. 5° 21′ S. Lon. 102° 20′ E.—Another small island on the coast of Papua.—A CAPE at the N.E. extremity of the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines. Lat. 18° 40′ N. Lon 122° 20′ E.—Also the most E. CAPE of Hayti. Lat. 18° 35′ N. Lon. 68° 20′ W.

ENGEDI, *en-ge'-di*, a town on the Dead Sea. The name means "the place of goats," and there are many caves in the rocks, in one of which David took refuge.

ENGEL, JOHANN JAKOB, *en'-gel*, German author. He was the tutor of Frederick William III. of Prussia, and wrote various philosophical and dramatic works, and a novel, which are highly esteemed.

Born at Parchim, 1741; died 1802.

ENGELHARDT, JOHANN GEORG VEIT, *en'-gel-hart*, German theologian, professor of theology at Erlangen. His works are very learned, and of high reputation.

Born at Neustadt, 1791; died 1853.

ENGEN, *eng'-en*, a town of Baden, on the Aach, 12 miles N.E. of Schaffhausen, where the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1800. Pop. 1,500.

ENGHIEN, *ong'-e-a*, a town of Belgium, 15 miles from Brussels. Pop. 3,750. Here is a superb castle, with a park and gardens, and the place gives a ducal title to a prince of the house of Bourbon Condé. Manf. Linen, lace, hats, leather, and soap. Pop. 3,700.

ENGHIEN, LOUIS ANTOINE HENRY DE BOURBON, Duc d', son of the duke of Bourbon, and grandson of the prince of Condé. This amiable young prince resided at a seat which had been left him by his great-uncle, the cardinal prince de Rohan, in the principality of Ettenheim, belonging to the elector of Baden. Here he devoted himself, under the misfortunes of his family, to the cultivation of his estate. Whilst thus occupied, the agents of Napoleon I. came by night, and having seized him in his bed, hurried him to France, where he was tried by a mock tribunal for being engaged in a conspiracy against Napoleon and condemned. He was shot in the fortress of Vincennes; an event which roused the indignation of Europe, and excited an interest and sentiment of sorrow wherever it was known.

Born at Chantilly, 1772; died 1804.

ENGIA. (*See* ÆGINA.)

ENGLAND, *ing'-land*, the most southern and considerable division of GREAT BRITAIN, under which heading various particulars relating to the United Kingdom as a whole will be given, and SCOTLAND and IRELAND are separately described. WALES, too, is described under the proper heading, and the following information refers to the characteristic features of England alone. Extensively varied in outline, with bold sweeps of coast, capacious bays, and wide estuaries of rivers, the form of England approaches that of a triangle, the base being the south coast, which measures, between the South Foreland, in Kent, and Land's End, in Cornwall, 317 miles; on the eastern side from the South Foreland to Berwick, 345 miles; and on the western side, from Land's End to Berwick, 425 miles. Allowing for curvatures, bays and estuaries, the total coast line is not less than 2,000 miles. The boundary between England and Scotland is marked by the Solway Firth, and the Cheviot Hills, stretching eastward to the Tweed. The aspect of the country is various and delightful, presenting all that beautiful variety which is to be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe. Although it possesses dreary scenes, lofty mountains, craggy rocks, black barren moors, and wide uncultivated heaths, yet few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of culture. The richest parts are, in general, the midland and southern. Towards the N. it partakes of the barrenness of the neighbouring portion of Scotland. A range of rude and elevated land extends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of England, forming a natural division between the E. and W. sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough hilly tract; and a similar character pervades part of the adjacent counties. The principal mountain ranges are generally distinguished as the Northern, the Cumbrian, and the Devonian. The first consists of the Pennine range and the Cumbrian group, the former extending from the Cheviot Hills, on the Scottish borders, to the middle of Derbyshire. In this range is Cross Fell, attaining an elevation of nearly 3,000 feet above the level of the sea; and the Peak, in North Derbyshire, rising to a height of 1,800. The Cumbrian group lies to the W. of the Pennine, being separated from it by the valleys of the Eden and the Lune. In it are Sca Fell, the loftiest mountain in England, being 3,166 feet high, with Helvellyn and Skiddaw, both above 3,000 feet. The

Cambrian range comprises all the Welsh mountains, and will be spoken of in the article on WALES. The Devonian range includes the hills of Cornwall, Devon, and part of Somersetshire. The elevations in these are not nearly so lofty as those in the others. In the smaller counties are extensive chalk ranges, traversing Wiltshire, Hampshire, Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, and northward through Hertfordshire and Suffolk, where the chalk ranges approach the shore, as they do in the south eastern counties. There are ranges of tall cliffs overhanging the sea, and the south-western coasts are generally bold and rocky. There are many extensive plains and valleys. In the south-east are the Wealds, stretching through Sussex, Surrey, and Kent for about 65 miles, and occupying an area of about 1,000 square miles. This Weald, a name of Saxon origin, was originally a forest or hunting ground. In the south-east of the district, occupying the southern part of Kent, is Romney Marsh, an extensive level district, composed of a rich marine deposit, having been recovered from the sea, and protected by embankments from inundation. It affords rich pasturage for cattle and sheep. Marsh lands and fens of a somewhat similar nature are near the shores of the Bristol Channel and the estuary of the Severn, on the W. coast; in those parts of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, which border on the Humber; and in the counties of Northampton, Bedford, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, where at least 1,000 square miles of valuable fertile land have been drained and reclaimed. (*See* BEDFORD LEVEL.) In the western counties are the beautiful and fertile vales of Taunton in Somersetshire, and of Exeter in Devonshire, of 100 and 200 square miles respectively. In Buckinghamshire is the rich Vale of Aylesbury, and farther north the Vale of Belvoir, watered by the Trent, and extending through Nottinghamshire. In Lancashire are flat and fertile tracts, between the Dibble and the Mersey, extending south into Cheshire, and including the beautiful Vale of Warrington. In Yorkshire is the rich alluvial district of Holderness, north of the Humber, and extending to the German Ocean. Still farther north are the Vale of York with an area of about 1,000 acres, and the Vale of Stockton, between the highlands of Durham and the eastern moorlands of Yorkshire, and towards the west is the Vale of Eden, 468 square miles, which begins between the Cumbrian and Pennine ranges, and widens out to an extensive plain, in the centre of which is Carlisle. (*See* counties under the proper headings.)

Rivers.—The principal river systems are the Thames, Wash, and Humber, which discharge into the German Ocean; and the Mersey and the Severn, discharging into the Irish Sea and the Bristol Channel. These are separately described under proper headings. Other rivers are mentioned in the following table of areas of drainage:—

	Square miles.
Thames (with its tributaries)	6,160
Wash, including the Great Ouse, Nen, Welland, and Witham	5,850
Humber, including the Humber proper, Trent, and Ouse	9,550
Mersey	1,748
Severn	8,580
South Avon	1,210
Yare	11,80
Tyne	1,100
Eden	995
Dee	862
Tees	744
Ribble	720
Parret	653
Exe	643
Tamer	603
Towy	506

Lakes.—The most remarkable are Windermere, Ullswater, Derwent-water, and several others in the north-west counties, particularly in Westmorland and Cumberland. They lie embosomed, like polished mirrors, among the loftiest of England's mountains, and never fail to fill the mind with the most delightful sensations, when Nature has put on her "robes of green," and when they are visited annually by thousands of tourists.

Climate.—Humid, but healthy. From the insular situation of England, it is liable to sudden and frequent changes, and to great variations of dryness and moisture.

Forests.—Not extensive. Several are preserved for growing timber for the navy. These are, the New Forest, in Hampshire; the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire; and Windsor Forest.

Zoology.—The native animals are the fallow-deer, the dog, the fox, the hare, the rabbit, the martin, the badger, mole, hedgehog, &c. The domestic animals are cattle, horses, goats, sheep, hogs, &c. The wild boar was formerly a native of the country, as also the wolf and the bear; but these have long ago disappeared. Of the birds, the most remarkable are the eagle, falcons of various species, owls, ravens, carrion-crows, rooks, swans, the cuckoo, the cormorant, the nightingale, the peacock, the swallow, the stork, the curlew, the snipe, the plover, the pheasant, the black-cock, the ptarmigan, which is sometimes but rarely met with on the lofty mountains of Cumberland; the grouse, the partridge, the pigeon, the lark, the starling, and the thrush. Along the coasts fish are abundant. Cod is plentiful on the coast of Yorkshire, herrings on the E., and pilchards and mackerel on both the N. and S. sides of Cornwall and Devonshire.

Pro.—The principal productions of the country are wheat, barley, oats, rye, French wheat, beans, and peas. The indigenous fruits are few, and of little value; but others have been introduced, or brought to perfection, by the skilful cultivation of the English gardeners. These are chiefly apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, grapes, and other fruits. Hops are cultivated to a considerable extent, principally in Kent. Timber grows abundantly in most parts of the country; and the trees are mostly oak, elm, ash, beech, alder, and willow.

Minerals.—Valuable and abundant. Coal abounds in the northern, and in some of the midland and western counties; iron in Shropshire, Gloucestershire, Derbyshire, the north of Lancashire; and it is produced, though not in equal abundance, in other counties. Tin is confined to Cornwall and the adjoining parts of Devonshire, where it has been found from time immemorial. Black-lead is limited to a small district in Cumberland, and mines of copper are wrought in Cornwall, Devonshire, Derbyshire, and partially in Yorkshire and Staffordshire. In many parts of the kingdom marbles and freestone, or calcareous sandstone, of various colours and textures, are abundant. There are also mines of rock salt pits of fuller's earth, potter's clay, and quarries of slate.

Manf.—Important, being of greater extent than those of any other country. The manufacture of wool is one of the most ancient in the country, and is supposed to have been introduced by the Romans. It is chiefly carried on in Yorkshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, and Somersetshire. The cotton manufacture is still more extensive, and has been carried to great perfection by the aid of every sort of powerful, complicated, and ingenious machinery. Its principal seat is in the towns of Lancashire and Cheshire. The hardware manufactures, of iron and steel, copper and brass, have been also brought to unrivalled perfection in England; and in this line are produced the heaviest articles of the casting furnace and rolling-mill, as well as the most minute and trifling articles, such as pins and all sorts of children's toys. Their principal seat is in the towns of Yorkshire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire. Silk-weaving is carried on in the cities and towns of Spitalfields, Macclesfield, Manchester, and Coventry. Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire are famed for hosiery; and earthenware is finished with beauty and taste, and in great variety, principally at the potteries of Staffordshire. Glass is manufactured in various parts, chiefly in Newcastle, Sunderland, Bristol, and, on a smaller scale, at some other places. China-ware of a very superior quality is made in Derby and Worcester. In London every sort of fine and elegant work is produced.

Area.—50,923 square miles.

Pop.—24,608,391.

Divisions.—The country is divided into forty counties, viz., Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Chester, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Durham, Es-

sex, Gloucester, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Lancaster, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Salop, Somerset, Southampton, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Westmorland, Wilts, Worcester, and York. The last, which is the largest county, is divided into the E., N., and W. Ridings. The counties are again subdivided into hundreds, wards, lathes, wapentakes, rapes, tythings, &c.

Parliamentary Representation.—169 members are returned for counties, 1 for the Isle of Wight, 278 for cities and boroughs, and 3 for universities.

Lat. Between 1° 45′ E. and 5° 44′ W. **Lon.** between 50° and 55° 45′ N.

Early History.—The aboriginal inhabitants of England were called Britons, and were invaded by Cæsar about 50 years before the Christian era. They were subsequently conquered by the Roman legions. In the early part of the 5th century, the Romans, who had kept possession of the country for upwards of four centuries, abandoned it, and the old inhabitants, being harassed by the Scots and Picts, called in the Saxons, who conquered the whole except Wales. The Saxons formed seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy, each of which had its separate chief, till 827, when Egbert completed the conquest of the whole. About 866 the Danes made a descent on the coast, and conquered Northumberland, East Anglia, and Mercia, and finally possessed themselves of the whole kingdom, which they held till the time of King Alfred, who totally defeated them, and forced them from the country. At the beginning of the 11th century, Sweyn, king of Denmark, conquered all the northern parts of England, and on Ethelred's retiring to Normandy, the whole kingdom submitted to the invader. On his death the Danes proclaimed his son Canute. The Saxon line was restored in the person of Edward the Confessor, in 1041; but the Normans, under William the Conqueror, defeated the Saxons at Hastings, in 1066, and took possession of the realm. In 1283, Wales was subdued by Edward I., Llewellyn, their last king, being slain. (*See* BRITAIN, GREAT; BRITISH EMPIRE, UNITED KINGDOM.)

ENGLAND, NEW, a name given to certain states comprised in the United States of America. (*See* NEW ENGLAND.)

ENGLEWOOD FOREST, *en'-gel-wood*, a wide moor near Carlisle, Cumberland. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was disforested.

ENGLISH BAZAR, a large town of India, in the province of Bengal, on the right bank of the Mahanada, an affluent of the Ganges, 32 miles N.W. of Moorshedabad.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, THE, separates France from England, and extends from the Straits of Dover to the Land's End, Cornwall. At Dover it is 20 miles wide, and at the Land's End, 100.

ENGUERA, *en-goo-air'-a*, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 43 miles S.W. of the town of Valencia. **Manf.** Linen and woollen goods. **Pop.** 5,200.

ENIKALE, a town in the Crimea.

ENKHUIZEN, *enk'-hoi-sen*, a fortified seaport-town of the Netherlands, on the western shore of the Zuyder Zee, 38 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. It is built in the form of a circle, and with great regularity. Its principal buildings are a town-house, with a lofty tower, and several churches. Fishing is the principal occupation of the inhabitants; but it has, besides, a trade in butter, cheese, timber, and cattle. There are ship-building yards, and a cannon-foundry. **Pop.** 5,000.

ENNA, *en'-na*, a town in the middle of Sicily, with a beautiful plain, where, according to mythological legend, Proserpine was carried away by Pluto.

ENNIS, *en'-nis*, a parliamentary and municipal borough, chief town of the county of Clare, Ireland, on the river Fergus, 20 miles N.W. of Limerick. It is of considerable size, but irregularly built, and has a court-house, gaol, barracks, town-hall, college, hospital, and two convents. Ennis College is near the town; and there are the ruins of a monastery founded by one of the O'Briens in 1240. There are flour-mills and a limestone quarry, and a trade is carried on in grain and cattle. **Pop.** 6,307. nearly all Catholics.—A station on the Waterford and Limerick railway.

ENNISCORTHY, *en-nis-kor'-thy*, a market-town of Ireland, on the river Slaney, 14 miles N.W. of Wexford. Its principal buildings are a parish church, court-house, market-house, an hospital, a dispensary, and convent. **Manf.** Woollens. Here is a castle, which, with its manor, at one period belonged to Spenser, the poet; and in the neighbourhood is Vinegar Hill, where the rebels, in 1798, were defeated by the royal troops under Lord Lake. **Pop.** 5,666. nearly all Catholics.—A station on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford railway.

ENNISKILLEN, *en-nis-kil'-len*, a parliamentary and municipal borough, chief town of the county of Fermanagh, Ireland. The greater portion of the town is on an island in the Erne, between Upper and Lower Loughs Erne. Its principal buildings are a court-house, town-hall, barracks, linen-hall, infirmary, and the royal school of Poltara, founded by Charles I., and one of the best endowed in the kingdom. **Manf.** Leather, cutlery, straw plait, and sewed muslins. There is also a considerable trade in corn, timber, coals, and slate. **Pop.** 5,712. more than two-thirds being Catholics.—A station on the Irish North-Western railway. This place gives the title of earl, in the peerage of Ireland, to the family of Cole: it is connected by railway with Dundalk and Londonderry. In 1595 it made an obstinate defence against Queen Elizabeth's army, and was unsuccessfully besieged by James II.'s troops in 1689.

ENNIUS, QUINTUS, *en'-ne-us*, a Roman poet, who wrote in heroic verse the annals of the Roman republic, and displayed much knowledge of the world in some dramatical and satirical compositions. He served in the wars when young, but afterwards became a Roman citizen. Scipio, on his deathbed, ordered his body to be buried by the side of this poetical friend. Conscious of his merit as the first epic poet of Rome, Ennius bestowed on himself the appellation of the Homer of Latium. Of all his writings, nothing now remains but fragments happily collected from the quotations of ancient authors.

Born 239 B.C.; **died** 169 B.C.

ENNS, or **ENS,** *ens*, an old town of Austria, on the left bank of the Enns, near its confluence with the Danube, 11 miles S.E. of Linz. The castle of Ensegg is within the town. **Manf.** Iron and steel, with cotton-spinning. **Pop.** 4,000.

ENNS, a river of Austria, rising in the circle of Salzburg, 12 miles S. of Radstadt, and, after a course of 120 miles, falling into the Danube at the town of Enns.

ENOCH, *é'-nok*, the son of Jared, and the seventh from Adam, is celebrated in Scripture for his pious and upright life in an evil generation. He was translated into heaven without passing through the agony of death. St. Jude has cited a prediction of Enoch respecting the last judgment. There is a book extant, called the "Prophecies of Enoch," which was probably written in the 2nd century B.C.—Enoch was also the name of the eldest son of Cain.

ENOS, *é'-nos*, a maritime town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 35 miles N.W. of Gallipoli. It is the port of Adrianople, and the seat of a

limited trade, the harbour admitting only small vessels, from its being choked up with sand. The town is very ancient, and, as Ænos, is referred to by Homer and Virgil.—The GULF of Enos lies to the north of the town, and is 14 miles long by 5 broad.

ENOTAEVSK, *en-o-ta'-evsk*, a town of Russia, 80 miles N.W. of Astrakhan, on a branch of the Volga. **Pop.** 3,000.

ENRIQUEZ, GOMEZ ANTONIO, *en-re'-kaz*, a Spanish poet, of Jewish race, who was compelled, from fear of the Inquisition, to quit Spain and settle at Amsterdam. He was the author of 22 comedies, and some poems and satires.

Died 1670.

ENSCHEDE, *en'-shade*, a town of Holland near the Prussian frontier. The public buildings are good. **Manf.** Cottons, damasks, and diapers. There are bleacheries, print and dye-works. **Pop.** 8,000.

ENSISHEIM, or ENSHEIM, *en'-sis-hime*, a town of Germany, in Alsace, on the right bank of the Ill, 15 miles S.E. of Colmar. There is a large and ancient town-hall. **Manf.** Calicoes and straw hats. Four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 4,000. This was formerly the capital of Alsatia, and was three times taken during the Thirty Years' War.

ENTICK, JOHN, *en'-tick*, an English divine, who published a History of the War which ended in 1763, 5 vols. 8vo; a "History of London," 4 vols. 8vo; a "Latin and English Dictionary;" "An English Spelling Dictionary," and other works.

Born 1713; **died** 1773.

ENTRECASTEAUX, *ontr-kas'-to*, a French admiral, who early entered the navy, and became, in 1785, commander of the naval forces of his country in the East Indies. In 1791 he was appointed to the command of two frigates destined to search for La Perouse, and also to explore those coasts which that unfortunate navigator had not reached. In spite of all his endeavours, Entrecasteaux was unable to fulfil but the second part of his instructions. He explored the western coast of New Caledonia, the isle of Bougainville, and nearly 1,000 miles of the S.W. coast of Australia, besides visiting many points of the Tasmanian sea-board. Captain Rossel, who succeeded him, wrote an interesting account of the expedition.

Born at Aix, 1740; **died** at sea, near Java, 1793.

ENTRE DEUX MERS, *ontr de(r)mair*, a vine country of France, in the department of the Gironde. It lies between the Dordogne and the Garonne, and produces an excellent quality of wine, especially that of Sainte-Foy-la-Grande.

ENTRE DUERO E MINHO, or MIRHO, *en'-trai doo-air-o ai meen-yo*, formerly the most N. province of Portugal, bounded W. by the Atlantic, and N. by the Spanish province of Galicia. It is mountainous, interspersed with spots of great fertility, whereon large quantities of corn are raised. The river Lima traverses a valley of almost unequalled beauty. The province is divided into three districts, Braga, Vianne, and Porto, and the town of Braga is the capital. **Pro.** Oil, hemp, corn; and the port wines are mostly made in this province. **Manf.** Silks, Linens, cutlery, hardware, and porcelain. **Area,** 3,094 square miles. **Pop.** 982,735. **Lat.** between 41° and 42° N. **Lon.** between 8° and 9° E.

ENTRE RIOS, *en'-trai re'-ose*, a province of the Argentine Confederation, S. America, enclosed by Uruguay, Corrientes, Santa Fé, and Buenos Ayres. It is flat and swampy, being characterised by extensive prairies and vast plains, which, especially in the S., are annually covered with water. Cultivation is little advanced, and the chief products are hides, tallow, wines, and jerked beef. **Area,** 45,000 square miles. **Pop.** 188,000.

ENYED-NAGY, EGIDISTADT, or STRASSBURG, *en-yed'-nai-g'*, a market-town of the Austrian empire, in Transylvania, 19 miles N.E. of Karlsburg. There is a large Protestant college. **Manf.** Hosiery, paper, and brandy. Three annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,000.

ENZ, *ents*, a river of Germany, flowing through Wurtemburg and Baden, and, after a course of 55 miles, joining the Neckar, to the left of Besigheim.

ENZILLI, or INZELLI, *en-zil'-le*, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan, on the Caspian, inhabited mostly by Russians. **Pop.** 2,500.

EOOA, EAOWE, or MIDDLEBURG, *eo'-a*, the most eastern of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. It is 30 miles in circuit, and has an elevation of 600 feet above the level of the sea. **Lat.** 18° 19′ S. **Lon.** 175° 37′ W.

EOS, *e'-os*, the name of Aurora among the Greeks, whence the eastern parts of the world were called Eoo.

EÖTVÖS, JOZSEF, *e-ot-vos'*, an eminent Hungarian, politician and *littérateur*. He studied at the university of Pesth, and for a short time practised as an advocate, but preferred literature, and wrote some dramas and novels. In 1836 he set out upon his travels, and visited England, of the institutions of which he formed a high opinion. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, he was appointed minister of public instruction, but held the office for only a brief period, and went to Munich. In 1851 he returned to Hungary, and in 1867 became minister of worship and education. Some of his works have been translated into English, and are held in high estimation for the talent they display.

Born at Buda, 1813; **died** at Pesth, 1871.

EPAMINONDAS, *e'-pam-i-non'-das*, a famous Theban general and statesman, descended from the ancient kings of Bœotia, and celebrated for his private virtues and military accomplishments. His love of truth was so great that he never disgraced himself by a lie. He formed a sacred and inviolable friendship with Pelopidas, whose life he saved in a battle. By his advice, Pelopidas delivered Thebes from the power of Lacedæmon. This was the signal for war. Epaminondas was put at the head of the Theban armies, and defeated the Spartans at the celebrated battle of Leuctra, 371 B.C. Pursuing his victorious career, he entered the territories of Lacedæmon with 50,000 men, and gained many partisans; but, on his return to Thebes, he was seized as a traitor for violating the laws of his country. In the midst of his successes he had neglected the decree which forbade any citizen to retain the supreme power more than one month, and all his eminent services seemed insufficient to redeem him from death. He bowed to his fate, and only begged of his judges that it might be inscribed on his tomb that he had suffered death for saving his country from ruin. This reproach produced such an effect that he was pardoned, and again invested with the sovereign power. He was successful in a war in Thessaly, and assisted the Eleans against the Lacedæmonians. The hostile armies met near Mantinea, and while Epaminondas was bravely fighting, he received a fatal wound in the breast. Being informed that the Bœotians had gained the victory, he expired, exclaiming that h

died unconquered. Fell in the 48th year of his age. The Thebans severely lamented his death; in him their power was extinguished; for only during his life had they enjoyed freedom and independence among the Grecian states. Epaminondas was frugal as well as virtuous, and indignantly refused the rich presents which were offered to him by Artaxerxes, king of Persia. He is represented by his biographer as an elegant dancer and a skilful musician, accomplishments highly esteemed among his countrymen.

Born 414 B.C.; died 362 B.C.

EPAPHRAS, *ep'-a-fras*, "covered with foam," a minister of Christ, supposed to have been bishop of the Colossian church.

EPAPHRODITUS, *e-paf'-ro-di'-tus*, "agreeable or handsome," a bishop or deacon of the Philippian church, sent to Paul at Rome.

EPAPHUS, *ep'-a-fus*, in Greek legend a son of Jupiter and Io, who founded in Egypt a city, which he called Memphis, in honour of his wife, who was the daughter of the Nile. He was worshipped as a god at Memphis.

EPÉE, CHARLES MICHEL, Abbé de l', *dèl-a-pa'*, one of the founders of the system of instruction for the deaf and dumb. He was a preacher and canon at Troyes, but was deprived of the appointment on account of his Jansenist opinions. Being successful in instructing two deaf and dumb sisters, he founded an institution, and devoted himself to the work he had chosen.

Born at Versailles, 1712; died 1789.

EPENETUS, *ep'-e-ne'-tus*, "worthy of praise," the first convert of Paul in Greece.

EPERIES, *e-per'-i-ees*, a town of Hungary, capital of the county of Saros, on the left bank of the Tarcza, 150 miles N.E. of Pesth. It is of an oblong shape, with regular fortifications, and has a communal college, library, and several churches. Manf. Woollens, linens, earthenware, and beer. Pop. 11,000.

EPERNAY, *ai'-per-nai*, a small town of France, in the department of the Marne, on the left bank of the river of that name 15 miles S. of Rheims. It is the chief entrepôt for Champagne wines. In it is the great house of Möet and Chandon, whose vaults measure more than three miles in extent. Manf. Hosiery, pottery, leather, and sugar. Pop. 16,388.

EPEUS, *e-pe'-us*, in Homeric legend the son of Panopeus, fabricator of the famous wooden horse, which proved the ruin of Troy.

EPHES DAMMIM, *e'-fees dammim*, "the effusion of blood," the place near the Dead Sea, where Goliath and the Philistines were slain.

EPHESUS, *ef'-e-sus*, a famous city of Asia Minor, now in ruins, 35 miles from Smyrna. It was the ancient capital of Ionia, and had one of the seven Christian churches founded by the Apostles. Its temple, dedicated to Diana, was considered one of the seven wonders of the world. Its dimensions were 425 feet long and 220 broad. The roof was supported by 128 columns, 60 feet high, which had been placed there by as many kings. Of these, 36 were carved in the most beautiful manner, one of which was the work of the famous Scopas. This celebrated building was not totally completed till 220 years after its foundation. Chersiphron was its principal architect. The riches which were in the temple were immense, and the goddess who presided over it was worshipped with the most awful solemnity. It was burnt on the night that Alexander was born (*see* ERATOSTRATUS), but soon after, it rose from its ruins with greater splendour and magnificence. Ephesus for some time bore the name of Arsinoë, in honour of the wife of Lysimachus; but it was again known by its old name. The remains of this famous temple are now little more than immense masses of ruinous masonry. There are also traces of a large stadium, a theatre, and several towers. The site of the town is now occupied by Ayasaluk and other miserable villages.

EPHIALTES, or **EPHIALTUS**, *ef-i-al'-tees*, in Greek mythology, a giant, son of Neptune, who grew nine inches every month. (*See* ALOEUS.)

EPHRAEM SYRUS, *e'-frai-em-si'-rus*, a famous writer of the Syrian Church, known as "The prophet of the Syrians," "harp of the Holy Spirit," and by other designations. He was taken notice of when a poor boy, by the bishop of Nisibis, whom, in 325, he accompanied to the council of Nicæa. He afterwards lived as a hermit near Edessa, and was highly venerated for his holy and charitable life. He was the author of more than a thousand homilies, and of commentaries on the Scriptures. His style is lofty and imaginative. His death was caused by his exertions during a visitation of the plague.

Born 320; died 379.

EPHRAIM, *e'-frai-im*, the younger son of Joseph, who was adopted, together with his brother Manasseh, by Jacob among the tribes.

Born in Egypt, about 1710 B.C.

EPHRON, *e'-fron*, "dust," a Hittite friend of Abraham.

EPICHARMUS, *ep'-i-kar-mus*, a poet and philosopher of the Pythagorean school, and mentioned as being the first writer of comedy. Fragments of many of his works remain, but none in a complete state.

Born in Cos, in the 5th century B.C.

EPICTETUS, *ep'-ik-te'-tus*, a Phrygian Stoic philsopher, originally the slave of Epaphroditus, the freedman of Nero. Though driven from Rome by Domitian, he returned after the emperor's death, and gained the esteem of Adrian and Marcus Aurelius. He supported the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, but declared himself strongly against suicide. His "Enchiridion" is a faithful picture of the Stoic philosophy. His style is concise, devoid of all ornament, and full of energy and useful maxims. The emperor Antoninus thanked the gods he could collect from the writings of Epictetus wherewith to conduct life with honour to himself and advantage to his country. His favourite maxim was "Bear and forbear." Into this he resolved every principle of practical morality.

Born at Hierapolis, Phrygia, about 50.

EPICURUS, *ep'-i-ku-rus*, the founder of a celebrated sect of philosophers, studied at Samos and Athens, whence he removed, in consequence of the war with Perdiccas, and opened a school, first at Mitylene, and next at Lampsacus. He finally settled at Athens, where he obtained a number of disciples, owing to the pleasantness of his system and his deportment. They lived together, had all things in common, and practised abstemiousness in living. It is said that he wrote no fewer than 300 volumes. The system of Epicurus, some think, tends to atheism, by ascribing too little to the Deity and too much to nature. His doctrine of pleasure being the supreme good, has been much misrepresented and abused; for his own life was irreproachable, and he inculcated virtue as the essence of pleasure. It must be admitted, however, that his

system was afterwards grossly perverted from the author's original meaning.

Born in Samos, 341 B.C.; died 270 B.C.

EPIDAURUS, *ep-i-dor'-us*, a town of ancient Greece, at the mouth of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, chiefly dedicated to the worship of Æsculapius, who had there a famous temple. It received its name from Epidaurus, a son of Argus and Evadne. There were numerous temples, and a very large theatre, still in a good state of preservation. The town, now known as Epidavro, is a poor little place, where, in 1822, the first Greek congress assembled.

EPIGONI, *e-pig'-o-ni*, the sons and descendants of the Grecian heroes who were killed in the first Theban war. The war of the Epigoni is famous in ancient history. They resolved to avenge the death of their fathers, and marched against Thebes, under the command of Thersander. The two armies met and engaged on the banks of the Cephissus. The fight was obstinate and bloody, but victory declared for the Epigoni, and some of the Thebans fled to Illyricum with Leodamas, their general, while others retired into Thebes, where they were soon besieged, and forced to surrender.

EPILA, *ai-pe'-la*, a town of Spain, on the right bank of the Talon, 19 miles S. W. of Saragossa. There is an old Moorish castle in the vicinity. Pop. 3,000.

EPIMENIDES, *ep-i-men'-i-dees*, an epic poet of Crete, contemporary with Solon. He is reckoned one of the seven wise men, by those who exclude Periander from the number. According to the Greek legend, he was tending his flocks one day, and entered into a cave, where he fell asleep. His sleep, according to tradition, continued for 57 years, and when he awoke, he found every object so considerably altered, that he scarcely knew where he was. It is asserted that he lived 299 years. After death he was revered as a god by the Athenians.

Lived in the 6th century B.C.

EPIMETHEUS, *ep'-i-me'-the-us*, in mythology, one of the Oceanides, who inconsiderately married Pandora, by whom he had Pyrrha, the wife of Deucalion. He had the curiosity to open the box which Pandora had brought with her. (*See* PANDORA.) Epimetheus was changed into a monkey by the gods, and sent into the island Pithecusa.

EPINAL, *ep'-e-nal*, a town of France, department of Vosges, on both sides of the Moselle, 200 miles S.E. of Paris. It has museums of antiquities and paintings, and an old Gothic church. The quays on the river are spacious. Manf. Lace, linen fabrics, hosiery, oil, iron and brass work, cutlery, paper, earthenware, and chemicals. Pop. 16,445.

EPINAY, LOUISE FLORENCE PETRONELLE, Madame d', *dep'-e-nai*, an accomplished French lady, daughter of M. Desdavelles, who was killed when serving in Flanders. At an early age she married her cousin, but soon separated from him in consequence of his extravagant habits. She afterwards formed an intimate friendship with Rousseau, to whom she gave a cottage, the famous Hermitage, in her park at Chevrette, but a quarrel took place, described at some length in the "Confessions" of Rousseau. The lady was the author of a book for the young, "Les Conversations d'Emilie," which obtained a prize. She wrote several works of a similar kind, but is best known by her memoirs and correspondence with Rousseau, Grimm, Holbach, Duclos, and others, which give a striking picture of the manners of the graceful but licentious fashionable society of the time of Louis XV.

Born 1725; died 1783.

EPIPHANIUS, ST., *ep'-i-fai'-ne-us*, a bishop of Constantia, in Cyprus, active in refuting the writings of Origen; but his compositions are more valuable for the fragments of others, which they preserve, than for their own intrinsic merit. He was conspicuous for his energy as an image breaker.

Born 310; died 403.

EPIRUS, *e-pi'-rus*, a country of ancient Greece, situate between Macedonia, Achaia, and the Ionian Sea. It was formerly governed by kings, of whom Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, was one of the first. It was afterwards joined to the empire of Macedonia, and at last became a part of the Roman dominions. It is now a portion of the Turkish province of Albania.

EPISCOPIUS, SIMON, *e-pis-ko'-pe-us*, a learned divine, whose Dutch name was Bisschop. In 1612, he was chosen divinity professor at Leyden, but met with considerable trouble on account of his being an Arminian. He was the principal of the Arminian remonstrants at the synod of Dort, which assembly deposed him and the other deputies from their ministerial functions, and banished them the republic. He then went to Antwerp, but in 1626 returned to Holland, and became minister to the remonstrants at Rotterdam. In 1634 he removed to Amsterdam, and was chosen rector of the remonstrants' college.

Born at Amsterdam, 1583; died 1643.

EPPING, *ep'-ping*, a town of Essex, 16 miles N.E. of London. It is famous for its butter, cream, and sausages. The royal FOREST of Epping is divided from the Forest of Hainault by the river Roding, and is still remarkable for the richness of its woodland scenery. Pop. 5,564.—A station on the Great Eastern Railway.

EPPINGEN, *ep'-ping-en*, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, on the Elsenz, 25 miles N.E. of Carlsruhe. It is an ancient place, and was a free imperial city. Manf. Linen. A trade in cattle is carried on. Pop. 3,300.

EPSOM, *ep'-som*, a town of Surrey, 15 miles S.W. of London. Though irregularly laid out, it contains a number of good houses, and there are many villas in the vicinity. In its neighbourhood is a mineral spring, from which, at one time, the celebrated Epsom salts were manufactured. The Royal Medical Benevolent College, a handsome building, was erected in 1856, at a cost of £40,000, midway between the town and "Downs." Pop. about 6,916.—On Epsom Downs are annually held, generally in the last week of May, the most numerously attended horse-races in the world. The principal, or Derby stakes, are run for on Wednesday, and the Oaks on Friday.

EPWORTH, *ep'-worth*, a town of Lincolnshire, 10 miles N.W. of Gainsborough. Pop. 2,295, chiefly engaged in the culture and spinning of flax and hemp, and in malting. Here John Wesley, founder of the Methodists, was born, in 1703.

EQUADOR, REPUBLIC OF, *ek'-wa-dor*, S. America. (*See* ECUADOR.)

ER, *er*, "watch," or "weary," the eldest son of Judah.

ERARD, SEBASTIEN, *ai'-rard*, a celebrated French pianoforte-maker, the son of an upholsterer. He early went from the provinces to Paris, and there established a pianoforte manufactory, improving considerably all that related to that instrument, as likewise to the harp and organ. He also founded an establishment in London.

Born at Strasburg, 1752; died 1831.

ERASISTRATUS, *e-ra-sis'-tra-tus*, a Greek physician, said to have been the grandson of Aristotle. He was the court physician of Seleucus Nicator, king of Syria, and afterwards went to Alexandria, and studied anatomy. He was the first who systematically dissected the human body, and very nearly anticipated some of the most remarkable discoveries of modern medical science; and trusted more to diet, bathing, and exercise, for the recovery and preservation of health, than to bloodletting and drugs.

Died 257 B.C.

ERASMUS, DESIDERIUS, *e-ras'-mus*, an illustrious Dutch writer, the illegitimate son of one Gerard, a native of Tergou, by the daughter of a physician. Erasmus was called Gheraerd, which he afterwards altered to the Latin name Desiderius, and the Greek Erasmus, all signifying *amiable*. When a boy he was a chorister in the cathedral at Utrecht. At an early age he lost both his parents, when his patrimony was left to the care of guardians, who, in order that they themselves might enjoy it, removed him from one convent to another, till at last, in 1486, he took the habit among the canons regular. The monastic life being disagreeable to him, he accepted an invitation from the archbishop of Cambray to reside with him as his private secretary. During his abode with this prelate he was ordained a priest; and in 1496 went to Paris, supporting himself by giving private lectures. In 1497 he visited England, and met with a liberal reception from the most eminent scholars, and applied himself to the study of the Greek language, of which he was before ignorant. His first literary works were philological; as his "Adagia," "De Copiâ Verborum," and "De Ratione Conscribendi Epistolas." His "Adagia" is a collection of proverbs, commented upon with great learning. In 1503 we find him at Louvain, where he studied divinity under Adrian Florent, afterwards Adrian VI. The next year he published his "Enchiridion Militis Christiani," a book of practical religion. In 1506 he took his doctor's degree at Turin, and went to Bologna, where he continued some time; thence he removed to Venice, and resided with the famous Aldus Manutius. From Venice he proceeded to Padua and Rome, where many offers were made him to settle; but having received an invitation from Henry VIII., he set out for England, and arrived there in 1510. He at first lodged with Sir Thomas More, and while there, wrote his "Praise of Folly," designed to show that fools are everywhere to be found, even in "high places," and at the court of Rome. Fisher, bishop of Rochester, now invited him to Cambridge, where he was made Margaret professor of divinity, and Greek professor. In this seat of learning a lodging was assigned him in Queen's College, in the grounds of which his walk is still shown. In 1514 we find him at Bâle, preparing for the press his "New Testament," and "Epistles of Jerome," which were published in 1516. This was the first time the New Testament was printed in Greek; and this is his greatest work. The Reformation now began under Luther; and though Erasmus approved of his principles and object, he was afraid to irritate the court of Rome. A friendly correspondence passed between these two great men; but afterwards a controversy ensued on free-will, and Luther treated Erasmus as a hypocrite. It is certain that Erasmus approved the Reformation in his heart, but had not courage to express himself openly; and the consequence was, that he was disliked by both parties. Indeed, he says of himself, "Even if Luther had spoken everything in the least objectionable manner, I had no inclination to die for the sake of truth." In 1522 appeared his "Colloquies," which gave great offence to the monks, who used to say that "Erasmus laid the egg which Luther hatched." His next controversy was with Scaliger and others, who, in their zeal for the purity of Latin composition, objected to the use of words not in the works of Cicero; whence they were called Ciceronians. Against these pedants Erasmus wrote an admirable dialogue, entitled "Ciceroninus," printed in 1528. The same year appeared his learned work, "De rectâ Latini Græcique Sermonis Pronuntiatione." His last publication was his "Ecclesiastes, or the Manner of Preaching," 1535. The inhabitants of Rotterdam still show the house where he was born, and there is a statue erected to his memory in the great square of that city. He was buried in the cathedral at Bale.

Born at Rotterdam, 1467; **died** at Bale, 1536.

ERASTUS, THOMAS, *e-ras'-tus*, a physician, and theologian. His real name was Lieber, which he translated into Greek. He studied divinity, philosophy, and literature at Bâle, and took the degree of M.D. from the University of Bologna. He afterwards was appointed first physician and councillor of state by the elector palatine Frederick III., and was professor of physic at Heidelberg and Bâle. He established a foundation for the maintenance and education of poor students of medicine. He wrote several medical works of value, but is remembered principally from the controversy associated with his name. His general principle was, that the censures of the church, and other inflictions, were not the proper means to be adopted for the punishment of crimes. Dathenus and Beza were his chief opponents. The name Erastian is used by Scotch controversialists to describe those who deny the power of an established church to alter its laws without the consent of the State.

Born at Baden, Switzerland, 1524; **died** at Bâle, 1583.

ERATH, a county of Texas, United States. Pop. 11,796.

ERATO, *er'-a-to*, in mythology one of the muses, who presided over lyric and tender poetry. She is represented as crowned with roses and myrtle, holding a lyre in her hand. She appears with a thoughtful and sometimes with a gay and animated look, and was invoked by lovers, especially in the month of April, which, among the Romans, was more particularly devoted to the tender passion.

ERATOSTHENES, *er-a-tos'-the-nees*, a native of Cyrene, intrusted with the care of the Alexandrian library. He first observed the obliquity of the ecliptic, and discovered the means of measuring the extent and circumference of the globe. He wrote on moral philosophy, and grammar, collected the information respecting places and countries scattered throughout the books in the Alexandrian library, and arranged the annals of the Egyptian kings by order of one of the Ptolemies.

Died 194 B.C.

ERATOSTRATUS, *er'-a-tos'-tra-tus*, an Ephesian, who burnt the famous temple of Diana, the same night that Alexander the Great was born. His object was to transmit his name to posterity, by an action so uncommon.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

ERCILLA Y ZUNIGA, *air-seel'-ya e thoone'-ye-ga*, a Spaniard, who was brought up at the court of Charles V., and joined the expedition against the Auracanians in Chili, South America. The scenes in which he was engaged suggested the composition of an epic poem, which he produced, and called "La Auracana." He wrote it on scraps of paper and bits of leather, during those intervals he was

enabled to snatch from his military duties. It describes the perils of the contest in which he was engaged, with great spirit and vividness. He was, on his return, charged with high treason, and condemned to death, which he narrowly escaped, for he had actually ascended the scaffold before his innocence was proved. He afterwards travelled, and was appointed chancellor to the Emperor Rudolf II., but returned to Madrid in 1580, and died in great poverty.

Born at Madrid, 1530; **died** 1595.

ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN, *airk'-man-sha'-tre-an*, the joint name of two very popular authors, who wrote together a great number of tales and romances, chiefly illustrative of French and Alsatian life. Emile Erckmann studied in the college of Meurthe, and at Paris. He was intended for the law, but, with his friend Alexandre Chatrian, devoted himself to literature.

Born, Erckmann, at Phalsbourg, 1822; Chatrian, at Soldenthal, 1826.

ERCSI, or **ERECSENY,** *erch'-se*, a town of Hungary, on a height above the Danube. **Manf.** Oil, vinegar, and spirits. **Pop.** 3,300.

ERDORVICH, or **ERDOVEGHE,** *er'-do-vitch*, a town of Austria, in Sclavonia, near the Bahoney river. There are a Greek church, and numerous mills. **Pop.** 2,500.

ERDRE, *airdr*, a river of France, which, after a course of nearly 50 miles, through the Lower Loire, joins the Loire at Nantes.

EREBUS, *er'-e-bus*, in mythology a deity of the infernal regions, son of Chaos and Darkness. He married Night, by whom he had the Light and the Day. The poets often used the word Erebus to signify hell itself.

EREBUS, a volcano in the supposed continent discovered, in the Antarctic Ocean, by Sir James Ross, in 1841. **Height,** 12,400 feet. (*See* VICTORIA LAND.)

ERECHTHEUS, or **ERICHTHONIUS,** *e-rek'-the-us*, king of Athens, who erected a statue to Athena. (*See* ATHENS.)

EREKLI, or **EREGLI,** *e-reg'-le*, a seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 130 miles N.E. of Constantinople. It consists of an ancient and modern town, containing several mosques, baths, and a Greek church. On a height overlooking the town, are the ruins of an ancient castle. It has a good port and shipbuilding-yards. **Pop.** unascertained. **Lat.** 41° 15′ 30″ N. **Lon.** 31° 30′ E. —This town stands on the site of the ancient Heraclea, where the 10,000 Greeks, commanded by Xenophon, embarked on their return to Greece. It was founded by the Megareans, and was the port where the fleet of the Goths awaited the return of the second expedition, which, in the time of Gallienus, ravaged Mysia and Bithynia.

ERFURT, or **ERFURTH,** *air'-foort*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the right bank of the Gera, branches of which traverse the town in the form of canals, 14 miles W. of Gotha. It has two citadels, the Petersberg and the Cyriaksberg, and is the capital of an extensive province, but is said to have been, in the 16th century, a place of much greater importance than it is now. It has an ancient and beautiful Gothic cathedral, numerous churches, a convent, orphans' asylum, an academy of sciences, and several literary institutions. The cathedral has a famous bell, called Grosse Susanna, weighing 14 tons, and contains some excellent pictures. There are two principal squares, one the great market, in which is a memorial of the elector Frederick Charles Joseph; the other, the fish-market. The orphan asylum, called Martinstift, in honour of Luther, was originally the Augustinian monastery in which he was a monk. His cell is still to be seen, as it appeared when he was its occupant, and contains both his bible and his portrait. **Manf.** Woollen, silk, linen, and cotton goods, shoes, tobacco, and leather. **Pop.** 44,000.—The town is supposed to have been founded in the beginning of the 5th century. **Pop.** 53,254.

ERGHEN, *erg'-en*, a river of Central Asia, rising in the Karakorum mountains on the N.E. borders of Little Tibet, and, after a course of 700 miles, under different names, falling into the west end of Lake Lob Nor.

ERIBOLI, LOCH, *e-rib'-o-le*, an arm of the sea, on the coast of Sutherland, Scotland, about 10 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 1 to 3.

ERIC, *eer'-ik*, is the Swedish synonyme for the English Henry. Of this name there are many kings of Sweden and Denmark. The following are the most deserving of notice.

ERIC VII., who succeeded Margaret in 1412. He married the daughter of Henry IV. of England, and made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but was taken prisoner in Syria, and paid a large ransom for his liberty. Soon after his return, the Swedes revolted, and were joined by the Danes; on which he withdrew to the isle of Gothland. In 1439 he was formally deposed, and afterwards settled in Pomerania, where he died in 1459.—This monarch compiled a "History of Denmark to the year 1288." He was Eric XIII. of Sweden.

ERIC XIV., son and successor of Gustavus Vasa, king of Sweden, made proposals for the hand of Princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen of England, and for that of Mary of Scotland, but being refused, he married the daughter of a peasant, who obtained an extraordinary influence over him, which the superstitious of the age attributed to witchcraft. This alienated from him the hearts of his subjects, and, together with his cruelties, occasioned a revolt. He was compelled to renounce his throne in 1568, and nine years afterwards was compelled to swallow poison. He was probably half insane in his love of cruelty, for he possessed intellectual tastes, and was an accomplished musician.

ERICHT, or **ERROCHT,** *eer'-ikt*, a lake in the N.W. of the district of Athol, in Perthshire, extending into Inverness-shire. It is 14 miles long, by 1 broad. It is 1500 feet above the sea, and never freezes. The waters ultimately reach the Tay. Near this place wandered the unfortunate Prince Charles Stuart, after his discomfiture at Culloden, in 1746, lurking in caves and among rocks, exposed to the rigours of the climate, sometimes alone, at others with a few faithful adherents, till he escaped the parties that were in search of him, lured by the offered reward.

ERICSSON, JOHN, *er'-ik-son*, a Swedish mechanician, who, early displaying considerable ability, was appointed an engineer cadet, and subsequently entered the army of his country. He was employed in the survey of Northern Sweden, and devoted much of his time to mechanical speculations, more particularly to his "flame engine." This was intended to work independently of steam, by condensing flame, and so obtaining the necessary power. Visiting England in 1821, he discovered that, when worked by mineral fuel, the experiment failed. In 1829 he competed for the prize offered by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway for the best locomotive, and his engine attained a speed of

fifty miles an hour. He subsequently removed to the United States, and many useful inventions developed there made his name familiar to the world, among them the screw-propeller, which he was the first to adapt to steam navigation. His caloric engine, however, was that which attracted most attention, as likely to supersede the use of steam. It seemed, at first, to meet with some success in England, but was ultimately allowed to drop, Brunel and Faraday deciding against its practicability. A vessel called the *Ericsson*, was, however, built in the United States, and fitted with his caloric engine, and on her trial trip she made 12 miles an hour. Returning from this, however, a squall overtook her, and she sank. He built the Federal iron-clad steamer *Monitor*, that fought the Confederate ship *Merrimac*, in the battle of Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862.

Born in Vermland, 1803.

ERICHTHONIUS, *er'-ik-tho'-ne-us*, the fourth king of Athens, had the invention of chariots attributed to him, and the manner of harnessing horses to draw them. Died 1437 B.C. He was made a constellation after death under the name of Bootes.—A son of Dardanus, who reigned in Troy, and died 1374 B.C.

ERIE, *eer'-e*, a county of the state of New York, United States. Area, 876 square miles. Pop. 219,884. The capital is Buffalo.

ERIE, a county of Ohio, United States. Area, 324 square miles. Pop. 32,640. Capital, Sandusky City.

ERIE, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. Area, 720 square miles. Pop. 74,688. Erie is the capital.

ERIE, a port of Pennsylvania, United States, on the S. shore of the lake of the same name. It has a very fine harbour, formed by an island 4 miles long, and protected by a breakwater. The town is connected by canal with the Beaver, and so with the Ohio, and great facilities for navigation and water power are by that means obtained. It is also the terminus of the Philadelphia and Erie Railway. Pop. 27,737.

ERIE, FORT, a strong fortification in Upper Canada, on the N. shore of Lake Erie. Lat. 42° 59′ N. Lon. 78° 20′ 30″ W.

ERIE, LAKE, a lake of North America. The most southern of the group of five lakes. It is 240 miles long, and from 30 to 60 miles wide, and separates Canada from the American State of Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, and receives at its south-western extremity, by the river Detroit, the waters of Lake Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and discharges at the north-east, by the river Niagara into Lake Ontario, which is 322 feet below, the difference of level causing the rapids and cataracts of Niagara. Erie is 565 feet above the level of the Atlantic, and the average depth is 200 feet. The chief harbours on the United States side are Port Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky City, and Toledo; and on the Canadian shore, Barwell and Stanley. It is connected by canal with the Hudson and Ohio, and with the Ontario by the Welland ship canal, which has greatly increased facilities for communication, as cargoes can now be sent to English ports without transhipment. Area, 11,600 square miles.

ERIGENA, JOANNE SCOTUS, *er-ig'-e-na*, a philosophical writer, either of Scottish or Irish birth, who is said to have travelled to Athens, where he acquired the Greek and Oriental languages. He resided many years at the court of Charles the Bald, king of France, with whom he lived on terms of the greatest familiarity. At the request of his patron, he translated the works of Dionysius into Latin, which drew upon him the resentment of the pope; to avoid whose fury he fled to England. His greatest work was the "Division of Nature; or, the Nature of Things," printed at Oxford in 1681. Some say that he was employed by Alfred in restoring learning at Oxford, and that he held a school at Malmesbury, where he was murdered by his pupils on account of his severity.

Lived in the 9th century.

ERIGONE, *e-rig'-o-ne*, in Greek legend, a daughter of Icarius, who hung herself when she heard that her father had been killed by some shepherds whom he had intoxicated. She was made a constellation, now known under the name of Virgo.

ERINNA, *e-rin'-na*, a Grecian poetess, who was contemporary with Sappho, and wrote several pieces, fragments of which are extant, and were published in the Edinburgh edition of Anacreon of 1754. She obtained a great reputation, although she died at the age of 19.

Lived 600 B.C.

ERINNYS, *e-rin'-nis*, in mythology, one of the furies, or Eumenides. The word signifies the 'fury of the mind.' (*See* EUMENIDES).—A surname of Ceres.

ERIPHYLE, *er-i-fi'-le*, a sister of Adrastus, king of Argos, who married Amphiaraus. (*See* ALCMÆON.)

ERIS, *e'-ris*, the goddess of discord, among the Greeks, the same as the Discordia of the Latins. (*See* DISCORDIA.)

ERISAY, *er'-i-sai*, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, lying between Harris and North Uist.

ERISICHTHON, *er'-i-sik'-thon*, in Greek legend, a Thessalian, son of Triops, who derided Ceres, and cut down her groves. For this impiety the goddess afflicted him with continual hunger. To satisfy the cravings of his appetite, he squandered all his possessions, and at last devoured his own limbs, for want of food. His daughter had the power of transforming herself into whatever animal she pleased, and she made use of it to maintain her father, who sold her, in one shape, after which she assumed another, and became again his property.

ERISKAY. (*See* HEBRIDES.)

ERIVAN, ERIWAN, or **ERUVAN**, *er'-e-van*, a fortified town of Russian Armenia, the capital of a province on the Zenghi, 112 miles from Tiflis, and 3,312 feet above the sea level. On one side, the city surmounts a precipice 600 feet high, overhanging the river, and is encompassed by a double wall. It is commanded by a spacious castle built on a steep rock. The town has suffered severely from repeated sieges. Manf. Leather, earthenware and cotton stuffs. Pop. of the province, 583,957; of the town, 15,000.

ERKELENZ, *er'-ke-lents*, a town of Prussia, 24 miles N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Manf. Linen, cloth, ribbons, hats, pins, and lace. There are three annual fairs, and a good trade is carried on. Pop. 2,000.

ERLACH, JOHN LEWIS, *air'-lak*, a noble Swiss, who distinguished himself in the service of France, and obtained several victories, for which, on the defection of Turenne, he was made commander-in-chief of the army by Louis XIV.

Born at Berne, 1595; died 1650.

ERLANGEN, *air'-lang-en*, a town of Bavaria, on the right bank of the Regnitz, 10 miles N. of Nuremberg. It is divided into the Old and New Town, the latter founded in 1686, and contains the Protestant university of Bavaria, founded in 1742. **Manf.** Woollens, hats, stockings, gloves, and leather. **Pop.** 14,876.

ERLAU, *air'-lou*, a town of Hungary, on both banks of the Erlau, 68 miles from Pesth. It is surrounded by walls, has churches for different religions, and several good edifices, particularly the cathedral, episcopal palace, and lyceum, with observatory. The citadel is strong, and stands on a lofty rock. Here also is an academy, with teachers in theology, philosophy, and law. **Manf.** Woollen and linen fabrics. The best red wine in Hungary is produced in the vicinity. **Pop.** 19,000.

ERNE, *ern*, a river of Ireland, rising in Lough Cowna, county Cavan, and after a course of about 72 miles, during which it helps to form two lakes of the same name, distinguished as Upper and Lower, falling into Donegal Bay.

ERNÉE, *air-nai*, a town of France, on a river of the same name, department Mayenne, 16 miles N.W. of Laval. **Manf.** Needles and linen. **Pop.** 6,300.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, King of Hanover, fifth son of George III. of Great Britain. Created Duke of Cumberland, 1799; married 1815, Frederica, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Succeeded to the throne of Hanover, 1837.

Born 1771; **died** 1851.

ERNESTI, JOHANN AUGUSTUS, *air-nes'-te*, a German writer, was, in 1742, chosen extraordinary professor of ancient literature at Leipsic, and, in 1756, professor of rhetoric. Two years afterwards he took his doctor's degree, and obtained the divinity chair, which he held, with great reputation, till his death. He published several valuable editions of Latin and Greek authors, and may be considered as the founder of the new school of philological criticism of the Scriptures.

Born in Thuringia, 1707; **died** 1781.

EROS, *é'-ros*, a servant, of whom Antony demanded a sword to kill himself. Eros produced the instrument; but, instead of giving it to his master, killed himself in his presence.

EROS, in mythology, the god of love, son of Chronos, or Saturn. (*See* CUPID.)

EROSTRATUS. (*See* ERATOSTRATUS.)

ERPENIUS, or **ERPEN, THOMAS**, *er'-pen*, Dutch Oriental scholar, who was educated at Leyden, after which he travelled into several countries to perfect himself in the oriental languages. He returned to Leyden in 1612, and was chosen professor of the oriental tongues. He wrote "Grammatica Arabica," "Rudimenta Linguæ Arabicæ," "Præcepta de Lingua Græcorum Communi," "Grammatica Hebræa," "Orationes de Linguarum Hebreæ atque Arabicæ Dignitate." He also translated several Arabic works into Latin, with annotations, and the New Testament and Pentateuch into Arabic.

Born at Gorkum, 1584; **died** 1624.

ERRIS, *er'-ris*, a maritime district in the county of Mayo, Ireland, remarkable for the dreary wildness of its mountain scenery. **Pop.** about 20,000. (*See* MAYO.)

ERROMANGA, *er-ro-man'-ga*, one of the New Hebrides Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, to the N.E. of New Caledonia. It is inhabited by a savage race of Papuans; and the island was the scene of the murder of John Williams, the missionary, in 1839. **Lat.** 18° 46′ S. **Lon.** 169° 1′ E.

ERSCH, JOHANN SAMUEL, *ersh*, German bibliographer, who studied at Halle and became librarian to the university of Jena, and afterwards principal librarian at Halle. He produced several valuable works on bibliography, and in 1818 assisted materially in the production at Leipsic of a universal cyclopedia of the sciences and arts.

Born in Lower Silesia, 1766; **died** at Halle, 1828.

ERSEK-UJOAR, *er'-sek oo'-jo-ar*, a town of Hungary, 22 miles from Neutra, with a Franciscan and normal school. **Pop.** 7,000.

ERSKINE, EBENEZER, *ers'-kin*, the founder of the Secession church of Scotland, was a descendant of the noble family of Mar, studied at Edinburgh, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, in 1702. He wrote many sermons and discourses, which, in their day, were highly esteemed. Having offended the church of Scotland by advocating popular rights in the settlement of ministers, he was, with three other ministers, deprived of his position in 1733, and that act led to the foundation of the United Presbyterian Church.

Born 1680; **died** 1756.

ERSKINE, JOHN, an eminent Scottish jurist, professor of Scots law in the university of Edinburgh, author of two famous works on the principles and institutes of the law of Scotland.

ERSKINE, JOHN, REV. DR., son of the above, studied at Edinburgh, for many years the colleague of Dr. Robertson, at Old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh. He was a very popular preacher, and published essays, sermons, and pamphlets. In "Guy Mannering" Sir Walter Scott describes his style of preaching.

Born 1721; **died** 1803.

ERSKINE, THOMAS, Lord, was the third son of the tenth earl of Buchan (living in poverty in Edinburgh), and, in his 14th year, entered the navy, in which he served four years. In 1768 he quitted the sea, and entered the army, in which he remained for eight years, when he renounced the profession of war for that of the law. In 1775 he became a student of Lincoln's Inn, and, in 1778, was called to the bar, where his advancement was both rapid and brilliant. In 1783 he became member of parliament for Portsmouth; but his talents did not here appear to the same advantage as did his forensic abilities. He, however, in 1786, became attorney-general to the prince of Wales; but, in 1792, was forced to resign the appointment, for determining to defend Thomas Paine in his prosecution for the publication of "The Rights of Man." In 1802 he was made chancellor of the duchy of Cornwall; and in 1806, when the Grenville ministry was formed, became lord chancellor, being raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Erskine, of Restormel Castle, in Cornwall. In 1807 he retired, and in 1815 received the order of the Thistle. He was engaged in the defence of Queen Caroline. In the intervals of his leisure, Lord Erskine wrote a political romance, called "Armata," a preface to the speeches of Fox, and "View of the Causes and Consequences of the War with France," which passed through numerous editions. His works have been published in 5 vols. 8vo.

Born at Edinburgh, 1750; **died** 1823.

ERSTEIN, *airs'-tine*, a town of Germany, in Lower Alsace, on the Ill, 15 miles E. of Strasburg. **Manf.** Cotton, hosiery, cordage, tobacco, and earthenware. **Pop.** 3,700.

ERTVAAG-OE, *air-trd'-ge(r)*, an island of Norway, 40 miles from Christiansand, 12 miles long, by a breadth of the same. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** 63° 13′ N. **Lon.** 8° 20′ E.

ERWIN DE STEINBACH, *air'-va*, a continental architect, who built Strasburg cathedral, with the exception of the tower, which was not finished until the 15th century.
Born at Steinbach, Baden; **died** 1318.

ERXLEBEN, JOHN CHRISTIAN POLYCARP, *airz'-le-ben*, a German naturalist, who studied physic at Gottingen, and there gave lectures on the veterinary art and natural history. He also wrote on those subjects. His "Principles of Natural History" is a valuable work.
Born at Quedlinburg, 1744; **died** 1777.

ERYCEIRA, FERDINAND DE MENESES, Count, *air'-e-se-eer'-a*, a Portuguese historian, who devoted himself to military service, and distinguished himself as an able leader at Tangier. He wrote "The History of Tangier," "History of Portugal," and "The Life of John I., King of Portugal."
Born at Lisbon, 1614.

ERYCEIRA, FRANCIS XAVIER MENESES, Count, great-grandson of the above, was also a soldier and an author. He wrote on the "Value of the Coins of Portugal;" "Reflections on Academical Studies;" "Parallels of Illustrious Men and Women;" a translation of the "Henriade."
Born at Lisbon, 1673; **died** 1743.

ERYMANTHUS, *er'-i-man'-thus*, a mountain, river, and town of Arcadia. On the first, according to Greek legend, Hercules killed a prodigious boar, which he carried on his shoulders to Eurystheus, who was so terrified at the sight, that he hid himself in a brazen vessel.

ERYTHRÆUM MARE, *er'-i-thre'-um mair'-e*, a part of the ocean on the coast of Arabia. As it communicated with the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, it has often been mistaken by ancient writers, who by the word *erythrean* understood indiscriminately either the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf.

ERZBERG, *airz'-berg*, a mining district of Styria, where, for upwards of 1,000 years, iron mines have been worked.

ERZERUM, ERZEROUM, or **ERSERUN**, *erz'-room*, the chief city of Armenia, in Asiatic Turkey, and the capital of a pachalic of the same name, 155 miles from Mount Ararat. It is built in a plain, and stands at an elevation of about 6,200 feet above the level of the sea. The town consists of the fortress and four suburbs; the former, which is surrounded by high walls, contains 15 mosques and some good houses. There are 24 mosques and several Armenian churches, and numerous bazaars and caravanseries in the suburbs. **Manf.** Morocco leather, sheepskins, iron, and copper wares. **Pop.** 60,000, of whom about 8,000 are Armenians, and 2,000 Persians.

ERZGEBIRGE, *airts-ge(r)-beerzh-e(r)'*, "ore mountains," a chain of mountains extending along the confines of Saxony and Bohemia, from the valley of the Elbe to the Fichtelberg. The range is about 120 miles long, and the highest point is the Keilberg, 3,162 feet.

ERZINGAN, *er'-zing-an*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the right hand of the Euphrates, 82 miles S.W. of Erzerum. A famous breed of sheep is reared in the environs. **Pop.** about 12,000.

ESAU, *é'-saw*, the eldest son of Isaac and Rebecca. He sold his birthright to his brother Jacob, who also, by deceit, afterwards gained, instead of Esau, his father's blessing. Enraged at this, Esau would have slain Jacob, had the latter not fled into Mesopotamia. On his return, Esau met him, and behaved very generously to him. He was the father of the Edomites.
Lived in the 18th century B.C.

ESCALA, *es-ka'-la*, a port of Spain, on the Mediterranean, province of Gerona. **Pop.** 2,200. **Lat.** 41° 5′ N. **Lon.** 6° 54′ W.

ESCAMBIA, a county of Florida, United States. **Area**, 570 square miles. **Pop.** 12,156. Capital, Pensacola.

ESCHENBACH, WOLFRAM VON, *é'-shenbok*, a German poet and minstrel of the middle ages, whose productions exhibit great elegance and vigour, and exercised a great influence over his countrymen. He received the honour of knighthood.
Born in the 12th century.

ESCHER, JOHANN HEINRICH ALFRED, Swiss statesman, who studied at Bonn and Berlin, and in 1842 was made doctor of law at Zurich. In 1844 he was elected member of the great council of the Canton; in 1848 as president of the council of regency, and in 1849 president of the National council. He attempted to expel the Jesuits, and to reorganize the schools.
Born at Zurich, 1819.

ESCHOLTZ BAY, *é-sholtz*, an inlet of Kotzebue Sound, on the N.W. coast of America, almost within the Polar circle. **Lon.** 161° W.

ESCHWEGE, *aish'-we(r)zh-e(r)*, a walled town of Prussia, on the Werra, 27 miles S.E. of Cassel. **Manf.** Woollens and linens, and leather. **Pop.** 7,400.

ESCURIAL, or **ESCORIAL**, *ais-koor-e-al'*, a small town of Spain, 24 miles from Madrid, celebrated for its monastery and palace, accounted by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. The palace, which stands on a site elevated 2,700 ft. above the sea level, was built by Philip II. of Spain in memory of his victory of St. Quentin, gained over the French in 1557. It consisted of cloisters, a college, a library (containing many valuable Arabic manuscripts), shops of different artists, apartments for a great number of families, with extensive park and fine gardens, adorned with a great number of fountains. It stands in a dry, barren country, surrounded by rugged mountains, and is composed of grey stones, found in the neighbourhood. Its form is that of a gridiron, because St. Lawrence (to whom it is dedicated, on account of the battle of St. Quentin being fought on his fête day) was broiled on that instrument. The building forms a parallelogram 744 feet long by 580 feet wide, traversed by ranges of buildings representing the bars of a gridiron. The handle is formed by the royal residences. There is a fine chapel, 320 feet long and the same in height to the top of the cupola. The royal mausoleum is a beautifully decorated octagonal chamber. The Escurial occupied 23 years in building, and they reckon in it 800 pillars, 11,000 windows, and 14,000 doors. The building was much injured by lightning in 1862.

ESHER, *é'-sher*, a village of Surrey, 15 miles from London. The neighbourhood is interesting from the mansion, Esher Palace, once the residence of Cardinal Wolsey; and from Claremont House, built by Lord Clive, afterwards the residence of the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, and later,

of Louis Philippe, ex-king of the French, who died there.—A station on the South-Western Railway. Pop. 11,229.

ESK, *esk*, the name of several rivers in Scotland. 1. In Dumfriesshire, falling into the Solway Firth.—2. (North). In the county of Edinburgh, joining the sea at Musselburgh.—3. (North.) In Forfarshire, falling into the German Ocean, 3 miles from Montrose.—4. (South.) In the same county, falling into the sea at Montrose. 5. (South.) In the county of Peebles, falling into the North Esk below Dalkeith.

ESK, a river of Cumberland, rising in the Sca Fell, and falling into the Irish Sea near Ravenglass.

ESKE, a river of England, rising near Kildale, Yorkshire, and falling into the North Sea at Whitby.

ESKI, *es'-ke*, a Turkish prefix, signifying "old," and added to several towns, with small populations, in that country.

ESKI-DJUMNA, *jum'-na*, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, 26 miles W. of Shumla. Pop. 6,000.

ESKI-SHEHR, *share*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 22 miles N.E. of Kutaya, on the right bank of an affluent of the Sakaria. There are several mosques, and the appearance of the town is striking. There are famous baths and some interesting Roman sculptures and inscriptions.

ESKI-SAGRA, *es'-gra*, a town of Roumelia, European Turkey, on the slope of the Balkan mountains, 70 miles N.W. of Adrianople. In the vicinity are fine gardens and orchards, and some mineral springs. Manf. Carpets, linen, leather, and hardware. Pop. 20,000.

ESLA, *es'-la*, a river of Spain, rising in the province of Palencia, Old Castile, at the southern base of the Asturias mountains, and, after a course of 125 miles, flowing into the Douro, 15 miles below Zamora.

ESMERALDA, a river of Ecuador, South America, rising near the city of Quito, and entering the Pacific, after a course of 110 miles, in lat. 1° 5′ N., and lon. 79° 40′ W.

ESMERALDAS, *ais-mai-ral'-da*, ("emerald,") a port of Ecuador, South America, on the coast of the Pacific, 10 miles from the mouth of the river Esmeralda. Pop. 700.

ESNE, ESNA, or ESNEH, *es'-ne'*, a town of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, and the last place of any magnitude on the side of Nubia, 25 miles from Thebes. It is the entrepôt of the Senaar caravans, and is famous for a vast temple, now used as a warehouse for cotton, partly of Egyptian, and partly of Greek and Roman architecture. Manf. Blue cotton goods and pottery. Pop. of province of same name, 237,961.

ESPADA, Santiago de la, *ais'-pa-da*, a town of Spain, 50 miles N.E. of Jaen. Manf. Cloth, linen, and woollen fabrics, wine, and oil. Manf. 4,400.

ESPAGNAC, John Baptist, Baron d', *es'-pan-yak*, a gallant French general, who served with great distinction under Marshal Saxe, and wrote a number of books on the military art, with a History of the Marshal, in 3 vols. 4to.
Born 1713; died at Paris, 1783.

ESPALION, *as-pa'-le-awn(g)*, a town of France, department Aveyran, on the left bank of the Lot, 17 miles N.E. of Rodez. There are several ruined Gothic castles on the neighbouring heights. Manf. Woollens, leather, and glue. Wool is spun, and there is a trade in timber and buckhorn articles. Pop. 4,200.

ESPARRAGOSA DE LARES, *ais-par-ra-go'-sa*, a town of Spain, province of Badajos, on the left bank of the Guadelema, 80 miles E. of Badajos. There are the ruins of an old palace. Manf. Linen. There is a trade in grain, fruits and cattle. Pop. 2,500.

ESPARRAGUERA, *ais-par'-ra-goo-air'-a*, a town in Spain, province of Barcelona, 21 miles N.W. of the town of that name. Manf. Linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, paper, soap, wine, and oil. Pop. 2,700.

ESPARTERO, Joaquin Baldomero, *as'-par-tair'-o*, duke of Vittoria, a modern Spanish soldier and statesman. He was the son of a cartwright of La Mancha, and was designed, on account of the delicacy of his constitution, for the ecclesiastical profession, and studied at the university of Almagro, but was so captivated by the charms of a military life, that in 1808 he enlisted as a common soldier in an infantry regiment at Seville. He subsequently entered a military school at Cadiz, where he studied the art of war generally, with the science of engineering and fortification. In 1815 he joined an expedition to Peru, in South America, and there became captain of a regiment. He was now on the way to advancement. From his being successful in no fewer than seventeen consecutive actions, he was raised to the command of a battalion; and, in 1820 and 1822, successively became colonel, brigadier, and chief of the general staff. Subsequently, the successes of Bolivar defeated the efforts and blasted the hopes of the royalist Spanish generals, and Espartero was thrown into prison at Arequipa. From this situation he soon afterwards made his escape, and arrived in Spain in 1825. He now enjoyed repose for a few years, although still following his profession. In 1833 the civil war commenced, when he sought and obtained leave to proceed against Don Carlos. Throughout the stormy period which now ensued he took a leading part, and rose to the dignity of field-marshal and general-in-chief of the army of the North. In 1836 he acted with General Evans in the relief of Bilbao, and continued vigorously to oppose the efforts of the Carlists till 1839, when the supremacy of the queen was acknowledged. In that year he was created a grandee of the first class, and duke of Vittoria. In 1841 he became regent of the kingdom, but in 1843 was forced to quit his country, and take refuge in England. Here he took up his residence in London, and did not return to Spain till 1847. For some years he there lived in retirement, but in 1854 was again called to assume the reins of government, which he held till 1856, when he was forced to tender his resignation. In 1870 he was nominated one of the candidates for the throne of Spain, but declined the honour on account of his advanced age, and in 1875 he gave his adhesion to the young king Alfonso.
Born at Granatula, 1792.

ESPARZA, *ais-part'-za*, a city of the Republic of Costa Rica, Central America.

ESPEJO, *ais'-pai-ho*, a town in Spain, 20 miles S.E. of Cordova. There is an ancient castle of the duke of Modena Celi. Manf. Woollens, linen, wine, oil and earthenware. Pop. 5,300.

ESPEN, Zeger Bernard van, *es'-pen*, a learned professor at Louvain, who opposed the formulary and the bull Unigenitus, by which he brought himself into trouble, and went to Amersfort

to avoid his enemies. His works on the canon law were printed at Paris, 4 vols. folio, 1753.

Born 1645; died 1728.

ESPERANCE BAY, *es'-pe-rance*, is on the south coast of Australia. Lat. 33° 36′ S. Lon. 121° 46′ E.

ESPICHEL, CAPE, *ais-pe'-chel*, is on the west coast of Portugal, on the Atlantic, 20 miles S.W. of Lisbon. Lat. 38° 25′ N. Lon. 9° 13′ W.

ESPINASSE, JULIE JEANNE ELEONORE DE L', *de-las'-pe-nas*, a charming French lady, who for some time shared the society of the marquise DU DEFFAND, and the brilliant coterie which assembled in her *salon*. Her beauty and talent made her more attractive than the marquise, and they separated. D'Alembert, the philosopher, was, it is said, madly in love with her, but she refused his offer of marriage. Her correspondence, published more than 30 years after her death, exhibits remarkable talent.

Born at Lyons, 1732; died 1776.

ESPINEL, VINCENT DE, *ais'-pe-nal*, Spanish poet and musician, who served as a soldier in Spain, France and Italy, afterwards entered into holy orders, became chaplain in the royal hospital at Ronda, and ended his days in a monastery at Madrid. He published a narrative of adventures, imitated by Le Sage in "Gil Blas," a volume of lyric poems and translations from Horace. He was a skilful musician, and was the first to add a fifth string to the guitar.

Born at Ronda, in Granada, 1551; died 1634.

ESPINHACA, *ais'-peen-ya-sa*, an extensive mountain chain of Brazil, containing rich diamond-mines. After traversing several provinces, it terminates at the Uruguay.

ESPINOSA DE LOS MONTEROS, *ais'-pe-no'-sa dai los mon-tair'-os*, a town of Spain, on the left bank of the Trueba, 50 miles N.E. of Burgos. Pop. 2,300.—Here the French defeated the Spaniards in 1808.

ESPINOSA, DIEGO DE, Spanish cardinal and statesman. He was the favourite and overbearing minister of Philip II., and was concerned in the murder of Don Carlos. (*See* CARLOS.) He fell into disgrace and died soon afterwards.

Born 1502; died 1572.

ESPIRITO SANTO, a maritime province of Brazil, with an infertile soil, but adapted for the culture of sugar. Pop. 100,717. Lat. between 18° 30′ and 21° 20′ S. Lon. between 39° 40′ and 42° 40′ W.—The capital town of this province is of the same name, and has about 1,000 inhabitants.

ESPIRITU SANTO, *ai-spe'-re-too san'-to*, a town of Cuba, near the middle of the island. Pop. 10,000, of whom half are whites.

ESPIRITU SANTO ISLAND, the largest and most westerly island of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. It is 65 miles long, by 20 broad. Lat. 15° S. Lon. 167° E.

ESPLUGA DE FRANCOLI, a town of Spain, 22 miles N.W. of Tarragona, on the right bank of the Francoli. There are a fine Gothic church, and the ruins of an old castle. Manf. Linen and cotton goods, soap, brandy, and tiles. Pop. 2,700.

ESPREMENIL, JACQUES DUVAL D', *es-prem-e-neel*, a French statesman, who travelled, disguised as a Brahmin, through India, where he was a determined opponent of English influence. He was chief of the council at Madras in 1746, but when it was given up to the English in 1748 he returned to France.

Died 1767.

ESPREMENIL, JACQUES DUVAL D', son of the preceding, a French advocate, who accused Queen Marie Antoinette of complicity in the "diamond necklace" affair. He was deputy for Paris in the States General in 1789, and contended for a limited monarchy under Louis XVI. He retired from politics in 1791, but could not escape the guillotine. On his way to the place of execution, he said to his companion, "We have at this moment a terrible problem to solve; namely, to which of us two the shoutings of the mob are addressed." He was the author of "Remonstrances," published by the parliament, 1788; "Nullity and Despotism of the Assembly;" "Actual State of France," 1790.

Born at Pondicherry, India, 1746; died 1794.

ESPRIT, ST., *es-pre'*, a town of France, in the department Landes, and on the Adour, opposite Bayonne, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 7,000.

ESPRONCEDA, JOSE DE, *ais-prone-thai'-da*, a Spanish poet of some reputation, but whose political predilections brought him, at an early age, into difficulties with the government of his country. He was twice imprisoned before he was eighteen, and, on the last occasion, fell in love with the daughter of a brother prisoner, when he was shipped to England with some other Spanish refugees. Here he made himself acquainted with the language, and devoted himself to the study of Shakspere and other poets. In 1829 he took part in the political disturbances in Paris, and fought at the barricades. On the death of Ferdinand, the king of Spain, he returned to Madrid, and entered the regiment of body-guards of the queen. In 1835 and 1836 he was fighting in defence of the barricades in the streets of Madrid; and, in 1841, became secretary to the embassy at the Hague. On his return to his country, he became a member of the Cortes. The poetry of Espronceda is estimated highly by his countrymen; but it consists only of a few short effusions.

Born near Almendralejo, Estremadura, 1810; died at Madrid, 1842.

ESPY, JAMES POLLARD, *es'-pe*, meteorologist. He was the son of a farmer in Pennsylvania, United States, and at an early age turned his attention to the subject of meteorology, author of a work on the philosophy of storms, and professor in the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. His reports on meteorology presented to the Senate of the United States are of the highest scientific value.

Born 1784; died at Cincinnati, 1860.

ESQUIMAULT, HARBOUR OF, *es'-que-molte*, the principal harbour of Vancouver's Island. (*See* VANCOUVER'S ISLAND).

ESQUIMAUX, or **ESKIMOS**, *es'-que-mo*, an aboriginal people of N. America, inhabiting the coast of Labrador, Hudson's Bay, and the peninsula of Alaska. They are low in stature; their chief employment is hunting and fishing, and they observe some sort of sacrifices. They live upon the raw flesh of whales, bears, &c., and wear the skin of the latter animals, with the hairy sides next their bodies. Darkness pervades their regions from one to six months in the year, during which the earth is bound up in impenetrable frost, and they live in huts very cleverly constructed of snow and ice. On the return of the sun, they have, during the summer, continual day, and lead the life of hunters and fishermen. They appear to be a link between the Mongolian race of Asia and the Red Indians of America.

ESQUIMAUX, an island and harbour in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. America. They are on the Labrador coast. **Lat.** 54° 35′ N. **Lon.** 56° 21′ W.

ESQUIROL, JEAN ETIENNE DOMINIQUE, *ais'-ke-rol*, French physician, celebrated for his treatment of insanity. He took his doctor's degree in 1805, was appointed physician to the Salpêtrière at Paris in 1811; inspector-general of the university in 1823, in 1825 first physician to the Maison des Aliénés, and in the following year principal physician to the private lunatic asylum at Charenton. The revolution of 1830 deprived him of his public offices, and he retired into private life. He advocated the humane treatment of patients, and his writings on the subject are considered of the highest authority. His great work is on "Mental Maladies, considered in their Medical, Hygienic, and Medico-legal aspects."

Born at Toulouse, 1772; **died** 1840.

ESQUIROS, HENRI ALPHONSE, *ais'-ke-ro*, French poet and romancist, author of the "Gospel of the People," a democratic commentary on the life of Jesus, for the publication of which he was imprisoned and fined in 1841. He wrote while in confinement, "Songs of a Prisoner," and afterwards a history of the Montagnards. In 1848 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly. At the *coup d'état* of 1851, he was expelled, and came to England. After the fall of the empire in 1870, he was appointed supreme administrator of the department Bouches du Rhône, but soon resigned that office, and edited a newspaper at Marseilles. Among his best known works are two romances, "Le Magicien," and "Charlotte Corday," "The Future Life from the Socialist Point of View," "England and English Life," and "The Netherlands and Dutch Life."

Born at Paris, 1814.

ESSAAD-EFFENDI, MOHAMMED, *es-sa'-ad-ef-fen'-de*, Turkish historian, appointed in 1825 historiographer to the Ottoman empire, and in 1831, superintendent of the official journal of the empire. In 1835 he was sent on an embassy to Persia. He also held the office of chief judge of Roumelia, and inspector-general of schools. Among other works he wrote a history of the destruction of the Janissaries by Sultan Mahmoud.

Born at Constantinople, 1790.

ESSEN, *es'-sen*, a town of Prussia, 20 miles N.E. of Dusseldorf. It is the seat of a mining board and military court. The town has only recently risen into importance by the establishment of the manufacture of the famous Krupp steel cannon, which gives employment to several thousand workpeople. The town is old, and there is a fine cathedral. In its neighbourhood are extensive coal-mines. **Pop.** 57,000.

ESSEQUIBO, *es'-se-ke'-bo*, a river of British Guiana, S. America, entering the Atlantic by an estuary 20 miles broad, in lat. 7° N., and lon. 58° 40′ W. It has many islands, and gives its name to a district of British Guiana, which extends along its banks. Its length has been estimated at 600 miles, and is navigable for large ships 60 miles from the sea.

ESSEX, *es'-sex*, a maritime county of England, bounded N. by the counties of Cambridge and Suffolk, E. by the German Ocean, S. by the river Thames (which separates it from the county of Kent), and W. by the counties of Hertford and Middlesex. The coast line, 85 miles long, is broken, and indented by arms of the sea, which form a series of islets and peninsulas. Extensive salt-marshes also border the coast, most part of which is protected by embankments from the inroads of the ocean, but there are cliffs of moderate height at the Naze. The centre and north of the county are richly wooded, and there are elevated districts, Langdon Hill, the highest point of the county, reaching 620 feet.

Rivers.—The principal are the Colne, the Blackwater, the Chelmer, the Crouch, the Ingerbourn, the Roding, and the Cam. Besides these, it is bounded by the Thames, the Stour, the Stort, and the Lea.

Pro.—Almost every diversity of soil is to be found within the limits of this county; it is, therefore, generally well adapted for agricultural pursuits, and its farming is placed among the best in England. Its principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, turnips, teazels, saffron, caraway, and hops. There are valuable oyster fisheries.

Area.—1,688 square miles.

Pop.—575,930.

Chief Towns.—CHELMSFORD, COLCHESTER, MALDON, HARWICH, HALSTEAD, and BARKING.

Parliamentary Representation.—The county is divided into East, West, and South Essex, each of which returns two members, and two are returned for Colchester, and one each for Harwich and Maldon.

ESSEX, a county of Massachusetts, United States. **Area**, 368 square miles. **Pop.** 244,535. Salem is the chief town.

ESSEX, a county of New Jersey, United States. **Area**, 241 square miles. **Pop.** 189,929. The capital is Newark.

ESSEX, a county of New York, United States. **Area**, 1779 square miles. **Pop.** 34,515. Elizabethtown is the capital.

ESSEX, a county of Vermont, United States. **Area**, 225 square miles. **Pop.** 7,500. Guildhall is the capital.

ESSEX, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 280 square miles. **Pop.** 11,032. Tappahannock is the capital.

ESSEX, the E. county of Upper Canada, in British N. America, between lakes Erie and St. Clair. **Pop.** 46,962.

ESSEX, THOMAS CROMWELL, Earl of, was the son of a blacksmith at Putney. Early in life he became clerk to the English factory at Antwerp: but, leaving that situation, he went into several countries as the secret emissary of the state. On his return to England, he was taken into the service of Cardinal Wolsey, who obtained him a seat in the House of Commons, where he defended his patron with great spirit. On the fall of the cardinal, Cromwell became the chief adviser of Henry VIII., was knighted in 1531, in 1534 was secretary of state and master of the rolls, and in 1536 keeper of the privy seal. He was very instrumental in the dissolution of the monasteries, and greatly promoted the Reformation. For these services the title of earl of Essex, with many manors and estates, chiefly the spoils of the Church, were conferred upon him. At length his affairs took an adverse turn. He had been so unfortunate as to advise the marriage of the king with Anne of Cleves, who, not proving agreeable to Henry, that capricious sovereign wreaked his vengeance on the adviser of the marriage, and caused him to be tried for high treason and heresy. To be so accused was certain death. Accordingly, he suffered decapitation on Tower-hill. He was a man of a liberal mind, and promoted more men of merit while he was in power than any of his predecessors.

Born at Putney, Surrey, about 1490; **died** 1540.

ESSEX, ROBERT DEVEREUX, Earl of, was the son of Walter, the first earl. He was educated

at Trinity College, Cambridge, at the age of 17 was introduced at court by his guardian Lord Burleigh, and in 1585 accompanied the Earl of Leicester, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, to Holland, where he behaved with bravery at the battle of Zutphen. On his return to England, he was made master of the horse and knight of the garter, and rose rapidly in the royal favour. In 1589 he accompanied Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Norris in an expedition to Portugal, which gave great displeasure to the queen, whose dissatisfaction was further increased by his marrying a daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham and the widow of Sir Philip Sidney. In 1591, he commanded the forces sent to the assistance of Henry IV. of France, but was unsuccessful, and lost his only brother, to whom he was greatly attached. In 1596 he was appointed joint-commander with Lord Howard in an expedition against Spain, where he contributed to the capture of Cadiz, and also to the destruction of 57 ships of war belonging to the enemy. After this, he had the command of a fleet sent out to intercept the Spanish Plate fleet; but nothing was done except the taking of Fayal by a separate division of the squadron, commanded by Sir Walter Raleigh; and this occasioned a dispute between him and the earl. In the following year, Essex was made earl-marshal of England, and spoke vehemently against a peace with Spain, in opposition to Lord Burleigh, who supported the measure. On the death of that statesman, Essex succeeded him as chancellor of Cambridge; but about this time, at a private council held respecting the appointment of a proper person to govern Ireland, he had the imprudence to oppose her majesty with rudeness; on which she gave him a box on the ear. The earl instantly laid his hand on his sword, and swore that he would not endure such treatment, even from her father, and withdrew from the court. At length a reconciliation was effected, and he was sent to Ireland to subdue the province of Ulster, which had risen in rebellion. The ill success which attended him in this expedition, was the true beginning of his downfall, as it gave his enemies an opportunity of prejudicing the queen against him, with apparent justice, during his absence. On his return to England, however, he met with a better reception than he expected; but, soon after, fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned. In 1600 he regained his liberty; but instead of conducting himself with caution, he began to vent his indignation in bitter terms, and said that "the queen grew old and cankered, and that her mind was become as crooked as her carcass." His enemies having intelligence of his actions and speeches, sent for him to attend the council, which he refused, and began to arm in his own defence. Some blood was shed before he surrendered; on which he was made prisoner, tried, and beheaded at the Tower. A story is told of the queen having given Essex, whilst in her favour, a ring, with the assurance that, on his sending it to her at any time when he might be in trouble, he should receive her pardon. This ring, it is said, he gave to the countess of Nottingham, his relation, and the wife of his inveterate enemy, the admiral, to carry to the queen; but that lady, in obedience to the commands of her husband, kept it, and the unhappy Essex suffered. On her deathbed the countess is stated to have confessed this fact to Elizabeth, who said, that "God might forgive her, but she never could." The foundation of this story is uncertain; but it has served to embellish a tragedy called "The Earl of Essex." (*See* ELIZABETH.)

Born at Netherwood, Herefordshire, 1567; **died** 1601.

ESSEX, ROBERT DEVEREUX, Earl of, son of the above, was educated under Sir Henry Savile at Merton College, Oxford, and was restored to his family honours by James I. He married Lady Frances Howard, daughter of the earl of Suffolk; but she, contracting an affection for the royal favourite, Robert Carr, afterwards earl of Somerset, instituted a shameful suit against her husband, and obtained a divorce. In 1620 Essex served under Sir Horatio Vere in the Palatinate, and afterwards under Prince Maurice in Holland. On his return to England, he appeared as a member in opposition to the court; and on the breaking out of the rebellion, had the command of the parliamentary army. He fought against the king at Edgehill, after which he took Reading, raised the siege of Gloucester, fought in the double battle of Newbury, and succeeded in covering London. In 1644 he marched into the West; but was so completely inclosed in Cornwall, that he and his principal officers were glad to escape by sea. By the Self-denying ordinance, in 1645, he was deprived of his command.

Born 1592; **died** 1646.

ESSINGTON, (*See* PORT ESSINGTON.)

ESSLINGEN, *ess'-ling-en*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the right bank of the Necker, 6 miles S.E. of Stuttgart. The Frauenkirche, erected in the 15th century, is a very beautiful Gothic building, with a spire 230 feet high. There are two town-houses and an old castle. **Manf.** Machinery, woollens, yarns, silver plate, lacquered and tin wares, paper, and a wine known as Esslingen champagne. **Pop.** 20,758. In 1209, Esslingen was made a free city of the German empire. It was assigned to Wurtemberg by the peace of Luneville in 1802.

ESSONNES, *es'-son*, a town of France, department Seine-et-Oise, in a fertile valley near the junction of the Essonne and Seine, 19 miles S.E. of Paris. **Manf.** Linen, paper, leather, and woolcards. **Pop.** 4,000.

ESTAGEL, *es'-ta-gel*, a town of France, department Pyrenées Orientales, on the Agly, 12 miles N.W. of Perpignan, beautifully situated among vineyards and orange groves. Bees are kept in great numbers, and there is a trade in wax, honey, brandy, wool, and cattle. There are marble quarries in the vicinity. **Pop.** 2,200.

ESTAING, CHARLES HENRY, Count d', *des'-tang*, a French commander, who served under Count Lally in India, where he was made prisoner by the English; but was released on his parole, which he, however, broke. In the American war he was employed as vice-admiral and general of the French armies, and took the island of Grenada. In 1787 he became member of the Assembly of Notables, and commandant of the national guards at Versailles at the commencement of the Revolution.

Born in Auvergne; guillotined at Paris, 1793.

ESTAIRES, *es-tare'*, a town of France, department Nord, on the left bank of the Lys. **Manf.** Linen, table cloths, soap, starch, and nails. There are flax-mills, bleacheries, and barge-builders' yards. The markets and fairs are well attended. **Pop.** 7,000.

ESTAMPES, ANNE, *es'-tamp*, wife of the duke d'Estampes, and mistress of Francis I. of France. She carried on a correspondence with Charles V. of Spain, and informed him of the state of the armies and the country. By her means Charles was enabled to gain considerable advantages, and to humiliate France. After the death of Francis, she retired to her country seat

Died 1576.

ESTANCIA, *ais-tan'-she-a*, a town of Brazil, province of Sergipe, on the left bank of the Piauhi, a tributary of the Real. There is a considerable trade in cotton and tobacco. **Pop.** 3,000.

ESTE, *est*, a river of Hanover, which, after a course of about 30 miles, joins the Elbe, 6 miles from Altona.

ESTE, *es'-te*, a town of northern Italy, 17 miles S.W. of Padua. Among the more interesting buildings are the Romanesque church of San Martino, with a leaning campanile, and the Rocca, or castle of Este. **Manf.** Linens, silk, saltpetre, hats, and earthenware. There are whetstone quarries in the vicinity. **Pop.** 10,500.

ESTE, HOUSE OF, one of the oldest historical families of modern Europe, its origin being traced as far back as the 5th century. The last offspring of this house was Maria Beatrice, wife of the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, who died in 1800. Their son, Francis IV., was restored to the Modenese dominions of his maternal ancestors by the treaty of Paris, in 1814. He died in 1846, and was succeeded in his possessions and titles by his son, Francis V., deposed in 1859.

ESTELLA, *ais-tel'-la*, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, on the left bank of the Ega, 26 miles S.W. of Pampeluna. The church of San Juan is a fine building, with a lofty tower. **Manf.** Linen and woollen fabrics, brandy, and earthenware. **Pop.** 6,000.

ESTEPA, *ais-tai'-pa*, a town of Spain, province of Seville, 60 miles S.E. of the town of Seville. There are several churches, that of Santa Maria being a very fine Gothic building, with a richly ornamented interior. **Manf.** Cloth, baize, and oil. There are quarries of marble and building stone. **Pop.** 8,189.

ESTEPONA, *ais-tai-po'-na*, a maritime town of Spain, in the province of Malaga, on the Mediterranean, 25 miles N.E. of Gibraltar. **Manf.** Linen and leather. There are good fisheries. **Pop.** 9,500.

ESTERHAZY, NICHOLAS D', prince, *es'-ter-ha'-ze*, a descendant of the Forchtenstein branch of the famous Hungarian family of Esterhazy. He resided for several years in England, France, and Italy, made a magnificent collection of works of art, established a splendid picture gallery at Vienna, and was the patron of Haydn and other musicians. In 1809 Napoleon offered him the crown of Hungary, which he declined.

Born 1765.

ESTERHAZY, PAUL ANTON D', prince, son of the above, was Austrian ambassador in England from 1815 to 1818, and again between 1830 and 1838. In 1848 he was for a time minister of foreign affairs, but when the struggle between Austria and Hungary broke out, he retired from public life.

Died 1866.

ESTHER, *est'-her*, a Jewess of the tribe of Benjamin, and cousin to Mordecai. Her proper name was Hadassah, but the name Esther (the planet Venus) was given her on account of her great beauty. Ahasuerus, king of Persia, married her, after divorcing his queen, Vashti. His favourite minister, Haman, out of resentment to Mordecai, having plotted the destruction of all the Jews in the empire, she, in their behalf, supplicated the king, who revoked the decree, and ordered Haman to be hanged on the gallows which he had prepared for Mordecai. In memory of this deliverance, the Jews celebrate the yearly feast of Purim. Historians are not agreed as to the king who is called Ahasuerus in Scripture; but he seems to have been the son of Darius Hystaspes. (*See* AHASUERUS and DARIUS.)

ESTHONIA, *es-tho'-ne-a*, a government of the Russian empire, bounded on the W. by the Baltic, N. by the Gulf of Finland, E. by Ingria, and S. by Livonia. It is level, with rocky shores, a sandy soil, and humid climate. About two-thirds of it are unproductive, or covered with pine forests. The Narva, Keyel, and Loksa are the principal rivers. Hemp, flax, hops, and tobacco are grown. **Area**, 7,597 square miles. **Pop.** 379,875; divided into the Esthlanders, a mixture of Swedes, Germans, and Russians, and the Esths, the aboriginal race, of Finnish descent. The chief town is REVEL.—After having been long an object of bloody contention between the Russians, Poles, and Swedes, this province was confirmed to the latter by the peace of Oliva in 1660; but it was subdued by Peter the Great in 1710, and finally ceded to Russia by the treaty of Nystadt in 1721.

ESTILL, *es'-til*, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 10,000. The capital is Irvine.

ESTRADES, GODFREY, Count of, *es'-trad*, a French general and statesman, who, in 1661, was sent ambassador to England, and again in 1666, where he strenuously maintained his right of precedence over the Spanish ambassador. The year following he went to Holland, and concluded the treaty of Breda. In 1673 he was at the conference at Nimeguen, and continued to be engaged in politics up to the time of his death.

Born at Agen, 1607; **died** 1686.

ESTRÉES, FRANCIS ANNIBAL D', *des'-trai*, duke and marshal of France, was educated for the church, and appointed bishop of Laon, which he quitted for a military life. He wrote "Memoirs of the Regency of Mary de Medicis," and "A Narrative of the Siege of Mantua."

Born 1573; **died** at Paris, 1670.

ESTRÉES, GABRIELLE D', sister of the above, mistress of Henry IV. of France, who made her duchess of Beaufort, and would have married her but for the opposition of his minister, Sully. She died suddenly, it was suspected by poison.

Born 1571; **died** 1599.

ESTRELLA, *ais-trail'-ya*, a river of Central America, in the state of Costa Rica. After a course of 60 miles it enters the Pacific, near Quaypo.—Also, a mountain range of Brazil, in the province of Rio de Janeiro, with an average height of 3,300 feet. **Length**, 20 miles.

ESTREMADURA, *ais-trai'-ma-door'-a*, an old province of Spain, having the frontier of Portugal on the W., the province of Salamanca on the N., Toledo on the E., and Cordova with Seville on the S. It is now divided into the provinces of BADAJOZ and CACERES.

ESTREMADURA, an important province of Portugal, comprising Lisbon, and extending along the Atlantic, to the north and south of the capital; being bounded N. by Beira, and E. by Alemtejo. It is mountainous in the north, and, in some parts, extremely fertile. The most important river is the Tagus, which divides it nearly into two equal parts. **Pro.** Wine, fruits, oil, honey, cork, and salt. **Minerals.** Marble, coal, and sea-salt. **Area**, 8,834 square miles. **Pop.** 911,922.

ESTREMERA, *ais-tra-mai'-ra*, a town of Spain, near the right bank of the Tagus, 32 miles

S.E. of Madrid. **Manf.** Coarse cloth, cordage, and esparto. **Pop.** 3,000.

ESTREMOZ, *ais-trai-mox'*, a strongly-fortified town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, on the Tarra, 23 miles N.E. of Evora. It consists of the upper and lower towns, and has a castle (erected in the 14th century), cavalry barracks, and arsenal. **Manf.** Porous clay jars. There is a marble quarry in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 6,500.

ESZEK, *es'-sek*, a royal free town of the empire of Austria-Hungary, in Slavonia, on the right bank of the Drave, 12 miles above its confluence with the Danube. It is a place of considerable commercial importance, and a large trade is carried on in corn, wood, pig-iron, wine, and flax. **Pop.** 17,500, about half of whom are Roman Catholics.

ETABLES, *ai-tabl'*, a maritime town of France, department Côtes-du-Nord, 8 miles N.W. of Brieuc. There is a handsome church. **Pop.** 3,000.

ETAIN, *ai-tai(h)n*, a town of France, on the left bank of the Ornes, department Meuse. The town is old, and was once strongly fortified. There are a church, built in the 15th century, and a fine town-house. **Manf.** Cottons and thread, oil, leather, and lime. A good trade is carried on in timber, seeds, bacon, hams, and sausages. **Pop.** 2,700.

ETAMPES, *ai-tamp'*, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 32 miles S.W. of Paris. There is a very large public granary, and near the town are about 40 flour mills. **Pop.** 7,500.—A station on the Paris and Orleans Railway.

ETAPLES, *ai'-tapl*, a seaport of France, department Pas-de-Calais, 11 miles S. of Boulogne. It has breweries and distilleries, with a trade in salt. **Pop.** 2,500.—Here, in 1492, a treaty was concluded between Henry VII. of England and Charles VIII. of France, when the latter was on the point of setting out on his Italian expedition.

ETAWAH, *et'-a-waw'*, a district of the north-west provinces of British India. **Area.** 1,631 square miles. **Pop.** 722,371. Formerly Thuggism prevailed to a great extent.

ETAWAH, capital of the above district, between the rivers Jumna and Ganges, 60 miles S.E. of Agra. It was formerly a place of much greater importance than at present. **Pop.** 34,721. **Lat.** 26° 46′ N. **Lon.** 79° E.

ETCHEMIN, *etch'-min*, a river of Canada, rising in a lake of the same name, in lat. 46° 21′ N., lon. 70° 37′ W., and, after a course of 51 miles, joining the St. Lawrence, 3 miles above Quebec.

ETEOCLES, *e-té-o-klees*, according to Greek legend, a son of Œdipus, king of Thebes, and Jocasta. After his father's death, it was agreed between him and his brother Polynices, that they should both share the royalty, and each reign alternately a year. Eteocles, by right of seniority, first ascended the throne; but after the first year of his reign, he refused to resign in favour of his brother. Polynices resolved to punish him, and implored the assistance of his father-in-law, Adrastus, king of Argos, who assisted him with a large army. War commencing, and having been carried on with various success for some time, it was at last decided by the two brothers, that they should end their dispute by engaging in single combat. They both fell. Their uncle Creon ascended the throne of Thebes, and prohibited the interment of Polynices, but his sister, Antigone, secretly performed the funeral rite, for which she was buried alive.

ETHAM, *é-tham*, "their strength," a desert round the western arm of the Red Sea.

ETHAN, *é-than*, "strong," a chief musician in the temple of Solomon.—Another of the name was one of the four sons of the Hebrew sage Mahol, and is in some places spoken of as the Ezrahite.

ETHELBALD, *eth'-el-bald*, king of Wessex, was the eldest surviving son of Ethelwolf. He married his stepmother, Judith of France, but was forced to abandon that connection, and she became the wife of Baldwin, count of Flanders, and the ancestress of Matilda, wife of William the conqueror, and, through her, of the kings of England. Ethelbald was engaged in military conflicts with the Danes, and distinguished himself by the common quality of bravery, but otherwise holds no remarkable place in history.

Died 860.

ETHELBERT, *eth'-el-bert*, king of Kent, who attacked Cealwin, king of Wessex, in 568, and was defeated in a great battle at Wiblandune, now Wimbledon in Surrey. In 570 he married Bertha, daughter of Caribert, king of France. By her means he was induced to embrace Christianity, which he had permitted to be preached to his subjects by Augustine, the monk. He founded the bishopric of Rochester, and in concert with the king of Essex, erected St. Paul's church, in London.

Born 552; **died** 616.

ETHELBERT, king of England, the second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbald in 860. He was a virtuous prince, beloved by his subjects, and mostly engaged in repelling the incursions of the Danes.

Died 866.

ETHELDREDA, or **ETHELREDA**, **ST.**, *eth-el-dré'-da*, a daughter of the king of the East Angles, who established a convent in the isle of Ely, on the site of the present Ely cathedral. Although the wife of the king of the East Angles, she retained her virginity, and was canonized for her saintly virtues. Her name has been popularly changed into St. Audrey.

Lived in the 7th century.

ETHELRED II., *eth'-el-red*, king of England, the son of Edgar, succeeded his brother, Edward the Martyr, in 979. His unmanly spirit submitted to pay a tribute to the Danes, by a tax levied on his subjects, called Danegelt. To free himself from this oppression, he caused the Danes to be treacherously massacred throughout the country, in one day. On this, Sweyn, king of Denmark, entered his kingdom, and compelled him to fly to Normandy; but Sweyn dying soon after, Ethelred returned.

Died 1016.

ETHELWOLF, *eth'-el-woolf*, king of England, son of Egbert, came to the crown in 837, a has rendered his reign famous for being that in which tithes were instituted. He was a mild and religious prince, and went to Rome with his youngest son, Alfred.

Died 857.

ETHEREGE, **GEORGE**, *eth'-e-redj*, an English dramatic writer of the reign of Charles II. In 1664 he produced the comedy of "The Comical Revenge; or Love in a Tub." Encouraged by the favourable reception of this piece, he brought out another in 1668, entitled "She Would if She Could." In 1676 appeared his "Man of Mode; or Sir Fopling Flutter." These productions raised him to a place among the best wits of his time, although they are more remarkable for spirit of dialogue than originality of invention. Their licentiousness, however, has long ago excluded them

from public representation. In 1683 he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed envoy to Ratisbon. He died from a fall down a stair, after a convivial entertainment.

Born 1636; died 1688.

ETHIOPIA, *é-thé-ó-pé-a*, "blackness," a district of Arabia Felix, including the land of Midian. Also a large district of Africa, South of Egypt, and Libya, including the modern Nubia, Sennaar, Kordofan and Abyssinia.

ETIENNE, St., *ai'-te-en*, a great manufacturing town of France, capital of the department of Loire, on both banks of the Furens, 30 miles S.W. of Lyons. There are an old and a new town. The most conspicuous public building is the hotel-de-ville, which contains an industrial museum. **Manf.** Ribbons of great beauty, which give employment to 30,000 looms; firearms, hardware goods, silks, velvets, embroidery, lace, muslins, leather, glass, and paper. In its vicinity are both coal and iron mines. About 600,000 tons of coal are annually raised, and the galleries are driven beneath the town itself. **Pop.** 114,962.—It is connected by railway with Lyons.

ETIENNE DE BAIGORRY, St., *bai-gor'-re*, a town of France, in the department of Basses Pyrenées, 27 miles S.E. of Bayonne. **Pop.** 2,500.

ETIVE, Loch, *et-iv'*, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the west coast of Scotland, in the north of Argyleshire. It is 20 miles long, with a varying breadth of from half a mile to 3 miles. It abounds with salmon, seals, and porpoises.

ETNA, or **ÆTNA**, *et'-na*, now known as Monte Gibello, a volcanic mountain of Sicily, on the E. coast of the island, and about 10 miles from Catania. The base is nearly 90 miles in circumference, and the height is 10,874 feet above the level of the sea. There are about 80 minor cones. This celebrated mountain is divided by the Sicilians into three parts or regions,—the lava or lower, the wooded or middle, and the upper. The lower contains vineyards, corn-fields, and pastures, and many towns, villages, and convents; the middle is crowded with forests of oak, chestnut, ash, fir, and pine, and with an infinite number of aromatic plants; the upper is entirely destitute of vegetation, and the summit is always covered with ice and snow, except here and there, where it is overspread with a thick layer of black ashes. Besides the fruits, which are the finest in the island, and the wood for fuel, which Etna affords, the inhabitants likewise derive a great profit from its snow. This is an indispensable necessary in Sicily and the S. part of Naples, and is in greater request than ice, because it affords a more cooling beverage.

Eruptions.—The first eruption of Etna on record is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, without fixing the period when it happened; but the second, recorded by Thucydides, was in the year 734 B.C. From this period to the year 1447 there were eighteen more eruptions. After this it ceased to emit fire nearly 90 years; when, in 1536, another took place. Others followed in 1554, 1567, 1603, 1669, 1673, 1682, and 1693, which last was very terrible, and attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania. Smaller eruptions afterwards happened, in 1755, 1763, 1764, 1766, 1780, 1787, 1809, 1811, 1830, and 1832, the last of which destroyed the town of Bronté. There was a great and disastrous eruption in 1852, and other eruptions in 1865 and 1868. From the great crater at the top issues continually a sulphureous smoke; but eruptions hence are very rare, as the fire cannot rise to that height without extraordinary exertions, and the lava breaks out at some fissure where it finds the least opposition.

ETOILE, *ai-tweel*, an ancient French town, department Drôme, partly surrounded by ruinous walls. There was formerly a strong castle, used as a royal residence. **Manf.** Silk and red wine. **Pop.** 3,000.

ETOLIA, a province of Greece. (*See* ÆTOLIA.)

ETON, *é-ton*, a town of Buckinghamshire, on the left bank of the Thames, opposite Windsor, with which it is connected by a bridge. It is 22 miles S.W. of London, is chiefly celebrated for containing a royal seminary of education, called Eton College, founded by Henry VI., in 1440. The average number of "boys" resident here is about 1,000, and they are principally composed of the sons of the aristocratic and wealthy. **Pop.** 2,806 exclusive of the scholars.

ETRURIA, *e-troor'-e-a*, a country of ancient Italy, known also as Tyrrhenia and Tuscia, and including the greater part of the northern half of the peninsula. The northern part is known as Etruria Circumpadana; the southern portion as Etruria Campaniana, and the central portion as Etruria Propria, or proper, to which in later times the name Etruria was limited. It includes the modern Tuscany, Lucca, and that portion of the Papal dominions north of the Tiber. Etruria Proper consisted of 12 sovereign cities, and attained to great power. In the 1st century B.C. it was entirely subdued by the Romans.

ETRURIA, a village of Staffordshire, near Newcastle-under-Lyne, famous as the place where Josiah Wedgwood established his pottery works. **Manf.** Pottery and iron. **Pop.** 3,000.—A station on the North Staffordshire railway.

ETSKA, *ets'-ka*, a town of Hungary, on the Bega Canal, in the midst of a fertile district. There are a Roman Catholic and a Greek Church. **Pop.** 3,300.

ETTEN, *et'-ten*, a village of the Netherlands, 7 miles S. of Breda. It has a trade in corn, cattle, and fuel. Two horse markets are held annually. **Pop.** 5,400.

ETTENHEIM, *et'-ten-hime*, a town of Baden, on the Ettenbach, 16 miles S.W. of Offenburg. **Manf.** Linen. **Pop.** 3,200.

ETTLINGEN, *et'-ling-en*, a town of Baden, on the Albe, 5 miles S.E. of Carlsruhe. There is a castle, with gardens. **Manf.** Paper, linen, and cotton goods, and gunpowder. **Pop.** 4,500.

ETTMULLER, Ernst Moritz Ludwig, *et-muth'-ler*, German philologist and antiquary, studied medicine at Leipsic, but devoted himself to investigations into the language and literature of his native country. He has published many works in the old German and Norse languages.

Born near Loban, 1802.

ETTRICK FOREST, a pastoral district of Selkirkshire, watered by the Ettrick river, and forming, originally, a part of the great Caledonian forest.

ETTY, William, R.A., *et'-te*, an eminent English artist, the son of a Yorkshire miller, and himself apprenticed to a printer. In 1806 he entered a student of the Royal Academy; but, after hard labour and disappointment, he was unable to get himself represented by any of his pictures on the walls of the academy till 1811, when "Telemachus rescuing Antiope" was permitted to appear. From this time he continued to *plod*, but not to attract, at his art; and, in 1816, was induced to visit Italy, for the purpose of study; but he returned, almost immediately, to work again in London. Labour, as usual, met its reward. In 1820 he commanded notice by his "Coral-Finders;" and the following

year his "Cleopatra arriving in Cilicia" procured and established a reputation. He was now famous, and produced a great many works, and especially excelled in representing the nude female. His aim, in all his large pictures, was to paint some great moral on the heart; as, for example, in "Ulysses and the Sirens," he meant to show the importance of resisting sensual delights. The only picture which the nation possesses of his painting is "Youth at the Prow, and Pleasure at the Helm." In 1828 he was elected Royal Academician, and soon attained celebrity. His pictures were in great request, and obtained high prices. He painted altogether nearly 300 large pictures, besides numerous smaller works. His latter years were passed in retirement at York.

Born at York, 1787; died there, 1849.

EU, *eoo*, a town of France, department Seine Inférieure, 18 miles N.E. of Dieppe. There are a cathedral, a very fine Gothic church, and a palace, the Château d'Eu, a favourite residence of king Louis Philippe, who greatly embellished it, and formed a fine portrait gallery. This chateau was visited by Queen Victoria in 1843 and 1845. In the castle, William the Conqueror was married to Maud of Flanders. The forest of Eu extends for a considerable way on the east and south sides of the town. Pop. 3,600.

EU-HO, or **YUN-LIANG**, a large river of China, which falls into the Gulf of Pechelee, in lat. 38° 59′ N., lon. 117° 22′ E, after a course of 140 miles. It has many considerable affluents.

EUBŒA, *u-bé'-a*, the largest island in the Ægean Sea, formerly distinguished by the name of Negroponte. It is separated from the continent by the narrow strait of Eubœa, crossed by a bridge at its narrowest point. The island is 105 miles long, with a breadth of 33 at its extreme points. It is intersected by a chain of mountains, rising in the centre at an elevation of about 4,500 feet. There are extensive forests of fir-trees, the climate is salubrious, and the soil fertile. Wine, corn, cotton, wool, pitch, and turpentine, are produced, and cattle and goat rearing is extensively carried on. The chief towns are Chalcis, on the north side, and Carystos on the south. Pop. 95,136.—The island was subject to the Athenians until they were subjugated by Philip of Macedon, and was subsequently a portion of the Roman empire. It came into possession of Venice in 1204, and was taken by the Turks in 1470, and retained until 1821. It now forms a portion of the kingdom of Greece.

EUBULUS, *u-bu'-lus*, a Greek comic writer, many of whose plays contain parodies of Euripides and other tragic poets.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

EUCLID, *u'-klid*, a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, who immortalized his name by his books on geometry, in which he digested all the propositions of the eminent geometricians which preceded him, as Thales, Pythagoras, and others. Ptolemy became his pupil, and his school was so famous, that Alexandria, where he taught, continued for ages the great university for mathematicians. His "Elements of Geometry" have gone through innumerable editions, and have been used in every country where mathematics are taught.

Born about 300 B.C.

EUCLID, or **EUCLIDES**, a native of Megara, and a disciple of Socrates. When the Athenians had forbidden all the people of Megara, on pain of death, to enter their city, Euclides disguised himself in woman's clothes to introduce himself into the presence of Socrates. He was the founder of the school called the Megaric, distinguished by its dialectic subtlety. He wrote six dialogues, which are lost.

Died about 424 B.C.

EUDES, JEAN, *eoode*, French monk and orator, who travelled through France as a reforming missionary, and established, in 1642, the religious society named the "Eudistes." He wrote "The Life and Kingdom of Jesus."

Born 1601; died 1680.

EUDOCIA, *u-do'-she-a*, a learned Athenian lady, whose original name was Athenais. She was the daughter of Leontius, the philosophical sophist, who left her only a small legacy, bequeathing the rest of his property to his two sons. Conceiving herself ill used, she went to Constantinople to lay her complaint before the emperor Theodosius II. Here she became the favourite of Pulcheria, sister of that emperor, and embraced the Christian religion. In 421 she was married to the emperor, who afterwards (under the influence of Pulcheria, who had quarrelled with Eudocia about theological doctrines) neglected her and divorced her in a fit of jealousy. She went to Jerusalem, where she built churches, and led a life of great devotion, always protesting her innocence of the crime laid to her charge by Theodosius. She wrote some Greek poems, and paraphrases on some of the prophets. She is said (but on doubtful authority) to have written a life of Christ, composed of lines taken from Homer.

Born 393; died 460.

EUDOCIA, or **EUDOXIA**, widow of the emperor Constantine Ducas, on whose death, in 1067, she assumed the imperial diadem, and married the general Romanus Diogenes. When her son Michael ascended the throne, he shut her in a convent, where she amused herself in writing on the pagan mythology. She left a treatise on the genealogies of the gods and heroes, which was printed in Villoison's "*Anecdota Græca*," 1781.

EUDOCIA, FEODOREVNA, first wife of Peter I., czar of Russia, and daughter of the boyard Feodor Lapukin. Peter married her in 1689, but a few years afterwards he sent her to a nunnery, on account of her complaints of his infidelity.

Died 1731.

EUDOXUS, OF CNIDUS, *u-dox'-us*, an eminent astronomer of Caria, in Asia Minor. He studied under Plato, and afterwards went to Egypt, where he resided thirteen years. He then opened a mathematical school at Athens. It is said that he passed a great part of his time on a high mountain, where he made celestial observations. None of his writings remain, and his reputation rests upon the testimony of Greek and Latin authors.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

EUFALA, *u-fa'-la*, a town of Alabama, in the United States, on the right bank of the Chattachoochee. Cotton is largely exported. Pop. 3,000.

EUGÈNE, FRANÇOIS, *oo'-zhain*, Prince of Savoy Carignan, general and statesman, was the son of the count of Soissons, by Olympia Mancini, a niece of Cardinal Mazarin. He was intended for the church, but the death of his father changed this design, and determined him to follow the military profession. His mother being banished to the Netherlands by Louis XIV., and his family otherwise wronged by that sovereign, he went to Vienna, where the emperor gave him a regiment of dragoons, and he served in Hungary with great reputation against the Turks, especially at the famous siege of Vienna. In 1691 he, at the head of the imperial army, entered Piedmont, where he relieved

Coni, which was at that time besieged by the French, and took Carmagnole. In 1697 he commanded the imperialists in Hungary, and, the same year, defeated the Turks at the battle of Zenta. On the death of the king of Spain, in 1701, the "war of the Spanish succession" commenced, and Prince Eugène achieved new laurels. At the close of the campaign of 1702, he returned to Vienna, and was made president of the council, and associated in the command of the allied army with the duke of Marlborough. In 1704 he had a principal share in the famous battle of Blenheim. In 1707 he was repulsed at Cassano by Vendôme; but he soon recovered his reputation in a bloody action near Turin, which was then besieged by the French, whose trenches he forced, and gained a complete victory. The same year he entered France, and laid siege to Toulon, but did not succeed in taking the place. In 1708 he shared in the victory of Oudenard and in the capture of Lille. In 1709 he fought at Malplaquet, where he was severely wounded, but would not quit the scene of action. In 1712 he visited London, to induce the English ministers not to make a separate peace; but his arguments were ineffectual, and England signed the treaty of Utrecht. Now left to carry on the war alone, he was successfully opposed by Marshal Villars, with whom he entered into a negotiation, which was followed by the peace of Radstadt in 1714. In 1716 a war broke out between the emperor and the Turks, on which the prince was again intrusted with the command in Hungary, where, in that year, he defeated the grand vizier at Peterwaradin, this splendid victory being followed by the no less great exploit of the capture of Belgrade. It was here, with 40,000 men, he defeated a relieving army of 150,000 Turks. Peace being concluded at Passarowitz, in 1718, he retired into private life; but in 1733, when the election for the crown of Poland was disputed, he was again employed. This campaign, however, was short, and unproductive of any remarkable action, although successful in its results. During the few years of repose which the peace of Passarowitz brought this warrior, he worthily employed himself in public affairs and in the arts of peace. The emperor Charles VI. found in him as faithful a counsellor as he was a skilful captain; and in the days of his misfortune, he would cry, "Alas! the fortune of the empire has departed with Prince Eugène!" The prince was of the middle height, but stoutly built, and was exempt from those excesses which have so often sullied the characters of great men. Napoleon places him in the same rank of generals as Turenne and Frederick the Great, and considered the plans of his campaigns as conveying a perfect knowledge of the art of war. His political writings are valuable as illustrating the history and manners of the time.

Born at Paris, 1663; died at Vienna, 1736.

EUGÉNIE, MARIE DE GUZMAN, ex-Empress of the French, daughter of the Count de Montijo, descended by the father's side from an ancient and noble Spanish house, and through her maternal grandfather, Mr. Kirkpatrick (at one time English consul at Malaga) with an old Scotch family. She was educated partly in England and partly in Madrid, and being at Paris in 1851, her beauty attracted the attention of Napoleon III., who married her on the 30th of January, 1853. One son, the Prince Imperial, born March 16, 1856, is the issue of this marriage. The Empress is a devoted adherent of the Church of Rome, and is credited with having urged on the Franco-German war of 1870, which resulted in the defeat of the French and the deposition of the Emperor. She escaped to England in a private yacht, and took up her residence at Chiselhurst, where she was joined by the Emperor, who remained there until his death. The ex-Empress subsequently removed her residence to Farnborough, living there in great retirement and exciting very little public observation. (*See* NAPOLEON III.)

Born at Granada, 1826.

EUGENIUS I., *u-jé'-ne-us*, a pope and saint, succeeded Martin in 654. He is praised for his liberality and piety. Died 657.

EUGENIUS II., succeeded Pascal I. in 824, and decreed that in every country parsonage a master should be kept to read and explain the Scriptures. He, however, defended image-worship.

Died 827.

EUGENIUS III., Pope, ascended the Papal chair in 1145. Rome was at that time in a turbulent state, and finding that he could do little good, Eugenius retired to Pisa, and thence to Paris.

Died at Pisa, 1153.

EUGENIUS IV. (GABRIELE CONDULMERO), succeeded Martin V. in 1431, in which year the council of Bâle assembled. This pope and the members of that assembly differed in their judgment, when he issued a bull of excommunication against the council. In 1438 he called a council at Ferrara, to bring about a reconciliation between the Greek and Latin churches. At this council appeared the emperor Paleologus, with several Greek bishops; but the plague breaking out at Ferrara, the council was removed to Florence, where in 1439 a sort of union was agreed to, but was soon broken. Another council at Bâle deposed Eugenius, and elected Amadeus VIII., duke of Savoy, who took the name of Felix V.

Born 1383; died at Rome, 1447.

EUGENIUS, ST., bishop of Carthage, who, having incurred the hatred of the Vandals, was in 484 banished to the deserts of Tripoli. He afterwards went to Europe, and founded a monastery at Vienne, in Languedoc, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Died 505.

EUGENIUS, an obscure grammarian, who was proclaimed emperor in Dauphiné, by Count Arbogast, after the murder of Valentinian II., in 392. He crossed the Alps, and made himself master of Milan in 394; but was defeated and slain by the emperor Theodosius.

Lived in the 4th century.

EULE, *eoole*, a town of Bohemia, on the right bank of the Sazawa, near its junction with the Moldau. In early times the gold washings were very productive, and small portions of gold are still obtained. Pop. 2,200.

EULER, LEONARD, *oo'-ler*, a Swiss mathematician, who received his education in the university of Bâle, with a view to the church, but principally devoted himself to mathematical studies under the famous John Bernouilli. In 1727 he followed his friends Hermann and Daniel Bernouilli to Petersburg, where, in 1733, he became professor of physics in the Academy of Sciences. In 1735 he impaired his sight by intense application to the solution of a difficult problem. His memoir on "Fire" obtained the prize from the French Academy of Sciences, in 1738, and in 1740 he divided another, on the Flux and Reflux of the Sea, with Maclaurin and Daniel Bernouilli. In 1741 he went to Berlin, at the invitation of the king, to assist in establishing the academy there. When introduced to the queen-dowager, she expressed her surprise at the paucity of his conversation; upon which he replied that he had just come from a country where those who spoke were hanged.

He continued at Berlin till 1766, when he returned to St. Petersburg, where he soon after entirely lost his sight. Still he continued his favourite pursuits. He also received another prize from the French Academy, for three Memoirs on the Inequalities in the Motions of the Planets; which were followed by two others for solutions of questions on the Theory of the Moon. In 1772 appeared his Lunar Tables. Besides the above works he wrote a great number of papers in the Memoirs of several academies; "Opuscula Analytica;" "Introduction to the Analysis of Infinitesimals," &c. In 1760, when the Russians invaded Brandenburg and advanced to Charlottenburg, they plundered a house belonging to Euler. When this was told to General Tottleben, he immediately caused reparation to be made to the mathematician, and the empress Elizabeth of Russia presented him with 4,000 florins. He attacked some of the theories of Leibnitz, and undertook to defend revelation against freethinkers.

Born at Bâle, 1707; **died** 1783.

EUMÆUS, *u-mé'-us*, in Homeric legend, a herdsman and steward of Ulysses, who recognized his master, at his return home from the Trojan war, after twenty years' absence, and assisted him in removing Penelope's suitors.

EUMELUS, *u-mé'-lus*, according to Homer, son of Admetus, king of Pheræ, went to the Trojan war, and had the fleetest horses in the Grecian army. He distinguished himself in the games appointed in honour of Patroclus.

EUMENES I., *u'-me-nees*, king of Pergamus, succeeded his uncle Philetærus, 263 B.C. He was possessed of good abilities, but died in a fit of drunkenness.

Died 241 B.C.

EUMENES II., nephew of the preceding, succeeded his father, Attalus, 197 B.C. He assisted the Romans against Antiochus the Great. Like his father, he was greatly attached to learned pursuits, and enriched the famous library of Pergamus, which had been founded by his predecessors, in imitation of the Alexandrine collection of the Ptolemies.

Died 159 B.C.

EUMENES, a Greek commander, and accounted the most worthy of all the officers of Alexander to succeed him after his death. He conquered Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, of which he obtained the government, till the power and jealousy of Antigonus obliged him to retire. He then joined his forces to those of Perdiccas, and defeated Craterus and Neoptolemus. He was put to death by order of Antigonus, who, however, honoured his remains with a splendid funeral, and conveyed his ashes to his wife and family in Cappadocia.

Died 315 B.C.

EUMENIDES, *u-men'-e-dees*, a name given to the Furies by the ancients, who considered it unlawful to utter the true name Erinnyes. Various fabulous accounts have been given of their origin. They were originally many, but later writers limit them to three,—Tisiphone, Megara, and Alecto, to which some add Nemesis, and were supposed to be the ministers of the vengeance of the gods. They therefore appeared stern and inexorable, always employed in punishing the guilty upon earth, as well as in the infernal regions. They were also called Furiæ and Erinnyes, and were generally represented with a grim aspect, bloody garment, and serpents wreathing round their head instead of hair. They held a burning torch in one hand, and a whip of scorpions in the other, and were always attended by Terror, Rage, Paleness, and Death. In Athens, their worship was conducted in silence.

EUMOLPUS, *u-mol'-pus*, a king of Thrace, who was made priest of Ceres by Erechtheus, king of Athens. The priesthood remained in the family of Eumolpus for 1,200 years. The priests, known as the Eumolpidæ, celebrated the festivals at Eleusis.

EUNAPIUS, *u-nay'-pe-us*, a physician, sophist, and historian, who wrote a history of the Cæsars, of which few fragments remain. His "Lives of the Philosophers" of his age is still extant. It is composed with fidelity and elegance, precision and correctness.

Born 347.

EUNOMIUS, *u-no'-me-us*, founder of the Arian sect of the Eunomians, was first a lawyer, then a soldier, afterwards a priest, and in 360 became bishop of Cyzicum. He engaged in controversies respecting the Trinity, and suffered much persecution from the orthodox party; but at length obtained permission to end his days in his native place. Scarcely any fragments of his writings remain.

Died 394.

EUNUS, *u'-nus*, a Sicilian slave, who in 136 B.C. inflamed the minds of the people by pretended inspiration and enthusiasm. Oppression and misery compelled 2,000 slaves to join his cause, and he soon found himself at the head of 50,000 men. He assumed the title of King Antiochus, and gained several victories over the Romans, but was defeated by Calpurnius Naso, and he and the greater number of his followers were impaled on crosses.

Died 132 B.C.

EUPATOR, *u'-pa-tor*, a surname given to many of the Asiatic princes, such as Mithridates, &c.

EUPATORIA, or **KOSLOV**, *u-pa-tor'-e-a*, a town of Russia, in the government of Taurida, on the W. coast of the Crimea, 65 miles S. of Perekop. It has a magnificent mosque belonging to the Tartar inhabitants, built in 1552. The harbour is shallow, and only partially sheltered. There is an Artesian well, 460 feet deep. **Pop.** 7,800, mostly Tartars and Jews.—In September, 1854, the allied English and French armies landed near here, and the town soon after was occupied by a small detachment. The Turks subsequently occupied it, and in 1855 it was attacked by the Russians, who, however, were repulsed by the Turks and the Anglo-French ships of war, lying in the neighbouring roadstead.

EUPEN, *oi'-pen*, a manufacturing town of Prussia, on the Weeze, near the Belgian frontier. There are three Roman Catholic and one Protestant church. **Manf.** Woollens are extensively made, the manufacture having been introduced by French refugees, after the peace of Luneville, in 1801; paper, leather, and machines. **Pop.** 15,000.

EUPHORBUS, *u-for'-bus*, in Homeric legend, a famous Trojan, and the first who wounded Patroclus, whom Hector killed. He perished by the hand of Menelaus, and the latter hung his shield in the temple of Juno at Argos. Pythagoras, the founder of the doctrine of the metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls, affirmed that he himself was once Euphorbus, and that his soul recollected many exploits which had been done while it animated that Trojan's body. As a further proof of his assertion, he showed at first sight the shield of Euphorbus in the temple of Juno.

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EUPHORION, *u-for'-e-on*, a Greek poet of Chalcis, in Eubœa. Tiberius took him for his model for correct writing.

Born 274 B.C.; **died** 221 B.C.

EUPHRATES, or **EL-FRAT**, *u-frat'-tees*, one of the most considerable rivers of Asia, rising in the mountains of Armenia, from two principal sources, the Kara-Su and the Murad, the former rising 25 miles N.E. of Erzeroum, the latter about 70 miles farther east; they unite in **lat.** 38° 58′ N.; **lon.** 38° 30′ E. At Korna, about 130 miles from its mouth, it is joined by the Tigris; and these united streams form one of the noblest rivers in the East, known as the Shatt-el-Arab, falling into the Gulf of Persia, about 50 miles from Bassora. The total length is about 1,600 miles, the Tigris included, and the area drained is computed at 108,000 miles.

EUPHROSYNE, "the joyous one," in mythology, one of the three Graces.

EUPOLIS, *u'-po-lis*, a comic poet of Athens, who severely condemned the vices and immoralities of his age. He produced his first drama at the age of 17. It is supposed that he was killed in the battle of Cynossema.

Born 446 B.C.; **died** 411 B.C.

EURE, *oor*, a river of France, rising in the department of Orne, and falling into the Seine, near Pont-de-l'Arche, after a course of 124 miles.

EURE, a department of France, comprising the E. part of Normandy, and situate on the estuary of the Seine, S. of the department Seine Inférieure. It is generally level, and produces corn, hemp, flax, fruits, especially apples and pears, and timber. It has extensive pastures, and large numbers of cattle, sheep, and horses are raised. The chief rivers are the Seine, and its affluents the Eure and the Rille.

Minerals.—Iron and millstones.
Manf.—Woollens, cotton, glass, paper, iron, copper, and zinc wares.
Area.—2,262 square miles.
Pop.—364,291.
Divisions.—There are five arrondissements: Evreux, Louviers, Les Andelys, Bernay, and Pont-Audemer; and 700 communes.
Chief Towns.—EVREUX, the capital; LOUVIERS, BERNAY, and PONT-AUDEMER.

EURE-ET-LOIR, a department of France, situate to the W. of Paris. It consists of a part of the old provinces Orléannois and Isle-de-France. The surface, as in the adjacent department of the Eure, is in general level, and a large quantity of corn is raised. It has excellent pastures, and numerous herds, flocks, and horses are reared. There are no navigable rivers, but the streams are valuable for water-power.

Minerals.—Iron.
Manf.—Paper, cottons, and coarse cloths.
Area.—2,248 square miles.
Pop.—280,037.
Divisions.—There are five arrondissements: Chartres, Château-Dun, Dreux, and Nogent-le-Rotron. CHARTRES is the capital.

EURIPIDES, *u-rip'-i-dees*, a Greek tragic poet, who studied at Athens under Anaxagoras the philosopher, and Prodicus the rhetorician. He was twice married, but was unfortunate in both wives, which is supposed to have suggested some of the severe remarks which are found levelled against the female sex, scattered over his works. His first play was the "Peliades," performed 456 B.C. In 441 B.C. he gained the first prize for tragedy, and he continued to write for the Athenian stage until 408 B.C., when he went to the court of Archelaus, king of Macedonia. Here he enjoyed all the tranquillity he sought; but as he was walking one evening in a wood, he was assaulted by hounds and torn in pieces. The Athenians, out of respect for his talents, went into mourning, and asked for his body; but the Macedonians would not part with it, but erected over it a magnificent tomb at Pella. Only 19 out of 75 (or, according to some authorities, 92,) of his tragedies are extant.

Born 480 B.C.; **died** 407.

EURIPUS, or **EURIPOS**, *u-ri'-pus*, a narrow strait, separating the island of Eubœa from the coast of Bœotia. The flux and reflux of its tide continuing regular for 18 or 19 days, and remarkably settled throughout the remainder of the month, was a matter of deep inquiry among the ancients; and it is said that Aristotle threw himself into it, because he was unable to discover the causes of that phenomenon. (*See* ARISTOTLE.)

EUROPA, or **BASSAS DA INDIA**, *u-ro'-pa*, an island in the Mozambique channel, on the east coast of Africa. It is of circular form, and about 4 miles in diameter, easy of access, and abounds in turtle. **Lat.** 22° 22′ S. **Lon.** 40° 24′ E.

EUROPA, in mythology, the daughter of Agenor, king of the Phœnicians, and the nymph Mella, and the sister of Cadmus. She was carried away to Crete by Zeus, who assumed the shape of a bull, but afterwards transformed himself into a beautiful youth. The result was the birth of three sons, Minos, Sarpedon, and Rhadamanthus. Europa afterwards married Asterius, king of Crete.

EUROPE, *u'-rope*, the smallest but most important division of the earth, lying to the W. of Asia, from which it is divided, from north to south, by the Kara river, the Ural mountains and river, the Caspian Sea, the Caucasian mountains, the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles. Until recently, the Sea of Azof was considered to be a portion of the boundary, excluding Circassia, but modern geographers agree in fixing the south-eastern boundary on the Caucasian range which stretches between the Caspian and the Black Seas; on the N. is the Arctic Ocean; on the W. the North Atlantic; and on the S. the Mediterranean. From the mouth of the Kara river, in the extreme N.E., to Cape St. Vincent in the S.W., the continent measures 3,400 miles; and from Cape Nordkyn, in Lapland, to Cape Matapan, in Greece, the most southerly point of the continent, 2,400 miles. Europe extends through about 35° of latitude, and 70° of longitude. None of the great divisions of the earth are so broken in outline, the western half of the continent being a cluster of immense peninsulas, enclosing great ocean inlets; large islands of irregular shape, and an immense number of small islands, lying near the coasts, especially of the Scandinavian, or north-western peninsula. The coast line is estimated at 19,500 miles, exclusive of the circumferences of the smaller islands. The southern and western and the north-eastern portions of the continent differ greatly in character, the former being traversed by immense mountain ranges, and the latter an almost unbroken plain, diversified only by undulations of moderate elevation. The plain occupies about two-thirds of the entire area, commencing at the foot of the Pyrenees, and terminates in the Ural mountains, on the east. It comprehends the western part of France, Holland, Belgium, the greater part of Denmark, the N. provinces of Germany, and Russia. The other plains are those of Bohemia and Hungary, the latter with an area of 40,000 square miles. The great mountain ranges and elevated table-lands of Spain, the Alpine ranges, the Italian mountains, the Carpathian, Balkan, and Caucasian

ranges mark the southern limits of the great plain; and on the north-west the Scandinavian mountains form a lofty barrier against the North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans. At the Straits of Gibraltar, Europe and Africa are but 19 miles apart, and the south-western extremity of the island of Sicily is only about 100 miles from Cape Bon, the north-eastern extremity of Tunis, in Africa.

Mountains.—The principal ranges are the Scandinavian, separating Sweden from Norway in the N., and extending from the Naze (the most southern point of Norway) to the North Cape; the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Apennines, the Carpathians, and the Balkan, in the S. Between Europe and Asia, on the E., is the great Uralian chain, and, on the S., the Caucasian, culminating in Mount Elburz, 18,493 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest mountain of Europe, a distinction claimed for Mont Blanc, in the Alps, until the establishment of the Caucasus as the boundary between Europe and Asia. The mountains of Great Britain constitute a separate system. (*See* the separate headings.)

River Systems.—The great mountain ranges of the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Carpathians, form the chief watersheds whence the most important rivers rise, except in the case of the Volga, the largest of European rivers, which is formed by the union of many streams, some of which have their sources on the western slopes of the Ural mountains, but others rise at a moderate elevation above the sea level. From the northern slopes of the Alpine region, the Rhine, Elbe, and Weser flow into the North Sea; from the southern side the Rhone and the Po reach Mediterranean. The Danube, the Dnieper, and Dniester discharge into the Black Sea; the Volga into the Caspian; the Dwina, Vistula, and Oder into the Baltic; the Seine into the English Channel; the Loire and Garonne, rivers of France, into the Bay of Biscay. Of the rivers of the Spanish peninsula, to the south of the Pyrenees, the Douro, Tagus, Guadiana and Guadalquivir flow westward to the Atlantic, and the Ebro into the Mediterranean.

Lakes.—The lakes may be divided into three groups, the Alpine, Scandinavian, and Russian. The chief Alpine lakes are Constance, Leman (the Lake of Geneva), Maggiore, Como, and Garda. The Scandinavian lakes extend across Sweden from west to east, the largest being Mälar, Wener, and Wetter. The Russian lakes are to the east and north of the Gulf of Finland, and include Ladoga (the largest in Europe), and Onega, or Peipus.

Seas, Gulfs, Bays, and Channels.—The Mediterranean, Baltic, Black Sea, Sea of Azof, Sea of Marmora, Irish Sea, North Sea, German Ocean, and White Sea. In the Mediterranean are the gulfs of Lyons and Venice, or Adriatic Sea; in the Baltic are the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga,—the Skager Rack in the North Sea, and the Cattegat. The Bay of Biscay is in the Atlantic, and the principal channels are the English and St. George's.

Straits.—Dover, Gibraltar, Messina, Bonifacio, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Yenikale, and the Great and Little Belts.

Capes.—Nordkyn in Lapland, N. Cape on the island of Magerœ, the Naze, the Land's End, Capes Wrath, Clear, Ortegal, Finisterre, Rocca, St. Vincent, Tarifa, and Matapan. Cape North is about 4 miles further N. than Nordkyn; but it is not on the continent.

Islands.—The principal are Great Britain and Ireland, in the Atlantic, and the largest in Europe; Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, Malta, Elba, Candia, and Eubœa, in the Mediterranean; Zealand, Funen, Rugen, Laaland, Falster, Bornholm, and Aland, in the Baltic; Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, in the Arctic regions; and Iceland, which geographically belongs rather to America, but which, having been discovered and settled by Europeans several centuries before the discovery of the continent of America, is generally considered to belong to Europe.

Climate.—Temperate. On the S., the continent is within 12° of the tropics; and on the N. it nowhere reaches the line of perpetual congelation. On its W. coasts it is warmer than on its E.; and, under the same latitudes, the E. coast of N. America is much colder than the W. coast of Europe. Between the extreme north and the extreme south of Europe, there is an average difference of about 30° of temperature.

Vegetation.—The most extensive forests are those of Russia, Norway, Sweden, and Germany; and the principal trees of which they consist are the oak, elm, beech, lime, fir, birch, and chestnut. The kingdom of European vegetation, however, might be divided into four zones; the first, or most northern, being that of the birch and fir, which extends south to the 62° in Russia; the second, that of the oak and the beech, extending from this limit to the 48th parallel; the third, that of the vine and chestnut, occupying the region between this parallel and the mountain-chains of the south; the fourth, that of the olive and evergreen woods, comprehending the southern peninsulas.

Pro.—The principal objects of culture are wheat, rye, oats, barley, and potatoes, in the north and middle region. The apple, pear, plum, cherry, and berries of various kinds, are also cultivated. Rice, the olive, the orange, and the lemon grow to the S. of the great mountain range; and in the extreme S., the date-palm, sugar-cane, and cotton-plant are cultivated. The vine is cultivated as high as 51°, and the apple to 55°.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, tin, copper, quicksilver, lead, iron, zinc, coal, salt, and marble. In the precious metals Europe is not rich; but with the useful minerals, as coal, iron, tin, and copper, it is abundantly supplied. Nearly a third of the iron made use of in Europe is supplied by England, and almost all the tin; and Sweden produces the finest iron in the world.

Zoology.—The wild animals are comparatively few. they consist of the bear, wild boar, wolf, lynx, elk, reindeer, chamois, ibex, and wild ox. In the great forests of Germany the wolf, wild boar, and brown bear are still plentiful; and the forests of Russia and Poland afford shelter to the elk. The chamois and ibex inhabit the mountains of the Alps, and the wild ox is still found in the woods of Russia. The domestic animals are everywhere the same, and consist of the horse, ox, dog, pig, and sheep. In Italy, the buffalo is used as a beast of draught. The camel is found in the S. of Russia, and the ass is common, generally in the S. countries. The birds, though mostly destitute of that gorgeous richness of plumage which characterizes those of tropical regions, are compensated by a rare brilliancy of song. Fish abound in the seas and rivers, and are of great value. Serpents and lizards are chiefly found in the S.

Area.—3,800,000 square miles.

Pop.—As enumerated, 319,830,046, of different races possessing distinct characteristics. They may be broadly described as the Teutonic in the N., the Greek-Latin in the S., and the Sclavonic in the E. Besides these, there are the Finnish family, in the N. of Russia, and, in remote descent from them, the Magyars in Hungary; the Celtic, in Wales, Ireland, and the highlands of Scotland; the Basque, in Spain; the Turks, in Turkey; and the Tartar, or Mongolian race, in the N. and S.E. of Russia.

Language.—The Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, which are partly derived from the Latin; the German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English, which, in a greater or lesser degree, proceed from the Teutonic; the Sclavonic, which predominates in the language of Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the N.W. of France, and Lapland; the modern Greek, and some others.

Political Divisions.—Four EMPIRES—Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany (a confederative empire, including the kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Saxony; the grand duchies of Baden, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Hesse, Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz; the duchies of Brunswick, Saxe-Meiningen, Anhalt, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Altenburg; the principalities of Waldeck, Lippe, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Schleiz, Schaumburg-Lippe, and Reuss-Greiz; the free towns of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, and the provinces of Alsace-Lorraine); and Turkey, with the tributary principalities of Servia, Montenegro, and Roumania.

Thirteen KINGDOMS—Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Holland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Sweden and Norway (besides the four included in the German empire).

Four REPUBLICS—Andorre, France, San Marino, and Switzerland.

History.—According to the mythology of the poets, Europe received its name from Europa, who was carried there by Jupiter. Bochart derives the name from the Phœnician *urappa*, which he makes equivalent to the Greek *leuko-prosopos*, "of a white, or fair, aspect;" and considers it as applying to the continent of Europe, from the fairer visages and complexions of its inhabitants. M. Gebelin, on the other hand, deduces the word from the Phœnician *ereb*, "west," as indicating the country lying in that direction with reference to Asia. The first inhabitants of Europe came from Asia; and

during the period when large and powerful empires flourished in that quarter of the globe, Europe remained, for a length of time, plunged in barbarism. Greece was the first country which emerged from this barbaric state, and she soon attained a very high degree of civilization, spreading, at the same time, her colonies over southern Italy, as well as on the coasts of Gaul and Spain. Rome, founded in the 8th century B.C., now appeared, and, by degrees, conquered the whole of Italy, finally extending her dominion over nearly all Europe, with the exception of its more northern nations. After the fall of the Roman empire, the barbarians, come, for the most part, from Asia, overran Europe, and, for many ages after their advent, there existed on the continent a hideous anarchy. The empire of the Visigoths was formed in Spain, that of the Franks in Gaul, the Lombards in Italy, the Saxons in the north of Germany, the Avari in the south, and, afterwards, the Saxons and Angles, or Anglo-Saxons, in Britain. The Greek empire at Constantinople, the only remnant of the Roman domination, subsisted, nevertheless, in Eastern Europe. About the year 800, a great conqueror and administrator, Charlemagne, moulded, for a time, the heterogeneous mass into one vast empire, embracing the greater part of western Europe. His successors, however, were unable to hold together what the genius of their ancestor had formed; and, from the ruins of his large possessions, arose the separate kingdoms of France, Germany, Italy, Lorraine, Provence, Burgundy, &c. In the 10th century, the great nations of the North came forth from their obscurity, and Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark took rank as European powers, at the same time that the Moors, who had invaded and held the fairest portions of the Spanish peninsula from the 8th century till this period, began to retire before the Christian kings of Leon, Castile, Aragon, and Portugal. At length, in the 15th century, on the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, 1453, all the great states of Europe may be considered to have been founded. The United Netherland provinces detached themselves from the Spanish crown in the 16th century; and it was not till the 18th that the Prussian monarchy was formed. The old German empire established in 911 was dissolved in 1804. Poland, formed into a kingdom about 992, was made an integral part of the Russian empire by a ukase issued in 1832, Prussia and Austria having previously appropriated some provinces. The general war, which broke out on the French revolution of 1789, changed, for a time, the aspect of the continent, Napoleon I. being triumphant everywhere. After the fall of his empire, however, the old order of things was in a great measure re-established. Greece separated from the Turkish empire in 1827; the kingdom of the Netherlands was divided in 1831, into the kingdom of Belgium and that of Holland; and the empire of Austria, as a consequence of Napoleon III.'s alliance with Italy, in 1859, relinquished Lombardy to the French emperor, who, in his turn, transferred it to the kingdom of Sardinia. The principality of Roumania was established in 1861. In 1871, the German empire was formed by a confederation of all the German states except Austria. By the treaty of Berlin, in 1878, some of the Turkish provinces were made independent or semi-independent states.

EUROTAS, *u-ro'-tas*, in Greek legend, a son of Lelex, father to Sparta, who married Lacedæmon. He was son of one of the first kings of Laconia, and gave his name to a river, called, by way of eminence, *Basilipotamos*, 'the king of rivers.' It was worshipped by the Spartans as a powerful god. Laurels, reeds, myrtles, and olives, grew on its banks in great abundance. It rises in the Morea, and being joined by several other streams, becomes the Basili, and falls into the Gulf of Kolokythi.

EURYALUS, *u-ri'-a-lus*, the name of several ancient persons, the most remarkable of whom is a Trojan, who came with Æneas into Italy. He rendered himself famous by his immortal friendship with Nisus. (*See* NISUS.)

EURYBIADES, *u-ri-bi'-a-deez*, a Spartan commander of the Grecian fleet, at the battles of Artemisium and Salamis, against Xerxes. He was on the point of striking Themistocles, when the latter was advising an attack on the Persian fleet; upon which the Athenian cried,—"Strike, but hear me." (*See* THEMISTOCLES.)

Lived in the 5th century B.C.

EURYDICE, *u-rid'-i-se*. In Greek legend, the wife of the poet Orpheus, who, as she fled before Aristæus, was bit by a serpent in the grass, and died of the wound. Orpheus was so disconsolate, that he ventured to descend into Hades, where, by the melody of his lyre, he obtained from Pluto the restoration of his wife to life, provided he did not look behind him before he came upon earth. He violated the conditions, from his eagerness to see his wife, and Eurydice was taken from him for ever.

EURYNOME, *u-rin'-o-me*, in Greek mythology, one of the Oceanides, mother of the Graces.

EURYSTHENES, *u-ris'-the-nees*, a son of Aristodemus, who lived in perpetual dissension with his twin brother Procles, while they both sat on the Spartan throne. It was unknown which of the two was born first; the mother, who wished to see both her sons raised to the throne, refused to declare it, and they were appointed joint kings of Sparta, by order of the oracle of Delphi, 1102 B.C. The descendants of Eurysthenes were called Eurysthenidæ, and those of Procles, Proclidæ. Eurysthenes had a son called Agis, who succeeded him. His descendants were called Agidæ. There sat on the throne of Sparta 31 kings of the family of Eurysthenes, and only 24 of the Proclidæ. The former were the more illustrious.

EURYSTHEUS, *u-ris'-the-us*, a king of Argos and Mycenæ, whose birth was hastened by Juno two months, that he might come into the world before Hercules, the son of Alcmena, as the younger of the two was doomed, by order of Jupiter, to be subservient to the will of the other. This natural right was cruelly exercised by Eurystheus, who imposed upon Hercules the most dangerous enterprises, well known by the name of the twelve labours of Hercules. (*See* ALCMENA.)

EURYTANIA, *u-ri-ta'-ne-a*, a district of Greece, in the province of Ætolia. The capital is KARPENISI. *Pop.* 22,000.

EUSDEN, LAURENCE, *use'-den*, an English poet, who in 1718 obtained the laureateship, which made him several enemies, particularly Pope, who placed him in the "Dunciad." He became rector of Coningsby, in Lincolnshire.

Died 1730.

EUSEBIUS, *u-se'-be-us*, succeeded Marcellus as bishop of Rome, and died the same year. He was strongly opposed to the readmission of lapsed Christians to communion. His opinions on this subject gave great offence at Rome, and the emperor Maxentius banished the pope to Sicily. He was by birth a Greek.

Died 310.

EUSEBIUS, of Cæsarea, an ecclesiastical historian, and one of the most learned of the church fathers, who, in the persecution by Diocletian, assisted the suffering Christians by his exhortations, particularly his friend Pamphilus, whose name, out of veneration, he assumed. He was chosen bishop of Cæsarea about 315, and was at first the friend of Arius, because he considered him as persecuted; but on perceiving the dangerous extent of his opinions, he abandoned him, and assisted at the council of Nice, which he opened with an address: he was also at that of Antioch. The emperor Constantine had a particular esteem for him, and showed him several tokens of favour. He wrote an "Ecclesiastical History," "The Life of Con-

stantine," a history of the world, and many other works, the principal of which is one entitled, "Evangelical Preparation."

Born in Palestine, 264; **died** 340.

EUSEBIUS, of Emisa, was a pupil of the preceding. He declined the bishopric of Alexandria, but afterwards accepted that of Emisa. His great learning, especially in mathematical science, caused him to be suspected of magical practices; and Jerome and others accused him of Arianism. Some of his homilies, eloquent productions, are extant.

Died at Antioch, 360.

EUSEBIUS, of Nicomedia, patriarch of Constantinople. He was related to the emperor Julian, and was appointed bishop of Beryta (Beyrout), in Syria, and afterwards of Nicomedia. He placed himself at the head of the Arian party (sometimes mentioned in ecclesiastical history as Eusebians) and became patriarch of Constantinople in 337.

Died 342.

EUSKIRCHEN, *oos'-kirk-en*, a town of Prussia, 16 miles S.W. of Cologne. It is surrounded by dilapidated walls. **Manf.** Linen and woollen cloth and potass. Lead, iron, and copper, are worked in the vicinity; and four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,200.

EUSTACHIUS, BARTOLOMMEO, *u-stai'-she-us*, a distinguished Italian anatomist, who settled at Rome, where he held a professorship, and made several discoveries relative to medical science. The most important of these was the passage from the throat to the external ear, since known by the name of the *Eustachian* tube. He formed some anatomical tables, and was the first to illustrate anatomical writings with engravings; and Boerhaave, in 1707, published his "Opuscula Anatomica."

Died 1574.

EUSTATHIUS, *u-stā'-the-us*, Greek commentator, archbishop of Thessalonica. His learning was extensive, and he is best known by his Commentaries on Homer, Pindar, and Dionysius the geographer.

Died at Thessalonica, 1198.

EUSTATIUS, or EUSTATIA, ST., one of the Dutch islands, in the West Indies, 12 miles N.W. of St. Christopher. It rises out of the ocean, in the form of a huge volcanic pyramidal rock, tapering to its summit, and, in proportion to its size, is one of the finest and best cultivated islands of all the Caribbees. **Area,** 190 square miles. **Pop.** 2,000. **Lat.** 17° 31′ N. **Lon.** 63° 5′ W.—The chief town, of the same name, is on the south-west side of the island. St. Eustatia became a Dutch island by the right of possession or occupancy. It was first settled about the year 1600; and though taken from them subsequently, it was confirmed to them by the treaty of Breda. In the year 1781 it was taken by the English, but restored at the peace, in 1783. It was again taken by the English in 1801, but was once more restored to its former owners in 1814.

EUTERPE, *u-ter'-pe*, in mythology, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over music, and was looked upon as the inventress of the flute. She is represented as crowned with flowers, and holding a flute in her hands.

EUTIN, *eoo-tin*, capital of the principality of Lubeck, in the grand duchy of Oldenburg, Germany. It is pleasantly situated near a lake of the same name, 17 miles N. of Lubeck. There are a large and strong castle, a handsome town church, other good public buildings, and fine gardens. **Manf.** Stoves, leather, and soap. Several fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 3,000.

EUTROPIUS, FLAVIUS, *u-trō'-pe-us*, a Latin historian, secretary to Constantine. He wrote an epitome of the history of Rome, from the age of Romulus to the reign of the emperor Valens, to whom the work was dedicated. Of all his works, the Roman history alone is extant. It is composed with conciseness and precision, but without elegance.

Lived in the 4th century.

EUTYCHES, *u'-ti-kees*, a monk, who lived near Constantinople, and who is said to have founded the sect called Eutychians, in the East. He was involved in controversies, and pronounced a heretic in consequence of his views as to the union of the divine and human natures in Christ.

Lived in the 5th century.

EUTYCHIUS, *u-ti-ki'-us*, a physician and divine, who, after practising physic for many years, was ordained, and in 938 became patriarch of Alexandria. He wrote in Arabic, "Annals from the Creation to 900." He also wrote a "History of Sicily," the MS. of which is in the public library at Cambridge.

Born at Cairo, 876; **died** 950.

EUXINE SEA. (*See* BLACK SEA.)

EVADNE, *e-vad'-ne*, in Greek legend, a daughter of Iphis, or Iphicles of Argos, who slighted the addresses of Apollo, and married Capaneus, one of the seven chiefs who went against Thebes. Her husband was struck with thunder by Jupiter for his blasphemies and impiety, and his ashes separated from those of the rest of the Argives, when she threw herself on his burning pile, and perished in the flames.

EVAGORAS, *e-vag'-o-răs*, a Greek historian, who wrote a "History of Egypt," the "Life of Timagenes," "De Artificio Thucydides Oratorio," "Lexicon in Thucydidem."

Lived in the 1st century A.D.

EVAGORAS, king of Cyprus, who re-took Salamis, which had been taken from his father by the Persians. He made war against Artaxerxes, the king of Persia, with the assistance of the Egyptians, Arabians, and Tyrians, and obtained some advantages over the fleet of his enemy. The Persians, however, soon repaired their losses, and Evagoras saw himself defeated by sea and land, and obliged to be tributary to the power of Artaxerxes, and to be stripped of all his dominions, except the town of Salamis. He was assassinated soon after this fatal change of fortune, by a eunuch.

Died 374 B.C.

EVANDER, *e-van'-der*, in Greek legend, a heroic adventurer, who went from Arcada to Italy, and drove the aborigines from their ancient possessions, and reigned in that part of the country where Rome was afterwards founded. He gave Æneas assistance against Rutuli, and distinguished himself by his hospitality. It is said that he first brought the Greek alphabet into Italy, and introduced there the worship of the Greek deities. He was honoured as a god after death, and his subjects raised him an altar on Mount Aventine.

EVANGELIST ISLANDS, *e-van'-ge-list*, a group of four rocky uninhabited islands, off the coast of Patagonia, South America, at the western entrance of the Straits of Magellan. **Lat.** 52° 24′ S. **Lon.** 75° 7′ W.

EVANS, DE LACY, Lieutenant-General Sir, G.C.B., *ev'-ans*, entered the British army in 1807, and, after serving several years in India, returned and fought in the Peninsular campaigns. In 1814 he served in America at the capture of

Washington, the attack on Baltimore, and the operations before New Orleans. He also fought at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, where he had his horse shot under him. In 1830 he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Rye, and, in 1833, as Liberal member for Westminster, which he represented until 1841, when he was defeated, but re-elected in 1846, and retained the seat until 1865. In 1835 he volunteered to command the British Legion in Spain, and for his valour throughout the campaigns in which he served against the Carlists, he was invested with the order of the Bath and the Cross of San Ferdinand and Charles III. of Spain. In 1854 he became commander of the second division of the Army of the East, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma. At Inkermann he rose from a bed of sickness to join his division; but when he saw the manner in which General Pennefather was fighting his men, he refused to take the command, but left his share of the merit entirely to that officer. He returned to England in 1855, and received the order of the Grand Cross of the Bath, was thanked by the House of Commons, had the degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, and received from the Emperor of the French the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour. He was unquestionably one of the ablest generals in the British army.

Born at Moig, Ireland, 1787; **died** 1870.

EVANS, MARIAN, English novelist and poetess, better known by the name of *George Eliot*. She first became known by her translation of Strauss's "Life of Jesus," and Feuerbach's "Essence of Christianity." "Scenes from Clerical Life," appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and in 1859 she published "Adam Bede," which was immediately recognised as a work of great genius. "The Mill on the Floss," "Romola," "Felix Holt," "Middlemarch," "Daniel Deronda," and other works followed in quick succession, and several volumes of poems have also been published. Acknowledged to stand, by her command of earnestness, pathos and humour, and her power of depicting character, in the very first rank of writers of the nineteenth century. Later in life she married, and was subsequently known as Mrs. Cross, but she did not long survive.

Born 1820; **died** 1880.

EVANSON, EDWARD, *ev'-an'-son*, an English divine, successively preferred to the livings of South Mimms, Tewkesbury and Longdon, where his expressed sentiments on the Trinity and his alterations of the Common Prayer gave such offence to the parishioners that a prosecution was instituted against him, which failed, on account of some irregularity in the proceedings. In 1778 he resigned his livings and went to Mitcham, where he undertook the education of some pupils.—He wrote the "Dissonance of the four generally-received Evangelists;" "Letter to Bishop Hurd on the Grand Apostacy;" "Reflections on the State of Religion in Christendom;" and some other works.

Born at Warrington, Lancashire, 1731; **died** 1805.

EVANSVILLE, *ev'-ans'-veel*, a city of Indiana, United States, on the right bank of the Ohio, 156 miles S.W. of Indianopolis, at the termination of the Wabash and Erie Canal, by which communication is afforded with the inland lakes and Gulf of Mexico. A very large trade is carried on, and coal and iron ore abound in the vicinity. **Pop.** 29,280.

EVARISTUS, ST., *ev-a-ris'-tus*, elected Pope in 100; built many churches, and divided Rome into parishes.

Died 109.

EVAUX, *ai'-vo*, an old village of France, department Creuse. There are an antique church, and the remains of Roman baths. There are hot springs much frequented. **Pop.** 2,600.

EVE, *eev*, "life," the first woman, the original mother of all mankind.

EVELYN, JOHN, *ev'-lin*, an English author. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford; in 1640 entered as a student of the Middle Temple; in 1642 served in the Royal Army under Prince Rupert, but in the following year retired to the Continent, where he lived eight years. By marriage with the daughter of Sir Richard Browne, he became possessed of Sayes Court, a manor in Kent, where he led a retired life till the Restoration, to which he, in some measure, contributed. At the establishment of the Royal Society, he became one of its first members. In 1662 appeared his "Sculptura; or, the History and Art of Chalcography and Engraving in Copper." This curious and valuable work has been since reprinted. In 1664 came out his "Sylva; or, a Discourse of Forest Trees," which has gone through many editions, and is a great repository of all that was, in the author's time, known of the forest trees of Great Britain. He was appointed a commissioner for the sick and wounded seamen, one of the commissioners for rebuilding St. Paul's, and afterwards had a place at the Board of Trade. In the reign of James II. he was made one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord privy seal, and after the Revolution was appointed treasurer of Greenwich hospital. In 1697 appeared his "Numismata, or Discourse of Medals." Two years later, he succeeded to the family estate at Wotton, Surrey. He was buried there, and Mr. Evelyn has the honour of being one of the first who improved horticulture, and introduced exotics into this country. Of his garden at Sayes Court a curious account may be seen in the "Philosophical Transactions." On his tombstone, he had it recorded, "That all is vanity which is not honest; and that there is no solid wisdom but real piety." He wrote several books besides the above, and of his "Memoirs" Sir Walter Scott says, "We have never seen a mine so rich." These "Memoirs," in the form of a diary, extended over seventy years, but were not published till 1818.

Born at Wotton, 1620; **died** 1706.

EVELYN, JOHN, son of the above, wrote a Greek poem, prefixed to his father's "Sylva," and translated the work of Renatus on gardens into English, and the "Life of Alexander" from Plutarch. He was also the author of a "History of the Grand Vizer," a few poems in Dryden's collection.

Born 1654; **died** 1698.

EVENUS, *e-ve'-nus*, a river of Ætolia, flowing into the Ionian Sea. It received its name from Evenus, who, being unable to overcome Idas, who had promised him his daughter Marpessa in marriage, if he surpassed him in running, grew so desperate that he threw himself into the river, which afterwards bore his name.

EVEREST, *ev'-er-est'*, the loftiest mountain in the world. (*See* HIMALAYAS and NEPAUL.)

EVERETT, ALEXANDER HILL, *ev'-e-ret*, American author and diplomatist, who graduated with the highest honours at Harvard College when only fourteen years of age, but afterwards entered into the office of John Quincy Adams, as a student of the law. In 1809 he went to Russia as an *attaché* of the mission of Mr. Adams, and spent two years in St. Petersburg, studying political economy, and making himself acquainted

with the modern languages. On returning to America, he connected himself, in Boston, with both law and literature. From 1818 to 1824 he served as *chargé d'affaires* in the Netherlands, where he pursued his literary studies, and, in 1821, published a work entitled "Europe; or, a General Survey of the Principal Powers, &c.," which was highly spoken of. In the following year he issued another, which entered into a consideration of the Godwin and Malthusian theories of population. In 1825 he became American minister at the court of Spain, which he held for nearly five years, during which he continued to devote himself to his studies, and produced a political work on America, whilst, at the same time, contributing to the "North American Review," then under the editorship of his brother, and of which he afterwards became proprietor and editor. In 1841 he was chosen president of Jefferson College, Louisiana, and, in 1846, minister plenipotentiary to China, where he died. He was the author of several able works on politics and political economy, and published also a small volume of poems.

Born at Boston, 1792; died at Canton, 1847.

EVERETT, EDWARD, D.C.L., brother of the above, studied divinity at Harvard with a view to the office of pastor, and became, before he was twenty, minister of a large Unitarian congregation at Boston. In 1815 he relinquished the pulpit for the professorial chair of the Greek Language and Literature in Harvard College. Previous to his entering upon his duties, he visited Europe, and for two years settled at Gottingen, studying German, and making himself acquainted with the best modes of instruction adopted in the German universities. After a sojourn of five years, during which he visited various European countries, he returned to America, and entered upon his university duties with large stores of accumulated learning and knowledge. In 1820 he added to the duties of his chair those of editor to the "North American Review," which he continued to perform for four years. In 1824 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and, in 1835, became governor of Massachusetts. In 1841 he was appointed minister to the English court, which post he held for about five years, and while in this country received the doctrinal degree from the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. On his return he was elected president of Harvard University, and in 1852, Secretary of State. In 1853 he was elected a member of the Senate for Massachusetts. Throughout his career Mr. Everett evinced an ardent attachment to literary pursuits, and published two volumes of orations, delivered on various occasions. He also appended to the works of Daniel Webster, a life of that statesman.

Born at Dorchester, near Boston, 1794; died 1865.

EVERGHEM, *ev'-er-gaim*, a town of Belgium, East Flanders, 3 miles from Ghent. **Pop.** 8,000, engaged in shipbuilding and other trades.

EVERTON, *ev'-er-ton*, a suburb of Liverpool. (*See* LIVERPOOL.) **Pop.** 109,788.

EVESHAM, *eev'-sham*, a municipal and parliamentary borough and market-town of Worcestershire, beautifully situated in a fertile valley on the right bank of the Avon, 15 miles S.E. of Worcester. This town is of great antiquity, and has three parish churches, a corn-exchange erected in 1868, a free grammar-school, a charity-school, and an almshouse. A bell-tower, 110 feet high, was erected by Bishop Lichfield, in the 16th century. It formed part of a magnificent abbey, of which very little else now remains. It is a well-built town, and there is a convenient harbour on the Avon for barges. **Manf.** Agricultural implements. **Pop.** 5,112.—A station on the Great Western and Midland Railways.

EVIAN, *ai'-ve-ahn*, a town of France, department Haute-Savoie, on the shore of the Lake of Geneva. There are a Gothic parish church and two convents. Three annual fairs are held. The chalybeate springs of Amphion are in the vicinity. **Pop.** 2,200.

EVIL-MERODACH, *é-vil-mer'-o-dak*, son of Nebuchadnezzar, and father of Belshazzar. He reigned from 561 B.C. to 559 B.C., when he was murdered. He is recorded to have released Jehoiachin, king of Judah, after a captivity of thirty-seven years, and to have treated him with kindness.

EVORA, *ai-vor'-a*, a town of Portugal, capital of the province of Alemtejo, beautifully situated to the south of the Tagus, and about 80 miles E. of Lisbon. It was once strongly fortified, but the walls are now in a ruinous condition. The Gothic cathedral was founded in 1186, and the choir was rebuilt in the Italian style in 1721. The town is the see of an archbishop, and there is an extensive library. The town was the Roman capital of Lusitania, and there are the remains of a temple of Diana, aqueduct, and a brick tower covered with cement, almost in perfect condition, although nearly 2,000 years old. **Manf.** Ironware and leather. A fair is held annually. **Pop.** 12,000.

EVREMOND, ST., *aivr'-mont*, CHARLES MARGOTELLE DE ST. DENIS, Seigneur de, a French writer, who relinquished the law for the military profession. He served under Condé, as lieutenant of the Guards, and in the civil wars of France, fought at the battles of Rocroi and Nordlingen. He attended Mazarin in the negotiation with Spain; but having betrayed some confidential secrets, in a correspondence with the marquis de Crequi, was obliged to quit France in 1661. Accordingly, he found a refuge in England, where he was in great esteem with Charles II. In 1689 permission was granted to him to return to his country; but he preferred ending his days in the land of his adoption. He was remarkable for wit and for attractiveness of manner. He died at the age of 90, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Born in Normandy, 1613; died 1703.

EVREUX, *ev'-re(r)*, a city of France, and the capital of the department of Eure, on the Iton, 60 miles N.W. of Paris. There are a cruciform cathedral, built in the 11th century, the abbey church of St. Thaurin, who was the first bishop of Evreux, with a shrine executed in the 13th century; a bishop's palace, built in 1484, and a clock-tower erected about the same time. The environs are very attractive. **Manf.** Woollens, bed-ticking, leather, and vinegar. **Pop.** 8,600. The town is memorable for the number of sieges it has sustained. It was sacked by Rollo the Norman in 892, and from the 12th to the 14th century was frequently taken and retaken in the wars between the French and English.

EVRON, *aiv'-rohn*, a town of France, department Mayenne, in a swampy situation, 17 miles N.E. of Laval. There are a very interesting church and chapel, and the buildings of a Benedictine abbey, founded in the 7th century. **Manf.** Linen and woollen fabrics. **Pop.** 5,000.

EWALD, GEORG HEINRICH AUGUST VON, *ai'-vahld*, German Orientalist. He was educated at the university of Göttingen, very early devoted himself to those studies with which his name is associated, and when only 20 years of age was a professor at the college of Wolfenbüttel. He after-

wards filled the chair of philosophy at Göttingen and then simultaneously that of oriental languages and theology. Suspended from his functions in 1837 for political reasons, he came to England, but in the following year went to Tübingen as professor of theology. In 1841 he was raised to the rank of noble by the king of Wurtemberg, and in 1848 returned to Göttingen. Upon the annexation by Prussia of the kingdom of Hanover, Professor Ewald became a member of the German parliament, and distinguished himself by his devotion to the deposed dynasty and his opposition to Prussian policy. He was the author of a large number of critical works, the Hebrew language and Biblical history having especially engaged his attention, and he wrote on Arabic, Persian, Aramaic, and Sanskrit literature. He possessed remarkable mental energy, and maintained a marked individuality as theologian and critic, refusing to be identified with any particular school of theology, each of which he occasionally denounced with great eloquence.

Born at Göttingen, 1803; **died** 1875.

EWALD, JOHANN, Danish poet, who, when young, entered the military service of Frederick the Great, but soon deserted to the Austrians, and distinguished himself by his courage, but refused promotion because he would not become a Catholic. He returned to his native city, Copenhagen, and at first studied theology, but soon gave all his attention to poetry. An ode on the death of Frederick V. of Denmark, in 1767, attracted attention, and was quickly followed by poems, songs, tragedies, and operas, which established his reputation; but his irregular conduct and unhappy temper estranged his friends, and his life was passed in poverty. Some of his national poems and songs rank among the treasures of Danish literature.

Born at Copenhagen, 1743; **died** 1781.

EXCIDEUIL, *egs-se-duh'-y(uh)*, an old town of France, department of Dordogne, on the Loue, 20 miles N.E. of Périgueux. There are the remains of fortifications and a monastery. **Manf.** Leather, pottery, and iron. **Pop.** 2,200.

EXE, *ex*, a river of England, rising in Exmoor, Somersetshire, and, after a course of about 50 miles, partly through Devonshire, receiving several smaller streams, falling into the sea at Exmouth.

EXELMANS, REMY JOSEPH ISIDORE, Compte, *ecks-el-ma(h)n*, French general, who entered the army in 1791, and rose to be aide-de-camp to Murat. While serving in Spain, he was taken prisoner and sent to England, where he remained three years. He was with Napoleon in the Russian campaign, and was made a general of division. On the fall of the emperor he was banished, but permitted to return to France in 1819, and in 1831 King Louis Philippe restored him to his titles and rank. Louis Napoleon made him grand chancellor of the legion of honour and marshal of France. He was accidentally killed by a fall from his horse.

Born at Bar-le-Duc, 1775; **died** 1852.

EXETER, *ex'-e-ter*, a city, episcopal see, municipal and parliamentary borough, river port, and county in itself, the capital of Devonshire, pleasantly situate on the left bank of the river Exe, 10 miles from its mouth. The ground which it occupies is in the form of a parallelogram, and was formerly surrounded with walls, which have now mostly disappeared. The cathedral, which was erected between 1112 and 1478, is a large and magnificent edifice. It consists of a nave with two aisles, a choir with aisles, a N. and S. transept, surmounted by handsome Anglo-Norman towers. To the E. of the cathedral is the bishop's palace, which, with its gardens, is inclosed by a lofty wall. There are 28 churches and episcopal chapels, several chapels, an ancient guildhall, with a remarkable portico, a grammar-school, and many good public buildings, and the Albert memorial museum, completed in 1868. In the N.W. corner of the city stood the castle, Rougemont, of which but the outer walls now remain. Across the Exe is a stone bridge. An arm of the sea formerly flowed near the walls, but its navigation was ruined by one of the earls of Devon, who constructed weirs and dams in it. It has been restored by a canal 5 miles long, terminating near the head of the estuary of the Exe, by means of which vessels of 400 tons can reach a ship-basin adjoining the town, 917 feet long, and about 100 feet broad. There are fine orchards and nurseries in the vicinity. The city was at one time surrounded with walls and strongly fortified. The bishopric was established in 1050 by Edward the Confessor. Two members are returned to parliament. **Manf.** Woollens, paper; and there are several breweries and iron-foundries. **Pop.** 37,608.—A station on the Great Western and London and South-Western railways.

EXETER, the chief town of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, United States, 50 miles N. of Boston. It is pleasantly situated on a river of the same name, the falls of which give good water power. **Manf.** Cotton goods, morocco, leather, and paper. **Pop.** 4,000.

EXIN, or KEYNIA, *ax-in*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Posen. There are two churches and a Carmelite monastery. Four annual fairs are held, and a trade in horses and cattle carried on. **Pop.** 2,500.

EXMOOR, *ex'-moor*, an extensive waste in the north-east of Devonshire and south-east of Somersetshire, consisting of ranges of hills, rising in some parts to a considerable elevation. The highest point, Dunkerry Beacon, is 1,668 feet above the sea level. There is a famous native breed of small hardy ponies. Of late years iron-mining has been carried on. **Area,** 30 square miles. The Exe has its source in it.

EXMOUTH, *ex'-mouth*, a town and watering-place of Devonshire, on the left side of the mouth of the Exe, 10 miles S.E. of Exeter. There are a fine promenade on the sea wall, baths, libraries, and a ball-room. **Pop.** 6,245.

EXMOUTH, EDWARD PELLEW, Viscount, a distinguished British naval commander. He entered the navy at the age of 13, and first brought himself prominently into notice in 1776, at the battle of Lake Champlain, N. America. Having risen successively through the ranks of lieutenant and post-captain, in 1793 he was appointed to the command of the *Nymphe* frigate, of 36 guns, and falling in with the *Cleopatre*, French frigate, he captured her, after a desperate fight, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. Continuing in active service, in 1799 he was appointed to the command of the *Impetuous*, of 78 guns, and was engaged in various services on the French coast. In 1802 he was named colonel of the marines; and, in the same year, was chosen member of parliament for Barnstaple, in Devonshire. In 1804 he commanded the *Tonnant*, of 84 guns, and received the rank of rear-admiral of the red. He was also made commander of the East Indies, on which he resigned his parliamentary seat. In 1808 he was raised to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue. In 1810 he blockaded Flushing, and, shortly afterwards, was appointed to the commander-in-chiefship in the Mediterranean. Here he co-operated with the British forces on the eastern part of the

coast of Spain with great skill. The value of his services was recognised in 1814, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron Exmouth, of Canonteign, Devonshire, and received a pension of £2,000 a year. In the same year he was promoted to the rank of full admiral, and, subsequently, made a K.C.B. and G.C.B. In 1816 he proceeded to Algiers, to chastise the Dey for having violated a treaty concluded for the abolition of Christian slavery. His plan of attack is considered to be one of the boldest ever adopted by a naval commander. He entered the harbour with his ship, the *Queen Charlotte*, and being admirably supported by the other ships of his fleet, set fire to the war ships of the Algerines, bombarded the city, and forced the Dey to yield to all his demands. On this occasion the admiral was wounded. For this service he was thanked by both houses of parliament, and raised to the rank of viscount. On the death of Admiral Duckworth, in 1817, he was appointed to the chief command at Plymouth; but, after 1821, retired from public service.

Born at Dover, 1757; **died** 1833.

EXPILLY, LOUIS ALEXANDRA, *eqs'-pel-ye*, French bishop of Finisterre, became a member of the National Assembly in 1791, and was executed, with 25 of his colleagues, for having appealed to the department which he represented against the Convention.

Born 1742; **died** 1794.

EXUMAS, *ex'-u-mas*, islands of the Bahama group, comprising Great Exuma, Little Exuma, and a chain of islands called the Exuma Keys, which reach along one edge of the Great Bahama bank. Little Exuma is a port of entry, and salt-making is a prominent industry in both islands. **Pop.** 2,000. **Lat.** of the principal island, between 23° 21′ and 22° 31′ N. **Lon.** between 74° 28′ and 74° 48′ W.

EXUPERIUS, *ex-u-peer'-e-us*, bishop of Toulouse, and a saint of the Roman calendar. He expended all his own wealth and sold the sacred vessels to maintain the poor in the time of famine.

Died about 417.

EYCK, HUBERT VAN, *ike*, an eminent artist, and founder of the Flemish school of painting. One of his finest works, in which he was assisted by his brother, is the "Adoration of the Lamb," in the church of St. Bavon, Ghent. He painted in distemper and in oil.

Born at Maaseyck, 1366; **died** 1426.

EYCK, JOHN VAN, brother of the above, painted history, portraits, and landscapes; but is chiefly known as the inventor of a method of mixing oils for painting. He is sometimes called John of Bruges, from the city where he first flourished.

Born 1390; **died** 1441.

EYE, *i*, a municipal and parliamentary borough of Suffolk, 20 miles N. of Ipswich (the latter including 11 parishes). It is an ancient borough, and has a Gothic church, a grammar-school, a gaol, guildhall, and house of industry. **Manf.** Iron and flax. **Pop.** 2,396.—A station on the Great Eastern Railway.

EYEMOUTH, *i'-mouth*, a market-town and seaport of Berwickshire, Scotland, at the mouth of the Eye, 7 miles from Berwick. The harbour is easily accessible. It has a fishery and a considerable trade. **Pop.** 1,500.

EYEO, or KALUNGA, *e-ye'-o*, a town on the right bank of the Niger, Africa, surrounded by clay walls said to be 15 miles in circuit. **Lat.** 9° N. **Lon.** 60° 15′ E.

EYGUIERES, *i'-gwe-aire*, a town of France, department Bouches-du-Rhone, 20 miles E. of Tanacon. **Manf.** Coarse woollens. There are stone and lime quarries in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 2,600.

EYLAU, *i'-lou*, a town of Prussia, on the Pasmer, 22 miles S. of Konigsberg **Manf.** Woollens and linen, hats and leather. Four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,000.—Here the Prussians and Russians were defeated by the French, on the 7th and 8th of February, 1807.

EYRE, EDWARD JOHN, *air*, Australian explorer and colonial governor, settled as a sheep-farmer in Australia, at a very early age, and having made some preliminary explorations, performed in 1840 a memorable journey overland from Adelaide to West Australia, around the head of the Great Bight, suffering terribly from the want of provisions and water. In 1846 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of New Zealand, held similar appointments in St. Vincent and Antigua between 1853 and 1860, and in 1864 was appointed governor-in-chief of Jamaica, from which he was removed in 1865 in consequence of the course he pursued in suppressing the outbreak in that year.

Born 1817.

EYTUH, or ETA, *e-ta'* a town of British India, in Mynpoorie, in the North-West Provinces. It is the principal place of a district of the same name, and is encompassed by mud walls.

EZCARAY, *az-ka-ray'*, a town of Spain, on the left bank of the Oja, in the province of Logrono. **Manf.** Woollens, pottery, soap, tiles, and bricks. **Pop.** 3,000.

EZEKIEL, *e-ze'-ke-el*, ("strength of God"), the third of the greater prophets. He was the son of Buzi, and a descendant of Aaron. In 597 B.C. he was carried captive to Babylon, where he wrote his prophecies, the style of which is bold, vehement, and tragical.

Lived in the 7th and 6th centuries, B.C.

EZRA, *ez'-ra*, ("help"), son of Seraiah, a priest of the Jews, and a descendant of Aaron. He was carried captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar. Artaxerxes Longimanus, however, sent him to his own country with a colony of the Jews, and all the sacred vessels and ornaments of the temple, which he had in charge to rebuild. On his arrival at Jerusalem, 478 B.C., he set about the reformation of abuses, particularly one of strange marriages. He restored the whole canon of the Old Testament. There is in the Bible a book under his name, and in the Apocrypha two others. Josephus says that he died at Jerusalem; but others assert that he returned and ended his days in Persia.

Lived in the 5th century B.C.

FAABORG, *fol'-borg*, a town of Denmark, in the island of Funen, 22 miles S.W. of Odensee. There is a large export trade in grain. **Pop.** 3,200.

FABBRONI, GIOVANNI, *fab-bro'-ne*, Italian writer on chemistry, physiology, agriculture, economical and historical subjects.

Born at Florence, 1752; **died** 1822.

FABER, JOHN, *fa'-ber*, a German divine, who was created doctor at Cologne, and in 1526 was appointed confessor to Ferdinand, king of the Romans. He, subsequently, was presented to the see of Vienna, and was called the mallet of heretics, owing to the zeal which he showed against Luther. —His works were printed at Cologne, in 3 vols. folio.

Born at Habbron, 1500; **died** 1542.

FABER, JOHN, engraver, son of a Dutch engraver, of the same name, who had settled in England. His mezzotinto engravings from the portraits of the Kit-Cat club, and the "beauties" of Hampton Court are much esteemed by connoisseurs.

Died 1756.

FABER, GEORGE STANLEY, Rev., English divine, who studied at University College, Oxford, and so highly distinguished himself that before he was 21 he was elected fellow of Lincoln College. He was the Bampton lecturer for 1801, and in 1805 was appointed vicar of Stockton-on-Tees, Durham. In 1832 he obtained the mastership of Sherborn Hospital, near Durham. His writings, displaying great erudition and vigour of style, are highly valued. Among them are "Horæ Mosaicæ," "The Difficulties of Infidelity," "The Primitive Doctrine of Election," and "The Genius and Object of the Patriarchal, the Levitical, and the Christian Dispensations."

Born 1773; **died** 1854.

FABIAN, ST., *fa'-be-an*, ascended the papal chair in 236, and erected churches, and sent bishops into Gaul to propagate Christianity. He suffered martyrdom in the persecution under Decius.

Died 250.

FABIAN, ROBERT, an English chronicler, who was a tradesman in London, and served the offices of alderman and sheriff. He was buried in the church of St. Michael, Cornhill. His "Chronicles of England and France" was first printed in London in 1516.

Born 1450; **died** 1512.

FABII, *fa'-be-i*, a noble and powerful family at Rome, who, it is affirmed, derived their name from *faba*, "a bean," because some of their ancestors cultivated that pulse. Historians say that all the males of the family, amounting to 306, were slain, save one, in a general engagement near the Cremera, against the Veientes, 477 B.C. From this one, whose tender age had detained him at Rome, arose the noble Fabii. The family was divided into different branches,—the Ambusti, the Maximi, the Vibulani, the Buteones, the Dorsones, and the Pictores, Labeones, Girgites; the three first of which are frequently mentioned in the Roman history, but the others, seldom.

FABIUS, *fa'-be-us*, an illustrious Roman, who was master of the horse in the war against the Samnites, and charged the enemy, and obtained a victory. Having done this in the absence of the dictator, and contrary to his orders, he was condemned to death, but was rescued by the people. In 303 B.C. he served the office of censor, and obtained the name of Maximus, for lessening the power of the populace in elections. He was six times consul.

Died 292 B.C.

FABIUS MAXIMUS, QUINTUS, surnamed Cunctator, a Roman distinguished for his prudence, valour, and generosity. He was consul the first time 233 B.C., when he gained a great victory over the Ligurians. When Hannibal, the Carthaginian, defeated the Romans at the battle of Thrasymene, he was nominated pro-dictator to oppose that general. He succeeded in surrounding Hannibal, whom he harassed and finally wore out by marches and counter-marches without coming to a direct engagement. For this "Fabian policy" he was recalled by the senate, who refused to confirm an agreement which he had made for the ransom of prisoners. On this, Fabius sold his estates to raise the money. When the time of his dictatorship expired, he advised his successor, Paulus Æmilius, not to hazard an engagement, which, however, was neglected, and thus was lost the famous battle of Cannæ. Fabius was now looked upon as the only refuge of the Romans, and he quickly recovered Tarentum, which had been betrayed to Hannibal. He was five times consul. In his advanced years, he was superseded by Scipio. He lived to be nearly 100 years old, and his death was lamented by the people as a common loss.

Died 203 B.C.

FABRE, JEAN CLAUDE, *fabr*, a French priest of the Oratory at Paris, who compiled two dictionaries, translated Virgil into French, and continued Fleury's "Ecclesiastical History."

Born 1668; **died** 1753.

FABRETTI, RAFFAELLE, *fa-brat'-te*, Italian antiquary, papal treasurer, and for 13 years attached to the embassy in Spain, of which he explored the antiquities. He was afterwards keeper of the archives in the Castle of St. Angelo at Rome. He wrote extensively on archæological subjects, and made a valuable collection of inscriptions.

Born at Urbino, 1618; **died** 1700.

FABRI, HONORÉ, *fa'-bre*, a learned French Jesuit, who wrote "Physics seu Rerum Corporearum Scientia," 6 vols. 4to; "Synopsis Optica," 4to; "De Plantis, de Generatione Animalium, et de Homine," 4to, &c. He is said by some to have discovered the circulation of the blood before Harvey.

Born at Bellay, 1607: **died** at Rome, 1688.

FABRIANO, *fa'-bre-a'-no*, a city of Italy, province of Macerata, 33 miles S.W. of Ancona. It has a Gothic cathedral. **Manf.** Paper and parchment. **Pop.** 7,500.

FABRIANO, GENTILE DA, Italian painter, who studied at Florence, and afterwards went to Venice, where he painted a picture of the defeat of Barbarossa, by the fleet of the republic, which so pleased the senate that the painter was raised to the patrician rank, and received a pension. On the invitation of Pope Martin V. he went to

Rome, and assisted in the decoration of the church of San Giovanni Laterano.

Born 1370; **died** at Rome, 1450.

FABRICIUS, CAIUS, *fa-brish'-e-us*, a celebrated Roman, who, in his first consulship, obtained several victories over the Samnites and Lucanians, and was honoured with a triumph. Two years after, he went as ambassador to Pyrrhus, and refused, with contempt, the presents offered him. Pyrrhus admired the magnanimity of Fabricius, but his admiration was increased when he made a discovery of the perfidious offers of his physician, who had pledged himself to the Roman general for a sum of money to poison his master. To this greatness of soul was added the most consummate knowledge of military affairs, and the most perfect simplicity of manners. Fabricius wished to inspire a contempt for luxury among the people. He lived and died in the greatest poverty. His body was buried at the public charge, and the Roman people were obliged to give a dowry to his two daughters, when they had arrived at years of maturity.

Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

FABRICIUS, or **FABRIZIO, GIROLAMO,** an Italian physician and anatomist, usually called **Aquapendente,** from the place of his birth. He professed anatomy with extraordinary reputation at Padua, attracting a large number of students, among them the celebrated Englishman, Harvey. The Venetian senate created him a knight of the order of St. Mark, and gave him an annual stipend of a thousand crowns. He retired from practice with an ample fortune.

Born 1537; **died** 1619.

FABRICIUS, JOHANN ALBRECHT, German scholar and historian, who became professor of eloquence at Hamburg, and published "Bibliotheca Latina," 2 vols. 4to; "Bibliotheca Græca," "Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti," "Codex Pseudepigraphus Veteris Testamenti," "Bibliographia Antiquaria," "Bibliotheca Latina Ecclesiastica," "Bibliotheca mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis."

Born at Leipsic, 1668; **died** at Hamburg, 1736.

FABRICIUS, JOHAN CHRISTIAN, Danish entomologist, who studied at Copenhagen, Edinburgh, Leyden, and, under Linnæus, at Upsala. In 1775 he was appointed professor of natural history at Kiel, and afterwards professor of rural and political economy. Besides works of great value on his special subject of study, he wrote political and economical treatises.

Born at Tondern, 1745; **died** at Kiel, 1807.

FABRIZIA, *fa-brit'-ze-a*, a town of Italy, near the eastern slope of the Apennines, 16 miles S.E. of Monteleone. **Pop.** 5,000.

FABRONI, ANGELO, *fa-bro'-ne*, a learned Italian, who was educated first at Faenza, and afterwards at Rome, where he obtained a canonry. He was afterwards appointed prior of the Church of St. Lorenzo at Florence, where he remained till called to be curator of the university of Pisa. He is generally known by his biographies of Italian literati of the 17th and 18th centuries, of which work he published 18 volumes, and left another ready for the press. Besides this, he wrote separate biographies of Cosmo, Lorenzo, Leo, and other eminent persons of the house of Medici, with many panegyrics on learned men. He also conducted the "Giornale di Litterati," and published some religious pieces.

Born at Marádi, 1732; **died** at Pisa, 1803.

FACCIOLATI, JACOPO, *fac-che-o-la'-te*, Italian philologist and critic, professor of theology and philosophy at Padua, who assisted greatly by his lexicons and editions of philological works, and the elegance of his own Latin style, in reviving the study of ancient literature.

Born near Padua, 1682; **died** 1769.

FADD, *fad*, a small town of Hungary, on the Danube, 2 miles from Tolna. There are a Protestant and a Roman Catholic Church. **Pop.** 4,000.

FADLALLAH, or **CHODSA RASCHID ADDIN FADLALLAH,** *fad-lal-la*, a Persian historian. He was vizier to the sultan Cazan, who reigned at Taurus, and at whose command he compiled a history of the Moguls, which he finished in 1294. He added a supplement to this work by the order of Cazan's successor. The first part was translated into French by La Croix.

Lived in the 13th century.

FAEMUND, *fa'-mund*, a lake in the province of Aggerhaus, Norway, near the Swedish frontier. It is 42 miles long, but not more than 3 in average breadth.

FAENZA, *fa-aint'-za*, a town of Italy, 20 miles S.W. of Ravenna. It was known anciently by the name of Falentia, and became noted in modern times for its pottery-ware, especially the famous "majolica," or "faience," the manufacture of which has now greatly declined in importance. It has a citadel, several churches with fine paintings, and a cathedral, which stands in a large square, and has, near it, a beautiful fountain. **Manf.** Earthenware, paper, silk twist, and linen. **Pop.** 35,703.

FAGEL, GASPAR, *fa'-gel*, Dutch statesman, who, in 1672, after the murder of Jan de Witt, was appointed to the office of grand pensionary. He was a steadfast adherent of Prince William of Orange, and an opponent of the designs of France.

Born at the Hague, 1629; **died** 1688.

FAGIUS, PAUL, *fa'-je-us*, a German Protestant divine, whose real name was **Buchlein.** For some time he exercised the office of a schoolmaster, but afterwards entered into orders. In 1541 the plague broke out at Isna, where he resided at the time, and remained in the place, comforting and administering to the sick. In 1543 he and Bucer went to England, where Archbishop Cranmer employed them in a new translation of the Scriptures. In Mary's reign his body was taken up and burnt. He wrote several books on the Hebrew language, and the Targums.

Born at Heidelberg, 1504; **died** at Cambridge, 1550.

FAGNANO, *fan-ya'-no*, a village of Italy, on the right bank of the Olona, 20 miles N.W. of Milan. There are a castle and a handsome modern church with a fine tower. **Manf.** Silk. **Pop.** 3,500.—Here, in 1799, a battle was fought between the Austrians and the French.

FAGON, GUY CRESCENT, *fa'-gawng*, physician to Louis XIV., who defended the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and collected numerous plants to enrich the royal gardens, of which he was superintendent.

Born at Paris, 1632; **died** 1718.

FAHLCRANZ, KARL JOHANN, *fahl'-krantz*, Swedish landscape painter, famous for his delineation of northern scenery.

Born at Sprengel, 1774; **died** 1861.

FAHLIYAN, *fah-le-yan'*, a town of Persia, in the province of Fartestan, formerly of greater importance than at present. A canal, 14 miles long, supplies the town with water.

FAHLUN, or **FALUN**, *fa'-loon*, a town of Sweden, capital of a district or laan of the same name, on both sides of the stream which unites the lakes Varp and Rum, 130 miles N.W. of Stockholm. The town is celebrated for its copper-mines. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloths, ribbons, tobacco, and spirits. **Pop.** 5,200.

FAHRENHEIT, GABRIEL DANIEL, *fa'-ren-hite*, and experimental philosopher, who improved the thermometer, by making use of mercury instead of spirits of wine, and formed a new scale for the instrument, grounded on accurate experiments. The English have generally adopted his scale, but the French prefer Réaumur's. In 1724 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London.

Born at Dantzig, 1686; **died** 1740.

FAI-FO, *fi-fo*, a seaport in the empire of Anam, near the mouth of a river in the China Sea, and 15 miles S. of Turon. It has a Buddhist temple. A trade in sugar and cinnamon is carried on. **Pop.** 15,000.

FAILSWORTH, *fails'-werth*, a town of Lancashire, 5 miles from Manchester. **Manf.** Cotton-spinning. **Pop.** 7,907.

FAIRBAIRN, SIR WILLIAM, *fair'-bairn*, machinist and civil engineer, who, having worked as a journeyman for several years, set up a business for himself at Manchester in 1817. He was among the first, if not the first, to construct sea-going vessels of iron. He was also continually engaged in experimenting on the qualities of iron, and did much to advance mechanical knowledge in the department of engineering. He assisted materially in designing and constructing the famous tubular bridge across the Menai Straits. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, member of various foreign societies, LL.D. of Edinburgh, president of the British Association in 1861, a chevalier of the French legion of honour, and was created a baronet in 1869. He wrote many treatises on engineering subjects.

Born at Kelso, 1789; **died** 1874.

FAIRFAX, *fair'-fax*, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 468 square miles. **Pop.** 16,025. The capital is Fairfax Court House.

FAIRFAX, EDWARD, an English poet, who translated Tasso's poem of "Godfrey of Bouillon" into English verse, and wrote a curious book, entitled "Demonology," in which he avows his belief in witchcraft. He passed his life in the enjoyment of competence, near Knaresborough, Yorkshire.

Died about 1632.

FAIRFAX, THOMAS, Lord, general of the parliamentary army in the civil war, was the eldest son of Ferdinand, Lord Fairfax. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and began his military career under Lord Vere, in Holland. When hostilities commenced between the king and parliament, he took a decided part in favour of the latter, being, like his father, a zealous Presbyterian. He had a principal command in the northern counties of England, where he and his father were defeated in several engagements; but afterwards Sir Thomas had better fortune, and distinguished himself so greatly at the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644, that he was appointed general of the army, in the place of the earl of Essex, and Cromwell became his lieutenant-general. In 1645 he defeated the king's forces at Naseby, after which he marched into the west, where he took Bath, Bristol, and other important places. In 1647 he was made constable of the Tower, and the following year succeeded to the title, by the death of his father. He then proceeded into the eastern counties, and took Colchester, after a brave resistance by Sir George Lisle and Sir Charles Lucas, whom his lordship, after the surrender, caused to be shot. On his return to London, he was named one of the king's judges, but refused to act, though he took no steps to prevent the death of the king, and, at the time of execution, was kept in prayer by Major Harrison. In 1650 he resigned his commission, and lived in retirement till the Restoration, when he made his peace with Charles II., upon whom he waited at the Hague. He wrote an account of his public life, and some minor works in prose and poetry.

Born at Denton, Yorkshire, 1611; **died** at Bilburgh, near York, 1671.

FAIRFIELD, *fair'-feeld*, a county of Connecticut, United States. **Area**, 630 square miles. **Pop.** 112,042. The chief towns are Fairfield and Danbury.

FAIRFIELD, a county of South Carolina, United States. **Area**, 796 square miles. **Pop.** 27,765. Winnsborough is the chief town.

FAIRFIELD, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 520 square miles. **Pop.** 34,284. Lancaster is the capital.

FAIRFIELD, a town of Connecticut, United States. It is situated on Long Island Sound, 60 miles S.W. of Hartford. **Pop.** 4,400.

FAIRHAVEN, *fair-hai'-ven*, a seaport of Massachusetts, United States. **Pop.** 4,500, mostly engaged in whale-fishing. **Lat.** 41° 35′ N. **Lon.** 70° 40′ W.

FAIRHAVEN, a town of Connecticut, on both sides of the Quinepiack, which expands into a bay, extending to Newhaven harbour. It is famous for oysters, and a trade with the Mediterranean and West Indies is carried on.

FAIRHEAD, or **BENMOREHEAD**, *fair'-hed*, a lofty promontory on the N. coast of Antrim, Ireland. It is 636 feet high.

FAIR ISLE, *fair*, lies between Shetland and Orkney. 25 miles S.W. of Shetland, 4 miles long by a breadth of 2½, and rises to a height of 700 feet. There is a small population, chiefly fishermen. Here, in 1588, the duke of Medina, admiral of the Spanish armada, was shipwrecked.

FAIRWEATHER, CAPE, *fair'-weth-er*, on the N.W. coast of America, in Alaska territory. **Lat.** 58° 51′ N. **Lon.** 137° 36′ W.—The MOUNT whence projects this cape, has a height of nearly 15,000 feet, and forms a striking point on the frontiers of the Russian and British territories.

FAISANS, ILE DES, *fais'-a*, a small island formed by the Bidassoa, near Irun, on the borders of France and Spain. In 1659, the treaty of the Pyrenees was here concluded, between Spain and France.

FAITHORNE, WILLIAM, *fai'-thorn*, an English portrait painter and engraver. He was a soldier in the royal army during the civil war, and was taken prisoner by Cromwell. On obtaining his liberty, he went to France, where he studied under Champagne. At his return, he started in business as a printseller near Temple Bar, practised painting in miniature, and engraving, but chiefly the latter. He also published a book on drawing, engraving, and etching. Walpole gives a considerable list of the prints of this artist.

Born in London, 1616; **died** 1691.

FAJEMMIA, *fa-jem'-me-a*, a town of Senegambia, in Africa, 60 miles S.E. of Bambouch. **Lat.** 12° 50′ N. **Lon.** 10° 35′ W.

FAKENHAM, *fa'-ken-ham*, a market-town of Norfolk, on the Wensum, 23 miles N.W. of Norwich. There are a handsome church (restored in 1864), and several chapels. A handsome bridge of three arches crosses the river. **Pop.** 7,703. A station on the Great Eastern Railway.

FAL, *fal*, a river of England, in Cornwall, rising near the centre of the county, and flowing into the sea at Falmouth.

FALABA, *fal'-a-ba*, a large town of Western Africa, on the river of the same name. The town contains about 4,000 clay houses, and is surrounded by a strong stockade and wide ditch.

FALAISE, *fa-lais'*, a town of France, in the department Calvados, on the Auté, an affluent of the Dive, 22 miles S.E. of Caen. The castle, which stands on a precipitous cliff (whence the name, *falaise*), is in ruins, with the exception of a tower. There are three suburbs, one, Guilray, of considerable size. **Manf.** Lace, hosiery, and cotton yarn. A large cattle and horse fair is held yearly. **Pop.** 7,600.—In the castle here, William the Conqueror was born in 1024.

FALCES, *fal'-sais*, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 25 miles S.W. of Pampeluna. An ancient castle is on a hill above the town. **Manf.** Oil. There is a trade in grain, flax, hemp, cattle and fruit. **Pop.** 4,500.

FALCONBERG, MARY, Countess of, *fal'-kon-berg*, the third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and wife of Thomas, Viscount Falconberg. She was a woman of considerable talents, a member of the Church of England, and contributed to the restoration of Charles II. (*See* CROMWELL.)
Died 1712.

FALCONE, ANCILLO, *fal-co'-nai*, Italian painter, famous for battle pieces. At the time of Masaniello's outbreak at Naples, he and his students formed a secret band for the purpose of attacking the Spaniards. When the insurrection was suppressed he fled to France, but afterwards returned to Naples. His pictures, nearly all representing warlike scenes, are greatly valued.
Born at Naples, 1600; **died** 1663.

FALCONER, HUGH, *fal'-ko-ner*, botanist and palæontologist, who took the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh in 1829. He entered the service of the East India Company, and distinguished himself by his scientific researches, and by introducing tea cultivation into Bengal. Between 1843 and 1848, he was employed in the British Museum. He again visited the East.
Born at Forres, 1808; **died** in London, 1865.

FALCONER, WILLIAM, a Scotch poet, who was born of humble parents, and bred to the sea. In 1751 he published a poem on "The Death of the Prince of Wales;" but his reputation rests on "The Shipwreck," a poem in three cantos, which is highly descriptive and pathetic. It was suggested by a shipwreck, suffered by himself, in a voyage from Alexandria to Venice, when only he and two others of the crew were saved. Falconer also wrote "An Ode to the Duke of York," which obtained him the post of purser to the *Royal George*. He likewise compiled a useful work, entitled "The Marine Dictionary," and published a poem against Wilkes and Churchill, under the title of "The Demagogue." In 1769 he sailed from England, in the *Aurora*, for the East Indies; but, after her departure from the Cape of Good Hope, the ship was never heard of.
Born at Edinburgh, 1732.

FALCONIA, PROBA, *fal'-ko-ne-a*, a Latin poetess, who composed a cento from Virgil, containing the sacred history from the creation, and the history of Christ in verse.
Lived in the 4th century.

FALEME, *fal-e'-me*, a considerable river of Western Africa, joining the Senegal, after a course of 200 miles, in **lat.** 14° 48′ N.; **lon.** 12° 8′.

FALERII, *fa-le'-re'-i*, a city of ancient Etruria destroyed by the Romans, 241 B.C.

FALIERO, ORDELAFO, *fal-e-air'-e*, doge of Venice, who sailed with a fleet to the assistance of Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, about 1102. He conquered Dalmatia, Croatia, and other provinces; but, in laying siege to the city of Zara, was killed.
Died 1117.

FALIERO, MARINO, doge of Venice in 1354. He had greatly distinguished himself by his courage and ability as a servant of the republic. After he had, at the age of seventy, achieved the supreme power, his anger was aroused by a libellous attack on his young wife, and he formed the design of murdering all the senators, to render himself absolute; but the plot being discovered he was beheaded.
Born 1274: **died** 1355.

FALKENAU, *fal'-ken-ou*, a town of Bohemia, on the right bank of the Eger, 80 miles W. of Prague. There is a large castle surrounded by a deep moat, and with a large park and garden. Hops are grown, and coal worked in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 2,100.

FALKENBERG, *fal'-ken-berg*, a town of Prussia, on the left bank of the Steine, 16 miles W. of Oppeln. There are a castle and other good public buildings. **Pop.** 2,000.

FALKENBURG, a town of Prussia, on the left bank of the Drage. It is surrounded by dilapidated walls, and defended by a fort. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloths. **Pop.** 3,600.

FALKENSTEIN, *fal'-ken-stine*, a town of Saxony, 10 miles S.E. of Plauen. **Manf.** Cotton and embroidery, and there are iron mines in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 4,000.

FALKIRK, *fal'-kirk*, a Parliamentary burgh of Stirlingshire, Scotland, near the great canal between the rivers Forth and Clyde, 24 miles from Edinburgh. It has a spacious church, rebuilt in 1810, but containing some old monuments, and several other places of worship, a large exchange, county buildings, post-office, and prison. There is an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington in the principal street. No manufactures of importance are carried on; but there is a good weekly market, and it has a considerable trade in corn, cotton, leather, and other commodities. Three fairs, the greatest in Scotland, are held, under the name of the Trysts of Falkirk. These fairs are exclusively for cattle, sheep, and horses. **Pop.** 25,143.—Here Wallace was defeated in a battle by Edward I.; and here, also, the royal army was defeated by the adherents of the house of Stuart, in 1746.—A station on the North British and Caledonian Railway.

FALKLAND, *falk'-land*, a royal burgh of Fifeshire, Scotland, 22 miles N. of Edinburgh. **Pop.** 1,283, many employed as linen-weavers.—A palace was erected here; and James V. died in it in the year 1542. It is now mostly in a ruinous state.

FALKLAND ISLES, a group of islands in the South Atlantic Ocean. They are about 200 in number, but the two largest, East and West Falkland, comprise about half the entire area. The next most important are Great Swan, Keppel, Pebble, Eagle, and Jasa. The islands afford good pasturage, and about 10,000 sheep are bred. **Area**, 6,500 square miles. **Pop.** 900. **Lat.** between 51° and 52° 30′ S. **Lon.** between 57° 40′ and 61° 20′ W.—These islands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and came into the possession of the British in 1771. Since that time, however, their possession has been disputed; but since 1833 they have held uninterrupted possession of them.

FALKLAND, HENRY CARY, Viscount, was lord-deputy for Ireland, from 1622 to 1629. His administration, however, was by no means popular. —He wrote "A History of that most unfortunate Prince, Edward II."

Died 1633.

FALKLAND, LUCIUS CARY, Viscount, was the eldest son of the preceding, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Cambridge. He married a lady of small fortune, which greatly displeased his father, when he retired to a country house, and devoted himself to the study of Greek. In 1639 he took part in the expedition against the Scots, and in the following year he entered parliament as member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and distinguished himself by his patriotic speeches. On the breaking out of the civil war, he joined the court party, but by no means could reconcile the integrity of his own high principles with the duplicity which marked the conduct of Charles I. In the midst of the troubles which distracted the kingdom, he lost the buoyancy of his spirits, and would frequently ejaculate to himself, in a mournful tone, "Peace! peace!" which, however, he was not destined to live to see. At the battle of Newbury, he volunteered into the cavalry commanded by Lord Byron, and fell, shot through the body, which was not found till the following day. Lord Clarendon, in his "History of the Rebellion," says that this nobleman "was a person of such prodigious parts of learning and knowledge, of that inestimable sweetness and delight in conversation, of so flowing and obliging a humanity and goodness to mankind, and of that primitive simplicity and integrity of life, that if there were no other brand upon this odious and accursed civil war than that single loss, it must be most infamous and execrable to all posterity." Notwithstanding the apparent excess of this panegyric, Falkland seems to have deserved it; for he was an ornament to the nation, and the envy of the age. One of his sayings was, "I pity unlearned gentlemen on a rainy day." He is represented among the statues in the lobby of the House of Commons.

Born at Bunford, Oxfordshire, 1610; **died** 1643.

FALKOPING, *fal'-ko-ping*, a town of Sweden, 38 miles from Mariestad, near which, in 1388, Margaret, queen of Denmark, defeated and made prisoner Albert, king of Sweden.

FALL RIVER, *favl*, a seaport and manufacturing town of Massachusetts, United States, near the mouth of a river of the same name, which discharges into Narraganset Bay. There is a good harbour. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, and ironware. **Pop.** 48,961.—It is connected with New York and Boston by railway and steamboat.

FALLMERAYER, JACOB PHILIPP, *favl-me-ra'-er*, German traveller and historian, who served when young in the Bavarian army against Napoleon. In 1826, he was appointed professor of history and philology at Landshut. He afterwards made three journeys to the East. In 1848 he sat as deputy in the Frankfort parliament. He was a great linguist, and wrote several valuable historical and philological works.

Born in the Tyrol, 1791; **died** 1862.

FALLOPIUS, GABRIEL, *fal-lo'-pe-us*, an eminent physician and anatomist, who discovered the tubes of the uterus which bear his name. He was professor of anatomy, first at Pisa, and afterwards at Padua, where he was also superintendent of the botanical garden.

Born 1523; **died** at Padua, 1562.

FALLOUX, FREDERIC ALFRED PIERRE, Compte de, *fal-loo'*, French author and statesman of the Legitimist party. After the revolution of 1848, he was a prominent member of the Constituent Assembly, and was minister of public instruction under the prince-president Napoleon, but after the *coup d'état*, of 1851, he retired from public life. In 1857 he was chosen member of the French Academy. He was the author of several historical and political works, among them a history of Louis XVI. and of Pope Pius V.

Born at Angers, 1811.

FALLS, *fawlls*, three towns of the United States, two of them in Pennsylvania, and one in Ohio. None of them has a population above 2,500.

FALMOUTH, *fal'-mouth*, a seaport and municipal and parliamentary borough of Cornwall, at the mouth of the river Fal, 11 miles S. of Truro. It has a good harbour and a fine and spacious roadstead. The town consists principally of one street, nearly a mile along the beach. There are two castles on the coast, one of which, Pendennis, commands the entrance of the harbour; and the other, on the opposite side, is St. Mawes Castle. A considerable fishery of pilchards is carried on. **Pop.** 4,373. **Lat.** 50° 9′ N. **Lon.** 5° 4′ W.—A station on the South Devon railway.

FALMOUTH, a township of Maine, United States, 45 miles N. of Augusta. A coasting trade is carried on, and there are good fisheries. **Pop.** 2,700.

FALMOUTH, a township of Massachusetts, United States, on the south-west point of Cape Cod. A large quantity of salt is produced, and some vessels are employed in the whale fishery. **Pop.** 2,500.

FALMOUTH, a seaport of Antigua, W. Indies, called Falmouth Harbour. **Lat.** 17° 9′ N. **Lon.** 61° 28′ W.

FALMOUTH, a seaport of Jamaica, W. Indies, on the south side of Martha Brae harbour. **Lat.** 18° 31′ N. **Lon.** 77° 33′ W.

FALSE BAY, *false*, an arm of the Atlantic, on the east side of S. Africa. **Ext.** About 22 miles long, by the same broad. It has, in its W. side, the Cape of Good Hope, and is the principal station of the Cape naval squadron.—**FALSE CAPE** lies a little to the E. of its entrance.

FALSET, *fal'-set*, a town of Spain, in the province of Tarragona, surrounded by remains of old Roman walls. There are an ancient church with a lofty tower, and an old palace. **Manf.** Soap, hardware, chocolate, and brandy. Two annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,000.

FALSTER, *fal'-ster*, a pleasant island of the Baltic, belonging to Denmark. It is 26 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 3 to 16 miles, level, well watered, and productive in fruit. Timber is largely grown, and live stock and bees are plentiful. Its manufactures are wholly of the domestic

kind. **Pop.** 23,000. The chief towns are NYKJÖBIRG and Stubbekjöbirg. **Lat.** 54° 50′ N. **Lon.** 12° E.

FALUN. (*See* FAHLUN.)

FAMA, "fame," *fa'-ma*, was worshipped by the ancient Greeks as a powerful goddess, and generally represented blowing a trumpet.

FAMAGUSTA, *fa'-ma-goos'-ta*, a seaport-town of the island of Cyprus, on the east coast, built on the ruins of the ancient Arsinoe. Ruin and desolation are seen in every street of this town, which, under the Venetian rule, was one of the chief commercial cities of the Levant. **Pop.** Unascertained, and mostly Greeks. **Lat.** 35° 7′ N. **Lon.** 33° 58′ E.—A few miles to the north is old Famagusta, on a site covered with the ruins of ancient Salamis and Constantia. In 1571 it was taken by the Turks.

FAMINE PORT, *fam'-in*, a penal settlement of S. America, Chili, on the northern side of the Strait of Magellan. The name given in consequence of the death by starvation of a Spanish garrison. **Lat.** 53° 38′ S. **Lon.** 70° 58′ W.

FAMMAMATZ, a Japanese town on the island of Niphon, 136 miles S.W. of Yedo. **Pop.** about 6,000.

FANG-KI, *fang-ki'*, a small island off the S. coast of China, in the province of Quang-tong. **Lat.** 21° 18′ N. **Lon.** 110° 35′ E.

FANNAN ISLES, or SEVEN HUNTERS, *fan'-nan*, a group of uninhabited islands in the Hebrides, Scotland. They are a great resort of sea-fowl, and sheep are pastured on them.

FANNIN, *fan'-nin*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Pop.** 5,700.

FANNIN, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 930 square miles. **Pop.** 25,501. Bonham is the capital.

FANNIUS, *fan'-ne-us*, surnamed Strabo, was twice consul of Rome, and rendered himself remarkable by a law, which prohibited any person from spending more than a certain sum daily.

FANNIUS, son of the above, was distinguished for his eloquence. He was consul in the 631st year of Rome.

FANNIUS, Roman writer, who wrote a history of Nero's cruelties, the loss of which is greatly regretted by Pliny the Younger.
Lived in the 2nd century.

FANO, *fa'-no*, a seaport-town of Italy, on the shore of the Adriatic, 6 miles S.E. of Pesaro. It contains a cathedral dedicated to St. Fortunato, and several churches, with valuable paintings; also an academy, a library, and a large opera-house. The town is surrounded by walls and ditches. There are the remains of a Roman triumphal arch of white marble. The harbour, once important, is now nearly choked up with sand. **Manf.** Principally silk twist. **Pop.** 21,234.

FANO, or FANNO, one of the Ionian islands, at the entrance of the Adriatic, 14 miles from Corfu.

FANOE, *fa'-ne(r)*, an island of Denmark, near North Jutland. It is 10 miles long and 3 broad. **Pop.** 2,800, mostly engaged in fishing.

FANSHAWE, SIR RICHARD, *fan'-shaw*, statesman and poet, who was educated at Cambridge, and in 1635 was sent ambassador to Spain, whence, in 1641, he returned, and acted steadily for the royal cause. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and closely confined for a considerable time; but, at last, recovered his liberty, and went to Breda, in Holland, where he was knighted by Charles II. in 1656. At the Restoration he was made master of requests, and sent to Portugal to negotiate the marriage with the king and the infanta Catharine. In 1664 he was sent ambassador to Spain, where he died. He translated into English the "Pastor Fido," or Faithful Shepherd, of Guarini, also the "Lusiad" of Camoens. His letters during his embassies in Spain and Portugal were printed in 1702.
Born in Hertfordshire, 1608; **died** at Madrid, 1666.

FANTEE, or FANTI, *fan-tee'*, a maritime district of Ashantee, West Africa. The Fantees were once the most numerous and powerful people on the Gold Coast of Africa. Their power has since 1811 been almost entirely broken, and they are now protected by the establishments of British forts on Cape-Coast Castle.

FAOUET, *fa-ou-ai'*, a town of France, department Morbihan, on the Ellé. **Manf.** Paper Prussian blue, and potato-flour. **Pop.** 2,900.

FARADAY, MICHAEL, *far'-a-dai*, a distinguished English chemist and natural philosopher, who was, at first, apprenticed to the trade of bookbinding, but whose mechanical genius and talent for investigation procured him the ultimate patronage of Sir Humphry Davy. Through his interest he was taken into the laboratory of the Royal Institution of London, where he was enabled to pursue his studies. He travelled with Davy on the continent, as assistant and amanuensis, and in 1827 succeeded him as professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution. In the same year he published his work on "Chemical Manipulations," and from that time continued a regular contributor to the "Philosophical Transactions," spreading his investigations over the wide field of electricity. He succeeded, if not in discovering, at all events in establishing, the laws of electro-magnetism, and has, perhaps, done more than any other man towards the elucidation of electric phenomena. On this subject he published three volumes, entitled "Experimental Researches in Electricity," in which are included his researches into the magnetic nature of oxygen gas, light, and other important subjects. A true philosopher, he rejected all posts of honour, confining himself to his sphere in the Royal Institution, where the charm of his lectures was a continual attraction to those who delighted to follow him through the paths of magnetic science. In private life his character was irreproachable, and characterized by great goodness and humanity. In 1832 he received the degree of D.C.L., received a pension in 1858, and was granted the use of a house at Hampton Court in 1858.
Born in London, 1791; **died** 1867.

FARADEESE, *far'-a-deese*, a town of North Africa, 30 miles S. of Tunis. In the 18th century the inhabitants were famous as the greatest pirates and the most skilful mariners of the country.

FARAFEH, *far'-a-fe*, an oasis of the Libyan desert, in Africa, comprehending several villages and a town, with vestiges of Greek and Roman edifices. The inhabitants manufacture coarse woollen cloths and earthen vessels. **Lat.** 27° N. **Lon.** 28° 23′ N.

FARAHABAD, *far-a-ha-bad'*, a town of Persia, on the south coast of the Caspian Sea, at the mouth of the Tejan. **Manf.** Sugar, cotton, and silk.

FARDELLA, MICHAEL ANGELO, *far-dail'-la*, professor of natural history and astronomy at Padua, who wrote several books on his favourite sciences.

Born at Sicily, 1650; **died** at Naples, 1718.

FAREHAM, *fair'-ham*, a market-town of Hampshire, on a creek at the N.W. end of Portsmouth harbour. It is resorted to for sea-bathing. **Manf.** Ropes and earthenware, and it has shipbuilding docks, and a trade in corn, coals, and timber. **Pop.** 7,023.—A station on the London and South-Western railway.

FAREL, GUILLAUME, *far'-el*, a Protestant divine, who studied at Paris; but having embraced the Reformed religion, he left France and settled at Geneva, where he laboured with great zeal against popery, and was there the chief person in establishing the Reformation. He was banished thence, with Calvin, in 1538, for refusing to submit to the synod of Berne. Farel then settled at Neufchâtel. His zeal as a missionary was indomitable, and he willingly suffered persecution and imprisonment.

Born in Dauphiné, 1489; **died** at Neufchâtel, 1565.

FAREWELL, CAPE, *fair-wel'*, the south point of West Greenland. **Lat.** 59° 49′ N. **Lon.** 43° 54′ W.

FARGEAU, *far'-go*, a town of France, department Yonne, on the Loing, 26 miles S.E. of Auxerre. There are the remains of a fine old chateau, once the residence of Mademoiselle Montpensier, built in the 15th century, but nearly destroyed by fire in 1752. **Manf.** Leather, iron, glass, and pottery. A large amount of firewood is supplied to Paris. **Pop.** 2,800.

FARIA Y SOUSA, MANOEL, *fa-ré'-a soo'-sa*, a Portuguese historian and poet, who in 1631 was appointed secretary to the Spanish embassy at Rome, where his acquirements attracted the notice of Pope Urban VIII., and the principal learned men of the city. He wrote a "History of Portugal" to the reign of Henry Cardinal, a "History of the Portuguese Dominions in Europe, Asia, and Africa," and some other works.

Born 1590; **died** at Madrid, 1649.

FARIGLIANO, *fa-re-le-a'-no*, a small town of Northern Italy, on the right bank of the Tanaro, 21 miles N.E. of Ceni. There are an ancient parish church, and a monastery. **Manf.** Silk. Three annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,000.

FARINDOLA, *far-in-do'-la*, a small town of Italy on the left bank of the Salino, 6 miles S.W. of Civita-di-Penne. An important fair is held annually. **Pop.** 3,200.

FARINELLI, *far'-e-nel'-le*, a distinguished Neapolitan vocalist, whose real name is said to have been Carlo Broschi. He studied under Prossora at Rome, whence he went to Vienna, where he became a great favourite with Charles VI., who loaded him with riches and presents. In 1734 he visited London, and, by the captivating power of his melody, drew all who could afford to hear him. So great was the attraction of his voice, that Handel was forced to dismiss a rival company, over which he was presiding, notwithstanding his own immense popularity. His influence over the musical sympathies of his audiences seems never to have been equalled.

Born at Naples, 1705; **died** 1782.

FARINI, CARLO LUIGI, *fa-ré'-ne*, Italian author and statesman, who first studied at Bologna, but having taken part in political movements was compelled to leave the Papal States, and went to Turin, but on the accession of Pio Nono was permitted to return, and held office in the Reformed ministry. When the French occupied Rome he went to Piedmont, and in 1851 was minister of public instruction in the cabinet of King Victor Emmanuel, and afterwards a member of the supreme council. In 1861 he was minister of commerce, and in 1862 president of the cabinet. He wrote "The Roman State," and completed Botta's "History of Italy."

Born in Ravenna, 1812; **died** 1866.

FARKASD, *far'-kasd*, a town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Waag, 19 miles S.W. of Neutra. **Pop.** 3,300.

FARMER, HUGH, *far'-mer*, a learned dissenting divine, who wrote "An Inquiry into the Nature and Design of our Lord's Temptation in the Wilderness," in which he considered that event as a divine vision, representing the different scenes of our Saviour's future ministry. In 1771 he published his "Dissertation on Miracles." His next publication was an "Essay on the Demoniacs of the New Testament," which he maintains to have been natural diseases. His last performance was entitled "The General Prevalence of the Worship of Human Spirits in the Ancient Heathen Nations, asserted and proved."

Born at Shrewsbury, 1714; **died** at Walthamstow, 1787.

FARMER, RICHARD, a divine and antiquary, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1760, and the same year was appointed classical tutor. In 1767 he took the degree of B.D., and became one of the preachers at Whitehall. In the preceding year he published his "Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare," in which he proved that all the knowledge of ancient history and mythology possessed by the immortal bard was drawn from translations. In 1775 Mr. Farmer was chosen master of his college, and took his degree of D.D. He also became chancellor and prebendary of Lichfield, librarian to the university of Cambridge, and prebendary of Lichfield, which last appointment he resigned in 1788, when he was appointed canon residentiary of St. Paul's. He collected ample materials for a history of Leicester; but these, with the plates, he gave to Mr. Nichols, for the use of his history of that county.

Born at Leicester, 1735; **died** 1797.

FARMING'S ISLAND, in the North Pacific, taken possession of by the English in 1861. There is a harbour named English harbour, and a small settlement was formed at English Point. **Lat.** 30° 49′ N. **Lon.** 159° 20′ W.

FARNABY, THOMAS, *far'-na-be*, an eminent English schoolmaster, who, after a variety of fortune, settled in London, where he acquired great reputation as a teacher. In 1616 he was admitted to the degree of M.A. at Cambridge. In the civil war he was imprisoned for his loyalty. He published Juvenal and Persius; Seneca's "Tragedies;" Martial; Lucan's "Pharsalia;" and other classical authors, with notes; "Index Rhetcricus et Poeticus;" "Florilegium Epigrammatum Græcorum;" and "Systema Grammaticum."

Born in London, about 1575; **died** 1647.

FARNBOROUGH. (*See* MAY, Sir ERSKINE.)

FARNE or FERN ISLANDS, *farn*, on the coast of Northumberland, 17 in number, lying off the E. coast, opposite Bamborough. There are two lighthouses and the tower of a priory of St. Cuthbert.

In 1838, the *Forfarshire* steamer was wrecked on these islands; when the keeper of the lighthouse, and his heroic daughter, Grace Darling, in the midst of the storm, proceeded to the wreck in an open boat, and saved nine persons. (*See* DARLING.) In 1843, the *Pegasus* was also wrecked here, and 60 persons perished.

FARNESE, *far-nai'-se*, an eminent Italian family, several members of which attained great distinction. The name has been given to many famous works of art, especially the Farnese bull and the Farnese Hercules. The family, which was rich and powerful as far back as the 13th century, became extinct in 1731.

FARNESE, ALESSANDRO. (*See* PAUL III., Pope.)

FARNESE, PIETRO LUIGI, the first duke of Parma and Placentia, son of the above, said to have been the offspring of a secret marriage before taking orders, but by some writers supposed to have been illegitimate. He was assassinated by his subjects, on account of his oppressive conduct.

Born 1490; died 1547.

FARNESE, ALESSANDRO, a Roman cardinal, was the eldest son of the above. Charles V. said, that if all the members of the sacred college were like Farnese, it would be the most august assembly in the world.

Born 1520: died 1589.

FARNESE, ALESSANDRO, third duke of Parma, and nephew of the preceding. He distinguished himself as an able general in the service of Philip II. against the Netherlanders, and, afterwards, in the Catholic army in France, in support of the league against Henry IV. He was wounded at the siege of Caudebec, and died soon after.

Born 1546; died at Arras, 1592.

FARNEWORTH, ELLIS, *farn'-worth*, an English divine, who obtained the rectory of Carsington, in Derbyshire. He translated the "Life of Pope Sixtus V." from the Italian, 1754, folio; Davila's "History of the Civil Wars of France," in 1757, 2 vols. 4to; the "Works of Machiavel," 1761, 2 vols. 4to; and Fleury's "History of the Israelites," 12mo.

Died 1763.

FARNHAM, *farn'-ham*, a town of Surrey, on the left bank of the Wey, 10 miles S.W. of Guildford. The castle of the bishop of Winchester is a quadrangular structure, restored in 1684, and occupying the site of a strongly-fortified castle built in the reign of Stephen. A new town-hall was erected in 1860. The town has belonged to the bishops of Winchester more than a thousand years. The chief trade is in hops, a fine kind of which grows in the neighbourhood. Pop. 4,461.—A station on the London and South-Western railway. The ruins of the old Abbey of Waverley are near the town.

FARNWORTH, *farn'-worth*, a township of Lancashire, 3 miles S.E. of Bolton. There is a public park of 11 acres. Manf. Paper, cotton, iron, bricks, and tiles. Pop. 20,701.—A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

FARO, *far'-o*, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic. Ext. 10 miles long, with an average breadth of 3. Lat. 58° N. Lon. 19° 22′ E.—On its E. side there is a village of the same name.

FARO, an episcopal city and seaport of Portugal, capital of the province of Algarve, in a sandy plain at the mouth of the Fermoso. The harbour is almost blocked up, but the roadstead affords convenient anchorage. It has a cathedral, military hospital, and an arsenal, and is surrounded by walls. There is a good trade in the export of oranges, figs, anchovies, and cork, and there is a profitable fishery. Pop. 8,000. Lat. 37° N. Lon. 7° 52′ W.

FARO CAPE, the N.E. extremity of the island of Sicily, helping to bound the narrowest part of the Strait of Messina. Lat. 38° 15′ N. Lon. 15° E.—The FARO CHANNEL is a name sometimes given to the Strait of Messina.

FAROE, or FAROER ISLANDS, *far'-o*, a group in the Northern Ocean, lying between Iceland and Shetland, belonging to Denmark, and consisting of 22 islands, of which 17 are inhabited, occupying a length of 70 miles, and a breadth of 45. The principal island is STROMOE. Each is a lofty mountain, rising out of the waves, divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. The highest summits reach the elevation of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet. Some of the islands are deeply indented with secure harbours; all are steep, and most of them exhibit tremendous precipices. The soil is shallow, but remarkably fertile; barley is the only corn grown, and yields an immense crop; and the grass affords abundant pasturage for sheep, from which the Danish name, Faar-Oen, "sheep islands," is taken. No trees above the size of a juniper or stunted willow are to be seen. Vast quantities of sea-fowl frequent the rocks, the taking of which furnishes a perilous employment for the inhabitants. Exp. Salted mutton, butter, tallow, goose-quills, feathers, eider-down, knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings. Area of the group, 500 square miles. Pop. 11,220, of Norwegian origin, and belonging to the Lutheran church. The islands belonged to England between 1807 and the treaty of Vienna in 1814. Lat. between 61° 25′ and 62° 25′ N. Lon. between 6° and 8° W.

FARQUHAR, GEORGE, *far'-quar*, comic dramatist, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and quitted that seat of learning for the boards of the Dublin theatre. Here, while playing Guyomar, in the "Indian Emperor" of Dryden, he was so unfortunate as to stab a brother actor, when he relinquished the stage and proceeded to London, where he received from the earl of Orrery a lieutenancy in his lordship's regiment. He now commenced writing for the theatre, and in 1698 appeared his first dramatic piece, entitled "Love in a Bottle," which met with success. This was followed, in 1700, by the "Constant Couple, on Trip to the Jubilee." The same year he was in Holland, of which country he has given a humorous description in his Letters. In 1701 appeared the comedy of "Sir Harry Wildair," and the year following, his "Miscellanies." In 1703 he brought out "The Inconstant, or the Way to Win Him." His next piece was the popular play of "The Recruiting Officer." His last comedy was "The Beaux Stratagem," and is his best production. It was written in his last illness, and had a great run, during which the author died. Farquhar's comedies are lively, natural, and full of business; but they are also extremely licentious. Gibber, in his "Lives," thus speaks of him and his comedies:—"He seems to have been a man of genius rather sprightly than great, rather flowery than solid. His comedies are diverting, because his characters are natural, and such as we frequently meet with; but he has used no art in drawing them, nor does there appear any force of thinking in his performances, or any deep penetration into nature; but rather a superficial view, pleasant enough to the eye, though capable of leaving no great impression on the mind."

Born at Londonderry, 1678; died 1707.

FARRANT, RICHARD, *far'-rant*, English musical composer, a gentleman of the chapel royal in 1564, and afterwards organist and chapel-master. Very little is known of his personal history, but several of his anthems are highly esteemed by musicians, and frequently sung in cathedral services.
Died 1585.

FARRINGDON (or **FARINGDON**) GREAT, *far'-ring-don*, an ancient town and parish of Berkshire, 32 miles N.W. of Reading. It has a spacious church in the Gothic style. **Pop.** 2,943.—A station on the Great Western railway.

FARS, or **FARISTAN**, *fars*, a province of Persia, bounded N. by Irak, E. by the province of Kerman and Lar, W. by Kuzistan, and S. by the Persian Gulf. It is about 420 miles long, and 360 broad. The southern parts are hot and sandy, the northern full of mountains, on which are found the most beautiful falcons in Persia, with a great number of wild hogs and wild cats. The centre is fertile. Salt lakes are numerous.

Pro.—Principally rice, fruit, corn, dates, tobacco, opium, cotton, attar of roses, wine, and silk. Large herds of cattle are reared, and the horses, asses, and camels are of excellent breeds.
Minerals.—Iron, lead, marble, emeralds, naphtha, and salt.
Manf.—Woollens, cottons, and silks. Quantities of skins are exported.
Chief Towns.—SHIRAZ, Jehroom, DARABJERD, Babahan, and BUSHIRE.
Pop.—1,700,000.
Lat.—Between 27° 30′ and 31° 30′ N **Lon.** Between 49° 30′ and 55° E.

FARSAN ISLANDS, *far'-san*, two islands on the east side of the Red Sea. They are connected by a shoal, over which camels pass. The western island, Keeber, is 31 miles long; the other, Seggeer, 18 miles. **Lat.** 16° 30′ N. **Lon.** 42° 45′ E.

FARSUND, *far'-sund*, a small seaport of Norway, 47 miles S.E. of Christiansund, on the North Sea. Dried fish, herrings, and millstones are the chief exports. **Pop.** 1,100. **Lat.** 38° N. **Lon.** 7° 30′ E.

FASANO, *fai-sa'-no*, a town of Italy, 33 miles S.E. of Bari, in the midst of olive plantations. **Manf.** Oil. **Pop.** 17,877.

FASTOLFF, SIR JOHN, *fas'-tolf*, a famous English general, who served with great reputation in France, where he obtained several high posts while the English held possessions in that kingdom. In 1440 he returned to his own country, and distinguished himself as a friend to the poor, and an encourager of learning. He was a considerable benefactor to the university of Cambridge, and to Magdalen College, Oxford. Though there be a strong similarity in the names, he is not to be taken for Sir John Falstaff, the knight so humorously rendered by Shakspeare.
Born at Yarmouth, 1377; **died** 1459.

FATATENDA, *fa-ta-ten'-da*, a large town of West Africa, on the right bank of the Gambia. **Lat.** 13° 22′ N. **Lon.** 14° 10′ W.

FATCHIU, *fatch-e-oo'*, an island of the Japanese dominions, in the Strait of Corea, in the Pacific. **Lat.** 34° 20′ N. **Lon.** 120° 15′ E.

FATIMIDES, *fat'-i-mides*, the designation of a race of kings who assumed the title of caliphs, and reigned over Egypt and the north of Africa, from about the close of the 9th to the end of the 12th century.

FATSA, *fat'-sa*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, on the Black Sea. It contains an old palace, and some ships are built in the neighbourhood. The ruins of the ancient Polemonium are two miles to the east.

FATSIZIO, *fat-se'-ze-o*, an island of Japan, 21 miles long and 8 broad, containing a town of the same name. To this island state criminals are banished.

FAUCHER, LEON, *fo-shair'*, French journalist and statesman, successively editor of the *Temps*, the *Constitutionnel*, and the *Courrier Français*. In 1846 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies for Rheims, and distinguished himself by his advocacy of the principles of free trade. Under Louis Napoleon, when president, he was first minister of public works, and then of the interior, but retired from public life after the *coup d'état*. He contributed to the reviews many vigorous papers on economical subjects, and the industrial resources of England.
Born at Limoges, 1803; **died** 1854.

FAUCHET, CLAUDE, *fo'-shai*, a French antiquary, whose works are, "Gaulish and French Antiquities;" "The Liberties of the Gallican Church;" "The Origin of Knights, Armorial Bearings, and Heralds;" "Origin of Dignities and Magistrates in France;" all printed together in Paris, in 1610.
Born 1529; **died** 1601.

FAUCHET, CLAUDE, a French priest, who became vicar-general to the archbishop of Bruges and preacher to Louis XVI. That monarch, however, was disgusted with his excessive vanity and theatrical mode of action, which, it is said, made Fauchet a violent revolutionist. He took a leading part in storming the Bastille, and preached a thanksgiving sermon on the occasion. In another address, he designated Jesus Christ as the first *sans culotte* of Judea. He entered among the *Illuminati*, and, in 1791, became what was called the constitutional bishop of Bayeux. He was also deputy for the department of Calvados, to the Legislative Assembly, and, afterwards, a member of the Convention, but, like many others, ended his career at the guillotine. His works are, "A Panegyric on St. Louis," pronounced before the French Academy; "A Funeral Oration for the Duke of Orleans," "Eulogium on Benjamin Franklin," "Discourse on Universal Manners," &c.
Born 1744; **died** 1793.

FAUCIGNY, *fo-se'-ne*. (*See* SAVOIE HAUTE.)

FAULHORN, *fold'-horn*, a mountain of the Alps, Switzerland, 30 miles from Berne. It lies between the valley of the Grindelwald and the lake Brienz. **Height**, 8,140 feet. There is an inn near the summit.

FAUNA, *faw'-na*, a deity among the Romans, whose marriage with Faunus procured her the name of Fauna, and her knowledge of futurity, those of Fatua and Fantidica. It is said that she never saw a man after her marriage with Faunus, and that her uncommon chastity raised her to be ranked among the gods after death.

FAUNALIA, *faw-nai'-le-a*, festivals at Rome, in honour of Faunus.

FAUNI, *faw'-ni*, rural deities of the Italian mythology, represented as having the legs, feet, and ears of goats, and the rest of the body human. They were called satyrs by the Greeks. The peasants offered them a lamb or kid with great solemnity.

FAUNICH, LOCH, *faw'-nik*, a lake of Ross-shire, Scotland. **Ext.** 12 miles long, by 1 broad.

FAUNUS, *faw'-nus*, an ancient king of Italy, whose bravery has given rise to the tradition that

he was son of Mars. His great fondness for agriculture made his subjects revere him as one of their country deities after death. He was represented with all the equipage of the satyrs, and was consulted to give oracles. He is said to have reigned in Italy above 1,300 years B.C.

FAUQUIER, *faw'-quere*, a county of Virginia, United States. Area, 720 square miles. Pop. 23,000. Warrenton is the capital.

FAURIEL, CLAUDE CHARLES, French historian and philologist, when a young man was appointed to a political office under Fouché, but soon resigned it, and devoted himself to the study of classical and Oriental literature. In 1836 he was appointed professor of the Sorbonne. He was far in advance of contemporary writers on all subjects of literary history or philology. His best known works are the history of Gaul under the German domination, and his history of Provençal poetry.

Born at St. Etienne, 1772; died at Paris, 1844.

FAUST, or FUST, JOHN, *foust*, a goldsmith of Mentz, who is said by some to have been the inventor of printing. He is, however, supposed only to have assisted Guttenburg, and his son-in-law, Schoeffer, in bringing this noble discovery to perfection. The first production, by the new process of metallic types, was produced in 1459, and was entitled "Durandi Rationale Divinorum Officiorum," by Faust and Schoeffer. This was succeeded by the "Catholicon Joannis Januensis." The greatest work, however, of all was the Bible, in 1462; previous to which they had executed two beautiful editions of the Psalter. The story of Faust's being arrested as a magician at Paris, on account of the exactness of the copies of the Bible which he took thither for sale, is not entitled to credit.

Died 1460.

FAUST, DR. JOHN, a half traditional German philosopher, who, educated at Wittemberg, thence proceeded to Ingoldstadt, where he studied, with great success, medicine, and, it is said, astrology and magic, also; expending, in prosecuting his chemical experiments, a considerable fortune left him by an uncle. His countrymen, in their ignorance, imagined him one having dealings with supernatural powers; and this view of Faust subsequently formed a fertile theme for the dramatist, poet, and musician, as well as for the sculptor and painter. The English dramatist Marlowe wrote a splendid tragedy on the subject, and Goethe in his "Faust" has depicted, with a rich imagination, the doctor and his sprite attendant, Mephistopheles. Much doubt has been expressed as to whether such a person as Faust actually lived; but Melancthon and Luther both speak of him as a real person.

Lived in the first half of the 16th century.

FAUSTA, FLAVIA MAXIMIANA, *faws'-ta*, the second wife of Constantine the Great. By her accusations the emperor put his son Crispus, by a former wife, to death; but her infidelity becoming notorious, she was suffocated in a bath.

Died 327.

FAUSTINA, ANNA GALERIA, the Elder, *faw-sti'-na*, was the daughter of Annius Verus, and the wife of the emperor, Antoninus Pius. Notwithstanding her debaucheries, the emperor would not divorce her.

Died 141.

FAUSTINA, ANNA, daughter of the above, was the wife of Marcus Aurelius, and exceeded her mother in dissoluteness.

Died 175.

FAUSTINUS I., emperor of Hayti. (*See* SOULOUQUE.)

FAUSTITAS, *faw'-sti-tas*, a goddess among the Romans, supposed to preside over cattle.

FAUSTULUS, *faws'-tu-lus*, a shepherd ordered to expose Romulus and Remus. He privately brought them up at home.

FAVARA, *fai-va'-ra*, a town in the south of Sicily, 4 miles S.E. of Girgenti. There are rich sulphur mines in the vicinity. Pop. 15,994.

FAVART, CHARLES SIMON, *fav'-ar*, a French dramatist, who first established the comic opera, and, as stage manager, introduced appropriate costumes. He was the author of about 60 pieces, some of which attained great popularity. He married Mdlle. Durouceray, a singer and dramatic writer of considerable talent. Favart's memoirs and correspondence, full of amusing and interesting gossip, were published by his grandson in 1809.

Born in Paris, 1710; died 1793.

FAVERGES, *fai-verge'*, a town of France, department Haute Savoie, 14 miles S.E. of Annecy. There is an old castle, now used as a silk factory. Manf. Silk goods, iron, brass, and agricultural implements. Four annual fairs are held. Pop. 3,000.

FAVERSHAM, *fav'-er-sham*, a municipal borough and seaport of Kent, 8 miles N.W. of Canterbury, opposite the isle of Sheppy. It has an assembly-room, guildhall, church, gaol, and theatre. Near it are gunpowder-mills, and it has an oyster-fishery. There are the remains of an abbey, founded by king Stephen, who, with his queen was buried here. Pop. 8,627.—A station on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway.

FAVIGNANA, *fa'-veen-ya'-na*, an island of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, 6 miles from the shore. It is 6 miles long, with an average breadth of 2. It has anchovy and tunny fisheries.

FAVIGNANA a town on the above island. There are two castles. The vicinity is fertile and produces good wine. Pop. 3,900.

FAVRE, GABRIEL CLAUDE JULES, French politician and advocate, distinguished for the boldness with which, as an advocate, he defended political prisoners at Lyons, and elsewhere, and avowed his republican principles. He was secretary to the provisional government of 1848, stoutly opposed Louis Napoleon, and refused to take the oath of fidelity after the *coup d'état* of 1851. In 1858 he defended Orsini, charged with conspiracy to murder the emperor. After the downfall of the empire he was minister of war, and carried on the negotiations with Bismarck for the surrender of Paris. He resigned office in 1871.

Born at Lyons, 1809.

FAWCETT, WILLIAM, *faw'-set*, an English general. He paid unremitting attention to his duty, and, in his leisure hours, studied the French and German languages. While a lieutenant of the Guards, he translated from the former the "Reveries, or Memoirs upon the Art of War, by Field-Marshal Count Saxe," published in 4to in 1757. He also translated from the German, "Regulations for the Prussian Cavalry," published the same year. This work was followed by "Regulations for the Prussian Infantry," to which was added "Prussian Tactics," published in 1759. On General Elliot being ordered to Germany, in the "Seven Years' War," Mr. Fawcett accompanied him as aide-de-camp. Subsequently he was attached, in the same capacity, to the marquis of Granby. He was soon after promoted to a company in the Guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Fre-

derick the Great, king of Prussia, made him flattering offers to induce him to enter his service, which, however, he declined. His services and high character were duly valued by his king and country, and he was made knight of the Bath, colonel of the 3rd regiment of dragoon guards, and governor of Chelsea Hospital, in the chapel of which he was buried with great pomp.

Born near Halifax, Yorkshire, 1728; **died** 1804.

FAWKES, GUIDO, or GUY, *fawks,* the most active and daring conspirator in the "Gunpowder Plot," which was designed, in 1605, to blow up king, lords, and bishops, in the house of parliament assembled. He was of a respectable Protestant family in Yorkshire; but became a Catholic at an early age, and entered into the Spanish army in Flanders, and in 1596 was at the taking of Calais by the archduke Albert. Little more is known of his history, beyond his connection with the conspirators, who had pledged themselves by an oath to blow up the House of Lords, on account of James I. having given an assurance to his council, "that he had never any intention of granting toleration to Catholics." Fawkes had undertaken to fire the powder which had been concealed under the devoted house; but about 12 o'clock, on the night of the 4th November, was caught in the cellar, with matches and a dark lantern, ready to perform the deed for which he and seven others suffered on the scaffold.

Born 1570; **died** 1606.

FAWKES, FRANCIS, an English poet and divine, who took his degree in arts at Jesus College, Cambridge. On entering into orders, he settled at Bramham, Yorkshire, but afterwards obtained the vicarage of Orpington, in Kent, which he exchanged for the rectory of Hayes. He published a volume of poems and translations of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, and Theocritus. His version of the "Argonautics" of Apollonius was published in 1780. Mr. Fawkes also lent his name to an edition of the Bible with notes. It was in translation, however, that he excelled. The odes of Anacreon, Dr. Johnson says, are finely translated.

Born in Yorkshire, 1721; **died at Hayes, Kent,** 1777.

FAXARDO, *fax-ar'-do,* a town on the east coast of the island of Porto Rico, near the mouth of a small river of the same name. **Pop.** 3,000.

FAY, ANDRAS, *fay,* Hungarian poet, author of popular fables, poems, and dramas. At one time he took a prominent part in politics, but declined to follow the energetic policy of Kossuth, and retired into private life.

Born at Kohany, 1786; **died** 1864.

FAYAL, *fay-al',* one of the Azore islands. **Ext.** 27 miles long, and 9 broad. It is fertile and diversified, rising in the centre to a mountain 3,000 feet high. It is, with the exception of St. Michael, the most frequented island of the group. **Area,** 37 square miles. **Pop.** 25,000. **Lat.** 38° 30′ N. **Lon.** 28° 41′ W.

FAYDIT, ANSELM, *fai'-de,* a Provençal poet, or troubadour, who was patronised by Richard Cœur de Lion. He wrote a poem on the death of Richard I., "The Palace of Love," and several comedies.

Died 1220.

FAYDIT, PIERRE, a French priest of the congregation of the Oratory, whence he was compelled to remove for publishing a book on the Cartesian philosophy, contrary to a prohibition from his superiors. He also wrote "Illustrations of Ecclesiastical History," 8vo; "A Treatise on the Trinity," for which he was imprisoned; and a wretched critique on Telemachus.

Born 1649; **died** 1709.

FAYENCE, *fai'-ance,* a small town of France, department Var, 13 miles N.E. of Draguignan. There is a Gothic church of the 12th century. **Manf.** Pottery, leather, glass and olive oil. **Pop.** 2,100.

FAYETTE, *fai-yet',* a county of Alabama, United States. **Area,** 936 square miles. **Pop.** 10,135. Fayette Court House is the capital.

FAYETTE, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area,** 280 square miles. **Pop.** 8,500. The capital is Fayetteville.

FAYETTE, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area,** 640 square miles. **Pop.** 23,241. Vandalia is the capital.

FAYETTE, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area,** 210 square miles. **Pop.** 11,394. Connersville is the capital.

FAYETTE, a county of Iowa, United States, **Area.** 720 square miles. **Pop.** 22,258. West Union is the capital.

FAYETTE, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area,** 275 square miles. **Pop.** 29,023.

FAYETTE, a county of Ohio, United States, **Area,** 415 square miles. **Pop.** 20,364.

FAYETTE, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area,** 824 square miles. **Pop.** 58,842. The capital is Uniontown.

FAYETTE, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area,** 576 square miles. **Pop.** 31,871. Lexington is the capital.

FAYETTE, a county of Texas, United States. **Area,** 1,050 square miles. **Pop.** 27,996. The capital is La Grange.

FAYETTE, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area,** 770 square miles. **Pop.** 11,560. Fayetteville is the capital.

FAYETTE, MARY MAGDALENE, Countess of, the wife of the Count de la Fayette. She wrote the romances of "Zaïde" and the "Princess of Cleves," also the "Princess of Montpensier," "Memoirs of the Court of France," the "History of Henrietta of England," and other works.

Died 1693.

FAYETTE, LA. (*See* LA FAYETTE.)

FAYETTEVILLE, *fai-yet'-veel,* a town of N. Carolina, United States, so named in honour of La Fayette. It is on the left bank of the Cape Fear river, about 140 miles from its mouth. There are some fine buildings, and it is one of the most healthy places in Carolina. There is a very large arsenal. **Pop.** 4,700.

FAYOUM, *fa-yoom',* a province of Egypt, stretching out into the desert, by which it is almost entirely surrounded. It consists of a valley, nearly environed by a circuit of hills, 40 miles W. of Cairo. It is 40 miles long by 30 broad, and fertile. **Pro.** Durra, rye, barley, flax, cotton and sugar; roses are also cultivated in considerable quantities, to supply the manufactories of rose-water carried on in Fayoum, the capital. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics. **Pop.** 228,709.

FAYOUM, or **MEDINET-EL-FAYOUM** the capital of the above province, though much declined from its ancient wealth, is about a mile and a half in circumference; and the houses, consisting merely of bricks dried in the sun, compose an as-

semblage of gloomy huts. Around it are scattered numerous remains of antiquity. **Lat.** 29° 27′ N. **Lon.** 30° 39′ E.

FAYS BILLOT, *fa'-ee be-yo'*, a town of France, department Haute-Marne, 30 miles S.E. of Chaumont. Five annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,322.

FE, SANTA, *san'-ta fai.* (*See* SANTA FE.)

FEALE, *feel*, a river of Ireland, rising in the mountains of Cork and Limerick, and, after a course of 30 miles, falling, by a tidal estuary, called Cashin, into the Shannon, 11 miles above Kerry Head.

FECAMP, *fai'-kawn(g)*, a seaport-town of France, in the department of Seine-Inférieure, 21 miles N.E. of Havre, at the mouth of a stream of the same name, which discharges into the English Channel. There is a very handsome church of Notre Dame, in the early pointed style, erected in the 14th century. The harbour is good and much frequented by English colliers and Baltic timber vessels. **Manf.** Cottons, woollens, lace, linen, leather, and sugar; and there are tanneries, sawmills, and shipbuilding-docks. It is the seat of a chamber of commerce, and has a school of navigation. **Pop.** 12,500.

FECKENHAM, JOHN DE, the last abbot of Westminster. On the commencement of the Reformation he opposed it with spirit, and was sent to the Tower, where he continued till Queen Mary's accession, when he was made abbot of Westminster. Queen Elizabeth, whose life he had saved by his remonstrances with Mary, when the latter designed her death, would have made him archbishop of Canterbury, if he would have conformed; but he refused. He sat in her first parliament, and protested against the Reformation; for which he was committed to the Tower. He continued in confinement till 1563, and was then delivered to the care of the bishop of Winchester. He was a learned and liberal man, charitable to the poor, and the author of some controversial pieces.

Born at Feckenham, Worcestershire; **died** in the castle of Wisbeach, 1585.

FEDOR, or **FEODOR, IVANOVITCH**, *fai'-dor*, the last czar of the dynasty of Ruric on the throne of Russia. He began his reign in 1584, and being weak, both in body and mind, assigned the government of his affairs to Godoonoff, who seems to have managed them with dexterity and vigour. In his reign the peasants of Muscovy were converted into serfs, and attached to the land. Previously they had enjoyed personal liberty. The conquest of Siberia was achieved by Godoonoff, and many remarkable diplomatic relations with foreign courts were effected; so that this reign may be deemed by no means the least remarkable in the Muscovite annals.

Born 1557; **died** 1598.

FEDOR, ALEXIEVICH, czar of Russia, and eldest brother of Peter the Great. He ascended the throne when only 19 years of age, and evinced a strength of will and determination of character, which, had he lived, might have anticipated the reforms which his younger brother was subsequently destined to effect among the people over whom he was called to reign. His sway is rendered memorable, on account of his calling into his presence the Muscovite nobles, who desolated the country with broils about their claims of family precedence, and, throwing the rolls of the "Razriad," or "Arrangement," into the fire. The genealogical records, which did not relate to claims of precedence, were preserved and properly arranged, in accordance with his will.

Born 1657; **died** 1682.

FEEJEE ISLANDS. (*See* FIJI.)

FEHERVAR (SZEKES), *fa-har'-var'-ud-kes*, an ancient royal free town of Hungary, 40 miles S.W. of Pesth. It was the capital and residence of the kings of Hungary of the Arpadian race (in the 9th and 10th centuries). Many diets have been held in the town, where 12 kings are buried. **Pop.** 23,000, all of Magyar race, and mostly Roman Catholics.

FEHMARN ISLAND, Denmark. (*See* FEMERN.)

FEHRBELLIN, *fair'-bel-lin*, a town of Prussia, 31 miles N.W. of Berlin. There is a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,000. —Here, in 1675, the elector of Brandenburg defeated the Swedish army.

FEIA, *fai'-a*, a large lake of Brazil, 150 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro. It lies near the Atlantic, with which it is connected by a canal called Furado.

FEISTRITZ, *fees'-tritz*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Transylvania, 30 miles N.W. of Laybach. **Manf.** Iron. There are coal-mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 5,000.

FEITH, RHIJNVIS, *fite*, a distinguished Dutch writer of poetry, fiction, and the drama. He studied law at Leyden, and was afterwards burgomaster at Zwoll, his native town. His novels never enjoyed a high reputation, and his best drama is named "Thirsa; or, the Triumph of Religion." His muse had a religious cast; and two poems of the didactic kind, entitled "Old Age" and "The Grave," were very much extolled by his countrymen.

Born at Zwolle, 1753; **died** there, 1824.

FELADELPIA, *fai-la-del'-pe-a*, a town of Italy, 13 miles S. of Nicastro. There are two churches, and numerous handsome buildings. **Pop.** 5,000.

FELANICHE, or **FELANITZ**, *fa-lan-itch'*, an old town belonging to Spain, in the island of Majorca, situated in a valley 28 miles S.E. of Palma. It is well built, with good public edifices, and on a neighbouring hill is an old Moorish castle. **Manf.** Linen and woollen fabrics, brandy, and rope. **Pop.** 11,013.

FELBACH, *fal-bak*, a pretty village of Wurtemberg, 6 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. **Pop.** 2,800.

FELDKIRCH, *fald'-kirk*, an Austrian town, in Tyrol, on the Ill, 20 miles S.W. of Bregenz. It is a handsome town, with broad streets, an old Gothic and four other churches, a Capuchin monastery, various schools, and other public buildings. **Manf.** Cotton, machinery, bells, tiles, articles of wood, and cherry brandy. The old castle is now used as a barrack. **Pop.** 2,400.

FELD KIRCHEN, *feld'-kir-ken*, a market-town of Carinthia, Austrian empire, on the Tiebelbach, 14 miles N.E. of Villach.

FELDMANN, LEOPOLD, *fald'-man*, German comic dramatist. He was of Jewish race, and apprenticed to a shoemaker. When only 15 years of age, he wrote a play, "The False Oath," which was produced on the stage. He followed his trade at Pappenheim and Munich, for a few years, but resolved to depend entirely on literature. He travelled and contributed to magazines and newspapers, and in 1850 was appointed histrionic teacher

at the national theatre of Vienna. He has written many comedies, which have been very successful.

Born at Munich, 1803.

FELDSBERG, or VELTSPURG, a town of Austria, near the frontiers of Moravia, 39 miles N.E. of Vienna. The older part is surrounded by walls, and there is an extensive suburb. There are two churches, one a very fine building in the Ionic style, with two towers and a dome, and adorned with paintings. There are also a town-house, monastery, and hospital. The splendid palace of the Prince of Lichtenstein, with gardens and park, is to the east of the town. **Pop.** 2,600.

FELEGGHAZA, *fel-e-je-ha'-za*, a town of Hungary, 67 miles S.E. of Pesth. A large trade is carried on in grain, fruit, wine, tobacco, and cattle. **Pop.** 21,500.

FELICE, FORTUNÉ BARTHÉLEMY DE, *fai-le'-chai*, an Italian writer, originally a professor of sciences at Rome and Naples. Compelled to quit Rome in consequence of an intrigue with the countess of Panzutti, he for a long time wandered in Italy and Switzerland, finally taking up his residence at Berne, where he continued his scientific labours, and connected himself with Haller. Here he embraced Protestantism and married. Subsequently he formed, at Yverdun, in the canton of Vaud, a large printing establishment, whence issued a number of good books, he, at the same time, successfully directing an academy. His first publications were translations from the English and French, into Italian and Latin, of those scientific works which he wished to make known to Italy; among others, those of Newton, Descartes, Maupertuis, and D'Alembert. From 1758, he edited, with Tscharner, some literary and scientific journals, which were held in high estimation, as also several other writings of great merit. Finally he published, from 1770 to 1780, in 48 vols. 4to, and 10 vols. of plates, the Encyclopædia, known as that of Yverdun. In this great work, of which Diderot's formed, in some measure, the base, he had, as collaborateurs, Euler, Haller, Lalande, and other German, French, and Italian writers. Besides the works here named, his country owes to him the production of other instructive and well-digested volumes.

Born at Rome, 1723; **died** at Yverdun, 1789.

FELICUDI, *fai-le-cu'-de*, a small island off the N. coast of Italy, evidently an extinct volcano. There is a remarkable cavern, one of the chambers in which is 160 feet long, 120 broad, and 50 feet high. **Pop.** 800.

FELIPE, SAN, *fai-le'-pe*, a town of Venezuela, 38 miles S.W. of the Gulf of Triste. **Pop.** 7,000, chiefly engaged in the cultivation of cocoa, coffee, maize, rice, indigo, and cotton.

FELIPE, SAN, a town of the Mexican Confederation, 22 miles N. of Guanaxato, and situated about 7,000 feet above the sea level. **Pop.** 8,000.

FELIX, ANTONIUS, *fe'-lix*, "happy," governor of Judæa. St. Paul, when brought before him, delivered an admirable discourse, which made him tremble. In 62 Nero recalled him on account of his rapacity.

FELIX I. succeeded Pope Dionysius in 269, and was martyred in the persecution under Aurelian. He wrote an epistle against Sabellius and Paul of Samosata, which is extant.

Died 274.

FELIX II., antipope. He was placed in the papal chair in 355, by the emperor Constantius, during the exile of Liberius, on the return of whom he was expelled. Constans would have had the two popes reign together, but the people exclaimed, "One God, one Christ, and one bishop!" Felix was exiled in 358, but became pope again the same year.

Died 365.

FELIX III. succeeded Simplicius, in 483. He had a violent dispute with the emperor Zeno in behalf of the Western church.

Died in 492.

FELIX IV., a native of Benevento, ascended the chair after John I., in 526. He governed the church with zeal and piety, and introduced extreme unction.

Died 530.

FELIX, bishop of Urgella, in Catalonia. He espoused the notion of his friend Elipand, archbishop of Toledo, that Jesus Christ was the son of God only by adoption. For this, Charlemagne caused him to be deposed and banished to Lyons.

Died 815.

FELIX HARBOUR. (*See* BOOTHIA.)

FELIZZANO, a town of northern Italy, 9 miles W. of Alessandria. It was at one time a place of some importance. **Pop.** 2,500.

FELL, JOHN, *fel*, a learned English prelate, who was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, of which his father was dean. In the civil war he was ejected from the college for his loyalty. At the Restoration he was made canon and dean of Christchurch, to which college he was a liberal benefactor. He served the office of vice-chancellor séveral times, and, in 1675, was made bishop of Oxford, with leave to hold the deanery *in commendam*. His works are, "The Life of Dr. Hammond," "A Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epistles," editions of several ancient authors, with notes; as Cyprian and others.

Born at Longworth, Berkshire, 1625; **died** 1686.

FELLENBERG, PHILIP EMANUEL VON, *fel'-len-berg*, Swiss agriculturist and philanthropist. He was of good family, studied law at Tubingen, and subsequently travelled in various countries of Europe to observe the condition of the agricultural labourers. About 1800 he founded the famous educational and agricultural institution at Hofwyl, in the canton of Bern. He afterwards established an asylum for forsaken children, an infant school, and a school of art.

Born at Bern, 1771; **died** 1844.

FELLER, JOACHIM FREDERICK, *fel'-ler*, a learned German, who became secretary to the duke of Weimar, and published "Monumenta Varia inedita," 1714, 4to; "Miscellanea Leibnitiana," "Genealogy of the House of Brunswick," &c.

Born 1673; **died** 1726.

FELLER, FRANCIS XAVIER, an ex-Jesuit, who published, at Luxembourg, "An Historical and Literary Journal, from 1774 to 1794," "A Geographical Dictionary," and "The Historical Dictionary," at Liège. He also wrote "Observations on the Philosophy of Newton," "An Impartial Examination of the Epochs of Nature," by Buffon, &c.

Born at Brussels, 1735; **died** at Ratisbon, 1802.

FELLETIN, *fail'-taing*, a town of France, department Creuse, pleasantly situated near the Creuse. **Manf.** Carpets, cotton goods, thread, yarn, and paper. **Pop.** 4,300.

FELLIN, *fel'-lin*, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, on a river of the same name, 112 miles N.E. of Riga. There are the

ruins of an old castle, once a strong fortress. Pop. 3,000.

FELLONICA, *fal'-lo-ne'-ca*, a small town of Italy, province of Venetia, on the right bank of the Po, 28 miles S.E. of Mantua. There is extensive pasturage in the rich meadows by the river side. Pop. 2,300.

FELLOWS, Sir Charles, *fel'-lows*, a traveller and antiquary who, in 1838, made a tour in Asia Minor, and explored the banks of the ancient Xanthus, and discovered the ruins of Xanthus, the ancient capital of Lycia, Ilos, and thirteen other cities. Several other expeditions were subsequently undertaken, and he found a great number of works of art. A large proportion of these were, ultimately, transported to England, and now form the Lycian saloon in the British Museum. He wrote "Travels and Researches in Asia Minor, particularly in the Province of Lycia." In 1845 he was knighted for his discoveries.

Born at Nottingham, 1799; died 1860.

FELTON, John, *fel'-ton*, a Catholic gentleman, who placed the pope's bull, excommunicating Queen Elizabeth, upon the gates of the bishop of London, for which he was executed.

Died in 1570.

FELTON, Thomas, son of the preceding, was an ecclesiastic of the order of St. Francis, and, visiting England as a missionary, was apprehended and executed.

Died in 1588.

FELTON, John, an officer in the navy, who having been, as he supposed, ill-treated by Villiers, duke of Buckingham, assassinated him at Portsmouth, for which he was executed.

Died 1628.

FELTRE, *fal'-trai*, a town of Italy, province of Belleino, on a height near the right bank of the Piave, 44 miles N.W. of Venice. It has a cathedral, college, and ecclesiastical seminary. Manf. Silk twist. There is a trade in wine, oil, and corn. Pop. 12,298.

FELTRE, Henri Jacques Guillaume Clarke, Duc de, *feltr*, entered the French military service in 1781, and, by the time he was twenty-seven years of age, had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, chiefly by the patronage of the duke of Orleans. In 1793 he was made general; and, in 1795, was sent on a secret mission to Vienna, and to the seats of war in Italy, for the purpose of watching the ambitious movements of Napoleon I. In a short time, however, he was fascinated by the rising star of that great man, entered his service, and, throughout his varying fortunes, continued with him till his fall. In 1807 he was made minister of war, an office which he retained, through much ill-will and clamour, till 1814. In 1809 he was made duke of Feltre. After the fall of the emperor, he served Louis XVIII.; but his merits, however appreciated by the sovereign, were not proof against the continual attacks of other courtiers, and he was sent into a kind of honourable exile, to Rouen, with the command of the 3rd division.

Born at Landrecies, 1765; died at Rouen, 1818.

FEMERN, *fai'-mern*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, to the N.E. of Holstein, from which it is separated by a strait named the Femern Sound. Level, but fertile in corn, and cattle are abundant. Fishing, navigation, agriculture, and stocking-weaving are the particular pursuits of the inhabitants. The chief town is Burg. Area, 63 square miles. Pop. 9,000. Lat. 26° 10' N. Lon. 11° 12' E.

FENELON, Francis de Salignac de la Mothe, *fai'-nai-lawng*, archbishop of Cambray, completed his studies at the Plessis College, and when young, distinguished himself as a preacher. In 1686 he was employed by Louis XIV. as a missionary in Poitou, to convert the Protestants, and, by his persuasive eloquence, made many friends. In 1689 he became tutor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, grandsons of the king, which office he discharged so well, that he was preferred, in 1694, to the abbey of St. Valery, and in the following year to the archbishopric of Cambray. About this time he fell into trouble, on account of his book entitled "The Maxims of the Saints," which was charged with favouring the mystical principles of Madame de Guyon. Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, who was a violent enemy of that celebrated mystic, attacked the archbishop, and by his influence with the king, obtained an order for him to be banished to his diocese. The book was also condemned at Rome, by Pope Innocent VIII., and to this censure, Fénélon submitted with profound deference, and even read the decree from the pulpit. He spent the remainder of his days in his diocese, and never recovered the king's favour, owing, in a great measure, to his composing, for his royal pupil, the duke of Burgundy, "Telemachus" (his best known work) in which Louis imagined he discovered some passages reflecting on himself. The good archbishop, however, bore his exile with the serenity of conscious integrity. His charities were unbounded, and so revered was his character, that the duke of Marlborough, and other generals of the allies, when possessed of that part of Flanders, exempted his lands from pillage or exaction. Besides the above works he wrote "Dialogues of the Dead," "Dialogues on Eloquence," a "Treatise on the Education of Daughters," a "Demonstration of the Existence of God," "Temporal Power of the Mediæval Popes," and "Spiritual Works." Fénélon is inferior, in force and sublimity, to his countryman Bossuet, but no author has, perhaps, surpassed him in the grace and charm of his style; he has been one of the most successful of writers to reproduce, in modern times, the noble simplicity of the ancients. As a man and Christian, he practised virtue as he taught it, and caused the name and essence of religion to be loved and respected. Many of his works are lost; for, on the death of the duke of Burgundy, Louis XIV. caused several of his writings to be burned, which were found amongst the prince's papers.

Born in the old province of Perigord, 1651; died 1715.

FENELON, Abbe de, grand-nephew of the above, was chaplain to Maria Leczinska, wife of Louis XV., and undertook the direction of an establishment charitably founded for the support of the little Savoyards in Paris. In spite, however, of his virtues and benevolence, he was arrested and brought before the revolutionary tribunal, which condemned him to death. All the Savoyards in Paris hastened to the Convention to demand pardon for him, whom they called their "good father." Their prayers were in vain; he was executed.

Born at St. Jean des Tallais, 1714; died 1790.

FENESHELLE, *fai'-nes-halle*, a town of Northern Italy, 32 miles W. of Turin. It is situated in a narrow pass, and is very strongly defended. Pop. 2,000.

FENTON, Elijah, *fen'-ton*, an English poet, who was, for some time, usher of a school in Surrey, and afterwards master of one at Sevenoaks, in Kent. In 1710 he became secretary to the earl of Orrery, and tutor to his son. He afterwards lived with

Lady Trumbull as tutor to her son. He wrote some poems; the "Life of Milton;" the tragedy of "Marianne;" and assisted Pope in his translation of the "Odyssey."

Born at Shelton, Staffordshire, 1683; died 1730.

FENTRESS, *fen'-tres*, a county of Tennessee, United States. Area, 570 square miles. Pop. 5,941.

FENYES, Elek, *fan'-yas*, Hungarian geographer and statistical author, who travelled throughout the kingdom and collected materials for numerous valuable geographical and statistical works. He was in 1848 appointed chief of the statistical section under the national government.

Born at Csokaj, 1807.

FERDINAND, *fer'-di-nand*, a name derived from the German *verdienen*, "to merit," and which has been borne by several emperors of Germany, kings of Spain, Naples, and Sicily.

Germany.

FERDINAND I., emperor of Germany, succeeded his brother Charles V. in 1556, at which time Ferdinand was king of the Romans, and of Hungary and Bohemia. He made peace with the Turks, and died in 1564, leaving the character of a wise and humane prince.

Born 1503; died 1564.

FERDINAND II., grandson of the preceding, was the son of the archduke Charles of Styria, and was elected king of Bohemia and of Hungary. In 1619 he succeeded Matthias as emperor. The Bohemian states having chosen the electoral palatine Frederick to be their king, the latter raised an army of Protestants against the emperor, and thus was commenced the struggle known as the "Thirty Years' War," lasting from 1618 to 1648. Ferdinand defeated Frederick at Prague in 1620, and deprived him of his estates. A second league was then formed against the emperor by the Protestant princes, headed by Christian IV. of Denmark, who was defeated by Tilly, and forced to sign a treaty of peace at Lubeck, in 1629, which put an end to the war. Another league was now formed, of which Gustavus Adolphus was at the head, who defeated the Imperialists in different battles, but was himself slain at Lutzen, in 1632. A partial peace was afterwards made between the emperor and some of the Protestant princes, but it was soon broken, and the war renewed.

Born at Gratz, 1578; died 1637.

FERDINAND III., the son of the preceding, was made king of Hungary in 1625, of Bohemia in 1627, and succeeded his father in 1637. Sweden and France being in alliance, gained several advantages over the Imperialists, which terminated with the peace of Westphalia in 1648.

Born 1608; died 1657.

Spain (Castile, Leon, Aragon, &c.)

FERDINAND I., king of Castile and Leon, called the Great, was the second son of Sancho II., king of Navarre. By the death of Bermudo, in 1037, he became king of Leon. He then made war against the Moors, from whom he took several cities, and pushed his conquests as far as Portugal. He next declared war against his brother, Garcias III., king of Navarre, in which that prince lost his kingdom and his life.

Died 1065.

FERDINAND II., son of Alphonso VIII., king of Leon and Castile, gained great advantages over the Portuguese, and made their king, Alphonso Henriquez, prisoner, whom he used with moderation.—In the reign of this prince the military order of St. James was instituted, for the purpose of defending the dominions of the Christian powers against the Saracens.

Died 1188.

FERDINAND III., son of Alphonso IX., obtained the crown of Castile by the abdication of his mother, Berengere, in 1217, and that of Leon by the death of his father, in 1230. He took many places from the Moors; but while he was projecting an expedition against Morocco, died. He was canonised by Pope Clement X., and is regarded as the founder of the university of Salamanca.

Died 1252.

FERDINAND IV. succeeded to the throne of Castile in 1295, at the age of ten years, under the guardianship of his mother, who governed the kingdom with great prudence.—In 1309 Gibraltar was taken from the Moors by the Spaniards. This prince, in a fit of anger, caused two noblemen to be precipitated from a high rock. Just before undergoing this fate, they told him that he would appear before God in thirty hours from that time. Their prediction was verified, and thence he obtained the name of the "Summoned."

Died 1312.

FERDINAND V., called the Catholic, son of John II., king of Aragon, married Isabella of Castile, sister of Henry IV., and thereby united the two kingdoms of Castile and Aragon. He declared war against Alphonso, king of Portugal, and defeated him at Toro, in 1476. He next completed the conquest of Grenada, and in 1502 expelled the Moors from Spain. The most remarkable event which signalised his reign, was the discovery of America by Columbus. He also made himself master of part of Navarre, and by the brilliancy of his successes, placed himself generally at the head of European princes. In 1481 the tribunal of the Inquisition was reorganised in Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella. Notwithstanding his great successes, he has been reproached for his instability and craft, which procured for him the surname of the "Crafty," in addition to that of the Catholic, for his victories over the Moors. In all his enterprises he was ably seconded by his consort Isabella, his minister Cardinal Ximenes, and his general Gonsalvo de Cordova. (*See* Isabella and Columbus.)

Born 1452; died 1516.

FERDINAND VI., son of Philip V. and of Mary of Savoy, ascended the throne in 1745. This prince distinguished his reign by acts of beneficence, restoring liberty to prisoners, proclaiming pardon to smugglers and deserters, and assigning two days in a week to render justice to his subjects. He took part in the war of 1741, and signed the peace in 1748, by which means one of his brothers secured the crown of the Two Sicilies, and the other the dukedom of Parma and Placentia. He re-established his marine, and reformed and promoted arts and agriculture.

Died at Madrid, 1759.

FERDINAND VII., king of Spain, was the son of Charles IV. and the princess Maria Louisa of Parma. During his minority, Spain was governed by Godoy (*see* Godoy), who vainly endeavoured to acquire the same influence over his mind that he had gained over the minds of his parents. In 1801 he married Maria Antoinetta Theresa, a princess of Naples, possessed of great beauty and accomplishments. She, however, died, in 1806, not, however, without suspicions of foul play, when Napoleon I. began to form his designs upon Spain. With the view to disconnect Ferdinand from the projects of Godoy, the French emperor proposed a matrimonial alliance between him and the daughter of Lucien

Bonaparte, which was entertained by Ferdinand, but prevented by Godoy, who informed Charles IV. of the design, and so exasperated the king against the prince, that he was imprisoned in the Escurial. Soon afterwards a public reconciliation took place, when the French army entered Spain, and the public indignation rose to a high pitch against Godoy, whose dismissal from the councils of his sovereign was loudly demanded. Charles became alarmed, and abdicating his throne, Ferdinand was proclaimed his successor, and immediately assumed the reins of government, in 1808. Meanwhile the French advanced towards Madrid, when Ferdinand sent a deputation requesting the preservation of amity with Napoleon; but that sovereign replied that Charles IV. was his friend and ally, and he could not recognize the right of any other claimant to the Spanish throne. Shortly afterwards, under pretence of having an interview with Napoleon at Bayonne, he was made a prisoner, when the French emperor demanded his renunciation of the Spanish crown. Charles IV., with his queen and minister Godoy, resumed possession of the throne and government, whilst the Spaniards, in all directions, were rising in arms. Napoleon now persuaded the royal family to take refuge in Bordeaux, and there formally abdicate the crown. So soon as this was accomplished, Joseph Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon, was proclaimed king, whilst Ferdinand was placed in confinement at Valency, where he and his family remained till 1813, when he was restored to the exercise of his regal rights. On returning to his kingdom he was received with open arms by his people; but on arriving at Madrid, he dissolved the Cortes, and assumed the powers of an absolute monarch. The Inquisition was re-established, and those liberals who had fought for the expulsion of the French from the Spanish soil, were persecuted with the utmost rigour, despoiled of their property, forced to flee, or submit to the axe of the executioner. These measures exasperated the people, who, in 1820, rebelled against Ferdinand and re-established the Cortes, who endeavoured to stay the progress of the revolution, and adjust the affairs of the kingdom. In 1823 France again declared war against Spain, and the duke of Angoulême, at the head of an army of 100,000 men, entered the country, with the avowed purpose of restoring Ferdinand to all his absolute powers. The object was effected, but Ferdinand was not permitted to govern entirely by his own will. His despotic disposition was checked on one side by the dread of the liberals, and on the other by doubts of the friendship of the more violent absolutists, who deemed even the rule of Ferdinand too moderate to satisfy their tyrannical propensities. In this position he continued to reign, though hardly to govern, till 1833, when he died, and was buried with great pomp in the vaults of the chapel of the Escurial. In 1829 he had married MARIA CHRISTINA, by whom he had two children, Isabella II. and the Duchess de Montpensier.—By his will he left the crown to his daughter Isabella, under the regency of her mother, Maria Christina, to the exclusion of Don Carlos, his brother. A long and disastrous civil war was the consequence. (*See* CARLOS and ISABELLA.)

Born 1784; **died** 1833.

PORTUGAL.

FERDINAND, king of Portugal, succeeded his father, Peter, in 1367. On the death of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, he assumed the latter title, which produced a war between him and Henry of Transtamara, who ravaged Portugal, and forced Ferdinand to make peace and marry his daughter. This marriage he afterwards disowned, and entered into an alliance with John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who laid claim to the Castilian throne. This war proved very disastrous to the Portuguese, and Ferdinand was obliged to sue for peace. Another war was entered into, in which he was supported by the English, and was for a time successful, but was at last under the necessity of making peace.

Died 1383.

FERDINAND, infante of Portugal, son of John I., passed into Africa, at the age of 14, to attack the Moors, and laid siege to Tangier. He was, however, made prisoner by the Moors, and spent the remainder of his life in captivity. This prince's misfortunes have formed the subject of a great number of legends and tales.

Died 1443.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

FERDINAND, king of Naples (not of Sicily), succeeded Alphonso in 1458. In his reign, a civil war raged in his kingdom; but, uniting his arms to those of Scanderbeg, prince of Albania, he was enabled to defeat his barons in 1462. His rule, however, was again disturbed by them; when, in 1480, on the occasion of the marriage of his niece, he had many of the leading barons arrested in Naples, where they were thrown into prison, and numbers of them strangled. He was detested for his debaucheries and cruelties; yet he enacted many good laws, and restored the university of Naples.

Died 1494.

FERDINAND II. ascended the throne at an early age, and entered into a war with the French, who, however, forced him to withdraw from Sicily. His reign was short, and marked by no event of general public importance.

Died at Naples, 1496.

FERDINAND III. is the same as Ferdinand the Catholic. (*See* FERDINAND V. of Spain.)

FERDINAND IV. of Naples, and I. of the Two Sicilies, son of Charles III. of Spain, ascended the throne in 1759. In 1768 he married Maria Carolina, daughter of the empress Maria Theresa, and henceforth his queen was the predominating influence in the state. On the breaking out of the French revolution, in 1792, the French demanded that Naples should renounce all connection with Great Britain; but, on the death of Louis XVI. of France, Ferdinand joined the coalition, and participated in the general war against France, from 1793 to 1796. Two years of peace now intervened; when the victory of Nelson, at Aboukir, once more brought Ferdinand into the field against the French, who defeated him, drove him from his kingdom, and proclaimed the Parthenopean Republic, in 1799. In the same year, however, the capital was retaken by the royalist army. In 1806 he lost his dominions again, Napoleon conferring the crown, first on his brother Joseph, and afterwards on Murat; Ferdinand, however, by the aid of the English, continuing to reign in the island of Sicily. In 1814, the congress of Vienna finally established Ferdinand as king of the Two Sicilies. In 1820 a revolutionary movement commenced, under the auspices of a secret society called Carbonari, which proclaimed a constitution similar to that of Spain, and convoked a parliament at Naples. Another revolt broke out at Palermo, which was not suppressed without much bloodshed. This state of things excited the interest of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, who would not acknowledge the new system of government established at Naples; and resulted, in 1821, in an Austrian army crossing the

Po, and moving on Naples. The Neapolitans resisted, but were defeated; and the Austrians entered the city. Ferdinand, who had quitted his capital, now returned to it, and the government again became and continued absolute throughout the remainder of his reign.

Born 1751; died 1825.

FERDINAND II., nicknamed "Bomba," king of the Two Sicilies, was grandson of the above, and son of Francis I. and Isabella of Spain. He succeeded his father on the throne of Naples and Sicily in 1830. On his accession, by the introduction of a few liberal measures, the announcement of an amnesty for political offenders, and the promise to heal the wounds of this unhappy country, he was received with quite an ovation of joy and gratitude. These feelings were not destined, however, to last long. No sooner did he feel himself securely fixed in his seat, than he, like his father, placed himself in the hands of the clergy, more especially the Jesuits, to whom he at first allowed the monopoly of instruction; and thus they soon obtained supreme power. This they shared to some extent with the police, the latter seizing on all the highest posts in the government, without, however, being able to hinder conspiracies and risings amongst the people. The whole reign of Bomba is but a long recital of these. Three attempts at insurrection were made in the year 1833; others, more serious, took place in 1837, 1841, 1844, and 1847. The king now instituted a procedure of torture, and put a price on the heads of those who were suspected of designs against his authority; many lost their lives, and numerous families were forced into exile. This rigorous rule served only to exasperate the people, and hasten the events of the revolution of 1848. In that year, when the thrones of Europe seemed trembling in the balance, the rebellion in Sicily, and the popular manifestation at Naples, forced the king to promulgate and swear to a constitution. Public opinion also forced him to send a *corps d'armée* to the support of the revolution in Lombardy; but, after having succeeded in repressing the revolutionists at Naples, he recalled the troops, and employed them to extinguish the insurrection in Calabria. Emboldened by his success, he treated with contempt the parliament, which had been assembled by virtue of the new constitution, and in the early part of 1849 declared it dissolved. He then turned his attention to his revolutionary subjects in Sicily, and at the same time undertook his unfortunate campaign against the Roman republic. Sicily being now conquered by Filangieri, and Rome occupied by the French, who had driven out the republicans, Ferdinand II.'s tyranny knew no bounds. The picture of his rule, as drawn by Mr. Gladstone, in 1851, in his famous "Letters to Lord Aberdeen," struck no one as an exaggeration. Vexatious and arbitrary proceedings substituted for the law; the civil code mutilated and defaced; education at a stand-still; literature and science humiliated; a rigorous and puerile censorship of the press; relations with other countries rendered difficult, or altogether interdicted; punishments multiplied; the most honourable citizens exiled,—such is the history of the last years of Bomba's reign. The use that he made of his absolute power, seemed to the most absolute of European sovereigns a stigma and disgrace to all government, and grave complaints were made at the congress of Paris, 1856, and even warnings addressed to him by the diplomatists at his court. In vain, however, all this,—he protested against the slightest interference in the internal affairs of his kingdom; and although France and England proceeded, in 1856, to the extremity of jointly recalling their ambassadors, it had no effect in causing a more gentle rule of the Neapolitans on the part of the king.

Born at Palermo, 1810; died at Naples, 1859.

AUSTRIA.

FERDINAND I., emperor of Austria, son of Francis I., by his second marriage with Maria Theresa, of Naples. In 1831 he married Caroline, daughter of the king of Sardinia. He ascended the imperial throne in 1835, and continued to pursue the policy of his father, leaving the chief direction of affairs in the hands of Prince Metternich. In his reign, the republic of Cracow was annihilated, and a portion of it added to the empire. During the revolutionary year of 1848, he dismissed Metternich, and declared that the new minister should be responsible, and caused him to prepare a constitution. The concessions not being sufficient, Vienna revolted in May, the emperor retiring to Innspruck, whence he was induced to return at the pressing solicitations of the Viennese. The city rising again in October, Ferdinand established himself at Olmutz, and on December 2, 1848, abdicated, having no children, in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph I. He was a weak man, not without a certain kindness of heart, which displayed itself on many occasions.

Born at Vienna, 1793; died at Prague, 1875.

TUSCANY.

FERDINAND III., grand duke of Tuscany, succeeded his father, 1790. He was deprived of his dominions in 1799 by the second coalition against the French republic, but afterwards received as compensation the duchy of Salzburg, in Germany, with the title of elector, which he afterwards exchanged for the grand duchy of Würzburg. The first peace of Paris (1814) restored to him his hereditary dominions.

Born 1769; died 1824.

FERDOUSI, or FERDUSI, *fer-doo'-se*, a celebrated Persian poet, whom Mahmoud commissioned to write the "Châh Nâmeh," or History of the Persian Kings. The bard was employed thirty years in executing this immense work, which contains no less than 120,000 verses; and he was to receive a thousand pieces of gold for every thousand couplets. Whilst, however, he was giving himself up to the execution of his task, his enemies at court managed to damage him in the estimation of the king, and forced him, by their calumnies, to fly the kingdom. He retired to Bagdad, where his great reputation, which had preceded him there, obtained for him the protection of the caliph. After several years' exile, Ferdousi was recalled to his country, and passed there the remainder of his days. The "Châh Nâmeh" was published in London, in Persian, in 1829, and was afterwards translated into English, in 1831. It has also been translated into French.

Born at Rizvan, near Thous, about 940; died about 1020.

FERE, LA, *fair*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Aisne, on an island in the Oise, 14 miles N.W. of Laon. It is fortified, and has an arsenal and a school of artillery. Manf. Chemicals and woollen goods. Pop. 4,900.—This town was taken by the Spaniards in 1530, by the allies in 1814, and by the Prussians in 1815.

FERE CHAMPENOISE, LA, *shamp'-nwawse*, a town of France, in the department Marne, 20 miles S. of Epernay. Pop. 2,800.—In 1814 the French were here defeated by the allies.

FERE EN TARDENOIS, a town of France on the Ourcq, department Aisne, 25 miles

S.W. of Laon. Manf. Cotton and woollen thread, hosiery, and beet sugar. There are the ruins of a strong castle. Pop. 2,300.—The town was taken by the Huguenots in 1567; by the Leaguers in 1589, and the Spaniards in 1652.

FERENTINO, *fai-ren-tē'-no*, a town of Italy, the ancient Ferentium, 6 miles N.W. of Frosinone. Parts of the ancient massive walls still remain. Pop. 8,300.

FERETRIUS, *fe-ré'-tre-us*, in mythology a surname of Jupiter, from *ferendo*, because he had assisted the Romans, or from *feriendo*, because he had conquered their enemies under Romulus. He had a temple at Rome built by Romulus. It was there that the spoils called *opima* were always carried.

FERGUS, *fer'-gus*, a river of Ireland, running through the county of Clare, and, after a course of 27 miles, entering the Shannon by a wide estuary, 10 miles S. of Ennis.

FERGUS I., king of Scotland, was the son of Fergus, king of the Irish Scots, and was invited to Scotland to repel the Picts, and for this was chosen king. He was drowned on his passage to Ireland.

Died 357.

FERGUSON, ADAM, LL.D., *fer'-gus-on*, Scotch historian and moral philosopher, was the son of the Rev. Adam Ferguson, minister of Logie Rait, Perthshire, and was educated at the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. In 1744, he entered the 42nd regiment as chaplain, the duties of which office he discharged till 1757, when he was appointed keeper of the Advocate's Library, Edinburgh. In 1759 he was chosen professor of natural philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1764 professor of moral philosophy. From 1773 to 1775, he travelled on the continent with the earl of Chesterfield, and in 1778 received the appointment of secretary to the commissioners sent to America to endeavour to effect an amicable compromise with the Congress representing the different States. In 1784 he resigned his professorship of moral philosophy in favour of Dugald Stewart. Subsequently he retired to St. Andrews, where he passed the remainder of his days.—His chief works are, "An Essay on the History of Civil Society;" "Institutes of Moral Philosophy;" "Principles of Moral and Political Science;" and the "History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic." This last is a work of great merit.

Born at Logie Rait, 1724; died 1816.

FERGUSON, ROBERT, an English nonconformist, who was ejected, in 1662, from the living of Godmersham, in Kent, and afterwards distinguished himself by his political intrigues. He joined the Duke of Monmouth, whom he is supposed to have betrayed, but was never long attached to any party. He wrote the "Interest of Reason in Religion," 8vo; a "Discourse concerning Justification," &c.

Died 1714.

FERGUSON, JAMES, a Scotch philosopher and astronomer, whose father was a day-labourer in a village in Banffshire, and who was enabled to send him to school only for three months at a small village in the north of Scotland. When about nine years of age, he was placed out as a servant to a farmer, who employed him as a shepherd; in which situation he acquired a surprising knowledge of the stars. His abilities being discovered by some neighbouring gentlemen, one of them took him to his house, where he learned decimal arithmetic and the rudiments of algebra and geometry. From a description of the globes in Gordon's grammar, he made, in three weeks, one of these instruments, sufficiently accurate to enable him to work problems. He afterwards made a wooden clock and a watch, which induced the country gentry to employ him in repairing and cleaning their clocks; and, having a taste for drawing, he earned something by designing patterns for ladies' work. He next began to paint portraits with Indian ink, by which he supported himself creditably some years. In 1743 he went to London, where he continued to draw portraits, and published some astronomical tables and calculations. He also gave lectures in experimental philosophy, which he repeated with success throughout the kingdom. In 1754 he published a brief description of the solar system, with an astronomical account of the year of the crucifixion of Christ, 8vo; also an "Idea of the Material Universe, deduced from a Survey of the Solar System." His greatest work, however, is his "Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles, and made easy to those who have not studied Mathematics." It first appeared in 1756, 4to, and has frequently been reprinted. On the accession of George III., to whom he had read lectures, Mr. Ferguson obtained a pension of £50 a year. In 1763 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, without paying the admission-fee, or the annual subscriptions; the same year appeared his "Astronomical Tables and Precepts." In 1767 he published "Tables and Tracts relative to several Arts and Sciences," 8vo. Besides these, he published "Select Mechanical Exercises;" the "Young Gentleman and Lady's Astronomy;" an "Easy Introduction to Astronomy;' an "Introduction to Electricity;" the "Art of Drawing in Perspective made easy;" and several tracts and papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

Born near Keith, Banffshire, 1710; died 1776.

FERGUSON, WILLIAM, a Scotch artist, distinguished as a painter of dead game and still life.

Died 1690.

FERGUSSON, ROBERT, a Scotch poet, who was educated at the University of St. Andrews for the ministry; but habits of dissipation disqualified him for that profession, and he obtained a place in the sheriff clerk's office at Edinburgh. He contributed to the pages of Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine, and was greatly admired by Burns, whose own genius was stimulated to poetical composition by the perusal of his effusions. He died at a very early age in the lunatic asylum of Edinburgh, and was buried in the Canongate churchyard. The epitaph on the tomb is by Burns.

Born at Edinburgh, 1751; died 1774.

FERGUSSON, JAMES, a Scotch author and architect, was designed for a mercantile life, but, after passing a couple of years in a counting-house in Holland, and a like period in another in London, he went, in 1829, to India. Here he resided for ten years, during which period, as managing partner in a large firm in Calcutta, he amassed a fortune sufficiently large to enable him to return to England, where he began to devote himself to literary and scientific pursuits. His work entitled "Ancient Topography of Jerusalem," appeared in 1847; but it had been preceded by the "Ancient Architecture of Hindostan." Both were illustrated. These works were considered as exquisite specimens of artistic skill, "enhanced in value by the faithfulness with which every scene and place was recorded.' In 1848 they were succeeded by an "Historical Inquiry into the True Principles of Beauty in Art, more especially with reference to Architecture," work highly extolled at the time of its appearance. In 1851 he produced "The Palaces of Nineveh and

Persepolis restored," which contains many things of general interest, relating to one of the most wonderful discoveries ever made in the history of the world. The Assyrian Court at the Crystal Palace was planned and produced under the superintendence of Mr. Fergusson. In 1851 he illustrated, by a model, a new system of fortification, and subsequently issued "The Peril of Portsmouth; or, French Fleets and English Ports," which was designed to subvert the approved systems of military engineers. A sequel to this work appeared, with notes on Sebastopol, which showed that the subject was well understood by its author. After this, Mr. Fergusson became for a short time general superintendent of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

Born at Ayr, Scotland, 1808.

FERIA, *fa-ré'-a*, a town of Spain, 35 miles S.E. of Badajos, near the left bank of the Guadajira. There is an old ruinous castle. **Manf.** Woollen and linen fabrics, wine and oil. **Pop.** 2,000.

FERISHTA, *fe-rish'-ta*, or Mahomet Kasim, Persian historian, who wrote a history of the Mahometan power in Persia, which has been twice translated into English.

Born 1570; died 1626.

FERMANAGH, *fer'-ma-na*, an inland county of Ireland, in the south-west of the province of Ulster, bounded N. by the counties of Tyrone and Donegal, E. by the former and the county of Monaghan, and S. by the counties of Cavan, Connaught, and Leitrim. It is diversified with hill and dale, presenting wild uplands and beautifully rich vales. A large portion of the surface may be termed mountainous, and it is generally bare of wood.

Rivers.—The principal is the ERNE, with its tributaries the Colebrooke, Woodford and Arney.

Pro.—Oats, wheat, barley, flax, turnips, and potatoes. Agriculture, however, is generally backward, except in the N. The chief occupation of the inhabitants consists in rearing black cattle, and in the manufacturing of linen.

Area.—714 square miles.

Pop. 84,633, of whom nearly two-thirds are Catholics, and the greater part of the remainder Episcopalians.

Chief Towns.—ENNISKILLEN, Lisnaskea, and Lowthers-town.

Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county and 1 for Enniskillen.

FERMAT, PIERRE DE, *fair'-ma*, a distinguished French mathematician, poet, and civilian, who wrote poetry in the Latin, French, and Spanish languages. He made many important geometrical discoveries. He was universally respected for his talents, and became a counseller in the parliament of Toulouse. His prose works were collected and published under the title of "Opera Varia Mathematica," in 1670, and also in 1679.

Born at Toulouse, 1599; **died** 1665.

FERMO, *fair'-mo*, a town of Italy, on a rock, 4 miles from the Adriatic, and 32 miles S.E. of Ancona. It is fortified, has a cathedral, a small university, and a theatre. In the vicinity are the ruins of the old Roman colony Firmum. There is a trade in corn and wool. **Pop.** 17,924.

FERMOSELLE, *fair-mo-sail'-yai*, a frontier town of Spain, 28 miles S.W. of Zamora. **Manf.** Linen, wine, oil, and brandy. **Pop.** 3,300.

FERMOY, *fer-moi'*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the right bank of the Blackwater, which is crossed by a bridge of thirteen arches, 19 miles N.E. of Cork. Fermoy was an insignificant village, but in 1791, on the introduction of stage coaches, it rose in importance, and a new town was projected, which has advanced rapidly. It has now barracks with accommodation for 3,000 men, court-house, bridewell, hospital, a handsome church, and a large Roman Catholic establishment, including a church, two convents, a college, and episcopal residence. Its trade principally consists of rural produce. **Pop.** 6,454.—A station on the Great Southern and Western of Ireland railway.

FERN ISLANDS. (*See* FARN ISLANDS.)

FERNAN, NUNEZ, a town of Spain, 11 miles S. of Cordova. It is well built, with wide streets and good public buildings. **Manf.** Linen and woollen fabrics, earthenware, tiles, wine, oil, and soap. **Pop.** 5,600.

FERNANDEZ, JUAN, *fair-nan'-daiz*, a Spanish navigator, who, in 1572, discovered the island which bears his name. (*See* JUAN FERNANDEZ.)

FERNANDEZ, NAVARETTE, surnamed El Mudo, or the Dumb, was one of the most distinguished of the pupils of Titian, and became painter to Philip II. of Spain, who employed him mostly in adorning the Escurial. His principal works are a "Martyrdom of St. James," a "Nativity of Christ," "St. Jerome in the Desert," and "Abraham with the Three Angels." This last is esteemed his greatest work. He painted with great ease, and, on account of his colouring, was named the Spanish Titian.

Born at Logrono, on the Ebre, 1526; **died** at Segovia, 1579.

FERNANDEZ. (*See* JUAN FERNANDEZ.)

FERNANDO DE APURE, *fair-nan'-do dai a'-poo-rai'*, a town of Venezuela, South America, on the right bank of the Apure, near its junction with the Portuguesa. There is a large trade in the produce of the vast herds of cattle which pasture on the adjacent plains. **Pop.** 6,000.

FERNANDO DE NORONHA, *dai no-ronh'-a*, the largest island of a group in the South Atlantic Ocean, belonging to the empire of Brazil. It is 8 miles long, by about 2 broad, mountainous, rugged, and covered with wood. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** 3° 50′ S. **Lon.** 32° 28′ W.—No females are permitted to land on this island, which has long served as a place of banishment from Brazil.

FERNANDO PO, *fer-nan'-do po*, an island in the Bight of Biafra, on the W. coast of Africa. It is 45 miles long, with an average breadth of 15. Mountainous in the interior, and presenting a rich and varied aspect of beauty and fertility. A large portion of its surface is covered with dense forests of valuable timber, whilst the land gradually rises from the steep and rocky coasts, into two peaks, attaining an elevation of upwards of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. The streams and brooks are numerous and clear, and the sugar-cane grows wild in abundance. Yams are also abundant, and furnish the natives with a principal article of food. The animals are monkeys, squirrels, antelopes, a kind of porcupine, land crabs, and snakes, the latter in great numbers and very large. Birds are numerous and of beautiful plumage, and fish, at some seasons, are plentiful. The climate, however, is unhealthy. Inhabited by a race of negroes superior to those of the Continent. **Pop.** 36,000, officially returned. **Lat.** between 3° 10′ and 3° 44′ N. **Lon.** between 8° 22′ and 8° 54′ E.—This island was discovered in 1471, by the Portuguese, who, in 1778 ceded it to Spain. The English made an unsuccessful attempt to form a settlement there in 1827.

FERNANDO, SAN. (*See* SAN FERNANDO.)

FERNEL, JOHN FRANCIS, *fair'-nel*, physician to Henry II. of France, published a number

of works on medical subjects, which have been frequently reprinted.

Born at Mont Didier, in Picardy, 1506; died 1558.

FERNEY, or FERNEX, *fair'-ne*, a village of France, on the frontier of Switzerland, at the foot of the Jura Mountains, 5 miles from Geneva. Pop. 1,500.—Here Voltaire took up his residence in 1759, and established a manufactory of watches. He lived at this place till near the close of his career, and the house in which he resided still exists.

FEROE ISLANDS. (*See* FARO ISLANDS.)

FERONIA, *fe-ro'-ne-a*, a goddess of the Roman mythology, who presided over the woods and groves. It was usual to make a yearly sacrifice to her, and it is said that those who were filled with the spirit of this goddess, could walk barefooted over burning coals without receiving any injury.

FEROZABAD, *fe-ro-za-bad'*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, 24 miles E. of Agra. Pop. about 12,000.

FEROZABAD, a town of Persia, province of Fars, 64 miles S. of Shiraz. There are a large temple and other remains of antiquity, and the town is surrounded by ancient walls.

FEROZEPOOR, or FEROZEPORE, *fe-ro-ze-poor'*, a town of British India, on the left bank of the Sutlej, 66 miles W. of Loodiana. There are a strong castle and good bazaars. Pop 39,570; of district of same name, 650,519.

FEROZEPOOR, a town of British India, North-West Provinces, 5 miles S.W. of Delhi. Pop. 8,000.

FEROZESHAH, *fe-ro'-za'-shah*, a village near the left bank of the Sutlej, British India, 10 miles S.E. of Ferozepoor. The place is only memorable as the scene of a great victory by the British under Sir Hugh Gough, in the Sikh war of 1845.

FERRANDINA, *fair-ran-de'-na*, a town in the S. of Italy, in the province of Basilicata, on the right bank of the Basento, 35 miles S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 6,000.

FERRARA, *fair-rar'-a*, a province of Italy, S. of the Po. It consists chiefly of swamps and lakes; but there is good pasturage in some districts. Area, 1,180 square miles. Pop. 237,083.

FERRARA, a city of Italy, chief town of the above province, situate in a marshy plain near a branch of the Po, 28 miles N.E. of Bologna. The streets are long, wide, and straight; the principal square is the Piazza Nuova. The town is strongly fortified, and the old castle of the dukes of Este (occupied by the Papal legates when the town was included in the States of the Church) is also fortified and surrounded by a ditch. The churches and convents are very numerous. The most remarkable are the churches of Santa Maria degl' Angeli and of San Benedetto, in each of which there are paintings of great value, and many interesting monuments; the cathedral is an ancient fabric in the form of a Greek cross; and there are several academies, museums, and a university originally founded in the 13th century, and reopened in 1824, after a suspension of 30 years. It has a great reputation as a school of medicine and jurisprudence. The library is rich in rare books and manuscripts. Here Ariosto lies buried in a Benedictine convent, and Tasso was confined as an idiot in the hospital of St. Anna. Pop. 74,015.

History.—Ferrara was, under the line of Este, the capital of a sovereign duchy, with a population estimated at 100,000. It afforded an asylum to Calvin, Marot, and other reformers. Founded in the 5th century by the inhabitants of Aquileia, which had just been destroyed by the Huns, it was at first a place of little importance. After having been subject to the emperors of the West, the Heruli and the Ostrogoths, and to the Byzantine emperors, it fell, in the 8th century, into the hands of the Lombards, and was subsequently included in the gift which Pepin made to Pope Stephen II. Under the papal rule, Ferrara became a seignory of the Church, and comprised within itself nearly the extent of the whole Legation. After passing through various hands, it came, in 1208, into the possession of the house of Este, the princes of which made it their residence, and the capital of their states. From that period the importance of the place may be dated, and it soon became one of the principal seats of learning in Italy, and famous for a school of painters. In literature, Ferrara is connected with the names of Tasso, Ariosto, and Guarini. Re-established in their states in 1317, by the pope, the Venetians for a time having seized them, the lords of Ferrara acknowledged themselves vassals of the Vatican. In 1471 the lordship of Ferrara was erected into a duchy, and after that time till 1597 it remained, with a few interruptions, in spite of the efforts of Pope Julian II., in the possession of the Este family. The ducal line now being extinct, Clement VIII., as suzerain, took possession. In 1796 the French entered the place, and made it the capital of a department. In 1814 the Church again recovered it, but in 1860 it became a part of the new kingdom of Italy.

FERRARI, GAUDENZIO, Italian painter. He studied under Andrea Scotto and Perugino, and was a friend of Raffaelle. He produced a large number of works in fresco and oil, distinguished by vigorous drawing and admirable colouring.

Born at Valdugia, 1484; died 1549.

FERRAZANO, *fair-ratz-a'-no*, a town of Italy, 2 miles S.E. of Campobasso. Iron and sulphur mines are in the vicinity. Pop. 3,000.

FERREIRA, ANTONIO, *fair'-rai-eer-a*, a Portuguese poet, who was educated at Coimbra, and held the office of judge at Lisbon. He wrote, with considerable success, elegies, odes, comedy, tragedy, and also epics. His best piece is "Inez de Castro," one of the first complete tragedies of modern times. His works were collected at Lisbon, 1598, and his comedies were reprinted in 1621. He was, in his time, the chief of the classical school, and seems to have deserved his title of the Portuguese "Horace."

Born at Lisbon, 1528; died 1569.

FERRERAS, DON JOHN DE, *fair-rair'-as*, a learned Spanish divine, who was a member of the Spanish Academy at its commencement, and contributed largely to the dictionary produced by that body. He also wrote a "History of Spain," and other works, highly esteemed for their minuteness and accuracy. As an historian of Spain, this writer is much more to be depended on than Mariana, whose pages, however, are more elegant and fascinating.

Born at Labaneza, 1652; died 1735.

FERRET COL, *fer'-rai*, a pass over the Pennine Alps, between Orsières, in Switzerland, and Cormayeur, in Piedmont, commanding most magnificent views. It is 7,640 feet above the level of the sea.

FERRIER, SUSAN EDMONSTON, *fer'-ri-er*, was the daughter of a writer to the signet in Edinburgh, who held an appointment in the Court of Session as the colleague of Sir Walter Scott. Her early introduction to the best literary society of Edinburgh gave a bias to her tastes, and she became the authoress of three excellent novels, entitled the "Marriage," the "Inheritance," and "Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter." At the conclusion of the "Legend of Montrose," Sir Walter Scott

thus compliments the abilities of this lady:—"I retire from the field, conscious that there remains behind, not only a large harvest, but labourers capable of gathering it in. More than one writer has already displayed talents of this description; and if the present author, himself a phantom, may be permitted to distinguish a brother, or, perhaps, a sister shadow, he would mention, in particular, the author of the very lively work entitled 'Marriage.'" —Miss Ferrier was a frequent guest at Abbotsford, and helped to cheer the melancholy hours which clouded the last moments of the life of the great novelist.

Born in Edinburgh, 1782; **died** 1854.

FERRIER, JAMES FREDERICK, philosophical writer, was a nephew of the above. He studied at Oxford, and was admitted to the Scotch bar in 1833. In 1842 he was elected professor of history in the university of Edinburgh, and in 1845 became professor of moral philosophy at St. Andrews. He married the daughter of Professor Nelson. He is best known by his "Institutes of Metaphysics."

Born at Edinburgh, 1808; **died at St. Andrews**, 1864.

FERRIERE, *fer-re-air'*, the name of several vilages and parishes in France, none of them with a population above 3,500.

FERRINTOSH, *fer-rin'-tosh*, a village and barony of Scotland, formerly in Ross-shire, but now forming a part of Nairnshire. It was formerly famous for its whiskey, manufactured free of duty; a privilege withdrawn from it by the government in 1785.

FERRO, or HIERRO, *fair'-ro*, the most westerly and smallest of the Canary Islands. The inhabitants raise corn, sugar, fruits, and legumes, and feed a great number of cattle. **Area**, 82 square miles. **Pop.** 4,500. **Lat.** of W. extremity, 27° 42' N. **Lon.** 18° 9' W.—The western extremity of Ferro was heretofore, by common consent, accounted the place of the first meridian; but national partialities induced the moderns generally to adopt the capital of their own particular countries as the place from which to reckon the longitude.

FERROL, *fair'-role*, an important and strongly fortified seaport on the north-west coast of Spain, at the influx of the river Juvia into the extensive inlet called the Bay of Corunna, 4 miles N.E. of Corunna. The town is of comparatively recent erection. It was only in 1752 that it was determined to establish here dock-yards, arsenals, and manufactories. The town is divided into the Old and New Towns and Esteiro. The New town is also known as Centro. The harbour, for depth, capacity, and safety, is not equalled by many in Europe, and is entered by a strait, and defended by the castles San Felipe and Palma. The basin in which the ships are laid up is of great extent and solid workmanship. The marine barracks is a vast and beautiful building, affording accommodation for 6,000 men. The arsenal is the finest in Spain. The establishments are all naval, and there is an academy for the Guardas Marinas, a mathematical school for marine artillerists, and a nautical as well as a pilot school. **Manf.** Hats, leather, paper, hardware, and naval stores. There is a trade in brandy, vinegar, fish, and corn. **Pop.** 23,848. **Lat.** 43° 29' 30" N. **Lon.** 8° 13' W.

FERRY PORT ON CRAIG, a village and seaport of Scotland, at the mouth of the river Tay, 11 miles N.E. of Cupar. There are extensive works in connexion with the North British railway, to facilitate the embarking and disembarking of trains on their way to Broughton Ferry, on the opposite side of the river. **Pop.** 2,300, mostly engaged in the manufacture of linen and the salmon-fishery.

FERTE BERNARD, LA, *fair'-tai bair'-nar*, a town of France, in the department Sarthe, on the Huine, 25 miles N.W. of Le Mans. There are an old Gothic church, and a town-house, once a fortress. **Pop.** 2,500. **Manf.** Linen fabrics and cotton yarns.

FERTE, SOUS JOUARRE, LA, a town of France, department Seine-et-Marne, 37 miles N.E. of Paris. There are the remains of an old castle and of a fine château. **Manf.** Linen, paper, leather, ultramarine, and pottery. A very large number of millstones are exported. **Pop.** 4,400.

FERTE, GAUCHE, LA, a French town, department Seine-et-Marne, 45 miles N.E. of Paris. **Manf.** Serge, leather, paper, and tiles. Four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,500.

FERTE, MILON, LA, a French town, department Aisne, on the Ourcq. It is fortified, and there are the ruins of a strong castle. Bleaching is carried on. **Pop** 2,000.

FERTE, MACE, a town of France, department Orne. **Manf.** Cotton goods, tape, lamp-cottons, combs, snuff-boxes, leather, and tiles. **Pop.** 7,300.

FERTE, ST. AUBIN, LA, a French town, department Loiret, on the left bank of the Cosson, 14 miles S.E. of Orleans. There is a castle, some parts of which are ancient. **Pop.** 2,500.

FESA, *fai'-sa*, a town of Persia, in the province of Fars, 80 miles S.E. of Shiraz. **Manf.** Silken, cotton, and woollen fabrics; with a trade in tobacco. **Pop.** 18,000.

FESCENNIA, *fes-sen'-e-a*, a town of Etruria, where the Fescennine verses were first invented. These verses were a sort of rustic dialogue spoken extempore, in which the actors exposed, before their audience, the failings and vices of their adversaries, and, by a satirical humour and merriment, endeavoured to raise laughter and ridicule. They were proscribed by Augustus as of immoral tendency.

FESCH, JOSEPH CARDINAL, *fesk*, a distinguished Corsican, and the half-brother of Letitia Ramolini, the mother of Napoleon I. After suffering considerable privations in the revolutionary period of France, he suddenly found his fortunes changed by the elevation of his nephew to the command of the Army of Italy. He became one of its commissioners, or factors; but, in 1802, was appointed archbishop of Lyons. In the following year, he was sent ambassador to the Holy See; and, from the court which he paid to the pope, he received a cardinal's hat, and the consent of that dignitary to visit Paris to crown Napoleon. After the coronation, he, in 1805, became grand aumonier, and received the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. In 1809 he rejected the archbishopric of Paris, on account of the severity with which the pope was treated by the emperor; and, in 1810, actually openly rebuked Napoleon before the council of Paris. For this he was driven into exile, and took refuge in Rome, where he passed the remainder of his days.

Born at Ajaccio, 1763; **died** at Rome, 1839.

FESSLER, IGNAZ AURELIUS, *fas'-ler*, Hungarian historian. He held appointments at various times under the emperor Joseph II., the king of Prussia, and the emperor of Russia and was professor of Oriental languages at several universities. He was a writer of remarkable powers, and produced

lives of Attila and Mathias Corvinus, a history of Hungary, and an Autobiography extending over 70 years.

Born 1756; died at St. Petersburg, 1839.

FESTENBERG, or TWARDAGORA, *fes'-ten-berg*, a town of Prussia, 25 miles N.E. of Breslau. Manf. Cloth, worsted, and tobacco. Four annual fairs are held. Pop. 2,500.

FESTUS, PORCIUS, *fes'-tus*, a pro-consul and governor of Judæa, before whom St. Paul was accused by the Jews; but, the apostle appealing to the emperor, Festus sent him to Rome.

FESTUS, SEXTUS POMPEIUS, Latin grammarian, whose age is not accurately ascertained; but he is believed to have lived in the 3rd century. He compiled an epitome of the great work of Verrius Flaccus, on the signification of words, and is classed by Scaliger amongst the best or most useful etymologists for understanding the language of ancient Rome.

FETHARD, *fe'-thard*, a market-town of Tipperary, Ireland, 9 miles E. of Clonmel. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, and parts of the old wall are still standing. Four cattle fairs are held. Pop. 2,200.

FETLAR. (*See* SHETLANDS.)

FEUERBACH, PAUL JOHANN ANSELM RITTER VON, *foir'-bak*, an eminent German writer on criminal law, who became successively professor at the universities of Giessen, Jena, Kiel, and Landshut. Although he wrote a number of able papers on criminal jurisprudence, his fame did not become established till he produced his "Review of the Fundamental Principles and Ideas of Penal Law." This work, in conjunction with another which appeared shortly afterwards, exercised a great influence on German criminal legislation, and placed Feuerbach in an eminent position in the eyes of his countrymen. In 1808 he became a privy councillor in Bavaria; in 1817 second president of the court of appeal at Bamberg; and in 1821 first president of appeal at Anspach. To these offices his sphere of action was entirely confined throughout the rest of his life.

Born at Jena, 1775; died 1833.

FEUERBACH, LUDWIG ANDREAS, German philosophical writer, fourth son of the preceding. He studied theology at Heidelberg, and philosophy at Berlin, under Hegel. Having previously published some treatises on the history of philosophy, he produced, in 1841, his famous work on "The Nature of Christianity," the teaching of which is of an atheistic character. It has been translated into English by Miss Evans. (*See* EVANS.)

Born at Anspach, 1804; died 1872.

FEURS, *feoor*, an old town of France, department Loire, near the right bank of the river of that name. There is an acidulated mineral spring in the vicinity. Pop. 2,800.

FEVEDA, *fai-vai'-da*, an island of British Columbia, N. America, in the Gulf of Georgia, Oregon territory, between Vancouver's Island and the mainland, 32 miles long, with an average breadth of 2. There is a small but good harbour. Lat. 49° 41′ N. Lon. 124° W.

FEVERSHAM. (*See* FAVERSHAM.)

FEVRE, TANNEGUI LE, or Tanaquil Faber, *faivr*, a learned critic, pensioned by Richelieu, at 2,000 livres, to inspect the books printed at the Louvre; but on the death of the cardinal his salary was stopped. He then removed to Saumur, where he embraced the reformed religion, and obtained the classical professorship. He was the father of the celebrated Madame Dacier, and published several comments on Greek and Latin authors; two volumes of Letters; "Lives of the Greek Poets," in French; "Greek and Latin Poems;" a "Method of Education."

Born at Caen, 1615; died 1672.

FEZ, *fez*, a city of Morocco, Africa, and capital of a province of the same name, situate about 85 miles S. of the Mediterranean. It is situate in the hollow part of a valley, and the gardens, orchards, and orange-groves seen around it, form a most delightful amphitheatre. On a height above the rest of the city, and separated from it by a branch of the Seba river, stands New Fez, founded in the 13th century, and forming a well-built town, surrounded by beautiful gardens, and, by its situation, commanding the old. It is chiefly inhabited by Jews. The finest edifice is the mosque El Caroubin, built during the most flourishing period of Fez, with 300 pillars, and numerous fountains. It has also a tower containing globes and astronomical instruments. There are altogether about 100 mosques. The city contains nearly 200 caravanserais, or inns, called fondaques, which are tolerably convenient. They are two or three stories high, with galleries towards the court, which is always in the centre, and by which light is admitted into the apartments. The principal houses have cisterns under them; they have also flat and terraced roofs, elegantly constructed, on which carpets are spread for their inhabitants to enjoy the coolness of evening. All the magnificence is in the interior. The hospitals, once numerous, have now in a great measure fallen to decay. The shops make no handsome appearance, and should rather be called stalls; there being just room for a sedentary Moor, who never stirs, but has his baskets heaped around him. The markets are much crowded, being the resort of all the wandering Arabs, who here purchase their foreign and manufactured articles.

Manf.—Morocco leather, carpets, silk, woollens, jewellery, earthenware, and saddlery.
Pop.—About 50,000.
Lat. 34° 6′ N. **Lon.** 5° W.
History.—Fez was founded in the early part of the 9th century by a Mahometan prince, Muley Esdras, and soon became a magnificent city, resorted to as a "holy place." The mosque of Muley is still a sanctuary for criminals. In the 16th century the royal residence was transferred to Morocco, and Fez fell into decay. The small red cap, so generally worn by Mahometans, known as a "fez," takes its name from this place, where it was first manufactured.

FEZZAN, or FESSAN, *fez-zan'*, a territory of North Africa, situate to the south of Barbary, and bounded on the N. by Tripoli, and on all its other sides by the Sahara, or Great Desert. It consists of an extensive valley, bounded by an irregular circuit of mountains on all sides except the west, where it opens into the desert. One of the ranges of these mountains is called the Black Mountains, and is composed of basalt, nearly black, and of a shining or polished appearance. There are no rivers properly so called; water, however, is plentifully found at a depth of from 10 to 12 feet. There are a few small lakes, which are sometimes covered with a thin crust of carbonate of soda. The capital is MURZUK.

Zoology.—The most common wild animals are the lion, leopard, hyæna, jackal, wild cat, antelope, and a beautiful species of deer, of a white colour, streaked with different hues of brownish red. The domestic animals are goats, horned cattle, horses, and camels.

Climate.—The heat of summer is very great, and the south wind, intensely dry, and impregnated with fiery particles, is scarcely supportable, even by the natives. The winter, on the other hand, is cold; which is painfully felt, even by the natives of a northern climate.

Pro.—Wheat is raised; but maize and barley are the grain on which the country chiefly depends for subsistence. Dates are abundantly produced, and form a large portion of the food of the inhabitants; figs, pomegranates, and legumes are also abundant.

Manf.—None, and shoemakers and smiths are the only artisans.

History.—For many centuries the Fezzan was governed by its own princes, who afterwards became tributary to the pashas of Tripoli. In 1842, the district was conquered by the Turks, and it was made a Turkish pashalic. Fezzan derives its chief importance from the favourable situation, which renders it a grand depot for the immense interior commerce which is carried on between Northern and Central Africa. The communication of Egypt and of Barbary with the vast countries situated to the east and south of the Niger, centres almost entirely in Mourzook. Of the caravans to the south, the principal is that to Bornou, with which Fezzan maintains a regular and extensive communication. A great part of the caravan trade, however, has been lost; and, in consequence, the country has grown poor, and the inhabitants but few in number. The goods sent thence southward consist of various European articles, fire-arms, powder, sabres, knives, glass, paper, beads, imitations of coral, and toys of a great variety of kinds; also tobacco and snuff.

Pop.—Variously estimated; probably about 100,000.

Lat. Between 24° and 31° N. **Lon.** between 12° and 18° E.

FICHTE, JOHANN GOTTLIEB, *feesht-e(r)*, a German philosopher, who studied at Jena, and in 1793, after several years of private tuition and struggles, became professor of philosophy at that university, and thence promulgated his system, known as the "Doctrine of Science." Shortly afterwards, a suspicion of irreligious tendencies fell upon him, when he retired to Prussia, and, after living some time in Berlin, received the appointment in 1805 of professor of philosophy at Erlangen. Here he continued for some time highly esteemed, but in 1814 he visited Berlin, where, in the military hospital of that city, his wife caught a fever, and communicated it to him. She recovered, but he died. The writings of Fichte have exercised a powerful influence on the course of modern philosophical thought, and his principal works have been translated into English.

Born in Upper Lusatia, 1762.

FICHTE, IMMANUEL HERMANN, philosophical writer, son of the preceding. In 1836 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Bonn, and, in 1842, at Tübingen. He was the author of numerous treatises.

Born 1797; **died** 1876.

FICHTELBERG, or FICHTELBERGE, *feesht-tel-berg*, a mountain range of Bavaria, stretching for about 50 miles between Baireuth and Asch, on the frontier of Bohemia, and attaining, in the Ochsenkopf, an elevation of 3,397 feet.

FICINO, MARSILIO, *fi-see-no*, a learned Italian, whose father was physician to Cosmo de Medici, by whom Marsilius was greatly esteemed, on account of his attachment to the doctrines of Plato. Under the patronage of Cosmo he made rapid progress in all kinds of learning, and was chosen first president of an academy founded by him at Florence. After this, he published a complete version of Plato's works in the Latin language, and translated Plotinus, Iamblichus, Proclus, and other Platonists. Lorenzo the Magnificent was also a liberal patron of Ficinus, and thus Platonism revived with great splendour in Italy. At the age of forty-two he entered into orders, and obtained some considerable preferment through the means of the high patronage with which he had been honoured. There is a monument to his memory in the cathedral of Florence.

Born at Florence, 1433; **died** 1499.

FICULLE, *fe-sool'-lai*, a town of Italy, 2½ S.W. of Perugia. **Pop.** 2,500.

FIDES, *fi'-dees*, in mythology, the goddess of faith and honesty, worshipped by the Romans. Numa was the first who paid her divine honours.

FIDIUS DIUS, *fid'-e-us di'-us*, a divinity by whom the Romans generally swore.

FIELD, NATHANIEL, *feeld*, a dramatic author, who is supposed to have been a member of Shakespeare's company, and to have been one of the players of the Globe and Blackfriars theatres. He wrote "A Woman's a Weathercock," "Amends for Ladies," and, in conjunction with Massinger, "The Fatal Dowry."

FIELDING, HENRY, *feel'-ding*, a celebrated English author, perhaps the most eminent of English annalists, son of lieutenant-general Fielding, and great-grandson of William, third earl of Denbigh. After receiving the rudiments of his education at home, he went to Eton, whence he was sent to Leyden, where, for two years, he devoted himself to the investigation of civil law, and then returned to England. The narrowness of his father's circumstances, and the largeness of his family, prevented him from providing in a suitable manner for his son, who, in his twenty-first year, went to London, and began writing for the stage. His first piece was entitled "Love in several Masques," and met with a favourable reception; as did his next performance, called "The Temple Beau." Some of his future dramatic efforts, however, were not so successful, and he had the courage to prefix to one of them, "As it was *damned* at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane." A long list of his plays are now, by the generality of readers, entirely unknown. In 1734 he was fortunate enough to marry Miss Charlotte Cradock, a lady of some wealth, and, by the death of his mother, came into the possession of £200 a year. His extravagances, however, were such, that, at the age of thirty, he had reduced himself to his former condition; on which he entered the Temple, and studied the law with considerable ardour, still exercising his pen for immediate support, as assistant editor of a periodical paper called "The Champion," and by occasional contributions of a poetical kind. About this time he produced the "History of Jonathan Wild," a notorious character, whose story Fielding wrought up into an entertaining romance. This has been pronounced, perhaps, the most ingeniously-arranged description of a tissue of blackguardisms which has ever been given to the world. In 1742 appeared his "Joseph Andrews," a novel full of humour and admirable delineations of human nature, intended originally as a humorous sequel to "Pamela," but which attained a great and enduring popularity by its own merits. It is in this novel that the famous "Parson Adams" appears. During the rebellion of 1745 he published some patriotic pieces, for which he was made a Middlesex justice, in which situation he gained considerable reputation, by his "Inquiry into the Causes of the late Increase of Robberies," and his "Proposal for the Maintenance of the Poor." In 1749 he published his principal work, the novel of "Tom Jones," which exhibits a great knowledge of life, and is equally rich in comic delineation and pathetic expression. His "Amelia" followed in 1751, and is more correct in sentiment, though deficient in humour and variety. For this novel he received £1,000. A complication of complaints had now produced a dropsy, and after undergoing the operation of tapping, he went with his family to Lisbon, where he ended his days.

Born at Sharpham, Somersetshire, 1707; **died** at Lisbon, 1754.

FIELDING, SARAH, was the third sister of the above novelist, and accounted a woman of considerable learning. She wrote the novels of "David Simple" and "The Cry;" and translated Xenophon's "Memoirs of Socrates" into English; "The Lives of Cleopatra and Octavia;" "The History of the Countess of Delwin;" "The History of Ophelia;" and several other works. She lived and died unmarried at Bath.

Born 1714; died 1768.

FIELDING, SIR JOHN, the half-brother of Henry, the novelist, and his successor as a justice for Middlesex, was blind from his childhood, yet discharged his office with great credit, and in 1761 received the honour of knighthood. He laboured to reform the vicious, and published some tracts on police; a "Charge to the Grand Jury of Westminster," &c.

Died 1780.

FIELDING, COPLEY VANDYKE, an English painter, belonging to a family of artists, and first exhibited his pictures in 1810, at the Artists' Exhibition in Spring Gardens. He early became a teacher of his art, and from his great success in this vocation, secured a wide circle of friends and patrons. It is as a water-colour painter that he is best known and most admired. For many years he held the office of president of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours.

Born 1787; died at Worthing, Sussex, 1855.

FIENNES, WILLIAM, Lord Say and Sele, *fé-en*, was educated at New College, Oxford, and in 1624 was made a viscount. In the Rebellion he sided with the parliament, and became "very active" with Hampden and Pym, for which he was declared an outlaw by the king, after whose execution he retired to the Isle of Lundy, on the coast of Devon, where he continued till Cromwell's death. At the Restoration he was made privy seal and chamberlain of the household. His lordship wrote some pamphlets against the Quakers. Clarendon pronounces him "a man of close and reserved nature, of great parts, and the highest ambition."

Born in Oxfordshire, 1582; died 1662.

FIENNES, NATHANIEL, second son of lord Say and Sele, was also educated at New College, Oxford, after which he went to Geneva. On his return he was intrusted with the government of Bristol, but surrendered it to Prince Rupert, for which he was condemned to death by a council of war. His father's interest, however, saved his life. Cromwell, with whom he was in great favour, made him one of his lords. He was a distinguished leader of the independent party, and printed some speeches and pamphlets. Lord Clarendon says of this person, "If he had not encumbered himself with command in the army, to which men thought his nature not so well disposed, he had been second to none in those councils after Mr. Hampden's death."

Born 1608; died 1669.

FIESCHI, or **FIESCO**, GIOVANNI LUIGI, *fe-ais'-ke*, a noble Genoese, who, out of hatred to Andrew John Doria, and his nephew Gianettino, formed, in 1547, a conspiracy, with the assistance of France and Pope Paul, to revolutionise Genoa. The plot was so far successful that the Doge had fled, his nephew was killed, and the fleet was captured; but in the darkness of the night Fieschi, while endeavouring to step from one galley to another, fell into the sea and was drowned. The conspirators, disheartened, gave up the enterprise, and the family of Fieschi was proscribed.

Born 1523; died 1547.

FIESCHI, JOSEPH MARCO, a Corsican, and the author of one of the most terrible conspiracies of which history has preserved the remembrance In 1835, whilst Louis Philippe was king of the French, he made an attempt to destroy that sovereign and the princes of the royal family. Preparing an "infernal machine," in a house on the boulevard du Temple, he, on the 28th of July, on the occasion of a grand review, discharged it as the king and staff were passing his windows. Eighteen persons lost their lives, among whom was Marshal Mortier, duke de Treviso; twenty-two others were severely wounded, the king escaping only by a miracle. The assassin was taken and condemned to death, with Pépin and Morez, his accomplices. This man had formerly been a shepherd, then a soldier, and had been, prior to this, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for robbery.

Born in Corsica, 1790; died 1836.

FIESOLE, *fe-ai'-so-lai*, a town of Italy, situate on a steep hill, 3 miles from Florence. The very old church of St. Alexander is supposed to have once been a pagan temple. In its neighbourhood are excellent freestone quarries. Pop. 2,500. Under the name of Fæsulæ, it was one of the twelve Etruscan cities, and submitted, with the rest of Etruria, to the Roman power, and was colonised by Scylla. About the beginning of the 11th century, it was destroyed by the Florentines, and many of its inhabitants transported to the city of Florence. The old wall, composed of immense blocks of stone, remains.

FIESOLE, FRA GIOVANNI DA. (*See* ANGELICO.)

FIF, or **FUF**, *fif*, a town of Arabia, capital of the district of El Aksa. It is protected by a lofty earthen wall. Pop. 15,000.

FIFENESS, *fife'-ness*, a cape of Scotland, on the E. coast of the county of Fife. It projects into the North Sea, in lat. 56° 17′ N., and lon. 2° 36′ W. Beyond it are the Carr Rocks, a dangerous ridge, extending for some distance into the sea, and on which an iron beacon has been erected.

FIFESHIRE, *fife'-sheer*, a maritime county of the east of Scotland, bounded N. by the river Tay and counties Perth and Kinross, E. by the German Ocean, S. by the Firth of Forth, and W. by an isolated portion of Perth and Clackmannan. It has 85 miles of coast line, is diversified by hill and dale, having the Lomonds (1713), and Largo Law (1020 feet) for the highest summits.

Rivers.—The Tay, Forth, Eden, and the Leven.

Pro.—The usual cerealia, and the "Howe of Fife" is especially productive. Large numbers of cattle are reared, and they are of a superior breed.

Minerals.—Copper and iron ore have been found, and the sulphuretted ore of zinc. Coal is also extremely abundant, and lime, which is sometimes of sufficient hardness to admit of a fine polish. Carnelians and agates, and other kinds of stones, have also been discovered.

Manf.—Linen, floorcloth, and malt liquors, and the coal and limeworks and fisheries employ large numbers of the inhabitants.

Area.—563 square miles.

Pop.—171,960.

Chief Towns.—CUPAR, the county town; Dunfermline, St. Andrews, Kirkcaldy, East and West Anstruther, Burntisland, Crail, and Dysart.

Parliamentary Representation. — One member is returned for the county.

FIGLINE, or **FIGHINE**, *fee'-le-ne*, a town of northern Italy, 17 miles S.E. of Florence, near the left bank of the Arno. There is a fine church on one side of a large and elegant square. Manf. Silk, considered to be the best in Tuscany. Pop. 9,000.

FIGEAC, *feezh'-ak*, a town of France, in the department of Lot, on the right bank of the Sellé, 32 miles N.E. of Cahors. It is situate in a deep valley, encompassed by beautiful heights, clothed with the vine. There are two beautiful Gothic churches. The town owes its origin to a Benedictine abbey founded by Pepin in 755. **Manf.** Linen and cotton goods; there are also dye-works and tanneries. **Pop.** 5,300.

FIGUEIRA, *fe-gai-eer'-a*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Douro, at the mouth of the Mondego, 24 miles S.W. of Coimbra. It is a favourite bathing-place, and has an active trade in wine, oil, fruits, and salt. There is a safe harbour, defended by a fort. **Pop.** 5,000.

FIGUERAS, *fe-gair'-ass*, a town of Spain, in the province of Gerona, near the French frontier. On an eminence, in the vicinity, is the strong and magnificent castle of San Fernando, with accommodation for 20,000 men. It has also a large and ancient parish church, several convents, a college, various schools, hospitals, a prison, a theatre, and a cavalry barracks. **Manf.** Linen and woollen fabrics, leather, soap, corks, brandy, oil, and wine. **Pop.** 11,739.

FIJI, or **FEEJEE**, or **VITI**, *fee'-jee*, an archipelago in the Southern Pacific Ocean, since 1874 a colony of Great Britain. The islands of the group number altogether about 255, of which about 80 are inhabited, and only two are of considerable size. Of the remainder many are mere rocky islets. The largest is Viti-levu, or Big Viti, which is estimated to have an area of 4,112 square miles; and the next in point of size, Vanua-levu, 2,432 square miles. The other principal islands are Tavinni, (218 square miles), Kadavu (124 square miles), Agau, Ovalau, Rabi, Moala, Gamia, Loma Loma, and Vatu Lele. The islands are of volcanic origin, have hot springs, are subject to earthquakes, and are in some parts difficult of access from the presence of coral reefs. The surface is hilly, rising to 3,000 and 4,000 feet in some parts, and very productive. In some parts there are thick forests, and in other parts long stretches of grassy country. The only important river is the Kaileou, in the island of Vanua-levu, which is navigable 60 miles from its mouth. The rivers are subject to heavy floods, which carry down mud and gravel, which are deposited at their mouths, forming low swampy banks. The villages are generally fortified with palisades; and the people enclose and cultivate land. The capital is Suva, on the south coast of Viti-levu.

Pro.—The vegetation is tropical. Cocoanut palms, very fine yams, bananas, bread fruit, oranges, shaddocks, and pine-apples are indigenous products; and within the last few years white settlers have successfully introduced the cultivation of coffee, sugar, tobacco, and especially cotton.

Minerals.—The mineral resources of the islands have not been fully investigated, but copper and antimony are known to exist.

Climate.—Tropical, the hot moist season extending from November to April, and the cool dry season from May to October. The trade winds, and the exposure of the islands to refreshing sea breezes, make the climate healthy, and adapted to Europeans.

Area of the entire group, 8,030 square miles.

Pop.—128,415, of whom about 70,000 are in Viti-levu and 35,000 in Vanua-levu. There are about 3,000 white settlers, chiefly from New South Wales, Queensland, and other British colonies. The natives are tall and muscular, with dark complexions and woolly hair, and about one-third are nominally Christians, mostly Wesleyans and Roman Catholics; but they retain many savage characteristics, and as lately as about 1860 cannibalism prevailed. In 1875 nearly one-third of the native population was swept away by an epidemic of measles.

Lat.—Between 15° 30′ and 20° 30′ S. **Lon.** between 177° and 178° W.

History.—The group was discovered by Tasman, in 1646, and visited by Captain Cook. In 1804 some escaped convicts from New South Wales reached the islands, and their influence was soon felt in the outbreak of quarrels, resulting in some of the chiefs calling in the aid of the Tonga Islanders, with whom came a party of missionaries, who soon gained converts among the chief men. In 1853, Thakaumba, or Cakobau, chief of Bau, was chosen king by the majority of the islanders, and as the American government was pressing for the settlement of a debt contracted by some of the natives, he offered to cede Fiji to Great Britain in return for the payment of the amount due to America. His offer was at the time rejected; but disastrous maladministration followed, and English merchants of influence made such strong representations as to the commercial advantage which might accrue from the cession of the islands, that a renewed offer was accepted, and on September 30, 1874, the islands were annexed to Great Britain.

FILANGIERI, GAETANO, *fe-lan-je-air'-e*, an Italian political writer, who studied the law, but never practised it. He was a son of the Prince of Araniello. In 1777 he entered into the service of the court, was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber, and an officer in the marine. In 1780 he published the first volume of his work on the "Science of Legislation," which made him famous throughout Europe, and the 8th volume in 1791. It was never completed. In 1787 he obtained a place in the Royal College of Finance, which he designed to reform, but was taken ill, and died in the following year.

Born at Naples, 1752; **died** 1788.

FILANGIERI, CHARLES, an Italian general, son of the above, having lost his father at an early age, was forced by the troubles of his country, in 1799, to leave it, and set out, on foot, with his younger brother, for France. Arriving in Paris in a state of utter destitution, the name of their father procured for them at the hands of Bonaparte, then first consul, admission to the school of the Prytaneum. Charles afterwards served in Napoleon's army, being present at Austerlitz, and afterwards distinguished himself as one of the first officers in the Neapolitan service. He subsequently served in Spain, and received for his signal acts of bravery, advancement and honours from Murat. He does not appear to have been much employed from 1820 till the accession of Ferdinand II., in 1830, to the throne of the Two Sicilies. He then had the direction of the artillery and engineers confided to him, and in 1848 was appointed to the command of the army sent into Lombardy. (*See* **FERDINAND II.**) He was now the **docile** instrument of Bomba, and, at the head of the expedition directed against Sicily, took possession of Messina after a bombardment of four days and a terrible slaughter. The same fate was in preparation for Palermo, but the English and French admirals seeing humanity so shamed in these proceedings, demanded and obtained an armistice for the suffering Sicilians. Six months later, however, hostilities again commenced, the submission of the island was completed, and Filangieri was appointed governor, with the fullest powers.

Born at Naples, 1782.

FILELFO, FRANCIS, or **PHILELPHUS**, *fe-lel'fo*, an Italian philosopher, and one of the restorers of letters. After studying at Padua, he opened a school of rhetoric at Venice, the state of which appointed him chancellor, and ambassador to Constantinople. Here he made himself acquainted with the Greek language, and, on returning to Venice, he took with him many Greek manuscripts. In 1428 he removed to Bologna, where he was appointed professor of moral philosophy; but in 1429 he went to Florence. A dif-

ference having occurred between him and Cosmo de' Medici, he was forced to retire to Sienna, and afterwards to various other places. He was a man of learning and abilities, but restless and quarrelsome.

Born at Ancona, 1398; **died** at Florence, 1481.

FILEY, *fī'-le*, a seaport and watering place in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, on a tongue of land running into the North Sea. There is a fine cruciform church. The harbour is good, and the fisheries productive. **Pop.** 1,900. It has a station on the Midland and North-Eastern railways.

FILICAJA, VINCENZO, *fe-le-kä'-zha*, Italian lyric poet, the descendant of an old but poor Florentine family. In 1683 he celebrated the deliverance of Vienna from the Turks in some fine odes, which made him famous, and attracted the attention of Queen Christina of Sweden, who became his patroness. He afterwards wrote vigorous patriotic sonnets and heroic odes. He was raised to the dignity of judge and senator, and in 1702 appointed to a very important judicial office in Florence.

Born at Florence, 1642; **died** 1707.

FILIPEPI, SANDRO, or **ALESSANDRO**, *fē-lē'-pep'-e*, usually called **Botticelli**, from the name of a goldsmith to whom he was apprenticed. Having studied painting under Filippo Lippi, he rose to be one of the greatest painters of his time. He executed many works for the churches of Florence, some of which exist in the Florentine Academy. His *chef-d'œuvre* was a picture representing the adoration of the kings, in which the likenesses of Cosmo, Julian, and Cosmo's son, Giovanni Medici, were taken for the kings. He also painted, for the Sistine chapel at Rome, three grand works from the history of Moses and the Israelites. He subsequently illustrated Dante's "Inferno," and attempted to engrave his own designs, in which he failed. In his later years he was dependent on the charity of Lorenzo de' Medici.

Born at Florence, 1473; **died** 1515.

FILIPPO D'ARGIRO, SAN, *fe-lip'-po-dar-zhē'-ro*, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, 30 miles N.W. of Catania. There are the ruins of a Saracenic castle. **Pop.** 7,300.

FILIYAS, *fil-e-yas'*, a river of Asiatic Turkey, falling into the Black Sea, after a course of 75 miles.

FILLAN, or FAOLAN, ST., *fil'-lan*, surnamed the Leper, a Scotch saint, who had a church at the east end of Loch Erne, in Perthshire, where a well was long supposed to possess the power of healing. Sir Walter Scott, in the introduction to "The Lady of the Lake," refers to "The witch-elm that guards St. Fillan's spring." An old church, dedicated to this saint, is at Ballyheland, in Queen's County, Ireland.

FILLAN, ST., a Scotch abbot of the 8th century, who had a church in that part of Perthshire known as Strathfillan, which takes its name from him. In the 14th century a priory was erected there, chiefly at the expense of Robert Bruce, who attributed his victory at Bannockburn to the possession of an armbone of the saint. Another relic, the silver head of his crozier, which was supposed to possess miraculous powers, is now preserved in the family of a Scotch farmer in America, the descendants of the original custodians.

FILLANS, JAMES, *fil'-lans*, a Scotch sculptor, who, from the humble occupation of a herder of sheep, became a weaver in Paisley, and next a stonemason. Whilst engaged in these occupations, he laboured privately to improve himself in the art of drawing, and also obtained a local celebrity by modelling in clay. He settled in London, and was introduced to Chantrey by Allan Cunningham. Among other works he produced a colossal statue of Sir James Shaw for the town of Kilmarnock.

Born at Wilsontown, Lanarkshire, 1808; **died** at Glasgow, 1852.

FILLMORE, MILLARD, *fil'-more*, President of the United States. He was the son of poor English parents, and was apprenticed to a draper, and afterwards to a wool carder. Having obtained employment in a lawyer's office, he studied hard, and in 1823 was admitted to the bar. He rose rapidly in reputation; in 1832 he became a member of Congress, and in 1848, Vice-President of the United States, succeeding to the presidency on the sudden death of General Taylor in 1850. In 1856 he was again nominated, but was not returned. He retired from active participation in public affairs and retired to Buffalo.

Born in the State of New York, 1800; **died** at Buffalo, 1876.

FILLMORE, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Area**, 1,600 square miles. **Pop.** 28,000. Minnesota City is the capital.

FILMER, SIR ROBERT, *fil'-mer*, an English writer, who was the author of the "Anarchy of a Limited and Mixed Monarchy;" "Patriarcha," in which he proves that government was monarchical in the patriarchal ages; but the arguments which, according to Hallam, "are singularly insufficient," were admirably answered by Mr. Locke in his book on government. He also wrote the "Freeholder's Grand Inquest."

Died 1688.

FINALE BORGO, *fi-nä'-lai*, a town of Italy, 32 miles S.W. of Genoa. It is surrounded by walls, is well built, has a collegiate church, a handsome town-house, and other good public buildings. **Manf.** Hemp, flax, silk, leather, and bronzes. There is a large trade in cattle and fruit, particularly oranges, and four fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 1,900.

FINALE MARINA, a town and seaport near the above. It is defended by an old castle and several forts. There are a very fine collegiate and several other churches, a college, two palaces, and many other handsome edifices. Ship-building is carried on. The harbour is not well sheltered. **Manf.** Leather, soap, paper, and refined wax. **Pop.** 3,300.

FINALE DE MODENA, a town of Italy, on the left bank of the Panaro, 23 miles N.E. of Modena. The town is surrounded by walls. **Manf.** Linen and silk. There is a well-frequented annual fair. **Pop.** 12,567.

FINANA, *fin'-yä-na*, a town of Spain, near the left bank of the Almeria. The church is a large and handsome building. **Manf.** Wine and oil. There is a trade in silk, wool, grain, and cattle. **Pop.** 3,300.

FINCHLEY, *finch'-le*, a village of Middlesex, noted for its common, and a large and beautiful public cemetery, 7½ miles N. of London. **Pop.** 11,190.

FINDEN, WILLIAM, *fin'-den*, an English line-engraver, who evinced a highly-finished taste, and, by study and intelligence, rose rapidly to eminence as an engraver of steel-plates. From the excellence of his line, he was chosen to engrave the portrait of George IV. seated on a sofa, and painted by Lawrence. For this work he received

2,000 guineas, although the plate was not of a large size. He also engraved the "Village Festival," by Wilkie, and the "Highlander's Return," by the same artist. Having now risen into great popularity, he commenced publishing works of art on his own account, and formed an extensive engraving establishment, which he carried on in conjunction with a younger brother, also a good engraver. The result of this was the production of engraved serials; among the most popular of which were the "Byron Gallery" and the "Gallery of British Art." But whatever may have been the successes of Mr. Finden in this line, they could only have been transitory, as the great expense necessary to support his establishment proved ultimately ruinous in a pecuniary point of view. The last work upon which he engaged himself was Hilton's "Crucifixion," undertaken for the Art Union, which he finished with a broken spirit shortly before his death.

Born 1788; died 1852.

FINDHORN, *find'-horn*, a river which rises in Inverness-shire, and, after a course of 90 miles, falls into the Moray Firth. Here, in 1829, the "Moray Flood" took place, and inundated a large portion of the surrounding country. There is a small seaport of the same name at the mouth of the river.

FINDOE, *find'-o*, a small island off the W. coast of Norway, one of a group in the Bukke fiord, 15 miles N.E. of Stavanger. It contains a church and a monument said to commemorate a victory over the Scots.

FINESTRAT, *fin'-e-strat*, a town of Spain, province of Alicante, 3 miles from the sea. **Manf.** Linen, esparto, soap, wine, and oil. **Pop.** 2,700.

FINGAL, *fin'-gawl*, a district of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, between Dublin and Drogheda, where are settled the descendants of some Finns, or Norwegians, who still retain a dialect and other features of their origin.

FINGAL, a personage celebrated in the poems of Ossian, who was his son. He was prince of Morven, a province of ancient Caledonia, and struggled against the power of the Romans, who were, in his time, the rulers of England. He also undertook warlike expeditions to the Orkneys, Ireland, and even Sweden, and was a prince of a highly chivalric character. Indeed, as painted by Ossian, he was a great hero, and the father of his people.

Lived in the 3rd century.

FINGAL'S CAVE, a curious cavern, formed of basaltic columns, situate in the isle of Staffa, one of the Hebrides, on the W. coast of Scotland. (*See* STAFFA.)

FINISTÈRE, *fin'-is-tair*, a department of France, consisting of the W. extremity of the old province of Brittany, which projects considerably into the Atlantic, in which it includes numerous small islands. It is 68 miles long, and 56 broad. The coasts are rugged and much indented; but the surface is little elevated, although traversed by the mountains of Arrée and Noires, whose highest points do not reach 1,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Rivers.—Aulne, Elorn, Ellé, and Odet.

Pro.—Corn, rye, hemp, flax, tobacco, and potatoes. Large quantities of cider are produced from the orchards, and the domestic animals are generally of excellent breeds. The horses are also excellent, and the asses are of a large size, and are annually disposed of to other departments, to the extent of from 10,000 to 12,000. The coast fisheries are extensive, and the sardines are valuable.

Minerals.—Iron, zinc, silver, bismuth, and lead. The mines of this last are at Poullaouen and Huelgoat, and are considered the most productive in France.

Manf.—Sailcloth, linen, soap, candles, oil, ropes, leather, paper, and tobacco.

Area.—2,648 square miles.

Pop.—681,564.

Divisions.—The department is divided into five arrondissements, Quimper, Brest, Châteaulin, Morlaix, and Quimperlé, named from the chief towns; and 285 communes. QUIMPER is the capital.

FINISTERRE, CAPE, "land's end," the N.W. point of Spain. **Lat.** 42° 54′ N. **Lon.** 9° 20′ W.

FINKENWARDER, *fin'-ken-var-der*, an island in the Elbe. It is surrounded by a wall 20 feet high. **Pop.** 1,800, mostly engaged in boat-building, fishing, and agriculture.

FINLAND, GRAND DUCHY OF, *fin'-land*, an extensive country in the N. of Europe, situate to the E. of Sweden, and forming a portion of the Russian empire. It is bounded W. and S. by the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, N. by Lapland, E. by the governments of Olonetz and Archangel. It is 750 miles long, with a breadth averaging 185. The surface is in general flat, and in the interior may be described as a table-land, with an average height of from 400 to 600 feet above the level of the sea. The coast is generally low, but towards the south there are numerous rocky islands, presenting bold masses of granite cliffs, which render the navigation of their neighbourhood extremely dangerous.

Rivers and Lakes.—The rivers are mostly small, and the longest of them are in the N.; but the lakes are numerous, the largest of which are LADOGA, SAIMA, Puruvesi, Payane, and Enara. The S. part of the country is nearly covered with water, being nothing more than a compound of lakes and marshes.

Climate.—Healthy on the coasts. In the S. and W. the winters are comparatively temperate; but in the N. and E. the cold is intense, and of long continuance.

Pro.—Barley and rye. The potato was introduced in 1762, since which period it has been extensively cultivated. Although the pasturage is poor, cattle and horses are reared in considerable numbers. Many of the heights are bare, but those of moderate elevation are mostly covered with pine-forests.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, marble, granite, slate, and sulphur.

Exp.—The principal are timber, pitch, potash, tar, resin, butter, and skins, with the produce of extensive fisheries.

Area.—140,000 square miles.

Pop.—2,142,093, chiefly composed of Finns and Laps.

Lat.—Between 59° and 70° N. **Lon.** between 21° and 33° E.

Religion.—The predominant church is the Lutheran, but there are many adherents of the Greek church. There are three dioceses.

Divisions.—There are 8 governments, Abo, Nyland, Tavastehuus, Wiborg, Kuopio, St. Michel, Wasa, and Uleaborg. HELSINGFORS is the capital.

History.—Up to the 12th century the Finns were pagans, and lived under their own kings or rulers. About the middle of that period they were conquered by the Swedes, under whose dominion they mostly lived till 1809, when, by the treaty of Frederikshamn, their country was ceded to Russia. (*See* ABO, HELSINGFORS, &c.)

FINLAND, GULF OF, one of the great arms of the Baltic Sea, extending E. and N., between lat. 59° and 61°, and between lon. 22° and 30° E. It is 260 miles long, with a width varying between 25 and 90. It receives the waters of Lakes Ladoga and Onega, and has numerous islands, the principal of which is Cotlin-Ostrof, or Kotlinoi, upon which Cronstadt is erected.

FINLAY, GEORGE, *fin'-lai*, historian, a Scotchman who resided for many years at Athens, and wrote several valuable works on Greek history.

Died 1875.

FINMARK, *fin'-mark*, an extensive province of Norway, forming the most northern portion of continental Europe, and lying between Russian Lapland and the Arctic Ocean. The interior is traversed by a range of snow-covered mountains, about 4,000 feet in elevation. The country is generally sterile; but yielding crops of rye and potatoes. **Area**, 20,000 square miles. **Pop.** 24,075, principally Lapps.—The chief town is HAMMERFEST.

FINN, *fin*, a river of Ireland, which, after a course of 24 miles, runs into Loch Foyle near Lifford.

FINSBURY, *fins'-ber-e*, a parliamentary borough of Middlesex, formerly extending over the greater part of North London outside the city. It was greatly circumscribed by the "Redistribution Act" of 1885, and by it limited to the district of the Holborn Union, with three sub-divisions.

FINSTER-AAHORN, *fin'-stair-a'-horn*, a mountain of Switzerland, the culminating point of the Bernese Alps, between Bern and Valais. (*See* ALPS.)

FINSTERWALDE, *fin-star-val'-de*, a town of Prussia, on a stream which flows into the Black Elster, 40 miles N. of Dresden. **Manf.** Cloth and machinery. **Pop.** 7,400.

FINTONA, *fin-to'-na*, a market-town of Ireland, county Tyrone. **Manf.** Linen, sewed muslin, and agricultural implements. **Pop.** 1,500.

FIORA, *fe-or'-a*, a river of Italy, rising near Mount Amiata, and, after a course of 40 miles, entering the Mediterranean Sea 20 miles from Civita Vecchia.

FIORD, *fe'-ord*, the termination of a great number of Scandinavian geographical names, and means an arm of the sea or strait.

FIORENZUOLA, *fe'-o-raind-zoo-o'-la*, a town of Italy, on the right bank of the Arda, 15 miles S.E. of Piacenza. There are a richly-decorated collegiate church, a convent, a palace, and a remarkable tower. There are three important annual fairs. **Pop.** 6,300.

FIRAN, *fe'-ran*, a small island in the Red Sea, 18 miles from the coast of Arabia, famous for a pearl fishery.

FIRANDO, or **FIRATO**, *fe-ran'-do*, an island of Japan, having on its E. side a town of the same name, where, in the early part of the 17th century, the Dutch erected a trading depôt. **Lat.** 33° 10' N. **Lon.** 129° E.

FIRDUSI, ABUL KASIM MANSUR, *fir-doo'-se*, Persian epic poet, who wrote the famous "Book of Kings," which ranks among the great epics of the world.

Born 940; **died** 1020.

FIRISHTA, MAHOMET KASIM HINDU SHAH, *fer-ish'-ta*, Persian historian, who, at an early age, went with his father to Ahmednuggur, where he was highly educated, and saw military service. He wrote a history of the Mahometan power in India, which ranks as a standard authority, and has been translated into English.

Born at Ashabad, 1570; **died** 1612.

FIRMILIAN, *fir-mil'-yan*, a bishop of Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, who was the friend of Origen, and took part with St. Cyprian in the dispute concerning the re-baptizing of converted heretics. He presided at the first council of Antioch against Paul of Samosata.

Died in 269.

FIRMIN, THOMAS, *fir'-min*, a benevolent Englishman, noted for his extensive charities. He began business as a linendraper in London, and amassed a considerable fortune. His piety and benevolence procured him the esteem of many of the most eminent men of his time, especially archbishop Tillotson, who particularly courted his friendship. He erected a warehouse for the employment of the poor in the linen manufacture, and when the French Protestants landed in England, set up another for their use at Ipswich. He was one of the governors of Christ's and St. Thomas's hospitals, to which he was a liberal benefactor, as he was to almost every charitable institution brought under his notice. He published, in 1678, "Some Proposals for the Employing of the Poor, and especially in and about the City of London, and for the Prevention of Begging." Donaldson, in his "Agricultural Biography," says of this pamphlet, "The author's views were sufficiently benevolent, but not very enlarged."

Born at Ipswich, Suffolk, 1632; **died** 1697.

FIRMINY, *feer'-me-ne*, a town of France, department of Loire, 6 miles S.W. of St. Etienne. **Manf.** Glass, hardwares, and ribbons. Near it are some coal-works. **Pop.** 13,707.

FISCHART, JOHANA, *fee'-shart*, German humorous and satirical author, an advocate, and at the time of his death bailiff of Forbach. He was the German Rabelais, with considerable poetic power, and lashed the ecclesiastical, political, and social follies of his time with inexhaustible wit and satirical humour.

Born 1545; **died** 1590.

FISCHA, an ancient market town of Austria, on the right bank of the Fischa, at its junction with the Danube, 12 miles S.E. of Vienna. **Manf.** Cotton. **Pop.** 1,200.—There is an old castle, and the Templars had an establishment here.

FISCHER, KARL VON, *fish'-er*, a distinguished German architect, who, after studying at Mannheim and Vienna, and visiting Italy, went, in 1809, to Munich, and became professor of architecture in its academy. Here he superintended the erection of several mansions of great merit, but his greatest work is the "Hof Theatre," which is still one of the chief ornaments of Munich. This building was commenced in 1811, and opened in 1818; and although, in 1823, it suffered considerably by fire, it was rebuilt in accordance with the original designs of Fischer. He is considered the founder of the Munich school of architecture.

Born at Mannheim, 1782; **died** at Munich, 1820.

FISCHHAUSEN, *feesh-how'-sen*, a town of Prussia, 21 miles W. of Konigsberg. **Manf.** cloth. Four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 1,900.

FISCIANO, *feesh-e-a'-no*, a town of Italy, 7 miles N.E. of Salerno. **Pop.** 7,700.

FISH, SIMON, *fish*, an English lawyer, who, on account of his active support of the principles of the Reformation, was obliged to fly to Germany, where, in conjunction with William Tyndale, he wrote the "Supplication of Beggars against Monks and Friars." This piece so pleased Henry VIII., that Fish had liberty to return. He also translated from the Dutch a little book, entitled "The Sum of the Scriptures."—The "Supplication of the Beggars" was a satire upon the Popish clergy, which was answered by Sir Thomas More in his "Supplications of Souls in Purgatory." Fish died of the plague.

Died 1531.

FISH RIVER, a river of Florida, U.S., falling into Mobile Bay, in lat. 30° 30′ N.; lon. 87° 50′ W.

FISH RIVER, GREAT, a river of S. Africa, which rises in the Sneenberg, or Snowy Mountains, and after an estimated course of 400 miles, falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 30° 30′ N.; lon. 27° 20′ E.

FISHER, JOHN, *fish'-er*, an English prelate, who was educated at Cambridge, and became confessor to Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. By his advice the countess founded St. John's and Christ's colleges, Cambridge. In 1501 he was chosen chancellor of this university, and became a liberal encourager of learning. In 1502 he was the first Margaret professor of divinity, and in 1504 was appointed to the bishopric at Rochester, from which he would never remove to a better see. He was a zealous opponent of the Reformation, and could not be induced by Henry VIII. to concur with that monarch's divorce of Queen Catharine. Great efforts were made to bring him to acknowledge the king's supremacy, which proving ineffectual, he was sent to the Tower. While in confinement the pope made him a cardinal, which so enraged the king, that he caused him to be tried for high treason, when he was condemned and beheaded.—He wrote a "Commentary on the Penitential Psalms," a "Defence of the King's Book against Luther," a "Funeral Sermon for the Lady Margaret," &c. A collective edition of his works was published at Wurtzburg in 1695.

Born at Beverley, Yorkshire, 1459; died 1535.

FISHER, MARY, a member of the Society of Friends, who conceived the idea of going to Constantinople to convert the grand seigner. The sultan, Mahomet IV., heard her patiently, and then caused her to be sent back to her own country, where she married a preacher of her own sect. This couple afterwards went to Languedoc, to preach the tenets of Quakerism amongst the Protestants there.

Lived in the 17th century.

FISHER'S ISLAND, a small island belonging to the state of New York, United States, 12 miles E. of Long Island. It is 7 miles long by 1 broad.

FISHGUARD, or FISGARD, *fish'-gard*, a seaport of Pembrokeshire, S. Wales, 14 miles N.W. of Haverfordwest. It has a valuable fishery, and a trade in oats, butter, and slates. Its harbour is one of the best in St. George's Channel. **Pop.** 1,600. —Here a detachment of French, amounting to about 1,200, landed in 1797, and were taken prisoners by the inhabitants.

FISHKILL, *fish'-kil*, a town in the state of New York, United States, on the Hudson, 78 miles from Albany.

FISMES, *feem*, a town of France, department Marne, 39 miles N.W. of Chalons. **Manf.** Pottery, tiles, bricks, and a liquor used for colouring champagne. Church councils were held here in 881 and 935. **Pop.** 2,700.

FITERO, *fe-tair'-o*, a town of Spain, on the left bank of the Alhama, 15 miles S.W. of Tudela. There are a fine Gothic church and a large monastery. **Manf.** Linen and woollen fabrics, soap, earthenware, and oil. There are thermal springs and gypsum quarries in the vicinity. **Pop.** 2,200.

FITZ, *fits*, a name which is derived from an old French word signifying son, and which, in England, has been added to the name of the father, in order to distinguish the son. It has also been, in several instances, applied as a prefix to the names of the illegitimate sons of the kings of England.

FITZGERALD, LORD EDWARD, *fits-jer'-ald*, was the son of James, first duke of Leinster, and Lady Emily Lennox, daughter of the duke of Richmond. Entering the English army, he fought in the American war, but in 1790 quitted the service, and took his place in the Irish parliament. When the French revolution broke out, he supported its principles, and in 1793 hastened to Paris. Here he married Pamela, the daughter, it is said, of Louis Philippe Joseph, the duke of Orleans, and Madame de Genlis. On his return to Ireland, Fitzgerald was desirous of effecting a separation of that country from England, and induced the French Directory to furnish him with a fleet and troops. A landing was attempted on several occasions; but all efforts only proved the futility of the scheme, and Fitzgerald was seized, tried, and condemned to death. He died of his wounds before the time fixed for his execution.

Born 1763; died 1798.

FITZHERBERT, MARIA, *fits-her'-bert*, was the youngest daughter of Waller Smythe, Esq., of Brambridge, and was twice a widow before she was 25 years of age. In 1785 she became acquainted with George IV., then prince of Wales, and was, in the same year, deceived by the stratagem of a pretended attempt at suicide, privately married to him at Carlton House, in the presence of the famous duchess of Devonshire, who lent her own wedding ring for the ceremony. This marriage was invalid by the law of the land, and the prince again married with the princess Caroline of Brunswick. This alliance proving unhappy, Mrs. Fitzherbert again lived for several years with the prince as his wife. His gross irregularities, however, drove her into retirement, and she went to Brighton, where she lived, not only in the enjoyment of the affection and respect of a large circle of friends, but retaining the good opinion of George III. and William IV.

Born 1756; died at Brighton, 1837.

FITZJAMES, JAMES, *fits-jaims'*, known in history as the duke of Berwick, was the illegitimate son of James II. by Arabella Churchill, sister to the duke of Marlborough. He entered early into the French service, and at the age of 15 was wounded at the siege of Buda. In 1688 he was sent to Ireland, where he distinguished himself at the siege of Londonderry and at the battle of the Boyne. He was afterwards employed on various services, for which he was rewarded with the rank of marshal of France. He gained the victory of Almanza over the English and their allies, which fixed Philip V. on the throne of Spain. He was killed by a cannon-ball at the siege of Philipsburgh.

Born at Moulins, 1671; died 1734.

FITZROY, ADMIRAL ROBERT, R.N., *fits'-roi*, an English meteorologist and naval officer, who, from 1826 to 1830, was employed in surveying the S. American coasts of Patagonia, Terra del Fuego, Chili, and Peru. Another expedition was planned, and in 1831 he sailed again, and surveyed the southern shores of S. America, circumnavigated the globe, and returned after an absence of four years. In 1841 he became member of parliament for the city of Durham, and in 1843 was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the colony of New Zealand. In 1846 he was replaced by Sir George Grey, and, on his return to England, wrote a pamphlet in justification of the course of policy he had pursued in the colony. In 1850 he published "Sailing Directions for S. America, &c.," accompanied by charts, which show the results of

his surveys. In 1857 he became rear-admiral, and in 1863 vice-admiral. He held the office of superintendent of the meteorological department of the Board of Trade, and established a system of storm warnings, which attracted great attention. He committed suicide while in a state of mental derangement.

Born 1805; **died** 1865.

FITZROY, a town of Victoria, Australia, is situated on the N.E. side of Melbourne, adjoining the municipality of Collingwood. It is a distinct municipality, under the government of a mayor and councillors. The jurisdiction of the municipality of Fitzroy extends over 820 acres, upon which are erected 3,820 dwellings, including many fine terraces and palatial residences. There are four banks, one local and three branch banks, a local gas works, supplying an extensive district; and private enterprise has furnished comfortable public baths, and a new municipal hall, in the Corinthian style. In the Town Hall recently erected, a free library has been projected and opened, and a Philharmonic Society has been initiated. The population of the municipality is 23,118.

FITZSTEPHEN, WILLIAM, *fits-sté-fen*, a monk of Canterbury, who wrote the life of his master, Thomas à Becket, in which he gives a curious description of London, and which is the earliest extant.

Died 1191.

FIUME, *fe-oó'-mai*, a seaport of the Austrian empire, in the crown land of Croatia, at the extremity of the Gulf of Quarnero, on the Adriatic, where the Fiumara river discharges into the Gulf of Quarnero, with a commodious harbour, 40 miles S.E. of Trieste. There are an old and a new town, containing many handsome buildings. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, leather, rosoglio, paper, and chemicals, and ship-building is carried on. **Pop.** 20,981. **Lat.** 45° 20′ N. **Lon.** 14° 26′ E.

FIUME-FREDDO, a town of central Italy, 10 miles S. of Paolo. There are a handsome church, two monasteries, and a nunnery. A large fair is held annually. **Pop.** 4,500.

FIUMICELLO, *fe-oó'-mai-chel'-lo*, a suburb of Brescia, Italy. It is beautifully situated, and contains many handsome villas. **Pop.** 2,800.

FIUMICINO, *fe-oó'-mai-ché'-no*, a small seaport of Italy, at the mouth of the right branch of the Tiber, 16 miles S.W. of Rome. It is handsomely built, and much resorted to by pleasure seekers from Rome.

FIVES. (*See* LILLE.)

FIVIZZANO, *fé'-vit-za-no*, a town of northern Italy, 35 miles N.E. of Pisa. It is surrounded by walls, and has a fine open square, with fountains, and a handsome church. **Pop.** 14,679.

FIXLMILLNER, PLACIDUS, *fix'-el-mil'-ner*, Austrian astronomer. He was a Benedictine monk, and for many years professor of the canon law at a school at Krémsmünster. He erected an observatory, compiled accurate tables of the motions of the planet Mercury and of Uranus.

Born 1721; **died** 1791.

FIZEN, *fi'-zen*, a province of Japan, including more than 1,000 small islands, of which FIRANDO is the most important.

FLACCUS, CAIUS VALERIUS, *flak'-kus*, a Roman poet. A poem of his on the Argonautic expedition is extant.

Died 88.

FLACCUS, or **FRANCOWITZ**, MATHIAS, a Lutheran divine, who assumed the name of Flaccus Illyricus, on account of his having been born in an ancient part of Illyricum. He became a disciple of Luther and Melanchthon at Wittemberg, where he taught the Hebrew and Greek languages, of which he was there appointed professor. He was the principal author of the "Centuriæ Magdeburgenses," and a great defender of the principles of Luther against those who were for moderate doctrines; on which account he settled at Magdeburg, and afterwards removed to other places. He wrote "Clavis Sacræ Scripturæ," 2 vols. folio; "Catalogus Testium Veritatis," folio; "De Translatione Imperii Romani ad Germanos;" and "De Electione Episcoporum, quod æque ad Plebem pertineat," 8vo.

Born at Istria, 1520; **died** at Frankfort, 1575.

FLADSTRAND, or **FREDERIKSHAVN**, *flad'-strand*, a fortified seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, 30 miles from Aalborg. It has a harbour and dockyard.

FLAHAULT-DE-LA-BILLARDERIE, AUGUSTE CHARLES JOSEPH, Comte de, *fla-hawde(r)-la(r)-bee-yar de-ree*, was descended from one of the ancient *noblesse* of France. During the French Revolution his father perished on the scaffold, when the survivors of his family took refuge in England. In 1798 he returned to France, and in the following year the young count received a commission in the cavalry corps when only 15 years of age, and accompanied the first consul to Italy. He made his first essay in arms in the campaign of Marengo, and, rising rapidly in his adopted profession, became successively aide-de-camp to Murat, to Berthier, and to Napoleon. He was present at Austerlitz, at Jena, and other battles, and, after the battle of Wagram, was created a colonel and baron of the empire. His intrepidity and daring in the Russian campaign gained for him the rank of general of brigade, and his gallantry at Nancy and Leipzic obtained for him the promotion to general of division. In 1814 he recognised the provisional government, but on the escape of Napoleon from Elba he returned to his post of aide-de-camp, and fought by the side of the emperor at Waterloo. The result of that great battle drove him into exile, when he retired, first to Switzerland, and afterwards to England, where he married the daughter of Lord Keith in 1817. The revolution of 1830 restored the comte de Flahault to his rank in the army, and he was elevated to the dignity of a peer. Attached to the Orleans family, and to the person of the duke of Orleans, he filled many diplomatic posts; amongst others, that of ambassador to Vienna, which he held from 1842 till 1848. On the re-establishment of the empire he was called to the senate, Dec. 31, 1852, and in 1860 he was appointed ambassador at the court of St. James's. His eldest daughter by lady Keith was married to the late marquis of Lansdowne.

Born at Paris, 1785; **died** 1870.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a promontory on the Yorkshire coast, the termination of a range of chalk cliffs, and forming the northern boundary of Bridlington Bay; it is 451 feet high, with a lighthouse 214 feet above the level of the sea. **Lat.** 54° 7′ N. **Lon.** 0° 5′ E.

FLAMEL, NICHOLAS, *fla'-mel*, a notary of Paris, who accumulated, by some unknown means, a vast property, which he appropriated to benevolent purposes and the endowment of hospitals and churches. The multitude ascribed his great wealth to his possessing the philosopher's stone; whilst others attributed to him the authorship of some

works on alchemy. However this may be, he certainly founded no less than four hospitals in Paris.

Born 1330; **died** 1418.

FLAMINIA VIA, or FLAMINIAN WAY. (*See* ROME.)

FLAMINIUS, O., *fla-mín'-i-us*, a Roman consul, of a turbulent disposition, who was drawn into a battle near the Lake of Thrasymene, by the artifice of Hannibal. He was slain in the engagement, with an immense number of Romans.

Died 217 B.C.

FLAMININUS, TITUS QUINTIUS, a celebrated Roman, raised to the consulship, and sent against Philip, king of Macedonia, and against the Achaian league. He totally defeated Philip on the confines of Epirus, and made all Locris, Phocis, and Thessaly tributary to the Roman power. He proclaimed all Greece independent, at the Isthmian games. This celebrated action procured him the name of father and deliverer of Greece. He was afterwards sent ambassador to Prusias, king to Bithynia, where, by his prudence and artifice, he caused Hannibal, who had taken refuge at this court, to dispatch himself, rather than be given up to his enemies the Romans. Flamininus was found dead in his bed.

Died 175 B.C.

FLAMSTEED, JOHN, *flam'-steed*, an English astronomer, who, when very young, discovered a strong predilection for mathematical learning, and, in 1669, calculated an eclipse of the sun which was to happen the next year. He also calculated some phenomena of the moon in relation to the fixed stars. He sent the same to the Royal Society, for which he received the thanks of that learned body. Soon after this, he visited London, and then went to Cambridge, where he entered himself of Jesus College. One of his best friends was Sir Jonas Moore, who introduced him to the king, and in 1675 procured for him the place of astronomer to the king. The same year he entered into orders, and in 1684 was presented to the living of Burslow, in Surrey, which he held until his death. In 1676 the royal observatory at Greenwich was completed, and he being the first resident, and astronomer royal, it was called Flamsteed House. His great work, entitled "Historia Cœlestis Britannica," was not published till six years after his death. In the "Philosophical Transactions" are many of his papers, and in Sir Jonas Moore's "System of Mathematics" is a tract by him on the Doctrine of the Sphere. It is to the mass of lunar observations made by Flamsteed, that Newton was indebted for the means of carrying out and verifying his discovery of gravitation; but it is to be regretted that a quarrel occurred between these illustrious men, owing to the publication by Newton of the results of Flamsteed's labours.

Born near Derby, 1646; **died** 1719.

FLANDERS, EAST and WEST, *flan'-ders*, two contiguous provinces of Belgium, bounded on the N.W. by the North Sea, and inclosed on its other sides by the provinces of Antwerp, Zealand, S. Brabant, Hainault, and the French department of the Nord.

FLANDERS, EAST, is divided from West Flanders by a line running almost due south from Sluys, a small town nearly opposite Flushing. The surface is level in the northern part, while to the south it consists of undulating plains. The soil is in general a heavy loam, and very fertile. The rivers are the Scheldt, and its affluents, the Lys and the Dender. **Area,** 1,146 square miles. **Pop.** 915,464. The chief towns are GHENT, ALOST, and DENDERMONDE.

FLANDERS, WEST, has a considerable tract of coast, in the central part of which is Ostend. This side faces the N.; but the W. boundary of the province adjoins the French territory. Its surface is in general level, except the sand-hills on the coast. The soil is also fertile and the agriculture good. The chief towns are BRUGES, COURTRAI, and OSTEND. **Area,** 1,257 square miles. **Pop.** 714,785.

FLANDERS, the former name of an extensive territory, including the Belgian provinces of the same name, a part of the province of Zealand in Holland, and some of the departments of the north-east of France. In the time of the Romans, the territory of Flanders was occupied by the Morini, and a portion of the Nervii, the Atuatici, and the Menapii. In the 7th century, the name of Flanders appears for the first time; but at this period it did not extend further than the territory of Bruges. By the treaty of Verdun, in 843, it was comprised in the kingdom of France. In 862, it was erected into a countship, subject to the kings of France, in favour of Baldwin, called Bras-de-fer, "Iron-arm," son-in-law of Charles the Bald, and it remained in the possession of this family till 1119. After the extinction of this dynasty, Flanders was possessed by Charles the Good, son of Canute, king of Denmark, up to 1127; then by Cliton, son of Robert II., duke of Normandy. Count Thierry of Alsace, son of Thierry, duke of Lorraine, succeeded Cliton, and transmitted the territory to his descendants. In the wars between France and England, Flanders often took part with the latter, although a vassal of the former power. After the death of Margaret II., countess of Flanders, who had first married Bouchard, lord of Avesnes, and then Guy de Dampierre, Flanders was inherited, 1280, by Guy de Dampierre, one of her sons. The revolt of Guy against Philip the Fair, in 1297, was followed by the conquest and annexation of his territory to the kingdom of France; but, in 1302, the Flemings rose, defeated Philip at Courtray, and succeeded in again being governed by their own counts. In 1337, under Louis I. de Dampierre, the Flemish towns, at the instance of the first Artevelde, acknowledged Edward III. of England as king of France, and thus gave rise to the "Hundred Years' War" between the two powers. In 1382 they revolted, under the leadership of Philip Von Artevelde, against Louis II., their count, and were crushed at the battle of Rosbecq. (*See* ARTEVELDE.) After the death of Louis II., in 1384, the French family of Valois-Burgundy replaced that of Dampierre, by the marriage of Philip I. of Burgundy with Margaret, daughter of Louis II. This period was one of great splendour and prosperity for Flanders; the populous cities of Ghent, Bruges, Ypres, and others, having acquired, by their industry and art, immense riches. Somewhat turbulent, however, and jealous of their liberty and privileges, they were oftentimes at variance with their lords. After the death of Charles the Bold, who was perpetually at war with Louis XI. of France, the countship of Flanders fell, in 1477, to his daughter Marie. The latter, marrying the Archduke Maximilian, brought Flanders and its dependencies to the house of Austria; and from this, wars ensued between France and that empire. In 1526, the treaty of Madrid, abolishing the vassalship of Flanders, broke the last tie which attached this country to France. The emperor Charles V. incorporated it in the seventeen provinces which formed the circle of Burgundy, and thence it became a portion of the Spanish Netherlands. The treaty of the Pyrenees, in 1659, restored to France some of the towns of Flanders and Artois; that of Nimeguen gave it the whole of

Artois, and a large part of Flanders, as also a portion of Hainault, and the town of Cambray. The peace of Utrecht conferred the remainder of Flanders on the house of Austria, whence it passed to that of Lorraine-Austria, still remaining an integral part of the German empire. In 1792 the French invaded imperial Flanders, and occupied it till 1814, forming of it the two departments of Escaut (Scheldt) and Lys. In 1814 this portion of Flanders was given to the king of the Netherlands, who divided it into two provinces. Since the revolution of 1831, it has belonged to Belgium. The Flemings were formerly the principal manufacturers and merchants of Europe; and from them the English learned the art of weaving. Their table-linens, lace, and tapestry, are still of very superior manufacture.

FLATOW, a town of Prussia, 84 miles S.W. of Marienburg, situated between three lakes. **Manf.** Cloth and lace. There is a trade in grain, horses and cattle, and seven annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,750.

FLATTERY, CAPE, *flat'-te-re*, a headland at the south side of the entrance of the strait of Juan de Fuca, Washington Territory, United States, on the Pacific coast. **Lat.** 48° 24′ N. **Lon.** 124° 40′ W.

FLATTERY, CAPE, a headland on the east coast of Australia, colony of Queensland, about 30 miles N. of Endeavour Bay. **Lat.** 14° 52′ S. **Lon.** 145° 20′ E.

FLAVEL, JOHN, *fla'-vel*, Nonconformist divine, educated at University College, and ejected from Dartmouth by the Act of Uniformity, after which he exercised his ministry under great difficulties, chiefly in Devonshire. His theological writings are in high repute, and have been frequently reprinted both in this country and in America. A monument erected to his memory in St. Saviour's church, Dartmouth, was removed by order of the magistrates.

Born at Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, 1627; **died** at Exeter, 1691.

FLAVIAN, *flai'-vi-an*, patriarch of Antioch, in which see he was confirmed by the council of Constantinople in 382. This act, however, occasioned a schism, numerous bishops adhering to Paulinus, and others to Flavian. The prudence of the latter at length restored peace to the church. He was a zealous opposer of the Arians.

Died 404.

FLAVIAN, patriarch of Constantinople, to which he was elected on the death of Proclus, in 447. He condemned the Eutychian heresy, in a synod held at Constantinople; but the followers of Eutychius afterwards got Flavian banished to Lydia, where he died.

Died 449.

FLAVITAS, *flav'-i'-tas*, patriarch of Constantinople. When Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, died, the emperor Zeno was weak enough to leave a blank paper under the altar, in expectation that an angel would write upon it the name of a person to succeed him. Flavitas, by bribing the grand-chamberlain, gained admittance to the church, and inscribed his own name in the letter; on which he was chosen patriarch. He died about three months afterwards, and the cheat being discovered, the chamberlain was executed.

Died 490.

FLAVIUS, *flai'-ve-us*, the name of a plebeian family at Rome, from which came the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian.

FLAXMAN, JOHN, *flax'-man*, an eminent English sculptor, who from his boyhood discovered a remarkable genius for modelling in clay. At the age of 15 he became a student in the Royal Academy. In 1787 he visited Rome, where, during a residence of seven years, he executed his celebrated designs in outline from Homer, Æschylus, and Dante. These were engraved and published, as were some which he made from Hesiod. Whilst at Rome, he also executed the splendid group from Ovid's Metamorphoses, entitled "The Fury of Athamas," consisting of four figures, larger than life. For this work he received 600*l.*, a sum insufficient to defray even the cost. It was executed for the earl of Bristol. At this time he also produced his "Cephalus and Aurora." In 1794 he returned to England, and executed the monument for Lord Mansfield, now in Westminster Abbey; for this he received 2,500*l.* After this he produced a large number of fine works, and has been pronounced "the greatest of modern sculptors." He was elected a Royal Academician in 1800, and was appointed professor of sculpture in 1810.

Born at York, 1755; **died** 1826.

FLECHE, LA, *flarsh*, a well-built town of France, in the department of Sarthe, and situate in a pleasant valley watered by the Loire, 24 miles S.W. of Le Mans. This town was chiefly noted for its public seminary, which was broken up at the Revolution. It has still a military school, founded by Napoleon I., occupying a building formerly a palace, built by Henry IV., a town-hall, court-house, hospital, and the church of St. Thomas, a remarkable pile, whose old *flèche*, or spire, gave the place its name. **Manf.** Hosiery, gloves, linens, leather, glue, and wax. **Pop.** 6,500.

FLECHIER, ESPRIT, *flai'-she-ai*, a famous French bishop, who was greatly admired as a preacher at Paris, and whose funeral orations placed him on a level with Bossuet. In 1679 he published his "History of Theodosius the Great;" in 1685 he was made bishop of Lavaur, on which Louis XIV. said, "I should have rewarded you much sooner, but that I was afraid of losing the pleasure of hearing your discourses." Shortly after, he was promoted to the see of Nimes. As a bishop he was exemplary; and when a famine raged in 1709, his charity was unbounded, and manifested to all persons, without any respect to religious persuasion. His works are, "Miscellaneous Works," 12mo.; "Panegyrics of the Saints;" "Funeral Orations;" "Sermons;" "The Lives of Cardinals Ximenes and Commendon;" "Letters;" "Posthumous Works."

Born at Pernes, near Carpentras, 1632; **died** at Nimes, 1710.

FLECKNOE, RICHARD, *flek'-no*, dramatist, better known as the victim of Dryden's lashes in "Mac Flecnoe," than from any especial merits of his own. It is thought that he was an Irish priest, who came to London, and wrote several miscellaneous pieces, a "Short Treatise on the English Stage;" "Love's Dominion," a dramatic piece; "Ermina; or, the Chaste Lady;" and several other performances, which are now all but forgotten, even by the antiquarians in literature. Of his birth nothing is known.

Died 1678.

FLEETWOOD, or **FLEETWOOD-ON-WYRE,** *fleet'-wood*, a seaport town and watering-place of Lancashire, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, 18 miles N.W. of Preston. There is a good harbour, and the town, which is rapidly increasing, is a favourite watering place. Steamers ply from here to the Isle of Man, Ireland, and Scotland.

Pop. 6,513. A station on the London and North-Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire railways.

FLEMING, *flem'-ing*, a county of Kentucky, United States. Area, 480 square miles. Pop. 15,221. The capital is Flemingsburg.

FLEMMING, or FLEMMYNGE, RICHARD, *flem'-ming*, an English prelate, who received his education at University College, Oxford, and, in 1408, obtained a prebend in the cathedral of York. He, for a time, zealously defended the doctrines of Wickliffe, but afterwards as strenuously opposed them. In 1442 he became bishop of Lincoln, and soon after was sent deputy to the council of Constance, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence. At his return, he executed the decree of that assembly for digging up Wickliffe's bones and burning them. He was afterwards raised to the see of York by the pope; but Henry VI. refusing to concur in his advancement, he was obliged to remain at Lincoln.

Born in Yorkshire; died at Lincoln, 1431.

FLEMMING, PAUL, German poet, studied medicine at Leipsic, and afterwards accompanied embassies to Russia and Persia. He then settled as a physician in Hamburg, where he passed the remainder of his life. His songs are remarkable for tenderness and elegance, and those of a patriotic nature, for spirit and vigour. He is considered to rank first among the German lyric poets of the 17th century.

Born at Schönburg, 1609; died 1640.

FLENSBORG, *flens'-borg*, a seaport of Prussia, in the duchy of Schleswig, on a bay of the Baltic, 20 miles N. of Schleswig. It is a place of great activity, with good shops and well-supplied markets. There is a good harbour. Its principal buildings are its churches, a school of navigation, and market-houses. Manf. Cloth, paper, soap, and tiles. A large trade is carried on. Pop. 30,956.

FLERS, *flair*, a town of France, department Orne, 35 miles N.W. of Alençon. Manf. Linen, ticking, and fustian. Pop. 8,000.

FLETCHER, RICHARD, *fletch'-er*, an English prelate, who, in 1583, was made dean of Peterborough; and, in 1586, attended Mary, queen of Scots, at her execution, with a view of converting her to the Protestant religion. In 1589 he was preferred to the bishopric of Bristol, whence he was translated to Worcester, and lastly to London. On the death of his first wife he married again, and this gave such offence to queen Elizabeth, that she suspended him from his episcopal functions.

Died 1596.

FLETCHER, JOHN, an English dramatic poet, who received his education at Cambridge, and wrote several plays in conjunction with Beaumont. Out of the fifty-two plays composed under the united names of Beaumont and Fletcher, it is stated that only in seventeen Beaumont had a share in the production. If such was the case, the friendship which could excite such generous conduct on the part of Fletcher was equally creditable to both. In addition to his other works, he assisted Ben Jonson and Middleton in "The Widow," and is believed to have been also a literary partner with Shakspeare, Massinger, and some other authors. He died of a plague, and was buried in St. Saviour's church, Southwark. (*See* BEAUMONT.)

Born 1576; died 1625.

FLETCHER, GILES, cousin to the above, and son of Sir Giles Fletcher. He wrote a poem "Christ's Victory and Triumph," to which, it is supposed, Milton was in some degree indebted.

FLETCHER, PHINEAS, brother of the preceding, was educated at Eton and Cambridge. In 1621 he obtained the living of Hilgay, in Norfolk, where he died in 1650. He is best known by a poem entitled "The Purple Island," which is an allegorical description of man, in the manner of Spenser, and displays great descriptive and imaginative power. He also wrote a work, now very rare, entitled "Locustes, or Apollyonists," a satire against the Jesuits.

Born 1584; died 1650.

FLETCHER, ANDREW, a Scotch political writer, was the son of Sir Robert Fletcher, of Saltoun, in Scotland. He was bred up under the care of Dr. Burnet, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, and became commissioner for East Lothian in the Scotch parliament, in which he so strongly opposed the court measures, that he found it expedient to withdraw to Holland. In 1685 he landed in the west of England with the duke of Monmouth, but was dismissed for shooting a gentleman who had remonstrated with him for stealing his horse. One of Fletcher's biographers says, that "he was a man of breeding and nice honour, in whose constitution anger was extremely predominant." After this he suffered imprisonment in Spain, and was engaged in the Hungarian service against the Turks. At the revolution he returned to his own country, and was a member of the convention for settling the government of Scotland. His publications, which are wholly political, are filled with the boldest and most honest denunciations of the oppressive measures beneath which his country, in his time, groaned. It is in his letter to the marquis of Montrose, entitled "An Account of a Conversation," that occurs the celebrated saying, "I knew a very wise man that believed that if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he did not care who should make all the laws of a nation."

Born 1653; died in London, 1716.

FLETCHER, ABRAHAM, an ingenious English mathematician, was bred to the business of a tobacco-pipe maker. He learned to read and write by his own application, and also taught himself arithmetic, mathematics, and botany. At the age of thirty he became a schoolmaster, to which he added the professions of astrologer and doctor, and acquired a fortune of £3,000. He published a compendium of practical mathematics, under the title of the "Universal Measurer," a book of merit.

Born in Cumberland, 1714; died 1793.

FLEURANCE, *flur'-ance*, a town of France, department Gers, on the left bank of the river Gers. There is a fine public promenade. A trade is carried on in grain, vegetables, and wine. Pop. 4,200.

FLEURUS, *flur'-oos*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, near the Sambre, and 7 miles from Charleroi. Manf. Coarse woollens, flax, and leather. Pop. 2,200.—It is noted for four important battles having taken place in its vicinity. The first took place on August 30, 1622, between the Spaniards, under Gonzales de Cordova, the general of the Catholic league, the troops of the Protestant union, commanded by the Bastard of Mansfeld and the dukes of Brunswick and Saxe-Weimar; both sides claimed the advantage. The second was fought July 1, 1690; Montmorency, duke of Luxembourg, defeating the prince of Waldeck, one of the most able of the generals of the Augsburg league. The third was that in which General Jourdain defeated the imperialists under the prince of Coburg, June 26, 1794. The fourth, more commonly known as the battle of Ligny, took place on the 16th June, 1815. On that day Blucher was defeated by Napoleon. (*See* BLUCHER.)

FLEURY, ANDRÉ HERCULE DE, *flur'-e*, a cardinal and prime minister of France, was chaplain to Louis XIV., then became, in 1698, bishop of Fréjus, and was nominated by the old king, when near his death, as tutor to his successor, Louis XV. Fleury gained great influence over the mind of his pupil, and in 1726 succeeded the duke of Bourbon as prime minister, being in the same year also made a cardinal. He showed his wisdom in the internal administration of the kingdom, diminishing the taxes, and systematizing the finance department, but was not successful in maintaining the influence of France abroad. Stanislas, king of Poland, whose claims ought to have been supported, was abandoned in the war which he undertook to recover his crown. By the treaty of Vienna, 1735, Fleury, however, obtained from Austria the cession to Stanislas of the duchies of Lorraine and Bar, stipulating that these should, at the death of Stanislas, revert to France. In the War of Succession, 1740, the cardinal was not destined to see the arms of his country successful; but he did not live till the end of the conflict.

Born at Lodève, Languedoc, 1653; **died** 1743.

FLEURY, CLAUDE, French ecclesiastical historian, who was tutor to several members of the royal family, and afterwards prior of Argenteuil and confessor to Louis XV. He wrote a great work on ecclesiastical history, on which he laboured for thirty years, which is praised even by Voltaire and D'Alembert, and of which Frederick the Great, it is thought, wrote an abridgment. Other valuable historical works also proceeded from Fleury's pen.

Born at Paris, 1640; **died** 1723.

FLINDERS MATTHEW, *flin'-ders*, a distinguished English navigator, who early entered into the merchant service, but quitted it soon for the navy, which he joined as a midshipman in 1795. Having distinguished himself in an exploring expedition through Bass's Straits (*see* BASS), he was, on his return to England, promoted, and in 1801 sailed, as captain of the *Investigator*, for Australia, and, commencing at Cape Leuwen, surveyed the eastern coast, as far as Encounter Bay. He next sailed for Port Jackson, where having refitted, he explored Northumberland and Cumberland islands, and the great Barrier Reef of coral rocks. Thence he proceeded to Torres Straits, examined the Gulf of Carpentaria, thence to the island of Timor, and thence to Port Jackson, where he arrived in 1803. From the rotten state of his ship, he was no longer able to continue his survey; accordingly, he embarked for England in the *Porpoise*, for the purpose of laying the results of his investigations before the lords commissioners of the Admiralty. In this ship, however, he was wrecked on a coral reef, in sailing for Torres Straits; but, through his own intelligence and enterprise, not only saved the crew, but eventually was the means of rescuing them, when, in a vessel called the *Cumberland*, no larger than 29 tons, he set out for England. He crossed the Indian Ocean, and reached the Isle of France, where he and his people were made prisoners of war, notwithstanding that he held a French pass, enjoining that his ship should be respected wherever it should be found, on account of the scientific objects in which its captain was engaged. Here he was detained a prisoner for six years. At length he was restored to his liberty and his country, with all his plans and charts, excepting one of his log books, which had been either lost, kept, or destroyed. By this time the French had issued a volume and an atlas, marking a vast number of the parts surveyed by Flinders as those which had been visited by a navigator of their own nation. Flinders, however, was enabled to assert his own, although so broken in health, that he lived only to revise the last sheet of his work, when, on the very day that his book was published, he died. The work of Flinders is entitled "A Voyage to Terra Australia, in the years 1801, 1802, and 1803, in his Majesty's Ship *Investigator*, and subsequently in the armed Vessel *Porpoise* and *Cumberland* Schooner." (*See* AUSTRALIA and BROWN, Dr. Robert.)

Born at Donington, Lincolnshire, 1760; **died** 1814.

FLINDERS, a county of South Australia, being the termination of the peninsula which forms the western side of Spencer Gulf.

FLINDERS ISLANDS, a group of four small rocky islands off the N.E. coast of Australia, near the entrance to Bathurst Bay. **Lat.** 14° 11′ S. **Lon.** 144° 12′ E.

FLINSBERG, a Prussian town in the province of Silesia, on an elevated site 33 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. There is a slate quarry, and glass polishing is carried on. A mineral spring is in the vicinity, and there is a well-frequented bathing establishment. **Pop.** 1950.

FLINT, a seaport and Parliamentary borough of North Wales, the capital of Flintshire, is situate on the left side of the estuary of the Dee, 13 miles N.W. of Chester. It has the remains of an ancient castle. Vessels of 300 tons can reach the town. **Pop.** 5,126, chiefly employed in the coal and lead mines.—A station on the London and North-Western railway.

FLINT, a river of Georgia, United States, uniting with the Chattahoochee and forming the Appalachicola, which flows into the Gulf of Mexico. The Flint has a course of 300 miles, 250 miles of which are navigable.

FLINT, TIMOTHY, Rev., American author, who was educated at Harvard College, and was afterwards minister of a Congregational church, a missionary and itinerant preacher. He wrote a history of his travels in the valley of the Mississippi; various novels and romances; a memoir of Daniel Boone, and contributed to American and English publications.

Born at Reading, Massachusetts, 1780; **died** at Salem, 1840.

FLINTSHIRE, *flint'-sheer*, a county of N. Wales, bounded N. by the Irish Sea, N.E. by the estuary of the Dee, E. by Cheshire, S.E. and S.W. by Denbighshire. It is the smallest county in Wales, and finely diversified by hills, declining into fertile vales, which are traversed by streams. The coast line, for the most part low and sandy, is 20 miles long. The only navigable river is the Dee. The Alyn and Clwyd are other streams. The celebrated vale of Clwyd occupies a portion of the county.

Pro.—Wheat and rye are the principal crops; and it has an excellent breed of cattle, which produce great quantities of milk, whence much butter and cheese are made.

Minerals.—Lead, copper, zinc, coal, limestone, &c. The lead-mines are extensive and valuable. There are more than 40 collieries and 45 lead-mines in the county.

Area.—244 square miles.

Pop.—80,373.

Chief Towns.—Flint, Mold, St. Asaph, and Rhyddlan.

Parliamentary Representation.—One member is returned for the county.

FLITSCH, or **PLEIS**, *flitch*, a market-town of Austria, on the right bank of the Isonzo, in the province of Carniola, 49 miles N.W. of Trieste. A fine old castle, a beautiful waterfall, and mines of antimony are in the vicinity. **Pop.** 2,100.

FLOBECQ, *flo'-bake*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 20 miles N.E. of Tompai.

Manf. Linen, salt, oil, flour, and beer. Two fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 5,300.

FLODDEN, *flod'-den*, a village of Northumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Coldstream. In its neighbourhood a sanguinary engagement was fought in 1513, between the English and Scotch. The former were commanded by the earl of Surrey, and the latter by James IV., who was slain, with 10,000 of his followers, amongst whom were the flower of the Scotch nobility. A pillar of granite, called the King's Stone, commemorates the spot where the king fell.

FLONHEIM, a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the right bank of the Wisbach, 16 miles S.W. of Maine. There are a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church, a synagogue, and a townhouse. **Pop.** 1,650.

FLOOD, HENRY, *flud*, an Irish political orator, was the son of the Right Hon. Warden Flood, chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. He received his education at Dublin and Oxford, and in 1752 received the degree of M.A. at the latter university. In 1759 he entered the Irish parliament for the county of Kilkenny, and afterwards for the borough of Callan, where his eloquence acquired for him an uncommon popularity in his native country, which he lost when he obtained a seat in the British parliament, as member for Winchester. Mr. Flood published a Pindaric Ode to Fame, and translations from Demosthenes, Cicero, and Pindar, and several of his speeches have been also printed. He bequeathed the bulk of his property, after the death of his wife, to the university of Dublin, for the purpose of founding a professorship, purchasing manuscripts and books, and for granting premiums.

Born 1732; **died** 1791.

FLORA, *flor'-a*, the goddess of flowers and gardens among the Romans, as Chloris was among the Greeks. She was worshipped among the Sabines, long before the foundation of Rome, and Tatius was the first who raised her a temple in the city of Rome. It is said that she married Zephyrus, and received from him the privileges of presiding over flowers, and of enjoying perpetual youth. She was represented as crowned with flowers, and holding in her hand the horn of plenty.

FLORAC, *flo-rac'*, a town of France, department Lozère, near the confluence of the Tarnan and Tara. Seven annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,150.

FLORENCE, or **FIRENZE,** *flo'-rence*, a province of the kingdom of Italy, bounded on the N. and N.E. by the provinces of Modena, Bologna, Ravenna, and Forlì; E. by Urbino and Arezzo; S. by Arezzo and Siena, and W. by Lucca and Pisa. It is traversed by chains of the Apennines, and the surface is beautifully diversified, including the charming valley of the Arno; and on the north-west are plains, with the lakes Fucecchio and Bientina. The climate is generally mild and healthy.

Pro.—Wheat, maize, beans, olives, oranges, citrons, figs, and the vine is extensively cultivated. In the mountain districts there is excellent pasturage for sheep.

Minerals.—Copper, lead, mercury, marble, alabaster, and building stone.

Area.—2,262 square miles.

Pop.—774,309.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are five administrative districts,—Florence, San Miniato, Pistoja, Rocca, and San Casciano. The chief towns are **FLORENCE, PISTOJA,** and **PRATO.**

FLORENCE, the capital of the above province and of the recent grand duchy of Tuscany, one of the finest cities of Italy, and, indeed, of Europe, stands in a beautiful valley intersected by the Arno, and occupies both sides of the river, which is crossed by four bridges, one of which, the Ponte Santa Trinità, is much admired for its airy lightness. The town is surrounded by walls and defended by two castles. The handsomest square is the Piazza del Granduca, lined with elegant buildings, and adorned with statues. The cathedral, or Il Duomo, is of great extent and magnificence. The building was begun in 1298, and was not completed till the middle of the 15th century. Among the architects employed were Arnolfo de Cambio, Giotti, and Brunelleschi, the last of whom designed the splendid cupola, which Michael Angelo took as a model for that of St. Peter. Adjoining the cathedral, but separate, is the beautiful bell-tower, 260 feet high, and near it the octagonal baptistry of San Giovanni, with the famous bronze gates by Ghiberti, called by Michael Angelo "the gates of Paradise." The church of San Lorenzo, rebuilt by Brunelleschi, in 1425, on the site of an older edifice consecrated in 393, contains the magnificent mausoleum of the Medicis, with the renowned statues of Julian and Lorenzo de Medici, by Michael Angelo. In the adjoining convent is the library of the same family, valuable chiefly for its MSS. The church of Santa Croce, built in the 13th century by Arnolfo, contains monuments to Dante, Galileo, Machiavelli, Michael Angelo, and Alfieri. The church of Santa Maria Nuova is another fine and interesting structure. The Palazzo Vecchio, or old palace, was the seat of the republican government. It has a bell tower 260 feet high. Il Bargello, once the palace of the podesta, or republican magistrate, is now used as a prison. In the chapel are portraits of Dante, Brunetti, Donati, and other eminent Florentines. Gli Uffizi is a splendid building near the Arno, famous as containing the superb Florentine Gallery, occupying a suite of 23 rooms, and containing the choicest treasures of art, and the great Magliabecchi Library. The Palazzo Riccardi contains a fine public library, and the Palazzo Strozzi is another great ornament to the city. The Palazzo Pitti, the grand ducal residence before the annexation of Florence to the kingdom of Italy, and now a royal palace, has a gallery of paintings and a large library. Piazza del Palazzo Vecchio is an open square, containing many statues, and on one side is the beautiful arcade, the Loggia de Lanzi, under the porticoes of which are noble groups of sculpture. Among the leading public institutions are the Academy della Crusca, established for preserving the purity of the Italian language; the medical college and hospital of Santa Maria Nuova; the Academy of Fine Arts, and the Museum of Natural History; and an academy of agriculture. There are two fine market places, the Mercato Vecchio (or old market), and the Mercato Nuova (new market). The Boboli Gardens, laid out in 1550, are a delightful place of resort. Four large blocks of buildings for dwellings for the working classes, and containing about 1,000 rooms, have recently been erected.

Manf.—Satin, taffetas, silks, woollens, damask, straw hats, jewellery, and mosaics of precious stones.

Pop.—134,992.

Lat.—43° 46′ N. **Lon.** 11° 15′ E.

History.—Florence owes its origin to a colony of Roman soldiers, who, after the battle of Perugia, received a portion of territory in the neighbourhood of Fiesole. In the middle ages it was one of the greatest of the Tuscan republics, and figured conspicuously in the great contests between Emperors and Popes. In 1348 occurred the great plague made famous by Boccaccio, in which 100,000 lives were lost. Under the sway of Napoleon I. it was united to the French empire as capital of the department Arno. It was afterwards the capital of the grand duchy of Tuscany, and on the

formation of the kingdom of Italy was at first chosen as the capital, but in 1871, Rome superseded it in that dignity. It was the birthplace of many celebrated men: among whom may be named Petrarch, Boccaccio, Guicciardini, Lorenzo de' Medici, Michael Angelo, Galileo, Benvenuto Cellini, and several others.

FLORENCE, the capital of Lauderdale county, Alabama, United States, at the head of the navigation of the Tennessee river, here half a mile wide, and crossed by a fine bridge. A considerable shipping trade is carried on. **Pop.** 2,000.

FLORES, *flor'-es*, an island of the Malayan Archipelago, S. of Celebes. It is 200 miles long, with an average breadth of 35. Hilly and volcanic. **Prod.** Cotton, bees'-wax, and sandal-wood. The trade is chiefly carried on with Singapore. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** 8° to 9° S. **Lon.** 120° to 123° E.

FLORES, the most westerly of the Azore Islands, 30 miles long, with a breadth of about 8. It is mountainous, but fertile; producing wheat, rye, fruits, yams, and cedar-wood. **Manf.** Woollen cloths. **Pop.** 10,000. **Lat.** 39° 25′ N. **Lon.** 31° 12′ W.

FLORES, an island in the estuary of La Plata, South America, Uruguay, 20 miles below Monte Video. **Lat.** 34° 56′ S. **Lon.** 55° 55′ W.

FLORES, an island of North America, lying to the west of Vancouver's Island, in the Pacific, 15 miles long, and from 2 to 6 broad. **Lat.** 49° 20′ N. **Lon.** 126 W.

FLORES, a town of Brazil, on the right bank of the Parana, in the midst of a fertile district. **Pop.** 2,400.

FLORIAN, JEAN PIERRE CLARIS DE, *flor'-e-an*, a French writer, whose ready talent attracted the attention of Voltaire, who procured him the place of page to the duc de Penthièvre, whose friendship he obtained and who gave him a captain's commission in his regiment of dragoons. He devoted himself, however, principally to letters, and produced a number of works, chiefly of the romantic kind. His first was "Galatée," published in 1782, which was followed by his "Théâtre," containing "Les Deux Billets," "Le Bon Ménage," "Le Bon Père," "La Bonne Mère," and "Le Bon Fils." His "Voltaire et le Serf du Mont Jura" gained him the prize given by the French Academy, of which society he became a member. His "Estelle" is reckoned equal to "Galatée;" and his "Numa Pompilius," "Gonzalvo de Cordova," and his "Fables," which rank next to those of La Fontaine, are also highly esteemed. For his "Numa" he was sent to prison during the reign of Robespierre. In his confinement he began a poem on the story of "William Tell," and finished another, entitled "Ebrahim." He gained his liberty after the fall of Robespierre.
Born 1755; **died** 1794.

FLORIANUS, MARCUS ANTONIUS, half brother of the emperor Tacitus, assumed the purple after the death of the latter, and caused himself to be acknowledged by the senate. Probus, however, having been proclaimed by the legions of the East, Florian marched against him; but experiencing a check in one of his first encounters, his soldiers killed him. He reigned but two months.
Died 276.

FLORIDA, *flor'-e-da*, the most southerly of the United States of America, bounded N. by the states of Georgia and Alabama, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by the Mississippi. The greatest breadth is 360 miles, and the greatest length 400 miles. The south-eastern part consists of a large peninsula about 120 miles in average breadth. It almost entirely consists of what are called *everglades*, or swamps, hardly passable to any but the Indians who inhabit the islands scattered among them. The coast-line is more than 1,000 miles in length, but there are four good harbours. In the interior there is a chain of lakes, the extreme south of which is Lake Okechobee. There are several spacious bays and harbours: Chatham, Charlotte, Espiritu Santo, and Vascasana on the peninsula, and Appalachee, Pensacola, and others on the mainland.

Rivers.—The country is intersected by a number of navigable streams, the principal of which are the Appalachicola and the Suwanee, falling into the Gulf of Mexico, and the St. John's and Ocklockonne, flowing into the Atlantic.

Climate.—Hot, though various. In winter there is seldom frost, nor is the cold ever so severe as to injure the China orange-tree. In W. Florida the mercury seldom falls below 30° of Fahrenheit, and seldom rises above 94° in the shade. From the 1st of July to the middle of October, fevers are prevalent in both the Floridas.

Zoology.—The panther, wild cat, buffalo, fox, hare, goat, rabbit, otter, racoon, flying squirrel, armadille, opossum, guana, and several sorts of serpents. Birds exist in great variety, and are numerous. The rivers abound in fish, but are at the same time, infested with alligators.

Pro.—Cotton (especially the Sea Island variety, which is very abundant), coffee, rice, the sugar-cane, tobacco, the fruits of the tropical regions, a variety of different kinds of wood, and wheat, maize, barley, oats, corn, pease, buck, rye, and rice. Vast herds of cattle are reared on the grazing-lands.

Area.—60,000 square miles.

Pop.—269,493.

Lat.—Between 25° and 31° N. **Lon.** between 80° and 87° 44′ W.

Chief Towns.—TALLAHASSEE, the seat of government: St. Augustine, on the Gulf, formerly the Spanish capital, and one of the oldest settlements in America: PENSACOLA, Appalachicola, and Key West.)

History.—Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in the year 1497, but first described by Ponce de Leon, who landed at St. Augustine in 1512. Its conquest was accomplished by the Spaniards, under Fernando de Soto, in 1539. In 1763 it was ceded to Britain, but in 1781 was recovered by Spain, and confirmed to her by the peace of 1783. In 1821 it was purchased from Spain by the United States; in 1839 its constitution was formed, and in 1845 it was admitted into the Union, and sends two members to the House of Representatives.

FLORIDA, CAPE, the E. point of East Florida, with a lighthouse in lat. 25° 41′ N.; lon. 80° 3′ W.

FLORIDA, GULF OF, the channel between the peninsula of Florida and the Bahama islands, N. of Cuba, and through which the Gulf Stream finds a passage, running N.E. along the American coast. The channel is 200 miles long, 150 miles wide at the southern extremity, and 65 miles at the northern.

FLORIDA KEYS, or MARTYRS' ISLANDS, a number of rocks and sand-banks, bounded W. by the Gulf of Mexico, E. by that of Florida. On one of the islets is the arsenal of Key-west, belonging to the United States. **Lat.** between 24° and 25° N. **Lon.** between 80° and 83° W.

FLORIDA, a town in Montgomery county, New York, United States, on the Erie canal, 34 miles N.W. of Albany. **Pop.** 4,000.

FLORIDA BLANCA, JOSEFO MONINO, Count of, Spanish statesman, studied at Salamanca, and his abilities having attracted attention, was sent on an embassy to Pope Clement XIV. He was afterwards appointed Spanish minister of foreign affairs, created a count, and entrusted with many important administrative functions. He formed

good roads, introduced post-coaches, organised a better administration of police, and promoted the arts and sciences. He supported an attack upon Algiers in 1777, and at the siege of Gibraltar in 1782. Under the succeeding monarch, Charles IV., he fell into disgrace, was imprisoned, and afterwards banished, and his estates confiscated.

Born at Murcia, 1728; **died** 1808.

FLORIDIA, *flo-rid'-e-a*, a town of Sicily, 7 miles N.W. of Syracuse, between two branches of the Anapo. **Pop.** 10,177.

FLORIO, GIOVANNI, *flo'-re-o*, a philological writer, and teacher of languages in the university of Oxford. After the accession of James I. he was appointed tutor in French and Italian to Henry prince of Wales, and gentleman of the privy chamber, and clerk of the closet to the queen. He died of the plague. His works exhibit much learning, but the titles are fantastic and the style pedantic. It is thought that Shakspeare satirised him in the character of *Holofernes*, in "Love's Labour Lost." He wrote a translation of Montaigne's Essays, a copy of which, with Shakspeare's autograph, is in the British Museum.

Born in London, 1552.; **died** at Fulham, 1625.

FLORIS, FRANS, *flor'-s*, a Flemish historical painter, surnamed the "Flemish Raphael." He was held in high estimation by Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain, and amassed a very large fortune. Amongst his best works are the "Twelve Labours of Hercules," and a "Last Judgment."

Born at Antwerp, 1520; **died** 1570.

FLORUS, LUCIUS ANNÆUS, *flor'-us*, a Latin historian, of the same family as Seneca and Lucan. He wrote an "Abridgment of the Roman History," in four books, which is concise and elegant.

Lived in the 2nd century.

FLOTTE, LA, *flot*, a maritime town of France, on the north side of the island Ré, in the Bay of Biscay, department Charente-Inférieure, 9 miles N.W. of Rochelle. There is a good harbour, and salt, wine, and vinegar are exported. **Pop.** 2,200.

FLOUR, ST., *floor*, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, situated at an elevation of 3,000 feet. At the foot of the rock is a suburb, which communicates with the town by a winding road. It has a cathedral, public library, and college. **Manf.** Iron-ware, cloth, and table-linen. **Pop.** 4,000.

FLOURENS, MARIE JEAN PIERRE, *floor-ohn*. French anatomist and physiologist, who obtained the degree of doctor of medicine at Montpellier when only 19 years old, and then went to Paris, where he associated with Cuvier and other eminent naturalists. He wrote many physiological works of great value. In 1832 he succeeded Cuvier as professor of natural history in the Jardin du Roi, and in the following year was appointed perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences. He was created a peer of France in 1846, and professor in the Collége de France in 1855.

Born at Maureilhan, 1794; **died near Paris**, 1867.

FLOYD, *floyd*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 452 square miles. **Pop.** 24,418. The capital is Rome.

FLOYD, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 144 square miles. **Pop.** 24,500. Capital, New Albany.

FLOYD, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 550 square miles. **Pop.** 14,677.

FLOYD, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 960 square miles. **Pop** 10,176. Prestonburg is the capital.

FLOYD, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 525 square miles. **Pop.** 13,255. Jacksonville is the capital.

FLUSHING, *flush'-ing*, a fortified seaport and the most important naval station of the Netherlands, on the south coast of the island of Walcheren, on the north side of the Western Scheldt, where that river disembogues itself into the North Sea. The approach to the harbour is between two jetties, which break the action of the sea. Inside the town are two basins, one of sufficient size and depth to contain a fleet of men-of-war. It has dockyards, a town-hall, and is the seat of an admiralty board. It has a large trade, and an extensive packet-boat communication. **Pop.** 36,000. **Lat.** 51° 12′ 26″ N. **Lon.** 3° E.—Flushing was the first town which, in 1572, declared against the Spaniards. In 1585, the Prince of Orange pledged it to Queen Elizabeth as a security for a loan which she had made to the Netherlanders in their struggle against Philip II. of Spain. The English held it till 1616. At the commencement of the 19th century it came into the possession of the French, and in 1809 was bombarded by the British under Lord Chatham, composing the Walcheren expedition, when it suffered severely. Admiral de Ruyter was born here. (*See* RUYTER, DE.)

FLUSHING, a small seaport opposite Falmouth, in the county of Cornwall, noted for the mildness of its climate, and much resorted to by invalids. It has docks for shipbuilding, and a large dry dock.

FLUSHING, a township of New York, United States, on Long Island, 9 miles from the city of New York. **Pop.** 6,683.

FLUVANNA, *floo-van'-na*, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 416 square miles. **Pop.** 10,802.

FO, or **FOE**, the founder of a religious sect, which, in the empire of China, reckons a great number of followers, whose tenets appear to be much the same as those of Buddha. He reformed the religion of the Brahmins, denied the distinction of castes, and the superiority of any one class of men, and taught a doctrine, of which the fundamental precepts are, not to lie, to do to others as we would be done by, to kill no living creature, to abstain from wine, to avoid all impurity, and to believe in future rewards and punishments. His doctrines only began to be prevalent in China 200 years B.C. His priests are called Bonzes, and live in monasteries, travelling also considerably about the empire, and living for the most part on alms.

Born at Benares, or in Cashmere, about 1027 B.C.

FOCHABERS, *fok'-a-bers*, a picturesque village on the right bank of the Spey, Morayshire, Scotland, 8 miles S.E. of Elgin. Gordon Castle, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, is in the vicinity. **Pop.** 1,227.

FOGARAS, *fo-gar'-as*, a market town of Austria, on the Alt, in Transylvania, 32 miles N.W of Kronstadt. There are an old castle, and handsome churches, with a Protestant gymnasium. **Manf.** Morocco leather. **Pop.** 4,200.

FOGGIA, *fodj'-a*, a walled town of Italy, capital of a province of the same name, 80 miles N.E. of Naples, 40 miles from Benevento. It is well built, most of the houses being reconstructed since an earthquake, which happened in

1731. The cathedral, then partially destroyed, has been rebuilt. There are several old churches, a fine custom house, and other good buildings. It has large storehouses for keeping corn. **Pop.** of the province, 370,947; of the town, 40,005.

FOGLIA, *fo'-le-a*, a river of Italy, rising in the eastern slope of the Apennines, about 3 miles W. of Sestino, and falling into the Adriatic.

FOGO. (*See* CAPE VERD ISLANDS.)

FOHI, *fo'-he*, the first Chinese emperor and legislator. He is said to have founded this kingdom 2,207 years B.C. Nothing certain is known of his reign; but there are attributed to him the institution of marriage, the invention of fishing, hunting, music, and writing. He acknowledged and worshipped a supreme deity.

FOHR, *for*, an island on the W. coast of Schleswig, in the North Sea. **Area**, 28 square miles. **Pop.** 5,000, mostly Frisians. **Manf.** Cheese and stockings. The chief place is Utyk, resorted to for bathing. **Lat.** 54° 43′ N. **Lon.** 8° 30′ W.

FOIX, *fwaw*, a town of France, on the Ariége, and in the department of the same name, 44 miles S.E. of Toulouse. There is an old castle, with three marble towers. There is a trade in leather, wool, iron, and cattle, and there are ironworks in the vicinity. **Pop.** 4,850. This was the capital of the old comte de Foix, part of the domain of Henry IV., and now forming the department of Ariége.

FOIX, GASTON III., Comte de, viscount de Béarn, succeeded his father, Gaston II., at the age of 12, and rendered himself remarkable for his valour, magnificence, and handsome person. He is accused, however, of possessing a violent temper, and having caused the death of his own son. This young prince, unjustly suspected of having attempted to poison his father, was imprisoned by the orders of Gaston, at the instigation of Charles the Bad, and left to perish of hunger, in his dungeon. The life of Gaston was passed in continual wars. In 1345 he was fighting against the English; in 1356 in Prussia; two years afterwards on the side of the court, against the revolt of the Jacquerie; in 1372 against count Armagnac; and, in 1375, against the duke de Berri. He was passionately fond of the chase, and wrote a book on the subject. Froissard lived for several years in his castle.

Born at Foix, 1331; **died** 1391.

FOIX, GASTON DE, a descendant of the above, was a son of Marie d'Orleans, sister of Louis XII. of France, who conferred on him the title of duc de Nemours. He greatly distinguished himself in the Italian wars, drove Pope Julius II. from Bologna, captured Brescia from the Venetians, and in 1512 gained a great victory over the Spaniards at Ravenna, in which, however, he lost his life at the early age of 23.

Born 1489; **died** 1512.

FOJANO, *fo-ya'-no*, a town of Italy, 43 miles S.E. of Florence. It is surrounded by a modern wall, and is well built. There are three parish churches, a Benedictine convent, and a large hospital. There is an important weekly market. **Pop.** 7,000.

FO-KIEN, *fo'-keen*, a maritime province of China, bounded on the S.E. by the China Sea, and inclosed on its other sides by the provinces Chekiang, Kiang-si, and Quang-tong. It is mountainous, with the river Min running through it, and entering the sea below the capital city, Foochow-foo. **Pro.** Black tea, sugar, camphor, tobacco, and indigo. **Minerals.** Iron and alum. **Exp.** Tea, porcelain, umbrellas, and other kinds of manufactured goods. **Pop.** about 26,000,000. **Lat.** between 24° and 28° N. **Lon.** between 116° and 121° E.

FOKSCHANI, *foks-cha'-ne*, a town of Wallachia, on the right bank of the Miklov, near the Moldavian frontier, 92 miles N.E. of Bucharest. It was nearly destroyed by the Russians in 1789, and burnt by the Turks in 1822. **Pop.** 3,000; of suburb, on Moldavian side of river, 20,000.

FOKTU, *fok'-too*, a town of the Austrian empire in Hungary, 9 miles W. of Kalocsa. There is a beautiful archiepiscopal summer residence. **Pop.** 3,100; Catholics and Protestants being about equal in number.

FOLARD, CHARLES, *fo'-lar*, a French officer, who, in 1702, became aide-de-camp to M. de Vendôme, who undertook nothing without consulting him. For his services, he was rewarded with a pension and the cross of St. Louis. He was wounded at the battle of Cassano, and taken prisoner at that of Malplaquet. Being exchanged he was sent to Malta, to assist in its defence against the Turks. He afterwards served under Charles XII. of Sweden, and was present at the siege of Frederickshall, when that prince was killed December 11, 1718. He then returned to France, and served under the duke of Berwick. He wrote "Commentaries upon Polybius," 6 vols. 4to; "A Book of New Discoveries in War," and "A Treatise on the Defence of Places."

Born at Avignon, 1669; **died** 1752.

FOLDVAR, *fold'-var*, a town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Danube, 50 miles S. of Buda. It is pleasantly situated partly on the side and partly on the crest of a hill, and was once strongly fortified. There is a Roman Catholic high school. The district in which it stands is fruitful in corn and wine. **Pop.** 12,000. It has an extensive sturgeon fishery, and is a steam-packet station.

FOLDVAR, a market town of Austria in Transylvania, 12 miles from Kronstadt. **Pop.** 2,100.

FOLDVAR TISZA, a small town of Hungary, on the Theiss. There is a trade in cattle, and wine is made in the vicinity. **Pop.** 4,700.

FOLEY, JOHN HENRY, A.R.A., *fo'-le*, an eminent sculptor, who, from Dublin, went to London, in 1834, and became a student in the Royal Academy. His first exhibitions were "Innocence" and "The Death of Abel;" both of which, in 1839, appeared on the walls of the academy, and attracted much attention. Next year appeared his "Ino and the Infant Bacchus," which further increased his fame; and from that time he may be said to have taken his place amongst the best sculptors of the day. Besides those works already named, he produced "Lear and Cordelia," "Venus rescuing Æneas," "Prospero narrating his Adventures to Miranda," and several others, displaying a rich faculty of invention, and truly classic taste in execution. He also produced many portraits and monumental memorials, which greatly helped to extend his reputation. In 1850 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. Among his later works was a fine equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge, erected at Calcutta.

Born at Dublin, 1818; **died** 1874.

FOLIGNO, *fo-leen'-yo*, a town of Italy, on the Topino, 10 miles N. of Spoleto. It has a beautiful cathedral and other churches, with the Palazzo Communale. **Manf.** Woollens, parchment, wax candles, soap, paper, and playing cards. **Pop.** 22,648. This is the ancient Fulginum of Umbria. It suffered much damage from an earthquake in 1832.

FOLKES, MARTIN, *fokes*, an English philosopher and antiquary, who, after receiving a private education, was sent to Clare Hall, Cambridge. At the age of 23 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1723 was nominated one of the vice-presidents. In 1741 he succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as president of that learned body, and was, about the same time, elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. He was also created a doctor of laws by both universities. Mr. Folkes wrote, besides a number of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, "A Table of English Silver Coins, from the Norman Conquest to 1745." A second edition of this work appeared in 1763.

Born at Westminster, 1690; died in London, 1754.

FOLKSTONE, or FOLKESTONE, *foke-stone*, a seaport and municipal borough, and a favourite watering-place of Kent, with a spacious harbour and battery, 6 miles from Dover, of which cinque port it is a member. The old town stands on very uneven ground, at the foot of a range of hills; but a new town, containing many good houses and fine hotels, is rapidly rising into importance. The Custom House Buildings, an extensive edifice, was erected in 1854. The harbour-master's residence is a handsome structure in the Venetian style, with a campanile tower. The town-hall, in the Italian style, was built in 1860. There are very large and handsome hotels, and a large bathing establishment in the Italian style, opened in 1869. Besides the parish church of St. Mary and St. Eanswith, a venerable cruciform structure (recently restored), there are four other churches, and several places of worship for dissenters. This place is situate between two high cliffs, opposite Boulogne, with which it is connected by a line of steam-packets, and carries on a considerable trade. A viaduct carries the South-Eastern line of railway across the hollow in which the town lies. Pop. 18,887.—A station on the South-Eastern railway.

FOLLONICA, *fol-lo-ne'-ka*, a maritime village of Italy, on the Mediterranean, 12 miles from Piombino. It is an unhealthy place, and, on account of its malaria, is almost entirely deserted from July to October. The ore raised in the island of Elba is brought to Follonica to be smelted.

FONBLANQUE, ALBANY W., *fon'-blank*, journalist, was brought up to the legal profession, but was never called to the bar. He early began to direct his attention to political questions, and, on Leigh Hunt and his brother parting with the *Examiner* newspaper, it passed into the proprietorship of Mr. Fonblanque. In the columns of this journal his talents were fully recognized. In 1837 he published a selection of his papers from the *Examiner*, and entitled them "England under Seven Administrations," which were much admired. In 1852 he was appointed secretary to the statistical department of the Board of Trade, when his superintendence of the *Examiner* may be considered to have virtually ceased. He afterwards became head of the same department and comptroller of corn returns.

Born 1797; died 1872.

FOND DU LAC, *fond'-doo-lak'*, a county of Wisconsin, United States. Pop. 46,859.

FOND DU LAC, chief town of the above county. It is pleasantly situated near the head of Lake Winnebago. There is a large trade in grain, provisions, and timber. Pop. 13,000.

FONDI, *fon'-de*, a town of Italy, 50 miles N.W. of Naples. It consists of only one street, and is built on the Via Appia, which remains here in its original state, and consists of large flags, skilfully fitted together without cement. The wines of Fondi are still in repute. Pop. 5,000.

FONNI, *fon'-ne*, a small town of the island of Sardinia, on the southern slope of Montespada. It is ill-built, contains an ancient church, and a Franciscan monastery. Manf. Linen and woollen cloth. There is a well frequented annual fair. Pop. 3,200.

FONSECA, *fon-sa'-ka*, a bay on the Pacific coast of Central America, between the states of San Salvador and Nicaragua.

FONTAINE, JEAN DE LA, *fon'-tain*, a French poet, who was educated first at Rheims, and afterwards under the fathers of the Oratory. He was a man of great simplicity of manners, credulous, fearful, and uncommonly absent. He lived for some time with the superintendent Fouquet, who allowed him a pension. Afterwards he was in the service of Princess Henrietta of England, and next lived with Madame de la Sablière. As an illustration of the laziness of his disposition, that lady on one occasion, having parted with her servants, said, "I have got rid of all my animals except three—my cat, my dog, and La Fontaine." He was married, but his wife had as little knowledge of the management of a household as himself. He wrote some licentious tales, which are little read; but his fables are very generally put into the hands of young people. They are natural, poetical, and entertaining. He also wrote "Les Amours de Psyché," a romance, some comedies, letters, &c., to be found in his miscellanies. In his later years, La Fontaine inclined seriously towards religion, and many of his more unworthy works, he, at the instance of his confessor, suppressed. As a fable-writer he is unsurpassed; and his writings in this path are remarkable for their great simplicity and exquisite beauty.

Born at Château-Thierry, 1621; died 1695.

FONTAINE, PIERRE FRANÇOIS LEONARD, an architect, who has been called the father of the modern French school, early began the study of his art, and, in 1785, carried away the second prize for architecture. He then became a pensioner of the society, to be maintained at Rome, and, having presented drawings of the "imperial city," as it was in the time of the Cæsars, he received an extraordinary prize of 3,000 francs. After the Revolution, and the elevation of Napoleon I. to the consulate, he and Percier, a brother architect, were employed to restore Malmaison. Under the imperial rule, he was further employed to restore all the palaces and complete the Louvre and the Tuileries, which, with numerous other works, occupied him and Percier throughout the whole of the rule of Napoleon I. On the fall of the empire, he was named architect to Louis XVIII., which place he held till 1848. He next became president of the Council of the Civil Buildings, and by his vast experience was thus enabled still to direct some of the works of France.

Born at Pontoise, 1762; died in Paris, 1853.

FONTAINEBLEAU, *fon'-tain-blo*, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Marne, 35 miles S.E. of Paris. Here is a celebrated royal palace, encompassed by parks and gardens, mentioned in history, ever since the 12th century, as the residence of the monarchs of France. It forms a vast but irregular pile of building, and was the scene of Bonaparte's first resignation of the imperial dignity in 1814; as it was also the place where Pope Pius VII. was detained for eighteen months. Enormous sums have been spent on the adornment

of this château, and the park is laid out in the most magnificent style, with temples, statues, waterfalls and fountains. The forest surrounding the château covers an extent of 64 square miles. There are several fine public buildings in the town, including a hospital erected by Anne of Austria, and another by Madame de Montespan. The place is famous for the grapes grown in the vicinity, and considerable quantities of wine and fruit are sent to Paris. **Manf.** Porcelain. **Pop.** 8,900.

FONTANA, DOMENICO, *fon-ta'-na*, an Italian architect and mechanic, who was architect to Pope Sextus V., and raised the Roman obelisk from the dust in the front of St. Peter's, a work deemed impracticable, and which many others had attempted in vain. He erected the Lateran palace and the Vatican library, and the aqueduct known as Aqua Felue. He was removed from his position in 1592, and entered the service of the king of Naples, for whom he built a palace, formed the fine promenade along the bay, and executed other important works.

Born at Milo, 1543; **died** at Naples, 1607.

FONTANA, PROSPERO, an historical painter, who was preceptor to Ludovico and Annibale Caracci.

Born at Bologna, 1512; **died** at Rome, 1597.

FONTANA, LAVINIA, daughter of the preceding, was also an excellent painter of portraits, and was patronized by Pope Gregory XIII.

Died 1602.

FONTANA, FELICE, physiologist, who studied at Parma, Padua, and Bologna, and became professor of philosophy in the university of Pisa. The grand duke Leopold of Tuscany afterwards appointed him court physiologist, and entrusted him with the formation of the famous museum of natural history and physiology at Florence. Fontana also prepared a splendid collection for the museum of Vienna.

Born in the Italian Tyrol, 1730; **died** 1803.

FONTANES, LOUIS, marquis de, *fon-tané'*, French author and politician. He was descended from an old Protestant family of Languedoc, and achieved a reputation in Paris, when a young man, by the publication of some elegant original poems, and versions of Pope's "Essay on Man," and Gray's "Elegy." He was afterwards a journalist on the popular side, and in 1802 was elected to the legislative body, of which he became president in 1804. In 1810 he entered the senate. After the fall of Napoleon, he attached himself to the Bourbons, and Louis XVIII. raised him to the peerage.

Born at Niort, 1757; **died** 1821.

FONTARABIA. (*See* FUENTERRABIA.)

FONTE MODERATA, *fon'-tai*, a Venetian lady, who wrote two poems; one entitled "Il Floridoro," the other on the "Passion and Resurrection of Jesus Christ." She also produced a work in prose, in which she asserts that women are not inferior in understanding to men.

Born at Venice, 1555; **died** 1592.

FONTENAY LE COMTE, or FONTENAY-VENDÉE, *fon'-te-nai-le(r) konte*, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, 28 miles N.E. of Rochelle. It has a beautiful Gothic church with a spire 312 feet high, a college, and a fountain, which is supposed to have given name to the place. **Manf.** Linen, leather, and woollen cloths. **Pop.** 6,000.

FONTENAY, THÉRÈSE DE CABARRAS, Marquise de, *fon'-te-nai*, a Spanish lady, who became first the wife of M. Devin, marquis of Fontenay, a councillor in Paris, and afterwards the wife of Tallien. She subsequently separated from Tallien, and became the wife of prince de Chimay, notwithstanding that her first husband was still alive. The Church, however, refused to ratify her marriage, and she continued to struggle against the feelings of society, in a vain endeavour to be received into it, until 1816, when she retired to a private retreat, where she passed the remainder of her days in tranquillity. She was very beautiful, and extremely engaging by her great wit.

Born at Saragossa, Spain, 1773; **died** at Chimay, 1835.

FONTENELLE, BERNARD LE BOVIERDE, *fon'-te-nel*, a celebrated French writer, whose father was a counsellor of Rouen, and mother a sister of Corneille. Young Fontenelle was educated at the college of the Jesuits, and bred to the legal profession, which, however, he abandoned for literature, and went to Paris in 1674. His first efforts were directed to the stage, and although they were directed by his uncle, Corneille, he did not succeed. In 1683 he published his "Dialogues of the Dead," which were well received. His conversations on the "Plurality of Worlds," which appeared in 1686, further added to his reputation; and the year following he published the "History of Oracles," taken chiefly from Van Dale. In 1688 he printed pastorals, which also became popular. He was admitted a member of the French Academy in 1691, and, in 1697, of the Academy of Sciences. He subsequently became secretary of the latter, and filled that office with honour from 1699 to 1741. In this capacity he wrote a history of the academy, and distinguished himself by the excellent eulogies which he composed upon its deceased members. Besides the above works he wrote a "History of the French Theatre," "Elements of the Geometry of Infinities," "Moral Discourses," &c., several operas, and even when more than 90 years of age, madrigals. Fontenelle is said, by some critics, to have been especially distinguished for the clearness and simplicity of his style, and to have possessed, in an eminent degree, the power of making scientific matters intelligible to all readers. As a man of the world, he shone by the sharpness of his wit and the smartness of his repartees; although he was also remarkable for his moderation and reserve in an age when there was not much of these qualities. Arsène Houssaye, in his sparkling work on the "Men and Women of the Eighteenth Century," says of him that "he always wanted a compliment; a slave to his vanity, he made himself the slave to the first comer. The roof which sheltered him in this world was never other than the roof of hospitality; he passed his days here and there; with Thomas Corneille, with M. Le Haguais, with M. Aube (you know him—that M. Aube celebrated by Rulhières). Again, he always dined out—with Madame de Tencin, with Madame d'Epinais, with Madame de Lambert, with Madame d'Argenton; in fine, everywhere except at home. This style of living could not fail of being economical. He, therefore, although a poet without patrimony, died with an income of 35,000 livres, without speaking of 75,000 livres in ringing coins, which, when about 87, he had concealed in his mattress, doubtless to repose upon in the other world." On seeing his hearse pass, Piron exclaimed "This is the first time that M. de Fontenelle has left home not to go and dine in the city." Had he lived another month he would have been 100 years old.

Born at Rouen, 1657; **died** at Paris, 1757.

FONTENOY, *fon'-te-noi*, a village of Belgium, in Hainault, 5 miles S.W. of Tournay. **Pop.** 800.—It is celebrated for a battle fought near

it, May 11, 1745, in which the British, under the duke of Cumberland, and their allies were defeated by the French, who were commanded by Marshal Saxe.

FONTEVRAULT, *fon'-tev-rolte*, a small town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 8 miles S.E. of Saumur, famous for the great Benedictine abbey, founded in 1099, the old buildings of which are now one of the largest prisons in France, about 2,000 convicts being generally confined there. Several of the Plantagenet kings of England were buried there, and the tombs of Henry II. and his queen, Eleanor, of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, and of Isabelle, the queen of John, are still preserved. **Pop.** 700.

FONZ, *fonz*, a town of Spain, province of Huesca, near the left bank of the Cinca. **Manf.** Linen, leather, soap, wine and oil. **Pop.** 2,800.

FOO-CHOO-FOO, or FOO-CHOW, *foo-choo'*, a city and port of China, capital of the province of Fo-Kien, on the left bank of the Min. It stands in a large plain, surrounded by hills, and is surrounded with thick walls, 30 feet high, about 3 miles from the river, the suburbs occupying the intermediate space, and extending to a small island in the river, connected by a stone bridge. The streets of the town are narrow and excessively dirty, but there are several large and showy pagodas, and official residences. The entrance to the harbour is difficult, but there is good anchorage at Pagoda Island, 8 miles lower down the river. The river and a sheet of water, Li-hu, on the west side of the city, are crowded with floating habitations. Tea, timber, fruit, tobacco, and oil-cake, are exported. This is one of the five ports opened to foreigners by the treaty of 1843. **Pop.** 600,000. **Lat.** 26° 2′ N. **Lon.** 119° 25′ E.

FOO-KEE-HIEN, *foo-ke-hï'-en*, a town of China, on the left bank of the Yang-tze-Kiang, famous for the assemblage of students and literary men. Here the examinations for degrees take place.

FOOTA, *foot'-a*, a large territory of Senegambia, West Africa. The soil is very fertile and well cultivated, producing rice, cereals, cotton, and tobacco. There are extensive forests, abounding in wild animals. The people profess Mahometanism, but are little better than heathens. Their numbers are unknown.

FOOTE, SAMUEL, *foot*, an English dramatic writer and actor, whose father was justice of the peace for the county of Cornwall. Foote was educated at Worcester college, Oxford, whence he removed to the Temple, for the purpose of pursuing the law; but this he quitted for the attractions of the stage. His first performance was in 1744, in the character of "Othello." In 1747 he opened the "little theatre in the Haymarket," with a dramatic piece of his own, called "The Diversions of the Morning," which had a great success, and which was a representation of real characters, whose very voice, gait, and gestures were strikingly imitated. His next piece was called "An Auction of Pictures," in which he represented some of the most noted individuals of the day. He still continued to play at one or other of the theatres, and frequently produced new pieces. In 1760 he brought out the "Minor" at his own house in the Haymarket; but, in 1766, had the misfortune to break his leg, which was obliged to be amputated. The duke of York, out of compassion, now procured for him a patent for life for the theatre in the Haymarket. In 1776 he attacked the duchess of Kingston in a piece, which was suppressed by authority. Soon after this, a charge was brought against him, which broke his heart, although he was honourably acquitted by the jury. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. Foote had an infinite fund of comic humour, both in writing and conversation; but he took unwarrantable liberties in mimicking persons merely on account of natural failings and peculiarities of manner. His farces have procured him the title of the English Aristophanes. Dr. Johnson said, that for loud, obstreperous, broad-faced mirth, he had no equal.

Born at Truro, 1720; **died** at Dover, 1777.

FORBACH, *for'-bak*, a town of France, department Moselle, 35 miles N.E. of Metz. It is built on the side of a hill, surmounted by the ruins of an old castle. **Manf.** Pipes, soap, leather, glass, and wire gauze. **Pop.** 4,800.

FORBES, WILLIAM, *forbs*, first Protestant bishop of Edinburgh. After studying at several universities, he went to England, where he was offered the Hebrew professorship at Oxford, which he declined. When Charles I., in 1634, erected Edinburgh into an episcopal see, he appointed Dr. Forbes to fill it; but the bishop enjoyed this dignity only three months. He wrote "Considerationes modestæ et pacificæ Controversiarum de Justificatione, &c."

Born 1585; **died** 1634.

FORBES, DUNCAN, an eminent Scotch judge, and an excellent writer, who was educated first at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Leyden. In 1708 he began to practise as an advocate at the Scotch bar, and was appointed sheriff of Midlothian. In 1717 he was appointed solicitor-general of Scotland, in 1725 lord advocate, and, in 1737, president of the Court of Session. In the rebellion of 1745 he zealously opposed the Pretender, but the ingratitude with which he was treated by the government, which even refused to reimburse some expenses which he had incurred, preyed upon his mind and brought on a fever, of which he died. He protested against the prisoners being taken out of Scotland to be tried by English juries, and proposed a subscription for their assistance. His lordship was a man of great piety and learning, and well versed in the Hebrew scriptures, as appears from his "Letter to a Bishop on Hutchinson's Writings and Discoveries," in 1732; "Thoughts concerning Religion, Natural and Revealed," 1735; and "Reflections on Incredulity;" the whole collected into one volume, 12mo, 1750. As a man, Forbes is highly spoken of. "I knew and venerated him," says Bishop Warburton, "one of the greatest men that ever Scotland bred, both as a judge, a patriot, and a Christian."

Born 1685; **died** 1747.

FORBES, EDWARD, an eminent naturalist, who from a child was a collector; so that by the time he was seven years of age he was possessed of a museum of natural curiosities. His health being delicate, he received only an imperfect education. At the age of 16 he went to London, intending to adopt art as a profession, and for some time he was connected with the studio of the late Mr. Sass, but, preferring the study of medicine, in 1832 went to the university of Edinburgh, where, under the instructions of Professors Jameson and Graham, he first became acquainted with the true principles of natural science. After being there some time, he attended lectures at Paris, made an excursion into Norway, and afterwards published his observations on the plants, rocks, and mollusca of that country, in a volume entitled "Notes of a Natural History Tour in Norway." He now became a contributor to the "Magazine of Natural History," whilst

pursuing his studies both in zoology and botany. In 1836 he was chiefly instrumental in establishing the Edinburgh Botanical Society, to which he became the foreign secretary. In 1837 he visited the shores of Algiers and the Mediterranean, and the next year published his "Mollusca of the Isle of Man," and, in 1839, a paper on the "Mollusca of Algiers," and another on the "Distribution of the Pulmonifera of Europe." In 1841 appeared his "History of Star-Fishes," and in the same year he was appointed naturalist to her majesty's ship *Beacon*, commissioned to transport from Lycia the marbles discovered by Sir Charles Fellowes. In this voyage he discovered the great law that, among marine animals, zones of depth correspond to parallels of latitude. He subsequently became professor of botany in King's College, London, and, in 1844, became assistant secretary to the Zoological Society. He next became palæontologist to the Geological Society of Britain, and professor of natural history in the School of Mines, in Jermyn Street. In 1854 he was elected president of the Geological Society, and also professor of natural history in the University of Edinburgh. This was the highest object of his ambition, which, however, he seemed only to have attained to die.

Born at Douglas, Isle of Man, 1815; **died** at Edinburgh, 1854.

FORBES, JAMES, an Englishman engaged in the civil service of the East-India Company. He is noticed here on account of his work entitled "Oriental Memoirs, selected and abridged from a series of Familiar Letters, written during seventeen years' residence in India," published in 1813. This work is illustrated by coloured plates of animals and plants, executed with great spirit and beauty. Mr. Forbes was made a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies.

Born in London, 1749; **died** 1819.

FORBES, JAMES DAVID, natural philosopher, was the grandson of Sir William Forbes, an eminent Scottish banker. He studied at Edinburgh, and was admitted to the Scottish bar in 1830. In 1833 he was elected professor of natural philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1860 resigned the chair to become principal of the United College in the University of St. Andrew. He studied the phenomena of heat and light, but his great reputation is chiefly established on his researches into the nature of glaciers. He was a corresponding member of the Institute of France, member of many British and foreign scientific associations, and received the degree of doctor from the University of Oxford, the royal and Rumford medals from the Royal Society of London, and two Keith medals from the Royal Society of Edinburgh. His principal works are accounts of his travels and researches in Norway and the Alps, and papers on the theory of glaciers, besides many contributions to scientific periodicals.

Born at Colinton, near Edinburgh, 1809; **died** 1868.

FORBES, SIR JOHN, a distinguished Scotch physician, who served for some time as surgeon in the navy, and graduated at Edinburgh in 1817. After practising some time as a physician at Penzance and Chichester, he settled in London, where his translation of the works of Avenbrugger and Laennec, on the use of the stethoscope, first brought him prominently into notice among the medical profession. In 1828 he published a work on the "Climate of Penzance," and was one of the original founders of the present British Medical Association. Subsequently, sir John became one of the editors of the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," to which he contributed largely himself. He also became the editor of the "British and Foreign Medical Review," afterwards designated the "British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review." Whilst thus actively engaged, he was appointed physician in ordinary to her majesty's household, and physician extraordinary to his royal highness prince Albert. He was knighted in 1853. For his labours in medical science, the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws, and he was a fellow of the Royal Society. He was also one of the members of the committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. In 1849 he published "A Physician's Holiday; or a Month in Switzerland;" in 1852, "Memoranda of a Tour in Ireland;" and in 1855, "Sight-seeing in Germany and the Tyrol."

Born in Banffshire, Scotland, 1787; **died** 1861.

FORBIN, CLAUDE, Chevalier de, *for'-ba*, a French naval commander, who served in the East Indies, and was with admiral Duquesne at the bombardment of Algiers. He was also admiral to the king of Siam for two years, and greatly distinguished himself afterwards in Europe, in connection with Jean Bart, rising into favour with Louis XIV.

Born 1656; **died** 1733.

FORCADOS, *for-ka'-dos*, a river of Upper Guinea, Western Africa, considered the most accessible estuary on the coast. It falls into the Bight of Benin. **Lat.** 5° 22′ N. **Lon.** 5° 19′ E.

FORCALQUIER, *for-kal'-ke-ai*, a town of France, department Basses-Alpes, 25 miles S. of Digne. There are some interesting remains of an old Roman town. **Manf.** Silk, wool, serges, hats, and pottery. **Pop.** 2,900.

FORCE, JAMES, Duke de la, *force*, son of Francis, lord de la Force. He was still a child, in bed with his father and elder brother, when these latter were murdered in the massacre of St. Bartholomew; but being unperceived by the assassins, he escaped. He signalized himself under Henry IV., and afterwards joined the Protestants against Louis XIII. Subsequently, he made his submission to the king, and was appointed marshal of France, lieutenant-general of the army, and created a duke. He took Pignerol, and defeated the Spaniards at Carignan in 1630.

Born 1563; **died** 1652.

FORCELLINI, EGIDIO, *for-sal-lé'-ne*, Italian philologist, who assisted Facciolati in the production of the great vocabulary of the Latin language. (*See* FACCIOLATI.) He was director and professor of rhetoric at the seminary at Cenada.

Born near Padua, 1688; **died** 1768.

FORCHEIM, *for'-kime*, a town of Bavaria, province of Upper Franconia, at the confluence of the Wiesent and Regnitz, 29 miles S.W. of Baireuth. There is a mineral spring, and a bathing establishment in the vicinity. **Manf.** Glass, soap, leather, paper, potash, saltpetre, and iron. **Pop.** 3,200.

FORD, JOHN, *ford*, an eminent English dramatic poet. In 1602 he became a member of the Middle Temple, and adhered to his profession of the law. In his 18th year, he published a poem entitled "Fame's Memorial," an elegy on the death of the duke of Devonshire. Subsequently, he commenced writing for the stage, for which he wrote, either wholly or in conjunction with others, upwards of sixteen plays, among the best of which are "Love's Sacrifice," "Perkin Warbeck," and "The Lady's Trial." He delighted in exciting the emotion of terror. In Charle's Lambs "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets," the following excellent criticism appears, relative to this author: "Ford was of the first order of poets. He sought for sub-

dimity, not by parcels, in metaphors or visible images, but directly where she has her full residence,—in the heart of man, in the actions and sufferings of the greatest minds. There is a grandeur of the soul, above mountains, seas, and the elements." Gifford also says, "I know few things more difficult to account for than the deep and lasting impression made by the more tragic portions of Ford's poetry." Of his death nothing is known. It is supposed, however, that, about 1640, he retired to his native place, and there ended his days.

Born at Ilsington, Devonshire, 1586.

FORD, RICHARD, an English writer and traveller, who, having graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, was called to the bar in Lincoln's Inn, but did not practise. In 1830 he visited Spain, where he resided for some time at the Alhambra, and, on his return, took up his residence in Devonshire, and became a contributor to the "Quarterly Review." In 1845 he published "The Handbook of Spain," which was highly commended. In 1846 appeared his "Gatherings from Spain," which was, on its appearance, pronounced "the best English book, beyond comparison, that has ever appeared for the illustration, not merely of the general topography and local curiosities, but of the national character and manners of Spain." In 1852 "Tauromachia; the Bull-fights of Spain;" 26 superb drawings by Luke Priee, with descriptions by R. Ford, was given to the public; but the work is rather pictorial than literary.

Born in London, 1796; **died** 1858.

FORDUN, JOHN DE, *for'-dun*, a Scotch historian, and priest in the church of Fordun, who wrote "Scotichronon," a history of Scotland, of which he only completed five books, bringing the history down to the death of David I. in 1153. Camden, speaking of Fordun's history, says "that all the Scotch historians who have wrote since Fordun's time have been very much beholden to his diligence; and yet there are very material differences betwixt his account of several things and theirs."

Died about 1385.

FORDYCE, DAVID, *for'-dyce*, a Scottish writer, who was educated at the university of Aberdeen, and became professor of moral philosophy in the Marischal College in that town. Though licensed as a preacher, he never became a stated minister. In 1750 he made a tour to Italy, and on his return, the following year, was drowned on the coast of Holland. He wrote "Dialogues concerning Education," 2 vols. 8vo; the "Elements of Moral Philosophy," which first appeared in Dodsley's "Preceptor;" "Theodorus, a Dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching;" the "Temple of Virtue, a Dream." His "Dialogues of Education" have considerable merit, written in some degree after the style of Shaftesbury, but without being tainted with the sophistries of that writer.

Born at Aberdeen, 1711; **died** 1751.

FORDYCE, GEORGE, an eminent Scotch physician, educated at the university of Aberdeen, where he obtained the degree of M.A. at the age of fourteen. In 1759 he settled in London, commencing lecturing on the materia medica and practice of physic, in which he acquired an unrivalled reputation. In 1770 he was chosen physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and, in 1776, a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1787 he was elected, *speciali gratiâ*, a fellow of the College of Physicians, a very unusual distinction. Dr. Fordyce is known by his "Essays on Fever," an "Essay on Digestion," "Elements of the Practice of Physic," and miscellaneous papers. He was also an excellent experimental chemist, and published "Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation." This work has always been esteemed as a very scientific treatise.

Born near Aberdeen, 1736; **died** 1802.

FORDYCE, JAMES, brother of David Fordyce, an eminent Scotch divine, who was educated at the university of Aberdeen, and who first settled as a minister at Brechin, and afterwards at Alloa. While here, he distinguished himself by some elegant pulpit compositions, particularly one preached before the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on the folly, infamy, and misery of unlawful pleasures, for which the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D. About 1762 he removed to London, where he became assistant to Dr. Lawrence, of Monkwell Street, and afterwards his successor. Here he drew crowded audiences by his eloquence and the beauty of his sermons. In 1782 he resigned his appointment, and went to live first in Hampshire, and next at Bath, where he died. He published volumes of sermons and some poems.

Born at Aberdeen, 1720; **died** 1796.

FORELAND, NORTH, *for'-land*, a promontory of England, forming the N.E. extremity of the Isle of Thanet and of Kent. Here is a lighthouse above 184 feet high. Height of promontory, nearly 200 feet. **Lat.** 51° 22′ N. **Lon.** 1° 26′ E.

FORELAND, SOUTH, a cape of England, on the east coast of Kent, between Dover and Deal, and 16 miles S. of the North Foreland, the Downs lying between. It has two lighthouses with fixed lights, 380 and 275 feet above the sea level, to warn ships coming from the south of their nearing the Goodwin Sands. **Lat.** 51° 8′ N. **Lon.** 1° 22′ E.

FOREST, *fo'-rest*, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area**, 376 square miles. **Pop.** 4,500.

FOREST CANTONS, in Switzerland, are the cantons of Lucerne, Schwytz, Unterwalden, and Uri, in the centre of which is the Lake of Lucerne.

FORFAR, the county town of Forfarshire, situate in the vale of Strathmore, near a small lake, 15 miles from Dundee. It is irregularly built, and has a spacious church, with a steeple 150 feet high; besides various other places of worship, a town and county hall, a market-place, and several public schools. **Manf.** Brown linens, to a very considerable extent, and a kind of shoes called brogues. It is one of the Montrose burghs. **Pop.** 14,470.—A station on the Caledonian railway.

FORFARSHIRE, or ANGUS, *for'-farsheer*, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, E. by the German Ocean, S. by the Firth of Tay, and W. by the county of Perth. The surface is irregular and mountainous, being traversed by the Sidlaw and Catlaw Hills, the latter rising to 2,260 feet in elevation. The Grampian range touches on the north-west of the county. Numerous valleys are interspersed throughout the mountains, the most noted of which is that of Strathmore, which extends far beyond the boundaries of the county, and is equally distinguished by its fertility as its romantic beauty. Glen Isla, Glen Prosen, and Glen Esk, are other well watered and fertile valleys.

Rivers.—The Tay, the North and South Esk, the Isla, and the smaller streams of the Dean, Lunan, Dighty, and Noran.

Pro.—The usual cerealia. Agriculture is making rapid progress, and the fisheries are conducted with considerable activity, both on the coast and in rivers: consider-

able quantities of salmon are exported to London, packed in large wooden boxes, with pounded ice to preserve them.

Minerals.—Inexhaustible beds of limestone, veins of porphyry, large quantities of jasper of different colours, from bright yellow to deep red, susceptible of the highest polish: and all varieties of pebbles. It is said that the real topaz is found here; coloured crystals, called cairngorms, commonly five-sided prisms, and terminating in a pyramid of the same description, are a common object of search among the inhabitants, and are frequently found.

Manf.—Linens: this county being the principal seat of the coarser kinds of that manufacture in Scotland. Bleaching and spinning are extensively prosecuted; also tanning, brewing, leather and rope making, and shipbuilding. Several vessels are engaged in the whale-fishery.

Area.—892 square miles.

Pop.—266,374.

Chief Towns.—DUNDEE, FORFAR, ARBROATH, MONTROSE, BRECHIN, and KINIEMUIR.

Parliamentary Representation.—The county returns 2 members, and the boroughs 2.

FORIO, *for'-e-o*, a seaport town of Italy, on the west coast of the island of Ischia, at the northern side of the entrance of the Bay of Naples. There are three handsome churches, many pretty houses in the suburbs, and a good harbour. **Pop.** 5,800.

FORLI, *for'-le*, a province of Italy, bounded on the E. by the Adriatic. **Area,** 900 square miles. **Pop.** 258,162.

FORLI, *for'-le*, a walled town of Italy, capital of the province of the same name, 14 miles S.W. of Ravenna. The public buildings include a noble cathedral, several fine churches; the Guerini palace, designed by Michael Angelo, the Communal Palace, and the citadel, now used as a prison. The churches are rich in fine pictures. **Manf.** Silk ribands, twist, woollens, and salt. It has, besides, nitre, wax, and sulphur-works. **Pop.** 40,449.—In 1797 this place was taken by the French. In 1831, Charles Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, elder brother of Napoleon III., died here, in arms against the pope.

FORLIMPOPOLI, *for'-leem-po'-po-le*, a town of Italy, 5 miles S.E. of Forli. There are an ancient castle, a cathedral, and two convents. **Pop.** 5,000. In 1815 Murat defeated the allies at this place.

FORMAN, SIMON, *for'-man*, physician and astrologer, apprenticed to a druggist at Salisbury, and afterwards a schoolmaster, and a "poor scholar" at Magdalen College, Oxford. Having obtained a degree at Cambridge he settled at Lambeth as physician and astrologer; and was consulted by many persons of rank, among them the notorious Countess of Essex. He died suddenly while crossing the Thames. He wrote about the philosopher's stone, magic, astrology, natural history, and medicine.

Born at Wilton, Wiltshire, 1552; **died** 1611.

FORMENTERA, *for-men-te'-ra*, in the Mediterranean, the most southern of the Balearic group. It is fertile, and much frequented by aquatic birds. There are stone quarries, and the fisheries are productive. The island is about 12 miles from E. to W., and 8 miles from N. to S. **Pop.** 1,500. **Lat.** 38° 38′ N. **Lon.** 1° 36′ E.

FORMEY, JOHN HENRY SAMUEL, *for'-me*, a Prussian writer, who was for some years pastor of a French church in Berlin, where he became professor of philosophy in the French college. On the restoration of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, he was appointed secretary to the philosophical department, and afterwards sole secretary. He was also made a privy councillor. Formey conducted, in conjunction with Beausobre, the "Bibliothèque Germanique." He also wrote "Le Philosophe Chrétien," "Pensées Raisonnables," "Anti-Emile," against Rousseau; the "History of Philosophy abridged," an "Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History" (these two have been translated into English), "Researches on the Elements of Matter," "Considerations on the Tusculans of Cicero," &c.

Born at Berlin, 1711; **died** there, 1797.

FORMIGA, *for-mé'-ga*, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes. **Pop.** 2,000.

FORMIGNY, *for-meen'-ye*, a small village of France, 12 miles from Bayeux, where, in 1450, a battle was fought between the French and English, who were defeated, and thereby forced to abandon Normandy.

FORMING'S ISLAND (*See* FARMING'S ISLAND.)

FORMOSA, RIO, *for-mo'-sa*, the principal of that succession of large estuaries which open into the Gulf of Benin, 4 miles wide at the mouth. **Lat.** 5° 40′ N. **Lon.** 4° 20′ E.

FORMOSA, one of the Bissagos Islands, in W. Africa, about 30 miles long and 18 miles broad. **Lat.** 11° 30′ N. **Lon.** 16° 10′ W.

FORMOSA (or TAI-WAN), an island in the China Sea, 90 miles E. of Canton, and separated from the Chinese coast by a channel of the same name. It is 237 miles long, and about 70 in average breadth. A chain of mountains, running its whole length, divides it into two parts, separating the wild Formosans in the east from the Chinese colonists in the west. It contains extensive and fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivulets from the mountains. TAI-WAN-FO is the capital.

Pro.—Corn and rice, most of the Indian fruits, many of those of Europe, tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphor, and cinnamon. The inhabitants rear a great number of oxen, which they use for riding, from a want of horses. They accustom them early to this kind of service, and, by daily exercise, train them to go as well as horses.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, copper, cinnabar, and coal, which is largely shipped.

Pop.—The island is part of the province of Fukien, or Fuh-keen, the official return for which is 25,790,556.

Lat.—Between 22° and 25° 30′ N. **Lon.** Between 120° and 122° E.

History.—The Dutch built the fort of Zealandia, in the W. part of this island, in 1634. They were driven thence in 1661, by a Chinese pirate, who made himself master of all the W. part. In 1683 the whole island submitted to the emperor of China. In 1782 it was entirely overwhelmed, and almost totally destroyed, by a furious hurricane and inundation of the sea.

FORMOSUS, *for-mo'-sus*, Pope; bishop of Porto, in Italy, succeeded Stephen V. in 891. He condemned Photius, excommunicated the emperor Lambert, duke of Spoleto, and nominated in his place, Arnoul, king of Germania.—The fiery Stephen VI., his successor, had his body disinterred, in order to put him on his trial. He was restored to his grave in 898, under John IX.

Died 896.

FORNAX, *for'-nax*, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the baking of bread. Her festivals, called Fornacalia, were first instituted by Numa.

FORRES, *for'-res*, a town and royal burgh of Scotland, in Morayshire, near the mouth of the river Findhorn. There is an elegant town-house, in the Gothic style. At the west end of the town are the remains of an old castle, and to the eastward a remarkable sculptured pillar, 25 feet high, known as Sueno's, or "the Stan'in" stone. On a hill,

near the town, is a tower, 66 feet high, erected to the memory of Nelson. **Pop.** 3,959.—A station on the Highland railway.

FORSKAL, PETER, *for'-skal*, a Swedish naturalist, who studied at Gottingen, and afterwards at Upsal, where he became a pupil of Linnæus. In 1761 he went, at the request of the king of Denmark, with Niebuhr and others, to Arabia, to make discoveries, but died at Jerim, in that country, in 1763. He printed a tract, entitled "Thoughts on Civil Liberty;" and from his papers, Niebuhr published "Descriptiones Animalium in itinere orientali," 4to; "Flora Ægyptiaco-Arabica," 4to; "Icones Rerum Naturalium quas in itinere orientali depingi curavit Forskal," 4to.

Born 1736; **died** 1763.

FORSTA, *fors'-ta*, a town of Prussia, on an island in the Neisse, 44 miles S. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. **Manf.** Linen and cotton, and pottery. **Pop.** 8,800.

FORSTER, JOHANNA REINHOLD, *fors'-ter*, German naturalist, who, in 1748, entered the university of Halle, where he studied divinity, and thence went to Russia, in expectation of considerable preferment; but being disappointed, proceeded to England, where, for some time, he taught the French and German languages at Warrington. In 1772 he accompanied Captain Cook on his voyage round the world. On his return to England, in 1775, he was honoured by the university of Oxford with the degree of LL.D. Having published, contrary to the engagement entered into with government, a botanical account of plants discovered in this voyage, he was treated with such coolness, that he quitted England, and went to Halle, where he was made professor of natural history.—He was the author of "Observations made in a Voyage round the World," "History of Voyages and Discoveries in the North," "On the Byssus of the Ancients," several Papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," &c.

Born at Dirschau, 1729; **died** at Halle, 1798.

FORSTER, JOHANN GEORG ADAM, son of the above, accompanied his father in his voyage round the world. After his return, he became professor of natural history at Cassel, whence he removed to Wilna, in Poland, and next to Mentz, where he was appointed president of the university. He was nominated by the people of Mentz their representative at Paris, at the beginning of the Revolution. He wrote "A Voyage round the World;" a Defence of the same against Mr. Wales; "A Philosophical and Picturesque Journey along the Banks of the Rhine," and "A Journey through England."

Born at Dantzic, 1754; **died** 1794.

FORSTER, JOHN, English political and historical writer, was bred to the bar, but, by his devotion to literature, became an eminent author and journalist. For twenty-four years he was a constant contributor to the columns of the "Examiner," and for twelve of that period he had the sole charge of its editorial department. He was also a contributor to the "Edinburgh Review," the "Foreign Quarterly," and other serials, and for a short time acted as editor of the "Daily News" after the retirement of Mr. Dickens. In 1856 he was appointed secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy. He is best known by his works, entitled "The Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England," and "The Life and Times of Oliver Goldsmith." He also wrote the lives of Daniel De Foe and Churchill, and in 1858 published "Historical and Biographical Essays," principally composed of articles originally contributed to quarterly reviews, with new matter added thereto. Between 1871 and 1874 he published the "Life of Charles Dickens," and in 1876 the first volume of a new life of Swift, which he did not live to complete.

Born at Newcastle, 1812; **died** 1876.

FORSYTH, *for-sith'*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area,** 250 square miles. **Pop.** 10,559. The capital is Cumming.

FORSYTH, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area,** 250 square miles. **Pop.** 18,070, Winston is the capital.

FORT BEND, a county of Texas, United States. **Area,** 850 square miles. **Pop.** 9,380. The capital is Richmond.

FORT MADISON, capital of Lee county, Iowa, United States, 12 miles above the lower rapids of the Mississippi. There is a good shipping trade in grain, pork, and lumber. **Pop.** 5,000.

FORT ROYAL, *roy'-al*, a fortified seaport-town, and capital of the island of Martinique. It stands on the west coast, on a bay of its own name. **Pop.** 12,000. **Lat.** 14° 35′ N. **Lon.** 61° 4′ W.

FORT WAYNE, capital of Allen county, Indiana, United States. It is a flourishing town, and one of the most important places in the state. There are fifteen churches. **Pop.** 26,880.

FORT (LE), FRANCIS, *for*, a soldier and statesman in the service of Peter the Great, who intrusted him with the siege of Azov, where he showed so much bravery, that the emperor made him his first minister of state, and commander of all his forces. Le Fort was intimately connected with Peter's reforms, accompanied him in his travels, and aided him effectually in civilising his subjects, and organizing an army, navy, and the finances.

Born at Geneva, 1656; **died** at Moscow, 1699.

FORTALEZA, or **CEARA,** *fort-a-la'-za*, a town of Brazil, capital of the province of Ceará, near the mouth of the river of that name. There is a shallow harbour, used by coasting vessels. The trade is chiefly in cotton, hides, and dates. **Pop.** 3,000.

FORTANETE, *for-ta-na'-te*, a town of Spain, province of Teruel, 33 miles N.E. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Cloth. There is an annual fair. **Pop.** 2,000.

FORTESCUE, SIR JOHN, *for'-tes-kiu*, an English judge, who was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, was called to the bar, and in 1441 was made serjeant-at-law, and the following year was appointed chief justice of the King's Bench. He was zealously attached to Henry VI., and accompanied him in his exile to Scotland. Henry made him chancellor, but he never exercised the office. He subsequently went to Flanders, and while abroad wrote his famous book entitled, "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ," which, however, was not published till the reign of Henry VIII. This admirable treatise, according to Henry, excels every work on the subject. He returned to England with queen Margaret, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, in 1471. Edward IV. granted him a pardon, on which he retired to his seat at Ebrington, in Gloucestershire.

Born in Devonshire, 1395; **died** 1485.

FORTEVENTURA, or **FUERTAVENTURA,** *foo'-air-ta-vain-too'-ra*, one of the Canary Islands, in the E. part of the archipelago. It is hilly, deficient in water, but possessing tracts of great fertility. **Area,** 758 square miles. **Lat.** 28° 42′ N. **Lon.** 14° 1′ W.

FORTH, *forth*, a river of Scotland, rising on the N. side of the mountain Ben Lomond, in two main branches, the Duchray and the Avendhu, uniting at Aberfoyle, and gradually expanding in the lower part into an estuary called the Firth of Forth, which extends for many miles. Its chief tributaries are the Teith, the Allan, and the Devon.

FORTH, FIRTH OF. At its mouth this is 35 or 40 miles wide, from Fife Ness on the N., to St. Abb's Head on the S. shore, both washed by the German Ocean. It contains several islands, of which the chief are Inchgarvie, Inchcolm, and Inchkeith, the Bass, and the Isle of May; the largest of these is but a few miles in circuit. Lighthouses are erected on Inchkeith and on the Isle of May; and the ruins of castles or religious houses appear on all the different islands. The Forth possesses many good harbours, and St. St. Margaret's Hope, above Queen's Ferry, is one of the safest roadsteads in the island.

FORTH MOUNTAINS, a range in the county of Wexford, Ireland, celebrated for being the rendezvous of 15,000 insurgents, who, in 1798, met here previous to the attack and capture of the town of Wexford.

FORTIGUERRA, NICOLO, *for-te-goo-ar'-ra*, Italian poet, who was educated for the church, and, through the influence of his relative, Bishop Falvoni, received rapid preferment, rising to be prelate and papal chamberlain to Pope Clement XI. He wrote with amazing facility, and his chief work, "Il Ricciardetto," in the style of Ariosto, attained considerable popularity. It is more remarkable for extravagance and licentiousness than for higher qualities.

Born at Pistajo, 1674; **died** 1735.

FORTROSE, or FORTROSS, *fort'-rose*, a seaport, watering-place, parliamentary and royal burgh in the east of Ross-shire, Scotland. It was formerly a place of much greater importance, had a cathedral and bishop's palace (destroyed by Cromwell), and was considered the principal place for the study of divinity and the arts and sciences in the north of Scotland.

FORTUNA, *for-tu'-na*, in Greek mythology, daughter of Oceanus, according to Homer, or one of the Parcæ according to Pindar, was the goddess of fortune, and from her hand were derived riches and poverty, pleasures and pains, blessings and misfortunes. She was worshipped in different parts of Greece. Bupalus was the first who modelled a statue of Fortune for the people of Smyrna, and he represented her with the polar star upon her head, and the horn of plenty in her hand. The Romans held her in high esteem, and had no less than eight different temples erected to her honour in their city. She is generally represented blindfolded, and holding a wheel in her hand, as an emblem of her inconstancy. Sometimes she appears with wings.

FORTUNA, a town of Spain, 11 miles N.E. of Murcia. It is well built, and the streets are regular. There are thermal and mineral baths near the town. **Manf.** Esparto, linen, and saltpetre. **Pop.** 4,000.

FORTUNATÆ INSULÆ, *for-tu-nai'-te in'-su-le*, in Greek legend, islands at the W. of Mauritania, in the Atlantic Sea, supposed to be the Canary Isles of the moderns. They are represented as the seats of the blessed, where the souls of the virtuous were placed after death, and where the air was wholesome and temperate, and the earth produced an immense number of various fruits without the labours of men.

FORTUNE, ROBERT, *for'-tune*, a Scotch naturalist, born of humble parents, and who was sent to China for the purpose of obtaining new plants, with instructions to pay all possible attention to the horticulture and agriculture of the people of that country. This he accordingly did, and, in 1853, published the result in "Three Years' Wanderings in the Northern Provinces of China." He also published "Two Visits to the Tea Countries of China," and "A Residence among the Chinese;" all excellent works of their kind.

Born at Berwick, Scotland, 1813.

FORTUNE BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the S. coast of Newfoundland. **Lat.** 47° N. **Lon.** 55° W.

FOSBROKE, THOMAS DUDLEY, *fos'-brook*, was educated at St. Paul's School and Pembroke College, Oxford, where he became an M.A. in 1792. In 1794 he was appointed to the living of Horsley, and in 1810 was made curate of Walford, and in 1830, vicar. His works are, a poem on the "Monastic Life, as it existed in England;" "British Monachism; or, Manners and Customs of the Monks and Nuns of England;" to which he added "Manners and Customs of Ancient Pilgrims, Anchorites and Hermits, and Women who had made vows of Chastity." These are his principal works, which give a comprehensive view of the manners and customs of monastic life. He also wrote several other works; among which we may notice his "Cyclopædia of Antiquity and Elements of Archæology."

Born in London, 1770; **died** at Walford, 1842.

FOSCALDO, *fos-kal'-do*, a town of Italy, at the foot of the Apennines, 4 miles N.W. of Paolo. Great numbers of silkworms are reared. **Pop.** 7,000.

FOSCARI, FRANCESCO, *fos-kar'-e*, a doge of Venice, of great military ability, who conquered Brescia and Bergamo. In these wars he lost three sons, and a fourth was charged with having received bribes from the enemy, for which he was tortured in the presence of his father, and then banished. He was summoned from his exile on an unfounded charge of having murdered Donati, a member of the famous Council of Ten, again tortured and banished. He was recalled and tortured a third time for having asked the duke of Milan to intercede with the Senate on his behalf. He was again banished and died of grief. His father was deposed, and, at the age of 87, left the palace in disgrace. When he heard the bells pealing in honour of his successor, he burst a blood-vessel and expired. He held the office of doge for thirty-four years. Byron's tragedy on the subject is well known.

Born 1370; **died** 1457.

FOSCOLO, UGO, *fos'-ko-lo*, Italian author and politician, who received his education at Venice and Padua, and before he was 20 produced a tragedy called "Il Tieste." Soon afterwards he obtained employment as secretary to Battaglio, who was sent as ambassador to Bonaparte, to propitiate him to favour the independence of the republic of Venice. The ambassador was unsuccessful in his mission, and Foscolo went to Lombardy, where he devoted himself to the cultivation of literature, and produced his celebrated political "Letters of Ortis," which established his fame. He now enrolled his name in the list of the first Italian legion that was formed, and was in Genoa during the siege of 1799. He continued with the Italian army till 1805, when he was sent with the troops professedly designed for the invasion of England; but he soon afterwards quitted the army, and in 1809

became professor of literature in Pavia. The language of his introductory lecture, however, offended Bonaparte, and the professorship was suppressed. In 1812 he produced his "Ajax," which being supposed to convey a satire on Napoleon I., he deemed it prudent to withdraw to Florence. Afterwards, it is asserted, he engaged in a conspiracy to eject the Austrians from Italy, and was forced to take refuge in Switzerland, whence he went to England, where he was received among the literary and fashionable circles. He continued to apply himself to literature, and published—"Essays on Petrarch," "Disputations and Notes on Dante," and was a contributor to the "Edinburgh Quarterly," and other reviews. Among his earlier works are an Italian version of Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," and various beautiful poems, which place him in the foremost rank of Italian poets.

Born at Zante, 1777; **died** at Turnham Green, near London, 1827.

FOSSANO, *fos-sa'-no*, a town of northern Italy, province of Cuneo, on the left bank of the Stura. It is surrounded by old walls, and there are a fine cathedral and royal college. **Manf.** Silks, woollens, paper and leather. **Pop.** 17,627.

FOSSE (DE LA), CHARLES, *foss*, a French painter, and pupil of Le Brun, who, after studying in Italy, returned to Paris, and gained a great reputation by several public works. A pension was granted him, and he became rector of the Academy of Painting, in Paris. The duke of Montague invited him to England, and employed him in ornamenting his house at Bloomsbury, afterwards the British Museum.

Died 1716.

FOSSE, *fos*, a town of Belgium, 8 miles S.W. of Namur. There are quarries and coal-mines in the neighbourhood. It was once a fortified place of importance, but the walls were destroyed by the French in 1675. **Pop.** 2,400.

FOSSOMBRONE, *fos-som-bro-ne'*, a small town of Italy, in the province of Pesaro-Urbino, on the left bank of the Metauro, 11 miles E. of Urbino. In the cathedral of St. Aldebrando are inscriptions and other relics of the old Roman city, Forum Sempronii, which occupied the site. There is a handsome modern bridge over the river. **Manf.** Silks, carpets, and woollen cloths. **Pop.** 4,500.

FOSTER, JOHN, an English essayist, who was bred a manufacturer; but disliking that occupation, he devoted himself to study at the Baptist College at Bristol, and in 1792 commenced preaching among the Baptists in various parts of the country. Forced to discontinue preaching, from a glandular affection of the neck, he retired to Stapleton, near Bristol, where he devoted himself to literature, and became one of the principal contributors to the "Eclectic Review." He is best known to the world, however, by his "Essays on Decision of Character;" "On the Application of the Epithet Romantic;" and "On the Evils of Popular Ignorance." These works have received a well-merited praise, not only for the admirable precision of the style in which they are written, but for the depth and originality of the thoughts with which they abound. The essay on "Popular Ignorance" especially has been greatly admired, and has passed through many editions. "I have read with the greatest admiration," says Sir James Mackintosh, "the essays of Mr. Foster. He is one of the most profound and eloquent writers that England has produced."

Born near Halifax, 1770; **died** 1843.

FOTHERGILL, JOHN, *foth'-er-gil*, an eminent English physician, who, having served his time to an apothecary, went to Edinburgh, where, in 1736, he took his doctor's degree. In the same year he became a pupil in St. Thomas's Hospital, and, in 1740, went abroad. On his return he settled in London, and, in 1748, acquired a great reputation by a tract entitled "An Account of the Sore Throat attended with Ulcers." This disease was at that time very prevalent and fatal. In 1754 he became a member of the Edinburgh College of Physicians and, in 1763, a fellow of the Royal Society. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and when the differences broke out between England and her American colonies, he laboured to prevent hostilities, and had conferences with Dr. Franklin for that purpose, but without effect. His works, consisting chiefly of medical pieces, have been printed in three vols. 8vo, with his life prefixed. He was at the expense of printing Purver's translation of the Bible, and of an edition of Percy's "Key to the New Testament," for a seminary of Quakers in Yorkshire.

Born in Yorkshire, 1712; **died** 1780.

FOTHERINGAY, *foth'-e-rin-gai*, a village of Northamptonshire, on the Neve, 27 miles N.E. of Northampton. There are a handsome church, in which several of the Plantagenets were interred, and a grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth. **Pop.** 300.—In the castle of this place Richard III. was born; and Mary, queen of Scots, was imprisoned and executed here. James I. razed it to the ground.

FOU SCHAN, *fod'-shan'*, a town of China, on an island 21 miles N.E. of Canton. **Manf.** Silks, cottons, porcelain, sugar, and ironmongery. **Pop.** 200,000, many of whom live in boats.

FOUAH, *foo'-ah*, a town of Lower Egypt, on the right bank of the Rosetta branch of the Nile. **Manf.** Linen, leather, and culinary utensils.

FOUCAULT, NICHOLAS JOSEPH, *foo-kolt'*, a French antiquary, who discovered, in 1704, the ancient town of the Viducassians, near Caen, of which he gave an account to the Academy of Inscriptions. He also discovered the MS. of "Lactantius de Mortibus Persecutorum."

Born at Paris, 1643; **died** 1721.

FOUCAULT, JEAN BERNARD LEON, French natural philosopher. He began life by studying medicine, but the discoveries by Daguerre of the mode of taking sun-pictures urged him to the investigation of the phenomena of light, and he was the first to make electric light available for photographic purposes. In 1851 he discovered the mode of ascertaining the rotation of the earth by means of a pendulum which created so much sensation in the scientific world, and among the public generally. He made other important discoveries, and in 1864 was elected a foreign member of the Royal Society of London, and in 1865, member of the French Académie des Sciences. He was attacked with paralysis in 1867.

Born at Paris, 1819; **died** 1868.

FOUCHÉ, JOSEPH, duke of Otranto, *foo'-shai*, was inspector of schools at Martinière when the revolution of 1789 broke out. He threw himself with ardour into the struggle against the king, and was, in 1792, appointed a member of the National Convention. In November of the next year, he accompanied Collot d'Herbois (*see* that name) to Lyons, and was overwhelmed with accusations in regard to the frightful cruelties practised there by his colleague and himself. After the fall of the Convention, he was protected by Barras, and, on the 13th Thermidor, year 7, he was made police minister. In this post he displayed great activity

and acuteness, and rendered important services to Bonaparte on the 18th Brumaire (1799). The latter, however, had not much confidence in his minister's integrity, and dismissed him from office in 1802, restoring him, however, his portfolio in 1804, which he preserved till 1810. In this year he was superseded, although the reasons of his fall have never been clearly understood. In 1809 he had received the title of Duke of Otranto, and large grants from the revenues of Naples. After the Russian campaign, he was appointed by the emperor to the government of the Illyrian provinces —a very difficult task. He there showed great moderation, and was successful in his mission. During the "hundred days," he again administered the police, and subsequently was appointed, after Waterloo, president of the provisional government, and, in that capacity, treated with the allied powers. Louis XVIII. retained him for a short period at the head of the police, but afterwards sent him ambassador to Dresden. He was subsequently exiled, and died at Trieste, leaving a large fortune. The general opinion of Fouché is that he was an able, but unscrupulous minister, whose ruling motive was self-interest, but who preferred, when possible, moderate measures. His character is well expressed in his famous comment on the execution of the Duke d'Enghien, "It is much worse than a crime: it is a blunder." His "Memoirs" appeared in Paris in 1824, but were declared not to be trustworthy by his family.

Born at Nantes, 1763; **died** at Trieste, 1820.

FOUCQUET, CHARLES LOUIS AUGUSTUS, *foo'-kai*, count of Belleisle, secured, by his gallant conduct at the siege of Lisle (where he commanded a regiment of dragoons) the favour of Louis XIV., after whose death he was disgraced and confined in the Bastile. In the war of 1733 he was appointed to command in Germany, and became the confidant of Cardinal Fleury. In 1741 he was created marshal of France, and, the year following, attended the diet of Frankfort, as plenipotentiary from the court of Versailles. In 1743 he was taken prisoner near Hanover, but soon obtained his liberty.

Born 1684; **died** 1761.

FOUGÈRES, *foo'-zhair*, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on the right bank of the Couesnon, 28 miles N.E. of Rennes. The old quarter retains traces of antique architecture, but the newer part is well built. There is a picturesque old castle, and in the vicinity is a forest, containing many Druidical remains. **Manf.** Lace, flannel, canvas, glass, and paper. **Pop.** 14,325.

FOUGEROLLES, *foo'-zhai-role*, a town of France, department Haute-Saône, 20 miles N.E. of Vesoul. **Manf.** Straw hats and cherry-brandy. **Pop.** 5,600.

FOULAHS, or **FELLATAHS,** *foo'-las*, the name of a race of negroes, who are very widely diffused throughout W. Africa. Their original country is supposed to be the mountainous tract near the sources of the Senegal, bearing the name of Fooladoo; but, through conquest and emigration, they spread through the neighbouring regions, and indeed more or less over most parts of Africa. Their most populous and powerful kingdom is that of Foota Jallo, situate to the S. of Gambia. They possess also Brooks, situate on the higher parts of the Senegal, conterminous with Fooladoo; Bondou and Foota Torra, between the Senegal and Gambia; the kingdom of the Seratic, on the lower part of the Senegal; Masina, on the Niger, between Bambarra and Timbuctoo; and Wassela, to the south of the upper part of the Niger. The Foulahs are easily distinguished by form and features from the other negro tribes. They differ also from the Moors, in the mildness of their manners and character.

FOULD, ACHILLE, *foold*, French statesman and financier, was the son of a rich Jewish banker, but adopted the Protestant faith. After receiving a liberal education, improved by travel, he entered political life in 1842 as deputy for Tarbes, the chief town of the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, and devoted himself to questions of finance, and his great capacity in this department was soon recognized. After the revolution of 1848 he represented the department of the Seine, and, under the presidency of Louis Napoleon, he was minister of finance; and he fulfilled his important functions to the general satisfaction of capitalists. Under his wise supervision many objectionable imposts were removed; and his administration greatly increased the commercial prosperity of France. He was appointed minister of state, which office he retained till 1860. The financial crisis of 1861 again called him into power, and the confidence inspired by his name was now justified by the manner in which he steered the state through its difficult position. After restoring the monetary affairs to a healthy condition, he retired from his post, but was induced to resume it. M. Achille Fould received the decoration of various foreign orders, and was also commander of the Legion of Honour.

Born in Paris, 1800; **died** at Tarbes, 1867.

FOULIS, ROBERT, *foo-lis'*, Scotch printer, originally a barber, who studied hard at Glasgow university, and entered business as a bookseller and printer, in conjunction with his brother Andrew, who had studied for the church. The brothers became famous for the beauty and correctness of their editions of classical authors, and other works of almost unrivalled excellence. In 1753 Robert founded an academy for instruction in painting and sculpture, which involved considerable pecuniary loss.

Born at Glasgow, 1707; **died** at Edinburgh, 1776.

FOULNESS, *foul'-ness*, an island of England, in the North Sea, off the coast of Essex, 9 miles from Rochefort. **Pop.** 665.

FOUNAI, *foo'-nai*, a manufacturing and trading town of the island of Kin-siu, Japan, 125 miles N.E. of Nagasaki.

FOUNTAIN, *foun'-tain*, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area,** 390 square miles. **Pop.** 20,228. Covington is the capital.

FOUNTAINE, SIR ANDREW, antiquary, born at Narford, Norfolk, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he studied the Anglo-Saxon language, and wrote a piece inserted in Dr. Hickes's "Thesaurus," entitled "Numismata Anglo-Saxonica et Anglo-Danica." He had also a taste for the fine arts, and made a noble collection of antiques and curiosities. He drew the designs for the "Tale of a Tub," by Swift, with whom he was very intimate, as he was with other wits of the age, and is commended by Montfaucon for his antiquarian knowledge. William III. conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, and in 1727 he was appointed warden of the Mint.

Died 1753.

FOUQUÉ, FRIEDRICH HEINRICH KARL, Baron de la Motte, *foo'-kai*, German author, son of a Prussian general. He served in the campaign of 1792 and 1813. He published many romances and poems founded on the old northern legends; the best known of which is the charming story "Undine." In early life he made translations from Cervantes and other Spanish authors.

Born at Brandenburg, 1777; **died** at Berlin, 1843.

FOUQUIERES, JAMES, *foo'-ke-air*, a Flemish painter, the disciple of Velvet Breughel, and so excellent in painting landscapes, as to be ranked with Titian

Born at Antwerp, 1580; **died** 1659.

FOUQUIER - TINVILLE, ANTOINE QUENTIN, *foo'-ke-air-tin'-veel*, one of the most infamous of the French revolutionists. He became an associate of Robespierre, by whom he was appointed public accuser during the reign of terror, and in that office displayed the most sanguinary nature. He spared none. The young, the aged, the rich, the poor, without regard to guilt or innocence, were hurried by him to the scaffold with perfect indifference, on one occasion no less than eighty persons being devoted by him to death within four hours. At length, however, his iniquitous career was stopped; he had himself to appear before the tribunal where he had condemned so many others, and was guillotined, dying in a cowardly manner.

Born near St. Quentin, 1747; **died** 1795.

FOURCHAMBAULT, *foor'-sham-bolt*, a manufacturing town of France, department Nievres, on the left bank of the Loire, which is crossed by a suspension bridge. There are extensive iron-smelting furnaces and forges, employing about 3,000 workmen.

FOURCROY, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS DE, *foor'-kroi*, a distinguished French chemist and natural philosopher, who, having chosen the medical profession for his occupation, devoted himself to the study of those sciences which are more immediately connected with it, especially chemistry. In 1784 he was appointed professor of this science at the Jardin du Roi, and became associated with Berthollet, Lavoisier, and others in researches which led to vast improvements, whilst they suggested a new chemical nomenclature, entitled "Méthode de Nomenclature Chimique." On the breaking out of the Revolution, he became entangled in the politics of the period, and was elected a deputy from Paris to the National Convention. In 1794 he became a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and next year was received as one of the Council of the Ancients. In 1799 Bonaparte gave him a place in the Council of State, when the affairs relating to public instruction were placed under his management. In this important trust he ably acquitted himself. In the various departments of chemical science and natural philosophy, he produced many valuable works.

Born at Paris, 1755; **died** 1809.

FOUR EVANGELISTS, *e-van'-je-lists*, a group of four islands at the entrance of the Straits of Magellan. There are eight others near, which with them compose a group called the Twelve Apostles. **Lat.** 52° 34′ S. **Lon.** 75° 5′ W.

FOURIER, FRANÇOIS MARIE CHARLES, *foor'-e-ai*, the founder of the system of Communism known as Fourierism. He showed great talent when young, and entered with success on a commercial career. In 1808 he began the publication of the series of works in which his system is developed.

Born at Besançon, 1772; **died** at Paris, 1837.

FOURIER, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, Baron, French natural philosopher, historian and politician, received his education at a military school, and, in 1789, was appointed professor of mathematics in the school where he had studied. At the breaking out of the Revolution he became a member of the Committee of Public Safety at Auxerre, and was twice delivered from imprisonment by his fellow-townsmen. In 1794 he became one of the subordinate professors in the Polytechnic school, and subsequently accompanied the French expedition to Egypt. On his return, he was appointed prefect of the department of Isère. He was created a Baron in 1808. He afterwards became prefect of the Rhone, which post he resigned in 1815. He was subsequently appointed secretary to the Academy of Science conjointly with Cuvier, and president of the council of the Polytechnic school. He contributed to the splendid "Description de l'Egypte," and wrote the historical introduction. While prefect of the Isère, he succeeded in draining great marshes, which had previously resisted all efforts, and in 1807 received a special honour from the Academy of Science for an essay on the propagation of heat through solid bodies.

Born at Auxerre, 1768; **died**, 1830.

FOURMIES, *foor'-me-ai*, a manufacturing town of France, department Nord, 9 miles S.E. of Avesnes. **Manf.** Lace, thread, cotton, woollens, glass, and iron. **Pop.** 15,052.

FOURNI ISLANDS, *foor'-ne*, a group of about twenty small islands, in the Greek Archipelago, off the eastern coast of Asiatic Turkey. The largest is not more than 5 miles in circuit.

FOVEAUX STRAIT. (*See* NEW ZEALAND.)

FOWEY, *fo'-e*, a river of England, in Cornwall, rising between Bodmin and Launceston, and, after a course of 30 miles, falling into the English Channel near Fowey.

FOWEY, or **FOY,** a seaport-town of Cornwall, on the Fowey, which forms a spacious and secure harbour, defended by forts. On the west side is St. Catherine's castle, and on the opposite side the ruins of the old church of St. Saviour. The church is a spacious and lofty structure, with a handsome tower. There is a considerable pilchard-fishery. **Pop.** 1,394.

FOWLA, or **FOULA,** *foul'-la*, one of the Shetland Islands, with an elevation of nearly 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. **Ext.** 2 miles long, by about the same in breadth. **Pop.** 250. **Lat.** 60° 8′ N. **Lon.** 2° 6′ W.

FOWLER, EDWARD, *foul'-ler*, an eminent English prelate, who was, for his zeal in promoting the Revolution, advanced to the see of Gloucester in 1691. Besides several sermons and tracts, he wrote the "Principles and Practices of certain Moderate Divines of the Church of England, abusively called Latitudinarians," "The Design of Christianity" (this is an excellent book, and has been several times printed); "Libertas Evangelica, or a Discourse of Christian Liberty."

Born at Westerleigh, Gloucestershire, 1632; **died** 1714.

FOX, EDWARD, an English bishop and statesman, who was educated first at Eton and next at King's College, Cambridge, to which, in 1528, he was elected provost. Cardinal Wolsey took him into his service, and obtained for him the appointment of ambassador to Rome, in conjunction with Gardiner, to promote the divorce of Henry VIII. He was afterwards sent in the same capacity to France and Germany; and in 1535 was promoted to the see of Hereford. This bishop was a great friend to the Reformation. He wrote "De verâ Differentiâ Regiæ Potestatis et Ecclesiasticæ, et quæ sit ipsa Veritas et Virtus utriusque."

Died 1538.

FOX, RICHARD, an English prelate, the son of poor parents, and educated first at Boston school, and afterwards at Magdalen College, Oxford, whence, on account of the plague, he removed to

Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He next went to Paris, where he gained the friendship of Dr. Morton, bishop of Ely, who recommended him to the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. On the accession of that monarch, Dr. Fox was made privy councillor, and preferred to the see of Exeter. He was also sent on several embassies, and, after obtaining different church preferments, was advanced to the see of Durham, whence he was removed to Winchester. He founded Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, and the free schools of Grantham, and Taunton in Somersetshire.

Born near Grantham; died at Winchester, 1528.

FOX, or FOXE, JOHN, an English divine, who was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, whence he removed to a fellowship in Magdalen College. In 1545 he was expelled on a charge of heresy, which reduced him to great distress. At length, Sir Thomas Lucy, of Warwickshire, took him into his house, as tutor to his children. Afterwards he removed to London, and was employed by the duchess of Richmond as tutor to the earl of Surrey's children; but his life being in danger on account of his principles, he withdrew, with his wife and other Protestants, to the continent, settled at Bâle, and earned his subsistence by correcting the press for Oporinus, the printer, whilst, at the same time, meditating his great work, entitled "The Acts and Monuments of the Church; or, Book of Martyrs." On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he returned to England, and, by means of secretary Cecil, obtained a prebend of Salisbury, and afterwards a stall at Durham. In 1563 he published his "Acts and Monuments of the Church," in one large volume folio. In the edition of 1583 it made two volumes; and, in the subsequent issues, three. This book was highly esteemed by Protestants, though stigmatized by the Roman Catholics as "Fox's Golden Legend." Besides his "Acts and Monuments," he published several books, particularly Latin comedies on Scripture subjects. Bishop Burnet, himself a most painstaking searcher into original documents, says of the "Book of Martyrs," that he had compared these "Acts and Monuments" with the records; and that he had never been able to discover any errors or prevarications in them, but the utmost fidelity and exactness. He was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, of which he was for some time vicar.

Born at Boston, 1517; died 1587.

FOX, GEORGE, the founder of the sect of Friends, or Quakers, was the son of Leicestershire peasants, and at first placed with a shepherd, and afterwards bound an apprentice to a shoemaker. In 1643 he became a religious itinerant, and, about 1647, commenced publicly to preach, inveighing not only against the prevailing vices, but the officiating ministers and religious services; affirming that the light within, or Christ in the heart, is alone the means of salvation, and the true qualification for the ministry. He suffered frequent imprisonments and other rough treatment, which he generally seems to have brought upon himself, by his indiscretions in opposing the clergy, and passing strictures on them in their public ministry. The name of Quakers was given to him and his followers first at Derby, on account of the strange contortions and shakings which accompanied their preaching. In 1655 he was brought to London, and examined before Cromwell, who pronounced in his favour. In 1669 he married the widow of a Welsh judge, but still continued his course of itinerant preaching, and visited America, where he remained two years. On his return, in 1673, he was imprisoned in Worcester jail, and on his release went to Holland and Germany. His journal was printed at London in 1694, his epistles in 1698, and his tracts in 1706.

Born at Drayton, Leicestershire, 1624; died in London, 1691.

FOX, CHARLES JAMES, a distinguished English statesman and orator, was the second son of the first Lord Holland by the eldest daughter of the duke of Richmond, and received his education at Eton and Oxford, where his devotion to classical literature laid the groundwork of his future eminence as an orator. He early distinguished himself by ability, and also by the taste for dissipation and gambling which characterised his future career. He was designed by his father to occupy a high place in the political arena of his country, and with that view he procured for him a seat in parliament for the borough of Midhurst, when he was no more than nineteen years of age. He made his first speech in 1769, in which he supported Colonel Luttrel against Mr. Wilkes, in the Middlesex election. In 1770 he became junior lord of the Admiralty in the administration of Lord North; but he resigned this post in two years, when, in 1773, he was appointed one of the lords of the Treasury. In the following year he was dismissed from his post, and in a short time appeared in the ranks of opposition to the ministry. The splendour of his oratorical talents was now exercised in denouncing the measures which led to the American war, and which finally resulted in the separation of the transatlantic colonies from England. In 1782 the administration of Lord North fell, when Fox became one of the secretaries of state, which office, however, he resigned on the death of the marquis of Rockingham. A new administration was formed under the earl of Shelburne, which, however, had but a brief tenure of existence. When the Coalition ministry was formed between Lord North and ministers, Fox resumed his former office. He now brought in his India Bill, which, having passed the House of Commons, was thrown out by the Lords, and was the proximate cause of the resignation of the ministry of which he formed a member. In 1784 occurred the Westminster election, resulting in the return of Fox, in a great measure owing to the exertions of the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, after forty days' polling. (*See* DEVONSHIRE, Duchess of.) Mr. Pitt now entered upon office, when Fox arrayed himself at the head of the opposition, and a long contest commenced between these two illustrious individuals. Worn out with the excitement of debate, he repaired to the continent for the purpose of renewing his health, or perhaps of restoring the tone of wounded spirits constantly engaged in the harassing conflict of opinion; and, after passing a few days with Gibbon at Lausanne, he entered the classic land of Italy. George III., however, having been suddenly taken ill, he was soon recalled, and returned to his parliamentary duties. In 1786 the question of the Indian administration of Warren Hastings came on, in which, from its commencement to its close, he took an active part. Next came the question of the regency, which, Fox argued, belonged by right to the prince of Wales; and then the French revolution, the principles of which he also discussed with his usual feeling, fervour, and vehemence. It was upon this question that the memorable quarrel took place between him and Burke. "I know the price of my conduct," exclaimed the latter; "I have done my duty at the price of my friend. Our friendship is at an end." In vain did Fox appeal, with tears in his eyes, to the memory of twenty-five years of uninterrupted intercourse. The words were publicly spoken, and the breach was never healed. Not-

withstanding this separation, however, Burke shortly afterwards declared that Fox "was a man made to be loved." Between 1797 and 1802 Fox lived chiefly in retirement at his residence, St. Ann's Hill, near Chertsey, when he formed the plan of his "History of the Reign of James II." In 1802 a dissolution of parliament took place, when Fox, who had before sat for Westminster, was again returned for the same "ancient city." Shortly afterwards he visited Paris, with the view of collecting materials for his "historical work," when he was introduced to Napoleon I., who paid him marked attention. On the death of his great rival Pitt, in 1806, Fox became secretary of state for foreign affairs under Lord Grenville; but his days were now numbered. Brief, however, as these were destined to be, he exerted himself for the abolition of the slave-trade, which was one of the many benevolent objects which lay near to his heart. He also endeavoured to negotiate a peace with France; but being afflicted with water in the chest, he did not live to accomplish his plans. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, within a few feet of the resting-place of his great rival. It is upon his speeches and his statesmanship that the fame of Fox rests; and the former of these have been highly praised, and commended to students of oratory as models for study. This has especially been the case with the first part of his speech on "the Westminster Scrutiny," which Brougham recommends to Macaulay "to pore over till he has it by heart." The criticism of Coleridge on the eloquence of Fox, is, "that his feeling was all intellect, and his intellect all feeling." Sir James Macintosh calls him a "Demosthenian speaker;" but Brougham says, "there never was a greater mistake than the fancying a close resemblance between his eloquence and that of Demosthenes."

Born 1749; died 1806.

FOX, WILLIAM JOHNSON, an eloquent orator, author, and politician. He was the son of a Norwich weaver, and giving promise of great talents, was educated at Homerton College, for the ministry among the Independents. He changed his opinions, and became a Unitarian minister, but in course of time detached himself from that body, and for many years was a Rationalist lecturer, at South-place Chapel, Finsbury, where he had a large congregation. His great oratorical powers made him popular as an advocate of the repeal of the corn-laws, and other liberal opinions in politics, and he was elected member of parliament for Oldham in 1847 and in 1852. In the House of Commons he chiefly distinguished himself by his advocacy of popular education. He is best known, however, as a periodical writer, and from his connection with the "Westminster Review;" for which he wrote the opening article of the first number. He also wrote for the "Monthly Repository," and was for many years the "Publicola" of the "Weekly Dispatch" newspaper. His separate works are "Letters of a Norwich Weaver Boy," and "Lectures to the Working Classes." He also produced a volume on "The Religious Ideas," and several other smaller performances.

Born near Wrentham, Suffolk, 1786; died in London, 1864.

FOX ISLANDS belong to the Aleutian group. (*See* ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.)

FOX RIVER, or PISHTAKA, a river of North America, an affluent of the Illinois, rising in Wisconsin, and having a course of about 200 miles.

FOX RIVER, or NEENAH, another river rising in Wisconsin. It is divided into two sections by lake Winnebago, and after a course of 200 miles, falles into Green Bay, Lake Michigan.

FOX'S CHANNEL, a strait of British North America, stretching northward from Hudson's Bay, Melville Peninsula, and Southampton Island on the W. side.

FOY, ST., *foi*, a town of France, department Gironde, on the left bank of the Dordogne, 40 miles E. of Bordeaux. Manf. Hosiery, hempen cloth, and leather. There is a trade in white wines, brandy and agricultural produce. Pop. 3,800.

FOY, MAXIMILIEN SEBASTIEN, French general and politician. At the age of 16 he entered the army, and highly distinguished himself. In 1807, the emperor Napoleon sent him to assist the sultan against the British and Russians, and he defended Constantinople successfully against admiral Duckworth. From 1808 to 1812 he was general of division of the French army in Portugal; he was present at all the battles of the Pyrenees, and was dangerously wounded at the battle of Orthez, in 1814. He commanded a division, and was wounded at Waterloo. In 1819 he entered the Chamber as deputy for the department of the Aisne, and made himself prominent by his ability and eloquent advocacy of constitutional liberty. He strenuously opposed the war with Spain in 1823. He wrote a history of the Peninsular War, published after his death.

Born at Ham, 1775; died at Paris, 1825.

FOYERS, *foy'-ers*, a river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, rising in the Monadheadh mountains, and falling into Loch Ness. In its course it forms cascades and falls, one of 90 feet.

FOYLE, *foil*, a river of Ireland, which, after passing Londonderry, expands into a bay called Lough Foyle, 16 miles long and 9 wide.

FRA BARTOLOMEO. (*See* BACCIO DELLA PORTA.)

FRACASTORO, GIROLAMO, *fra-cas-to'-ro*, Italian physician and philosopher, celebrated for the extent and variety of his learning. He was descended from an old family of Verona, and when only 19 years of age was appointed professor of logic at Padua. He was considered the most eminent physician of his time, and achieved a great reputation as a Latin versifier. Statues were erected to his memory at Verona and Padua. He wrote several works on medical and scientific subjects.

Born at Verona, 1483; died 1553.

FRA DIAVOLO, *fra de-a'-vo-lo*, (MICHAEL PEZZA), a Neapolitan robber. He began life as a stocking weaver, after which he became a friar; and in this capacity was a leader of a gang of banditti in Calabria, and made himself the terror of the country by his blood-thirstiness and cruelty, which gained him the name of "Fra Diavolo," or the devil's brother. In 1799 he assisted Cardinal Ruffo, who headed the counter-revolutionists in favour of the Bourbons of Naples. For this he received a pardon for his crimes, and a pension of 3,600 ducats, with which he was enabled to purchase an estate. He now lived in peace till 1806, when he rose again in favour of the expelled Bourbons, and he received the rank of colonel. He entered Spalinga, and threw open the prisons, when he was joined by large numbers of lazzaroni; but, after a severe engagement with the Bonapartists, he was taken prisoner, condemned, and summarily executed.

Born in Calabria, 1760; died 1806.

FRAGA, *fra'-ga*, a town of Spain, province of Huesca, on the left bank of the Cinca, 14 miles S.W. of Lerida. There are good open squares, two

churches, one of which was formerly a mosque, three convents, a town-house, and several schools. **Manf.** Linen and woollen fabrics, cutlery, oil, and wine. **Pop.** 5,000. This was an important place under the Moors and kings of Aragon.

FRAMLINGHAM, *fram'-ling-ham*, a market town of Suffolk, on the left bank of the Ore, 14 miles N.E. of Ipswich. The church, built of black flint, is a very stately edifice, and contains interesting monuments of the Howard family. There are the remains of a castle where queen Mary resided for a time after the death of her brother, Edward VI. **Pop.** 2,570.

FRANCAISE, LA, *fra'-saise*, a town of France, 11 miles from Montauban. **Pop.** 4,000.

FRANCAVILLA, *fran'-ka-veel'-ya*, a large and regularly-built town of Italy, 16 miles S.W. of Brindisi. There are a handsome church, a college, three hospitals, and several convents. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, snuff, and earthenware. **Pop.** 18,000. In 1734, this place suffered severely from an earthquake.

FRANCAVILLA, a town of Sicily, near the left bank of the Alcantara, 34 miles S.W. of Messina. **Manf.** Silk and linen. There are mines of silver, copper, lead, and antimony in the vicinity. **Pop.** 4,000.

FRANCE, *france*, a country of Western Europe, bounded on the N.W. by the English Channel, which separates it from England, N.E. by Belgium, E. by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, S. by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain, and W. by the Bay of Biscay and Atlantic Ocean. On every side of its frontier, except the N., it has strong natural barriers in the Pyrenees, the Alps, the ridge of Jura, and the Vosges. The greatest length from Dunkirk in the north to the Pyrenees in the S. is about 620 miles; the greatest breadth from west to east, from the extreme point of Finisterre to the Vosges mountains, nearly under 48° lat., is 550 miles. The coast line on the English Channel, the Bay of Biscay, and the Mediterranean measures nearly 1,500 miles. The north and north-west coasts are irregular, and there are several bays. The department Manche forms a peninsula running northward into the English Channel. To the west of this is a large bay, in which are the Channel Islands belonging to Great Britain, and farther west, the peninsula which includes the departments of Cotes du Nord, Morbihan, and Finistère (portions of the old province of Brittany). The southern coast of this bold peninsula is generally lofty and precipitous; but south of the estuary of the Loire, along the east coast of the Bay of Biscay, the shore is low and there are numerous salt marshes. The Mediterranean coast, forming the Gulf of Lyons, is generally low, with lagoons, but east of Toulon it is bolder until it reaches the Italian frontier. The most prominent capes are Gris Nez on the Straits of Dover, La Hogue in the Channel, Barfleur, and Bec du Nez. The principal bays are Cancale, St. Brieux, Douarnenez, and Audierne on the W., La Foret and Quiberon on the S., and the Bay of Bourgneuf at the mouth of the Loire. The Roads are, the Basque, or the Bay of La Rochelle, and those of Brest, Toulon, Cavalaire, Grimaud, Napoule, and Jouan. The four last are in the Mediterranean. The islands near the coast are few and unimportant: Belleisle, Yon, Ré, Oléron, in the Bay of Biscay; and Ushant off the W. of Brittany. There are several mountain chains, noticed below, and the plains of Burgundy, and the basins of the Seine, Loire, and Garonne. In these plains the surface is generally level, or gently undulating. In regard to soil, vast tracts in Brittany, Anjou, and Gascony, come under the description of heaths, containing a gravelly, sandy, and stony surface, almost unfit for tillage. A striking feature in the face of the country are the Landes, lying between the Adour and the Gironde. They consist of heaths or marshes, presenting nothing but a desert, here and there interspersed with patches of pasture or cultivated land. The principal forests are those of Ardennes, Fontainebleau, Compiègne, and Orleans. It is estimated that one-eighth of the superficial area is covered with wood. About one half of the entire surface is under cultivation, and in some parts the soil is extremely fertile.

Mountains.—A portion of the ALPS is in France, extending from the departments of Savoy and Nice into Switzerland, and Mont Blanc, the loftiest mountain of Western Europe, is in French territory. The PYRENEES form the boundary between France and Spain, and Nethou, 11,165 feet high, and several peaks exceeding 10,000 feet, belong to France. The CEVENNES, traversing the country in a north-easterly and northerly direction, between the Rhone and the Loire, attain an elevation of more than 6,000 feet. The JURA mountains and the range of the VOSGES form a considerable portion of the eastern boundary of the country.

Rivers.—The great watershed of France, determining the courses of the principal rivers, is in the Cevennes and Vosges mountains. The largest rivers are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhone. The Seine falls into the English Channel; the Loire and Garonne into the Atlantic Ocean; and the Rhone into the Mediterranean Sea. The other important rivers are the Meuse, Moselle, Sambre, Schelde, and Lys, which flow into the North Sea; the Somme, Oise, Orne, Marne, Aisne, Yonne, and Eure, which fall into the English Channel; the Blavet, Vilaine, Adour, Allier, Cher, Indre, Vienne, Creuse, Mayenne, Sarthe, Loir (joining the Loire, near Angers), Gers, Dordogne, Ariége, Tarn, and Lot, which disembogue in the Atlantic; the Aude, Arne, Hérault, Saône, Doubs, Isère, and Durance, which fall into the Mediterranean. The most important of these rivers are described under separate headings. Most of the chief rivers are connected by canals, and it is calculated that there are about 220 navigable rivers, and 500 smaller streams, in France. The entire extent of river navigation amounts to 5,500 miles, and of navigable canals, nearly 3,000 miles. There are few lakes; the largest, Grand Lieu, in the department of Loire Inférieure, is not more than 20 square miles in extent.

Climate.—In the north, this is similar to what it is in England, rain occurring frequently, and the country being, consequently, fit for pasture. The interior is different, having much drier weather and fewer changes. In the south the heat is excessive; and the corn crops are often blighted from the want of rain. On the W. coasts the air is more moist, and rain more frequent. In about four-fifths of the entire country, the climate is healthy and delightful.

Pro.—In variety of vegetable products, France surpasses any other country of Europe. Wheat, barley, oats, pulse, potatoes, truffles, and beet-root, from which sugar is made; hemp, flax, chicory, tobacco, hops, dye-woods, and medicinal plants are extensively cultivated. In the S., olives, oranges, grapes, figs, pomegranates, citrons, and the pistachio nut. The vine is cultivated to the extent of about a twenty-seventh part of the superficial area of the country; and Burgundy, Bordeaux, and Champagne wines are produced, of the most excellent quality. In the south the mulberry-tree is very extensively cultivated. Timber for carpentry and for shipbuilding purposes is largely grown; and, in the S., the cork-tree abounds.

Minerals.—Iron, which is found over nearly the whole of the country, copper, lead, silver, antimony, sulphur, gold, coal, and salt. The gold produced is comparatively insignificant, but the iron, coal, and salt-works are of great value. Marble, alabaster, slate, granite, freestone, lithographic stones, and mill-stones, and a few precious stones, are also found. There are a large number of mineral springs. In the Pyrenees there are more than 90 establishments frequented for the purpose of drinking the waters of more than 400 springs, and altogether nearly 5,000 mineral springs are known to exist.

Zoology.—Among the wild animals are the wolf, bear, wild boar, fox, wild cat, stag, roebuck, fallow-deer, chamois, rabbit, and hare. Among birds are the eagle, falcon, partridge, buzzard, quail, and lark. The bee is

extensively kept. Fish abounds on the coasts and in the rivers; salmon in the estuaries, and shellfish on the shores. Along the shores of the Mediterranean the anchovy and the tunny are caught; and, near its shores, the kermes, an insect yielding a crimson dye, is found.

Area.—201,900 square miles.

Pop.—The census taken in 1881 showed a population (exclusive of colonial possessions) of 37,672,048, an increase, after making due allowance for the cession of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, of 1,569,127, as compared with the number returned in the census of 1872. The birth rate is about 24 to every 100 inhabitants, lower than that of any other country in Europe. The leading stock from which the population is derived is the Celtic, but much modified by the incursions of Franks and the Northmen, or Scandinavians. The Bretons of the north-west still retain strong traces, in physical appearance and language, of their Celtic origin.

Language.—The French language is chiefly based upon the Latin. Modern French began to be developed about the 13th century. It is generally adopted as the language of diplomacy.

Political Administrative Divisions.—Previous to the great Revolution, France was subdivided into provinces; but in 1790 it was redivided into 83 departments, and afterwards into 130, including Corsica, Geneva, Savoy, and other additions of territory. In 1815, the departments were reduced to 86, but raised to 89 by the acquisition of Savoy and Nice in 1860. The great war with Germany caused a loss of territory, and there are now 86 departments, subdivided into 362 arrondissements, 2,865 cantons, and 35,989 communes. The names of the old provinces are so familiar and so frequently referred to in history, literature, and even geography, that we subjoin a list, with the nearly corresponding departments:—

OLD PROVINCES.	DEPARTMENTS.
Alsace	*Haut Rhin and Bas Rhin, ceded to Germany*, 1871.
Angoumois and Aunis	Charente, Charente-Inférieure.
Anjou	Marne-et-Loire.
Artois	Pas-de Calais.
Avignon	Vaucluse.
Auvergne	Cantal, Puy de Dôme.
Bearne and Navarre	Basses Pyrénées.
Berry	Cher, Indre.
Bourbonnais	Allier.
Bourgogne, or Burgundy	Ain, Côte d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Yonne.
Bretagne, or Brittany	Côtes-du-Nord, Morbihan, Finistère, Ille-et-Vilaine, Loire-Inférieure.
Champagne	Ardennes, Aube, Marne, Haute-Marne.
Comté-de-Foix	Ariége.
Dauphiné	Hautes-Alpes, Drôme, Isère.
Flandre, or Flanders	Nord.
Franche Comté	Doubs, Jura, Haute-Saône.
Gascogne, or Gascony	Gers, Hautes-Pyrénées, Landes.
Guienne	Aveyron, Dordogne, Gironde, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Tarn-et-Garonne.
Ile de France	Aisne, Oise, Seine, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oise.
Languedoc	Ardèche, Aude, Gard, Hérault, Haute-Garonne, Haute-Loire, Lozère, Tarn.
Limousin	Corrèze, Haute-Vienne.
Lorraine	*Meurthe, Meuse, Moselle, Vosges, ceded to Germany*, 1871.
Lyonnais	Loire, Rhone.
Maine	Mayenne, Sarthe.
Marche	Creuse.
Nivernais	Nièvre.
Normandie	Calvados, Eure, Manche, Orne, Seine-Inférieure.
Orleanais	Eure-et-Loir, Loiret, Loir-et-Cher.
Picardie	Somme.
Poitou	Deux Sèvres, Vendée, Vienne.
Provence	Basses-Alpes, Bouches-du-Rhône, Var.
Roussilon	Pyrénées-Orientales.
Saintonge	Part of Charente-Inférieure.

(Each department is separately described under its proper heading.)

Chief Cities.—The following cities have each more than 100,000 inhabitants. Paris (the capital), Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lille, Toulouse, Nantes, and Rouen.

Political Constitution.—France is a republic, governed by a president, elected for seven years, and to whom the executive power is entrusted. The legislative power is vested in an assembly of two houses, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage. The law orders that every arrondissement has to elect one deputy, and if its population is in excess of 100,000, an additional deputy for each 100,000, or portion thereof. The only requisite to be an elector is to be possessed of citizenship and to be of the age of twenty-one years, while the only requisite for a deputy is to be a citizen and twenty-five years of age. There are 532 members in the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of 300 members, of whom 225 are elected by the departments of France and the Colonies, and 75 nominated by the Chamber of Deputies. The senators for the departments are elected by Electoral Colleges for the term of nine years, retiring by thirds every three years, while those nominated by the Chamber of Deputies sit for life. No other qualification is required for a senator than to be a Frenchman and forty years of age. The President of the Republic is elected, by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, united in National Assembly. By a law which passed the National Assembly on May 24, 1872, certain consultative functions were assigned to a committee of the Assembly, called the "Conseil d'Etat," or Council of State, which consists of 28 ordinary members, elected by the National Assembly, and of 15 extraordinary members nominated by the President of the Republic. The functions of the Council of State are restricted to give advice on bills presented by the Government to the National Assembly, and on all other matters that may be submitted to it by the President of the Republic or by the Ministers. The "Garde des Sceaux," Minister of Justice, always fills the post of President of the Council of State. There are besides a Vice-President, and three sectional Presidents.

Religion.—About 35,000,000, or 98 per cent. of the total population, profess to be Roman Catholics; there are about 580,000 Protestants. All religions are equal by law, but only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, have state allowances. There are eighty-six prelates of the Roman Catholic church—namely, seventeen archbishops and sixty-nine bishops. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, or Lutherans, are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory, while the members of the Reformed Church, or Calvinists, are under a council of administration, the seat of which is at Paris. Between the census periods of 1866 and 1872, the Catholics exhibited an increase of numbers, and the Jews a slight decrease.

Education.—Public education in France is entirely under the supervision of the Government, and is presided over by a minister of Instruction, part of the expense being defrayed by the State. In addition to the faculties of Theology, Law, and Medicine, the Lycées, the Colleges, the Naval and Military Schools and the Ecole Polytechnique, the State supports numerous establishments for instruction in special branches of knowledge. The duration of school life is usually regulated by the religion of the scholar. Roman Catholics of the lower classes, more particularly in the rural districts, rarely visit school after eleven or twelve, the age at which they receive their first communion, while Protestants commonly remain at school until about sixteen. More than one-third of the grown-up population are unable to read or write.

Manufactures and Trade.—The most important manufactures are those of watches, jewellery, arms, cabinet-work, coach-building, pottery, glass, crystal, musical instruments, bronzes, chemicals, oil, soap, beetroot-sugar, dyeing, paper-making, printing, woollens, silks, linens, cottons, carpets, shawls, and lace. The most important manufacture is silk, the chief seats of which are Lyons, Tours, Paris, Nismes, Avignon, and Annonay. St. Etienne is famous for the production of ribbons. Cotton fabrics are produced at Rouen, St. Quentin, Troyes, Lille, and many smaller towns. Woollens, including broad cloths, at Rheims, Louviers, Amiens, Nancy, Elbeuf, Sedan, Abbeville, and Beauvais. Carpets of the best kind are made at Aubusson, Amiens, Abbeville, Felletin, and Paris; lace at Lille, Alençon, Arras, Bailleul, Caen, and Bayeux; gloves at Grenoble and Paris; porcelain and glass at Sèvres, Paris, Limoges, and Bayeux. The chief commercial ports of France are Bordeaux, Marseilles, Nantes, Hâvre-de-Grace, Calais, Boulogne, St. Malo, L'Orient, Bayonne, Dunkirk, Dieppe,

Cette, and Rochelle. Marseilles trades with the West Indies and the Levant; Bordeaux with the East and West Indies, and with the north of Europe, to a great extent in wine. Nantes has likewise a share of the colonial and wine trade. The value of exports is about £155,000,000 annually, about two-thirds of the value of the exports of Great Britain.

Railways and Telegraphs.—There are about 12,400 miles of railway open for traffic, and nearly 36,000 miles of telegraph.

Colonial Possessions.—The colonial possessions embrace, inclusive of the so-called countries under protection, a total area of 463,827 English square miles, not including Algeria, which has a government and laws distinct from the other colonial possessions. (*See* ALGERIA.) The colonies and dependencies are—AFRICA—Algeria, Senegal, Islands of Reumon, St. Marie, Nossi Bé, and Mayotte. ASIA, East Indian Possessions, and Cochin China. AMERICA, Guiana, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Pierre, and Miquelon. POLYNESIA, New Caledonia, Marquesas, and Loyalty Islands. Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the colonial possessions of France by a decree of the provisional government of February 24, 1848.

History.—The history of France cannot be said to commence till the reign of Clovis, who was the grandson of Merovée, and the real founder of the Merovingian dynasty. On his accession, in 481 (*see* CLOVIS), the Visigoths, Burgundians, Romans, and Germans were disputing amongst themselves the territory of Gaul: Clovis, however, proved the superiority of the Franks, defeated the Romans at Soissons, in 486; subjugated the Germans after the battle of Tolbiac, in 496; confined the Visigoths to the possession of Septimania, by the victory of Vouillé; and shook the power of the Burgundians, whom his sons finally conquered in 534. After his death, the kingdom was divided amongst his four children, Thierry, Clodomir, Childebert, and Clotaire. In 558 these were again united under Clotaire, and, subsequently, after some internecine struggles, a second division led to the establishment of the four kingdoms of Austrasia, Neustria, Burgundy, and Aquitaine. Of these, the two former were the most powerful, but, in 687, Austrasia took the lead of the other, it having been converted into a kind of republic, governed by the Heristals, under the title of dukes. These dukes, or mayors of the palace, now became virtually the masters of the Neustrian kings; Burgundy also submitted to them, and Aquitaine, which had been overrun by the Moors, found a liberator in Charles Martel, 732. Twenty years after this, Pepin-le-Bref took possession of the crown, deposing Childeric *III.*, the last Merovingian king, and the second of the Carlovingian dynasty. Pepin now brought Aquitania and Septimania, and united, for the first time, the whole of France under his sway, with the exception of Brittany. He extended his influence as far as Italy; forced Astolph, king of the Lombards, to acknowledge Pope Stephen, and made a gift of a territory to the pope. Charlemagne, his son, succeeded, who conquered southern Spain, Italy, Saxon Germany, Bavaria; and thus formed an immense kingdom, which, in 800, he proclaimed the new Empire of the West. This heterogeneous assemblage did not long hold together, and, in 843, it broke up into the kingdoms of France, Italy, and Germany, the imperial crown falling to the lot of the Italian and German lines of the Carlovingian dynasty; then, passing into the hands of foreign feudatories, and finally remaining with the Germans. In France, the commencement of the decline of Charles Martel's line dates from 843; the feudal system commences, and this increases, at the expense of royalty, when, in 887, Eudes, one of the principal feudal chiefs, seizes the throne, on which the Carlovingians had sat without territory and power. Twice were princes of this line restored to the throne, first in 898, and again in 936; but they failed to retain the sceptre, and definitively gave way to the Capet dynasty in 987. The efforts of able sovereigns and their long reigns, the formation of communes, and, above all, the enterprises of the Crusades, tended to enlarge the royal authority. From 1108 to 1226 the French territory under the Capets, which, at first, only included the duchy of France, rapidly extends—Normandy, Anjou, Maine, and Poitou, were recovered from England, which up to this time had held them. The large provinces of Guienne and Gascony were on the point of reverting to the crown, but Louis-le-Jeune's divorce from Eléonore of Aquitaine, in 1152, prevented this consummation. Louis IX., called the saint, did not greatly add to his territory, but, during his reign, from 1226 to 1270, considerably increased the power of the sovereign, and under Philip III., from 1270 to 1284, when Languedoc was added to the crown, France's intervention in the affairs of the Spanish Christian kingdoms, extended its influence as far as Naples. Philip IV. began the recovery of the territories ceded to Lothaire, emperor of Germany, in 843; fought against the temporal power of the popes, and opposed to the nobles the States-General, whom he was the first to assemble, and Parliament, of which he may be said to have been the real founder. Under his sons, from 1314 to 1328, a feudal reaction commenced, which these princes blindly supported; the Valois branch followed their example, and shortly afterwards, in 1337, broke out the Hundred Years' war between France and England. Vanquished at Crécy, under Philip de Valois, in 1346, and again at Poitiers during John II.'s reign, France somewhat recovered herself, from 1364 to 1380, under Charles V. The minority, and afterwards the insanity of Charles VI., the conflicting interests of the royal princes, the power of the house of Burgundy, and the conflicts between the Burgundians and Gascons, again shook the very fabric of the kingdom. The English, after the crowning victory of Agincourt, in 1415, occupied nearly all the maritime provinces of France, when the extraordinary successes of Joan of Arc, in 1429, changed the aspect of affairs. Charles VII. was now crowned at Rheims, and the English, after a succession of battles, finally evacuated France in 1453. Louis XI. was successful in curtailing the power of his vassals, and added considerable territories to his kingdom, from 1461 to 1483. Charles VIII. was engaged in the Italian wars; Louis XII. exhausted his kingdom in continuing them; Francis I., who defeated the Swiss at Marignano, in 1515, but was himself conquered and taken prisoner at Pavia, in 1525, found himself unable to resist the enormous power of the emperor, Charles V. In Henry II.'s reign, 1562 to 1589, the religious wars commenced between the Catholic and Huguenot parties, devastating and impoverishing the kingdom; and in 1589, the death of Henry III. terminated the Valois line of monarchs. With Henry IV. (who united to the crown of France the kingdom of Navarre) the Bourbon branch rose to the throne; and this king put an end to the civil war, healed the wounds of his country, and gave her peace to recover from her exhaustion. Under Louis XIII., from 1610 to 1643, Cardinal Richelieu broke up the remaining power of the feudatories of the crown, and laid the foundations of the absolute monarchy of the succeeding sovereign. The "Thirty Years' War," resulting in the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, and subsequently that of the Pyrenees, in 1659, made France the first power in continental Europe. The treaties of Nimeguen and Ryswick, in 1648 and 1659 respectively, were not disadvantageous to her, although she had to sign an unfavourable peace at Utrecht in 1713, after the war of the Spanish Succession. Under Louis XV., from 1715 to 1774, Lorraine and Corsica were acquired, but in other respects the country gave way before the influence of Austria, and lost many of her colonies. At this period, however, the literature of France made great strides, and her language became that of nearly every European court. Under Louis XVI., assistance was rendered to the American revolutionists to become independent of their mother-country, and in 1789 occurred the Revolution, which overthrew, at the same time, the old constitution of France and its reigning dynasty. The republic existed from 1792 to 1804, when the empire of Napoleon I. was established, and lasted till 1814. The Bourbons now returned, and in the persons of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. (with the exception of the "hundred days" after Napoleon's escape from Elba), held the crown till 1830, when its younger branch, represented by Louis Philippe, was elected to reign over the French. On February 24, 1848, a sudden revolution overturned the monarchy and established the republic. In 1852, this gave place to the new Bonaparte empire under Napoleon III. In 1870, the offer of the Spanish crown to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern led to a dispute between France and Prussia, and on the 19th of July, the emperor Napoleon declared war. The result was disastrous. The whole power of Germany (the Austrian portion excepted) was concentrated, and one French army after another was defeated with terrific loss. Napoleon himself was taken prisoner at Sedan; Marshal Bazaine surrendered, with 173,000 men, at Metz; and, notwithstanding the heroic efforts of Marshal Macmahon, General Chancy, and others, the Germans, after a series of victories, besieged Paris. (*See* PARIS.) The empress Eugénie, who had been appointed regent, fled, and on the 26th of February, 1871, the preliminaries of a treaty of peace were signed between the Provisional Government and Germany, by which it was

agreed to surrender the greater part of Alsace and Lorraine, and pay a war indemnity of £200,000,000. M. Thiers, the celebrated historian and statesman, was chosen president of the Republic, and was succeeded, in May 1873, by Marshal Macmahon, duke of Magenta. In 1879 M. Grévy was elected President. The present constitution is dated February 25, 1875. (*See* NAPOLEON, EUGÉNIE, THIERS, MACMAHON, GERMANY, &c.)

FRANCE, ISLE OF. (*See* MAURITIUS.)

FRANCESCO DI PAULA, *fran-ces'-co-de-pawl'-a*, an Italian monk, founder of the order of the Minims. When only fourteen years of age he retired to a cave, and lived the life of a hermit. Being joined by others, a church and convent were erected, and the community received the name of the Hermits of St. Francis. When Louis XI. of France was dying he invited Francesco to come to him, and received him with great honour, and Charles VIII. built a convent for him at Plessis-le-Tour, and another at Amboise. He was canonized twelve years after his death.

Born at Calabria, 1416; died at Plessis-le-Tour, 1507.

FRANCHE-COMTÉ, *franzh'-koné'-tai*, the name, before the Revolution, of a province in France, adjacent to Switzerland and Lorraine. Its capital was Besançon, and it is now divided into the departments Haute-Saône, Jura, and Doubs. It was at one time a port of Burgundy, then passed into the possession of Austria, and was annexed to France by treaty of 1678.

FRANCIA, FRANCISCO, *fran'-che-a*, a distinguished Italian painter, who, from being a goldsmith and engraver on metals, rose to eminence as an artist. Having been employed by Raphael to place a picture of his in a church at Bologna, he was so struck with its beauty, and so disheartened at his own inferority, that he sank into despair and died.

Born at Bologna, 1450; died 1518.

FRANCIA, JOSÉ GASPAR RODRIGUEZ, Dr., dictator of Paraguay, studied for the church at the university of Cordova de Tucuman, where he took the doctorial degree. He afterwards practised for about thirty years as a lawyer. At the outbreak of the revolution at Buenos Ayres, he came into political prominence, and in 1813 he was appointed joint consul of the new republic of Paraguay. In 1814 he was appointed dictator, and for more than twenty-five years he held the office, exhibiting great administrative ability, developing the resources of the country, encouraging education, and enforcing justice. His treatment of foreigners was peremptory, and in some cases tyrannical, and exposed him to considerable odium in this country; but his countrymen looked upon him as a great benefactor, and his death was greatly regretted.

Born near Ascension, 1758; died 1840.

FRANCIS, *fran'-sis*, the names of several French, German, and Italian monarchs.

FRANCE.

FRANCIS I., son of the Comte d'Angoulême, married Claude, daughter of Louis XII., and succeeded to the throne in 1515, on the death of the king, who died without male issue. Scarcely had he ascended than he, as grandson of Valentino of Milan, put himself at the head of an army to assert his rights over the Milanese. The Swiss, who opposed his entry into the duchy, were defeated at Marignano (or Melegnano), and Milan fell immediately after this victory. After a short war with England, the famous interview between Henry VIII. and Francis took place, in 1520, in Flanders, and which, for the magnificence displayed on the occasion, was called "the Field of the Cloth of Gold." In the same year, Charles V. of Spain having inherited the empire after the death of Maximilian, Francis laid claim to the imperial dignity, and declared war against his rival. In this struggle, however, he met with nothing but reverses. After the defeat of Marshal Lautrec at Bicocca, in 1522, the retreat of Bonnivet, and Bayard's death (*see* these names), Francis was himself, in 1525, beaten at Pavia, and taken prisoner. The fight had been a stout one, and the king wrote to his mother, "All is lost, except honour." Led captive into Spain, he only recovered his liberty at the cost of an onerous treaty, signed at Madrid in 1526; but which was not entirely carried out. He immediately recommenced the war in Italy, met with fresh defeats, and concluded a second treaty at Cambray in 1529. In 1530 he married Leonora, sister of Charles V. He once more invaded Italy, in 1536, and, after various success, consented to a definite arrangement at Crespi, in 1544, by which the French were excluded from Italy, though Milan was given to the duke of Orleans, the second son of Francis. Francis was a friend to arts and literature, which flourished during his reign; and he was called the Father of Letters. Justice, also, began to be better administered in his reign in France, although the Calvinists suffered great persecutions. He founded the Royal College of France, the Royal Library, and built several palaces.

Born at Cognac, 1494; died 1547.

FRANCIS II., king of France, was the eldest son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medicis, and succeeded his father in 1559. The year previous he had married Mary Stuart, queen of Scots, and he died, leaving no issue. Francis, duke of Guise, and Charles, Cardinal of Lorraine, held the principal authority in this reign, and, by the abuses of which they were guilty, had a principal share in causing the religious wars to which France now became a prey. Francis was succeeded by his brother, Charles IX.

Born 1543; died 1560.

GERMANY.

FRANCIS I., emperor, was the son of Leopold, duke of Lorraine. He inherited this duchy from his father, in 1729, and six years afterwards exchanged it for that of Tuscany, which the death of the last of the Medicis had rendered vacant. In 1736 he married Maria Theresa of Austria, the daughter of the emperor Charles VI. On the death of the latter, he disputed the imperial dignity with the Elector of Bavaria, whom France supported, and who took the name of Charles VII.; he was, however, defeated, and Francis reigned twenty years. His character was tarnished by avarice. He had sixteen children, among whom was Joseph II., who succeeded him, and the unfortunate Marie Antoinette.

Born 1708; died 1765.

FRANCIS II., emperor of Germany, and I. of Austria, succeeded his father Leopold II., in 1792, as emperor of Germany, king of Bohemia, Hungary, &c. At the very commencement of his reign, he had to sustain a war against France, in which he was defeated, and was, in 1797, obliged to sign the treaty of Campo Formio, which deprived him of the Netherlands and Lombardy. Another war taking place with the same power, he was not more fortunate than in the first, and was beaten at Marengo, and lost, by the treaty of Lunéville, in 1801, all his possessions on the Rhine. In a third campaign, undertaken in 1805, the French were victorious over his armies at Elchingen, Ulm, and Austerlitz; and the treaty of Presburg still further diminished

his territory. Renouncing, now, the title of emperor of Germany, he took that of Austria, under the name of Francis I. He tried again the fate of battles in 1809; but the defeats of Eckmuhl and Wagram led to the peace of Schoenbrunn; to cement which more strongly, his daughter Maria Louisa was, in 1810, given to Napoleon I. Notwithstanding this alliance, however, he, in 1813, joined the coalition against his son-in-law, and contributed considerably to his overthrow. The treaties of 1815 put him again in possession of the greater portion of his territory, and he reigned peaceably till his death in 1835.

Born 1768; **died** 1835.

AUSTRIA.

FRANCIS, JOSEPH, emperor, is the eldest son of the archduke Francis, son of the preceding and the princess Sophia of Bavaria. He served under Radetzky in the Italian campaign, and on the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand, succeeded to the crown. He was crowned king of Hungary in 1867. In 1854 he married the princess Elizabeth of Bavaria.

Born 1830.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

FRANCIS I., king, was the son of Ferdinand I., and twice, during the lifetime of his father, he carried on the government of the kingdom under the name of viceroy; first, in 1812, when a constitution was granted to Sicily; and afterwards, in 1820, during the troubles which broke out in Naples and Palermo. He succeeded to the throne in 1825.

Born 1777; **died** 1830.

FRANCIS II., succeeded his father, Ferdinand, in 1859; but was driven out by Garibaldi, and his states annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia, 1860.

Born 1836.

FRANCIS, ST., of Assisi, an Italian, the founder of the order of Franciscan monks, was the son of a rich merchant, named Bernardini. He was at first intended by his father for commercial pursuits, and, with that view, studied the French language, which he acquired so perfectly, that the name of Francis was added to his baptismal name John. As a youth he was of a gay disposition, and addicted to the exercises of chivalry. He was taken prisoner, and while a captive at Perugia, suffered from a severe illness, which first directed his mind to religious subjects. At the age of 24, he gave himself up entirely to the religious life, and gained a number of followers, to whom he prescribed that they should possess nothing of their own, should live on alms, and spread themselves over the face of the globe to convert sinners and unbelievers. He made a pilgrimage to Rome, and on the tomb of St. Peter offered all that he possessed on earth. Henceforth he chose a life of abject poverty and humiliation. He performed the most painful offices of charity for lepers and other diseased persons, and begged for alms on the public streets. He was joined by others, and in 1210 a brotherhood was formed. Two years afterwards he settled at Assisi. In 1223 Francis went to the East and preached the gospel to the sultan himself. It is said that he had a remarkable vision, in which he saw an angel descend from heaven, with the marks of crucifixion on his body, and that he himself felt the pains of crucifixion at the same moment, and preserved the same marks in his flesh. He was canonized two years after his death.

Born at Assisi, Umbria, 1182; **died** 1226.

FRANCIS, ST., a river of Missouri, U.S., rising 25 miles from St. Génévière, and falling in the Mississippi, 45 miles S.W. of Memphis. Its singularly pellucid waters abound in fish. It is navigable for about 200 miles.

FRANCIS, ST., a cape of S. Africa, W. of St. Francis Bay, Cape Colony. **Lat.** 34° 10′ S. **Lon.** 24° 52′ E.

FRANCIS, ST., a lake, formed by the St. Lawrence, Canada, 35 miles from Montreal, 30 miles in length, by 2 in breadth.

FRANCIS, ST., a group of islands off the S. coast of Australia. **Lat.** 32° 32′ S. **Lon.** 133° 17′ E.

FRANCIS, SIR PHILIP, the supposed author of the celebrated "Letters of Junius," was the son of the Rev. Dr. Francis, the translator of Horace, and was educated at St. Paul's School, London. When he was but 16, he was placed in the office of Mr. Fox, afterwards the first Lord Holland, then secretary of state, and subsequently was fortunate enough to be retained by Mr. Pitt, when that statesman came into power. Afterwards, he was private secretary to General Bligh, then to the earl of Kinnoul, and, in 1763, received an appointment in the War Office, which he held nearly ten years. In 1773 he was named one of the civil members in council for the government of Bengal, and remained in India till 1780, when, having been wounded in a duel with Warren Hastings, he returned to England. In 1784 he was returned to the House of Commons, and remained a member till 1807, when he retired from parliament, evincing his interest in public affairs by his pamphlets and newspaper contributions. In 1816, great attention was drawn to him as being the author of the "Letters of Junius," Mr. John Taylor having published an ingenious pamphlet, in which strong evidence was given in support of this opinion. It may be added, in connection with Sir Philip's supposed authorship of these celebrated letters, that Lords Brougham, Campbell, Mahon, and Macaulay, have not hesitated to declare their conviction that he was that "great unknown;" and to these high names may be added other legal and literary authorities who entertain the same belief. Francis himself never admitted that he was the author of the letters, neither did he deny it, but affected a mysterious air when the subject was alluded to. The chief points of the evidence in favour of his authorship rest on the facts that "Junius" exhibited an acquaintance with many official matters which few except Francis could know of, and that the letters ceased when he departed for India.

Born at Dublin, 1741; **died** 1818.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, or FRANZ-JOSEF LAND, several large groups of islands in the Arctic Seas, discovered by the Austrian polar expedition of 1873. The western group is named Wilczek Land; the eastern, Zichy Land, divided by Austrian Sound. Another group was named Prince Rudolph Land. The islands are uninhabited, and the vegetation very scanty. Seals are abundant, and thousands of sea birds resort to the cliffs. Many tracks of the Arctic fox were seen. The islands lie to the north of lat. 80° N.

FRANCISCO, SAN, the most important town of the state of California, United States, situated near the northern extremity of a narrow strip of land which forms the south-western side of the Bay of Francisco, and lies between the bay and the Pacific Ocean. The town occupies the slope of some high hills facing the bay, from 300 to 360 feet high, known as Telegraph Hill, on the N.E.;

FRANCE
IN DEPARTMENTS
Explanation
DEPARTMENTS
LA MANCHE OR ENGLISH CHANNEL
NORTH SEA
GERMANY
SWITZERLAND
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
GULF OF LION
Meridian of Greenwich

Rencon Hill on the S.E. and Russian Hill on the W. For rapidity of growth, San Francisco is one of the most remarkable towns in the world. Previous to the discovery of gold in California in 1848, the site was occupied by a straggling town, known as Serba Buena, made up of a few shanties and warehouses for hides and tallow, and an old church, "Mission Dolores," the population, made up of traders, deserters from whaling vessels, and adventurers, numbering less than 500. Now it is a very large and handsome town, notwithstanding that it has been several times destroyed by fire, with broad straight streets (many of them traversed by tram-cars) intersecting at right angles, and twelve open places, or squares, and some of the largest and finest public buildings in the United States. Front, Battery, and Sansom-streets contain some of the best business edifices, California-street is the centre of the financial world of San Francisco. Kearney and Montgomery streets have the appearance of belonging to an old town; and other principal thoroughfares are Bush, Pine, Sutter, and Post-streets, and Van Ness Avenue, where are many handsome residences, displaying an almost infinite variety of architectural styles. There are splendid mansions, fitted in superb style, the residences of the aristocracy of the town. The new City Hall, occupying the site of an old burying-ground, is a magnificent structure, with a cupola. It was erected in 1875, and cost about 800,000*l.* The new United States Branch Mint, at the corner of Fifth and Mission streets, has a large portico in the Corinthian style, and the entire building cost about 300,000*l.* in erection. The Custom House cost about 160,000*l.*, and the Merchants' Exchange, Bank of California, and the blocks of commercial and railway buildings are large and handsome. The Palace Hotel, opened in 1875, is the largest in the world, having accommodation for 1,200 visitors, and there are several other hotels of great size. There are 23 churches, the greater number belonging to the Roman Catholics, a convent, a synagogue, a marine and other hospitals, two orphan asylums, nearly 30 schools, and three theatres, one of great size. The town is provided with water brought by two aqueducts, one 20 miles long. A large number of Chinese are resident, and the Chinese quarter has been built in Chinese fashion, with narrow and crooked streets, opium-dens, gambling houses, a Chinese theatre, and eight joss-houses, or temples. Some of the Chinese merchants are very wealthy, and a considerable portion of the trade is in their hands. There are spacious wharfs, resting on piles, at which ships of the largest size can load and unload, and the harbour is always crowded with ships from almost all parts of the world. Large steamers ply regularly between San Francisco and Oregon, the isthmus of Panama, and towns on the south coast, and river steamers make regular trips to Sacramento city and the mining districts on the Sacramento river. Rent is very high, houses of from six to ten rooms letting at from 200*l.* to 400*l.* per annum. There are several banks and insurance offices and agencies for foreign companies. Since the opening of the Pacific railway across the continent of America, San Francisco has become a port of departure for the Australasian colonies, and traffic has greatly increased. Perhaps in no part of the world is the population so mixed in character. The permanent residents have been contributed by many countries, and visitors from all parts of the world are daily arriving and departing. Large fortunes have been made with great rapidity by acute and lucky speculators, and the diggers of the mining districts spend recklessly in "Frisco," as the town is familiarly called, the wealth they have so laboriously attained at the diggings. "The City of the Golden Gate," is a more poetical appellation. One speculator, Mr. James Lick, who had realised an immense fortune by buying up plots of land in the early days of the city, recently died, and left several millions of dollars for public purposes. The municipality are public spirited, and encourage education, to the furtherance of which about one-fifth of the municipal revenues is devoted. The condition of the working classes is very prosperous, strikes are rare, and there is more than 10,000,000*l.* deposited in the savings banks, by nearly 60,000 depositors. The markets are abundantly supplied, and a recent visitor says, "There is not a day in the year when one may not enjoy the luxury of green peas, fresh tomatoes, celery, and cauliflower—even strawberries may be a perennial delight." It is not quite so satisfactory to know that there are about 800 grog-shops. Oakland, Alameda, San Rafael, and other suburbs are rapidly rising into importance.

Manf.—Machinery, glass, sugar, woollens, chemicals, and rope.

Trade.—There is a very large transit trade, and the exports amount annually to about 11,000,000*l.* of precious metals, and other exports, 2,600,000*l.* A remarkable commercial feature is the development of the trade with China and Japan, carried on by steamers of about 130,000 aggregate tonnage.

Pop.—230,000, including nearly 5,000 Chinese, 15,000 Irish, and many French and Germans. The proportion of males to females is about three to one.

Lat.—37° 46′ N. **Lon.** 122° 25′ W.

History.—The name San Francisco was first given in January, 1847. The discovery of gold in California caused an immense "rush" of a motley and not very reputable population. By 1852 the inhabitants had increased from about 500 to 35,000. The social condition was terrible. Crimes of terrible character were of constant occurrence, suppressed at last by "vigilance committees" of the more respectable and energetic citizens. Five great fires, between December, 1849, and June, 1851, swept away property valued at 3,200,000*l.* The houses at first were chiefly of wood, but have been replaced by fine buildings of stone, in some instances granite, brought from China. Buildings are increasing at the rate of nearly 2,000 houses a year.

FRANCISCO BAY, SAN, is one of the finest in the world; the entrance to it is striking, a bold and rocky shore completely land-locking it, and arresting the rush of the tide through the narrow passage at the entrance. Several islands, some of which are verdant to their very tops, whilst others are barren, are inclosed in the bay. The Sierra, a lofty range of inland mountains, rises to the E., and at the N. end of the bay are the bays of San Pablo and of Suisoon. The latter, which receives the waters of the Sacramento and Joaquim, is about 10 miles in diameter, and nearly circular in form. The former is not so large. The bay is about 60 miles in length, and 10 in average breadth.

FRANCISCO, SÃO (or SANTO), an island of Brazil, from the coast of which it is separated by a channel, called São Francisco river. It is 24 miles long, by about ten broad, of an irregular shape, lessening in width towards the N., and not of a great elevation above the sea. Various small islets surround it, and it is watered by several streams, which increase its fertility. **Pro.** Mandioca, rice, millet, coffee, and tobacco, some of which is exported. **Pop.** 7,000.

FRANCISCO, SÃO, the chief town of the above island, 9 miles from the sea, has its houses principally of mud; but there is a church, built of stone, which rises conspicuously above them. There is also an hospital with a small chapel. The harbour is good, and there is considerable trade with coasting vessels. **Lat.** 26° 22′ S. **Lon.** 48° 57′ W.

FRANCISCO, SÃO, a river of Brazil, rising in the S.W. of the province of Minas Geraes, flowing thence through Bahia, forming the boundary between Pernambuco and Alagoas, and, after a course of 1,600 miles, falling into the Atlantic, 50 miles N.E. of Sergipe del Rey. It has two mouths, and receives many affluents, both on its right and left; but, owing to the bar at one of its mouths, and its numerous rapids and cataracts, it is not capable of navigation.

FRANCISCO, SÃO, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, at the N.W. extremity of the bay at the mouth of the Serigi. There are a church, Franciscan convent, and school. **Manf.** Sugar and spirits. **Pop.** 2,000. **Lat.** 12° 22′ S. **Lon.** 38° 50′ W.

FRANCKE, AUGUSTUS HERMANN, *frank'-ai*, a German divine and philanthropist, who was a lecturer at Leipsic, but left that town in consequence of being suspected of heterodoxy. He became professor of the Oriental languages, and afterwards of divinity, in the university of Halle. Here, in 1692, he laid the foundation of an orphan-house, still existing, and known as Francke's Institution, with about 3,500 pupils. For the foundation of this institution, and for schools he also established, he received considerable assistance from many charitable persons. He also carried into effect a mission for propagating the Gospel in Malabar. He produced several volumes of practical theology.

Born at Lubeck, 1663; **died** at Halle, 1727.

FRANCKLIN, THOMAS, *frank'-lin*, an English divine, who was educated at Westminster school, whence he was removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of D.D. He was also chosen professor of Greek in that university. In 1758 he was appointed to the vicarage of Ware, to which was afterwards added the rectory of Brasted, in Kent. He subsequently became chaplain in ordinary to King George III. He translated Phalaris, Sophocles, and Lucian into English, and wrote three plays: the "Earl of Warwick," and "Matilda," tragedies; and the "Contract," a comedy. He also published a volume of sermons on the relative duties, and permitted his name to be prefixed to a translation of Voltaire's works.

Born in London, 1720; **died** 1784.

FRANÇOIS, ST., *fransé'-waw*, a town of the island of Guadaloupe, French West Indies, 7½ miles from St. Ann. Sugar and cotton works are extensively carried on. **Pop.** 6,600, of whom about 5,500 are emancipated slaves.

FRANÇOIS, ST., a town, with a good harbour, on the east coast of Martinique, French West Indies. **Pop.** 6,000, more than 4,000 being emancipated slaves.

FRANCOLI, *fran-ko'-le*, a small river of Spain, rising about three miles from Prades, in Catalonia; thence flowing through Tarragona, and after a course of 30 miles, falling into the Mediterranean, 1 mile from Tarragona.

FRANCONIA, *fran-ko'-ne-a*, one of the ten circles of the ancient empire of Germany, the greater part of which, by the treaties of 1815, fell to Bavaria, and formed the circles of the Higher and Lower Rhine, and Rézat; the rest was divided between Wurtemburg, Baden, Hesse and Hesse-Darmstadt, Prussia, and Saxony.

FRANCONIA, UPPER, or OBERFRANKEN, an administrative district in the north-east of Bavaria. It is intersected by the Fichtelgebirge, and other mountain ranges. The valleys, watered by the Maine, Raab, and Saale, are very fertile. The district is rich in minerals. **Pop.** 575,357. BAIREUTH is the capital.

FRANCONIA, MIDDLE, or MITTEL-FRANKEN, a district of Bavaria, abutting on Wurtemburg. It is intersected by branches of the Jura mountains. The Regnitz and Altmuhl, connected by the Ludwig canal, are the chief rivers. Hops are extensively cultivated, and good wine is produced. **Pop.** 643,817. The chief towns are ANSPACH and NÜREMBERG.

FRANCONIA, LOWER, or UNTER-FRANKEN, a district of the north-west part of Bavaria, highly cultivated, and famous for the excellent wines produced. In this district are the favourite mineral springs of Kissingen, Brückerau, Orb, and Whipfield. **Pop.** 626,305. The chief town is WÜRZBURG.

FRANEKER, *fran'-e-ker*, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Friesland, on a canal, 9 miles from the Zuyder Zee. It is a well-built handsome town, in a fertile district, and is an old place, having, in 1191, obtained some political privileges. In 1585 its university was founded, and attained a great reputation, but it was abolished by Napoleon in 1811. There is now an athenæum, with a botanical garden. **Pop.** 5,500.

FRANGIPANI, *fran'-je-pa-ne*, a powerful family of Rome, the members of which exercised great influence in the 11th and 12th centuries, taking the popular side against papal encroachments.

FRANKENBERG, *fran'-ken-bairg*, a town of Prussia, in the district of Cassel, province of Hesse-Nassau, on the right bank of the Edde, 37 miles S.W. of Cassel. It is entered by four gates, and is divided into an old and a new town. There are two churches, and a court-house, formerly a monastery. **Manf.** Woollens, hosiery, leather, paper, and tobacco. Twelve annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,300.

FRANKENBERG, a manufacturing town of Saxony, on an affluent of the Mulde, 7 miles from Chemnitz. **Manf.** Linen and cotton, leather, and machinery. **Pop.** 10,000.

FRANKENHAUSEN, *fran'-ken-how'-sen*, a walled town of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, on the Wipper, 27 miles N.W. of Weimar. There is a palace. **Manf.** Salt and saltpetre. There is a trade in wool, corn, and wine. **Pop.** 6,000.—In 1525 there was a battle here, in which the rebellious peasants were defeated by the Saxon, Brunswick, and Hessian troops.

FRANKENSTEIN, *fran'-ken-stine*, a fortified town of Prussia, province of Silesia, on the left bank of the Pause, 37 miles S.W. of Breslau, standing on an eminence about 850 feet above the level of the sea. **Manf.** Linen cloth, straw-plait, and chemicals. **Pop.** 7,500.

FRANKENTHAL, *fran'-ken-tal*, a manufacturing town of the Palatinate, Bavaria, on the Isenach, 16 miles N.W. of Spires, connected with the Rhine by a broad canal, three miles long. **Manf.** Cloth, cotton, linen, gold and silver wire, needles, files, and tobacco. **Pop.** 7,100.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, or **FRANKFURT**, a city of Prussia, on the right bank of the Main, about 20 miles above its influx into the Rhine. There is, on the opposite side of the river, a suburb, Sachsenhausen, communicating by a stone bridge of 14 arches, a suspension bridge for foot passengers, and a railway bridge. Frank-

fort was formerly fortified; but its outworks are now converted into gardens and promenades. The principal streets are wide; there are also many squares, adorned with fountains and statues; the Roemer, or old palace, in which the emperors of Germany were elected (this contains the imperial hall, around which are portraits of the emperors of Germany); the Thurn and Taxis palace and place of the assembling of the Diet; the Saalhof, a modern imperial palace; the Lutheran, or high church; other churches, Jews' synagogues, hospitals, a theatre, an academy of painting, and the Senkenberg Museum. Besides these, there are a geographical society, college, medical institute, and numerous schools. The house in which Luther resided is preserved, and a house, the first stone of which was laid by Goethe, when a child, is preserved in trust for the German people.

Manf.—Carpets, table-covers, oil-cloths, cotton and silk fabrics, woollen stuffs, jewellery, tobacco, printers' ink, type, chemicals, and sewing machines. It has, also, large printing, lithographic, and stereotyping establishments.

Pop.—153,765, of whom 5,000 are Jews.
Lat. 50° 6′ N. **Lon.** 8° 41′ E.

History.—Frankfort has been a place of importance for a thousand years. In 843 it was made the capital of the Frankish empire; was selected by Barbarossa as the place for the election of the emperors of Germany, in the 12th century, and constituted a free city in 1257. In 1848 the constituent assembly met here; and in 1866 it was captured by the Prussians, and incorporated with the kingdom of Prussia. The famous old cathedral, St. Bartholomew's, was destroyed by fire in 1867. The treaty of peace between Germany and France, in 1871, was signed here by Bismarck and Jules Favre.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER, or **FRANKFURT,** a fortified town of Prussia, the capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Brandenburg, 50 miles E. of Berlin, with which it communicates by railway. St. Mary's church, built in the 13th century, is noticeable on account of the fine carvings and stained windows. There are five other churches, and a gymnasium. The old university was incorporated with that of Breslau in 1811. There are three suburbs, one on the opposite bank of the Oder, which is crossed by a wooden bridge, at the end of which is a monument to Prince Leopold of Brunswick, who lost his life in endeavouring to rescue a poor family from an inundation of the Oder.

Manf.—Silk, leather, hosiery, gloves, tobacco, sugar, brandy, mustard, and porcelain. Three great fairs are held annually.

Pop.—51,147.
Lat. 52° 22′ N. **Lon.** 14° 33′ E.

History.—The town was a member of the Hanseatic League; and in the 15th century and during the Thirty Years' War, was frequently besieged and captured.

FRANKFORT, or **FRANKFURT,** a district of Prussia, forming the south-eastern portion of the province of Brandenburg. It is an extensive plain, with some low hills, well-wooded and fertile. The principal river is the Oder, and there are also the Neisse, Warthe, Netze, and Bober. There are many saline springs. Large numbers of cattle and sheep, chiefly of the merino and derived breeds, graze on the rich pastures. **Minerals.** Iron, copper, gypsum, and alum. The capital is FRANKFORT-ON-ODER. **Pop.** 1,105,493.

FRANKFORT, capital of Kentucky, United States, on the Kentucky river, which divides it into two parts. There are a handsome state house, built of marble, three churches, a court house and penitentiary. **Manf.** Cotton, bagging, and rope. **Pop.** 6,958.

FRANKLAND ISLANDS, *frank'-land,* a group of four, lying off the N.E. coast of Australia, in **lat.** 17° 13′ S.; **lon.** 146° 8′ E.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, *frank'-lin,* an American statesman, and one of the most distinguished of modern philosophers, was one of the seventeen children of a soap-boiler and tallow-chandler in the city of Boston. His father took him from school, when only ten years old, and set the future philosopher to "the cutting of wicks for the candles, filling moulds," and other duties necessary to his business. Disliking this occupation, however, he was placed under his elder brother, who was a printer in Boston, but with whom he disagreed. He then removed to New York, whence he went to Philadelphia, where, after serving as a journeyman some time, he attracted the notice of Sir William Keith, the governor, who persuaded him to commence business on his own account. With this view he proceeded, in 1725, to England, to procure printing materials; but on his arrival he found that the governor had deceived him by false promises; on which he worked as a journeyman in London. He now produced his "Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain," which was the means of introducing him to Mandeville, the author of "The Fable of the Bees." In 1726 he returned to America, and entered into partnership with a person named Meredith, in the printing trade, which he afterwards conducted alone in the city of Philadelphia. In 1730 he was united to a widow lady, whom he had courted before her first marriage; and, about the same time, contributed to the forming of the public library at Philadelphia, and subsequently established an insurance office and other useful institutions in the same town. In 1732 he published his "Poor Richard's Almanack," which became noted for the pithiness of its proverbs, and wherein were inserted those maxims so generally known by the title of "The Way to Wealth." In 1736 he was appointed clerk to the General Assembly at Pennsylvania, and, in the year following, postmaster of Philadelphia. In 1738 he founded an association for extinguishing fires, and subsequently a company for insurance against fire. He was now a prominent member of the community. In 1742 he invented what is still called "the Franklin stone;" and, two years later, proposed and carried into effect a plan of association for the defence of Philadelphia. About this time he commenced his electrical experiments, of which he published an account, and had the honour of making several discoveries in this branch of philosophy, the principal of which was the identity of lightning with the electric fluid. Hence he invented the lightning-conductor. For these discoveries he received the gold medal of the Royal Society of London; the universities of Oxford, Edinburgh, and St. Andrew's conferred on him the degree of D.C.L., and he was made an associate of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. In 1747 he was chosen a representative of the General Assembly, in which he distinguished himself by several acts of public utility. By his means a militia bill was passed, and he was elected colonel of the Philadelphia regiment, but the honour of this appointment he declined. In 1757 he was sent to England as agent for Pennsylvania. Whilst in this country he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, and honoured with the degree of doctor of laws by the universities of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, and Oxford. In 1762 he returned to America, but two years afterwards revisited England in his former capacity, when he underwent his examination at the bar of the House of Commons concerning the Stamp Act. In 1775 he returned to America, and was elected a delegate to the Congress. In the contest between Great Britain and her transatlantic colonies, he took an active part in the declaration of independence. In 1778 he arrived in France as minister plenipoten-

tiary from America, and signed a treaty offensive and defensive with that power, and which produced a war between France and England. In 1783 he signed the definitive treaty of peace recognising the independence of the United States, and in 1785 returned to America, where he was triumphantly received, and chosen president of the supreme council. In 1787 he sat with Washington and Hamilton, in the federal Convention, which framed the constitution of the United States. His death was sincerely mourned both in Europe and America. Besides his political, miscellaneous, and philosophical pieces, he wrote several papers in the American Transactions, and two volumes of essays, with his life prefixed, written by himself.

Born at Boston, 1706; died 1790.

FRANKLIN, SIR JOHN, a distinguished English navigator, who, in 1800, entered the royal navy as a midshipman, was present at the battle of Copenhagen, and afterwards accompanied Captain Flinders, in his survey of the Australian coast. In 1806 he was present at the battle of Trafalgar, and in 1814 at that of New Orleans. In 1819 he was appointed to head an overland expedition from Hudson's Bay to the Arctic Ocean. After suffering many hardships, and being frequently on the verge of death, from hunger and fatigue, he reached home in 1822, having travelled more than 5,500 miles in those inclement regions. In the following year he married a Miss Purden, the daughter of an architect, and the authoress of several poetical effusions. He was raised to the rank of post captain, and elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1825 he submitted to Lord Bathurst a plan "for an expedition overland to the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and thence by sea to the N.W. extremity of America, with the combined object also of surveying the coast between the Mackenzie and Coppermine rivers." This proposition was accepted, and, six days afterwards, he left Liverpool, and surveyed the coast of North America from the Coppermine overland to Point Beechy. During his absence his wife died. In 1827 Captain Franklin arrived at Liverpool, where he was married a second time, and in 1829 had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, and the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford, and received the gold medal of the French Geographical Society. He took an active part in the Greek war of liberation; and in 1836 was appointed governor of Van Diemen's Land, where he was very popular. In 1845 Sir John set out on a third expedition with two ships, called the *Erebus* and *Terror*, and spent his first winter in a cove between Cape Riley and Beechy Island. After that period many expeditions were despatched, both from England and America, in search of Sir John, of whom there were no tidings, and not until 1854 did the intelligence reach England that the brave navigator and his heroic companions had, in all probability, perished in the winter of 1850-51. This intelligence, however, wanted confirmation, and Lady Franklin, who deserves all praise for the intelligent persistency of her efforts, resolved to have the mystery cleared up as to whether her gallant husband had really met the fate which it was generally believed he had done. Accordingly, a last expedition was fitted out, and the melancholy news was, in 1859, at length confirmed by the return of Captain McClintock, in the yacht *Fox*, after a persevering search for the lost adventurers. This officer brought with him indisputable proofs of the death of Sir John and the loss of his crew. Several articles belonging to the unfortunate explorers were found at Ross Cairn and Point Victory. At the latter place a record was discovered, wherein it was stated that Sir John Franklin had died on the 11th of June, 1847. Other traces were found on the west coast of King William's Island, as the various survivors of the expedition had strayed from each other, perhaps in search of food, or the means of escaping from their dreary and desolate situation. He was a brave and lovable man, his daring tempered with judgment, and a deep sense of responsibility.

Born at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 1786: **died** in the Arctic regions, 1847.

FRANKLIN, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area**, 1,260 square miles. **Pop.** 9,155.

FRANKLIN, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area**, 770 square miles. **Pop.** 14,951. The capital is Ozark.

FRANKLIN, a county of Florida, United States. **Area**, 462 square miles. **Pop.** 1,200. Appalachicola is the capital.

FRANKLIN, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 650 square miles. **Pop.** 11,453. Carnesville is the capital.

FRANKLIN, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 16,129. Benton is the capital.

FRANKLIN, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 280 square miles. **Pop.** 20,500. The capital is Brookville.

FRANKLIN, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 10,249.

FRANKLIN, a county of Kansas, United States. **Pop.** 16,797.

FRANKLIN, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 212 square miles. **Pop.** 186,995. The capital is FRANKFORT.

FRANKLIN, a county of Louisiana, United States. **Area**, 739 square miles. **Pop.** 6,495. Winnsborough is the capital.

FRANKLIN, a county of Maine, United States. **Area**, 1,600 square miles. **Pop.** 18,500. The capital is Farmington.

FRANKLIN, a county of Massachusetts, United States. **Area**, 650 square miles. **Pop.** 36,000. The capital is GREENFIELD.

FRANKLIN, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 730 square miles. **Pop.** 9,729. Meadsville is the capital.

FRANKLIN, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 874 square miles. **Pop.** 26,534. Union is the capital.

FRANKLIN, a county of Nebraska, United States. **Pop.** 5,465.

FRANKLIN, a county of New York, United States. **Area**, 1,764 square miles. **Pop.** 32,390. MALONE is the capital.

FRANKLIN, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 450 square miles. **Pop.** 20,329. The capital is Lewisburg.

FRANKLIN, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 380 square miles. **Pop.** 86,797. The capital is Columbus. The capital is Brookville.

FRANKLIN, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area**, 740 square miles. **Pop.** 49,855. Chambersburg is the capital.

FRANKLIN, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 780 square miles. **Pop.** 17,178. The capital is WINCHESTER.

FRANKLIN, a county of Vermont, United States. **Area**, 630 square miles. **Pop.** 30,225. St. Albans is the capital.

FRANKLIN, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 846 square miles. **Pop.** 25,084. The capital is Rocky Mount.

FRANKLIN ISLAND, an island in the Antarctic Ocean, entirely composed of igneous rocks. **Ext.** 12 miles long. **Lat.** 17° 13′ S. **Lon.** 146 °8′ E.—It was discovered by Sir John Ross.

FRANKS, the name taken about the 3rd century by a confederation of the Ampsivarii, Chamavi, Chatti, Chattuarii, Sigambri, and other German tribes, who overran Gaul. The name was afterwards, and indeed is now, applied by the Oriental peoples to the natives of western Europe.

FRANKSTADT, or **FRANSTADT**, *frank'-stat*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, on the left bank of the Lubina, near its confluence with the Bistritza. **Manf.** Linen, brandy, and vosoglio. There is a good trade in cattle, and four fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 5,800.

FRANZENSBRUNN, *franz'-ens-broon*, a village of Bohemia, near the north-western frontier, noted for its bath establishments, which annually export about 200,000 jars of mineral water. There are also mud and gas baths.

FRASCATI, *fras-ka'-te*, a town of Italy, situate on one of the lower Alban hills, near the site of the ancient Tusculum, 8 miles S.E. of Rome. From its beautiful situation it is a favourite summer resort of the wealthy and fashionable classes of Rome, and there are many elegant villas. It has a seminary, richly endowed by Cardinal York, who was once bishop of its cathedral, which contains monuments to him and his brother Prince Charles-Edward Stuart, historically called the Pretender, who died here in 1788. **Pop.** 5,000.

FRASERBURGH, *frai'-ser-burg*, a seaport-town and burgh of barony, on the north coast of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. It is a thriving station of the herring fishery, in which more than 500 boats are employed. There is a large hall for the use of the harbour commissioners, and in the principal square are a town house and handsome cross. The harbour was constructed at a cost of £50,000. **Pop.** 7,596.—A station on the Great North of Scotland railway.

FRASER RIVER, a river of North America, comprising in its basin the greater portion of British Columbia. (*See* COLUMBIA, BRITISH.)

FRASNES-LES-BUISSENAL, *fraine-dai-biwese'-sa-nal*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 12 miles N.E. of Tournai. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, beer, and salt. **Pop.** 4,900.

FRATTA, *frat'-ta*, an ancient town of Italy, on the left bank of the Tiber, 14 miles N.W. of Perugia. In the wars between the popes and emperors the town was the scene of many severe contests. **Pop.** 10,200.

FRATTA-MAGGIORE, *mad-je-o'-re*, a town of Italy, 6 miles N.E. of Naples. Strawberries are extensively cultivated, and silkworms reared. There are large rope works. **Pop.** 11,000.

FRAUENBERG, *frou'-en-bairg*, a town and port of Prussia, district of Konigsberg, on the Frische Hoff. There are a fine Gothic cathedral, on a hill, and an old tower, used in connexion with the waterworks designed by Copernicus, who died here, and whese tomb is in the cathedral. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, leather, and earthenware. **There is a** shipping trade, and the fishery is productive. **Pop.** 2,400.

FRAUENFELD, *frou'-en-feld*, capital of the Swiss canton of Thurgau, 14 miles S.W. of Constance, on the Murg, which is crossed by a covered bridge. A castle, built in the 11th century, stands on a lofty rock. There are a Roman Catholic and a Protestant church, a Capuchin convent, and an arsenal. **Manf.** Cotton and thread, and woollen weaving and calico printing are carried on. **Pop.** 2,800.

FRAUENLOB, HEINRICH, *frou'-en-lobe*, a German author, who wrote popularly in behalf of the female sex. A number of ladies, it is said, attended his funeral, and poured so large a quantity of wine over his grave as to overflow the church.
Died 1318.

FRAUNHOFER, JOSEPH VON, *froun'-ho-fer*, an eminent Bavarian optician, who, in his 20th year, was received into the great manufactory for the construction of mathematical and philosophical instruments, near Munich. Here he distinguished himself by making many experiments on light, and by his reputation increased the resources of the establishment, which ultimately became his own property. He achieved great celebrity in the scientific world by discovering the lines in the spectrum, was a member of several learned societies, and had conferred upon him, by the king of Bavaria, the order of Civil Merit, and, by the king of Denmark, that of Danebrog.
Born at Straubing, 1787; **died** at Munich, 1826.

FRAUSTADT, *frou'-stat*, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, near the frontier of Silesia, 55 miles N.W. of Breslau. **Manf.** Morocco leather, woollen and linen fabrics, and hats. It is a place of considerable trade in cattle and corn, and there are nearly 100 windmills in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 6,600.—In 1706 the Swedes here defeated the Saxons and Russians.

FREDEGONDE, *fred'-e-gon-de*, queen of the Franks, was first mistress and then wife of Chilperic I., whose first wife, Galswinthe, was murdered. She afterwards caused the assassination of Sigebert, king of Neustria; of Clovis, son of Chilperic; and of her husband, who was murdered by Landry, her paramour. To clear herself, she had many persons executed.
Born 545; **died** 597.

FREDERICIA, *fred'-e-rish'-e-a*, a fortified town and seaport of Denmark, on the east coast of Jutland, at the northern entrance to the Little Belt. There is a custom-house. **Manf.** Tobacco. **Pop.** 5,600. **Lat.** 55° 35′ N. **Lon.** 9° 44′ E.

FREDERICK or **FRIEDRICH**, the name of several German and Danish sovereigns.

GERMANY.

FREDERICK I., *fred'-e-rick*, surnamed Barbarossa ("redbeard"), emperor, the son of Frederick, duke of Suabia, succeeded to the imperial throne on the demise of his uncle, Conrad III., in 1152. He was an energetic and warlike prince, and in the second year of his reign, settled the disputes between Canute and Sweyn, competitors for the Danish crown, the former of whom he held as his vassal. He next marched into Italy to settle the tumults which distracted that country, and was crowned at Rome by Adrian IV., who, dying in 1159, no less than three antipopes were chosen, who were all opposed by the emperor. The Milanese, profiting by these divisions, endeavoured to shake off the imperial yoke, on which Frederick again

entered Italy, took Milan, and entered Rome; but after a long combat was compelled to make a truce and agree to peace. He then turned his attention to Germany, and crushed the Guelfic power. He subdued Poland, raised Bohemia to the rank of a kingdom, and made Austria an independent duchy. In 1189 he resigned his government to Henry, his eldest son, and embarked, with a large army, for the Holy Land, to fight against the infidels, obtained some victories, took Iconium, and penetrated into Syria, where he was accidentally drowned. His body was recovered and buried at Tyre.

Born 1121; **died** 1190.

FREDERICK II., the grandson of the preceding, and son of Henry VI., was elected king of the Romans in 1196, and emperor in 1212, in opposition to Otho. He was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1215, and again in 1220 at Rome. He founded the university of Naples, encouraged learning and literature, and drew up a code of laws. Being threatened with excommunication if he did not fulfil his pledge of leading a crusade, he went to the Holy Land, and concluded a truce with the sultan of Egypt, which so provoked pope Gregory IX., that he anathematized him. In the city of Jerusalem he put the crown on his own head, because no priest would even say the mass. On this, Frederick returned to Europe and laid siege to Rome, which occasioned the famous parties of the Guelphs and the Ghibelines, the former being on the side of the pope, and the other on that of the emperor. Gregory was obliged to make peace, but, in 1236, he again excommunicated Frederick, and the war was renewed, which proved unsuccessful to the emperor, whose German subjects revolted against him. He lost Parma by an insurrection, and was defeated before it; but he afterwards was victorious in Lombardy. He possessed many accomplishments, was master of six languages, wrote verses and philosophical treatises, and was expert in military exercises.

Born 1194; **died** at Fiorentino, 1251.

FREDERICK III. was the son of Albert I., and was chosen emperor in 1314, by some of the electors, but the majority elected Lewis of Bavaria, who defeated and took prisoner Frederick at Muhldorf, in 1322. The latter then renounced his claim.

Born 1286; **died** 1330.

FREDERICK IV. (sometimes known as Frederick III., the election of the preceding not being considered valid), called the "Pacific," ascended the throne in 1440, and was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, and, 10 years afterwards, at Rome. His reign was passed in forming plans for the pacification of the empire, and in struggles with domestic intrigues and foreign difficulties. He was an indolent, selfish man, more addicted to scientific studies than to the cares of state, and left it to his son Maximilian to carry out the device inscribed upon his palaces and books, A, E, I, O, U; which characters are generally supposed to represent the motto *Austriæ est Imperare Orbi Universo.*

Born at Innspruck, 1415; **died** 1493.

SWEDEN.

FREDERICK, king of Sweden, was the eldest son of Charles, landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. He married the sister of Charles XII., on whose death, in 1718, the states of Sweden elected her queen, and in the year following, consented to her resigning the crown to her husband. He had a long and unsuccessful war with Russia, which ended in a disadvantageous peace to Sweden. He then gave his energies to the pursuits of peace, restored the finances, aided agriculture and commerce, and founded an academy at Stockholm. He died without issue.

Died 1751.

DENMARK.

FREDERICK I., king of Denmark and Norway, succeeded his nephew Christian, or Christian II., on the deposition of the latter, in 1523, and entered into an alliance with Gustavus I., king of Sweden. After taking Copenhagen, he gained over all the nobility, and introduced Lutheranism into his dominions.

Born 1473; **died** 1534.

FREDERICK II., the son and successor of Christian III., ascended the throne in 1559. He was a great friend of learning, and a patron of Tycho Brahe and other men of science. He waged a long war with Sweden, which ended in 1570. He received the order of the Garter from Elizabeth, queen of England, and gave his daughter in marriage to James VI. of Scotland and I. of England.

Born 1534; **died** 1588.

FREDERICK III., succeeded his father Christian IV. in 1648. The most remarkable event of his reign was his changing the constitution from an elective to an hereditary monarchy.

Born 1609; **died** 1670.

FREDERICK IV. ascended the throne on the death of Christian V. in 1699. He leagued against Charles XII. of Sweden, who forced him to make peace; but when Charles fled to Turkey, Frederick drove the Swedes out of Norway, and concluded a favourable peace, retaining possession of the duchy of Schleswig.

Born 1671; **died** 1730.

FREDERICK V. grandson of the preceding, came to the throne in 1746. The character of his reign may be inferred from the following remark, which, on his deathbed, he made to his successor, Christian VII.: "*It is a great consolation to me, my son, that I have not injured any person, and that my hands are not stained with one drop of blood.*" He encouraged trade, manufactures, and education, established art academies at Copenhagen, and patronized expeditions of discovery in the East. He was twice married; first to Louisa, daughter of George II. of England, and then to Juliana, daughter of the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel.

Born 1723; **died** 1766.

FREDERICK VI., king of Denmark, son of Christian VII. and Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. of England, ascended the throne in 1808, although, since 1784, he was associated in the government with his father, who had lost his reason. On his accession, he had to repair the damages done by the English in their bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807, and to wage a war with the Swedes, who attempted to possess themselves of Norway. He succeeded in defeating them, and peace was signed at Jon Kœping, in 1809. Allying himself with Napoleon, Norway was, in 1814, given by the allies to Sweden under Bernadotte; Pomerania and the isle of Rugen falling to Denmark. More tranquil times now arriving, Frederick devoted himself to the extension of the internal resources of his kingdom. In his reign feudal serfdom and the slave trade were abolished.

Born 1768; **died** 1839.

FREDERICK VII., succeeded his father, Christian VIII., in 1818. In his reign the Schleswig-Holstein dispute occurred.

Born 1808; **died** 1863.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS II. (*See* AUGUSTUS FREDERICK II., King of Poland.)

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS III. (*See* AUGUSTUS FREDERICK III.)

PRUSSIA.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, generally called the "Great Elector" of Brandenburg, succeeded his father, the elector George William, in 1640. He is considered as the founder of the Prussian power, and from his example, much of the military spirit which characterizes that nation is believed to have sprung. He entered on a war with Sweden, but was obliged to make peace in 1655, in which year he assisted that power against Poland. In 1672 he joined the imperialists in opposition to Louis XIV.; but, in 1673, he made a separate treaty with France, and, in the following year, again joined the allies; on which the French prevailed upon the Swedes to attack his dominions. Frederick, however, defeated the invaders, drove them out of Prussia, and took several places from them, which, however, by the treaty of St. Germain, in 1679, he was obliged to restore. He now turned his attention to the improvement of his states, and, by affording protection to the French Protestant refugees, added to the industrial power of his dominions 20,000 manufacturers, and laboured to extend the agricultural arts in every direction. He founded the library at Berlin, and a university at Duisburg; encouraged the settlement of Protestants driven from France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and, at his death, bequeathed to his son not only a country enlarged beyond the boundaries in which he found it, but a treasury well supplied.

Born 1620; **died** 1688.

FREDERICK I., son of the above, king of Prussia after 1701, but, as elector of Brandenburg, Frederick III., succeeded to his father's dominions in 1688. He supported William of Orange with troops when he entered England; and also aided the imperialists against the Turks. The great object of his ambition was to be recognized king of Prussia, and in 1701 he attained his object. On that occasion he put the crown on his own head, and on that of his consort. He also founded the order of the Black Eagle, and augmented his dominions by the county of Tecklenburg and the principality of Neufchâtel and Valengin. This prince founded the university of Halle, and greatly improved and embellished Berlin, where he built the palace of Charlottenberg, and founded the royal academy of sciences, and the academy of painting and sculpture. His queen Sophia Charlotte, of Hanover, was the sister of George I., and a woman possessed of a fine understanding.

Born 1657; **died** 1713.

FREDERICK WILLIAM I., son of the above, and father of Frederick the Great, commenced his reign in 1713, after having married Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England. In 1715 he declared war against Charles XII. of Sweden, and in conjunction with Denmark took Stralsund; but on the death of Charles, in 1718, he made peace. The habits of this sovereign were entirely military, and he laboured unweariedly to promote discipline of his troops. One of his strongest peculiarities was an extraordinary love for tall soldiers; and in order to procure these sons of Anak, he had agents employed in all parts of Europe. He liked low society and held science and literature in profound contempt; but money he worshipped, and men of a military character after his own ideal he respected and encouraged. The consequence was, that he left an abundant treasury and a well-appointed army of 70,000 men.

Born 1688; **died** 1740.

FREDERICK II., commonly called "The Great," was the son of the preceding, and received but an indifferent education owing to his father's contempt of letters and predilection for military discipline. On attaining the years of manhood, he evinced so strong an inclination to literature and music, that he incurred the displeasure of his parent, whose treatment induced him, in 1730, to make the attempt of escaping from Prussia. This scheme, however, being discovered, he was confined in the castle of Custrin, his young companion, Katte, being executed before his face. After a confinement of several months, he obtained his pardon, although it seems well authenticated that his father had resolved to take away his life, and that he was only saved by the intercession of the kings of Sweden and Poland. In 1733 he married the princess of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, in obedience to his father's command, and retired to Ruppin, where he employed himself in literary pursuits, and also with the study of music, until his accession to the throne. In 1740 he succeeded to the crown, and taking advantage of the defenceless state of Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, he marched into Silesia, which was added to his dominions by the treaty of Breslau. In 1744 the war was renewed against the queen of Hungary, and the same year Frederick took Prague, which, however, he was forced to evacuate, on the approach of a Saxon army under the prince of Lorraine. In 1745 he defeated that prince at Friedberg, and then marched into Bohemia, where, at Sorr, he defeated an Austrian army superior to his own. Shortly after, he took Dresden, where, after laying it under heavy exactions, a treaty of peace was concluded, which enabled Frederick to retain possession of Silesia, and end the second Silesian war. The eleven years of peace which succeeded this event were devoted by Frederick to the internal administration of his dominions, the composition of some literary works, and the framing of the "Frederician code of laws." In 1750 Voltaire visited Prussia, and was received with the most flattering marks of attention by the king; but the friendship which subsisted between them was at last broken, and the French philosopher quitted Prussia abruptly, and in disgrace. In 1756 a treaty was concluded between England and Prussia, which produced another between France, Austria, and Russia. "The Seven Years' War," as it is called, began by Frederick marching into Saxony, and taking the camp of Pirna. The following year, he gained a great battle at Prague over the Austrians, on which he laid siege to that city, and after reducing it to great straits, he was compelled by Marshal Daun, who defeated him at Kolin, to retire into Saxony. Frederick was now surrounded by enemies; the French entered Hanover, the Russians and Swedes advanced towards Prussia, and the Imperialists pursued him into Saxony. Still undaunted, he attacked and defeated the French and Austrians at Rosbach; then marching into Silesia, beat another army at Lissa, and recovered Breslau. The Russians and Swedes retreated precipitately from Prussia; and the Hanoverians took the field under the prince of Brunswick. In 1758 he received a large subsidy from England; and the same year entered Moravia, where he laid siege to Olmutz, which was relieved by Marshal Daun. He then marched against the Russians, who had laid siege to Custrin, and defeated them, after a bloody battle, at Zorndorf. Not long after this, however, he was surprised and beaten by Daun, at Hochkirchen. The next year

the king was defeated, after a very obstinate and doubtful engagement, at Cunnersdorf, by the Russians; and in 1761, the confederates entered Brandenburg, and took Berlin. Frederick, however, by defeating Daun at Torgau, put a new face upon the campaign, and the Russians and Swedes were compelled to quit his territories. In 1762 peace was restored between him and Russia and Sweden; and in 1763 a treaty, much in his favour, was concluded with the empress-queen, by which Silesia was confirmed to Prussia, and which concluded the "Seven Years' War." Still ambitious of extending his dominions, in 1772 the partition of Poland was planned, and he obtained for his share all Polish Prussia, and a large portion of Great Poland. From this period the kingdom of Prussia was divided into East and West Prussia. In 1778 he opposed the design of the emperor Joseph to dismember Bavaria, and marched in person against that monarch; but no action took place, and by the treaty of Teschen, in 1779, the Austrian court renounced its design. In 1786 he concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the United States of America; but his days were fast drawing to a close, for the same year he died, at his favourite palace of Sans Souci, in the forty-seventh year of his reign. Frederick despised his native language and literature, and he was thoroughly French in all his tastes. He was cynical, and occasionally brutal and spiteful; but could, when he pleased, be courteous in his manners, and was an acute politician. As a general, he takes place in the very first rank, bold, acute, full of resources, with a wonderful faculty of recovery after a defeat, rapid in movement, and unfailing in resolution. He had many petty vanities, especially with regard to his literary efforts. He died without issue. His works published in his lifetime, are in four vols. 8vo; and since his death several more have been printed. The principal are, the "Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg;" a poem on the "Art of War;" the "History of his Own Time;" and the "History of the Seven Years' War."

Born 1712; **died** at Sans Souci, 1786.

FREDERICK WILLIAM II., king of Prussia, was the nephew of the great Frederick, and succeeded him in 1786. He gave himself up to pleasure, sacrificing his ministers and generals to the caprices of his mistresses. He also allowed himself to be cajoled by the mystical vagaries of the society of the "Illuminati," and under his feeble rule, Prussia soon lost her place amongst nations. After having played a scarcely honourable part in the war which broke out in 1787 between Turkey and Russia, he proposed, in 1792, a coalition against the French republic. Advancing, at the head of 80,000 men, as far as the plains of Champagne, the world was expecting to see him march on Paris, when he suddenly retired, falling back on the Rhine. The following year he effected, with the aid of Russia, the second division of Poland, and made peace with France in 1795. He wasted the resources of the kingdom, which his predecessor had so well husbanded, and at his death the state was burdened with a heavy debt.

Born 1744; **died** 1797.

FREDERICK WILLIAM III., son of the above, commenced his reign in 1797 by maintaining a strict neutrality in the various alliances with and against France which resulted from the ambitious designs of Napoleon I. In 1805, however, he yielded to the solicitations of Russia, allying himself with the czar against the French emperor. The rapid campaign of 1806, and the defeat of the Prussians at Jena, opened the gates of Berlin to the enemy, in whose hands it remained till 1809. In 1807 the battle of Friedland led to the humiliating peace of Tilsit, by which Frederick lost half his dominions. Restored to his capital, the king diligently endeavoured to repair the evils of war; but new disasters overtook him, and his kingdom suffered greatly during the struggle from 1812 to 1814. Forced, in the former year, to contribute a force of 30,000 men to Napoleon's army, he subsequently joined his troops with those of Russia. The allies having triumphed over the French at Leipsic, Frederick William, in 1814, entered Paris with the Czar Alexander. He also accompanied the latter to England in the same year. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he once more joined the allies. After the victory of Waterloo, in which the Prussians, under Blucher (whom *see*), played an important part, Prussia, once more at peace, gradually recovered the losses she had sustained, under the wise and paternal sway of Frederick, whose constant efforts and moderation contributed greatly to the maintenance of peace. Throughout his life, he was a warm defender of the Protestant religion, and a patron of education. He never redeemed his promise, however, to bestow a representative constitution on his people. The establishment of the provincial estates only affected very slightly the absolute power, which, it is true, he wielded with ability, and with a kind of paternal affection for his people. It may finally be said of him, that, a waverer between the absolutist party and the liberal party, he secured, as is the lot with most undecided men, the respect and adherence of neither.

Born 1770; **died** 1840.

FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., king of Prussia, son of the preceding, succeeded to the throne in 1840. He had served, as a simple officer, in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, and evinced, at an early period of his life, a very great love for the arts, which he preserved throughout his career. During the first years of his reign, his subjects anxiously demanded the reform of the government, requiring the liberal constitution which had been promised them in 1815, in return for the great sacrifices they had made during the continental war. In 1847, at a general diet of the Prussian states, many of these reforms were granted, and it was thought that the kingdom might escape the troubles of the next year's revolution. In March, 1848, however, the people and the troops came into collision, the king was obliged to change the ministry, to issue a general amnesty, and to commence a war in favour of Schleswig against Denmark, and to salute from his balcony the corpses of the insurgents. These humiliations were somewhat softened by his hopes of becoming emperor of a united Germany, and by the success of his army in putting down an insurrection of the Poles in Posen. The mingled irresolution and absolutism of Frederick, however, led, subsequently, to other conflicts in June and August of the same year; and it was only by two *coups-d'état* that Frederick, assisted by his army, succeeded in retaining his authority almost unimpaired by the powers he had yielded. In the war between the Western powers and Russia, the king preserved a strict neutrality, although earnestly solicited by each party to espouse its side in the conflict. In 1856, in consequence of an attack on Neufchâtel by some Prussian partisans, war was in danger of breaking out between Switzerland and Prussia; but this was avoided, and a treaty concluded, in May, 1857, in reference to the king's claims on that place. In the complications relative to the Danubian principalities, Prussia followed the lead of France and Russia as opposed to England and Austria. Attempts were twice made to assassi-

nate him. Towards the end of 1857 a severe illness, resulting in the loss of some of his faculties, caused his brother William to be nominated regent.
Born 1795; **died** 1861.

FREDERICK WILLIAM NICHOLAS CHARLES, crown prince of Prussia, nephew of the preceding, and son of William I., married, in 1858, Victoria, the princess royal of England. He took a conspicuous part, as a commander, in the war with Austria in 1866, and the great Franco-Prussian war of 1870.
Born 1831.

FREDERICK, COLONEL, son of the unfortunate Theodore, commonly called king of Corsica, was bred to the military profession, and obtained the rank of colonel, with the cross of the Order of Merit, from the duke of Wurtemburg, for whom he acted as agent in England. Being greatly reduced in circumstances, he shot himself in the portal of Westminster Abbey. He wrote "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Corse," and "The Description of Corsica, with an Account of its Union to the Crown of Great Britain," &c.
Born 1730; **died** 1797.

FREDERICK, a county of Maryland, United States. **Area**, 560 square miles. **Pop.** 50,482. The capital is **FREDERICK CITY**.

FREDERICK, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 480 square miles. **Pop.** 17,553.

FREDERICK CITY, a town of Maryland, United States, 44 miles N.W. of Washington. There are about twelve churches, a college, and other good public buildings. **Manf.** Iron, wood, leather, tobacco, and flour. **Pop.** 9,000.

FREDERICHSTAD, *fred-e-rik-stat*, a town on the west side of the island of Santa Cruz, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies. It is defended by a fort. The bay forms a good harbour. **Pop.** 2,900.

FREDERICKSBURG, *fred'-e-riks-berg*, the capital of Spottsylvania county, Virginia, United States, on the right bank of Rappahannock River, 65 miles N. of Richmond. It has several churches, a court-house, gaol, and market-house. In its neighbourhood are the falls of the Rappahannock, which afford a strong motive power to the machinery of some mills. The town is supplied with water conveyed by pipes from the river. **Manf.** Tobacco, and flour. **Pop.** 5,010.

FREDERICKSBORG, *fred'-e-riks-borg*, a citadel of Sweden, 15 miles from Stockholm, the entrance to the harbour of which it defends.

FREDERICKSBORG, or **HILBEROD**, a town of Denmark, on the island of Zealand, 22 miles N.W. of Copenhagen. There is a large royal palace, Gothic in design, in which the kings of Denmark are crowned. It stands on an island in a small lake.

FREDERICKSHALD, *fred'-e-riks-halt*, a fortified seaport of Norway, near the Swedish border, on an inlet named Swinesund, 60 miles S.E. of Christiania. It is well built, has a good harbour, and an active trade. **Pop.** 7,500. Charles XII. of Sweden was killed in the trenches before the fortress of Frederickstein, which stands on a rock to the S.E. of the town.

FREDERICKSHAVN. (*See* **FLADSTRAND.**)

FREDERIKSSTAD, *fred'-e-riks-stat*, a fortified town of Norway, province of Aggershuus, at the mouth of the Glommen, 49 miles S.E. of Christiania. **Manf.** Hardware, nails, fishing hooks, pottery, and brandy. There is a good harbour. **Pop.** 2,700.

FREDERICTON, formerly **ST. ANN**, *fred'-e-rik-ton*, the capital of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, N. America, 56 miles N.W. of St. John's. It is the seat of government, and contains the university of New Brunswick. **Pop.** 6,000.

FREEBORN, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Pop.** 16,069.

FREESTONE, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 840 square miles. **Pop.** 14,921. Fairfield is the capital.

FREETOWN, or **ST. GEORGE**, *free'-town*, the capital of the British settlement Sierra Leone, in the Upper Guinea, W. Africa. It is pleasantly situated, on the left bank of the Sierra Leone river, 5 miles from the sea. It has various government offices, schools, and a barracks. **Pop.** 18,000. **Lat.** 8° 29′ N. **Lon.** 13° 9′ W.

FREGENAL DE LA SIERRA, *frai-ga-nal*, a town of Spain, 30 miles S.E. of Badajos, on the right bank of the Martiga. There are a large bull ring, and an old castle built by the Templars. **Manf.** Leather and linen. **Pop.** 6,000.

FREGOSO, BAPTIST, *frai-go'-so*, a doge of Venice, in 1478, who was deposed and banished for his arbitrary and oppressive conduct. He wrote on Memorable Actions, the "Life of Pope Martin V.," on Learned Women, &c.

FREHEL CAPE, *fré'-el*, a promontory of France, in the Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel. **Lat.** of lighthouse, 48° 41′ N. **Lon.** 2° 19′ W.

FREIBERG, *frī'-bairg*, a town of Saxony, near the confluence of the Münzbach and the Mülde, 20 miles S.W. of Dresden. It is an ancient town, with portions of the old walls and towers. The cathedral is a very fine gothic structure, erected in the 15th century, and restored in 1820. It contains some historically interesting tombs and fine carvings. There are several other handsome churches. The gothic town house was built about 1410. The School of Mines, founded in 1765, has a great reputation, and many of the most eminent geologists, among them Wiesner and Humboldt, have studied there. The town is the centre of a very important mining district. Silver mines were discovered in the 12th century, and there are nearly 150 mines of silver, copper, lead, and cobalt in the vicinity. **Manf.** Ornamental articles in metal, copper, white lead, gunpowder, woollens, and lace. **Pop.** 27,166.

FREIBURG, *frī'-burg*, an archiepiscopal town of the Grand Duchy of Baden, beautifully situated near the Black Forest, on the Driesam, 42 miles S.E. of Strasburg. The cathedral is one of the finest gothic edifices in Germany. It is cruciform, with a singularly beautiful tower, 367 feet high. The building was begun in 1122, but the structure was not completed until 1513. There are another old church, St. Martin's, dating from the 13th century, and a new church in the Byzantine style. The university, founded in 1456, has a large library. The catholic seminary, the old gothic merchants' house or exchange, the grand ducal palace, are among the other most prominent public buildings. **Manf.** Chicory, tobacco, paper, cutlery, musical instruments and red leather. Two large fairs are held annually. Pop. of district, 454,221; of town, 36,401.

FREIBURG, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, in the district of Breslau, on the Polsnitz, 35 miles S.W. of Breslau. The older part of the town is surrounded by walls, and there are three suburbs. **Manf.** Woollens and cotton, flax, tobacco, and tiles. There is a large marble quarry in the vicinity. Two annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 4,600.

FREIBURG, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, and district of Merseburg, on the left bank of the Unstrut. There are an old church, with three towers, and a castle. **Manf.** Woollens and linen. Two fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 2,650.

FREIBURG, Switzerland. (*See* FRIBURG.)

FREIENVOLDE, *fri'-en-vold*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, district of Potsdam, 31 miles N.E. of Berlin. There are large alum works, mineral springs, and a fishery. Three fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 3,600.

FREILIGRATH, FERDINAND, *fri'-lig-raht*, German national poet. On leaving school, where he greatly distinguished himself, he was apprenticed to a merchant in Westphalia. He afterwards obtained a situation in a banker's office at Amsterdam, and remained there for six years. During that time he devoted himself to literature, and found when he returned to Germany that he had secured a reputation there. He still, however, continued to follow commercial pursuits. In 1842 a pension was conferred upon him by the king of Prussia. This he afterwards surrendered for political reasons. Those reasons he stated with such directness in a volume of political poems that a Crown prosecution was instituted against him, and he was compelled to flee the country. He came to England, and in 1846 became a merchant's clerk in London. When the Revolution of 1848 broke out he returned to Germany, but was soon afterwards thrown into prison for publishing a political poem. When brought to trial, however, after two months' confinement, he was acquitted. Two years later he again was compelled to seek refuge in this country. In 1868 he returned to Germany, in great poverty, and his friends and admirers raised a sum which enabled him to live in comfort. On the outbreak of the war with France, he wrote several songs, which attained great popularity. Besides writing many original works, he translated several English poems into German, especially the "Venus and Adonis" of Shakspeare, and some of the poems of Tennyson, Barry Cornwall, and Longfellow.

Born at Detmold, 1810; **died** near Stuttgart, 1876.

FREIND, JOHN, *frinde*, an English physician, who, having distinguished himself by some able works, was, in 1704, appointed chemical professor at Oxford, and, in the following year, accompanied the earl of Peterborough in his expedition to Spain, as physician to the army. On his return, in 1707, he published a vindication of the earl's conduct in Spain, which gained him considerable reputation. The same year he took his doctor's degree, and published his Chemical Lectures. In 1711 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and, the same year, accompanied the duke of Ormond to Flanders. In 1716 he was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians; and, in 1722, sat in parliament for Launceston. The year following he was sent to the Tower, on suspicion of being concerned in Atterbury's plot, but was soon released on bail. At the accession of George II. he was appointed physician to the queen. Amongst other works, he wrote "The History of Physic."

Born at Croton, Northamptonshire, 1675; **died** 1728.

FREIRIRA, *fri-ri'-ra*, a seaport of Chili, at the mouth of the Guasco. **Pop.** 10,000.

FREISING, *fri'-sing*, a town of Bavaria, on the left bank of the Iser, 20 miles N.E. of Munich. There is a very beautiful cathedral, dating from the 12th century, and the palace, formerly belonging to the bishops, who were also princes. The bishopric was secularized in 1802. **Manf.** Vinegar, beer, spirits, tobacco, and saltpetre. **Pop.** 7,800.

FREISTADT, *fri'-stat*, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, district of Leignitz, on the Sieger. There are a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church, and an arsenal, formerly a Carmelite convent. **Manf.** Woollens and linen, worsted, wax, and tiles. Three fairs are annually held. **Pop.** 3,500.

FREJUS, *frai'-zhoo*, a town of France, in the department Var, near the mouth of the Argens, on the coast of the Mediterranean. There are interesting Roman remains. **Pop.** 2,700.—It was here that Bonaparte landed, on his return from Egypt, in the autumn of 1799; and here he also disembarked, after his escape from Elba, in 1814.

FREMANTLE, *fre'-man-tel*, a town of West Australia, and the chief port of the colony, at the mouth of the Swan river, 12 miles S. of Perth. The river is spanned by a wooden bridge. The harbour is not good, but measures are being adopted for its improvement. There is a convict prison. There are a Protestant and Roman Catholic church, other places of worship, banks, and hotels. **Pop.** 3,500. **Lat.** 32° 7' S. **Lon.** 116° E.

FREMONT, JOHN CHARLES, *fre-mont'*, American politician and traveller, called "the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains." He studied at Charleston college, and was for some time a teacher of mathematics in the American navy. He then adopted the profession of civil engineer, was employed in the Mississippi survey, and afterwards, in several journeys, greatly distinguished himself by his courage and perseverance in extensive explorations, which opened to America "the gates of the Pacific empire." An account of these explorations was published in 1856, and upwards of 50,000 copies of the work were sold as soon as they were issued. In 1859 the whole of his expeditions were published, superbly illustrated with woodcuts and steel plates. This work was superintended by the colonel, and contains a *résumé* of the first and second expeditions, which he made in the years 1842-43 and 1844, as well as his other four, which embrace a period of ten years, passed amid the wilds of America, and describing his adventures in Oregon, California, the Rocky Mountains of Mexico, and other parts of that distant country. In 1845 he took part in the Mexican war as captain, but some disputes arising, a court-martial deprived him of his commission, which the president of the United States offered to restore, an offer refused. He received the gold medals of the English and Prussian Geographical Societies. In 1856 he contested the presidency with Buchanan; but the latter was elected by a considerable majority. He was again nominated in 1864, but withdrew in favour of Lincoln.

Born at Savannah, 1813.

FREMONT, formerly Lower Sandusky, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 17,652. The capital is Austin.

FRENCH BROAD RIVER, a river of the United States, one of the sources of Tennessee river. It rises in S. Carolina, and, crossing the western part of N. Carolina, enters Tennessee through a breach in the mountain, and joins the Holston 11 miles above Knoxville. Twenty-five miles from its mouth it receives the Nolachucky and 6 miles above Big Pigeon river.

FRENCHMAN'S CAP, a mountain of Tasmania, Van Diemen's Land, at the north-west corner of Macquarie harbour. It is 5,000 feet above

the level of the sea. Lat. 42° 18′ S. Lon. 145° 42′ E.

FRERE, Right Honourable John Hookham, *freer*, an English author and diplomatist, who filled several important posts, the most noted of which was his ministry in Spain during the Peninsular war. It is by his literary performances, however, that he is best known. At a very early age he translated the Saxon poem on the victory of Athelstan at Brunenburgh, which was written during the controversy occasioned by the poems attributed to Rowley. It is a work of very high merit, and, at the time of its appearance elicited warm commendation. He also wrote and published "The Whistlecraft Papers," which are supposed to have suggested the "Don Juan" of Byron. He was considered by Sir Walter Scott a perfect master of the ancient style of composition, and was one of the founders of the "London Quarterly Review," as well as a contributor to the "Etonian" and "Anti-Jacobin." The last years of his life were passed at Malta.

Born in Norfolk, 1769; died at Malta, 1846.

FRÉRET, Nicholas, *frai'-rai*, a learned Frenchman, who was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and afterwards its perpetual secretary. Presenting to this body a dissertation on the origin of the Franks, his opinions were not pleasing to those in authority, and he was sent to the Bastile. On his release, he occupied himself with antiquarian researches, and prepared a very large number of works on the chronology of the Assyrians, Chaldeans, Indians, the old Greeks, and even the Chinese. Some of these have been published in Paris.

Born in Paris, 1688; died 1749.

FRÉRON, Elie Catherine, *frai'-rawng*, a French critic, educated among the Jesuits. He was, at first, a professor at the college of Louis le Grand, but subsequently allied himself with Desfontaines, whom he assisted in his literary undertakings, and against the philosophers of the 18th century. In 1749 he commenced his "Letters on certain Writings of the Times," which extended to 13 volumes. He then began his "Année Littéraire," which he continued till it was suppressed, a short time before his death. His critical works were much read; but owing to some strictures which he passed on Voltaire's writings, that writer attacked him with great asperity, and ridiculed him in his satire of the "Pauvre Diable," and in his comedy of "L'Ecossaise." So cutting was the sarcasm of Voltaire and others, that Fréron died of grief. Besides the above works, he wrote—"Miscellanies," "Les Vrais Plaisirs," part of a translation of Lucretius.

Born at Quimper, 1719; died 1776.

FRESNEL, Augustin Jean, *fres'-nel*, a French scientific writer, who was at first an engineer, connected with the roads and bridges in the department of Drôme, where he remained till 1815. At this period he quitted active employment, and ardently followed scientific studies. Subsequently he published "Memoirs on the Polarization and Double Refraction of Light," and in 1821 was appointed examiner of the Polytechnic School at Paris. To him are due many improvements in lighthouses, and he was one of the first to introduce lenticular lights. In 1823 he was elected a member of the French Academy of Sciences; in 1825, a member of the Royal Society of London, which, two years afterwards, conferred on him the Rumford medal for discoveries in relation to light and heat.

Born at Broglie, 1788; died 1827.

FRESNILLO, *frais-nil'-lo*, a town of Mexico, on a stream which flows into the Santiago river. Some of the richest silver and copper mines in Mexico are in the neighbourhood. Pop. 12,000.

FRESNOY, Charles Alphonsus du, *fres'-noi*, a French painter and poet, who visited Rome for the purposes of study. Here he copied the works of the best masters, and planned his Latin poem on the "Art of Painting." His poem was printed after his death, with a French translation by De Piles. There are three English translations of it; one by Dryden, another by Graham, and another by Mason.

Born at Paris, 1611; died 1665.

FRETEVAL, *fret'-e-val*, a town of France, in the department of Loir-et-Cher, 10 miles from Vendôme. Here, in 1194, the army of Philip Augustus was defeated by the English.

FREUDENSTADT, *froi'-den-stat*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Murg, 24 miles from Strasburg. Manf. Cotton and nails. There is a large trade in cattle, wood, and fruit. Pop. 5,200.—The town was first established at the end of the 16th century, as a place of refuge for Protestants.

FREUDENTHAL, *froi'-den-tal*, a town of Austria, province of Silesia, on the borders of Moravia, 26 miles N.E. of Olmutz. Manf. Woollens, linens, hosiery, leather, and iron. Pop. 1,600.

FREVENT, *frai'-van(g)*, a town of France, department Pas-de-Calais. Manf. Linen, flax, and wool. Pop. 4,700.

FREWEN, Accepted, *froo'-en*, an English prelate, who, in 1622, accompanied Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., to Spain, as chaplain. In 1631 he obtained the deanery of Gloucester, and, in 1643, the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. At the Restoration he was translated to York, and died at Thorpe Castle.

Born in Kent, 1589; died 1684.

FREY, Johann Cecile, *fri*, a German physician, who boasted of being the first who defended theses in philosophy in the Greek language in Europe. His "Opuscula" was printed after his death by Baledrens.

Born 1580; died 1639.

FREYJA, FRIGGA, or FREA, *fre'-ya*, in Scandinavian mythology, the wife of Odin, and sometimes represented as the goddess of love. Friday was named from her.

FREYR, *frair*, in Scandinavian mythology, the god of peace and fertility. He was the patron of Sweden, and a large temple was dedicated to him at Upsala. Festivals were held in his honour at the end of the year.

FREYSTADT, FREYSTADTEL, or GALGOCZ, *fri'-stat*, a town of Hungary, on the left bank of the Waag, crossed by a handsome bridge, opposite Leopoldstadt. There are a castle, and a remarkable round tower. Manf. Articles of wood. Large cattle markets are held. Pop. 6,400.

FREYTAG, Frederic Gottlieb, *fri'-tag*, was a burgomaster of Nuremberg, and wrote: "Rhinoceros Veterum Scriptorum Monumentis descriptus," 1747; "Analecta Literaria, de Libris varioribus," 1751; "Oratorum et Rhetorum Græcorum quibus Statuæ honoris causa positæ fuerunt," 1752; "An Account of Scarce and Valuable Books," 1776.

Born 1723; died 1776.

FREYTAG, Gustav, German dramatic poet and novelist. He studied at Breslau and Berlin, and

in 1838 took a degree in philosophy. In 1847, in conjunction with Julian Schmidt, he founded a literary journal, which soon arrived at a large circulation. He subsequently published a small collection of poems, and an historic comedy, "Kuntz von Rosen," which was followed by two dramas and another comedy. All these are remarkable for their well-drawn characters, and the lively and natural tone of the dialogue. He is best known, however, in England, by his "Soll und Haben," a novel which was translated into English, in 1858, under the title of "Debit and Credit," and which attained a high degree of popularity. He wrote, besides, many tales and historical sketches. In 1870 he became editor of a weekly paper in Leipsic.

Born at Kreuzburg, Silesia, 1816.

FREZIER, AMEDÉE FRANCIS, *frez'-e-ai*, a French mathematician, who was employed in making a survey of the Spanish colonies of Peru and Chili, in 1711, of which he published an account in 1716. He was afterwards employed in fortifying St. Malo and other places, for which he was rewarded with the cross of St. Louis. He wrote—"Traité des Feux d'Artifice," "Elémens de Stéréotomie," &c.

Born at Chambéry, 1682; **died** 1772.

FRIBOURG, FREIBOURG, or **FREYBURG,** a canton of Switzerland, between the cantons of Berne and Vaud, with the lake of Neuchâtel on the S. It is finely diversified with every kind of scenery; comprising wooded or grassy hills, Alpine mountains, and long and beautiful verdant valleys. It lies principally in the basin of the Aar, and in the S. and E. is traversed by branches of the Bernese Alps, the culminating points of which are Mount Molesson, Dent de Folligrau, and Dent de Braulaire, rising respectively to the height of 6,580, 7,710, and 7,720 feet above the level of the sea.

Rivers.—The Broie and the Sarine.

Lakes.—The principal is Marat.

Pro.—Cattle rearing is the chief occupation, and dairy husbandry is extensively followed. There is scarcely sufficient corn grown for the population; but both peat and timber are important products. The breed of horses is valuable.

Manf.—Straw hats, cheese, leather, and tobacco.

Area.—642 square miles.

Pop.—115,000; about 95,000 are Roman Catholics; two-thirds French, and the remainder of German descent.

History.—This canton is the ninth in the Swiss confederation, to which it was admitted in 1481. A liberal constitution was received in 1848, and six members are sent to the national council.

FRIBOURG, the capital of the above canton, 18 miles S.W. of Berne, on both banks of the river Sarine, but chiefly on a lofty eminence, on the sides of which the houses are built in terraces, the roofs of some being level with the basements of others. The whole is surrounded by walls with ancient towers and gates. Four bridges cross the Sarine, one of them a suspension bridge 906 feet long, and 175 feet high, the largest bridge of a single span in the world. There is another suspension bridge, 700 feet long, and 317 feet high, across a deep mountain gorge in the vicinity. The Gothic church of St. Nicholas has the highest spire and finest set of bells in Switzerland, and an organ which is reputed to be unsurpassed in Europe for beauty of tone. There are several other fine churches. There are also a large cantonal school and a lyceum. **Manf.** Hardware, leather, woollens, pottery, and tobacco. **Pop.** 11,000.

FRIEDBERG, *freed'-bairg*, a town of Bavaria, 4 miles E. of Augsburg. There are three churches, one of them a very fine building, famous for its painted windows, and an old castle. **Manf.** Clocks, musical instruments, worsted, and tiles. Four fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 2,000.

FRIEDBERG, a walled town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, on the Poza. **Manf.** Woollens and leather. **Pop.** 5,800.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in an elevated situation near the right bank of the Use. It is surrounded by old walls. **Manf.** Woollens and linen, tobacco, and liqueurs. Four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,700.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, on the right bank of the Queis, 19 miles S. of Leignitz. A mineral spring and bathing establishment are in the vicinity. **Manf.** Muslin, calico, linen, and porcelain. There are four annual fairs. **Pop.** 2,150.

FRIEDECK, *freed'-ek*, a town of the Austrian empire, in the province of Silesia, on the right bank of the Ostrawitza. There are two churches, to one of which pilgrimages are made, and a castle. **Pop.** 3,700.

FRIEDLAND, *freed'-land*, a town of Prussia, in the district of Konigsberg, on the left bank of the Alle, famous for being the scene of the battle gained by Napoleon I. over the Russians and Prussians, on 14th June, 1807, and which led to the peace of Tilsit. **Manf.** Linen. **Pop.** 3500.

FRIEDLAND, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, at the confluence of the Wittig and the Raswitz, 68 miles N.E. of Prague. The old part of the town is surrounded by walls, and there are three suburbs. The strong castle, built in the 11th century, and at one time the property of Wallenstein, is on a hill at the southern end of the town. **Manf.** Linen, cottons, and paper. Three well attended annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 4,400.

FRIEDLAND, a town of the grand duchy of Mecklenberg-Strelitz, 30 miles N.E. of Strelitz. It is surrounded by walls, and there is a large and handsome Gothic church. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, and copper-ware. Three fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 4,700.

FRIEDLAND, VALENTIN, or **TROTZENDORF,** German scholar and promoter of education. He studied at Leipsic, and was an intimate friend of Luther and Melancthon. In 1525 he became rector of the gymnasium at Goldberg, in Silesia.

Born at Tretzendorf, 1490; **died** 1556.

FRIEDRICKSHAM, *freed'-der-ik-sham*, a fortified town of Russia, in Finland, capital of the circle of the same name; on a peninsula of the Gulf of Finland, 110 miles N.W. of St. Petersburg. Small harbour. **Pop.** 2,300.

FRIENDLY, or **TONGA ISLANDS,** *friend'-le*, a group in the S. Pacific Ocean, forming an archipelago of very considerable extent, and consisting of about 180 islands, the greater part of which are either mere rocks or shoals, only about 30 being inhabited. The most important are,—Tongataboo (or Amsterdam, as it was called by Tasman, who discovered it in 1643), which has about one-third of the entire population, (*see* TONGATABOO); Boco, called by Tasman, Middleburgh; Annamooka, or Rotterdam, according to Tasman; the Hapia islands, namely, Haanno, Foa, Lefooga, and Hoolawa; Mayorga, a group of islands about 100 miles N. of Hapai, discovered, in 1781, by the Spanish navigator Maurelle, and since visited by Captain Edwards, in 1791, by whom the group was named Howe's Islands; Nuatobutabo and Kootahe, discovered by Schouten and Lemaire in 1616, and

visited by Captain Wallis in 1767, who called them Keppel's and Boscawen's Islands; Toofoa, or Amattafoa; Hamoa, and Vavao. To this extensive archipelago Captain Cook gave the name of Friendly Islands, from the firm alliance which seemed to subsist among the natives, and from their courteous behaviour to strangers. **Pop.** 25,000, nearly all Christians, and fairly educated. The principal chief is an earnest preacher. **Lat.** between 18° and 23° S. **Lon.** between 172° and 176° E.

FRIES, ELIAS, *frees*, Swedish botanist, professor at the university of Upsala, and appointed in 1851 director of the botanical garden and museum, and in 1853 rector of the university. He was a member of the Stockholm Academy, and of many other learned bodies, and author of many important works on botanical science.

Born 1794; **died** 1878.

FRIESLAND, or VRIESLAND, (the ancient Frisia), *freez'-land*, a province of the Netherlands, on the N.E. of the Zuyder Zee, being inclosed on the land side by Drenthe, Groningen, and Overyssel. It is flat; and being below the level of the sea, its coasts are protected by dykes. Large portions of it consist of sandy heaths; but in the N. and W. there are some tracts of pasture, where cattle-rearing is carried on. The lakes are numerous, and there are some forests; but peat is the chief fuel made use of by the inhabitants. **Manf.** Linen and woollen fabrics. The islands, Schiermonnikoog, Ameland, and Terschelling, off the N. coast, included in the province, have extensive fisheries. **Area**, 2,047 square miles. **Pop.** 330,866. —The chief town is LEUWARDEN.

FRIESLAND, EAST, the name of a province of the late kingdom of Hanover, now belonging to Prussia, and nearly equivalent to the district of Aurich. It is bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, W. by the Netherlands, E. by Oldenburg, and S. by Aremberg. It is low, flat, and protected by dykes. **Area**, 1,144 square miles. **Pop.** 190,000. —The counts of Friesland becoming extinct in 1744, Frederick II., king of Prussia, seized the country, in consequence of the expectancy granted to the house of Brandenburg, in 1694, by the emperor Leopold. Napoleon incorporated it with Holland and France; it was restored to Prussia in 1814; ceded to Hanover in the following year, and again became Prussian territory on the annexation of Hanover, in 1866.

FRIGENTO, or FRICENTO, a town of Italy, 35 miles N.E. of Naples. There is a very fine cathedral, with valuable paintings, but the town itself is a miserable place. **Pop.** 3,100.

FRISCH, JOHN LEONARD, *freesh*, a German naturalist and divine, who was the founder of the silk-manufactory in Brandenburg, and the first who cultivated mulberry-trees in Germany. He was the author of "A German and Latin Dictionary;" "A Description of German Insects;" "Dictionnaire Nouveau des Passagers François-Allemand et Allemand-François," 8vo, &c.

Born at Sultzbach, 1666; **died** at Berlin, 1743.

FRISCHEHAFF, *freesh'-e(r)-haf*, a bay or lagoon of the Baltic Sea, between Elbing and Konigsberg, on the coast of Prussia, united with the Baltic by a passage called the Gatt, at the mouth of which is Pillau, on the shore of the Gulf of Dantzic, where large vessels unload. The Haff is 58 miles long, with an average breadth of 5. It receives the Passarge, Frisching, and Pregel rivers, and two arms of the Vistula.

FRISI, PAUL, *fré'-se*, a Milanese mathematician and philosopher, who obtained the professorial chair of several colleges, and, in 1757, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London. He was also a member of several continental learned societies, and published many useful treatises on astronomy, electricity, hydraulics, and other scientific subjects.

Born at Milan, 1728; **died** there, 1784.

FRITH, or FRYTH, JOHN, *frith*, a Protestant martyr, who became one of the canons in Wolsey's College. Through his acquaintance with Tyndall, he embraced the principles of the Reformation, for which he was imprisoned. In 1528 he obtained his liberty, and went abroad. On his return, he zealously promoted the doctrines of the Gospel, for which he was burned in Smithfield. He wrote several books against popery.

Born at Sevenoaks, Kent; **died** 1533.

FRITH, WILLIAM POWELL, R.A., an eminent modern English painter, who studied in the schools of the Royal Academy, and, in 1839, began to exhibit on its walls. He was elected an associate in 1845, and a royal academician in 1853. He is one of the most popular of English painters, and has achieved his greatest successes as an illustrator of Shakespeare, Molière, and Goldsmith, and as a depicter of scenes of social life. Among pictures of the latter class, "Ramsgate Sands," the "Derby Day," and the "Railway Station," are well known. He was selected by the queen to paint the Marriage of the Prince of Wales. He is an honorary member of the Royal Academies of Belgium, Sweden, and of the Imperial Academy at Vienna.

Born at Harrogate, 1820.

FRITZLAR, *frits'-lar*, a town of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, on the left bank of the Edder, 16 miles S.W. of Cassel. The streets are narrow and winding, and the town is surrounded by walls. There are a very old church, partly in the Gothic and partly in the Byzantine styles, and a monastery. Eight fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 3,100.

FRIULI, *fré'-oo-le*, an old province of northern Italy, formerly divided into Tyrolese and Venetian. The latter was ceded to Austria by the peace of Campo-Formio, in 1797; and with the rest of the Austrian possessions in Italy, was annexed to the kingdom of Italy in 1866.

FROBENIUS, JOHN, *fro-bé'-ne-us*, a German printer, who lived at Basle, and was greatly esteemed by Erasmus, whose works he printed, as he also did those of Augustine and Jerome.

Born 1460; **died** 1527.

FROBISHER, or FROBISCHER, SIR MARTIN, *fró'-bish-er*, English navigator and adventurer. He was born at Doncaster, and bred early to the sea. The discovery of a north-west passage to India was an object which constantly exercised his thoughts; and after applying to several merchants to engage in the enterprise, he obtained the patronage of the earl of Warwick and other noblemen, who enabled him to fit out three small vessels, with which, in 1576, he sailed from Deptford. After exploring different parts of the Arctic coast, he entered the strait which bears his name, and then returned to England, bringing with him some black ore, which is said to have contained gold. In consequence of this, he was, in 1577, sent out again to search for ore, with a quantity of which he returned. A third voyage was undertaken the following year, with a number of ships to bring home the riches supposed to exist in the newly-discovered countries; but, on the return of the expeditio , it

was discovered that the precious metals had no existence where they had been sought. Between that year and 1585 we have no intelligence as to the employment of Frobisher; but in this year we find that he served under Drake in the West Indies, and in 1588 had a share in the defeat of the Spanish armada, for which he was knighted. He was killed in assaulting a fort near Brest. An account of his voyage was printed in Hakluyt's collection.

Born 1536; **died** 1594.

FROBISHER'S STRAIT, a narrow sea, to the N. of Cape Farewell, and W. Greenland, in British N. America, between Davis' Strait and Hudson's Strait. Both sides of its shores are extremely rugged and forbidding. **Ext.** 140 miles long, with an average breadth of 20. **Lat.** 62° to 64° N. **Lon.** 65° to 74° W.—It was discovered by Frobisher, the navigator.

FRODSHAM, *frod'-sham*, a market-town of Cheshire, on the Mersey and Weaver rivers, 12 miles N.E. of Chester. **Manf.** Cotton goods, and in its neighbourhood are some salt-works. **Pop.** 7,297.—A station on the London and North-Western railway.

FROHBURG, *fro'-burg*, a town of Saxony, Germany, on the left bank of the Wiehra, 22 miles S.E. of Leipsic. A large castle with park is near the town. **Manf.** Woollens and earthenware. There is a trade in cattle, and four fairs are held annually.

FROILA I., *fro'-e-la*, king of Spain, was the son of Alphonsus I., and began his reign in 757. In 760 he obtained a victory over the Saracens in Galicia, but he sullied his character by the murder of his brother Samaran. This was avenged by another brother, Aurelius, who slew Froila.

Born 722; **died** 768.

FROILA III. succeeded his brother Ordono in 923. He was a cruel prince, and his tyranny caused the province of Castile to revolt against him, when he was deposed. He died of a leprosy.

Died 925.

FROISSART, JOHN, *frwoid'-sart*, a celebrated French historian and poet. He was well educated, and intended for the church, but his admiration of chivalry and poetry induced him to travel. He visited England, and obtained the appointment of secretary to queen Philippa, wife of Edward III. He afterwards visited Scotland, accompanied the Black Prince to France, and the duke of Clarence on his marriage visit to Milan. He subsequently resided with the duke of Brabant, and with the count of Blois visited Gaston de Foix, and made other journeys. In 1394 he obtained the canonry and treasurership of Chimay, and afterwards again visited England. He wrote a work which he called a "Chronicle," and wherein are narrated the transactions of France, Spain, and England, from 1326 to 1400. It abounds in vivid descripticus of chivalric enterprises, and splendid pageants. The author has been called "the father of special correspondents." His Chronicle has been translated into English by Lord Berners, and afterwards by Mr. Johnes of Hafod.

Born at Valenciennes, 1337; **died** 1410.

FROME, *frome*, the name of several rivers of England—1. An affluent of the Lugg, in Herefordshire. 2. In the county of Dorset, rising near Beaminster, and falling into the sea at Poole harbour. 3. An affluent of the Avon, which it joins at Bristol. 4. Another of the Severn, which it joins near Berkley. 5. In Somersetshire, rising in the Mendip Hills, flowing past the town of Frome, and, after a course of 20 miles, joining the Avon between Bath and Bradford.

FROME, or FROME SELWOOD, a parliamentary and municipal borough of Somerset, 12 miles S.E. of Bath. The river Frome passes through the lower part of it, under a bridge of five arches. The principal church (recently almost reconstructed) is a fine old Gothic structure, highly decorated within; besides which there are four new churches, one a very beautiful edifice, built in 1864, and other places of worship, a market-house, union workhouse, a grammar school of the foundation of Edward VI., a charity school, an almshouse, an asylum, and an hospital. **Manf.** Broadcloths, and kerseymeres, and cards for dressing woollen cloths. **Pop.** 9,753.—A station on the Great-Western railway.

FRONTEIRA, *fron-tai-eer'a*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alemtejo, 14 miles from Estremos. **Pop.** 2,500.—Here, in 1663, the Spaniards were defeated by the Portuguese under Schomberg.

FRONTIGNAN, *fron'-teen-yan*, an old town of France, department Hérault, 12 miles S.W. of Montpelier. Some of the best white wine in France is made here. It was formerly a place of considerable importance. **Pop.** 2,550.

FRONTINUS, SEXTUS JULIUS, *fron-ti'-nus*, a Roman writer and general, who, in 75 A.D., was appointed governor of Britain, where he subdued the Silures. He was twice consul, and held other important offices at Rome. As an author he is known by the books he wrote on aqueducts and stratagems of war, dedicated to Trajan.

Born 40; **died** 106.

FRONTO, MARCUS CORNELIUS, *fron'-to*, a Roman orator, who was preceptor to Verus and M. Aurelius. The latter appointed him consul, and erected a statue to his honour. He wrote a grammatical treatise; and a considerable number of his letters and essays were, in the early part of the present century, discovered in the Ambrosian Library at Milan.

Died 170.

FROSCHDORF, or FROHSDORF, *frose'-dorf*, a village in Austria, near the Hungarian frontier, on the right bank of the Leitha. It is interesting from the fine castle, the residence of the comte de Chambord, the representative of the Bourbon line of French kings.

FROSINONE, *fro-se-no'-ne*, a town of Italy, near the junction of the rivers Cossa and Sacco, 48 miles S.E. of Rome. This was the Volician Frusino, and there are the remains of an ancient amphitheatre. **Pop.** 8,000.

FROUDE, JAMES ANTHONY, *frood*, historian, studied at Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1842 was elected a fellow of Exeter College, but the publication, in 1849, of a powerful work, of a sceptical tendency, the "Nemesis of Faith," cost him his fellowship. Between 1856 and 1869 appeared his great work, "The History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada," a work displaying remarkable research, and noticeable for its defence of the character of Henry VIII. He received the degree of LL.D., and was elected rector of St. Andrew's University in 1869. He afterwards edited "Fraser's Magazine," made a lecturing tour of the United States, and twice visited the South African colonies and missions for the home government.

Born at Totnes, 1818.

FROWDE, PHILIP, *froud*, an English poet, whose Latin effusions in the "Musæ Anglicanæ" are elegant. He also wrote two tragedies: the "Fall of Saguntum" and "Philotas."
Born 1680; died 1738.

FROYEN, or FROJEN, *frö'-yen*, an island of Norway, lying off its W. coast, 50 miles N.W. of Drontheim. It is 20 miles long, with an average breadth of 5. Lat. 63° 40′ N. Lon. 8° 40′ E.

FRUGES, *früje*, a town of France, department Pas-de-Calais. Manf. Hosiery, coarse cloth, leather, and tobacco pipes. There is a mineral spring in the vicinity. Pop. 2,900.

FRUGONI, CARLO INNOCENZO, *froo-go'-ne*, Italian poet, educated for the church, who taught rhetoric at Brescia, Genoa, and Bologna, and was appointed poet-laureate to the duke of Parma. He was released from his ecclesiastical vows by Pope Clement XII. in 1733. He was an elegant and spirited writer.
Born at Genoa, 1692; died 1768.

FRUMENTIUS, ST., *froo-men'-te-us*, the first who preached the Gospel in Æthiopia, of which country he was ordained bishop by St. Athanasius in 331.
Born at Tyre; died about 360.

FRY, MRS. ELIZABETH, *fri*, philanthropist, was the third daughter of John Gurney, esq., of Earlham Hall, near Norwich, and belonged to the Society of Friends. At 18 years of age she had established a school for 80 poor children. In 1800 she became the wife of Mr. Joseph Fry, a London merchant, and in 1810 a preacher among the Friends. In 1813 she visited the female prisoners in Newgate, and by her active beneficence and judicious conduct, effected great improvement in the condition of the miserable objects there that came under her notice. In 1817 she was so far successful in her philanthropical projects as to succeed in establishing a ladies' committee for the improvement of the condition of the female prisoners in Newgate, and, by energy and perseverance, had the gratification of converting a sink of iniquity into an abode of order and sobriety. A school and a manufactory were instituted within the walls of that dreary abode of sorrow, and comparative happiness took the place of misery. She was examined before the House of Commons on her plans of prison discipline; and, proceeding from one step to another, next turned her attention to the reformation of the characters of convicts. From 1833 to 1836 she occupied herself with visiting Jersey and Guernsey, and between 1837 and 1842 visited many of the principal towns of the continent, with the view of improving the system of prison discipline.
Born near Norwich, 1780; died at Ramsgate, 1845.

FRYKEN, *fruk'-en*, a chain of lakes, in a romantic valley of Sweden, discharging into Lake Wener. The lakes stretch for about 40 miles from north to south, and seldom exceed a mile in width.

FRYXELL, ANDERS, *fruxé'-el*, Swedish historian, who studied at Upsala, and took priest's orders in 1820, but devoted much of his time to the cultivation of literature. After producing an opera, in 1823, he commenced his career as an historian, by the publication of a work entitled, "Narratives from Swedish History," upon a plan similar to that adopted in "Tales of a Grandfather," by sir Walter Scott. From that period he continued to occupy a high place in the literature of Sweden, and greatly extended the plan of the above work. His defence of the aristocracy of his country against the imputations cast on them by other historians, however, led him into controversy, although it did not withdraw him from his historical studies. He is known to English readers by a translation, made by Mrs. Mary Howitt, of two volumes of his extended "Narratives," published in 1844.
Born at Hesselskog, in Dalsland, 1795.

FUAD-MEHMED, PASHA, *foo'-ad-me-med*, Turkish statesman and author, was the son of a Turkish poet of considerable repute. He studied medicine, and practised as a physician for several years, and then entered the diplomatic service, was secretary to the Turkish ambassador in London, and afterwards went to Madrid. In 1850 he was sent on a mission to St. Petersburg and Egypt, and in 1852 was appointed minister of foreign affairs. As a politician he was energetic, patriotic, and enlightened. He wrote several poems and a Turkish grammar of great merit, and his manners had all the vivacity, wit, and grace of a polished French gentleman.
Born at Constantinople, 1814; died 1869.

FUCA, STRAITS OF ST. JUAN DE, *fu'-ka*, an inlet on the N.W. coast of N. America, Oregon territory, leading from the Pacific into the Gulf of Georgia, S. of Vancouver's Island, and forming a part of the boundary line between the United States and Great Britain. These straits were for a long time supposed to lead to some inland sea connected with the Atlantic Ocean, but they were explored to their termination, about 100 miles inland, by Vancouver. In 1859 a dispute arose between some of the officials of the U.S. government and those of Great Britain, as to the precise direction of the boundary-line between their several occupations in reference to the possession of the island of St. Juan, and in 1872 the emperor of Germany was asked to become arbiter, and he decided that the island belonged to the United States.

FU-CHOW-FOO. (*See* FOO-CHOO-FOO.)

FUCHS, LEONARD, *fooks*, a German physician and botanist, who received the honour of knighthood from Charles V. of Spain. His greatest work is "Historia Plantarum," printed at Bâle in 1542. He also wrote several medical books.
Born in Bavaria, 1501; died 1566.

FUCINO, or CELANO, LAKE, *foo-ché'-no*, the principal lake of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ulteriore II. It lies between two ranges of the Apennines at an elevation of 2,176 feet above the sea level, is 10 miles long and 7 broad, and receives several small rivers. The lake is subject to sudden risings, which inundate the surrounding country, and between 1855 and 1862, a tunnel cut by order of the emperor Claudius, through the solid rock, for the purpose of carrying off the surplus waters, was cleared out, having been choked up for nearly 1,000 years. The works of drainage have been carried on at an immense expense.

FUEGO. (*See* CAPE VERD ISLANDS.)

FUEN-HO, *foo'-enho*, a river of China, an affluent of the Hoang-ho, which it joins after a course of 300 miles, in lat. 35° 55′ N.; lon. 111° 25′ E.

FUENTE-ALAMO, *foo'-ain-tai-a'-la-mo*, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 18 miles S. of the town of that name. Pop. 6,300.

FUENTE-DE-CANTOS, a town of Spain, 55 miles S.E. of Badajos. Manf. Cloth, linen, soap, wine, and oil. Pop. 4,500.

FUENTE DE OVEJUNA, *dai-o'-vai-hoo'-na*, a fortified town of Spain, province of Cordova, between two of the branches of the Guadista, on a

lofty hill, at the foot of which are the springs from which the name, signifying "sheep-well," is derived. **Manf.** Linen, woollens, and leather. Coal is obtained in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 5,500.

FUENTES DE ONORE, *foo-ain'-tais dai o-nor'-ai*, a small town of Spain, in the province of Salamanca, on the Portuguese frontier, 16 miles N. of Ciudad Rodrigo. It was the scene of a great battle in May, 1811, between the French and the British, in which neither could claim an actual victory; but a few days afterwards the French were driven across the frontier into Spain. The name means "the fountain of honour."

FUENTE-DEL-FRESNO, a town of Spain, 20 miles N.E. of Ciudad Rodrigo. There is a considerable trade in charcoal. **Pop.** 2,300.

FUENTE-DEL-MAESTRE, a town of Spain, near the right bank of the Guadajira, 32 miles S.E. of Badajos. It is well built, and the public edifices are good. **Manf.** Linen, woollens, brandy, earthenware, and hardware. **Pop.** 6,000.

FUENTE-EL-SAUCE, a town of Spain, in the province of Zamora. **Manf.** Linen, woollens, wine, and brandy. **Pop.** 2,500

FUENTERRABIA, or **FONTERABIA,** a city and port of Spain, at the mouth of the Bidassoa, close to the French frontier, 10 miles N. of San Sebastian. There are remains of the old wall and moat. The harbour is only available for small vessels. **Manf.** Linen, woollens, hempen shoes, and earthenware. **Pop.** 2,100. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, was captured by the French in 1794, and taken by the royal troops in the Carlist war of 1837.

FUERTE, RIO DEL, *foo-air'-tai*, a river of Mexico, which, after a course of about 200 miles, falls into the Gulf of California, in lat. 26° 50′ N.; lon. 109° 10′ W.

FUERTE, or **ANDALGALA,** a town of the Argentine Confederation, province of Catamarca, in a mountainous district. **Pop.** 5,500.

FUERTE, or **VILLA DEL FUERTE,** a commercial town of Mexico, in the province of Sinaloa, on the Rio del Fuerte. **Pop.** 8,000.

FUGA, FERNANDO, *foo'-ga*, Italian architect, appointed pontifical architect in 1730. He completed the Quirinal at Rome, erected several palaces and churches. In 1750 he was appointed principal architect to the king of Naples, and erected a palace and other fine buildings. He is considered to have been one of the greatest architects of the 19th century.

Born at Florence, 1699; **died** 1780.

FUGER, FREDERICK HENRY, *foo'-ger*, an eminent German painter, who first studied his beautiful art in the Dresden Academy; but, proceeding to Vienna, discovered such talents as to induce his patrons to send him as an imperial pensioner to Rome. Here he studied eight years, when he visited Naples, and painted a series of frescoes in the library of queen Caroline at Caserta. In 1784 he was recalled to Vienna, where he became professor in, and vice-director of, the academy. He was distinguished, not only in fresco, but also as an oil and miniature painter. Some of his pictures consisted of subjects taken from the mythology of Homer; others from Roman history; and he made twenty illustrations of the "Messiah" of Klopstock. Many of his works have been engraved by German artists.

Born at Halbron, Wurtemberg, 1751; **died** at Vienna, 1818.

FUGGER, *foog'-ger*, the name of a rich and illustrious family of Suabia, descended from John Fugger, weaver, who originally lived in the environs of Augsburg, about 1300. They were at first successful in selling cloths, but afterwards extended their dealings, and became merchants, accumulating an immense fortune. Reaching the height of their affluence, at the commencement of the 16th century, they rendered considerable services to the emperors Charles V. and Maximilian, by making them large advances. These princes bestowed titles of nobility on the Fugger family, and they soon became connected with the best blood of Germany. Promoted to the highest dignities of the empire, they did not any the more neglect the pursuit of commerce. Their riches were always forthcoming for the improvement of their birthplace, Augsburg, where they erected some handsome monuments, and founded philanthropical institutions. The best known of them are the three brothers, Ulrich, Jacob, and George; and, afterwards, Raimund and Antony, both sons of George. Ulrich, Jacob, and George founded the houses for poor citizens, known as the "Fuggerei," at Augsburg. (*See* AUGSBURG.) Ulrich received, for his loans to Maximilian, the countship of Kirchberg and the seignory of Weissenhorn, which, afterwards, remained in the possession of his family. He was a great encourager of learning.—Antony and Raimund bore, to a great extent, the expenses of the expedition of Charles V. against Algeria, obtaining from him the permission to coin money. Both brothers were raised to the rank of count, and accumulated enormous wealth. One day, at an interview with the emperor, Antony, as a mark of his regard and esteem, threw into the fire a bond for a large sum of money lent to Charles. Several of this family still exist, and Augsburg owes its position on the continent as a financial centre to the energy and talent of the Fuggers.

FUH-KEEN, FOO-KEEN, or **FU-KIAN,** *foo'-keen*, a maritime province of the east of China, to the south of Che-Keang. It includes the islands of Formosa and the Pang-hoo group. Black tea is extensively cultivated. On the coast are the ports of Foo-choo-foo and Amoy. **Area,** 53,480 square miles. **Pop. with Formosa,** 25,790,560.

FULBERT, *fool'-bair*, a French bishop, but a native of Italy, and a pupil of Pope Sylvester II. On going to France as a public lecturer, he gained a great reputation, and, in 1007, was presented with the bishopric of Chartres. He was zealous against Berengarius on the Eucharist, and introduced the worship of the Virgin into France. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and his works are extant.

Born 950; **died** 1028.

FULDA, *fool'-da*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, on the right bank of the Fulda. Its principal edifice is the episcopal palace, formerly the residence of the prince-bishops of Fulda. It has, besides, a cathedral (a modern edifice, the fourth which has occupied the site), an old church (St. Michael's), a Roman Catholic seminary, a lyceum, schools of art and manufactures, and an orphan asylum. **Manf.** Woollen and linen fabrics, earthenware, leather, and tobacco. **Pop.** 9,500, mostly Roman Catholics.

FULDA, a river of Germany, rising in the Rhongebirge mountains, and, after a course of 90 miles, falling into the Werra, forming the Weser.

FULDA, CHARLES FREDERICK, an ingenious Lutheran divine, who wrote a Dictionary of the German Roots, "An Inquiry into Language," "On the Origin of the Goths," "On the Cimbri," "Or the Deities of the Germans," and

"A Chart of History." He was also an excellent mechanic.

Born at Wimpfen, Suabia, 1722; **died** 1788.

FULHAM, *full-ham*, a suburb of London, on the Thames, 6 miles S.W. of St. Paul's, London. The bishop of London has here a palace on the banks of the river; a residence which has been occupied by the bishops of London since the time of Henry VII. There are extensive market gardens in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 42,895.

FULKE, WILLIAM, *fullk*, an English divine, who was made master of Pembroke Hall, and, subsequently, Margaret professor of divinity. Of his works, the most noted is his "Commentary upon the Rhenish Translation of the New Testament," printed in 1580.

Born in London; **died** 1589.

FULLER, ISAAC, an English painter in the reign of Charles II. He painted the "Resurrection" at All Souls College, Oxford, another at Magdalen College, and a picture at Wadham College, which is the best. He studied in France under Perrier.

Died in 1672.

FULLER, NICHOLAS, *full-er*, a learned divine, who obtained a prebend in the church of Salisbury, and the living of Bishop's Waltham, in Hampshire. His "Miscellanea Theologica," printed at Oxford in 1616, is a valuable body of sacred criticism.

Born at Southampton, 1557; **died** 1622.

FULLER, THOMAS, Dr., an eminent English historian and divine, son of the rector of Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1631 he was chosen fellow of Sidney (Sussex) College, and, after fulfilling clerical duties in several places, he obtained a prebend of Salisbury. He was also presented to the rectory of Broadwinsor, in Dorsetshire, removed to London, and became lecturer at the Savoy. In 1640 he was a member of the Convocation at Westminster. During the civil war he adhered strenuously to the royal cause, and became chaplain to lord *Hopton*, who left him at Basinghouse, which was shortly after besieged by Sir William Waller; but the garrison, being sustained by the courage of Fuller, made so vigorous a resistance, that Waller was obliged to retire. On the ruin of the king's affairs, he was chosen lecturer of St. Bride's, Fleet-street. In 1646 he was lecturer at St. Clement's, Lombard-street, and St. Bride's, Fleet-street, and about 1648 he obtained the rectory of Waltham, in Essex; and between that time and the Restoration, published a number of books, the principal of which is "The Church History of Britain," folio. In 1658 he was appointed to the living of Cranford, Middlesex, and at the Restoration he was made chaplain-extraordinary to the king, restored to his prebend, and created D.D. Besides the above, he wrote the quaint but valuable work, "The Worthies of England," "The History of the Holy War," "The Holy and Profane States," "Pisgah Sight of Palestine," "Abel Redivivus, or Lives of Eminent Divines," and Sermons and Tracts. He was a powerful, imaginative, and witty writer, remarkable alike for strong sense and quaint humour, very learned and gifted, with a most retentive memory.

Born at Aldwinkle, 1608; **died** 1661.

FULLER, SARAH MARGARET, countess of Ossoli. (*See* OSSOLI.)

FULTON, ROBERT, *full-ton*, an American mechanician and engineer, whose name is intimately associated with the improvement of steam navigation. In his eighteenth year he set up in Philadelphia as a painter of landscapes and portraits; but in 1746 he visited England, where West, the historical painter, took him by the hand, and for some years kept him in his house. His genius, however, seems to have been less directed to the beautiful in art than the mechanical in science. Accordingly, on quitting the house of Mr. West, he sought the acquaintance of the duke of Bridgewater, then engaged with his canals, and in 1794 took out a patent for an inclined plane, designed to set aside the use of locks. He also invented an excavating-machine, a mill for sawing marble, and took out patents for making ropes and spinning flax. With all these projects, however, he seems to have met with little success, and, in 1796, he went to Paris, where he resided seven years, under the roof of Mr. Barlow, the representative of the United States government. Here he directed his attention to other pursuits, but still of a mechanical kind, when, after some experiments made with small steamboats on the Seine, and another visit to England, he proceeded to America, where, in 1807, he commenced the construction of a steam-vessel, with which he succeeded in navigating the Hudson river. He also invented torpedoes for use in naval warfare. In 1814 he constructed for the American government a steam-frigate. His fame was now established; but he did not live to reap the reward which his perseverance deserved.

Born at Little Britain, Pennsylvania, 1765; **died** at New York, 1815.

FULTON, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area**, 860 square miles. **Pop.** 6,722. The capital is Salem.

FULTON, a county of Georgia, United States. **Pop.** 49,137.

FULTON, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 870 square miles. **Pop.** 41,240. The capital is Lewistown.

FULTON, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 350 square miles. **Pop.** 14,000. Rochester is the capital.

FULTON, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 200 square miles. **Pop.** 7,977. Hickman is the capital.

FULTON, a county of New York, United States. **Area**, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 30,985. The capital is Johnstown.

FULTON, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 337 square miles. **Pop.** 21,053. Dover is the capital.

FULTON, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area**, 380 square miles. **Pop.** 10,149. McConnellsburg is the capital.

FULVIA, *ful-ve-a*, an ambitious woman of Rome, who, after being twice married, became the wife of Mark Antony. When Cicero's head had been cut off by order of Antony, she ordered it to be brought to her, and, with the greatest barbarity, bored the orator's tongue with her golden bodkin. Antony divorced her to marry Cleopatra; upon which she attempted to persuade Augustus to take up arms against her husband. When this scheme did not succeed, she retired into the East, where Antony received her with great coldness. This totally broke her heart, and she soon after died. (*See* ANTONY.)

Born 80 B.C.; **died** 40 B.C.

FULVIUS, *ful-ve-us*, a name common to some eminent Romans, the most remarkable of whom was a senator, intimate with Augustus. He disclosed the emperor's secrets to his wife, who made

them public to all the Roman matrons; and for this he received so severe a reprimand from Augustus, that he and his wife hanged themselves in despair.

FULVIUS, MARCUS NOBILIOR, a Roman consul, who went to Africa after the defeat of Regulus. He was successful in several conflicts with the Carthaginians, but was shipwrecked at his return, with 200 Roman ships.
Died 153 B.C.

FUNCHAL, *foon-shal'*, a seaport in the island of Madeira, of which it is the capital, situate in the centre of a large bay on the S. coast. It is irregularly built, the streets being narrow, winding, ill-paved, and dirty. There is a cathedral, and churches and convents are numerous; but there is nothing remarkable in their construction. The country behind Funchal rises rapidly, and consists of black rocks of lava, and these, intermingled with plantations of the most brilliant verdure, and contrasting with the white houses of the town, compose a splendid landscape. On the sea-side are several batteries. An old castle, which commands the road, stands on the top of a steep black rock, called Loo Rock, surrounded by the sea at high water. On a neighbouring eminence, above the town, is another, called St. John's Castle. The principal trade is done in wine and sweetmeats. **Pop.** 19,752, of whom many are English and French, besides Portuguese, and Mulatto and Negro freemen. **Lat.** 32° 37′ N. **Lon.** 16° 54′ W. (*See* MADEIRA.)

FUNDY, BAY OF, *fun'-de*, an inlet of the Atlantic, separating the state of Maine and New Brunswick from Nova Scotia. It is both deep and dangerous, and comprises the Long Islands and the Grand Manan, and receives the rivers St. Croix and St. John. It is 180 miles long, with an average breadth of 35. At the head are two inlets, Chignecto Bay, on the north, and Minas Channel on the south. This bay is remarkable for the highest tides in the world, the rise being about 70 feet.

FUNEN, or **FUHNEN,** *foo'-nen*, a Danish island in the Baltic, separated from Jutland by the narrow passage called the Little Belt. Its shores are deeply indented, and its interior is undulating, and has a productive soil, with numerous lakes.

Pro.—Corn, flax, hemp, and fruit.
Exp.—Horses, cattle, fruit, lard, salted meat, leather, honey, and some manufactured goods. The trade is principally carried on with Sweden and Norway.
Area.—1,302 square miles, including the small island of Langeland.
Pop. 236,500.
Chief Towns.—ODENSEE, SVENDBORG, and NYBORG.
Lat.—Between 55° 4′ and 55° 38′ N. **Lon.** Between 9° 44′ and 10° 53′ E.

FUNFHAUS, *foonf'-hous*, a northern suburb of Vienna. **Manf.** Silks, satins, woollens, cottons, and leather. **Pop.** 27,500.

FUNFKIRCHEN, *foonf'-keer-shen* ("five churches"), a town of Hungary, in the district of Baranya, between the Drave and the Danube, 105 miles S.W. of Pesth. It is situate on the southern slope of the Mecseg mountains, in a district that is fertile, particularly in wine. There are a very fine cathedral, several churches, a bishop's palace (in the Italian style), town-house, lyceum, and gymnasium. **Manf.** Woollens and flannel, silk, and leather. There are coal and iron mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 24,500.

FURETIÈRE, ANTHONY, *foo-ret'-e-air*, a learned Frenchman, who deserted the legal profession, and became abbot of Chalivoy and prior of Chuines. In 1622 he was admitted to the French Academy, but twenty-three years afterwards was expelled, upon the charge of having unfairly profited by the common labour of the Encyclopædists to compile the dictionary which bears his name. This was printed, in 1690, in two vols. folio.
Born at Paris, 1620; **died** 1688.

FURIÆ, *fu'-re-e*, in Greek mythology, the three daughters of Nox and Acheron, or, according to some, of Pluto and Proserpine. (*See* EUMENIDES.)

FURIDPUR, or **FUREEDPOOR,** *foo-rid-poor'*, or DACCA JELALPUR, a district of Bengal, British India, intersected by branches of the Ganges. The soil is rich and the climate intensely hot. **Area,** 1,496 square miles. **Pop.** 1,631,734.

FURIDPUR, or **FUREEDPOOR,** capital of the above district, on the right bank of the Ganges, 115 miles N.E. of Calcutta. It is little more than a cluster of native villages, at one time notorious as a resort of river pirates. **Lat.** 23° 26′ N. **Lon.** 89° 50′ E.

FURINA, *fu-ri'-na*, in Roman mytholygy, the goddess of robbers. Her festivals were called Furineia.

FURIUS, BIBACULUS M., *fu'-re-us*, a Latin poet of Cremona, who wrote annals in Iambic verse, and was universally celebrated for the wit and humour of his expressions. It is said that Virgil imitated his poetry, and even borrowed some of his lines. Horace, however, has ridiculed his verses.
Lived in the 1st century B.C.

FURIUS, FEDERICO, Spanish statesman and author, tuter to Philip, son of Charles V. He endeavoured to procure the authorization of translations of the Scriptures, and afterwards made great exertions to obtain a peace between Spain and the Netherlands.
Born 1510; **died** 1592.

FURK, *foork*, a castle and village of Persia, 100 miles from the lake of Furrah-rood. This fortress has the character of being the strongest in Khorassan.

FURNEAUX ISLAND, *foor'-no*, a small island in the Pacific. **Lat.** 17° S. **Lon.** 143° 6′ W.

FURNEAUX ISLANDS, a group in Bass' Strait, between Tasmania and Australia, discovered in 1773, by Furneaux, who was second in command to Captain Cook, on his second voyage. The largest, Great Island, is 46 miles long, and 10 broad; other islands are known as Clarke, Hummock, and Babel. The soil is sandy, and there are peaks 2,500 feet in elevation.

FURNES, *foorn*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Flanders, in a marsh, 4 miles from the sea, on a canal which goes from Bruges to Dunkirk, 15 miles from Ostend. It is small, but neat, and has a town-house, and the remains of an old abbey. Its trade is chiefly carried on in cattle, hops, and cheese. There are three annual fairs at which linen is sold. **Pop.** 4,500.

FURNESS, *fur'-ness*, a district in the N.W. part of Lancashire, forming a large promontory between Morecambe Bay and the mouth of the Duddon. It is mostly a rough region, clothed with wood. Its population are chiefly employed in mines and quarries. It had once an extensive abbey, which is now a picturesque ruin. (*See* BARROW-IN-FURNESS.)

FURRUCKABAD, *fur-ruk-a-bad'*, a district of British India, in the north-western provinces. Cotton, tobacco, and indigo, are cultivated. **Area,** 1,702 square miles. **Pop.** 907,608.

FURRUCKABAD, capital of the above district, near the right bank of the Ganges. It stands at an elevation of 750 feet above the sea, is well-built and healthy. A considerable trade is carried on. **Pop.** 62,450.

FURST, WALTER, *foorst*, one of the founders of Swiss freedom and independence. Heading some brave men, he took and destroyed some forts belonging to the Austrians; which was the first step, in 1307, to the restoration of Switzerland as an independent nation. (*See* TELL and MELCHTAL.)

Died 1317.

FURST, JULIUS, Prussian orientalist, of Jewish parents, and intended for a rabbi; but having studied at Berlin, his opinions underwent a change, and he devoted himself to oriental and antiquarian studies. In 1833 he went to Leipsic, and in 1864 became professor in the university there. He produced many valuable works on the comparative grammar of the Semitic languages, the rabbinical unity, and the Jewish history and literature. A concordance of the Old Testament in Hebrew and Chaldee was a work of immense labour.

Born at Zerwoka, in Posen, 1805; **died** 1873.

FURSTENFELD, *foorst'-ten-felt*, a town of Lower Styria, 30 miles from Gratz. It has a large tobacco manufactory. **Pop.** 2,000.

FURSTENWALD, *foorst'-ten-valt*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, on the right bank of the Spree, 30 miles S.E. of Berlin. The Marienkirch is a brick church erected in the 14th century. **Manf.** Woollens and linens, with an active river trade. **Pop.** 10,781.

FURTH, *foort*, the chief manufacturing town of Bavaria, between the Reditz and Pegnitz, 4 miles N.W. of Nuremberg. **Manf.** Glass of all kinds, principally large mirrors; chandeliers, bronzes, brass and wood wares, metallic leaf, watch keys, brass nails, and optical instruments. There is an annual fair, lasting 14 days. **Pop.** 38,080, about 4,000 of whom are Jews; but the majority Lutherans.—In 1632 a battle was here fought between Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein. In 1634 the town was burned by the Austrians, and an accidental fire in 1680 nearly destroyed it again.

FURY AND HECLA STRAIT, in British N. America, separates Cockburn Isle from Melville Peninsula, and forms a communication between the Gulf of Boothia and Fox's Channel. Length about 100 miles; breadth from 15 to 20. It was discovered in 1821 by Captain Parry, who gave to it the names of the ships under his command; but it is practically useless, being blocked with ice.

FUSARO, LAKE, *foo-sa'-ro*, in the peninsula of Baiæ, 11 miles W. of Naples. It has been famous for oysters for two thousand years. It is supposed to be the crater of an extinct volcano.

FUSELI, or **FUESSLI, HENRY**, *foose'-le*, the second son of John Caspar Fuessli, author of "Lives of the Helvetic Painters," was educated for the church, and, in 1761, entered into holy orders. Having written, in conjunction with Lavater, a pamphlet reflecting on the conduct of a magistrate, it was deemed politic that he should leave his country; when, being furnished with letters of introduction from the British minister at Prussia, he visited England; where, for some time, he supported himself by translating works from the German, French, and Italian, into English. Gaining the acquaintance of Sir Joshua Reynolds, he showed some of his drawings to that distinguished artist, who recommended him to devote himself entirely to painting. This recommendation was not lost upon him, and, in 1770, he visited Italy, and changed his name into Fuseli, which he afterwards retained. After an absence of eight years, he returned, when, with other artists, he was engaged by Alderman Boydell to assist in forming his Shakspeare Gallery. He also employed himself in editing the work of Lavater on Physiognomy, and assisted Cowper, who was then translating Homer, with some remarks and corrections. He subsequently became an associate of the Royal Academy, and, in 1790, was chosen a Royal academician. In 1799 he supplied some pictures towards the formation of a Milton Gallery; but the idea did not take with the public. In the same year he became professor of painting to the Royal Academy, and, in 1803, keeper. Meanwhile, he did not neglect his literary pursuits. In 1805 he published Pilkington's "Lives of the Painters," and subsequently was elected a member of the first class in the academy of St. Luke's at Rome. He was buried in the crypt of St. Paul's.

Born at Zurich, 1741; **died** in London, 1825.

FUST. (*See* FAUST.)

FUTAK, *foo-tak'*, a town of Hungary, on the left bank of the Danube. There is a fine castle. A large trade in corn is carried on, and an annual fair is well attended. **Pop.** 8,000.

FUTTEHGHUR, or **FUTTYGUR**, *foot'-te-goor*, the military cantonment of Furruckabad, which is about 3 miles to the west on the left bank of the Ganges.

FUTTEHPUR, or **FUTTEPOOR**, *foot'-te-poor*, a district of British India, north-west provinces, between the Jumna and the Ganges. Cotton is extensively cultivated, and its position affords great facilities for inland navigation. **Area**, 1,583 square miles. **Pop.** 683,745.

FUTTEHPUR, the capital of the above district, 50 miles S.E. of Cawnpore. **Pop.** 20,500. **Lat.** 25° 57′ N. **Lon.** 80° 54′ E.

FUTTIPUR-SIKRA, a town of British India, 19 miles S.W. of Agra. It was fortified by the emperor Akbar, who built a splendid palace, a portion of which is in good preservation, and exhibits many architectural beauties. The royal tomb stands in the centre of a square, entered through a very fine gate. **Lat.** 26° 6′ N. **Lon.** 77° 34′ E.

FUTTUAH, or **FUTWA**, *foot'-wa*, a town of Bengal, British India, in the district of Patna, at the confluence of the Punpun and the Ganges. It is much resorted to by pilgrims. **Pop.** 11,500. **Lat.** 25° 30′ N. **Lon.** 85° 22′ E.

FUTTYPUR, a town of British India, in the district of Saugur, central provinces, on the Unjon, a tributary of the Nerbudda. **Lat.** 22° 38′ N. **Lon** 78° 38′ E. **Pop.** 21,328.

FUUR, *foor*, an island of Denmark, in the province of Jutland, 30 miles from Wiborg, in the Linnfiord. **Area**, 11 square miles. **Pop.** 1,000.

FYNE, LOCH, *fine*, a lake, or inlet of the sea, in Argyleshire, Scotland, noted for its excellent herrings. It begins between the islands of Arran and Bute, and for about 41 miles, separates the districts of Carral and Kintyre. Its average breadth is 5 miles. Around the town of Inverary, which stands at the upper end of the loch, the scenery is very beautiful, the hills rising steeply from the water. Here, also, in the fishing season, many hundreds of boats stud the loch.

FYZABAD, *fi-za-bad'*, a city of India, in the province of Oude, on the right bank of the Gogra, 4 miles from Oude. It is somewhat decayed from

its former importance, but is still a considerable city. It contains some handsome tombs belonging to the old reigning family, and its gardens are celebrated for grapes and other fruits. **Pop.** 55,570. **Lat.** 26° 47′ N. **Lon.** 82° 10′ E.—In 1730 this town was selected as the seat of government for the kingdom of Oude, but was superseded by Lucknow in 1775.

G

[Where *g* is used in the explanatory pronunciation, it is sounded as *g* in *go*.]

GAAL, *gaā'-al*, "contempt," or "abomination," a turbulent man in Israel, who took part with the men of Shechem against Abimelech.

GAAL, JOZSEF, Hungarian author and journalist. Has produced numerous works of fiction, and successful dramatic pieces.
Born at Nagy Karoly, 1811.

GABARET, *gab'-a-rai*, a town of France, in the department Landes, and the former capital of the viscounty of Gabardan. **Pop.** 1,000.

GABELENTZ, HANS CONON VON DER, *ga'-ba-lants*, a distinguished German philologist; was reputed to have known upwards of eighty languages; author of Grammars of the Finnish and Mongolian languages; assisted in the production of a critical edition of the Gothic translation of the Bible by Ulfilas, with a Latin translation and Gothic Grammar and Glossary. Amongst other important works he published, in 1864, the Mantchurian translation of the Chinese works, Se-schu, Schu-king, and Schi-king, with German Glossary.
Born at Altenburg, 1807; **died** 1874.

GABIANO, *ga'-be-a'-no*, a town of northern Italy, on the right bank of the Po, 12 miles from Casale. **Pop.** 2,300.

GABII, *gaā'-be-i*, a city of the Volsci, taken, about 500 B.C., by the artifice of Sextus, the son of Tarquin, who gained the confidence of the inhabitants, by deserting to them, and pretending that his father had ill-treated him.

GABINIUS, *ga-bin'-e-us*, a Roman consul, who made war in Judea, and re-established tranquillity there. He suffered himself to be bribed, and replaced Ptolemy Auletes on the throne of Egypt. On his return, he was accused of receiving bribes. Cicero, at the request of Pompey, ably defended him, notwithstanding which, however, he was banished.
Died at Safona, about 40 B.C.

GABLONZ, or **GABLUNKA,** *gab'-lonz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, at the confluence of the Brunzlau and the Niesse, 56 miles N.E. of Prague. **Manf.** Woollen weaving and spinning, and glass, beads, and ornaments. **Pop.** 3,900.

GABOON, *ga-boon'*, a river of W. Africa. It enters the Atlantic by a wide estuary, in lat. 31′ N.; lon. 9° 20′ E. In 1843 the French planted a colony in its vicinity, and about the same time an American mission was established at Baraka, about 8 miles up the river. The Gaboon country yields ivory, dye wood, ebony, and copal. **Pop.** 180,000.

GABRIEL, SIONITA, a learned Maronite, and professor of the Oriental languages at Rome and at Paris. He assisted Le Jay in his Polyglot Bible, and published a translation of the Arabic geography, with the title of "Geographia Nubiensis."
Died at Paris, 1648.

GABROVA, *ga-bro'-va*, a town in the south of Bulgaria, in the Turkish empire. **Pop.** 41,000.

GACHARD, LOUIS PROSPER, *ga-shar'*, keeper of the archives of Belgium, author of numerous contributions to continental history.
Born 1800.

GACON, FRANCIS, *ga'-kawng*, a French satirist, who attacked, in his writings, Bossuet, Rousseau, and Lamotte. He became a priest of the Oratory, and gained the prize of the academy for poetry, in 1717.
Born at Lyons, 1667; **died** at his priory of Baillon, in 1725.

GAD, *gad*, a "band," or "troop," a son of Jacob, who gave his name to one of the twelve tribes of Israel, which was located east of the Jordan.

GAD, a prophet and faithful friend of David.

GADAMES, or **GHADAMES,** *ga-da'-mes* (known to the ancients by the name of Cydamus), an oasis in the African desert, with numerous villages, S. of the main chain of the Atlas. **Lat.** 30° 9′. **Lon.** 9° 17′ E. It is the centre of the routes which lead to Tunis, Tripoli, and several oases. It is an important entrepôt for merchandise for the interior, and for exports of ivory, hides, ostrich feathers, beeswax, gold, &c. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and it contains mosques and schools. **Pop.** 4,000.

GADEBUSCH, *gahd'-boosh*, a town in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Radegart, 11 miles N.W. of Schwerin. It is walled, has an old Gothic church, a town-house, and castle, now used as a court-house. There is a monument to Körner, the German poet, who fell near here in the war of liberation of 1813. (*See* KÖRNER). **Manf.** Woollen, linen, leather, tobacco, and hats. Three annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 4,200.

GADES, or **GADIRA.** (*See* CADIZ.)

GADIATSCH, *gad'-yatch*, a town of Russia, in the government of Poltava, at the confluence of the Psla and Grunja with the Dnieper. Tobacco is extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 5,000.

GADOR, a town in the south of Spain, on the right bank of the Almeria, and 10 miles N.W. of the town of that name. On the neighbouring heights are two old Moorish castles. **Pop.** 1,700.

GADOR, SIERRA DE, *ga'-dor*, a chain of mountains in the south of Spain, ranging nearly parallel with the Sierra Nevada, and part of the Alpujarros range. There are rich mines of sulphuret of lead. The culminating point is nearly 7,000 feet above the level of the sea.

GADSDEN, *gadz'-den*, a county of Florida, United States. **Area,** 1,150 square miles. **Pop.** 12,169. The capital is Quincy.

GADSHILL. (*See* ROCHESTER.)

GAERTNER, JOSEPH, *gairt'-ner*, an eminent German naturalist, who, though destined for the church, applied himself to the study of medicine. He travelled through several parts of Europe, and, in 1759, went to Leyden, where he attended the

botanical lectures, and applied himself to vegetable anatomy. He subsequently visited England, and communicated some interesting papers to the Philosophical Transactions, the principal of which is a "Memoir on the Fructification and Propagation of Confervæ," &c. Here he gained the friendship of some of the most eminent men of the age, and was made F.R.S. In 1768 he went to St. Petersburg, and was there appointed professor of botany and natural history. After filling that position with great credit, and exploring the Ukraine, making botanical discoveries, he returned to his native land in 1770. In 1778 he went again to London, to make drawings and descriptions of fruits, to illustrate his "Carpology," the first volume of which he dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks. He left at his death a number of valuable MSS.

Born at Calw, Suabia, 1732; **died** in London, 1791.

GAETA, *ga-ai'-ta* (the Cajeta of the Latins), a fortified town of Italy, on a small promontory to which it gives name, 40 miles N.W. of Naples. It lies along the shore, from the centre of the bay to the point of the promontory. It is a bishop's see, has a cathedral, several churches, convents, an hospital, and a foundling asylum. The harbour remains nearly as it was in the times of antiquity; the streets are neatly built, and well paved; the general appearance of the town is lively, and the environs extremely picturesque. In the neighbourhood of this place was the villa of Cicero, who was assassinated in its grounds 43 B.C. (*See* CICERO.) In 1799 and in 1806 it was taken by the French. In 1848, when the revolution at Rome compelled him to retire, it became the refuge of pope Pius IX., and in 1861 it surrendered, after a protracted siege, to the Sardinians under Cialdini. The inhabitants derive their chief profits from their fisheries and their coasting trade in oil, wine, and fruit. **Pop.** 16,000.

GAETA, GULF OF, an inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, on the west coast of Italy.

GAFSA, or CAFSA, *gaf'-sa*, a town in the south of Tunis, north Africa. There are a citadel, mosque, and bazaar, and in the neighbourhood are gardens, and plantations of fig, olive, and date trees, and warm springs. The Romans had here a town of some importance, the materials of which have been extensively employed in erecting the buildings of the present town. **Pop.** 2,000.

GAGE, GENERAL THOMAS, *gaij*, the commander-in-chief of the British troops in N. America, and the last governor of Massachusetts for the English government. Shut up in Boston after the battle of Lexington, Gage, whom Congress had declared a public enemy, caused martial law to be proclaimed. After the affair of Bunker's Hill, he was forced to embark for England.

Died 1787.

GAGNIER, JOHN, *ga'-ne-ai*, a learned French Orientalist, who, bred a Roman Catholic, embraced Protestantism, and settled in England. He was patronised by many eminent persons, and received the degree of M.A. at Cambridge and Oxford. In 1706 he published an edition of Ben Gorion's "History of the Jews," in Hebrew, with a Latin translation and notes. In 1723 he edited Abulfeda's "Life of Mahomet," in Arabic, with a Latin translation and notes, folio. He succeeded Dr. Wallis in the Arabic professorship at Oxford.

Born at Paris, about 1670; **died** 1725.

GAIA, VILLA NOVA DE, *ga-é'-a*, a town of Portugal, on the left bank of the Douro, opposite Oporto. It is a depôt for a large quantity of the wine grown in the district. **Pop.** 5,400.

GAILLAC, *gaï'-yak*, a town of France, department Tarn, on the right bank of the Tarn, 13 miles S.W. of Alby. There is a communal college. **Manf.** Hats, leather, and wine. There are coopers' ages, and ship-building is carried on, and there are large vineyards in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 7,800.

GAILLARD, GABRIEL HENRI, *gaï'-yar*, French historian, author of several historical and biographical works which procured his admission into the French Academy, and of various *éloges* on French notabilities.

Born, near Soissons, 1726; **died** 1806.

GAILLAN, *gaï'-yan(g)*, a small town of France, department Gironde, 40 miles N.W. of Bordeaux. There is a trade in cattle, wax, and wine. An annual fair is held. **Pop.** 2,350.

GAILLON, *gaï'-yon(g)*, a town of France, department Eure, 13 miles N.E. of Evreux. There is a large convict-prison, erected on the site of an old château, a portion of which remains. **Manf.** Silk and plush. **Pop.** 3,200.

GAINAS, *gaï'-i-nas*, a Goth, who became a general in the Roman army under Arcadius. He put Eutropius, the favourite of that emperor, to death, also the prefect Rufinus. Causing himself to be named commander of the cavalry and Roman infantry, he governed the weak Arcadius. At length declared an enemy of the state, he took up arms, was defeated, and perished by the hands of the Huns, with whom he had sought an asylum.

Died 400.

GAINSBOROUGH, *gains'-bur-o*, a port and market town of Lincolnshire, on the right bank of the Trent, 16 miles N.W. of Lincoln. It consists almost entirely of one long street, parallel with the river, and is clean, well paved, and lighted. The principal public buildings are the church of All Saints, the tower of which dates from the 12th century, Holy Trinity church, built in 1842, a town-hall, corn-exchange and assembly room. There is a grammar-school, established 1589. Over the Trent, an elegant stone bridge, of three elliptical arches, was erected in 1791. At the north-west end of the town stands an ancient and curious edifice, termed the old hall or palace, said, by a vague tradition, to have been the palace of John of Gaunt, but now inhabited by private families. **Manf.** Leather, brass, iron, and nails. It is a place of considerable trade, exporting Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield goods, and importing timber, bones, linseed, and rape-seed. Ship-building is also extensively carried on. Its canals connect it with the Trent, and steamers ply between it and Hull. **Pop.** 10,964.—A station on the Great Northern and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railways.

GAINSBOROUGH, THOMAS, an eminent self-taught English landscape-painter, whose early studies were pursued in the woods and fields of Suffolk, rather than in the schools of art. By the time he had attained the age of fourteen, he had ventured upon the art of colouring, and was sent to London. Here he commenced portrait-painting; a path in which he acquired such eminence, as to enable him, in his nineteenth year, to marry a young lady who had a fortune of £200 per annum. In 1760 he went to Ipswich, and thence to Bath; and, in 1774, to London again. He painted some of the portraits of the royal family, and was one of the thirty-six members chosen at the foundation of the Royal Academy. In both portrait and landscape he has been ranked with Rubens, Vandyke, and Claude; but, however this may be, the great originality of his genius is indisputable. "If ever this nation," says Sir Joshua Reynolds, "should

produce genius sufficient to acquire to us the honourable distinction of an English school, the name of Gainsborough will be transmitted to posterity as one of the very first of that rising name." His portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire, in the collection of the late Wynn Ellis, was sold in 1876 for ten thousand guineas, the highest price ever given for a picture by an English painter.

Born at Sudbury, Suffolk, 1727, died 1788.

GAISIN, or GAJSSIN, *gais'-in*, a town of S. Russia, government of Podolia, 172 miles N. of Odessa. Pop. 10,000.

GAIUS, *gaï'-yus*, "earthy, or lord," of Macedonia, a generous supporter of missionary preachers, supposed to have been settled at Corinth to assist Paul, and to have become bishop of the church at Thessalonica.

GAIUS, a Roman jurist, probably of the age of the Antonines, and the chief source of our knowledge of Roman law prior to Justinian. His *institutions* formed the basis of Justinian's work of the same name, by which it was superseded.

GAJAR, *gaï'-yar*, a market-town of Hungary, on the Rudana, 24 miles N.W. of Presburg. Large cattle-markets are held. Pop. 3,000.

GAJDOBRA, *gaizh-do'-bra*, a small town of Hungary, county of Bacs, chiefly inhabited by Germans. Pop. 3,000.

GAKOVA, *gai-ko'-va*, a small town of Hungary, county of Bacs. Pop. 3000.

GALA WATER, *gaï'-la*, a river of Scotland, rising in the county of Midlothian, and falling into the Tweed near Galashiels.

GALACZ. (*See* GALATZ.)

GALAGA, *ga'-la-ga*, an island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to France. It is fruitful in cocoanuts, and exports oil. Lat. 10° 29′ 50″ N. Lon. 56° 45′ E.

GALANTHIS, *ga-lan'-this*, in Greek mythology, a servant-maid of Alcmena, whose sagacity saved her mistress great pain at the birth of Hercules, and defeated the plots of Juno. She was changed by Lucina into a weasel, and condemned to bring forth her young by the mouth, in great suffering. (*See* ALCMENA.)

GALAPAGOS, or GALLIPAGOS, *gal-la-paï'-gos*, a number of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, about 600 miles W. of the coast of Ecuador, to which state they belong. They comprise 7 small and 6 large islands, of which Albemarle, the largest, is 60 miles long and 15 broad, with its highest point 4,700 feet above the sea. There is an active volcano, 3,720 feet high, on Narborough Island. The whole are volcanic, and abound in lava, interspersed with fertile oases. They are a great resort of tortoises and turtles, and are frequented by immense numbers of birds. They are mostly uninhabited, but a small penal colony was established on Charles Island in 1832. Their situation is between lat. 1° 4′ and 1° 30′ N. and between lon. 89° and 92° W.

GALASHIELS, *gal-a-sheels'*, a town of Scotland, partly in Roxburgh and partly in Peebles, on the Gala Water, near its confluence with the Tweed, 27 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. It is irregularly built, and has ten churches and chapels, a mechanics institute, and two libraries. Manf. The most important productions of Galashiels are the well-known Scotch tweeds. Pop. 9,742.

GALATA, *gal'-a-ta*, an old town of Turkey, and a suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the Golden Horn. It is enclosed by walls, which have numerous gateways, shut at sunset. It is the principal seat of the foreign trade of the Turkish capital, and is inhabited mostly by European Christians. In it are the custom-house for the port of Constantinople and the government docks. (*See* CONSTANTINOPLE.)

GALATÆA, or GALATHÆA, *gal'-a-té'-a*, in Greek legend, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was passionately loved by the giant Polyphemus, whom she treated with disdain; while Acis, a shepherd of Sicily, enjoyed her unbounded affection. The happiness of these two lovers was disturbed by the jealousy of the giant, who crushed his rival to atoms with a piece of rock, while he sat in the bosom of Galatæa. Galatæa was inconsolable for the loss of Acis, and as she could not restore him to life, changed him into a fountain. (*See* ACIS.)

GALATIA, *ga-laï'-she-a*, a country of Asia Minor, between Phrygia, the Euxine, Cappadocia, and Bithynia. It received its name from the Gauls, who migrated there under Brennus, some time after the sacking of Rome. Here St. Paul's labours were successful in establishing the Christian religion.

GALATINA, *gaï'-la-te-na*, S. Pietro in Galatina, a thriving commercial town in the south of Italy, 13 miles S. of Lecce. Pop. 11,085.

GALATONE, *gaï'-la-to-ne*, an ancient town in the south of Italy, 9 miles N.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 5,500.

GALATZ, or GALACZ, *ga-latz'*, a fortified town of Moldavia, on a lake near the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube, 15 miles from Brahilos. There are an old and new town. It is generally irregularly built, but has a good harbour, a large bazaar, numerous grain stores, magazines of eastern wares, and rich banking establishments. In 1834 it was made a free port, and, since that time, its trade has greatly extended, various British and Greek merchants having established themselves in it. Exp. Hides, tallow, timber, grain, petroleum, spirits, cheese, &c. Lat. 45° 23′ N. Lon. 28° E.—This place has regular steam communication with Constantinople and Vienna. Pop. 80,000, a medley of Moldavians, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, Italians, French, English, and Germans.

GALBA, SERVIUS SULPICIUS, *gal'-ba*, a Roman, who, by unremitted diligence, rose gradually to the highest offices of the state. He dedicated the greatest part of his time to solitary pursuits, chiefly to avoid the suspicions of Nero, who, however, because Galba expressed disapprobation of his conduct, ordered him to be put to death. He escaped, fortunately, the executioner, and was publicly saluted emperor. His conduct now greatly displeased the people; and, when he refused to pay the soldiers the money which he had promised them, after being raised to the throne, they assassinated him. The virtues which had shone so bright in Galba when a private man, totally disappeared when he ascended the throne.

Born 3 B.C.; died A.D. 69.

GALDAR, *gal'-dar*, a town in the north of Gran Canaria, the largest of the Canary Islands. There are the remains of an ancient palace and a convent. Manf. Woollens, linen and cotton fabrics. Pop. 4,000.

GALE, THOMAS, a learned English divine and antiquary, who, in 1666, was chosen Greek professor, and in 1672 master of St. Paul's school. He was a member of the Royal Society, of which he became one of the honorary secretaries, and in 1697 was promoted to the deanery of York. He

published a collection of the Greek mythologists, "Historiæ Poeticæ Antiqui Scriptores Græcæ et Latinæ;" "Jamblichus de Mysteriis;" "Herodoti Halicarnassensis Historiarum;" an edition of Cicero; "Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores;" "Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Anglo-Danicæ;" a volume of sermons; "Antonini Iter Britanniarum," &c.

Born at Scruton, Yorkshire, 1636; **died** at York, 1702.

GALE, ROGER, the eldest son of the above, sat in parliament for Northallerton, and became the first vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and treasurer to the Royal Society. He published some valuable books, the principal of which was an edition of his father's "Commentary on Antoninus."

Born 1672; **died** 1744.

GALE, SAMUEL, brother of the above, also eminent for his knowledge of antiquities.

Born 1682; **died** 1754.

GALEN, CHRISTOPH BERNHARD VON, *gai'len*, was made bishop of Münster (Westphalia) in 1650, having previously held several political offices. His administration, which was vigorous, caused a revolt of the inhabitants, whom, however, he reduced to submission, with the assistance of 1,200 cavalry supplied by the emperor. Was appointed in 1664, with the Margrave of Baden, director of the Rhenish alliance, and assisted in the war against the Turks. Subsequently joined with England against the Netherlands, and afterwards, 1672-74, with France against the Dutch. In 1675 he entered into an alliance with the emperor against the French, and by taking part also with the king of Denmark and the elector of Brandenburg in the war with Sweden, he added the duchy of Bremen and other places to his possessions. He was regarded as one of the ablest generals of his time.

Born at Bispink, 1600; **died** 1678.

GALEN, or GALENUS CLAUDIUS, *ga-lé'-nus*, a celebrated Greek physician, who visited the most learned seminaries of Greece and Egypt, and at last went to Rome, where he rendered himself famous by his profession. Many, astonished at his cures, attributed them to magic. He was very intimate with Marcus Aurelius, the emperor, after whose death he returned to Pergamus, where he died in his 90th year. He wrote no less than 300 volumes, the greatest number of which were burnt in the Temple of Peace at Rome, where they had been deposited. Galen was second only in merit as a physician to Hippocrates; and to these two medical philosophers of the ancients the moderns are indebted for many useful discoveries.

Born at Pergamus, 103; **died** 193.

GALENA, *ga-lé'-na*, a city of Illinois, United States, on the river Feve, 6 miles above its junction with the Mississippi. **Pop.** 6,451, chiefly employed in lead and copper-works. The surrounding district is extremely rich in lead, and produces large quantities annually.

GALERIUS, CAIUS VALERIUS MAXIMIANUS, *ga-lé'-re-us*, Roman emperor, a herdsman of Dacia, who, entering the army as a private soldier, became, by his valour, a general. Diocletian gave him his daughter in marriage, and in 292 adopted him and Chlorus as his successors. In 296 he commanded in Mesopotamia, where he was, at first, defeated by Narses, king of Persia, but soon retrieved his reputation by a great victory. He instigated Diocletian to persecute the Christians, and on his abdication, in 305, Galerius rose to supreme power. At the close of his life he desisted persecuting the Christians, and requested their prayers.

Died 311.

GALGACUS, *gal'-ga-kus*, chief of the Caledonians, who resisted with uncommon valour the Romans under the command of Agricola. After several skirmishes, the two armies came to a pitched battle, in which Galgacus was defeated with prodigious loss, dying on the field. Tacitus puts in his mouth a noble speech made to his troops previous to the battle.

Died 84.

GALIANI, FERDINANDO, *gal'-e-a'-ne*, an Italian antiquary and writer, whose principal work, on Money and Specie, was published in 1750. He was one of the first to discover the archæological riches of Herculaneum. In 1759 he was appointed, by the king of Naples, secretary to the French embassy; and, during his residence at Paris, his company was universally courted. He wrote there "Dialogues on the Corn-trade," which, from the strength of their argument and pleasant style, excited considerable notice, though anonymous. In 1779 he returned to Naples, where he filled many high offices of state. Besides the above works, he wrote a Commentary on Horace, a treatise on the Natural Duties of Princes to Belligerent Powers, &c. It is said of Galiani, that he presented to Pope Benedict XIV. a collection of stones found about Vesuvius; and accompanied them with the inscription,—"Beatissime pater, fac ut lapides isti panes fiant." (Most blessed father, cause these stones to be turned into bread.) This piece of wit had the desired effect, and the holy father presented him with a valuable church preferment.

Born at Chieti, Abruzzi, 1728; **died** at Naples, 1787.

GALICIA, *ga-lish'-e-a*, a province of the Austrian empire, which formerly constituted a part of Poland. It is bounded N. by Poland and Russia; E. by Russia and Moldavia; S. by Transylvania and Hungary; and W. by Silesia. In consists of wide and fertile plains, with hardly any elevation, except in the south, where it is intersected by some branches of the Carpathian mountains, the most elevated peak in Galicia being the Great Kriwan, 8,150 feet.

Rivers.—The Vistula, the Dniester, the Pruth, the San, and the Wyslocka; besides a considerable number of smaller streams. It has no canals, and no extensive lakes, though ponds are numerous throughout the country.

Climate.—The most severe in the empire.

Pro.—Wheat, oats, barley, maize, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Cattle and horses are largely reared, and, in the south-east part of the kingdom, horses and sheep are the principal stock. Bees are also extensively kept, and both honey and wax are exported.

Minerals.—Iron, coal, copper, zinc, sulphur, marble, alabaster, and fossil salt. There is of this last a bed which stretches from E. to W. along the Carpathians nearly 251 miles.

Manf.—Spinning and weaving flaxen and hempen fabrics. There are some brandy distilleries, but these are not numerous.

Area.—29,941 square miles.

Pop.—5,958,907, a considerable number belonging to the Greek church.

History.—This country was long in the possession of the Poles; but in the partition of their kingdom, in 1772 and 1795, it was assigned to Austria.

GALICIA, an old province of Spain, forming the N.W. angle of the peninsula, and, since 1833, divided into the separate provinces of LUGO, CORUNNA, PONTEVEDRA, and ORENSE.

GALILEE, *gal'-i-le*, a "circle," or "circuit," the northern and largest province of Canaan. It comprised the country west of the Jordan, from Samaria, nearly to Sidon, together with both shores of the Lake of Galilee or Tiberias. It now forms the central part of the pashalic of Acre, Asiatic Turkey.

GALILEI, GALILEO, *ga-leel'-ai-e*, commonly called *gal'-i-lé'-o*, a distinguished Italian astronomer, who may be said to have been the founder of experimental science. He was intended for the medical profession; but, having a strong predilection for the exact sciences, at the age of 25 he became mathematical professor at Pisa, whence, in 1592, he removed to Padua. His first important discovery was that of the vibrations of a simple pendulum sustained by a fixed point; and, subsequently, he invented an imperfect kind of thermometer. In 1609, having heard that Jansen had invented a glass by which objects at a distance were rendered as visible as if near, he directed his attention to the subject, and constructed the Galilean telescope, by help of which astronomy has been brought to the present perfection. His first instrument was presented to the doge of Venice, who confirmed his professorship for life in the university of Padua, with the largest salary which had ever been there given before to a mathematical professor. By this noble instrument he found that the "Milky Way" is an assemblage of fixed stars; and, by assiduous application of his invention, made many other important discoveries in the heavens. His assertion, however, of the earth's motion gave such offence to the inquisitors, that, in 1615, he was cited to Rome, and required to deny what he had before asserted,—that the sun is the centre of the world, and that the earth is not the centre of the world, but has a diurnal motion. In 1632 he published at Florence his "Dialogues on the Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems of the World," for which he was cited to Rome, his book ordered to be publicly burnt; the author sentenced to be imprisoned, to make a recantation of his errors, and by way of penance, to recite the seven penitential psalms once a week. A portion of the abjuration of this great man we here transcribe, to show to what extent he was forced by inquisitorial power to deny the truth of the great principles which, through the comprehensive grasp of his own mind, had brought conviction to himself. "With a sincere heart and unfeigned faith, I abjure, curse, and detest the said errors and heresies [namely, that the earth moves round the sun, &c.]. I swear that, for the future, I will never say or assert anything, verbally or in writing, which may give rise to a similar suspicion against me." Rising from his knees after this solemn act, he is said to have whispered to a friend, "It moves, for all that." Galileo now obtained his liberty, and retired to his house near Florence, where he continued his observations till he became blind by intense application. His principal works are, "The Operations of the Compass," "On the Swimming of Bodies," "Mechanics," "Nuncius Sidereus," "On the Trepidation of the Moon," "Discourse of the Solar Spots," "Mathematical Discourses and Demonstrations," "Treatise of the Mundane System."

Born at Pisa, 1564; **died** near Florence, 1642.

GALILEI, VINCENZIO, son of the above, was the first who applied his father's invention of the pendulum to clockwork.

Born 1606; **died** 1649.

GALINARI, a small fortified island of Italy, on the Gulf of Genoa, 40 miles S.W. of Genoa.

GALITA, *ga-lé'-ta*, a small island in the Mediterranean, lying off the N. coast of Tunis. **Lat.** 37° 31′ N. **Lon.** 8° 55′ E.

GALITZIN, or GALYZIN, WASSILI, or BASIL, *ga-lit'-zin*, a Russian nobleman, who, in 1680, became minister of the czar Fédor Alexowitz, whom he persuaded to abolish the titles of nobility, and to let his subjects rise to dignities by merit. He was in great favour with the regent, Princess Sophia, sister of the czars Peter I. and Ivan, and, during her regency, possessed supreme power. The intrigues of the regent, however, against her brother Peter being discovered, she was confined in a monastery, and Galitzin exiled.

Born 1633; **died** 1713.

GALITZIN, MICHAEL MICHAELOWITZ, of the same family as the above, served under Peter the Great, both by land and sea. In 1725 he was made field-marshal, and afterwards president of the College of War.

Born 1674; **died** 1730.

GALITZIN, DIMITRI AUGUSTINE, became a Roman Catholic, and devoted himself to the priesthood. He went to America, and was ordained in 1795, and laid the foundation of the town of Loretto, in a bleak region, among the Alleghany Mountains, Pennsylvania, where he took up his residence, and was known as Father Smith. A monument was erected to his memory in a neighbouring village in 1848. He wrote various widely circulated controversial works.

Born at the Hague, 1770; **died** 1840.

GALIZIN, AMALIE, princess, wife of Dimitri Galyzin, and the daughter of the Prussian general Count von Schmettau. She separated from her husband, and resided at Munster, where her talents and amiable disposition made her the centre of a circle of literary friends, including Goethe, Jacobi, Hemsterhuis, and many other eminent men.

Born at Berlin, 1748; **died** 1806.

GALL, ST., *gal*, or ST. GALLEN, a canton of Switzerland, inclosed by Tyrol and Liechtenstein, and the cantons of the Grisons, Glarus, Schwytz, and Zurich. It is mountainous, but abounding in long and fertile valleys. Near its centre is Mount Sentis, with an elevation of about 8,220 feet above the level of the sea. There are extensive forests in the south.

Rivers.—The Rhine, Thur, Sitter, Linth, and Seez.

Lakes.—Zurich, Constance, and Wallenstatt, have their coasts within its boundaries.

Pro.—Corn, maize, hemp, flax, and fruit. Wine, cider, and kirschwasser are articles of importance. Cattle-rearing is the principal branch of rural industry.

Minerals.—Iron and coal: large quantities of peat are used.

Manf.—Linen cloth, muslins, and cotton thread. There are, besides, wax-bleaching factories, glass factories, and cotton-bleaching establishments.

Pop.—210,401. German is the language spoken in the canton.

GALL, ST., a town of Switzerland, the capital of the above canton, on the left bank of a small stream, the Steinach, 18 miles S.E. of Constance. It is well built, and surrounded with walls and ditches. The church of the old abbey (founded in the 7th century) is now, considerably modernized, the cathedral. There are an academy, the gymnasium, the cabinets of natural history and coins, and a public library. Of the public buildings, the council-house, the arsenal, and the hospital, are worthy of notice. **Manf.** Cotton goods, and embroidery. **Pop.** 21,438.

GALL, ST., or GALLUS, an Irish monk, a disciple of Columbanus. With a few followers, he went to Switzerland in the 7th century, and founded the Benedictine monastery, in the town which bears his name. For several centuries the schools in connexion were held in the highest estimation, especially for the study of ecclesiastical music. At the French revolution the abbey was secularized, and the estates sequestered.

Born 551; **died** 646.

GALL, FRANZ JOSEPH, a distinguished German physician, who founded the science of phrenology, by which the talents and tendencies of the mind are affirmed to be manifested by certain external developments evinced on the surface of the cranium. He settled in Vienna, and afterwards travelled through the north of Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, lecturing upon his system. In 1807 he established himself in Paris, as being the best centre for the dissemination of his opinions, and became physician to Prince Metternich. In 1810 that nobleman guaranteed the expense of publishing the phrenological work of Gall and Spurzheim. (*See* SPURZHEIM.)

Born at Teifenbrunn, Wurtemberg, 1758; **died** at Paris, 1828.

GALLAND, ANTHONY, *gal'-la*, a learned French writer, who was sent by the French minister Colbert to the East; and on his return to France was made a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and professor of Arabic in the Royal College of Paris. He wrote several dissertations on Greek and Roman medals, and other archæological matters; but the work by which he is best known is the translation from the Arabic of the "Arabian Nights' entertainments."

Born in Picardy, 1646; **died** at Paris, 1715.

GALLARATE, a market-town of Italy, on the Arno, 24 miles N.W. of Milan. **Manf.** Cotton and pottery. It has an active trade in agricultural produce. **Pop.** 6,000.

GALLAS, COUNTRY OF THE, *gal'-las*, a territory of Africa, whose savage inhabitants have occupied all the territories to the south of Abyssinia, and seized on some of the finest provinces of that country. The larger number of the Gallas are still heathens, though Mahomedanism has made great progress amongst them.

GALLATIN, *gal'-la-tin*, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area,** 324 square miles. **Pop.** 13,000. The capital is Equality.

GALLATIN, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area,** 152 square miles. **Pop.** 5,100. Warsaw is the capital.

GALLATIN, ABRAHAM ALBERT ALPHONSE, financier and statesman, a native of Geneva, whence he emigrated to America, was appointed a member of the convention for revising the state constitution of Pennsylvania. In 1801 he became secretary of the treasury, and in 1809 minister of finance. Took an important part in the negotiations for peace with England in 1814, and signed the treaty of Ghent. From 1815 to 1823 he was United States minister at Paris, and in 1826 came to London as ambassador extraordinary. Was author of numerous publications in finance, politics, and ethnology.

Born at Geneva, 1761; **died** at New York, 1849.

GALLE, POINT DE, *gal*, a seaport-town on the south-western coast of Ceylon, situated on a low rocky point of land projecting into the sea, 70 miles S.E. of Colombo. There is a large fort, and the harbour is spacious and safe, and much frequented. It is a calling station for mail steamers to and from Calcutta and China. **Manf.** Articles in tortoise-shell, cordage, and arrack. **Lat.** 6° 3′ N. **Lon.** 80° 13′ E.

GALLEGO, *hal-lai'-ho*, a river of Spain, an affluent of the Ebro; rises in the province of Huesca at the southern base of the Pyrenees, and flowing S. about 90 miles joins the Ebro immediately below Saragossa.

GALLI, *gal'-li*, the Gauls, a nation of Europe, naturally fierce and inclined to war. They believed themselves descended from Pluto; and, from that circumstance, always reckoned their time, not by the days, as other nations, but by the nights. Not only the most precious things, but even the favourite animals and most cherished slaves and dependants of the master, were burnt with his corpse on the funeral pile. Children, among them, never appeared in the presence of their fathers, before they were able to bear arms in defence of their country. They seized the city of Rome; invaded Greece in different ages, and spread themselves over the greatest part of the world. Their Druids were a dominant caste, presiding even over civil affairs; while in religious matters their authority was despotic. Cæsar has given a full account of the Gauls, and was ten years in their country before he could totally subdue them.

GALLI, the priests of Cybele, who received that name from the river Gallus, in Phrygia, where they celebrated the festivals. The chief among them was called Archigallus.

GALLIA, *gal'-le-a*, Gaul, a large country of Europe. The inhabitants were called Galli, Celtæ, Celtiberi, and Celto-scythæ. Ancient Gaul was divided into four different parts by the Romans, called Gallia Belgica, Narbonensis, Aquitania, and Celtica. Besides these grand divisions, there is often mention made of *Gallia Cisalpina*, or *Citerior; Transalpina*, or *Ulterior*, which refers to that part of Italy which was conquered by some of the Gauls, who crossed the Alps. By Gallia *Cisalpina*, the Romans understood that part of Gaul which lies in Italy; and by *Transalpina*, that which lies beyond the Alps, in regard only to the inhabitants of Rome. Gallia *Cispadana* and *Transpadana* is applied to a part of Italy conquered by some of the Gauls, and then it means the country on the W. side of the Po, or beyond the Po, with respect to Rome.

GALLIATE, a town in the province of Novara, Italy, 4 miles N.E. of Novara. There are an ancient parish church, a castle, and a convent. **Manf.** Cotton and silk. There is a well-attended annual fair. **Pop.** 6,700.

GALLIENUS, PUBLIUS LUCINIUS, *gal'-li-é'-nus*, a son of the emperor Valerian, reigned conjointly with his father for seven years, and ascended the throne as sole emperor 260 A.D. In his youth he evinced military genius in an expedition against the Germans and Sarmatæ; but when he came to the throne, resigned himself to pleasure and indolence. His time was spent in the greatest debauchery; and two of his officers at length revolted, and assumed the imperial purple. This roused him, and he marched against them, without showing the least favour either to rank, sex, or age, putting all to the sword. These cruelties irritated the people and the army; thirty of his generals, known as the Thirty Tyrants, assuming the purple. Gallienus resolved boldly to oppose his adversaries; but in the midst of his preparations was assassinated at Milan by some of his officers.

Born 233; **died** 268.

GALLIPOLI, *gal-lip'-o-le* (Callipolis of the Greeks), an important town, situated on the E. side of the Gulf of Taranto, 30 miles W. of Otranto. It is a bishop's see, is well built and fortified, and has a convenient harbour, with a cathedral, castle, and schools. **Manf.** Muslin, cotton stockings, and other stuffs, and it carries on a considerable trade in olive oil, for the clarifying of which it has cisterns excavated in rocks. The

tunny fishery employs many of the inhabitants. **Pop.** 10,518.

GALLIPOLI, a seaport-town of European Turkey, in Rumelia, on a peninsula of the same name, at the N.E. end of the Dardanelles, 90 miles S. of Adrianople. It has two good harbours. The bazaars are very extensive, and furnished with merchandise of every kind. **Manf.** Cotton, silk, and morocco leather. There is a considerable trade in corn, wine, and oil. **Pop.** 30,000.—It was taken by the Turks in 1356, and was the first town in Europe that fell into their hands. In 1854 a portion of the Anglo-French army, designed for the protection of Turkey, against the encroachments of Russia, was here stationed.

GALLIPOLI, PENINSULA OF, separates the Hellespont from the Ægean Sea and the Gulf of Saros. It was the ancient Thracian Chersonesus. **Ext.** 62 miles long, with a breadth ranging between 4 and 12. **Lat.** between 40° 3′ and 40°38′ N. **Lon.** between 26° 10′ and 27° E.

GALLOIS, JEAN ANTOINE GAUVAIN, *gal-lwaw′*, French politician and author. He was employed by Louis XVIII., in 1818, to write a poem, "Return of the Age of Gold, or the Reign of Louis XVIII."

Born 1755; **died** 1828.

GALLOWAY, *gal′-lo-wai*, an ancient province in the S.W. of Scotland now comprised in the shire of WIGTOWN and stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

GALLOWAY, MULL OF, a cape of Scotland, on the S. coast of Wigtownshire, having a lighthouse 325 feet above the level of the sea. It is the most southern part of Scotland. **Lat.** 54° 38′ N. **Lon.** 4° 51′ W.

GALLUCIO, *gal-loo′-che-o*, a town of Italy, 25 miles N.E. of Gaeta. There is a fine church. The situation is damp and unhealthy. **Pop.** 3,000.

GALLUS, CAIUS, a Roman astronomer, noted for his exact calculation of eclipses.

Lived in the 3rd century, B.C.

GALLUS, CAIUS CORNELIUS, a Roman knight, who rendered himself famous by his poetical as well as military talents. He was passionately fond of the slave Lycoris, or Cytheris, and celebrated her beauty in his poetry. She proved ungrateful, and forsook him, which gave occasion to Virgil to write his tenth eclogue. Gallus was a favourite with Augustus, by whom he was appointed over Egypt; but he forgot the benefits he had received, pillaged the province, and even conspired against his benefactor; for which he was banished by the emperor. This disgrace operated so powerfully upon him, that he killed himself in dispair. Some few fragments remain of his poetry. He particularly excelled in elegiac composition.

Born 66 B.C.; **died** 26 B.C.

GALLUS, CAIUS VIBIUS TREBONIANUS, a Roman, who assassinated Decius, the emperor, and raised himself to the throne. He became indolent and cruel, and beheld with the greatest indifference the revolt of his provinces, and the invasion of his empire by the barbarians. He was at last assassinated by his soldiers.

Born 206; **died** 253.

GALLUS, FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS CONSTANTIUS, a brother of the emperor Julian, raised to the imperial throne under the title of Cæsar, by Constantius, his relation. He conspired against his benefactor, and was condemned to be beheaded.

Died 355.

GALMIER, ST., *gal′-me-a*, an ancient town of France, department of Loire, near the right bank of the Coise. There are mineral springs, which have been famous since the Roman times. **Pop.** 3,000.

GALOPARO, or CAPO DI FARO, *gal-o-par′-o*, the Charybdis of the ancients. It forms the whirlpool on the outside of the harbour of Messina, in the strait between Italy and Sicily. Opposite, on the coast of Italy, is the rock Scylla.

GALSTON, *gal′-ston*, a town of Scotland, county Ayr, on the left bank of the Irvine, 19 miles S.W. of Glasgow. The river is crossed by a fine bridge of three arches. **Manf.** Cotton, plaidings, and druggets. **Pop.** 5,961.—A station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

GALT, JOHN, *galt*, Scotch novelist, the son of a captain in the merchant service. He was educated at Greenock, where he obtained a situation in the custom house, but in 1804 went to London, and endeavoured unsuccessfully to enter on a literary career. After a few years he went abroad, and made the acquaintance of Byron. He visited Greece and Constantinople, and on his return published "Letters from the Levant." For some time he acted in the capacity of agent to a company for establishing emigrants in Canada, but quarrelled with the government, and was suspended by the Canada company. On his return to England, he devoted himself to literature, and supported himself by the labours of a most prolific pen. "There is a thorough quaintness of phrase and dialogue in Mr. Galt's best works, which places him apart from all other Scotch novelists; much knowledge of life, variety of character, liveliness and humour, are displayed in his novels, and render them justly popular. The public will not soon forget his 'Ayrshire Legatees,' his 'Annals of the Parish,' or his 'Entail.' His biographies, and many of his later works, manufactured for the booksellers, are of a very different character."

Born at Irvine, Ayrshire, 1779; **died** at Greenock, 1839.

GALT, a town of Canada, county Waterloo, province Ontario. It stands on both sides of the Grand River, about 55 miles from its entrance into Lake Erie. A branch of the Great Western Railway passes through the town. The first house was built in 1816. It now contains numerous places of worship, grammar and other schools. **Manf.** Woollens, iron, and tools, and there are extensive flour mills. **Pop.** 5,187, principally of Scotch descent.

GALVANI, LUIGI, *gal-va′-ne*, the discoverer of galvanism, was a celebrated Italian physiologist, and, in 1762, became a lecturer on anatomy at Bologna, obtaining a considerable reputation. By experiments on frogs, he discovered that all animals are endued with a peculiar kind of electricity; and he followed up this discovery with so much perseverance and success, as to give his name to certain manifestations of electricity, which have excited universal attention. His first publication on this subject was in 1791, and entitled "Aloysii Galvani de Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius." The famous Volta followed Galvani in his researches, and discovered further wonders in this branch of science. Galvani, on the death of his wife, in 1790, fell into a state of melancholy, from which he never entirely recovered. Beside the above work, he wrote several memoirs upon professional subjects.

Born at Bologna, 1737; **died** 1798.

GALVESTON, *gal-ves′-ton*, a seaport of Texas, United States, situate at the extremity of Galveston

island, at the entrance to Galveston Bay, in the Gulf of Mexico. The principal trade is the shipping of cotton and wool. There are good wharfs, shipbuilding yards, foundries, &c., &c.; also Roman Catholic university and cathedral, and Episcopal church, with other churches, convents, schools, &c. The Bay extends 30 miles inland, and receives several rivers. The Island is 30 miles long, with an average breadth of 2. The harbour is the best in the state, and the export of cotton very large. **Pop.** 22,248.

GALVESTON, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 330 square miles. **Pop.** 24,121. The capital is Galveston.

GALWAY, *gawl'-wai*, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by Mayo, N.E. by Roscommon, E. by the river Shannon, which separates it from King's county and Tipperary, and S. by Clare and Galway Bay. It is extremely diversified, both in soil and aspect, about half being fertile and well cultivated, the remainder consisting of waste and bog land.

Rivers.—The principal are the Shannon, Suck, and Blackwater.

Lakes.—Corrib, Mask, Inagh, and Naffoy. The first is 20 miles long, and 12 at its broadest part.

Pro.—Oats and potatoes; but the land is better adapted for grazing purposes than for tillage. Its breed of cattle is valuable, and the fisheries are important.

Minerals.—Lead, copper, marble, and limestone.

Manf.—Coarse linens and woollens, mostly made for home consumption.

Area.—2,603 square miles.

Pop.—241,662.

Chief Towns.—GALWAY, TUAM, LOUGHREA, and GORT.

Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county, and two for the town of Galway.

GALWAY, a seaport-town and parliamentary borough of Ireland, and capital of the above county, is situate at the mouth of the Corrib, on the north side of Galway Bay, 117 miles W. of Dublin. It is built on both sides of the river, and on two islands in the channel, united by bridges. In the older part of the town, the streets are narrow and irregular, and many of the houses are built in the Spanish style, there having been, some centuries since, considerable communication between this town and Spain. In the new part, the streets are wide, and the houses well built and handsome. In the suburbs are wretched cabins. The principal buildings are the church of St. Nicholas, in the Decorated style, founded in 1320; the Queen's College, a beautiful building in the Elizabethan style; the county and town court houses; the Franciscan convent of St Clare; Erasmus Smith's grammar-school, custom house, an hospital, and an infirmary. The harbour, which is an extensive line of quays, is connected, by a canal, with Lough Corrib. There is a floating dock of 5 acres. On the right bank of the river is a suburb, Claddogh, inhabited by a primitive race of fishermen. **Manf.** Coarse cloths, linen, paper, flour; and there are both breweries and distilleries. **Exp.** Fish, bacon, corn, and flour. **Pop.** 15,471, nearly all Roman Catholics.—A station on the Midland Great Western railway.

GALWAY BAY, on the W. coast of the Atlantic, between the counties of Clare and Galway. **Ext.** 30 miles long, with an average breadth of 10. It is indented by many peninsulas, and opposite its entrance are the S. Arran islands.

GAM, DAVID, *gam*, a brave Welsh officer in the army of Henry V., whom he accompanied to France. Having returned from reconnoitring the enemy on the eve of the battle of Agincourt, he reported that there were enough of the enemy to be killed, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to run away. He was knighted by Henry on the field, but was killed defending his sovereign when exposed to imminent danger.

Died 1415.

GAMA, VASCO or VASQUEZ DE, *ga'-ma*, an enterprising Portuguese navigator, to whom belongs the merit of having discovered the route to the East Indies by sea. In 1497 Emanuel, king of Portugal, sent him to endeavour to double the Cape of Good Hope, which he accomplished, and then sailed along the eastern coast of Africa, having proceeded as far as Calicut, where he arrived in May, 1498, and was received by the prince of that place with great pomp and ceremony. After an absence of two years, he returned to Lisbon, where he arrived in September, 1499. In 1502 he went out with twenty ships, and returned, the following year, with thirteen, which he had captured in the Indian seas. On this occasion he was created count of Videqueyra, but afterwards experienced a long neglect. In 1524 he was appointed by John III., viceroy of Portuguese India, being the first who held that title, and he sailed and took possession of his government, but did not long survive his honours after his arrival at his destination.

Born at Sines, Portugal; **died** at Cochin, 1525.

GAMALIEL, *ga-mai'-le-el*, "recompense of God," or "camel of God," a prince of the tribe of Manasseh.—A Jewish doctor of the Pharisees, of the highest reputation.

GAMBETTA, LÉON, a French politician, of Genoese descent. He joined the Paris Bar in 1859, and acquired considerable reputation in the political trials of 1868, as counsel for the defendants, in the course of which he proved himself an able and determined opponent of the empire, and was in consequence returned to the Chamber, both at Paris and Marseilles, at the election in 1869. After Sedan he became Minister of the Interior, was in Paris when it was invested by the Germans, but escaped from the city by means of a balloon, and descending at Amiens, proceeded to Tours, where he took the control of the war department, and assuming unlimited authority, endeavoured with tremendous energy to retrieve the disasters of the war, and to stir up the provinces to the defence of Paris. In 1871, when it was determined to appoint a National Assembly, Gambetta issued a decree directing that no official connected with the second empire should take part in the elections. The decree was cancelled at the instance of prince Bismarck, and Gambetta then resigned office and retired to Spain, but soon afterwards returned and entered the assembly as member for Paris. In 1876 he was returned to the chamber of deputies, of which he became president, in succession to M. Grévy (elected President of the Republic), in January, 1879.

Born at Cahors, 1838.

GAMBIA, *gam'-be-a*, a British colony of West Africa, at the mouth of the river Gambia. It is settled on the most healthy part in West Africa, and enjoys a flourishing trade. **Exp.** wax, hides, ivory, gold-dust, rice, palm-oil, horns, timber, and ground nuts. The settlements are BATHURST, Fort James, 16 miles up the river, and Fort George, 180 miles. **Pop.** 14,190.

GAMBIA, a large river of Western Africa, traversing the centre of Senegambia, and after a course

of 1,000 miles, falling into the Atlantic in lat. 13° 30′ N.; lon. 16° 34′ W.

GAMBIER, JAMES, lord, *gam'-be-er*, a British admiral, son of the lieutenant-governor of the Bahamas. He went to sea at an early age, and, in 1778, was appointed to the command of the *Raleigh*, 32. In this frigate he was engaged against the French in 1781, and assisted in the reduction of Charleston, S. Carolina. He was present at lord Howe's memorable victory of the 1st June, 1794, commanding the *Defence*, 74; and, after filling various posts, was intrusted, in July, 1807, with the command of the fleet despatched to Copenhagen. This city was bombarded for three days, when the enemy capitulated, and 19 sail of the line, 23 frigates and sloops, and 25 gunboats, were taken and conveyed to England. He was now created a baron, and, in 1808, had the command of the Channel fleet. In 1809, lord Cochrane (afterwards the earl of Dundonald), who was under lord Gambier's orders, attacked and destroyed with his fire-ships, several French vessels in the inner roads of the Isle d'Aix, and lord Cochrane was desirous of completing the destruction of the remainder of the enemy's fleet, but the commander-in-chief did not consider the attempt practicable. A court-martial sat on the conduct of the latter, but he was acquitted. In 1814 he negotiated a peace with the United States of America, at Ghent; and, on the accession of William IV., was advanced to the rank of admiral of the fleet.

Born at the Bahama Isles, 1756; **died** at Iver, near Uxbridge, 1833.

GAMBIER ISLANDS, a group of 11 small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, important on account of their being the only known station (with the exception of Pitcairn's Island) between Chili and Tahiti where good water can be obtained. They are under the protection of the French. The largest is called Mangareva, a name applied by the French to the entire group. **Pop.** 8,500. They were discovered in 1797. **Lat.** 23° 8′ S. **Lon.** 134° 55′ W.

GAMBOLO, a town of Italy, province of Novara, on the right bank of the Terdoppio, 18 miles S.E. of Novara. There is a remarkable old castle. An annual fair is held. **Pop.** 5,900.

GAND. (*See* GHENT.)

GANDERSHEIM, *gan'-ders-hime*, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, Germany, on the Gande, 35 miles S.W. of Brunswick. It is walled, but has two suburbs. There are a castle, and monastery. **Manf.** Steel and ironware. Three fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 2,300.

GANDESA, a city of Spain, in the province of Tarragona. There is a ruinous castle, and in the vicinity are mineral springs and baths. **Manf.** Linen, woollens, and silk, wine, oil, brandy, and earthenware. **Pop.** 2,350.

GANDIA, *gan'-de-a*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. It is situated at the mouth of the Alcoy, 33 miles from the town of Valencia. There are a handsome Gothic church, a fine palace, and good public buildings. **Manf.** Silks, linens, and woollens; and it has a trade in wine. **Pop.** 7,000.

GANDINO, *gan-dé'-no*, a town of Italy, province of Bergamo, 13 miles E. of the town of that name. It is built on the slope of a hill, on the summit of which is an ancient castle, and has a handsome church, college, hospital, and good municipal building. **Manf.** Linen, woollens, flannel, silk, leather, brandy, and soap. A good trade is carried on. **Pop.** 3,500.

GANDIOLLE, a village of West Africa, near the mouth of the Senegal. **Pop.** 5,000.

GANDO, *gan'-do*, a kingdom of Soudan, Africa, situated on both sides of the Niger. The country is fertile. The inhabitants are of the Foolah race, mostly Mahommedans.

GANDO, capital of the above kingdom. It is situated in a pleasant valley, and the inhabitants are peaceable and industrious.

GANGA SAGOR, a "sacred" island at the mouth of the western branch of the Ganges, noted as the resort of pilgrims.

GANGES, *gan'-jees*, a celebrated river of Hindostan, rising in the Himalaya mountains, formed by the junction of two streams, the Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda, at elevations of 13,000 and 18,000 feet above sea-level. These streams, after running 500 miles in a W. direction, inclining to the N., turn to the S., unite their waters at Deoprag, and form what is properly called the Ganges, from the Hindoo word *Ganga*, which signifies river. It takes a S.E. direction through the country of Sirinagur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally emerges from the mountains, among which it has meandered for about 80 miles. At this point it is about 1,000 feet above the sea level. From Hurdwar, where it enters the plain country, it flows with a smooth navigable stream, during the remainder of its course, to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by several mouths. In its course through these extensive plains, it passes by Furruckabad, Allahabad, Benares, Patna, &c., and receives eleven large rivers, the chief of which are the Jumna and Sone, on the right bank, and the Ramgunga, Goomtee, Gogra, Gunduk, Mahanada, and Ahi, on the left bank. The delta, an alluvial tract, through which the river discharges in several branches, commences about 200 miles from the sea, and is from 80 to 200 miles wide. In the annual inundation of this immense river, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 miles in width; nothing appearing above water but villages and trees, excepting, very rarely, the top of an elevated spot, the artificial mound of some deserted village, which appears like an island. The river rises at this period, on an average, about 31 feet. The Ganges is a beneficent river, diffusing plenty by means of its living productions, enriching the lands, and affording an easy conveyance for the produce of its banks. The Hindoos hold its waters in high veneration, and it is visited annually by pilgrims from all parts of Hindostan. Happy are those accounted whose lot it is to perish in its streams; its estuary being considered by the Brahminists the termination of the "Sacred Stream." The length is estimated at 1,940 miles, and the area of drainage 400,000 square miles. It carries down an immense quantity of mud in suspension, calculated to amount on the average to 534,600,000 tons annually.

GANGES CANAL, constructed for the irrigation of the Doab, and avoiding the difficulties in the navigation of the river above Cawnpore. It measures 810 miles (350 for the trunk, and 460 for the branches. It crosses the Solani over an aqueduct, erected at a cost of 300,000*l.*, and having fifteen arches, each with a span of 50 feet.

GANGES, *ganje*, a town of France, department Herault, 25 miles N.W. of Montpelier, beautifully situated near the left bank of the Herault, with an old castle and many country seats in the vicinity. There is a very remarkable stalactite grotto. **Manf.** Silk, gloves, and stockings, cotton goods and leather. The rearing of silkworms is carried on. **Pop.** 4,600.

GANGI, *gan'-je*, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 20 miles S.E. of Cefalu. **Pop.** 11,939.

GANGOTRIL, *gan-go'-tre*, a sacred place in the Himalaya Mountains, near one of the sources of the Ganges, 13,000 feet above the sea-level. Pilgrimages are made to it, and water taken from the river is carried by the pilgrims to all parts of India, and sold to devotees at a high price.

GANJAM, *gan-jam'*, a town of British India, in the Madras presidency, on the left bank of the Rosikoila, immediately above its entrance into the Bay of Bengal. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** 19° 23′ N. **Lon.** 85° 7′ E.

GANJAM, the district of which the above town is the capital, on the N.W. coast of the Bay of Bengal. On the N.W. boundary is the salt lake Chilka, 42 miles long and 15 broad, but only 6 feet deep. **Pro.** Rice, maize, sugar, millet, oil-seeds, arrow-root, wax, gum, and dye-stuffs. **Area,** 4,457 square miles. **Pop.** 1,749,604.

GANNAT, *gan-na'*, a town of France, department of Allier, situated on the Andelot, 34 miles S.W. of Moulins. There are an ancient church, and the remains of an old castle. **Pop.** 5,200.

GANTUNG PASS, *gan-toong'*, a mountain-pass in Bussahir, between Chinese Tartary and Koonawar, descending, on the W. side, upon the Sutlej. **Height,** 18,290 feet above the level of the sea. **Lat.** 31° 38′ N. **Lon.** 78° 47′ E.

GANYMEDE, *gan'-i-meed*, in Greek mythology, a young prince of great beauty, the son of Tros, king of Troy, who was taken up to heaven by the eagle of Jupiter to replace Hebe as the attendant of the gods. (*See* HEBE.)

GAP, *gap*, a town of France, the capital of the department HAUTES-ALPES, 46 miles from Grenoble. It is a mean, ill-built place, with narrow streets, and low crowded houses, but there are a fine old Gothic cathedral, and a public library. **Manf.** Silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, leather, hats, and agricultural implements, and, in its neighbourhood, are marble quarries.

GARACHICO, *ga'-ra-che-ko*, a town and seaport on the N. coast of Teneriffe, Canary Islands, which, till 1705, was one of the most important places in the island. In that year a volcanic eruption nearly destroyed it. **Manf.** Linen, woollen, cloth, and wine. **Pop.** 2,500.

GARAMOND, CLAUDE, *gar'-a-mawng*, a French engraver and letter-founder, was the first who superseded Gothic or black-letter printing, substituting in its place the Roman letter.

Born at Paris; **died** 1561.

GARASSE, FRANCIS, *ga-rass'*, a French Jesuit of considerable talents, but very scurrilous in his writings against many of his contemporaries. In 1625 he published "A Summary of the Principal Truths of the Christian Religion," which was condemned by the Sorbonne. He was also the author of Latin poems, and some controversial works. Died of the plague, which he caught at Poitiers, while visiting the sick in the hospitals, 1631.

Born at Angoulême, 1585.

GARAY, JANOS, *ga-rai'*, a distinguished Hungarian poet, dramatist, and journalist, author of historical poems and tragedies, which are greatly admired.

Born at Szegozard, 1812; **died** at Pesth, 1853.

GARBICH, *gar'-bich*, a province of Lower Egypt, on the delta of the Nile, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, and inland by the provinces Damietta, Rosetta, Menouf, Kelioub, and Mansurah. It forms a plain 90 miles long, and more than 40 broad. It is intersected by numerous canals, and has a very fertile soil. The chief town is MEHALLET-EL-KEBIR.

GARÇAO, PEDRO ANTONIO CORREA, *gar'-ka-oo*, a Portuguese lyric poet, who is held in the highest estimation by his countrymen, and several plays which he wrote are conceived in excellent taste. He laboured to improve the literature of his country; but an early death prevented the accomplishment of what an earnest ambition might have achieved.

Born at Lisbon, 1735; **died** 1778.

GARCIA, MANUEL, *gar'-she-a*, an eminent vocalist, composer, and teacher of singing, who trained many of the most eminent singers of modern times. He was the father of Madame Malibran and Madame Pauline Veardot-Gracia.

Born at Saville, 1775; **died** at Paris, 1832.

GARCILASO, or GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA, *gar'-the-las'-so*, an eminent Spanish poet, who accompanied the emperor Charles V. in his military expeditions, and died of a wound, which he received in Provence, in 1536. He wrote sonnets, elegies, epistles, and pastorals, which are highly esteemed.

Born at Toledo, 1503; **died** 1536.

GARCILASO, surnamed the Inca, author of a valuable history of Peru, which was translated into English by Sir Paul Rycauk, London, 1688. There is also a French edition.

Born at Cuzco, Peru, 1540; **died** 1616.

GARD, *gard*, a department of France, bounded on the S. by the Mediterranean, and landward by the departments of the Lozère, the Ardèche, the Rhone, the Herault, and the Aveyron. It is mountainous in the N., being traversed by part of the chain of the Cevennes, but in the S. it is interspersed with numerous lakes and marshes.

Rivers.—The Rhone, which forms the eastern boundary, Herault, Vidorra, Ceze, and Gardon.

Pro.—Fruit, olive oil, and wine. It is deficient in corn; but is noted for its excellent cattle and a breed of white horses. Silk worms are extensively reared.

Minerals.—Coal, iron, lead, sulphur, and zinc.

Manf.—Silk, cotton and woollen goods, hosiery, carpets, and leather.

Area.—2,291 square miles.

Pop.—415,629.

Administrative Divisions.—There are 4 arrondissements: Nismes, Alais, Uzes, and Le Vigans, and 347 communes. The chief town is NISMES.

GARD, or GARDON, a river of France, which traverses the centre of the department Gard, and, after a course of 55 miles, joins the Rhone 5 miles from Tarascon.

GARDA, LAKE OF, or BENACO, *gar'-da*, the Lacus Benacus of the Romans, a lake of Italy, lying between Tyrol and the governments of Venice and Milan. It is about 32 miles in length, and from 2 to 10 wide; the depth varies from 10 to 40 feet where it is narrowest, and its greatest depth is 1,900 feet.—In 1796 the battle of Rivoli was fought near its E. shore, when Bonaparte defeated Wurmser.

GARDA, a small town of Northern Italy, in the province of Verona, on the lake to which it gives name. There is a small harbour, and in the

vicinity are the ruins of an old castle. **Pop.** 1,200.

GARDAFUI CAPE. (*See* GUARDAFUI.)

GARDAIA, or GHARDEIA, *gar-daï'-a*, a town in the Sahara, belonging to Algeria, encompassed by walls, and defended by towers. It has a flourishing trade by means of caravans with Tunis, Algiers, Fez, Morocco, Súdan, and Timbuctoo, in all the varied produce of Central and Northern Africa. **Lat.** 32° 28′ N. **Lon.** 4° 38′ E.

GARDE FREINET, LA, *gard-frë'-nai*, a small town of France, department Var, situated on a lofty eminence, 15 miles S. of Draguignan. There are, in the newer part, fine open squares planted with trees, and with fountains. The ruins of an old Saracenic castle are on the hill. **Manf.** Corks. **Pop.** 2,600.

GARDELEGEN, *gar'-dë-lai'-gen*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the right bank of the Milde, 30 miles N.W. of Magdeburg. It is surrounded by an old wall. **Manf.** Leather, and there are numerous breweries, and distilleries. A trade in cattle is carried on, and there are five annual fairs. **Pop.** 5,200.

GARDINER, a city on the right bank of the Kennebec, 7 miles below Augusta, in the S.W. of the State of Maine, United States. **Manf.** Machinery, paper, leather, woollens, and pottery. It stands at the head of the ship navigation of the Kennebec, and a considerable shipping trade is carried on. **Pop.** 4,500.

GARDINER, STEPHEN, *gar'-di-ner*, a distinguished English prelate and statesman, the illegitimate son of Dr. Woodville, bishop of Salisbury, brother to Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, whence he went into the family of the duke of Norfolk, and afterwards into that of Cardinal Wolsey, who made him his secretary. In 1527, in company with Edward Fox, he went to Rome for the purpose of persuading the Pope to consent to the divorce of Queen Catherine by Henry VIII. Though unsuccessful in his mission, he greatly assisted Henry in the prosecution of his design, and became secretary of state, and in 1531 bishop of Winchester. He wrote "De Verâ Obedientiâ," in defence of the king's supremacy, and drew up articles accusing Henry's last queen, Catherine Parr, of heresy; but the queen avoided the storm, and he fell into disgrace. At the accession of Edward VI. he opposed the Reformation, and was committed first to the Fleet, and afterwards to the Tower, where he remained a prisoner during the remainder of the reign; he was also deprived of his bishopric; but, on the accession of Mary, he was restored to his see, and, in 1553, appointed lord chancellor and prime minister. He had a deep knowledge of human nature; but his conduct towards the Protestants was cruel and sanguinary. He was a learned man, but of little principle, crafty, and ambitious. Lloyd, in his "State Worthies," says that he was to be traced like the fox, and, like the Hebrew, was to be read backwards.

Born at Bury St. Edmund's, 1483; **died** 1555.

GARDINER, COL. JAMES. He obtained a commission in a Scotch regiment in the Dutch service at the early age of 14. Subsequently entered the English army, and served with distinction in the campaigns of Marlborough. In the earlier part of his life he was notorious for his licentiousness, but became in 1719 the subject of profound religious impressions, resulting from a "vision" of the "Lord Jesus Christ upon the cross surrounded on all sides with a glory," &c., &c. From that time the whole course of his life was changed, and he became as remarkable for his piety as he had been notorious for his evil living. He was raised to the rank of Major in 1724; married Lady Francis Erskine in 1726, by whom he had 13 children; in 1730 became lieut.-general of dragoons, and in 1743 colonel. He was killed at the battle of Prestonpans. He is remembered principally as the subject of the very curious book, the "Life of Colonel Gardiner," by Dr. Doddridge.

Born at Carriden, Linlithgowshire, 1688; **died** 1745.

GAREB, *gaï'-reb*, "a seat," a mighty captain of David.

GAREEP. (*See* ORANGE RIVER.)

GARESSIO, a town of Northern Italy, on the left bank of the Tanaro, 17 miles S.E. of Mondovi. There are several handsome churches, a monastery, and a nunnery. Two annual fairs are held. In the vicinity are a mine of argentiferous lead, and quarries of marble. **Pop.** 6,500.

GARGANO, a mountain group in S. Italy, province of Foggia.

GARGANO, *gar-gá'-no*, a town of Italy, on the Lake of Garda, 24 miles N.E. of Brescia. **Pop.** 4,000.

GARGAPHIA, *gar-gaï'-fe-a*, a valley near Platæa, with a fountain of the same name, where Actæon was torn in pieces by his dogs, according to Greek legend.

GARGARIS, *gar'-ga-ris*, a king of the Curetes, who first found out the way of collecting honey.

GARGARUS. (*See* IDA.)

GARIBALDI, GIUSEPPE, *ga'-re-bal'-de*, Italian patriot and general, was brought up at Nice, amongst sailors and fishermen, and, at an early age, entered the Sardinian navy, soon distinguishing himself by his courage and coolness. Implicated, in 1834, in the Italian insurrectional movement, he was compelled to fly, and take refuge in Marseilles. After passing two years here, chiefly in the pursuit of mathematical studies, he embarked in an Egyptian corvette, to serve as a naval officer in the fleet of the Bey of Tunis. Disappointed in his expectations, however, he set out for Rio Janeiro, and fought, with great bravery and success, in the service of the government of Uruguay against Buenos Ayres. His influence over his troops was something wonderful; and for the bravery he and his Italian followers displayed at Salta, the government of Montevideo decreed, on that day, that the Italian legion should take the right, the post of honour, even when with native troops, in every engagement. The revolutionary movements of 1848 brought Garibaldi back to Nice. A portion of his legion accompanied him, and took a prominent part in the war of independence against the Austrians in the Southern Tyrol. At Rome he was the soul of the resistance; and Marshal Vaillant, the French commander, in his report of the operations during the siege of that city, did justice to the energy and skill of his adversary. On May 9, at Palestrina, he defeated the Neapolitan army, though vastly superior in numbers to his own. A few days later, at Velletri, where he was severely wounded, he was still to win the honours of the day. Finally he sustained, by his courage and resources, for a whole month, the attacks of the French army. In the last council of war held at Rome, Garibaldi proposed the employment of extreme measures, but they were not approved. He then left the famous city with the remnant of his little army, traversed the enemy's lines, and withdrew to the neighbour-

hood of St. Marin. There his troops disbanded. He reached Genoa with 200 soldiers, who had refused to leave him. At the end of a few months he returned to America, where he engaged energetically in trade and industry. About 1852 he was again actively employed in command of the Peruvian army. When the war ceased he returned to Nice. For five years he lived in retirement with his sons on the isle of Caprera, off the Sardinian coast, where he farmed on a large scale. In the Italian war of 1859, he played a conspicuous part against the Austrians, and seemed to be ubiquitous, by the marvellous rapidity of his operations. After the peace, the preliminaries of which were signed at Villafranca, he had the command of the army of Central Italy, but subsequently retired from the field, and laid down his arms. He was, however, soon recalled from his retirement, and in 1860 he won Naples and Sicily for Victor Emmanuel, with his volunteers, or Garibaldini. In 1862 he again called for volunteers to aid him in liberating Rome and Venice; but he failed in uniting them to the new kingdom of Italy. In 1864 Garibaldi visited London, where he was received with enthusiasm, and honoured with a banquet by the Lord Mayor and Corporation. In 1866 he took the field against the Austrians, without achieving any considerable success, and at the close of the war returned to Caprera. In 1867 he openly organised an attack on Rome, but was arrested on his way, and conveyed back to his island home, whence he subsequently escaped, and, heading the insurgents, defeated the Papal army at Monte Rotonde. He was shortly afterwards attacked by a combined force of French and Papal troops at Mentana, and was defeated with heavy loss. In 1870 Garibaldi was engaged in the Franco-German war, and held a command of irregular troops in the Vosges; was returned as a deputy to the French National Assembly in 1871, but declined to sit. In 1875 he again emerged from his retirement in Caprera, and visited Rome, took the oaths and his seat as a deputy in the Italian parliament, accepted the pension which he had previously refused, and devoted himself to the task of promoting the works necessary to prevent the periodical overflow of the river Tiber, and the drainage of the Campagna.

Born at Nice, 1807. Died 1882.

GARIGLIANO, *ga'-reel-yé-ano*, an important river in S. Italy. It rises in the Abruzzi, in the valley of Nersa, and, after a course of 75 miles, falls into the Mediterranean, 10 miles S.E. of Gaeta.

GARLASCO, *gar-las'-ko*, a town of Italy, province of Pavia, 24 miles S.E. of Novaro. There are a very fine church, two monasteries, and an ancient tower, now used as a court of justice. Pop. 6,400.—Near this place the Austrians, when invading Italy in 1849, crossed the Po.

GARNERIN, ANDRÉ JAQUES, *gar-na'-rain*, French aeronaut, who made a great number of ascents, and was the first to descend in a parachute.

Born at Paris, 1769; died 1823.

GARNET, HENRY, *gar'-net*, an English Jesuit, memorable for being concerned in the gunpowder plot, was educated at Winchester school. He took the Jesuit's habit at Rome in 1575, and returned to England in 1586, as provincial of his order. He was executed for high treason. He confessed the crime for which he suffered, but was placed by the Jesuits among their martyrs.

Born 1555; died 1606.

GARNIER-PAGES, LOUIS ANTOINE, *gar'-ne-a-paje*, owes the double name he bears to the fact that his mother was twice married, first to M. Garnier, and afterwards to M. Pagès, formerly a professor of rhetoric at Sorrège, but subsequently "maître de pension" at Marseilles. The son, Garnier-Pagès, was a commission agent in Paris when the revolution of 1830 broke out, and he fought at the barricades. Absorbed in politics he relinquished his occupation, and was elected a deputy of the arrondissement of Verneuil; whereupon he took his seat in the chamber on the "left," and devoted himself mostly to questions of finance. In 1847 he took a leading part in the agitation for reform, and was present at most of the banquets connected with that movement, the ultimate prohibition of which hastened the revolution of 1848. After that event, M. Garnier-Pagès was proclaimed mayor of Paris and member of the provisional government, in the capacity of minister of finance. In this latter capacity he had to deal with the financial crisis of the time, and by the introduction of important reforms he successfully steered the state through its monetary difficulty. Turning his attention after to authorship, he wrote "L'Histoire de la Revolution de 1848," in eight volumes, and a continuation, entitled "L'Histoire de la Commission Exécutive."

Born at Marseilles, July 18, 1803.

GARONNE, *ga-ron'*, one of the largest rivers of France. It rises among the Pyrenees, in the Val d'Aran, on the confines of Spain, and passing by Bordeaux and Blaye, falls into the Atlantic. At Blaye it unites with the Dordogne, and assumes the name of the Gironde. Length, 350 miles.—The Garonne is connected with the Mediterranean by the Canal du Midi.

GARONNE HAUT, a department in the S.W. of France, bounded N. and N.E. by the department Tarn-et-Garonne and Tarn, S. by department Ariége and Spain; W. by the Hautes-Pyrenées and Gers. It is mountainous, and generally elevated, especially in the S., where offshoots of the Pyrenees occupy a considerable portion of its surface. It has, however, many beautiful valleys, and abounds with small plains.

Rivers.—The Garonne and its affluents, the Ariége, Save, and Lers.

Pro.—Corn, hemp, tobacco, potatoes, grapes, oranges, and other fruits. In the mountain districts, cattle-rearing is carried on to a great extent, and numbers of mules are also reared.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, lead, zinc, and antimony; marble, rock-salt, and slate.

Manf.—Woollen and cotton fabrics and hardware. Wine, timber, and cattle also largely exported.

Area.—2,369 square miles.

Pop.—478,009.

Administrative Divisions.—There are 4 arrondissements, Toulouse, Maret, St. Gaudens, and Villefranche, and 584 communes. TOULOUSE is the capital.

GAROO, or GARTOP, *ga-roo'*, a station of Tibet, 60 miles N.E. of the Niti Pass. An active trade is carried on in exchanging the products of China and Tibet for those of India and Cashmere. Lat. 31° 40′ N. Lon. 80° 21′ E.

GARRARD, *gar'-rard*, a county of Kentucky, United States. Area, 312 square miles. Pop. 11,704. The capital is Lancaster.

GARRICK, DAVID, *gar'-rik*, a celebrated English actor, descended from a French family of the name of Garric, or Garrique, who fled to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His father, Peter Garrick, was a captain in the army, and generally resided at Lichfield. David received his education partly at the grammar-school at Lichfield, and partly under Dr. Johnson, with whom, in 1735, he went to London to seek his fortune. He was for some time under Mr. Colson, an eminent mathematician, and afterwards entered into partnership with an elder brother in the wine trade. This business he soon quitted for the stage. His

first appearance was at Ipswich, in 1741, where, under the assumed name of Lyddal, he appeared as Aboan, in the tragedy of "Oroonoko." The applause he met with induced him to make his appearance in London, at the theatre in Goodman's Fields, where, in the character of Richard III., he appeared, in 1741, and achieved a decided success. The other theatres were quickly deserted, and Goodman's Fields became the resort of people of fashion, even from the west-end. He next formed an engagement with Fleetwood, the patentee of Drury-lane, and, in 1742, appeared for three nights as Bayes, Lear, and Richard III. In the summer of 1743 he played in Dublin, with Mrs. Woffington, to such full houses, that the heat of the weather and the crowds occasioned a fever, which was called the Garrick fever. In 1747 he became joint-patentee of Drury-lane theatre, and, in 1749, married Mademoiselle Violetti, an Italian stage-dancer. In 1763 he and Mrs. Garrick made a visit to Italy, and at Paris he saw the celebrated Mademoiselle Clairon, whose future eminence he predicted. He returned to England in 1765, and, in 1766, brought out the "Clandestine Marriage," a comedy written in conjunction with the elder Colman. In 1769 he celebrated a fête in honour of Shakspeare, called the Jubilee, at Stratford-upon-Avon, and afterwards made an entertainment of it at Drury-lane, under the same title, where it had a prodigious run. In 1776 he sold his interest in the theatre for 35,000*l*. The last character he performed was Don Felix in the "Wonder," which he acted in 1776, for the benefit of decayed actors. He accumulated a very large fortune by the exercise of his art. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory by private friendship. Mr. Garrick was hospitable and generous, but vain and fond of flattery. He wrote several dramatic pieces, prologues, epilogues, songs, and epigrams. In the last he excelled. It is, however, upon his skill in histrionic representation that his fame rests. In this he has never been equalled. "That young man," said Pope, after seeing his Richard III., "never had his equal as an actor, and will never have a rival." In tragedy and comedy he was alike at home, and certainly possessed a matchless versatility of genius for the exhibition of passion. "His appearance," says Schlegel, in his "Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature," "forms an epoch in the history of the English theatre." Mrs. Garrick survived her husband forty-three years, and died at her house in the Adelphi, 1822, in the 98th year of her age.

Born at Hereford, 1716: **died** in London, 1779.

GARRISON, WILLIAM LLOYD, an eminent American abolitionist lecturer and journalist. At 9 years of age he was apprenticed to a shoemaker at Lynn, in Massachussets, but, as the business did not suit him, he was sent back to Newburyport, where he went to school for some time, working after school hours to support himself. At 13 he made a brief attempt to learn cabinet-making, but finding the occupation distasteful, abandoned it, and apprenticed himself to the printer of the *Newburyport Herald*, of which he became the editor in 1824. He next edited, in 1826, the *Free Press*, of which he was the proprietor, and on the failure of this enterprise, went to Boston, where for a time he worked as a journeyman. From 1827 to 1829 he was connected with several newspapers, and in the latter year his articles on slavery led to his conviction and imprisonment for libel. Released by the kindness of a friend, who paid his fine, Garrison commenced his career as an anti-slavery lecturer. In 1831 he returned to Boston and started the *Liberator*, which he carried on until slavery ceased to exist in the United States. Garrison's integrity, unconquerable energy, self-devotion, and great ability, gave him a place amongst the very foremost men in the anti-slavery agitation. It is said that for some years after the *Liberator* was started almost every mail brought him letters threatening his assassination; a reward of 5,000 dollars was offered by the legislature of Georgia for his conviction under the laws of the State, and constant offers were made by the pro-slavery party to secure the suppression of his paper. In spite of everything, however, he persevered, and lived to see the complete success of the movement with which he was identified. He visited England in 1833, and on his return organised the American Anti-Slavery Society, of which he was subsequently president. He visited England again in 1846, 1848, and 1866; in this latter year he was entertained at a public breakfast in St. James's Hall. In 1865 he was presented by his friends in the United States with 30,000 dollars, as a memorial of the abolition of slavery, and his efforts in connection therewith.

Born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, 1805.

GARROVILLAS DE ALCONETAR, *gar'-ro-vil-las-dai'-al-kon-a-tar'*, a Spanish town, province of Caceras, on the left bank of the Tagus, 20 miles N.W. of the town of Caceras. The church of San Cedro is a very large and handsome building. **Manf.** Linen and woollen fabrics, leather, oil, vinegar, and wine. **Pop.** 6,500.

GARROW MOUNTAINS, *gar'-ro*, a range of Further India, surrounded by the territories of Bengal, Assam, and Jynteah. It is inhabited by an independent people, who carry their produce to the Bengal districts. **Height**, from 3,000 to 4,000 feet.

GARRY, *gar'-re*, a river of Perthshire, Scotland, which, after a course of 20 miles, joins the Tummel, 5 miles S.E. of Blair Athole. James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, speaks of it in his beautiful song of "Bonnie Prince Charlie."

> "Cam ye by Athol, lad wi' the philabeg,
> Down by the Tummel, or banks o' the Garry?"

It flows from a small lake of the same name, in the wild district of Athol Forest.

GARSTANG, *gars'-tang*, a town of Lancashire, 12 miles S. of Lancaster. There is a townhall in the market-place. **Manf.** Calico-printing and cotton and worsted spinning. **Pop.** 5,833. A station on the London and North-Western railway.

GARTH, SIR SAMUEL, *garth*, an English poet and physician, who greatly contributed to the establishment of dispensaries; but was opposed by the apothecaries, whom he severely lashed in his poem of the "Dispensary," for their venal spirit. He was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and in 1691 settled as a physician in London. In 1697 he spoke the Harveian oration before the college. On the accession of George I. he was knighted, and appointed king's physician in ordinary, and physician-general to the army. His poems do not possess any extraordinary merit.

Born at Bolham, Durham, 1660; **died** 1718.

GARTNER, FRIEDRICH VON, *gart'-ner*, German architect, professor of architecture in the academy of Munich, and afterwards director. He designed many fine buildings at Munich, and the royal palace at Athens.

Born at Coblentz, 1792; **died** at Munich, 1874.

GARZ, *gartz*, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, at the confluence of the Oder and the Salvei, 16 miles S.W. of Stettin. It is defended by two forts. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, hosiery, gloves, and tiles. **Pop.** 4,400.

GASCOIGNE, SIR WILLIAM, *gas'-koin*, an eminent English judge, who rose, in 1401, to be chief justice of the King's Bench in the reign of Henry IV. He was a man of integrity and independence, refusing to pass sentence on archbishop Scroope, as a traitor, and, according to a tradition open to doubt, sentencing the prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., to be imprisoned for indecorous conduct before him on the bench.

Born at Gaythorpe, Yorkshire, 1350; **died** 1413.

GASCOIGNE, GEORGE, an old English poet, who served under the prince of Orange in the wars of the Low Countries. He wrote masques of the progresses of queen Elizabeth, and some of his poems are not without merit.

Born 1536; **died** at Stamford, 1577.

GASCONADE, *gas'-ko-nad*, a river of N. America, which joins the Missouri from the N., 100 miles from its confluence with the Mississippi.

GASCONADE, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 540 square miles. **Pop.** 11,000. Hermann is the capital.

GASCONY, or GASCOGNE, *gas'-ko-ne*, an old province in the S.W. of France, which, before the Revolution, was one of the great provinces administered by an intendant. It now forms the departments of Hautes-Pyrénées, Gers, and Landes. From 1152 to 1453, Gascony belonged to England. At the latter date it was definitely united to France by Charles VII.

GASKELL, ELIZABETH, *gas'-kel*, (maiden name Stevenson), novelist and biographer. She was the wife of the rev. William Gaskell, a Unitarian minister, resident at Manchester, and at once made herself popular by her first novel, entitled "Mary Barton," which appeared in 1848. This fiction forcibly depicted the struggles of the working cotton-spinner with the evils of poverty, and contrasted the splendid condition of the mill-owner with that of the other. It also illustrated the evil of strikes, and presented such a vivid image of real life in one particular phase of society, that the authoress was at once raised into fame. After this Mrs. Gaskell became a contributor to "Household Words," and other periodicals, and in 1850 published her Christmas story of "The Moorland Cottage." In 1853 appeared "Ruth," her second novel, and in 1855, "North and South," an almost *verbatim* reprint from "Household Words." She has also published other collections of her writings, all of which have enjoyed great popularity, and given her a prominent place amongst the writers of fiction of the 19th century. She also wrote a memoir of her friend Miss Brontë (Currer Bell), the author of "Jane Eyre," and contributed to the columns of the "Daily News."

Born about 1820; **died** 1865.

GASPARINA, *gas-pa-ré-na*, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, near the Ionian Sea. **Pop.** 2,700.

GASPAR STRAIT, *gas'-par*, a passage nearly 60 miles wide, of the Indian archipelago, between the islands of Banga and Billiton. There is a small island of the same name in the strait. **Lat.** 2° 25′ S. **Lon.** 107° 4′ E.

GASPE, *gas'-pe*, a district of Canada, province of Quebec, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, including the counties of Gaspe and Bonaventure. The cod and whale fisheries employ a large number of the inhabitants. **Area**, 7,500 square miles. **Pop.** 25,000, chiefly of French descent. **Lat.** between 48° and 49° 20′ N. **Lon.** between 64° 15′ and 67° 56′ W.

GASPE, a bay of the district of Gaspe, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, lying between Cape Gaspe and Whale Head. It is 18 miles long, by 6 broad, and affords a safe and capacious harbour.

GASSENDI, or GASSEND, PIERRE, *gas-sen'-de*, a celebrated French philosopher and mathematician, who, at a very early age discovered an acute and inquisitive mind, and made such progress in learning, as to be appointed teacher of rhetoric at Digne before he was 16. Two years afterwards, he became professor of divinity and philosophy at Aix, when he ventured to oppose the system of Aristotle, and his lectures were published under the title of "Exercitationes Paradoxicæ adversus Aristotelem." This work procured him the friendship of the celebrated Peirese, president of the university of Aix, by whose interest he was preferred to a canonry in the cathedral of Digne. In 1628 he visited Holland, with the avowed object of cultivating the friendship of the philosophers of that country; and, on his return, applied himself ardently to astronomical studies. In 1631 he was the first to observe a transit of the planet Mercury over the disc of the sun, which had previously been calculated by Kepler. In 1645 he was appointed royal professor of mathematics at Paris, where he applied so intensely to his studies and to astronomical observations, that he fell into a consumption, when he was forced to retire to Digne for the restoration of his health. In 1647 he published his principal work, entitled "De Vitâ et Moribus Epicuri." This was, in 1649, followed by his "Syntagma Philosophiæ Epicureæ," which was an attempt to reconstruct the Epicurean system of philosophy out of the remains of its masters. In 1653 he went back to Paris; but his labours brought a return of his disease, of which he died, in 1655. Gassendi is deservedly ranked among the first mathematicians of his age. He opposed the philosophy of Descartes with success, and obtained a number of followers, who were called after his name. His other works are, the "Lives of Tycho Brahe, Copernicus, Purbachius, and Regiomontanus; a Commentary on Diogenes Laertius;" astronomical and philosophical pieces, the whole collected into 6 vols. folio, 1658.

Born at Chantersier, near Digne, 1592; **died** at Paris, 1655.

GASSINO, *gas-sé'-no*, a town of Italy, near the left bank of the Po, 8 miles N.E. of Turin. There are an ancient and a handsome new church, and some remains of the old walls. Marble quarries are in the neighbourhood. Five fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 2,600.

GASSNER, JOHANN JOSEPH, *gass'-ner*, a Catholic priest at Klösterle, in the diocese of Coire, in Tyrol. He professed to exercise miraculous powers of healing, but fell into disrepute before his death.

Born at Bratz, 1727; **died** 1779.

GASTEIN, or HOF-GASTEIN, *gas'-tine*, a market town of Austria, on the right bank of the Achen, 44 miles S. of Salzburg. It is built chiefly of wood, but there are some old stone houses. A bathing establishment is supplied by pipes from the springs of Wildbad-Gastein, a charming watering place, on a lofty situation, 6 miles distant. The cascades of the Achen, near the town, are very striking. **Pop.** 4,000.

GASTON, *gas'-ton*, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 308 square miles. **Pop** 14,000. The capital is Dallas.

GATA, CAPE, *gá'-ta*, a promontory of Spain, on the coast of Granada, bounding the Bay of Almeria. **Lat.** 36° 43′ N. **Lon.** 2° 22′ W.

GATES, *gaits*, a county of N. Carolina, United States, bordering on Virginia. **Area**, 312 square miles. **Pop.** 8,897. The capital is Gatesville.

GATES, HORATIO, an American general, who received his military tuition in England, and served in the West Indies, and also in Ohio, under general Braddock. Being wounded, he retired for some time from the army, and settled on an estate which he purchased in Virginia. When the war of American independence commenced, he espoused the cause of the revolutionists, and received the appointment of adjutant-general in the army. In 1776 he was appointed to the command of the army operating on Lake Champlain; but, in the following year, he was superseded, although, in a few months afterwards, he was again appointed to oppose general Burgoyne, whom he defeated, and, at Saratoga, forced him to capitulate with his whole army. This success surrounded Gates with a halo of popularity, and attempts were made to place him above Washington These, however, were frustrated, and, in 1780, he was appointed to the command of the southern army. He met Cornwallis at Camden, in S. Carolina, and suffered a complete defeat. For this he was superseded, and his conduct subjected to a court of inquiry; he was, however, honourably acquitted. After this he retired to his estate in Virginia, where he resided till 1800, when he removed to New York, where the freedom of the city was conferred upon him. He now became a member of the legislature; but, before he quitted Virginia, he emancipated his slaves, and conferred upon the necessitous and infirm a provision for life.

Born in England, 1728; **died** 1806.

GATESHEAD, *gaits'-hed*, a municipal and parliamentary borough in the county of Durham, on the south bank of the Tyne, directly opposite to Newcastle, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Tyne. The old town consisted mainly of one long street of poorly built houses; but it has been much improved of late years, great extensions having been made westward and southward. There are numerous places of worship, the parish church being an ancient cruciform structure. A free school for grammar, arithmetic, and navigation. **Manf.** Glass, iron, bricks, tiles, and soap. There are shipbuilding yards, &c. **Pop.** 65,873. A station on the North-Eastern railway. In 1854 a large portion of the town was destroyed by fire.

GATESHEAD-FELL, a parish adjoining Gateshead, and formerly a part of it, celebrated for its grinding-stones, which are exported to all parts of the globe.

GATH, *gath*, "a wine-press," a principal city of the Philistines, about 32 miles W. of Jerusalem.

GATINAIS, *ga'-te-nai*, an old division of France, now subdivided into the departments Loiret, Seine-et-Marne, Nièvre, and Yonne.

GATINEAU, *ga'-te-no*, a river in Canada, province of Quebec. It originates in a chain of lakes immediately N. of the 48th parallel of latitude, flows S.W., and falls into the Ottawa, 12 miles below the town of Aylmer.

GATO, GATTO, or **AGATTON**, *ga'-to*, a town of Upper Guinea, on a creek of the Benin river, 16 miles from Benin. **Pop.** Unascertained, but said to be considerable. Here Belzoni, the traveller, died, in 1823. (*See* BELZONI.)

GATSCHINA, *gats'-che-na*, a Russian town, about 30 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg, situated on a small lake formed by the Ishora. It is noted for a royal palace, the seat of Paul I., which has 600 rooms, and is surrounded by beautiful pleasure grounds. There are churches for Greeks, Roman Catholics, and Lutherans. **Manf.** Woollen cloths, leather, hats, and porcelain. The emperor, Paul I., bestowed municipal rights on the town in 1797. **Pop.** 8,400.

GAUBIL, ANTHONY, *go'-beel*, a learned French missionary, who, in 1723, was sent to China, and there acquired the Chinese and Mantchoo languages, becoming interpreter at the court of Pekin. He held this position thirty years, and gained the respect and esteem of the emperor. No European, perhaps, was better acquainted with Chinese literature than Gaubil. He wrote an "Historical and Critical Treatise on Chinese Astronomy," and a "History of Gengis Khan." He also translated the "Chou King," which comprises the historical traditions of China and its sovereigns, and produced other works.

Born at Gaillac, Languedoc, 1689; **died** at Pekin, 1759.

GAUBIUS JEROME-DAVID, *gou'-be-oos*, a celebrated German physician, who contracted an intimate friendship with Boorhaave, and succeeded him as lecturer in botany and chemistry at Leyden, in 1731, and in 1734 obtained the medical professorship. His principal works are a treatise on the "Method of Prescribing, or of Writing Receipts;" "Principles of Nosology;" and "Institutiones Pathologiæ Medicinalis."

Born at Heildelberg, 1705; **died** at Leyden, 1780.

GAUCIN, *gau'-cin*, a town of Spain, 47 miles S. of Malaga. A strong castle of Moorish origin, is in an almost inaccessible position, on an adjoining rock, and is now used as barracks. **Manf.** Linen, woollens, and cottons, leather, hats, soap, wine, and oil. **Pop.** 4,000.

GAUDEN, JOHN, *gaw'-den*, an English bishop, who being appointed chaplain to Robert, earl of Warwick, preached before the House of Commons in 1640, and gave so much satisfaction to the members, that they presented him with a silver tankard, and added to it, in the following year, the rich deanery of Bocking, in Essex. In 1643 he was nominated one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, but did not sit among them. He wrote against the "Covenant," but complied with it to keep his preferment. In 1648 he published a pamphlet against bringing the king to trial. He had also committed to his care the collating and publishing of the king's meditations, to which he gave the name of "Eikon Basilike, or the Portraiture of his Sacred Majesty in his Solitude and Sufferings." This book had a wonderful effect upon the public mind; but it has been doubted, and still is, whether it was the production of Gauden or of the monarch himself. Macaulay attributes it to the bishop. In 1659 he became preacher at the Temple; and when Charles II. was restored, he was preferred to the see of Exeter, and in 1662 to that of Worcester, where he passed the remainder of his days. Besides the above, he wrote several other works on the hierarchy of the Church of England, and sermons.

Born at Mayland, Essex, 1605; **died** at Worcester, 1662.

GAUDENS, ST., *go'-dens*, a town of France, department Haute-Garonne, 50 miles S.W. of Toulouse. It has been called "The Key of the Pyrenees." There are an antique church, other interesting buildings, and a communal college. **Manf.** Porcelain, earthenware, coarse cloth, leather, glass, and tiles. There is an active trade in rural produce. **Pop.** 5,100.

GAULTIER, ALOÏSIUS EDOUARD CAMILLE, *gole'-te-ai*, a French abbé and educational writer, who was ordained a priest at Rome, and went, in 1780, to Paris, where he occupied himself entirely with the instruction of the young. In order to diminish, to those of tender age, the difficulty of learning scientific subjects, he reduced the elementary studies to a kind of game, and he afterwards adopted the plan of mutual instruction, the same as that used by Lancaster and Bell. During the Revolution he took refuge in England, and his system was very successful there. He returned to France in 1800, where he continued the application of his principles. He is the author of a complete course of elementary education; amongst which are, "Geographical Lessons by Means of a Game," "A Reasonable and Moral Game for Children," "A Complete Course of Instructive Games for Children."

Born in Italy, of French parents, 1740; **died** at Paris, 1818.

GAUSS, KARL FRIEDERICH, *gause*, mathematician of Göttingen. On the discovery of the planets Ceres and Pallas, he calculated the elements of their orbits, and for these labours was awarded the Lalande medal by the French Institute. In 1807 he was appointed director of the Observatory at Göttingen, and in 1821 was charged with the triangulation of the kingdom of Hanover. He was the author of several important works, and was pronounced by La Place to be the greatest mathematician in Europe.

Born at Brunswick, 1777; **died** 1855.

GAUTIER, THEOPHILE, *go'-te-ai*, a modern French poet and littérateur, who in 1830 produced his first volume of verses. He afterwards became connected with some of the foremost publications in Paris—"Figaro," "Revue de Paris," "Presse," "Revue des deux Mondes," and the "Musée des Familles." Many poems also have been written by him, and he was also engaged on the "History of the Painters." He subsequently became the editor of the literary *feuilleton* of the "Moniteur."

Born at Tarbes, 1808; **died** at Paris, 1872.

GAVARNI, *ga-var'-ne*, the name by which one of the most popular of French caricaturists was known. His real name was Paul Chevalier, and he began life as a mechanical draughtsman, but in 1835 discovered his genius for burlesque, in hitting off the peculiarities of manners and persons. He at once rose into fame, and, taking the passing and ever-varying modes of Parisian life for his subjects, produced an endless variety of caricatures, unequalled for the originality and tone they display. Besides illustrating the universally-known pages of "Charivari," and other periodicals, he lent the aid of his pencil to the works of popular authors.

Born at Paris, 1801; **died** 1866.

GAVARNIE, *ga-var'-ne*, a hamlet of France, in the department Hautes-Pyrenees, 35 miles from Tarbes. It stands upwards of 4,300 feet above the level of the sea, on a small stream, which rushes over a height of 11,500 feet, and forms the Fall of Gavarnie.

GAVAZZI, ALESSANDRO, *ga-vat'-ze*, a popular Italian preacher and reformer. He became a member of the Barnabite order of monks at the age of sixteen; was afterwards appointed professor of rhetoric at Naples, and acquired a great reputation as an orator. On the accession of Pius IX. he supported the liberal policy with which the pontiff's reign was inaugurated, and received the papal sanction in his endeavours for the political enlightenment of the population of Rome. He was appointed almoner of a body of 16,000 men who volunteered for the campaign of Lombardy in 1848, and exercised an immense influence over the populace. When the Roman legion was recalled, Gavazzi continued in Florence, Genoa, and Bologna, to agitate in favour of the national movement, and on the establishment of the republic at Rome, was appointed almoner-in-chief to the army, superintended the organisation of military hospitals and the volunteers who undertook the care of the wounded. On the fall of Rome he escaped to England, and delivered numerous lectures and addresses to illustrate the political and religious aims of his country. He afterwards visited the chief towns in Scotland for the same purpose, and subsequently the United States and Canada. In this latter country his appearance nearly caused a riot. He was present with Garibaldi at Palermo in the expedition of 1860. Returned to London in 1870, since which time he has been engaged chiefly in lecturing.

Born at Bologna, 1809.

GAVESTON, PIERS, *gaiv'-ston*, a favourite of Edward II., whose pride and prodigality raised the ire of the English nobility. The king was forced to send him into exile, but recalled him. He was at length beheaded.

Died 1312.

GAWLER, *gaw'-ler*, a town of South Australia, 25 miles N. of Adelaide. There are numerous places of worship, banks, insurance offices, and hotels. Silver, copper, and lead, have been found in the neighbouring range. **Pop.** 1,800.

GAY, JOHN, *gai*, an English poet, who received his education under a Mr. Luck, a man of wit and a poet, in the town of Barnstaple. He was afterwards apprenticed to a silk mercer in London, but disliking the occupation in a few years, he bought the remainder of his time. His first poem, entitled "Rural Sports," appeared in 1711, was dedicated to Mr. Pope, and gained him the friendship of that poet, which lasted till death. In the following year he was appointed secretary to the duchess of Monmouth, and, two years later, produced "The Fair," a poem. About the same time he printed his mock heroic, entitled "Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets of London," in the composition of which he was assisted by Swift. In 1714 appeared his "Shepherd's Week," a series of pastorals, intended to ridicule Phillips, but which possess more merit as a genuine picture of rustic life than as a satire. The same year he became secretary to the earl of Clarendon, on his embassy to Hanover. On the death of Queen Anne, he returned to England, but his expectations of preferment from the new court were doomed to disappointment. In 1720 he published his poems by subscription, which produced him £1,000; but embarking in the famous South-Sea bubble, he lost the whole, and was reduced to such a state of despondency as to prove nearly fatal to his health. He next produced the tragedy of the "Captive," which met with a favourable reception, and occasioned his being employed by the princess of Wales to write his fables for the young duke of Cumberland. In 1727 appeared his "Beggar's Opera," which had a success, considered by many, infinitely beyond what it deserved both in a dramatic and moral point of view. It ran for sixty-three nights, and threw the author and his friends into ecstacies. Though it was a favourite with the town, however, it was not so at court; and when he produced his sequel to it, under the title of "Polly," it was prohibited by the lord chamberlain. Gay, however, was no loser by it; on the contrary, by its publication he put into his pocket about £1,200, and was adopted as a mem-

ber of the family of the duke and duchess of Queensberry. He was interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory by his patrons, with an epitaph written by Pope.

Born at Barnstaple in 1687; **died** 1732.

GAYA, or **GYA**, *gaï'ya*, a town of British India, the capital of the province of Behar, Bengal presidency, on the Phalga, an affluent of the Ganges. It consists of an old and new town, the latter inhabited by Europeans. The old town is a place of great sanctity, and is inhabilted by many Brahmins. About 100,000 pilgrims visit the place annually. **Pop.** 67,000.

GAYA ISLANDS, two islands of the Indian Archipelago, one off the N.E. coast, the other off the N.W. coast of Borneo.

GAYANGOS, PASCUAL DE, *ga-yan'-gos*, a distinguished modern Spaniard, who early began to devote himself to the study of Oriental literature, and with a view to realize a complete acquaintance with the mediæval history of his country, applied himself ardently to the Arabic. During a visit to Algiers, he married an English lady, a circumstance which, doubtless, led him to make himself acquainted with the English language, in which the most important of his works was published. In 1834 he became a contributor to the "Westminster Review," and subsequently to the "Edinburgh" and other reviews. He also lent his aid to the "Penny Cyclopædia," and wrote some of the articles for the "Biographical Dictionary" of the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge Society. For several years he resided in England, and there published his "History of the Mahometan Dynasties in Spain," &c., which was a translation from a native work from copies in the British Museum. On his leaving England, he proceeded to Spain, where he became professor of Arabic at the Athenæum of Madrid.

Born 1809.

GAY-LUSSAC, NICHOLAS FRANÇOIS, *gaï-loos'-sak*, a celebrated French philosopher, who studied at the Polytechnic school at Paris, and having distinguished himself by his researches into the nature of gases and vapours, in conjunction with M. Biot, ascended in a balloon, lent by the government of France for the purpose, to the height of 13,000 feet above the Seine, and ascertained that the influence of terrestrial magnetism there is nearly as great as it is on the earth; that the electricity of the atmosphere increased as they rose, and was always negative; that the hygrometer discovered increased dryness, and that the thermometer sank from 64° Fahrenheit on the earth, to 51°. He made another ascent alone, and attained an elevation of 4½ miles, where he had great difficulty in breathing, and the thermometer fell to 20° Fahrenheit. After sailing six hours through the atmosphere, he descended at a village 20 miles from Rouen. The result of this aërial flight was the discovery that air obtained at the highest point, was composed of the same elements as that found on the surface of the earth. These experiments brought Gay-Lussac greatly into notice, and he rose both in fame and position. In a joint memoir presented to the Academy of Sciences in 1804, he and Humboldt announced the important discovery that oxygen and hdyrogen when combined to form water, unite in the proportion of 100 parts by bulk of the former to 200 parts of the latter. Following up the suggestions of this fact, Gay-Lussac was led to the further discovery of the law of volumes, which was announced in 1808. By direction of the emperor Napoleon he next turned his attention, in conjunction with Thénard to the line of chemical research initiated by Sir Humphrey Davy's discovery of potassium and sodium by the decomposing action of the volcanic pile, and in 1811 the results of their labours were published under the title of "Recherches Physiochemique" including amongst other matters the discovery of boron, which, however, had been simultaneously discovered by Davy. In 1805 he became a member of the committee of arts and sciences; received the appointment to superintend the government manufacture of gunpowder and saltpetre in 1818; and was made chief assayer of the mint in 1829. In 1831 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and, in 1839, was made a peer of France. He was, in conjunction with Arago, for many years the editor of the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique."

Born at St. Leonards, Haute Vienne, 1778; **died** at Paris, 1850.

GAZA, *gaï'-za*, an ancient town of Syria, 50 miles S.W. of Jerusalem, and on the right bank of a river of the same name. It is an entrepôt for the caravans passing between Syria and Egypt. **Manf.** Cotton fabrics and soap. This place is early mentioned in Scripture, and was one of the chief cities of the Philistines. **Pop.** 15,000, chiefly Mahometan.

GAZA, THEODORUS, a Greek grammarian, who, when his native place was taken by the Turks, in 1430, escaped to Italy, where he studied the Latin language with so much assiduity, that he became an elegant writer and speaker of it. He was, for several years, a professor at Ferrara, and became rector of that university. Thence he went to Rome, under the patronage of Pope Nicholas V. and Cardinal Bessarion. He wrote a Greek grammar, a treatise on the Grecian months; translated Aristotle on Animals, Hippocrates' Aphorism, and other works into Latin; and some of Cicero's into Greek.

Born at Thessalonica, about 1400; **died** in Calabria, 1478.

GÉANT, *zhaï'-an(g)*, one of the chief summits of the Pennine Alps, Savoy, 5 miles N. of Mont Blanc, attains an elevation of 13,100 feet above the level of the sea. The Col, or pass, du Géant is upwards of 11,100 feet.

GEAUGA, *je-aü'-ga*, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 14,000. The capital is Chardon.

GEBESEE, *gaib'-e-see*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the Geva, 11 miles N.W. of Erfurt. There are a castle and two churches. Two annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,200.

GEBHARDSDORF, or **GEPPERSDORF**, *gaib'-hards-dorf*, a small town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 10 miles S.E. of Lauban. There is a castle, and four fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 2,700.

GEBIR, ABU-MUSSAH JAAFER AL SOFI, an Arabian physician, and alchemist of great reputation. He has been called "one of the twelve sublimest geniuses of the world." A considerable number of his treatises are still extant, and many of his unpublished MSS. are in the library of Leyden.

Died 776.

GEBY, *gé'-be*, an island of the Indian Archipelago, about 20 miles long, directly under the equator. **Lon.** 129° 19' E.

GED, WILLIAM, *ged*, a goldsmith of Edinburgh, who, in 1725, endeavoured to introduce a method of printing with blocks and plates, now known as stereotype plates. He entered into an

engagement with the university of Cambridge, to print Bibles and Prayer-books by this means; but the project failed. On his return to Scotland, however, he printed an edition of Sallust with his plates. The plan was subsequently successfully adopted by M. Didot of Paris, and is now in universal use amongst printers in England.

Born 1690; **died** 1749.

GEDDES, ALEXANDER, *ged'-dez*, a Roman Catholic divine, who was educated at an obscure school in the Highlands of Scotland, and, in 1758, removed to the Scottish college at Paris. In 1764 he returned to his native country, and officiated to a congregation in the county of Angus, but the year following, became chaplain in the family of the earl of Traquair. In 1769 he undertook the charge of a congregation at Auchinhalrig, in Banffshire; and, after various changes, went to London, where, in 1788, he published proposals for a new translation of the Bible. In 1790 he gave a general answer to the queries, counsels, and criticisms communicated to him since the publication of his proposals. In this undertaking he was liberally supported by Lord Petre. The first volume of this work appeared in 1792, and the second, which carried the translation to the end of the historical books, was published in 1793. In 1800 he issued a third volume, containing his "Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures." The opinions expressed by Geddes in these volumes were what is now known as "rationalistic," and they brought upon him the charge of infidelity. His criticisms were described as "less scurrilous perhaps, but not less impious than those of Thomas Paine." And whatever merits his work possessed was obscured and lost sight of in the controversy thus evoked, and he was suspended from his ecclesiastical functions. He also published an "Apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain."

Born in Ruthven, Banffshire, 1737; **died** 1802.

GEDDES, JANET, a well known name in connection with the attempt to introduce Archbishop Laud's service book into the Church of Scotland in 1637. On Sunday, July 23rd, in that year, which was the day fixed for the innovation, on the dean of Edinburgh beginning to read the service in the presence of a crowd which filled the high church, "Jenny Geddes" flung a stool at his head, bawling out as she did so, "Villain! dost thou say mass at my lug (ear)?" This was the commencement of great confusion and uproar; the authorities were unable to quell the tumult—the dean fled to save his life, and the disturbance became so serious that the attempt to introduce a liturgy was abandoned. A stool, said to be that of "Jenny Geddes," is preserved in the Museum of Antiquaries in Edinburgh, but its authenticity is very doubtful. It has even been doubted whether such a person as Jenny Geddes ever existed, and the exploit said to have been performed by her has been attributed to Barbara Hamilton, wife of John Mein, merchant and postmaster of Edinburgh.

GEDUMA, *ge-doo'-ma*, a state of Western Africa, on the N. frontier of Senegambia.

GEEFS, WILLIAM, *geefs*, a distinguished modern Belgian sculptor, who studied at Paris, and in 1830 exhibited his first work, entitled "A Young Herdsman of the Early Christian Times strewing Flowers on a Tomb." The performance gave high promise, and he did not disappoint the expectations which had been formed of his genius. He obtained commissions from the Belgian government for several monuments to those who fell in the struggle for Belgian independence, and, by his admirable execution of the works intrusted to him added to his fame. These are his greatest performances; but he has employed his chisel in a poetical path, and executed a "Group of Sleeping Children," purchased by Queen Victoria; the "Infant St. John;" "Melancholy:" "The Lion in Love," which was greatly admired in the Great Exhibition of 1851; "Paul and Virginia," and several other works.

Born at Antwerp, 1805; **died** 1860.

GEEL, JAKOB, *geel*, a distinguished Dutch scholar, head librarian and honorary professor at Leyden. Author of numerous works written in prose, and pleasing Latin and various other treatises and translations in the Dutch language.

Born 1789.

GEELONG, *je-long'*, a township of county Grant, in the colony of Victoria, South Australia, 45 miles S.W. from Melbourne. It is built on the harbour of Corio, on grounds sloping to the bay on the N. side, and to the Barwon river on the S. Geelong contains numerous large buildings, a town-hall, hospital and benevolent asylum, mechanics' institute, post-office, banks, churches, chapels, synagogue, &c. There is an extensive and well laid out botanical garden, besides two parks attached to the town. A "bar," which formerly existed at the entrance to Corio bay, has been removed at a cost of £60,000, an improvement which enables ships of the largest tonnage to load and unload alongside the four jetties which have been constructed. The first woollen mill established in Victoria was erected in Geelong, and received the government award of £1,500. At present four mills are in operation; all manufacture excellent tweeds, and two of them shawls and blankets also to a limited extent. From the local meat-preserving establishment on the banks of the Barwon, considerable quantities of meat are shipped to this country. One of the largest tanneries in the colony is carried on in the neighbourhood, and there are several wool-scouring establishments. The country surrounding is essentially agricultural, and is taken up by famous vineyards and orchards. The Barrabool hills are situated on the left bank of the Barwon, and there are extensive limestone quarries on the E. boundary of the town. **Pop.** 23,200.

GEER, CHARLES DE, *geer*, a celebrated Swedish naturalist, who studied at Utrecht and Upsal, at the latter place having Linnæus for his master. Possessing a share in the iron-mines at Dannemora, he improved these works by the application of new machinery. He also invented an apparatus for drying corn by the heat of the smelting-houses; and, gaining great wealth, applied it to the noblest purposes of charity, religion, and education. His principal work was "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes," 7 vols.

Born 1720; **died** at Stockholm, 1778.

GEERTRUIDENBERG, *geer-trui'-den-berg*, commonly known as Den Berg, a town of Holland, province of North Brabant, at the junction of the Donge and Biebosch. There is a large haven, and the fortifications were restored in 1833. Wool-dressing, tanning, and fishing, are carried on. **Pop.** 1,700.

GEFLE, or GIAWLE, *yef'-le*, a seaport of Sweden, on the Gulf of Bothnia, about 100 miles N.W. of Stockholm. The river Gefle flows through the middle of the town, and forms a good harbour. The chief public buildings are a government-house, council-house, school, and hospitals. **Manf.** Sail-cloth, linen and woollen fabrics, leather, tobacco, and sugar. It has, besides, shipbuilding-yards, tan-works, and sugar-refineries. **Pop.** 20,175.

GEFLEBORG, *yef'-le-borg*, a län or county of Sweden, having the Gulf of Bothnia on the E. It is mountainous in the W., and covered with numerous lakes. The rivers are the Dal-elf, Liusne, and Wroxna. **Area**, 7,560 square miles. **Pop.** 187,931. **Lat.** between 60° and 62° 20′ N. **Lon.** between 15° and 17° 30′ E.

GEHAZI, *ge-hai'-zi*, "valley," or "sight," a servant of the prophet Elisha; perhaps, also, of Elijah. He became unfaithful.

GEIBEL, EMANUEL, *gi'-bel*, a popular German poet, author of numerous translations and original poems. Was appointed professor of æsthetics in the university of Munich in 1852, and retained the office until 1868, when he retired to Lubeck. In 1857 he published his tragedy of "Brunchilda," in 1864 "Gedichte und Gedenkblaeter," and in 1868 a tragedy called "Sophonisba"; in 1871 his "Gedichte" reached the 69th edition. His poems are said to be distinguished "by fervour and truth of feeling, richness of fancy, and a certain pensive melancholy," and have "procured him a popularity —especially among cultivated women—such as no poet has enjoyed since the days of Uhland."

Born 1815.

GEIJER, ABRAHAM, *gi'-ya*, a Jewish rabbi in Breslau. While pursuing his studies at Bonn, he gained a prize for an essay on the Jewish sources of the Koran; in 1835 he joined several able men in editing a magazine of Jewish theology. His opinions brought him into collision with the more conservative Jews, especially after 1838, when he became assessor of the rabbinate at Breslau, though he retained the attachment of the great majority of the educated members of his persuasion. He was vice-president of the second, and president of the third assemblies of rabbis held since 1844 at Brunswick, Frankfort, and Breslau. Was the author of some important contributions to Jewish literature.

Born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in 1810; **died** 1874.

GEIJER, ERIK GUSTAF, *yi'-jer*, a Swedish historian, who, for many years, was the principal ornament of the University of Upsal. In 1810 he visited England with strong prejudices against the people of that country; but, in a letter printed in 1855, he says:—"I came to England with strong prejudices against the people . . . . but there is no honester man in the world than the selfish, industrious Englishman, from the merchant to the day-labourer." He edited several periodicals, in one of which, the "Iduna," appeared his poems of "The Viking" and "The Last Champion," which still hold their place among the best selections of Swedish poetry. In 1817 he became professor of history at the university of Upsal, which situation he held till 1846, when he resigned it. The most important work of Geijer is his "History of the Swedish Nation," which has been translated into English.

Born in the province of Vermeland, 1783; **died** at Stockholm, 1847.

GEILER, VON KAISERBERG JOHANN, a celebrated German pulpit orator of the fifteenth century, studied at Freiburg and Basel, and became preacher in the Cathedral of Strasburg in 1478.

Born 1455; **died** 1510.

GEISENHEIM, *gi'-en-him*, a small town of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, beautifully situated on the Rochenberg, 11 miles S. of Wiesbaden. There is a very fine old Gothic church. A considerable trade in wine is carried on. **Pop.** 2,700.

GEISLENGEN, *gi'-len-gen*, an old town of Wurtemberg, circle of Donau, in a narrow valley on the Rohrbach, 16 miles N.W. of Ulm. **Manf.** Paper, copper, iron, and turnery. The corn markets are important. **Pop.** 2,300.

GEISPALSHEIM, or GEISPITZEN, *gi'-pals-hime*, a town of Prussia, in Alsace, 7 miles S.W. of Strasburg. **Manf.** Ribbon, starch, tobacco, and tiles. **Pop.** 2,200.

GEITHAN, or GEITEN, *gi'-han*, an old town of Saxony, 27 miles S. of Leipsic, on a lake, at the source of the Eyla. There is a handsome church. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, tiles, and lime. There is a trade in cattle and fruit, and three annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,500.

GELA, *ge'-la*, a town on the river of the same name, in the southern part of Sicily, about 10 miles from the sea, built by a Cretan colony, 713 years B.C. The inhabitants were called Gelenses, Geloi, and Gelani.

GELASIUS I., Pope, *je-lai'-se-us*, succeeded Felix III. in 492. He had an acrimonious contest with the patriarch of Constantinople, and condemned the practice of communicating only with bread, as was the custom of the Manichean sect, and made it imperative on the laity to use both bread and wine in the Lord's Supper.

Died 496.

GELASIUS II. succeeded Pascal II. as pope in 1118. Cencio, marquis di Frangipani, consul of Rome, aided by the Emperor Henry V., drove him from Rome, and Maurice Bourdin, as Gregory VIII., was elected in his stead. Gelasius, after an unsuccessful attempt to regain the pontificate, retired to France, and died in the abbey of Cluny.

Born 1050; **Died** 1119.

GELDERLAND, or GUELDERLAND, *gel'-der-land*, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on its respective frontier lines by Overyssel, Westphalia, North Brabant, Holland, and Utrecht. It is in general level, but not so flat as the maritime part of the Netherlands. There are extensive sandy tracts in the north-west, towards the Zuyder-Zee, and in the north-east districts covered with heath.

Rivers.—The Rhine, the Waal, the Yssel, the Leck, and the Maese. It has also several large canals.

Pro.—Along the banks of the rivers, corn, hops, and tobacco are grown, and large quantities of fruit for exportation; but the principal crops are wheat, rye, buckwheat, and potatoes. Many cattle are reared, and some of the waste lands have been planted with the oak and the pine.

Manf.—Linens, woollens, cottons, glass, paper, leather, soap, and salt. Distilling and brewing are largely carried on.

Area.—1,948 square miles.

Pop.—490,905.

Administrative Divisions.—There are 4 arrondissements, and 22 cantons.

Chief Towns.—ARNHEIM, the capital, NIMEGUEN, and ZUTPHEN.

GELDERN, *gall'-dern*, a town of Prussia, in the Rhine province of Dusseldorf, at the confluence of the Niers and Blente. **Manf.** Cotton and linen goods, ribbons, hosiery, hats, leather, and soap. Four annual fairs are held. From the 11th to the 14th centuries, this town was the residence of the sovereigns of Guelders. The fortifications were destroyed in 1764. **Pop.** 4,000.

GELENAU, *gail'-a-no*, a town of Saxony, in the district of Zwickau. There are a handsome church and an old castle. **Manf.** Lace. Flax is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. **Pop.** 4,800.

GELL, SIR WILLIAM, antiquary and classical scholar, graduated at Cambridge, and was for some time a fellow of Emanuel College, in that university. Was appointed one of the chamberlains to Caroline, princess of Wales, consort of George IV., on her departure to the continent, in 1814, and in that capacity attended her in various parts of Italy, but soon resigned his situation in consequence of illness. Was one of the witnesses in the proceedings against her majesty after she had become queen and returned to England. Published "The Topography of Troy," in 1804; "The Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca," in 1808; "An Itinerary of Greece," in 1810; "Itinerary of the Morea," in 1817; "Attica," in 1817. In the same year he published, in conjunction with Mr. Gandy, the first series of "Pompeiiana, or Observations upon the Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii;" a second series of which appeared in 1832; he also wrote "A Narrative of a Journey in the Morea," "The Topography of Rome and its Vicinity," and "Rome and its Environs."

Born at Hopton, Derby, in 1777; **died** at Naples, 1836.

GELLERT, CHRISTIAN FURCHTEGOTT, *gel'-lert*, a German divine and poet, who supported himself for many years as tutor in private families; but afterwards became professor of philosophy at Leipsic. He is best known by his fables and tales, which are very pleasing.

Born at Haynichen, Misnia, 1715; **Died** 1769.

GELLIUS, AULUS, *jel'-le-us*, a Roman grammarian, who published a work which he called "Noctes Atticæ," because composed at Athens during the winter nights. It was originally composed for the improvement of his children, abounds with many grammatical remarks, and contains many extracts from the works of Latin and Greek authors no longer known.

Lived in the 2nd century.

GELNHAUSEN, *gailn'-hou-sen*, an ancient town of Prussia, in the province of Hesse-Nassau, on the right bank of the Kenzig, built on a hillside and surrounded by old walls. There are a fine Gothic church, with a twisted spire and cupola, dating from the 13th century; another church, in the round-arched style; the remains of the palace in which the emperor Barbarossa resided; and an old castle on an island in the river. **Manf.** Paper, tobacco, leather, chocolate, brandy, and liqueurs. Four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 4,500.

GELO, or GELON, *ge'-lo*, a son of Dinomenes who made himself absolute at Syracuse. He conquered the Carthaginians at Himera, and became very popular by his great equity and moderation. He reigned seven years, and his death was universally lamented at Syracuse.

Lived in the 5th century B.C.

GELVES, *hel'-ves*, a town of Spain, province of Seville, on a hill above the right bank of the Quadalquiver, 4 miles S.W. of Seville. There is a palace belonging to the Duke of Berwick and Alba. **Pop.** 3,700.

GEMARKE, *gai'-mar-ke*, a town of Prussia, on the Rhine, province of Dusseldorf, on the right bank of the Wupper. It is properly a part of BARMEN.

GEMBLOUX, *zhaim'-bloor*, a town of Belgium, on an affluent of the Sambre, 10 miles N.W. of Namur. **Manf.** Cutlery, hardware goods, and leather. **Pop.** 2,500.—Here in 1794 the French gained a victory over the Austrians.

GEMELLI CARRERI, FRANCIS, *jai-mail'-le-kar-rair-e*, an Italian traveller, who, from 1680 to 1698, made long and difficult voyages to all parts of the world. He visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, advancing as far as the great wall of China, and travelled through Mexico. In 1699 he published an account of his travels, under the title of "Giro del Mondo," a 'Tour of the world.'

Born at Naples, 1651; **died** 1725.

GEMINUS, *jem'-i-nus*, an astronomer and mathematician of Rhodes.

Lived in 1st century B.C.

GEMISHKANA, *ge-mish-ka'-na*, a town of Turkey, in Asia, on the left bank of the Kharshoot, 45 miles S. of Trebizond. There are silver and copper mines in the vicinity.

GEMISTUS GIORGIOS, surnamed Plethon, the last of the Byzantine authors, flourished in the last part of the fourteenth and the first part of the fifteenth centuries. He was one of the deputies sent by the Greek church to the council held in Florence 1438, for the purpose of effecting a union between the Latin and Greek churches. Disgusted with the philosophy of the schools of his day, he devoted himself to the propagation of that of Plato, and founded a school of Platonic philosophy, which continued to flourish for nearly a century. Gemistus wrote a great number of theological, historical, and philosophical works.

Born 1590.

GEMMA, REINIER, commonly called FRISIUS, *gem'-ma*, a Dutch physician and mathematician, who became medical professor at Louvain. He wrote a number of works on mathematics, geometry, and medicine.

Born at Dockum, Friesland, 1508; **died** at Louvain, 1555.

GEMMI, *zhem'-me*, a mountain pass across the Bernese Alps, Switzerland, between the cantons Vallais and Berne, about 25 miles from Thun. It is 7,160 feet above the level of the sea.

GEMONA, *gai'-mo-na*, a fortified town of Italy, province of Udine, near the left bank of the Tagliamento, 14 miles N.W. of Udine. Two annual fairs are well frequented. **Pop.** 6,700.

GENAPPE, *zhe-nap'*, a village of Belgium, on the bank of the Dyle, 18 miles S. of Brussels. **Pop.** 1,800. Here, in 1815, before and after Waterloo, several military actions took place between the French and the allied forces.

GENAZENO, *jai'-na-zai'-no*, a town of Italy, 24 miles S.E. of Rome. It is picturesquely situated, and contains the famous chapel and shrine of Madonna di Buon Consiglio. **Pop.** 2,400.

GENESEE, *jen-e-se'*, a river which rises in Pennsylvania, U.S., and after a course of 150 miles falls into Lake Ontario. There are five remarkable falls.

GENESEE, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** 39,220. Flint is the capital.

GENESEE, a county of New York, United States. **Area**, 473 square miles. **Pop.** 32,806. The capital is Batavia.

GENEVA, *je-ne'-va*, a canton of Switzerland, and the smallest in the confederation, bounded on the N. and N.W. by France, W. by the canton Vaud and the lake of Geneva, and E. and S. by Italy. The surface does not in any part rise more than 400 feet above the level of the lake. It is

highly cultivated, and noted for the great rarity and beauty of the flowers grown. **Manf.** Clocks and watches, metal ware, woollens and silks, hats, and leather. **Area,** 109 square miles. **Pop.** 101,595.—The canton was admitted to the Swiss Confederation in 1814.

GENEVA, a town of Switzerland, and the capital of the above canton, at the western extremity of the lake of the same name, at the point of issue of the Rhone, which is crossed by several bridges, one of them a handsome stone structure, erected in 1861. The town stands on both banks of the river, which forms two small islands, on one of which are some antique buildings, and the other is laid out as a pleasure ground. On the left bank of the river is a public promenade, laid out with flower-beds. The upper town is the most attractive, not only commanding magnificent views, but containing a number of elegant houses. The public buildings are the town-hall, arsenal, university, founded in 1368; college, founded by Calvin; hospital, theatre, Rath museum, and cathedral of St. Pierre, dating from the 12th century, and containing several monuments of persons of historical note, and an English church. A monument, a strange compound of a Gothic cross and an equestrian statue has been erected to the memory of the late Duke of Brunswick. A new theatre in the Place Neuve, was opened in October, 1878. Nothing can be more agreeable than the environs of Geneva. At a little distance to the west is Ferney, where Voltaire resided.

Manf.—Watches, musical boxes, and jewellery.

Pop.—68,320.

History.—Geneva is very ancient, and was well known in the time of the Romans, Julius Cæsar having made use of it as a bulwark against the Helvetians. It was formerly the see of a bishop; but when Calvinism was embraced here, in 1553, on the invasion of the French, the bishop was expelled. In 1794, a revolution took place in the city and state of Geneva; and in 1798 it was taken by the French, and, till 1813, it was the capital of the department Leman, in the French empire, under Napoleon I. In 1814 it joined the Helvetic Confederation. It was the birthplace of Beza, Calvin, Lefort, Le Sage, Sue, Neckar, and Rousseau. Here John Knox, the Scotch reformer, long resided, and, from time to time, it has been the adopted place of residence of many learned men.

GENEVA, LAKE OF, or **LAKE LEMAN,** a celebrated lake of Switzerland, extending in the form of a crescent between that country and Savoy, and occupying part of the great valley which separates the Alps from the Jura ridge. It is in the form of a crescent, measuring 50 miles on the northern shore and 40 on the southern, about 6 miles wide in the centre, and greatest depth 900 feet. It is subject to a sudden rise and fall, sometimes of 5 feet, but ordinarily less, and lasting about half an hour. It is traversed by the Rhone, and is remarkable for the blue transparency of its waters. Byron calls it "clear placid Leman." The shore is lower on the southern side, rising into gentle slopes covered with vineyards. On the northern side there are lofty precipices, and the shore is generally rocky. In 1823 steam navigation was introduced upon its waters.

GENEVA, a town in Seneca, Ontario county, New York, United States, on the N.W. side of Seneca Lake, 50 miles from Rochester. It has a considerable trade. **Pop.** 5,500.

GENEVA, a county of Alabama, United States. **Pop.** 4,342.

GENEVOIS, or **GENEVESE,** *zhen'-e-vais,* a district of France, department Haute-Savoie, formerly a portion of the Sardinian States. It is traversed by branches of the Pennine-Alps, and watered chiefly by mountain torrents. In the centre is Lake Annecy. About four-fifths of the surface is under cultivation. The chief town is ANNECY. **Pop.** 80,000.

GENEVIEVE, a saint of the Roman Catholic Church, and patroness of the city of Paris, near which city she was born. At an early age she devoted herself to a life of virginity and conventual seclusion, was remarkable for active charity, and acquired an extraordinary reputation for sanctity. During the Frank invasion, under Childeric, she and her sisters in religion successfully conveyed to Paris an abundant supply of provisions, and the city when taken received specially lenient treatment through her intercession. Subsequently, when news arrived of the march on Paris by Attila and his army, and it was in consequence proposed to abandon the city, Genevieve assembled the matrons and consecrated virgins in one of the churches, and exhorted them by prayer and fasting to avert the impending calamity. Attila's march was unexpectedly altered, and this being regarded as a consequence of her prayers, added to her reputation. She died at the age of 89, retaining the love and reverence of the people to the end. A religious congregation of priests, under her name and patronage, was founded in the 12th century, and continued till the Revolution. The "Sisters of Saint Genevieve," a religious congregation of women, devoted to the education of young females and the care of the sick, was established in 1636.

Born in 422; **died** in 512.

GENEVRE MONT, *zhe-naver',* a summit of the Cottian Alps, 4 miles N.E. of Boriancon, 12,100 feet high. It is crossed by a road constructed by Napoleon I., at an elevation of nearly 6,600 feet.

GENGENBACH, *gain'-gan-bak,* a town of the grand duchy of Baden, on the right bank of the Konzig, 12 miles S.E. of Strasburg. The old part of the town is surrounded by walls, and there are four suburbs. Two fairs are held annually. **Manf.** Paper and leather. **Pop.** 2,400.

GENGIS KHAN, or **ZINGIS,** *jen'-gis khan,* the son of a petty Mongolian prince, who, after some years of desultory warfare with various Tartar tribes, in 1205 invaded the Chinese empire, and took its capital by storm. In 1218 he again invaded the empire, and by the success of his arms took the cities of Samarcand and Bokhara, which he pillaged and burned, and destroyed upwards of 200,000 individuals. Continuing his career of savage devastation for several years, in 1225 he went against the sovereign of Tangut, with whose armies he fought on a plain of ice, formed by a frozen lake, defeated him, and slew 300,000 of his men. Conquering wherever he went, he extended his territory until it not only comprised within its boundaries Northern China, but Eastern Persia, and the whole of Tartary. In achieving the conquest of these "barren acres," it is computed that this warrior destroyed upwards of 5,000,000 of the human race.

Born in Tartary, 1155; **died** 1227.

GENIL, or **XENIL,** *zhai'-neel,* a river of Andalusia, Spain, which, after a course of 130 miles, joins the Guadalquiver, 30 miles below Cordova. The city of Granada is on its banks.

GENIS, ST., *zhen'-e* a town of France, department Rhone, 4 miles S.W. of Lyons. **Manf.** Stained paper, buttons, rugs, and tapestry. A trade in wine grown in the district is carried on; coal is worked in the vicinity, and there are three great cattle fairs. **Pop.** 2,800.

GENLIS, STÉPHANE FÉLICITÉ, Countess de, celebrated for her literary talents, became, at four years of age, a canoness in the noble chapter of Aix. From this time she was called la Comtesse de Lauz. At the age of 15, a letter which she had written accidentally came into the hands of Count de Genlis, who was so charmed with the beauty of its composition, that he made her an offer of his hand and fortune, which she accepted. Through this union she became niece to Madame de Montesson, who was privately married to the duke of Orleans, and whose son, the duke of Chartres, in 1782, chose her to superintend the education of his children. About this period she produced "Adela and Theodore," "The Evenings of the Castle," "Annals of Virtue," and "The Theatre of Education," all of which were well received. In 1791 she paid a visit to England with her pupil, Mademoiselle d'Orléans, and, on their return to France, were ordered immediately to quit the territory, After a short time they went to Switzerland; but, driven from there, they at length found an asylum in the convent of St. Clair. In 1800 she returned to her native country, and, in 1805, Napoleon I. gave her apartments in the arsenal at Paris, with a pension. On the fall of the empire and the return of the Bourbons, her affection for her former friends returned; and when Louis Philippe ascended the throne, every attention was paid to her wants and comforts. She employed herself almost continually writing, and her works are very numerous, embracing nearly every style of literature.

Born near Autun 1746; **died** 1830.

GENNARO, JOSEF AURELIUS, *jen-na'-ro*, an eminent Neapolitan lawyer, who, after practising at the bar, became the chief magistrate of his native city. He wrote on legal subjects, and his works are remarkable for their purity of style and depth of erudition. His principal production is "Respublica Jurisconsultorum," which ingeniously teaches, in the form of a novel, the dry and intricate system of civil law.—Genaro was one of the commission appointed by the minister Tanucci to prepare a uniform code, called the "Carolin Code," for the whole kingdom.

Born at Naples, 1701; **died** 1761.

GENNESARETH, LAKE OF. (*See* TIBERIAS.)

GENOVA, or GENOA, *jen'-o-va*, a province of Italy, at the head of the Gulf of Genoa, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Alessandria, Pavia, and Corri; N.E. by the provinces of Piacenza, Parma, and Massa Canara, and W. by the province of Porto Maurizio. It is about 130 miles in length and 50 in breadth, and is traversed by the Apennines in a direction nearly parallel with the shore. The coast is mostly precipitous, but there are some large bays and good habours. The soil is generally poor, but on the low ground near the sea are some very fertile parts. The climate is temperate, but at times the sirocco, or hot winds, is severely felt.

Rivers.—The Vogra, Magra, Bisagro, Polcevora, and many small mountain streams, discharge into the Gulf of Genoa; the Bormida, Arba, Scrivia, Taro, and Trebbia belong to the basin of the Po.

Area.—3,000 square miles.

Pop.—777,411.

Chief Towns.—GENOA, the capital, ALBENZA, BOBBIO, CHIAVARI, LEVANTE, NOVI, and SAVONA.

GENOA, *jen'-o-a*, a strongly fortified maritime city, and the seat of an archbishop, in the N.W. of Italy, once a celebrated republic, now the chief commercial seaport of the Sardinian provinces. It is situate at the N. point of the Gulf of Genoa, 78 miles S.E. of Turin. The city rises gradually from the shore, in the shape of a crescent, and the houses are well built; but in the older part of the town the streets are so narrow and irregular, that, in many places, it is almost impossible to pass them in a carriage. Three streets, however, the Strada Balbi, the Strada Nuova, and the Strada Nuovissima, form striking exceptions: they are regular, spacious, and the more impressive to a stranger, from following each other in succession. It is in these streets that are to be found the palaces of the great families; buildings which display the attractions, not only of architecture, but of painting and sculpture. The most remarkable public edifices are the Palazzo della Signora, the ancient residence of the doge; and the palaces Doria-Pamfili, Brignole, Durazzo, Spinola, Serra, Balbi, Pallavicini, which contain numerous specimens of art. There are many magnificent churches, among which the Duomo, or cathedral of St. Lorenzo, built in the early part of the 12th century, is conspicuous. The elegant church of Carignano was built at the expense of a citizen of the name of Sauli; his grandson erected a monument of equal magnificence, and the bridge of the same name, which is of great height, connecting two hills, and forming one of the favourite resorts of the Genoese. Other churches of great beauty and interest are those of St. Stefano della Porta, San Siro, St. Ambrosia, and L'Annunciata, all containing valuable paintings and fine monuments. There are several theatres, numerous convents, a university, with a botanic garden and museum; and the great hospital for the sick and infirm, and the Albergo dei Poveri, or poor-house, are magnificent buildings. Besides these there are fifteen female asylums, an exchange, and the bank of St. George. A handsome public monument to the memory of Columbus, who was a native of Genoa, has recently been erected here. There is railway communication with Turin, Arona, Alessandria, Nice, &c. A new line of railway is in progress to Parma and Modena. The harbour of Genoa is in the form of a semicircle, with a diameter of about three quarters of a mile. It is inclosed by two strong moles, the opening between which is 350 fathoms in width; but the entrance is difficult. There is a lighthouse 300 feet high.

Manf.—Velvets, silks, damasks, gloves, jewellery in silver and coral, paper, soap, &c. The city possesses a number of ingenious workmen in articles of jewellery and coral, vases and cups. Genoa exports the products of the adjacent country, such as rice and fruit, and, in particular, olive oil, to a great annual value.

Pop.—138,081.

Lat. 44° 24′ N. **Lon.** 8° 54′ E.

History.—From the 11th to the 18th century, Genoa was the capital of a flourishing commercial republic, and planted colonies on the shores of the Black Sea, as well as in the Levant. It was bombarded by the French in 1684, and submitted to the Hungarians in 1746; but a citizen being abused by an Austrian officer, the inhabitants rose and massacred most of the soldiery, and drove away the remainder. The republic, in 1798, assumed the French form of government, with the title of Ligurian republic, which was confirmed by the treaty of Luneville, but not by that of Amiens. In 1815 it was ceded to the king of Sardinia, and in 1859 the French troops landed here on their route to oppose the Austrian army, which had invaded Sardinia. It is now a part of the kingdom of Italy, and exhibits many signs of improvement.

GENOA, GULF OF, N. shore of the Mediterranean, N. of Corsica, 90 miles across and 30 miles inland. The town of Oneglia is situated at the entrance of the W., and Spezia occupies a similar position on the E.

GENOA, a town in Cayuga county, New York, United States, on the Cayuga Lake, 25 miles from Auburn. **Pop.** 2,700.

GENOVESI, ANTHONY, *jen'-o-ve-se*, an Italian philosopher, who, for some time, read lectures in philosophy at Naples, with great reputation. He was attacked, however, by numerous enemies, for publishing his "Metaphysics," in which he expressed his admiration of the works of Galileo, Grotius, and Newton. Galliani, archbishop of Tarento, protected him; and Bartolomeo Intieri, a wealthy Italian, established for him a professorship of political philosophy.

Born at Castiglione, 1712; **died** 1769.

GENSANO, *jain'-sa'-no*, a town of Italy, 19 miles S.E. of Rome. The streets are wide and straight, and there is a handsome square, with an elegant fountain. The villa of the duke of Cæsarini and a Capuchin convent are on heights above the town. The town is famous for its annual festival, when the streets are strewn with flowers, and a large number of visitors are present. The beautiful little lake Nami is in the vicinity. **Pop.** 4,600.

GENSERIC, *jen'-se-rik*, a famous Vandal prince, who passed from Spain to Africa (A.D. 429), where he took Carthage. He laid the foundation, in Africa, of the Vandal kingdom, which was composed of Numidia, Mauritania, Carthage, Corsica, Sardinia, and the Balearic Isles. In the course of his military expeditions, he invaded Italy, and sacked Rome in 455.

Born at Seville, 406; **died** 477.

GENTHIN, *gen'-tin*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Saxony, 27 miles N.E. of Magdeburg. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloths, and tiles. There is a good trade in cattle, and four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,800.

GENTILLY. (*See* PARIS.)

GENTILESCHI, HORATIO, *jen'-te-les'-ke*, an Italian artist, who painted the ceilings in Greenwich Hospital. His daughter was also a good artist. She lived chiefly at Naples.

Born at Pisa, 1663; **died** in England, 1747.

GENTIUS, *jen'-te-us*, a king of Illyricum, who imprisoned the Roman ambassadors at the request of Perseus, king of Macedonia. This offence was highly resented by the Romans, and Gentius was conquered by Anicius, and led in triumph with his family.

Lived in 2nd century B.C.

GENTRY, *jen'-tre*, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 770 square miles. **Pop.** 17,176.—Gentry Court House is the capital.

GENZANO, *jain-za'-no*, a town of Italy, 18 miles N.E. of Poetnza. There are several convents. **Pop.** 6,000.

GEOFFREY, *jef'-fre*, of Monmouth, a British historian, who was first archdeacon of Monmouth, and next bishop of St. Asaph, which see he resigned, and retired to the monastery of Abingdon, of which he was abbot. His principal work is his "Chronicosive Historia Britonum," which, however, is full of legendary tales respecting the early monarchs of Britain. Both Shakespere and Milton have drawn largely from this history. A metrical "Life and Prophecies of Merlin," attributed to Geoffrey, was reprinted for the Roxburgh Club in 1830.

Died about 1154.

GEOFFRIN, Madame, *zhef-fran(g)'*, a French lady, who married, when fifteen years of age, a wealthy glass manufacturer, who, in a short time left her a widow. Endowed with the graces of person and mind, her house became the rendezvous of all the most celebrated persons of the age, and to many literary men she rendered important services. Stanislas Poniatowski, who saluted her as his mother, caused her to go to Warsaw after his accession to the Polish throne. She expended large sums of money to support the "Encyclopædia," and many acts of delicate generosity are recorded of her.

Born at Paris, 1699; **died** 1777.

GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE, ETIENNE, *jai-of'-froy-saing'-hil-yair*, a celebrated French zoologist and physiologist. Destined by his family for the priesthood, Geoffroy commenced his studies at Navarre, but soon abandoning theology for natural history, became a pupil of Haüy and Daubenton. In 1792 he was appointed sub-keeper and assistant demonstrator at the Jardin des Plantes, and on the reorganisation of that establishment in the June following (1793), was nominated professor of the zoology of the vertebrate animals, and after much hesitation accepted the appointment. He was at that time twenty-one years of age. About this time three itinerant collections of animals, which had been confiscated by the police, were sent to the museum, and these formed the nucleus of the zoological collection which has since been celebrated as the richest in the world, and the success of which was due to the energy and skilful management of Geoffroy. In 1795 he became acquainted with G. Cuvier, who was then a young man living in the wilds of Normandy, devoting all his leisure time to natural history studies, and Geoffroy recognising his abilities invited him to Paris in the prophetic terms, "Come to Paris without delay; come and assume the place of a new Linnæus, and become another founder of natural history." In later days the intimate friendship then formed was broken in the heat of scientific discussion, to be afterwards resumed, however, with its orignal warmth. In 1798 Geoffroy accompanied Napoleon to Egypt as one of the scientific commission then appointed, and brought with him a valuable collection of natural history specimens on his return to France in 1801. In 1807 he was elected to the academy; visited Portugal in 1808, and was appointed to the professorship of zoology in the Faculty of Science at Paris on his return. In the latter years of his life he became blind, but continued to take an active interest in biological studies to the last. In 1830 he was engaged in a warm and memorable controversy, maintaining in opposition to Cuvier the unity of the organic plan of the animal kingdom. He was the author, in addition to numerous memoirs in scientific periodicals, of the "Philosophie Anatomique," "Principes de la Philosophie Zoologique." "Etudes Progressives d'un Naturaliste," "Notions de Philosophie Naturelle," and in conjuction with Frédéric Cuvier, of a "Histoire Naturelle des Mammifères."

Born at Etampes, 1772; **died** at Paris, 1844.

GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE, ISIDORE, son of the above, became assistant naturalist at the museum at the age of nineteen, and in 1830 (at the age of twenty-five) delivered the zoological lectures at that institution as his father's substitute. His principal work was the "Histoire Générale et Particulière des Anomalies de l'Organisation chez l'Homme et les Animaux, ou Traité de Tératologie," the first volume of which was published in 1832, and the third and concluding volume in 1837. He also wrote a book on the "Domestication et Naturalisation des Animaux Utiles," and published in 1852 the first volume of a "Histoire Générale des Règnes Organiques," which however he did not live to finish. He was the founder of the Société pour l'Acclimatation des Animaux Utiles, in 1854;

and was a strong advocate for the use of horse-flesh as human food.

Born in Paris, 1805; **died** 1861.

GEORGE I., LEWIS, king of Great Britain, was the son of Ernest Augustus, elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Frederic, elector Palatine, and grand-daughter of James I. of England. He was created duke of Cambridge in 1706, and succeeded queen Anne in 1714. In the following year a rebellion broke out in Scotland in favour of the Pretender, which was soon suppressed, and several of its leaders forfeited their lives upon the scaffold. In 1717 a war was threatened with Charles XII. of Sweden, on account of the king of England having purchased from the Danes the duchies of Bremen and Verden, which had been taken from Sweden in 1712. The death of Charles, however, prevented this from taking place. In the previous year parliaments were made septennial. In 1720 the failure of the famous South-Sea scheme occurred, and thousands of families were ruined. This caused disturbances among the people, and the king, who was then on a visit to his Hanoverian possessions, had to be hastily recalled. In 1722 a conspiracy against the government was discovered. It had been planned for the purpose of bringing in the Pretender; and Atterbury, the bishop of Rochester, was involved in it. In 1725 war was rekindled between the king of Spain and the emperor on one side, and England, France, Prussia, and afterwards Sweden, on the other. In 1726 the siege of Gibraltar was commenced; but the dispute was soon terminated by negotiation, when George proceeded on a journey to the continent. He was on his way to his Hanoverian dominions, but had only reached Osnaburg when he was struck down with apoplexy. He was a person of plain and simple tastes, of a grave carriage in public, but sufficiently gay and familiar in his private intercourse. His marriage was unhappy, and his unfortunate queen, Sophia Dorothea, a daughter of the duke of Zell, was immured in the castle of Ahlan, in Hanover, from 1694 till 1726, when she died, on a charge never proved, and generally disbelieved, of an intrigue with Count Koningsmark. He left by her one son, George, by whom he was succeeded, and one daughter, Sophia Dorothea, who, in 1706, was married to Frederick II. of Prussia.

Born 1660; **died** at Osnaburg, 1727.

GEORGE II., AUGUSTUS, son of George I., married in 1705 princess Caroline, of Brandenburg-Anspach, who died in 1737. She was a woman of considerable intellectual power, and exercised a great influence over her dull and coarse husband. In 1714 he came to England with his father, and was, previous to his accession to the throne in 1727, created prince of Wales. At this period, the country was in a state of great prosperity; and peace being restored in 1729, the administration of the internal affairs of the kingdom occupied a large share of attention. In 1739, however, war was declared against Spain, when Admiral Vernon was sent with a squadron to the West Indies, where he demolished Porto Bello, but failed in his attempt on Carthagena. In 1743 the king headed his army on the continent, and gained the battle of Dettingen, to celebrate which Handel composed the famous "Dettingen Te Deum." In 1745 the Pretender's eldest son, Prince Charles-Edward Stuart, landed in the Highlands of Scotland, and was joined by several of the clans; but, after obtaining various successes, his followers were defeated by the duke of Cumberland at Culloden, in 1746. In 1748 the war was ended by a treaty of peace, concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1751 died Frederick, prince of Wales, between whom and his father there never existed any cordiality. In 1755 war broke out between England and France, which was at first very unpromising; Braddock was defeated and killed in North America, and Minorca was taken, in the Mediterranean, for which Admiral Byng, who was sent to relieve it, was shot. About this time, Mr. Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, became prime minister, and public affairs began to assume a much more promising aspect. In 1758 a treaty was entered into between England and Prussia, and the French power was nearly destroyed in the East Indies. In America, Louisburg was taken, and the capture of Quebec, where Wolfe fell, was followed by the conquest of Canada. Cape Breton had already been recovered; in the East, Clive had captured Calcutta, won the battle of Plassy, and was driving the French from every possession which they held in that quarter. The island of Guadaloupe and the settlement of Senegal were taken. Admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet under Conflans, and the British flag waved triumphant in every part of the world. In the midst of this blaze of glory, George II. died suddenly, at Kensington, by the bursting of the right ventricle of the heart He was an ignorant man, of coarse tastes, and licentious habits. His character is shown by his words at the death-bed of his wife, for whom he entertained a great respect, notwithstanding his systematic unfaithfulness. She expressed a wish that he should marry again after her death. "No," blubbered the king, "I can never do that," and then added, "I will keep mistresses." "That will make no difference," calmly replied the dying queen, with perhaps a little sarcasm. The scene is characteristic of the domestic morals of the age.

Born at Hanover, 1683; **died** 1760.

GEORGE III., king of Great Britain, was the grandson of George II. and the eldest son of Frederick, prince of Wales, who died in the lifetime of his father. He was the first sovereign of the Hanoverian dynasty born in England, and ascended the throne on the death of his grandfather, in 1760. At an extraordinary council in the following year, he stated that, "ever since his accession to the throne he had turned his thoughts towards a princess for his consort; and that, after mature deliberation, he had come to a resolution to demand in marriage the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz." He was accordingly married in the same year, and the joint coronation of the king and queen took place on the 22nd of September. From this period till 1764, when lord Bute retired from the administration of the country, the public mind was kept in a constant state of agitation by political squibs, pamphlets, and libels, which, on the whole, may be considered to have been favourable to religious liberty. In that year, however, Mr. Grenville was appointed premier, when he brought in those measures relative to the American colonies which caused their revolt, and finally resulted in their independence and the formation of the federal governments of the United States. At this time the king had his first attack of that illness which obscured his latter days, and led to a legislative enactment, which, by sign manual, empowered the queen, or some other member of the royal family, to assume the guardianship of the heir-apparent, and be regent of the kingdom. This measure caused a change in the administration, when the marquis of Rockingham was placed at the head of the Treasury. His cabinet, however, was dissolved in 1766, and the duke of Grafton succeeded to the head of affairs. In 1770 the duke of Grafton was succeeded by lord North, and, in 1772, on account of the duke of Cumberland marrying Mrs. Horton,

the Royal Marriage Act was passed. This act prevented the members of the royal family from marrying before the age of twenty-five, without the approval of the king, and, even after that age, without the approbation of both houses of parliament. In 1782 lord North resigned, and the Rockingham party again took office; but this administration enjoyed but a short tenure of power, when lord Shelburne was placed at the head of affairs, with Mr. Pitt, the son of the earl of Chatham, chancellor of the exchequer. In the following year the Coalition ministry, respectively headed by Mr. Fox and lord North, pushed themselves into office; but the king was so averse to them, that when the famous India bill of Mr. Fox was thrown out by the lords, he sent a message to Mr. Fox and lord North, commanding them at once to deliver up their seals of office by messenger, as a personal interview with them would be offensive to him. This bold act of the king, with the energy and firmness he displayed, obtained for him considerable popularity. In 1786 a woman named Margaret Nicholson made an attempt with a knife to assassinate his majesty at the garden entrance of St. James's palace. The coolness of the king, on this occasion, was the subject of general admiration. The woman was found to be insane, and was sent to Bedlam. In 1789 he had a return of his mental malady, which lasted for three months, when, with his family, and amid the acclamations of the people, he proceeded to St. Paul's, to return solemn thanks for his recovery. In 1795 another attempt was made to assassinate him whilst proceeding to the house of lords to open parliament in person; a small bullet passed through the window of his carriage, but he sustained no injury from it. In 1798 the Irish rebellion broke out, and the distress of the people had reached its height. The dissatisfaction of that country was very great, and another attempt was made upon the life of the king. This occurred in the theatre of Drury-lane. He had just entered his box, and was in the act of bowing to the audience, when a man who sat in the middle of the pit, near the orchestra, fired a pistol at him, and the bullet entered the roof of the royal box. On this occasion the loyalty of the audience rose to the acme of enthusiasm. Amid repeated cheers, "God save the King" was three times sung by the whole house. The man who perpetrated this act was called Hatfield, had been in the army, had received eight sabre-wounds in the head, was proved to be insane, and was discharged, and admitted an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital. He was subsequently, however, transferred to Bethlem Hospital. In 1800 the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland was passed; but the sovereign strenuously opposed the admission of Roman Catholics to political power. This caused the retirement of Mr. Pitt from office, when the Addington ministry assumed the government of the country. In 1804 Mr. Pitt again came into power, but in 1806 he died, when the Grenville party, with Mr. Fox, once more entered into office. In the following year this administration endeavoured to effect a change in the sentiments of the king regarding catholic emancipation; but his majesty remained immovable. "Although I have firmness," said he, "sufficient to quit my throne and retire to a cottage, or place my neck on a block if my people desired it, yet I have not resolution to break the oath I have taken, in the most solemn manner, at my coronation." This led to the downfall of the Grenville and Fox administration, and the accession of Percival to power. In 1809 the king commenced the 50th year of his reign, when a jubilee of great splendour took place. His faculties now rapidly began to decay. In the following year he lost the princess Amelia, his favourite daughter, an event which seriously affected his spirits, whilst his former malady returned with greatly increased severity. In 1811 a regency bill was passed; and, from that time, the life of the king may be regarded as little more than mere existence. In 1818 his queen died; but, with this event, he was never made acquainted, and the duke of York was appointed to the office of custos to his person. At the close of 1819 his appetite became weak, and every symptom of a coming dissolution began to exhibit itself. He had, however, already been dead to the world, having, for some years, been deprived of intellectual consciousness. George III. was religious and sincere, temperate in his habits, and inflexible in his will. His tastes were of patriarchal simplicity. He loved music; and patronised its professors; he appreciated art, and knighted sir Joshua Reynolds; he assisted science, and afforded encouragement to Byron and Cook, the navigators. He was a considerate husband, and a kind father; and his court exhibited a decorum and morality almost hitherto unknown. In the course of his reign, the supremacy of England in India was established, the American colonies achieved independence, and Napoleon rose and fell.

Born 1738; **died** 1820, in the 59th year of his reign.

GEORGE IV., AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, was the eldest son of the preceding monarch, by Queen Charlotte. Notwithstanding the excellent example of his father, and the strictness with which his education had been conducted, George IV., when prince of Wales, fell early into habits of dissipation, which debased the better parts of his nature and greatly marred the intellectual endowments with which he was gifted. In his eighteenth year he began to associate with the Whig nobility, and formed political connections with Fox, Sheridan, and others, who led him into scenes of gallantry, which soon made his name notorious in the mouths of the people. His first attachment was to a Mrs. Robinson, an actress, with whom he fell in love when she was performing Perdita in the "Winter's Tale." Of this scandalous connection the public prints were full, when, on a sudden, he abandoned this lady for another, and this for another, until he met with Mrs. Fitzherbert, a Catholic widowed lady of good family, with whom he formed a more permanent connection. (*See* FITZHERBERT.) His dissipation, and the building of Carlton House, had now steeped him to the lips in debt, when he was driven into mean expedients for the purpose of putting off, or meeting, the pressing demands of his creditors. These, however, were insufficient for his purpose, when he determined to apply to his father, who, however, was so exasperated at his conduct, that he refused to lend him the smallest assistance. He, therefore, curtailed his expenditure, and for nearly twelve months persevered in his virtuous resolution. He sold off his racing stud, and lived in retirement till 1787, when his circumstances were brought under the notice of parliament. On this occasion the house voted 161,000*l.* to satisfy his creditors, 20,000*l.* to finish Carlton House, and the king added, from the civil list, 10,000*l.* per annum to his son's income. Relieved, for a time, from his pecuniary embarrassments, he once more assumed his habits of extravagance. For Mrs. Fitzherbert he had built a splendid mansion at Brighton, which place he raised from obscurity into a fashionable watering-place, and surrounded himself with many notorious characters; among whom, the most prominent was the countess of Jersey. Under these circumstances the king and his ministers were desirous that the prince should marry; and as he was again weighed down by debt, he consented to an alliance with his cousin,

the princess Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of the duke of Brunswick. The marriage occurred in the April of 1795, and on the very day of the wedding the bridegroom expressed his disgust. The princess soon discovered the nature of her husband's connections, which naturally excited her resentment, when scenes of discord, and mutual recrimination and dislike were the result. In 1796 the princess of Wales gave birth to a daughter, and, shortly afterwards, the prince sent her proposals for a separation. These were at once acceded to, and George III. undertook the guardianship of the young princess, whilst her unhappy mother retired to a private residence at Blackheath. The conduct of the prince had now so effectually estranged the affections of his father from him, that, when Napoleon I. threatened the invasion of England, he allowed him only the colonelcy of a regiment of dragoons; but, when the incapacity of George III. occurred, he became prince regent, assuming all the rights of royalty. In 1814 the prince received a visit from the emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and other foreign potentates, and treated them with truly royal hospitality. In 1816 his daughter, the princess Charlotte, was married to prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards king of the Belgians; but she died in the following year. (*See* CHARLOTTE.) In 1817 an unsuccessful attempt was made upon the life of the prince regent, when on his way to open the session of parliament; and in 1820 the Cato-street conspirators were tried and executed for plotting against his life and the lives of the leading members of the administration. On the death of his father, in 1820, he ascended the throne as George IV., and, in the following year, was crowned, with great magnificence, in Westminster Abbey. Previous to this, a process had been instituted in the house of lords for the purpose of depriving his wife of her rights and privileges as queen of England. This circumstance, for a time, brought him into great unpopularity. In the same year of his coronation, he paid a visit to Ireland and Hanover; and in the following year similarly visited Scotland. The great public event of his reign, however, was the passing of the bill for abolishing the political disabilities of the Roman Catholics, which took place in 1829. During the latter part of the king's life, he lived much in retirement, and ultimately held his courts entirely at Windsor. As old age came upon him, he suffered much from gout and other infirmities, always exhibiting an excessive dislike to be in the least exposed to the public gaze.

Born 1762; **died** at Windsor Castle, 1830.

GEORGE OF DENMARK, prince, was the husband of queen Anne of England, and was married to her in 1683. There is little to be said of him. Lord Dartmouth observes, in his notes to Burnet's History, "that his behaviour at the Revolution showed he could be made a tool of upon occasions, but king William treated him with the utmost contempt. When queen Anne came to the throne, she showed him little respect, but expected everybody else should give him more than his due." Again—"After thirty years living in England, he died of eating and drinking, without any man's thinking himself obliged to him; but I have been told that he would sometimes do ill-offices, though he never did a good one." Anne bore him seventeen children, of whom only five lived to be baptized, and not one to succeed to the throne.

Born at Denmark, 1653; **died** at Kensington Palace, 1708.

GEORGE, duke of Saxony, called the "bearded," son of Albert, founder of the Albertinian Saxon line, was educated for the Church, but succeeded to the dukedom on the death of his father in 1500. Being very desirous for a reform of the numerous abuses which existed in the Church, he at first favoured Luther's proceedings; but a misunderstanding, and consequent ill-feeling, arose between them during the celebrated Leipsic controversy, the duke taking offence at Luther's doctrine of justification by faith. This ill-feeling was carefully fostered by Luther's enemies, and rendered lasting by George's natural obstinacy. When, however, it was anticipated that the emperor would violate his safe conduct given, the duke firmly protested against such a breach of faith. In the latter years of his reign, he lost, in succession, his wife and all his children. His brother Henry, duke of Freiberg, who was a zealous protestant, then became heir-apparent, George's aversion to protestantism was so great that he endeavoured to break the line of succession, but died without accomplishing his purpose.

Born 1471; **died** 1530.

GEORGE, a district of Cape Colony, valuable for its timber and pasturage. The river Gauritz separates it from the district of Zwellendam, and Mossel Bay is a port on its coast. **Area**, 2,600 square miles. **Pop.** 10,700. The chief town is George, 6 miles from the coast.

GEORGE, ST., was, according to tradition, a young and handsome prince of Cappadocia, who suffered martyrdom under Diocletian. He has been made a kind of Christian Perseus, and a thousand prodigies are reported of him. He slew an immense and powerful dragon, and saved a king's daughter, as the monster was about to devour her. It is in the performance of this deed that he is represented, on horseback, armed with a lance, and piercing a dragon. He was famous in the East, and it was thence that his fame came to the West. This legendary saint is more particularly honoured in England, Russia, and Genoa. The English and Genoese take him as their patron, whilst the Russians adopt St. George and the Dragon as the principal figure in their arsenals and armories, and have given his name to the first of their military orders. All the legends respecting this saint are of very doubtful authenticity.

GEORGE, (known also as the Horicon,) a lake in the United States, 34 miles by 3, and in some parts is 400 feet deep. It is situated in the state of New York, and empties itself into Lake Champlain. It is remarkable for the beauty of its shores, and the transparency of its waters, and possesses some historical associations in connection with the American wars between France and England.

GEORGE, ST., the largest of the Bermuda islands, strongly fortified, and the principal military depôt of those islands. It is 15 miles long and three broad. The capital is of the same name, and has a handsome church, a library, and town-house. **Lat.** 32° 45′ N. **Lon.** 63° 30′ W.

GEORGE, ST., on of the group of the Azores. It is 23 miles long, and very narrow. **Lat.** 38° 30′ N. **Lon.** 27° 50′ W.

GEORGE, ST., the capital of the island of GRENADA. It possesses one of the best harbours in the West Indies. The town is divided by a ridge, which, running into the sea, forms on one side the careenage, on the other the bay. Thus there is the Bay-town, which boasts a handsome square and market, and the Careenage-town, wherein the principal merchants reside. **Pop.** 5,500. **Lat.** 12° 4′ N. **Lon.** 61° 31′ W.

GEORGE'S, ST., a river in St. Mary's county, Maryland, United States, which runs into the Potomac between Piney Poin; and St. Mary's river. Opposite its mouth are the islets called St. George's Islands.

GEORGE'S CHANNEL, ST., that part of the Atlantic Ocean which is situate between Ireland and Wales, and extends from the island of Holyhead to St. David's, and from Dublin to Wexford. It is from 40 to 70 miles wide, and its length is about 100 miles.

GEORGETOWN, the capital of Pulo Penang, or Prince of Wales Island. (*See* PENANG.)

GEORGETOWN, a county in South Carolina, United States. Area, 683 square miles. Pop. 20,000.

GEORGETOWN, capital of British Guiana, situated on the right bank of the Demerara. It has the reputation of being damp and unhealthy; the inhabitants are said to be liable to yellow and intermittent fevers. The district in which Georgetown stands is swampy, and canals run through most of the streets, the houses being raised three or four feet above the ground to avoid the damp. The principal public buildings are a town-hall, with marble paved galleries, colonial hospital, and episcopal cathedral. Exports sugar, coffee, and rum. Pop. 26,000, including 20,000 negroes, &c. Lat. 6° 49′ N. Lon. 58° 11′ W.

GEORGETOWN, a city and port of entry, district of Columbia, United States. It is situated on the left bank of the Potomac, 2 miles N.W. of Washington, on a range of hills from which a magnificent view of the surrounding country is gained. There is a college under the direction of the Jesuits, and a convent, with an academy for females. The viaduct of the Chesapeak and Ohio Canal is an enormous structure, 1,446 feet in length. The commerce of Georgetown is considerable; there are fifty flour-mills, and immense quantities of herrings and shad are caught in the Potomac, and barrelled here.

GEORGIA, or GRUSIA, *jor'-je-a*, a considerable country of Asia, situate between the Black Sea and the Caspian, to the N. of Armenia, and included in the Russian government of Tiflis. It combines the mountainous character of the Caucasian region with that of the fertile plains of Persia. The hills are covered with forests of beach, oak, ash, chestnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing spontaneously.

Rivers.—The principal are the Kur and the Araxes, which pour their united streams into the Caspian.

Pro.—From its situation, it unites the products both of tropical and temperate climates. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax are raised on the plains, almost without culture; grapes and cotton grow spontaneously, whilst the valleys afford fine pasturage, and the rivers are full of fish.

Minerals.—Coal, iron, naphtha, and others; but they are turned to little or no account.

Manf.—Woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics; leather, shagreen, and arms; but all are very inferior.

Area.—12,800 square miles.

Pop.—300,000. The people are thought to be the best soldiers in Asia. Their dress resembles that of the Cossacks; but those that are wealthy affect the habit of the Persians. They usually dye their hair, beards, and nails, red. The women, who are celebrated for their beauty, stain the palms of their hands of the same colour, and paint their eyebrows black, in such a manner as to form one entire line, while the rest of the face is coated with white and red. Being generally educated in convents, they can read and write, qualifications uncommon with the men, even of the highest rank. The inhabitants are Christians, partly of the Greek, partly of the Armenian church. Here are also Tartars, Ossetes, Armenians, and a great number of Jews. Of these last, some have villages of their own; others are mixed with the Georgian, Armenian, and Tartarian inhabitants, but not with the Ossetes. They pay a small tribute above that of the natives.

Chief Town.—TIFLIS, the capital.

Lat.—Between 38° and 42° 30′ N. **Lon.** between 43° and 47° E.

History.—Georgia was formerly one kingdom, the inhabitants of which were Christians; but, in 1639, when it was conquered by the Persians, the country was divided between two native princes, by themselves called kings, but by the Sophi styled governors. Each of these had a guard of Mahometan horse in their pay. In 1802 it was annexed to Russia.

GEORGIA, one of the original of the United States, bounded N. by North Carolina and Tennessee, N.E. by South Carolina, S. by Florida, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by West Florida and the Alabama territory. It is divided into the two districts of Upper and Lower Georgia; the eastern part, between the mountains and the ocean, and the rivers Savannah and St. Mary's, presenting a tract of country more than 120 miles from N. to S., and from 50 to 80 E. and W. entirely level, and without a hill or a stone. At the distance of about 40 or 50 miles from the coast, the ridges gradually rise one above another into hills, and the hills successively increase in height, until they finally terminate in mountains. The vast chain of the Alleghanies terminates in Georgia, 60 miles south of its northern frontier.

Rivers.—The Alatamaha, Savannah, and the Chattahoochee.

Pro.—Cotton, flax, sugar, honey, wheat, corn, rice, tobacco, potatoes, and wool. The famous sea-island cotton is raised on a chain of small islands which border the seacoast. Most of the rice-lands lie on rivers, which, as far as the tide flows, are called tide-lands; or on creeks and particular branches of water, flowing in some deeper or lower parts of the lands, which are called inland swamps, and extend back in the country from 15 to 25 miles. The intermediate lands between these creeks and rivers are of an inferior quality. Here and there are interspersed oak and hickory ridges, which are of a better soil.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, limestone, granite, and marble.

Manf.—Cotton, and there are tanneries and iron-works.

Exp.—The chief articles are cotton, which has now become the great staple of the state; rice, tobacco, indigo, sago, lumber of various kinds, naval stores, leather, deer-skins, snake-root, myrtle, bees-wax, corn, and live stock.

Area.—58,000 square miles.

Pop.—1,542,180, of whom about half are of the coloured race.

Divisions.—There are 133 counties.

Chief Towns.—MILLEDGEVILLE, the capital; AUGUSTA and SAVANNAH.

Lat.—Between 30° 30′ and 35° N. **Lon.** between 80° 48′ and 84° 41′ W.

History.—Georgia was settled in the year 1732, by about a hundred adventurers under General Oglethorpe. After struggling for about 30 years with the usual obstacle of Indian hostility, the state began at last to flourish, and has ever since increased. It was re-admitted into the union in 1870, after the great revolt, and sends nine members to the federal congress, in addition to the two to which every state is entitled. There are 33 colleges, and 1850 other educational establishments in the state of Georgia.

GEORGIA, GULF OF, an islet on the N.W. coast of America, separating Vancouver's Island from the mainland. It communicates with the strait of Juan de Fuca on the S.W., and with the Pacific by Queen Charlotte's Sound on the N.

GEORGIAN BAY. (*See* HURON, LAKE.)

GEORGIANA, *jor'-je-a-na*, a county of Australia, New South Wales, traversed by the Abercrombie river and its affluents. On the banks of the former gold has been found.

GEORGIEVSK, *gai'-or-ge-evsk*, a fortified town in the government of the Caucasus, belonging to Russia, 90 miles from Stavropol. **Pop.** 3,000, mostly Cossacks.

GEORGSWALDE, *jorjs'-wold*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, 64 miles N. of Prague, on the N. border of Bohemia. There is a mineral spring, and linen manufactures are carried on. **Pop.** 8,300.

GERA, *geer'-a*, a walled town of Saxony, on the right bank of the White Elster, 35 miles S.W. of Leipsic. The streets are regular, and it has several churches, hospitals, a gymnasium, orphan asylum, public library, and schools. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton cloths, hats, leather, &c. There is a manufactory of harmoniums, which employs 600 hands. **Pop.** 27,118.

GERACE, *jai-rai'-ce*, a town of Italy, province of Reggio, 34 miles N.E. of Reggio, about 4 miles from the Ionian sea, on the upper slopes of the Apennines. The ancient name of Gerace was Santa Ciriace, and was erected in the 12th century by the inhabitants of Locri, when that town was destroyed by the Saracens. It has suffered at various times severely from earthquakes. **Manf.** Silk; there is also a considerable trade in wine. **Pop.** 6,000.

GÉRARD, BALTHAZAR, *zhai'-rard*, the assassin of William I., prince of Orange. He meditated this design seven years, and at last shot the prince with a pistol at Delft. He declared he committed the murder "to expiate his sins," the prince being at the head of the Protestants. The reward of Gérard's crime was paid to his heirs by Philip II., of Spain, the duke of Parma informing that sovereign, that though the "poor man" was dead, his parents deserved the payment of that "reward the laudable and generous deed had so well deserved." The sentence pronounced upon Gérard was that his right hand should be burned off, that his flesh should be torn from his bones in six different places, that he should be disembowelled alive, that his heart should be torn from his bosom and flung in his face, and his head chopped off. This sentence was executed to the letter.

Born at Villefans, Burgundy; executed 1584.

GÉRARD, ETIENNE MAURICE, Comte, marshal of France. Entered the army as a volunteer, and served in the campaign of 1792-3; and accompanied Bernadotte on his mission to Vienna, where he saved his master's life in a mêlée. Was rapidly promoted, and was appointed colonel in 1800, and became aide-de-camp to Bernadotte in 1805. Distinguished himself at Austerlitz, Halle, Jena, Erfurt, Lintz, and Wagram. For his services at Austerlitz he was made general of brigade, and after the battle of Wagram received the title of baron of the empire. He took part in the Peninsular war and the Russian campaign, and in 1812 was made general of division, and subsequently became count of the empire, grand cross of the Legion of Honour, and chevalier of St. Louis. He joined Napoleon on his return from Elba, served at the battle of Ligny, and at Waterloo. After the second restoration he was obliged to leave France, but returned in 1817; was elected to the chamber of deputies in 1822; took part in the revolution of 1830; was appointed a marshal of France by Louis Philippe; received command of the expedition to Belgium, and distinguished himself by taking Antwerp, in 1832. Became grand chancellor of the Legion of Honour in 1835.

Born 1773; **died** 1855.

GÉRARD, FRANÇOIS PASCAL BARON, a celebrated modern painter, who went from Italy to Paris, where he became a pupil of M. David. From 1795 to 1810, appeared his "Belisarius," "Psyche receiving the first Kiss of Love," "The Three Ages," the "Battle of Austerlitz," and "Ossian." All the leading men and women of the French empire were painted by him; and, in the space of thirty years, he executed more than a hundred full-length portraits, besides an immense number of less size. Amongst others who sat to him were Moreau, Murat, Letitia Bonaparte, Mesdames Tallien and Récamier, the emperors Napoleon and Alexander of Russia, Prince Talleyrand, Louis Bonaparte, the empress Josephine. He left behind him several unfinished works.

Born at Rome, 1770; **died** at Paris, 1837.

GERARD, JOHN, *jer'-ard*, an English botanist, who, bred a surgeon, settled in London, and became gardener to Lord Burleigh. He compiled a "Catalogus Arborum, Fruticum, et Plantarum, tam indigenarum quam exoticarum, in horto Joh. Gerardi," and is the author of the "Herbal, or General History of Plants," published first in 1597, and afterwards several times reprinted.

Born at Nantwich, Cheshire, 1545; **died** 1607.

GERARDMER, or GEROMÉ, *zhai'-rard-mare*, a town of France, department Vosges, 15 miles S. of St. Dié. **Manf.** Linen and cotton goods, Burgundy pitch, and earthenware. **Pop.** 5,900.

GERASA, or DJERASH, *je-rai-sa'*, a city of Syria, pashalic of Damascus, the ruins of which are remarkable for their extent and preservation. It was situated about 25 miles N. of Rabath-Ammon, and 20 E. of the Jordan, among the mountains of Gilead. In the 2nd century it was a prosperous place, and became the seat of a bishopric. Great part of the wall is still standing, with three of the gateways, and more than 200 columns were said to remain standing in their pedestals.

GERBI, GERBA, or JERBA, *jer'-be* (the Meninx of the ancients), an island, 12 miles broad and 20 long, situated in the Gulf of Cabes, N. coast of Africa. It belongs to the state of Tunis, and contains a triumphal arch in honour of Antoninus and Venus. There is also a remarkable pyramid, from 25 to 30 feet in height, constructed of the sculls of Spanish soldiers, who fell in a battle with the Turks in the 6th century. **Manf.** Shawls, silk, and woollen fabrics, bournous, and blankets.

GERBILLON, JEAN FRANÇOIS, *zhair-bee'-yawng*, one of the most celebrated of the French Jesuit missionaries in China. He wrote "Historical Observations on Great Tartary;" and accounts of some of his travels are inserted in Du Halde's "History of China." He was in great favour with the Chinese emperor, to whom he was appointed mathematical instructor, and wrote two books on geometry, which were printed at Pekin in the Chinese and Tartar languages. He was superior-general of the French missions in China.

Born at Verdun, 1654; **died** at Pekin, 1707.

GERDAUEN, *gair'-dou-en*, a town of Prussia, district of Königsberg, on the Omet. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, leather, and tiles. There is a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,500.

GERGAL, *hair'-gal*, a town of Spain, province of Almeria, 23 miles N.W. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Earthenware, glass, wax, cottor quilts, and oil. **Pop.** 5,000.

GERHARDT, Karl Friedrich, *gair'-hart*, an eminent chemist, the son of a manufacturer of chemicals at Strasburg. Having in early life acquired a taste for questions of speculative chemistry, Gerhardt found the commercial pursuits to which he was put, insupportable, and at the age of twenty, in a moment of passion, enlisted in a regiment of chasseurs. In the course of three months, however, he purchased his discharge, and went to Giessen, where he worked under the superintendence of the celebrated Liebig for eighteen months. After this he took up his residence in Paris, where he was welcomed by Dumas. Here he gave lectures and instructions in chemistry, and in association with Caborus commenced some important researches on essential oils. In 1844 he became professor of general chemistry in the Faculty of Sciences at Montpellier, and published about the same time his "Précis de Chimie Organique." In the following year, in association with Laurent he commenced the "Comptes rendus des Travaux de Chimie publiés en France et à l'Etranger." In 1848 this work was discontinued; he resigned his chair at Montpellier, returned to Paris, and devoted himself to special investigations, in the course of which he established and elaborated his views of series and the theory of types with which his name is inseparably connected. These were embodied in his "Traité de Chimie Organique," in four volumes, which appeared at intervals, 1853-1856. He had hardly completed the correction of the last proofs of this work when he died, after an illness of two days, having just received the diploma of corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. In 1855 he was appointed professor of chemistry at Strasburg. Gerhardt's suggested modification of notation for chemical formulæ, to which he was led by certain theoretical considerations, consists mainly of the doubling the combining or equivalent numbers of oxygen, carbon, sulphur, selenia, and telluriun. This notation is now generally adopted on the continent and in this country.

Born 1816; **died** 1856.

GERIZIM and EBAL, two mountains in Samaria, separated by a narrow valley, in which the ancient Shechem or Sychar (now Nâblus) stood. The valley is 1,800 feet above the sea level, and the mountains rise 700 or 800 feet higher. Mount Gerizim is regarded as the scene of Abraham's great trial, when he was ordered to sacrifice his son Isaac. It was here, in later times, that the impressive ceremony described in the 27th chapter of Deuteronomy took place, when the people of Israel assembled to hear the recita' of the law. Half the tribes stood on the declivities of Mount Gerizim, and the other half upon Mount Ebal opposite, and as the Levites, who occupied the valley between, alternately pronounced the blessings affixed to the performance of the law, or the curse attached to its neglect, the people responded, Amen. In a subsequent age, by permission of Alexander the Great, the Samaritans built a temple on Gerizim, and established a priesthood. The temple was destroyed a couple of centuries later, but the mountain continued to be esteemed sacred by the Samaritan people. Still later, a Christian church was erected here in honour of the Virgin Mary, and the ruins of the wall which Justinian built for its protection against the assaults of the Samaritans are still visible.

GERKI, *ger'-ke*, a town in Africa, in the Sudan, district of Sokato. **Lat.** 12° 26′ N. **Lon.** 9° 10′ E. The inhabitants bear a bad character, being averse to any kind of industry, and are notorious for their thievish propensities. **Pop.** 15,000.

GERLACHE, Etienne Constantin, *zhair-laché*, Baron de, a Belgian statesman, was elected as deputy from Liege to the second chamber of the states general in 1824, and was actively engaged in the revolution, when he presided over the committee appointed to revise the constitution; headed the deputation to Prince Leopold to solicit his acceptance of the crown; and having been elected president of the congress, received the oath required of the king, in 1831. Was appointed in the year following first president of the court of cassation, and in 1843 received the title of baron. In 1867 he retired from office, and took no further part in politics. He was one of the chief leaders of the Catholic party in Belgium. Baron Gerlache pubished several works, the most important of which were "Mémoires sur les Changements à apporter aux Tarifs du Royaume" (1821-24); "Histoire du Royaume des Pays-Bas depuis 1814 jusqu'en 1830" (1839).

Born 1785; **died** 1871.

GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, St., a well-built town of France, department Seine-et-Oise, on a height above the Seine, 6 miles N. of Versailles. The houses are in general good; the streets are wide, regular, and well paved. Here are also several handsome squares; but the object of greatest interest to the traveller, is the magnificent terrace on the side of the river, upwards of two miles long, and affording a delightful view, of nearly fifteen miles in circuit. The ancient castle, built by Charles V. of France, is a spacious but heavy building, chiefly of brick; and there is a house of education of the Legion of Honour. **Manf.** Woollen goods, horsehair-cloth; and there are some tanneries. In the chateau of this place James II. of England died, in 1701. **Pop.** 12,200.

GERMAN OCEAN, or **NORTH SEA,** *jer'-man*, an extensive sea, on the N.W. coast of Europe, bounded S. by the Straits of Calais, and N. by the Orkney and Shetland islands. By the Danes it is called the West Sea, in consequence of their position.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION. (*See* Germany.)

GERMANICUS, Cæsar, *jer-man'-i-kus*, son of Drusus and Antonia, niece of the emperor Augustus. He was adopted by his uncle Tiberius, and was married to Agrippina, daughter of Agrippa and grand-daughter of Augustus. He was raised to the most important offices of the state, and, when Augustus died, had the command of the army in Germany; and the affection of the soldiers led them to unanimously salute him emperor. He refused this honour, continued his wars, defeated the celebrated Arminius, and was rewarded with a triumph at his return to Rome. Tiberius declared him emperor of the East, and sent him to appease the seditions of the Armenians. But the success of Germanicus here was soon looked upon with an envious eye by Tiberius; and he was secretly poisoned at Daphne, by Piso, in the 34th year of his age. The news of his death was received with the greatest grief. He had had nine children by Agrippina, a woman of eminent virtue. One of these, Caligula, disgraced the name of his illustrious father. Germanicus has been commended, not only for his military accomplishments, but also for his learning, humanity, and extensive benevolence.

Born 15 B.C.; **died** A.D. 19.

GERMANTOWN. (*See* Philadelphia.)

GERMAN, San, a town in Porto Rico. **Lat.** 18° 10′ N. **Lon.** 67° W. It stands in the S.W

GERMANY
GENERAL MAP
BALTIC
SEA
NORTH
SEA

part of the island, about 10 miles from the sea. **Pro.** of the district, cotton, coffee, and cattle. **Pop.** 9,125.

GERMANO, SAN, or CASINO, a town of Italy, in the province of Caserta, about 50 miles N.W. of Naples, at the foot of Mount Casino. It is built on the site of the ancient Casinum, or Casca, and contains many interesting ruins of the Volscian period. One of these, supposed to have been a tomb, is now used as a church, it is a square building in the form of a Greek cross, constructed with enormous blocks of stone; from its form it is called the Church of the Crucifix. The Benedictine monastery of Monte Casino, two miles distant from the town, was founded early in the sixth century; it contains one of the most beautiful churches in the kingdom, and an extensive library, enriched with a valuable collection of documents of the middle ages. The district surrounding the town is highly cultivated. **Pop.** 12,000.

GERMANS, ST., a small village in Cornwall, 21 miles E. of Bodmin, ten miles above Plymouth Sound, on a branch of the river Lynher, was formerly the seat of episcopal government of the diocese of Cornwall. There is a fine parish church. **Pop.** 2,678.

GERMANY, *jer'-ma-ne* (in German, DEUTSCHLAND; in French, L'ALLEMAGNE), a name popularly given to that portion of Central Europe inhabited by people of the Germanic race, and speaking dialects of the German language, and including, therefore, besides the states now included in the German empire, portions of Austria, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. The following are the old names, still frequently used, of districts of Germany, with the more modern names of the nearly identical states and provinces.

OLD NAMES.	MODERN EQUIVALENTS.
East Friesland	Country between the Ems and Lower Weser.
Franconia	Districts of Bamberg, Schweinfurt, and Würtzburg.
Lusatia	Eastern part of Saxony.
Palatinate	Northern part of Baden and Rhenish Bavaria.
Rhineland	Rhine provinces of Prussia, and parts of Bavaria, Baden, Nassau, and Hesse-Darmstadt.
Thuringia	Saxe Weimar, and the district lying between the Saale and the Werra.
Suabia	The Bavarian province of Suabia, the principality of Hohenzollern, and the southern part of the grand duchy of Baden.
Voigtland	The country between the Bavarian district Hof, and the district of Zwickau in Saxony.
Westphalia	The north-eastern part of Germany, between the Rhine, Holland, and the North Sea.

GERMAN EMPIRE, a confederation of states of Central Europe, bounded N. by the Baltic, Denmark, and the North Sea (or German Ocean); E. by Russia and Austria; W. by France, Belgium, and the Netherlands; S. by Switzerland, Austria, and the Alps. It is divided by very marked outlines into two great portions, North and South Germany. The line of separation is along the great line of mountains, beginning with the Westerwald, in Westphalia, and traversing Hesse-Cassel, the S. of Saxony and Silesia, until it ends in the Carpathians, on the frontiers of Poland and Hungary. These ranges include the HARZ, TEUTOBURGERWALD, FICHTELGEBIRGE, ERZGEBIRGE, RIESENGEBIRGE, TAUNUS, and THURINGERWALD. Almost all the country to the N. of this is flat, and all the rivers have a northerly direction, without meeting with any formidable impediment, until they reach the level of the German Ocean or Baltic. S. Germany is much more diversified; consisting in part of extensive plains, but traversed also by vast ranges of mountains, including the Schwarzwald and Bavarian Alps. (*See* BLACK FOREST.) Indeed, the surface of Germany might not inappropriately be divided into four regions: 1. A mountainous region in the S.E. 2. A hilly region in the central part. 3. An extensive plain in the N., stretching to the Baltic and North seas, and attaining the greatest elevation, 1,000 feet, near Dantzic. There are extensive forests on all the mountain ranges, furnishing valuable timber, especially oak and beech, from the shores of the Baltic, and pine in the interior. The coast line is about 950 miles in extent. 4. A table-land, much more limited than any of the other regions, forming the plain of S. Bavaria.

Rivers.—It is computed that there are no less than fifty navigable rivers; while seven, viz., the Danube, the Rhine, the Main, the Weser, the Elbe, the Ems, and the Oder, rank among the noblest and largest in Europe. There are, besides these, the tributaries to the Rhine, as the Neckar, Lahn, Ruhr, Moselle, and Lippé. The Rhine is one of the most rapid of the European rivers, and the Oder one of the most sluggish. There are three great river basins or areas of drainage. The RHINE, WESER, ELBE, and their numerous tributaries, flow into the North Sea; the ODER and VISTULA into the Baltic; and the DANUBE, which rises in the Black Forest, in Baden, traverses Bavaria and enters Austria, discharging into the Black Sea. Canals have been constructed, which connect the great river systems. The Danube and Maine (and, by that river, the Rhine) are united by the Ludwig Canal in Bavaria, affording communication between the North Sea and the Black Sea, and other canals connect the large rivers flowing into the North Sea and the Baltic. There are numerous but small and unimportant lakes.

Climate.—Generally temperate and healthy, and remarkably uniform, notwithstanding the great extent of territory. The mildest climate is enjoyed in the valleys of the Rhine and Main.

Zoology.—The bear, red deer, lynx, wolf, fox, marten, and weasel, and the chamois in the alpine regions; and game of every description in most parts: waterfowl are especially plentiful in the north, and fish abound in the rivers. Domestic animals of every kind are abundant.

Minerals.—Abundant; iron, copper, tin, lead, silver, some gold, cobalt, bismuth, arsenic, alum, gypsum, quicksilver, salt, coal, and sulphur. Bavaria has not only mines of metal, but is, as well as the duchy of Saltzburg, very rich in salt mines. The mines of Idria, in Carniola, yield annually large quantities of quicksilver. The iron of Styria, sometimes called native steel, is some of the best in Europe. Fullers' earth and porcelain clay are also found. Marble is quarried in various parts of Germany; coal in Westphalia, Saxony, and other provinces. The mineral springs of Germany have been in high repute from very remote times, and are now resorted to by visitors in search of health and pleasure from all parts of Europe. They include chalybeate, sulphureous, alkaline, saline, and warm springs. They are principally in Baden, Bavaria, and the Rhine provinces of Prussia, Nassau, and Wurtemburg.

Pro.—Wheat, barley, oats, and other kinds of corn; flax, madder, rape-seed, hemp, potatoes, tobacco, chicory, and hops. Buckwheat is largely grown. Wine, though less generally made in Germany than in France, is very good in particular districts. The vine was introduced by the Romans, and is cultivated mostly in the valley of the middle Rhine, and on the Danube, in Lower Austria, and in the valleys of the Main, Moselle, and Neckar. Aniseed, liquorice, coriander, sugar, and beet-root, are also cultivated. The fruit-trees comprise the apple, pear, apricot, walnut, almond, and chestnut.

Manf.—Linen, in Silesia, Saxony, and Westphalia, not only for home consumption, but for export to the S. of Europe and to America. It is the most important of the manufactures of Germany. The others consist of cotton and woollen goods, chiefly in the Rhine provinces of Prussia, Silesia, Saxony, and the Prussian province of Brandenburg; silk in the Rhine provinces; hardware, glass, musical instruments, leather, wooden clocks, and toys. Great ingenuity is displayed in making articles of

wood, ivory, and steel, toys, and trinkets. Saxony, the Rhine province, and Bohemia, are the principal seats of manufacture.

Area.—212,091 square miles.

Pop.—45,234,061, of whom about 40,000,000 are Germans, 2,560,000 Poles, and the remainder composed of Danes, French, Russians, and other races. The average density of population is 193 to the square mile.

Lat.—From 49° 7′ to 55° 50′ N. **Lon.** 6° to 22° 40′ E.

Constitution and Government. — The present empire was established in April, 1871. The direction of the military and political affairs of the empire is vested in the king of Prussia, who, as such, bears the title of emperor of Germany. He represents the empire internationally, and can declare war, if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. In the Bundesrath, or federal council, and the Reichstag, or diet of the realm, are vested the legislative functions of the empire. The Bundesrath represents the individual states of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The members of the Bundesrath, 59 in number, are appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session, while the members of the Reichstag, 397 in number, are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of three years. Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session. The emperor has the right to prorogue and dissolve the Reichstag. All laws for the empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath is presided over by the chancellor of the empire, and the president of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies. The laws of the empire, passed by the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, to take effect must receive the assent of the emperor.

States of the Empire.	Members in Bundesrath.	Deputies in Reichstag.
Kingdom of Prussia	17	236
,, Bavaria	6	48
,, Würtemburg	4	17
,, Saxony	4	23
Grand-Duchy of Baden	3	14
,, Mecklenburg-Schwerin	2	6
,, Hesse	3	9
,, Oldenburg	1	3
,, Saxe-Weimar	1	3
,, Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1	1
Duchy of Brunswick	2	3
,, Saxe-Meiningen	1	2
,, Anhalt	1	2
,, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1	2
,, Saxe-Altenburg	1	1
Principality of Waldeck	1	1
,, Lippe-Detmold	1	1
,, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1	1
,, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1	1
,, Reuss-Schleiz	1	1
,, Schaumburg-Lippe	1	1
,, Reuss-Greiz	1	1
Free town of Hamburg	1	3
,, Lübeck	1	1
,, Bremen	1	1
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine	1	15
Total	59	397

(*See* each state under separate heading.)

By the constitution of April 16, 1871, every German is liable to service in the army, and no substitution is allowed. Every man capable of bearing arms has to be in the standing army for seven years, as a rule from the finished 20th till the commencing 28 years of his age. Of the seven years, three must be spent in active service, and the remaining three in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve, he has to form part of the Landwehr for another five years. The common expenditure of the empire is defrayed from the revenues arising from customs, certain branches of excise, the profits of the post, and telegraphs. Should the receipts from these various sources of income not be sufficient to cover the expenditure, the individual states of Germany may be assessed to make up the deficit, each state being made contributory in proportion to its population. The empire is divided into 9 military districts, has 16 fortresses of the first class, and 27 other fortresses; and a navy of 77 vessels of various classes, including ironclads, steamers, and sailing vessels. There are three ports of war, KIEL, DANTZIC, and WILHELMSHAVN.

Religion and Education. — Of the entire population about 26,000,000 are Protestants, 15,000,000 Roman Catholics, 82 belong to Christian sects of various denominations, and more than 500,000 are Jews. Education is compulsory throughout the empire. Elementary schools are supported from the local rates. There are 21 universities, attended by about 16,500 students. Of these universities 14 are Protestant, 4 Roman Catholic, and 3 are attended by both Protestant and Roman Catholic students of theology. There are 16 polytechnic institutions, 500 high schools, a gymnasium, and many schools of agriculture, commerce, and other technical subjects.

Railways and Telegraphs.—The empire is intersected by railways, of which there are about 13,000 miles; and there are more than 22,000 miles of telegraph.

History.—*The First German Empire.*—For a long time known under the name of Germania, this vast country was, after the invasion of the barbarians and the destruction of the Roman empire, divided between a number of independent races,—the Alemanni, Franks, Saxons, Slaves, Avari, and others. Charlemagne (whom *see*) conquered these various tribes, and incorporated them in his vast empire; but on his death, in 814, all these diverse elements, forcibly brought together, soon separated, and the treaty of Verdun, signed in 843 by the sons of Louis-le-Débonnaire, gave birth to the kingdom of Germany. Separated from France and Italy after the dethronement of Charles the Fat, in 887, Germany was governed by princes of the Carlovingian dynasty. On the extinction of this family, the monarchy became elective, and the crown was conferred, in 911, on Conrad I., duke of Franconia. Henry the Fowler succeeded in 918, and was the head of the house of Saxony, which gave five sovereigns to Germany, and renewed, in the person of Otho the Great, the empire of Charlemagne. Dating from this reign, the imperial crown, which had alternately been worn by the kings of France, Germany, and Italy, belonged exclusively to Germany, which now took the name of "The Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation." The Saxon dynasty added to the empire Lotharingia, Bohemia, and Italy; and to this family succeeded that of Franconia, which reigned from 1024 to 1137, and added the kingdom of Arles to the possessions of the empire, and especially signalized itself by its quarrels with the pope. The house of Suabia next succeeded, and, of this line, Conrad III. and Frederick Barbarossa, from 1138 to 1190, raised the imperial power to its utmost height. After them, their successors, assailed by their powerful vassals and the popes, and frequently deposed, fell into the lowest depths of weakness. It was at this period that the internecine struggles of the Guelphs and Ghibelines occurred. On Conrad IV.'s death commenced the long interregnum from 1254 to 1273, which ended in delivering Germany from anarchy. Rudolph of Hapsburg, from 1273 to 1291, began the establishment of the authority of the imperial crown; but under his successors, the influence of the grand feudatories and electors of the empire sensibly increased. Their rights were publicly sanctioned by the famous Golden Bull, or charter, granted by Charles IV. in 1356. In 1438 Albert of Hapsburg was elected emperor, and became the chief of the present house of Austria. Charles V., the 4th sovereign of this dynasty, was elected in 1519, and resuscitated the grandeur of the empire. Ferdinand, his brother, reigned after him; and, until the reign of Ferdinand II., no change of importance occurred. Under him the "Thirty Years' War" began, which, lasting from 1618 to 1648, resulted in the humiliation of Germany, the supremacy of France, and the confirmation of the Lutheran religion. The reigns of Leopold I., Joseph I., and Charles VI. were occupied with long wars with Louis XIV. and XV. of France; and the death of Charles, in 1740, gave rise to the "War of the Austrian Succession," which secured the throne to the husband of Maria Theresa, Charles's daughter, and thus placed on the throne a member of the house of Lorraine, in the person of Francis I. Finally, in 1804, the empire of Germany ceased to exist, on the abdication of Francis II., who only preserved his hereditary estates, assuming the title of the emperor of Austria. *The Germanic Confederation.*—Most of the small states which had formerly comprised the empire, were united by the title of the "Confederation of the Rhine," under Napoleon I.; but the treaties of 1815 changed this arrangement. In place of this confederation, there was then substituted the "Germanic Confederation," which was placed under the protectorate of the emperor of Austria. Each of the

German states now became independent, as far as concerned its internal government, and German unity existed only in regard to its intercourse with foreign powers. In 1866 the North Germanic Confederation was formed, excluding Austria. This lasted nearly five years. *The New German Empire.*—At the time of the great war with France, the new empire was constituted, the king of Prussia being acknowledged hereditary emperor of Germany, and he accepted the dignity on the 18th of January, 1871. The present constitution of the empire bears date April 16, 1871. (*See* FRANCE and PRUSSIA.) The imperial throne of Germany has always been filled by election, though with a tendency towards the hereditary principle of succession. Originally, the emperor was chosen by the vote of all the princes and peers, but the mode came to be changed in the 14th century, when a limited number of princes, fixed at seven for a time, and afterwards enlarged to nine, assumed the privilege of disposing of the crown, and, their right being acknowledged, were called electors. With the overthrow of the old Germanic empire by the emperor Napoleon, in 1806, the electoral dignity virtually ceased, although the title of elector was retained sixty years longer by the sovereigns of Hesse-Cassel, the last of them dethroned in 1866 by Prussia. The election of the present emperor was by vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, on the initiative of all the reigning princes of Germany.

GERMERSHEIM, *gair'-mas-hime*, a town of Bavaria, near the confluence of the Queich with the Rhine, 40 miles N. of Carlsruhe. It is strongly fortified. The river is crossed by a bridge of boats, and there are the ruins of an old castle in which the emperor Rudolf of Hapsburg died. There is a shipping trade, chiefly in corn, hemp, and flax. There is a profitable fishery. **Pop.** 2,200.

GERNSBACH, *gairns'-bak*, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, on the left bank of the Murg, 16 miles S. of Carlsruhe. There are numerous saw mills, employed in cutting up the trees of the Black Forest. **Pop.** 2,300.

GERNSHEIM, *gairns'-hime*, a town of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in a marshy district on the right bank of the Rhine, 10 miles S.W. of Darmstadt. There are a handsome church and a town-house, and a monument to Schoeffer, one of the early printers. A good trade in cattle is carried on, and there are three annual fairs. **Pop.** 2,900.

GEROME, JEAN LEON, *jai-romé*, eminent French painter, who studied under Paul Delaroche, and first exhibited at the Louvre, in 1847. He afterwards travelled in the East, received the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1855, and in 1863 was appointed professor of painting in the School of Fine Arts. In 1869 he was decorated with the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle. His great pictures of Roman gladiators in the amphitheatre, of Phryne before the judges, and many others, have made him well known in this country.

Born at Vesoul, 1824.

GERONA, *jai-ró'-na*, a province of Spain, part of the old province of Catalonia, bounded on the N. by France, and E. and S.E. by the Mediterranean. The surface is mountainous, being traversed by branches of the Pyrenees; but there are many fertile valleys and slopes, and vineyards and olive plantations. The climate is cold and damp in the hilly districts.

Rivers.—The Ter, Fluvia, Marnol, Muga, and smaller streams, falling into the Mediterranean.
Manf.—Linen, woollens, paper, leather, corks, earthen and hardware.
Area.—4,400 square miles.
Pop.—301,516.
Chief Town.—GERONA.

GERONA, a strong town of Spain, capital of the above province, at the confluence of the Oña and the Ter, the latter of which flows through the town, 60 miles N.E. of Barcelona. It is built at the foot of a steep mountain, and is surrounded by walls, flanked with fortifications, and protected by four forts. The cathedral is a noble Gothic structure, begun in 1316. There are five other churches and twelve convents. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton goods, hosiery, leather, paper, and soap. **Pop.** 15,015.—The town, which is of Roman origin, was formerly the residence of the kings of Aragon. In 1809 it was besieged by the French under Augereau, and held out for more than seven months, when the garrison, weakened by famine and disease, were compelled to surrender.

GERS, *zhair*, a department in the S.W. of France. It is mountainous in the S., being traversed by branches of the Pyrenees; but in the northern parts are many spacious valleys, and there are large tracts of forest, heath, and waste lands.

Rivers.—The Gers, Gimone, Baise, Arrax, and Save.
Pro.—The usual cerealia are grown, and a grape is produced, from which a wine is made and converted into Armagnac brandy. Hogs and poultry are plentiful, and many mules are reared.
Area.—2,403 square miles.
Pop.—287,532.
Administrative Divisions.—The department is divided into 5 arrondissements and 465 communes. The capital is AUCH.

GERS, a river of France, rising in the Pyrenees, 20 miles S.E. of Tarbes, and, after a course of about 80 miles, uniting with the Garonne at Agen.

GERSAU, *zhair'-so*, a town in the Swiss canton of Schwytz, on the Lake of Lucerne. **Pop.** 1,500. The small territory belonging to this town formed an independent state from about the close of the 14th to that of the 18th century.

GERSHOM, *ger'-shom*, "a stranger here," the eldest son of Moses, born in Midian.

GERSHON, *ger'-shon*, "a stranger," the eldest son of Levi.

GERSON, or CHARLIER, JEAN DE, *zhair'-saung*, an eminent French divine, who was educated in the university of Paris, of which he became chancellor. He was so eminent for learning that he was generally known as "the most Christian doctor." He was deputed to go to the council of Pisa, where he largely contributed to the election of Pope Alexander V. He also distinguished himself at the council of Constance. He energetically denounced the murder of the duke of Orleans by the powerful duke of Burgundy, to escape whose vengeance he wandered about for some time in the disguise of a pilgrim. His works, amongst which are "Consolations of Theology" and "Mystical Theology," are highly valued.

Born at Gerson, near Rheims, 1363; **died** 1429.

GERSTACKER, FRIEDRICH, *gair'-stek-ker*, a modern German writer, the son of an actor, was apprenticed to a merchant at Cassel, but, desiring a more exciting life, he resolved to emigrate to America, and having studied agriculture for two years, embarked at Bremen for New York. After some months' stay in that city, he found it necessary to put his hand to anything that offered, and was by turns a stoker in a steamboat, sailor, farmer, silversmith, woodcutter, and innkeeper. Returning to Germany, after an absence of six years, he published several books recounting his experience in the United States, many of which were translated both into English and French. In 1849 he undertook a new voyage, with the twofold object of collecting information for emigrants, and new material for his writings. This time he visited Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, and California, and went back to his "Vaterland" in 1852, after having touched at the Sandwich and Society Islands, and seen a great

deal of Australia. These new travels were published, first in the journals, and afterwards in a collected form, under the title of "Voyages." In 1862, he travelled in Egypt and Abyssinia; and in 1867 started on another excursion to America and the West Indies. Besides his works of travels, he published several novels.

Born at Hamburg, 1816; **died** at Brunswick, 1872.

GERVAISE, NICHOLAS, *zhair'-vaise*, a French missionary, who went to Siam, and, on his return, published the Natural and Political History of that country. About 1724 he visited Rome, and was appointed bishop of Horren. He then set out for Guiana, where, with all the other members of the mission, he was murdered by the natives.

Born at Paris, 1662; **died** 1729.

GERVAISE, ARMAND FRANCIS, brother of the above, was abbot of La Trappe, and wrote, amongst other biographical and theological works, the "Lives of Abelard and Heloïse."

Born at Paris, 1660; **died** 1751.

GERVASE OF TILBURY, *ger'-vase*, English historian, supposed to have been a nephew of Henry IIi He was appointed by the emperor Otho IV. of Germany monarch marshal of the kingdom of Arles. He was the author of a commentary on the chronicle of Geoffrey of Monmouth, a history of the kings of England and France, and histories of the Holy Land and of Burgundy.

Died about 1218.

GERVINUS, GEORG GOTTFRIED, *gair-vi'-nus*, German historian and political writer, was educated for a commercial career, but at the age of 21 entered the university of Heidelberg, and in 1835 was appointed a professor. In 1836 he became professor of history and literature at Göttingen, but lost his chair in the following year, in consequence of signing a protest against the abolition of the Hanoverian constitution. He travelled for several years, until appointed honorary professor in the university of Heidelberg. He wrote several historical works, among them a history of the national poetry of Germany, many political pamphlets and essays in defence of constitutional liberty, a work on Shakspeare, and a history of the 19th century. In 1848 he was elected a member of the National Assembly.

Born 1805; **died** 1871.

GERYON, *jer'-i-on*, in Greek legend, a celebrated monster, represented by the poets as having three bodies and three heads. He lived in the island of Gades, where he kept numerous flocks, which were guarded by a two-headed dog called Orthos, and by Eurythion. Hercules, by order of Eurystheus, destroyed Geryon and his attendants, and carried away all his herds to Tirynthus.

GESECKE, *gai-seck'-e(r)*, a town of Prussia, 27 miles N.E. of Arnsberg. **Manf.** Linen and earthenware. Three fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 3,700.

GESENIUS, FRIEDRICH HEINRICH WILHELM, *gai-se'-nius*, German Orientalist and Biblical critic, was educated at the universities of Helmstedt and Göttingen; in 1810 became professor of theology at Halle. He produced a lexicon of the Hebrew language, generally accepted by scholars as a standard work. He wrote other and more elaborate works of a similar character, a treatise on the Samaritan Pentateuch, a translation of Isaiah, and several other works of great value.

Born in Prussian Saxony, 1785; **died** 1842.

GESHUR, *ge'-shur*, "a walled valley," a city of Bashan, in Syria.

GESNER, KONRAD VON, *gais'-ner*, an eminent Swiss physician and naturalist, whose parents were too poor to give him an education, which he acquired by the liberality of some of his fellow-citizens. He went to Paris, and supported himself by teaching grammar. He subsequently became Greek professor at Lausanne, and at Basle took his doctor's degree in physic, and then returned to Zurich, where he practised as a physician, and gave lectures in philosophy. His fame as a naturalist circulated over Europe, and he maintained a correspondence with learned men of all countries. He wrote on the Collection of Plants, a work of great merit; "Historia Animalium," which is considered his greatest performance, and procured him the name of the "Modern Pliny;" "Bibliotheca Universalis," which had gone through several editions; a history of 130 ancient and modern languages, and produced other works on botany and medicine. He died of the plague.

Born at Zurich, 1516; **died** 1565.

GESNER, SOLOMON, a Swiss poet and painter, whose father was a bookseller and printer, and brought him up to the same business. In 1753 he published a short poem, in poetic prose, entitled "Night," which was followed by the pastoral of "Daphnis." His next work was the "Idylls;" and his reputation was increased and extended by his poem of the "Death of Abel," which has been translated into several languages. Besides his great merit in poesy, he was a good painter and engraver, and, in 1765, published ten landscapes, engraved by himself from his own designs. These were followed by others. He was also the author of a "Letter on Landscape-Painting," Poems, &c.

Born at Zurich, 1730; **died** 1781.

GESNER, JOHN MATTHIAS, a profound German scholar and critic. On the recommendation of Buddæus, he was appointed rector of the school at Weimar, which situation he filled eleven years. Thence he removed to Leipsic, and lastly to Göttingen, where, on the foundation of its university, he was made professor of rhetoric, librarian, and inspector of public schools. His most esteemed works are,—editions of some of the classics, and an excellent Latin "Thesaurus."

Born at Roth, Anspach, 1691; **died** 1761.

GESSLER, ALBRECHT, *gess'-ler*, was appointed in 1300 joint governor of the Forest Cantons of Switzerland, and made himself so odious by his cruelties and oppression, that, according to not very authentic tradition, he was shot by William Tell.

Died 1307.

GESSNER, SOLOMON, *gess'-ner*, a Swiss poet and artist, who published idyllic poems, illustrated by admirable engravings, displaying far more genius than his poetry.

Born at Zurich, 1730; **died** 1787.

GESSO-PALENA, *jais'-so-pai-la'-na*, a town of Italy, 15 miles S.W. of Lanciano. There are three churches and two convents. Two important annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,300.

GETA, *ge'ta*, a son of the emperor Severus, brother to Caracalla. After his father's death, in 211, he reigned at Rome, conjointly with his brother; but Caracalla, envious of his virtues, murdered him in the arms of their mother Julia.

Born 189; **died** 212.

GETÆ, *ge'-te*, a warlike people of Thracian extraction, who inhabited the country now known as Bulgaria, and about 400 B.C. migrated to the northern bank of the Danube, and were known as Daci. (*See* DACI.)

GETHSEMANE, *geth-sem'-a-ne*, a village at the foot of Mount Olivet, about half a mile from Jerusalem, the scene of our Saviour's "agony in the garden." A small enclosed plot of ground, containing eight very ancient olive trees, is shown as, and may very probably be, the actual garden.

GETTYSBURG, *get'-tes-burg*, capital of Adams county, Philadelphia, United States, 112 miles S.W. of Philadelphia. The situation is elevated, in a fertile district. There are seven churches, a college, a theological seminary, and good public buildings. **Manf.** Carriages. There are copper mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 2,500. A great but indecisive battle, attended with immense loss of life, between the Federals and Confederates, was fought here in July, 1863.

GEWITSCH, *gai-vitch'*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, 24 miles W. of Olmutz. **Pop.** 3,000.

GEX, *gex*, a town of France, department of Ain, 10 miles N.W. of Geneva. It lies on the east side of the Jura mountains. It has an active trade in corn, wool, and Gruyères cheese. **Pop.** 2,600.

GEYER, *gi'-er*, a town of Saxony, in the district of Zwickau, 48 miles S.W. of Dresden. **Manf.** Cotton goods, lace, and embroidery, and, in its neighbourhood, there are tin mines. Two fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 3,700.

GFRORER, AUGUST FRIEDRICH, *gaf-roah'-rer*, German historian, studied for the church, was for some time a theological tutor at Tübingen, and afterwards at Stuttgart, where he was appointed national librarian in 1830. He wrote a large work on the history of primitive Christianity, a history of Gustavus Adolphus, a history of the German Church, and other elaborate and learned works. He then became a Roman Catholic, and in 1846 he became a monk of the Catholic university of Freiburg. A history of East and West Franconia, and several works of a political character, in which he strongly advocated his ecclesiastical views, were among his latest productions.

Born at Calcr, in the Black Forest, 1803; **died** 1861.

GHADAMES. (*See* GADAMES.)

GHAMBARU, *gam-ba-roo'*, a town of Bornou, Africa, formerly a place of great importance, but destroyed by the Foolahs in 1809, and has since remained a ruin, almost covered with vegetation. **Lat.** 13° 5′ N. **Lon.** 12° 5′ E.

GHARA, GORRA, or **GURRA**, *gar'-a*, the name given to the united streams Beas and Sutlej, in the Punjab, Hindostan, from their union with the Endrusa to their joining the Chenaub after a course of 300 miles, in **lat.** 29° 16′ N.; **lon.** 71° 8′ E.

GHARMY, *gar'-me*, a village in the Libyan desert, Egypt, on the summit of a lofty rock, supposed to overlook the site of the ancient temple of Jupiter Ammon.

GHASI-DAS, *ga'-se-das'*, religious reformer of India, by birth a Chamar, one of the lowest of the Hindoo castes. About 1820 he began to announce himself as a messenger from God, prohibited the adoration of idols, and enjoined the worship of the Supreme Being without any visible sign or representation. His followers called themselves Satnamis, or "the worshippers of God," and form about 5 per cent. of the population of the district of BILASPUR.

Died 1860.

GHASREGGOMO, *gas-reg-go'-mo*, a town of Central Africa, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Bornou. It is now in ruins, but was formerly a very large town, enclosed by a wall 6 miles in circumference, with several gates. The ruins of the old buildings are of baked brick.

GHAT, *gat*, a small oasis and town in the great desert of Sahara, Africa, S.W. of Fezzan. The town, consisting chiefly of mud huts, is surrounded by a wall. The place is a centre of the traffic in slaves. **Lat.** 24° 58′ N. **Lon.** 11° 15′ E.

GHAUTS, WESTERN and EASTERN, *gawts*, a term signifying a pass through mountains, and especially applied to two ranges of hills which run nearly N. and S. through the peninsula of India, and unite near Cape Cormorin. The Western have peaks which rise to a height of 6,000 or 7,000 feet: the Eastern have an average height of 1,500 feet above the level of the sea.

GHAZIPORE, or **GHAZIPUR**, *gaz-e-por'*, a district of British India, with a fertile soil, which yields two crops a year. In June, the crops, consisting of maize, rice, pulse, indigo, and oil-seed, are sown; in the rainy season the crops, consisting of wheat, barley, sugar, opium, tobacco, and cotton, are sown, and gathered in summer. **Pop.** about 1,000,000.—In 1775, the annexation of this district to British India took place.

GHAZIPORE, or **GHAZIPUR**, capital of the above district, is on the left bank of the Ganges, 45 miles from Benares, and contains the ruined Saracenic palace of Cossim Ali Khan, and the mausoleum of the marquis Cornwallis, who in 1805 died in this town. **Pop.** 32,885. **Lat.** 25° 32′ N. **Lon.** 83° 39′ E.

GHAZZALI, ABU HAMID, *gaz-za'-le*, known as ZAINEDDIN, "glory of the law," Mahometan philosopher and divine, for some time a teacher at Bagdad, and afterwards living a secluded student's life in a mosque at Damascus. He subsequently taught at Cairo and Alexandria. He wrote nearly 100 works on religion and science, and is looked upon as one of the greatest authorities of the Sufete sect of Mahometans.

Born in Khorassan, 1058; **died** 1111.

GHEEL, *geel*, a village of Belgium, 26 miles S.E. of Antwerp, interesting as the place where a large number of insane persons are maintained, being lodged with the villagers. As many as 1,300 lunatics are generally resident there, and there is a hospital with proper medical supervision. According to legend, a woman of rank was martyred there at some remote period, and the tomb became a place of pilgrimage, and famous for the cures said to be effected in cases of mental disease. **Manf.** Cloth, hats, leather, and candles. **Pop.** 11,000.

GHELENJIK, *ge-len-jik'*, a bay and seaport of Circassia, on the N.E. coast of the Black Sea. There is a good harbour, and the bay is a mile wide at its entrance. **Lat.** 44° 33′ N. **Lon.** 38° 3′ E.

GHENT, *gent* (in French, GAND, *gang*), a fortified city of Belgium, the capital of East Flanders, situate on the Scheldt, where that river is joined by the Lys, 30 miles N.W. of Brussels. These rivers, with two smaller streams (the Lievre and the More), and a number of navigable canals, divide the town into no less than 26 islands, which are joined together by 309 bridges. The circuit of the walls within which the town is inclosed, is about eight miles, entered by seven gates. A large proportion, however, of this space is occupied, not by buildings, but by gardens, orchards, and cornfields, as well as by the canals and rivers. Most of the canals are bordered by magnificent quays, some

of them with beautiful rows of trees, forming convenient promenades, the finest being the Coupure, along the Bruges Canal. The streets are in general wide and straight; but some of them are narrow, and do not admit of two carriages passing abreast. The houses are large, but not elegant. The public squares are thirteen in number. The principal are the Marché-du-Vendredi, where the weekly market is held, and where in former times the counts of Flanders were inaugurated; the Cauter, surrounded by elegant residences; the Place St. Pharaïlde, where the gate of the old palace still remains; and the Plain de Recollets, where are many fine mansions and hotels. Among the public buildings, are the cathedral of St. Bavon, highly worthy of attention, not so much on account of its external appearance, as for the splendour and richness of its interior; the church of St. Michael, which contains a famous "Crucifixion," by Van-Dyck; the old church of St. Nicholas; also the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter. The inside of several of the churches in Ghent is of marble. Besides these, there are the palace of justice, built in 1844; the town-hall, presenting a mixture of ancient and modern architecture, but still a grand building; the public library, university, the royal gymnasium, and a gallery of pa... inting, the botanic garden, the citadel, cavalry ...acks, theatre, hospitals, and the Grand Bé... guin... ...age, a convent of great extent. Ghent is the see of ... an archbishop, and the residence of the military ... ommandant for Flanders. A statue of Jacques van Ar... ...evelde was unveiled in 1863. The Great canal con... ...nects Ghent with the sea, and vessels of considera... ...le size can be received in the docks. The new d... ...ock on the north-east side of the city can hold 400 ve... ...sels.

Manf.—Lace ... of great fineness, cotton (very extensive), linen, woollens, ... silk, paper, soap, gold and silver stuffs, chemicals, cutle... ...ry, machinery, and leather. Floriculture is a great bra... ...ch of industry, and a brisk corn trade is carried on.

Pop.—146,976.

Lat. 51° 3′ 12″ N. Lon. 3° 43′ 51″ E.

History.—In the 9th century a fortress was erected here as a protection against the Normans. In the 14th and 15th centuries it was one of the most important and wealthy towns in Flanders, and of course suffered considerably in the numerous wars of the period. It was the birthplace of Charles V.; but the inhabitants have no reason to respect his memory, as he repeatedly loaded them with heavy exactions, and built the citadel to awe them. Here, in 1576, was concluded the famous treaty called the Pacification of Ghent, the first commencement of the separation of seven provinces from the seventeen which then formed the Austrian Netherlands. The town has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1792; from which period to 1814 it was the capital of the department Scheldt. In 1814 it was incorporated with the kingdom of the Netherlands.

GHENT, a township of the state of New York, United States, 27 miles S. of Albany. **Pop.** 2,500.

GHERARDESCA, UGOLINO DELLA, *ga-rar-des'-ca*, a nobleman of Pisa, a leader of the Guelphic party, who, in conjunction with Giovanni Visconte, endeavoured to obtain supreme power. Being banished from the city, he united with the Florentines, and regained his possessions. In a battle with the Genoese, in 1284, he abandoned his countrymen, and so caused the destruction of the fleet and the surrender of 10,000 men as prisoners. After this disaster, the Florentines, Lucchese, and others united against Pisa, and in their extremity, the Pisans, knowing his ability, and forgetting his former conduct, besought Ugolino to accept the supreme power. His tyranny, however, was so unbearable, that a conspiracy was formed, and he was imprisoned, with two sons and two grandsons, in the tower of Gualandi, where they were starved to death. The tower is still known as the "tower of hunger." The story of Ugolino's fall is told with terrible power by Dante in his "Inferno."

Died 1288.

GHERIAH, *ge-re-a'*, a small town of British India, in the presidency of Bombay. It was the principal port of Angria, a famous piratical prince, whose fort here was taken, and his whole fleet destroyed, by Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive, in conjunction with the Mahrattas, in 1756. **Lat.** 16° 45′ N. **Lon.** 73° 7′ E.

GHERZEH, *ger'-za*, a maritime town of Asiatic Turkey, on the S. coast of the Black Sea, 16 miles S.E. of Sinope. A small coasting trade is carried on. **Pop.** 5,000.

GHIAMDA, a town of Thibet, 110 miles N.E. of Lassa. There are two immense Buddhist tempies. A large trade is carried on in deers' horns and lapis lazuli.

GHIBERTI, LORENZO, *ge-ber'-te*, Italian sculptor, famous for the execution of the beautiful bronze gates of the Baptistery of Florence. (*See* FLORENCE.) Other works of his, of great beauty, are in the cathedral of Florence, and he was also a fresco painter of great ability.

Born at Florence, 1378; **died** 1455.

GHIKA, ALEXANDER, *ge-ka*, hospodar of Wallachia, one of a princely family of Albanian origin. He was elevated to the dignity in 1834, and distinguished himself by encouraging education and as a leader of the national party, known as "Young Roumania." This raised a great opposition, and in 1842 the Turkish government deprived him of the hospodarat. He went to Vienna, where he resided until 1853, when he returned to Wallachia, and in 1856 he was elected to the government of the principality, with the title of caimacam, and retained that position till 1859.

Born 1795; **died** 1862.

GHIKA, GREGORY, hospodar of Moldavia, appointed by the Sultan of Turkey, in 1849. During his administration he effected great improvements; but the occupation of the principality by the Russians in 1853 caused his temporary resignation. He resumed office in the following year, abolished serfdom and the censorship of the press, and greatly encouraged commercial intercourse. In 1856 he retired from office and went to France.

Born in Moldavia, 1807; **died** 1857.

GHIKA, HELENA, Princess Koltzoff Massalsky, better known as "Doria d'Istria," a *nom de plume*, niece of Alexander Ghika (*see* above), having been carefully instructed in the classics, travelled in France, Germany, and Italy, and made herself familiar with modern languages and literature. When only 15 years of age, she translated the "Iliad" into German, and has written many books descriptive of life in the East and of travel.

Born at Bucharest, 1829.

GHILAN, *ge-lan'*, a province of Persia proper, extending along the S.W. coast of the Caspian Sea, and supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It has Russia to the N., Azerbijzan and part of Irak-Agemi to the W., and Mazanderan to the S.E. It is about 150 miles long, and 70 broad. The sea forms its boundary on one side, and on the other is the Elburz range, high mountains, covered with various sorts of fruit-trees. In the highest parts of them are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers. It is extremely fertile, producing silk, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, mulberry, box, walnut-trees, and excellent fruits in abundance. **Pop.** Unascertained. The capital of Ghilan is RESHD, at which an extensive trade is carried on, and the manufacture of silk.

GHIR, GEER, or RAS-AFERAI, CAPE, *gir*, a headland in Morocco, 62 miles S.W. of Mogador. The highest point is 1,235 feet above the sea level. **Lat.** 30° 37′ N. **Lon.** 9° 52′ W.

GHIRLANDAJO, or CORRADI, DOMENICO, *geer'-lan-da'-jo*, a Florentine painter; was intended for a goldsmith, but, having a strong passion for painting, cultivated that art with success. At Florence, in the church of Santa Maria Novella, is his picture of the "Massacre of the Innocents," and in the gallery of the Louvre at Paris, "The Visitation of St. Ann to the Virgin;" but, perhaps, he deserves most to be celebrated for being the tutor of Michael Angelo.

Born 1449; **died** 1493.

GHIUSTENDIL, *geus-ten-dil'*, a walled town of European Turkey, near the right bank of the Kara-su, nearly 200 miles N.W. of Adrianople. There are sulphurous baths. **Pop.** 10,000.

GHIZEH, *gi'-ze(r)*, a town of Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, 3 miles S.W. of Cairo. Near here is the great pyramid. It was formerly a beautiful town, with palaces and mosques; but is now a miserable village in the midst of ruins.

GHIZNI, or GHUZNEE, *giz-'ne*, a fortified city of Afghanistan, built on a hill at the extremity of a mountain-range, 7,720 feet high, and 80 miles from Cabul. It was the capital of a powerful empire of the same name. It is called the second Medina, from the great number of illustrious persons who have been interred there. The old town of Ghizni was destroyed in the 12th century, and the modern one stands on a site about 3 miles from the ruins of the other. It was stormed and taken by the British under Lord Keane in 1839. In 1842 its garrison gave it up to the Afghans, from whom, in the same year, it was retaken by the forces under General Nott. **Pop.** about 8,000. **Lat.** 33° 34′ N. **Lon.** 68° 18′ E.

GHIZNI, or GHUZNEE RIVER, rises about 12 miles N. of the above town, and after a course of 60 miles falls into a lake called Abistada, in **lat.** 32° 35′ N.; **lon.** 68° E.

GHOGRA, or GOGRA, *go'-gra*, a river of India and a tributary of the Ganges. It rises in **lat.** 30° 28′ N., **lon.** 80° 40′ E., at a height of nearly 18,000 feet above the level of the sea, and joins the Ganges in **lat.** 25° 46′ N. **Lon.** 84° 40′ E. Its total length is 600 miles.

GHORE, *gor*, a mountainous district in Afghanistan, S.E. of Herat. It was the original possession of Mahmoud of Ghore, who, in the 12th century, founded the Afghan dynasty.

GHUMURDJINA, or KOMULDSINA, *goo-murd-jé'-na*, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the right bank of the Karardji, about 80 miles S.W. of Adrianople. There are large bazaars. The town is protected by a small citadel. **Pop.** 8,000.

GHUZEL-HISSAR, *goo'-zel his'-sar*, a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, 55 miles from Smyrna. **Pop.** Unascertained, but considerable.

GIANIBELLI, or GIAMBELLI, FREDERIGO, *je-an'-e-bel-le*, military engineer. He was of Italian birth, and having served for some time in his own country, went to Antwerp, and afterwards to England. Queen Elizabeth sent him to assist the inhabitants of Antwerp against the Duke of Parma, who was besieging the town, and had thrown a large bridge across the Scheldt, interrupting communication with the sea, and so cutting off all means of obtaining assistance. Gianibelli contrived an explosive machine and blew up the bridge, 800 of the enemy being killed, and many ships destroyed. He was afterwards employed to fortify the coast of England, at the time of the threatened Spanish invasion, and proposed the plan so successfully carried out, of sending fire-ships into the midst of the great Armada. He died in London, but nothing more is known of his later years.

Born at Mantua, 1530.

GIANNONE, PIETRO, *jé'-an-no-nai*, Italian lawyer and historian. Having made a competent fortune at the bar, he retired from practice, and devoted himself to historical researches. His great work, at which he worked for twenty years, was the "Civil History of the Kingdom of Naples." Some severe strictures on the corruptions of the Roman Catholic Church excited the animosity of the priests, the author was compelled to seek refuge at Vienna, and the pope condemned the book as heretical and libellous. The emperor Charles VI. gave him a small pension, of which he was afterwards deprived, and then he retired to Geneva. He was induced by a false pretence to enter the Sardinian territory, and was arrested and imprisoned at Turin. He died in the fortress after a captivity of twelve years.

Born at Ischitella, near Naples, 1676; **died** 1748.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, a remarkable columnar formation of basaltic rock, running along the shore on the N. coast of Antrim, Ireland, 15 miles from Coleraine. **Lat.** 55° 20′ N. **Lon.** 6° 50′ W.

GIARRETTA, or SIMETO, *je-ar-ret'-ta*, a river of Sicily, which, with its affluents, waters the plain of Catania and the country W. of Mount Etna, on the western slope of which it rises, about 15 miles S.E. of Caronia, and, after a course of 40 miles, falls into the Mediterranean, 6 miles S.E. of Catania.

GIAVENO, *je-a-ven'-no*, a walled town of northern Italy, on the left bank of the Sangone, 17 miles S.W. of Turin. There is a castle, erected in the 14th century. The town was formerly of much greater importance than at present. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, leather, and silk. **Pop.** 10,117.

GIBBON, EDWARD, *gib'-bon*, one of the most distinguished of English historians, was descended from an ancient family of Kent. He was first placed at a private school at Kingston, and next at Westminster school, whence he was removed to Magdalen College, Oxford. While there, he read books of controversial divinity, particularly those between the Papists and Protestants, and conceived that the truth lay on the side of the Romanists. Accordingly, in 1753, he renounced heresy at the feet of a Roman Catholic priest in London. His father was greatly concerned at this, and to reclaim him sent him to Lausanne, in Switzerland, under the care of Mr. Pavilliard, a Calvinist minister, by whose instructions he was convinced of the errors of the Romish church, and on the Christmas-day of 1754, just eighteen months after his conversion to Romanism, he received the sacrament according to the Reformed communion. While at Lausanne he pursued his classical studies with ardour, labouring to acquire, at least, a creditable acquaintance with the Greek, Latin, and French languages. He here fell in love with the daughter of a minister, a clever and beautiful girl named Susan Curchod, but was dissuaded from entering into the married state by the force of paternal remonstrance; and he lived single the remainder of his life. The lady afterwards became the wife of the famous Necker and the mother of Madame de Staël. In 1758 he re-

turned to England, where he began to collect a noble library; and in 1761 published, in French, a small volume entitled "Essai sur l'Etude de la Littérature." He was, at this time, a captain in the Hampshire militia, which he resigned at the peace of 1763, when he visited Paris, and thence went again to Lausanne. He next travelled into Italy; and in 1767 he assisted M. Deyverdun in writing the "Mémoires Littéraires de la Grande Bretagne." Of these memoirs he says, "I will presume to say that their merit was superior to their reputation; but it is not less true that they were productive of more reputation than emolument." In 1770, he published in English a pamphlet, entitled "Critical Observations on the Sixth Book of the Æneid;" the design of which was to refute bishop Warburton's hypothesis on the descent of Æneas. The same year, by the death of his father, he came into the possession of the family estate; but it was much involved. In 1774 he was returned to parliament for Liskeard; but though he sat eight years, he never distinguished himself as a speaker, always giving a silent vote for the minister. In 1776 appeared the first volume of his great work, the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," which was afterwards extended to six volumes 4to. "It was at Rome," he tells us, "on the 15th October, 1764, as I sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, while the barefooted friars were singing vespers in the temple of Jupiter, that the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to my mind." Splendid, however, as is this history, it must be observed that its author opened a masked battery against Christianity in several places, but especially in two chapters of the first volume, on the growth and progress of that religion. Several writers attacked the historian, to one of whom only, Mr. Davis, who had charged the author with want of fidelity, Mr. Gibbon vouchsafed a reply. He was employed by ministers in writing a memoir in justification of this country's going to war with France, for the part taken by that court in the American contest. This piece was written in French, and was greatly admired. For this he obtained a seat at the Board of Trade, which he lost on the abolition of that board by Mr. Burke's bill. In 1783 he returned once more to Lausanne, where he employed himself in completing his history. When he had concluded a work so grand in its subject, and so majestic in its treatment, he thus beautifully describes his emotions:—"It was on the day, or rather night, of the 27th of June, 1787, between the hours of eleven and twelve, that I wrote the last lines of the last page in a summer-house in my garden. After laying down my pen, I took several turns in a bureau, or covered walk of acacias, which commands a prospect of the country, the lake, and the mountains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene, the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the waters, and all nature was silent. I will not dissemble the first emotions of joy on the recovery of my freedom, and, perhaps, the establishment of my fame. But my pride was soon humbled, and a sober melancholy was spread over my mind by the idea that I had taken an everlasting leave of an old and agreeable companion, and that, whatsoever might be the future fate of my history, the life of the historian must be short and precarious." The French revolution now began to disturb the neighbouring states, and Mr. Gibbon returned to England. The immediate cause of his death was a rupture and hydrocele, which he had concealed for more than thirty years. He was very corpulent and unwieldy, and this peculiarity was made more apparent from the vanity he exhibited in endeavouring to imitate the manners of the fashionable men of his time. After his death appeared his posthumous works, with his memoirs, written by himself, and finished by his friend lord Sheffield.

Born at Putney, 1737; **died** in London, 1794.

GIBBONS, GRINLING, an eminent English carver in wood, was the son of a Dutchman who settled in England. Grinling was appointed by Charles II. to a place under the Board of Works, and he was employed in ornamenting several of the royal palaces. He carved the foliage in the chapel at Windsor, the choir of St. Paul's cathedral, and the admirable font in St. James's church, Westminster. There is some of his carving in St. James's church, Piccadilly; but his principal performance is said to be at Petworth. He was also an excellent artist in marble and bronze, and executed the statue of James II. behind the banqueting house at Whitehall, and other monuments.

Born 1648; **died** 1721.

GIBBONS, ORLANDO, an eminent English musician, who became organist of the Chapel Royal at the age of 21; and, in 1622, was created doctor of music by the university of Oxford. Some of his anthems and madrigals are considered masterpieces. He caught the small-pox while attending the marriage ceremonial of Charles I., for which he composed the music, and died of the disease.

Born at Cambridge, 1583; **died** at Canterbury, 1625.

GIBBS, JAMES, *gibs*, a Scotch architect, who designed the churches of St. Martin's and St. Mary le Strand, London; the senate-house, and the improvements of King's College, Cambridge, and other works.

Born at Aberdeen, 1674; **died** 1754.

GIBEON, *gib'-e-on*, "a hill," a city 5 miles N.W. of Jerusalem, allotted to Judah.

GIBRAELON, *jib-ra-ai'-lon*, a town of Spain, in the province of Huelva, on the left bank of the Odiel, 7 miles N.E. of Huelva. One of the two churches is a handsome building. There are the remains of two old forts. A trade in corn, wine, wool, and fruit is carried on, and an annual fair is held. **Pop.** 2,800.

GIBRALTAR, *jib-ral'-tar*, a fortified seaport-town and garrison, occupying a promontory in the southern extremity of Spain, at the entrance from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean. The promontory forms the eastern side of the Bay of Gibraltar, called also the Bay of Algesiras, from the Spanish town on the opposite side. The bay is about 5 miles wide. The promontory of Gibraltar consists of a high rocky mountain, the ancient "Mons Calpe," and one of the "pillars of Hercules," running from N. to S., about 3 miles in length, from half a mile to three-fourths in width, and at its highest point, the Sugar Loaf, 1439 feet high. The rock is perforated by numerous caverns, one chamber above the other, the lowest being beneath the level of the sea. On the N. side is a sandy isthmus, about a mile and a half in length, and half as much in breadth, which connects the "rock" with the continent. The N. front of the rock is almost perpendicular; the E. side is full of frightful precipices; while the S., Point Europa, being narrow and abrupt, presents hardly any possibility of approach, even to an enemy in command of the sea. On none of these sides has the garrison ever been attacked. There remains only the W. front, which is almost as abrupt as the others, but which may be approached by shipping from the bay, and presents a kind of *pied à terre* in the level spot on which the town is built. Here, accordingly, have the efforts of assailants been directed,

and here are the great batteries and works of defence. The zoology of the rock comprises monkeys without tails, the only species of that animal to be found native in any part of Europe. There are also rabbits, woodcocks, and snakes. The town stands at the foot of the promontory, on its N.W. side. Though fortified in itself, its chief protection is derived from the batteries on the neighbouring heights, which sweep both the isthmus and the approach by water. The houses have flat roofs and large bow windows; they are generally painted black, with a white stripe to mark each story or floor; the black is intended to blunt the dazzling rays of the sun. One large street traverses almost the whole town; it is nearly half a mile in length, and full of shops. Two other busy streets run in a parallel direction. The chief public buildings are the navy hospital, the victualling office, the Admiralty, the barracks, and the house of the lieutenant-governor. The places of worship are two English churches, two Catholic chapels, other chapels, and two synagogues; here are also a small but elegant theatre and a garrison library. Eliott's Gardens, at the north end of the town, are laid out for a public promenade, and there is a bronze statue of general Eliott, Lord Heathfield. The place is a general *entrepôt* for the manufactures of England, and other produce, such as sugar, rum, tobacco, rice, flour, wine, fruits, silk, and wax.

Pop.—18,831.
Lat. 36° 2′ N. **Lon.** 5° 15′ W.

History.—In 711, when the Saracens passed into Spain, a chief named Tarik fortified the rock, which was named from him, Gebel-Tarik, or "hill of Tarik," from which the present name is derived. The "rock" was first fortified in the modern style in the reign of Charles V. It was surprised by the English, under Sir George Rooke, in 1704, soon after the commencement of the war of the Spanish succession: it has since been repeatedly besieged; first in 1705, next in 1727, and lastly in 1782, when, under General Eliott (*see* ELIOTT), it withstood a terrific siege by the French and Spaniards for more than three years. Since then the British have retained possession.

GIBRALTAR, STRAITS OF, form the passage between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, having Spain on the N., and Morocco in Africa on the S. They are 36 miles long, with a breadth of from 15 to 24. A strong current always runs through these straits, from the ocean into the Mediterranean.

GIBRALTAR, SAN ANTONIO DE, a town of Venezuela, South America, in the state of Zulia, on a small river which falls into the lake of Maracaybo, and situated in the centre of a very fertile region. It was founded as early as 1552. **Pop.** 3,500.

GIBSON, EDMUND, *gib'-son*, a learned prelate, who, being sent to Queen's College, Oxford, applied himself particularly to the study of the northern languages. In 1691 he published a new edition of Drummond's "Polemo-Middiana," and James V. of Scotland's "Cantilena Rustica," with curious notes. The next year he published a Latin version of the "Chronicon Saxonicum," with notes. These works were followed by another volume, entitled "Librorum Manuscriptorum in duabus Insignibus Bibliothecis, altera Dugdaliana Oxonii, Catalogus," dedicated to Bishop Denison, which procured him the patronage of that prelate, who appointed him his chaplain. Three years afterwards, his edition of Camden's "Britannia" appeared, with considerable additions; and in 1713 he published his "Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani," in folio, which procured him the applause of the friends of the church, and much censure from those opposed to it. In 1715, Dr. Gibson was made bishop of Lincoln, and in 1723 translated to London.

Born at Bampton, Westmoreland, 1669; died at Bath, 1748.

GIBSON, JOHN, R.A., an eminent English sculptor, who, at the age of 14, was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, but afterwards became a wood-carver. At the age of 16, however, he quitted this employment, for the marble-works of Messrs. Francis, in Liverpool, who purchased the remaining portion of his time at the wood-carving for £70. He was now in a congenial atmosphere, and commenced modelling, and working with the chisel. His genius soon began to develop itself, and he attracted the attention of Mr. Roscoe, who allowed him to study his art treasures. At the age of 26, he was sent, by means of a private subscription, to Rome, for the purpose of studying the works of the great masters. In 1817 he arrived at the "ancient Capitol," with letters of introduction to Canova, who gave him a kind reception. He entered the studio of this great artist, and, in 1821, took a studio for himself. From that period he resided in Rome, making few visits to his native country. His first work was a group of "Mars and Cupid," which brought him a commission for it to be executed in marble for the duke of Devonshire. It now forms one of the principal features in the Chatsworth collection. From this time his fame rose; but, to render it the more certain and lasting he took lessons from Thorwaldsen, the great Danish sculptor. Having, by close application, completely mastered his art, he worked most in the poetical field of sculpture, and produced many fine pieces. His innovation of tinting the marble of some of his statues, especially the famous Venus, excited a warm art controversy. He has, however, executed several portrait statues of great merit; among which may be noticed one of Sir Robert Peel for Westminster Abbey, another of George Stephenson, and another of her Majesty Queen Victoria for Buckingham Palace. He has been the first modern sculptor to introduce the use of colouring into his statues, an innovation which has occasioned much discussion, but which he defends by instancing Grecian precedents. In 1833 he was elected an A.R.A., and in 1836 an R.A.

Born at Conway, North Wales, 1790; died 1866.

GIBSON, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 512 square miles. **Pop.** 22,742.—The capital is Princeton.

GIBSON, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 660 square miles. **Pop.** 32,685.—Trenton is the capital.

GIDEON, *gid'-e-on*, "a cutter down," a famous judge of Israel.

GIEN, *je-on(g)'*, a town of France, department of Loiret, on a hill on the right bank of the Loire, 38 miles S.E. of Orleans. A handsome stone bridge of 12 arches crosses the river. There are an old church, St. Etienne, and an ancient castle. **Manf.** Faience porcelain, serges, and leather. **Pop.** 6,100.

GIENGEN, *geeng'-en*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Brenz, 7 miles S.E. of Heidenheim. One of the two churches is a fine building, with two towers. **Manf.** Linen and woollen goods, felt, paper, and cutlery. **Pop.** 2,000.—In its vicinity are the baths of Wildbad.

GIESELER, JOHANN KARL LUDWIG, *gees-é'-ler*, German ecclesiastical historian, who, having attracted attention by an essay on the Gospels, was, in 1819, appointed professor of theo-

logy at the university of Bonn. There he wrote his great work on church history. In 1831 he became professor at Göttingen; in 1837 a consistorial councillor, and was afterwards made a knight of the Guelphs.

Born near Minden, 1792; died 1854.

GIESSEN, *gees'-sen*, the chief town of the province of Upper Hesse, in the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Lahn, near its confluence with the Wieseck, 34 miles N. of Frankfort-on-the Maine. It has a castle, an arsenal, town-hall, observatory, and university, founded in 1607, which, under Baron Liebig, became famous as a school of organic chemistry, and is attended by students from every part of Europe. **Manf.** Woollen goods, leather, liqueurs, vinegar, soap, and tobacco. **Pop.** 19,423.

GIFFARD, WILLIAM, *gif'-fard*, a modern English writer, was the son of poor parents, and was left an orphan before he had reached his 13th year. He was apprenticed to the sea; but, disliking that occupation, he was put to shoemaking, at which employment he continued till he was 20 years of age. By that time he had disclosed some qualities of genius, and a Mr. Cookesley, a surgeon of Ashburton, sent him to Exeter College, Oxford. After leaving college, he made the tour of Europe, as the travelling companion of Lord Belgrave; and, on his return to England, settled in London as a literary man. In 1794 he published his "Baviad," a poetical satire, which annihilated the "Della Crusca" school of poets. In the following year his "Maviad" appeared, and showed the low state to which dramatic authorship had then fallen. In 1797 he became the editor of the "Anti-Jacobin," established by Mr. Canning and other gentlemen, and got entangled in a quarrel with Dr. Wolcot, to whom, as Peter Pindar, he wrote a poetical epistle. His influence with political leaders obtained for him various lucrative offices. In 1802 he published his translation of Juvenal, which Sir Walter Scott says "is the best version ever made of a classical author." In 1804 his edition of Massinger appeared, and, in 1816, that of Ben Jonson. Subsequently, editions both of Ford and Shirley were published, but not entirely edited by him, his death having taken place before he had completed them. In 1808 he became the editor of the London "Quarterly Review;" and it is in this capacity that he is best known. As a critic, he has been much censured for his severity, with which he mingled no inconsiderable degree of injustice. "He was a man with whom I had no literary sympathies," says Southey; "perhaps there was nothing upon which we agreed, except great political questions. . . . He had a heart full of kindness for all living creatures except authors; *them* he regarded as a fishmonger regards eels, or as Isaac Walton did worms, e' gs, and frogs. I always protested against the indulgence of that temper in his Review." Scott says he was good "as a commentator;" but, as a critic, the "fault of extreme severity went through his critical labours; and, in general, he flagellated with so little pity, that people lost their sense of the criminal's guilt in dislike of the savage pleasure which the executioner seemed to take in inflicting punishment." He held the editorship of the Review till 1824.

Born at Ashburton, Devonshire, 1756; died in London, 1826.

GIFHORN, *gif-horn*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Hanover, at the confluence of the Ise and Aller. The old castle is now used as a court-house. **Pop.** 2,700.

GIGANTES, *ji-gan'-tees*, "the giants," in Greek mythology, the sons of Cœlus and Terra. (*See* CŒLUS.) They are represented as men of uncommon stature, with proportionate strength. Some of them, as Cottus, Briareus, and Gyges, had fifty heads and a hundred arms, and serpents instead of legs. The defeat of the Titans incensed them against Jupiter, and they all conspired to dethrone him. The god was alarmed, and called all the deities to assist him. The giants heaped Mount Ossa upon Pelion, so as to more easily scale the walls of heaven. The gods then fled with consternation into Egypt, where they assumed the shape of different animals, to screen themselves from their pursuers. Jupiter, however, by the advice of Pallas, armed his son Hercules in his cause, who soon defeated them.

GIGHA, *gig'-ha*, one of the Hebrides. (*See* HEBRIDES.)

GIGLIO, ISOLA DI, *geel'-ye-o*, a mountainous and fertile island in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Italy, 8 miles S.W. of the peninsula of Mount Argentaro. It is about 5 miles long. There is a small town of the same name. **Pop.** 1,800.

GIHON, *gi'-hon*, "a valley of grace," a river of Eden, and a fountain of Jerusalem.

GIJON, *ge'-jone*, a fortified town and seaport of Spain, in the province of Oviedo, on a low peninsula, projecting into the Bay of Biscay, 20 miles N.E. of Oviedo. **Manf.** Linen fabrics, stone wares, and hats. It has a considerable trade in fruit and nuts, and steamers call regularly at the port. **Pop.** 6,506.

GIL, SAN, or ST. GILES, *jil*, a town of the state of Boyaca, United States of Colombia, South America. **Manf.** Cotton goods and tobacco. **Pop.** 6,000.—The town was founded in 1690.

GIL, VICENTE, Portuguese dramatist, who studied law at the university of Lisbon, but a pastoral poem having attracted the notice of the queen, he was encouraged to adopt a literary career, and wrote several dramatic pieces, which were the first of the kind in Portuguese literature, and he deserves the credit of having founded the national theatre.

Born 1485; died 1557.

GIL POLO, GASPAR, Spanish poet, who held some important offices under Philip II., and was superintendent of the royal patrimony at Barcelona. He wrote many lyrics, and a pastoral, which is highly commended by Cervantes, in "Don Quixote."

Born 1516; died 1572.

GILA, RIO, *je'-la*, a river of North America, rising in the Sierra Mimbres, New Mexico, and, after a course of 450 miles, joining the Colorado, about 70 miles above the point of discharge of that river into the Gulf of California. The river is navigable for boats for about 180 miles.

GILAD, *ge-lad'*, a small town of Hungary, on a branch of the Temer. **Pop.** 4,000, nearly all Wallachians.

GILBERT, SIR HUMPHREY, *gil'-bert*, an English navigator, whose mother becoming a widow, married a Mr. Raleigh, by whom she had the celebrated Sir Walter. Humphrey served with reputation in Ireland, and, for his services there, was knighted. In 1576 he published a discourse to prove a passage by the N.W. to Cathay and the East Indies. Two years afterwards, he obtained a patent for establishing settlements in North America, and, in 1583, took possession of New-

foundland, where he thought to find silver mines. On his return from a second voyage thither, the vessel foundered, and all on board perished. Longfellow has a beautiful poem on the fate of the brave navigator.

Born at Dartmouth, 1539; died 1584.

GILBERT, WILLIAM, natural philosopher and physician. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1573 became a member of the College of Physicians, and was appointed physician to Queen Elizabeth. In 1600 he was chosen president of the college, and in the same year published a work, entitled "De Magnete, Magneticisque Corporibus, et de Magno Magnete Tellure, Physiologia Nova," in which are many important suggestions for the improvement of navigation. Indeed, this work contains the history of all that had been written on the subject of terrestrial magnetism, and anticipated the relation of electricity and magnetism before his time, and forms the first regular system upon it. It may be viewed as the parent of all the improvements that have been therein since made. Galileo spoke of Gilbert in the warmest terms of admiration, and Lord Bacon, in his "Advancement of Learning," calls the book "a painful and experimental work."

Born at Colchester, 1540; died in London, 1603.

GILBERT ISLANDS, or KINGSMILLS, a group off the south-west coast of Terra del Fuego, South America.

GILBERT ISLANDS, a group of 15 coral islands, part of the Mulgrave archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean. The two largest are Drummond's Isle, 30 miles long, and Knox's Isle, 20 miles long, but both very narrow. Pop. 60,000, resembling the Malays in appearance. Lat. between 1° S. and 2° 30′ N. Lon. between 172° and 174° 30′ E.

GILDAS, *gil'-das*, a British monk and chronicler, who visited France and Ireland, and wrote a poor chronicle of the occupation of Britain by the Romans, and of the occurrences in Britain after their departure.

Born 516; died 570.

GILDONE, *geel-do'-nai*, a town of Italy, on the left bank of the Tappino, 6 miles S.E. of Campobasso. Several annual fairs are held. Pop. 2,600.

GILEAD, *gil'-e-ad* ("region of rocks,") a district of elevated, rocky country, to the east of the river Jordan.

GILES, *jiles*, a county of Tennessee, United States. Area, 600 square miles. Pop. 36,014.—Pulaski is the capital.

GILES, a county of Virginia, United States. Area, 584 square miles. Pop. 8,794.—The capital is Parisburg.

GILGAL, *gil'-gal*, a "wheel," or "revolution," a city near the Jordan, where the Israelites passed the river into Canaan.

GILIMER, *gil'-i-mer*, the last king of the Vandals in Africa, was the descendant of Genseric, and took possession of the throne in 531, having deposed his cousin, the feeble Hilderic. Justinian, the emperor of the East, wishing to avenge his ally, or make use of this pretext to attack the Vandals, sent Belisarius against the usurper. This general took possession of Carthage, defeated Gilimer in 534, at the battle of Tricameron, and captured the king, who was conducted in triumph to Constantinople, repeatedly exclaiming, as he was led along, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity." Justinian made of the kingdom of the Vandals a province of his empire, but gave Gilimer a large domain in Galicia.

Died 534.

GHILGIT, *gil-git*, a small independent country of Asia, on the southern declivity of the Hindoo Koosh Mountains, between Little Tibet on the E. and Kaferestan on the W. The chief town is on the left bank of a river of the same name, 150 miles N.E. of Attock. Lat. 35° 35′ N. Lon. 74° 15′ E.

GILL, ALEXANDER, *gil*, a famous English schoolmaster, who, in 1608, became master of St. Paul's school, where he educated many eminent persons, and among the rest, Milton. He was the author of several religious treatises and commentaries.

Born in Lincolnshire, 1564; died 1635.

GILLES, PETER, *zheel*, a French naturalist, one of the first who made useful researches into the natural sciences. He visited the shores of the Adriatic and Mediterranean, was sent to the Levant by the order of Francis I., explored the ruins of Chalcedon, and returned from Constantinople with the French ambassador in 1550. He wrote "De Vi et Naturâ Animalium," "De Bosphoro Thracio," and "De Topographiâ Constantinopoleos."

Born at Alby, 1490; died at Rome, 1555.

GILLES, ST., an old town of France, department Gard, 12 miles S.E. of Nismes. The beautiful abbey church, built in the 11th century, is famous for its western front, of Romanesque architecture, and highly decorated. A strong red wine is produced in the neighbourhood, and there is a good trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 5,500.

GILLIES, JOHN, LL.D., *gil'-lee*, Scottish historian, was educated at the university of Glasgow, and was for some time a travelling tutor to the sons of the earl of Hopetoun. On the death of Dr. Robertson, however, he was appointed historiographer for Scotland, and distinguished himself by his literary labours. He wrote a "History of Greece," a translation of the "Ethics and Politics of Aristotle," "A View of the Reign of Frederick II. of Prussia," the "Orations of Isocrates and Lysias," and a "History of the World from Alexander to Augustus."

Born at Brechin, 1747; died 1836.

GILLINGHAM, *gil'-ling-ham*, a town in Kent, 2 miles from Chatham, and inhabited principally by persons belonging to the dockyard. The streets are wide, and, from their declivity, remarkably clean. Pop. 20,808.—It is noted in history for being the place where 600 Norman gentlemen, who came over in the retinue of the princes Alfred and Edward, were barbarously murdered, in the beginning of the 11th century, by Earl Godwin.

GILLRAY, JAMES, *gil'-rai*, political caricaturist, an engraver by profession, who published more than a thousand caricatures, chiefly attacking Napoleon and the French people, and the English ministry. He was clever, satirical and humorous, but spiteful, and frequently outrageously coarse.

Born 1785; died 1815.

GILMER, *gil'-mer*, a county of Georgia, United States. Area, 793 square miles. Pop. 8,386.—The capital is Ellijay.

GILMER, a county of Virginia, United States. Area, 512 square miles. Pop. 4,500.—The capital is Glenville.

GILOLO, or ALMAHERA, *ge-lo'-lo*, one of the Molucca Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, lying immediately under the equator, in lon. 128° E. It is of an extremely irregular form, consisting of a long mainland, with two large peninsulas,

which are divided from each other by a deep bay, projecting from its E. side. On the N. and S. of these bays, the land again forms two peninsulas; so that the island may be said to consist of four peninsulas, which are separated from each other by deep bays. It is mountainous and densely wooded. There is a volcano, Cammacanore, 6,500 feet high. **Pro.** Nuts, fruits, spices, sago, cocoa, edible birds'-nests, pearls, and gold dust. Horses, sheep, and cattle are reared. **Area**, 6,500 square miles. **Pop.** 25,000.

GILPIN, BERNARD, *gil'-pin*, an English divine, who, from perusing the works of Erasmus, was one of the first who embraced the principles of the Reformation. Having travelled on the continent for some time, he returned to England in 1556, and was presented by his uncle, Bishop Tonstal, to the archdeaconry of Durham and the rectory of Easington. Being next presented to the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, his labours there, in promoting the reformed religion, became so notorious, that Bishop Bonner gave orders for him to be arrested and sent to London. Gilpin prepared himself for the stake, but before he reached London, news came of Mary's death; on which he returned to his parish, to the great joy of his people. Queen Elizabeth subsequently offered him the bishopric of Carlisle, which he refused.

Born in Westmoreland, 1517; **died** 1583.

GILPIN, WILLIAM, an English divine and writer, who was the master, for many years, of a school at Cheam, in Surrey, and afterwards became vicar of Boldre, in Hampshire, and prebendary of Salisbury. Amongst other works, he wrote, "The Life of Bernard Gilpin," his ancestor, above mentioned; "The Lives of Latimer, Wickliffe, Huss, and Archbishop Cranmer;" "Exposition of the New Testament," "A Tour to the Lakes," "Remarks on Forest Scenery," "Observations on the River Wye," and "Picturesque Remarks on the Western Parts of England."

Born in Westmoreland, 1724; **died** 1804.

GIMINO, *ge-mé'-no*, a town of the Austrian empire, 60 miles N. of Fiume. There is a very handsome collegiate church, with a lofty tower, and old marble altar. **Pop.** 3,600.

GIMONE, *zhee-mone'*, a river of France, rising in an offshoot of the Pyrenees, adjoining the Garonne, after a course of 65 miles. It is not navigable.

GIMONT, *zhee-mawn(g)'*, a town of France, department Gers, on the Gimone, 15 miles E. of Auch. There is an old and interesting church. **Pop.** 3,000.

GINGEE, *gin-ge*. (*See* VIRGIN ISLANDS.)

GINGEE, a strong town on the coast of Coromandel, once the capital of a kingdom of the same name, 80 miles from Madras. It stands on a mountain, the top of which is divided into three points, on each of which is a castle. **Pop.** Unascertained. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Great Mogul unsuccessfully besieged this place for a period of three years.—In 1750 it was taken by the French, who, in 1761, ceded it to the British.

GIOBERTI, VINCENZO, *jo-bair'-te*, Italian politician and writer. He was educated for the church, ordained priest in 1825, and afterwards appointed professor of theology at Turin. King Charles Albert selected him as court chaplain, but in 1833 he was charged with promoting the liberal movement, dismissed from his office, imprisoned for four months, and then allowed to quit the country. He went to Paris and Brussels, supporting himself for twelve years as a private tutor. During this period he wrote an elaborate work on the civil and moral supremacy of the Italians, in which he advocated the confederation of the Italian States, with the king of Sardinia as military protector, and the pope as supreme arbitrator. This work made the author extremely popular, and he returned to Italy, where he was received with enthusiasm, and returned as a representative to the Sardinian parliament, and became senator, president of the chamber of deputies, and finally prime minister, but he only held office for a few weeks. He was the author of an introduction to the study of philosophy, and other works.

Born at Turin, 1801; **died** at Paris, 1853.

GIOCUNDO, FRA GIOVANNI, *jo-koon'-do*, an Italian architect and writer, constructed several buildings at Verona, where he had formerly kept a school, and had Julius Cæsar Scaliger for a pupil. In 1499 he was invited to Paris by Louis XII., and built the bridge of Notre Dame, Chamber of Accounts, &c. He also assisted Michael Angelo in the works of St. Peter's, at Rome, and published an edition of Vitruvius, and another of Cæsar's Commentaries.

Born at Verona, 1435; **died** 1521.

GIOJA, FLAVIO, *jo'-e-a*, an Italian pilot or sea-captain, to whom is ascribed the invention of the compass, which he first used, it is said, in 1302 or 1303. He marked the north with a fleur-de-lis, in honour of the sovereigns of Naples, who were a branch of the royal family of France.

Born at Pasitano, near Amalfi, at the end of the 13th century.

GIOJA, MELCHIORRE, Italian statistician, was educated for the priesthood, but preferred to direct his attention to social and economic science. In 1797 he was appointed state historiographer at Milan, but was deprived of the office in 1803. Three years afterwards he was appointed director of the statistical department. He wrote many laborious works in connection with his favourite researches.

Born at Piacenza, 1767; **died** at Milan, 1829.

GIOJA, a town of south Italy, 26 miles S. of Bari. It is a thriving, busy place. **Pop.** 17,000.

GIOJA, an ancient town of Italy, 28 miles N.E. of Reggio. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. **Pop.** 1,000.

GIOJA, a town of Italy, 34 miles S. of Aquila. **Pop.** 2,400.

GIOJA, a town of Italy, 6 miles N.W. of Caserta. **Pop.** 3,600.

GIOJOSA, *jo'-e-o-sa*, a town of Italy, in the province of Reggio, Calabria Ulteriore. **Pop.** 7,000.

GIOJOSA, a town of Sicily, divided into an old and new town, near the Mediterranean, 4 miles N.W. of Patti. The old town having suffered much from earthquakes is now nearly deserted. **Pop.** 4,700.

GIORDANO, LUCA, *jor-da'-no*, an Italian painter, who having studied at Rome, Florence, and Venice, went to Madrid, and was in high favour with Charles II. of Spain, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood.

Born at Naples, 1632; **died** 1705.

GIORGIONE, or GIORGIO BARBARELLI, *jor-jo'-nai*, one of the earliest painters of the Venetian school, who executed a great number of frescoes, which time has destroyed. It is said that Titian worked under him to obtain his manner of

colouring, but Giorgione perceiving his design, dismissed him. His finest work is a painting of "Christ carrying his Cross," at Venice.

Born at Castel Franco, 1478; **died** 1511.

GIOTTO, or AMBROGIOTTO BORDONE, *jot'-to*, an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, was in his youth a keeper of sheep, but Cimabue (*see* CIMABUE) discovered his talent, and took him as a pupil. Giotto, following his master in the study of nature, clothed her in more noble forms than he, and was thus the precursor of Rafaelle. Amongst the numerous works of this painter, may be mentioned a mosaic representing "Peter walking on the Water," in St. Peter's at Rome, and a "St. Francis," in the Louvre at Paris. He was also an architect of great ability, and executed several works at Florence, where, in 1834, he superintended the erection of the fortifications. He was the friend of Dante, and has transmitted the features of the poet in a little picture. In return, the author dedicated to the painter some verses in his "Divina Commedia." Lorenzo de' Medici erected a tomb to his memory in a church at Florence.

Born in Tuscany, 1276; **died** at Florence, 1336.

GIOVANNI, SAN, *jo-van'-ne*, a town of Italy, 3 miles E. of Naples, in the midst of a fertile district, where are many villas. It is generally known as San Giovanni a Teduccio, from the Italian form of the name of the emperor Theodosius. **Pop.** 7,000.

GIOVENAZZO, *jo'-vai-nat'-so*, a seaport-town of Italy, on the shore of the Adriatic, 14 miles N.W. of Bari. There are some remains of ancient walls, and the town contains several churches and convents. **Pop.** 7,000. This is supposed to be the Natolium of the Romans.

GIRALDI, GIGIO GREGORIO, *je-ral'-de*, an eminent Italian writer, the most esteemed of whose works are, "Syntagma de Diis Gentium," which is the first treatise on "Mythology" ever written, and "A History of the Greek and Latin poets."

Born at Ferrara, 1479; **died** 1552.

GIRALDI, JOHN BAPTIST CINTIO, an Italian poet and physician, who became secretary to the duke of Ferrara, and professor of rhetoric at Pavia. He wrote tragedies, poems, and histories; but his principal work is entitled "Ecatomiti; or A Hundred Novels."

Born at Ferrara, 1504; **died** 1573.

GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS, *ji-ral'-dus kam-bren'-sis*, an old English writer, whose real name was Gerald de Barri. He was the son of a Norman noble, by a Welsh princess. He studied at the university of Paris, and was appointed to several rich benefices under Henry II. and Richard I., and administered the bishopric of St. David. He accompanied prince John in his expedition to Ireland in 1185, and remained there some time writing his well-known work on that country. He afterwards made a tour of Wales, and went to France with king Richard I., and remained there for ten years. He was twice elected by the chapter bishop of St. David's, but in the first instance the king, Henry II., and in the second, the pope, refused to confirm the appointment. He was elected a third time, but declined to accept the see. His principal works are "Topographiæ Hibernicæ," "Itinerarium Cambriæ," "De Rebus a se gestis," which is a journal of his life, and displays no inconsiderable amount of vanity; "Ecclesiæ Speculum," in which he censures the manners of the monks.

Born near Pembroke, 1146; **died** at St. David's, 1220.

GIRARD, GABRIEL, *zhe-rard'*, a French abbé and grammarian, author of "Synonymes François," a work which has been reprinted, with additions, many times. He was almoner to the duchess de Berry, and the king's interpreter for the Russian and Sclavonian languages. Besides the above, he wrote other works; among which the best known is "Principes de la Langue Françoise."

Born at Clermont, Auvergne, 1677; **died** 1748.

GIRARD, STEPHEN, an American millionnaire, who came of poor French parents, and being driven from his home, embarked as a cabin-boy at Bordeaux and landed at New York. Thence he went to Philadelphia, where he got into business, and by his industry and intelligence, combined with his avaricious habits, amassed an immense fortune. He left behind him nearly £3,000,000 sterling; and, by his will, did not leave his fortune to his family, but to found a college at Philadelphia, from which all ministers of religion were to be excluded.

Born at Périgueux, 1750; **died** at Philadelphia, 1831.

GIRARDIN, EMILE DE, *zhe'-rar-dan(g)*, French politician and journalist. He was the illegitimate son of the royalist Gerard Girardin and Madame Dupuy, and was, up to his 25th year, known as Emile Delamothe. In 1827, however, he claimed the name by which he was afterwards to be known, and, in the same year, produced his first essay in literature, under the title of "Emile." This was followed, in the next year, by "Au Hasard, Fragmens sans Suite d'une Histoire sans Fin." This is the romance of his birth and his early years. Soon after, he founded two journals,—"Le Voleur," and "La Mode." In 1828, he married Mdlle. Delphine Gay. (*See* GIRARDIN, MADAME DE.) After 1830, M. de Girardin published successively the "Journal des Connaissances Utiles," which attained, in a few months, a circulation of 120,000; the "Journal des Instituteurs Primaires," the "Musée des Familles," "L'Almanach de France," of which more than a million copies were sold; an "Atlas de France," and a "Universal Atlas," at a halfpenny a map. All these were published as emanating from "A National Society for Intellectual Freedom," and had considerable influence on the progress of popular education. All this, however, did not suffice for his restless activity; and, in 1836, "La Presse" was started, as an organ of conservative policy. The appearance of this paper caused a complete change in Parisian journalism, and, attacked on all sides, M. de Girardin fought a duel with Armand Carrel (*see* that name), the editor of the "National," which ended fatally for the latter. In 1834 he was elected deputy by the college of Bourganeuf (Creuze), and was accused of electoral corruption. In 1839 he supported the minister Molé against the coalition, and, during the greater part of his career, Guizot had the support of the "Presse." In 1846 he was excluded from the French chamber, under the pretext that he was not a Frenchman. In February, 1848, he urged a revolution, and, penetrating into the Tuileries, presented to Louis Philippe a notice demanding his abdication and the regency of the duchess of Orleans. After the revolution, M. de Girardin was returned to the Assembly for the Lower Rhine, and voted with the "Mountain" party. To him is due, it is said, the gaining over of Victor Hugo to the republican cause; the poet being, with him, the principal editor of "L'Avénement." After Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, M. de Girardin was banished from France; but, two months after, was allowed to return. He again undertook the management of his journal, which he retained till the end of 1856, when he parted

with his portion of the property for a sum which amounted to nearly £33,000 sterling. He afterwards was director of another journal, *La Liberté*, and, in 1872, became proprietor of the *Journal Officiel*. He has written a few pieces for the stage.

Born in Switzerland, 1802.

GIRARDIN, DELPHINE GAY, MADAME EMILE DE, a French poetess, the wife of the above, received a literary education, and, at 17, produced some poems, the patriotic character of which procured her the surname of the "Muse of the country." In 1822 she obtained a prize from the French Academy for her "Sœurs de Saint Camille;" and, during the three or four following years, she published many pieces on the Greeks, Romans, Franks, General Foy, Napoleon, and Charles X.; the latter allowing her, from his privy purse, a pension of 1,500 francs. After several other effusions, she went, in 1827, with her mother, Sophie Gay, to Italy, where quite an ovation attended her. In 1828, she married M. de Girardin, and, after this, wrote several fugitive pieces, elegies, and satires. But what, above all, contributed to the reputation of this lady, and to the success of her husband's journal, were her "Lettres Parisiennes," a series of sparkling, gossiping letters, published in "La Presse," with the signature of the Vicomte de Launay. She was also the author of several tragedies, comedies, and farces, many of which were eminently successful.

Born at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1804; **died** 1855.

GIRARDIN, ST. MARC, French author. At the age of 26 he was appointed professor in the college Louis-le-Grand, and was subsequently professor of history in the Faculty of Letters, and of poetry at the Sorbonne. In 1834 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1844 became a member of the Academy. He resigned his professorship in 1863; in 1871 was elected a member of the National Assembly, and was elected vice-president. He was editor of the *Débats*, contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and wrote several works on the history of literature.

Born at Paris, 1801; **died** 1873.

GIRARDON, FRANCIS, *zhé-rar-dawng*, a French sculptor and architect, who, after studying under Anguier, was sent to Rome by Louis XIV., to perfect himself in his art. He succeeded Le Brun, on the death of that artist, as inspector-general of sculpture. His chief works are the mausoleum of Richelieu, in the church of the Sorbonne; the equestrian statue of Louis XIV., which formerly stood in the Place Vendôme, but was destroyed in the Revolution; and the "Rape of Proserpine," standing in the gardens of Versailles.

Born at Troyes, 1630; **died** at Paris, 1715.

GIRGEH, *gir'-ge*, a large town of Upper Egypt, near the left bank of the Nile. It has several mosques, a convent of Christian missionaries, and a government cotton factory. **Pop.** about 10,000. **Lat.** 26° 20° N. **Lon.** 31° 58' E.

GIRGENTI, or GERGENTI, *jeer-jain'-te*, a city of Sicily, and the capital of a district of the same name, in the Val di Mazzara, nearly three miles from the coast. It adjoins the site of the ancient Agrigentum (*see* AGRIGENTUM), the magnificent ruins of which are still to be seen. The modern town stands on a high hill, and commands a beautiful prospect; but the streets are narrow, steep, and dirty. There are a cathedral, 45 churches, 15 convents, and an orphan asylum. The harbour is at a considerable distance, and was formed by a very fine mole, erected at the public expense in 1752. It is, however, the principal port in Sicily for the shipment of sulphur. **Pop.** 17,800.

GIRGENTI, a province of Sicily, on the S.W. coast. It is very mountainous, but there are some very fertile valleys. It is traversed by the river Platani, and bounded by the Belice on the N.W. and the Salso on the S.W. **Manf.** Bitumen, sulphur, naphtha, and salt. **Area,** 1,200 square miles. **Pop.** 330,411.

GIRONDE, *zhe-rond'*, a maritime department in the S.W. of France, having on its W. the Bay of Biscay, and inclosed on its other sides by the departments Landes, Lot-et-Garonne, Charente-Inférieure, and Dordogne. It is in general flat, and interspersed with lagoons, but fertile on the banks of the Garonne, along which it extends. The Landes, or sandy tracts, occupy nearly all the western half of the department. In the east are some hills of moderate elevation.

Rivers.—The Garonne and Dordogne, which, united, form the Gironde.

Pro.—Corn, fruit, hemp, timber, and turpentine. Most of the grapes which produce claret wine are grown in this department, and about 45,000,000 gallons of the finest wines are produced. The fisheries are important.

Manf.—Cottons, muslin, chemicals, and salt.

Area.—4,132 square miles.

Pop.—748,703.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—The department is divided into six arrondissements—Bordeaux, Bazas, Blaye, Lesparre, Libourne, and La Réole; and 541 communes. BORDEAUX is the capital.

GIRONDE, an estuary in the W. of France, formed by the union of the rivers Dordogne and Garonne. It is 50 miles long, with a breadth of from 2 to 7.

GIRONS, ST., *zhé'-rawng*, a town of France, in the department Ariége, 22 miles from Foix. **Manf.** Linens, woollens, and paper. **Pop.** 4,000.

GIRTIN, THOMAS, *gir-tin*, English painter in water colours, who, while an apprentice to a mechanical trade, attracted the attention of the earl of Essex, and was enabled to indulge his artistic tastes. He formed an intimate friendship with Turner, afterwards the famous painter, and they studied together. He produced many works of great beauty, but led an irregular life, and died early.

Born 1775; **died** 1802.

GIRVAN, *gir'-van*, a seaport town and burgh of barony, on the west coast of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 21 miles S.W. of Ayr. The town is pleasantly situate on the Girvan, at its confluence with the Irish Sea, and has a commodious harbour. A large quantity of coal is shipped for Belfast. **Pop.** 5,480.—A station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

GISCO, *gis'-ko*, son of Hamilcar, the Carthaginian general, was banished from Carthage by a cabal, but was afterwards recalled. He was then allowed to revenge himself on his enemies in any manner he thought fit, and contented himself with seeing them prostrate themselves on the ground, and placing his foot on their neck, to show them that their lives depended on his will. Soon after, he had the command in Sicily against the Corinthians, led by Timoleon, and made an advantageous peace with them.

Lived in the 4th century, B.C.

GISORS, *zhé'-sors*, a town of France, department of Eure, on the Epte, 33 miles N.E. of Evreux. **Manf.** Woollens, calico, lace, and cotton yarn. **Pop.** 3,400.—In October, 1198, the French were defeated by the English near this town; and on that occasion Richard Cœur-de-Lion gave as the watchward of the day "Dieu et mon Droit," which has since that time been the motto to the royal arms of England.

GISSI, *jees'-se*, a town of Italy, near the right bank of the Asinello, 17 miles S.E. of Lanciano. **Pop.** 3,800.

GITSCHIN, or GIEZIN, *gits'-chen*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the Cydlina, 48 miles N.E. of Prague. The old town is surrounded by walls, but there are four suburbs. There are a fine old castle, and good public buildings. Four large fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 5,800.—This town was once the capital of the duchy of Friedland.

GIUGLIANO, *joo'-le-a'-no*, a town of Italy, 10 miles N.W. of Naples. It has a fine castle, four churches, and an hospital. **Pop.** 12,276.

GIULIANO, SAN, *joo'-le-a'-no*, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, 5 miles N.E. of Trapani. It has several convents, a great many churches, and an hospital. **Pop.** 10,300.—On the summit of a hill in the neighbourhood, are the ruins of the temple of Venus, celebrated by Polybius, Virgil, Diodorus Siculus, and other ancient writers. The hill is called Mons Eryx.

GIULIANO, SAN, a town of Italy, 25 miles from Urbino. **Manf.** Principally straw hats. **Pop.** 3,000.

GIULINI, GIORGIO, *joo-le'-ne*, Italian historian and antiquary, who while very young received the degree of doctor from the university of Padua. He wrote an elaborate historical work on the Milanese territory, making great use of the evidence afforded by seals, documents, monuments, and coins. He was a man of benevolent character, and exhibited considerable musical and poetical talent. His death was caused by apoplexy.

Born at Milan, 1714; **died** 1780.

GIULIO PIPPI. (*See* ROMANO.)

GIURGEVO, *ge-oor'-ge-vo*, a town and river-port of Wallachia, on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Rutschuk, and about 40 miles S.W. of Bucharest, of which it is the port. It has a citadel, on an island in the river, connected with the town by a bridge, and although a mean looking place, is the most important town on the Wallachian side of the Danube. **Pop.** 11,000.—In 1773 the Turks were here defeated by the Russians, who took it in 1811, and again in 1829, when its defences were levelled with the ground. In 1854, the Russians were, in its neighbourhood, defeated by the Turks.

GIUSTI, GIUSEPPE, *joos'-te*, Italian satirical poet, studied law, and received the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Pisa. He was appointed minister of justice at Florence, and, under the name of "the Anonymous Tuscan," published a number of satirical poems, attacking with amazing vigour and poetical talent, the corruptions and shams of the age. The publication was stopped, but the verses circulated in manuscript, and greatly helped to produce the revolution of 1848. Then Giusti published under his own name. He was greatly beloved, and a large crowd of Florentine citizens attended his funeral, in defiance of a prohibition by the Austrian government. One of his most famous poems is the history of a boot, its misfits and ill-usage, the boot meaning Italy (shaped like a boot.)

Born at Pescia, 1809; **died** at Florence, 1850.

GIUSTINIANI, a famous family of Italy, members of which were doges of Venice and Genoa. There is a Giustiniani palace at Rome, once celebrated for its fine gallery of paintings, dispersed in 1807.

GIVET, *zhé-vai*, a fortified town of France, in the department Ardennes, on both banks of the Meuse, near the Belgian frontier. Charlemont, Notre Dame, and St. Hilaire, are the names of the chief forts, and from them are named portions of the town. There are barracks, a military hospital, and a port. **Manf.** Leather, white lead, clay pipes, sealing wax, and nails. **Pop.** 4,300.

GIVORS, *zhé-vor*, a town of France, in the department Rhone, 14 miles S. of Lyons, on the right bank of the Rhone. **Manf.** Bottles and window glass. **Pop.** 11,470.

GJASK, *ge-yatsk'*, a town of Russia in Europe, on a river of the same name, 132 miles N.E. of Smolensk. **Manf.** Linen. There is a large trade in corn, hemp, and iron. **Pop.** 2,600.

GLADBACH, or MONCHEN GLADBACH, *glad'-bak*, a town of Prussia, in the district of Düsseldorf, on the small river Niers, 16 miles W. of Düsseldorf. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, and woollen goods, leather, wine, tobacco, and percussion caps. It has both dyeing and bleaching fields. **Pop.** 4,000.

GLADOVA, *glad'-o-va*, a town of Servia, situate immediately below the "Iron Gate" on the Danube, 10 miles from New Orsova. The Turkish name is Fet-Islam. It is a mean place, but is the principal station of the Danube Steam-Navigation Company. From 2 to 3 miles below it are the remains of a bridge built by Trajan across the Danube.

GLADSTONE, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM EWART, *glad'-stone*, statesman, orator, and author, the fourth son of a wealthy Liverpool merchant, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he greatly distinguished himself, taking a double first degree in 1831, and, in 1832, returned to the House of Commons as a member for Newark, in the Conservative interest. In 1834 he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel to a seat in the Treasury, and, in the following year, became under-secretary for colonial affairs. In the same year he retired, with his great leader, from office, and, till 1841, continued with Sir Robert Peel in opposition, when he became a privy-councillor, and was appointed vice-president of the Board of Trade and master of the Mint. In this position he greatly distinguished himself by his masterly defence of the commercial policy of the government he represented, and which it was his duty to explain. In 1843 he became president of the Board of Trade, which office he resigned in 1845. In the following year he became secretary of state for the colonies, and adhered to Sir Robert Peel's measure, which proposed a modification of the corn-laws. In 1847 he was chosen to represent the university of Oxford, in which position he found himself so frequently at variance with his friends on the bill for repealing the last of the Jewish disabilities, that, in 1852, he seceded from the Conservative party, and refused to take office under the administration of the earl of Derby. In the same year he was again returned for the university of Oxford, and chiefly contributed to the overthrow of the short-lived Derby government by his masterly speech on the budget introduced by Mr. Disraeli. On the accession of the Aberdeen ministry, he became chancellor of the Exchequer; and under the Palmerston administration, which succeeded it, held the same post; but resigned it in a few days, in consequence of Mr. Roebuck's determination to persevere in his resolution of having a committee of inquiry into the state of the British army before Sebastopol. For some time he remained out of office; but in the June of 1859 he was again appointed chancellor of the Exchequer, under the Palmerston ministry. In the early part of 1860 he brought in his budget, which

carried out the principles of free trade in the path of Sir Robert Peel, and which gave a considerable impulse to commerce between England and France. In 1865 he was elected member for South Lancashire, and was selected to succeed Lord Palmerston as leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. At the general election of 1868, the Lancashire constituency failed to re-elect him, and he accepted the invitation of Greenwich, and was returned for that borough. In December, 1869, he became Premier, carried the Act for the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, the Irish Land Bill, the Ballot Bill, and other important measures, but being defeated in an attempt to reform the Irish universities, appealed unsuccessfully to the country by a general election, and resigned office. He was re-elected for Greenwich. The disclosure of the atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria, in 1876, was followed by a powerful pamphlet from his pen, and vigorous speeches on the same subject greatly stimulated the public indignation. In the winter of 1879, in anticipation of a general election, he made a great oratorical tour through Midlothian, Scotland, and at the election of April, 1880, he was returned for that county. The Conservative party being in a minority, Lord Beaconsfield resigned, and Mr. Gladstone became Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer. During his premiership of that period, the government was in constant antagonism with the Irish party in Parliament, who resisted all efforts to exercise British authority. Mr. Gladstone tried every expedient which severity or conciliation could suggest, but all in vain, and the government was at length defeated by a combination of Conservative and Irish votes, in the memorable division of June 8, 1885, when the majority against the government was 264 to 252. The government immediately resigned, and a Conservative government was formed under the premiership of the Marquis of Salisbury. Parliament had previously passed acts for the universal establishment of household suffrage and the redistribution of seats, and the general election of the following November was looked forward to with eagerness. It resulted in the return of 335 Liberals, 249 Conservatives and 86 Parnellites, so that the Liberals were precisely balanced by the other two parties combined. A few days after the meeting of the new Parliament, the Conservative government, upon being defeated in a division, resigned, and Mr. Gladstone again became Premier. Dissensions immediately arose in his cabinet, owing to divided opinions on legislation for Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain and others resigned, and the cabinet had to be reconstituted. Mr. Gladstone ultimately introduced his Home Rule Bill, which, after extremely exciting debates, was defeated by 341 to 311, in the early morning of the 8th of June. Mr. Gladstone immediately determined to appeal to the country, as soon as necessary financial business was completed, and Parliament was consequently dissolved on the 26th of June. In the course of the consequent electoral campaign, Mr. Gladstone exhibited extraordinary powers of oratory, especially at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool; and, under the active stimulus of his speeches, the election proceeded with unexampled animation. The result was a surprising falling off in the aggregate votes for all parties, a diminution in the number of opponents sitting on the Liberal side of the House, a still greater diminution in the number of Mr. Gladstone's supporters, and a large increase in the number of Conservative members. Upon the meeting of Parliament Mr. Gladstone announced his resignation, and though the Conservatives were still not a majority, they formed a government and accepted office, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons being Lord Randolph Churchill. (*See* CHURCHILL.)

Born at Liverpool, 1809.

GLAMORGAN, a county of Tasmania, on the eastern coast. The chief towns are Swansea, Llandaff and Eastbourne.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, *gla-mor-gan'-sheer*, the most southern county of Wales, being bounded W. and S. by the Bristol Channel, and on its other sides by the counties of Carmarthen, Brecon and Monmouth.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Rumney, Taff, Ely, Tame, Avon, Neath, and the Loughor (or Llwchnor), which divides the county from Carmarthenshire. The principal canals are the Cardiff to Merthyr Tydvil, the Neath, the Swansea and the Aberdare.

Pro.—The usual crops are wheat, barley and oats, with a rotation of the common green crops. Grazing is practised to a great extent, and the horned cattle are much esteemed. The horses are handsome, strong and active, and the sheep vie in form and quality with some of the best English breeds. But mineral riches have raised Glamorganshire to the greatest importance.

Minerals.—Ironstone, coal, limestone, and small quantities of lead and copper.

Trade and Manf.—The leading industries are coal mining and the smelting and manufacturing of iron and copper.

Area.—854 square miles.

Pop.—511,672, rapidly increasing.

Chief Towns.—CARDIFF, SWANSEA, MERTHYR TYDVIL, NEATH, ABERDARE, ABERAVON and LLANDAFF.

History.—The Welsh name, from which the present name is derived, is Gwlad Morgan. There are many traces of Roman occupation, and among the most interesting remains of buildings of later date are Caerphilly Castle, Cardiff Castle, Oystermouth Castle and Magram Abbey.

GLANVIL, JOSEPH, *glan'-vil*, an English divine, who, at the Restoration, became a member of the Royal Society, being a zealous advocate for the new philosophy. In 1666 he was presented to the rectory of the abbey church at Bath, at which time he published his "Considerations on the Being of Witches and Witchcraft," in which he certainly betrays considerable credulity. In 1678 he obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Worcester. Besides the above, he wrote several pieces in defence of revealed religion and experimental philosophy.

Born at Plymouth, 1636; died at Bath, 1680.

GLAPHYRE, or **GLAPHYRA**, *glaf'-i-re*, a daughter of Archelaus, the high priest of Bellona, in Cappadocia, celebrated for her beauty and intrigues. She obtained from M. Antony, by her wantonness, the kingdom of Cappadocia for her two sons.

Lived in the 1st century, B.C.

GLAPHYRE, grand-daughter of the above, and daughter of Archelaus, king of Cappadocia, married Alexander, son of Herod, by whom she had two sons. After the death of Alexander, she married her brother-in-law, Archelaus.

Lived in the 1st century.

GLARUS, or **GLARIS**, *gla'-roos*, a canton in the north-east of Switzerland, inclosed by St. Gall, the Grisons, Uri and Schwytz. It is mountainous (being traversed by an Alpine range 8,000 feet in average elevation), yet affording cattle, cheese, butter, orchards, and a prodigious variety of uncommon plants, metals, crystals, medicinal springs, petrifactions and large slates.

Manf.—Cotton, woollen, silk and muslin goods, paper, slates and the cheese known as Schabziger.

Area.—262 square miles.

Pop.—34,213, of whom about five-sixths are Protestants.

Chief Town.—GLARUS.

History.—Previous to the 14th century, Glarus was a portion of the dominions of Austria, but achieved its independence, and in 1388 joined the Swiss Confederation.

GLARUS, the capital of the above canton, is situate near the Lith, about 30 miles from Lucerne. It has a large Gothic church, used by both Protestants and Catholics, a townhall, a new government house, free-school, hospital, and public library. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, silks, muslins, paper, writing slates, and prints. **Pop.** 5,500.

GLAS, JOHN, *glas*, founder of the sect of Glassites, minister of a parish near Dundee, who was deposed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on account of the views he had adopted concerning the nature of the kingdom of Christ; and his assertion that all national church establishments are inconsistent with the gospel. He was a man of great piety, and after his deposition became the pastor of a congregation, who formed a sect known as the Glassites.

Born 1698; **died** at Dundee, 1773.

GLASGOW, *glas'-go*, a royal, municipal, and parliamentary borough, the chief manufacturing city of Scotland, in the county of Lanarkshire, on both sides of the Clyde. The city proper stands on the north or right bank of the river, having the suburbs of Calton and Bridgeton, and the villages of Camlachie, Westmuir, and Parkhead on the east, and the suburbs of Anderston and Finnieston, and the suburban village of Partick, on the west. These places are now so connected with the city as to form a continuous town. The older part of the town occupies a level site, but the ground rises in the north and north-west districts. On the south side of the river is the old suburb, Gorbals, with Hutchesontown on the east, and Laurieston, Tradeston, Kingston, and the village of Govan, on the west. The river is crossed by the Glasgow, or Broomielaw bridge, a splendid structure, 500 feet long and 60 feet wide, designed by Telford, the Victoria bridge, Albert bridge, St. Andrew's, and another suspension bridge, and further east by the Rutherglen and Dalmarnock bridges. A railway viaduct crosses the river between Victoria and Albert bridges, and there are several ferries. The city, except in the older parts, is regularly laid out, the principal streets running from east to west, parallel with the river, on each side of which are spacious thoroughfares. The houses are generally lofty, and the use of white freestone for the principal buildings gives a handsome appearance. One of the finest lines of street is Argyle Street, with its continuations, Trongate and Gallowgate, in all about two miles long. Sauchiehall Street is a busy thoroughfare, with handsome shops and houses. Buchanan Street, running north and south, between Argyle and Sauchiehall Streets, in the centre of the city, is a fashionable resort, and is lined with elegant shops. Queen Street, a little farther to the east, and George Street, crossing Buchanan Street, are busy thoroughfares. In the old parts of the town, the High Street and Saltmarket are picturesque and interesting from their historical and literary associations. On the north side of the river, west of Glasgow Bridge, is the long waterside road, with quays, known as the Broomielaw. Altogether there are within the city about 120 miles of public thoroughfares. There are few squares or open places, the principal being George Square, at the junction of Queen Street and George Street. The wealthier and more fashionable residents occupy Blythswood Square, St. Enoch Square, and Woodside, Elmbank, Queen's, Royal, Lansdowne, and St. Vincent Crescents, in pleasant situations, and adorned with many fine specimens of domestic architecture, in the western part of the city. Large districts of the older parts of the city, occupied by old and wretched tenements, have been cleared away, and substantial dwellings of a superior kind for the accommodation of the working classes, and built in "flats," have been erected. Many of the large warehouses and other commercial establishments are noble buildings. There are four public parks, one in each quarter of the city—Kelvin Grove, or West-end Park (40 acres) laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton at a cost of £89,000, on a hill side at the west end; the Green (140 acres), on a level riverside tract, on the east; the Alexandra (85 acres), on the north-east; and Queen's Park (100 acres), on a rising ground on the south side. It commands a fine view of the city, and overlooks the scene of the battle of Langside, fought in the presence of Mary Queen of Scots, from which circumstance the name was given to the park. It was laid out at an expense of £60,000. About two miles north-west of the centre of the city are the Botanic Gardens, comprising 20 acres, on a slope overlooking the banks of a romantic little stream, the Kelvin, the scene of a well-known ballad. The Necropolis, laid out with great taste, and containing many handsome monuments, is on a rocky eminence, opposite the cathedral, in the north-western part of the city. There are three other cemeteries on the outskirts. The harbour, occupying an area of 75 acres, has more than three miles of quays, and can accommodate vessels of more than 1,000 tons burden. A very large amount has been spent in deepening the river and removing obstructions, and now there is a depth of about 22 feet. The harbour of Port-Dundas, on the Forth and Clyde Canal, to the north of the city, where it unites with the Monkland Canal, is of considerable commercial importance. The north side of the city is supplied with the purest water from Loch Katrine, 30 miles distant, by an aqueduct, commenced in 1856 and completed in 1859, which cost £18,000 a mile, and in the construction of which great difficulties had to be overcome. The daily supply from this source is now about 25,000,000 gallons daily. The works were opened by the Queen on the 14th of October 1859. The southern suburbs are partly supplied by the Gorbals works, from the Fereneze hills, six miles distant. The lofty chimney stalks, of which there are many hundreds, attract the attention of the visitors on approaching the town. One is 460 and another 450 feet high, being the tallest in the kingdom. This great height is necessary to carry off the noxious vapours of the chemical works. The public market-place is in Candlerigg Street, and there is a large cattle market at the east end of the city.

Public Buildings.—The cathedral of St. Mungo, in the north-eastern part of the city, on the bank of the ravine, through which flows a small stream, the Molendinar burn, is a splendid edifice, in the Early Pointed style, begun by John Achaius, bishop of Glasgow, in 1123, and was continued by successive bishops, until it was finished in the manner in which it at present remains. The original plan of this cathedral was in the form of a cross, though the transverse part has never been built. It is 319 feet long, 63 broad, and 90 feet high within the walls, with a large tower in the centre, on which a spire was built about the year 1420, making the whole 225 feet in height. Recent restorations have made the cathedral one of the most beautiful in Europe. The crypt is unequalled for exquisite decorations and richness of carving. Besides the cathedral, there are many other churches, of which the most remarkable are St. George's and St. Andrew's, both of which have very elegant fronts, with fine steeples. The College Church is a plain building, partaking of the Gothic, with a small steeple in front, containing a clock and bell. The Tron church was built in 1794, on the site of the old one, which was destroyed by fire in 1793. Besides these, there are the North-west church, of an oblong form, with a transverse aisle, and a steeple 140 feet high; St. Enoch's Church, with a lofty and handsome steeple; the Barony Church; the Episcopal Chapel, immediately behind St. Andrew's Square; and several new churches of elegant design. There are altogether about 300 places of worship, belong-

ing to the Presbyterian body, the established church, and other denominations. The University, formerly located in High Street, was removed in 1870 to the right bank of the Kelvin, opposite West-end Park. The buildings are in the collegiate Gothic style, designed by Sir G. Gilbert Scott, and form a rectangular pile 600 feet long and 300 feet wide, with two quadrangles, each about 180 feet square, separated by the common hall, beneath which are arcades. The hall, museum, and library are so arranged that they can be opened to form a magnificent suite of rooms for public occasions, where several thousand persons may assemble. In the centre of the south front of the University buildings is a tower 300 feet high. The library contains 105,000 volumes, and there are attached to the university Dr. William Hunter's collection of coins, medals, and anatomical preparations, an observatory, and botanical garden. The grounds occupy about 42 acres; and the total cost of the new university buildings and adjuncts has been nearly £400,000. Near the University is the Free Church College, a building in the Italian style, with three towers. One of the finest of the public buildings is the Royal Exchange, in Queen Street, in the Corinthian style, with a noble portico and a circular clock tower. The County Buildings, in Nelson Street, and the Tontine Buildings, containing the old town hall, on the north side of Trongate, near the old cross of Glasgow, are also fine structures. The Deaf and Dumb Institution, near the Queen's Park, is a large and attractive building in the Venetian style, with a west front 240 feet in length, and large grounds tastefully laid out. Among the other most noticeable edifices are the Corporation Halls, the City Hall, [opened in November, 1877, having cost £80,000); the Stock Exchange, completed in 1877, at a cost of £55,000, the Corn Exchange, Custom House, the banks and club houses, the Town's Hospital, the north and south prisons, the assembly rooms, Athenæum, Hutchinson's Hospital, Anderson's University, the Observatory, and the large lunatic asylum at Gartnavel, 2 miles west of the city. There are theatres, museums, and concert halls.

Public Monuments.—Equestrian statues of William III., at the cross: the Duke of Wellington, in front of the Exchange; and Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, in George Square. An Egyptian obelisk, 144 feet in height, on the Green, commemorates Nelson. In George square are a Doric column, surmounted by a statue erected in memory of Scott, and statues of Sir John Moore, Watt, Peel, Lord Clyde, and Livingstone. In Queen Square are eleven statues, including one of Burns.

Manf.—Very extensive. Textile fabrics in every variety employ many thousands of hands, in the city and outlying villages. Cotton-spinning, printing, and dyeing: muslin and woollen fabrics, embroideries, carpets, are the staples of this department of industry. The iron manufactures are quite as important as those of cotton; marine and land engines, locomotives, railway plant, machinery of the most varied kind, and iron ship-building, are representative industries. The largest chemical works in the world are the St. Rollox Works, in the N.E. part of the town; and pottery, fire-bricks, glass bottles and glass are manufactured on a very extensive scale. The making of confectionery, distilling, brewing, and type founding, are also carried on. It is estimated that about 1,300 steam engines, of various power, are constantly at work.

Commerce.—Glasgow ranks as the fourth exporting port in the kingdom, being exceeded only by London, Liverpool, and Hull, and the value of the exports is about £17,000,000 annually. Nearly 900 vessels are registered as belonging to the port.

Municipal Government.—There are a lord provost, 10 bailies, and 48 councillors, with whom are associated the dean of guild and the deacon-convener, the former representing the merchants and the latter the trades.

Pop.—663,533, including suburbs.

Parliamentary Representation.—Three members are returned for the city, and one for the university, in conjunction with the university of Aberdeen. The parliamentary constituency is 56,727.

History.—In 560 St. Mungo, or Kentigern, founded a bishopric and established a church on the site of the present cathedral, which formed the nucleus of the town. The present name is variously derived from the Gaelic *clais-ghu*, "dark ravine;" *glas-gow*, "white smith," and *eglais-dhu*, "black church." Glasgow was erected into a burgh by William (surnamed the Lion), king of Scotland. James II. erected its city and barony into a regality, in favour of the bishop. James VI. granted the city a very ample charter, by which it was erected into a royal burgh, to be holden under his majesty in free burgage. Charles I. granted further privileges, which were confirmed, with additional privileges, by an act in 1690. In the early part of the 18th century Glasgow became the chief emporium of the tobacco trade, and retained that position until the outbreak of the American war. The manufacture of linens, lawns, cambrics, and other articles of similar fabric, was introduced about the year 1725, and superseded in 1787 by the introduction of muslins. In 1730, the manufacture of green bottles was introduced; and flint glass was manufactured in 1777; in 1732 manufactories for inkles and delft were established; in 1785 the dyeing of cottons in turkey-red colour was begun; and a manufactory of bandanna handkerchiefs subsequently established, which raised the character of that branch of trade all over Europe. The West India trade afforded another outlet to the increasing capital of the city. The following are the principal events of interest connected with the history of Glasgow:—

	A.D.
Cathedral began	1181
The town created a burgh	1190
Charter granted by James II.	1451
University founded by bishop Turnbull	,,
Made a royal burgh by James VI.	1611
Charter of William and Mary	1690
Anderson's University founded	1795
Royal Exchange opened	1829
Loch Katrine waterworks inaugurated by the Queen	1859
Foundation of new University buildings laid by Prince of Wales	1868

GLASGOW, PORT. (*See* PORT GLASGOW.)

GLASTONBURY, *glas'-ton-ber'-re*, a market town of Somersetshire, 22 miles S.W. of Bath. It consists principally of two streets, in both of which are many houses, either entirely built, or patched up, with stones from its abbey, formerly the most magnificent in the kingdom, covering an area of 60 acres, and possessing immense revenues. Glastonbury was anciently called Avalonia, or the Isle of Avalon, into which no person whatever, not even a bishop or prince, was allowed to enter without leave from the abbot, to whom this power was granted by Canute the Dane. There were 61 abbots, who sat among the barons in parliament, and governed it successively for nearly 600 years. Richard Whitinge, the last, for refusing to surrender his abbey to Henry VIII., and acknowledge his supremacy, was condemned at Wells, and carried, with two of his monks, on a hurdle, to the Tor, a high hill in the neighbourhood, on the summit of which is St. Michael's tower, where he was hanged in his robes. Extensive ruins of the abbey still remain. The curious structure called the abbot's kitchen, is yet entire, and is of a very unusual contrivance, being built of stone, without any combustible material, as are also some fragments of the church and St. Joseph of Arimathea's chapel—an elegant specimen of the transition from Norman to Early English architecture; it was probably erected during the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I. The roof is gone, and the vaulting of the crypt below, which contains St. Joseph's well, is nearly destroyed. Other buildings of interest are the churches of St. Benedict and John the Baptist, and the new market-cross in the centre of the town. There are also other structures of especial interest to the lover of antiquity; the George Inn, formerly the hospitium; the Tribunal, an ancient building in the High street; and the gate-house, now the Red Lion inn. According to ecclesiastical tradition the first Christian church in England was founded here by Joseph of Arimathea, in the first century, and Weary-all Hill is still pointed out as the place where the saint rested on his arrival, and where his staff on being planted took root and grew into the "miraculous thorn" which was supposed to blossom on Christmas day in honour of the nativity of our Lord. King Arthur and queen Guinevere, it is said, were buried in the Abbey cemetery.

Manf. Chiefly silk; but it has an export trade in

timber, tiles, &c., and agricultural produce, by a canal connecting it with Bristol. Pop. 3,670.—A station on the Somerset and Dorset railway.

GLASTONBURY, a township of Hartford county, Connecticut, United States, on the E. side of Connecticut river, 8 miles below Hartford. Manf. Cotton, and it has iron-works. Pop. 4,500.

GLATZ, a town of Prussia, district of Breslau, on the Neisse, lies in a narrow valley between two lofty hills, 52 miles S.W. from Breslau. It is a fortress of the second rank, has several churches, a town-house, arsenals, barracks, gymnasium, several schools, and an infirmary. It is the seat of several courts and public offices, and is connected by two bridges over the Neisse. Manf. Linen, cotton, and woollen goods; leather, and carpets; and there are distilleries, mills, and tile-works. Pop. 13,307.—Glatz surrendered to the Prussians in 1742, was taken by the Austrians, in 1759, but restored at the peace of 1763. The celebrated Baron Trenck was confined in it, but made his escape by leaping from the walls.

GLAUBER, JOHN RODOLPH, *glow'-ber*, a German chemist, who after considerable travelling, settled in Holland. He was a great follower of alchemy, and expended much of his time in the search after the philosopher's stone. His researches were not altogether valueless, for he made some useful discoveries; amongst others, that of Glauber's salts, or sulphate of soda, a neutral purgative.

Born at Karlstadt, 1604; died at Amsterdam, 1668.

GLAUCE, *glaw'-se*, in Greek legend, the wife of Aetæus, the daughter of Cychræus.

GLAUCE, in Greek legend, a daughter of Creon, who married Jason.

GLAUCHAU, *glow'-chou*, a manufacturing town of Saxony, on the right bank of the Mulde, 54 miles S.W. of Dresden. It is well built, and contains a large castle. Manf. Woollen and linen cloths, hosiery, carpets, and leather; and there are some print-fields, dye-works, iron foundries, &c. Pop. 20,583.

GLAUCUS, *glaw'-kus*, in Greek legend, a son of Hippolochus, the son of Bellerophon. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and had the simplicity to exchange his golden suit of armour with Diomedes for an iron one; whence came the proverb of *Glauci et Diomedis permutatio*, to express a foolish purchase. He behaved with much courage, and was killed by Ajax.

GLAUCUS, in Greek mythology, a fisherman of Anthedon, in Bœotia, son of Neptune and Nais, or according to others, of Polybius, the son of Mercury. As he was fishing, he observed that all the fishes which he laid on the grass received fresh vigour as they touched the ground, and immediately made their escape by leaping into the sea. Having touched the grass himself, he instantly desired to inhabit the sea, and accordingly leaped into it, and was made a sea deity by Oceanus and Tethys, at the request of the gods. After this transformation, he became enamoured of the Nereid Scylla, whose ingratitude was severely punished by Circe. He is represented with a long beard, dishevelled hair, and shaggy eyebrows, and with the tail of a fish.

GLAUCUS, in Greek legend, a son of Sisyphus, king of Corinth, by Merope, the daughter of Atlas, born at Potnia, a village of Bœotia. Having a desire to make his mares swifter than others in such a manner as to irritate Venus, that goddess inspired them with such fury that they tore his body to pieces as he returned from the games which Adrastus had celebrated in honour of his father. He was buried near Potnia.

GLAUCUS, in Greek legend, a son of Minos II. and Pasiphae, who was smothered in a cask of honey, and miraculously brought to life by means of a herb, which had previously been seen by a soothsayer, named Polyidus, to re-animate a serpent.

GLAUCUS, a son of Epytus, who succeeded his father on the throne of Messenia, about ten centuries before the Augustan age. He introduced the worship of Jupiter among the Dorians, and was the first who offered sacrifices to Machaon, the son of Æsculapius.

GLEIG, GEORGE ROBERT, Rev. *gleeg*, son of Bishop Gleig of Brechin, and primus of the Scots Episcopal church, left the university of Oxford, where he was a student, and joined the army in 1812; shortly afterwards obtained a commission in a light infantry regiment, and served in the Peninsular war. Was engaged in the campaign of Washington during the American war of 1812-1814, and was severely wounded at the capture of the city. At the close of the war he retired on half-pay, completed his studies at the university, and having been ordained, was presented to the living of Ivy church, Kent, by the archbishop of Canterbury. Was appointed chaplain of Chelsea Hospital in 1844, and became chaplain general of the forces in 1846. He subsequently devised a scheme for the education of soldiers, and was appointed inspector-general of military schools. In 1848 he was made a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral. Mr. Gleig has written numerous works, including an account of the "Campaigns of Washington and New Orleans," 1821; "The Subaltern," a novel; and a "Life of the Great Duke of Wellington."

Born at Stirling, 1796.

GLEIWITZ, *gli-vitz*, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, on the Klodnitz, 43 miles S.E. of Oppeln. There are three churches, a synagogue, and Catholic gymnasium. Manf. Linen and woollen, iron, and glass. The royal iron foundry is established here. There are eight annual fairs. Pop. 15,077.

GLENCOE, *glen'-ko*, a valley in the northern part of Argyleshire, Scotland, noted for the military execution of its unsuspecting inhabitants, the Macdonalds, by a party of English soldiers, in 1692, in consequence of an order, signed by William III. in council, for that purpose, and contrary to the faith of a royal proclamation. Many of the inhabitants had been in arms for the abdicated James II. Its bed is swept by Ossian's "Dark torrent of Cona." There is but one solitary farmhouse within a distance of 10 miles; and no portion of the Highlands presents a scene of such gloomy, silent grandeur.

GLENDAL, or GLENDALOUGH, *glen'-da-la*, "the seven churches," a beautiful valley in Wicklow, Leinster, 24 miles south of Dublin. It is nearly surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and contains two lakes and extensive ruins of the city of Glendalagh, which was formerly the seat of a bishopric, with an episcopal jurisdiction extending to the walls of Dublin.

GLENDOWER, or GLENDWR, OWEN, *glen'-door*, a celebrated Welsh chieftain, lineally descended from Llewellyn, the last native prince of Wales. He was a stanch adherent of Richard II., in consequence of which his land was seized on the accession of Henry IV., upon which he took up arms, and was engaged in hostilities against the throne,

with varying success, for fifteen years. He died a natural death at the age of 65. He figures conspicuously in the first part of Shakspeare's play of "Henry IV."

Born 1350; died 1415.

GLENELG, *glen-elg'*, a town and watering place of South Australia, 6 miles S.W. of Adelaide, on Holdfast Bay. There are several places of worship, banks, insurance offices, and other public buildings, several hotels, a pier and promenade. The steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company embark and land here the South Australian mails. There is a lighthouse. **Pop.** 2,724.

GLENELG, a river of Victoria, Australia, rising in the Victoria range, in the western part of the colony, and falling into Discovery Bay, at the boundary between Victoria and South Australia. The length of the river is about 250 miles, in **lat.** 38° 5′ S., by 141° E.

GLENELG, a river in the N.W. of Australia, falling into Doubtful Bay, after a winding course of about 70 miles.

GLENLIVET, *glen-liv'-et*, a valley of Banffshire, in Scotland, noted for its whisky. It lies 20 miles from Huntly, and contains lead and iron ore. In 1594 Glenlivet was the scene of a battle between the earl of Huntly and the duke of Argyle, in which the earl of Huntly was defeated.

GLENROY, *glen-roi'*, a valley of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, Lochaber. It is famous for its "parallel roads," generally supposed to have been the shores of a former lake which had several distinct epochs of subsidence. Their origin has been the subject of much discussion, and the question can scarcely yet be said to be settled.

GLEN TILT, a valley in the north of Perthshire, 15 miles in length, extending from the Grampians southward to Glengarry. The mountains rise on either side of the upper half, from 3,350 to 3,589 feet in height. Through the bottom of the valley, the Tilt, fed by numerous mountain torrents, runs with great velocity. The discovery, by Hutton, of intrusive granitic veins in the rocks of Glen Tilt marks an epoch in the history of geology.

GLIDDON, GEORGE ROBINS, *glid'-don*, author of various works on ethnology, Egyptian archæology, &c., son of John Gliddon, United States consul at Grand Cairo, a post subsequently filled by the son. Mr. Gliddon lived for more than thirty years in the Valley of the Nile and the Levant, and devoted the greater part of his life to ethnological and archæological pursuits. About the year 1840 he visited America and Europe, and delivered many lectures in the States on Egyptian and other Oriental antiquities. He was firmly convinced of the extreme antiquity of the human race, and the diversity of the origin of mankind. His first work, "Ancient Egypt: her Monuments, Hieroglyphics, History, and Archæology, &c.," has passed through many editions. He also published "An Appeal to the Antiquaries of Europe on the Destruction of the Monuments of Egypt," "A Memoir on the Cotton of Egypt," and "Otia Egyptiaca." In 1854 he published, in conjunction with Dr. J. C. Nott, "Types of Mankind; or, Ethnological Researches based upon the Ancient Monuments, Paintings, Sculptures, and Crania of Races, &c." and, in 1857, a volume entitled "Indigenous Races of the Earth; or New Chapters of Ethnological Inquiry." Both these works contain papers and monographs by eminent contemporary authors.

Born in Devonshire, 1809; died at Panama, 1857.

GLOCKNER (GROSS), *glok'-ner*, a mountain of Austria, in the Tyrol, and the highest point of the Central Tyrol Alps. (*See* ALPS.)

GLOGAU (GROSS), *glo'-gou*, a strongly fortified town of Prussia, province of Silesia, capital of the district of Liegnitz, on the left bank of the Oder, 33 miles N. of Liegnitz. Its chief edifices are the castle, the garrison church, the Lutheran church and school, the synagogue, two hospitals, and two gymnasiums, one protestant, the other catholic. On an island formed by the Oder, and separately fortified, is the cathedral, dating from the 12th century, containing a Madonna by the elder Cranach. **Manf.** Sugar, beetroot, tobacco, straw hats, cotton and woollen fabrics. **Pop.** 18,630.

GLOGAU, (KLEIN, or OBER), a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, on the right bank of the Hotzenplotz, 22 miles S. of Oppeln. It is surrounded by walls, and contains a castle. **Manf.** Worsted, rope, and tiles. **Pop.** 4,400.

GLOGGNITZ, a town of the Austrian empire, province of Lower Austria, at the northern base of the Semmering Alps, 40 miles S.W. of Vienna. The Semmering railway extends from Gloggnitz southwards to Murzzuschlag, a distance of 25 miles, ascending and descending the steep face of the rocks in curves with the most extraordinary gradients, rising at one point at the rate of 1 in 40, the average rate of ascent being 1 in 82. At its greatest elevation the line is 2,872 feet above the sea level. It passes through fifteen tunnels, and crosses numerous bridges in its course. The quickest trains take 1 hour 42 minutes to accomplish the distance. The line was constructed between 1848 and 1853 by Carlo Chega, an eminent engineer. **Pop.** 2,000.

GLOMMEN, *glom'-men*, the principal river of Norway, rising from Lake Arsund, in the Dovrefield tableland, and, after a course of 320 miles, falling into the Skager-rack at Frederickstadt. The source is 2,419 feet above the sea level, and there are numerous waterfalls in its course, notably the Sarpenfos, with 60 feet descent, about 10 miles from its mouth.

GLOSSOP, *glos'-sop*, a municipal borough of Derbyshire, 14 miles S.E. of Manchester. It is divided into two portions, Old Glossop and Howard Town, in the latter of which are the best houses. There are a handsome church, several other places of worship, a town hall, and market-house. **Manf.** Cotton, of which it is the principal seat in Derbyshire. It has, besides, woollen-mills, dyeing, bleaching, paper-works, and iron-foundries. **Pop.** 19,574.—A station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, *glos'-ter-sheer*, one of the western counties of England, situate along the vale of the Severn, bounded on the N.W. and N.E. by the counties of Hereford, Worcester, and Warwick; on the E. by Oxfordshire; on the S. by Berks, Somerset, and Wilts; and on the W. by the estuary of the Severn. The county is diversified by hill, vale, and forest. The Severn and the Avon mark out an extensive vale of the richest soil, the most genial climate, and every way adapted to the raising of corn and fruit, and the grazing of cattle. This district is divided into Upper and Lower, or the vales of Gloucester and Berkeley. On the west of the Severn, and entirely detached by it from the rest of the county, rises to some elevation, a district occupied principally with the Forest of Dean; while on the east of the Severn, and parallel with it to the distance of 6 to 10 miles, runs through

the whole of the county, from Bath, on the Lower, nearly to Evesham, on the Upper Avon, the range of the Cotswold Hills, chiefly devoted to the pasture of sheep.

Rivers.—The Severn and its affluents, the Wye, and Upper and Lower Avon; and the Thame, which receives the Colne, Churnet, and Windrush. One navigable canal connects, by means of the tunnel of Sapperton, the navigation of the Severn with that of the Thames. There are other canals in the county.

Pro.—The vale of Berkeley is chiefly devoted to the produce of the dairy and the rearing of cattle. In the vale of Gloucester a good deal of corn is raised. Here all the Gloucester cheese is produced, with excellent butter; and, in the vale of Berkeley, all the double Gloucester, or double Berkeley, which is much superior in quality. The produce of the orchard forms also a capital object with the vale farmers; great quantities of cider and of perry are made annually, and this manufacture extends into the other districts.

Minerals.—Coal, iron and limestone are the principal. The coal supplies the immense consumption of the Bristol manufactories, and even Bath in some degree. There are, besides, blue claystone, freestone of excellent quality, with stone tiles, on the Cotswold hills, and paving-stones and grits in the forest. The mineral waters of Cheltenham and of Clifton have been long noted.

Manf.—Tin-plate, edge-tools, brass wire, wire cards, pins, and nails; but the most important are those of superfine broad-cloths, of Spanish wool, thin worsted stuffs and carpets at Cirencester, stockings at Tewkesbury, rugs and blankets at Dursley, cotton at Stroud, and felt hats in some of the villages.

Area.—1,257 square miles.

Pop.—572,480.

Chief Towns.—GLOUCESTER, BRISTOL, CHELTENHAM, CIRENCESTER, TEWKESBURY, and STROUD.

Parliamentary Representation.—Four members are returned for the county, 2 each for Bristol and Gloucester, and 1 each for Cheltenham, Cirencester, Tewkesbury, and Stroud.

GLOUCESTER, a city, parliamentary borough, and river port, capital of the above county, stands on the left bank of the Severn, about 30 miles above its junction with the Bristol Channel, and 7 miles S. W. of Cheltenham. The Severn here divides itself into two branches, and forms the island of Alney, which is connected with both sides of the river by two bridges. The city consists chiefly of four spacious streets, meeting each other in the centre. The public buildings are handsome; but the chief object of interest is the ancient cathedral, the restoration of which, at great expense, has now been completed. It was originally one of the finest Benedictine abbeys in the kingdom, and remarkable for combining in itself the architecture of successive ages, the Saxon and Norman, with some of the finest examples of the Gothic or English. It is cruciform, 441 feet in length, 144 in breadth, with a tower 225 feet high. It contains the tombs of duke Robert of Normandy and of Edward II., who was murdered in Berkeley castle. The large painted window is very beautiful, and there is a remarkable whispering gallery. The chapter-house, Lady's chapel, and St. Andrew's chapel are very beautiful, and have recently been restored. The cloisters are in excellent preservation. The episcopal palace, the residence of the bishop of the united sees of Gloucester and Bristol, has also been restored. There are 13 parish and other churches, chapels, and a synagogue; schools, hospitals, commodious market-houses, a customhouse, a theatre, a county gaol, built on the site of the ancient castle, a guildhall, a "Tolsey," and a shire-hall; a house of industry, a county infirmary, a corn-exchange, excellent market-buildings, and a pump-room over a spa. The Berkeley ship canal, opened in 1827, enables vessels of considerable size to reach the port; and there are two large dry docks and building slips. Great improvements are in progress. **Manf.** Cutlery, watches, gloves, saddlery, and soap. There is a considerable trade in timber. **Pop** 36,552.—A station on the Great Western and Midland railways.

GLOUCESTER, a county of New Jersey, United States. **Area**, 287 square miles. **Pop.** 25,886. The capital is Woodbury.

GLOUCESTER, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 243 square miles. **Pop.** 11,876. Gloucester Courthouse is the capital.

GLOUCESTER, a seaport of Massachusetts, United States, 29 miles N.E. of Boston. It is situated on a small peninsula, has a good harbour, and two lighthouses. It is a pleasant place of resort in the summer. **Pop.** 19,329. chiefly engaged in navigation and the fisheries.

GLOUCESTER, a town of Rhode Island, United States, 16 miles S.W. of Providence. **Pop.** 2,500.

GLOUCESTER, a town of New Jersey, United States, 10 miles S.E. of Woodbury. **Pop.** 2,900.

GLOUCESTER. (*See* SOCIETY ISLANDS.)

GLOUCESTER, a maritime county of New South Wales, Australia. The river Manning separates it from the county of Macquarie. Raymond Terrace is the chief town.

GLOUCESTER, HUMPHREY, duke of, fourth son of Henry IV. On the death of his brother, Henry V., in 1422, he was named protector of England under the regency of the duke of Bedford. He married, first, Jacqueline, countess of Holland and Hainault, but the marriage was annulled, and he afterwards married lady Eleanor Cobham, who was convicted of endeavouring to procure the death of Henry VI., and was sentenced to do penance, and to be imprisoned for life. In 1447, the duke, whose popularity was very great, and who is remembered in history as "The good Duke Humphrey," was arrested on a charge of high treason, through the influence of Cardinal Beaufort, supported by the Queen, Margaret of Anjou, and William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk. Two days afterwards the duke was found dead in his bed, in prison. He was buried in old St. Paul's cathedral, and a fine tomb was erected to his memory. In after years, St. Paul's was a place of resort for penniless adventurers, and the phrase "I have dined with Duke Humphrey," was used to describe the way in which the customary dinner time was passed by those who had nothing to eat.

Born 1391; died at Bury St. Edmunds, 1447.

GLOUCESTER, RICHARD, duke of. (*See* RICHARD III.)

GLOUCESTER, ROBERT OF, one of the oldest of our English poets. Camden quotes many of his old English rhymes, and speaks highly of him.

Lived in the 13th century.

GLOVER, RICHARD, *gluv'-er*, an English poet, educated at Cheam school, where, at 16, he wrote some verses to the memory of sir Isaac Newton, prefixed to Dr. Pemberton's view of that great man's philosophy. On leaving school, he entered the mercantile house of his father, who was engaged in the Hamburg trade. In 1737 he married a lady of fortune, and the same year published his "Leonidas," an epic poem, and acquired extraordinary popularity. His poem of "London, or the Progress of Commerce," appeared in 1739. The same year he published his popular ballad, entitled

"Hosier's Ghost," intended to rouse the national spirit against the Spaniards. About this time he distinguished himself as a city politician, in taking the lead of the oppositions at elections. His credit was so great, that he was appointed to manage an application to Parliament in behalf of the London merchants, and his speech, at the bar of the House of Commons, was printed. In 1753 was acted, at Drury-lane, his tragedy of "Boadicea," which had but indifferent success, although it ran for nine nights. His next tragedy, "Medea," in 1761, was better received, although it was written on the Greek model, and therefore not suited for modern representation. The same year he was elected a member of parliament for Weymouth. Another epic of his, entitled the "Athenaid," was published in 1788, in 3 vols. 12mo, and is a continuation of "Leonidas," with which it ought always to be accompanied. Glover wrote also "Jason," a tragedy, and several other things, which have long ago passed into oblivion.

Born in London, 1712; **died** 1785.

GLOVER, MRS, a famous English actress, (maiden name Betterton). She was the daughter of an actor, and began her theatrical career at six years of age. For more than 50 years she was a leading actress, especially in comedy parts, in London. Her *Nurse* in "Romeo and Juliet;" *Mrs. Malaprop* in the "Rivals," and similar characters, were famous personations. She was also an accomplished reader.

Born at Newry, Ireland, 1781; **died** in London, 1850.

GLUCHOV, or GLOUKHOV, *gloo'-kof*, a town of European Russia, government of Tchernigov, near the right bank of the Verbovka. It contains eight churches, has manufactories of cloth, and from its vicinity the porcelain clay for the manufactory at St. Petersburg is obtained. **Pop.** 10,747. **Lat.** 51° 40′ 30″ N. **Lon.** 34° 20′ 15″ E. This was formerly the residence of the Cossack hetman, and the governors of Little Russia.

GLUCK, CHRISTOPHER, *glook*, an eminent musician, who, after studying at Vienna (which he visited as a wandering musician), visited England, and composed for the opera-house. He next went to Vienna, where he acquired great eminence; in 1774 he went to Paris, and his pieces were performed with such applause that he obtained a pension. His principal operas are "The Fall of the Giants," "Orfeo," "Alceste," "Iphigénie en Aulide," "Echo et Narcisse," and "Armide." Burney describes him as the "Michael Angelo of music." Besides his operas he wrote "Letters on Music."

Born in the Upper Palatinate, 1714; **died** at Vienna, 1787.

GLUCKSTADT, *glook'-stat*, a town of Prussia, province of Schleswig-Holstein, on the right bank of the Elbe, 32 miles below Hamburg. It is a regular and well-built place, with a harbour, a magazine, an arsenal, a foundry, a house of correction, a workhouse, and a navigation-school. Since 1830 it has been made a free port. **Pop.** 5,100, many of whom are engaged in the whale fishery.—The town was founded in 1620, and was frequently besieged in the Thirty Years' War.

GLYNN, *glin*, a county of the United States, in Georgia. **Area**, 625 square miles. **Pop.** 6,497. Brunswick is the capital.

GMELIN, JOHN GEORGE, *me'-lin*, a German botanist and physician, who became member of the academy at Petersburg, and was employed by the Russian government to explore, with others, the boundaries of Siberia. The result of his labours was a history of the flora of Siberia.

Born at Tubingen, 1709; **died** 1755.

GMELIN, SAMUEL GOTTLIEB, nephew of the preceding, took his degree in medicine at his native place, and, after travelling in France and Holland, went to Petersburg. The empress of Russia appointed him to travel in Astrakan, in 1768. He next explored the coast of the Caspian Sea; but, on his journey to Russia, was seized by the Tartars, and died in confinement. He wrote "Travels through Russia."

Born at Tubingen, 1743; **died** 1774.

GMELIN, JOHN FREDERICK, an eminent physician and chemist, who became professor of chemistry and natural history at Göttingen. He published numerous pieces on the Materia Medica, chemistry, mineralogy, and every part of natural history. One of the most celebrated is his edition of the "Systema Naturæ" of Linnæus. He was also the author of a "History of Chemistry;" and the world is indebted to him for the discovery of several excellent dyes from mineral and vegetable substances.

Born at Tubingen, 1748; **died** at Göttingen, in 1805.

GMELIN, LEOPOLD, author of the well-known "Handbuch der Chemie," and son of the above, was born and educated at Göttingen, and after taking his degree in medicine, completed his chemical studies in Tubingen, Vienna, and Naples. Became teacher of chemistry in 1813 at Heidelberg, and in the next year received the appointment of extraordinary professor of chemistry. This latter office he held until 1850, when he was compelled, in consequence of an attack of paralysis, to resign. He was the author of numerous papers on chemistry and mineralogy, and published in 1826, in conjunction with Tiedemann, the results of a series of experiments on digestion under the title of "Die Verdanung nach Versuchen;" but his reputation rests mainly on the work already mentioned—his handbook of chemistry, of which the last edition (the fourth) appeared between the years 1843 and 1855, in six volumes. An English translation edited by Mr. Watts was published in 1861 by the Cavendish Society.

Born 1788; **died** 1853.

GMUND, *gmoond*, a town of Wurtemberg, Germany, on the left bank of the Rems, 28 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. It is surrounded by walls, and contains four ancient churches. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton goods, jewellery, and trinkets. **Pop.** 6,200.

GMUNDEN, *gmoon'-den*, a town of the Austrian empire, province of Upper Austria, situated amid most beautiful scenery, at the northern extremity of the lake of Traun, 35 miles S.W. of Linz. **Pop.** 2,600.

GNESEN, or GNIEZNO, *gne'-sen*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Posen, 30 miles from the town of the same name. It contains eleven churches, several convents, with a theological seminary, and is the see of an archbishop. Four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 9,917.

GNOIEN, *gno'-e-en*, a town of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 24 miles S.E. of Rostock. It is situated on a hill side and is surrounded by walls. **Manf.** Linen and needles. **Pop.** 3,000.

GNOSSIS, and GNOSSIA, *nos'-sis*, in Greek legend, an epithet given to Ariadne, because she lived, or was born, at Gnossus. The crown which

she received from Bacchus, and which was made a constellation, is called *Gnossia stella*.

GOA, *go'a*, a district of India, belonging to the Portuguese. It lies in the province of Bejapoor, on the western coast. **Area**, 1,100 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile. **Pro.** Pepper, rice, betel-nuts, cocoa-nuts, and salt. **Pop.** 420,000, of whom two-thirds are Roman Catholics. **Lat.** between 14° 54′ and 14° 45′ N. **Lon.** between 76° 45′ and 74° 26′ E.

GOA, a maritime city of India, and formerly the capital of the Portuguese settlements in that country. There are Old Goa and New Goa. The former, however, is now nearly deserted. It still contains many magnificent churches and excellent specimens of architecture, but now in a state of decay. The viceroy and principal inhabitants reside in the new city, or Panjim, which is situated on an island at the mouth of the river, within the forts. It possesses two harbours, well defended by various castles and batteries, mounting very heavy cannon. It still carries on an inconsiderable trade with the mother country, with China, and the coast of Africa; but it is fast falling to decay. **Pop.** about 15,000. **Lat.** 15° 28′ N. **Lon.** 73° 57′ E.

GOALPARA, *go-al-pa'-ra*, a district of British India, in Assam. **Area**, 4,433 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile, and producing cotton, sugar, tobacco, and mustard. **Pop.** 446,232. **Lat.** between 25° 40′ and 26° 31′ N. **Lon.** between 89° 42′ and 91° 8′ E.

GOALPARA, chief town of the above district, on the left bank of the Brahmapootra, 290 miles N.E. of Calcutta. It is a miserable place, but a considerable trade is carried on with the Assamese. **Lat.** 26° 8′ N. **Lon.** 90° 38′ E.

GOAR, St., a town of Prussia, 20 miles S.E. of Coblentz, on the W. bank of the Rhine, under the stupendous rock and castle of Rheinfels, with which it surrendered to the French in 1794. On the opposite side of the river is the small town of St. Goarshausen, and on a mountain near it, is the strong castle called Katz. St. Goar has a considerable trade in wines and hides. Three annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 1,500.

GOAT ISLAND, *gote*, occupies the centre of the falls of Niagara, in North America. **Ext.** about 80 acres, connected by a bridge with the U.S. side of the country.

GOBAIN, *gō'-bain(g)*, a town of France, department Aisne, 10 miles W. of Laon. It has a large looking-glass manufactory. **Pop.** 2,300.

GOBELIN, JEHAN, *gobé'-ln(g)*, a French dyer, who is famous for having invented the fine scarlet which goes by his name, and for the establishment of the famous tapestry works which bear his name. He resided in the faubourg of St. Marcel, in Paris, where his house still bears his name.

Died 1476.

GOBI, or COBI, *go'-be*, a range of country in Central Asia, comprising a large part of Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia. It is 1,800 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 350 to 400 miles. It is mostly a sandy desert, bounded by rocks, and interspersed by a few oases, with a general elevation of more than 4000 feet above the sea level. The inhabitants are wandering Tartar tribes. **Lat.** between 35° and 45° N. **Lon.** between 90° and 110° E.

GOCH, *gok*, a walled town of Prussia, in the Rhine province of Dusseldorf, on the left bank of the Niers, 40 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf. **Manf.** Woollen, cotton, and linen goods, muslin, hosiery, hats, worsted, leather, pins, starch, soap, and vinegar. **Pop.** 3,800.

GODALMING, *god'-al-ming*, a municipal borough and market-town of Surrey, on the Wey, 4 miles S. of Guildford. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul is an ancient cruciform structure, enlarged and repaired in 1840. The new Charterhouse schools are on the north side of the town. **Manf.** Fleecy hosiery, blankets, worsteds, cotton cloths, stockings, gloves, leather, and paper, with a trade in hops, coals, timber, and bark. **Pop.** 2,444.—A station on the London and South Western railway.

GODAVARI, *go-da'-ve-re*, a river of India, which rises on the eastern side of the Western Ghauts, about 70 miles to the north-east of Bombay. On reaching Rajamundry, in the Northern Circars, it divides into two main branches, the left falling into the Bay of Bengal.

GODAVARI, a district of India in the province of Madras, watered by the river previously mentioned. **Area**, 7,345 sq. miles. **Pop.** 1,791,512.

GODDARD, JONATHAN, *god'-dard*, an English physician and chemist, who was educated at Oxford, but took his degree in physic at Cambridge. He was one of the first members of the society afterwards called the Royal, fellow of the College of Physicians, and physician to Cromwell, by whom he was appointed warden of Merton College, Oxford. At the Restoration he lost that situation, on which he removed to Gresham College, of which he was medical professor. Bishop Ward says he was the first Englishman who made a telescope. He wrote on the abuses of the apothecaries, and several papers in the "Philosophical Transactions."

Born at Greenwich 1617; **died** 1674.

GODEFROI, DENYS, *god'-frwaw*, an eminent jurist, and a counsellor in the parliament of Paris. Being a Protestant, he was obliged to quit France, on which he settled first at Geneva, and afterwards at Strasburg, where he died. He was the author of several valuable works on civil law.

Born 1549; **died** 1621.

GODEFROI, THEODORE, eldest son of the above, became a Catholic, and counsellor of state in France. He wrote on the genealogical history of France.

Died at Strasburg, 1642.

GODEFROI, JACQUES, another son of Denys, adhered to the religion of his father, and became professor of law at Geneva, and a member of the council. He wrote several learned works, and edited Cicero and other ancient authors.

Died 1659.

GODEFROI, DENYS, son of Theodore, wrote "Mémoires et Instructions pour servir dans les Négotiations des Affaires concernant les Droits du Roi," folio.

Born 1615; **died** 1681.

GODEFROI, JOHN, son of the last-mentioned, edited Philip de Commines's Memoirs, 5 vols. 8vo; and wrote the Memoirs of Queen Margaret, &c.

Died 1732.

GODESBERG, *go-des'-berg*, a village of Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 4 miles from Bonn. A fine tower which formed part of a castle erected in the early part of the 13th century with materials taken from the ancient chapel of St. Michael is still standing, and there are yet to be seen some ruins of the old chapel. Godesberg is a favourite summer residence, and possesses a mineral spring. **Pop.** 1,170.

GODFREY, SIR EDMONDSBURY, *god-fre*, a magistrate, who was active in the discovery of the popish plot in 1678, and was made remarkable by the manner of his death. His body was found pierced by his own sword, and with many marks of violence; on which account his death was imputed to the Papists, and his funeral was performed with great pomp.

Died 1678.

GODFREY OF BOUILLON, whose name is inseparably associated with the first Crusade, was the eldest son of Count Eustace II., of Boulogne, and Ida, sister to Godfrey, the Hunchback, Duke of Lower Lorraine and Bouillon, whom he succeeded in 1076. He had already achieved a high reputation for gallantry in the armies of the Emperor Henry IV. when the Crusade was set afoot, and he was at once selected for one of the chief commands. Having mortgaged Bouillon to enable him to meet his expenses in the undertaking, he set out in the year 1096, accompanied by his brothers Eustace and Baldwin. On the taking of Jerusalem the army would have proclaimed him king, but he refused the title, feeling himself unworthy to "wear a crown of gold where his Saviour had worn one of thorns," and assumed instead the title of "Defender and Guardian of the Holy Sepulchre." A subsequent victory over the Sultan of Egypt on the plain of Ascalon gave him possession of the greater part of Palestine. His efforts were now directed to the organization of a new state. He established a patriarch, drew up a body of law, built a monastery in the Valley of Jehoshaphat, and founded two cathedral chapters. He was the hero of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." At his death he was buried on Mount Calvary.

Born 1061; died 1100.

GODIVA, *go-dī'-va*, wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia and Lord of Coventry. According to tradition Lady Godiva, having pleaded with her husband for the remission of some oppressive exactions to which the inhabitants of Coventry were subject, received the brutal answer that he would grant her request if she would ride naked through the town. This to his surprise she actually did, clothed only by her long hair, having first ordered proclamation that all the inhabitants should confine themselves to their houses, and that none should even look out of window. Her husband, in admiration of her intrepid devotion, is said to have performed his promise, and the tradition adds that a tailor, known subsequently as "peeping Tom," who disobeyed the injunction of the lady and looked out of window as she passed, was struck blind. Tennyson has a beautiful poem on the subject, and in modern times processions have taken place to commemorate the service she rendered to the town.

Lived in the 11th century.

GODMANCHESTER, *gum'-ces-ter*, a town and municipal borough of Huntingdonshire, separated from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. It is seated in a rich and fertile soil, which yields great abundance of corn. When James I. came through it from Scotland, the inhabitants met him with seventy new ploughs, drawn by as many teams of horses; for they held their land by that tenure. It has a school, called the free grammar-school of Queen Elizabeth. Pop. 2,300.

GODOLLO, a market-town in Hungary. On the heights of Göndöllö and Isaszeg, the Hungarian General Görgei defeated the Austrians under Windischgrätz and Jellachich. Pop. 3,700.

GODOLPHIN, SIDNEY, *go-dol'-phin*, a poet, born of an ancient family in Cornwall, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. In 1640 he was elected member of parliament for Helston, where he took the part of the earl of Strafford. He afterwards joined the king's army, but was slain in a skirmish at Chagford, in Devonshire. He wrote several poems, and translated "The Passion of Dido for Æneas," from Virgil, printed in 1658, 8vo He was very intimate with Hobbes, who, in his "Leviathan," thus speaks of him: "I have known clearness of judgment and largeness of fancy, strength of reason and graceful elocution, a courage for the war and a fear for the laws, and all eminently in one man, and that was my most noble and honoured friend, Mr. Sidney Godolphin." Lord Clarendon says, that, great as this eulogy is, it was deserved.—

"Thou'rt dead, Godolphin, who lov'dst reason true,
Justice and peace;—soldier beloved, adieu!"

Born 1610; died 1643.

GODOLPHIN, SIDNEY, Earl of, entered the royal service after the Restoration as groom of the bed-chamber to Charles II.; was appointed a secretary of state in 1664, and subsequently commissioner of the treasury. Visited Holland twice on public business. Voted for the exclusion of the duke of York from the succession, but was nevertheless appointed lord-chamberlain to the queen on the accession of James in 1680; and was one of the commissioners sent by that monarch to negotiate with the prince of Orange on his landing. In 1690 William III. appointed him first lord of the treasury, and in 1695 he acted as one of the seven lords justices to administer the government in the king's absence. On the accession of Queen Anne he became lord high treasurer, and in that office fully sustained the public credit. He was created earl of Godolphin and viscount Rialton in 1706. In his later years he was identified with the Whig party, and in the contest between him and Harley for the premiership, Godolphin was defeated and was dismissed in 1710. He died at St. Alban's, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He left behind him a splendid reputation for business ability and integrity of character.

Born about 1630; died 1712.

GODOWNOV, BORIS, *go'-doo-nof*, czar of Russia, who instituted serfdom. He succeeded his brother-in-law, Feodor I., the last of the race of Rurik, in 1598. In 1605 he was threatened with deposition, and committed suicide.

Born 1552; died 1605.

GODOY, MANUEL DE, *go-doy'*, duke of Alcudia, Spanish statesman, rose to be a favourite of Charles IV., and, it is said, a lover of the queen, and in 1792 was appointed prime minister, in which capacity he entered on a war with France in 1793, but made a peace two years afterwards, for which the title of "prince of peace," and other honours, were conferred on him. In 1798 he was dismissed through the jealousy of other nobles. He was again in office in 1806, but allied himself with Napoleon, and plotted against the Bourbon dynasty. His treachery becoming known, he was nearly made the victim of a popular insurrection. He went to Rome, and passed his last years in Paris, as a pensioner of Louis Philippe.

Born 1767; died at Paris, 1851.

GODWIN, WILLIAM, *god'-win*, was the son of a dissenting minister, and was himself educated in a dissenting college, and in 1778 became minister of a congregation in London; but soon afterwards took charge of a meeting-house at Stowmarket, Suffolk. In 1782 he determined to quit the ministry, and, in order to pursue literature as a pro-

fession, he removed to London as a permanent residence. His first work appeared in 1793, and was entitled "Political Justice," which brought to its author much public notoriety and £700. In the following year appeared his novel of "Caleb Williams," which, whatever may be its merits as a novel, has certainly a political tendency: "a general review of the modes of domestic despotism, by which man becomes the destroyer of man." For this production he received only £48. His next work worthy of notice was his "St. Leon," which appeared in 1799, and for the copyright of which he received 400 guineas. It is a supernatural tale, and has none of the merits of his "Caleb Williams," unless it be where he describes Bethlem Gabor. In 1801 he produced "Antonio; or, the Soldier's Return," a tragedy, which Serjeant Talfourd pronounced "a miracle of dulness," a judgment which was amply proved at its representation; for it was hooted from the stage in the presence of its unhappy author. He next published a "Life of Chaucer," which can claim no pretensions to merit of any kind, except it be the dreariness of prolixity, if such be merit. In 1805 appeared his "Fleetwood; or, the New Man of Feeling," which, in 1807, was succeeded by his "Faulkner; a Tragedy." This met a similar fate to that which befell his "Antonio." Several other works continued to flow from the prolific pen of Godwin; such as his "Essay on Sepulchres," a "Life of Chatham," the "Lives of the Nephews of John Milton," and one or two others of a passing kind, till 1817, when his novel of "Mandeville" appeared. This effort was generally pronounced inferior to his former productions in the same path. In 1820 his "Essay on Population" was brought out, in answer to the theory propounded by Malthus, and this, in 1824, was succeeded by his "History of the Commonwealth of England," &c., which was well received. In 1830, when 74 years old, he produced his novel of "Cloudesley;" in 1831 his "Thoughts on Man;" and in 1834 his last work, the "Lives of the Necromancers." At the age of 77 he received a place under government. Godwin married Mary Wollstonecraft. (*See* WOLLSTONECRAFT.)

Born at Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, 1755; died 1836.

GODWIN, a powerful Saxon lord and earl of Kent, who, in 1017, accompanied Canute in an expedition against Sweden, where he behaved with such valour as to receive the daughter of that monarch in marriage, and large grants of land. On the death of Canute, he sided with Hardicanute against Harold, but afterwards espoused the cause of the latter. He was charged with murdering Alfred, one of the sons of Ethelred II., from which he vindicated himself by oath. On the death of Hardicanute, he joined Edward, who married his daughter; but afterwards he rebelled against his sovereign, and being unsuccessful, fled to Flanders. Having gathered fresh forces, he sailed up the Thames, and appeared before London, which threw the country into such confusion, that the king was obliged to negotiate peace with Godwin, who was restored to his estates. He died suddenly, while dining with the king at Winchester. He was father of Harold, who was killed at Hastings.

Died 1054.

GOEDEREEDE, *geed'-er-ede.* (*See* HOLLAND, SOUTH.)

GOES, *goos*, a town and port of the Netherlands, in the island of South Beveland, with two harbours on the Scheldt, 10 miles from Flushing. It is well fortified. It has shipbuilding docks, and an active trade in salt, hops, and corn. Pop. 5,490.

GOETA-ELF, or GOTA, *ge(r)-ta-elf*, a river of Sweden, rising in Lake Werner, and after a course of 50 miles, entering the Cattegat. Near its origin are the falls of Trolhætta, to avoid which the canal of that name was cut.

GOETHE, JOHAN WOLFGANG VON, *ge(r)-te(r)*, the most distinguished name in the modern literature of Germany, was the son of an imperial councillor of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and in his 15th year was sent to the university of Leipsic, where, however, he rather indulged in a desultory than a regular course of study. In 1768 he left the university of Leipsic, and went to that of Strasburg, with a view to the legal profession; but chemistry, anatomy, and other kindred sciences commanded more of his attention than the law. In 1771, however, he took the degree of doctor of jurisprudence, and went to Wetzlar, where love for a betrothed lady, and the suicide of a young man named Jerusalem, supplied him with subjects for speculation, which resulted in the production of "Werther." This work appeared in 1774, and immediately fixed public attention upon its author. In 1782 he entered the service of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, to whom he had been introduced, and who loaded him with honours. He was made president of the council-chamber and ennobled. He took up his residence at Weimar, where he was surrounded by some of the first minds of Germany, and where the direction of the theatre was confided to his care. Here he brought out the *chefs-d'œuvre* of Schiller, with splendid effect, and also produced several of his own dramatic poems. Of these we may mention his "Faust,"—his greatest work; "Goetz de Berlichingen," "Tasso," "Iphigenia in Tauris," "Stella," and "Count Egmont." In 1786 he left Weimar for Italy, and was absent two years, visiting Sicily, and remaining a considerable time in Rome. In 1792 he was with his prince in the campaign in Champagne, and was afterwards created minister. In 1807 he received from the emperor Alexander of Russia the order of Alexander Nevsky, and, from Napoleon I., the grand cross of the Legion of Honour. His writings are too voluminous to be enumerated here; but we must not forget to mention his "Wilhelm Meister," a moral fiction; and his "Herman and Dorethea." A statue of Goethe, in the Thiergarten, Berlin, was inaugurated by the Emperor of Germany, in June, 1880.

Born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1749; died at Weimar, 1832.

GOG and MAGOG. Gog is the name given in Scripture to one of the sons of Japhet; Gog, prince of Magog, is referred to in the prophecies of Ezekiel; and Gog and Magog are spoken of in the book of Revelation. Gog and Magog were also names bestowed upon two huge figures in the Guildhall of the City of London, supposed to represent gigantic monsters, respecting whom some totally unreliable accounts have been preserved in ancient history.

GOGARI, *go-ga'-ri*, a river in Nepaul, which rises in lat. 27° 20′ N., lon. 86° 40′ E., and after a course of 235 miles joins the Coosy, an affluent of the Ganges.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, *gog'-ma-gog*, are situate 3 miles from Cambridge. On their topmost summit are the remains of an ancient camp, with a triple intrenchment.

GOGO, or GAGEH, *go'-go*, a town and seaport on the west shore of the gulf of Cambay, in

the presidency of Bombay, British India. It affords a safe anchorage during the S.W. monsoon. **Lat.** 21° 39′ N. **Lon.** 72° 15′ E. **Pop.** 9,571.

GOGOL, NIKOLAI, *go'-gal*, a Russian author. His first work, entitled "Evenings at a Farmhouse," a collection of tales, achieved an immense success, as did also a supplementary volume of the same character. The "Revisor," a comedy intended to expose some of the abuses existing in the administration, obtained for him the imperial patronage, and he was appointed professor of history in the university at St. Petersburg. In 1842 Gogol published the "Adventures of Chichagov, or Dead Souls," the aim of the novel being the abolition of serfdom. Subsequently he visited Italy for the sake of his health, and appears to have changed his political opinions, and to have become an advocate of and an apologist for despotism—a change which he lived to regret. He returned to his native country after the commotions of 1848, and died at Moscow.

Born 1810; **died** 1851.

GOGUET, ANTHONY-YVES, *go'-goo-ai*, a French author, who wrote "Origines des Loix, des Arts, des Sciences, et de leur Progrès chez les Anciens Peuples," which has been translated into English.

Born at Paris, 1716; **died** 1758.

GOHUD, *go-hood'*, a town of India, in the province of Agra, 28 miles N.E. of Gwalior. It is inclosed by walls, and has a citadel with lofty towers.

GOITO, *go-é'-to*, a town in northern Italy, 15 miles N.W. of Mantua. It has been the scene of numerous military operations. Was captured by the imperialists in 1630; was alternately taken by the allies and imperialists in the war of the Spanish succession; was captured by the French in 1796, and recaptured shortly after by the Austrians; was the scene of a severe engagement between the Austrians and Italians in 1814; and again in 1848. **Pop.** 3,600.

GOJAM, *go-jam'*, a province of Abyssinia, lying to the S. of Lake Dembea. In some parts it is mountainous, and in others diversified by hill and dale, covered with grass and watered by affluents of the Abai. The middle region is a table-land nearly 3,000 feet in elevation. **Pop.** Unascertained, but small. **Lat.** 10° to 11° N. **Lon.** 37° to 38° E.

GOKAUH, *go'-kawh*, a fortified town of British India, province of Bejapoor, 352 miles S.E. of Bombay. **Lat.** 16° 11′ N. **Lon.** 74° 58′ E.

GOLCAR, *gol'-kar*, a township in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Huddersfield. **Pop.** 7655.

GOLCONDA, *gol-kon'-da*, a town of British India, strongly fortified both by nature and art, standing on a hill 6 miles N.W. of Hyderabad. It was once noted as a mart for diamonds. The fortress is now used as a prison. There are mines of salt and fine iron, and manufactures of curious calicoes and chintzes; but the city is now in a partially ruinous state. **Lat.** 17° 23′ N. **Lon.** 78° 26′ E.

GOLDAPP, an old town of Prussia, on a river of the same name, 20 miles S. of Gumbennen. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, and leather. A trade in cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 4,000.

GOLDAU, *gol'-do*, a valley of Switzerland, canton Schwytz. It is at the foot of the Rossberg mountain, a landslip from which, in 1806, buried the old village of Goldau, with several other villages, and destroyed more than 450 persons.

GOLDAU, a walled town of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Wildenitz, 26 miles S.E. of Schwerin. **Manf.** Woollen cloth and tobacco. Three annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,700.

GOLDBERG, *gold'-bairg*, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, on an affluent of the Oder, 10 miles from Leignitz. It received its name from the gold mines which were formerly worked here, and which are said at the commencement of the 12th century to have yielded 150lbs. weekly, a statement which must be received with considerable allowance. **Manf.** Woollens, gloves and hosiery. Near this place, in 1813, the French were defeated by the Prussians. **Pop.** 7,000.

GOLD COAST, a maritime country of Guinea, in Western Africa, stretching along the coast from the river Volta on the E. to Cape Lahu on the W., and bounded on the N. by Ashantee, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. The district is about 300 miles in length. It includes several districts, in which are two or three towns or villages, lying on the seashore. The negro inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Europeans in gold; and many of them are employed in fishing and cultivating rice, which grows in incredible quantities. This they exchange for maize, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. This country was discovered by the Portuguese, who, at Fort Elmina, founded a settlement, in 1482. The English established themselves in it in 1664, and the Danish settlements in it were ceded to England in 1850. In 1872 the whole of the Dutch settlements were transferred to England. The principal stations on the coast are Cape Coast Castle (the residence of the governor), Annamboe, and Fort James. **Pop.**, English portion, 400,000; French portion, 200,000.

GOLDONI, CARLO, *gol-do'-ne*, an Italian writer, who was intended by his father to be an actor, but, showing no liking for theatrical art, was educated for the church. This proved equally distasteful, and he was expelled from college for writing coarse satires. He then practised as an advocate, but not being successful, he turned his attention to dramatic writing. The Italian stage was reformed by him; and his comedies, which are numerous, are exceedingly humorous and natural. About 1761, he went to Paris, and became composer to the Italian theatre, besides which he had an appointment at court.

Born at Venice, 1707; **died** 1795.

GOLDSCHMIDT, MADAME. (*See* LIND, JENNY.)

GOLDSMITH, OLIVER, *gold'-smith*, one of the most distinguished ornaments of English literature, was the son of a clergyman of the established church, who held the living of Kilkenny West, in Ireland. Oliver, at an early age, was consigned to the charge of the village schoolmaster, one Thomas Byrne, a retired quarter-master of an Irish regiment, whose peculiarities are commemorated in the poem of "The Deserted Village," and form one of the finest poetical portraitures in the language. Subsequently, he was sent to Trinity College, Dublin, and thence to Edinburgh, to study physic. Here he entered into all the convivialities of the social inhabitants of that city; but, having become security for the debt of a fellow-student, he was obliged to escape to England; but was arrested at Sunderland, and released by two college friends whom he there accidentally met. He was next sent to Leyden, in Holland, through the generosity of an uncle, Contarine, whose exhaustless goodness and kindheartedness to the wayward and thoughtless Oliver do honour to his species. Leaving Leyden, poor but adventurous, Goldsmith, in Feb-

ruary, 1755, sent out to travel over Europe on foot. On this occasion, and for this enterprise, he was furnished exactly with "one guinea in his pocket, a shirt on his back, and a flute in his hand." He partly "disputed his way," by accepting university challenges; and when weary of this, he betook himself to his flute; and "whenever I approached a peasant's house towards nightfall," he beautifully says, "I played one of my most merry tunes, and that procured me not only a lodging, but subsistence for the next day." The remembrance of the festive joy which his merry pipe produced at such times is finely recalled in his poem of "The Traveller." At Louvain he took the degree of bachelor of physic, the highest degree he ever attained, and, on the strength of that, and with a very rudimentary knowledge of the medical art, he did not hesitate to attempt to establish himself as a physician in London, when he returned to England in 1754. Being reduced to a low state, he became usher in a school at Peckham, where, however, he did not remain long, but settled in London, and subsisted by writing for periodical publications. One of his first performances was an "Inquiry into the State of Polite Learning in Europe." He next commenced a weekly periodical called "The Bee," but it failed; and, in 1760, he contributed, to the "Public Ledger" of Mr. Newberry, his celebrated "Chinese Letters." He at the same time became a contributor to various other publications; but he emerged from obscurity in 1764, by the publication of his poem entitled "The Traveller; or, a Prospect of Society;" of which Dr. Johnson said "that there had not been so fine a poem since Pope's time." The year following appeared his beautiful novel, "The Vicar of Wakefield." His circumstances were now respectable, and he took chambers in the Temple; but the liberality of his disposition, want of ordinary prudence, preposterous vanity, and a propensity to gaming, involved him in frequent difficulties. In 1768 he brought out his comedy of "The Good-Natured Man" at Covent Garden; but its reception was not equal to its merits. In 1770 he published "The Deserted Village," a poem which, in point of description and pathos, is beyond all praise. As a dramatic comic poet, he appeared to great advantage in the play of "She Stoops to Conquer; or, the Mistakes of a Night," which was produced in 1773, and which is still a favourite with the public. Besides these performances, he produced a number of others; as, a "History of England, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son," 2 vols. 12mo. This useful and pleasing work was, for a long time, attributed to Lord Lyttelton. "A History of England," "A Roman History," "A Grecian History," "A History of the Earth and Animated Nature," and other works, all bear the impress of an original and truly gentle and beautiful genius. He was buried in the Temple churchyard. A monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, with a Latin epitaph by Dr. Johnson.

Born at Pallas, near Ballymahon, Ireland, 1728; died in London, 1774.

GOLFO DULCE, a small gulf of Guatemala, 16 miles by 11 miles, communicating with the Gulf of Honduras by a narrow strait known as the Rio Dulce.

GOLGOTHA, *gol'-goth-a*, "a heap of skulls," the Hebrew name for the Hill of Calvary, the scene of the Crucifixion.

GOLIAD, *go-li'-ad*, a county of Texas, United States. Area, 1,750 square miles. Pop. 5,832. The capital is Goliad.

GOLIATH, *go-li'-a*, a giant of the Philistines, slain by David.

GOLIUS, JACOB, *go'-le-oos*, a learned Orientalist, who was educated at Leyden, after which he went to France, and taught the Greek language at Rochelle. In 1622 he accompanied the Dutch ambassador to the emperor of Morocco, who was highly pleased with his conversation. After his return, he succeeded to the Arabic professorship. In 1625 he went to the Levant, and made excursions into Arabia, and, in 1629, returned to Leyden, where he was chosen professor of mathematics, which station he filled with great honour till his death. He published an Arabic Lexicon, a Persian Dictionary, the Saracen History of Elmacin, the Life of Tamerlane, the Astronomical Elements of Alfragan, &c.

Born at the Hague, 1596; died 1667.

GOLIUS, PETER, an elder brother of the preceding, was the author of several works, both in Greek and Latin, and founded a monastery of the Barefooted Carmelites on Mount Libanus. He was afterwards employed on a mission to the East Indies, and died at Surat. He had a considerable share in editing the grand Arabic Bible printed at Rome in 1671. He also translated some religious manuals into that language.

Died about 1673.

GOLLNOW, *gol'-now*, a small Prussian town, 15 miles N.E. from Stettin, on the right bank of the Ihna, in the province of Pomerania. Manf. Ribbons, woollen cloth, paper, and tobacco. Six annual fairs are held. Pop. 7,200.

GOLNITZ, *gole'-nitz*, a town of Hungary, on the left bank of the Golnitz river, 17 miles S.W. of Eperies. It is the seat of a mining council, and has large iron-foundries, and factories of wire and cutlery. Pop. 5,300.

GOLYDDAN, *go-lid'-dan*, the bard of Cadwallader, the last nominal king of the Britons.

Lived in the 7th and 8th centuries.

GOMAR, FRANCIS, *go'-mar*, a zealous defender of the Calvinistic doctrines, who studied at both the English universities, and, in 1594, became professor of divinity at Leyden. When Arminius was chosen as his colleague, in 1603, a difference arose between them on the subjects of grace and predestination, and Gomar conducted himself in the controversy with great bitterness. In 1611 he resigned his professorship, and went to Middleburg, whence, in 1614, he removed to Saumur, and afterwards to Groningen. He distinguished himself by his ardour against the Arminians at the synod of Dort. His works are almost wholly polemical.

Born at Bruges, 1563; died at Groningen, 1641.

GOMBAULD, JOHN OGIER DE, *gom'-bolt*, a French poet, and one of the first members of the French Academy. His works are tragedies, pastorals, romances, sonnets, and epigrams.

Born 1570; died in 1666.

GOMBROON, called also BUNDER ABBAS, *gom-broon'*, a seaport-town of Persia, on a bay of the Gulf of Ormus. It is the port of Schiras, and of all the south of Persia, but is now greatly decayed. Lat. 27° 18′ N. Lon. 56° 12′ E.

GOMER, *go'-mer*, "to finish," or a "consumer," the eldest son of Japhet, whose descendents peopled Asia Minor and Europe.

GOMER, *go'-mair*, a town of Hungary, on the Sajo, capital of a county of the same name, 180 miles from Vienna. It has a trade in wine and tobacco. Pop. 1,000.

GOMERA, *go-mair'-a*, one of the Canary Islands, consisting properly of one high mountain, in winter covered with snow, 18 miles from Teneriffe,

The island is 12 miles long, by 12 broad. Fertile in the valleys, and producing corn, cotton, sugar, fruits, and wine. **Pop.** 11,500.

GOMM, WILLIAM MAYNARD, SIR, *gom'*, English field-marshal. At the early age of 10 years, he entered the army as an ensign in the 9th Foot, and five years afterwards was on active service, serving under the Duke of York and Sir Ralph Abercrombie; was present at the siege of Copenhagen, and was an officer of the Coldstream Guards in the Peninsular war, taking part in most of the leading battles and sieges. He was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. For his services at Waterloo he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and was made a Knight of St. Anne of Russia by the Emperor Alexander. For his services in the Peninsula he had received the Gold Cross and one clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and more recently the Silver War Medal with six clasps for Roliça, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Nivelle. For some years he commanded a battalion of the Coldstream Guards, from which he retired in 1837, on attaining the rank of major-general. In 1840 he was appointed Commander of the Forces and Lieutenant-Governor in Jamaica. On his return in 1841 he was appointed to the command of the Northern District. In November, 1842, he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Mauritius, in the place of Sir Lionel Smith, Bart., K.C.B., which appointment he held to May, 1849. In January, 1851, he succeeded General Sir Charles J. Napier as Commander-in-Chief in India, and was an extraordinary member of the Council till the end of his services in India in December, 1855. In 1856 he was appointed colonel of the 13th Foot, and was transferred, as colonel of the Coldstream Guards, in August, 1863. He was appointed Constable of the Tower of London and Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets on the death of Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne in November, 1872. The last honour conferred upon the field-marshal, and one he greatly appreciated, was by the Emperor of Russia on his recent visit to this country, in 1874, who decorated him with the Imperial Order of St. Vladimir. Sir W. Gomm was for 81 years in the British army, for by far the greater part of the time in active service.

Born 1784; **died** 1875.

GOMOR, *gō'-mor*, a county of Hungary. The surface is traversed by branches of the Carpathians, stretching in a north-easterly direction, and dividing the county into two distinct portions. The climate is cold, and, except in some parts, the soil is not fertile.

Rivers.—The Gran, flowing into the Danube, and the Sajo, a tributary of the Theiss.
Pro.—Timber, tobacco, flax, and wine.
Minerals.—Iron, cobalt, tin, and saltpetre.
Area.—1,500 square miles.
Pop.—161,000.
Divisions and Chief Town.—There are five districts,—Kis-Honth, Pulnok, Ratko, Rosenau, and Serke. The capital is PELSÖCZ.

GOMORRAH, *gō-mor'-rah*, "a rebellious people," a city of ancient Canaan, destroyed with Sodom, on account of the wickedness of its inhabitants.

GOMUL, *gō'-mul*, a river of Afghanistan, the channel of which forms the Golairee Pass, between India and Khorassan. It is lost in the sands, except in the wet season, when it makes its way to the Indus.

GONAIVE, LA, *go-naiv'*, an island lying to the W. of Hayti, in the W. Indies, in the Bay of Leogane. It is 36 miles long, with an average breadth of 9. There are no permanent inhabitants. **Lat.** 18° 55′ N. **Lon.** 73° 18′ W.

GONDAR, *gon'-dar*, a city of Abyssinia, situate on a hill of considerable height, 21 miles N.E. of Lake Dembea. It is the capital of the kingdom of Gondar, or Amhara, and had formerly a population numbering 50,000. The palace of the emperor is the most important building. There are many churches. The houses are only of one story, built of clay, with the roofs thatched in the form of cones. There is some trade between Gondah and Massuah, on the Red Sea. **Pop.** 7,000. **Lat.** 12° 30′ N. **Lon.** 37° 40′ E.

GONDEBAUD, or GUNDOBALD, *gon'-de-bo*, third king of Burgundy, who ascended the throne on the death of his brother Chilperic in 491. He ravaged Italy, and in 499 called a council at Lyons to reconcile the Catholics and Arians, but without success. Soon after this he was defeated by Clovis, king of the Franks, and his brother Godesil; but on becoming tributary to the former, he recovered his dominions. Gondebaud then put his brother to death. He afterwards reigned in peace, civilised his country, and introduced a system of laws still extant by the title of "La Loi Gourbette."

Died in 516.

GONDWANA, *gond-wa'-na*, a wild tract of Southern India, covered with jungle, and inhabited by a wandering cruel race, who live in a state of nudity. **Lat.** between 19° 50′ and 24° 30′ N. **Lon.** between 77° 38′ and 87° 20′ E.

GONGORA, LUIS ARGOTE, *gon-go'ra*, a Spanish poet of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He was educated for the law, but entered the priesthood at the age of 45; became prebend in the Cathedral of Cordova, and was afterwards appointed chaplain to Philip III. His early poems and romances have been greatly admired; his later productions are pedantic and affected. He was the founder of the literary school designated Cultoristas.

Born in Cordova, 1561; **died** 1627.

GONSALVO, HERNANDES DE CORDOVA, *gon-sal'-vo*, surnamed the Great Captain, a Spanish commander, was descended of a noble family, and distinguished himself in the conquest of Granada, under Ferdinand and Isabella. Afterwards, he was sent to Naples, which he recovered almost entirely from the French. He next conquered Apulia and Calabria, and captured Taranto in 1501. Two years afterwards, he entered Naples in triumph, and, for his services, was made a constable of that kingdom and duke of Terranova. Ferdinand, however, being jealous of the Great Captain, recalled him, and banished him to his estate in Granada, where he died.

Born 1443; **died** 1515.

GONZAGA, *gon-za'-ga*, a town of Northern Italy, 15 miles S. of Mantua, the chief town of the district of the same name. **Manf.** Silk goods, and there is a large fair held for cattle and agricultural produce. **Pop.** 15,000.

GONZAGA, HOUSE OF, a family of German origin, of which the reigning dukes of Mantua and Montferrat for nearly three centuries were members. The following were the most prominent of the name:—GIOVANNI FRANCESCO (1407-1444). It was in return for services rendered by this nobleman that the Emperor Sigismund created

Milan a marquisate. GIAN FRANCESCO (1484-1519) defeated Charles VIII. of France in 1495 on the banks of the Taro; and also took part in the engagement of Atella in 1496. FREDERICK II. (1519-1540) was invested with the ducal dignity in 1530, and with the marquisate of Montferrat in 1536. VINCENZO (1587-1612) is remembered as the friend and patron of Tasso the poet; he was followed in succession by his three sons, with the last of whom the direct ducal line terminated. (*See* MANTUA.)

GONZALES, *gon-za'-les*, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 1,140 square miles. **Pop.** 14,840. The capital is Gonzales.

GOOCHLAND, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 273 square miles. **Pop.** 10,500. Goochland Courthouse is the capital.

GOOD, JOHN MASON, author of the "Book of Nature," some original poems, translations of the "Song of Songs, or Sacred Idylls," from the Hebrew; of "Lucretius," in verse; the Books of "Job," "Proverbs," and "Psalms." He also published a professional work entitled the "Study of Medicine," in four volumes, and in conjunction with Dr. O. Gregory and Bosworth, "Pantalogia, or Encyclopædia, comprising a General Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature," in twelve volumes. He commenced practice as a surgeon in Sudbury in 1784, and removed to London in 1793. A memoir of his life was published in 1828 by Dr. Gregory.

Born at Epping in 1764; **died** in 1827.

GOOD HOPE. (*See* CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.)

GOODALL, FREDERICK, *good'-all*, an eminent British artist, son of Edward Goodall, the engraver. He received the large silver medal of the Society of Arts for his first oil picture, "Finding the Dead Body of a Miner by Torchlight," and exhibited, at the early age of 17, at the Royal Academy, his painting of "French Soldiers playing Cards in a Cabaret." His "Tired Soldier," exhibited in 1842, is now in the Vernon Gallery, as is also "The Village Festival," painted in 1847. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1852; and a Royal Academician in 1863. His works are numerous.

Born in London, 1822.

GOODWIN or GODWIN SANDS lie off the coast of Kent, between the N. and S. Foreland. They run parallel with the coast for 9 miles, the roadstead termed the Downs lying between them and the mainland. These sands occupy a space that was formerly a large tract of ground belonging to Godwin, earl of Kent, father of King Harold. It afterwards was given to the monastery of St. Augustine, at Canterbury; but the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the whole tract was submerged in the year 1100, leaving these sands, upon which many ships have been wrecked.

GOOLE, *gool*, a market-town and river-port in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the right bank of the Ouse, 3 miles S. of Howden. There are extensive docks. Ship-building is carried on, and there is an active trade in coal. **Pop.** 10,339.—A station on the North Eastern, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln and Lancashire and Yorkshire railways.

GOOMTY, or GOOMTEE, *goom-te'*, a river of Hindostan, rising in a morass, in lat. 29° 45′ N., lon. 80° 10′ E., and entering the Ganges 16 miles below Benares. There are so many of the dead thrown into it, that its waters may be accounted unfit for use, otherwise than for the purposes of navigation and irrigation. The length is 350 miles.

GOONASS PASS, *goo'-nas*, a pass in Busahir, across the S. range of the Himalaya. **Height**, 16,000 feet above the level of the sea.

GOORKHA, *goor'-ka*, a city of Nepaul, the former capital of the old Goorkha kingdom. **Lat.** 27° 52′ N. **Lon.** 84° 22′ E.

GOOTY, *goo'-te*, a strong fort and town of British India, in the presidency of Madras. They stand on a mountain upwards of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. **Pop.** 3,000.

GOPPINGEN, *gop'-ping-en*, a neat town of Wurtemberg, on the right bank of the Fils, 22 miles S.E. of Stuttgart. There are a castle, townhouse, and handsome church. **Manf.** Woollen stuffs, pottery-ware, combs, and paper. Several annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 5,000.

GORAM, *go'-ram*, a small island of the Indian archipelago. There is a harbour on the north-western side, and a considerable trade is carried on. **Lat.** 3° 56′ S. **Lon.** 13° 39′ E.

GORBALS, *gor'-bals*, a parish of Scotland, and suburb of Glasgow, on the S. side of the Clyde, between Hutchesontown and Laurieston. (*See* GLASGOW.)

GORDIANUS I. M. ANTONINUS AFRICANUS, *gord-di-ai'-nus*, emperor of Rome, a son of Metius Marcellus, descended from Trajan, by his mother's side. He composed a poem in thirty books, upon the virtues of Titus Antoninus and M. Aurelius. Having been promoted to the prætorship, and subsequently elected consul, he took the government of Africa in the capacity of pro-consul. After he had attained his 80th year, he was roused by the tyranny of the Maximini, and was proclaimed emperor by the rebellious troops of his province. He long declined to accept the imperial purple, but the threats of immediate death forced his compliance. Maximinus marched against him with the greatest indignation; and Gordian sent his son, with whom he shared the imperial dignity, to oppose the enemy. Young Gordian was killed in battle the 25th of June, 236 A.D., and the father strangled himself at Carthage, before he had been six weeks at the head of the empire. He was universally lamented by the army and people.

Born 157; **died** 236.

GORDIANUS II., MARCUS ANTONINUS PIUS, grandson of the first Gordian, was but twelve years old when he was honoured with the title of Cæsar. He was proclaimed emperor in his 16th year, and his election was attended with universal approbation. In his 18th year he married Furia Sabina Tranquillina, daughter of Misitheus, a man celebrated for his eloquence and public virtues. Gordian conquered Sapor, king of Persia, who had invaded the Roman provinces, and took many flourishing cities in the East. On this success the senate decreed him a triumph, and saluted Misitheus, his father-in-law, as the guardian of the republic. He was assassinated in the East.

Born 226; **died** 244.

GORDIUS, *gor'-de-us*, in Greek tradition, a Phrygian, who, though originally a peasant, was raised to the throne, in consequence of an oracle having told the Phrygians to give the crown to the first man they met going to the temple of Jupiter, mounted on a chariot. The famous Gordian knot took its origin from this chariot. The knot which tied the yoke to the draught-tree was made in such an artful manner, that the ends of the cord could not be perceived.

From this circumstance a report was spread that the empire of Asia was promised, by the oracle, to him who would untie the Gordian knot. Alexander, in his conquest of Asia, passed by Gordium, and as he wished to inspire his soldiers with courage and make his enemies believe that he was born to conquer Asia, he cut the knot with his sword, and asserted that the oracle was then fulfilled and that his claims to universal empire were fully justified.

GORDON, *gor'-don*, a great historical family of Scotland. In 1305 Sir Adam Gordon was high in favour with Edward I. of England, and sat as one of the representatives of Scotland in the English council at Westminster. From him were descended the Lords of Gordon.

GORDON, CHARLES GEORGE, distinguished as General Gordon, the hero of China and the Soudan. Descending from a long line of Scottish ancestors, and the fourth son of Henry William Gordon, an artillery officer who was stationed at Woolwich in 1833. The young hero was of delicate constitution, but of great determination. He entered as second lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1852. In 1855 he served in the severest duty before Sebastopol during the Crimean war, and took part in several spirited attacks upon the Russian works, for which the French Government conferred upon him the Cross of the Legion of Honour. He conducted the destruction of the fortifications of Sebastopol, was conspicuous in the capture of Kinburn, after which he was made assistant commissioner to determine the frontier. He next appears during the war with China in 1860, when he served with increasing distinction. Peace having been made between the European forces and China, the great Taiping rebellion broke out against the Chinese government, and Gordon, with the assent of the home authorities, entered the service of China in 1863 in opposition to the rebels. So great was the rebellion that in May, 1869, its forces gained a great victory over a hundred thousand of the Imperialists near Nanking. To the bravery, firmness and severe discipline of Gordon, the ultimate suppression of the rebellion was due. He had conferred upon him the Chinese Order of the Star, the Peacock's Feather and the Yellow Jacket, which constituted him one of the highest mandarins. On his return in 1864, he was made Commanding Royal Engineer at Gravesend. In the intervals of his official duties there, he deeply concerned himself in visiting the sick, aiding the distressed, teaching ragged schools, and rescuing boys from vagabond lives. From this retirement he was called in 1871 to act as British Commissioner in the adjustment of affairs on the Danube. This indirectly led to his preferment by the Khedive of Egypt to the post of Governor of the Soudan, which position he filled with the assent of the British government. He engaged there in arduous duties and adventures till 1879, when the deposition of the Khedive ended his engagement. Shortly afterwards he became secretary to the Earl of Ripon, who was then Governor-General of India; but he soon gave that up, revisited China, and in 1882 took a command in Cape Colony. Still restless, he again relinquished his post and visited Palestine. Subsequently he contemplated operations on the Congo, but negotiations with that intention were relinquished on receipt of an invitation of the British government to proceed to the Soudan, where he again proceeded under the nominal authority of the Egyptian government. He volunteered to travel in total solitude from Cairo to Khartoum, and did so. He was received joyfully by the defenders of the city, and took the command there. For some months he kept the rebels at bay, but, as evidence of his peril reached London, a British military expedition was sent to his rescue. After enormous difficulties it arrived within two or three days' sail of Khartoum; but, on an advanced party reaching there, it was discovered that the city had been given up to the rebels, and that the hero had been betrayed by treachery and shot down while despairingly resisting. So ended the life of one of the most remarkable men of his time.

Born at Woolwich, January, 1833; died at Khartoum, January, 1885.

GORDON, GEORGE, Earl of Moray in 1524. Actuated by jealously, the king deprived him of the earldom. This drove the earl into revolt, and he was killed at the battle of Corrichie.

Died 1562.

GORDON, GEORGE, sixth earl, grandson of the above, and created marquis of Huntly in 1599; was the head of the Roman Catholic power in England.

Died 1635.

GORDON, GEORGE, second marquis of Huntly, son of the preceding, was an active partizan of the royal cause against the Covenanters, for which he was beheaded at Edinburgh.

Died 1644.

GORDON, PATRICK, a distinguished "soldier of fortune" in the 17th century.

Born in Aberdeenshire, 1635; died 1699.

GORDON, JOHN WATSON, SIR, president of the Royal Scottish Academy, distinguished as a portrait painter.

Born 1790; died June, 1864.

GORDON, GEORGE, commonly called Lord George Gordon. He sat in Parliament for Ludgershall, and opposed further toleration to Roman Catholics, which led to the riots in 1780, for which he was tried and acquitted. In 1788 he was found guilty of publishing a libel against the Queen of France, on which he fled to Holland. A little after this he returned to England, and was taken in the disguise of a Jew, which profession he had adopted, and committed to Newgate, where he died of fever.

Born 1750; died 1793.

GORDON, a county of Georgia, United States. Area, 302 square miles. Pop. 11,171. Calhoun is the capital.

GORE, *gor*, a district of the province of Ontario, Canada, British North America, bounded on the S. and W. by the districts London and Niagara, N. by York and Home, and E. by Lake Ontario. It contains some of the richest and most highly cultivated settlements in this part of the Dominion, and is especially rich in freestone and limestone. Pop. 48,000.

GORE, CATHARINE GRACE, a popular English novelist. Her novels and other works extend to upwards of 150 volumes.

Born in Nottinghamshire, 1799; died 1861.

GOREE, a town and small island, or rather rock, off the coast of Africa, little more than a mile from Cape Verd. It produces nothing, and its importance is solely derived from its inaccessible situation, on a naked rock of black basalt, rising to the height of 300 feet. This island was first occupied by the Dutch, and afterwards taken by the French, to whom it was finally ceded by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is now the bulwark of the possessions of the French in Africa. It is the entrepôt for all the French trade with the opposite coast of Africa. Lat. 14° 36' N. Lon. 17° 22' W. Pop. of town, 3,000; of island, 7,000.

GOREY, a municipal borough and market town, county Wexford, Ireland, 3 miles inland from the coast, 24 miles N.E. of the town of Wexford. Consists mainly of one street, nearly a mile in length. There are a national school, savings bank, Roman Catholic chapel and nunnery. Has a considerable trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2,673.

GORGEI, ARTHUR, *gor'-gai*, a Hungarian, who, in 1837, entered the Hungarian life-guards, and, in 1842, was attached to the hussars of the Palatinate; but, in 1845, quitted the army and retired to his own estates, where he lived a quiet life, devoting himself principally to the study of the sciences. In 1848 he appeared as a volunteer in the field, against the Croatians and Sclavonians, and was invested with the rank of captain. His time was, at first, chiefly occupied in organising the Hungarian forces; and, having been sent to operate in the neighbourhood of Pesth, on the Danube, he obtained full powers from the Hungarian prime-minister, Count Batthyani, to adjudicate upon cases of treason and other crimes in a court-martial. This power was first exercised upon Count Eugene Zichy, who had been found guilty of communicating with Jellachich, and upon him the sentence of death was passed and carried into execution. Gorgei was subsequently called upon to act against General Roth, and was so far successful, as to cause that general to lay down his arms. For this Gorgei obtained the rank of colonel. Subsequently he was defeated at the battle of Schwechat, notwithstanding which, he was appointed by Kossuth as commander-in-chief of the Hungarian armies. Fortune, however, did not smile upon him in the field, and he was shortly afterwards superseded in the command, but had it again conferred upon him. He then won the battle of Nagy-sarlo, and relieved the garrison of Komorn. Hungary was now declared an independent state, with Kossuth for its governor, and Gorgei for its minister-at-war. He next took Buda, but was subsequently forced to retreat before General Haynau. He next rose to be dictator of Hungary; but seeing that it was hopeless to contend against the enormous power of Russia, which had come to the assistance of Austria, and declining to be made the victim of the political intrigues of the Kossuth party, he surrendered with his army, for which he was stigmatised as a traitor by the extreme party. He received the pardon of the emperor of Austria, and retired to Klagenfurt. He has published a work defending his conduct.

Born at Toporaz, 1818.

GORGIAS, LEONTINUS, *gor-jé'-as*, a celebrated orator of the school of Empedocles, was a native of Leontinum, in Sicily. A golden statue was erected to his honour at Delphi. Plato has given his name to one of his dialogues.

Lived 417 B.C.

GORGONES, *gor-gó'-nees*, in Greek mythology, three sisters, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto. Their names were Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, all immortal except Medusa. Their hairs were entwined with serpents, their hands were brass, their body was covered with impenetrable scales, and their teeth were as long as the tusks of a wild boar. They were so frightful that they turned to stone all those on whom they fixed their eyes. Mythologists differ in their accounts of them. They were conquered by Perseus, who, it is said, was furnished, by different deities, with weapons which he afterwards returned to them. The head of Medusa remained in his hands; and after he had finished all his laborious expeditions, he gave it to Minerva, who placed it on her ægis, with which she turned into stone all such as fixed their eyes upon it. It is said, that, after the conquest of the Gorgons, Perseus took his flight in the air towards Ethiopia, and that the drops of blood which fell to the ground from Medusa's head, were changed into serpents, which have, ever since, infested the sandy deserts of Libya. The horse Pegasus also arose from the blood of Medusa, as well as Chyrsaor with his golden sword. Hesiod fixed the residence of the Gorgons in the west, Æschylus in Scythia, and Ovid in Libya, near the lake Triton.

GORGONZOLA, *gor-gon-zó'-la*, a town of northern Italy, 12 miles N.E. of Milan. There is a very fine church, adorned with sculptures and painting. A large trade is carried on in ewe-milk cheese, and an annual fair is held. Pop. 4,400.

GORGOPHONE, *gor-gof-o-né*, in Greek mythology, a daughter of Perseus and Andromeda, who married Perieres, king of Messenia. After the death of Perieres, she married Œbalus.

GORGOPHORA, *gor-gof-o-ra*, in Greek mythology, a surname of Minerva, from her ægis, on which was head of the Gorgon Medusa.

GORI, *gó'-re*, a town of West Africa, on a small island, near the left bank of the Niger, between Edda and the confluence of the Tchadda. There is a great market weekly, at which slaves are sold.

GORIN, a river of Russia, rising 18 miles S.W. of Kremenetz, near the frontiers of Galicia. It divides into two branches which join the Pripet. The whole course is about 300 miles.

GORITZ, or GORZ, *gó'-rits*, a town of the Austrian empire, in the province of Carinthia, on the Isonzo, 23 miles N.W. of Trieste. It consists of an old town, surrounded by walls, picturesquely situated on the slope of a hill, and a new town at the foot, on the left bank of the river. It is the seat of an archbishop, and there are a fine cathedral, a palace, and other handsome buildings. Manf. Chiefly leather, earthenware, confectionary, refined sugar, and wax, and rosoglio. Pop. 10,000. Here Charles X. of France died in 1836.

GORKHA, *gor'-ka*, a town of Nepaul, 53 miles W. of Khatamandu, the capital of the state. Lat. 27° 52' N. Lon. 84° 28' E.

GORKUM, *gor'-kum*, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of S. Holland, on the right bank of the Merwede, 22 miles S.E. of Rotterdam. It is surrounded by walls, and has a good harbour. Pop. 9,000.

GORLICE, *gor-lé'-se*, a town of the Austrian empire, province of Galicia, on the Roppa, 64 miles S.E. of Cracow. Manf. Linen and woollen cloth. A large trade in corn is carried on. Pop. 3,700.

GORLITZ, *gor'-litz*, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, 50 miles from Dresden. It is surrounded by walls, entered by eleven gates, and has three suburbs. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul is an interesting Gothic structure of the 15th century, with five naves, magnificent organ, and a bell 12½ tons in weight. A viaduct, one of the grandest in the north of Germany, here crosses the valley of the Neisse. Manf. Cloth, leather, glass, pens, &c. Pop. 55,120.

GORRES, JAKOB JOSEPH VON, a distinguished German journalist and author, and professor of history and literature in the university of Munich. In his early years he was an ardent republican, and established a newspaper, called the "Red Journal," which advocated the most extreme opinions; headed a deputation to Paris, in 1779, to negotiate the annexation of the Rhineland to

France. After the revolution of the eighteenth Brumaire, he returned to Coblentz, and devoted himself to literature. He laboured zealously to promote the movement for the re-establishment of German independence, and after this was achieved, continued his career as a journalist until, having offended the government, he was obliged to fly, first to France, and then to Switzerland. In 1827 he accepted a professorship at Munich from the hands of the king of Bavaria. He was the author of a collection of German popular legends, and a work on the mythology of Asiatic nations; he wrote also on physiology, and on the relations of Faith and Science, and took an active and influential part in the religious controversies of his time; was a main supporter of the "Historiche-Politische Blätter," a well-known Roman Catholic journal. His last work was his "Christliche Mystik."

Born 1776; died 1848.

GORT, *gort*, a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 17 miles S.E. of the town of Galway. It has a handsome parish church and barracks. Pop. 2,077.—A station on the Waterford and Limerick railway.

GORTON, *gor'-ton*, a township of Lancashire, 4 miles from Manchester, which it supplies with water from a reservoir near it. Pop. 33,091.—A station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway.

GORTSCHAKOFF, *gort'-sha-kof*, PETER, prince, a military commander, took part in the Russian wars against Turkey, and, in 1839, was made governor of Eastern Siberia. In 1843 he became general of infantry, and, in 1851, retired from service.

Born 1790; died 1868.

GORTSCHAKOFF, MICHAEL, prince, played a prominent part in many of the Russian wars, and, in 1855, succeeded prince Menschikoff in the command of the Russian forces in the Crimea. He superintended the defence of Sebastopol, which, however, he was at last forced to evacuate, making a masterly retreat.

Born 1795; died 1861.

GORTSCHAKOFF, ALEXANDER, prince, diplomatist, represented Russia at various European courts, and, in 1855, negotiated the peace between Russia and the western powers. Succeeded count Nesselrode, as minister of foreign affairs, in 1856; and, in 1870, issued the circular which led to the London Conference of 1871, and the abrogation of the clause in the treaty of 1856, prohibiting the maintenance of a Russian fleet and arsenal in the Black Sea.

Born 1800.

GORUCKPORE, *gor-uk'-por*, a district of British India, in the division of Benares, inclosed by Nepaul, Oude, Sarun, and Azimghur. It is generally level, with a fertile soil, producing the usual cerealia, with maize, oil-seeds, tobacco, indigo, and cotton. The district is traversed by numerous streams, the principal of which are the Raptee and Gunduk. There are large tracts of jungle, abounding with elephants, tigers, and game of various descriptions. Area, 7,346 square miles. Pop. 2,617,120.

GORUCKPORE, a town and military cantonment of British India, capital of the above district, 104 miles N.E. of Benares, on the left bank of the Raptee. A palace built by Shujah-a-Dowlah is a handsome structure. There are two mosques, and a large fort. In the vicinity is a temple of Goracuath, a Hindoo divinity. Pop. 58,000. Lat. 26° 46′ N. Lon. 83° 19′ E.

GOSHEN, "approaching," or "nearness," a province of ancient Egypt, on the eastern bank of the Nile. Rameses was the chief city.

GOSLAR, *gos'-lar*, a town of Prussia, province of Hanover, principality of Hildesheim, on the Gosa, 28 miles from Brunswick. It is an old place, with crowded streets and mean houses, and surrounded by lofty walls. The most interesting buildings are the town-house, built in the 15th century, the remains of the imperial palace, the Gothic market church, and a portion of the old cathedral, now used as a chapel. Manf. Carpets, leather, playing-cards, tobacco, glue, and hardware goods. This place was formerly a frequent residence of the German emperors, as it was also a seat of the German diets. Pop. 10,791.

GOSPORT, *gos'-port*, a fortified seaport town of England, in Hampshire. It is situate on a projecting point of land at the W. side of the entrance to Portsmouth harbour, and is connected with Portsmouth by a floating bridge. On the S.W. is a commodious bay. It has numerous government works and magazines for supplying the wants of the navy, especially the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard; also extensive barracks for the accommodation of the military. The principal street extends W. from the harbour to the works, and contains many handsome houses. The Haslar gunboat ship-yard is connected with the town. In the town is an extensive iron-foundry, for the manufacture of anchors and other articles required for shipping. To the S. of the town stands Haslar Royal Hospital, for sick and wounded seamen. Pop. 7,366, mostly engaged in the government navy works.—A station on the London and South-Western railway.

GOTHA, *go'-ta*, a province of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg Gotha (which *see*), Germany. Area, 486 square miles. Pop., with Coburg, 198,600.

GOTHA, capital of the above province, 18 miles W. of Erfurt. It stands on the declivity of a hill crowned by the palace of Friedenstein, a large building with two lofty towers, which is the usual residence of the sovereigns of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and contains a splendid picture gallery. Here also are a valuable library, an arsenal, and an extensive cabinet of natural history, artificial curiosities, and medals, with a suitable library; also several charitable establishments. Manf. Porcelain, woollen, and cotton stuffs, paper, musical and surgical instruments, and tobacco. The great geographical establishment of Justus Perthes is in this town, and since 1764, the "Almanach de Gotha" has been published here. Pop. 28,000.

GOTHARD, ST., *go'-tard*, the name of an elevated tract in the central part of Switzerland, between the cantons of Uri, Valais, Ticino, and the Grisons. It consists properly of a circular plain, surrounded on all sides by some of the loftiest summits of the Alps. Its height is from 8,000 to 11,000 feet above the level of the sea. Not far from the hospice, the rivers Rhine, Rhone, Reuss, and Ticino, have their sources. The Pass of St. Gothard is one of the best and most frequented routes across the Alps. At its summit, 6,976 feet high, is the hospice, where travellers may commodiously find repose. On the N. slope is the celebrated Devil's Bridge across the Reuss. Here, in 1799, the French and Russians had several combats.

GÖTHE. (*See* GOETHE.)

GOTHLAND, or GOTTLAND, an island of the Baltic, near the south-east coast of Sweden, and belonging to that crown. It forms, along with

some very small islands that surround it, the district of Wisby. In the 15th century king Eric X., having quarrelled with his Swedish and Danish subjects, retired to Wisby, the capital of the district, and took up his residence in the castle, accompanied by his mistress and a band of followers. Here he remained for ten years, and his people having declared his crown forfeited, he maintained himself by piracy and pillage. **Area**, 1,080 square miles. **Desc.** The island is hilly on the coast, but level and fertile in the interior, with corn land and pasturage. The principal exports are wood, sandstone, marble, lime and leather. **Pop.** 52,759; Gotcborg, the capital, 85,181.

GOTTENBURG, or GOTHENBURG, *got'-ten-boorg*, a seaport-town in the south-west of Sweden, situate near the mouth of the large river called Gotha-Elf, immediately opposite the N. extremity of Denmark. The town is divided into Upper and Lower, the former built upon adjacent rocks, rising to the height of from 100 to 300 feet, and the latter standing in a marshy plain. The principal street runs from east to west, and divides the town into two nearly equal parts. The Upper town, from its situation, is built with less regularity; but it has an imposing appearance, the houses rising one above another in the form of an amphitheatre. The only considerable public edifices of Gottenburg are the cathedral, the town hall, and the exchange. It has several learned societies, a college, a public library, orphan asylum, and schools. The harbour is commodious for vessels of moderate size, and is defended by three forts.

Manf.—Coarse linen and woollen stuffs, leather, glass, sail-cloth, ropes, silk and cotton goods, soap, tobacco; also sugar refineries; and ship building is carried on. Iron and steel, furnished by the rich mines of Vermland, form the principal articles of export; and, after these, herrings, linen, timber, tar, train oil, and alum.

Pop.—6,000.

Lat. 57° 41′ N. **Lon.** 11° 58′ E.

GOTTESBURG, *got'-tes-burg*, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 42 miles S.W. of Breslau. **Manf.** Cotton, cloth, hosiery, and tiles. There is a large coal field in the vicinity. **Pop.** 2,600.

GOTTFRIED, VON STRASBURG, *got'-freed*, an eminent German poet, or minnesinger. His principal work, "Tristan," a metrical romance, extending to about 20,000 stanzas, and some lyric poems, are still extant.

Lived in the 12th century.

GOTTHI, or GOTH, *goth'-i*, a celebrated nation of Germany, called also Gothones, Gutones, Jythones, and Guttones. They were warriors by profession, and extended their power over all parts of the world, but chiefly directed their efforts against the Roman empire. Their first attempt was on the provinces of Greece, whence they were driven by Constantine. They plundered Rome, under Alaric, one of their most celebrated kings, A.D. 410, and finally introduced disorders, anarchy, and revolutions in the west of Europe.

GOTTINGEN, *got'-ting-en*, a town of Prussia, province of Hanover, and district of Hildesheim, 59 miles S.E. of Hanover. It stands in a pleasant valley, on a canal branching from the Leine. It was formerly fortified; but the walls are now demolished, and their site laid out in public walks. Gottingen is a place of antiquity, and was, some centuries ago, included in the list of Hanse towns; but its chief title to notice arises from its celebrated university, founded by George II. in 1735, which embraces all the great departments of literature and science, and, till 1831, was the principal of the German universities. To the university is attached a library, consisting of 400,000 volumes and 5,000 MSS. In 1751, an academy of sciences was connected with the university, besides a museum, botanic garden, and various other institutions. To it is also attached the *Spruch Kollegium*, a judicial society, for whose decision questions are brought from all parts of Germany. Gottingen has also a female high school. Its religious edifices consist of several Lutheran and Calvinist churches, and a Roman Catholic chapel. **Manf.** Woollen and linen stuffs, coloured paper, musical instruments, and steel-ware goods. **Lat.** 51° 31′ N. **Lon.** 9° 56′ E.—Under the French empire, 1807-14, Gottingen was the capital of the department Leine. **Pop.** 16,000.

GOTTO, *got'-to*, an independent kingdom of Central Africa, between Bambaria and Timbuctoo. The chief town is Messidoo.

GOTTSCHED, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, *got'-shed*, a German poet, and philosophical writer, who became professor of philosophy, logic, and metaphysics, at Leipsic. He greatly improved the German language by his works, the principal of which are, "Essay towards a Critical History of Poetry for the Germans;" the "Death of Cato," a tragedy; "Collections towards a Critical History of the German Language, Poetry, and Eloquence;" "the First Principles of General Philosophy;" "the German Theatre;" "the Principles of the German Language;" "Poems," &c.

Born at Königsberg, 1700; **died** at Leipsic, 1766.

GOUDA, or TER-GOUW, *how-da*, a town of the Netherlands, on the Yssel, 12 miles N.E. of Rotterdam. Its church of St. John the Baptist is one of the handsomest and largest in the country. The great market-place is of a triangular form, with a handsome town-house, built in 1449, standing in the centre. **Manf.** Woollens, tobacco, leather, white lead, snuff, soap, sail-cloth, and cordage. **Pop.** 18,118.

GOUDELIN, or GOUDOULI, PETER, *goo'-de-la*, a Gascon poet, whose verses have great sprightliness and a delicate simplicity. His works, which are much admired by his countrymen, have gone through numerous editions.

Born at Toulouse, 1579; **died** there, 1629.

GOUGH, HUGH, Viscount, G.C.B., *gof*, entered the army in 1794, and, in the following year, was sent with his regiment to the Cape of Good Hope, which he assisted to capture, and subsequently served in the West Indies. In 1809, as major of the 87th regiment, he was dispatched to the Peninsula, where he commanded his corps at the battles of Talavera, Barossa, Vittoria, Nivelle, Cadiz, and Tarifa. For his bravery in these engagements, his armorial bearings were augmented by an additional heraldic device. At Talavera he was wounded, and had a horse shot under him; but his gallantry was so conspicuous that, on the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, he received brevet rank for services performed in the field, and became lieutenant-colonel. In 1830 he was made a major-general, and, in 1837, took command of a division of the Indian army. He had not been long at his post, however, when he was ordered to China, where he took the command of the British troops, when his conduct in the attack on Canton caused him to be made a G.C.B. On the close of the Chinese war, in 1842, he was created a baronet, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament. Returning to India, he became commander-in-chief of the British forces, and entered on the Mahratta war. After gaining the battle of Maharajpore, and

terminating the war, he in 1845 encountered the Sikhs, whom, with the assistance of the governor-general, lord Hardinge, he successively defeated at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. For his services in this war he again received a vote of thanks from both houses of parliament, and, in 1846, was raised to the peerage as baron Gough. In 1848-49 he was once more engaged against the same enemy, and finally defeated them at Goojerat, though at a great sacrifice of life. For this victory he was again thanked by both houses of parliament, created a viscount, with a pension of 2,000*l.* per annum from the legislature, and a like sum from the East-India Company. In 1849 he returned to England, and retired from active service. In 1854, on the death of the marquis of Anglesey, he became colonel of the Royal Horse-guards.

Born near Limerick, Ireland, 1779; **died** 1869.

GOUKEKA, GOUKCHA, or SEVAN, LAKE OF, *gou-ke'-ka*, Russian Armenia, 24 miles from Erivan. It is 48 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 5 to 20. This lake furnishes fine fish, and contains the island of Sevan. The height is 5,300 feet above the level of the sea.

GOULBURN, *gool'-burn*, a town of New South Wales, Australia, 128 miles S.W. of Sydney. It is well laid out, has good public buildings, and is the principal depôt of the southern inland trade. It is in the midst of a thriving agricultural district. **Pop.** 6,839.

GOUNOD, FELIX CHARLES, *goo-no'*, French musical composer. He studied at the Conservatoire, and, obtaining the first prize of the Institute in 1839, was sent to Rome to complete his studies. On his return a Mass brought him into notice, and in 1851 his first opera, "Sapho," was produced. Several other works followed, and the production, in 1859, of "Faust," established his claim to rank with the first composers of the day. He has written other operas and an oratorio.

Born in Paris, 1818.

GOUR, or GAUR, a ruined city of British India, 50 miles N. of Moorshedabad, the ancient capital of Bengal, which extended for 7 miles along the banks of the Ganges. It was a place of fame 2,000 years ago. There are the ruins of a superb mosque, 170 feet long and 130 feet broad, and other remains of interest.

GOURDON, *goor-dawn(g)'*, a town of France, department Lot, on the Bleu, 20 miles N.W. of Cahors. **Manf.** Linens, woollens, and hats. **Pop.** 5,000.

GOURNAI, MARY DE JARS, *goor'-nai*, a French lady, celebrated for her wit and talents. She was adopted by the celebrated Montaigne, for whose works, which she edited, she had an enthusiastic admiration.

Born at Paris, 1566; **died** there, 1645.

GOURNAY, a town of France, department Seine-Inférieure, 28 miles N.E. of Rouen. **Manf.** Leather, glass, and pottery. There is a large trade in butter. **Pop.** 3,200.

GOUROCK, *goo'-rok*, a watering-place of Scotland, on the Frith of Clyde, in Renfrewshire, 3 miles W. of Greenock. **Pop.** 2,900.

GOVERDHUN, or GOBARDHAN, town of British India, in the N.W. provinces, 20 miles from Muttra. It is famous for its Hindoo mythological legends. **Pop.** 4,949.

GOVONE, *go-vo'-ne*, a town of northern Italy, on the left bank of the Tarano, 37 miles N.E. of Coni. There are a magnificent castle and a very fine old Gothic church. **Pop.** 2,900.

GOWER, JOHN, *gour*, an English poet, became eminent as a professor of law in the Inner Temple, and is supposed to have been chief justice of the Common Pleas. He was a liberal benefactor to the church of St. Saviour, Southwark, where his monument still remains. His works are of the grave kind; whence his friend Chaucer styles him the "Moral Gower." They consist of three parts,—"Speculum Meditantis," "Vox Clamantis," "Confessio Amantis." They were printed first by Caxton in 1483. The "Confessio Amantis" is said to have been written by command of Richard II., who, "meeting our poet Gower rowing in the Thames, near London, invited him into the royal barge, and, after much conversation, requested him to 'book some new thing.'" According to himself, Chaucer was his disciple, but far excelled him in the true spirit of poesy.

Born in Yorkshire, 1325; **died** in London, 1402.

GOWER, or GWR, *goor*, a peninsula of S. Wales, projecting into the British Channel, and forming the W. part of Glamorganshire. It is 15 miles long, with an average breadth of 5; high and precipitous on the coast, with shores deeply indented. Since the time of Henry I., it is said a colony of Flemings have occupied the S.W. of this extremity.

GOYA Y LUCIENTES, FRANCISCO, a celebrated Spanish artist, court painter to Charles IV.; was particularly successful as a portrait painter. He resided in Paris during the last few years of his life, where he died.

Born 1746; **died** 1828.

GOYANNA, *go-yan'-na*, a city of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco, on the Goyanna river. There is a large trade in cotton, sugar, rum, hides, timber, and dyewood. **Pop.** 10,000.

GOYAZ, *go'-yaz*, the central province of Brazil, surrounded by the provinces San Paulo, Minas Geraes, Pernambuco, Maranham, Para, and Matto-Grosso. It is mountainous, and watered by the Tocantins. In the valleys the soil is fertile, and produces maize, cotton, tobacco, sugar, and manioc. The fruits are the same as those grown in the south of Europe. Horned cattle are reared in innumerable herds. **Area**, 360,750 square miles. **Pop.** 191,711, including about 15,000 of Indian race. **Lat.** between 6° and 20° S. **Lon.** between 46° and 52° W.

GOYAZ, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of the same name, situate near the centre of the empire, on both sides of the Vermelho, 680 miles N.W. of Rio-de-Janeiro. It was formerly called Villa Boa, and is the seat of the legislative assembly of the province. **Pop.** about 7,000.

GOZO, *go'-zo*, a small island in the Mediterranean, a little to the north-west of Malta. It is 9 miles long, with a breadth of 5, and rocky, but fertile. The chief town is of the same name. **Pop.** 16,500.—There is, in this island, a Cyclopean giants' tower, which is an object of great interest. On the S.E. coast is Fort Chambray.

GRAAF REYNET, *graf*, a district in the eastern division of the Cape of Good Hope. Mountainous, consisting almost entirely of the Sneeuwberg (Snow Mountains), which rise in some parts to a height of 7,000 feet. It is well watered, fertile in the valleys, and the climate is healthy. Along the foot of the mountains is a tract known as the Caindeboo, good grazing ground for sheep. **Area**, 5,350 square miles. **Pop.** 14,500.

GRAAF REYNET, the chief town of the above district, on a branch of the Sunday river, in

a valley of the Sneeuwbergen, 160 miles N. of Port Elizabeth. The streets are laid out at right angles and planted with trees. **Pop.** 4,000.

GRABOW, *grah'-bo*, a town of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the left bank of the Elde, 24 miles S.E. of Schwerin. **Manf.** Woollen cloth and tobacco. Four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 5,700.

GRACAY, *grah'-ka*, a town in France, department Cher, 27 miles N.W. of Bourges. It is old and ill-built. **Pop.** 3,200.

GRACCHUS, TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS, *grak'-kus*, father of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, was twice consul and once censor. He made war in Gaul, and met with much success in Spain. He married Sempronia, of the family of the Scipios, a woman of great virtue.

Born 210 B.C.; **died** 163.

GRACCHUS, TIBERIUS, son of the above. With a winning eloquence, and uncommon popularity, he began to renew the agrarian law, which, by the means of violence, was enacted. Being himself appointed one of the commissioners for carrying the law into execution, he was assassinated while in office by Publius Nasica.

Died 143 B.C.

GRACCHUS, CAIUS, brother of the preceding, after his death, with more vehemence but less moderation, endeavoured to carry what he left unaccomplished into effect. This, in the end, increased the sedition, and he was murdered by order of the consul Opimius, about 12 years after the unfortunate end of Tiberius. His body was thrown into the Tiber. Caius has been accused of having murdered Scipio Africanus the younger.

Died 121 B.C.

GRACCHUS, SEMPRONIUS, a Roman, banished to the coast of Africa for his adulteries with Julia, the daughter of Augustus. He was assassinated by order of Tiberius, after he had been banished 14 years. Julia also shared his fate.

Lived in 1st century.

GRACIAS-A-DIOS, *grah'-the-as-a-de'-ose*, a decayed town of Central America, in the state of Honduras. Pop. Unascertained.

GRACIAS-A-DIOS, CAPE, on the Mosquito Coast. **Lat.** 14° 59′ N. **Lon.** 83° 11′ W.

GRACIOSA, *gra-se-o'-sa*, one of the Azores islands in the Atlantic. It is 8 miles long and 6 broad. **Pop.** 12,000.—Its principal town is Santa Cruz.

GRACIOSA, a small island of the Canary group.

GRADISKA, or BERBIR, *gra-dis'-ka*, a strong fortress of European Turkey, in Lower Bosnia, on the right bank of the Save, 30 miles N.E. of Banjaluka. **Pop.** 2,000.

GRADISKA, a town of the Austrian empire in Slavonia, on the left bank of the Save, opposite the Turkish town mentioned above. There are a cathedral, a Greek church, and a custom-house; and a considerable trade is carried on. **Pop.** 2,300.

GRADIVUS, *gra-di'-vus*, a surname of Mars among the Romans, perhaps from *kradainein*, "to brandish a spear."

GRÆCI, *gre'-si*, the inhabitants of Greece.

GRÆCIA MAGNA, *gre'-she-a mag-na*, a part of Italy, where the Greeks planted colonies; whence the name. Its boundaries are uncertain.

GRAFENBERG, *grah'-fen-bairg*, a village of Austrian Silesia, in the circle of Troppau, situated at an elevation of 1,200 feet above the sea level, famous for the hydropathic establishment of Priessnitz, established in 1828.

GRAFENHAYNCHEN, *grah'-fen-hain'-ken*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, in a marshy district, 34 miles N.E. of Merseburg. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, and leather. Four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,800.

GRAFRATH, *grah'-frath*, a town of Prussia, in the Rhine province of Düsseldorf, on the Itter, 12 miles E. of Düsseldorf. **Manf.** Cotton goods, ribbons, and ironware. **Pop.** 5,600.

GRAFTON, *graf'-ton*, a county of New Hampshire, United States. **Area,** 1,440 square miles. **Pop.** 38,788. Haverhill is the capital.

GRAFTON, an episcopal city and port of New South Wales, Australia, on both sides of the Clarence river, 50 miles from the sea, 450 miles N.E. of Sydney. The streets are wide, and the public buildings good. **Pop.** 3,905.

GRAGLIA, *gral-ye'-a*, a town of northern Italy, 30 miles N.E. of Turin. A splendid shrine dedicated to the Madonna de Loretto, in the vicinity, attracts many pilgrims. **Pop.** 2,900.

GRAGNANO, *gran-ya'-no*, a town of Italy, in the province of Napoli, standing in a plain 2 miles S.E. of Castellamare. It contains several churches, one of them collegiate, and a convent. **Manf.** Woollen cloths and macaroni. **Pop.** 13,813.

GRAHAM, GEORGE, *grah'-ham*, an eminent scientific mechanic, who was journeyman and successor to Tompion, the celebrated clockmaker. He distinguished himself not only by the accuracy of his timepieces, but by the invention of several valuable instruments for astronomical observations. The great mural arch in the observatory of Greenwich was made under his inspection, and divided by his own hand. He invented the sector, with which Dr. Bradley discovered two new motions in the fixed stars. He furnished the members of the French Assembly, who were sent to the north to measure a degree of the meridian, with the instruments for that purpose, and was a member of the Royal Society, to which he communicated several useful discoveries. He was interred in Westminster Abbey.

Born in Cumberland, 1675; **died** in London, 1751.

GRAHAM, RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES ROBERT GEORGE, Bart., statesman, was the eldest son of Sir James, the first baronet, and Lady C. Stewart, eldest daughter of the Earl of Galloway. He received his education at Westminster, and at Queen's College, Cambridge. He entered public life as secretary to Lord Montgomerie, English ambassador in Sicily, which situation he continued to hold under Lord William Bentinck, and was the principal in negotiating an armistice with Murat at Naples. In 1818 he was returned member of parliament for Hull, upon extreme liberal principles, but did not long retain his seat. In 1823 he succeeded to his father's baronetcy, and in 1826 was returned member for Carlisle. In 1830 he took office under Earl Grey, as first lord of the Admiralty; in 1831 he assisted in framing the Reform Bill of Earl Grey; and, in 1834, resigned, on account of disagreeing with his colleagues on the appropriation clause in the Irish Church Temporalities Bill. For some years he held an independent position; but, when Sir Robert

Peel, in 1841, came into power, he accepted the home secretaryship. In 1844 he suffered greatly in public opinion, by ordering letters addressed to M. Mazzini to be opened and copied at the General Post Office. (*See* BANDIERA.) His popularity, however, soon rose again by the active and firm part he took with Sir Robert Peel in carrying the repeal of the corn-laws. Shortly afterwards, the government were driven from office on the Irish Coercion Bill. Sir James, who succeeded, on the death of Sir Robert, to the leadership of the Peelite party in the House of Commons, continued out of place till 1853, when he became again, under the administration of Lord Aberdeen, first lord of the Admiralty, which he retained till February, 1855.

Born in Cumberland, 1792; **died** 1861.

GRAHAM, JOHN. (*See* DUNDEE.)

GRAHAM, THOMAS, chemist, studied at Glasgow and Edinburgh, and in 1830 was appointed professor of chemistry at the Andersonian University, Glasgow, a position he retained until 1837, when he was appointed professor of chemistry in University College, London. He resigned the chair in 1855 on receiving the appointment of master of the mint. He was a constant contributor to the scientific literature of the day, and published a treatise on chemistry, which was very successful. He was a fellow and vice-president of the Royal Society, was a prominent member of other scientific bodies, and was frequently employed by government to make important investigations.

Born in Glasgow, 1815; **died** 1869.

GRAHAM'S LAND, a large extent of continuous uninhabited land in the Antarctic Ocean, discovered by Biscoe in 1832. **Lat.** 64° 45′ S. **Lon.** 63° 51′ W.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, the chief town in the east province of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, in the division of Albany, on an elevated valley, 1,728 feet above the sea level, 25 miles from the coast, and 90 miles N.E. of Port Elizabeth. There are a cathedral, several churches, barracks, and other good public buildings. A large trade is carried on with the interior. **Pop.** 8,000.—**Lat.** 33° 19′ S. **Lon.** 26° 30′ E.

GRAHAME, JAMES, Scottish poet, was educated at the university of Glasgow, and afterwards at Edinburgh, and studied for the law. He was appointed writer to the signet 1791, and four years afterwards became a member of the faculty of advocates. Not finding the legal profession agreeable to his tastes, he was ordained in the Church of England in 1809, and became curate of Shipton, in Gloucestershire, and afterwards of Sedgefield, in Durham. He wrote "The Sabbath," a poem variously criticised; but, however heavy it may be to some, none can dispute the excellent spirit in which it is composed. He also wrote "Mary, Queen of Scots," a dramatic poem; "Biblical Pictures," "British Georgics," and several other poems. Lord Jeffrey, in the "Edinburgh Review," treated his effusions with considerable severity, and Lord Byron calls him "sepulchral Grahame;" but equal judges of true poetry have pronounced different verdicts upon his muse.

Born in Glasgow, 1765; **died** 1811.

GRAIN COAST, a name given to part of the west coast of Africa, comprising the greater part of Liberia. **Lat.** between 4° and 7° N. **Lon.** between 7° and 11° E.

GRAINGER, JAMES, *grain'-jer*, a poet and physician, who served his apprenticeship to a surgeon at Edinburgh. He afterwards acted in that capacity in the army, and, in 1748, took his doctor's degree, and settled in London. His practice, however, was not considerable, and he engaged as tutor to a young gentleman, whom he accompanied to the island of St. Kitt's, in the West Indies, where he died. He published several poems and medical works.

Born at Dunse, Scotland; **died** at St. Kitt's, 1767.

GRAJEHU, *gra'-he-hu*, a river of Brazil, rising in the western part of the province of Maranham, receiving the Santa Anna, which doubles the volume of water, and after a course of 240 miles, joins the Mearim, on the left bank.

GRAMAT, *gra-ma'*, a town of France, department Lot, on the Alzon, 27 miles N.E. of Cahors. A mineral spring is in the vicinity. **Pop.** 4,000.

GRAMMICHELE, or GRAN MICHELI, *gram'-me-shé'-le*, a town of Sicily, 31 miles S.W. of Catania. **Pop.** 11,762.

GRAMMONT, *gram'-mont*, a town of Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, on both banks of the Dender, 20 miles S.E. of Ghent. It is divided by the river into Upper and Lower. **Manf.** Linen, damask, woollens, lace, leather, and tobacco. **Pop.** 9,000.

GRAMMONT, ANTOINE, Duc de, marshal of France, and diplomatist. He served in Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. His "Memoirs," which throw a great light upon the social condition of his age, were published 38 years after his death.

Born 1604; **died** 1678.

GRAMMONT, PHILLIBERT, Comte de, French courtier and wit. He was brother of the preceding; in his youth, served under Condé and Turenne, and afterwards was one of the gayest, wittiest, and most extravagant and licentious of all who attended the court of Louis XIV. He was banished the court because he presumed to make love to one of the favourites of the king, and came to England, where he made himself quite at home in the profligate court of Charles II. He married Lady Eliza Hamilton. His brother-in-law, Count Hamilton, wrote his memoirs, which were edited by Sir Walter Scott in 1811. They contain a great amount of amusing gossip and scandal.

Born 1621; **died** 1707.

GRAMPIANS, *gram'-pe-ans*, a chain of mountains in Scotland, which, stretching along the southern front of the Highlands, extends across the island, from the district of Cowal, in the shire of Argyle, on the Atlantic, to Aberdeenshire, on the German Ocean. It then forms another ridge in a north-westerly direction, extending to the county of Moray and the borders of Inverness. (*See* SCOTLAND.)

GRAMPIANS, a mountain-range running nearly north and south, in the colony of Victoria, Australia. The loftiest summit is Mount William, 5,600 feet above the level of the sea. **Lat.** of the range between 36° 52′ and 37° 38′ S. **Lon.** between 142° 25′ and 142° 47′ E.

GRAN, *gran*, a considerable river of Upper Hungary, rising in the Carpathians, 8 miles from Dobsma, and, after a course of 130 miles, falling into the Danube, opposite Gran.

GRAN, or ESZTERGAM, a free town of Hungary, on an elevated site, on the right bank of the Danube, near the confluence of that river with the Gran, and the capital of a county of the same

name, 25 miles N.W. of Buda. It has a castle standing on the banks of the Danube, an archbishop's palace, a large cathedral, chapter-house, an hospital, and gymnasium. It is the see of the primate of Hungary, and one of the oldest towns in the country. It has been many times besieged. **Pop.** 9,000.

GRANADA, or GRENADA, *gran'-a-da*, an old maritime province in the south of Spain. It is now divided into the provinces of ALMERIA, GRANADA, and MALAGA. The Moorish kingdom of Granada was established in 1238. It was the last possession of the Moors in Spain, and was conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492.

GRANADA, a modern province of Spain, bounded N. by Jaen and Albacete, E. by Almeria, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. and N.W. by Malaga and Cordova. The coast line extends for 66 miles, and is rocky and dangerous, but there are several small secure bays. The surface of the country is mountainous, being traversed by several ranges, chiefly running from east to west. The highest point, Mulhacen, 11,977 feet, is the loftiest summit in Spain. There are some beautiful and fertile valleys, and besides the ordinary grain crop, the olive, vine, fruit, and the sugar-cane are cultivated.

Rivers.—Jenil, Darro, and Guadalfeo.
Manf.—Silk and woollen goods, haircloth, and soap.
Area.—5,000 square miles.
Pop.—484,613.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—The province is divided into 15 administrative districts. GRANADA is the chief town.

GRANADA, a city in the south of Spain, and capital of the province of that name. It was the ancient metropolis of the Moors in Spain, and stands on the right bank of the Jenil, 140 miles S.E. of Seville. The town exhibits the form of a half-moon, its streets rising above each other, with a number of turrets and gilded cupolas, the whole crowned by the Alhambra, or palace of the ancient Moorish kings. (*See* ALHAMBRA.) In the background is the Sierra de Nevada, covered with snow. The town is built on two adjacent hills, and divided into four quarters. The river Darro runs between the two hills, and traverses the town, after which it falls into the largest stream of the Jenil, which flows outside the walls. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a splendid structure, highly decorated, with a noble high altar and the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella and Philip I. and his queen Juana; the archbishop's palace, the mansion occupied by the captain-general of the province, the university, and several hospitals. The city, that part containing the Alhambra, is surrounded by old walls, with towers. The streets are generally narrow and dirty; the older houses are built in the eastern style, with flat roofs and projecting balconies; and there are several good open squares. On the hill opposite that on which the Alhambra stands is an old suburb, the Albayzin, the greater number of which are gipsies. **Manf.** Silk and woollen stuffs, gunpowder, saltpetre, paper hats; and there is an oil-trade carried on. **Pop.** 76,005.—The city was founded in the 8th century, and in the 13th century was selected as the capital of the kingdom of Granada. It became very large and wealthy, had at one time 400,000 inhabitants, and was defended by more than 1,000 towers. It figures conspicuously in the history of the long contest between the Christians and Moors.

GRANADA, or GRENADA, NEW. (*See* COLOMBIA.)

GRANADA, a city of Nicaragua, Central America, on the north-west shore of Lake Nicaragua. It was founded by Hernandez de Cordova in 1522. Previous to the outbreak of the civil war in 1854, it was a busy commercial town, but suffered greatly, and was almost destroyed in 1857. **Pop.**, including suburban places, 15,000. **Lat.** 10° 12′ N. **Lon.** 87° 46′ W.

GRANADILLA, *gran-a-dil'-la*, a town of the island of Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands, 30 miles S.W. of Orotava. **Pop.** 2,600.

GRANBY, JOHN MANNERS, Marquis of, *gran'-be*, eldest son of the third Duke of Rutland. He served with the Duke of Cumberland in suppressing the Scotch rebellion of 1745, and was commander of the British army in Germany during a portion of the Seven Years' War. In 1763 he was appointed master-general of the ordnance, and in 1766 commander-in-chief of the army. He was very popular, and an especial favourite of painters of sign-boards.
Born 1721; **died** 1770.

GRAND-COMBE, LA, *gran'-kombe*, a town of France, department Gard, 35 miles N.W. of Nismes. **Manf.** Glass and oil. Large collieries are in the vicinity. **Pop.** 4,800.

GRAND HAVEN, a town in Michigan, United States, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Grand River. There are a very large depôt of the Detroit and Milwaukee railway (of which the town is the western terminus), a long pier, and a very good harbour. A large export trade is carried on in timber, fish, leather, gypsum, lime, and flour. **Pop.** 4,000.

GRAND ISLAND is 3 miles above the falls of Niagara, in the United States. **Ext.** 9 miles long, by 5 broad, mostly woodland.

GRAND RAPIDS, a manufacturing city of Michigan, United States, pleasantly situated on both banks of Grand River, 33 miles E. of Lake Michigan. The town is well-built, and busy. There is abundant water power, and an active trade is carried on in pine-timber, limestone, salt, and gypsum. The city was settled in 1833, and incorporated in 1850. **Pop.** 32,016.

GRAND RIVER, a river of the United States, in Michigan, which, after a course of 270 miles, falls into Lake Michigan.

GRAND RIVER, or OUSE, a river of Canada, province of Ontario, which, after a winding course, falls into the north-east end of Lake Erie. It is navigable for large vessels 12 miles from its mouth.

GRANDE, or ILHA GRANDE, *grand*, an island off the coast of Brazil, 70 miles S.W. of Rio-de-Janeiro. Coffee and the sugar-cane are extensively cultivated. **Pop** 2,000.

GRANDVILLE, JEAN IGNACE, ISIDORE GÉRARD, *gran(g)'-veel*, French artist and caricaturist, well known for his illustrations to La Fontaine's Fables, Life of Napoleon, Gil Blas, Robinson Crusoe, Gulliver's Travels, and other standard works, and for a vast number of humorous sketches and caricatures.
Born at Nancy, 1803; **died** at Paris, 1847.

GRANE, or QUADE, *gran*, a seaport of Arabia, near the northern extremity of the Persian Gulf, 85 miles S. of Bassora. Many rich merchants reside there, and a considerable export trade is carried on. **Pop.** 8,000.

GRANGEMOUTH, *grainj'-mouth*, a seaport-town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, situate on the angle which is formed by the river Carron and the great canal which joins the friths of Forth and Clyde, 20 miles N.W. of Edinburgh. It has a harbour and docks, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, wool, iron goods, hemp, timber, flax, and tallow. There are ship-building works. **Pop.** 2,570.

GRANICUS, *gra-ni'-kus*, a river of Asia Minor, now known as the Khodja-tchai, or Kodsha-su, rising on the northern side of Mount Ida, and falling into the Sea of Marmora. It is famous for a battle fought there between the armies of Alexander and Darius, 334 B.C. (*See* ALEXANDER and ASIA MINOR.)

GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, BERNARD ADOLPHE, *grai'-ne-ai-de-kas-sain'-yak*, after receiving his education at the Lycée of Toulouse, went to Paris in 1832, and wrote for the *Journal des Débats* and the *Revue de Paris*, under the auspices of M. Victor Hugo. Having thus entered upon a literary career, he continued to write for or to edit various journals, distinguishing himself in his political creed by his ultra-imperialism, and by the violence with which he attacked his opponents. Devoted to the government inaugurated by the *coup d'état*, he was returned in 1852 deputy from Gers to the Corps Législatif. He was returned again in 1857 and in 1863, and although his re-election in 1869 was warmly contested, he was again returned by an overwhelming majority. M. de Cassagnac has been an industrious writer, and besides his many contributions to the journals of the day, he is the author of "Histoire des Classes Ouvrières et des Classes Bourgeoises," "Histoire des Classes Nobles et des Classes Anobiles," "Histoire de la Chute de Louis Philippe, de la Revolution de Février, et du Rétablissement de l'Empire," "Les Girondins et les Massacres de Septembre," &c. Grand officer of the Legion of Honour in 1857, he was promoted commander August 30, 1865.

Born at Cassagnac, Gers, in 1808.

GRANOLLEN DEL-VALLES, *gran'-ol-len*, a town of Spain, 19 miles N.E. of Barcelona, on the left bank of the Besos. **Manf.** Linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, and earthenware. Two annual cattle fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,000.

GRANSEE, *gran'-se*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 42 miles N. of Potsdam. There are two churches, a Gothic chapel, and a bronze statue of Queen Louisa of Prussia. **Manf.** Linen and woollen cloth. Four annual fairs are held, and there is a trade in cattle. **Pop.** 3,100.

GRANT, FRANCIS, Sir, *grant*, president of the Royal Academy, an artist, son of the laird of Kilgraston, Perthshire. He spent his fortune, and then devoted himself to his art. He became one of the best portrait-painters of fashionable life, and was warmly patronised by Sir Walter Scott. At the commencement of his career he applied himself to the painting of sporting pieces, some of which were engraved; but he subsequently abandoned this branch of art, and applied himself to portrait-painting. In 1842 he was chosen an A.R.A., in 1851 an R.A., and, after the death of Sir Charles Eastlake, elected President in 1866, and shortly afterwards received the honour of knighthood.

Born at Kilgraston, Scotland, 1804; **died** 1878.

GRANT, JAMES HOPE, Sir, British general, younger brother of the above. He joined the lancers at the age of 18, and served with distinction in China under Sir Hugh Gough, in the campaign of the Sutlej, and during the Indian mutiny. He received the distinction of K.C.B. in 1858, and for his services as commander of the British forces in China in 1860, was raised to the rank of G.C.B., received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and the Emperor Napoleon conferred on him the dignity of grand officer of the Legion of Honour. He received the command of the Madras army in 1860, was appointed quartermaster-general in 1865, and commander of the camp at Aldershott in 1870.

Born at Kilgraston, 1808; **died** in London, 1875.

GRANT, ANNE, Mrs., of Laggan, was the daughter of Duncan Macvicar, an officer in the British army. She married the reverend James Grant, minister of Laggan, who left her a widow with eight children in 1801. She, after this, resided on a small farm near Laggan, but subsequently removed to Edinburgh, where sir Walter Scott drew up a memorial which procured her an annual pension of 100*l.* from 1826 till the time of her death. She wrote the "Highlanders, and other Poems," which appeared in 1803, by which she respectably assisted in sustaining the honours of the Scottish muse. In 1773 her celebrated "Letters from the Mountains" appeared, and were well received, notwithstanding the "affectation of the title," of which Lord Jeffrey speaks, and her "gross inaccuracy," according to Macaulay, in her account of the massacre of Glencoe. Besides these works, she produced "Memoirs of an American Lady," "Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland," "Eighteen Hundred and Thirteen," a poem, and several other works.

Born in Glasgow, 1755; **died** in Edinburgh, 1838.

GRANT, ROBERT EDMUND, M.D., a celebrated zoologist and comparative anatomist, who was educated at the High School, Edinburgh, where he distinguished himself in Greek and geometry. In 1808 he entered the literary classes of the university, and, in 1812, was elected president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh. In 1814 he became president of the Royal Medical Society, and, in the same year, graduated as M.D. In 1824, in conjunction with Dr. Barclay, he delivered lectures on comparative anatomy at Edinburgh, and, during his vacations, devoted himself to original researches upon the animals of the coasts of Scotland. The result of these appeared in the "Transactions of the Wernerian Society." In 1828 he was called upon to fill the post of lecturer on comparative anatomy and zoology at University College, London. From that time he continued to lecture at that institution, and has been a large contributor to zoological literature.

Born at Edinburgh, 1793.

GRANT, ULYSSES SIMPSON, president of the United States of America. He graduated at the Military academy at West Point in 1843, and served in the Mexican war. In 1854 he resigned his commission and engaged in commercial pursuits in Missouri and Illinois. At the outbreak of the War of Secession, in 1861, he offered his services to the Federals, and greatly distinguished himself. In 1864 he was appointed lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief, and carried the long war to a successful issue, compelling the evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of general Lee and the entire Confederate forces. In 1868 he was elected president, and re-elected in 1872.

Born in Ohio, 1822. **Died**, July 24, 1885.

GRANT, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 426 square miles. **Pop.** 20,000. Marion is the capital.

GRANT, a county of Kentucky, United States. Area, 211 square miles. Pop. 13,083. The capital is Williamstown.

GRANT, a county of Wisconsin, United States. Area, 1,122 square miles. Pop. 37,852. Lancaster is the capital.

GRANTA, *grant'-ta*, a river of England. (*See* CAM.)

GRANTHAM, *grant'-ham*, a municipal and parliamentary borough and market-town of Lincolnshire, on the left bank of the Witham, 24 miles S.W. of Lincoln. The town is neat and clean, and consists of four principal streets. The chief buildings are the church, built in the 13th century, lighted with pointed windows, and celebrated for its spire, 273 feet high; dissenting chapels, the guildhall, rebuilt in 1787, with the addition of a large assembly-room, and a monument to Newton, inaugurated by lord Brougham in 1858. The town has derived much benefit from a canal, begun in 1794, and extending for 30 miles, from Grantham to the Trent. The chief trade consists of malting, importing coal, and exporting corn. At the free grammar-school of this town, sir Isaac Newton received his education, previous to his being sent to Trinity College, Cambridge. Pop. 16,886.—A station on the Great Northern railway.

GRANTON, *grant'-on*, a village of Scotland, on the Frith of Forth, 3 miles N.W. of Edinburgh. Here is a pier 1,700 feet long, and a breakwater, with a ship-building dock, and a patent slip. Pop. 1,100.—A station on the North British railway.

GRANVILLE, *gran'-veel*, a fortified seaport of France, department of La Manche, on a rocky peninsula, 12 miles N.W. of Avranches. Its principal buildings are a citadel, an old church, hospital, and public baths. There is a large new pier, mounted with cannon. The harbour is well sheltered, but dry at low water. Pop. 14,700, mostly engaged in the oyster, cod, and whale fisheries. In 1695 this place was burned by the English, and, in 1793, besieged by the Vendeans.

GRANVILLE, *gran'-vil*, a county of North Carolina, United States. Area, 624 square miles. Pop. 31,286. The capital is Oxford.

GRANVILLE, GEORGE, Baron Lansdowne, a nobleman of considerable talents. In 1685 he wrote some poetical pieces on the accession of James II. After the Revolution, he lived retired for a considerable time, amusing himself with literary composition. In 1686 was acted, with great applause, his tragedy of "Heroic Love," which was followed by the dramatic poem of "The British Enchanters." On the accession of queen Anne, he obtained a seat in parliament, and, in 1710, was made secretary-at-war. The same year he married a daughter of the earl of Jersey, and was soon after created a peer, by the title of lord Lansdowne, baron of Bideford. The accession of George II. deprived him of his place, and in 1715 he was sent to the Tower, on suspicion of being concerned in a plot against the government. He obtained his release in 1717, and afterwards went to France, where he resided some years. His works included, besides those mentioned above, several other plays and poems.

Born in Cornwall, 1667; died 1735.

GRANVILLE, JOHN CARTERET, Earl of, was the eldest son of George, lord Carteret, and succeeded to this title at the age of 5 years. He received his education at Westminster School and Christchurch College, Oxford, and, in 1711, took his seat in the house of lords. Here he distinguished himself by his earnestness for the succession of the Hanover family, which recommended him to George I., who gave him several important places. In 1719 he was sent ambassador to Sweden, and mediated the treaty between that power and Denmark. In 1721 he became secretary of state, and, in 1724, was appointed viceroy of Ireland, where his administration, in a trying season, was generally applauded. He was again nominated to that office after the accession of George II., and governed that kingdom with great wisdom till 1730. He was the enemy of Walpole's administration, and moved, in 1741, for the removal of that minister. When this was effected, lord Carteret became secretary of state, and in 1744, on the death of his mother, succeeded to the titles of Viscount Cartaret and earl Granville.

Born 1690; died 1763.

GRANVILLE, GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVESON GOWER, Earl of, educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford, took his degree in 1834. In the following year he was attached to his father's embassy in Paris, and in 1836, and also in 1837, on a new election, was returned member of parliament for Morpeth. He was now on the high road to power, and, in a short time, was appointed under-secretary for foreign affairs. In 1840 he was attached to the Russian embassy, and at the subsequent general election, was, in 1841, returned member for Lichfield. In 1846 he was summoned, by the death of his father, to the house of peers, and, in the administration of lord John Russell, became master of her majesty's buckhounds. He subsequently became vice-president and president of the Board of Trade. In 1856 he represented her majesty at the coronation of the emperor of Russia, and, under the Palmerston administration of 1859, held the office of president of the council. In 1868 he was secretary of state for the colonies, and, in 1870, for foreign affairs, in the Gladstone administration. In politics he is both a liberal and a free-trader.

Born 1815.

GRASLITZ, *gras'-litz*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the border of Saxony. Manf. Cotton goods, looking-glasses, musical and mathematical instruments, machinery, and paper. Pop. 6,700.

GRASLITZ, or GRADLICZE, *gras'-litz*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, at the confluence of the Silberbach with the Zwoda, 89 miles N.W. of Prague. Manf. Woollen and cotton cloth, lace, musical instruments, and articles in wire and brass. Pop. 6,000.

GRASMERE. (*See* WESTMORELAND.)

GRASSANO, *gras-sa'-no*, a town of Italy, on the right bank of the Carmine, 25 miles S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3,400.

GRASSE, *grass*, a town of France, department of Alpes-Maritimes, beautifully situated in the midst of flower gardens, on the slope of a hill, 23 miles N.E. of Draguignan. Manf. Perfumery and essences made from the flowers and herbs so abundant in the vicinity; woollens, soap, leather, and silk. There is a large trade in fruit, honey, and wax. Pop. 12,500.

GRATIAN, *grai'-she-an*, collector of the body of canon law known as the "Decrees of Gratian." Very little is known of his life more than that he was a Benedictine monk of Bologna.

Lived in the 12th century.

GRATIANUS, *grat'-she-anus*, a Roman emperor, whose father took him as his associate in the empire, when he was only 8 years old. In his 17th year, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the throne, and the army elected as his partner Valentinian II., his half-brother. At this time Valens was still ruling over the eastern part of the empire, having succeeded to the government conjointly with his brother, Valentinian I., who took the western portion on the death of Jovian. The beginning of Gratian's reign is said to have been distinguished by several cruelties; but from the general character of this prince and his tender age when he assumed the government, they must be attributed to his advisers. After the death of their uncle, in 379, the young princes associated with themselves as their colleague Theodosius, afterwards known as Theodosius the Great, whom they set over the eastern part of the empire. Gratian's courage in the field was as remarkable as his love of learning and philosophy. He supported the tottering state by his prudence and intrepidity. His enmity to the pagan superstition of his subjects ultimately proved his ruin. He was forsaken by his troops in the field of battle, fighting against Maximinus in Gaul, and murdered by the rebels.

Born 359; died 383.

GRATIANUS, a Roman soldier invested with the purple by the rebellious army in Britain, in opposition to Honorius. He was assassinated four months after, by those very troops to whom he owed his elevation, 407 A.D.

GRATIUS FALISCUS, *grat'-she-us fa-lis'-kus*, a Latin poet, contemporary with Ovid. He wrote a poem on coursing, called "Cynegeticon," much commended for its elegance and perspicuity.

Lived in the 1st century B.C.

GRATTAN, RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRY, *grat'-tan*, Irish politician, was the son of the recorder and member for Dublin in the Irish parliament, and was educated at Trinity College, where he distinguished himself by his ability. After taking his degree, he went to London, for the purpose of following the profession of the law. In 1772 he was called to the Irish bar, and, in 1775, was returned as member for Charlemont, to the Irish parliament, where his fervid eloquence not only procured him the admiration but the love and veneration of his countrymen, whose enthusiasm he raised to the highest pitch. The first public benefit which he was instrumental in conferring on his countrymen, was the partial opening of the Irish commerce, which had hitherto been greatly trammelled by vexatious restrictions. In 1780 he obtained from the Irish parliament the resolution "that the king's most excellent majesty, and the lords and commons of Ireland, are the only power competent to make laws to bind Ireland." His speech on that occasion, especially its closing passages, is a fine specimen of eloquence. In 1790 he was returned for Dublin, and in 1800 for the borough of Wicklow. The Irish nation now voted him £100,000, "as a testimony of its gratitude" for national services; but, at Grattan's own request, it was made £50,000, which he received. After the union of Ireland with Great Britain, in 1800, he was chosen member for Malton, and subsequently sat in the imperial parliament as the representative for Dublin. He is only now remembered for his eloquence; but Lord Brougham, in a speech delivered in the House of Commons in 1823, says:—"He was a man of singular candour, and great moderation; and from his entrance into public life to the close of his illustrious career, gave signal proofs of his moderation, of his extreme forbearance, nay, of his gentleness." "The purity of his life was the brightness of his glory," says Sir James Mackintosh. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Born in Dublin, 1750; died in London, 1820.

GRATZ, or GRAZ, *gratz*, a town of the Austrian empire, capital of the province of Styria, beautifully situated on both sides of the river Mur, 140 miles S.W. of Vienna. This town owes its origin to the strength of its citadel, which is built on a very steep hill on the banks of the river, which is crossed by two chain and two wooden bridges. The "inner town," as it is called, on the eastern side is surrounded by walls; the old glacis is now a public promenade. The houses are of stone, and the town is generally well built. It has 22 churches and chapels, great and small. The cathedral of St. Agidi was built in the 14th century. There are the castle of the old dukes of Styria, the landhaus, or place of meeting of the nobility, a university, museum, several palaces, and an arsenal. One of the most striking edifices in the place is a mausoleum erected to the emperor Ferdinand II., and the Johanneum, which was founded by the Archduke John, in 1812, for the encouragement of the arts and manufactures in Styria. **Manf.** Cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, leather, iron, steel wares, and paper. **Pop.** 97,791. —It has railway communication with Vienna and Trieste.

GRATZ, or GRODZISKO, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, 22 miles S.W. of the town of Posen. There are a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church, and a Bernardine monastery. **Manf.** Leather, woollens, and linen. Four annual fairs are held, and there is a trade in cattle. **Pop.** 3,400.

GRAUDENZ, *grou-dentz'*, an old fortified town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, on the right bank of the Vistula, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 60 miles S. of Dantzic. It has both Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, a gymnasium, and a strong fortress. **Manf.** Woollen goods and tobacco. Four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** military inclusive, 16,000.

GRAULHET, *gro'-lai*, a town of France, in the department Tarn, on the left bank of the Adon. **Manf.** Linen goods, hemp, and leather. **Pop.** 6,000.

GRAVE, or GRAAF, *grafe*, a town of Holland, province of North Brabant, on the Maas, 7 miles S.W. of Nijmegan. It is strongly fortified, surrounded by a deep ditch, and has bomb-proof gates. The Roman Catholic church, founded in 1290, and the town-house, are the chief public buildings. **Pop.** 2,500.

GRAVELINES, *grav'-leen*, a fortified sea-port-town of France, department Nord, 12 miles E. of Calais. It stands in a marshy plain protected from the sea by sand-hills or *dunes*, but which can easily be laid under water. The harbour has become useless from neglect. **Pop.** 6,000, mostly employed in the cod, herring, and mackerel fisheries.—In 1558 a battle took place between the French and Flemish, when the latter, under Count Egmont, obtained a decisive victory.

GRAVES, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area,** 540 square miles. **Pop.** 24,138. The capital is Mayfield.

GRAVESEND, *graivs'-end*, a municipal and parliamentary borough, river-port, market-town, and watering-place, of Kent, on the south side of

the river Thames, 24 miles E. of London. The numbers of vessels which usually lie at anchor in the channel, keep up a constant influx of seamen and strangers. The invigorating air and pleasant scenery draw additional visitors in the summer season; and, from these circumstances, this town presents a continued scene of bustle and activity. The inhabitants are much engaged in seafaring employments. The principal buildings are a custom-house, town-hall, union-workhouse, bazaars, theatre, and concert-room. The newer part of the town, on the eastern side, is laid out with wide streets. The older part is closely built. There are two piers, the Town and Terrace piers. A large cemetery has been laid out on the south side of the town. The suburb Milton is on the eastern side, and at a short distance from the town, on the western side, is the well-known pleasure resort, Rosherville Gardens. **Manf.** Rope-making, and a little shipbuilding are carried on; and there is a large trade in supplying ship's stores. In old times foreign visitors of distinction were met at Gravesend by the lord-mayor and aldermen of London, and escorted up the river; and now Gravesend is frequently the place of embarkation or reception of royal and distinguished persons. It was made a parliamentary borough, to return one member, by the Reform Act of 1867. **Pop.** 23,375.—A station on the North Kent Railway.

GRAVESEND, a township of the United States, in King's county, Long Island, New York, 9½ miles from New York. **Pop.** 1,000.

GRAVINA, *gra-vé-na*, an episcopal city of Italy, province of Bari, on the left bank of the river of the same name, 35 miles from Bari. It has a cathedral, several more churches, a college, and some convents. A large and well-attended horse and cattle fair is held annually, and the place is famous for a breed of horses. **Pop.** 16,663.

GRAY, *grai*, a town of France, department of Haute-Saone, 27 miles from Dijon. It has a college, public library, and several public fountains. Its trade is active with Lyons in corn, wood, and iron. There are the remains of an ancient castle, formerly the residence of the duke of Burgundy. **Pop.** 6,300.

GRAY, ASA, American botanist. He practised for a short time as a physician, but relinquished the profession and devoted himself to botanical studies, and became professor of botany in the university of Michigan, and in 1842 Fisher professor of natural history at Harvard university. He twice visited Europe. His "Botanical Text-book," and works on the flora of the United States, and other books, are of great value.

Born at Paris, in the State of New York, 1810.

GRAY, THOMAS, an English poet, was the son of a money-scrivener in London, and was educated at Eton, whence he removed to Peter-house, Cambridge. In 1738, he entered of the Inner Temple, but never engaged much in the study of the law. The year following he accompanied Mr. Horace Walpole in the tour of Europe; but a difference arising between them, they parted in Italy, in 1741, and Mr. Gray returned to England, where his father died soon after. He now took up his residence chiefly at Cambridge, where, in 1768, he became professor of modern history. He had previously declined the office of poet-laureate. The odes of Gray possess uncommon merit, and his "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" has long been considered one of the finest poems in the language. Perhaps no poem of equal length contains so many lines familiarly known. The scene of the elegy was no doubt the churchyard of Stoke Pogis, in Buckinghamshire, where he lies buried by the side of his mother, although the honour has been claimed for other localities.

Born in London, 1716; **died** at Cambridge, 1771.

GRAYSON, *grai'-son*, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 15,784. The capital is Litchfield.

GRAYSON, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 910 square miles. **Pop.** 38,108. Sherman is the capital.

GRAYSON, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 495 square miles. **Pop.** 13,068. The capital is Independence.

GRAZALEMA, *gra-tha-laï'-ma*, a town of Spain, province of Cadiz, on a rocky hill, 60 miles N.E. of Cadiz. The French found it so inaccessible that they named it a "Land Gibraltar." The parish church is a large and handsome Gothic building. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloth, flannel, soap, and leather. There is a considerable export trade. **Pop.** 8,000.

GREAT BRITAIN. (*See* BRITAIN, GREAT; BRITISH EMPIRE, ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, &c.)

GREAT ISLAND, an island on the coast of Ireland, county of Cork. **Ext.** 5 miles long, by 3 broad.

GREAT ISLAND, in Bass's Straits, between Australia and Tasmania. **Ext.** 40 miles long, with a breadth of 12.

GREAT KANAWHA. (*See* KANAWHA, GREAT.)

GREAT MARLOW. (*See* MARLOW, GREAT.)

GREAT SLAVE LAKE, in British North America, connected by the Great Slave River with Lake Athabaska. It is about 300 miles long, and 50 miles wide. There are many islands. The outlet is by Mackenzie River into the Arctic Ocean. **Lat.** between 60° 40′ and 63° N. **Lon.** between 109° 30′ and 117° 30′ W.

GREAT SALT LAKE, North America. (*See* UTAH.)

GREAVES, JOHN, *greeves*, mathematician and antiquary, who studied at Balliol College, Oxford, and, in 1621, was chosen fellow of Merton College, and, in 1628, took the degree of M.A. In 1630 he became professor of geometry in Gresham College, and was, soon afterwards, sent by Archbishop Laud to the East, where he made a large collection of oriental MSS., coins, and medals. He also took a careful survey and measurement of the Egyptian pyramids, and made many astronomical observations. After his return, in 1640, he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, but was obliged to resign his situation, from the persecution of the parliamentary visitors. He wrote "Pyramidographia; or, a Description of the Pyramids in Egypt;" "A Discourse on the Roman Foot and Denarius;" and other valuable works.

Born in Hampshire, 1602; **died** 1652.

GREECE, ANCIENT, GRÆCIA, or HELLAS, *greese*, a famous country of Europe, comprising within its limits, at the period of its greatest prosperity, the territory of the modern kingdom of Greece, and some portions of the Turkish empire. The physical geography of the various districts is described under the appropriate headings. (*See* GREECE, KINGDOM OF, TURKEY, &c.)

The northern limit nearly followed the parallel of lat. 40° N., a chain of mountains stretching from the Adriatic eastward to the Ægean Sea, separating Greece from Illyria and Macedonia on the north. The extreme eastern part of this range is the famous Olympus. In later times Macedonia was considered a part of Greece. Ancient Greece is generally described as consisting of two parts—Græcia, or the northern portion, and Peloponnesus (now known as the Morea) a peninsula of irregular shape united to the mainland by the Corinthian isthmus. There are several islands, which belonged to Greece.

Area.—Including Macedonia, 58,000 square miles, about equal to that of England and Wales.

Divisions.—Ancient Greece was divided into numerous states, each managing its own affairs, frequently at war with each other, and occasionally combining for the common protection. Separate leagues were formed at various times, but were not of long duration. Historians generally divide the country geographically as follows:—GRÆCIA—Thessalia, Acarnania, Epirus, Etolia, Eubœa (now Egripo, or Negropont), Phocis, Bœtia, Attica, Doris, Locri, Megaris, and the islands of Leucadia, Ithaca, and Cephalonia. PELOPONNESUS—Achaia, Elis, Arcadia, Argolis, Messenia, Laconia, and the islands of Cythera (CERIGO), and Zacynthus (ZANTE). The most important political states were Athens, Sparta, Corinth, Thebes, Arcadia, and Macedonia.

Pop.—1,800,000.

Chief Cities.—Athens, Sparta, Argos, Corinth, Thebes, Sicyon, Mycenæ, and Delphi.

History.—The name Hellas was originally limited to a portion of Thessaly, but in course of time was given to the whole country. The name Græcia was first used by Aristotle. The aborigines, known as Pelasgians, appear to have been expelled by a people from the East, known as the Hellenes, who made their appearance about 1,400 years before the Christian era. The Heroic age, as it is frequently termed, lasted several centuries, and no history more authentic than that of Homeric and other poetic legends exists. The earliest records on which any reliance can be placed begin at the first Olympiad, 776 B.C. In the first ages, the Greeks were governed by monarchs; but the monarchical power gradually decreased, and the love of liberty established the republican government. No part of Greece, except Macedonia, remained in the hands of an absolute sovereign. The expedition of the Argonauts first, and, in the succeeding age, the wars of Thebes and Troy, gave opportunity to their heroes and demigods to display their valour in the field of battle. The establishment of the Olympic games, and the reward of the conqueror, which was a laurel crown, contributed not a little to their aggrandisement. The austerity of their laws, and the education of their youth, particularly at Lacedæmon, rendered them brave and active, insensible to bodily pain, fearless and intrepid in the time of danger. The celebrated battles of Marathon, Thermopylæ, Salamis, Platæa, and Mycale, sufficiently show what superiority the courage of a little army can obtain over millions of undisciplined barbarians. After many signal victories over the Persians, they became elated with their success, and then began to turn their arms one against the other. In the 5th century B.C. Athens was the predominant state, succeeded, after the Peloponnesian war (431—404 B.C.), by Sparta. In the 4th century, Philip of Macedonia defeated the Athenians and Thebans, and his son, Alexander the Great, completed the subjugation of the Athenian state and added Greece to his dominions. While the Greeks rendered themselves so illustrious by their military exploits, the arts and sciences were highly cultivated. The labours of the learned were received with admiration, and the merit of a composition was determined by the applause or disapprobation of a multitude. Their generals were orators, and eloquence seemed to be connected with the military profession; their language became almost universal, and their country was the receptacle of the youths of the neighbouring states, where they imbibed the principles of liberty and moral virtue. They planted many colonies, and entirely peopled the western coasts of Asia Minor. In the eastern parts of Italy, there were also many settlements made. The conquest of Corinth, by the Roman consul Mummius, destroyed the Achæan League, or union of the states of Peloponnesus, and Greece became a province of the Roman empire.

GREECE, MODERN, (or KINGDOM OF THE HELLENES), a maritime country in the south-east of Europe. It is bounded on the N. by European Turkey, W. by the Ionian Sea and Islands, S. by the Mediterranean, and E. by the Ægean Sea. The coast line is extensive. Consisting as Greece does of the Morea, the country called Hellas, N. of the gulfs of Lepanto and Ægina, all the islands known as the Cyclades, and some of the Sporades, it necessarily must have not only a great extent, but an irregular line of coast; for it may be regarded as little more than a series of islands and peninsulas. The chief are Marathon and Colonna, or Sunium, in Attica; Malea, Matapan, Gallo, and Klarenza, in the Morea. The Archipelago on the E., includes the channels of Talanti, Negropont, and the gulfs of Nauplia and Ægina; the Ionian Sea on the W., includes the gulfs Arta, Arcadia, Lepanto, Argolis, Patras, Koroni, and Kolokythia. The surface of the country is mountainous, being intersected, particularly in the north, by continued ranges, several of which are interesting from their scenery, but more from their classical recollections. These ranges are connected with those of Turkey, Mount Pindus traversing both countries. From the ridge which forms the northern frontier, the Pindus chain takes a southerly direction between Thessaly and Epirus; and throws off two branches in an eastern direction; Phyrus, or Gura, terminating in the Gulf of Volo; and the Ceta, or Katavothra, about 20 miles farther south, at the eastern extremity of which is the renowned pass of Thermopylæ. The main chain extends in a south-eastern direction through Attica, including the renowned Parnassus, Helicon, and Hymettus, and there are several less important lateral ranges traversing the country in a westerly direction. A range stretches across the isthmus of Corinth into the Morea, and dividing into two main branches, encloses the hilly district of Arcadia. The loftiest mountains are: Olympus in the great northern range, 9,700 feet, and covered with snow; Guiona, on the Turkish frontier, 8,240 feet, Parnassus, 8,000, and there are several other peaks of scarcely inferior altitude. There are extensive fertile plains, the largest being those of Thessaly and Bœotia, and numerous, but small valleys.

Rivers.—The principal are the Achelous, now called the Aspropotamo (discharging into the Gulf of Corinth), the Peneus, the Alpheus, the Eurotas, the Iris, and the Pamisus. All the rest are insignificant streams. There are numerous small lakes.

Islands.—The CYCLADES and IONIAN ISLANDS.

Climate.—Temperate, and, on the whole, healthy, excepting in the neighbourhood of marshes, which, from the neglected state of cultivation, have become numerous.

Zoology.—The bear, wolf, jackal, wild boar, and deer. The domestic animals are neither numerous nor of good breeds. Asses are almost the only beasts of burden employed; and the only animals from which dairy produce is made are the sheep and goat.

Forests.—Considerable. They consist mostly of pine, with a mixture of hardwood, including the oak, in the upper regions; and in the lower, the chestnut and wal nut are frequently met with.

Pro.—Corn, cotton, silk, wool, rice, and tobacco. Bees are still kept, and their honey is the finest in the world. Agriculture is generally in a very backward state, and it is only in Thessaly and the south of Macedon that the vestiges of ancient industry are to be discovered. The Morea, though susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation, is almost entirely neglected. Of fruits, it abounds with figs, almonds, dates, oranges, citrons, and currants, the latter of which are an important article of export, extensive districts, especially along the shores of the Gulf of Corinth and in the islands of Zante and Cephalonia, being appropriated to the cultivation. The vine grows vigorously, and melons are largely cultivated; but the olive takes precedence of

every other article in Greece, and is much attended to, olive oil being the chief export.

Minerals.—Rich and varied, but little worked, including lead, copper, iron, some gold and silver, coal, salt, sulphur, alum, and saltpetre; and marble of the purest and most beautiful kind. There are many hot and cold mineral springs.

Manf.—Unimportant, the inhabitants being almost entirely a commercial maritime people.

Area.—19,941 square miles, only about one-seventh of which is under cultivation.

Pop.—1,700,000, of a mixed race. The descendants of the old Hellenic race predominate in Ætolia, Acarnania, Thessaly, the Morea, and most of the islands. Albanians (250,000), Wallachs (a pastoral race), and an influx from the neighbouring countries, make up the population, about one-half of which is agricultural.

Language.—The language generally spoken is the Romaic, or modern Greek, which is derived from, and has a great affinity with, the purer form of the classic tongue. The Albanian (an unwritten language), Turkish, Bulgarian, and Wallachian languages, are also used in some districts.

Religion and Education.—The greater number of the people belong to the Greek Church, which is the state religion, and has four archbishops and six bishops, on the continent of Greece; six archbishops and six bishops in the Peloponnesus; and five archbishops, and as many bishops, besides the metropolitan of Corfu, in the Ionian Islands. All other religions are tolerated. There are about 24,000 Roman Catholics. Education is by law compulsory, but is actually very defective, only about one-third of the grown up men being able to read and write; women of the lower classes are almost entirely illiterate.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—The kingdom is divided into 13 nomos, or nomarchies, and subdivided into 59 eparchies. The following are the nomarchies with the chief towns:—

Nomarchies.	Chief Towns.
Northern Greece:—	
Attica and Bœotia	Athens.
Phocis and Phthiotis	Lamia (Zeitoun).
Acarnia and Ætolia	Missolonghi.
The Morea:—	
Argolis and Corinth	Nauplia.
Achaia and Elis	Patras.
Arcadia	Tripolitza.
Messenia	Calamata.
Laconia	Sparta.
Islands:—	
Eubœa and Sporades	Chalcis.
Cyclades	Hermonpolis (Syra).
Corfu	Corfu.
Zante	Zante.
Cephalonia	Argostoli.

Athens the (capital), Syra (the principal port), and Patras, are the most important towns.

Constitution and Government.—The kingdom of the Hellenes is a limited monarchy. The present constitution was adopted October 29, 1861. There is a chamber of representatives named the Boulé, elected for the term of four years, by the ballot and manhood suffrage. The executive is vested in the king and his responsible ministers, the heads of seven departments. At the side of the executive council of ministers stands, by the terms of the constitution, a deliberative council of state, consisting of not less than 15 nor more than 25 members. They are named by the crown at the recommendation of the ministers, and hold office for ten years. The army is formed by conscription, but there is a general privilege to procure substitutes, which is made use of to a large extent.

Railways and Telegraphs.—At present, a short line from Athens to the Piræus, seven miles in length, is the only railway in Greece. About 1,600 miles of telegraphic wires are in operation.

History.—When the Roman empire was divided, Greece was attached to the Eastern portion. In the early part of the 12th century it was taken possession of by the Venetians; in the 15th century it was subdued by the Turks, and made a part of the Ottoman empire. Two unsuccessful attempts at rebellion were made in 1770 and 1790; and in 1820 a vigorous effort was commenced, which resulted in 1829 in the establishment of Greece as an independent kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (afterwards king of the Belgians) having declined the crown of Greece, it was offered to, and accepted by, prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne Jan. 25, 1833. He was expelled the kingdom after a reign of 29 years, in October 1862, and the second son of prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (now king of Denmark) elected king of the Hellenes, with the title of Georgios I. At the liberation of the country, there were only nine towns which had partly escaped the total devastation of the rest; the principal of them being Lamia, Vonitza, Nauplia, and Chalcis. All the other towns and villages were in ruins, so that the first necessity of the inhabitants of the new state was to get housed. Since that time ten new cities have been founded, and twenty-three old towns, including Athens, Thebes, and Argos, have been rebuilt, besides many villages.

GREELEY, Horace, *gree'-le*, a distinguished American journalist, was the son of a farmer in Amherst, New Hampshire. He served an apprenticeship in a printing office, and afterwards worked for some time as a journeyman printer. He then turned his attention to journalism with varying success, until, in 1841, he started the *New York Tribune*, which became, under his management, the recognised organ of the radical republican party, and the advocate of "woman's rights," temperance, the abolition of slavery and capital punishment, &c., &c. In 1848 he represented for a short time one of the districts of New York in Congress; he visited Europe in 1851, and was chairman of a committee of the Great Exhibition of that year. Was an unsuccessful candidate for the American presidency in 1872, and died a few weeks after the termination of the contest. Mr. Greeley was a man of great energy and natural ability, eccentric in his habits, and Socialistic in his tendencies. At the commencement of the Civil War, in 1861, he recommended that the seceding states should be allowed to "go in peace," but subsequently became a zealous advocate of the opposite policy.

Born 1811, **died** 1872.

GREEN, Matthew, an English poet, who was bred a dissenter, but changed his views, and ridiculed his former associates, in his poem of "The Spleen." He obtained a place in the Custom-house. His poems, which possess great merit, were published in Dodsley's collection.

Born in London, 1696; died 1737.

GREEN, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area, 316 square miles. Pop.** 11,871. Greensburg is the capital.

GREEN, a county of Nebraska, United States. Almost uninhabited.

GREEN, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area.** 592 **square miles. Pop.** 21,729. The capital is Monroe.

GREEN BAY, a town of Wisconsin, United States, on a bay of the same name, in the north-western part of Lake Michigan. The town is at the mouth of Fox River, which is connected by canal with the Wisconsin, and so with the Mississippi. There is a considerable trade in fish and timber. Pop. 7,464. The bay is 100 miles long, and from 15 to 30 broad, and has numerous islands.

GREEN ISLAND, one of the Philippines, surrounded by a coral reef. **Lat.** 12° 3′ N. **Lon.** 119° 49′ E.

GREEN MOUNTAINS. (*See* America.)

GREENE, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area,** 911 square miles. **Pop.** 21,931. The capital is Eutaw.

GREENE, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area,** 950 square miles. **Pop.** 8,000. Gainesville is the capital.

GREENE, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 504 square miles. **Pop.** 17,547. The capital is Greensborough.

GREENE, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 564 square miles. **Pop.** 23,000. Carrollton is the capital.

GREENE, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 534 square miles. **Pop.** 22,996.

GREENE, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 12,727.

GREENE, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** 2,500. Leakesville is the capital.

GREENE, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 1,157 square miles. **Pop.** 28,801. Springfield is the capital.

GREENE, a county of New York, United States. **Area**, 583 square miles. **Pop.** 32,000. The capital is Catskill.

GREENE, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 182 square miles. **Pop.** 10,037. Snow Hill is the capital.

GREENE, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 334 square miles. **Pop.** 31,349. Xenia is the capital.

GREENE, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area**, 558 square miles. **Pop.** 28,273. Waynesburg is the capital.

GREENE, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 515 square miles. **Pop.** 24,000. The capital is Greensville.

GREENE, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 118 square miles. **Pop.** 5,000. Stanardsville is the capital.

GREENE, MAURICE, Mus. Doc., a celebrated composer of English church music, who received his education in St. Paul's choir, under Brind, the organist. He first became organist of St. Dunstan's in the West, and subsequently succeeded his former master as organist of St. Paul's Cathedral. On the death of Dr. Croft, he became organist and composer to the Chapels Royal, and, in 1736, was appointed master of his majesty's band. Previous to this appointment, he had the degree of Doctor of Music conferred on him at Cambridge, for his exercise on Pope's "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day." The fame of Doctor Greene rests on his "Forty Anthems, for one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight voices." These place him at the top of English ecclesiastical music composers.

Born in London at the end of the 17th century; **died** 1755.

GREENE, NATHANIEL, an American general in the war of independence, and an intimate friend of Washington, was of quaker descent, in which body his father was a leading preacher. Was chosen member of the Rhode Island Assembly in 1770. Abandoning the tenets of his sect he enlisted in the army in 1774, and received a command in the following year, and distinguished himself at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown. In 1778 he became quartermaster-general, and two years afterwards succeeded Gates in the command of the army of the south. In 1781 he was compelled to retreat before Cornwallis, which he did skilfully, but subsequently defeated the English at Eutaw Springs. For this action, which terminated the war in South Carolina, he received a medal from Congress, and valuable grants of land from the states of Georgia and N. and S. Carolina.

Born 1742: died 1784, of sunstroke.

GREENE, ROBERT, *green*, English poet, educated at Cambridge, and afterwards studied at Oxford. He went to London, wrote plays and romances, but lived an irregular life, and died in consequence of a debauch. He left for publication a pamphlet, entitled, "The Repentance of Robert Greene, Master of Arts." He was a man of wit and talents, but noted alike for his good advice and bad example. He is said to have been the first Englishman who wrote for bread; but whether this be the case or not, he had great vivacity of mind, and a fertile imagination, which he had increased by extensive reading. His poems are his best productions. He crowded simile upon simile, and wrote after the Euphuistic style, which was fashionable in his time.

Born in Norwich, 1560; **died** in London, 1592.

GREENLAND, *Green'-land*, an extensive country to the north of Davis's Straits, belonging to Denmark. It is the most northern land of the western hemisphere. On the W. it is bounded by Davis's Straits and Baffin's Bay; on the N. by some unknown ocean; on the E. by the Arctic Ocean; and on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. Very little is known of this country, which is high, rocky, and sterile. During the short summer the growth of vegetation is rapid, the plants being for the most part the same as those indigenous to the North of Scotland, but more dwarfed. A central ridge of lofty mountains, covered with perpetual snow, stretches from north to south. The coasts are surrounded by many thousand islands of different sizes, on which the inhabitants frequently fix their residence, on account of their good situation for sea game. In the inlets and bays which intersect the coast, immense masses of ice are accumulated during a series of years, which, being loosened during the heat of summer, lose their points of support from the shore, and being set adrift by the currents, embarrass the navigation of the polar seas, and become the terror of the mariner; the "icebergs" so formed sometimes rise more than 500 feet above the surface of the water. Owing to its northern position Greenland is exposed to all the rigours of the frozen zone.

Zoology.—The animals which are most abundant are white hares, reindeer, dogs resembling wolves, Arctic foxes, and white bears, which are very fierce and mischievous. Ravens are plentiful, and eagles of a very large size, falcons, with other birds of prey. The seas abound in whales, seals of different kinds, sea-cows, swordfish, porpoises, halibut, turbot, cod, haddock, with various other sorts of white fish.

Inhabitants.—The Esquimaux of both sexes are generally short, or under the common size, but well proportioned, fat, and plump. They are allied to the Mongolian race, and are miserably poor, depending on hunting and fishing for their subsistence. In their houses and manner of living they have the general habits of savages. In the S. they grow a little corn, some potatoes, and kitchen herbs. **Pop.** 9 780.

Lat.—Between 59° 49′ and 78° N. **Lon.** between 20° and 75° W.

Divisions.—The country north of lat. 67° N. is known as North Greenland; the other part as South Greenland. In the former there are 7, and in the latter 6, Danish settlements.

History.—Greenland was first discovered by an Icelander, named Gualbiörn, towards the close of the ninth century. About 986 two settlements were formed on the west coast, which continued to thrive for about four centuries, when the western settlement was destroyed by the "black death," combined with the attacks of the aborigines; the other settlement suffered the same fate about a century later. Frobisher, Davis, and Baffin successively visited the west coast of Greenland, and in 1721 the first of the existing colonies was established at Godthaab, by a Norwegian clergyman, with 43 colonists.

GREENOCK, *gren'-ok*, a Parliamentary burgh and seaport town of Scotland, on the S. bank of the Frith of Clyde, 22 miles from Glasgow. It extends upwards of two miles along the shore, and in one part rises to a considerable elevation. It contains many neat and well-built houses; but its streets are irregular and narrow, and its general appearance is far from being elegant. In the centre of the town is a square, on the south side of which is a neat church, with a spire 146 feet high. There are two other established churches,—the West and the East church, besides places of worship for other denominations. Other public buildings include the court-house, the town-hall, the exchange, the Watt monument, containing a statue by Chantrey, a museum, lecture room, and a library, the mechanics' institute, &c. The custom-house is a splendid edifice, the front being 120 feet broad, and each end upwards of 50 feet. It includes also the excise. An esplanade, nearly a mile and a half long and 100 feet broad, affords a fine waterside promenade. The harbours are large and commodious. The Albert harbour was opened in 1866, and the Prince's Pier in 1870. There are two public parks, Well park and Wellington park; a cemetery of nearly 40 acres is on the S.W. of the town. Manf. Sugar (fifteen sugar houses turning out refined sugars to the amount of four millions and a half sterling annually), iron, rope, soap, candles, leather, bottles, sailcloth: to these must be added shipbuilding to a considerable extent; about twenty iron vessels are turned off the stocks annually. The herring-fishery is the oldest branch of local industry in Greenock. Prior to 1697 it was an inconsiderable fishing-station; but on the 12th of March in that year, the directors of the Scottish, Indian, and African Company came to a final resolution to erect salt-works in the frith; and out of circumstances that occurred in the deliberations of that sitting, the attention of the superior, Sir John Shaw, was directed to the maritime advantages of the situation. A new wet dock, the James Watt, was begun in 1878. Pop. 69,238—a station on the Caledonian and Great Southern and Western railways.

GREENOUGH, HORATIO, *green'-uf*, a distinguished American sculptor, who, at an early age, displayed a talent for drawing and modelling, and adopted sculpture for his profession. With the view of studying his art at its source, he proceeded to Rome, where he remained for some years; but his health giving way, he was forced to revisit his native country. He soon returned to Europe, however, and, fitting up a studio at Florence, devoted himself to his art. Here he produced his colossal statue of Washington, now in the grounds of the Capitol at Washington, and the "Pioneer's Struggle," now in the Capitol itself. In 1851 he returned to America to erect his group of the "Rescue," but his health was such as gave no prospect of his being able to continue his professional studies.

Born at Boston, Massachusetts, 1805; died 1852.

GREENVILLE, *green'-vil*, a county of South Carolina, United States. Area, 724 square miles. Pop. 37,496.

GREENVILLE, a county of Virginia, United States. Area, 440 square miles. Pop. 8,407.

GREENVILLE, SIR RICHARD, a gallant English officer, who served in the imperial army in Hungary, against the Turks, and, on his return, engaged in the reduction of Ireland. In 1551 he represented Cornwall in parliament, about which time he received the honour of knighthood. In 1585 he undertook an expedition to America, and, in 1591, was appointed vice-admiral of a squadron sent out to intercept a rich Spanish fleet. He proceeded as far as the Western Islands, and while there a powerful squadron was sent from Spain to escort the Plate fleet. On their approach the English admiral, Thomas Howard, proceeded to sea; but Greenville, in the *Revenge*, staying to take on board some of his sick crew, was surrounded by the whole Spanish fleet. He defended his ship with the utmost bravery, and, after receiving several wounds, was about to sink her, but was carried on board the Spanish Admiral's ship, where he died three days after.

Born in Devonshire, 1540; died 1591.

GREENWICH, *grin'-ij*, a market-town and Parliamentary borough of Kent, on the Thames, immediately below Deptford, 4 miles from London Bridge. The manor of Greenwich was acquired by the crown, at the time of the Conquest, and has ever since remained in the hands of the royal family. Greenwich was the residence of Edward I.; and a palace was built here in 1433 by the duke of Gloucester. Edward IV. enlarged and improved it; Henry VII. resided much in it; and here Henry VIII., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, were all born. It was a favourite residence of Queen Elizabeth and other succeeding sovereigns. The site is now occupied by Greenwich hospital, a magnificent structure, founded by William and Mary, under letters patent of 1694, as a home for superannuated seamen. It consists of four extensive piles of building or wings, entirely detached from each other, into the four corners nearly of a great square, but, at the same time, so connected by the conformity of their dimensions, their figures, and the general arrangement of their decorations, as still to constitute a complete whole. The principal front of this structure, which is nearly all of Portland stone, is towards the Thames on the north. The north-west angle is occupied by King Charles's building, the north-east by Queen Anne's, both of them lying next the river; and the posterior wings, towards the south, are formed of King William's building on the west, and Queen Mary's on the east. The two northern wings are separated by a square, in the middle of which is a statue of George II., sculptured by Rysbrach, out of a single block of white marble. Extending 865 feet along the front, the intervening bank of the Thames is formed into a terrace, with a double flight of steps to the river in the middle. King William's building contains the great hall, vestibule, and dome, designed and erected, between 1698 and 1703, by Sir Christopher Wren. Queen Mary's building comprises the chapel, built from the designs of Stuart, on the site of a former edifice, destroyed by fire in 1709. One of the highest efforts of West, the "Shipwreck of Paul," forms the altar-piece; and the hall is also adorned with representations of sea-fights, statues, and portraits of naval heroes. The pensioners to be received into the hospital were aged and maimed seamen of the navy, or of the merchant service, if wounded in battle, and marines and foreigners who had served two years in the navy. It contained dormitories and dining-halls for about 2,700. In 1732 the forfeited estates of the earl of Derwentwater were made over to the hospital. In 1865 the institution ceased to exist as an asylum, the funds being distributed as out-pensions. Five years afterwards a portion of the building was converted into a royal naval college. The parish church, dedicated to St. Alphege, is a large edifice; there are several other places of worship. On the esplanade of the hospital is a monument to the memory of Lieutenant Bellot, the gallant French officer who perished in the Arctic expedition of discovery. (*See* BELLOT.) The Royal Naval School is between

the Hospital and the Park. The town contains extensive engineering establishments, steamboat yards, and manufactories of submarine cables. It is a place of popular resort in summer, river steamers and the railway affording easy access. One member is returned to parliament. Pop. 131,264.—A station on the London and Greenwich railway.—GREENWICH PARK was detached from the palace when this became part of the hospital, and is still in the hands of the crown. The ranger's lodge now forms the centre of the naval asylum, designed for the support and education of the orphan children of seamen. On a rising ground in the park, and commanding one of the most varied prospects that can well be conceived, stands the Royal Observatory, for ever celebrated by the great names with which it is associated.

GREENWICH, a town of Connecticut, United States, in Long Island Sound, a favourite place of residence for New York merchants. Manf. iron, tools, and wire. Pop. 7,892.

GREGOIRE, HENRI, one of the so-called constitutional bishops of France, was educated at Nancy, entered into orders, and was appointed professor at the Jesuit college of Pont-à-Mousson. He published in 1778 a work on the amelioration of the condition of the Jews, which excited much attention, and was translated into English. Was chosen one of the deputies of the clergy at the election of the states-general in 1789; attached himself to the Tiers-état party; was one of the chief advisers of the secession; took the oath of the Tennis court, and became one of the secretaries to the national assembly. He was a zealous supporter of the civil constitution of the clergy; was the first of his order to take the oaths, and was elected the first "constitutional bishop" of the department of Loir-et-Cher. At the notorious Feast of Reason, when Gobel, the constitutional bishop of Paris, publicly renounced Christianity, Gregoire braved the danger by firmly refusing to follow his example. He took part in the later phases of the revolution under the directory, and after the 18th Brumaire became a member of the Corps Législatif. As he could not be induced to make the retractions required by the church authorities, he ceased to exercise ecclesiastical functions on the conclusion of the concordat between Pius VII. and Bonaparte; he was resolutely opposed to the establishment of the empire, and on the restoration took part in urging on the king the acceptance of the constitution. He was finally excluded from the senate, and retired from public life. Besides the work mentioned above, he was the author of a "Chronique Religieuse," in 6 vols., and a "Histoire des Sects Religieuses" in 6 vols., which, however, he did not live to finish.

Born 1750; died 1831.

GREGORIO, *grai-gó're-o*, a town of Italy, 18 miles E. of Campagna. Excellent wine is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 5,000.

GREGORY THE GREAT, *greg'-o-re*, pope, was appointed prefect of the city of Rome, and held other civil dignities; but, being inclined to a religious life, he retired to the monastery of St. Andrew, of which he became abbot. On the death of Pelagius, in 590, he was elected pope. He sent Austin the monk to convert the English to Christianity.

Born 544; died 604.

GREGORY II., ST., succeeded Constantine in the pontificate in 715, and died in 731.

GREGORY III., a native of Syria, succeeded to the pontificate in 731. He sent legates to Charles Martel to demand succour against the Lombards, which embassy is considered to be the origin of the apostolic nuncios in France.

Died 741.

GREGORY IV., a native of Rome, succeeded to the pontificate in 827, and was greatly esteemed for his learning and piety.

Died 844.

GREGORY V. (Bruno), a native of Germany, and a kinsman of the emperor Otho, was elevated to the pontificate in 996. An anti-pope, named John XVII., was set up against him by Crescentius, consul of Rome, but was expelled by the emperor.

Died in 999.

GREGORY VI. (Giovanni Graziano), a native of Rome, was elected pope in 1044. Finding the lands and revenues of his church greatly diminished by usurpations, and the roads infested by robbers, he acted with such vigour, that a powerful party was raised against him by those who had been accustomed to live by plunder. At a council, held at Sutri in 1046, Gregory abdicated the pontificate.

Died 1047.

GREGORY VII. (Hildebrand), was the son of a carpenter of Soano, in Tuscany, and succeeded to the pontificate in 1073. This pope, a man of great energy and ambition, formed vast projects for the reform of the church, and, in attempting to execute them, assumed unexampled powers. But he was embroiled with the emperor Henry IV., and, after a violent struggle, retired to Salerno, where he died.

Died 1085.

GREGORY VIII. (Alberto di Mora), succeeded Urban III. in 1187, and died the same year, after having exhorted the Christian princes to undertake a new crusade.

Died 1187.

GREGORY IX. (Ugolino), was nephew of Innocent III., of the family of the counts of Segni. He was elected pope in 1227, and caused a new crusade to be undertaken, in which the emperor Frederick II. engaged, notwithstanding which he twice excommunicated that prince.

Died 1241.

GREGORY X. (Thibaut Visconti), of the illustrious family of Visconti, was elected pope in 1271, at which time he was in the Holy Land. He assembled a council at Lyons, to promote a union between the Eastern and Western churches, and other objects.

Died 1276.

GREGORY XI. (Pierre Roger de Mont Roux), a native of Limousin, in France, was a nephew of Clement VI., and son of the count of Beaufort. He was elevated to the pontificate in 1370, was a patron of learning, and endeavoured to reconcile the princes of Christendom, and to reform the religious societies. He transferred the papal see from Avignon to Rome.

Died 1378.

GREGORY XII. (Angelo Corrario), a native of Venice, was raised to the pontificate in 1406, during the schism in the East; Benedict XIII. being the other pope. Both were deposed by a council held at Pisa, and Alexander V. elected in their stead. Gregory submitted, and laid aside the pontifical dignity.

Died 1417.

GREGORY XIII. (Hugo Buoncompagni), a native of Bologna, succeeded Pius V. in 1572. He embellished Rome with many fine buildings; but that which more particularly marks his government, is the reform of the calendar, which goes by his name. He contributed greatly to correct and amend Gratian's "Decretals," which he enriched with learned notes. The fact of his having ordered a Te Deum to be sung on the occasion of the massacre of St. Bartholomew has left a lasting stain upon his character.

Died 1585.

GREGORY XIV. (Nicholo Sfondrati), succeeded Urban VII. in 1590. He was the son of a senator of Milan, and involved himself in an unsuccessful war with Henry IV. of France.

Died in 1591.

GREGORY XV. (Alessandro Ludovisio), a Bolognese, descended of an ancient family, was elected pope in 1621. He wrote several works, among which is one entitled "Epistola ad Regem Persarum, Schah Abbas, cum Notis Hegalsoni," 8vo, 1627.

Died 1623.

GREGORY XVI. (Mauro Capellari), was elected pope in 1831. He was a man of respectable character, but bigoted and exclusive.

Born 1765; **died** 1846.

GREGORY ST., commonly called Gregory of Tours, a Romish saint, was chosen bishop of Tours in 573, and, in 578, distinguished himself in a council at Paris. He is said to have converted Chilperic from Pelagianism. Gregory was the author of a history of the Franks, in 10 books; and other works.

Born at Auvergne, 544; **died** 595.

GREGORY NAZIANZEN, bishop of Constantinople, remarkable for his erudition and eloquence; wrote poems to furnish the Christian youth with subjects for study, when Julian prohibited Christians from reading the books of the Gentiles. In 378 he was appointed by the council of Antioch to go to Constantinople to suppress Arianism, and was there chosen bishop. He afterwards resigned that see and retired to his native country, where he died.

Born 326, near Nazianzum, in Cappadocia; **died** 390.

GREGORY NYSSEN, the younger brother of St. Basil, was bishop of Nyssa, in Cappadocia, but was deposed by the Arian faction. He drew up the Nicene creed, by order of the council of Constantinople. His works were published at Paris in 1615, in 2 vols. folio.

Died about 400.

GREGORY OF ARMENIA, commonly designated the "Illuminator," introduced Christianity amongst the Armenians in the beginning of the 4th century. He is one of the saints of the Roman calendar.

GREGORY THAUMATURGOS (the wonder-worker), sometimes known as St. Theodorus, was educated as an advocate, but having been converted to Christianity applied himself to the study of the Scriptures, under Origen, after which he retired into solitude, whence he was persuaded to return and devote himself to Christian labour. He was consecrated, about the year 240, as bishop of Neocæsarea, and tradition records many miracles wrought by him in the course of his ministry. Several of his works are still extant.

Born about 212.

GREGORY, JAMES, a celebrated mathematician, who, at an early age, discovered a genius for the mathematics, which he cultivated with eagerness in the Marischal college of Aberdeen. In 1663 he published his "Optica Promota," in which he announced the invention of the reflecting telescope, which spread his name over Europe. Soon after this he made a tour to Italy, and resided some years at Padua, where he published his "Vera Circuli et Hyperbolæ Quadratura," &c., in which appeared an account of his discovery of an infinitely converging series for the areas of the circle and hyperbola, and the mode of computing them. Soon after his return to England he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and engaged in a controversy with Huyghens on the subject of his treatise on the quadrature of the circle. In 1668 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of St. Andrews. He had an amicable controversy with Newton concerning the reflecting telescope. In 1674 he became professor of mathematics at Edinburgh, where he died in the year following, after being struck with sudden blindness as he was showing the satellites of Jupiter to some pupils. His "Optics" were translated into English by Dr. Desagulieres, and several of his papers are in the "Philosophical Transactions."

Born at Aberdeen, 1638; **died** 1675.

GREGORY, JOHN, a physician, grandson of the preceding. After studying at his native place, he removed to Edinburgh, and thence to Leyden. In 1745 he obtained the degree of doctor of physic, and became professor of philosophy at Aberdeen, which he exchanged in 1749 for that of physic. About 1751 he settled in London, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1764 he removed to Edinburgh, where, in 1766, he also became professor of physic. His works are, on the "Duties and Offices of a Physician," 8vo; "Elements of the Practice of Physic," 8vo; "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters," 12mo. All his productions have been collected into four volumes.

Born at Aberdeen, 1724; **died** 1773.

GREGORY, DAVID, cousin of the above, completed his education at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A., and in 1684 became professor of mathematics in that university. In 1691, by the recommendation of Newton, he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and elected Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. In 1695 he published his "Catoptricæ et Dioptricæ Sphericæ Elementa," 8vo. His demonstration of the curve, called the *catenarian*, appeared in 1697, in the "Philosophical Translations;" but his greatest work was published in 1702, and entitled "Astronomiæ et Geometricæ Elementa," folio. It was afterwards translated into English in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1703 he published a splendid edition of Euclid's works in folio. After his death appeared a treatise on Logarithms, and another on practical geometry. Of this family, sixteen have held British professorships. There are few names therefore, more illustrious in the annals of science and literature.

Born at Aberdeen, 1661; **died** 1710.

GREIFENBERG, *grife'-en-bairg*, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, on the left bank of the Rega, 41 miles N.E. of Stettin. It is surrounded by walls, and contains a castle, church, and three hospitals. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloths, and hats. There is a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 6,000.

GREIFENBERG, a walled town of Prussia, province of Silesia, on the right bank of the Queiss, 35 miles S.W. of Leignitz. **Manf.** Linen, and

there are dye works. Four annual fairs are held. Pop. 2,800.

GREIFENHAGEN, *grife-en-ha'-gen*, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, on the right of the Reglitz, 12 miles from Stettin. Manf. Woollens, linen, and leather. Three annual fairs are held. Pop. 7,000.

GREIFSWALDE, *grifes-val'-de(r)*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerania, on the Ryck, 20 miles S.E. of Stralsund. It is inclosed by walls; has a gymnasium and a university, with a library containing 100,000 volumes. Manf. Paper, leather, tobacco, soap, &c. Pop. 19,924.

GREZ, *gritze*, a town of Central Germany, 50 miles from Leipsic, on the right bank of the White Elster. It is inclosed by walls, and is the residence of a sovereign prince. Manf. Woollens and mixed fabrics. Pop. 15,061.

GRENADA, *gren'-a-da*, an island in the West Indies, belonging to the Windward group. It is of oblong form and mountainous, a ridge of high land crossing it from N. to S.; but, on the whole, it is fertile in a great degree, and, by the variety as well as excellence of its soil, is adapted to every tropical production. The climate, however, is unhealthy, owing in a great degree to the extensive swamps on the south-east coast. Area, 140 square miles. Pop. 38,000, mostly of African descent. Lat. 12° N. Lon. 12° N.—Grenada was discovered by Columbus, in the year 1498. It was originally settled by the French, and in 1762 was taken by the British, to whom it was confirmed by the peace of 1763.

GRENADE, *gra-nade'*, a town of France, department Haute-Garonne, on the right bank of the Save, near its confluence with the Garonne, 16 miles N.W. of Toulouse. Manf. Coarse woollens and serge. Four annual fairs are held. Pop. 4,200.

GRENADINES, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, in the West Indies, of which the largest is Carriaco, about 11 square miles in extent. Coffee, indigo, cotton, and sugar are cultivated. Pop. 3,000. Lat. 12° 30′ to 13° N.

GRENELLE, *gre-nel'*, a suburb of Paris (*see* PARIS), celebrated for the artesian well, 1,800 feet deep, which supplies the upper part of Paris with water.

GRENOBLE, *gren'-obl*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Isère, and divided by the river Isère into two parts, which are joined by two bridges, 60 miles from Lyons. The streets are tolerably wide and regular, but the houses are ill-built, and part of the town is exposed to inundations from the Isère. The town is surrounded with ramparts. The public buildings are the ancient palace of justice, originally the palace of the Dauphin; the cathedral (partly ancient and partly modern), and, on an eminence near the middle of the town, stands the ruins of a once strong citadel, called the Bastile. There are, besides, a university, a great provincial school, an academy of arts and sciences, societies of medicine and agriculture, medical schools, and the artillery school. To these institutions belong a library, a museum, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and a small cabinet of antiquities. In one of the squares is a statue of the chevalier Bayard, and there is a large and well laid out public garden. Manf. Gloves, silk goods, perfumes, liqueurs, leather, and hemp. Pop. 51,371.—This was the first place, which, in 1815, openly received Napoleon I. on his escape from Elba.

GRENVILLE, GEORGE, *gren'-vil*, brother-in-law to the great earl of Chatham, became member of parliament in 1741, and subsequently filled several minor offices in the government; was made secretary of state in 1762, then first lord of the admiralty; and, on the retirement of Lord Bute, prime minister, holding at the same time the office of chancellor of the exchequer. He was a man of great ability, but was unpopular as a minister. The authorship of the Stamp Act, which drove the American colonies to resistance, is attributed to him.

Born 1712; died 1770.

GRENVILLE, WILLIAM WYNDHAM, Lord, *gren'-vil*, third son of the preceding, studied at Eton College and Oxford University. In 1782 he became a member of the House of Commons; and Mr. Pitt, subsequently, gave him the office of pay-master in the army. In 1789 he was elected speaker in the House of Commons, and the following year became secretary of state for the home department. At the same time he was created baron Grenville. In 1791 he became secretary of state for foreign affairs. For some years he was now out of office; but, on the death of Mr. Pitt, he became first lord of the Treasury. In 1809 he was chosen chancellor of the University of Oxford, and, up to 1815, usually acted in conjunction with earl Grey. Towards the latter part of his life, he retired from the public eye, and died at Dropmore Lodge, Buckinghamshire.

Born 1759; died 1834.

GRESHAM, SIR THOMAS, *gresh'-am*, was a merchant of the days of Queen Elizabeth, and amassed a large fortune. In 1559 he received the honour of knighthood from the queen, and was frequently consulted by her in her political and commercial concerns, and for a short time was ambassador at the court of the king of Spain's regent at Brussels. He founded the Royal Exchange, and in January, 1570, the queen dined at his house, and caused the building to be so named, and had it proclaimed by sound of trumpet. The original structure was burned in the great fire of 1666; but it was rebuilt on a larger scale. It was, in 1838, again destroyed by fire; but was replaced by the present building, which was opened by queeen Victoria in 1844. After his death his town residence in Bishopsgate Street was converted into a college according to his will, by which a sufficient endowment was provided to pay the salaries of seven professors. The college was taken down in 1768. In 1843 a lecture hall was built at the corner of Basinghall Street and Gresham Street, where lectures on divinity, physic, astronomy, geometry, law, rhetoric, and music are delivered free to the public every term. Besides other charitable bequests Sir Thomas Gresham left funds for the erection and support of eight almshouses.

Born in London, 1519; died 1579.

GRETNA, or GRAITNEY, *gret'-na*, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, near the Solway Frith, 9 miles N.W. of Carlisle. The village of Graitney, or Gretna Green, is famous for the marriages of fugitive lovers from England, which were at one time celebrated here.

GRÉTRY, ANDRÉ ERNEST MODESTE, *gra'-tre*, a French musical composer, who, in early youth, discovered a great passion for music, and went to study in Italy. Returning thence, he brought with him the knowledge of a pure and simple melody, lively but graceful. The true comic accent was given by him to the language of music, and he deserved his surname of the "Molière of

Music." Amongst his numerous operas may be named the "Huron," which commenced his reputation, and of which the words were written by Marmontel; "L'Amant Jaloux." "La Caravane," "Richard Cœur de Lion." Grétry also produced an essay on music, in which he described his method. He died at Rousseau's hermitage at Montmorency, which had become his property.

Born at Liège, 1741; **died** 1813.

GRETSCH, or GRECH, *gretch*, an eminent Russian author. He edited several influential periodicals, among which may be named the "Northern Bee" and the "Circulating Library." In 1835 he started the great Russian Encyclopædia, but seceded from it in its 7th volume. In 1822, he published a "History of Russian Literature," which is one of the best works of the kind that has yet appeared. He also published some grammars of the Russian language, which, for practical purposes, are esteemed the best.

Born at St. Petersburg, 1787.

GREUSSEN, *groos'-sen*, a walled town of the principality of Schwarzburg, Sondershausen, Germany, on the left bank of the Helbe. **Manf.** Flannel, frieze, and tiles. Three annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,200.

GREVENMACHER, *grai-ven-mak'-ker*, a town of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Holland, near the Prussian frontier. **Manf.** Playing cards. A trade is carried on in cattle, wine, and grain, and six annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,500.

GREVILLE, FULKE, Lord Brooke, *grev'-il*, a patron of letters and an ingenious writer, was in great favour with Elizabeth. He was created Lord Brooke by James I., who gave him Warwick Castle. He founded a history lecture at Cambridge. He was stabbed by a servant whom he had reprimanded for an insolent expression. The man put an end to himself with the same weapon. After his lordship's death, appeared several of his poetical works, and the life of Sir Philip Sydney, written by him. Hallam calls him "of all our poets the most obscure."

Born at Beauchamp Court, Warwickshire, 1554; **died** 1628.

GREVISMUHLEN, *grai-vis-moo'-len*, a town of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 18 miles N.W. of Schwerin. There are an ancient church, town, and court houses, and a triangular market place. Four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 5,600.

GREY, JANE, *gray*, a celebrated and unfortunate English lady, was the daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, by Frances Brandon, daughter of the duke of Suffolk and Mary, queen dowager of France and sister to Henry VIII. From her childhood she evinced an intelligent and amiable turn of mind, and was so far advanced in her education at the age of fourteen, that when the learned Ascham visited her family, he found her reading Plato's "Phædon" in Greek. She was also well acquainted with several modern languages. Her religious principles were those of the Reformation, and her virtue and modesty equalled her many accomplishments. When the health of Edward VI. began to decline, Dudley, duke of Northumberland, persuaded him, from a pretended concern for the interests of religion, to bequeath his crown to Lady Jane; thus setting aside his sisters Mary and Elizabeth. About the same time, the duke effected a marriage between his son, Lord Guildford Dudley, and Lady Jane Grey. On the death of Edward, her father and the duke of Northumberland, much against her own wishes, paid homage to her as queen, and had her proclaimed in London with the usual formalities. This pageantry, however, lasted only a few days; for Mary proved successful, and the duke of Northumberland was beheaded, and Lady Jane and her husband sent to the Tower. After being confined some time, the council resolved to put these innocent victims of their father's ambition to death. Lord Guildford suffered first, and as he passed her window, his lady gave him her last adieu. Immediately afterwards, she was executed on the same scaffold, suffering with calm resignation, and a firm attachment to the Protestant faith. Fuller, in his "Holy State," says, "she had the innocency of childhood, the beauty of youth, the solidity of middle, the gravity of old age. . . , the birth of a princess, the learning of a clerk, the life of a saint, yet the death of a martyr, for her parent's offences."

Born 1537; **died** 1554.

GREY, CHARLES, second earl, was educated at Eton and Cambridge, after which he proceeded on a tour to the continent, and on his return, in 1786, became a member of parliament for the county of Northumberland. He took the Liberal side, was one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, and, in 1792, was one of the founders and most active members of the "Society of the Friends of the People." In 1797 he brought forward a motion for parliamentary reform, for which he continued to labour strenuously, although he was, for many years, unsuccessful in carrying the object of his wishes. When Lord Grenville, in 1806, came into office, he, as Lord Howick, from the elevation of his father to the peerage, became first lord of the Admiralty, and, as one of the leaders of the House of Commons, carried the act for the abolition of the slave-trade. In the following year, the cabinet was broken up, and he, in the same year, succeeded to the title, by the death of his father. In the House of Lords he became one of the leaders of the opposition. For many years he remained out of office; but, in 1830, he was called upon by William IV. to form a new cabinet, after the fall of the Wellington administration. He accordingly became prime minister, and announced "peace, retrenchment, and reform" as the object of his policy. In 1831 the Reform Bill was introduced by Lord John Russell into the House of Commons; but, in the following year, the ministers resigned, on account of a motion of Lord Lyndhurst. They were restored to power, however, and, in the same year, the bill was passed. In the succeeding year, Earl Grey resigned, and, after about a couple of years, retired from public life.

Born at Fallowden, near Alnwick, 1764; **died** at Howick House, Northumberland, 1845.

GREY, HENRY GEORGE, third earl, the eldest son of the above, received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, in 1829, entered parliament as member for the disfranchised borough of Winchelsea. In 1831 he represented the county of Northumberland, and, in the previous year, filled the office of under-secretary of state for the colonies. In 1834 he became under-secretary for the home department, and in the following year, under the Melbourne administration, was appointed secretary-at-war. In July, 1845, his father died, when he was called to the House of Lords, and became colonial secretary in the administration of Lord John Russell. At this period the colonies were demanding a representative government, which Earl Grey opposed, and which led to considerable misunderstandings in the colonial office. In 1852 he retired from his post, and vindicated his administration in a treatise of considerable length. In 1853 he declined to serve under Lord Aberdeen, and has ever since continued out of office.

Born 1802.

GREY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.B., entered the army, and rose to the rank of captain, when, in 1836, he offered himself, in conjunction with Lieutenant Lushington, to Lord Glenelg, then colonial secretary, to undertake a journey of discovery in Australia. In the following year, he proceeded on his expedition, and, after an absence of four years, arrived in England, and published the journals of his discoveries. He was then appointed lieutenant-governor of South Australia, and produced "A Vocabulary of the dialect of South-Western Australia." In 1846 he became governor of New Zealand, and published a work entitled "Polynesian Mythology, and Ancient Traditional History of the New Zealand Race." In 1848 he was created a knight-commander of the Bath, and in 1854 he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope, where he won golden opinions.

Born at Lisburn, Ireland, 1812. **Died** 1882.

GREY, DR. ZACHARY, an English divine, well known for his edition of "Hudibras," accompanied with a great number of curious and entertaining notes. Of these notes, Warburton says, "he hardly thinks there ever appeared, in any learned language, so execrable a heap of nonsense, under the name of commentaries, as hath lately been given us on this satiric poet." He also published notes on Shakspeare, and an answer to Neale's "History of the Puritans."

Born 1687; **died** 1766.

GREY, an inland county of West Australia. There are extensive downs and a large and beautiful sheet of water, Lake M'Dermott.

GREY TOWN, or SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUE, a town of Central America, on the river San Juan, with a very fine harbour. There is a considerable trade in the export of hides, indigo, and specie, and the communication with the Pacific coast is accomplished by steamers on the river and Lake Nicaragua. The population is a mixture of American and European nationalities, and very fluctuating.

GRIESBACH, JOHANN JAKOB, *grees'-bak*, a distinguished German theologian, who studied successively at Frankfort, Tubingen, Halle, and Leipsic. He subsequently became rector of the university of Jena, and ecclesiastical privy councillor to the duke of Saxe-Weimar. His works are very numerous; but the principal is an edition of the Greek Testament, with various readings.

Born at Butzbach, 1745; **died** 1812.

GRIESHEIM, *grees'-hime*, a town of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, 4 miles from Darmstadt. **Pop.** 2,900.

GRIFFIN, *grif'-fin*, prince of Wales, was the last sovereign of that country previous to its being subjugated by England. He was put to death by order of Edward the Confessor, at London.

Died 1060.

GRIFFIN, a town of Georgia, United States, 58 miles N.W. of Macon. A large transit trade in cotton is carried on. **Pop.** 4,000.

GRIFFITH, RALPH, *grif'-fith*, a man of letters, who was born in Shropshire, settled in London as a bookseller. In 1749 he commenced the "Monthly Review," the success of which was very slow for a considerable time; but it made its way gradually to the first rank of periodical journals. Of this work he was both proprietor and editor, being powerfully assisted, from time to time, by men of first-rate talents.

Born 1720; **died** 1803.

GRIGORIOPOL, *gre-go'-re-o-pol'*, a town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the left bank of the Dneister, 80 miles N.W. of Odessa. **Manf.** Morocco leather. **Pop.** 2,500, chiefly Armenians.

GRILLPARZER, FRANTZ, *gril-part'-zer*, an Austrian dramatic poet. His first tragedy, "Die Ahnfrau," appeared in 1816. Amongst his subsequent productions are "Sappho," "Das Goldene Vliesz," "König Ottokar's Glück und Ende," "Melusina," "Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen," and "Der Traum im Leben." He was the author also of some comedies and several lyric poems.

Born 1790; **died** 1872.

GRIMES, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 750 square miles. **Pop.** 18,603. Anderson is the capital.

GRIMM, JAKOB LUDWIG, and WILHELM CARL, *grim*, two brothers, whose devotion to German literature was distinguished by a rare communion of fellowship between them. The nature of their labours is, perhaps, sufficiently indicated in the following quotation made by a contemporary from the works of Jakob: "All my labours," he says, "have been, either directly or indirectly, devoted to researches into our ancient language, poetry, and laws. These studies may seem useless to many; but to me, they have always appeared a serious and dignified task, firmly and distinctly connected with our common fatherland, and calculated to foster the love of it. I have esteemed nothing trifling in those inquiries, but have used the small for the elucidation of the great,—popular traditions for the elucidation of written documents. Several of my books have been published in common with my brother William. We lived, from our youth up, in brotherly community of goods, money, books, and collectanea, belonging to us in common; and it was natural to combine our labours." The greatest work undertaken by the brothers Grimm was a large German Dictionary, which, however, they did not live to complete.

Jakob **born** at Hanau, 1785; **died** 1863. Wilhelm, at Hanover, 1786; **died** 1859.

GRIMM, FRIEDERICH MELCHIOR, Baron, an eminent critic of the 18th century, a friend of Rousseau, Diderot, Baron Holbach, Madame d'Epinay, and other celebrated personages, was for some years secretary to the duke of Orleans; was raised to the rank of baron in 1776 by the duke of Gotha, and became minister plenipotentiary at the French Court. On the outbreak of the Revolution he received the appointment of minister-plenipotentiary at Hamburg from the Empress of Russia. His published works contain a history of French literature from 1753 to 1790.

Born at Regensburg, 1723; **died** at Gotha, 1807.

GRIMMA, *grim'-ma*, a town of Saxony, on the left bank of the Mulde, 17 miles S.E. of Leipsic. It is inclosed by walls, and has an old church and castle, and gymnasium. **Manf.** Woollens and cottons, flannel, starch, and tobacco pipes. **Pop.** 5,500.

GRIMSBY, GREAT, *grimz'-be*, a parliamentary borough and seaport of Lincolnshire, on the right bank of the Humber, 20 miles S.E. of Hull. It has a large and handsome church, St. James's, an ancient building in the Early English style, which contains many ancient monuments. The steeple affords an excellent specimen of the pointed, or Gothic architecture. There are other churches and chapels. The town-hall, a large pile of buildings in the modern Italian style opened in 1863; the corn exchange in the Elizabethan style, the mechanics' institute, the Odd Fellows'

hall, and the theatre, are the chief public buildings. There is a free grammar school, founded in 1547. A statue of the Prince Consort was erected in 1879. The Royal Dock was opened by the Queen in 1854, and the New Union by the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1879. There are shipbuilding-yards, and an immense fishing trade is carried on.—There are stations of the Great Northern and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railways. **Pop.** 29,682.

GRIMSEL, *grim'-sel*, one of the loftiest summits of the Bernese Alps, on the frontiers of Bern and Valais, near the source of the Rhine. The famous pass is 8,400 feet above the sea level.

GRINDAL, EDMUND, *grin'-dal*, archbishop of Canterbury, was educated at Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in Pembroke Hall. Being attached to the principles of the Reformation, he became chaplain to the king, and prebendary of Westminster; but on the accession of Mary, he retired to Germany, and settled at Strasburg. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, he returned, and ultimately, in 1575, was made archbishop of Canterbury; but lost the royal favour, and was suspended for a time. He contributed to Fox's "Acts and Monuments."

Born in Cumberland, 1519; **died** at Croydon, 1583.

GRINDELWALD, *grin'-del-vald*, a celebrated Alpine valley, 12 miles long and 4 miles in breadth, 35 miles from Bern. The village is 3,600 feet above the sea level. **Pop.** 3,500.

GRINNEL LAND, Arctic regions, an extensive tract, on the N. side of Smith's Sound, at the N. of Baffin's Bay. It is very lofty, rising in Mount Perry to 2,500 feet. **Lat.** from 80° 17′ to 82° 30′ N.

GRINSTEAD, EAST, *grin'-sted*, a market-town of Sussex, 30 miles S. of London. The principal buildings are the church, which has a fine tower, and Sackville College, for aged persons, founded in 1616 by Sackville, Duke of Dorset. **Pop.** 9,755.—A station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway.

GRIQUALAND, WEST. A district of South Africa, N. of the Orange River, ceded by the native chief Waterboer to the British empire in 1871. It contains about 2,500 square miles of country, and is famous for its "diamond fields," which include "Du Toit's Pass," "De Beer Rush," and "Bulfontain." The first diamond known to have been found in this district was obtained in 1867, and was afterwards sold for £500. Since that time "diamond digging" has been carried on there. **Area**, 2,500 square miles.

GRIQUALAND, EAST. A portion of the Transkei territory, South Africa, annexed to the British dominions in 1874.

GRISELDA or GRISELDIS, *gre-sel'-da*, the heroine of a story of the middle ages, of which there are numerous versions in various languages. It occurs in Boccaccio's "Decameron," was translated into Latin by Petrarch, formed the subject of one of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, and was afterwards dramatised (1559) under the title of "the Patient Grissel." It has also been dramatised in Italy and Germany, and, perhaps few stories have enjoyed so wide a popularity.

GRISI, GIULIA, a celebrated vocalist. She made her first appearance on the stage at Bologna, at the age of sixteen, in the opera of "Zelmira," and afterwards performed with immense success in Florence, Milan, Paris, and London. She excelled alike in tragedy and comedy, and her popularity in the musical world was for many years almost unbounded. She was twice married; first unhappily, afterwards to the eminent tenor, Signor Mario.

Born 1810; **died** 1869.

GRIS-NEZ, CAPE, *gré-nai*, a headland of France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles N. of Boulogne. It is the nearest point to the English coast, and the French terminus of the submarine cable. **Lat.** of lighthouse, 50° 52′ N. **Lon.** 1° 35′ E.

GRISONS, or GRAUBUNDEN, *gré-sawng*, the largest canton of Switzerland, inclosed by the Tyrol, Italy, Lombardy, and the small cantons of Ticino, Uri, Glarus, and St. Gall. The natural division of the country is into five great valleys; viz., those of the anterior and posterior Rhine; that of the Engadine, or valley of the Inn; that of the Albula; and lastly, that of the Prettigau. The surface is mountainous throughout, the country being intersected by several lofty ranges of the Alps, some of them of great elevation, and covered with glaciers. In the highest ranges winter reigns throughout the year; in the elevated plains and meadows the summer continues for only three months, but in the lower valleys the climate is mild and pleasant during a considerable part of the year.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Vorder and Hinter Rhine (head waters of the Rhine), and their affluents the Glenner, Albula, Plessur, and Lanquhart. There are many lakes, including the Sils, Silvaplann, St. Montz, and Poschiava, situated amidst beautiful scenery.

Pro.—Fruits, corn, hemp, flax; but cattle are the principal source of wealth to the inhabitants.

Minerals.—Iron, lead, and zinc; but few of the mines are worked.

Manf.—Cotton and linen fabrics, mostly for domestic use.

Area.—2,968 square miles.

Pop.—94,991, nearly half of whom are of German descent, and about one-eighth Italian. The official language is German.

Divisions.—There are three principal parts, or *bünden*; the Ober, the Gottshaus, and the Zehngerichten Bunds.

GRISSEH, or GRISSEE, *gris-se'*, an old maritime town of Java, on the Strait of Madura. It is a busy commercial place, with a good roadstead and several shipbuilding yards. There are many Chinese residents.

GRIVEGNÉE, *gre-vainé'-yai*, a town of Belgium, province of Liege, on the right bank of the Ourthe, 2 miles S.E. of Liege. **Manf.** steam-engines and machinery, nails, wire, strings for musical instruments, and bricks; coal-mines are in the vicinity. **Pop.** 6,300.

GRODEK, or GRUDEK, *grd'-dak*, a town of the Austrian empire, province of Galicia, partly on a hill, between two lakes, and partly on three small islands, 18 miles S.W. of Lemberg. **Pop.** 3,800.

GRODEK, a town of the Austrian empire, at the confluence of the Seret and the Dniester, 30 miles S.E. of Czortkoiv. **Pop.** 3,800.

GRODNO, *grod'-no*, an extensive government of Russia, forming part of Lithuania, and adjacent to the governments of Wilna and Minsk. The surface is level in general, but the S. is covered, in some places, with marshes. There are extensive forests and large tracts of fertile land. The climate is very rigorous in winter.

Rivers.—The Niemen, Bug, and Narew.

Pro.—Rye and other grains, flax, hemp, and hops. Large herds of sheep are reared, and wool is the principal export.

Minerals.—Iron, nitre, chalk, and building-stone.

Manf.—Leather, and woollen cloths.

Area.—14,532 square miles.

Pop. 1,226,946 of whom more than 74,000 are Jews.
Principal Towns.—GRODNO, the capital; Novogrodsk, and Slonew.

GRODNO, capital of the above, on the right bank of the Niemen, 90 miles S.W. of Wilna. There are three handsome palaces, nine Roman Catholic and two Greek churches, a large market place, an academy, a gymnasium, and a botanic garden. Manf. Woollens, silks, and linen goods, cards, hats, and fire-arms. Pop. 40,124.—The town was established in the 12th century, and ranked as the second town in Lithuania.

GROENLO, or GRAL, *groi*, a town of Holland, province of Gelderland, 19 miles S.E. of Zutphen. The principal trade is in eggs. Six large cattle fairs are held. Pop. 2,400.

GROMITZ, *gro'-mitz*, a small seaport of Prussia, in Holstein, on the shore of the Baltic, 24 miles N.E. of Lubeck. Pop. 1,000.

GRONINGEN, *gro'-ning-en*, a province of Holland, bounded by the German Ocean on the N., by Hanover on the E., and by the Dutch provinces of Drenthe and Friesland on the S. and W. The surface is level, and the whole province is intersected by canals and wet ditches. Its chief wealth lies in its pastures, which are uncommonly rich, and raise an excellent breed of cattle. Area, 886 square miles. Pop. 265,687.—The chief town is GRONINGEN.

GRONINGEN, a fortified town of Holland, capital of the above province, 92 miles N.E. of Amsterdam, at the junction of the Ahe with the Hunse, forming the Reitdiep. There are the old town, the ramparts of which are now planted with trees, and a suburb. The town is traversed by canals, and crossed by 18 bridges. It has several squares and handsome public buildings; in particular, the Gothic town hall, the meeting-house of the provincial assembly, the arsenal, and the custom house. There are two market places; one, the Breede-market, is the largest in Holland. The church of St. Martin is in the Gothic style, with a tower 343 feet high. The university of Groningen, founded in 1614, and endowed with the revenues of several monasteries, has long borne a respectable character. The harbour is commodious, and accessible to vessels by means of a canal. Manf. Paper, leather, vinegar, soap, hats, brushes, ropes, &c., there are large dyeing establishments, mills, and shipbuilding docks, and there is an extensive trade in cattle and corn. Pop. 51,000.

GROOTE EYLANDT, *groot-i'-land*, the largest island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, N. Australia. Lat. 14° S. Lon. 136° 40′ E.

GROS, ANTOINE JEAN, Baron, *gro*, French historical painter. He first achieved popularity by an early picture of Bonaparte as the victor of Arcola, and in 1824 he was raised to the dignity of baron by Charles X. for an immense work executed for the cupola of the church of St. Genevieve in Paris. Subsequently finding his popularity diminishing, he committed suicide in the Seine.

Born, 1771; died, 1835.

GROSE, FRANCIS, *grose*, an eminent English antiquary, who illustrated the antiquities of England and Wales and Scotland. He was executing a work of the same kind relative to Ireland when he died. Besides the above, he published a "Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue;" also, a volume of "Miscellanies," and "Military Antiquities." Burns alludes to him in one of his humorous poems, as "a chiel takin' notes."

Born at Greenford, Middlesex, 1731; died in Dublin, 1791.

GROSSENHAIN, or HAIN, *gros'-sen-hain*, formerly Markgrafenhain, a manufacturing town of Saxony, famous for its woollen and cotton manufactures. It is situated 20 miles N.W. from Dresden on the left bank of the Röder. Pop. 11,045.

GROSSETESTE, GROSTÊTE, or GREATHEAD, ROBERT, *grose'-tait*, an English prelate, who received his education at Oxford and Paris. After enjoying several preferments with great reputation, he was chosen bishop of Lincoln in 1234. He successfully resisted the encroachments of the papal power, and was a great encourager of learning. His own acquirements were very great. His "Opuscula Varia" were published at Venice in 1514, and his "Compendium Sphæræ Mundi" in 1508. Some of his discourses and letters are extant.

Born at Stradbrook, Suffolk, 1175; died, 1253.

GROSSETO, *gros-sai'-to*, a province of Italy, bounded N. by Sienna, E. by Umbria, W. and S.W. by the Mediterranean. It is hilly and well wooded, except near the coast, where it is marshy. There are many fertile valleys watered by the Ombrone, Alberga, and Fiori. Oil and wine are produced and silkworms reared. Area, 1800 square miles. Pop. 118,109.

GROSSETO, an episcopal city, capital of the above province, near the right bank of the Ombrone, 45 miles S.W. of Sienna. The town is surrounded by walls, has a fine cathedral, two convents, and a large square, in the centre of which is a colossal statue of Leopold II. Manf. Silk and woollen fabrics, leather, paper, and glass and soap. Pop. 6,500.

GROSSROHRSDORF, *gros-roers'-dorf*, a village of Saxony, 8 miles from Pirna, famous for the manufacture of linen and ribbons. Pop. 3,200.

GROSSWARDEIN, or NAGY-VARAD, *gros-var'-den*, a town of Hungary, capital of the county Bihar, on the Körös, 38 miles S.E. of Debreczin. The old town is surrounded by walls, and there are eight suburbs. There are a cathedral, Roman Catholic and Greek churches, monasteries and nunneries, ecclesiastical seminary, and other educational institutions. In the neighbourhood are thermal baths and a marble quarry. Manf. earthenware. Six annual fairs are held. Pop. 31,324.

GROTE, GEORGE, *grote*, the historian of Greece, was the son of Mr. Grote, a London banker, and was for some time a clerk in the banking house. He began to devote himself to literature and politics, and, in 1832, was elected member of parliament for the city of London, and conspicuous for his advocacy of the ballot. In 1841 he resigned his seat, to apply himself exclusively to his great work, "The History of Greece," which has received universal commendation. In 1865 he published a work on Plato; and since his death an unfinished work on Aristotle and a collection of Essays written at various times have been published. At the time of his decease he was president of University College and vice-chancellor of the University of London.

Born near Beckenham, Kent, 1794; died, 1871.

GROTIUS, HUGO, *gro'-she-us* (DE GROOT), an illustrious writer, was the son of a burgomaster of Delft, and, at the age of eight years, composed Latin verses of great merit. In his twelfth year he was sent to Leyden, and, in 1598, accompanied the ambassador Barnevelt to the court of Henry IV. of France, who was so pleased with Grotius that he gave him his picture and a gold chain. While in

France he took the degree of doctor of laws. The year following he commenced practice as an advocate, and pleaded his first cause at Delft. Soon afterwards he published an edition of Martianus Capella, which was followed by a translation of a work of Stevinus, on finding a ship's place at sea. His edition of the "Phenomena" of Aratus appeared in 1600, and, about the same time, he composed Latin tragedies on sacred subjects. He was now appointed historiographer of the United Provinces, and advocate general of the treasury for Holland and Zealand. In 1613 he accepted the post of pensioner of Rotterdam, by which means he obtained a seat in the States of Holland, and was sent to England to settle a dispute on the subject of the Greenland fishery. During the contests which arose in Holland on account of religion, Grotius sided with the Arminians, for which he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment in the castle of Louvestein, whence he was delivered by his wife in 1621. He found his way to Antwerp, and afterwards to France, where he obtained a pension. In 1622 he published his "Apology," which so stung the States, that they ordered it to be burnt, and the author to be seized wherever he could be found. In 1625 he finished his famous book "De Jure Belli et Pacis," which greatly extended his reputation. In 1613 he accepted an invitation from Count Oxenstiern, and went to Stockholm, where he was appointed counsellor of state and ambassador to the court of France. He filled this important station, amidst circumstances of extreme difficulty, with honour to himself and satisfaction to the court which he represented. In 1645 he quitted France, and went to Holland, where he was honourably received. From Amsterdam he sailed to Sweden, and was welcomed in a cordial manner by Queen Christina. His remains were interred at Delft.—The works of Grotius are too many to be enumerated here; but we must mention his treatise on the "Truth of the Christian Religion,' which has become a standard book in all universities for students in divinity; his "Annales et Historiæ de Rebus Belgicis;" and his "Commentaries on the Scriptures:" these last are an immortal monument of learning. In his religious sentiments he coincided with the church of England, and advised his wife to join in communion with it.

Born at Delft, 1583; died on his journey to Holland, at Rostock, 1645.

GROTON, *gro'-ton*, a township of the state of New York, United States, 162 miles S.W. of Albany. There are various manufacturing establishments. **Pop.** 3,800.

GROTON, a township of Connecticut, United States, 45 miles S.E. of Hartford, on the Mystic River, where is a good harbour. **Pop.** 5,128.

GROTTAMARE, *grot'-ta-ma'-ra*, a town of Italy, 14 miles S.E. of Fermo, near the Adriatic. **Manf.** Liquorice juice and refined sugar, of which large quantities are annually produced. **Pop.** 8,000.

GROTTAGLIE, *grot-tal'-ye-a*, a town of South Italy, 12 miles N.E. of Taranto. **Pop.** 7,900.

GROTTA MINARDA, *me-nar'-da*, a town of Italy, in the Principato Ulterio, 6 miles S.W. of Ariano. Two annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 4,400.

GROTTE, *grot'-tai*, a town of the island of Sicily, province of Girgenti, and 13 miles N.W. of the town of that name. The name is derived from the numerous caves in the vicinity. Sulphur is found in large quantities in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 6,500.

GROTTERIA, *grot-tair'-e-a*, a town of Italy, province of Reggio, 7 miles N.E. of Gerace, in a fertile valley, where are numerous vineyards and oliveyards. **Pop.** 5,000.

GROTTKAU, *grot'-ko*, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 28 miles N.W. of Oppeln. It is walled, and has three suburbs. **Manf.** Vinegar, potass, tobacco, and tiles, and three are dye-works. Four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,400.

GROTTOLE, *grot-tō'-le*, a town of Italy, 30 miles S.E. of Potenza. An annual fair is held. **Pop.** 2,700.

GRUDEK, or GRODEK, *groo'-dek*, a town of Russia, government of Podolsk, on the Smotritza, 34 miles N.W. of Kamenetz. **Pop.** 2,800.

GRUGLIASCO, *grul'-ye-as-co*, a village of Italy, 5 miles W. of Turin. There are many beautiful villas, a handsome parish church, containing fine paintings, an old square tower, and a monastery. **Manf.** Silk. **Pop.** 2,600.

GRULIEH, *groo'-leh*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, 41 miles S.E. of Königgrätz. **Manf.** Woollen cloth. Four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,600.—There is a monastery in the vicinity, on the Muttergottesberg, to which pilgrimages are made.

GRUN, ANASTASIUS, *greun*, the literary name of Count Anton Alexander Auersperg, Austrian poet and statesman. In 1861 he became a life member of the Upper House of the Imperial Reichsrath, and in 1863 was appointed privy councillor. He possessed great literary talents, and wrote a review of Viennese poetry, and other popular works. His funeral was attended by deputations from both houses of the Reichsrath, the ministry, the municipal governments of Vienna, Gratz, and Laibach, and almost every literary society in Austria.

Born at Laibach, 1806; died at Gratz, 1876.

GRUNBERG, *groon'-bairg*, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, on the Lunze, 59 miles N.W. of Liegnitz. It is walled, and has four suburbs. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloths, silk goods, and leather. Four annual fairs for wool and cattle are held. **Pop.** 13,039.

GRUNBERG, a town of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, 35 miles N.E. of Frankfort. It is walled, and has two suburbs, and an old castle. **Manf.** Woollens, leather, and tiles. A good trade in cattle is carried on, and there are six annual fairs. **Pop.** 2,500.

GRUNDY, *grun'-de*, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area,** 430 square miles. **Pop.** 16,732. Morris is the capital.

GRUNDY, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area,** 500 square miles. **Pop.** 12,639.

GRUNDY, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area,** 462 square miles. **Pop.** 15,185. The capital is Trenton.

GRUNDY, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area,** 300 square miles. **Pop.** 4,592.—The capital is Altamonte.

GRUNSTADT, *groon'-stat*, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, on the right bank of the Liss, 10 miles S.W. of Worms. There are two old castles. **Manf.** Delft and stoneware. There is a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. **Pop.** 3,600.

GRUTER, or GRUTERUS, JOHN, *groo'-tair*, a distinguished philologist, whose father was a burgomaster of Antwerp, and fled to England, on account of his religion, taking his son, who was an infant, with him. Here he was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards went to Leyden, where he took his degrees in law. He became a professor at Heidelberg, but lost his valuable library when that city was sacked in 1622. His principal works are, "A Collection of Ancient Inscriptions," folio, 1601; "Thesaurus Criticus," 6 vols. 8vo.; "Delicise Poetarum Gallorum, Italorum," &c., 18 vols.

Born at Antwerp, 1560; died at Heidelberg, 1627.

GRUYERES, *groo'-yair*, a village of Switzerland, 16 miles S. of Fribourg. There is a very fine old castle. It is noted for its cheese, of which about 2,000 tons are made yearly. **Pop.** 1,100.

GRYLLUS, *gril'-lus*, a son of Xenophon, who killed Epaminondas, and was himself slain at the battle of Mantinea. His father, upon receiving the news of his death, observed that it ought to be celebrated with every demonstration of joy, rather than of lamentation.

Died 362 B.C.

GRYNÆUS, SIMON, *gri-né-us*, a learned German, and the son of a peasant in Suabia. He became Greek professor at Vienna, and afterwards at Heidelberg. In 1531 he visited England, where his classical acquirements procured him many friends. The learned are indebted to him for editions of several of the ancients, enriched with prefaces and commentaries.

Born at Veringen, in Hohenzollern, 1493; died at Basle, 1541.

GRYPHIUS, ANDREW, *gri'-fe-us*, a German dramatic writer, whose tragedies were greatly admired. He also wrote a critique, in which he ridiculed the ancient comedies of the Germans.

Born at Glogau, 1616; died 1664.

GRYPHIUS, CHRISTIAN, son of the preceding, and a man of great erudition, became professor of eloquence at Breslau, principal of the college of Magdalen, and librarian. His works are "German Poems," "History of the Orders of Knighthood," "Treatise on the German Language," &c.

Born 1649; died 1706.

GUACHINAGO, *goo-ach-e-na'-go*, a small Mexican town in the state of Puebla, 103 miles miles N.E. of the city of Mexico, noted for the growth of Vanilla. **Pop.** 6,000.

GUACHIPAS, *goo-ach-e-pas'*, a river of La Plata, South America, rising in the Andes, and forming the main head stream of the Salado. The total length is about 225 miles.

GUADALAVIAR, *goo-a-da'-la-ve-ar*, a large river of Spain, rising in the Sierra Albarracin, and, after a course of 130 miles, falling into the Gulf of Valencia, in lat. 39° 25' N.

GUADALAXARA, or GUADALAJARA, *goo-a-da-la-char'-a*, a province of Spain, part of the old province of New Castile. It forms an elevated plain, intersected by mountains, and traversed by the Tagus. The soil varies considerably in different districts, the most fertile being the district of Alcarria.

Rivers.—The Tagus, Tajuna, Henares, and Jarama.
Minerals.—Iron, very abundant, and lead.
Area.—2,946 square miles.
Pop.—204,145
Divisions and Chief Town.—For administrative purposes the province is divided into nine districts. The capital is GUADALAXARA.

GUADALAXARA, capital of the above province, on the left bank of the Henares, 44 miles N.E. of Madrid. Among the public buildings are a fine old structure, now belonging to the National Society of Engineers, and containing a museum, library, and laboratory; a large palace, barracks, public library, and theatre. There are public promenades, and six fountains, supplied by an aqueduct of Roman construction. **Manf.** Woollens, earthenware, soap, oil, and wine. **Pop.** 80,000.

GUADALAXARA (or JALISCO), a province of the republic of Mexico, North America, bounded N. by the provinces of Sonora and Durango; E. by Zacatecas and Guanaxuato; and W., for a length of 309 miles, by the Pacific Ocean. Its greatest length is 350 miles, and its greatest breadth is 300 miles. **Area,** 39,168 square miles. **Pop** 870,940.

GUADALAXARA, capital of the above province, on the left bank of the Rio de Santiago, 275 miles N.W. of Mexico. It is large and handsome, containing several squares, many convents, and colleges, and many inferior seminaries. In the principal square, the Plaza Mayor, are the cathedral (the cupolas of which were destroyed by an earthquake in 1818), the government house, and arcades, in which are handsome shops. The Alameda, or public walk, is beautifully laid out. **Manf.** Shawls, calico, paper, leather, and cigars; and the natives make a sort of jars of a fine scented earth, which are in much request. **Pop.** 90,000; consisting of Spaniards, mulattoes, and mestizoes.

GUADALAVIER, or TURIA, *goo'-a-dal-a'-ve-ar*, a river of Spain, which rises in the Sierra Molina, and after a winding course discharges into the Mediterranean, a little below the town of Valencia, after a course of nearly 200 miles.

GUADALCANAL, *goo'-a-dal-ka'-nal*, a town of Spain, province of Seville, 46 miles N. of the town of that name. It is well built, and the public buildings are good. **Manf.** Leather, soap, hats, brandy, wine, and oil. A trade is carried on in grain, cattle, and fruits. **Pop.** 3,900.

GUADALETE, *goo'-a-dal-ai'-te*, a river of Spain, which falls into the Atlantic, 3 miles E. of Cadiz, after a course of 90 miles. It receives on the right the Salado, Gato, and Tabajale, and on the left the Comares, Majaceite, and Alamillo.

GUADALOUPE-Y-CALVO, *goo'-a-dal-oope-kal'-vo*, a Mexican town in the state of Chihuahua, in a silver mining district. **Pop.** 10,000.

GUADALQUIVER, *goo'-a-dal-quiv'-ir*, one of the largest rivers of Spain. The name is derived from the Arabian *wad-al-keber*, "great river," and it is the ancient Bactis. It rises in the Sierra de Cazorla, near the eastern border of the province of Jaen, and flows in a south-western direction through Jaen, Cordova, and Seville, forms a portion of the boundary between the provinces of Huelva and Cadiz, and falls into the Atlantic by a broad estuary, after a course of about 260 miles. It is navigable as far as Seville, 80 miles from its mouth.

GUADALUPE, *goo'-a-dal-oo'-pe*, a river of the United States, rising in Texas, and, after an estimated course of 250 miles, entering the Gulf of Mexico.

GUADALUPE, a county of Texas, United States. **Area,** 840 square miles. **Pop.** 12,202. Seguin is the capital.

GUADALUPE, a town of Spain, province of Toledo on the southern slope of Mount Atlamira, 95 miles S.W. of Toledo. There is a famous monas-

tery, with a fine church. **Manf.** Linen, leather, oil, and copper-wire. An annual fair is held. **Pop.** 3,800.

GUADELOUPE, *ga'-da-loop*, an island of French West Indies, and one of the largest and most valuable of the Leeward group. It is divided into two parts by a channel about 40 yards wide, known as the Salt river, dividing the isthmus, which otherwise would connect the islands. This channel runs north and south, and communicates with the sea by a large bay at each end, of which that on the north is called Grand Cul-de-Sac, and that on the south Petit Cul-de-Sac. The east part of the island is called Grandeterre, and is about 30 miles long and 12 broad. The west part, which is properly Guadeloupe, is subdivided by a ridge of mountains into Capesterre on the east and Basseterre on the west. Guadeloupe proper is rather larger than the other island, and of volcanic formation. The highest point is an active volcano, La Souffrière, 5,108 feet high, and there are several lofty extinct volcanoes. Grand-Terre is generally flat. In many parts the soil is rich. There are good anchorages. The capital is BASSE-TERRE.

Pro.—Sugar, coffee, rum, ginger, cocoa, logwood, cabinet woods, &c. The island is well stored with horned cattle, sheep, horses, &c.
Area.—534 square miles.
Pop.— 182,866.
Lat. between 15° 47′ and 16° 30′ N. **Lon.** between 61° 15′ and 61° 44′ W.
History.—Guadeloupe was first discovered by Columbus. It was taken possession of by the French in 1635, who drove the natives into the mountains. In 1759 it was taken by a British squadron, and was restored to France at the peace of 1763. It was again taken by the British in 1794; but was retaken by the French in 1795. In 1810, the British once more took possession of it, and, in 1814, restored it to the French, to whom it now belongs. Slavery was abolished here by the decree of the French republic, in 1848.

GUADIANA, *goo-a-de-a'-na*, the ancient Anas, a river of Spain rising in La Mancha, and, running westward, passes by Ciudad Real, Merida, and Badajoz, and entering Portugal falls into the sea, between Ayamonte and Castel Marim, in lat. 37° 10′ N.; lon. 7° 26′ W. It is about 420 miles in length; but is navigable only for about 35 miles.

GUADIX, *goo'-a-de*, a town of Spain, province of Granada, on the north slope of the Sierra Nevada, 31 miles N.E. of Granada. It has a handsome cathedral, several churches and convents, is inclosed by old walls, and surrounded with mulberry-plantations, and there is an ancient castle. **Manf.** Hemp, flax, silk, earthenware, and saltpetre. The climate is temperate, owing to the elevation of the town among the mountains. **Pop.** 1,100.

GUADUAS, *goo'-a-doo'-as*, a city of the United States of Colombia, near the right bank of the Magdalena. It is one of the most elevated towns in the world, being situated 8,700 feet above the sea level. **Pop.** 4,000.

GUAIANECO, *goo'-a-e-a-na'-co*, a group of islands on the west coast of Patagonia, composed of Byron and Wager, and several smaller islands. **Lat.** 47° 41′ S. **Lon.** 74° 55′ W.

GUAIRA, *goo'-a-eer'-a*, a town of the Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela, 7 miles from the Caraccas. It has a celebrated port, defended by a castle, which is, however, open to the swell of the ocean. The town of Guaira is so surrounded by mountains, that there is no visible horizon, and its climate is in consequence hot and unhealthy. The town is defended by regular batteries. On the 26th March, 1812, this place was laid in ruins by an earthquake. **Pop.** 6,000.

GUALDA, *goo'-al-da*, a town of Italy, 22 miles N.E. of Perugia. **Pop.** 7,000.

GUAM, or **GUAHON**, the largest and most southerly of the Mariana or Ladrone islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It is about 100 miles in circumference. The coasts are high and shelving on the east side, and fenced with steep rocks, opposed to the perpetual beating of the sea. As the climate is very fine, vegetables and fruits are in great profusion, particularly guavas, bananas, cocoas, oranges, and limes. The inhabitants are dispersed in hamlets or villages, chiefly situate along the coast; for the interior is yet overrun with woods and in a state of nature. All pursue agriculture; and the facility of obtaining other subsistence, induces them to neglect the fishery. The Spaniards have a settlement on the island, which is defended by two Spanish forts. **Pop.** Unascertained.

GUAMACHUCO, or **HUAMACHUCO**, a town of Peru, 66 miles N.E. of Truxillo.

GUANAHANI, or **CAT ISLAND**, *goo'-a-na-ha'-ne*, one of the Bahama islands, long regarded as identical with the San Salvador of Columbus, and therefore his first discovery in the new world. It is now considered that Watling Island, 50 miles E. from Guanahani was the "San Salvador" of the great navigator.

GUANARE, *goo'-a-na'-rai*, a town of the republic of Venezuela, on a river of the same name, 45 miles S.E. of Truxillo. The streets are straight and wide, and the houses, without being sumptuous, are neatly built. There is an hospital, and a parish church adorned in a superior style. The inhabitants chiefly depend on the produce of their pasture-lands, and a good trade is carried on in cattle and mules. **Pop.** 12,000.

GUANAXUATO, or **GUANAJUATO**, *goo'-a-nax'-oo-a-to*, a state of the Mexican Confederation, wholly situate on the ridge of the Cordillera of Anahuac. It is chiefly noted for the richness of its mines, which exceed those of Potosi. **Manf.** Woollen and cotten fabrics, leather, and sugar. **Area,** 11,411 square miles. **Pop.** 268,113.

GUANAXUATO, the capital of the above state, stands on the Sierra de Santa, 160 miles N. of Mexico. It has numerous mining works, and a mint. The ground on which it built is 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. **Lat.** 21° N. **Lon.** 101° W. **Pop.** 52,000.

GUANAPARO, a river of Venezuela, South America. It rises in the department Caraccas, and runs E. to join the Portuguesa on the right bank. It is 230 miles in length.

GUAPEY, or **RIO GRANDE DE LA PLATA**, *goo'-a-pai*, a river of Bolivia, rising in the southern slopes of the Andes of Cochabamba, and after a course of 600 miles, joining the Mamore in lat. 13° 35′ S., lon. 66° 10′ W.

GUAPORE, or **ITENEZ**, *goo'-a-po-re*, a river of Brazil, rising in lat. 14° 42′ S., and, after a course of 1,000 miles, in which are many cascades, joins the Mamore. It receives many affluents on the right bank.

GUARDA, *goo'-ar-da*, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 65 miles N.E. of Coimbra. There are a large episcopal palace, a handsome cathedral, four other churches, and two convents. An annual fair is held. **Pop.** 2,300. The heights near this place were abandoned by the French in 1811.

GUARDAFUI, CAPE, *goo'-ar-dé-fwe*, the most easterly point of Africa. **Lat.** 11° 50′ N. **Lon.** 51° 20′ E. It is washed on the S.E. by the Indian Ocean, and on the N.W. by the gulf of Aden.

GUARDIA-GRELE, *goo'-ar-de-a*, a town in the province of Chieti, S. Italy, 12 miles S.E. of the town of Chieti. **Pop.** 8,000.

GUARDIA, LA, a town of Spain, province of Toledo, near the left bank of the Cedron. It is surrounded by old walls. **Manf.** Linen, baize, serge, soap, oil, saltpetre, and wine. **Pop.** 3,100.

GUARENA, *goo'-a-rai-na*, a town of Spain, 40 miles S.E. of Badajos. An annual fair, lasting three days, is held. **Pop.** 4,000.

GUARINO, surnamed **VERONESE,** *goo-a-ré-no*, an eminent reviver of learning, and the first who introduced Greek into Italy. He became professor of the learned languages at Ferrara, and translated Plutarch's "Lives," part of "Strabo," and other works.

Born 1370; **died** 1460.

GUARINI, BATISTA, *goo-a-ré-ne*, an Italian poet, passed the greatest part of his life in courts, being in the service of Alphonso II., duke of Ferrara, and other princes. In these situations, however, he seems to have been a prey to continual disgusts. He wrote several poems, and a pastoral piece called "Pastor Fido," which gained him considerable reputation. He, however, contemned the title of poet, which he thought beneath the dignity of a gentleman.

Born at Ferrara, 1537; **died** at Venice, 1612.

GUASTALLA, *goo'-as-tal'-la*, a fortified town of Italy, province of Reggio, at the confluence of the Crostola and the Po, 17 miles N.E. of Parma. **Manf.** Silk fabrics, twist, and flannel. Three fairs are held. **Pop.** 10,000.

GUATEMALA, *gat'-e-ma-la*, a republic of Central America, having on the N. Yucatan and British Honduras; the Pacific Ocean on the S.; Honduras and San Salvador on the E. and Mexico on the W. The surface is mountainous, being traversed by the Andes, near the Pacific shores sending off ranges towards the Atlantic, and including many volcanoes, six of which are active. Some of these peaks are more than 13,000 feet in elevation. The soil is very fertile, but ill-cultivated. Large flocks of sheep are reared in the northern parts of the state. The climate is mild.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Lacantun, forming part of the Mexican boundary, and the Montagua and the Polochic, flowing into the Bay of Honduras, are the chief rivers; but there are numerous short streams which discharge into the Pacific. There are several lakes, the most important being Dulce, Amatitlan, Atitlan, and Peten, the last a large lake near the frontier of Yucatan.

Pro.—Cochineal, indigo, coffee, rice, and tropical fruits.

Area.—41,830 square miles.

Pop.—1,284,604, one-third of European descent.

Divisions and Chief Town.—The republic is divided into 17 provinces. The capital is GUATEMALA NUEVA (New.)

Constitution and Government.—The republic was established in April, 1839, having previously for 18 years formed part of the Confederation of Central America. The president is elected for four years, and there are two chambers, known as the Council of State and the House of Representatives.

GUATEMALA, NEW, or **SANTIAGO DE GUATEMALA,** the capital of the above province, is situate 105 miles from San Salvador. It is a magnificent place, adorned with 24 churches, monasteries, and a university. It has a flourishing trade with Vera Cruz and Mexico. **Pop.** 59,000. **Lat.** 14° 36′ N. **Lon.** 90° 13′ W.

GUATEMALA, OLD, or **SANTIAGO DE CABALLEROS,** the former capital of the province has been twice destroyed by earthquakes; once in the sixteenth century, and again in 1773. After this last catastrophe it was only partially rebuilt **Pop.** 20,000.

GUAVIARI, *goo'-a-ve-ar'-e*, a river of South America, rising in the mountains of Bogota, and falling into the Orinoco. **Lat.** 4° N.; **lon.** 68° 12′ **Length,** 450 miles.

GUAYAQUIL, *goo'-ai-a-keel*, a town of the republic of Ecuador, South America, is situate on both sides of the river of the same name, over which is a wooden bridge, 150 miles from Quito. It is built of good houses; but these being mostly of wood, it is liable, in consequence, to conflagrations, by which it has frequently suffered. It has a commercial port in the river Guayaquil, and an excellent dock to the south, on the shore of the same river. **Pop.** 40,000. **Lat.** 2° 9′ S. **Lon.** 79° 56′ W.

GUAYAQUIL, a river of S. America, rising in the Andes, and entering the sea in the gulf of the same name, in **lat.** 2° 27′ S.

GUAYMAS, *goo'-ai-mas*, a seaport of Mexico, on the E. shore of the gulf of California, at the mouth of a river of the same name. The harbour is one of the finest on the coast. **Pop.** 4,500. **Lat.** 27° 54′ N. **Lon.** 80° 10′ W.

GUAYRA, LA, *goo'-air-a*, the chief seaport of the republic of Venezuela, in S. America, on the Caribbean Sea, 16 miles from Caraccas. The principal exports are coffee, cotton, cocoa, and hides. **Pop.** 6,500.

GUAY-TROUIN, RÉNÉ DU, *goo'-ai troo'-ă*, a French naval officer, who commanded a privateer when he was only 18, but afterwards entered the navy, in which he served with success. He took Rio Janeiro, one of the richest colonies of Brazil; and when ennobled, it was stated in his patent, that he had taken more than 300 merchant vessels and 20 ships of war. He was made lieutenant-general of the naval forces of France, and commander of the order of St. Louis. His Memoirs, partly written by himself, were printed at Paris in 1740.

Born at St. Malo, 1673; **died** at Paris 1736.

GUBBIO, *goob'-be-o*, a town of Italy, at the foot of the Apennines, 50 miles S.W. of Ancona. It has a cathedral, numerous churches, a ducal palace, several schools, and other institutions. **Manf.** Woollen and silk stuffs. Near this place, the Eugubine tables were discovered, in 1446. The remains of a temple of Jupiter Apennius are to be seen a few miles from the town. **Pop.** 23,164.

GUBEN, *goo'-ben*, a town of Prussia, on the Neisse, 23 miles S.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. **Manf.** Woollen goods, tobacco, and wine; shipbuilding is also carried on here. **Pop.** 25,840.

GUDIN, JEAN-ANTOINE-THÉODORE, *goo'-da(n)*, a French painter of landscapes and marine subjects. His first picture "Brick en Détresse," was exhibited in 1822. The museum of Marseilles contains no less than eighty pictures painted for it between the years 1838 and 1848.

Born in Paris, 1802.

GUEBWILLER, *goo'-aib-vil-ler*, a town of Upper Alsace, Germany, 13 miles S.W. of Colmar. There are two remarkable churches, one dating

from the 11th century. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, ribbons, silk, chemicals, and machinery. There are coal-mines and slate quarries in the vicinity. **Pop.** 10,700.

GUELPH, a town of the province of Ontario, dominion of Canada, on the Speed, 38 miles N.W. of Hamilton. **Pop.** 9,899.

GUELPHS, and GHIBELLINES, *gwelfs, gib'-e-lines*, the names of two political parties conspicuous in German and Italian history from the 11th to the 14th century. They originated in the feuds between two German families, Waiblinger and Welf. The Ghibellines were, in general terms, the supporters of the imperial authority in Italy, the Guelphs taking the opposite side.

GUERANDE, *gu-ai-ran'-de*, a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on a vine-covered slope, 42 miles N.W. of Nantes. It is fortified, and there is a strong castle in the vicinity. Though now three miles from the sea, it was formerly a harbour. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, and serges. A considerable quantity of salt is made in the vicinity. **Pop.** 8,500.

GUERARA, or GERRARA, *goo'-a-ra-ra*, a town on the left bank of the Zigehir, about 40 miles north-east of Ghardaia, in the district of the Beni-M'zab, in Algeria. It is a walled town with three gates, and is a market for the sale of horses, asses, sheep, ivory, gold-dust, ostrich feathers, silk, cutlery, &c., supplied chiefly from Tunis and Algiers. **Pop.** 12,000.

GUERRAZZI, FRANCESCO DOMENICO, *goo'-ai-rat'-ze*, Italian poet, romance writer, and politician. He studied law at Pisa, but while yet a youth, became obnoxious to the government by the boldness with which he uttered democratic opinions. At the age of 23 he was banished, and allowed to return three years afterwards, but was immediately arrested and imprisoned on the island of Elba. Here he wrote his great novel, on the subject of Francesco Ferrucio, the republican hero of Florence. When released from prison he returned to the practice of his profession. In 1848 he was arrested as one of the instigators of the insurrection which broke out at Leghorn, and on his liberation was elected a deputy to the chambers, and became a member of the ministry, and on the flight of the grand duke of Tuscany one of the triumvirate, and soon became dictator. On the re-establishment of the grand duke's government, he was sentenced to perpetual exile. He retired to Bastia, and afterwards was chosen a member of the Turin parliament. He has written a large number of political and poetical works.

Born at Leghorn, 1805.

GUERCHE, LA, *goo-aimsh'*, a town of France, department Ille-et-Vilaine, 24 miles S.E. of Rennes. **Manf.** Bone black. **Pop.** 4,600.

GUERCINO, *guair-ché-no*, "the squint-eyed," (Gian Francesco Barbieri), a Bolognese artist of the 17th century, whose works are to be found in the galleries of Rome, Bologna, Parma, Modena, Perugia, and Paris. The fresco of "Aurora," in the Roman villa of Ludovisi; the "Persian Sybil," and "Saint Petronilla" in the Capitoline Gallery at Rome, are considered to be his masterpieces. His house at Cento, with its paintings and decorations, has been carefully preserved. The church in the same place also contains several works by Guercino.

Born 1590; **died** 1666.

GUERET, LA, *gai-rai'*, a town of France, department Creuse, 40 miles N.E. of Limoges. There are good public buildings, a large trade in cattle and butter is carried on, and several annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 5,000.

GUERICKE, OTTO, *ger'-ik-e(r)*, a German philosopher, who was councillor to the elector of Brandenburg, and burgomaster of Magdeburg. He invented the air-pump, and published some treatises on experimental philosophy.

Born 1602; **died** 1686.

GUERISS, PIERRE NARCISSE, *gai-rees'*, Baron, French historical painter of the classic school. His "Corps de Brutus rapporté à Rome" (1796) was his first production that attracted any considerable notice. He was raised to the dignity of baron in 1829.

Born 1774; **died** 1833.

GUERNSEY, *nern'-se*, the second in size of the CHANNEL ISLANDS, in the English Channel, 28 miles from the French and 65 from the English coasts, near the coasts of Brittany and Normandy. It lies in the spacious gulf termed Mount St. Michael's Bay, 15 miles N.W. of Jersey. It is of a triangular form, about 9 miles long and nearly 6 broad, has a coastline of about 30 miles, and is deeply indented with bays. The coast is lofty and abrupt, some of the cliffs being about 270 feet high. The soil, especially in the low part of the island, is rich and fertile, and yields very fine pasture. Dairy products are of excellent quality. Vegetables are in great variety, and of an excellent quality. Timber is neither plentiful nor lofty; and the hedges are chiefly composed of stone, or furze sown on banks of turf. Most kinds of fruit grow in profusion; and so genial is the climate, that myrtles and geraniums flourish in the open ground, and even the orange-tree will fructify, with very little shelter in winter. The fig-tree attains great luxuriance, and sometimes reaches a remarkable size. One of the most useful vegetables is a marine plant, called by the generic name of vraic, which is used both for fuel and manure; but, to prevent the indiscreet destruction of it by the inhabitants, two seasons, Midsummer and Michaelmas, are appointed for its collection. The only town is St. PETER'S, on the south-east coast. There is constant communication by steamers with Southampton, Weymouth, Jersey, and Alderney.

Pop.—32,607. Most of the natives have a greater resemblance to the French than to the English nation. All their domestic utensils and implements of husbandry are after the French fashion, as also their dress, speech, and mode of living. These, however, among the higher ranks, are receiving great modification from their continual intercourse with England.

Government.—Both the judicial and executive authorities are exercised by a convention of several different bodies, collectively designated the Assembly of the States. The judicial language is French. The military government is vested in a lieutenant-governor, who represents the sovereign.

History.—Guernsey, known in the 10th century as Holy Island, from the many monks living there, was, with the other Channel Islands, united to the Crown of England by William the Conqueror, and has ever since remained faithful to its allegiance. The French have made at various times unsuccessful attempts to capture it—the last time in 1780.

GUERNSEY, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area,** 656 square miles. **Pop.** 27,197. The capital is Cambridge.

GUERRE, MARTIN, *gair*, a Frenchman, rendered famous by an extraordinary imposture, practised by Arnaud du Thil, his friend. Martin married Bertrande du Rols, and, after living with her about ten years, left her, and entered into the service of Spain. Eight years after, Du Thil pre-

sented himself to Bertrande as her husband, and so imposed upon her, by relating various facts, that he lived with her. An uncle of Martin prosecuted Du Thil, and he was condemned to be hanged. Du Thil appealed to the parliament of Toulouse, the members of which were greatly divided, when Martin returned home; on which his treacherous friend was hanged and burned. The case was frequently referred to in the course of the famous Tichborne investigation.

GUESCLIN, BERTRAND DU, *ges'-lan*, constable of France, and an illustrious warrior. He gained many victories over the English, and defeated the troops of the king of Navarre. He was very strong, and also very unprepossessing. "I am very ugly," he would say, "and shall never be a favourite with the ladies; but, by the enemies of my king, I shall be held in terror." In 1364 he was taken prisoner by the English, his heavy ransom being paid by the pope, the king of France, and other princes. He was again taken prisoner by the Black Prince, and again ransomed. He afterwards greatly distinguished himself against the English, took many towns, and died while assisting at the siege of Châteauneuf de Randon, in Languedoc.

Born 1320; **died** 1380.

GUEVARA, LUIS VALEZ DE, *gwai-va'-ra*, a Spanish comic poet, who wrote many comedies, and a celebrated work entitled "El Diabolo Cojuelo," which furnished the foundation for "Le Diable Boiteux" of Le Sage. He was a native of Andalusia.

Born 1570; **died** 1644.

GUGLIELMI, PIETRO, *gool-ye'-al-me*, Italian musical composer. His best known operas are "La Clemenza di Tito," "Artaserse," "La Didone," "Enea e Lavinia," "La Morte di Oloferne," "Debora e Sisera," "La Virtuosa di Merzellina," "I due Gemelle," "La Serva Innamorata," "La Pastorella Nobile," "La Bella Pescatrice." His first opera was composed at the age of 28, and was received with enthusiasm. After a very successful career, during which he resided in London for five years, he returned at the age of fifty to Naples. In 1793 he received from Pope Pius VI. the appointment of Maestro di Capella at St. Peter's, which he retained until his death.

Born 1727; **died** 1804.

GUGUAN, *goo'-goo-an*, one of the Marianne or Ladrone Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. There are two peaks, one 2,000 feet high, and an active volcano. **Lat.** 17° 35′ N. **Lon.** 145° 53′ E.

GUHRAU, or GORA, *gu-ro'*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 42 miles N.W. of Breslau. **Manf.** Linen, tobacco, and tiles. Three annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,800.

GUIA, *ge'-a*, a town of Gran Canaria, Canary Islands, 11 miles W. of Palma. **Manf.** Linen, baize, hats, and wine. **Pop.** 4,400.

GUIANA, *ge-a'-na*, an extensive tract of South America, bounded N. by the river Orinoco and the Atlantic; S. by the rivers Negro and Amazon; W. by the Orinoco, and E. by the Atlantic. The length of the territory is 1,090 miles, the greatest breadth 710 miles. It is divided into Brazilian, BRITISH, DUTCH, FRENCH, and Venezuelan GUIANA. **Lat.** between 8° 40′ N. and 3° 30′ S. **Lon.** between 50° and 68° W.

GUIANA, BRITISH, a colony on the north-eastern coast of South America, having on the E. Dutch Guiana; W. Venezuela and Brazil; N. and N.E. the Atlantic, and S. Brazil. The coasts are low, and protected from the sea by embankments. This low country, which, except on the banks of the rivers, is the only cultivated part of the colony, extends from 10 to 40 miles inland, beyond which are low sand-hills, and, farther, extensive plains, in some parts of considerable elevation. Mountain ranges traverse the interior, the Pacaraima range, about 25 miles long from N.W. to S.E., having an elevation on the loftiest peak of 7,500 feet, with tremendous precipices and cascades. Other ranges are the Sierra Imataca, parallel to the coast at a distance of from 50 to 60 miles; the Canucu and the Sierra Acarai, the last being the south-eastern boundary of the territory. These ranges do not in any part exceed 4,000 feet in height, and are covered with timber.

Rivers.—The chief are the Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, and Corentyn, the last forming the boundary between British and Dutch Guiana. The Essequibo has a wide estuary, in which are many well-wooded islands. (*See* ESSEQUIBO.) The Demerara has a course of 200 miles, navigable for half the distance, and with cataracts and rapids in the upper part. The Berbice is navigable for vessels of moderate size for about 50 miles, and by small vessels for a much greater distance.

Climate.—There are two dry and two wet seasons, each lasting three months. Violent thunder storms are frequent, but hurricanes are unknown. In the dry seasons the interior is healthy.

Pro.—The soil is fertile, and sugar, coffee, bananas, maize, plantains, sweet potatoes, and yams are cultivated. Some of the forest trees attain enormous dimensions. The fruits and flowers and other vegetable productions are of the kind common to tropical America.

Area.—The boundaries are disputed by Brazil and Venezuela; but the district claimed as belonging to British Guiana has an area of 76,000 square miles.

Pop.—252,200, of a varied character, including about 8,000 aboriginal Indians.

Chief Towns.—GEORGE TOWN and AMSTERDAM, NEW.

History.—The first settlement in Guiana was formed by the Dutch in 1580. It was taken by the British in 1781, restored two years afterwards; surrendered to the British in 1796, restored by the peace of Amiens, 1801. It was again taken in 1803, and has since remained in the possession of this country.

GUIANA, DUTCH, or SURINAM, a colony of Holland, situated between British and French Guiana. The great aspect of the country is similar to that of British Guiana, and the productions are of the same kind. It is highly cultivated on the coast and other low lying districts. The chief town is Paramaribo, on the right bank of the Surinam.

Rivers.—The Surinam, which has a course of 300 miles, but is only navigable for a few miles from its mouth; the Saramaca, and the Coppename.

Area.—38,500 square miles.

Pop.—55,530, of whom less than 1,000 are Europeans, and nearly an equal number Chinese. These are about 1,000 aboriginal Indians, and a large number of Maroons, or descendants of runaway slaves.

Lat. 2° to 6° N. **Lon.** 53° to 57° W.

GUIANA, FRENCH, is separated by the Marony river from Dutch Guiana, on the W., and bounded on the N. by the Atlantic, and S. and E. by the Oyapoch river, and a range of mountains, the Tamucumaque, which separate it from Brazil. There are alluvial lands, partly covered with forests, near the coast, extensive swamps, and in the interior a range of mountains about 1,000 fee high. There are several islands, the most important of which are CAYENNE, and Le Grand and Le Petit Connétable. The productions are similar to those of the other parts of Guiana. There is a rainy season, from November to June. The trade winds make the heat less oppressive than in some of the adjacent regions.

Rivers.—The chief are the Marony and the Oyapoch, both much obstructed by cataracts and rapids. There are nearly 20 other streams, partially navigable.

Area.—27,500 square miles; but the boundary lines are not very clearly defined.

Pop.—20,500.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—The colony is divided into two districts, Cayenne and Sinnamary. The chief town is CAYENNE.

Lat.—2° to 6° N. **Lon.** 51° 30′ to 54° 30′ W.

History.—The first French settlement was in 1604. In 1809 the colony was captured by the English and Portuguese, but restored to France at the peace of 1815.

GUIBERT, JACQUES ANTOINE HYPOLITE, *ge-bair'*, a French writer on military affairs, who served in Germany, and afterwards in Corsica, where he was made a colonel. In 1770, he published his great work, "Essai Général de Tactique." Afterwards he directed his attention to dramatic composition, and produced several tragedies. He also wrote the "Eulogies of Cantinat and L'Hôpital." The French Academy elected him a member, in the room of M. Thomas. Besides the above works, he wrote the "Eulogy of the King of Prussia."

Born at Montauban, 1743; **died** 1790.

GUICCIARDINI, FRANCESCO, *goo-eetch'-e-ar-de'-ne*, an eminent Italian historian, descended from a noble family of Florence. He practised in early life as a lawyer, and filled several high offices in his profession. Afterwards he was employed in affairs of state for his native city. From this situation he passed into the service of Leo X. and the two immediate successors of that prince, and was raised by them to the highest civil and military dignities. His "History of Italy," in 4 vols. 4to, is a valuable performance.

Born in Florence, 1482; **died** at his country seat at Alectri, 1540.

GUICCIARDINI, LUIGI, nephew of the preceding, at first favoured, afterwards persecuted by the duke of Alvi. He wrote, among other works, a "Description of the Low Countries."

Born at Florence, 1523; **died** at Antwerp, 1589.

GUICOWAR'S, or GAEKWAR'S DOMINIONS, or BARODA, a state of India, under British protection, and subordinate to the Bombay presidency. It consists of the greater part of the peninsula, and some other portions of the province of GUJERAT. It is one of the richest parts of India, with a long line of coast.

Rivers.—The Sabermutty, Mhye, and Nerbudda, flowing into the Gulf of Cambay.

Prod.—Cotton, sugar, indigo, tobacco, oil, and flax.

Manf.—Cotton fabrics, in connection with which the greater part of the Hindoo population are employed.

Area.—4,400 square miles; but including the dominions of some tributary chiefs, 25,000 square miles additional.

Pop.—Of Baroda district, 326,000, chiefly Hindoos; including the subsidiary territory, 2,185,000.

Chief Towns.—BARODA, the capital, Joonaghur, Poorbunder, and Jafferabad.

History.—This was one of the Mahratta states; but in 1780 a treaty was made with the British, and in 1829 the annual tribute was fixed at £80,000 (eight lacs of rupees). There is a British resident at the court.

GUIDIZZOLO, *ge'-dets-o-lo*, a town of northern Italy, 15 miles N.W. of Mantua. **Manf.** Silk. **Pop.** 2,300.

GUIDO, CARLO ALESSANDRO, *ge'-do*, an Italian poet of the seventeenth century. His earliest productions attracted the notice of the duke of Pavia, under whose patronage he left his native city and took up his residence at the Farnese palace in Rome. His pastoral drama "Endimione" was composed at the suggestion of and conjointly with Christina, queen of Sweden. As a lyrical poet Guido is highly esteemed.

Born in Pavia, 1650; **died** in Rome 1717.

GUIDO, ARETINO, or D'AREZZO, an Italian musician, who invented the lines and spaces, or staff, reformed the scale, and suggested the mode of notation.

Lived in the 11th century.

GUIDO, RENI, an illustrious Italian painter, whose father was a musician, and who intended him for the same profession; but Reni exhibiting a marked talent for painting, was placed under Dennis Calvert, a Flemish master. He afterwards studied under the Caracci, and soon rose to higher fame than any of his contemporaries. Honours were heaped upon him by several crowned heads, and riches flowed upon him in abundance. He was unfortunate only in an immoderate love of gaming, which reduced him to such distress, that a languishing disease ensued, of which he died. His heads are beautiful, and considered by many to equal those of Rafaelle. His draperies are also much admired. His ideal of female beauty was founded on the antique, as he took the "Venus de' Medici" and the "Daughters of Niobe" for his standard. The greatest works of Guido are the "Penitence of St. Peter after denying Christ," in the Zampieri palace, at Bologna "The Crucifixion of St. Peter," in the Vatican; "The Crucifixion," in the church of St. Lorenzo, Rome; and the famous portrait of "Beatrice Cenci," also in Rome; "The Amora," in the Rospiglioli palace, is a fresco of world-wide fame.

Born at Bologna, 1575; **died** 1642.

GUIDOTTI, PAUL, *ge-dot'-te*, an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, who made wings with which he imagined he could fly; but in making the attempt at Lucca, he fell, and received great injury.

Born at Lucca, 1569; **died**, 1629.

GUIENNE, or GUYENNE, *ge-en'*, an old province in the south-west of France, to the north of Gascony, and, in general, separated from it by the great river Garonne. The modern division of this extensive tract is into the following departments; viz., Gironde, Lot-et-Garonne, Dordogne, Lot, and Aveyron. This country was possessed by the English for three centuries, and was an independent duchy from 1453 to 1472, when it was united to France by Charles VII.

GUIGNES, JOSEPH DE, *gween*, a learned French writer, who studied the Oriental languages under Stephen Fourmont, and was appointed interpreter to the king in 1741, and member of the Academy of Belles-Lettres in 1753. He particularly applied himself to the study of the Chinese characters, and had, for 35 years, a principal interest in the "Journal des Savans." The Revolution reduced him to poverty. He wrote the life of Fourmont, "General History of the Huns, Turks, Moguls, and Tartars;" Memoir proving that the Chinese were an Egyptian colony; "Le Chan-King;" "The Military Art of the Chinese;" "Historical Essay upon the Oriental and Greek Typography;" "Principles of Typographical Composition;" "Memoirs in the Academy of Inscriptions," &c.

Born at Pontoise, 1721; **died** at Paris, 1800.

GUIJAR, or GUIXAR, a lake 60 miles in circumference, in the N.W. of the state of San Salvador, Central America. It encloses a large island, which contains the ruins of what must have been a large town.

GUILDFORD, *gil'-ford*, a market-town, and parliamentary and municipal borough, in the county of Surrey (of which it is the capital), on the Wey, which is here navigable for barges from the Thames,

29 miles S.W. of London. Guildford is one of the best inland towns of its size in the kingdom, large, clean, and well built; consisting chiefly of one spacious street, which, running along the declivity of a considerable chalk-hill, presents a very striking appearance. Guildford is mentioned by name in the will of Alfred, and has been the residence of several English monarchs. It contains Abbot's Hospital, and various other public buildings; but is chiefly noted for its ruined castle, situate about 300 yards southward of the High Street, and supposed to have been a palace of several early Anglo-Saxon kings. The other principal buildings are a free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., a town hall, public hall, and corn-market house, a gaol, a theatre, the church of the Holy Trinity, with several memorable monuments; St. Mary's, an interesting specimen of the Transition style, and one of the most remarkable churches in the county—it was restored in 1863; and several meeting-houses for dissenters of different denominations. A county-hall and assize-court was erected in 1862, and a county hospital in 1863—66. There is a considerable trade in corn, malt, and coals. **Pop.** 10,858.—A station on the London and South-Western and South-Eastern railways.

GUILDFORD, a town of West Australia, on the Swan river, 9 miles S.E. of Perth.

GUILFORD, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 6,000 square miles. **Pop.** 23,583. The capital is Greensborough.

GUIMARAENS, *ge'-ma-ra-ains*, an ancient and picturesque inland town of Portugal, on the Ave, 26 miles N.E. of Oporto. The streets are wide and clean, and the houses neat. It contains numerous interesting buildings of early date, and in the vicinity there are hot-springs, which were known to, and used by the Romans. **Manf.** Damask linen for table-cloths, paper, leather, confectionary, and cutlery. **Pop.** 6,000.

GUIMAR, *ge-mar'*, a town of Teneriffe, Canary Islands, 20 miles S.W. of Santa Cruz. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics. **Pop.** 2,700.

GUIMARAS, *ge-ma'-ras*, an island of the Indian archipelago, one of the Philippines. **Area**, 220 square miles. **Pop.** 6,000.

GUINEA, *gin'-e*, a geographical division of Western Africa. The portion lying south of the Equator is known as Lower Guinea, and is in the nominal possession of the Portuguese, who planted a colony here in 1481. The chief states of Lower Guinea are LOANGO, CONGO, ANGOLA, and BENGUELA. Upper Guinea includes so much of the country as lies N. of the equatorial line, and is divided into GRAIN COAST, IVORY COAST, GOLD COAST, and SLAVE COAST. Numerous European settlements or factories were formerly established in Upper Guinea, chiefly, however, to secure the slave trade, and their commercial importance for the most part ceased in the suppression of the traffic. Sierra Leone and Gambia are settlements formed by Great Britain for the purpose of providing for the liberated cargoes of negroes; the American settlements of Liberia and Monrovia were also established for a similar object, and there are numerous missionary stations on the coast. The principal rivers of Guinea are the Senegal, the Gambia, the Niger, the Old Calabar, the Congo, and the Coanza. It produces every kind of rich tropical fruits, gums, hardwoods, grain, gold, ivory, wax, &c. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** 10° 20′ N. and 15° 41′ S. **Lon.** 11° 40′ E. and 16° 33′ W.

GUINEA, GULF OF, is formed by the Atlantic Ocean on the coasts of North Guinea, between **Lat.** 6° 20′ and 1° S. **Lon.** 7° 30′ W. and 10° E.

GUINEA, NEW. (*See* PAPUA.)

GUINEGATE, *geen'-gate*, a village near Tourneai, in the province of Hainault, Belgium, the scene of the celebrated "Battle of the Spurs," fought August 16, 1513, when the English troops, assisted by the forces of the emperor Maximilian, defeated the French, who were commanded by the duc de Longueville. The French knights were said to have made a better use of their spurs than their swords; hence the name given to the battle.

GUINGAMP, *geen-gahn(g)*, a town of France, department Côtes-du-Nord, formerly the capital of the duchy of Penthièvre. It is situated in an extensive plain, near the Trieux, 20 miles W. of St. Brieuc, in the department of Côtes-du-Nord. Part of the walls by which it was formerly surrounded still remain; the site of the castle of the dukes of Penthièvre is now planted with trees, and serves for a promenade. There is a college, are several tanneries, and a thread factory. **Manf.** Linen, threads, hats, and leather. **Pop.** 6,600.

GUIPUZCOA, *gee'-poos-ko-a*, one of the Basque provinces of Spain, one of the three into which the ancient province of the same name was divided. It is bordered on the N. by the Bay of Biscay, and the Bidasoa river separates it from France on the N.E. The coast is bold and rocky, with several harbours. The surface of the province is mountainous, being traversed by branches of the Cantabrian mountains, a continuation of the Pyrenees. Its principal source of wealth is its iron-mines. The borders of this province have been long defended by numerous fortresses, and, from time to time, they have been the scene of many conflicts.

Rivers.—The Deva, Urola, Oria, and other streams, none of them navigable, falling into the Bay of Biscay.
Area.—728 square miles.
Pop.—174,929.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—The province is divided into four districts, Azpeitia, San Sebastian, Tolosa, and Vergara. The capital is TOLOSA.

GUISBOROUGH, *giz'-bur-o*, a town of England, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 50 miles from York. The earliest alum-works in England were established here about 1600. **Pop.** 6,616.

GUISCARD, ROBERT, *gees'-kar*, duke of Apulia and Calabria, a famous Norman knight, and son of Tancred de Hauteville, one of the warriors who conquered Naples from the Saracens, and acquired the dukedom of Apulia and Calabria.
Born 1015; **died** in the island of Corfu, 1085.

GUISCHARD, CHARLES GOTTLIEB, *ge'-shar*, a Prussian officer, who fought with great reputation in the service of the stadtholder, and afterwards in that of Frederick II. of Prussia, who gave him the name of Quintus Icilius, and a regiment. His works are "Mémoires Militaires sur les Grecs et les Romains," 4to; "Mémoires Critiques et Historiques sur plusieurs Points d'Antiquités Militaires," 4 vols. 8vo.
Born at Magdeburg, 1742; **died** 1775.

GUISE, CLAUDE DE LORRAINE, duke of *gees*, was the fifth son of René II., duke of Lorraine. He settled in France, where he married Antoinette de Bourbon, a princess of the blood, in 1513. At the battle of Marignan, when he was but 22 years of age, he received more than twenty wounds.
Born 1496; **died** 1550.

GUISE, FRANCIS DE LORRAINE, duke of, eldest son of the above, was a man of great talents

and valour, and, during the greater part of his life, enjoyed almost unbounded power in France. With him began the famous factions of Condé and Guise. The duke of Guise was at the head of the Catholic party, and a great zealot. Killed by a pistol shot, by a Protestant gentleman, named Poltrot de Méré.

Born 1519; **died** 1593.

GUISE, HENRI, duke of, eldest son of the preceding, was a good soldier, but of a turbulent temper, and formed the association called the League, on the pretence of defending the Catholic religion, and the liberty of the state. With its aid, the duke of Guise long controlled Henry III., and even was in open rebellion against him. On the celebrated day of the barricades, the king, having escaped from the duke to Blois, convened the states there, where Guise was assassinated.

Born 1550; **died** 1588.

GUISE, CHARLES, duke of, eldest son of the above. On his father's death, he was shut up in the castle of Tours, from which he escaped in 1591. Proceeding to Paris, he was received with the greatest joy by the partisans of a league which had been formed against Henry IV. He afterwards became governor of Provence; but, under the reign of Louis XIII., he was forced to leave France, on account of the jealousy of Cardinal Richelieu. He went into Tuscany, where he died.

Born 1571; **died** 1640.

GUISE, HENRI II., son of the above, was brought up to the church, which, on the death of his father, he quitted, and assumed the title of duke of Guise. He conspired against Cardinal Richelieu, and, in 1647, put himself at the head of the revolted Neapolitans, but was taken prisoner by the Spaniards. On being set free he returned to France, where he died, without issue. His younger brother, Louis, left a son, Louis Joseph, of Lorraine, duke of Guise, who died in 1671, leaving an infant son, who died in 1675, and in whom the line of the Guises became extinct.

Born 1614; **died** 1664.

GUISE, a town of France, department Aisne, on the left bank of the Oise, 12 miles N.W. of Vervins. It is strongly fortified, and there are the remains of an old castle. **Manf.** Linen, leather, oil, and cotton. Eight annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 4,700.

GUIXOLS, SAN FELICE DE, *ge'-zols*, a town and port of Spain, province of Gerona, on the Mediterranean, 18 miles S.E. of Gerona. **Manf.** Linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, soap, glass, earthenware, corks, oil, and wine. **Pop.** 6,700.

GUIZOT, FRANÇOIS-PIERRE GUILLAUME, *ge'-zo*, French historian and statesman, was the son of an advocate, executed in 1794. Young Guizot and another brother were taken by their mother to Geneva, where they were educated in the Gymnasium, and where François acquired a knowledge of the Latin, Greek, English, German, and Italian languages. In 1805 he went to Paris for the purpose of studying law, but entered as tutor the family of the Swiss ambassador, and, through his means, was introduced to many distinguished literary men. In 1809 he published his "Dictionary of Synonymes," which was succeeded by "Lives of the Poets," "Gibbon's Roman Empire," and other works. In 1812 he became assistant professor of history in the Faculty of Letters, and, shortly afterwards, was appointed professor of modern history. In the same year he married Mademoiselle Pauline de Meulin, a lady who was considerably older than himself, and who supported herself and family by the ability of her pen. In 1814, under Louis XVIII., he became secretary-general; but, on the return of Napoleon I. from Elba, he was driven from his office, and once more resumed his duties as professor of history. On the overthrow of the empire, he became secretary-general to the minister of justice, adopting the principles of a constitutional royalist. He now produced several political and educational pamphlets, and in 1818 was chosen a counsellor of state. In 1820 he was expelled from office, and once more entered the field as a pamphleteer. He also gave lectures at the Sorbonne; but the freedom of his expressions caused them to be suppressed. Between 1822 and 1827 he produced his "History of the English Revolution," "Essays on the History of France," and his "Historical Essays on Shakspeare." He also established the "French Review," and assisted in founding the society called "Assist thyself, and Heaven will assist thee," designed to secure the freedom of elections. In 1828 he was permitted to resume his lectures at the Sorbonne, and, in the same year, married the niece of his first wife, who recommended the union on her death-bed. In the following year he was reappointed a counsellor of state, and became one of the editors of the "Journal des Débats," and of "Le Temps." In 1830 he was elected a member for the Chamber of Deputies, and assisted in accomplishing the revolution which expelled Charles X. from his throne. He now became successively minister of public instruction and minister of the interior; but, in the same year, was driven from office. In 1832 he returned to office, as minister of public instruction, under the administration of marshal Soult, and continued to hold his place till 1836, when he was appointed on an embassy to England. Here he concluded the treaty of 1840, which filled France with dissatisfaction. In that year, however, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, which he held till the abdication of Louis-Philippe, in 1848. At that time he fled from France in the disguise of a workman, but returned in the following year, and again entered the political arena. He now became active with his pen, and produced many more works; among which we may notice his "History of Civilization," "History of Oliver Cromwell," "History of Richard Cromwell and the Restoration of Charles II.," "Shakspeare and his Times," and "Studies of the Fine Arts in General," "Biographical and Literary Miscellanies," "Political and Historical Miscellanies." At the time of his death he was engaged in writing a "History of France."

Born at Nimes, in the department Gard, 1787; **died** 1874.

GUJERAT. (*See* GUZERAT.)

GULDBRANDSDEL, *goold'-brands-del*, a valley of Norway, famous for beautiful scenery. It commences at the lake of Miösen, and continues in a north-westerly direction to the Dovrefjeld mountain, and is about 170 miles long, and from 2 to 7 miles wide. The cascades of the Lougen, which traverses the valley, are very picturesque.

GULF STREAM, an important ocean current, flowing in a northerly direction from the Gulf of Mexico between the coast of Florida and Cuba and the Bahama Islands. Near Newfoundland it divides into two currents, one of which takes a south-easterly course across the Atlantic towards the northern coast of Africa, and the other passes by the British Islands and Norway, and is perceptible as far north as Nova Zembla. The high temperature of the water produces a marked effect on the climate of the places it passes, for which reason parts of northern Europe are habitable, while in North America, in corresponding latitudes, there is an Arctic climate.

GULGULA, *gul-goo'-la*, an ancient ruined city of Afghanistan, on the right bank of the Koondooz, in the valley of Bamian. The ruins cover a large space on and around a conical hill. **Lat.** 34° 49′ N. **Lon.** 67° 46′ E.

GUMBINNEN, *goom-bin'-nen*, a town of Prussia, on both sides of the Pissa, an affluent of the Pregel, 68 miles E. of Königsberg. It is neatly built, and has a gymnasium, schools of architecture, a public library, and two hospitals. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, and leather. Three annual fairs are held. The prosperity of this town is owing to the reception of the Protestants, especially of Salzburg, driven by persecution from their homes. Pop. of the town, 10,000; of district of same name, 778,391.

GUMBUT, *gum'-but*, a town of Scinde, 10 miles E. of the Indus. **Manf.** Cotton, but the product is small, the mode of manufacture being very primitive. **Pop.** 3,001.

GUMMEL, *gum'-mel*, a town of Bornou, Central Africa, formerly the seat of considerable trade, with a large weekly market, and 10,000 inhabitants, but now much reduced in importance. **Lat.** 12° 30′ N. **Lon.** 9° 21′ E.

GUMRI, or ALEXANDRAPOL, *goom'-re*, a frontier and strongly fortified town of Russian Armenia, 60 miles N.W. of Erivan. The height of this place is nearly 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cold is sometimes so intense that men are found frozen to death in the fields. **Pop.** 17,500.

GUMTI, or GOOMTEE, *goom'-te*, a tributary of the Ganges, which takes its rise in a small lake in **lat.** 28° 35′ N.; **lon.** 80° 10′ E., and, after a tortuous course, enters the Ganges in **lat.** 25° 29′ N.; **lon.** 83° 15′ E. It is navigable for inland craft up to Lucknow. At Jaunpore it is spanned by a bridge of 16 arches.

GUNABAD, or GOONABAD, *goon-a-bad'*, a town of Persia, province of Khorasan. It stands in the midst of orchards, and is famous for the growth of pomegranates. **Pop.** about 20,000. **Lat.** 34° 20′ N. **Lon.** 59° 20′ E.

GUNDAMUK, *goon-da-mook'*, a village of Afghanistan, 60 miles N.E. of Cabool. Here the remnant of the British force, consisting of 100 soldiers and 300 camp-followers, were, whilst retreating from Cabool, massacred in 1842, only one man escaping.

GUNDELFINGEN, *goon'-del-fin-gen*, a town of Bavaria, province of Suabia, on the left bank of the Brenz, 33 miles N.W. of Augsburg. Two annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,750.

GUNDICOTA, *goon'-de-ko'-ta*, a town and fortress of India, presidency of Madras. There are the remains of a temple, once a place of great resort.

GUNDLING, NICHOLAS JEROM, *goond'-ling*, a German writer on jurisprudence, history, and politics, who was successively professor of philosophy, eloquence, and civil law at Halle.

Born at Nuremberg, 1671; **died** at Halle, 1729.

GUNDUK, *goon-dook'*, a river of Hindostan, which, after a course of 400 miles, falls into the Ganges opposite Patna.

GUNDULITSCH, IWAN, *goon'-doo-litch*, a celebrated Serbian poet of the sixteenth century, was the son of Gundulitsch the historian. He received his education under the Jesuits, and devoted himself to jurisprudence with such success that, whilst still a young man, he was appointed to the highest offices in the republic of Ragusa. The bicentenary of his death was celebrated in 1838. He was the earliest dramatist of the Slavic race. Amongst his dramas are "Ariadne," "The Rape of Proserpina," "Galatea," "Diana," "Armida," "The Sacrifice of Love," "Ceres," "Cleopatra," "Adonis," and "The Coral." His greatest work is an epic poem, entitled "The Osmanli," which celebrates the deeds of Osman II., and those of the Poles and their king Wladislaw IV., in the campaign of 1621. His poems also include a "Hymn on the Greatness of God," and the "Tears of an Afflicted Son," with several translations from the Italian.

Born at Ragusa, 1588; **died** 1638.

GUNDWANA, an ancient district of India.

GUNNERUS, JOHN ERNEST, *goon'-ne-roos*, a Norwegian divine, who was made bishop of Drontheim in 1758, where he founded the Royal Norwegian Society, principally for the encouragement of the study of natural history. Linnæus gave the name of Gunnera to a plant in his vegetable system. He published "Flora Norwegiæ," &c.

Born at Christiana, 1718; **died** at Christiansund, 1773.

GUNS, or KOESZEGH, *goons*, a town of Hungary, 58 miles S.E. of Vienna. The old town is surrounded by a wall, and there is a large suburb. There are two Roman catholic and one protestant church, an old castle, monastery, and various schools. **Manf.** Silk and woollens. There is a large trade in fruit, especially cherries; and six annual fairs are held. This town successfully resisted an attack of the Turks under Solyman, in 1532. **Pop.** 7,000.

GUNTER, EDMUND, *gun'-ter*, an English mathematician, whose genius led him to the study of mathematics, and he became professor of astronomy in Gresham College. He invented a portable quadrant, which goes by his name, and a scale used by navigators. He also observed the variation of the magnetic needle. He published "Canon Triangulorum, sive Tabulæ Sinuum Artificialum," &c.

Born in Herefordshire, 1581; **died** in Oxford, 1626.

GUNTERSBLUM, *goon'-ters-bloom*, a town of the grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, on a small affluent of the Rhine, 11 miles N. of Worms. Two annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,600.

GUNTOOR, or GUNTUR, *goon-toor'*, a maritime district of British India, on the western side of the Bay of Bengal, called the Northern Circars. It is mountainous in the west, but, in other parts, sandy and low. **Pro.** Dry grains, cotton, sugar, and paddy. **Area.** 4,950 square miles. **Pop.** 570,000.

GUNTOOR, the capital of the above district, and station of the civil establishment. **Lat.** 16° 20′ N. **Lon.** 80° 30′ E. **Pop.** 18,033.

GUNZBURG, *goonz'-burg*, a town of Bavaria, province of Suabia, at the confluence of the Günz with the Danube, 30 miles N.W. of Augsburg. There is a bridge over each river. The town is walled, has an ancient castle and five churches. **Manf.** Carriages. A good shipping trade is carried on. **Pop.** 3,200.

GUNZENHAUSEN, *goen'-zen-hou-zen*, a town of Bavaria, province of Middle Franconia, on the Altmühl, 28 miles S.W. of Nürnberg. It is walled, has a castle and three churches. **Manf.** Red leather and stoneware. **Pop.** 2,600.—The remains of a Roman camp are near the town.

GURGAON, *goor-ga-on'*, a district of the Punjaub, India, in the commissionership of Delhi.

Lat. 27° 40′ to 28° 30′ N. **Lon.** 76° 21′ to 77° 35′ E. It contains 1,981 square miles. **Pop.** 641,848.

GURGAON, the chief town of the district of the same name, in the Punjaub, stands 817 feet above the sea.

GURGUEA, *goor-goo'-e-a*, a river of Brazil, an affluent of the Parnahiba. Length of course, 190 miles.

GURHWAL, *goor-wal'*, a district in the north-west provinces of India, on the southern slope of the Himalayas, between the Dera Doon and S.W. Tibet. **Lat.** 30° 2′ to 31° 20′ N., and **lon.** 77° 55′ to 79° 20′ E. It is the cradle of the Jumna and the Ganges, and contains the peculiarly sacred localities of Jumnotri Devaprayaga and Gangotri, which are visited by crowds of pilgrims. **Area,** 5,500 square miles. **Pop.** 345,629, chiefly Hindoos.

GURIEL, or GURIA, *goo'-re-el*, a province of Asia, at the east extremity of the Black Sea. It is shared between the Russian and Turkish dominions. It is fertile, producing maize, millet, honey, tobacco, cotton, silk, and wine. **Pop.** 37,000, mostly Georgians.

GURNEY, SIR GOLDSWORTHY, *gur'-ne*, the inventor of the oxyhydrogen lime-light, was the son of John Gurney, of Trevorgus, in Cornwall. He was educated for the medical profession, but will be best remembered in connection with the invention mentioned above, and for his strenuous endeavours to adapt steam to ordinary highway traffic. He was employed for many years to light and ventilate the houses of parliament.

Born 1793; **died** 1875.

GURWOOD, JOHN, *gur'-wood*, Colonel, entered the army in 1808, and served in the Peninsular war under the duke of Wellington. At the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, in 1812, he volunteered to lead the forlorn hope, and took general Barrie, the governor, prisoner, whom he carried to the duke of Wellington. "Did you take him?" asked the duke. "Yes," was the reply. "Then it is to you that the sword of the general should belong," said the duke, at the same time handing to Gurwood Barrie's sword. This weapon he wore ever afterwards, and he became a distinguished officer. About 1830 he became private secretary to the duke of Wellington, and, in 1834, commenced issuing "The Despatches of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G., during his various campaigns in India, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, the Low Countries, and France, from 1799 to 1818, compiled from Official and Authentic Documents by Lieutenant-Colonel Gurwood." This work was a decided success, notwithstanding that it extended to thirteen volumes. In 1841, Gurwood was made a full colonel, and subsequently became deputy-governor of the Tower. He died by his own hand in a fit of insanity, arising from a wound in his head, received at Ciudad Rodrigo.

Born 1790; **died** 1845.

GUSSING, or NEMETH UJVAR, *goos'-sing*, a walled town of Hungary, on the Czenitze. There are an old castle with a lofty tower, a Roman catholic church, and a Franciscan monastery. An annual fair is held. **Pop.** 3,000.

GUSTAVIA, the chief town of St. Bartholomew, a small island in the West Indies, belonging to Sweden. It is situated on the S.W. coast. There is a good harbour. **Pop.** 1,000.

GUSTAVUS I., *gus-ta'-vus*, king of Sweden, known by the name of GUSTAVUS VASA, was the son of Eric Vasa, duke of Gripsholm, who was descended from the ancient kings of Sweden, and who was beheaded by the Danish tyrant, Christian II. This sovereign also got Gustavus into his hands, in the war in which he reduced Sweden, and kept him, several years, a prisoner at Copenhagen. At length he made his escape, and, having prevailed on the Dalecarlians to throw off the Danish yoke, in May, 1521, he found himself at the head of 15,000 men. After various fortunes, he recovered the whole of Sweden from the tyranny of Christian. In 1523 he was crowned king of Sweden, and the crown made hereditary in his family. Lutheranism was established as the national religion of Sweden in his reign. His name is still revered by the Swedes.

Born at Ockestadt, near Stockholm, 1496; **died** in 1560.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, king of Sweden, ascended the throne in 1611, when only in his seventeenth year. Notwithstanding his youth, he displayed great discernment in the choice of able ministers, and distinguished himself in the field, in a war with Denmark, Russia, and Poland. He subsequently rendered his name celebrated, by his illustrious achievements in the war he carried on at the head of the German Protestants against the house of Austria. He penetrated from the Vistula to the Danube, and twice defeated the celebrated Tilly. He was a patron of the sciences, enriching the university of Upsal, founding a royal academy at Abo, and a university at Dort, in Livonia. This great prince fell in the battle of Lutzen, in 1632. Gustavus, before engaging in the battle sang a hymn of Luther's, and was followed in chorus by the whole of his troops. After this, he led the attack in person, and slew the foremost of the enemy with a lance; thus giving promise of the victory which his army obtained, although at an immense sacrifice, over the forces of Wallenstein.

Born at Stockholm, 1594; **died** 1632.

GUSTAVUS (ADOLPHUS) III., king of Sweden, was the son of Adolphus Frederick and Louisa Ulrica, sister of Frederick II., king of Prussia. He was educated under Count Tessin, whose letters to his royal pupil are well known. He succeeded his father in 1771, at which time a corrupt senate, composed of two aristocratic factions called the Hats and Caps, possessed the government, and held the king as a mere cipher. Gustavus, in the following year, effected a revolution without bloodshed, and established a new constitution. He abolished the practice of torture, and introduced other good regulations in the administration of justice. He also formed a college of commerce, reformed his army and navy, caused a new translation to be made of the Bible, and greatly encouraged agriculture, arts, and literature. In 1777 he paid a visit to the empress of Russia, and was entertained in a magnificent manner. In 1783 he made a tour for his health to France and Italy, and was absent ten months. He afterwards entered into a war with Russia and Denmark. He headed his army himself, and stormed the defences of Fredericksham, where he took and destroyed a great number of vessels. Encouraged by this success, he made an attack on the Russian squadron and arsenal of Revel, but was obliged to retire. He was equally unfortunate in an attempt on Wiborg; but, on July 9, 1790, the Swedish fleet, commanded by the king, gained a victory over the Russians, who lost 45 vessels and a great number of men. This was followed by an immediate peace. On the breaking out of the French revolution, a coalition was formed between the northern powers and Spain, by which it was agreed that Gustavus should march against France at the

head of a considerable army; but while preparations were making, he was shot at a masquerade, by Ankarström, a disbanded officer of the army. (*See* ANKARSTRÖM.) Gustavus wrote some plays, and political pieces of merit.

Born 1746; died 1792.

GUSTAVUS (ADOLPHUS) IV., king of Sweden, after the assassination of his father, ascended the throne in 1792. His reign was remarkable for the caprice with which he was permitted to govern, for several years, a brave people. His hatred to Napoleon I. was of the most intense description, and his avowed attachment to the principles of legitimacy led him to endeavour to restore the Bourbon dynasty to the crown of France. In 1809 he was arrested as a traitor in the name of the nation, and forced to abdicate his crown in favour of Duke Charles of Sudermania, who ascended the vacant throne as Charles XIII. After abdicating his throne, he retired to St. Gall, where he mostly lived afterwards, supporting himself by his writings as an author and his pension as a colonel. He refused all assistance from his family and the people over whom he had reigned.

Born 1778; died at St. Gall, Switzerland, 1837.

GUSTROW, *goos'-tro*, a town of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, on the left bank of the Nebel, 35 miles from Schwerin. It is inclosed by walls, and contains a fine cathedral, an ancient palace, and other good public buildings. Manf. Tobacco, candles, soap, leather, iron, and machinery. Several large fairs are held annually. Pop. 10,500.

GUTERSLOH, *goo'-ters-lo*, a village of Prussia, near the Dalke, 35 miles S.W. of Minden. A large trade is carried on in yarn, hams, and the rye-bread known as "pumpernickel." Three important annual fairs are held. Pop. 5,600.

GUTHRIE, THOMAS, D.D., *guth'-re*, an eminent Scottish clergyman, distinguished for his eloquence and philanthropy, was the son of a merchant and banker at Brechin, Forfarshire. Having completed his education at the University of Edinburgh, he was licensed as a preacher by the presbytery of his native place in 1825, after which he visited Paris, where he spent six months in extending his acquaintance with the natural sciences, and on his return conducted a bank agency in Brechin. In 1830 he was appointed minister at Arbirlot, and in 1837 became one of the ministers of Old Greyfriars parish in Edinburgh, where, in consequence of his eloquence and untiring labours amongst the poor, he achieved great popularity. Six years later he joined the Free Church, of which body he continued an active and influential member until his death, and served as Moderator in the General Assembly in 1862. He retired from his regular ministrations in 1864. As an eloquent advocate of Ragged Schools, the Temperance reform, and other measures for the welfare of the degraded and poverty-stricken classes of the community he will be long remembered. His principal published works are: "The Gospel in Ezekiel: a series of discourses;" "The Way to Life," a volume of sermons; "A Plea for Drunkards and against Drunkenness," a pamphlet; two pamphlets entitled "A Plea for Ragged Schools," "Seed-time, Harvest of Ragged Schools," and "The City: its Sins and Sorrows." For some years before his death he edited the "Sunday Magazine."

Born at Brechin, 1803; died 1873.

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM, a native of Scotland, and educated at Aberdeen. His most esteemed work is his geographical grammar. He also wrote a "History of Scotland," "A History of the Peerage," "The Friends," a novel; "Remarks on English Tragedy," and several other works.

Born 1708; died 1770.

GUTS MUTHS, JOHANNES CHRISTOPHER FRIEDRICH, a German instructor of youth, who devoted himself especially to the elaboration of gymnastics as a branch of education. In 1793 he published his "Gymnastik für die jugend," which is regarded as a classic on the subject of which it treats. He also wrote on geography.

Born at Quedlingburg in Prussian Saxony, 1759; died 1839.

GUTTENBURG, or GUTENBERG, JOHANNES, *goot'-ten-bairg*, one of those to whom the invention of the art of printing is attributed, was descended of a noble German family. If he did not invent printing, it is probable he was the first who conceived the idea of printing a book, which he executed, first with blocks of wood engraved, and afterwards with separate letters cut in wood. He took for a partner John Faust, from whom he separated, and then printed for himself. (*See* FAUST and COSTER.) There are few particulars of his life and habits, further than that he seems to have been frequently in litigation, and to have been a man of considerable ingenuity. In 1837 a splendid monument in bronze was erected to his memory in Mentz, and the Guttenburg Society, with which the writers of the Rhenish provinces are connected, hold an annual meeting in Mentz, to celebrate his great discovery, and in honour of his memory.

Born at Mentz, 1400; died there, 1468.

GUTZLAFF, KARL, *goots'-laf*, missionary, a native of Pomerania, was received (at the age of 18) as a student in the Missionary Institution at Berlin, at the instance of the king of Prussia, to whom he had presented a poem embodying his earnest desire to devote himself to labours amongst the heathen. He was subsequently removed to the Dutch Missionary Society at Rotterdam, and ultimately sent to Sumatra. Being detained at Java, he commenced the study of the Chinese language, and two years later terminated his connection with the Dutch Society for the purpose of undertaking mission work in China. In 1828 he accompanied the English missionary, Tomlin, to Siam, and settled with him at Bankok for the purpose of preaching the Gospel, and acquiring a better knowledge of the Siamese and Chinese languages. He subsequently went to China, and took up his residence at Macao, where he formed an intimate friendship with Robert Morrison, and joined Medhurst and two other friends in preparing a new translation of the Bible; founded, with the assistance of Morrison, a society for the diffusion of useful knowledge in China; and published a monthly magazine in Chinese, besides engaging in active evangelistic labours. On the death of the elder Morrison, he received the appointment of interpreter to the British supervisional government in China; and in this capacity attempted, unsuccessfully, to penetrate into the interior of the province of Fe-kien. Finding himself interrupted in his labours, in consequence of the prohibition by the Chinese government of the printing and circulation of Christian books among the inhabitants of Canton, Gutzlaff joined the British forces, to whom his thorough acquaintance with the Chinese enabled him to render efficient service, and whom he assisted in the negotiations for peace, in 1842. In 1849 he returned to Europe, and visited England, Germany, and other countries, to advocate

the claims of a Chinese Society, which he had founded for the purpose of diffusing the Gospel in the interior of the country by the agency of native Christians. He returned to China in 1851, landing at Hong Kong, and died there the same year. Gutzlaff was the author of various works, amongst them a "Journal of Three Voyages along the Coast of China, in 1831, 1832, and 1833, with Notice of Siam, Corea, and the Loo-Choo Islands," "A History of the Chinese," and "The Life of Taokuang."

Born at Pyritz, Pomerania, 1803; **died** at Hong Kong, 1851.

GUY, THOMAS, *gi*, the humane and charitable founder of Guy's Hospital, was the son of Thomas Guy, lighterman and coal-dealer in Horseleydown, Southwark. He was bred a bookseller, and began trade with only £200. The bulk of his fortune, however, was made by purchasing seamen's tickets, during Queen Anne's wars, and by speculations in South-Sea stock, in the memorable year 1720. Besides the well-known hospital, he erected an almshouse at Tamworth.

Born 1643; **died** 1724, worth £300,000.

GUYARD DE BERVILLE, *gé-yar*, a French writer, who, after a life of extreme distress, died in the prison of the Bicêtre, at the age of 73. He wrote the lives of Bertrand du Guesclin and of the Chevalier Bayard.

Born 1697; **died** 1769.

GUYON, JEANNE BOUVIER DE LA MOTHE, *ge-yawng*, a famous enthusiast, who, at 16, married, and became a widow at the age of 28. She afterwards devoted herself to religious meditation, and imbibed all the mystical conceits of Quietism, till she worked herself up into the belief that she was the pregnant woman in the Apocalypse, and the destined foundress of a new church. Having gained many followers, she was confined in a convent; but was released, at the instance of Madame de Maintenon. After this, she influenced the illustrious Fenelon; but was treated with great severity by Bossuet of Meaux, by whose means she was sent to the Bastille, whence she was liberated in 1702. Her works are numerous, and still admired by those who are fond of mysticism.

Born at Montargis, 1648; **died** at Blois, 1717.

GUYON, RICHARD DEBAUFRE, *guy'-on*, a distinguished English general in the Hungarian service. At an early age he fought against Dom Miguel in Portugal, and in 1832 entered the Austrian service. In 1848 he offered his services to the national government of Hungary, and became major of the Honveds, or national guards of Hungary, and at the battle of Schwechat, fought near Vienna, he was, for his gallantry, made a colonel on the field. Subsequently, at Debreczin, he was raised to the rank of general. He continued to fight in the cause of Hungary, against the Austrians, throughout the war of 1848-49; but when Georgei made an unconditional surrender, he, with Bem, Dembinski, and Kmety, took refuge in Turkey. Here he remained, protected by the sultan, and accepted service under his government. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-general on the staff, and received the title of Kourschid Pasha. In 1853 he was sent to Damascus, and thence proceeded to Kars, where he organised the army, and constructed the defences which subsequently formed a basis for the operations of General Williams in that place.

Born near Bath, 1813; **died** at Constantinople, 1856.

GUYTON, *gé-tŏn*, French chemist. He was bred to the bar, and was for a time advocate-general to the parliament of Dijon, but devoted considerable attention to the study of natural philosophy, especially chemistry, articles relating to which he contributed to the "Encyclopédie Methodique." He was one of the most violent of the revolutionists, was successively a member of the Legislative Assembly, the Convention, the Committee of Public Safety, and the Council of Five Hundred. Napoleon made him a baron of the empire, and a member of the legion of honour, and he was appointed director of the Polytechnic School, and administrator of the Mint. He was one of the editors of the "Annals of Chemistry," and wrote several works on the science.

Born at Dijon, 1737; **died** 1816.

GUZERAT, or GUJERAT, *goo-je-rat'*, a large district of India, comprising several petty states, but chiefly belonging to the Guicowar. (*See* GUICOWAR'S DOMINIONS.) It is bounded N. by the province of Ajmeer, E. by Malwah and Candeish, S. by Aurungabad and the sea, W. by a sandy desert, the Gulf of Cutch, and the sea. It is mountainous in the interior, and elevated along the coast. The chief range is the Western Ghauts, which have an average height of 1,500 feet. **Pro.** Rice, wheat, barley, sugar, tobacco, cotton, maize, opium, castor-oil, fruits, and an extremely varied flora. **Minerals.** Iron only. **Area,** 42,000 square miles. **Pop.** 3,000,000. **Lat.** between 20° and 24° 45′ N. **Lon.** between 69° and 74° 20′ E.

GWALIOR, *gwaw'-le-or*, a protected state of Central India, in the dominions of Scindia, inclosed by Bundelcund, Chumbal, Dhar, Rajgurh, and Kotah. It is level in the N., but traversed in the S. by the Vindhya mountains. **Pro.** Rice, wheat, maize, sugar, opium, cotton, tobacco, and oil-seeds. **Manf.** Silks, and there is a cannon-foundry. **Lat.** between 21° 8′ to 26° 50′ N. **Lon.** between 74° 45′ and 79° 21′ E. **Pop.** 3,115,857.

GWALIOR, a city and fortress, capital of the above state, situate on an affluent of the Jumna, 68 miles S. of Agra. It is on a hill, at the bottom of which stands the town, which is large and populous, and carries on a considerable trade between the Mahratta and British territories. The fortress is the largest and strongest in India. **Lat.** 26° 18′ N. **Lon.** 78° 5′ E. **Pop.** Unascertained.

GWILT, JOSEPH, *gwilt*, an eminent English architect, who wrote largely on his profession, and published, with other works, "An Encyclopædia of Architecture, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical." He also wrote "Rudiments of the Anglo-Saxon Tongue," and the article on music in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." He held, for thirty years, the appointment of architect to the Grocers' Company, and was, for forty years, one of the surveyors of the sewers in Surrey.

Born in Surrey, 1784; **died** 1863.

GWINNETT, *gwin'-net*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area.** 550 square miles. **Pop.** 19,531. Lawrenceville is the capital.

GWYNNE, ELEANOR or NELL, *gwin*, an actress, famous for the circumstance of her rising from the lowest situation to be patronised by Charles II. In the early part of her life she entertained companies at taverns by singing; and, previous to her winning the affection of the dissolute king, she had formed various questionable connections. She was an actress in the King's company at Drury Lane, but retired from the stage in 1672. She was a beautiful, clever, and kind-hearted woman, and is credited with having originated the establishment of Chelsea Hospital for old soldiers. Charles probably loved her as much as he was capable of loving anybody, and her name was

almost the last word uttered by him. From her are descended the dukes of St. Albans. She was buried with much ceremony in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, and Dr. Tenison, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, preached her funeral sermon.

Born 1640; **died** 1691.

GYERGYOO ST. MIKLOS, *jé'-er-joo*, a market-town of Transylvania, 95 miles E. of Klausenburg. There is a handsome Greek church. **Pop.** chiefly military, 5,000.

GYGES, or GYES, *jí'-jees*, celebrated in Greek mythology, a son of Cœlus and Terra, represented as having a hundred hands. He, with his brothers, made war against the gods, and was afterwards punished in Tartarus.

GYGES, a Lydian, to whom, according to legend, Candaules, king of the country, showed his wife naked. The queen was so incensed at this instance of imprudence in her husband, that she ordered Gyges either to prepare for death himself, or to murder Candaules. He chose the latter, married the queen, and ascended the vacant throne, about 718 years before the Christian era. He was the first of the Mermnadæ who reigned in Lydia. He reigned 38 years, and distinguished himself by the immense presents which he made to the oracle of Delphi. In some legends he is described as having been a shepherd, who possessed a ring which rendered him invisible when he turned the stone towards his body.

GYLIPPUS, *ji-lip'-pus*, a Lacedæmonian, sent by his countrymen to assist Syracuse against the Athenians. He obtained a celebrated victory over Nicias and Demosthenes, and obliged them to surrender. After the capture of Athens by Lysander, he was intrusted by the conqueror with the money taken in the plunder, to convey it to Sparta; but he stole from it three hundred talents. His theft was discovered, and, to avoid the punishment which he deserved, he fled from his country, and tarnished the glory of his victorious actions. This, since the establishment of the laws of Lycurgus, was the first instance of any Spartan being infected by a corrupt desire for money.

Born 465 B.C.; **died** 400 B.C.

GYNDES, *jin'-dez*, a river of Assyria, falling into the Tigris. When Cyrus the Great marched against Babylon, his army was stopped by this river, in which one of his favourite horses was drowned. This so irritated the monarch, that he ordered the river to be conveyed in 360 different channels by his army; so that, after this division, it hardly reached the knee.

GYÖNGYÖS, *jé'-on-je-os*, a town of Hungary, 43 miles from Pesth. There are a fine castle, five churches, and a Franciscan monastery. **Manf.** Woollen stuffs and leather. There is a large trade in cattle and cheese. Here the Austrians were defeated by the Hungarians in 1849. **Pop.** 16,000.

GYULA, *je-oo'-la*, a market town of Hungary, near the Körös, 35 miles from Arad. It is divided by the Körös into two portions, in one of which only German is spoken, and in the other only Hungarian. It has several churches and oil-mills. **Pop.** 18,500.

H

HAA, *ha*, a small island of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, 4 miles from Far-out Head.

HAARLEM, or HAERLEM, *har'-lem*, a city of the Netherlands, in the province of North Holland, 10 miles W. of Amsterdam, with which and Leyden it communicates by railway and several navigable canals. It was formerly a place of great strength, but the ramparts are now converted into public promenades. A number of canals traverse the town in different directions, some of them bordered with trees. Among the public edifices are the Stadthouse, containing a valuable collection of pictures, and the Prinsenhof, in which the estates of North Holland meet. The number of churches is considerable, the cathedral of St. Bavon containing a collection of antiquities of the time of the crusades, with the famous Haarlem organ. The other objects of interest are the town library, the Botanical Garden, the Academy of Sciences, founded in 1752, and to which a valuable museum is attached; and the Horticultural Society. **Manf.** Jewellery; cotton, linen, and silk stuffs; thread and ribbons, and printing-type. Haarlem has long been celebrated for its bleaching-grounds, and carries on an extensive traffic in flowers, particularly tulips. There are six annual fairs. It was the birthplace of the painters Berghem, Ostade, Ruysdael, Vanderhelst, and the Vanderveldes. L. Coster, the reputed inventor of movable printing-types, was also a native of this place, and he has a statue erected to his memory in the market square. **Pop.** 45,619.

HAARLEM, LAKE OF, an extensive lake of the Netherlands, 2 miles from Haarlem. It was formed by an inundation in the 16th century, but has, recently, been drained by steam-engines of British construction. It is estimated that 50,000 acres of land have thus been gained to the community. **Pop.** 11,300.

HABAKKUK, *hab'-ak-kuk*, one of the twelve lesser Jewish prophets, who is supposed to have been contemporary with Jeremiah, and to have prophesied in the reign of Josiah, 615 B.C.

HABA, LA, *hah'-ba*, a town of Spain, in the province of Badajos. **Manf.** Linen and baize. **Pop.** 3,000.

HABELSCHWERDT, *hah'-bel-swart*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 60 miles S.W. of Breslau, at the confluence of the Neisse and Weistritz. **Manf.** Tobacco, starch, and tiles. Four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,800.

HABERGHAM-EAVES, *hab'-er-gam eeves*, a township of Lancashire, 2 miles S.W. of Burnley. **Manf.** Cotton and woollen goods; and in its neighbourhood are coal-mines. **Pop.** 18,613.

HABERSHAM, *hab'-er-sham*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 769 square miles. **Pop.** 8,718. The capital is Clarksville.

HABINGTON, WILLIAM, *hab'-ing-ton*, an English writer, who was educated in France. He wrote some poems, a play called "The Queen of Aragon," and the history of Edward IV. The poetry of Habington has both great elegance and poetical fancy; it exhibits the author to have been possessed, according to Hallam, of "a pure and amiable mind, turned to versification by the custom

of the day, during a real passion for a lady of birth, and virtue, the Castara whom he afterwards married."

Born in Worcestershire, 1605; **died** 1654.

HABSBURG, or **HAPSBURG**, *haps'-burg*, a village of Switzerland, with the ruins of a castle, which was the original seat of the house of Austria, of which Rudolph, who lived in the 13th century, was the founder. (*See* RUDOLPH.)

HACKAERT, JAN, *hak'-art*, a Dutch artist, who greatly excelled in landscape-painting.

Born at Amsterdam, 1636; **died** 1699.

HACKERT, PHILIP, *hak'-airt*, a celebrated German landscape-painter, whose works are not remarkable for any specialty in his art.

Born at Prenzlau, 1737; died at Florence, 1807.

HACKET, JOHN, D.D., *hak'-et*, an English divine, who was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1661 he became bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. He wrote a Latin comedy twice acted before James I.; a life of Archbishop Williams, and "Christian Consolations." "What a delightful and instructive book Bishop Hacket's 'Life of Archbishop Williams' is!" exclaims Coleridge; "you learn more from it of that which is valuable towards an insight into the times preceding the civil wars, than from all the ponderous histories and memoirs now composed about that period."

Born in London, 1592; **died** 1670.

HACKLÄNDER, FREDERICH WILHELM, *hak'-lan'-der*, a popular German poet and novelist, born at Burtscheid, near Aix-la-Chapelle. His earliest work, entitled "Bilder aus dem Soldatenleben im Frieden," appeared in the "Morgenblatt," and has been translated into several languages. He accompanied baron von Taubenheim on his travels in the East, and on his return published "Daguerreohypen aufgenommen auf Einer Reise in der Orient," and the "Pilgerzugnach Mekka," a collection of Oriental tales. Was present at the campaign in Piedmont, in 1849, and published in 1849 and 1850 his "Soldatenleben im Kriege." He married in 1849, and settled in Stuttgart, since which he has produced numerous works, romances, comedies, &c.

Born 1816.

HACKNEY, *hak'-ne*, a parish and parliamentary borough of Middlesex, 3 miles from St. Paul's cathedral, London, of which it is a suburb. The parliamentary borough comprises the parishes of Hackney, Shoreditch, and Bethnal-green. (*See* LONDON.) Hackney coaches are by some writers supposed to have taken their name from this parish.

HADDINGTON, or **EAST-LOTHIAN**, *hăd'-ding-ton*, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded E. by the German Ocean, N. by the Firth of Forth, W. and S.W. by the county of Edinburgh, and S. and S.E. by Berwickshire. Along the coast is a shelving or sloping tract of land, affording a fertile soil. The interior consists of a ridge of ground N. of the Tyne, sloping partly to that river, and partly to the coast land. In the south are the Lammermuir Hills, rising to more than 1,700 feet in height. There is also a large tract, of varied breadth, elevated above the midlands, and continuing along the base of the mountains nearly the whole extent of the county. The whole represents an extensive hilly region; which commences at the S.W. extremity of the county, and terminates at a high promontory called St. Abb's Head, on the E. shore.

Rivers.—The principal is the Tyne; but in general it is well watered.

Pro.—Being one of the most fertile counties in Scotland it produces in large quantities wheat and other grains, beans, turnips, and grasses. The farms are generally large; and immense numbers of Highland cattle are fattened.

Minerals.—Coal, limestone, and sandstone.

Manf.—Pottery-wares and salt; and there are some linen and woollen manufactures carried on. There are, besides, extensive distilleries.

Area.—280 square miles.

Pop.—38,472.

Parliamentary Representation.—One member is returned for the county, and one for the Haddington district.

HADDINGTON, a royal and parliamentary burgh of Scotland, and the capital of the county of Haddington, on the Tyne, 17 miles N.E. of Edinburgh. It consists of four streets, which cross each other at right angles. The parish church is a large and venerable Gothic structure, 210 feet long from E. to W., 110 feet broad in the transept, and 65 feet broad in the choir. John Knox and George Wishart preached in this church. There is a new parish church, St. John's. The town has, besides, a town-house, with a spire 150 feet high, and county hall, corn exchange, mechanics' institute, and several public libraries. There are two bridges over the Tyne. There are four fairs annually, none of them of much importance; but there is a weekly market on Friday, reckoned the largest in Scotland, and at which all kinds of grain are sold. Haddington unites with North Berwick, Dunbar, Jedburgh, and Lauder in sending a member to parliament. **Pop.** 5,660. — A station on the North British railway.

HADERSLEBEN, *ha'-ders-lai'-ben*, a town of Prussia, duchy of Schleswig, on a bay of the Little Belt, 50 miles from Schleswig. There are an old and a new town, and two churches, in one of which the German language is used; in the other the Danish. **Pop.** 8,300.

HADHAZ, *had'-haz*, a town of Hungary, 10 miles N. of Debreczin. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and cattle rearing. **Pop.** 4,500.

HADJI KHALIFAH, *had'-je-ka-lé'-fah*, the surname of Mustafa-Ben-Abdallah, a Turkish historian of the 17th century, whose works are in high estimation. A translation of his great work, by Flügel, was published at Leipsic (1835-1858), under the title "Lexicon Bibliographicum et Encyclopædicum à Mustapha-ben-Abdallah." There is an earlier translation in MS. in the Imperial Library. It is the most complete catalogue in existence of works written in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. His "Tarikh Kebir" is a history of the world from the creation of Adam to the year 1655; he also wrote a history of the Ottoman Empire from 1591 to 1658; and a history of the maritime wars of the Turks. Of this last an English translation has been published (London, 1831).

Born at Constantinople, 1600; **died** 1658.

HADLEIGH, *had'-le*, a market-town of Suffolk, on the Bret, 8 miles W. of Ipswich. The church is large and handsome, and there are many antique houses. **Manf.** Silks; but most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. On Oldham common, near the town, is a monument to the memory of Dr. Rowland Taylor, rector of Hadleigh, who suffered martyrdom in 1555. **Pop.** 3,500.—A station on the Great Eastern railway.

HADLEY, JOHN, *had'-le*, is the author of several philosophical papers which appeared in the "Transactions of the Royal Society," and the reputed inventor of the sextant which bears his name.

Being on intimate terms with Sir Isaac Newton, it is generally believed that he borrowed from that great man the idea of the sextant, an account of which was communicated by Hadley to the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1731. Hadley became a member of the Royal Society in 1717.

Born 1670; died 1744.

HADRAMAUT, *had'-ra-mawt*, a large province of Arabia, occupying the greater part of the S. coast, upon the Indian Ocean, along which it extends from Yemen to Oman. It formed a part of the ancient Arabia Felix, and is guarded by mountains along the coast, with an elevation of 5,000 feet. (*See* ARABIA.)

HADRIAN. (*See* ADRIAN.)

HÆMON, *hē'-mon*, in Greek legend, a Theban youth, son of Creon, who was so captivated with the beauty of Antigone, that he killed himself on her tomb when he heard that she had been put to death by his father's orders.

HÆMUS, *hē'-mus*, a mountain which separates Thrace from Thessaly. It receives its name from Hæmus, son of Boreas and Orithyia, who, according to Greek mythological legend, was changed into this mountain for aspiring to divine honours. It belongs to the Balkan chain, in European Turkey.

HAFF, *haf*, an extensive bay or gulf of Pomerania, Prussia, 10 miles from Stettin, and separated from the Baltic by a strip of land. It is 30 miles long, by 12 miles wide. Its southern arm forms the harbour of Stettin.

HAFIZ, MOHAMMED-SHEMS-EDDIN, *hai'-fiz*, a celebrated Persian poet, whose muse delighted to depict the pleasures of love and wine. He was invited to the court of the sultan of Bagdad, but he seems to have passed the greater portion of his life in his native town. His effusions principally consist of odes and elegies, and were, after his death, given to the world under the title of "The Divan."

Born at Shiraz, about the beginning of the 14th century; died 1388.

HAGAR, an Egyptian bondwoman of Sarah, and mother of Ishmael. The Mohammedans regard her as the legal wife of Abraham, and believe her to have been buried in Mecca.

HAGEN, *ha'-gen*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 26 miles W. of Arnsberg. Manf. Cloth and hardware; with considerable industries in dyeing and printing. Pop. 26,295.

HAGENBACH, KARL RUDOLF, *ha'-gen-bak*, German theologian, son of Karl Friedrich Hagenbach, professor of anatomy and botany at Basel, studied at the universities of Bonn and Berlin. Received the appointment of ordinary professor of theology in 1828, having previously been extraordinary professor; and became an honorary doctor of theology in 1830. He has published several courses of his lectures on the "Nature and History of the Reformation," "The Early History of the Church," and on the "Church History of the 18th and 19th centuries;" also a work on the "History of Dogmas," and a Theological Manual for Students, which has passed through several editions; a History of Evangelical Protestantism, a Memorial of De Wette, some volumes of sermons, and other works.

Born at Basel, 1801; died 1874.

HAGGAI, *hag'-gai*, one of the twelve minor prophets, whose predictions form a portion of the Old Testament.

Lived 630 B.C.

HAGUE, THE, *haig*, a town of the Netherlands, and capital of the province of South Holland, 33 miles S.W. of Amsterdam, and nearly 3 from the seacoast. It is the residence of the king and foreign ambassadors, the seat of the states-general of the Netherlands, and of the chief part of the central administration of the kingdom. It yields to few cities in Europe in the beauty of its streets, the stateliness of its buildings, and the pleasantness of its situation. The largest street is called the Voorhout, and contains a succession of elegant edifices; but the most fashionable part is one of the public squares, in the north quarter of the town, called the Vyverburg. It is of an oblong form, with a beautiful walk, and an avenue of trees on one side, while the other is bordered by a large basin of water and superb edifices. Of the public buildings, the most noticeable are the royal palace, the palace of the prince of Orange, and of prince Frederick of the Netherlands, the Binnenhof (containing the hall of assembly of the states-general and government offices); the Mauritz Huis, where are a museum and a fine gallery of paintings; the town hall, and a large cannon foundry. There are the old church of St. James, with a fine carillon of bells, thirteen other churches, several charitable institusions, an orphan asylum, a theatre, numerous schools, and a prison. The greatest drawback to the town arises from the neglect of the canals, several of which are stagnant, and emit a disagreeable effluvium, forming a strange contrast to its otherwise general cleanliness. The environs of the Hague contain a number of villas; but the principal ornament is the rural palace ("the house in the wood"), belonging to the Orange family, a mile to the N. of the town. To the west of the Hague is Scheveningen, a neat fishing-village and bathing resort. On the opposite side of the Hague, and at a distance of about a mile and a half in a S.E. direction, is the castle of Ryswick, which gave name to the well-known treaty of 1697. Manf. Printing, cabinet work, leather, rope, and gin. Lat. 52° 4′ N. Lon. 4° 18′ E. The Hague became, in 1250, the residence of the governors or counts of Holland. It is the usual residence of the court and the states-general, and has railway communication with both Rotterdam and Amsterdam. Pop. 134,552.

HAGUE, CAPE LA, *hag*, a headland of France, frequently incorrectly termed Cape La Hogue. It is on the peninsula of Cotentin, opposite the island of Alderney. Lat. 49° 43′ N. Lon. 1° 57′ W.

HAGUENAU, *hag'-no*, a fortified town in Germany, in Lower Alsace, on the Moder, 18 miles N. of Strasburg. Manf. Tobacco, madder, earthenware, woollen and cotton fabrics, soap, leather, and starch, and it has both breweries and metal foundries. Pop. 12,688.

HAHNEMANN, SAMUEL, *han'-man*, a German physician, the founder of the system of medicinal practice to which he gave the name of the "Homœopathic." He was the son of a painter on china, and showed such talent as a boy, that he was gratuitously educated at the college of Meissen till he was twenty years old, and then studied medicine at Leipsic, supporting himself by translations. He studied afterwards at Vienna, and in 1784 settled at Dresden. Four years afterwards he established himself at Leipsic, where he was successful in gaining numerous adherents to his system. As he was ruining the apothecaries, however, they rose against him, and in a court of law, it was decided, by an old decree, that no physician could dispense his own prescriptions. Accordingly, he quitted Leipsic, and

found an asylum in the dominions of the duke of Anhalt-Cöthen, where, at Cöthen, he obtained a new practice. In 1829 his pupils and admirers in this place, struck a medal in honour of him. In 1835 he married a French lady, with whom he removed to Paris, where, to commemorate his arrival in the French capital, another medal was struck, in gold, silver, and bronze. Here he enjoyed a wide reputation up to the time of his death.

Born at Meissen, Saxony, 1755; **died** at Paris, 1843.

HAHN-HAHN, IDA, countess of, *hahn'-hahn*, daughter of count Hahn-hahn. She married her cousin, from whom she was divorced three years afterwards. She travelled in various parts of Europe and Asia, and in 1845 published "Letters of a German Countess," which at once secured a great reputation for the authoress. She afterwards published many romances, and some volumes of poems. Having embraced the Roman Catholic religion, she entered a convent founded by herself at Breslau, and afterwards published several works of fiction of a religious character.

Born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1805.

HAIL. (*See* HAYEL.)

HAINAN, *hai'-nan*, an island belonging to China, in the province of Kwang-tung. **Area,** estimated at 12,000 square miles. **Desc.** Rocky along the coasts, mountainous in the centre, and generally fertile. It is watered by large rivers, and produces great quantities of timber. It also exports sugar, coral, pearls, wax, gold, and silver. The principal city, Kiung-chan, is the most southern of the ports open for trade. **Lat.** between 18° 10′ and 20° N. **Lon.** between 108° 25′ and 111° E. **Pop.** 1,500,000, exclusive of some wild tribes in the interior.

HAINAULT, or **HAINAUT,** *hai'-nawlt*, an extensive frontier province of Belgium, bounded on one side by the French frontier, and on the other sides by Flanders, South Brabant, and the province of Namur. It is generally level. **Rivers.** The Scheldt, Sambre, and Haine. **Pro.** Agriculture is followed; but cattle-rearing and mining are the principal occupations of the inhabitants, and towards the west, in the neighbourhood of Mons, very extensive coal fields exist, from which about 2,000,000 tons of coal are exported annually. **Manf.** Linen and woollen fabrics, lace, leather, glass, and hardware goods. **Pop.** 1,021,158.

HAINAUT, *hai'-no*, an old division of French Flanders now comprised in the Belgian province, and the French department Nord.

HAINBURG, *hain'-boorg*, a town of Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, 10 miles S.E. of Vienna. It has a royal tobacco-manufactory. **Pop.** 4,200.

HAITI. (*See* HAYTI.)

HAJDUK, *haj'-dook*, the population of the district called Hajdu Kerület, in the eastern part of Hungary. They form six "towns," are about 70,000 in number, and are almost exclusively devoted to agriculture. They are descended from the Protestant insurgents of Hungary, who formed the nucleus of prince Bocskay's armies in the lengthened contest with the House of Hapsburg. They enjoyed numerous important privileges and a peculiar organisation until 1848-49, when they were reduced to the same position as the "hereditary" provinces of the empire.

HAKIM, BEN ALLAH, or **BEN HASHEM,** called Mokannah (the veiled), or Sagende Nah (moon maker), an Arabian impostor of the 8th century, who pretended to have occupied numerous human forms through a succession of ages, commencing with that of Adam, and ending with Abu Moslem, prince of Khorassan. He was an adept in the art of legerdemain, and imposed on the credulity of his adherents by pretended miracles. For the purpose of concealing his natural ugliness, or to hide a deformity produced by a wound, he habitually wore a veil which his followers pretended was necessary to conceal the excessive brightness of his features. At the head of his band he seized upon several fortified places near the cities of Neksheb and Kesh. He was, however, besieged in his stronghold by Sultan Mahadi, and finding himself unable to hold out, he destroyed his soldiers with poisoned wine, and is said to have thrown himself into a vessel of burning acid, in which his body was dissolved. Some remnants of the sect of which he was the founder still exist. He is popularly known as the subject of one of the romances contained in "Lalla Rookh."

Lived in the 8th century.

HAKODADI, or **HAKODATE,** a northern port of Japan, lat. 41° 40′ N., and lon. 141° 15′ E. The town is three miles in length, at the base of a lofty promontory, which juts into the Strait of T'zagar. The harbour is large and fine. It was opened to foreign commerce in 1859. **Pop.** 38,420.

HAKLUYT, or **HACKLUYT, RICHARD,** *hak-lut*, an English divine, who was distinguished for his skill in cosmography, and published a curious collection of voyages, in 3 vols. folio. In 1605 he was made prebendary of Westminster, besides which he had the benefice of Wetheringset, in Suffolk. His countrymen, out of respect to his labours, named a promontory on the coast of Greenland Hakluyt's Headland. Of Hakluyt's Voyages it has been said that they redound as much to the glory of the English nation as any book that ever was published in it. In the first edition is a map, says Hallam, which "represents the utmost limit of geographical knowledge at the close of the sixteenth century, and far excels the maps in the edition of Ordellius, at Antwerp, in 1588."

Born in London, 1553; **died** 1616.

HAKO. (*See* OAKO.)

HAL, or **HALLE,** *hal*, a town of Belgium, in the province South Brabant, 30 miles S.W. of Brussels. There are a very fine old church, and an elegant tower, and a town house built in the 17th century. **Manf.** Articles in wood and wicker work, leather, soap, and oil. **Pop.** 8,000.

HALA MOUNTAINS, *ha'-la*, an extensive range of Beloochistan, terminating at Cape Monze, in the Arabian Sea. An elevation of 11,000 feet is attained, and there are two passes, the Bolan and the Alvola Pass.

HALAS, *ha'-las*, a market-town of Hungary, 75 miles from Pesth. It stands on Lake Halasto. **Pop.** 10,000.

HALBERSTADT, *hal'-ber-stat*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 32 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, with which it communicates by railway. It is a place of great antiquity, is walled, and has an extensive suburb, Gröperstadt. The principal buildings are the church of Our Lady (1005-1284) in the Byzantine style, the cathedral (an ancient Gothic structure), the Jewish synagogue, and the ancient palace, now converted into the town-house and excise-office; it has also numerous Protestant churches, two Catholic chapels, several public libraries, Gleim's Institute, private museums,

and picture galleries. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, leather, soap, gloves, paper, wax, and cigars. Brewing and oil refining are also extensively carried on. **Pop.** 31,260.

HALDENSLEBEN, NEW, *hal'-dens-lai'-ben*, a town of Prussia, on the Ohre, 14 miles N.W. of Magdeburg. **Manf.** Woollens, hats, tobacco, copper, and earthenware. **Pop.** 5,000.—**OLD HALDENSLEBEN** is a village about 2 miles to the south, with nearly 2,000 inhabitants.

HALE, SIR MATTHEW, *hail*, an English judge, who was chiefly educated on Puritan principles and intended for the church. He studied at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn in 1629, where he followed the study of the law with great application. He was one of Archbishop Laud's counsel, and acted in the same capacity for Charles I. He took, however, the Covenant and Engagement, and accepted of a judge's place on the common bench, from Cromwell. On the death of Oliver, he refused to act under his son Richard. In the parliament which recalled Charles II. he sat for his native county, and after the restoration was, in 1660, made chief baron of the Exchequer; whence, in 1671, he was advanced to the chief-justiceship of the King's Bench. He resigned his office in 1676, and died the same year. Cowper, in his "Task," speaks of him as

> "Immortal Hale! for deep discernment praised
> And sound integrity, not more than famed
> For sanctity of manners undefiled."

His writings are numerous on theological, philosophical, and legal subjects.

Born at Aldersley, Gloucestershire, 1609; **died** 1676.

HALES, STEPHEN, *hails*, an English divine and natural philosopher of great eminence, was brought up at Corpus College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1702, and, having taken holy orders, became perpetual curate of Teddington in 1811. He ardently entered upon the study of botany and experimental philosophy, and invented a machine for demonstrating the motions of the planets, nearly similar to the orrery. In 1741 he published his invention of ventilators. He was greatly esteemed by Frederic, prince of Wales, and was almoner to the princess. His communications to the "Philosophical Transactions" were numerous; besides which he published two volumes of "Statical Essays," &c., and was an early advocate of temperance. His "Friendly Admonition to the Drinkers of Gin" was first published in 1734, and has frequently been reprinted.

Born in Kent, 1677; **died** 1761.

HALESIUS, *ha-lé'-se-us*, a mountain and river near Ætna, where, according to mythological legend, Proserpine was gathering flowers when she was carried away by Pluto.

HALESOWEN, *hails'-o-en*, a market-town of Worcestershire, 7 miles S.W. of Birmingham. The ancient parish church is a fine structure, much admired for its spire, supported by four curious arches. **Manf.** Nails, various sorts of hardware, pearl and horn buttons. **Pop.** 3,000.—A station on the Great Western railway.

HALESWORTH, *hails'-werth*, a market-town of Suffolk, on the left bank of river Blyth, 26 miles N.E. of Ipswich. It is of considerable antiquity, and has a handsome Gothic church. **Manf.** Spinning and weaving yarn from hemp. **Pop.** 2,800.—A station on the Great Eastern railway.

HALÉVY, JACQUES FRANÇOIS FROMENTAL, *ha-lai'-ve*, a French operatic composer, of Jewish origin. Was the author of "La Juive," "La Reine de Chypre," "Charles VI.," "Le Juif Errant," "La Magicienne," "Les Mousquetaires," "L'Eclair," "Le Val d'Andorre," &c. He enjoyed a considerable reputation in France.

Born at Paris, 1799; **died** 1862.

HALFORD, SIR HENRY, M.D., *hal'-ford*, was the physician of four successive British sovereigns,—George III., George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria. He was president of the Royal College of Physicians from 1820 till the time of his death. In 1831 a collective edition of his essays and orations was published, and pronounced by the "London Quarterly Review" to be a "delightful compound of professional knowledge and literary taste." The original name of Sir Henry was Vaughan, which, on coming into the possession of a large fortune by the death of Sir Charles Halford, his mother's cousin, he exchanged for that name.

Born at Leicester, 1766; **died** 1844.

HALIBURTON, THOMAS CHANDLER, *hal'-i-bur-ton*, popularly known by the name of "Sam Slick," was for a long time a judge of Nova Scotia. In 1835 he contributed a series of essays to a weekly paper in that country, professing to paint the peculiarities of Yankee character. These were well received, and, in 1837, they were collected and published under the title of the "Clockmaker; or, the Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick of Slickville." A second series appeared in 1838, and a third in 1840. In 1842 he visited England as an attaché to the American legation, and, in the following year, embodied, in a work called "The Attaché," the results of his observations made in that country. This went through several editions. Besides these works, Mr. Haliburton has published "Bubbles of Canada;" "An Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia;" "The Old Judge; or, Life in a Colony;" "Traits of American Humour;" "Yankee Stories;" "Nature, and Human Nature;" and a few others. In 1859 he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Launceston.

Born in Nova Scotia, 1796; **died** 1865.

HALIBUT, or SANNAGH ISLAND, *hal'-i-but*, lies in the N. Pacific Ocean, near the S.W. extremity of the peninsula Aliaska. Circumference, 24 miles. This island received its name from Captain Cook, from the immense number of halibuts taken off its shores. **Lat.** 54° 27′ N. **Lon.** 162° 50′ W.

HALICARNASSUS, *hal'-e-kar-nas'-sus*, a maritime city of Caria, in Asia Minor, where stood the Mausoleum, one of the seven wonders of the world. It was erected by Artemisia, queen of Caria, to the memory of her husband, Mausolus. The principal sculptures which adorned the building are now in the British Museum. It is celebrated for having given birth to Herodotus, Dionysius, and Heraclitus.

HALICZ, *ha'-lich*, a town of Austria, situated on the Dniester, 14 miles N. of Stanislawow, in the crownland of Galicia. It was built in the 12th century; the castle, of which the ruins still remain, was the residence of what was in former times the grand principality and kingdom of Halicz. There is a convent of the Minorites here, and a Jewish community of the sect of the Carites. **Manf.** Soap and candles. **Pop.** 3,200.

HALIDON HILL, situated about 1 mile N.W. of the town of Berwick, the scene of a cele-

brated battle in 1333 between the English army under Edward III. and the Scots, in which the Scottish forces were disastrously defeated.

HALIFAX, *hal'-i-fax*, a market-town and municipal and parliamentary borough of the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated principally on the right bank of the river Hebble, a feeder of the river Calder, 14 miles from Leeds. The town stretches along a gentle declivity, and the houses, in general, are well built, mostly of stone, and many of them large and handsome. There are many fine buildings in Halifax, amongst them the parish church, St. John the Baptist (restored in 1879), a noble building, dating from about the 12th century, with many ancient monuments; All Souls, a new cruciform building, with a spire 236 feet high; and five other churches. The "Square Church" (Congregational) erected in 1863, and another connected with the same body built in 1867, are also fine erections. There are numerous other places of worship. Amongst the principal public buildings are the town hall in the Renaissance style, with a spire rising to the height of 175 feet, opened by the prince of Wales in 1863; the Masonic Hall, a free school, a theatre, assembly rooms, literary-society hall, mechanics' institute, public baths, a gaol, and an infirmary. There is a vast building called the Piece-Hall, containing upwards of 300 rooms or warehouses, in which the manufacturers expose their cloth for sale. In 1858, Sir F. Crossley, M.P. for the West Riding, presented a magnificent park to the town. There are two extensive cemeteries adjacent to the town. **Manf.** The largest carpet works in the world are to be found at Halifax. The manufactured goods besides carpets are chiefly shalloons, tammies, calimancoes, moreens, snags, serges, baize, narrow and broad cloths, coatings, figured ves ings, kerseys, cottons, and silks. Excellent wool-cards are also manufactured, and great quantities of freestone, with which this neighbourhood abounds, are sent to London. **Pop.** 73,633.—A station on the Great Northern, London and North Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railways, and the river Calder is a means of communication being kept up with Liverpool on the one side, and Hull on the other.

HALIFAX, the capital of Nova Scotia, North America, is situate on the west side of a spacious bay, and is laid out in oblong squares, on the declivity of a hill, with the streets parallel and at right angles. The dockyard covers 14 acres, and is one of the finest in the British colonies. There are, besides, the residences of the military commandant and admiral, two sets of barracks, Dalhousie College, a military hospital, assembly-rooms, prison, exchange, theatre, and various churches. The bay or harbour is capable of containing an immense fleet of the largest ships with ease and safety. The port engrosses nearly all the foreign trade of the colony. **Manf.** Leather, snuff, paper, soap; and there are several distilleries. **Pop.** 36,100. **Lat.** 44° 39′ N. **Lon.** 63° 37′ W.—By a canal, this town communicates with the Bay of Fundy, and by steam mail packets with Liverpool in England, and Boston in the United States.

HALIFAX BAY, on the north-east coast of Australia. It contains the Palm and other islands. **Lat.** between 18° 30′ and 19° 10′ S., and **lon.** 146° 20′ and 147° 50′ E.

HALIFAX, GEORGE SAVILLE, Marquis of, an eminent English statesman, who was created marquis in 1682. Charles II. made him a privy councillor, and lord privy seal. He was also offered the post of secretary of state, and that of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, but declined both. On the accession of James II., he was appointed president of the council, from which he was dismissed for refusing his consent to a repeal of the tests. In the Convention Parliament he was chosen speaker of the House of Lords, and, at the accession of William and Mary, was made lord privy seal. In 1689 he resigned that office, and became an opponent of the government. His lordship wrote an excellent piece, entitled "Advice to a Daughter." Macaulay says of Halifax, that at the inroads made by James on the constitution, when opposition first appeared in the cabinet, Halifax courageously gave utterance to those feelings which, as it soon appeared, pervaded the whole nation.

Born 1630; **died** 1695.

HALIFAX, CHARLES MONTAGUE, earl of, statesman, was educated at Westminster and Cambridge, and entered parliament as member for Maldon, and voted for the declaration that James II. had abdicated. He also sat in William III.'s first parliament, and received an appointment as commissioner of the treasury in 1692. In the same year the commencement of the National Debt was made upon his motion for raising a loan of one million sterling, and in 1693 he originated the Bank of England by adopting the scheme laid before the government three years before by William Paterson. Shortly after he became chancellor of the exchequer, and carried out the work of recoinage in 1695, appointing Newton warden of the Mint, and imposing a window tax to meet the expenses of the measure. In 1697 he succeeded Godolphin as prime minister, but was soon after compelled to retire on account of his unpopularity, and on Harley's insisting upon his withdrawing from the Commons, he did so, with the title of lord Halifax. In 1701 and 1703 he was unsuccessfully impeached before the House of Lords for breach of trust. On the death of queen Anne he was appointed a member of the regency, and became an earl on the arrival of George I., and again assumed the office of prime minister, which he retained until his death nine months after. He assisted Prior in the composition of the "Story of the Country Mouse and the City Mouse," designed to ridicule Dryden's "Hind and Panther," and wrote several other pieces.

Born 1661; **died** 1715.

HALKET, LADY ANNA, *hal'-ket*, an English lady, the daughter of Robert Murray, preceptor to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I. In 1656 she married Sir James Halket. She produced twenty-one volumes on religious subjects. From these, a volume of Meditations was printed at Edinburgh, in 1701.

Born in London, 1622; **died** 1699.

HALL, a county of Georgia, United States, **Area**, 651 square miles. **Pop.** 15,298. Gainesville is the capital.

HALL, a town of the Austrian empire, in Tyrol, situated on the left bank of the river Inn, 6 miles from Innsbruck in the Tyrol. An extensive manufacture of salt is carried on here, the brine for which is brought from Salzberg through wooden pipes, a distance of 9 miles. There is an old church here built in the 13th century, in which Spechbacher, the leader of the Tyrolese, in their struggle for independence, was buried. **Pop.** 5,000.

HALL, or **SWABISCH HALL**, a town of Würtemburg, in the valley of the Kocher, 35 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. It is surrounded by a ditch and high walls, has a beautiful Gothic church, five

other churches, a handsome town-house, and the ruins of an old castle. **Manf.** Salt, soap, leather, and cotton goods, &c., &c. It was a free imperial town from the 13th century until 1802, in which year it was annexed to Würtemburg. **Pop.** 7,800.

HALL, JOSEPH, *hawl*, an English prelate and distinguished scholar, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1597 he published his "Virgidemiarum," or Satires, in six books, which were reprinted at Oxford in 1753. Of this work Pope said, "it was the best poetry and the truest satire in the English language." He professed himself to be the first English satirist, as is evident by the following egotistic couplet:—

> "I first adventure; follow me who list,
> And be the second English satirist."

Hallam, however, questions his claim to be the first English satirist, and puts Gascoigne before him. About 1603 he was presented to the rectory of Hawsted, in Suffolk, which he resigned on obtaining Waltham, in Essex. Henry Prince of Wales appointed him his chaplain, and had a great regard for him. In 1616 he obtained the deanery of Worcester, and two years afterwards was appointed one of the English divines at the synod of Dort. In 1627 he was promoted to the bishopric of Exeter, whence, in 1641, he was translated to Norwich. In the same year he was committed to the Tower, for having joined with other prelates in a protest against the validity of the laws passed during their exclusion from parliament, but was liberated on bail seven months after. During his imprisonment his revenues were sequestered, and his property pillaged. During the last years of his life he resided at Higham, near Norwich, where he rented a small farm. He was a voluminous writer, his works being mainly controversial. His works have been published in three volumes folio, and abound in fine thoughts expressed in excellent language.

Born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 1574; **died** near Norwich, 1656.

HALL, CAPTAIN BASIL, R.N., was the son of Sir James Hall, the fourth baronet, of Dunglass, and, in 1802, entered the British navy. For many years he was actively engaged in various parts of the globe, but is principally known by his popular books of voyages and travels, the names of the most esteemed of which are "Voyage to the West Coast of the Corea and the Great Loo-Choo Island," which was favourably received; "Travels in North America; "Fragments of Voyages and Travels," of which appeared several series, and which met with general favour. These, however, are but a few of his numerous writings, which embraced a considerable variety of subjects. Some time before his death he was deprived of the use of his reason, and placed in the Royal Haslar Hospital, where he remained until his death.

Born in Edinburgh, 1788; **died** 1844.

HALL, ROBERT, Rev., one of the most distinguished of modern divines in the Baptist connection. He studied at the Baptist Academy, Bristol, and King's College, Aberdeen. His ministerial duties were performed during life in Cambridge, Leicester, and Bristol, where he died. As a preacher, Mr. Hall had a great reputation. "In the eloquence of the pulpit," says Lord Brougham, "Robert Hall comes nearer Massillon than either Cicero or Æschines to Demosthenes." As a writer, he stands equally high. "Whoever wishes to see the English language in its perfection," says Dugald Stewart, "must read the writings of that great divine, Robert Hall. He combines the beauties of Johnson, Addison, and Burke, without their imperfections.

Born at Arnesby, Leicestershire, 1764; **died** 1831.

HALL, MARSHALL, an eminent physician and physiologist, whose name is especially associated with the doctrine of the "Reflex Function of the Nervous System," which engrossed his attention for many years, and with an easily applied method of restoring respiration in cases of apparent death from drowning. He was apprenticed to a chemist at Barford, in Nottinghamshire, afterwards studied at Edinburgh, and commenced practice in Nottingham in 1815. He subsequently removed to London, where he acquired a successful and lucrative practice. He was the author of several valuable works on subjects connected with the nervous system.

Born 1790; **died** 1857.

HALL, ANNA MARIA, the popular authoress, formerly Miss Fielding, was born in Dublin, but has from an early age resided in England. Her reputation was established by her first work, "Sketches of Irish Character," published in 1828, and has since been maintained by a series of literary productions of varied character, including "The Buccaneer," "Tales of Woman's Trials," "The Outlaw," "The French Refugee," a drama; "Uncle Horace," "Lights and Shadows of Irish Character," "Marian," "The Whiteboy," "Midsummer Eve," "Pilgrimages to English Shrines," &c., &c., besides numerous contributions to periodical literature. In 1824 she married Mr. S. C. Hall, well known as editor of the "Art Journal," and many other works.

Born in Dublin, 1802. **Died** 1881.

HALLA, or **HALA,** a town in Scinde, on the left bank of the Lower Indus, 35 miles N. of Hyderabad. There are an old and a new town, the latter the most important. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the manufacture of earthenware, lacquered work, caps, &c. **Pop.** 4,090.

HALLAM, HENRY, LL.D., *hal'-lam*, one of the most distinguished of modern writers, was son of the dean of Bristol, and educated at Eton and Oxford, after which he took up his residence in London, where he ever afterwards principally lived. He was the esteemed friend of Sir Walter Scott, and a contributor to the pages of the "Edinburgh Review." He greatly assisted in achieving the abolition of the slave trade, and became a foreign associate of the Institute of France. In 1830 he received one of the two fifty-guinea gold medals awarded by George IV. for eminence in historical composition, whilst Washington Irving, the American writer, received the other. He wrote three great works, of which it is unnecessary to say more than that either of them is sufficiently meritorious to confer literary immortality upon the author. They are entitled—1. "A View of the State of Europe During the Middle Ages;" 2. "The Constitutional History of England from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II.;" 3. "An Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries." Shortly after his death a monument was erected by subscription to this great writer's memory. Henry Hallam was singularly unfortunate in seeing his two sons, young men of great promise, die. It is to the memory of one of these loved friends, Arthur Hallam, that Tennyson wrote his poem of "In Memoriam."

Born 1778; **died** 1859.

HALLAMSHIRE. (*See* YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.)

HALLE, *hal,* a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the right bank of the Saale, and several small islands, 20 miles N.W. of Leipsic. It is built in the form of an irregular square, and has five suburbs. Its university, founded in 1694, is of high literary reputation, and had, in 1815, that of Wittemberg united to it. There are seven churches, two of them, the Markt-kirche and the Moritz-kirche, fine Gothic buildings, several libraries, a cabinet of natural history and mechanics, an apothecaries' hall, various museums, and a botanic garden. The Lutherans have several parish churches, and the Jews a synagogue. On the outside of the walls of the town is a monument erected to the memory of the Germans who fell in the battle of Leipsic. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, stockings, silks, leather, buttons, hardware, starch, and chemicals. It has salt-works in its vicinity. Here, in 1806, the Prussians were overcome by the French. Handel and Michaelis were natives of this place. It is connected with Leipsic, Weimer, and Madgeburg by railway. **Pop.** 85,385.

HALLÉ, or **HALLEIN,** a town of Austria, noted for its salt-works and saline baths. It is situated on the right bank of the Salza. The Durrenberg, from which the brine is obtained, is a mountain rising 2,388 feet above the level of the sea. There are also cotton and needle and button factories here. **Pop.** 3,700.

HALLECK, FITZ-GREENE, *hal'-lek,* American poet. He began business life as a bank clerk in New York, and was afterwards the confidential agent of Mr. John Jacob Astor, the wealthy merchant. His poems are not numerous, but display considerable elegance and spirit. His longest poem, published in 1849, is "Fanny," a satire in the metre of "Don Juan."

Born at Guildford, Connecticut, 1795; **died** 1867.

HALLECK, HENRY WAGER, American general, who studied at West Point Military Academy, and for his services in the Mexican war was made a captain in 1847. The same year he was appointed secretary of state for California. In 1854 he left the service and practised as a lawyer in San Francisco. In 1861 he received the appointment of major-general in the Federal army, and he became commander of the department of the west. From 1862 to 1864 he was commander-in-chief, and afterwards chief of the staff. He was the author of a work on the elements of the military art, and another on the mining laws of Spain and Mexico.

Born at Westernville, New York, 1816; **died** 1872.

HALLER, ALBRECHT VON, *hal'-ler,* a celebrated physician, who, at a very early age, discovered the possession of considerable genius, particularly for poetry. His reputation procured him a medical professorship at Gottingen, where he afterwards became president of the academy. He was also a member of most of the learned societies in Europe. The poems of Haller are descriptive and elegant. Besides these, he published a number of works on medical subjects.

Born at Berne, 1708; **died** there, 1777.

HALLEY, EDMUND, LL.D., *hal'-le,* a celebrated English astronomer, educated at St. Paul's School, whence he was sent to Queen's College, Oxford, where he applied himself principally to the study of mathematics and astronomy. He made a number of observations, and having formed the design of completing the scheme of the heavens by the addition of the stars near the south pole, he went to St. Helena in 1676, and finished his catalogue. On his return he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1679 went to Dantzic, to confer with Hevelius about the dispute between him and Dr. Hooke, respecting the preference of plain or glass sights in astronomical instruments. In 1680 appeared the great comet, known as Halley's comet, and which he first observed in his passage from Dover to Calais. He afterwards completed his observations upon it at the Royal Observatory at Paris. In 1686 Sir Isaac Newton committed to his care the publication of his "Principia," to which Halley prefixed some Latin verses. In 1698 he sailed along the coasts of Africa, America, &c., for the purpose of trying his theory of the variation of the compass. The year following he made another voyage with the same design, and, from his observations, constructed his general chart, exhibiting the variation of the compass in most parts of the ocean. He was subsequently sent on a third voyage to ascertain the course of the tides in the British Channel; and of these he also published a chart. Soon after he went, at the request of the emperor of Germany, to survey the Adriatic, and to examine two ports which the emperor intended to establish there. On his return, in 1703, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him by the university of Oxford. He was also appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and had the half-pay of a captain in the navy settled on him. In 1713 he was chosen secretary to the Royal Society, and in 1719 made astronomer royal. Dr. Halley published several papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," a set of Astronomical Tables, and an edition of Apollonius's works, folio, 1710. He excelled in many departments of learning and scientific research.

Born in London, 1656; **died** 1742.

HALLIGEN, THE, *hal'-le-gen,* a group of small islands belonging to Prussia, off the south-west coast of Schleswig. As the greater portion of the group is liable to be flooded at high water, they are only partially inhabitated.

HALLOWELL, *hal'-lo-well,* a small town of Maine, United States, on both sides of the Kennebec, 2 miles S.E. of Augusta. There are granite quarries in the neighbourhood. Steamers ply to Portland and Boston, and a good coasting trade is carried on. **Pop.** 4,700.

HALLUIN, *hahl-ue-an-(g),* a town of France, department Nord, 10 miles N.E. of Lille. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, and bricks. **Pop.** 8,700.

HALMSTADT, *halm'-stat,* a town of Sweden, on the Cattegat, at the mouth of the Nissa, 72 miles N.E. of Copenhagen. It is the capital of a district of the same name. **Manf.** Woollen goods, and it has a salmon fishery. **Pop.** 4,500.

HALSTEAD, *hal'-sted,* a market town of Essex, 43 miles N.E. of London. It has a handsome church in the Perpendicular style. There is an endowed grammar school (Lady Mary Ramsey's). **Manf.** Crape, silk, velvet, and paper, brickmaking and straw-plaiting. **Pop.** 5,804.

HALYBURTON, THOMAS, *hal'-le-bur-ton,* a Scotch clergyman, and author of the last century, whose works were formerly very popular in Scotland. They include "Natural Religion Insufficient, and Revealed Necessary to Man's Happiness;" "The Great Concern of Salvation;" and "Ten Sermons, preached Before and After the Celebration of the Lord's Supper."

Born 1674; **died** 1712.

HALYS, or **KIZIL-IRMAK**, *hal'-is*, a river of Asia Minor, rising in Cappadocia, and falling into the Euxine Sea, on the banks of which Croesus, king of Lydia, was defeated by Cyrus the Great.

HAM, one of the three sons of Noah. His descendants, according to the scriptural narrative, peopled Arabia, the Persian Gulf, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, &c.

HAM, a town of France, department Somme, 15 miles S.E. of Peronne. It has an old fortress, which is used as a state prison. In the citadel, Prince Polignac and three of the other ministers of Charles X. were confined for having signed the ordinances of the *coup d'état* of 1830. Prince Napoleon, afterwards Napoleon III., was also imprisoned here for six years, for an attempt to seize the government of France, which a more successful *coup d'état* subsequently gave to him, in 1851. Ten annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,700.

HAMADAN, or **AMADAN**, *ham'-a-dan*, a city of Irak, in Persia, 180 miles W. from Teheran, **Lat.** 34° 50′ N. **Lon.** 48° 32′ E. It was taken and destroyed by Timur. This place is an entrepôt for the commerce carried on between Bagdad and Teheran. It was formerly called Ecbatana. **Pop.** about 30,000.

HAMADRYADES, *ham'-a-dri'-a-dees*, in Greek mythology, nymphs who presided over trees, and lived and died with the trees to which they were attached.

HAMAH, *ha'-ma*, a flourishing town of Syria, on both sides of the Orontes, 62 miles S. of Aleppo. It is surrounded by walls, has many mosques, baths, bazaars, and a governor's palace, and is supplied with water by hydraulic wheels of enormous size, by means of which water is raised into stone aqueducts. It is supposed to be the Hamath of Scripture. **Manf.** Cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics. **Pop.** 40,000.

HAMANN, JOHANN GEORG, *ha'-man*, a Prussian author of the last century, whose writings were directed mainly against the rationalistic tendencies of his times. In style they are highly figurative and symbolical, and were greatly appreciated by Herder, Goethe, Jean Paul, and others. Portions of them were republished in Leipsic, 1819; and his "Sämmtliche Werke," by F. Rothe, in 1821-1825 in 7 vols.; an 8th vol. appeared in 1843, with additions and explanations. He adopted the literary pseudonym of the "Magician of the North."

Born at Königsberg, 1730; **died** 1788.

HAMBATO. (*See* AMBATO.)

HAMBURG, *ham'-berg* (Ger. *ham'-boorg*), a free city and state, the chief commercial town of Germany, on the right bank of the Elbe, about 80 miles from its mouth, at the confluence of the Bille and Alster. The city is much intersected by water communication, formed partly by the Elbe and partly by the Alster, a tributary of the Elbe. The ground on which it stands is rather elevated, except in the insulated parts, and the streets are narrow, rowded, and irregular. The houses are, in general, of great height, and built of brick and wood. In the quarter called the New Town, many of these are neat in their appearance, and some streets elegant, particularly on the Alster. Hamburg has several suburbs; but a great fire, which took place in the May of 1842, consumed 61 streets and 120 passages and courts, leaving nearly 20,000 of the inhabitants without a home, and many of the public buildings on this occasion also suffered. Of these the principal are five parish churches, especially those of St. Michael, with a spire 456 feet high, St. Catherine's, interesting from its age, and St. Nicholas, erected from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott, a fine Gothic structure, with a lofty spire (483 feet high). This church cost £200,000, and was built as a memorial of the great fire; a Roman Catholic, and several other churches, Jewish temple and seven synagogues, the exchange, town-hall, senate-house, arsenal, gymnasium, the Johanneum, prison, workhouse, theatres, college, numerous libraries, museums, learned societies, chapels, and hospitals. The territory of Hamburg, hardly exceeds 1481 square miles. It consists of a small district lying round the city, of the town and bailiwick of Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, and some villages scattered in the duchy of Holstein. Its surface is level and well watered. The Vierlanden and marsh-lands in the river are exceedingly productive, being converted into market and fruit-gardens.

Manf.—Sugar-refining is carried on to a great extent, and the printing of cotton, linen, and handkerchiefs; also dye-works, and machinery for twisting tobacco, making whalebone, jewellery, soap, wax, whale-oil, silk stuffs, gold and silver lace, needles, cards, sailcloth, and stockings. Hamburg has long been a commercial place of great importance, being the entrepôt for European goods of all descriptions, with which it supplies all the countries lying along the Elbe, different districts on the Rhine and the Lower Maine, and a part of the Prussian and Austrian dominions. It communicates with Lubeck by canal, and with Berlin, Brunswick, Hanover, and Kiel, by railway. Nearly 450 vessels, of which 86 are ocean steamers, belong to the port.

History.—Hamburg was founded in the reign of Charlemagne. In 1241 it concluded with Lubeck a treaty which formed the basis of the Hanseatic league. The kings of Denmark, in the quality of counts of Holstein, claimed sovereignty over the city, till 1768, when it received a full confirmation of its rights as an independent city of the German empire. In 1810 it was incorporated with the French empire, and declared the capital of the department of the Mouths of the Elbe. The city, after being occupied by the French armies, was evacuated in May, 1814, when Hamburg regained, under the allied powers, its independence. The present constitution came into force on January 1, 1861. The government is carried on by a Senate and a House of Burgesses. The former consists of 18 members, elected for life; the latter of 192 members, elected by ballot for six years.

Pop.—With suburbs, 450,127.
Lat. 53° 52′ N. **Lon.** 9° 58′ E.

HAMBURG, a town of South Carolina, United States, 65 miles S. W. of Columbia, on the left bank of the Savannah, and communicating with Augusta by a bridge. **Pop.** 2,500.

HAMELN, *ha'-meln*, a town of Prussia, province of Hanover, at the confluence of the Weser and the Hamel, 25 miles S.W. of Hanover. There are three churches, including the Münster, which dates from the 12th century, and is now falling into ruins. The river Weser is crossed by a fine suspension bridge. **Manf.** Tobacco, hats, woollens, and leather. There are besides distilleries, and a salmon-fishery. **Pop.** 10,924.

HAMILCAR, BARCAS, *ha-mil'-kar*, a celebrated Carthaginian general, who commanded the Carthaginians in the 18th year of the first Punic war. Fell in a battle against the natives of Spain. **Died** 229 B.C.

HAMILTON, *ham'-il-ton*, a parliamentary and municipal burgh and market-town of Lanarkshire, near the confluence of the Clyde and Avon, 10 miles from Glasgow. It is irregularly built, and has a parish church, other places of worship, two hospitals, a mechanics' institute, a new county hall, a cavalry barracks, and the ducal palace of the house of Hamilton. **Manf.** Lace and muslin fabrics.

Pop. 26,231. This town was erected into a burgh or barony in 1456, and in 1548 it was erected by queen Mary into a royal burgh, but its rights yielded up to the duke of Hamilton, who, in 1670, restored to the community its former privileges, and erected into a burgh of regality, dependent on him and his successors.—A station on the Caledonian railway.

HAMILTON, a county of Florida, United States. **Area**, 703 square miles. **Pop.** 6,000. The capital is Jasper.

HAMILTON, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 432 square miles. **Pop.** 16,712. The capital is McLeansborough.

HAMILTON, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 412 square miles. **Pop.** 24,801. Noblesville is the capital.

HAMILTON, a county of New York United States. **Area**, 1,064 square miles. **Pop.** 3,000. Lake Pleasant is the capital.

HAMILTON, a county of Iowa, United States. **Pop.** 11,252.

HAMILTON, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 313,374. The capital is CINCINNATI.

HAMILTON, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 615 square miles. **Pop.** 23,642. Harrison is the capital.

HAMILTON, a county of Texas, United States. **Pop.** 6,365.

HAMILTON, a city of the province of Ontario, Canada, at the W. end of Lake Ontario, 45 miles from the Niagara falls, and 38 from Toronto. Its position in relation to the chief railways of Canada, and as the centre of the finest grain producing country, have contributed to its rapid development. A new Court-house was opened in 1879. The city contains manufacturing establishments, foundries, locomotive works, &c. **Pop.** 35,961.

HAMILTON, a town of Victoria, Australia, known as the metropolis of the western interior, 219 miles N.W. of Melbourne. There are good public buildings, including several large educational institutions, and nine places of worship for various denominations. **Pop.** 2,967.

HAMILTON, HOUSE OF, a great historical family of Scotland. The first authentic records carry back the genealogy to the end of the 13th century. In 1445 sir James Hamilton of Cadyow was created Lord Hamilton, and in 1474 married the eldest daughter of James II. of Scotland. His son was created earl of Arran, and his son was chosen regent of the kingdom on the death of James V., and Henry II. of France made him duke of Châtelherault in that country. His eldest son was at one time proposed as the husband of Mary Queen of Scots, and at another as husband of queen Elizabeth of England. His brother was created marquis of Hamilton in 1599, and his grandson, duke of Hamilton, in 1640. (*See* HAMILTON, duke of.) From other branches of the family are descended the earls of Selkirk, Orkney, Haddington, and viscounts Boyne.

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, American statesman, first attracted public notice by a series of papers, written at the commencement of the disagreement between Great Britain and the colonies, when he was barely eighteen years of age. These papers in defence of the rights of the colonists, were at first attributed to Jay, the eminent statesman, and secured for young Hamilton the consideration of the popular leaders. When war broke out, he received a captain's commission, and became the aide-de-camp and confidential friend of Washington. On the termination of the war he retired from the army with the rank of colonel, and devoted himself to the study and practice of the law, and rose to eminence in the profession. Was returned as a representative of New York to the Continental Congress in 1782; became a member of the New York legislature in 1786; and in the following year, in conjunction with Madison, took the most important part in drawing up the constitution. He was appointed secretary to the treasury on the establishment of the government in 1789, and proved himself a financier of no common skill. In 1795 he retired from official life and resumed the practice of law in New York; but on the breaking out of the war with France, in 1798, he was appointed major-general in the United States army, and succeeded to the chief command on the death of Washington. On the restoration of peace he again resumed his legal practice. His career was terminated by a mortal wound received in a duel with Aaron Burr. Hamilton was born in the island of Nevis, in the West Indies. His father was a Scotch merchant who had married a young French widow. He was educated in New Jersey and Columbia College, New York. His works have been published in seven volumes, which, however, do not include the series of letters which appeared in the *New York Daily Advertiser*, in defence of the constitution. These —eighty-five in number—of which Hamilton wrote fifty, were collected and published under the title of the "Federalist."

Born 1757; **died** 1804.

HAMILTON, ANTHONY, Count, a well-known writer, descended from a Scotch family. He attached himself to the fortunes of the house of Stuart, and wrote fairy tales and poems; but his best work is the "Memoirs of the Count de Grammont," a romance. Speaking of these memoirs, in his "History of England," Macaulay says that Hamilton is "the artist to whom we owe the most highly-finished and vividly-coloured picture of the English court in the days when the English court was gayest."

Born in Ireland; died at St. Germains, 1720.

HAMILTON, JAMES, first Duke of, was the son of James, marquis of Hamilton, and, in 1625, succeeded his father, and gained the favour of Charles I. In 1631 he went with an army to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and returned to England in the following year. He afterwards accompanied the king of Scotland, and, on the breaking out of the disturbances in that country, respecting episcopacy, was appointed commissioner, and raised forces in defence of the royal cause, for which he was created duke of Hamilton and earl of Cambridge. After distinguishing himself greatly in behalf of the king, he was defeated by Cromwell at Preston, and was brought to trial and beheaded, in 1649.

Born 1606; **died** 1649.

HAMILTON, JAMES, author of the Hamiltonian system of teaching languages, was an English merchant resident in Hamburg, and then for many years at New York, where in 1815 he developed his method of instruction. Meeting with considerable success in America, he returned to England in 1823, and was very extensively patronised. The chief feature of the "Hamiltonian system" is the use of easy reading books with literal interlinear translations for the purpose of supplying the pupil as quickly as possible with a vocabulary

and the most important grammatical peculiarities of the language he is learning.

Born 1769; **died** 1831.

HAMILTON, PATRICK, a Scotch reformer, was the son of Sir Patrick Hamilton of Kincarel and Stanehouse. He was born, it is believed, in Glasgow, and was educated at Paris, where he received his degree in 1520; he returned from the continent, and settled in St. Andrews in 1523. In 1527 he was formally summoned by archbishop Beaton to answer a charge of heresy, and was the next year condemned for holding and maintaining divers heresies of Martin Luther and his followers, repugnant to the faith. Hamilton in the mean time had taken refuge in Germany, where he associated with Luther and Melancthon. After an absence of six months he returned to Kincarel, where he openly preached the gospel, and where it is believed he married. Shortly afterwards he was induced to revisit St. Andrews, where lodgings had been provided for him by the archbishop, and where he was allowed for a month or two full freedom of speech and action. He was then again summoned to answer for his heretical opinions, was condemned, deprived of his ecclesiastical office, and handed over to the secular power to be punished. On the very same day he was burnt in front of St. Salvador's College. His death gave a great impulse to the Reformation, and probably was more effective than his life could have been.

Born 1504; **died** 1528.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, an ingenious poet, and a man of fortune and family. He is the author of "The Braes of Yarrow," a poem which suggested to Wordsworth his three pieces of "Yarrow Unvisited," "Yarrow Visited," and "Yarrow Revisited." His works were printed at Edinburgh, in 12mo, 1760.

Born in Ayrshire, 1704; **died** 1754.

HAMILTON, SIR WILLIAM, K.B., was, for thirty-six years English ambassador at the court of Naples. He explored the volcanic mountains of Vesuvius and Etna, his observations on which were published. His "Campi Phlegræi," is also an interesting performance. He greatly promoted the publication of the magnificent and elegant work, "Antiquités Etrusques, Grecques et Romaines, tirées du Cabinet de Mr. Hamilton," the editor of which was D'Hancarville. In 1782 he lost his first wife, and, in 1791, married Emma Harte, the Lady Hamilton so well known in connection with Lord Nelson. (*See* NELSON.) The "Philosophical Transactions" were enriched by many of his communications, and also the British Museum by his presents of antiquities and other curiosities.

Born in Scotland, 1730; died in London, 1803.

HAMILTON, SIR WILLIAM, Bart., one of the most eminent of modern metaphysicians, was born at Glasgow, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained first class honours. In 1813 he was called to the Scottish bar, but did not court extensive practice. In 1820 he competed with John Wilson for the moral philosophy chair in the university of Edinburgh, without success; but, in the following year, he became professor of universal history in that institution. In 1836 he was summoned to the chair of logic and metaphysics, which he retained up to the time of his death. He also held the appointment of solicitor of Teinds for her majesty in Scotland, and was a member of the Institute of France and of many other learned bodies. This profound thinker contributed largely to the literature of mental philosophy, edited the works of Reid, and, at the time of his death, was engaged in editing an edition of the works of Dugald Stewart. His principal essays have been translated into French and Italian. On the European continent the intellectual calibre of Sir William is very highly estimated.

Born at Glasgow, 1788; **died** at Edinburgh, 1856.

HAMILTON, SIR WILLIAM ROWAN, LL.D., the eminent mathematician; exhibited extraordinary talents from a very early age, and had exhausted the usual university course of mathematics at fifteen. An elaborate treatise from his pen on the "Theory of the Systems of Rays" appeared in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, in 1828; this paper was supplemented by others in continuation of the same line of investigation, and in the last of these, published in 1833, he predicted the existence of two kinds of conical refraction, which has been verified by experiment, and is regarded as one of the most convincing proofs of the undulating theory of Light. His next work, entitled, "A General Theory of Dynamics," which appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1834, produced a profound sensation both in this country and on the continent, and he was, in recognition of the original genius displayed in these papers, elected an honorary member of the Academy of St. Petersburg. His grand invention of quaternions, however, will probably confer upon him the most lasting reputation. On this subject he published a large volume of lectures in 1833, which are very highly esteemed, and a more elementary work, with more recent improvements and extensions of his calculus, has been published since his death. In 1827, while still an undergraduate, he succeeded his friend, Dr. Brinkley, in the Andrew's Chair of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, to which is attached the astronomer-royalship of Ireland. He was for many years president of the Royal Irish Academy, and was knighted in 1835, on delivering his address as secretary to the British Association at its meeting in Dublin. He was also member of most of the great European scientific academies. His mathematical works are very numerous.

Born in Dublin, 1805; *d.* 1865.

HAMM, *ham*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, near the confluence of the Ahse and the Lippe, 22 miles from Arensberg. It is surrounded by a wall, which has been converted into a promenade. There are extensive linen manufactures, and it is noted for its excellent hams. **Pop.** 20.783.

HAMME, *ham*, a trading town of Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, on the right bank of the Durme, 24 miles N.E. of Termonde. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, ribbons, starch, soap, chocolate, oil, and mustard. **Pop.** 10,000.

HAMMAMET, *ham-ma'-met*, a seaport of Tunis, North Africa, 40 miles S.E. of Tunis, with which a considerable trade in grain, oil, and wool, is carried on. **Pop.** 8,000.

HAMMELBURG, a town of Bavaria, province of Lower Franconia, at the confluence of the Thulba with the Saale, 26 miles N. of Würzburg. **Manf.** Linen. A good trade is carried on, and six annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,700.

HAMMERFEST, *ham'-mer-fest*, the most N town of Europe, in Norway, on the island of Qualoe, in the province of Finmark, of which it is the principal port. The principal commodities of the island are oil, fish, reindeer hides, eiderdown, and fox skins. **Pop.** 1,200. **Lat.** 70° 40′ N. **Lon.** 23° 30′ E.

HAMMERSMITH, *ham'-mer-smith*, a suburb of London, on the N. bank of the Thames, here crossed by a suspension-bridge (opened in 1827), six miles from the General Post Office. The houses are well-built, and along the Thames are a number of handsome seats and villas. The parish church, St. Paul's, was founded in 1629, as a chapel of ease to Fulham, of which parish Hammersmith formed a portion until 1834; St. Peter's, erected in 1829; St. John's, in 1859, are other churches. There are several chapels for Nonconformists, a Roman Catholic chapel, a catholic theological institute, and Nazareth house, a permanent home for the aged and destitute, superintended by nuns, known as "the little sisters of the poor;" There is also a Roman Catholic reformatory for boys. Hammersmith is included in the parliamentary borough of Chelsea. **Pop.** 71,916.. A station on the Metropolitan Extension.

HAMMOND, HENRY, *ham'-mond*, a learned English divine, who, in 1632, obtained the rectory of Penshurst, in Kent, whence he was ejected in the rebellion. In 1643 he was made archdeacon of Chichester, and was with the king at the treaty of Uxbridge, to confer with the parliamentary commissioners on church government, on which subject he disputed with Vines, a Presbyterian minister. In 1645 he was appointed canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and chaplain in ordinary to the king, whom he attended in the Isle of Wight. In 1653 he published his "Annotations on the New Testament," a work of great merit. At the time of his death he was about to be made bishop of Worcester by Charles II. Besides the above, he wrote "A Commentary on the Psalms," "A Practical Catechism," sermons, and controversial pieces.

Born at Chertsey, 1605; **died** 1660.

HAMPDEN, JOHN, *ham'-den*, a celebrated English patriot, descended of an ancient family in Buckinghamshire, and first cousin to Oliver Cromwell. He studied at Magdalen College, Oxford, and in 1613 entered on the study of the law at the Inner Temple. He became member for Granspound in 1621, and afterwards sat for Wendover. In 1627 he was imprisoned for refusing to pay his share of a loan raised by the king on his own authority, but was afterwards liberated by an order of council. In 1636 he distinguished himself by his resistance to the crown, and his objection to the payment of ship-money, by which he acquired great popularity. This case was argued twelve days in the court of Exchequer, before the twelve judges; and, although the decision was given in favour of the crown, the popularity of Hampden by no means suffered. He became a leading man in the House of Commons, sitting in the Long Parliament for Buckinghamshire, and, at the commencement of the civil war, took up arms against the king; but fell in an engagement with Prince Rupert on Chalgrove Field, Oxfordshire, 1643. Lord Clarendon observes of him, that "he had a head to contrive, a tongue to persuade, and a heart to execute any mischief." But others are of a different opinion from his lordship, in reference to Hampden's powers of contriving *mischief*. In fact, he was one of England's noblest worthies. He spoke, acted, fought, and fell for the liberties of his country; and what more can be allotted for man to do? In private life he was amiable and affectionate; in public debate, eloquent yet temperate; in counsel, sagacious; in action, vigilant; in enterprise, courageous; and his last moments were spent in prayer, breathed for the welfare of his country.

Born in London, 1594; **died** 1643.

HAMPDEN, RENN DICKSON, D.D., was educated at Oriel College, Oxford. In 1829 he became public examiner in classics; in 1832, Bampton lecturer; the following year, principal of St. Mary's Hall; 1834, White's professor of moral philosophy; 1836, regius professor of divinity; and, in 1847 (not without some opposition on the part of the dean and chapter) bishop of Hereford. He was an able contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." Hallam says that no Englishman has gone so far into the wilderness of scholasticism.

Born in Barbadoes, 1792.

HAMPDEN, a county of the United States, in Massachusetts. **Area,** 585 square miles. **Pop.** 104,142. The capital is Springfield.

HAMPSHIRE, HANTS, or SOUTHAMPTON, *hamp'-sheer*, one of the southern counties of England, including also the Isle of Wight, is bounded S. by the English Channel and the Sound, which cuts off the Isle of Wight; N. by Berkshire, E. by Surrey and Sussex, and W. by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. Hampshire is distinguished as an agricultural county, though its seacoast has also rendered it of considerable maritime and commercial importance. It is traversed by the ranges of the N. and S. Downs, and the S.W. division of the county is extensively occupied by the New Forest; but generally the county is well wooded, and portions of the forests of Bere, Alice Holt, and Woolmer remain.

Rivers.—The Auborn and Loddon, falling into the Thames; the Anton, the Itchin, the Avon, and the Bolder Water, which empties itself near Lymington. These rivers are navigable for a considerable distance. There are, besides, various convenient canals, which greatly aid the communications of the county, whilst the South-western railway has stations at its most important towns. Along the coast also, and in the Sound, which divides it from the Isle of Wight, are numerous excellent harbours and roadsteads, of the former of which Portsmouth is the principal.

Pro.—Hampshire is famous for the breeding of cattle, especially hogs and sheep, its bacon being reckoned the best in the kingdom. It also produces excellent wheat, abundance of hay, very fine honey; and large quantities of cider are made.

Manf.—Woollen goods, cloths, shalloons, serges, &c. Malt and leather are made at Basingstoke. Silk, straw hats, paper, vast quantities of common salt, and of Epsom and Glauber salts, are also manufactured.

Area.—1,625 square miles.

Pop.—593,487.

Chief Towns.—WINCHESTER, SOUTHAMPTON, PORTSMOUTH, Andover, and Newport.

Parliamentary Representation.—The county is divided into North and South Hants, each returning two members. Winchester, Southampton, and Portsmouth each returns two, and Andover one. The Isle of Wight returns two, one for the island and one for Newport. (*See* ISLE OF WIGHT, NEW FOREST, PORTSMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON, WINCHESTER, and ANDOVER.)

HAMPSHIRE, a county of Massachusetts, United States. **Area,** 532 square miles. **Pop.** 47,000. Northampton is the capital.

HAMPSHIRE a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area,** 838 square miles. **Pop.** 10,366. The capital is Romney.

HAMPSHIRE NEW. (*See* NEW HAMPSHIRE.)

HAMPSTEAD, *ham'-sted*, a town of Middlesex, 4 miles N.W. from London. It is situate on the declivity of a high hill, from which there is a beautiful prospect of the metropolis and adjacent counties. It was formerly famous for its medicinal springs, was a very fashionable resort in the 18th century, and the beautiful heath makes it one of the most popular holiday spots in the neighbourhood of London. The parish church, St. John's, rebuilt in

1745, was enlarged in 1844. There are five other churches, and places of worship for Nonconformists and Roman catholics; New College, for the education of students for the Congregational ministry, and a Roman catholic orphanage and school. The Orphan Working School at Haverstock Hill is within the limits of the parish. **Pop.** 45,436.—A station on the North London railway.

HAMPTON, *hamp'-ton,* a village of Middlesex, 12 miles S.W. of London, on the left bank of the Thames, near which is the magnificent palace of Hampton Court, founded by Cardinal Wolsey. It was enlarged by Henry VIII., who formed round it a royal park. Edward VI. was born in the palace, and Charles I. was for some time kept in confinement here. It was afterwards the occasional residence of Cromwell, Charles II., and James II. It was subsequently extended and improved by William III., whose favourite residence it was, and is now usually occupied by persons of rank in reduced circumstances. It contains a magnificent collection of historical portraits. The garden is laid out in the Dutch style, and there is a maze which affords great amusement to the visitors, who are very numerous at holiday times. At Hampton Court there is a vine said to be the largest and most productive in Europe. The parish church, St. Mary's, is a modern building, but contains some ancient monuments. **Pop.** 13,538.—A station on the London and South-Western railway.

HAMPTON, a village on the Chesapeake Bay, in Virginia, United States. The Hampton Roads form one of the best harbours on the American coast, and are memorable as the scene of the first naval battle between iron-clad vessels, the Merrimac and the Monitor. **Pop.** 2,300.

HAN, the name of a Chinese dynasty (206 B.C. to 220 A.D) founded by Kau-tsu.

HANG-KIANG, a river of China, a tributary of the YANG-TSE-KIANG. It has a course of about 700 miles.

HANG-YANG, the capital of COREA, near the centre of which it is situated. It is the residence of the sovereign, but is very little known to Europeans. **Lat.** 37° 40′ N. **Lon.** 127° 20′ E.

HANG-YANG, a city of China, at the confluence of the Hang-Kiang with the Yang-tse-Kiang. A considerable trade is carried on.

HANAU, *ha'-nou,* a town of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, at the confluence of the Kinzig with the Main, 12 miles E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is divided into the Old and New town, and contains a magnificent castle, the electoral palace of Philippsruhe, a college, council-house, theatre, academy of arts, several Calvinistic churches, and a large hospital. The New town was founded in 1597 by Protestant refugees from Belgium, who introduced the manufacture of silk and woollen goods. **Manf.** Watches, jewellery, woollen, silk stuffs, carpets, leather, gloves, and hosiery. Wood, iron, corn, and flour form articles of traffic. **Pop.** 23,086. In 1792, Hanau was attacked by the French, and in 1796 and in 1797 was entered by them, and also in 1805.

HANCOCK, *han'-kok,* a county of Georgia, United States. **Area,** 481 square miles. **Pop.** 16,989. The capital is Sparta.

HANCOCK, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area,** 731 square miles. **Pop.** 35,337. The capital is Carthage.

HANCOCK, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area,** 310 square miles. **Pop.** 17,123. Greenfield is the capital.

HANCOCK, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area,** 158 square miles. **Pop.** 8,563. The capital is Hawesville.

HANCOCK, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area,** 500 square miles. **Pop.** 3,453.

HANCOCK, a county of Maine, United States. **Area,** 1,656 square miles. **Pop.** 38,129.

HANCOCK, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area,** 938 square miles. **Pop.** 6,439.

HANCOCK, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area,** 528 square miles. **Pop.** 27,784. Finlay is the capital.

HANCOCK, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area,** 312 square miles. **Pop.** 9,098. The capital is Sneedsville.

HANCOCK, a county of West Virginia, United States, **Pop.** 4,500.

HANDEL, GEORGE FREDERICK, *han'-del,* an illustrious musical composer, a native of Saxony, whose father intended him for the law, and, perceiving his propensity for music, prohibited all instruments from his house. The son, however, contrived to have a small clavicord concealed in the garret, where he used to amuse himself when the family were asleep. At the age of seven he went with his father to the court of the duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, who induced his father to allow his boy to pursue the bent of his genius; and accordingly a master was provided for him. His progress was now so rapid, that, at the age of ten, he composed a set of sonatas, which were in the possession of George III. In 1698 he went to Berlin, where he was greatly noticed by the king of Prussia. Thence he went, in 1703, to Hamburg, where he became director of the orchestra at the opera, and had a duel with Mattheson, another musician, who made a lunge at him, and whose weapon was prevented from penetrating his heart by its being broken against a music score, which Handel happened to have buttoned under his coat. Shortly after this, he composed, at the age of twenty, his opera of "Almera," which had a run of thirty nights. In the following year he produced "Florinda" and "Nerone," and, shortly afterwards visited Italy. At Florence he produced the opera of "Rodrigo," for which he received a service of plate and £50. His fame had now spread far and near, and in 1710 he visited England; but, being under an engagement to the elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England, his stay was short. In 1712 he returned, and obtained a pension of £200 a year for a "Te Deum" and his "Jubilate," written by command of Queen Anne, to celebrate the peace of Utrecht. This pension was subsequently doubled. Some of the nobility now projected a plan for erecting an academy in the Haymarket, to secure a supply of operas composed by Handel, and under his direction. This was carried into effect, and succeeded for about ten years, but the result was a failure, and Handel lost £10,000. In 1742, however, his popularity returned, and he retained his glory to the last, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is an elegant monument erected to his memory. But his greatest monument is his works. His original MSS. are in the Queen's Library, and consist of 82 large folio volumes. Among these are 20 oratorios, 50 operas, 8 volumes of anthems, and other compositions. In every style of music he excelled, but more especially in sacred music of the choral kind. Wherever his works are

now heard performed, admiration is the meed which is universally conceded to them. His most famous works are the "Messiah," "Israel in Egypt," "Judas Maccabæus," "Samson," "Esther," and "Deborah," among the oratorios; and the "Dettingen Te Deum," "Alexander's Feast" and "Acis and Galatea," among other works. Handel Commemorations were held in Westminster Abbey, in 1784, 1785, 1786, 1790, 1791, and 1834. In 1859, the centenary of his birth was commemorated by a festival in many of the principal places of Europe, America, and even Australia, in token of the universal appreciation in which his compositions are now held. The great Handel Festivals were held at the Crystal Palace in 1859, 1862, 1865, 1868, 1871, 1874, 1877, and 1880, being the most stupendous musical performances ever undertaken.

Born at Halle, Saxony, 1684; died in London, 1759.

HANG-CHOW-FOO, the capital of the Chinese province of Che-Keang, situated about 150 miles S.E. of Nankin, on the left bank of the Tsien-tang river, where it enters the Bay of Hang-chow-foo. **Lat.** 30° 18′ N. **Lon.** 120° 15′ E. It was visited by Marco Polo in the 14th century, and was at that time the capital of the empire under the rule of the Mongols. The magnificence of Hang-Chow-Foo is proverbial. It is surrounded by lofty walls, with ten gates, and is 20 miles in circumference; the streets are wide, and lined with elegant shops and large warehouses, and it is reported to be one of the most wealthy cities in China. It is celebrated for its silk manufactures and embroidery; and is also noted for its sanctity, having been from a remote period the resort of pilgrims. It has also a great reputation as a literary centre, and for the possession of numerous colleges and other institutions, amongst them the imperial library, in the palace of Kien-tsing, many of which, however, are going to decay. The remarkable structures of Hang-Chow-Foo and neighbourhood include "The Tower of the Thundering Winds," numerous large Buddhist temples, and the elegant bridges which span the ramifications of the Grand Canal. There is also a remarkable gilt image of Buddha, measuring 48 feet from shoulder to shoulder, cut out of the solid rock. The N.E. portion of the city is occupied by a military colony or garrison. **Pop.**, including environs, 800,000.

HANGO HEAD, or **HANGOUD**, *han'-go*, a promontory on the N. coast of the Gulf of Finland, with a harbour and custom-house. **Lat.** 59° 40′ N. **Lon.** 22° 58′ E. Here, in 1856, during the war with Russia, an unarmed English boat's crew, although with a flag of truce flying, was treacherously fired upon by Russian grenadiers, all the British sailors being either killed or wounded.

HANKA, WACLAW, *han'-ka*, a modern Bohemian poet, more celebrated from his having accidentally discovered, in a vault of the church of Kralodvar, the Bohemian manuscript of a poem known as "The Queen's Court," than for the excellence of his own muse. He was, however, an ardent labourer in the field of Bohemian literature, and is said to have been master of eighteen different languages.

Born 1791.

HAN-KOW, a Chinese port situated at the confluence of the Han with the Yang-tze-kiang. It was destroyed during the Tae-ping rebellion, but has since been rebuilt. Han-kow is much frequented by foreigners for trading purposes, and English and American steamers run regularly between it and Shanghai. The principal exports are tea, silk, oil, tallow, furs, tobacco, and wax. **Pop.** 700,000.

HANLEY, *han'-le*, a market-town of Staffordshire, 2 miles from Newcastle-under-Lyne. It has a principal share in the manufacture of the Potteries. It is a station on the North-western railway. **Pop.** 48,354.—A station on the London and North-Western railway.

HANMER, Sir Thomas, *han'-mer*, an English writer, educated first at Westminster School, and, afterwards, at Christchurch, Oxford. He was chosen speaker of the House of Commons in 1713, and held this office for thirty years. He published an edition of Shakspeare, with notes, in six vols. 4to.

Born 1676; died 1746.

HANNIBAL, *han'-ni-bal*, a celebrated Carthaginian general, the son of Hamilcar. He was brought up in his father's camp, although, from his earliest years he was accustomed to the labours of the field. He passed into Spain when nine years old, and, at the request of his father, took a solemn oath that he never would be at peace with the Romans. After his father's death, he was appointed commander of the cavalry in Spain and before his 25th year, on the assassination of his brother-in-law, Hasdrubal, was invested with the command of all the armies of Carthage. In three years of continual success, he subdued all the nations of Spain which opposed the Carthaginian power, and took Saguntum, after a siege of eight months, 218 B.C. This city was in alliance with the Romans, and its fall was the cause of the second Punic war, which Hannibal prepared to support with all the courage and prudence of a consummate general. He levied three large armies, one of which he sent to Africa, he left another in Spain, and marched at the head of a third, towards Italy. With this army he crossed the Alps, hitherto deemed impassible, and since accomplished by Napoleon I. under similar military circumstances. He had no sooner entered Italy than he was opposed by the Romans, and after he had defeated the consul, P. Corn. Scipio, on the banks of the river Ticinus (Ticino), he crossed the Apennines, and invaded Etruria. He defeated the army of the consul Flaminius, near the lake Trasimenus, and soon after met the two consuls, C. Terentius and L. Æmilius, at Cannæ, in Apulia. His army consisted of 40,000 foot and 10,000 horse, when he here engaged the Romans, and the slaughter was so great, he sent to Carthage three bushels of gold rings, which had been taken from the Roman knights slain in the battle. Had he now marched his army to the gates of Rome, it is usually asserted that it must have yielded amidst the general consternation. After hovering for some time round the city, he retired to Capua, where his soldiers soon forgot to conquer, in the pleasures and riot of this luxurious town. After the battle of Cannæ, the Romans became more cautious; and when the dictator, Fabius Maximus, had defied the artifice as well as the valour of Hannibal, they began to look for better times. Marcellus, who succeeded Fabius in the field, first taught the Romans that Hannibal was not invincible. After many important debates in the senate, it was decreed that war should be carried into Africa, in order to cause Hannibal to withdraw from the gates of Rome; and Scipio, who was the first proposer of the plan, was empowered to carry it into execution. When Carthage saw the enemy on her coasts, she recalled Hannibal from Italy; and he is said to have left, with tears in his eyes, a country which, during sixteen years, he had kept under continual alarms, and which he could almost call his own. He and Scipio met near Carthage, and, after a parley, in

which neither would give the preference to his enemy, they determined to come to a general engagement. The battle was fought near Zama, where he suffered a great defeat, 202 B.C. This battle ended the second Punic war. Hannibal, after he had lost the day, fled to Adrumetum, and afterwards to Syria, to king Antiochus, whom he advised to make war against Rome, and lead an army into the heart of Italy. Antiochus distrusted the fidelity of the noble refugee, and was conquered by the Romans, who granted him peace on condition of his delivering their greatest enemy into their hands. The Carthaginian general, being apprised of this, left the court of Antiochus, and fled to Prusias, king of Bithynia. He encouraged him to declare war against Rome, and even assisted him in weakening the power of Eumenes, king of Pergamus, who was in alliance with the Romans. The senate received intelligence of the country in which he had taken shelter from their vengeance, when they immediately sent ambassadors, amongst whom was L. Q. Flaminius, to demand him of Prusias. The king was unwilling to betray Hannibal, and violate the laws of hospitality; but, at the same time, he dreaded the power of Rome. Hannibal, however, extricated him from his embarrassment by swallowing a dose of poison, which he always carried with him in a ring on his finger. As he breathed his last, he exclaimed — "Salvamus diuturnâ curâ populum Romanum, quando mortem senis expectare longum censet." In the same year Scipio and Philopœmen died. The Romans entertained such a high opinion of Hannibal as a commander that Scipio, who conquered him, calls him the greatest general that ever lived, and gives the second rank to Pyrrhus the Epirot, and places himself the next to these in merit and abilities.

Born 247 B.C.; **died** 183 B.C.

HANNIBAL, a city of Missouri, United States, on the west bank of the Mississippi, 132 miles above St. Louis. It possesses mills, foundries, and machine works, and does a large trade in pork, tobacco, hemp, and grain. **Pop.** 11,074.

HANNO, *han'-no*, known as the Great, a Carthaginian general, who was the rival of Hamilcar and afterwards of Hannibal.

Lived in 3rd century, B.C.

HANNO, a Carthaginian, who made a voyage of discovery along the west coast of Africa for the purpose of establishing colonies. Some historians assert that his expedition consisted of 60 ships and 30,000 men and women, a manifestly absurd statement, as each ship must have carried 5,000 persons. He established towns at various places, and it is thought, reached as far south as Sierra Leone. An account of his voyage was inscribed on a temple at Carthage, and translations of it have been preserved.

Lived in the 5th century, B.C.

HANOVER, *han'-o-ver*, formerly a kingdom of Northern Germany, now a province of Prussia. Its form is irregular, and it is divided by Brunswick into two principal separate portions. It has the Elbe along its N.E. side; the German Ocean on the N.W.; Mecklenburg and the Prussian province of Saxony on the E.; Holland on the W.; and Westphalia and Hesse Cassel on the S. It consists of an immense plain with gentle undulations, but hardly any one that can be called a mountain, with the exception of the Harz range and other elevated tracts in the south, which in some parts attain a height of 3,000 feet. In the south the valleys are fertile, but in the north are many barren heaths and moors: the most productive parts being those along the banks of the rivers, which have been reclaimed from a marshy state. The mountain tract of the Harz is covered with vast forests, which are particularly valuable, as affording fuel for the supply of the numerous mines, which are still more valuable than its forests.

Rivers.—The Elbe, joined by the Jetze; the Ilmenau, the Oste, the Weser, which receives the Leine, the Ocker, the Innerste, the Ruhme, and the Aller. There are several lakes, the chief being the Steinhuder and Dummer.

Climate.—Neither warm nor equable, but mild and healthy; and, except in the loftier mountain districts, not unfavourable to vegetation.

Pro.—The Harz is altogether a mining district. The district of Luneberg contains immense heaths, which are turned to account as sheep-walks, and as affording nourishment to bees, which are very productive. Wheat, barley, and oats, with a considerable proportion of rye and buckwheat, peas and beans, are very generally raised; agriculture, which was formerly in a very backward state, is now pursued with considerable skill and industry.

Minerals.—Mines of silver were discovered as early as 968, and are supposed to have been the first opened in Europe. Iron, copper, and lead are wrought to a great extent; also zinc and sulphur, with green, blue, and white vitriol, arsenic, marble, and freestone.

Manf.—Thread and linen manufactures, coarse woollens, paper, leather, and glass, carried on in a number of places, but generally on a small scale.

Exp.—The chief are coarse linen, iron and copper from the Harz, timber cut into plank; horses and black cattle, from various parts of the country, honey and wax, butter, wheat, and oilcake.

Area.—14,846 square miles.

Pop.—2,120,108, of whom the greater proportion are Protestants.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—Hanover is divided into six districts—HANOVER, HILDESHEIM, LUNEBERG, STADE, OSNABRUCK, and AURICH. The chief town is HANOVER, and EMDEN, HARBURG, LEHE, LEER, and PAPPENBURG, are trading ports.

Railways and Telegraphs.—Nearly 700 miles of railway are in operation, and about the same length of telegraph lines.

History.—Hanover was originally peopled by the Cherusci and the Lombards. In the time of Charlemagne it was occupied by Saxon tribes, and continued, even after its conquest by that monarch, to be governed by Saxon dukes. After being divided into separate duchies, Henry the Superb, duke of Bavaria, extended, by marriage, his dominion over nearly the whole of Hanover; but Otho, his grandson, having been put under the ban of the Church, was despoiled of his estates, with the exception of those which formed the duchy of Brunswick. After his death, the duchy was divided between the different branches of the house. Finally, Ernest Augustus reunited a great portion of the domains of the duchy, and was, in 1692, elevated to the dignity of an elector, under the title of elector of Hanover. This prince had married the daughter of the elector-palatine, grand-daughter of James I., king of England; and thus his family acquired eventual rights to the British throne. George Louis, his son, added to his dominions the remainder of the duchy of Brunswick, by a marriage, in 1698, with Sophia Dorothea, heiress of the other branches of the house of Brunswick; and subsequently Hanover, Bremen, and Verden were joined. The nearest heir to queen Anne, George Louis, succeeded to the crown of England in 1714, under the title of George I. From that period till 1837, Hanover was governed by the kings of England, without, however, forming a part of that kingdom. Under Georges II. and III. it received further acquisitions of territory. In 1803 the French occupied Hanover; but, two years afterwards, ceded it to Prussia. In 1807, however, they again took possession of it, and retained their hold till 1813. In that year the electorate was restored to its former masters, and, in 1815, erected into a kingdom. Various minor changes being made at this period in its territory, the duke of Cambridge, seventh son of George III., was, in 1816, named governor-general of the kingdom, and afterwards viceroy; but in 1837, after the death of William IV., Hanover fell to Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, the fifth son of George III. and younger brother of William IV.; Queen Victoria, by the operation of the Salic law, which excludes females from the

throne, not being able to succeed William IV. in his rights over Hanover. The new king abrogated the constitution which had been promulgated in 1833, and opposed the liberal tendencies of the nation. Several important modifications, however, took place in the government, in consequence of the revolutionary movements of 1848. In 1866, Hanover opposed Prussia, in the war with Austria, and the Prussians invaded the country, confiscated the estates of the king, and annexed Hanover, as a Prussian province.

HANOVER, the capital of the former kingdom, and the chief town of the province of Hanover, is situated on the banks of the Leine, 100 miles S.W. of Hamburg. It is separated by the river, which here joins the Ihme, into two parts, called the Old and New Town, which communicate by 10 bridges. These were formerly surrounded by walls and ditches; but in 1780, part of the ramparts were levelled, and laid out into streets, and the rest formed into an esplanade, where a very elegant monument has been erected to Leibnitz. The older parts of the city are meanly built, but there have been great alterations and improvements since the accession of the Duke of Cumberland in 1837. There is a handsome square called Waterloo Platz, with a column surmounted by the figure of Victory. The principal buildings are the town hall, theatre, museum, elector's palace, and the public library, founded by Leibnitz, containing the archives of the kingdom, and a good collection of books. There are several churches, the most interesting being the ancient church of St. Giles, restored in 1827; the antique market church, dating from the 14th century, and the handsome Schloss church, in which are several royal tombs; the Calvinists and the Catholics have each their chapels, and the Jews a synagogue. The palace, once the royal residence, the house where the estates of the kingdom met, and the town-house, are other conspicuous buildings. The charitable institutions are an orphan-house, hospitals, and poor-houses. For the purpose of education, there are a gymnasium, a female school of industry, and various other seminaries. **Manf.** Gold and silver lace, hosiery, playing cards, tobacco, chicory. **Pop.** of the district, 462,099; of the town, 137,912.

HANOVER, a county of Virginia, U.S. **Area** 524 square miles. **Pop.** 18,588. The capital is Hanover Court House.

HANOVER, a small island off the west coast of Patagonia, South America. **Lat.** 51° S. **Lon.** 74° 30′ W.

HANSARD, LUKE, *han'-sard*. He came up to London, worked as compositor in the office of Hughes, printer to the House of Commons, and succeeded to the business in 1800. The printing of all bills before parliament, reports of committee, &c., &c., is still in the hands of the firm, which also edits and publishes the famous semi-official reports of Parliamentary proceedings, known as "Hansard's Debates."

Born at Norwich, 1752; **died** 1828.

HANSE TOWNS, *hans*, certain towns of Northern Germany and the Netherlands, which were associated for the purposes of mutual protection against piracy and robbery, and the arbitrary exactions of existing governments. The Hanse or Hanseatic league was first formed in 1241, by a treaty between Hamburg and Lubeck, with the view of protecting their commerce against the Baltic pirates, and their rights against the encroachments of the neighbouring princes. The advantages gained by this arrangement were so great, that many other towns sought admission into the league, and ultimately it was composed of the principal commercial cities of Europe. Amongst these may be named Bremen, Bruges, Bergen, Novogorod, London, Cologne, Brunswick, Dantzic, and, subsequently, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Ostend, Dort, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, &c.; altogether 85 towns belonged to the league. For a long period this league existed and flourished; but, at the beginning of the 15th century, the discovery of America, and the maritime commerce which resulted from it, caused it rapidly to decline. It was consequently dissolved in 1630, and the only towns now existing, known as Hanse towns, are HAMBURG, BREMEN, and LUBECK.

HANSI, *han'-se*, a town in the Punjab, India, district of Hissar, 89 miles N.W. of Delhi (lat. 29° 6′ N.; lon. 76° 3′ E.). It is watered by a branch of the Delhi canal. **Pop.** 13,500.

HANSTEEN, CHRISTOPH, *han'-steen*, a Norwegian astronomer and mathematician. Having abandoned the legal profession, for which he had been intended, and given himself up to the study of mathematics, he was appointed at the age of thirty (1814) to a professorship in the University of Christiania, and five years afterwards published a work on magnetism, which produced a great sensation. He discovered the "law of magnetic force" in 1821; and between 1828 and 1830 visited Siberia for the purpose of continuing his magnetic observations. He has published several works besides that mentioned above, and since 1837 has had the superintendence of the triangulation of Norway. He also holds the appointment of professor of mathematics in the School of Artillery.

Born at Christiania in 1784.

HANTS. (*See* HAMPSHIRE.)

HANUMAN, *ha-noo-man'*, the monkey deity of Hindu mythology, the friend and ally of Vishnu during his incarnation as Rama.

HANWELL, *han'-wel*, a parish of Middlesex, 7 miles from London. Here is situate the lunatic asylum of the metropolitan county, containing, as an average number, 800 lunatics. The church of St. Mary, a beautiful specimen of the Gothic style, was built in 1841, on the site of an older edifice. **Pop.** 1,547.—A station on the Great Western railway.

HAPAI, or **HAVAI.** (*See* TONGA ISLANDS.)

HAPSBURG, HOUSE OF, the name of the imperial family of Austria, derived from the castle of Habsburg, or Habichtsburg (Hawk's Castle), built in the 11th century on the right bank of the river Aar, in the canton of Aargau, in Switzerland, by Werner, bishop of Strasburg. His nephew, Werner II., was the first to assume the title of Count of Hapsburg. (*See* HABSBURG.)

HARALD I. (surnamed Haarfager "the beautiful haired"), king of Norway in the 9th and 10th centuries. According to tradition, Harald, who was only a jarl, fell in love with a beautiful maiden named Gyda, who declared that she would not marry him until he became sole monarch of his country, which he swore he would achieve before he either cut or combed his hair. He accomplished his vow after a long contest with his brother jarls, whom he defeated and compelled to seek other homes. Ejnar, the son of Rognvald, Jarl of More, settled in the Orkneys; another son of Rognvald founded the Norman power in France, whilst others colonised the Hebrides, Shetland and Faröe Islands, and Iceland, becoming sea rovers and pirates until they were again subdued, with the exception of Iceland, by Harald. He established good government in his dominions, but was much thwarted by family dissensions. He ultimately

divided his kingdom amongst his sons, reserving the supreme power to himself, and three years before his death was succeeded by his son Eric Blodoxa.

Died at Trondheim, 936.

HARALD III. (surnamed Haardraade "double beard") king of Norway in the 11th century, was a descendant of Harald I. Was present at the battle at Sticklestadt at which his brother, king Olaf, was killed, after which he sought asylum at the court of the Duke of Russia. For many years subsequently he led a wandering life, and passed through a long series of romantic adventures; became captain of the Scandinavian body-guard of the Greek emperors; took part in the expedition against the Mediterranean pirates, and fought against the Saracens in Palestine. Returning to Constantinople, he was imprisoned in consequence of having rejected the advances of the empress Zoe, and, having escaped from prison, revisited Russia, where he married the daughter of Duke Jaroslav, with whom he went to Norway to share the kingdom with his nephew Magnus. In 1047 Magnus died, and Harald became sole king. He then engaged in a war with Denmark. On the conclusion of peace he occupied himself for some time with the internal affairs of his kingdom, but was killed in 1066 in England, where he had landed to assist Tostig against his brother Harold.

Died 1066.

HARALSON, *har'-al-son*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Pop.** 5,974.

HARAMUK, *har-a-mook'*, one of the Himalaya mountains, to the N. of Cashmere. **Lat.** 34° 26′ N. **Lon.** 74° 43′ E. (*See* HIMALAYAS.)

HARBOROUGH, MARKET (*see* MARKET HARBOROUGH).

HARBURG, *har'-boorg*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Hanover, on a canal which joins the Seve and the Elbe, opposite Hamburg. It has two churches and a palace, and is defended by a citadel and other fortifications. **Manf.** Tobacco, wax, linen, hosiery, soap, sailcloth, starch, and gunpowder. It carries on an active general and transit trade. **Pop.** 19,071.

HARDANGER-FJELD, *har'-an-ger-feeld*, a portion of the great Scandinavian chain of mountains, about 70 miles from Bergen. The average height is 4,000 feet.

HARDANGER-FJORD, *fee'-ord*, an inlet on the west coast of Norway, 33 miles S.E. of Bergen. It has many branches and islands, has a total length of about 70 miles, and a breadth of from 2 to 5, and is much admired for the beautiful scenery.

HARDEMAN, *har'-de-man*, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area,** 912 square miles. **Pop.** 22,921. Bolivar is the capital.

HARDENBURG, *hard'-en-bairg*, Charles Augustus, prince of, statesman, who several times represented the elector of Hanover at the English court. In 1790 he entered the service of the king of Prussia, whose minister for foreign affairs he became in 1806. At the close of the wars of the first French empire, he signed the treaty of peace at Paris, in 1814. He wrote the memoirs of the period from 1801 to the peace of Tilsit, which still remain in MS. in the state archives, where they were deposited at his death by Frederick-William III.

Born at Hanover, 1750; **died** at Genoa, 1822.

HARDENBERG, *har'-den-bairg*, a town of Holland, province of Overyssel, on the left bank of the Vecht, 30 miles N.E. of Deventer. **Pop.** 2,800.

HARDENBURG, FRIEDERICH VON, was a native of Prussian Saxony, and son of Baron von Hardenburg. His principal works were "Lehringe zu Sais" (Disciples at Sais); "Heinrich von Ofterdingen," which he did not live to finish, and "Hymnen an die Nacht" (Hymns to the Night). He is best known by his literary pseudonym of "Novalis." He died of consumption at the early age of 31.

Born 1772; **died** 1802.

HARDERWYK, *har'-der-vike*, a town of Holland, in the province of Gelderland, on the Zuyder Zee, 30 miles E. of Amsterdam. It is a place of some strength, with several churches, townhall, two hospitals, a gymnasium, and different schools. The harbour is suitable only for small vessels. Its environs are beautifully cultivated. It has a trade in grain, timber, and fish. **Pop.** 5,700.

HARDICANUTE, *har-di-ka-nute'*, eldest son of Canute the Great, king of England, Denmark, and Norway. On the death of his father, whose viceroy he was in Denmark, Harold, a younger son, by Canute's marriage with Alfgiva, daughter of the earl of Northampton, assumed the crown of England, and a bloody struggle was only prevented by the eldest son accepting the sovereignty of the whole country south of the Thames; thus forming the ancient kingdom of Wessex. The chief characteristic of his life was an inordinate love of eating and drinking; and long after his death, by apoplexy, his subjects continued to celebrate the event, under the title of Hog's Tide, or Hock Wednesday. The Danish line in England terminated with Hardicanute.

Born 1018; **died** at Clapham, 1042.

HARDIN, *har'-din*, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area,** 184 square miles. **Pop.** 6,024. The capital is Elizabethtown.

HARDIN, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area,** 576 square miles. **Pop.** 17,807.

HARDIN, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area,** 439 square miles. **Pop.** 22,564. The capital is Elizabethtown.

HARDIN, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area,** 580 square miles. **Pop.** 27,022. The capital is Kenton.

HARDIN, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area,** 1,043 square miles. **Pop.** 14,703. Bolivar is the capital.

HARDIN, a county of Texas, United States. **Pop.** 1,870.

HARDING, STEPHEN, *hard'-ing*, abbot of Citeaux in the 12th century, was descended from a noble English family and served as a soldier in early life. He subsequently made a pilgrimage to Rome, and afterwards entered the French monastery of St. Claude de Joux. Here he became distinguished for his strictness and exemplary character, and was, in consequence, chosen abbot of St. Bèze, for the purpose of improving its discipline. Thence he was transferred, in 1109, to the monastery of Citeaux, which he reformed. The reputation of the monastery under his rule became so great that the number of applicants for admission compelled him to found several new convents—notably, that of Clairvaux. In 1119 Abbot Stephen, in conjunction with other members of the order, drew up the constitution of the Cistercian order, which, under the title of "Carta Caritaris," received the

papal sanction, and has continued in force, with some modifications, down to the present time.
Died 1134.

HARDING, THOMAS, a learned Hebraist and classical scholar, who was one of the tutors of Lady Jane Grey, and afterwards became a Jesuit, and held a controversy with Bishop Jewel.
Born 1512; **died** 1572.

HARDINGE, HENRY, Viscount, *har'-ding*, a brave and accomplished English soldier, a field-marshal, and, for some time, commander-in-chief of the British army. He was the third son of the rev. Henry Hardinge, rector of Stanhope, in the county of Durham; became ensign in an infantry regiment in 1798, lieutenant in 1802, and captain in 1804. He served throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, under the Duke of Wellington, who early took him under his patronage. At the battle of Vimiera he was severely wounded, and at Corunna he stood beside Sir John Moore when that hero received his mortal wound. After taking part under the duke of Wellington, in the first and second sieges of Badajoz, he was once more severely wounded at Vittoria. At the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes, he was present. Returning to England at the close of the Peninsular campaign, he was hailed as one of the bravest English officers. On the renewal of hostilities, he was again in the field, and served upon the duke's staff. He was wounded in the left arm at Ligny, while acting as a brigadier-general of the Prussian army; whereupon his arm was amputated. This skirmish taking place only two days before the battle of Waterloo, he was thus prevented from sharing in that glorious victory. He was created a K.C.B., with a pension of £300 a year. When the duke of Wellington was made premier, in 1828, he selected Sir Henry Hardinge as his secretary-at-war, a post which, two years after, he exchanged for the chief-secretaryship for Ireland, but retired from it a few months after. From 1835 to 1841 he had no official appointment; but, in the latter year, he resumed his former post in Ireland, and continued in it till 1844. In this year he was made governor-general of India, and to his firmness and military skill were chiefly due the successes of the English arms over the Sikhs. When the Sikhs crossed the Sutlej and invaded English territory, they were met by 32,000 British soldiers and 68 guns, and Moodkee and Ferozeshah witnessed the complete rout of the Sikhs. At the latter battle, the governor-general, waiving his title to command, fought under Sir Hugh Gough, and, at the head of the 80th regiment, carried and spiked the Sikh guns. Still acting as second in command, he led the left wing of the British to victory at Sobraon and Aliwal, upon which the Sikhs sued for peace. British troops now garrisoned Lahore, the capital of the Punjab. On the ratification of the treaty which annexed the fertile Punjab to the English dominions, he received the thanks of both houses of parliament, a pension of £3,000 a year, and was made Viscount Hardinge, of Lahore. The East India Company further increased his pension by a grant of £5,000 a year. Under Lord Derby's administration, in 1852, he was made master-general of the ordnance, and, in September of the same year, commander-in-chief, on the decease of the Duke of Wellington. In 1855, he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal. Being seized by a paralytic attack, he resigned the office of commander-in-chief.
Born at Wrotham, Kent, 1785; **died** 1856.

HARDOUIN, JEAN, *har'-doo-an* (*g*), known as "Father Hardouin," a learned French Jesuit, who devoted his life to the study of the dead languages, history, divinity, and philosophy. He was librarian of the college of Louis le Grand, Paris, is famous for his paradoxical attempts to prove that Virgil's "Æneid," the "Odes" of Horace, and other great works of antiquity, were forgeries of the monks during the middle ages. He edited Pliny, and wrote several valuable works on chronology, numismatics, and other subjects, besides a commentary on the New Testament.
Born at Quimper, 1645; **died** at Paris, 1729.

HARDWICK, PHILIP, R.A., *hard'-wik*, a distinguished architect and designer of the warehouses and large buildings of the St. Katherine's Dock Company, the new hall of the Goldsmiths' Company, the entrance of the Euston station of the London and Birmingham Railway, and, in conjunction with his son, of the New Hall and Library at Lincoln's Inn. He was, for many years, architect to the Duke of Wellington and to the Greenwich Hospital; received the gold medal of the Institute of British Architects; was a fellow of the same, and has been vice-president; was a fellow of the Royal Society, and was awarded the gold medal of the Paris Exhibition of 1855.
Born in London, 1792; **died** 1870.

HARDWICKE, PHILIP YORKE, first earl of, a great English lawyer and judge, distinguished for his justice and skill as lord chancellor. In 1718 he was elected into parliament for Lewes, in Sussex; after serving the offices of solicitor and attorney-general, he was, in 1733, appointed chief justice of the King's Bench, and created a peer. In 1736 he was made lord chancellor, which situation he held twenty years. In 1754 he was created Earl of Hardwicke. In all his offices, particularly the last, he so conducted himself as to acquire the esteem of all parties, and the veneration of posterity.
Born at Dover, 1690; **died** 1764.

HARDWICKE'S ISLAND, off the west coast of British North America, in Johnstone's Strait, between Vancouver's Island and New Hanover. It is about 15 miles long, and 3 broad. **Lat.** 50° 25′ N.

HARDY, THOMAS MASTERMAN, Sir, English admiral. At the age of 12 he entered the navy as a midshipman, served under Hood and Nelson, greatly distinguished himself at Vera Cruz in 1797, and in 1803 was appointed captain of Nelson's flagship, the *Victory*. At the battle of Trafalgar Nelson died in his arms. In 1830 he was appointed a lord of the Admiralty, and in 1834 governor of Greenwich Hospital.
Born near Dorchester, 1769; **died** 1839.

HARDY, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area**, 1,168 square miles. **Pop.** 6,000. Moorefield is the capital.

HARDYNG, JOHN, *har'-ding*, an old English chronicler, who, entering in his youth the service of Sir Henry Percy, eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland, surnamed Hotspur, fought under his banner at the battles of Homildon and Cokelawe. In 1405 he was made constable of Warkworth Castle, in Northumberland; in 1415 he accompanied King Henry to Harfleur; and his account of the march which preceded the battle of Agincourt, forms one of the most striking episodes in his metrical "Chronicle," the composition of which was the sole occupation of his old age. It has been edited by Sir Henry Ellis.
Born 1378; **died** about 1465.

HARE, JULIUS CHARLES, *hair*, a distinguished English divine and essayist, and one of the leaders of that section of the Church called "Broad Church." In conjunction with his brother Augustus William, and others, he wrote "Guesses at Truth," a book which has strongly affected thinkers and scholars. He assisted Bishop Thirlwall in translating Niebuhr's "History of Rome." In 1848 he edited the remains of John Sterling. He was fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, rector of Hurstmonceux, and chaplain to the queen. His life was spent in earnestly searching after truth, many short works on philosophy, divinity, sermons, &c., attesting his industry.
Born 1796; **died** 1855.

HARFLEUR, *har'-flur*, a town of France, department of Seine Inférieure, situate at the confluence of the Seine and the Lézarde, a mile from the sea, and 4 miles E. of Havre. It has an ancient Gothic church, with a fine spire, built by the English in commemoration of the victory of Agincourt, and a harbour, which was once good, but is now nearly filled up. **Manf.** Blonde, earthenware, sugar, and leather. Oyster-fishing is also carried on. **Pop.** 2,000.—Harfleur was formerly fortified, and an important place. It has been twice taken by the English, the most important siege being that undertaken by Henry V., who succeeded in gaining possession of it after being before it forty days.

HARFORD, *har'-ford*, a county of Maryland, United States. **Area,** 442 square miles. **Pop.** 28,042. The capital is Bel Air.

HARGRAVES, EDMUND HAMMOND, *har'-graves*, the discoverer of gold in Australia, served for some time on board a merchant vessel, but emigrated to Australia in 1839. In 1849 he went to California, where, while searching for "placers," he was struck with the similarity of the Californian soil to that which he had left. Strongly impressed with the idea, he, on his return to Sydney, in 1851, set out towards the Blue Mountains. He reached the Macquarie river, and there saw traces of the precious metal. Returning to Sydney, he induced the authorities to organize an expedition to search for gold. Hardly had it reached the place he had pointed out, when a large quantity of gold was discovered. The gold fever immediately set in. The colony he enriched marked its gratitude by conferring on him a handsome pension. He is the author of "Australia and its Gold-Fields."
Born at Gosport, 1816.

HARGREAVES, JAMES, *har'-graives*, a celebrated English mechanician, who, while working as a poor weaver at Stanhill, in Lancashire, invented the carding-machine, a substitute for hand-cards, and conceived the idea of imitating, by machinery, the action of the spinner seated at her wool-wheel; by means of which, the "roving" of wool could be extended indefinitely; and, after having been twisted, wound on the cope or spindle. This was the origin of the celebrated "spinning jenny;" and even at the period of its first construction (1764), it produced more work than the combined efforts of thirty spinners with the old wheel. The cotton-spinners, who had hitherto worked by hand, imagining that their trade would be ruined by the new machine, besieged the house of the inventor, and endeavoured to destroy his "jennies." He removed to Nottingham in 1768, and carried on business as a yarn manufacturer. Some Lancashire manufacturers adopted his invention, and, some legal difficulties standing in the way of his patent rights, he obtained no compensation. His only surviving daughter received 250*l.* from the Royal Bounty Fund.
Died 1778.

HARING, WILHELM, *hae'-ring*, a German novelist who wrote under the pseudonym of Wilibald Alexis, was educated at Berlin, and commenced his career as a volunteer in the campaign of 1815; then studied for the law at Berlin and Breslau. He wrote a number of romances, which have attained a wide popularity. One of his earliest productions was a romance entitled "Walladmor," written in imitation of Sir Walter Scott's style. In Germany, it was for a time received as Sir Walter's, and has been translated into several languages.
Born at Breslau, 1798; **died** 1871.

HARIPOOR, *har-i-poor'*, a town of the Punjaub, India, on the left bank of the Dor, 10 miles from its junction with the Indus. It is populous and thriving, and has large bazaars and handsome shops.

HARIRI, ABU MOHAMMED AL KASIM BEN ALI, *ha-re'-re*, a celebrated Arabian grammarian and poet, was the son of a silk merchant at Bassorah, on the Tigris. His best known production is the celebrated "Makamehs" (Sittings), a collection of tales. It has been translated into many languages, and is regarded as next to the "Koran," the highest authority in all questions relating to the Arabic language.
Lived in the 11th century.

HARISCHANDRA, *ha-ris-han'-dra*, a Hindoo king of the Solar dynasty, and the subject of a legend which bears a curious likeness to the story of Abraham and his son Isaac.

HARLAN, *har'-lan*, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area,** 954 square miles. **Pop.** 5,278. Mount Pleasant is the capital.

HARLEBEKE, or **HARELBEKE,** *harl'-bek*, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the right bank of the Lys, 3 miles N.E. of Courtrai. It is said to be the oldest town in Flanders. There is a very fine church, with a pulpit famous for the beauty of its sculpture. **Manf.** Linen, ropes, and bricks. **Pop.** 5,600.

HARLEM. (*See* HAARLEM.)

HARLESTON, *harl'-ston*, a market-town in Norfolk, 7 miles S.W. of Bungay. The church, a very fine Gothic edifice, built in 1360, was restored in 1858. St. John the Baptist's is a very handsome church, erected in 1872. There is a great corn-market. **Pop.** 1,500.—A station on the Great Eastern railway.

HARLEY, ROBERT, *har'-le*, earl of Oxford and Mortimer, a distinguished statesman during the reign of queen Anne, whose weak mind was alternately swayed by him and the celebrated duchess of Marlborough. He was the son of Sir Edward Harley, an eminent Parliamentarian during the civil war, and descended from an old Herefordshire family. He entered parliament for a Cornish borough as a Whig, and soon afterwards joined the Tory party; became speaker of the House of Commons, 1701, and received the appointment of secretary of state, 1704. The treasonable practices of his secretary compelled him to resign this office in 1708, but on the dismissal of Godolphin from power, in 1710, Harley was made chancellor of the exchequer, at the head of the Tory party. He was stabbed by a French spy in the year following, and on his recovery, was congratulated by Parliament, created earl of Oxford

and Mortimer, decorated with the Garter, and shortly afterwards appointed lord high treasurer. Three years afterwards he was dismissed from office. He is generally regarded as having been a weak man, with little business ability. He was a patron of literature, as well as a great collector of literary treasures. Impeached for treason by the Whig party, in the year 1715, he was confined in the Tower during two years; but on the Commons declining to prosecute, on his own petition, he was released in 1717, and retired into privacy, when he brought together the splendid collection known as the "Harleian collection" of MSS., purchased by the British Museum for £10,000.

Born in London, 1661; **died** 1724.

HARLINGEN, *har'-ling-en*, a seaport of Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, 15 miles W. of Loenwarden. It is protected from the sea by a dyke, 40 feet high; has several churches, and a synagogue; a harbour which communicates with several canals, and where an active trade is carried on with the Baltic. **Pop.** 10,735.

HARLOW, GEORGE HENRY, *har'-lo*, an English portrait and historical painter, who possessed a remarkable facility for drawing and colouring. He worked for some time in Sir Thomas Lawrence's studio, which was all the training he received in his art. When at Rome, he finished a copy of Raffaelle's "Transfiguration" in eighteen days; Canova said it looked more like the work of eighteen weeks. The most celebrated of his historical pieces is "The Trial of Queen Catherine," in which Mrs. Siddons is drawn as the queen, and most of the principal characters are portraits of the Kemble family. Although he died almost as soon as he had reached manhood, he achieved a very great reputation in his profession.

Born in London, 1787; **died** 1819.

HARMODIUS and ARISTOGEITON, two Athenian friends, who were put to death for attempting to avenge an insult offered to the sister of Harmodius. They had also plotted the death of the tyrant Hippias.—*In Greek history* they are regarded as martyrs, received divine honours, and had statues erected to their memory.

HARMONY, *har'-mo-ne*, a township of New York, United States. **Pop.** 3,400.

HARMS, CLAUS, *harms*, a distinguished German divine, a native of Fahrstedt, in South Ditmarsch, educated at Neldorf and Kiel. From 1802 till 1806 he maintained himself by tuition; in the latter year he was appointed dean of Lunden in Northern Ditmarsch. Ten years later he became archdeacon and afternoon preacher at the Nicolai Kirche, and in 1817, in anticipation of the tricentenary of the Reformation, he issued 95 theses in defence of Protestant orthodoxy under the title "Das sind die 95 Theses Oder Streitsätze Dr. Luthers," which excited much attention. In 1835, an attack of almost total blindness compelled his retirement from the post of chief pastor and provost in Kiel, to which in the interval he had been appointed, and the remainder of his life was spent in literary activity. He was opposed to the prevailing rationalism of his time, and his sermons, of which his published works chiefly consist, are regarded as fine specimens of pulpit oratory.

Born 1778; **died** 1855.

HARNETT, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Pop.** 10,862.

HARO, *ha'-ro*, a town of Spain, in the province of Logrono, near the Ebro, 26 miles N.W. of the town of Logrono. It is not a well-built place, but possesses two churches, a town-house, theatre, and hospital. **Manf.** Hats, linen, baize, leather, brandy, and earthenware. **Pop.** 6,000.

HAROERIS, *ha-ro'-e-ris*. In Egyptian mythology, the brother of Osiris, lord of the South and Nubia, and ruler over heaven, enlightening the world with the brightness of his eyes. He is represented as hawk-headed, wearing the crown of the upper and lower world.

HAROLD I., *har'-old*, surnamed Harefoot, king of England, was the son of Canute I.; but his legitimacy being questioned, Alnot, archbishop of Canterbury, refused to consecrate any but the sons of Emma. Harold, however, seized upon the throne in 1035, and divided the kingdom with his brother Hardicanute (*see* HARDICANUTE), and, in 1037, he was crowned king of all England.

Died 1049.

HAROLD II., second son of Godwin, earl of Kent, who had been the favourite during the preceding reign. On the death of Edward the Confessor, in 1066, he seized on the throne. His younger brother, Tostig, at the head of the king of Norway's army, invaded the kingdom; he met him, however, in 1066, when a battle ensued on the Derwent, and Tostig was killed. Scarcely had he disposed of this foe, when his kingdom was invaded once more by William of Normandy, known as William the Conqueror, and, in the celebrated battle of Hastings, Harold fell, pierced through the head by an arrow.

Died 1066.

HAROUN-AL-RASCHID, *haroon' al rash'-id*, ("the dispenser of justice"), a celebrated Eastern caliph, the most famous of the Abbasides, who was the great patron of arts and letters in his time, and the magnificence of whose court is constantly referred to in Eastern literature to this day. He is the hero of several of the stories of "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments."

Born 765; **died** 809.

HARPALUS, *har'-pa-lus*, a Grecian astronomer, who corrected the cycle of eight years, which was invented by Cleostratus, and adopted one of nine, which was afterwards improved by Meton.

Lived in the 5th century B.C.

HARPALUS, a Macedonian chieftain, to whom Alexander committed the charge of the treasures at Babylon, when he went to the East. He squandered away a large part of the riches, and fled with the remainder. He was assassinated at Crete.

Died 325 B.C.

HARPE, JEAN FRANÇOIS DE LA, *harp*, a celebrated writer and critic, who, after publishing some lesser pieces, brought forth, in 1764, his tragedy of "Warwick," which was received with applause. This was followed by a number of dramatic pieces, some of which were failures, also poems, which gained prizes from different academies. His éloges of Fénelon, Racine, Catinat, and Charles V., were also greatly admired; but his principal work is a "Complete Course of Literature," in 12 vols. He began his career as an ardent Republican, but completely changed his views, later in life.

Born 1730; **died** 1808.

HARPER'S FERRY, *har'-pers fer'-re*, a village of Virginia, United States, at the junction of the Shenandoah with the Potomac, 53 miles N.W. of Washington. It has several churches, iron-foundries, and a national armoury containing

nearly 100,000 stand of arms. Here, in 1859, a disturbance took place in the interest of the slaves; but it was soon repulsed, and the leader, John Brown, hanged. **Pop.** 1,300.

HARPIES, *har'-pes*. According to Grecian mythology, hideous winged monsters, of fierce aspect, with faces pale from hunger, foul in habit, and polluting everything they approached. They were the ministers of divine vengence. Homer speaks of one; Hesiod mentions two, daughters of Thaumas by the Oceanid Electra; later writers describe them as three in number, daughters of Poseidon or of Typhon. In heraldry a harpy is represented as a vulture with the head and breasts of a woman.

HARPOCRATES, in mythology, the son of Osiris and Isis, honoured by the Greeks and Romans as the divinity of silence. His worship was popular in Rome in the days of Pliny, but was subsequently forbidden.

HARRINGTON, *har'-ring-ton*, a small seaport in Cumberland, on the Irish Sea, 5 miles N.E. of Whitehaven. It has a shipbuilding-yard, chemical works, and carries on some trade with Ireland. **Pop.** 1,700.

HARRINGTON, SIR JOHN, an English poet, wit, and satirist. He published a translation of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," and received the honour of knighthood in the field, from the earl of Essex; and, in the reign of James I., was made a knight of the Bath.

Born 1561; **died** 1612.

HARRINGTON, JAMES, a political writer. On leaving Trinity College, Oxford, he travelled in various parts of Europe. On the outbreak of the civil war he at first joined the parliamentary forces against Charles I., but afterwards became an attendant on his majesty. On the king's death, he devoted his time to study, and composed his "Oceana," a political romance, in which he defended republicanism. This work occasioned a great controversy, and the author formed a society upon its principles. In 1661 he was sent, on a charge of treason, to the Tower; whence he was removed to St. Nicholas's Island, near Plymouth, but was afterwards released on bail.

Born in Northamptonshire, 1611; **died** 1677.

HARRIOT, THOMAS, *har-re-ot*, an eminent astronomer and mathematician, who accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh to Virginia, which country he surveyed and mapped. Documents, found after his death, prove him to have discovered the solar spots prior to their being described by Galileo; he is also said to have first observed the satellites of Jupiter, although this discovery has been assigned to Galileo.

Born at Oxford, 1560; **died** 1621.

HARRIS, or **HERRIS**, *har'-ris*, a peninsula of Inverness, forming the S. portion of Lewis Island, in the Hebrides. (*See* HEBRIDES.)

HARRIS, JOHN, an English divine and mathematician, who was secretary to the Royal Society. He published a translation of Pardie's "Elements of Geometry," but he is best known by having first projected a cyclopædia, or dictionary of sciences. This work appeared in 1710, entitled "Lexicon Technicum;" a supplementary volume was added to it in 1736.

Born about 1667; **died** 1719.

HARRIS, JAMES, a philological writer. He was a nephew of Lord Shaftesbury, author of the "Characteristics." After leaving Wadham College, Oxford, he sat in Parliament for Christ Church, Hampshire, and in 1763 was appointed commissioner of the Admiralty, but, afterwards, was removed to the Treasury board. In 1774 he was made secretary and comptroller to the queen. He wrote three treatises concerning Art, Music, Painting, Poetry, and Happiness, 8vo; "Hermes, or a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar," and several other philological works.

Born 1709; **died** 1780.

HARRIS, SIR WILLIAM SNOW, a distinguished natural philosopher and electrician, who introduced an improved form of lightning conductor throughout the British navy. He also improved the mariner's compass; and received one of the gold medals of the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow, and was knighted in 1847 for his eminent scientific services. He was the author of several volumes and pamphlets on electricity and magnetism; a large work on thunderstorms; and many valuable reports by him are included in the Transactions of the learned societies.

Born at Plymouth, 1791; **died** 1867.

HARRIS, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 414 square miles. **Pop.** 15,758. Hamilton is the capital.

HARRIS, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 1,600 square miles. **Pop.** 27,985. Houston is the capital.

HARRISBURG, *har'-ris-berg*, a town of the United States, capital of Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Susquehanna, 100 miles W. of Philadelphia. It is well built on a fine site, and has a handsome state-house, numerous churches, a court-house with a cupola. There are two bridges over the Susquehanna. **Manf.** Brewing, tanning, and there are some potteries. It carries on a large trade in timber. **Pop.** 30,762.

HARRISON, JOHN, *har'-ri-son*, an eminent mechanician, who, though he began life as a carpenter, displayed such great mechanical powers, that a wooden clock he had constructed was universally admired for its accuracy. Encouraged by his success, he constructed a timekeeper, with which he, in 1735, travelled from Lincolnshire to London. Halley, Graham, and other eminent astronomers admitted its excellence, and procured him a passage to Lisbon in a man-of-war, with the view of correcting the longitude by its means. An Act had been passed in 1714, offering £20,000 for a method of ascertaining the longitude within 30 miles. By means of his instrument he had ascertained the longitude within 18 miles, and he accordingly claimed the reward. After a long delay, and considerable discussion, he received the whole of the £20,000 in 1767. Though he possessed the greatest scientific abilities, he was almost incapable of communicating his knowledge clearly in writing or speaking.

Born near Pontefract, 1693; **died** in London, 1776.

HARRISON, JOHN, one of the members of the High Court of Justice which sat in judgment on Charles I., and condemned him to death. He was the son of a butcher, and rose by bravery and merit to the rank of colonel in the parliamentary army. He was executed, with nine others of those who signed the king's death-warrant, at the Restoration.

Died 1660.

HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY, ninth president of the United States, who served against the Indians when a youth, became governor of Indiana

in 1801, and in the war against the English in 1811 displayed military qualities. In 1813 he pursued the British forces into Canada, and totally defeated them. In 1816 he was elected to Congress, and became a senator in 1824. In 1828 he went as ambassador to Colombia, and afterwards acted as clerk of a county court in Ohio for twelve years. He was proposed for president in 1836, unsuccessfully, but was elected in 1840. He died only one month after his installation, being the first president who died in office. He communicated a valuable essay on the "Aborigines of the Ohio Valley" to the Philosophical Society of Ohio.

Born in Virginia, 1773; **died** at Washington, 1841.

HARRISON, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 446 square miles. **Pop.** 21,326. The capital is Corydon.

HARRISON, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 480 square miles. **Pop.** 16,649.

HARRISON, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 316 square miles. **Pop.** 16,504. Cynthiana is the capital.

HARRISON, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 1064 square miles. **Pop.** 7,895. The capital is Mississippi City.

HARRISON, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 750 square miles. **Pop.** 20,304. The capital is Bethany.

HARRISON, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 412 square miles. **Pop.** 20,456. The capital is Cadiz.

HARRISON, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 1,082 square miles. **Pop.** 25,177. Marshall is the capital.

HARRISON, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area**, 459 square miles. **Pop.** 20,181. The capital is Clarksburg.

HARROGATE, HARROWGATE, or **HIGH HARROGATE**, *har'-ro-gate*, a town of Yorkshire, 20 miles W. of York, partly situated on an elevated flat, and partly in a valley. Its mineral springs (some chalybeate, and some sulphureous and saline) attract numerous visitors, and make it one of the most fashionable watering places in the N. of England. There are many fine public buildings, including baths, hotels, libraries, reading-rooms, &c. **Pop.** 9,482.—A station on the North Eastern, Great Northern, London and North Western, and Lancashire and Yorkshire railways.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, *har'-ro*, a village of Middlesex, 10 miles from London, situate on the most elevated spot in the county, and overlooking a fine expanse of country. It has an old church, St. Mary's, with a conspicuous spire, and is celebrated for its school, one of the great public schools of England, at which many men noted in the history of their country (including Sir W. Jones, Lord Byron, George Canning, Sir R. Peel, and Lord Palmerston) have been educated. **Pop.** 5,551.—A station on the London and North-Western railway.

HARRY, BLIND, *har'-re*, as he is generally called, or Henry the Minstrel, whose poem on the adventures of Wallace, in eleven books, is celebrated for its animated description of wars and the deeds of soldiers. Blind Harry is the modern parallel to Homer, who, according to some accounts, is said to have travelled from one Greek state to another reciting his Iliad.

Lived in the 15th century.

HART, *hart*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Pop.** 9,094.

HART, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 404 square miles. **Pop.** 17,133. The capital is Munfordville.

HARTENSTEIN, *har'-ten-stine*, a town of Saxony, on the Thierfeld, 50 miles S.E. of Leipsic. It stands at the foot of a hill, on the summit of which is a royal castle. **Manf.** Linen and hosiery. **Pop.** 2,500.

HARTFORD, *har'-ford*, a city of Connecticut, on the right bank of the Connecticut river. It is one of the two capitals of the state; the legislature meets here and at New Haven alternately. It is regularly built, has a state-house, city hall, Trinity College, asylums for the deaf and dumb, and for the insane, the Wordsworth Athenæum, in the Gothic style, and twelve churches. **Manf.** Firearms, machinery, leather, earthenware, carpets, linen, and silver plated ware. It has an extensive trade, and carries on a large traffic by rail and river. **Pop.** 42,015.

HARTFORD, a county of Connecticut, United States. **Area**, 727 square miles. **Pop.** 125,382. The capital is HARTFORD.

HARTLEPOOL, *har'-tel-pool*, a municipal and Parliamentary borough, seaport, and market-town in Durham, 20 miles E. of the city of Durham. It is situated north of the estuary of the Tees, on a small peninsula, has many fine houses and shops, the old church of St. Hilda, restored in 1867, with several dissenting chapels, a guildhall, public baths, fine harbour and docks, and a very extensive export of coals. Steamers sail regularly for Scotland, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg. **Pop.** 12,684.

HARTLEPOOL, WEST, a market-town and seaport 1 mile W. of Hartlepool. It was founded in 1847 by R. W. Jackson, Esq. It possesses numerous public buildings, including a handsome Gothic church, and other places of worship, theatre, custom-house, mechanics' institute, and market house. There are large docks, timber ponds, and 3 miles of quays; also iron foundries, locomotive and boiler works, &c., &c.; and iron shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent. The export of coal alone from the united port is about 1,500,000 tons annually. **Pop.** 28,167.

HARTLEY, DAVID, *hart'-le*, metaphysician, and author of a well known work, "Observations on Man," was the son of a Yorkshire clergyman. He was educated at Cambridge with a view to entering the church, but abandoned his intention in consequence of his inability to accept the Thirty-nine Articles, and adopted the profession of medicine. He practised at Newark, Bury St. Edmunds, London, and Bath successively, with great success. His dissent from the articles of the Church appears to have been mainly, if not entirely, confined to the question of future punishment, respecting which he held the doctrine of the universal restoration of mankind. His work mentioned above, upon which his reputation principally rests, was commenced at the age of 25, and occupied his attention for sixteen years, having been published in 1749. It contains two prominent hypotheses, the doctrine of vibrations, which is a theory of nervous action, analogous to the propagation of sound; the second is the doctrine of the association of ideas, which received at his hands a wider extension and fuller application than had previously been attempted.

Born at Armley, 1705; **died** 1757.

HARTMANN, Von der Aue, *hart'-man,* a German poet of the 12th century. He was the author of two poems, "Erec" and "Iwein," based on Arthurian legends, besides various narrative poems, one of which, "Der arme Heinrich," is based on the tradition used by Longfellow in his "Golden Legend." His works have been translated into modern German, and republished in the present century. He was a Suabian knight, and joined the crusade in 1197.

Born about 1170; **died** between 1207 and 1220.

HARTZENBUSCH, Juan Eugenio, *hart'-zen-boosh,* a Spanish poet and dramatist, born in Madrid, but of German extraction, was educated under the Jesuits, and produced his first work, "Amantes de Teruel," in 1836; since then he has published numerous dramas, fugitive poems, and prose essays. He has a reputation for originality, great imaginative powers, united to vigorous diction and sonorous versification.

Born 1806.

HARVEY, Sir George, P.R.S.A., an eminent Scottish historical and landscape painter. Engravings of some of his works have achieved great popularity, amongst them "Covenanters Preaching," "Battle of Drumclog," "The first Reading of the Bible in Old St. Paul's," "The Curlers," "Columbus discovering America," and "Quitting the Manse." He was born at St. Ninian's, near Stirling, entered the school of the "Trustees' Academy" at the age of 18, was elected an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy on its establishment, in 1826; became an academician in 1829; was elected president in 1864, and knighted in 1867.

Born 1806; **died** 1876.

HARVEY, William, *har'-ve,* a celebrated physician, son of a Kentish yeoman. He received his education at the grammar school of Canterbury, and Caius College, Cambridge, and then went to Padua, where he took his doctor's degree in physic. In 1607 he was admitted fellow of the College of Physicians, and in 1615 anatomical reader. This appointment was probably the more immediate cause of the publication of his great discovery of the circulation of the blood, which he made known to the world in his treatise "On the Circulation of the Blood," published in 1628. This discovery effected a revolution in medical science, was for a long time opposed in the most violent manner, and, even when its truth was admitted, many foreign practitioners endeavoured to rob the author of his due honour, by ascribing it to other persons; but the right of Harvey to the discovery has long since been fully established. In 1632 he was made physician to Charles I., and, it is stated, frequently exhibited to him and his courtiers the motions of the heart and other phenomena, upon which his doctrines were based. In 1645 he was chosen warden of Merton College, Oxford; but, when the parliamentary party were in the ascendant, he left it for London, and was elected president of the College of Physicians, but declined the office on account of his infirmities. After his death, he left his estate to the college, for which he had built a library and museum. A handsome edition of his works, all of which were composed in correct and elegant Latin, was published by the College of Physicians in 1766.

Born at Folkestone, Kent, 1578; **died** 1657.

HARVEY, Gideon, an English physician and writer on medicine, who, after completing his studies at Leyden, became a fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and was physician to Charles II. in his exile, and to the English army in Flanders.

Died 1700.

HARWICH, *har'-idj,* a municipal and parliamentary borough, market-town, seaport, and watering-place of Essex, on the German Ocean, at the extremity of a point of land near the estuary of the Stour and Orwell, 12 miles **S.E.** of Ipswich. It consists of three main streets, and has a handsome modern church, several chapels, a town-hall, custom-house, theatre, &c. It also possesses one of the best harbours on the E. coast of England, which is defended by two forts, and is much used for refuge in easterly winds. There are two long jetties. Its chief branches of industry are the manufacture of Roman cement, artificial manure, fishing, and ship building. **Pop.** 7,810. **Lat.** 51° 56′ N. **Lon.** 1° 17′ E.—A station on the Great Eastern railway.

HARZ, or **HARTZ,** *hartz,* an isolated mountain mass in N. Germany (*see* **Hanover**), which does not form a continued chain, but rises in terraces, attaining, in the Brocken, its culminating point. (*See* **Brocken.**) It stretches partly through Prussia, Hanover, Brunswick, and Anhalt-Bernburg, having a length of about 70 miles, with a breadth of 20, and it separates the basins of the Elbe and the Weser. The north-western part of the range is known as the Ober, or Upper Harz; the south-eastern portion as the Unter, or Lower Harz. Geographically, it belongs for the most part to the Devonian formation, pierced in places by granite. Metals abound here, principally lead, with some silver, copper, and iron. **Lat.** between 51° 35′ and 51° 57′ N. **Lon.** between 10° 10′ and 11° 30′ E.

HARZGERODE, *hartz'-ge-rode,* a town of Anhalt-Bernburg, Germany, 37 miles N.W. of Halle. It is fortified, and has an old castle. The favourite watering-place, Alexisbad, is about two miles to the west. **Pop.** 2,500.

HASDRUBAL, *has'-dru-bal,* son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca, the Carthaginian general. Accompanied his father-in-law into Spain, and after his death carried out the plans of his predecessor with great success. Carthago Nova, now known as Cartagena, was founded by him. He was murdered by a slave, who killed him to revenge the death of his master.

Died 220 **B.C.**

HASDRUBAL, brother of Hannibal, and son of Hamilcar Barca. Was a leader of the Carthaginian forces in the second Punic war, and finding himself defeated by the Roman army, under the consul C. Nero, and M. Livius, at the river Metaurus, he rushed into the midst of the enemy, and was slain.

Died 207 **B.C.**

HASE, Karl August, *hase,* a German theologian, author of numerous works on theology, church history, ecclesiastical law, &c., is a native of Saxony, and was educated at Altenburg, Leipsic, Erlangen, and Tübingen; was confined for five months in the fortress of Hohenasperg for taking part in the Burschenschaften. In 1829 he became extraordinary professor of philosophy at Leipsic, where he lectured on Dogmatics and the Life of Christ. In his "Leben Jesu," which appeared in the same year, he opposed the old rationalistic conceptions of Christ, and endeavoured to show "how Jesus of Nazareth, according to divine destination, by the free act of His own spirit, and by the opportunities of his time, became the Saviour of the World." He was soon afterwards appointed professor of theology at Jena. His principal works besides the "Leben Jesu" are "Die Leipziger Disputation," "Theologische Streitschriften," "Die Tubinger Schule," "Hutterus Redivivus," &c., &c.

His "Compendium of Church History" has been translated into English, and is highly esteemed.
Born 1800.

HASLINGDEN, a manufacturing and market-town in Lancashire, 18 miles E. of Preston. There are numerous places of worship, a town-hall, mechanics' institute, &c. There are extensive cotton and woollen manufactures, and in the vicinity coal mines and stone quarries are worked. **Pop.** 14,333.

HASSAN BEN SABAH, the founder of the sect of the "Assassins," and known in European story as the "Old Man of the Mountains."

HASSE, ADOLPH, *hass*, a celebrated musical composer, who in his youth was an excellent tenor vocalist. After studying in Italy under the best masters, he produced his opera "Sesostrate," at Naples, in 1725. In 1733 he was chosen by a section of the English nobility hostile to Handel, to compose an Italian opera in opposition to that great master; but, after meeting with some success in London, he retired to Dresden, in 1745, and became the favourite composer of Frederick of Prussia.
Born 1705; **died** at Vienna, 1783.

HASSELT, the capital of the Belgian province of Limbourg, is situated on the left bank of the Demer, 17 miles west of Maastricht. It is a walled town. **Manf.** Linen fabric, lace, and tobacco. There is also a considerable trade in distilling. **Pop.** 12,013.

HASTINGS, a sea rover of the 9th century, whose birthplace is uncertain, the story of his achievements improbable, and his individuality doubtful.

HASTINGS, WARREN, *hais'-tings*, governor-general of India, was descended from an old Worcestershire family. He was educated at Westminster School, and went out, in 1750, as writer in the service of the East-India Company. Having mastered the Persian and Hindustani languages, which, till his time, had been generally neglected, he was sent on more than one diplomatic and commercial mission into the interior, and in fourteen years he returned to England with a competent fortune, intending, henceforth, to live a life of retirement. In 1769, however, he was appointed second in the council of Madras, and, in 1772, was advanced to the highest civil post in the Company's service,—president of the Supreme Council of Bengal. An act of parliament altering the constitution of the Indian government, made Hastings governor-general. The territories of the Company, although greatly enlarged by the victories of Clive and others, were, at this time, in a very disorganised condition, and were in imminent danger from the persevering enmity of Hyder Ali, rajah of Mysore, supported by the Mahrattas and other native powers. But he vanquished the enemies of the Company, consolidated its power, and increased its revenue; though the English people were informed that all this had been accomplished by cruelty, corruption, and unlimited aggression, while the Court of Directors deemed that he acted in too independent a manner. The Court of Proprietors, however, supported him, and he commenced to wield absolute and irresponsible power, overruling the authority of the council, and refusing to obey orders, from whatever source transmitted. In 1785 he resigned, and on arriving in England was impeached, after long preparation, before the House of Lords, in Westminster Hall. Edmund Burke, in a speech which lasted more than three days, charged him with injustice and oppression towards the native princes, in illegally receiving presents himself, and with enriching his dependants and followers, by bribery and a wasteful expenditure of the Company's revenue. Three sessions were consumed in stating the case for the prosecution, and in the fourth several of the charges were abandoned, in order to bring the trial to a close. His defence was not finished till the 17th of April, 1795, when he was acquitted on each charge brought against him. The historians of India, without palliating the vices of his administration, have sought an apology for his conduct in the difficulties of his situation, and the lax tone of morality prevalent among Indian officials at that period. It is universally admitted that his talents were remarkable, and services great. The law expenses of his defence amounted to £76,080. In 1796 the Company granted him a pension of £4,000 per annum, for 28 years, and lent him £50,000 for 18 years without interest. He retired to Daylesford, an estate which his family had formerly owned, and which he had repurchased.
Born 1733; **died** 1818.

HASTINGS, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and favourite watering-place of Sussex, and one of the Cinque Ports, 36 miles from Tunbridge. Its situation is beautiful, and environs abound with picturesque scenery. A walk, called the Marine Parade, has been formed on the west of the town, and continues to St. Leonard's, forming an almost unrivalled promenade. The public buildings are two very ancient churches, one of which, St. Clement's, was restored in 1875, and several modern churches, the town-hall, the custom-house, free schools, and a barrack. The remains of an ancient castle occupy the summit of a lofty hill. The older part of the town is in a hollow between Castle and East Hills. On the East beach is a fish-market, erected in 1870. In the new part are handsome terraces and streets, with large hotels and elegant shops. The Gothic Albert Memorial was erected in 1864, and the pier, 900 feet long, was opened in 1872. In the vicinity are many beautiful places of resort. **Pop.** 42,256.—A station on the London, Brighton, and South-Coast, and South-Eastern railways.

HATFIELD, or BISHOP'S HATFIELD, *hat'-feeld*, a town of Hertfordshire, on the Lea, 19 miles from London. Here is Hatfield House, the handsome seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, and in which Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth resided when children. **Pop.** 6,502.—A station on the Great Northern railway.

HATRAS, *ha-tras'*, a town in the North-West Provinces of Hindostan, 33 miles north of Agra (**lat.** 27° 36′ N.; **lon.** 78° 9′ E.). It was formerly a place of some strength, but was dismantled in 1817 by the British. It has a trade of some extent in cotton. **Pop.** 25,656.

HATTERAS, *hat'-te-räs*, a cape on the coast of N. Carolina, at the extremity of a sandy island, Pamlico Sound. The heavy sea produced here by storms, makes this headland formidable to navigators. **Lat.** 35° 15′ N. **Lon.** 75° 30′ W.

HATTO, *hat'-to*, archbishop of Mainz in the 10th century, was originally a monk in the monastery of Fulda, and subsequently abbot of the monastery of St. Boniface; was employed by Otho I. as his ambassador to Rome, and afterwards raised to the see of Mainz. His character has been variously represented, and the poet Southey has embodied in his ballad of "Bishop Hatto" the legend of his having been devoured by rats. There was another archbishop of Mainz who presided over the see from 891 to 913.
Died 969.

HATZFELD, *hatz-feld*, an Austrian town, 24 miles west of Temesvar in the Temesvar Banat. There is an extensive trade in corn, and the breeding of horses is carried on to a considerable extent. **Pop.** 8,000.

HAUCH, HANS CARSTEN, *howk*, Danish poet, dramatist, and novelist; was born at Frederickshald, graduated at Christiania, and was appointed professor of physics at the royal academy of Sorve in 1827, which he held until 1846, when he accepted the chair of Northern Literature in the University of Kiel. The outbreak of the Schleswig Holstein revolution in 1848 compelled him to retire to Copenhagen, where, by royal favour, he took up his residence at the palace of Fredericksborg, and in 1850 was appointed professor of Æsthetics at the university of Copenhagen. He is the author of some popular lyric poetry, has written numerous dramas which are highly esteemed, and as a novelist has shown great diversity of talent.
Born. 1791.

HAUPUR, or HAPUR, a town of India, the capital of a district of the same name, 20 miles from Meerut. **Pop.** 14,500.

HAURAN, *hau-ran'*, a tract of Syria, to the east of the river Jordan, extending to Damascus. It is supposed to be the land of Bashan of the Bible.

HAUSER, CASPAR, *how'-ser*, the name assumed by a youth found in the streets of Nuremberg on the afternoon of May 26, 1828. He wore the dress of a peasant boy, and carried a letter addressed to the captain of the sixth regiment of horse at Nuremberg. This letter was dated "from the confines of Bavaria, place unknown." It stated that the writer was a poor labourer with a family of ten children, that the boy had been left at his door by his mother, a person who was unknown to the writer of the letter; that he had brought the lad up secretly, and had given him instruction in reading, writing, and the doctrines of the christian religion, and that it was the boy's desire to become a horse-soldier. In this letter was enclosed a statement purporting to be from the mother, stating that she was a poor girl and had given birth to her boy on April 30, 1812; that his father who had been a soldier in the sixth regiment was dead, and that the boy's name was Caspar. The boy himself appeared to be about 16 or 17 years of age, spoke but little, and to all questions replied either "from Regensburg," or "I don't know." He could however, write his name plainly. He was short in stature and well proportioned, with delicate white skin and small hands and feet. He appeared totally ignorant of the most ordinary objects, and showed a great dislike to all kinds of meat and drink, preferring dry bread and water. He could only utter a few words of the old Bavarian language. When found he had but a few articles of clothing and a handkerchief with initials. He subsequently explained that from his childhood he had worn only a shirt and trousers; had been fed upon bread and water by a man who usually cleaned and dressed him, and supplied him with food while he was asleep; that he lived in a small, dark, underground place, and that his sole amusement was to play with a couple of wooden horses, but that some time before he was conveyed to the city of Nuremberg, the man had taught him to write by guiding his hand, and to lift his feet and walk. In July of the year in which Caspar was found he was committed to the care of professor Daumer, but he did not make such rapid progress as had been expected, or that the extraordinary memory he appeared to possess and his desire for knowledge led his instructor to anticipate. In October of the next year he was one day found bleeding from a wound in the brow, which he said had been inflicted by a person with a black beard. After this he was constantly guarded. At the suggestion of Lord Stanhope, who took an interest in his welfare, Caspar was sent to Anspach and employed in an office in the court of appeal. On the 14th of December, 1833, according to a story he persisted in until his death, a stranger under the pretext of having a message from Lord Stanhope and of informing him of the circumstances of his birth, invited him to a meeting in the palace garden, and stabbed him in the left side, from the effect of which he died three days after. No solution of the mystery surrounding the birth and death of Caspar Hauser has ever been arrived at.
Died 1833.

HAUTES-ALPES, a department of the south of France, lying to the north of Basse-Alpes. It is traversed by the chief range of the Cottian Alps, rising to about 14,000 feet. The general elevation is greater than in any other part of France, and the climate is severe and the soil barren, but in some of the southern valleys fruit trees thrive.
Pro. Lead, copper, iron, and anthracite coal.
Manf. Leather, linen, and woollens.
Area, 2,158 square miles.
Pop. 121,787.
Divisions and Chief Towns. There are 3 arrondissements and 189 communes. The capital is GAP.

HAUSSMANN, GEORGE EUGENE, Baron, *haus'-man*, at an early age entered the service of the French government. In 1853 he was appointed prefect of the department of the Seine, and made himself famous by the extensive alterations and improvements in Paris, completed under his superintendence. He was made a senator in 1857; grand cross of the legion of honour, 1862; and member of the Academy of Fine Arts and of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction in 1867.
Born in Paris, 1809.

HAVANA, or THE HAVANNAH, *ha-van'-na* (Spanish, HABANA, "the harbour"), the capital of the island of Cuba, on its N. coast, at the mouth of the river Luyano. The harbour is one of the best in the world, being capable of holding commodiously 1,000 ships; but has so narrow a channel, that only one vessel can enter at a time. This channel is strongly fortified; the city is also surmounted with works, all furnished with heavy artillery. A square citadel, of great strength, is erected near the centre of the town; and here is the captain-general's palace, where the treasure is deposited. The city contains a cathedral and 16 other churches, two hospitals, a dockyard, lazaretto, and numerous public buildings. An aqueduct supplies the shipping with water, and turns the saw-mills in the dockyard. The town stands in a plain on the W. side of the harbour; and the houses, which are elegant, are mostly of stone. There are several convents, and the great square is a fine ornament of the place. There is a very fine promenade named Isabel Segunda running through the centre of the city. **Manf.** Cigars, which are celebrated throughout the world; chocolate, straw hats, and woollen fabrics. The trade of this port is chiefly carried on with the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and Spain. **Pop.** 203,000, including a large number of slaves. **Lat.** 23° 10′ N. **Lon.** 82° 22′ W.—This city has been frequently attacked; it was taken in 1538 by a French privateer, when

the town was burnt; was subsequently taken by the English, by the French, and by the buccaneers. In 1762 the British took possession of it, but restored it in 1763.

HAVEL, *ha'-vel*, a navigable river in the N. of Germany, which, after a course of 218 miles, falls into the Elbe.

HAVELOCK, HENRY, Sir, *hav'-lok*, major-general in the British army. He was the son of a merchant and shipbuilder of Durham, was educated at the Charterhouse, in London, and entered the army in 1815. In 1823 he went to India, distinguished himself in the Afghan and Sikh wars; and in the expedition to Persia. On the outbreak of the great mutiny in 1856, he commanded the troops employed to release the British in Cawnpore and Lucknow. Before reaching the former place he had three severe engagements with the mutineers, in each of which he was victorious. A series of brilliant victories followed, and being reinforced by general Outram, who, in deference to the great achievements of Havelock, waived his right to the command, he marched to Lucknow, and fought his way to the Residency, where the British garrison was besieged. After the timely arrival of Lord Clyde, Havelock, whose great exertions had affected his health, died from an attack of dysentery. The intelligence that he had been raised to the rank of major-general, appointed colonel of the 3rd Foot, and created a baronet and K.C.B., with a pension of £1,000 a year, came too late. He was a deeply religious man, a soldier of the old Puritan type, of dauntless courage, and distinguished military ability, and a strict disciplinarian, but beloved by his soldiers for his justice and generosity. There is a statue to his memory in Trafalgar square, London.

Born in Durham, 1795; **died** at Lucknow, 1856.

HAVERFORDWEST, *hav'-er-ford-west*, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport, and market-town of Pembrokeshire, on the West Cleddau, 17 miles N. of Pembroke. It is situate on the sides and at the foot of several steep hills, its site being very uneven, and the streets narrow. There are, however, many good houses, and it has several neat and clean streets. The principal public building is the guildhall. St. Mary's church, one of the finest in South Wales, has a beautifully carved roof, and is richly ornamented. There are other churches, handsome chapels for dissenters, a town and county gaol, and a corn-market. There are the ruins of a castle, belonging to the earl of Pembroke, which, when perfect, must have been a large and magnificent structure. The keep is the only portion that now remains entire, and that is used as the county gaol. **Pop.** 6,393.—A station on the Great Western railway.

HAVERHILL, *hav'-er-hill*, a town of Massachusetts, United States, on the north bank of the Merrimac, 32 miles N. of Boston. On the opposite side of the river is Bradford, with which it is connected by two bridges. **Manf.** Woollen, leather, boots and shoes, hats, iron, soap, candles, tinware, and railway carriages. **Pop.** 18,472.

HAVERSTRAW, *hav'-er-straw*, a village in the State of New York, United States, on the right bank of the Hudson, 37 miles N. of New York, with which considerable trade is carried on by steamboats. There are several iron foundries. **Pop.** 4,000.

HAVRE, LE, or LE HAVRE DE NOTRE DAME DE GRACE, *havr*, an important commercial town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the north side of the estuary of the Seine, 108 miles N.W. of Paris. The entrance to the harbour is formed by two long jetties, beyond which are the outer harbour, and spacious wet docks. There are several dry docks, one of considerable size, and a basin with an area of 53 acres. The greater part of the town, which now includes the adjacent villages of Ingouville and Graville l'Heure, is modern. The most interesting public buildings are the new city hall, the exchange, the tower of Francis I., the hotel-de-ville, and the fine churches of Notre Dame and St. Francis. There are an arsenal, a school of navigation, and a public library, in front of which are statues of Bernasden, St. Pierre, and Casimer Delavigne, both natives of the town. Havre ranks as the second commercial city of France, about one-fifth of the foreign trade of the country, three-fourths of the imports of cotton, and the greater part of the German American trade passing through it. About 500 vessels belong to the port, and nearly 3000 annually enter. It is the port of Paris, with which it is connected by railway, and has direct communication with England, the United States, South America, Holland, Hamburg, India, and other places. The town had formerly strong fortifications, but they were demolished a few years since. **Manf.** Cotton goods, lace, paper, machinery, tobacco, sugar, starch, oil, and chemicals. **Pop.** 105,540. Previous to the 16th century, Havre was a fishing village, but a harbour was formed by Louis XII., and the town rapidly rose into importance, becoming the principal seat of the trade with the French settlements in India and on the West Coast of Africa. The emperor Napoleon I. improved the harbour and docks, and erected two lighthouses. **Lat.** 49° 29′ N. **Lon.** 0° 6′ 37″ E.

HAVRE DE GRACE, a small seaport of Maryland, United States, on the right bank of the Susquehanna, 33 miles N.E. of Baltimore, at the termination of the Susquehanna canal, which connects the Chesapeake with the canals of Pennsylvania. **Pop.** 1,800.

HAWASA. (*See* AUSSA.)

HAWAII, or OWHYEE, *ha-wa-ee'*, largest and most southerly of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands. (*See* SANDWICH ISLANDS.) In shape it is an irregular triangle, about 100 miles long from north to south, and 64 and 84 miles on the other sides. It is volcanic in formation, and contains several volcanoes, of which the most remarkable are Kilauea and Mauna-Loa. The former is a mountain 3,970 feet high, in the centre of which is a huge pit, the sides of which descend for more than 1,000 feet into the interior like an amphitheatre, in a series of three terraces, with almost perpendicular sides. The red lava is always in a state of ebullition. The natives call the volcano, Pele's Pit, and it was supposed to be the habitation of Pele, a terrible goddess, to appease whom, pigs and other animals were thrown into the crater. Mauna-Loa, to the north-west of the other volcano, is a mountain 13,760 feet in height, with a crater two miles in diameter on the summit. There have been frequent disastrous eruptions of the volcano. Mauna-Huarari, in the western part of the island, 7,822 feet high, has several craters. The loftiest peak in Hawaii is Mauna-Kea, in the north-east. It is 13,953 feet in height, and is topped with nine cones, but there is no apparent crater. The coast, except on the north and north-west, is rocky and precipitous, with deep gulleys and many cascades on the streams which rise in the mountains. In the northern parts of the island, are

large tracts of fertile land. The most important bays are Kealakeakua, on the west coast, and Hilo, or Byron, on the north east. The town of Hilo is on the bay of the same name. It is a seaport of, as yet, but slight importance, but has several large sugar manufactories.

Climate.—Salubrious, the heat being greatly tempered by the steady trade winds, which on the windward side of the islands blow uninterruptedly for nine months out of the twelve. The leeward sides are less agreeable, and subject to greater heat and changes. Water is very scarce, the cattle often allaying their thirst by the heavy dews which fall in lieu of water. The temperature near the seashore is very regular indeed, seldom varying more than 12° per day. Almost any temperature may be enjoyed, from the constant summer near the shores to perpetual winter near the summits of Mauna Loa or Mauna Kea; the temperature gradually decreasing towards the interior and rising ground. Two seasons are experienced, the wet and dry, but they are not well marked. The greatest rainfall, about six inches, takes place in November, and the least in June. Hurricanes or very heavy storms, long droughts, or excessive cold winds are little known, and cause great excitement amongst the inhabitants.

Pro.—The staple production is sugar, which is made in excellent mills, worked by steam and water power, many Chinamen being employed as labourers. Sweet potatoes, yams, melons, pine-apples, bananas, bread fruit, and cocoa, are also cultivated.

Area.—4,040 square miles.

Pop.—41,000, of whom more than 12,000 are whites.

History.—Hawaii, or Owhyee, was discovered in 1778 by Captain Cook, who was murdered by the natives at Kealakeakua Bay. A monument to his memory was erected in 1825. For history of the Sandwich or Hawaiian group *see* SANDWICH ISLANDS.

HAWARDEN, *haw'-ar-den*, a market-town in Flintshire, partly in Cheshire, 7 miles W. of Chester. Here are iron-foundries and considerable potteries. It has an ancient parish church and a free grammar school, and near the town are the remains of the strong castle of Peny Llwch. **Pop.** 15,695.

HAWASH, *ha'-wash*, a river of Abyssinia, rising near **lat.** 9° N., and **lon.** 38° E.; flowing in a north-easterly direction, forming the boundary between Shoa and the Gallas country, and falling into Lake Aussa.

HAWES, *haws*, Stephen, an English poet, well versed in French and Italian poetry, and groom of the privy chamber to Henry VII. His works are, "The Temple of Glass," which is a copy of Chaucer's "House of Fame;" "The Passetyme of Pleasure," which was printed in 1517, by Wynkyn de Worde, with woodcuts.

Died in the early part of the 16th century.

HAWICK, *haw'-ik*, a burgh of barony of Roxburghshire, 53 miles S.E. of Edinburgh, at the confluence of the rivers Teviot and Slitrig, the latter dividing it into two parts, which are connected by two stone bridges. It has handsome churches, besides other places of worship, a large exchange, erected in 1865, a public library, baths, and a mechanics' institute. **Manf.** Extensive tweeds, hosiery, shawls, plaids, blankets, leather, yarns, and gloves. **Pop.** 11,758.

HAWIZA, *ha-wi'-za*, a large town of Persia, province of Khuzistan, 80 miles S.W. of Shuster. **Pop.** 12,000. **Lat.** 31° 15′ N. **Lon.** 48° E.

HAWKE, Edward, Lord, *hawk*, English admiral. He was the son of a barrister, and entered the navy at an early age. In 1734 he obtained the command of a ship, and distinguished himself in the famous battle off Toulon, in 1744. In 1747 he was made rear-admiral of the white, and in the same year defeated a large French fleet, and captured five sail of the line. For this he was created a knight of the Bath. In 1759 he defeated Conflans, and was rewarded with a pension of £2,000 a year. In 1765 he was made vice-admiral, and first lord of the Admiralty, and, in the following year, was created a peer.

Born 1715; **died** at Shepperton, Middlesex, 1781.

HAWKER, ROBERT, Rev., *hawk'-er*, theological writer, vicar of Plymouth, author of a commentary on the Old and New Testaments, and of "The Poor Man's Morning and Evening Portion."

Born 1753; **died** 1827.

HAWKER, ROBERT STEPHEN, Rev., poet. He was the son of a Cornish clergyman, and was educated at Oxford, where he gained the Newdigate prize for a poem, "Pompeii." He was for a long period vicar of Morwenstowe, Cornwall, and wrote many vigorous ballads illustrating Cornish history, some of which became very popular. He was eccentric in dress and habits, had some strange superstitious beliefs, and for some years before his death, secretly adopted the Roman Catholic faith, which he openly avowed on his death-bed.

Born at Stratton, Cornwall, 1804; **died** at Plymouth, 1875.

HAWKESBURY, *hawks'-ber-re*, a river of New South Wales, Australia, remarkable for inundations. It has a course of about 50 miles, and enters the Pacific 20 miles north of Sydney.

HAWKESWORTH, JOHN, *hawks'-werth*, an able writer, who succeeded Dr. Johnson in compiling the parliamentary debates. He is stated to have been brought up a watchmaker, but afterwards applied himself to literature with considerable success. "The Adventurer," which he wrote in imitation of the "Spectator" and other collections of essays, is his principal work, and obtained for him the degree of LL.D. He published the life and works of Swift, and was employed to compile an account of the discoveries made by Captain Cook and others in the South Seas, for which he received the sum of £6,000. He afterwards became an East-India director. He translated "Telemachus," wrote "Almoran and Hamet, an Oriental Tale," and other pieces of a like kind, very popular in their day.

Died at Bromley, Kent, 1773.

HAWKINS, SIR JOHN, *haw'-kins*, brave navigator and admiral of the Elizabethan age, who came of a good family, and went early to sea in the merchant service. In 1562 he sailed with three ships from London for the coast of Africa, where he procured a cargo of slaves, which he disposed of in the West India islands. He was, in fact, the first English slave-trader. He made several other voyages to Guinea and the West Indies, and experienced a variety of adventures, which are detailed in Hakluyt's Voyages. In 1573 he was appointed treasurer to the navy, and, in 1588, rear-admiral, and knighted for his services in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. In 1597 he went with his relative, Sir Francis Drake, on an expedition against the Spanish settlements in the West Indies, but died the same year. He founded a sailors' hospital at Chatham.

Born at Plymouth, 1520; **died** off Porto Rico, 1595.

HAWKINS, SIR RICHARD, son of the above, distinguished himself in the engagement with the invincible armada, and in 1593 obtained a commission under the great seal to attack the Spanish settlements in South America, where, after an obstinate conflict with a superior force, the English were beaten and taken prisoners. Sir

Richard, who was severely wounded in the action, was sentenced to death, but his life was spared, and he was detained a prisoner in America a considerable time, and was then sent to Spain, where he remained some years. On his return to England, he employed himself in writing the history of his own life. He died of an apoplexy while attending the privy council.

Born at Plymouth, about 1560; **died** 1622.

HAWKINS, SIR JOHN, a writer and magistrate, and the historian of music, was apprenticed to an attorney, and acquired a considerable knowledge of the law. At the same time he did not neglect other studies. He formed an early intimacy with Dr. Johnson, which lasted through life. He wrote several pieces in various publications, particularly the "Gentleman's Magazine," and, in 1760, printed a good edition of Walton's "Angler." In 1772 he received the honour of knighthood, for suppressing a riot in Spitalfields. In 1776 he published his "History of Music," having spent 16 years in its composition. His "Life of Dr. Johnson" was written at the request of the booksellers, but not to the satisfaction of the public.

Born in London, 1719; **died** 1789.

HAWKINS, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 750 square miles. **Pop.** 20,610. The capital is Rogersville.

HAWKS, FRANCIS LISTER, American clergyman and historian. He was educated at the university of North Carolina, admitted to the bar in 1817, and two years afterwards was elected to the State legislature. In 1827, he was ordained in the Episcopal Church, and was chosen historiographer of the Episcopal Church of America. He was offered, in 1843, the bishopric of Mississippi, but experiencing some opposition, declined to accept it. He afterwards declined the bishopric of Rhode Island. He was the author of works on the ecclesiastical history of the United States, on the monuments of Egypt, and other works of value, and contributed largely to periodical literature.

Born at Newbern, North Carolina, 1798; **died** at New York, 1866.

HAWKSBEE, or HAUKSBEE, FRANCIS, natural philosopher. He was curator of experiments to the Royal Society, in 1723 elected assistant secretary, and a constant contributor to the "Philosophical Transactions," principally on subjects connected with chemistry and electricity. He also wrote an important work on the action of light and electricity, improved the air-pump, and was the first who used glass in the electrical machine.

Born 1650; **died** 1730.

HAWORTH, *hai'-worth*, an urban district, West Riding of Yorkshire, 10 miles from Bradford. Pop. 3,816.

HAWKE'S BAY, a province of New Zealand, on the east coast of the northern island, bounded N. by Auckland, S. by Wellington, and E. by the Pacific Ocean. It consists of rich alluvial plains and undulating hills, rising gradually from the seacoast, towards the Ruahine mountains, nearly the whole of which is suitable for the operations of a farmer. It is irrigated by the waters of the Nuhaka, Wairoa, Mohoka, and Tutaiker. The coast district is more adapted for vine-growing. In the southern part are the celebrated Ahurira plains of 80,000 acres in extent, and they form a district which is not surpassed in productive capacity by any district of similar size, even in Great Britain. Crops of all kinds can be grown on them in the highest perfection without the use of manure. Hawke's Bay has forests of enormous extent, containing unlimited supplies of the most valuable New Zealand timbers in their highest perfection. To one of these, the Seventy Mile Bush, a railway and tramway have been constructed, and saw mills have now sprung up in large numbers. The northern portion of the province is chiefly taken up by sheep-runs, and the province is already looked on to some extent as the breeding ground of New Zealand, and as the district whence the best type of sheep stud is to be obtained.

Area.—4,687 square miles.
Pop.—10,635.
Chief Towns.—NAPIER (the capital), MEANEE, CLIVE, HAVELOCK, HAMPDEN, and WAIPAWA.
History.—Captain Cook entered the bay in 1769, but the settlement of the province did not take place until 1848. It was at first a portion of the province of Wellington, but a separation took place in 1858.

HAWKWOOD, SIR JOHN, an English soldier of fortune, the son of a tanner in Essex. He was first apprenticed to a tailor, but his martial ardour directed him to a military career, and he displayed so much courage and ability in the French wars that he was knighted by Edward III. On the conclusion of peace, he associated himself with a band calling themselves soldiers of fortune, but really brigands, who plundered towns, and extorted ransoms. He then went to Italy, where he served the pope, and afterwards the republic of Florence, being known as Giovanni della Guglia, or John of the Needle. He continued as a leader of mercenary troops in the service of the Florentines until his death. He was buried with great pomp in the church of St. Reparta, at Florence, being looked upon as one of the foremost soldiers of the age. He founded an English hospital at Rome, for the entertainment of poor travellers.

Born at Hedingham, Essex, 1320; **died** at Florence, 1394.

HAWTHORNE, NATHANIEL, *haw'-thorn*, a distinguished American novelist, who, after leaving Bowdoin College, Massachusetts, was for a short time in a situation in the custom-house, at Boston, but quitted his appointment and adopted literature as a profession. His first published work was an anonymous novel, which he did not afterwards think proper to claim. In 1837 he published a volume of sketches and tales, which had formerly appeared in the American periodicals, under the title of "Twice-told Tales." In 1845 he edited the "Journal of an African Cruiser," the MS. of which was supplied to him by an officer of the U.S. navy. His retired habits led him to take up a residence in an old manse at Concord, where, for three years, he occupied himself in composing some charming tales and sketches, which he afterwards published under the title of "Mosses from an Old Manse," and in the introduction to which, some interesting autobiographical passages are to be found. In 1846, while his friend Mr. Bancroft was at the head of the Boston custom-house, he acted as surveyor to the department, and his mode of life therein forms the introduction to his extraordinary romance of "The Scarlet Letter," published in 1851. In the same year appeared "The House of Seven Gables," and in 1852 "The Blithedale Romance," the chief incidents in the latter work being founded upon his experience as a member of the "Brook Farm Community." A third collection of his contributions to the periodicals, under the title of "The Snow Image," and a "Life of General Pierce, President of the United States," were his next productions. He wrote some excellent works for the young, the chief of which are "True Stories from History and Biography," "The Wonder-

Book," "Tanglewood Tales." In 1853 he obtained the post of American consul at Liverpool, a post he filled for four years, when the state of his health rendered travel advisable, and he went to Italy, one result of the visit being a romance, "Transformation," in which a luxuriant imagination and an unusual graphic power are displayed. After his return to America, he published, in 1863, "Our Old Home," and after his death appeared "Septimus, a Romance of Immortality."

Born at Salem, Massachusetts, about 1807; died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1864.

HAY, JAMES, *hai*, earl of Carlisle, came to England with James I., and was the first Scotchman created an English peer. His first title was Baron Hay; he was afterwards made Viscount Doncaster, and, lastly, earl of Carlisle. James I. employed him in several embassies, particularly to France, to mediate on behalf of the Protestants, and to negotiate a marriage between the prince of Wales and Princess Henrietta Maria.

Died 1636.

HAYDN, JOSEPH, *haidn*, a German musical composer, of a most original and prolific genius, was the son of a small wheelwright of the village of Rohau, 45 miles from Vienna, his mother having been cook to the chief man of the village previous to her marriage. Both his parents were musical, and being early taught to sing, he was heard by the chapel-master of St. Stephen's cathedral, at Vienna, who immediately engaged him as chorister for that church. At the age of 17 his treble voice broke, and he was left without any means of obtaining a livelihood; but a friendly wigmaker took him into his house, and he was thus enabled to pursue his studies as a composer, while earning a scanty subsistence by teaching and playing in the orchestra. After a time, he married the daughter of his hospitable friend; but the union was an unhappy one, and separation soon followed. Fortune conducted him to the house of the Italian poet-laureate, Metastasio, who then resided at Vienna, who was superintending the education of a little girl, one of Haydn's pupils. His connection with the court poet led him to become acquainted with the wealthy Prince Esterhazy, who, in 1760, made him his chapel-master, an office he held to the end of his life. Comfortably located in the prince's palace in Hungary, he, for thirty years, composed and played over his magnificent works. In 1791 he was induced to visit London, where he produced six of his twelve "Grand Symphonies," causing the utmost possible excitement among the English musical public. In 1794 he again visited England, meeting with a most flattering reception, receiving for his services a sum amounting to £1,550, and becoming a Doctor of Music of the Oxford university, and the guest of royalty. In his 64th year he composed his greatest work, "The Creation;" and two years later "The Seasons." Like Handel, he was remarkable for his fertility: besides smaller works, he wrote 116 symphonies, 83 violin quartets, 15 masses, 4 oratorios, a Te Deum, Stabat Mater, and 14 Italian and German operas. His death is said to have been due to the shock caused by the bombardment of Vienna, although Napoleon gave orders that the great musician's house should be respected; and when the French troops entered the city, a guard was placed at his door to protect him.

Born at Rohrau, 1732; died at Vienna, 1809.

HAYDON, BENJAMIN ROBERT, *hai'-don*, English historical painter and writer on art. He was educated at the Plympton grammar-school, where Sir Joshua Reynolds had previously been a scholar. His father was a printer and stationer in a large way of business, and apprenticed his son to the same trade, but he was greatly averse to it, and at the same time displayed a strong predilection for art. His father's opposition to his son becoming an artist was at length overcome, and Haydon started for London in May 1804, to enter as a student of the Royal Academy. It was at this period that enthusiasm for the grand "high art," as it is called, was first awakened in his breast. In 1807 he exhibited his first painting at the Royal Academy, "Joseph and Mary resting with our Saviour after a day's journey on the road to Egypt." In 1809 he exhibited the celebrated "Dentatus," a commission from Lord Mulgrave, the hanging of which by the committee of the Royal Academy caused great dissatisfaction. The picture was afterwards shown at the British Institution, and gained the prize of the committee, and became very popular. In the same year Haydon applied for admission into the Royal Academy, as an Associate, but was rejected. The sanguine and ambitious young painter's prospects were now of the most encouraging nature. The Elgin marbles had recently arrived in England, he wrote and talked about them enthusiastically and eloquently, and mainly contributed to get them purchased for the nation. He painted the "Judgment of Solomon," and sold it for 700 guineas. His second application for admission to the Royal Academy, in 1810, was refused. In 1814 he commenced another great work,—"Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," which was exhibited by himself in Bond Street, in 1820, but could not find a purchaser; he, however, added two more works of the same class to his list,—"Christ in the Garden," and "Christ Rejected." In 1821 he married: and in 1823 painted the "Raising of Lazarus," which for many years adorned the Pantheon, in Oxford Street. A few years before, he had opened a school for the purpose of "establishing a better and more regular system of instruction than even the Academy offered;" and had for pupils Edwin, Charles, and Thomas Landseer, Lance, Harvey, and other eminent artists. Another great picture, "Alexander on Bucephalus," was painted in 1826. He also continued to contribute to "The Annals of the Fine Arts" criticisms upon the Royal Academy; but this made him unpopular in his profession, and his large pictures being often left on his hands, caused him to become involved in pecuniary difficulties, which still increasing, he was incarcerated in the King's Bench prison for debt. Here he was witness of a scene which he afterwards reproduced in a popular picture, "The Mock Election," which George IV. purchased for 500 guineas. A continuation of the same subject,—"Chairing the Members," was sold for 300 guineas. About this time his friends procured his release, and he painted "Pharaoh dismissing Moses," which sold for 500 guineas. A great failure and a great success followed: the first was "The Great Banquet at Guildhall, after the passing of the Reform Bill;" the second, "Napoleon musing at St. Helena." A second picture of the same character,—"The Duke on the Field of Waterloo," was unsuccessful, and his debts again overpowering him, he was, once more, an inmate of the King's Bench. On his release, he commenced lecturing on the fine arts, at the mechanics' institutions in the metropolis and in the provinces, meeting everywhere with the greatest success. His great object was the establishment of schools of design in the chief provincial towns, and he was successful in obtaining them for Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Hull, Sheffield, Newcastle, Leicester, and other towns, between 1836 and 1842. As far back as 1811 he had petitioned Mr. Spencer Percival to found schools of design, and had constantly memorialized ministers to carry out his proposition.

Perhaps the severest blow he ever received was now awaiting him. For a long time he had been petitioning, writing, and lecturing for having the interiors of our large public buildings decorated with paintings. The government decided to embellish the interior of the new houses of parliament with cartoons. He set to work, prepared his design, and the judges left his name out of the list of successful competitors, not even giving it a place among the third class. It is said he never completely recovered the shock this disappointment caused him. His last works were "Uriel and Satan," "Curtius leaping into the Gulf," "Alfred and the Trial by Jury," "The Burning of Rome." In 1846 he exhibited this last work, and "The Banishment of Aristides," at the Egyptian Hall, "General Tom Thumb" holding his levees at the hall at the same time. The degree of success which awaited each of the exhibitors is thus chronicled by Haydon in his diary:—"Tom. Thumb had 12,000 people last week; B. R. Haydon, 133½ (the ½ a little girl). Exquisite taste of the English people!" The exhibition was a failure, Haydon's mind gave way under his accumulating embarrassments, and he ended his life by his own hand. Though far from being generally admitted to be a great historical painter, it must be allowed that he did much, both by his works and writings, to elevate the character of English art. His quick temper, love of controversy, and readiness to charge every person that differed from him in opinion with mean motives, combined with his obstinate refusal to paint, as more prudent artists have been forced to do, for the popular taste, marred the character, the career, of a virtuous, earnest, and eloquent lover of his art, and brought his life to a sad termination, after causing him long years of embarrassment.

Born at Plymouth, 1786; **died** in London, 1846.

HAYEL, or **HAIL**, *haï'-el*, a large and busy town of Arabia, capital of the province of Jebel Shomer. It is surrounded with fortifications about 20 feet high, with towers. The palace has enormously thick walls of earth. The streets are wide, and there are a large market and mosque. The town is one of the halting places of the Persian pilgrims to Mecca. **Pop.** 20,000.

HAYES, ISAAC, *hais*, American explorer, was surgeon to the expedition to the Arctic regions, undertaken by Dr. Kane. On his return in 1855, he undertook another expedition for the purpose of reaching the open sea, which he believed to be around the North Pole, and was aided by Mr. Grinnell, a wealthy citizen of New York, and by the American and English Geographical Societies. He penetrated as far as lat. 82° 45' N., and made many interesting explorations and observations. He published a narrative of the voyage, and received the gold medals of the Geographical Societies of London and Paris. In 1869 he explored the southern coasts of Greenland.

Born 1830.

HAYLE, *hail*, a seaport of Cornwall, on the British Channel, 3 miles S.E. of St. Ives. It has an active trade, and there are large iron-foundries and steam-engine factories. The principal trade of the port is the exportation of copper ore to Wales, and tin to Brussels.

HAYLEY, WILLIAM, *haï'-le*, the friend and biographer of Cowper, and philosophical essayist. Abandoning the profession of the law, for which he had been educated, he retired to his estate in Sussex, and spent his life in lettered ease. Among his best works are his Essays on Painting, Sculpture, and Epic Poetry.

Born at Chichester, 1745; **died** 1820.

HAYLING, *haï'-ling*, a small island in Chichester harbour, Hampshire. There is a favourite watering place on the south side. **Pop.** 1,100.

HAYNAU, JULIUS JACOB, *haï'-now*, Austrian general, who held important commands in the war with Italy in 1848, and was commander of the Austrian army in Hungary in the following year. He made himself detestable by his cruelties, and on the occasion of a visit to England in 1850, received a severe threshing from the draymen in the employment of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, the great brewers.

Born 1786; **died** 1853.

HAYNAU, a town of Prussia, in the province of Silesia, on the Deichsa, 11 miles N.W. of Liegnitz. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, and tiles. **Pop.** 3,900.

HAYTER, SIR GEORGE, *haï'-ter*, portrait and historical painter. He was the son of a well known drawing-master, who wished him to be a sailor. He served for a year as midshipman, but, disliking the sea, started as miniature painter at Southampton. He soon obtained a reputation, and in 1815 was appointed miniature painter to the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold. The following year he went to Rome for the purpose of studying the works of the great masters, and on his return established himself in London as a portrait and historical painter; and was well patronized. In 1826 he made another visit to Italy, and in 1841 was appointed historical painter to the Queen (to whom, when Princess Victoria, he had given lessons in drawing), and received the honour of knighthood. He painted "The Meeting of the First Reformed Parliament;" "The Coronation of Queen Victoria," "The Marriage of the Queen," "The Trial of Lord William Russell," and "The Trial of Queen Caroline," and many other historical pictures, and portraits of eminent persons.

Born 1792; **died** 1871.

HAYTI, HAITI, ST. DOMINGO, or HISPANIOLA, *haï'-te*, one of the Leeward Islands, the largest in the W. Indies, with the exception of Cuba, having on its N. the Atlantic Ocean, on its S. the Caribbean Sea, on its W. the Windward Passage (50 miles broad, separating the island from Cuba), and on its E. the Mona Passage. It is of irregular form, about 400 miles long from east to west, and 150 miles across in its broadest part. The coast is deeply indented with bays and inlets. The island is mountainous in the centre, where Mount Cibao attains a height of 7,200 feet, and from which various chains traverse the island in all directions. The plains are extensive, one of these level tracts, called Los Llanos, in the S.E., having a length of 80 miles, and exhibiting considerable fertility. La Vega Real, "the royal valley," lying between the two principal mountain ranges, is about 130 miles long, and contains fine pasture lands. There are extensive forests of logwood, mahogany, iron-wood, cedar, and other valuable trees. Along the E. shore swamps predominate; but on the W. there are several excellent harbours, besides the Bay of Gonaïves.

Rivers.—The Artibonite is the principal; but there are several other considerable rivers, as the Yuma, the North and South Yacki, the Nisao, and the Ozama. There are several lakes, chiefly in the south-west part of the island. The salt lake Enriquillo is 20 miles long by 8 wide, and abounds in caymans.

Climate.—Hot and unhealthy for Europeans. There are a dry and a wet season, and land breezes moderate the summer heat.

Pro.—Coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, manioc, cocoa, sugar, indigo, the usual tropical vegetables, wax, and ginger.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, copper, platina, quicksilver, manganese, antimony, jasper, and marble. There are various mineral springs, containing iron, sulphur, potash, vitriol, and alum, tin, iron, and rock-salt. The mines, however, have ceased to be productive.

Area.—18,045 square miles.

Pop.—400,000, about one-half negroes, and of the remainder the greater part are mulattoes, with from 10,000 to 15,000 of European descent.

Divisions.—The western portion constitutes the republic of HAYTI, and the eastern the republic of San Domingo, or DOMINICA. This island was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492; and the first colony settled by Europeans in the W. hemisphere was planted on its N. coast. Until 1665 Spain kept possession of the island; but in that year the French obtained a footing, and retained their position for upwards of a century and a quarter. In 1800 the independence of Hayti was proclaimed by the negro population, and the French finally quitted the island in 1803. (*See* TOUSSAINT L'OVERTURE and DESSALINES.) Since that time various revolutions have occurred, and a kind of military elective government has prevailed under different leaders. In 1844 the Spanish part of the island declared the government of "Dominica" civil, representative, and republican, with a president, legislative assembly, and council. In 1849 the former French portion of the island was proclaimed an empire under its president Soloupe, who took the title of Faustin I. The sable emperor was, however, deposed in 1858, and General Geffrard was declared president of the republic of Hayti.

HAYTI, or HAITI, republic of, occupies the western portion of the island of Hayti. The county is mountainous, interspersed with fertile plains and valleys, and is well watered. It includes the adjacent islands of Tortuga, Gonaives, and some smaller islands. Agriculture is neglected, and the products are deficient.

Area.—10,204 square miles.

Pop.—800,000, a great number of whom are descendants of negro slaves. The Roman Catholic religion is professed, but practically very little attention is paid to any form of religion; and it is estimated that not more than 4 per cent of the births among the coloured population are legitimate. The Haytian church is not recognised by the Pope, and many of the clergy are of irregular ordination.

Chief Towns.—PORT-AU-PRINCE, the capital, CAPE HAYTIEN, and GONAIVES.

Government and Constitution.—The republic is governed under a constitution proclaimed June 14, 1867. By its terms the legislative power rests in a National Assembly, divided into two chambers, respectively called the Senate and the House of Commons. The latter is elected by the direct vote of all male citizens for the term of three years, while the members of the Senate are nominated for two years by the House of Commons from a list presented by the electoral colleges. The executive power is in the hands of a President, who, according to the Constitution, must be elected by the people, and whose term is four years. This condition, however, has been frequently set aside in various revolutionary movements. The administration is carried on, under the President, by four heads of departments; the ministers of finance and foreign affairs; of justice and public instruction; of the interior; and of war.

HAYWARD, JOHN, Sir, *hā'-ward*, English historian, who wrote histories of the reigns of Henry IV. and Edward VI. For the latter work, in which were some passages supposed to be unfavourable to Queen Elizabeth, he was imprisoned and narrowly escaped the rack. He wrote various other historical works, was patronised by Prince Henry, son of James I., practised with success as a lawyer, and was knighted in 1619.

Born at Felixstowe, Suffolk, about 1560; **died** 1627.

HAYWOOD, ELIZABETH, *hā'-wood*, English author. She published "The Female Spectator," "Epistles for the Ladies," "Fortunate Foundling," "Adventures of Nature," "Jemmy and Jenny Jessamy," "Invisible Spy," "Husband and Wife," "Betsy Thoughtless," and "A Present for a Servant-maid."

Born 1693; **died** 1756.

HAYWOOD, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area,** 956 square miles. **Pop.** 10,271. Waynesville is the capital.

HAYWOOD, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area,** 506 square miles. **Pop.** 26,000. The capital is Brownsville.

HAZERIBAGH, or HAZAREEBAGH, *haz-e-ri-bah'*, the capital of a district of the same name, in the presidency of Bengal, 189 miles S.E. of Benares. It was appointed to be the residence of the ex-Ameers of Scinde. **Pop.** 11,050; of district, 407,075.

HAZEBROUK, *haz'-brook*, a town of France, department Nord, 25 miles N.W. of Lille. It is well built, and has a handsome old parish church, town-hall, college, and hospital, with a tall spire. **Manf.** Thread, linen, starch, soap, and leather. There is a weekly linen market. **Pop.** 6,000.

HAZLITT, WILLIAM, *haz'-litt*, a distinguished English essayist and critic of literature and the fine arts, was the son of a Unitarian minister, who, in 1783, emigrated with his family to the United States, but returned two years later, and fixed his residence in Shropshire, where William commenced his education. In 1793 he was sent to the Unitarian college at Hackney, to be educated for the profession of his father, but neglected theology for moral and political philosophy. From an early age he had shown a great predilection for drawing, and, in the year 1802, visited Paris for the purpose of copying the pictures in the Louvre, and, on his return, met with some success as portrait-painter in London and the provinces; but abandoned the pursuit for that of literature, in 1803, displaying great industry and talent in the latter profession, especially as a literary and dramatic critic. In 1813 he delivered a course of lectures on the history of English philosophy, at the Russell Institution, and afterwards, on the "Comic Poets" and the "Poets of the Elizabethan Age." He also wrote for the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Examiner*, and, in the latter part of his life, for the "Edinburgh Review" and the "Encyclopædia Britannica." His principal works are "The Round Table," "The Table-talk," "Characters of Shakspeare's Plays." The articles "Fine Arts" and the "Life of Titian," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," are from his pen.

Born at Maidstone, 1778; **died** 1830.

HEAD, SIR EDMUND WALKER, *hed*, governor-general of Canada, and author of some excellent handbooks of English and foreign schools of painting, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and became a Fellow of Merton; succeeded to the baronetcy in 1838; was successively assistant Poor Law Commissioner and Poor Law Commissioner (1841) and lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick in 1847. He received his appointment as governor-general of Canada in September, 1854; was made privy councillor in 1857, and K.C.B. in 1860. He resigned in 1861.

Born 1805; **died** 1868.

HEAD, SIR FRANCIS BOND, a clever and humorous writer of books of travel, began his career in the British army, but went out to South America in the year 1825, at the head of a mining association. Leaving his party at the foot of the Andes, he returned alone, on horseback, across the Pampas to Buenos Ayres, a distance of 1,000 miles, and performed several journeys in the same manner, riding over upwards of 6,000 miles. On his return to London, he published "Rough Notes of some

rapid Journeys across the Pampas," in 1826. In 1835 he was made lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, during which appointment the Canadian insurrection broke out and was suppressed. He resigned in 1837, and on his return to England, in 1838, published a "Narrative" justifying his conduct. In 1850 he produced a pamphlet on "The Defenceless State of England," which excited a great deal of interest. He subsequently employed his leisure principally in composing light, humorous, and graphic sketches of tours made in the United Kingdom and on the continent. "A Faggot of French Sticks," "A Fortnight in Ireland," "Stokers and Pokers," were among his latest productions, as "Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau" formed one of his earliest.

Born at Rochester, Kent, 1793; **died** 1875.

HEAD, SIR GEORGE, author of several interesting books of travel and adventure. After having served as captain in the West Kent militia in 1802, he joined the British army in the Peninsula, and served as commissariat clerk at Badajoz, and afterwards rose to the rank of deputy-assistant commissariat-general to the Peninsular army, with which he served throughout the campaign. He was sent to superintend the commissariat department in Canada, where he remained for several years. He described his adventures and experience there, in his "Forest Scenes and Incidents in the Wilds of North America," and his "Residence on the Borders of Lakes Huron and Simcoe." In 1831 he was knighted. He wrote many other excellent books; among the chief of which is "A Home Tour through the Manufacturing Districts."

Born 1782; **died** in London, 1855.

HEANOR, *hé'-nor*, a township of Derbyshire, 9 miles N.E. of Derby. There is a very ancient church. **Manf.** Silk and cotton articles, hosiery, and lace. **Pop.** 6,823.

HEARD, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 267 square miles. **Pop.** 8,769. The capital is Franklin.

HEARNE, THOMAS, *hern*, a learned antiquary and editor of old MSS. He had been a domestic servant to Mr. Cherry, of Shottesbrooke, who took him into his family, and gave him a liberal education. In 1695 he entered at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where he applied himself to the study of antiquities. In 1703 he took his degree of M.A., and in 1714 was appointed under-librarian of the university. He edited and published several ancient MSS. and old books; among others, the "Life of Alfred," by Spelman; Leland's "Itinerary;" and a collection of curious Discourses written by eminent antiquaries.

Born at Little Green, Berkshire, 1678; **died** 1735.

HEATHCOTE, a town of Victoria, Australia, 70 miles N. of Melbourne, in the centre of the McIvor gold fields. **Pop.** 1,203; district, 3,300.

HEATHFIELD, LORD. (*See* ELIOTT.)

HEATON NORRIS, an urban district, Lancashire, forming a suburb of Stockport, from which it is separated by the Mersey, which is crossed by a fine bridge of eleven arches, and by a railway viaduct, 1,780 feet long and nearly 100 feet high, with 22 semicircular arches. There is a beautiful Gothic church. **Pop.** 5,490, mostly employed in cotton-mills and bleaching-factories.—A station on the London and North-Western railway.

HEBDEN, or HEBDEN BRIDGE, *heb'-den*, an urban district, W. Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles W. of Halifax. There is a very handsome church. **Manf.** Cotton, silk, and worsted. **Pop.** 5,008.—A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

HEBE, *hé'-be*, in classic mythology, daughter of Jupiter, and the cupbearer in Olympus before that office was conferred upon Ganymede. On the deification of Hercules, she is said to have become his wife; but in Homer she is always described as a virgin. She was worshipped as the goddess of youth.

HEBEL, FRIEDRICH, *hai'-bel*, German lyrical poet and dramatist. His principal works, besides several dramas, are his "Gedichte," published in 1842 and 1848.

Born at Wesselbaren, Holstein, 1813; **died** 1863.

HEBER, REGINALD, *hé'-ber*, bishop of Calcutta, a learned, pious, and accomplished divine. He studied at Brasenose College, Oxford, and after a brilliant career, composed his prize poem "Palestine," which, unlike similar productions, has found a permanent place in English literature. In 1805, he set out on an extended continental tour, and visited Russia, the Crimea, Hungary, Austria, &c. He took holy orders in 1807, contributed during the few subsequent years to the "Quarterly Review," and worked at a Dictionary of the Bible, which, however, was never published. He had long considered that devotional poetry stood in need of improvement, and, with a view to raise the standard of this department of sacred literature, he composed a volume of "Poems and Translations for Weekly Church Service." He was appointed Bampton Lecturer in 1815, and received a stall in St. Asaph Cathedral in 1817. In 1819 he edited Jeremy Taylor's works, and in 1822 was made preacher of Lincoln's Inn. After twice refusing the appointment, he was ordained, in the same year, bishop of Calcutta, which diocese, in his day, extended over the whole of India, Ceylon, and Australasia. In June, 1824, he began the visitation of this immense diocese, and travelled through Bengal, and after an eleven months' journey, arrived at Bombay, sleeping, for the most of the time, in a tent or cabin. His journal was published, and in it he describes, with clearness and picturesqueness, the strange provinces he visited, and graphically details the manners and customs of the natives of India. After having visited Ceylon, he left Calcutta on a journey to Madras, and reached Trichinopoly, where, after confirming a number of the natives, he retired to take a cold bath, in which he was found dead a short time afterwards. His life has been published by his widow.

Born at Malpas, Cheshire, 1783; **died** at Trichinopoly, 1826.

HEBER, the son of Salch, and father of Phaleg. The name of "Hebrews," given to the Jewish nation, is by some supposed to have been derived from him.

HÉBERT, JACQUES RÉNÉ, *hai'-bair*, better known as *Père Duchesne*, in consequence of having conducted a paper of that name, published in Paris during the great Revolution. He was born at Alençon, but took up his residence at an early age in Paris, and was twice dismissed from service for embezzlement. He subsequently played an important part in the French Revolution, and was a member of the Revolutionary council. He was profligate in character and atheistical in principle; and he and his associates—known as Hebertists or Enragés—were mainly instrumental in converting the Notre Dame into a temple of Reason. He died

on the scaffold, to which he was consigned by direction of Robespierre and his party.

Born at Alençon, 1755; **died** 1794.

HEBREWS, the descendants of Abraham, who retained the name until the return from the captivity, since which they have been generally known by the name of Jews, in consequence of the returned exiles belonging mainly to the tribe of Judah.

HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, *eb'-ri-dees*, a cluster of islands situate on the W. coast of Scotland, in the Atlantic Ocean, extending about 180 miles in length, from the Butt of Lewis, their N. extremity, to the small island of Sanday, on the coast of Cantire, and being from 10 to 30 miles in breadth. The principal are Lewis and its adjacent islands, belonging to Ross-shire; Harris, North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist, Skye, Barra, Eig, and the smaller neighbouring islands, attached to Inverness-shire; and Rum, Muck, Canna, Colt, Tiree, Mull, Lismore, Staffa, Luing, Scarba, Colonsay, Oronsay, Jura, Isla, Gigha, Cara, &c., belonging to the shire of Argyle. To these we may add those islands which lie in the Frith of Clyde, to the eastward of the peninsula of Cantire: viz., the isles of Bute, Arran, Cumbrays (Greater and Lesser), and Inchmarnock, which form the shire of Bute. The various tracts of ground and clusters of rocks, thus detached from the mainland, including the most insignificant islets, are estimated to amount to as many as 490, of which about 120 are inhabited. For the most part the islands are rugged and mountainous, with large tracts of moorland. Pasture-land predominates, as the soil is little adapted for the growth of crops.

Climate.—The climate is mild but humid. There are some small rivers, in which salmon are plentiful, and several lakes.

Area.—3,000 square miles.

Pop.—About 100,000.

Lat.—Between 55° 35′ and 58° 34′ N. **Lon.** 5° to 8° W.

History.—The ancient history of these islands is involved in obscurity. It appears certain, however, that they were ruled by their own independent princes until the 8th century, when the Pictish kingdom was overthrown by Kenneth II. They continued, during the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries, to be the haunts of pirates who infested the neighbouring countries; and, when they came under the dominion of the kings of Scotland, their chieftains were long lawless and turbulent; but, by the gradual increase and consolidation of the royal power, and by the progress, also, of regular order and good government, they were slowly brought within the control of the supreme power. The act of parliament of 1748, abolishing all heritable jurisdictions, gave the final blow to the influence of the independent chieftains of the Western Isles.

HEBRIDES, NEW. (*See* NEW HEBRIDES.)

HEBRON, *hé'-bron*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Damascus, at an elevation of 2,800 feet above the sea level. There are nine mosques, one of them a large edifice, built on the tombs of the patriarchs. The town is surrounded by a very ancient wall, and is 21 miles S.W. of Jerusalem. It is celebrated from David having reigned in it seven years before he became master of the whole of Israel; by John the Baptist having been born in it; and for Abraham, Sara, Isaac, Rebecca, Jacob, and Leah, having been buried in its vicinity. Helen, the mother of Constantine, built a church in it; but at the present day the place is in a miserable condition. The modern name is "El Khulil," "the friend," in allusion to the title given to Abraham of "the friend of God." The ancient name is Kirgath-Arba. **Pop.** 5,000.

HECATÆUS, *hec-a-té-us*, a Greek historian and geographer. His principal works were a "Tour of the World," and "Histories," or "Genealogies," fragments of which still exist. He was descended from an ancient wealthy family of Miletus.

Born about 550 B.C.; **died** about 476 B.C.

HECATE, *hec'-a-te*, according to the ancient mythology, one of the infernal deities—the daughter of the Titan Perses, and Asteria, or Night. Shakspeare, in Macbeth, pronounces the name as a dissyllable, making the Witch say, "Why, how now, Hecate? You look angerly."

HECHINGEN, *heck'-in-gen*, capital of the principality of Hohenzollern, Prussia, on the Starzel, 30 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. It is divided into a high and low town, is walled, and has a castle. There are two Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, and a museum. About two miles from the town on a lofty hill is the old castle of Hohenzollern, once the residence of the ancestors of the present royal family of Prussia. There are sulphur springs with a bathing establishment in the vicinity. **Manf.** Woollen cloth. A trade in cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 3,400.

HECKER, FRIEDRICH KARL FRANZ, German politician. Studied at Heidelberg, and became an advocate in the supreme court in Manheim in 1838. He was elected a member of the second chamber in Baden in 1842, joined the democratic party in 1846; became a popular leader in the revolutionary movement of 1848, and being defeated in an attempt to surprise the smaller governments of South Germany with the artisan bands that had been sent to the Rhine, he took refuge in the canton of Basel in Switzerland, where he established a newspaper for the advocacy of anti-constitutional opinions. He was again elected to parliament, but was refused admission, upon which he emigrated to America, where he settled, and subsequently took an active part in the war of secession.

Born at Eichtersheim, Baden, 1811.

HECKMONDWIKE, *hek'-mond-wik*, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 10 miles S.W. of Leeds, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. **Manf.** It is the chief seat of the carpet and blanket manufactures in the riding. **Pop.** 9,286.—A station on the London and North-Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire railways.

HECLA, *hek'-la*, a volcanic mountain in the S. of Iceland, near the coast, surrounded by higher mountains. It forms three peaks, and contains numerous craters, the largest of which is about 100 feet deep. There have been forty-three recorded eruptions of this volcano, the one of 1783 being the most terrible; the matter then thrown out filled up mountain-glens 600 feet deep, as well as many lakes and river-courses. In the eruption of 1845-6, a stream of lava from the large crater was nearly 50 feet deep and a mile wide; stones of an enormous size were ejected, and the ashes borne as far as the Orkney Isles, a distance of 400 miles. **Height**, 5,110 feet. (*See* ICELAND.)

HECQUET, PHILIP, *hek'-ai*, a French physician, who was a great advocate for the use of warm water and bleeding, and, in consequence, was ridiculed by Le Sage, in his novel of "Gil Blas," under the name of Dr. Sangrado. He was, however, a man of skill and piety. He wrote several medical books.

Born at Abbeville, 1661; **died**, 1737.

HECTOR, *hec'-tor*, according to Homeric legend, the bravest of the Trojans, the son of Priam and Hecuba, and husband to Andromache. During the Trojan war he fought gloriously against the most redoubtable of the Greek warriors, Ajax

and Diomede, and killed a number of their best leaders; among others Patroclus, the friend of Achilles, who was roused into activity in order to avenge his death, and, after chasing him three times round the walls of Troy, pierced him with his spear. His body was thrown to the dogs to be devoured, but his father supplicating Achilles, it was given up to him, and was buried in Troy, where funeral sacrifices were offered to him as a hero.

HECTOR, a township of New York, United States, 14 miles W. of Ithaca. **Pop.** 4,000.

HECUBA, *hek'-u-ba*, in Homeric legend, the second wife of Priam, king of Troy. At the close of the Trojan war she fell into the hands of the Greeks, and having witnessed the murder of her husband, the destruction of all her sons (with the exception of Helenus), and the ruin of the city, she threw herself in despair into the sea.

HEDJAZ, EL, *hed'-jas*, a province of Arabia consisting partly of an unproductive plain, which extends along the Red Sea from Mount Sinai to the frontier of Yemen. It contains the famous cities of MECCA and MEDINA, and a mountainous tract which in some parts attains an elevation of 8,000 feet, the birth-place and place of burial of Mohammed, which are annually visited by immense numbers of pilgrims.

HEEM, JAN DAVID DE, *heem*, a Dutch painter, celebrated for his pictures of "still life." He was born at Utrecht, and resided in the later years of his life at Antwerp. He is said to have refused 2,000 guilders for a painting representing a garland of flowers, but afterwards presented it to the Prince of Orange, who brought it with him to England.

Born 1600; **died** 1674.

HEEMSKERK, JACOB VAN, *heems'-kerk*, a Dutch admiral, who sailed with Barentien to discover a north-east passage to Asia, in which voyage the commander died, but Heemskerk brought the ships safe to Holland. In 1607 he was made vice-admiral, and sent against the Spaniards in the Mediterranean, where he defeated a superior force, and took the Spanish admiral prisoner, but was himself slain in the action.

Born 1567; **died** 1607.

HEEREN, ARNOLD HERMANN LUDWIG, *heer'-en*, an eminent German philologist and historian, who was educated at the university of Göttingen, and after travelling in Germany, France, and Italy, was appointed professor of philosophy at Göttingen in 1787, when he devoted the remainder of his life to learning and research. His "Manual of Ancient History," "Handbook of Modern History," and "Essay on the Influence of the Crusades," are considered to rank among the best productions of their class. He wrote several other historical works of great value, and was elected a member of nearly every European learned society.

Born at Arbergen, near Bremen, 1760; **died** at Göttingen, 1842.

HEERLEN, *heer'-len*, a town of Holland, province of Limburg, 14 miles N.E. of Maestricht. **Manf.** Needles, linen, leather, and oil; a trade in cattle also is carried on. **Pop.** 4,200.

HEGEL, GEORG WILHELM FRIEDRICH, *hai'-gel*, a celebrated German philosopher. He studied with Schelling at Tübingen, and afterwards at Jena, where Fichte taught. He at first embraced the doctrines of that philosopher, but afterwards those of Schelling, and finally proceeded to propound a system of his own. In 1806 he became professor at Jena, and from 1808 to 1810 was director of the college of Nuremburg. In 1818 he replaced his former master Fichte in the chair of philosophy at Berlin, where he taught till the time of his death. His works, comprised in nineteen 8vo volumes, were published at Berlin between the years 1832-45, and have been translated in part both into French and English.

Born at Stuttgart, 1770; **died** at Berlin, 1831.

HEGESIPPUS, *he-ge-sip'-pus*, a church historian of the second century. He was of Jewish family, but was converted to Christianity at an early age. He was a member of the church of Jerusalem, but afterwards resided at Rome. Eusebius has incorporated with his own history fragments of the "Memorials of Ecclesiastical Affairs," supposed to have been written in Rome about 176; these are the only portions now known to exist.

Died about 180.

HEGYALLYA, *haig-yal'-ya*, a district of Hungary, near Tokay, famous for vineyards. The choice wine Tokay is produced here. **Area**, 80 square miles.

HEIBERG, JOHAN LUDWIG, *hi'-bairg*, an eminent Danish metaphysician and comic dramatist, who, after receiving a good education, was undecided at the age of 27, as to his choice of a profession; but the Danish government granted him a travelling pension; whereupon he went to London, and afterwards spent three years in Paris, in the society of his father, who had been banished thither, and mixed in the best French society. On returning to his native country, he was made professor of the Danish language at the university of Kiel, in Holstein. After spending some years in this occupation, he commenced writing for the stage, and endeavoured to introduce among the Danes pieces written upon the model of the lightest French comedies. "King Solomon and the Hatter" was his first production, which met with the greatest success. "The Danes in Paris" succeeded; and in 1829 he was appointed royal dramatic poet and translator, and soon after married a lady, who, as Madame Heiberg, was accounted the most brilliant Danish actress of her time. Many other dramas, and some philosophical works, were next published by him. In 1827-28 he edited the "Copenhagen Flying Post."

Born at Copenhagen, 1791; **died** 1860.

HEIDE, *hi'-de*, a town of Prussia, in Schleswig-Holstein, 32 miles N. of Gluckstadt. **Manf.** Leather, earthenware, tiles, oil, and tobacco. **Pop.** 6,820.

HEIDEGGER, JOHANN HEINRICH *hi-deg'-ger*, Swiss theologian, author of a history of the Papacy.

Born 1633; **died** 1698.

HEIDEGGER, JOHANN JACOB, Count, a native of Zurich, in Switzerland, who went to England in 1708, and by his address and ingenuity, became the leader of fashion among the English upper classes, and manager of the opera-house in London.

Born about 1660; **died** 1749.

HEIDELBERG, *hi'-del-bairg*, an ancient city of the grand duchy of Baden, Germany, on the left bank of the Neckar, which is here crossed by a stone bridge, 13 miles S.E. of Manheim. The chief buildings are the town-hall, hospitals, several churches (in one of which, the church of the Holy Ghost, both Protestant and Roman Catholic services are performed), and the university, for which it is specially celebrated. The town consists principally of a long street, the other streets being narrow and gloomy. From the summit of the Konigstuhl, a

hill 2,000 feet high above the town, a view is obtained of the most charming German scenery. On the lower parts of this hill stands the castle, perhaps the most picturesque ruin in Europe, if we except the Alhambra of Spain. It was once the abode of the elector-palatine, and in its cellar is the famous Heidelberg tun, holding 800 hogsheads. The gardens around the castle are beautifully laid out. **Manf.** Tobacco, wax tapers, saffron, leather, musical instruments, &c. There is a fishery, and a trade is carried on in corn, hops, fruit, and wine. This town has been besieged several times,—by Tilly in 1622; and by the French in 1688 and 1693. On each occasion the most atrocious cruelties were perpetrated. **Pop.** 24,417.

HEIDELSHEIM, *hi'-dels-hime*, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, Germany, on the right bank of the Salzbach, 12 miles N.E. of Carlsruhe. There is a trade in wine. **Pop.** 2,300.

HEIDENHEIM, *hi'-den-hime*, a town of Wurtemburg, circle of Jaxst, in the Brenz Valley, 46 miles S.E. of Stuttgart. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, flannel, paper, and earthenware. Formerly there were large ironworks. **Pop.** 2,500.

HEIDINGSFELD, *hi'-dings-feld*, a town of Bavaria, province of Lower Franconia, on the left bank of the Main, 3 miles S.E. of Würzburg. **Manf.** Cutlery, lacquer ware, and worsted. **Pop.** 3,200.

HEIJN, or HEYN, PETER PETERSEN, *hine*, a Dutch sailor, who rose by his bravery to the command of the fleet, with which he defeated the Spaniards off the coast of Brazil, in 1626, for which he was raised to the rank of admiral, and for a subsequent victory was named Admiral of Holland. He was killed in an engagement with the French off Dunkirk. When the news arrived, the States sent a deputation to condole with his mother on the melancholy occasion; but the old woman only replied, "Ah, I always said Peter was an unlucky dog, and would come to an untimely end."

Born 1577; **died** 1629.

HEILBRONN, *hil'-bron*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the right bank of the Neckar, 28 miles N. from Stuttgart. Its market-place is large, and is adorned with fine fountains; it also has a handsome church, St. Kilian's, partly in the Gothic and partly in the Renaissance styles, with a lofty tower; a palace, an ancient town-hall, an old tower, and the house of the Teutonic Knights, now a barrack and a gymnasium. **Manf.** Carpets, woollens, gold, silver, and iron ware, white lead, oil, and paper. Gypsum and sandstone are obtained from the vicinity. **Pop.** 28,021.

HEILIGENBEIL, or SWIENTA-SIERKA, *hi'-le-gen-bile*, a town of Prussia, province of East Prussia, at the confluence of the Bahnau and the Jarft, 28 miles S W. of Königsberg. There is a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,900.

HEILIGENHAFEN, *hi'-le-gen-haf'-en*, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Baltic, 39 miles N.E. of Lubeck. There is a Gothic church, and the harbour accommodates small vessels. **Pop.** 2,300, many of them engaged in the fishery.

HEILIGENSTADT, *hi'-le-gen-stat*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the Leine, at its junction with the Gaislade, 50 miles N.W. from Erfurt. It is surrounded by walls, and has a castle, four churches, gymnasium, and academies. **Manf.** Wooden clocks, worsted, and paper. Six annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 5,000.

HEILSBERG, *hiles-bairg*, a town of Prussia, province of East Prussia, 43 miles S. of Königsberg. It is situated on the left bank of the Alle, and was formerly the chief town of Ermeland, a division of Poland. There are a fine castle, five churches, and a monastery. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, and leather. **Pop.** 5,900.

HEILSBRONN, *hiles'-bron*, a town of Bavaria, province of Middle Franconia. There are a convent and church here, noteworthy for their antiquity (founded 1132), and the interesting memorials they contain. The village of Heilsbronn possesses mineral springs. **Manf.** Wax, cloth and woollen goods. **Pop.** 850.

HEINE, HEINRICH, *hine'-e(r)*, French-German poet, essayist, and satirist. He was born of Jewish parents, at Düsseldorf, on the 1st of January, 1800, "Which makes me," he wrote, "the first man of my century." He embraced the Protestant faith in 1825, to prevent, he said "M. de Rothschild treating him with familiarity." He studied jurisprudence successively at Bonn, Berlin, and Göttingen, in which latter city he received the degree of Doctor of Laws, and while resident there, in 1824, made a tour in the Harz Mountains, an account of which he published at Hamburg. England, South Germany, and Italy were next visited; and a description of these countries was written by him, and published under the title of "Reisebilder" (Pictures of Travel), between the years 1826-31, a French translation of which, by himself, under the title of "Impressions de Voyages," made him as celebrated in France as he already was in Germany. The brilliant wit, combined with the bold political addresses to the sovereigns of Germany and the whole of Europe, contained in this volume, established his fame. His "Book of Songs," published at Hamburg, in 1827, placed him at the head of that political and literary section of his countrymen called "The Young German School," and, from its satirical humour, caused him so many enemies in Germany, that he withdrew to Paris, where he became, as much from temperament as from the natural bent of his genius, more a Frenchman than a German. During the last 25 years of his life, he continued to reside in the French capital, making only a few furtive visits to his native land. In 1847 he was attacked with paralysis, by which he lost the sight of one eye; and, in the following year, he had a second attack, which, although it left his mental faculties unimpaired, deprived him of the use of his other eye, and made him a cripple for the remainder of his life, besides subjecting him, at intervals, to intense bodily suffering. Though he was never again able to quit his chamber, he continued to embody in prose and verse the rich and fertile creations of his brain, by the aid of an amanuensis. A translation of his poems into French was made by Gérard de Nerval, under his superintendence, in 1855. In addition to the works we have quoted, he wrote many volumes of poetry, sketches, and satirical pieces. As a satirical wit, he is worthy to be classed with Cervantes, Swift, and Voltaire, while his poems are characterised by tenderness, originality, and rare beauty of versification.

Born 1800; **died at Paris**, 1856.

HEINECCIUS, JOHANN GOTTLIEB, *hine-ek'-ye-us*, German jurist and professor of law and philosophy at Halle. His principal works, which are still held in esteem, are "Antiquitatum Jus Romanum Illustratium Syntagma," "Elementa Juris Civilis Secundum Ordinem Institutionum," and "Elementa Juris Civilis Secundum Ordinem Pandectarum."

Born 1681; **died** 1741.

HEINSIUS, DANIEL, *hine'-se-us*, an eminent Dutch philologist and critic. He was made Greek professor at Leyden when he was but 18, and, afterwards, succeeded his master, Joseph Scaliger, in the professorship of politics and history. Besides annotating several of the classic authors, he wrote some excellent works in prose and verse.

Born at Ghent, 1580; **died** 1655.

HEINSIUS, NICOLAS, son of the preceding, was an eminent Latin poet, and editor of several editions of Virgil, Ovid, Claudian, and other classic authors. He was employed by the States-General as ambassador to Sweden, France, and Russia.

Born 1620; **died** 1681.

HEL, in Scandinavian mythology, the goddess of the dead, daughter of Loki and the giantess Angurboda.

HELDER, *hel'-der*, a fortified seaport of Holland, on the North Sea, 45 miles N.W. of Amsterdam, at the mouth of the Mars-diep, which separates the province of North Holland from the island of Texel. It contains several churches, a synagogue, town-hall, and orphan hospital, and is protected from the sea by an immense dyke, built of Norwegian granite. There are a large harbour and a lighthouse. It is connected with Amsterdam by the great ship canal. **Pop.** 20,200.—Near here was fought a naval battle between the English and Dutch, in which Van Tromp was killed. It was taken by the English, under Abercrombie, in 1799, and was afterwards retaken by Brewe, and was subsequently rendered a first-class fortress by Napoleon I.

HELEN, *hel'-en*, a Grecian princess, celebrated in Homeric legend for her beauty, and for causing the siege of Troy. She was the wife of Menelaus; but, during his absence from Sparta, she fled with the Trojan prince Paris, to Troy. The siege of Troy by the Greeks ensued, and was only terminated by the destruction of the city. Paris having been killed in the siege, she became the wife of Deiphobus, his brother; but, after the taking of the city, she betrayed him to the Greeks, and was conducted by Menelaus back to Sparta, which state she was forced to quit on his death, retiring to Rhodes, where she was put to death by the queen of the island.

HELENA, ST., *he-le'-na*, a small island in the Atlantic, about 1,200 miles west of the continent of Africa. It is 10½ miles long by 7 broad, and about 28 miles in circumference, and presents to the sea, throughout its whole circuit, an immense wall of perpendicular rock, from 600 to 1,200 feet high. The culminating point, Diana's Peak, is situate nearly in the centre of the island, and attains a height of 2,700 feet. There are other rocks and hills thrown together in the wildest confusion; and the rugged surface presents a number of fantastic peaks, the most remarkable of which are two basaltic columns, 160 and 197 feet high respectively, known as Lot's Wife and Lot. Another very remarkable basaltic column, the Chimney, is 64 feet high. There are some fertile valleys and plains, in one of which, Longwood, is the house in which Napoleon lived and died. The principal opening is St. James's, or Chapel Bay, a fine harbour, on the north-western side of the island, and here the town of St. James is built. There are three other openings, all of which are strongly fortified. The climate is heavy and moist, but not liable to the extremes of heat or cold. Of the small portion of ground fit for cultivation, a part is exceedingly fertile. Potatoes are the principal object of culture, and have, in fourteen years, produced, on an average, more than two crops in the year. At its first discovery, the island presented an immense forest, its chief indigenous trees being ebony, red-wood, and gum-wood. About 1720, the plain was nearly stripped of trees, and, in their place, there began, in a few years, to spring up a species of wire-grass, which covered the ground with excellent pasture. After that time, the rearing of sheep and goats became the principal object of agricultural industry.

Area.—47 square miles.
Pop.—5,060, of whom about half are of European extraction.
Lat.—15° 57′ S. **Lon.** 5° 42′ W.
History.—Saint Helena was discovered by the Portuguese in 1502, and belonged to the Dutch chiefly till 1673, when it fell into the hands of the British. It derives its principal importance from its being on the direct route from the E. Indies to Europe, and is, consequently, a valuable possession for England. Its chief celebrity, however, is due to its having been selected for the place of exile for Napoleon I. by the allied powers. Here he lived at Longwood, from November, 1815, till his death, in 1821. His remains lay here, also, till 1840, when, by the permission of the English government, they were conveyed to France.

HELENA, ST., a county of Louisiana, United States. **Area,** 520 square miles. **Pop.** 7,504.

HELENA, ST., EMPRESS, said by some to have been born in Bithynia, but claimed by English church historians to have been a native of Britain, of obscure origin, but of an accomplished mind and handsome person. She became the wife of Constantine Chlorus, and was the mother of the emperor Constantine. When her husband espoused the daughter of Maximilian-Hercules, in 292, he divorced Helena; but, on the accession of her son, she was recalled to court, and treated with the honours due to her rank. She visited the Holy Land, where she was supposed to have discovered the true cross. She founded several churches, and bestowed immense sums in charity. After her death she was canonized.

Born 247; **died** 327.

HELENA, ST., wife of the Grand Duke Igor of Muscovy. She was baptized at Constantinople in 955, and then renounced her original name, Olga. She is a saint of the Russian and of the Roman Catholic church.

Lived in the 10th century.

HELEN'S, ST., a market town of Lancashire, on a branch of the Mersey, 11 miles N.E. of Liverpool. It has risen rapidly in importance. There are a handsome town hall, a market-house, a mechanics' institute, two churches, and a large cruciform Roman Catholic chapel. **Manf.** Glass (especially plate), chemicals, watch movements, and earthenware. There are collieries in the vicinity. **Pop.** 57,234. A station on the London and North Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways.

HELEN'S, ST. (*See* SCILLY ISLANDS.)

HELENSBURG, *hel'-ens-berg*, a watering-place in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, on the N. of the Frith of Clyde, opposite Greenock. The houses, which have gardens attached to them, are not numerous, but they are comfortably and pleasingly built, and are occupied in the summer season by the Glasgow citizens, of whom Helensburg is a favourite resort. It was established in 1777 by Sir James Colquhoun, and named after his wife. **Pop.** 5,975 (exclusive of visitors).

HELICON, or **ZAGORA,** *hel'-i-kon*, a mountain range of Bœotia, Greece, celebrated in the songs of many Greek poets as the abode of the Muses. It is composed of a series of peaks, deep ravines, and beautiful valleys, whilst its vegetation is luxuriant. The height of the highest peak is 5,000 feet.

HELIER, ST., *hel'-yer*, chief town of the island of Jersey, situate on its S. coast, and on the E. side of St. Aubin's Bay. The town was formerly an insignificant village, but now consists of several streets diverging from Royal Square. It has a parish church, five other churches, several chapels, and a House of Assembly. It is defended by a strong citadel, called Fort Regent, which overlooks the inner harbour, and was built at a cost of about £800,000. A strong fortress, called Elizabeth Castle, stands on a rocky island in St. Aubin's Bay, of which it defends the entrance. **Manf.** Soap and candles. There are shipbuilding yards and stone-works; and a fine harbour, commodious quays and docks. A large trade is carried on both with England and France. **Pop.** 28,020. **Lat.** 49° 11′ N. **Lon.** 2° 7′ W. (*See* JERSEY.)

HELIGOLAND, *hel-e-go-land'*, a small island in the North Sea, situate about 35 miles from the mouth of the Elbe. It consists of a rock about 200 feet high, on the summit of which is a low plain, with a village and lighthouse, and of a small tract of lowland communicating with the rocks by a flight of steps. The length, from north to south, is about a mile, and the breadth about one third of a mile. It has two good harbours, and near it is a roadstead, where vessels may anchor in 48 feet of water. The island is much resorted to for the purpose of sea bathing. The encroachments of the sea have led some observers to fear that the island will entirely disappear. The name means "holy land," and in ancient times the island was sacred to the Scandinavian goddess Hertha, and the Angli of the mainland resorted thither to worship her. The island was very much larger than at present, the sea having submerged villages, churches, and monastic establishments. **Pop.** 2,000, subsisting chiefly by fishing and acting as pilots. **Lat.** 54° 11′ N. **Lon.** 7° 53′ E. It was taken from the Danes by the British in 1807, and became a depôt for merchandise intended to be smuggled into the continent during Napoleon's continental blockade. At the peace of 1814, it was retained by this country, and is of importance as an outpost of England in war time.

HELIODORUS, *he-li-o-dor'-us*, a Greek writer of romances. The work by which he is known is a love story, entitled "Æthiopica," the style and morality of which have been much admired. He was descended from a priestly family consecrated to the worship of the Sun, but was himself a Christian, and became Bishop of Trikka, in Thessaly.

Born at Emesa, Syria, in the 4th century.

HELIOGABALUS or **ELAGABALUS** MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONIUS, *he'-le-o-gab'-a-lus*, a Roman emperor, so called because he had been a priest of Elagabalus, the Syro-Phœnician Sun-god. He was, at the age of 14, chosen emperor, after the death of Macrinus, and associated with himself in the government his grandmother Mœsa, and his mother Sæmias, and chose a senate of women, over whom the latter presided. He afterwards fell into every kind of cruelty and debauchery, raised his horse to the consular dignity, and caused divine honours to be paid to himself. A not unnatural result of his conduct was that the army revolted, and he was killed when only 17 years old.

Born 205; **died** 222.

HELIOPOLIS. (*See* BAALBEC.)

HELL, MAXIMILIAN, *hel*, an eminent German astronomer, who, at 25 years of age, was engaged as an assistant in the Jesuits' observatory at Vienna. In 1751 he was made professor of mathematics in Transylvania; but, after some years, he returned to Vienna, and there became head of an observatory, erected after his own designs. He left Vienna for Lapland in 1768 to observe the transit of Venus across the sun's disc. His observation was conducted under very favourable atmospheric conditions, and his report of the phenomena was so accurate and complete, that astronomical science was greatly advanced by it. His report also contained some valuable information relating to the natural history, the geography, and meteorology of Lapland. He wrote many excellent mathematical and astronomical works, as well as editing the astronomical observations made by the Jesuits at Pekin, between the years 1717 and 1752.

Born in Hungary, 1720; **died** at Vienna, 1792.

HELLANICUS, *hel-lan'-i-kus*, an early Greek prose writer, who wrote a "History of Argos," and other works which have been quoted by ancient authors.

Born at Mitylene, 496 B.C.; **died** 411 B.C.

HELLAS. (*See* GREECE, ANCIENT.)

HELLENES, KINGDOM OF THE. (*See* GREECE, MODERN.)

HELLESPONT. (*See* DARDANELLES.)

HELLEVOETSLUIS. (*See* HELVOETSLUYS.)

HELL GATE, or **HURL GATE**, a pass in the East River between Long Island and Great Barn Island, east of New York, United States, long noted for its dangerous navigation. The rocks have recently (Sept. 1876) been blasted by immense charges of dynamite, and the navigation thereby rendered safe.

HELLIN, *hel'-leen*, a Spanish town 40 miles S.E. of Albacete, in the province of the same name. It is built on a height, irregularly but substantially, and has an elegant church, the ruins of an ancient castle, and mineral baths. Productive sulphur mines are worked in the vicinity. **Pop.** 13,657.

HELLOT, JOHN, *hel'-lo*, a French chemist, who was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and of the Royal Society at London. He wrote some treatises on dyeing, and several dissertations in "The Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences;" besides other chemical works of merit. He also conducted, for many years, the "Gazette de France."

Born 1685; **died** 1766.

HELLOVO, *hel-lov'-o*, the ancient Othrys, a range of mountains to the N. of Greece, being a spur of the Pindus. The range attains a height of 5,570 feet.

HELL'S SKERRIES, *hels sker-res*, a cluster of small islands belonging to the Hebrides, 10 miles from Uist, with an extremely rapid current running between them.

HELME, *helm*, a river rising in the Harz mountains, on the confines of Hanover, flowing through the Prussian province of Saxony, and, after a course of 45 miles, falling into the Unstrut, near Artern.

HELMERS, JAN FREDERIK, *hel'-mers*, a Dutch poet, chiefly remarkable for his hyperbolical laudation of his native country. After stating that the Dutch nation left every other immeasurably behind in morality, heroism, science, and the fine arts, he makes a comparison between Vondel, a Dutch poet, and Shakspere, to the disadvantage of the latter, who is pronounced to be "barbarous."

Born at Amsterdam, 1767; **died** 181?.

HELMHOLTZ, HERMANN, *helm'-holtz*, German physiologist and physicist, was educated for the medical profession, and was appointed a surgeon in the army. He subsequently became assistant in the Berlin anatomical museum; received, in 1849, the appointment of professor of physiology at Königsberg, which he held until 1855, when he was transferred to Bonn, and in 1858 to Heildelberg. He became professor of physics at Berlin in 1871. He is the author of numerous works on optics, on sound, on the conservation of energy, the motion of fluids, &c.

Born at Potsdam, 1821.

HELMONT, JAN BAPTISTA VAN, *hal-mawn(g)*, lord of Merode, Royenborch, Oorschot, and Pellines, an eminent Belgian chemist. On the completion of his education at Louvain, he was appointed to the chair of surgery in that university, and occupied that position for two years, after which he spent several years in the different universities of France and Italy, devoting himself to the study of chemistry and natural philosophy. He then returned home, and settled down on his estate at Vilvorde, where he gave himself up to the pursuit of his favourite sciences. His discoveries were numerous and valuable, especially in connexion with the gases, and he has been described as the greatest chemist previous to Lavoisier.

Born at Brussels, 1577; **died** 1674.

HELMSLEY, *helms'-le*, a picturesque market-town of the North Riding of Yorkshire, near the Rye, 21 miles N. of York. It has a church and the ruins of an ancient castle. **Manf.** Cotton and linen. In the vicinity are the remains of Rievaulx Abbey. **Pop.** 2,500.

HELMSTEDT, *helm'-stat*, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, 22 miles S.E. of Brunswick. It has churches, hospitals, gymnasium, and the buildings of a university, suppressed in 1809 by Jérôme Bonaparte. **Manf.** Flannel, soap, hats, tobacco pipes, and vinegar. **Pop.** 8,084.

HELMUND, *hel-moond'*, a river of Afghanistan, which rises 35 miles W. of Cabul, at a height of 11,500 feet, and enters the lake Hamoon by several mouths, after a course of 650 miles. Its banks are fertile, and discover traces of ancient cultivation, but a barren waste is exhibited by the inland country.

HELOISE. (*See* ABELARD.)

HELPS, SIR ARTHUR, essayist and historian, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1838. He entered the public service as private secretary to the late Lord Monteagle, then Mr. Spring-Rice and Chancellor of the Exchequer in the cabinet of Lord Melbourne. On Mr. Spring-Rice exchanging that office for the Comptrollership of the Exchequer in 1839, Mr. Helps became private secretary to Lord Morpeth, at that time chief secretary for Ireland, and afterwards Earl of Carlisle and lord-lieutenant. He also filled the office of commissioner of French, Danish, and Spanish claims. In 1859, upon the retirement of the Hon. W. L. Bathurst from the clerkship of the privy council, Mr. Helps was appointed as his successor, and continued to occupy the post until his death. Of his numerous literary works the following may be mentioned:—"Essays written in the Intervals of Business," published in 1841; "Henry II.;" "Catherine Douglas;" "The Claims of Labour," in 1845; "Friends in Council" (first and second series); "Companions of my Solitude," in 1850; "The Conquerors of the New World and their Bondsmen," in 1852; "The Spanish Conquest of America," in 1855-61; "The Life of Pizarro, with some account of his associates in the Conquest of Peru," in 1869; "Casimir Maremma;" and "Brevia, or Short Essays and Aphorisms," in 1870; "Conversations on War and General Culture;" "The Life of Hernando Cortes, and the Conquest of Mexico," and "Thoughts upon Government," in 1871. Some of his most popular works have been those in which he has dealt with subjects connected with the inner life of the Court. He edited the Prince Consort's speeches, and prepared for the press those "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands" in which her Majesty gave to her people a deeply-interesting record of the earlier years of her married life. Sir Arthur Helps received the honour of knighthood in 1872.

Born 1817; **died** 1875.

HELSINGBORG, *hel'-sing-borg*, a seaport of Sweden, on the Sound, opposite Elsinore. It is well built, has a good harbour, and a large trade. There are a townhouse, a large market-place, a conspicuous tower of great antiquity, and the remains of an old castle. **Manf.** Earthenware, leather, tiles, and iron goods. **Pop.** 2,850.—The width of the Sound is about 3 miles, and here is the principal ferry from Sweden to Denmark. At this place the Swedes, in 1709, obtained a victory over the Danes.

HELSINGFORS, *hel'-sing-fors*, a fortified seaport of Russia, capital of Finland, on a peninsula in the Gulf of Finland, 190 miles W. of St. Petersburg. It has a good harbour, wherein can lie line-of-battle ships, and it is defended by the almost impregnable citadel of Sweaborg, standing on a number of rocky islands. The town is regularly built, and possesses a university, brought here from Abo in 1829, a library of 80,000 volumes, also brought from Abo, a museum, observatory, statehouse, churches, and botanical gardens. In the summer it is a favourite bathing-place. **Manf.** Sailcloth and linen; and it carries on a trade in corn, timber, iron, and fish, &c. **Pop.** 43,316, including the garrison. **Lat.** 60° 9′ N. **Lon.** 24° 57′ E.—This town was founded by Gustavus I., and was burnt in 1741, during the war between Sweden and Russia. In 1855, Sweaborg was bombarded for two days by the allied English and French fleets, and considerable damage was done to the interior defences of the place.

HELST, BARTHOLOMEW VAN DER, *helst*, Dutch painter of portraits. His most famous work is one in the chamber of justice at Amsterdam, representing 30 full-length figures, which is highly valued.

Born at Haarlem, 1613; **died** at Amsterdam, 1670.

HELSTONE, *hel'-stone*, a market-town and municipal and parliamentary borough of Cornwall, picturesquely situate near the mouth of the Loe, 10 miles S.W. of Falmouth. It is neatly built, and has a handsome guildhall, several churches and chapels, a good harbour, and carries on a considerable trade in exporting tin, copper, and shoes, and importing iron, coal, and timber for the use of the surrounding mining district. The ancient May games, or Floralia, are still continued here, and on the 8th of May a universal holiday prevails, and floral processions and dances are held. **Pop.** 3,432.

HELTAU, or NAGY-DIZNOD, *hel'-tow*, a town of Austria, in Transylvania, 6 miles S. of Hermannstadt. It is well-built, and beautifully situated. The inhabitants are remarkable for their tall stature. **Manf.** Woollen cloth. A large trade in fruit, especially cherries, is carried on. **Pop.** 2,600.

HELVELLYN, *hel-vel'-lin*, one of the highest mountains in England (3,055 feet), on the borders of Westmoreland and Cumberland. The ascent is

not difficult, and, from the summit, a magnificent view is obtained of the beautiful lake district.

HELVETII, *hel-ve'-ti-i*, a Celtic people described by Cæsar, as occupying in his time the region bounded by the Jura on the west, the Rhone on the south, and the Rhine E. and N. They suffered a most disastrous defeat at the hands of Cæsar, and in the commotions which followed the death of Nero they were almost extirpated.

HELVETIUS, CLAUDE ADRIEN, *hel-vé'-she-us*, French philosophical writer. He was descended from a Swiss family, and was intended for a financial career. At an early age he was appointed a farmer-general, but resigned his office, and for some time led the life of a court gallant, but married, and afterwards led a domestic and retired life. In 1758 he produced his celebrated work entitled, "De l'Esprit," which for its atheistical principles, was condemned by the parliament of Paris. On this he went to England, and thence to Prussia, where he was well received by Frederick the Great. On his return to France, he wrote "Le Bonheur," a poem, and a philosophical work on "Man," of the same nature as his first performance.

Born at Paris in 1715; **died** there, 1771.

HELVOETSLUYS, *hel-vet-sloos'*, a fortified seaport of Holland, province of South Holland, on an island in an arm of the Maas, 17 miles S.W. of Rotterdam. It is well built, and has an excellent harbour, much used by the Dutch navy. It possesses also extensive magazines and dockyards for the construction and repair of ships of war; also a government naval school. Steamers sail regularly hence to English ports. **Pop.** 3,000. **Lat.** 51° 49′ N. **Lon.** 4° 8′ E.—At this port the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III., embarked for England in 1688. It was taken by the French in 1795, and evacuated by them in 1813.

HEMANS, FELICIA DOROTHEA, *hé'-mans'* a distinguished English poetess, was the daughter of Mr. Browne, who, dying while she was quite young, left her with her mother, an inmate of a solitary old mansion in North Wales. She commenced writing verses when but nine years of age, and printed a volume of poems, called "Early Blossoms," before she was fifteen. In 1812 she was married to Captain Hemans, of the 4th regiment, whose health had, however, become so shattered by his service in the Peninsular war, and in the ill-fated Walcheren expedition, that, in a few years, he was compelled to leave his young wife and five sons for Italy, with a view to its recovery. Shortly after arriving there he died. Strongly imbued with a love of poetry and literature, she studied Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and German; made translations from Horace, Herrera, and Camoens, and wrote a series of articles on foreign literature for the "Edinburgh Magazine." She published "The Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy," in 1815; "Tales and Historic Scenes," in 1819; and obtained the prize from the Royal Society of Literature, for her poem of "Dartmoor" in 1821. Becoming acquainted with Bishop Heber, she wrote, at his suggestion, the "Vespers of Palermo," a drama, which was produced at Covent Garden theatre in 1823, when it was unsuccessful, but was afterwards more popular at the Edinburgh theatre, upon which occasion Sir Walter Scott wrote an epilogue for it. In 1825 she contributed her "Lays of Many Lands" to the "New Monthly Magazine," then edited by the poet Thomas Campbell. "The Forest Sanctuary," and "The Records of Women," followed. The "Songs of the Affections" were published in 1830. In the spring of 1831, her health became very weak, and she changed her residence to Dublin, where, while preparing a collected edition of her poems, she died.

Born at Liverpool, 1794; **died** 1835.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, *hem'-el-hem'-sted*, a town in Hertfordshire, 23 miles N.W. of London. It is well built, on a pleasant site, and has an old Norman church, chapels, workhouse, infirmary, and various schools. **Manf.** Paper. Straw plait-work is the chief employment of the females. **Pop.** 9,064.

HEMINGFORD, WALTER DE, *hem'-ing-ford*, canon of Austin priory, Yorkshire, an English chronicler of the 14th century, whose history extends from the Norman conquest to the reign of Edward II.

Died 1347.

HEMMINGSTED, *hem'-ming-sted*, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, 29 miles N.W. of Glückstadt. It is famous for the great battle fought in the neighbourhood in 1500, when a small force of the natives of the district defeated the King of Denmark and the duke of Holstein, who had an army of more than 20,000.

HEMPFIELD, *hemp'-feeld*, a township of Pennsylvania, United States, in the county of Westmoreland. **Pop.** 4,000.

HEMPSTEAD, a township of New York, United States, 20 miles E. of New York. **Manf.** Leather and paper. **Pop.** 4,000.

HEMPSTEAD, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area**, 1,200 square miles. **Pop.** 19,015. The capital is Washington.

HEMS, HOMS, or **HUMS**, a town of Syria, 65 miles N.E. of Baalbec, on the right bank of the Orontes (lat. 34° 44′ N.; lon. 36° 43′ E.). It was formerly celebrated for a temple of the Sun, in which Heliogabalus, one of the emperors of Rome, was a priest before he was raised to the throne. Zenobia was defeated under its walls, A.D. 272. It was taken by the Saracens in 636, and fell into the hands of the Crusaders in 1099. In 1832 Ibrahim Pacha, of Egypt, defeated the Turks with great loss. It now carries on a flourishing trade, and is the seat of several manufactures. **Pop.** 25,000.

HEMSKERCK, MARTIN VAN, *hems'-kerk*, a Dutch painter, surnamed the "Raffaelle of Holland." He was the son of a mason, who brought him up to the same trade, but evincing a talent for design, he left his father's house and travelled to Italy. On his return he enriched his native country with his productions, most of which were destroyed by fire on the taking of Haarlem by the Spaniards in 1572.

Born at Hemskerck, 1498; **died** 1574.

HEMSTERHUIS, TIBERIUS, *hem'-ster-hoos*, a Dutch philologist and professor of Greek and of history at Leyden from 1740 to 1766. He was celebrated as a Greek scholar, and published an edition of the "Onomasticon" of Pollux in 1706, the "Select Dialogues" of Lucian in 1708 and 1732; and the "Plutus" of Aristophanes, 1744. "Anecdota Hemsterhusiana" were published from his MSS. in 1825, and "Orationes et Epistolæ," in 1839.

Born at Groningen, 1685; **died** at Leyden 1766.

HENDERSON, JOHN, *hen'-der-son*, a celebrated English actor, who, evincing in his youth a taste for drawing, was placed under Mr. Fournier, an artist of ability, but of an eccentric character, with whom he did not continue long. He next

lived with a silversmith, on whose death he devoted himself to theatrical studies. His first appearance was in 1772, at Bath, under the name of Courtney, in the character of Hamlet, which he performed with great applause. His fame increased; but it was not till 1777 that he made his appearance on the London stage, when he was engaged by Mr. Colman, at the Haymarket theatre, and made his first appearance in Shylock. After this he distinguished himself as a most excellent representative of Falstaff, Richard III., and other Shaksperian characters, which he personated with unbounded applause at Drury Lane, and at different provincial theatres.

Born in London, 1747; died 1785.

HENDERSON, THOMAS, an eminent Scottish astronomer, who, after completing his education as an attorney, became secretary to Lord Advocate Jeffrey, in whose service he remained till 1831. For several years previously he had been an earnest student of astronomy; and, although his health was delicate and his eyes weak, he continued to make himself so proficient therein, that he became the correspondent of Dr. Thomas Young, whom he assisted in the calculations for the "Nautical Almanack." On the death of Dr. Young, a paper was left by him informing the Admiralty that Mr. Henderson was the most proper person to fill the post left vacant; but though the Admiralty did not act upon this suggestion, it appointed him to the charge of the observatory at the Cape of Good Hope in April, 1832. While thus engaged, he communicated upwards of seventy papers of the greatest value to different scientific publications. In 1834 he was made astronomer royal for Scotland, and, while fulfilling the duties of his office, he voluntarily imposed upon himself the task of reducing to order the mass of observations he had brought home from the Cape. His writings and his observations have caused him to be reckoned among the best of modern astronomers.

Born at Dundee, 1798; died at Edinburgh, 1844.

HENDERSON, a county of Illinois, United States. Area, 540 square miles. Pop. 10,722. Oquawka is the capital.

HENDERSON, a county of Kentucky, United States. Area, 600 square miles. Pop. 24,515. The capital is HENDERSON.

HENDERSON, a county of North Carolina, United States. Area, 600 square miles. Pop. 10,281 Hendersonville is the capital.

HENDERSON, a county of Tennessee, United States. Area, 914 square miles. Pop. 17,430. The capital is Lexington.

HENDERSON, a county of Texas, United States. Area, 1,200 square miles. Pop. 9,735. Athens is the capital.

HENDERSON, the capital of Henderson county, Kentucky, United States, on the Ohio, 200 miles below Louisville. Steamers leave regularly for Louisville, Memphis, and other places, and large quantities of tobacco, corn, and wheat are shipped. Manf. Tobacco, carriages, and railway stock. Pop. 5,365.

HENDERSON, a township of New York, United States, on Lake Ontario, 151 miles N.W. of Albany. There is a good harbour. Pop. 2,500.

HENDRICKS, *hen'-driks*, a county of Indiana, United States. Area. 387 square miles. Pop. 23,000. The capital is Danville.

HENGELO, *hen'-ge-lo*, a town of Holland, province of Overyssel, 26 miles N.E. of Deventer. Manf. Damask and calico. Pop. 3,600.

HENGELO, a town of Holland, province of Gelderland, 18 miles N.E. of Arnheim. It is well built, and iron ore of good quality is found in the vicinity. Pop. 2,900.

HENGIST, *hen'-jist*, the first Saxon king of Kent, towards the end of the 5th century, was said to be a descendant of Woden, whom the Saxons deified. Hengist, with his brother Horsa, being called in by Vortigern, king of the Britons, to assist him in expelling the Picts, obtained the kingdom of Kent, one of the seven of the Saxon heptarchy, and in which were included the present counties of Kent, Middlesex, Essex, and Surrey.

Died 489.

HENG-KIANG, *heng-ke'-ang*, a river of China, flowing through the province of Hunan, and discharging into the lake Tong-ting, after a course of 300 miles.

HENGSTENBERG, ERNST WILHELM, *heng'-sten-bairg*, German theologian and Biblical writer. He was the son of a clergyman of Westphalia, studied at Bonn, and afterwards established himself at Berlin as a tutor. He published two treatises in defence of orthodox theology, and in 1826 was made professor, and three years afterwards doctor of theology. He edited a newspaper devoted to the support of evangelical principles, and produced numerous works in opposition to the rationalistic interpretation and criticism of scripture. He exerted great influence in ecclesiastical matters, especially under King Frederick William. Several of his works have been translated into English.

Born at Fröndenberg, Westphalia, 1802; died 1869.

HENLEY, REV. JOHN, *hen'-le*, commonly called "the Orator," was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, after which he entered into holy orders, and became a preacher in London; but, disappointed in obtaining preferment, he commenced lecturing, not only on theology, but on politics, &c., on Sunday evenings near Lincoln's Inn Fields. Pope satirised, and Hogarth caricatured him. He published a translation of Pliny's "Epistles," and other works.

Born 1692; died 1756.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, a market town of Warwickshire, at the confluence of the Arrow and Alne, 8 miles N.W. of Warwick. It is situate in the district which formed the ancient forest of Arden and contains many old houses. Manf. Nails. Pop. 1,140.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, an urban district Oxfordshire, on the left bank of the Thames, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 35 miles W. of London. The richly-wooded Chiltern Hills rise above the town, which consists of two main streets, and has a fine Gothic church, town-hall, market-house, and a valuable public library and theatre. Manf. Silk. It has a considerable trade in corn, malt, and timber, and is much visited by the lovers of the sport of fishing. Pop. 4,604.—A station on the Great Western railway.

HENLOPEN, CAPE, is at the S.W. point of the entrance of Delaware Bay, United States. Lat. 36° 47′ N.; lon. 75° W.

HENNEBON, *hen'-bawng*, a town of France, department Morbihan, on the Blavet, 5 miles N.E. of L'Orient. It is walled, picturesque in appear-

ance, and there is a good quay, at which vessels of moderate size can unload. There are some traces of the old castle referred to by Froissart. Corn, wine, wax, honey, and hemp are exported, and six annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 5,000. This was formerly a very strong place, and Charles de Blois, in 1342, unsuccessfully besieged it when defended by the Countess de Montfort.

HENNEPIN, *hen'-ne-pin*, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 67,013. Minneapolis is the capital.

HENRICHMONT, *hen'-reesh-mawng*, a town of France, department Cher, on the Lesser Sandre, 17 miles N.E. of Bourges. **Manf.** Coarse cloths, leather, and pottery. **Pop.** 3,300.

HENRICO, *hen-ri'-co*, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 268 square miles. **Pop.** 82,703. RICHMOND is the capital.

HENRIETTA OF FRANCE, *hen-ri-et'-ta*, wife of Charles I., king of England, was daughter of Henry IV. and Marie de Medici. During the struggle between the king and the people, in 1644, she was forced to fly to France. On the death of Charles, in 1649, she retired into a convent which she had founded at Chaillot, where she died. Bossuet pronounced her funeral oration.

Born at Paris, 1609; **died** 1669.

HENRY, *hen'-re*, the names of several European sovereigns, biographies of whom are given under the following headings.

ENGLAND.

HENRY I., king of England, surnamed, for his learning, Beauclerc, or the scholar, was the youngest son of William the Conqueror, and was the first monarch of the Norman line who was English by birth. He succeeded his brother Rufus in 1100, at which time his brother Robert was in Normandy. Robert soon after invaded the kingdom, but agreed with Henry, for a yearly tribute, to renounce his right. The two brothers again resorted to arms, and Henry invaded Normandy in 1106, defeated Robert, and brought him prisoner to England, where he died in Cardiff Castle. Though the personal character of Henry was cruel and licentious, his reign was marked by some substantial benefits conferred on the English people. He restored the university of Cambridge, forgave all debts owing to the crown prior to his accession; reformed the court, and conquered Wales, and was distinguished by great administrative ability. He was twice married, first in 1100 to Maud of Scotland, and in 1121 to Adelais of Louvain. On his death-bed he bequeathed the crown to his daughter Matilda or Maud, who had married Henry V., emperor of Germany.

Born 1068; **died** at Rouen, 1135.

HENRY II., son of the Empress Matilda, by her second marriage with Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, so named from *planta genista*, Latin for a sprig of broom, which he wore in his cap, succeeded Stephen as king of England, in 1154. He added the provinces of Anjou, Touraine, Maine, Poitou, Saintonge, Guienne, and Gascony, to the English crown. He married Eleanor the divorced queen of Louis VII. of France. His reign was troubled by disputes between him and Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who being murdered in 1170, the pope obliged the king to undergo penance for it at Becket's tomb at Canterbury. In 1170 he caused his eldest son Henry to be crowned king of England; in 1172 he conquered Ireland, and, in the following year, his sons, instigated by their mother, rebelled against him, on account of his attachment to the Fair Rosamond, by whom he had two sons, William Longsword, earl of Salisbury, and Geoffrey, Archbishop of York. The kings of France and Scotland gave them assistance; but peace was concluded between all parties in the following year. In 1184 his son Henry died, and subsequently Richard, his third son, revolted against his father, and was supported by the king of France. Henry, being defeated in Normandy, was obliged to submit to disgraceful terms. He was an able monarch, compelled the ecclesiastics to agree to the Councils of Clarendon, which limited their power, and placed the administration of the law on a sounder footing. The disobedience of his favourite son John is said to have hastened his death.

Born at Le Mans, Normandy, 1133; **died** at Chinon, France, 1189.

HENRY III., succeeded his father, John, in 1216, when only 10 years of age. When he reached the age of 16 he was declared of age; but his feeble character caused him to relinquish Normandy, Anjou, Poitou, Touraine, and Maine to the king of France. A civil war broke out in England, and he was taken prisoner by the barons, after a severe battle at Lewes, in Sussex. The tide of affairs turned in his favour after the battle of Evesham, in which the barons were totally defeated, chiefly through the brilliant skill and courage of his son Edward; whereupon he deprived several of these lords of their estates, and gave them to his friends. He cancelled the Great Charter, and suffered the pope to appoint an archbishop of Canterbury, and to collect tithes in England.

Born at Winchester, 1206; **died** at Westminster, 1272.

HENRY IV., eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster and third son of Edward III., was made Duke of Hereford, but banished by Richard II. on account of his contention with the Duke of Norfolk, and after some time spent in exile at Paris, invaded England at the head of a few followers, deposed his cousin Richard II., and seized the throne in 1399. This usurpation gave rise to the civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster, which broke out under the sway of Henry VI. After a short reign of only fourteen years, he died, filled with remorse for many of his unscrupulous deeds while king.

Born at Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, 1366; **died** 1413.

HENRY V., was eldest son of Henry IV., and was educated at Oxford, under the guidance of his half uncle, Cardinal Henry Beaufort. On commencing his reign in 1413 he displayed many noble traits, although in his youth he had been very irregular; but, on coming to the crown, he discarded his evil companions, and conducted himself with a dignity becoming his station. Having formed the project of conquering France, he left his kingdom in the hands of a regency, and invaded that country, where he displayed uncommon courage. With 15,000 men he gained the battle of Agincourt, though the French amounted to 52,000. He then returned to England; but, three years afterwards, went again to France, where he married Katherine, the daughter of the French king. He was a brave and energetic monarch, and the most popular ruler that had hitherto sat upon the throne of England, not a single instance of insurrection or discontent being manifested throughout his reign. He was a favourite hero of Shakspere, who delighted alike to depict the wild life of his youth, and the brilliant heroism of his later years.

Born at Monmouth, 1388; **died** at Vincennes, 1422.

HENRY VI., the only son of the above, was but ten months old at the death of his father, and was proclaimed king on the day after that event. His grandfather Charles, king of France, died soon after, and the duke of Orleans, encouraged by the minority of Henry, assumed the title of king, by the name of Charles VII. This renewed the war between England and France, and the English, for a while, were successful. Henry was crowned at Paris, and the great duke of Bedford, his guardian, obtained several important victories. But the raising of the siege of Orleans by Joan of Arc gave a new turn to affairs, and the English power declined, and was, in the end, quite subverted. The death of the duke of Bedford was a fatal blow to the cause of Henry; and, to add to his misfortunes, the York party in England grew strong, and involved the country in a civil war. They adopted the white rose as their badge of distinction, and the Lancastrians the red. Hence the title given to the struggle—"the War of the Roses." After various contests, the king was defeated and taken prisoner. However, his wife, Margaret of Anjou (whom he married in 1445) carried on the war with spirit, and for some time, with considerable success. Richard, duke of York, was slain at Wakefield, and Henry recovered his liberty; but Edward, earl of March, son of Richard, laid claim to the crown, and routed the queen's forces at Ludlow, but was himself afterwards defeated at St. Albans. At length the York party prevailed, and Henry was sent to the Tower, where, it is believed, he was slain by Richard, duke of Gloucester.

Born at Windsor, 1421; **died** 1471.

HENRY VII. was the son of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, and of Margaret, grand-daughter of John of Gaunt. He was grandson of Katherine, the wife of Henry V., by her second marriage with Owen Tudor. By the assistance of the duke of Brittany, he landed in Wales with some troops, and laid claim to the crown in 1485. The people, disgusted at the cruelties of Richard III., joined Henry (who bore the title of Earl of Richmond), in such numbers that he was enabled to give the usurper battle at Bosworth Field, where Richard was slain, and Henry crowned on the spot. He united the houses of York and Lancaster by marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. His reign met with little disturbance, except from two impostors. One was a joiner's son, called Lambert Simnel, who personated Richard, Duke of York, who had been murdered in the Tower. On being taken prisoner, Henry made him a scullion in his kitchen. The other was Perkin Warbeck, who said he was the duke of York; but he was soon taken, and hanged at Tyburn. Henry reigned twenty-four years, and greatly increased trade and commerce; but his avarice was excessive, and led him to commit many mean and infamous acts. He died of consumption, and was buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel, built by him in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Pembroke, 1456; **died** at Richmond, 1509.

HENRY VIII. succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, at the age of 19. The first years of his reign were very popular, owing to his generosity and manly bearing, but at length his conduct grew capricious and arbitrary. The emperor Maximilian and Pope Julius II., having leagued against France, persuaded Henry to join them, and he, in consequence, invaded that kingdom, where he made some conquests. About the same time, James IV., king of Scotland, invaded England, but was defeated and slain at Flodden Field. Cardinal Wolsey succeeded in bringing Henry over from the imperial interests to that of the French king. When Luther commenced his reformation in Germany, Henry wrote a book against him, for which he was complimented by the pope with the title of Defender of the Faith. This attachment to the Roman see, however, did not last long. Impelled either by conscience, policy, or a passion for Anne Boleyn, he sought a divorce from his wife, Catherine of Aragon, to whom he had been married eighteen years. His plea for the divorce was, that Catherine was his brother Arthur's widow. The divorce being delayed by the pope, who, surrounded by perplexities, pursued a policy of procrastination, in which he was encouraged by Wolsey, the crisis which might otherwise have been postponed was precipitated. Wolsey was deprived of his power, and after a while Henry assumed the title of supreme head of the English church, put down the monasteries, and alienated their possessions to secular purposes. His marriage with Anne Boleyn took place in the meantime, but she was afterwards sent to the scaffold, to which she was condemned for offences said to have been proved; but her guilt or innocence is a matter of discussion to the present day. On Anne's death Lady Jane Seymour was elevated to the throne; she died in childbed with Prince Edward (afterwards Edward VI.). He next married Anne of Cleves; but she not proving agreeable to his expectations, he put her away. His next wife was Catherine Howard, who was beheaded for adultery; after which he espoused Catherine Parr, who survived him. He was a man of strong passions and considerable learning, and great administrative capacity; and it has been said of him, "that he never spared man in his anger nor woman in his lust." This, however, like many other smart sayings, requires modification. It is unfortunate for the memory of Henry VIII., that he gave great offence to both the Catholic and Protestant Churches, and, until lately, it has been taken for granted that the abuse heaped upon him by each party was fully deserved.

Born at Greenwich, 1491; **died** 1547.

FRANCE.

HENRY I., king of France, succeeded his father Robert in 1031. His mother, Constance of Provence, excited a revolt against him, in favour of her second son Robert, but without success. His wife was Anne, daughter of Jaroslav, duke of Russia. He had the reputation of a valiant commander and a good king.

Born about 1004; **died** 1060.

HENRY II., the son of Francis I., succeeded his father in 1547, at which time France was at war with England. In 1550 peace was restored, and Boulogne ceded to the French for a large sum. The year following a league was entered into between him and the Protestant princes of Germany against Charles V., which produced a ruinous war to France. In 1556 a truce was concluded for five years; but the emperor having resigned his crown to his son Philip, the war was renewed. In 1557 the French army was defeated by the Spaniards at St. Quintin. In 1559 Henry concluded a dishonourable peace. The same year he was accidentally wounded in the eye at a tournament, by the lance of Count Montgomery, a Scottish nobleman, of which he died. He married, at the age of 15, Catherine de Medici.

Born 1519; **died** 1559.

HENRY III., third son of the above, succeeded his brother, Charles IX., in 1574. While he was duke of Anjou, the Poles elected him to their throne, on the death of Sigismund Augustus; but he renounced it on taking possession of that of France. The same year he gained the battle of

Dormans, and concluded a peace with the Huguenots, in which toleration was granted them. But this was revoked in 1585, and the Protestant princes, of whom Henry, king of Navarre, was the chief, had recourse to arms. The king of Navarre defeated the Catholic army in 1587. The Duke of Guise, on the other hand, obtained a signal advantage over the Huguenots and their allies; but on his marching to Paris, the gates were shut against him. The people, however, were attached to Guise, and the king was obliged to retire from his capital, which was commanded by the head of the Catholic league. France was then divided into three parties; the Royalists, the Guises, and the Huguenots. At length the two first became apparently reconciled, but Henry caused the duke, and his brother the cardinal, to be assassinated soon after. Civil war again broke out with additional fury; the pope excommunicated Henry, and the parliament instituted a criminal process against him. In this exigency, he had recourse to the king of Navarre, who set out on his march to Paris; but the face of affairs was suddenly changed by the death of the king, who was assassinated by a monk, named James Clement, at St. Cloud, 1589.

Born at Fontainebleau, 1551.

HENRY IV., surnamed the Great, king of France and Navarre, was the son of Antoine de Bourbon, king of Navarre, and Jeanne d'Albert. Being descended from Louis IX. of France, he became the heir to that kingdom; but, as he was educated a Protestant, his claim was resisted. Born a mountaineer, he was early trained to activity of body, and soon distinguished himself by feats of arms. After the peace of St. Germain, in 1570, he was taken to the French court, and, two years afterwards, married Margaret, sister of Charles IX. Amid the rejoicings on this occasion happened the infamous massacre of St. Bartholomew, and his life was only spared on condition of his becoming a Roman Catholic; but, in 1576, he escaped from Paris, and put himself at the head of the Huguenots. In 1587 he gained the battle of Coutras. In 1572 he succeeded to the throne of Navarre, and in 1589 to that of France; but his religion proving an obstacle to his coronation, he again consented to abjure it in 1593. In 1595 he issued the edict of Nantes, granting toleration to the Protestants. The same year, he entered into a war with Spain, which lasted till 1598, after which his country enjoyed uninterrupted peace till his death. His abjuration was very disagreeable to the Protestants, and did not prove quite satisfactory to the opposite party, who doubted his sincerity. His greatest enemies were the Jesuits, one of whose pupils, Jean Chatel, wounded him in the mouth in an attempt upon his life, which was finally taken by Francis Ravaillac. He was a popular monarch, able and liberal in policy, and encouraged commercial enterprise, but wasted large sums of money on mistresses.

Born at Pau, in Béarne, 1553; assassinated, 1610.

GERMANY.

HENRY I., surnamed the Fowler, emperor of Germany, was the son of Otho, Duke of Saxony, and elected to the imperial dignity in the year 919. He reunited the German princes, and subdued the Hungarians, formed good laws, and built several cities. He vanquished the Bohemians, the Sclavonians, and the Danes, and conquered the kingdom of Lorraine.

Born 876; **died** 936.

HENRY II., surnamed both the Saint and the Lame, and great-grandson of the preceding, was elected emperor in 1002. He re-established Benedict VIII. in the papal chair, and was crowned by that pontiff in 1014 at Rome. He tranquillised Italy, and expelled thence the Saracens and Greeks. He endowed many churches and abbeys, and was canonised by Pope Eugenius III.

Born 972; **died** near Göttingen, 1024.

HENRY III., surnamed the Black, or Bearded, son of Conrad II., succeeded his father in 1039. He was crowned at Rome by Clement II., and governed with a firm hand. He subdued Bohemia and Hungary, founded many monasteries and churches, and the cathedrals of Worms, Mayence, and Spires, and encouraged literature and the arts. It is supposed that he died from the effects of poison. He is buried in the cathedral of Spires.

Born 1017; **died** 1056.

HENRY IV. was son of Henry III., whom he succeeded at the age of 5 years. Agnes of Poitiers, his mother, governed with ability during his minority. The Saxons rebelled against him, and accused him of simony and other crimes, to Pope Gregory VII., who took from him the right of presenting to benefices. Henry then called a diet at Worms, in 1076, for the purpose of deposing the pope, who excommunicated the emperor. The German princes deposed Henry, who went to Italy, and made an abject submission to the pontiff, doing penance barefooted and in the haircloth shirt of a penitent, but Gregory was not to be appeased, and Henry resolved on vengeance. The electors chose Rodolphus, duke of Suabia, and Gregory confirmed his title; but Henry, after defeating his competitor, put him to death. He then called a council, which deposed the pope, and elected in his room the archbishop of Ravenna. In 1106 his son Henry assumed the title, and being supported by the princes of the empire, the emperor was obliged to renounce his crown; after which he became a wanderer, and supplicated the archbishop of Spires to give him a prebend in his church, which he refused. He died in poverty.

Born 1050; **died** at *Liége*, 1106.

HENRY V. deposed his father in 1106. In 1110 he forced Pope Pascal II. to restore to him the right of nominating to ecclesiastical benefices, which Gregory VII. had wrested from his father. Pascal afterwards called two councils, and excommunicated Henry. He was the last emperor of the Franconian line.

Born 1081; **died** 1125.

HENRY VI., surnamed the Cruel, was son of Frederick Barbarossa, and succeeded his father in 1190, at the age of 25. This prince behaved treacherously to Richard I., king of England, who, in his journey from the crusade, through Germany, was arrested by Leopold, duke of Austria, and sent to the emperor, who exacted from him an enormous ransom. He conquered Sicily. His wife Constance is said to have poisoned him.

Born 1165; **died** at Massena, 1197.

HENRY VII., son of Henry, count of Luxembourg, was elected emperor in 1308, and soon after went into Italy, at that time distracted with the contentions between the Guelphs and Ghibellines. He was crowned at Rome, 1312.

Born 1262; **died** 1313.

HENRY RASPON, landgrave of Thuringia, was elected emperor by the ecclesiastical princes in 1246, when Pope Innocent IV. deposed Frederick II.; but died the year following, of a wound received in fighting against his rival.

Died 1247.

HENRY THE LION, duke of Saxony, son of Henry the Proud, succeeded to the dukedom on the death of his father, who was poisoned in 1139, and assumed the government in 1146. One of his first acts was to declare war against the emperor Conrad for refusing the whole of the duchy of Bavaria, which had been wrested from his father; in the conflict Henry was worsted, but obtained his Bavarian dominions after the death of Conrad. In 1166 he defeated a formidable combination which had been formed under the direction of the archbishop of Bremen; about the same period he married Matilda, daughter of Henry II. of England, and soon afterwards undertook an expedition to Palestine. In 1178 he was summoned to appear at three different diets for having, in revenge for a breach of faith on the part of the emperor Frederick I., deserted the imperial forces at a critical point in the Italian campaign. Refusing to obey the summons, he was placed under ban, and four years after was forced to make his submission to the emperor, who permitted him to retain the territories of Brunswick and Luneberg only on condition of his going into exile for three years. He consequently betook himself to England, but returned to Brunswick in 1184; was again compelled to take refuge here in 1188, but returned in the following year to plunge into war, by which he obtained a part of his former territories. He appears to have been a brave, generous, obstinate, and passionate man, desirous of promoting industry and commerce, and of fostering literature and science.

Born 1129; **died** 1195.

HENRY THE NAVIGATOR, the son of John I., king of Portugal, distinguished himself at the age of twenty-one at the conquest of Ceuta, and afterwards developed a passion for navigation and maritime discoveries, for which he became famous. In the course of several expeditions under his direction and at his expense, the Madeira islands were discovered, and the coast of Guinea explored from Cape Nun, which had been previously regarded as the farthest point of the earth, to Cape Blanco. In 1446 Nuno Tristran, one of his captains, doubled Cape de Verd; two years afterward Gonzalez Valle discovered the Azores; and before his death the Portuguese mariners had reached as far south as Sierra Leone.

Born at Oporto, 1394; **died** 1463.

HENRY, prince of Wales, and the eldest son of James I., of England, was an amiable and accomplished prince, and a great patron of learning and science. His death caused great grief to the nation, which had formed of him the highest expectations.

Born at Stirling, Scotland, 1594; **died** 1612.

HENRY, infant of Castile, brother of Alfonso X., against whom he revolted, but was defeated, and fled to Tunis. He joined Charles of Anjou in the invasion of Naples, but afterwards quarrelled with him, was taken prisoner, and for a long period confined in a cage. He afterwards returned to Spain and intrigued against Ferdinand IV.

Born 1225; **died** 1304.

HENRY OF HUNTINGDON, English historian, was canon of Lincoln and archdeacon of Huntingdon. He wrote a "History of England to the Year 1154;" and was also author of a Latin work, entitled "Contempt of the World."

Lived in the 12th century.

HENRY, MATTHEW, an eminent nonconformist divine and Biblical commentator. He received his education under his father, who was one of the 2,000 ministers who left the Church of England on the passing of the Act of Uniformity, and having made a considerable progress in learning, entered at Gray's Inn; but renounced the study of the law, and became a dissenting minister at Chester, where he resided many years, and then removed to Hackney. His chief work is "The Exposition of the Old and New Testament," a very elaborate work, still considered one of the best commentaries upon the Bible. He wrote also many other theological works.

Born in Flintshire, 1662; **died** 1714.

HENRY, PATRICK, a celebrated American orator and statesman, who, by the display of a great natural eloquence, became a leader of the American people in their struggle against the mother country. Jefferson says of him, that "he gave the earliest impulse to the ball of the revolution." He was of Scottish descent, and having tried farming and store-keeping in Virginia, settled down to the practice of the law, but with little success until 1755, when being engaged to oppose an unpopular tax, he displayed the remarkable ability which afterwards made him famous. In 1769 he became the leader of the democratic party in Virginia, and in 1775 was one of the first to make an appeal to arms. He said, "Of peace there is no longer any hope. If we wish to be free, we must fight." He became the first governor of Virginia, on the declaration of independence, and was re-elected the three following years. He was appointed secretary of state in 1795 by Washington.

Born 1736; **died** 1799.

HENRY, ROBERT, a Scotch divine, who, in 1776, was chosen one of the ministers of the Old Church at Edinburgh: he is the author of a valuable History of Great Britain to the reign of Henry VII.

Born 1718; **died** 1790.

HENRY, WILLIAM, F.R.S., an eminent chemist, the author of "Experimental Chemistry," which was at one time a very popular work. It was published in 1799, and reached an 11th edition in 1829. Dr. Henry's researches were mostly conducted at Manchester, where he was born, and in the immediate vicinity of which he died. His scientific pursuits enabled him to amass a considerable fortune; in their application to art and manufacture they have proved exceedingly valuable.

Born 1774; **died** 1836.

HENRY, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area**, 975 square miles. **Pop.** 18,761. Abbeville is the capital.

HENRY, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 594 square miles. **Pop.** 14,193. The capital is McDonough.

HENRY, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 830 square miles. **Pop.** 36,597. Cambridge is the capital.

HENRY, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 385 square miles. **Pop.** 24,000. The capital is Newcastle.

HENRY, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 432 square miles. **Pop.** 20,986. Mount Pleasant is the capital.

HENRY, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 260 square miles. **Pop.** 14,492. The capital is Newcastle.

HENRY, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 750 square miles. **Pop.** 23,906. Clinton is the capital.

HENRY, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 410 square miles. **Pop.** 20,585. Napoleon is the capital.

HENRY, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 22,142. Paris is the capital.

HENRY, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 358 square miles. **Pop.** 16,009. Martinsville is the capital.

HENRY, PORT, a large and well-sheltered harbour on the west coast of Patagonia. **Lat.** 50° S. **Lon.** 75° 15′ W.

HENZADAH, *hen-za'-da*, a town of Burmah, 68 miles N.W. of Pegu. Capital of district of same name. **Pop.** 318,077.

HEPHÆSTION, *he-phes'-ti-on*, the favourite of Alexander the Great, and the companion of his campaigns and festivities, married one of the daughters of Darius.
Died at Ecbatana, 324 B.C.

HEPHÆSTUS. (*See* VULCAN.)

HEPPENHEIM, *hep'-pen-hime*, a walled town of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, 16 miles S. of Darmstadt. There is an old church, built by Charlemagne, and on a lofty hill near the town is the old castle of Starkenburg, a strong fortress, which belonged to the Archbishop-Electors of Mainz, and which was many times besieged. **Manf.** Leather, lime, and tiles. Several fairs are held. **Pop.** 4,200.

HEPTARCHY, *hept'-ar-ke*, the seven kingdoms into which England was divided under the Saxons—namely, Kent, Sussex, Wessex (which included Surrey, Hants, Isle of Wight, Berks, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and part of Cornwall); Essex (including Middlesex); Northumbria (including all Scotland south of the Forth, Cumberland, Durham, York, and Lancaster); East Anglia (Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge); and Mercia, which comprised the counties in the centre of the kingdom.

HEPTONSTALL, *hep'-ton-stall*, a township of Yorkshire, 7 miles N.W. of Halifax. **Manf.** Cotton and silk. **Pop.** 2,497.

HERACLEA. (*See* ERekli.)

HERACLEIA, *he-rak'-le-a*, an ancient city of Magna Græcia, situated on the right bank of the Agri, 3 miles above the Gulf of Tarentum. So little is known of its later history that the date of its decay is uncertain. It was founded about 432 B.C. It is chiefly remarkable for the discovery amongst its ruins of bronze tables containing a copy of the "Lex Julia Municipalis," dating 45 B.C., which form an important contribution to our knowledge of the municipal law of ancient Italy.

HERACLIDÆ, *he-ra-kli'-de*, in Greek legend, the descendants of Hercules who joined the Dorians in the conquest of the Peloponessus.

HERACLITUS, *he-ra-cli'-tus*, philosopher of Ephesus. He was fond of solitude, and obtained the appellation of "the mourner," from his custom of weeping at the follies of men. He supported the doctrine of fatalism, and maintained that the world was made of fire, which element he deified.
Lived in the 5th century B.C.

HERACLIUS, *her-ac'-li-us*, Roman emperor of the East, was the son of Heraclius, governor of Africa, who dethroned Phocas in 610, and caused himself to be crowned in his stead. Chosroes, king of Persia, having ravaged Palestine, and committed dreadful cruelties on the Christians, Heraclius marched against him, forced him to sue for peace, and to deliver up the holy cross. The end of his reign was disturbed by ecclesiastical disputes and the inroads of the Saracens.
Born 575; **died** 641.

HERACLIUS-CONSTANTINE, son and successor of the above, was associated in the throne of his brother Heracleonas, agreeably to the will of Heraclius. He reigned only a few months, being poisoned, it is said, by his mother-in-law, Martina.
Born at Constantinople, 612.

HERACLIUS, patriarch of Jerusalem, was a debauched and scandalous prelate, and showed great enmity to Henry II., king of England, for not going to Jerusalem in person, agreeably to the terms of his penance, on account of the murder of Thomas à Becket.
Born 1100; **died** 1163.

HERAT, *he'-rat*, formerly Heri, a city of Afghanistan, situate in a plain near the Heri river, 390 miles W. from Cabul. It is well fortified, and surrounded by a wet ditch, mound, and bastioned wall. It contains a number of caravanserais, public baths, reservoirs, numerous mosques, and a strong citadel is built. To the north of the city are the ruins of a magnificent religious edifice, dedicated to the memory of the Imaum Reza. The interior of the town is exceedingly dirty, although the vicinity is beautiful and the ground irrigated by numerous canals. Herat is the emporium of the commerce carried on between Cabul and Bokhara, Hindostan, and Persia, and is a grand central mart for the products of India, China, Tartary, Afghanistan, and Persia.

Manf.—Carpets, leather, caps, cloaks, shoes, &c.
Pop.—Supposed to be about 45,000, composed of Persians, Hindoos, Afghans, and many other nationalities.
Lat.—34° 22′ N. **Lon.** 62° 9′ E.
History.—This place has often been ravaged by various conquerors, disputing the empire of Asia: it was taken by Ghenghis Khan, then by Tamerlane, who made it the seat of government. It was subsequently united to Persia; but the Afghans took possession of it in 1715. Nadir Shah retook it in 1741, and Ahmed Khan, one of Nadir's generals, in 1749. After that date it became a quasi-independent state, and formed a portion of Afghan-Khorassan, in the kingdom of Cabul. In 1829 Herat was independently governed by Khamran Mirza, an Afghan prince, who, with a view of obtaining protection against his neighbour, the king of Cabul, agreed to pay an annual tribute to the shah of Persia. This obligation was, however, disregarded, and, after a few years, the Afghan acted as entirely independent. Some pretext for hostilities having occurred, Mahomet Shah marched against Herat in 1836, but, after a long siege, the Persians were forced to withdraw. The position of Herat is one of the greatest possible importance, and has been well described as the gate of India; for within the limits of the Heratee country all the great roads leading to India from the west converge. By the Herat route alone could a formidable and well-equipped army march upon the Indian frontier from the north-west regions. In 1855 the Persians again made an attempt to get possession of Herat; but after a short war with England, desisted. (*See* AFGHANISTAN.)

HÉRAULT, *hai'-role*, a maritime department in the S. of France, formerly comprised in Languedoc. It is bounded along its S.E. side by the Mediterranean. Its surface is mountainous, being traversed in the north and north-west by branches of the Lower Cevennes, with fine valleys, however, intervening. The coasts are low, and exhibit extensive lagoons and salt marshes. The climate is mild and genial, and generally healthy, with the exception of the swampy localities.

Rivers.—Hérault, Lez, and Orbe.
Pro.—This is the most productive wine district France. About one-sixth of the department is occupied

by vineyards. Among the other important products are olives, mulberries, fruits, drugs, and dyes.

Minerals.—Coal, copper, iron, marble, and building stone.

Manf.—Cloths, cottons, silks, and woollens, paper, steel, brandy. It has, besides, a large transit trade.

Area.—2,436 square miles.

Pop.—441,527.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 arrondissements and 335 communes. MONTPELLIER (the capital) and BEZIERS are the most important towns.

HÉRAULT, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes mountains, and, after a course of about 90 miles, falls into the Mediterranean at the port of Agde.

HERBART, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, *hair'-bar*, an eminent German metaphysician and philosophic writer, was educated at Jena; in 1805 was appointed extraordinary professor at Göttingen, and in 1829 was professor of philosophy at Königsberg, while fulfilling the duties of which he greatly assisted in the organisation of the Prussian educational system. He composed a number of works on metaphysics. In 1833 he returned to Göttingen, and was titular professor and aulic councillor. He composed a number of works on metaphysics, wherein it would appear that he was a follower partly of Fichte and partly of Kant.

Born at Oldenburg, 1776; **died** 1841.

HERBELOT, BARTHÉLEMY D', *dair'-be-lo*, a learned French orientalist. He obtained a pension from the king, and the place of regius professor of the Syriac language. Ferdinand II., grand-duke of Tuscany, made him a present of a large library of Oriental manuscripts. His great work, entitled "Bibliothèque Orientale," containing whatever relates to the knowledge of the Eastern world, is universally known. He also compiled a Turkish and Persian Dictionary.

Born at Paris, 1625; **died** 1695.

HERBERT, EDWARD, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, an English statesman and philosopher, was educated at Oxford, after which he travelled on the continent. On his return, he was made one of the king's counsellors for military affairs, and soon after was sent ambassador to France, to intercede on behalf of the Protestants. In 1625 he was made a peer of Ireland, and in 1631, an English peer. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he sided with the parliament, but afterwards Lord Herbert was the author of some singular books: the most remarkable is entitled "De Veritate," in which he advocates deism. He also wrote "The History of Henry VIII.," a treatise in Latin on the Religion of the Gentiles, and his own memoirs, which are the first instances of autobiography in the English language, and which were edited by Horace Walpole, and printed by him at his own press at Strawberry Hill.

Born at Montgomery Castle, North Wales, 1581; died 1648.

HERBERT, GEORGE, an English poet and divine, was brother of the above. He received his education at Westminster school, whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became acquainted with Lord Bacon, and where he was chosen fellow. He was also appointed orator to the university. On taking orders, he obtained the rectory of Bemerton, in Wilts, and a prebend of Lincoln. He died from the effects of ague at the early age of 39. His poems, of the same school as Donne and Herrick, were published under the title of "The Temple. He also wrote a prose sequel to "The Temple," wherein he lays down some very excellent rules for the life of a country clergyman. He also translated Cornaro "On Temperance." The sketch of his life by Izaak Walton is a literary treasure.

Born at Montgomery Castle, 1593; **died** 1632.

HERBERT, JOHN ROGERS, R.A., a distinguished English historical painter, who, after completing his studies at the Royal Academy, began his artistic career as a portrait-painter. His first work which attracted attention was "The Appointed Hour," wherein a young Italian gentleman lies dead, from the dagger of a bravo, at the bottom of a flight of steps, while his mistress, unconscious of the act, is descending to meet him. This was one of the most popular prints of its day. After having travelled in Italy, he produced a series of Venetian pictures, among the best of which were "The Brides of Venice," and "Pirates of Istria bearing off the Brides of Venice." On embracing the Roman Catholic faith, his style underwent a very marked change; henceforth he painted only scriptural or ecclesiastical subjects, all of which were wrought in the mediæval manner: "The First Introduction of Christianity into Britain," "Christ and the Daughter of Samaria," and "Our Saviour and his Parents at Nazareth," being among his best works at this period. He was elected an R.A. in 1846, whereupon his style became again modified. He then painted "King Lear," "Lear Disinheriting Cordelia," which, with some others, were executed in fresco for the new palace at Westminster.

Born at Maldon, Essex, 1810.

HERBERT, SIDNEY, Lord Herbert of Lea, an eminent English politician. He was the son of the eleventh Earl of Pembroke, by a daughter of Count Woronzoff, of Russia. After receiving an education at Harrow and Oriel College, Oxford, at which latter place he graduated in classical honours in 1831, he entered on his public life as member of parliament for the southern division of Wilts. His first speech in parliament was delivered in 1831, upon which occasion he seconded a resolution for the exclusion of Dissenters from the college of Oxford. In 1838 he opposed Mr. Grote's motion in favour of the ballot. But, soon after this period, broader political views appear to have replaced his first opinions as a member of parliament. In 1841 he followed Sir Robert Peel, as a convert to free trade, and, on his accession to the office of premier, he became his secretary to the Admiralty. In 1846 he supported Sir Robert in all his measures tending to pave the way for the repeal of the corn-laws, and the introduction of free trade as the principle of English commerce. During the premiership of Lords John Russell and Derby he was in opposition; but on Lord Aberdeen's accession to power, he accepted the post of secretary at war, but resigned it in 1855. He was colonial secretary for a very short time under Lord Palmerston, but, on the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the state of the army before Sebastopol, he, conceiving it to imply a censure upon the Aberdeen administration, a member of which he had been, relinquished the post. In 1861 he was called to the upper house, under the title of Lord Herbert of Lea. But his health had broken down under his arduous political labours, and he died shortly afterwards. He was a man of great ability and earnestness, a fluent and graceful orator, a philanthropist, and liberal patron of the arts.

Born 1810; **died** 1861.

HERBIER, LES, *lai-zair'-be-air*, a town of France, department Vendée, on the Maine. There is a trade in country produce. **Pop.** 3,600.

HERBIGNAC, *hair-bene'-yak*, a town of France, department Loire-Inférieure, 40 miles N.W. of Nantes. The ruins of the old castle of Renroet are in the vicinity. **Manf.** Earthenware. There is a good trade in cattle, and six annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,800.

HERBORN, *hair'-born*, a town of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, on the right bank of the Dill, 15 miles N. of Weilburg. It is walled, and has an old castle, and a theological seminary. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, hosiery, leather, paper, earthenware, and tobacco. **Pop.** 2,300.

HERCK, *hairk*, a village of Belgium, on the Herck, 7 miles W. of Hasselt. It is an ancient place, and was formerly of importance. There is an annual fair. **Pop.** 2,400.

HERCULANEUM, *her-cu-la'-ne-um*, an ancient city of Italy, 6 miles E. of Naples, situate at the base of the north-western declivity of Mount Vesuvius, near where the modern Portici now stands. It was destroyed by an eruption of the volcano in the year 79; and its site had long been a matter of doubtful discussion, as it had been completely buried under volcanic substances to a depth of 70 feet. At last a peasant, in the year 1711, digging a well in his garden, found some pieces of fine marble. The ground was subsequently excavated, and the ancient city discovered, in the exact state in which it was when buried under the volcanic eruption. Many valuable antiquities were found, calculated to convey a most accurate idea of the domestic manners of its ancient inhabitants.

HERCULES (in Greek, Herakles and Alcides), *her'-cu-lee*, the most celebrated hero of the Grecian mythology, and, according to the myth, the son of Jupiter (Zeus) and Alcmena, daughter of Electryon and wife of Amphitryon. Juno (Hera), out of jealousy, sent two serpents to devour him; but the infant strangled them in his cradle. He early distinguished himself by feats of strength and valour; he slew the lion of Cithæron, and delivered Thebes from paying tribute to Erginus, king of Orchomenos. Obliged by his destiny to serve Eurystheus, king of Mycenæ, he performed, under his commands, a number of perilous adventures, the principal of which are known under the name of the "Twelve Labours of Hercules." He was, first, to bring the skin of the Nemæan lion; secondly, to kill the hydra; thirdly, to catch the hind of Artemis; fourthly, to bring the Erymanthian boar alive to Eurystheus; fifthly, to cleanse the Augean stable; sixthly, to drive away the water-fowl of Lake Stymphalis; seventhly, to bring the Cretan bull; eighthly, to fetch the mares of Diomedes; ninthly, to take from Hippolyta, the queen of the Amazons, her girdle; tenthly, to bring the oxen of Geryon from the island of Erythea; eleventhly, to obtain the golden apples of the Hesperides; twelfthly, to conduct Cerberus from the infernal regions. He, moreover, delivered Herione from a marine monster; separated the mountains of Calpe and Abyla, which formerly were a single mountain, and thus formed the "Pillars of Hercules;" killed the centaur Nessus; delivered Prometheus from his chains on Mount Caucasus; took Troy, to punish King Laomedon for his perjury; and performed a host of other brilliant exploits. Having carried off Iole, daughter of Eurytos, king of Œchalia, he was about to wed that princess, when Dejanira, his wife, finding herself about to be forsaken, sent him a tunic dyed with the poisoned blood of the centaur Nessus, thinking to regain his affection by that means. Hercules had no sooner put on the garment, than it adhered to his skin and caused him the most cruel torments. To end these he kindled an immense fire on Mount Œta, with the intention of burning himself alive; but a cloud came down and he was carried away to Olympus, where he became immortal and married Hebe. On earth Hercules had several wives, the principal of whom were Megara, whom he killed in a fit of passion; and Dejanira, who was the mother of Hyllus. (*See* HYLLUS.) He loved Omphale, and spun at her feet to obtain her favours. He had been driven from his hereditary dominions by Eurystheus, and after his death, his descendants, the Heraclidæ (*see* HERACLIDÆ) made numerous attempts to reconquer them, but were unsuccessful till the year 1104 B.C. The great number of exploits which have been attributed to Hercules have led to the belief that there were many heroes of that name. Varro enumerates so many as 44; Diodorus says there were three, and Cicero counts six; but some modern scholars consider him an allegory of the sun, his twelve labours representing, according to their version, the twelve months, or the twelve signs of the zodiac.

HERCULES, "Pillars of," the classic name for the two rocks forming the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea at the Straits of Gibraltar (*see* HERCULES). The most general opinion identifies them as Gibraltar and Ceuta.

HERCYNIAN FOREST, *her-sin'-e-an*, a name given by ancient writers to the wooded mountain ranges of Central Germany.

HERDECKE, *hair'-dek-e(r)*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, on the right bank of the Ruhr, 27 miles W. of Arnsberg. **Manf.** Woollens and ironware. There is a trade in corn and cattle. **Pop.** 3,100.

HERDER, JOHANN GOTTFRIED VON, *hair'-der*, German philosopher, who studied at Konigsberg under Kant. At the age of 20 he was appointed assistant professor and preacher at the cathedral school of Riga. He published several works which attracted attention, and became acquainted with Goethe, who greatly admired him, and obtained for him the appointment of court preacher and consistorial councillor at Weimar. He wrote numerous works on theology, philosophy, and literature, and is allowed by the best critics to stand in the very first rank of German thinkers.

Born at Morungen, East Prussia, 1744; died at Weimar, 1803.

HEREDIA, *he-re'-di-a*, a town of the republic of Costa Rica.

HEREFORD, *her'-e-ford*, a city, parliamentary and municipal borough, and the capital of Herefordshire, on the left bank of the Wye, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of six arches, 19 miles N. of Monmouth. It is situate in a beautiful and richly cultivated valley, and has broad streets and well-built houses, although many of them are old. The charitable institutions, hospitals, and almshouses are numerous. The cathedral, built in William the Conqueror's time, on the site of an older edifice, burned in 1056, is in the form of a cross with a small transept towards the E., and a chapel; the N. porch is particularly admired; but the incongruous W. front, rebuilt in 1786, impairs the general effect of its beauty. The entire length is 335 feet, and the width 174 feet. The cathedral was restored in 1863. St. James's, built in 1868, is a handsome church. All Saints is a fine church, and there are three others. The college, and the shire and county halls, are among the more prominent public buildings. There are an infirmary, a lunatic asylum, and free grammar-school. The town was anciently fortified with a wall and ditch,

and defended by a large castle. Only a small part of the wall remains; and the site of the castle, called the Castle-green, forms now an agreeable promenade, and is much admired. **Manf.** Gloves, hats, flannels, and cutlery, all to a small extent. There are five annual fairs; that held in October is the largest in the county for cattle and cheese. **Pop.** 19,822.—A station on the Great Western railway.—During the Saxon era, the Welsh inflicted considerable damage on this city; it also suffered greatly in the wars of the barons, and under the Plantagenets. During the civil war, it held loyally to the cause of the king, and was one of the last places to yield to the parliament.

HEREFORDSHIRE, *her'-e-ford-sheer*, one of the western counties of England, on the borders of Wales. It is bounded N. by Shropshire, S. by the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, E. by Worcester, and W. by Brecknock and Radnor. The aspect of the county is throughout rich, beautiful, and picturesque in the extreme; gentle eminences rising in every direction, with intervening valleys, everywhere covered with plantations, orchards, and meadows, inclosed with hedges and rows of trees, and the soil in the highest state of cultivation. On the eastern borders of the county are the Malvern Hills, on the western, the Black Mountains. Remarkably healthy.

Rivers.—The chief are the Wye, Frome, Lugg, Arrow, and Teme.

Pro.—The soil of Herefordshire is everywhere of uncommon fertility, arising partly from the subsoil of limestone on which it chiefly rests; it is mostly a deep, heavy red loam. Wheat and barley, apples, pears, and hops, are all of excellent quality. The apple crop is larger than that of any other county, and a very large quantity of cider is made. The cattle are held in the highest estimation, and the breed of sheep is also famous.

Minerals.—Red and yellow ochres, and tobacco-pipe clay. Fuller's earth is dug near Stoke, and iron ore occurs on the borders of Gloucestershire. There are mineral springs on the slopes of the Malvern hills.

Area.—835 square miles.

Pop.—121,042.

Chief Towns.—HEREFORD (the capital) and LEOMINSTER.

Parliamentary Representation.—Three members are returned for the county, two for the city of Hereford, and one for Leominster.

HERENCIA, a Spanish town, 40 miles N.E. of Ciudad Real, in the province of the same name, near the confluence of the Valdespino with the Giguela. **Manf.** Soap, chocolate, and cloth. **Pop.** 6,400.

HERENTHAL, *hé'-ren-tal*, a town of Belgium, province of Antwerp, on the Little Nethe, 20 miles E. of Antwerp. It is an ancient town, and was formerly of considerable importance. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, hats, leather, and cordage. **Pop.** 4,900.

HERENTHOUT, *hé'-ren'-tout*, a village of Belgium, province of Antwerp, on the Wimfe, 18 miles S.E. of Antwerp. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, candles, and cordage. There is a trade in butter. **Pop.** 2,600.

HERFORD, *hair'-ford*, a Prussian town in Westphalia, on the Werre, 17 miles S.W. of Minden, on the frontier of Lippe-Detmold. It is walled, and has one Roman Catholic and three Protestant churches. **Manf.** Carpets, yarn, leather, and tobacco. **Pop.** 13,596.

HERICOURT, *hé'-re-cour*, a town of France, department Haute-Saône, on the left bank of the Luzenne, 30 miles E. of Vesoul. There are a church, in which both Roman Catholics and Protestants worship, and an old castle. **Manf.** Cotton prints and hosiery, leather, earthenware, bricks, and glue. **Pop.** 2,800.

HERIOT, GEORGE, *her'-e-ot*, founder of Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh, was the son of a goldsmith. He became a member of the Edinburgh Incorporation of Goldsmiths in 1588; received the appointment of goldsmith to Queen Anne of Denmark (consort of James VI. of Scotland), and subsequently to the king. He came to England on the accession of James to the English throne, and acquired during his residence in London a considerable fortune as court jeweller and banker, the greater part of which he bequeathed to the town council and ministers of Edinburgh for the foundation and endowment of a hospital for the maintenance and education of the sons of poor deceased or decayed burgesses. "Heriot's Hospital" was accordingly erected at a cost of £30,000. At the present time 180 boys are maintained and educated in it, and the revenues being more than sufficient for the purposes of the hospital, sixteen "Heriot Schools" have been erected in different parts of Edinburgh. The hospital building was completed in 1649 after a design by Inigo Jones. George Heriot figures conspicuously as a character in Scott's novel "The Fortunes of Nigel."

Born at Edinburgh, 1563; **died** 1624.

HERISAU, *her'-e-so*, a town of the canton of Appenzell, Switzerland, 5 miles N.W. of Appenzell, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Glatt, at the confluence of the Brühlbach. It has an arsenal, court-house, orphan-asylum, public library, and a large church with an ancient tower. The heights are traversed by fine public walks, and on the summits are the ruins of old castles. **Manf.** Muslins, cotton, linen, leather, and paper. **Pop.** 11,082.

HERISTAL, THE HOUSE OF, *hair'-is-tal*, whence sprang the Carlovingian dynasty. It was founded by Pepin the Young, lord of Heristal, steward of the palace under Thierry III., and afterwards duke of the Francs. (*See* FRANCE.)

HERISTAL, a Belgian village in the province of Liege, on the left bank of the Maas, immediately below the city of Liege. It is occupied principally by workmen employed in the coal mines and the iron and steel works of the district. **Pop.** 7,000.

HERITIER DE BRUTELLE, CHARLES LOUIS L', *hai-rit'-e-at*, a French government official, who devoted himself to botanical researches. In 1786, Dombey, having brought from Peru and Chili an inestimable collection of plants, L'Heritier undertook to publish a description of them, which was executed at London, under the title of "The Flora of Peru." On his return to Paris, he published a work with the singular title of "Flora of the Place Vendôme." He was assassinated, but his murderers were never discovered.

Born 1745; **died** 1800.

HERKIMER, *her'-ki-mer*, a county of New York, United States. **Area**, 1,745 square miles. **Pop.** 42,669. The capital is Herkimer.

HERKIMER, a township of New York, United States, on the left bank of the Mohawk. **Pop.** 2,400.

HERLICIUS, DAVID, German physician and astrologer, who published daily predictions of the weather.

Born 1558; **died** 1636.

HERMANDAD, The (Brotherhood), an association of the principal cities of Castile and Aragon, directed especially to the suppression of the increasing power of the nobles, and the maintenance of public security. The first Hermandad was established in Aragon, in the middle of the 13th century, and in Castile about 13 years later. For nearly two centuries the Hermandad exercised a beneficial influence throughout Spain; but at the close of the fifteenth century, public order having been firmly established, the Brotherhood was reduced to an ordinary police, and as such, with various modifications, it has continued until the present.

HERMANGARDE, *her'-man-gard*, the second wife of Charlemagne, daughter of Didier, king of the Lombards. She was divorced in 771, after being married a year.

HERMANN, *hair'-man*, liberator of Germany from the Romans, a prince of the Cherusci, called by the Roman writers Arminius. Having served in the Roman army, and acquired a thorough insight into the arts of war and policy, he headed his German countrymen in their revolt against the despotism of the Roman viceroy, Quintilius Varus, whose force he annihilated (9 A.D.). Five years afterwards he was hardly pressed by the Roman army, under Germanicus, who was however recalled to Rome, A.D. 17, without having achieved any permanent and decisive victory. After the retreat of the Romans, violent internal feuds broke out, in the course of which Hermann was slain by his own relatives. He is celebrated in the "Annals" of Tacitus as the deliverer of Germany; and in 1875 a colossal statue, placed on a hill near Detmold, was unveiled, intended as a national recognition of the services which he rendered to his country. (*See* BANDEL.)

Died 21 A.D.

HERMANN, JOHANN GOTTFRIED JAKOB VON, German philologer. He studied at Leipsic, and Jena, and in 1798 obtained a professorship in the former town, which he retained until his death. He published a large number of works relating to classical literature, and his editions of the Greek tragedians are well known. In 1815 he received the decoration of the order of merit, and in 1835 was admitted a foreign associate of the French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres.

Born at Leipsic, 1772; **died** 1848.

HERMANN, KARL FRIEDRICH, German philologer and archæologist, studied at Heidelberg and Leipsic, and took doctor's degree when only in his 20th year. In 1832 he became professor of philology at Marburg, and in 1842 professor of classical eloquence and director of the philological seminary at Göttingen. His works are very numerous and valuable.

Born at Frankfort-on-Maine, 1804; **died** 1856.

HERMANSTADT, or **HERMANMIESTETZ**, *hair'-man-stat*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the right bank of the Chrudimka, 5 miles W. of Chrudim. There are a handsome parish church, three synagogues, and a castle, with garden and park. **Manf.** Worsted and tiles. There is a stone quarry in the vicinity. **Pop.** 2,700.

HERMANNSTADT, *hair'-man-stat*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Transylvania, situate at an elevation of 1,300 feet above the sea level, in a picturesque valley on the Zibin, an affluent of the Aluta, 54 miles S.E. of Klausenburg. It is composed of an upper and a lower town, which communicate by flights of steps, and three suburbs. The streets are spacious, and the houses handsome. It has a convent and monasteries, a fine gothic cathedral, built in the 14th and 15th centuries, containing many interesting monuments, several churches, an orphan-hospital, a barracks, and theatre. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, hats, leather, paper, combs, earthenware, and tobacco; and a large trade is carried on, particularly with Turkey. **Pop.** 19,000.

HERMAS, *her'-mas* ('pastor,' or, 'the shepherd'), a father of the Church, who is said to be the same mentioned by St. Paul in his epistle to the Romans. He is supposed to have died at Rome. "The Shepherd," the work after which he is named, is still extant, and was translated into English by archbishop Wake, in 1693.

Lived in the 1st century.

HERMES, *her'-mees*, the Grecian name of Mercury, who was regarded as the god of speech and eloquence. (*See* MERCURY.) Several divinities of the Egyptian, Greek, Carthaginian, Chaldean, and Etruscan mythologies, are comprised under this name.

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS, "the thrice grand," an Egyptian priest and philosopher, who instructed his countrymen in the cultivation of the olive, in language, writing, geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, and medicine. Many translations of his works have been published, but they are generally considered to be apocryphal.

HERMIT ISLAND, *her'-mit*, an island of the South Pacific, 10 miles N.W. of Cape Horn. It is of irregular form, about 12 miles long from east to west. The southern extremity forms the bold promontory known as Cape Spencer, and there are several conical peaks more than 1,700 feet high. the natives are of diminutive stature, and of a very low order of civilization. **Lat.** 55° 50′ S. **Lon.** 67° 55′ W.

HERMOGENES, *her-moj'-e-nees*, of Tarsus, surnamed Xyster, a rhetorician, who, at 15 years of age, is said to have taught Greek oratory at Rome, and whose lectures had been attended by the emperor Marcus Aurelius. He wrote several works on oratory, which were edited and translated into Latin, by Heeren, in 1812. At 20 he is said to have become a lunatic, and to have lingered in this condition to an advanced age.

Lived in the 2nd century.

HERMOSILLO, *her-mo-sil'-lo*, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sonora, on the river Sonora, 60 miles E. of the Gulf of California. The discoveries of gold in the north of the state raised it from a military station to a large town. In the environs are a beautiful park and gardens. The trade is chiefly in wheat and flour. **Pop.** 14,000, including about 3,000 Indians.

HERNAD, *hairn'-had*, a river of Hungary, an affluent of the Theiss. It rises on the northern frontier of Hungary, on a branch of the Carpathians. After a course of about 150 miles, it enters the Theiss on the right bank. The Golnicz, Sago, and Tareza, are contributory streams.

HERNANI, *hairn-a'-ne*, a town in the north of Spain, province of Guipuscoa, 9 miles N.E. of Tolosa. There are a large and handsome church, a college, and townhouse. **Manf.** Linen, hardware, and phosphorus. A trade in fruit is carried on. **Pop.** 2,300.

HERNE BAY, *hern bai*, a watering-place in Kent, 5 miles N.E. of Canterbury, near the mouth of the Thames. **Pop.** 3,100, exclusive of visitors.

HERNOSAND, or **VESTERNORRLAND**, *hair'-no-sand*, a province of the north of Sweden, comprising the ancient provinces of Angermanland and Medelpad. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are cattle-rearing and fishing. **Area**, 9,650 square miles. **Pop.** 181,808.

HERNOSAND, the capital of the above province, on the W. coast of the island of Hernö, in the Gulf of Bothnia, joined to the mainland by a bridge, 230 miles N. of Stockholm. It has an ancient church, gymnasium, and botanical garden. Shipbuilding is carried on. **Pop.** 3,300.

HERO, *hé'-ro*, a priestess of Venus, famous in poetic legend for her love of Leander, who swam nightly across the Hellespont to Sestos, on the coast of Thracia, to visit her, she directing his course by holding a torch on the top of a tower. One stormy night he was drowned, his dead body was cast on the shore, and Hero threw herself from the tower.

HERO, or **HERON**, **OF ALEXANDRIA**, a celebrated mathematician and natural philosopher. He was the author of numerous mechanical contrivances; amongst them "Hero's fountain," a steam engine on the principle of Barker's mill; and a double forcing pump used for a fire engine.

Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

HEROD, *her'-od*, spoken of as "the Great," was the only son of Antipater, the Idumean, who appointed him governor of Galilee. Antony appointed him tetrarch, and afterwards king of the Jews. He governed with savage cruelty, and sacrificed his wife Mariamne, her grandfather Hyrcanus, and brother Aristobulus. At the birth of our Saviour he caused all the infants of Bethlehem to be massacred, in hopes that He would fall among the number. He also put to death his sons Alexander and Aristobulus, so that Augustus said "It was better to be Herod's hog than his son." He rebuilt the temple of Jerusalem, and executed other great architectural works. He married ten wives.

Born at Ascalon, in Judæa, 70 B.C.; **died** in the same year as the birth of Jesus Christ.

HEROD ANTIPAS, the son of the above, succeeded his father as tetrarch of Galilee. He divorced his wife, the daughter of Aretas, king of Arabia, and espoused Herodias, the wife of his brother Philip, on which Aretas declared war against him. Herod sacrificed John the Baptist to the cruelty of Herodias, and his conduct occasioned the Jews to revolt. He went to Rome, hoping to obtain the title of king of the Jews, but failed in his object, and died in exile. This is the Herod to whom our Saviour was sent by Pilate.

Born 4 B.C.; **died** 39 A.D.

HERODIAN, *he-ro'-di-an*, a Greek historian, who was a native of Alexandria, but lived the greatest part of his life at Rome. He wrote a Roman history, in Greek, in eight books, which was edited by Bekker, and published at Berlin, 1826.

Lived in the 3rd century.

HERODOTUS, *he-rod'-o-tus*, a celebrated Greek historian, surnamed "the Father of History," who in his youth, while his country was oppressed by the tyrant Lydamis, travelled in Greece, Africa, Asia, and Europe, gathering materials for his great work, and noting the manners and customs of the people whom he visited. On his return, he assisted in expelling the tyrant; but meeting with ingratitude from his countrymen, he retired into exile, and occupied himself with the composition of his great work. He is said to have read the commencement of it at the Olympic games, 456 B.C., when it was received with universal applause. His History is comprised in nine books, to which his countrymen, in their admiration, gave the names of the nine Muses. Its principal subject is the internal struggles of the Greeks; but he has introduced episodical narratives of the histories of the Persians, Medes, Egyptians, and other peoples. He is universally considered as the most trustworthy of all ancient historians, a love of the marvellous being his only drawback; his elegant and harmonious style approaches poetry.

Born at Halicarnassus, 484 B.C.; **died** 406 B.C.

HEROLD, **LOUIS JOSEPH FERDINAND**, *hai'-rold*, French musical composer. He studied at the Conservatoire de Musique, and afterwards in Italy. He wrote many operas, the best known of which are "Lampa," and the "Pré aux Clercs."

Born at Paris, 1791; **died** 1833.

HEROPHILUS OF CHALCEDON, *he-rof'-i-lus*, an ancient physician, who was an accurate anatomist, and is said to have discovered the lacteal vessels. It is asserted that, in order to increase his knowledge of anatomy, he dissected living criminals.

Lived in the 3rd and 4th centuries B.C.

HEROSTRATUS. (*See* ERATOSTRATUS.)

HERRARA, *hair-rai'-ra*, a town of Spain, province of Badajoz, 70 miles N.E. of the town of that name. To distinguish it from some smaller towns, it is known as Herrara-del-Dugue. **Manf.** Coarse cloth and frieze. There is a trade in grain and cattle. The ruins of a Roman castle are in the vicinity. **Pop.** 2,800.

HERRENBERG, *hair'-ren-bairg*, a town of Wurtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald (Black Forest), and the source of the Ammer, 18 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. There are the remains of an old castle. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloth, and hosiery. **Pop.** 2,200.

HERRERA, **ANTONIO**, a Spanish historian. He wrote several valuable works illustrative of the history of Spain and Portugal.

Born at Cuellar, 1549; **died** at Madrid, 1625.

HERRERA, **FERNANDO DE**, a celebrated Spanish poet, surnamed by his contemporaries "the Divine." He was a voluminous writer of songs, odes, elegies, &c. A collected edition of his works was published at Seville, in 1582.

Born at Seville about 1516; **died** about 1589.

HERRERA, **FRANCESCO**, El Viejo (the elder), an eminent Spanish painter of the 17th century. Some of his best works are in the Louvre. His Last Judgment, painted for the church of St. Bernard, at Seville, and the Holy Family, and Outpouring of the Holy Spirit, in the church of St. Ines, in the same city, are highly esteemed. He was also a worker in bronze.

Born 1576; **died** 1656.

HERRERA, **FRANCESCO**, El Mozo (the younger), son of the above, was also an artist of some note, especially for his fish pieces. He executed the paintings in the dome of the choir of St. Felipe and the chapel Our Lady of Atocha, in Madrid.

Born 1622; **died** 1685.

HERRICK, **ROBERT**, *her'-rik*, a celebrated English poet, of whom very little is known, except that he was vicar of Dean Prior, in Devonshire, for twenty years, from which he was ejected by Cromwell, but reinstated by Charles II. He wrote sacred and amatory verses, displaying in both a luxuriant fancy, with an elegant quaintness. His poems

were collected and published in 1648, under the title of "Hesperides," and have been since many times reprinted.

Born 1591; **died** 1674.

HERRNHUT, *hairn'-hoot*, a town of Saxony, circle of Bautzen, 18 miles S.E. of the town so named. It was founded in 1722 by a number of Moravians, driven from their home by the persecution of the Jesuits. Under the protection of Count Zinzendorf they established themselves in security, and assumed the name of Herrnhuters ("the Lord's watchmen.") It is the head quarters of the sect of Moravian brothers, and the town is distinguished for order and cleanliness. **Manf.** Linen, calico, ribbons, leather, and japanned ware. **Pop.** 12,000.

HERRNSTADT, or **WAZCIOVZ**, *hairn'-stat*, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, at the confluence of the Herta with the Bartsch. The former river is crossed by a bridge; the latter, by three. There are a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church. **Manf.** Linen, beetroot sugar and tobacco. Four annual fairs are held, and there is a trade in flax and cattle. **Pop.** 2,500.

HERSBRUCK, *hairs'-brook*, a walled town of Bavaria, in middle Franconia, on the right bank of the Pegnitz (crossed by four bridges), 17 miles S.E. of Nürnberg. **Manf.** Leather and tiles. There is a trade in hops. **Pop.** 2,300.

HERSCHEL, Sir William, *hersh'-el*, the astronomer, was the son of a clever musician of Hanover, and followed, for some time, the profession of his father. In 1759 he went to London, and, for several years, gained a scanty livelihood by giving lessons in his art. Becoming organist at Halifax in 1765, and of a chapel in Bath in 1766, his condition was much improved. In the latter place he began to turn his attention to astronomy, and attained to a considerable degree of proficiency in its pursuit. Being unable to purchase a telescope, he, in 1774, proceeded to make one for himself. After many disappointments, he at length succeeded in constructing a Newtonian telescope of five feet focal length. This instrument was a most valuable adjunct to his studies, and, in 1781, he announced his discovery of a comet, but which soon turned out to be a planet. This discovery made him famous, and he was appointed private astronomer to George III., at a salary of £400 a year. He removed to Slough, near Windsor, and henceforth his abode "became one of the remarkable spots of the civilized world." After having finished more than one large instrument, he constructed the most powerful telescope then known, and, after four years' labour with these instruments, he made the most unexpected and important discoveries. A new planet,—Uranus, in 1781; its satellites in 1787; two new satellites of Saturn in 1789; the rotation of Saturn's ring, and that of Jupiter's satellites, are among the principal of his invaluable discoveries. Sixty nine of his memoirs on astronomical subjects are contained in the Transactions of the Royal Society; and his papers on the construction of telescopes remain unsurpassed even at the present day. He became an F.R.S., and afterwards president of that learned body. He was also knighted, and received the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Oxford.

Born at Hanover, 1738; **died** at Slough, 1822.

HERSCHEL, Caroline Lucretia, was sister of the above. She came to England to reside with her brother, while he was engaged as organist at Bath. From the first commencement of his astronomical pursuits, she attended him in both his daily and nightly studies. In the intervals of her labours under her brother's direction, she observed the heavenly bodies on her own account. She discovered seven comets, and, in 1798, published, with her brother, "A Catalogue of Stars, with a Correction of Flamsteed's Observations." On the decease of her brother, she returned to Hanover, where, for twenty years longer, she continued to labour at her scientific pursuits. The Royal Society voted her their gold medal, and she was also an honorary member of the same. She lived to the age of 98 years, and amused herself with writing her "Recollections," a most interesting work, published in 1876.

Born at Hanover, 1750; **died** 1848.

HERSCHEL, Sir John Frederick William, the son of William. From his earliest years he was distinguished for his mathematical powers, as well as his love for physical science. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1813 became senior wrangler. In 1820 he published a treatise on the calculus of finite differences. He then applied himself to the study of astronomy, and, on the death of his father, continued in the path of discovery pointed out by him. In 1825 he commenced observing the heavenly bodies with his father's instruments and after his method. This pursuit, in which he was assisted for some time by Sir James South (*see* South, Sir James), lasted during eight years, and produced the most brilliant results. In his work, observations of 2,306 nebulæ and clusters are contained. The Royal Astronomical Society voted him its gold medal for his observations of the double stars. In 1830 he published a "Treatise on Sound," and a "Treatise on the Theory of Light," as well as the "Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy," published in Lardner's Cyclopædia, for which series he also contributed his excellent treatise on Astronomy, in 1836. In 1834 he sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, in order to make observations of the southern heavens; and for four years, at his own expense, uninterruptedly watched the skies, and nine years after his return, he, in 1847, published the results of his labours. His honourable career was appreciated by the learned men of all nations; the Royal Astronomical Society voted him, a second time, its gold medal; he was made D.C.L. of Oxford; and, in 1848, he became president of the Royal Astronomical Society. His "Outlines of Astronomy," and "Manual of Scientific Inquiry," made the profound science he adorned popular with a large section of the reading public, and have been translated into most of the European languages. On the coronation of Queen Victoria he was made a baronet, and in 1850 received the appointment of Master of the Mint, which he was compelled to resign in 1855, on account of ill health.

Born at Slough, near Windsor, 1790; **died** 1871.

HERSFELD, an ancient town of Hesse-Nassau, in Northern Germany. It is situated on the left bank of the river Fulda, 32 miles S.E. of Cassel. The ruins of an old cathedral, built in the 12th century, and burnt by the French in 1761, still remain. **Manf.** Woollen cloth (very extensive), serges, worsted, leather, and soap. **Pop.** 6,500.

HERSTAL, or **HERISTAL**, *hair'-stal*, a town of Belgium, on the left bank of the Meuse, 3 miles N.E. of Liege. **Manf.** Iron and steel goods. **Pop.** 11,275.—It was formerly a strong place, and from it Pepin d'Heristal, the progenitor of Charlemagne, took his title.

HERTFORD, *har'-ford*, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and capital of Hertfordshire, on the Lea, which is here navigable for barges, 21 miles N. of London. It contains

three parish churches (All Saints, an ancient cruciform building, restored in 1873), several chapels, a corn exchange, town-hall for the quarter sessions and county courts, gaol and penitentiary-house, and market-house. There are a branch of Christ's Hospital, London, and a grammar-school. Hertford is a very ancient town; the castle, now much modernized and a private residence, was founded in 905. In the reign of John it was seized by the French dauphin, and, under Edward III., the kings of France and Scotland were secured in it. **Pop.** 7,585.—A station on the Great Eastern and Great Northern railways.

HERTFORD, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 320 square miles. **Pop.** 11,843. Winton is the capital.

HERTFORDSHIRE, *har'-ford-sheer*, a county of England, bounded S. by Middlesex, N. by Cambridge and Bedford, E. by Essex, from which it is partly divided by the river Lea, and W. by Buckingham and Bedford. Its boundaries are chiefly artificial, and extremely irregular. The soil of Hertfordshire is naturally barren; but its vicinity to the metropolis, and the consequent facility of obtaining abundant supplies of manure, has contributed to fertilize and enrich it; so that it is a very considerable agricultural county, while the mildness and uncommon healthiness of the climate, with an agreeable diversity of surface, have made it a favourite county to reside in. A ridge of chalk downs, a branch of the Chiltern hills, skirts the northern boundary. It has an elevation of 800 or 900 feet above the level of the sea, and divides the waters of the Ouse on the north, from those which flow southward through the county to the Thames. The woodlands are extensive.

Rivers.—The principal are the Ouse, the Lea and its branches, the Maran, Beane, Rib, and part of the Stort; the Colne and Ver. The New River rises in the county.

Pro.—Wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and hay for the London market.

Manf.—Straw-plaiting and paper are the most considerable. A large trade in malt is carried on.

Area.—611 square miles.

Pop.—202,990.

Chief Towns.—HERTFORD, ST. ALBAN'S, WATFORD, BUNTINGFORD, RICKMANSWORTH, and WARE.

Parliamentary Representation.—Three members are returned for the county and one for the borough of Hertford.

HERTOGENBOSCH, *hair-to'-gen-bosch*. (*See* BOIS-LE-DUC.)

HERTSBERG, EWALD FREDERICK VON, *hairts'-bairg*, Prussian statesman, whose merit recommended him to a situation in the department of foreign affairs at Berlin, and he afterwards became secretary to the Prussian embassy at Vienna. Frederick the Great made him counsellor of legation, in which capacity he distinguished himself as a profound politician. In 1752 his essay on the population of the Marche of Brandenburg obtained the prize from the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He was employed to draw up every state paper and memorial of consequence, and was gradually advanced to the first offices in the kingdom, and to the rank of nobility.

Born 1725; **died** 1795.

HERTZ, HENRIK, *hairtz*, Danish poet. He was of Jewish descent, but joined the Protestant Church when 34 years of age. He wrote anonymously several clever vaudevilles and comedies, and a collection of imitations of the styles of popular writers, which attracted great attention. He afterwards wrote in his own name dramatic poems and lyrical dramas, one of which, "King René's Daughter," has been translated into English, and was produced on the London stage.

Born in Copenhagen, 1788; **died** 1870.

HERVAS, *hair-vas'*, a town of Spain, province of Caceres, 75 miles N.E. of the town of that name. It is badly built, and the streets are narrow and crooked, but there are a fine church, a large town house, and a beautiful almeda or public promenade. **Manf.** Linen, coarse cloth and baize, and the place is famous for the immense quantities of pork sausages made. **Pop.** 2,600.

HERVE, *hair'-vai*, a town of Belgium, province of Liège, 10 miles E. of the town of Liège. There are two good churches and a college. **Manf.** Leather, woollen cloth, and soap. There is a large trade in butter and cheese. **Pop.** 3,900.

HERVEY, JAMES, *her'-ve*, a writer of numerous popular books on theological subjects, with a Calvinistic leaning. In 1746 he published his "Meditations among the Tombs," and "Reflections in a Flower-Garden," which being well received, he added another volume. In 1755 appeared his "Theoron and Aspasia; or, Dialogues and Letters on Important Subjects," in 3 vols., 8vo, well written, but Calvinistic. The profits of his works, which were considerable, he applied to charitable purposes.

Born 1714; **died** 1758.

HERVEY, LORD JOHN, politician and author. He was son of the Earl of Bristol. He was educated at Cambridge, and in 1720, married the beautiful Molly Lepell, maid of honour to the Queen. He wrote some political pamphlets, was member for Bury, and one of the supporters of Sir Robert Walpole, and was appointed Lord Privy Seal in 1740. He is best known by his gossiping and rather scandalous "Memoirs of the Reign of George II.," published in 1848. He was an intimate associate of the royal family, and was terribly satirised by Pope as "Sporus," "that thing of silk, that mere white curd of ass's milk," and in the bitter couplet describing his supposed influence over Queen Caroline:—

> "At the ear of Eve, familiar toad,
> Half froth, half venom, spits himself abroad."

Born 1696; **died** 1743.

HERZBERG, *hairts'-bairg*, a town of Prussia, province of Hanover, on the left bank of the Sieber, 38 miles S.E. of Hilderheim. An old castle is now converted into a court-house. **Manf.** Woollens and linen, paper, and fire-arms. **Pop.** 3,800.

HERZBERG, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 59 miles N.E. of Mersburg, on the Black Elster River. **Manf.** Earthenware. There is a trade in corn and cattle. **Pop.** 4,000.

HERZEGOVINA, *hairt'-ze-go-ve'-na*, a dependency of the Austrian empire, separated from Turkey by the Treaty of Berlin of 1878. It is bounded N. by Bosnia and by the Principality of Servia, S. by Scutari, one of the administrative divisions of European Turkey, and by the Principality of Montenegro, the whole territory forming a natural fortress; on the W. it is shut out from the sea (except at the port of Klek and the Gulf of Cattaro) by the Austrian Province of Dalmatia. The extreme length from coast to coast is about 220 miles, the average breadth about 50 miles. Herzegovina occupies a considerable portion of the great mountain system called the Dinaric Alps, the great backbone or waterparting which divides the drainage of the Black Sea from

that of the Adriatic, and which towards the north-west near Konjitz separates the river Drina and its tributaries from the Narenta, passes along the northern and eastern boundaries of Montenegro, and finally flows to the eastward of Prisrendi. The country is intersected in every direction by off-shoots from the main range, which divide the surface into a great number of secondary valleys, generally of small extent and difficult of access. The northern or Black Sea slope is more rugged than the southern or Adriatic slope; it is divided into a greater number of glens and valleys, the streams are more numerous and longer, and the mountains in general are covered with magnificent forests; there is very little level ground, and that little is chiefly devoted to pasture. The river Drina and its tributaries occupy the greater portion of this slope. The Drina in its lower course is a deep and rapid river, and particles of gold have been found in its bed. On the Adriatic slope the mountains, which are chiefly limestone, are bare and rocky. The vegetation, as might be expected, is scanty, scorched in the summer by a blazing sun, and blasted in the winter by violent winds. The rivers on the slope are the Narenta and the Trebinshitsa, with their tributaries. All of them are small, and some of them run for long distances under ground; the Trebinshitsa, for instance, disappears totally from view for a distance of seven miles through the limestone hills.

The chief towns are MOSTIR (the capital) and Trebinje.

Area.—4,308 square miles.

Pop.—Including Bosnia, 1,158,440, chiefly Slavs, who settled in the Eastern empire. There are about 56,000 Musselmans, 101,000 belonging to the Greek church, and 49,000 Roman Catholics.

History.—The district, known under Venetian rule as the dukedom of St. Saba, was, after two centuries of sanguinary contention, annexed to the Ottoman empire in 1697, by the treaty of Carlowitz. It has been the scene of frequent insurrection, and an outbreak in the autumn of 1875 was the prelude to the serious complications of the following year. (*See* BOSNIA and TURKEY.)

HERZEN, ALEXANDER, *hairts'-en*, an eminent Russian politician and political writer. After leaving the university of Moscow, in 1834, he was charged with having assisted at a seditious meeting of students, and, although he was not present at it, he was condemned, after some imprisonment, to banishment under surveillance at Viatka. On the death of his father, in 1846, he became possessed of considerable estates, and was granted leave to travel in 1848. In Italy, and afterwards in Paris, he openly expressed his republican ideas, and shared in the acts of his party at the latter place. Soon after, he found it expedient to take up his residence in England, where he published his memoirs, under the title "My Exile," and set up a journal in Russian, called "The Polar Star," in which the suppressed poems of the Russian poet Pushkin, as well as the opinions of the exiled republican leaders of the continent, were put forth to the northern world. In 1865 he removed to Geneva, where he continued the publication of his paper, but it became unpopular in consequence of its advocating the cause of the Poles in their last rising, and had to be given up.

Born at Moscow, 1812; **died** at Paris, 1870.

HESDIN, *hes-dan(g')*, a fortified town of France, department Pas de Calais, beautifully situate on the Canche, 14 miles S.E. of Montreuil. **Manf.** Stockings, soap, and leather. **Pop.** 3,200.—The modern town was founded by Charles V. of France, at some distance from the old one, which Philibert Emmanuel, general of the emperor, had taken the preceding year, and destroyed.

HESIOD, *he'-si-od*, an ancient Greek poet. He was the first who wrote on agriculture; his poems being entitled "The Works and Days." His "Theogony" is valuable as affording an account of the ancient mythology; his "Shield of Hercules" is only a fragment of a larger work. The best edition of Hesiod is that of Ruhnken, 1796; and his poems have been translated into English by Thomas Cooke.

Born in Bœotia, probably in the 8th century B.C.

HESIONE, *he-si'-o-ne*, in Greek legend daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, and sister of Priam. Neptune, in his anger against her father for having failed in a promise towards him, sent a monster to ravage his country. The oracle consigned her as an expiatory victim to it. Hercules delivered her as she was about to be devoured by the monster; but not obtaining the reward promised by her father, he carried her off, and gave her in marriage to his friend Telamon. The abduction of Hesione became the Trojan pretext for the carrying off of Helen by Paris.

HESPERIDES, *hes-per'-i-dees*, in Greek mythology the daughters of Atlas and Hesperis,—Eglea, Arethusa, and Hypeathea, who possessed a beautiful garden, filled with apples of gold, and guarded by a dragon with a hundred heads. Hercules, by order of Eurystheus, killed the dragon, and brought away the golden fruit. (*See* HERCULES.)

HESS, HEINRICH HERMANN JOSEPH, *hess*, Baron Von, Austrian general. He entered the army in 1803, greatly distinguished himself, especially by his scientific ability, and rose to the rank of field-marshal lieutenant in 1842. He was quarter-master to the army in Italy under Radetsky, in 1848. His services were of great value, and he received several decorations. In 1849 he was made a baron, field-marshal, and chief of the emperor's staff. He commanded two army corps in Hungary, Galacia, and Transylvania, in 1859. At Solferino his services were so conspicuous, that the emperor raised him to the rank of field-marshal. In 1861, he was nominated member of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, and in 1862 was created chancellor of the order of Leopold. His funeral was at the public expense, and was attended by the emperor and the chief notabilities of the State.

Born at Vienna, 1788; **died** 1870.

HESS, HEINRICH MARIA VON, German painter. He was the son of a well-known line-engraver, and studied at the Munich academy. In 1821, king Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria sent him to Rome to complete his studies, and on his return to Munich, he was made professor of painting in the academy. He decorated, with splendid frescoes, the basilica of St. Boniface, and executed other important works. He was for several years director of the royal painted-glass works at Munich. He is considered to be one of the foremost modern painters of Germany.

Born 1798; **died** 1863.

HESSE, WILLIAM, Prince of, *hes'-se*, celebrated as a patron of learning, and for his studies and observations, during many years, of the heavenly bodies. For this purpose he built an observatory at Cassel, and called to his assistance two scientific men, Rothman and Byrge. His observations were printed at Leyden, in 1618.

Born about 1545; **died** 1597.

HESSE-CASSEL, *hes'-se kas'-sel*. (*See* HESSE-NASSAU.)

HESSE-NASSAU, a province of Prussia. It includes the old state of Hesse-Cassel, or Electoral Hesse, the greater part of Nassau, and part of

Hesse-Homburg. In general the surface of the country is hilly, and even mountainous, the chief of which are the Habichtswald, the Thuringenwald, the Hundsrück, the Reinhardwald, and the Kellerwald. The greatest elevation is about 3,000 feet. The climate is generally mild, except in the mountainous districts.

Rivers.—The Werra, the Fulda, the Diemel, the Maine, the Edder, the Schwalm, and the Lahn.

Pro.—Oats, wheat, maize, rye, barley, potatoes, lint, and tobacco. Some of the best wine of Germany is made. Fruit of every description is abundant, and the pasturage is good. Cattle-rearing, therefore, forms the most important branch of rural industry.

Minerals.—Abundant; copper, silver, iron, lead, cobalt, salt, vitriol, alum, pitcoal, marble, and basalt. There are many good mineral springs in the hilly districts.

Manf.—Considerable; they mostly consist of Osnaburgs, flannels, cotton and silk velvets, carpets, iron and steel goods, paper, pottery, beetroot sugar, chemicals, wooden wares, and jewellery.

Area.—6,018 square miles.

Pop.—1,554,376, mostly Protestants.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—The province is divided into the districts of Cassel and Wiesbaden. The chief towns are CASSEL (the capital), WIESBADEN, and FRANKFORT.

History.—Hesse-Cassel was one of the two main divisions of the old duchy of Hesse, formed by the union of several minor branches at the end of the 17th century. The other was HESSE-DARMSTADT, Hesse-Cassel, or Electoral Hesse, was a limited monarchy, the sovereign bearing the title of the electoral prince of Hesse. The last elector, Friedrich Wilhelm, had many difficulties with his subjects, and having taken sides with Austria in the war of 1866, a Prussian army entered his dominions, and they were annexed to Prussia in the September of that year.

HESSE-DARMSTADT, or grand duchy of HESSE, a state of Germany, ranking as the seventh in the German empire. It is divided into two nearly equal portions by a part of the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau. The northern part is intersected by the mountain ranges of the Vogelsburg and branches of the Taunus and Westerfeld ranges, and on the eastern part of the southern division is the Odenwald range. The hilly regions are fertile, and the valleys are very rich and productive. The climate is cold and bleak in the mountainous districts, but very pleasant and healthy in the valleys and plains, except in some marshy districts near the Rhine.

Rivers.—The principal, after the Rhine and the Maine, are the Lahn, the Edder, Nidder, and Wetter.

Pro.—Wheat, buckwheat, oats, millet, potatoes, fruit, flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco. Choice wines, among them the well-known Neirsteiner, Laubenheimer, Bodenheimer, and Ingelheime, are produced. The country is essentially agricultural, and cattle-rearing forms an important branch of rural industry.

Minerals.—Coal, iron, copper, salt, limestone, and slate are the principal. In Dorheim the coal is mostly mined; in the Odenwald and Upper Hesse, the iron; and at Wimpfen, the salt.

Manf.—Linen and hempen fabrics, silk, paper, straw-plait, tobacco, papier-mâché, hardware goods, and chemicals.

Area.—2,866 square miles.

Pop.—936,340, of whom about 640,000 are Protestants, 240,000 Catholics, and 26,000 Jews.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are three provinces, Upper Hesse, Startenburg, and Rhenish Hesse. The chief towns are DARMSTADT (the capital), MAINZ, GIESSEN, BINGEN, and WORMS.

Constitution and Government.—Hesse is a limited monarchy. The legislative power is vested, in part, in two chambers, called the Upper and the Lower House of Representatives. The former is composed of the princes of the reigning family, the heads of a number of noble houses, the Roman Catholic bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, the Chancellor of the University of Giessen, and a number of life-members, not exceeding ten, nominated by the grand-duke. The lower house consists of 6 deputies of noble landowners; 10 deputies of towns; and 34 representatives of villages and rural districts. The executive is represented by a ministry divided into four departments, namely, of the grand-ducal house and foreign affairs; of the interior; of justice; and of finance.

History.—Hesse-Darmstadt became, at the end of the 17th century, the second main branch of the house of Hesse, the rulers bearing the title of landgraves. The title of grand-duke was given them by Napoleon I., in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory At the congress of Vienna this grant was confirmed, after some negotiations.

HESSE-HOMBURG, formerly an independent landgraviate of Germany, now a part of the kingdom of Prussia, included in the provinces of Hesse-Nassau and Rhenish Prussia. It consists of two separate districts, at a considerable distance from each other, Homburg and Meisenheim, the latter much the larger. The chief towns are HOMBURG and MEISENHEIM. The landgraviate was annexed to Prussia in 1866. **Pop.** 30,000.

HESYCHIUS, *he-sik'-e-us*, a Greek grammarian, a native of Alexandria. He was the author of a Greek lexicon of great value.

Lived in the 4th century.

HESYCHIUS of Miletus, surnamed "the Illustrious," a historian of the 6th century. He wrote a work on eminent teachers; another on the city of Constantinople, and a general history from the earliest times, now lost.

Lived in the 6th century.

HETTSTADT, *hat'-stat*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the Wipper, 31 miles N.W. of Merseburg. **Manf.** Vitriol, tiles, and vinegar. There are large copper works. **Pop.** 4,000.

HEUSDEN, *hoos'-den*, a walled town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 8 miles N.W. of Bois-le-Duc. There is a good harbour. **Pop.** 2,100.

HEUSDEN, a village of Belgium, on the right bank of the Scheldt, 4 miles S.E. of Ghent. **Manf.** Linen. **Pop.** 2,600.

HEUELIUS (or **HEVEL**, or **HÖVELKE**), JOHANN, *he-ve'-le-us*, an eminent astronomer, came of a distinguished family. He studied mathematics with great ardour, but devoted himself chiefly to astronomy, and built an observatory in his native town, Dantzic, for the purpose of making accurate observations, the result of which he published in 1647, under the title of "Selenographia; or, a Description of the Moon;" to which he added the phases of the other planets, as observed by the telescope. This work was followed by many others, the most distinguished of which was his "Cometographia," published in 1668. Besides the above works, he was the author of "Uranographia," 1690, and "De Naturâ Saturni."

Born 1611; **died** at Dantzic, 1687.

HEVES, a small Hungarian town, in the country of Hungary, 60 miles E. from Pesth, in the midst of a hemp and flax growing district. **Pop.** 5,700.

HEXHAM, *hex'-ham*, a market-town of England, in Northumberland, situate a little below the junction of the North Tyne with the South, 20 miles W. of Newcastle. This town is chiefly remarkable for the antiquities with which it is surrounded, and the historical events connected with it. The neighbourhood abounds with ruined castles, monuments of battles and heroes; with Roman relics, altars, inscriptions, &c. The abbey church of Hexham was founded in 674, and was destroyed by the Danes. The present church (recently restored) is a cruciform structure of mixed Norman and Gothic architecture, with remains of the old

monastic building erected in the 7th century. **Manf.** Coarse worsteds, hats, and tan gloves. Well attended cattle markets are held. **Pop.** 5,919. —A station on the North-Eastern railway.—In 1464, a battle was fought in the neighbourhood between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the Yorkists gained the victory. As an interesting historical event, it may be remarked, that it was in flying from this field that Queen Margaret threw herself on the protection of a robber; and the cave in which she concealed herself is still pointed out. In 1761, there was a great riot, arising from resistance to compulsory service in the militia, and 45 persons were killed and 300 wounded by the soldiers.

HEYLYN, PETER, *haï'-lin*, a learned divine, of Welsh family, who obtained a fellowship of Magdalen College, where he read cosmographical lectures. In 1621 he published his "Description of the World," which he afterwards enlarged under the title of "Cosmography." In 1629 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king, and in 1631 obtained a prebend of Westminster, which was followed by the living of Houghton, in the diocese of Durham. In 1633 he took his degree of D.D. He obtained some other preferments, of which he was deprived by the parliament, and voted a delinquent; his goods were also confiscated, and his person endangered. At the Restoration he was restored to his prebend. He was a man of great abilities and uncommon industry. His principal works, besides the above, are, "The History of the Reformation in England;" "History of the Presbyterians;" "Life of Archbishop Laud."

Born at Burford, Oxfordshire, 1600; **died** 1662.

HEYNE, CHRISTIAN GOTTLOB, *hine*, a distinguished German classical scholar and critic. He was the son of a poor weaver, and by the aid of the pastor studied at Leipsic, suffering great privation from poverty. He afterwards obtained a subordinate appointment in the Bruhl library at Dresden. He published a number of valuable works illustrating ancient literature. He published copiously-annotated editions of Homer, Virgil, Tibullus, Pindar, &c., and contributed many valuable essays to the Transactions of the university of Gottingen, where he was professor of eloquence and poetry.

Born at Chemnitz, Saxony, 1729; **died** 1812.

HEYST-OB-DEN-BERG, *histé-ob-den-bairg*, a town of Belgium, on the Great Nethe, 18 miles S.E. of Antwerp. **Manf.** Chiefly linen goods; and has a trade in hops. **Pop.** 7,000.

HEYTESBURY, *haits'-ber-e*, a town of Wiltshire, where the manufacture of woollen cloths was formerly carried on to a considerable extent; but it has greatly declined. There is a handsome cruciform church, restored in 1867. In the neighbourhood are ancient entrenchments, camps, and barrows. **Pop.** 1,000.—A station on the Great-Western railway.

HEYWOOD, JOHN, *haï'-wood*, one of the earliest English poets and dramatists. He is also said to have been well skilled in music, and as a player on the virginals. He was a great favourite with Henry VIII. and Queen Mary, but on the accession of Elizabeth he went to Mechlin. One of his principal works is entitled "The Spider and the Fly, a Parable."

Born about 1500; **died** 1565.

HEYWOOD, THOMAS, an actor and dramatic writer, who is said to have written 220 plays, of which only 24 are now extant, and those of little merit, except one, called "A Woman killed with Kindness."

Lived in the early part of the 17th century.

HEYWOOD, a town of Lancashire, 3 miles S.E. of Bury, on the left bank of the Roach, a branch of the Irwell. A public park of 20 acres was presented by the Queen in 1879. **Manf.** Cotton, fustian, paper, and machinery. There are coalpits in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 23,050.

HEZEKIAH, *hez'-e-ki-a* ("strength of Jehovah"), king of Judah, son and successor of Ahaz. He ascended the throne at the age of five-and-twenty, and reigned for thirty years (726-696 B.C.). Relying on the alliance formed with Egypt, he withheld the tribute which had been imposed by the Assyrians, and drew upon himself the anger of Sennacherib, whose invasion was rendered memorable by the destruction of the Assyrian army when encamped before Jerusalem in the course of a single night. The prophets Isaiah, Mica, and Nahum lived in his reign. The hymn written by Hezekiah on his miraculous recovery, recorded by Isaiah, indicates his possession of great poetic talent. The "Mishna" mentions three things for which he is to be praised: the unworthy burial of his father, on account of his wickedness; the breaking up of the brass serpent, which had become an object of idolatrous worship; and the hiding of a "book of medicaments"—a superstitious work. It also records three blameworthy actions: his spoiling the doors of the temple to pay the Assyrian tribute; the stopping up of the Upper Ghion during the siege; and the postponing of the first passover for a month. For the details of his reign we must refer to the Old Testament narrative, which records them at length.

Born 751 B.C.; **died** 697 B.C.

HICKES, GEORGE, D.D., an episcopal divine and philologist. He studied at Oxford, and was ordained in 1666. In ten years afterwards he became chaplain to the duke of Lauderdale, and accompanied his patron to Edinburgh. In 1678 he received the degree of D.D. from Glasgow University, and in the following year a similar honour was conferred by the University of Oxford; he was appointed chaplain to the king in 1682, and dean of Worcester in 1683. At the Revolution he refused to take the oath of allegiance to king William III., and was deprived of his benefices. He afterwards joined the exiled king at St. Germains, and was consecrated in 1694, by a prelate of his own party, suffragan bishop of Thetford. His controversial and other publications were numerous. His most important work was "Thesaurus Grammatico-criticus et Archæologicus Linguarum Veterum Septrionalium," published at Oxford, in 1705, 3 vols. folio.

Born at Newsham, Yorkshire, 1642; **died** 1715.

HICKMAN, *hik'-man*, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area,** 224 square miles. **Pop.** 10,651. Clinton is the capital.

HICKMAN, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Pop.** 12,095. The capital is Centreville.

HICKORY, *hik'-o-re*, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area,** 408 square miles. **Pop.** 7,387. The capital is Hermitage.

HICKS, ELIAS, a famous American preacher and member of the Society of Friends, was born at Hampstead, Long Island, United States. He commenced his labours at the age of 27, and continued his active career to the advanced age of 80. His denial of the divinity of Christ and a vicarious atonement, created a division in the society into orthodox and Hicksite Quakers.

Born 1748; **died** at Long Island, 1830.

HIDGELLEE. (*See* HIJELLEE.)

HIELMAR, *heel'-mar*, a lake in the central part of Sweden. It lies between the districts Nykoping, Orebro, and Westeras. On its north side it has communication with Lake Malar, and contains several islands. It is 40 miles long, by 12 broad in the centre.

HIERAPOLIS, *hi-e-rap'-o-lis*, the modern Pambak-Kaleh, ("cotton castle,") an ancient ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, near the right bank of the Lycus, 121 miles N.E. of Smyrna. There are remains of a large theatre, gymnasium, and three Christian churches. The old city must have been of great extent. The petrified cascades, formed by the calcareous deposits of wells of mineral water, are great natural curiosities.

HIERES, or **HYERES, ISLES OF,** *hi'-air*, a cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean, near the south coast of France, occupying a position in the front of the bay of the same name. They are fortified, but are mostly infertile and uncultivated. The principal of the group are Bagneau, Port Cros, Porquerolles (the largest, about 5 miles long and 2 wide), and Levant.

HIÈRES, or **HYÈRES,** a town of France, department of Var, 10 miles E. of Toulon. The vicinity is marshy, and the air unhealthy. One of the churches is a remarkable structure, on the edge of a precipice. The town-house is good, and there are the remains of an ancient citadel. From a salt lake in the neighbourhood a large quantity of salt is obtained, and exported; oil, wine, and fruit are also exported to Toulon and Marseilles. **Manf.** Orange-flower water and silk. **Pop.** 10,000.

HIERO I., *hi'-e-ro*, king of Syracuse, succeeded his brother Gelon 478 B.C., and rendered himself odious in the beginning of his reign by his cruelty and avarice. He gained a victory over the Etruscans in 474 B.C., and in 472 B.C. made war against Thrasidæus, the tyrant of Agrigentum, and took Himera. He encouraged poetry and patronized Æschylus, Pindar, and other poets.

Died 467 B.C.

HIERO II., son of Hierocles, a noble Syracusan, was, in 269 B.C., unanimously elected king by all the states of the island of Sicily, and appointed to carry on the war against the Carthaginians; but afterwards joining them in besieging Messina, was beaten by Appius Claudius, the Roman consul, and obliged to retire to Syracuse, where he was soon blocked up. Seeing all hopes of victory lost, he made peace with the enemies of his country, and proved faithful to all his engagements. He was of simple and amiable character, ruled wisely, encouraged agriculture, improved the laws, and liberally patronized the learned, and employed the talents of Archimedes for the good of his country.

Born 307 B.C.; **died** 216 B.C.

HIEROCLES, *hi-er'-o-klees*, a professor of rhetoric at Alabanda, in Caria; he is said to have excelled in what Cicero called "the Asiatic" style of eloquence.

Lived in the 1st century before the Christian era.

HIEROCLES, a persecutor of the Christians, who was president of Bithynia, and afterwards governor of Alexandria, where he committed numberless cruelties. He wrote some books against the Christians, mentioned by Lactantius and Eusebius. The remains of his writings were published by Bishop Pearson in 1654, with a curious discourse upon them.

Lived in the 4th century.

HIEROCLES, an Alexandrine Platonic philosopher, who wrote seven books on Providence and Destiny, and a commentary on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras; the latter of which is extant, also fragments of the former. A book entitled "Asteia," a collection of ludicrous poems, ridiculing the works and manners of pedants, is sometimes attributed to him; but it is probably the work of another author of the same name. It was translated into English in 1741.

Lived in the 5th century.

HIERONYMUS, *hi-e-ron'-i-mus*, a tyrant of Sicily, who rendered himself odious by his oppression and debauchery. He abjured the alliance of Rome, which Hiero had enjoyed with so much honour and advantage. He was assassinated, and all his family extirpated.

Died 214 B.C.

HIERONYMUS. (*See* JEROME, St.)

HIGGINS, JOHN, *hig'-gins*, an English divine and schoolmaster, who lived at Wimsham, near Ilminster, in Somersetshire. He published some school-books, a treatise on Christ's descent into hell, and part of the "Mirrour for Magistrates."

Born about 1544; **died** 1603.

HIGHAM FERRERS, *hi'-am fer'-rers*, a borough and market-town of Northamptonshire, 59 miles N.W. of London. Its principal buildings are a very handsome old church, a modern town-hall, and some remains of an ancient college. **Pop.** 1,100.—A station on the London and North-Western Railway.

HIGHGATE, *hi'-gait*, a populous village of Middlesex, 5 miles N.W. of St. Paul's, London. It is situated on the ridge of a hill 450 feet above the Thames, and has many elegant villas and mansions. The church, a modern structure, is prominently situated on the brow of a hill, and on the slope beneath is a cemetery of 20 acres, tastefully laid out. **Pop.** 4,500.—A station on the Great Northern railway.

HIGHLAND, *hi'-land*, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area,** 468 square miles. **Pop.** 30,000.

HIGHLANDS, *hi'* or *hi'-lands*, a natural division of Scotland, comprehending the mountainous part of the country to the north and north-west, in contradistinction to the Lowlands, which comprehend the south and south-east districts. (*See* SCOTLAND.)

HIGHMORE, JOSEPH, *hi'-mor*, an English historical painter. He painted the portraits of several eminent persons, also a set of pictures, the subjects of which were taken from Richardson's "Pamela." At the foundation of the Royal Academy, he was chosen one of the professors. His best pictures are "Hagar and Ishmael," at the Foundling hospital; the "Finding of Moses;" and the "Good Samaritan." He was also eminent for his literary abilities, and published "A Critical Examination of the Two Paintings by Rubens, on the Ceiling of the Banqueting-house at Whitehall," &c.; "The Practice of Perspective on the Principles of Dr. Brooke Taylor;" "Observations on a Pamphlet entitled Christianity not Founded on Argument;" and two volumes of Essays.

Born in London, 1692; **died** 1780.

HIGHWORTH, *hi'-werth*, a market-town in Wiltshire, 39 miles N.E. of Salisbury. It has an ancient Gothic church of the reign of Henry VI. **Pop.** 10,246, mostly employed in agricultural pursuits.

HIGUERA, *he-goo-air'-a*, distinguished from smaller places of the same name by the addition "La Real," a town of Spain, province of Badajoz. It is a handsome, well-built place, with two churches, one of them a fine structure. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloth, hats, soap and oil. **Pop.** 5,000.

HIGUERELA, *he-goo-a-ra'-la*, a town of Spain, province of Albacete. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, bricks, and earthenware. **Pop.** 2,500.

HIGUEY, BAY OF, *he'-goo-a*, a bay of the island of Hayti, notorious as the scene of many cruelties committed by the Spanish discoverers. **Lat.** 18° 20' N. **Lon.** 68° 40' W.

HIJAR, *he-har'*, a town of Spain, in the province of Teruel, on the right bank of the San Martin, 68 miles N.E. of Teruel. There is an ancient and magnificent palace. **Manf.** Linen and soap. **Pop.** 3,100.

HIJELLEE, or **HIDJELLEE**, *hi-jel-le'*, capital of a district of the same name in India, presidency of Bengal, on an island near the western bank of the Hoogly, 60 miles S.W. of Calcutta. It has an extensive salt manufactory belonging to government.

HIJELLEE, district of, is inclosed by the Bay of Bengal, the Hoogly, Balasore, and Midnapore. It is low and level, with an unhealthy climate, and abounding with swamps, which swarm with loathsome alligators. Little is known of the district; but turtles, crabs, oysters, and prawns are plentiful in the surrounding seas. **Pro.** Millet, rice, pulse, tobacco, potatoes, sugar-cane, and palms. **Area**, 1,000 square miles.

HILAIRE, ST., or **HILAIRE-DU-HARCOUET**, *he'-lair*, a town of France, department Manche, 40 miles S. of St. Lo. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloth, leather, and wax. A considerable amount of trade is carried on; there are important cattle markets and five annual fairs. **Pop.** 4,000.

HILARION, *hi-lair'-e-on*, the founder of the monastic life in Palestine. He visited St. Anthony the anchorite in Egypt, and on his return to his own country, followed his example, and obtained a number of followers.

Born 291; **died** in the island of Cyprus in 371.

HILARY, ST., *hil'-a-re*, a father of the Church in the 4th century, who embraced Christianity when far advanced in life. On being instructed in the principles of religion, he was baptized, with his wife and daughter. In 355 he was made bishop of Poitiers, and the year following was sent by Constantius to defend Athanasius at the synod of Beziers against Saturninus, which he did with such zeal that Saturninus prevailed on the emperor to banish him to Phrygia, where he wrote his books on the Trinity. He was also the author of a treatise on Synods.

Died 367.

HILARY, ST., OF ARLES. He succeeded Honoratus in the bishopric of Arles, in 429, and presided in a council at Rome, in 441. His works are,—1. Homilies, under the name of Eusebius of Emesa; 2. "The Life of St. Honoratus;" 3. "Opuscula."

Born at Arles, 401; **died**, 449.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, *hild'-boorg'-hou'-zan*, a town of Saxe-Meinengen, Germany, on the right bank of the Werra, 17 miles S.E. of Meinengen. It has an old palace, a Roman Catholic and a Protestant church, a gymnasium, a Jews' school, and lunatic asylums. **Manf.** Papier-maché, woollen and linen cloths, dolls, and tobacco. **Pop.** 4,200.

HILDEBRAND, *hil'-de-brand*, king of the Lombards, ascended the throne in 736, and shared power with his uncle Luitprand; but his tyranny became insupportable to his subjects, who deposed him in 744, electing in his stead the duke of Friuli.

HILDEBRAND. (*See* GREGORY VII.)

HILDESHEIM, *hil'-des-hime*, a district of Prussia, province of Hanover, the most southerly of the provinces into which the kingdom of Hanover is divided. It is traversed by branches of the Harz mountains, in no part exceeding 1,100 feet in height. The soil is very fertile. The principal river is the Innerste, an affluent of the Seine. **Area**, about 1,500 square miles. **Pop.** 432,694.

HILDESHEIM, an old city of Hanover, and the chief town of the Prussian district of the same name, near the river Innerste, and 20 miles from the town of Hanover, with which it is connected by railway. Its walls have been demolished, and converted into public promenades. The town is divided into old and new. The cathedral is a large Gothic building of the 11th century, with bronze gates 16 feet high, covered with bas-reliefs, and supposed to have originally supported an idol of the Saxons. There are numerous other churches, of which the Roman Catholic church of St. Godehard, dating from the 12th century, and restored in 1852, and the Protestant churches of St. Andrew and St. Lanbert are the most remarkable, a consistory, a Lutheran college, schools, and an arabesque town house. **Manf.** Linen cloths and yarn, lacquer ware, wax tapers, soap, starch, vinegar, leather, and tobacco. **Pop.** 25,887.

HILL, AARON, *hil*, an English poet and dramatist. At the age of 15 he went to Constantinople to visit his relation, Lord Paget, who was ambassador there, and whom he accompanied to England in 1703. He next travelled with Sir William Wentworth over Europe. In 1709 he became manager of Drury Lane theatre, for which he wrote his "Elfrid; or, the Fair Inconstant." The following year he became manager of the Opera house, and wrote the opera of "Rinaldo," the first for which Handel composed the music in England. About 1718 he published a poem, called "The Northern Star; or, a Panegyric on Peter the Great," for which the Empress Catharine sent him a gold medal.

Born in London, 1685; **died** 1750.

HILL, SIR JOHN, a voluminous English writer, who commenced life as an apothecary in St. Martin's Lane. His first publication was a translation of Theophrastus's tract on Gems, which procuring him some reputation, he undertook a natural history. He afterwards became a general writer on almost all subjects. He published a supplement to Chambers's "Cyclopædia," and conducted a magazine, and a daily paper under the title of the "Inspector." At this time he obtained his degree of M.D. from Scotland, and set up as a vendor of quack medicines. Under the patronage of the Earl of Bute he commenced a voluminous work, called "The System of Botany," which he sent to the king of Sweden, who invested him with one of his orders of knighthood. Besides the above works, he wrote, among others, "Mrs. Glasse's Cookery," "A Review of the Works of the Royal Society," some novels and a few farces. These last brought him into a controversy with Garrick, who wrote the following epigram on him:—

"For physic and farces his equal there scarce is,
His farces are physic, his physic a farce is."

Born at Peterborough, 1716; **died** 1775.

HILL, ROWLAND, Viscount, British general, was descended from an old Shropshire family. He entered the army in 1787, at the age of fifteen, and obtained a captaincy before he was twenty, served in the campaign in which Sir John Moore lost his life, and in those of 1809-1811, under the Duke of Wellington, during which he held most responsible command. His gallant behaviour and great ability were recognised at the close of the Peninsular war by his elevation to the peerage by the title of Baron Hill of Almarez and Hawkstone, with a grant of £2,000 per annum. He also received the title of G.C.B. He commanded a division at Waterloo, and remained with the army of occupation. In 1828 he became commander-in-chief of the army in succession to the Duke of Wellington, a position which he resigned on the failure of his health in 1842, when he was created viscount.

Born 1772; **died** 1842.

HILL, SIR ROWLAND, the distinguished author of the cheap postage system, and for many years secretary to the post office. In early life he supported himself by teaching mathematics in his father's school and in private families at Birmingham. His talent for organization was displayed, even at this period, by his improvements in his father's academy, as well as in originating schemes of education. Hard work so shattered his weak health that, in 1833, he retired from his scholastic duties. Shortly after, he was appointed secretary of the South Australian commission. Early in 1837 he turned his attention to postal reform, and published a number of pamphlets upon the subject. From these it will be sufficient to name one,—"State and Prospects of Penny Postage," in which he demanded that letters should be charged by weight and not by distance, and that a uniform tax of one penny on all letters of a certain weight should be imposed. In the same year the House of Commons appointed a committee to examine his project, and this committee strongly recommended it, as eminently favourable to commerce, while it served as a valuable aid in developing the intellect of the lower classes. In the course of the following session more than 10,000 petitions were presented to parliament, praying for a uniform rate of postage. In 1840 the penny postage system was adopted, and he was nominated to the task of directing its early growth. After many vexatious struggles with the officials, he retired in 1843, and received, in 1846, a testimonial of public gratitude, the sum of £15,000 being collected by subscription. The progress of postal communication became very rapid throughout the United Kingdom. In 1837 the number of letters rose to 75,000,000, which, in 1842, was increased to upwards of 360,000,000. Mr. Hill was reinstated as secretary of the Post Office in 1847, and held the appointment until 1864, when he was compelled through failing health, to resign. He retired on his full salary of £2,000 per annum, and received a parliamentary grant of £20,000. In 1860 he was created K.C.B., and in 1864 received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford.

Born at Kidderminster 1795; **died** 1879.

HILL, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 950 square miles. **Pop.** 16,554. Hillsborough is the capital.

HILL STATES. (*See* INDIA.)

HILLAH, or **HILLA**, *hil-la*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalic of Bagdad. It lies about 60 miles to the south of Bagdad, on the western bank of the river Euphrates, and on the borders of the great Syrian desert. The town is well built, and has an extensive and well-regulated bazaar, several stately caravanserais built of Babylonian brick, and a number of coffee-houses. A quarter of the town is situate on the eastern bank, and is connected with the other by a bridge of boats, but is not nearly so considerable as the western quarter. The Euphrates enlarges considerably as it approaches Hillah, where it is about 200 paces wide, and is navigable for flat-bottomed vessels not exceeding fifty tons burden, during six months in the year. In the neighbourhood of this place are the ruins of Babylon. Dyeing, tanning, and silk manufactures are carried on here. **Pop.** between 7,000 and 10,000.

HILLEL, HABLABI, *hil-lel* (the Babylonian), the eminent doctor of the Jewish law, who flourished in the century preceding the birth of Christ. He is said to have migrated at the age of forty from Babylon (where he was born of poor parents, though of the royal line on the female side) to Palestine for the purpose of studying the law, in which he made rapid progress, until he had acquired an immense range in nearly all branches of learning. He was elected president of the Sanhedrim, a position which he occupied for many years. The time of his death is uncertain; but he left behind him a reputation not only for ability and learning, but for modesty, meekness, and simple-hearted kindness; and he is said to have lived, like Moses, 120 years: forty years in ignorance of the law, forty years as the humblest pupil of the law; and forty years as the highest master of the law. He was the first who collected and arranged the traditions of the oral law, and founded the school in which Gamaliel was a distinguished master.

Born about 112 B.C.

HILLIARD, NICHOLAS, *hil'-yard*, goldsmith and portrait-painter to Queen Elizabeth, whose miniature portraits were highly esteemed. He painted Mary Queen of Scots and Queen Elizabeth several times.

Born 1547; **died** 1619.

HILLSBOROUGH, *hils'-bur-o*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, 20 miles from Belfast. It is of modern date, is neatly built, and has a magnificent church with a lofty spire. **Manf.** Principally linen. **Pop.** 1,500.

HILLSBOROUGH, a county of Florida, United States. **Area**, 2,900 square miles. **Pop.** 5,814. Tampa is the capital.

HILLSBOROUGH, a county of New Hampshire, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 75,634. Amherst, Manchester, and Nashua are the county towns.

HILLSBOROUGH, a township of New Hampshire, United States, 24 miles S.W. of Concord. It is a thriving place, with several mills and factories.

HILLSDALE, *hils'-dale*, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 555 square miles. **Pop.** 33,000. The capital is Hillsdale.

HILLSDALE, capital of the above county, 85 miles S. of Detroit. There is a large Baptist college. **Manf.** Chairs, iron, and machinery. There is a large trade in grain. **Pop.** 4,000.

HILVARENBEEK, *hil-va'-ren-beek*, a village of Holland, province of North Brabant, 17 miles S.E. of Breda. **Pop.** 2,500, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

HIMALEH, or **HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS**, *him-a-lai'-ya*, a stupendous range, which separates Hindostan from Tibet and Tartary. Their mean elevation is from 16,000 to 18,000 feet, but

no less than forty-five peaks exceed 23,000 feet. Of these mount Everest, which is the highest known point on the globe, is 29,002 feet high, and Kunchinjunga is 28,156 feet. The great mass of the Himalayas extend from lon. 73° 23′ to 95° 40′ E., a distance of 1,500 miles. The southern aspect of the range is divided into three regions—first, a marshy plain called the Terai, which is succeeded by a belt of saul-wood, beyond this is a belt of detritus, which extends to the foot of the true mountains. Above these districts are sanataria for the troops at Muree, Simla, and Darjeeling. Tea is cultivated extensively on the southern slopes. The Brahmaputra and the Indus and Ganges are mainly fed by the melting of the snow on the Himalayas. The name is a Sanscrit term, meaning "the abode of snow." The limit of perpetual snow is 17,400 feet on the north side, and 16,200 on the south. (*See* ASIA, INDIA, NEPAUL, and TERAI.)

HINCHINBROOK ISLAND, *hinch'-in-brook*, an island on the west coast of North America, in Prince William's Sound. **Lat.** 60° 24′ N. **Lon.** between 213° 50′ and 214° 24′ E.

HINCKLEY, *hink'-le*, a market-town of Leicestershire, 12 miles S.W. of Leicester. It is the head of a poor-law union, and has a large ancient parish church, built in the reign of Edward III., and several meeting-houses. **Manf.** Coarse cotton stockings, thread and worsted. It is also noted for its fine ale. **Pop.** 7,673.—A station on the London and North-Western and Midland railways.—There are Roman remains in the vicinity.

HINCMAR, *hink'mar*, archbishop of Rheims. The most striking event in his career was his controversy with Pope Nicholas I. in the year 862, when the archbishop was ordered to appear at Rome in person or by his representative to vindicate his conduct in having excommunicated Rothadius, Bishop of Soissons, for refusing to restore a deposed priest of his diocese. Hincmar sent a legate to Rome, but refused to reinstate the bishop. Whereupon the pope annulled the sentence and insisted upon the case being reheard at Rome. The archbishop was ultimately obliged to give way, and in the end Rothadius was acquitted. Hincmar was noted for his opposition both to the aggressions of the papacy and to the undue extension of the royal prerogative in ecclesiastical affairs. His works have been collected in two folio volumes.

Born at Toulouse, 806; **died** 882.

HIND, JOHN RUSSELL, *hinde*, an eminent modern astronomer, is the son of a Nottingham lace manufacturer. His education was conducted with the view of fitting him for commercial pursuits; but, from his earliest youth, he evinced a strong predilection for astronomical studies. In 1840 he was sent to London, where he became assistant to a civil engineer. His love for scientific pursuits, however, led him to apply to Professor Wheatstone for a situation more in accordance with the bent of his genius. Through the interest of this gentleman, he obtained a situation under Professor Airy in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, where he remained for four years, making the best use of his time in studying the valuable astronomical works in the library, by which a solid foundation of scientific knowledge was obtained. In 1843 he was sent to Valentia, near Dublin, to settle the longitude of the place; and, in 1844, he left the Royal Observatory to take charge of Mr. Bishop's private observatory in Regent's Park; when, soon after his appointment, he became a member of the Royal Astronomical Society. Applying himself assiduously to the observation of the heavens, he has discovered, since his appointment, ten new planets—Iris, Flora, Victoria, Irene, Melpomene, Fortuna, Calliope, Thalia, Euterpe, and Urania; three comets, several stars, as well as having calculated the orbits of a number of planets and comets. He has been chosen member and correspondent of nearly all the great continental learned societies; has received the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, besides being appointed its assistant secretary. The government has granted him a pension of £200 per year, and has appointed him superintendent of the Nautical Almanac. Besides his many valuable contributions to the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical, and other English and foreign societies, he has published a pamphlet "On the expected Return of the Great Comet of 1264 and 1556;" "An Astronomical Vocabulary;" being an Explanation of the Terms in use among Astronomers at the present day;" "The Solar System," a description of the sun, moon, and planets; "An Account of all the Recent Discoveries;" "An Illustrated London Astronomy, for the use of Schools and Students;" in addition to several others, some calculated for the more learned in science, and others fitted for the popular exposition of that science in which he has laboured with so much industry and success.

Born at Nottingham, May 1823.

HINDLEY, *hinde'-le*, a township of Lancashire, 3 miles S.E. of Wigan. **Manf.** Extensive, chiefly cotton goods. There are collieries in the vicinity. **Pop.** 14,667.—A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

HINDOEN, *hind'-o-en*, an island on the Norway coast of the Lofoden group. It has productive fisheries. The island is of irregular shape, 50 miles long, with a mean breadth of 30.

HINDONE, *hin-done'*, a town of India, 65 miles S.W. of Agra. There are several Hindoo temples in the Mahomedan style, and many of the houses are built of a fine dark red sandstone.

HINDOO KUSH, *hin'-doo koosh*, a mountain-chain of Central Asia, forming the western continuation of the Himalayas. It extends between 34° and 36° N. lat., and between 68° and 75° E. lon., and divides Afghanistan from Turkestan. The Oxus rises on the N. side of the Hindoo Coosh and passes to Aral Sea; the river Helmund has its origin on the south side, and finds its way thence to the salt lake Hamoon. The loftiest peak of the range is estimated to be more than 20,000 feet above the sea level. (*See* ASIA and AFGHANISTAN).

HINDOOR, or **NALAGURH**, *hin'-door*, a hill state of India, on the S.W. declivity of the Himalaya mountains. It is inclosed by Kuhloor, Bahgul, Muhlog, and Sirhind. **Area**, 230 square miles. It is traversed throughout by a range of steep hills, and is drained by the Gumber and the Sursa. Its soil is, in general, fertile, yielding rice, millet, barley, wheat, opium, cotton, hemp, and tobacco. **Pop.** 53,373.

HINDOSTAN, or **HINDUSTAN**. (*See* INDIA.)

HINDS, *hindes*, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 850 square miles. **Pop.** 43,958. Jackson is the capital.

HINGENE, *hain'-jen*, a village of Belgium, 12 miles S.W. of Antwerp, on the Scheldt, at the confluence of the Rupel and Vliet. There are a fine castle and three churches. **Manf.** Linen, soap, oil, and cordage. **Pop.** 3,700.

HINGHAM, *hing'-ham*, a market-town of Norfolk, 14 miles W. of Norwich. There is a fine church, in the decorated English style. **Pop.** 1,500.

HINGHAM, a seaport and township of Massachusetts, United States, 14 miles S.E. of Boston. It contains several churches, and a well-endowed academy. **Pop.** 4,485. chiefly engaged in fisheries.

HINOJOSA (**DEL DUQUE**), *he'-no-ho'-sa*, a town of Spain, in Cordova, 45 miles from the town of that name. It has several convents and hospitals. **Manf.** Woollens and linen, leather, soap, earthenware, and chocolate. **Pop.** 8,000.

HINSDALE, *hins'-dale*, a county of Colorado, United States. **Area**, 1,400 square miles. There are gold mines. San Juan City is the capital.

HIOGO, or **FIOGO**, a town of Japan, island of Niphon, on the north-west side of the bay of Ohasaka. It is a very important place, and one of the ports thrown open by the treaty of commerce of 1863. A breakwater, constructed at a great expense, ensures safe anchorage. **Pop.** 40,620.

HIOUEN-THSANG, a Chinese traveller, who visited India in the 7th century, for the purpose of enquiring into the condition of Buddhism in that country. He travelled alone, or nearly so, wearing the garb of a mendicant, and visited no less than 110 places. The narrative of his journey is in the highest degree interesting, and is considered thoroughly trustworthy, though not composed by himself. It is contained in two works, both of which have been translated into French by M. Stanislas Julien: "Histoire de la Vie de Hiouen-Thsang" (Paris, 1853) and "Mémoires sur les Contrées Occidentales, par Hiouen-Thsang" (1857-1858).

HIPPARCHUS, *hip-par'-kus*, son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, after whose death, 527 B.C., he reigned with his brother Hippias; both of whom had a great love of letters, and protected learned men. Hipparchus was slain by Harmodius. Hippias reigned tyrannically about three years after his brother's death, and was then expelled.

Died 513 B.C.

HIPPARCHUS, a celebrated Greek astronomer, and father of the modern system, who was the first to reduce astronomy to a regular science; and whose catalogue of stars is still preserved in Ptolemy's "Almagest." He foretold the course of the sun and moon for 600 years, calculated according to the different manners of reckoning the months, days, and hours, in use among several nations, and for the different situations of places. He also formed the lunar period which bore his name; invented the planisphere, or method of describing the stars upon a plane; and was the first to mark the positions of places upon the earth in the same manner as that of the stars, by circles drawn from the poles perpendicularly to the equator, in other words, by latitudes and longitudes; he was also the author of the projections by which maps of the world and the best geographical maps are made.

Lived between 200 and 125 B.C.

HIPPERHOLME, *hip'-per-home*, an urban district, West Riding of Yorkshire, 2½ miles from Halifax. **Pop.** 2,920.—A station on the Great Northern and Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

HIPPIAS, *hip'-pi-as*, a son of Pisistratus, and who became tyrant of Athens, after the death of his father, with his brother Hipparchus. He wished to revenge the death of his brother, who had been assassinated, but was driven from his country. He fled to King Darius in Persia, and was killed at the battle of Marathon, fighting against the Athenians.

Died 490 B.C.

HIPPOCRATES, *hip-pok'-ra-tees*, the father of medical science, who flourished during the epoch of the Peloponnesian war, and before whose time the art of healing consisted of mystical jugglerics and superstitious practices, pursued by the priests as a source of profit. He was born of a family called the Asclepiadæ, who for 300 years had followed the pursuit of medicine. (*See* ÆSCULAPIUS.) He taught the necessity of closely observing the signs of diseases, and prescribed only the most simple remedies; always insisting that the physician should follow nature. He is said to have been the first to recognize the value of diet as an adjunct to the physician in the treatment of disease, and wrote a treatise on the subject; he practised both as physician and surgeon; but, owing to the great respect paid to the remains of the dead among the Greeks, he had few opportunities to study anatomy, of which he is said to have possessed but a scanty amount of knowledge. A large number of medical works are attributed to him; but it is believed that many are the composition of some other members of his family. A complete edition of his seventy-two essays has been published in Germany.

Born at Cos, 460 B.C.; **died** 357 B.C.

HIPPOCRENE, *hip'-po-kre'-ne*, a fountain of Bœotia, near Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses. It first rose from the ground when struck by the feet of the horse Pegasus, whence the name *hippou krene*, "the horse's fountain."

HIPPODAMIA, *hip-po-da'-me-a*, in Greek legend, daughter of Œnomaus, king of Pisa, in Elis, and Asterope, the Pleiad, married Pelops, son of Tantalus. Her father, according to an oracle, refused to marry her except to one who could overcome him in a chariot-race. As the beauty of Hippodamia was celebrated, many accepted her father's conditions. Thirteen, or more, according to some legends, had already been conquered, and laid down their lives, when Pelops came from Lydia. He had previously bribed Myrtilus, the charioteer of Œnomaus, and insured himself the victory. Œnomaus, mounted on a broken chariot, was killed in the course, and Pelops married Hippodamia, who became mother of Atreus and Thyestes.

HIPPOLYTE, *hip-pol'-i-te*, in Greek legend, a queen of the Amazons, given in marriage to Theseus by Hercules, who had conquered her, and taken away her girdle by order of Eurystheus. She had a son by Theseus, called Hippolytus. (*See* HERCULES.)

HIPPOLYTE (**DU FORT**), **ST.**, *hip'-po-leet*, a town of France, department Gard, near the sources of the Vidourle, 27 miles N.W. of Nismes. It is well built and fortified. **Manf.** Silk and cotton hosiery, woollens, leather, and glue. Four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 4,200.

HIPPOLYTUS, *hip-pol'-i-tus*, in Greek legend, a son of Theseus and Hippolyte, famous for his continence. His stepmother, Phædra, fell in love with him, and when he refused to pollute his father's bed, she accused him of offering violence to her person, and Theseus, believing the accusation, entreated Neptune to punish his son. Hippolytus fled from the resentment of his father, and, as he pursued his way along the seashore, his horses were so frightened at the noise of sea-calves,

which Neptune had purposely sent there, that they ran about the rocks till his chariot was broken, and his body torn to pieces. Upon this myth, Euripides founded his play entitled "Hippolytus."

HIPPOLYTUS, a father of the Church, bishop of Portus, near Rome, and martyr in the reign of Alexander Severus. He is chiefly remarkable as the presumed author of a work on "Heresies," hitherto attributed to Origen. The Chevalier Bunsen, a few years since, wrote a work called "Hippolytus," in which, while giving the arguments on both sides, he pronounced himself an advocate for the claims of Hippolytus to the authorship of the work in question.

Lived during the 3rd century.

HIPPONA, *hip-po'-na*, in Greek mythology, a goddess who presided over horses. Her statues were placed in horses' stables.

HIPPONAX, *hip-po'-nax*, a Greek satirical poet, of whose writings only a few fragments remain. He was so deformed that two sculptors made ridiculous representations of him, for which he retaliated upon them with such severity in his satires, that they are said to have hanged themselves.

Born 540 B.C.

HIRAM, or **HURAM**, *hi'-ram*, king of Tyre, the friend of David and Solomon, the latter of whom he greatly assisted in the building of the temple, by furnishing him with timber, gold, and silver, also with able workmen. The letters that passed between these two monarchs on this occasion appear in the Biblical books of "Kings" and "Chronicles." He reigned 60 years.

Died 1,000 B.C.

HIRAM, a Tyrian architect, who was sent by the above to Jerusalem to superintend the building of Solomon's temple, which he performed in an admirable manner. A tradition says that he was killed by an Israelite, an architect.

Lived in the 11th century, B.C.

HIRE, **PHILIP DE LA**, *heer*, French mathematician, who, after studying painting under his father, having a turn for mathematics, quitted that profession and went to Italy, where he applied himself diligently to his favourite science. On his return to France, he was made a member of the Academy of Sciences, and employed by Colbert in constructing the great map of the kingdom, with Picard and Cassini. His principal works are, "Treatise on Mechanics," "New Method of Geometry," and an essay on "Conic Sections."

Born at Paris, 1640; **died** 1711.

HIRSCHBERG, *heersh'-bairg*, an ancient fortified town of Prussia, province of Silesia, at the confluence of the Bober and Zacken, 30 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. There is a very fine Protestant church, in the Gothic style. A trade is carried on in linen and lawn; it has also some woollen manufactures. **Pop.** 14,388.

HIRSON, *heer'-sawng*, a town of France, department Aisne, on the Oise, 10 miles N.E. of Vervins. **Manf.** Lace, nails, and earthenware. **Pop.** 3,400.

HERSOVA, or **HERCHOVA**, *heer'-so-a*, a fortified town of European Turkey, situated on a steep rock, on the right bank of the Danube, in the province of Bulgaria, 52 miles N.E. of Silistria. **Pop.** 4,000.

HISPANIA, *his-pan'-e-a*, the Roman name for Spain.

HISPANIOLA, or **SAN DOMINGO**. (*See* SAN DOMINGO.)

HISSAR, a division of India, constituting part of the Punjab. Its districts are Hissar, Rohtak and Sirsa. **Pop.** of the division, 1,311,067; of the Hissar district, 504,183.

HIT, *hit*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the right bank of the Euphrates, 115 miles N.W. of Bagdad. It consists of about 1,500 clay-built houses, and is remarkable for the bitumen and naphtha in its neighbourhood.

HITCHCOCK, **EDWARD**, D.D., LL.D., American geologist, became head of the academy at Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1815; in 1821 he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Conway; and in 1825 received the appointment of professor of chemistry and natural history in Amherst College; from 1845 he was principal and professor of natural theology and geology until 1854; and from that year until shortly before his death was principal of the same college. His first published work was "The Geology of the Connecticut Valley," published in 1824, and between 1830 (when he was appointed a state geologist) and 1857, he made numerous surveys; these on his native state were embodied in his Final Report on the Geology of Massachusetts, published in 1841. In 1850 he was made agricultural commissioner for Massachusetts, and in that capacity visited and reported on the principal agricultural schools of Europe. "The Religion of Geology and its Connected Sciences" (1851) was for some time a very popular book, and passed through many editions. He also published an "Elementary Geology," "Fossil Footmarks in the United States," "Ichnology of New England," and "Report on the Geology of Vermont."

Born at Deerfield, 1793; **died** 1864.

HITCHIN, *hitch'-in*, a market-town of Hertford, 13 miles N.W. of Hertford. The church is a handsome structure of stone, recently restored, and another church built in 1865. There are several chapels, a free and a charity school, and almshouses. **Manf.** Silk and straw plait. There are several breweries, and a trade is carried on in corn, malt, and flour. **Pop.** 8,434.—A station on the Great Northern and Midland railways.

HITTEREN, *hit'-teren*, an island on the coast of Drontheim, in Norway, 60 miles long, by 10 broad. **Pop.** about 4,000, including several small adjacent islands, mostly employed in fishing.

HITZIG, **FERDINAND**, *hit-zik*, professor of theology at Heidelberg from 1861 to the time of his death, having previously held a similar appointment at Zürich. He has published numerous commentaries on the Books of the Old Testament and other works. He was born at Hauingen, in Baden, and studied at Heidelberg, Halle, and Göttingen.

Born 1807; **died** 1875.

HIVAOA, *hi'-va-o'-a*, an island in the South Pacific, 22 miles long and 10 miles in breadth. **Lat.** 9° 34' S.; **Lon.** 139° 4' W. It is the principal island of the Marquesas group. **Pop.** 6,500.

HIVITES, *hive-ites*, a Canaanitish nation, who occupied the uplands of Ephraim in the time of Jacob, and subsequently the slopes of Hermon and the westward region towards Tyre.

HJELMAR, or **JELMAR**, **LAKE**. (*See* SWEDEN.)

H'LASSA, *las'-sa*, the capital of Tibet, and the head-quarters of the lamas or Buddhist priests,

and is the residence of the Dalai-lama. It is situated 9,500 feet above the sea level, in lat. 30° 45′ N., and lon. 91° 27′ E. No foreigners are permitted to enter it from the south. **Pop.** about 24,000.

HLINSKO, *hin'-sko*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, 15 miles S.E. of Chrudim. There are a large modern church and a town-house. **Manf.** Linen, earthenware, and tiles. **Pop.** 3,300.

HOADLEY, BENJAMIN, *hodd'-le*, a celebrated English bishop. He was the son of the master of Norwich grammar-school, and was educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1706, he commenced his polemical career by remarks on one of Dr. Atterbury's funeral sermons; and in 1708 he answered another sermon of the same author, on the power of charity to cover sin. The year following, he had another controversy with Atterbury on the doctrine of non-resistance, which recommended Hoadley to the notice of the House of Commons, who prayed the queen to bestow preferment on him. On the accession of George I. he was made bishop of Bangor, which see he never visited, but continued in London, preaching and publishing political sermons. One of these, on the spiritual kingdom of Christ, produced a violent dispute called the Bangorian controversy.

Born at Westerham, Kent, 1676; **died** 1761.

HOAI-HO, *ho'-ai-ho*, a river of China, formed by the union of several smaller streams in the province of Honan. It falls into the lake Hang-tse, in the province of Keang-soo. The total length is about 400 miles.

HOANGHO, or YELLOW RIVER, *ho'-ang-ho*, a great river of China, and one of the most prominent features in the geography of that vast empire.

HOBART, formerly Hobart Town, the capital of Tasmania, on the S. coast of the island, and on the banks of the river Derwent, 12 miles from its mouth. Hobart Town has a good harbour with a good quay, and is the seat of government. The streets, the aggregate length of which is about 36 miles, are wide, well laid out, and intersect each other at right angles; Liverpool is the most business street, after that comes Elizabeth Street. Most of the public buildings are in Macquarie Street. The streets are lined by numerous public buildings, of which the Government House (a handsome palatial pile of the finest white freestone, on the banks of the Derwent), and Government offices, the Houses of Parliament, the town hall, post-office, the museum, and the banks, may be instanced as the largest. Churches and chapels are very numerous, numbering in all thirty-one, exclusive of the two cathedrals. There is fortnightly steam communication to Melbourne and Sydney, and numerous small steamers ply to different spots of the Derwent. Hobart Town is largely visited during the summer season by visitors from Melbourne, Adelaide and Sydney on account of its reinvigorating climate. **Pop.** 30,000. **Lat.** 42° 53′ S. **Lon.** 147° 22′ E.

HOBART PASHA. The Hon. Augustus Charles Hobart, third son of the Earl of Buckingham, joined the British Royal Navy in 1836. In 1845 was appointed to the Queen's yacht. During the Crimean war he commanded H.M.S. *Driver*, and was highly commended. Retired on half-pay, and engaged in blockade-running during the American secession war. In 1862 became post captain by seniority, and taking service in the Turkish navy so got the rank pasha. He was consequently struck off the British navy list, but in 1885 he was reinstated, with the pension of a vice-admiral.

Born 1822; **died** 1886.

HOBBES, THOMAS, *hobs*, a celebrated English philosopher, son of a clergyman at Malmesbury. He received his education at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. In 1608 he became tutor to a son of Lord Hardwicke, afterwards earl of Devonshire, with whom he made the tour of Europe. On the death of his patron and pupil, he became travelling tutor to a young gentleman, but the countess dowager of Devonshire recalled him into her family to take upon him the education of the young earl. He made, in London, the acquaintance of Bacon, Raleigh, Ben Jonson, and other eminent men. In 1628 he printed his translation of Thucydides, and in 1634 he attended the earl on his travels, and at Pisa contracted an intimacy with Galileo. In 1642 he printed his book "De Cive," which procured him many enemies by its dangerous principles. Soon after this he was appointed mathematical tutor to the prince of Wales. In 1650 appeared, in English, his book on Human Nature; and one, "De Corpore Politico; or the Elements of Law." The next year he published his famous book, entitled "Leviathan," which is full of paradoxical doctrines. At the Restoration he received a pension of £100 per annum, he having formerly supported the royalist cause with great zeal; but in 1665 the parliament passed a censure on his writings, which greatly alarmed him. Hobbes maintained the propriety of making use of bad means to procure a good end; which he thus illustrated: "If I were cast into a deep pit, and the devil should put down his cloven foot, I would readily lay hold of it to get out." Besides the above works, he published "The Wonders of the Peak," a poem; a translation of Homer; "Elements of Philosophy;" a history of the Civil Wars; "Letter on Liberty and Necessity;" "Six Lessons to the Professors of the Mathematics;" "Marks of absurd Geometry," &c. He attained the great age of 91.

Born at Malmesbury, 1588; **died** 1679.

HOBHOUSE, JOHN CAM, Baron Broughton, *hob'-house*, a distinguished English politician and writer of books of travel. After receiving his education at Cambridge, he, in 1809, travelled in the East, and on his return, in 1812, published a work called "A Journey into Albania and other Provinces of the Turkish Empire." Lord Byron dedicated the fourth canto of "Childe Harold" to him about the same time. He was in France during the Hundred Days, and, after the battle of Waterloo, wrote "The Letters of an Englishman," in which he declared himself a supporter of the emperor Napoleon. Mainly through the rancour of his political opponents, he was incarcerated in gaol for four years; but this was the means of his attaining to a considerable degree of popularity. He became a member of the House of Commons in 1820, and, at the same time assisted several members of the Radical party in establishing the "Westminster Review," wherein he opposed, in the most forcible manner, the Tory party under Canning. Becoming more moderate in his political views, he was, in 1831, appointed secretary of state for war in the cabinet of Earl Grey, and, in 1833, secretary of state for Ireland; but, in the same year, lost his seat in the House of Commons, through an inconsistent vote. In 1834 he was elected M.P. for Nottingham. On the accession to power of the Whig party, headed by Lord John Russell, in 1846, he became president of the India Board of Control, in which important office he remained till 1851, when

he was again unseated through his change of political opinions. In the same year he was created a peer, under the title of Baron Broughton of Gyford. After a short ministerial career, as a member of the coalition ministry of 1852, he retired into private life.

Born 1786; **died** 1869.

HOBOKEN, *ho-bo'-ken*, a city of New Jersey, United States, noted as a summer resort. It is situated on the west bank of the Hudson, opposite New York, with which it is connected by a steam-ferry. There are large ship-building yards. **Pop.** 30,999.

HOCHE, LAZARE, *hosh*, general of the French republican army, was the son of an ostler. Being deprived of his father while a child, the rector of St. Germain-en-Laye took him under his care and made him a chorister, after which he became a groom in the royal stables. At the age of 17 he entered the army, and became a corporal in the grenadiers. Soon after the breaking out of the Revolution, he obtained a commission, and distinguished himself in several engagements. During the tyranny of Robespierre, he was confined in the Conciergerie several months; but the Thermidorean revolution set him at liberty. In 1793 he was appointed to the command of the army of the Moselle, and was several times defeated by the Duke of Brunswick, who commanded the Prussians. He drove the Austrians out of Alsace, and in the civil war in La Vendée, being sent against the royalists at Quiberon, he acted with great cruelty, and put to death the brave Charette. Soon afterwards, he commanded the forces sent to Ireland, but returned unsuccessful. He next had the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, with which he defeated the Austrians on the Rhine; but, after a short illness, he died, suspected of being poisoned.

Born near Versailles, 1768; **died** at Wetzler, 1797.

HOCHELAGA, *hoche-e-la'-ga*, a county of the province of Québec, dominion of Canada, occupying the eastern portion of Montreal Island. **Area**, 76 square miles. **Pop.** 40,079, nearly all of French descent. Capital, Longue Point.

HOCHHEIM, *hoké-heim*, a town of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau. It stands on a hill sloping to the Main, on which are the vineyards producing the true *hochheimer*, or hock, a name improperly given to Rhenish wines generally.

HOCHKIRCH, or **HOCHKIRCHEN**, *hoké'-kirk*, a small village of Saxony, in the district of Bautzen. The scene of a great battle between the Austrians and Prussians (1758) during the Seven Years' War, in which the Prussians, under Frederick II., were defeated with a loss of 9,000 men and 101 cannons; the Austrians lost 8,000 men. In 1813 a series of engagements took place here between the French and the allies. (*See* BAUTZEN.)

HOCHSTADT, *hoké'-stat*, a town of Franconia, on the Aisch, 15 miles from Bamberg. **Pop.** 1,500.

HOCHSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, on the left bank of the Danube, at the influx of the small river Egwied, 23 miles N.W. of Augsburg. It is noted for the defeat of the French and Bavarians by the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. The action took place between this town and Blenheim, in 1704. **Pop.** 2,500. (*See* BLENHEIM.)

HOCKHOCKING, *hok'-hok-ing*, a river of Ohio, United States, which, after a south-easterly course of 80 miles, falls into the Ohio, at Troy. It is navigable for boats 70 miles, and affords good water power.

HOCKING, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 380 square miles. **Pop.** 21,126. The capital is Logan.

HODDESDON, *hods'-don*, a market-town of Hertfordshire, 4 miles S.E. of Hertford. There are several old inns alluded to by Prior and Izaak Walton. **Pop.** 1,854.

HODEIDA, or **HODIDA**, *ho-dé'-da*, a seaport of Arabia, on the Red Sea, 100 miles N. of Mocha. It is a handsome and well built town, with a well supplied market.

HODEMONT, *hode-mawn(g)'*, a village of Belgium, on the Vesdre, adjoining Verviers. **Manf.** Woollens, worsted, cotton, and chemicals. **Pop.** 3,600.

HODGKINSON, EATON, *haj'-kin-son*, professor of the mechanics of engineering at University College, London, celebrated for his successful investigations in connection with the application of iron to architecture and engineering, conducted mainly at the expense of Mr. Fairbairn. He was born at Anderton, near Northwich, in Cheshire, but settled at Manchester, where he commenced the study of mechanics. His papers containing the results of his investigations are to be found in the Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Memoirs of the Manchester Society. He also edited "Tredgold on the Strength of Cast Iron," with a supplementary volume in which his own theories are embodied. For his experiments and general co-operation in the construction of the Britannia Bridge, he was awarded a first class medal at Paris in 1855.

Born 1789; **died** 1861.

HOEI (TONG), *ho-i'*, a town of China, province of Kwang-tung (or Canton), on the east coast of the island of Hainan. It is enclosed by lofty walls, and has extensive suburbs. **Pop.** 44,000.

HOEI (NGAN), a town of China, province of Keang-soo, 100 miles N.E. of Nankin. It is a fortified town and is surrounded by a triple wall.

HOEI (TCHOU), a well built town of China, province of Kwang-tung, on an affluent of the Canton river, which is crossed by a bridge of 40 arches, 75 miles E. of Canton. **Manf.** Articles of shell. There is an active trade.

HOEI-HO, a river of China, the principal affluent of Hoang-ho, or the Yellow river, which it enters in **lat.** 34° 45′ N.

HOEKSCHE, *heeks'-ke*, an island of Holland, province of South Holland. The soil is fertile. **Pop.** 22,000.

HOEN-HO, a river of China, in the province of Chih-le. It joins the Peiho at Tien-sing, 70 miles S.E. of Pekin, after a south-easterly course of 300 miles.

HOEVEN, JAN VAN DER, *hé'-ven*, an eminent Dutch naturalist, studied medicine at Leyden, and practised as a physician until 1835, in which year he received the appointment of professor of zoology in the Leyden university, which he retained until his death. His "Handbook of Zoology" has passed through several editions, and has been translated into English and German.

Born at Rotterdam, 1801; **died** 1868.

HOF, *hof*, a town of Bavaria, province of Upper Franconia, on the left bank of the Saale, 32 miles N.E. of Bayreuth. **Manf.** Woollens, cotton, and

leather; there are also extensive breweries. There are marble quarries and iron and coal mines in the vicinity. Pop. 21,890.

HOF, or DIVOREC, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, 30 miles N.E. of Olmutz. There is a trade in linen. Pop. 2,500.

HOFER, ANDREAS, *ho'-fer*, a distinguished Tyrolese patriot, and leader of his countrymen against the Bavarian and French invaders of the Tyrolese mountains. In 1796 he led a body of Tyrolese against the French on the lake of Garda, and in 1808 was one of the deputies appointed to negotiate with the emperor of Austria at Vienna. When the treaty of Presburg was signed, by which Napoleon I. transferred the Tyrol to his allies the Bavarians, Hofer was a rich innkeeper and dealer in cattle and wine. By his great natural eloquence and the exercise of his power as a wealthy citizen, Hofer stirred his countrymen into a revolt against the Bavarians and French. The mountaineers were assisted by an Austrian army of 10,000 men, and in the spring of 1809 fell upon the advancing columns of the Bavarians, while marching through the narrow defiles, defeated them with great slaughter, and recovered every fortress in the Tyrol from the enemy. Upon this, Napoleon sent three armies against the mountaineers, one of which defeated the Tyrolese, and put a large number of the inhabitants, male and female, to death. But in May, 1809, Hofer led his countrymen against the Bavarian army, defeated it, and once more set his country free. The Austrians were, however, compelled to evacuate the country a few months later; whereupon he and his countrymen were left alone in the struggle, and at the outset the invaders were victorious; but after several desperate engagements, the Tyrolese were at length successful against the French, from whom they captured 25 pieces of cannon. On the 12th of August, 1809, Marshal Lefebvre, with an army of 23,000 French and Bavarians, and 2,000 cavalry, was defeated by 18,000 armed Tyrolese in a battle which lasted from five in the morning until midnight; thus freeing their native land a third time. Hofer was now proclaimed the head of the province; but his power lasted only a short time; for in October of the same year, an army of 50,000 French and Bavarians, all veteran troops, was marched against him; whereupon he was compelled to seek refuge in the mountains, where he was betrayed by a false friend, a priest named Douay. He was taken and conveyed to Mantua, where, after a trial by court-martial, he was shot. In his short, but exceedingly brilliant career, which lasted less than one year, he thrice delivered his country; and for his services the emperor of Austria pensioned his widow and family, and created his son a noble. In 1834 a fine marble statue to his memory was erected in the cathedral of Innsbrück.

Born at St. Leonard, in Tyrol, 1767; shot at Mantua, 1810.

HOFFMAN, CHARLES FENNO, *hofe'-man*, an American poet and novelist, who, after leaving Columbia College, was called to the bar at New York, where he practised during three years; but, compelled by the state of his health to travel in the prairies, he published, in 1834, a record of his wanderings, under the title of "A Winter in the West," which obtained a considerable share of popularity. This was followed by "Wild Scenes in the Forest and Prairie," in 1837, and the romance of "Greyslaer," in 1840. He was a very prolific contributor to periodical literature. An unfortunate attack of mental alienation, in 1849, suddenly stopped his brilliant career, during which, save for his love of the horrible and repulsive, he might have claimed the first rank among American novelists.

Born at New York, 1806.

HOFFMAN, MAURICE, an eminent physician, who took his doctor's degree at Padua in 1648; he was made professor of anatomy and surgery at Altdorf, and, the year following, professor of physic. In 1653 he obtained the professorship of botany, to which was added the direction of the physic garden. He was the author of several works on medical botany.

Born 1622; died 1698.

HOFFMAN, FRIEDERICH, a celebrated physician, who studied at Jena and Erfurt, and was chosen professor of physic at Halle, in 1693, which situation he retained till his death. His works, under the title of "A Complete System of Medicine," have been published in Geneva, in 6 vols. He made a large fortune by the sale of a remedy long kept secret, but now known as Hoffman's anodyne liquor.

Born at Halle, 1660; died 1742.

HOFFMAN, JOHN JAMES, professor of Greek at Basle, who is known as the author of a work of great labour and value,—"A Universal Historical Dictionary," in Latin. He also wrote a history of the Popes, in Latin.

Born 1635; died 1706.

HOFFMAN, AUGUST HEINRICH, of Fallersleben, a popular German poet, the son of a burgomaster at Fallersleben, who published, in 1820, "The Fragments of Otfried." In the same year, he undertook a journey along the banks of the Rhine and in Holland, with the view of collecting the scattered fragments of the popular poetry of the middle ages. In 1823 he was appointed conservator of the Breslau University library, and soon afterwards published his "Unpolitical Songs," which caused him to become very popular. He has written songs for children, for workmen, and for peasants; indeed, as a poet, he may be said to write only for the simplest among his countrymen. He has also contributed a number of very valuable philological articles to the best periodicals in Germany.

Born 1798.

HOFHOOF, *hof-hoof'*, a town of Arabia, in the eastern province of Hasa. It is divided into three quarters, in one of which is the citadel, and another is the Rifeyeeyah, where the wealthier inhabitants reside. The town is well built and walled. There is a fine mosque. Pop. 23,000.

HOFMANN, AUGUST WILHELM, F.R.S., professor of chemistry at the Berlin university, commenced his professional career as an assistant to Liebig, at Giessen, and afterwards received the appointment of extraordinary professor of chemistry in the university of Bonn. In 1845 he became superintendent of the Royal College of Chemistry, in London; and when that institution was merged into the Laboratory of the Royal School of Mines, his services were retained, and he added greatly to its success by the high character of his teaching and his scientific reputation. On the appointment of Professor Graham as master of the mint, Hofmann succeeded him in the office of chemist, which he retained until 1865, when he became professor of chemistry at Berlin. He is the author of numerous important papers on organic chemistry, and received a royal medal for his "Memoirs on the Molecular Constitution of Organic Bases," in 1854. For his discovery of aniline in coal naphtha, which

has proved of such importance in the arts, and from which the beautiful and popular mauve and magenta colours are obtained, he was awarded one of the great prizes at the Paris exhibition of 1867, at which he acted as juror, as he did also at the great exhibition of 1851, the exhibition of 1862, and the Paris exhibition of 1865. In conjunction with Dr. Bence Jones, he has edited the recent editions of "Fownes's Manual of Chemistry," and he has also published a valuable "Introduction to Modern Chemistry," which has passed through numerous editions.

Born at Giessen, 1818.

HOG ISLAND, *hog*, an island off the north-west coast of Sumatra, 40 miles long and 12 broad. It is hilly and covered with trees. Lat. 2° 50′ N. Lon. 95° 40′ E.

HOGARTH, WILLIAM, *hō'-garth*, a celebrated painter and pictorial satirist of morals, was apprenticed to a silversmith and engraver of arms, &c., on silver plate in Gresham street, Leicester square. In 1720, being 21 years of age, he set up for himself, his first employment being the engraving of coats of arms, ciphers, and shop-bills. He subsequently undertook to execute plates for booksellers, the chief of which are the prints to "Hudibras" (1726) and the illustrations to "Mottraye's Travels." His first performance as a painter was a representation of Wanstead Assembly, the portraits being taken from life. In 1730 he married (clandestinely) a daughter of Sir James Thornhill, in whose academy he had studied drawing from the living figure. After gaining some pecuniary profit and fame by the publication of a series of small etchings representing London life and folly, he afterwards began to paint portraits; but soon abandoned this line of pictorial art, as being too full of drudgery for a man of invention and original genius. In 1733 appeared his "Harlot's Progress," prints which stamped his reputation, and were followed by other works of the same class. Soon after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, he went to France, and while at Calais began to sketch the gate of the town, for which he was taken up, but was soon released. This circumstance he ridiculed in a pungent caricature. In 1753 he published his "Analysis of Beauty." The sale of engravings of his pictures, executed by himself, was so great that, notwithstanding they were largely pirated, he was enabled to set up his carriage. His "Rake's Progress," "Marriage à la Mode," "March to Finchley," as well as many other works, have constituted him one of the greatest satirists of the worldly vices and weaknesses that have ever lived; while his fine and solid, though unpretending efforts as a colorist, have marked him as one of the best painters of the early English school. He was buried at Chiswick, where is a monument to his memory, with an inscription by Garrick.

Born in London, 1697; died 1764.

HOGG, James, *hog*, generally known as the Ettrick Shepherd, a Scotch poet of considerable genius. His forefathers had been shepherds for many generations, and he himself, previously to his poetical career, followed the same pursuit. In 1801, while acting as shepherd to Mr. Laidlaw, of Blackhouse, Sir Walter Scott, whose attention had been attracted by some verses Hogg had published, became acquainted with him, and engaged him to collect materials for his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." In 1803 he published a collection of poems, under the title of "The Mountain Bard," which, together with a couple of prizes obtained from the Highland Society for essays on the rearing and management of sheep, made him the possessor of a sum amounting to £300. With this money he took a farm, which was a failure; and after in vain seeking employment as a shepherd, he, "in utter desperation," as he said, "took his plaid about his shoulders, determined, since no better could be, to push his fortune as a literary man." From this period he laboured busily in the field of literature, with varying success. He contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine" and other periodicals, wrote "Madoc the Moor," "The Pilgrim of the Sun," and produced a volume of poems,—some original, some ancient,—entitled "Jacobite Relics of Scotland." "The Altrive Tales," "A Volume of Lay Sermons," and many other works, issued from his fertile but somewhat wild fancy. His finest work is "The Queen's Robe." On his marriage, in 1814, the Duke of Buccleuch made him a present of a farm; but the management of it appears to have been so bad as to have made it a bequest of little value. Hogg figures conspicuously as one of the characters in the famous "Noctes Ambrosianæ" of Christopher North (Professor Wilson.)

Born in the Forest of Ettrick, Selkirkshire, 1772; died 1835.

HOGUE. (*See* CAPE LA HOGUE.)

HOGOLU ISLANDS, *hog'-o-loo*, a group of the Caroline archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean. The largest is about 10 miles in circumference. Lat. 7° 20′ N.; lon. 15° 50′ E.

HOGYETZ, *heeg'-yas*, a town of Hungary, 17 miles N.W. of Tolna. There are a castle and a Roman Catholic church. A trade is carried on in tobacco, wine, and fruit. Pop. 3,000.

HOHENELBE, or HOCHLEBE, *ho-hen-elb'*, a town of the Austrian empire in Bohemia, on both sides of the Elbe, which is crossed by three covered bridges, 18 miles N.E. of Gitschin. There are a fine church, with a massive tower and a castle, now used as a court house. Manf. Cotton and paper. Pop. 2,800.

HOHENEMS, *ho-hen-ems'*, a town of the Austrian empire, in the Tyrol, in the Vorarlberg, at the foot of a hill, on the summit of which are the ruins of a castle, 10 miles S. of Bregenz. There are a castle, church, and much frequented sulphur baths. Manf. Ribbons, worsted, and tiles. Pop. 2,400.

HOHENLINDEN, *ho-hen-lin'-den*, a village of Bavaria, 20 miles E. of Munich, noted for the defeat of the Austrian army in 1800, by the French, under Moreau, the subject of Campbell's famous poem. Pop. 250.

HOHENLOHE, *ho-hen-lo'-e*, an old principality of Germany, now included principally in Wurtemberg, but partly in Bavaria.

HOHENLOHE, PRINCE OF, general of artillery in the service of the emperor. He distinguished himself in Transylvania against the Turks, in 1789; and in the campaign against France, in 1792, he gained great reputation, particularly in the battles of Famars and Mermal.

Died 1796.

HOHENLOHE, ALEXANDER LEOPOLD FRANZ EMMANUEL, Prince of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingfürst. He was educated for the church, and at the age of 21 entered the Society of the Heart of Jesus, and settled in Bavaria. He soon afterwards professed to heal the sick by praying over them, and the report of the wonderful cures effected attracted great attention; but the Pope refused to sanction the proceedings.

Born 1794; died 1849.

HOHENMAUTH, *ho-hen-mauth'*, or **WYSOKE MEYTO**, a town of the Austrian empire in Bohemia, on the Lanczna, 15 miles E. of Churdim. The older part of the town is surrounded by dilapidated walls, and there are three suburbs. One of the three churches is large and handsome. Six annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 4,700.

HOHENSTAUFEN, *ho-hen-stauf'-en*, a German house, the members of which occupied the imperial throne from 1138 to 1254. It was founded in the 11th century by Frederick von Büren, whose son, the chevalier Frederick von Staufen, received the duchy of Swabia in return for services rendered to the Emperor Henry IV. When Duke Frederick died he left two sons, one of whom (Frederick) succeeded his father in the dukedom; and the other, Konrad, received the duchy of Franconia. On the death of the Emperor Henry V., Lothaire of Saxony was elected to the throne; but the family estates of the late emperor passed to the House of Hohenstaufen. Lothaire revoked the grants made by his predecessors, and a fierce war followed, the result of which was unfavourable to Duke Frederick and his brother. They were, however, ultimately restored to their estates, and in 1138 Konrad was elected Emperor of Germany under the title of Konrad III. His successors were Frederick I. (1152-90); Henry VI. (1190-97; Philip I. (1198-1208); Frederick II. (1212-1251); Conrad IV. (1251-1254.)

HOHENSTEIN, *ho'-hen-stine*, a town of Saxony, 10 miles N.E. of Zwichau. **Manf.** Woollen, cotton, and linen goods; and there are mines of silver and arsenic in the neighbourhood. Six annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 6,000.

HOHENZOLLERN, *ho-hen-zol'-lern*, one of the most ancient reigning houses of Germany, said to have sprung from Count Thassillo in the commencement of the 9th century. It owes its name to a château situate on the Zollern heights, supposed to have been built by Rudolph II., Count of Zollern, whose two sons, Frederick and Conrad, became the chiefs of the two principal lines of the royal house,—the line of Swabia and the line of Franconia, from which, in 1417, sprang the electors of Brandenburg, who afterwards became the kings of Prussia.

HOHENZOLLERN, principality of, a province of Prussia, comprising a long, narrow, and irregular tract between Wurtemburg and Baden. The surface is generally mountainous, being traversed by ranges of the Black Forest, the Rauhe, Alb, and the Harz, intersected by a few narrow valleys. The soil is not naturally fertile, but is well cultivated. A considerable portion of the higher ground is covered with forests, principally pine.

Rivers.—The Neckar and its affluents, and the Danube.
Area.—480 square miles.
Pop.—67,624, nearly all Roman Catholics.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—The territory is divided into Hohenzollern-Hechingen, the northern and smaller portion, and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. The chief towns are HECHINGEN and SIGMARINGEN.
History.—The principalities of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen were formed in 1576 by the division of the Swabian or elder line of the Hohenzollern family. In 1849 the princes ceded their territories to the king of Prussia, retaining their titles and receiving pensions.

HOHSCHEID, *ho'-shide*, a township of Prussia, in the Rhine province of Dusseldorf. There are extensive lead works and numerous forges. **Pop.** 12,000.

HOKIANGA, a New Zealand river, which enters the Southern Ocean on the W. coast of the N. Island. **Lat.** 35° 30′ S. **Lon.** 173° 26′ E.

HOKIEN, *ho'-ki-en*, a town of China, province of Chih-le, 102 miles S.W. of Pekin. It is a large town, and surrounded by walls.

HOKITIKA *ho-kit'-e-ka*, a town on the west coast of the Middle Island of New Zealand, the capital of the county of Westland, 120 miles W. of Christchurch. It is the chief place of the gold-mining districts, and was established in 1865. The town is well laid-out and substantially built, and stretches for about a mile and a half along the coast. **Pop.** 2,779.

HOLABRUNN (**OBER**), or **HOLEILSDORF**, *ho'-la-broon*, a market town of the Austrian empire, province of Lower Austria, 27 miles N.W. of Vienna. There are a handsome church, and a good square, with a fountain and statue. A large trade is carried on in corn and wine. **Pop.** 3,100.

HOLBACH, PAUL HEINRICH DIETRICH, Baron von, *hole'-bak*, a rich German noble, who went to Paris while young, and there embraced the sceptical doctrine professed by those who were called the "Philosophical School," previous to the revolution of 1791. Under the name of the Count de Mirabaud, he wrote a large number of works of an atheistical nature, the best known of which is the "System of Nature," most of which were condemned by the Parliament of Paris, and placed in the Index Expurgatorius of Rome. He also composed and translated several works on chemistry, mineralogy, and the natural sciences. He was a kind-hearted and generous man, and afforded an asylum to the persecuted Jesuits, who had been his most bitter opponents.

Born at Heidesheim, 1723; **died** at Paris, 1789.

HOLBEACH, *hol'-beech*, a market town of Lincolnshire, 12 miles S. of Boston. The church is a fine Gothic structure. **Pop.** 5,000.—A station on the Great Northern railway.

HOLBECK, *hol'-bek*, a township of Yorkshire, about a mile S.W. of Leeds. **Manf.** Woollens, thread, and machinery. **Pop.** 24,051.—A station on the Great Northern, Midland, North-Eastern and Lancashire, and Yorkshire railways.

HOLBEIN, HANS, *hole'-bine*, a famous portrait-painter and skilful architect, who was instructed in his art by his father. For the town-house of Basle he painted a fine picture of our Saviour's passion, and for the fish-market of the same town a "Dance of Peasants," and "Dance of Death," the last of which has been engraved in a series of plates. He visited England in the reign of Henry VIII., who liberally patronised him, on the recommendation of Sir Thomas More. He painted a number of portraits of the king and the highest nobility, as well as several historical pieces. Eighty-seven portraits by this artist of persons belonging to the court of Henry VIII. still exist. He died of the plague.

Born at Grunstadt, 1497; **died** in London, 1555.

HOLBEK, *hol'-bek*, a seaport of Denmark, on a fiord of the same name in the island of Seeland, 33 miles N.W. of Copenhagen. There is a good harbour for small vessels; a good trade, chiefly in corn, is carried on. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, and had a strong castle, destroyed by the Swedes in 1659.

HOLBERG, LUDWIG, Baron de, *hole'-bairg*, a Danish writer, called the Plautus of his country, who abandoned a military career for one of letters; and was, in 1718, appointed professor in the University of Copenhagen. From that time he wrote especially for the theatre, and produced a large number of plays, which have caused his country-

men to regard him as the founder of dramatic art in Denmark. He was remarkable for humour and truth to nature, and besides his dramatic works wrote also a history of Denmark and an Ecclesiastical History. He received a patent of nobility in 1746.

Born at Bergen, 1684; died at Copenhagen, 1754.

HOLCROFT, THOMAS, *hol'-kroft*, an English playwright and translator of dramas, &c. He was the son of a shoemaker, and became, when very young, a stable-boy in one of the racing stables at Newmarket. At the age of 17 he quitted this employment, and, for several years, led the life of a tramping shoemaker and wandering schoolmaster, all the while working sedulously at the task of self-education. At 21 he married, and, soon after, contributed a few articles to the *Whitehall Evening Post;* subsequently he left London to become a strolling player. After following the career of an actor for some time, and appearing on the London stage, he, in 1780, commenced writing for the theatre. He was one of the most fertile dramatic authors of his day, and was among the first to introduce to the London stage the system of adaptation from the French. The "Road to Ruin" is one of his best comedies, and still keeps possession of the stage. He also wrote several novels and a sceptical poem; but it is as a translator of plays that he is chiefly known.

Born in London, 1745; died 1809.

HOLDERNESS, *hol'-der-ness*, a fertile district of Yorkshire, lying between the river Humber and the North Sea. (*See* YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.)

HOLGUIN, *hol'-goo-in*, a town of the island of Cuba, West Indies, 50 miles N.W. of Santiago. It is the centre of a great sugar-growing district. Pop. 5,300. Lat. 20° 40′ N. Lon. 76° 10′ W.

HOLICS, or HOLITSCH, *ho-lich*, a town of Hungary, on the left bank of the March, or Morava, 46 miles N. of Presburg. There are a magnificent imperial palace, a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church, and a synagogue. Manf. Stoneware. Pop. 5,200.

HOLINSHED, RAPHAEL, *hol'-in-shed*, a celebrated old English chronicler, whose work is considered highly important by English historians, and supplied Shakspeare with a large amount of material for his historical plays. Nothing certain is known of his profession, but his annals show that he possessed considerable learning. His "Chronicles" were first published in 1577, in 2 vols. folio; and again in 1587 in three. The latter edition omitted some passages which Queen Elizabeth found to be disagreeable.

Died 1580.

HOLITZ, *hol'-litz*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, 11 miles N.E. of Chrudim. It is almost entirely built of wood. Pop. 3,400, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.—In 1758 a battle was fought here between the Prussians and Imperialists.

HOLKAR, MULHAR RAO, *hol'-kar*, a Mahratta soldier, who, for his military services, on behalf of the Peishwa, received a grant of territory in Malwa in 1737, and subsequently made himself chief of more than half of the same province.

Born 1693; died 1768.

HOLKAR, JESWUNT RAO, natural son of Mulhar Rao. After the death of his father he placed himself at the head of a large army, collected by his ability and tact, and defeated Scindia, the most powerful of the Mahratta chieftains, in 1802, and established himself in Malwa. Hereupon, the Marquis Wellesley, who was at that time governor-general of India, proclaimed war against him; but, after a struggle of nearly three years, a peace was concluded, by which he was allowed to retain the greater portion of his territories. His violent temper subsequently culminated in madness, and he passed the closing years of his life in confinement.

Died 1811.

HOLKAR, MULKERJI RAO HOLKAR, on the failure of the direct line, was placed in possession of the state by the East India Company (under whose direction he had been educated), in 1852. He supported the British authority in the great mutiny of 1857. Died, June, 1886.

HOLLAND, HENRY FOX, *hol'-land*, first lord, was secretary of war under Walpole in 1746, and afterwards paymaster-general of the forces. George III. created him a peer in 1762. He had several sons, one of whom was the celebrated orator Charles Fox. (*See* FOX.)

Born 1705; died 1774.

HOLLAND, HENRY RICHARD FOX, VASSALL-HOLLAND, third lord, nephew of the celebrated orator, Charles James Fox, and, like him, the champion of public liberty. In 1806 he became lord privy seal in the Granville-Fox ministry; and in 1814-15 he denounced the war against Napoleon. He greatly aided in the abolition of the Corporation and Test Acts, as well as strongly advocated parliamentary reform, and took an active part in the crusade against slavery. In 1805 he published the "Memoirs of Lope de Vega," and other works, and afterwards translated three comedies from the Spanish. His lordship's house at Kensington was, for a very lengthened period, a hospitable resort for the distinguished in literature and politics.

Born 1773; died at Holland House, 1840.

HOLLAND, HENRY, a distinguished English architect, the favourite of George IV. when Prince of Wales. His personal history is unknown; but of his works we may mention that he designed Carlton House and the Pavilion at Brighton for his patron, though this last was afterwards improved by Nash. (*See* NASH.) He was the architect of Drury-lane Theatre; but this building was destroyed by fire in 1809. The India House, in Leadenhall-street, was also his design.

Born about 1746; died 1806.

HOLLAND, SIR HENRY, an eminent English physician, who, after graduating M.D. at the University of Edinburgh, in 1811, went to London, where he rapidly acquired consideration as a physician. In 1840 he became physician in ordinary to H.R.H. Prince Albert, and in 1852 was appointed to the same duties towards her majesty. His work, entitled "Medical Notes and Reflections," was held in general esteem by the profession. He also wrote "Travels in Albania, Thessaly, &c." (1815), "Chapters on Mental Physiology" (1852), "Essay on Scientific Subjects" (1862), and "Recollections of Past Life" (1871) Although engaged for so many years in practice as the most fashionable physician of the time, he found leisure for extensive travel. In 1853 he was raised to the dignity of a baronet, in consideration of his professional knowledge; was also a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and of the Royal Society.

Born at Knutsford, Cheshire, 1788; died 1873.

HOLLAND, PHILEMON, an English writer, fellow of Trinity College; among the works of

whose industrious life may be mentioned the translation of Pliny's "Natural History," and Camden's "Britannia." He was also an eminent practiser of the healing art in his day.

Born at Chelmsford, 1551; **died** 1636.

HOLLAND, KINGDOM OF. (*See* NETHERLANDS, THE.)

HOLLAND, NEW. (*See* AUSTRALIA.)

HOLLAND, NORTH and SOUTH, two maritime provinces of the kingdom of the Netherlands, bounded W. by the German Ocean, S. by Zealand, E. by the Zuyder Zee and the province of Utrecht. They consist of a narrow peninsula and some islands, the length of the peninsula being about 90 miles, and its breadth varying from 25 to 40. A continued flat, which lies so low as to be under the level of the sea at high water, the tide being prevented from overflowing the country by means of natural sand-banks, or downs, and immense artificial dykes. The numerous canals and ditches which traverse the province, in all directions, are likewise provided with dykes, and serve not only to promote internal communication, but to drain the land of superfluous water.

Rivers.—The Rhine and Maese, or Maas; and in addition to these two great rivers, which water these provinces in common with the rest of the Netherlands, there are several smaller rivers—in the north province, the Amstel, Zaan, Spaarne, Giem, and other small streams flowing into the Rhine or the Zuyder Zee; in the south province, the Rhine, the Yssel, the Maas, and the Merwede; but they have so little current as to be more properly considered as canals or watercourses. The Haarlem lake has been drained and the space formerly occupied by it maintains a population of between 11,000 and 12,000; small lakes or ponds, however, still exist in the marshy districts.

Climate and Pro.—The soil is in general productive, consisting of a deep rich loam. From the humidity of both soil and climate, not much land is under tillage, and that little is in South Holland. The crops principally cultivated are wheat, madder, tobacco, hemp, and flax. The principal agricultural wealth consists in the pastures, which are almost unrivalled in the abundance and luxuriance of the grass which they produce; and on this are fed large numbers of cattle, many of which are exported to Great Britain.

Manf.—A variety of articles; viz., linen, woollen, and leather; also paper, wax, refined sugar, starch, and, in certain districts, pottery and tiles. Large quantities of gin, or "hollands," are likewise distilled, particularly at Schiedam, near the Maas.

Cities and Towns.—In N. Holland, AMSTERDAM, HAARLEM, ALCKMAAR, and ZAARDAM; in S. Holland, ROTTERDAM, the HAGUE, LEYDEN, BRIELLE, GOUDA, DELFT, SCHIEDAM, and DORT.

Area.—N Holland, 1,706 square miles. S. Holland, 1,369 square miles.

Pop.—N. Holland, 761,772. S. Holland, 878,894.

Lat. Between 51° 40′ and 53° 10′ N. **Lon.** between 3° 36′ and 5° 30′ E.

History.—Holland, in the middle ages, was governed by counts or earls, and subsequently fell under the dominion of Spain; after its emancipation from which it was ruled, with some interruptions, by the house of Orange. In 1795 it was conquered by the French; and afterwards, under Napoleon, reduced into a province of France, the emperor's brother Louis being created king of Holland. It was freed in 1813, and, from that period, the history of these provinces forms a part of that of the larger government of the Netherlands.

HOLLAND, PARTS OF, a division of Lincolnshire, on the North Sea, consisting mainly of low marshy and fen lands, protected from the sea and the overflowing of rivers by large embankments. See LINCOLNSHIRE.

HOLLAND-PREUSSISCH, *prois'-sish*, a town of Prussia, province of Prussia, 55 miles S.W. of Konigsberg, on a height above the Weetske. **Manf.** Woollens and linen **Pop.** 4,000.

HOLLAR, WENCESLAUS, *hol'-lar*, a distinguished draughtsman and etcher during the 17th century, whose drawings of old London have a peculiar value with the antiquarian and historian. He was educated for the profession of law, at Prague, but abandoned it for the more congenial pursuits of drawing and engraving, obtaining instruction therein from Matthew Marian, an engraver, who had worked for Vandyke and Rubens. At the outset of his artistic career, he travelled from one great German town to another, copying the pictures of great painters, and making perspective views of cities, towns, and remarkable localities, becoming very celebrated for his drawings of the Rhine and Danube. In 1636, Howard, Earl of Arundel, met him at Cologne, and at once took him under his patronage. On leaving Germany, the earl brought Hollar with him to England, where he commenced his artistic labours with the "Prospect of Greenwich," which he executed in two plates in 1637. Two years afterwards he drew the portraits of the royal family for the great plate of the Entrance of Queen Marie de Medici into England, on a visit to her daughter, Henrietta Maria, queen of England. During the civil war he was taken prisoner by the Parliamentarians, and deprived of his liberty for some time; but, on his release, he went to Antwerp. Returning to England in 1652, he executed the etchings for Dugdale's "Monasticon" and his "History of St. Paul's," besides a very large number of other views and drawings. According to one authority, he etched as many as 2,400 prints. Though he had been so laborious an artist, it is recorded that, at the age of 70, he had an execution in his house; whereupon the worthy old man requested only to be left to die in his bed.

Born at Prague, 1607; **died** in London, 1677.

HOLLESCHAU, *hol'-shau*, a town of the Austrian empire in Moravia, on the Russawa, 18 miles N. of Hradisch. There is a fine castle. A trade in wax, honey, hides, and wool is carried on, chiefly by Jews. **Pop.** 5,200.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, *hol'-le-dais-berg*, a town of Pennsylvania, United States, capital of Blair county, 180 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It is the centre of a large trade by rail and canal, and a large quantity of minerals and agricultural produce passes through it. **Pop.** 2,500.

HOLLYWOOD, *hol'-le-wood*, a town in the county of Down, Ireland, on the east side of Belfast Lough, 5 miles N.E. of Belfast. There is an ancient church, with a fine spire. **Pop.** 2,400.

HOLLY SPRINGS, a town in the north of Mississippi, United States. It is a rapidly rising place, and there is a large trade in cotton and general merchandise. **Pop.** 3,500.

HOLMAN, JAMES, *hol'-man*, generally known as the Blind Traveller, served, in his earlier years, in the royal navy, and took part in the wars against the French. At the age of 25 he lost his sight; but, notwithstanding this melancholy infirmity, he, in 1819, commenced his wanderings by travelling over France, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland, an account of which he published in 1822. He had been made, several years previously, a naval Knight of Windsor. He again set out, in 1822, and embarked for St. Petersburg, intending to travel through the Russian empire, and to enter Mongolia and China, after having visited Eastern Siberia; but when he had arrived at Irkutsk, an order from the czar Alexander commanded his return, and he was conducted as a state prisoner back to the German frontier. When he reached Eng-

land he published an account of his wanderings, in two volumes. His Russian journey was intended as the commencement of a series of travels and voyages round the world, which he afterwards performed, and which occupied him five years to accomplish. In 1834 he published his work, "Travels Round the World," in four volumes. His last wanderings were in the Danubian provinces, in 1843-44.

Born about 1787; died 1857.

HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL, *holms*, an American poet and physician, who has earned by his poetical works the title of one of the best lyrical writers of his country. After completing his education at Cambridge, in Massachusetts, he became a doctor of medicine, and visited Europe. Returning to America, he established himself at Boston in 1836, and in 1838 was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology in the college at Dartmouth, and later to Harvard University, the most ancient college in the United States. He has written several valuable medical works, but his fame is due to his poetical effusions, which he has contributed to many of the best American periodicals, and which he has collected under the title of "Holmes's Poetical Works." These have been reprinted in England, and have met with considerable success. He is also the author of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," and "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," a romance entitled "Elsie Venner," &c., &c.

Born 1809.

HOLMES, a county of Florida, United States. **Area,** 396 square miles. **Pop.** 1,600. The capital is Cerro Gordo.

HOLMES, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area,** 756 square miles. **Pop.** 27,164, more than half of whom are coloured. The capital is Lexington.

HOLMES, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area,** 405 square miles. **Pop.** 20,776. Millersburg is the capital.

HOLMFIRTH, a manufacturing village of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles S.W. of Huddersfield. **Manf.** Woollen cloth. A terrible accident, by the bursting of a reservoir, three miles above the town, occurred on the 5th of February, 1852, causing a terrible destruction of property and the loss of 100 lives.—A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

Pop. 9,583.

HOLOFERNES, *hol-o-fer'-nees*, a general in Nabucodonosar's army, who invaded Judæa, and was killed, during his sleep, by Judith. *See* JUDITH.

Born B.C. 650.

HOLSTEIN, *hol'-stine*, a province of Prussia, formerly a duchy belonging to Denmark, and a member of the Germanic Confederation. It was annexed to Prussia in 1866. It is bounded W. and S. by the German Ocean and the Elbe, E. by the Baltic, and N. by Schleswig. It has a generally level surface, with low hills towards the E.; the extensive pastures in the S. and W. being secured against the inundations of the ocean by artificial dykes.

Rivers.—The Elbe, Eider, Stor, and Trave. There are numerous lakes, the principal being the Plön or Plönsee.

Pro.—Wheat, barley, and oats; potatoes, hemp, and flax, with some hops and fruit; its principal wealth, however, is in its pastures.

Minerals.—Lime, gypsum, and salt.

Towns.—GLÜCKSTADT (the capital), ALTONA, RENDSBURG, and KIEL.

Area.—3,270 square miles.

Pop.—1,127,149.

Lat. Between 54° 26′ and 53° 29′ N. **Lon.** between 9° and 11° E. (*See* SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.)

HOLSTON, a river of Tennessee, United States, which unites with the Clench at Kingston, to form the Tennessee. It is navigable for 70 miles.

HOLT, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area,** 470 square miles. **Pop.** 15,509. The capital is Oregon.

HOLT, a county of Nebraska, United States. **Area,** 2,100 square miles. **Pop.** 3,287.

HOLWICK, *hol'-wik*, a township of Yorkshire, 12 miles from Barnard Castle, in the neighbourhood of which is one of the finest cataracts in England, caused by the fall of the river Tees.

HOLY ISLAND, or LINDISFARNE, *ho'-ly*, jutting out into the German Ocean from the coast of Northumberland, but belonging to Durham, is really a peninsula, although insulated at high water. It is about 10 miles S.E. of Berwick, and may be crossed by horses and carriages, if they avoid the quick-sands, every ebb tide. The surface is a plain, about 9 miles in circumference, one half being sand-hills forming a rabbit-warren, the remainder being fertile. The soil is rich. On the south of the island lies the town, inhabited principally by fishermen, but frequented also for sea-bathing. In a bay on the E. is a small harbour, well-known to seamen for the shelter it affords during an easterly gale; and on the opposite side stand the remains of an ancient castle. There are some curious caves on the west coast. Near the town are the ruins of the famous old abbey of Lindisfarne. The Danes, in 900, destroyed the latter, and the bishopric was transferred to Durham. **Pop.** about 876, chiefly engaged in lobster and other fisheries.

HOLYHEAD, *hol-i-hed'*, a seaport and parliamentary borough of Wales, situate on a small island of the same name, off the W. coast of the isle of Anglesey, with which it is connected by a long causeway, which may be crossed at low water. It is 24 miles from Bangor. The town consists principally of a long street, and has assembly-rooms, a church, market-place, and a new town-hall, opened in August, 1875. It is now a place of considerable importance, being connected by railway with all the principal cities and towns of England, and having become the great port of communication to the Irish capital, and the rendezvous of the mail-packets. A harbour and pier, 900 feet long, has been constructed, to allow vessels to land or sail at all times of the tide, and a light-house has been built on this. Two other light-houses are erected on the adjacent rocks of N. and S. Stack. The harbour of refuge, enclosing an area of 316 acres, was constructed in 1862. Holyhead is in communication with the Irish coast by a submarine telegraph, which is 75 miles long, and lands at Kingstown. **Pop.** 8,543.—A station on the London and North Western railway. **Lat.** of light-house, 53° 20′ N. **Lon.** 4° 37′ W.

HOLYHEAD ISLAND, on which the above town is situated, is about 7 miles long and 5 wide. It is mostly a barren rock, with some pasture land, and a huge headland on the northern side, with perpendicular precipices, and large caverns. The rock, known as South Stack, is connected with the island by a suspension bridge, over a chasm 90 feet wide.

HOLY LAND. (*See* PALESTINE.)

HOLY PLACES. (*See* JERUSALEM.)

HOLYROOD. (*See* EDINBURGH.)

HOLYWELL, *ho'-li-wel*, an urban sanitary district, old borough, and market-town of Flintshire, near the southern shore of the estuary of the Dee, 15 miles W. of Chester. In its vicinity are lead, copper, and zinc mines. **Manf.** Galloons, paper, shot, and red lead. Its easy access to the sea, and the vicinity of the Flintshire coal-pits, render it a valuable site. The stream issuing from the remarkable Holy Well of St. Winifred, the most copious spring in Britain, boils up with violence as from a cauldron, and sends forth every minute upwards of 20 tons of the purest water. Advantage is taken of this immense flow of water, by connecting it with machinery. The well was formerly supposed to possess miraculous healing properties, and was much resorted to by pilgrims. This borough unites with Flint, &c., in returning one member to parliament. **Pop.** 3,091.

HOLZMINDEN, *holtz-min'-den*, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, Germany, on the right bank of the Weser, 55 miles S.W. of Brunswick, **Manf.** Flannel and hosiery, iron, and steel. There is a trade in paving stones, iron, and linen. **Pop.** 3,800.

HOMBERG, WILLIAM, *hom'-bairg*, a celebrated chemist, who, at first, entered the army, but quitted it to practise the law, which he also abandoned, and applied himself to the study of the sciences, particularly botany, medicine, and chemistry, to improve himself in which he travelled through various countries. In 1682 he settled in France, and abjured the Protestant religion; but being disappointed in his expectations, he went to Rome, and practised physic. He afterwards returned to Paris, where he became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and chemist and physician to the duke of Orleans. He discovered the properties of the Bologna stone, and its phosphoric appearance after calcination. Some of his scientific essays are printed in the Memoirs of the Academy of France.

Born 1652; **died at Paris**, 1715.

HOMBORI, THE, *hom-bo'-re*, a remarkable range of mountains in Western Africa, about 180 miles S.E. of Timbuctoo. The greatest elevation is not more than 800 feet, but the peaks rise abruptly and present the appearance of towers and fortifications.

HOMBURG, *hom'-boorg*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Hesse-Nassau, at the foot of the Taunus mountains, 9 miles N.W. of Frankfort. It is best known for its mineral waters, which have a great reputation, and very large quantities of which are exported; and until recently for the gambling establishments which have been abolished. **Pop.** 3,551.

HOMBURG, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, on the Little Erbach, 49 miles W. of Spires. There are a Roman Catholic and two Protestant churches. Near the town are the ruins of the old castle of Karlsburg. **Pop.** 3,200.

HOME, HENRY, *home*, Lord Kames, a Scotch judge and elegant writer. He entered at the bar in 1723, and was raised to the bench in 1752, and became senior lord of session in Scotland. He wrote "Essays upon several subjects concerning British Antiquities," 1764; "Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion," "Historical Law," "The Principles of Equity," "The Elements of Criticism," "The History of Man," and several other works.

Born 1696; **died** 1782.

HOME, JOHN, a Scottish divine and dramatic author, who, while acting as minister of the kirk, wrote his tragedy of "Douglas," which was represented with the greatest success at Edinburgh. This work, and language, evoked the indignation of the elders of the kirk, and the author was compelled to retire to England, where he obtained a pension from Lord Bute. He afterwards wrote four more tragedies, which, however, did not obtain the popularity of "Douglas," and which are now never heard of in the theatre.

Born 1724; **died** 1808.

HOME, SIR EVERARD, surgeon and anatomist. He was educated at Westminster School, and afterwards studied anatomy under his brother-in-law, John Hunter. From 1780 to 1784, he served on the medical staff in the West Indies; in 1808 was appointed surgeon to the king, and in 1812 was created a baronet, being the first practising surgeon who received that honour. In 1812 he was appointed surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, and in 1822 was elected president of the College of Surgeons. His "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy" are well-known. It is believed that he appropriated some of Hunter's writings, and destroyed the manuscripts to escape detection.

Born at Hull, 1756; **died** at Chelsea, 1832.

HOMER, *ho'-mer*, the most ancient and celebrated of the Greek poets, but of whose birthplace, station in life, and actual existence, in point of fact, the most diverse opinions are held by the learned of modern days. The honour of his birthplace was disputed by seven Greek cities. According to one tradition, he was the natural son of a young orphan girl of Smyrna, who lived on the banks of the Meles, and called her son after it, Melesigenes. It further relates, that Phemius, who kept a school for music and belles-lettres at Smyrna, having fallen in love with his mother, married her and adopted Homer, who, on his death, succeeded him as master of the school. Subsequently, having conceived the idea of the "Iliad," he travelled in order to gather knowledge of men and localities for his great work; but being badly treated by his fellow-countrymen on his return he left Smyrna and established himself at Chios, where he set up a school. Becoming blind in his old age, he was overtaken by poverty, and compelled to earn his bread by wandering from city to city and reciting his verses. Finally, according to this version of his life, he is said to have died in the little isle of Ios, one of the Cyclades. Homer's greatest works are two epic poems. In the "Iliad," which contains twenty-four rhapsodies or chants, are recited the story of Achilles' revenge upon Agamemnon for depriving him of his mistress Briseis; the misfortunes which the Greeks suffered in consequence while besieging Troy, and the death of Hector at the hands of Achilles, who, to avenge the death of his friend Patroclus, killed the Trojan hero. (*See* HECTOR.) In the "Odyssey," the story of the wanderings and adventures of Ulysses on his homeward journey from Troy to his kingdom of Ithaca is told. The "Batrachornyomachia; or, Battle of the Frogs and Mice," and the "Homeric Hymns," are by some allowed to be the work of this poet, while others consider them spurious. The whole of these works are written in the Ionian dialect. Both the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" have always been considered as the great beginning of all literature, though each shines with a lustre different from the other. In the "Iliad" grandeur of conception, beauty and simplicity of plan, a soaring imagination, rich and sublime images, are the characteristic excellencies. In the "Odyssey," a plan less regular, an imagi-

nation less brilliant, are to be discovered; but it nevertheless commands delight by its strong interest and its entrancing style. In addition to these intrinsic beauties, the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" have preserved the theological traditions, the names and origin of nations, and the description and situation of cities and towns. The poems of Homer, according to the most learned critics, were composed anterior to the invention of writing, and were for a long time preserved by memory alone. They are said to have been interpolated and abridged by the rhapsodists, or Homeridæ, who selected from them the most interesting episodes for recital. Pisistratus, or, as some others maintain, his son Hipparchus, was the first person who collected and arranged these poems, which were afterwards revised and divided into twenty-four books each, by the grammarians under the Ptolemies, who thus gave them the form in which we now possess them. Some learned critics—Wolf at their head—have put forth a theory that Homer never existed, and that the poems which have come down to us under his name are only a collected version of fragments which had been composed and sung by various authors, whom he terms Homeridæ, and who formed a species of school. Another set of scholars hold that the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" are not the work of the same author, but that the latter is a very much later production than the former. Again, the derivation of the word Homer has been variously given by different schools of critics; each adopting that which best agrees with its own theory. One, the partisan of common tradition, translates the name by *blind;* others, by *hostage,* pretending that Homer was a hostage in a war which was raging between the inhabitants of Smyrna and Colophon; others, finally assert that the word is derived from *homereo,* "collector;" which would seem to show that we owe these poems to a compiler, who only collected scattered fragments, and united them into an harmonious whole. Those who would seek more complete information on the subject should turn to Thirlwall's "History of Greece," vol. i.; Gladstone's "Homeric Age;" and if they would desire to go still deeper, to the works of Heyne, and the "Lexilogus" of Buttmann; both the latter being German writers. Hobbes, Chapman, Pope, Cowper, Newman, and the Earl of Derby have translated Homer. Pope's version is the best known; but it is more of a paraphrase than a literal translation. Chapman's is the best old translation.

Lived probably between the 9th and 8th centuries B.C.

HOMER, a town of the state of New York, United States, on the right bank of the Tioughnioga, 125 miles W. of Albany. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, cotton, leather, and earthenware. **Pop.** 4,000.

HOMPESCH, FERDINAND DE, *hom'-pesk,* the last grand master of the order of the Knights of Malta, who was invested with that dignity in 1797. Bribed, it is asserted, by the money and promises of the "Directory," he surrendered in 1798 to the French fleet which was conveying Buonaparte and his army to Egypt. He was conducted to Trieste. Subsequently, he protested against the usurpation of the French, and abdicated his sovereignty in favour of the emperor of Russia, Paul I. He wandered about Germany for some years, but finally took refuge in France.

Born at Dusseldorf, 1744; **died** 1803.

HONAN, *ho'-nan,* a central province of China, watered by the Hoang-ni and its affluents, and traversed by a range of low hills. The soil is fertile and well cultivated, producing, besides abundance of food supplies, cotton, hemp, and flax. Silk is also cultivated. There are extensive forests in the western part of the province. The capital is KAIFUNG-FOO. **Area,** 74,320 square miles. **Pop.** 21,002,604.

HONAWAR, *hon-a-war',* a seaport in the presidency of Bombay 340 miles S.E. of Bombay, on the Malabar or West coast of the peninsula of Hindostan. It is situated near the mouth of the Sheravatti. The harbour and anchorage are good, but the south-west monsoon makes the navigation dangerous. **Pop.** 5,191. **Lat.** 14° 17′ N. **Lon.** 74° 30′ E.

HONDA, *hon'-da,* a town of the republic of Colombia, America, on the left bank of the Magdalena, 55 miles from Bogota. **Pop.** 4,500. **Lat.** 5° 13′ N. **Lon.** 74° 50′ W.

HONDSCHOOTE, *hond'-shoot',* a town of France, department Nord, 10 miles S.E. of Dunkirk. It is an old town. **Manf.** Linen, leather, oil, and chicory. Two annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,700. The British were defeated by the French near this place in 1793.

HONDURAS, BRITISH, or BELIZE, *hon-du'-ras,* a British colony on the E. coast of Central America, bounded N. by Yucatan, W. by Vera Raz, E. by the Caribbean Sea, S. by Guatemala. It is of a hot and moist temperature, and the soil is of great fertility. The coast being open to the sea, the easterly breezes, which blow from the bay during nine months of the year, temper the not excessive heat. From June to September heavy rains fall, and this is the most unhealthy season. The chief town is BELIZE.

Rivers.—The river Hondo forms the Yucatan frontier, and the Belize traverses the district from S.W. to N.E., dividing it into two nearly equal parts. To the north of the Belize is the New River, flowing in a nearly parallel course. There are several lakes in the northern part of the colony.

Pro.—All kinds of tropical produce, and, were cultivation better attended to, cotton, coffee, sugar, and indigo might be extensively raised. In the southern districts sarsaparilla is collected.

Zoology.—Panthers, tapirs, ounces, deer, armadilloes, and monkeys. There are many alligators in the lagoons, numerous land and aquatic birds, and fish, turtle, and shellfish are abundant.

Area.—76,000 square miles.

Pop.—27,452, chiefly negroes.

Government.—Administered by a governor appointed by the crown.

History.—Honduras was transferred by Spain to Great Britain in 1670, and settled by English from Jamaica; but the possession was afterwards disputed until 1798, since which it has remained a British colony.

HONDURAS, a republic of Central America, extending from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, having Guatemala on the N.W., and Nicaragua on the S.E. It is generally mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The soil is fertile and well adapted for agriculture, and the climate, though very hot, not unhealthy, except in the swampy districts on the Pacific shore. There are extensive forests.

Rivers.—The Chamelicon, Ulua, Aguan, and Choluteca; the last flowing into the Pacific, the others into the Caribbean Sea.

Pro.—Timber, maize, cotton, sugar, coffee, indigo, tobacco, and other tropical produce.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, lead, copper, antimony, tin, platinum, opals, emeralds, limestone, marble, and coal.

Area.—46,000 square miles.

Pop.—458,000, the great majority being aboriginal Indians. The white inhabitants, chiefly of Spanish origin, are most numerous in the small ports of the Pacific coast, in the tobacco-growing districts, and the town of Santa Rosa.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are seven departments—Comayagua, Tejucigalpa, Choluteca, Santa Barbara, Gracias, Goro, and Olancho. The chief town is Comayagua.

Political Constitution and Government.—The republic, established in 1839, on the dissolution of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a charter proclaimed in November 1865. It gives the legislative power to a congress of two houses, called the senate and the chamber of deputies. The senate consists of seven members, three of whom are elected annually; and the chamber of deputies of fourteen members, one-half of whom are elected annually. The executive authority rests with a president, elected for four years. The administration is carried on by a council of state, composed of two ministers, appointed by the president, one senator elected by both houses of congress, and the judge of the supreme court.

Commerce.—The exports consist chiefly of mahogany, hides, tobacco, cattle, and indigo, the total value estimated at about 1,000,000 dollars, or £200,000 per annum; while the imports comprise cotton goods, silks, and hardware. The resources of the country are at present wholly undeveloped, and the finances in a state of great disorder. There are no official returns of the value of either the imports or exports, owing partly to the customs at the principal ports being farmed out to individuals, whose interest it is to conceal all facts concerning their revenue. The commercial intercourse is mainly with Great Britain.

Railway.—An inter-oceanic line, 232 miles in length, has been projected, but only about 50 miles on the Atlantic side have been completed, the interest on the capital raised being greatly and, indeed, hopelessly in arrear.

History.—Honduras was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and conquered by the Spaniards 20 years afterwards. In 1815 the territory was increased by the cession on the part of Great Britain of the Bay Islands.

HONDURAS, BAY OF, a large and convenient bay, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, formed by the coast of the province of Honduras on the S., and that of Yucatan on the W., and divided into several smaller bays, of which that of St. Thomas is the largest. It is well known from the settlements which the British have made in it for the cutting down of mahogany and dyewoods. There are several islands, and the shore is marked by reefs, called cays.

HONE, WILLIAM, *hone*, a political pamphleteer and compiler of popular antiquities, began life in an attorney's office, at first in London, and subsequently at Chatham. In 1800 he established himself as a bookseller in Lambeth Walk, from which he removed to St. Martin's Churchyard, as the locality was then termed. In 1806 he commenced his singular literary career by issuing an edition of Shaw's "Gardener." An attempt at establishing a savings-bank, as well as a new publishing speculation, followed, both being failures. In 1811 he was appointed by the booksellers their "trade auctioneer," but he had little taste for the business, and while engaged in the above post he was occupied in investigating the abuses in lunatic asylums. He was soon a bankrupt for the second time, and he gained a livelihood by writing for the "Critical Review" and the "British Lady's Magazine." He next opened a small bookseller's shop in Fleet Street, but his ill-fortune still continued: it was twice plundered. In 1815 he was the publisher of the *Traveller* newspaper, and, soon after, began to publish those bold political pamphlets and satires (mostly illustrated by George Cruikshank), which made him universally known, and led to his being tried for three days in the court of King's Bench. (*See* ELLENBOROUGH, Lord.) He was acquitted, however, and a large sum of money was collected by subscription for him, with which he established himself once more in business, and once more failed. He then occupied himself with the compilation and publication of those well-known books which will continue to preserve his name. The chief of these were "Ancient Mysteries Described," "The Every-day Book," "The Table Book," and "The Year Book;" his last work being an edition of "Strutt's Sports and Pastimes of the English." Later in life he experienced a remarkable change in his religious opinions, and became sub-editor of the *Patriot*, a Nonconformist newspaper.

Born at Bath, 1779; **died** at Tottenham, 1842.

HONESDALE, *hones'-dale*, a town in the north-east of Pennsylvania, United States, 160 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It is a busy town, the centre of a coal district, and in communication by railway and canal with New York. **Manf.** Iron, leather, and glass. **Pop.** 3,000.

HONFLEUR, *haw'-flur*, a seaport and fortified town of France, department of Calvados, on the southern shore of the estuary of the Seine, opposite to Havre, from which it is distant 7 miles. It has a good harbour sheltered by a pier and two lighthouses, and has a maritime trade. **Manf.** Hosiery, hardware, vitriol, and refined sugar. Eggs, butter, and fruits, &c. are exported to England. **Pop.** 8,400.—This town held out the longest of any in Normandy against Henry V.

HONG KONG, a British island, 9 miles long, and from two to six miles broad, in the estuary of the Chu-Kiang, on the S.E. coast of China, about 100 miles S.E. of Canton, and separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. It is mountainous, and the climate oppressively hot in summer, and cool, dry, and bracing in winter. The import trade is chiefly in English cotton and woollen goods, opium, and metals. The harbour is commodious and safe, and there are extensive docks. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1841. The chief town is VICTORIA, the capital. **Pop.** 160,500, of whom 115,500 are Chinese. **Lat.** 22° 16′ N. **Lon.** 114° 8′ E.

HONITON, *hon'-i-ton*, a municipal borough and market-town of Devonshire, situate in a fertile vale, 16 miles N.E. of Exeter, on the left bank of the Otter. The church is old, and has a beautiful oak screen, erected in the 15th century. **Manf.** Principally lace, the Honiton lace being well known throughout Britain. The Vale of Honiton is famous for its butter. **Pop.** 3,464.—A station on the London and South-Western railway.

HONOLULU, *hon-o-loo'-loo'*, a seaport on the south-western coast of Oahu, one of the Sandwich islands, conveniently situated on the line of traffic. Honolulu is much visited by vessels engaged in trade. There are a Roman Catholic and a Protestant cathedral. **Pop.** 20,000, of whom the greater part are natives; the foreign element, consisting largely of Americans, numbering about one-tenth. **Lat.** 21° 18′ N. **Lon.** 157° 55′ W.

HONORIUS, FLAVIUS, *ho-nor'-e-us*, emperor of the West, was the second son of Theodosius the Great, and associated in the empire with Arcadius, his brother, in 395. His guardian, Stilicho, was an able minister, and defeated the barbarians, who had invaded the kingdom; but exciting the jealousy of Honorius, was slain. In 409, Alaric the Goth besieged Rome, and ravaged all the country, while Honorius remained indolent at Ravenna.

Born 384; **died** 423.

HONORIUS I., Pope, succeeded Boniface V. in 625. He governed with zeal and prudence. He was involved in the monoclastic controversy respecting the union of the Divine and human wills

in Christ, and the sixth general council denounced the Pope as heretical in 681. Some of his letters are extant.

Died 638.

HONORIUS II. (LAMBERT), of Bologna, succeeded Calixtus II. in 1124, and, at the same time, Thibauld was chosen by another party, under the name of Celestin; but he resigned the chair to his rival.

Died 1130.

HONORIUS III. (CENCIO SAVELLI) was made pope after Innocent III., in 1216. He confirmed the order of Dominicans, and left several works.

Died 1227.

HONORIUS IV. (GIACOMO SAVELLI) ascended the papal chair in 1285. He displayed great zeal for his church, and promoted the crusades.

Died 1287.

HONTH, *hont*, a county of the northern part of Hungary. It is traversed by ramifications of the Carpathians, and slopes gradually towards the south. It is generally fertile, and is watered by the Ipoly and Gran, tributaries of the Danube. **Minerals.** Gold, silver, and iron. The capital is IPOLY-SAGH. **Pop.** 124,000, chiefly Germans and Slavs.

HONTHEIM, JOHANN NICOLAUS VON, *hont'-hime*, German theologian, received his education in the Jesuit school of his native city, and at Louvain, under Van Espen. He was afterwards a teacher of canon law at Treves for ten years, and was appointed coadjutor of that see in 1748, with the title of bishop *in partibus infidelium*. He was the author of "Historia Trevirensis Diplomatica" (1750), "Prodromus Historia Trevirensis" (1757), and a work "On the State of the Church and the Legitimate Authority of the Roman Pontiff." This last was published under the pseudonym of "Justinus Febronius," and created a great sensation. It was condemned by Clement XIII., and drew forth a number of replies. Pius VI. demanded from Hontheim a retractation, which was given, but was afterwards modified by a "Commentary," published in Frankfort in 1781. He subsequently, however, made full submission. The opinions expressed in his book, and known by the name of "Febrionism," have been described as an "exaggerated form of Gallicanism with the democratic element of congregationalism superadded."

Born at Treves, 1701; **died** at Montquinten, in Luxemburg, 1790.

HOOBLI, *hoob'-le*, a town of Dharwar, and one of the chief cotton marts in the presidency of Bombay. **Pop.** 36,677. **Lat.** 15° 20′ N. **Lon.** 75° 13′ E.

HOOD, ROBIN, an English outlaw and popular hero, of whom very little is known, notwithstanding that he has been made the hero of many old ballads and legends. He is popularly represented as having lived in the reigns of Richard I. and John, a period adopted by Sir Walter Scott in his romance "Ivanhoe," in which Robin Hood figures under the name of Locksley; but recent investigations warrant the belief that the real Robin Hood lived about 150 years later, in the reign of Edward II. The earliest mention of him is in the "Vision of Piers Plowman," which alludes to the "rhymes of Robin Hood and Randolph, Earl of Chester." At the close of the 15th century "Wynkyn de Worde" printed a long poem called the "Lytel Geste of Robyn Hood," which has the appearance of being a series of popular ballads strung together. Robin Hood is always represented as skilled to a marvellous degree in archery and the use of the quarter-staff; accompanied by a band of brave bowmen, with Little John and Friar Tuck as his companions, and Maid Marian as his mistress. Generous in the extreme, and brave to recklessness, Robin Hood is described as robbing the rich and giving to the necessitous, and, in a rough and ready manner, endeavouring to protect the poor from their oppressors. It seems impossible at this date to decide what foundation existed for the numerous stories still extant respecting him. The most that can be said is that there probably was an outlaw of the name, and that he took service under the king for a time, but finally returned to his wild forest life in Sherwood Forest, or the Forest of Barsdale, in Yorkshire. His grave is still pointed out in Kirklees Park.

HOOD, VISCOUNT (SAMUEL HOOD) was the eldest son of the Rev. S. Hood, vicar of Thornecombe, Devonshire. He entered the navy at the age of sixteen, and was made lieutenant in 1746, and post-captain ten years later. In 1759 he commanded the *Vestal*, and engaged a French 50-gun ship, which he took, after an action that lasted for four hours. He was made commissioner of Portsmouth in 1777, and received a baronetcy in 1778; was afterwards raised to the rank of rear-admiral, and commanded a division in the engagement with the Count de Grasse in 1782; was made a peer of Ireland, with the title of viscount, and in 1793 became commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet, with which he took possession of Toulon, but was shortly after compelled to evacuate it. He then sailed to Corsica, which he annexed to the British crown. He was made a viscount of Great Britain and governor of Greenwich hospital in 1796.

Born at Thornecombe, 1724; **died** at Bath, 1816.

HOOD, ALEXANDER, Viscount Bridport, younger brother of the above, was second in command on the occasion of Lord Howe's victory in 1794, achieved a victory over the French fleet in 1795, was raised to the rank of baron in 1796, and became Viscount Bridport in 1801.

Born 1727; **died** 1814.

HOOD, THOMAS, *hood*, a modern English poet and humourist, the celebrated author of "The Song of the Shirt" and "The Bridge of Sighs," was the son of a bookseller in the Poultry. When about 14 years old he was placed in the office of a city merchant; but his health being delicate, he was soon after sent to Dundee on board a coasting vessel. He remained in Scotland for two years, his chief occupations being reading, fishing, and boating. His health improving, he returned to London, and was apprenticed to his uncle, an engraver. In 1821 the "London Magazine" became the property of some of his friends, and he, having already given signs of the possession of literary talent, was offered the post of sub-editor. Soon afterwards he published his first work,—"Odes and Addresses to Great People;" and, in 1826, he collected his contributions to the "London Magazine," and reissued them in a work called "Whims and Oddities," of which a second and third series were published in the two following years. "The Comic Annual," which he produced for nine years, was commenced in 1829; and while editor of "The Gem," he wrote for it his well-known poem, "Eugene Aram's Dream." In 1831 he published his novel of "Tylney Hall," and in 1835 commenced the publication of "Hood's Own;" but his health failing, he soon after went to reside on the Continent, where he remained for several years. His work "Up the Rhine" was published on his return. Subsequently he became

editor of "The New Monthly Magazine;" and on his retirement from this post, he collected his prose and poetry, scattered through many periodicals, and published them under the title of "Whimsicalities." "Hood's Magazine" was started in 1844, and he contributed to its pages up to the time of his death. "The Song of the Shirt" appeared in *Punch*. After his decease the pension of £100 per annum conferred during his last illness by Sir Robert Peel was transferred to his widow. He was buried in Kensal-green Cemetery, where is a monument to his memory raised by public subscription. In some of his serious poems, especially "Eugene Aram" and the "Haunted House," he displayed an intensity of tragic and imaginative power of a rare order. In his minor works a rich current of genial humour runs; and his pleasant wit, ripe observation, and sound sense have made him an ornament to English literature.

Born in London, 1798; **died** 1845.

HOOFT, PIETER, *hooft*, a Dutch historian and poet, to whom Louis XIII. of France gave the order of St. Michael as a reward for his history of Henry IV. His other works are "Poems and Comedies," "The History of the Low Countries from the Abdication of Charles V. to 1598," and a translation of Tacitus into Dutch.

Born at Amsterdam, 1581; **died** at the Hague, 1647.

HOOGEVEEN, *hoog-e-vené*, a village of the Netherlands, province Drenthe, 20 miles S. of Assen. **Pop.** 7,000.

HOOGHLY, or HUGHLI, a town in the province of Bengal, capital of the district of the same name, on the right bank of the Hooghly river, 27 miles N. of Calcutta. There are a government college, where the English and Eastern languages are taught, a fine church built by the Portuguese, and a Hindoo temple visited by large numbers of pilgrims. This place is supposed to have been founded by the Portuguese about 1538. CHINSURAH nearly adjoins it. **Pop.** 12,000.

HOOGHLY, the district of which the above is the capital, in the presidency of Bengal, bounded N. and W. by Burdwan, S. by the river Roopnarain, E. by the Hooghly river, and W. by Midnapore. The surface is low and level, except the north-west and west, where are some hills. The soil is fertile and well irrigated by tributaries of the Hooghly. The most important crops are rice, sugar-cane, indigo, cotton, hemp, and the mulberry is cultivated for rearing silkworms. **Area**, 2,080 square miles. **Pop.** 1,012,768.

HOOGHLY, THE, a river of Bengal, formed by the junction of two western branches of the Ganges, in lat. 23° 25′ N., and lon. 88° 22′ E., and celebrated for having Calcutta on its banks. The entrance to this river, about 15 miles wide, is rendered extremely dangerous and difficult by numerous sandbanks, which are frequently shifting. At Calcutta the river is about a mile wide, and towards the city the spring-tides run up with great violence, advancing at the rate of 15 miles an hour, and frequently overset boats and drive ships from their anchorage. The followers of Brahma consider the Hooghly sacred. Several towns and villages stand on its banks, and few rivers can boast of a more extensive commerce than is carried along its stream. The length of the river is about 125 miles, of the estuary 35 miles more.

HOOGLEDE, *hoog'-le-de*, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 17 miles S.W. of Bruges. **Manf.** Hosiery, rope, and oil. There are breweries and distilleries. **Pop.** 4,300.

HOOGSTRAETEN, *hoog-strate'-en*, a village of Belgium, province of Antwerp, on the Mercke, 20 miles N.E. of Antwerp. There is a very fine church famous for its painted glass. **Manf.** cloth, leather, earthenware, and bricks. Hoogstraeten was a place of some importance as early as the 12th century, afterwards became the capital of a county and of a duchy. **Pop.** 2,500.

HOOK, THEODORE EDWARD, a popular English novelist. He was the son of a musical composer, and was remarkable in his youth for his beauty, his sweet voice, and his quick intelligence. He was for a short time at Harrow school, but when quite young came to London, where he quickly began to write operas, farces, and published a novel—"The Man of Sorrow"—under an assumed name. His light and joyous temperament, great conversational powers, and marvellous talent as an "Improvisatore," made him the favourite of the most fashionable society; and it was while he was leading this life of exuberant gaiety, that he played off his notorious "hoaxes," one of which, "the Berners Street hoax," made a great sensation at the time. His social qualities attracted the notice, and procured for him the patronage, of the prince-regent, who caused him, in 1813, to be appointed accountant-general and treasurer to the Mauritius, he being then only twenty-five years of age. But in March, 1818, he was arrested on a serious charge, a deficiency of 37,000 dollars having been discovered in the colonial treasury chest, which it was afterwards discovered was due to the dishonesty of a deputy who committed suicide. Hook was brought to England a prisoner, the law officers of the crown reporting that he was only liable to a prosecution for debt; but a long and harassing course of legal proceedings was the result. In the year 1830, he became, through the instrumentality of Sir Walter Scott, editor of the "John Bull," on its establishment. In this position he distinguished himself by his powerful writing against Queen Caroline, her supporters, and the whole of the Whig party. So successful was this Tory newspaper, that Hook, for a long period, derived from it an income of £2,000 per annum. The Whig party, however, would not allow the law proceedings against him to drop, and in 1823 he was arrested, and remained in custody till May, 1825, when he was permitted to go at large, but was informed that the crown could not consent to forego its debt. Although his character has been cleared of the charge of dishonesty, great carelessness was clearly proved against him; it being shown, among other acts of culpable neglect, that he was in the habit of leaving the keys of the treasure-chest with his subordinates, while he was away on parties of pleasure. Between the years 1824 and 1836 he wrote about thirty volumes of novels, which were very successful, and which yielded him very large sums. His novel of "Gilbert Gurney" contains an interesting autobiographical sketch of himself.

Born in London, 1788; **died** at Fulham, 1841.

HOOK, REV. WALTER FARQUHAR, D.D., ecclesiastical historian, the son of the Rev. James Hook, dean of Worcester, was educated at Christchurch, Oxford. From 1837 to 1859 he held the appointment of vicar of Leeds, where he was actively engaged in church and school extension, and is said to have promoted the erection of twenty churches, and schoolrooms to accommodate more than 10,000 children. In 1859 he was made dean of Chichester. He was a voluminous writer, and amongst his works are an "Ecclesiastical Biography, containing the Lives of Ancient Fathers and Modern Divines," in 8 volumes; "A Church

Dictionary," which has passed through eight editions; "Sermons suggested by the Miracles of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ;" "On the Means of rendering more effectual the Education of the People;" and "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury." Ten volumes of these Lives were published before his death, the eleventh appeared shortly after that event. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1862.

Born 1798; died 1875.

HOOKE, ROBERT, *hook*, a celebrated mathematician and natural philosopher, who, in his youth evincing a taste for drawing, was placed under Sir Peter Lely; but he soon abandoned this pursuit, and was taken by Dr. Busby into his house; after which he went to Christchurch, Oxford. He worked with Dr. Willis in his chemical operations, and became assistant to Mr. Boyle. He was one of the first fellows of the Royal Society, the repository of which was intrusted to his care. In 1664 he was made professor of mechanics to that learned body, and in the following year elected Gresham professor of geometry. After the fire of London, he produced a plan for rebuilding the city, which procured him an appointment as one of the city surveyors; but his design was not adopted. In 1668, he had a dispute with Hevelius respecting telescopic sights, which he conducted with great asperity. In 1671, he attacked Sir Isaac Newton's theory of light and colours, and afterwards pretended that the discovery made by that great man concerning the force and action of gravity was originally made by himself. In 1691, Archbishop Tillotson created him M.D. In 1665, he wrote a book called "Micrographia, or Philosophical Descriptions of Minute Bodies made by Magnifying-glasses;" his posthumous works were published after his death. He was a man of great mechanical genius, and the sciences are indebted to him for several valuable instruments and improvements.

Born at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, 1635; died in London, 1703.

HOOKE, NATHANIEL, Irish writer and historian. He was a Roman Catholic, and when Mr. Pope lay on his deathbed, Hooke introduced a priest to him, which gave great offence to Bolingbroke. He wrote the duchess of Marlborough's account of her conduct, for which he received £5,000; but his best work is a Roman History in 4 vols.

Born 1690; died 1763.

HOOKER, RICHARD, *hook'-er*, a celebrated English divine. He received his education at Exeter grammar-school, whence he was sent by his relation, Bishop Jewell, to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was made bible-clerk, and in 1577 chosen fellow. In 1581 he took orders, and in 1584 was presented to the rectory of Drayton-Beauchamp, in Buckinghamshire, where he was discovered leading a life of poverty by the son of the archbishop of York, who had formerly been his pupil. The young man represented his case to his father, through whose influence he was appointed master of the Temple in 1585. But this place did not suit Hooker, who was best fitted for a country retirement; he therefore applied to archbishop Whitgift for a removal to "some quiet parsonage," and he was accordingly presented to the rectory of Boscum, Wiltshire, where he wrote part of his "Ecclesiastical Polity." In 1595 the queen presented him to the rectory of Bishop's Bourne, where he finished his great work. Pope Clement VIII. said of the "Ecclesiastical Polity," "There are in it such seeds of eternity, as will continue till the last fire shall devour all learning." He wrote many tracts and sermons in addition to his great work, and he is regarded as one of the most profound, learned, and pious divines of the English church. He was married to a woman of a shrewish temper, and experienced great matrimonial discomfort, which is frequently referred to by contemporary writers.

Born at Heavitree, near Exeter, 1553; died 1600.

HOOKER, SIR WILLIAM JACKSON, a distinguished English botanist, and, till his death, director of the Royal Gardens at Kew. He abandoned the pursuit of commerce for that of botany, and, in his youth, travelled in Iceland, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with its natural history. Unfortunately, he lost his collection of specimens obtained in that country, but, notwithstanding, published, in 1811, an account of the botany of that island, under the title of "A Tour in Iceland." This was followed, in 1812, by "A Monograph on the British Jungermannia; and, in 1818, he produced a continuation of Curtis's "Flora Londinensis." The "Flora Scotica," "Exotic Flora," a continuation of Curtis's "Botanical Magazine," and the "Botanical Miscellany," were brought out by him between the years 1823 and 1833. In 1837 he completed, in conjunction with Dr. Greville, the "Icones Filicum," in which a complete catalogue of ferns was given, with figures. A complete description of British plants, under the title of "British Flora," was issued under his direction. He also edited the "Journal of Botany," assisted in the management of "The Annals and Magazine of Natural History," and filled the chair of professor of botany in the university of Glasgow; but resigned this to assume the direction of the Royal Gardens at Kew, which, under his control, rapidly became the first establishment of its kind in the world. He was among the foremost professors of systematic botany of the present century. In 1836 he was knighted for his eminent scientific attainments; he was also one of the vice-presidents of the Linnæan Society, an honorary D.C.L. of the university of Oxford, and a knight of the Legion of Honour.

Born at Norwich, 1785; died 1865.

HOOKER, JOSEPH DALTON, son of the above, a living English botanist, who was educated for the pursuit of medicine, which he followed for many years; but, on the fitting out of Sir James Ross's expedition to the Antarctic Ocean, in 1839, he was appointed assistant-surgeon to the ship *Erebus*, to which post were added the duties of observing and collecting the botanical specimens of the country to which the expedition was despatched. On his return he published "Flora Antarctica." In 1847 he set out on a botanical expedition to the Himalayas, during which he discovered many new and valuable plants, although his travels had been conducted under many disadvantages, he having been, at one time, prisoner in a district of the Sikkim Himalaya. In 1854 he produced the fruits of his long travels, in his "Himalayan Journals," besides which he was the means of introducing several valuable varieties of rhododendrons into England. Before his travels he was a professor in the Museum of Economic Geology, to the Transactions of which institution he has contributed a most valuable and interesting paper on the Vegetation of the Carboniferous Period, as compared with that of the present day. In 1874 he published a work on the Flora of British India; made an expedition to Morocco in 1871, ascended the Great Atlas, and returned with a valuable collection of plants. He was appointed assistant-director at Kew Gardens in 1855, and succeeded his father as director in 1865. He was president of

the British Association in 1868; was made Companion of the Bath in 1869, and was elected president of the Royal Society in 1873. He is also one of the examiners of candidates for the East India Medical Service. In addition to the works mentioned above, Mr. Hooker is the author of a valuable "Student's Flora of the British Islands," and other valuable botanical works.

Born at Glasgow, 1816.

HOOLE, JOHN, *hool*, an ingenious writer, was the son of a watchmaker, who was a very able mechanic, and director, for many years, of the machinery at Covent-Garden theatre. At the age of 17 he became a clerk in the India House, but devoted his leisure hours to literary pursuits, particularly the study of the Italian language, of which he acquired considerable knowledge, as appears by his excellent translations, into English, of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" and Tasso's "Jerusalem." He also published two volumes of the Dramas of Metastasio, and was the author of three tragedies—viz., "Cyrus," acted at Covent Garden in 1768; "Timanthes," performed the year following; and "Cleonice," in 1775.

Born in London, 1727; **died** 1803.

HOOPER, JOHN, an English bishop and martyr of the sixteenth century, was born in Somersetshire and studied at Oxford. Having become a convert to protestantism about 1540 he visited the continent, but returned to England on the accession of Edward VI. Three years later he was made bishop of Gloucester, and received the bishopric of Worcester in 1552. He was committed to the Fleet prison as a heretic in the commencement of Queen Mary's reign, and after an imprisonment of eighteen months was burned at Gloucester. He published numerous sermons and controversial works.

Born 1495; **died** 1555.

HOORN, *hoorn*, a fortified seaport of the Netherlands, province of Holland, on a small bay of the Zuyder Zee, 20 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. It has a naval college and a commodious harbour. There are four Protestant churches and one Roman Catholic church. **Manf.** Woollen cloths and carpets; shipbuilding also is carried on to a considerable extent, and there are large markets for butter and cheese, 5,000,000 pounds of the latter being annually disposed of. **Pop.** 10,000.

HOORN, or **HORN**, PHILIP DE MONTMORENCY, NIVELLE, COUNT VON, Flemish general and statesman. He was one of the wealthiest and most influential of the nobility, and received high honours from the emperor, Charles V. and Philip II., but he afterwards united with the Prince of Orange and Count Egmont in resisting Philip. Falling into the power of the duke of Alva, Horn and Egmont were executed in the great square at Brussels, having been convicted by the tribunal known as the Council of Blood, of treason and rebellion. (*See* ALVA and EGMONT.)

Born 1522; **died** 1568.

HOOPEH, or **HUPEH**, a province of China traversed by the Yellow River. The capital is WOO-CHANG-FOO. **Pop.** 33,365,000.

HOOSICK, *hoo'-sik*, a township of New York, United States, 24 miles N.E. of Albany. **Manf.** Cotton. **Pop.** 3,800.

HOPE, THOMAS, *hope*, a liberal art patron, and writer on art, was a descendant of the rich banking family of the Hopes of Amsterdam. An enthusiastic admiration for architecture led him, at the age of 18, to travel through Greece, Turkey, Syria, Sicily, France, Germany, and Spain, in search of the greatest examples of the art extant. On his return to England, he commenced applying the principles of which he had made himself master abroad, by extending and enlarging his residence in Duchess Street, Portland Place, which, when finished, he stored with classical vases and statues. In 1820 he issued his splendid work entitled "Household Furniture," which, in 60 folio plates, depicted the magnificent upholstery and decorations of his house. His "Costume of the Ancients" had appeared in 1809; and this work, together with its successor, "Modern Costume," as well as many valuable contributions to fine art periodicals, greatly tended to improve English taste in matters artistic. The celebrated work "Anastasius; or, the Memoirs of a Modern Greek," was published by him in 1819, and as it was issued anonymously, Lord Byron was long held to be the only person capable of having been its author. Two other works, both published after his death, came from his pen,—one "On the Origin and Prospects of Man," and the other "An Historical Essay on Architecture." Although a constant patron of the arts, and the first to discern and foster the genius of Thorwaldsen, he became engaged in a dispute with Dubois, a French artist, who, to revenge himself upon him, painted the portraits of Mrs. and Mr. Hope, and exhibited them under the title of "Beauty and the Beast;" but the exhibition was terminated in a sudden manner, by Mr. Hope's brother destroying the canvas with his stick.

Born 1774; **died** 1831.

HOPE, a town of British Columbia, North America, on the left bank of the Fraser river. It is beautifully situated.

HOPEWELL HEAD, a cape of Labrador, which projects into Hudson's Bay, British America. **Lat.** 57° 10′ N. **Lon.** 78° W.

HÔPITAL, MICHEL DE L', *lop'-e-tal*, studied law at Toulouse, became known as an advocate in the parliament in Paris, and filled various offices previous to his appointment as chancellor of Paris in 1560, in the minority of Francis II. His memory is especially worthy of perpetuation from his endeavours to put an end to the civil strife which then filled the country. He resolutely and successfully opposed the attempt of the Cardinal de Lorraine to introduce the inquisition; obtained from the states-general the abolition of arbitrary taxes, and an ordonnance regulating the feudal authority of the nobles, and correcting the abuses of the judicial system. Ha also laboured to secure various benefits for the Huguenots, in which he was partially successful; ultimately, however, he was overborne by the faction of the Guises, and went into retirement, where the news of the massacre of St. Bartholomew broke his heart.

Born in Auvergne, 1505; **died** 1573.

HOPKINS, *hop'-kins*, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 474 square miles. **Pop.** 19,122. The capital is Madisonville.

HOPKINS, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 800 square miles. **Pop.** 15,461. The capital is Sulphur Springs.

HOPKINS, CHARLES, an English poet and classical translator, who, in 1694 published some epistolary poems and translations, and the year following produced a tragedy, called "Pyrrhus, King of Egypt." He translated Ovid's "Tristia" and "Art of Love," and was greatly esteemed by Dryden and other poets.

Born at Exeter, 1663; **died** 1699.

HOPKINS, MATTHEW, known as "the witch-finder." In 1647 he published "The Discovery of Witches," which excited a panic, and was the means of bringing about a hundred poor creatures in the eastern counties to the stake.
Lived in the 17th century.

HOPKINS, STEPHEN, American statesman. He was governor of Rhode Island, and in 1765 published "Grievances of the American Colonies." In 1776 he signed the declaration of independence.
Born 1707; died 1785.

HOPKINS, SAMUEL, D.D., an American Presbyterian minister, known for his simplicity, industry, earnestness, and peculiar theology. The doctrine known as "Hopkinsian," held extensively amongst some of the Calvinistic bodies of America, originated with him. The "Hopkinsians" entirely reject the doctrine of imputation, both of Adam's sin and of the righteousness of Christ; all true virtue and holiness is regarded by them as consisting in disinterested benevolence; and all sin as being essentially selfishness. On other points they are mostly orthodox in an extreme Calvinistic sense. Mr. Hopkins graduated at Yale College, studied with Jonathan Edwards, and in 1743 settled as pastor at Great Barrington, Massachusetts. He removed to Newport in 1769. His works include a life of Jonathan Edwards, and a treatise on the Millennium, besides a system of theology. He is understood to be the hero of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's "Minister's Wooing."
Born at Waterbury, Connecticut, 1721; died at Newport, 1803.

HOPKINSVILLE, a town of Kentucky, United States, on Little River. It is well built, has eight churches, and a large state lunatic asylum. Manf. Tobacco and carriages. Pop. 3,300.

HOPPNER, JOHN, R.A., *hop'-ner*, one of the first Royal Academicians, and a fashionable portrait-painter in his day. In his early years he was chorister of the Chapel Royal, but afterwards became a student of the Royal Academy, and attracting the notice of the prince of Wales, he painted a considerable number of royal and fashionable portraits, and divided the favour of the highest patrons of art with Lawrence and Opie. He also excelled in landscape-painting.
Born in London, 1759; died 1810.

HOR, *hor*, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Akabah, now known as Jebel Haroun (Mount of Aaron). It constitutes a part of Mount Seer, and its form is that of a steep and irregularly-shaped cone, with three peaks. In the highest of these is a grotto, the supposed tomb of Aaron.

HORACE, or HORATIUS, QUINTUS FLACCUS, *ho-ra'-she-us*, an elegant Roman poet and satirist. His father was a freedman; but though poor, he gave his son a good education, placing him first under the best masters at Rome, and then sending him to Athens, that he might study philosophy. Here he was patronised by Brutus, who took him into his army, and made him a tribune; but he had more wit than courage, and at the battle of Philippi he threw away his shield and fled. Being reduced to want, Virgil became his patron, and recommended him to Mæcenas, by whom he was introduced to Augustus, who offered him considerable advancement, which he declined, preferring a private life to the honours of the court. He was greatly esteemed by the highest people in Rome, particularly Mæcenas and Pollio. In the latter part of his life he retired to the country, where he indulged in a philosophical ease, which he has admirably described in his "Odes." These have been translated into every European language, and some of the most eminent poets have experienced a peculiar delight in producing revisions of these famous and charming productions.
Born at Venusia, or Venusium, 65 B.C.; died 8 B.C.

HORATII, *ho-ra'-she-i*, the name of three brave Roman brothers, who fought against the three Curiatii of Alba, 667 B.C. Two of them were slain, but the third, by adding artifice to his courage, slew all his antagonists. On his return to Rome, he met his sister, who had been betrothed to one of the Curiatii, and on her reproaching him for what he had done, he slew her also. His eminent services, however, were considered an extenuation of his crime, and he was pardoned.

HORATIUS COCLES. (*See* COCLES.)

HORB, *horb*, a town of Wurtemberg, circle of the Black Forest, on the left bank of the Neckar, 31 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Manf. Woollen and linen cloth, and brushes. Pop. 2,800.

HORBURY, *hor'-ber-e*, an urban district, West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles S.W. of Wakefield. Manf. Woollens. Pop. 5,050.—A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

HORCAJO DE SANTIAGO, *hor-ka-ho'*, a town of Spain, in the province of Cuenca, 45 miles S.W. of the town of that name. It is well built, and has a handsome parish church with a beautiful tower. Manf. Linen. There is an annual fair. Pop. 2,800.

HORDE, *hor'-dai*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, on the Emsche, 33 miles S. of Munster. There are productive coal mines in the vicinity. Manf. Nails. Pop. 13,000.

HOREB, *hor'-eb*, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, from which rise the twin summits of Mounts St. Catherine and Sinai. At the foot of the mountain is an ancient monastery, occupied by Greek monks. The height of the peaks is about 8,590 feet.

HORITZ, *ho-riteh'*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the right bank of the Bishitz. There is a castle. Cotton printing is carried on, and there is a trade in cattle. Pop. 3,200.

HORN, CAPE. (*See* CAPE HORN.)

HORN-AFVAN, *horn-af'-van*, a lake of Sweden, falling by the river Skelleftea into the Gulf of Bothnia. It is 50 miles long and 10 broad. Lat. 66° N. Lon. between 16° and 18° E.

HORNACHOS, *horn-a-kos'*, a town of Spain, province of Badajoz, and 46 miles S.E. of the town of that name. On a height above the town are an old castle and monastery. Manf. Baize, woollens, linen, and cork. Pop. 2,600.

HORNBURG, *horn'-berg*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the right bank of the Ilse, 47 miles S.W. of Magdeburg. Manf. Lacquer ware. There is a large trade in hops. Pop. 2,500.

HORNCASTLE, *horn'-kas-el*, a market-town of Lincolnshire, on the Bane, 20 miles E. of Lincoln. It contains a library, various schools, and union workhouse. There is also an ancient church, portions of which date from the time of Henry VII. Tanning is carried on, and there is a trade in corn and wool. A horse fair, which takes place in August, lasts above a week. Pop. 4,856.—A station on the Great Northern railway.

HORNE, GEORGE, *horn*, bishop of Norwich, and author of the celebrated "Commentary on the

Book of Psalms," received his education at Maidstone school, whence he was elected to a scholarship of University College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. He was afterwards chosen fellow of Magdalen College, and applied himself with great diligence to sacred literature, particularly the study of the Hebrew language. In 1753 he entered into orders, and soon became distinguished as an excellent preacher. He appeared also as an acute writer, particularly in controversy, defending the principles of Hutchinson with singular dexterity. In 1768 he was chosen president of his college, on which he took his degree of D.D., and was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king. His "Commentary on the Psalms" was produced in 1776.

Born at Otham, Kent, 1730; died at Bath, 1792.

HORNE, Rev. Thomas Hartwell, an eminent biblical writer, was educated at Christ's Hospital, and was for some time a barrister's clerk. He was ordained by the bishop of London, without having taken a degree at a university, in consequence of the high estimation in which that prelate held his "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Scriptures." After having been presented to the rectory of two united parishes in the city of London, he published a new and enlarged edition of the above popular work; besides which he produced "A Compendious Introduction to the Study of the Bible," "A Manual of Biblical Biography," "A Manual of Parochial Psalmody," and many other theological works. Subsequently to his ordination he received the degree of B.D. from Cambridge University, and that of D.D. from two American colleges. He also became prebendary of St. Paul's.

Born 1780; died 1862.

HORNE, Richard Hengist, English author. Was at first sent to Sandhurst for the purpose of being educated for the military service of the East-India Company, but left that service to enter, in 1826, the Mexican navy, as midshipman, while that republic was at war with Spain. On the termination of the war, he went to London, and commenced writing extensively for periodical publications. In 1827, he produced "The Death of Marlowe," and "Cosmo de' Medici," two dramas written upon the Elizabethan model; these being followed by "The Death Fetch," and "Gregory the Seventh;" to which latter play was appended a critical essay on tragic influence. He appeared to become greatly disappointed in the expectations he had formed on commencing his literary career; for, in 1841, he published a singular pamphlet, called "An Exposition of the False Medium excluding Men of Genius from the Public." His plays were not successful either on the stage or with the reading public. In 1841, he wrote a "Life of Napoleon." In 1843, he produced an epic poem, thus singularly announced:—"Orion, an Epic Poem. Price One Farthing," which was generally supposed to be a sarcastic mode of expressing what he thought the public appreciation of such works. Its success was very great, however, first at one farthing, next at a penny, and afterwards at half a crown and five shillings. "A new Spirit of the Age" was published in 1844; "Ballad Romances" in 1846; and "Judas Iscariot," a miracle play, with Poems, in 1848. In addition to these, he wrote extensively for the periodicals and reviews of the time. In 1852, he, with Mr. Howitt and others, emigrated to Australia; where, after undergoing many privations as a gold digger, he became chief of mounted police, and afterwards a gold commissioner; a narrative of his adventures having been contributed, at various times, to the pages of "Household Words." He returned to England, and resumed his literary avocation.

Born about 1807.

HORNE TOOKE. (*See* Tooke.)

HORNECK, Anthony, theological writer, studied at Heidelberg, and afterwards at Oxford. He was ordained in the English church, and having held various preferments, took the dignity of D.D. at Cambridge in 1681, and afterwards became chaplain to William and Mary. He was a canon of Exeter and Wells, and for many years chaplain of the Savoy, in the Strand. He wrote many works which obtained great popularity.

Born at Bacharach, in Germany, 1641; died in London, 1696.

HORNER, Francis, *hor'-ner*, an English politician, writer on political economy, and one of the founders of the "Edinburgh Review." After having received his education at the High School and university of Edinburgh, he embraced the profession of the law, intending to practise at the Scottish bar. In 1802, he went to London, to seek employment in the English courts, and became acquainted with Sir James Mackintosh, Sir Samuel Romilly, and other leading Whigs. After having sat as commissioner at the board of the East-India Company, he was, in 1806, returned to parliament for St. Ives, and gradually assumed importance in his new career. His first great speech was made in 1810, on the subject of the alleged depreciation of bank notes; he was appointed one of the members of the Bullion Committee, his influence in the House of Commons continuing to increase. In 1814, he went abroad, and travelled in Switzerland and the north of Italy. His last speech was in favour of the claims of the Catholics, in 1816. A pulmonary disease compelled him, in the same year, to visit the south of Europe, where he died.

Born in Edinburgh, 1778; died 1817.

HORODENKA, *ho-ro-den'-ka*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galacia, 106 miles S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 10,000.

HORREBOO, Peter, *hor'-re-bo*, Danish astronomer, author of a work determining the parallax of the sun.

Born 1679; died 1764.

HORROX, Jeremiah, Rev., *hor'-roks*, an English astronomer, who received an academical education at Emanuel College, Cambridge, after which he retired to Hool, near Liverpool, where he devoted himself to astronomical observations. He was the first who observed the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, his account of which was published by Hevelius, at Dantzic, in 1661.

Born at Toxteth, about 1619; died 1641.

HORSA, *hor'-sa*, a Saxon prince, the brother of Hengist (*see* Hengist), and one of the founders of the kingdom of Kent. He was killed in the battle at Eaglesford, now Aylsford, in 455.

HORSENS, *hor'-sens*, a seaport of Denmark, at the head of the Horsens Fiord, 25 miles S.W. from Aarhuus. It has several churches and a good harbour. Manf. Flannels and other woollen stuffs, and tobacco, of which a large quantity is prepared, especially in the form of cigars, and it carries on a trade in corn and tallow. Pop. 10,500. Lat. 55° 52′ N. Lon. 9° 52′ E.

HORSFORTH, *hors'-forth*, a township of Yorkshire, on the Aire, here crossed by a bridge, 5 miles N.W. of Leeds. Manf. Woollen cloth, paper, and leather. Pop. 6,346.

HORSHAM, *hor'-sham*, a town and parliamentary borough of Sussex, on the Arun, 35 miles S. of London. It has a church, with a lofty spire and large east window; and there are several other places of worship, a Gothic courthouse, and a free grammar school. **Pop.** 6,804.—A station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

HORSLEY, JOHN, a learned antiquary, who was educated first at Newcastle and afterwards in Scotland, where he took his degree of M.A. He became pastor of a dissenting congregation in his native country. He is the author of a work entitled "Britannia Romana," folio, which gives a copious and exact account of the remains of the Romans in Britain.

Born 1685; **died** 1732.

HORSLEY, JOHN CALCOTT, an English painter, who, from his earliest youth, evinced a talent for the fine arts. He gained a prize of £200 for his cartoon of "St. Augustine Preaching," in 1843. He afterwards painted two frescoes for the House of Lords, "The Spirit of Religion" and "Eve surprised." In 1855 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy.

Born in London, 1817.

HORSLEY, SAMUEL, English bishop, was educated at Westminster School and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. After entering into holy orders in 1759, he became rector of Newington, on the resignation of his father; in 1767 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society, of which body he was made secretary in 1773. Soon after his appointment as archdeacon of St. Alban's, in 1781, he entered into a theological controversy with Dr. Joseph Priestly, against whom he combated the doctrines of materialism and Unitarianism. In 1788 he was ordained bishop of St. David's, and on taking his seat in parliament, he displayed great political capacity, strongly supporting the measures of Mr. Pitt; for which services he was made, successively, bishop of Rochester and of St. Asaph. He published a large number of theological works, chiefly controversial, but one of them, the "Seventeen Letters to Dr. Priestly," was held to be the exponent of a sound and orthodox theology.

Born 1733; **died** 1806.

HORST, *horst*, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 17 miles N. of Roermonde. There are a Gothic church and an old castle. **Manf.** Linen and leather; and there are breweries. **Pop.** 3,100.

HORTA, *hor'-ta*, capital of the island of FAYAL. It is prettily situated on the shores of a small bay, and is protected by a sea wall. There are some almost ruinous fortifications. **Pop.** 8,500. **Lat.** 38° 32′ N. **Lon.** 28° 28′ W.

HORTEN, *hor'-ten*, a town of Aggerhuus, Norway, on the west side of the Gulf of Christiania, opposite Moss, 32 miles from Christiania. This is one of the chief stations of the Norwegian fleet, and being a principal naval port, possesses an arsenal and large building-yards. The harbour is good and well-sheltered. **Pop.** 3,000. **Lat.** 59° 34′ N. **Lon.** 10° 45′ E.

HORTENSE, EUGÉNIE DE BEAUHARNAIS, *hor'-tense*, Queen of Holland, and mother of the emperor Napoleon III., was daughter of Alexander, Viscount de Beauharnais, and Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, afterwards first wife of Napoleon I., and Empress of France. On the marriage of her mother to Bonaparte, she became, by her beauty, wit, and accomplishments, the ornament of the consular and imperial courts. She was espoused, though unwillingly, in 1802, to Louis Bonaparte, but the marriage afforded little happiness to either party. Becoming a queen by the elevation of Louis Bonaparte to the throne of Holland in 1806, she displayed little affection for her husband's kingdom, and lived in it only when she was compelled to do so. After the abdication of Louis, in 1810, she obtained a divorce from him, and took up her residence in Paris, where, still retaining her title of queen, she became the centre of a most distinguished and fashionable circle. She remained in Paris after the first return of the Bourbons, and was accused of assisting Napoleon to re-enter France, and compelled to depart from the capital in 1815. After having wandered about Germany and Switzerland for some time, she retired, in 1817, under the title of the duchess of St. Leu, to the château of Arenaberg, in the canton of Thurgovia, on the borders of Lake Constance. She had by her marriage with King Louis, three children: Napoleon-Louis-Charles, born in 1802; Napoleon-Louis, born in 1804; Charles-Louis-Napoleon, born in 1808. The first died young, the second perished in the unfortunate expedition to Forli in 1831, the third rose to be Emperor of the French. She possessed considerable talent, and was the authoress of the popular song, adopted as the national song of France under the second empire, "Partant pour la Syrie."

Born at Paris, 1783; **died** 1837.

HORTENSIUS, QUINTUS, *hor-ten'-she-us*, a Roman orator, who pleaded his first cause, with great applause, at the age of 19, B.C. 94. He became successively military tribune, prætor, and consul.

Born 114 B.C.; **died** 50 B.C.

HORTENSIA, daughter of the above, who inherited his eloquence. When the Roman women were required to render an oath on account of their property, she pleaded the cause of her sex with such force, that the decree was annulled.

HORUS, *hor'-us*, in Egyptian Or, an Egyptian god, son of Osiris and Isis, who was secretly brought up among the lagunes of Bouto. When he reached manhood, he attacked his enemy Typhon, the god of darkness, and killed him. He afterwards travelled through Egypt, introducing everywhere civilization and the arts. His career greatly resembles the Apollo of the Greeks.

HORUS, or HAREMHEBI, a king of Egypt, belonging to the 18th dynasty. Statues of this monarch are preserved at Turin and in the British Museum.

Lived probably 1,400 B.C.

HORVAT ISTVAN, *hor-vat'*, a Hungarian author, who devoted his life to historical research, with reference principally to the origin of the Magyars. In 1820 he published the "Primitive Families of the Hungarians," which is considered the most important of his works. His other works include "Defence of the Kings Lewis the Great and Mathias Corvinus," "Answers to the Questions on Philology put by the National Museum at Pesth," "Sketches of the Oldest History of the Hungarian Nation," and "Researches on Biblical Expressions." He was for many years editor of the "Scientific Magazine."

Born 1784; **died** 1846.

HORWICH, *hor'-idj*, a village of Lancashire, 4 miles N.W. of Bolton. Calico-printing and bleaching are carried on. **Pop.** 3,500.—A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

HORZITZ, or HORSCHITZ, *horsch'-itch*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, 14 miles N.W. of Königgratz. There is an old castle. **Pop.** 2,800.

HORZOWITZ, or **HOROWITZ**, *horsoh'-o-witch*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the right bank of the Rothenbach. There are a church, Franciscan monastery, castle, and the most important ironworks in Bohemia. There are mines of coal, silver, and mercury, and the town is famous for its cheese. **Pop.** 3,000.

HOSEA, *ho-ze'-a*, one of the twelve minor prophets. He prophesied in the reign of Jeroboam the Second, king of Israel, and in that of Uzziah. Nothing is known of his personal history.
Lived in the 8th century B.C.

HOSHEA, or **HOSEA**, *ho-she'-a*, king of Israel, who succeeded Pekah, whom he slew, and, six years after, ascended the throne, B.C. 729. The Assyrians invaded his kingdom during the first year of his reign, and, unable to resist them, he paid the tribute; but, having sought the aid of So, king of Egypt, to throw off their yoke, the Assyrians defeated him, and carried him and the ten tribes away into Assyria, after which nothing is known of him.
Lived in the 8th century B.C.

HOSHUNGABAD, *ho-shung-a-bad*, a district of British India, forming a sub-division of the Nerbudda division, in the Central Provinces. The soil is extremely fertile, and there is abundance of good coal. **Area**, 4,222 square miles. **Pop.** 488,787.

HOSHUNGABAD, the chief town of the above district, on the left bank of the Nerbudda. **Pop.** 11,613. **Lat.** 22° 44′ N. **Lon.** 77° 44′ E.

HOSMER, **HARRIET**, *hos'-mer*, American sculptor, the daughter of a physician, who instructed her in anatomy, which she afterwards further studied at the medical college at St. Louis. She exhibited such talent as a sculptor that she, in 1851, went to Rome, and became a pupil of John Gibson. She has produced a large number of works of high excellence.
Born at Watertown, Massachusetts, 1831.

HOSPITAL, **GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS ANTOINE**, marquis de l', *hose'-pe-tal'*, a French mathematician. He evinced, at an early age, a genius for mathematical study, and, when only 15, solved a difficult problem of Pascal's. He served for some time in the army, which he left on account of a defect in his sight. In 1693 he was admitted an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and published a work on Newton's Fluxions, being the first Frenchman who wrote on that subject. He afterwards published another mathematical work.
Born at Paris, 1661; **died** 1704.

HOST, **JENS KRAGH**, *host*, Danish historian. He wrote several important works illustrative of the modern history of his country, a Swedish Grammar and Dictionary, and Lectures on Swedish Literature.
Born 1772; **died** 1844.

HOSTE, *hoste*, an island of Terra del Fuego, separated by Ponsonby Sound from Navarin Isle, on the E., and by Beagle Channel from King Charles' Southland on the N. **Length**, 90 miles; **breadth**, 30. **Lat.** 54° S. **Lon.** 69° W.

HOSTILIUS, **TULLUS**, *hos-til'-eus*, in the legendary history of Rome, the successor as king of Numa Pompilius. He made several important conquests; but neglected the worship of the gods, for which he was consumed by fire sent by Jupiter.
Lived in the 7th century B.C.

HOTSPRINGS, the capital of Garland county, Arkansas, United States, famous for its medicinal hotsprings, about fifty in number, which are much resorted to by invalids.

HOTSPRINGS, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 7,775. Rockport is the capital.

HOTTENTOTS, *hot'-en-tots*, a people who inhabit the S. of the continent of Africa, bordering on the Cape of Good Hope. Their country extends eastward along the seacoast to the territory of the Kaffirs, and is bounded N. by the Orange river, which separates them from the Bechuanas and Damaras. They are of a low order of intelligence, especially the Bosjesmans, who are stunted in stature and brain.

HOUDON, *hod'-dawng*, a French sculptor, who, after studying in Italy, returned to Paris, and executed the busts of Voltaire, Rousseau, Molière, Franklin, Buffon, Diderot, Catharine II., &c. He became, in 1778, member and professor of the Academy of Fine Arts. He was invited to Philadelphia to carve a statue of Washington.
Born at Versailles, 1741; **died** at Paris, 1828.

HOUGH, **JOHN**, *how*, English bishop and theologian. He was president of Magdalen College, Oxford, from which he was expelled by James II. in 1687, but restored in the following year. He was appointed bishop of Lichfield, 1699; and of Worcester in 1717.
Born 1651; **died** 1743.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, a market-town of Durham, 6 miles S.W. of Sunderland. There is an ancient church. **Manf.** Iron; there are valuable iron and coal mines. The annual fair lasts several days. **Pop.** 6,041.

HOUGHTON, **MAJOR**, an English traveller, who, in 1789, was sent out to determine the course of the Niger, and succeeded in penetrating very far into the interior of Africa; but was seized with dysentery at Jarra, where he died.
Born about 1750; **died** 1791.

HOUGHTON, **LORD**. (*See* **MILNES**, **MONCKTON**.)

HOUGHTON, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 2,000 square miles. **Pop.** 22,473. The capital is Houghton.

HOUNSLOW, *hounz'-lo*, a town of Middlesex, on the Colne, at the verge of Hounslow Heath, 9 miles W. of London. A large barrack and extensive gunpowder-mills are here. The church is a modern building in the Italian style. The heath, a great portion of which is now enclosed, had a particularly bad reputation in the old highwaymen times. **Pop.** 4,000.—A station on the Great Western railway.

HOUPLINES, *hoop'-leen*, a village of France, department Nord, on the right bank of the Lys, 10 miles N.W. of Lille. **Manf.** Laces, cotton tweed and leather. **Pop.** 3,100.

HOURA, *hoo'-ra*, a town of British India, on the right bank of the Hoogly, forming a suburb of Calcutta, to which it is opposite. (*See* CALCUTTA.) Here is the terminus of the railway to the N.W. Provinces.

HOURN, **LOCH**, *hoorn*, an inlet of Inverness-shire, running inland from the Sound of Skye. It is 10 miles long, and about 3 miles wide at the entrance.

HOUSATONIC, *hoos-a-to'-nik*, a river of the United States, rising in Massachusetts, and flowing through Connecticut into Long Island Sound. It has numerous falls, affording water power for factories. The total length is about 150 miles.

HOUSSA, or **HAOUSSA**, *hous'-sa*, an extensive country of Central Africa, in the Soudan. It comprises seven states, forming a portion of the kingdom of Sokoto. (*See* AFRICA.)

HOUSSAYE, ARSÈNE, *hous'-sai*, a modern French littérateur, who went to Paris early in life, to push his fortunes as an author. He began his career in 1836, with the publication of two romances. His essays in art criticism, and especially his writings illustrative of the biographical history of the regency, attracted the notice of the reading public towards him. During the revolution of 1848, he presented himself as a candidate for the suffrages of his native province, but was beaten by M. Odillon Barrot. Through the influence of Mdlle. Rachel, he was made manager of the Comédie Française in 1849, and succeeded in restoring that theatre to a most prosperous condition, producing more than a hundred new works of the best French playwrights. After the *coup d'état* of 1851, he wrote the cantata for Mdlle. Rachel, entitled "L'Empire c'est la paix." On the death of his wife, in 1856, he resigned the appointment. His literary performances include romances, plays, poems, essays, and criticisms; many of them displaying his strong predilection for the age of Louis XV., while all are characterized by refinement, grace, and lively wit.

Born at Bruyères, near Laon, 1815.

HOUSTON, *hoos'-ton*, a city of Texas, United States, capital of Harris county, and the chief manufacturing place in the state, on the Buffalo Bayou, 45 miles from its mouth in Galveston Bay. Manf. Iron and machinery. There is a large export trade in cotton, cattle, and agricultural produce. Pop. 16,513.

HOUSTON, a county of Georgia, United States. Area, 875 square miles. Pop. 22,000. The capital is Perry.

HOUSTON, a county of Texas, United States. Area, 1,090 square miles. Pop. 16,702. Capital, Crockett.

HOUSTON, a county of Minnesota, United States. Area, 575 square miles. Pop. 16,000. The capital is Caledonia.

HOUSTON, a new county of Tennessee, United States. Area, 350 square miles. Pop. 4,295. The capital is Erin.

HOUSTON, SAMUEL, an American general, who began life in a merchant's office, but, spurred by a love of adventure, went to reside among the Indians, with whom he stayed five years. Returning to his native state, he founded a school on the borders of the prairie for the children of the red men. In the war against the English in 1813, he served with much distinction under General Jackson, and was severely wounded at the Horse-shoe Falls. Subsequently General Jackson employed him to negotiate a treaty with his former hosts, the Red Indians. After having brought this mission to a successful termination, he resolved to proceed to Nashville to study the law; and soon afterwards he obtained considerable practice by his great abilities in his new profession. In 1821 he was appointed major-general of the militia of the state of Tennessee. On the breaking out of war with Mexico, he was named general-in-chief, and at the battle of Saint Jacinto, he, with 700 men, took or killed the 1,800 soldiers of Santa Anna, who was himself among the prisoners. The inhabitants of Texas, out of admiration for his bravery, appointed him president of the new republic; but on the incorporation of Texas with the other states of the Union, he became a member of Congress.

Born at Lexington, Virginia, 1793; died 1862.

HOVE, *hove*, a town of Sussex, on the South Coast railway, 1 mile from Brighton. Pop. 20,789.

HOVEDEN, ROGER DE, *hové'-den*, an English historian in the reign of Henry II., who is said to have been an ecclesiastic and lawyer, two professions then commonly united. His "Annals of English History from 731 to 1192" were printed at London in 1595, and at Frankfort in 1601, and, lately, in Bohn's "Antiquarian Library."

Lived towards the end of the 12th century.

HOWARD, *how'-ard*, a noble family of England, members of which have been distinguished since the 13th century. The principal branch has held the dukedom of Norfolk since the middle of the 15th century. The holders of several other peerages are descended from this famous family. (*See* NORFOLK, SURREY.)

HOWARD, JOHN, created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal, 1483. In the following year he was appointed Lord Admiral of England. He supported Richard III., and was killed at Bosworth.

Died 1485.

HOWARD, THOMAS, son of the above. On the accession of Henry VII. he was attainted and imprisoned for three years in the Tower, but was afterwards restored to his honours; he defeated the Scotch at the battle of Flodden.

Died 1513.

HOWARD, THOMAS, grandson of the preceding, was beheaded for conspiring to dethrone Queen Elizabeth and marry Mary Queen of Scots.

Died 1572.

HOWARD, EDWARD, a naval commander, who entered early the maritime service, and, about 1494, was knighted. In 1512 he was sent as lord high admiral of England with a large fleet against France, the coasts of which he ravaged. He also defeated the enemy's fleet off Brest, but, the year following, he was slain in boarding the French admiral's ship, and his body thrown into the sea.

Died 1513.

HOWARD, CHARLES, Lord Howard of Effingham, lord high admiral of England, and commander, in 1588, of the fleet which destroyed the invincible armada. In 1596, he, with the earl of Essex, burnt a second Spanish fleet in the harbour of Cadiz, for which he was created Earl of Nottingham. When the earl of Essex made his attempt at rebellion, he was appointed to command the army which acted against and defeated him, under the title of lieutenant-general of England. After Queen Elizabeth's death, he still continued to enjoy the most distinguished posts under her successor, James I., discharging every duty with a singular ability and honourable zeal.

Born 1536; died 1624.

HOWARD, HENRY, earl of Surrey. (*See* SURREY.)

HOWARD, CATHERINE, fifth wife of Henry VIII., was the daughter of Edmund Howard, third son of the second duke of Norfolk. She was ma-

ried, in 1540, to the king; but, two years afterwards, he sent her to the scaffold, under pretext of unfaithfulness.

Born 1520; died 1542.

HOWARD, HENRY, R.A., and Professor of painting in the Royal Academy. After receiving some tuition from Reinagle, he became a student of the Royal Academy in 1788, displaying great talent as a draughtsman, and carrying off the highest honours of the school of art in which he was being educated. In 1791 he went to Italy, and studied at Rome with Flaxman. On his return to England, he was extensively employed to illustrate books with steel plates, and, at the same time, he continued to send to the exhibitions of the academy a number of paintings on classical subjects. In 1801 he was elected an associate, and, in 1808, an academician, and, subsequently, secretary to the Royal Academy. At the first cartoon competition, in 1843, although 73 years of age, he contributed a drawing,—"Man beset by Contending Passions," which gained a prize of £100.

Born 1769; died 1847.

HOWARD, John, an eminent philanthropic English gentleman, was the son of a tradesman in London, who died while he was an infant, leaving him in the hands of guardians, by whom he was apprenticed to a grocer. His constitution, however, being delicate, and having an aversion to trade, he purchased his indentures from his master, and went abroad. On his return he lodged with a widow lady at Stoke Newington, who attended him with such care in his illness, that he conceived an affection for her, though she was twenty-seven years older than himself, and they were married; but Mrs. Howard died about three years afterwards. In 1756 he embarked for Lisbon, intending to aid the sufferers by the great earthquake, but, on the passage, the ship was taken and carried to France. On his release he went to Italy, and at his return, settled in Hampshire. In 1758 he married a second wife; but she died in childbed in 1765, leaving him one son. He was at this time resident at Cardington, near Bedford, where he purchased an estate. In 1773 he served the office of sheriff, which, as he declared, "brought the distress of the prisoners more immediately under his notice," and led him to form the design of visiting the gaols through England, in order to devise means for alleviating the miseries of the sufferers. In 1774 he was examined before the House of Commons on the subject of the prison regulations, and received the thanks of the house. He then extended his benevolent views to foreign countries, making excursions to all parts of Europe. In 1777 he published "The State of Prisons in England and Wales, with Preliminary Observations, and an account of some Foreign Prisons." In 1780 he published an appendix to it, with an account of his travels in Italy; and in 1784 a new edition appeared, with considerable additions. About this time some admirers of Mr. Howard opened a subscription for erecting a statue to his honour, but at his request the design was dropped. In 1789 he published an "Account of the Principal Lazarettos in Europe." He fell a sacrifice to his humanity; for, visiting a sick patient in the Crimea, who had a malignant fever, he caught the infection. A statue of Mr. Howard, erected by public subscription, was placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, with an inscription.

Born 1727; died 1790.

HOWARD, SIR ROBERT, politician and dramatist, was the younger son of the first Earl of Berkshire. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and afterwards served in the Royalist army. At the Restoration, he was knighted, and represented Stockbridge, and afterwards Castle Rising, in Parliament. He was the author of a number of poems and dramas, which are of little value. Dryden (who had married Howard's sister) severely outraged him, and Shadwell satirized him as "Sir Positive At-all." In the reign of James II. he became a Whig, and supported the Revolution, and on the accession of William III. was made a privy councillor.

Born 1626; died 1698.

HOWARD, a new county of Arkansas, United States. Pop. 9,917. The capital is Centre Point.

HOWARD, a new county of Dakota Territory, United States. Area, 3,500 square miles. Pop. recorded, 12.

HOWARD, a county of Indiana, United States. Area, 279 square miles. Pop. 19,584. The capital is Kokomo.

HOWARD, a county of Iowa, United States. Area, 430 square miles. Pop. 10,837. New Oregon is the capital.

HOWARD, a county of Kansas, United States. Area, 1,271 square miles. Pop. 3,000. The capital is Elk Falls.

HOWARD, a county of Maryland, United States. Area, 225 square miles. Pop. 16,140. The capital is Ellicott City.

HOWARD, a county of Missouri, United States. Area, 340 square miles. Pop. 18,000. The capital is Fayette.

HOWARD, a new county of Nebraska, United States. Area, 576 square miles. Pop. 4,391.

HOWDEN, a market-town of the East Riding of Yorkshire, near the Ouse, here crossed by a ferry, 17 miles S.E. of York. It contains a very beautiful cruciform church, and the remains of the ancient palace of the bishops of Durham. One of the largest horse fairs in England is held here in September. Pop. 5,800.—A station on the North-Eastern railway.

HOWE, RICHARD, Earl, *how*, a gallant English admiral, son of Viscount Howe, was educated at Eton, entered the naval service at the age of 14, and at 20 was appointed to the command of a sloop of war, in which he beat off two large French frigates, after a gallant action; for which he was made a post-captain. After a variety of active service, he obtained the command of the *Dunkirk*, of 60 guns, with which he captured the *Alcide*, a French 64, off Newfoundland. In 1757 he served under Admiral Hawke, and, the year following, was appointed commodore of a squadron, with which he destroyed a number of ships and magazines at St. Malo. In 1759 he took Cherbourg and destroyed the basin. This was followed by the unfortunate action off St. Cas, where he displayed great courage and humanity in saving the retreating soldiers at the hazard of his own life. The same year, at the death of his brother, he became Lord Howe, and soon afterwards had a great share in the victory over Conflans. When Admiral Hawke presented him, on this occasion, to the king, his majesty said, "Your life, my lord, has been one continued series of services to your country." In 1763 he was appointed to the Admiralty board, where he remained till 1765, when he was made treasurer of the navy. In 1770 he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. In the American war he com-

manded the fleet on that coast. In 1782 he was made a viscount of Great Britain, and in the same year relieved Gibraltar, which service he performed in sight of the French and Spanish fleets, who, however, avoided an action, though far superior in numbers. In 1783 he was made first lord of the Admiralty, which office he soon afterwards resigned; but, at the end of the year, he was reappointed, and continued in that station till 1788, when he was created an English earl. In 1793 he took the command of the Channel fleet, and, June 1, 1794, he obtained his splendid and decisive victory over the French fleet, which consisted of 26 ships of the line against 25 English. He engaged the French admiral off Ushant, and captured two ships of eighty guns after sinking four seventy-fours. The same month, he was visited on board his ship at Spithead by the king and queen, when the king presented him with a magnificent sword, a gold chain, and medal. He also received the thanks of both houses, the freedom of the city of London, and the applause of the nation. In 1795 he became general of the marines, and, in 1797, was honoured with the garter.

Born in London, 1725; died 1799.

HOWE, JOHN, a Puritan clergyman, educated at Cambridge and Oxford, and in 1656 domestic chaplain to Cromwell. Suspected at the Restoration, and ejected from Torrington, his parish, 1662, he wandered about the country preaching for nine years, and then accepted the charge of chaplain to Lord Massarene, at Antrim Castle, Ireland. He was permitted by his friend, the bishop, to preach throughout his diocese. In 1675, he was appointed pastor of the dissenting chapel, Silver-street, London. Ten years after he went abroad with Lord Wharton, and subsequently settled for a time at Utrecht, where he was received by the Prince of Orange. He returned to England in 1687, and took a prominent part in the dissenting movement. A considerable author, he wrote "The Good Man the living temple of God," and other works which hold a high place in puritan theology.

Born at Loughborough, Leicestershire, 1630; died 1706.

HOWE, ELIAS, inventor, if not chief inventor, of the sewing-machine. He was the son of a farmer of Massachusetts. He worked for some years as a journeyman mechanic, and early directed attention to the possibility of making a sewing-machine, and after many experiments succeeded in producing one in 1845. He obtained a patent, and came to England, where others made a large fortune by his invention, and he was almost penniless. He succeeded in establishing his rights in 1854, and then he accumulated considerable wealth.

Born at Spencer, Massachusetts, 1819; died 1867.

HOWE, SAMUEL GRIDLEY, Dr., an American physician and philanthropist, who served the Greeks in the revolution of 1824, and the Poles in the insurrection of 1831. Was educated at the Latin school, Boston, and graduated at the Brown University, 1821. Qualifying himself for surgical practice, he left Boston, and in Greece organised the medical staff of the army; serving also for two years in the guerilla forces. Subsequently he raised funds and food for the Greeks, in America, and with these supplies established the colony of Corinth, the officials of which were represented in himself. Returning to the United States, he turned his attention to the education of the blind, in whose interest he inspected several of the best European institutions. A warm friend of freedom, he joined the Polish insurgents, and being captured, was imprisoned for six weeks by the Prussians. When at liberty. he returned to America, and undertook the management of the Massachusetts Institution for the Blind. About the same time he established a school for idiots. Sympathising with the Cretans in their struggles, he visited them in 1867, the bearer of supplies of food and clothing. He is the author of a "Sketch of the Greek Revolution."

Born at Boston, Nov. 10, 1801.

HOWIESKI, *ho-ve-ais'-ke*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia. There are a castle, a Reformed and a Roman Catholic church. Pop. 3,200.

HOWICK ISLANDS, *how'-ik*, a group of about 10 small low islands off the north-east coast of Australia. Turtle are abundant. Lat. 14° 31′ S. Lon. 145° E.

HOWITT, WILLIAM, *how'-it*, English author, the son of a member of the Society of Friends, who educated him and his five brothers in the principles of Quakerism. Although he had been sent to several schools kept by Quakers, his education was almost entirely owing to his own perseverance. While yet a youth, he celebrated in verse the sports and scenery with which he was familiar. Up to his twenty-eighth year, when he married and commenced with his wife a career of literature, his time had been spent in acquiring mathematical and scientific knowledge, in studying the classical authors, and in mastering the German, French, and Italian tongues. His studies were varied by rambles in the country, shooting, and fishing; and these again led him to obtain an amount of information relative to English rural life and nature, which was afterwards reproduced in his works. The lady who became his wife was, like himself, a member of the Society of Friends, and strongly imbued with literary tastes. In 1823, the first year of their marriage, they published together a volume of poems, entitled, "The Forest Minstrel," and followed it up by contributions to the annuals then in vogue, and by several original works. In 1839, and succeeding year, he wrote his "Boy's Country Book," and "Visits to Remarkable Places." In 1840 he removed to Heidelberg for the purpose of educating his children, and his sojourn there led to the production of the "Rural and Domestic Life of Germany," "German Experiences," &c. In 1847 and the four following years he published his "Homes and Haunts of the most eminent English Poets," "The Hall and Hamlet; or, Scenes and Characters of Country Life," "The Year-Book of the Country," and a novel, "Madame Dorrington, of the Dene." In 1846 he contributed to the "People's Journal," and became part proprietor of it. He afterwards established a rival publication—"Howitt's Journal," which, however, like its predecessor, was subsequently unsuccessful. In 1852 he sailed for Australia. He also visited Tasmania, Sydney, &c., and communicated his observations in a number of letters to the *Times* newspaper, which he afterwards collected and published with some new matter, under the title of "Land, Labour, and Gold," in 1855. On his return, he published an illustrated history of England, a descriptive account of the northern suburbs of London, and a work on the "Supernatural in All Ages."

Born at Heanor, Derbyshire, 1795; died 1879.

HOWITT, MARY, wife of the above, came of a family of Quakers named Botham, and commenced her literary career, shortly after her marriage, with a volume of poems, called "The Forest Minstrel." After having published several volumes of graceful poetry, including some ballads of rare beauty, and

a number of books for the young, she, on visiting Germany with her husband, proceeded to acquire the Swedish and Danish languages, with a view of translating the novels of Miss Bremer and the tales of Hans C. Anderssen. The translations of Miss Bremer's works were published between 1844 and 1852; and the "Improvisatore," a reproduction in English of Anderssen's novel, in 1857. Besides being an industrious contributor to the periodicals, she has written a volume of "Ballads and other Poems," "Sketches of Natural History in Verse," two novels, called "The Heir of Wast-Wayland," and "Wood Leighton," and has translated "Enemoser's History of Magic." The valuable work entitled "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe," published as the joint production of herself and husband, is almost entirely her work.

Born at Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, about 1804.

HOWTH, *houth*, a small town of Ireland, on a peninsula which forms the northern boundary of the bay of Dublin. It is about two and a half miles long by two miles broad, and terminates towards the sea in a rocky elevation 563 feet high. From its elevation, and the two lighthouses built on it, it constitutes an excellent landmark to the mariner by day and night. A magnificent harbour has been constructed here, in order to afford shelter to such vessels as are bound for the port of Dublin; but, from the accumulation of sand, and other causes, it has become almost useless. Pop. of the town about 830, chiefly engaged in fishing.

HOXTER, *hox'-ter*, a town of Prussia, on the left bank of the Weser, 40 miles S.E. of Minden. The town is walled, and the river is crossed by a stone bridge 500 yards long. The old Benedictine abbey of Corvey, now the residence of Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, is in the vicinity. Manf. Wax candles, paper, and chicory. There is a trade in cattle, yarn, and linen. Pop. 3,700.

HOXTON, *hox'-ton*, a parochial district of Middlesex, forming a suburb of London. The dean and chapter of St. Paul's claim that this manor belonged to them before the Conquest. (*See* LONDON.) Pop. 57,954.

HOY, *hoi*, one of the Orkney Islands, 2 miles S. of Stromness. The cliffs here are very fine, rising 1,000 feet in height; in the case of Wart Hill, 1,555 feet; and there is a harbour in the S. at Longhope, from which steamers sail weekly for Leith. A block of sandstone, 22 feet long, 7 feet high, and 17 feet wide, called the Dwarfie Stone, is one of the curiosities of the place, and another is a pillar of rock 300 feet high, known as the Old Man of Hoy. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 5. Pop. 340.

HOZIER, PIERRE D', *do-ze'-ar*, Sieur de la Garde, French genealogist and historian. He studied law at Paris, but his attention being directed to genealogical studies, he attained high office and honours at the court of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. He wrote a number of works illustrating the genealogy of noble families.

Born at Marseilles, 1592; died at Paris, 1660.

HRADISCH-UNGARISCH, *ra'-dich-un'-ga-rich*, a town of the Austrian empire in Moravia, on the left bank of the Merch, at the confluence of the Ossawa, 42 miles S.E. of Brünn, in a marshy district subject to inundations. There are an old and new town, containing four churches and a town house. A trade is carried on in wine, corn, and cattle. Pop. 2,000.

HUAHEINE, *oo'-a-hi'-ne*, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It is mountainous and nearly surrounded by a coral reef. There is a good harbour, the Bay of Fare, on the north-west coast. Pop. 2,000. Lat. 16° 43′ S. Lon. 151° 7′ W.

HUALLAGA, *oo-al-la'-ga*, a river of Peru, rising on the E. side of the Andes, near lat. 11° 8′, at a height of 13,200 feet above the sea, and after a course of about 500 miles, joining the Amazon at lat. 5° S.; lon. 75° 40′ W. In its course it forms several cataracts.

HUAMANGA, *oo'-a-man-ga*, a city of Ayacucho, Peru, 140 miles from Cuzco. It has a cathedral, several other edifices for religious purposes, and a university. Pop. about 16,000.—This place was founded in 1539, by Pizarro; and, in 1824, the Spaniards were here defeated by the Peruvians, under General Sucré, the victory sealing the fate of the dominion of the dons in South America.

HUANCAVELICA, *oo'-a-ka-vel'-e-ka*, a Peruvian town, 11,000 feet above the sea, about 80 miles W.N.W. of Huamanga, and on the east side of the Andes. In the neighbourhood are mines of gold, silver, and quicksilver, in working which the inhabitants are chiefly employed. Pop. about 10,000.

HUANUCO, *oo'-a-noo'-ko*, an ancient Peruvian town, 180 miles N.N.E. of Liura, on the east side of the Andes, and an affluent of the Huallago. Pop. 5,000.

HUAQUA, or YAQUI, *hoo-a'-que*, a river of Mexico, rising in the department of Sonova, and falling into the Gulf of California, 20 miles S.E. of Guaymas. It is a broad and rapid river, and has a course of about 400 miles.

HUARAZ, or HUARAS, *oo-ar'-ras*, a Peruvian town, 150 miles S.E. of Druxillo, on the bank of the river Santa, in a valley of the Andes. Pop. 6,000.

HUARTE, JOHN, *hoo-ar'-tai*, a Spanish philosopher, who, in 1578, published a work which excited considerable interest at the time: it was entitled "A Trial of Wits; or, a Treatise on the different Kinds of Genius among Men, with Rules and Directions showing to what Kind of Study any Person is best adapted." This book has been translated into English, French, and German, and has been condemned at Rome.

Born in Navarre, 1530; died about 1600.

HUASCA, or GUASCO, *hoo-as'-ko*, a seaport of Chili, province of Coquimbo, on the right bank of the river Hussca, and near its mouth. It is only important as the place of shipment of large quantities of silver from the mines in the vicinity. Lat. 28° 18′ S. Lon. 71° 1′ W.

HUATUSCO, *hoo-a-toos'-ko*, a town of Mexico, 55 miles S.W. of Vera Cruz, situated 4,000 feet above the sea. Maize and tobacco are cultivated. Pop. 5,000.

HUBB, a river rising in Beloochistan, and falling, after a course of 100 miles, into the Arabian Sea, on the N.W. of Cape Monze, in lat. 24° 50′ N.; lon. 66° 36′ E.

HUBER, FRANÇOIS, *hoo'-bair*, a distinguished naturalist, son of a clever Swiss draughtsman and naturalist, by whom he was taught to observe nature from his earliest years, and he studied with exemplary patience and success the habits of bees. While young, he lost his sight, but nevertheless continued to prosecute his studies with ardour, chiefly through the aid of Francis Burnens, his servant, and his wife, Aimée Lullin. In 1792 he published his discoveries, under the title of "New Observations on Bees," which were

conveyed under the form of a series of letters to Charles Bonnet. He was assisted in his latter years by his son Pierre, the author of a treatise on the Habits of Ants, and of memoirs relating to zoology and meteorology. He published a second and enlarged edition of the same in 1814.

Born at Geneva, 1750; died at Lausanne, 1830.

HUBERT, ST., *hoo-bair'*, a town of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 33 miles N.W. of Arlon. The abbey church is one of the finest in Belgium. The west front and towers are in the Italian styles, but the interior is Gothic. Part of the old abbey buildings is now occupied as a penitentiary. Manf. Leather, oil, and glue. There is a large trade in cattle and sheep. Pop. 2,700.

HUBERTSBURG, *hoo'-bairts-boorg*, a village of Saxony, 24 miles from Leipsic. In the royal castle of this place was signed, in 1763, the peace by which was ended the Seven Years' war.

HUBNER, ALEXANDER, Baron de, *hoob'-ner*, a German diplomatist, who, after finishing his studies at the university of Vienna, went to reside in Italy, and on his return attracted the notice of Prince Metternich, who appointed him to an important position in his cabinet. In 1837, he served on the staff of the Austrian ambassador at Paris, but was recalled soon after; and in 1841, on the resumption of diplomatic relations between Portugal and Austria, he was dispatched as secretary of embassy to Lisbon, a post he vacated, to assume that of Austrian consul-general at Leipsic, in 1844. When the Italian revolution of 1848 broke out, he was acting as secretary to the viceroy of Lombardy, was made prisoner by the Italians, and retained as a hostage for several months; but was subsequently released; whereupon he retired into private life. When Prince Schwartzenburg had made head against the Italian and Viennese insurgents, he was recalled, and intrusted with the issuing of proclamations and imperial manifestoes to the populations of Austria and Italy. In 1849, he became Austrian minister plenipotentiary to the French republic, a post he retained for several years. In 1856, he was one of the plenipotentiaries of the powers of Europe who signed the treaty of Paris after the Russian war.

Born at Vienna, 1811.

HUBNER, RUDOLPH JULIUS BENNO, a German painter of the modern school, whose picture of "Ruth and Boaz" placed him in the front rank of his school. He has been settled in Dresden since 1839, and as a professor since 1841. His art is that of the historic and religious school, which sprung from Düsseldorf. His principal pictures are "Christ and His Evangelists," "Job and his Friends," "Samson Overthrowing the Pillars of the Temple," "The Golden Age," "Christ in the Midst of His People," &c.

Born at Oels, in Silesia, 1806.

HUC, EVARISTE REGIS, Abbé, *hooc*, a French missionary priest. He was educated in Toulouse, and, in 1837, entered the missionary congregation of the Lazarist Fathers; two years after he received holy orders at Paris. He embarked, in 1839, for China. After a voyage of five months, he arrived at Macao, and entered upon the functions of a former missionary, who had been put to death. In company with a priest and one native convert, Huc travelled throughout China and Tartary, and for some months lived in one of the Tartar monasteries, with a view to acquire the Tibetan language. Thence he made his way to H'lassa, the capital of Tibet, and when about to settle there, was ordered by the Grand Lama, at the instigation of the Chinese, to depart. He travelled back to Macao, and embarked there, in January, 1849, for France, but stopped at Ceylon, whence he wandered through India, Egypt, and Palestine. On his return to France, he collated and arranged his notes of travel, and published "Annals of the Propagation of the Faith in China;" "Travels in Tartary, Tibet and China;" "The Chinese Empire and Christianity in China;" all of which became very popular, and were translated into most of the European languages. Several of his works have been reproduced in an English form, and have attracted considerable attention.

Born at Toulouse, 1813; died at Paris, 1860.

HUCKESWAGEN, *hocks-va'-gen*, a town of Prussia, province of Dusseldorf, on the right bank of the Wupper, 20 miles S.E. of Dusseldorf. Manf. Woollen, cotton, and linen goods, articles of steel and iron, and leather. Pop. 3,000.

HUDDERSFIELD, *hud'-ders-feeld*, a town and parliamentary borough in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Colne, 8 miles S. of Halifax. It is well built, and very healthy, and situated in the midst of a fertile district. It is one of the principal seats of the woollen manufacture, and has six churches and 13 chapels, a proprietary college in connection with the London university, and various schools, mechanics' institute, library, news-room, philosophical hall. There are five railway stations, hotels, and magnificent blocks of warehouses. There is a cemetery of 12 acres. Manf. Narrow and broad cloths, serges, kerseymeres, and various fancy goods. The cloth hall is, perhaps, with the exception of that at Leeds, the greatest mart for woollens in the kingdom. It is a circular building, 2,640 feet in circumference, two stories high, divided into two courts, and subdivided into ranges like streets, where the merchandise is exposed upon stalls. It is attended by nearly a thousand manufacturers. A new market hall, in the Decorated Gothic style, erected at a cost of £28,000, was opened in 1880. The connection of Huddersfield, by canal and railway, with the principal cities and towns of England facilitates its trade, which possesses great advantages in the proximity of the coal-mines. There are several medicinal springs in the neighbourhood. Pop. 81,825.—A station on the London and North-Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Great Northern, Midland and Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire railways.

HUDSON, GEORGE, *hud'-son*, "The Railway King," director and speculator, began business-life in a linen-draper's shop in York. When established in business on his own account he took an active interest in railway operations, and succeeded in raising himself to the office of chairman of the North Midland Company. He then schemed to secure the control of embarrassed and rival lines, and, being successful, assumed the dictatorship of railway speculation. While in power his gains were enormous, his operations, it was said, yielding in one day £100,000. He invested largely in landed property, secured considerable parliamentary influence, was courted by the highest society, and three times was elected lord mayor of York. He represented Sunderland in parliament until 1859. When the mania for speculation was at its height his admirers subscribed £25,000 for a statue, which, however, was never collected, owing to an exposure of the state of the accounts of lines with which he was connected. His fall was rapid, and with it fell the inflated shares. Subsequently he was driven into exile, and but for the liberality of friends, who secured him an income of £500 in his old age, he would have died in poverty.

Born in York, 1810; died in Paris, December 14, 1871.

HUDSON, HENRY, an English navigator, and discoverer of the Arctic strait called after him. He made several voyages to seek the north-east passage to India and China. The first in 1607 with but 10 sailors and a small vessel, the second in the following year, reaching Nova Zembla, and the third in 1609, commissioned by the Dutch East India Company; in another attempt he reached the American continent about 44° N. latitude, and sailing southwards discovered the river which bears his name. On his last voyage, in 1610, he discovered and entered what is called Hudson's Bay, but without the means of prosecuting his discoveries further. When about to return some of his crew mutinied, and forced him, his son, and others, into a boat, which was never afterwards heard of.

Born 1550; **died** 1611.

HUDSON, THOMAS, a popular English portrait painter, the predecessor and master of Sir Joshua Reynolds. His greatest work is the portrait of Charles, duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim. His portrait of Handel, hanging in the gallery at Oxford, is said to be the only one the great musician ever sat for. He acquired a large fortune by the practice of his art, and retired to Twickenham, when his former pupil, Sir Joshua Reynolds, became the great English portrait-painter.

Born in Devonshire, 1701; **died** 1779.

HUDSON, a county of New Jersey, United States. **Area,** 75 square miles. **Pop.** 187,944. The capital is Jersey City.

HUDSON, a city, port of entry, and capital of Columbia county, New York, United States, finely situate on the E. bank of the Hudson, which is navigable to this place for the largest ships, 30 miles S. of Albany. It was founded in 1784, and its population and importance rapidly increased. It is regularly built, and has several places of worship, a fine court-house, and literary society. The creeks on the borders of the town afford fine seats for mills and manufactories, and a large number of steamboats go up to New York, while a railway connects it with Boston. **Manf.** Iron, machinery, and carriages. **Pop.** 9,000.

HUDSON, a river of New York, United States, one of the most picturesque and navigable in America, rises in the mountainous region to the W. of Lake Champlain, and, after a southerly course of more than 300 miles, falls into the Atlantic below New York. Its principal tributaries are the Hoosic, Mohawk, Walkill, and Croton. From Glen's Falls it runs in a straight southerly course to its mouth at New York. It is broad, and deep enough for river shipping at Troy, 151 miles from the coast, and at Newburg it enters the magnificent scenery of the Highlands; at the Pallisades, on the New Jersey shore, it is nearly two miles wide. It is navigable as far as Albany, near the head of the tide, 150 miles from New York. It is connected by fine canals with lakes Champlain and Erie. On the east bank is the Hudson River railway, which, with the Erie canal, connects New York with the West. Fulton, for whom the Americans claim the honour of being the first who built a vessel propelled by steam, launched his boat on this river in 1807.

HUDSON'S BAY, a large bay of British America, situate to the N. of Canada, and inclosed by land, excepting to the N.E., where Hudson's Straits communicate with Davis' Straits. It is connected with the Arctic Sea by channels which have proved unnavigable throughout. Its climate is inhospitable, the wind changing at times the temperature of summer to that of winter. The total length is about 800 miles, the breadth 600; and area 296,000 square miles. It includes various gulfs, the chief of which are St. James's Bay, in the south; Welcome Sea, in the north; and Port Nelson and Chesterfield Inlet, on the west. Many rivers flow into it. **Lat.** 51° to 64° N. **Lon.** 77° to 95° W.—It obtained its name from Henry Hudson, who discovered it in 1610.

HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY, the former name of a large proportion of N.W. America, extending from lat. 49° to 70° N., and from Cape Charles, Labrador, to the mouth of the Mackenzie river, now included in British America. (*See* CANADA and COLUMBIA, BRITISH.)

HUDSON'S STRAITS, the narrow sea connecting Hudson's Bay with Davis' Straits and the Atlantic Ocean. It is 500 miles in length, with an average breadth of 100. **Lat.** between 60° and 64° N. **Lon.** 65° and 77° W.

HUE, THUA, THEIN, or **PHUXUAN,** *hoo'-ai,* the capital of Anam, Cochin-China, on a river of the same name, about 10 miles from its mouth. It is remarkable for being the only city in the East regularly fortified according to European notions, King Cia-lung having had the assistance of French officers in 1801-1820. Its walls are five miles round, and inclose the palace, with an inner citadel, and all the works necessary for a fortified place. Owing to the shallowness of the river Hue, only small vessels can approach the town. **Pop.** about 120,000. **Lat.** 16° 30' N. **Lon.** 107° 12' E.

HUELMA, *hoo'-el-ma,* a town of Spain, province of Jaen, 20 miles S.E. of the town of Jaen. **Manf.** Linen, esparto fabrics, soap, glass, tiles, and earthenware. **Pop.** 3,000.

HUELVA, *hoo'-el-va,* a maritime town of Spain, 63 miles W.S.W. of Seville, at the confluence of the Odiel and Tinto, in communication with Portugal, Cadiz, and Seville, whose markets it supplies with fruit and floor mattings. An extensive tunny-fishery is carried on here. **Pop.** 13,125.

HUELVA, a province of Spain, a portion of the old province of Andalusia, bounded N. by the province of Badajoz, E. by Seville, S.E. by Cadiz, W. by Portugal, and S. by the Atlantic. The northern part is mountainous, being traversed by the Sierra Morena; the southern part is comparatively level, with a rich soil. There are large forests of oak, pine, beech, and chestnut, in the mountain districts.

Rivers.—The Tinto, Martiga, Piedras, Odiel, and Chanca, the last forming a portion of the Portuguese boundary.

Minerals.—Copper (especially at the base of San Cristobal, the highest peak of the Sierra Morena), iron, lead, manganese, and coal.

Area.—About 5,000 square miles.

Pop.—215,166.

Chief Town.—HUELVA, the capital.

HUERCAL-OBERA, *hoo-er'-cal,* a town of Spain, province of Almeria, near the left bank of the Almanzora, 42 miles N.E. of the town of Almeria. It is a well-built town, with a college and good public buildings. **Manf.** Linen and woollen fabrics, soap, saltpetre, and earthenware. There are mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 15,185.

HUERFANO, *hoo-er'-fa-no,* a county of Colorado, United States. **Area,** 2,000 square miles. **Pop.** 4,124. The capital is Badito.

HUERTA, VICENTE GARCIA DE LA, *hoo-er'-ta,* a Spanish lyric and dramatic poet of the last century, for many years librarian of the Royal library in Madrid. Distinguished in early life by

his poetic talent, he attained to eminence in 1778 on the production of his tragedy "Raquel," which still holds a high place in the estimation of the Spaniards. Its popularity is attributable to the patriotic character of the piece, the charms of its poetic dress, and the constant allusions to Peninsular politics. He collected the best plays of the old stock, which he published in 1785 under the title of "Teatro Hispañol." His other productions are a translation of Voltaire's "Zaire" and an imitation of the "Electra" of Sophocles. He was a critic also, and a zealous defender of the old poets.

Born at Zafra, in Estremadura; **died** in Madrid, March 1797.

HUESCA, *hoo'-ais-ka*, a city of Spain, on the Isuela, 50 miles N.E. of Saragossa. It has a university, founded by Pedro IV. in 1354, cathedral, built in 1400, convents, and a foundling hospital. Here, also, is the old palace of the sovereigns of Aragon, which is memorable for the incident in history known as the "massacre of the bell." **Manf.** Linens and leather. **Pop.** 11,416.

HUESCA, a province of Spain, a portion of the old province of Aragon, bounded N. by France, E. by the province of Lerida, S. and S.W. by Saragossa. The northern portion is covered by offsets of the Pyrenees, some of the summits of which are covered by perpetual snow. In the south the country is level, with a very fertile soil. In the north the climate is cold and damp, but farther south mild and salubrious.

Rivers.—The Cinca, Essera, Alcandre, Gallejo, Aragon, and Arva.
Minerals.—Iron, copper, and antimony.
Area.—7,526 square miles.
Pop.—255,027.
Chief Town.—HUESCA.

HUESCAR, *hoo'-ais-kar*, a town of Grenada, Spain, 75 miles N.E. of Grenada. **Pop.** 6,300, chiefly engaged in woollen and linen manufactures.

HUET, PIERRE DANIEL, *hoo'-ai*, a learned French bishop, educated in the Jesuit school of Caen, who studied mathematics under Mambrun, a Jesuit, and Greek and Hebrew under Bochart, whom he accompanied in 1652 to the court of Christina, queen of Sweden, who wished to engage him in her service; but he declined the honour, and returned to France. In Sweden he discovered and transcribed the MS. of Origen. In 1664 he published an excellent work on the art of translation, entitled, "De Interpretatione." In 1678 appeared his "Demonstratio Evangelica," which was greatly admired. His reputation became so great, that the place of sub-preceptor to the dauphin was conferred on him, and he had for his colleague the illustrious Bossuet. In 1668 he published his valuable edition of the works of Origen, with a learned introduction entitled "Origeniana." Two years after he received the degree of Doctor of Law. Entering into holy orders he was in 1678 appointed abbot of the Cistercian abbey of Annay. He formed the plan of publishing editions of the classics, which are now known by the title "In usum Delphini," and spent twenty years in carrying out the project. In 1689 he printed his "Censures on the Cartesian Philosophy," a system to which he had been zealously attached, but the fallacy of which he now exposed, and in 1690 appeared his well-known work "Quæstiones Alnetanæ de Concordia Rationis et Fidei." In 1685 he became bishop of Soissons, and seven years later of Avranches. Huet, considering the number and excellence of his works, may be considered as one of the most learned men that any age has produced. His "Origin of Romances," "The Situation of the Terrestrial Paradise," and "Weakness of Human Understanding," have been translated into English.

Born at Caen, 1630; **died** 1721.

HUETE, *hoo-ai'-te*, a city of Spain, province of Cuenca, on the left bank of the Huete, 35 miles N.W. of Cuenca. It is a handsome and well-built town, with a fine episcopal palace. **Manf.** Linen, shoes, glass, and earthenware. **Pop.** 2,800.

HUFELAND, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM, *hoo'-fe-land*, an eminent German physician, who pursued his profession at Weimar, and became, in 1793, professor in the university of Jena. In 1801 he was appointed physician to the king of Prussia, in 1809 professor of medicine in the university of Berlin, and finally director of the academy of military medicine and surgery in 1819. His celebrated work, "The Art of Prolonging Life," was published in 1799; his "Counsels to Mothers on Physical Education," in 1800; and his "History of Health," in 1812. He was among the first continental physicians to recognise the truth of animal magnetism.

Born at Erfurt, 1762; **died** at Berlin, 1836.

HUFNAGEL, GEORGE, *hoof'-na-gel*, a Flemish painter, extensively employed by several German princes. His reputation recommended him to the emperor Rodolphus, for whom he executed four admirable books representing quadrupeds, birds, insects, and fishes. He also wrote some poems in Latin and German.

Born at Antwerp, 1545; **died** 1600.

HUG, JOHN LEONHARD, *hoog*, an orientalist and biblical scholar, who studied at Freiburg, and entered into holy orders in 1789. He held the united professorships of Oriental languages and of the New Testament for half a century, and took a large share in the work of arranging the newly organized studies of the German universities. His principal work, which has appeared in most European languages, is an "Introduction to the New Testament." His other works are in the department of biblical criticism, with the exception of his studies of the classics, and ancient mythologies.

Born at Constance, 1765; **died** 1846.

HUGH CAPET. (*See* CAPET.)

HUGHES, JOHN, *hues*, an English poet, whose first work was "An Ode on the Peace of Ryswick," 1697, which was well received, and introduced him to the acquaintance of several men of letters. In 1717 he was appointed secretary to the commissioners of the peace, by Lord Chancellor Cowper. His last literary piece was the tragedy of "The Siege of Damascus;" but he expired on the first night of its performance, Feb. 17, 1720. He also wrote several pieces in prose, particularly papers in the "Tatler," "Spectator," and "Guardian;" superintended an edition of Spenser's works; translated Molière's "Misanthrope," and Fontenelle's "Dialogues of the Dead."

Born at Marlborough, Wilts, 1677; **died** 1720.

HUGO, VICTOR-MARIE, Viscount, *hoo'-go*, a celebrated living French poet, dramatist, and novelist. The son of a distinguished French general of the imperial army, his early years were spent with him in the isle of Elba, Italy, Rome, and Naples. Returning to Paris in 1809, he being then eight years old, his education was, for the first time, attended to; but being sent for from Spain by his father, he entered into a seminary for nobles in that land, and, at ten years of age, commenced writing verses. In 1813 he became a student at an

institution in France, to be prepared for the Ecole Polytechnique. While studying mathematics, poetry was not neglected by him; and in 1817, having previously composed a short poem, he completed a tragedy called "Irtamène," written after the classic model. Between the years 1819-22 he three times carried off the poetry prizes of the Académie des Jeux Floraux, at Toulouse. These three odes first attracted public attention towards him; and the appearance of Lamartine's "Meditations" quickened his poetical genius into the production of a volume of "Odes and Ballads," which, given to the world in 1822, stamped his reputation permanently as a genuine poet. His next publication was "Hans of Iceland." A second volume of the "Odes and Ballads" appeared in 1826. Hitherto he had composed after the manner of Racine and the classical school; but in 1827 he produced "Cromwell," a play, not written so much for the stage as to combat the principles of the classic school of dramatists. His magnificent collection of lyrics, entitled, "Les Orientales," was brought out in 1828. "Marion Delorme" and "Hernani" were his two next works for the theatre, both written in the "romantic" manner; as also were his "Lucretia Borgia," "Mary Tudor," "Esmeralda," and "Ruy Blas." "Notre-Dame de Paris," one of his best works, was published in 1831, and his finest set of lyrics, "Autumn Leaves," in 1832. In 1845 he was created a peer of France by Louis Philippe. Returned by the city of Paris, after the revolution of 1848, for the Assemblée Nationale, he took his seat among the extreme democrats, one of whose chief orators he became. On the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, he was among the first individuals to be expelled from France, and went to reside in the island of Jersey, where he never ceased to compose burning philippics in prose and verse against Napoleon III. "Napoleon the Little," and "Les Châtiments," being the best known of these. In 1856 he was compelled to leave Jersey, and went to reside in Guernsey, where he has written another poetical work, "Contemplations," and a powerful social romance, entitled "Les Misérables." On the fall of the empire he returned to France, and joining the republican movement, subsequently entered the National Assembly as deputy for Bordeaux, from which, however, he soon retired. Expelled from Belgium, he lived in Vianders, a village of Luxemburg, until 1871, when he returned to Paris, and entreated the government to spare the lives of the communists. Two romances, "L'Homme qui Rit," and "Quatre-vingt-treize," and several poems, are among his later works. Besides the works we have enumerated, he has written a great many articles, tales, sketches, and criticisms for the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and a variety of other French periodicals.

Born at Besançon, 1802. **Died** 1885.

HUGO, FRANÇOIS VICTOR, a French littérateur, son of the above, who, after completing his education at the University of Paris, became a writer of political articles for the French papers; he afterwards assisted his father in editing a democratic journal, which the latter had established in 1848. He was sent out of France with his father, on the *coup d'état* of 1851, and went to reside with him in Jersey, and afterwards in Guernsey, where he engaged in historical research. He published "The Island of Jersey, its Monuments and its History," in 1857; but his best work is a fine French translation of "Shakspeare's Sonnets," which he brought out with an introduction in 1857.

Born at Paris, 1829; **died** 1873.

HUGRY, *hoo'-gre*, a river of India, in the Madras presidency, rising in Mysore, and joining the Toongabudra on the right bank, after a course of about 220 miles.

HUIZEN, *hoo-é-sen*, a pleasantly situated village of the Netherlands, in the province of North Holland, near the Zuyder Zee, 15 miles S.E. of Amsterdam. There is a large Calvinistic church. Pop. 2,400, chiefly engaged in agriculture and fishing.

HULDA, or HOLDA, *hool'-da*, in Teutonic mythology, the goddess of marriage and fecundity, and the patroness of agriculture and domestic enjoyments.

HULL, *hull*, a river of Yorkshire, which rises among the eastern Wolds, and falls into the Humber, at Hull.

HULL, or KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, a river-port, parliamentary and municipal borough, and county in itself, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, situate on the northern side of the great inlet of the Humber, at the point where this receives the river, 53 miles E.S.E. of York. The town stands in a low level plain, about 20 miles from the mouth of the Humber, the general level of the strata varying from 6 inches to 6 feet below the high-water mark. Thus the outfall of the drainage is prevented by the rising of the tide, which is shut out by floodgates. The oldest part stands to the W. of the Hull, and is inclosed by docks. The parish of Sculcoates, lying to the N. of the Old Dock, contains some handsome streets; Myton, to the W. of the Humber Dock, is the most modern portion; Garrisenside, on the left bank of the river, communicates with Hull by a bridge of four arches. The citadel was removed in 1864, and on its site are elegant streets, and an extension of the Victoria Dock. The harbour is artificial, having been formed by deepening and widening the channel of the river, and vast docks have been erected for the accommodation of shipping. Of these, the Old Dock was begun in 1775: it enters immediately from the river Hull, about 300 yards from its mouth. It is 1,703 feet long, 254 wide, and 23 deep, and covers, with the commodious wharves and quays, an area of 9 acres. The Humber Dock was completed in 1809, and covers a space of more than 7 acres. It opens into the Humber by a lock, which will admit a 50-gun ship, and which is crossed by an iron bridge. The Junction Dock, connecting the Old and Humber docks, was completed in 1829, and can contain fifty or sixty large vessels: area, 6 acres. These three docks embrace two sides of the old town, and run from the Humber to the river Hull. The Railway Dock, with an area of nearly 3 acres, was opened in 1845, and five years after the Victoria Dock, which covers about 21 acres. In 1869 the Albert Dock, which is 23 acres in extent, was opened by the Prince of Wales. In addition to this accommodation, are the Albert and Humber Docks tidal basins, covering upwards of 6 acres, opened in the same year. The William Wright dock, occupying nearly 6 acres, with a large graving dock, was opened in 1880, and a very much larger dock is in progress, the great increase of steam tonnage having necessitated the construction of increased dock accommodation. The total annual shipping of this port has been estimated at upwards of 12 million tons. The principal churches are, the Holy Trinity church, a large and beautiful structure, of Gothic architecture and of exquisite workmanship, partly built about the year 1312, and recently restored; St. Mary's and St. John's churches, the latter a neat and simple brick building. Besides these, there are 11 other churches and a large number of chapels, with a floating chapel for mariners, and a Jews' synagogue. Of

the charitable institutions, the oldest is the Trinity-House, founded in 1366, for the relief of decayed seamen and their widows; the Charter-house hospital was founded by Michael de la Pole in 1384 for the support of poor pensioners; and there are, besides, several other hospitals for the poor. The grammar-school was instituted in 1436, and its school-room is one of the best in England. The vicar's school was begun in 1734; and there are various charity and subscription schools, some of them on the Lancasterian system. Hull and Kingston colleges, having two fine buildings, founded in 1838, afford instruction similar to King's and University colleges, London. The other public edifices are the custom-house, exchange, town-hall, pilot, dock, stamp and excise offices, two theatres, concert-hall, gaol, library, mansion-house, mechanics' institute, Lyceum, Athenæum, &c. In the market-place stands a neat equestrian statue of William III., and at the end of Junction Street is a statue of Wilberforce, a native of this town. A people's park of 27 acres was given to the town in 1864 by Sir Z. C. Pearson. In it is a marble statue of the Queen.

Commerce.—Hull is connected by railway with all the principal towns in the N. of England; as also with London, by a continuation of the E. Counties Railway. It also has navigable communications inland, either by rivers or canals, with York, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Birmingham, and Bristol; and is equally open to the E. coast, the continent, and the North Sea. Steam-vessels sail hence for London, Yarmouth, and many other ports on the E. coast of Scotland and England, together with the principal maritime towns of Denmark and Holland, and a large commerce is carried on with ports in the Baltic, and in the whale-fishery. The leading exports consist of woollen and cotton goods and hardware; and the imports, of almost every article of foreign production, are of more than £17,000,000 annual value. The coasting, as well as its inland trade in coals, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c., is very large.

Manf.—Metal-founding, cotton and flax, soap, sugar, white lead, chemicals, leather, and pottery.

Pop.—154,250.

Lat. 53° 44′ N. **Lon.** 0° 10′ W.

History.—Wyke-upon-Hull was the ancient name of this town; but in 1296, Edward I., who saw its great natural advantages, purchased it, and called it Kyngeston-upon-Hull. He began the formation of the harbour, and thus commenced the prosperity of the place. By the end of the 13th century it had so progressed that its exports amounted to one-seventh of those of the whole kingdom. Under Edward III. it furnished 16 ships and 500 men for the invasion of France, whilst the complement of London was only 25 ships and 700 men. During the civil war it declared for the parliament, and sustained two severe sieges by the royalists. At the close of the reign of James II. the town and fort were in the possession of the Jacobite party, but were surprised and taken, and the prince of Orange was proclaimed king, an event still kept in memory by an annual holiday.

HULME, *hulm*, a township of Lancashire, included in the borough of Manchester. It contains a handsome church, cavalry barrack, town-hall, free library; and the Manchester botanic garden, with an area of nearly 18 acres, is also here. **Pop.** 90,324. (*See* MANCHESTER.)

HULST, *hoolst*, a town of the Netherlands, province of Zeeland, 16 miles N.W. of Antwerp. There are a beautiful church, part of which is used by Protestants and part by Roman Catholics, a town-hall, and several market places. It was formerly fortified, and is one of the oldest places in Flanders. Two large cattle-markets are held annually. **Pop.** 2,400.

HULTSCHIR, *hoolts'-chir*, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, on the left bank of the Oppa. There is a castle. **Manf.** Cloth and worsted. Coal is worked in the vicinity. **Pop.** 2,600.

HUMANSDORF, *hoo'-mans-dorf*, a division of the Eastern Province of Cape Colony, forming part of Witenhage. It is a mountainous region lying between the coast and the Winterhoch mountains. There is a considerable amount of good timber, but the resources are chiefly agriculture and the rearing of cattle. **Area**, 2,630 square miles. **Pop.** 7,900.

HUMBER, *hum'-ber*, one of the largest rivers of England, dividing Yorkshire from Lincolnshire. It is formed by the junction of the Ouse, the Aire, and the Trent, and is the principal outlet for the waters which fall on the E. side of the kingdom, draining, with its tributaries, nearly one-fifth of the kingdom. At the mouth of the Trent, where the Humber properly begins, the river is more than a mile in breadth. It thence flows in an easterly direction towards Hull, receiving in its course the Foulness and Hull, and the Anchholme and Ludd rivers. Gradually widening its channel to between 2 and 3 miles, it empties itself into the German Ocean, between the promontory of Spurnhead and Saltfleet, in a vast estuary, 6 or 7 miles wide. The length is 35 miles.

HUMBER, a river of Newfoundland, which enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence, after a southerly course of 100 miles.

HUMBERT, JOSEPH AIMABLE, *hoom'-bair*, a French revolutionary general, who owed his rise to his fine person, bravery, and bold demeanour. After having received some little education, he became a strolling workman, and afterwards a hawker of rabbit-skins, but, entering the revolutionary army in 1792, he rapidly rose to the position of colonel. In 1793 he was made a general of brigade, and served in that capacity against the insurgents of La Vendée. He was with General Hoche when he attempted to invade Ireland in 1796; but when that expedition was disorganised by a violent storm, he returned to France. In 1798 he was again sent to Ireland at the head of 1,500 men. He landed at Killala, of which he took possession. General Lake marched against him three days afterwards, with a very superior force, but which was mainly composed of yeomanry and militia. Lake was beaten at Castlebar, and Humbert sought to raise the country in the behalf of the French, but met with little success. In a short time the advanced guard of Lord Cornwallis met and defeated him, taking himself and whole force prisoners. He returned to France in 1799, and was sent to St. Domingo a few years afterwards under General Leclerc, with whose widow he came to France in 1804. Bonaparte was so enraged at this act, that he ordered him to leave Paris, and threatened more severe measures. He fled to America, and led an adventurous life in the Spanish settlements.

Born at Bouvray, 1767; **died** at New Orleans, 1823.

HUMBOLDT, FREDERICK HENRY ALEXANDER, Baron von, *hoom'-boldt*, a distinguished German philosopher and traveller, was the son of a wealthy soldier who had served under Frederick the Great of Prussia. Having previously received an excellent rudimentary education at home, he was sent with his elder brother, in 1786, to the university of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, to study the natural sciences. In 1788 he quitted Frankfort for Göttingen, at which Heyne, the great classical scholar (*see* HEYNE), was then a professor. Heyne's son-in-law, George Forster, had accompanied Captain Cook in his discoveries in the South Seas, and his glowing descriptions of those regions made a deep impression on the young man's mind. (*See* FORSTER, GEORGE.) In 1790 he accompanied

Forster in a tour through the Rhine districts and Holland, and afterwards visited England with him. His scientific observations made in Germany were afterwards published in 1790, under the title of "Mineralogical Considerations on certain Basaltic Formations on the Rhine." His intention being to seek employment in the civil service of the Prussian kingdom, he subsequently went to Hamburg to study book-keeping and the other forms of commercial knowledge, and afterwards studied in the mining academy of the eminent Werner, at Freiburg. In 1792 he obtained the post of mining superintendent in the works of Bayreuth, in which situation he remained till the year 1795, during which time he wrote many scientific articles for the German periodicals, and published a botanical work in Latin, called "Specimens of the Flora of Freiburg." Soon after the production of this work he resigned his post as mining superintendent, having determined to explore those parts of the world which had been unvisited by travellers. The disturbed state of the continent at the time, owing to the wars consequent on the French revolution, prevented him from executing his design for about two years, during which time he resided at Jena, and became acquainted with Göthe and Schiller, and occupied himself with the composition and publication of "Investigations on the Muscles and Nerve-fibres, with Conjectures on the Chemical Process of Life," and "On Subterranean Gases;" two small works which established his reputation as a natural philosopher. A short visit to Italy was made in 1799, and, in the same year, he went to Paris, with the view of accompanying the expedition about to be despatched from that capital to Egypt. The expedition was abandoned; but Humboldt made the acquaintance of Bonpland, who was to have been the naturalist of the journey, and the two learned men resolved to undertake a great enterprise together. Their first idea was to explore Northern Africa; but, being prevented by the English cruisers in the Mediterranean, they landed in Spain, and obtained permission from the government to travel in the Spanish possessions of South America. In the month of May, 1799, the two travellers embarked at Corunna, and, eluding the English cruisers watching the port, reached Teneriffe, where they ascended the peak and collected some valuable scientific data. Going on board their vessel again, they sailed for Cumana, in South America, which was reached in July. Humboldt and his companion now proceeded to explore the great South American continent, and to collect a body of scientific information, during five years of adventurous research, hitherto unparalleled. For 65 days he navigated, in an Indian canoe, the Orinoco Rio Negro, and the Atabapo, discovering the connection between the Orinoco and the Amazon. The botany, mineralogy, geology, the physical aspects of the country, and the habits of the natives, were all observed and noted during this great journey. He now returned to the coast and embarked for Havannah, where he sojourned for some time. Returning to South America in 1801, he travelled southward till he reached Lima, crossing the Cordilleras and Andes five times during the journey. In June, 1802, he ascended Chimborazo to an elevation of 19,300 feet, the highest point of the mountain ever attained by a human being. In December, 1802, he embarked for Guayaquil, and in the April following reached Mexico, in exploring which and the adjoining countries he spent a year. Wishing to complete his scientific observations of the island of Cuba, he once more set sail for Havannah, in 1804. A visit to the United States, and a short stay in Washington and Philadelphia succeeded, after which he quitted America for France, and arrived at Bordeaux in August, 1804. He spent nine months in Paris arranging his notes, and assisting Gay-Lussac (*see* LUSSAC) in making some experiments relative to the chemical composition of the atmosphere. After spending a short time in Italy and at Berlin, where he obtained permission from the king to take up his residence in the French capital while his works were being printed, he returned to Paris. In 1807 appeared the first of a large number of volumes, all published under the general title of "Travels of Humboldt and Bonpland in the Interior of America between the years 1799-1804." In this magnificent undertaking, composed partly in Latin, partly in French, he was assisted by Oetmans for the astronomical, Arago and Gay-Lussac for the chemical and meteorological, Cuvier for the Zoological, and Klaproth for the mineralogical divisions. It was mainly divided into six great sections, which again were subdivided into many more, the botanical portion alone consisting of twenty volumes, embellished with 1,200 plates. He spent a portion of the years 1827-28 at Berlin, whither he had been invited by the king of Prussia; in 1829 he, at the express desire, and at the sole expense, of the emperor Nicholas, set out with Rose and Ehrenberg to explore the Ural and Altai Mountains, the Chinese Doongarei, and the Caspian Sea, and in nine months travelled, between St. Petersburg and the Chinese frontier, over a distance of 2,320 geographical miles. The results of this expedition were the scientific examination of the beds in which are found platina and gold, botanical and geological collections, magnetic observations, astronomical determination of positions, and the discovery of diamonds in a region thought incapable of producing them. He published an account of the expedition at Paris, in 1843, under the title of "Central Asia; Researches on its Mountain-chains and Climatology." Between the years 1830 and 1848, although he desired to keep aloof from politics, he was intrusted by the king of Prussia with several diplomatic missions to the court of Louis Philippe. In 1848 he went to reside near the king of Prussia, whose court he ornamented till his death. In 1845 he commenced his great work, "Kosmos, or a Physical Description of the Universe," which was concluded in 1851, and which has become exceedingly popular in an English translation. He was a member of almost every scientific body in the world; an associate of the Academy of Sciences of Paris and Berlin; was decorated with many orders, and was a grand officer of the French Legion of Honour. By the labours of his long and valuable life he earned the title of creator of the science of comparative geography, and reviver of the study of the natural sciences. In addition to those already quoted, a few of his most important works may be given: "Essay on the Chemical Analysis of the Atmosphere;" "Pictures of Nature;" "Essay on Electrical Fishes;" "Essay on the Geography of Plants;" "Causes of the Difference in Temperature of various portions of the Earth's Surface;" "Fragments of Asiatic Geology and Climatology;" and "The Progress of Nautical Astronomy during the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries."

Born at Berlin, September, 1769; **died** 1859.

HUMBOLDT, KARL WILHELM, Baron von, a distinguished philologist, classical critic, and diplomatist, was elder brother of the above, with whom he pursued an educational career at the universities of Göttingen and Jena. He studied the philosophy of Kant, as well as law, and acquired a considerable knowledge of antiquities, being an eager student in that department, and also in that of æsthetics. When very young, he wrote many

essays on the Greek poets and philosophers; but his first work of consequence was a critical essay on Göthe's "Hermann and Dorothea." He married in 1791, and for some years after devoted himself to poetical, literary, and scientific pursuits, during which time, at his wife's estate in Thuringia and subsequently in Jena, he was in intimate relations with Schiller. In 1802 he was nominated to the post of minister plenipotentiary to Rome; resigning this in 1808, he became head of the department of public instruction, which he quitted to retire into private life, two years afterwards. In 1812 he became Prussian ambassador at the court of Vienna; represented his country at the conference of Prague, in 1813, and signed, with Hardenberg (*see* HARDENBERG), the treaty of Paris. In 1819 he was recalled from England, where he was ambassador, to Berlin, to assume the functions of minister and privy councillor; but not agreeing with his sovereign as to his retrograde policy, he tendered his resignation, and once more sought a retired life, residing chiefly at Tegel, where he formed a collection of sculptures of rare excellence, and enhanced the beauty of his estate by planting and laying-out new pleasure grounds. He now occupied himself with the study of classical and semi-civilised languages and comparative grammar, varying these pursuits with critical essays on poetry, philosophy, and the fine arts. He published a small number of poems, but, on the advice of Schiller, he abandoned creative for critical authorship, for which his mind was more fitted. He wrote critical essays on Sanscrit poetry, and on Wolf's edition of Homer's "Odyssey;" published "An Examination of the Basque Language," and a treatise on the Celts and Iberians; besides a very large number of smaller works on classical literature and on speculative physiology. The latter years of his life were occupied with the study of the Malay and American languages; but failing health caused him to abandon the American in order that he might conclude his researches in the Malay tongue. At the time of his death he had almost completed his task, and his work was afterwards published by Dr. Buschmann, in 1836.

Born at Potsdam, 1767; **died** 1835.

HUMBOLDT, a small unnavigable river, formed by the union of two streams which rise in the Humboldt Mountains in the Utah territory, U.S. It is impregnated with alkaline matter, is 350 miles in length, and after a rapid westerly course falls into the Sink of Humboldt river. The region through which it flows is almost destitute of vegetation.

HUMBOLDT, a mountain range of Utah, United States, about 150 miles west of the Great Salt Lake, extending from S.W. to N.E, and attaining an elevation of nearly 11,000 feet above the sea-level.

HUMBOLDT, a county of California, United States. **Area**, 2,800 square miles. **Pop.** 15,512. The capital is Eureka.

HUMBOLDT, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 5,341. The capital is Dakota city.

HUMBOLDT, a county of Nevada, United States. **Area**, 19,000 square miles. **Pop.** 3,480. Unionville is the capital.

HUMBOLDT BAY, California, United States, 230 miles N.W. of San Francisco. It is about 20 miles wide and 7 deep.

HUME, DAVID, *hume*, a celebrated English historian and philosophical writer, the younger son of a Berwickshire gentleman. He was educated at home, and subsequently attended the Edinburgh University. He was destined for the law, but having little inclination for that profession, he tried mercantile pursuits, and became, in 1734, clerk in an eminent house at Bristol. But he did not continue long in that situation; for, having a strong propensity to literature, he went to France, and lived for some time at La Flèche, where he wrote his "Treatise on Human Nature," which he published at London, in 1738. This metaphysical work, however, met with an indifferent reception, but he provided the philosophers of the day with food for study, and pointed to discoveries, the blanks of which were filled up by the Scotch and German school of metaphysicians, which he originated, nor were his "Essays, Moral and Political," which appeared in 1742, more successful, although elegantly written, and marked by thought and culture. About this time he resided with the marquis of Annandale, an insane nobleman, as a companion, but in 1747 became secretary to General Sinclair, whom he accompanied in the expedition to the coast of France, and the attack on Port L'Orient, and in the following year attended him in a diplomatic mission to France. While abroad his "Enquiry concerning the Human Understanding" was published at London. In 1752 appeared his "Political Discourses," and his "Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals," the latter of which he accounted the best of his writings. He proposed at that time to publish his "Dialogues concerning Natural Religion," but was prevailed upon to lay them aside, his friends being alarmed at the manifest scepticism of these papers. In 1754 he published the first volume of the "History of England, from the Accession of James I., to the Revolution." This volume was poorly received; but the second, which came out in 1756, met with a better fate, and "helped," as the author said, "to buoy up its unfortunate brother." About the same period he published his "Natural History of Religion," which was smartly answered by Dr. Warburton, in a pamphlet which Mr. Hume attributed to Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Hurd. In 1759 appeared his "History of the House of Tudor," and in 1761, the more ancient part of the English history. The work had now acquired considerable celebrity, and the writer gained largely by its popularity; for besides the profit it brought him, he obtained a pension through lord Bute. In 1763 he accompanied the earl of Hertford on his embassy to Paris, where, in 1765 he remained as *chargé d'affaires*. While in France he was intimate with the savants and wits of the most distinguished circles—with D'Alembert, Holbach, Buffon, Diderot, Malesherbes, and others. There, too, he was familiar with Rousseau, whom he treated with the greatest kindness in England, and was repaid by suspicion and ingratitude. The year following he returned home, and became under-secretary of state to Mr. Conway. In 1769 he retired to his native country on a small, but to a man of his frugal habits, independent income. After his death appeared a work by him, entitled "Dialogues concerning Natural Religion," which have excited much controversy. He left a charmingly written autobiography.

Born at Edinburgh, 1711; **died in the same city**, 1776.

HUME, JAMES DEACON, a commercial statistician, writer on financial and commercial questions, and compiler of the Customs-statute Code. After receiving his education at Westminster School, he obtained, in 1790, a clerkship in the custom-house. In 1822 he was employed in the preparation of reports on the revenue. Up to this period the Customs legislation consisted of 1,500 different

statutes, mostly contradictory,—an "intricate and labyrinthian chaos," as it was termed. He was requested to reduce this confused mass into one harmonious and intelligible code, a task he performed after three years of the most unremitting labour. The ministry of that day, fully alive to the importance of his task, rewarded him, on its completion, with a sum of £5,000, in addition to the salary of his office in the custom-house. In 1829 he was appointed joint assistant-secretary of the Board of Trade.

Born at Newington, 1774; died 1842.

HUME, JOSEPH, a distinguished financial reformer and politician, was the son of a poor widow who kept a shop in Montrose, her husband, a master of a small coasting vessel, having died while he was quite young. He was educated at the local grammar school, and at the age of 13 placed in an apothecary's shop. In his 14th year he was apprenticed to a surgeon, and having obtained a medical diploma from the university of Edinburgh, and passed the Royal College of Surgeons in London, he received an appointment as surgeon to an East-Indiaman in 1797. After a short residence in India, he mastered several native languages, and became successively Persian interpreter, paymaster, and postmaster to Lord Lake's army operating against the Mahrattas. He laboured so energetically and successfully in his various employments, that he was enabled to return to England in 1811, still a young man, with a fortune of about £30,000. Having travelled in Spain, Turkey, Greece, and Egypt, he was, in 1812, elected an M.P. for Melcombe Regis; but on the dissolution of parliament, soon after, he was not returned again. Upon this he turned his attention to the establishment of savings-banks, schools on the Lancasterian principle, and other schemes of social amelioration and utility. He was returned to parliament again in 1818, for the Montrose burghs, which he represented till 1830, in which year he was returned for Middlesex. He lost this seat in 1837; but, through the influence of Mr. O'Connell, was chosen by the electors of Kilkenny to be their representative in parliament. In 1842 his old constituents of the Montrose burghs returned him to the House of Commons, and he sat for his native place till his death. During his parliamentary career he energetically struggled for financial reform, advocated the reduction of taxation, and watched the expenditure of the national funds with more perseverance and disinterested industry than any member of the House of Commons before or after his time. Military, naval, ecclesiastical, fiscal reforms were his constant effort. The abolition of military flogging, imprisonment for debt, and numberless other ameliorations, found in him an untiring advocate. In 1835 he greatly assisted in the discovery of a remarkable Orange plot, the object of which was to secure the throne of England for the duke of Cumberland, instead of giving it to the Princess Victoria, whose education was considered of too liberal a tendency. When his remains were consigned to the tomb, speakers of all shades of political opinion in the House of Commons acknowledged the value of this uncompromising labourer for reform, and enemy of privilege and monopoly.

Born at Montrose, 1777; died at Burnley Hall, Norfolk, 1854.

HUME, a county of New South Wales, Australia, on the north bank of the Murray. Area, 1,475 square miles.

HUMERPOOR, or **HAMIPUR**, *hoo-mer-poor'*, a town of the North-Western Provinces of British India, capital of a district of the same name, on the right bank of the Jumna, 150 miles from Agra.

HUMMEL, JOHANN NEPOMUK, *hoom'-mel*, a German composer and pianist. He was the son of the director of the Imperial School of Military Music at Presburg, and displaying great musical talent from his earliest youth, became chapel-master to Count Esterhazy in 1803, and afterwards to the king of Wurtemberg, in 1816. He was only excelled in instrumental composition by Beethoven. He composed four operas, two masses, and a large quantity of smaller musical pieces.

Born at Presburg, 1778; died at Weimar, 1837.

HUMPHREYS, *hum'-freys*, a county of Tennessee, United States. Area, 375 square miles. Pop. 11,379. The capital is Waverley.

HUNAN, *hoo'-nan*, a fertile inland province of China, on the south side of Lake Tung-ting-hu. The chief production is rice, of which two crops are yielded annually. Malachite, lead, iron, and coal are found in the mountainous districts. Chang-cha-foo, on the river Siang, is the chief town. Area, 74,320 square miles. Pop. 21,002,604.

HUNDOUR, *hun-door*, a town of British India, North-West Provinces. Pop. 3,000. Lat. 25° 55′ N. Lon. 81° 52′ E.

HUNDSRUCK, *hoons'-drook*, an extensive and mountainous district, chiefly in the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, but extending into the palatinate of Bavaria. It is thickly wooded, and rises, at intervals, to a height of 2,300 feet. It lies between the Moselle and the Nahe, and joins the mountain-chain of the Vosges. It has a nearly equal length and breadth of 45 miles.

HUNGARY, *hun'-gar-e*, an extensive country in Central Europe, forming, under the title of kingdom, a considerable portion of the Austro-Hungarian empire. It is bounded W. by part of Germany, N. by Galicia, E. by Moldavia and Wallachia, and S. by Turkey. Hungary and Austria proper are united in the person of their common sovereign, and the "Delegations" or parliament. (*See* AUSTRIA.) The surface of Hungary varies extremely in the different provinces. The Carpathians, an immense mountain-chain beginning near Presburg, divide it from Galicia. They rise to the height in some peaks of nearly 10,000 feet, and form at the tops immense masses of granite, totally destitute of vegetation. (*See* CARPATHIANS.) Besides these, there are in the N. and W. several detached ranges of very considerable extent. Immense plains also exist, which in the eastern part are subjected to periodical drought and to frequently recurring blasts. The cold is very severe in winter, and in summer the hail-storms are the cause of much anxiety to farmers and vine-growers.

Rivers, Lakes, and Canals.—The Danube, Szamos, March, Maros, Drave, and Save; the Carpathians pour down into the plain the Theiss, Waag, Gran, Poprad, and Temes, all falling into the Danube. The waters of the Theiss yield large quantities of fish. The chief lakes are the Platten See, the Neusiedler See; and there is a large tract of marshes, the principal of which is Lake Palitsch. The principal canals are the Franzen Canal and the Bega Canal, both joining the Danube and Theiss.

Climate.—Among the mountains cold is predominant, the snow lying on the ground for many months. In the S. the climate is in general mild, in the sandy districts extremely hot; but on the banks of the rivers, and near the marshes, damp; dampness, indeed, being a prevailing characteristic of the climate of the level part of Hungary.

Minerals.—Important, consisting of silver, lead, copper, iron, zinc, cobalt, salt alum, and coal. Gold is also

occasionally found in the sands of rivers, and is principally washed by the gipsies. Precious stones of various kinds, opals being the most valuable, are discovered in the mountains. Rock-salt is found in large quantities in the mountains of Marmaros, and also in Transylvania. As several branches of mining are as yet in their infancy, the productive power of the kingdom is likely to increase rapidly.

Pro.—The extensive plains lying along the great rivers possess all the riches of an alluvial soil. In the N., clay, stone, and gravel predominate, and the ground there produces but a scanty return, after considerable labour. In the S., too, there are many tracts unfit for the purposes of agriculture. The large heaths of Debreczin and Ketzkemet are covered either with sand or with the most scanty vegetation. Several other tracts are covered by moving sands, which are said in some cases to be increasing. In the N. barley and common rye are most frequently sown; in the S., wheat, maize, millet, and, in the marshes of the Banat, rice. Oats are cultivated throughout the kingdom. Potatoes are raised by the Sclavonians and Germans, and pulse by the followers of the Greek Church. Hemp and flax are cultivated, also tobacco and saffron. In 1872 the soil under cultivation in Hungary amounted to 40,038 square miles, and the pasture lands to 11,093. It is estimated that 239,352,300 imperial bushels of all kinds of grain are annually produced, 60,500,000 of which are exported. Fruit is grown in great quantities, and extensive pastures are found in many parts of the country. Next to the cultivation of corn and the breeding of cattle, the making of wine forms the most extensive branch of rural industry. The Hungarian wines vary greatly, both in taste and strength; the well-known Tokay being unrivalled in quality. The white wines of Pesth, Somlyó, and Villány are equal to the finest Rhenish wines, and Burgundy cannot produce wines superior to those of Karlovitz, Eger (Erlau), Buda (Ofen), Szeqzárd, &c. Dense forests and woods abound in the mountainous districts. A few buffaloes are found in certain parts of the country. Game of all kinds and fowls are plentiful.

Domestic Animals.—The Hungarian oxen are large and well shaped, and generally of a milk or grey-white colour, with lofty and spreading horns. Some of the sheep are very fine, particularly a peculiar breed, with forked horns. The horses of Hungary seldom reach a great height, and are incapable of drawing heavy loads; but they surpass almost all other horses on the continent in elegance of shape, as well as in vivacity and swiftness. Bacon being a favourite food, vast herds of swine, amounting to more than 5,000,000, are reared.

Manf. and Industries.—Woollens, silks, linens, paper, leather, oil, beer, and tobacco. Bees are largely kept, and the rearing of silkworms is carried on to a considerable extent in the Military Frontier. Hungary is behind in an industrial point of view, but since Pesth, the capital, has been brought into railway communication with Vienna and the Austrian ports, greater progress has been made. There is a main line through Transylvania. The roads are as a rule bad.

Commerce.—The chief exports are corn, tobacco, wine, particularly that of Tokay, and wool; also wax, tallow, potash, alum, antimony, gall-nuts, &c. A little leather, linen, and iron are also sent out of the country. The imports are chiefly manufactured goods and colonial produce. Nearly 1,000 vessels, some of which are steamboats, ascend and descend the Danube, engaged in carrying on the trade between the principal towns of Hungary and Vienna.

Area.—117,600 square miles.

Pop.—15,642,102, of whom 38 per cent. are Magyars, 18 per cent. Germans, and 16 per cent. Sclavonians.

Religion and Education.—About 48 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics, 10 per cent. Greek Catholics, 20 per cent. Protestants, and 17 per cent. Byzantine Greeks. The Roman Catholics have a prince primate, two archbishops, and seventeen bishops. The Greek Catholics have four bishops; the non-united Greeks a patriarch archbishop and seven bishops. The Protestant bodies are divided into districts, four for each. Education is not, on the whole, well diffused, but the higher classes are well cultured and highly intelligent. Education, however, is extending, especially in its lower branches, there being nearly 16,000 public elementary schools, and 68 establishments for training teachers, and there are 68 gymnasia for classical education. The higher branches of learning are studied in the university of Pesth, and in academies and lyceums. There are Protestant educational institutions at Debreczin, Sárospatak, and Eperjes.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are four provinces—Hungary, Croatia and Slavonia, Transylvania, and the Military Frontier. The chief towns are BUDA-PESTH, PRESBURG, ODENBURG, KASCHAU, and GROSSWARDEIN.

Constitution and Government.—The constitution of the kingdom of Hungary dates from the foundation of the kingdom about 895. There exists no charter, or constitutional code, but in place of it are fundamental statutes, published at long intervals of time. The principal of them, the "Golden Bull" of King Andrew II., was granted in 1222, and defined the form of government as an aristocratic monarchy. The Hungarian constitution has been repeatedly suspended and partially disregarded, until, at the end of the armed struggle of 1849, it was decreed to be forfeited by the rebellion of the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860, and the present sovereign, on the 8th of June, 1867, swore to maintain the constitution, and was crowned king of Hungary. The legislative power rests conjointly in the king and the diet, or Reichstag, consisting of an upper and a lower house, the first known as the house of magnates, and the second as the house of representatives, composed of representatives of the nation, elected by the vote of all citizens, of full age, who pay direct taxes. No distinction is made, either as regards electors or representatives, on account of race or religion. The house consists of 444 members. The executive of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting of a president and nine departments.

Railways and Telegraphs.—There are about 5,000 miles of railway open for traffic, and about 12,000 miles of telegraph lines.

History.—In the time of the Romans the country now called Hungary formed the western portion of Dacia and the south of Pannonia. In the 3rd century the Goths occupied all this portion of Europe, and these were driven out in 376 by the Huns, whose name, it is said, joined to that of the Avari, gave its title to the country. Charlemagne having conquered the Avari in 799, the Magyars, a people of Asiatic origin, and who, a century before, had established themselves on the Don and Dnieper, entered Hungary in 894. Arpad, the son of Almus, was their leader, and allying himself with the emperor of Germany, he defeated most of the tribes who then occupied the country. His successor embraced Christianity; and Stephen I., called the Saint, who had been the chief of the Magyars since 997, took the title of king in the year 1000. At the close of the Arpad dynasty in 1301, the Hungarians elected Wenceslaus of Bohemia, and, after his abdication, Otho of Bavaria; but Pope Boniface VIII. imposed on them Charles Robert, called Charobert, count of Anjou, and who was recognised as king in 1309. In his reign Hungary attained a high degree of prosperity; it comprised, besides Hungary proper, Dalmatia, Croatia, Bosnia, Servia, Wallachia, Transylvania, Moldavia, and Bulgaria. Early in the 15th century the Turks invaded the kingdom. Under Ladislaus IV.—1438 to 1457—the Turks were defeated by the brave John Hunniades, the regent, whose son, Matthias I., was elected king in 1458. This monarch was possessed of great administrative as well as military abilities; his reign was flourishing, and he was the founder of a university at Presburg, and a celebrated library at Buda. His successors, however, were unable to keep out the Turks, and in 1526 Louis II. was killed at the fatal battle of Mohatz, which gave a great portion of the kingdom for many years to the Ottomans. Ferdinand of Austria and John Zapolsky now disputed the possession of the country, and the latter was defeated and obliged to fly. The nation, however, did not recognise the Austrian domination until 1570, under Maximilian II.; and it was not until 1687 that the crown of Hungary was declared hereditary in the house of Austria. After that, indeed, the emperors had to suppress the successive revolutions headed by Tekeli and Ragotszy, which were not finally put down until 1711. During these dissensions the Turks had seized on a large portion of Hungary, but were definitively driven out in 1699 by the peace of Carlowitz. From that time to 1848 the nation remained faithful to the house of Austria, especially in the cause of Maria Theresa, and in the wars with France from 1793 to 1815, when it contributed largely to the finances and military forces of the country. In 1848, however, the discontent, which had been gradually gathering force, broke out into a great insurrection, and the Magyar revolution, at one period eminently successful, was only ultimately checked by the assistance of Russia. The Emperor, Francis Joseph of Austria, was crowned king of Hungary in June, 1867. (*See* AUSTRIA, KOSSUTH, BATTHYANY, &c.)

HUNGERFORD, *hun'-ger-ford*, a borough and market-town in Berkshire, on the Kennet, 60 miles W. of London. It has a church, a handsome market-house facing the river, and free grammar-school. Adjoining the town is Hungerford park, a fine mansion, occupying the site of a residence presented by Queen Elizabeth to the earl of Essex. Pop. 3,903.—A station on the Great Western railway.

HUNNERIC, *hun'-ne-rik*, king of the Vandals in Africa, succeeded his father Genseric in 477. He was a violent Arian; and though he at first gave the Orthodox Christians toleration, he afterwards commenced a persecution against them, and caused upwards of 40,000 to be put to death in the most cruel manner.

Died 484.

HUNS, or HUNI, *huns*, a famous barbaric people, who are generally said to have had an Asiatic origin, and to have been of the Mongol race. They figured for the first time in European history at the end of the 4th century. (*See* ATTILA.)

HUNSLET, *hunz'-let*, a township of Yorkshire and a suburb of Leeds, with which it is connected by bridges across the Aire. (*See* LEEDS.) Manf. Woollens, potteries, chemicals, iron, machinery, and glass. Pop. 46,942.—A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire and Midland railways.

HUNT, JAMES HENRY LEIGH, *hunt*, English poet, essayist, and critic. He was the son of a West Indian gentleman, and was educated at Christ's Hospital, London. He had already written verses, which were published under the title "Juvenalia; or a Collection of Poems written between the Ages of Twelve and Sixteen." After leaving school, he first became assistant to his brother Stephen, an attorney, and afterwards obtained a clerkship in the War-office. In 1805 his brother John started *The News*, and for this paper he wrote reviews of books and theatrical criticisms. A year afterwards, he resigned his situation in the War-office, to undertake the joint editorship of the *Examiner* newspaper, which he and his brother John had established. The bold political essays of this print caused its proprietors to undergo three government prosecutions. The first was in 1810, for an attack on the regency. This, however, was abandoned: but, next year, the Hunts were again tried by Lord Ellenborough, for alleged seditious sentiments expressed in an article on military flogging. On this occasion, the remarkable defence by Mr. Brougham greatly contributed to their acquittal by the jury. A third article, in which the prince regent was severely criticised, and called "a fat Adonis of fifty," led to their being condemned to two years' imprisonment, with a fine of £500 each. This sentence caused Hunt to become very popular, and to receive the sympathy of Byron, Lamb, Keats, Shelley, and Moore. While in prison, he wrote "The Descent of Liberty, a Masque," "The Story of Rimini," and "The Feast of the Poets." His next literary labour was "Foliage; or, Poems Original and translated from the Greek of Homer, Theocritus, &c." In 1818 he commenced a small periodical after the model of Addison's "Spectator," &c., called the "Indicator." In 1823, the "Quarterly Review" attacks on the "cockney school" of poets, to which he belonged, elicited from his pen a satire against Mr. Gifford, its editor, called "Ultra Crepidarius." His fortunes were, at this period, at a very low ebb, and he was induced to accept the invitation of Shelley to go to Italy, where the latter and Lord Byron then were. But Shelley meeting his death almost as soon as Hunt had reached Italy, he, for some time, resided with Lord Byron, leaving his house, however, with feelings less friendly than he had entered it. In 1828, after his return to England, he published "Lord Byron and some of his Contemporaries, with Recollections of the Author's Life and his Visit to Italy," a book which contained severe criticisms of Lord Byron's personal character, but which, at a later period, he admitted were of too harsh a nature. It was this book which elicited Moore's stinging little satirical poem, "The Little Dog and the Dead Lion." During the subsequent ten years he edited the "Companion," a sequel to the "Indicator;" wrote "Captain Sword and Captain Pen," contributed to the magazines and reviews, and published a play,—"The Legend of Florence." In addition to these, he superintended the publication of the dramatic works of Wycherly, Farquhar, and Congreve; wrote "The Palfrey, a Love Story of Old Times;" produced a volume of selections, called "One Hundred Romances of Real Life;" and wrote a second novel of a more ambitious nature than the first, under the title of "Sir Ralph Esher; or, Memoirs of a Gentleman of the Court of Charles II." Leading, henceforth, the uneventful life of a studious man of letters, the record of his career is nothing more than a catalogue of the names of his literary productions, with the dates of their publication. Firstly, there are his essays and criticisms on poets and poetry. Of these the chief are "Imagination and Fancy:" "Wit and Humour;" "Men, Women, and Books;" "A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla," and "A Book for a Corner." Among his genial, chatty, antiquarian sketches, we have "The Town: its Remarkable Characters and Events," and "The Old Court Suburb; or, Memorials of Kensington, Regal, Critical, and Anecdotical." "Stories from the Italian Poets, with Lives," and the dramatic works of Sheridan were of a similar character with his former editions of Congreve, &c. His last efforts were his Autobiography, in 3 vols., published in 1850, and "The Religion of the Heart; a Manual of Faith and Duty." He became the recipient, in 1847, of a pension of £200 per annum from the crown.

Born, at Southgate, Middlesex, 1784; died 1858.

HUNT, WILLIAM HOLMAN, a distinguished living English artist, and one of the founders of the new school of art generally known as the Pre-Raphaelite. He has produced many fine works.

Born in London, 1827.

HUNT, a county of Texas, United States. Area, 935 square miles. Pop. 17,230. Greensville is the capital.

HUNTE, *hoon'-tai*, a river of Germany, which, rising in the Osnabruck marshes, in the Prussian province of Hanover, joins the Weser about 15 miles from Bremen, after a course of nearly 130 miles.

HUNTER, JOHN, *hun'-ter*, a celebrated anatomist and surgeon. He was one of ten children, and his father dying when he was young, his education was greatly neglected. He worked for some time as a cabinet-maker; but solicited his brother William, who had attained considerable reputation as an anatomist and physician, to take him as an assistant, which was granted, and in 1748 he removed to London. The year following he became a student at Chelsea Hospital, where he assiduously studied the rudiments of surgery. He afterwards attended St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and in 1756 was appointed house-surgeon of St. George's Hospital. In the same year, he assisted his brother in his school, and acted as demonstrator to his course of lectures. He laboured for 10 years on human anatomy, and not only made himself master of the science as it was then known, but added to it several important discoveries. He also dissected

a large number of animals, which laid the foundation of his collection of comparative anatomy. In 1760 he was appointed an army surgeon, and went in that capacity to Belleisle and Portugal. On his return to England, he fixed his residence in London, and taught anatomy and surgery with the highest reputation. In 1767 he was admitted fellow of the Royal Society, and the year following his brother resigned to him his house in Jermyn Street. In 1768 he was chosen one of the surgeons of St. George's Hospital; in 1766 he was appointed surgeon-extraordinary to his majesty. His collection having become extremely large, he took a house in Leicester Square, and erected a building adjoining it for a museum, which was completed in 1785. In 1790 he was appointed inspector-general of hospitals, and surgeon-general of the army. He made more than 10,000 preparations, illustrative of human and comparative anatomy, which form the nucleus of the great collection in the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields. His contributions to the "Philosophical Transactions" were numerous and interesting. His other works are, a treatise on the "Natural History of the Human Teeth," "Observations on the Animal Economy;" a treatise on the "Blood, Inflammation, and Gunshot-wounds."

Born at Long Calderwood, Lanarkshire, 1728; **died** in London, 1793.

HUNTER, WILLIAM, elder brother of the preceding, a celebrated English anatomist and physician. He was educated for the church, but an acquaintance with Dr. Cullen inclining him to the study of physic, he resided with the doctor three years. In 1740 he removed to Edinburgh, where he pursued his studies with intense application, and the year following visited London. Soon after this he was taken by Dr. Douglas into his house as dissector, and also as tutor to his son. In 1746, he was appointed lecturer to a society of surgeons in Covent Garden, and the year following was admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons. In 1750, he obtained his doctor's degree from Glasgow, and became very distinguished as a physician, particularly in midwifery. In 1762, he was appointed physician extraordinary to the queen, and the same year he published his "Medical Commentaries." In 1767, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and furnished the Transactions of that body with many valuable papers. In 1768, he was appointed professor of anatomy to the Royal Academy, which office he discharged with great reputation, adapting his anatomical knowledge to the arts of painting and sculpture. In 1781, he succeeded Dr. Fothergill as president of the Society of Physicians in London, and his fame having spread through Europe, he was chosen member of several foreign societies. Dr. Hunter formed a splendid anatomical museum in his house in Windmill Street, at an immense expense; after which, he extended his collection to natural history and general science. He also possessed a magnificent collection of Greek and Latin books, a cabinet of ancient medals, and a large stock of shells, corals, and other curious productions. This museum he bequeathed, at his death, to his nephew Dr. Baillie and Mr. Cruikshank, for thirty years, after which it was to go to the university of Glasgow.

Born at Long Calderwood, Lanarkshire, 1718; **died** in London, 1783.

HUNTER, a county of New South Wales, Victoria. It is mountainous, and the chief rivers are the Hunter and the Goulburn. **Area**, 2,050 square miles. **Pop.** 1,200. The chief place is Jerry's Plains.

HUNTER ISLANDS, a group of three principal and several small islands in Bass's Strait, between Australia and Tasmania. Hunter, the largest of the group, is 16 miles long and 4 broad. The two next in size are Albatross and Three Hummock. The last derives its name from three conical hills, from about 600 feet to 800 in height. The other islands rise to a considerable elevation. There is good anchorage between Hunter and Three Hummock. **Lat.** about 40° 22′ S. **Lon.** 144° 40′ E.

HUNTERDON, *hun'-ter-don*, a county of New Jersey, United States. **Pop.** 38,570.

HUNTINGDON, *hun'-ting-don*, a market-town, parliamentary and municipal borough, and capital of Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, here crossed by three bridges, which connect it with Godmanchester. It has two ancient and other churches and chapels, town-hall, theatre, and gaols, also a grammar-school with an endowment of £100 a year and two exhibitions for Cambridge University. **Manf.** Iron, bricks, oil, and oilcake. **Pop.** 4,229.—A station on the Great Northern railway.

HUNTINGDON, a county of Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 15,500.

HUNTINGDON, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area**, 730 square miles. **Pop.** 33,954. The capital is Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON, SELINA, Countess of, one of the great patrons of Methodism, was the second daughter of Washington Shirley, Earl Ferrers, and married Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon, in 1728, who died in 1746. After a dangerous illness, she became deeply religious, and during the remainder of her life, supported George Whitefield, and a number of itinerant preachers, and built several chapels in various parts of the kingdom. She established and maintained a college at Treveeca, in Wales, and liberally assisted students and others belonging to her "Connection." Her religious sentiments were rigidly Calvinistic, and she was the patroness of all of that persuasion.

Born 1707; **died** 1791.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a county of England, inclosed by the counties of Cambridge, Northampton, and Bedford. The boundaries are mostly artificial and very irregular, but its shape, on the whole, is somewhat similar to that of a square. It is almost entirely an agricultural county. The N. and N.E. parts consist of fens, which are a portion of the midland division of that extensive tract denominated the Bedford Level, which *see*. Towards the W. and S. the land rises considerably, leaving an intermediate valley for the waters of the Ouse. The soil is mostly clay, and there are no minerals of importance in the county. In the fens, the dampness and want of pure water operate prejudicially on the health. The uplands originally formed one large forest, and were peculiarly adapted to the pleasures of the chase. Up to the reign of Henry II. it was under forest law; and from the sport of hunting, the county derived its name.

Rivers.—The Ouse and the Nene are the most important streams. There were formerly several lakes, or meres, the largest of which was Whittlesea Mere, which have been drained and brought into cultivation.

Pro.—Wheat, oats, beans, turnips, rape, hemp, and mustard-seed. Butter is made in large quantities, and horses, cattle, and sheep of mixed breeds are extensively bred. The most celebrated article is the cheese termed Stilton, which was formerly made at a village of that name.

Area.—377 square miles.

Pop.—59,614.
Chief Towns.—HUNTINGDON, ST. IVES, ST. NEOTS, RAMSAY, and KIMBOLTON.
Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county

HUNTINGTON, *hunt-ing-ton*, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 384 square miles. **Pop.** 21,000. The capital is Huntington.

HUNTINGTON, WILLIAM, a popular preacher, who worked as a day labourer and coal heaver, but afterwards attracted attention by his preaching, and induced some wealthy person to erect a chapel in Gray's Inn Lane. He added "S. S." for "sinner saved," to his name, and wrote "The Bank of Faith," and other works which had a great sale. He was an illiterate, vulgar man, but exercised a great influence over a certain order of minds.
Born 1744; **died** 1813.

HUNTLY, *hunt-le*, a market-town and burgh of barony of Scotland, Aberdeenshire, 20 miles S.W. of Banff. The ruins of Huntly Castle are in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3,570.

HUNTSVILLE, a city of Alabama, United States, capital of Madison county, 10 miles N. of Tennessee river. A large trade is carried on in cotton and imported goods. **Pop.** 5,000, about half coloured.

HUNYAD, *hoon-yad'*, a county in the south-west of Transylvania. It is mountainous, being traversed by part of the Carpathian chain. The capital is DEBA. **Area**, about 2,000 square miles. **Pop.** 97,000.

HUNYÁDY, JÁNOS, *hoon-ya'-de*, a great Hungarian leader, whose origin is doubtful, but supposed to have been the son of the Emperor Sigismund, by a Wallachian lady. He distinguished himself against the Turks in 1444, by forcing them to sue for an armistice of ten years; and successfully shielded Hungary from the lawless attacks of her own nobles. He was defeated, however, at Varna, and captured by the Voiod of Wallachia, who subsequently set him free. He was elected governor of Hungary during the minority of Ladislaus V., and in 1447, fought the battle of Rigomagö, which was lost by treachery. Shortly after the storming of Belgrade, one of his greatest achievements, he died a victim to dysentery.
Born towards the close of the 14th century.

HURD, RICHARD, *hurd*, bishop of Worcester, an English divine and writer, who, after leaving the university of Cambridge, in 1757, became rector of Thurcaston, in Leicestershire. In 1775 he was ordained bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, whence he was translated to Worcester in 1781. In 1783 he refused the archbishopric of Canterbury. His literary works are numerous; "The Golden Age of Elizabeth," "Letters on Romance and Chivalry," "Commentary on Horace's Art of Poetry," and "Twelve Discourses on the Prophecies," being among the chief of them.
Born at Congreve, Staffordshire, 1720; **died** 1808.

HURDWAR, or **HARDWAR**, *hoord-war'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the right bank of the Ganges, 105 miles N.E. of Delhi, at the point where the river emerges from the mountains, and more than 1,000 feet above the sea level. It is one of the most renowned sacred places in India, and is the great resort of Hindoo pilgrims. Here, in the spring, the largest fair in India takes place, no less than 200,000 or 300,000 attending it. Every twelfth year this number is increased to nearly 2,000,000 pilgrims and merchants, who trade in horses, camels, and cattle; shawls, drugs, dried fruits, &c. **Lat.** 29° 57′ N. **Lon.** 78° 14′ E.

HURON, *hu'-ron*, one of the great lakes of North America, and one of the largest in the world. (*See* AMERICA, NORTH.)

HURON, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 850 square miles. **Pop.** 20,089. Port Austin is the capital.

HURON, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 455 square miles. **Pop.** 31,609. Norwalk is the capital.

HURON, a county of the province of Ontario, dominion of Canada. **Area**, 1,288 square miles. **Pop.** 26,500. Goderich is the capital.

HURREEANAH, *hoor-re-a'-na*, a district of British India, North-West Provinces. The soil is rich, being formed chiefly by alluvial matter brought down by rivers from the lower ranges of the Himalayas. There are extensive jungles, the haunt of tigers and other wild animals. **Area**, 3,300 square miles. **Pop.** 225,000,

HURRUR, or **HARAR**, *hur-rur'*, a town of East Africa, at an elevation of about 5,500 feet above the sea level. There are several mosques. There is a considerable traffic, and weaving affords employment to many of the inhabitants, who are a peculiar race, speaking a dialect different from that of the neighbouring people. **Pop.** 8,000. **Lat.** 9° 20′ N. **Lon.** 42° 17′ E.

HUSH, *hoosh*, a town of Moldavia, near the right bank of the Pruth, 42 miles S.E. of Jassy. There is a large trade in excellent tobacco. **Pop.** 4,000.

HUSKISSON, WILLIAM, *hus'-kis-son*, an English statesman, who studied medicine in Paris, and attracted attention by his speeches on political economy in the Club of 1789. He also took part in the storming of the Bastile. He began his political career in 1792 as secretary to Lord Gower, ambassador to the French court. He was under-secretary of state for War, and secretary of the Treasury, in the Pitt administration. In 1823 he became president of the Board of Trade, secretary of state for the colonies in 1827, and foreign secretary in the following year, and both in the ministry and in the house of commons, where he had sat since 1796, distinguished himself by his profound knowledge of finance and political economy. As a follower of Adam Smith, he combated the prohibitive system of commerce, advocated the relaxation of customs duties and those on colonial produce. He met his death in an unfortunate manner, having been knocked down and run over by a locomotive at Parkside, near Liverpool, at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.
Born at Birch-Moreton Court, Worcestershire, 1770: **died** 1830.

HUSS, JOHN, *huss*, Bohemian reformer and martyr. He was educated at Prague, where he was ordained in 1400, and became rector of the university, and confessor to the queen. Meeting with some of the writings of Wickliffe, he perceived the errors of popery, and by his means a reformation was commenced in the university of Prague, to check which, the archbishop issued two decrees, whereby the new doctrines spread the more. The pope then granted a bull suppressing these errors and Huss, being cited to appear at Rome, was excommunicated for disobedience. He continued to propagate his principles, and was supported therein by Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, till 1414, when

he was summoned to appear before the council of Constance. The emperor Sigismund sent him a safe-conduct, promising to preserve him in going to and returning from the council; but the members of that assembly, in violation of this pledge, decreed "that no faith is to be kept with heretics;" and as Huss refused to retract his opinions, he was degraded, and burnt alive. After his death a civil war broke out in Bohemia, in which those who followed the martyr's doctrines, and who were called Hussites, fought against King Wenceslaus. The struggle lasted till 1437. Huss's works were printed at Nuremburg in 1558.

Born at Hussinecz, Bohemia, 1373; **died** 1415.

HUSSIATYN, *huss-é-a-tin*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, near the Russian frontier. There is a fine baronial castle. **Pop.** 2,700.

HUSSINECZ, *hoos'-se-nets*, a market-town of Prachin, Bohemia, 75 miles from Prague, celebrated for being the birthplace of John Huss.

HUSUM, *hoo'-soom*, a seaport of Prussia, at the mouth of the Aue, on the W. coast of the duchy of Schleswig, 20 miles N. of Schleswig. **Manf.** Leather and tobacco. There is a trade in wool and cattle. **Pop.** 5,000.

HUTCHESON, FRANCIS, *hutch'-e-son*, a philosophical writer, the son of a Presbyterian minister in the north of Ireland, who received his education at the university of Glasgow, after which he became pastor of a dissenting congregation in Dublin, where he also kept an academy, till 1729. He afterwards removed to Glasgow, on being appointed professor of philosophy in the university of that city. He is considered as the pioneer of the Scotch school of metaphysics, but it is as a moral philosopher that he is most distinguished. His chief works are, "An Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue;" "A Treatise on the Passions;" and "A System of Moral Philosophy."

Born in Ireland, 1694; **died** at Glasgow, 1747.

HUTCHINSON, ANNE, a Lincolnshire woman, who acquired celebrity in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1636, by claiming to be a medium of divine revelations, and set up as an exponent of Antinomian doctrines. She was subsequently banished from the colony, as her teachings were condemned as wicked. After residing for some time in Rhode Island, she removed to a Dutch settlement in the colony of New York, where she and fifteen members of her family were murdered by the Indians.

Died 1643.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN, *hutch'-in-son*, a philological and biblical writer, founder of the sect known as Hutchinsonians. He received a liberal education, after which he became steward, first to a country gentleman, and next to the duke of Somerset, by whose influence he obtained a sinecure appointment from government. In 1754, he published the first part of his "Moses's Principia," in which he ridiculed Woodward's "Natural History of the Earth." He also attempted to refute Sir Isaac Newton's doctrine of gravitation. In the second part he maintained, in opposition to the Newtonian system, that a plenum and the air are the principles of scripture philosophy. In this work he intimated that the idea of the Trinity might be taken from the grand agents in the natural system,—fire, light, and spirit; which is said to have made an impression on the mind of Dr. Clarke. Mr. Hutchinson was a great admirer of the Hebrew language, and maintained that all its radicals were to be explained by their etymologies; by the aid of which he fancied that he had discovered the true system of natural philosophy in the writings of Moses. His works are very curious, though obscurely written.

Born at Spennithorne, Yorkshire, 1674; **died** 1737.

HUTCHINSON, a county of Dakota territory, United States. It is almost unpopulated. **Area,** 430 square miles. **Pop.** 5,573.

HUTTEN, ULRIC VON, *hoot'-ten*, a German reformer and author. He studied at Cologne and Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he took the degree of M.A. at the age of 18. He then went to Italy; but receiving no supplies from his parents, he enlisted in the army, and served at the siege of Parma. In 1509, he returned to Germany, and was reduced to such poverty as to be obliged to beg his bread. In 1512, he published a Latin poem in praise of the emperor Maximilian, which gained him reputation and friends. The same year he went to Pavia to study the law: but falling into indigence, he again entered the army. He soon obtained his discharge, and returned to his native country, where he embraced the doctrines of Luther, and wrote some elegant pieces in Latin. For his epigrams the emperor knighted him and made him poet laureate. In 1518, he discovered a manuscript of Livy, which he published, as he afterwards did Pliny, Quintilian, and Marcellinus. Being unusually frank in his utterances, and seizing every opportunity of teaching the new doctrines, he did much to prepare the way for, and promote the Reformation. His writings against the church of Rome were so severe, that the pope sent orders to the inquisitor to seize him; but Hutten fled into Switzerland with Erasmus.

Born at Steckelberg, Franconia, 1488; **died** in the isle of Ufenau, near Zurich, 1523.

HUTTON, CHARLES, an English mathematician, who, after receiving some education, became teacher of a school at Jesmond, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He afterwards removed to the latter place, and opened a school on his own account, with considerable success in his undertaking. He published several mathematical works, and, in 1773, offered himself as a candidate for the professorship of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich, and passed his examination for the post in the most successful manner. He was made fellow of the Royal Society, and, a few years afterwards, foreign secretary to the same body. His mathematical works were both numerous and valuable. He was made LL.D. of the university of Edinburgh in 1779, and is said to have received the sum of £6,000 for condensing the "Philosophical Transactions." His "Course of Mathematics" is still one of the text-books of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Among his published works are, "Tables of Products and Powers of Numbers;" "Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary;" "Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy," &c.

Born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1737; **died** 1823.

HUTTON, JAMES, an English chemist and geologist, who studied at the Edinburgh university, and afterwards at Leyden, where in 1749 he took the degree of doctor of medicine. He wrote many works after his return to England, principally on agriculture, mineralogy, mathematics, and chemistry. His work entitled "Dissertations on the Philosophy of Light and Heat" was first published in 1794.

Born at Edinburgh, 1726; **died** 1797.

HUXLEY, THOMAS HENRY, *hux'-le*, the eminent naturalist and anatomist, was educated at Ealing, near London, and, after studying medicine at the Charing Cross Hospital, he, in 1846, entered

the royal navy, and did duty in the medical service at Haslar. The *Rattlesnake* being in commission to make surveys on the eastern shores of Australia, Mr. Huxley was appointed assistant-surgeon on board, and during the survey made a valuable collection of marine animals, and gathered materials for scientific papers, which were published by the Royal and Linnæan Societies, and had the effect of making their author known throughout Europe. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1851, and in the following year was awarded a gold medal for the services which he had rendered to science. In 1854 he became professor of natural history in the Royal School of Mines. He is an LL.D. of Edinburgh, and in 1872 was lord rector of the university of Aberdeen. In 1858 he delivered his celebrated lecture "On the theory of the Vertebrate Skull," and amongst the more important of his works are "Man's Place in Nature," "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," &c. He was an active member of the first school-board of London.

Born at Ealing, Middlesex, 1825.

HUY, *hoo'-e* (almost *we*), a town of Belgium, situate in a beautiful valley, 18 miles S.W. of Liege. It stands on the Meuse, and is, by that river, divided into two parts. This town is of considerable antiquity; but it has greatly fallen into decay. **Manf.** Paper, leather, soap, salt, zinc, tinwares, ironmongery, and pipes. **Pop.** 8,000.—This place has withstood several sieges, and had its fortifications dismantled in 1718. In 1815, however, its castle was rebuilt.

HUYGHENS, Constantine, *hoi'-gens*, lord of Zuylichem. He was secretary to the prince of Orange, and president of the council, and is known by fourteen books of Latin poems, under the title of "Momenta Desultoria," consisting of epigrams and miscellaneous pieces.

Born at the Hague, 1596; **died** 1617.

HUYGHENS, Christian, an eminent mathematician, son of the above, who, from his youth, evinced great aptitude for mathematical science, and in 1651 gave a specimen of his abilities in a book on the "Quadrature of Circles, Ellipses, &c." Not long after, he published a treatise on horology, in which he described the model of a newly-invented pendulum for clocks. In 1659 appeared his "System of Saturn," giving an account of the discovery which he made of a satellite attending that planet. In 1660 he visited England, and was chosen fellow of the Royal Society. About the same time, with Wallis and Wren, he discovered the laws of collision of elastic bodies. He afterwards resided at Paris, on the invitation of Colbert, who gave him a pension, and he was also admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. His "Cosmotheoros; or a Treatise on the Plurality of Worlds," was printed the same year, and in 1703 appeared his "Opuscula Posthuma."

Born at the Hague, 1629; **died** at the same place, 1695.

HUYSUM, Jan van, *hoi'-som*, a Dutch painter of flower and fruit pieces. His reputation was so great that he fixed immoderate prices on his works. He would never suffer any person to see him while he was painting; so that his method of mixing his colours was an impenetrable secret. His flower-pieces are exquisitely beautiful, as also are his landscapes and animals.

Born at Amsterdam, 1682; **died** in England, 1749.

HUZAREH COUNTRY, *hus-ar-e'*, an extensive region of Afghanistan, supposed to be the Paropamisus of the Greeks. (*See* Afghanistan.)

HWANG-SHE-KANG, *wang-she-kang'*, a town of China, province of Hoo-pih, or Yang-tze-Kiang, 25 miles S.E. of Woo-chang. The town is handsome and clean, and there is a fine river walk. A considerable trade is carried on in grain, cotton, and indigo, and coal is worked in the vicinity.

HYACINTH, *hi'-a-sinth*, in Greek mythology a young Lacedæmonian prince of great beauty, son of Amyclas. He was the favourite of both Apollo and of Zypher, but himself preferred the former. Zephyr is said to have killed him from jealousy; but Apollo transformed him into the flower called after him, engraving on its petals the two first letters of his name. He was worshipped as a divinity at Sparta.

HYACINTHE, Père, the name adopted by Charles Loyson, a Catholic schismatic.

Born at Orleans, March 10, 1827.

HYDE, *hide*, a town of Cheshire, 7 miles E S E. of Manchester. **Pop.** 28,629, chiefly employed in coal-mines, cotton-mills, print and bleach-works.

HYDE, Earl of Clarendon. (*See* Clarendon.)

HYDE, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 650 square miles. **Pop.** 7,765.

HYDE, a new county of Dakota territory, United States. **Area**, 1,000 square miles.

HYDER-ALI, or **Haidar**, *hi'-der-a'-le*, a Mahometan prince of India. His father was a general of the rajah of Mysore, and on his death, in 1751, he joined his brother, who was allied with the French. He succeeded his brother as generalissimo of the rajah of Mysore's armies, and in 1759 dispossessed his master. He distinguished himself in a number of daring exploits, for which he was raised to the pinnacle of rank and power. He carried on a successful war against the Mahrattas for many years, and even threatened the annihilation of the English settlements in India. A treaty was concluded in 1769, which was broken in 1780, and the war renewed with vigour; but the skill of Sir Eyre Coote proved superior to Hyder, who left the military operations to his son Tippoo Saib. He was a man of great resolution, but of mild character, tolerant of all religions, and promoted agriculture and commerce.

Born 1728; **died** 1782.

HYDERABAD, or **HAIDARABAD**, *hi-der-ra-bad'*, an extensive province of India, formerly Telingana, and afterwards Golconda, confined to the country between the rivers Godavery and Kistna. It forms the S.E. portion of the Nizam's dominions. **Ext.** About 350 miles in extreme length, and about 300 in breadth. **Pop.** 9,845,594.

HYDERABAD, or **HAIDARABAD**, (the lion's town), capital of the above province, on the right bank of the Mussi, about six miles from Golconda, at an elevation of 1,800 feet. It is a city of about 7 miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a stone wall. It contains two palaces, some handsome mosques, and there is a fine building erected by the Nizam for the British resident. On the opposite side of the river, which is crossed by a granite bridge of nine arches, there are some huge tanks in the neighbourhood, one of which measures three miles by two, and another twenty miles round. **Manf.** Unimportant, and principally consisting of silks interwoven with gold, turbans, and small ornaments. Pop. of city, 123,675; including Secunderabad and other suburbs, 354,962.

HYDERABAD, capital of the division of Scinde, India. The fortress stands on a rock, the foot of which is washed by a branch of the river Indus. A good bazaar and several handsome mosques are inside the fort; but the houses are mostly composed of brick, wood, and clay, and, taken in conjunction with the narrowness and dirtiness of the streets, present an extremely mean appearance. There is here a palace of the Ameers, a square brick building inlaid with coloured porcelain tiles. **Manf.** Arms, and ornamental silks and cottons. **Pop.** of the city, 48,153; of the district, 754,624.

HYDRA, or **IDRA**, *hi'-dra*, an island in the Grecian archipelago, lying off the E. coast of the Morea, between the gulfs of Nauplia and Ægina. It is about 10 miles long and 2 broad. Its town, called also Hydra, is built on the acclivity of a number of pyramidal rocks, rising in an amphitheatre around its port. The houses are almost all of stone. The port is in the form of a crescent, and the harbour, though not large, is deep and commodious. **Manf.** Silk and cotton stuffs, soap, and leather. It trades not only to the ports of the Archipelago and Mediterranean, but to France, Spain, Italy, and other countries. **Pop.** 11,700. **Lat.** 37° 20′ N. **Lon.** 23° 30′ E.

HYDRA, in Greek mythology, a huge monster which infested the neighbourhood of Lake Lerna, in Peloponnesus, the fruit of Echidna's union with Typhon.

HYÈRES. (*See* HIERES.)

HYGIEIA, *hi-ge'-ya*, in Greek mythology, the goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius, held in great veneration among the ancients.

HYKSHOS, *hik'-shos*, or the Shepherd Kings, an Egyptian dynasty. Great discrepancy exists as to the period of their rule; but they formed probably the 17th dynasty, and the dominion ceased about 1500 years B.C.

HYLLUS, *hil'-lus*, in mythology, son of Hercules and Dejanira, who became chief of the Heraclidæa.

HYMEN, or **HYMENÆUS**, *hi'-men*, *hi-me-ne'-us*, in Greek mythology, the god of marriage, son of Bacchus and Venus, or, according to another version, of Apollo and one of the Muses.

HYMETTUS, *hi-met'-tus*, a mountain famed for its marble and honey. It is now called Telo Vouni, and is situated to the S.E. of Athens.

HYPATIA, *hi-pai'-she-a*, an illustrious female, was the daughter of Theon, an eminent mathematician and philosopher of Alexandria, whom she succeeded in the government of the new Platonic school in that city, had a number of disciples, and became very celebrated for her lectures on Plato and Aristotle, both at Alexandria and Athens. Synesius in particular, who afterwards became a Christian bishop, celebrated her praises in the most glowing terms. Orestes, the governor of Alexandria, had a high respect for Hypatia, and frequently consulted her on matters of importance. Between the governor and the patriarch Cyril there was a bitter enmity, which broke out into open war, and the monks, siding with their chief, assembled in a riotous manner against Orestes, who was obliged to fly from the city. They then seized Hypatia, and having torn her in pieces, burnt her mangled limbs to ashes. She wrote a commentary on Diophantus, and other works, which have been lost. Her life is the subject of a fine romance by the Rev. Charles Kingsley.

Born at Alexandria, between 370-380; **died** at the same place, 415.

HYPERIDES, *hi-per'-i-dees*, an Athenian orator, the disciple of Isocrates and Plato. He was for a long time the rival of Demosthenes, and distinguished himself by his eloquence, and the active part he took in the management of the Athenian republic. After the battle of Cranon, he was taken alive, and, that he might not be compelled to betray the secrets of his country, he cut out his tongue. Only two of his numerous orations remain, which are admired for the sweetness and elegance of their style.

Died 322 B.C.

HYPERION, *hi-peer'-e-on*, a son of Cœlus and Terra, married Thea, by whom he had Aurora, the Sun, and the Moon. Hyperion is often confounded by the poets with Helios, the sun.

HYRTL, JOSEPH, *hir'-tel*, an eminent anatomist, distinguished for his accurate and beautiful studies, and who made the anatomy of the ear a subject of particular investigation. He also made useful discoveries in, and contributed largely to, our knowledge of the anatomy of fish. His books, "Lehrbuch der Anatomie," and "Handbuch der Topographischen Anatomie," are text books in the German universities, and are used in English colleges.

Born at Eisenstadt, Hungary, 1811.

HYTHE, *hithe*, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and market-town on the coast of Kent, and one of the Cinque Ports, at the foot of a steep hill near Romney Marsh, and 11 miles from Dover. The church is a large cruciform structure, in the early English style, with a tower at the west end. In a vault or crypt under the chancel, is an immense quantity of human bones, ranged in a pile, traditionally said to be the remains of persons slain in a battle between the Britons and an invading army of Danes in the 5th century. It is a resort for seabathing, and in the neighbourhood is the government school of musketry. **Pop.** 3,360.—A station on the South-Eastern railway.

HYWEL AB MORGAN MAWR, *hoo-el'*, prince of Glamorgan, in 1030. He is represented as having been one of the wisest and best of the British princes. He died at the great age of 130 years. In this line the following instances of longevity are mentioned, but on probably doubtful authority:—Morgan Mawr, aged 129; Hywel ab Rhys, 124; and Arthvael ab Rhys, 120.

Born 913; **died** 1045.

HYWEL AB OWAIN GWYNEDD, a prince of North Wales, some of whose poems are included in the Welsh Archæology. On the death of his father, in 1169, he endeavoured to ascend the throne in place of his brother, but was defeated and wounded; on which he went to Ireland, where he died in 1171.

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WITH

TABLES OF THE POPULATION OF THE BRITISH NATION, COMPILED FROM THE LATEST CENSUS RETURNS.

NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS.

VOL. II.

I TO Z.

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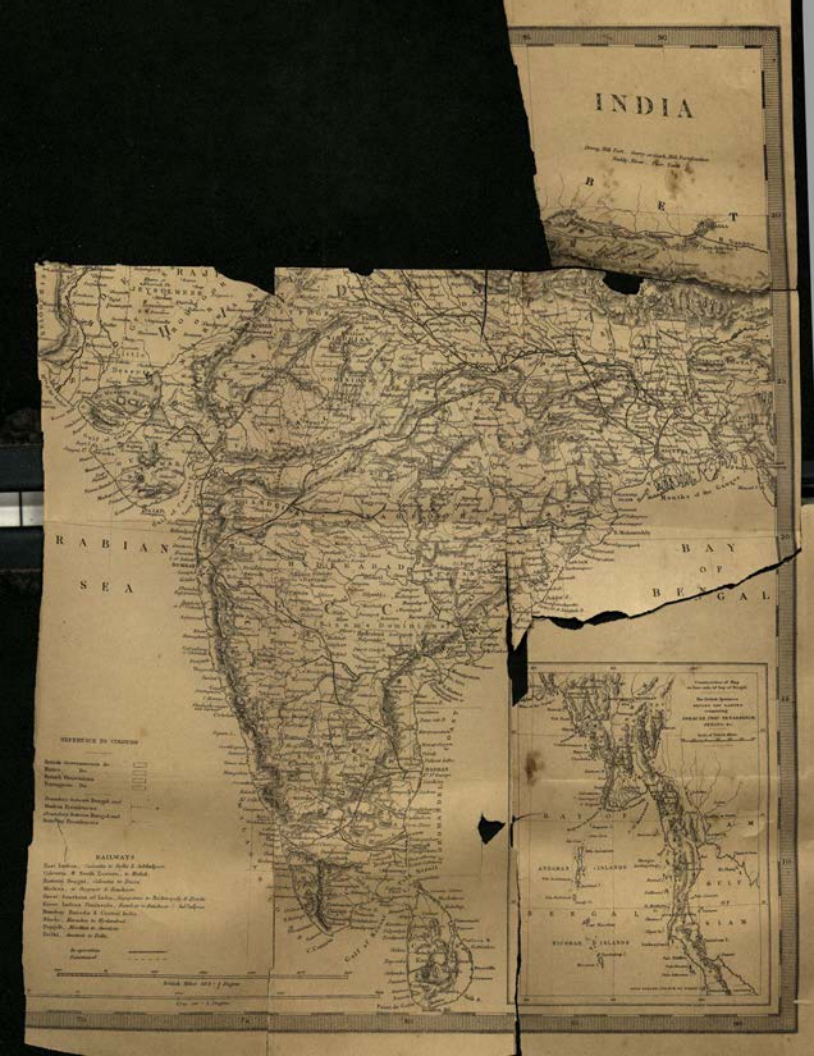
INDIA
RABIAN
SEA
BAY
OF
BENGAL
REFERENCE TO COLOURS
RAILWAYS

BEETON'S

ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPÆDIA

OF UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

I.

[For places not found in I, look in J and Y: Russian names in JE are sometimes begun with a simple E.]

IALTA, JALTA, or YALTA, a town of the Crimea, of some military and naval importance.

IAMBLICHUS, *i-am'-ble-kus*, king of Arabia, who was deprived of his estates by Augustus, after the battle of Actium, for supporting the cause of Marc Antony; but his son was restored to the throne by the same emperor.
Lived in the 18th century B.C.

IAMBLICHUS, a Greek author, and a musician by profession. He wrote several works in Greek; among others, one entitled "Babylonicus," preserved in the library of the Escurial in Spain.
Lived in the 2nd century.

IAMBLICHUS, a Platonic philosopher, who studied under Porphyry. He gained many disciples by his eloquence and probity. He was the author of the "Life of Pythagoras," an "Exhortation to Philosophy," and a protest against Porphyry's letter on the Egyptian mysteries.
Died 339 B.C.

IAMBLICHUS, a Greek author, was a native of Apamea, in Syria, and flourished in the reigns of Constantine and Julian the Apostate.
Died 363.

IAMBOLI, *yam-bo'-le*, a town of Rumelia, European Turkey, on the left bank of the Tondja, 55 miles N. of Adrianople. **Manf.** Woollens.

IANICULUM. (*See* JANICULUM.)

IAR, or YAR, *yar*, a Russian word, signifying "height," commencing a great number of geographical names.

IARBAS, *i-ar'-bas*, king of Gætulia, who sold to Dido the land upon which she built Carthage. He wished to marry that princess, but she, rather than consent, killed herself. Virgil, in his Æneid, says that Iarbas was defeated by his rival Æneas, and that Dido did not kill herself till she had been abandoned by the latter.

IAROSLAV. (*See* JAROSLAV.)

IASION, or IASIUS, *i-ai'-se-on*, in Greek mythology, a son of Jupiter and Electra, one of the Atlantides, reigned over part of Arcadia, where he diligently applied himself to agriculture. He married the goddess Cybele, or Ceres, by whom he had two sons, Philomelus and Plutus, to whom some have added a third, Corybas, who introduced the worship and mysteries of his mother in Phrygia. He had also a daughter, whom he exposed in a forest as soon as born; but the child was suckled by a she-bear, and afterwards rendered herself famous under the name of Atalanta. Iasion was killed with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, and, after his death, ranked among the gods by the inhabitants of Arcadia.

IBA, *i'-bai*, a town of the island Luzon, one of the Philippines, near the coast, 80 miles N.W. of Manilla. **Pop.** 4,000.

IBABA, *i-bai'-ba*, a large town of Ambara, Abyssinia, on the southern shore of Lake Dembea, 70 miles S.W. of Gondar.

IBAGUE, *i-bag'-oo-ai*, a town of Colombia, South America, 70 miles S.W. of Bogota. There are rich mines of gold, silver, and copper. **Pop.** 5,000.

IBARRA, JOACHIM, *e-bar'-ra*, a Spanish printer, whose editions of the classical authors of his country are regarded as marvels of the typographical art.
Born at Saragossa, 1725; **died** at Madrid, 1785.

IBARRA, or SAN MIGUEL DE IBARRA, an important town of Ecuador, South America, situated on the base of the volcano of Imhabura, and 60 miles N.E. of Quito. **Manf.** Wool and cotton goods. **Pop.** 13,000.

IBEK, COTHEDDIN IBEK, *i'-bek*, the chief slave of Schehabeddin, sultan of India, on whose death he usurped the throne, and added to his dominions many provinces of Hindostan. An account of his conquests was written in a volume entitled "Tage al Mather."

IBEK, AZEDDIN IBEK, or **IBEG,** first sultan of the Mameluke Turks in Egypt. He had been an officer in the court of Malek al Saleh, sultan of Egypt; but, on his death, he married his widow, and became partner with her in the throne; but she caused him to be assassinated.
Died 1257.

IBERIA, *i-beer'-e-a,* an ancient name of Spain, derived from the river Iberus.

IBERIAN PENINSULA, the S.W. peninsula of Europe, occupied by the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal.

IBERVILLE, *i'-ber-vil,* a county of the province of Quebec, dominion of Canada. **Area,** 189 square miles. **Pop.** 14,500, nearly all of French descent. The capital is St. Athanase.

IBERVILLE, a county of Louisiana, United States. **Area,** 450 square miles. **Pop.** 17,544. The capital is Plaquemine.

IBI, *é-be,* a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 18 miles N.W. of Alicante. It is situate on the side of a conical hill, and has spacious streets and a large parish church surmounted by a tower. **Manf.** Linen; and there are several oil and flour mills. A trade is carried on in corn, wine, wool, and cattle. **Pop.** 3,000.

IBO, *i'-bo,* one of the Querimbo Islands, Mozambique Channel, off the east coast of Africa. **Lat.** 12° 20′ S. **Lon.** 40° 38′ E.

IBRAH, *é-brauh,* an old town of Arabia, 70 miles S.W. of Muscat. There is a market, well attended by Bedouins.

IBRAHIM, *é-brau-heem,* a very common name with the Arabs and Turks. It is a variation of Abraham, and is more generally used as an individual than as a surname.

IBRAHIM, the son of Massoud, eighth caliph of the dynasty of Gaznevides, succeeded his brother Ferokzad. He acquired great reputation as a just and pious prince, notwithstanding the frequent wars he made on the borders of Hindostan, in which he gained such advantages as to acquire the name of the "Conqueror." He reigned 42 years, during which time he erected a number of cities, mosques, and hospitals; he was also a liberal encourager of arts and letters.
Died 1098.

IBRAHIM, the son of the caliph Mahadi, brother of Haroun-al-Raschid, and uncle of Amin and Mamon. He was an excellent poet and musician, and the first orator of his time. He was proclaimed caliph at Bagdad, on the death of his nephew Amin, in 817; but Mamon marching from Khorassan to Bagdad with a powerful army, Ibrahim thought it prudent to abdicate the throne.
Died at Samara, in 839.

IBRAHIM, emperor of the Turks, was the son of Achmet, and succeeded his brother Achmet IV. in 1640. He besieged and took the capital of Candia from the Venetians, in 1644; but his cruelties and debaucheries were so great that the soldiers strangled him.
Died 1649.

IBRAHIM BEY, a famous Mameluke chieftain, who for some time governed Cairo, in conjunction with Mourad Bey, but afterwards became sole ruler, and head of the Mamelukes. The French, when they invaded Egypt, defeated him, in 1799, at El-Arish. He escaped the general massacre of the Mamelukes in 1805, by refusing to accept Mahomet Ali's invitation to visit Cairo with the rest of his ill-fated followers, who perished there.
Born in Circassia, about 1735; **died** in exile, in Nubia, 1817.

IBRAHIM EFFENDI, a native of Poland, who attained by his courage and talents to the highest dignities in the Ottoman empire. He established the first printing-press in Turkey, in 1728. The count de Bonneval furnished him with the types, and the first work he produced was a treatise on the military art. He afterwards published the account of an expedition against the Afghans, a Turkish grammar, and a history of Turkey.
Lived in the 18th century.

IBRAHIM IMAM, the chief priest of the Mahometan religion, was a descendant of the illustrious house of the Abasides. His reputation and authority became so great, that Marvan, or Hemar, the last caliph of the Ommiades, caused him to be put to death by thrusting his head into a bag of lime.
Died 748.

IBRAHIM PASHA, an Egyptian viceroy, and adopted son of Mohammed Ali, in 1831, took Acre by storm, and conquered the whole of Syria. A prince of great gallantry and astuteness, he endeavoured to raise Egypt to the dignity of an independent kingdom, but was unsuccessful.
Born 1789; **died** at Cairo, 1848.

IBROS, *é-bros,* a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, on a height near the Guadalimar, 20 miles N.E. of Jaen. It is tolerably well built, and has a parish church, court-house, prison, and schools. **Manf.** Soap: and there are numerous flour and oil-mills. **Pop.** 3,600.

IBYCUS, *ib'-i-kus,* a Greek lyric poet, who was murdered by some robbers; but, in his dying moments, observing a number of cranes flying over his head, he implored them to be his avengers. Some time after, these murderers walking in Rhegium, seeing some cranes in the air, one of them cried to his companions, "Behold the witnesses of the death of Ibycus!" These words, being overheard, excited suspicion; they were apprehended, and, being tortured, confessed their crime, for which they were put to death.
Lived about 540 B.C.

ICA, *ik'-a,* a town of Peru, South America, capital of a province of the same name, 162 miles S.E. of Lima. It is one of the oldest towns in the country, having been founded in 1563. **Pop.** 6,000.

ICANA, *ik-á'-na,* a river of Brazil, South America, rising near the frontiers of Colombia, and flowing in a south-easterly direction to the Rio Negro, which it joins on the left bank, near the town of San Felipe. The length of its course is about 300 miles.

ICARUS, *ik'-a-rus,* in Greek mythology, son of Dædalus, who, to escape the resentment of Minos, fled with wings from Crete. His flight, being too high, proved fatal to him; for the sun melted the wax which cemented his wings, and he fell into the Ægean Sea, and was drowned near the island which was called after his name.

ICELAND, *ice'-land,* a large island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Denmark, and situate between the N. Atlantic and the Arctic oceans, 600 miles distant from Norway, and 500 from the N. of Scotland. It more properly belongs to America than to Europe. Its distance from the colonised part of Greenland is 166 miles; from the uninhabited part

only 95; from the Faroe Isles, 220; and from Drontheim, in Norway, 330. There is considerable coast-line on the S.E., almost unbroken, but in every other direction presenting a continued succession of bold promontories and deep bays or fiords. On the north-west side is a large peninsula, attached to the main part of the island by an isthmus scarcely 5 miles in breadth. The length from east to west is about 310 miles, breadth 210 miles. The surface of this island is in the highest degree rugged and mountainous; its soil is so ungrateful, that it produces no corn, and hardly any of the necessaries of life, while volcanic eruptions are continually occurring in many of its parts. No part of the globe presents such a number of volcanic mountains, so many boiling springs, or such immense tracts of lava. Every hill almost is volcanic, and there are at least 30 with remarkable craters. Many of these mountains, too, are covered with perpetual snow and ice, which form immense glaciers, and take the common name of Jökull. The principal range runs from east to west, and the highest summits vary from 3,000 to 6,000 feet, and are called Skaptár, Snäfell, Eyjafjalla, Oeräfa (the culminating peak, 6,426 feet high), and Hecla. The last, which has an elevation of 5,095 feet, has, from its numerous and dreadful eruptions, become the most celebrated mountain of Iceland; but the eruptions of Shaptár-Jökull have been even more destructive.

Rivers and Lakes.—There are numerous rivers, mostly flowing in a northern or north-easterly direction. The Skjalfanda and the Jökulawe, on the north coast, have each a course of about 100 miles. The Jokuldalr and Lagarfijot, on the east coast, are upwards of 80 miles long, and the Thjorsa, on the south-west coast, has a course of more than 100 miles. The lakes are also numerous.

Hot Springs.—The hot springs in Iceland are all of different temperatures, from the temperature of milk to a state of violent ebullition. In some instances they are impregnated with sulphur and other mineral substances. The most remarkable of them are called the Great and New Geysers, a name derived from the Icelandic verb *geysa*, "to rage." These astonishing phenomena of nature throw into the air great jets of boiling water, accompanied with a noise like the firing of cannon, and a trembling of the adjacent ground. In the N.E. part of the island, near Myvatn, are three hot springs, hardly inferior to the Geysers; also a sulphur mountain, on which vast beds of sulphur are covered with so thin a crust as to be very dangerous to the passenger. At the north-east extremity of the island is the cavern of Sutzkelhir, formed of lava; whilst, on several parts of the coast, basaltic caves occur, not inferior in comparison to that of Fingal, in the island of Staffa.

Climate.—Not so severe as might be expected from its high latitude. Fogs are frequent; but the air, on the whole, is wholesome.

Zoology.—Reindeer and bears, which are sometimes brought to the island on the drifts of ice. With the exception of these, foxes are the only wild animals. The birds comprise eagles, hawks, falcons, and all kinds of sea-fowl, which are uncommonly abundant. Large flocks of swans, as well as wild ducks and geese, frequent the lakes and marshes. The down and feathers of the eider-duck form an important article of export. The streams are well supplied with salmon, and valuable fisheries of seals, torsk, and herrings are pursued along the coasts. The sheep upon the island have been estimated at upwards of 600,000, the horned cattle at 24,000, and the horses, small but vigorous animals, at 20,000. Reindeer have been introduced and naturalised. Seals and fish of nearly all kinds are found on the coast in abundance. Swans are found on the lakes, and eider-duck is an important article of the commerce of the island.

Pro.—No corn of any kind is raised; no woods are to be seen, but here and there a few stunted birch-trees. Grass, and a few hardy shrubs, are almost the only natural productions of the soil. Potatoes have been introduced, and cultivated with some success; and turnips, radishes, and similar roots thrive tolerably well. Pastures are found, which afford sustenance for the sheep and black cattle. There are few goats or pigs.

Minerals.—The most valuable is sulphur; the others are lignite, chalcedonies, rock-crystals, and the well-known double-refracting spar, for which this island has long been famous.

Trade.—The exports are fish of all kinds, oil, tallow, butter, wool, worsted stockings, down, and feathers; also the skins of sheep, foxes, and other animals. The annual value of the exports is about £900,000. Trade has been free since 1855, and there are 32 trading-stations, of which the principal is Bejkiavik.

Manf.—Entirely domestic, every family, within itself, being capable of supplying its own wants. Whatever surplus there may be consists of coarse woollens, mittens, and stockings.

Area.—30,000 square miles, less than the half of which is habitable.

Pop.—72,450, all Lutherans. The inhabitants are simple, pious, and intelligent.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are three bailiwicks, or principal divisions, subdivided into 19 smaller districts. The whole island forms one bishopric, divided into 253 parishes. The capital is REJKIAVIK, the only town in the island.

Lat. between 63° 24′ and 66° 33′ N. **Lon.** between 13° 31′ and 24° 17′ W.

History.—In 874, Iceland was taken possession of by a colony from Norway. In 1387 it was transferred, with Norway, to the crown of Denmark, with which it still remains, notwithstanding the union of Norway with Sweden. About the year 1530, the reformed religion was introduced, and a translation of the Bible into Icelandic appeared in 1584. The thousandth anniversary of the settlement of the island was celebrated, in 1874, by a visit from the king of Denmark.

ICENES, or ICENI, *i-sē'-ni*, a people of Britain, who revolted against their Roman rulers in the reign of Nero. (*See* BOADICEA.)

ICHANG, *i'-chang*, a town of China, province of Hoo-peh, on the left bank of the Yang-tze-Kiang. It is an important trading town. **Lat.** 30° 41′ N. **Lon.** 111° 3′ E. **Pop.** 34,000.

ICHENHAUSEN, *ik-en-hau'-sen*, a market-town of Bavaria, in Suabia, on the Ganz, 27 miles W. of Augsburg. **Pop.** 2,500.

ICHTIMAN, *ik'-te-man*, a town of Servia, 22 miles S.E. of Sophia. **Pop.** 5,000.

ICILIUS, LUCIUS, *i-sil'-e-us*, a Roman tribune, to whom Virginia was betrothed. When the latter was carried off by the decemvir Appius Claudius, he raised an army against the decemvirs, and, having caused their fall, was created, by the people, tribune for the second time. Sheridan Knowles has founded a tragedy, called "Virginius," upon these incidents, and Macaulay, in one of his ballads, commemorates the story of Virginius.

Lived in the 5th century B.C.

ICO, *ē'-ko*, a town of Brazil, on the right bank of the Salgado, 145 miles S.E. of Fortaleza. It is built almost entirely of wood, and, from its being encompassed by hills, the heat is almost insupportable. It has a trade in sugar, hides, cotton, and salt. **Pop.** 5,000.

ICOD, or FED-DE-LOS-VINOS, *ē-cod*, a town on the western side of Teneriffe, Canary Islands. It is well built, with a handsome and richly decorated church. The streets are steep and narrow. **Manf.** Taffetas, handkerchiefs, sashes, and other silk goods. The chief product of the neighbourhood is wine. **Pop.** 5,400.

ICONIUM, a town of Syria.

ICRICOK, *ik'-re-kok*, a town on the right bank of the Old Calabar river, west coast of Africa. There is a trade in cattle, sheep, and palm-oil. **Lat.** 5° 48′ N. **Lon.** 8° 10′ E.

ICY CAPE, *ī'-se*, a cape on the W. coast of N. America discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. **Lat.** 70° 20′ N. **Lon.** 161° 46′ E.

IDA, *i'-da*, a celebrated mountain of Asia Minor, about 30 miles from the site of ancient Troy. According to Greek legend, it was on Mount Ida that the shepherd Paris adjudged the prize of beauty to the goddess Venus. From its great elevation, the poets say that it was frequented by the gods during the Trojan war. The modern name is **Kash-dagh**. **Lat.** 36° 12′ N. **Lon.** 26° 54′ E.

IDA, a mountain in the centre of the island of Crete, now called Psilorite, with an elevation of 7,200 feet. The Greek legends say that Jupiter was educated here by the Corybantes, who, on that account, were called Idæi.

IDAHO, *i'-da'-ho*, a territory of the United States, formed, in 1863, of the eastern portion of Washington and Oregon territories, the western part of Nebraska, and a portion of northern Utah. It extends to the British possessions. There are lofty mountain ranges, and the river Salmon flows in some places between perpendicular cliffs, 2,000 feet high. **Minerals.** Gold in considerable quantities in the vicinity of the Salmon; coal, copper, iron, and salt. **Area**, 86,294 square miles. **Pop.** 32,610.

IDDAH, *id'-da*, capital of the kingdom of **Eggarah**, West Africa. It is situated on a cliff, nearly 200 feet high, overlooking the Niger. The houses are little better than conical mud huts, with palm-leaf roofs. **Manf.** cotton cloth, leather, and armour. **Pop.** 8,000, a fine and intelligent race. **Lat.** 7° 2′ N. **Lon.** 6° 45′ E.

IDELER, CHRISTIAN LUDWIG, *i'-de-lair*, a distinguished German chronologist and astronomer, who held a professorship in the University of Berlin in 1821. He wrote the "Historische Untersuchungen über die Astronomischer Beobachtungen der Sternnamen," and a handbook of mathematics, which is esteemed highly in English colleges.

Born 1766; **died** 1846.

IDOMENEUS, *i-dom'-e-nuse*, in Homeric legend, king of Crete, succeeded his father Deucalion on the throne, and accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war with a fleet of 90 ships. During this war he rendered himself famous by his valour. At his return he made a rash vow, in a dangerous tempest, to Neptune, that if he escaped he would offer to the god whatever living creature first presented itself to his eye on the Cretan shore. This was his son, who came to congratulate him on his safe return. Idomeneus performed his promise, but the inhumanity of this sacrifice rendered him so odious to his subjects that he was exiled from his country. Going to Italy, he founded a city called Salentum, in Calabria, where he died at an advanced age.

IDRIA, *id'-re-a*, a town of Austria, in Carniola, 28 miles N.E. of Trieste. The principal public buildings are an elegant church, castle, mining school, and hospital, and a dispensary. **Manf.** Silk, lace, and linen goods. Its chief claim to notice, however, are its mines of quicksilver, which, in the neighbourhood, employ the greater proportion of the inhabitants. About 400 tons are annually produced, and 60 tons of Cinnabar. **Pop.** 4,500.

IDRIS GAWR, *i'-dris gour*, a Welsh astronomer, who is ranked, with Gwidion ab Don and Gwyn ab Nudd, as the three great astronomers of Britain. A high mountain in Wales is still called Cader Idris, or the "seat of Idris." When he lived is unknown.

IDUMÆA, *i-du-me'-a*, an ancient district of Syria, now divided into two parts; that on the N. called Jebal, and that on the S. called Esh-Sherah, both occupied by Bedouin Arabs. It lies to the S. and S.W. of the Dead Sea.

IDUMEANS, or **EDOMITES**, ancient inhabitants of Palestine, said to be the descendants of Esau, who was surnamed Edom, "the red." They were at first established on the north of the Red Sea, but afterwards spread themselves over Arabia Petræa and the neighbouring countries. The name of Idumean Sea is sometimes given to the Red Sea.

IERMAK, TIMEFEEF, *yer'-mak*, hetman, or chief of the Cossacks of the Don, who, in 1580, undertook, at the head of six thousand men, the invasion of Siberia. After many fierce engagements, he penetrated with 500 horsemen as far as Sibir, the capital, which he took; very soon afterwards the khans of the neighbouring tribes tendered him their submission. Iermak, fearing that he should not be able to retain his conquests, solicited the aid of Ivan IV., czar of Russia, promising to become his vassal. The czar sent him reinforcements, but he was slain by a Tartar chief.

Born 1550; **died** 1584.

IFFLAND, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, *if'-fland*, a German author and actor, who became the first comedian of Germany. He subsequently produced a great number of dramas, was appointed director of the theatre at Mannheim, and afterwards of the court spectacles at Berlin. He brought out several adaptations from the French, and from the Italian comedies of Goldoni.

Born at Hanover, 1759; **died** 1814.

IGATIMI, *eg-at'-e-me*, a river of South America, rising in Paraguay, and flowing south and east joins the Parana, after a course of about 200 miles, much obstructed by cataracts, in **lat.** 24° 40′ S.

IGBEGBE, *ig-beg-bai'*, a town of Western Africa, at the confluence of the Benuwe, and the Kwara, 240 miles above the point of discharge into the Gulf of Guinea. **Pop.** 4,000.

IGBO, *ig-bo*, a territory of Western Africa, extending from the Old Calabar river to the Korara. The inhabitants belong to different races.

IGLAU, *ig'-lou*, a fortified town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, on the right bank of the Iglawa, and capital of a circle of the same name, 50 miles W.N.W of Brunn. It consists of the old town and three suburbs. There are two very handsome churches, St. James and St. Ignatius, and four other churches, a barrack, formerly a Jesuit college, and several important public offices. **Manf.** Chiefly woollen goods. **Pop.** 20,000.

IGLESIAS, *i-gle'-se-as*, a town near the west coast of Sardinia, 32 miles N. W. of Cagliari. There are a cathedral, many churches, episcopal palace, several convents, and a college. A trade in wine is carried on. **Pop.** 11,133.

IGLO, or **NEUDORF**, *ig'-lo*, a town of Hungary, on the Hernad, 7 miles S. of Leutschau. There are smelting works for copper and iron, and a trade in flax and linen fabrics. **Pop.** 6,000.

IGNACIO, SAN, *ig-nai'-she-o*, a town of Bolivia, South America, finely situated between two lakes, near the right bank of the Paragau. It is the seat of one of the largest missionary establishments in the country; and there is a large church, with Jesuit college attached. **Pop.** 5,000.

IGNATIUS, St., *ig'-nai-she-us* (surnamed Theophorus, or "one who carried God in his heart") a father of the Church, and martyr, was a native of Syria, and a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, by whom he was made bishop of Antioch, A.D. 68. After discharging the episcopal office with great zeal for 40 years, the emperor Trajan, passing through Antioch, in his Parthian expedition, sent for him, and endeavoured to prevail upon him to renounce his religion. Ignatius continued inflexible, on which the emperor sent him under a guard of soldiers to Rome, where he suffered martyrdom, by being exposed to wild beasts in the amphitheatre for the amusement of the people. The martyr endured his sufferings with fortitude. Two pious deacons of his church gathered up his bones, and conveyed them to Antioch, where they were carefully preserved. Seven of his genuine epistles are extant, and were published by Usher at Oxford in 1645. Some others have been attributed to him; but these are generally accounted spurious, though Whiston endeavoured to prove that they were genuine, and that the others were forgeries or abridgments. The best edition of his writings is to be found in the "Patres Apostolici" of Cotelerius.
Died 107.

IGNATIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, was son of the emperor Michael Curopalates, and of Procopia, daughter of the emperor Nicephorus. When his father was deposed by Leo the Armenian, he and his brother were confined in a monastery. Ignatius, whose former name was Nicetas, took the religious vows, and in 847 was raised to the patriarchate; but having rebuked Bardas, one of the principal lords of the court, he was banished to the isle of Terebinthos, and Photius appointed in his stead. A council was called at Constantinople to compel Ignatius to resign, which he refused to do for some time; but close confinement and rigorous usage induced him to yield. When Basil became emperor, he restored Ignatius to his dignity; upon which he immediately excommunicated Photius, and caused the 8th general council to be called at Constantinople.
Born 799; **died** 878.

IGNATIUS-LOYOLA. (*See* LOYOLA.)

IGOR, *e'-gor*, grand-duke of Russia, succeeded his father Rurick, and, after making war a long time against his neighbours, proceeded to ravage the East, deluging with blood Pontus, Paphlagonia, and Bithynia. He left his throne to his wife Olga, who, in her old age, embraced Christianity.
Born 875; **died** 945.

IGUALADA, *e'-gwa-la'-da*, a town of Spain, province of Barcelona, 40 miles N.W.W. of Barcelona. Its principal buildings are an ancient Gothic church, a town-house, small theatre, and schools. **Manf.** Cotton and woollen goods, hats, and firearms. **Pop.** 11,879.

IGUALAPA, *eg-u-a-la'-pa*, a town of Mexico, 180 miles S.W. of La Puebla. **Pop.** 3,000.

IGUAPE, *e'-gwa-pai*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Sao-Paulo, 90 miles S.W. of Santos. It has a considerable trade in rice, rum, and timber. The harbour is shallow. **Pop.** 8,000.

IGUARAÇU, *e-gwa-ra'-soo*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Parahyba, 25 miles N.W. of Pernambuco. It stands 6 miles from the sea, on a creek, and carries on a considerable trade in sugar and cotton, which are the principal products of the district. **Pop.** 5,000.

IHRE, JOHAN, *e'-rai*, a Swedish scholar, who acquired a considerable reputation at the university of Upsala. After travelling for some time on the continent, he returned to Sweden, and held several high appointments—amongst the number the professorships of belles-lettres and political economy. The work upon which his reputation is built is the "Glossarium Suiogothicum," a valuable work to philologists.
Born 1707; **died** 1780.

ILCHESTER, *il'-ches-ter*, a borough and market-town of Somersetshire, on the Ivel, over which is a stone bridge of two large arches; 33 miles S.S.W. of Bath. It is a place of great antiquity, and had once as many as sixteen churches. It is the Ischalis of Ptolemy, and one of the chief garrison towns of the Romans; but is now of comparatively little consequence, and has scarcely any trade. **Pop.** 1,068.

ILDEFONSO, St., *il'-de-fon-so*, a town of Spain, on the mountain of Guadarrama, 4 miles from Segovia. It is a place of recent date, and owes its origin to the erection of the magnificent royal palace of La Granja, built in the French style and taste, and adorned with statues and numerous other sculptures and paintings. It is a residence of the court during part of the summer, and has a royal manufactory of mirrors. **Pop.** 3,800.

ILE-DE-FRANCE, an old French province, which has been made into the three departments of Seine, Seine-et-Oise, and Oise. It gave a sovereign to France in the person of Hugh Capet.

ILETZK, or **ILETZKAÏA-ZASHCHITA**, *i-letzk*, a Russian town and fort in the government of Orenburg, on the Ilek, where it meets the Ural. **Lat.** 51° 9′ N. **Lon.** 54° 59′ E. It is best known for its salt beds, which are now monopolised by the government, and worked to great advantage. On the surface of the beds are found cubic blocks of transparent salt, weighing from 3 to 30 pounds, out of which many small and useful articles are made by the inhabitants.

ILFORD, GREAT, *il'-ford*, a village of Essex, on the Roding, 7 m. N.E. of London. It has an hospital, which was founded by Henry II. **Pop.** 7,645.

ILFRACOMBE, *il'-fra-koom*, a market-town and seaport of Devonshire, at the mouth of the Bristol Channel, 11 miles N.N.W. of Barnstaple. It carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in ore, corn, &c., from Cornwall and Devonshire to Bristol, and employs a number of vessels in the herring-fishery of the Bristol Channel. There are a commodious harbour, lighthouse, and two excellent piers. It is a fashionable watering-place, with a handsome marine hotel, and abundant accommodation for visitors, averaging five thousand in number in the summer season. There are daily steamers, in the season, to and from Bristol. There are three churches and several chapels. **Pop.**, resident, 6,043. Stations on London and South-Westn. and Gt. Westn. Railways.

ILHAVO, *il-ha'-vo*, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, near the Atlantic. **Pop.** 8,000, mostly engaged in the fisheries.

ILIA, or **RHEA**, *il'-i-a*, *re'-a*, in Roman legend a daughter of Numitor, king of Alba, consecrated a vestal virgin by her uncle Amulius, that she might not become a mother, to dispossess him of his crown. He was, however, disappointed; violence was offered to Ilia, it is said, by the god Mars, in a wood, and she brought forth Romulus and Remus, who drove the usurper from his throne, and restored the crown to their grandfatner Numi-

ter. Ilia was buried alive by Amulius, for violating the laws of Vesta; and, because her tomb was near the Tiber, some suppose that she married the god of that river.

ILIUM, or ILION, *il'-i-um*, a citadel of Troy, built by Ilus, one of the most ancient kings of Troy, from whom it received its name. It is also one of the names of Troy itself.

ILKESTON, *il'-kes-ton*, a market-town of Derbyshire, 10 miles N.E. of Derby. The town is situate on a lofty hill, and consists of one long irregular street, lighted with gas, and rapidly rising in population. The church is an ancient structure, having been partly built in the time of Stephen. It has several chapels, various schools, and a mechanics' institute. **Manf.** Hosiery in all its branches, silk edgings, lace, silk mittens, and also a superior silk fabric, which is made into gloves in London. **Pop.** 14,119. A station on the Midland Railway.

ILLE-ET-VILAINE, *eel-ai-vé-lain*, a department in the N.W. of France, bounded on the N. partly by the English Channel and the department Manche, E. by Mayenne, and S. by Loire-Inférieure, and W. by Morbihan and Côtes-du-Nord. The surface is in general level, or intersected by hills of little elevation. It has numerous lakes, or rather large stagnant pools or marshes.

Rivers.—The Ille, Vilaine, Meu, and Seiche.

Pro.—Wheat, maslin, oats, buckwheat, hemp, flax, and tobacco; flax and hemp are produced to a considerable extent, and the cider made is unequalled in any other part of the country. Apple and pear trees are abundant, and from their fruits some of the best cider and perry in France is made. Poultry, as well as game, are plentiful, whilst great attention is paid to the produce of the dairy.

Manf.—Leather, sailcloth, sacking, and coarse linen, hats, cordage, and sewing threads.

Minerals.—Granite and quartz.

Area.—2,573 square miles.

Pop.—615,480.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 6 arrondissements, Rennes, Fougères, Montfort, St. Malo, Vitré, and Redon, and 335 communes. The most important towns are RENNES, the capital, and ST. MALO, the principal seaport.

ILLER, *il'-ler*, a large river of Germany, which rises in the Tyrol, near Baad, and, after a course of about 100 miles, chiefly in a north-westerly direction, joins the Danube near Ulm. The Aurach, which joins the Iller on the left bank, is the most important affluent.

ILLERTISSEN, *il'-ler-tis'-sen*, a market-town of Bavaria, in Suabia, on the right bank of the Iller, 12 miles from Ulm. It has two castles, a chapel, and an hospital. **Pop.** 1,200. Two annual fairs are held.

ILLESCAS, *il-las'-cas*, an ancient town of Spain, province of Toledo, 17 miles N.E. of the city of that name. There are a noble Gothic church with a square tower of Moorish architecture surmounted by a spire; a richly decorated building containing an image of the Virgin, much resorted to by pilgrims, and a town-house, with a handsome colonnade. There are some fine buildings of the Gothic and Moorish periods. An annual fair lasts three days, and is much frequented. **Pop.** 1,900.

ILLIERS, *il'-le-ai*, a town of France, department Eure-et-Loire, 15 miles S.W. of Chartres, remarkable for the remains of an old castle. **Manf.** Cloth, blankets, hosiery, and leather. **Pop.** 3,000.

ILLIMANI, one of the range of mountains of the Bolivian Andes. (*See* AMERICA, SOUTH.)

ILLINOIS, *il'-le-noi*, a river of the United States, formed by the union of the Kankakee and the Des Plaines, in the N.E. part of Indiana. After traversing the state of Illinois in a S.W. direction for nearly 400 miles, it joins the Mississippi in lat. 38° 58′ N., lon. 90° 25′ W., 18 miles above its junction with the Missouri. The river is 400 yards wide at its mouth. The chief tributaries are the Fox and the Vermilion. A canal has been formed from La Salle, connecting the river with Chicago, on Lake Michigan.

ILLINOIS, one of the western United States, bounded N. by Wisconsin, E. by Indiana and Lake Michigan, S. by Kentucky, and W. by Missouri and Iowa. The state is bordered on three sides by the great rivers Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi; its N.E. corner touches upon Lake Michigan, and it is intersected by the Illinois and Kaskaskia, which runs from N.E. to S.W. into the Mississippi. The greater part of it is either flat or rolling. Extensive prairies constitute two-thirds of its surface, and the character of the various soils of which that is composed might be defined in the following manner.—1. Bottoms, bearing a heavy growth of timber. This land is of the first quality, and is found on all the principal rivers; it varies in width from 50 rods to 2 miles, and is of inexhaustible fertility. 2. Newly formed land, found at the mouth of rivers. There are many thousands of acres of this land at the mouth of the Wabash, and at the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi. These districts are annually inundated, and unhealthy. 3. Dry prairies, approaching the rivers, and bordering on the bottom-land, but elevated from 30 to 100 feet. The prairies of the Illinois river are the most extensive of any east of the Mississippi, and have alone been estimated at 1,200,000 acres. This soil is not inferior to the first-rate river-bottoms. 4. Wet prairies, found remote from rivers, or at their sources. The soil is generally cold and barren, abounding with swamps and ponds, and covered with a tall coarse grass. 5. Timbered land, moderately hilly, well watered, and of a rich soil. 6. Hills, of a sterile soil, and destitute of timber, or covered with stunted oaks and pines. The only part of the state which is thickly wooded is in the S.; in every other part the prairie predominates. The forests consist of oak, walnut, sugar-maple, elm, ash, sycamore, and white pine.

Pro.—Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, turnips, potatoes, cotton, hemp, flax, tobacco, and the castor bean. Wheat does well, except on the bottoms, where the soil is too rich. Tobacco grows to great perfection, and flax, hemp, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes, do as well as in Kentucky. The common domestic animals are abundant, and large herds of swine feed in the forests.

Minerals.—Lead in immense quantities; indeed, the mines of this mineral in this state are considered to be the richest in the world. The others are iron, coal, and copper, ironstone, limestone, and gypsum. Salt-springs also are numerous.

Area.—56,405 square miles.

Pop.—3,077,871, of whom about 30,000 are coloured. The increase has been remarkable.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—The state is divided into 102 counties. The seat of government is SPRINGFIELD, but CHICAGO is the most important place.

ILLNAU (UNTER and OBER), *il'-nau*, two contiguous villages of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, on the right bank of the Kempt, 9 miles N.E. of Zurich. **Manf.** Cotton weaving and cotton and silk spinning. **Pop.** 2,800.

ILLOK, or UJLAK, *il'-lok*, a market-town of Hungary, or Slavonia, on the right bank of the Danube, 24 miles W. of Peterwardein. There are a Franciscan monastery, castle, and large barracks.

Near the town are three forts supposed to be of Roman origin, and the remains of a temple of Diana. **Pop.** 3,400.

ILLORA, *eel-yor'-a*, a town of Spain, province of Granada, at the south-eastern extremity of the Sierra de Parapanda, 23 miles N.W. of Granada. It is irregularly built, with steep and narrow streets; but there is a good public square, with a fountain. There are two churches, one an ancient and large structure, surmounted by a lofty tower. A Moorish castle in ruins is on a height above the town. **Manf.** Woollens and linen. **Pop.** 6,400.

ILLTYD VARCHOG, *ill'-tud-var'-chog*, or, "Iltutus the Knight," a saint who accompanied Garmon to Britain, and was placed at the head of the Congregation of Theodosius, so called from being established by that emperor. He introduced an improved method of ploughing among the Welsh. **Died** about 480.

ILLUECA, *eel-yoo-ai'-ka*, a town of Spain, in the province of Saragossa, near the left bank of the Aranda, 35 miles S.W. of Saragossa. **Manf.** Common woollen cloth. An annual fair is held. **Pop.** 2,550.

ILLYRIAN PROVINCES, the name given, in 1809, by Napoleon I. to Carniola, Dalmatia, and adjoining territory between the Adriatic sea and the river Save. In 1814, they were united to the Austrian empire, and now form the provinces of CORINTHIA, CARNIOLA, and Coast land.

ILLYRICUM, *il-lir'-i-cum*, the Roman name for the eastern coast of the Adriatic and adjacent islands, with the western part of Macedonia. The limits varied at different periods, but may be generally described as comprehending the modern Croatia, Dalmatia, and the Herzegovina.

ILM, *ilm*, a river of Germany, rising on the N.E. slope of the Thuringerwald, in Saxe-Weimar, and, after a course of 60 miles, falling into the Saal at Sulza, near the frontier of the Prussian province of Saxony.

ILMEN, *il'-men*, a lake of European Russia, near the W. borders of Novogorod. **Ext.** 27 miles long, with a breadth of 20. It receives the rivers Schelen, Lovat, Msta, and other streams, and, by the Volkhov, discharges itself into Lake Ladoga. It abounds in fish. Its banks were formerly inhabited by the Slavonian tribes, who, in 862, invited the Variogo-Russ to come and rule over them. To this event the origin of the Russian nation is traced.

ILMENAU, *il'-me-no*, a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 18 miles from Weimar, at an elevation of 1,500 feet above the sea. **Manf.** Woollens, ribbons, dolls, and porcelain. **Pop.** 3,000.—Here, in 1706, a battle was fought by the united forces of the Russians and Saxons against the Swedes.

ILMINSTER, *il'-mins-ter*, a market-town of Somersetshire, on the right bank of the Ile, 14 miles S.E. of Bridgewater. It stands on the acclivity of a hill, and consists of one principal street, intersected, at right angles, by smaller ones. The church is a fine cruciform Gothic building, with an elegant tower. There are endowed schools, founded in 1586. **Manf.** Woollens, silks, and lace. **Pop.** 7,341.—A station on the Great Western railway.

IL OBEID, or **EL OBEID**, *lo-bedd'*, the capital of Kordovan, Africa, in lat. 13° 11′ N., lon. 29° 31′ E. It is an important trading town formed by the union of a number of villages. The chief articles of export are gum arabic, ivory, tamarinds, and ostrich feathers. It is described as a slight-built and dirty place. **Pop.** 30,000.

ILOCOS (NORTH and SOUTH), *ee-lo'-kose*, two mountainous provinces of Luzon, one of the Philippines, with a united extent of 120 miles, and a breadth of 33. In the plains there is great fertility, producing corn, coffee, sugar, indigo, cacao, and cocoa-nuts. In the mountains, buffaloes, stags, oxen, and horses abound. **Manf.** Cotton stuffs **Pop.** 357,764; about two-thirds belong to the northern provinces. The capital of North Ilocos is VIGAN; of South Ilocos, LAOAG.

ILOILO, *e-lo'-e-lo*, a province in the S.E. part of the island of Panay, in the Philippines. It is mountainous and thickly wooded; but, in the valleys, yields rice, cotton, maize, cacao, and tobacco of excellent quality. Turtle-fishing is extensively carried on. **Manf.** Fine cotton fabrics and stuffs, composed of the fibres of the leaf of the pine-apple. **Pop.** 410,430.—ILOILO, capital of the above province. **Pop.** 3,800

ILORI, ILORIN, or **ALORI**, *il-o'-re*, an African town, situate lat. 8° 30′ N., lon. 4° 33′ E., about 150 miles N.E. from the shores of the Bight of Benin. It was described by an intelligent native to Dr. Booth as larger than Constantinople, in which city he had lived for some time; but very little is known respecting it.

ILOVLA, *e-love-la*, a river of European Russia, rising in the W. of the government of Saratov, and, after a south-westerly course of 200 miles, falling into the Don at Fort Donskaia.

ILOVLINSKAIA, *e-lov'-lin-ski-a*, a town of Russia, on the right bank of the Ilovla, near its junction with the Don. **Pop.** 4,000.

ILSENBERG, *eel'-sen-bairg*, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, at the entrance to the beautiful valley of the Ilse. There are an old and a new castle. **Manf.** Paper, oil, iron, copper, tin, and wire. **Pop.** 2,500.

ILSLEY, EAST, an ancient market-town of Berkshire, about 56 miles W. from London. The sheep fairs held here are large and important. The downs in the neighbourhood are used as training grounds for racehorses. West Ilsley is about a mile distant. **Pop.** 608.

ILUS, *i'-lus*, in legend and history, fourth king of Troy, son of Tros by Callirhoe. He extended and embellished his city, called Ilium, and also Troy, after his father Tros. Jupiter gave him the Palladium, a celebrated statue of Minerva, and promised that so long as it remained in Troy, the city would remain impregnable. When the temple of Minerva was in flames, Ilus rushed into the middle of the fire to save the Palladium. For this action he was deprived of his sight by the goddess; but subsequently recovered it. He is said to have reigned between 1402 and 1347 B.C.

IMATACA, *im-at'-ika*, a river of Venezuela, South America, rising near the coast, and, after a course of 75 miles, joining the right bank of the Orinoco about 60 miles from its mouth.

IMBERT, BARTHOLOMEW, *im'-bair*, a French poet, who became a member of the academy of Nismes, and cultivated literature, particularly poetry, with success. He wrote a poem entitled "The Judgment of Paris;" and also published a volume of fables, which, though excellent, cannot be compared with La Fontaine's.

He was likewise the author of a novel entitled "The Mistakes of Love," and some other pieces.

Born at Nismes, 1747; **died** at Paris, 1790.

IMBERT, JOSEPH GABRIEL, a French painter, who was instructed in his art by Vander Meulen and Le Brun. At the age of 34 he entered into the order of St. Bruno, but still continued to paint.

Born at Versailles, 1657; **died** 1740.

IMBROS, *im'-bros*, a mountainous island belonging to Turkey, in the Ægean Sea. It contains four villages, of which Imbros is the chief. The island is situated about 11 miles from the mouth of the Dardanelles: it is 18 miles in length, and produces corn, wine, cotton, and oil. **Pop.** 4,000.

IMERETIA, or **IMERETHI**, *im'-e-ret'-e-a*, a province of Russia, now included in the trans-Caucasian government of Kutais. It stretches along the southern limit of Caucasus, having the Black Sea on the west and Georgia on the east. Very uneven and rugged, being traversed by ramifications of the Caucasus. **Rivers.** The Rioni and its tributaries. **Pro.** Wheat, maize, barley, tobacco, madder, and hemp. The climate being delightful, fruits grow spontaneously, and cherries, apricots, chestnuts, and walnuts spring up in every direction. The vine, also, is said to grow spontaneously. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of bees and silkworms. The trade is wholly in the hands of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews. In the 14th century, this province formed a part of the kingdom of Georgia; but afterwards became independent, and was governed by its own sovereigns, one of whom, in 1804, voluntarily made it over to Russia. It was formally incorporated into the empire in 1810. **Pop.** 100,000.

IMHOFF, JAMES WILLIAM, *ime-'hofe*, a celebrated genealogist, of a noble family.

Born at Nuremberg, 1651; **died** 1728.

IMOLA, *e-mo'-la*, a fortified town of Italy, on a small island formed by the Santerno, 25 miles S.W. of Ravenna. It is defended by a strong castle, and has a cathedral, several churches and convents, a college, and a public library. **Manf.** Wax, oil, majolica, silk, glass, and leather, with brick and tile works. The town is also the centre of a wine trade. **Pop.** 29,105.—This town was founded by the Lombards on the ruins of Forum Cornelii, destroyed by Justinian, and was afterwards successively held by different chiefs who ruled in Central Italy. Julius II. annexed it to the Papal States.

IMOSCHI, *e-mos'-ke*, a town of the Austrian empire, in the province of Dalmatia, in a mountain situate 1,380 feet above the sea level. There are markets twice a week much frequented by Turks, and the town is rapidly increasing in importance. **Pop.** about 15,000.

INA, *i'-na*, king of the West-Saxons, one of the kings of the Heptarchy, famous for his expeditions against the neighbouring princes. In 726 he went on a pilgrimage to Rome, where he erected an English college, which he endowed by a yearly tax on his kingdom, called Romescot, and afterwards Peterpence.

Died 728.

INAGUA, or **HENEAGUA**, Great and Little, *in-ag'-oo-a*, two of the Bahama islands, and the most southerly of the group. The larger measures fifty miles by twenty-five, the smaller eight miles by six. **Pop.** chiefly coloured, 1,000.

INCA, *in'-ka*, a town of Spain, on the island of Majorca, standing on a low hill, 16 miles N.E. of Palma. It contains a square, several churches, a town-house, and various schools. **Manf.** Leather, linen, soap, and brandy. It has numerous windmills in its neighbourhood. Two annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,500.

INCH, *inch*, a Gaelic word, signifying island when used alone, but when with qualifying affixes, it is applied both in Scotland and Ireland to the names of both parishes and islands.

INCHBALD, MRS. ELIZABETH, *inch'-bald*, an English authoress, who, at the age of 16, ran away from her home in Suffolk, and tried ineffectually to obtain an engagement as actress in a London theatre. She subsequently found employment on the provincial stage; and, after a varied career, married Mr. Inchbald, an actor, who died in 1779. In 1780 she obtained an engagement to play minor parts at Covent-Garden theatre, and remained in that position till 1789, when she retired from the stage. A few years before she had written a farce, which, being successful, she continued to write for the theatre, and produced in succession nineteen plays, receiving large sums for several of them. Between the years 1806 and 1809 she edited "The British" and "Modern" Theatres, and a collection of farces, in all 42 vols. But the works which cause her name to be remembered are two novels—"A Simple Story," and "Nature and Art." She had written her autobiography, for which £1,000 had been offered and refused by her, and which was destroyed at her request after her death.

Born in Suffolk, 1753; **died** 1821.

INCHOFFER, MELCHOIR, *inch'-hofe-er*, a German Jesuit, who at first studied the law, but abandoned that profession and entered the Jesuits' college at Rome in 1607. In 1630 he wrote a book, entitled, "The Virgin Mary's Letter to the People of Messina proved to be genuine." Having quarrelled with his brethren, he wrote a satire against them, which was printed after his death, under the title of "Monarchia Folipsorum." He also wrote the "Ecclesiastical History of Hungary."

Born at Vienna, 1584; **died** at Milan, 1648.

INCLEDON, BENJAMIN CHARLES, *in'-kel-don*, English vocalist. He was a pupil of the well-known Jackson of Exeter, and for many years occupied a foremost position on the English stage. He possessed a voice of rare volume and beauty, and in naval and sentimental ballads was unrivalled.

Born at Exeter, 1764; **died** 1826.

INDIA, HINDOSTAN, or **EAST INDIES**, *in'-dia*, an extensive region consisting of the central of the three great peninsulas of Southern Asia. The name is derived from the Sanskrit word Sindhu, originally limited to the country watered by the river Indus; but in course of time was applied by the Persians, under the form "Hind," to the whole of the country lying south of Tartary and between Persia and China, with the islands dependent thereon. Geographers now usually divide this vast tract of country into Hither India and Further India. The first includes the great central peninsula, separated from Tartary, Thibet, and China on the N. by the Himalaya Mountains; on the W. by the Soliman Mountains from Afghanistan and Beloochistan; on the E. from Burmah by the hilly district to the east of Assam and Chittagong; and bounded on the S.W. by the Arabian Sea and S.E. by the Gulf of Bengal. Further India is a general term descriptive of BURMAH, COCHIN CHINA, SIAM, and other less important places, which are separately treated, and will not be further referred

to in this place. India (limiting the designation to Hither India) is about 1,900 miles in extreme length, from the Himalayas, in the north, to Cape Comorin, the southern extremity of the peninsula, nearly following the 77th degree of east longitude; and 1,600 miles in greatest breadth at lat. 25° N. The island of CEYLON, and the LACADIVE and MALADIVE groups are considered to be parts of India. Under the heading HIMALAYAS we have described the stupendous range of mountains forming the northern boundary. Farther south are the elevated regions which include CASHMERE, NEPAUL, BHOTAN, and SIKKIM, separated by the Terai (a belt of swamps and jungles varying from 5 to 25 miles in width) from the great plain of the Ganges, extending southward to about lat. 23° N., and eastward from the plains of the Indus (from which it is separated by the Aravulli Hills) to the head of the Bay of Bengal. This is the most fertile and thickly populated part of India, containing more than half of the entire population. Near the mouth of the Ganges are immense swamps and parts subject to inundations. Westward of the Aravulli Hills are the plains of the Indus, the northern portion of which comprises the Punjaub, and the southern the Thur, or Indian Desert, stretching for about 400 miles, with a breadth of 100, in a direction generally parallel to the river Indus, but separated from it by a fertile tract averaging 15 miles in breadth. There are a few tracts or oases capable of cultivation, but the general aspect of the Thur is that of a sandy desert, similar to the immense barren tracts of Africa and Arabia. To the south of this desolate region are the table-lands of Rajpootana and Malwa, extending to the Vindhya Mountains, having an average elevation of about 2,000 feet, and known as the Highlands of Northern Hindustan. The VINDHYA Mountains, which extend eastward from Goojerat to the plains of the Ganges, between lat. 22° and 25° N., from the division between Northern Hindustan and Peninsular India, which includes the district known as the Deccan, consisting of a vast table-land, in some parts nearly 4,000 feet above the sea level, sloping gradually to the east, and enclosed by the Western and Eastern GHAUTS. The surface of the district may be described as consisting of plains, interspersed with ridges of rock, ranges of mountains, and insulated, abrupt and almost inaccessible, flat topped hills. The rivers of the Deccan rise in the Western Ghauts, and flowing eastward reach the Bay of Bengal. Farther south is the table-land of Mysore, with an average elevation above the sea-level of 3,000 feet, and almost surrounded by the NEILGHERRIES, or Blue Mountains. The Western, or Malabar coast of the peninsula is rocky, and the Western Ghauts form a continuous barrier, about 510 miles long. The eastern or Coromandel coast, the mountain range, or Eastern Ghauts, are more interrupted and are lower, with a wide tract of low ground near the sea. In the north-west, communicating with the Gulf of Cutch, is a morass, the Runn of Cutch, into which several rivers discharge, and which has a varying extent of from 5,000 to 8,000 square miles. The coast line of India is nearly 3,100 miles in length. There are only two inlets of considerable size, the Gulfs of Cutch and Cambray, both on the western side. There is not one good harbour on all the eastern coast.

Mountains.—The Vindhya attain an elevation in some parts of 6,000 feet above the sea level, and in one branch running in a north-easterly direction, of 7,364 feet in Mount Perman. They form the northern base of the triangle of peninsular India, of which the Ghants form the sides. The Western Ghauts reach a height of about 6,200 feet, but the Eastern rarely exceed 1,500 feet in elevation. The Neilgherries cover an area of 600 square miles, and at Dotacamund are more than 7,000 feet high. Ranges of inferior importance are the Aravulli, between the plains of the Ganges and the Indus, the highest summit of which is Mount Abu, 5,000 feet; the Sewalik, in northern Bengal; and the Kallywar hills, in the north-west, south of the Gulf of Cutch.

Rivers.—The great rivers INDUS, BRAHMAPOOTRA, GANGES, and NERBUDDA are described under the proper headings. The Jumna, Chumbul, Gunduck, Gogra, Hoogly, and Teesta are the most important affluents of the Ganges. The five rivers from which the Punjaub is named are the Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenaub, and Jhalum, all affluents of the Indus. The Nerbudda, 800 miles long, and the Tapti (400), flowing into the Gulf of Cambay; the Myhi (550), the Luni (320), the Bunnos (180), the Bhadro (130), and about 14 other rivers of less importance, discharge on the western coast of the peninsula; and the Godavery (830), the Kistna (800), the Cavery (470), the Mahanadi (520), the Brahmini (400), and the North and South Pennas (350 and 240), flow eastwardly into the Sea of Bengal. There are few lakes, and none of considerable size.

Climate.—With the exception of the provinces of Cashmere, Kumaon, and Nepaul, where the seasons occur in their more agreeable vicissitudes, the climate is diversified only by dry and rainy months. In March, April, May, and June the heat is generally excessive. These changes are caused by the monsoons, which happen regularly at different periods of the year on the opposite coasts of Malabar and Coromandel.

Pro.—Indigo, cotton, jute, opium, sugar, millet, barley, maize, caoutchouc, tea, and cinchona. In fruits, the principal are the palm, cocoanut, tamarind, guava, mango, plantain, pineapple, orange, lemon, pomegranate, and the melon. These arrive at the greatest perfection. Rice and wheat are grown in immense quantities; and although in Bengal the former constitutes the principal article of diet to the inhabitants, this is not the case generally throughout the country. Pepper, spices, and almost every kind of garden vegetables are produced. In the forests, which are now mostly under systematic official supervision, with a trained staff, teak, oak, cypress, banyan, and poplar are plentiful, and there are an immense variety of larg trees little known in Europe, which furnish timber of fine quality.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, lead, coal, graphite, marble, gold, nitre, alum, porcelain clay, diamonds, rubies, amethysts, agates, carnelians, and other precious stones.

Manf.—These principally consist of muslins, calicoes, and silks. In working in ivory and metals (especially carving and filigree work) the Hindoos especially excel. The shawls of Cashmere, and the chintzes and dyed goods of Masulipatam and other places on the east side of India, are famous.

Zoology.—Elephants, buffaloes, sheep, deer, lions, tigers, panthers, wild boars, and all kinds of wild beasts and game. Elephants, dromedaries, the horse and ass, are domesticated. The sheep have hair instead of wool, and the cattle are distinguished by a hunch on the shoulders. There is a great plenty of fish and fowl. Serpents, scorpions, mosquitoes, locusts, and monkeys also abound.

Area.—1,552,538 square miles.

Pop.—257,340,062.

Political Divisions.—India (British), Native States in alliance, French and Portuguese settlements, Nepaul, and Bhotan.

Races, Religion, and Language.—(*See* INDIA, British.)

History.—Hindoo histories mention a race of kings as reigning between 2,000 and 3,000 years before the Christian era; and it is more authentic that several ancient nations, especially the Tyrians and Egyptians, carried on commerce with India. It was partially conquered by Darius Hystaspes, 512 B.C., and by Alexander the Great, 327 B.C. One of his successors, Selencus Nicator, is believed to have penetrated far beyond the Indus; and various successful expeditions were made by the Bactrians, Parthians, and Scythians; but trustworthy history begins with the conquest of Mahmoud of Ghuznee, A.D. 1000. His race was extinct in 1186; and the next most memorable event was the invasion by the Moguls under Genghis Khan. At the end of the 14th century, Timour, or Tamerlane, invaded Hindostan, took Delhi, conquered the greater part of the country, and slaughtered 100,000 of the people. Between 1519 and 1526 the conquest was completed by the Sultan Baber, who founded the Mogul empire. In 1733, the Nizam of the Deccan achieved independence, and about 1730 the great Mahratta families of Holkar and Scindia rose into power. Soon afterwards many independent sovereignties were established, and

the Mogul empire became little more than a name. In 1739 the Persian Nadir Shah, or Kouli Khan, invaded the northern part of Hindostan, massacred 150,000 persons at Delhi, and carried away treasure amounting to £125,000 sterling. A Portuguese settlement was established at Cochin, Goa, and other places on the western coast, early in the 16th century; the French formed settlements, chiefly on the east coast, in the following century. English factories were established in 1612, and the first East India Company formed in London in 1600. The further history of Hindostan is merged in that of INDIA (British).

INDIA, BRITISH, includes the greater part of HINDOSTAN, BRITISH BURMAH, TENASSERIM, and adjacent islands, and the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. The island of CEYLON, though geographically pertaining to India, is a British Colony, under distinct government. British India consists of the territory annexed to the British empire, and a large number of native states in alliance, and more or less independent. The physical geography of the country is described in the preceding article.

Constitution and Government.—The present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Act 21 & 22 Victoria, cap. 106, called "An Act for the better Government of India," sanctioned August 2, 1858. By the terms of this Act, all the territories heretofore under the government of the East India Company are vested in her Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in her name. In 1876 an Act was passed by which the queen was entitled to assume, by proclamation, the title of Empress of India. One of her Majesty's principal secretaries of state, called the secretary of state for India, aided by a council of 15 members, of whom 9 at least have been resident in India for 10 years, is invested with all the powers hitherto exercised by the company or by the board of control. The executive authority in India is vested in a governor-general or viceroy, appointed by the crown, and acting under the orders of the secretary of state for India. The governor-general in council has power to make laws for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, within the Indian territories under the dominion of her Majesty, and for all subjects of the crown within the dominions of Indian princes and states in alliance with her Majesty. The governor-general has the direct control over four territories or provinces, and appoints, subject to the approbation of the secretary of state for India, lieutenant-governors for the other provinces, except Madras and Bombay, governors of which are appointed directly by the crown.

Provinces and Administrative Divisions.—The three presidencies of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras are designations commonly employed, even in official publications; but have been superseded by recent arrangements of provinces and commissionerships or divisions. There are 17 provinces and 53 divisions, specified as follows:—

UNDER GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—
Ajmere.—Ajmere.
Coorg.—Coorg.
Mysore.—Nandidroog, Ashtagram, Nagar.
Berar.—East Berar, West Berar.

UNDER LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.—
Bengal, Lower.—Burdwan, Presidency Division, Rajshahye, Cooch Behar, Dacca, Chittagong.
Behar.—Patna, Bhaugulpore.
Orissa.—Orissa.
Chota Nagpore.—Chota Nagpore.
Assam.—Cooch Behar, Assam.

UNDER LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF NORTH-WEST PROVINCE.—
North-West Provinces.—Meerut, Kumaon, Rohilkund, Agra, Jhansie, Allahabad, Benares.

UNDER LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF PUNJAB.—
Punjab.—Delhi, Hissar, Ambala, Jullundhur, Amritsur, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Mooltan, Deerajat, Peshawur, Nagpoor.

UNDER CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF OUDE.—
Oude.—Lucknow, Seetapore, Faizabad, Rai Bareli.

UNDER CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CENTRAL PROVINCE.—
Central Provinces.—Nagpoor, Jubbulpore, Nerbudda, Chutteesghur.

UNDER GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—
Madras.—Northern Range, Central Range, Southern Range.

UNDER GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—
Bombay.—Northern Division (including Bombay), Southern Division.

UNDER CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMAH.—
British Burmah.—Arracan, Pegu, Tenasserim.

Area.—Provinces under direct British administration, 904,049 square miles; native states in alliance, 546,695 square miles. Total, 1,450,744 square miles.

Pop.—According to the census of 1881, British provinces, 198,790,853; native states, 55,191,742. Total, 253,982,595.

NATIVE STATES IN ALLIANCE WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The following particulars are those given by Colonel Malleson. The orthography is his. The populations are in round numbers, and subsequent changes may be compared on reference to the respective headings in these pages.

Name of State.	Area, British Square Miles.	Pop. 1872.	Title of Ruler.
RAJPUTANA—			
Udaipúr (Oodeypoor), or Mewár	11,614	1,161,500	Maharana.
Jaipúr	15,000	1,900,000	Maharaja.
Jodhpúr, or Marawár	36,672	1,783,600	Maharaja.
Bundí	2,291	220,000	Maha Rao.
Kota	5,000	453,000	Maha Rao.
Jhalawar	2,500	220,000	Maharaj Rana.
Tonk	1,800	182,000	Nawab.
Karauli	1,878	188,000	Raja.
Kishengarh	720	70,000	Raja.
Dholpúr	1,626	500,000	Rana.
Bharatpur	1,974	650,000	Maharaja.
Alwar	3,300	1,000,000	Maha Rao.
Bikanier	17,676	539,000	Raja.
Jaisalmir	12,252	73,700	Maharawal
Sirohí	3,000	55,000	Raja.
Dongapúr	1,000	100,000	Ráwul.
Banjwara	1,500	150,000	
Partabgarh	1,460	150,000	Raja.
CENTRAL INDIA AND MALWA—			
Indur, or Dominions of Holkar	8,318	576,000	Maharaja.
Gwalior or Sindhia	35,000	2,500,000	Maharaja.
Bhopál	6,764	664,000	Begum or Nawab.
Dhar	2,691	125,000	Raja.
Dewás	256	25,000	Raja.
Jaorá	872	85,500	Nawab.
BUNDELKHUND—			
Rewa	12,723	1,280,000	Raja.
Urchah, or Tehrí	—	—	Raja.
Datiá	850	120,000	Raja.
Samptor	175	30,000	Raja.
WESTERN INDIA—			
Baroda, or Dominions of Gaikwar	4,399	1,710,400	Gaikwar.
Kolhapúr	3,184	547,000	Raja.
Sawunt-Warí	900	152,500	Chief.
Kachh (Kutch)	6,500	409,600	Rao.
SOUTHERN INDIA—			
Haiderabad, or Dominions of Nizam	95,337	10,667,000	Nizam.
Maisur (Mysore)	27,004	5,056,000	Raja.
Travankur (Travancore)	6,653	1,262,700	Raja.
NORTHERN INDIA (CIS-SUTLEJ)—			
Patiala	5,412	1,586,000	Maharaja.
Jhind	1,236	311,000	Raja.
Nabhá	863	276,000	Raja.
Kalsia	155	62,000	Sirdhar.
Maler-Kotla	165	462,000	Nawab.
Faridkot	643	51,000	Raja.
Kashmir (Cashmere)	25,000	1,500,000	Maharaja.
MINOR TRANS-SUTLEJ STATES—			
Kapurthala	598	212,700	Raja.
Mandí	1,080	139,300	Raja.
Chambá	3,216	120,000	Raja.
Saket	420	44,500	Maharawal
Bhawalpúr	14,483	365,000	Nawab.

There are 188 minor chiefs, some having the title of Raja, who are mediatized and more or less dependent on the British Government.

Inhabitants.—About five-sixths of the entire population are Hindoos, who are supposed to have arrived at some remote period from the north-west, subduing the aboriginal population, remnants of which now exist in a state of abject savagery on the mountain ranges, and are known generally as the "hill tribes." The Khonds and Koles of Orissa, the Bheels of Candeish, the Chenewars of the Eastern Ghauts and Mysore, the Tanedys near Madras, and the Warles, Katodars, Baddughars, and Phansirgars of Western India, are the best known of these tribes, the more intelligent of whom are mostly robbers and murderers, and the others wretched savages of the Australian type. The most powerful and famous races of India are the Mahrattas, the Rajpoots, the Jauts, and the Sikhs. The Mahrattas derive their name from Mahrat, a province of the Deccan, but the race is supposed to be of Persian origin. They are of slight stature, and derive many of their names from pastoral occupations as farmer, shepherd, cowherd. They overran the Deccan about 1676, and afterwards endeavoured to overcome the Moguls. Their power was weakened by the battle of Paniput in 1761-4, and their independence destroyed in 1817, when the Peishwar, their great feudal chief, surrendered to the British. The last prince of the race, Sindiah, is now a pensioner of the British Government. Rajpootana, "the country of princes," is a name given to the territory lying between lat. 22° 45′ and 31° N., and lon. 68° 25′ and 77° 45′ E. The Rajpoots are a handsome, warlike people, and claim to represent two great races, Soonya and Indu, one descended from the sun, and the other from the moon. They reckon 36 royal races, subdivided into many classes. The Jauts are another warlike race, who came into prominence about the beginning of the 18th century, when they came from the banks of the Indus, and settled in the Doab (the district between the Ganges and the Jumna) as cultivators, but their love of plunder and fierce character led them to prefer war to agriculture. Physically, they are one of the finest races in India. The Sikhs were originally a religious sect, established in the 15th century at Lahore. They acquired supremacy in the Punjab, and maintained it until after a long war they were defeated by the British in 1849. They are a tall and powerful race, and among the finest military horsemen in the world. The Mahometans, who number about 41,000,000, are descended from the Afghan, Persian, and Arabian hordes, who conquered India under Timour and Baber. Sikhs, Parsees (fire-worshippers of Persian descent, chiefly settled in Bombay and on the western coast), and Mongolian races in the Himalayan provinces and India beyond the Ganges, are also considerable elements of the population. The British-born inhabitants (exclusive of the army) number about 64,000; and the Eurasians, or Indian-born persons of European descent, 91,000. There are about 10,000 Jews. Taking the population as a whole, the number of males is about equal to the females, but among the higher castes the females are in a minority—a circumstance due to the fact that the practice of female infanticide still prevails to a great extent.

Religion.—There are more than 139,000,000 Hindoos, 41,000,000 Mahometans, 2,800 Buddhists, 1,200,000 Sikhs, 897,000 Christians, 5,000,000 professors of other creeds, and several thousands who profess no known form of religion. Some of the hill tribes have a kind of fetish, or devil-worship, but the majority are in a state of the most complete heathenism. These statistics do not apply to the allied native states, respecting which there is no trustworthy information. The institution of caste is a vital element of the Hindoo religion, and the variety is great. In the North-west Provinces not less than 307 distinctive castes of Hindoos are specified, and in Bengal the number of castes is 1,000. Buddhism, which originated in India, now prevails over Central and Eastern Asia, but has now, as may be seen, comparatively few adherents in the land of its birth. The Jains, who are numerous in Western India, especially in Gujerat and Candeish, are in many respects nearly allied to the Buddhists in their belief, but add the worship of saints. The Sikh religion, a modified form of Brahminism, is confined to the Punjab and adjacent districts. The Mahometans are most numerous in Bengal and in the Deccan.

Education.—There are more than 25,000 educational institutions aided or maintained by the government, attended by 800,000 pupils.

Languages.—There are not less than 23 distinct languages spoken in India, exclusive of the almost innumerable dialects of the various hill tribes.

Commerce.—The annual exports from British India are of the average value of about £57,000,000; and the imports £40,000,000. The most important articles of export to the United Kingdom are raw cotton, jute, rice, indigo, tea, and hides. Cotton manufactures form about two-thirds of the total British imports into India. Next to the United Kingdom, the countries having the largest trade with India are China and Japan, the imports from which average £8,500,000 per annum, while the exports to them are of the average value of £12,000,000. Exports of the average annual value of £5,000,000 are also sent to Egypt in transit for the United Kingdom.

Railways and Telegraphs.—About 6,300 miles of railway are open, and there are 33,000 miles of telegraph wire.

History.—The origin of our Indian empire is attributed to the following circumstance:—Broughton, an English surgeon, whose good fortune it was to open the commerce of India to his countrymen by the following accident, having been sent from Surat to Agra in the year 1636, to treat one of the daughters of the emperor Shah Jehan, had the good fortune to cure the princess. By way of recompense, the emperor, among other favours, gave him the privilege of a free commerce throughout the whole extent of his dominions. Broughton immediately returned to Bengal to purchase goods and transmit them by sea to Surat. Scarcely had he returned, when he was requested to attend the favourite of the naboh of the province, labouring under a very dangerous disease. Having fortunately restored his patient to health, the nabob settled a pension on him, confirmed the privilege of the emperor, and promised to allow the same to all the English who should come to Bengal. Broughton communicated all this to the English governor of Surat, and it was by the advice of the latter that the company sent from England, in 1640, two ships to Bengal. Such was the origin of a commerce that has since been carried to so great an extent, and even produced territorial possessions superior in extent and population to the country an association of whose subjects was their sovereign. In 1668, the island of Bombay, previously belonging to Portugal, was given to the English as the dowry of the Infanta Catherine, wife of Charles II., and transferred from the crown to the East India Company. The rise and progress of British India is, as a matter of course, for the last two centuries, closely identified with that of the East India Company, the history of which may be divided into four periods. During the first fourteen years, its members were, in a great measure, independent. In the following ninety-five years, although it had a common capital, its operations were confined by the superiority of the Dutch in the Indian seas, by the civil wars at home, and particularly by the calling in question of its exclusive privileges, which were merely a royal and not a parliamentary authority, but confined to mere commercial transactions; and finally, during the subsequent seventy years, its political power was developed. This commenced in 1748. The French had already set the example. In 1740 a French battalion had destroyed the army of the nabob of the Carnatic, and soon after, the French officers succeeded in disciplining Indian troops according to the European method. Thus far the military organisation of the company had been merely on the defensive. It now became able to act offensively; and the entire difference of the European and Indian notions of law could never fail to furnish opportunities to put this new means of power into action. In 1749 the aggression of the company began with its protection of the pretender of Tanjore. Under pretence of illegitimacy, the nabob of this district was driven out, for the purpose of obtaining some cessions of territory, and then restored, on making further concessions. The victory of Clive, at Plassy, over a large Mogul army, in 1757, was the first important step towards securing Bengal for the British; and Clive's vigorous administration, followed by that of Warren Hastings, and the successful wars with the Mahratta princes, assisted to extend and consolidate British rule. The Direction in London was now nothing more than a mere control of the real government, which had its seat in India. Its orders were antiquated before they reached Calcutta. The internal situation of the company became constantly worse; and, in 1772, it was compelled to raise a loan of £600,000 from the bank, and afterwards of £1,400,000 from the government, for its current expenses. About the end of the last century, leave was given to the company to add £2,000,000 to their capital stock, by creating 20,000 new shares; but as these shares sold at the rate of £173 each, they produced £3,460,000. The following are the dates of some of the

most remarkable events connected with the growth of the Indian empire in India :—

The Nawab of Oude becomes tributary to the British	1765
The British obtain the Northern Circars by treaty with the Nisam	1766
Allahabad ceded	1798
The Nizam cedes all his possessions in Mysore	1800
Rohilcund and the Doab ceded	1801
Defeat of the Mahratta princes and cession of territory	1803
Annexation of the Punjab	1848
Annexation of Pegu	1852
Annexation of the territories of the Raja of Nagpore	1853
Oude is annexed	1856
The great Indian mutiny	1857
The Queen proclaimed sovereign of India, the political power of the East India Company having been transferred to the crown	1858
The Queen proclaimed Empress of India, or "Kaisar-i-Hind"	Jan. 1 1877

See separate headings for principal persons and places mentioned in this article.)

INDIA, FRENCH, comprises the following settlements:—Pondicherry and Karchal on the eastern coast; Chandernagore, on the Hoogly river; Yanan, in Orissa; and Mahé, on the western coast. **Area,** all together, 189 square miles. **Pop.** 282,000.

INDIA, PORTUGUESE, consists of Goa, Salsette, Bardes, Daman, Diu, &c. **Area,** 1,605 square miles. **Pop.** 481,467.

INDIA, FURTHER, INDIA-BEYOND-THE-GANGES, or INDIA-CHINA, is bounded N. by the E. Himalaya, W. by Hindostan, E. by the China Sea, and S. by the Gulf of Siam and the Straits of Malacca. The name is given in a general manner to the territory including the Burman empire, Siam, Annam, Lao, British possessions, and the Malagar states. The British possessions comprise Assam, the country on the Bay of Bengal, and that on the E. side of the Gulf of Martaban, which were taken from Burmah in the war of 1826. Besides these it includes Prince of Wales Island, Malacca and Singapore. Annam has become subject to colonising enterprises of the French.

INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO, known also as the Asiatic, Eastern, or Malay Archipelago, the greatest group of islands in the world, includes the S.E. of Asia, between the Indian and Pacific Ocean. The islands extend between lat. 17° N. to 10° S., and lon. 95° 20′ and 134° 30′ E. The largest islands are BORNEO, SUMATRA, JAVA, CELEBES, the MOLUCCAS, and the PHILIPPINES, and there are a vast number of smaller islands, the principal being Banca and Billiton, between Sumatra and Borneo, Sumbawa, Floris, Sandalwood Island, and Timor, east of Java; and Booroo and Ceram, south of the Moluccas.

INDIAN OCEAN, that part of the general ocean which is bounded on the W. by Africa; N. by Asia; E. by Australia and the Indian Archipelago; and S. by a line drawn from the southernmost point of Van Diemen's Land to the Cape of Good Hope; that is to say, from lat. 43° 35′ S. to 30° N.; and from 18° 29′ to 146° 12′. At Cape Comorin the Indian Ocean branches to form the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea; this latter also divides to form the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

INDIAN, or WESTERN TERRITORY, a tract of country lying to the W. of the settled portions of the United States, allotted by the government to be the residence of the Indian tribes. It is bounded N. by Kansas, S. and W. by Texas, and E. by Arkansas. Lat. 33° 30′ to 37° N., and 94° 20′ to 103° W. lon., with an area of 74,127 square miles. **Pop.** 70,000 Indians, consisting of Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Chocktaws, Chickasaws, and remnants of other tribes.

INDIAN TERRITORIES (BRITISH AMERICA) consist of a portion only of the country formerly recognized by that designation. They comprise the unsettled region lying beyond the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, between 52½° to about 70° N. lat., and from about 103° to 141° W. lon. The population of the entire district is scanty—under 10,000 at the highest estimate—and are engaged in fishing and hunting exclusively, with perhaps 500 strangers scattered throughout the whole area.

INDIANA, *in'-de-ă'-na,* one of the western United States, bounded N. by Michigan, E. by Ohio, S. by Kentucky, and W. by Illinois. The Ohio forms the southern boundary of the state, and Lake Michigan touches it upon the north. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 276 miles, and its breadth 140. A ridge of hills, commencing near the mouth of the Wabash, and running in a north-east direction, nearly parallel with the Ohio, at no great distance from it, produces a broken and uneven country. North of these hills lie the flat woods, 70 miles wide; whilst, bordering on all the principal streams, except the Ohio, there are strips of bottom and prairie land, of a rich soil, usually from 3 to 6 miles in width. The prairies on the Wabash are the finest land in the state. Remote from the rivers the country is broken, and the soil light. Between the Wabash and Lake Michigan the land is mostly level, and interspersed with woodlands, prairies, lakes, and swamps.

Rivers.—The northern part is watered by the Illinois and the rivers which flow into Lake Michigan; but the Wabash is the great river of Indiana. It divides the state into two unequal parts, and in the latter part of its course divides the state from Illinois. It is navigable to La Fayette, and is connected by canal with Lake Erie and the river Ohio. White River, the principal tributary of the Wabash, is formed by two branches, which spread out widely through the whole southern half of the state. White-water river in the S.E. is a tributary of the Miami.

Pro.—Wheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, flax, hemp, potatoes, and tobacco. In the vicinity of Vevay the vineyards are esteemed the best in the United States.

Minerals.—On the banks of the Wabash, in the upper part of its course, the best kind of coal is found in apparently inexhaustible quantities; and, near the sources of several of the navigable rivers, there are salt springs, from which salt in abundance may be procured. Near Corydon is a large cave, abounding with Epsom salts and saltpetre. Besides these, iron and copper have been found, but they have not been worked to any great extent, and there are good quarries of building stone.

Manf.—Woollens, cottons, leather, hats, paper, soap; and there are iron-forges and fulling-mills.

Area.—33,809 square miles.

Pop.—1,978,301, of whom about 25,000 are coloured.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 93 counties. INDIANOPOLIS, the capital; NEW ALBANY, LA FAYETTE, MADISON, EVANSVILLE, TERRE HAUTE, FORT WAYNE, VINCENNES, and MICHIGAN CITY.

History.—In 1702, the French established a settlement at Vincennes. In 1811, the Indians, who had made frequent inroads, were defeated by General Harrison, and, safety being ensured, the territory was rapidly peopled. In 1817 it was admitted as a state into the union, in which it ranks as the 6th state in respect of population.

INDIANOPOLIS, *in'-di-an-op'-o-lis,* a town of the United States, and the capital of Indiana. It is situate nearly in the centre of the state, on the west bank of White River, here crossed by a bridge, and navigable for steamboats. It has a state house, built upon the model of the Parthenon at Athens, 26 churches and meeting-houses, a handsome Gothic college, various schools and state institutes for the

blind, deaf and dumb, and lunatics. The chamber of commerce, a fine massive building, was opened in 1875. There are seven public parks. It is the terminus of eight railways. **Manf.** Brass and iron machinery, woollens, and agricultural implements. **Pop.** 75,000.

INDIANS, the name by which the various tribes of aborigines scattered over the extensive continent of America are distinguished. They are divided into numerous tribes and nations, all in a state more or less savage, and with all the peculiar characteristics of that kind of life. They generally decline as the civilized population advances into the country; though reservations of land have always been set apart by the government of the United States for their support. There has been a great diversity of opinion amongst ethnologists as to their origin. The most probable suggestion appears to be that they are a branch of the Mongolian family, which found its way from Asia to America across the Aleutian Islands—and have sunk to their present degraded condition from a higher state of civilization. They are now rapidly dying out.

INDIBILIS, *in-dib'-i-lis*, prince of the Ilergetes of Spain, entered into an alliance with the Carthaginians, and assisted to gain a victory over P. Scipio, father of Scipio the Great, who was killed in the battle 212 B.C. Subsequently, he became the ally of Scipio the Great (*see* SCIPIO), and fought under his banner against the Carthaginians, hoping thus to be allowed to retain his kingdom by the Romans. But being deceived in these expectations, he revolted, and, after various struggles, lost his life in battle, 205 B.C.

INDIES, EAST, *in'-dez*. (*See* INDIA.)

INDIES, WEST, ANTILLES, or **COLUMBIAN ARCHIPELAGO**. (*See* ANTILLES.)

INDIGHIRKA, *in-de-gir'-ka*, a river of Siberia, rising in the Yablonoi, or Stavonoi Mountains, in lat. 61° N., and lon. 142° E., and, after a course of about 750 miles, falling into the Arctic Ocean by several mouths.

INDORE, or **INDOOR**, *in-dor'*, a native state of India, governed by the Maharaja Holkar. (*See* HOLKAR and INDIA.) The territory is partly comprised in the table-land of Malwa and partly in the valley of the Nerbudda. There are also the detached district of Mehidpoor, and other small tracts enclosed by the dominions of Scindia. A portion of the Vindhayan Mountains, of moderate elevation, traverses the northern part; the south is watered by the Nerbudda. There are fertile plains and well-wooded districts. Opium is the principal product.

Area.—4,245 square miles.
Pop.—1,054,237.
Chief Towns.—INDORE, the capital; MHOW and MEEIDPOOR, places of British garrisons; MHEYSUR and MUNDLESIR, ports on the Nerbudda.
History.—The dominion of Holkar was at one time much more extended than at present; but by the treaty of Mundessor, in 1818, he ceded a considerable portion to the British, by whom he had been defeated.

INDORE, or **INDOOR**, *in-dor'*, a city of India, in the province of Malwa, and the capital of the state of the same name, 32 miles S. of Oojein on the left bank of the Kuthi. The city is extensive, but contains few good houses, most of which are of two stories, built of mud and burnt bricks. It has some mosques, and a new palace built of granite; but its handsomest edifice is that of the British Residency. **Pop.** 75,000. **Lat.** 22° 42' N. **Lon.** 75° 50' E.

INDRA, *in'-dra*, a Hindoo deity represented in works of art as riding on an elephant, and is generally when painted covered with eyes. His wife is named Indrani.

INDRAGIRI, or **ANDRAGERY**, *in-dra-geer'-e*, the largest river in the island of Sumatra. It rises on the western side of the island at an elevation of 3,000 feet above the sea level, and falls into the sea in lat. 0° 35' S., after a course of 200 miles.

INDRAGIRI, or **ANDRAGERY**, a native state on the south-east coast of the island of Sumatra, between the rivers Kampoor and Jumbi. It is very fertile, but cultivation, except of rice for food, is neglected. Gold and ivory are exported. The state is governed by a sultan, under the control of the Dutch.

INDRAMAIJO, *in-dra-mai'-yo*, a town of Java, 104 miles S.E. of Batavia. It is near the sea, and there is a good haven, protected by a fort, and considerable trade is carried on. **Lat.** 6° 12' S. **Lon.** 108° 19' E.

INDRE, *andr*, a river of France, rising in department Creuse, near the frontiers of the department of Indre, and after a course of 136 miles, falling into the Loire between Saumur and Tours.

INDRE, a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 5 miles W. of Nantes. In its neighbourhood are extensive works belonging to the government, in which cannon and steam-engines are manufactured. **Pop.** 3,700.

INDRE, a department of France, bounded by the departments of Loire-et-Cher, Creuse, Haute-Vienne, Vienne, and Indre-et-Loire. It is in general flat, though a few low hills appear in the S.W., and help to relieve the monotonous character of its scenery.

Rivers.—The principal are the Indre, the Creuse, the Bonzanne, and the Aise.
Pro.—Corn, wine, hemp, and flax.
Minerals.—Iron, several varieties of marble, and lithographic stones.
Manf.—Fine woollens, iron made into scythes and cutlery, linen, hosiery, paper, candles, earthenware, and porcelain.
Area.—2,785 square miles.
Pop.—287,705.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 arrondissements, and 245 communes. The chief towns are CHATEAUROUX, the capital; LE BLANC, LE CHÂTRE, and ISSOUDUN.

INDRE-ET-LOIRE, a department of France, bounded N. by the departments of Loire-et-Cher, the Indre, the Vienne, and the Maine. It is diversified with hill, dale, valley, and plain, with a climate remarkably mild, and alike free from the extremes of heat and cold. In the valley of the Loire the soil is generally very fertile, but in other parts poor.

Rivers.—The principal are the Loire, the Vienne, the Cher, and the Indre.
Pro.—Hemp, flax, liquorice, anise, and coriander. Agriculture has long been in a backward state, but is now being pursued with greater ardour. Fruit, especially prunes and melons, is very plentiful. Walnuts and almonds are also gathered in large quantities, and crushed for the sake of their oil. The vine is also extensively cultivated, and in ordinary seasons about 14,000,000 gallons of wine are made.
Minerals.—Iron is the most important, and there are some millstone-quarries.
Manf.—Unimportant. They consist of woollen and silk goods, leather, gunpowder, and iron.
Area.—2,362 square miles.
Pop.—329,960.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 3 arrondissements and 281 communes. The principal towns are TOURS, the capital; CHINON, and LOCHE.

INDUS, *in'-dus*, one of the great rivers of Asia, which rises in Tibet, on the N. of the mountain Kailas, celebrated in the mythology of the Hindoos. The geographical position of its source is defined as lying about lat. 31° 20′ N., and lon. 81° 30′ E., near the sources of the Sutlej, Brahmapootra, Ganges, and Jumna, at an elevation of 18,000 feet above the sea. After passing the city of Lahdak, in Tibet, it takes a south-westerly course, and forcing its way through the mountains called the Hindoo Koosh, enters Hindostan in about the 35th degree of northern latitude. Its course is generally to the south. In lat. 28° 20′ it is joined by the five rivers of the Punjab, united into one stream, called the Punjnud; whence declining to the south-east, it enters the province of Scinde, between the 28th and 29th degrees of latitude. It is again divided by a large island into two considerable branches; the principal or western branch, after passing the city of Tattah, divides into several streams, which form a delta between Hyderabad and the ocean, Kurachee and Lukhput-Bunder, 130 miles in length and breadth. The tide rises nearly up to Tattah, a distance of 70 miles. The quantity of water discharged by this river has been estimated at upwards of 150,000,000 tons annually. Length, estimated at 1,800 miles.

INEBOLI, *in-e-bo'-le*, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, on the Black Sea, 73 miles W. of Sinope. Manf. Cables for the Turkish government. There is a good export trade. Pop. 3,000.

INES DE CASTRO, *e'-nais dai kas'-tro*, a noble lady of Castile, famous for her beauty and her misfortunes. Don Pedro, son of Alfonso IV., king of Portugal, fell in love with and secretly married her. The king, on discovering their union, desired his son to abandon her, but on his refusing to do so, caused Ines to be assassinated. On succeeding to the throne, in 1357, Don Pedro executed the most summary vengeance upon the murderers of his former wife, and causing her body to be disinterred, crowned her remains, and proclaimed Ines his queen. The Portuguese poet Camöens founded a tragedy upon this incident, and a play has been written upon the same subject by Earl Russell.

Died 1335.

INGELHEIM, *in'-gel-hime*, a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Rheinhessen, on the Selz, 8 miles S.W. of Mainz. It is walled, and has two churches, and was a residence of Charlemagne. Manf. Paper, and it has an oil, wine, and cattle trade. Pop. 2,400.

INGEMANN, BERNHARD SEVERIN, *in'-ger-man*, a Danish poet and novelist, whose father, the Protestant pastor of Torkildstrup, in the island of Falster, died while his son was very young. His mother contrived, however, to send him to the university of Copenhagen, where, at the age of 23, he carried off the gold medal for his essay in answer to the question "What relation do poetry and elegance bear to each other?" A year previously he had published a volume of lyrics, and, in 1814, he produced "The Black Knights," an epic and allegorical poem, on the model of Spenser's "Faerie Queene." Subsequently, he wrote two tragedies, "Masaniello" and "Blanca," which became very popular on the Danish stage. A third drama, "The Shepherd of Tolosa," was unsuccessful; and, although he afterwards wrote several dramas, none were composed with a view to theatrical representation. After having travelled in Europe between the years 1818 and 1820, he wrote a volume of poems, and commenced a series of romances, embodying historical and traditional incidents in the mediæval history of his native country. These romances, several of which have been translated into English, were written in imitation of Sir Walter Scott, and became exceedingly popular in Denmark. In 1822 he was nominated professor of the Danish language and literature at the college of Söröe, near Copenhagen, and, in 1842, was appointed director of the same institution.

Born at Torkildstrup, island of Falster, 1789; died 1862.

INGERSOLL, CHARLES J., an American statesman, son of Jared Ingersoll, an active agent in the American revolution. Charles Ingersoll was elected to Congress in 1812, and was for fourteen years United States district attorney for Pennsylvania, and sat in Congress from 1839 to 1849. He published, in 1801, a tragedy entitled "Edwy and Elgiva;" a political pamphlet in defence of the democratic policy of Jefferson in 1808; "Inchiquin's Letters," a satirical review of American politics, in 1810; two series of "Historical Sketches of the War of 1812" (1845 and 1852), and was for a short time put under arrest in 1862 for a speech in opposition to the Lincoln administration.

Born in Philadelphia, 1782; died 1862.

INGERSOLL, a town of the province of Ontario, dominion of Canada, on the Thames, 80 miles S.W. of Toronto. There is a large trade in wheat, flour, and timber. Pop. 4,500.

INGHAM, *ing'ham*, a county of Michigan, United States. Area, 560 square miles. Pop. 33,676. The capital is Mason.

INGHEN, WILLIAM VAN, *ing'-hen*, a Dutch historical painter. After being the pupil of Anthony Grebber, he studied in Italy, and, on his return, settled at Amsterdam, where his works are held in great esteem.

Born at Utrecht, 1651; died about 1720.

INGHIRAMI, CAVALIER FRANCESCO, *in-ge-ra'-me*, an eminent Italian archæologist, who applied himself assiduously to the study of ancient art. His great work, entitled "Monumenti Etruschi," in six volumes, published in 1826, has been the source from which writers on Etruscan antiquities have derived their knowledge. He was also author of a number of other works on the Art and Remains of Antiquity, and, for a long period, was keeper of the Laurentine library at Florence.

Born at Volterra, in Tuscany, 1772; died 1846.

INGOLDSTADT, *in-gol'-stat*, a town and fortress of Upper Bavaria, on the left bank of the Danube, 46 miles N.W. of Munich. Its fortifications were demolished in 1800, but they have since been rebuilt stronger than they were before. It is a place of some importance, having both civil and military offices and a court of law. Its public buildings are an arsenal, town-house, old castle, hospital, a monastery, nunnery, and various schools and churches. Manf. Woollen and linen cloths, gunpowder, playing cards, and potash. There is also some trade in corn. Pop. 13,200. It was the ancient Aureatum, and is spoken of by old writers as "the golden city."

INGOUVILLE, *ang'-oo-veel*, a town of France, department of Seine Inférieure, about half a mile from Havre, of which it may be said to form a suburb. Its form is amphitheatral, and it contains many fine villas belonging to the merchants of Havre. Manf. Ropes, china-ware, chemicals, and tiles. Pop. 5,000.

INGRASSIA, JOHN PHILIP, *in-gras'-se-a*,

a physician of Palermo, who, in 1575, delivered his country from the fury of the plague.
Born 1511; died 1581.

INGRES, JEAN DOMINIQUE AUGUSTE, *angr*, a distinguished French painter. After having spent some years in the atelier of David, he won, in 1800, the second great prize for painting. In 1802 he produced one of his most celebrated works,—"The Bather." In 1804 he painted a portrait of Napoleon as first consul, and again in 1806 as emperor. He resided for fifteen years at Rome, and four years at Florence, in both of which cities he painted many of his best works. He was made chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1834 and commander in 1845. In 1862 he became a senator and member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction.
Born at Montauban, 1781; died 1867.

INGUL, *in'-gul*, a river of Russia, rising in the government of Kherson, and, after a course of 170 miles, joining the Bug at the town of Nicolaev. In the lower part of its course the channel has been recently deepened and made navigable.

INGULETZ, *in'-gul-etz*, a river of Russia, rising in the north-east of Kherson, and forming part of the boundary between the government of Ekaterinoslav. After a course of 300 miles it joins the Dnieper, on the right bank, 9 miles above Kherson. The principal affluent is the Visun.

INGULPH, *in-gulf'*, abbot of Croyland in the 11th century, and favourite of William the Conqueror, to whom he was secretary. He rebuilt his monastery, and obtained for it many privileges. His supposed work, the "History of Croyland Abbey," has been translated from the Latin.
Born about 1030; died 1109.

INGURE, or INGOUR, *in'-goo-re*, a river of Russia, rising on the southern slope of the Caucasus, on the north of Mongrelia, and flowing in a south-west course of 70 miles to the Black Sea.

INHAMBANE, *in'-ham-ba-ne*, a town and port of Eastern Africa, at the southern entrance of the Mozambique Channel, 8 miles from the mouth of a river of the same name. There is a good harbour. A trade is carried on in ivory and bees-wax. Lat. 23° 51′ S. Lon. 35° 24′.

INIA, *in'-e-a*, a river of Siberia, government of Tomsk, flowing in a generally western course, and joining the right bank of the Obi, after a course of 160 miles.

INIESTA, *in-yes'-ta*, a town of Spain, province of Cuenca, 44 miles S.E. of the town of that name. It is old and poorly built. There is a trade in corn, wine, oil, and saffron. Pop. 3,600.

INKERMANN, *in'-ker-man*, a town of Russia, in the government of Taurida, on a lofty hill S.E. of Sebastopol, in the Crimea, and in a ruinous condition. There are some remarkable caves, and a church hewn out of the rocks. Here on Nov. 5th, 1854, General Cathcart, and many other brave men fell, in a severe battle sustained by detachments of the allied forces numbering about 14,000 for several hours, against a force of more than 60,000 Russians.

INMAN, REV. JAMES, *in'-man*, an eminent mathematician, many years professor of mathematics at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth dockyard. He sailed round the world with Flinders, as astronomer, was wrecked with him, and took part with the late Sir John Franklin in that celebrated action in which a fleet of British merchantmen beat off the French Admiral Lincis. While professor of mathematics at the Royal Naval College, he reduced to system the previous ill-arranged methods of navigation, and published several valuable works now in general use in the naval service. His translation of "Chapman," with his valuable annotations, was long a text-book of naval architecture.
Born 1772: died 1859.

INN, *in*, a river of Europe, rising in a lake at the foot of the Rhætian Alps, and forming the romantic valleys called the Upper and Lower Engadine. It traverses the Tyrol, north-easterly direction, and, after a course of about 280 miles, falls into the Danube at Passau. It is well stocked with various kinds of fish.

INNACONDAH, *in-na-kon'-da*, a town of India, province of Madras, 50 miles S.W. of Guntoor. There is a large export trade in saltpetre, tobacco, cloth, and chilies. Pop. 4,300.

INNIS, *in'-nis*, a prefix to the names of numerous parishes, towns, and islands in Ireland.

INNOCENT I., ST., *in'-no-sent*, Pope, was a native of Albano, and elected to the pontifical chair in 402. He proceeded to Ravenna to request the emperor Honorius to make peace with Alaric; but during his absence the latter plundered Rome.
Died at Ravenna, 417.

INNOCENT II. (GREGORIO PAPI) ascended the throne in 1130. He was elected by part only of the conclave, the rest choosing Peter de Leon, the son of a Jew, who took the name of Anacletus II., and was acknowledged by the kings of Scotland and Sicily, but Innocent was received by the other princes of Europe. Being driven from Italy, he fled to France, where he held several councils. On the death of his rival, and the abdication of his successor, Victor IV., he returned to Rome, and held the second Lateran council in 1139.
Died at Rome, 1143.

INNOCENT III. (LOTHARIO CONTI) came of a noble family. On account of his learning he was made cardinal, and, in 1198, elected pope at the age of 37. He encouraged the crusades to the Holy Land, promoted one against the Albigenses, laid the kingdom of France under interdict, and excommunicated John, king of England. He greatly extended his temporal dominions, and raised the papal authority to its highest degree of power.
Born at Anagni, 1161; died at Perugia, 1216.

INNOCENT IV. (SINIBALDO DE' FIESCHI) was a Genoese, and became chancellor of the Roman church. Gregory IX. created him a cardinal in 1227. He succeeded Celestine IV. in 1243, at which time the court of Rome was engaged in a contest with the emperor Frederick II. Innocent was obliged to retire to France, where he held the council of Lyons, in which Frederick was excommunicated. He is said to have been the first who gave red hats to the cardinals.
Died at Naples, 1254.

INNOCENT V. (PIETRO DE' CHAMPAGNIACO), a Dominican, became archbishop of Lyons, cardinal, and lastly Pope, in 1276, but died five months after his election. Some religious pieces of his have been printed.
Born 1225; died 1276.

INNOCENT VI. (ETIENNE D'ALBERT), cardinal bishop of Ostia, was advanced to the papacy in 1352. He was a man of great learn-

ing and liberality, and some of his letters are extant.

Died at Avignon, 1362.

INNOCENT VII. (COSMO DE' MIGLIORATI) was elected Pope in 1404; but not without great opposition.

Born at Abruzzo, 1336; died 1406.

INNOCENT VIII. (GIOVANNI BATTISTA CIBO), a noble Genoese, of Greek extraction, obtained the tiara, in succession to Sixtus IV. in 1484. He endeavoured to organise another crusade, but without success.

Born 1432; died 1492.

INNOCENT IX. (GIOVANNI ANTONIO FACHINETTO) ascended the papal throne on the death of Gregory XIV., in 1591, but died two months afterwards.

Born at Bologna, 1519; died at Rome, 1591.

INNOCENT X. (GIOVANNI BATTISTA PANFILI), a Roman, succeeded Urban VIII. in 1644, at the age of 73. He condemned the doctrines of Jansenius, and prosecuted the Barberini family with great violence.

Born 1571; died 1655.

INNOCENT XI. (BENEDETTO ODESCALCHI).—Innocent X. gave him a cardinal's hat and a bishopric. He was elected Pope in 1676, and reformed many abuses in the ecclesiastical state. He had a contest with Louis XIV. of France about the right of disposing of benefices and church lands claimed by that monarch, and confirmed to him by an assembly of his clergy, which nearly terminated in a separation of the French church from the Roman communion. This pope effected a coalition between Germany, Poland, and Venice, against the Turks.

Born at Como, 1611; died 1689.

INNOCENT XII. (ANTONIO PIGNATELLI), a Neapolitan of a noble family, who succeeded Alexander VIII. in 1691. He abolished the extraordinary distinctions paid to the nephews of Popes, and condemned the "Maxims of the Saints," written by Fénelon.

Born at Naples, 1614; died at Rome, 1700.

INNOCENT XIII. (MICHAEL ANGELO CONTI), a Roman, and the eighth Pope of his family, was elected to the papal chair in 1721. He gave a pension to the grandson of James II., and is said to have died of chagrin for having been persuaded to bestow a cardinal's hat on Dubois.

Born 1655; died 1724.

INNSPRUCK, or INNSBRUCK, *ins'-brook*, "bridge of the Inn," a town of the Austrian empire, the capital of the Tyrol, at the confluence of the Sill and the Inn, with a beautiful bridge over the latter river, 59 miles N. of Munich. It is almost in the centre of the valley of the Inn, and enclosed by mountains 6,000 and 8,000 feet high. Here are several public edifices, more remarkable, however, for size than elegance; such as the government-house, the town-house, the opera, the arsenal, and the barracks. The only buildings of taste are the small chapel erected by the empress Maria Theresa to the memory of her husband, and the great hall in the palace, which was the former residence of the princes of Tyrol. Besides these, there is the Hofkirche, containing the tomb of Maximilian I., although he is not interred in it, and that of Hofer, the celebrated patriot. There are several other churches, especially the Jesuits' church, the Capuchin church, the church of St. James, and the first Protestant Church in the Tyrol (1879); a fine palace built by the empress Maria Theresa, an old palace, a lyceum or academy, a medical school, and another establishment called the General Seminary for Tyrol; a museum called the Ferdinandeum, a town-house, and a register-office. **Manf.** Woollens, silks, cottons, gloves, and glass. **Pop.** 20,537.

INO, *i'-no*, in Greek mythology, a daughter of Cadmus and Hermione. She married Athamas, king of Thebes, after he had divorced Nephele, by whom he had two children, Phryxus and Helle. Ino became mother of Melicertes and Learchus, and soon conceived an implacable hatred against the children of Nephele, because they were to ascend the throne in preference to her own. Phryxus and Helle were informed of her machinations, and escaped to Colchis on a golden ram. Juno, jealous of Ino's prosperity, sent Tisiphone to the palace of Athamus, and caused such disturbance therein that Athamus, taking Ino to be a lioness, and her children whelps, pursued her, and dashed her son Learchus against a wall. Ino escaped his fury, but threw herself from a high rock into the sea, with Melicertes in her arms. The gods had compassion on her, and Neptune made her a sea-deity, afterwards called Leucothoe. Melicertes also became a sea-god, known by the name of Palæmon.

INOWRAZLAW, or JUNG-BRESLAU, *i'-nou-ras'-law*, a town of Prussia in the government of Posen, 26 miles S.E. from Bromberg. It has a court of law and several public offices. **Manf.** Saltpetre works, and it has both distilleries and breweries. **Pop.** 7,500.

INSARA, or INSAR, *in'-sar*, a town of Russia, on the left bank of the Isa, 58 miles N.W. of Penza. The smelting of iron ore is carried on. **Pop.** 4,750.

INSTERBURG, *in'-stair-boorg*, a town of Prussia, province of E. Prussia, 15 miles N.W. of Gumbinnen. It has a castle, several schools, an infirmary, court of law, and other public offices. **Manf.** Leather, linen, and earthenware, with a trade in linseed and corn. **Pop.** 18,745.

INTERLACHEN, or INTERLAKEN, *in-ter-la'-ken*, "between the lakes," a village of Switzerland, 26 miles S.E. of Bern. It is beautifully situate near the bank of the Aar, in the valley of Boedeli, between the lakes of Brienz and Thun. It has a fine castle and a neat church. On account of its picturesque scenery, and the cheapness of living in it, it receives a large number of visitors during the summer months. **Pop.** 1,900.

INTRA *in'-tra*, a town of Northern Italy, on the W. shore of Lake Maggiore, 35 miles N. of Novara. It is beautifully situated between two small streams, the Santo Bernadino and the Santo Giovanni, both crossed by handsome stone bridges. It is well built, and there are a fine modern church and several other churches. **Manf.** Linen and cotton goods, brass, iron, and leather. **Pop.** 4,400.

INVERARY, *in-ve-rair'-e*, a royal parliamentary and municipal burgh and seaport of Scotland, and the chief town of the county of Argyle, 45 miles S.W. of Glasgow. It is situate on a small bay, 8 miles from the head of Loch Fyne. The town, though small, is neat and handsome. It has an established and a free church, and a gaol, which contains, also, a range of handsome court and county rooms. The chief support of the place is the herring-fishery, which appears to have flourished from time immemorial. Near to this place is Inverary Castle, a residence of the dukes of Argyle. **Pop.** 900.

INVERCARGILL, *in-ver-kar'-gil*, a town at the mouth of the New River, in the province of Otago, New Zealand. It is the terminus of the Bluff harbour and Invercargill Railway. There are several churches and banks in the town, which is connected by short lines of rail with the surrounding country, which is mainly agricultural. Pop. of town, 5,017; including suburbs, 8,000.

INVERKEITHING, *in-ver-kee'-thing*, a royal and parliamentary burgh and seaport of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the north coast of the Frith of Forth, 9 miles N.W. of Edinburgh. It is of great antiquity, and has a commodious harbour. In the neighbourhood are two foundries, a large distillery, brewery, and shipbuilding-yard and tanworks. Pop. 1755.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, *in-ver-nes'-sheer*, a large county of Scotland, stretching diagonally across the island from sea to sea, bounded on the N. by Ross-shire and part of the Moray Frith; E. by the counties of Banff and Aberdeen; S. by those of Perth and Argyle; and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. A small insulated district between the counties of Banff and Moray is annexed to it; also several of the Hebrides. These are Harris, North and South Uist, Benbecula, Skye, Barra, Eigg, and the smaller islets which are situate on the coast. The surface is generally extremely rugged and uneven, consisting of vast ranges of mountains, separated from each other by narrow and deep valleys. These mountains stretch across the whole county, and lie parallel to every valley, rising like immense walls on both sides, while the intersected parts sink deep between them, with a lake, or rapid river, or arm of the sea, flowing in the centre. The Great Glen of Albyn, or Glenmore (through which passes the Caledonian Canal), divides the county, in a N.E. and S.W. direction, into two almost equal parts. The northern extremity of this glen opens by the river Ness into the Moray Frith, and, following it south-westwards from this point, it incloses lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy, whence it extends into the Atlantic Ocean, by the long inlet of the sea called Loch Linnhe. There are eight other inferior straths or valleys, which are subordinate to this great glen, and connected with it at different points. In the northern part is another great glen called Strath Glass, with its tributaries, running nearly north-east, and opening into the Frith of Beauly. To the south of the town of Inverness there are other straths bordered by mountains; and farther south, in the district of Badenoch, lies the great strath of the Spey. The coast, especially on the W., is broken by numerous creeks, bays, and arms of the sea; and, in the extensive mosses, huge trunks and stocks of trees are often found, and indicate the fact that, at some distant period, large forests must have covered their surface. The most extensive moss in Great Britain is near Badenoch, and in the western part is a wild and mountainous district, 70 miles in extent, known as the Rough Bounds.

Mountains.—The most extensive range is the Monadlia, or Monagh Lea (Grey Mountain), which extends from Lochaber to the vicinity of Nairn, a distance of 80 miles. In some parts this ridge is 30 miles broad, and has elevations of 3,000 feet. The Benalder range, in the south-west, is the next in point of magnitude, and presents some of the finest mountain scenery in the world. Connected with these ranges are Ben Nevis, 4,406 feet high; Mealfaurvounie, 3,060 feet; Cairngorm and Brae Riach, the one 4,050 and the other 4,304 feet high.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Ness, the Lochy, the Beauly, and the Spey are the principal rivers. Those of inferior note are the Findhorn, the Nairn, and the Nevis, all of which are fed by numerous smaller streams. Of these may be mentioned the small river Foyers, noted for its picturesque cataract. The principal lakes are Lochs Ness, Arkaig, Lochy, and Laggan, and a part of Loch Ericht is within the county. The Caledonian Canal, opened in 1822, connects the E. and W. seas from Loch Eil on the W. to the Moray Frith on the E. coast, a length of over 60 miles. The number of locks on this canal is 28, all calculated for the passage of large vessels.

Zoology.—The mountains and forests are inhabited by herds of red and roe deer; the alpine and common hare, and other game, are also abundant. Wild cats are numerous, large, and very fierce; there are also badgers, and the different varieties of the weasel tribe; whilst the lakes and rivers abound with otters. Most of the species of eagles, hawks, and owls, of different sorts, are to be found. Black game, grouse, and ptarmigan are numerous; also partridges, woodcocks, snipes, and pheasants. The rivers abound with salmon, and, in the lochs, the char is found in great perfection.

Pro.—The soil being extremely various, moss, moor, and heathy ground covering a large portion of the county, the principal employment of the farmer is the management of black cattle and sheep, especially the former; and numerous herds of goats are also to be found in every district. Oats are the principal crop; but good wheat is grown in the neighbourhood of the Moray Frith.

Minerals.—Limestone is found in every district of the county, and, in many places, approaches to the nature of marble.

Area.—4,256 square miles, more than two-thirds consisting of barren heath.

Pop.—90,414.

Chief Town.—The capital is INVERNESS.

Parliamentary Representation.—One member is returned for the county.

INVERNESS, a royal, parliamentary, and municipal burgh and seaport of Scotland, and the capital of the above county, is situate on both sides of the river Ness, at its entrance into the Moray Frith, 115 miles N.W. of Edinburgh. The larger portion is on the left bank of the river, and an iron suspension bridge connects the two parts of the town. Inverness has long been considered as the metropolis of the Highlands. It is a large and handsome place, adorned with many elegant houses and buildings. The eastern part of the town bears an appearance of antiquity; the western part is of more modern erection, and is not so extensive. St. Andrew's Cathedral is a fine modern Gothic structure, the first stone of which was laid by the archbishop of Canterbury in 1866. Exclusive of the various churches and chapels of different denominations, the principal public buildings are the county buildings, a fine castellated structure, the exchange, the town-hall, the assembly-rooms, the royal infirmary, the royal academy, endowed by the McIntosh fund, Bell's and the Free Church institutions, a reading-room, debating society, farmers' society, a theatre, schools, and other institutions. Inverness being the great thoroughfare to the northern counties, is greatly resorted to in the summer season by strangers; and the inns and hotels afford excellent accommodation. The shops are also numerous and handsome; and the whole town wears an aspect of cheerfulness and neatness. Manf. Woollens, iron, and brass; and there are tan-works and shipbuilding-yards. The harbours are safe and commodious. Four large annual fairs are held. Pop. 21,725. Lat. 57° 28' N. Lon. 4° 13' W.—A station on the London and North-Western, Great Northern, North British, Caledonian, Great Northern of Scotland, and Highland railways. Inverness is a place of great antiquity. The first burgh charter was granted to the town by king William the Lion (1165-1214), and was renewed by successive sovereigns until the reign of James VI., when the constitution or set of the burgh was finally settled. From the time of the revolution to about the year 1745, Inverness was in a declining state; but it is now almost wholly

rebuilt, and its limits are yearly extending on every side.

INVERURY, or **INVERURIE**, *in-ve-roo'-re*, a royal, parliamentary, and municipal burgh in Aberdeenshire, seated on a point of land formed by the confluence of the Don and Ury, 14 miles N.W. of Aberdeen. It carries on a considerable trade in coal, lime, iron, bricks, and timber. **Pop.** 2,700. —A station on the Great North of Scotland railway.

INVESTIGATOR'S GROUP, a cluster of six islands off the west coast of Australia, including Flinder's (the largest), Waldegrave, Top Gallant, Ward, and Pearson's Islands. **Lat.** 33° 40' S. **Lon.** 115° E.

IO, *i'-o*, in Greek mythology, daughter of Inachus, or, according to others, of Jasus or Pirene, was priestess of Juno at Argos. Jupiter became enamoured of her; but Juno discovering the god in her company, Jupiter changed Io into a beautiful heifer, and the goddess obtained from her spouse the animal, whose beauty she had condescended to commend. Juno commanded the hundred-eyed Argus to watch the heifer; but Jupiter despatched Mercury to destroy Argus, and restore her to liberty. Io was now persecuted by Juno, who sent a malicious insect to torment her. She wandered over the earth, and crossed the sea, till at length she stopped on the banks of the Nile, still exposed to Juno's plague. Here she was changed by Jupiter into a woman, and bore Epaphus. She subsequently married Telegonus, or Osiris, king of Egypt. After death she received divine honours under the name of Isis. According to Herodotus, Io was carried away by Phœnician merchants, who wished to make reprisals for Europa, who had been stolen from them by the Greeks.

IOLAS, or **IOLAUS**, *i'-o-las*, in Greek legend is a son of Iphiclus, king of Thessaly, who assisted Hercules in conquering the Hydra, and burnt with a hot iron the place where the heads had been cut off, to prevent the growth of others. He was restored to youth and vigour by Hebe, at the request of his friend Hercules. Subsequently, he assisted the Heraclidæ against Eurystheus (*see* HERACLIDÆ), and is said by some to have killed that tyrant with his own hand. According to Diodorus, Iolas died and was buried in Sardinia.

IOLE, *i'-o-le*, in Greek legend, a daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia. Her father promised her in marriage to Hercules (*see* HERCULES), but he refused to perform his engagements, and Iole was carried away by force. It was to extinguish the love of Hercules for this princess that Dejanira sent him the tunic poisoned with the centaur's blood, which caused his death. After his death, Iole married his son Hyllus. (*See* HYLLUS.)

IOLO GOCH, *e-o'-lo goch*, a Welsh bard, who lived with Owen Glendower, by whom he was employed to compose warlike songs to rouse his countrymen against the English.
Lived between 1370 and 1420.

ION, *i'-on*, a son of Xuthus, son of Erechtheus. He married Helice, daughter of Selinus, king of Ægiale. He succeeded to his father-in-law's throne, and built a city, which he called Helice, after his wife. His subjects were named after him, Ionians, and their country that of Ionia.

IONA, ICOLMKILL, or **I-COLUMB-KILL**, *e-o'-na*, 'the isle of Columba's cell or retreat,' an island of Scotland, one of the HEBRIDES, in the Atlantic Ocean, separated from the western point of Mull by a narrow channel, called the Sound of Iona, 7 miles from Staffa. It is about 3 miles long, and from a mile to 1½ mile broad, and is extremely interesting to the antiquary for the ruins of its ancient religious edifices. These were established about the year 563, by St. Columba, who left Ireland, his native country, with the intention of preaching Christianity to the Picts. The remains of these edifices, almost all constructed of fine syenite, together with crosses and sepulchral monuments, are the antiquities now extant. The exact date of none of the former is known, but St. Oran's chapel is supposed to have been built in the latter part of the 11th century; and the church is said to have been built by Queen Margaret early in the 13th century. It is cruciform, and the east window is a beautiful specimen of Gothic workmanship. Here are the tombs of forty-eight Scottish kings, four kings of Ireland, eight Norwegian monarchs, and one king of France. South from the cathedral and St. Oran's chapel are the ruins of the nunnery, the church of which is pretty entire; and here, also, are several monuments. There are an established church and a free church in the village of Iona, which faces the Sound, and consists of about forty thatched cottages. There is also a small but commodious inn. Pro. Barley, oats, and potatoes; but the rearing of black cattle forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants. **Pop.** 270.

IONIA, *i-o'-ne-a*, an ancient name of a country of Asia Minor, extending, according to Ptolemy, along the coast of the Ægean Sea from the river Hermus to the Meander. Ephesus, Smyrna, Clazomenæ, Erythræ, Colophon, and Miletus united to form the Ionian League. They became subject to the Persians about 557 B.C., formed an alliance with and became dependent on Athens during the Persian war, were afterwards subjected to the Spartan rule, and became again (387 B.C.) a part of the Persian empire until the time of Alexander the Great. In 64 B.C. they became subject to the Romans. In later times Ionia fell into the hands of the Turks, and few vestiges of its former greatness remain. The Ionians were wealthy, luxurious, and effeminate. The Ionic dialect of the Greek language was remarkable for its softness, owing to the number of vowels introduced; and the Ionic architecture is a graceful variation of the Greek style.

IONIA, a county of Michigan, United States. Area, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 33,872. The capital is Ionia.

IONIAN ISLANDS, *i-o'-ni-an*, a chain, consisting of seven principal islands, and a number of islets, extending along the south-west coast of Greece. The seven principal islands are Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca or Theaki, Cerigo, and Paxo. Corfu is the most northerly, and lies opposite to Albania; Paxo, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, and Zante, follow each other in succession to the southward, lying along the coasts of Albania and the ancient Elis; but Cerigo is detached, being 150 miles to the south-east of Zante, and opposite to the coast of the ancient Laconia. A series of earthquake shocks in 1867 almost destroyed the two chief towns of Cephalonia. The islands are mostly of an irregular form, and much indented by the sea. Their surface is generally uneven, containing a number of barren rocks and hills, interspersed, however, with fertile plains and valleys. In these, however, there is not sufficient arable land to produce the corn required for the population.

Pro.—Corn, grapes, olives, currants, cotton, honey, wax, &c.

Manf.—Salt, olive-oil, wine, and brandy, as well as other kinds of liquors; and a coarse cotton cloth is made in Cephalonia.

Area.—1,041 square miles.

Pop.—458,330, mostly of Greek descent.

Lat.—Between 35° 48′ and 39° 55′ N. **Lon.** between 18° 35′ and 23° 18′ E.

History.—These islands belonged to the eastern half of the Roman empire till 1081, when they were taken possession of by the Duke of Calabria. In the 15th century, after many vicissitudes, they became an appanage of Venice, and continued so until 1797, when they were given to France by the treaty of Campo Formio, by which France and Austria divided the possessions of the republic of Venice. Two years later a Turco-Russian fleet took possession of them; and by a convention concluded between the Porte and Russia in 1800, it was stipulated that the Seven Islands, and the coast depending on them, should be constituted into a republic, tributary to the Ottoman empire. The treaty of Amiens confirmed the loss to France of the Ionian Islands, by declaring them independent, and placing them under the protection of Russia. The treaty of Tilsit, in 1807, restored them to France, in whose possession they remained till 1814. By the treaties between the allied powers, in 1815, the Ionian Islands were placed under the protectorate of Great Britain. In 1849 an insurrection broke out in Cephalonia, and was suppressed by Sir Henry Ward. Great dissatisfaction, however, continued to be manifest, and in 1858 Mr. Gladstone was sent as a special commissioner for the purpose of ascertaining what could be done to give the populations of the islands satisfaction. Finding their desire for annexation to Greece was so great that they would be satisfied with nothing else, the English government decided, a few years later, to comply with their wishes—which was done by a treaty signed in March, 1864, since which period they have formed a part of the Hellenic kingdom.

IONIAN SEA, that portion of the Mediterranean communicating with the Gulf of Venice by the Strait of Otranto, and having Greece and part of European Turkey on the E.; Sicily and the most S. part of Italy on the W. Its greatest breadth is between Cape Matapan in the Morea, and Cape Passaro in Sicily, and which is about 400 miles.

IOWA, *i'-o-wa*, one of the central United States, bounded on the N. by Minnesota, E. by Wisconsin and Illinois, S. by Missouri, and W. by Nebraska. It is varied both in surface and soil, but in general fertile and healthy. About three-fourths consists of prairie land, and the only timber is found near the rivers. There are nearly 4,000 miles of railway, 50 colleges, and nearly 8,000 public schools.

Rivers.—The Des Moines, Cedar (with the Iowa and other affluents), flow into the Mississippi, which marks the eastern border, as the Missouri does the western.

Pro.—Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, hemp, flax, hay, and potatoes.

Minerals.—Lead, iron, coal, zinc, and limestone.

Area.—55,045 square miles.

Pop.—1,624,615, with continuous evidences of energetic progress in every respect.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 100 counties. The most important towns are DES MOINES, the capital; IOWA CITY, and KEOKUK: Fort Madison, Burlington, Muscatine, Davenport, Clinton, Bellevue, and Dubuque ports.

History.—Settlements were formed in 1832. Iowa was admitted as a territory in 1838, and as a state in 1846. It was previously known as the Sioux territory.

IOWA, a river of the United States, rising in the state of the same name. It receives numerous small affluents, and, after a course of 300 miles, joins the Mississippi, on the right bank, 30 miles above Burlington. It is navigable as far as Iowa city, 80 miles from the mouth.

IOWA CITY, formerly capital of Iowa territory, built on the plateaux rising from the Iowa river. Near the river is a public promenade, and on the highest ground is the state university, formerly the capital. There is also communication by steamboat with the Mississippi. Pop. 7,123.

IOWA, a county of Iowa, United States. Area, 576 square miles. Pop. 19,221. The capital is Marengo.

IOWA, a county of Wisconsin, United States. Area, 720 square miles. Pop. 23,628. Mineral Point is the capital.

IPEK, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the north of Albania, on the Beshitza, or White Drin, 60 miles N.E. of Scutari. Pop. 8,000.

IPHICRATES, *i-fik'-ra-tees*, a celebrated Athenian general, who, by introducing some novel improvements in warfare, defeated the Thracians and Spartans. He was the son of a shoemaker. Died 380 B.C.

IPHIGENIA, *if-i-je-ni'-a*, in Greek legend, a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. When the Greeks, going to the Trojan war, were detained by contrary winds at Aulis, they were informed by Calchas, the soothsayer, that to appease the gods, they must sacrifice Iphigenia to Diana, because her father had killed the favourite stag of that goddess. Agamemnon heard this with the greatest horror and indignation, and rather than shed the blood of his daughter, he, as chief of the Grecian forces, commanded one of his heralds to order the army to disperse. After much solicitation from the other chiefs, Agamemnon consented, however, to immolate his daughter for the common good of Greece; but as soon as Calchas had taken the knife and was about to strike the fatal blow, Iphigenia suddenly disappeared, and a hind of uncommon size was found in her place. This supernatural change animated the Greeks, the wind suddenly became favourable, and the combined fleets set sail from Aulis. Iphigenia's innocence had excited the compassion of the goddess Diana, who carried her to Tauriea, where she intrusted her with the care of her temple, whence she subsequently fled with her brother Orestes and his friend Pylades.

IPHIS, *i'-fis*, in Greek legend, a daughter of Ligdus and Telethusa, of Crete, was, in consequence of her sex, ordered by her father to be put to death; but Isis commanded her mother, in a dream, to spare the life of her child, and to educate her as if she were a boy. Her father remained ignorant of the deceit, and subsequently gave her in marriage to Ianthe, daughter of Telestes. This involved Telethusa and her daughter in great perplexity; but Isis, on their entreaties, changed the sex of Iphis, and the nuptials were celebrated with the greatest rejoicings.

IPHITUS, *if'-i-tus*, in Greek legend, a son of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, was killed by Hercules, because his father Eurytus had refused him his daughter Iole, after he had won her by beating him and the other king's sons in drawing the bow.

IPHITUS, a king of Elis, who re-established the Olympic games 884 B.C., about 569 years after their institution by the Idæi Dactyli. This epoch is famous in chronological history, as everything anterior to it is involved in fabulous obscurity.

IPSAMBOOL. (*See* ABOUSAMBUL.)

IPSWICH, *ips'-widj*, a market-town, parliamentary and municipal borough and river port, and the capital of Suffolk, stands on the picturesque river Orwell, here crossed by two bridges, 68 miles N.E. from London. The streets are narrow and irregular. The houses are many of them handsome modern buildings; and the rest, though

old, are neat, substantial, and commodious, and mostly covered with curious carved work. There are 13 churches and several chapels. The old church of St. Mary-le-Tower has been recently restored. It has an elegant tower and lofty spire. A new Roman Catholic church was erected in 1863. The principal public buildings and institutions are the town-hall, in the Italian style, erected in 1868, a hall of commerce, a county gaol, corn exchange, custom-house, barracks, hospital, an assembly-room, theatre, a public library, and various schools; amongst them a grammar-school, founded by Cardinal Wolsey, and endowed by Queen Elizabeth. **Manf.** Tobacco, snuff, artificial stone, and agricultural implements, for which it is noted. There are also extensive iron-foundries, several breweries, soap-boiling establishments, and ship-building-yards. It exports grain and local manufactures, and imports coal in considerable quantities. There is also extensive general foreign trade, especially in the importation of Norwegian timber, and in oil-cake and linseed. Ipswich is a bonding port for foreign timber. **Pop.** 50,762.—A station on the Great Eastern railway.—According to Camden, this town was originally called Gippeswich, from the neighbouring river Gippen or Gipping. It was destroyed by the Danes, but was subsequently restored by King John, and since the time of Edward I. it has sent two members to the House of Commons.

IPSWICH, a town in the colony of Queensland, which bids fair to rival other British settlements in all the evidences of prosperity. **Pop.** 6,500.

IPUT, *ē-put*, a river of Russia, traversing the governments of Mohilev, Smolensk, and Czernigov, and joining the left bank of the Soj near Novo-Belitza, after a course of 220 miles. There are extensive forests, furnishing fine ship-timber, on the banks.

IQUIQUE, *e-que-que*, a seaport transferred from Peru to Chili in 1882–3. It is remarkable for precipitous rocks, 2,000 feet high. There are valuable saltpetre works in the vicinity. **Pop.** 16,430. **Lat.** 20° 12′ S. **Lon.** 70° 14′ W.

IRAIL, AUGUSTIN SIMON, *ē-rail*, a French ecclesiastic, who wrote a tragedy called "The Trumpet of Heroism," "Memoirs for a History of the Republic of Letters," and a "History of the Re-union of Brittany with France."

Born at Puy, Valay, 1719; **died** 1794.

IRAK-A-JEMI, *e-rak′-ai′-je-me*, a province of Persia, bounded S. by Fars and Khuzistan, E. by Khorassan and the Great Salt Desert, W. by Kurdistan, N. by Azerbijan, Ghilan, and Mazanderan. It abounds in productive and well-watered valleys, in which there are excellent pasturage and considerable tracts of cultivated land. **Pro.** Wheat, rice, sesamum, and other grains, fruits, tobacco, opium, saffron, silk, and cotton. **Lat.** extending from 31° 25′ to the Elburz range, in 36° N. **Lon.** between 48° 20′ and 53° 20′ E. The chief towns are ISPAHAN, TEHERAN, Kashan, and Hamadan.

IRAK-ARABI, *ē-rak-a′-ra-bē*, a district of Asiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Bagdad. It lies between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and includes the ruins of Babylon and Seleuci. **Pop.** unascertained.

IRAN, the modern name of Persia.

IRAPUATO, *ē-ra-poo-a′-to*, a town of Mexico, 15 miles S. of Guanajuato. There are a nunnery and a Franciscan monastery, attached to which is a richly endowed Latin school. **Pop.** 13,000, chiefly engaged in agriculture.

IRBIT, or **IRBITSKAIA**, *ir′-bit*, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, stands on the rivers Irbit and Nitza, on the frontiers of Siberia. It is an entrepôt for Siberian furs and other Asiatic merchandise passing into Europe, and a great fair is held annually, attended by many thousands of merchants and visitors, and at which goods of the value of more than £5,000,000 sterling are disposed of. There is communication by steamboats with various places on the Tobol, Irtish, and Obi. **Pop.** 4,250. **Lat.** 57° 35′ N. **Lon.** 62° 50′ E.

IREGH, *ē-reg*, a market town of Hungary, 70 miles S.W. of Pesth. There are two churches, a castle, and the ruins of an old monastery. A trade in wine is carried on, and there is a large breeding stud of horses. **Pop.** 2,500.

IREGH, or **UREGH**, a market town of the Austrian empire, in Slavonia, 11 miles S. of Peterwardein. There is a large trade in wine, produced in the district. **Pop.** 6,000.

IRELAND, *ire′-land*, the most western and smaller of the two principal islands of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is composed. On the N.W. and S. is the Atlantic Ocean, and on the N.E. and E. the North Channel, Irish Channel, and St. George's Channel, separating it from Great Britain. Between Howth and Holyhead the breadth of the channel is 60 miles; the greatest breadth is 130 miles between Dublin and Liverpool; but between Fair Head, in the north-east, and the Mull of Cantyre, in Scotland, the distance is only about 12 miles. Measured diagonally from Fair Head to Mizen Head in the S.W., it is 306 miles long, and from Carnsore Point in the S.E. to Benwee Head in the N.W., it is 212 broad. Measured in a meridian, and on a parallel of latitude, the greatest length and breadth respectively are only 230 and 180 miles. Between the bays of Dublin and Galway the breadth is 120 miles. The coast-line is about 2,200 miles long, generally very bold and rugged. The principal inlets are Waterford and Cork in the S., Bantry and Dingle in the S.W., the estuary of the Shannon and the vast bay of Galway on the W. and that great opening on the N.W., of which the bay of Sligo is a part. Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle, on the N., are the most considerable. On the E. side are the harbours of Belfast, Newry, and Dundalk, and the barred havens of Dublin, Drogheda, and Wexford, Bantry Bay, and Cork Harbour are of great size. The principal capes are Bengore, Fair Head, Malin Head, and Bloody Foreland on the N.; Erris Head, Achill Head, Slyne Head, Loop Head, Kerry Head, and Mizen Head, on the W.; Cape Clear and Carnsore Point on the S.; and Wicklow Head and Howth Head on the E. The islands are numerous, but generally unimportant. The face of the country presents a pleasing variety of surface. In some parts there are rich and fertile plains, watered by large and beautiful streams, while in other parts hills are found in frequent succession; but, as a whole, the country may be considered as flat. The mountain-chains are neither numerous nor important; for though the country, no doubt, contains many hills of considerable elevation, yet they are not of that height, nor are they collected into such masses, as to give to Ireland the character of a mountainous country. The hilly parts are, in general, of easy ascent, and admit of culture a considerable way up their sides; some of them, however, are precipitous, and terminate in cones or spires. The highest summits are Macgillicuddy's Reeks, one of which attains an elevation of 3,414

feet. Wicklow Hills rise to 3,000; Knockmealdown and the Carran Tual Mountains to 2,700. These are the loftiest summits in the island. The bogs form a very remarkable feature in the country, being of different kinds, and in some places very extensive, occupying, it is estimated, about a seventh part of the entire surface of the country. They are composed of a vegetable matter called peat, and are generally from 20 to 30 feet deep. The peat is used as fuel. The largest bog is that of Allen, situate in King's County, Kildare, Queen's County, and Carlow, and stretching across the centre of the island. There are other large tracts of bog in Longford, Meath and Roscommon.

Rivers.—The principal are the Shannon, the Bandon, the Lee, the Blackwater, or Broadwater, the Liffey, the Boyne, the Suir, the Barrow, the Slaney, and the Bann. The Shannon has a length of 214 miles, and is navigable to Lough Allen, or within 7 miles of its whole extent. The Blackwater has a length of 100 miles, and the Bann is noted for its salmon.

Lakes or Loughs.—The principal are Lough Neagh, Lough Erne, and Lough Corrib. The Lakes of Killarney are the most distinguished for their beauty, and Neagh for size, being 150 square miles, the largest in the British Islands. Killarney consists of three lakes,—the Lower Lake, North, and Upper Lake, in which is the island of Innisfallen, considered among the most beautiful in Europe.

Climate.—In general more temperate than the climate of other countries in the same latitude. The heat of summer is less oppressive, and the cold of winter less severe. It is also much more humid, rain being more frequent, and the atmosphere, even when there is no rain, being impregnated with a moisture which affects the walls of houses, as well as the furniture and other articles.

Zoology.—The same as in England; but no venomous reptiles.

Pro.—Wheat is grown in various counties, but oats are most extensively cultivated. Ireland has been long celebrated for the immense quantities and excellent quality of potatoes which it produces. Flax is also grown; but the dairy husbandry is the most extensive and the best managed in Ireland. Cattle, swine, and poultry are also largely reared. The fisheries are likewise extensive, but capable of far greater development.

Minerals.—Ireland is said to rest on a bed of granite; and granite is accordingly abundant, also limestone. In the north are basaltic rocks, in some places forming picturesque colonnades, of which the Giant's Causeway, in Antrim, is a celebrated specimen. A great variety of marbles are found; besides gypsum, fuller's earth, and coal. Precious stones, such as beryls, amethysts, and jaspers, have been found; also various species of crystals, which are hard, large, and very brilliant. Pieces of native gold have also been picked up; and the lead mines in Antrim, Sligo, and Tipperary formerly produced considerable quantities of silver. Copper is found in different counties, and iron-ore is abundant. In the middle of the 17th century, iron-works were very common. Mineral springs, chiefly chalybeate, exist in almost every county.

Manf.—Linen fabrics are the staple branch of industry; these are manufactured principally in Belfast and the surrounding districts of Ulster. The entire trade of Belfast has been estimated at £26,000,000 (the exports being £13,250,000 and the imports £12,750,000). The cotton manufacture is also considerable, and that of muslins is carried on in some parts. In Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Queen's County, there are manufactures of woollen stuffs, and the Irish poplins made at Dublin and elsewhere are noted for their quality. The distillation of spirits has long been followed in Ireland to a great extent; and there are breweries in different parts.

Area.—31,874 square miles, of which about three-fourths is arable land, and rather more than one-fifth uncultivated.

Pop.—5,159,839; 3,951,888 being Roman Catholics.

Divisions.—There are four provinces, Ulster, in the north; Leinster, in the east; Connaught, in the west; and Munster, in the south. These are subdivided into 32 counties. (*See* separate headings.)

History.—Native historians carry back the annals of the country to a very remote period, some describing events supposed to have occurred two thousand years before the Christian era; but authentic history may be said to begin in the 5th century, when Christianity was established by St. Patrick. Between that time and the beginning of the 11th century there were frequent invasions by the Danes and other Norsemen, and the numerous petty chiefs or princes were engaged in almost continual warfare among themselves. The Danes were finally defeated by Brian Boroimhe, in 1014. In the 12th century the island was divided into five kingdoms—Ulster, Leinster, Meath, Connaught, and Munster—and several petty principalities. In 1161, Dermot McMurrough, king of Leinster, having been driven from his throne, fled to England and made an alliance with Henry II. In 1161, the English under Fitzstephen and the Earl of Pembroke (Strongbow) invaded the country, and in 1171 Henry II. landed near Waterford, received the submission of the native princes, and made his son, prince John, viceroy. Several Anglo-Norman adventurers established themselves, suppressing the native clans, but in many instances adopting Irish names and manners. Notwithstanding many desperate efforts on the part of the native chiefs, descendants of the old Irish families, to liberate themselves, the English power was consolidated, and in 1542 Henry VII. assumed the title of king, instead of lord of Ireland. Between 1649 and 1656 Cromwell and Ireton reduced the whole island to obedience by a series of victories and massacres still remembered with hatred. In 1782 it was declared that, although Ireland was an imperial crown, inseparably annexed to that of Great Britain, yet the kingdom of Ireland was distinct, with a parliament of its own; and that no body of men were competent to make laws for Ireland, except the king, lords, and commons thereof. Some time afterwards, this declaration being thought insufficient, the British legislature, by an express act of parliament, relinquished all claim of right to interfere with the judgment of the Irish courts, or to make laws to bind Ireland in time to come. In 1799 a great rebellion broke out, and was not suppressed until 150,000 Irish and 20,000 English had lost their lives. In 1800 it was deemed expedient for the welfare of Ireland that it should be united to Great Britain, and both become one kingdom. Accordingly, the two parliaments passed acts for that purpose, by which the two kingdoms, at the commencement of the year 1801, were to be styled the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that 28 peers, 4 bishops, and 100 commoners of Ireland were to be elected to represent that country in the imperial parliament, to be assembled in England, at Westminster. The Irish state Protestant church was disestablished in 1869. The government of Ireland is viceregal, a lord-lieutenant representing the sovereign, assisted by a privy council. The law is administered by a lord chancellor, a master of the rolls, and 12 judges of the supreme court.

IRELAND, Samuel William Henry, a novelist and miscellaneous writer, notorious for his forgeries of Shakspearian documents, and for producing a play purporting to be Shakspeare's, but which was soon discovered to be a gross forgery. He was the son of a London publisher and author. After receiving a fair education in London and in France, he was articled to a lawyer in New Inn. His father was an enthusiastic collector of Shakspearian relics; and it would seem that this first induced him to forge a legal document, to which the autograph of Shakspeare was attached. His simple-minded father was imposed upon; and was soon afterwards supplied with several more papers, which were published in a volume. William Henry even went so far as to concoct a play called "Vortigern," and to palm it off upon the public as an original work of Shakspeare's. It was produced at Drury-lane theatre, with John Kemble as Vortigern (who, however, did not believe in the authorship of the work), and was most unequivocally condemned, being sorry trash. The whole of the forgeries were soon afterwards exposed by Malone and others, and young Ireland was expelled his father's house. He subsequently gained a livelihood by writing a number of indifferent novels and romances, and executing hack-work for booksellers.

Born in London, 1777; died 1835.

IRELAND, NEW. (*See* NEW IRELAND.)

IRELAND'S EYE, a rocky islet, 1 mile from Howth harbour, in the Irish Sea. It contains the ruins of an abbey, and has a martello tower and a lighthouse.

IREN, *i'-ren*, a river of Russia, rising in the government of Perm, flowing in a circuitous, but generally north-western course, and joining the right bank of the Silva, after a course of 150 miles.

IRENÆUS, ST., *i-re-ne'-us*, bishop of Lyons, and the disciple of Polycarp, by whom he is said to have been sent into Gaul. He was at first a priest in the church of Lyons; and, on the martyrdom of Pothinus, succeeded him in the bishopric, in 177. He had a disputation with Valentinus at Rome, and held a council at Lyons, in which the Gnostic heresy was condemned. Irenæus was a great lover of peace, and laboured to allay the controversy which raged with violence, respecting the time of celebrating Easter. His most important work, entitled "Adversus Hæreses," was directed against the Gnosticism of his age.

Born in Greece, about 140; died at Lyons, about 202.

IRENE, *i-re'-ne*, empress of Constantinople, and a saint of the Greek church. She was wife of the emperor Leo IV., after whose death she was acknowledged sovereign in conjunction with her son Constantine V. She displayed great talents, but committed some atrocious murders on the relations of her husband; and, in order to insure her power, deprived her own son of sight. She was anxious to contract a marriage with Charlemagne, who declined the proposal. The people, irritated by her conduct, placed Nicephorus, her treasurer, on the throne, who banished her to Lesbos, where she was made to spin for a livelihood, and ultimately died of grief.

Born at Athens, 752; died at Lesbos, 803.

IRETON, HENRY, *ire'-ton*, a republican general, and son-in-law of Cromwell. He greatly distinguished himself in the civil war, on the side of the parliament. He studied at Oxford, in which university he took the degree of B.A., and subsequently became a student of the Middle Temple. When the revolution broke out, he entered the parliamentary army, and soon rose to the rank of colonel. At the battle of Naseby he, after fighting very bravely, was taken prisoner by the royalists, but escaped. He was appointed to command in Ireland, where he died. His body was conveyed to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey; but, at the Restoration, it was taken up and hung at Tyburn, with those of Cromwell and Bradshaw.

Born in Nottinghamshire, 1610; died at Limerick, 1651.

IRGHIZ, *irg'-hiz*, a river of Turkestan, rising in Lake Chalhar, in lat. 51° 20′ N., and lon. 61° 25′ E., and after a south-eastern course of about 300 miles through a sandy country, falls into Lake Aksakal.

IRGHIZ-BALCHO, a river of Russia, formed by the junction of the Karalitz and Kamelih, in the government of Saratov, and flowing in an irregular south-western course, joins the left bank of the Volga, after a course of 130 miles.

IRIS, *i'-ris*, in Greek mythology, daughter of Thaumas and Electra, one of the Oceanides, messenger of the gods, but more particularly of Juno. Her office was to conduct the souls of women to the shades when they expired. Her name signifies the rainbow, and she is therefore represented with all the beautiful colours of that phenomenon. She is likewise described as supplying the clouds with water to deluge the world.

IRISH SEA, *i'-rish*, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which washes the coasts of the central districts of Great Britain and Ireland. It lies to the N. of St. George's Channel, and to the S. of the North Channel.

IRKUT, *ir'-kut*, a river of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, rising at the foot of the mountains of Sayansk, near the frontiers of China, and, after a course of 220 miles, joining the Angara at the town of Irkutsk.

IRKUTSK, *ir'-kutsk*, a government of Russia, comprehending all the E. part of Siberia, or Asiatic Russia. It is traversed by the Baikal and Nerchinzk mountains, and continuations of the great Altai range extend along the southern and eastern borders.

Rivers.—The chief are the Lena, Shilka, and Angara. There are several lakes, the largest being the Baikal.

Pro.—The principal cereals, hops, and rhubarb, are cultivated.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, lead, coal, and some precious stones.

Area.—309,188 square miles.

Pop.—308,873, including Mongols, Tunguses, Bouriats, and Russians, the latter principally descendants of political exiles.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are five administrative districts. The capital is IRKUTSK.

IRKUTSK, a city, the capital of the above government, is situate in a plain, 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, near the confluence of the Irkut and the Ushkaovkar, the latter river dividing it into two parts. The houses are of wood, and the streets unpaved. It contains a cathedral, several churches, is the residence of the governor-general of Eastern Siberia, and the station of a considerable body of troops; it is also the seat of a bishopric. Government maintains here a seminary, a popular school, and a school for navigation. Irkutsk possesses also a great commercial importance. It appears half a Chinese town, from the quantities of porcelain, enamelled and lacquered ware, and Chinese articles of dress and furniture with which the houses are filled. **Manf.** Woollen and linen goods, hats, leather, soap, and glass. The trade is in hay, tea, and other articles imported from China; but more especially in furs, for which the American Company have here large warehouses. The society of the upper classes has a European character; but there are many exiles amongst them. **Lat.** 52° 17′ N. **Lon.** 104° 26′ E. **Pop.** 36,117.

IRMILQUILPAN, *ir'-mil-quil'-pan*, a town of Mexico, 72 miles N.W. of Mexico, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Tula, at a height of 5,400 feet above the sea. **Pop.** 10,000.

IROQUOIS, *ir'-o-qua*, or the Six Nations, a confederation of the Indians of North America, dwelling partly in the territories of the United States, partly in Canada. The names of these six nations are, the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondogas, the Senecas, the Cayugas, and Tuscaroras. The Iroquois number no more, at the present time, than 12,000 individuals. They are bold, courageous, proud, and hospitable, but passionately addicted to gambling and strong drinks, or "fire-water," the use of which was unknown to them till the arrival of the white man in their country; and the indulgence of this passion has decimated their tribes. When the French arrived in Canada in 1603, the Iroquois were a mighty nation, at war with the Adirondacks, these last invoking the re-

sistance of the new comers. The Dutch, spreading themselves along the banks of the Hudson, even as far up as the present city of Albany, drove the Adirondacks before them. During the wars between the English and French, the Iroquois were divided into two great sections, both of which fought alternately on the side of both these nations. In the War of Independence, they were the allies of Great Britain. In 1779 the American troops massacred large numbers of them, and destroyed their villages. Since that period, they have been slowly but effectually driven before the advancing white man, and their tribes have become a mere remnant of their former strength.

IROQUOIS, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 756 square miles. **Pop.** 35,451. The capital is Middleport.

IRPEN, *ir'-pen*, a river of Russia, rising in the government of Kiev, and, after a course of 100 miles, joining the Dnieper, 20 miles above the town of Kiev.

IRRAWADI, or IRRAWADY, *ir'-ra-wa'-de*, a river of Asia, traversing the entire length of the Birman empire. It rises in lat. 28° N., lon. 98° E.; and, directing its course W.S.W., passes the cities of Amarapura and Old Ava. In lat. 21° 45′ it is joined from the N.W. by the Kyan-duayn river; and in lat. 17° 50′ it divides into two branches, one of which, running to the S.W., passes the town of Persaim or Bassein; the other, running to the S.E., passes Rangoon; but these branches again subdivide into many streams, which are met by the tide. The intermediate space is formed into a delta, similar to that of the Nile. Along the banks of this river, the greater part of the population of the Burmese dominions is settled.

IRRAWADDY, a division of Lower Burma, watered by the before-named river. **Area**, 16,805 square miles. **Pop.** 1,161,119.

IRTISCH, *ir'-tish*, a river of Northern Asia, rising on the S.W. side of the Altai mountains, near lat. 47° N., lon. 88° E. At Samarova it joins the left bank of the Obi, which gives name to the united stream. It abounds with fish, especially the sturgeon.

IRUN, *é-roon*, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, near the left bank of the Bidassoa, 12 miles E. of St. Sebastian. It is a place of great antiquity, having been in existence in the time of the Romans. There are a fine church and court-house. **Pop.** 2,600.

IRUPANA, *e-ru-pa'-na*, a town of Bolivia, in the province of La Paz. It has a large and handsome church, with many well-built houses; whilst in its neighbourhood are extensive gardens of exquisite orange-trees. **Pop.** Unascertained.

IRVINE, or IRWINE, *ir'-vine*, a seaport and royal and parliamentary burgh of Scotland, in Ayrshire, on the Irvine, 29 miles S.W. from Glasgow. The principal public buildings are the church, surmounted with an elegant spire, and the town-hall. Besides these, there are several other places of worship, various schools, a handsome news-room, and a subscription library. **Manf.** Weaving, book-muslins, hand-sewing, jaconets, and checks. There are, besides, a manufactory for anchors and cables, and several fine mills. **Pop.** of borough, 6,013.

IRVINE, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which falls into the Firth of Clyde at Irvine.

IRVING, REV. EDWARD, *ir'-ving*, a minister of the Scottish church, and founder of the sect called Irvingites. After finishing his education at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A., in 181[illegible] he became one of the teachers at the mathematical school of Haddington, and a year afterwards, was appointed head of the academy at Kirkaldy, where he remained for seven years, being then ordained minister of the Scottish church. After having preached in several churches, he was appointed Dr. Chalmers's assistant at St. John's church, Glasgow, gaining so much reputation for eloquence that he was installed minister of the Scottish church in Hatton Garden. His tall figure, his impressive style of preaching, and his vigorous discourses, caused him to attain great popularity in this church; the most wealthy and accomplished Londoners crowding to his church. Between the years 1823 and 1827, he published several discourses, lectures, and sermons. A new building, erected for him by subscription, in Regent Square, Gray's-Inn Road, was opened in 1829, and he preached in this place with the same success as formerly. In November, 1830, he was charged with heresy by the Presbytery of London, and a course of proceedings, extending over eighteen months, was instituted against him. About this time he introduced into his church what he termed "supernatural inspiration," but which his opponents called "the extravagances of the unknown tongues." In 1832 the London Presbytery pronounced him unfitted for his charge, and the trustees of his church declared that "The Reverend Edward Irving had rendered himself unfit to remain a minister of the Caledonian church, Regent Square, and ought to be removed therefrom." On being suspended from his duties, he preached in Gray's-Inn Road, and in Newman Street, Oxford Street. In 1833 the presbytery of Annan sentenced him to be deposed from his ministry. His health gave way soon afterwards, and he died of consumption.

Born at Annan, 1792; **died** at Glasgow, 1834.

IRVING, WASHINGTON, a distinguished American author. His father, a Scotch merchant, settled at New York, having died while he was still young, his education, which took place at home, devolved upon his elder brothers, young men of considerable attainments. His health, during youth and early manhood, was exceedingly delicate; and he spent a great deal of his time in wandering about Manhattan Island, observing the picturesque aspects of nature in that place, and listening to the traditions of the old Dutch and other settlers. His literary career was commenced in 1802, with a number of sketches contributed to the "New York Morning Chronicle," entitled "Letters of Jonathan Oldstyle." His health was, however, so frail that he was compelled to travel, with a view to its renovation. He crossed the Atlantic, and visited France, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, and England. On his return to New York, he, together with Mr. Kirke Paulding, commenced a series of humorous and graphic sketches, which were published under the title of "Salmagundi." After this he wrote a number of tales and essays for the magazines and newspapers, and about the same time began to study the law; but although he was admitted to the bar, he never practised as a barrister. In 1809 was published the humorous "History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker," which instantly made Irving one of the most popular American writers. On the breaking out of war between England and the United States, a few years afterwards, he was attached, with the rank of colonel, to the staff of General Tomkins, governor of New York. On the establishment of peace, he went to Liverpool to represent the commercial house of "Irving Brothers," a firm which subse-

quently failed; whereupon Washington Irving occupied himself exclusively with literature. After having travelled over England, he commenced his "Sketch-Book," forwarding his manuscript in instalments to New York, where it was published. He afterwards purposed to issue an English edition of his "Sketch-Book" at his own risk, but his publisher failed when the first volume had been produced. The book became so rapidly popular on both sides of the Atlantic, that Mr. Murray, who had previously refused it, resolved to become his English publisher, and henceforth Irving's reputation was made. A second volume of the "Sketch-Book," "Bracebridge Hall," and the "Tales of a Traveller," succeeded, the last work appearing in 1824; the author's residence during the interval of their composition being alternately at London and Paris. In 1826 he set out for Madrid, for the purpose of examining some important documents relative to Columbus, which had just been discovered in a Jesuit college in that city. His researches in the Spanish archives, as well as his explorations of the old cities of Spain, resulted in the publication of several of his most popular books,—the "History of the Life and Voyages of Columbus," the "Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus," "The Conquest of Granada," and "Tales of the Alhambra." In 1829 he was appointed secretary of the American legation in London, the Royal Society of Literature awarding him one of its gold medals, and the university of Oxford conferring upon him its honorary degree of LL.D. about the same time. In 1832 he retired to America. Leaving New York soon afterwards in company with Mr. Ellsworthy, the Indian commissioner, he travelled in the Far West, his knowledge of Indian and prairie life being reproduced in a series of entertaining works, the chief of which were "Tour on the Prairies," "Astoria, or Enterprise beyond the Rocky Mountains," and the "Adventures of Captain Bonneville." These were followed by a variety of sketches supplied to the American periodicals. In 1841 he was nominated minister plenipotentiary to the court of Spain, representing his country with distinguished success at Madrid till 1846, when he was, at his own wish, recalled. Washington Irving hereupon retired to his beautiful estate, Sunnyside, on the banks of the Hudson, about 25 miles from New York, which he had purchased a few years before. In this charming retreat he lived, engaged in literary labour till his death; narrating the rise and progress of Mohammedanism in his lives of "Mahomet" and his "Successors," and writing the biography of Oliver Goldsmith. Besides these, he revised his complete works, and published a collected edition of them. His last productions were "Chronicles of Woolfert's Roost," a series of sketches in the style of the old "Sketch-Book," and the "Life of Washington," the first volume of which was published in 1855; and this, as well as the concluding volumes, was hailed with an enthusiastic reception in America, while in England it became as popular as the previous efforts of its author.

Born at New York, 1783; died at Sunnyside, 1859.

IRWELL, *ir'-wel*, a river of Lancashire, rising near Bacup, and, after a course of 40 miles, falling into the Mersey at Flixton.

ISAAC, *i'-sak*, son of Abraham and Sarah. He was saved by the miraculous interposition of an angel, when his father was about to sacrifice him at the order of God. (*See* ABRAHAM.) He married Rebecca, by whom he had Esau and Jacob, the eldest of these becoming father of the Edomites, and the other, of the Israelites. He lived to the age of 180 years.

Born 2053; died 1873 B.C.

ISAAC COMNENUS, a Greek emperor, was proclaimed in 1057, in room of Michael Stratioticus, who was deposed. His reign was marked by valour and prudence, till he meddled with the property of the ecclesiastics, who excited a general discontent against him, which however subsided on the death of the Patriarch Michael, who had threatened him with deposition. He successfully repelled the encroachments of the Hungarians in 1059, and being shortly after attacked with a violent illness, which was expected to terminate fatally, appointed his general, Constantine Ducas, his successor. He recovered his health, but resigned his crown, and retired to a monastery, where he died two years after.

Died 1061.

ISAAC ANGELUS, a Greek emperor, who obtained the crown after putting to death Andronicus Comnenus, in 1185. He was a voluptuous prince, and his brother, Alexius, having gained over his officers, seized the throne, and threw him into prison, where he was deprived of his eyes, in 1195. After the death of Alexius, he was released from confinement, and placed again on the throne.

Born 1154; died in 1204.

ISAAC-KARO, *ka'-ro*, a Spanish rabbi, who was forced to quit Spain in consequence of the edict of Ferdinand and Isabella, in 1499, which compelled the Jews to leave that country within four months, or turn Christians. He first went to Portugal, and thence to Jerusalem, where he led a retired life. He wrote a "Commentary on the Pentateuch," printed at Amsterdam, in 1708.

ISABEL, SANTA, *e'-sa-bail*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Matto-Grosso, on the Paraguassu, one of the principal streams of the Paraguay, 130 miles from St. Salvador. It consists of about 3,000 scattered huts, and is the centre of a diamond trade.

ISABELLA OF CASTILE, *is'-a-bel'-la*, queen of Spain, was the daughter of John II., and married, in 1469, Ferdinand II., king of Aragon. The conquest of Granada, and the discovery of America by Columbus, distinguished their reign. She was a woman of great abilities. (*See* FERDINAND.)

Born 1450; died 1504.

ISABELLA II., queen of Spain, succeeded to the crown in 1833, on the death of her father, Ferdinand VII., in accordance with a decree of the Cortes, made three years previously, by which the Salic law, or law excluding females from the throne, was set aside. She was driven out by a revolution in 1868.

Born 1830.

ISABELLA OF ARAGON was the daughter of Alphonso, duke of Calabria, the son of Ferdinand, king of Naples. In 1489 she was espoused to Giovanni Galeazzo Sforza, then a minor under the guardianship of his uncle, Ludovico Sforza, who, on seeing Isabella, fell in love with her. The lovers having been married by proxy only, Ludovico contrived by divers means to keep them asunder, and declared his passion to Isabella, who repulsed him, and exhorted her husband to shake off his uncle's yoke. Ludovico soon afterwards married Alphonsina, daughter to the duke of Ferrara, a woman of an ambitious and intriguing spirit, and, by their contrivance, Giovanni Galeazzo was poisoned. Ludovico then assumed the sovereignty, and Isabella

sought refuge at Naples, which soon after was taken by the French, and she had to lament the loss of all her family. She then retired to a small town in the kingdom of Naples, which had been assigned her for a residence.

Died 1524.

ISABELLA, daughter of Philip the Fair, king of France, was married in 1308 to Edward, prince of Wales, afterwards Edward II. She was a woman of licentious manners, and, after various adventures, was imprisoned by her son Edward III., in the castle of Rising, where she died after a confinement of 28 years.

Born 1290; **died** 1357.

ISABELLA, queen of Hungary, was the sister of Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland, and in 1539 married John Zapolsky, king of Hungary. In 1540 she was delivered of a son while her husband was besieging the castle of Fogarras, and he was so delighted at the news, that he gave a splendid feast to his troops, and died of intemperance on the occasion. Isabella, unable to cope with the forces of Ferdinand of Austria, with whom her husband had engaged in war, called to her aid Solyman, sultan of the Turks, who treacherously seized the capital of her dominions, and obliged her to retire to Transylvania, which country she was afterwards forced to yield to Ferdinand. In 1556 she recovered Transylvania; but, when her son came of age, she refused him a share in the government.

Died 1571.

ISABELLA, a port on the north coast of the island of Hayti, 36 miles N.W. of Santiago, where, in 1493, Columbus established the first European settlement in the New World.

ISABELLA, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 12,159. The capital is Mount Pleasant.

ISÆUS, *i-sé'-us*, a Greek orator of Chalcis, who went to Athens and became the master of Demosthenes, who imitated his style in preference to that of Isocrates. Sir William Jones translated his ten orations in 1780, the remainder of his sixty-four great speeches having been lost.

Lived in the 5th century B.C.

ISÆUS, another Greek orator, who went to Rome about 97. Pliny, the younger, states him to have been a great master of eloquence and rhetoric.

Lived in the 1st century.

ISAIAH, or **ESAIAS**, *i-sí'-a*, (Yeshayahu, "the Salvation of God"), the principal of the four great prophets, was the son of Amoz, and nephew of Amaziah, king of Judah. He prophesied in the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, from about 757 to 696 B.C., in which last year Manasseh, according to the apocryphal book, "The Ascension of Isaiah," is said to have caused him to be cut in two with a wooden saw. He is called the evangelical prophet, from the clear and constant view he has taken of the Messiah throughout his predictions. It has, however, been asserted that the last 27 chapters of the prophecies of Isaiah were written by a different and later hand; and the question, notwithstanding the length of the controversy, can hardly be said to have been settled.

Died about 698 B.C.

ISAR, or **ISOR**, *é-sar*, a river of Germany, rising in the Tyrol, 6 miles N. of Innspruck, and, after a course of 180 miles, enters the Danube a little below Deggendorf. The flow of the river is for the most part rapid; but it is navigable throughout the greater portion of its length.

ISALCO, or **YSALCO**, *e-sal'-ko*, a town of the republic of San Salvador, United States, 40 miles S.W. of the town of San Salvador. Near it is a volcano of the same name. **Pop.** 4,000.

ISAURA, or **ISAURIA**, *e-sau'-ra*, an ancient town of Asiatic Turkey, 40 miles S.W. of Konia. It is built on a lofty hill, and is surrounded by massive walls and towers. Most of the houses are solidly built of marble. There is a fine triumphal arch, with a Greek inscription.

ISAURE, CLÉMENCE, *é'-sor*, a rich and noble lady of Toulouse, who instituted, about the year 1490, the "Jeux Floraux" of Toulouse, and left to the city a considerable sum to defray the expense of that concourse of poets.

Lived in the 15th century.

ISBARTA, *is-bar'-ta*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Anatolia, 64 miles N. of Anatolia, picturesquely situated amidst orchards and gardens.

ISCHIA, *ees'-ke-a*, an island in the Gulf of Naples, 6 miles from the coast, and 17 W. of Naples. It has repeatedly suffered from the volcanic eruptions of Monte Epomeo, which rises to a height of 2,574 feet above the level of the sea. The lake of Ischia occupies an extinct crater. The island is about 7 miles long and 4 broad. Vines and olives are raised in abundance; also silk. Here are likewise some good pastures. The principal mineral production is sulphur. **Manf.** Straw hats, baskets, and earthenware. In 1807, Ischia was taken by a British and Sicilian force. **Pop.** 28,000.

ISCHIA, the capital of the above island, stands on its E. coast, and faces the Bay of Naples. It is defended by a citadel, built on a rock of lava. The castle is notorious as the place where Ferdinand, king of Naples ("Bomba") confined prisoners and subjected them to barbarous treatment. **Pop.** 3,500, engaged in fishing and vine-dressing.

ISCHIM, *ees'-keem*, a town of Siberia, the capital of a circle of the same name, situate on the Ischim, which falls into the Irtisch. **Pop.** 2,000.

ISCHITELLA, *ees-ke-tel'-la*, a market town of Italy, province of Capilinata, on a lofty hill, 36 miles N.E. of Foggia. **Pop.** 4,600.

ISCHL, *ish'-el*, a town, on the river Traun, 28 miles E. of Salzburg, in Upper Austria. It is a favourite resort of the Austrian nobility on account of the salt-vapour, and mud baths which were established here in 1822. **Pop.** 6,900.

ISDEGERDES, *is-de-ger'-dees*, king of Persia, succeeded his uncle Sapor, and was debauched, cruel, and avaricious. He made war on the Eastern emperors, who refused to pay him tribute, obliged Theodosius the younger to make peace, and persecuted the Christians with severity.

Died 420.

ISEO, or **SABINO**, *é'-sai-o*, a town of Italy, in the province of Brescia, lying in a mountainous district, on the S.E. extremity of the Lake Isco. **Manf.** Hosiery, silk, leather, and hats. **Pop.** 2,000.

ISEO, LAKE OF, lies between the provinces of Bergamo and Brescia, N. Italy. It is 20 miles in extreme length N. and S.; average breadth, 6 miles; greatest depth, 984 feet, and is fed by the rivers Oglio and Borlazzo.

ISER, or **GISERA**, *é'-ser*, a river of Austria, rising in the N. of Bohemia, and, after a course of 60 miles, falling into the Elbe at Alt Bunzlau. Among its pebbles, fine chalcedonies are frequently found.

ISÈRE, *ē'-sair*, a river of France, which rises on the W. side of Mount Iseran, in Savoy, and taking a general S.W. direction, flows through the departments of Isère and Drôme, and after a course of about 190 miles, joins the Rhône, on the left bank, 5 miles above Valence.

ISÈRE, a department in the S.E. of France, and bounded by Savoy, and the French departments of the Upper Alps, the Drôme and the Rhône. It takes its name fom the river Isère. It is mountainous, especially in the S.E., where it is covered with ramifications of the Alps. It has numerous summits nearly 7,000 feet high, and one, Le Grand Pelvona, 13,158. The valleys between the ranges are extremely fertile.

Rivers.—The Rhône and the Isère, and the Drac and Romanche, affluents of the Isère.

Pro.—All the cereal and leguminous crops, with maize and potatoes in abundance. The produce of the vineyards is also abundant, and medicinal plants and the mulberry are largely cultivated.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, lead, a little gold and silver, coal, marble, slate, granite, and porphyry.

Manf.—Coarse woollens, sail-cloth, linen, gloves, tanned leather, cotton goods, paper, and chemicals.

Area.—3,185 square miles.

Pop.—580,271.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 arrondissements and 555 communes. The chief towns are GRENOBLE (the capital), VIENNE, LA-TOUR-DU-PIN, and ST. MARCELLIN.

ISERLOHN, *ē'-ser-lone*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, on the Baar, 15 miles W. of Arnsberg. It is walled, and has several churches and chapels, a court-house, Latin school, poorhouse, and an hospital. **Manf.** Principally hardware of various kinds, and articles of *vertu* in brass, bronze, and iron. **Pop.** 16,000.—Near this place is an iron cross, erected to commemorate the deliverance of Germany from the dominion of Napoleon I.

ISERNIA, *e-sair'-ne-a*, a town of Italy, at the foot of the Apennines, 24 miles W. of Campobasso. Part of the town was destroyed by an earthquake in 1805, but it has still many remains of antiquity of considerable interest. The modern town consists principally of one long narrow street. **Manf.** Woollens, paper, and earthenware. **Pop.** 8,500.

ISET, *ē'-set*, a river of Asiatic Russia, issuing from a small lake on the E. side of the Ural Mountains, 2 miles W. of E. Katerinburg, and after a course of nearly 300 miles, joining the Tobol, in the government of Tobolsk.

ISIM, *ē'-sheem*, a river of Asiatic Russia, rising in a mountainous district in lat. 51° N., and lon. 74° E., and after a tortuous course of 1,300 miles, joining the Irtish.

ISHMAEL, *ish'-ma-el* ("heard of God"), son of Abraham, by Hagar, who, on the birth of Isaac, son of Sarah, was expelled from his father's house with his mother. Taking up his residence in the southern wilderness, he became a great hunter and mighty warrior. The Arabs regard Ishmael as the father of their nation, and the author of their language. He lived 137 years.

ISHMAEL I., founder of the dynasty of the Sophis of Persia, was a descendant of Ali, son-in-law of Mohammed, and began his reign in 1502. He gained many victories, and established the Persian throne upon a solid basis.

Died 1523.

ISHMAEL II., *ish'-ma-el*, succeeded Tamasp on the throne of Persia, in 1576. He was a sanguinary prince, and murdered eight of his brothers. He was poisoned by his sister, out of zeal for the Turkish religion, Ishmael being of a sect held heretical by the other Mohammedans.

Died 1577.

ISIDORE, ST., *ē'-se-dor*, a distinguished bishop of Seville, one of the most learned men of his time. He wrote a number of books on biblical and classical subjects, and some commentaries on the Old and New Testaments. Two important councils of Toledo were held (619 and 633) under his presidency.

Born at Carthagena, 570; died 636.

ISIDORE, ST., surnamed of Pelusium, from his retiring to a cell near that place. He was the disciple of St. Chrysostom, and, when young, embraced the monastic life. He wrote letters, and other pieces, some of which are extant.

Born 370; died 450.

ISIDORUS OF CHARAX, *is'-i-dor'-us*, a Greek historian and geographer. He wrote a "Description of the Parthian Empire."

Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

ISILI, *e-se'-le*, a town of the island of Sardinia, 35 miles from Cagliari, situated 1,500 feet above the sea level. **Manf.** Woollen table and bed covers. **Pop.** 2,400.

ISINGRINIUS, MICHAEL, *i'-sin-grin'-i-us*, a celebrated printer of Bâle, who printed in Greek the works of Aristotle, with paper and types superior to those of Aldus Manutius. He published, also, with the same elegance and correctness, "The History of Plants," by Fuchs.

Lived in the 16th century.

ISIS, *i'-sis*. (*See* THAMES.)

ISIS, one of the principal deities of the Egyptians, sister and wife of Osiris. Some suppose her to be the same as Io, who was changed into a cow by her lover Jupiter, and restored to her human form in Egypt, where she taught agriculture, and received divine honours after death. Isis was the Venus of Cyprus, the Minerva of Athens, the Cybele of the Phrygians, the Ceres of Eleusis, the Proserpine of Sicily, the Diana of Crete, the Bellona of the Romans, &c. The Egyptians believed that the inundations of the Nile proceeded from the tears which Isis shed for the loss of Osiris, her husband, whom Typhon had murdered. The worship of Isis was universal in Egypt; Cleopatra, the beautiful queen of Egypt, was wont to dress herself like this goddess, and affected to be considered a second Isis.

ISKARDO, or **BALTI**, *is-kar'-do*, a town of Central Asia, on the left bank of the Indus, in a very elevated situation, and protected by a large fortress, on a rock, 7,100 feet above the sea. **Lat.** 35° 10′ N. **Lon.** 75° 27′ E.

ISKELIB, *es'-ke-lup*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 106 miles N.E. of Angora. It has several mosques, and sepulchral caverns ornamented with sculptures. **Pop.** 9,000.

ISKENDEROON, or **SCANDEROON**. (*See* ALEXANDRETTA.)

ISLAMABAD, *is-la-ma-bad'*, a town of Cashmere, on the left bank of the Jailum, 35 miles S.E. of Serinagur. It has no public buildings of importance, and is crowded with beggars and unemployed artisans. **Manf.** Principally shawls, which are sent into Hindostan. A considerable amount of tobacco is raised in the vicinity. **Pop.** from 20,000 to 25,000. **Lat.** 33° 43′ N. **Lon.** 75° 5′ E.

ISLAMABAD. (*See* CHITTAGONG.)

ISLANDS, BAY OF, a large bay of British America, formed by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the east coast of Newfoundland. It is 18 miles long from N. to S., and about the same wide, and incloses a large number of small islands. **Lat.** 49° 20′ N. **Lon.** 58° 15′ W.

ISLAY, ILAY, or **ILA,** *i'-lay,* one of the inner Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, to the S.W. of Jura, and belonging to the county of Argyle. It is 24 miles long, greatest breadth 17 miles. About one-seventh of the island may be stated to be in cultivation; two-sevenths are rugged mountains, rocks, or hills; three-sevenths hill pasture, coppice-wood plantations, and natural grassings, impervious to the plough; and one-seventh moors, peat mosses, and unreclaimed wastes. Agriculture has been greatly developed of late years. **Pro.** Barley, oats, pease, and flax. **Manf.** Whiskey is the staple, of which about 400,000 gallons are annually distilled, and chiefly exported to Glasgow. This island was formerly the principal residence of the Lords of the Isles, whose power is still attested by the ruins of numerous forts, castles, and chapels, scattered over the county. **Pop.** 8,143.

ISLAY, *is'-lay,* a maritime town of Peru, on the Pacific. There is a good harbour; and being the healthiest place on the coast, it is much resorted to for sea-bathing. **Pop.** 1,600. **Lat.** 17′ S. **Lon.** 72° 10′ W.

ISLE, *eel,* a river of France, rising in the department of Haute Vienne, and, after a course of 160 miles, joining the right bank of the Dordogne, at Libourne.

ISLE-DE-FRANCE, an ancient province of France. (*See* FRANCE.)

ISLE-DIEU, L', *de-e(r),* an island of France, lying about 14 miles to the W. of the coast of Vendée. It is defended by a fort and several batteries. There is a good harbour, Port Baden, on the west side. **Pop.** 2,900.

ISLE-EN-JOURDAIN, *zhoor'-dan(g),* a town of France, department Gers, on the right bank of the Save, 25 miles E. of Auch. **Manf.** Leather, bricks and tiles. **Pop.** 5,000.

ISLE OF FRANCE. (*See* MAURITIUS.)

ISLE OF MAN. (*See* MAN.)

ISLE OF WIGHT. (*See* WIGHT.)

ISLE OF WIGHT, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area,** 400 square miles. **Pop.** 10,572. The capital is Smithfield.

ISLE ROYAL, an island on the N.W. side of Lake Superior, British America. It is about 35 miles long, and in many places about 10 broad.

ISLINGTON. (*See* LONDON.)

ISLUGA, *ees-loo'-ga,* a town of Peru, province of Jarapaca, at an elevation of about 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. A volcano of the same name, about 4 miles N.W. of the town, has an elevation of about 18,000. **Lat.** 19° 12′ S. **Lon.** 68° 50′ W.

ISMAIL, or **ISMAILOV,** *is'-ma-eel,* a strong town of the principality of Moldavia, on the north side of the Kilia, the principal arm of the Danube, 120 miles S.W. of Odessa. It is surrounded by a moat and earthen rampart, and forms an important military station near the Turkish frontier. There are a fine palace, and a Greek and an Armenian church. **Manf.** Leather. There is a large trade in corn, wool, hides, and tallow. **Pop.,** including the suburbs of Tutchkono, 26,000. This place was long in the possession of the Turks; it was stormed by the Russians, under Suwarrow, in 1790, became a Russian town after the peace of Bucharest (1812); was restored to Turkey in 1856 by the Treaty of Paris, and now belongs to the Moldavian principality.

ISMAIL PASHA, Khedive, or viceroy of Egypt, was the nephew of his predecessor, Said Pasha. He was educated at Paris, and on his return to Egypt, at the age of 19, he placed himself in opposition to the court party, but on the accession of Said Pasha was employed on several confidential missions, acted as regent during the viceroy's visit to Europe in 1861; in the following year commanded a large military force engaged in the subjugation of some rebellious tribes in the Soudan, and succeeded Said in 1863. In 1867 he visited France and England, and in 1869 presided at the grand opening of the Suez Canal. He is a man of great energy, has effected many reforms, and undertaken great works, but allowed the financial position of Egypt to get into considerable disorder, a result of which was that England purchased his shares in the Suez Canal, and English financiers undertook to investigate his position.

Born at Cairo, 1830.

ISMAILA, a town of Egypt, on the salt lake Timseh, near the Suez Canal, and the chief seat of the canal company, 46 miles S. of Port Said. It is built in the European style, is connected with the canal by a branch, and a good trade is carried on.

ISMID, or **ISNIKMID,** *is'-mid,* a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, the ancient Nicomedia, 50 miles S.E. of Constantinople, on a hill, near an outlet of the Sea of Marmora. **Pop.** about 5,000.

ISNALLOZ, *is-nal'-loze,* a town of Spain, province of Granada, on a hill, 16 miles N.E. of the town of Granada. There are a fine ancient church, the ruins of an old castle, and two squares. There is a trade in agricultural produce. **Pop.** 2,800.

ISNIK, *is'-nik,* a town of Asiatic Turkey, 65 miles S.E. of Constantinople. It was the capital of Bithynia, and was, in 325 and 787, the seat of two celebrated councils. It is now a mere village. A lake of the same name (the ancient Ascanus) is about 20 miles long, and 6 broad.

ISOCRATES, *i-sok'-ra-tees,* a celebrated Greek orator, who, although master of a sweet and graceful style, was prevented by a certain weakness of speech from speaking in public. It was as a teacher of oratory that his reputation was due. His orations, twenty-one of which are extant, were intrusted to others for delivery. The defeat of the Athenians at Chæronea, by Philip of Macedon, so affected his spirits that he refused to partake of food, and died after four days of fasting.

Born at Athens, 436, B.C.; **died** 338, B.C.

ISOLA-BELLA and ISOLA-MADRE, two Borromean Islands. (*See* MAGGIORE, LAGO.)

ISOLA, *e-so'-la,* a town of the Austrian empire, in Illyria, 10 miles S.W. of Trieste, on the south-eastern shore of the Gulf of Trieste. There are well frequented sulphur springs. **Pop.** 3,000.

ISOLA-DEL-GIGLIO, *dail geel'-ye-o,* an island of Italy, province of Grosseto, in the Mediterranean, 18 miles from Orbitello. **Area,** 8 square miles. **Lat.** 42° 20′ N. **Lon.** 10° 56′ E. The town of the same name is situate on the S. side of the island. **Pop.** 2,000.

ISOLA-DEL-CANTONE, *kan-to'-nai,* a town of northern Italy, near the Scrivia, 18 miles from Genoa. There are an ancient church,

several palaces, and a castle. A large trade is carried on in grain, fruit, bark, and charcoal, and two annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,100.

ISOLA GROSSA, *grosé-sa*, or **SUNGA**, an island of Austria, in the Adriatic, on the W. coast of Dalmatia, 12 miles S.W. of Zara. It is 24 miles long, and 2 broad. Generally fertile, and producing grapes, figs, and olives. Fish abound in the neighbouring seas; fresh water in the island, however, is scarce. **Pop.** 12,000.

ISPAHAN, ISFAHAN, or SPAHAWN, *is-pa-han'*, formerly the capital of Persia, and long celebrated as one of the most splendid cities of the East, is on the Zenderud, 226 miles S. of Teheran. According to Chardin it was 24 miles in circuit, and contained 172 mosques, 48 colleges, 1,800 caravanseras, and 273 public baths. The most splendid edifice was the palace built by Shah Abbas, known as the Chehel-Sitoon, or palace of forty pillars. The walls and buildings of the palace still remain nearly entire; but it has been stripped of all its costly furniture, and everything valuable which could be removed. The Maidan Shah, as a square, seems equally distinguished; it is one-third of a mile in length, and about half that breadth. It was formerly encircled by a canal, bordered by very fine plane trees; but all vestiges of both are now obliterated. The finest shops of the town are here. There are some splendid buildings (particularly the Mesjid Shah, a superb edifice), in the whole circuit of it; but the palace, forming one of the sides, is its chief ornament. Another remarkable object is the Chahar Bagh, "four gardens," a name given to an avenue of more than a mile, reaching from the Maidan to the mountains east of Ispahan. It is composed of four rows of very large and beautiful plane trees. Here is the mosque of Sultan Hussein, now converted into a medresa, or college. Some of the mosques display great magnificence. The principal one is of vast extent, built of stone, with a lining of marble, the cupolas ornamented with gold, and the gates with silver. Three handsome bridges across the Zenderud communicate with the suburbs. One has 33 arches, and on either side a gallery of 70 arcades extends from end to end. The streets are narrow, winding, and irregular, and, being quite unpaved, the wind, when it is high, raises such clouds of dust that the sun cannot be seen.

Manf.—These are still very extensive. In gold brocade this city is unrivalled; it is also the greatest emporium of inland commerce in the Persian empire, being the chief medium of communication with India and Cabul on one side and Turkey on the other. The bazaars still show great activity in the people; and all kinds of woven fabrics, from the coarsest nankin and calico to the richest velvet and satin, are made. Gold and silver trinkets, paper and paper boxes, guns, pistols, sword-blades, glass, and earthenware, also give occupation to a number of the inhabitants.

Pop.—60,000.

Lat. 32° 40′ N. **Lon.** 51° 43′ E.

History.—Ispahan was taken by Timor in 1387, who gave it up to indiscriminate massacre. It revived from this calamity; and at length Shah Abbas, the ablest and most fortunate prince of his dynasty, fixed at Ispahan the seat of his dominion, and spared no cost in embellishing it with the most splendid edifices. In 1722 it was taken by the Afghans, and many of its most superb edifices entirely destroyed. In 1729 it was retaken by Nadir Shah, but no pains were taken by that conqueror to restore it to its former prosperity. Since that time Ispahan has never been a royal residence, and it has fallen gradually more and more into decay, and presents only the wreck of what it formerly was.

ISSAQUINA, *is'-sa-kwé'-na*, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** 10,004, the great majority coloured. The capital is Tallulah.

ISSIK-KUL, *is-sik'-korl'*, a lake of Central Asia, 113 miles long and 38 wide. It is 4,476 feet above the sea. The water is brackish, and never freezes. The name signifies "Warm lake." **Lat.** 41° 30′ N. **Lon.** 78° E.

ISSNY, *is'-sne*, a town of Wurtemburg, in the circle of the Danube, 48 miles S. of Ulm. It is walled, and has a castle, various schools, and two hospitals. **Manf.** Glass, thimbles, and needles. **Pop.** 2,200. This was once an imperial free town.

ISSOIRE, *is'-swawr*, a town of France, department Puy de Dôme, 20 miles S.E. of Clermont, at the confluence of the Couze and Allier. It has some fortifications, numerous oil-mills, and a trade in nut-oil and cattle. **Pop.** 6,000.

ISSOUDUN, *is'-soo-du(r)*, a walled town of France, in the department of the Indre, here crossed by three bridges, 17 miles N.E. of Châteauroux. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, yarn, lace, hosiery, leather, steam-engines, and agricultural implements. **Pop.** 14,928.—This place, in 1651, was partly consumed by fire; but it has since been built with wider and more regular streets.

ISSUS, *is'-sus*, a town of Cilicia, on the confines of Syria, famous for a battle fought there between Alexander the Great and the Persians, under Darius their king, in October, 333 B.C. This spot is likewise famous for the defeat of Niger by Severus, 194 A.D.

ISSY, *is'-se*, a town of France, department of the Seine, 3 miles S.W. of Paris. **Manf.** Chemicals, lime, whiting, and bricks. **Pop.** 9,000.

ISTALIF, *is-ta-lif'*, a town of Afghanistan, at the base of the Hindu-Kush, 22 miles N.W. of Cabul. **Manf.** Cotton fabrics, and dyeing is carried on. **Pop.** 10,000. **Lat.** 34° 46′ N. **Lon.** 68° 58′ E.

ISTAMBOUL, or STAMBOUL, *e-stamboo'*, the Turkish name of the capital of the Ottoman empire. (*See* CONSTANTINOPLE.)

ISTIB, *is-tib'*, a town of European Turkey, 58 miles S.W. of Ghiustendil. The town is surrounded by an ancient wall, and has several mosques. The suburb of Yeni-Keni is inhabited chiefly by Greeks. The remains of a castle, erected by the early kings of Bulgaria, are on a height near the town. **Pop.** 8,000.

ISTRES, *istr*, a town of France, department Bouches-du-Rhône, 18 miles S.E. of Arles. It is surrounded by decayed ramparts, overlooked by the ruins of an old castle. **Manf.** Chemicals and soda. **Pop.** 3,900.

ISTRIA, *ees'-ire-a*, a peninsula of the Austrian empire, in the southern part of Illyria, formed by the gulfs of Trieste and Fiume, which indent the land from the Adriatic, and bounded on the N. by Carniola. It is mountainous, especially in the N., where it is traversed by branches of the Alps. **Pro.** Wine, olives; and the mulberry is extensively cultivated. There are also large forests, which yield excellent timber. **Pop.** 233,000.

ITABIRA, *it-ab'-e-ra*, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on the left bank of the Velhas. There are gold mines, which are partially worked, in the vicinity. **Pop.** 4,000.

ISVORNIK. (*See* ZVORNIK.)

ITALY, *it'-a-le*, a peninsula in the south of Europe, marked, in its general boundaries, on the N. by Austria and Switzerland, W. by France and the Mediterranean, S. by the Mediterranean, and E. by the Ionian and Adriatic Seas. It consists partly of islands and partly of mainland. Measured

nearly through the centre of the peninsula, in a N.W. direction, it is about 580 miles long, with a breadth of 310 at its widest part, but diminishing as it extends southward. In the centre it is only 150 miles broad, and at its narrowest point it does not exceed 15. The coast-line is estimated at 2,000 miles, and much indented. The chief gulfs and bays are those of Gaeta, Genoa, Naples, Salerno, and Policastro on the western side; Squillace and Taranto on the south-eastern; and Manfredonia, Venice, and Trieste, in the Adriatic. The straits are those of Messina, also called Bonifacio and Faro. The most important capes are Campanella, Spartivento, Di Leuca, Passaro, Corso, and Carbonara. The principal islands are Sicily (with the Lipari group, and various small islands), Ischia, Elba (and some adjacent islets) and Sardinia. Geographically, Corsica may be said to belong to Italy, but politically it is a portion of France. These islands are separately described under the proper headings, and this article is limited to continental Italy. The surface of the country is very diversified. In the north is the great and fertile plain of Lombardy, extending from the Maritime Alps, on the west, to the Adriatic Sea, on the east, and traversed by the river Po and its tributaries. Other plains are those of Venice, extensive level regions to the north-east of Rome, the Campo Felice, in the province of Naples, and the plain of the Basilicata, 100 miles long and about 25 broad, stretching along the shores of the Gulf of Taranto, in the southern part of the peninsula. There are marshy districts, especially the Pontine Marshes, between Rome and the sea, and the flats along the north shores of the Adriatic, between the Gulf of Trieste and the Gulf of Venice. The mountains, consisting of the Alps and Apennines, present every variety of form and elevation, of rugged rocks and precipices, thick and extensive forests, waterfalls, and all the component parts of picturesque scenery. (*See* ALPS and APENNINES.) The only active volcano on the continent of Europe is VESUVIUS, near Naples. The valleys are delightful beyond description; and even the plains are enlivened more than in most other countries by gentle elevations, rivers, and woods. All this is heightened by the clearness of the atmosphere, which imparts to every object a peculiar brightness of colouring and distinctness of outline. The climate is generally agreeable, temperate, and salubrious in the northern parts, and peculiarly genial in central Italy. In the southern part the heat is frequently intense, and increased by the destructive sirocco, or hot winds, blowing from Africa. Many districts are unhealthy in the summer and autumn months, the malaria producing an intermitting fever of the worst kind, which is peculiar to Italy. The cause of this evil has been ascribed to the pestilential air of the stagnant marshes.

Rivers.—The most important is the Po, which receives as tributaries the Chisone, Maira, Grana, Dora Riparia, Dora Baltea, Bormida, Tanaro, Sesia, Ticino, Adda, Oglio, Mincio, Trebbia, Parma, and Panaro. The other rivers of the north, or rather north-west of Italy, are the Adige, Brenta, Piave, and Tagliamento; all flowing southward from the Alps. In the centre of Italy, the Tiber, flowing into the Mediterranean, is the principal. There are also the Arno, Volturno, Garigliano, and Bradano. Many of these streams are only navigable for boats or very small vessels. The deficiency of water communication has been compensated by the construction of a vast number of canals, the most important of which is one between the Ticino and Milan, navigable by vessels of considerable size, and 28 miles long. Another large canal unites the Adige with the Po. Altogether there are about 500 canals in northern Italy, and several have been constructed to assist in draining the Pontine marshes.

Lakes.—Garda, and the Lago Maggiore, or Lake of Locarno. After these come the lakes of Lugano, Como, Iseo, and Iseo; the lakes of Perugia (anciently Thrasymene), Bolsena, Castel Gandolfo, Bracciano, Celano, Varano, and Averno. Many of these lakes are remarkable for the variety of their scenery. That round Maggiore is the most beautiful, that round Como the most sublime.

Pro.—Grapes, olives, lemons, figs, melons, pistachio nuts, and other fruits of great variety, and of the most delicious quality; corn and other cereals (especially in the northern provinces); pulse, rice, maize, and other vegetables; cotton, and still more, silk, for the production of which many millions of mulberry trees are cultivated in the plain of Lombardy, where the rearing of silkworms is one of the principal industries. The finest oil and olives are important products. As meadows and pastures are extensive, especially in the plains of the Po, vast herds of cows are reared, from whose milk a peculiar kind of cheese is made, and which other countries have not yet succeeded in imitating. This forms an important article of export to every quarter of the globe.

Minerals.—In the north, towards the German frontier, as well as in the Venetian and Genoese territory, and in Tuscany, there are quarries of beautiful marble, and caverns of stalactites are met with in many parts. In the Apennines are found alabaster, jasper, agate, rock-crystal, chalcedony, lapis-lazuli, crysolite, with other valuable stones. These mountains abound in basalt, dried lava, sulphur, pozzolana sand, and similar volcanic matter. The other mineral productions are alum, copper, and iron. Mineral springs, both cold and hot, are found in various parts of Italy.

Zoology.—The mountains and forests contain a number of wild animals; among others, the boar, the stag, the wolf, the marmot, the badger, the chamois, and the wild goat. The lynx or tiger-cat is found in the mountains of Abruzzo, and the crested porcupine and the tarantula in the south of Italy. Hares, foxes, and the kinds of wild fowl that come under the name of game, are sufficiently abundant. Many species of African waterfowl frequent the southern coast. The nautilus, which perhaps suggested to man his first idea of navigating the seas by means of sails, is found along the shores of Italy. Coral is also found in some parts. The fisheries are most productive, immense numbers of anchovies and tunnies are exported; and the rivers are well stocked with salmon, trout, and other fish.

Manf.—Silk is the staple, and after it come linen and woollen. Wine and strong spirits are also made in quantities. The articles for commercial exchanges are very limited, and consist less of manufactures than of raw produce. With the Levant the intercourse is still considerable.

Commerce.—The commercial intercourse is chiefly with France, the United Kingdom, Austria, and Switzerland. The imports from France average eight millions sterling per annum, and the exports very nearly the same. Next in order of importance are the commercial transactions with the United Kingdom, and after that, but far below, those of Austria and Switzerland. Corn and cotton manufactures form the chief imports. The principal exports are silk, raw and manufactured, and spirits and oils, the first of which averages £7,000,000 and the second £4,000,000 sterling per annum. The greater portion of these exports, representing the chief productions of the kingdom, is sent to France.

Area.—112,677 square miles, inclusive of the islands.

Pop.—29,361,032. The density of population is about 36 per cent. more than that of France.

Religion and Education.—More than 99 per cent. of the population are professedly Roman Catholics. There are about 20,000 native Protestants, chiefly in Piedmont, and 40,000 Jews, mostly engaged in commerce, scattered about the peninsula. About three-fourths of the population can neither read nor write, and in some parts, especially in the southern provinces and Sicily, only about one in ten can read and write. Since the establishment of the new Italian kingdom, 33 great model schools have been opened. There are 22 universities, many of them of ancient foundation. The oldest are Bologna, founded in the year 1119; Naples, founded in 1244; Padua, in 1228; Rome, in 1244; Perugia, in 1320; Pisa, in 1329; Siena, in 1349; Pavia, in 1390; Turin, in 1412; Parma, in 1422; and Florence, in 1443. The other universities are, in alphabetical order, Cagliari, Camerino, Catanea, Ferrara, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Palermo, Sassiari, and Urbino. The number of students at all the universities is about 11,000. Six high schools—Naples, Pavia, Turin, Bologna, Florence, and Parma—have been declared first-class universities of the kingdom.

Railways and Telegraphs.—About 4,600 miles of rail-

way are open, 1,250 miles of which belong to the state. There are nearly 13,000 miles of telegraph lines, two-thirds being state property.

Administrative Divisions.—The kingdom is divided into 69 provinces. The following statement shows the older divisions of the peninsula, and the corresponding provinces as now existing:—

Old States and Provinces.	Modern Provinces.
Lombardy	Modena, Parma.
Venice, or Venetia	Belluno, Padova (Padua), Rovigo, Treviso, Friuli (or Udine), Venezia, Verona, Vicenza.
Tuscany, Grand Duchy of	Arezzo, Firenze (Florence), Grosseto, Livorno (Leghorn), Lucca, Pisa, Siena.
Pontifical States	Ancona, Arcoli Piceno, Bologna, Ferrari, Forli, Macerata, Pesaro and Urbino, Ravenna, Roma (Rome).
Naples, Kingdom of.	Abruzzo Citeriore, Abruzzo Ulteriore I. (Teramo), Abruzzo Ulteriore II. (Aquila), Basilicata, Calabria Citeriore, Calabria Ulteriore I. (Reggio), Calabria Ulteriore II. (Catanzaro), Capitanata, Molise, Napoli, Principato Citeriore, Principato Ulteriore, Terra di Bari, Terra di Livoro, Terra d'Otranto. *In the island of Sicily*—Caltanisetta, Catania, Girgenti, Messina, Palermo, Siracusa, Trapani.
Sardinia, Kingdom of.	Genova. *In island of Sardinia*—Cagliari, Sassari.
Modena, Duchy of	Modena.
Parma, Duchy of	Parma, Alessandria, Benevento, Bergamo, Como, Cremona, Cuneo, Mantova (Mantua), Massa and Carrara, Milano (Milan), Novara, Pavia, Piacenza, Porto Maurizio, Reggio, Emilia, Sondrio, Torino (Turin), Umbria.

Great Towns.—The 12 towns having the largest population are Naples, 476,089; Milan, 309,614; Rome, 271,702; Turin, 243,000; Palermo, 239,041; Genoa, 138,081; Florence, 134,992; Venice, 127,355; Messina, 124,283; Bologna, 103,998; Catania, 99,025; Leghorn, 94,000.

Constitution and Government.—The executive power of the state belongs exclusively to the sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the king and parliament, the latter consisting of two chambers, an upper one, the senate, and a lower one, called the chamber of deputies. The senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members, who are nominated by the king for life; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of £120. The number of senators is about 270. The deputies of the lower house are elected by a majority of all citizens who are twenty-five years of age, and pay taxes to the amount of £1 12s. The duration of parliaments is five years; but the king has the power to dissolve the lower house at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. It is incumbent upon the executive to call the parliament together annually. Each of the chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the government; but all money bills must originate in the house of deputies.

History.—This is the Italia of the ancients, and received its name from Italus, a king of the country, who came from Arcadia; or from *italos*, a Greek word which signifies "an ox," an animal very common in that part of Europe. The ancient inhabitants called themselves Aborigines, "offspring of the soil," and the country was soon after peopled by colonies from Greece. It was originally divided into as many different governments as there were towns, till the rapid increase of the Roman power changed the face of it. (*See* Etruria, Rome, &c.) In 476, Odoacer, a leader of a band of mercenaries, was proclaimed king of Italy, and for nearly 80 years the country was the prey of Gothic barbarians. In 552 they were defeated, and Italy was governed as a province of the Eastern empire. The Lombards invaded the country in 568, but in the next century were conquered by Pepin and Charlemagne, the latter being crowned emperor of Italy in 774. About the 10th century, the chief towns began to rise into great importance, and free cities, under republican forms of government, became wealthy, magnificent, and powerful. Previous to the 16th century the country was desolated by intestine wars, and the struggle of Spain, France, and Germany for the supremacy. The battle of Pavia, in 1525, established the ascendancy of the emperor of Germany; but early in the 18th century Austria became predominant. The victories of Bonaparte, in 1797-8, changed the government, and the greater part of the peninsula was for several years practically a dependency of France. After the peace of 1814 the Lombardo-Venetian provinces were allotted to Austria; the kingdom of Sardinia and the Genoese provinces, to the royal house of Savoy; Lucca was created a duchy, the duchy of Tuscany was restored, the Bourbons regained possession of Naples, the pope of the Papal States, and the family of Este of the duchy of Modena and other territories. In 1848 the Milanese and Venetians unsuccessfully revolted against Austria, and in 1859 a war broke out between Piedmont and Austria, resulting in the defeat of the latter power. The kingdom of Italy was established in 1861, under the sovereignty of the king of Piedmont; in 1866, Austria ceded Venetia to the new kingdom, and in 1870 Rome was occupied by the Italian army, and made the capital.

ITAMARACA, *e-ta-mar'-a-ka*, an island of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, long known as the river Santa Cruz. It is 12 miles long, and 8 broad, fertile, and producing cotton and sugar-cane in considerable quantities. It has also extensive salt-works and some rum-distilleries. The capital, Conceiçao-d'Itamaraca faces the mainland. **Pop.** 8,000.

ITAPARICA, *é-ta-par'-e-ka*, an island of Brazil, 23 miles W. of Bahia. It is 24 miles long, with a breadth of 8 at its widest part. The island abounds with cocoa-trees. There are five churches and two schools. **Manf.** Ropes, and material for the whale fishery.

ITAPICURU, *é-ta-pe-koo-roo*, two rivers of Brazil, the one rising in the mountains of Jacobina, and, after a course of 350 miles, falling into the Atlantic about 90 miles N.E. from Bahia; the other rising in the province of Maranhao, and, after a course of 500 miles, falling into the Atlantic, 20 miles E. of Maranhao.

ITASCA, *i-tas'-ka*, or **LAC LA BICHE**, a small lake of the United States of America, 170 miles W. of Lake Superior. It is at an elevation of 1,500 feet above the sea, and is one of the sources of the Mississippi.

ITASCA, an almost uninhabited county of Minnesota, United States. **Area**, 9,600 square miles.

ITATA, a river of Chili, rising on the W. slope of the Chilian Andes, and, after a course of 150 miles, falling into the Pacific, in lat. 36° S.

ITAWAMBA, *i-taw'-am-ba*, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 6,000 square miles. **Pop.** 10,663. The capital is Fulton.

ITHACA, or **THIAKI**, *ith'-a-ka*, one of the Ionian Islands, in the Gulf of Patras, between the W. coast of Greece and Cephalonia. **Ext.** 15 miles long, by 4 broad, except in the middle, where it is nearly divided by the Gulf of Molo. The town of Vathi is its seaport and capital. Ithaca is celebrated, in Homeric legend, as the home of Ulysses. It has always been noted for its rugged and barren aspect. **Pro.** Olives, currants, corn, almonds, oranges, honey, and wine. The inhabitants, however, derive the greatest portion of their sustenance from the sea, being mostly fishermen. **Lat.** 38° 30′ N. **Lon.** 20° 39′ E. **Pop.** 13,000.

ITHACA, the capital of Tomkins county, New York, United States, at the S. extremity of Cayuga Lake 162 miles S.W. of Albany. It has a court-house, a gaol, a flourishing academy, and a lyceum, and is the seat of Cornell University. **Pop.** 10,000.

ITRI, *e'-tre*, a town of Italy, 7 miles N. of Gaeta, on the ancient Appian Way. It is defended by a strong old castle. **Pop.** 7,000.

ITSHIL. (*See* ADANA.)

ITU, *e'-too*, a town of Brazil, 50 miles W. of Santo Paulo. The greater number of its houses are constructed of a framework of wood, with the interstices filled up with mud or earth. Its principal buildings are several churches, two convents, a court-house, an infirmary, and various schools. The soil in the district in which it stands is fertile, and sugar-cane is extensively cultivated. **Pop.** 10,000.

ITUCAMBIRA, *e'-too-kam-be-ra*, a river of Brazil, rising in the Serra de Santo Antonio, and, after a course of 120 miles, falling into the Jequitinhonha. Gold is found in its sands.

ITURBIDE, or **YTURBIDE, AUGUSTIN DE**, *e-tur'-be-de*, emperor of Mexico, was the son of a Spanish nobleman and a wealthy Creole lady. Having distinguished himself against the insurgents in several insurrectionary movements, he was intrusted with the command of the army, but he then took part against the government, and, in 1822, was chosen emperor of Mexico, and the crown was made hereditary in his family. His despotic conduct excited dissatisfaction, and he was compelled to abdicate in the following year. He received a pension on condition of residing in Italy, and went to Leghorn, but next year returned in disguise, and landed at the port of Solo-la-Marina. He was almost immediately arrested, and shot two days afterwards.

Born at Valladolid, Mexico, 1799; **died** 1824.

ITURUP, or **STATEN ISLAND**, *it'-u-rup*, one of the largest and most important of the Kurile Islands, in the N. Pacific, where the Japanese have a settlement. It is 140 miles long, with an average breadth of 20, fertile, and of volcanic origin. Agriculture was introduced into it by the Japanese; but the natives chiefly live upon the produce of the chase and the fisheries. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** 44° 29' N. **Lon.** 146° 34' E.

ITZEHOE, *it'-sai-ho*, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Stor, 32 miles N.W. of Hamburg. It consists of an old and new town, connected by a long bridge. Its principal public buildings are the parish church, an hospital, several other benevolent institutions, a statehouse, in which the provincial assemblies of Holstein are held, and various schools. It is the oldest town in the duchy, and was twice taken during the Thirty Years' War, and was burned down by the Swedes in 1657. **Manf.** Tobacco, chicory, sugar, and brandy. There is also a trade in horses and cattle. **Pop.** 6,700.

IVAHI, or **UBAHI**, a river of Brazil, rising in the south of the province Santo Paulo, and joining the left bank of the Parana, at the junction of the provinces Matto Grosso, Santo Paulo, and Paraguay. It is about 300 miles long, with many cataracts.

IVAN III., grand duke of Moscow, and the founder of the Russian empire, reigned from 1462 to 1505. He delivered his country from the Tartars in 1481, brought all the provinces of Russia under his sway, and took possession of Novgorod after a seven years' siege. He introduced the arts of civilization into his dominions. His second wife was Zoe, or Sophia, niece of the last Byzantine emperor. Ivan was the first to adopt the title of czar, having for his arms the double-headed eagle of Constantinople.

Died 1505.

IVAN IV., surnamed the Cruel, ascended the throne at the age of four years, in 1533. His mother was appointed regent, and sustained, in his name, a great struggle against the nobles of the kingdom. He attained his majority in 1544, and made war against the Poles, the Swedes, and the Tartars, all of whom were in turn vanquished. He committed numberless cruelties upon these peoples, as well as upon his own subjects. He killed with his own hand his eldest son; but his reign was marked by a great advance in civilization. He definitely adopted the title of "czar," and added to it that of "autocrat." He concluded a commercial treaty with Queen Elizabeth.

Born 1529; **died** 1584.

IVAN V., ALEXOVITCH, succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother, Feodor Alexiowitz, in 1682. But being of weak intellect, he was placed in a monastery, and the sceptre given to his brother Peter. The Princess Sophia, hoping to reign in the room of Ivan, excited an insurrection, which ended by the appointment of Ivan and Peter joint sovereigns, and Sophia co-regent. This government lasted six years, when Sophia, having projected the death of Peter, that she might reign alone, the conspiracy was discovered, and the princess confined in a convent. From that time Peter reigned sole monarch.

Born 1666; **died** 1696.

IVAN VI., of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, was declared czar when but three months old, after the death of his great-aunt, Anne Iwanovna, in 1740. Anne left him to the guardianship of the duke de Biren, who being deposed shortly after, the regency was transferred to the emperor's mother. In 1741 he was dethroned and confined in a fortress, whence he was carried away by a monk; but was retaken and placed in a monastery, where he was afterwards murdered.

Born 1740; **died** 1764.

IVANOVO, *a-van-o'-vo*, a town of Russia, 60 miles N.E. of Vladimar. It is a well-built busy place. **Manf.** Cotton, machinery, and chemicals. **Pop.** 10,000.

IVES, JOHN, *ives*, an English antiquary. He became Suffolk herald extraordinary, and fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. He published, in addition to works on heraldry and antiquities, "Remarks on the Garianonum of the Romans, the Site and Remains fixed and described," in 1774.

Born at Yarmouth, 1716; **died** 1776.

IVES, ST., a municipal and parliamentary borough and market-town of Cornwall, on the Bay of St. Ives, 10 miles N.E. of Penzance. It consists chiefly of one long street, branching off at the south into two smaller ones. The buildings in general are mean. The church is a spacious granite building, with an elegant tower, built in the 16th century, and there are independent and Methodist meeting-houses. There is a pier or breakwater, 615 feet long, completed in 1872. The pilchard-fishery is carried on in the bay to a great extent. To protect the port from the north-west winds, a breakwater stretches across the bay. **Pop.** 6,441. —A station on the South Devon railway.

IVES, ST., a market-town of Huntingdon, on the left bank of the Ouse, over which is a handsome stone bridge, 6 miles E. from Hunting-

don. The church is a handsome building with a lofty spire. The markets for cattle and sheep, held in this town, are among the largest in the kingdom. **Pop.** 3,248.—A station on the Great Eastern railway.

IVETAUX, NICHOLAS VAUQUELIN, Seigneur de, *eev'-to*, a French poet. He became preceptor to the duke de Vendôme, son of Gabrielle d'Estrées, and afterwards to Louis XIII. when dauphin; but his life was so irregular, that he was banished from court; on which he took a house in the Faubourg Saint-Germain, where he lived in luxury and debauchery. He wrote "The Institution of a Prince," and a number of stanzas, sonnets, and other poetical pieces.

Born at Fresnaye, 1559; **died** at Paris, 1649.

IVIÇA, or **IBIÇA**, or **IVIZA**, *e-ve'-sa*, an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain. It is the smallest of the three principal islands of the Baleares, 50 miles S.W. of Majorca, 23 miles long, and 12 broad at its widest part, and fertile; producing corn, wine, oil, fruit, flax, and hemp, with little labour. About 15,000 tons of salt are annually got from evaporation; and it forms, with fish and wood, the chief articles of export. **Pop.** 11,000.

IVIÇA, the capital of the above island, on a height near the east shore. It is fortified, has a cathedral, and other good public buildings. There is a harbour, and a trade in wine, oil, and soap is carried on. **Pop.** 6,000.

IVORY, JAMES, *i'-vo-re*, an eminent mathematician, was the son of a watchmaker in Dundee, and was sent to the universities of St. Andrew and of Edinburgh, for the purpose of being educated for the Scottish church, but was engaged, in 1796, as teacher in an academy at Dundee, and was subsequently a partner in a flax-spinning factory in Forfarshire. His unwearied pursuit of science, however, enabled him to undertake the duties of professor of mathematics at the Royal Military College in Buckinghamshire; and when that institution removed to Sandhurst, in Berkshire, he was continued in his post, and remained in it till his retirement into private life, in 1819. While professor at Sandhurst, and afterwards, he wrote a great number of very valuable mathematical books, besides contributing fifteen papers to the "Transactions of the Royal Society of London." An edition of Euclid; "A New Series for the Rectification of the Cube;" "A New Method of resolving Cubic Equations;" and many mathematical and astronomical treatises, were the result of his laborious life. He was fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and corresponding member of the learned societies of Paris, Berlin, and Gottingen. He enjoyed a pension of £300 per annum, from the year 1831 till his death, and was invested by William IV. with the Hanoverian Guelphic order of knighthood.

Born at Dundee, 1765; **died** in London, 1842.

IVORY COAST, a portion of the coast of Guinea, in W. Africa, inhabited by a number of small negro tribes, living in a state of independence, except those subject to the Ashantees. **Lat.** between 3° 20′ and 7° 40′ N.

IVREA, *e'-vrai-a*, an old and strong town of Italy, on the left bank of the Dorea Balta, 32 miles N.E. of Turin. The cathedral is supposed to have been an ancient temple of Apollo. There are several churches and convents, an episcopal and another palace, college, and other educational establishments. The town is fortified, and communicates with two suburbs by a bridge. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, leather, candles, carriages, shoes, and vermicelli. **Pop.** 9,782.

IVRY-SUR-SEINE, *e'-vre*, a town of France, situated on the left bank of the river Seine, in the department of the same name, and three miles above Paris. **Manf.** Glass, earthenware, chemicals, paper, and printer's ink. **Pop.** 18,442.

IWUY, *e-oo'-e*, a town of France, department Nord, 5 miles N.E. of Cambrai. **Manf.** Hosiery, caps, cutlery, and nails. A good trade is carried on in flax. **Pop.** 3,700.

IXELLES, *ecx-el'*, a town of Belgium, 2 miles S.E. of Brussels. **Manf.** Linen, and there are distilleries, breweries, and stone-quarries. **Pop.** 7,500.

IXION, *ix-i'-on*, in Greek legend, a king of Thessaly, son of Phlegias, married Dia, daughter of Eionius or Deioneus, to whom he promised a present for choosing him as son-in-law. His unwillingness to fulfil this promise led Deioneus to steal away some of his horses. Ixion concealed his resentment, and invited his father-in-law to a feast at Larissa; whereupon he threw him into a pit, which he had previously filled with burning coals. This treachery so irritated the neighbouring princes, that all shunned and despised Ixion. Jupiter, taking compassion upon him, carried him to heaven, and placed him at the tables of the gods. Here he became enamoured of Juno; whereat Jupiter was so displeased that he banished him from heaven; but when he heard that Ixion had the rashness to boast that he had gained the affections of Juno, the god struck him with his thunder, and ordered Mercury to tie him to a wheel in Hades, which continually whirled round. The wheel was perpetually in motion; therefore the punishment of Ixion was eternal.

IZAACKE, RICHARD, *i'-zak*, an English antiquary, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He afterwards became chamberlain and town-clerk of Exeter, his native city, the history and memorials of which he wrote. This work was continued by his son.

Born 1624; **died** 1700.

IZARD, *iz'-ard*, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area**, 864 square miles. **Pop.** 10,857. The capital is Mount Olive.

IZNAJAR, *iz-na-har'*, a town of Spain, province of Cordova, on a height near the Genil. There are a large church and an old castle. **Manf.** Coarse linen, soap, and tiles. **Pop.** 3,800.

IZNATORAF, *iz-na-tor'-ef*, a town of Spain, province of Jaen, on a lofty height, 40 miles N.E. of Jaen. The old part of the town is strongly fortified, and there is a large suburb. The church is a fine building, in the Tuscan style, with a lofty tower, and contains some good paintings. There is a ruined castle. **Manf.** Soap, bricks, tiles, and oil. An annual fair is held. **Pop.** 2,100.

J.

JAAPHAR EBN TOPHAIL, *ja'-a-far ebn-to-fail*, an Arabian philosopher, supposed to have been the same with Averroes, who wrote a philosophical romance, called "The History of Hai Ebn Yokhdan," which was published in Latin by Pocock, at Oxford, in 1671, and in English by Ockley, in 1708.
Died 1198.

JABBEE, *jab'-be*, a considerable town of Bambarra, in Western Africa, on the Niger, 55 miles from Sego. **Pop.** Unascertained.

JABEA, *ja'-be-a*, a town of Spain, in the province of Alicante, on the left bank of the Jalon, near the sea, 48 miles N.E. of Alicante. It is walled, and has a church, several chapels, a town-house, prison, and various schools. Grapes are extensively grown, and silkworms are reared in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 3,700.

JABLONKA, *yab-lon'-ka*, a town of Hungary, near the frontier of Galicia, 40 miles S.W. of Cracow. **Manf.** Linen. **Pop.** 2,800.

JABLENKAU, *yab-lun'-kau*, a town of the Austrian empire, in a mountainous district of the Carpathians, on the Olsa. Near it is a fort commanding the pass which leads over the mountains into Hungary. **Pop.** 2,312.

JABUGO, EL, *ja-boo'-go*, a town of Spain, province of Huelva. It is well built, and in the vicinity are mineral springs. **Pop.** 2,500.

JACA, or **JACCA**, *ja'-ka*, a fortified town of Spain, province of Huesca, once the capital of Aragon, 32 miles from Huesca. It has several gates and a citadel, a handsome cathedral, different chapels, convents, a prison, barracks, an hospital, and various schools. **Manf.** Linen and hempen fabrics, soap, leather, earthenware, and white wax. **Pop.** 3,500.

JACAREHI, *ja-kar'-e-hi*, a town of Brazil, 50 miles N.E. of Sao-Paulo. It has a considerable trade in tobacco and coffee. **Pop.** 7,000.

JACI, or **JACI D'AQUILA**, *ya'-che*, a maritime town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, not more than 12 miles from the summit of Mount Etna. It is situate on the Acis. **Manf.** Principally linens. **Pop.** 11,000.

JACINTO, SAN, *ja-sin'-to*, a river of Texas, United States, which, after a course of 100 miles, partially navigable, falls into the upper part of Galveston Bay.

JACK, a county of Texas, United States. **Area,** 720 square miles. **Pop.** 6,626. The most important place is Jacksboro.

JACKSON, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area,** 957 square miles. **Pop.** 25,114. The capital is Bellefonte.

JACKSON, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area,** 600 square miles. **Pop.** 10,877. The capital is Jacksonport.

JACKSON, a county of Florida, United States. **Area,** 1,040 square miles. **Pop.** 14,372. The capital is Marianna.

JACKSON, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area,** 432 square miles. **Pop.** 16,297. Jefferson is the capital.

JACKSON, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area,** 576 square miles. **Pop.** 22,505. Murphysborough is the capital.

JACKSON, a county of Indiana, United States, **Area,** 544 square miles. **Pop.** 23,050. Brownstown is the capital.

JACKSON, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area,** 628 square miles. **Pop.** 23,771. Bellevue is the capital.

JACKSON, a county of Kansas, United States. **Area,** 556 square miles. **Pop.** 10,718. The capital is Holton.

JACKSON, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area,** 425 square miles. **Pop.** 6,678. The capital is McKee.

JACKSON, a county of Louisiana, United States. **Area,** 550 square miles. **Pop.** 5,328. The capital is Vernon.

JACKSON, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area,** 720 square miles. **Pop.** 42,031. The capital is JACKSON.

JACKSON, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Area,** 720 square miles. **Pop.** 4,806. The capital is Jackson.

JACKSON, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area,** 1,175 square miles. **Pop.** 7,607. Americus is the capital.

JACKSON, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area,** 525 square miles. **Pop.** 82,325. The capital is Independence.

JACKSON, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area,** 750 square miles. **Pop.** 7,343. The capital is Webster.

JACKSON, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area,** 400 square miles. **Pop.** 23,686. Jackson is the capital.

JACKSON, a county of Oregon, United States. **Area,** 11,000 square miles. **Pop.** 8,154. The capital is Jacksonville.

JACKSON, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area,** 666 square miles. **Pop.** 12,000. The capital is Gainesborough.

JACKSON, a county of Texas, United States. **Area,** 852 square miles. **Pop.** 2,500. The capital is Texana.

JACKSON, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area,** 420 square miles. **Pop.** 16,312. The capital is Ripley.

JACKSON, a city in the United States, in the state of Mississippi, of which it is the capital. It is situated about 180 miles N. of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Pearl River. The principal buildings are the state-house (an elegant building), the city hall, institutions for lunatics and the deaf and dumb and blind, and the state penitentiary. Large shipments of cotton are made here. **Pop.** 5,204.

JACKSON, a city of the United States, situated on the left bank of the Grand river, in the state of Michigan, 76 miles W. from Detroit, and capital of the county of the same name. The river is crossed by an iron bridge, and the large state penitentiary is here. The city is a great railroad centre. There is a good general trade, and an extensive manufacture of agricultural implements. Bituminous coal is worked in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 16,500.

JACKSON, a city of the United States, capital of Madison county, Tennessee, on the Forked Deer river. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile district, is an important railway centre, and is the seat of West Tennessee college. A large quantity of cotton is shipped. **Pop.** 5,377.

JACKSON, ANDREW, an American general, and twice President of the United States, was the son of a Scotchman, who emigrated to America in 1765. At the breaking out of the war of Independence, he was studying theology in the Waxhaw Academy; but this event made himself and his two brothers soldiers. On the termination of the war with the mother country, he resolved to study the law, but abandoned it after a short time to resume his military career. In 1797 he was chosen senator, and shortly afterwards was appointed by the legislature of Tennessee major-general of the forces of that state. Up to the year 1812 he resided upon his farm at Nashville, on the Cumberland River; but on the renewal of hostilities between England and America in that year, he put himself at the head of some three thousand volunteers, and took up a defensive position in the lower country of the Mississippi. He set his followers an example of endurance, when short of supplies, by living on hickory nuts, and so acquired the nickname of "Old Hickory." In 1814 the United States government conferred the rank of major-general upon him, and the next year he repulsed the British forces in their attack on New Orleans. For several subsequent years he commanded expeditions against the Indians, displaying both cruelty and recklessness in some of his proceedings. In 1821 he was nominated governor of the newly-acquired state of Florida; and, after holding it for a year, was again elected to represent the state of Tennessee in the senate. Jackson was elected president in 1828, and again in 1832.

Born at Waxhaw, South Carolina, 1767; **died** at Nashville, Tennessee, 1845.

JACKSON, ARTHUR, a nonconformist divine, who was ejected from the living of St. Faith's, in London, in 1662. He was fined £500 for refusing to give evidence against Christopher Love, and also imprisoned. At the Restoration he was chosen by the assembly of ministers to present a Bible to Charles II. He was also one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference. He wrote a Commentary on the Bible.

Born 1593; **died** 1666.

JACKSON JOHN, an English divine, who received his education at Jesus College, Cambridge. He obtained the rectory of Rossington, in Yorkshire, and the mastership of Wigston's Hospital, in Lancashire. He was an acute metaphysician, and a zealous advocate for Arianism, and wrote some tracts against the doctrine of the Trinity, and others against Collins and Tindal; but his best work is his "Chronological Antiquities," published in 2 vols. 4to, 1752.

Born at Lensey, Yorkshire, 1686; **died** 1768.

JACKSON, JAMES, better known as "Stonewall" Jackson, the American Confederate general, was a native of Virginia, received his military education at West Point, and entered the army as second lieutenant in an artillery corps in 1846. He served in the Mexican war, and was raised to the rank of captain for his conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco. In 1852 he became professor of mathematics and military science in the university of Virginia. On the breaking out of the war of secession he received the appointment of brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He rendered great service to the cause with which he was identified at Bull's Run in 1861, at Ball's Bluff, throughout the Virginian campaign in 1862; led the invasion of Maryland, and captured Harper's Ferry. He died in May 1863, at Chancellorville, from wounds received from his own men, who mistook him and his staff for the enemy.

Born 1826; **died** 1863.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, a musical composer and ingenious writer. Having received a liberal education, he was placed under the tuition of the organist of Exeter Cathedral, and afterwards with Mr. Travers, an eminent musician in London. In 1777 he was appointed organist in the cathedral of his native city. He published many excellent songs, canzonets, hymns, and sonatas, of his own composition. His chief literary productions were, "Thirty Letters on various Subjects," "On the Present State of Music," and "The Four Ages," 8vo. One of Mr. Jackson's sons was secretary to Lord Macartney in his embassy to China; another was ambassador to the king of Sardinia, and afterwards at Paris and Berlin.

Born at Exeter, 1730; **died** at the same place, 1803.

JACKSON, PORT. (*See* SYDNEY.)

JACKSON'S RIVER, a head-water of James's River, in Virginia, joined by Carpenter's Creek, and receiving the name of Fluvanna river. It is noted for a fall of 200 feet.

JACKSONVILLE, a town of Illinois, United States, capital of Morgan county, 200 miles S.W. of Chicago. There are six churches, a college, and state asylum for the deaf and dumb, blind, and insane. **Manf.** Cotton, oil, leather, and iron castings. **Pop.** 7,300.

JACKSONVILLE, a city and port of Florida, United States, capital of Duval county. A considerable shipping and coasting trade, especially in timber, cotton, fruit, and vegetables, is carried on. There are several suburban villages connected by ferry. **Pop.** 10,000.

JACMEL, or JACQUEMEL, *jak'-mel*, a seaport town on the south coast of the island of Hayti, at the head of a bay of the same name, 28 miles S.W. of Port-au-Prince. The upper part is commonly named Belair. There is a good roadstead, and the West India mail steamers make it a place of call. **Pop.** 6,000.

JACOB, *jā'-kob*, the son of Isaac and Rebecca, whose sons were founders of the twelve tribes of Israel. His name was altered to Israel by an angel; whence his posterity have been called Israelites. He lived to the age of 147 years.

Born 1837 B.C.; **died** in the land of Goshen, 1689 B.C.

JACOB, BEN NAPHTHALI, a learned Jew, was educated in the school of Tiberius, in Palestine. The invention of the Masoretic points and accents is ascribed to him and Ben Aser.

Lived in the 5th century.

JACOB, a Cistercian monk of Hungary, who quitted his order under the conviction that he was

called to deliver the Holy Land from the infidels. He gathered together a prodigious number of fanatics in Germany and France, who being chiefly peasants, obtained the name of the Shepherds. When St. Louis, king of France, was taken by the Saracens, Jacob pretended that the holy Virgin had commanded him to preach a crusade for his deliverance. The queen for some time tolerated this extravagance, but at last she caused the rabble to be dispersed, and Jacob was, shortly after, slain by a butcher.

Lived in the 12th century.

JACOB, JOHN, officer in the Indian army, and famous as commander of the Scinde Horse. He served first in the Bombay artillery, and in 1841 was appointed to command a body of irregular cavalry, in which position he greatly distinguished himself at Meanee, and on other occasions. Although formidable to those whose occupation was rapine and plunder, Jacob was a benefactor to the people over whom he virtually ruled. On the spot where his troops had encamped, which was a sterile waste for miles around, Jacob, in less than thirteen years, had built a village containing 30,000 people, and the district was transformed into one fertile garden. The city was called Jacobabad. He invented the valuable rifle called after his name. But, although still a young man, he, in the year 1858, gave sudden signs of a break-up of constitution. The ardent soldier had exhausted even his iron frame; a brain-fever ensued, and in a few days he was carried off.

Born 1813; died at Jacobabad, 1858.

JACOB, BEN HAIM, a rabbi, who published a collection of the Masora at Venice, in 1525, in 4 vols., with the text of the Bible, a work greatly esteemed by the Jews.

Lived in the 16th century.

JACOB, or JACOBUS BARADÆUS, a disciple of Severus, patriarch of Constantinople. He was one of the principal leaders of the Eutychians, on which account that sect gained the name of Jacobites.

Lived in the 6th century.

JACOBI, FRIEDERICH HEINRICH, *ya-ko'-be*, a German metaphysical philosopher, who occupied several distinguished posts under the government of Dusseldorff, and, in 1804, became president of the Academy of Sciences at Munich. He published a great number of literary and philosophical works, in some of which he combated the doctrines of Kant. His principal works are "Letters on the Doctrines of Spinosa," "Hume and Belief; or Idealism and Realism," and "Letter to Fichte." His complete works, in 6 vols., were published at Leipsic between 1812-1824.

Born at Dusseldorff, 1743; died 1819.

JACOBI, KARL GUSTAV JAKOB, an eminent Prussian mathematician, celebrated for investigations in the higher branches of mathematical and especially for his researches on the subject of Elliptic Functions, for which he received the great medal of the Academy of Sciences of Paris in 1829. He was educated at the Berlin University, and was appointed professor at Königsberg in 1829; was subsequently removed to Berlin, where he died in 1851.

Born 1804; died 1851.

JACOBINA, *ja-ko-be'-na*, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the left bank of the Itapicura, 210 miles N.W. of Bahia. It has a parish church, other churches, and several schools. In its neighbourhood are grown rice, millet, tobacco, and various fruits, which thrive admirably. Pop. of the district, 10,000, supported principally by agricultural produce and a trade in cattle, sheep, and goats.

JACOBS, JURIAN, *jai'-kobs*, a painter of the Flemish school. He was the disciple of Francis Snyders, whose manner he imitated. The animals introduced into his historical pictures are admirably painted.

Born in Switzerland, 1610; died 1664.

JACOPONE, DA TODI, *ya-ko-po'-nai*, an old Italian poet, celebrated for his "Sacred Canticles," and for being the author of the "Stabat Mater." His Canticles were printed at Venice in 1617.

Died 1306.

JACOBSTADT, *jai-kob-stat'*, a town of Russia, government of Courland, on the left bank of the Dwina, 80 miles S.E. of Mittau. Pop. 4,200.

JACOBSTADT, a seaport of Finland, on a bay in the Gulf of Bothnia, 53 miles N.E. of Vasa. There are a small harbour and a building dock, and a good trade is carried on. Pop. 1,900.

JACOTOT, JEAN JOSEPH, *zhak'-o-to'*, the inventor of a now obsolete "Universal Method of Education," which was said to be capable of producing the most remarkable results, which, however, were probably due to the exceptional ability of its author as a teacher. He served originally in the army of Napoleon, by whom he was appointed, in 1799, to the mathematical chair in the Normal School. He became afterwards secretary to the minister at war, and a director of the Polytechnic; was subsequently (1815) lecturer on French literature in the university at Louvain, in Belgium, and then director of the Military Normal School.

Born at Dijon, 1770; died in Paris, 1840.

JACOVA, or YAKOVA, *ya-ko'-va*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, in the pachalic of Scutari, on the White Drin. Pop. 18,000.

JACQUARD, JOSEPH MARIE, *zhak'-ard*, a celebrated mechanician, and inventor of the Jacquard loom. He was the son of a poor weaver, and is said to have had no school education, having taught himself to read and write. From an early age he evinced a great aptitude for mechanical studies. After having inherited his father's looms and stock in trade, he, for some time, worked as a weaver; but was subsequently compelled to sell all his working apparatus, having contracted many debts through his unfortunate experiments in weaving, cutlery, and type-founding. He served with the republican army in the defence of Lyons and on the Rhine; but afterwards returned to his native city, and applied himself energetically to perfect the splendid piece of mechanism which bears his name. Napoleon, who appreciated the invention, conferred a small pension upon him; but the silk weavers broke up his machine and threatened his life. The Jacquard loom, or a modification of the apparatus, is now universally employed.

Born at Lyons, 1752; died at Ouillins, near Lyons, 1834.

JACQUELINE, of Bavaria, *jak'-a-line*, countess of Hainaut, Holland, Zealand, and Friesland, daughter and heiress of William VI. of Bavaria, and Margaret of Burgundy. She was betrothed at the age of 5 to prince John of France, but he dying young, she married, when 17 years old, her cousin,

John IV., duke of Brabant. This marriage she afterwards induced the anti-pope Benedict XIII. to annul, and in 1423 married Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, uncle of Henry VI. of England, who entered Hainaut with 5,000 men to demand possession of her estates. The duke of Burgundy, cousin of John of Brabant, challenged Gloucester to single combat, but the duel was forbidden by the pope, and the citizens of Hainaut surrendered Jacqueline to her enemies. She was imprisoned in Ghent, but escaped in male attire to Holland. She afterwards made a treaty with the duke of Burgundy, disavowing her marriage with Gloucester as illegal. She afterwards married Francis of Borselen, governor of Zealand, who was arrested by Burgundy, but released on the surrender by Jacqueline of all her estates to the duke. She died childless.

Born 1400; **died** 1436.

JACQUELOT, ISAAC, *zhak'-lo*, a learned French Protestant, was the son of a minister at Vassy. At the age of 21 he became assistant to his father; but, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he went to Heidelberg, and thence to the Hague. The king of Prussia invited him to his capital, where he became his majesty's chaplain, and had a pension.

Born 1647; **died** 1708.

JACQUES CARTIER, *zhak'-kar'-te-air*, a county of Quebec province, dominion of Canada, occupying the western portion of Montreal Island. **Pop.** 12,345, chiefly of French descent. The capital is Pointe Claire.

JACQUET, LOUIS, *zha'-kai*, a French writer and ecclesiastic, who wrote an ingenious parallel between the Greek and French tragic poets, and some prize essays, which were rewarded by the academy of Besançon. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Rousseau, whom in disposition and manners he greatly resembled.

Born at Lyons, 1732; **died** 1793.

JADDUS, *jad'-dus*, high priest of the Jews, who, when Alexander the Great intended to pillage Jerusalem and the temple, went to meet him in his pontifical habits. The sight so struck the victor, that he fell at the feet of Jaddus, declaring he had seen in a vision a man dressed in precisely the same garments, who had promised him the empire of Asia, and this so altered his sentiments, that he offered sacrifices to the God of Israel.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

JAEL, *ja'-el*, a Jewish woman, wife of Heber the Kenite. When Sisera, the general of Jabin, king of Hazor, sought refuge in her tent after the defeat of his army, and had lain down to sleep, she drove a nail through his head, and killed him.

JAEN, *ha'-en*, a province of Spain, forming the eastern part of Andalusia, and inclosed by the provinces of Granada, Murcia, Cordova, and La Mancha. It was formerly an independent Moorish kingdom. It is generally mountainous, and the centre forming a valley along the banks of the Guadalquiver. The hilly districts are devoted to pasturage, and the level to agriculture, although this is by no means well pursued. **Rivers.** The Guadalquiver is the principal. **Minerals.** Lead and copper. **Area,** 4,451 square miles **Pop.** 430,149.

JAEN, a city of Spain, and the capital of the above province, 50 miles N. of Granada. It was formerly surrounded by Moorish walls, flanked with towers, is neatly built, and has several handsome churches and squares, one of which is spacious and encompassed by elegant houses. It is a bishop's see; and the cathedral is a noble structure, with four entrances, and adorned on the outside with statues and bas-reliefs; in the interior it is set off by magnificent drapery, and has some fine paintings. There are, besides, several other churches, nunneries, an episcopal palace, colleges, museum, various hospitals, schools, a theatre, and a bull-ring capable of seating 8,000 people. Water is distributed to all parts of the town in great profusion by means of public fountains. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, soap, and brandy. It was formerly famous for its silk manufacture. **Pop.** 24,395.—This town was known to the Romans, but its present name was given to it by the Moors, who made it the capital of the kingdom of Jaen, which was the smallest of the four states into which Andalusia was divided.

JAEN DE BRACAMOROS, a town of Ecuador, South America, near the junction of the Chinchipe with the Maranon. Gold is obtained in the vicinity. **Pop.** 40,000.

JAFFA, or YAFFA, *jaf'-fa*, a town of Palestine, near the coast of the Mediterranean, 31 miles N.W. of Jerusalem. It stands on a small eminence in the form of a sugar-loaf; on the summit is a small citadel, which commands the town, whilst the bottom of the hill is surrounded by a wall without a rampart. The general appearance of the place is now very desolate. The harbour is one of the worst in the Mediterranean. The commerce consists in the importation of grain, particularly of rice, from Egypt. Jaffa has always been a favourite resort of pilgrims to the Holy Land. The Latins, Greeks, and Armenians have each small convents for the reception of pilgrims. A little to the west is the celebrated tower of Ramlah, 120 feet high, whence an extensive view is obtained. **Pop.** 5,000.—This is the ancient Joppa, which was a seaport in the time of Solomon. It was the port of Jerusalem, and the landing-place of the cedars with which the temple in that city was built. In 1799 it was taken by Bonaparte, who here shot 1,200 Turkish prisoners, who had broken their parole.

JAFFNA, or JAFFNAPATAM, *jaf'-na-pa-tam'*, a seaport on the north side of Ceylon. It fronts Palk's Straits, 209 miles N. of Colombo. The town is fortified, and possesses a good citadel; but it was taken, after a short resistance, by the British troops in 1795. There is an old church in the form of a Greek cross. The inhabitants are principally Tamils and Moors; but since Ceylon was taken by the English, many of the country-born Dutch families have settled here. It has a trade in palmyra timber, tobacco, and shells. There is a fine Hindoo temple in the vicinity. **Pop.** 8,000. **Lat.** 9° 47′ N. **Lon.** 80° 9′ E.

JAGELLONS, *ja-gel-lons*, the name of an ancient dynasty of the grand-duchy of Lithuania, which afterwards gave monarchs to Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia. Its founder was the grand-duke Jagellon, who, in 1386, married Hedwige, daughter of the king of Hungary and Poland. He subsequently embraced the Christian religion, and became king of Poland, under the title of Ladislaus IV. His descendants reigned both in Lithuania and Poland, but Alexander Jagellons united both crowns in 1501. Several Jagellons reigned at a later period in Hungary and Bohemia.

JAGEPORE, *ja-ge-por'*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Orissa and the presidency of Bengal, 35 miles from Cuttack. It is a large straggling town, and has a manufactory of cotton

cloths. Lat. 20° 50′ N. Lon. 86° 35′ E. Pop. unascertained.

JAGERNDORF, or KARNOW, *yai'-jern-dorf*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Silesia, 14 miles N.W. of Troppau. It has a handsome parish church, with two towers 230 feet high, the loftiest in Silesia. Manf. Cloth, hosiery, and linens. Pop. 8,500.

JAGO, RICHARD, *jai'-go*, an English poet, was educated at University College, Oxford. He entered into orders, and in 1724 obtained the vicarage of Snitterfield, in Warwickshire. In 1771 he was presented to the living of Kilmcote, in Leicestershire.

Born in Warwickshire, 1715; died 1781.

JAGO, ST., one of the Cape de Verd Islands.

JAGO, ST., DE LA VEGA, subsequently named Spanish Town, formerly the capital of Jamaica.

JAGUARIBE, *ha'-gwa-re-bai*, a river of Brazil, rising in the mountains of Boa Vesta, and, after a course of 460 miles, falling into the Atlantic, in lat. 4° 8′ S., lon. 37° 50′ W.—Its principal affluents are the Salgado and the Banabuihu.

JAHICOS, *ha'-he-cose*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Piauhy, 70 miles S.E. of Oeiras. It has several churches and schools, and is situate in a district of considerable fertility. Pop. 2,000.

JAHN, JOHANN, *yan*, a learned German orientalist. He was professor of Oriental languages and Biblical criticism first at the convent of Brück; on the suppression of this convent he was transferred to Olmutz, and subsequently to Vienna, where he also filled the chair of dogmatic theology. In 1803 he was removed to the canonry of St. Stephen's, in the same city. He wrote grammars of the Arabian, Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldean tongues, an "Introduction to the Old Testament," "Biblical Archæology," "A Manual of General Hermeneutics," and an edition of the Hebrew Bible. A collection of posthumous "Remains" was published in 1821.

Born at Taswitz, Moravia, 1750; died at Vienna, 1815.

JAILUM, JELUM, JILUM, or BEHUT, *je'-lum*, (the ancient Hydaspes), a river of Hindostan, the most westerly, and supposed to be the principal of the five great rivers which intersect the Punjab, E. of the Indus. It rises near the S. point of Cashmere, in lat. 33° 33′ N.; lon. 75° 40′ E., and, after a course of 450 miles, joins the Chenab, 75 miles from Mooltan.

JAIME, SAN, *zhame*, a town of Venezuela, South America, on a height on the left bank of the Portuguesa, 28 miles N.W. of San Fernando. Pop. 7,000.

JAKUTSK, or YAKUTSK, *ya-kootsk'*, is situated on the left bank of the river Lena, in Eastern Siberia, of which it is the chief town. Lat. 62° 1′ N. Lon. 119° 44′ E. It is the principal market for traffic with the Nomadic tribes of the territory, and great quantities of merchandise, chiefly furs and ivory, are brought to the annual fair held in the month of June. Large supplies of butter are also bought to Jakutsk by the Jakuts, who possess immense herds of cattle. The chief industry of the town is the manufacture of candles. Pop. 4,982.

JALAPA, or XALAPA, *ha'-la-pa*, a city of Mexico, 60 miles W. from Vera Cruz. It stands at the foot of a basaltic mountain nearly 4,335 feet above the level of the sea. Its church is said to have been founded by Cortes, and in its neighbourhood is found the *Exogonium purga*, from which jalap is obtained,—a name derived from the town. Pop. 10,000.

JALISCO. (*See* GUADALAXARA.)

JALLAIS, *zhal-lai'*, a town of France, department Maine-et-Loire, 7 miles E. of Beaupreau. Manf. Woollen stuffs. Pop. 3,400.

JALLIEU, *jal-lyuh'*, a town of France, department Isère, 35 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Manf. Printed cottons and paper. There is a trade in hemp. Pop. 3,400.

JALLORE, or JHALORE, *jal-lor'*, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Ajmeer, 70 miles S.W. of Joudpoor. The fortress is accounted the strongest in this part of India. Pop. 15,000.

JALOMNITZA, *ya'-lom-nitz'-a*, a river of Europe, rising in the Carpathian mountains, on the frontiers of Transylvania, and, after a course of 170 miles, falling into the Danube, 9 miles N. of Hirchova. It receives the united streams of the Proava and Telesin, and other affluents.

JALON, *ha'-lone*, a river of Spain, rising in the province of Soria, and, after a course of 120 miles, generally in a north-easterly direction, joining the Ebro, 12 miles above Saragossa. It is not navigable.

JALOUTROVOSK, *ja'-loo-tro-vosk*, a town of Siberia, and the capital of a district of the same name. It is in the government of Tobolsk, and stands on the Tobol, a little above its confluence with the Iset, in lat. 56° 38′ N.; lon. 61° 20′ E. Pop. 2,100.

JAMAICA, *ja-mai'-ka*, one of the West-India islands, or Antilles, belonging to Great Britain, and the most considerable and valuable of her possessions in that quarter, lying about 90 miles to the S. of Cuba. It is about 150 miles in length, and, on a medium, 50 miles in breadth. It has a coast-line of 500 miles, indented with many excellent harbours, of which Port Royal, or the harbour of Kingston, is the largest. A lofty range of mountains, called the Blue Mountains, runs through the whole island from E. to W., dividing it into two parts, and rising, in some of its summits, to an elevation of 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. On the N. and S. sides of these mountains the aspect of the country is extremely different. On the former the land rises from the shore into hills, which are more remarkable for beauty than boldness, being all of gentle acclivity, and generally separated from each other by expansive vales and undulating surfaces. Every valley has its rivulet, and every hill its cascade. On the S. side of the island the scenery consists of the stupendous ridges of Blue Mountains, of abrupt precipices, and inaccessible cliffs, as the shore is approached. The name of the island is derived from the aboriginal word, "Xaymaica," "land of wood and water." The climate is hot on the plains, the thermometer standing at 80°, and, in the colder season, from 70 to 80. On the higher grounds the cold is greater. The year, however, as in all tropical countries, may be divided between the wet and the dry seasons.

Rivers.—About 70 streams take their rise in the mountains, and usually run with great rapidity to the sea on both sides of the island. None of them are navigable except for boats. Black River is the deepest, and has the greatest current. It falls into Black-River Bay, on the S.W. coast, and has, at its entrance, about 18 feet of water. There are springs, both sulphurous and chalybeate, in different parts of the country.

Zoology.—The indigenous quadrupeds were the agouti, the peccary or Mexican hog, the armadillo, the opossum, the racoon, the musk-rat, the aico, and the monkey. Of these only the agouti and the monkey now remain. Horned cattle and mules are numerous, and so are sheep, goats, and hogs. Of the lizard there are many varieties. The woods and marshes abound with different kinds of wild fowl, some of them of exquisite flavour. Among them may especially be noticed the ringdove and rice-bird of South Carolina. Parrots are still found in the groves; but the flamingo is nowhere to be seen. Domestic fowls, however, are abundant, and fish are plentiful along the coasts.

Pro.—The soil has, in some places, been considered deep and fertile; but, on the whole, the island has been pronounced unfruitful and laborious, compared with those countries which have been generally regarded as fertile. Sugar, indigo, cotton, and coffee are the most important natural productions; maize, or Indian corn, and rice, are also cultivated. The bread-fruit tree, with several other useful plants, was introduced by Sir Joseph Banks; whilst different kinds of grass, of excellent quality, are found spontaneously growing upon the island. There are also excellent vegetables of native growth. The other indigenous productions are plantains, bananas, yams of several varieties, calalue, a species of spinach, eddoes, cassava, and sweet potatoes. Fruits are found in equal perfection and variety, and no country affords so magnificent a dessert. The mountains are covered with woods, containing trees of prodigious growth and solidity; and some, as the well-known mahogany, are well adapted for cabinet work.

Exp.—Sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cocoa, cotton, indigo, pimento, ginger, arrowroot, and logwood.

Area.—6,400 square miles.

Pop.—580,804, of whom only about 13,000 are whites, the remainder being negroes.

Chief Towns.—KINGSTON (the capital), PORT ROYAL, and SPANISH TOWN.

Lat. Between 17° 40′ and 18° 30′ N. **Lon.** between 76° 15′ and 78° 25′ W.

Government.—Formerly administered by a governor, an executive, and a legislative council, appointed by the crown, and a house of assembly, elected by the freeholders of the island. Since the disturbances of 1865 the representative constitution has been suspended.

History.—Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1494, and was, in 1503, first colonised by the Spaniards. In 1655 it was taken by the English, and was afterwards settled by 3,000 British soldiers, disbanded from the parliamentary army. These were subsequently followed by 1,500 royalists; and, from this beginning, the colony gradually increased in importance. In 1865 there was a serious outbreak of the coloured population at Morant Bay, which was suppressed with a severity that excited great indignation in England. (*See* EYRE.)

JAMAICA, a township of New York, United States, 12 miles E. of New York. **Manf.** Pianofortes and carriages. **Pop.** 6,500.

JAMARI, or **CANDESS**, *ha-mar′-e*, a river of Brazil, rising in the province of Matto Grosso, flowing generally in a north-west direction and falling into the Madeira, after a course of about 300 miles.

JAMBEE, or **JAMBI**, *jam′-be*, the capital of a district of the same name in Sumatra, on the south-east side of the island, about 60 miles from the sea, on both sides of a river of the same name, which is navigable for boats. The town is large, but the air unwholesome. There is a trade principally with Singapore. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** 1° 22′ S. **Lon.** 103° 35′ E.

JAMBURG, *jam′-boorg*, a town of Russia, 70 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg, on the right bank of the Luga, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has several churches, and a market-place adorned with an obelisk. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, camlets, and silks. There are also some saw-mills and glass-works. **Pop.** 1,500.

JAMES, ST., a town of France, in the department Manche, 12 miles S.E. of Avranches. **Manf.** Cloth, known as the *drap de St. George*, and druggets. **Pop.** 3,200.—Here William the Conqueror built a strong fortress, which remained in possession of the English till 1448.

JAMES, ST., the Great, was the son of Zebedee and Salome, and called to the apostleship with his brother, John the Evangelist, while they were mending nets with their father. James was beheaded at Jerusalem by Herod Agrippa.

Died about 44.

JAMES, ST., the Less, another of the apostles, obtained the name of Just on account of his virtues. He was the first bishop of Jerusalem. One of his epistles, addressed to the dispersed, converted Hebrews, is among the canonical epistles of the New Testament. He was put to death by the high priest Ananias.

Died about 63.

SOVEREIGNS OF SCOTLAND.

JAMES I. (1406-1437), the son of Robert III., was taken by the English on his passage to France, whither he had been sent by his father, that he might be safe from the treachery of his uncle, the duke of Albany. He continued in captivity 18 years. In 1424 he obtained his liberty, and on giving hostages for the payment of £40,000, he was allowed to return to Scotland. Previous to which he married the daughter of the earl of Somerset. He has the reputation of having been the ablest of the Stuart dynasty. He was murdered in the 44th year of his age by Sir R. Graham, who had been banished and deprived of his possessions for treasonable language.

Born 1393; **died** 1437.

JAMES II. succeeded the preceding king, his father, at the age of six years. His reign was marked by strenuous efforts to diminish the excessive power of the house of Douglas, which had risen to such a pitch as to overshadow the crown.

Born 1430; killed at the siege of Roxburgh, 1460.

JAMES III. was the son and successor of the above, and ascended the throne in 1460. He put to death his brother John, and committed so many cruelties that his subjects revolted.

Born about 1453; killed 1488.

JAMES IV. succeeded his father, the last-mentioned, at the age of about 15 years. He defeated the rebellious lords, and assisted Louis XII., king of France, against the English; but was slain at the battle of Flodden Field.

Born about 1473; **died** 1513.

JAMES V., the son of the above, was only a year old at the time of his father's death. At the age of 17 he assumed the government, and assisted Francis I. of France against the emperor Charles V., for which the French king gave him his daughter Margaret in marriage. On her decease, he married Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Claude, duke of Guise. On his death, James left his crown to Mary Stuart, his daughter.

Born 1512; **died** 1542.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

JAMES I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, was the son of Henry, Lord Darnley, by Mary queen of Scots, daughter of James V. When only a year old, he was proclaimed king, on the forced resignation of his mother, and, in 1603, he succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the English throne. A plot was soon after discovered to seize on him, and

place his cousin, the Lady Arabella Stuart, upon the English throne in his stead, for which Lords Cobham and Grey, and Sir Walter Raleigh, were indicted. But, in 1605, the more desperate attempt to blow up the king, the prince, and both houses of parliament, known as the Gunpowder Plot, was discovered, for which Guy Fawkes and many other persons were executed. In 1606 he established episcopacy in Scotland, and made peace with Spain. In 1612, his son, Prince Henry, by Anne of Denmark, died, and the same year his daughter was married to Frederick, the elector-palatine. One of the greatest blots of his reign, was the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, fifteen years after sentence. James was a man of learning, and affected to be a profound scholar, particularly in theology, being not indifferently acquainted with polemics, of which he was so fond as to found Chelsea College, for the maintenance of learned men, who were to employ themselves in managing controversies, especially with the church of Rome. Charles II., however, applied it to the better purpose of affording a home for soldiers worn out in the service of their country. He wrote, among other books, a "Commentary on the Revelation," in which he calls the pope Antichrist: "Basilicon Doron: or, Advice to his Son;" "Dæmonology: or, a Discourse on Witchcraft;" "A Counterblast against Tobacco."

Born at the castle of Edinburgh, 1566; **died** in England, 1625.

JAMES II., king of England, was the second son of Charles I. He was declared Duke of York soon after his birth. During the civil war he resided in France, where he imbibed the principles of the Catholic faith. At the Restoration he returned to England, and secretly married Anne Hyde, daughter of the earl of Clarendon, by whom he had two daughters, who afterwards became queens of England; viz., Mary and Anne. In the Dutch war he signalized himself as commander of the English fleet, and showed great skill and bravery. On the death of his first wife, he married Mary Beatrice of Modena. He succeeded to the throne on the death of Charles II., in 1685; but his zeal for his religion, despotic temper, and habitual insincerity, leading him into measures subversive of the constitution, the prince of Orange, who married his daughter Mary, was invited to England by several of the English nobility; and the king finding himself abandoned by his friends, withdrew to France. (*See* STUART.)

Born in London, 1633; **died** at St. Germains, 1701.

JAMES I., king of Aragon, called the "Warrior," succeeded his father, Peter the Catholic, in 1213. He conquered the kingdoms of Majorca and Minorca, Valence, and other countries, from the Moors. Before he expired, he resigned the crown to his successor, and took the habit of the Cistercian monks, according to the superstition of the age.

Born 1206; **died** at Valence, 1276.

JAMES II., king of Aragon, succeeded his brother, Alphonso III., in 1291. He carried on a long war against Navarre and the Moors, and united Catalonia to his crown.

Born 1260; **died** at Barcelona, 1327.

JAMES OF VORAGINE, a Dominican and bishop, who became provincial of his order, and archbishop of Genoa. He compiled a "Golden Legend," full of pious fables, which has been many times reprinted.

Born at Genoa, about 1330; **died** about 1398.

JAMES, THOMAS, a learned divine, was educated first at Winchester school, and next at New College, Oxford, where he was chosen fellow, with the degree of D.D. He was appointed first keeper of Bodley's Library, and made sub-dean of Wells. He collated MSS. of the ancient fathers, with a view to publish them, but failed in his design for want of encouragement. He wrote several learned books, the chief of which is, "A Treatise of the Corruption of the Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers."

Born at Newport, Isle of Wight, 1571; **died** at Oxford, 1632.

JAMES, RICHARD, nephew of the above, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, whence he removed to Corpus Christi, of which he became fellow. He travelled in Russia, and published a narrative of his journey in 1619. He was of great service to Selden and Sir Robert Cotton, being a man of extensive learning, and profoundly acquainted with ancient MSS. He published several books in Latin.

Born 1592; **died** in London, 1631.

JAMES, ROBERT, an English physician, who received his education at St. John's College, Oxford. After practising in the country, he removed to London, and, in 1743, published his "Medical Dictionary," in 3 vols. folio, in which he was assisted by Dr. Johnson,—a work of considerable merit in its day. He also published other works in connection with his profession; but he is best known by a medicine, at one time universally celebrated under the name of James's powder, which gave a fortune to his family.

Born at Kinverston, Staffordshire, 1703; **died** 1776.

JAMES, GEORGE PAYNE RAINSFORD, a modern English novelist, historian, and poet. He received the rudiments of his education at a school in Greenwich; but was sent, about the age of 15, to Paris, where he remained several years. When only 17 he wrote several Eastern tales, which were afterwards published for the benefit of the Literary Fund. From that period till the year 1825 he continued to contribute anonymously to the magazines and periodicals; but, encouraged by Sir Walter Scott and Washington Irving, he wrote and published an historical novel, in the style of the former, called "Richelieu." Of his novels, it will be sufficient to enumerate a few of the best: these are, "Darnley," "Henry Masterton," "Philip Augustus," "The Gipsy," "The Smuggler," and "Morley Ernstein." The most successful of his historical works are, "The Life of the Black Prince," "The History of Charlemagne," and the lives of some Foreign Statesmen, which he contributed to "Lardner's Cyclopædia." During the period of his greatest popularity he had been appointed historiographer of England by William IV.; but soon resigned the office. Mr. James was appointed British consul at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1852. He was sent, in 1858, as Britannic consul-general for the Adriatic ports to Venice.

Born in London, 1801; **died** at Venice, 1860.

JAMES, JOHN ANGELL, a well-known and highly-respected congregational minister, pastor for many years of the church in Carr's Lane, Birmingham. He was born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, studied for a short time at the Gosport College, and was ordained at Birmingham at the age of twenty. Some of his works have had a very wide circulation. The best known amongst them is the "Anxious Inquirer."

Born 1785; **died** 1859.

JAMES, a new county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 200 square miles. **Pop.** Unascertained. **The capital is Oltewah.**

JAMES BAY, a bay situate at the bottom of Hudson's Bay, British America. It is 280 miles long, with a width ranging between 75 and 170. It contains several islands, and receives some considerable rivers. **Lat.** between 51° and 55° N. **Lon.** between 79° and 82° 30′ W.

JAMES ISLAND, one of the largest of the Galapagos group in the Pacific. It is 50 miles long, by 20 broad. Volcanic and barren; its coasts however, are the resort of great numbers of turtles, whilst the interior swarms with tortoises. **Lat.** 12′ S. **Lon.** 90° 55′ W.

JAMES CITY, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 184 square miles. **Pop.** 4,500. Williamsburg is the capital.

JAMES RIVER, a river of Virginia, United States, formed by the union of two streams, Jackson's and Cowpasture, and enters Chesapeake Bay by a wide estuary. It is navigable for vessels of considerable size as high as Richmond, 80 miles from its mouth.

JAMESON, MRS. ANNA, *jaim'-son*, a modern English authoress, was eldest daughter of Mr. Murphy, an artist of Dublin, who afterwards became painter in ordinary to the Princess Charlotte. As a young woman, Anna Murphy occupied the post of governess in two or three families of distinction; but, at the age of 27, she married Mr. Robert Jameson, a barrister, who, several years afterwards, was appointed to an official post in Canada. Mrs. Jameson joined her husband subsequently; but a separation eventually took place by mutual agreement; upon which she returned to London, and devoted herself henceforth to literature and the fine arts. She had already made her appearance as an authoress, having published the "Diary of an Ennuyée," in 1826, a work which was reprinted, with many additions, under the title "Visits and Sketches at Home and Abroad." In 1829 appeared her "Loves of the Poets," a series of imaginative sketches; after that, "Female Biography," "Romance of Biography," "Beauties of the Court of Charles II.," "Female Sovereigns," and "Characteristics of Women," a work similar to the "Loves of the Poets," but of a higher and more ambitious character. In 1838 she published "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada," which contained a record of her visit to Canada; and, in 1840, she put forth a translation of "The Dramas of Princess Amelia of Saxony." In all her works of foreign travel hitherto published, social and artistic criticisms were to be found; but, about this time, she commenced writing books of an exclusively artistic character; the first of these being her "Handbook to the Public Galleries of Art in and near London," which was published in 1842. Akin to this production were her "Companion to the most celebrated Private Galleries of Art in London;" "Lives of the Early Italian Painters;" a collection of Essays, chiefly artistic, called "Memoirs and Essays;" "The Poetry of Sacred and Legendary Art;" "The Legends of the Monastic Orders," and "The Legends of the Madonna;" this last appearing in 1852. All these works displayed a profound acquaintance with the principles, and a refined appreciation of the great examples of art. Indeed, her labours may be said to have been the precursor of that enlarged and discriminative fine art criticism which has since sprung up in England. The "Handbook to the Courts of Modern Sculpture at the Crystal Palace" was written by her; but, in addition to her artistic criticisms, she was author of a few small works, in which she sought to ascertain "whether there was any hope or possibility of organising, into some wise and recognised system, the talent and energy, the piety and tenderness of our women for the good of the whole community." For two years before her death she had been assiduously engaged upon "The Scripture and Legendary History of our Lord, &c., as represented in Christian Art," and it was while prosecuting her researches for this purpose at the British Museum that she caught a cold, which caused her death.

Born in Dublin, 1797; **died** in London, 1860.

JAMESON, JOHN, D.D., a Scotch antiquarian and lexicographer. He was sent by his father, at the early age of nine years, to the university of Glasgow, and subsequently attended lectures at the university of Edinburgh. In 1779 he obtained a license to preach from the presbytery of Glasgow. He produced, in 1808, his "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," and, in 1818, "An Abridgment of the Scottish Dictionary;" which last are valuable on account of the very large collection of old words, idioms, and customs, peculiar to his native country, contained therein. He had, for several years before his death, been in receipt of a pension, first from the Royal Society of Literature, and, afterwards from the civil list.

Born at Glasgow, 1759; **died** at Edinburgh, 1838.

JAMESON, ROBERT, a distinguished Scotch naturalist, was born at Leith. At the age of 26 he visited Freyberg for the purpose of studying under Werner, and in 1804 was appointed to the chair of Natural History in the Edinburgh University. His published works comprise "A System of Mineralogy" (1804), "A Mineralogical Description of the County of Dumbarton" (1805); "Elements of Geognosy," (1809); "Manual of Minerals and Mountain Rocks" (1821); "Elements of Mineralogy" (1837). He also founded in conjunction with Sir David Brewster "The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal" (1819), and in 1826 "The Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal." This last magazine he continued to edit until his death. "The Wernerian Society of Edinburgh" was founded by him in 1808.

Born 1774; **died** 1854.

JAMESONE, GEORGE, *jame'-sone*, a Scotch painter, termed by Walpole the Vandyck of Scotland. He studied under Rubens, with Vandyck at Antwerp, and, on his return to his native country, painted the portraits of many of the most distinguished Scotch noblemen then living, as well as one of the English king, Charles I.

Born at Aberdeen, 1586; **died** 1644.

JAMES TOWN, *see* HELENA, ST.

JAMESTOWN, a town of New York, United States, 58 miles S.W. of Buffalo, on Chatanque Lake, near lake Erie. A large trade is carried on. **Pop.** 9,500.

JAMIESON, *jai'-me-son*, a township of Victoria, Australia, at the junction of the Goulburn and Jannesa rivers, 162 miles N.E. of Melbourne. It is in the midst of a rich mining district.

JAMITZER, WENZEL, *yai'-mit'-zer*, a famous goldsmith and engraver. He worked in gold and silver, and modelled and chased flowers and animals with exquisite delicacy. He also excelled in

ITALY
GENERAL MAP
SICILY, MALTA
SARDINIA, CORSICA
&c.
CORSICA
SARDINIA
SICILY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AFRICA
ADRIATIC SEA

niello work and enamel, and wrote a treatise on perspective.

Born at Vienna, 1508; died 1568.

JAMNITZ, *yam-nitz*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, on a height above the Zeletawa. There are a castle and four churches. Argentiferous lead is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 2,600.

JAMU, or JUMOO, *ja-moo'*, a town in the Punjab, British India, 88 miles N.E. of Lahore, with extensive ruins in its vicinity. Pop. 8,000.

JAMYN, AMADIS, *zha'-meen*, a French poet, and secretary to Charles IX. Besides his poetical works, he wrote academical discourses in prose, and completed the translation of Homer's Iliad into French verse, which was left imperfect by Salel.

Born 1530; died 1585.

JANESVILLE, *jaines'-vil*, a city on both sides of the Rock river, in Wisconsin, United States. It is situated partly on a plain and partly on a bluff rising 100 feet above the river level. There is a large state asylum for the blind. There are numerous mills and factories worked principally by water power. The city is 45 miles S.E. from Madison, and is connected with Chicago, Milwaukee, &c., by railway. Pop. 8,800.

JANICON, FRANCIS MICHAEL, *zha'-ne-kawng*, a French political writer, who settled in Holland. He was the author of "The Present State of the Republic of the United Provinces and their Dependencies."

Born at Paris, 1674; died at the Hague, 1730.

JANICULUM, MOUNT, one of the seven hills of Rome. (*See* ROME.)

JANIN, JULES-GABRIEL, *zha'-na*, a modern French critic and author. Shortly after leaving college, he began to write squibs and political satires for the "Figaro," and continued to do so until that publication was suppressed by the government, in 1825. His vivacious and fearless pen was next employed in the columns of the "Messager des Chambres," and so trenchant were his attacks upon the despotic Polignac ministry of Charles X., that, in 1829, the journal to which he contributed was subjected to a heavy fine. In this year appeared his first novel, "The Dead Donkey and the Guillotined Woman," which was nothing else than a satire upon the style of Victor Hugo, as head of the "Romantic" school. So highly did his own party already esteem him, that, although only 25 years of age, he was styled by them "the Prince of Critics." During the three or four following years he published two novels, — "The Confession" and "Barnave," as well as a couple of volumes of short tales. In 1833 he commenced what proved to be the greatest of all his literary undertakings,—the dramatic notices and literary reviews for the "Journal des Débats." Janin also wrote many introductions, biographies, and critical essays for the republication of classic French authors. To the "Revue de Paris" he contributed two remarkable sketches, one of Mirabeau, the other of Lord Byron. He also wrote, compiled, and edited, more than a score of illustrated tours in France, novels, essays, and works of general literature. He also wrote a series of letters on the Great Exhibition of 1851. A collection of his dramatic *feuilletons* has been published, under the pretentious title of "Dramatic and Literary History."

Born at St. Etienne, La Loire, 1804; died 1874.

JANINA, JANNINA, or YANINA, *ya-né'-na*, a Turkish city, capital of an eyelet, or government of the same name (the ancient Epirus), situate on a lake, which communicates with the river Peneus, 40 miles W. of Larissa. The habitations of the higher classes participate of an Oriental character. It has about nineteen mosques and a large number of bazaars, where jewellery and articles of dress are displayed in great abundance. It carries on a considerable trade, and exports for the Italian ports wool, corn, oil, and tobacco. Inwardly, through Roumelia and Albania, it sends embroidered velvets, stuffs, and cloths, with the stocks of guns and pistols mounted in chased silver. This place in the time of Ali Pasha enjoyed a high degree of prosperity; but since his death, in 1822, it has greatly fallen into decay. Pop. 20,000.

JANKOVATZ, *yan'-ko-vatz*, a town of the Austrian empire, 81 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 8,000.

JAN MAYEN'S LAND, *yan mi'-en*, an island in the Arctic Ocean, 150 miles from the E. coast of Greenland. Upon it is a volcanic mountain 1,500 feet high, frequently in eruption. Another mountain, Burenberg, is 687 feet high, and snow capped. The island was discovered in 1611, by Jan Mayen, the Dutch navigator.

JANSEN, or JANSENIUS, CORNELIUS, *jan'-sen*, a celebrated Roman Catholic prelate, was educated at Utrecht, whence he removed to Louvain, where he was chosen principal of the college of St. Pulcheria. Being deputed by his university to go on a mission to the king of Spain, that monarch employed him to write a book against France, for which he was rewarded, in 1636, with the bishopric of Ypres, in Flanders. He wrote several books; but that by which he is best known is his "Augustinus," which was published after his death, and occasioned a fierce contest among the divines of the Romish church, which even the papal bulls could not suppress. In 1641 the inquisitors prohibited the perusal of the book: Urban VIII. censured it as heretical; and Innocent X., in 1653, condemned some of the doctrines as heretical, and a violent persecution was excited against all who maintained them. The book was again condemned in 1656. Jansenism, notwithstanding, found numerous disciples in France and the Low Countries.

Born near Leerdam, Holland, 1585; died at Ypres, 1638.

JANSONIUS, NICHOLAS. (*See* JENSON.)

JANSSEN, CORNELIUS, a Dutch painter, who resided in England many years, and, in several respects, was equal to Vandyck. He painted portraits of James I. and his family, and most of the English nobility.

Born 1590; died 1665.

JANSSENS, ABRAHAM, a Dutch historical painter. His colouring was so superior, that a picture of his, representing the descent from the cross, in the church of Ghent, has been taken for the work of Rubens, and is scarcely inferior to the works of that painter.

Born at Antwerp, 1569; died 1631.

JANSSENS, VICTOR HONORIUS, an historical painter. He was patronized by the duke of Holstein, who sent him to Rome for improvement. On his return to his own country, he adorned the churches and convents with his works.

Born at Brussels, 1664; died 1739.

JANTRA, *jan-tra*, a river of European Turkey, rising in the N. slope of the Balkans, flowing through Bulgaria, and, after a course of 80 miles, falling into the Danube, 25 miles S.W. of Rustchuk.

JANUARIA, or SOBRAL, *yan-oo-air'-e-a*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Ceara, 120 miles N.W. of Fortaleza. It has a trade in cotton, and raw and dressed hides. Pop. about 3,000.

JANUARIA, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, near the Pardo and Preto, 150 miles N. of Minas Novas. Its houses mostly consist of brick, in a framework of wood. Its trade is chiefly carried on in cotton, timber, and horses. Pop. 6,000.

JANUARIUS, St., *jan-u-air'-e-us*, bishop of Benevento, who was beheaded at Pozzuoli, in the persecution under Diocletian. His body was removed to Naples, where a beautiful chapel was erected to his memory in the cathedral. What renders his name remarkable is a pretended miracle exhibited yearly by the priests, who have what they term his blood in a phial. On bringing out what is called the head of the saint, the blood, nitherto in a congealed state, liquefies. This mummery is always practised when Vesuvius shows signs of a convulsion, and the people devoutly believe that the influence of the saint will prevent an earthquake.

Died 305.

JANUS, *jā'-nus*, in Roman legend, the most ancient king of Italy. He was a native of Thessaly, and son of Apollo. Establishing himself in Italy, he built a small town on the Tiber, and called it Janiculum. He so greatly improved the barbarous races over whom he reigned, and had such a peaceable kingdom, that he was regarded as the god of peace. During his reign, Saturn, driven from heaven by his son Jupiter, went to Italy, where Janus received him with great hospitality, and made him his colleague upon the throne. Janus is represented with two faces, because he was acquainted with the past and with the future; or, according to others, because he represented the sun, which opens the day at its rising, and closes it at its setting. He is shown in some statues with four heads. He was chiefly worshipped among the Romans, who erected many temples in his honour. Janus was represented in his statues chiefly as a young man. His temple, which was always open in time of war, was only closed three times in 700 years, the Romans, during that period, being continually fighting in some portion of the globe. There was a street in Rome called after his name, and situate near his temple, which was frequented by the usurers.

JAPAN, Empire of, or NIPHON, *ja-pan'*, an extensive empire, consisting of several large, and about 3,800 small islands, situate at the E. extremity of Asia, in the N. Pacific Ocean. It is bounded on the N. by the Sea of Okhotsk, on the E. and S. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the N.W. by the Strait of Corea, the Sea of Japan, and the Gulf of Tartary. The principal of the islands are Niphon (which is the native name of the whole empire), Shikoku, and Kiushiu. The large island of Jesso, or Yesso, is immediately N. of Niphon. The most important of the smaller islands are Sado, Tsoussima, Amadsi, Yki, Yaksima, Oosima, Tanegasima, with the groups of Okisima, Gohissima, and Kosikisima. The general aspect of these islands is rugged and irregular, presenting almost every variety of mountain, rock, and hill, interspersed, in some parts, with plains of considerable extent. Some of the mountains are of a great height, and are covered with perpetual snow. This is particularly the case with Niphon, which is traversed throughout its whole length by a regular mountain-chain, whose loftiest summit, called Fusiyama, a volcano, and the sacred mountain of Japan, attains an elevation of 14,127 feet. There are several fine harbours. Volcanoes and earthquakes are felt in every part of the empire, often to a desolating extent. The climate exhibits great varieties, being intensely cold in the north, and very genial in the south. The cold is greater on the western than on the eastern coast.

Pro.—Various: but, on the whole, rich in vegetables. Among the most remarkable plants is the *Rhus Vernix*, or varnish-tree, affording a milky juice, with which the natives varnish, or, as we call it, japan, all their household furniture, dishes, and plates. The mulberry-tree is remarkable both for its abundance and utility. The tea shrub is still more common, and its leaves of the same universal use as in China, although its produce is inferior to the plant of that country. Tobacco, ginger, and pepper are cultivated. Fruits are abundant; consisting of a species of winter pear, of very large size, but not fit to be eaten raw; nuts, chestnuts, walnuts, figs, oranges, lemons, apricots. peaches, plums, and a peculiar species of citron. The floral kingdom is varied, rich, and beautiful, much time being devoted to its cultivation. The general crops are rice, barley, wheat, turnips, horseradish, carrots, melons, gourds, and cucumbers. Nothing can exceed the agricultural industry of the Japanese people. Though a great part of the soil is irregular, even the sides of the hills are formed by stone walls into terraces rising one above another, indicating the great attention which is given to rural industry. In the south the palm, banana, bamboo, and myalle flourish, and in the north the plants known in botany as Japonica are cultivated.

Minerals.—The chief natural riches of Japan are those which belong to the mineral kingdom. Several provinces produce gold in considerable quantity, and the gold mines of Matsumai and Sado are famous. Silver is also found; but copper is the metal of all others for which Japan is the most distinguished. Iron appears in three provinces only; sulphur is abundant; pearls of a fine quality are met with along the shores; also ambergris. The other mineral substances are, naphtha of a reddish colour, agates, carnelians, and jaspers.

Zoology.—Sheep and pigs are very few in number. Oxen and cows are employed merely for labour, milk and butter not being used as articles of food. There is a species of large buffalo, resembling a camel, which is used for draught in the cities; horses—which are small, but excellent, being employed only for occasions of state, are, on the whole, far from numerous. The caprice or superstition of a single emperor introduced the breeding of dogs with a care scarcely known in any other country: they are esteemed as sacred. Cats are numerous, yet the islands are overrun with rats and mice. There are some small bears, hares, and deer. Foxes still keep their ground against the skilful and persevering warfare of the natives, who view them with abhorrence, and regard them as animated by demons. The birds are numerous, and include falcons, pheasants, ducks, geese, storks, ravens, pigeons, larks, teal, pelicans, cranes, and herons. The falcon is held in high estimation. Scorpions, centipedes, and the insect tribes are abundant. Tortoises, lizards, and snakes are also found. The seas are well supplied with fish, large quantities of which are taken, as their flesh forms the principal portion of the food of the inhabitants.

Area.—The total area of the empire and its dependencies is estimated at 156,604 square miles.

Pop.—37,027,300. The inhabitants belong to the great Mongol-Tartar family, and, like other people of the same stock, are distinguished by broad skulls, high cheekbones, small eyes obliquely set, long black hair, and a yellow complexion. They are well made, active, intelligent, and have recently shown a wonderful power of adapting themselves to progressive ideas, a power shared by none other of the Mongolian races. They have been described, not inaptly, as "the Britons of the East." The upper classes especially are frank and courteous.

Lat. including the dependencies of the Loo-Choo Islands, from 24° 16′ to 50° N. Lon. 128° to 151° E.

Religion, Language, and Education.—The state reli-

gion is Buddhism, derived from China, but an older form exists, named Sinto or Sin-sin, "the way of the gods." The language is polysyllabic, and has an alphabet of 47 letters. There are four different forms of the written language. Education is very general. In 1871, the Mikado appointed a board of public instruction, which is reported to be very active. Public primary schools are increasing rapidly, especially in towns; but the movement is far more marked in the western provinces and on the coast than in the interior. Private schools are more abundant still. In order to facilitate the acquirement of foreign languages, the government of the Mikado engaged, in 1872, several European professors, and also sent, at the public expense, a large number of students to America and Europe.

Arts and Manf.—Being intelligent, and of a peculiarly active character of mind, the Japanese acquire knowledge with great facility. They possess the art of printing, borrowed from the Chinese, practise engraving, and among their books can show extensive works on botany and zoology, in which all the indigenous plants and animals are described, and exhibited in well-executed coloured plates. Latterly lithochrome printing has been produced with success. Japan and the neighbouring countries are delineated in maps which possess topographical accuracy, though without the divisions of latitude and longitude. The principal manufactures are those of silk and cotton, in which they equal any other Asiatic nation. To this may be added that species of lacquered ware, formed of a mixture of gold and copper, of which they possess almost the exclusive secret, and which we call japanned ware. In the manufacture of porcelain they are said to be superior to the Chinese. Telescopes, thermometers, watches, and clocks are made; and good paper, from the bark of the mulberry and other trees. Their architecture is slight, owing, perhaps, to the frequency of earthquakes. They work well in iron and copper, and have the art of making glass.

Commerce.—The chief imports consist of sugar, coffee, spices, lead, tin, and iron-ware; and from Europe, of printed cottons, cambrics, shirtings, ginghams, flannels, and window-glass. The chief exports are copper, camphor, tea, silk, lacquered ware, painted paper, &c. Foreign commerce is now being encouraged, and, under treaties with several European States, the ports of Nagasaki, Kanagawa, Yokohama, Hiogo-Ozaka, Niigata, Hakodadi, and the city of Yedo, are thrown open to all nations.

Railways and Telegraphs.—The first line of railway, from Yokohama to Yedo, 17 miles long, was opened in June, 1875, and other lines have since been constructed. The ports of Hiogo-Ozaka, Nagasaki, and Hakodadi are connected with each other and with Europe by lines of telegraph.

Administrative Division and Chief Towns.—Japan proper is geographically divided into the three islands, Niphon (the central and most important), Kiushiu ("the nine provinces"), and Shekoku ("the four states"). For administrative purposes, there are seven large districts, called "Do," or roads, which are subdivided into 25 provinces. The most important towns are YEDO, the capital; YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, KANAGAWA, and HAKODADI.

Constitution and Government.—The system of government of the Japanese empire is that of an absolute monarchy. It was adopted in the year 1869, when the now ruling sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the formerly independent Daimios, or feudal nobles, reducing them to the position of simple tenants of the vast estates in their hereditary possessions. The sovereign bears the name of Supreme Lord, or Emperor; but the appellation by which he is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado, or "The Venerable." His power is absolute and unlimited, in temporal as well as spiritual affairs. He acts through an executive ministry, divided into eight departments, of the Imperial House, of Foreign Affairs, War, Navy, Finances and the Interior, Justice, Public Instruction, and Ecclesiastical Affairs. At the side of the Ministry stands the "Sain," or Senate, composed of thirty members, and the "Shoin," or Council of State, of an unlimited number of members, both nominated by the Mikado, and consulted by him at his pleasure. There exists no regular law of succession to the throne, but in case of the death or abdication of the Mikado, the crown devolves generally, not on his son, but on either the eldest or the most distinguished member of his house. The throne can be, and has frequently been, occupied by a female, who, however, is not allowed to remain single, but must seek a consort within the limits of the Shi Shinnō, or four royal families of Japan. The Mikado is, theoretically, an absolute Sovereign, who reigns and governs; but the work of government is carried on by the Great Council, which is divided into three sections denominated Centre, Right, and Left. The Centre is composed of the Prime Minister, Vice Prime Minister, and five advisers. The Left is made up exclusively of the Council of State. The Right includes all the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of the eight departments into which the administration is divided. The Ministers, either individually or united in a Cabinet, decide all ordinary questions; but points of real importance are reserved for the Great Council, presided over by the Mikado. A representative assembly or parliament was summoned in 1869, and again in 1875, for the discussion of matters referring to the interior economy of the empire. The local administration in the provinces is in the hands of prefects, one of them residing in each of the 75 districts into which Japan is divided.

History.—The first account of Japan which reached Western Europe was given by Marco Polo, in the 13th century, who speaks of it under the name of Cepango, or Zepangou. It was reached in 1542, by the navigator Mendez Pinto, who was driven by a storm upon its coasts. The Portuguese then attempted to open an intercourse with the inhabitants; but, after effecting a settlement at Nagasaki, they were expelled the country. They were succeeded by the Dutch, who obtained a factory on the island of Firando, and at first carried on a lucrative trade; but they were gradually laid under such restrictions, that their profits were much diminished, and they were forced to submit to the most degrading search from the public functionaries appointed to prevent any illicit intercourse with the inhabitants. The Russians, by forming establishments on the eastern coast of Asia, became neighbours to Japan, and the merchants of Okhotsk made several attempts to open an intercourse, but were generally unsuccessful. In the time of Elizabeth, an Englishman named William Adams being wrecked on the coast of Japan, was taken into favour with the emperor, and commercial relations were opened with England; but, in the reign of James I., all the ports were closed against Europeans, and the flag of the English was withdrawn. From that time till 1854, when a treaty was concluded, by which several ports were opened to foreigners, Japan was a *terra incognita*. Previous to the end of the 16th century, the supreme power was vested in the hereditary Mikado, but in 1583 a military leader partially deposed him and assumed the governing power with the title of Shogun. The Mikados, thenceforth, were recognised as sacred or spiritual sovereigns only, lived in complete seclusion, and took no part whatever in public affairs. A powerful aristocracy, or daimios, exercised almost uncontrolled power in the various provinces; but, in 1868, a revolution took place, the Mikado was restored to supreme power, and the daimios were deprived of their arbitrary privileges, and became simple governors of provinces. Consequent upon the change and the intercourse with the Western world, the most marvellous political progress known to history has taken place in Japan. The arts, sciences, and literature of Western Europe are equally studied and imitated; railroads and newspapers, the pioneers of culture, are springing into existence, and members of the noblest Japanese families are educated in Europe and America.

JAPAN, SEA OF, that part of the N. Pacific inclosed on the E. and S. by the Japan islands, and on the W. by the Corea and Manthooria. It communicates with the Pacific on the E. by the strait of La Perouse, or Matsmai or Sangar, and S. by that of Corea. The breadth at the widest part is about 540 miles.

JAPAN, or **DJAPAN**, a town of Java, on the left bank of the Kediri. It is a busy place, and the residence of the provincial governor. There are several mosques, and near the town are the ruins of the old town of Medand Kamalam.

JAPARA, or **DJAPARA**, *ja-pa'-ra*, a capital of a residency of the same name, on the N. coast of the island of Java, about 3 miles from the mouth of the Japara. It is the capital of a province of the same name, and has a mosque, a governor's house, a school, and a fort. A considerable trade is

carried on. Lat. 6° 32′ S.; Lon. 110° 43′ E. About 3 miles inland are the ruins of the Javanese town of Japara.

JAPHET, *jā'-fet*, son of Noah, whose posterity is said to have peopled part of Asia and Europe.
Born about 2448 B.C.

JAPIX, or JAPICKS, GYSBERT, *jā'-pix*, a Frisian poet. He was the son of a poor carpenter of Bolswaart, in Friesland, his family name being Holckama, which the poet changed into Japix, that word signifying "son of Jacob," which was his father's Christian name. Little is known of the poet's life, except that he was a schoolmaster and parish clerk in Bolsword. His chief poems in manuscript are to be found in the Bodleian library. In 1829, Sir John Bowring translated and published some poems of Japix in the "Foreign Quarterly Review." A bust of the poet was set up by public subscription in St. Martin's church, at Bolswaart, in 1823.
Born at Bolswaart, Friesland, 1603; died at the same place, of the plague, 1666.

JAPURA, or CAQUETA, *ja-poo'-ra*, a large river of S. America, an affluent of the Amazon. It rises in the Andes of Ecuador, about 50 miles N.E. of Pasto, and, after a course of 1,000 miles, falls into the Amazon, in lat. 3° S., lon. 65° W. For the last 350 miles it is a Brazilian river. It has many affluents, both on the N. and S.; but its navigation is interrupted by a great cataract, which occurs in lat. 1° 10′ S.; lon. 72° 20′ W.

JAQUELOT, ISAAC, *zhak'-lo*, a Protestant theologian, who left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and resided first at Heidelberg and afterwards at Berlin, where he became preacher to the king, and pastor to the French Protestant congregation. He wrote extensively on theological subjects. The chief of his works are—"Dissertation on the Existence of God," "Treatise on the Veracity of the Inspired Books of the Old and New Testament." He had also many discussions with Bayle and Jurieu.
Born at Vassy, 1647; died at Berlin, 1708.

JARAFUEL, *hai-ra-foi'-el*, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, on the left bank of the Hoz, 45 miles S.W. of Valencia. Manf. Linen and woollen fabrics, shoes, soap, and white wax. Pop. 2,100.

JARAIZ, *hai'-roiz*, a town of Spain, province of Caceres, at the confluence of the Jaranda and Jarandilleja, 60 miles N.E. of Caceres. There are a massive church and a dilapidated palace. Pop. 2,000.

JARCHAS, *jar'-kas*, the most learned of the Indian Brahmins, and a great astronomer, according to Jerome. He is said to have given Apollonius of Tyana seven magical rings called by the names of the planets.

JARCHI, SOLOMON BEN ISAAC, *jar'-ki*, a celebrated rabbi, who spent thirty years in travelling through Europe and the Eastern countries. He wrote "Commentaries on the Bible," which are highly esteemed by the Jews.
Born at Troyes, France, 1040; died 1105.

JARDANE, *jar-dai'-ne*, in Greek legend, the slave of Omphale, who bore a son to Hercules named Alceus, who became king of Lydia, and whose descendants formed the Lydian dynasty of the Heraclidæ.

JARDYN, KAREL DU, *yar'-dine*, a Dutch landscape painter, who studied and worked in Italy, where he acquired a great reputation; and so greatly was he esteemed, that, though a Protestant, his remains were interred in consecrated ground.
Born at Amsterdam, 1640; died at Venice, 1678.

JARGEAU, *zhar'-zho*, a town of France, department Loiret, on the left bank of the Loire, 10 miles E. of Orleans. In its neighbourhood good red wine is manufactured. Pop. 2,500.—In 1428 this place was taken, after a siege, by the earl of Salisbury.

JARMERITZ, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia. There are a palace of the prince of Kaunitz, and a large free church. Four annual horse and cattle markets are held. Pop. 3,200.

JARNAC, GUY DE CHABOT, lord of, *zhar'-nak*, a French gentleman of the chamber to Francis I. and Henry II., who fought a duel with a courtier named La Châteigneraie in 1547. His adversary defeated him; but, as he stood over him, Jarnac gave him a mortal thrust under the hough. The title *coups de Jarnac* has since been given to treacherous blows.
Born 1515; died 1570.

JARNAC, a town of France, department Charente, on the right bank of the Charente, here crossed by a handsome suspension bridge, 16 miles N.W. of Angoulême. It is well built, and has a considerable trade in Cognac brandy, red wine, leather, and cattle. Pop. 4,200.—Here, in 1569, the Protestants under Coligny and the prince of Condé were defeated, when the latter was slain.

JAROMIRZ, *ya'-ro-mirtz'*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, at the confluence of the Aufre with the Elbe, 68 miles N.E. of Prague. The town is walled, and there are three suburbs. The Elbe is crossed by a chain bridge. Manf. Cloth. Pop. 3,500.—The town suffered greatly during the Hussite war.

JAROSLAV, *yar'-os-lav*, a government in the interior of European Russia, inclosed by Vologda, Kostroma, Vladimir, Tver, and Novgorod, and divided into nine districts. It is flat, although of an elevated surface, broken in some parts by low ridges or the high banks of its streams. Pro. Hemp and flax are the principal crops; but, in the S., apples and cherries are extensively grown, though the soil is not generally fertile. Manf. Linens and hardware. Area, 14,000 square miles. Pop. about 1,000,000. Lat. between 56° 45′ and 59° N. Lon. between 37° 35′ and 41° 30′ E.

JAROSLAV, a city of European Russia, the capital of the above government, on the right bank of the Volga, 162 miles N.E. of Moscow. It consists almost entirely of wooden houses, but contains more than 40 churches, built of stone. It has a richly endowed seminary, is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a governor, and has several important courts and public offices. Manf. White lead, leather, paper, cotton, silk, and linen. There are also extensive flour-mills. The silk and linen industries are declining. Pop. 38,000.—This place was founded in 1025 by Jaroslav, the son of Vladimir the Great. Its prosperity may be ascribed to the introduction of the linen manufacture by Peter the Great.

JAROSLAW, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, on the left bank of the San, 62 miles N.W. of Lemberg. It is situate in a beautiful district, and has a handsome cathedral, two monaste-

ries, and various schools. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloth, yarn, rosoglio, and refined wax. A considerable trade is carried on. **Pop.** 8,700.

JARROW, or **JARROW-ON-TYNE**, *jar'-ro*, a town of Durham, 6 miles S. of Gateshead. There are two churches, one of which, St. Paul's, recently restored and enlarged, is an ancient structure, in which the Venerable Bede preached and was buried. There are a market-hall, a large public-hall, and a good market-place. There are extensive iron shipbuilding and marine engine works, blast-furnaces, lead works, rolling-mills, and staithes for loading ships with coal. New docks have been constructed. **Manf.** Paper, iron, and chemicals. **Pop.** 25,531.—A station on the North-Eastern railway.

JARRY, NICHOLAS, *zhar'-re*, an eminent French caligraphist, who was appointed "Master Penman" to Louis XIV., and executed for that king, and for the chief lords of his court, many works which rank as masterpieces of the art. His "Garland of Julia," which he executed in 1641 for the duke of Montausier, consisting of 30 folio leaves, was sold, in 1714, for the sum of £580.

Born at Paris, 1620; **died** 1674.

JARS, GABRIEL, *zhars*, a French mineralogist. He visited, with Duhamel, the mines of Saxony, Bohemia, Austria, Hungary, and Carinthia, also those of England, and other countries. In 1768 he became a member of the French Academy of Sciences. His brother published his observations, under the title of "Voyages Métallurgiques."

Born at Lyons, 1732; **died** at Clermont, Auvergne, 1769.

JARUN, or **JAROM**, *jai-roon'*, a town of Persia, province of Fars, 98 miles S. of Shiraz. The town is famous for the number and beauty of the palm trees surrounding it. There is a trade in cottons, tobacco, and iron. **Pop.** 4,000.

JASENOVAC, *yas'-en-o-vach*, a town of the Austrian empire, on the military frontier, on the left bank of the Save. There are large Greek and Roman Catholic churches. Ship-building is carried on, and there is a trade with Bosnia. **Pop.** 2,310.

JASLO, *yas'-lo*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Gallicia, at the confluence of several small streams with the Wysloka, 138 miles S.W. of Lemberg. It has an old castle. **Pop.** 2,200.

JASLOWIEC, *yas'-lo-vich*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia. There are the ruins of an old castle and a large water-cure establishment. **Pop.** 2,300.

JASMIN, JACQUES, *zhas'-ma*, a Gascon poet of great popularity in France. He was the son of a tailor, and was himself early put to the trade of a hairdresser, which, despite his successful career as a poet, he continued to practise. His songs and poems were all of them written in the *patois*, or rural dialect, spoken on the banks of the Garonne. Soon after the publication of his collection of poems, "Les Papillotes,"—"the "Curlpapers," he was elected member of the academies of Agen and Bordeaux. Two of the most celebrated critics in France, Charles Nodier and Saint-Beuve, have commended Jasmin's productions, describing them as full of feeling and joyous grace. The poet usually recited his poems in his native town, and, having a fine voice and manner, the delivery of these lyrics, varying in dialect but little from those of the old troubadours of the 11th and 12th centuries, is said to have produced very great effect upon his hearers. Louis Philippe and the duke and duchess of Orleans bestowed upon him handsome gratuities; Toulouse gave him a golden laurel-wreath; Pau marked its sense of his worth by sending him a service of china.

Born at Agen, 1798; **died** 1864.

JASON, *jai'-son*, in Greek legend chief of the Argonauts, was son of Æson, king of Iolchos, in Thessaly, at whose death the throne was usurped by Pelias, on account of the tender youth of Jason, the lawful successor. In order to remove him from his presence, Pelias intrusted his education to Chiron, the centaur, and, in order to remove this claimant to the crown, reminded the young and ambitious Jason that Æetes, king of Colchis, had severely treated and inhumanly murdered their common relation Phryxus (*see* PHRYXUS). He added that the expedition would be attended with much glory, and that, if Jason would undertake it, he would resign to him the crown when he returned victorious. Jason readily accepted the proposal, and the youngest and bravest Greeks assembled to share his dangers and his glory. They embarked on board a vessel called the Argo, whence they took the name of Argonauts, and, after many adventures, arrived at Colchis. Æetes promised to restore the golden fleece, which had been the cause of the death of Phryxus, and of the voyage of the Argonauts, provided Jason would submit to his conditions. He was to tame bulls, and kill a monstrous dragon that watched over the golden fleece, &c. Medea, the king's daughter, fell in love with Jason, and as she was acquainted with the arts of enchantment, she promised to deliver her lover from every danger if he would swear to her eternal fidelity. He agreed to her proposal, and received from Medea certain herbs which would keep him safe. He then undertook the labours imposed on him, and in the presence of king Æetes and his people performed them. After this achievement, Jason immediately set sail for Europe with Medea. Jason's partiality for Glauce afterwards disturbed their matrimonial happiness, and Medea was divorced; but her husband's infidelity was deeply revenged by Medea, who destroyed her children in the presence of their father. Jason lived afterwards a melancholy life. According to one legend reposing one day by the side of his ship Argo, a beam fell upon his head, and he was crushed to death.

JASPER, *jas'-per*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 480 square miles. **Pop.** 11,500, more than half coloured. The capital is Monticello.

JASPER, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 484 square miles. **Pop.** 14,500. Newton is the capital.

JASPER, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 675 square miles. **Pop.** 9,500. The capital is Rensselaer.

JASPER, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** 26,000. Newton is the capital.

JASPER, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 650 square miles. **Pop.** 12,000, nearly half coloured. The capital is Paulding.

JASPER, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 550 square miles. **Pop.** 32,000. The capital is Carthage.

JASPER, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 918 square miles. **Pop.** 5,500. Jasper is the capital.

JASSY, or **YASSY**, *yas'-sy*, a town of the principality of Moldavia, of which it is the capital, 162 miles N.W. of Odessa. This town now shows only the remains of its ancient greatness. The ecclesiastical edifices are very numerous, and many of them of importance. There are an archiepiscopal palace and a convent in which the archbishops are buried. The environs are extremely agreeable and fertile; but the town is unhealthy, owing to the total neglect of cleanliness. It has various schools. **Manf.** Unimportant. The environs produce good wine; and a great deal of canvas is made in the town, and sent to Constantinople. The other articles of trade are flax, corn, hides, wool, wax, honey, and tallow. **Pop.** 90,000, of whom 40,000 are Jews. Jassy has been frequently taken by the Russians, but always restored at the conclusion of peace. In 1723 it was nearly entirely consumed by fire, and in 1772 dreadfully ravaged by the plague. In 1822 5,000 houses were burned by the Janissaries.

JASTROW, *yas'-tro*, a town of Prussia, province of West Prussia, 90 miles W. of Marienwerder, on the Wutzke. There are a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church and a synagogue. A trade in cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 4,500.

JASZ-APATHI, *á-ass-ap'-á-te*, a market-town of Hungary, 48 miles E. of Pesth. There is a handsome Roman Catholic church, and an important annual market is held. **Pop.** 8,000.

JASZBERENY, *á-ass-be-ré-ne*, a town of Hungary, on both sides of the Zagya, 38 miles N.E. of Pesth. It has a handsome Roman Catholic church, a Franciscan monastery, a Protestant church, a town-house, and a register-office. It stands in a fertile district, the produce of which forms the greater portion of its trade. It is said that, in an old fortress in the public square, Attila, king of the Huns, was buried, in 453. **Pop.** 21,000.

JATIVA, or **XATIVA** (**San Felipe de**), *cha-té'-va*, a Spanish town, standing on the slope of a hill, crowned by an old castle, 22 miles S. of Valencia, and in the province of the same name. The houses are, in general, substantial, and the streets clean and well paved. It has a collegiate church, a fine structure, in the form of a Greek cross, with a handsome dome, and containing many curious monuments, a town-house, many fountains, schools, and a palace of the counts of Moncada. **Manf.** Linen and woollen fabrics, hats, leather, soap, candles, and earthenware. **Pop.** 14,534.

JAUBERT, **Pierre Amédée Emilien Probe**, *zho-bair'*, French orientalist, who in 1798 was appointed assistant-interpreter in the French expedition to Egypt. He was afterwards professor of the Turkish language in the Oriental school in Paris. He made several official journeys in the East, and in 1805 was sent on a mission with presents to the Shah of Persia. On his way he was intercepted by a Turkish pasha, who imprisoned him for nearly four months in a cistern. He succeeded, however, in accomplishing his mission, and on his return was rewarded by the emperor Napoleon, and appointed *chargé d'affaires* at Constantinople. In 1818 he again travelled in the East, and brought to France from Thibet a herd of goats, from whose hair the beautiful shawls are manufactured. In 1830 he was made a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and afterwards a peer, professor of the Persian language, and director of the Oriental school. He wrote an account of his travels, a grammar of the Turkish language, and some translations.

Born at Aix, 1779; **died** at Paris, 1847.

JAUCOURT, **the Chevalier Louis de**, *zho-koor'*, member of the Royal Society of London, and of the academies of Berlin and Stockholm. He furnished the French Encyclopædia with articles on medicine and natural philosophy. He also compiled a "Universal Dictionary of Medicine," in 6 vols., but the MS. was lost on board a ship, which foundered on her passage to Amsterdam.

Born at Paris, 1704; **died** at Copenhagen, 1779.

JAUER, *you'-er*, a fortified town of Prussia, in Silesia, on a river of the same name, 10 miles S.E. of Liegnitz. **Manf.** Linen, hosiery, ribbons, starch, and tobacco, and it has a trade in flax, yarn, and cattle. There is an important weekly corn market. **Pop.** 10,000.

JAUJA, *cha'-oo-cha*, a town of Peru, in the province of Junin, on the left bank of a river of the same name, 120 miles E. of Lima. Near it are some silver mines; and it carries on a considerable trade in agricultural produce and cattle. **Pop.** 15,000.

JAUJA, a river of Peru, rising in Lake Chinchaycocha, and, after a course of 400 miles, chiefly in a south-easterly direction, joining the Apurimac near lat. 12° S., and lon. 73° 35' W.

JAULNAH, *jaul-na'*, a town of India, in the Nizam's dominions, 200 miles E. of Bombay. It is situated on a river of the same name. **Manf.** Silk. **Pop.** 10,000.

JAUREGUY, **Jacques**, *cha'-oo-rai-goi*, a fanatic, who, at the instigation of Spain, attempted to assassinate William prince of Orange. He struck the prince, but the blow was not mortal: he was taken and put to death.

Born 1562; **died** 1582.

JAUREGUY Y AGUILAR, a Spanish poet and painter, who resided for a long time at Rome, forming himself upon the best Italian models in both poetry and painting. On his return to his native land, he published some excellent translations of Tasso, and from the Latin. His pictures were distinguished for their beautiful colour, for their fine gradations of light and shade, and for the beautiful flesh-tints in them.

Born near Toledo, 1566; **died** at Madrid, 1641.

JAURU, *cha'-oo-roo*, a river of Brazil, rising in the Sierra of its name, which forms a branch of the Cordillera of Parecis. It runs through the province of Matto-Grosso, and, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Paraguay, in lat. 16° 24' S. The chief affluents are the Aguahepi and Bahia.

JAVA, *já'-va*, an island of the Indian Archipelago, and the chief seat of the Dutch power in the East. On the S. and W. its shores are washed by the Southern Indian Ocean: on the N.W. lies the island of Sumatra, from which it is separated by the Straits of Sunda; on the N. is Borneo; on the N.E. the Celebes; and on the E. the islands of Bali and Madura, from the former of which it is separated by the Straits of Bali. It is 666 miles long, with a breadth varying between 56 and 136, being the largest of the Sunda group, with the exception of Sumatra and Borneo. The bays are Wynacoops, Welcome and Pepper, on the west coast, and on the south, Pachitan, Penanjong, Pangol, Sambreng, Segara-Wedi, Dampar, and Gradjagan. The principal harbours are those of Batavia and Surabaya on the north side, and Cali Pujang on the south. The more prominent capes are Java Head, at the entrance of the Strait of Sunda from the Indian Ocean; Cape St. Nicholas, where the strait opens into the Sea of Java; Panka on the W., Sendano on the E., and East and South capes at the south-

east extremity of Java. The island is divided nearly in its whole length by a range of mountains running almost E. and W., and rising towards the centre to an elevation of about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. In several hills of the great range of mountains, are the craters of volcanoes, eleven of which are still active. An extinct volcano near Batur, called Gueva Upas, or "the vale of poison," is held in the utmost horror by the natives. Every living thing that enters it drops down dead; and "in another," says Sir Charles Lyell, "the sulphureous exhalations have killed tigers, birds and innumerable insects."

Rivers.—The most considerable are the Solo, Kediri, Tjimanoek, and the Tjitaroem. There are a great many more, but they are generally mountain streams, and so rapid, and so shallow, as to be unnavigable.

Climate.—The year is divided into the dry and the rainy seasons; or into the east, which is called the good monsoon, and the west, or the bad monsoon. The sea-coast is hot and sultry; but in the more elevated regions it is remarkably healthy. At Batavia, from July to November, the thermometer generally stands, in the hottest part of the day, between 84° and 90°, which it rarely exceeds; and in the greatest degree of coolness in the morning, it is seldom lower than 76°. In some parts, particularly among the hills, and in many of the inland towns, it is often so cold as to make a fire desirable.

Zoology.—The domestic animals are buffaloes, and cattle of every description, including sheep, goats, and pigs. Game, however, does not abound so much as in other countries, though hares and rabbits are pretty common; and deer and antelopes are also plentiful. Horses are very numerous, and are of an active but small breed. Wild hogs and monkeys are found in all the jungles, and the forests abound with tigers, panthers and tiger-cats. Two species of civets supply a perfume of which the Javanese are very fond. The wild ox, hitherto untameable, abounds in the woods. The rhinoceros is sometimes met with. Snakes of various kinds, lizards of all kinds, from the variable chameleon to the iguana tribe, and the largest bats, some measuring five feet across the wings, are found. Scorpions and mosquitoes abound in the marshes. There are, besides, various other sorts of dangerous and disgusting insects. Of the great diversity among the feathered tribes we may remark the cassowary, the peacock, which forms the favourite food of the tiger; various kinds of thrushes, and a blackbird, found in the vicinity of the principal craters of volcanoes. White eagles have been seen here, and every kind of bird of prey is continually on the wing. The aquatic tribes are equally diversified, and the extensive fisheries along the coast are highly productive. At the mouths of the rivers, numbers of alligators, or caymans, are continually lurking for their prey; whilst, in the several bays, numerous sharks swim about the ships; and many animals, unknown in natural history, abound in the seas.

Pro.—The soil being of extraordinary richness, vegetation is both rapid and luxuriant. In the forests are found trees sufficiently lofty to be converted into the masts of large ships, whilst great quantities of teak supply the place of oak for building vessels, adapted to all purposes. Palms and cocoa-trees abound in great variety, and are distinguished by their luxuriant growth, sometimes reaching to the height of 150 feet. Fruits of all kinds are also abundant, many of them of exquisite delicacy and flavour. The various kinds of plants, and the great quantity of herbs, indicate the exuberance of the soil; whilst flowers exhale their perfumes at all seasons of the year. Garden plants, such as endives, cauliflowers, beans, cabbages, pompions, melons, patacas or water-melons, yams, and potatoes, are produced in great variety. Maize, or Indian corn, is a favourite article of food with the natives, who eat it roasted; but wheat and barley are not grown in abundance. The staple produce of the island is rice. Great quantities of sugar are also made. Pepper is produced in perfection; also indigo of a very superior quality. Cotton is cultivated in almost every part of the island, and the coffee plantations are also extremely luxuriant. The soil is likewise favourable to the growth of tobacco, indigo, cochineal, cinnamon, nutmegs, pimento, and tea.

Manf.—Cotton, leather, and saddlery; also iron, brass, and tin wares.

Commerce.—The principal articles of export are rice, sugar, coffee, indigo, tobacco, teak timber, and planks, spices, which are brought from the Moluccas, tin from Banca, cotton, yarn, salt, and edible birds-nests. The value of the exports is about £9,000,000 annually, and of the imports, £6,500,000. The chief trade is with the Netherlands.

Area.—51,336 square miles (including MADURA).

Pop.—21,000,000, of whom 27,000 are Europeans, 190,000 Chinese, and 23,000 Arabs and other foreign orientals. The bulk of the native inhabitants are agricultural labourers, the greater part of the soil being claimed as government property. The professed religion is Mahometanism.

Administrative Divisions.—There are 23 provinces or residencies, each governed by a resident, who must be a citizen of the Netherlands. The capital is BATAVIA.

Railways.—There are 160 miles open, and other lines are in course of construction.

Government.—This consists of a governor-general, assisted by a council of five members.

Lat. Between 5° 2′ and 8° 50′ S. **Lon.** between 105° 19′ and 114° 39′ E.

History.—The first European settlers were the Portuguese, in 1511, followed in 1596 by the Dutch, who for more than a century held unmolested possession of this large and fertile island. In 1811, however, an expedition was despatched from India, under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and, after some severe actions with the Dutch troops, the island was conquered by the British. It was surrendered to the Dutch again, however, at the peace of Paris in 1814. The whole of the island, since 1830, has fallen under the dominion of the Dutch, and is rapidly increasing in population and prosperity.

JAVA SEA, that portion of the Eastern Sea which lies between the island of Java to the south, Sumatra to the west, the islands of Banca, Billiton, and Borneo to the north, and the island of Celebes to the east. The width of the sea between Java and Borneo is 250 miles, and it is crossed by two approved routes to China, the one by the Strait of Macassar, and the other by Pitt's Passage. **Lon.** between 107° and 115° E.

JAVIER, SAN, *chá-ve-air*, a town of Spain, province of Murcia, 4 miles to the east of the Mediterranean, and 21 miles S.E. of Murcia. It is well built, has a church, and various schools. **Manf.** Oil and flour. **Pop.** 2,500.

JAVRON, *zhav'-ron(g)*, a town of France, department Mayenne, on the left bank of the river Mayenne. The large slate quarry of Chatemoux is in the vicinity. **Pop.** 2,500.

JAWANA, DJAWANA, or JOANA, *ja-wa'-na*, a town in the island of Java, 30 miles S.E. of Japara. It is a residence of a governor, and has a fort. Its trade is considerable. **Pop.** 10,000.

JAWANA, a river, one of the largest on the north coast of Java, taking its rise in an inland lake, and falling into the Java Sea. It is navigable by prahus to its source.

JAWOROW, *ya-vor'-o*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, 30 miles N.W. of Lemberg. It has a parish church, extensive suburbs, and mineral springs. **Pop.** 7,500.

JAXARTES, *yax-ar'-tees*, a river of Turkestan, now known as Sihun or Sir Daria, rises in the Thian Shan Mountains. It branches after passing Otrar, and forms two streams, the larger of which retaining its original names, forms the boundary line between the Russian territory and Turkestan, and continues its course until it falls into the Sea of Aral, 1150 miles from its source. The smaller branch flows westward, supplies some small lakes in its course, but for some time past has not had sufficient force to reach the Aral Sea.

JAXT, *yaxt*, a river of Wurtemberg, rising about 10 miles S.E. of Ellwangen, on the frontiers

of Bavaria, and, after a course of 100 miles, joining the Neckar 7 miles N. of Heilbronn.

JAXT, or JAGST, a circle or province of Wurtemberg, forming the north-eastern part of the kingdom. The principal towns are CRAILSHEIM, ELLWANGEN, and GMUND. **Area,** 1,600 square miles. **Pop.** 407,613.

JAY, GUI MICHEL LE, *zhai*, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, who printed a polyglot Bible at his own expense, and thereby impoverished himself. Subsequently entering into holy orders, he was made dean of Vezelai. His polyglot Bible is elegantly printed in 10 vols., and has the Syriac and Arabic versions, which are not in that of Ximenes.

Died 1675.

JAY, JOHN, the first chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, was educated for the law at Columbia College, New York, and entered upon his profession in 1768. He was president of congress 1778, and in the year following represented his country at the court of Spain. His services in negotiating the treaty of peace and otherwise were recognised by an offer from Washington of any office within his gift, when he chose that of chief justice. He subsequently resigned, became governor of New York, and afterwards (1794) was minister to England.

Born in New York, 1745; **died** 1829.

JAY, WILLIAM, *jai*, a celebrated American abolitionist, son of the preceding. He was designed for the profession of the law, but an affection of the eyes forced him to relinquish its study. He was one of the most active advocates of the abolition of slavery in the United States, and wrote several works in aid of the same cause. These were collected and published at Boston in a complete form, with the title, "Miscellaneous Writings on Slavery," in 1854. He was one of the founders of the American Biblical Society, and served as president of the Peace Society. In 1832 he edited his father's correspondence, and wrote a biography of him, publishing the work under the title of "The Life and Correspondence of John Jay."

Born 1779; **died** 1858.

JAY, WILLIAM, Nonconformist minister. He was the son of a stone-cutter, and, as a lad, worked with his father. His talents attracting attention, he was educated for the Congregational ministry, and began to preach when only 16 years old. He was for more than 60 years a minister at Bath, and one of the most popular preachers in the West of England. He wrote various religious works, which are much admired.

Born at Tisbury, Wiltshire, 1768; **died** at Bath, 1853.

JAYADEVA, *jai-a-dé-va*, a Hindoo poet, of whose life or pursuits nothing certain is known. Only one of his poems is extant, this being the "Gita Govinda; or, Poem in Honour of Govinda," one of the names of the Hindoo god Krishna. It is an amatory and voluptuous lyric, and Sir William Jones, Colebrooke, and other commentators, assert that it is only to be interpreted in an allegorical sense. Sir William Jones published a translation of the "Gita Govinda," in the 3rd vol. of the "Asiatic Researches."

JAZYGIA, *yaz-ij'-e-a*, a district of Hungary, surrounded by the counties of Pesth and Heves. It is watered by several rivers, and produces wine, grain, and tobacco. As the pastures are extensive, numerous herds of horses are reared. **Area,** about 350 square miles. **Pop.** 50,000.

JEAN D'ANGELY, ST., *zha danzh'-le*, a town of France, department Charente-Inférieure, on the right bank of the Boutonne, 35 miles S.E. of Rochelle. It is irregularly built, and has an abbey, several churches, a communal college, theatre, market-hall, and an hospital. It is also a seat of a court of first resort and commerce. **Manf.** Wine, brandy, and gunpowder; and it has a trade in timber and various kinds of seeds. **Pop.** 7,000.

JEAN DE BOURNAY, ST., *boor'-nai*, a town of France, department Isère, 14 miles E. of Vienne, on the Veronne, a small stream. **Manf.** Beetroot sugar and leather. **Pop.** 3,400.

JEAN DE LUZ, ST., *de(r)-loos*, a town of France, department Basses Pyrénées, 12 miles S.W. of Bayonne, on the right bank of the Nivelle, across which is a bridge leading to the suburb of Sibourre. A new port has been constructed, the old one having been blocked up by shifting sand. **Pop.** 2,800.

JEAN DU BRUEL, ST., *broo'-el*, a town of France, department Aveyron, at the foot of a branch of the Cavennes, 39 miles N.W. of Montpellier. **Manf.** Woollen stuffs, hosiery, and hats. There is a trade in timber, casks, fruit, corn, and cattle. **Pop.** 3,000.

JEAN DE MAURIENNE, ST., *mo'-re-an*, a town of France, department Savvie, on the Arc, 48 miles S.E. of Chambery. There is a fine cathedral, and mines of argentiferous lead, and mineral and thermal springs are in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3,000.

JEAN DU GARD, ST., *gar*, a town of France, department Gard, on the left bank of the Gard n d'Anduze, 9 miles W. of Alais. **Manf.** Silk fabrics, stockings, and thread, paper, leather, and earthenware. Manganese is worked in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 3,900.

JEAN PIED DE PORT, ST., *pé'-ai de(r) por*, a town of France, department Basses Pyrénées, on the Nive, on the Spanish frontier, 26 miles S.E. of Bayonne. It has a citadel, commanding three passes which lead from France into Spain. It was formerly the capital of Navarre, and near it is the pass of Roncesvalles, where, in 778, the army of Charlemagne was defeated, and Roland, the distinguished paladin, mortally wounded. **Pop.** 1,800.

JEANNE D'ALBRET, *zhane-dal-brai*, Queen of Navarre, mother of Henry IV. of France. She married, in her twentieth year, Antony, Duke of Vendôme, who died of a wound fourteen years afterwards. She became a Protestant in 1562, and, although threatened with deposition by the Pope, established Calvinism at Bearne, and was an energetic supporter of the Huguenots. **Born** 1528; **died** 1572.

JEBA, or GEBA, *jé-ba*, a river of Guinea, W. Africa. Its source is unknown; but its mouth, 115 miles wide, is in **lat.** 11° 40′ N., **lon.** 15° 14′ W.

JEBAIL, GEBAIL, or JUBEIL, *je-bail'*, a maritime town of Syria, 20 miles S.W. of Tripoli. It is enclosed by a wall and towers, apparently of the time of the Crusaders, contains a castle and many relics of antiquity, some of them extremely ancient. The place is now of little importance. **Lat.** 34° 12′ N. **Lon.** 35° 30′ E.

JECONIAH. (*See* JEHOIACHIN.)

JED, *jed*, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, falling into the Teviot, about 2 miles below Jedburgh.

JEDBURGH, *jed'-bur-reh*, a town, and royal and parliamentary burgh of Scotland, of great antiquity, and the chief town of Roxburgh, on the

left bank of the Jed, 40 miles S.E. of the county of Edinburgh. It is pleasantly situated among orchards, and consists of several principal streets, which cross each other at right angles, and terminate in a square or market-place. Jedburgh was one of the most noted border towns; and after the union of the two kingdoms, it became the centre of an extensive contraband trade, which being checked by the vigilance of the English excise, the population and industry of the town began rapidly to decline. The abbey, a large and magnificent fabric, in the form of a cross, was founded by David I. in the early part of the 12th century; and part of it has been fitted up for a parish church. There are, besides, several dissenting meeting houses, Presbyterian and Free churches, and an Episcopalian chapel. There are also county and town-halls, and a corn exchange. Part of the old castle is now used as a prison. **Manf.** Blankets, shawls and plaids, flannels and hosiery. **Pop.** 5,147.—A station on the North British railway.

JEDDO. (*See* YEDO.)

JEEJEEBHOY, SIR JAMSETJEE, Bart., *je'-jeeb-hoi*, an eminent Parsee merchant of Bombay. He was born of humble stock, and had to make his own way in the world. While quite a young man he made five mercantile voyages to China; in one of these, the ship in which he sailed formed one of the fleet which, under the command of Sir Nathaniel Dance, beat off a French squadron under Admiral Linois. In another voyage, the vessel on board which were himself and his fortune, was captured by the French, and he was carried to the Cape of Good Hope, whence, with the loss of all his property, and after enduring many privations, he found his way in a Danish vessel to Calcutta. Fortune smiled on him afterwards, however, and as his wealth increased, the tendency to share it with the needy, or to spend it for the benefit of the public, began to develop itself. In 1822 he released all the poor debtors confined by the Court of Requests from the Bombay gaol, by the simple process of paying their debts. From that time to the day of his death, the stream of his beneficence scarcely slacked in its flow. He dispensed in philanthropic services the vast sum of 300,000*l*. Parsee and Christian, Hindoo and Mussulman,—indeed, people of all classes and creeds, alike shared in his beneficence, the largest outlay being for the poor and for the public. For his great public services, no less than for his philanthropic efforts, he was created a baronet, the first native of the East upon whom the title was conferred.

Born at Bombay, 1783; **died** at Bombay, 1859.

JEFFERSON, *jef'-fer-son*, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area,** 1,040 square miles. **Pop.** 23,272. The capital is Elyton.

JEFFERSON, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area,** 900 square miles. **Pop.** 22,386, two-thirds coloured. The capital is Pine Bluff.

JEFFERSON, a county of Colorado, United States. **Area,** 800 square miles. **Pop.** 6,804. The capital is Golden City.

JEFFERSON, a county of Florida, United States. **Area,** 470 square miles. **Pop.** 16,065, nearly half coloured. The capital is Monticello.

JEFFERSON, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area,** 634 square miles. **Pop.** 15,671, nearly two-thirds coloured. The capital is Louisville.

JEFFERSON, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area,** 576 square miles. **Pop.** 20,686. Mount Vernon is the capital.

JEFFERSON, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area,** 362 square miles. **Pop.** 25,977. Madison is the capital.

JEFFERSON, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area,** 380 square miles. **Pop.** 17,469. Fairfield is the capital.

JEFFERSON, a county of Kansas, United States. **Area,** 550 square miles. **Pop.** 15,563. The capital is Oskaloosa.

JEFFERSON, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area,** 330 square miles. **Pop.** 146,010, of whom 20,000 are coloured. LOUISVILLE is the capital.

JEFFERSON, a county of Louisiana, United States. **Area,** 384 square miles. **Pop.** 12,166 more than half coloured. The capital is La Fayette.

JEFFERSON, a county of Mississipi, United States. **Area,** 630 square miles. **Pop.** 17,314, more than two-thirds coloured. Fayette is the capital.

JEFFERSON, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area,** 500 square miles. **Pop.** 18,736. The capital is Hillsborough.

JEFFERSON, a county of Montana Territory, United States. **Area,** 2,720 square miles. **Pop.** 2,464. The capital is Radersburg.

JEFFERSON, a county of Nebraska, United States. **Area,** 576 square miles. **Pop.** 8,096. Fairburg is the capital.

JEFFERSON, a county of New York, United States. **Area,** 1,868 square miles. **Pop.** 66,000.

JEFFERSON, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area,** 396 square miles. **Pop.** 33,000. The capital is Steubenville.

JEFFERSON, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area,** 950 square miles. **Pop.** 28,000. The capital is BROOKVILLE.

JEFFERSON, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area,** 356 square miles. **Pop.** 16,000. The capital is Dandridge.

JEFFERSON, a county of Texas, United States. **Area,** 900 square miles. **Pop.** 3,489. The capital is Pine Bluff.

JEFFERSON, a county of Washington Territory, United States. **Area,** 1,670 square miles. **Pop.** 1,500. The capital is Port Townsend.

JEFFERSON, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area,** 260 square miles. **Pop.** 15,500. The capital is Charlestown.

JEFFERSON, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area,** 576 square miles. **Pop.** 32,000. The capital is Jefferson.

JEFFERSON, a city of the United States, capital of Marion county, Texas, on Big Cypress bayou. A large shipping trade in cotton, cattle, hides, tallow, and wool is carried on, and in the vicinity are coal and iron ores. **Pop.** 5,000.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS, third president of the United States, was the son of a Virginian planter. After receiving his education at the college of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, he studied the law, and, at the age of 24, began to practise. In the stirring events that preceded the American revolution, he took a foremost and distinguished part, though he was never engaged in any military operations. He was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress, and drew up the celebrated Declaration of Independence. He was governor of

Virginia between 1779-81; three years afterwards he was appointed minister to France, and remained at that post during five years. Shortly after his return to America, in 1789, he became secretary of state under the presidency of General Washington. He was one of the founders (in opposition to Washington) of the Federal, or States right party (now the Democrats). He contested the presidency with John Adams (a prominent leader of the Anti-Federal, or Republican party), by whom he was defeated, and he then became vice-president of the United States. In 1801 he was chosen president, and, after being elected a second time, he retired, in 1809, to his estate near Monticello, in Virginia. Mr. Jefferson was author of a book called "Notes on Virginia."

Born at Shadwell, Virginia, 1743; **died** in Virginia, 1826.

JEFFERSON CITY, *jef'-fer-son*, a city of the United States, the capital of Missouri, 100 miles W. of St. Louis, on the right bank of the Missouri river. It is on an elevated site, and has a handsome stone state-house, a governor's residence, various churches, and a state penitentiary. **Manf.** Wooden and iron wares, and carriages. **Pop.** 5,500.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a town of Indiana, United States, occupying an elevated position at the head of the falls of the Ohio, which affords valuable water power. **Manf.** Agricultural implements, steam-engines, carriages, and hose and iron castings. **Pop.** 9,500.

JEFFERYS, GEORGE, *jef'-freys*, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, who was educated at Westminster school and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He afterwards studied the law, and was called to the bar, but never practised. His Miscellanies in prose and verse contain, among other pieces, the tragedies of "Edwin" and "Merope."

Born at Waldron, Northamptonshire, 1678; **died** 1755.

JEFFREY, FRANCIS, *jef'-fre*, by courtesy Lord Jeffrey, a distinguished Scotch judge, essayist, and one of the founders of the "Edinburgh Review." He was the son of Mr. George Jeffrey, a deputy clerk of the Court of Session, and, at eight years of age, was sent to the high school of Edinburgh. At 14 years of age he was sent to the university of Glasgow, where in the debating societies of the college he soon distinguished himself above his fellow-students by his fluent speech and severe criticisms on the efforts of his opponents. He was afterwards a pupil in the law classes of the Edinburgh university, and attended them till 1791, when he went to Queen's College, Oxford, to finish his studies. He left the English college in nine months. His father seems to have been, for some time, undecided whether to make a lawyer or merchant of his son. The former was eventually resolved on, and, in 1792, he was once more sent to the law classes of the Edinburgh university. In 1792 he became a member of the Speculative Society, and there formed the acquaintance of Scott, Brougham, Horner, and other young men who afterwards were distinguished. In 1794 he was called to the Scottish bar; but, being unknown, and, above all, a Whig, there was small chance of his obtaining briefs. About this time he began writing for the "Monthly Review" and other magazines. His income in 1801 was about 100*l.* per annum: he, however, entered into matrimonial bonds, and took an upper story in a house in Edinburgh, where, one evening, Sidney Smith suggested to Jeffrey, and the other guests, Horner and Brougham, the idea of starting a new journal to be called the "Edinburgh Review." The first number appeared in October, 1802, under the editorship of Sidney Smith; but, after the second number, Jeffrey was placed at its head. During the subsequent 26 years, Jeffrey continued to edit and contribute to this celebrated review. Throughout his editorship, he was the main support of the journal; and his contributions have been published in four volumes. In the interval he had won for himself a place almost at the head of the Scottish bar. In 1806 he visited London, and, while there, fought a famous duel with Moore at Chalk Farm. Though this meeting had arisen out of Jeffrey's treatment, in his Review, of some of Moore's early poems, both the criticism and the duel were afterwards forgotten, and the poet and essayist became the best of friends. In 1813 he went to America to marry Miss Charlotte Wilkes, an American lady, but the grand-niece of the celebrated English politician Wilkes. In 1821 he was chosen lord rector of the university of Glasgow, and eight years afterwards, dean of the Faculty of Advocates; upon which he resigned the editorship of the "Edinburgh Review." He was returned to parliament for the Perth, Forfar, and Dundee burghs, in 1830; but, losing his seat the next year, he was, through the influence of Earl Fitzwilliam, chosen as the representative of the borough of Malton. He sat for this borough, and for his native city, till 1834, when he was made a Scotch judge, with the courtesy title of lord. He sat upon the Scottish bench until a short time before his death. The biography of Jeffrey, with his correspondence, was published by Lord Cockburn in 1852.

Born at Edinburgh, 1773; **died** at Craigcrook, 1850.

JEFFREYS, or **JEFFERIES, GEORGE LORD**, *jef'-freys*, an English judge, notorious for his cruelty and injustice. He was educated at Westminster school, after which he removed to the Inner Temple, where he studied the law with great application. By attaching himself to the duke of York, he obtained the appointment of Welsh judge, the honour of knighthood, and the chief-justiceship of Chester. In 1683 he was appointed chief-justice of the King's Bench, and, in 1685, lord chancellor. He gave way on the bench to ferocious outbreaks of temper and brutal attacks upon prisoners and witnesses obnoxious to the government. His very name is now a term of reproach, as indicating an unjust and scurrilous magistrate. His cruelties on the western circuit towards the deluded followers of the duke of Monmouth were excessive; yet they gave great satisfaction to James II., who, with heartless mirth, called this "Jeffrey's campaign." He supported all the arbitrary acts of the court, and rendered himself so obnoxious to the people, that, when James abdicated the throne, he attempted to leave the kingdom in the disguise of a sailor, but was recognised while drinking in a cellar in Wapping. Perceiving himself discovered, he feigned a cough, and turned to the wall with his pot of beer in his hand; but information of his presence being communicated to the mob, they rushed in, and carried him before the lord mayor, who sent him to the lords of council, by whom he was committed to the Tower, where he remained for the rest of his life.

Born at Acton, Denbighshire, about 1640; **died** in the Tower, 1689.

JEFREMOV, *yef'-re-mov*, a town of European Russia, 75 miles S.E. of Tula. It is no more than a collection of thatched houses, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

JEGA, *jé-ga*, a town of Western Africa, on a stream supposed to be an affluent of the Niger, 70 miles S.W. of Sokoto. There is a trade in a coarse kind of coloured silk, and a weekly market is well frequented.

JEGORIEVSK, *yé-gor'-e-evsk*, a town of Russia, and the capital of a circle 66 miles N.W. of Riazan, on the Guslinka. Pop. 5,700.

JEHANABAD, *je-han-a-bad'*, a town of British India, province of Bahar, 33 miles S.W. of Patna. Manf. Cotton fabrics, which are of great repute. Pop. 5,000.

JEHOAHAZ, the Elder, *je-o'-a-haz*, succeeded to the throne of Israel on the death of his father Jehu, B.C. 857. Like him, he fell into idolatry. He afterwards repented.

Died, 839 B.C.

JE-HO, or ZEHOL, *je-ho'*, a town of the Chinese empire, on the frontier of Chinese Tartary, 110 miles N.E. of Pekin. It is surrounded by walls, and being in the centre of the great hunting grounds to which the emperor annually resorts, is an occasional royal residence. There are a fine palace and several temples, and the walls are upwards of 5 miles in circuit. One of the temples is very magnificent, and contains 500 gilded statues.

JEHOAHAZ, the Younger, king of Judah' was son of Josiah, and usurped the throne to the prejudice of his elder brother Eliakim, afterwards named Jehoiakim, at the age of 23. He was afterwards taken prisoner by Pharaoh-Necho, and sent in fetters to Egypt, after having reigned only three months.

Died 609 B.C.

JEHOIACHIN, or JECONIAH, 18th king of Judah, succeeded his father Jehoiakim. He was carried captive to Babylon, and kept in confinement for 36 years by Nebuchadnezzar. He was treated with kindness by Evil-Merodach, successor of Nebuchadnezzar. The manner of his death is not known.

JEHOIAKIM, *je-hoi'-a-kim*, elder brother of Jehoahaz, succeeded him, 610 B.C., having paid a hundred talents of silver and a talent of gold to Necho as tribute. Notwithstanding the warnings of the prophet Jeremiah, he relapsed into idolatry. Nebuchadnezzar invaded Jerusalem during his reign; but although he did not dethrone Jehoiakim, he took away the golden ornaments of the temple, and carried off to Babylon as hostages a number of persons, among whom was the future prophet Daniel. After a reign of eleven years, he is supposed to have died; and, according to the prophecy of Jeremiah, to have been buried "with the burial of an ass,—drawn and cast forth beyond the gates of Jerusalem." He was succeeded by Jehoiakin or Jeconiah.

Died 599 B.C.

JEHORAM, or JORAM, *je-ho'-ram*, king of Judah, succeeded his father Jehoshaphat, 889 B.C., at the age of 32. He married Athaliah, daughter of Ahab, and was an idolater and tyrant. The Edomites revolted against him, and he was also attacked by the Philistines. He died of a painful and incurable disease.

Died 885 B.C.

JEHORAM, or JORAM, king of Israel, succeeded his brother Ahaziah 896 B.C. He defeated the Moabites; but the Assyrians, under Benhadad, besieged him so closely in Samaria, that the people were reduced to the last stage of famine. In this extremity he and his subjects were saved by a miracle, as foretold by the prophet Elisha. He subsequently fell into idolatry and cruelty, was wounded in fighting against Hazael, king of Syria, and slain by his own general, Jehu.

Died 884 B.C.

JEHOSHAPHAT, *je-hosh'-a-fat*, king of Judah, ascended the throne at the age of 35, in succession to his father Asa, 914 B.C. During the early part of his reign his people prospered, for he was a pious prince; but having entered into an alliance with Ahab, he suffered many disasters, which were at length averted by prayer and fasting; and henceforth his reign was peaceful and happy. After a reign of 25 years he died, leaving his crown to his son Jehoram.

Died 888 B.C.

JEHOSHAPHAT, THE VALLEY OF. (*See* JERUSALEM.)

JEHOUM, *je-room*, a town of Persia, province of Fars, 85 miles S.E. of Shiraz. It is strongly fortified, and is a great mart for tobacco. A large quantity of raisins is exported to India. Pop. 1,500.

JEHU, *jé-hu*, tenth king of Israel, had been commander in the army of Jehoram, his king, whom he shot with an arrow, and put to death seventy of Ahab's children, and the priests of Baal in the temple of their idol. Afterwards relapsing into idolatry, he was punished by the delivery of his kingdom to Hazael, king of Syria.

Died 857 B.C.

JEISK, or EISK, *geesk*, a town of Russia, on the eastern shore of the Sea of Azov, 60 miles S.W. of the town of that name. It was founded as a trading port by Imperial ukase in 1848, and has rapidly risen into importance. Pop. 28,000.

JEKATERINBURG. (*See* EKATERINBURG.)

JEKATERINODAR. (*See* EKATERINODAR.)

JEKATERINOGRAD. (*See* EKATERINOGRAD.)

JEKATERINOSLAV. (*See* EKATERINOSLAV.)

JEKIL-IRMAK, or YESHIL-IRMAK, *yesh'-il ir'-mak*, a river of Asiatic Turkey, rising in lat. 39° 50' N., lon. 37° 40' E., and, after a course of 200 miles, having received many affluents, falling into the Black Sea on the E. side of the Bay of Samsoon. It is the ancient Iris.

JEKYL, SIR JOSEPH, *je-kil*, an English lawyer and patriot, who distinguished himself in the reign of William III. by his attachment to the Whigs, and was one of the managers on the trial of Dr. Sacheverel. At the accession of George I. he was knighted, made Master of the Rolls, and a privy councillor. He successfully maintained the independence of his office against Lord-Chancellor King, in a pamphlet entitled "The Judicial Authority of Master of the Rolls stated and vindicated."

Born in Northamptonshire; died 1738.

JELABUGA, *jé-la-bu-ga*, a town of Russia, on the right bank of the Kama, about 200 miles from Viatka. It has several churches, and near it are the ruins of a Shaman temple, where there was long a celebrated oracle. Manf. Woollens, linens, and cottons, and articles in gold and silver. Pop. 5,400.

JELALABAD, *jel-a-la-bad'*, a town of Afghanistan, the capital of a province of the same name, 75 miles N.E. of Cabool. It is the centre of a considerable commerce, but is wretchedly built and extremely filthy. The town is memorable for

the successful resistance made in 1841-2 by Sir Robert Sale, with a handful of British troops, to an Afghan army. In 1842 its fortifications were destroyed by the British when they evacuated the country. **Pop.** 3,000.

JELALABAD, or DOOSHAH, a town of Afghanistan, capital of the province of Seistan, 240 miles S.W. of Kandahar. It is governed by a prince, who assumes the title of king of Seistan. **Pop.** 10,000.

JELATMA, or JELATOM, *je-lat'-ma*, a town of Russia, on the left bank of the Oka, 150 miles N. of Tambov. It has several churches and other public buildings. **Manf.** Linen and vitriol; and it has a trade in corn, tallow, hemp, honey, and wax. **Pop.** 7,400.

JELETZ, *jel-itz'*, a town of Russia, 110 miles E. of Orel. It has several churches, almshouses, and schools. **Manf.** Soap, leather, ironware, jewellery, and bells. It is famous for its wheat-flour. **Pop.** 30,000.

JELL, a town of Beloochistan, 70 miles S.W. of Kelab. It is surrounded by mud walls, and is the residence of the Sindar of the Magghasis. **Pop.** 2,000.

JELLACHICH VON BUZIM, Baron **JOSEPH,** *yel'-la-chik*, ban, or military commander-in-chief of Croatia, was the son of an Austrian general, by whom he was sent to the military academy of Vienna, on leaving which, he entered the Austrian army as sub-lieutenant of dragoons, in 1819. Six years afterwards he was a lieutenant, and occupied his leisure with the composition of a small volume of poems, which was printed for private circulation. In 1848 the court of Vienna secretly induced the Croatians, the Dalmatians, and the Servians to attack the Hungarians, whose constitutional form of government was distasteful both to the Austrian emperor and to the more despotically ruled Servians and Croats. These latter requested that Jellachich might be appointed their ban, and this being complied with by the Austrian emperor, an army of irregular, but well-armed troops, to the number of 40,000, was assembled. Jellachich, as ban, put himself at their head, and led them across the Drave, at Zegrad, in September, 1848. In less than a month he was met by the Hungarians and defeated; but, having arranged an armistice with his opponents, he made good his retreat to Raab. Shortly afterwards he went to reinforce, with 18,000 picked troops, Prince Windischgratz, who was then besieging Vienna, which was defended by the insurgents. Subsequently he commanded the Austrian centre at the battle of Swechat, in which the Hungarians were worsted. Throughout the remainder of the campaign he fought under General Haynau's orders.

Born at Peterwardein, Austrian Slavonia, 1801; **died** 1859.

JELNIA, *jel'-ne-a*, a town of Russia, at the confluence of the Desna and Grodschanka, 45 miles S.E. of Smolensk. Two annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 29,000.

JELUM, *je'-lum*, an Indian district of the Punjab. **Pop.** 589,373; of capital of same name, 21,107.

JEMMAPES, *zhem-map'*, a village of Belgium, at the confluence of the Haine and Trouille, 2 miles W. of Mons. **Manf.** Soap; and there are several breweries and tanneries, a saltrefinery, some forges and flour-mills. Coal is extensively worked in its neighbourhood. **Pop.** 5,000.—Here, in 1792, the French, under Dumouriez, gained a great victory over the Austrians. After the union of Belgium with France, a department was named from this place; but, in 1815, it was formed into the present province of Hainault.

JENA, *yen'-na*, a town of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the left bank of the Saale, at the confluence of the Leutra, 12 miles E. of Weimar. It consists of the town proper, which is walled, and four suburbs. The river is crossed by a good stone bridge. The principal public building is the ducal castle. It has also a council-house, a riding-school, several churches and hospitals, and in the vicinity is the old castle of Kirchberg, now in ruins. It is principally noted, however, for its university, which was opened in 1558, and which, towards the beginning of the present century, had for its teachers Humboldt, Fichte, Griesbach, Schiller, and Schelling—all men of great celebrity. **Pop.** 10,337. The neighbourhood of this town was the scene of the great battle of the 14th October, 1806, in which, by one blow, Bonaparte overthrew the Prussian monarchy.

JENIDGE-KARASU, *yai-niq-kri'-a-soo*, a town of European Turkey, 36 miles N.W. of Gallipoli. The best tobacco in Turkey is grown in the vicinity. **Pop.** 2,500.

JENIDGE-KIZILAGHADJ, *kiz-e-lag-haj'*, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the left bank of the Tondja, 3 miles N.W. of Adrianople. **Pop.** 2,300.

JENIDGE-VARDAR, *var'-dar*, a town of European Turkey, province of Roumelia, part of the ancient Macedonia, 25 miles N.W. of Salonica. Near it are the ruins of Pella, the birthplace of Alexander the Great.

JENIN, or GINEA, *yen'-in*, a town of Syria, Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Damascus, 48 miles N. of Jerusalem, at the entrance of the valley of Esdraelon. **Pop.** 2,500.

JENISCHIUS, PAUL, *je-nis'-ke-us*, a learned Dutch author, who was persecuted and banished for writing a book entitled "Theatrum Animarum."

Born at Antwerp, 1558; **died** at Stuttgart, 1647.

JENKIN, ROBERT, *jen'-kin*, a learned English divine, educated at the king's school at Canterbury. In 1674 he was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow in 1680. In 1711 he became master of his college, and Lady Margaret professor of divinity. Dr. Jenkin wrote some theological works, the best known of which is entitled, "The Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion."

Born in the Isle of Thanet, 1656; **died** 1727.

JENKIN, WILLIAM, a nonconformist divine, was the son of a puritan minister, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1641 he was chosen minister of Christ Church, near Newgate, London, of which he was deprived for nonconformity a year afterwards. He was sent to the Tower for being concerned in Love's plot, but was released on petitioning Cromwell. In 1684 he was committed to Newgate on the Conventicle Act, and died there four months afterwards. He wrote a great many theological works, and "An Exposition on the Epistle of Jude."

Born at Sudbury, Suffolk, 1612; **died** in London, 1685.

JENKINS, HENRY, *jen'-kins*, an Englishman, remarkable for longevity, having lived to the age of 169 years. He gave evidence at the assizes to a circumstance within his recollection which occurred one hundred and forty years before, and retained his faculties to the last. In his last years he subsisted by begging.

Born in Yorkshire, 1501; **died** 1670.

JENKINSON, ANTHONY, *jen'-kin-son*, an English traveller in the 16th century, who, between the years 1546-70 travelled in Russia, and was one of the first Englishmen who penetrated into the interior of Asia, where he lived for some time with the Uzbeck Tartars. On his return, he was sent to represent Elizabeth, queen of England, at the court of the czar of Russia. His travels are included in Purchas's collection; but the truth of many of his statements has been questioned.

Died 1584.

JENKYNS, DAVID, an English judge, who commenced his university education by being admitted a commoner of Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1597. After taking his bacheler's degree he removed to Gray's Inn; and became eminent as a barrister. Charles I. appointed him a Welsh judge. In 1645 he was taken prisoner at Hereford for his activity in the royal cause, and sent to the Tower. Being brought to the bar of the House of Commons, he denied their authority, and refused to kneel; for which he was fined 1,000*l.*, and remanded to prison. In 1650 an act was passed for his trial; but Harry Martin, it is said, prevented the measure by a droll speech. Jenkyns, who expected to be hanged, declared that he would die with the Bible under one arm and Magna Charta under the other. In 1656 he obtained his liberty.

Born at Hensol, Glamorganshire, 1586; died at Cowbridge, 1667.

JENNE, or JINNE, *jen*, a town of the Soudan, Western Africa, on an island formed by the Niger, 285 miles S.W. of Timbuctoo. It is a place of considerable commercial importance, and in the shops may be seen printed muslins, scarlet cloth, hardware goods, and other articles of British manufacture. Pop. 9,000, all Mahometans, who allow no infidels to enter the town.

JENNER, EDWARD, M.D., *jen'-ner*, a celebrated English physician, the discoverer and propagator of vaccination. He was the son of a vicar in Gloucestershire, and after receiving his school education in Cirencester, was apprenticed to a surgeon at Sudbury. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he went to London, and became a student of medicine at St. George's Hospital, living for two years as pupil with the celebrated John Hunter. In 1773 he returned to Gloucestershire, and established himself as a surgeon in the village of Berkeley. In 1792, desiring to practise as physician, he obtained a degree of M.D. from the university of St. Andrew's. Many years before, while he was a surgeon's apprentice at Sudbury, Jenner was one day much struck at being told by a milkmaid that she could not take the small-pox. He made inquiries, and discovered that this was a common belief in the district. When he went to London, he mentioned the circumstance to Hunter and many other distinguished medical men, but they all regarded it as a popular error. Jenner, however, never forgot the subject, and when he set up as a surgeon in Berkeley, made several experiments. About the year 1780 he conceived the idea of propagating the cow-pox from the cow, in the first instance, and then from one person to another, and, consequently, secure to every individual so treated, immunity from small-pox. For sixteen years he followed up this grand conception, and endeavoured to enlist the sympathy and aid of the eminent practitioners of the healing art in its favour; but they only replied by ridiculing the idea as an absurdity. Jenner persevered, however, and, in 1796, had the good fortune to make an experiment which could not be gainsaid; he vaccinated a boy, eight years old, with the matter taken from a milkmaid's hand. The child recovered of the infection in a satisfactory manner, and was immediately afterwards inoculated for small-pox, without the slightest effect. Many similar experiments were subsequently made, all ending successfully; and, in 1798, Jenner put forth his first work on the discovery, "An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ (Cow-pox)." Although the author successfully demonstrated the soundness of his views, they met with great opposition from medical men at the outset. In about a year, however, some seventy leading physicians and surgeons signed a declaration stating their entire concurrence with him. An attempt was now made to rob Jenner of the merit of his discovery; but it proved signally abortive, and henceforth fame and fortune were within reach of the retired country surgeon; but Jenner refused every offer; and as a desire to benefit his fellow-creatures, and not an ambition of worldly honours, had been his endeavour, he would not quit his native village, where he practised as a physician. The grand discovery rapidly spread over England, France, and the other continental nations, and throughout the world. The House of Commons, by way of recompensing the long and disinterested labours of Jenner, voted him, in 1802, 10,000*l.*, and 20,000*l.* in 1807. He wrote several works and papers on his discovery, on general medicine, and on natural history.

Born at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, 1749; died 1823.

JENSON, or JANSONIUS, NICHOLAS, *shen'-saung*, a celebrated French printer and letter-founder in the 15th century. He was the first who fixed the form and proportion of the Roman character; and his editions of books, printed between the years 1470 and 1481, are highly valued on account of the beauty of the typography.

Born 1428; died 1481.

JENYNS, SOAME, *jen'-ins*, an English writer, was educated at a private school, whence he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1728, he published a poem on the Art of Dancing. He was elected member of parliament in 1741, and sat in the house till 1780. In 1755 he was appointed one of the lords of trade, which place he held till that board was abolished. His works are: "Poems;" "A Free Enquiry into the Origin of Evil;" "A View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion."

Born in London, 1704; died 1787.

JEPHSON, ROBERT, *jef'-son*, dramatic writer. He was an officer in the army, and many years master of the horse to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He was also for some time a member of the Irish House of Commons. His first dramatic piece, "Braganza," was read with success at Drury-lane, and printed in 1775. "The Law of Lombardy," a tragedy, was performed nine nights at Drury-lane, in 1779. "The Count Narbonne" was well received. He wrote also "The Campaign; or Love in the East Indies," an opera; "Julia: or, the Italian Lover," a tragedy; "Two Strings to your Bow," a farce; "The Conspiracy;" and "Roman Portraits," a poem in heroic verse, with historical remarks and illustrations.

Born in Ireland, 1736; died in Dublin, 1803.

JEPHTHAH, *jef'-tha*, one of the judges of Israel, who made a remarkable vow before he marched against the Ammonites, that if he proved victorious, he would offer to the Lord the first living thing which should come to meet him on his

return. This happened to be his only daughter, whom he is said to have sacrificed to fulfil his rash vow. The history of Jephthah is contained in the book of Judges.

JEPIFAN, or EPIVAN, *ep'-e-van*, a town of Russia, government of Tula, on a height above the left bank of the Don, 45 miles S.E. of Tula. **Pop.** 3,200.

JEQUELCHACAN, *yai-kel'-ka-kan*, a town of Yucatan, North America, 30 miles N.E. of Campeachy. It is large and well-built, with a handsome church. An important market is held. **Pop.** 5,000.

JERAHI, *je-ra'-he*, a river of Persia, rising in the Bakhtiyari mountain, and flowing in a direction generally south-westerly to the Persian Gulf, which it reaches after a course of 200 miles. The lower part of the river is named the Lusbah.

JERBA, or GERBA, *jer'-ba*, an island in the Mediterranean, 22 miles long and 14 broad, lying on the south side of the Gulf of Cabes. It belongs to Tunis, and is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. **Manf.** Shawls, linens, and woollens; and a great deal of live stock is reared. **Pop.** 30,000. **Lat.** 33° 41′ N. **Lon.** 11° 0′ E.

JERDAN, WILLIAM, *jer'-dan*, a modern English writer. He was the son of a small landowner, and his family designed him for the law; but, at his own request, he was allowed to go to London, where, in 1801, he entered a merchant's counting-house. He quitted this employment the next year, and went to Edinburgh to attend the law classes of that university; but abandoned this study in less than a year, returning once more to London, where he became embarrassed by debts, was released by his uncle, a naval officer, and taken on board his ship at Portsmouth as surgeon's clerk. While serving in this capacity, some verses of his were inserted in a Portsmouth paper; upon which he borrowed a sum of money and went to the metropolis, resolved to push his fortunes as a literary man. In 1805 he obtained an engagement on a newly-started paper,—the "Aurora;" and, some years afterwards, joined the staff of the "Sun," of which he eventually became editor. He was one of those who seized Bellingham, the murderer of Mr. Spencer Perceval, in the lobby of the House of Commons, in 1812. In 1817 he was engaged by Mr. Colburn to edit the "Literary Gazette," of which paper he was subsequently the proprietor, but ceased to have any connection with it in the year 1850. Soon afterwards, a subscription of nearly £700 was raised for him, and Lord Aberdeen granted him a pension of 100 guineas a year. Mr. Jerdan published his autobiography in 1853.

Born at Kelso, Roxburghshire, 1782.

JEREMIAH, *jer-e-mi'-a*, the second of the four great prophets, was the son of Hilkiah, a priest. Having predicted the miseries which should befall his country for the sins of the rulers, priests, and false prophets, he was thrown into prison. When Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem, Jeremiah was permitted to remain in Judæa; but Johanan, and other fugitive Jews, determining to go into Egypt, contrary to the prophet's advice, compelled him to accompany them. Some say he was slain there by his countrymen; but others assert that he died at Babylon. The style of Jeremiah is elegiac and pathetic, especially the "Lamentations."

Born at Anathoth, about 670 B.C.; died about 586 B.C.

JEREMIE, SIR JOHN, *jer'-e-mie*, a distinguished colonial judge and anti-slavery advocate. After receiving his education at Blundell's grammar-school at Tiverton, he returned to Guernsey, his native place, and began to study the law, which he afterwards continued at Dijon, in France. In 1815 he attracted the notice of the government, by his evidence before the royal commissioners sent to Guernsey to investigate the administration of justice in that island. In 1824 he was nominated chief justice of St. Lucia, West Indies, and, from what he observed in that office, became an energetic advocate for the abolition of slavery, and published his views in four essays on Colonial Slavery. In 1832 he was made advocate-general of the Mauritius; but his abolitionist views being known to the planters, his appointment was the signal for almost open insurrection, the colonial Assembly petitioning the governor not to allow him to land upon the island. The entire naval and military force was required to protect him when he did so, after two days' delay. So general was the discontent during his short term of office, that the governor was compelled to order his return to England. On his arrival in London, he declared his willingness to return and resume his appointment, and the government acceding, he went to the Mauritius once more, and remained, notwithstanding every opposition, till 1835. That year he was appointed puisne justice of the supreme court of Ceylon, an office he resigned to assume the governorship of Sierra Leone in 1840, in both of which countries he never ceased to labour for the amelioration of the condition of liberated negroes. He published several works against slavery.

Born at Guernsey, 1795; died at Sierra Leone, 1841.

JEREZ. (*See* XERES.)

JERICA, *hai-re'-ka*, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, on a hill above the left bank of the Palencia. It is an ancient place, and consists of an old and new town, the former surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers. *There is a fine church, with a façade of black marble.* **Manf.** *Linen, soap, paper, and copper ware.* **Pop.** 3,000.

JERICHO, *jer'-i-ko*, an ancient city of Judæa, formerly a flourishing place, and at a remote period very strongly fortified, but now a poor dirty village, perpetually exposed to be plundered by the Arabs, 18 miles N.E. of Jerusalem. It was destroyed and rebuilt by the Romans, and during the wars of the Crusades was again destroyed. It is represented by the village of Riha, which consists of nothing more than a few miserable huts. The vicinity was in Scriptural times famous for palm trees, but now there are none. **Pop.** 200.

JERICHOW, *yer'-i-cho*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 30 miles N.E. of Madgeburg. It is the capital of a circle, and has several distilleries and mills, with a trade in cattle. **Pop.** 1,600.

JEROBOAM I., *jer-o-bo'-am*, king of Israel, was appointed by Solomon governor of Ephraim and Manasseh; but, when a prophet predicted that he would reign over ten tribes, Solomon ordered him to be arrested; on which he fled to Egypt, where he remained till the people revolted against Rehoboam, 975 B.C. Ten tribes separated from the house of David, and, forming the kingdom of Israel, chose Jeroboam for their king, who abandoned himself to idolatry. After reigning 22 years, he left his throne to Nadab, his son.

Died 943 B.C.

JEROBOAM II. was the son of Joash, king of Israel. He ascended the throne 825 B.C., and regained the countries which had been taken by the Syrians. But he was guilty of idolatry, and the prophets Hosea and Amos predicted the destruction of his family. The Assyrians defeated him at Jezreel, and carried many of his people into captivity.

Died 776 B.C.

JEROME, St., *jer'-ome*, the name generally given to Eusebius Hieronymus Sophronius, the son of Christian parents residing in Dalmatia. He studied the classic languages and rhetoric at Rome, where he was baptized. After some time spent in Gaul and Aquileia, he retired, in 374, to the desert of Chalcis, where he passed four years in study and meditation. In 379 he was ordained a priest at Antioch, and afterwards resided for several years at Rome. He went to Palestine in 384, and fixed his residence at Bethlehem, where a Roman lady, Paula, established four convents, in one of which, with a brief interruption, he passed the remainder of his days. He produced a Latin version of the Bible, controversial treatises, and commentaries. He is considered one of the most learned and eloquent of the fathers of the church.

Born 346; died 420.

JEROME OF PRAGUE, so called from the place of his birth, was the disciple of John Huss (*see* Huss), and a man of considerable learning. He studied at Prague, and afterwards at Paris, Cologne, Oxford, and Heidelberg, taking a degree in 1399. He advised King Ladislaus, of Poland, in the establishment of the university of Cracow, and was generally esteemed to be one of the most learned men of the age. He ardently exposed the doctrines of Huss, and exhibited reckless violence in denouncing the profligacy and hypocrisy of the priests. He imprisoned monks, and it is said, ordered one to be drowned in the Moldau. The council of Constance cited him to appear before it with his master; but, finding that Huss was thrown into prison, he retired to Uberlingen, where he applied for a safe-conduct, which was refused. On his journey to his own country, he was arrested, and sent to Constance in chains. After being cruelly tortured, he was consigned to the flames, which he endured with great fortitude.

Born at Prague, 1378; died 1416.

JEROME DE SANTA FÉ, a Spanish Jew, named, before his conversion to Christianity, Joshua Lorchi. He became physician to Peter de Luna, afterwards Pope Benedict XIII., in whose presence and that of many cardinals and prelates, he disputed with some learned rabbins at Tortosa, in 1414. The result of that conference, and of a treatise on the errors of the Talmud by him, is said to have been so deeply felt, that about 5,000 Jews were converted.

Lived in the 15th century.

JERROLD, Douglas, *jer'-rold*, a modern English novelist, dramatist, and essayist. He was son of the manager of the Sheerness theatre, and while still a boy his father obtained for him an appointment as midshipman in a ship of war. He served till the termination of the war, when, coming ashore, he was sent to London, and apprenticed to a printer. For several years, while working as a compositor, he devoted his leisure hours to the task of intellectual improvement. He acquired several languages, and the habit of expressing his thoughts in writing. Before he was twenty-one years of age, he had written his play of "Black-eyed Susan," one of the most popular of modern dramas. This first success induced Jerrold to produce a succession of original, witty, and thoroughly English plays. The best of these dramas are,—"The Rent-day," "Nell Gwynne," "The Housekeeper," and "The Prisoner of War." "Time works Wonders," and "The Bubbles of the Day," are two of his most popular comedies. As a novelist, he gave to the public—"Clovernook," "St. Giles's and St. James's," "The Man made of Money," and "The Story of a Feather." He was intimately connected with "Punch," having regularly written for it from its second number till within a year or two of his death; and nothing that ever appeared therein was more popular than the famous "Caudle Lectures" of Jerrold. In the same periodical also appeared "Punch's Letters to his Son." He started a newspaper, which was not very successful, and afterwards became the editor of a weekly newspaper, a position he retained until his death. As a conversational wit he had few equals, but there was often a spice of bitter satire in his jokes, as in his writings, which inflicted pain rather than caused pleasure.

Born in London, 1803; died 1857.

JERSEY, *jer'-se*, one of the Channel Islands, belonging to Great Britain, and the largest and most southerly of the group, situate about 16 miles from the coast of France, and 17 miles S.W. of Guernsey. It is 12 miles long, with a breadth of 7 at its widest part. There are numerous bays, the principal being those of St. Catharine, St. Brelade, St. Helier, St. Ouen, Granville, and Boulay. That of St. Ouen is not very safe, being open to influx of the Atlantic Ocean. The coast is surrounded by a natural barrier of rocks, which nearly encircles the whole island. The interior is generally elevated, and well-wooded, especially in the valleys. The island having been occupied as a great military depôt, various fortresses have been erected on it; viz., Elizabeth Castle, Mount Orgueil, Fort Henry, La Rocco, and several others. The coast is also defended by a chain of martello towers, and by numerous redoubts and batteries. The chief town is St. Helier.

Pro.—The soil is fertile, and sufficiently adapted for all the common crops, and also for the pasture of cattle, which is pursued to some extent. The singular mildness of the climate, however, has decided the inhabitants to attend chiefly to the produce of the orchard, and to trust, in a great measure, to their trade for a supply of grain. Wheat, barley, and potatoes are cultivated; and cows, of the Alderney breed, are reared and exported in large numbers. The fruits are of the highest flavour, and great quantities of cider, the common beverage, are made annually. Besides apples, the principal fruit, and pears, of which the *chaumontelle* is particularly in repute, private gardens produce peaches and apricots of great size and beauty, melons in profusion, and strawberries of superior flavour.

Area.—45 square miles.

Pop.—52,445. The native inhabitants, about 41,000, though subject to England, still speak a patois of the French language. They make their own laws, enjoy many privileges, and are free from the taxes with which the mother country is loaded. They live almost entirely by the produce of the soil, or by what they receive in exchange for it, and are almost wholly engaged in agriculture and commerce. There are generally about 13,000 British visitors and residents in Jersey, and 2,000 French.

Government.—The government consists of a court of judicature, and an ecclesiastical body, acting separately, and at the same time uniting with 12 constables and a military governor to form the Assembly of the States, the legislative body of the island, without whose approbation no law made in England is binding. The lieutenant-governor is appointed by, and in a manner represents, the crown: convokes the Assembly, and has a negative voice, which, however, is merely nominal, except where the interest of the crown is concerned. The court of judicature consists of a bailiff and a president,

chosen by the crown; 12 jurats, chosen by the householders; and various officers; the clerical court, of a dean and 12 rectors, appointed by the queen in council.

Lat. 49° 13′ 54″ N. Lon. 2° 2′ 18″ W.

History.—Jersey, like the other Channel Islands, was taken possession of by the Northman Rollo previous to the invasion of Normandy. After the Norman conquest they became an appanage of the English crown, and have remained so ever since. Various attempts have been made by the French to possess themselves of this island, but without success. The most remarkable was in 1781, when they were repulsed by the brave Major Pierson, who was unfortunately killed in the action.

JERSEY, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 352 square miles. **Pop.** 16,000. The capital is Jerseyville.

JERSEY CITY, a town of the United States, in New Jersey, on the west bank of the Hudson river, opposite New York, with which it is connected by a steamboat ferry. It is regularly built, has about 20 churches (one of which was carefully removed from New York, and rebuilt in that city), a lyceum, a female academy, and various schools. At Jersey City are the warehouses in connexion with the Cunard and other ocean steamers, and the terminus of the New York and Philadelphia and several other important lines of railway. The Morris canal, connecting the Delaware and the Hudson, terminates here. **Manf.** Locomotives, machinery, crucibles, glass, pottery, starch, and rope. **Pop.** 120,722.

JERSEY, NEW, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N. by New York; on the S. by Delaware Bay; on the E. by the state of New York and the Atlantic Ocean; and the W. by Pennsylvania and Delaware. From north to south it is 163 miles long, with a breadth towards the north of 70, and towards the south of 75. On leaving the Pennsylvania frontier, the whole country is flat, as are also those southern parts which extend 100 miles along the sea-coast, and which are both sandy and barren. Two ranges of the Appalachian chain cross the north-western part of the state. The western branch is known as the Kittatenny ridge, and the east as the South Mountain. On the shores of the Hudson are ranges of cliffs from 200 to 500 feet high, and more than two miles wide. Among the mountains, and in the interior parts, the soil is fertile, but in other places it is almost barren, being composed of a loose sand and small rounded pebbles; and it is, in general, very inferior to the state of New York or Pennsylvania. It is, however, well cultivated.

Rivers.—The principal are the Hackensack, the Raritan, the Passaick, the Maurice, and the Muscanekunk, a branch of the Delaware.

Pro.—The hilly and mountainous parts produce wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat, oats, barley, flax, and fruits of all kinds common to the climate. The orchards in many parts of the state equal any in the United States; and their cider is said to be the best in the world.

Minerals.—Iron abounds, and copper ore is found in different parts. Antimony is said to have been discovered in 1808. There are also ochres of different sorts, which are employed as paints; lead ore, black lead, native copper, loadstone, soapstone, magnesia, coal, gypsum, slate, and freestone.

Area.—8,320 square miles.

Pop.—1,131,116.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—The State is divided into 21 counties. The principal towns are TRENTON, the capital; NEWARK, NEW BRUNSWICK, PATERSON, and BURLINGTON.

History.—New Jersey was settled by the Dutch from New York, about 1614. It was admitted into the Union in 1787.

JERUSALEM, *je-ru'sa-lem*, capital of the ancient Judæa, and the most famous city in sacred history, is situated in Syria (a portion of the Turkish empire in Asia, popularly known as Palestine, or the Holy Land), in the pashalic of Damascus, on a plateau more than 2,500 feet above the level of the Mediterranean, from which it is distant 29 miles east. The plateau consists of a series of ridges of limestone, intersected by narrow and precipitous ravines, and Jerusalem is situated on a projecting portion sloping towards the west and enclosed on three sides by ravines somewhat in the form of a horse-shoe. On the western side is the valley of Gihon, and on the south and south-east, Hinnom, meeting the valley of Jehoshaphat on the eastern side. Through the valley of Jehoshaphat, the Jerusalem side of which is lofty and precipitous, flows the brook Kedron (flowing only in the rainy season), and on the eastern side rises the Mount of Olives, overlooking the city. Another valley, the Tyropœon, divides the city into two nearly equal proportions, and a transverse valley, running nearly east and west, anciently formed four distinct hills on which the city is built—Zion, on the south-west; Acra, on the north-west; Moriah, on the south-east, and Bezetha, on the north-east. The valleys have now been nearly filled up by accumulations of ruins, and but little inequality of the surface is observable. The city is surrounded by an embattled wall, about 2½ miles in circumference, built by Sultan Soliman in the 16th century. When Jerusalem was at the height of its glory as the capital of the Jewish kingdom, its limits were greatly extended to the north and west of the four hills. Nearly in the centre of the eastern wall, on the edge of the valley of Jehoshaphat, is Stephen's gate, or "gate of the tribes," leading to the brook Kedron, and across it to the Mount of Olives; about the centre of the northern wall is the Gate of Damascus, or "gate of the pillar;" on the western side is Bethlehem, or Jaffa Gate; and on the southern side, near the south-western angle of the wall, Zion Gate. There are three other entrances or gates. Near Bethlehem Gate is a citadel very strongly fortified, known as David's Tower, or the Tower of Hippicus. On the eastern side, occupying the summit of Mount Moriah, is a rectangular enclosure, equal in extent to about one-eighth of the entire city, known as Haram (*El Haram esh Sherif*, "the noble sanctuary.") It is surrounded on all sides by a lofty wall, a considerable portion of which is that of the city. In the enclosure is the splendid mosque of Omar, an octagonal structure, with four porticoes and a lofty dome, occupying an elevated position near the centre of the area, and surrounded by a beautiful lawn, planted with cypress and other trees. Previous to 1857, no Christian was permitted to enter the mosque, but it is now open to all comers, on payment of a small fee. The mosque occupies a portion of the site of the great temple built by Solomon, some of the massive foundations of which are supposed to exist. Near it is the Seraiyah, or official residence of the Turkish pashas, on the site of the Tower of Antonia, where Pilate held his court, and whence Jesus was led to execution. Within the Haram enclosure, in the southern part, is the mosque El Aksa, a magnificent structure, probably at one time a Christian church. On the opposite side of the city, on the brow of Mount Acra, is the church of the Holy Sepulchre, a large structure in the Byzantine style, built by the empress Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, in the early part of the 4th century, and believed to enclose the very grave in which the Saviour lay, and to mark the scenes of his crucifixion and resurrection. The supposed "holy sepulchre" is under a ceiling, superbly decorated with gold, silver, and beautiful marble, and of oblong form, 15 feet wide by 10 feet long; is immediately under the dome of the church, and

is surrounded by a circular hall with various oratories. In the church are chapels for Greek, Latin, and Armenian christians, the church being maintained by the Turkish authorities as a neutral place for the benefit of Christians of different denominations. Previous to this arrangement there were frequent unseemly and even sanguinary disputes, which ultimately led to the interference of Russia and partly originated the great war of 1854. The priests also show the stone on which, it is alleged, the Lord's body was embalmed, and a splendidly adorned structure on an elevated site supposed to mark the exact spot where the cross was erected. The roof of the church of the Holy Sepulchre was destroyed by fire in 1808; the cupola was restored and surmounted by a gilt cross by the Czar of Russia in 1868. The Greek and Coptic convents are near the church. The Latin convent, farther to the west, is a large and massive structure, with courts and garden, and here European visitors generally take up their abode. The Armenian convent, which can afford accommodation for 1,000 pilgrims, is situated near the angle formed by the junction of the west and south walls on Mount Zion. Near the spot, on Mount Zion, is the palace of Herod. The modern city is divided into quarters, separated by gates. The Turkish inhabitants occupy the north-east, the Christians the elevated ground on the north-west (where are the English church and cemetery), the Armenians the south-west, and the Jews the south-east. The streets are narrow, dirty, and unlighted. The Turkish quarter is the cleanest, with better roads and houses and ornamental gardens, and the principal Frank merchants and the English and Austrian consuls reside there. In the Jewish quarter which is the most squalid part of the whole town, a large synagogue for Polish Jews has recently been erected, in the Saracenic style. The Protestant bishop's house is near the south, or Zion gate. The city is supplied with water from Solomon's Pool (some remains of the splendid aqueduct constructed by King Solomon remain), and from huge cisterns. The street leading from the eastern or Stephen's Gate is named the Via Dolorosa, or "way of sorrow" (Turkish, "Harát el Albam"), and is believed to have been the road traversed by Jesus on his way from the hall of judgment to Calvary. A road crossing the city in the centre, from the citadel on the west to Mount Moriah on the east, bears the names of David and Temple streets, and a road dividing the city longitudinally is named in the north part, Damascus street, and in the southern, Zion street. Other streets are named Sepulchre and Patriarch. A Russian cathedral and other buildings are on an adjacent height to the north-west of the valley of Gihon. Outside the wall, in the valley of Hinnom, is a row of neat almshouses, built by Sir Moses Montefiore, for poor Jews.

Places Mentioned in Scripture.—The Pool of Bethesda is outside the north-eastern angle of the Haram enclosure, near St. Stephen's Gate—it is now known as Birket Israil; the Pool of Siloam is on the slope of Ophel, the hill overlooking the eastern side of the Tyropœon valley. The pools of Gihon are in the Gihon valley, the Turkish cemetery (a desolate place) being near the upper pool. Immediately to the south of Mount Zion is a lofty mosque, supposed to mark the site of the tomb of David. On the Mount of Olives, nearly opposite Stephen's Gate, is the garden of Gethsemane, and a little farther south, the pillar of Absalom and the tombs of Jehoshaphat, St. James, and Zacharias, and to the south-east "the tombs of the prophets." The Aceldama, or "field of blood," is on the Hill of Evil Counsel, at the south-eastern angle of the valley of Hinnom. The "wailing-place" of the Jews, the nearest point at which they are permitted by the Turkish authorities to approach the site of the Temple and mourn over the fallen fortunes of their city, is outside the south-western angle of the enclosure of the Haram, where the masonry of the wall is of great antiquity. A little to the north of Gethsemane are the church and tomb of the Virgin, but in this, as in some other instances, the authenticity of the site is doubtful, resting only on the tradition of the monks. BETHLEHEM, the birthplace of the Saviour, is about six miles to the south of the city; and BETHANY is a village on the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives.

Pop.—16,000, of whom about 5,000 are Mahomedans, 3,500 Latin and Greek Christians, 200 Protestants, and 7,000 Jews. About 3,000 pilgrims visit the city annually.

History.—Jerusalem is supposed by some Biblical scholars to be identical with the Salem of Melchisedek; but the first authentic fact is that it belonged to the Jebusites, who, after its conquest by the Israelites, still retained a castle or fortified eminence, from which they were not expelled till the reign of David. That monarch made it the capital of his kingdom. Solomon, on succeeding to the throne, not only protected, but enlarged it, surrounded it with stronger walls, and adorned the interior with that temple the splendour of which was so much admired in the ancient world. It was taken in 599 B.C., by Nebuchadnezzar, who put an end to the kingdom, carried King Jehoiachim captive to Babylon, and established Zedekiah as his viceroy. That prince, however, making an attempt to re-establish the independence of his country, Jerusalem was again taken, and was then razed to the ground, the temple demolished, and all the inhabitants carried into captivity. After the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus, the Jews were permitted to return to their country, and to rebuild their temple, and Jerusalem soon resumed its former splendour. After the conquest of Persia by Alexander, and after his empire had fallen to pieces, it was surprised and plundered by Ptolemy, king of Egypt. Subsequently, it was exposed to a long series of attacks from the kings of Syria, who were, however, after many obstinate conflicts, bravely repelled by the Maccabees. Afterwards, the Romans conquered Judæa, but did not interfere with the religious rites, or even the municipal government of the Jews, when Jesus Christ appeared and suffered at Jerusalem. During the reign of Nero, the Jews rebelled against the tyranny of the procounsuls, and the city was finally reduced, after a long siege, by Titus. It was burnt, and the inhabitants sold into slavery. In the reign of Adrian it was razed to the ground, and on its ruins a Roman town was erected, called Ælia Capitolina. This name remained till, by the conversion of Constantine, Christianity became the ruling religion of the Roman empire. Jerusalem then resumed its original name, and was held as an object of pious veneration. As the empire became more generally Christian, Jerusalem continued to increase in veneration. In 1076 it fell into the hands of the Saracens and Turks, who committed such outrages on the Christian pilgrims visiting the city, that the country was invaded by the crusaders, and Jerusalem taken in 1099, by the army under Godfrey of Bouillon, who, in reward for his valour, was created king of Jerusalem. That city, with the surrounding territory, was ruled, during upwards of 60 years, by five Latin kings, when it yielded to the arms of Saladin. After changing successively its Moslem masters, it was annexed, in 1517, to the Turkish empire, of which it has ever since formed a part. It is now under the control of a Turkish pasha. In 1841 a Protestant bishopric was established, the presentation to which is made alternately by England and Prussia.

JERVAS, CHARLES, *jer'-vas*, an English portrait painter, who studied for a short time under Sir Godfrey Kneller. By the generosity of a friend he was enabled to continue his studies at Paris and Rome. On his return, he obtained considerable employment, more, perhaps, from the friendship of Pope and other celebrated men than from his own merit.

Born in Ireland, 1675; died 1739.

JERVIS, JOHN, earl of St. Vincent. (*See* ST. VINCENT.)

JESI, or IESI, *e-a'-se*, a town of Italy, on the Ensino, 14 miles S.W. of Ancona. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, five churches, and several convents. **Manf.** Woollen and silk fabrics. **Pop.** 19,231.

JESSEN, *yes'-sen*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 53 miles N.E. of Mersburg, on the

Black Elster. **Manf.** Linen. There is a fishery. **Pop.** 2,500.

JESSNITZ, *yes'-nitz*, a town of the duchy of Anholt-Dessau, Germany, on the right bank of the Mulde, 10 miles S.E. of Dessau. The old town is entered by two gates, and there are two suburbs. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloth. **Pop.** 3,400.

JESSO. (*See* YESSO.)

JESSORE, *jes'-sor*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, situate about the centre of the delta of the Ganges. It is fertile in the S., though mostly composed of salt marshes or islands, producing abundance of rice. The other parts are covered with jungle, and are, in many places, still in an unredeemed state of nature. **Pro.** Rice, indigo, salt, pepper, tobacco, sugar, and rum. **Area,** 5,528 square miles. **Pop.** 1,577,249.

JESSORE, a town of British India, capital of the above district, 77 miles N.E. of Calcutta. There is a large school in which instruction is given in English, Persian, and Bengalese. **Pop.** 8,200. **Lat.** 23° 10′ N. **Lon.** 89° 10′ E.

JESSULMERE, or JAYSULMEER, *jes-sul'-meer'*, the most western state of Rajpootana, India, protected by the British. The country is poor and sterile. **Area,** 12,252 square miles. **Pop.** 108,143.

JESSULMERE, a fortified city, capital of the above state. There are several Brahminical and Jaina temples. **Pop.** 35,000. **Lat.** 26° 56′ N. **Lon.** 70° 58′ E.

JESTYN AP GWRGANT, *jes'-tin*, prince of Glamorgan, who was rejected by his countrymen as their sovereign, on the death of his father, in 1030, in consequence of his violent temper, his uncle Howel being chosen in his stead; but, on the death of the latter, in 1043, he succeeded him. Having made war on Rhys ap Tudor, a neighbouring prince, he sent Einion, his ally, to invite the English to his assistance, who defeated Rhys; but Jestyn refusing to give his daughter to Einion, as he had promised, he applied to the English, who turned their arms against Jestyn, and obliged him to quit his dominions, which they divided among themselves.

Lived in the 11th century.

JESUA, LEVITA, *chai-soo'-a*, a Spanish rabbi, who wrote a curious book called "Halichot Olam; or, the Ways of Eternity."

Lived in the 15th century.

JESUS, *je'-sus*, in Hebrew Jehoshua, "Saviour," which sometimes appears in the contracted form, Joshua, or Jeshua. This name has been borne by nine different persons mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, where they are distinguished from each other by the names of their father being affixed.

JESUS CHRIST, *je'-sus kriste*, the founder of the Christian religion, the Saviour of the world, and Son of God. The title Christ signifies "the Anointed."

JESUS, ISLE OF, an island of Canada, formed by the junction of the Prairie and St. John rivers, two branches of the Ottawa, 8 miles N.W. of Montreal. It is 23 miles long and 6 broad. **Desc.** Fertile and well cultivated, producing grain and fruit. It has also some excellent pasture-lands.

JETHRO, *jeth'-ro*, surnamed Raguel, king and priest of the Midianites, who received Moses into his family when he fled from Egypt, and gave him his daughter Zipporah in marriage. When Moses had delivered the Israelites from their bondage, Jethro met him, and delivered him his wife and children. (*See* MOSES.)

JEVER, *yai'-ver*, a town of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, 32 miles N.W. of Oldenburg. It is surrounded by walls, and has a castle, a Roman Catholic, and a Protestant church. **Manf.** Tobacco and leather. There is a trade in cattle. **Pop.** 4,000.

JEWALA-MUKI, *je-wa'-la-moo'-ke*, a town in the Punjab, 10 miles N.W. of Nadaun. The name signifies "mouth of flame," and is derived from a jet of natural gas kept constantly burning in a temple of Siva, which attracts many pilgrims. **Pop.** 3,000.

JEWEL, JOHN, *joo'-el*, English bishop. In the reign of Edward VI. he avowed the Protestant religion, and became an admired preacher; but, in the succeeding reign, his doctrines brought him into imminent danger. Finding that Bishop Bonner was devising means to apprehend him, he went abroad, and resided with Peter Martyr at Strasburg, and afterwards at Zurich. On the death of Mary, he returned home, and was appointed one of the sixteen Protestant divines to dispute with as many Romanists before Queen Elizabeth. In 1559 he was preferred to the bishopric of Salisbury, and, in 1565, received the degree of D.D. from the university of Oxford. His conduct as a bishop was exemplary, and he paid great attention to the work of reformation in his diocese. His application to study was so intense as to lay the foundation of an illness, which ultimately proved fatal. His learning and abilities were celebrated over Europe, by his admirable "Apology for the Church of England," which was attacked by his countryman and schoolfellow, Thomas Harding, and defended by the author. His works were collected into one volume folio, and deemed of so much importance as to be placed in churches for the edification of the people.

Born at Berryn Arbor, Devonshire, *1522*; **died** at Monkton Farleigh, *1571*.

JEWS, *juze*, a celebrated people, known also by the names of Hebrews and Israelites. The word Hebrew, derived from Heber, an ancestor of Abraham, is the most ancient. After the time of Jacob, it was replaced by the word Israelite, from Israel, a surname of Jacob. The term Jew, derived from Judæus, dates from the captivity in Babylon. The Jewish people assign their origin to Abraham, whom they designate the father of their race. After Abraham, Isaac, his son, became their chief; then Jacob, or Israel, the son of Isaac. After his death the people were divided into 12 tribes, or families. Saul was the first king of Israel, chosen 1080 B.C. In 975 B.C. ten of the tribes revolted and formed the kingdom of Israel under Jeroboam. The remaining two tribes retained the national capital and temple, forming the kingdom of Judah under Rehoboam, son of Solomon. After 19 kings had reigned, the kingdom of Israel was invaded by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, and the mass of the people were carried away captives. In 586 B.C. Nebuchadnezzar stormed Jerusalem, and the great mass of the population were taken to Babylon as prisoners, where they remained for seventy years. Of the ten tribes of Israel carried away by Shalmaneser, no authentic trace remains. The fate of the "lost tribes of Israel" constitutes one of the great problems of history. The Scripture history of the Jews ends in the 5th century B.C. It is probably continued in the apocryphal book of Maccabees. In the 1st century B.C., the Roman legions obtained

possession of Jerusalem, and HEROD was appointed a tributary king. After the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, the Jewish people were scattered over the world, and have never been reunited.

JEYPOOR, or **JYEPOOR**, *ji-poor'*, a state of Rajpootana, British India, under British protection. **Area**, 15,251 square miles. **Pop.** 2,534,357.

JEYPOOR, capital of the above state. It is said to be among the best-built towns of Hindostan, and contains a splendid palace, and temples of larger dimensions than any in the upper part of that country, and built in the purest style of Indian architecture. There are an observatory and an English and oriental school. **Pop.** 142,578. **Lat.** 26° 56′ N. **Lon.** 75° 55′ E.

JEZEBEL, *jez'-e-bel*, a Jewish queen, noted for her impious life. She was daughter of Ethbaal, king of Sidon, and wife of Ahab, king of Israel. She turned her husband from the worship of the true God, established temples to the idol Baal, and caused a large number of prophets and holy persons to be put to death. Jehu, on gaining the throne, flung her from the windows of her own palace, which killed her, the dogs devouring her, as had been foretold.

Lived in 9th century B.C.

JEZID I., *je'-zid*, the fifth caliph, or successor of Mahomet, and the second of the race of Ommiades, began his reign in 680. The Arabs, in the second year of his reign, elected Hussein, son of Ali, to the caliphate; but Jezid caused him to be assassinated. He also persecuted the whole house of Ali, and put a number of persons to death. Jezid, though a cruel tyrant, had a taste for poetry, and wrote some amatory verses of merit.

Died 683.

JEZIERZANY, *yai'-zeer-za-ne*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, 12 miles S.E. of Czorlkow. There is an old castle. **Pop.** 2,500.

JEZUPOL, *yai'-zoo-pol*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, 4 miles N. of Stanislau. There is a Dominican monastery. There are no traces of the old castle, which sustained frequent sieges by the Tartars. **Pop.** 2,700.

JHALAWAN, *ja-la-wan'*, a province of Beloochistan. It is mountainous, and generally unfertile. It is thinly peopled, and the inhabitants are mostly engaged in pastoral pursuits. **Area**, 20,000 square miles. **Pop.** 30,000. **Lat.** between 26° and 29° N. **Lon.** between 65° and 67° 30′ E.

JHALRA PATUN, *jal'-ra-pa-toon*, a town of Kolah, India, 90 miles E. of Neemuch. It is well built and handsome, with large temples. Considerable trade is carried on.

JHANSI, *jan'-se*, one of the North-western provinces of British India. **Area**, 5,109 square miles. **Pop.** 1,000,457.

JHANSI, a fortified town of Bundelcund, British India, capital of the above province, 120 miles S.E. of Agra. It carries on a considerable trade. In the great mutiny of 1857, the Europeans were massacred by the native garrison. **Pop.** of town, 26,772; of district of same name, 333,227.

JHEEND, *jeend*, a town of India, capital of a small native state of the same name, 70 miles N.E. of Delhi. It is a large place, with a palace and good bazaar.

JHELUM. (*See* JELUM.)

JHUJUR, a native state of India. The surface is generally at an elevation of about 800 feet above the sea level, and is drained into the Jumna. **Area**, 1,230 square miles. **Pop.** 111,000. **Lat.** between 27° 55′ and 28° 55′ N. **Lon.** between 75° 55′ and 76° 58′ E. The capital is of the same name.

JIDDA, **JEDDA**, or **DJIDDAH**, *jid'-da*, a considerable commercial haven of Arabia, on the eastern shore of the Red Sea, in the province of Hedjaz, 60 miles W. of Mecca, of which it is the port. It is situate in a barren sandy district, destitute of water. The streets are very narrow; the entrance to the road is full of shoals, and it is dangerous to attempt going in without a pilot. The landing-place is in front of the vizier's palace, which stands close to the sea; the custom-house, likewise, faces the sea, and is a lofty handsome building. It is the most important trading place in Arabia, and the imports are very large. **Pop.** estimated at about 15,000; but, with the suburbs, about 40,000. The inhabitants are fierce and fanatical, and, in 1858, massacred a large number of the Christian population. **Lat.** 21° 28′ 18″ N. **Lon.** 39° 13′ E.

JIGAGOUNGGAR *ji-ga-goong'-gar*, or "fortress of the white town," a very large town of Tibet, on the right bank of the Yarou-Dzanbo. **Pop.** supposed to be about 80,000. **Lat.** 28° 59′ N. **Lon.** 91° 28′ E.

JIJELI, or **DJIGELLI**, *je-je'-le*, a fortified, maritime town of Algeria, 50 miles N.W. of Constantine. There is regular steam-boat communication with Algiers. **Pop.** 2,000.

JIJONA, *he-ho'-na*, a city of Spain, province of Alicante, 15 miles N. of the town of that name. It is situated on a hill, surmounted by the remains of a Moorish castle. **Pop.** 4,800, chiefly engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

JIKADZE, or **SHIGATZE**, *zhe-gad'-ze*, a town of Tibet, near the right bank of the Yarou-Dzanbo, 160 miles S.W. of Lassa. **Pop.** 100,000.

JIMENA, or **XIMENA (DE-LA-FRONTERA)**, *he-mai'-na fron-tai'-ra*, a town of Spain, province of Cadiz, and 46 miles E. of the city of that name. It has two parish churches, several chapels, a prison, cemetery, and various schools. **Manf.** Linen, hats, soap, leather, and earthenware. **Pop.** 6,000.

JITOMIR, or **ZYTOMIR**, *zit-o-mir'*, a town of Russia, and the capital of the government of Volhynia, on the Toterev, an affluent of the Dnieper. It is the see of both a Greek and a Roman Catholic bishop. **Manf.** Woollen, cloth, iron, and glass. There is a trade in leather, tallow, wax, and honey, and two annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 54,827.

JIZDRA, *jiz'-dra*, a town of Russia, and the capital of a circle, 80 miles from Kaluga. **Pop.** 2,000.

JOA, *jo'-a*, a large town of the Punjab, India, 110 miles N.W. of Lahore.

JOAB, *jo'-ab*, the general of David, king of Israel, who distinguished himself equally by his valour and his cruelties. He treacherously slew Abner the general, and stabbed Absalom the son of David. That monarch, in consideration of his services, did not punish him; but Solomon put him to death for taking part with Adonijah.

Died B.C. 1014.

JOACHIM, *jo'-a-kim*, a celebrated Italian monk, surnamed the Prophet. He went barefoot on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and, on his return, entered into the order of Cistercians. He became abbot of Fiore, in Calabria, founded several monasteries, which he governed with discretion. He wrote many predictions, which were printed in

a book entitled "The Everlasting Gospel." His followers pretended that miracles were wrought at his tomb, and applied to the pope to canonize him; but this was rejected, on account of some supposed errors in his works.

Born at Celico, near Cosenza, 1130; died 1202.

JOACHIM, GEORGE, a mathematician, otherwise named Rheticus. He obtained the mathematical chair at Wittenberg, where he zealously espoused and defended the astronomical system of Copernicus. He was the author of several astronomical works.

Born 1514; died 1576.

JOACHIM, king of Naples. (*See* MURAT.)

JOACHIMSTHAL, *yo-a-kim'-stal*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, among the Erzgebirge mountains, near the frontier of Saxony, 70 miles N.W. of Prague. There are valuable silver and lead, iron and tin mines in the vicinity. Pop. 5,700.

JOAN OF ARC, or JEANNE D'ARC, the Maid of Orleans, *joan*, a celebrated French heroine, whose parents were simple peasants in the village of Domremy, department of Vosges, France. At the age of 13 she was the subject of strong religious impressions, believing that she received special spiritual communications, and two years afterwards she imagined that St. Michael, the tutelary angel of France, had commanded her to raise the siege of Orleans, then closely pressed by the English, under the duke of Bedford. Her pretended visions made a great noise, and she was introduced to Charles VII., whom she is said to have discovered amidst his courtiers, though he was dressed like them. She promised to relieve Orleans, and to procure the coronation of Charles at Rheims. Her offers were accepted, though the parliament treated her as an impostor. Clad in armour, she headed the troops, who were animated by her professions and example. The siege of Orleans was raised, after which she marched to Rheims, and assisted at the coronation of the king, who ennobled her family, to which he gave the name of Du Sys, with large grants of land. Joan, after heading a sortie, was taken prisoner at the siege of Compiegne, by the English, who, to their disgrace, tried and condemned her for sorcery, and sentenced her to be burned, which sentence was carried out at Rouen in 1431. So much is related in popular histories; but recent researches have tended to throw considerable doubt upon the narrative, and documents found in the archives of Metz and Orleans furnish strong evidence that the story of the execution is a fiction, and that she was married about six years after the date of her supposed death to Robert des Armoise, a French knight, and she subsequently received a gift from the Council of Orleans as a recognition of her services. The story of Joan of Arc's life has furnished a theme to many writers. A large work, called the "History of Joan of Arc," in four volumes, was published in Paris in 1817. Schiller composed a tragedy, Casimir Delavigne a touching elegy, Southey a fine poem on her life and death; Voltaire, with bad taste, wrote a burlesque and immoral poem, "La Pucelle," on the heroine.

Born at Domremy, 1410.

JOAN, "the fair maid of Kent," daughter of Edmund, earl of Kent, brother of Edward II., wife of Edward the Black Prince.

Died 1385.

JOAN, POPE, a woman who is supposed, on very slight authority, to have filled the Papal chair in the 9th century. There are several versions of the story. In one it is said that about the middle of the 9th century, a woman named Joan, born at Mentz (but of English parentage), and who had long worn men's clothing, obtained so great a reputation as a doctor, as to be elected to the papal chair on the death of Leo. IV. It is further stated, that having become pregnant, she was taken in labour, as she was going in procession, between the Colosseum and the church of St. Clement, and died in the street. The whole of this story, however, is now abandoned as fabulous by Catholics as well as Protestants. David Blondel, in particular, published, in 1649, an able refutation of it, in a work called "Familiar explanation of the Question, Was a Woman seated on the Papal throne, between Leo IV. and Benedict III.?"

JOANNA I., queen of Naples, was the daughter of King Robert of Naples. At the age of 16 she assumed the government, being at the time married to her cousin Andreas, of Hungary. She was a very handsome and accomplished young woman; but she evinced little sympathy with her husband's taste and temper. She allowed a number of conspirators, who were all nobles of the court, to murder Andreas, in 1343. Soon after this event she married her relative, prince Louis of Tarentum; whereupon Louis of Hungary, brother of Andreas, marched with an army to avenge his brother's death. Joan's troops were worsted, and the queen fled to Avignon, where she appeared before Pope Clement VI., and protested her innocence of her husband's murder. The pope and his cardinals acquitted her; and Joan, out of gratitude, presented the pontiff with the see and county of Avignon. A pestilence breaking out soon after at Naples, Louis and his Hungarians fled; upon which Joan returned to her capital, where she and her husband were crowned in 1351. Up to the death of her second husband, which took place in 1362, Joan reigned in peace over her subjects. In the same year she married the prince of Majorca, who died in 1376; after this she married her fourth husband, Otho, duke of Brunswick. Having no issue by any of these matrimonial unions, the queen gave her niece Margaret in marriage to Charles, duke of Durazzo, whom she further nominated to be her successor. A schism, between Clement VII. and Urban VI., breaking out soon after, Joan embraced the cause of the former; whereupon Urban excommunicated her, and proclaimed Charles Durazzo king. Charles, ungrateful to his benefactress, marched against, defeated, and took her prisoner. After vainly endeavouring to induce Joan to abdicate in his favour, he shut her up in the castle of Muro. Joan, notwithstanding, would not accede; but named Louis of Anjou, brother of Charles V., king of France, as her successor on the throne of Naples. Shortly afterwards, Charles caused her to be smothered in her prison.

Born 1327; died 1382.

JOANNA II., queen of Naples, was daughter of Charles Durazzo, and sister of Ladislaus, whom she succeeded in 1414, being, at the time, 44 years of age, and notorious for her scandalous life, which became still more open and disgraceful after her gaining the crown. She married James, count de la Marche, who, however, was soon compelled to retire from the court, proceeding, it is stated, to France, where he took a religious habit and died. A succession of paramours next divided the throne with this weak and wicked queen; murders, court intrigues, and barefaced profligacy reigning supreme at the court. At her death, her kingdom was left in a most miserable condition.

Born 1370; died 1435.

JOANNA, JOHANNA, or ANJOUAN. (*See* COMORO ISLES.)

JOANNINA. (*See* JANINA.)

JOAO-DA-PESQUEIRA, *jo'-a-o-da-pas'-ka-e-ra*, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, near the left bank of the Douro, where the navigation is interrupted by a cataract, 53 miles E. of Oporto. **Pop.** 2,700.

JOAO-D'EL-REI (SAO), *dal-rai'*, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on both sides of the united stream of the Tijuco and Barreiro, which is crossed by two fine bridges, and lined by stone wharfs. The streets are regularly laid out, and the town is generally well built. There are several handsome and highly decorated churches, a large hospital, a college, and other good buildings. A large trade is carried on in coffee, cotton, and hides. In the neighbourhood gold, iron, and other metals are abundant. **Pop.** 4,000.

JOAO-DO-PRINCIPE, or **JOAO-MARCOS, SAO**, *do-preen-se-pai*, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Janeiro. There is a considerable trade in coffee. **Pop.** 4,000.

JOASH, or **JEHOASH**, *jo'-ash*, king of Judah, succeeded his father Ahaziah, having escaped by means of his aunt Jehosheba, the fury of his grandmother Athaliah, who slew all the other princes of her family. At the age of seven, Jehoiada, the high priest, caused him to be proclaimed king, Athaliah being put to death. During the life of the high priest, the king governed well; but afterwards fell into idolatry, and put to the torture Zachariah, son of his benefactor. Hazael, king of Syria, invaded Judah and defeated Joash, who shortly afterwards was slain by his own domestics.

Born 771 B.C.; **died** 738 B.C.

JOASH, or **JEHOASH**, the son of Jehoahaz, king of Israel, succeeded his father, 841 B.C. He apostatized to idolatry, but paid great respect to the prophet Elisha during his last illness. He defeated the Syrians in three battles, and recovered several cities from them. He also defeated and made prisoner Amaziah, king of Judah, and took the city of Jerusalem.

Died 825 B.C.

JOB, *jobe*, a patriarch, was said to have been born in the "land of Uz," between Idumea and Arabia. His history makes the subject of a beautiful book in the sacred canon, and is doubtless the most ancient poem in the world. He is therein distinguished for his unshaken integrity under the severest trials, after which he was restored to wealth and honour. It is impossible to fix, with any degree of accuracy, the date of the book.

JOBAT, LOUIS, *zho'-ba*, a French Jesuit, remarkable for his knowledge of ancient coins and medals, upon which subject he wrote an elaborate treatise, printed in 1739.

Born 1647; **died** 1719.

JOBIÉ, *jo-be'*, an island of the Indian Archipelago, situate at the entrance of the Great Bay, on the N. side of the island of Papua. It is 90 miles long, with a breadth varying between 12 and 28, mountainous, and covered with wood. The coast is so high and steep, and so destitute of openings, that there is not a single creek or cove sufficiently large to receive a ship. **Lat.** (west point), 1° 34' S. **Lon.** 135° 21' E.

JOCASTA, *jo-kas'-ta*, in classic legend, wife of Laius, king of Thebes, and mother of Œdipus, whom she afterwards married, not knowing him to be her son. After bearing him four children, and discovering that she had been guilty of incest, she hung herself in despair.

JOCJOCARTA. (*See* DJOKJOKARTA.)

JODAR, *cho'-dar*, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen, 24 miles from the town of Jaen. It has an old castle, now in ruins. **Manf.** Soap, esparto fabrics, and earthenware. **Pop.** 4,000.

JO DAVIESS, *jo-da-vees'*, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 650 square miles. **Pop.** 27,528. The capital is Galena.

JODE, PIETER DE, *shode*, a celebrated engraver of Antwerp. He was instructed in his art by Golzius, after which he studied in France and Italy. His engraving of Cousins' "Last Judgment" occupied twelve sheets, altogether about 16 feet square.

Born 1570; **died** at Antwerp, 1634.

JODE, PIETER DE, junior, was taught his art by the above, his father. He excelled him in some respects, and many of his prints, after portraits by Vandyck and Rubens, are regarded as very valuable by connoisseurs.

Born at Antwerp, 1606.

JODELLE, ETIENNE, *zho'-del*, lord of Lymodin, a French poet. He was the first who wrote tragedies on the Greek model in the French language; but one of them was so long, that it occupied ten mornings in its representation. He also wrote sonnets, elegies, odes, and tragedies.

Born at Paris, 1532; **died** 1573.

JODOIGNE, *zho'-doin*, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, near the confluence of St. Jean, 24 miles S.E. of Brussels. **Manf.** Soap, salt, oil; and there are several breweries and distilleries. It also has a trade in corn and cattle. **Pop.** 4,000.

JOECHER, CHRISTIAN THEOPHILUS, *zhe(r)'-ker*, an erudite German lexicographer. He first studied medicine, but subsequently applied himself to theology and the art of oratory, and delivered courses of lectures on rhetoric between 1715 and 1720. He afterwards filled the chair of philosophy and of history at the university of Leipsic, and became, in 1742, librarian of the same institution. His principal work is the "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon" (Universal Dictionary of Learned Men), which contained upwards of 60,000 names, and was published in 4 vols. at Leipsic, in 1750. This dictionary has since been re-edited and enlarged on several occasions.

Born at Leipsic, 1694; **died** 1758.

JOEL, *jo'-el*, the second of the twelve minor prophets. His prophecy, written in a vehement style, regards chiefly the desolation of Judea by the Chaldeans.

Lived in the 9th century B.C.

JOFFREDY, GEOFFROI, or **JOUFFROY, JEAN DE**, Cardinal, *zhoof'-froi*, a dignitary of the Romish church. At an early age he entered upon religious vocation, and rapidly rose to the highest posts in his church. On the accession of Louis XI. to the throne of France, in 1461, he was bishop of Arras; but, desiring to obtain a cardinal's hat, Pope Pius II., who was anxious to procure the abolition of the "Pragmatic Sanction," promised him the cardinalship if he could induce Louis to repeal that act. He accomplished this task, and obtained the bishopric of Alby, and was created cardinal in recompense for so doing. He also filled many high political posts under Louis XI.

Born at Franche-Comté, 1412; **died** 1473.

JOHANN-GEORGEN-STADT, a town of Saxony, in the circle Zwickau, 60 miles S.W. of Dresden, situate in the centre of a district rich in

metallic ores. **Manf.** Lace, needles, tobacco, and vitriol. **Pop.** 4,000.—This place takes its name from the elector Johann George I., who built it as an asylum for the Protestants, who, in 1654, were expelled from Bohemia by Ferdinand III.

JOHANNISBERG, *yo-han'-nis-bairg*, a village of Nassau, on an eminence above the right bank of the Rhine, 12 miles S.W. of Mainz. There is a castle belonging to Prince Metternich. It is famed for producing the best Rhenish wine, called Johannisberg. **Pop.** 900.

JOHANNISBURG, *yo-han'-nis-boorg*, a town of Prussia, province East Prussia, 68 miles S.W. of Gumbinnen. It stands near Lake Rosch, or Warschau, and is the seat of a law court and several public offices. **Pop.** 2,800.

JOHANNOT, TONY, a French artist and designer of book-engravings. He also painted many superior pictures. His designs upon wood were marked by great skill, refinement, and fancy, and were all in correct drawing.

Born at Offenbach, 1803; **died** 1852.

JOHN, THE BAPTIST, son of Zacharias, Jewish priest, and Elisabeth, the cousin of the Virgin Mary. He was the forerunner of Christ, "The voice crying in the wilderness," administering "the baptism of repentance." He was imprisoned, and ultimately beheaded by order of Herod.

Died 31.

JOHN, apostle and evangelist, son of Zebedee, a fisherman. After Pentecost, he preached the gospel in Jerusalem and Samaria, and afterwards at Ephesus. He was driven by persecution to take refuge on the island of Patmos, where he experienced the visions of the Apocalypse. He subsequently returned to Ephesus, where he lived to a great age, and is supposed to have been the only one of the apostles who died a natural death. He is distinguished in the New Testament as "the disciple whom Jesus loved."

Died, probably, 95.

JOHN, the name of several kings and princes of Europe:

ENGLAND.

JOHN, surnamed Sansterre, or Lackland, was the fifth and youngest son of Henry II. He succeeded his brother Richard I. on the throne in 1199, and deprived his nephew Arthur (son of his elder brother Geoffrey) of the throne, to which he was heir, and confined him in prison at Rouen, where he was murdered. The French Court of Peers demanded justice of Philip Augustus of France, against the murderer, who was condemned to lose all his lands in that country. The pope also excommunicated him, and absolved his subjects from their allegiance. He for some time resisted the papal authority, but in 1213 made his submission. The English barons invited over Louis, the son of Philip, and crowned him at London, in 1216; but he did not continue long in England. John signed the great charter, confirming the national liberties, commonly called Magna Charta, in 1215; his signature being extorted from him by the barons.

Born at Oxford, 1166; died at Newark, 1216.

FRANCE.

JOHN I., king of France and Navarre, was the posthumous son of Louis X. At his birth he was proclaimed king, but died when only a few days old, upon which the crown devolved upon his uncle, Philippe V.

Died 1316.

JOHN II., surnamed the Good, succeeded his father, Philip of Valois, in 1350. He obtained a victory over the English in 1355; but, the year following, he was defeated and taken prisoner at Poitiers, by Edward the Black Prince, who sent him to London, where he remained till the peace of Bretigny, in 1360. His ransom was three million crowns of gold and eight provinces; but, before the sum could be raised, John died suddenly in the Savoy in London, aged 45. He was a prince of great courage and virtue.

Born 1309; **died** 1364.

PORTUGAL.

JOHN I., king of Portugal, was the natural son of Peter, and, in 1383, ascended the throne, to the prejudice of Beatrice, daughter of Ferdinand I., his brother. John I., king of Castile, the husband of that princess, disputed the crown, but was defeated at the battle of Aljubarota, in 1385. He then turned his arms against the Moors of Africa, and took Ceuta and other places.

Born 1357; **died** 1433.

JOHN II., succeeded his father, Alphonsus V., in 1481. He discovered several plots that were formed against him at the beginning of his reign, and put the principal conspirators to death. He gained some places in Africa, and distinguished himself in the battle of Toro, against the Castilians, in 1476. His acts procured him the titles of the Great and the Severe. He encouraged navigation; and it was during his reign that Bartholomew Diaz sailed round the Cape of Good Hope; he also despatched settlements to India.

Born 1455; **died** 1495.

JOHN III. succeeded his father Emanuel on the throne of Portugal in 1521. He greatly encouraged navigation, commerce, and the arts. His navigators discovered Japan; and he sent Francis Xavier to India as a missionary. During his reign a terrible earthquake occurred at Lisbon, by which 30,000 persons perished.

Born 1502; **died** 1557.

JOHN IV., called the Fortunate. The Spaniards had rendered themselves masters of Portugal in 1580, and kept possession of it till 1640, when the Portuguese revolted, and placed the crown on the head of the Duke of Braganza, John IV., who held it till his death.

Born 1604; **died** 1656.

JOHN V., successor of Peter II., was crowned king of Portugal in 1706. He entered into an alliance with Charles of Austria, who laid claim to the crown of Spain, and fought against Louis XIV.

Born 1689; **died** 1750.

JOHN VI., second son of Peter III., was appointed regent when his mother, Maria I., lost her reason, in 1799. In 1817 he was driven by the French from Portugal; whereupon he took up his residence in Brazil, with the title of emperor. On the death of his mother, in 1816, he was proclaimed king, but did not return to Portugal till 1821.

Born 1769; **died** 1826.

CASTILE, ARAGON, AND NAVARRE.

JOHN I., king of Castile and Leon, succeeded his father, Henry II., in 1379, at the age of 21 years. He made war in Portugal, for the purpose of placing his son on the throne of that country, but was unsuccessful. He was surnamed "Father of his country," for his generous and just rule of his kingdom.

Born 1358; **died** 1390.

JOHN II., king of Castile and Leon, was son of Henry III., and was proclaimed king when less than two years of age, his uncle Ferdinand being appointed regent. He made war successfully against the kingdoms of Aragon and Navarre, and the Moors of Grenada. He greatly assisted in the restoration of Spanish literature, and was father of the celebrated Isabella and of Henrique IV.

Born 1405; died 1454.

JOHN I., king of Aragon, succeeded his father, Peter IV., in 1387. Throughout his reign he was continually at hostilities with his subjects, whom he governed with great injustice and severity.

Died 1395.

JOHN II., king of Aragon and Navarre, was son of Ferdinand the Just, and ascended the throne of Navarre on marrying Blanche, daughter of Charles the Noble, in 1425, and that of Aragon in 1458, after the death of Alphonsus, his brother. He was for a long time at war with his son Don Carlos, to whom Blanche, his mother, had left the crown of Navarre at her death, in 1441.

Died 1479.

JOHN I., king of Navarre. (*See* JOHN I., king of France.)

JOHN II., king of Navarre. (*See* JOHN II., king of Aragon.)

JOHN III., king of Navarre, married, in 1484, Catherine of Navarre, the heiress to the crown, and through this marriage he obtained the crown of that kingdom in 1494; but being a prince without any energy, lost all his possessions with the exception of Bearn. He died in France, leaving a son, Henry II., titular king of Navarre, whose daughter, Jeanne d'Albret, was mother of Henry IV. of France.

Died 1516.

BOHEMIA.

JOHN, king of Bohemia, the son of the emperor Henry VII., was elected to the throne in 1310, at the age of 15. He was a warlike prince, and, after defeating the Lithuanians, assumed the title of king of Poland. He lost an eye in that expedition, and a Jew doctor, who pretended to restore him to sight, deprived him of the other. His military spirit, however, continued unabated, and he accompanied Philip of France to the battle of Cressy, where he was guided between two brave knights, each holding his bridle. He fell in that action, and was buried at Luxembourg. He was succeeded in his kingdom of Bohemia by one of his sons, who became emperor under the title of Charles IV.

Died 1346.

POLAND.

JOHN I., king of Poland, was the second son of Casimir IV., whom he succeeded in 1492. He was the friend of letters and of peace, and during his reign there were few military events of importance. He was succeeded by his son Alexander, grand-duke of Lithuania.

Born 1459; died 1501.

JOHN II., or JOHN CASIMIR, succeeded his brother Ladislas, in 1648. He abdicated in 1668, and returned to France, where he became a monk.

Born 1609; died 1672.

JOHN III., JOHN SOBIESKI, king of Poland, was youngest son of James Sobieski, governor of Cracow, and educated at Paris. In 1665 he was made grand marshal and general of the Polish armies, after which he was appointed master of the royal horse, and prelate of Cracovia. He took several cities from the rebellious Cossacks of the Ukraine, and distinguished himself in many gallant actions. In 1673 he gained the memorable battle of Choczim, upon the Niester, in which the Turks lost 28,000 men. The year following he was elected king of Poland, on the death of Michael, and likewise compelled the Turks to sue for peace. In 1683 he forced them to raise the siege of Vienna, which otherwise would inevitably have been taken.

Born 1620; died at Warsaw, 1696.

SWEDEN.

JOHN I., king of Sweden, was son of Swerker, and successor of Eric X. He organized, with small success, an expedition into Esthonia, for the propagation of Christianity in that country. He was the last of the royal race of Swerker.

Died 1223.

JOHN II., king of Sweden and Denmark, succeeded to the crown, 1483.

Died 1513.

JOHN III., king of Sweden, was son of Gustavus Wasa. He dethroned his brother, Eric XIV., in 1568, on account of his tyranny and cruelties. He terminated the war against Denmark that had been commenced under the previous reign, and endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to banish Lutheranism from his dominions, between the years 1570 and 1580. He afterwards made war against Joan Vasilivitch, and gained over him many advantages, but signed a peace in 1583. He named Sigismund, his son, king of Poland, in 1587.

Born 1537; died 1592.

JOHN I., king of Denmark and Sweden, succeeded, on the throne of Denmark, Christian I., his father, in 1481, dividing the duchy of Holstein with Frederick, his brother. He became king of Sweden in 1483; but the Swedes revolted against him in 1501.

Born 1455; died 1513.

BULGARIA.

JOHN I., *or* JOANICE, *king of* Bulgaria, usurped the throne to the prejudice of his brother's son. The emperor Baudouin having refused the alliance of John, he marched against, defeated, and took him prisoner at Adrianople. Baudouin was shut up at Ternora, where he shortly afterwards died. He subsequently turned his arms against Boniface, marquis of Montferrat, and king of Thessalonica; but was compelled to beat a retreat. He again resorted to arms on the death of Boniface, in 1207, and had almost reached Thessalonica, when he was assassinated by one of his generals.

Died 1207.

DUKES OF BRITTANY.

JOHN I., duke of Brittany, reigned between the years 1237 and 1286.

Born 1217; died 1286.

JOHN II. was successor of the above, and ruled from 1286 to 1305.

Born 1239; died 1305.

JOHN III., called "The Good," reigned from 1312 till 1341. Being without issue, he nominated, to the prejudice of his own brother, John de Montfort, Charles de Blois, to whom he gave his niece in marriage; an act which led to many sanguinary conflicts.

Born 1286; died 1341.

JOHN IV., more commonly known as John de Montfort, was brother of the preceding. He had already secured from his rival, Charles de Blois, the greates. p-t of Brittany, when the Court of Peers of France adju ged the duchy to his rival, Charles

in 1341. John surrendered to the duke of Normandy, whom Philippe de Valois had sent against him at the head of an army. He was confined for four years at the Louvre. At the end of that time he contrived to make his escape, and rejoined Joan of Flanders, his wife, who had continued the war with heroic courage. He, however, died a few months afterwards, leaving Brittany under the rule of Charles.

Died 1345.

JOHN V., surnamed "The Valiant," termed John IV. by those who exclude John de Montfort from the dukes of Brittany. He was son of the preceding, and brought up at the court of Edward III. of England, whose daughter he married. He attacked Charles de Blois, who had dispossessed his father of the duchy of Brittany, and defeated him at Auray, in 1364; whereupon Charles acknowledged him to be the rightful duke.

Born 1338; died 1399.

JOHN VI. was son of the above, and attained his majority in 1414, being then only 14 years of age. He assisted the English in their expeditions against the French king, and, in return, Charles VII. aided his rival, the duke de Penthièvre, who, in 1419, drew John into an ambuscade, and kept him prisoner for five years, when he was released by his barons. Inconstant and feeble, he allied in turns with Charles VII. and with Henry IV. of England, who, at that period, was master of almost the whole of France.

Born 1389; died 1442.

BURGUNDY.

JOHN, Duke of Burgundy and Count of Nevere, succeeded his father in 1404, at the age of 33. The houses of Burgundy and Orleans at that period disputed the government of France, during the insanity of Charles VI. In 1407 he caused the assassination of the Duke of Orleans, and, by that act, became absolute master in Paris; but it was also the commencement of the fearful internal struggle between the Burgundians and the Armagnacs. He was driven from Paris, but re-entered it in 1418, committed many horrible massacres, possessed himself of the king's person, usurped all authority, and favoured, by the troubles he excited, the conquests of the English in France. He was invited by the dauphin, afterwards Charles VII., to a conference on the Pont de Montereau, and there assassinated by a favourite of Charles, in revenge for the assassination of the duke of Orleans.

Born 1371; died 1419.

POPES.

JOHN I., ST., Pope, was a native of Tuscany, and ascended the papal chair on the death of Hormisdas, in 523. Theodoric king of the Goths, a violent Arian, threw him into prison at Ravenna, where he died.

Died 526.

JOHN II. (Mercurius) was a Roman, and succeeded Boniface II. in 533. He opposed the Eutychians and Nestorians.

Died 535.

JOHN III. (Catelinus), a Roman, succeeded Pelagius I. in 560.

Died 573.

JOHN IV., a native of Dalmatia, was elected to succeed Severinus in 640.

Died 642.

JOHN V. was a native of Syria, and ascended the papal throne, in succession to Benedict II., 685.

Died 686.

JOHN VI., a Greek, succeeded Sergius I. in 701. He held a council at Rome, to consider the charges by the English clergy against Wilfred, archbishop of York, who was acquitted.

Died 705.

JOHN VII. was also a Greek, and succeeded the above.

Died 708.

JOHN VIII., a Roman, was elected to the pontificate on the death of Adrian II., in 872. He crowned the emperor "Charles the Bald" in 875, and, three years after, went to France, where he held a council at Troyes. In his time Italy was ravaged by the Saracens, who obliged the pope to pay tribute. He corresponded with Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, who had driven Ignatius from his seat and usurped the dignity. John, imposed upon by the pretences of the intruder, acknowledged him patriarch; but, on discovering his error, he excommunicated him. This pope has been styled the Ninth by those who profess to believe in the existence of Pope Joan, whom they call John VIII. (*See* JOAN, POPE.)

Died 882.

JOHN IX. became pope in 898.

Died about 900.

JOHN X., archbishop of Ravenna, was elected to the papacy in 914. He was a turbulent prelate, and defeated the Saracens, who had desolated Italy a long time; but he was himself driven from Rome by Guy, duke of Tuscany, who was supported by the Roman people. He was afterwards put to death.

Died 928.

JOHN XI. was made pope at the age of 25, in 931, through the influence of his mother Marozia, wife of Guy, duke of Tuscany; but his brother Alberico afterwards threw both him and her into the castle of St. Angelo, where John died.

Died 936.

JOHN XII. (Octavianus), a Roman of noble birth, was elected pope in 956, and was the first who changed his name on that occasion. At that time Berenger tyrannized over Italy, and the pope implored the assistance of the emperor Otho I., who delivered the country. John crowned Otho at Rome, and promised him fidelity, which, however, was of short duration, for he united with the son of Berenger against his deliverer. Otho returned to Rome in 963, and called a council, in which the pope was accused of adultery, sacrilege, and other crimes, which being proved, he was deposed. On the departure of the emperor, John entered Rome, and exercised dreadful cruelties on his enemies. He was assassinated by a man whose bed he had violated.

Died 964.

JOHN XIII. was elected pope in 965, through the instrumentality of the emperor Otho, against the will of the Roman people. Peter, prefect of Rome, drove him thence in 966; but the emperor restored him, and Peter became an exile in his turn.

Died 972.

JOHN XIV., bishop of Pavia, and chancellor to the emperor Otho II., obtained the papal chair after Benedict VII., in 983; but three months after his election he was sent to the castle of St. Angelo by the usurper, Pope Boniface, and was poisoned.

Died 984.

JOHN XV. died a few days after his election.

Died 985.

JOHN XVI. succeeded the preceding.
Died 996.

JOHN XVII. (Philagathus) was a Calabrian; and nominated to the papal chair by Crescentius, the Roman consul, in 997. Otho III., however, went to Rome, and put to death Crescentius, and imprisoned John.

JOHN XVIII. (Secco) was elected pope in succession to Sylvester II., in 1003, but four months after his election died.
Died 1003.

JOHN XIX. (Fasio) succeeded the above.
Died about 1009.

JOHN XX. (Romano), son of Count Gregory of Tuscany, became pope after his brother Benedict, in 1024.
Died 1033.

JOHN XXI. was a Portuguese, and the son of a physician. He became pope in 1276, but died eight months after his election. Some works of his on philosophy, medicine, and divinity, are extant.
Died 1277.

JOHN XXII. (Jacques de Cohors), was elected pope at Lyons in 1316. In the combat for the imperial crown, he sided with Frederick of Austria, and excommunicated Louis of Bavaria, and afterwards Frederick of Sicily. In 1327 Louis of Bavaria went to Italy, was crowned at Milan, advanced to Rome, expelled the papal legate, and was crowned emperor in the church of St. Peter. He then formally deposed John (who was at Avignon, and never visited Rome), but this audacious act had little effect. When Louis returned to Germany, the papal legate resumed his authority. John accumulated a large amount in the papal treasury, and was the author of that portion of the canon law known as "The Extravagantes."
Died at Avignon, 1334.

JOHN XXIII. (Baldassare Cossa), a Neapolitan, studied at Bologna, and became chamberlain to Boniface IX., who made him cardinal. He was elected pope in 1410, after the death of Alexander V., during the great schism, and promised to renounce the pontificate if Gregory XII. and Peter de Luna would drop their pretensions. Not fulfilling his engagements, he was deposed by the council of Constance, in 1415, and imprisoned at Heidelberg, where he remained three years, and was then released at the request of Martin V.
Died 1419.

EMPERORS OF THE EAST.

JOHN I., surnamed Zimisces, emperor of Constantinople, was of an illustrious family. He stabbed the emperor Nicephorus Phocas, in 969, and obtained many victories over the Russians, Bulgarians, and Saracens. He was poisoned by Basil the Eunuch.
Born 925; died 976.

JOHN II. (Comnenus) succeeded Alexis Comnenus, his father, in 1118. He gained several battles over the Turks and Servians, and governed with great prudence and liberality. He died of a wound which he received from a poisoned arrow.
Born 1088; died 1143.

JOHN III. (Ducas) was crowned at Nicea, in 1222, at the time when the Latins were in possession of Constantinople. He was a prince of great virtue, gained many battles, defeated the Scythians, Tartars, and Bulgarians, and extended his empire on all sides.
Born 1193; died 1255.

JOHN IV. (Lascaris), son of Theodore the Young, whom he succeeded in 1259, at the age of six years; but, in the same year, the despot Michael Palæologus deprived him of his crown and his eyes, and imprisoned him for life.
Born 1253; died 1284.

JOHN V. (Palæologus) succeeded his father, Andronicus the Younger, in 1341, but his throne was for a long period usurped by John Cantacuzenus, whose daughter he married, after recovering his throne. His son Andronicus revolted against him, and the Genoese made themselves masters of the isle of Lesbos, and Amurath I. took the city of Adrianople.
Died 1391.

JOHN VI. (Cantacuzenus) was the minister and favourite of Andronicus Palæologus, who made him guardian of his children John and Emanuel, with whose mother, Jane of Savoy, he governed for some time with great wisdom and moderation. But, in 1345, he assumed the imperial title in Thrace, and, in 1347, took Constantinople, compelling John Palæologus, who had been crowned in 1341, and who had married his daughter, to retire to Salonica. The exiled monarch, however, with the help of the Genoese, defeated the fleet of the usurper, and obliged him to quit his throne and capital. He then retired to the monastery of Mount Athos, where he devoted himself to literary studies, and wrote a valuable history of the empire, and a defence of Christianity against the Mohammedans.
Born 1311.

JOHN VII. (Palæologus) succeeded his father Emanuel, in 1425. His reign was very unfortunate, and the Turks made such progress in his dominions, as to reduce him to the necessity of imploring the succour of the Latins. He consented to a union between the two churches, which was performed at the council of Ferrara, in 1439, at which John assisted in person.
Died 1448.

JOHN, secretary to the emperor Honorius, usurped the empire of the West on the death of his master, in 423, and overran Italy, Gaul, and Spain. Valentinian III., to whom the throne belonged, attacked him, at the head of a large army, and defeated him; he was afterwards taken by treason at Ravenna, where he was put to death.
Died 425.

JOHN, surnamed Philoponus, "the lover of study," a learned grammarian of Alexandria, in the 7th century. It is said he was appointed conservator of the celebrated Alexandrian library, and he retained the post till Omar ordered the destruction of the whole by fire. He wrote a treatise on the creation of the world, and edited several of Aristotle's works.
Died about 660.

JOHN OF AUSTRIA, DON, natural son of the emperor Charles V., was brought up without the knowledge of his birth till his father, on his death-bed, had revealed the secret to his son Philip II., king of Spain, who caused him to be brought to his court, and publicly acknowledged him as his brother. In 1570 he was sent into

Grenada against the Moors, where he terminated the war with great glory. The year following, he was appointed by the Christian princes commander of the fleet against the Turks, and gained the celebrated battle of Lepanto, where the Turks lost 30,000 men and 200 vessels. In 1573 he took Tunis, and in 1576 was made governor of the Low Countries, then in a state of revolt. After taking Namur, Charlemont, and Marienburg, he was vigorously opposed by the archduke Matthias and the prince of Orange. He, however, gained a great battle at Gembloux, in 1578, and died the same year, as is supposed, of poison. Shortly before his death, he conceived the project of delivering and marrying Mary Queen of Scots. Casimir Delavigne, the celebrated French author, has written a beautiful play on the incidents of Don John's early career.

Born at Ratisbon, 1545; **died** 1578.

JOHN OF BOLOGNA, a French sculptor, who went in early youth to Rome, for the purpose of studying the great masters' works. Having presented to Michael Angelo a statue, finished with all the care of which he was capable, the latter destroyed it, saying that he should learn to carve before he finished. This caused John to work with redoubled ardour, and soon he became one of the best sculptors in Italy. He took up his residence at Bologna, and there executed a great number of statues, one of the most celebrated of which is the group, "Rape of the Sabines," exhibited at Florence. The bronze horse in the statue of Henry IV., on the Pont Neuf, at Paris, is also his work.

Born at Douai, 1524; **died** 1608.

JOHN OF BRUGES. (*See* EYCK, JOHN.)

JOHN OF GAUNT, or GHENT, duke of Lancaster, was the third son of Edward III., king of England. He took for his second wife, Constance, a natural daughter of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile and Leon, and, on the death of that monarch, he laid claim to the throne, in right of his wife, in opposition to Henry of Transtamare, but without success. He served with great glory in France, with his brother the Black Prince, and, on his death, had the management of affairs during the life of his father. On the accession of Richard II., he retired; but the envy of the courtiers, particularly the ecclesiastics, who hated him for protecting Wickliffe, followed him with false accusations of a design to usurp the throne, from which he satisfactorily cleared himself. In 1386 his only daughter was married to the heir-apparent of the king of Castile, and John renounced his claim to that crown, in consideration of a considerable sum and a pension. He took for his third wife, Catherine Swynford, sister to the wife of his friend Chaucer the poet. John of Gaunt was a man of great valour, prudence, and generosity. His son afterwards became king, by the title of Henry IV.

Born at Ghent, 1340; **died** 1399.

JOHN OF LEYDEN. (*See* BOCCOLD.)

JOHN OF NEPOMUK, *ne-po'-muk*, a saint and martyr of the Roman church. He was a canon of the cathedral and vicar-general of the diocese of Prague. He was appointed confessor to Sophia, queen of Wenceslaus IV. of Bohemia, and the king, being jealous, commanded him to reveal the nature of her confessions. He refused, and taking the opportunity of John, as vicar-general, having confirmed the election of an abbot in opposition to the king's wishes, he put him to torture on the rack, and then ordered his body to be thrown into the Moldau. It was afterwards recovered, and buried with great honour. He was afterwards canonized as a saint of the Roman Catholic Church.

Died 1393.

JOHN OF PARIS, a learned professor of theology in the 13th century. In the dispute between Pope Boniface VIII. and Philip the Fair, king of France, he took the part of the latter, and defended his cause with zeal and ability. He also started objections to the doctrine of transubstantiation, for which he was cited to Rome.

Died 1304.

JOHN OF SALISBURY, a learned English monk of the 12th century, who became bishop of Chartres, in France, about 1164. He studied at Oxford, but also visited Paris, where he attended the lectures of Abelard. He likewise went to Italy, and, at Rome, lived some time under the patronage of Pope Adrian IV. On his return to England, he became secretary to Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, whom he accompanied in his exile to France. After the tragical death of à Becket, he became bishop of Chartres. In learning he is said to have had no living superior, and wrote several valuable works on theology, politics, and philosophy.

Born at Salisbury, about 1119; **died at Chartres**, 1182.

JOHN OF SWABIA, known also (but incorrectly) as "John the Parricide," or the son of Rudolf II. of Austria. He conspired against his uncle, Albert I., and with others attacked and murdered him as he was riding alone, near the castle of Hapsburg. He then fled to Italy, where he led a wandering life, and died in obscurity.

Born 1289.

JOHN, ST., a village and fort in Canada, on the Richelieu river, 20 miles from Montreal.

JOHN, ST., a lake of Lower Canada, 120 miles from Quebec. It has a diameter of about 30 miles, and receives several rivers. It abounds with excellent fish.

JOHN, ST., a bay and island on the west coast of the island of Newfoundland.

JOHN, ST., a city and seaport of the dominion of Canada, and capital of the province of New Brunswick. It stands on a rocky peninsula at the mouth of the river St. John, and is regularly laid out and well built. The principal buildings are of brick, and consist of various places of worship, a marine hospital, barracks, government store-houses, a gaol, and different schools. The harbour is commodious and safe, and never obstructed by ice. It is defended by a battery on Partridge Island. On its W. side stands Carlton, a town included in the municipality. The fisheries are important. A considerable trade is carried on, and the principal exports are fish, timber, lime, and furs. Pop. 26,127. Lat. 45° 14′ N. Lon. 66° 3′ W. This town was founded by American loyalists, in the last century, and has frequently suffered severely by fire.

JOHN, ST., a river of British North America, rising in the United States, and flowing through Canada for about 200 miles in a north-easterly direction, enters New Brunswick, where it forms a cataract, and takes a south-easterly course, falling into the Bay of Fundy by an estuary five miles wide. The whole length of the course is about 400 miles. The principal affluents are the Matamaski, Tobique, Aroostook, Salmon, Washadamoak, and Kenebekasis.

JOHN, ST., a river of Florida, United States, rising in a marsh, and, after a northern and eastern course of 250 miles, falling into the Atlantic. It is navigable by small craft for 150 miles.

JOHN, ST., a lake in the province of Quebec, Canada, 120 miles N. of Quebec. It is about 20 miles in diameter, and abounds in excellent fish.

JOHN'S, ST., a town of British North America, the capital of the island of Newfoundland. It stands at the extremity of a peninsula, on the east coast, on a bay of the same name, and has a good harbour. Though irregularly built, it contains many good shops and stores. A new cathedral was built from the designs of the late Sir G. Scott, and there are several other Protestant churches and chapels. The Roman Catholic cathedral is an imposing edifice. The Colonial Buildings, or Parliament House, and the Government House are the finest buildings in the town. There are also in the town a custom-house, market-house, several literary and scientific institutions, and three cemeteries. The harbour is good, although narrow at the entrance. Cod-fish is the principal article of export; in exchange for which it imports goods and wares of every description. Besides the fisheries, sealing gives occupation to many of the inhabitants. **Pop.** about 30,000. **Lat.** 47° 33′ N. **Lon.** 52° 43′ W.—This town has suffered severely at different times from fire:—In February, 1816, and November, 1817. On the 21st of the same month, another fire broke out, which consumed the greater part of the western half of the town, that had escaped the previous conflagration. It was again visited by fire on the 21st August, 1818, by which great loss was sustained; and also in 1846.

JOHN'S, ST., one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies. It is 12 miles long, by 4 broad. The bay affords good anchorage. **Pop.** 2,600. **Lat.** 18° 18′ N. **Lon.** 64° 49′ W.

JOHN'S, ST. (*See* ANTIGUA.)

JOHNSBURG, ST., the capital of Caledonia, county Vermont, United States, on the right bank of the Passumpsic, 37 miles N.E. of Montpellier. **Manf.** Iron and machinery. **Pop.** 3,500.

JOHNSON, ANDREW, 17th president of the United States. He was a poor lad, and served an apprenticeship to a tailor. Having received no education, he taught himself to read, and at the age of 20 was elected alderman of his native village, and two years afterwards mayor. In 1835 and again in 1839 he was elected to the North Carolina state legislature, and in 1841 to the state senate. In 1843 he was chosen for the Congress of the United States; in 1853 appointed governor of Tennessee, and in 1862 military governor of the same state. He was elected vice-president with President Lincoln, in 1864, and, on the assassination of the president in 1865, succeeded to the presidency. Although thoroughly constitutional and moderate in political principles, he was indiscreet in manner and in his speech, and was involved in several difficulties with Congress. In 1868 he was impeached by the senate, but acquitted. His term of office expired in 1869, and he retired into comparative obscurity.

Born at Raleigh, North Carolina, 1808; **died** 1875.

JOHNSON, THOMAS, *jon'-son*, a learned Englishman, who for some time was engaged at Eton, and afterwards set up a school at Brentwood. He produced editions of Sophocles and other ancient authors.

Born about 1675; **died** about 1750.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, a learned English critic, lexicographer, and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a bookseller at Lichfield. When a little child, he was taken by his mother to be "touched" by Queen Anne, as he was suffering from scrofula, or "king's evil, in conformity with the ancient superstition that the monarch possessed a miraculous power of healing. He retained throughout life a recollection of the queen as "a stately lady dressed in black." His education was commenced at the free school of Lichfield, and in 1728 he was admitted of Pembroke College, Oxford; but, being too poor to remain at the university, he, in 1731, quitted it without a degree. He soon afterwards lost his father, who left him in such poor circumstances that he sought the post of usher of a school at Market-Bosworth, Leicestershire, where, however, he did not continue long. He next resided with a printer at Birmingham, where he translated Lobo's account of Abyssinia. In 1735 he married Mrs. Porter, a widow lady of that town, who was possessed of the sum of £800; and with this capital he the same year opened a school at Edial, near Lichfield; but he obtained only three scholars, one of whom was David Garrick. About this time he began his tragedy of "Irene." In 1737 he set out for the metropolis, accompanied by Garrick. On fixing his residence in London he became a literary hack to Cave, the publisher of the "Gentleman's Magazine," for which work he wrote during several years, his principal employment being an account of the parliamentary debates, which were really imaginary, as no reporters were then allowed in the house, and he was compelled to substitute fictitious but easily recognisable names for those of the speakers. At this period he contracted an intimacy with Richard Savage, and in his company endured some hard trials of poverty. In 1748 he originated the famous Literary Club, which first met in Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row, and afterwards in Soho. In 1749 appeared his "Vanity of Human Wishes," an imitation of Juvenal's tenth Satire. Two years previously he had printed proposals for an edition of Shakspeare, and the plan of his English Dictionary, addressed to Lord Chesterfield. The price agreed upon between himself and the booksellers for the last work was £1,575. In 1749 Garrick produced his friend's tragedy, "Irene," upon the stage of Drury Lane Theatre, but it was unsuccessful. In 1750 he commenced his "Rambler," a periodical paper, which was continued till 1752. In this work only five papers were the production of other writers. About the period of his relinquishing the "Rambler," he lost his wife, a circumstance which greatly affected him, as appears from his "Meditations," and the sermon which he wrote on her death. In 1754 he visited Oxford. The next year appeared his Dictionary, which, instead of three, occupied eight years. Lord Chesterfield endeavoured to assist it by writing two papers in its favour in the "World;" but, as he had hitherto neglected the author, Johnson treated him with contempt. The publication of his great work did not relieve him from his embarrassments, for the price of his labour had been consumed in the progress of its compilation, and in the year following he was arrested for five guineas, from which he was released by Richardson, the printer. In 1758 he began the "Idler," which was published in a weekly newspaper. On the death of his mother, in 1759, he wrote the romance of "Rasselas," to defray the expenses of her funeral, and to pay her debts. In 1762 George III. granted him a pension of £300 per annum. In 1763, Boswell, his future biographer, was introduced to him, a circumstance to which we owe the most minute

account of a man's conversation and character that has ever been written. In 1773 he went on a tour with Mr. Boswell to the western islands of Scotland, of which journey he shortly afterwards published an account, which occasioned a difference between him and Macpherson, relative to the poems of Ossian. In 1775 the university of Oxford sent him the degree of LL.D., which diploma, ten years before, had been conferred on him by the university of Dublin. In 1779 he began his "Lives of the English Poets," which was the last of his literary labours. After a long illness, during part of which he had fearful apprehensions of death, his mind became calm, composed, and resigned, and he died full of that faith which he had so vigorously defended and inculcated by his writings. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, and a statue, with an appropriate inscription, has been erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral. In his later years he exercised a great influence on the literature of his time, but his pompous, antethetical, and inflexible style was soon superseded in public estimation by the vigour and elegance of more natural writers. In his person he was large, robust, and unwieldy; in his dress he was singular and slovenly; in conversation positive, and impatient of contradiction. But with all his singularities he had an excellent heart, full of tenderness and compassion, and his actions were the result of principle. He was a stout advocate for truth, and a zealous champion for the Christian religion as professed in the Church of England. In politics he was a tory, and at one period of his life a friend to the house of Stuart. He had a noble independence of mind, and would never stoop to any man, however exalted, or disguise his sentiments to flatter another.

Born at Lichfield, 1709; **died** in London, 1784.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, an English divine, who was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1670 he obtained the living of Corringham, in Essex, but resided in London, where he made himself conspicuous in opposing the succession of the duke of York, afterwards James II., and the measures of the court. Having written a book against the doctrine of passive obedience, under the title of "Julian the Apostate," in which the duke was attacked, he was condemned to pay a fine of five hundred marks. When the army was encamped on Hounslow Heath, he published a remonstrance to the soldiers in behalf of the Protestant religion, for which he was sentenced to stand twice in the pillory, to pay a heavy fine, to be degraded from his function, and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn. This sentence was rigorously inflicted, but at the Revolution the parliament declared the proceedings illegal. He was also rewarded with a pension, and was offered the deanery of Durham, which he considered as inadequate to his merits.

Born in Warwickshire, 1649; **died** 1703.

JOHNSON, JOHN, a learned divine, was educated at Cambridge, where he became fellow of Corpus Christi College. Archbishop Sancroft gave him two livings in Kent, and Archbishop Tenison presented him to that of Margate. He had also the vicarage of Cranbrook. He was twice chosen proctor in convocation for the diocese of Canterbury. On the accession of George I. he refused to take the oaths, but afterwards submitted. He wrote—"The Clergyman's Vade Mecum;" "A Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws, Canons, &c.;" "The unbloody Sacrifice and Altar unveiled and supported;" "A Paraphrase on the Psalms in the Liturgy."

Born near Rochester, 1662; **died** 1725.

JOHNSON, THOMAS, an English botanist. He became an apothecary in London, and, according to Wood, was the best herbalist of his age. He wrote the first local catalogue of plants published in England. But his great work was an improved edition of Gerard's "Herbal." In the civil wars he entered the royalist army, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.D. At the siege of Basing House he received a wound of which he died. Besides the above, he wrote a treatise on the hot springs of Bath, and other pieces.

Born at Selby, Yorkshire; **died** 1644.

JOHNSON, SIR WILLIAM, British general and colonial officer. In 1738 he established himself on a tract of land on the Mohawk river, North America, and made himself so popular with the Indians of the Mohawk tribe that they adopted him as sachem, or chief. In 1746 he was appointed commissary of New York for Indian affairs, and was very active in the war against the French. In 1748 he was placed in command of all the New York colonial troops for the defence of the frontier, and greatly distinguished himself. He defeated Dieskau at Fort George, and was thanked by Parliament for his conduct, voted £5,000, and created a baronet. In 1759 he captured Fort Niagara from the French, and was present at the surrender of Canada to the British in 1760. He received a grant from the king of 100,000 acres of land, north of the Mohawk. He founded a village, and gave great attention to agriculture, introducing fine breeds of cattle and horses. In 1740 he had married a German lady, who died young, leaving three children; but he had many mistresses, whites and Indian, and no fewer than 100 illegitimate children. His death was caused by over exertion at an Indian council.

Born at Warrentown, county Down, Ireland, 1715; **died** 1768.

JOHNSON, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area,** 576 square miles. **Pop.** 11,565. The capital is Clarksville.

JOHNSON, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area,** 250 square miles. **Pop.** 5,000. Wrightsville is the capital.

JOHNSON, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area,** 486 square miles. **Pop.** 13,500. The capital is Vienna.

JOHNSON, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area,** 320 square miles. **Pop.** 19,000. The capital is Franklin.

JOHNSON, a county of Iowa, United States, **Area,** 324 square miles. **Pop.** 26,000. The capital is IOWA CITY.

JOHNSON, a county of Kansas, United States. **Area,** 472 square miles. **Pop.** 17,000. The capital is Olathe.

JOHNSON, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area,** 140 square miles. **Pop.** 9,500. The capital is Paintville.

JOHNSON, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area,** 785 square miles. **Pop.** 28,000. Warrensburg is the capital.

JOHNSON, a county of Nebraska Territory, United States. **Area,** 375 square miles. **Pop.** 7,500. The capital is Tecumseh.

JOHNSON, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area,** 300 square miles. **Pop.** 8,000. The capital is Taylorsville.

JOHNSON, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 594 square miles. **Pop.** 17,911. The capital is Cleburn.

JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER KEITH, *jon'-ston*, an eminent modern geographer. His first studies were directed towards fitting him for the pursuit of medicine; but a strong predilection for design caused him to become apprentice to an engraver. From early youth he was an attentive student of geography, and, in 1843, he produced his first great geographical work, "The National Atlas." In 1848 appeared his "Physical Atlas," a splendid work. He was soon afterwards made honorary member of the Geographical Societies of Paris and Berlin. He was likewise elected fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. The "Dictionary of Geography" was his next work. In addition to the above great works, he produced an "Atlas of the Historical Geography of Europe;" a smaller "Physical Atlas;" a number of educational works on classical, general, and physical geography; an "Astronomical Atlas," assisted by Mr. Hind; and with Sir R. Murchison and Professor Nicol, a "Geographical Map of Europe."

Born at Kirkhill, in Midlothian, 1804; **died** 1871.

JOHNSTON, ARTHUR, an eminent physician, educated at the university of Aberdeen, but took his doctor's degree at Padua, in 1610. In 1637 he published a translation of David's Psalms into Latin verse, dedicated to Archbishop Laud, who procured him the appointment of physician to Charles I.

Born near Aberdeen, 1587; **died** at Oxford, 1641.

JOHNSTON, GEORGE, a modern English naturalist. He commenced his medical education as the apprentice of Dr. Abercrombie; subsequently he practised as surgeon at Berwick-upon-Tweed. While at Edinburgh he was an attentive student of natural history, and continued afterwards to follow up the pursuit. In 1838 he published his "History of British Zoophytes," and four years afterwards his "History of British Sponges" appeared. He contributed many valuable articles, chiefly on the lower forms of animal life, to the Transactions of various provincial scientific societies, to the "Magazine of Zoology and Botany," and to the "Annals of Natural History." In 1850 he produced one of his best works,—the "Introduction to Conchology, or Elements of the Natural History of Molluscous Animals," and soon afterwards he put forth an interesting work, "On the Botany of the Eastern Borders." The latter portion of his life was visited with some severe trials, under which his mind gave way.

Born 1798; **died** 1855.

JOHNSTON, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 660 square miles. **Pop.** 23,461. about one-third coloured. The capital is Smithfield.

JOHNSTON, or CORNWALLIS ISLANDS, a small group in the North Pacific Ocean, forming a lagoon, surrounded by a reef, 10 miles long and 5 miles broad. **Lat.** 16° 53′ N. **Lon.** 169° 31′ W.

JOHNSTON STRAIT, a narrow channel of British North America, separating Vancouver's Island from the mainland. On its N.W. side it has Queen Charlotte's Sound, and on its S.E. the Gulf of Georgia.

JOHNSTONE, JAMES T. W., an eminent modern chemist. Under circumstances by no means favourable, he succeeded in obtaining an education that enabled him to gain his livelihood by giving private instruction to pupils of the university of Glasgow. Removing to Durham in 1825, he opened a school there. Five years later he was enabled to retire from teaching, and give himself up entirely to chemistry, in pursuit of which intention he went to Sweden, where he became the pupil of the great chemist Berzelius. In 1833, upon the establishment of the Durham University, he was invited to assume the readership of chemistry and mineralogy in the new seat of learning. Shortly afterwards he went to Edinburgh, and was appointed chemist of the Agricultural Society of Scotland, but eventually resided exclusively at Durham, where he commenced a series of works on chemistry as applied to agriculture, which have become famous throughout the world. Having travelled in the New World, he published "Notes on North America," in which much valuable information is given as to the agriculture of that country. The "Chemistry of Common Life" was one of his latest works. He also wrote scientific articles for the "Edinburgh Review," and contributed to the Transactions of many learned societies. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and member of many other learned bodies.

Born at Paisley, 1796; **died** at Durham, 1853.

JOHNSTONE, GEORGE, a naval commander, was the son of a Scotch baronet, and devoted himself to the sea service. After passing through the subordinate stations, he was, in 1760, made master and commander, and, in 1762, a post captain. He was subsequently appointed governor of West Florida, and, on his return to England, he took an active part in the affairs of the East-India Company, particularly in opposition to Lord Clive. In 1771 he wrote "Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies." He sat in parliament first for Cockermouth and afterwards for Appleby, and had a duel with Lord George Germaine, through some reflections which fell from him in the house respecting his lordship. He was one of the commissioners sent to treat with the Americans.

Died 1787.

JOHNSTONE, a town in Renfrewshire, Scotland, on the Black Cart, 3 miles W. of Paisley. There are an elegant octagonal church, and three Presbyterian churches. **Manf.** Cotton, flax, and iron. **Pop.** 6,882.—A station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

JOHNSTOWN, *jons'-toun*, a district of Toronto province, dominion of Canada, bounded on the S.E. by the St. Lawrence, and on the other sides by the Bathurst, East, and Midland districts. It is traversed by the Rideau river and canal, has several lakes, and contains large tracts of good land. **Pop.** about 50,000, mostly composed of Scotch and Irish.

JOHNSTOWN, a town of New York, United States, 40 miles N.W. of Albany. There are a court-house and 10 churches. **Manf.** Gloves and mittens. **Pop.** 12,500.

JOHNSTOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, United States, 150 miles W. of Harrisburg. **Pop.** 4,200.

JOHORE, *jo-hor'-e*, a district of Malacca. Very little is known of the interior, but the coast line, about 58 miles in extent, presents sandy bays and rocky headlands, and is lined by two chains of islands, running for 40 miles nearly parallel to the coast. The principal stream is the Johore.

JOHORE, a town of Malacca, capital of the above district, 35 miles N.E. of Singapore. It forms the southern extremity of the Malayan peninsula, and was founded in 1511 by Sultan

Mahmoud Shah of Malacca, and was formerly a place of considerable importance, but it has now dwindled down to a few miserable huts. Lat. 30° N., Lon. 104° E.

JOIGNY, *zhwoin'-ye*, a walled town of France, in the department Yonne, and standing on the Yonne, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 15 miles N.W. of Auxerre. The streets are steep, winding, and narrow. There are the remains of a magnificent castle, with a fine cathedral, an ornamented building of the 15th century. Manf. Woollens, linens, leather, vinegar, brandy, and other liquors. The trade in red wine and wool is considerable, and there are five annual fairs. Pop. 5,400.

JOINVILLE, *zhwoin'-veel*, a town of France, department Haute-Marne, and standing on the river Marne, 25 miles N. of Chaumont. It is an ancient place, but is now of little importance. Manf. Chiefly woollen goods. There are iron-mines and blast-furnaces in the vicinity. Pop. 3,800.

JOINVILLE, JEAN, Sieur de, a French historian. He held high office under Thibaut, king of Navarre, and was afterwards counsellor and friend to Louis IX., king of France, whom he accompanied in his first crusade of 1248, sharing his captivity after the battle of Mansourah, in which Louis and his army were taken prisoners. On the king's returning to France, Joinville received a pension, and was constantly retained near his person. His "History of St. Louis IX., King of France," is a valuable and interesting work.

Born 1224; died 1319.

JOINVILLE, FRANÇOIS-FERDINAND-PHILIPPE-LOUIS-MARIE D'ORLEANS, Prince de, third son of the late king of the French, Louis Philippe. When he had completed his education, he was appointed to the French navy, and made several voyages on the coast of France and Italy, after which he underwent a public examination at the naval school of Brest. In 1836 he became lieutenant, and in 1837 joined his brother, the duke de Nemours, at Constantine, soon after the taking of that city. During the war with Mexico, in 1838, he courageously engaged the batteries of St. Jean d'Ulloa with his corvette the *Créole;* and, shortly afterwards, at the head of his sailors, stormed the gate of Vera Cruz, and took prisoner General Arista; for which he received the cross of the Legion of Honour, and was appointed post-captain. In 1840 he brought to France from St. Helena the remains of Napoleon I. In 1843 he married at Rio Janeiro, the Princess Francesca of Braganza, sister of Dom Pedro II., and was the same year promoted to rear-admiral. In 1845 he commanded the fleet that bombarded Tangiers and captured Mogador, upon which he became vice-admiral. During the events of 1848, he was at sea before Algiers. Surrendering his command to the republicans, he joined his exiled family at Claremont, and has ever since lived in retirement. He has published in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," several sketches on the French navy.

Born at Neuilly, 1818.

JOLIBA, *jol'-i-ba*, a river of W. Africa. (*See* NIGER.)

JOLIET, *jo'-li-et*, the capital of Bell county, Illinois, United States. It is situated on both sides of the Des Plaines river, 35 miles S.W. of Chicago, and is an important railroad centre. The city hall and state penitentiary are fine buildings. Manf. Agricultural implements. Pop. 11,657.

JOLIETTE, *zho-li-et*, a western county of Quebec province, dominion of Canada, to the N.W. of he St. Lawrence. Area, 2,669 square miles. Pop. 22,000, nearly all of French descent.

JOLIETTE, capital of the above county, on L'Assomption river, 42 miles N.E. of Montreal. It is a busy centre of industry. There are many mills, an iron foundry, and a tannery. Pop. 3,100.

JOLSVA, ALNOVIA, or ELTSCH, *jols'-va*, a town of Hungary, in the valley of the Eltsch, 14 miles S.W. of Rosenau. It has a fine castle, and in its neighbourhood are iron-mines and quarries of fine white marble. Pop. 3,000.

JOLY, CLAUDE, *zho'-le*, a French political writer. He was at first a lawyer; but was afterwards made precentor of the cathedral at Paris. He wrote a book entitled "Maxims for the Education of a Prince," which, speaking too boldly of the rights of the people, was burnt by the hangman, in 1655.

Born at Paris, 1607; died at the same place, 1700.

JOLY, GUY, nephew of the preceding, was, for some time, the secretary and confidential friend of Cardinal de Retz; but, quarrelling with him, he attached himself to the court party. He wrote some "Historical Memoirs" about 1665, which were intended to give the opposite view of the questions referred to in the memoirs of Cardinal de Retz.

JOLY, MARK ANTONY, a French comic author, who became, in 1753, the French censor-royal. He wrote, among other plays, the "School of Lovers," and "The Jealous Wife."

Born at Paris, 1672; died 1753.

JOMELLI, NICOLO, *yo'-mel-le*, an Italian musical composer. He produced his first opera at Naples, when 23 years old, which brought so much fame, that he was soon afterwards summoned to Rome, where he became the especial favourite of the cardinal duke of York. He afterwards visited Venice and Vienna; at the latter place being engaged as teacher of music to the empress Maria Theresa. He wrote upwards of forty operas, which are now seldom heard; but his "Mass for the Dead" is considered among the best works of its kind, being often played in Roman Catholic churches.

Born near Naples, 1714; died 1774.

JOMINI, HENRI, Baron, *zho-me'-ne*, a French military historian and general. He was educated for commercial pursuits, and, for several years, was employed in a merchant's office. In 1795 he obtained a command in the Swiss militia, and rose so rapidly in it, that he was a lieutenant-colonel at 20; but on the French invasion of Switzerland, he lost his rank, whereupon he set out for Paris in search of employment. He had already established himself as a stockbroker in Paris, when he became acquainted with General Ney, who, discovering his great qualifications for military study, obtained for him an appointment which allowed him leisure to pursue it. When only 25 he wrote the early portion of his "Traité des Grandes Opérations Militaires," upon which Ney obtained a post for him in the army, and, soon afterwards, he was aide-de-camp to Ney, whom he accompanied through his campaigns during the few ensuing years, distinguishing himself by his bravery and skill. At the battle of Jena in particular he rendered good service to Ney, for which he was made a baron. In 1808 he marched with Ney into Spain; but fell under the displeasure of that general in the following

ing year, and was superseded. Intending to enter the Russian army, he now applied to be discharged; but Napoleon refused, and made him a brigadier instead. Soon afterwards he was appointed to write the history of the grand army then about to invade Russia, and, throughout the campaign, exhibited such great talent, that Ney, after the battle of Bautzen, requested the emperor to make him general of division; but Napoleon found some cause for displeasure in his conduct, and again superseded him. Mortified at this treatment, Jomini resolved to enter the Russian service, and soon afterwards was made lieutenant-general therein, but he never took an active part against Napoleon. Meanwhile, he was tried by court-martial, and, in his absence, condemned to death by the French. In 1815 he went to Paris, where he strove, by every possible means, to prevent the execution of his old benefactor Marshal Ney. Upon the fall of Napoleon he went to reside in Russia, and occupied himself with the composition of military works, which have since become great text-books of the science of war. The czar of Russia allowed Jomini to settle in Brussels in 1855. His chief works are, "History of the Wars of Frederick II.," "Principles of Strategy," "Political and Military Life of Napoleon," "Treatise on the Art of War," and "The Military Atlas."

Born at Payerne, in the canton of Vaud, 1779.

JONADAB, *jon'-a-dab*, the son of Rechab, was the founder of a sect to which he gave the name of Rechabites. It practised the greatest austority; refused the use of wine; the accumulation of wealth being likewise forbidden.

Lived in the 9th century.

JONAH, *jō'-na*, the fifth of the minor prophets. His history is related in the book of "Jonah," in the Old Testament. The "tomb of the prophet Jonah" is shown near Mosul.

Lived about the 9th century, B.C.

JONAS, ANAGRIMAS, *jō'-nas*, a native of Iceland, and a writer of some philosophical and historical works. He was a coadjutor to Gundebrand, bishop of Holum, who was a disciple of Tycho Brahe. Jonas refused that see after the death of his friend.

Born 1545; died 1640.

JONAS, JUSTUS, a learned Protestant, who became principal of the college at Wittemburg, assisted Melancthon at Marpurg, and zealously defended the doctrines of Luther.

Born in Thuringia, 1493; died 1555.

JONATHAN, *jon'-a-thun*, the son of Saul and the intimate friend of David, whom he saved from his father's fury at the hazard of his own life. He fell with Saul, in fighting against the Philistines.

Died 1056 B.C.

JONATHAN, son of Mattathias, and brother of Judas Maccabæus, a famous Jewish general. He compelled Bacchides, the Syrian commander, to sue for peace; defeated Demetrius Soter and his general Apollonius. At length he fell by treachery into the hands of Tryphon, who, after receiving a large sum as a ransom for him, put him to death.

Died 144 B.C.

JONES, HENRY, a dramatic writer, was originally a bricklayer. Some of his poetical attempts attracting the notice of Lord Chesterfield, then lord-lieutenant, he took him under his patronage, and brought him to London, where he published his poems by subscription, and produced his tragedy of the "Earl of Essex," which gained him wealth and reputation.

Born in Ireland, about 1720; died 1770.

JONES, INIGO, *jones*, a famous English architect. Very little is known of his youth, till he attracted, by his skill in drawing, the notice of William, earl of Pembroke, who sent him to Italy, where he acquired a great knowledge of architecture. James I. appointed him surveyor-general of the works, and, in the succeeding reign, he had charge of the rebuilding of St. Paul's cathedral. He was also made manager of the masques and interludes at court, which brought upon him the satire of Ben Jonson, who ridiculed him in his comedy of "Bartholomew Fair," under the name of Lantern Leatherhead. In 1612 he again visited Italy, and on his return was appointed surveyor of the royal buildings. He suffered considerably for his loyalty in the time of the great rebellion. In 1655 he wrote "A Discourse on Stonehenge," in which he absurdly attempted to prove that it had been the Roman temple of Cœlus. He designed the palace of Whitehall and the banqueting-house, the church and piazza of Covent Garden, and other buildings.

Born in London, 1572; died 1653.

JONES, OWEN, a modern English architect, distinguished for his skill as an ornamental decorator. After studying under Mr. Vulliamy, an architect of some celebrity as an ornamental designer, he travelled for four years in Egypt, Turkey, and Spain, where, in conjunction with M. Jules Goury, a French artist, he made numerous designs from the Alhambra. On his return to London, he, after considerable pains and expense, succeeded in producing an elaborate work, in lithography and colours, on the Alhambra. This great work was published in parts, and concluded in 1842, from which time Mr. Owen Jones was considered an authority on the subject of chromatic decoration. A work on "Mosaic Pavements" was next published by him. Upon the organisation of the official staff of the Great Exhibition of 1851, he was appointed one of the superintendents of the works, being charged with the internal decoration of the structure. The plan he pursued was a novel one, and though generally admitted to be successful, was, nevertheless, opposed in principle by other architects and decorators. In advocating his own views, Mr. Jones gave lectures on decoration at the London Institution, the Society of Arts, and other places, and published a number of works on the subject. When the new Crystal Palace company was formed, he was appointed with Mr. Digby Wyatt, to select, on the continent, the valuable collection of casts and works of art. The Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Alhambra courts were completed under his superintendence. His latest publication was the great work called "The Grammar of Ornament." The St. James's Hall, completed in 1858, was built after his designs.

Born in Wales, 1809; died 1873.

JONES, JOHN PAUL (known and famous as Paul Jones, his real name being John Paul), a naval adventurer, who had been a common sailor in some vessels engaged in the slave trade. He settled in America in 1773, and subsequently obtained the command of an American ship under Commodore Hopkins, and distinguished himself in several engagements, for which he received his commission as captain of the marine. In 1775, being well acquainted with the Scotch coast and the northern part of England, he conceived the design of effecting a descent. He accordingly landed at Whitehaven, and, having dismantled a fort, set fire to some shipping in the harbour. Thence he sailed for the opposite coast of Scotland, where he landed on the estate of the earl of Selkirk, and plundered his lordship's house of all the plate. He next took

the *Drake* sloop of war, with which he returned to Brest. He afterwards sailed round Ireland to the North Sea, with three ships,—the *Richard*, *Pallas*, and *Vengeance*. Having committed great mischief on that coast, he fell in with the Baltic fleet, convoyed by the *Serapis* frigate and the *Countess of Scarborough* armed ship, both which, after a severe action, he captured off Flamborough Head. For these services the king of France conferred on him the order of Merit, and gave him a gold-hilted sword. After the war he attempted unsuccessfully to establish a fur trade between the north-west coast of America and China. He afterwards was for a short time in the Russian service, commanded a fleet in the Black Sea, and took an active part in the war with Turkey. His funeral in Paris was attended by a deputation of the Legislative Assembly. Cooper, the American novelist, made Jones the hero of his famous novel, "The Pilot," and Allan Cunningham also selected him as the hero of a novel.

Born at Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 1747; **died** at Paris, 1792.

JONES, WILLIAM, an English mathematician. He settled in London as a schoolmaster, and, having instructed Lord Macclesfield's son in mathematics, that nobleman made him his secretary, and appointed him deputy teller of the Exchequer. He was very intimate with Sir Isaac Newton, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote "A Compendium of the Art of Navigation," "A New Introduction to Mathematics," some papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," and an analysis of several of Sir Isaac Newton's papers.

Born in the Isle of Anglesea, 1680; **died** 1749.

JONES, SIR WILLIAM, an Indian judge, linguist, and learned Oriental writer, was son of the preceding. Losing his father in his infancy, his care devolved on his mother, a woman of great virtue and understanding, from whom he learned the rudiments of knowledge, and was then removed to Harrow school, where he made great progress in his studies. In 1764 he was entered of University College, Oxford, where to his classical pursuits he added the study of the Persian and Arabic languages, also the Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese. At the age of 19 he became tutor to Lord Althorp, and, during his residence at Wimbledon, in that noble family, he greatly enlarged his acquirements in Oriental literature. In 1769 he made a tour in France, and about the same time undertook, at the request of the king of Denmark, to translate the history of Nadir Shah from Persian into French. In 1770 he entered on the study of the law at the Temple, but continued his application to Oriental learning and general literature. In 1774 he published his "Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry," dedicated to the university of Oxford. In 1783 he obtained the appointment of a judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, a post which had been the object of his anxious wishes. The honour of knighthood was on this occasion conferred on him, and he soon after married a daughter of the bishop of St. Asaph. In April of that year he embarked for India, leaving his native country, to which he was never to return. On the voyage his active mind projected the establishment of a society in Bengal for the purpose of illustrating Oriental antiquities and literature. This scheme he saw carried into effect, and under his auspices, and by his direction, the society acquired a high reputation. The volumes of its Transactions are inestimable, and are enriched by several valuable productions from his pen. As a judge he was indefatigable and impartial. He studied the native laws of the country, and became so versed in the Sanscrit and the codes of the Brahmins, as to gain the admiration of the most learned men in that country. He made many translations, including "The Ordinances of Menu," and at the time of his death was employed in preparing a digest of the Hindoo and Mahometan laws. A monument was erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral by the East India Company.

Born in London, 1746; **died** at Calcutta, 1794.

JONES, THOMAS RYMER, an eminent English anatomist and writer on medicine. He was educated for the profession of surgery in London and Paris, and passed the College of Surgeons in 1833; but an affliction of deafness manifesting itself, he resolved to abandon the practical for the theoretical departments of medical science. He began his career by contributing to the Proceedings of the Zoological Society some papers on comparative anatomy. In 1838 he produced "A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom," which was the first complete treatise on the subject in the English language. Subsequently he was appointed Fullerian professor of physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and examiner in comparative anatomy and physiology in the London University. His "Natural History of Animals" was commenced in 1845: he has also lectured, and contributed articles to scientific publications, on natural history, with considerable success. In 1844 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society.

Born 1810.

JONES, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 360 square miles. **Pop.** 11,613; two-thirds coloured. The capital is Clinton.

JONES, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 21,000. The capital is Anamosa.

JONES, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 672 square miles. **Pop.** 3,500. Ellisville is the capital.

JONES, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 380 square miles. **Pop.** 7,000, more than half coloured. The capital is Trenton.

JONES, an uninhabited county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 1,004 square miles.

JONKOPING, *yon-cho'-ping*, a laen, or district of Sweden. It is mountainous in some parts, but the soil is generally fertile, and corn, potatoes, hemp, and flax are grown. The chief rivers are the Nissa, falling into the Kattegat, and the Amm into the Baltic. Iron is extensively worked. **Area**, about 5,000 square miles. **Pop.** 197,392.

JONKOPING, the capital town of the above district, at the southern extremity of Lake Wetter. It is well built, and has a handsome church, a town-house, governor's residence, theatre, and various schools. **Manf.** Cards and tobacco. In the neighbourhood are the mineral springs of Lindal and Maredal. **Pop.** 18,980.

JONQUIÈRES, *zhon'-ke-aire*, a town of France, department Vaucluse, on an island of the Ouvèze. The silk worm is extensively reared, and there is a trade in silk and red wine. **Pop.** 2,400.

JONSON, BENJAMIN, *jon'-son*, commonly known as Ben Jonson, an English poet and dramatist. His father was a clergyman, and died about a month before the birth of the poet, who received his education at Westminster school; but his mother marrying again, his father-in-law, who was a bricklayer, compelled him to work at his business. On this, he enlisted for a soldier, and went to the Netherlands, where he distinguished

himself by his courage. After his return, he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, but did not remain there long, owing to his extreme poverty. He then turned his attention to the stage, and became a player and dramatic writer, with indifferent success. During this part of his career he was so unfortunate as to kill a man in a duel. His first printed play was the comedy of "Every Man in his Humour;" after which he produced a new piece annually for several years, among them his famous "Alchemist," "Volpone," "The Silent Woman," and "Cataline." He engaged with Chapman and Marston in writing a comedy called "Eastward Hoe," which, being deemed a satire on the Scotch nation, had nearly brought its authors to the pillory. At the accession of James I., Jonson superintended a spectacle for his entertainment in his passage from the Tower to Westminster Abbey, and he continued to have the management of all the masques and public shows during that and the succeeding reign. In 1619 he was made poet laureate; the salary of which, during his term of office, was raised from a hundred marks to as many pounds, with a butt of Canary wine. In 1617 the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.A. Notwithstanding his pension and the profits of his plays, he was generally poor, and was frequently relieved by the king's bounty. He was buried in Westminster Abbey: on his gravestone is the following inscription:—"O rare Ben Jonson!" His works exhibit great learning, wit, and humour, of a forcible and frequently coarse kind, and a remarkable dramatic power. Some of his lyrics are very elegant. Mr. Gifford's edition of his works is the best, on account of the rich store of elucidatory notes which it contains.

Born at Westminster, 1574; **died** 1637.

JONZAC, *zhon'-za*, a town of France, department Charente-Inférieure, on the Seugne, 60 miles S.E. of Rochelle. There is an old castle at the eastern extremity of the town. **Manf.** Druggets, camlets, and other coarse woollen stuffs. There is a good trade in brandy. **Pop.** 3,800.

JOOBUL, *joo'-bul'*, one of the hill states of India, between the Jumna and the Sutlej. **Area,** 150 square miles. **Pop.** 15,000.—The capital is of the same name. **Lat.** 31° 10′ N. **Lon.** 77° 35′ E.

JOODPOOR, JODHPORE, or MARWA, the largest of the protected Rajpoot States of India. The soil is in some parts arid, but in others capable of cultivation, which is assisted by a good system of irrigation, and grain, tobacco, and opium (especially the latter) are raised. The principal streams are the Loony and its affluents. The camels of the country are famous, and in great demand. **Area,** 35,672 square miles. **Pop.** 1,750,000. The chief towns are JOODPOOR, the capital; Pallee, Nagore, and Meerta.

JOODPOOR, capital of the above state, on an affluent of the Loony, defended by walls and strong forts. The palace of the raja is a large and strongly fortified building, in a commanding position. There are some large and finely constructed tanks. **Pop.** 60,000. **Lat.** 26° 18′ N. **Lon.** 73° 12′ E.

JOONAGHUR, or JUNAGURH, *joo-na-gur'*, a city of India, in the province of Gujerat, 235 miles N.W. of Bombay. It is encompassed by low walls surrounded by jungle. Its citadel, an admirable defensive work, but now partially in ruins, occupies an elevation on the E. side of the modern city. The streets of the town are narrow and dirty, and the only buildings worthy of notice are the mosques. **Pop.** 400,000. **Lat.** 21° 31′ N. **Lon.** 70° 31′ E.

JOONER, or JUNAR, *joo-nar'*, a town of British India, 90 miles N.E. of Bombay, at the foot of a hill, surrounded by a strong fort. A great number of Buddhist caves are in the hills near the town. **Pop.** 10,000.

JOPPA. (*See* JAFFA.)

JORAK, or TCHORAK, *cho'-rak*, a river of Asiatic Turkey, rising in the pashalic of Erzeroum, near the sources of the Euphrates. It flows generally in a north-easterly direction, and, after a course of 180 miles, falls into the Black Sea, near Cape Batumi.

JORAM. (*See* JEHORAM.)

JORDAENS, JAKOB, *yor'-dans*, a celebrated Flemish painter, was the disciple of Adam van Oort and of Rubens. He painted with extraordinary freedom and expedition. Many of his pictures are in the churches of Antwerp and other cities of the Netherlands. There is a "Holy Family" by him in the National Gallery.

Born at Antwerp, 1594; **died** at the same place, 1678.

JORDAN, a celebrated river of Syria, running through the pashalic of Damascus, and forming the E. boundary of Palestine. It rises in the mountain called Jebbel Sheik, the ancient Hermon, and passing by Cæsarea Philippi, called now Paneas, forms a small lake called El Huleh (the waters of Merom), after which it enters the northern side of the Lake of Tiberias, through which it passes, and pursues a southerly course until it falls into the Dead Sea. Its entire length is about 150 miles. It is frequently mentioned as being the scene of many remarkable events connected with Scripture history.

JORDAN, CAMILLE, *zhor'-da*, a brave Frenchman, who was one of the leaders in the rising of Lyons during the reign of terror. He was exiled, but subsequently returned to France, where he wrote several valuable works on religious and political questions.

Born at Lyons, 1771; **died** 1821.

JORDAN, DOROTHEA, an actress, famous for her grace and spirit, and for her connection with the duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., with whom she lived for many years, and by whom she had ten children, who took the name of Fitzclarence. In 1811 the connection ceased, and Mrs. Jordan received an allowance. In her later years she suffered much from neglect. Her maiden name was Bland. After her death William IV. erected a monument, by Chantrey, to her memory at St. Cloud.

Born in Ireland, 1762; **died** at St. Cloud, 1816.

JORDAN, KARL STEPHEN, a Prussian writer, of French origin. He became vice-president of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. Frederick the Great caused a monument to be erected to his memory with this inscription: "Here lies Jordan, the friend of the muses and of the king." That monarch also composed a eulogy upon him, in which he bestowed a great encomium upon his talents and virtues. He wrote "Travels in France, England, and Holland, with Satirical Anecdotes;" a "Miscellany of Literature, Philosophy, and History," and the "Life of De la Croze."

Born at Berlin, 1700; **died** at the same place, 1746.

JORDANO, LUCA, *yor-da'-no*, Italian painter, who studied the manner of Pietro da Cortona, but chiefly wrought in the style of Paul Veronese. The

king of Spain employed him to decorate the Escurial, and in several other great works, by which he acquired considerable wealth.

Born at Naples, 1632; **died** at the same place, 1705

JORDANOW, *jor-dan-off*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, 21 miles S.E. of Wadowice. **Manf.** Linen goods, for which it is the centre for the trade in Galicia.

JORGENSEN, JORGEN, *yor'-gen-sone*, a Dane, who, for six weeks, usurped the protectorship of Iceland. He was the son of a watchmaker, and is said to have served as midshipman in the English navy during his earliest years. In 1809 he sailed in an English ship to Iceland, and forthwith proceeded, by proclamation and various extraordinary measures, to assume the position of protector. A few weeks afterwards a British man-of-war visited the island, and Jorgensen was seized and carried prisoner to England. After a life full of adventure, he was at length confined in Newgate for robbing his lodgings, and, in 1825, was sent to New South Wales, dying, it is supposed, on the voyage.

Born at Copenhagen, 1779.

JORNANDES, or JORNANES, *jor-nan'-dees*, a Goth, who embraced Christianity, and became bishop of Ravenna about 552. He wrote the "History of the Goths," a work of considerable importance, though not entirely trustworthy.

Lived in the 6th century.

JORTIN, JOHN, *jor'-tin*, an eminent English divine, who, while under-graduate of Jesus College, Cambridge, translated for Pope some of Eustathius's notes on Homer. In 1772 he published Latin poems, in 4to, under the title of "Lusus Poetici," which went through three editions. In 1730 he published four sermons on the truth of the Christian religion, and, the year following, "Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, Ancient and Modern." In 1734 appeared his "Remarks on Spenser's Poems, and on Milton." In 1751 he produced the first volume of his "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," which he continued to 5 vols. His "Life of Erasmus" was published in 1758.

Born in London, 1698; **died** at the same place, 1770.

JORULLO, XORULLO, or JORUYO, *cho-rool'-lo*, a volcano of Mexico, 150 miles N.W. from Mexico. It is situate on the plain of El Mal Pais (from which it rises to a farther height of 1,300 feet), which is nearly 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. **Lat.** 19° 10' N. **Lon.** 101° 20' W.

JOSÉ, SAN, *jo'-sat*, a town and Jesuit military station of Bolivia. It is well-built, contains a large and handsome college, and a fine church. It is the entrepôt for the supply of the Jesuit stations, and was formerly of much greater importance than now it is. **Manf.** Cotton fabrics. There is a trade in tamarinds, wax, and salt. **Pop.** 2,000; formerly much larger, but the small-pox has made frightful ravages. **Lat.** 17° 40' S. **Lon.** 64° 40' W.

JOSÉ, SAN, the capital of Costa Rica, Central America, is a deep valley, and well watered with canals. There are three churches and several fountains. **Pop.** 30,000.

JOSÉ, SAN, capital of the state of Upper California, United States, 45 miles S.W. of San Francisco, in the centre of a fertile district. **Pop.** 12,567.

JOSÉ, SAN (DEL PARRAL), a mining village of Mexico, on the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre, 100 miles S. of Chihuahua **Pop.** 5,000.

JOSÉ, SAN, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, near the right bank of the Mortes. There are the richly decorated church of Santo Antonio and two other churches. There is a trade with Rio Janeiro, chiefly in cattle, pigs, and cheese. **Pop.** 5,000.

JOSÉ, SAN, a town of Brazil, province of San Paulo, near the right bank of the Parahiba, 60 miles N.E. of San Paulo. At one time there was a Jesuit college, in which many Indians were educated. **Pop.** 2,000.

JOSÉ, SAN, a town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, on a creek in the bay of Catharina, 4 miles W. of Desterro. A trade is carried on in sugar, rum, and fish. **Pop.** 5,000; some of the inhabitants are engaged in the whale fishery.

JOSÉ, SAN, an island, about 25 miles long and 7 broad, in the Gulf of California.

JOSEPH, *jo'-sef*, the favourite son of Jacob, by Rachel, who was sold by his brethren into slavery, and afterwards governed Egypt with great wisdom till his death, at the age of 110 years. Moses carried his bones out of Egypt, and laid them with Jacob's, in the land of Canaan. The history is given in the book of Genesis, in the Old Testament.

Born 1902 B.C.; **died** 1792 B.C.

JOSEPH, the husband of Mary, mother of our Saviour, was of the tribe of Judah, and of the family of David. He was a poor carpenter of Nazareth.

JOSEPH I., emperor of Germany, of the house of Austria, was the son of the emperor Leopold I. He was crowned king of Hungary, 1689; king of Rome, 1690; and ascended the imperial throne on the death of his father, in 1705. He engaged in his interests Savoy, England, and Holland, against France, in support of the claim of the archduke Charles to the crown of Spain. In the war which ensued, the allies, under Eugène and Marlborough, were successful, gaining the battles of Ramilies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. He made himself master of Italy, and levied contributions on Mantua, Parma, Modena, Lucca, Genoa, and other places. His armies also defeated the revolted Hungarians, headed by Prince Bagotzki, who was forced to take refuge in Turkey. In the midst of these successes Joseph was taken off by the small-pox. He was a liberal and thoughtful ruler.

Born at Vienna, 1678; **died** 1711.

JOSEPH II., emperor of Germany, was the son of Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary and archduchess of Austria, and Francis of Lorraine. He was crowned king of the Romans in 1764, and the year following became emperor. He early displayed great talents and activity, by remodelling the army and reforming all the departments of government. He also travelled through his dominions, and visited Prussia, Italy, France, and Russia. Among other excellent regulations which he adopted, was the setting apart one day every week to receive petitions and to hear complaints. In 1780, on the death of his mother, he succeeded to the crown of Hungary and Bohemia. The year following he issued a decree in favour of the liberty of the press, which was followed by others equally liberal, particularly one of religious toleration; he also abolished the system of vassalage. This measure was followed by an imperial edict, disclaiming all secular subjection to the court of Rome, the suppression of many monasteries, and the regulation of others. On this occasion Pope Pius VI. made a journey to Vienna, to induce the

emperor to alter his designs; but, though pompously received, he was completely unsuccessful. In 1786 the emperor followed up his attack on the papal authority by an assembly of the ecclesiastical princes at Ratisbon, in which it was resolved to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the pope. In 1786 a declaration of war was proclaimed against the Turks, and the same year the emperor in person reduced Schabatz; but this was followed by a defeat. Soon afterwards a bloody battle was fought between the Imperialists and the Turks, on the heights of Rohadin, in which neither could claim the victory. Joseph next made an attempt to possess himself of Belgrade, but without success. Marshal Laudon, however, assumed the command of the army, took Dubitza and Novi, and, in 1789, reduced Belgrade. Soon after, a peace was concluded, chiefly occasioned by the discontented spirit in Germany, at such a waste of men and treasure. He was succeeded by his brother, Peter Leopold, grand-duke of Tuscany.

Born 1741; died 1790.

JOSEPH, BEN GORION, a Jewish historian. He wrote, in Hebrew, a history of the Jews, which bears evident marks of being an abridgment of Josephus's larger work. It was published in a Latin version by Gagnier, at Oxford, in 1706, and in Hebrew and Latin, at Gotha, in 1707.

Lived in the 9th century.

JOSEPH-EMANUEL, king of Portugal, was son and successor of Charles V., and ascended the throne in 1750. The great earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755, and the expulsion of the Jesuits from the kingdom in 1759, were the principal events of this reign, during which Joseph was assisted by his clever minister the marquis de Pombal. Learning was encouraged, commerce and industry received a fresh impulse, and the power of the inquisition was diminished.

Born 1715; died 1777.

JOSEPH, FATHER, an apostate monk of Hungary, who headed a numerous banditti, whom he called the people of God, assuming to himself the name of Joshua. He entered the Austrian dominions, where he committed dreadful outrages, burning churches, putting priests to death, and defiling nuns, under pretence of zeal for true religion. The motley crew were at last dispersed, on the sudden death of their leader.

Died 1678.

JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA, a rich inhabitant of Jerusalem, who went to Pilate and begged the body of Jesus, which he laid in his own sepulchre. He afterwards joined the disciples, and died at Jerusalem.

JOSEPH, FRANÇOIS, a famous Capuchin, commonly called Father Joseph, who was employed by Cardinal Richelieu in most of his political intrigues. Louis XIII. procured him a cardinal's hat, but he died of an apoplexy before he received it.

Born 1577; died 1638.

JOSEPH, ST., RIVER, a small river of Lower Canada, falling into the St. Lawrence.

JOSEPH, ST., an island of Upper Canada, in the channel between lakes Huron and Superior. It is 20 miles long and 15 broad.

JOSEPH, ST., LAKE, in British N. America, receiving Catlake river, and discharging its waters by the Albany into St. James's Bay. It is 45 miles long and 10 broad.

JOSEPH, ST., a river of the United States, which, after a western course of 140 miles, enters Lake Michigan. It is navigable as far as Lockport, a distance of 130 miles.

JOSEPH, ST., a town of Trinidad, West India, on a river of the same name, 5 miles E. of Port of Spain. It consists chiefly of mud houses. Pop. 3,000.

JOSEPH, ST., a peninsula on the east coast of Patagonia, South America, 69 miles long and 24 broad. On the north-west side is a large bay of the same name, and on the south-west the Gulf of Nuevo.

JOSEPH, ST., capital of the county of Buchanan, Missouri, United States. It has seven churches, a convent, a court-house, and other great buildings, and is the terminus of the pony-express to the Rocky Mountains, and of trains of waggons going to California and Oregon. A considerable trade is carried on. The town was founded in 1843. Pop. 32,431.

JOSEPH'S BAY, ST., a bay of the United States, on the coast of West Florida, of the figure of a horse-shoe. It is formed by the Gulf of Mexico, and lies immediately to the N.W. of Cape St. Blas.

JOSÉPHINE, MARIE ROSE, *jo'-se-feen*, empress of France. She was the daughter of Count Tacher de la Pagerie, captain of the port of San Pierre, in the island of Martinique. When about 15 years of age she went to France, and was married, at the age of 15 years, to the Viscount de Beauharnais, by whom she had two children,—Eugène and Hortense de Beauharnais. After her husband had fallen by the guillotine, she was herself imprisoned, but was released through the intervention of Tallien. She was subsequently introduced to General Bonaparte, who, struck by her beauty and grace, became her husband in 1796. She shared the high destinies of her husband, ascended the throne with him, and received the title of empress, in which dignity she gained universal attachment; but, being childless, Napoleon divorced her. Josephine retired to Malmaison in 1809, where she died soon after the fall of the emperor.

Born in the island of Martinique, 1763; died 1814.

JOSEPHSTADT, *jo-sef-stat'*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the Elbe. It is strongly fortified, and occupied by a garrison. Pop. 2,600.

JOSEPHUS, FLAVIUS, *jo-sé-fus*, a Jewish historian. He came of distinguished ancestors, was the son of Matthew, a Jewish priest, and received a liberal education among the Pharisees, after which he went to Rome, where he cultivated his talents to great advantage. On returning to his own country, he was appointed governor of Galilee, commanded the troops employed to defend Jotapata against Vespasian and Titus, and maintained the place bravely during seven weeks. Vespasian took him into his favour, and he was held in great esteem by Titus, whom he accompanied to the siege of Jerusalem, at the taking of which, Titus told him to ask for anything he wished. He requested that the sacred books might be given to him, and that the lives of his brother and fifty of his friends might be spared. When Vespasian became emperor, he gave Josephus a palace, with a pension, the freedom of the city, and a grant of lands in Judæa. Titus added to these favours, and Josephus, out of gratitude, assumed the name of

Flavius. During his residence at Rome he wrote his "History of the Wars of the Jews," first in Syriac, and afterwards in Greek. Its style approaches nearest to that of Livy. He also wrote the "Antiquities of the Jews," two books in defence of the Jews against Apion, and his own life.

Born at Jerusalem, A.D. 37; **died** at Rome, about the year 93.

JOSHUA, *josh'-u-a* (another form of the name Jesus), the son of Nun, of the tribe of Benjamin. He succeeded Moses as the leader of the Israelites, whom he conducted into Canaan, and signalised himself by his valour and his prudence. He died in the 110th year of his age. The authorship of the book bearing his name is ascribed by some to him, also the concluding part of Deuteronomy.

JOSIAH, *jo-si'-a*, king of Judah, succeeded his father Amon, 641 B.C., at the age of eight years. He destroyed the idols and restored the worship of God, established virtuous magistrates for the administration of justice, and repaired the temple. He also caused the law of Moses to be sought for and preserved. He was wounded in a battle fought at Megiddo, against Necho, king of Egypt.

Died 610 B.C.

JOSIKA, MIKLOS, Baron, *e-o-se'-ka*, a distinguished Hungarian novelist, who, after serving in the Austrian army, and taking part in the campaign of 1814-15, retired, in 1818, to his estate in Transylvania, where he thenceforth occupied himself with literature. He has written "Abafi," a national and historical tale; "The Last Bateri," "The Bohemians in Hungary," "Zringi the Poet," and "Stephen Josika." He has also translated into Hungarian the English novel "A Marriage in High Life." After the revolution in Hungary, he resided at Brussels.

Born at Torda, Transylvania, 1796; **died** 1865.

JOSSE-ZEN-NOODE, *shoss*, a town and parish of Belgium, about 1 mile E. of Brussels, of which it is a suburb. **Pop.** 8,500.

JOSSELIN *zhoss'-la*, a town of France, department Morbihan, on the Oust, 24 miles N.E. of Vannes. There is a very fine castle, built in the 14th century, on the site of a castle destroyed in 1162 by Henry II. of England. There is an important grain market. **Pop.** 2,600.

JOST, ISAAK MARKUS, *yost*, Jewish author and journalist, was born at Barnburg, in Germany. His principal works are a "History of the Israelites," "Universal History of the Jewish People," and a German translation of the "Mishna." From 1839 to 1841 he edited the "Israelitische Annalen."

Born 1793; **died** 1862.

JOUARRE, *zhoo-ar'*, a town of France, department Seine-et-Marne, 12 miles E. of Meaux, on a height near the Little Morin. There are a fine church with an ancient crypt, and the remains of an abbey. **Pop.** 2,600.

JOUBERT, BARTHÉLEMY CATHERINE, a French republican general, who was educated for the law, but quitted it for the army, and in 1789 commenced his military course as a grenadier, whence he rose by degrees to be general. He was second in command to Bonaparte in the conquest of Italy, and signalised himself at Millesimo, Ceva, Montebaldo, Rivoli, and in the Tyrol. He was opposed to General Suwarrow, but was slain at the battle of Novi, at a time when the Directory was about to offer him the supreme power.

Born 1769; **died** 1799.

JOUDOMA, *yoo-do'-ma*, a river of Siberia, rising in the mountains of Okhotsk, **lat.** 60° 30′ N., **lon.** 140° E., flowing generally in a south-westerly direction, and joining the Maia, on the right bank, after a course of 170 miles.

JOUFFROY, marquis de, *zhoo'-froi*, who disputed with Fulton and others the honour of having been the first to apply steam to the purposes of navigation, made his first attempt on the Doubs in 1776, and renewed it with more success on the Saône in 1783; but failed to carry it out, through want of means and support. He was equally unsuccessful at Paris in 1816; but the Academy of Sciences subsequently acknowledged his claim to the discovery, a distinction with which, whether merited or otherwise, he could not fail to be gratified.

Born in Franche-Comté, 1751; **died** 1832.

JOUFFROY, THÉODORE SIMON, French philosopher and politician, professor of philosophy in the College of France from 1832 to 1838. He translated the works of Reid, and some of the treatises of Dugald Stuart. His most important original work is "Mélanges Philosophiques," published in 1833. He was one of the founders of *Le Globe* newspaper, to which he contributed political articles, and was for some time a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Born at Pontels, on the Jura, 1796; **died** 1842.

JOUG, *yoog*, a river of Russia, rising in the south of the government of Volgoda, and pursuing a circuitous course of about 220 miles to its junction with the Suchona. The chief affluents are the Pushima, Luza, Sharkenga, and Kitchmenga.

JOULE, JAMES PRESCOTT, natural philosopher, best known for his researches in connection with the quantitative determination of heat, and the transformation of various forms of energy, was the son of a brewer at Salford, and assisted in the business until 36 years of age. He received scientific instruction from Dr. Dalton, and when only 20 years old became known to the scientific world by his researches relating to the electro-magnetic engine. He then investigated the mechanical nature of the origin of heat, and afterwards, in conjunction with Sir William Thompson, commenced a series of important experiments on the thermal effects of fluids in motion, and afterwards on the effects of magnetism on the dimensions of iron and steel. He has invented many delicate instruments for scientific researches, is a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, an LL.D., and a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, and is considered to have been the first to establish the remarkable theory of the conservation of energy.

Born at Salford, 1818.

JOUNA, or KRIGH PAK, *joo'-na*, a river of Alaska, United States, supposed to rise in lat. 65° N., and lon. 136° W.; and, after a lengthened course, enters Behring Straits by two channels. It is navigable for 300 miles from its mouth.

JOUNPUR, or JOUNPOOR, *joon-poor'*, a district of British India, north-western provinces, where sugar is largely produced. **Area**, 1,555 square miles. **Pop.** 1,026,000.

JOUNPUR, capital of the above district, on both banks of the Goomtee, which is here crossed by an ancient bridge, commanded by a yet older fort. **Pop.** 25,500. **Lat.** 25° 44′ N. **Lon.** 82° 44′ E.

JOURBOURG, or GEORGENBOURG, *yoor'-boorg*, a town of Russia, government of

Wilna, on the right bank of the Niemen, 110 miles N.W. of Wilna. The town has a harbour, is a custom-house station, and carries on a considerable trade.

JOURDAN, JEAN-BAPTISTE, *zhoor'-da*, marshal of France. He served in the war of American independence at the age of 16 years, and in 1791 was appointed to the command of a battalion of volunteers. He fought under Dumouriez in Belgium, and became a general of division, with the command of the army of the north, in 1793. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Hondschoote, and two days afterwards was named general-in-chief, but was deprived of his command by the Committee of Public Safety. Subsequently he was placed at the head of the army of the Moselle. He took Durant and Charleroi, and gained the celebrated battle of Fleurus, in 1794. Opposed by the archduke Charles, he crossed the Rhine a second time; but, being defeated, was superseded in 1799. Named a member of the council of Five Hundred, he proposed the law of conscription. A sincere republican, he opposed the usurpation of Bonaparte, and, after the 18th Brumaire, was excluded from the Legislative Corps. He was, however, nominated by Napoleon, marshal of France, in 1804; but he was never again employed in any important capacity. He accompanied Joseph Bonaparte to Spain, in command of the 7th military corps. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he offered his services, but that did not prevent his being made a count by Louis XVIII., in 1815. Four years afterwards he was made a peer of France. He took an active part in the revolution of 1830. Unlike other French marshals, he lived and died poor.

Born at Limoges, 1762; **died** in Paris, 1833.

JOURE, *zhoore*, a market-town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 6 miles N.W. of Heerenveen. **Manf.** Leather, tobacco, chicory, clockwork, and earthenware. A considerable trade is carried on. **Pop.** 2,500.

JOVELLANOS, DON GASPAR MELCHIOR DE, *yo-vail-lun'-os*, one of the most distinguished Spaniards of modern times, born at Gijon, in the Asturias, of an old and noble family, was endowed with splendid talents; and not only acquired, while at college, an extensive knowledge of jurisprudence, his more especial object, but also made great progress in archæology, languages, and the belles lettres. He became a member of the criminal branch of the *audiencia* in Seville; and advancing rapidly in his professional career, was appointed to the dignified station of member of the council of the military orders at Madrid. About the same time he was entrusted with some important affairs, and nominated councillor of state by Charles III. When, in 1794, Spain found herself loaded with debt, Jovellanos proposed, for the relief of the national difficulties, a tax on the property of the higher order of the clergy; for which he was exiled to the mountains of Asturias, though his project was afterwards carried into execution. In 1799 he was recalled, and made minister of justice for the interior; but before twelve months had passed, he was dismissed, and banished to the island of Majorca, where he was confined in the convent of the Carthusians. After the fall of Godoy, the prince of peace, in 1808, he recovered his liberty, and subsequently became a member of the supreme junta. He was, however, suspected of favouring the French; and at length, being denounced as a traitor for endeavouring to promote their plans for the subjugation of Spain, he was put to death during a popular insurrection. He wrote "Lyric Poems;" "Pelayo," a tragedy; "The Honourable Delinquent," a comedy; several works on subjects connected with political economy; and translated Milton's "Paradise Lost."

Born 1744; **died** 1812.

JOUVENCY, JOSEPH, *zho'-van-se*, a French Jesuit, who published an apology, in which he defended Chastel, the attempted assassin of Henry IV., and called him a martyr. He continued the History of the Jesuits, and wrote some other works.

Born at Paris, 1643; **died** at Rome, 1719.

JOUX, *zhoo*, a lake of Switzerland, Canton de Vaud, 18 miles N.W. of Lausanne, about 3,500 feet above the sea. It is overlooked by Mont Tendre, which, on its S.E. side, attains an elevation of 5,730 feet above the level of the sea. The Château-de-Joux is a fortress in the Jura mountains, 16 miles N.E. of the lake. It has been successively the prison of Mirabeau, Toussaint l'Ouverture, Calvinchi, governor of Rome, and General Dupont. It is on a rock overhanging the river Doubs, at a height of 600 feet.

JOVIANUS, FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS, *jo-vi-ai'-nus*, a Roman emperor. He was elected by the Roman soldiers, after the death of Julian, but refused the dignity, unless they turned Christians, to which they consented. He made a disadvantageous peace with Persia, shut up the heathen temples, and recalled the banished clergy. He died, after reigning seven months, owing to the suffocating vapour of burning charcoal in his room.

Born 331; **died** 364.

JOVINIAN, *jo-vin'-i-an*, a monk of Milan in the 4th century, who, after leading for many years a life of great austerity, gave way to the grossest debauchery, and maintained that it was lawful to indulge in sensual pleasures, with other tenets equally offensive to good morals; on which account the emperor Honorius ordered him and his followers to be scourged and banished. He wrote several books, which were refuted by Jerome.

Died in Dalmatia, 412.

JOVIUS, PAUL, *jo'-vi-us*, an eminent historian of the 16th century. He received a pension from Francis I., king of France, and Clement VII. gave him the bishopric of Nocera, which dignity he disgraced by his course of life. His great work is a History of his Own Time, in folio. He also wrote the "Lives of Illustrious Men." His brother Benedict wrote the "History of Switzerland."

Born at Como, 1483; **died** at Florence, 1559.

JOWRAH, *jow-rah'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, at an elevation of 1,440 feet above the sea level. **Pop.** 3,600. **Lat.** 23° 38′ N. **Lon.** 75° 11′ E.

JOYEUSE, ANNE, DUC DE, *zhwoi-e(r)se*, a French duke, favourite of Henry III., and admiral of France, who distinguished himself by many gallant exploits. He was killed in an expedition against the Huguenots.

Born in France, 1561; **died** 1587.

JOYEUSE, a town of France, department Ardèche, on the right bank of the Baume, at the foot of the Cevennes, 25 miles S.W. of Privas.

JOWETT, BENJAMIN, D.D., *jow'-et*, eminent scholar and divine, was educated at St. Paul's School, and was elected to a scholarship in Baliol College, Oxford, in 1835, and to a fellowship in 1838. In 1855 he was appointed to the regius professorship of Greek in the university of Oxford, on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston. Professor Jowett wrote a "Commentary on the Epistles of Paul to the Thessalonians, Galatians, and

Romans," and subsequently contributed an "Essay on the Interpretation of Scripture" to the well-known volume entitled "Essays and Reviews," for which he was subjected to abortive legal proceedings. He was elected Master of Baliol College in September 1870.

Born at Camberwell, 1817.

JOWF, or **DJOWF**, *jouf*, a province of Arabia, in the sultanate of Jebel Shomer. It is a kind of oasis, or deep oval depression in the desert. The soil is very fertile, and the gardens are celebrated for their beauty. **Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 40,000, fine specimens of the Arabian race, and are making considerable advances in wealth and civilisation. **Lat.** 29° 30′ N. **Lon.** 39° 41′ E.

JOYNER, WILLIAM, *joi'-ner*, otherwise Lyde, became fellow of Magdalen College, but on turning Roman Catholic he went abroad. He returned at the Restoration, and retired to a village in Buckinghamshire, where he led a life of devotion. He wrote the "Roman Empress," a comedy, 1670; "Observations on the Life of Cardinal Pole," "Miscellaneous Poems, English and Latin."

Born at Oxford, 1622; **died** 1706.

JUAH, *joo-ah*, a county of Utah Territory, United States. **Area**, 1,100 square miles. **Pop.** 2,100. The capital is Nephi.

JUAN, JORGE, *ju'-an*, a knight of Malta, who accompanied Don Anthony de Ulloa and the French mathematicians to Peru, to ascertain the figure of the earth. He published Astronomical Observations on this voyage, prefixed to Ulloa's Historical Narrative. He also wrote a treatise on the construction and management of ships.

Born 1712; died at Madrid, 1774.

JUAN DEL RIO, SAN, a town of Mexico, in the department of Durango, to the south-west of the Lake of Parras. It has rich mines, and an extensive trade in a kind of brandy called vinomescal. **Pop.** 11,000.

JUAN DEL RIO, SAN, a town of Mexico, department Queretaro, 50 miles S.E. of the town of that name. **Pop.** 10,000.

JUAN, ST., a river of Nicaragua, flowing from the south end of Lake Nicaragua, and after a course of 120 miles entering the Carribbean Sea by several mouths. The whole course is navigable.

JUAN, SAN, a province of the Argentine Confederation, South America. Generally mountainous, occupying the space between the great cordillera of the Andes and the mountains of Cordova, but the soil, aided by artificial irrigation, is fertile, and produces corn and the grape in considerable quantities. In the south-east is the large Lake of Guanacache, and in the north gold mines. **Area**, 29,700 square miles. **Pop.** 91,000.

JUAN, SAN, capital of the above province, 120 miles N. of Mendoza. There is a considerable trade in figs, wine, and brandy. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** 31° 4′ S. **Lon.** 68° 57′ E.

JUAN, SAN, DE NICARAGUA. (*See* GREY TOWN.)

JUAN, SAN, the chief of a group of islands situate in the Straits of Fuca (*see* FUCA), and lying between Vancouver's Island and the continent of N. America.

JUAN DE NOVA, a group in the Indian Ocean, to the north of Madagascar, consisting of two large and ten small islands. **Lat.** 10° 5′ to 10° 26′ S. **Lon.** 51° 2′ E.

JUAN - FERNANDEZ, or **MAS-A-TIERRA**, an island of the S. Pacific, about 400 miles from the coast of Chili, to which it belongs. The island is about 12 miles long, with an average breadth of four miles, and runs from east to west; its highest point, the Yunque, is about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Yunque, or anvil (on account of its shape), rises abruptly like a wall, and is covered with dense foliage. In fact, the whole island is of a bold and rugged nature, with here and there in the valleys a grassy plat. The myrtle flourishes in all parts of the island, and is the principal wood; in addition to this the wild peach tree may be found in many places. There is also another plant similar to gigantic rhubarb, with a fruit or flower like chick-weed, and a stem like a bamboo. A large number of goats prowl about the island, and cattle seem to exist extremely well, so that fresh provisions may be obtained at a reasonable rate. The two principal anchorages are Cumberland and West Bays, the former accommodating a ship of any tonnage. On its shores are six conspicuous caves, formerly used by buccaneers as stores for their treasures. The only inhabitants are a small party of settlers, employed in taking seals and fish, and drying the latter for the Chilian market.

Lat.—33° 40′ S. **Lon.** 79° W.

History.—This island was discovered by Juan Fernandez, a Spaniard, in 1563, on a voyage from Valdivia to Lima, and for many years afterwards was used by the buccaneers frequenting the South Sea as a rendezvous. In the year 1709 Captain Rogers found on the island the celebrated Alexander Selkirk, who had been cast ashore from the ship *Cinque Ports*, and had then been on the island four years and four months. At some distance inland, about 1,800 feet above the sea-level, is a tablet with an inscription to his memory. The adventures of Selkirk, as is well known, suggested to Defoe the story of Robinson Crusoe; but it is quite erroneous to suppose that the author had any intention to lay the scene in Juan Fernandez. The island on which Crusoe is supposed to have lived is described as being at a short distance from the eastern coast of Guiana or Brazil, not in the South Pacific. The enforced seclusion of Selkirk also gave rise to a beautiful and well-known poem by Cowper. In 1741 Lord Anson visited the island with the remnants of his crews who had suffered severely from scurvy. In 1751 the Spaniards founded a colony, which was shortly after destroyed by an earthquake. The Chilian government made it a penal settlement in 1835, but the convicts overcame the troops, and it was given up as such.

JUAREZ, BENITO, *hu-ar'-ez*, president of the republic of Mexico, whose ancestors belonged to the Taheticos, one of the many Indian tribes of Mexico. He studied law, practised as an advocate, entered the Mexican Congress in 1846, and became the governor of Oaxaca from 1848 to 1852, when he was banished by Santa Anna. Joining in the insurrection which overthrew Santa Anna's government in 1855, he became first minister of justice, then secretary of state and president of the high court of justice, and finally president of the republic, in 1861. A protracted civil war ensued, but ultimately the French entered Mexico, caused Juarez to withdraw from the capital, and placed the Austrian archduke Maximilian on the throne, after proclaiming the empire. On the withdrawal of the French troops in 1866, Juarez, who had used every means to resist foreign invasion, renewed his attempts against the government of Maximilian, and having captured this unfortunate prince, by the aid of treachery, at Queretaro, in 1867, ordered him to be shot. On his return to power, he put to death hundreds of his opponents. He was re-elected to the presidency in 1871. He was a man of considerable ability, and honestly endeavoured to reform administrative abuses.

Born at Ixtlan, 1807; **died** 1872.

JUBA I., *jū'-ba*, king of Mauritania and Numidia. He took part with Pompey against Cæsar, for which he was driven from his throne. Upon this he killed himself in despair.

Died 42 B.C.

JUBA II., son of the preceding, was carried prisoner to Rome by Cæsar. He there became the favourite of Augustus, who gave him for a wife Cleopatra, daughter of Antony, and restored him to his throne. He wrote the "History of Arabia," "Antiquities of Syria," "History of Rome," and other works in Greek, fragments of which are extant.

Died about A.D. 19.

JUBBULPOOR, *jub-bul-poor'*, a thriving town of India, presidency of Bengal, 155 miles N.E. of Nagpoor. There is a government school of industry. **Manf.** Carpets. **Pop.** 75,700.

JUCAR, *hoo'-car*, a river of Spain, crossing, in a south-easterly direction, the provinces of Cuenca and Valencia, and, after a course of 220 miles, entering the Mediterranean 4 miles south of Cape Cullera.

JUDÆA. (*See* PALESTINE.)

JUDA-HAKKADOSH, *jū'-da hak'-ka-dosh*, or the Saint, a famous rabbi in the time of the emperor Antoninus, to whom he was preceptor. He is said to have been the original compiler of the Mishna, or the Talmudical text.

Born 123; **died** 190.

JUDAH-CHIUG, *jū'-da chi'-ug*, a celebrated Jewish rabbi and grammarian. He was a native of Fez, and wrote many works, particularly an Arabic dictionary. He was called the prince of Jewish grammarians.

Lived in the 11th century.

JUDAH, the fourth son of Jacob and Leah, was the head of a tribe, to which his father gave the famous promise, that the sceptre should not depart from it till Messiah or Shiloh should come.

JUDAH, KINGDOM OF, was formed after the schism of Jeroboam, and was composed of two tribes. Its territory comprised scarcely the sixth portion of the kingdom of Judæa, but its population equalled that of the other ten tribes. The two kingdoms of Judah and Israel were perpetually in conflict with each other, and were at length subjugated by foreign powers. The kingdom of Judah, although smaller than its rival, endured longer. It was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, who carried into captivity its last king. (*See* JEWS.)

JUDAS ISCARIOT, *jū'-das is-kar'-i-ot*, so called from the place of his birth—a city in the tribe of Ephraim. He was one of the disciples of our Lord, and purse-bearer. His avaricious disposition led him to betray his master to the Jews for thirty pieces of silver; but when he found that Jesus was condemned, he was seized with remorse, gave back the wages of his iniquity, and hanged himself.

JUDAS MACCABÆUS. (*See* MACCABEES, JUDAS.)

JUDE, ST., *jude*, an apostle of Jesus Christ, was called Lebbæus, Thaddæus, or the Zealous. He was the brother of St. James the Less, and preached the gospel in Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Idumea, and Libya. He is said to have suffered martyrdom at Berytus. An epistle of his stands in the sacred canon as the last of the seven general epistles.

Died 80.

JUDENBERG, *yoo'-den-bairg*, a town of the Austrian empire, in the Tyrol, 40 miles N.W. of Gratz. It is surrounded by walls. There are an old ducal castle, two churches, and a convent, and in the neighbourhood is the modern palace of Lichtenstein. **Manf.** Gunpowder. **Pop.** 2,700.—Here, in 1797, an armistice with Napoleon I. was signed.

JUDITH, *jū'-dith*, a Jewish heroine, who, according to the apocryphal book which bears her name, lived in Bethuliah, when Holofernes, general of the king of Syria, laid siege to that city. Judith, in order to deliver her country, visited Holofernes, who, struck by her beauty, invited her to his tent. While he was asleep, she cut off his head, and made her escape with it to her countrymen, who, roused to enthusiasm, made a successful attack upon the enemy.

Lived in 7th century B.C.

JUGGERNAUT, or **JAGGERNAUT**, *jug'-ger-nawt*, from the Sanscrit *Jugganat'ha*, "Lord of the Universe;" also called Pooree, a town and celebrated temple of India, on the Bay of Bengal, 48 miles S. of Cuttack. The main street entirely consists of religious edifices, and at the south end stands the great temple of Juggernaut, the most celebrated shrine in India, to which pilgrims from every part of India flock in vast numbers throughout the year, but particularly at the great festival of the idol in March. Upwards of a million devotees are said to arrive annually. The temple, an immense structure of coarse red granite, was erected for the worship of Vishnu, the chief Hindoo god, in 1198, and was called Juggernaut, that being one of the names of the deity. For many miles round the temple, the whitening bones of the pilgrims are to be seen lying on the spot where the devotees have dropped and perished of want, disease, or fatigue. This circumstance has probably been the origin of a story, by no means well authenticated, which said that large numbers of the pilgrims sought death by flinging themselves beneath the wheels of Juggernaut's car. This car, upon which a rude carving of the idol is seated, is drawn forth annually from the temple by the devotees, and placed in a sacred grove near the building, where the pilgrims adore it. **Lat.** 19° 49′ N. **Lon.** 85° 54′ E. **Pop.** 30,000.

JUGURTHA, *ju-gur'-tha*, king of Numidia, the illegitimate son of Mastanabal, the brother of Micipsa, who had inherited his father's kingdom, and educated his nephew; but as he was of an aspiring disposition, he sent him with a body of troops to the assistance of Scipio, who was besieging Numantia, hoping to lose a youth whose ambition seemed to threaten the tranquillity of his children. His designs were frustrated; Jugurtha proved brave and active, and endeared himself to the Roman general. Micipsa appointed him successor to his kingdom with his two sons; but the kindness of the father proved fatal to the children. Jugurtha destroyed Hiempsal, stripped Adherbal of his possessions, and obliged him to fly to Rome. The Romans listened to the complaints of Adherbal, but Jugurtha's gold prevailed among the senators. Cæcilius Metellus was at last sent against Jugurtha, and his firmness soon obliged him to fly among his savage neighbours for support. Marius and Sylla succeeded Metellus, and fought with equal success. Jugurtha was at last betrayed by his father-in-law, Bocchus, and was delivered into the hands of Sylla, after a war of five years. He was exposed to the view of the Roman people, and dragged in chains to adorn the triumph of Marius. He was afterwards put in a prison, where he died six days after of hunger.

Born 154 B.C.; **died** 104 B.C.

JUJUI, a province of the Argentine Confederation. **Area.** 30,000 square miles. **Pop.** 66,000.

JUJUI, *hoo'-hoo-é*, a city of the Argentine Confederation, 40 miles N.E. of Salta, on a river of the same name. Near it are several rich mines. **Pop.** 7,000.

JULALPUR, *jul-al-poor'*, a town of British India, on the river Betwa, 100 miles S.W. of Lucknow. **Pop.** 10,000.

JULIA, *ju'-li-a*, a virgin martyr of Carthage. When that place was taken by Genseric, she was sold to a heathen merchant, and carried into Syria. Refusing to take part in some of the festivals instituted in honour of the female deities, she was put to death.

Died 440.

JULIA, the daughter of Cæsar and Cornelia, was one of the most virtuous of the Roman ladies. She married first Cornelius Cæpio, and afterwards Pompey.

Died about B.C. 53.

JULIA, the daughter of Augustus. Her beauty and accomplishments were very great, on which account she was her father's favourite, till her licentious conduct alienated his affections. She was successively the wife of Marcellus, Agrippa, and Tiberius. Augustus sent her into banishment, and when Tiberius came to the throne, he suffered her to perish of want. She had a daughter of the same name, who was as vicious as her mother.

Born 39 B.C.; **died** 14 A.D.

JULIA DOMNA, a native of Syria, and the wife of Severus, emperor of Rome, was a woman of great accomplishments, and well acquainted with philosophy and the sciences. On the death of Severus, her sons Caracalla and Geta succeeded to the imperial throne; the latter of whom was murdered by his brother in the arms of his mother, who was wounded in defending him. After the death of Caracalla, she is said to have starved herself to death on finding that Macrinus had assumed the imperial title.

Born 158; **died** 217.

JULIAN, FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS, *ju'-li-an*, emperor of Rome, surnamed "the Apostate," was the younger son of Julius Constantius, brother of Constantine the Great. In the massacre of his family by the sons of Constantine, he and his brother Gallus narrowly escaped. The two princes were educated in the principles of Christianity, under Mardonius, a learned eunuch, but with different effects; for, though Gallus possessed real piety, the attachment of Julian to that religion was merely affected, having secretly a strong inclination to paganism. Being sent to Athens at the age of 24, he evinced this disposition by his application to astrology, magic, and other illusions. He attached himself particularly to a philosopher, named Maximus, who flattered his ambition by promising him the empire. He commanded with reputation in Gaul during the reign of Constantius, who, jealous of his success and popularity, recalled him. This gave so much offence to his soldiers, that they proclaimed him emperor, and, on the death of Constantius, in 361, he found himself in full possession of the imperial throne. He afterwards marched to the East, where his title was recognised as readily as it had been in the West. He then publicly renounced Christianity and opened the temples of the gods, in which he offered sacrifices: on this account he is called the Apostate. Soon after his accession, he resolved to chastise the Persians, who had frequently made inroads on the empire in the preceding reigns. When he crossed the Tigris, he burned his ships, that his soldiers might proceed with firmness and resolution. On his return, after marching through Assyria without opposition, his army encountered that of Sapor, king of Persia, and Julian was mortally wounded. Julian was virtuous and modest in his manners, and liberal in his disposition. He abolished the luxurious and indecent practices of the court of Constantinople, and was averse to public amusements. His "History of the Cæsars" is the most celebrated of his writings, though it is very partial.

Born at Constantinople, 331; **died** 363.

JULIANA, *ju'-li-an'-a*, an anchoret of Norwich, in the reign of Edward III., who assumed the prophetical character. She was the author of a singular book, entitled "Sixteen Revelations of Divine Love, showed to a Devout Servant of our Lord, called Mother Juliana, an Anchoret of Norwich, who lived in the days of King Edward III.," published by F. R. S. Cressy, 1610. She led a life of remarkable austerity, immuring herself between four walls during many years.

Lived in the 14th century.

JULICH, *yoo'-leesh*, a town of Prussia, 17 miles N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, at the confluence of the Eilbach and Rör, in the midst of a very fertile district. It is strongly fortified. **Manf.** Leather, soap, and vinegar. **Pop.** 5,300.

JULIEN, STANISLAS-AIGNAN, *zhool'-cahn*, a celebrated linguist and Chinese scholar, was born at Orleans. He studied Chinese under Rémusat in the College de France, and is said to have made such progress in the language in the space of twelve months as to execute a Latin translation of the works of the Chinese philosopher Mencius. His subsequent translations were numerous and important. He was also the author of several treatises on the industries and arts of the Chinese, and in 1869 he published the first part of a "Syntax of the Chinese Language." He was acquainted with nearly all the European languages, but was especially an orientalist. He succeeded Rémusat as professor at the College de France, became subsequently president of the college, and was conservator of the Imperial Library.

Born at Orleans, 1799; **died** 1873.

JULIEN-DU-SAULT ST., a town of France, department Yonne, 21 miles N.W. of Auxerre, on the right bank of the Sonne. **Manf.** Coarse cloth, worsted, and leather. **Pop.** 2,300.

JULIUS I., *ju'-li-us*, Pope, and saint of the Roman calendar, succeeded Marcus in 337. He strenuously supported the cause of Athanasius, and was a man of great learning and piety. Some of his letters are extant.

Died 352.

JULIUS II. (Giuliano della Rovere), succeeded Pope Pius III. in 1503. Sixtus IV. his uncle, made him cardinal and commander of his troops, a post which suited his enterprising genius. The emperor Maximilian, with the kings of France and Aragon, endeavoured to depose him; but he frustrated their design, and formed an alliance with them at Cambray in 1508. He then demanded from the Venetians the territories of Faenza and Rimini, which had been originally taken from them by Alexander VI., and on the death of that pontiff recovered by the Venetians, who, for refusing Julius's unjust claim, were put under an interdict. At last, being reduced to the greatest extremities, the state of Venice was obliged to submit. The

pope then turned his arms against France, and besieged La Mirandola, which he entered in triumph in 1511; but, fortune turning, he was driven to Rome, and the council of Pisa declared him suspended. He was the patron of Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Bramante.

Born 1441: **died** 1513.

JULIUS III. (Giovanni Maria della Monte), obtained the tiara in succession to Paul III. in 1550. He had formerly presided at the council of Trent under Paul III., and, on being elected to the papacy, joined the emperor against Octavius Farnese, duke of Parma.

Born 1487; **died** 1555.

JULUNDER, or **JULINDER**, *ju-lin-der'*, a town in the Punjab, 80 miles E. of Lahore. It is surrounded by a large number of fine mausoleums. **Pop.** 52,000; capital of div. of same name, 2,421,781.

JUMBOOSIER, or **JUMBUSER**, *jum-boo-seer'*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat, 35 miles S.W. of Baroda, in the presidency of Bombay. The inhabitants are engaged principally in the cotton and grain trade. **Pop.** 10,500.

JUMET, *zhoo'-mai*, a town S.W. of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 3 miles from Charlerci. **Manf.** Glass and leather. There are extensive coal-works in its vicinity. **Pop.** 20,000.

JUMILLA, *hoo-meel'-ya*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 65 miles from Carthagena. The streets are straight and wide, and on an adjoining hill are the ruins of an ancient castle. It has two churches, in one of which are some fine frescoes and paintings said to be by Rubens. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, soap, firearms, and pottery. **Pop.** 7,500.

JUMIÈGES, *zhoo-me-aige'*, a village of France, department Seine-Inférieure, near the right bank of the Seine, 11 miles W. of Rouen. There are extensive remains of a splendid monastery founded in 661, the two lofty towers forming a conspicuous landmark. The edifice is of various dates, and exhibits specimens of several styles of architecture. Adjoining the monastery are the remains of a royal residence. **Pop.** 1,700.

JUMILLAC-LE-GRAND, *zhoo-meel'-yac*, a town of France, department Dordogne, near the sources of the Isle, 20 miles E. of Nontron. The old castle figured in the wars between England and France. There are blast furnaces and other ironworks. Seven annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,500.

JUMNA, *jum'-na*, a celebrated river of India, which has its source in the Himalaya mountains, at Jumnotri, 10,850 feet above the level of the sea. It passes the cities of Delhi and Agra, and, after a course of 680 miles, falls into the Ganges at Allahabad. The principal affluents are the Chumbal, Sind, Betwa, and Cane, on the right bank; the Hindon, Seergoor, and Rind on the left.

JUMNOTRI, *jum-noo'-tre*, a place of pilgrimage at the source of the Jumna. The name of the place refers to the spot where ablution is performed. It is also remarkable for hot springs. **Lat.** 30° 59′ N. **Lon.** 78° 35′ E. The heights of the three mountains known as the Jumnotri Peaks, are 20,122, 20,916, and 21,155 feet, respectively, above the sea level.

JUNCTIN, or **GIUNTINO**, **FRANCIS**, *joon-te'-no*, a mathematician of Florence, was for some time a Carmelite, but quitted his order, went to France, and abjured the Roman Catholic religion. He became a corrector of the press, and afterwards a manufacturer of paper and a banker, by which means he gained a large fortune. He wrote some arithmetical works, commentaries on the Sphere of Sacrobosco, on the Reformation of the Calendar, and on the Age of the "Loves of Petrarch."

Born 1523; **died** 1590.

JUNDIAHI, *yoon-de-a-he'*, a town of Brazil, province of San Paulo, near the left bank of a river of the same name, 30 miles N.W. of the town of San Paulo. There is a Benedictine convent. **Manf.** Saddles and harness for mules. The sugar cane is extensively cultivated in the district. **Pop.** 8,000.

JUNG, JOHANN HEINRICH, *yung*, more generally known as Jung Stilling, was born at Imgrund, in Nassau, studied medicine at Strasburg, and settled as a practitioner at Elberfeld, where he was especially successful in operations for cataract. He was subsequently professor at Marburg and Heidelberg. In his student days he formed a close intimacy with Goethe. He published an autobiography in three vols. 1777 and 1778, which were followed at intervals by other works of a similar character. In religion Jung has been described as a "pietistic rationalist." His collected works were published at Stuttgart in 1838, in 14 vols.

Born 1740; **died** 1817.

JUNGFRAU, *yoong'-frou* (the Maiden), a lofty mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 13,671 feet above the level of the sea. In 1804 it was first ascended by the brothers Aaron, and again by them in 1812. In 1828 it was scaled by six peasants; and, in 1841, by Forbes, of Edinburgh, and Agassiz, of Neufchâtel. It ranks as the eighth in height of the mountains of Europe.

JUNIEN, ST., *zhoo'-ne-a*, a town of France, department Haute-Vienne, at the confluence of the Vienne and Glane, 19 miles N.W. of Limoges. There is an ancient and beautiful church. **Manf.** Woollens, gloves, paper, leather, wax, stoneware, and porcelain. **Pop.** 7,200.

JUNIUS, ADRIAN, *ju'-ni-us*, a learned Dutchman, who studied physic, and took his doctor's degree at Bologna, after which he went to England, where he wrote several works, particularly a Greek and Latin lexicon, which he dedicated to Edward VI. He afterwards returned to his own country and practised physic. He wrote "Commentaries on various Latin Authors," "A Poem on the Marriage of Philip II., king of Spain, with Mary, Queen of England;" "Translations from the Greek," &c.

Born at Hoorn, 1515; **died** 1575.

JUNIUS, FRANCIS, professor of divinity at Leyden. He studied at Geneva, and, in 1565, became minister of the Walloon church at Antwerp, and afterwards chaplain to the prince of Orange; at last, he was made theological professor at Leyden. He is chiefly known by a Latin version of the Bible, with notes, in which he was assisted by Tremellius.

Born 1545; **died** at Leyden, 1602.

JUNIUS, FRANCIS, son of the preceding. In 1620 he visited England, and was taken into the family of Thomas, earl of Arundel. There he studied the northern languages, in which he attained to considerable proficiency. He left a valuable collection of MSS. to the library of Oxford.

Born at Heidelberg, 1589; **died** at Windsor, 1677.

JUNIUS, the assumed name of a political writer, who, between the years 1769 and 1772, published some remarkable letters to celebrated persons, in the "Public Advertiser." Although both printer and bookseller were prosecuted, the author eluded all inquiry at the time; and, notwithstanding various conjectures have been started on the subject, supported on more or less plausibility, their author is still positively unknown. These letters have been ascribed to Mr. Burke, who solemnly disclaimed the imputation. Mr. William Gerard Hamilton, commonly called Single-speech Hamilton, was also suspected; but he likewise denied the charge. Other persons to whom they have been imputed are Lord Chesterfield, John Wilkes, Mr. Dunning (afterwards Lord Ashburton), Lord Temple, Lord Grenville, Horne Tooke, Lord George Sackville, Colonel Barré, Lord Lyttelton, and, lastly, Sir Philip Francis, whose claims to their authorship would appear to be the best founded. (*See* FRANCIS, Philip.) The letters are written in a nervous, clear, and masterly style.

JUNIUS BRUTUS. (*See* BRUTUS.)

JUNKSEYLON, or SALANG, *junk'-se-lon'*, an island at the S.E. extremity of the Bay of Bengal, lying on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is 25 miles long by about 10 broad, is hilly and fertile, and produces edible birds' nests, and wood. It has numerous herds of buffaloes, hogs, and deer. Pop. about 5,000, consisting of a mixture of Malays, Chinese, Siamese, and Birmans. Lat. 7° 46' N. Lon. 98° 18' E.

JUNO, *jū'-no* (in Greek, HERA), the queen of the gods, according to the Roman mythology, was daughter of Saturn and Ops, and sister to Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, Vesta, Ceres, &c. Her brother Jupiter was not insensible to her charms, and proposed to marry her, and the nuptials of Jupiter and Juno were celebrated with the greatest solemnity: the gods, all mankind, and all the brute creation, attended. The worship of Juno was universal, and even more so than that of Jupiter, according to some authors. Her sacrifices were offered with the greatest solemnity. Among the birds, the hawk, the goose, and particularly the peacock, often called the bird of Juno, were sacred to her; and the dittany, the poppy, and the lily were her favourite flowers. As Juno's power was extended over all the gods, she had the privilege of hurling the thunder of Jupiter when she pleased. Her temples were numerous; the most famous of which were at Argos and Olympia. The surnames of Juno are various; they are derived either from the function or things over which she presided, or from the places where her worship was established. She was the goddess of all power and empire, and she was also the patroness of riches. She was represented sitting on a throne, with a diadem on her head and a golden sceptre in her right hand. Some peacocks generally sat by her, and a cuckoo often perched on her sceptre; while Iris, behind her, displayed the thousand colours of her beautiful rainbow. The Roman consuls, when they entered upon office, were always obliged to offer her a solemn sacrifice. The Juno of the Romans was called Matrona or Romana.

JUNOT, ANDOCHE, *zhod'-no*, duke of Abrantes, a French general. He entered the army as a volunteer during the Revolution, and attracted the attention of Bonaparte at the siege of Toulon, in 1793. This was the origin of his fortune: he was appointed aide-de-camp, and went with the army to Egypt, where he so greatly distinguished himself that, on his return, he became general of division, and, in 1804, governor of Paris. In 1805 he was sent as ambassador to Lisbon, and two years afterwards assumed the command of the army sent into Portugal. Junot rapidly made himself master of that kingdom, and was created governor, with the title of duke of Abrantes; but the next year he was defeated at Vimeira by the duke of Wellington, compelled to sign the capitulation of Cintra, and obliged to abandon his conquest. This reverse brought him under the displeasure of Napoleon; he nevertheless took part, in 1810, in the Spanish campaign, and in that of Russia in 1812, becoming governor of the Illyrian provinces. His reason suddenly failing, he was compelled to return to France, and was taken to his father's house, near Dijon, where he threw himself from a window and fractured his thigh-bone. Amputation was performed, but Junot tore off the bandages, and died a few days afterwards. His widow, a woman of great accomplishments, wrote some "Memoirs on the Empire," which are full of interest.

Born at Bussy-le-Grand, 1771; died 1813.

JUNTA, PHILIP, *joon'-ta*, Italian printer in the 15th and 16th centuries. He printed, at Lyons, the Letters of Leo X. by Bembo, and the works of other authors. He had, also, printing offices at Genoa, Venice, and Florence, and produced some excellent editions of Greek authors, as Plutarch, Xenophon, Aristophanes, Sophocles, and Homer.

Born 1450; died 1519.

JUPITER, *jū'-pi-ter*, in Roman mythology (or Greek mythology, ZEUS), the most powerful of all the gods, was the son of Saturn and Ops. He was saved from destruction by his mother, and intrusted to the care of the Corybantes. Saturn, who had received the kingdom of the world from his brother Titan, on condition of not raising male children, devoured all his sons as soon as born; but Ops concealed Jupiter, and gave a stone to Saturn, which he devoured on the supposition that it was a male child. Jupiter was educated in a cave on Mount Ida, in Crete, and fed upon the milk of the goat Amalthæa. He received the name Jupiter. As soon as he was a year old, Jupiter found himself sufficiently strong to make war against the Titans, who had imprisoned his father because he had brought up male children. The Titans were conquered, and Saturn set at liberty by his son. Saturn, however, soon after, apprehensive of the power of Jupiter, conspired against his life, and was, for this treachery, driven from his kingdom, and obliged to fly into Latium. Jupiter, now become the sole master of the empire of the world, divided it with his brothers. He reserved for himself the kingdom of heaven, and gave the empire of the sea to Neptune, and that of the infernal regions to Pluto. The peaceful beginning of his reign was soon interrupted by the rebellion of the giants, whom he subdued by the assistance of Hercules. Jupiter now gave himself up to pleasures. He married Metis, Themis, Eurynome, Ceres, Mnemosyne, Latona, and Juno. He became a Proteus to gratify his passions. His intrigues with Danaë, Antiope, Leda, Europa, Ægina, Calisto, and Alcmena, are all well known. His children were also numerous as well as his mistresses. He was delighted with the sacrifice of goats, sheep, and white bulls. The oak is sacred to him, because he first taught mankind to live upon acorns. He is generally represented sitting upon a golden throne, holding, in one hand, thunderbolts just ready to be hurled, in the other a sceptre; and an eagle stands with expanded wings at his feet. Jupiter had several oracles, the most celebrated of which were at Dodona, and Ammon, in Libya. As Jupiter was

the king and father of gods and men, his power was extended over the deities, and everything was subservient to his will, except the Fates.

JURA, *joo'-ra*, a mountain-chain of Europe, belonging to the system of the Alps, commencing near Geneva, and extending N. along the frontier of France and Switzerland, separating the departments of the Ain, the Jura, and the Doubs, from the cantons of Geneva, Vaud, Neufchatel, and Bern. The Rhine divides the range into the Swiss, or French, and the German Jura. The highest peaks are Reculet, Tendre, the Colombier, and the Dole. All these are between 5,500 and 5,700 feet high. The range is about 220 miles long, with a breadth of about 62 miles at its broadest part. Many of its sides are covered with woods in which are numerous wolves and a few brown bears.

JURA, a department in the E. of France, bounded by Switzerland on the E., and by the French territory in every other direction. It is mountainous, being covered in the E. by the principal chain of the Jura, but intersected by many beautiful and fertile valleys, and a low plain is near the western bed. The usual cerealia and the grape are cultivated; the pastures being rich and extensive, vast numbers of cattle are reared, and the produce of the dairy forms a principal source of wealth to the inhabitants.

Rivers.—The Ain, Doubs, and Loire.
Minerals.—Iron, marble, alabaster, and coal; and there are some saline and mineral springs.
Manf.—Principally iron, woollens, linen, leather, clocks, watches, and articles of wood and ivory.
Area.—1,943 square miles.
Pop.—285,263.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 arrondissements and 584 communes. The chief towns are Lons-le-Saulnier, the capital, Poligny, Sainte-Claude, and Dôle.

JURA, a river rising near Ratova, in the Russian government of Wilna, and, after a course of 75 miles, falling into the Niemen, above Tilsit.

JURA, one of the Hebrides, or Western islands of Scotland, situate to the N.E. of the island of Islay, and opposite to the district of Knapdale, in Argyleshire, to which county it is annexed. It is 27 miles long, with a mean breadth of about 5, and is the most rugged of the W. isles, being composed chiefly of huge rocks, piled on one another in the utmost apparent disorder, naked, and incapable of cultivation. The mountainous ridges terminate in four similar peaked mountains, called the Paps of Jura, the highest of which attains an elevation of 2,556 feet. All the inhabitants live on the E. side. Here, along the margin of the sea, the coast is pretty level. The only crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and flax; the chief manure is the seaweed which is cast ashore. There is only one small village, called Jura, on the E. coast of the island, inhabited by a few fishermen. The Gaelic is the only language spoken in the island. **Pop.** 761. **Lat.** 56° 2′ N. **Lon.** 5° 51′ W.

JURANÇON, *zhoo'-ran-sohn*, a town of France, department Basses Pyrénées, 1 mile W. of Pau, on the side of a hill where are excellent vineyards. **Pop.** 2,200.

JURIEU, PETER, *zhoo'-re(r)*, a French Protestant divine, was the son of Daniel Jurieu, pastor of the reformed church at Mer, in the diocese of Blois. His mother was sister to the famous Peter du Moulin. He received his education partly in Holland and partly in England, and while there received episcopal ordination. On his return home, he became assistant to his father, and professor of divinity and Hebrew at Sedan, where he gained great reputation by his lectures and preaching. He wrote against Bossuet's "Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church," and defended the moral character of his sect against the accusations of Arnauld. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he retired to Holland, and was chosen pastor of the Walloon church at Rotterdam. He there applied assiduously to the study of the Book of Revelation, and believed he had discovered most of the mysteries therein, particularly with regard to Antichrist. He addressed William III. king of England, as the instrument appointed to destroy the kingdom of the beast. He embroiled himself in controversy with Bayle and Beauval, who had objected to the extravagance of his opinions. His chief works are, "The History of Calvinism and Popery, with a Parallel between them;" "Pastoral Letters," "On the Unity of the Church," "Treatise of Nature and Grace," and "Critical History of the Doctrines and Worship of the Church, and those of the Pagans."

Born at Mer, in France, 1637; **died** at Rotterdam, 1713.

JURIEV POLSKOI, *joo'-re-ev pols'-koi*, an ancient town of Russia, government of Vladimir, at the confluence of the Kolokocha with the Snakscha, 39 miles N.W. of Vladimir. There are five churches and a monastery. **Manf.** Silk, calico, and leather. **Pop.** 5,000.

JURIEV POVOLSKOI, *po-vols'-koi*, a town of Russia, government of Kostroma, on the left bank of the Volga, 90 miles S.E. of Kostroma. **Pop.** 2,800.

JURIN, JAMES, *ju'-rin*, secretary to the Royal Society of London, and president of the College of Physicians. He wrote papers on philosophical and medical subjects in the "Philosophical Transactions," and had disputes with Michelotti on the motion of currents; with Keill and Senac on the motion of the heart; with Robins upon distinct vision; and with the partisans of Leibnitz on the active forces.

Born 1684; **died** 1750.

JURUA, *hoo-roo'-ha*, a river of South America, an affluent of the Amazons, having its sources in the north-east of Peru. The length of the course, generally in a north-easterly direction, is 540 miles.

JURUENA, *hoo-roo-hai'-na*, a river of South America, and for a great part of its course forming the boundary between Brazil and Peru. It joins the Arinos, after a course of 460 miles, in lat. 9° 30′ S.

JURZEN, *yoor'-zen*, a river of Russia, rising on the western slope of the Ural mountains, and joining the Ufa, on the left bank, after a course of 140 miles.

JUSHPORE, *joosh-pore'*, a native state of India under British protection, in the S.W. of Bengal. The country is a table land containing much uncleared jungle. The produce is chiefly rice, oil, and wild silk. **Area**, 617 square miles. **Pop.** 67,000.

JUSSEY, *zhoos'-se*, a town of France, department Haute-Sâone, on the right bank of the Amance, 19 miles N.W. of Vesoul. It is a place of great antiquity, and endured a famous siege in 1595. **Pop.** 2,900.

JUSSIEU, ANTOINE DE, *zhoos'-se-u(r)*, a French botanist and physician. After travelling over Europe, he settled at Paris, where he became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and

professor of botany in the Royal Garden. He enriched the memoirs of the French Academy with several valuable papers on botany and mineralogy, the result of observations made during his travels. He also wrote the appendix to Tournefort's "Institutions of Botany," and abridged Barrelier's work upon the Plants of France, Spain, and Italy; he was likewise the author of a "Discourse on the Progress of Botany."

Born at Lyons, 1686; **died** 1758.

JUSSIEU, BERNARD DE, brother of the above. He distinguished himself as an able physician and botanist. He became professor and demonstrator in the Royal Garden, and was chosen a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and of several foreign societies. He published an edition of Tournefort's "History of Plants in the Environs of Paris," and was the author of a book entitled "The Friend of Humanity; or the Advice of a Good Citizen to the Nation."

Born at Lyons, 1699; **died** at Paris, 1777.

JUSSIEU, JOSEPH DE, brother of the preceding, was also a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and accompanied Condamine to Peru in 1735. He was not only a good naturalist and physician, but an excellent engineer. He published a journal of his voyages.

Born at Lyons, 1704; **died** 1779.

JUSSIEU, LAURENT DE, a celebrated French botanist, nephew of the preceding, was the greatest philosopher of his family, and author of the "Natural System of Botany." He went to Paris, in 1765, to complete his studies, under the direction of his uncle Bernard. In 1770 he took the degree of doctor of medicine, and was soon afterwards chosen professor of botany in the Royal Garden. In 1789, he published his great work, the "Genera Plantarum," in which, for the first time, the whole vegetable kingdom was arranged according to a natural classification. He subsequently filled many important scientific posts in Paris, and continued till his eighty-eighth year to dictate valuable memoirs on the science of botany. The great work of Jussieu, in an improved and amended form, is one of the chief text-books on botany, not only in France but in England.

Born at Lyons, 1748; **died** at Paris, 1836.

JUSSIEU, ADRIEN DE, son of the above, was educated for the medical profession, but devoted himself to the science which his father had so greatly benefited. In 1826 he succeeded his father as professor of botany; and, although he wrote no large work on the science, he contributed a great number of valuable memoirs relative to it to the scientific annals of France. He also contributed to the "Natural History" of Milne-Edwards. He was a member, and afterwards president, of the French Academy of Sciences.

Born at Paris, 1797; **died** at the same place, 1853.

JUST, ST. (*See* SAINT JUST.)

JUST, ST. (LA PENDUE), a town of France, department Loire, 12 miles S.E. of Roanne. **Pop.** 3,200.

JUST, ST. (SUR-LOIRE), a town of France, department Loire, on the right bank of the Loire, 12 miles S.E. of Montbrison. The river is crossed by a suspension bridge. **Manf.** Shawls, printed collars, bottles, and chemicals. **Pop.** 2,300.

JUSTEL, CHRISTOPHER, *zhoos'-tel*, counsellor and secretary to the king of France. He published, "The Code of Canons of the Universal Church," and the "Councils of Africa, with Notes;" also "The Genealogical History of the House of Auvergne."

Born at Paris, 1580; **died** 1649.

JUSTEL, HENRY, son of the above, and his successor as counsellor and secretary. He was a man of learning and liberality, and so partial to England that he sent his father's MSS. to the university of Oxford, which learned body complimented him in return with the degree of LL.D. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he went to London, and was appointed keeper to the king's library.

Born 1620; **died** 1693.

JUSTI, JOHANN HEINRICH GOTTLIEB VON, *yoos'-te*, German mineralogist, who was appointed member of the Council of Mines. He afterwards became professor of political economy and natural history at Göttingen. He wrote treatises on mineralogy and on money, for some free remarks in which, on the states of Prussia and Wirtemberg, he was confined for a considerable time in the castle of Breslau. He had projected a German Encyclopædia, and wrote some pamphlets against eminent naturalists.

Born 1720; **died** 1771.

JUSTIN, *jus'-tin*, a Roman author of the 3rd or 4th century. His history is mainly a compilation from an earlier work of Trogus Pompeius, which has not been preserved.

JUSTINIANI, BERNARD, *joos'-teen-e-a'-ne*, a Venetian noble, was sent as ambassador to Louis XI. of France, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1474 he was made procurator of St. Mark, the second dignity of the republic of Venice. He wrote a History of Venice and other works.

Born 1408; **died** 1489.

JUSTINIANI, AUGUSTIN, bishop of Nebio, in Corsica. Francis I. of France made him his almoner and royal professor of Hebrew at Paris. He perished in a shipwreck in sailing from Genoa to Corsica.

Born at Genoa, 1476; **died** 1536.

JUSTINIANUS, or JUSTINIAN, I., *jus-tin-e-a'-nus*, emperor of the East, succeeded his uncle Justinus I. in 527. He was the protector of Christianity, and carried his arms with success against his enemies, for which he was chiefly indebted to his general Belisarius, who also preserved him from a formidable conspiracy. Peace being restored, Justinianus formed into a body all the Roman laws, a work which was executed under the title of "Digests" or "Pandects." After this great work was finished, the laws of modern date were collected into one volume, called the "Novellæ." He exerted himself against the ecclesiastical encroachments of Popes Sylverius and Vigilius. He built many churches, particularly the famous Saint Sophia at Constantinople, and abolished the consulate.

Born at Tauresium (site of the modern Kustendje) 483; **died** 565.

JUSTINIANUS II., was the elder son of Constantine III., whom he succeeded on the throne of Constantinople in 685. He recovered several provinces from the Saracens, and made an advantageous peace with them; but his exactions, cruelties, and debaucheries tarnished the glory of his arms. He formed the design of destroying all the inhabitants of Constantinople, which being discovered, the tyrant was deposed in 694, and banished to the Crimea. Leo the Patrician gained the throne, but

he was displaced by Tiberius. About 704, Justinianus, being aided by the Bulgarians, regained his crown, but was slain, with his son Tiberius, by Philippicus Bardanes his successor.

Born 670; **died** 711.

JUSTINUS I., *jus-ti'-nus*, emperor of the East. He rose to the rank of general from being a private soldier, before which he was a swineherd. The soldiers of the prætorian band forced him to accept the imperial dignity on the death of Anastasius, in 518. He recalled the bishops who had been banished by the Arians, and published several severe edicts against that sect. Hearing of the destruction of Antioch by an earthquake, he laid aside the imperial robes, clothed himself in sackcloth, and passed several days in fasting and prayer, to avoid divine judgment. He rebuilt that city, and other places which were destroyed by the same calamity.

Born 470; **died** 527.

JUSTINUS II. was the nephew and successor of Justinianus I. in 565. He caused his cousin Justinus to be strangled, and put to death some of his senators from a suspicion of their being disaffected. He made war against Chosroes, king of Persia, who, being defeated at the head of a numerous army, was obliged to sue for peace. Justinus married Sophia, niece of Theodora, wife of the emperor Justinianus, a woman of high spirit, who, taking advantage of her husband's weakness, governed the empire in conjunction with Tiberius.

Died 578.

JUSTINUS, a Latin historian, who made an abridgment of the "Universal History" written by Trogus Pompeius. This work remains, but the original is lost.

Lived in the 2nd century.

JUSTINUS, commonly called Justin Martyr, a Christian philosopher and martyr in the 2nd century. His parents were heathens, and himself a zealous adherent to the Platonic philosophy; but, disputing with a Christian in 132, he was converted to that faith, though he still continued to wear the pallium, or cloak of the Grecian philosophers. He was an equal honour to Christianity by his knowledge, his firmness, and the purity of his life. A persecution breaking out against the Christians under Antoninus, Justinus presented to that emperor an admirable apology in their behalf, which had the desired effect. He afterwards addressed another apology to Marcus Aurelius, in which he defended his co-religionists against the calumnies of Crescentius, a Cynic philosopher. This last is said to have gained him the crown of martyrdom. Besides these apologies, his dialogue with Trypho, a learned Jew, and some other pieces in the Greek language, are extant. The best edition of his works is that of Jena, 1844.

Died 165.

JUTECALPA, *joo-te-kal'-pa*, a town of Honduras, Central America, capital of the department of Olancho. It is situated 4,000 feet above the sea level. It is the commercial centre of eastern Honduras. **Pop.** 4,000.

JUTERBOCK, *yoo'-ter-bok*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Nuthe, 27 miles S. of Potsdam. **Manf.** Woollens and linens. **Pop.** 6,700.

JUTES, *jutes*, an ancient people of Germany, who belonged to the Gothic race, and gave name to Jutland.

JUTLAND, *jut'-land*, a province of Denmark, which formerly comprised the whole peninsula, forming the mainland of the Danish dominions; but the name of Jutland is now confined to the northern half of the peninsula. Jutland is inclosed on all its sides, except the S., by the sea. On that side it is bounded by Schleswig. It is very irregular in shape, narrowing in the north to a point, the breadth in the centre being 106 miles, and at its southern base 70 miles. The greatest length is 180 miles. The coast line is estimated at 523 miles. The E. coast, particularly from Aarhuus in the south, 277 miles in length, has several good harbours and inlets, and presents a succession of fertile elevations; whilst the west coast faces the German Ocean for more than 246 miles, and presents, almost without interruption, a long line of sand-banks and reefs. On this side there is hardly a single harbour or navigable creek. On the north coast is an immense range of sand-banks, which often rise almost to the surface of the water, and, with the numerous currents, render the navigation extremely hazardous. The degree of its fertility is various: in some places the pasturages are excellent; but they are bordered by a chain of small hills of moving sand, which does infinite mischief. The southern division of the W. coast, particularly below Ribe or Ripen, consists of alluvial soil, deposited by the ocean, of surprising fertility, but marshy and unhealthy. Dykes are necessary, as in Holland, to prevent the inroads of the sea. The climate is temperate, but variable, and on the west coast especially, mists are of very frequent occurrence.

Rivers.—Not numerous, and none of great size, the largest being the Lonberg, Guden, Stor, Skjern, Warde Könge, Skive, and Holm: but the want of them is amply compensated by a number of bays, or inlets of the sea, which run up a great way into the country, especially the Lymfiord. (*See* DENMARK.)

Zoology.—Game is abundant; and a few boars are still found in the forests.

Pro.—Rye is the kind of corn most generally cultivated. The pasturages, however, are rich and extensive. The culture of potatoes is progressively extending; but, in general, the state of agriculture is very backward. The principal exports are corn and cattle; of the former, the great articles are rye and oats; the other exports are stockings, woollens, and earthenware.

Area.—About 8,500 square miles.

Pop.—868,511, considered to be the best representatives of the old Danish stock.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—The province is divided into 10 amts, or districts. The most important towns are AARHUUS, AALBORG, and WIBORG.

Lat. between 55° 25′ and 57° 45′ N. **Lon.** between 8° 7′ and 10° 48′ E.

JUVARA, PHILIP, *yoo-va'-ra*, an Italian architect, who was employed by the king of Sardinia to build some fine structures at Turin. In 1734 the royal palace at Madrid being burnt, Philip V., king of Spain, sent for him to erect another, more magnificent; he made a design, which was approved of, but the commencement of the work being delayed from day to day, it is supposed the architect died of chagrin.

Born at Messina, 1668; **died** 1735.

JUVENAL, DECIMUS JUNIUS, *joo'-ve-nal*, a Roman satirical poet. He went to Rome when young, and was for some time a pleader, after which he applied himself to writing satires with great success. Domitian sent him into honourable exile, by appointing him to a military command on the frontiers of Egypt. The best translations of Juvenal's works are those of Dryden, Gifford, and Hodgson. The biographical notices preserved

differ so materially that it is impossible to fix with precision the date of his birth or death.

Lived in the latter half of the 1st, and beginning of the 2nd century.

JUVENTAS, *ju-ven'-tas*, in Roman mythology, a goddess, who presided over youth and vigour. She is the same as the Hebe of the Greeks, and was represented as a beautiful nymph in variegated garments.

JUXON, WILLIAM, *juz'-on*, archbishop of Canterbury. He studied at St. John's College, Oxford, of which, in 1621, he was elected president. In 1633 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the king, and the year following appointed to the bishopric of Hereford, but, before consecration, he was advanced to the see of London. In 1635 he was appointed lord high treasurer, which excited great indignation against Archbishop Laud, as the means of it; but the conduct of Bishop Juxon in that dignity was irreproachable. He suffered, in the rebellion, the loss not only of his ecclesiastical revenues, but a great part of his temporal estate. In 1648 he attended the king upon the scaffold, after which the regicides caused him to be taken into custody, to make him reveal what Charles I. had secretly intrusted to him. At the Restoration he was made archbishop of Canterbury.

Born 1582; died 1663.

JYNTEAH, *jin'-te-ah*, a district of British India, formerly an independent state, but now annexed to Sylhet. It is about 108 miles long, and 57 broad. The southern part consists of a well-watered and fertile plain. The other parts of the district have mountains of moderate elevation. Lat. 25° to 26° N. Lon. 91° to 93° E. The capital of the district is Jynteahpoor, 20 miles N.E. of Sylhet.

K.

KAADEN, or KADANIE, *ka-den*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the left bank of the Egor, 12 miles N.W. of Saaz. It is walled, and has an old castle, now used as barracks. Manf. Cloth and hosiery. Coal is worked in the vicinity, and corn markets are held. Pop. 3,300.

KAARTA, *kar'-ta*, a country of considerable extent in Western Africa, situate to the west of Bambarra. Desc. Mountainous, but well cultivated. Pop. Unascertained, but said to be considerable.

KABANAGY, *kab'-ba-na'-gé*, a town of Hungary, 20 miles S.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 6,000.

KABARDAH, *ka-bar-dah'*, a district of European Russia, in the northern part of the province of Circassia. It is partly traversed by ranges of the Caucasian Mountains, but has a mild climate and fertile soil. Great numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep are reared. The district is divided into Great and Little Kabardah, the former the western and the latter the eastern portion.

KABEBE, *ka-bé'-be*, a town of Africa, with good market places, where articles of European manufacture can be purchased. Manf. Dyed cotton goods, carpets, and ornamental articles of copper, ivory, and pearls. There is a large trade in slaves and ivory. Pop. 50,000. Lat. 8° S. Lon. 26° 45′ E.

KABRUANG, *ka-broo-ang'*, an island of the Malay archipelago, about 18 miles in circumference. It lies between Gilolo and the Philippines. Pop. 4,000. Lat. 3° 47′ N. Lon. 127° E.

KABUL, or KAUBUL. (*See* CABUL.)

KABYLES, *ka-biles'*, an aboriginal African people, inhabiting the mountains of the Atlas. They are an independent race of marauders, who mainly exist by plundering the people of the plains. They are divided into numerous tribes, the chief of which are the Beni-Abbas, the Koukos, and the Henneichas. They are not to be confounded with Arabs, Moors, or Turks.

KACUNDA, or BUDDUA, *ka-koon'-da*, a town of Guinea, Western Africa, on the left bank of the Niger. Pop. 3,000. Lat. 8° 15′ N. Lon. 8° 22′ E.

KADAVU. (*See* FIJI.)

KADIAH. (*See* KODIAK.)

KADICHAH, *ka'-di-sha*, the first wife of Mahomet, who, at the period of her marriage with the prophet, was the widow of two husbands, and forty years of age, Mahomet being only twenty-five. She had four sons and four daughters by Mahomet; among the rest, the beautiful Fatima.

Died 628.

KADOE, *kad'-do*, a central province of Java, possessing the most fertile soil in the island. Large quantities of coffee, rice, cotton, sugar, tobacco, poppy oil, and tropical fruits, are among the products. The horses are strong and swift. The Jain temple of Borobudor, the largest and most perfect of the ancient monuments of Java, is in this province. Area, 631 square miles. Pop. 458,000, or about 725 to the square mile, showing a remarkable density of population.

KADOM, *ka'-dom*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Tambov, on the Mohicha, 130 miles N. of Tambov. It is built chiefly of wood, and is inhabited by descendants of the Tartars, who are believed to have founded the town. There are well-frequented annual fairs. Pop. 7,200.

KADSCHORY, *kas'-ko-ré*, a town of the Russian empire, in the Caucasus. Three-fourths of it were destroyed by fire in 1876.

KAE-CHOO, *ka-tchoo'*, a city of China, in Mantchooria, at the head of the Gulf of Leaotong, where a considerable export trade is carried on. Lat. 40° 35′ N. Lon. 121° 47′ E.

KAE-FUNG-FOO, the capital of the Chinese province of Honan. (*See* KAI-FUNG.)

KÆMPFER, ENGELBERT, *kæmf'-pfer*, a German physician and traveller, who, in 1683, accompanied, as secretary, the Swedish ambassador to Moscow and Ispahan. He afterwards embarked in a Dutch vessel, visited India, and then proceeded to Japan, making many valuable observations relative to the natural history of that country. He returned to Europe in 1693, and took up his residence in his native land, where he occupied himself in writing memoirs upon the countries he had seen. He left a collection of valuable manuscripts, which Sir Hans Sloane published in English in

1797, under the title of "History of Japan." This work was afterwards translated into German and French.

Born at Lemgo, 1651; died 1716.

KAFA, *kaf'-fa*, a country of East Africa, south of Abyssinia, consisting of an elevated plain, about 5,000 feet above the sea level, to the south of the river Godafe, or Gojeb. Very little is known of the country or the inhabitants, who are of the Abyssinian type. This is the native country of the coffee plant, and from which its name is derived. The chief town is Bonga.

KAFFA, CAFFA, FEODOSIA, or THEODOSIA, a seaport of the Crimea.

KAFFIR, or KAFIR, *kaf'-fer*, the name given by the Arabs and early Portuguese settlers of the east coast of Africa to the natives of the regions lying to the south of Mozambique, and extending to the country of the Hottentots. The name is derived from the Arabic Kiafir, "an unbeliever." They are a fine warlike race, of a dark brown colour, and in the north of the territory inhabited by them assimilate to the Negro type. They have no defined religious views, but are very superstitious. The name Kaffir is now generally restricted to the tribes occupying the district between Cape Colony and Natal, those dwelling near the east coast being known as Zulus. The Betjuans, or Bechuanas, are in the north and north-west, towards Lake Ngami; and the Damaras near the west coast. It is estimated that the Kaffir tribes number about 3,000,000, spread over a territory of about 1,000,000 square miles. (*See* KAFFRARIA PROPER, KAFFRARIA BRITISH, and NATAL.)

KAFFRARIA, PROPER, or INDEPENDENT, *kaf-fra'-re-a*, that portion of South Africa occupied by the Kaffirs, not yet under British rule, extending from the Kei River on the E., to the boundary of Natal on the N.W., and bounded to the N. by the Transkeran Territories, recently annexed to the Cape. Very much of it presents a broken surface, especially near the coast, where the river generally runs in deep beds. It is well watered and wooded, and generally has a rich and fertile soil. Along the coast slopes of the mountains are large grassy plains. The coast is rocky and dangerous, and the anchorages are unsafe.

Rivers.—The Kei, Umzimvoobo, or St. John's (with its branches), the Tsetse and Tena; the Umzimculu, Umtata, Umtamkee, and other streams, generally mountain torrents, with short courses, and unnavigable.

Pro.—Corn, pumpkins, and cotton. There are extensive forests, whence excellent timber of many ornamental and useful kinds might be obtained. A trade is carried on with the adjacent colonies in hides, horns, tallow, and timber.

Area.—25,000 square miles.

Pop.—220,000. The Amapondo Kaffir tribes inhabit that part of the country next Natal. The Amagcleka Kaffirs inhabit the coast region, next the Kei, while the Tambookie Kaffirs are located further north.

KAFFRARIA, BRITISH, the name, until recently, given to the region between the Kei rivers, the Keiskamma, and the Indian Ocean, and now a portion of Cape Colony, forming the divisions of King William's Town and East London. It is bounded on the N. by the Amatola range, about 4,000 feet high, a continuation of the great Wintenberg and Katberg ranges. There are many fertile and well-watered valleys, and extensive districts, including elevated grassy plateaus, well adapted for grazing and agricultural purposes.

Rivers.—The Keiskamma, Chumie, Buffalo, Gonubi, and several mountain torrents. The Great Kei separates the district from Kaffraria Proper.

Area.—4,500 square miles.

Pop.—119,000, of whom about 9,500 are Europeans, or of European descent.

Chief Towns.—King William's Town, the capital, and the port of East London, at the mouth of the Buffalo river.

History.—British Kaffraria was constituted an independent colony in 1861, and annexed to Cape Colony in 1865.

KAFIRISTAN, *kaf-ir-is-tan'*, a country of Central Asia, on the southern slope of the Hindoo-Koosh, the spurs of the range dividing it into long narrow valleys. The soil is fertile, and timber and metals are abundant. Area, 7,000 square miles. Pop. the number is unascertained. They differ from the neighbouring tribes in language and appearance, and seem to have a greater affinity with European races. They maintain an isolated and independent existence. The name given to the country by the Mahomedan neighbours, means "country of the infidels." Lat. 35° to 36° N. Lon. 69° 20′ to 71° 20′ E.

KAGALNIK, *ka-gal-nik'*, a river of Southern Russia, flowing in a south-easterly direction, and, after a course of 110 miles, discharging into the Black Sea, by a large lagoon.

KAGOSIMA, *ka'-go-si-ma*, a town and seaport of Japan, on the south of the island of Kiusiu, near the head of a harbour 40 miles long and 12 wide. The town is strongly fortified, and there is a manufactory of arms and ammunition after the European model. Bombarded and nearly destroyed by the English in 1863. Pop. 47,580.

KAHLA, *ka'-la*, a town of Saxe-Altenburg, Germany, on the left bank of the Saale, 8 miles from Jena. It is walled and has three suburbs; on the opposite side of the river (crossed by a bridge) is the old castle of Leuchtenberg, now a prison. Manf. Woollen and linen cloth, leather, chemicals, and tiles. Pop. 2,800.

KAIFFA. (*See* CAIFFA.)

KAI-FUNG, or KAE-FUNG-FOO, *kai-foong'*, a large town of China, capital of the province of Honan, on the right bank of the Yellow River, which frequently inundates it, notwithstanding that many miles of dykes have been erected. This town is the principal place in China for Jews, who have a very large place of worship. Lat. 34° 55′ N. Lon. 114° 20′ E.

KAINSH, *kainsh*, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Siberia, government of Tomsk, on the Om. Large fairs, chiefly for furs, are held, and are frequented by traders from all parts of Siberia. Lat. 53° 30′ N. Lon. 78° 30′ E. Pop. 4,100.

KAIOUK, or GAIOU-KHAN, *kai'-ouk*, third grand khan of the Mongols, was son of Oktai, and grandson of Ghengis-Khan. He completed the conquest of China, commenced by his father, but died suddenly in the midst of his victories. Kaiouk is called, among the sovereigns of China, Ting-Tsoung.

Born about 1205; died 1248.

KAIRA, *kai'-ra*, a town of British India, province of Gujerat, 52 miles N.W. of Baroda; has a court-house, prison and a large European church. Pop. 12,681; of district of same name, 804,800.

KAIRWAN, or KAIROAN, *kar'-wan*, a city of Northern Africa, 80 miles S. of Tunis. The great Okbah mosque is esteemed at once the most magnificent and most sacred in Barbary. It contains

many ancient and beautiful pillars of marble, granite, and porphyry. There are nearly 50 other mosques. **Manf.** Morocco leather, saddlery, boots, and slippers, and there is a trade in furs. **Pop.** 12,000.—In the 9th century this was the capital of the Arab dominions in Africa. It still has numerous remains of antiquity.

KAISARIEH. (*See* CÆSAREA.)

KAISERSLAUTERN, or **LAUTERN,** *kī'-sers-lou'-tern,* a fortified town of Bavaria, on the Rhine, 25 miles N.W. of Landau. It was the scene of much hard fighting in 1792 and 1793. **Pop.** 31,831.

KAISERSWERTH, *kī'-sers-vert,* a town of Prussia, province of Düsseldorf, on the right bank of the Rhine, crossed by a ferry, 6 miles N.W. of Düsseldorf. There are a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church, a monastery, and a large Protestant establishment, including a school, hospital, orphan asylum, and seminary for the training of evangelist sisters of charity. **Manf.** Silk, velvet, cotton, tobacco, and earthenware. There is a considerable shipping trade, and three annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 2,400.

KAKIG I., *ka'-kig,* king of Armenia, reduced several tribes to submission, and greatly embellished his capital. He began to reign 989. **Died** 1020.

KAKIG II., the last king of Armenia of the Pagratides family. His reign commenced in 1042. **Died** 1079.

KALAFAT, *ka'-la-fa',* a town of Wallachia, on the left bank of the Danube, a mile E. of Widdin, on the opposite bank. It has three churches, town-hall, custom-house, and barracks, and was strongly fortified to resist the Russians in the war of 1853-4. **Pop.** 2,300.

KALAH-JIK, *kai-la-yik',* a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Anatolia, 34 miles N.E. of Angora. There are an old castle, 14 mosques, and an Armenian church. **Pop.** about 3,000.

KALAMAZOO, *kal-a-ma-zoo',* a river of the United States, in Michigan. After a course of 200 miles, it falls into Lake Michigan, 40 miles from the mouth of the river St. Joseph.

KALAMAZOO, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area.** 576 square miles. **Pop.** 33,000. The capital is Kalamazoo.

KALAMAZOO, a city of Michigan, United States, on the west bank of the river of the same name, 143 miles W. of Detroit. There are 16 churches, a college, and a state lunatic asylum. **Pop.** 34,342.

KALAVASH, *kal-a-vash',* a town of Wallachia, on a branch of the Danube, 62 miles S. of Bucharest. **Pop.** 3,000.

KALBE, or **CALBE,** *kal'-be,* a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the left bank of the Saale, 18 miles S. of Magdeburg. **Manf.** Hosiery, woollens, tobacco, paper, and sugar. **Pop.** 8,000.

KALDEN-KIRCHEN, *kal-den-kirsh'-en,* a town of Prussia, province of Düsseldorf, and 27 miles N.W. of the town of that name. It was formerly fortified, but only small portions of the walls remain. There are a Protestant and a Roman Catholic parish church. **Manf.** Linen and cotton goods, ribbons, soap, vinegar, chicory, and tobacco. **Pop.** 2,800.

KALGUEF, or **KOLGUEV,** *kal-goo'-ef,* an island of Russia, government of Archangel, in the Arctic Ocean, 115 miles E. of the Kanin peninsula. It is about 240 miles in circumference, and the resort of immense flocks of wild fowl.

KALIDASA, *ka-le-da'-sa,* a Hindoo poet and dramatist who wrote, among other works, "Sakuntala," a drama, in Sanscrit, which has been translated into English, and "Vikramorvasi," also a work of high merit. Critics estimate these works very highly, and they are considered to be masterpieces of Sanscrit literature.

Lived probably in the 6th century; but some think at a much earlier epoch.

KALIHARI DESERT, *ka-le-har'-e,* a large and nearly uninhabited district of South Africa, to the north of the Gariep, or Great Orange river, extending to lat. 21° S. It is about 600 miles long, and 350 broad, generally sandy, covered with a dense low bush, and nearly without water, yet with some well-wooded districts, and in the north large forests of thorn trees. The general level is about 3,000 feet above the sea. There are immense herds of elephants, giraffes, and rhinoceroses. **Area,** about 200,000 square miles.

KALISCH, or **KALICE,** *ka'-lish,* a town of Russia, in Poland, on an island in the Prosna, near the frontier of the Prussian territory, 65 miles E. of Breslau. It is inclosed by walls, and entered by several gates. Its principal public buildings are the palace of the voivodes, the cathedral of St. Joseph, nine other churches, a theatre, and several hospitals. **Manf.** Woollen and linen fabrics, and leather. A considerable trade is carried on, and six fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 14,000. —It is one of the oldest Polish towns, and formerly the capital of a palatinate.

KALKAS, or **KHALKAS,** a country of the Chinese empire, in the northern part of Mongolia, bounded N. by Siberia, and S. by the desert of Gobi, and extending from the Altai mountains on the east to the sources of the Amoor. A large portion of the surface is mountainous, but there are extensive plains or steppes. In the western parts are salt lakes of considerable size. It is divided into four khanats, governed by native chiefs, but an annual tribute is paid to the emperor of China. The inhabitants live chiefly by the produce of their herds, and by hunting. They profess Buddhism.

KALKBRENNER, CHRISTIAN, *kalk'-brenner,* a German musical composer, who resided at Berlin, attached to the court of the Prussian king, but, in 1796, went to Paris. His most celebrated works are "Olympus," "Saul," and "Don Juan;" besides which he composed many smaller pieces.

Born at Munden, 1755; died at Paris, 1806.

KALLA KANDI, *kal-la-kan'-de,* a town of West Africa, to the north of Dahomey. It is of considerable trading importance, and there are markets for horses, cattle, sheep, and slaves. The inhabitants are good smiths and weavers. **Lat.** 12° 2' N. **Lon.** 1° 18' E.

KALLO (NAGY, or GREAT), *kal'-lo,* a market-town of Hungary, 25 miles N.E. of Debreczin. It has both Greek and Protestant churches. **Manf.** Potash. **Pop.** 5,000.

KALLUNDBORG, *kal'-loond-borg,* a seaport of Denmark, on the west coast of the island of Seeland, 57 miles W. of Copenhagen. There are an ancient church with five towers, and the remains of a castle. It has a good harbour and an active trade in cattle and corn. **Pop.** 2,600.

KALMAR. (*See* CALMAR.)

KALMUCKS, or DERBEN-WEIRAT, *kal'-muks*, the most numerous of the Mongul nations. They are divided into two principal groups, located in the west of Chinese Tartary, and in the plains of the Ili and the Don, where they are in course of incorporation with the Don Cossacks. The Huns, so famous in the history of the invasion of southern Europe by the barbarians, are supposed to have been a branch of the Kalmucks. They are short and swarthy, with flat noses and oblique eyes, wandering and warlike. Many of them, even in the provinces of Russia, retain a belief in Buddhism.

KALOCSA, or COLOCZA, *ka-lok'-sa*, a town of Hungary, on the left bank of the Danube, 67 miles S. of Pesth. There is a bishop's palace, fortified, and containing a large library. It is a steam-packet station, and is the see of an archbishop. **Pop.** 16,500.

KALOZ, *ka-losch'*, a market town of Hungary, 16 miles S.E. of Stuhlweissenburg. There is a trade in horses and cattle. **Pop.** 3,500.

KALSEE, *kal-see'*, a trading town of British India, 130 miles N.E. of Delhi, in the province of Gurwhal.

KALUBRO, VINCENT, *ka-loo'-bro*, a Polish prelate and historian. The chapter of Cracow elected him their bishop, and he founded several new prebends in that and other churches. The cathedral being destroyed by lightning, in 1218, he retired to a monastery of the order of Cistercians, where he wrote his "Chronicle of the Polish Kingdom."

Lived in the 13th century.

KALUGA, *ka-loo'-ga*, a government of European Russia, bounded by the provinces of Moscow, Smolensko, Tula, and Orel. It is flat, and generally has a stony and sandy soil, and more than half the area is covered with forests. The Oka is the principal river. Hemp is extensively cultivated. **Manf.** Sailcloth, which is largely exported, and coloured cloths for the China trade. **Area,** 11,780 square miles. **Pop.** 1,140,337.

KALUGA, capital of the above government, on the right bank of the Oka, 95 miles S.W. of Moscow. **Manf.** Cottons, cloth, muskets, paper, soap, sugar, leather, vitriol, oil, and pottery. A very extensive corn trade is carried on with St. Petersburg and the Baltic ports. The town is a place of banishment for political offenders. **Pop.** 39,969. **Lat.** 54° 31' N. **Lon.** 36° 20' E.

KALUSZ, *ka-loosch'*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, among the Carpathians, on the mountain stream Lomnica. There is a Roman Catholic church in which a service of the Greek Church is also held. There are salt works in the vicinity. **Pop.** 6,000.

KALWARY, *kal-war'-e*, a town of Russia, in Poland, 176 miles N.E. of Warsaw. There are three Roman Catholic churches and a synagogue. Two well-frequented fairs are held. **Pop.** 8,500.

KAMA, *ka'-ma*, a river of European Russia, the principal tributary of the Volga, rising in the government of Viatka, near Glazov, and, after a south-west course of 1,100 miles, joining the Volga, 50 miles above Kasan. It abounds in fish, especially salmon, and is navigable for barges from the Volga to Perm, and is traversed by steam-vessels. The chief tributaries are the Viatka, Tchousso-vaia, and the Bielaia.

KAMA, or KAMADEVA, in Hindoo mythology, a divinity, corresponding to the Cupid of the Grecian mythology.

KAMA, or KOONER, a river of Central Asia, rising in the Hindoo Koosh, and joining the Cabool river, on the left bank, after a course of 200 miles.

KAMBA, *kam'-ba*, a kingdom of South Africa. The country is excessively hot and very fertile. The inhabitants do not live in towns or villages, but in scattered dwellings. They are fierce and warlike, and of predatory habits. **Pop.** 12,000. **Lat.** 16° to 17° S. **Lon.** 20° 25' to 21° 29' E.

KAMENITZ, or KAMENIEZE, *ka'-me-nitz*, a town of the Austrian empire in Galicia, 18 miles S.E. of Tabor. There is a large old castle, in the garden of which is a gigantic lime tree, 400 years old. Six annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,400.

KAMES, Lord. (*See* HOME.)

KAMINIETZ, or PODOLSK, *ka'-min-yets*, an ancient town of Russia, capital of the government of Podolia, near the Austrian frontier, situated on a steep rock above the Smotritza, an affluent of the Dniester. Its principal buildings are the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, a fine Gothic edifice, and the Dominican church. It has, besides, a Russian theological seminary, and several other public schools. The fortifications in this place were razed in 1812, but have since been rebuilt. **Pop.** 35,663.

KAMIONKA, *ka'-me-on-ka*, a town of the Austrian empire in Galicia, on the left bank of the Bug, 10 miles N.W. of Zloczow. There are a Roman Catholic and a Greek church. **Pop.** 3,900.

KAMISHIN, *ka'-mi-shin*, a town of Russia, on the right bank of the Volga, 99 miles S.W. of Saratov. It is inclosed by walls, and has a trade in agricultural produce. **Pop.** 7,500. This town was founded by Peter the Great.

KAMNITZ, *kam'-nitz*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, in a mountainous district, 25 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz. There are a chapel, to which pilgrimages are made, and the ruins of an old castle. **Pop.** 3,200.

KAMOURASKA, *kam'-our-as-ka*, a county of the province of Quebec, dominion of Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. **Area,** 1,077 square miles. **Pop.** 21,500, nearly all of French descent.

KAMPEN, *kam'-pen*, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, on the Yssel, which is crossed by a good bridge. **Manf.** Chiefly woollens. A good general trade is carried on. **Pop.** 8,524.

KAMTCHATKA, *kamt-chat'-ka*, a peninsula on the N.E. of Asia, forming part of the Russian government of Irkutsk, and the district of Okhotsk, to which it is joined at its N. extremity. It is bounded on the E. by the Sea of Kamtchatka, on the W. by the Sea of Okhotsk, on the S. by the Pacific, and on the N. by the country of the Tchuktches. It is 725 miles long, with a breadth of 280 at its widest parts, and is traversed by a range of lofty mountains, extending the whole length of the peninsula. About 14 of these are volcanic; but the most remarkable is Plutchevesky, 16,000 feet high, situate near Nijni Kamtchatsk, the volcano of which was formerly very active. The soil is generally stony, but there are many tracts suitable for cultivation.

Rivers.—The Kamtchatka, which has a course of 150 miles, with its principal affluent the Jelowka. Kurile Lake has a length of 20 miles, and a breadth of 12.

Zoology.—A great variety of animals, which produce the richest and most valuable furs. The sable is more plentiful here than in Siberia, though its fur is not quite so beautiful. There are several varieties of the Arctic

fox, or fire-fox of Kamtchatka. The other animals are the beaver, the hare, the marmot, and the argali, or wild sheep. The bear is the most formidable, and the hunting of it the most serious occupation of the Kamtchatdale. Sledge-dogs, of great strength and sagacity, are reared in large numbers. Game is abundant, particularly woodcocks, snipes, grouse, wild geese, and ducks, the eggs of which last are collected by the natives, and preserved in the fat of fish. The coasts and rivers swarm with fish, which form the main article of food to the inhabitants. The excellence of the salmon, herrings, and different kinds of shell-fish, is particularly remarked.

Pro.—The only vegetable productions are a stunted birch, dwarf pines, the cedar, and the larch. Shrubs are more plentiful; such as the mountain ash, wild rose, and raspberry; there is also a variety of berries. Rye, barley, and a few potherbs, are cultivated in the interior, where, protected by the mountains, the climate is milder.

Minerals.—Iron and sulphur; the latter abundant.

Commerce.—The trade of Russia with Kamtchatka is carried on from Irkutsk by the difficult and tedious route of Okhotsk, whence three ships are sent annually with supplies of grain and sugar. The imports, besides brandy, are nankeens and other Chinese stuffs, together with various commodities of Russian and foreign manufacture; as ribbons, handkerchiefs, stockings, caps, shoes, boots, and, in general, all articles of European consumption, but in small quantity, and bearing a very high price. The only exports are furs, whale oil, fish, and eggs. The goods are conducted on sledges drawn by dogs.

Pop.—10,000, the most numerous native race being the Kamtchatdales, who are in general below the common height, with broad shoulders and large heads. The face, and particularly the nose, is long and flat, the eyes small and sunk, the lips thin, and they have scarcely any beard. They are nominally Christians, but are superstitious, indolent, and addicted to coarse sensuality. Their principal food is fish, which they devour with avidity, and without the least regard to cleanliness or delicacy. Other native races are the Kourdetri and Omolotzi. There are about 6,000 Russians.

Chief Towns.—NIJNI-KAMTCHATSK, the capital, and PETROPAULOVSK, the principal fort.

Lat. between 51° and 60° N. **Lon.** between 155° 40′ and 164° 20′ E.

History.—In 1706, all Kamtchatka was surveyed and occupied by the Russians.

KAMYSHIN, *kam'-e-shin*, a town of Russia, government of Saratov, on the right bank of the Volga. A large trade in corn is carried on. **Pop.** 13,700. **Lat.** 50° 5′ N. **Lon.** 45° 25′ E.

KANABEK, *kan'-a-bek*, an almost uninhabited county of Minnesota, United States. **Area,** 540 square miles.

KANAGAWA, *kan-a-ga'-wa*, a town of Japan, the shipping port of Yedo, on the western side of the bay, 16 miles below Yedo. A very large foreign trade is carried on, the principal exports being silk and tea.

KANARIS, KONSTANTIN, *kan'-a-ris*, a celebrated Greek mariner, the master of a small merchant vessel, who, in the Greek war of independence, signalized himself by conducting the fire-ships into the Turkish fleet. In 1822 he blew up the ship of the Turkish admiral in the Strait of Chios, and later in the year burnt another admiral's ship in the harbour of Tenedos. In 1824, he burnt a Turkish frigate at Samos, and a corvette in the port of Mitylene; after which he served under the Greek admiral as captain. In 1825 he attempted to destroy the squadron of Mehemet Ali, as it lay in the port of Alexandria, preparing to embark troops for the Morea; but the fire-ships, driven back by a contrary wind, burnt themselves out in the open sea, doing no injury to the enemy. In 1827 he represented his native island Ipsara at the national Greek assembly; subsequently, he commanded the Greek fleet, but on the assassination of the president, in 1831, he resigned, and retired into private life. He was nominated minister of war and president of the council in 1848-49 took part in the revolution of 1862, which compelled the abdication of king Otho, and has since held ministerial office. He has been called the "Themistocles of Modern Greece," and Victor Hugo has popularized his daring deeds in verse.

Born 1795.

KANAWHA, GREAT, *ka-naw'-ha*, an affluent of the Ohio river, North America, rising in the north-west of North Carolina, between Blue Ridge and Iron Mountain. In the upper part of its course, where it is known as the New River, it flows for 100 miles in a north-easterly direction, then turns to the north and north-west, through ridges of the Alleghanies, and joins the Ohio at Point Pleasant, after a course of about 400 miles. About 100 miles above the point, near the junction with the Gauley river, there is a picturesque fall of about 50 feet.

KANAWHA, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area,** 1,100 square miles. **Pop.** 32,466. The capital is Charleston.

KANDAHAR. (*See* CANDAHAR.)

KANDEL, or LANGEN KANDEL, *kan'-del*, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Dürbach, 10 miles S.E. of Landau. **Pop.** 3,600.

KANDY, or CANDY is a portion of the Island of Ceylon, having for its capital a city of the same name. It is remarkably situated, and has excited much observation. (*See* CANDY.)

KANE, ELISHA KENT, M.D., an American traveller and Arctic explorer. After concluding his education at the medical college of Pennsylvania, he was appointed, in 1843, assistant-surgeon in the United States navy, and accompanied the first American embassy to China. He afterwards visited the Philippines, Ceylon, and travelled into the interior of India. Dr. Kane subsequently visited Egypt and explored the Nile as far up as the frontiers of Nubia; he walked completely over Greece, and, after a short sojourn in the United States, set out in 1846, for the coast of Africa, penetrating to the slave-markets of Whydah. Prostrated by fever, caught in that country, he returned in an enfeebled condition of health to his native land. He next served with the American army against Mexico, and experienced many fatigues and dangers throughout the campaign. In 1850 he accompanied the first American expedition, despatched by Mr. Grinnell, a merchant of New York, in search of Sir John Franklin, and four years afterwards published "A Personal Narrative of the Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin." In 1853 he was appointed to the command of a second expedition to the Arctic regions, for the same purpose, and was absent two years. In 1856 he published the results of his second voyage, under the title of "Arctic Explorations." The Queen, the Royal Geographical Society of London, the American Congress, and the New York Legislature bestowed upon him large gold medals.

Born at Philadelphia, 1822; **died** at Havanna, 1857.

KANE, SIR ROBERT, M.D., a distinguished Irish chemist and writer on medicine. After being educated for the profession of medicine, he became professor of chemistry to the Apothecaries Hall of Dublin, and was subsequently elected member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the same city, and of the Paris societies of Pharmacy and Medical Chemistry. In 1830-31, he published an essay on the "Pathological Condition of the Fluids in Typhus Fever," which gained the prize offered by Dr. Graves; and the "Elements of Practical Phar-

macy." The following year he received the degree of M.D. from Trinity College, Dublin; in 1841 he became fellow of the Irish College of Physicians. In 1844 he published a work on "The Industrial Resources of Ireland," which excited considerable interest at the time; he was subsequently employed by government, in conjunction with Professors Lindley and Taylor, to investigate the cause of the potato disease in Ireland; but the labours of these gentlemen were pronounced unsuccessful. From 1846 to 1847 he was professor of natural philosophy to the Royal Dublin Society. The lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1846, bestowed upon him the honour of knighthood. He has since aided in the formation of the Museum of Irish Industry, and published several works on the application of chemistry to agriculture and manufactures. In 1848 he became president of Queen's College, Cork, an office he resigned in 1864.

Born at Dublin, 1810.

KANE, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 540 square miles. **Pop.** 44,939. The capital is Geneva.

KANE, a county of Utah Territory, United States. **Area**, 7,500 square miles. **Pop.** 3,085. The capital is Toquerville.

KANEV, *ka-nef'*, a town of Russia, on the right bank of the Dnieper, 69 miles S.E. of Kiev. It was formerly a place of great strength, and endured many sieges. There was a castle and five churches, and a Greek monastery. **Pop.** 7,500.

KANGAROO ISLAND, *kan'-ga-roo*, an island of South Australia, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Vincent. It is 95 miles long from east to west, and about 25 miles broad. There are some fine pasture tracts and excellent timber. At the east end is Nepean Bay, and at the western end Mount Torrens. **Minerals.** Iron and limestone. It has no native inhabitants.

KANGELANG, or **CANGAYING**, *kan'-ge-lang*, an island in the Java Sea, of irregular form, 25 miles long and 8 miles broad. There are several bays on the south coast, and on the west side a good harbour. **Pop.** 1,500. **Lat.** 6° 50′ S. **Lon.** 115° 13′ E.

KANG-HI, *kang'-hi*, emperor of China, succeeded Shun-chi, founder of the Mantchou dynasty, in 1669. He had a great love for the arts and sciences of the Europeans, and liberally patronised the missionaries; but, though he was fond of geography, and directed the construction of maps and charts, he would suffer none to be laid before him unless China was represented therein as the middle of the world. He was a voluminous writer, and composed, among other works, "Morals for State Government" and "Moral Instructions for my Son."

Died 1693.

KANISA (**ALT**, or **OLD**), *ka-ne'-sa*, a market-town of Hungary, on the Theiss. There are a Roman Catholic and a Greek church, and a synagogue. A trade is carried on in corn, tobacco, and cattle, and several annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 11,000.

KANISA (**NOGY**, or **NEW**), a market-town of Hungary, on the Kanisa, an affluent of the Mur, 21 miles N.E. of Kopreinitz. There are important markets for fat cattle. **Pop.** 8,900.

KANKAKEE, *kan-ka-kee'*, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 590 square miles. **Pop.** 26,000.

KANKAN, *kan'-kan*, a town of Senegambia, West Africa. A large trade is carried on with Timbuctoo and other places in the interior. **Pop.** 6,000.

KANKARI, or **KANKIRI**, *kan-ka'-re*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Anatolia, 70 miles N.E. of Angora, on a small stream running into the Kizil-Irmak. There are a castle and an old Mahometan building, the Mejid Tash. **Pop.** 18,000.

KANKHUL, *kank-hool'*, a large and handsome town of British India, on the right bank of the Ganges, 100 miles N.E. of Delhi, the residence of many wealthy Hindoos.

KAN-KIANG, *kan-ke-ang'*, a river of China, forming a part of its internal line of navigation. It traverses the province of Kiang-si, and after a course of 350 miles, joins the Yang-tze-kiang.

KANO, *ka'-no*, a manufacturing and mercantile town of Central Africa, the capital of the state of Soketo, in the midst of a very beautiful and fertile district. The town is surrounded by a wall 15 miles in circumference. **Manf.** Cotton cloths, exported chiefly to Timbuctoo, Bornu, and Tripoli, and an extensive trade in various articles is carried on. **Pop.** 30,000; but, in the early part of the year, doubled by the arrival of traders. **Lat.** 12° 2′ N. **Lon.** 8° 22′ E.

KANOJE, or **KUNNAGE**, *kan-o-je'*, a town of British India, province of Agra, near the right bank of the Ganges, 70 miles N.W. of Lucknow. It is the capital of a powerful state, and there are extensive remains of the ancient city, the buildings of which exhibit beautiful carving, and consist chiefly of the tombs of Mahometan saints.

KANSA, or **KALANEMI**, *kan'-sa*, in Hindoo mythology, a demon, the enemy of Krishna, by whom he was ultimately slain.

KANSAS, *kan'-sas*, a large river of the United States, rising in the vast plains between the Arkansas and the Platte, and after a course, generally towards the E., of about 1,500 miles, falling into the Missouri in lat. 38° 31′ 13″ N. The northern branch is named Republican Fork.

KANSAS, one of the United States, bounded N. by Nebraska, E. by Missouri, S. by the Indian Territory, and W. by Colorado. The surface of the country consists generally of rolling prairies, rising in some parts into bluffs, but there are no mountains or swamps. The soil, except in some mineral tracts, is generally fertile, and cotton, hemp, tobacco, the usual cereals, and fruits are cultivated with success. Game is abundant on the prairies.

Rivers.—The Missouri, Kansas, Osage, Neasho, and the Arkansas, with their various branches and affluents.

Minerals.—Iron, coal, marble, lignite, and salt.

Area.—81,318 square miles.

Pop.—96,096, the increase being very rapid from the date when first constituted a state.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 72 organised counties, and 31 not completely arranged. The largest towns are TOPEKA, the capital, Atchison, Laurence, and Leavenworth.

History.—The territory of Kansas was organised in 1854. After a series of very animated contests, a constitution, which excluded slavery, was adopted, and the territory was admitted as a state into the Union in 1861.

KANSAS CITY, a town of Missouri, United States, on the right bank of the Missouri, near the junction with the Kansas, 120 miles N.W. of Jefferson city. The town is connected by railway with the eastern and western states. **Manf.** Leather, boots and shoes, iron castings, railway waggons, and machinery. There is a good trade in pork and timber. **Pop.** 55,785.

KAN-SUH, *kan-soo'*, the most north-western province of China, inclosed by the provinces Shen-se, and Sze-chuen, and by Tibet. It is mountainous; producing gold, musk, silk, and tobacco. **Area**, 90,000 square miles. **Pop.** 5,500,000. **Lat.** between 32° 30′ and 40° N. **Lon.** between 98° and 108° E.

KANT, IMMANUEL, *kant*, an eminent Prussian philosopher. His father, who was a saddler, was descended from a Scotch family, the name of which was spelt Cant; but it was altered by the philosopher to Kant. He received his education at the gymnasium, and afterwards at the university of Königsberg. On the completion of his studies, he became tutor in a clergyman's family, and afterwards in that of a nobleman, on quitting which he returned to the university, and subsisted by teaching private pupils. In 1755 he obtained the degree of M.A., and, commencing as public lecturer, obtained a number of scholars. In 1770 he was appointed professor of logic and metaphysics. He was a prolific writer; and wrote several works on natural philosophy. But it was in metaphysics that he chiefly excelled, and upon which he published a prodigious number of works. The leading principle of his philosophy is a criticism or examination of the knowing faculty, or faculty of cognition, as a necessary preliminary to an examination of the objects of knowledge. The "Kritik der reinen Vernunft" ("Critic of Pure Reason,") is the work mostly famous to English readers. His principles attracted considerable attention in Germany, obtained many followers, and, although attacked by several writers, continue to exercise the greatest influence, even at the present time.

Born at Königsberg, 1724; **died** 1804.

KANTURK, *kan'-turk*, a market town of Ireland, county of Cork, at the meeting of the Allua and Dalua, 26 miles N.W. of Cork. **Manf.** Serges. **Pop.** 2,300.—A station on the Great Southern and Western railways.

KANUM, *ka'-num*, a city of Central Asia, on a very elevated and fertile table-land, near the right bank of the Upper Sutlej. There is a Lama temple, with a large library. **Lat.** 31° 37′ N. **Lon.** 78° 25′ E.

KAPILA, *kap-e-la'*, reported founder of the Hindoo philosophical system known as the Sankhya. His personal history is so obscured by mythology that nothing satisfactory is known respecting him. He is described as a son of Brahma, and also as an incarnation of Vishnu.

KAPNIK-BANYA, *kap'-nik-ban'-ya*, a mining town of Hungary, 12 miles E. of Nagy-Banya. There are mines of gold, silver, and lead, in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3,000.

KAPOSVAR, *ka-pos-var'*, a town of Hungary, on the Kapos, 30 miles N.W. of Fünfkerchen. There are a Roman Catholic church, a fine court-house, and the ruins of an old castle. A trade in wine and tobacco is carried on. **Pop.** 5,300.

KAPTAL, *kap'-tal*, a market-town of the Austrian empire, in Sclavonia, in a mountainous district on the Verocz, 6 miles from Posega. There is an old castle. **Pop.** 4,800.

KAPUVAR, *ka-poo-var'*, a market-town of Hungary, on the Raab, 22 miles S.E. of Oldenburg. There is a castle belonging to prince Esterhazy. **Pop.** 4,400.

KARA-HISSAR. (*See* AFIOM-KARA-HISSAR.)

KARAGHINSKJ, *ka-ra-gins'-ke*, an island 20 miles off east coast of Kamchatka, 55 miles long, traversed by a chain of mountains 2,000 feet high. There is no timber. Bears and foxes are numerous. There are no settled inhabitants. **Lat.** 59° 13′ N. **Lon.** 164° 35′ E.

KARAJICH, or KARADSCHITSCH, VUK STEPHANOVITCH, *ka'-ra-jik*, an eminent Servian writer, the collector of the national ballads of his country, and compiler of a Servian dictionary and grammar, translated the New Testament into Servian, made a collection of Servian proverbs, and edited a volume of "National Tales." **Born** at Trshich, in Turkish Servia, 1787.

KARAK, *ka'-rak*, an island in the Persian Gulf. It is of coral formation, and has a circumference of 15 miles. **Pop.** about 1,000 Arabs. **Lat.** 29° 12′ N. **Lon.** 50° 13′ E.—During the war between England and Persia, in 1857, it was seized by the British.

KARAMAN, KARAMANIA, or CARAMANIA, *kar-a-man'*, an eyalet, or province of Asia Minor, bounded on the W. by Anatolia, E. by Rumili, and S. by the Taurus mountains. The inhabitants, who are mostly nomade Turks, are employed chiefly in breeding cattle.

KARAMAN, or LARAUDA, the chief town of the above eyalet, 60 miles from Konieh. It covers, with its squares and gardens, a large area; but the houses are mean. It trades with Cæsarea, Smyrna, and Tarsus, and has an extensive manufacture of blue cotton cloth, worn by the lower classes. **Pop.** 15,000.

KARAMSIN, NICHOLAS MICHAILOVITCH, *ka'-ram-sin*, an eminent Russian historian. After completing his education at Moscow, he served as officer of the Russian guards; but, between the years 1789-91, travelled in Germany, France, and England, an account of his tour being published, with the title "Letters of a Travelling Russian." Returning to Russia, he commenced his literary career by establishing the "Moscow Journal," and afterwards published several works, original and translated. In 1803 he was appointed imperial historiographer, and received a pension. His great work, the "History of the Russian Empire," he left incomplete at his death, having only reached the commencement of the 17th century, but the book had an unprecedented popularity. He also wrote several poetical pieces of great merit. The emperor Alexander made him a state counsellor, and conferred upon him the order of St. Anne.

Born at Bogoroeldzka, 1766; **died** 1826.

KARA-SU, *ka-ra-soo*, a considerable river of European Turkey, rising between Macedonia and Roumelia, and, after a course of 130 miles, falling into the Ægean Sea opposite Thasos.

KARA-SU-BAZAR, a town of the Crimea, 25 miles N.E. of Simferopol. It contains five churches and more than 20 mosques. **Manf.** Morocco leather, candles, and soap. **Pop.** 14,500.

KARATCHEF, *ka-rat-chef'*, an old town of European Russia, government of Orel, on the Sniejas, an affluent of the Dezna. A large trade in cordage is carried on. **Pop.** 10,000.

KARA-YOUSOUF, *yoo'-soof*, the first prince of the Turcoman dynasty, called the "black sheep," because they bore an effigy of that animal on their banners. He conquered Armenia; but was forced by Tamerlane to flee into Egypt. After Tamerlane's death, Yousouf returned, and overran part of Mesopotamia and Georgia. He was pursuing his conquests when he died near Tauris.

Died 1420.

KARANG-ASAM, *ka-rang'-a-sam'*, a native state on the north-east coast of the island of Bali, in the Indian archipelago. It is mountainous, but fertile and well watered, several streams uniting to form the Gilgil. The chief town, of the same name, has a good haven, and at the fort of Padang, on the south-west, a large trade in cotton, silk, salt, and arms, is carried on. **Pop.** 250,000.

KARANSEBES, *ka'-ran-se'-bes*, a town of Hungary, on the right bank of Temes, 50 miles S.E. of Temesvar. It is the see of a Greek bishop and the seat of a military commissariat. A considerable transit trade is carried on. **Pop.** 3,400.

KARATSCHEV, *ka-rat-shef'*, a town of Russia, on the Sueja, 47 miles N.W. of Orel. It is built chiefly of wood. Several fairs are held. **Pop.** 10,000.

KARDSZAG, *kard-zag'*, a town of Hungary, 25 miles S. of Debreczin. It is in the centre of a fertile district, and a great mart for grain, fruit, wine, and cattle. **Pop.** 14,500.

KARELIA, *ka-re'-le-a*, formerly an ancient province of Sweden, now forming portions of the Russian provinces of Finland, St. Petersburg, Olonetz, and Archangel. It was annexed to the Russian empire by Peter the Great.

KARGOPOL, *kar'-go-pol*, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, on the Onega, 184 miles from Olonetz. **Pop.** 2,500.

KARIKAL, *kar'-i-kal*, a small possession of France, on the Coromandel, or eastern coast of India, at the mouth of one of the branches of the Kaveri, and surrounded by the British district of Tanjore, 150 miles S. of Madras. **Area**, 63 square miles. **Pop.** 93,000, mostly natives.—The territory was ceded to the French by the rajah of Tanjore in 1759.

KARLO. (*See* CARLO.)

KARLOWITZ. (*See* CARLOWITZ.)

KARLSBAD. (*See* CARLSBAD.)

KARLSBURG. (*See* CARLSBURG.)

KARLSTAD. (*See* CARLSTAD.)

KARLSTADT. (*See* CARLSTADT.)

KARNTHEN. (*See* CARINTHIA.)

KAROLY (NAGY or NEW), *ka-ro'-le*, a market town of Hungary, 40 miles N.E. of Debreczin. There are a Roman Catholic, two Greek, and two Protestant churches, a synagogue, monastery, and castle, with fine gardens. There is a trade in corn and cattle, and several important annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 11,000.

KARPFEN, KORPONA, or KRUPINA, *karp'-fen*, a mining town of Hungary, on the Krudinica, 12 miles S.E. of Schemnitz. A considerable quantity of wine is grown in the district. **Pop.** 3,500.

KARR, JEAN-BAPTISTE-ALPHONSE, *kar*, a distinguished French novelist, who, after being employed as teacher in the Collége Bourbon, at Paris, commenced his literary career, in 1832, with the publication of a novel entitled "Sous les Tilleuls" ("Under the Lindens,") which at once became exceedingly popular. He subsequently wrote "An Hour too late," "F Sharp," "The Alain Family," and many other works, all excellent, and extensively read. He is best known in England by his "Tour round my Garden," which has been translated, and several times reprinted. He has also been editor and proprietor of various periodicals. Of late years he has almost exclusively devoted his time to horticulture and rural pursuits.

Born 1808.

KARROOS, *kar'-roos*, extensive plains of S. Africa, occupying most of the terraces in the mountain-ranges of Cape Colony. In the dry season they become deserts, but during the wet they are covered with a rich vegetation, which supplies provender to numerous herds.

KARS, *kars*, a city of Turkish Armenia, the capital of a government of the same name, situate on both sides of the river Arpa, 110 miles N.E. of Erzeroum, situated at an elevation of 6,000 feet above the sea level. On the east side of the river is the Armenian suburb, and on a lofty hill, the ruins of the Turkish citadel. It has several mosques, minarets, and Armenian churches and convents. A considerable transit trade is carried on. **Pop.** 12,000.—In the war of 1854, between Turkey and Russia, this place was gallantly held for six months for the Turks by the English general Williams and a small garrison, which suffered great privations before surrendering. It was restored to Turkey in 1856. In November, 1877, the town was stormed by the Russians and taken. **Pop.** of the gov., 162,979; of the city, 12,000.

KARSOUN, *kar'-soon*, a town of Russia, on the left bank of the Barish, at the junction of the Karsunka, 65 miles W. of Simbirsk. It was formerly fortified, but is now an open place. **Manf.** Leather. A large fair is held at Easter. **Pop.** 4,500.

KARTSANA, *kar-ta-sa'-na*, a town of Java, province of Kediri, on the left bank of the Kediri. A trade in rice is carried on. **Pop.** 4,000.

KARUN, *ka-roon'*, a river of Persia, the ancient Euboeus, rising in the mountains of Awas, in lat. 32° 15′ N; lon. 50° 46′ E., and falling into the Persian Gulf. It is navigable for small vessels as high as Shuster, 150 miles from the sea.

KARYSTO, *ka-ris'-to*, a town of Greece, on the southern extremity of the island of Eubœa, 40 miles E. of Athens. It is defended by a fort, and has a small, but exposed, harbour. **Pop.** 3,000.

KASAN, or KAZAN, *ka-zan'*, an extensive province or government of European Russia, surrounded by the governments of Viatka, Orenburg, Novgorod, and Simbirsk. It is flat in general, but rising to hills of moderate elevation on the right bank of the Volga, and there is a low branch of the Ural mountains on the south-east, and, to a great extent, covered with forests.

Rivers.—The Volga, the Kama, the Sura, the Viatka, and the Kasanka, besides smaller streams, and a great number of lakes.

Pro.—Rye, wheat, hemp, and fruits. The rich pasturage is favourable to dairy produce, and large quantities of butter and cheese are made.

Minerals.—Copper, gypsum, lime, and potter's clay.

Area.—23,650 square miles.

Pop.—1,955,590: nearly half Russians, the remainder Tartars, Cheremisses, and Chuvasses.

Lat. Between 54° 20′ and 57° N. **Lon.** between 46° 40′ and 51° 40′ E.

History.—The kingdom of Khanat, or Tartar kingdom of Kasan, was founded about the middle of the 15th century, but did not exist much beyond one hundred years.

KASAN, or KAZAN, a fortified city of Russia, capital of the above province, on the Kasanka, about 4 miles above its junction with the Volga, 200 miles S.E. of Nijni-Novgorod, occupying an elevated site, surrounded by plains, liable to inundations, and consists of three portions—the

Kremlin, or citadel; the middle town, and the lower town or suburbs. The citadel is surrounded by a lofty stone wall, and 14 towers, built by the Tartars, and includes the palaces of the governor and archbishop, and the cathedral of the Kasan, Mother of God, in which is a picture, famous throughout Russia, and supposed to possess miraculous properties. There are in the town 35 other churches, most remarkable in architecture, among them the cathedral of Nikolskoi, the church of the Annunciation, and the cathedral of Peter and Paul. There are 9 convents and 16 mosques. In the middle town is the great bazaar, and in the lower town the university, a comparatively modern building in the Corinthian style. **Manf.** Soap of a peculiar kind, known as "muclo;" woollen, cotton, lace, earthenware, and Russian leather. Being in a manner the central point between St. Petersburg, Archangel, Toboisk, Astracan, Moscow, and Orenburg, it carries on an extensive trade. At a little distance from Kasan is an admiralty establishment, with a navigation school, magazines, and a dockyard, where galiots are constructed and sent down the Volga to the Caspian Sea. **Pop.** 140,726. The town was founded by a Tartar tribe in 1257. It endured a disastrous siege from Ivan the Terrible, in 1552, and has frequently suffered severally by fire—1st, 1774; 2nd, in 1815; and 3rd, in 1842, when more than half of the city was destroyed.

KASBIN. (*See* CASBIN.)

KASCHAU, *ka'-show*, a free city of Hungary, beautifully situated in the valley of the Hernad, 130 miles N.E. of Pesth. It is encompassed by hills covered with the vine, and forms a kind of provincial capital, to which the wealthier classes resort in the winter season. Its public buildings are a very fine Gothic cathedral dedicated to St. Elizabeth, in the old Gothic style, with a lofty tower covered with copper; numerous other churches and convents, an episcopal palace, arsenal, barracks, a royal academy, a collegiate episcopal seminary, and a school for nobles. There are several suburbs. **Manf.** Leather, paper, cloth, sugar, and tobacco. **Pop.** 22,000.

KASCHGAR, KACHKAR, or **KASHGAR,** *kash'-gar*, a town of considerable importance, in East Turkestan, on a river of the same name, 140 miles N.W. of Yarkand. It is strongly garrisoned, and is a great trading locality, the emporium for the commerce of Central Asia. **Manf.** Silk, cotton, gold and silver cloths, caskets, and jade. **Pop.** 50,000. **Lat.** 39° 28′ N. **Lon.** 73° 57′ E. The town was formerly the capital of an independent kingdom, and was a commercial city before the commencement of the Christian era. It was conquered by the Chinese about the middle of the last century; but in 1863 a revolt broke out, and the Chinese were expelled. In 1878, the Chinese repossessed themselves of the town.

KASHIRA, *kash'-i-ra*, a town of European Russia, on the Kashna, a small affluent of the Oka, 50 miles N.E. of Tula. **Pop.** 3,800.

KASHAN. (*See* CASHAN.)

KASHIN, *ka-shin'*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Tver, on the Kashinka, a tributary of the Volga, 117 miles N.W. of Moscow. There are 25 churches and three monasteries. **Manf.** Leather and cosmetics. **Pop.** 7,700.

KASHMIR. (*See* CASHMERE.)

KASKASKIA, *kas-kas'-ke-a*, a river of Illinois, United States, flowing in a south-westerly direction to the Mississippi. It is navigable for 150 miles. The entire length of the course is about 300 miles.

KASIMOV, *kas-i-mof'*, a town of European Russia, government of Riazan, on the left bank of the Oka, 160 miles from Moscow. **Manf.** Leather, chemicals, and rope. **Pop.** 13,000.

KASMARK, or **KAISERSMARK,** *kas'-mark*, a town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Poprad, 11 miles N.W. of Leutschau. There are a handsome Roman Catholic church, a Protestant church of wood, a town house with a fine tower, a ruined castle, and Catholic and Protestant educational institutions. **Manf.** Principally linens. **Pop.** 4,000.

KASLINKOI, *kas-lin'-koi*, a town of Russia, government of Orenburg, on the eastern slope of the Ural mountains. It has several churches and other large buildings, with green domes and gilt crosses. **Manf.** Iron castings of great beauty, including large articles and small artistic objects.

KASSABA, *kas'-sa-ba*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Karamania, 20 miles N. of Koniah. It is well built of stone, has a fine bazaar, and is surrounded by a wall with five gates of Saracenic architecture.

KASTORIA. (*See* KESRIE.)

KASTAMOUNI. (*See* COSTAMOUNI.)

KAT RIVER, *kat*, a branch of the Great Fish River, Cape Colony, South Africa.

KATAGOOM, *ka'-ta-goom*, a town of the Soudan, Central Africa, about 230 miles W. of Lake Tchad. It is defended by two walls of red clay. **Pop.** 8,000.

KATANSKA, *ka-tans'-ka*, a river of Asiatic Russia, rising in **lat.** 68° N.; **lon.** 96° E.; and, after a course of 600 miles, falling into a bay of the same name in the Arctic Ocean. The chief affluents are the *Popigai*, on the right, and the *Melveija* and *Novaija* on the left.

KATCHALL, or **KATSCHULL.** (*See* NICOBAR ISLANDS.)

KATER, HENRY, *kat'-ter*, an English mathematician, who although holding a military commission, devoted his life to science. He was intended for the profession of the law, but preferred a military career, and at the age of 16 obtained a commission in the 16th foot, then stationed in India. He was engaged in the trigometric survey of India, and after 14 years' service, returned to England and became a student at Sandhurst, and afterwards a captain in the 62nd regiment. He commenced his researches in physical science with two papers, "On the Light of the Cassegrainian Telescope compared with that of the Gregorian." He subsequently made several valuable experiments on pendulums and other astronomical apparatus, and published two essays on the "Construction and Adjustment of the New Standards of Weight and Measures of Great Britain." A large number of scientific treatises were also contributed by him to the Transactions of the Royal and other learned bodies. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and was knight of the order of St. Anne of Russia. He assisted Dr. Lardner in writing a "Treatise on Mechanics," published in "Lardner's Cyclopædia."

Born at Bristol, 1777; **died** in London, 1830.

KATONA, ISTURAN, *ka-to'-na*, a Hungarian historian. He was professor of poetry and rhetoric in the university of Buda, and wrote the "History

of Hungary," in Latin, in forty-one volumes. This work is the standard authority on the subject, and its value is greatly enhanced by the bibliographical notices it contains of Hungarian authors.

Born in Hungary, 1732; died 1811.

KATRINE, LOCH, *kat-rin*, a lake of Scotland, near the south-western borders of Perthshire, at an elevation of 370 feet above the sea level. It is 8 miles long and less than a mile in average breadth. It forms portion of the scenery of Sir W. Scott's poem of "The Lady of the Lake." In October, 1859, Queen Victoria formally opened the works by which the waters of this beautiful lake are made available for the supply of the city of Glasgow. (*See* GLASGOW.)

KATSENA, *kat'-se-na*, a large, but partially deserted town of Central Africa, capital of a province of the same name, subject to the Sultan of Sokoto. It is surrounded by a wall, and was formerly a place of considerable importance, and about 100,000 inhabitants, but was nearly destroyed in native wars early in the present century. As a commercial centre it is superseded by KANO. Pop. 8,000. Lat. 12° 54′ N. Lon, 7° 25′ E.

KATTEGAT. (*See* CATTEGAT.)

KATTYWAR, *kat'-te-war*, a district of India, occupying a considerable portion of the peninsula of Gujerat. It is divided between about 200 petty chiefs, under the protection of the British government. The climate is unhealthy, but the soil is fertile, producing maize, millet, wheat, sugar, and cotton. Area, 21,000 square miles. Pop. 2,343,899.

KATWIJK-AAN-ZEE, *kat'-wishk*, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, at the mouth of the Rhine, 8 miles N.W. of Leyden. Pop. 5,500, chiefly engaged as sailors, and in the herring fishery.

KATYAYANA, *ka'-te-a'-ya-na*, Hindoo grammarian. Nothing is known of his personal history, but his grammatical treatise is valued by Oriental scholars.

Lived in the 2nd century B.C.

KATZBACH, *kats'-bak*, a river of Prussia, in Silesia, rising at Ketschdorf, and, after a course of 35 miles, joins the Oder, 30 miles from Breslau. The great battle of Katzbach, on which the Prussians under Blucher gained a complete victory over the French under Macdonald, in August 1813, was fought on the banks of this river.

KAUFBEUREN, *kouf'-boi'-ren*, a town of Bavaria, province of Suabia, on the Wersach, 48 miles S.W. of Munich. Manf. Cotton, linen. Pop. 4,800.

KAUFFMANN, MARIA ANGELICA, *kouf'-man*, an eminent artist, was the daughter of a Swiss painter, who from her earliest years instructed her in his art. At 11 years of age she drew portraits; after wandering in Italy for several years, she went to London in 1766, where she was made one of the original thirty-six members of the Royal Academy. She returned to Italy in 1782, and there married Antonio Zucchi. Her paintings, characterized by nobleness and grace, are somewhat deficient in drawing. There is a large allegorical painting by her in the National Gallery, called "Religion attended by the Graces." Miss Thackeray has recently made her the heroine of a novel, "Miss Angel."

Born at Chur, in the Grisons, 1742; died at Rome, 1807.

KAUFMAN, a county of Texas, United States. Area, 950 square miles. Pop. 15,448. The capital is Kaufman.

KAUFUNGEN (OBER), *kouf-oong-en*, a town of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, on the Losse, 5 miles E. of Cassel. Manf. Paper. Alum and coal are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 2,400.

KAULBACH, WILLIAM, *koul'-bak*, a celebrated German painter. He was the son of a goldsmith, and was at first apprenticed to that trade, but evincing great talent for drawing, he was, after some opposition, allowed to study in the Düsseldorf academy, under Cornelius, who was so delighted with his pupil, that when he was himself solicited to paint a grand series of frescoes in Munich, he requested the assistance of Kaulbach. The young artist went to Munich in 1825, and painted there six allegorical frescoes. He exhibited his first unaided work of art, "Irrenhaus," in 1829. When his great ability became recognized he was employed to decorate the new palace of Munich with designs in fresco and encaustic. He embellished the throne-room, the queen's apartment, the drawing-room, and the state bed-room. His greatest work in oil is "The Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus." In 1840 he succeeded Cornelius as director of the Bavarian Academy of Art. In his later years he worked almost exclusively at portrait-painting. Kaulbach also drew a very large number of thoughtful and elegant designs for books, and his illustrations to Göthe's "Reinek Fuchs" have become celebrated, not alone in Germany, but also in England.

Born at Arolsen, in Waldeck, 1805; died 1874.

KAUNITZ, WENZEL ANTON, Prince von, *kou'-nitz*, count of Rietberg, an eminent Austrian statesman, who during forty years was chancellor and prime minister of Austria. He studied at Vienna, Leipsic, and Leyden, travelled in the chief countries of Europe, and on his return entered on an active political career, and was appointed minister of state for Hungary in 1744. He distinguished himself as a diplomatist in 1748 at the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, was afterwards Austrian ambassador in France, in 1753 was appointed court and state chancellor, and enjoyed successively the confidence of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., Leopold II., and Francis II. Under his prudent administration the cabinet of Vienna obtained great influence with the other courts of Europe. The project for the partition of Poland originated with him. He was a man of narrow views, and extremely egotistic and domineering, but had strict notions of duty. He promoted ecclesiastical reforms, and was a liberal patron of art and literature.

Born at Vienna, 1711; died 1794.

KAVALA, or CAVALLO, *ka-va'-la* a seaport town of European Turkey, or the Ægean Sea, opposite the island of Thasos. It has a trade in cotton and tobacco. Pop. 4,000. Lat. 40° 55′ N. Lon. 24° 25′ E.

KAWSCHANI, *kavs-cha'-ne*, a town of European Russia, province of Bessarabia, on the left bank of the Bottna, 12 miles S. of Bender. There are mineral springs and bathing establishments in the neighbourhood. The town is now in a decayed condition, but was formerly a place of considerable importance, with a large population. Many of the inhabitants are Jews, by whom the principal trade is carried on.

KAY, WILLIAM, *kai*, a portrait and historical painter. His death was occasioned by grief, created by the duke of Alva's sentencing counts Egmont and Horn to death while the duke was sitting to him for his picture.

Born at Breda, 1620; died 1668.

KAYSERBERG, *ki'-ser-berg*, a town of Prussia, in Alsace, 7 miles N.W. of Colmar, near the source of the Weiss. The ruins of the old castle are on a hill in the vicinity. **Manf.** Cotton, flax, hemp, and leather. The wines of the district are of good quality. **Pop.** 3,200.—The town was anciently a place of great strength, and was declared a free imperial town in 1293.

KAZBEK, a mountain of Asia. (*See* CAUCASUS.)

KAZEMBE. (*See* CAZEMBE.)

KAZEROUN, *kaz-e-roon'*, a town of Persia, province of Fars, 60 miles W. of Shiraz, situated 2,800 feet above the sea level. It is strongly fortified, and surrounded by date plantations. **Manf.** Cotton fabrics. **Pop.** 5,000.—Near it are the ruins of Shahpoor.

KAZIMIRZ, *kaz'-e-mertz*, a town of Russia, in Poland, government of Lublin, on the right bank of the Vistula, 30 miles S.E. of Radom. It was formerly a great centre of the trade in grain, in which many English merchants were engaged; but is now much decayed. **Pop.** 2,600, of whom many are Jews.

KEA-HING-FOO, a fortified city of China, province of Che-keang, on the Imperial Canal, 50 miles N.W. of Ningpo. **Pop.** 270,000.

KEAN, EDMUND, *kene*, a celebrated English actor, was the son of a stage carpenter and an actress at minor theatres and in showmen's booths. Both his parents neglected him during his infancy, and he owed whatever small stock of education he obtained during his early years, to the care of Miss Tidswell, an actress at the London theatres, who generously took charge of him. This lady instructed him in the actor's art; but, when he was about twelve years of age, his mother took him away, and employed him to assist her in hawking about perfumery and flowers, and occasionally to play in showmen's booths over the country. So clever was "Master Carey," as he was termed, that, when performing with his mother in Richardson's booth at Windsor, George III. summoned him to the castle, for the purpose of giving recitations. His majesty was greatly pleased at the boy's efforts, and dismissed him with a handsome present. After leading the life of a strolling player for about 15 years, he, in 1814, made his first appearance at Drury-lane theatre, the playbills announcing the performance of "The Merchant of Venice; Shylock, Mr. Edmund Kean, from the Exeter theatre." The house, on the first night was only poorly attended, but the effect produced on the audience was remarkable, and the extraordinary merits of a provincial actor soon became known throughout the metropolis, and Drury-lane theatre rapidly became the crowded resort of the most fashionable circles. Kean's fame was fixed. He was universally acknowledged to be the greatest English actor since Garrick. His success remained unabated till the year 1825, when his connection with the wife of Alderman Cox led to a lawsuit, on the termination of which Kean was compelled to pay £800 damages. He was then hissed from the stages of Drury-lane and Edinburgh; whereupon he paid a visit to the United States. After two seasons he returned; but, though favourably received once more, his career was near its end. He had always been a loose liver, and he now indulged in constant intoxication; his constitution was weakened, and his memory so impaired, that he could not study a new part. In 1833 he was announced to play the part of Othello, his son Charles being cast for Iago. Kean struggled through the opening scenes of the play, but when he came to the speech, "Villain, be sure," he sank exhausted upon his son's shoulder, and was led off the stage. This was his last appearance. His performances of Othello, Shylock, Richard III., and Sir Giles Overreach, are set down in the annals of the stage as inimitable efforts of the actor's art. His son, Charles Kean, attained considerable reputation as an actor and manager, his elaborate and picturesque production of standard works at the Princess's Theatre marking an era in theatrical annals.

Born in London, about 1787; **died** at Richmond, 1833.

KEANE, LORD JOHN, a British military commander, who entered upon his career as ensign at the age of 13 years. In 1799 he became captain in the 44th regiment, after which he served in Egypt and the Mediterranean. In 1812 he joined the duke of Wellington's army in Spain as brigadier, in which capacity he took part in the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. In 1814 he was sent, with the grade of major-general, to the West India station, afterwards acting in the attack on New Orleans, where he received two severe wounds. In 1833 he went to Bombay, as commander of the forces; and, five years afterwards, he led the army which invaded Scinde. In 1839 he reduced the hitherto impregnable fortress of Ghuznee, after a desperate defence, and for this service was rewarded with a peerage, being created Baron Keane, of Ghuznee, in Afghanistan. The East-India Company settled upon him, and his two next successors, the sum of £2,000 annually, both houses of parliament voting him their thanks.

Born 1781; **died** at Burton Lodge, Hampshire, 1844.

KEANG-SE, an inland province of China. **Area,** 72,176 square miles. **Pop.** 24,534,000.—The capital is Nan-chang-foo.

KEANG-SOO, a maritime province of China, the most densely peopled and wealthiest portion of the empire. **Area,** 45,000 square miles. **Pop.** 21,000,000.—NANKING is the capital.

KEARNEY, *kear'-ne*, an almost uninhabited county of Nebraska, United States. **Area,** 525 square miles.

KEATE, GEORGE, *keete*, a miscellaneous writer. Having completed the tour of Europe, during which he made the acquaintance of Voltaire, at Geneva, he returned to England, and was called to the bar; but, not meeting with much encouragement in the law, he abandoned that profession for literature. His first performance was "Ancient and Modern Rome," a poem published in 1650. His publications after this were very numerous; the principal being "An Account of the Pelew Islands," compiled from the papers of Captain Wilson, a translation of the "Semiramis" of Voltaire.

Born at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, 1727; **died** 1797.

KEATING, JEFFREY, *kee'-ting*, an Irish ecclesiastic of the Roman church, and doctor of divinity, who wrote a history of the poets of Ireland, and the genealogies of the principal families.

Died 1650.

KEATS, JOHN, *ketes*, an eminent English poet. He was the son of a livery-stable proprietor in Finsbury, and was sent, when about the age of 5 years, to Mr. Clarke's school, at Enfield. While there he exhibited great intellectual activity, and a love for poetical literature. The old Grecian

mythology, which he afterwards reconstructed and reanimated by his feeling and fancy, was his especial study. In 1810 he left school, and his father dying about the same time, he was left the sum of £2,000, and was apprenticed to Mr. Hammand, a surgeon at Edmonton. Some sonnets contributed by him to the *Examiner*, attracted the attention of Leigh Hunt, who became one of the young poet's firmest friends. In 1817 he published a volume of Juvenile Poems, and shortly afterwards, "Endymion," "Lamia," "Isabella," "The Eve of St. Agnes," and "Hyperion," were produced during the three or four succeeding years. On the appearance of "Endymion," the "Quarterly Review" attacked the poet, and his kindred writers, in a violent manner. The poet's health, always delicate, became greatly weakened by his attentions upon a dying brother; and his own decease occurring soon afterwards, it was for some time erroneously attributed to the attacks of the "Quarterly" reviewer. This was quite untrue; the young poet was predisposed to hereditary phthisis, and a disappointment in love, carefully concealed, preyed upon his mind. He went to Italy for the purpose of regaining strength, and had reached Rome when his malady assumed a most alarming form, and he was soon carried off by consumption. Although he left behind only three volumes of verse, his rich and luxuriant fancy, his teeming brilliant imagery, his stimulating and suggestive diction, have been an honour and a glory to English literature, the annals of which can show many instances of precocity of genius, but no other poet at the same age gave such indications of the possession of the very highest poetic genius.

Born in London, 1796; **died** at Rome, 1821.

KEBLE, JOSEPH, *ke'-bel*, an English lawyer. He wrote an "Explanation of the Law against Recusants;" "The Statutes at Large," in paragraphs and sections; "Reports in the Court of the King's Bench;" and two essays, one entitled "Human Nature, or the Creation of Mankind," the other, on "Human Actions." He also left a number of folio and quarto volumes in MS.

Born in Suffolk, 1632; **died** 1710.

KEBLE, REV. JOHN, M.A., a highly popular writer of sacred poetry, for many years vicar of Hursley, in Hampshire. Soon after taking his B.A. degree, he was chosen fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and from 1831 to 1841 was professor of poetry at his university. His chief works are "The Christian Year," of which thousands of copies have been sold, and "Lyra Innocentium."

Born 1792; **died** 1866.

KECHO. (*See* CACHAO.)

KECSKEMET, *kekz-ke-met'*, a town of Hungary, 54 miles S.E. of Pesth. It is built in a straggling manner, with large suburbs. Five markets are held annually, and the cattle-market is of great importance. Cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs are reared, and vines are cultivated. **Pop.** 44,887.

KEDDAH. (*See* QUEDA.)

KEDJERI, *kedj'-e-re*, a seaport of British India, in Bengal, on the west side of the western channel of the Hooghly.

KEDIRI, *ked'-e-re*, a province on the south coast of the island of Java. **Pop.** 215,000.

KEDIRI, the chief town of the above province, on the left bank of the river Kedira, crossed by a very fine bridge. In the vicinity are extensive remains of elaborate buildings. **Pop.** 6,000.

KEELING, or COCOS ISLANDS. (*See* COCOS ISLANDS.)

KEENE, capital of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, United States, on the left bank of the Ashuelot, 17 miles N.W. of Boston. **Manf.** Woollens, machinery, and joiners' work for export. **Pop.** 6,784.

KEFFING (GREAT and LITTLE), *kef'-fing*, two islands in the Indian Archipelago. The former is connected by a coral reef with the island of Ceram. There are numerous villages, but the population is unascertained.

KEHL, *kail*, a town of Baden, on the right bank of the Rhine, at the confluence of the Kinzig and Schutter, opposite Strasburg. It was fortified by the French engineer Vauban in the year 1688, but the fortifications have been destroyed. The Rhine is crossed by a bridge of boats. **Pop.** 2,400. —This place has often been besieged and taken. It made an obstinate defence against the Austrians, who took it in 1796. It was taken by the French next year, who retained it till 1814. It communicates with the Baden and Basle Railway.

KEI RIVER, GREAT, *kee*, a river of South Africa, separating British Kaffraria from Kaffraria. There is an insurmountable bar at its mouth. Its affluents are the White Kei, Indive, and Tsomo, all rising in the Stormbergen range.

KEIDARA, a town of Russia, on the Novesha, 34 miles N.W. of Kovno. There are a Greek and Roman Catholic and two Protestant churches. **Pop.** 3,800.

KEIGHLEY, *keet'-le*, a market town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near a branch of the river Aire, over which is a stone bridge, 9 miles N.W. of Bradford. The church is a spacious and handsome building, and there are a mechanics' institute, court-house, and various schools. **Manf.** Worsted, cotton, machinery, and paper. **Pop.** 25,245.—A station on the Midland railway.

KEILL, JOHN, *kile*, a British mathematician. After taking his degree of M.A. at Edinburgh university, he entered of Balliol College, and is said to have been the first who taught Sir Isaac Newton's principles by experiments. In 1698 he published an "Examination of Dr. Burnet's Theory of the Earth," to which he subjoined "Remarks on Whiston's Theory." The year following he was appointed deputy professor of natural philosophy. In 1708 he defended Newton's claim to the invention of fluxions, which brought him into a dispute with Leibnitz. In 1709 he was appointed treasurer to the Palatines, and attended them in that capacity to New England. In 1714 he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and the year following appointed decipherer to the queen. In 1714 the university conferred on him the degree of M.D., and, in 1715, he published an edition of "Commandine's Euclid." In 1718 appeared his "Introductio ad veram Astronomiam;" which treatise h translated into English.

Born at Edinburgh, 1671; **died** 1721.

KEILL, JAMES, younger brother of the above. He obtained the degree of M.D. at Cambridge, and settled as a physician at Northampton. His works are: "The Anatomy of the Human Body;" "An Account of Animal Secretion, the Quantity of Blood in the Human Body, and Muscular Motion."

Born in Scotland, 1673; **died** at Northampton, 1719.

KEISKAMMA, *kets-kam'-ma*, or "clear water," a river of South Africa, forming the boundary between Cape Colony and British Kaffraria.

It rises in the Amatola range, and falls after a course of 90 miles into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 33° 15′ S., lon. 27° 30′ E.

KEITH, *keeth*, a town in the counties of Banff and Elgin, Scotland, on both banks of the Isla, 15 miles S.E. of Elgin. It consists of an old and new town, and of Fife-Keith on the opposite side of the river, connected by a bridge. The parish church is large, and has a lofty tower. **Manf.** Wool, tweeds, flax, and leather. **Pop.** 6,396.

KEITH, a new county of Nebraska, United States. **Area,** 2,016 square miles.

KEITH, JAMES, field-marshal in the Prussian service, was the younger brother of George Keith, tenth and last earl-mareschal of Scotland. He attached himself to the Pretender in 1715, and was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir. He, however, escaped with his brother to Spain, and served as an officer of the Irish brigade for ten years. He afterwards went to Russia, and was made a general. He signalised himself in all the battles between the Russians and Turks, and was the first who entered the breach at the taking of Otchakov. He also displayed great military skill against the Swedes, and, on the restoration of peace, was appointed field-marshal, and sent on several embassies. But conceiving that his services had not been properly compensated, he accepted an invitation from the king of Prussia, who gave him a large pension, and made him governor of Berlin, and field-marshal. That monarch also took him into his confidence, and made him the companion of his travels. He was killed at the battle of Hochkirchen.

Born at Kincardine, 1696; **died** 1758.

KEKKEO, MOORI-KAMEN, or BLAUENSTEIN, *kek'-ke-o*, a market town of Hungary, on the left bank of the Kürtös, 15 miles S.E. of Karpfen. There is a fine old castle, and five annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 1600.

KELAT, or KHELAT, *ke-lat'*, the capital of Beloochistan, standing on a hill, 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, was a place of considerable military importance. It has a transit trade and a manufactory of arms. **Pop.** 12,000. **Lat.** 28° 52′ N. **Lon.** 66° 33′ E. In 1840 this place was taken by General Nott, and in the following year, the British finally withdrew from it.

KELIOUB, *ke-le'-oob'*, a town of Lower Egypt, 10 miles N. of Cairo, on the right bank of the Nile. There are a large government cotton factory and iron foundry.

KELLERMAN, FRANÇOIS CHRISTOPHE, *kel'-ler-man*, marshal of France, and duke of Valmy. He served with distinction during the Seven Years' War, and when the revolution burst forth, in 1789, he was a brigadier in the French army. In 1792 he was named commander of the army of the Moselle, and fought, with Dumouriez, the battle of Valmy, in which the greatly superior Prussian army was defeated and compelled to evacuate French territory. He was, nevertheless, incarcerated as a suspected person in 1793, but was afterwards set at liberty. In 1795 he became commander-in-chief of the armies of the Alps and Italy, sustaining, with 47,000 men, the attacks of an army mustering 150,000 soldiers. In 1804 Napoleon created him marshal of the empire, duke of Valmy, senator, &c., and he was afterwards charged with several commands in chief, in all of which he acquitted himself with great distinction. At the Restoration he attached himself to the Bourbons, and was created peer of France.

Born at Wolfsbuchweiler, Alsace, 1735; **died** at Paris, 1820.

KELLERMAN, FRANÇOIS ÉTIENNE, son of the above, served with distinction in the campaigns in Prussia, Germany, Italy, and Spain, and signalised himself at the battles of Marengo, Austerlitz, Vimeira, Bautzen, and Waterloo. He was general of division in 1814, and was created a peer during the Hundred Days. Excluded from the Chamber by Louis XVIII., he did not return to it till after the revolution of 1830.

Born 1770; **died** at Paris, 1835.

KELLEY, EDWARD, *kel'-le*, an English alchemist. He received his education at Oxford, which he quitted without taking a degree; and rambling about the country, committed some offence, for which he lost his ears at Lancaster, after which he became assistant to Dr. Dee, whom he accompanied abroad. The emperor Adolphus II. was so much deceived by Kelley's pretensions to the power of making gold, that he conferred the honour of knighthood on him. He afterwards sent him to prison at Prague, whence, in endeavouring to make his escape by tying the sheets together, he fell, and broke both his legs. He wrote a poem on chemistry, and another on the philosopher's stone.

Born at Worcester, 1555; **died** 1595.

KELLS, *kels*, an ancient market-town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, on the Blackwater, 34 miles N.W. of Dublin. **Manf.** Lace. **Pop.** 2953. —The town originated in a monastery founded in the 6th century by St. Columba, and has been associated with many important events in the early history of Ireland.

KELLY, FRANCES MARIA, *kel'-le*, actress and singer, famous for pathetic impersonations. She established a small theatre in Soho as a school for acting.

Born 1790.

KELLY, HUGH, an Irish dramatic writer, who, after gaining a livelihood, first as a staymaker and afterwards as an attorney's clerk, turned author with considerable success. He wrote four comedies, called "False Delicacy," "A Word to the Wise," "The School for Wives," the "Romance of an Hour;" "Clementina, a Tragedy," "Thespis," a poem in imitation of Churchill's Rosciad; "Memoirs of a Magdalen," a novel, and the "Babbler," a collection of essays.

Born 1739; **died** 1777.

KELLY, MICHAEL, Irish musical composer and vocalist. He studied music at Naples, and first appeared in London in 1787. He was afterwards stage manager at the king's theatre, and musical director at the Haymarket. He composed the music for many operatic and melodramatic plays. His "Reminiscences," published shortly before his death, abounds with amusing anecdotes.

Born 1762; **died** 1826.

KELSO, *kel'-so*, a market town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh, on the north bank of the Tweed, opposite the junction of the Teviot, over both which rivers handsome bridges are built, 22 miles from Berwick. In the centre of the town is a square, from which six streets diverge in different directions. This square, with the principal streets, contain many neat shops and houses. An old abbey, now in ruins, is the great ornament of Kelso. It was founded by David I. in 1124, partially destroyed by the English under the earl of Hertford, in 1545, and only the abbey church left, which was used as a Protestant church till 1771, when a report being spread abroad that the building was giving way, it was never again made use of. The style of the building is later Norman or

Romanesque, with a central tower 90 feet high. Besides the established church, there are places of worship for various denominations, a dispensary, several subscription libraries, a museum, and schools. It has a weekly market for grain, and six yearly markets, at which farm servants are hired. To the north-west of the town is Floors Castle, seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, built from the designs of Sir John Vanbrugh, in 1718. **Manf.** Boots and shoes, leather, woollens, linen, hosiery, and iron. **Pop.** 5,235.—A station on the North Eastern and North British railway.

KEMBERG, *kem'-bairg*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloth. **Pop.** 3,200.

KEMBLE, JOHN PHILIP, *kem'-bel*, an eminent English actor. He was brother of the famous Mrs. SIDDONS, and the son of Roger Kemble, the manager of a provincial theatre, and although, while young, he was employed to play children's parts in the theatre, he was not intended for the stage. He was educated at a Roman Catholic seminary in Staffordshire, and afterwards at Douay College in France; but having a natural inclination for the actor's profession, he returned to England at the age of 19, and made his appearance on the stage at Wolverhampton. After playing with great success in various provincial theatres, he made his first appearance at Drury Lane theatre, in Hamlet, in 1783, became a great favourite, and, in 1803, purchased a share in Covent Garden theatre, and assumed the managership of that establishment. During the subsequent fourteen years, he continued to play the leading tragedy parts with the greatest success; indeed, in the characters of Brutus, Coriolanus, Cato, King John, Wolsey, and Macbeth, he is said to have been without an equal. In 1817 he retired from the stage, and soon afterwards went to reside in the south of France, and later, at Lausanne, in Switzerland.

Born 1757; **died**, at Lausanne, 1823.

KEMBLE, CHARLES, brother of the preceding, was also a distinguished actor, but excelled chiefly in comedy. After receiving his education at the Roman Catholic college of Douay, in France, his brother John obtained for him an appointment in the General Post-office; but resigning this situation, he made his first appearance on the stage as Orlando, in "As You Like It," at Sheffield. After playing in the provinces, he appeared in London, at Drury Lane, as Malcolm, in "Macbeth," in 1794. At first he was cast for secondary characters only, but in a few years he had so improved himself by study, that he became the first English actor in the walk of high comedy, and, like his brother, had certain characters in which he was unrivalled, such as Orlando, Falconbridge, Cassio, Benedick, Mercutio, Petruchio, and Charles Surface. He also produced on the English stage a number of adaptations from the French and German. In 1806 he married Miss De Camp, an actress of great ability. He retired from the stage in 1840, having been a short time previously appointed examiner of plays, but two years afterwards appeared again for a few nights. He subsequently appeared on several occasions as a reader of Shakspeare. Like many other members of his family, he was an educated and accomplished man.

Born at Brecon, South Wales, 1775; **died** 1854.

KEMBLE, FRANCES ANNE, daughter of the above, was educated chiefly in Paris, and, in 1829, made her first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre as Juliet, achieving a great success, and for a few years, "Fanny Kemble" was the most popular tragic actress of the times. In 1832, she visited the United States, where she married a gentleman of property, named Butler. The union, however, proved unhappy, and they were divorced in 1840. She afterwards published a volume of poems, exhibiting considerable imaginative power, a drama, called "The Star of Seville," and some account of her travels, both in America and in Italy. She afterwards frequently gave readings from and lectures on Shakspeare. In 1876 she published, in the "Atlantic Monthly," an American magazine, an amusing series of reminiscences, under the title "Old Woman's Gossip."

Born 1811.

KEMBLE, ADELAIDE, a younger daughter of Charles Kemble, studied for the operatic stages and appeared, with extraordinary success, as Norma, at Covent Garden Theatre, in 1841. She exhibited vocal and dramatic power of the highest order, in this and other characters, chiefly tragic, but having married Mr. Sartoris, retired in 1843. Like others of her family, she possesses considerable literary talent, and, in 1867, published "A Week in a French Country House." In 1874 her son married the daughter of General Ulysses Grant, President of the United States.

Born 1816.

KEMBLE, JOHN MITCHELL, son of Charles Kemble, one of the most distinguished Anglo-Saxon scholars of the age. After receiving his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and studying at Göttingen, under Jacob Grimm, he, in 1833, commenced his labours by the publication of "The Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf," which were followed by several volumes of translations and collections of the same early literature. In 1849, he produced "The Saxons in England, a History of the English Commonwealth till the period of the Norman Conquest," which is the most important of all his works. He was editor for many years of the "British and Foreign Review," and continued to act in that capacity till the periodical ceased to exist in 1845. Mr. Kemble held the office formerly filled by his father,—that of examiner of plays under the lord chamberlain.

Born 1807; **died** 1857.

KEMP, GEORGE MICKLE, *kemp*, a self-educated architect, who designed the Scott monument at Edinburgh. He was the son of a shepherd, and was apprenticed to the trade of a millwright, at which trade he worked for several years, in Scotland, London, and Manchester. From early youth he is said to have evinced a great admiration for the study of architecture, and while working as a journeyman at his trade, he contrived to visit the abbeys of Melrose and Jedburgh, the cathedral of Glasgow, and several cathedrals in England: he was also an ardent lover of poetry, and of the works of Sir Walter Scott. In 1824 he set out for the continent, intending to travel over Europe. He was, however, compelled to return in a year; but not before he had seen most of the cathedrals of France and the Netherlands. He attempted, without sucess, to establish himself in business at Edinburgh; after this he studied drawing and perspective with so much zeal, that, in 1830, he was enabled to make three splendid drawings of Melrose Abbey. He was next employed to make a large model for a palace to be erected by the duke of Buccleuch; he subsequently travelled over Scotland, taking sketches for a proposed work on the ecclesiastical antiquities of that country. When the design for the Scott monument was announced for competition, Kemp furnished one, and obtained one of the three premiums of £50. He was again successful on the second competition, and his design

was commenced; the architect, however, did not live to see his work finished. In 1844 his body was found in the canal; it is supposed he had fallen into it on a dark night. His remains were followed to the tomb by the members of the Royal Scottish Academy and most of the other public bodies in Edinburgh.

Born at Newhall, on the Esk, 1794; **died** 1844.

KEMPELEN, WOLFGANG, Baron de, *kemp'-en*, Hungarian mechanician, famous for his automaton chess-player (afterwards discovered to have been constructed so as to give room for a small man to be hidden inside), automaton duck, and other extraordinary pieces of mechanism.

Born at Presburg, 1734; **died** 1804.

KEMPEN, *kem'-pen*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Düsseldorf, 20 miles N.W. of the town of that name. There are two Roman Catholic churches and a synagogue. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, and candles. **Pop.** 5,000.

KEMPEN, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, on the borders of Silesia. **Manf.** Leather, and wax. **Pop.** 6,100, more than half Jews.

KEMPER, *kem'-per*, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 750 square miles. **Pop.** 15,719, of whom more than half are coloured. The capital is De Kalb.

KEMPIS, THOMAS A, *kem'-pis*, a pious writer of the 14th century. His real name was Hämerken, the name by which he is generally known being that of his native village. At 21 he entered the monastery of Mount St. Agnes, near Zwolle, where his brother was prior. He led a life of strict devotion, occupying himself in copying the Bible and the writings of the saints. The treatise "De Imitatione Christi," or "On the Imitation of Christ," is universally known under his name. No religious book has been so frequently translated; it is said that there are 60 distinct versions in French alone. The authorship has been disputed, but the general opinion of scholars is that it was written by à Kempis. He wrote, also, the history of his monastery.

Born at Kempen, 1380; **died** 1471.

KEMPTEN, *kem'-ten*, a city of Bavaria, on the Iller, 64 miles S.W. of Augsburg. The old abbey stands on a hill, and that part of the city which surrounds it is known as Stifts-stadt, the other portion being on the plain at the foot of the hill. **Manf.** Cotton, linen, and paper. **Pop.** 13,872.

KEN, THOMAS, an English bishop. He was educated at Winchester school, whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he was elected fellow. About 1680 he was appointed chaplain to the princess of Orange, whom he accompanied to Holland. He afterwards went with Lord Dartmouth to Tangier, and, on his return, was made chaplain to Charles II., whom he attended in his last illness, but was hindered from exercising the duties of his function by the duke of York, who introduced a Romish priest into the bedchamber. Charles had a great regard for him, and nominated him to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, which was confirmed by James II. The bishop governed his diocese in an exemplary manner; he opposed the endeavours of James to introduce popery, and was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower for resisting that monarch's dispensing power. He refused, however, to take the oaths of the Revolution, for which he was deprived. Queen Anne granted him a pension of £200 a year; and he was universally esteemed for his amiable manners and unaffected piety. He published some pious manuals, and wrote several hymns, among them the famous "Morning" and "Evening Hymns," and an epic poem, entitled "Edmund."

Born at Berkhampstead, Herts, 1637; **died** in Wiltshire, 1710.

KENDAL or **KIRKBY KENDAL**, *ken'-dal*, a market-town, municipal and parliamentary borough of Westmoreland, on the right bank of the Ken, 38 miles S. of Carlisle. Its principal buildings are a large ancient church, recently restored, a modern church, a town-hall, court-house, house of correction, theatre, assembly-rooms, learned institutions, a grammar-school, with three exhibitions to Oxford, and various other schools. **Manf.** Kendals, a sort of coarse woollen cloth, linseys, knit worsted stockings, flannels, doeskins, tweeds, hats, serges, &c.; also smaller manufactures of fish-hooks, wool-cards, scouring waste silk, leather; and there are marble-works. **Pop.** 13,696.—A station on the London and North-Western railway. This is one of the oldest manufacturing towns in the kingdom, some Flemish woollen-weavers having here taken up their abode in the reign of Edward III.

KENDALL, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 324 square miles. **Pop.** 14,000. The capital is Oswego.

KENDALL, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 1,400 square miles. **Pop.** 2,763. The capital is Boerne.

KENEH, or **GHENEH**, *ke-na'*, a city of Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 33 miles N.E. of Thebes. It is the centre of considerable trade with the Arabian coast, which it supplies with corn. **Manf.** Porous water jars and bottles, immense quantities of which are formed into rafts and floated down the Nile to Cairo and Alexandria. **Pop.** 10,000.

KENILWORTH, *ken'-il-worth*, a market-town of Warwickshire, 5 miles N. of Warwick. There is an ancient church; but the town is principally noted for the remains of its once magnificent castle, the most extensive ruins in England. The splendid gaieties which here took place in the days of Queen Elizabeth are graphically described in the admirable fiction of "Kenilworth," by Sir Walter Scott. The town is supposed to derive its name from Kenulph, king of Mercia. **Manf.** Ribbons, leather, combs, and chemicals. **Pop.** 3,335.—A station on the London and North-Western railway.

KENMARE, *ken-mair'*, a beautifully situated town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, 15 miles S.W. of Killarney, at the north-eastern extremity of Kenmare Bay, which is crossed by a suspension bridge. It lies in an isolated district, but has a convenient harbour and pier, which can be approached by large vessels. **Pop.** 1,200.

KENNEBEC, *ken-ne-bek'*, a river of the United States, in Maine, rising in Moosehead Lake, and falling into the Atlantic between Phipsburgh and Georgetown. In its course of 150 miles the river falls 1,000 feet, affording valuable water power.

KENNEBEC, a county of Maine, United States. **Area**, 1,130 square miles. **Pop.** 53,058. **AUGUSTA** is the capital.

KENNEBUNK, *ken-ne-bunk*, a seaport of Maine, United States, on the right bank of a river of the same name. There is a good harbour, and a coasting trade is carried on. Kennebunk Port is a town of about equal size on the opposite bank of the river. **Pop.** 2,700.

KENNET, BASIL, *ken'-net*, an English writer, who, in 1696, published "The Antiquities of Rome." The year following he was chosen fellow of his college, and published the "Lives of the Greek Poets." In 1706 he was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, where he narrowly escaped falling under the power of the Inquisition. He published several translations of foreign writers.

Born at Postling, Kent, 1674; **died** in London, 1714.

KENNET, WHITE, an English prelate and antiquarian, brother of the preceding. He was educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his abilities. In 1684 he took his degree of M.A., and was presented to the vicarage of Amersden, in Oxfordshire. In 1701 he engaged in the controversy on the rights of convocation, against Dr. Atterbury. In 1707 he was made dean of Peterborough, but he was at this time very unpopular, owing to his Whig principles, and his opposition to Dr. Sacheverel. Dr. Welton, rector of Whitechapel, who presented an altar-piece representing the Lord's Supper to his church, caused the figure intended for Judas Iscariot to be drawn like the dean of Peterborough. This giving great offence, the bishop of London ordered it to be taken down. In 1718 he was preferred to the bishopric of Peterborough. He published a collection of English historians, under the title of "The Complete History of England," in 3 vols. folio, the last of which was written by himself. He also wrote the Life of William Somner, the antiquary, "Historical Account of Appropriations," and several sermons and miscellaneous tracts. The British Museum library of manuscripts contains a voluminous collection of his unprinted works.

Born at Dover, 1669; **died** 1728.

KENNET, a river of England, rising in Wiltshire, flowing through Berkshire, and joining the Thames at Reading.

KENNETH I., *ken'-neth*, king of Scotland, reigned for one year only, 604-5.

KENNETH II., king of Scotland, succeeded Alpin, his father, in 834. He made war upon the Picts, and subdued their dominions beyond the Forth, which he divided among his soldiers. He removed the stone chair to Scone, where his successors were crowned, till it was removed to England by Edward I.

Died 854.

KENNETH III. was the son of Malcolm, and became king in 969. He subdued the Britons of Strathcluyd, and was equally successful against the Danes, who had invaded his dominions; but attempting to alter the succession of the crown in favour of his family, was assassinated.

Died 994.

KENNICOTT, BENJAMIN, *ken'-ni-kot*, English divine and biblical scholar. By the liberality of some gentlemen, he was sent to Exeter College, Oxford, where he applied himself to his studies with such diligence, that, while an undergraduate, he published two dissertations on the tree of life in Paradise, and on the oblations of Cain and Abel, for which the university presented him his bachelor's degree, without fees, and before he had completed his terms. He next undertook to publish a correct edition of the text of the Hebrew Scriptures, collated from ancient manuscripts. In this great work, for which he was admirably fitted by patience, industry, and learning, he met with extensive encouragement, and many sovereigns and other illustrious personages appeared in his list of subscribers. To enable him to perfect his design, he was, in 1767, made keeper of the Radcliffe Library, and in 1770, canon of Christ Church. More than 600 Hebrew and Chaldean MSS. were collated in the preparation of the work.

Born at Totnes, Devonshire, 1718; **died** at Oxford, 1783.

KENNINGTON. (*See* LONDON.)

KENOSHA, *ke-no'-sha*, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area**, 306 square miles. **Pop.** 13,550.

KENOSHA, capital of the above state, on Lake Michigan. There is a good harbour, with piers. **Manf.** Iron, leather, flax, hardware, boots and shoes, agricultural machinery, and joinery. A large trade in the produce of the district is carried on.

KENSINGTON. (*See* LONDON.)

KENSINGTON, a township in the United States, forming a suburb of Philadelphia. **Manf.** Cottons, woollens, glass; and shipbuilding is carried on. **Pop.** 48,000.

KENT, *kent*, a maritime county of England, forming the south-eastern angle of the kingdom, and nearer to the continent than any other part of the kingdom. It is bounded N. by the Thames, which (with the exception of a few acres at North Woolwich) divides it from Essex; E. and S.E. by the German Ocean and the Straits of Dover; S. by the county of Sussex, and W. by that of Surrey. It is one of the most beautiful counties of England from the extreme diversity of its surface, and the richness and variety of its scenery. It is traversed from east to west by a range of chalk hills, known as the North Downs, part of the extensive ridge which runs from Hungerford, through Hampshire and Surrey, to Dover, and forming the white cliffs which are there to be seen on the coast. This ridge, in some parts, attains a height of nearly 700 feet, and from the identity of the strata on the opposite side, is supposed to have once extended across the Channel to Calais. There is another ridge, further south, of less elevation, chiefly of ironstone and ragstone. The interior plain, known as the Weald of Kent, is one of the most fertile districts of England. There are considerable tracts of alluvial soil, skirting the banks of the Thames and Medway, and a large district, in the south-east, Romney Marsh, (44,000 acres), which affords excellent pasturage. The Isle of Thanet is a district of remarkable fertility. In the Isle of Sheppey there are large tracts of marsh and pasture lands. These are entirely devoted to the rearing of sheep and fattening of cattle, which are of various breeds, principally Welsh and Sussex. Kent has been long famous for its fine breed of Romney-Marsh sheep, one of the most valuable in the kingdom, producing a large fleece of fine long wool, and becoming very fat at an early age. The Dorset, Wilts, and Southdown sheep are also kept in most parts of the county.

Rivers.—The principal, after the Thames, are the Medway, the Stour, the Darent, and the Rother. The inferior rivers are the Ravensbourne, the Cray, the little Stour, &c.

Pro.—In Kent every department of husbandry is pursued to a large extent, and with great ability and success. Besides the usual agricultural products, of which the wheat is peculiarly famed, Kent produces excellent hops, to the extent of about one-fourth of the whole crops in England, about 40,000 acres being devoted to the cultivation; also fruits of various kinds for the London market, especially cherries, filberts, and apples; woad and madder for dyers: with plenty of samphire, hemp, and sainfoin; also canary-seed, various other

succulent plants, and in the woody parts, timber and birch-twigs for brooms. The oyster fisheries of Faversham, Milton, and Whitstable, and of the Swales of the Medway, have been long noted; and at St. Margaret's Bay, near Dover, large quantities of small but very delicate lobsters are caught.

Minerals.—Chalk, flint, ragstone, and pyrites, are the only ones that are worked. The most extensive and important chalk-pits are those of Northfleet and Greenhithe, near Gravesend.

Manf.—Not extensive, with the exception of paper. The various dockyards at Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, &c., employ numerous hands; and shipbuilding is pursued on the coast.

Area.—1,624 square miles.

Pop. 977,585.

Chief Towns.—MAIDSTONE (the county town), CANTERBURY, ROCHESTER, CHATHAM, DOVER, DEAL, FOLKESTONE, RAMSGATE, MARGATE, TUNBRIDGE, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, SHEERNESS, GRAVESEND, WOOLWICH, GREENWICH, DEPTFORD, ASHFORD, DARTFORD, and BROMLEY.

Parliamentary Representation.—The county is divided into Mid, East, and West Kent, each division returning 2 representatives. Canterbury returns 2; Maidstone 2; Dover 2; Rochester 2; Sandwich and Deal 2; Greenwich 2; Gravesend 1; Chatham 1; Hythe 1.

KENT, a county of New Brunswick, dominion of Canada, between the river Sorel and St. Lawrence. **Area**, 1,720 square miles. **Pop.** 36,000; half of French extraction. The capital is Richibucto.

KENT, a county of Ontario province, dominion of Canada, on the shores of Lake Erie. **Area**, 951 square miles. **Pop.** 36,000. The capital is Chatham.

KENT, a maritime county of West Australia. The coast is very irregular.

KENT, a maritime county of Tasmania, bounded N. by the river Huon and d'Entrecasteaux Channel, and W. by the Southern Ocean. The county town is Ramsgate.

KENT, a county of Delaware, United States. **Area**, 640 square miles. **Pop.** 32,874, about one quarter coloured. The capital is Dover.

KENT, a county of Maryland, United States. **Area**, 240 square miles. **Pop.** 18,000, more than one-third coloured. The capital is Chestertown.

KENT, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 73,000. Grand Rapids is the capital.

KENT, a county of Rhode Island, United States. **Area**, 186 square miles. **Pop.** 21,000. The capital is East Greenwich.

KENT, WILLIAM, an English painter and architect, who at first worked at coach-painting, but abandoned it for the higher branches of the art. In 1710 he went to Italy, where he became acquainted with the earl of Burlington, through whom he gained considerable employment, and was appointed principal painter and architect to the king. Although only an indifferent artist, he yet takes rank as the great improver of modern English landscape-gardening; indeed, he is regarded as the founder of the art.

Born in Yorkshire, 1684; **died** 1748.

KENT, JAMES, an English musical composer. In his youth he was chorister in Winchester Cathedral, and afterwards in the Chapel Royal. He subsequently became organist of Trinity College, Cambridge, and at Winchester Cathedral. He assisted Dr. Boyce in the production of his "Collection of Cathedral Music," and also wrote many anthems, several being familiar to the congregations of our cathedrals at the present time.

Born at Winchester, 1700; **died** 1776.

KENT, JAMES, a distinguished American judge and legal commentator. He was elected professor of law in Columbia College in 1794; in 1800 he assisted in revising the legal code of New York; and, in 1804, was nominated chief justice of that city. His great work, "Commentaries on American Law," was concluded in 1830, and remains the standard work on the constitutional law of the United States.

Born at Fredericksburg, New York, 1763; **died** 1847.

KENT, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, duke of, was fourth son of George III. He commanded in both America and Spain. In 1818 he married a daughter of the duke of Saxe-Coburg, by whom he had the Princess Victoria, who is now queen of England.

Born 1767; **died** 1820.

KENTIGERN, or **ST. MUNGO**, *ken'-ti-gern*, a Scotch bishop, was the son of a British prince and princess, settled on the north side of the Firth of Forth. He was educated at the monastery of St. Serf, near Culross, and preached Christianity on the banks of the Clyde, where Glasgow now stands. Being banished to Wales, he founded the bishopric of St. Asaph. **Born** about 514; **died** about 601.

KENTON, *ken'-ton*, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 140 square miles. **Pop.** 44,000. There are two capitals, Independence and Covington.

KENTUCKY, *ken-tuk'-e*, one of the United States, bounded on the N. by Ohio and Indiana; W. by Missouri; S. by Tennessee, and on the E. by Virginia. The surface of the state is (except in the south-eastern portion) generally of little elevation, and slopes gradually towards the Ohio on the north, and the Mississippi on the west. The flats which border the shores of the Ohio, from its mouth to that of Big Sandy River, average about a mile in breadth, and produce various kinds of wood, such as beech, maple, sycamore, cotton-wood, hackberry, pawpaw, and honey-locust. These flats are, in some places, subject to periodical inundations, but are nevertheless susceptible of cultivation. Parallel to the Ohio, and behind these flats, lies a strip of country from 5 to 20 miles wide, and extending the whole length of the state. It abounds with valleys, which are watered by numerous creeks, which enter the Ohio. This soil is rich, and the greater part capable of improvement. Between this strip, Big Sandy and Green rivers, and the eastern counties, lies the garden of the state. It is about 150 miles long, and from 50 to 100 wide. This extensive tract is intersected by Little Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, and Salt rivers, and their numerous forks. In some parts there are enormous precipices of limestone along the banks of the river, containing remarkable caverns, of which the most famous is the stupendous Mammoth Cave, which has been explored to the extent of 10 miles, and been found to contain many lateral branches, with rivers and cataracts, and enormous stalactites.

Rivers.—The principal are, the Ohio, which washes the northern margin of the state for the space of 838 miles; the Mississippi, which forms its western limit for 74 miles; the Big Sandy, which forms its eastern limit for nearly 200 miles; the Licking, and the Kentucky, which fall into the Ohio, the one opposite the town of Cincinnati, and the other 77 miles above Louisville. There are, besides, the Salt River, Green River, Tradewater River, and the Cumberland River, all tributary to the Ohio. The Tennessee runs about 75 miles in Kentucky, and then joins the Ohio; and the Kaskinampas, which falls into the Mississippi, waters the western end of the state. There are, besides, numerous smaller streams, which are principally tributary to the Ohio.

Pro.—Wheat, rye, maize, oats, barley, and buckwheat. Maize is the principal grain raised for home consumption.

Cotton, hemp, flax, and tobacco succeed in many parts extremely well, and the potato grows abundantly, as do a great variety of garden vegetables. In the forests are black walnut, cherry, buckeye, sugar maple, mulberry, elm, ash, and other valuable trees. The tobacco crop is very large. Apples, pears, cherries, peaches, and plums are the fruits most commonly cultivated; but horses, mules, cattle, and hogs for export, are the prime objects of rural industry.

Minerals.—Iron, coal, marble, lime, nitre, and salt from mineral springs.

Zoology.—The domestic animals are the same as in the other parts of the northern States, but are large and beautiful, particularly the horse. Cattle are raised in great numbers, and wild turkeys are still numerous in the unsettled parts. Bears, deer, wolves, and foxes are still found in the eastern and southern counties; whilst rabbits and grey squirrels are very plentiful.

Manf.—Cloths and stuffs, bagging for cotton and hemp, iron, castings, nails, earthenware, glass, leather, cordage, paper, distilled spirits, oil, saltpetre, gunpowder, and maple sugar. There are many rope-walks, paper-mills, furnaces, and powder-mills. Large quantities of salt and maple sugar are exported.

Area.—40,300 square miles.

Pop.—1,648,690. Being amongst the oldest of the slave states, a large proportion of the population is of negro origin, though with considerable mixture of races.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 115 counties. FRANKFORT is the state capital; LOUISVILLE the most important commercial town; and LEXINGTON the oldest and finest. COVINGTON and NEWPORT are large and busy towns.

History.—This state originally formed part of Virginia, from which it was separated in 1789, and admitted into the Union in 1792.

KENTUCKY, a river of the United States, rising in three branches or "forks" in the Cumberland Mountains, towards the S.E. corner of the above state in the Laurel Mountains, and, after a course, generally to the north-west, of 260 miles, falling into the Ohio at Carollton.

KENTY, *ken'-te*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, on the right bank of the Sola. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, and leather. **Pop.** 3,500.

KENYON, LLOYD, Lord, *ken'-yon*, an eminent English judge. He received his education at Ruthin school, in Denbighshire, after which he was articled to an attorney at Nantwich, in Cheshire. After serving his clerkship, he became a member of the society of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1761. His first great rise in the profession took place in 1780, when he led the defence, with Mr. Erskine, for Lord George Gordon. In 1782 Mr. Kenyon was made attorney-general and chief justice of Chester. He was also returned to parliament for Hindon, in Wiltshire. In 1784 he was appointed master of the Rolls; and on the resignation of the earl of Mansfield in 1788, by the interest of Lord Thurlow, he was raised to the office of chief justice of the King's Bench, and created Baron Kenyon. As an English judge, Lord Kenyon was distinguished for his legal learning, which was exact and profound, and the greater portion of his adjudications are at the present time regarded as of the highest value. He was in private life temperate and frugal, even to parsimony, although enormously wealthy. On his death he left a fortune of £300,000.

Born at Greddington, Flintshire, 1732; **died** 1802.

KENZINGEN, *ken'-sin-gen*, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, at the confluence of the Elz and the Black, 27 miles S. of Strasburg. There are a church, town-house, and old Franciscan monastery, and the Elz is crossed by a handsome bridge. **Manf.** Linen and tiles. **Pop.** 2,600.

KEOKUK, *ke'-o-kuk*, a commercial city in Iowa, United States, on the banks of the Mississippi, about 200 miles above St. Louis. There are 12 churches, numerous schools and other educational establishments, including the Medical College of the State, several churches, a hospital, &c. **Pop.** 12,800.

KEOKUK, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 21,000. The capital is Sigourney.

KEPLER, JOHANN, *kep'-ler*, a celebrated German astronomer. He received his education at Tubingen, and in 1593 was appointed professor of mathematics at Gratz. In 1600 he went to Bohemia, on a visit to Tycho Brahé, and was introduced by him to the emperor Rudolph, who appointed him his mathematician. Kepler completed the tables left unfinished by Tycho, who died in the same year, and which he called the Rudolphine Tables. In 1613 he was at the assembly at Ratisbon, and assisted in the reformation of the calendar. He was the author of numerous valuable works on astronomy, besides his Tables and Ephemerides; among others, the "New Astronomy," which contains the great treatise on the Motion of Mars. His fame rests upon his discovery that the planetary orbits are elliptical.

KEPPEL, AUGUSTUS, Viscount, *kep'-pel*, a celebrated English admiral, was the second son of William earl of Albemarle. He accompanied Commodore Anson in his voyage round the world, and afterwards raised himself to the first honours of his profession. In 1778 he commanded the Channel fleet, and in the same year fell in with the French under Count d'Orvilliers, off Ushant. A partial action ensued, which the English admiral intended to renew on the following morning, but the enemy had retired. This affair gave great dissatisfaction to the nation, which was aggravated by Sir Hugh Palliser, second in command, preferring a charge against Admiral Keppel, who was honourably acquitted by a court-martial, at Portsmouth. Sir Hugh was then tried and censured. These trials occasioned great excitement, Keppel being the popular hero. In 1782 Admiral Keppel was raised to the peerage; he subsequently acted on two different occasions as first lord of the Admiralty.

Born 1725; **died** 1786.

KERAH, or **KARA-SU**, *ke'-rah*, a river of Persia, the ancient Choaspes, rising in lat. 35° 38′ N., lon. 46° 40′ E., and flowing southward falls into the Euphrates, after a course of 350 miles. It receives two large rivers, the Mori and the Gomas-Si.

KERANGOBE, *ke-ran-go'-be*, a town of Angola, Africa. Iron ore is smelted, and hoes and other implements are made. **Pop.** 4,000. **Lat.** 10° 10′ S. **Lon.** 17° 35′ E.

KERBELA, *ker-be'-la*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, and 60 miles S.W. of the town of that name. It is large and populous, is surrounded by a wall with five gates, and contains the splendid mosque of Hossein, the son of Ali, visited by great numbers of Persian pilgrims.

KERENSK, a town of Russia in Europe, government of Penza, on the Vad, in the centre of a fertile district. There are five churches. **Manf.** Sail-cloth. **Pop.** 5,200.

KEREPUNU, *ke-re-poo-noo'*, a town on the south coast of New Guinea, Western Africa. The houses are good and the streets clean. The inhabitants show a considerable degree of civilisation. **Pop.** 2,000.

KERGUELEN-TREMAREC, YVES JOSEPH DE, *ker'-goo'-ai-len*, French navigator, who made explorations in the Antarctic regions. In 1774 he was imprisoned on the charge of want of enterprise and neglect of his crew. While in prison he wrote accounts of his voyages. He afterwards served against the English, and wrote an account of the naval war of 1778, and a description of Madagascar.

Born in Bretagne, 1745; died 1797.

KERGUELEN'S LAND, or **ISLAND OF DESOLATION**, *kerg'-len*, lies in the Southern Indian Ocean, discovered by Kerguelen. It was visited in 1779 by Captain Cook, who gave it the latter name, from its appearance. The coast is deeply indented with bays and inlets, and on the north side is a spacious harbour of horse-shoe form, named Christmas Harbour, enclosed by rocks rising in terraces to an elevation of 1,000 feet. The island is about 100 miles long, and 50 broad at its widest points. Lat. 49° 54′ S. Lon. 70° 12′ E.

KERJENETZ, *ker-je-nets'*, a river of Russia, rising in the government of Kestroma, passing through the government of Nijni-Novgorod, and after a course of 130 miles joining the left bank of the Volga. The chief affluents are the Sanakla, Koseletz, and Moshna.

KERKOOK, *ker-kook'*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, 140 miles N. of Bagdad. A great part of the town is in ruins, and the streets narrow and extremely dirty, but there are a number of mosques, and several Roman Catholic and Armenian churches. Manf. Coarse calico. A considerable trade in gall-nuts is carried on, and there are naphtha pits in the vicinity. Pop. 13,000.

KERMAN, *ker-man'*, a province of the Persian empire, bounded by Khorassan on the N., Afghanistan on the N.E., Beloochistan on the S.E., Laristan and Fars on the W., and on the S. by the Persian Gulf. Mountainous and generally unfertile. The Desert of Kerman, on the north-east, being a vast barren waste, impregnated with salt. The more fertile districts produce tobacco, cotton, saffron, madder, gums, "attar," and fruits; pasturage, however, forms the principal occupation of the people. The hair of the goats and camels is famous for fineness. Great attention is paid to the rearing of silkworms, and silk of very fine quality is obtained. Minerals. Iron and copper are worked, and gold is known to exist. Area, 60,000 square miles. Pop. 600,000. Lat. between 26° and 31° N. Lon. between 55° and 60° E.

KERMAN, GHIRDJAN, or **SIRGAN**, capital of the above province, was formerly a great city and a noted emporium of trade; but it has been desolated both by foreign and domestic wars. Manf. Carpets, shawls of camel's hair, and matchlocks. Pop. 40,000. Lat. 30° 45′ N. Lon. 56° 25° E.—In 1794, after a brave defence, this city was taken by Aga Mahomed Khan, and given up to plunder for three successive months. It has never recovered from this disaster; its aspect is deserted and ruinous, and the buildings fill only a small part of the space inclosed by the fortifications.

KERMANSHAH, or **KERMISIN**, *ker-man-shaw'*, a fortified town of Persia, province Irak-Ajemi, near the right bank of the Kera, 280 miles S.W. of Teheran. It is surrounded by an earthen wall with five gates. There is a large bazaar. Manf. Carpets and arms, which, with fruits and cottons, are sent to Bagdad. Pop. 30,000. Lat. 34° 30′ N. Lon. 46° 37′ E.

KERNER, ANDREAS JUSTINUS, *kair'-ne.* German physician, poet, and humorist, studied for his profession at Tübingen, and settled at Weinsberg. His poems exhibit considerable imagination and humour, and he wrote on the subject of animal magnetism, in which he took great interest.

Born at Ludwigsberg, Wurtemberg, 1786; died at Weinsberg, 1862.

KERNUK, *ker-nook'*, a town of Bornou, West Africa, near the left bank of the Shary. There is a large market for provisions and dyed cotton stuffs. Pop. 15,000.

KEROWLEE, *ke-ro-le'*, a state of Hindostan, in Rajpootana. Area, 1,880 square miles. Pop. 148,670. The capital of the state is a considerable town of the same name. Pop. 25,607.

KERR, a county of Texas, United States. Area, 818 square miles. Pop. 1,200. The capital is Kerrsville.

KERRY, *ker'-re*, a county of Ireland, bounded on the N.W. by the Shannon, which separates it from the county of Clare; on the N.E. by the county of Limerick; on the S.E. by Cork, and on the W. by the Atlantic. Its greatest extent from N. to S. is about 53 Irish miles, and, from E. to W., 41 Irish miles. It is diversified, with an irregular surface, some particular spots being as charming for their exquisite scenery as they are fruitful in crops, and equally adapted for tillage and pasture. A portion of the county in the west and south, however, is dreary, desolate, and covered with lofty mountains, of which Cairn Tual, the highest in Ireland, is 3,404 feet, and there are others of scarcely inferior elevation, and other parts are intersected by tracts of bog. The coast-line is deeply indented with bays and fringed with islands. The chief bays are Tralee, Brandon, Dingle, Ballynaskelligs, and the estuary of the Kenmare river.

Pro.—Agriculture is in a low state; but crops of wheat, barley, and potatoes are produced. Numerous herds of goats and Irish cattle are pastured on the mountains.

Minerals.—Iron, coal, copper, lead, and slate.

Rivers.—The principal are the Cashen, the Lane, the Roughty, the Mang, and the Feale.

Lakes.—KILLARNEY, Curra, and Currane.

Manf.—Unimportant; its trade mostly consisting of provisions.

Area —11,811 square miles.

Pop.—200,448, the majority speaking the Irish language, and preserving old customs and superstitions.

Chief Towns.—TRALEE and KILLARNEY.

Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county, and one for Tralee.

KERSHAW, *ker'-shaw*, a county of South Carolina, United States. Area, 776 square miles. Pop. 12,000. The capital is Camden.

KERTCH, a seaport and fortress of European Russia, government of Taurida, in the Crimea, on a peninsula on the strait of Yenikale, connecting the Sea of Azof with the Black Sea. It is defended by a fort, and is the quarantine station of the Sea of Azof. It has a deep harbour, and exports corn, caviare, hides, and skins. Pop. 22,449.—This place was, in 1855, taken by the allied troops of France and Britain, in the war with Russia. The town occupies the site of the ancient Penticapæum, the capital of Taurica.

KESHAN, or **RUSKOI**, *ke-shan'*, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 20 miles N. of Gallipoli, in the valley of the Mæritza. It is a

thriving place, at the junction of several main roads. **Pop.** 3,500.

KESRIE, *kes'-re*, or **KASTORIA**, a small town in European Turkey, 28 miles S. of Monastir.

KESTHELY, *kesht'-hel-ye(r)*, a market-town of Hungary, near Lake Ballaton, at the source of the Szalad, 90 miles S. of Presburg. There are a castle, church, synagogue, and gymnasium. **Manf.** Cloth. There are sulphur springs and marble quarries in the vicinity. **Pop.** 7,500.

KESWICK, *kes'ik*, a market-town of Cumberland, on the Greta, near the lake of Derwentwater, 22 miles S. of Carlisle. It is a neat little town, and is much visited by strangers who make the tour of the lakes. There is a handsome church in the early English style. **Manf.** Blankets, kerseys, coarse woollens, lead pencils, and agricultural implements. **Pop.** 2,618.—A station on the London and North Western railway.

KETSKEMET, or **KECSKEMET**, *ketsh'-ke-met*, a town of Hungary, in the county of Pesth, 50 miles S.E. of Pesth. It is one of the largest market-towns in the country, carries on a large trade in horses and cattle, and five important annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 43,000.

KETT, **WILLIAM**, *ket*, a tanner of Norfolk, who, in the reign of Edward VI., excited a revolt against the government. The insurgents, amounting nearly to twenty thousand, marched to Norwich, which they took, and Kett formed a tribunal under a large oak, called the Tree of Reformation. They first protested only against inclosures and the exactions of the nobility and gentry, but they afterwards inveighed against innovations in religion, and demanded the restoration of popery. After defeating the marquis of Northampton, they were routed by the earl of Warwick, and Kett, with several others, was hanged upon the "tree of reformation."

Died 1549.

KETTERING, *ket'-ter-ing*, a market-town of Northamptonshire, 13 miles N.E. of Northampton. There are a large and handsome church built in the 15th century, a town hall, and an endowed free school. **Manf.** Boots and shoes (chiefly for army contracts), leather, velvet, wool, silk shag for hats and brushes. **Pop.** 11,093.—A station on the Midland railway.

KETTWIG, *ket'-wig*, a town of Prussia, province of Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr, 12 miles N.E. of Düsseldorf. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloth and leather. **Pop.** 3,000.

KEULEN, JANSSEN VAN, *koi'-len*, a portrait-painter, who, before Vandyck came to England, was in great favour with Charles I. Though the latter great painter supplanted him in his profession, a warm friendship subsisted between the two artists.

Died 1665.

KEVERMER, *ke'-ver-mir*, a village of Hungary, county of Csanad. There is a handsome castle, and a trade in horses and cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 6,000.

KEW, *ku*, a village of Surrey, on the banks of the Thames, opposite to Brentford, with which it is connected by a stone bridge of seven arches. Near this is Kew Palace, the favourite retreat of George III., who enlarged the gardens, and connected them with those of Richmond. The Royal Botanic Gardens here, containing the finest collection of exotics in Europe, occupy about 75 acres, and the pleasure grounds adjoining are about 240 acres in extent. They are open to the public free of charge every afternoon. **Pop.** 1,000.

KEWAUNEE, *ke-wee-nee'*, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area**, 360 square miles. **Pop.** 16,000. The capital is Kewaunee.

KEWEENAW, *ke-wee-naw'*, a county of Michigan, United States, including Isle Royale and Lake Superior. **Area**, 575 square miles. **Pop.** 9,890. Eagle River is the capital.

KEY WEST, an island in the United States, at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico. (*See* **FLORIDA KEYS.**)

KEY WEST, a city of Florida, on the above island. It is well fortified, and has a good harbour, several churches, marine hospital, and barracks. There are many charming residences with gardens, and the place is resorted to by invalids on account of the healthiness of the climate. The exports are salt, turtle, and sponges. **Pop.** 5,100.

KEY, THOMAS HEWITT, a modern English philologist. After completing his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, he studied medicine at Guy's Hospital, London; but went out to Virginia in 1824 as professor of pure mathematics in the university of that state. Returning to London in 1827, he became Latin professor at the university of London, on the opening of that seat of learning. He afterwards contributed articles on language to the "Journal of Education," the "Penny Cyclopædia," and other works. In 1842 he became head master of the junior school of University College, and was also elected to the chair of comparative grammar. He subsequently wrote articles for Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of Classical Antiquities;" and, in 1846, published his Latin Grammar. His last works were a "Latin Dictionary," and a "Dictionary of Roots of Languages."

Born in London, 1799; **died** 1876.

KEYS, THE, or **CAYS**, a series of islands along the shores of Honduras, in Central America, and in other parts of the West Indies.

KEYZID, or **KEISZD**, *ki'-zid*, a market-town of the Austrian empire, in Transylvania, on an affluent of the Great Kokel, 47 miles N.W. of Krönstadt. There are an old castle and a Protestant church. **Pop.** 5,000.

KEZANLIK, or **KASANLIK**, *kai-zan-lik'*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Roumelia, at the base of the Balkan mountains, 85 miles N.W. of Adrianople. **Manf.** Attar of roses. **Pop.** 10,000.

KEZDI-VASARHELY, *kez'-de-va'-sar-hé'-le*, a market-town of the Austrian empire, in Transylvania, 66 miles S.E. of Schäsburg. There are a Protestant church and a gymnasium. An active trade is carried on. **Pop.** 4,200.

KHABUR, *kai'-bur*, a river of Turkey in Asia, a tributary of the Euphrates, which it joins in lat. 35° 12′ N., lon. 40° 20′ E., after a course of 140 miles.

KHAFALOUN, or **KHAPALA**, *kaf-a-loon'*, a town of Western Tibet, on the Shayook, near its junction with the Indus, 110 miles N.E. of Serinagur. **Pop.** 12,000.

KHAIBAR, *kai-bar'*, a town of Arabia, 100 miles N.E. of Medina

KHALANA, or **CULNA**, *kal-a-na'*, a town and port of British India, on the left bank of the Hooghly, 48 miles N.W. of Calcutta. There are more than 140 temples, arranged in two concentric circles. A thriving trade is carried on. **Pop.** 40,000.

KHAMIL, or **HAMI**, *kai-mil'*, a city of Chinese Turkestan, on the north-western edge of the desert of Gobi. It carries on an extensive trade with China, being a central point between that empire and Asiatic Russia. **Lat.** 42° 15′ N. **Lon.** 93° 40′ E.

KHANDUTCHA, *kun-dooch'-a*, a river of Asiatic Russia, rising on the western side of the Stanrovoi mountains, in the government of Okhotsk, and after a course of more than 100 miles joining the right bank of the Aldan.

KHANPOOR, or **KHAUNPUR**, *kawn-poor'*, a commercial town of British India, near the Indus, with which it is connected by a canal, 70 miles S.W. of Behawulpoor. The town is wretchedly built, but there are a fine mosque and large bazaar. **Pop.** 8,000.

KHARAN, a large town of Beloochistan, 110 miles S.W. of Kelat. It is the residence of a sirdar, and strongly fortified.

KHAREK, or **CHARADJ**, *kai-rek'*, an island in the Persian Gulf, 35 miles N.W. of Bushire. It is 18 miles in circuit, and consists chiefly of coral rocks. It is held by the British, and is of considerable importance, as commanding the navigation of the Persian Gulf. **Pop.** 1000, mostly Arabs.

KHARGEH, EL, *kar'-gai*, a town of Upper Egypt, in the northern part of the great oasis. There are numerous architectural and sculptural remains, especially a great temple nearly two miles from the town. It is 142 feet long, 63 feet broad, and 30 feet high. The town is a healthy place for the caravans from Egypt to Darfoor and Senaar. **Pop.** 3,000.

KHARIJAH, *kar-e-ja'*, a town in the south of Arabia, between the ranges of the Wahidi mountains. There is fine pasture land in the vicinity, where large herds of cattle are kept. **Pop.** 3,000.

KHARKOV. (*See* CHARKOV.)

KHARTOUM, *kar-toom'*, a town of Africa, situated in Upper Nubia, at the junction of the Blue and White Nile. It acquired an enduring notoriety during the British military operations in the Soudan, ending with the death of General Gordon, who was for some time governor of the city.

KHATMANDU, *kat-man-doo'*, the seat of the Nepaulese government, situated lat. 27° 42′ N., lon. 85° 18′ E. The houses are mean and the streets narrow. **Pop.** 50,000.

KHERASKOV, MICHAEL, *ker'-as-kov*, a Russian poet, who published a poem on the use of science, and an epic, called the "Rossiada," the subject of which is the conquest of Casan by Ivan Vassilievitch II. He was vice-president of the college of mines, councillor of state, and curator of the university of Moscow. He was also the writer of some tragedies and dramatic pieces.

Born 1733; **died** 1807.

KHERSON. (*See* CHERSON.)

KHILOK, *ki'-lok*, a river of Asiatic Russia, rising in the government of Irkutsk, flowing generally in a westerly direction, and after a course of 430 miles, joining the right bank of the Selenga, 7 miles below Selinghinsk.

KHIVA, KHAUREZON, or **URGUNGE**, *ki'-va* (the ancient Chorasmia), a khanate of Turkestan, Central Asia. The name is sometimes applied so as to include a vast sandy desert, over which the khan at one time claimed dominion, but is more correctly limited to oases, or fertile districts bounded N. by Russian territory and the Sea of Aral; E. by Khokand and Bokhara; W. by the Caspian Sea; and S. by Persia. It is generally a fertile tract, watered by canals and by the Amoo river, between which and the Caspian are large swampy tracts, generally under water. The climate is temperate and agreeable, and the soil very fertile, producing abundant crops of wheat, maize, rice, barley, leguminous vegetables, the ordinary fruits, and cotton. The vine thrives well.

Area.—190,000 square miles.

Pop.—500,000, about half of whom are of nomadic habits; and there are nearly 40,000 Persians, who have been taken prisoners and are held as slaves.

History.—Khiva formed part of the ancient kingdoms of Bactria and Persia, and the Kalifate. The Khivans, at one time masters of Persia and Afghanistan, were subdued by Ghengis Khan in 1221. In the early part of the 16th century, a chief of the Uzbeks, a Turkish tribe, obtained the sovereignty, and founded the present dynasty of Khans. The territory has for nearly two centuries been an object of ambition to Russia. Peter the Great sent an unsuccessful expedition in 1717; in 1819 a Russian army perished from the rigour of the climate. In 1873 another expedition was sent, and the town of Khiva was captured in June of that year. The result of the success was a treaty by which the Khan ceded to Bokhara his possessions on the right bank of the Oxus, and agreed to pay to Russia a war indemnity of 2,000,000 roubles (286,900*l.*).

KHIVA, capital of the above Khanate, a miserably built town, inclosed by an earthen wall. There are 17 mosques, and 22 schools, generally mean edifices. **Pop.** 20,000. **Lat.** 41° 50′ N. **Lon.** 60° 20′ E.

KHIVER. (*See* CAMBODIA.)

KHODORKOW, *ko-dor-kof'*, a town of European Russia, government of Kiew, on the left bank of the Irpen, 51 miles S.W. of Kiew. There is a trade in cattle. **Pop.** 2,800, including a large number of Jews.

KHOI, *ko'-e*, a town of Persia, province of Azerbijan, beautifully situated near the Kotoura, crossed by a bridge of seven arches. It is large and well fortified, and has a Khan's palace, several mosques, and many baths. The trade by caravans is considerable. **Pop.** 20,000.

KHOJEND, *ko'-jend*, a town of Russian Turkestan, 90 miles N.W. of Khokand, on the Sir-Darya. **Pop.** 28,000.

KHOKAND, KOKAN, or **FERGHANA**, *ko-kan'*, formerly a khanate of Central Asia, now incorporated as a Russian province, bounded on the N. by Chinese Turkestan, on the W. and N. by Kirghiz, and on the S. by Bokhara. The territory is bounded on three sides by almost inaccessible mountains; its genial climate and the numerous mountain streams, which are distributed over the whole country by a comprehensive system of canalisation, make it as fertile as a garden. The population is very numerous at the foot of the mountains, where water is most easily obtainable, and the highest cultivation is to be found to the south of the Sir-Darya. Agriculture has attained a considerable degree of development, and large quantities of cotton and silk are produced; there is also considerable mineral wealth, though it has as yet remained untouched except by the Russians who have lately opened some oil wells. In the north, and to a certain extent in the east, the population is mostly composed of nomads; in other parts of the khanate the nomads are gradually settling down into colonists. Among the races inhabiting the country are the Sars, the Kiptchaks, the Kirghiz, and the Usbeks. **Pop.** 3,000,000.—

Khokand was first invaded by the Russians in 1864 and a treaty of commerce was concluded in 1868, which recognised the independence of the khanate. Subsequent disturbances led again to the interference of Russia, and it was formally annexed in 1876.

KHOKAND, the capital of the above province, is situated in a fertile and cultivated district on both sides of the Syr, or Schon. There is a palace of the khan and some fine mosques. **Manf.** Silk and cotton. There is a trade in cattle and silk. **Pop.** 100,000. **Lat.** 41° 23′ N. **Lon.** 73° 32′ E.

KHOLMOGORY, *kol-mo-go'-re*, a Russian town in the government of Archangel, noted for its breed of cattle. It was formerly a populous and thriving place, but has declined, in consequence of the removal of the seat of government to Archangel.

KHONSAR, *kon-sar'*, a large town of Irak, in Persia, province of Irak-Ajmi, 80 miles N.W. of Ispahan. It is beautifully situated, and the houses are enclosed by gardens. **Pop.** 13,000, mostly engaged in raising and preserving fruits.

KHOONDOOZ, *koon-dooz'*, a khanate of Turkestan, bounded S. by Afghanistan, W. by Bokhara, and E. by the Bolor Mountains. The greater part of the surface is mountainous, but there are many fertile tracts. The climate is unhealthy, owing to the prevalence of marshes and the extremes of temperature. There is an active trade with Yarkand and Bokhara, and a traffic in slaves.

KHOONDOOZ, capital of the above khanate, on the left bank of the Bunghee, near the junction of the Goree. It is a wretched place, consisting chiefly of mud huts. **Pop.** 1,500. **Lat.** 36° 48′ N. **Lon.** 69° 21′ E.

KHOPER, *ko'-per*, a river of European Russia, rising in the government of Saratov, and flowing into the Don, on the left bank, after a course of 300 miles, 100 being navigable.

KHORASAN, or **KHORASSAN**, *ko'-ras-san'*, 'country of the sun,' a province of the north-east of Persia. Nearly one-third of the province is a salt waste. In the north are branches of the Elburz range, enclosing some fertile valleys. **Pro.** Wheat, rice, tobacco, cotton, and hemp. Large herds and flocks are reared, and goats' hair is an important article of produce. **Area**, 210,000 square miles. **Pop.** 2,000,000. **Lat.** between 31° and 38° N. **Lon.** between 53° and 62° E.

KHORSABAD. (*See* NINEVEH.)

KHOSRU. (*See* CHOSROES.)

KHURJA, *koorja*, a town of British India, 54 miles S. of Meerut, near the Ganges Canal. **Pop.** 27,190.

KHUZISTAN, *ku-sis-tan'*, a province of Persia, bordering on the Persian Gulf, and with the Tigris and Euphrates on the western boundary, mostly mountainous, and with large desert tracts, but there are some fertile valleys, producing maize, barley, rice, cotton, silk, dates, sugar, and indigo. Large herds and flocks are also reared. **Lat.** between 30° and 38° 1′ N. **Lon.** between 47° 45′ and 51° E.

KHVALINSH, *ke-vai'-linsh*, a town of Russia, government of Saratov, on the right bank of the Volga, 120 miles N.E. of Saratov. There is an important fishery, and a considerable trade in corn with Astrakhan. **Pop.** 14,500.

KHYBER PASS. (*See* AFGHANISTAN.)

KHYERPOOR, *ki-er-poor'*, a town of Scinde, 15 miles from the Indus. It is a wretched, filthy place, with mud hovels, but the residence of the Ameers of Scinde. **Manf.** Coarse cottons. **Pop.** 15,000. **Lat.** 27° 30′ N. **Lon.** 68° 48′ E.

KI or **KEY ISLANDS**, *ke*, a group in the Malay archipelago, about 70 miles from the south-west coast of Papua, producing timber, tortoise-shell, and cocoa-nut oil. **Pop.** of the whole, about 10,000. **Lat.** 6° S. **Lon.** 133° E.

KIAKHTA, or **KIACHTA**, *ke-ak'-ta*, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Irkutsk, 170 miles S. of Irkutsk, on the boundary of Chinese Mongolia. On the Chinese side is a town or suburb, Maimachen. It is the centre of all the trade carried on between the Russian and Chinese empires. The great fair is held in December, when merchants flock thither from every part of the Russian empire. They bring cloths, furs, beavers, Russia and Morocco leather; and receive in exchange, nankeens, silk stuffs, tea, rhubarb, &c. **Lat.** 50° 20′ N. **Lon** 106° 35′ E. **Pop.** about 5,000.

KIAMA, *ki-a-ma'*, a town of Western Africa, 56 miles S.W. of Boussa. It carries on a considerable trade with Dahomey and other neighbouring states. **Pop.** 30,000. **Lat.** 9° 38′ N. **Lon.** 3° 45′ E.

KIAMA, a seaport of New South Wales, Australia, 90 miles S. of Sydney. There is a good harbour, the works connected with which have cost £30,000. There are several churches, barracks, and hotels. In the neighbourhood are many dairy farms, and there is a considerable export of butter, eggs, and poultry. **Pop.** 1,600.

KIDDER, *kid'-der*, a newly-formed county of Dakota Territory, United States, at present very thinly inhabited. **Area**, 1,700 square miles.

KIDDERMINSTER, *kid'-der-mins'-ter*, a market-town and municipal and parliamentary borough of Worcestershire, divided into two unequal parts by the Stour, 15 miles from Worcester. Its principal buildings are a town-hall, corn-exchange, public-hall, market-house and workhouse, grammar-school, and various other schools. The church is a handsome building in the decorated and perpendicular styles, and contains several interesting monuments. There are five modern churches, and several places of worship for dissenters. **Manf.** Kidderminster has long been noted for its broad-cloth, which was made in the reign of Henry VIII. This was succeeded by linsey-woolsey; after which woollen and worsted tammies, and flowered stuffs were introduced; and since that period, crapes, bombazines, poplins, and damasks for upholsterers. But the carpet manufacture is that which has taken the firmest root here, has flourished best, and promoted most essentially the trade, wealth, and population of the town. **Pop.** 24,270.—A station on the Great Western railway.

KIDWELLY, *kid-wel'-le*, a market-town of Caermarthenshire, on an inlet in Caermarthen Bay, and 9 miles S. of the town of that name. It is divided into the Old and New town, on both sides of the Lesser Gwendraeth, a handsome stone bridge over the river forming the communication between them. There is a handsome cruciform church, with a tower at the west end, and a spire 165 feet high. There are extensive remains of the old castle, on the west side of the Gwendraeth. The trade consists mostly in the coal and iron which abound greatly in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 1,355.—A station on the Great Western railway.

KIEF. (*See* KIEV.)

KIEL, *keel*, a walled seaport-town, the capital of the Prussian province of Slesvig Holstein, at the extremity of an inlet from the Baltic, called the Kielerfiord, 54 miles N.E. of Hamburg. It is regularly built, and has straight, well-paved streets, which terminate in the market-place. Its principal buildings are the church of St. Nicholas, five other churches, a castle, in which is a gallery of sculptures, and a university, founded in 1665. There are two bridges connecting the older part of the town with the suburbs. There are pleasant public gardens, and a bathing establishment. The harbour is good, and shipbuilding and mercantile agency are the principal occupations of the people. It is an important station for steamboat communication between Germany and the Baltic ports. **Manf.** Tobacco, sugar, woollens, iron, oil, leather, vinegar, and machinery. Butter is extensively exported. As the fortified naval port of Prussia, the place is rapidly rising in importance. **Lat.** 54° 10′ 43″ N. **Lon.** 10° 8′ 18″ E. **Pop.** 51,699.

KIELCE, *keelse*, a town of European Russia, in Poland, 105 miles S.W. of Warsaw. There are a collegiate and three other churches, an episcopal palace, a gymnasium, and other educational establishments. **Manf.** Hardware. There are copper, iron, and lead mines in the vicinity, and a trade in corn is carried on. **Pop.** 5,000.

KIEN-LOONG, *ke-en'-loong'*, emperor of China, who succeeded his father, Yung-Tching, in 1736. He wrote some poetical pieces, and when Lord Macartney went to China as ambassador, he gave him some of his verses to present to the king of England. He favoured the missionaries, and was, in all respects, a very amiable monarch.

Born 1709; **died** 1796.

KIEOU-KIANG, *ke-oo-ke-ang*, a city and treaty port of China, province of Keang-se, on the right bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang. The harbour is large, and an active trade is carried on. **Lat.** 29° 38′ N. **Lon.** 115° 42′ E.

KIERINGS, ALEXANDER, *keé'-rings*, a landscape-painter of Utrecht. His views were copied from nature, and he finished them with amazing patience, even the bark and the fibres of the trees being distinctly marked.

Born 1590; **died** 1646.

KIEV, KIEF, or **KIEW,** *ke'-ef*, a large government of European Russia, comprising a part of the Ukraine, and bounded by the provinces of Podolia, Volhynia, Minsk, Tschernigov, and Poltava, from which last it is separated by the Dnieper. In the south are branches of the Carpathian ranges, and on the north the surface is flat and marshy; but other districts are fertile, and covered with good timber. Pro. Wheat, rye, oats, maize, hemp, lint, hops, wines, and tobacco. Cattle are also extensively reared. **Manf.** Beetroot sugar, tobacco, cloth, china, and earthenware. There is a large trade in timber and firewood. **Area,** 19,546 square miles. **Pop.** 2,507,231.

KIEV, the capital of the above province, on the right bank of the Dnieper, crossed by a very fine suspension bridge. Kiev really consists of three towns. Petchersk, on a steep hill, is strongly fortified, and contains the remarkable wooden church of St. Nicholas, and near to it is the famous monastery of Petscherkoi, with long ranges of caverns, forming catacombs. Kiev Proper occupies a height on the north, and is also, but less elaborately, fortified. It contains the famous cathedral of St. Sophia, founded in the 11th century, and contains a marble tomb of the grand duke Jaroslav, who built it. The third town, Podol, the poorest part, is at the foot of the hill. There are altogether 30 churches, and among the other public buildings are the palace of the archbishop, a university founded in 1833, a gymnasium, and other educational institutes. **Manf.** Leather, pottery, and confectionery. There is a large annual fair, lasting three weeks, and an extensive trade is carried on. **Pop.** 70,500.—Kiev was anciently recognised as the capital of Russia, and it was there that Christianity was introduced.

KIL, or **KILL,** *kil*, a prefix, signifying "a wood" and "church," and connected with the names of numerous parishes in Ireland. Also the prefix of several places in Scotland.

KILBIRNIE, *kil-bir'-ne*, a village of Ayrshire, Scotland, on the Garnock, 17 miles S.W. of Glasgow. **Manf.** Extensive, including cotton spinning and weaving, muslin embroidery, handloom weaving, iron founding and smelting. **Pop.** 5,243.—A station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

KILBURN, *kil'-burn*. (*See* LONDON.)

KILBYE, RICHARD, *kil'-be*, an English divine, who, in 1590, was elected rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, and was afterwards made Hebrew professor and prebendary of Lincoln. He was one of the translators of the present version of the Bible.

Died 1620.

KILDA, ST., *kil'-da*, a general name for a group of small islands, 60 miles from the west coast of Scotland. There are very few inhabitants. The principal island gives its name to the rest. It is about 3 miles long from east to west, and 2 broad from north to south. Next to St. Kilda, Borera is the largest of the islands; it presents a beautiful verdure. Soa is the next in size, and possesses also some pasturage; but Lavenish, Stackly, and Stackermin, are devoid of any. The islands altogether are supposed to be capable of pasturing 2,000 sheep.

KILDARE, *kil-dair'*, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the N. by Meath, on the E. by Dublin and Wicklow, on the S. by Carlow, and on the W. by King's and Queen's counties. It is generally an extensive flat of fine arable soil, which for centuries has mostly supplied the capital with grain. It comprehends, however, a considerable tract of bog, including a portion of the great bog of Allen. The Curragh of Kildare is one of the most beautiful commons in the island. It is 6 miles long and 2 wide. There are several round towers, crosses, old castles, and other antiquities. The well-known Roman Catholic College of Maynooth is in this county.

Rivers.—The principal are the Barrow, the Liffey, the Blackwater, and the Boyne.
Area.—715 square miles.
Pop.—76,102, of whom 72,000 are Roman Catholics.
Chief Towns.—KILDARE, Naas, and Athy.
Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county.

KILDARE, a market-town of Ireland, in the above county, 25 miles S.W. from Dublin. It has the ruins of two abbeys, a cathedral, an infirmary, market-house, and a jockey-club. The town is chiefly supported by the frequent horse-races on the Curragh, on which a permanent military camp has been formed. **Pop.** 1,400.—A station on the Great Southern and Western of Ireland railway.

KILIA, *kil'-e-a*, a fortified Turkish town, situated on a branch of the Danube, 25 miles N.E. of Ismail, in the province of Bessarabia. **Pop.** 6,500.

KILIAN, St., Bishop of Wurzburg, in the 7th century. He was one of a band of Irish missionaries who introduced the Christian religion into Thuringia, under papal sanction. Having provoked the enmity of Geilana, the wife of duke Gosbert, by declaring her marriage invalid in consequence of her previous union with Gosbert's brother, he was murdered, with his companions, Colman and Donatus.

Died 789.

KILIMANDJARO, *kil-e-mand'-ja-ro*, the highest known mountain in Africa. (*See* AFRICA.)

KILKEE, *kil-kee'*, a watering place of the county of Clare, Ireland, on the creek of Mabay, 8 miles N.W. of Kilrush. The accommodation for bathing is good, and there are chalybeate springs. **Pop.** 1,900.

KILKENNY, *kil-ken'-ne*, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the N. by Queen's county, on the E. by Carlow and Wexford, S. by Waterford, and W. by Tipperary. The surface is generally undulating and fertile. There is little of bog land; and where the hills subside into plains or valleys, the soil is of great fertility. There are very extensive dairies, from the produce of which many farmers pay their rents; but agriculture generally is in a backward state. The cave of Dunmore, between Kilkenny and Castlecomer, is entered by a natural arch 50 feet high, contains many stalactites, and is traversed by a subterranean stream. There are many ecclesiastical and other interesting antiquities in the county.

Rivers.—The Barrow, Nore, and Suir.

Minerals.—In the N. parts of the county are excellent quarries for flags, and coal is in great abundance but of poor quality. In the limestone district are many valuable quarries of black marble. Manganese, iron ore, lead ore, and some indications of copper ore, are perceived in different parts.

Area.—796 square miles,

Pop.—99,064, of whom 92,000 are Roman Catholics.

Chief Towns.—KILKENNY, the capital; Callan, Castlecomer, Freshford, and Thomastown.

Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county, and one for Kilkenny.

KILKENNY, the capital of the above county, on the Nore, across which there are two handsome bridges, 61 miles S.W. of Dublin. It contains many fine buildings. The most remarkable are the castle of the earl of Ormond, now modernized; the cathedral (restored in 1864), part of which dates from the 13th century; the Abbey church of St. John's (the Black Abbey); a new Roman Catholic cathedral; St. Kyran's College, for Catholics; and the college, or grammar school. **Manf.** Starch, machinery, metal foundry, carriages, leather, and nails. There are extensive marble works, and a large provision trade is carried on. **Pop.** 12,299.—A station on the Great Southern and Western of Ireland railway.

KILLALA, *kil'-la-la*, a market-town and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 8 miles N. of Ballina. There is a small but ancient cathedral. **Pop.** 940.—Here, in 1798, a French force landed and took the town.

KILLALOE, *kil-la'-lo*, a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, on the right bank of the Shannon, over which is a bridge with 19 arches, 13 miles N.E. of Limerick. It is a very old town, destitute of trade. The cathedral is a venerable structure, which has been built above seven centuries. Steamboats ply from this place to Limerick by means of canals. About a mile from Killaloe was the residence of King Brian Boroimhe, but which is now marked only by an earthen fort. Ballina is a suburb, on the opposite bank of the river. **Manf.** Marble chimney pieces and ornaments, frieze, coarse linens, and flannel. There are works for marine boilers, and large slate quarries in the vicinity. **Pop.** 2,000.—A station on the Waterford and Limerick railway.

KILLARNEY, *kil-lar'-ne*, a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, province of Munster, much frequented on account of the adjoining lakes of Killarney. It is 46 miles N.W. of Cork. Its public buildings are a parish church, a Roman Catholic cathedral, a monastery, nunnery, court-house, market-house, and assembly-rooms. **Pop.** 6,651.—A station on the Great Southern and Western of Ireland railway.

KILLARNEY, LAKES OF, three connected lakes in the county of Kerry, Ireland, the lowest of which is within 2 miles of the above town,—the Lower, which is the largest (about 5 miles long and 3 broad, with numerous islands), Middle, and the Upper. The surplus water is conveyed by the river Laure to Castlemain Harbour. The scenery of these lakes is almost unrivalled for beauty.

KILLIECRANKIE, *kil-le-krank'-e*, a noted pass to the Highlands of Scotland, in Athol, near the junction of the Tummel with the Garry, 15 miles N.W. of Dunkeld. At the N.W. end, the battle in which Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, fell, was fought in 1689.

KILLIGREW, CATHARINE, *kil'-li-gru*. She married Sir Henry Killigrew, of Cornwall, and was a lady of great accomplishments, being mistress of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages. She also wrote many poems.

Born in Essex, about 1530; **died** about 1600.

KILLIGREW, ANNE, a beautiful and accomplished English lady. She received a liberal education, distinguished herself in painting, and drew the portraits of the duke and duchess of York; she was also eminent for her piety. Her poems were published in 1686, with an elegiac ode by Dryden prefixed.

Born in London, 1660; **died** 1685.

KILLIGREW, WILLIAM, an English dramatic writer, was the son of Sir Robert Killigrew. He received his education at St. John's College, Oxford, after which he went on a tour of travel. On his return, he was made governor of Falmouth, and Pendennis Castle. For his adherence to the cause of Charles I. he suffered considerably in his fortune. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made vice-chamberlain to the king. Besides "The Siege of Urbin," "Selindra," "Ormasdes; or, Love and Friendship," he wrote "Midnight and Daily Thoughts," in prose and verse, and "The Artless Midnight Thoughts of a Gentleman at Court."

Born at Hanworth, Middlesex, 1605; **died** 1693.

KILLIGREW, THOMAS, brother of the preceding. He was page to Charles I. and groom of the bedchamber to Charles II. He wrote nine plays. He was commonly called King Charles's jester; but had more wit in conversation than in writing.

Born 1611; **died** 1682.

KILLIGREW, HENRY, brother of the above. In 1642 he was made prebendary of Westminster. He suffered much for his loyalty to Charles I. in the rebellion, but at the Restoration recovered his prebend, and was appointed master of the Savoy, and rector of Wheathamstead, in Hertfordshire. He wrote "The Conspiracy," a tragedy; "Pallantus and Eudora," a tragedy.

Born 1612; **died** about 1690.

KILMAINE, CHARLES JOSEPH, *kil-main'*, a general in the armies of the French republic. He fought against the English in America, under Lafayette, and was employed as brigadier in the French army sent into La Vendée; he signalized himself in Italy, at Mantua and at Castiglione, and was nominated commander-in-chief of the army that was to make a descent upon Ireland: but the expedition was abandoned; he was subsequently placed at the head of the army of Helvetia; but, being unsuccessful, was superseded by General Massena.

Born at Dublin, 1754; **died** at Paris, 1799.

KILMAINHAM, *kil-main'-ham*, a suburb of DUBLIN. (*See* DUBLIN.)

KILMARNOCK, *kil-mar'-nok*, a parliamentary and municipal borough and market-town of Ayrshire, in Scotland, 19 miles S.W. of Glasgow, near the confluence of Kilmarnock water with the Irvine. It is generally well built of freestone. The town-house is on a bridge across the Kilmarnock; there are 9 churches, and several chapels, and near the cross is a marble statue of Sir James Shaw. A stone pillar, about 9 feet high, called Seuls' Cross, erected in 1444, in memory of an English nobleman, Lord Seuls, who was killed on the spot by an arrow from one of the Kilmarnock family, is situate in the north-east part of the town. A statue of Burns, erected at a cost of 2,500*l.*, was inaugurated in August, 1879, and on the same day a public park, the gift of the late Mr. Kay, of Glasgow, was opened. **Manf.** Carpets, shoes, blankets, tartans, and other woollen cloths; bonnets, caps, mits, stockings, gloves, leather, saddlery, machinery, muslins, silks, and calico. There are, besides, tan-works, breweries, and works for making machinery, and its dairy produce is extensive, the largest cheese show in Scotland being held here. **Pop.** 25,864.—A station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

KILMORE, *kil-mor'*, a municipal town of Dalhousie county, Victoria, Australia, 39 miles N. of Melbourne, in a mining district.

KILRUSH, *kil-rush'*, a market and seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, on the north side of the estuary of the Shannon, 36 miles W. of Limerick. It is much resorted to for sea bathing. There is a good harbour, and a trade in provisions, hides, Irish moss, and turf is carried on. **Manf.** Frieze, flannels, and linen sheeting. **Pop.** 4,118.—A station on the Waterford and Limerick railway.

KILSYTH, *kil'-sith*, a burgh or barony of Stirlingshire, Scotland, 13 miles N.E. of Glasgow. Here Montrose gained a victory, in the 17th century, over the covenanters. **Pop.** 6,840, chiefly cotton weavers.

KILWA. (*See* QUILOA.)

KILWARDEN, ARTHUR WOLFE, LORD, *kil-waor'-den*, chief justice of the King's Bench, in Ireland. He was called to the bar in 1766; he was afterwards appointed king's counsel, and sat in parliament. In 1787 he was made solicitor-general, and two years later attorney-general. On the death of Lord Clonmel he was appointed chief justice of the King's Bench, in which dignity he conducted himself with impartiality and moderation. Notwithstanding this, he fell a victim to a ferocious mob, by whom he and his nephew, the Rev. Richard Wolfe, were dragged from his coach in Thomas Street, Dublin, and murdered. Miss Wolfe, his lordship's daughter, was in the coach, but one of the mob took her under his protection, and conveyed her to a place of safety. The death of the old judge has been portrayed in a popular picture called the "Assassination of Lord Kilwarden."

Died 1803.

KILWINNING, *kil-win'-ning*, a town of Ayrshire, Scotland, on the right bank of the Garnock, over which is a stone bridge of two arches, 3 miles from Irvine. Adjoining to it is the small village of Byres. It is noted for being the seat of the first Masonic lodge in Scotland, whence all the other lodges have taken their rise. Of this lodge the poet Burns was a member. The ruins of a monastery are to the south of the town. There are collieries and iron-works in the vicinity. Eglinton Castle is about a mile and a half to the south-east of the town. **Pop.** 7,037.—A station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

KIMBLE, *kim'-bel*, a county of Texas, United States. **Area,** 1,400 square miles. It is almost uninhabited.

KIMBOLTON, *kim-bole'-ton*, a market-town of Huntingdonshire, 9 miles S.W. of Huntingdon, noted for its castle, where queen Katharine of Aragon was confined, after her divorce from Henry VIII. It is now the residence of the duke of Manchester. **Pop.** 1,600.

KIMCHI, DAVID, *kim'-che*, a celebrated Jewish rabbi and commentator. He was a native of Spain, and had two brothers, Joseph and Moses, both men of learning. David's "Commentary on the Old Testament" is regarded as a work of the greatest value by the Jews. He was appointed, in 1232, to arbitrate with respect to the differences between the French and Spanish synagogues respecting the books of Maimonides. His Hebrew Grammar was printed at Venice in 1545, and his Talmudical Dictionary in 1506.

Died 1240.

KIMPOLUNG, *kim'-po-lung*, a town of Wallachia, 80 miles N.W. of Bucharest. There are several Roman Catholic and Greek churches and convents. A large trade is carried on. **Pop.** 8,500.

KINASTON, SIR FRANCIS, *ki-nas'-ton*, English poet, was educated at Oxford and Cambridge. He was knighted by James I., and wrote numerous poems of small value. His best claim to remembrance is that he endeavoured to establish a university in London, and commenced by founding an institution, in Covent Garden, known as Minerva's Museum.

Born at Otley, Shropshire, 1587; **died** 1642.

KINCARDINE, *kin-car'-dine*, a burgh of barony and seaport of Scotland, on the right bank of the Forth, with a commodious harbour, 25 miles S.E. of Perth. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent, and coal is exported. **Pop.** 2,000.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or the **MEARNS,** *kin-kar'-din-sheer*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E. by the North Sea, for about 35 miles, including the various indentations of a high and precipitous rocky shore; on the N. by the river Dee and part of Aberdeenshire; and on the W. and S. by Forfarshire, from which it is separated, in almost the whole line, by the river North Esk. The county is extremely diversified, and may be divided into the five following districts:—1. The Deeside district, or the valley which lies on the N. side of the Grampians, through which flows the river Dee.—2. The district on the coast, N. of the Water of Cowie, which flows into the German Ocean near Stonehaven.—3. The Coast district, S. of this water.—4. The Valley, or How of the Mearns, to the S. of the Grampians.—5. That part

of the county which is occupied by the Grampians. Of the Dee-side district there is little more than one-eighth part in cultivation. The Coast district, north of Stonehaven, is generally barren and unproductive. The district on the coast S. of this, contains very fertile lands, with some that are not so valuable. The valley, or How of the Mearns, lies to the W. of the Dee district, and immediately S. of the Grampians. It is a low champaign country, well cultivated, and dotted with gentlemen's seats, villages, and plantations. The dreary regions of the Grampians stretch through the whole breadth of the country, from E. to W., with the Dee-side district on the N., and the How of the Mearns on the S., and carries sterility of soil and ruggedness of aspect almost to the verge of the ocean. This bleak country, commencing at about three miles from the coast, with a height of from 500 to 600 feet, increases rapidly in altitude, but at a tolerably regular scale of gradation, until, at the W. extremity of the county, the culminating point appears in Mount Battock, nearly 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. The principal antiquities are Fenella's Castle, remarkable for vitrified walls, about a mile and a half W. of Fettercairn; the Queen's Castle, about a mile E. from that town; the Kame of Mathers, about 6 miles from Montrose; Whistleberry Castle, about 2 miles from Bervie; and Dunnottar Castle, about a mile S. from Stonehaven; all placed on the summits of lofty insulated rocks on the seashore.

Rivers.—The principal are the Dee, the North Esk, Bervie Water, and the Cowie. There are, also, the Carron, the Feuch, the Aven, and the Dye, besides others of inferior note.

Minerals.—Granite and sandstone.

Area.—394 square miles.

Pop.—34,651.

Chief Towns.—STONEHAVEN, the county town; Bervie (or Inverbervie), Laurencekirk, and Johnshaven.

Parliamentary Representation.—One member is returned for the county.

KINDERHOOK, *kin'-der-hook*, a village of New York, United States, 19 miles S. of New York. Manf. Cotton. Pop. 4,400.

KINEL, *ki'-nel*, a river of Russia, rising in a branch of the Ural Mountains, in the government of Orenburg. After a circuitous course of 170 miles, it joins the right bank of the Samara, 20 miles above the town of that name.

KING, PETER, Lord Chancellor of England. His father was a grocer, and intended him for the same business; but a love of learning rendered him superior to trade, and he was suffered to follow his inclination. The philosopher John Locke, who was his maternal uncle, left him half his library at his death, which was of great service to him. By the advice of the same great man he went to Leyden, and, on his return, entered of the Inner Temple, where he applied himself to the study of the law with great assiduity. He also devoted some time to other studies, particularly theology, and in 1691 published, anonymously, "An Enquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the Primitive Church, that flourished within the first 300 years after Christ." This work was well received, and soon reached a second edition. In 1699 he was chosen member of parliament for Beer-Alston, in Devonshire. In 1702 appeared his "History of the Apostles' Creed," a book of considerable information. In 1708 he was chosen recorder of London, and knighted. In 1709 he was appointed one of the managers of the House of Commons on the trial of Dr. Sacheverel. At the accession of George I., in 1714, he was made chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, and, in 1725, created Lord King, baron of Ockham, in Surrey, and shortly after was appointed lord chancellor. He resigned the seals in 1733.

Born at Exeter, 1669; died 1734.

KING, WILLIAM, an English writer. In 1718 he was chosen principal of St. Mary Hall, but, on offering himself as candidate to represent the university, he resigned that place. Being disappointed, he went to Ireland; but how long he remained there is not known. While in Ireland he wrote a satirical poem, entitled "The Toast." In 1749 he spoke the oration in the theatre at Oxford, on the dedication of Radcliffe's library. He was a zealous Tory, and generally considered as disaffected to the Brunswick family, which brought him into discredit. He published several curious tracts of his own, and five volumes of South's Sermons.

Born in London, 1685; died 1763.

KING, EDWARD, poet, the subject of Milton's "Lycidas."

Born 1610; died 1637.

KING, an inland county of New South Wales, Australia, watered principally by the Narrawa. The chief town is Gunning, 156 miles S.W. of Sydney.

KING, a county of Washington Territory, United States. Area, 1,800 square miles. Pop. 6,910. The capital is Seattle.

KING AND QUEEN, a county of Virginia, United States. Area, 335 square miles. Pop. 10,000, more than half coloured. The capital is King and Queen Court House.

KING GEORGE, a county of Virginia, United States. Area, 176 square miles. Pop. 6397; half coloured. The capital is King George Court House.

KING GEORGE'S (or SITKA) ARCHIPELAGO, a large group of islands on the W. coast of North America, discovered in 1741. Lat. 56° 10' to 58° 18' N.

KING GEORGE'S ISLANDS, two islands of the Low Archipelago, in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Byron in 1765. Lat. 14° 22' S. Lon. 149° W.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, a capacious bay on the S. coast of Australia. Besides a good roadstead there are two recesses, well sheltered, Princess Royal and Oyster Harbour. Lat. of entrance, 35° 6' S. Lon. 118° E.

KING ISLAND, one of the islands of the Mergui Archipelago, 18 miles off the coast of Tenasserim. It is 23 miles long and 10 broad. There is good timber, fit for shipbuilding purposes. Lat. 12° 15' N. Lon. 98° 26' E.

KING WILLIAM, a county of Virginia, United States. Area, 270 square miles. Pop. 8,000, of whom 5,000 are coloured. The capital is King William Court House.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, the chief town of British Kaffraria, Cape Colony, South Africa, on the left bank of the Bush, near its junction with the Buffalo river, 80 miles N.E. of Grahamstown. There are barracks and other military buildings, and a considerable trade is carried on. Pop. 2,000.

KING-CHEOU-FOU, *king'-chee-oo-foo'*, a city of China, province of Hoo-peh, on the left bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang. It is large, well-fortified, and occupied by a strong Tartar garrison. Lat. 30° 28' N. Lon. 111° 37' E.

KING-TE-CHING, *tching*, a town of China, province of Keang-si. The town had formerly a reputation for the manufacture of the best porcelain in China, which gave occupation to nearly all the inhabitants. **Pop.** estimated at 1,000,000. **Lat.** 29° 15′ N. **Lon.** 116° 52′ E.

KINGAN-FOU, *kin'-gan-foo'*, a large city of China, province of Keang-si, on the left bank of the Kan-Kiang. The suburbs are busier and more thriving than the older part of the town. **Manf.** Linen and cotton. **Lat.** 27° 7′ N. **Lon.** 114° 32′ E.

KINGHORN, *king'-horn*, a parliamentary borough and seaport of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the north side of the Frith of Forth, immediately opposite Leith, 3 miles S.W. of Kirkcaldy, with which it unites in returning a member. There is a small and unimportant harbour. **Manf.** Linen. **Pop.** 1,800.—A station on the North British railway.

KINGLAKE, ALEXANDER WILLIAM, *king'-lake*, an English barrister, and author of "Eothen," a celebrated book of Eastern travel. He received his education at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1837. He supplied several articles to the newspapers, during the Crimean war, descriptive of the military and naval operations; he has also written a short biography of the Hungarian hero, General Guyon, and some papers for the "Quarterly Review." In 1857 he was elected a member of the House of Commons for Bridgewater, and again in 1868, but was unseated on petition. In 1863 appeared the first volume of his great work, "Invasion of the Crimea," in which he violently attacked the Emperor Napoleon, exciting much controversy.

Born at Taunton, Somersetshire, 1809.

KINGS, a county of New York, United States, forming the western extremity of Long Island. **Area**, 72 square miles. **Pop.** 419,921. **Brooklyn** is the county seat.

KING'S, a county of New Brunswick, Canada. **Area**, 1,048 square miles. **Pop.** 25,000. Hampton is the capital.

KING'S, a county of Nova Scotia, Canada. **Area**, 812 square miles. **Pop.** 22,000. The capital is Kentville.

KING'S, a county of Prince Edward's Island, Canada. **Area**, 644 square miles. **Pop.** 26,500. The capital is Georgestown.

KING'S COUNTY, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster. It is bounded on the N. by East and West Meath, on the E. by Kildare and Queen's county, on the S. by Tipperary, and on the W. by Roscommon and Galway, from which it is separated by the river Shannon. The arable land is naturally fertile, and chiefly consists either of a deep moor or a shallow gravelly loam; but more than a third part of the whole county is occupied by bog and mountain. The Bog of Allen traverses it from east to west, and in the south are branches of the Slieve Bloom Mountains. In the north-west are the ruins of the famous Clonmacnoise Abbey, and there are numerous castles, chiefly of the Elizabethan period. Wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes are cultivated.

Rivers.—The principal are the Shannon, the Brosna, the Barrow, and the Boyne. There are also several smaller rivers.
Area.—771 square miles.
Pop.—72,668, of whom 67,000 are catholics.
Chief Towns.—Parsonstown and Tullamore.
Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county.

KING'S ISLAND, an island at the western extremity of Bass's Straits, South Australia. It is 35 miles long, and 13 wide. The only inhabitants are a few sealers. **Lat.** 39° 35′ S. **Lon.** 144° E.

KING'S ISLAND, an island of the Pacific, off the west coast of North America. It was named by Vancouver. **Lat.** 32° N. **Lon.** 128° W.

KING'S NORTON, a manufacturing village of Worcestershire, 5 miles S.W. of Birmingham. There are an old church in the decorated English style, with a fine spire, chapels, and a free school. **Manf.** Gunbarrels, bayonets, screws, paper, and india-rubber. **Pop.** 34,683.—A station on the Midland railway.

KINGSBURY, *kings-ber'-re*, a county of Dakota Territory, United States. It has been but recently formed, and is very thinly inhabited. **Area**, 750 square miles.

KINGSCLERE, a market-town of Hampshire, 19 miles N. of Winchester. There are a fine ancient cruciform church, a new church, several chapels, and an endowed school. **Pop.** 2,000.

KINGSLEY, REV. CHARLES, *kings'-le*, novelist, poet, and essayist. At 14 years of age he became the pupil of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, son of the poet. In 1840 he went to Cambridge university, where he distinguished himself both in classics and mathematics. He was at first intended for the law, but the church was afterwards chosen. In 1844 he was appointed curate of Eversley, in Hampshire; two years later he succeeded to the same living. His first acknowledged contributions to literature were a volume of "Village Sermons," and "The Saints' Tragedy," a drama in verse; published in 1848. "Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet," was his third essay, and, from its first appearance, it commanded the greatest attention. The bold and earnest views of its author,—"the Chartist clergyman" as he was called, sank deeply into the public mind. A second novel,—"Yeast, a Problem," was first published in "Fraser's Magazine," and afterwards reprinted in 1851; this is a philosophical rather than a political novel. His subsequent works were "Hypatia; or New Foes with an Old Face," a beautiful descriptive fiction, illustrating the times of the early Christian church in the East; "Westward Ho! or, the Voyages and Adventures of Sir Amyas Leigh in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth;" and "Two Years Ago." Mr. Kingsley also produced a volume for juvenile reading, called "The Heroes," in which the deeds of some great chiefs of the Grecian mythology are narrated in a captivating manner. Among the more important of his religious writings may be enumerated "The Message of the Church to Labouring Men," "Sermons on National Subjects, preached in a Village Church," and "Sermons for the Times." He expounded mental philosophy in "Phaethon; or, Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers," and "Alexandria and her Schools;" while, for natural philosophy and the science of natural observation, he contributed his "Glaucus; or, the Wonders of the Shore." He wrote for "Fraser's Magazine," the "North British Review," "The Encyclopædia Britannica," and "Macmillan's Magazine." His "Water Babies," is a charming story for children, "Hereward," a powerful romance of the Saxon times in England; and some of his ballads are among the finest in the language. A bold, independent, and earnest thinker, Mr. Kingsley has, in every one of his popular and excellent works, contributed in elevating and improving the tone of modern society. He was appointed professor of modern history in the university of Cambridge in 1859, but resigned

the appointment 10 years afterwards. In 1869 he was made canon of Chester, and shortly before his death, of Westminster.

Born at Holme Vicarage, Devonshire, 1819; died at Eversley, 1875.

KINGSMILL ISLANDS. (*See* GILBERT ISLANDS.)

KINGSTON, *kingz'-ton*, a seaport on the south coast of Jamaica, of which it is the commercial capital, situate on the north side of an excellent harbour. The principal buildings are several churches and chapels, a theatre, a free school, Athenæum, a poor-house, and a public hospital. In the lower part of the town is the market-place, which is plentifully supplied with butcher-meat, poultry, fish, fruits, and vegetables, the stalls being mostly kept by negroes. Pop. 32,000.—In 1846 a railway between this town and Spanish Town, 16 miles to the west, was opened.

KINGSTON, or KINGSTOWN, the capital of the island of St. Vincent's, in the West Indies, situate at the head of a bay of the same name, on the S.W. shore of the island. It has a government-house, botanic garden, and a court-house. Pop. 5,000. Lat. 13° 6′ N. Lon. 81° W.

KINGSTON, capital of the county of Frontenac, province of Ontario, dominion of Canada, standing at the E. extremity of Lake Ontario, at the point where the Canadian lakes discharge into the St. Lawrence. It is regularly built, and covers a large surface. Its harbour is one of the best on the lake, which enables it to be the entrepôt of the trade between the two provinces of Canada. There are Queen's University and College, incorporated in 1841; Regiopolis (Roman Catholic College), and several other educational institutions. The town is the seat of the bishopric of Ontario. Manf. Steam-engines, railway rolling-stock, agricultural implements, tools, and leather. Ship-building is extensively carried on. Pop. 14,500.—Kingston was incorporated as a town in 1838, and as a city in 1846. From 1840 till 1845 it was the seat of the Canadian government.

KINGSTON, or PORT CAROLINA, a town of South Australia, on the Maria Creek, 169 miles S.E. of Adelaide. There is a good harbour, and the place is rising into importance.

KINGSTON, a town of Victoria, Australia, near Ballarat. It is the centre of a busy gold field, and is rapidly rising into importance. There are two churches, banks, town-hall, and other good buildings. Pop. 2,000.

KINGSTON, a town of New York, United States, capital of the county of Ulster, on the west bank of the Hudson river, 57 miles below Albany. There are 18 churches, and several educational institutions. Here is the terminus of the Hudson and Delaware canal. There is a large trade in stone, lime, cement, and ice. Pop. 6,400.

KINGSTON, ELIZABETH CHUDLEIGH, duchess of, a celebrated English adventuress. She was at first maid of honour to the princess of Wales, and carried on an intrigue with the duke of Hamilton. She afterwards secretly married Captain Hervey, but separated from him in a short time. Going abroad, she was well received by Frederick the Great at Berlin. On her return to England, she married the duke of Kingston, who left her a widow, with immense wealth; but the relatives of the duke prosecuted her for bigamy, and stripped her of her title; they could not, however, reclaim the great wealth which her second husband's will had given her. She went abroad a second time, and succeeded in inspiring prince Radziwill with a lively passion.

Born in Devonshire, 1720; died near Paris, 1788.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL. (*See* HULL.)

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, a municipal borough and market-town of Surrey, on the right bank of the Thames, 10 miles S.W. of London. It is of great antiquity, and has a spacious market-place, at the north end of which stands the town-hall. The front is ornamented with a statue of Queen Anne. The church is an ancient cruciform structure. Near the market-place, and enclosed by an ornamental railing, is a large stone, on which, according to historic tradition, seven Anglo-Saxon monarchs were placed during their coronation, and from that the name of the town is supposed to be derived. Numerous Roman remains have been discovered in the vicinity. The river is crossed by two fine bridges, one of stone, and the other an iron railway viaduct. Surbiton is a suburb of the town, with many elegant residences. On the opposite side of the river is Hampton Wick, which, although in Middlesex, may also be considered a suburb of the town. Pop. 19,875.—A station on the London and South-Western railway. Kingston was a place of considerable importance in the Saxon times. Here, in 838, Egbert held a general ecclesiastical council. The first armed force of the parliamentary army assembled in this town, and here the last attempt in favour of Charles I. was made.

KINGSTOWN, a seaport town and watering-place of Ireland, on the south shore of the Bay of Dublin, 6 miles S.E. of Dublin. There is a fine harbour of 250 acres, with two piers and a breakwater. It is a mail-packet station for communication with Liverpool and Holyhead. Pop. 18,586.—There is a railway to Dublin and Bray. Previous to 1821, there was a fishing village named Dunleary, but on the occasion of the visit of George IV. the name was changed to Kingstown.

KINKEL, JOHANN GOETTFRIED, *kin'-kel*, a German poet and politician. When the revolution of 1848 burst forth on the continent, he was professor of philosophy at Bonn, where he was a Protestant preacher of great popularity. Declaring himself a partisan of the republicans, he was in a few months compelled to fly; but, being taken prisoner in Baden, he was tried and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He was confined in the celebrated fortress of Spandau, but contrived to effect his escape, and reached England. In 1851 he visited America, but in a short time returned to London, where he has since remained, engaged as a teacher of the German language and literature. His poetical works are exceedingly popular in Germany. He has also written several volumes of tales and sketches, a history of painting, sculpture, and architecture, and many other philosophical and historical works.

Born at Obercassel, 1815.

KINNEY, *kin'-ne*, a county of Texas, United States. Area, 1,400 square miles. Pop. 4,487.

KINROSS, *kin-ros'*, the county town of Kinross shire, at the western end of Loch Leven, 14 miles S. of Perth. It has a county-hall, town-hall, and several churches. Manf. Cottons, tartan shawls, plaids, and damasks. Pop. 1,926.

KINROSS-SHIRE, a small county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and W. by Perthshire, and on the S. and E. by Fifeshire. The middle part of this

county is occupied by Lochleven lake, from the banks of which the ground rises gently towards the north; but towards the south the rise is more abrupt and rugged. The soil in the low grounds is inclined to clay, and is well adapted for all kinds of crops. In the more elevated parts it is light and scanty, and in the hilly districts moorish and barren. Agriculture is greatly attended to. Lochleven lake is chiefly supplied by three small streams, the North and South Queich, and the Gairney. It gives rise to the river Leven. The antiquities in this county are numerous and interesting. In the castle of Lochleven, Mary queen of Scots was a prisoner for some time.

Area.—70 square miles.
Pop.—6,699.
Chief Town.—KINROSS.
Parliamentary Representation.—The county unites with Clackmannan and parts of Perthshire in sending a member to parliament.

KINSALE, *kin'-sail*, a municipal and parliamentary borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay at the mouth of the river Bandon, 14 miles S.W. of Cork. The bay forms a fine harbour, two miles long and half a mile wide, called the Harbour of Kinsale, which is protected by a regular fort, begun by the earl of Orrery, in 1670. The town is built under Compass Hill, the chief street running round the hill, with others above it, communicating by steep lanes. The principal buildings are, the parish church (an ancient cruciform structure), a richly decorated Roman Catholic chapel, a friary, nunnery, and town-hall. The fisheries are valuable, and are the principal dependence of the people. There is a trade in agricultural produce. At the termination of a promontory, the Old Head of Kinsale, is a lighthouse. **Pop.** 5,386.—A station on the Midland Great Western railway. Kinsale was, in 1601, taken by the Spaniards, and in 1608 king James II. landed here. Its foreign commerce is now chiefly transferred to Cork, which it supplies most largely with fish.

KINTYRE. (*See* CANTIRE.)

KIORBOE, CARL FREDERIC, *ke-or'-bo*, animal painter. He served in the Swedish army, but for the last 30 years of his life resided chiefly in Paris, where he was a regular exhibitor. One of his works, "The Inundation," representing a dog tied on the roof of a kennel with her puppies drowning around her, is well known by means of engravings and photographs.
Born at Slesvig, 1800; **died** at Dijon, 1876.

KIOTO. (*See* MIAKO.)

KIOWA, *ki-o'-wa*, a new county of Kansas, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** Unascertained.

KIPANDA, *ki-pan'-da*, a town of Western Africa, on the Kikombo, 85 miles N.E. of Benguela. It is defended by a strong stone wall. **Pop.** 3,000.

KIPINGIUS, HENRY, *kip-ing'-i-us*, a learned German Lutheran. After completing his education at the university of Rostock, he was pressed for a soldier; but a Swedish counsellor of state, observing him with a Latin book in his hand, took him from the army, made him his librarian, and procured him the place of sub-rector of the university of Bremen. He wrote a supplement to the History of John Pappus; a "Treatise on Roman Antiquities;" and another on the Creation.
Died 1678.

KIPPIS, ANDREW, *kip'-pis*, an English Unitarian divine and biographical writer, who was educated under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. His first settlement as a minister was at Boston, in Lincolnshire, in 1746; thence he removed to Dorking, in Surrey, in 1750, and in 1753 became pastor of a congregation in Prince's Street, Westminster. He was a writer in the "Monthly Review" for some time, and in 1761 had a share in a periodical work, called the "Library." In 1777 he became the editor of the new edition of the "Biographia Britannica." In 1788 he published the "Life of Captain Cook," in one volume, and the same year, a "Life of Dr. Lardner." Dr. Kippis also wrote the "History of Knowledge," and a variety of other pieces, particularly sermons and tracts. He received the degree of D.D. from the university of Edinburgh, and was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies.
Born at Nottingham, 1725; **died** 1795.

KIRBY, REV. WILLIAM, an eminent English naturalist. He received his education at Caius College, Cambridge, and entered upon holy orders in 1782. Up to this period, he had been a diligent botanical observer, and he now became an earnest student of entomology. In 1788 he was nominated one of the original members of the Linnæan Society, to which, in 1793, he forwarded his first paper, entitled, "A Description of three New Species of Hirudo." He furnished to the Transactions of the same learned body a succession of valuable papers during the ensuing four years. In 1802 he published his first separate work, "A Monograph concerning English Bees," which, from the novelty of its observations, and the lucid style in which they were conveyed, excited the liveliest interest in the entomological world. In 1805 he made the acquaintance of Mr. Spence, and the friendship subsisting between these two gentlemen led to the production of a work on natural history, which ranks among the best contributions to the popular science of England. This was the celebrated "Introduction to Entomology," which model scientific work was completed in 1826. In 1830, when 70 years of age, he wrote his "Habits and Instincts of Animals," one of the well-known Bridgewater treatises. Mr. Kirby also wrote the descriptions of insects contained in Captain Parry's "Voyage for the Discovery of the North-west Passage," and likewise those found in the "Zoology of the Northern Parts of British North America." In addition to these, he, throughout his long life, furnished many of the learned societies with papers on his favourite study. He was honorary president of the Entomological Society, fellow of the Royal and Geographical societies, and corresponding member of many scientific bodies on the continent and in the United States.
Born at Barham, Suffolk, 1759; **died** at Witnesham Hall, 1850.

KIRCH, MARIA MARGARET, *keersh*, a learned German lady, distinguished for her skill in astronomy. She married M. Godfrey Kirch, an astronomer, and assisted him in his observations, and in the calculation of his Ephemerides. When the king of Prussia founded the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, in 1700, M. Kirch was appointed astronomer, with a pension. There his lady acquired the friendship and admiration of all the learned men. In 1702 she discovered a comet, of which her husband published the observations. In 1707 she made a discovery of a remarkable aurora borealis, of which mention was made by the Academy of Sciences at Paris. In 1711 she published a discourse on the approaching conjunction of Saturn, Jupiter, &c.
Born near Leipsic, 1670; **died** at Berlin, 1720.

KIRCHBERG, *keersh'-bairg*, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 20 miles S.W. of Chemnitz. There is a handsome church, with a fine peal of bells. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloths, and tiles. There is a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 5,500.

KIRSCHER, ATHANASIUS, *keersh'-er*, German writer on physical science. He was a monk of the order of Jesuits, and wrote many works, in some of which mysticism is conjoined with physical research.

Born 1602; **died** 1680.

KIRCHDORF, *keesh'-dorf*, a town of Hungary, 8 miles S.E. of Leutschau. There are a cathedral and the bishop's castle, a convent, and several educational establishments. **Manf.** Red woollen sashes. There is a trade in flax and hops, and four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,500.

KIRCHHEIM, *keersh'-hime*, a town of Wurtemberg circle of the Danube, 39 miles N.W. of Ulm. It is well built, and surrounded by planted boulevards. There are two churches, a castle, and several schools. **Manf.** Articles in straw. A trade in wool and wine is carried on. **Pop.** 5,600.

KIRCHHEIM-BOLANDEN, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 30 miles N.W. of Spires. There are a Roman Catholic and two Protestant churches, and a castle. **Manf.** Musical instruments and iron. Mines of tin and quicksilver are in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3,000.

KIRCHHOFF, GUSTAV ROBERT, *keersh'-hof*, German natural philosopher, appointed in 1854 professor of natural philosophy at Heidelberg. His discoveries in connexion with the solar spectrum placed him on a very high position in the scientific world. He has received the Prussian order of merit, the highest honour of the kind in Germany.

Born at Königsberg, 1824.

KIRCHMAN, N., *keersh'-man*, a Russian professor of philosophy, celebrated for his electrical experiments, and particularly for the manner of his death. Being engaged near St. Petersburg in attracting, with apparatus, the electric fluid from the clouds, a ball of fire struck him on the head, and killed him on the spot.

Died 1753.

KIRENGHA, a river of Adriatic Russia, rising in the mountains on the west shore of Lake Baikal, and joining the right bank of the Lena, below Kirensk, after a course of nearly 300 miles.

KIRENSK, *ke-rensk'*, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the right bank of the Lena, 410 miles N.E. of Irkutsk. It stands nearly 800 feet above the level of the sea, and has several churches and schools. **Pop.** 1,500, mostly employed in hunting and fishing.

KIRGHISES, or **KIRGHIZ**, *kir'-ge-sees*, the "Cossacks of the Steppes," a numerous and widely-extending people of Independent Tartary, occupying a great part of the southern frontier of Asiatic Russia. The area over which they extend is estimated at 850,000 square miles, chiefly composed of barren plains, and abounding in salt lakes, some of which are 100 miles in length. The Kirghises are a Mongol race, divided into three hordes, and numbering about 1,250,000. Their country lies between **lat.** 44° and 55° N.; **lon.** 53° and 78° E.

KIRIA, or **KERREA**, *keer'-e-a*, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 175 miles S.E. of Rhoten. Near it are gold mines wrought by the Chinese government. **Pop.** Unascertained.

KIRILOV, *kir'-i-lof*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Novgorod. It is surrounded by lakes, and, by means of a canal, is united to the basins of the Volga and the Dwina, through the Suchona and Scheksna rivers. Pictures and other articles connected with the worship of the Greek church are made here. **Pop.** 2,200.

KIRKCALDY, *kir-kaw'-de*, a royal and parliamentary burgh of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the north coast of the Firth of Forth, and stretching along the shore of a bay of the same name, forming with its suburbs, Linktown and Newtown of Abbotshall, on the west, and Pathhead, St. Clairtown, and Gallatown on the north-east, a continuous town 3 miles long. There are four churches, a handsome corn-exchange, with a great hall for meetings, and other good public buildings. **Manf.** Checks, sheetings, dowlas, tull, sailcloth, and cottons, flax, tow, jute, land and marine engines, floorcloth (extensive), and pottery. Shipbuilding is carried on. **Pop.** 8,528. —A station on the North British railway.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, or the **STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT**, *kir'-kud-brite*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N.E. and E. by Dumfriesshire, where the rivers Cairn and Nith form its boundary; S. by the Solway Firth and the Irish Sea; W. by Wigtonshire, where the Cree is the boundary; and N.W. by the county of Ayr. The surface is exceedingly diversified, presenting a continual succession of hills, more or less abrupt. On these, the land is, for the most part, capable of tillage; but it is only in a few places that it presents a smooth and uniformly arable surface, and there are mountains of large dimensions. Of these, Meyrick is 2,746 feet high; Cairnsmore 2,597 feet; and Cuffel 1,867 feet. Considerable tracts of smooth unbroken land are everywhere interspersed among the more elevated parts, and much of it is also composed of smooth rounded hills, which are frequently extremely barren. The moorlands, also, which form a considerable proportion of the county, are extremely barren, though there are detached tracts of alluvial soil interspersed. There are extensive mosses and numerous small lakes.

Rivers.—The principal are the Cree, on the W.; the Fleet, the Dee, formed by the union of the Ken, Deugh, and Dee; and the Orr, or Urr.

Pro.—Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips. The pastures are excellent; and the Galloway breed of cattle is reared and fattened for export. Southdown and Cheviot sheep are also numerous on the mountain. The shire is famed for its honey.

Area.—954 square miles.

Pop.—42,126.

Chief Towns.—KIRKCUDBRIGHT, the county town; New Galloway, Creetown, Gatehouse, and Castle Douglas.

Parliamentary Representation.—One member is returned for the county.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, the chief town of the above county, on the left bank of the Dee, about 6 miles above its confluence with the Solway Firth, and 25 miles S. of Dumfries. It is neatly built, and has a large and elegant church, several other places of worship, a court-house, and other good public buildings. The harbour is the most commodious on the south coast of Scotland. Agricultural produce is exported. **Pop.** 2,470.—A station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway. Kirkeudbright was erected into a royal burgh by King James II., in 1455.

KIRKDALE, *kirk'-dail*, a township of Lancashire, a suburb of Liverpool. (*See* LIVERPOOL.)

KIRKE, PERCY, Colonel, an English military officer, who was for some time in command of the

garrison at Tangier, and made himself notorious by the cruelty with which he treated the native population. He was employed, in 1665, by James II., in the suppression of the Monmouth rebellion, and commanded the troops at Bridgewater, where the wanton cruelty and heartless licentiousness of himself and men, known as "Kirke's lambs," recommended him to the favour of the king. With characteristic want of principle he deserted his old master, and made peace with William of Orange, by whom he was sent to relieve Londonderry, in 1689. He exhibited little energy, and it was not until he had received imperative orders from home that he accomplished the task. In 1699 he fought a duel with Conway Seymour, eldest son of Sir Edward Seymour, in St. James's Park. The quarrel arose from an impertinent remark made by Kirke, and Seymour received a wound which proved fatal. Kirke was tried and found guilty of manslaughter.

Died about 1699.

KIRKE, SIR DAVID, colonial adventurer. He was the son of an English merchant at Dieppe, France. He started as wine merchant at Bordeaux and Cognac, but the Huguenot troubles drove him out of France, and in 1627, he went in an expedition under letters of marque to break up the French settlements in Canada and Nova Scotia. In this he was partially successful, defeating De Roquement, the French admiral, near Gaspé; and in a second expedition he obtained possession of Nova Scotia. On his return in 1632, he was knighted by Charles I., and, with others, obtained a grant of Newfoundland, of which he was dispossessed by Cromwell, but he recovered part of the property by, it is said, bribing Claypole, Cromwell's son-in-law.

Born at Dieppe, 1596; **died** at Ferryland, Newfoundland, 1653.

KIRKHAM, a market-town of Lancashire, on a small stream flowing into the estuary of the Ribble, 8 miles N.W. of Preston. **Manf.** Sailcloth, sacking, cotton fabrics, and cordage. **Pop.** 3,600. —A station on the London and North-Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire railways.

KIRKILISSA, *kirk-i-lis'-sa*, a ruinous town of European Turkey, 32 miles E. of Adrianople. It is inclosed by walls, and has many mosques and baths. There is a trade in confectionery, butter, and cheese. **Pop.** 8,000.

KIRKINTILLOCH, *kir'-kin-til'-lok*, a burgh of barony and market-town of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, 6 miles N.E. of Glasgow. The town has a court-house and a gaol. **Manf.** Hats and cottons. There are bleaching and cotton printing works, and collieries, iron mines and quarries in the vicinity. **Pop.** 10,591.—A station on the North British railway.

KIRKLAND, MRS. CAROLINE STANSBURY, an American novelist and descriptive writer. Her principal works, for the most part characterized by an acute perception, richness of observation, and a light and somewhat sarcastic turn of thought, are—"The New Home" published in 1839; "Forest Life," published in 1842; "Western Clearings;" "Essay on the Life and Writings of Spenser;" and "Holidays Abroad, or Europe from the West."

Born at New York, 1815.

KIRKSTALL, *kirk'-stall*, a village of Yorkshire, on the Aire, 3 miles N.W. of Leeds. There are a handsome church, and the extensive and beautiful ruins of an abbey built in the 12th century. **Manf.** Woollens and iron. **Pop.** 2,900.—A station on the Midland railway.

KIRKWALL, *kirk'-waul*, a royal and municipal burgh, market-town, and seaport of Scotland, and the chief town of the county of Orkney, in the island of Pomona, or Mainland, Orkney Islands, built on a neck of land projecting into the sea, 26 miles N.E. of John o'Groat's. Its cathedral, or church of St. Magnus, is a fine cruciform mixed Norman and Gothic building, founded, it is said, by Haco, a Norwegian jarl, in the year 1138. Opposite to it are the ruins of the king's castle, also the ruins of a building called the Earl's Palace, and almost adjoining to it is the bishop's palace, a ruin of very great antiquity. The principal modern buildings are a town-hall, assembly-rooms, gaol, custom-house, museum, libraries, and a grammar-school.

Manf.—Linen and straw plait, with an export trade in beef, fish, butter, hides, tallow, feathers, and some corn. There is a large annual fair in August. The harbour is excellent.

Pop.—3,500.

KIRRIEMUIR, *kir'-re-mure'*, a burgh of barony and market-town of Scotland, in Forfarshire, 5 miles N.W. of Forfar. It has a parish church, three other churches, two libraries, a trade's-hall, and numerous schools. **Manf.** Linen sheeting, and dowlas. **Pop.** 6,616.—A station on the Caledonian railway.

KIR-SHEHR, *kir-sheer'*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Karamania, situated at an elevation of 3,095 feet above the sea-level, 76 miles N.W. of Kaisariah. It is now in a ruinous condition, but was once a place of considerable importance. **Pop.** 4,000.

KIRSANOFF, *kir-san-off'*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Tambov. **Manf.** Woollen cloth. Horses and sheep of excellent quality are reared, and two annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 7,300.

KIRSTENIUS, PETER, *kir-ste'-ni-us*, an eminent physician, and professor of medicine at Upsal, in Swoden. In addition to his native tongue, he is said to have understood twenty-five other languages.

Born at Breslau, Silesia, 1577; **died** 1640.

KIRWAN, RICHARD, *kir'-wan*, a chemical philosopher. Shortly after concluding his education at the Jesuits' College of St. Omer's, he inherited his family estate, and thenceforth devoted his life to chemical science. He was elected fellow of the Royal Society in 1780, and was subsequently nominated president of the Royal Irish Academy. He was also a member of nearly all the learned societies of Europe. His chief works were "An Essay on the Constitution of Acids," "Geological Essays," and "An Essay on the Analysis of Chemical Waters."

Born in Ireland, 1735; **died** 1812.

KISARIA. (*See* CÆSAREA.)

KISFALUDY, SANDOV, *kis-fa-loo'-de*, Hungarian poet, who studied at Raab and Presburg, served for several years in the Austrian army, and then, being possessed of a sufficient estate, devoted his time between literature and farming. A poem, "Hunfy's Love," published anonymously in 1800, produced a great sensation; and a second part, with the author's name attached, appeared in 1807. This was quickly followed by a collection of the old legends of Hungary, and several historical and social dramas, which were warmly received, and several retain their place on the stage.

Born at Sümegh, 1772; **died** 1844.

KISFALUDY, KAROLY, poet and dramatist, younger brother of the preceding, who attained

very great popularity by his poems, tales, and comedies, and was indeed considered as the founder of modern Hungarian drama. An important literary society, named after the brothers, was established in their honour in 1817.

Born 1790; **died** at Pesth, 1830.

KISHENAU, otherwise KISHINEFF, a town of Russia, capital of Bessarabia, on the Buik, a tributary of the Dniester, 95 miles N.W. of Odessa. It has rapidly risen into importance. There are 14 churches, a synagogue, and various educational institutions. **Manf.** Woollen cloths, brandy, leather, and candles. A large trade is carried on in corn, cattle, flax, hemp, fruit, wine, and tobacco. **Pop.** 130,000, of a very mixed character.

KISHME, or KISMIS, *kish'-me*, called also Jezira Derauz (Long Island), an island at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, surrounded by many smaller islands, and separated from the mainland by a dangerous strait. It is 70 miles long and 12 broad. The chief town, of the same name, is at the eastern end. The island belongs to the Imaum of Muscat. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 26° 57′ 30″ N. **Lon.** 56° 50′ E.

KISHNUGUV, *kish-noo-goov'*, a town of British India, 64 miles N. of Calcutta, on the Jellinghee, 10 miles above its junction with the Hooghley. There is a government college. **Manf.** Fine muslins.

KISS, AUGUST, *kiss*, a German sculptor. He studied under Rauch, the eminent sculptor of Berlin, and first attracted notice by his colossal group, the "Amazon attacked by a panther," which was cast in bronze by public subscription in Germany. A copy of this work formed one of the chief attractions in the London Great Exhibition of 1851. He was professor of sculpture in the Royal Academy of Berlin, and has produced several groups remarkable for vigour.

Born at Plesz, Upper Silesia, 1802; **died** 1865.

KISSER, *kis'-ser*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, lying to the N. of Timor. It has a circumference of about 20 miles and a population of 8,000.

KISSINGEN, *kis'-sin-gen*, a favourite pleasure-resort of Bavaria, province of Lower Franconia, in the valley of the Saale, 30 miles N.E. of Wurzberg. The mineral waters, which are both drunk and used as baths, are considered to be valuable as remedies for gout and other chronic diseases. Mud baths are also patronized. **Pop.** 5,000.

KISTNAH, or KRISHNA, *krish'-na*, a celebrated river of India, rising in the Western Ghauts, at an elevation of 4,500 feet above the sea level, and after receiving numerous tributaries, falling into the Bay of Bengal.

KISTNAH, an Indian district in the province of Madras. **Area**, 8,471 sq. miles. **Pop.** 1,548,480.

KISTNAPURAM, *kist-na-poor'-am*, a town of India, near the Malabar coast, 56 miles S.E. of Cochin. It is fortified, and there is a pagoda, where an annual festival of 30 days is held.

KITCHENER, WILLIAM, Dr., *kit'-chen-er*, physician and writer on cookery. He is best known by "The Cook's Oracle," but produced works on medical subjects, and the construction of telescopes, and collected the loyal and national songs of England.

Born 1775; **died** 1827.

KITSOP, *kit'-sop*, a county of Washington Territory, United States. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 900. The chief town is Port Madeson.

KITTO, JOHN, *kit'-to*, a modern English writer on Biblical subjects. In his earliest years he displayed great aptitude for acquiring knowledge. His father had been a respectable builder, but was reduced to the condition of a journeyman mason, in which labour young Kitto assisted him. In his 13th year, he had the misfortune to fall from a high scaffold, and, after suffering for some time from its effects, he remained permanently deaf. His after-years were spent in great destitution. He contrived to acquire knowledge, however, and, in 1823, he contributed some essays to the "Plymouth Journal;" and in the following year Mr. Grove, a dentist of the town, took him into his service. He was afterwards sent out, as a printer, to Malta, having previously been taught the trade in the Missionary College at Islington. His constitution being too weak for this work, he returned to England in 1829, and, in the same year, he accompanied Mr. Grove in an extensive Eastern tour. He visited St. Petersburg, Astrakan, the Calmuck Tartars, the Caucasus, Armenia, Persia, and Bagdad, returning home in 1833. In that year he obtained an introduction to Mr. Charles Knight, by whom he was subsequently engaged to edit the "Pictorial Bible," the "Pictorial History of Palestine," and other works. He also wrote "The Lost Senses—Deafness and Blindness," and edited the "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature." In 1854 the doctor's degree was conferred on him by the University of Giessen. He was attacked by a paralytic stroke in 1854, and became greatly embarrassed in his means. A pension of £100 per annum was accorded him in 1850, whereupon he retired to Germany to recruit his health.

Born at Plymouth, 1804; **died** at Cannstadt, Würtemberg, 1854.

KITTS, ST. (*See* ST. CHRISTOPHER'S.)

KITZINGEN, *kit'-zing-en*, a town of Bavaria in Lower Franconia, on the right bank of the Maine, with a suburb on the opposite side, 10 miles S.E. of Wurzberg. Both town and suburb are walled, and the river is crossed by a handsome bridge. The churches and other public buildings are good. **Manf.** Cottons, gunpowder, basket-work, vinegar, and dyes. A large trade is carried on. **Pop.** 6,000.

KIUSHIU, or XIMO, *ki'-oo-shi-ou*, the most southern and western of the large islands of Japan, separated from Niphon by a narrow strait, and from Shikoku by a channel 9 miles wide. It is 240 miles long and 60 broad, and is traversed throughout its length by a lofty chain of mountains, many of them volcanoes. Except on the east coast, the soil is fertile, and well cultivated. There are several streams, the most important being the Kusnayava. The island is divided into nine provinces, and the chief town is NAGASAKI. **Area**, 17,200 square miles. **Pop.** Unascertained.

KIUNG-CHAU, *ke-ung-cho'*, a seaport of China, chief city of the island of Hainan. There is a large trade with Macao and Canton. **Lat.** 20° N. **Lon.** 110° 22′ E. **Pop.** 30,000.

KIZIL-IRMAK, *ke'-zil-er-mak'*, a large river in Asia Minor, rising by several heads in the centre of that peninsula, and, after a course of 500 miles, falling into the Black Sea. **Lat.** 41° 40′ N. **Lon.** 36° 10′ E.

KIZIL-OUZEN, *kiz'-il-oo'-zen*, a river of Persia, rising near Senna, and, after a course of 300 miles, falling into the Caspian Sea, 35 miles E. of Reshd.

KIZLIAR, *kiz-li-ar'*, a town of Asiatic Russia, district of Terek. There are extensive vineyards in the vicinity, and a school for instruction in wine-making has been established. There are also tanneries, and the silk-worm is reared. A large trade in wine, brandy, and fish, is carried on. **Pop.** 7,800. **Lat.** 40° 55′ N. **Lon.** 46° 43′ E.

KJOBENHAVN. (*See* COPENHAGEN.)

KJÖGE, *ke-oah'-geh*, a seaport of Denmark, on the eastern side of Seeland, on a bay of the same name, 20 miles S.W. of Copenhagen. The harbour admits vessels drawing 10 feet of water, and there is good anchorage in the bay. **Pop.** 2,800.

KLADNO, *klad'-no*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, 16 miles N.W. of Prague. The old town is walled, and there are three suburbs. **Manf.** Potash and tiles. Coal and ironstone are worked in the vicinity. **Pop.** 11,200.

KLAGENFURT, *kla'-gen-foort*, a town of the Austrian empire, in the crown land of Carinthia, on the river Glau, 80 miles N.E. of Trieste. The prince-bishop of Gurk has his residence here, and there is a very large library. **Manf.** Woollen, silk, and cotton goods, and white lead. A brisk transit trade is carried on. **Pop.** 15,400.

KLAMATH, *kla'-math*, a county of California, United States. **Area,** 2,000 square miles. **Pop.** 1,700, one-third being Chinese. The capital is Orleans Bar.

KLAMATH, a river of California, United States, rising in the south part of Oregon and entering the Pacific, after a course of 250 miles, about **lat.** 41° 30′ N.

KLAPKA, GYORGY, *klap'-ka*, a distinguished Hungarian general. He was the son of the Burgomaster of Temesvar, and acquired a knowledge of the art of war in the military college of Vienna, and served, in various grades, with the Austrian army; but, on the outbreak of the Hungarian revolution, in 1848, he offered his sword to his countrymen. In 1849 he distinguished himself in the Hungarian defence of the fortress of Comorn, before which the Austrian army was defeated, with the loss of 30 pieces of artillery, 3,000 muskets, large stores of ammunition, and 2,000 head of cattle. General Klapka communicated the news of his victory to Kossuth and Görgei, but the latter had by that time capitulated, while the former had fled into Turkey. He, however, made terms with Haynau, the Austrian general, by which all the gallant defenders received a safe-conduct to go whither they pleased. He went first to England, and afterwards to Genoa. He published, in 1850, "Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary." On the outbreak of the Crimean war, Klapka went to the East; and on his return, after the taking of Sebastopol, he produced a work, entitled, "The War in the East, from the Year 1853 to July 1855." In 1873 he was intrusted with the re-organization of the Turkish army, and specially reported on its condition at the end of 1876, when war with Russia appeared imminent.

Born at Temesvar, 1820.

KLAPROTH, MARTIN HEINRICH, *klap'-rot*, an eminent German chemist. He greatly advanced the science of mineralogy by his discoveries; and, for his distinguished services as an analytical chemist, was, in 1788, elected member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences; he had previously been appointed professor of chemistry in the Royal Mining Institute. In addition to 207 treatises on mineralogy and chemistry, he published a Chemical Dictionary, in conjunction with Professor Wolff.

Born at Wernigerode, Upper Saxony, 1743; **died** at Berlin, 1817.

KLAPROTH, HEINRICH JULIUS, von, a distinguished German Oriental scholar. He was son of the preceding, who desired to educate him for his own profession; but he evinced little inclination for chemistry, or, indeed, for any science. When about 15, he was examined with his fellow-pupils of the college of Berlin; he was found so backward in his studies, that one of the professors cried out, "Why, you know nothing at all!" "Beg your pardon," he answered, "I know Chinese." It was subsequently discovered that he had learnt Chinese without any assistance whatever; and his father becoming reconciled to his son's pursuing his favourite studies, he was sent, in 1801, to the university of Halle to acquire the classical languages. His fame as an Oriental scholar led to his being employed by the emperor Alexander of Russia. He went to St. Petersburg in 1805, and, after receiving several marks of favour, was sent, as interpreter, in the suite of the ambassador to China. The embassy had not proceeded more than 200 miles across the Chinese frontier, when they were detained, and finally informed, by messengers from Pekin, that the court did not wish to see them. Klaproth did not return direct to the Russian capital with the other members of the embassy, but travelled alone through Southern Siberia. In 1807 he arrived at St. Petersburg, and was soon afterwards sent to the Caucasian provinces on a scientific mission. He came back, with a large store of knowledge, in 1809. He went to Berlin in 1811, avowedly for the purpose of superintending the casting of types for the printing of his Chinese books; but it was generally known at the time, that he had incurred the displeasure of the czar. The following year he resigned his Russian appointments. After wandering about Germany for some time, he visited Napoleon, for whom he had great admiration, in exile at Elba. The emperor promised him an appointment, which he afterwards forgot to fulfil. Klaproth was after this reduced to straitened circumstances, but, through the influence of Wilhelm von Humboldt, he became royal professor of Oriental languages and literature to the king of Prussia, a post which was accompanied by a liberal pension. Klaproth was, moreover, allowed to live in Paris: there he commenced the publication of a long list of works on Oriental learning and history (especially Chinese) of the greatest possible value, which it is said would fill more than thirty volumes. At his death he left behind, "A Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Description of the Empire of China," which was to have been published in French and English, but has not yet appeared. Klaproth was one of the greatest linguists that ever existed, but possessed none of the characteristics of a literary recluse, having the keenest enjoyment of the pleasures of Parisian life.

Born at Berlin, 1783; **died** at Paris, 1835.

KLATTAU, *klat'-tou*, a town of Bohemia, 68 miles S.W. of Prague. **Manf.** Woollen cloth and leather. **Pop.** 8,200.

KLAUSENBURG. (*See* CLAUSENBERG.)

KLAUSTHAL. (*See* CLAUSTHAL.)

KLEBER, JEAN BAPTISTE, *klai'-bair*, a French general. He was the son of a working gardener, but was educated as an architect, and sent to Paris for improvement in his profession. Being in a coffee-house where some strangers were in

sulted, he took their part with so much spirit, that they prevailed on him to accompany them to Munich, where Kaunitz, son of the Austrian minister, gave him a lieutenancy in his regiment. After eight years' service, he returned to his own country, and became inspector of public buildings in Upper Alsace. The revolution in France rekindled his military ardour, and he obtained a commission in that service. He displayed great skill and bravery at the siege of Mayence, after which he was employed in La Vendée; but the sanguinary scenes enacted there so disgusted him, that he obtained his recall, and was engaged in the north, where he defeated the Austrians, took Mons, and drove the enemy from Louvain; he also captured Maestricht, and contributed to the taking of Dusseldorf and Frankfort, and to the victory of Butzbach. Discontented with the Directory, he left the army, and returned to Paris, where he led a private life, writing his Military Memoirs, till Bonaparte, being appointed general of the army of Egypt, chose Kleber as general of division. At the siege of Alexandria he was wounded in the head, while scaling the ramparts, but did not retire till he received a second wound. He defeated the Turks in several actions, and Bonaparte, on quitting Egypt, left Kleber in the chief command. Soon afterwards he signed the treaty of El-Arish with Sir Sydney Smith, by which the French agreed to leave Egypt; but it was annulled by the British government, and hostilities were renewed. Kleber, though greatly reduced, opposed to his unfavourable circumstances a determined mind, and defeated the Turks at Heliopolis. He next took Cairo by storm, and formed an alliance with Murat Bey; but was assassinated by a Turkish fanatic at Cairo.

Born at Strasburg, 1754; **died** 1800.

KLEIN, JOHN THEODORE, *kline*, a German naturalist, who published a "Natural History of Fishes and of Birds." He was also secretary of the senate of Dantzic.

Born at Königsberg, 1685; **died** 1759.

KLEIST, EWALD CHRISTIAN DE, *kliste*, a Prussian officer and poet. He served under Frederick II.; and although he only cultivated literature during the leisure allowed by his military employments, he acquired a great poetical reputation. He published, in 1756, a collected edition of his poems. He likewise wrote some reflections on the art of war, which appeared in 1759. He was shortly afterwards killed at the battle of Kunaersdorff.

Born at Zeblin, Pomerania, 1715; **died** 1759.

KLEIST, HENRY, a German dramatic author, who served for some time in the Prussian army, but was afterwards employed at Berlin in a civil capacity. His most celebrated play is "Catherine of Heilbronn;" he also wrote poems and a collection of stories.

Born 1777; *d.* 1811.

KLENZE, LEO, Chevalier von, *klaint-tse(r)*, a distinguished German architect. He studied his profession at Berlin, and afterwards went on a tour to France and Italy. While at Genoa he became acquainted with a distinguished lover of art, who introduced him to Jerome, king of Westphalia, whose court architect he became. In 1813 he went to Munich, and there attracted the notice of Ludwig, crown prince, and afterwards king, of Bavaria, who invited him to stay in that city, and appointed him court architect, and commissioned him to prepare designs for the Walhalla, or Hall of Heroes, and for the Glyptothek. The Glyptothek was finished in the year 1830, the Walhalla being commenced immediately afterwards. He was about the same time appointed president of the council for buildings, a privy councillor, and raised to noble rank. He subsequently built the War-Office, the Odeon, the palace of Prince Maximilian, and two new wings to the palace of the king, the street in Munich called "Linden-strasse," and many edifices, public and private. He was likewise the architect of the New Imperial Museum at St. Petersburg. In 1834 he was invited to Athens to improve King Othe's capital. On his return he published a series of designs of Greek architecture. He was a member of almost every artistic academy in Europe.

Born at Hildesheim, 1784; **died** 1864.

KLEVE. (*See* CLEVES.)

KLIAZMA, *kle-as'-ma*, a river of Russia, rising in the government of Moscow, and, after a course of 327 miles, joining the Oka at Gorbatov. It is navigable for about 150 miles, and is a commercially important river.

KLIKITAT, *klik'-i-tat*, a county of Washington Territory, United States. **Area**, 3,000 square miles. **Pop.** 400. The chief place is Rockland.

KLIN, a town of Russia, on both sides of the Lestra, 50 miles N.W. of Moscow. There is an imperial palace, built of wood. **Manf.** Earthenware, candles, and tiles. **Pop.** 4,500.

KLINGENSTIERNA, SAMUEL, *kling'-enste-air'-na*, a Swedish mathematician, who was intended for the profession of the law, but abandoned that pursuit for mathematics. He made a tour of study in Germany and France, between the years 1727 and 1730, and, soon after his return, was appointed professor of mathematics, and tutor to the prince-royal of Sweden. In 1762 was published, at St. Petersburg, a treatise on the means of correcting the aberration of light in achromatic telescopes. He afterwards made a number of experiments on the same subject, transmitting an account of them to England. These papers enabled Mr. Dollond to discover a combination of flint and crown-glass lenses, of great value in correcting the aberration of light in chromatic telescopes. He published an edition of Euclid's "Elements," a Swedish translation of Muschenbroeck's "Treatise on Physics," and two scientific discourses. He was a member of the Royal Societies of Upsal, of Stockholm, and of London.

Born at Tolifors, near Linkoping, 1689; **died** at Stockholm, 1785.

KLINGENTHAL, *kling-en-tal'*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, 15 miles S.E. of Plauen. There is a beautiful church. **Manf.** Musical instruments and strings. **Pop.** 3,300.

KLISSURA, or PERSIDEN-DERVENT, *kis-soo'-ra*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, district of Tatar-Bazardjik. **Manf.** Attar of roses. **Pop.** 6,000.—The inhabitants of this town suffered revolting barbarities from the Turkish irregular troops in the suppression of a slight insurrection in 1876.

KLOPSTOCK, FREDERICK GOTTLIEB, *klop'-stok*, a distinguished German poet. He received a classical education at Naumburg, and studied theology at Jena, in 1745. Three years afterwards, he commenced his well-known epic poem, the subject being "The Messiah." He at first published only three cantos of the work, which were universally read, the author being regarded by some as a modern type of the old prophet, and by the rest as an irreverent and presumptuous writer upon a sacred subject. In 1750 he went to Switzerland, where he was received as a great

poet. The Danish minister Bernstorff, having read the three cantos of Klopstock's poem, invited the poet to Copenhagen, offering him a pension of 400 dollars, in consideration of his residing in that city and there finishing his epic. In 1751 he set out for Copenhagen, and was received with the greatest respect; subsequently he accompanied the king, Frederick V., on his travels. In 1754 he settled in Hamburg, where he married. He resided in several parts of Germany during the remaining years of his life, and completed his "Messiah" at Hamburgh, in 1771. Besides that epic poem, he wrote odes, dramas, and other poetical pieces; but his writings are not now held in that extraordinary estimation which was formerly the case.

Born at Quedlinburg, 1724: **died** 1803.

KLOSTERNEUBERG, *klos-ter-noy'-bairg*, a town of the Austrian empire, on the right bank of the Danube, at the confluence with the Kuling, 6 miles N. of Vienna. It consists of a high and low town, is surrounded by dilapidated walls, and has the ruins of an old fortress. **Manf.** Lace, morocco leather, sugar, and chemicals. On the hill above the town are a noble abbey, with a church in which is kept the archducal crown of Austria. **Pop.** 4,800.

KLUNDERT, *kloon-dairt'*, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 12 miles N.W. of Breda. Two annual horse and cattle fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,000.

KMETY, GEORGE, *met'-e*, a Hungarian general. He studied at the Protestant college of Presburg; but, by a mistake, lost a German scholarship it had been his ambition to obtain. Thereupon he entered the Austrian army as a private soldier; but when the Hungarian revolution broke forth in 1848, he had attained the grade of commissioned officer. Throughout the great struggle maintained by his countrymen in their efforts to gain independence, he figured as a brave and scientific officer; but when Görgei surrendered, with the entire corps under his command, he fled into Turkey, where he became a Mussulman, and adopted the name and title of Ismail Pacha. At the memorable defence of Kars he commanded the Turkish army; and his bravery and skilful dispositions contributed in a great measure to the repulse which the Russian army at first sustained.

Born in Hungary, 1810.

KNARESBOROUGH, *nairs'-bur-o*, a parliamentary borough and market-town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Nidd, 17 miles N.W. of York. Its principal public buildings are, a parish church, and other places of worship, a market-house, court-house, a public library; and it has several schools. In the environs are the remains of a famous castle, built in the 12th century, and a famous "dripping well" by the banks of the river, the waters of which have a so-called petrifying quality. Knaresborough Forest extends from the above town 20 miles, and has a breadth of 8. It has, from the time of Edward III., belonged to the duchy of Lancaster. **Pop.** 5,205.—A station on the North Eastern railway.

KNELLER, SIR GODFREY, *nel'-ler*, an eminent portrait painter, was educated at Leyden for the military profession, but having a strong inclination to drawing, he resolved to apply himself to painting. He studied first under Rembrandt, and afterwards went to Rome, at which place he greatly improved himself, and then visited England, where he soon acquired unrivalled distinction as an artist, becoming court painter to Charles II. and James II. He visited France, and painted portraits of Louis XIV. and royal family. William III. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and the university of Oxford the degree of LL.D. He painted a great number of portraits of illustrious personages, and to a striking likeness he always added grace and elegance in his subjects. In 1715 he was created a baronet by George I., and the emperor Leopold gave him a patent of nobility. There is a monument to him with an epitaph by Pope, in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Lubeck, 1648; **died** in London, 1785.

KNIGHT, SAMUEL, *nite*, a learned English divine, who was educated at St. Paul's School, whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge. He obtained several church preferments, and was chaplain to George II. He wrote the lives of Dr. Colet and Erasmus.

Born 1675; **died** 1746.

KNIGHT, CHARLES, a modern English author and publisher, distinguished for his services as a projector and producer of cheap and valuable literature. His father had for many years conducted business as a bookseller at Windsor, and on his death Charles Knight succeeded him. He for some time published the "Etonian," a periodical which contained the contributions of the best scholars educated in the great public school of that town. The success of this work encouraged Mr. Knight to establish in the metropolis a magazine on a more ambitious plan. This was the origin of "Knight's Quarterly Magazine," commenced in 1823, to which Macaulay, then a young man fresh from college, contributed. Mr. Knight next published the "Penny Magazine," "Penny Cyclopædia," in 1827, and many other works of a like value; such as the "Pictorial History of England," the "Pictorial Bible," the "Pictorial Shakspere," and the "Cyclopædia of London," the "English Cyclopædia," based upon the "Penny Cyclopædia," "Old England, a Pictorial Museum of National Antiquities," &c., &c. Lord Brougham, Mr. Lane, Professor Long, and many other eminent men, wrote treatises, &c., for "Knight's Shilling Volumes," which, for some time, appeared weekly. Mr. Knight was himself an agreeable writer, and reprinted his contributions to various periodicals, under the title of "Once upon a Time," "The Old Printer and the Modern Press," &c. His "Life of Shakspere" was a valuable contribution to English literature; while the notes to his edition of the same poet are generally distinguished for their good sense and learning. Mr. Knight's best and latest work was his "Popular History of England," in eight volumes, a history of and for the people.

Born at Windsor, about 1790; **died** 1873.

KNIGHT, RICHARD PAYNE, an English philologist and writer on art. He visited Italy, where he imbibed a strong taste for the fine arts. On the death of his grandfather, he inherited a considerable estate near Ludlow. In 1780 he was sent to Parliament as member for the borough of Leominster, and in 1784 was returned for Ludlow. He became a trustee of the British Museum in 1814; ten years afterwards he bequeathed his magnificent collection of antique art, estimated to be worth £50,000, to the Museum. Mr. Knight wrote many works on Greek literature, some of which were devoted to the task of proving that the Homeric poems are the production of a single individual. He also published "An Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste," and a great number of volumes on fine-art subjects.

Born at Wormesley Grange, Hereford, 1750; **died** 1824.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. (*See* LONDON.)

KNIPPERDOLLING, BERNARD, *nip'-per-dol'-ling*, a leader of the Anabaptists, at Munster, of which town he was appointed governor under John of Leyden. He was executed with horrible tortures.

Died 1536.

KNOLLER, MARTIN VON, *nol'-ler*, a distinguished German artist, was the son of a painter, but in a very humble position. He continued to assist his father, practise his art, and aid in household duties till about 20 years of age, when the painter, Paul Troger, happened to see some of his performances, and took him with him to Vienna. His progress was very rapid, and in 1753 he obtained the prize of the Austrian Academy for historical painting. He visited Rome in 1755, where he spent three years, and greatly improved his style. He then went to Naples, where he was employed by the Austrian ambassador in decorating his palaces there and at Milan. Knoller paid several other visits to Rome and contracted a close intimacy with Winckelmann and Mengs; but he finally settled at Milan, where he married, and had a large family. He was ennobled at Vienna, by Maria Theresa. His works are very numerous, and are to be found in most of the leading towns in Germany, the Tyrol, and Austrian Italy. He was gay in colouring, correct in design, and his works are distinguished for their dramatic and effective composition, strong expression, and vigorous and uncommon attitudes. He painted historical and sacred subjects, portraits, &c., and worked both in oil and fresco.

Born 1725; died 1804.

KNOLLES, RICHARD, *nols*, an English historian. In 1564 he became fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and afterwards master of the grammar-school at Sandwich, in Kent. He wrote the "History of the Turks." Of this book there have been several editions and continuations, particularly by Ricaut. Knolles also wrote the "Lives and Conquests of the Ottoman Kings," a "Discourse of the Greatness of the Turkish Empire," and a "Compendium of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Grammar."

Born 1540; died in Kent, 1610.

KNOLLES, SIR ROBERT, an English commander in the reign of Edward III., was of low origin in Cheshire, but being of an enterprising disposition, obtained the rank of general and the order of knighthood. His name was formidable in France, where he took several places. He was made grand-seneschal of Guienne, and by his prudence quelled an insurrection in that province. At the close of life he retired to his estate in Kent, where he built Rochester bridge.

Born 1317; died 1407.

KNOLLYS, FRANCIS, *nol'-lis*, an English statesman. After receiving a university education, he went to court, and became a zealous partisan of the Reformation in the reign of Edward VI., at whose death he went abroad. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned, and was made a privy counsellor, and vice-chamberlain of the household. He was also employed in several important matters of state. He was one of the commissioners who sat in judgment on Mary queen of Scots; was appointed treasurer of the royal household, and knight of the Garter. He wrote a "Treatise against the Usurpation of Papal Bishops."

Born 1530; died 1596.

KNOTT, EDWARD, *not*, an English Jesuit, whose real name was Mathias Wilson, entered the order of Jesuits in 1606. He taught divinity in the English College at Rome, and afterwards became provincial of his order in England. Knott was the antagonist of Chillingworth, and it was in reply to him that the latter wrote his "Religion of Protestants."

Born in Northumberland, 1580; died in London, 1656.

KNOTTINGLY, *not'-ting-le*, a township of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the right bank of the Aire, 3 miles N.E. of Pontefract. Lime for agricultural purposes is prepared extensively, and river and small coasting vessels are built. Pop. 9,869.—A station on the Great Northern, and Lancashire and Yorkshire railways.

KNOWLES, JAMES SHERIDAN, *nolz*, a modern English dramatist. His first effort at dramatic composition was made at the early age of 12 years. Two years afterwards he wrote an opera entitled the "Chevalier de Grillon," and a ballad called the "Welsh Harper." A tragedy and a drama quickly succeeded the preceding. In 1809 he was engaged as an actor and vocalist in the Waterford theatre, and Edmund Kean having joined the company, Knowles wrote a play called "Leo the Gipsy," in which Kean enacted the principal part. He published, about the same time, a volume of poetical "Fugitive Pieces." He next became a teacher of elocution at Belfast, and there produced a play called "Brian Boroihme," which was very successful. "Caius Gracchus" was also played at the same theatre, and with the greatest success. His tragedy of "Virginius" was first produced at Glasgow, and, on being performed at Covent-Garden theatre, in 1829, its author became an established writer for the stage. During the succeeding twenty years he continued to write tragedies, dramas, and comedies with great industry, and enjoyed the very highest reputation as a dramatist. The best of these plays were the "Hunchback," the "Wife, a tale of Mantua," the "Love-Chase," "Love," and the "Rose of Aragon." About 1845 he abandoned the stage under the influence of religious convictions. Two years later he produced a novel called "Fortescue," and subsequently "George Lovel;" these are generally regarded as very inferior to his dramatic works. In 1849 the government granted him a pension of £200 a year. Mr. Knowles subsequently became a Baptist minister, and wrote several sermons and a couple of controversial works, called the "Rock of Rome, or the Arch-heresy," and the "Idol demolished by its own Priest."

Born at Cork, 1784; died 1862.

KNOX, JOHN, the celebrated Scotch reformer, received his education first at the grammar school of Haddington, afterwards at the university of St. Andrew's, and entered into priest's orders before he had attained his 25th year; but an examination of the writings of SS. Augustine and Jerome is said to have occasioned his renunciation of popery, about 1543, for which he was degraded from his orders. On the martyrdom of Wishart, who was burned by order of Cardinal Beaton, Knox was persuaded, with some difficulty, to withdraw into retirement for a time, and devoted himself to the education of his pupils, the sons of the lairds of Longniddry and Ormiston. After the murder of Cardinal Beaton he again entered into public life, and commenced his career as preacher of the Reformed faith. This, however, was soon interrupted by the appearance, in 1547, of the French fleet, with a considerable body of troops, before St. Andrew's. Knox and the other reformers who had defended the place were made prisoners, and Knox was

afterwards condemned to the galleys at Rouen, and remained there nineteen months. After his liberation, he went to England, where he was well received and made chaplain to Edward VI., who offered him a bishopric, which he declined, being averse to episcopacy and the common prayer. In the reign of Mary he went to Frankfort, where he preached the new doctrines of the English exiles. Being accused to the emperor as a seditious person, he retired to Geneva, where he was greatly esteemed by Calvin, to whose doctrines he was zealously attached. He there wrote his "Blast of a Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women." In 1559 he returned to his native country, and commenced his ministerial office at Edinburgh by denouncing the acts of the queen and clergy. His sermons produced a general commotion, and the Roman Catholic cathedrals and parish churches were not only deprived of their ornaments, but reduced almost to ruins.

Born probably at Gifford, East Lothian, 1505; **died** at Edinburgh, 1572.

KNOX, REV. VICESIMUS, an English writer. He pursued a brilliant career at St. John's College, Oxford, after which he became master of Tunbridge school, in Kent. He was an admired preacher in his day, and was esteemed as a pastor. He published—"Moral and Literary Essays," in 1777; "Liberal Education; or, a Practical Treatise on the Methods of acquiring Useful and Polite Learning," in 1781; and "Elegant Extracts in Prose and Verse," the latter enjoying great popularity, but being marked by a lamentable want of taste. In the poetical extracts choice gems of literature are mingled with school addresses and stories which would now be excluded from any decent collection. He was likewise the author of several volumes of sermons and theological essays, and was an elegant and correct writer.

Born in London, 1752; **died** at Tunbridge, 1821.

KNOX, HENRY, American general, who began business life as a bookseller at Boston. He held a colonel's commission and took part in the battle of Bunker's Hill. His skill as an engineer attracted the attention of Washington, and he greatly distinguished himself in the American army. Congress made him a major-general, and he arranged the terms of the surrender of New York. In 1785 he was appointed secretary of war, a position he retained for 10 years, when he retired from public life.

Born at Boston, 1750; **died** 1806.

KNOX, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 729 square miles. **Pop.** 38,344. The capital is Galesburg.

KNOX, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 513 square miles. **Pop.** 26,000. The capital is Vincennes.

KNOX, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 10,587. The capital is Barboursville.

KNOX, a county of Maine, United States. **Area**, 330 square miles. **Pop.** 32,863. Rockland is the capital.

KNOX, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 512 square miles. **Pop.** 13,047. The capital is Edina.

KNOX, a county of Nebraska, United States. **Area**, 1,000 square miles. **Pop.** 3,666. The chief place is Niobrara.

KNOX, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 525 square miles. **Pop.** 28,000. Mount Vernon is the capital.

KNOX, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 575 square miles. **Pop.** 39,000. The capital is KNOXVILLE.

KNOX, an almost uninhabited county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 1,275 square miles.

KNOXVILLE, a town on the north bank of the river Holston, in Tennessee, United States. It is the principal town of East Tennessee, the site of a university, has a deaf and dumb asylum, and twenty churches. There are some flour-mills and iron manufactories. **Pop.** 8,700.

KNUTSFORD, *nuts'-ford*, "Canute's Ford," a market-town of England, in Chester, situate on the Bollin, 23 miles N.E. of Chester. **Manf.** Cotton, velvet, thread, and leather. **Pop.** 8,065.—A station on the Cheshire lines.

KNUTZEN, MATTHIAS, *noots'-ain*, a German atheist. He publicly defended atheism, and took journeys to make proselytes. His followers were called Consciendiaries, because they held that there is no other deity than conscience. He wrote a letter and two dialogues in defence of his principles.

Died at the close of the 17th century.

KNYGHTON, HENRY, *ni'-ton*, an English ecclesiastic and historian, who wrote a "Chronicle of the English History, from 950 to 1395;" also a "History of the Deposition of Richard II." He was a canon regular at Leicester.

KOBBE, *kob*, the capital of Darfur, Africa. It is a straggling town, with mosques and schools. A busy market is held in the public square, and the town is a point of departure for caravans. **Pop.** 6,000. **Lat.** 14° 11′ N. **Lon.** 28° 8′ E.

KOBELL, FRANZ VON, *ko'-bel*, German mineralogist and poet. After completing his education at the university of Munich, he was appointed, at the age of 23, assistant professor of mineralogy in that learned establishment. In 1831 he completed his work on the "Characteristics of Minerals," and afterwards produced a succession of valuable treatises on the same science. For his eminent scientific services, he was appointed member of the Academy of Sciences of Bavaria, and chief conservator of the Munich mineralogical collection. His poetical efforts consist of a volume of lyrics in pure German, and several others in the Bavarian idiom, and in the patois of the Palatinate.

Born at Munich, 1803.

KOBILJAKI, *ko-bil-ya'-ke*, a town of Russia, on the left bank of the Worskla, 33 miles S.W. of Poltawa. There are 10 churches. Four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 7,000.

KOBLENTZ. (*See* COBLENTZ.)

KOCH, CHRISTOPHE GUILLAUME, *kok*, professor of public jurisprudence at Strasburg, who chiefly occupied himself with genealogy, canon law, and history. He was interrupted in his studies for a time by the French revolution, for, having been elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, he opposed the Jacobins, which caused him to be imprisoned; on the fall of Robespierre, however, he was liberated, and resumed his old pursuits. He was the author of various works, among which may be mentioned his "View of the Revolutions of Europe."

Born in Alsace, 1737; **died** 1813.

KOCH, JOSEPH ANTON, German landscape painter, the son of poor parents, living in the valley of the Lech, in the south of Germany, was sent by bishop Umgelder, vicar-general of Augs-

berg, to the Carls Academy at Stuttgart, where he spent seven years. He then went to Rome, where he settled and married, and enjoyed a great reputation for nearly half a century, being long regarded as the Nestor of German artists in that city. Although specially distinguished in landscape, Koch also painted other subjects, among which may be mentioned illustrations of Dante, "Hofer's Liberation of the Tyrol," "The Flight of Laban," &c.

Born 1768; died 1839.

KOCH, KARL HEINRICH EMMANUEL, German naturalist and traveller, who studied at Würzberg and Jena, and in 1836 traversed Southern Russia in pursuit of science, the result of which appeared in a work entitled "A Journey across Russia to the Isthmus of the Caucasus." In 1839 he was appointed professor of botany in the university of Jena. He afterwards set out to explore Turkey, Armenia, the Pontus, the Caspian Sea, and the Caucasus, where he collected material for the work entitled "Wanderings in the East," published 1846-7, and a subsequent one, entitled "The Crimea and Odessa," which appeared on the eve of the Crimean war. He is the author of other works in the department of natural history, and has published an excellent map of the Caucasian Isthmus and Armenian, accompanied with explanatory notes on the political, the ethnographical, the botanical, and the geognostic state of the country.

Born at Weimar, 1809.

KOCK, CHARLES PAUL DE, *kok*, a French comic novelist, the son of a Dutch banker, who was guillotined at the time of the great Revolution. He was originally educated for commerce, and placed in a French banker's establishment. While thus engaged he commenced writing, "he knew not why." He produced a great number of vaudevilles, operas, and melodramas, and afterwards wrote a novel, which being successful, the author went on writing similar works, displaying great fertility of invention in the task, but defaced by loose morality.

Born at Passy, 1794; died 1871.

KODIAK, or KADIAH, an island to the south of the peninsula of Alaska, North-Western America. It is 75 miles long by 50 wide. There is a good harbour on the north coast, where is the station of St. Paul, a depot of the fur trade. Pop. 3,600. Lat. 56° 20′—57° 45′ N. Lon. 152°—154° W.

KOENIG, DANIEL, *ke(r)'-neeg*, a Swiss, who translated Arbuthnot's Tables of coins into Latin, printed at Utrecht, in 1756. He died of the ill-usage he received from the populace of Franeker, who mistook him for a French spy.

Lived in the 18th century.

KOENIG, SAMUEL, brother of the preceding, was professor of philosophy and law at Francker, and librarian to the Prince of Orange. He was a great mathematician, and had a dispute with Maupertuis.

Born 1712; died 1757.

KOERTEN-BLOCK, JOANNA, *ker'-ten*, an ingenious Dutch lady. She had a taste for drawing in water-colours and embroidery. She also modelled in wax, and made artificial ornaments and flowers; but her principal excellence was in cutting figures out of paper with scissors, and her portraits and landscapes executed in this way became so celebrated, that foreigners visited Amsterdam to see them; among the rest, Peter the Great of Russia. She made a magnificent work for the consort of the Emperor Leopold I., consisting of trees, arms, eagles, and crowns, for which she received about 4,000 guilders. She also executed the portrait of that emperor.

Born at Amsterdam, 1650; died 1715.

KOHAT, *ko-hat'*, a town of the Punjab, India. It is beautifully situated; there are many gardens in the neighbourhood, and a few miles to the east springs of naptha and deposits of sulphur. Capital of district of same name, Pop. 181,540.

KOHISTAN, *ko-his-tan'*, a division in the north-west of Beloochistan, extending about 180 miles from north to south, and including two large sandy deserts. The other parts are fertile. The name means "the land of mountains."

KOHL, JOHANN GEORG, *kole*, a German traveller and writer, received a legal education at Gottingen, Heidelberg, and Munich. In 1832 he became tutor in the family of Baron Manteuffel, and afterwards in that of Count Medem. He subsequently visited Courland, Livonia, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and the interior of Russia. Finally, taking up his residence at Dresden, he made tours from that city over nearly the whole of Europe. Among his most important works of travel, many of which have been translated into English, may be enumerated, "Sketches and Pictures of St. Petersburg," "Travels in Russia and Poland," "Tours in England, in Scotland, and in Ireland," "Paris and the French People," and the "Tour in Denmark and the Duchies." He has also published "The two Oldest Maps of America, executed in the Years 1527-1529;" the "History of the Discovery of America," "On the Way," "History of the Gulf Stream, and the Investigations regarding it from the Earliest Times," and "The Geographical Position of the Capitals of Europe."

Born at Bremen, 1808.

KOKOMO, *ko-ko'-mo*, the capital of Howard county, Indiana, United States. It is situated on the Wild Cat creek, an affluent of the Wabash, at an important railway junction. Howard College, organised in 1869, is in the town. Pop. 2,300.

KOKURA, *ko-koo-ra'*, a maritime town of Japan, island of Kiushiu, on both sides of the river Siwa-gawa, which is crossed by a bridge, 100 miles N.E. of Nangasaki. It is strongly fortified. Pop. 16,000. Lat. 33° 53′ N. Lon. 130° 50′ E.

KOISOU, *koi-soo'*, a river rising on the north slope of the Caucasus, in eastern Circassia, and falling by two branches into the Caspian, after a course of 200 miles.

KOJETEIN, or KOGETIN, *ko-ya'-tin*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, 9 miles S.W. of Prerau. Pop. 3,600.

KOKAN. (*See* KHOKAND.)

KOLA, the most northern town of Russia, situated between the river Kola and the Tuloma, near the Icy Sea. It is inhabited by Russians, Lapps, and Finns, who are principally engaged in the whale, walrus, and cod fishery. Pop. 1,062.

KOLAPOOR, *ko-la-poor'*, the capital of the state of the same name in the presidency of Bombay, 130 miles S. of Poona.

KOLAPOOR, an Indian rajahship, under the superintendence of the Bombay presidency. Area, 3,445 square miles, Pop. 800,189. Lat. between 15° 60′ and 17° 17′ N. Lon. between 73° 47′ and 74° 46′ E.

KOLADYNG, or **KULLADINE**, *ko-la-ding'*, a river of Asia, forming the boundary between the British province of Chittagong and Aracan and Burmah. It enters the Bay of Bengal by several mouths, after a course of more than 200 miles.

KOLBASZOW, *kol-bast-zov*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, 40 miles N.E. of Tarnow. **Manf.** Furniture and articles of wooden ware. **Pop.** 3,700.

KOLEAH, *ko-le'-ah*, a town of Algeria, 18 miles S.W. of Algiers. It is pleasantly situated in the midst of gardens, and is the seat of a garrison, **Pop.** 2,500.

KOLIAZIN, or **KALASIN**, a town of European Russia, in the government of Tver. It is situated on the right bank of the Volga, and is the seat of a considerable trade in corn, tallow, and linen. **Pop.** 7,700.

KOLLAR, JAN, *kol'-lar*, a Bohemian poet and preacher, and an early and zealous advocate of Panslavism. He studied at Pesth and Jena, and subsequently became pastor of an Evangelical congregation at the former place. Between the years 1821 and 1835 he published several collections of poems, written in Bohemian, the object of which was to unite in one common bond of union the Sclavonic nations. His most admired production is "The Daughter of Glory."

Born at Moschowze, in Hungary, 1793; **died** 1852.

KOLLEDA, *ke(r)l'-le-da*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the Losabach, 35 miles S.W. of Merseburg. Medicinal plants are extensively cultivated in the vicinity, and there is a trade in cattle. **Pop.** 3,600.

KOLLIKER, RUDOLF ALBRECHT, *ke(r)l'-le-ker*, modern German physiologist. He is professor of anatomy and physiology at the university of Wurzburg, and has distinguished himself by his histological researches. His "Manual of Human Histology" was translated by Messrs. Buck and Huxley for the Sydenham Society. Besides this work he has published numerous papers in connection with other departments of natural history, and is joint editor with Von Siebold of the most important scientific natural history journal in Germany.

Born 1817.

KOLLIN, or **NEU-KOLIN**, *kol'-lin*, a Bohemian town, between thirty and forty miles E. of Prague, on the river Elbe, the scene of a great battle between the Austrians and Prussians in the year 1757, when the Prussians were defeated. **Pop.** 10,000.

KOLO, *ko'-lo*, a town of European Russia, or Poland, 40 miles N.E. of Kalisch. It is walled, has three churches, and an old Bernardine monastery. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, and hats. **Pop.** 4,700.

KOLOMEA, *ko-lo-mé'-a*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, at the foot of the Carpathians, 112 miles S.E. of Lemberg, on the river Pruth. The principal trade of the place is in pottery. **Pop.** 18,000.

KOLN. (*See* COLOGNE.)

KOLOMNA, *ko-lom'-na*, a town of European Russia, government of Moscow, on the Oka, 65 miles S.E. of Moscow. It is walled, and divided into two parts by the river. **Manf.** Woollen, cotton, and linen goods, leather, earthenware, and marmalade. There is a large trade in cattle. **Pop.** 28,323.

KOLYMA, or **KOLEMA**, *ko-lé'-ma*, a river of Asiatic Russia, rising in **lat.** 61° 35' N., and, after a course of 1,000 miles, falling into the Frozen Ocean, **lat.** 69° 40' N.; **lon.** 152° 24' E.

KOLYVAN, or **TASHEKA**, *ko-li'-van*, a Siberian town, in the government of Tomsk, remarkable for its quarries of jasper. It is situated on the river Ob. **Lat.** 55° 21' N. **Lon.** 82° 46' E. **Pop.** 3,382.

KOLZOW, ALEXI VASSILIEVICH, a Russian poet, whose songs are highly esteemed by his countrymen, was the son of a cattle dealer of Vornesh, and was employed in early life in pastoral pursuits. Under the patronage secured by his developing talent, he was about to devote himself entirely to literary pursuits, when he died suddenly. A complete edition of his poems was published in 1846.

Born 1809; **died** 1842.

KOMJATHY, or **KOMNYATYICZE**, *kom-ya'-te*, a market-town of Hungary, on the Neutra, 11 miles S.E. of the town of that name. There are a castle, and a handsome church. **Pop.** 2,500.

KOMLOS, *kom'-los*, a market-town of Hungary, 12 miles S. of Nagy-Szent-Miklos. **Pop.** 5,500.

KOMORN. (*See* COMORN.)

KONGSBERG, *kongs'-bairg*, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, on the Lauven, 45 miles S.W. of Christiania. The silver-mines of this place are the most important in the kingdom, and there are important smelting works for silver ore and cobalt. **Manf.** Fire-arms and gunpowder. **Pop.** 4,500.

KONIEH, or **KONIA**, *ko'-ne-a*, formerly Iconium, the capital of Kamaran, in Asiatic Turkey. It has an imposing appearance, and is surrounded by walls; it contains numerous remains of Saracenic architecture; but is in a generally ruinous condition. There are a beautiful mosque, and the ruins of an old castle. The suburbs are extensive. Konieh is an emporium for carpets, coloured morocco leather, cotton wool, and skins. In ancient times it was the capital of Lyaconia. **Pop.** 25,000.

KÖNIG, FRIEDRICH, the inventor of the steam printing press, was a native of Eisleben, where he entered into business as a printer and bookseller. In the course of his scientific studies he devised a means of printing by machinery, which, with the assistance of Thomas Bensley, a London printer, he patented, a company being formed for the working of his invention, which was first used in printing the "Annual Register," in 1811. In the same year he took out a second patent, and a third in 1813. This last improved machine was adopted by the proprietors of the "Times," which was printed on it for the first time in November, 1814. König was subsequently a partner in a company formed for the manufacture of steam-printing presses at Oberzell, near Würzburg, in Bavaria.

Born 1775; **died** 1833.

KÖNIGGRATZ, *ke(r)'-neezh-gratz*, a circle, or province, in the north-east of Bohemia. **Area**, 1,300 square miles. **Pop.** about 340,000.

KÖNIGGRATZ, the capital of the above circle, stands on the left bank of the Elbe, 64 miles N.E. of Prague. It is neatly built, and is a place of some strength. The principal edifices are an elegant cathedral, an episcopal palace, Jesuits' church, and a gymnasium. **Manf.** Cloth, shoes,

musical instruments, and wax candles.—In 1758 this place was taken by the Prussians. **Pop.** 6,000.

KÖNIGINHOF, *ke(r)-neezh'-in-hof*, a town of Bohemia, on the left bank of the Elbe, 16 miles N. of Königgratz. The principal industries are linen weaving and tanning, with manufacture of hats and sugar. **Pop.** 6,300.

KÖNIGSBERG, *ke(r)'-neezh-bairg*, a district of the province of E. Prussia, in Prussia. It consists chiefly of an extensive plain, with a coast line on the Baltic of 130 miles, including the shores of lagoons and long tongues of land. There are extensive moors and swamps, with rich soil along the banks of the river chiefly. Large quantities of corn are grown, and hemp and flax are also cultivated. A considerable quantity of timber is exported.

Rivers and Lakes.—The chief rivers are the Memel, Pregel, Frisching, and Passange. There are numerous lakes, the most important being the Dewenz, Murin, Gehlen, Damarow, Schilling, and Geserich.

Area.—4,800 square miles.

Pop.—1,155,545.

Chief Towns.—KÖNIGSBERG, MEMEL, and BRAUNSBERG.

KÖNIGSBERG, a fortified city and seaport of Prussia, and the capital of the above circle, on both banks of the Pregel, 4 miles from its mouth in the Frisches-Haff. A part of it, the Kneiphos, is built on an island formed by the Pregel. The houses have their foundations on piles, as at Venice and Amsterdam. Opposite to this island (which communicates with the other quarters by seven wooden bridges), and on the north bank of the river, stands the rest of the city, consisting of the old town and a quarter to the eastward called Löbenicht. Many of the houses are of great height and with gabled roofs, and the lower stories project like terraces. Among the principal buildings are the cathedral, an ancient Gothic structure, which, besides its architecture and ornaments, is remarkable for its organ, erected in 1721, and containing 5,000 pipes; the large palace, for many years the residence of the grand master of the Teutonic order, is now the government house, and associated with which are many interesting historical reminiscences; and the university, founded in 1544, which has connected with it a library, botanic garden, and an astronomical observatory. There are, besides, many excellent schools in the city. Owing to a bar at the mouth of the Pregel, large vessels are unable to reach the town, but unload at Pillau. **Manf.** Woollens, leather, gloves, lace, soap, refined sugar, tobacco, starch, and sealing-wax; there are breweries and distilleries on a large scale. **Pop.** 140,909.—The city was founded in 1257, and was the head-quarters of the famous Teutonic Knights; in 1365 it became a branch of the Hanse League. The town suffered much in the Seven Years' War, and from the French in 1807.

KÖNIGSBERG, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Rövicke, 41 miles N.W. of Frankfurt. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloths, hats and hosiery. **Pop.** 5,500.

KÖNIGSBERG, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the right bank of the Eger. **Pop.** 3,900.

KÖNIGSBERG, a town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Gran, 24 miles N.E. of Neutra. There are two Roman Catholic churches. **Manf.** Glass, and there are many breweries. **Pop.** 4,300.

KÖNIGSMARCK, PHILIP CHRISTOPH, Count, *ke(r)'-neezh-mark*, a Swedish adventurer. He was descended from an ancient noble family of Brandenburg, a branch of which had passed into Sweden, where it had produced many distinguished soldiers. Philip went to Hanover, where the elector Ernest Augustus appointed him colonel of a regiment of dragoons. The electoral prince, George Louis, afterwards George I., king of Great Britain, had married his cousin Sophia-Dorothea, a beautiful, witty, and accomplished princess. This princess did not love her husband, whose cold, brutal nature repelled her, but bestowed her affections upon the handsome Swede. The pair were about to fly together to France, when Königsmarck was assassinated, and his body burned. The princess was afterwards consigned to the castle of Ahlden, where she was confined for 32 years.

Born 1650; **died** 1694.

KÖNIGSMARCK, MARIE-AURORA, Countess of, was sister of the above, and celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments. Despoiled of a succession to which she had a claim, she went to Dresden to enlist the services of Frederick Augustus, elector of Saxony. That prince became inspired with a lively passion for her, to which she responded, and became the mother of the celebrated Marshal Saxe. On being abandoned soon afterwards, she retired into privacy, and exclusively occupied herself with the education of her son.

Born about 1673; **died** 1725.

KÖNIGSTEIN, *ke(r)'-neezh-stine*, a town of Saxony, 18 miles S.E. of Dresden. There is a fortress on a rock nearly 800 feet high, and one of the few in Europe never yet taken. In it the royal treasures have usually, during war, been deposited. **Pop.** 2,800.

KONITZA, *ko-nit'-za*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Herzegovina, 62 miles N. of Ragusa. The Narenta, which divides the town, is spanned by a good bridge of six arches. **Pop.** 6,000.

KONRAD VON WÜRZBURG, *verts'-bairg*, a poet of the middle ages, author of numerous narrative poems, amongst which are "Engelhard," "Otto mit dem Bart," "Der welt Lohn," &c., &c., and an unfinished poem of the "Trojan War."

Died at Basel, 1287.

KONRADIN OF SWABIA, the last descendant of the house of Hohenstaufen, was two years of age when his father, Konrad IV., died. On the plea that the son of a prince who dies excommunicated has no hereditary rights, pope Innocent IV. declared the throne vacant, and in spite of the efforts of the infant prince's protectors, the crown of the Two Sicilies was seized upon by Charles of Anjou. On arriving at the age of 16 Konradin made an attempt to regain his possessions, but was finally defeated and with his relative Frederick of Austria put to death. At the place of execution Konradin threw his glove into the crowd as a gage of vengeance to be carried to his heir, Peter of Aragon, which was done by the Chevalier de Walburg.

Born 1252; **died** 1268.

KONSTANZ. (*See* CONSTANCE.)

KOOM, *koom*, a city of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemi, 80 miles S.W. of Teheran. It contained a beautiful college, with a celebrated mosque and sanctuary, but is now greatly decayed, although a place of high repute for holy resort and sepulture. **Pop.** 8,000. **Lat.** 34° 38′ N. **Lon.** 50° 58′ E.

KOOMASSIE. (*See* COOMASSIE.)

KOOMESHAH, *koom'-e-sha*, a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemi, 50 miles S.E. of Ispahan. It was formerly a large and flourishing place, but is now in a ruinous condition. **Pop** 4,000.

KOONAWUR, *koo-na-wur'*, a district of India, in Bussahir. **Area**, 2,100 square miles. **Desc.** Extremely mountainous; some of the ridges attaining a great elevation, and several of their peaks rising to heights varying between 10,000 and 22,500 feet. **Pro.** Wheat, rice, millet, barley, potatoes, turnips, peas, and fruit. The honey is excellent. **Manf.** Blankets and coarse woollens. **Pop.** 10,000. **Lat.** between 31° 12′ and 32° 8′ N. **Lon.** between 77° 50′ and 78° 52′ E.

KOORDISTAN. (*See* KURDISTAN.)

KÖPENICK, *ke(r)'-pen-ek*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 22 miles N.E. of Potsdam. There is an old palace, now used as a military depot. **Manf.** Woollen and silk goods, carpets, and chemicals. A trade in cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 2,650.

KOPP, JOSEPH EUTYCHE, *kop*, Swiss historian, president of the department of public instruction for the canton of Lucerne. He has written largely on the history of his country, and challenged the authenticity of many legends, among them that of William Tell. His historical works are highly esteemed, and he is described as the Niebuhr of Switzerland. He has also published some dramatic poems.

Born at Munster, Lucerne, 1793.

KÖPPEN, PETER VON, *ke(r)p-pen*, Russian archeologist, who studied in the university of Kharkov, and devoted himself to researches in the history, ethnology, and material condition of the Russian empire. He made a great collection of antiquities and manuscripts, and wrote many articles in German periodicals on the subject, and was employed by the Russian government. His ethnological chart and analysis of the census contain a vast amount of valuable information. The emperor presented him with an estate at Karabagh, in the Crimea.

Born at Kharkov, 1793; **died** at Karabagh, 1864.

KOPREINITZ, or **KAPRONCZA**, *ko-pri'-nitz*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Croatia, on the left bank of the Kaproncza, 16 miles N.E. of Kreutz. It is strongly fortified, and has two churches and a Franciscan monastery. **Pop.** 4,800.

KOPYS, *ko-pis'*, a town of Russia, on the left bank of the Dnieper, 30 miles N. of Mohilev. **Pop.** 2,800.

KORANKO, *ko-ran'-ko*, a little known territory of West Africa, lying to the east of Sierra Leone.

KORAT, *ko-rat'*, a state of Asia, tributary to Siam. It produces copper, ivory, sugar, and rosewood. **Pop.** 60,000. **Lat.** 15° 40′ N.

KORBACH. (*See* CORBACH.)

KORDOFAN, *kor-do-fan'*, a country of eastern Africa, to the west of the Bahr-el-Abiad (White Nile), between the kingdom of Darfur and that of Sennaar, and included in the Egyptian territory. The employment of the population is chiefly agricultural. The inhabitants consist of Arabs, negroes, and a mixed race. The capital is Lobeid or El Obeid. **Area**, 12,000 square miles. **Pop.** about 400,000.

KORITSA, *ko-rit'-sa*, a town of Turkey in Europe, 22 miles S.W. of Monaster. It is advantageously situated at the meeting of several important roads. **Pop.** 10,000, only 1,000 of whom are Turks.

KORLIN, *kor'-lin*, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, and serges. There is a fishery, and trade in cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 3,300.

KORMEND, *kor'-ment*, a town of Hungary, at the confluence of the Pinka with the Raab. There are a fine old castle with garden, the property of Prince Batthyany; a court-house, two churches, and a synagogue. **Pop.** 3,400.

KORNA, *kor-na'*, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, 46 miles N.W. of Bussorah. **Pop.** 4,000.

KORNER, KARL THEODOR, *kor'-ner*, a patriotic German poet. In early youth, his health being delicate, he was not sent to a public school, but educated by private teachers. At the age of 17 he was sent to the School of Mines at Freiburg; subsequently completing his studies at Leipzig and Berlin. His health giving way, he was sent to Vienna, where, on his recovery, he engaged in poetical composition. He then wrote two plays for the Vienna stage—"The Bride" and the "Green Domino," which, meeting with some success, he produced two tragedies, one of which had for its subject the story of the English "Fair Rosamond." In 1813 he joined the celebrated volunteer corps of Major Lützow, organised to resist the French, and was severely wounded at the battle of Kitzen. In a subsequent engagement he was shot on the road between Gadebusch and Schwerin, and buried under an oak-tree, on the trunk of which his name was engraved by his comrades. He is chiefly famous for his collection of warlike songs, called the "Lyre and Sword," mostly composed in the interval of battle, or by the bivouac fire. His songs, "Männe und Buben" (Men and Cowards), and his "Schwert lied" (Sword-Song) were, and are still, extremely popular with his countrymen.

Born at Dresden, 1931; **died** 1813.

KORNEUBERG, *kor-new'-bairg*, a town of the Austrian empire, on the left bank of the Danube, 8 miles N. of Vienna. There are a handsome Gothic church, another church with beautiful frescoes, a town-house and court-house, and a large public square, with fountains. A considerable trade is carried on. **Pop.** 2,800.

KOROP, *ko-rop'*, a town of Russia, government of Czernigor, 80 miles E. of the town of that name. Several annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 5,000.

KÖRÖS (KIS), *ke(r)-esh'*, a market-town of Hungary, 61 miles S.E. of Pesth. There is a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. **Pop.** 6,500.

KÖRÖS (NAGY), a market-town of Hungary, 49 miles E. of Pesth. There are a Roman Catholic, a Greek, and a Protestant church, a synagogue, and other handsome public buildings. A large trade in wool and cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 20,000.

KOROTSCHA, *ko-rat'-sha*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Koursk, on the Korotscha, 70 miles S.E. of Koursk. **Manf.** Saltpetre. There is a large trade in apples, for which the neighbourhood is famous. **Pop.** 6,500.

KOROTOIAK, *ko-ro-ti'-ak*, a town of Russia, government of Voronej, 50 miles S. of the town of that name. There is a trade in silk and cotton goods. **Pop.** 8,000.

KORSABAD, or **KHORSABAD**, *kor-sa-bad'*, a village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Mosul, near the left bank of the Khansa. The place is famous for the first discovery of Assyrian antiquities by M. Botta, in 1843.

KORSÖR, *kor-ser'*, a seaport of Denmark, island of Seeland, on the Great Belt, 64 miles S.W. of Copenhagen. There are good docks and a harbour, and the remains of an old castle. **Pop.** 3,000.

KOSCIUSKO, TADEUSZ (Thaddeus), *kos'-ke-us'-ko*, the Polish patriot, studied for the military profession, first at Warsaw, and afterwards at Paris; he accompanied Lafayette to America, and fought against England, on the side of the American colonists. On the conclusion of the war he returned to Poland, and was created major-general, and the courageous manner in which he defended Dubjenka against the Russians, established his reputation for military skill and courage. In 1794 he was put at the head of the Polish army, when his countrymen attempted to gain their independence. In the same year he defeated the Russians at Raclawice; but was himself beaten by the combined Russians and Prussians, in an engagement near Warsaw, shortly afterwards. On the arrival of fresh Russian troops from the interior, under Suwarrow, he marched forth to meet them at the head of 21,000 men. The Russians numbered about 60,000 men. The Poles were defeated, after a desperate battle; Kosciusko being wounded and taken prisoner, exclaiming "Finis Poloniæ." (Campbell writes, "Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell.") Warsaw was taken by storm shortly afterwards, and the Poles were completely subdued. The patriot was conducted to St. Petersburg, but was subsequently released by the emperor Paul, who gave him an estate, which he afterwards returned. In 1798 he went to France, and was repeatedly solicited by Napoleon to join his standard; but he would not consent to leave his retirement. On the establishment of the new kingdom of Poland, in 1815, he wrote to the emperor Alexander, thanking him for his generosity. In 1816, he settled in Switzerland, and applied himself to the pursuits of agriculture. He was accidentally killed by his horse falling over a precipice.

Born in Lithuania, 1756; **died** in Switzerland, 1817.

KOSCIUSKO, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 567 square miles. **Pop.** 26,000. The capital is Warsaw.

KOSCIUSKO MOUNT, the most lofty mountain of the Australian Alps, in Victoria. **Height**, 6,500 feet.

KOSEGARTEN JOHANN GOTTFRIED LUDWIG, *kose'-gar-ten*, German orientalist, who studied at Paris under Chezy and Sylvestre de Sacy, and in 1815 was appointed professor of oriental literature at Griefswald. He translated Arabic, Persian, and Indian poems, tales, and annals, and wrote several works on the history of Pomerania.

Born at Altenkerchen, 1792; **died** at Griefswald, 1860.

KOSEI, *ko-si'*, a fortified town of Prussia, province of Silesia, on the left bank of the Oder, 24 miles S.E. of Oppeln. **Pop.** 4,500.

KOSELETZ, *ko-se-letz'*, a town of Russia, government of Czernigov, on the right bank of the Oster, 39 miles S.W. of Czernigov. A large trade is carried on.

KOSELSK, *ko-selsk'*, a town of Russia, government of Kaluga, at the confluence of the Dragunka with the Shisdra, 35 miles S.W. of Kaluga. It is a very handsome town, with broad streets and a good market-place. There are seven churches, and large bazaar in the form of an arcade. **Pop.** 7,300.

KÖSFELD, *ke(r)s'-feld*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 20 miles W. of Munster. There are two castles. **Manf.** Linen, leather, and tiles. A trade in cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 3,600.

KÖSLIN, *ke(r)s'-lin*, a district of the Prussian province of Pomerania, with the Baltic on the north. It is very flat, but the soil, though sandy, is fertile, and corn is raised. There are extensive pastures, and large forests, chiefly of pine. **Area**, 4,300 square miles.

KÖSLIN, capital of the above district, 85 miles N.E. of Stettin. There is a monument to Frederick William I. in the market-place; and among the buildings are an old castle, four churches and chapels, and a town-house. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, silk, hosiery, soap, tobacco, and tiles. A trade in cattle is carried on; and four annual fairs are held.

KOSMODEMIANSK, *kos-mo'-dem-y-ansk'*, a town of Russia, government of Kasan, on the right bank of the Volga. **Manf.** Furniture and wooden articles. **Pop.** 5,300.

KOSSEIR, *kos-seer'*, a seaport of Upper Egypt, on the Red Sea. There is a harbour, and a good trade is carried on in exporting Egyptian wheat and calicoes to Arabia. Numerous pilgrims take ship here for Mecca. **Pop.** 2,000.

KOSSUTH, LAJOS (Louis), *kos'-suth* (*kos-shoot'*), the late provisional governor of Hungary. He was son of a small land proprietor in northern Hungary, and was educated at the Protestant college of Sarospatak. In 1819 he began to study the law at the local court of Eperies, and the royal court of Pesth. Three years afterwards, having completed his legal education, he went to Monok, where he obtained a good practice. He left that place for Pesth in 1831, and was sent the following year as representative of a magnate, to the Hungarian diet or parliament, in whose deliberations he was allowed to participate by speech, but without voting. The debates of the diet were soon afterwards circulated by Kossuth in manuscript, and were eagerly sought after; so popular, indeed, did they become, that he set up a lithographic printing-press, to multiply copies of the speeches to meet the demand for them. This proceeding soon became distasteful to the Austrian government, and Kossuth was compelled to abandon his lithographic printing; but he still continued to circulate manuscript reports. In 1836 a number of young men were imprisoned for alleged political conspiracy: Kossuth warmly defended them, and charged the prosecution with illegal procedure and injustice. For this he was himself arrested, brought to trial, and thrown into prison at Buda, remaining therein three years, from 1837 until 1840. His release was obtained in the latter year, through the Hungarian diet's refusal to grant the supplies until he was set free by the Austrian government. With the commencement of the year 1841 Kossuth brought out the first number of the "Pesti Hirlap" (Pesth Journal), which, at starting, was issued four times a week, and, soon after, daily. The success of the new journal was very great, the circulation at one period reaching the number of 10,000. About this time Kossuth married. Throughout the ensuing six years the "Pesth Journal" was a bold and unceasing opponent of the Austrian design of substituting for the constitutional government of Hungary, one based on the imperialist principles. In the diet, the liberal opposition, headed by Count Louis Batthyany, was likewise very decided. In 1847 Kossuth became the representative of the city of Pesth in the diet, and in March, 1848, he

proposed that a deputation should be sent to the king of Hungary (the emperor of Austria), asking that a new ministry, composed of Hungarians, together with certain constitutional reforms, should be granted. Kossuth was a member of this deputation, which reached Vienna soon after the minister, Prince Metternich, had quitted it, and while the city was in a most excited state. The deputation was received by the emperor, who acceded to their request, and decreed that a new and liberal ministry should be formed, with Count Louis Batthyany as president, and Kossuth as minister of finance. The Servians and Croats were, at the outset, greatly pleased with the new concessions, but were soon afterwards led to believe, by Austrian agents, that Hungary sought to enslave them, and to destroy their religion and nationality. Accordingly, in June, 1848, they rose against the Hungarians, and several desperate encounters took place on the frontiers, and many villages were laid waste. Kossuth roused his countrymen into fierce activity; ten battalions of Honveds, or defenders of home, were organised, and these, with some regiments of hussars and of the line, formed the nucleus of what was subsequently the great Hungarian army. Three months afterwards, Jellachich, ban of Croatia, invaded Hungary at the head of 30,000 Servians and Croats. (*See* JELLACHICH.) He was met by the Hungarians, under Guyon and other leaders, and defeated. About the same time, Field-Marshal Count Lamberg was sent from Vienna as commander-in-chief of the Hungarian army. He went to Pesth to assume his post; but the infuriated populace murdered him on the Buda-Pesth bridge. The rupture between Hungary and Austria was now complete, the parliament of the former addressing the nation in a "Remonstrance," which roused the entire population. In October, the Hungarian army crossed the frontier, and advanced to within a short distance of Vienna, but was then defeated. The Hungarian parliament retired from Pesth to Debreczin, where they proclaimed the deposition of the house of Hapsburg, and the independence of Hungary. Kossuth was nominated by the parliament provisional governor of Hungary. Meantime, the Austrians, under Prince Windischgratz, invaded Hungary. The Austrians were defeated in several engagements; but, in May, 1849, a Russian army entered Hungary, and closely pursued Görgei to Arad. In the south, the Hungarians were defeated by the Austrian army, under General Haynau, in August, 1849. On receiving news of this disaster, Kossuth resigned his civil and military power as dictator, to Görgei, who, on the 14th of the same month, surrendered himself and his whole army to the Russians. The Hungarian struggle was thus terminated. Kossuth fled into Turkey, and was detained a prisoner at Schumla, being subsequently sent to Kutahiyeh, in Asia Minor. He remained in prison about two years, during which he, with the aid of Shakspere and of Johnson's Dictionary, mastered the English language. In August, 1851, the ambassadors of the English and American governments obtained his release, despite the threats of Austria. He embarked at Smyrna in an American vessel, and arrived in England in October. He was received in London and the provincial towns with the utmost enthusium; his eloquent speeches, delivered in stirring English, exciting the greatest admiration. He sailed for the United States in November of the same year, but returned to England in 1852. During the Crimean war, he spoke at Sheffield, Nottingham, and other places; but has since led a retired and private life, residing chiefly at Turin. In January, 1877, he was solicited to offer himself as a candidate for the Hungarian parliament, but declined. In 1880 he published a volume of political reminiscences.

Born at Monok, Hungary, 1802.

KOSSUTH, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 6,500.. The capital is Algona.

KOSTANITZ, or **KOSTAINICZA**, *kos-tan-itch'*, a town of the Austrian empire in Croatia, on the Unna, 53 miles S.E. of Carlstadt. There is an extensive trade in Turkish goods. **Pop.** 3,000.

KOSTELETZ, *kos'-te-letz'*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the right bank of the Wild Adler, 17 miles S.E. of Königgratz. A suburb, on the opposite side of the river, communicates by a long wooden bridge. There are a castle, town-house, church; tile works, breweries, and several mills. **Pop.** 2,600.

KOSTEN, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, on the left bank of the Obra, 21 miles S.W. of Posen. It is walled and contains two churches, and two monasteries. **Manf.** Linen. **Pop.** 3,900.

KOSTER. (*See* COSTER.)

KOSTROMA, *kos-tro'-ma*, a river of Russia, which, after a course of 130 miles, joins the Volga, at Kostroma.

KOSTROMA, a government of European Russia, bounded W. by the government of Jaroslav, and E. by Kazan. The surface is generally flat and marshy, with numerous lakes and large forests. The climate is severe. There is a good trade in timber, and pitch, tar, and potash are exported. **Area**, 30,834 square miles. **Pop.** 1,278,856.

KOSTROMA, a town of European Russia, capital of the government of the same name, on the Volga, 150 miles N.E. of Moscow. There are 50 churches, a monastery, and an ecclesiastical college. **Manf.** Leather, linen, Prussian blue, salt, wax, and soap. It has also a trade in corn, timber, linseed oil, and wine. **Pop.** 28,143.

KOSWIGK, *kos'-vik*, a town of Anhalt-Bernburg, Germany, on the right bank of the Elbe, 10 miles N.W. of Wittenburg. It is walled, has a castle, two churches, and a synagogue. **Manf.** Cloth and worsted. There is a fishery, and some shipping belongs to the town. **Pop.** 2,800.

KOTAH, *ko-ta'*, a protected state of Rajpootana, India. **Area**, 4,400 square miles. **Pop.** 517,275.

KOTAH, capital of the above state, on the right bank of the Chumbul, 200 miles S.W. of Agra. It is strongly fortified, has numerous temples, and excellent bazaars. **Manf.** Cloths, chiefly of native product. **Pop.** 40,270.

KOTANAH, *ko-ta-na'*, a town of British India, in the district of Meerut. **Pop.** 7,000. **Lat.** 29° 6′ N. **Lon.** 77° 15′ E.

KOTELNITSCH, *ko-tel-nitch'*, a town of Russia, government of Viatka, on the Wesoka, 50 miles S.W. of Viatka. **Pop.** 3,400.

KOTAUR, *ko-taur'*, a town in the south of British India, district of Travancore, 9 miles N.W. of Cape Comorin. It is a large town, much resorted to by merchants.

KOTELNOI, *ko'-tel-noi*, an island of Asiatic Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, the largest of the Liakhov Archipelago. It is nearly of an oval form, 120 miles long, and 75 miles wide, very rocky and mountainous. **Lat.** 71° 30′—76° 15′ N. **Lon.** 139°—142° E.

KÖTHEN, or **CÖTHEN**, *ke(r)'-ten*, a town of the duchy of Anhalt, Germany, near the Zittau,

80 miles S.W. of Berlin, at the meeting of three important lines of railway. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and three suburbs. There are three churches, a synagogue, town-house, picture-gallery, and several educational institutions. **Manf.** Leather, yarn, glue, and wax. **Pop.** 13,000.

KOTZEBUE, AUGUST FRIEDRICH FERDINAND VON, *kots'-boo*, a German writer and dramatist. After completing his studies for the legal profession at the university of Jena, he went to Russia, where he became secretary to a general, and after filling several posts under the government, was appointed by Catherine II. civil governor of Revel, in Esthonia. He resigned this office after a few years, and, resolved to devote himself to dramatic literature, accepted the directorship of the theatre of Vienna. After a short period spent there, he returned, in 1800, to Russia; but had scarcely crossed the frontiers of that country, when he was arrested by order of Paul I., and conveyed to Siberia. He was accused of having written a pamphlet against the czar. About a year afterwards Paul witnessed a play by Kotzebue, translated into Russian, and was so delighted with it that he recalled the author, and appointed him director of the German theatre at St. Petersburg. After the death of Paul, he went to Weimar, but, quarrelling with Goethe, he removed to Berlin, where he established a satirical journal. In 1813 he became the emperor Alexander's political secretary; in 1814 he was appointed Russian consul-general at Königsberg. After having again visited Russia, in 1817, he was sent to Germany, with a large salary, to watch the state of literature and political opinion, and communicate thereon to the Russian government. About this time he established a weekly paper, in which, as in all his previous works, he derided every aspiration for freedom and constitutional government. It was this scoffing at liberal institutions which caused him to be assassinated by a German student and political enthusiast, named Sand. From his earliest years he had been an industrious writer for the stage; at his death, he had composed nearly one hundred dramas. The best of these, with one exception, have been adapted to the English stage; among them "The Stranger," "Lovers' Vows," and "Pizarro," are best known.

Born at Weimar, 1761; **died** 1819.

KOTZEBUE SOUND, an inlet of Behring's Strait, North-Western America, between Capes Espenberg and Krusenstern. **Lat.** 66° 33′ N. **Lon.** 163° 28′ W.

KOUBA, *koo'-ba*, a town of Asiatic Russia, on the eastern slope of the Caucasus, in the government of Baku, 55 miles S.E. of Derbend. **Pop.** 11,300, chiefly engaged in agriculture, the rearing of silk worms, and fishing.

KOUBAN, *koo-ban'*, a river of Russia, rising on the slope of Mount Elburz, and after a course of more than 400 miles, falling by separate streams into the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof.

KOUBETCHI, *koo-bet'-che*, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the northern part of Daghestan, 33 miles N.W. of Derbend. It is strongly fortified, and all the houses are loopholed, and approached only by narrow paths. There are 12 mosques. **Manf.** Woollen cloths, fire-arms, and swords. The inhabitants are nearly all Mahometans. **Pop.** 6,000.

KOUCHE, or KOUTCHE, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 400 miles N.E. of Yarkand. It is defended by 10 forts. Copper, sulphur, saltpetre, and quicksilver, are found in the vicinity. **Lat.** 41° 37′ N. **Lon.** 82° 55′ E.

KOUKA, or KUKAWA, *koo-ka'*, a town of Bornou, Central Africa, 10 miles S.W. of Lake Tchad. A very large market is held for the sale of slaves, sheep, and cattle, wheat, rice, butter, honey, ground-nuts, and other products.

KOUKOU-KHOTON, *koo-koo'-ko'-ton*, a town of Mongolia, 40 miles N.W. of the great wall of China. There are two distinct towns, the New (or trading) and the Old (or military). The former is regularly built, and surrounded by a brick wall. In the Old Town are several famous Buddhist monasteries. **Pop.** Very large, but exact number unascertained. **Lat.** 40° 40′ N. **Lon.** 111° 15′ E.

KOULFO, *kool'-fo*, a town of West Africa, on the right bank of the Mayarrow. It is surrounded by walls, and is an important trading place, and daily markets are held. **Pop.** 16,000, mostly Mahometans.

KOULI-KHAN. (*See* NADIR SHAH.)

KOOLOI, *koo-li'*, a river of Russia, government of Archangel, formed by the union of the Solka and Telda, and having the Somno for a principal affluent. After a winding course of 150 miles, it falls into the Bay of Mezene, in the White Sea.

KOURSK, or KURSK, *koorsk*, a government of European Russia, bounded on the S. by Kharkov, on the E. by Voronetz, on the N. by Oriel, and on the W. by Tchernigov. It is watered by streams falling into the Don. It is fertile, and extensively under the operations of agriculture, producing large crops of corn. **Manf.** Woollens, soap, saltpetre, leather, and pottery. **Area,** 17,373 square miles. **Pop.** 2,314,300.

KOURSK, the chief town of the above government, on the right bank of a branch of the Dezna, 250 miles S. of Moscow. **Manf.** Leather, wax, tallow, and ropes. A very large fair, chiefly for manufactured goods, tea, sugar, and horses is held in July. **Pop.** 2,900.

KOUS-KOVIME, or KOUSKOGUIM, *koos-ko-veem'*, a river of Alaska, North-Western America, falling, after a course of 300 miles, into Behring's Sea.

KOUSNETZK, *koos-netzk'*, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, 110 miles N.E. of Saratov. **Manf.** Woollen fabrics. Bees are extensively kept. **Pop.** 14,000.

KOVNO, *kof'-no*, a government of Russia, with Courland on the N., Prussia and Poland S.W. The surface is flat, and there are many marshes and lakes; not more than one-third being under cultivation. Flax and honey are produced. **Area,** 16,115 square miles. **Pop.** 642,570.

KOVNO, capital of the above government, 400 miles S. of St. Petersburg. The trade is not of importance. **Pop.** 40,500.

KOWAREE, or KWARA RIVER. (*See* NIGER.)

KOZEILSK, *ko-silsk'*, a town of Russia government of Kaluga, on the right bank of the river Jisdra, 40 miles S.W. of Kaluga. **Manf.** Sailcloth; and there is a large trade in hemp. **Pop,** 7,500.

KOZLOV, *koz-lof'*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Tambov, on the Voronetz, 55 miles from Tambov. **Manf.** Woollens and linen. Horses and sheep are bred, and there is a considerable trade in cattle and tallow. **Pop.** 25,522.

KOZLOV, IVAN IVANOVICH, a Russian poet, who produced numerous translations of English poetry, chiefly from Byron, Wordsworth, and Sir Walter Scott. His mastery of English was so complete that he translated a poem by the Russian poet Pushkin into our language, a specimen of which, published in the "New Monthly Magazine" for 1830, was as correct as if written by an accomplished Englishman. His poems were composed during intervals of pain, and dictated to an amanuensis, the author being afflicted with blindness.
Born 1774; **died** 1838.

KOZMIN, *koz'-min*, a town of Prussia, government of Posen, on the Olra, 38 miles S.E. of Posen. There are two churches, a Benedictine monastery, and a synagogue. A trade in cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 3,500.

KRAGERÖE, *krai'-ger-e*, a town of Norway, province of Aggerhuus, on a rock near a bay of Skagerrack, 88 miles S.W. of Christiania. The oyster fishery is productive. There are iron mines in the island of Langöe, near the town. **Pop.** 3,300.

KRAIN, a modern prov. of ancient Illyricum.

KRAJOVA, *kra-yo'-va*, a town of Wallachia, on the eastern bank of the Schyl, 120 miles W. of Bucharest. Many wealthy persons reside there, and a large trade is carried on. **Pop.** 25,000.

KRAKOU, or KRAKOW. (*See* CRACOW.)

KRAKOW, a town of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on a lake of the same name 33 miles E. of Schwerin. **Manf.** Straw hats, mats, and tiles. **Pop.** 2,100.

KRANIDI, *kra-né-de*, a seaport of Greece, in the Morea, 22 miles S.E. of Napoli. **Pop.** 3,000.

KRANTZ, ALBERT, *krantz*, a German chronicler. He studied philosophy and theology at Rostock and at Hamburg, and was sent on several diplomatic missions to France and England by the confederation of the Hanseatic towns. He composed in Latin the "Chronicles of the Kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway," the "Ecclesiastical History of Saxony," and other works.
Born 1450; **died** at Hamburg, 1517.

KRASICKI, IGNACY, *kra'-shick-e*, an eminent Polish poet, and archbishop of Gnesen. His wit and accomplishments made him the favourite of king Stanislas Poniatowski. On the partition of Poland, in 1772, he became the subject of Frederick the Great. He wrote both prose and verse, and has been, by some critics, styled "the Polish Voltaire."
Born at Dubiecko, 1734; **died** at Berlin, 1801.

KRASINSKI, VALERIAN, Count, *kra-sin'-ske*, Polish historian. After the revolution of 1830, he was condemned to exile, and lived for 20 years in London. His best known works are "Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Reformation in Poland," and "Panslavism and Germanism," and "Montenegro and the Sclavonians in Turkey." He was also the author of political pamphlets, religious works and translations.
Born 1780; **died** at Edinburgh, 1855.

KRASNISTAW, *kras'-nis-tav*, a town of Russia, in Poland, 34 miles S.E. of Lublin. It is walled, and has a castle, four churches, and a convent. **Pop.** 3,700.

KRASNO-OUFIMSK, *kras-no-oof'-imsk*, a town of Russia, government of Perm, on the right bank of the Oufa. It is surrounded by a wooden wall. In the vicinity are rich mines of iron and copper. **Pop.** 2,700.

KRASNOI, *kras'-noi*, a town of Russia, government of Astrakhan, on an island formed by the Volga. There is an important fishery. **Pop.** 6,000.

KRASNOIARYK, *kras-no-yarsk'*, chief town in the government of Yeniseisk, in Asiatic Russia, on the Yenesei. It is the emporium of an extensive region, and is on the high route between Irkutsk and Tobolsk. **Manf.** Leather; and there is a large trade in furs. **Pop.** 12,000, chiefly Cossacks, who breed cattle and horses.

KRASNOLOBODSK, *kras'-no-lo-bodsk'*, a town of Russia, government of Penza, on the Mokscha, 98 miles N.W. of Penza. There are five churches. A trade is carried on in silk, woollen-goods, and corn. **Pop.** 9,500.

KRASSOVA, *kras'-o-va*, a village of Hungary, in a mountainous district, on the Karass, 44 miles S.E. of Temesvar. There are ruins of an old castle. **Pop.** 3,700.

KRASZEWSKI, JOZEF IGNACY, *kra-shoos'-ke*, a modern Polish author. He has written more than a hundred volumes of fiction. The best of his novels are said to be the "Magic Lantern," and "Under Italian Skies." His most popular poems are "Anafielas, a story of Lithuanian tradition," and "Satan and Woman." He has published several volumes of travels, and a history of Wilna, and was at one time editor of the "Wilna Athenæum."
Born at Warsaw, 1812.

KRASZNA, or KARASZNA, *ka-rash'-na*, a market-town of the Austrian empire, in Transylvania, 43 miles N.W. of Klausenberg. There are a Protestant, a Roman Catholic, and a Greek church. Thermal baths are resorted to. **Pop.** 2,600.

KRATZAU, or KRASA, *krat'-zou*, a market-town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, 29 miles N. of Bunzlau. It is mostly built of wood, and contains a handsome church of the 15th century, and a town-house. **Manf.** Cotton. **Pop.** 3,600.

KRAWANG, a province in the north of Java, extending about 40 miles inland from the coast. It is well watered and very fertile. The loftiest summit is Tankoeban Praauw, an active volcano, 6,400 feet high. There are several warm mineral springs. Government tea and cinnamon plantations are in the province, and tobacco is cultivated and silk worms reared. Wild animals are numerous, especially tigers. The chief towns are Poerwakarta and Pamanoekan. **Pop.** 95,000.

KREFELD. (*See* CREFELD.)

KREIL, KARL, *krile*, Austrian astronomer and magnetician. He first studied law, but preferred to turn his attention to astronomy and mathematics. Having filled some subordinate scientific appointments, he was appointed, in 1845, director of the Prague Observatory. In 1851 he went to Vienna to direct the department of meteorology and terrestrial magnetism. His various contributions to scientific literature are highly esteemed.
Born at Riel, 1798; **died** 1862.

KREMENCHUG, *krem-en-shoog'*, a busy manufacturing town of Russia, government of Poltava, on the left bank of the Dniepar, 90 miles above Ekaterinoslav. **Manf.** Tallow and rope. **Pop.** 47,473.

KREMENETZ, *krem-e-nets'*, a town of Russia, in the government of Volhynia, near the frontiers of Austrian Galicia. **Pop.** 11,500. Seven annual fairs are held.

KREMNITZ. (*See* CREMNITZ.)

KREMS, *krems*, a town of the Austrian empire, at the confluence of the Krems with the Danube, 38 miles N.W. of Vienna. **Manf.** Mustard; and there is a trade in wine. **Pop.** 6,200.

KREMSIER, or **KREMIEKITZ**, *krem'-sir*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, on the March, 11 miles S. of Prerau. It is walled, well-built, has a palace of the archbishop of Olmütz, a fine collegiate church, built in the 13th century, and various educational establishments. **Manf.** Linen. There are several important yearly markets. **Pop.** 9,500.

KREMSMÜNSTER, *krems-me(r)ns'-ter*, a small market town of the Austrian empire, on the left bank of the Krems, 13 miles W. of the Steyer. There is a fine church, but the place is chiefly notable for the magnificent and famous Benedictine abbey, on a height near the town. The abbey has a noble library, and an observatory 180 feet high, and in connection with it are several educational establishments, attended by a large number of students.

KREUTH, *kroit*, a watering-place of Bavaria, district of Upper Bavaria, beautifully situated, 33 miles S. of Munich. The water is sulphureous, and is used internally and for bathing purposes. The place is noted for goat's whey, and is much visited by royal and fashionable persons.

KREUTZER, KONRADIN, *kroits'-er*, musical composer, for some time director of the Conservatorium at Stuttgart, and between 1803 and 1840 director of the Josephstadt Theatre at Vienna. In 1846 he was appointed Kapellmeister at Riga. He composed about 30 operas, an oratorio, "Möise," and many other elaborate works, besides compositions for the violin and piano.

Born at *Baden*, *1782*; **died** at *Riga*, *1849*.

KREUTZER, RUDOLF, musical composer, who, at the age of 13, played a violin concerto of his own composition. He produced several operas, the best known of which is "Lodoiska," the overture to which is still a favourite piece. Louis XVIII. appointed him *maître de chapelle*, and in 1825 he was musical director of the Opera. He produced, altogether, about 50 operas, musical dramas, and ballets; but his symphonies, sonatas, concertos, and other compositions, especially for the violin, are best known.

Born at Versailles, 1766; **died** 1834.

KREUZBURG, *kroits'-bairg*, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, on the Slober, 24 miles N.E. of Oppeim. It is fortified, and has two churches, and a castle. **Manf.** Linen, and tiles; and there are dye-works. **Pop.** 4,600.

KREUZBURG, a town of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, Germany, on the left bank of the Wena, 49 miles N.W. of Weimar. There are a church and castle, and in the vicinity gypsum and sandstone quarries. **Pop.** 2,200.

KREUZNACH, *kroits'-nach*, a town of Prussia, near the junction of the Nahe with the Rhine, 38 miles S.E. of Coblentz. It is an old town, the streets are narrow, and the houses of antique fashion. The salt springs, containing iodine and bromine, have been in great repute for three centuries. **Pop.** 15,000.

KRIMMITSCHAU, *krim'-mit-shou*, a manufacturing town of Saxony, 37 miles S. of Leipsic. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton fabrics, woollen yarn, buttons, and needles. **Pop.** 15,500.

KRISHNA, *krish'-na*, a Hindoo divinity, regarded as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu. (*See* VISHNU.) He was remarkable for beauty, valour, and wisdom; and is said to have caused 16,800 women to become enamoured of him. He was accidentally killed by the hunter Angada; whereupon all his female admirers voluntarily sacrificed themselves upon his funeral pile. The adventures of Krishna have given rise to a celebrated poem among the Hindoos, called the "Bhagavata Purana," which is said to have been composed during the 13th century.

KRISTNAH. (*See* KISTNA.)

KRITSCHEW, or **KRICZEW**, *kritch'-ew*, a market town of Russia, government of Mohilev, 57 miles S.E. of the town of that name. There are a Roman Catholic and several Greek churches, and a synagogue. **Pop.** 3,400.

KROJANKE, *kro-yan'-ke*, a town of Prussia, province of West Prussia, on the Glurnia, 86 miles S.W. of Marienwerder. There are three churches and a synagogue. **Manf.** Linen and woollen cloth. **Pop.** 3,300.

KROLOWEZ, *kro'-lo-vetz*, a town of Russia, government of Tchernigov. A great annual market is held. **Pop.** 8,200.

KROMMENII, *krom'-me-ne*, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 12 miles N.E. of Haarlem. **Manf.** Sailcloth. **Pop.** 3,000.

KROMY, *kro'-me*, a town of Russia, government of Orlov, on the Kroma, 20 miles S.W. of Orlov. There are two stone and seven wooden churches. **Pop.** 4,700.

KRONACH, *kron-ak'*, a town of Bavaria, district of Upper Franconia, on the Kronach. It is walled, and on a hill above the town is the strong castle of Rosenberg. **Pop.** 3,700.

KRONENBERG, *kro'-nen-bairg*, a town of Prussia, province of Dusseldorf, 15 miles E. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, and iron and steel articles. **Pop.** 8,000.

KRONSTADT, in Transylvania. (*See* CRONSTADT.)

KRONSTADT, a town of Russia. (*See* CRONSTADT.)

KROSSEN, *kros'-sen*, a town of Prussia, on the left bank of the Oder, 32 miles S.E. of Frankfurt. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, leather, and earthenware. **Pop.** 7,000.

KROSNO, *kros'-no*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, 105 miles S.W. of Lemberg. It is an ancient place, and has a church and two monasteries. **Pop.** 5,000.

KROTOSHIN, or **KROTOSZYN**, *kro'-to-shin*, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, 54 miles S.E. of Posen. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, leather, tobacco, and chicory. **Pop.** 3,000.

KROTTENDORF, *krot'-ten-dorf*, a manufacturing village of Saxony, 18 miles S.E. of Zwickau. **Manf.** Cotton prints, lace, and paper. There are marble works, and coal and other mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 2,800.

KRUDENER, JULIANA, Baroness Von, *kroo'-de-ner*, a celebrated German mystic. She was the daughter of the governor of Riga, and was married,

at the age of 14, to the Baron von Krudener, a nobleman of Livonia, from whom she was, a few years afterwards, divorced. She then went to Berlin, and became a close friend of Queen Louisa, the death of whom greatly affected her; and, coming under the influence of the visionary Jung Stelling, she suddenly retired from the world, and gave herself up to an exaltation of devotion. Imagining she had a mission from heaven to regenerate Christianity, she travelled over Germany, visiting prisons, preaching in the open air, distributing alms lavishly; being followed throughout her progress by some thousands of disciples. In 1814 she had several interviews with the allied princes, who had entered Paris, and greatly impressed the emperor Alexander, to whom it is said she predicted the return of Napoleon from the isle of Elba, and his approaching fall. From Paris she visited Switzerland, and afterwards Germany, where she recommenced prophesying; but her great influence being feared, she was banished. About 1822 she retired to the Crimea, in order to found a refuge for criminals. She published at Paris, in 1803, a romance entitled "Valerie," which was, to a considerable extent, founded on the early part of her own career.

Born at Riga, 1766; died in the Crimea, 1824.

KRUG, LUDWIG, *kroog*, German goldsmith and engraver, who produced many works much sought after by connoisseurs.

Born at Nürnberg, in the 15th century; died 1536.

KRUGHER, IVAN CHRISTIAN, *kroo'-gair*, a German author and actor. He wrote poems and comedies, and translated into German the plays of Marivaux.

Born 1722; died at Hamburg, 1750.

KRUILOV, IVAN ANDREEVICH, *kroo'-e-lof*, a celebrated Russian fabulist. He was the son of an officer in the Russian line infantry. He wrote an opera called the "Kafeinitza; or, Fortune-Teller by Coffee," when only 15 years of age. On his mother removing to St. Petersburg, soon afterwards, he took his opera to a German bookseller, who offered him sixty roubles for the manuscript. Young Kruilov took out the money in books, selecting Racine, Molière, and Boileau. Three years afterwards, he wrote a play, entitled "Philomela," but could not get it produced on the stage. He obtained a post in a government office, and continued, during his hours of leisure, to write essays and dramas, till the year 1801, when he became secretary to Prince Galitzin, governor of Riga, with whom he grew into great favour. The prince invited him to his country house, where he spent three years. He subsequently produced half a dozen plays, which obtained some popularity. At 40 years of age he accidentally discovered where his real powers lay. He translated several of La Fontaine's fables, and was advised by Dmitriev, the Russian poet, to persevere. He accordingly wrote some original fables, which rapidly attained the utmost degree of popularity. He continued to produce fables in verse, and, during several subsequent years, his lines were quoted by every class in Russia, from peasant to noble. He wrote 197 fables, 160 of which were original. In 1812 he obtained an appointment in the imperial library at St. Petersburg, and received many marks of favour from the emperors Alexander and Nicholas.

Born at Moscow, 1768; died at St. Petersburg, 1844.

KRUMAU, *kroo'-mau*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the Moldau. There is a large castle, with numerous towers. The old part of the town is on an island, the more modern part, Latron, on the left bank of the river. There are six suburbs. Manf. Woollen and linen goods, and paper. Pop. 5,200.

KRUMMACHER, FRIEDRICH ADOLF, *kroom-ma'-ker*, a German divine and theological writer. He wrote various works of a religious character; the most widely circulated of which were, "The Life of St. John," "Cornelius the Centurion," "Parables," and a book of religious poetry for children. The three first of these have been translated into English, and have become popular, tho "Parables" particularly so.

Born at Tecklenberg, Westphalia, 1768; died 1845.

KRUMMACHER, GOTTFRIED DANIEL, younger brother of the preceding. He officiated as preacher in the reformed church at Elberfeld. He published "Sermons on the Wanderings of the Children of Israel," and "Daily Manna," both of which have been reproduced in an English form, the latter under the title of "The Christian's Every-Day Book."

Born 1774; died 1837.

KRUMMACHER, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, son of Friedrich Adolf. He acted for some time as pastor to a Lutheran community at New York, but returned to Germany, and was appointed chaplain to the Prussian court of Potsdam. He was a determined opponent of Rationalism. He wrote a great number of religious works, many of which have become very popular in England. His principal works are, "Elijah the Tishbite," "Elisha," "Solomon and the Shulamite," "Temptation of Christ," "Glimpses into the Kingdom of Grace," and the "Church's Voice of Instruction." In 1856 he attended the annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance at Glasgow.

Born at Duisburg, 1796; died at Potsdam, 1868.

KUBA, *koo'-ba*, a fortified town of Russia, in Daghestan, on the right bank of the Kudialtchai, 55 miles S.E. of Derbend. There are two suburbs, one inhabited by Jews, and the other by Armenians. Pop. 11,000.

KUBAN, *koo-ban'*, a Russian government, part of the district of Caucasia, and an important base for military operations. Pop. 1,107,922.

KUBBES, or KHUBBUS, *koob-bes'*, a town of Persia, in the province of Khorasan, 135 miles S.E. of Yezd. It is a place of considerable trade, as it stands at the junction of important caravan routes. Pop. Large, but unascertained.

KUBIN, *koo'-bin*, a town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Danube, 23 miles S.E. of Belgrade. There are the ruins of the famous castle of Kere. A large trade is carried on with Turkey, and the Danube steamers have a station here. Pop. 4,800.

KUBLAI, or KHUBILAI KHAN, *koo'-blakan*, in Chinese, Chi-Tsou, founder of the twentieth Chinese dynasty, that of the Mongols or Yen. He was the grandson of Ghengis-Khan, and was proclaimed emperor of the Mongols in 1260, in succession to his brother Mangou-Khan. He reigned, at first, only in Mongolia and the countries conquered by Ghengis-Khan; but he invaded China in 1267, captured the Chinese emperor in 1279, and thus overthrew the Song dynasty, which had ruled for 319 years. He extended his conquests over Thibet, Pegu, Cochin-China, and formed the greatest empire known in history, embracing the whole of Asia and part of

Europe, from the Dnieper to Japan. The grand dukes of Russia were among his tributaries. He patronized letters and encouraged agriculture, industry, and commerce. Marco Polo passed seventeen years at his court.

Died 1294.

KUENLUN, a range of mountains in Tibet. (*See* ASIA.)

KUKANA. (*See* KOUKA.)

KUGLER, FRANZ THEODOR, *koog'-ler*, an eminent German art-critic. After completing his collegiate studies, he devoted himself to the elucidation of the early history of painting and architecture, and travelled to Italy to make researches thereon. His great work, the "Handbook of the History of Painting from the Age of Constantine to the Present Time," was published in 1837. It was almost immediately translated into the leading European languages. In England, it was reproduced by several translators. The "Schools of Painting in Italy" was put into English by Lady Eastlake, with notes by Sir Charles Eastlake. The "German, Flemish, and Dutch Schools" were rendered by Sir Edmund Head. Kugler also wrote "Description of the Art Treasures in Berlin and Potsdam," a very important work; the "History of Frederick the Great," and other valuable contributions to literature. He was a poet and dramatist as well as art-critic and historian. In 1833 he became a professor in Berlin.

Born at Stettin, 1808; died at Berlin, 1858.

KUHLMAN, QUIRINUS, *kool'-man*, a German visionary of the 17th century. He was a man of learning; but a violent attack of illness having disordered his brain, he pretended to be a prophet. After studying the writings of Behmen, he was led to believe that he was in reality inspired. He published several visions, which he pretended to have received; but was at length burnt as a heretic in Russia.

Born 1651; died 1689.

KUILENBURG, or CULENBERG, *koi'-len-boorg*, a town of the Netherlands, on the left bank of the Lèche, 10 miles N.W. of Thiele. There are an old castle, a fine old Lutheran and two other churches, and a town-house with two towers. The place was at one time far more prosperous than now it is. Pop. 5,000.

KULA, *koo'-la*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Austrian-Servia, 26 miles N.W. of Neusatz. Pop. 8,000.

KULDJA, or ILI. *koold'-ya*, a town of Russian Turkestan, near the Chinese frontiers, on the right bank of the Ili. A considerable trade is carried on. The town was surrendered to China for a money consideration in 1880. Pop. 15,000.

KULM, *koolm*, a town of Prussia, province of West Prussia, 34 miles S.W. of Marienwerden. It is walled, has four churches, three monasteries, a nunnery, and missionary convent, theological seminary, military school, and other educational establishments. Manf. Woollen cloth. There is a trade in cattle. Pop. 6,500.

KULM, a village of Bohemia, at the foot of the Erzgebirge mountains, where, in 1813, the French were defeated by the allied army under the command of the emperors of Russia and Austria and the king of Prussia, with a loss of 20,000 men. Pop. 700.

KULU, *koo-loo'*, a district of India, on the Punjab, among the lower offshoots of the Himalayas. It is generally rugged and mountainous. There are numerous fertile valleys, watered by the Bear and its affluents. The villages are surrounded by orchards yielding abundance of fruit. The climate is unhealthy, and goitre and leprosy are common. There are sacred springs to which Brahminical pilgrims resort. The capital is Sullanpoor. Lat. 31° 50'—32° 30' N. Lon. 76° 40'—77° 40' E.

KUMA, *koo'-ma*, a river of Circassia, forming part of the boundary between the governments of Caucasus and Astrakhan. It enters the Caspian Sea by three channels, after a course of 300 miles. The principal affluents are the Pod Kumoh and the Buivola.

KUMAON, *koo-ma-on'*, a division or commissionership of the North-West Province of British India. Mountainous (lying chiefly on the south slope of the Himalayas), and to a great extent covered with wood. Where it is clear it yields rice, hemp, corn, and the tea plant is now extensively cultivated. The climate is unhealthy. The principal towns are Almorah, Mondi, and Kassipoor. Minerals.—Gold, copper, and lead. Manf. Coarse woollen and hempen fabrics, cottons, and camlets. Area, 6,000 square miles. Pop. 1,046,263. Lat. between 29° and 31° N. Lon. between 78° and 81° E.

KUN-HEGYES, *koon-haj'-yes*, a town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 72 miles E. of Pesth. Pop. 7,200.

KUN-SZENT-MIKLOS, *sant-mek'-los*, a market-town of Hungary, on both sides of the Buher, a branch of the Danube, 33 miles S.E. of Pesth. There is a large trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 6,000.

KUNASHIRE. (*See* KURILE ISLANDS.)

KUNAWUR, *koon-a-woor'*, a district in the upper valley of the Sutlej. The great level above the sea is 8,000 feet, and some of the summits are covered with perpetual snow. The fertile parts are on the banks of the river. The chief town, at which the principal lama resides, is Kanam. Pop. Unascertained, mostly Hindoos, the remainder Buddhists.

KUNERSDORF, *koon'-ers-dorf*, a village of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 4 miles N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, historically famous as the scene of the defeat of Frederick the Great by the Russians and Austrians in 1759.

KUNGRAD, *koon'-grad*, a town of Independent Tartary, on the left bank of the Amoo, 50 miles above its mouth in Lake Arol. It is an important trading place.

KUNGUR, *koon-goor'*, a town of Russia, government of Perm, 50 miles S.E. of the town of that name. There are five churches and a convent. Manf. Russian leather of the finest quality, and iron. Pop. 13,000.

KUNIGUNDE, ST., *koo-ne-gun'-de*, daughter of count Siegfried of Luxemburg, and wife of the Emperor Henry II. of Germany. Some imputations having been made upon her faithfulness to her husband, she appealed to the ordeal by walking barefooted over hot ploughshares, and, the legend records, was unhurt. The emperor died in 1024, and she retired into a convent near Cassel, where she passed the remainder of her days. She was made a saint of the Roman Church in 1200.

Died 1040.

KÜNZELSAN, *ke(r)'-zel-son*, a town of Wurtemberg, circle of Jaxt, on the Kocher, 43 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. Manf. Trinkets, leather, and tobacco. There is a trade in cattle, fruit, and wine. Pop. 2,400.

KUOPIO, *koo-o-pe'-o*, a town of Russia, in Finland, on a peninsula on the west shore of Lake Kallovasi, 225 miles N.W. of St. Petersburg. There are several superior educational establishments. Pop. of the gov., 265,128; of the town, 5,000.

KUPENSK, or **KOUPIANSK**, a town of Russia, government of Kharkov. Pop. 6,000.

KUPPERWUNGE, or **KUPPERWUNJ**, *kup-per-wun'-je*, a town of British India, province of Gujerat, 21 miles E. of Ahmedabad. Manf. Bangles, bracelets, and other ornaments, and soap. Pop. 13,000.

KUR, or **KURA**, *koor*, the ancient Cyrus, a large river on the Sahanlu chain of the Caucasus, and, after a course of 530 miles, falling by several mouths into the Caspian Sea.

KURDISTAN, or **KOORDISTAN**, *koor-dis-tan'*, a region of Western Asia, the larger portion belonging to Turkey, the remainder to Persia. The Persian portion is included in the provinces of Azerbijan, Ardelan, and Irak-Ajemi. Mountainous; but there are fertile valleys and extensive table lands.

Rivers.—The Euphrates, Tigris, and affluents of the latter river, the Zab-Ala, Zab-Asfal, and the Diyalah, or Shirwan.

Pro.—Rice, cotton, tobacco, timber, and galls.

Area.—100,000 square miles.

Pop.—Estimated, 200,000. The inhabitants, with the exception of some Nestorians in the valley of the Tigris, profess Mahometanism.

Chief Towns.—*In Turkish Kurdistan*:—Bitlis, Diarbekir, Kerkuk, Malaka, Marash, Mardin, Mush, Urumia, and Van.

Lat. 38°—40° N. Lon. 36°—48° E.

KURILES, *koo'-rils*, a long range of small islands at the eastern extremity of Asia, in the North Pacific Ocean, extending from the southern point of Kamchatka to the Japanese island of Lesso. Twenty-two of these islands are now known. They are all volcanic. The most important are Kunashir, Iturup, Urup, Sumsha, Paromushir, Onekotan, and Karamakotan. Some of them are not inhabited, and several are even uninhabitable, on account of the absolute want of water. Others are fertile, well-wooded, full of game and fish. Some contain volcanoes; and they are all subject to frequent earthquakes. Formerly 19 of the islands belonged to Russia, but were, in 1875, ceded to Japan in exchange for half of Saghalien. Pop. Unascertained. Lat. 43° 48'—57° N. Lon. 145°—156° E.

KURISCHES. (*See* PRUSSIA.)

KURNAL, *koor-nal'*, a town of British India, in the Punjab, 78 miles N.E. of Delhi. There is a fine mosque, but the place generally is ruinous and dirty. Pop. 29,000.

KURNUL, *koor-nool'*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Madras, separated on the north from the Nizam's dominions by the Kushna. Area, 7,470 square miles. Pop. 709,305.

KURNUL, the chief town of the above district. There is a strong fort. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 15° 50' N. Lon. 78° 5' E.

KURRACHEE, or **KURRACHI**, *koo-ra-che'*, the principal seaport-town of Scinde, on an inlet of the Indian Ocean, 12 miles N.W. of the western branch of the Indus. There are a harbour and docks, and there is connection by railway with the principal places of the Punjab and northern India. An active inland trade is carried on, and there are exports of hides, tallow, indigo, cotton, grain, and salt. *An English church and school are in the town.* Pop. 3,575. Lat. 24° 51' N. Lon. 67° E.

KURREECHANE, or **CHUAN**, *kur-re-chane'*, a town of South Africa, in the Bechuana country. The houses are of stone and well built. Pop. about 6,000.

KURSHEE, *koor-she'*, a town of Bokhara, in Central Asia, in a fertile oasis, 100 miles S.E. of Bokhara. Pop. 10,000.

KUSEL, *koo'-sel*, a town of Bavaria, on the Glan, 40 miles N.W. of Landau. Manf. Linen, leather, and tiles. Coal and limestone are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2,800.

KUSHTIA, a sub-division of Bengal.

KUSNESK, *koos-nezk'*, a town of Russia, government of Saratov, on the Trujewir, 12 miles from Saratov. The town is surrounded with gardens. Manf. Leather and iron work. Pop. 13,200.

KUSSOOR, *koos-soor'*, a large town of British India, in the Punjab, 32 miles S.E. of Lahore. It is surrounded by high walls and towers, and contains several palaces and mosques.

KUSTENDJI, *koos'-ten-je*, a town of Turkey, in Bulgaria, 69 miles N.E. of Silistria, on a promontory projecting into the Black Sea. It has a harbour and a roadstead. Pop. 3,000.

KÜSTENLAND, *ke(r)s'-ten-land*, or "coast-land," a province of the Austrian empire lying between Carniola on the N.E. and the Gulf of Venice on the S.E. It was formerly a portion of the kingdom of Illyria. The surface is mountainous, but the climate is pleasant, and the soil fertile. Cattle breeding is extensively carried on. Area, 3,048 square miles. Pop. 647,934. The principal town is TRIESTE.

KUSTER, LUDOLPH, *koos'-ter*, a German literary critic. He studied at Berlin, and afterwards travelled on the continent, and visited England, where he completed his edition of Suidas, printed at Cambridge in 1705, and for which that university conferred on him a doctor's degree. Thence he went to Berlin, where he became professor and librarian to the king. He did not, however, long retain these honours, but went to Amsterdam, where he published Iamblichus's "Life of Pythagoras," the works of Aristophanes, and an edition of Mill's Greek Testament. In 1713 he went to Paris, abjured the Protestant religion, and obtained a pension. Besides the above, he published "Historia Critica Homeri," and other works.

Born at Blomberg, Westphalia, 1670; died at Paris, 1716.

KUTAIEH, or **KUTAYA**, *koo-ti'-a*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, on the Pursuk, a tributary of the Sokaria. It occupies the site of the ancient Cotiæum. A good trade is carried on. Pop. 50,000.

KUTAIS, or **KOTAIS**, *koo-tase'*, a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of a government of the same name, on the left bank of the Rioni, 120 miles N. of Tiflis. It is beautifully situated in the midst of gardens, has a large market-place, six churches, and a public garden. Pop. of the government, 863,195; of the town, 5,000.

KUTTENBERG, *koot'-ten-bairg*, a town of the Austrian empire in Bohemia, 40 miles S.E. of Prague. It was in the 13th to the 16th centuries famous for its silver mines, which have not since been worked. Copper and lead mines are in the

vicinity. The spinning, printing, and bleaching of cotton, are carried on. Pop. 14,000.

KUTUSOW, MICHAEL LAURIONOWITSCH GOLENITSCHEW, *koo-too-sof'*, prince of Smolenskoi, Russian field-marshal. He entered the army at an early age, and, in 1787, was appointed governor-general of the Crimea. In 1805 he commanded the first Russian *corps d'armée* against the French, and defeated Marshal Morlier at Dürenstein. At Austerlitz he was second in command of the allied army. In 1811 and the following year he commanded the Russian army against the Turks, and, in 1812, was commander-in-chief of the army opposed to the French, defeating Davoust and Ney at Smolensk.

Born 1745; died at Bunzlau, 1813.

KUVERA, *koo-vé'ra*, in Hindoo mythology, the god of wealth. He is represented as wretchedly deformed, with three heads and three legs. He is supposed to protect vast treasures in his garden, which is guarded by hideous hobgoblins.

KUYP. (*See* CUYP.)

KWANG-SE, *qwang-see'*, a province of China. It is mountainous and comparatively barren. Area, 78,250 square miles. Pop. 5,151,327. The capital is Kwe-lin-foo, but Woo-choo-foo is a more important trading place.

KWANG-TUNG, or CANTON, *quang-toon'*, the most southerly province of China. It is mountainous in the north, but extremely fertile. Area, 79,456 square miles. Pop. 29,706,249. The capital is Kwang-choo-foo.

KWEI-CHOO, *kwi-choo'*, a province in the S.W. of China, with a mountainous surface. It has mines of gold, silver, and iron. The capital is Kwei-yang-foo. Area, 64,554 square miles. Pop. 7,669,181.

KYD, THOMAS, *kid*, an English writer in the reign of Elizabeth, who published, in 1595, a play called "Pompey the Great," taken from the French of Garnier: he wrote, also, two other plays. The three are included in Dodsley's "Old Plays." Shakspeare caused several of his comic characters to parody the most bombastic portions of Kyd's dramas.

Lived at the end of the 16th century.

KYDERMYNSTER, RICHARD, *kid'-er-mins'-ter*, a native of Worcester, and abbot of a monastery of Benedictines at Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, of which abbey he wrote the history; also some tracts against the Reformation.

Died 1531.

KYEN-DWEN, *ki-en-dwen'*, a river of Burmah, rising in Upper Assam, and joining the Irrawadi, after a course of 370 miles, in lat. 21° 38' N.; lon. 95° E.

KYNASTON, JOHN, *ki-na'-ton*, an English divine, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow in 1751. He wrote "De Impietate C. Cornelio Tacito falso objectata;" "Oratio habita in Sacello Collegii Ænei Nasi."

Born at Chester, 1728; died 1783.

KYNETON, *kine'-ton*, a town of Victoria, Australia, on the Campaspe river, 52 miles N.W. of Melbourne. There are good public buildings, and weekly grain markets are held. It is salubriously situated 1,750 feet above the sea level. Pop. 3,500.

KYNWELMARSH, FRANCIS, *kin'-wel-marsh*, an English poet and translator. He was a friend of Gascoigne, whom he assisted in translating Euripides' tragedy of "Jocasta." He and his brother Anthony wrote a collection of poetical pieces, some of which are to be found in the collection called the "Paradise of Dainty Devices," 1576.

Lived in the 16th century.

KYPARISSIA, or CYPARISSIA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, on a bay of the same name, 44 miles S.W. of Tripolitza. It is guarded by a fortress on a height. There is a large trade in oil, corn, pigs, and dairy produce.

KYRLE, JOHN, *kirl*, a benevolent Englishman. Though he had only an estate of £500 a year, he bestowed large sums, in the course of his life, in charity, and built a church; but towards this last good work he obtained subscriptions from other pious and charitable persons. On all accounts, however, he deserved the fine eulogium bestowed upon him by Pope, who emphatically calls him "the Man of Ross."

Born at Ross, Herefordshire, 1664; died 1754.

KYR-SCHEHR, *kir-sheer'*, a town of Turkey in Asia, 310 miles S. of Constantinople. It is beautifully situated in a fertile valley. The principal public building is a handsome medresseh, or college, part of which is now used as a military magazine. There is a large and well frequented public market.

KYTHUL, *ki-tool'*, a town of India, and the capital of a district of the same name. Pop. Unascertained. Lat. 29° 49' N. Lon. 76° 28' E. The district fell into the possession of the British in 1843, from the failure of heirs to the last rajah. It then comprised 516 villages.

L.

LAALAND, or LOLLAND, *lol'-land*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, at the southern entrance to the Great Belt, fertile and level, producing good crops of corn, hops, hemp, and apples. The forests yield excellent beech and oak. The chief town is NAKSKOV. Area, 452 square miles. Pop. 91,000. Lat. 54° 38' N. Lon. 11° 50' E.

LAARAT, *la'-rat*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, lying to the N. of Timor-land. Ext. 30 miles long, by about the same in breadth. Pop. Unascertained.

LABADIE, JOHN, *la'-ba-de*, a French religious impostor. He received his education among the Jesuits, and was admitted a member of that order, which, however, he quitted, to become an itinerant preacher. He pretended to have received visions, declared himself a second John Baptist, and prophesied the second coming of the Messiah. The austerity of his manners, his zeal, and affected piety, procured him many followers, particularly at Amiens, where he obtained a canonry, but, being detected in some criminal intrigues, the bishop ordered him to be put under arrest. Labadie, however, escaped to Toulouse, and became director of a convent of nuns, among whom he introduced a new rule, and the notions of the Quietists, with some additions of his own; viz., that the Scriptures are not necessary to salvation; that outward worship is

of no use, but that all prayer should be mental; and that there are two churches, that of Christians in degeneracy, and the other regenerate, or "Labadists," as his followers were called. He renounced the Romish religion at Montauban, in 1650, and, after exercising the ministry there some time, he went to Geneva; being expelled whence, he removed to Middleburg, where he obtained many followers, among whom was the famous Anna Maria Schurman. Labadie sent disciples to propagate his doctrines, and to gather contributions, in different parts of Holland; on which account he was obliged to withdraw to Erfurt, and thence to Altona. His works, which are full of mysticism, are now disregarded.

Born at Bourg, Guienne, 1610; **died** at Altona, 1674.

LABÉ, LOUISA-CHARLY, *la'-bai*, a French poetess, surnamed the "fair rope-maker," on account of her marriage with a manufacturer of cables at Lyons, who left her, at his death, a large fortune. Her first passion was that of arms, and she distinguished herself, in a masculine dress, at the siege of Perpignan. She had a taste for literature, and her library was enriched with the best writers, French, Italian, and Spanish; but her fine qualities were tarnished by a libertinism which equalled that of Lais.

Born at Lyons, 1526; **died** at the same place, 1566.

LABE, *la'-be*, a town of Western Africa, in Senegambia, 230 miles N.E. of Sierra Leone. **Manf.** Cloth, and articles of iron, silver, wood, and leather. **Pop.** 5,000.

LA BEAUMELLE, LAURENT DE, *bo'-mel*, a French writer, who, in 1751, became professor of French literature in Denmark. He subsequently went to the court of Frederick the Great, but his quarrels with Voltaire caused him to leave Prussia. He returned to Paris, and obtained an appointment in the Bibliothèque Royale. He wrote "Memoirs of the History of Madame de Maintenon," and other works.

Born 1726; **died** 1773.

LABEDIYÈRE, CHARLES ANGELIQUE HUCHET, Count de, *la-bai-do-yaire'*, French general. He entered the army at an early age, and distinguished himself in Spain and Germany. In 1814, after Napoleon returned to Elba, he received the command of a regiment in the army of the Bourbons, but on the return of his old master joined him, and was made a lieutenant-general and peer of France. He fought at Waterloo, and, afterwards, at Paris, spoke with great energy in the Chamber of Peers against the Bourbons. After the capitulation of Paris, he was arrested and shot.

LABER, *la'-ber*, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, on the left bank of the Rega, 43 miles N.E. of Stettin. **Manf.** Woollens, cloth, and serge. **Pop.** 5,100.

LABERIUS, DECIMUS, *lai-beer'-e-us*, a Roman knight, who wrote mimes or satirical productions for the stage. Cæsar obliged him to perform one of his own mimes against his will; on which occasion Laberius spoke a satirical prologue against Cæsar, which is preserved in Aulus Gellius. Fragments of his other works are also extant.

Died 44 B.C.

LABETTE, *la-bet'*, a county of Kansas, United States. Area, 624 square miles. **Pop.** 22,735. The capital is Oswego.

LABIAN, *la'-be-on*, a town of Prussia, province of East Prussia, on the Deine and Curische-Haff, 26 miles N.E. of Königsberg. **Manf.** Linen, and leather. A trade in cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 4,500.

LABISCHIN, *la'-bi'-shen*, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, on an island in the Netze, 14 miles S.W. of Bromberg. **Manf.** Linen and woollen cloth. There is a trade in wood and cattle.

LABLACHE, LUIGI, *la-blash'*, a celebrated Italian singer. At 12 years of age he commenced studying for his profession at the Conservatoire of Naples. About the age of 16 he made his first appearance on the Neapolitan stage as a bass singer. He reputation as a vocalist dated from his engagement at La Scala, of Milan, in 1817. For more than a quarter of a century he was an established favourite at the Italian Operas of London and Paris. He excelled alike in tragic and comic opera. His voice was of the noblest quality, and almost preternatural power. His grandeur of style in dignified parts gained him the *sobriquet* of "Jupiter Lablache," and his spontaneous and rich humour, in such characters as *Dulcamara* and *Don Pasquale*, were unrivalled.

Born at Naples, 1794; **died** 1858.

LA BLETTERIE, RENÉ DE, *blet'-tre*, an eminent French professor of rhetoric. He studied ecclesiastical history at the seminary of St. Magloire, and subsequently became professor of rhetoric at the College of France, and was admitted a member of the Academy of Belles Lettres, in 1742. He wrote a "Life of the Emperor Julian," in 1735; a "History of Jovianus," in 1748. He likewise translated Cæsar and Tacitus.

Born at Rennes, 1696; **died** at Paris, 1772.

LA BORDE, JEAN BENJAMIN DE, *la-bord'*, groom of the chamber and favourite of Louis XV. After the death of that king, he devoted himself to literature, and produced several splendidly-printed volumes; among them were, "Essay on Music, Ancient and Modern," "Pictorial Tours in France," and an essay on "Chronological History." He also wrote some plays, which were brought out at the French theatres, and, possessing great musical talent, composed several operas. He was guillotined at Paris at the time of the Revolution.

Born 1734; **died** 1794.

LA BORDE, JEAN JOSEPH, Marquis de, French financier, who rendered important service to the king, and was the trusted friend of Voltaire. At the time of the Revolution he was charged with being implicated in Royalist plots, and condemned to the guillotine.

Born at Jaca, in Spain, 1724; **died** 1794.

LA BORDE, ALEXANDRE LOUIS JOSEPH, Count de, a French author. In early life he fought, as an officer, in the Austrian army, against his native country; but, in 1797, went to France, and devoted himself to literature. He was aide-de-camp to Louis Philippe, general of brigade of the National Guard, and prefect of the Seine, or first magistrate of Paris. He was the editor of many splendid illustrated works of travel.

Born at Paris, 1773; **died** 1842.

LA BORDE, LEON EMMANUEL SIMON JOSEPH, Count de, son of the preceding, a modern French writer. In 1830 he became secretary of legation to the French embassy in London, and was subsequently appointed conservator of the col-

lection of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance in the Museum of the Louvre. He is a distinguished archæologist, and, like his father, produced many magnificent pictorial works descriptive of foreign countries.

Born at Paris, 1807; died 1869.

LABOULAYE, EDOUARD RENÉ BRE, *la'-boo-lai*, French lawyer and li... After completing his legal education ... self known by his "Histor... Europe, from the day... Present Time," a work... the Paris Academy of ... was appointed advocate to ... in 1849, he became professor ... of France. Among the most ... writings may be quoted the "Es... Law of the Romans," "Review o... Jurisprudence," and the "Historic... French and Foreign Law." He has b... ful in other departments of literature; his "... cal History of the United States," "Slavery," "Studies of Germany and the Sclavonic Nations," are all excellent. In addition to the above-mentioned works, he produced the "Souvenirs d'un Voyageur," published in 1857.

Born at Paris, 1811.

LA BOURDONNAIS, BERTRAND FRANCIS MAHÉ DE, *boor'-don-nai*, a French general. He entered the service of the French East-India Company at an early age, and signalised himself on several occasions, particularly at the capture of Mahé, which name he was henceforth permitted to bear. In 1734 he became governor-general of the Isles of France and Bourbon, both of which were much benefited by his discreet administration. In the war of 1743, between France and England, he went to the succour of Dupleix at Pondicherry. He besieged the English at Madras, and compelled them to capitulate, in 1746. Dupleix, however, disregarded the terms that La Bourdonnais had entered into with the English, and the latter was sent in disgrace to the Isle of France. He returned to France in 1748, in order to defend his conduct against his accusers. He had no sooner landed than he was incarcerated in the Bastille, where he remained during several years. His innocence being at length established, he was released in 1752, but he died of a broken heart shortly afterwards. He left behind some "Memoirs," in which his misfortunes were vividly depicted, and which were first published in 1760.

Born at Saint Malo, 1699; died 1753.

LABRADOR, *lab'-ra-dor'*, the north-eastern portion of a large peninsula of British North America, bounded S. by Canada and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by Hudson's Straits, and W. by Hudson's Bay. It is generally barren, and of dreary aspect, with a mountainous and uneven surface, covered with large stones, and a poor soil, spread with coarse plants, adapted only for deer and goats and other wild animals. The climate (subject to severe vicissitudes) is so severe, that neither corn nor any of the hardy kitchen vegetables are raised. It is strange that Portuguese navigators should have given the name "terra labarador," or cultivable land, to this desolate territory. The shore is generally precipitous, rising in some parts to an elevation of 1,500 feet. The fisheries employ the greater number of the industrious portion of the inhabitants. There are several Moravian and other missionary stations, at some of which trade is carried on. The principal stations are Okak, Hebron, and Hopenthal.

Pop.—5,000, consisting of Esquimaux and a few Europeans.

Lat.—51° to 65° N. Lon. 55° W.

History.—In 1496 this country was discovered by Cabot, and, in 1610 re-discovered by Hudson.

LABROSSE, GUI DE, *la-bross'*, a French botanist, and physician to Louis XIII. He presented to his sovereign the ground upon which the ...rdin des Plantes was founded, and was appointed ...irst keeper thereof. He wrote a "Treatise on ...gue," and several works on botany.

...ÈRE. (*See* BRUYERE, DE LA.)

...*u-an*, an island of the Malay ... N.W. of Borneo. It is 10 ...ich in coal mines, from ...apore for the use of ...teamers, and well ... a good harbour. ... of the Church of ...2′ N. Lon. 115° ...en possession of ...

...pean Russia, ...er, 50 miles ...

...IS DE, *kail*, ...omer. He was ...having attained ...d himself entirely ... with Cassini and ... those astronomers in the verification of the arc of the meridian. The result of his labours was the demonstration of the gradual increase of the degree going from the equator to the pole. This, although long known, had never been verified by actual measurement. At the age of 25 he was nominated professor of mathematics at the Mazarin College, in which capacity he highly distinguished himself, and published for the use of his pupils treatises on geometry, optics, mechanics, and astronomy. In 1751 he went to the Cape of Good Hope to observe the astral system of the southern heavens. He remained there four years, and compiled during his stay a catalogue of stars, which has not been superseded, even at the present day. On his return to Paris, he collected his scientific works, published new editions of some, and laboured incessantly at astronomy. His devotion to science at length cost him his life; for he contracted a fever by passing his nights on cold stones, observing the heavens.

Born at Rumigny, 1713; died 1762.

LACANTUN, *la-kan-toon'*, a river of Central America, rising in Guatemala, and, after a course of about 430 miles, falling into the Gulf of Mexico at Lake Terminos.

LACCADIVES, *lak'-ka-dives*, an archipelago of low islands, lying off the Malabar or W. coast of India about 150 miles. There are 17, besides numerous islets and reefs of coral formation. The largest, Underoot, is about 7 miles in length and 2½ in breadth. **Pro.** Rice, sweet potatoes, cocoa, and betel-nuts. There are also some small cattle. **Pop.** 7,000, of Arabian origin, and known as Moplay. **Lat.** 10° 12′ N. **Lon.** 72° 74′ E.—These islands were discovered by Vasco de Gama, in 1499, and ceded to the British in 1792.

LACEDÆMON, *las'-e-dé'-mon*, in Greek legend, a son of Jupiter and Taygeta, the daughter of Atlas, who married Sparta, the daughter of Eurotas. He was the fifth king of Sparta, and from him and his wife the capital of Laconia was called Lacedæmon and Sparta.

LACEDÆMON, a noble city of ancient Greece, in Peloponnesus, the capital of Laconia, called also Sparta, and at the present time Mistra. It was severally known by the name of Lelegia, Œbalia, and Hecatompolis. The inhabitants of Lacedæmon are illustrious in Grecian history for their courage, their love of liberty, and for their aversion to sloth and luxury.

LACEPEDE, BERNARD GERM... STEPHEN DE LA VILLE, Count de, *las'-e-...* celebrated French naturalist. He ap... to the study of natural science fro... youth, and, at the age of 18 year... known to Buffon, by address... interesting memoirs. In 1... and obtained the post of ... natural history in the ... interest of Buffon, ... his Natural Hist... of natural histor... volution, Lacep... came successive... Guard, and de... Legislative As... nated senato... Legion of ... state, and... minister o... attack of sma... ...atu... ral History o... ...and "Fishes," both ... ...ons to Buffon's great wor... ...on the poetry of music, ...

Born at Agen, 1756; died at ..., 1825.

LACEPEDE ISLANDS, a group of low sandy islands off Dampier's Land, in the north-western coast of Australia. Lat. 17° S. Lon. 122° E.

LA CERDA, FERDINAND DE (so-called), *thair'-da*, infanta of Spain, was the eldest son of Alphonso X., king of Castile and Leon, and, dying before his father, left children, who were deprived of the succession to the Spanish throne by their uncle Sancho IV.

Born 1254; died 1275.

LA CERDA, BERNARDA, Donna, a Portuguese lady, who distinguished herself by her poetical talents, and was invited to the court of Spain by Philip III., where she taught Latin to the royal children. She wrote several comedies and poetical pieces.

Born at Oporto, 1595; died 1644.

LA CHAISE, FRANÇOIS D'AIX, *shaise*, surnamed Father, a celebrated French Jesuit, who was, for some time, professor of philosophy at Lyons, and became provincial of his order. In 1675, Louis XIV. chose him for his confessor, an office which the father filled till his death, 34 years afterwards. He was actively engaged in all the intrigues of the court; his interest was sought by Madame de Montespan and Madame de Maintenon. In religious questions, he took part in the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685; in the condemnation of Fénélon. He was an energetic opponent of the Jansenists; and, on every occasion, endeavoured to advance the interests of his order. Although a man of only slender abilities, his adroitness and insinuating manner enabled him to gain a great ascendency over the king. He was the author of several works, particularly "A Course of Philosophy," composed in Latin, and published at Lyons in 1662. Louis XIV. built for his confessor a beautiful rustic dwelling near Paris, which was called Mont-Louis. The grounds which surrounded this hou... have since been converted into a burial-place, ...ed at the present time, the Cemetery of Père la... haise.

Bor... at the castle of Aix, department of Loire, 1624; ...ed 1709.

LA ...HAMBRE, MARTIN CUREAU DE, *la-...*, physician to Louis XIV. He wrote several ... anatomy and physiology, which were ... too great credulity. He was a ... astrology, &c.

...is, 1669.

... town of the province of ... of Jacques Cartier, 9 miles ... is a large trade in timber.

lak'-lan, a river of Australia, ...counties of King and Bathurst, in ... and, after a course of 400 miles, join-...rrumbidgee, to form the Murray River, ...at. 34° 25' S., lon. 144° 20' E.

LACHLAN, a district of New South Wales, Australia, between the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan rivers. The surface presents a series of undulations, with plains of great extent. Area, 15,700 square miles. Pop. 2,200.

LACHMANN, KARL, *lak'-man*, German critic and philological writer. He studied at Leipsic and Göttingen, and became professor at Königsberg, in 1816, and at Berlin in 1827. He was profoundly acquainted with old German as well as classical and Biblical literature, edited the Niebelungenlied, several Latin authors, and prepared a valuable edition of the Greek Testament.

Born at Brunswick, 1793; died 1851.

LACHMI, or LAKCHMI, *lak'-me*, in Hindoo mythology, the favourite wife of Vishnu. She was pretended to be born of the waves of an ocean of milk. The mangrove and the lotus are held sacred to her. She is generally represented with breasts charged with milk, bearing in her hand a lotus-flower, or scattering the riches of the soil over the earth.

LACISE, *la-chese'*, a town of *Italy*, province of Venetia, 32 miles N.W. of Verona, on *Lake Garda*. It is surrounded by walls, and has a large haven. Manf. Sailcloth. There is a large trade in fish. Pop. 2,700.

LA CLEDE, *la-klaide'*, a county of Missouri, United States. Area, 710 square miles. Pop. 10,000. The capital is Lebanon.

LACLOS, PIERRE AMBROISE FRANÇOIS CHODERLOS DE, *la-klo'*, French writer and soldier. He served in the corps of engineers, and became secretary to the Duke of Orleans, in whose favour he intrigued against the king, Louis XVI. When the Revolution broke out, he became a prominent member of the Jacobin club, and assisted to draw up the petition for the deposition of the king, which led to the massacre in the Champ de Mars, in July, 1791. He afterwards served in the army of the north, and then commanded the artillery in the army of the Rhine. He was appointed inspector-general of the army of Southern Italy, and held that position at the time of his death.

Born at Amiens, 1741; died at Taranto, 1813.

LA COLONIE, JOHN MARTIN DE, *kol'-o-ne*, a field-marshal in the Austrian service, who published his military memoirs at Frankfort, in 1730. He was also the author of the "History of Bordeaux."

Born at Perigord, 1674; died at Bordeaux, 1759.

LA COMBE, FRANCIS, a French miscellaneous writer, who translated into the French language, Orrery's "Life of Swift," and Shaftesbury's "Letters on Enthusiasm." He also edited "The Letters of Christina, of Sweden," and afterwards added a continuation, entitled "The Secret Letters of Queen Christina," but which has since been pronounced a literary forgery.

Born 1733; died at Montpellier, about 1795.

LA CONDAMINE, CHARLES MARIE DE, *kond'-da-mene*, a celebrated French traveller. He travelled over almost the whole world, and studied nearly every science. In 1736 he was selected, with Bouguer, to make a voyage to the equator, for the purpose of determining the dimensions and the figure of the earth. In this expedition, he travelled over nearly the whole of South America, and was absent from France for ten years, during which he experienced the utmost fatigue and hardship. On his return he published his "Travels in South America," and "The Figure of the Earth, as determined by the Observations of Messieurs De la Condamine and Bouguer." He also produced several works in English and Spanish; contributed to the scientific memoirs of Paris and Berlin; and maintained a correspondence upon scientific subjects with the distinguished in every European city. He was an amiable, learned, and witty man, a member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, of the Académie Française, and of the Royal Society of London.

Born at Paris, 1701; died 1774.

LACORDAIRE, JEAN BAPTISTE HENRI, *la'-kor-dair*, a celebrated French preacher. Until the age of 22, he diligently pursued his studies for the profession of the law, and up to that period was strongly tinctured with the scepticism of Voltaire. Suddenly, in 1824, he entered the college of St. Sulpice, and, after an interval of three years, was ordained a priest. During the revolution of 1830, Lacordaire, in conjunction with M. de Montalembert, commenced the publication of "L'Avenir," giving to the new paper the motto "God and Liberty." The task they set themselves to accomplish by the aid of their journal was, religious, civil, and political liberty. The strong language and bold opinions of this new religious paper brought Lacordaire before the Court of Assize in the following year. Here he defended himself with the utmost eloquence, and was triumphantly acquitted. He had endeavoured, a few months previously, to join to his priestly function the title of advocate; but the council of that body refused to inscribe his name on their rolls. Not long afterwards, he, with Messrs. Montalembert and De Choux, opened, without authority, a "Free School." In France, such a proceeding was in direct opposition to the law; accordingly, he, and his coadjutors were ordered to close the establishment. This demand was unheeded, and it was not until force had been employed, that the heads of the school could be induced to leave the place. Lacordaire, Montalembert, and De Choux, were cited before the Chamber of Peers. Condemned to pay the minimum fine, 100 francs, the bold innovators were admitted to have gained the victory. The French clergy were strongly moved by the burning eloquence of Lacordaire and his fellow reformers. Gregory XVI., in 1832, put forth his "Encyclical Letter," in which he declared that "'the regeneration of the Church' was an absurdity, 'liberty of conscience' a mad dream, and 'liberty of the press' a fatal delusion." If Lacordaire, and the other chiefs of "L'Avenir," had given so much uneasiness to the head of the established religion of their country, their submission was most sudden and complete. The three journalists went to Rome: of Lacordaire it is said, "He prostrated himself on the tomb of St. Peter, and rose submissive and transformed." On his return to Paris he devoted himself to preaching. In 1835 he commenced his pulpit orations at the cathedral of Notre Dame, and gathered about him, says one of his French critics, "the worldly crowd by other attractions besides the sacred word. He held forth as to every topic: under the pretext of religion, he discoursed of the present generation, of every-day emotions and interests, of nationality, of liberty, of political economy, of railroads, and of Napoleon. The brilliancy of his language, the energetic audacity of his movements, captivated his hearers." In 1836 he made a second journey to Rome, where he was well received, and soon afterwards composed a complete retractation of his former opinions as expressed in "L'Avenir." In 1840 he assumed the habit of a Dominican friar, and wrote his "Life of St. Dominic," wherein he justifies, with more poetical power than historical truth, the Inquisition. During the revolution of 1848 he revived his old republican ideas, and took his seat among the "Mountain" party in the Constituent Assembly. His parliamentary efforts were not very successful, however, and he soon resigned his seat. Subsequently, his voice growing very weak, he became director of the college of Sorèze. In 1860 he was elected to the Academy. He published several theological works, some sermons, and funeral orations; among others, one upon Daniel O'Connell.

Born in France, 1802; died 1861.

LAC QUI PARLE, *lak'-ke-parl'*, a county of Minnesota, United States. Area, 1,054 square miles. Pop. 4,891.

LACRETELLE, PIERRE LOUIS, *la'-kre-tel*, usually called Lacretelle the Elder, a French writer. He was a parliamentary advocate during the French revolution, and afterwards sat in the Legislative Assembly, and acted as a member of the Legislative Corps. During the Empire and the Restoration he remained unemployed, his republican principles not permitting him to serve under those governments. He was a profound and voluminous author. A complete edition of his works was commenced in 1823, and included treatises on Eloquence and Philosophy, as well as dramatic pieces, &c. He was, for some time, one of the editors of the "Minerva," a famous paper, whose politics were in opposition to the Empire and the Restoration. He also compiled the articles "Logic," "Metaphysics," and "Moral Philosophy," for the "Encyclopédie Méthodique."

Born at Metz, 1751; died 1824.

LACRETELLE, JEAN CHARLES DOMINIQUE DE, a distinguished French historian, was brother of the preceding, and is generally styled the Younger. He wrote a "History of France in the Eighteenth Century," and was in 1809 appointed professor of history at Paris.

Born 1766; died 1846.

LACROIX, LOUIS ANTOINE NICOLE DE, *la-krwaw'*, French geographer, who adopted an ecclesiastical life, but devoted himself to the pursuit of geographical knowledge. His Géographie Moderne" was produced in 1747, and has been several times reprinted, remaining a standard work in his own country.

Born at Paris, 1704; died 1760.

LACROIX, PAUL, a modern French littérateur, generally known under the pseudonyme of the "Bibliophile Jacob." He has been a volumin-

ous writer and compiler, and has produced some scores of novels, dramas, historical, philosophical, and bibliographical works.
Born at Paris 1806.

LA CROSSE, *la-kross'*, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area**, 450 square miles. **Pop.** 27,000. The capital is La Crosse.

LA CROSSE, capital of the above county, on the E. bank of the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Black and La Crosse rivers. It is beautifully situated, and has many fine buildings. **Manf.** Saddlery, harness, agricultural implements, machinery, and joinery. **Pop.** 14,000.

LACTACUNGA, or **LATACUNGA**, *la-ta-kun'-ga*, a town of Ecuador, Central America, on the left bank of the San Felipe, 50 miles S. of Quito. It stands on the east ridge of the Andes, 9,520 feet above the sea level. Earthquakes are frequent and destructive, and most of the houses are built of light spongy pumice stone. **Pop.** 10,000.

LACTANTIUS, LUCIUS COELIUS FIRMIANUS, *lak-tan'-she-us*, an eloquent father of the Church, was, according to some, an African, and, to others, a native of Fermo, in Italy. He studied under Arnobius, and became so famous as a rhetorician, that Constantine appointed him preceptor to his son Crispus. He formed his style upon the model of Cicero; but though he wrote with great purity and force, particularly in confuting the pagan errors and follies, he was more of a rhetorician than a theologian. He blended philosophy with divinity, and thereby involved the truths of religion in considerable obscurity.
Died 325.

LACY, JOHN, *lai'-se*, an English actor and dramatic writer in the reign of Charles II., with whom he was a great favourite. He also wrote for the stage, and produced "The Dumb Lady," "The Old Troop; or, Monsieur Ragout," "Sir Hercules Buffoon."
Died 1681.

LACYDAS, *la-si'-das*, a Greek philosopher of Cyrene, and disciple of Arcesilaus, whom he succeeded as master of the second academy. Attalus gave him a garden in which to read his lectures. He foolishly mourned the loss of a favourite goose, which he caused to be buried magnificently. He died of intemperance.
Died B.C. 212.

LADAKH, or **MIDDLE TIBET**, *la-dak'*, a country of Central Asia, a province of Cashmere, separated by the Himalayas from Cashmere, and from Chinese Turkestan by the Kara-korum Mountains. On the E. it is bounded by Great Tibet, and on the N.W. by Little Tibet. The country is generally a table land, about 11,000 feet above the sea level, mountainous, with some narrow valleys; unfertile, with a severe and variable climate. The cultivation of the soil, however, is eagerly attended to, and crops of average quality of wheat, barley, and buckwheat are raised. Apples, apricots, and rhubarb, are also abundantly produced. The chief city is LE.

Minerals.—Iron, lead, copper, gold, and sulphur.
Manf.—Woollens. A considerable transit trade.
Area.—30,000 square miles.
Pop.—125,000, mostly of Mongolian descent, but with an admixture of Cashmerians. They profess Lamaism, a form of Buddhism.
Lat.—32°—36° N. **Lon.** 76°—79° E.

LADANY (JASZ), *la-da'-ne*, a village of Hungary, on a branch of the Theiss, 9 miles from Jasz-Bereny. It is protected from inundation by an embankment. There is a large Roman Catholic church. There is a trade in grain. **Pop.** 6,900.

LADANG (KÖRÖS), a village of Hungary, 5 miles N.W. of Gyula. **Pop.** 3,500.

LADANY (PÜSÖPK) a village of Hungary, 7 miles S.W. of Nadudvar, in a marshy but fertile district. There are two churches. **Pop.** 5,300.

LADISLAUS, or **VLADISLAS**, *la'-dis-laus*, king of Hungary, the son of Bela I., succeeded his brother Geiza in 1077. He added to his dominions Dalmatia and Croatia, reduced the Bohemians, who had revolted, expelled the Huns, and conquered part of Bulgaria and Russia. He also defeated the Tartars, and was as distinguished for his piety as his valour. He was canonized in 1198.
Born 1041; **died** 1095.

LADISLAUS II., son of Bela II. He only reigned for a few months, and some historians, considering him as having been irregularly crowned, omit him from the list of kings.
Born 1134; **died** 1162.

LADISLAUS III. (or **II.**), succeeded his father Emerie, 1204.
Born 1185; **died** 1205.

LADISLAUS III., succeeded Stephen V., his father, in 1272. He was a debauched prince, and divorced his lawful wife. He also ill-used the clergy, and, rendering himself an object of universal hatred, was assassinated.
Born 1250; **died** 1290.

LADISLAUS IV., called also Wladislas, was grand-duke of Lithuania and king of Poland, and elected to the throne of Hungary in 1440. He declared war against the Turks, and employed as his general John Hunniades, who was very successful. Ladislaus, however, made peace, which gave such dissatisfaction to the pope and other Christian princes, that he was induced to break it; but he was very unfortunate afterwards, and lost his life in the battle of Varna.
Born 1400; **died** 1444.

LADISLAUS V., son of Albert of Austria, was made king on the death of Ladislaus IV., under the guardianship of John Hunniades. He was very zealous against the Hussites. He put his own son to death, and was compelled to fly the country.

LADISLAUS VI., was the son of Casimir IV., king of Poland and king of Bohemia in 1476, and elected king of Hungary, on the death of Matthias Corvinus, in 1490, in opposition to his own brother, Albert, and to John, the natural son of his predecessor, and to Maximilian of Austria. His reign was very turbulent, being constantly at war with the Turks and other neighbouring powers.
Born 1450: **died** 1516.

LADISLAUS, or **LANCELOT**, king of Naples, called the Liberal and Victorious, succeeded his father, Charles Duras, in 1386. He was previously count of Provence and obtained the crown of Hungary in 1403, holding it during the imprisonment of Sigismund, who compelled him to return to Italy. On the death of his father, he was opposed by Louis II., duke of Anjou, which occasioned some bloody wars. Pope John XXIII. at first espoused the cause of Louis, but afterwards took the part of Ladislaus, who, however, marched against Rome, and having taken it, turned his arms on the Florentines, whom he compelled to sue for peace, in 1413. It is suspected that his death was caused by poison.
Born 1376; died at Naples, 1414.

LADISLAUS I., duke of Poland, succeeded his brother, Boleslaus II., in 1081. He defeated the armies of Russia and Pomerania.
Born 1034; **died** 1102.

LADISLAUS II., duke of Poland, succeeded his father, Boleslaus III., in 1138. He made war against his brothers on frivolous pretences, and, after several battles, was driven from his throne; but Boleslaus IV., his successor gave him Silesia at the request of Frederic Barbarossa.
Born 1104; **died** 1159.

LADISLAUS III., king of Poland, elected 1203; attempted to reform the church, and abdicated.
Born 1168; **died** 1231.

LADISLAUS IV., king of Poland, came to the throne in 1296. He pillaged his subjects and seized the goods of the clergy, for which he was expelled, and the crown given to Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia. Ladislaus retired to Rome, but on the death of Wenceslaus he was recalled to Poland, where he governed with moderation and wisdom. Pomerania having revolted, he called to his aid the Teutonic knights, who repaid themselves by seizing Dantzic and other places; but Ladislaus marched against the knights, and defeated them.
Born 1260; **died** 1333.

LADISLAUS V., or **WLADISLAS.** (*See* JAGELLONS.)

LADISLAUS SIGISMUND VII., king of Poland, was elected grand duke of Russia, 1610; succeeded Sigismund III., his father, as king of Poland, in 1632. Before his advancement to the throne, he signalized himself against the Turks, whom he defeated in several actions. He also repulsed the Russians and forced them to make peace.
Died 1649.

LADOGA, or **LADOSKA**, *la-do'-ga*, a lake in the north of European Russia, lying between the Baltic and Lake Onega, and surrounded by the governments of Petersburg, Wiburg, and Olonetz. It is the largest lake in Europe, 120 miles long and 70 broad. The shores are generally low. The depth varies from 12 to 1,000 feet, and there are several islands, the principal being the Valaam and Konevetz, on which are monasteries much resorted to by pilgrims. The surplus waters are discharged by the Neva into the Gulf of Finland. Seventy rivers, the chief of which are the Wolkhof, the Sias, and the Svir, fall into the lake. Several canals form a line of navigation all round its S. and S.E. sides, and with the rivers afford communication with the lake and the White Sea, and the Caspian. **Area**, 6,804 square miles.

LADOGA (NOVAIAI, or NEW), a town of European Russia, on the Valkhov, near lake Ladoga. **Pop.** 3,100.

LADOGA (STAROI, or OLD), a town of European Russia, government of St. Petersburg, near the south-eastern end of Lake Ladoga, 75 miles E. of St. Petersburg. It was formerly a large city, and was the residence of Rurik, the first Russian sovereign. **Pop.** 3,000.

LADRONES, or **MARIANA ISLANDS**, *la-drones'*, or "thieves' islands," a cluster of islands, belonging to Spain, in the North Pacific Ocean, stretching 450 miles from N. to S. They consist of about 20 islands, and only five are inhabited. The largest is GUAM, or GUAJAN, on which is the capital, San Ignacio de Agana. They are densely wooded and fertile, enjoying throughout most part of the year a serene and temperate climate, the heat of the sun being tempered by regular breezes from the sea. The bread-fruit tree, banana, cocoa-nut and other trees are abundant, and rice, maize, cotton, and indigo are cultivated. **Pop.** 8,668; formerly the islands were much more densely inhabited. **Lat.** 13°—21° N. **Lon.** 145°—147° E. This group was discovered by Magellan, in 1521, who gave the name they now bear, having had experience of the dishonest practices of the inhabitants. They have been also named the Lazarus and Mariana islands.

LADRONES ISLES, a cluster of small islands off the southern extremity of China, 12 miles E. of Macao. **Lat.** 21° 57′ N. **Lon.** 113° 44′ E.

LADRONES, three small islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Ecuador, 8 miles S.E. of Cape Boruca. **Lat.** 7° 50′ N. **Lon.** 82° 35′ W.

LADVOCAT, JEAN BAPTISTE, *lad'-vo-ca*, a learned French writer, who became doctor, librarian, and professor of the Sorbonne. The duke of Orleans, having founded a Hebrew professorship in the Sorbonne, appointed Ladvocat to it in 1752. His works are, a Geographical Dictionary, an Historical Dictionary, which has since been repeatedly enlarged, a Hebrew Grammar, &c.
Born at Vaucouleurs, 1709; **died at Paris**, 1765.

LAEKEN, *la'-ken*, a town of Belgium, province of Brabant, about 2 miles N. of Brussels. There is a magnificent royal palace, with a park and garden nearly 250 acres. The church is handsome and richly adorned. **Pop.** 9,300.

LÆLIUS, CAIUS SAPIENS, *le'-li-us*, consul of Rome. He distinguished himself as a soldier in Spain, and was no less celebrated for his eloquence and poetical genius. He was the intimate friend of Scipio Africanus the younger, and is said to have assisted Terence in his comedies.
Born 185 B.C.; **died** 115 B.C.

LAENNEC, RENÉ THÉOPHILE HYACYNTHE, *lan'-nek*, a distinguished French physician, inventor of the stethoscope and of the art of "mediate auscultation." He studied medicine at Paris and obtained the degree of doctor of medicine in 1814. His literary acquirements were extensive, and he rapidly grew into fame as a lecturer and writer on medicine. In 1816 he became chief physician at the Hôpital Necker, and soon afterwards made known his important discovery in his "Treatise on Mediate Auscultation." His health, which had been always delicate, now grew so infirm that he was compelled to resign his large private practice and his official appointments to repair into Brittany. In 1821 he returned, with restored health, to Paris, and was appointed professor of medicine in the College of France. Five years later his health again gave way; and it was found, by means of the system he had himself invented, that he was attacked with consumption. He retired to Brittany, and soon afterwards died. Besides his great work, he also produced a number of excellent treatises on medicine.
Born at Quimper, Brittany, 1781: **died** 1827.

LA FARINA, GUISEPPE, *fa-re'-na*, Italian author and politician. At the age of 18, the university of Catania conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws, but three years afterwards having taken part in a revolutionary movement in Sicily, he was compelled to leave the country; but returned in 1859, and practised as an advocate. Several political journals which he started were

suppressed, and he removed to Florence. He was actively engaged in the political movement in Tuscany, in 1848, and edited a democratic journal. He was afterwards chosen member of the council of war, and member of the Sicilian parliament, and on the deposition of the king was employed diplomatically by the provisional government, and was subsequently minister of public instruction, of public works, and of the interior (combining the duties of each office), at Palermo; but after the capture of Messina by the royal troops, accepted office as minister of war under the king a proceeding which estranged him from the party of liberty, and led to his banishment for a second time. He afterwards returned with the expedition of Garibaldi, but quarrelled with him, and was expelled in 1861.

Born at Messina, 1815; **died** 1863.

LA FAYETTE, LOUISE MOTIER, Mademoiselle de, a French lady, celebrated for her beauty and wit. She was maid of honour to Anne of Austria. Louis XIII. became inspired with a lively passion for her, but she resisted his entreaties, and sought, in 1637, the retirement of a cloister, where she assumed the name of Sister Angelica.—Madame de Genlis made her the heroine of a romance, first published in 1812; entitled "Mademoiselle de la Fayette."

Born 1616; **died** 1665.

LA FAYETTE, Countess de. (*See* FAYETTE.)

LA FAYETTE, MARIE JEAN PAUL ROCH YVES GILBERT MOTIER, Marquis de, French soldier and patriot. He came of a noble family in Auvergne, and, at the age of 20 years, fitted out a frigate at his own expense, and sailed for America, to fight in the ranks of the insurgents against British domination. Returning to France at the end of two years, he again sailed for America, with reinforcements of ships, men, and money, and distinguished himself in Virginia and at the siege of York-town. His energy and ability greatly contributed to the foundation of the republic of the United States. The renown he had acquired in America caused him to be elected, in 1787, member of the Assembly of Notables, and in 1789 deputy in the National Assembly. In this capacity he warmly defended the republican ideas then in vogue, and proposed the first declaration of the rights of man, which ultimately formed the basis of the constitution. In July, 1789, he was appointed commandant of the national guard, upon which occasion he caused his soldiers to assume a tri-coloured cockade,—blue and red, the colours of the commune of Paris, and white, the colour of the French lily,—this being the origin of what afterwards became the national colours. He protected the royal family on the 5th and 6th October, and when the people broke out into insurrection, in July, 1791, he defeated them with his national guards on the Champ de Mars. On being appointed to command the army of the north, he defeated the allies at Philippeville and Maubergе. In August, 1792, he was outlawed for having arrested the commissioners of the National Assembly sent to watch him at his camp at Compiègne, where it is said he had previously invited the king to seek an asylum. Upon this, he, with a few friends crossed the frontier, intending to take up his residence in a neutral country, but was arrested by the Austrians, and confined in the fortress of Olmütz, in Moravia. He remained there during five years, but was released by a special article in the treaty of Campo-Formio. Strongly opposed to Napoleon's ambition, La Fayette took no part in public affairs during the Consulate and the Empire. On Napoleon's return from Elba in 1815, La Fayette was returned to the House of Representatives. As a member of the Chamber of Deputies under the Restoration, he was the untiring advocate of constitutional liberty. In 1825 he visited the United States, where his journey was a perpetual ovation. During the revolution of 1830, he was nominated for the second time chief of the national guard, and was one of the first to propose Louis Philippe as king of the French. La Fayette left behind his "Memoirs," which were published by his family.

Born at Chevagnac, in the department of the Haute-Loire, 1757; **died** at Paris, 1834.

LAFAYETTE, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area,** 1,260 square miles. **Pop.** 5,730, of whom half are coloured. The capital is Lewisville.

LAFAYETTE, a county of Florida, United States. **Area,** 900 square miles. **Pop.** 2,241. The capital is McIntosh.

LAFAYETTE, a county of Louisiana, United States. **Area,** 350 square miles. **Pop.** 13,000, more than a third coloured. Vermilionville is the capital.

LAFAYETTE, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area,** 790 square miles. **Pop.** 21,000, more than a third coloured. The capital is Oxford.

LAFAYETTE, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area,** 454 square miles. **Pop.** 26,000, one fourth coloured. The capital is LEXINGTON.

LAFAYETTE, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area,** 630 square miles. **Pop.** 21,000.

LAFAYETTE, a city of Indiana, United States, capital of Tippecanoe county, on the east bank of the Wabash river, 60 miles N.W. of Indianopolis. It is a thriving place, at the intersection of four lines of railway. **Manf.** Machinery, ornamental iron work, and agricultural implements. **Pop.** 14,860.

LA FERE, *la-fair'*, a town of France, department Aisne, at the confluence of the Serre and Oise, 13 miles N.W. of Laon. It is strongly fortified, has a school of artillery, an arsenal and barracks. It was successfully bombarded by the Germans in 1870. **Pop.** 3,100.

LAFFITTE, JACQUES, *laf'-feet*, the chief banker of France during the Empire and the Restoration. He was the son of a poor carpenter at Bayonne, and in 1787 walked to Paris, where he obtained the situation of assistant clerk in the banking-house of Perregaux; in 1809 he succeeded to the business, and thenceforth carried it on in his name. His eminently profound and practical talents for finance procured for him the posts of regent of the Bank of France, and president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce. During a monetary crisis, in 1815, Lafitte lent the government the sum of 2,000,000 francs. In the same year, Louis XVIII., on his departure for Ghent, deposited with the banker a very considerable sum, which Napoleon I. respected. Four months afterwards, the emperor himself, when leaving Paris for the last time, lodged in the same hands the sum of 5,000,000 francs. After the restoration of the Bourbons, he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and became a mark of the opposition. In 1830 he was said to be possessed of a private fortune of upwards of £2,000,000 sterling, but in the following year the great European monetary panic took place, and the house of Laffitte fell, along with those whose

creditor it was. At this juncture Lafitte sold off the whole of his private property, amounting to 10,000,000 of francs, and subsequently, after the full discharge of his liabilities, he was ascertained to have a surplus of 8,000,000 francs. He then founded a new discount bank; was again elected to the Chamber of Deputies, of which, in 1843, he was chosen president. At his death, his remains were attended to the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise by the most eminent personages of Paris, and his funeral oration was pronounced by Arago.

Born at Bayonne, 1767; **died** at Paris, 1844.

LAFITTE, *la-feet'*, French privateer, who went to Cartagena, in Central America, and fitted out expeditions against Spanish and British merchant vessels. There is considerable obscurity about his early history, but in 1813 he was the leader of an organised and formidable band in Barataria Bay, and his name was a terror to the owners of trading vessels. A British force, under Commodore Patterson, stormed his headquarters at Grand Terre, but he and his comrades escaped into the swamps of the interior, where they remained in safety until the British retired, when they returned and resumed operations. Lafitte was afterwards invited to assist the British in the expedition to New Orleans, the command of a fine ship and a large sum of money being offered as a bribe. He pretended to accept the offer, but privately communicated with the American governor of New Orleans, and offered his services on condition of receiving a free pardon for himself and followers. This was promised, and he rendered efficient service in fortifying Barataria Bay, and in conflicts with the British. The remainder of his life is involved in obscurity. He was of colossal stature, handsome, of polished manner, and exercised an irresistible influence over his followers. He may be described as the last of the "romantic pirates."

Born in France, 1780.

LA FLECHE. (*See* FLÉCHE, LA.)

LA FOURCHE, *la-foorsh'*, a county of Louisiana, United States. **Area**, 1,100 square miles. **Pop.** 19,000, more than one-third coloured. The capital is Thibadeaux.

LA FONTAINE. (*See* FONTAINE, LA.)

LA GALISSONNIÈRE, Marquis de, *ga'-less-eon'-ne-air*, a French admiral, who, in 1745, was appointed governor-general of Canada, and became one of the most esteemed of the French viceroys of that colony. In 1756 Louis XV. confided to his charge the fleet destined to act against the English in the Mediterranean. He was opposed to Admiral Byng at Minorca, and co-operated at the taking of Mahon.

Born at Rochefort, 1693; **died** 1756.

LAGIDES, *laj'-i-dees*, an Egyptian dynasty, the chief of which was Ptolemy, son of Lagus, a general of Alexander. It ruled in Egypt from the death of Alexander until the reduction of the country into a Roman province, 30 B.C., a period of 293 years.

LAGNIEU, *lahn-yeu'*, a town of France, department Ain, near the right bank of the Rhone, 28 miles N.E. of Lyons. There is a wire suspension-bridge across the river. **Manf.** Bonnets and leather. **Pop.** 3,300.

LAGNY, THOMAS FANTET, Sieur de, *lan'-ye*, a French mathematician. He was designed for the bar, but preferred geometry to jurisprudence, and was educated accordingly at Paris, by the liberality of the duke de Noailles. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and Louis XIV. appointed him royal hydrographer at Rochefort; but sixteen years afterwards, he was recalled to Paris, and made librarian to the king, with a considerable pension. He wrote "New Methods for the Extraction and Approximation of Roots;" "Elements of Arithmetic and Algebra;" "The Cubature of the Sphere;" "A General Analysis or Method of Resolving Problems;" and several papers in the Memoirs of the Academy. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London.

Born at Lyons, 1660; **died** at Paris, 1734.

LAGNY, *lahn'-ye*, a town of France, department Seine-et-Marne, on the left bank of the Marne, 15 miles E. of Paris. The town owes its origin to an abbey founded in the 7th century. There is a fine church. A good trade is carried on in cheese, corn, poultry, wood, and hemp. Alabaster and gypsum are worked in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 3,900.

LAGO, *la'-go*, a town of Italy, province of Napoli, 4 miles N.E. of Amantea. There are quarries in the vicinity. **Pop.** 2,800.

LAGO MAGGIORE. (*See* MAGGIORE.)

LAGONEGRO, or **LAGONERO**, *la-gon-ai'-gro*, a town of Italy, province of Napoli, at the foot of the Apennines, 38 miles S. of Potenza. There are an old castle and two convents. **Manf.** Woollen cloths and caps. **Pop.** 4,800.

LAGONOY, a town on the east coast of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands. **Pop.** 8,000.

LAGOS, *la'-goce*, a very ancient city and seaport of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, on a bay 23 miles N.E. of Cape St. Vincent. There is a harbour for small vessels, and the town is situated at the mouth of a small navigable stream of the same name. There are three churches, three convents, a civil and a military hospital, and fountains supplied by a large aqueduct. The fisheries, especially of sardines and tunny, are very profitable. **Pop.** 7,000.

LAGOS, a town of Guinea, the capital of a slave state in the Bight of Benin. It was attacked and partially destroyed by the British in 1851, in consequence of the treachery of the chief, who was compelled to sign a treaty prohibiting the slave trade, abolishing human sacrifice, and securing freedom of commerce, and missionary enterprise. **Lat.** 6° 20′ N. **Lon.** 3° 30′ E.

LAGOS, a town of the republic of Mexico, department of Jalisco, at an elevation of 6,200 feet above the sea level, 40 miles N.E. of Guadalaxara. In its neighbourhood are some silver mines. A large fair is held in December. **Pop.** Unascertained.

LAGOS, a large river and bay of Western Africa. British settlement thereon. **Pop.** 75,270.

LAGOSTINI, *la-gos-tē'-ne*, a group of 30 islands, off the coast of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic. There are some good harbours. **Pop.** 1,200, chiefly engaged in fishing.

LA GRANGE, *la-granj'*, a county of the United States, in Indiana. **Area**, 380 square miles. **Pop.** 15,000.

LAGRANGE, JOSEPH LOUIS, Compte, *la-granj*, a celebrated mathematician. He was of French descent, and a grandson of Descartes. At the age of 18 years he took rank among the most learned men of his time, by addressing to Euler some answers relative to the isoperimetrical problems which had engaged his attention since his

tenth year. In his nineteenth year he became professor of mathematics in the School of Artillery at Turin, and soon afterwards, in conjunction with a few friends, founded the Royal Academy of the same city. In 1759 Frederick the Great appointed him director of the Academy of Berlin, in succession to Euler. After the death of Frederick, he went to reside at Paris, where Louis XVI. had provided apartments for his use in the Louvre, and gave him a pension of £6,000. He passed unscathed through the revolutionary period, and was appointed professor at the Polytechnic School. Napoleon I. gave him a seat in the Senate, bestowed on him the grand cross of the legion of honour and elevated him to the rank of count. In 1791 he was chosen a foreign member of the Royal Society of London. Of the works of this luminary of mathematical science we have space only to enumerate the most important: these are, "Analytical Mechanics," the second edition published in Paris 1811-15; "Theory of Analytical Functions," second edition published 1813; "Resolution of Numerical Equations," 1826; "Lessons on the Calculus of Functions." In addition to a crowd of highly important contributions to the Transactions of the learned societies of Turin, Berlin, and Paris, he produced treatises "On the Origin of Comets," "On the Calculation of Eclipses," and on the "Method of determining the Orbit of a Comet from Observations."

Born at Turin, 1736; **died** at Paris, 1813.

LAGRASSE, *la'-grass*, a town and parish of France, in the department of Aude, 20 miles from Carcassone. **Pop.** 1,500, mostly engaged in some iron-works in the neighbourhood.

LA GUAYRA. (*See* GUAYRA, LA.)

LA GUERONNIÈRE, LOUIS ETIENNE ARTHUR DUBREUIL HELION, Viscount de, *ger-ron'-e-air*, French politician and journalist. Until the year 1848 he had only appeared as a writer by contributing articles to provincial newspapers. His political predilections were then in favour of the "Legitimist" party. M. de Lamartine, who evinced the warmest friendship towards him, appointed him chief editor of his new journal, the "Pays," in 1850. Shortly afterwards, he abandoned all his former political friends, as well as suffered a total change of opinion. After the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December, 1851, he became one of its stoutest defenders. In 1853 he entered the Council of State, and shortly afterwards became an officer of the Legion of Honour. He has since contributed to the "Moniteur," and in 1862 began a new journal called "La France." He was ambassador to Brussels in 1868, and afterwards to Constantinople.

Born at Poitiers, 1816.

LAGUNA, ANDREW, *la-goo'-na*, a Spanish physician. He was a favourite with Charles V., at whose court he resided. He published "Annotations on Dioscorides," an epitome of the works of Galen, and a treatise on Weights and Measures.

Born at Segovia, in 1490; **died** 1560.

LAGUNA, or ST. CHRISTOBAL DE LA LAGUNA, the capital of Teneriffe, the principal of the Canary islands, situate on a basaltic hill, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, surrounded by gardens. There are a cathedral and another church, two colleges, and other good buildings. **Manf.** Woollen, silk, and linen goods, bricks, tiles, and pottery. There is a trade in fruit and agricultural produce. **Pop.** 6,600.—In the neighbourhood are a great number of windmills. **Lat.** 28° 28′ N. **Lon.** 16° 20′ W.

LAGUNA, a province in the south-eastern part of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands. There are finely wooded mountains, and fertile districts. Nearly half of the district is occupied by Lake Bay, 36 miles long, which gives a name to the province. **Pop.** 132,504.

LAGUS, *lai'-gus*, a Macedonian of mean extraction, married Arsinoë, daughter of Meleager, who, according to some accounts, was then pregnant by King Philip, and being willing to hide the disgrace of his wife, he exposed the child in the woods. According to the legend, an eagle preserved the life of the infant, and fed him with her prey. This uncommon preservation induced Lagus to adopt the child, and called him Ptolemy, conjecturing that as his life had been so miraculously preserved, his days would be spent in grandeur and affluence. This Ptolemy became king of Egypt after the death of Alexander. The first of the Ptolemies was called Lagus, to distinguish him from his successors of the same name. Ptolemy, the first of the Macedonian kings of Egypt, wished it to be believed that he was the legitimate son of Lagus, and he preferred the appellation of Lagides to all other appellations. The surname of Lagides was transmitted to all his descendants on the Egyptian throne till the reign of Cleopatra.

LA HADJ, *la-haj'*, a town of Arabia, in Yeman, 18 miles N.W. of Aden. There are a castle and a bazaar, and the town is surrounded by gardens and plantations of date and other fruit trees. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 13° 2′ N. **Lon.** 45° E.

LA HARPE. (*See* HARPE, LA.)

LAHAJAN, *la-haj-an'*, a trading town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan. It is situated 30 miles S.E. of Reshd, and near the southern shore of the Caspian Sea. **Pop.** 7,000.

LAHIJAN, *la-hi-jan'*, a town of Persia, province of Azerbijan, on the frontiers of Koordestan. **Pop.** 7,000.

LAHIRE, PHILIPPE DE, *la'-here*, a French mathematician, who was professor of astronomy and mathematics in the College of France, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences, in 1678. He was employed in many important public works; among the rest, one for the determination of the water-levels, preparatory to the construction of the aqueduct for supplying Paris. His chief works were treatises "On Conical and Cylindrical Sections," "On Surveying," and "On Mechanics."

Born at Paris, 1640; **died** at the same city, 1719.

LAHN, *lahn*, a river of Germany, rising on the north frontier of Nassau, and joining the right bank of the Rhine, three miles above Coblenz, after a course of 110 miles, 20 miles being navigable.

LA HOGUE. (*See* CAPE LA HAGUE.)

LAHORE, *la-hor'*, a chief city of the Punjab, in British India, on the left bank of the Ravee. It was formerly a great city, the occasional residence of the Great Moguls, all of whom expended considerable sums on palaces, gardens, &c. The town is surrounded by fortifications seven miles in circuit. There are a citadel, military school, university, museum, and an educational establishment, in which European knowledge is taught through the vernacular language. There are many fine mosques with minarets and domes (some of which, however, have been applied to other uses), and Hindoo temples. The shah Dura, a mausoleum of the Emperor Jehangeer, is on the opposite side

of the river, about 3 miles N. of the town. **Pop.** 149,369. It is the capital of a division and district of the same name. **Pop.** of the division, 2,191,517; of the district, 924,106.

LAHOUL, *la-hool'*, a district of the Punjab, in British India. It is encompassed by lofty mountains, two of the passes of which respectively attain an elevation of 13,300 and 16,500 feet above the level of the sea. The general height of the whole country is considerable, whilst it is traversed by numerous torrents. Good grain crops are produced. **Manf.** Woollens for domestic use **Area,** 2,000 square miles. **Lat.** 32° 35′—33° 20′ N. **Lon.** 76° 30′—77° 30′ E.—The inhabitants are a Tartar race, and followers of Lamaism.

LAHR, *lar*, a town of Baden, on the Shutter, an affluent of the Rhine, 18 miles S. of Strasburg. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, cottons, ribbons, tobacco, and leather. **Pop.** 7,800.

LAIBACH. (*See* LAYBACH.)

LAICHEV, *lai'-chef*, a town of Russia, government of Kasan, on the right bank of the Kama, 30 miles S.E. of Kasan. There are large magazines where salt is stored. **Pop.** 2,500.

LAIGLE, *laigl*, a town and parish of France, in the department of Orne, 18 miles from Mortagne. **Manf.** Needles, pins, and steel goods. **Pop.** 6,000.

LAINEZ, JAMES, *lai-naith'*, a Spaniard, and one of the companions of Loyola, whom he succeeded in the generalship of the Jesuits, in 1558. He assisted at the council of Trent, where he supported the papal authority to an extravagant degree. He obtained from Paul IV. the perpetual generalship of the order, and extraordinary privileges. He refused a cardinalship.

Born in Castile, 1512; **died** at Rome, 1565.

LAING, MALCOLM, *laing*, a Scottish historian, who studied at the university of Edinburgh. He was subsequently called to the Scottish bar; but, although he displayed high forensic abilities, he never succeeded in obtaining much practice. In 1793 he commenced his literary career by editing Henry's "History of Britain." Five years later, he produced "The History of Scotland, from the Union of the Crowns, on the Accession of James VI., to the Union of the Kingdoms in the Reign of Queen Anne." He afterwards appended to the second edition of this work a "Preliminary Dissertation on the Participation of Mary, Queen of Scots, in the Murder of Darnley." He represented Orkney for some time in parliament, and enjoyed the friendship of Fox.

Born in Orkney, 1762; **died** 1818.

LAIS, *lai'-is*, a celebrated Greek courtesan, and the mistress of Alcibiades. A native of Hyccara, in Sicily, she was brought to Greece when Nicias, the Athenian general, invaded that country. She afterwards went to Thessaly, where the women, jealous of her personal charms, and apprehensive of her corrupting the fidelity of their husbands, stoned her to death.

Died about 340.

LAJNO, *lazh'-no*, a town of Italy, province of Napoli, near the source of the Lao, 16 miles N.W. of Casho Villari. **Pop.** 3,000.

LAK-NAGY, *lak-na'-je*, a market town of Hungary, on the Maros, 62 miles S.W. of Battonya. There are two Greek churches. An active trade is carried on in cattle, sheep, and swine.

LAKE, GERARD, Viscount, a distinguished English general. He entered the army at the age of 14, served in the Seven Years' War, and subsequently participated in the campaigns in America and in Holland. During the rebellion in Ireland in 1797-98, he acted as commander-in-chief of the British force. In 1800 he went out to India as commander-in-chief, and three years afterwards took the field against the Mahrattas, whom he signally defeated before the city of Delhi. On entering that city, he obtained possession of Shah Allum, the Mogul emperor, nominally the sovereign of India, but in reality the tool of the Mahrattas. He afterwards reduced Agra, and, by a series of brilliant successes, took from Scindiah all his possessions beyond the river Chumbul. He operated in 1804-5 against Holkar, whom he defeated after an obstinate resistance. For his distinguished services, he was created, on his return to England in 1807, a viscount, having been previously raised to the peerage, as Baron Lake, of Delhi and Laswaree.

Born 1744; **died** 1808.

LAKE, a county of California, United States. **Area,** 972 square miles. **Pop.** 7,000. The capital is Lakeport.

LAKE, a county of Colorado, United States. **Area,** about 3,000 square miles. **Pop.** 23,563. The chief place is Dayton.

LAKE, a recently formed county of Dakota Territory, United States. **Area,** 720 square miles.

LAKE, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area,** 425 square miles. **Pop.** 21,000. The capital is Waukegan.

LAKE, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area,** 468 square miles. **Pop.** 15,000. The capital is Crown Point.

LAKE, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area,** 576 square miles. **Pop.** 3,233. The chief place is Chase.

LAKE, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Area,** 4,500 square miles. Almost uninhabited.

LAKE, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area,** 220 square miles. **Pop.** 16,000. The capital is Painesville.

LAKE, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area,** 250 square miles. **Pop.** 3,000. Tiptonville is the capital.

LAKE OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS, a lake in the N.W. part of Canada, British North America, and separating Canada from the State of New York. It is formed where the river St. Lawrence emerges from Lake Ontario, and extends for 40 miles N.E. from Kingston. It is supposed to contain about 1,700 islands, the largest, Wolfe Island, being 10 miles in length and 6 in breadth.

LAKE OF THE WOODS, or DU BOIS, a lake of British North America, 70 miles long and 40 wide. It is studded with wooded islands. The river Winnipeg issues from the north-west extremity. It forms part of the boundary between the United States and British North America.

LAKSHMI, *laksh-me'*, in Hindoo mythology the name of the wife of the god Vishnu.

LALAND. (*See* LAALAND.)

LALANDE, MICHAEL RICHARD DE, *la'-land*, a French musician. When young he became a chorister in the church of St. Germaine l'Auxerre, but on reaching manhood he lost his fine voice, and applied himself to the study of the violin, in hopes of

being employed by Lulli at the opera; but, being refused, he broke his instrument, and studied the organ. The duke de Noailles recommended him to Louis XIV., who appointed him musical instructor to the court. He was also composer and chapel-master to the king.

Born at Paris, 1657; died at Versailles, 1726.

LALANDE, JOSEPH JEROME LE FRANÇAIS DE, an eminent French astronomer. He was sent to Paris for the purpose of studying jurisprudence, but his attention having been early directed to Fontenelle's "Discourses on the Plurality of Worlds," he secretly devoted himself to the pursuit of astronomical science. He attended the lectures of Lemonnier and Delille, and made such considerable progress as to be able to undertake, before he had attained his nineteenth year, a series of observations for determining the moon's distance from the earth, at the observatory of Berlin. On his return to Paris, the Royal Academy, in token of their admiration of the manner in which he had completed his task, elected him a member of their body, and he was appointed one of the astronomers royal. In 1761 he became professor of astronomy at the College of France, and filled that office during 45 years, with the greatest success. In the latter part of his life he was director of the Paris Observatory. He contributed largely to the scientific memoirs of the French Academy. His principal works were: "Treatise on Astronomy," "Reflections on Eclipses of the Sun," "Compendium of Historical and Astronomical Navigation," "Astronomy for Ladies," "Letter on Saturn's Ring," and "Astronomical Bibliography."

Born at Bourg, 1732; died at Paris, 1807.

LALITA-PATUN, *la'-li-ta-pa-toon'*, a town of Nepaul, India, separated from Khatamandoo by the river Bogmutty. There are some handsome buildings. Manf. Cotton, copper, and brass. Pop. 24,000.

LALLEE, or LALLI, *lal-lé'*, a town of the Punjab, 86 miles N.W. of Lahore. It is much frequented as a place of pilgrimage. Pop. 5,000.

LALLI, GIOVANNI BATISTE, *lal'-le*, an Italian poet, who was employed by the duke of Parma and the pope in the government of several cities. He wrote, among other works, "The Nefarious French," "Jerusalem Forlorn," and the "Æneid Travestie."

Born 1573; died at Norsino, in Umbria, 1637.

LALLY, THOMAS ARTHUR, Baron de Tollenda, *lal'-le*, a distinguished French general. He came of an Irish family, that had followed James II. to France. He signalized himself at the battle of Fontenoy, and was appointed brigadier in the field by Louis XV. In 1756 he was sent to the East Indies as governor of the French possessions. He took Gondalore and Fort St. David, but was defeated before Madras; on which he retired to Pondicherry, which he was obliged to surrender to the English in 1761. On his arrival in France he was accused of betraying French interests in India, and the popular clamour was so great that he was sent to the Bastille, and afterwards tried by the parliament, which condemned him to be guillotined, on the absurd charge of having sold Pondicherry to the enemy. He underwent his sentence with great fortitude.

Born in Dauphiny, 1702; died 1766.

LALLY-TOLLENDAL, TROPHIME GÉRARD, Marquis de, son of the above. In 1783 he obtained a reversal of his father's sentence, and obtained the family estates. He was an energetic defender of Louis XVI., and retired to Switzerland in 1791.

Born in Paris, 1751; died 1830.

LALSK, *lalsk*, a town of Russia, government of Vologda, on the Lia and Lusa, 280 miles N.E. of Vologda. There are four churches and a convent. A considerable transit trade is carried on with Archangel and Siberia. Pop. 3,000.

LAMA, *la'-ma*, the name of several towns in Italy, none of them with a population above 3,000.

LAMAR, *la'-mar*, a seaport-town of S. America. (*See* COBIJA.)

LAMAR, a county of Texas, United States. Area, 950 square miles. Pop. 17,000, one-fourth coloured. The capital is Paris.

LAMARCK, JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE ANTOINE DE MONET, Chevalier de, *la'-mark*, an eminent French botanist and zoologist. He served for some time under Marshal de Broglio, but having met with an accident, quitted the army, and turned his attention first to commerce, and afterwards to science. He at first devoted himself to botany, and made the acquaintance of Buffon, who greatly assisted him. In 1779 he became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and was despatched on a travelling tour over Europe to collect rare specimens of plants for the Jardin du Roi. In 1793 he was appointed professor of zoology to that body, a post he retained until his death. His principal works were "The Natural History of Invertebrate Animals," and the "French Flora." He also wrote botanical articles for the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." He may be said to have laid the foundation, by his daring and ingenious speculations, of the modern doctrines of development and variation of species. For the last 17 years of his life he was blind, in consequence of an attack of small-pox.

Born at Barenten, Picardy, 1744; died at Paris, 1829.

LA MARMORA, ALFONSO FERRERO, Marquis de, a Sardinian general, who first distinguished himself in the war of independence of 1848. For the eminent services he rendered, he was raised by Charles Albert to the rank of general of brigade, and in 1849 he was appointed to the command of a corps de réserve. He commanded the Sardinian forces sent to take part in the Crimean war, in 1855, and for his eminent services received the grand cross of the Legion of Honour from France, and the order of the Bath from England. Under the administration of Cavour he was minister of war, and in 1861 he succeeded general Cialdini as commander-in-chief of the troops of the king of Italy. In September, 1864, he was entrusted to form a cabinet, and, with the title of president of the council, he held the portfolio of foreign affairs. In December, 1865, he resigned, but soon after was induced to form a new ministry. The following year he took part in the campaign against Austria. He has since been engaged in several diplomatic missions.

Born 1804; died 1878.

LAMARQUE, MAXIMILIEN, Comte de, *la'-mark*, a distinguished French officer and statesman, entered the army as a private, and soon became captain of grenadiers in a famous corps commanded by Latour d'Auvergne, first grenadier of France. He served in the wars of the republic, and in the campaigns of Austerlitz, the Tyrol, Naples, and Wagram; rendered himself eminently conspicuous in Italy, especially by the capture of Caprea; and was afterwards sent to Spain, where he added to

his military reputation. On the return of Bonaparte from Elba, he conferred on Lamarque the command of Paris, and afterwards nominated him general-in-chief of the army of La Vendée. He was proscribed in 1815; but returned to France in 1818, and wrote numerous articles for the opposition journals, chiefly relating to foreign politics. In 1826 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and, after, consulate. In 1815 he visited England; and collected much information concerning its finances, commerce, and public institutions.

Born 1770; died 1832.

LAMARTINE, ALPHONSE, *la'-mar-teen*, French poet and statesman. His family name was Du Prat, but he assumed that of Lamartine from a maternal uncle. He received his education principally at Belley, with the "Pères de la Foi." After a short sojourn at Lyons, he made his first visit to Italy; and, towards the close of the Empire, repaired to Paris, where he devoted himself to study, to the composition of verse, and to social enjoyment. On the exile of Napoleon to Elba, he took military service under Louis XVIII.; but after the Hundred Days, he left the military for a literary career. He visited Italy for the second time in 1818. In 1820 his fame suddenly and unexpectedly commenced; in that year he produced a small and modest volume, for which he could hardly find a publisher; this was entitled "Méditations Poétiques." It was received with universal admiration; 45,000 copies of the volume were sold in the period of four years, and its author was hailed as a great French poet, worthy to take rank with Beranger; the latter being the poet of Imperialism and the Revolution, the former that of Religion and Royalty. A diplomatic career next opened to the popular poet; he was appointed to a post at the French embassy at Florence, and afterwards became secretary of embassy at Naples and at London, where he married a young and beautiful English lady, who was possessed of a large fortune. About this time his maternal uncle made him his heir, on condition that he should assume the name of Lamartine. He was next chargé-d'affaires in Tuscany, when some remarks made by him in his last canto of "Childe Harold," derogatory to Italian national character, led to a duel between himself and Colonel Pepé, afterwards celebrated as an Italian patriot general, wherein the poet was dangerously wounded. He composed several poetical works while sojourning in Italy; among the rest, his "Nouvelles Méditations," first published in 1823; the "Mort de Socrate," and the "Harmonies Poétiques et Religieuses." In all these a strong religious sentiment and a spirit of loyalty for the Bourbons, as well as a bitter feeling towards the Empire and the Revolution, were displayed. He was recalled to France in 1829, and was elected a member of the Académie Française. On the outburst of the French revolution of 1830, he was about to proceed to Greece, as minister plenipotentiary of Charles X. The new monarch, Louis Philippe, offered to retain him in his appointment, but Lamartine declined. As a politician and a prose writer, he resolved to spend the remainder of his life. He sought to obtain a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, and successively presented himself as candidate for the suffrages of Toulon and Dunkirk, but without success. Prevented for the time from taking an active part in political affairs, he resolved to repair to the land of his aspirations and his dreams, the East. In 1832 he set sail for Marseilles, with his wife and daughter, on board a vessel which he had himself equipped, carrying with him a collection of princely presents for the chiefs of the lands he was about to visit. He travelled in oriental countries for sixteen months, but was recalled, just as he had reached Jerusalem, by the news that he had been elected as deputy by the Legitimist constituency of Bergues. He was now actively engaged in politics, and soon became a leader of the "Progressive Conservative" party; but, in 1845, he openly expressed his dislike for the government of Louis Philippe and his minister Guizot, and became an influential member of the opposition party. In 1835 he published his celebrated "Souvenirs, Impressions, Pensées, et Paysages pendant un voyage en Orient," which was almost as popular in an English translation,—"Pictures of the East," as in its original language. His great effort, however, during the last years of Louis Philippe's reign, was the "History of the Girondins," which had an immense weight in producing the fall of the minister Guizot, and in bringing about the revolution of 1848. During that eventful period, Lamartine became one of the most prominent, if not the most prominent man of the day. It was owing to his eloquence that the Chamber of Deputies refused a compromise between the revolution and the Orleans family. He risked his life in withstanding the demands of the leaders of the insurgents and their followers, that the red flag should be the colours of the new republic. He became a member of the provisional government, and the foreign minister of the Republic. He did good service to his country in that capacity, by preventing a general war of revolutionary interference, which the more violent revolutionists desired. His popularity during several months was immense; he was the particular idol of the middle classes, who beheld in him a bulwark between themselves and anarchy. Curiously enough, after a few months, his countrymen grew so indifferent towards him, that it was with difficulty he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. When he stood with Louis Napoleon, Ledru Rollin, and Cavaignac, for the office of president, he obtained by far the fewest votes of the four. After the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, he retired from politics, and devoted himself exclusively to literature. Indeed his means had become so straitened that a most strenuous effort had to be made by him to ward off total pecuniary ruin, and he became one of the most industrious authors in France. To particularise a few of his most important productions, there are "The History of the Revolution of 1848," "Raphael," "Les Confidences," "Nouvelles Confidences;" these three being autobiographical; "History of the Restoration," "History of Turkey," "History of Russia," and "Fresh Travels in the East." Most of these have been translated into English and the other European languages. He was the proprietor and director of two newspapers, the "Bien Public," published at Maçon, and the "Pays," published at Paris. In 1867 the French government granted him a pension.

Born at Maçon, 1792; died 1869.

LAMB, CHARLES, *lam*, a distinguished English essayist and humorist. He was the son of a clerk in the Inner Temple. He was sent at an early age to Christ's Hospital, where Coleridge was his schoolfellow. In 1792, he became a clerk in the India House, a post he retained during 33 years. With the exception of one terrible circumstance his life was very uneventful. In 1796, his sister, worn out by constant toil at her needle, as well as weakened in nerves by confinement, took her mother's life in an uncontrollable fit of frenzy. Her insanity being established, she was allowed to remain in the charge of her brother, a duty which Lamb religiously fulfilled to the end of his life. She subsequently recovered her reason, and her brother,

who was never married, passed his days with her, both evincing the utmost affection and devotedness to each other. The brother and sister wrote conjointly "Tales from Shakespeare." He first appeared as an author in a small book of poems, published in conjunction with Coleridge and Lloyd. Although this was severely handled by the "Anti-Jacobin," Lamb was not deterred from authorship; for, some time afterwards, he produced a drama, entitled "John Woodvill." His delightful "Essays of Elia," upon which his fame mainly rests, were first printed in the "London Magazine." He was highly esteemed by a large intellectual circle, among whom may be named his life-long friend Coleridge, Leigh Hunt, Southey, Rogers, and Talfourd. The last gentleman published "Lamb's Letters," and "Final Memorials," in 1848. In 1825 he was superannuated from the Indian House, and retired to Edmonton. His death was the consequence of what was thought but a slight accident. For quaint, genial, and unconventional humour, Lamb has, perhaps, never been excelled. He was one of the first to elucidate the beauty of the dramatic poets of the Elizabethan period.

Born in London, 1775; **died** at Edmonton, 1834.

LAMBALLE, MARIE THERESE LOUISE, of Savoy-Carignan, Princess de, *lam'-bal.* She was married to the prince of Lamballe, but became a widow in the flower of youth and beauty. Being appointed, in 1774, superintendent of the household to Marie Antoinette, queen of France, she became the particular favourite of that unfortunate princess. On the flight of Louis XVI. and his family, she came to England; her attachment, however, to the queen was so great that she returned to France, and entered the prison of the Temple with her royal friend. She was dragged thence to La Force, and lastly brought before a ferocious tribunal, where she was butchered with sabres, her head and breasts cut off, and her heart taken out. These, borne on pikes, were carried about in savage triumph, and inhumanly taken to the king and his family.

Born at Turin, 1749; **died** 1792.

LAMBALLE, a town of France, department Côtes-du-Nord, on the Couessant, 127 miles S.W. of St. Malo. There is a fine Gothic church, originally the chapel of the castle. **Manf.** Woollens, serges, worsted, leather, and earthenware. A brisk trade is carried on. Pop. 4,000.

LAMBARDE, WILLIAM, *lam'-bard*, an English lawyer and antiquary. He published a collection and translation of the Anglo-Saxon laws; and, in 1574, established an hospital for the poor of Greenwich. In 1579 he became justice of the peace for the county of Kent, and subsequently produced a work on the duties of his office, entitled, "Eirenarchia." He also wrote "Archeion; or, a Discourse upon the High Courts of Justice in England," and collected materials for another work on Great Britain; but on finding that Camden was engaged upon a similar task, he abandoned his intention of publishing it. It was subsequently issued under the title of "Dictionarium Angliæ Topographicum et Historicum."

Born 1536; **died** 1601.

LAMBAYAQUE, *lam-ba-ya'-ke*, a town of Peru, about 5 miles from the sea, near the mouth of a small river of the same name, 120 miles N.W. of Truxillo. **Manf.** Cotton fabrics. **Pop.** 8,000.

LAMBERT, *lam'-bert*, of Aschaffenburg, a celebrated German Benedictine, who, in 1058, made a journey to Jerusalem, and, on his return to Europe, composed a "Universal History, from the Creation of the World to the year 1050;" the greatest part of it, however, is a history of Germany. It was printed at Basil in 1660.

LAMBERT, emperor and king of Italy. He reigned conjointly with his father till 894, but afterwards became sole monarch. He was constantly at war with Berenger and Arnoul. He is said to have been assassinated while hunting, in 898.

LAMBERT, son of Adalbert II., duke of Tuscany, reigned in Tuscany 929—931. He contributed to place on the throne Hugh of Provence, his half-brother; but the latter ungratefully declared him to be a pretender, and, seizing his person, deprived him of sight.

Died 931.

LAMBERT, JOHN, major-general in the parliamentary army in the reign of Charles I. He is stated to have been a student of the law on the breaking out of the struggle between the king and the parliament; but, joining the popular standard, he became a colonel, distinguished himself at the battles of Naseby and Fife, and assisted Cromwell in his advancement to the Protectorate, but opposed his taking the title of king. For this, Cromwell deprived him of his commission, but, from prudential motives, granted him a pension of £2,000 a year. Being divested of all employment, he withdrew into private life, but, on the death of the Protector, he was chosen by the Rump parliament to repress the royalist insurrection. A short time previously he took an active part in deposing Richard Cromwell; for his services he was appointed one of the council of state, and colonel of a regiment of horse. The parliament, however, growing jealous of his influence with the army, directed him to resign his commission; this he absolutely refused, and, marching to London, dispersed the parliament by force, in October, 1659. He was then appointed major-general of the army, and sent to command the forces in the north; but General Monk having defeated him, and restored the parliament, he was deserted by his army, submitted, and was committed prisoner to the Tower. At the Restoration he was tried and condemned with Sir Harry Vane; but was pardoned, and banished to Guernsey, where he remained during upwards of 30 years.

Born at Kirkby-Malhamdale, 1619; **died** at Guernsey, 1692.

LAMBERT, JOHANN HEINRICH, an eminent German mathematician. Frederick the Great summoned him to Berlin in 1764, and made him a member of the Council of Architecture and of the Academy of Sciences. He wrote a "Treatise on the Orbits of Comets," a "Treatise on the Properties of Light," and other works. He was an estimable man, and profoundly versed in the mathematical and natural sciences, as known during his time. He was the first to suggest the proper method of measuring the velocity of light.

Born at Mulhausen, Upper Alsatia, 1728; **died** at Berlin, 1777.

LAMBERT, MICHAEL, *lam'-bair*, a French composer of high reputation during the reign of Louis XIV., but was, in old age, surpassed by Lully, his son-in-law. His works were collected and published in 1666. Boileau, in his third satire, alludes to him.

Born at Vivonne, near Poitiers, about 1610; **died** at Paris, 1696.

LAMBESC, CHARLES EUGÈNE DE LORRAINE, Prince of, *lam'-besk*, was a relative of Marie-Antoinette, whom he accompanied to France,

and became colonel-proprietor of the Royal German regiment. A determined enemy of the revolution, he charged the mob assembled at the Tuileries, in July, 1789, and wounded several persons with his own hand. He was afterwards tried for the act, but obtained an acquittal. Upon this he left France, served in the Austrian army, and reached the grade of lieut.-field-marshal. He left no issue, and was the last representative of one branch of the house of Lorraine.

Born 1754; **died** at Vienna, 1825.

LAMBESC, a town of France, department Bouches-du-Rhone, 25 miles N.W. of Marseilles. There are a fine hospital, a bell-tower, and handsome fountains. **Manf.** Vermicelli, soda, soap, and oil. A good trade is carried on. **Pop.** 3,300.

LAMBETH, a metropolitan borough. (*See* LONDON.)

LAMBEZELLEC, *lam-baze'-a-yek*, a village of France, department of Finisterre, 2 miles from Brest. There are large foundries and other works. **Pop.** 12,200.

LAMBOANGA. (*See* SAMBOANGA.)

LAMBTON, a south-western county of Ontario province, Canada. It contains extensive petroleum wells. **Area**, 1,083 square miles. **Pop.** 42,000, more than one-fourth being Irish, and nearly as many Scotch.

LAMEGO, *la'-mai-go*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on a tributary of the Douro, 46 miles E. of Oporto. Its principal edifices are a bishop's palace and a Gothic cathedral. There are Roman and Moorish remains. **Pop.** 9,000.

LAMENNAIS, HUGUES FÉLICITÉ ROBERT, Abbé de, *la'-men-nai*, a French divine. He was the son of a shipowner at St. Malo, and was intended by his father to follow a mercantile pursuit; but an unconquerable love of learning led him to acquire, almost unassisted, a considerable store of knowledge. In 1807 he became teacher of mathematics in the college of St. Malo, and, in the following year, produced his first work, entitled "Reflections on the State of the Church in France." In 1811 he took the preliminary vows of his church; in 1814 he went to Paris, where he wrote a pamphlet against Napoleon I., then in exile, at Elba, for which he was forced to make his escape from the capital during the Hundred Days. He went to England, where he resided for some time as usher at a school in the vicinity of London. In 1816 he returned to France, and was ordained a priest. His remarkable "Essay on Indifference in matters of Religion" appeared the following year, and produced a profound impression. He visited Rome several years afterwards, and was offered a cardinal's hat by Leo XII., but declined the honour. During the French revolution of 1830 he warmly embraced the democratic cause, declaimed against the temporal abuses of the church, and in "L'Avenir," with Lacordaire and Montalembert while he defended the interests of the Roman Catholic Church, desired that religion should be "regenerated" by being brought home to the bosoms of the lower classes, since the educated people had grown indifferent to its truths. He advocated the separation of the temporal from the spiritual power of the Church. These views evoked a remonstrance from the Holy See; upon which the journal was suppressed. In 1834, he produced his "Words of a Believer," a work which completely shut him out from the ranks of the Roman Catholic clergy. The pope condemned the book, but the republican party accepted its author as an apostle of civil and religious liberty. In 1840, for the "Country and the Government," he was sentenced to undergo a year's imprisonment. He subsequently wrote other works, especially "Sketch of Philosophy," all expressing his views with the old earnestness and eloquence. Before his death, every effort was made to cause him to retract, but without avail; and he died without receiving any religious ministrations whatever, and directed that no religious ceremony should be observed at his funeral. He left some papers, which the clergy for a time prevented from being published; but a lawsuit resulting, they were overruled, and the documents were ordered to be printed according to the author's last wishes.

Born at St. Malo, 1782; **died** 1854.

LAMETTRIE, JULIEN OFFRAY DE, *la'-met-tree'*, French physician and atheistical writer. He was the son of a rich merchant, and originally intended for the church, but preferred medicine, which he studied at Leyden, under Boerhaave. He then served as a physician in the French army, an appointment he lost in consequence of publishing a work denying the immortality of the soul. A satirical attack on his medical colleagues made it necessary for him to fly to Holland, where, in 1748, he published his most notorious work, "The Man-Machine," which was publicly burned by order of the authorities of Leyden, and the author expelled the country. Frederick the Great invited him to Berlin, and there he lived on terms of familiarity with the king, and published several other works of a similar character. He died from indigestion, and Frederick, who seems to have entertained a high opinion of him, wrote his eulogy.

Born at St. Malo, 1709; **died** at Berlin, 1751.

LAMI, GIOVANNI, *la'-me*, an Italian writer, who wrote in defence of the Nicene creed, against Leclerc and others. In 1732 he became librarian of the Ricciardi collection, and professor of ecclesiastical history at the Florence Lyceum. In 1740 he commenced the publication of a literary journal called "Nouvelle Litterarie." He likewise made a selection of the inedited works contained in the Ricciardi Library, and published them under the title of "Delicia Eruditorum," in eighteen volumes. He had projected a History of the Eastern Churches from the Council of Florence, in 1439, but his death interrupted the plan. He was throughout life a warm opponent of the Jesuits.

Born at Santa Croce, Tuscany, 1697; **died** at Florence, 1770.

LAMIA, *lai'-mia*, a Greek courtesan, who became concubine to Ptolemy I., king of Egypt, with whom she was taken prisoner by Demetrius Poliorcetes, who made her his mistress. The Athenians erected a temple to her, under the name of Venus Lamia.

LAMIA, a city of ancient Thessaly.

LAMMERMUIR, or **LAMMERMOOR**, *lam'-mer-moor*, a ridge of moorish hills in Scotland, extending for 30 or 40 miles through the counties of Haddington and Berwick to the North Sea. The highest summits are Lammer Law, 1728 feet, and Spartleton, 1534 feet.

LAMO, or **LAMOO**, *la-moo'*, a town on an island on the east coast of Africa, at Zanzibar. It stands on a ridge of sand hills forming the southern boundary of the harbour, and is guarded by a fort. There are several mosques. The harbour is secure for small vessels. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 2° 15′ S. **Lon.** 41° E.

LAMOILLE, *la-mwoil'*, a county of Vermont, United States. **Area**, 420 square miles. **Pop.** 12,500. The capital is Hyde Park.

LAMORICIÈRE, CHRISTOPHE LOUIS LEON JUCHAULT DE, *la'-mo-riss'-e-air*, a celebrated French general. He was educated for his profession at the Polytechnic School, between the years 1824-26, after which he passed to the school of Metz. In 1830 he had reached the grade of lieutenant, and subsequently rose rapidly and highly distinguished himself in Algeria, where, in 1847, he surrounded Abd-el-Kader, and caused him to surrender himself prisoner to the Duc d'Aumale. During the revolution of 1848, he rode amongst the insurgents in the costume of a colonel of the National Guard, proclaimed the abdication of Louis Philippe, and the regency of the duchess of Orleans; but his horse was killed and himself wounded, and he narrowly escaped death at the hands of the mob. The provisional government offered him the office of minister of war, which he refused. In the insurrection of June, he acted under Cavaignac, and fought against the insurgents at the Bastille, and elsewhere. In 1849, on the Russian intervention in Hungary, he was dispatched on an extraordinary mission to the court of Russia, but did not arrive until after the Hungarians had been subdued. On again taking his seat in the Legislative Assembly, he became a strenuous opponent of the president and his party. On the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, he was arrested and at first conducted to Ham, but afterwards released, and conducted as far as Cologne by the agents of the police. He then took up his residence at Brussels, where he usually continued to live up to the year 1860, when Monsignor Merode, one of the pope's household, induced him to take the command of the papal troops. He was, however, defeated by Cialdini, at Castelfidardo, in September in the same year, and he then relinquished his command.

Born at Nantes, 1806; **died** 1865.

LAMOTTE, ANTOINE HOUDAR DE, *la-mot'*, a French author. He was the son of a hatter, and was educated for the legal profession; but having a love for dramatic composition, he resolved to devote himself entirely to the theatre. In 1693 he produced his first drama, — "Les Originaux," which was unsuccessful. He subsequently wrote a number of comedies and tragedies, which obtained some success; only one of them, however, keeping possession of the stage,—the tragedy of "Inez de Castro," praised by Voltaire. Lamotte became a member of the French Academy, and was appointed dramatic censor. But he is chiefly remarkable for his attempt to translate the Iliad of Homer, without any knowledge of Greek. By way of improving that poem, he abridged it to twelve cantos, and added to it a discourse, in which he stated that the admiration for Homer and other ancient writers was only a prejudice of his time. About the age of 40 he became blind, and lost the use of his limbs.

Born at Paris, 1672; **died** 1731.

LAMOTTE, JEANNE DE LUZ, Countess de, a lady, who, becoming aware of the ridiculous passion of Cardinal Rohan for Queen Marie-Antoinette, suggested to the prelate the idea of purchasing for that princess a magnificent diamond necklace. She engaged herself to deliver the present to the queen, and to procure for the cardinal an interview with her. She was, however, associated with swindlers, who raised money on the necklace. For this she was, in 1785, convicted of imposture and swindling, and was condemned to make honourable amends with a cord about her neck, to be whipped and branded, and to be confined in La Salpetrière. She found means of making her escape, and took refuge in England where she printed a book containing reflections on Queen Marie-Antoinette's moral character. "The Diamond Necklace" episode in French history has attracted the attention of several distinguished writers.

Died in England, 1791.

LAMOTTE-FOUQUÉ. (*See* FOUQUÉ.)

LAMOURE, *la-moor'*, a recently formed county of Dakota Territory, United States. **Area**, 1,850 square miles.

LAMOUROUX, J. V. FELIX, *la'-moo-roo*, a French naturalist, who devoted himself to the study of marine productions, animal and vegetable, and was professor of natural history at Caen. In 1817 he described a new variety of wheat, which was afterwards cultivated with success in the northern provinces of France, under the name of *blé lamma*.

Born at Agen, France, 1779; **died** at Caen, 1825.

LAMOV (NIJNI), *la-mof'*, a town of Russia, government of Penza, 68 miles N.W. of the town of that name. There are three churches and a monastery. A large annual fair is attended by traders from all parts of the empire. **Pop.** 7,000.

LAMOV (VERKNI), a town of Russia, 9 miles S.W. of the preceding. There are seven churches. **Pop.** 4,300.

LAMPASAS, *lam-pa'-sas*, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 833 square miles. **Pop.** 5,500. The chief place is Lampasas.

LAMPEDUSA, *lam'-pai-doo'-sa*, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, 140 miles S.E. of Sicily, of which it is a dependency. It has a circumference of about 13 miles, and, in 1843, was taken possession of by the king of Naples as a place of banishment. There are many creeks, the largest of which is called the harbour. **Lat.** 35° 29′ N. **Lon.** 12° 35′ E.

LAMPERTHEIM, *lam'-pairt-hime*, a market town of the grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, on the right bank of the Rhine, 9 miles S.W. of Heppenheim. There are two churches. **Manf.** Tobacco. **Pop.** 4,800.

LAMPETER, *lam-pe'-ter*, a market town and parliamentary borough in the county of Cardigan, South Wales, on the right bank of the Teify, 25 miles N.E. of Cardigan (with which it is united in returning a member to parliament). There are a handsome parish church, several chapels, and grammar and other schools. **Pop.** 1,000.—A station on the Great Western railway.

LAMPETO, or **LAMPEDO**, *lam'-pe-to*, in Greek legend a queen of the Amazons, who boasted of being the daughter of Mars. She gained many conquests in Asia, where she founded several cities. She was afterwards surprised and destroyed, with her female attendants, by a band of barbarians.

LAMPION, *lam'-pe-on*, (the ancient Scolia), one of the Pelagie islands, 8 miles N.W. of Lampedusa. It is not more than half a mile long, and contains vestiges of ancient buildings.

LAMPLUGH, THOMAS, *lamp'-lu*, an English prelate. He complied with the Presbyterians in the civil war, but conformed at the Restoration, and became D.D., principal of Alban Hall, and vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. In 1676 he was

ordained bishop of Exeter. When the prince of Orange landed, the bishop made a speech to the clergy and gentry, exhorting them to be loyal to James, who gave him the archbishopric of York. Notwithstanding this, he took the oaths to William and Mary.

Born in Yorkshire, 1615; died at Thorp Castle, 1691.

LAMPONG DISTRICTS, *lam-pong'*, a province at the south-eastern extremity of the island of Sumatra. Two very large bays, Lampong and Samangka, are on the southern coast, near which are a range of volcanic mountains. Between the range and the east coast are low districts, subject to inundations in the wet season. There are forests of rattan, pine, caoutchouc, and various trees yielding gums and resins. Rice, pepper, tobacco, cotton, and coffee are cultivated and exported. The wild animals are the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, hippopotamus, and tapir. **Area**, 12,926 square miles. **Pop.** 119,158. In appearance the inhabitants resemble the Chinese, but by speech a Malay dialect, and are Mahomedans. They are ferocious and revengeful.

LAMPORECHIO, *lam-po-rach'-e-o*, a town of northern Italy, on the west side of Mount Albano, 8 miles from Pistoja. There are a church and the remains of an old castle. **Pop.** 7,600.

LAMPRIDIUS, ÆLIUS, *lam-prid'-e-us*, a Roman historian. He wrote the lives of the emperors Commodus, Antonius, Diadumenius, Heliogabalus, and Alexander Severus, which were included in the "Historiæ Augustinæ."

Lived in the 4th century.

LANA, FRANCIS DE, *la'-na*, an Italian mathematician, who is stated to have been the first to conceive the idea of aërostation, and to have described the subject in a work called "Magisterium Naturæ Artis," published at Brescia, in 1684. A particular dissertation on the subject, entitled "Navis Volans," tending to abate the claims of Montgolfier to this discovery was published, from Lana's work, at Naples, in 1784.

Born at Brescia, 1637.

LANARK, a parliamentary and municipal borough and market town, and the county town of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 30 miles S.W. of Edinburgh. It consists of several streets and lanes, standing on a slope within half a mile of the Clyde, in the midst of beautiful scenery. In a niche on the outside of the church is a colossal statue of the patriot Wallace, some of whose daring exploits were performed in this town. **Manf.** Muslins, and other cotton goods. **Pop.** 7,580. In the vicinity are the celebrated "Falls of Clyde."

LANARK, NEW, a well-built village, about a mile to the S. of the above. It owes its origin to an extensive establishment for the manufacture of cotton yarn, begun by Mr. David Dale in 1784. Great attention was paid to the morals of the children, and to their education, by the late Mr. Robert Owen, whose first attempts to establish a new system of social organisation were made here. **Pop.** 2,000.

LANARK, a maritime county of West Australia, bounded by the Pacific Ocean on the S. and W., between lat 35° and 36° S., and lon. 116° E.

LANARK, a north-eastern county of Ontario province, Canada. **Area**, 1,197 square miles. **Pop.** 34,000, half Irish, and one-third Scotch. The capital is Perth.

LANARKSHIRE, *lan'-ark-sheer*, sometimes called **CLYDESDALE**, from the river Clyde, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and N.W. by the counties of Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Stirling; N.E. by the counties of Linlithgow and Edinburgh; E. by Peebles-shire; S. by Dumfries-shire; and S.W. by Ayrshire. It is subdivided into three inferior divisions, called wards. The upper ward, which is nearly two-thirds of the whole county, is mostly mountainous, or at least hilly and moorish. In this ward is the village of Leadhills, 1,323 feet above the sea level, the highest inhabited place in Scotland. At the S. extremity of the county, where it is bounded by Dumfries, there is a very elevated range of ground, known as the Lowthers, rising, in some parts, to 3,100 feet and others between 2,500 and 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. In proceeding down the Clyde, the prospect opens; the hills stand at a greater distance from one another, the ascents are less abrupt, and the mixture of hill and dale forms a scene at once simple and sublime. Towards the lower part of the upper ward, though the soil is in general less fertile, the country becomes more interesting.

Rivers and Canals.—The Clyde is the principal river. The others, which are tributary to the Clyde, are the Daer, the Coulter, the Methvens, the Douglas, the Mouse, the Nethan, the Avon, Calders (North and South), Rotten Calder, Kelvin, Cart, and Loven. There are three canals,—the Forth and Clyde Canal, which connects, by means of the friths of Forth and Clyde, the German and Atlantic Oceans; the Monkland Canal, which connects the city of Glasgow with the extensive coal-fields in the parishes of Old and New Monkland; and the Ardrossan Canal.

Pro.—The soil and climate seem to be much disposed to the growth of wood; and spontaneous copses everywhere fringe the hanging banks of the rivers. Orchards (for which the district has been famous for nearly a thousand years), embosomed in woods, stand all along the Clyde, by the foot of the rising slopes, and excellent crops of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips are raised. The pastures are extensive, and the breed of draught horses is among the best in Scotland.

Minerals.—Abundant; consisting of freestone, limestone, ironstone, coal and granite. It is calculated that the coal stretches through this county, in one solid mass, over nearly 110 square miles, and that its average thickness cannot be less than five yards. Among the mountains, near the S. extremity of the county, are lead-mines, which have been wrought for nearly two centuries. In the same district, gold is sometimes found among the mountains, in veins of quartz, or worked down into the sand of rivulets.

Manf.—Important. At an early period, some manufactures of coarse woollen cloth were established in Lanarkshire; also fine linen and checks, cottons, muslins, the printing of calicoes, the dyeing of Turkey red, and the preparation of various dyes, and other necessary ingredients. Glass and crystal manufactures are carried on to a great extent; the pottery-manufacture, the brewing of ale and porter, and the distilling of spirituous liquors, as well as various others, are also actively pursued.

Area.—880 square miles.

Pop.—904,405.

Principal Towns.—LANARK, the county town; GLASGOW, AIRDRIE, COATBRIDGE, HAMILTON, Motherwell, RUTHERGLEN, and WISHAW.

Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county, 3 for Glasgow, and 1 for Glasgow and Aberdeen universities.

LANCASHIRE, *lan'-ka-sheer*, a maritime county of England, bounded on the W. by the Irish Sea, E. by Yorkshire, N. by Cumberland and Westmoreland, and S. by Cheshire, from which it is separated by the river MERSEY. The country is divided into two distinct portions by a portion of Westmoreland, including the estuary of the river Kent and a narrow tract on each side of that river. The northern and smaller part is the peninsula of Furness, an irregularly shaped projection into the Irish Sea. The peninsula is 27 miles long, from Amble-

side, at the head of Lake Windermere, to the western extremity of Morecambe Bay, and the greatest breadth, from the Duddon to the Winster, is 13 miles. The larger portion of the county measures, from the junction of Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, at the north-eastern angle of the county to the Mersey, is 65 miles, and the greatest breadth, from the Yorkshire boundary to Formby Point on the west coast, is 46 miles. The coast line is very irregular, extending from the Duddon, on the north, to the Mersey, on the south. Except near Blackpool, where are clay cliffs about 100 feet high, the shore is low and sandy. In Morecambe Bay are extensive sands, in which are narrow and intricate channels, through which the waters of the rivers Crake, Leven, Winster, Kent, and Keer flow into the sea. At the head of the bay is a road, available at low-water, connecting the two portions of the county. The Lune discharges by a large and irregularly shaped estuary, nearly two miles wide in some parts, into Lancaster Sound, or Bay, south of Morecambe Bay. The coast-line then runs westward for about six miles to the mouth of the Wyre, at Fleetwood, and for two miles beyond that point to Rossall Point, where it turns abruptly to the south for 13 miles, and then forms for 10 miles the northern shore of the broad estuary of the Ribble, seven miles wide, between Lytham and Southport. Farther south the coast forms a bold curve, round Formby Point, to Liverpool, the point of discharge of the Mersey. This portion of the coast, between Formby and Southport, consists chiefly of low sandhills and extensive rabbit-warrens. Walney Island, 8 miles long, and in no part more than a mile in breadth, is off the south coast of the peninsula of Furness, from which it is separated by sands, intersected by narrow channels, and by several small islands. The northern and eastern portions of the county are mountainous, and include elevated moors or "fells" among them, Furness and Cartmel Fells; in the south and west are low lying level tracts, with extensive peat moors. These "mosses," or bogs, consist of decayed vegetables, and in some parts are putrid, being there known as "black mosses." Less than one-half of the county is under cultivation. The most fertile district is the Fylde, or "field," an extensive plain of about 800 square miles, between the Ribble and the Wyre, and extending inland from the coast for 10 miles. Here grain is cultivated. The vale of Warrington, part of the valley of the Mersey, is also a fertile district. More potatoes are grown in Lancashire than in any other English county. Grazing and dairy farming are attended to, and there are large crops of hay. The climate is mild and salubrious, although the rainfall is heavy.

Mountains and Moors.—The northern portion of Furness includes various offshoots of the Cumbrian mountain system, with summits nearly 3000 feet above the sea-level, divided by narrow valleys, watered by small streams, and containing tarns, or mountain lakes. This part of Furness is generally known as Furness Fells. The "Old Man," a mountain about two miles to the west of Coniston, has an altitude of 2,649 feet above the sea-level. Cartmel Fells are to the west of Windermere, between that lake and Westmoreland. The eastern side of the county, towards Yorkshire, is traversed by hills and moorlands, outlying portions of the great Pennine chain of mountains. Bleasdale Forest, or Moor, an extensive tract about five miles east of Garstang, and near the eastern border, has an average elevation of 1,710 feet; Pendle Hill, near Clitheroe, 1,831 feet; Boulsworth Hill, seven miles north-east of Burnley, 1,700 feet; Rivington Pike, near Bolton, 1,548 feet; and Whittle Pike, near Bury, 1,616 feet. A large part of this elevated district consists of waste moorlands, locally known as "cloughs" and "goyts."

Rivers.—The principal are the MERSEY, the Irwell, which receives the Medlock at Manchester, and, after a course of 40 miles, joins the Mersey near Barton-upon-Irwell; the Ribble, which rises in Yorkshire, and for about 7 miles forms a part of the county boundary, and then flows in a south-westerly direction past Preston, and discharges by a broad estuary into the Irish Sea; the Wyre, formed by the union of a number of small streams rising in the eastern moorlands, and also discharging into the Irish Sea by an estuary known as Wyre Water; the Lune, which has its source in Westmoreland near Kirkby-Lonsdale, and flows through picturesque scenery, and studded with many islands, past Lancaster, below which it expands into a broad sheet of water, and then discharges, by a narrow channel between Cockerham Sands and extensive sands known as Sunderland Shoulder, to the south of Morecambe Bay.

Lakes.—These are all in the north-western portion of the county. The greater portion of Windermere, or Winander Mere (*mere*, lake), the largest lake in England, is within it, and the northern half forms the boundary between Lancashire and Westmoreland. It is 11 miles long, but scarcely more than a mile wide in any part, and 200 feet deep in some parts. The elevation above the sea-level is 108 feet. The scenery which surrounds the lake is very beautiful. Coniston Water is a narrow lake, at an elevation of 187 feet above the sea, about six miles long, parallel to Windermere, at a distance of five miles. The greatest depth is 240 feet. There are two small islands in the lake. It communicates with Morecambe Bay by the river Crake. The lake was formerly known as Thurston Water. Esthwaite Water, between Windermere and Coniston; Gailes Water, Leven Water, Low Water, and Seathwaite Tarn, are small lakes in the Coniston district.

Minerals.—In Furness, south of Coniston, iron ore is more abundant than in any part, of equal area, of Great Britain. It consists chiefly of hæmatite (bloodstone), a per-oxide of iron, commonly known as "kidney ore." In this district there are 22 mines, yielding an annual average of 670,000 tons of ore, more than half of which is pure iron. In the same district copper is also worked. There are several mines in the neighbourhood of Coniston, and about 150 tons of fine copper are annually produced. A moderate amount of lead is worked on the north-eastern border of the county, near the river Hodder. The coalfields of Lancashire are among the most extensive and productive in England. There are three separate fields, the Lancashire, Manchester, and Burnley, having a united area of 217 square miles, about one-ninth of the entire surface of the county. In the neighbourhood of Wigan, "cannel" coal (hard, and resembling jet) is extensively worked.

Manf.—The staple manufacture of the county is cotton, the various processes of which give employment to about 316,000 persons. The spinning trade is extensive, large quantities of yarn being annually exported. Weaving by power looms, cotton printing, dyeing, and bleaching, are carried on in nearly all the large towns. Cotton prints, calicoes, shirtings, velvets, fustians, dimities, checks, tickings, jeans, diapers, and muslins, are among the chief goods manufactured and exported. The immense amount of machinery employed, the abundance of coal in the county, and the large yield of iron in the Furness district, have given rise to numerous and extensive foundries and machine factories, which form an important element in the manufactures of the county.

Railways and Canals.—The county is traversed by portions of the London and North-Western, the Great Northern, and Midland systems, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, the East Lancashire, and by various branch railways. The Leeds and Lancashire Canal enters the county near Colne, runs past Burnley, Blackburn, Chorley, and Wigan; thence into the estuary of the Ribble. The Sankey Canal connects St. Helen's with the Mersey. The Lancaster Canal unites Preston, Lancaster, and Kendal (or Westmoreland). The Ashton Canal connects Ashton, Manchester, Oldham, Dukinfield, and the Huddersfield Canal. The Rochdale Canal connects Manchester, Middleton, Rochdale, and Todmorden, with the Calder navigation in Yorkshire. A portion of the Bridgewater Canal runs from Manchester to Ashton, sending off branches to Leigh and Worsley. At Ashton it crosses the Mersey into Chester. At Manchester, the canal is connected with the Rochdale and the Bolton, Bury, and Manchester canals.

Chief Towns.—There are 13 boroughs, with mayors and corporate bodies: Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Salford, Preston, Bolton, Oldham, Blackburn, Rochdale, Wigan, Ashton-under-Lyne, Warrington, and Clitheroe. Accrington, Bacup, Barrow-in-Furness, Burn

ley, Bury, Chorley, Colne, Farnworth, Heywood, Over Darwen, Prescot, St. Helen's, Todmorden, and Ulverston, are all manufacturing towns, and so also are Ardwick, Broughton, Cheetham, Chorlton-on-Medlock, and Hulme, which adjoin Manchester, and may almost be considered as suburbs of that city. Broughton-in-Furness, Garstang, Haslingden, Hawkshead, Kirkham, Middleton, and Ormskirk are market towns, less prominently connected with manufactures. There are several attractive watering-places, which are much resorted to; the principal are Blackpool, Fleetwood, Lytham, Morecambe, and Southport. (*See* the various headings.)

Abbeys, Castles, and other Antiquities.—Furness Abbey, of which there are extensive and beautiful remains, 2 miles S. of Dalton-in-Furness, Whalley Abbey, near Clitheroe, of which there are now only fragments; the octagonal chapel of Cockersand Abbey, 6 miles S.W. of Lancaster; some remains of Piel, or Peel Castle, on a small island, south of Furness; the modernised castle at Clitheroe, and some remains of strongholds in various parts of the county. In Furness, there are traces of British fortifications and Druidical circles.

Parliamentary Representation.—Eight members are returned for the four divisions of the county, and 22 for the various boroughs.

Area.—1,905 square miles. In size it is the sixth among the English counties.

Pop.—3,454,225.

History.—Lancashire is not mentioned as a separate shire in Domesday Book, but that portion of it between the Mersey and the Ribble is included in Cheshire, and the northern part in Yorkshire. Roger de Poitou, the first Norman baron of the Honour of Lancaster, forfeited his possessions to the crown, and, after some changes, the land between the Ribble and the Mersey came into the possession of William, earl of Ferrers, who took the title of earl of Derby, and was made the principal baron of the whole county. In 1265, his descendant forfeited his titles and lands by having taken part in the insurrection of the barons headed by Simon de Montford. The "Honour of Lancaster" was conferred, with the forfeited estates, by Henry III., on his youngest son, Edmund, surnamed Crouchback, who also possessed the title of the king of Sicily. His descendant, Henry, was created duke of Lancaster by Edward III.; and his daughter married John of Gaunt, or Ghent, fourth son of the monarch. On the death of the duke of Lancaster, Prince John succeeded to the ducal titles; and from that time the duchy of Lancaster has been associated with the royal family of England. The present queen is also duchess of Lancaster. As an additional favour to the first duke, Lancashire was raised to the dignity of a county palatine. Henry Bolingbroke, duke of Lancaster, the son of John of Gaunt, on his accession to the throne as Henry IV., procured an act of parliament, ordering that the duchy, with all its privileges, should remain to him and to his heirs for ever. But on the accession of Edward IV., the representative of the rival house of York, the duchy was declared to be forfeited to the crown, and was vested in the sovereign of England and his heirs. Henry VIII. considerably diminished the privileges of the county palatine.

LANCASTER, *lan'-kas-ter*, a municipal and parliamentary borough and seaport, the county town of Lancashire, on the Lune, over which there is a bridge of five arches, and an aqueduct for carrying a canal. Nearly the whole town is built from quarries of excellent freestone in the neighbourhood. Of the public buildings, the castle, wholly occupied as the county gaol, is the most important and interesting, and is still admired for its extent, and the peculiar character of its architecture. The walls of the keep are of amazing thickness, and the apartments of uncommon dimensions. The keep is ascribed to the Saxons; but the principal part of the building was erected by Edward III. and his son John o' Gaunt, whom he created duke of Lancaster. A little to the west of the keep are the shire-hall and county-courts. Contiguous to the castle is the parish church, a spacious structure, in the later English style, dedicated to St. Mary. There are two new and elegant churches, a Roman Catholic convent, with church and schools, the Ripley Hospital for the education of 150 boys and as many girls, a splendid Gothic building, erected in 1864; and the County Asylum for Idiots, in the early Gothic style, with grounds of 40 acres. There are, besides, other places of worship, a town-hall, custom-house, assembly-rooms, mechanics' institute various schools and charitable institutions. There is a cemetery of 21 acres on Lancaster Moor. **Manf.** Consisting of sail-cloth, cotton, silk, linen, tabletaize, and furniture. There is a considerable coasting trade in connexion with the port. **Pop.** 20,724. —A station on the London and North-Western, Midland, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways.

LANCASTER (formerly known as Hickory Town), the capital of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, United States, 68 miles W. of Philadelphia. The Conestoga river runs through the city. There are a court-house, 15 churches, a county prison with a lofty tower, Fulton Hall, Franklin College, and several good libraries. **Manf.** Iron, locomotive engines, carriages, arms, and agricultural implements. **Pop.** 26,000.

LANCASTER, capital of Fairfield, county of Ohio, United States, on the Hocking river, 25 miles S.E. of Columbus, communicating by canal with the Ohio. There are 9 churches, and a very handsome court house. **Manf.** Agricultural implements and machinery. **Pop.** 6,000.

LANCASTER, a county of Nebraska Territory, United States. **Area**, 864 square miles. **Pop.** 28,090. The capital is LINCOLN.

LANCASTER, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area**, 928 square miles. **Pop.** 139,447. The capital is LANCASTER.

LANCASTER, a county of South Carolina, United States. **Area**, 690 square miles. **Pop.** 16,903, nearly half of them coloured. The capital is Lancasterville.

LANCASTER, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 160 square miles. **Pop.** 5,500, two-thirds of them coloured. Lancaster Court House is the capital.

LANCASTER, DUKE OF. (*See* JOHN OF GAUNT.)

LANCASTER, SIR JAMES, an English navigator, who, in 1591, sailed as commander of a squadron to the East Indies, where he touched at Ceylon and Sumatra, and, after taking several vessels and losing some of his own, shaped his course for England; but in the voyage, meeting with adverse winds, he was driven on the coast of America. He landed on a small island, and the crew, taking advantage of his absence, cut the cable and sailed for England. He afterwards obtained a passage on board a French ship, and arrived at Rye in 1594. He went out again with another fleet, with which he committed many depredations on the coast of Brazil, and took the town of Pernambuco, where he obtained immense treasure, which he brought to England in 1595. He next commanded the fleet sent out by the newly-established East India Company, and obtained the grant of a settlement at Acheen, and also at Bantam, after which he returned to England. He maintained the existence of a north-west passage, and encouraged many attempts to discover it during his lifetime. One of the expeditions, commanded by Baffin, reached the Sound which is named LANCASTER SOUND, in honour of Lancaster. He was created a baronet for his services.

Died 1620.

LANCASTER, JOSEPH, the founder of the Lancasterian system of education. Before he had attained his nineteenth year, he set up a school for

poor children in a room lent him by his father, in the Borough-road, Southwark, and, in a short time, had ninety children under his charge. He continued his philanthropic efforts for disseminating education among the lowest classes, and the established church made him many overtures, which he, as a member of the Society of Friends, was constrained to decline. Almost unaided, he travelled over the United Kingdom, and lectured to upwards of 50,000 people on the system which he had organized: this system consisted in teaching the elements of education by mutual or monitorial instruction. Becoming insolvent, he emigrated to the United States in 1818, and pursued his educational efforts with much success in that country. He visited Canada in 1829, and obtained several grants from the parliament of Lower Canada in furtherance of his educational projects. He became embarrassed in his means once more; but his friends subscribed to purchase a small annuity for him.

Born in London, 1778; **died** at New York, 1838.

LANCASTER SOUND, a western inlet of Baffin's Bay, extends west from Baffin's Bay into Barrow's Strait. **Lat.** 74° to 75° N. **Lon.** 80° to 87° W.

LANCE, GEORGE, *lance*, a modern English painter, celebrated for his fruit pieces and still-life productions. He studied high or historical art under Haydon; but it was not until he had discovered where his true powers lay that he made any marked progress. This he did accidentally, by copying a group of fruit as a study of colour. Almost from the first moment of his bringing his skill to bear on the peculiar line of art for which he afterwards became distinguished, he proved that a great painter in an original line had appeared.

Born at Little Easton, Essex, 1802; **died** 1864.

LANCELOT, CLAUDE, *lancé-lot*, a celebrated grammarian, who became professor at Port Royal in 1638, and composed for the use of his pupils a series of excellent works. He shared in the persecutions to which the establishment of Port Royal was subjected, on account of its attachment to Jansenism. He wrote "New Method of learning the Latin Language," generally known as the "Port Royal Latin Grammar;" "Greek Grammar;" "Greek Roots;" "Italian Grammar;" and other works.

Born at Paris, 1615; **died** at Quimperlé, 1695.

LANCIANO, *lan-che-a'-no*, a town of Italy, in the province of Abruzzio Citeriore, 6 miles from the Adriatic. It is situated on three hills, two of which are connected by an ancient bridge of Roman construction. There is a fine cathedral, with valuable paintings. **Manf.** Linen goods, maccaroni, and iron. **Pop.** 16,896.—The town occupies the site of the ancient Anxia, or Ancianum.

LANCISI, GIOVANNI MARIA, *lan-ché'-se*, a learned Italian, who studied medicine, chemistry, botany, and geometry with equal success. He was physician to popes Innocent XI. and Clement XI., and was the author of several valuable treatises on natural history, anatomy, &c. At his death, he left to the hospital of San Spirito at Rome, a library of 20,000 volumes, on condition that it should be free to the public.

Born at Rome, 1654; **died** 1720.

LANDAK, *lan-dak'*, a small state of the Dutch province on the west coast of the island of Borneo. There are valuable diamond-mines. The chief town is of the same name.

LANDAU, *lan'-dou*, a fortified town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, near the Quelch, 20 miles N.W. of Carlsruhe. It has a collegiate church, monasteries, an arsenal; and has often been taken and retaken. **Manf.** Tobacco. **Pop.** 7,000.—In the Thirty Years' War this town was besieged and taken eight times, the last time by the French. Vauban erected the fortifications in 1684, but, notwithstanding its supposed impregnability, it was taken by the Imperialists in 1702.

LANDAU, a town of Bavaria, province of Lower Bavaria, on the right bank of the Iser, 36 miles S.E. of Regensburg. There are four churches. **Manf.** Iron and agricultural implements. **Pop.** 2,500.

LANDER, RICHARD, *lan'-der*, African explorer. He was brought up as a printer, and in 1825 accompanied captain Clapperton on his expedition to the Niger; and on his return published a narrative of the expedition. In 1830 he started again with his brother, and was fatally wounded in a conflict with the natives.

Born at Truro, 1804; died at Fernando Po, 1830

LANDER, a county of Nevada, United States. **Area**, 10,000 square miles. **Pop.** 3,000. The capital is Austin.

LANDERNEAU, *lan'-der-no*, a seaport of France, department Finistère, on both sides of the Landerneau, or Elorn river, 13 miles N.E. of Brest. There are a Gothic church, dating from the 16th century, a convent, a communal college, barracks, and many good residences. **Manf.** Linen, leather, hats, and wax. There is a large trade in linen goods, thread, military equipments, cheese, and agricultural produce. The harbour admits vessels of 400 tons. **Pop.** 7,800.

LANDES, *land*, a maritime department in the south-west of France, bounded on the W. by the Bay of Biscay, and on its other sides by the departments of the Gironde, the Lot, and Garonne, the Gers, and the Lower Pyrenees. In the north it is covered with extensive heaths, from which it takes its name, and in the south it is mountainous. On the coast it has many large lagoons, communicating with the sea, besides extensive downs, upon which plantations of pine are grown. The vineyards are extensive, and about 10,000,000 gallons of wine are produced annually.

Rivers.—The Adour and the Douze.
Minerals.—Coal, iron, bitumen, and mineral waters.
Area.—3,804 square miles.
Pop.—307,143.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are three arrondissements and 33 communes; the principal towns are MONT-DE-MARSAN, the capital; ST. SEVER, and DAX.

LANDIVISIAU, *lan-de-vé'-se-o*, a town of France, department Finistère, 23 miles N.E. of Brest. There is a fine church. **Manf.** Linen and leather. **Pop.** 3,200.

LANDON, LETITIA ELIZABETH, *lan'-don*, generally known as "L. E. L.," an English poetess. At the early age of 13 she displayed a vivid and inventive imagination, and produced several small poems, and at the age of 18 some of her verses appeared in the *Literary Gazette*, and were received with a considerable amount of attention. Her father dying soon after, and leaving his family in reduced circumstances, Miss Landon devoted herself to literature, as a means of support for herself and assistance to her relatives. Her poems in the *Literary Gazette*, signed "L. E. L.," were soon eagerly looked for, and excited great admiration. She likewise wrote criticisms of poetry and works of fiction for the Gazette, and, as Mr. Jerdan, the editor, afterwards stated, her labours for the print were little less than his own. "The Fate of Adelaide, a Swiss Romantic Tale," was published in 1821. This, her first collection, was followed by "The Improvisatore," "The

Troubadour," "The Golden Violet," and others. At that period the annuals were popular, and to these "L. E. L." contributed largely. She was less successful as a novelist than as a poet, for her three works of fiction, "Romance and Reality," "Francesca Carara," and "Ethel Churchill," were soon forgotten. In 1838 she was married to Mr. George Maclean, the governor of Cape-Coast Castle, Western Africa. She left England with her husband, and in a little more than a year, was found lying on the floor of her apartment, dead. In her hand was a small phial that had contained prussic acid. At the inquest, the jury discovered no cause for suspicion in her death, neither could it be thought that her end had been due to her own intentional act.

Born at Old Brompton, 1802; died 1839.

LANDOR, WALTER SAVAGE, *lan'-dor*, a modern English poet, essayist, and miscellaneous writer. He was the son of Walter Landor, Esq., a wealthy landed proprietor, of ancient family. He was educated at Rugby school and Trinity College, Oxford. The professions of the army and the law were successively proposed to him, and both in turn declined; he preferred to live an untrammelled life of literary ease on the income allowed him by his father. In 1802 he went to Paris, where he witnessed the accession of Bonaparte to the consulship for life. On succeeding to the family estates, by the death of his father, he began by expending vast sums in buildings and improvements thereon; but, in a few years, he suddenly sold off all his property, some of which had been in his family's possession during 700 years, and went abroad, intending to become a citizen of the world. During the struggle between the Spanish patriots and Napoleon I., he raised men, joined the former, and materially aided the Junta by gifts of money. He was appointed colonel in the Spanish service; but, at a later period, when the restored king, Ferdinand, had overthrown the constitution which the Spaniards had obtained for themselves, he resigned his commission, declaring that though "willing to aid the Spanish people in the assertion of their liberties against the antagonist of Europe, he would have nothing to do with a perjurer and a traitor." He had married Miss Thuillier, a young lady of Swiss extraction, residing at Bath, in the year 1811; and, after the fall of Napoleon, he, with his wife, took up his residence at Florence, where he purchased some estates. Here during thirty years he lived, making only a few visits to England at wide intervals. It was while a resident at Florence that he composed his most important works. In 1820 he printed his "Idyllia Heroica," in Latin, at Pisa. Between the years 1824-29 he brought out, in London, his "Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen." In 1831 he republished "Gebir," a poem, first produced in English, but translated by himself into Latin in 1813. In 1836 he published "A Satire on Satirists, and Admonition to Detractors," and in the following year, "The Pentameron and the Pentalogue." Besides these, he wrote many shorter and less important works; his dramas, "Andrew of Hungary" and "Giovanni of Naples," were first published in 1839. He was unquestionably greater as a prose than as a poetical writer. His latest productions were, "Last Fruit off an Old Tree," published in 1853, and "Letters of an American," first given to the world under the assumed name of "Pottinger," in 1854. In 1859 an action was brought against him for defaming a lady at Bath, and to avoid paying damages he quitted England for Italy.

Born at Ipsley Court, Warwickshire, 1775; died at Florence, 1864.

LANDOUR, *lan-door'*, a sanitary station in the north-western part of British India, near the south border of the Gurhwal. It is situated at an elevation of 7,600 feet above the sea level, and enjoys a delightfully temperate climate. There are, besides barracks, a church, hospital, and other good buildings.

LANDPORT, *land'-port*, a large suburb of Portsmouth. (*See* PORTSMOUTH.)

LANDRECIES, *lan-drai-cese'*, a town of France, department Nord, on the Sambre, 20 miles E. of Cambray. It is strongly fortified, and a large trade is carried on. Pop. 4,000.—From 1815 to 1818 this town was occupied by the Russians.

LANDSBERG, *lands'-bairg*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, on the Warthe, 40 miles N.E. of Frankfort. Manf. Woollens, leather, paper, and machinery. There are important markets for corn and wool. Pop. 3,000.

LANDSBERG, a town of Bavaria, province of Upper Bavaria, on the right bank of the Lech, 31 miles S.W. of Munich. It is walled and flanked with towers. There are two churches, a hospital, and an orphan asylum. Manf. Paper; there are a bell-foundry and numerous breweries. Pop. 4,000.

LANDSEER, CHARLES, R.A., *land'-seer*, a modern English painter. He painted many pictures of merit, chiefly illustrative of the works of the popular poets and novelists. He was elected an academician in 1845, and six years afterwards became keeper of the Royal Academy.

Born 1799.

LANDSEER, SIR EDWIN, R.A., a distinguished English painter. He was the brother of the preceding, and son of John Landseer, an engraver of considerable merit, and a writer and lecturer on art. From his earliest years he evinced extraordinary skill in drawing, and when only 14 exhibited successful pictures of terriers, spaniels, a horse, and other small subjects. Under his father's direction he was in the habit of sketching sheep, donkeys, and other animals, on Hampstead Heath; and to this early familiarity with nature we may attribute his wonderful skill and fidelity, as exhibited in his pictures during after-life. When he was 18 he painted "The Dogs of St. Gothard," and from that time he was admitted to stand at the head of English animal-painters. Although so early successful, he never lost the habits of a student, but went on increasing in power year after year. He became a Royal Academician in 1827. He was knighted in 1850. At the French Exposition of 1855 he was the only English artist to whom was awarded the large gold medal. In 1866 he was elected president of the Royal Academy, but declined to serve. Sir Edwin's pictures are familiar to thousands of his countrymen, through the medium of scores of engravings. As a painter of animals, with a remarkable power of infusing sentiment, pathos, even humour into his pictures, without in the slightest degree over-stepping a true delineation of animal nature, he has never been equalled. His portraits and landscapes are also admirable. He modelled the large lions for the base of the Nelson monument in Trafalgar-square. For the last two or three years of his life he was mentally afflicted.

Born in London, 1803; died 1873.

LAND'S-END, *lands-end'*, in Cornwall, the W. extremity of England, formed of granite cliffs, about 70 feet in height. (*See* CORNWALL.)

LANDSHUT, *lant'-shoot*, a town of Bavaria, province of Upper Bavaria, on the river Iser, 40 miles N.E. of Munich. The principal portion of the town consists of two long streets, which are tolerably wide and straight, and connected by a number of lanes. The chief edifices are the palace, the provincial house of assembly, the old town-house, and the hospital for decayed citizens. There are, besides, three parochial churches; one of them, called St. Martin's, a Gothic building erected in 1450, with a tower 420 feet high. **Manf.** Woollen cloths, hosiery, tobacco, paper, cards, leather, and watches; besides breweries and distilleries. **Pop.** 14,500.

LANDSHUT, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 27 miles S.E. of Liegnitz, on the right bank of the Bober, near the confluence of the Zeider. There are three churches, a convent, court-house, and hospital. **Manf.** Linen, flax, and tiles. **Pop.** 4,400.

LANDSHUT, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, near the Hungarian frontier, 30 miles S.E. of Brünn. **Pop.** 2,400.

LANDSKRON, *lands'-krone*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the Sazawa. It is walled, and there are a castle and three churches. **Manf.** Linen and calico. There are bleachfields and dyeworks. **Pop.** 4,900.

LANDSKRONA, *lands-kro'-na*, a seaport of Sweden, on a point of land projecting into the Sound, 18 miles N.E. of Copenhagen. It is strongly fortified and defended by a citadel, and there is a large harbour. **Manf.** Sugar, soap, and leather. An important annual fair is held. **Pop.** 6,600.

LANDSTUHL, *land'-stool*, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 39 miles N.W. of Spires. There is a ruined castle near the town. The Count of Sickengen, the friend of Luther, was killed in a siege, and is buried in the church. **Manf.** Potash; there is a trade in cattle. **Pop.** 2,800.

LANE, **EDWARD WILLIAM**, *lain'*, Oriental scholar. He was the third son of Prebendary Lane, of Hereford cathedral, and, after an education in the grammar-schools of Bath and Hereford, went to London and studied engraving. At the age of 24 he commenced the study of oriental languages and literature, and afterwards spent many years in Egypt. He produced a new translation of the "Arabian Nights," and an "Arabic-English Lexicon," the last volumes of which were uncompleted at the time of his death. This work procured him the honour of being elected a correspondent of the Institute of France, and the university of Leyden conferred on him the doctor's degree in 1875.

Born at Hereford, 1801; **died** 1876.

LANE-END. (*See* LONGTON.)

LANFRANC, *lan'-frank*, archbishop of Canterbury, a member of a noble family of Pavia. His early manhood was spent as an advocate in the law-courts of that town; after which he went to France, and established a school at Avranches, which was attended by students of the highest rank. On a journey to Rouen, he was robbed and left bound in a wood. Some peasants released him, and conveyed him to the abbey of Bec, where he was so kindly treated, that he became a monk therein, and, in three years, was chosen prior. William, duke of Normandy, gave him the abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen, and, after the conquest of England, advanced him to the archbishopric of Canterbury. In 1071 he went to Rome to receive the pallium from Pope Alexander II. He rebuilt the cathedral of Canterbury, and founded several churches and hospitals. He wrote against Berenger on the Eucharist, and other works, which were published in Paris, 1648.

Born at Pavia, 1005; **died** 1089.

LANGBAINE, **GERARD**, *lang'-bain*, a learned divine, who rose from servitor to be fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. He edited "Longinus," and several other learned works. In 1645 he was chosen provost of his college, which, with the office of keeper of the archives, he held to his death. He was esteemed by Selden, Usher, and other great men, his correspondence with whom has been printed.

Born in Westmoreland, about 1608; **died** 1657.

LANGBAINE, **GERARD**, son of the above, became beadle of law at Oxford, and published an "Appendix to the University Catalogue of Graduates," and "An Account of the English Dramatic Poets."

Born at Oxford, 1656; **died** 1692.

LANGEAIS, *lange'-i*, a town of France, department Indre-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Loire, 14 miles S.W. of Tours. There is a large Gothic castle of the 13th century still in good preservation. **Manf.** Linen, tiles, and bricks. **Pop.** 3,500.

LANGELAND, *lang'-e-land*, an island of Denmark, at the southern entrance of the Great Belt, between Zealand, Laaland, and Funen. It is 33 miles long, with an average breadth of 3, is undulating, and produces corn, flax, apples, timber, and cattle. The only town is Rudkjöbing, on the west coast. **Pop.** 2,800.

LANGELAND, or **LONGLAND**, **ROBERT**, *lang'-land*, an old English poet, and one of the first disciples of Wickliffe, who distinguished himself by a curious poem, entitled "The Visions of Piers Plowman," written in 1369, intended as a satire on almost every description of men, but especially the clergy. It is written in blank verse, with force and humour, in an alliterative measure.

Died about 1370.

LANGENAU, *lang'-e-nou*, a village of Würtemberg, on the Nau, 10 miles N.E. of Ulm. **Manf.** Linen and saltpetre. **Pop.** 3,500.

LANGENBERG, *lang'-en-bairg*, a town of Prussia, province of Dusseldorf, 16 miles N.E. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Woollen, cotton, and silk goods, cutlery, ironware, paper and leather. **Pop.** 3,800.

LANGENBIELAU, *lan'-gen-be'-lou*, several contiguous manufacturing villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, 33 miles S.W. of Breslau. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, and sugar. **Pop.** 13,000.

LANGENBRUCKEN, *lang'-en-brook'-en*, a favourite watering-place of Baden, 18 miles E. of Carlsruhe. There are sulphur springs.

LANGENLOIS, *lang'-en-laus*, a market-town of the Austrian empire, 7 miles N.E. of Krems. There is a large trade in fruit and wine. **Pop.** 3,000.

LANGENSALZA, *lang'-en-sal'-za*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony. **Pop.** 9,500.

LANGHAM, **SIMON**, *lang'-kam*, an English prelate and cardinal, was abbot of Westminster, bishop of Ely, and lastly archbishop of Canterbury, in 1366. Edward III. made him treasurer of England, and Urban VIII. gave him a cardinal-ship, with the title of legate.

Born 1310; **died** at Avignon, 1376.

LANGHOLM, *lang'-um*, a burgh of barony and market-town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on the Esk, over which is a handsome bridge, 8 miles N. of the English border. It consists of the united villages of Old and New Langholm, and has a town-hall, a gaol, several libraries and public institutions. **Manf.** Woollen yarns and tweeds. **Pop.** 3,275.—A station on the North British railway.

LANGHORNE, Dr. John, *lang'-horn*, an English poet and translator. On entering into orders, he became tutor to the sons of a Lincolnshire gentleman, whose daughter he subsequently married. He wrote a poem entitled "Genius and Valour," in which he defended the Scotch against Churchill, and for which the university of Edinburgh bestowed upon him the degree of D.D., in 1766. He was a writer in the "Monthly Review," and published "Poems," "Letters of Theodosius and Constantia," "Solyman and Almena," a tale; five Sermons; "Fables of Flora, in Verse," and a translation of Plutarch's Lives.

Born at Kirkby-Stephen, Westmoreland, 1735; **died** 1779.

LANGKAT, *lang-kat'*, a native state on the north-eastern side of Sumatra. The chief produce is black pepper, large quantities of which are exported.

LANGLE, John Maximilian de, *langl*, a French Protestant minister, who officiated in the reformed church at Rouen for twenty-five years. He wrote a "Defence of Charles I., king of England," two volumes of Sermons, and translated from the English the "Whole Duty of Man."

Born at Evreux, 1590; **died** 1674.

LANGLE, Samuel de, son of the above. He was minister of the church at Rouen, whence he removed to Charenton, where he was greatly esteemed for his learning and virtues. On the persecution breaking out against the Protestants, he removed to England, and obtained a prebend of Westminster. The university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. Bishop Stillingfleet printed a letter of his on the difference between the Church of England and the dissenters.

Born in London; **died** 1690.

LANGNAU, *lang'-nou*, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the Ilfis, 15 miles E. of the town of Bern. It is the principal mart for the cheese and linen-thread produced in the district. **Pop.** 6,300.

LANGON, *lan-gon'*, a town of France, department Gironde, on the left bank of the Garonne, 24 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. **Manf.** Casks and leather. There is a trade in wine, brandy, and ship-timber. **Pop.** 4,500.

LANGRES, *langr*, a town of France, department Haute-Marne, situated 1,400 feet above the sea level, 20 miles S.E. of Chaumont. The cathedral was built in the 11th century. There are, besides, a Roman arch, a town-hall, a school of geometry, and several hospitals. **Manf.** Fine cutlery, of which it is the principal seat in France. **Pop.** 6,800.

LANGTOFT, Peter, *lang'-toft*, an old English chronicler, who translated from the Latin, into French verse, Herbert Bosenham's "Life of Thomas à Becket," and also composed a chronicle in verse, which began with the Trojans and went down to Edward I. An English metrical translation of this was made by Robert de Brunne, and published at Oxford in 1725. A manuscript of the Chronicle is preserved in the Cottonian collection of the British Museum, and another is to be found in the Arundel MSS. contained in the Heralds' College.

Lived in the 13th and 14th centuries.

LANGTON, Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, and cardinal of St. Chrysogonus. He was of English birth, studied at, and became chancellor of, the university of Paris, and was created archbishop of Canterbury by the pope, in opposition to King John and the clergy. John forbade Langton from entering his dominions, and banished the monks of Canterbury, for which the kingdom was laid under the papal interdict. The king was afterwards excommunicated, and his subjects absolved from their allegiance; on which he made his submission, by complying with the papal terms, after which he received the papal absolution from Langton, who, however, refused the pope's bull of excommunication against the barons for leaguing against John, at Runnymede, for which he was suspended in 1215. At length he purchased his pardon, and was reinstated three years afterwards. He was a stanch adherent to the cause of national liberty, and a learned writer. He is supposed to have been the first to divide the Bible into chapters.

Died 1228.

LANGUEDOC, *lan'-ge-dok*, an old province of France. (*See* France.)

LANGUET, Hubert, *lan'-gai*, minister of state to Augustus, elector of Saxony, was a native of France, and converted to the Protestant faith by Melancthon. He was at Paris during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, as ambassador from the elector, and narrowly escaped with his life, after saving that of Wichelus, the printer, in whose house he lodged, and also the famous De Mornay. He was employed in several other embassies; but being suspected of favouring the Zwinglians, he quitted the service of the elector, and entered into that of the prince of Orange. He wrote a letter to Sir Philip Sidney, and other pieces.

Born 1518; **died** at Antwerp, 1581.

LANHO, *lan'-ho*, a river of China, rising in Mongolia, traverses China in a south-easterly direction, and falls into the Gulf of Pechelee, after a course of 300 miles.

LANIERE, Nicholas, *lan'-e-eer*, a painter, engraver, and musician, who was employed to collect pictures in foreign countries for Charles I. He placed a particular mark on all which he brought to England. Pepys says, in his Diary, "that Laniere did, at the request of Mr. Hill, bring two or three of the finest prints for my wife to see that ever I did see in all my life." He was also chapel-master to Charles I.

Born 1568; **died** 1646.

LANJARON, *lan'-ha-ron*, a market-town of Spain, province of Granada, and 24 miles S.E. of the town of that name. It has mineral waters, and, on account of the coolness of its atmosphere, is much frequented in summer. **Manf.** Linen, ribbon, lace, soap, brandy, wine, and oil. **Pop.** 3,000.

LANKESTER, Edwin, M.D., *lan'-kes-ter*, an English writer and lecturer on natural science, who, in his youth, was apprenticed to a surgeon. After completing his term and passing the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Society, he went to Germany, and graduated at Heidelberg. He became a licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1841. He was the author of several volumes on natural history, and edited the botanical portion of the "English Cyclopædia." He was a fellow of the

Royal Society, and professor of natural history at New College, London. He was elected one of the coroners for Middlesex in 1862.

Born in Suffolk, 1814; died 1874.

LANNES, JEAN, *lan'-nes*, duke of Montebello and marshal of France. Born of humble parents, he worked as a dyer in early life; but, joining a battalion of volunteers in 1792, he, by his courage, rapidly rose to the grade of major. In 1794 he attracted the notice of Bonaparte, who procured him a command in the army of Italy. At the battles of Montenotte and Millesimo he displayed considerable bravery, and became colonel in 1796. He was made general of brigade in the following year, and sustained a brilliant part at the taking of Mantua and at the battle of Arcola. He went with the French expedition to Egypt, and rose to the rank of general of division. The French victory at Aboukir was in part due to his bravery and coolness. At the siege of Acre he was severely wounded. He left Egypt with Bonaparte, and, after returning to Paris, rendered good service to his chief during the revolution of the 18th Brumaire (9th November), 1799, for which Napoleon appointed him commander of the consular guard. After various employments, he commanded the advance guard of the French army crossing the Great St. Bernard into Italy, in 1800. At the great battle of Montebello, where the Austrians were completely beaten, Lannes displayed such great skill and bravery, that Napoleon gave him the title of Montebello when he raised him to the dukedom. He was no less distinguished at the battle of Marengo. On his return from Portugal in 1804, whither he had been sent as minister-plenipotentiary of France, Napoleon created him marshal of France, and afterwards duke of Montebello. In the German campaigns of 1805-6, he commanded the advance guard, and rendered the most signal service to his master at the battles of Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, and Friedland. His last great exploit was, in 1809, the defence of the village of Essling, where, while resisting the fierce onslaught of the Austrians, a cannon-ball struck off his right leg, and the foot and ancle of the left. He was greatly esteemed by the Emperor Napoleon for his intrepidity and military skill. His young widow was afterwards lady of honour to the empress Maria Louisa.

Born at Lectoure, Guienne, 1769; died at Vienna, 1809.

LANNION, *lan'-ne-one*, a town and river port of France, department Côtes-du-Nord, on the Guer, about 7 miles from the mouth of that river. There is a trade in timber, wine, and colonial produce. Pop. 5,400.

LANORAIE, *lan-o-rē'*, a town of the province of Ontario, Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, 38 miles N.E. of Montreal. There is a Roman Catholic church. A trade is carried on in flour and timber. Pop. 2,400.

LA NOUE, FRANÇOIS DE, French warrior and author. He belonged to a noble family of Brittany, and, having adopted the reformed religion, served with great distinction in the Huguenot army, under Condé. At the siege of Fontenay-le-Compte, in 1570, he lost his left arm, which was replaced by one of iron, from which he received the soubriquet of "Bras-de-Fer." On the restoration of peace he was appointed field-marshal in the service of the Netherlands, and was captured by the Spaniards and kept prisoner for five years. In 1585 he was exchanged for Philippe Egmont. He afterwards served under Henry IV. of France, and died of wounds received at the siege of Lamballe. He has been compared to the Chevalier Bayard for brilliant courage and distinguished virtues. He wrote "Political and Military Discourses," which is considered one of the finest specimens of French prose of the 16th century.

Born near Nantes, 1531; died 1591.

LANSDOWNE, HENRY PETTY FITZMAURICE, third Marquis of, *lans'-doun*. He was son of the Earl of Shelburne, who was prime minister in 1782. After receiving a preliminary course of education at Westminster school, he went, in 1795, to study under Dugald Stewart, at Edinburgh, where he formed the acquaintance of a small circle of young men, who formed the celebrated Speculative Society, in which Brougham, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, Horner, and others, first practised the art of debate. From Edinburgh he went to Cambridge, in 1801, and, after a continental tour, entered the House of Commons for Calne. As Lord Henry Petty he became a prominent member of the Whig party, and, on the death of Mr. Pitt, and the accession of the Whigs to power, he became chancellor of the Exchequer, and followed Pitt in the representation of the university of Cambridge. He succeeded to the peerage as marquis of Lansdowne, in 1809. In both houses of parliament he was a stanch advocate of the abolition of slavery, and some of his best oratorical efforts were made in furtherance of the repeal of the penal laws against Roman Catholics. In 1820 he proposed a measure in favour of the principle of free trade; in 1822 he sought to obtain an inquiry into the suffering condition of Ireland. After an eighteen years' retirement from office, he became secretary of state for the Home department, under the premiership of George Canning, in 1828. He was in opposition during the Wellington administration of 1829-31, but, on becoming president of the Council in the latter year, he was an active participator in the measures taken to pass the Reform Act. He was the opposition leader of the House of Lords during Sir Robert Peel's rule, which commenced in 1841, and when his own party returned to power under Lord John Russell, in 1846, he again took office as President of the Council, once more led the peers from the ministerial benches. He resigned office with Lord John Russell in 1852, but had a seat without office in the ministry of the Earl of Aberdeen, and in the first administration of Lord Palmerston. He had a great taste for literature and the arts; his high personal character ensured him friends of all parties, and for several years he was the trusted friend and adviser of the Queen.

Born in London, 1780; died at Bowood, Wiltshire, 1863.

LANSING, *lan'-sing*, the capital of Michigan, United States, in Ingham county, on the Grand River, 110 miles N.W. of Detroit. There are a very handsome new state-house, 12 churches, college for females, and state agricultural college with model farm. Pop. 7,500.

LANSINGBURGH, a town of New York, United States, on the left bank of the Hudson, 10 miles N.E. of Albany. Manf. Copper, iron, rifles, floorcloth, brushes, and malt. Pop. 7,000.

LANTIER, ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS DE, *lan'-tē-ai*, a French author, who produced some celebrated works of fictitious travel, similar to Barthélemy's "Anacharsis," but in no way copied from it. These were entitled "The Travels of Antenor," "The Travellers in Switzerland," and "Travels in Spain." He also wrote some comedies, and other works.

Born at Marseilles, 1734; died 1826.

LANUSEI, *la-noo'-sa-e*, a town of the island of Sardinia, 30 miles N.E. of Cagliari. **Pop.** 2,300.

LANZA, GIOVANNI, *lan'-za*, Italian statesman. He was a member of the Sardinian chamber in 1848, minister of education in 1855, and of finance in 1858. He was afterwards several times president of the Sardinian chamber and the Italian parliament. In 1864-5 he was minister of the interior, and in 1869 he became prime minister, and the transfer of the capital to Rome took place under his administration. He resigned 1873.

Born at Vignole, 1815.

LANZAROTE, *lan'-za-ro'-tai*, the most N.E. of the Canary Isles. It is volcanic and fertile, yielding fine fruits, barilla, and orchil. There are several mountains, the loftiest of which, Montana Blanca, has an altitude of 2,000 feet. The volcano Temanfay has had several disastrous eruptions. **Area**, 324 square miles. **Pop.** 17,500.

LANZI, LUIGI, *lan'-se*, an Italian archæologist and writer on art. He entered the order of Jesuits at the age of 17, but on the suppression of the order, he devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was appointed keeper of the cabinet of medals at Florence in 1775, and thenceforth produced works on archæology and art, some of which have since been translated into every European language. His "History of the Painters" was translated by Thomas Roscoe. He composed many other works, the chief of which were "Saggio di Lingua Etrusca," and others on the ancient Etruscan vases. He was also a graceful poet.

Born near Macerata, 1732; **died** at Florence, 1810.

LANZO, *lant'-zo*, a town of Northern Italy, on the right bank of the Tesco, and the left bank of the Stura, 18 miles N.W. of Turin. There is an ancient and lofty bridge. **Pop.** 2,400.

LAOCOON, *lai-ok'-o-on*, in Greek legend, prince of the royal family of Troy, was grand-priest of Apollo. While sacrificing a bullock to Neptune, two enormous serpents issued from the sea, and attacked his two sons; and, on his attempting to defend them, the serpents seized him and squeezed him to death. This punishment was said to be inflicted for his temerity in dissuading the Trojans from allowing the wooden horse of the Greeks to enter the city, and also for hurling a javelin at its sides, as it entered within the walls. The marble group depicting the struggle with the serpents, discovered in 1506, on the side of the Esquiline Hill at Rome, and now at the Vatican, is one of the most famous pieces of sculpture in the world.

LAODICEA, *lai'-o-di-se'-a*, a city of ancient Phrygia, in Asia Minor. It was destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius, rebuilt by the Turks in 1255, and again destroyed in 1402. The site is now occupied by a ruinous village, Eski-Hissar. It was a place of considerable importance in connection with the early Christian Church, and councils were held there in 363 and 476.

LAOMEDON, *lai-om'-e-don*, in Greek legend, son of Ilus, king of Troy, and father to Priam and Hesione. He built the walls of Troy, assisted by Apollo and Neptune. When the walls were finished, Laomedon refused to reward the labours of the gods, and, soon after, his territories were laid waste by the sea, and his subjects visited by a pestilence. Sacrifices were offered to the offended divinities, but nothing could appease the gods, according to the oracle, but annually to expose to a sea monster a Trojan virgin. This victim was decided by lot, and when the calamity had continued for five or six years, the lot fell upon Hesione, Laomedon's daughter; but Hercules came and offered to deliver the Trojans from this calamity, if Laomedon would reward him with a number of fine horses. The king consented; but when the monster was destroyed, he refused to give them. Hercules was obliged to besiege Troy, and take it by force of arms. Laomedon was put to death after a reign of twenty-nine years, and his son Priam placed upon the throne.

LAON, *la-one'*, a town of France, capital of the department Aisne, 80 miles N.E. of Paris. Its cathedral is a large and stately Gothic building, with lofty towers. It has, besides, a prefecture, with a library, a town-hall, citadel, barracks, theatre, a leaning tower, college, workhouse, and various schools. The town is surrounded with walls flanked with towers. **Manf.** Coarse cloth, hosiery, leather, nails, and earthenware. In its neighbourhood are some vineyards. **Pop.** 8,600. Here, in 1814, a great battle was fought between the allies, under Blucher and Napoleon I., in which the latter was defeated.

LAOS, or LAO, *la'-os*, a country of South-eastern Asia, the limits of which are not accurately known, but are generally considered to be **lat.** 15° 24' N.; **lon.** 97° 47'—106° E., and bounded N. by Yunnan, S. by Siam and Tenasserim, E. by Anam, and W. by Burmah. There are extensive mountain ranges, with alluvial plains between, which are subject to inundations. The chief rivers are the Mekon, Manlon, and Mekam. **Minerals.**—Gold, silver, iron, copper, tin and lead, rubies and emeralds. A considerable trade is carried on with Siam, Burmah, and China. Lanchang is the capital. **Pop.** Unascertained.

LAOU-TZE, or LAO-TSEU, *la-o-tse'*, a Chinese philosopher, who lived a short time before Confucius. He held the doctrine of the metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls, like Pythagoras. (*See* PYTHAGORAS.) He wrote a book which the Chinese place among the number of their sacred works, and founded a sect called Tao-tse, which rivals that of Confucius. The Chinese legend is that at the age of 119, he mounted to heaven on a black buffalo. M. Stanislas Julien published a complete edition of his writings at Paris, 1841.

Born 600 B.C.; **died** about 523 B.C.

LAPARELLI, FRANCIS, *la-pa-rel'-le*, an eminent Italian architect and mechanician. His knowledge of the art of military engineering recommended him to Cosmo I., grand-duke of Tuscany, and Pope Pius IV. intrusted him with the construction of the defensive works of Civita-Vecchia, which place he strongly fortified. Michael Angelo confided to him the execution of his designs for the church of St. Peter. In 1565 he was sent to fortify Malta against the attempts of Solyman, and there planned the city of Valetta. He afterwards engaged in the service of the Venetians.

Born at Crotona, 1521; **died** of the plague, at Candia, 1570.

LA PAZ, *la-pas'*, the capital of Lower California, on a bay in the Gulf of California. It is well built, in a fertile valley, and has a cathedral, bishop's palace, town-house, and other good public buildings. The harbour is good, and a considerable trade is carried on. **Pop.** 10,000.

LA PAZ, a department of the republic of Bolivia, bordering on Peru, South America. The surface is extremely diversified, comprising some of the loftiest mountains and deepest valleys on the American continent. Various streams rising in

the mountain ranges combine to form the Rio Beni, one of the principal affluents of the Amazon. The soil is very fertile, producing fine timber, cereals, tropical fruits, cotton, indigo, sugar, coffee, cacao, coca, and various species of potato. Cattle, sheep, horses, mules, and pigs are bred extensively. Alpacas and llamas are abundant. Among the wild animals are jaguars, pumas, foxes, monkeys, and the destructive Vampire bat. **Minerals.** Copper, of which there are important mines, gold, and silver. **Area,** 43,051 square miles. **Pop.** 447,822.

LA PAZ DE AYACUCHO, capital of the above department, situated 13,000 feet above the sea level, in a deep valley formed by the river Chuquiapo, which is crossed by nine handsome bridges. There are a very fine cathedral, 13 other churches, a monastery, a university, a very fine promenade, and a beautifully laid-out cemetery. This city is the chief commercial emporium of the republic. The principal trade consists in the traffic in coca leaves, and the export of copper. **Pop.** 26,000. **Lat.** 16° 30′ S. **Lon.** 68° 30′ W.—The city was founded in 1548 by Alonzo de Mendoza. The present name was given in 1825 to commemorate the great battle fought in the plain of Ayacucho, which was decisive of Bolivian independence.

LAPEER, *la-peer′*, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area,** 828 square miles. **Pop.** 30,000. The capital is Lapeer.

LA PEROUSE, JEAN FRANÇOIS DE GALAUP, Count de, *pe-roose′*, a celebrated French navigator, who, after serving as captain in the French navy with much distinction, was sent by Louis XVI., in 1785, on a voyage of discovery. He sailed with two frigates from Brest, and visited the coasts of Tartary, of Japan, and of New Holland, when, in 1788, he ceased to be heard of. Several expeditions were dispatched to discover traces of him, but in vain. In 1827, however, the wreck of his vessels was observed by Captain Dillon of the Vanikoro islands. In 1828, a French captain visited the place, and discovered that La Perouse and his men had been wrecked among the reefs surrounding the island.

Born in France, 1741; **died** probably, 1788.

LAPIO, *la′-pe-o*, a town of Italy, province of Principato Ulteriore, 14 miles N.W. of St. Angelo dei Lombardi. **Pop.** 2,400.

LAPLACE, PIERRE SIMON, Marquis de, *la-plass′*, a celebrated French mathematician and astronomer. As early as his nineteenth year he taught mathematics in a military school. He obtained letters of introduction to the celebrated philosopher D'Alembert, and went to Paris with the view of seeking an interview with him; but, finding no notice taken of his letters, he wrote a short paper on some points of mechanical philosophy which immediately procured for him the attention to his claims that he desired. D'Alembert sent for him, and, about 1769, had him appointed professor of mathematics at the Paris Military School. By his treatises, memoirs, and larger works, Laplace rapidly obtained the reputation of being the greatest living mathematician since Newton. Napoleon, when first consul, appointed him minister of the interior; but, as a politician, he was very unsuccessful, and he was in a short time removed to the presidentship of the *Sénat Conservateur*. He was created a count by Napoleon. In 1814 he voted for the deposition of the Emperor and the restoration of the Bourbons; and, after the second restoration, was created a marquis by Louis XVIII. His principal works were the "Mécanique Céleste," "Analytical Theory of Probabilities," and an "Essay on Probabilities." He also wrote on mechanics, heat, and electricity. A complete edition of his writings was published by the French government in 1843. It is quite impossible, in any short notice of the life of Laplace, to convey a proper idea of the extent and value of the great "Mécanique Céleste." That inestimable contribution to science contained 4,000 quarto pages; and, it is said, might easily be expanded to thrice that number. The intention of the work was to deduce, from the discoveries of the great astronomers who had preceded Laplace, a complete and harmonious system, and to perfect the marvellous work commenced by Newton, in his discovery of the law of gravitation. He subsequently wrote his "Exposition du Système du Monde," as an explanation of what was abstruse in his "Mécanique."

Born at Beaumont-en-Auge, 1749; **died** at Paris, 1827.

LAPLAND, *lap′-land*, the northernmost part of Europe, occupying the north and north-eastern portions of the Scandinavian peninsula, bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. by the White Sea, S. by Sweden, and W. by Norway and the Atlantic. It belongs partly to Russia and partly to Sweden and Norway. The name given by the natives is Sameanda, or Somellada. It is about 700 miles long, from Cape Orlov, on the White Sea, to the entrance of Saltersfiord, on the Atlantic; and about 550 broad. The part of Lapland lying along the N. shore of the Gulf of Bothnia, consists of an extensive plain, abounding in immense forests of birch, spruce, pine, and Scotch fir; but, at the distance of 80 miles from that sea, the ground becomes gradually elevated, till at length it rises to lofty mountains, attaining a height of from 5,500 to 6,200 feet, which, in this region, is 2,700 feet above the line of perpetual congelation. These central mountains are the highest in Lapland. In the maritime districts, the temperature approaches uniformity, and, whilst the winters are not severe, the summers are raw and foggy. In the interior, the winter is intensely cold, but the heat of summer is steady and fructifying. The mean annual temperature at the North Cape (lat. 71° 11′ 30″) is 6° higher than at Enontekis, in the interior, in lat. 68° 30′. Yet, at the latter, the thermometer rises in July to 64°, while at the Cape it seldom reaches 50°.

Rivers.—The principal are the Torneå, the Kalix, the Lulea, and the Kola. The Tana, the principal river in the N.E., and the Alten, the principal in the N.W., both run into the Northern Ocean. There are numerous lakes, particularly in its mountainous part.

Zoology.—Hares, bears, martens, gluttons, beavers, otters, ermines, squirrels, lemings or mountain rats, foxes, and wolves: hares are the most abundant. The domestic quadrupeds are oxen, cows, dogs, sheep, and goats. The reindeer is the most valuable animal in Lapland: it serves as the principal beast of burden, its milk is highly valued, and its flesh supplies the chief nourishment of the inhabitants.

Pro.—Barley or big is the most common grain. In the low ground, rye is likewise cultivated, and occasionally oats. The berry-bearing plants also are numerous.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, lead, zinc, and arsenic.

Area.—88,400 square miles, divided as follows:—Swedish, 50,600; Norwegian, 26,500; Russian, 11,300. These estimates are approximate.

Pop.—Russian Lapland, 9,000; Norwegian, 5,560; Swedish, 4,500; total, 19,000. These numbers are only approximate, accurate information being unattainable. Many Russians, Swedes, Norwegians, and Finns, resident in the country, bring up the population to about 50,000. The Lapps, or Laplanders, or, as they name themselves, Sami, or Sahmelads, are divided into the agricultural and seafaring classes—the Soelappen and the Boelappen. They are short of stature, with low forehead, high cheek bones, and pointed chin. Though of poor physical development, they are not particularly

deficient in mental capacity, and many who have received the advantage of systematic education have made great progress. They generally profess the religion of the country to which they belong — the Swedish and Norwegian Lapps nominally belonging to the Lutheran, and the Russians to the Greek church; but they retain many of the old superstitions of the race. The mountain Lapps have no fixed habitation, but wander about in quest of food for their flocks of reindeer, and lodge in tents or huts, which are usually about nine feet in height and twelve in length. Their diet consists chiefly of animal food. During winter, they carry on some traffic with the Swedes. This takes place at Tornea, and other towns on the Gulf of Bothnia, and consists in exchanging skins, furs, dried fish, venison, and gloves for flannel, cloth, hemp, copper, iron, and various utensils; but particularly for spirituous liquors, meal, salt, and tobacco.

LA PLATA. (*See* PLATA.)

LA PLATA, a new county of Colorado, United States. **Area**, 7,000 square miles. Valuable gold mines have recently been discovered. **Pop.** Fluctuating and unascertained. The chief place is Howardsville.

LA PORTE, *la-port'*, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 450 square miles. **Pop.** 31,000. The capital is La Porte.

LA PORTE, capital of the above county in the north-west of Indiana, 12 miles from Lake Michigan. It is situated at the junction of several railways, and a considerable trade is carried on. There are 11 churches and a medical college. **Manf.** Iron and machinery. **Pop.** 7,000.

LAPPENBERG, JOHANN MARTIN, *lap'-pen-bairg*, German historian. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and afterwards law and history at Berlin and Gottingen. He was the representative of Hamburg at Berlin in 1820; and in 1850 was the chosen representative of the diet of Frankfort. In 1823 he was appointed archivist to the Hamburg Senate, and entered on the historical researches which he pursued throughout his life. He especially studied the history of England, and produced elaborate and most valuable works on the history of the country under the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, besides works on German history, particularly in relation to the free towns of Hamburg and Bremen.

Born at Hamburg, 1794; **died** 1865.

LAPRAIRIE, *la-prair'-e*, a county of Quebec province, Canada, to the south of the St. Lawrence river, and opposite the island of Montreal. **Area**, 173 square miles. **Pop.** 12,000, nearly all of French descent, the remainder chiefly Indians.

LA PUEBLA, otherwise **PUEBLA**, which *see*.

LAR, *lar*, the capital of Laristan, in Persia, now in a state of ruins, 180 miles S.E. of Shiraz. It was formerly the capital of an Arabian kingdom. The bazaar is the finest in Persia. **Manf.** Cotton fabrics, gunpowder, and arms. **Pop.** 12,000. **Lat.** 27° 30′ N. **Lon.** 53° 58′ E.

LARACHE. (*See* EL-ARAISCH.)

LARANJEIRAS, *la-ran-hai'-ras*, a town of Brazil, province Sergipe, on the left bank of the Cotindeba, 15 miles from the Atlantic. There is a harbour accessible to small vessels. **Pop.** 2,000.

LARCHER, PIERRE HENRY, *lar'-shai*, a learned French writer, chiefly remarkable for his excellent translation of the Greek historian Herodotus, with notes. He had a controversy with Voltaire respecting the "Philosophy of History," by the latter. In 1809 he was appointed professor of Greek literature at the College of France.

Born at Dijon, 1726; **died** at Paris, 1812.

LARDNER, NATHANIEL, DR., *lard'-ner*, a learned English dissenting divine. After receiving his academical education at London, he went to Utrecht, and thence to Leyden, and, in 1703, returned to England. Soon afterwards he became tutor to the son of Lady Treby, in which situation he continued until her ladyship's death, in 1721. In 1729 he became pastor of a congregation in Crutched Friars. He wrote an answer to Woolston on the Miracles, a "Letter on the Logos," and the "Credibility of the Gospel History," a work admirably executed. His writings abound in critical elucidations of the Scripture and early ecclesiastical history, evincing profound learning and intense application.

Born at Hawkhurst, Kent, 1684; **died** 1768.

LARDNER, DIONYSIUS, DR., a modern writer on physical science. He was the son of a Dublin attorney, and, after receiving some education at school, was placed in his father's office. Evincing, however, a decided distaste for the profession of the law, he was entered at Trinity College, Dublin, and soon began to devote himself to scientific pursuits, gaining a great number of prizes in pure astronomy, in natural philosophy, and other branches of study. In 1817 he obtained a B.A. degree, and, during the ten following years, remained at the university, publishing, at first, treatises on mathematics, and subsequently on the steam-engine. He likewise delivered a course of lectures on the latter subject at the Royal Dublin Society, for which he received the gold medal of the society. His reputation being in a great measure established, he began to contribute to the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," and the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," for which he wrote elaborate treatises on pure mathematics as well as on the applied sciences. In 1828, on the establishment of the London University, he was appointed to the chair of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and, removing to London, set on foot a scheme for a cabinet Cyclopædia, which he gradually perfected, obtaining the co-operation of many eminent men. Sir John Herschel wrote for the series a "Preliminary Discourse upon Natural Philosophy," and a "Treatise on Astronomy;" but most of the scientific works were due to Dr. Lardner himself. In 1840 he went to the United States, where he delivered, with considerable success, a course of lectures, which were afterwards several times reprinted. He subsequently devoted much time to railway economy, and wrote a good deal on that and other subjects. In 1854 he started his last important work, the "Museum of Science and Art." He possessed a remarkable talent for the popular exposition of science.

Born at Dublin, 1793; **died** at Naples, 1859.

LAREDO, *la-rai'-do*, a town and port of Spain, province of Santander, on the Bay of Biscay, 20 miles E. of Santander. It is fortified, has numerous churches, a town-house, custom-house, and other good public buildings. **Manf.** Linen and woollen fabrics, chocolate, casks, and fish hooks. **Pop.** 3,200.

LARGENTIÈRE, *lar'-gen-te-aire*, a town of France, department Ardèche, on the Ligne, 20 miles S.W. of Privas. There is a Gothic church of great elegance. The name of the town is derived from the silver mines formerly worked in the vicinity. **Manf.** Silk and leather. **Pop.** 3,000.

LARGS, *largs*, a seaport town and watering place of Ayrshire, Scotland, on the Firth of Clyde, 18 miles below Greenock. **Pop.** Resident, 5,149; in the summer there are many visitors.—Here, in 1263, Alexander III. gained a victory over Haco V., king of Norway.

LARIMER, *la'-re-mer*, a county of Colorado, United States. **Area**, 1,200 square miles. **Pop.** 1,000. The chief town is Laporte.

LARISSA, or **YENITSCHIR**, *la-ris'-sa*, a district of Thessaly, forming part of Greece. Also the name of the capital of Thessaly, formerly described as with narrow streets, dirty and wretched houses characteristic of Turkey, with its mosques and minarets. Though diminished in population it is probably improved. Noted for fabrics dyed with Turkey red. **Pop.** of the district, 145,706; of the town, 13,169.

LARISTAN, *la-ris-tan'*, a maritime province of Persia, extending along the northern coast of the Persian Gulf, and the Gulf of Oman. It is mostly a sandy waste, interspersed with salt steppes, but there are fertile tracts in the northern parts. Silk, camels, and salt, are the principal products. **Pop.** Unascertained, and chiefly consisting of wandering tribes.

LARKHANA, *lark-ha'-na*, a town of Sinde, capital of a district of its own name, 145 miles N. of Hyderabad. **Manf.** Silk and cotton. The largest corn market in the country is held here. **Pop.** 12,000.

LARNE, *larn*, a market-town, seaport, and watering-place of Ireland, on the northern shore of Loch Larne, 18 miles N.E. of Belfast. Vessels cannot approach within a mile of the town. **Manf.** Linen. There is a trade in coal, timber, and slate. **Pop.** 2,766.

LARNICA, or **LARNACA**, *lar-ne'-ca*, a town on the south coast of the island of Cyprus, 25 miles S.E. of Nicosia. It consists of an upper and lower town, separated by gardens and enclosures, in which are remains of the ancient Cithium. In the upper town are a cathedral and a convent. There is a small trade carried on with Egypt, Malta, and Smyrna. **Pop.** 10,000.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, **FRANÇOIS**, Duke de, *rosh'-foo-kolte*, a celebrated French author and statesman. He was at first known as the prince de Marillac, and signalized himself on various occasions by his courage; but was chiefly remarkable for his knowledge of mankind, and for his intriguing spirit. Smitten with the duchess de Longueville, he, to please her, joined the ranks of the Fronde, and entered into intrigues against Richelieu, but being afterwards restored to favour, was appointed, in 1661, chevalier of the king's commands, and next, governor of Poitou. He spent his old age in the society of Madame de la Fayette and Madame de Sévigné. He wrote "Memoirs of the Reign of Anne of Austria," and a book of maxims, first printed in 1665, under the title of "Reflections, or Sentences, and Moral Maxims." This little work has made the author celebrated as much by the perfection of its style as by the boldness of its paradoxes. According to it, self-love is the sole motive of all human actions, which was an opinion sufficiently natural with a man who had dwelt all his life at court. An egotist, an intriguer, and loose liver, Rochefoucauld had only too frequently given practical effect to his own maxims.

Born at Paris, 1613; **died** 1680.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD-LIANCOURT, **FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE FRÉDÉRIC**, Duke de, was grand-master of the wardrobe to Louis XV. and Louis XVI., and in 1789 deputy to the States-general. Although attached to the king, he showed himself zealous for the well-being of the people. He took part in the recall of Necker, after the fall of the Bastille. Named military commandant at Rouen after the closing of the Assembly, he offered an asylum to Louis XVI. Deprived of his rank in 1782, he lived for some time in England in great poverty, but having recovered some of his property, visited the United States. He returned to France after the 18th Brumaire (November 9th, 1799), and devoted himself to philanthropic enterprises, established manufactures, founded a school of art and science, and materially contributed to the introduction of vaccination throughout his native country. Napoleon created him a duke in 1809. He entered the Chamber of Peers in 1814; but his liberal opinions subsequently brought him under the displeasure of Charles X., whereupon he occupied himself with his philanthropic schemes, among others the establishment of the first savings bank in France. He was long known under the name of Liancourt only, but added to it that of Rochefoucauld upon the death of his cousin. He wrote, among other works, "The Prisons of Philadelphia," and "Travels in the United States."

Born 1747; **died** 1827.

LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN, **HENRI DE**, *rosh-zhak'-la*, a famous Vendean chieftain (previously an officer in the guard of Louis XVI.), who commanded at the battle of Fontenay in 1793, and preserved the Vendeans from total rout at the battle of Luçon. He likewise took part in the disastrous engagement at Chollet. On the death of Lescaire, he was, although only 22 years of age, proclaimed general-in-chief. He twice combated the republican troops near Antrain, and took possession of Laval, La Flèche, and Le Mans. Driven from the last city, he crossed the Loire, and intrenched himself in the forest of Vézin. He was slain in an engagement at Nouaillé.

Born 1772; **died** 1794.

LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN, **LOUIS DE VERGER**, younger brother of the preceding. At the outbreak of the Revolution he emigrated, but returned to France in 1801; he refused to take any office under Napoleon, and in 1813 took the command of the Royalists in La Vendée. In the following year he maintained the royal cause there, supported by the British. He was killed at the battle of Pont-des-Mathis. His wife published an interesting and valuable history of the war in La Vendée.

Born 1777; **died** 1815.

LARREY, **DOMINIQUE JEAN**, Baron, *lar'-rai*, a celebrated French surgeon. After completing his education under his uncle, and at the hospital of Toulouse, he repaired to Paris, where he obtained employment as naval surgeon. In that capacity he visited North America; but returning to Paris at the outbreak of the Revolution, he joined the French army of the Rhine in 1792. He first attracted the notice of his superiors by his invention of "flying ambulances," which enabled the wounded to be carried off the field, even under a warm fire. He first met Napoleon at the siege of Toulon, where the future emperor was at the time acting as lieutenant of artillery. After filling, for some time, the functions of professor of military surgery, he, in 1798, went with the French expeditionary army to Egypt, and on his return published his "Historical and Surgical Account of the Army of the East in Egypt and Syria." This work was written in 1803, and from that time Larrey's rise was very rapid. In 1805 he was placed at the head of the medico-surgical department of the French army, till, in 1812, he became baron of the empire, and surgeon-in-chief. His numerous papers attest his profound theoretical knowledge, while his many bold and successful operations, conducted dur-

ing Napoleon's wars, have established his fame as one of the first of modern surgeons. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Waterloo, and lost his rank and pension. The latter was restored in 1818, and he held several important medical offices. In 1842 he was appointed inspector of the military hospitals in Algeria. He was the author of various important works on surgery.

Born at Baudeau, 1766; **died** at Lyons, 1841.

LA RUE, *la-roo'*, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 182 square miles. **Pop.** 9,793. The capital is Hodgenville.

LA SALLE, Count de, *la-sal'*, a gallant soldier, who began his career, with the rank of officer, at eleven years of age, under Prince Maximilian, subsequently king of Bavaria, and, from his high birth and connexions, might have risen to the most prominent position; but he preferred to owe his promotion to merit alone, and accordingly threw up his commission, enlisted as a private soldier, and at length attained, after eight years' arduous and dangerous service, the same rank he had resigned. He distinguished himself in Egypt, and defeated the Prussians on the walls of Königsberg, and finally fell, in the midst of victory, on the field of Wagram.

Born at Metz, 1775; **killed**, 1809.

LA SALLE, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 1,050 square miles. **Pop.** 70,000. The capital is Ottawa.

LA SALLE, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 1,400 square miles. **Pop.** 789.

LA SALLE, a city of Illinois, United States, 110 miles N.E. of Springfield, at the junction of several lines of railway. The Illinois river is crossed by a railway bridge of 20 arches. There are coal mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 8,200.

LAS ANIMAS, *las-an'-e-mas*, a county of Colorado, United States. **Area**, 9,000 square miles. **Pop.** 4,500, chiefly Mexicans. The capital is Trinidad.

LASCARIS, THEODORE, *las-kar'-is*, emperor of Nicea, was the son-in-law of the emperor Alexius Angelus. After the taking of Constantinople by the Crusaders, in 1204, he formed in Asia Minor a new kingdom, comprising Bithynia, Lydia, and Phrygia, of which Nicea was the capital. He combated simultaneously his father-in-law, Alexis, and the sultan of Iconium; but nevertheless maintained his throne until his death.

Born 1175; **died** 1222.

LASCARIS, CONSTANTINE, a learned Greek, descended from the imperial Greek family of that name, who went to Italy on the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, in 1453. He was patronized and employed by Sforza, duke of Milan, and by Cardinal Bessarion, settled at Messina, where he taught Greek with reputation, and had a number of scholars. He wrote a Greek grammar, and other works, and left a valuable library, now in the Escurial.

Died 1493.

LASCARIS, JOHN JANUS, surnamed "Rhyndacenus," a learned Greek, of the same family as the preceding, who was employed by Lorenzo de' Medici to collect books in Greece. On his return he was invited to France by Louis XII., who appointed him ambassador to Venice. When Leo X. ascended the papal chair, Lascaris went to Rome, and became director of the Greek college, and superintendent of the Greek press. He revived the use of the capital letters of the Greek alphabet, and wrote epigrams in that language.

Born about 1445; **died** 1535.

LAS CASAS, BARTOLOMÉ DE, *las-kas'-as*, Spanish missionary bishop. He studied at Salamanca, and in 1502 went to San Domingo, where he was ordained priest, and was afterwards appointed to a charge in Cuba. He exerted himself strenuously in favour of the native population, who were cruelly oppressed by the white conquerors, and induced Cardinal Ximenes to send out a commission of inquiry. He advocated the employment of negroes, instead of the western Indians, in the mines, and for that reason has been reproached unjustly as the originator of the slave trade in the West Indies. He afterwards tried to organize a system of emigration for Castilian peasants, but failed. In 1539 he returned to Spain, and published a work on the destruction of the Indian races, which attracted considerable attention. He accepted the bishopric of Chiapa, but the planters were hostile to him, on account of his advocacy of the rights of the natives, and the church supported the planters. He returned to Spain, and passed the remainder of his life in a convent at Madrid. In the course of his life he crossed the Atlantic 16 times. His best known work is a "General History of the Indies."

Born in Seville, 1474; **died** in Madrid, 1566.

LAS CASES, EMMANUEL AUGUSTE DIEUDONNÉ, Count, *la-kas'-ai*, is supposed to have been of the same family as the preceding. At the outbreak of the French Revolution, in 1789, he was a lieutenant in the navy. He then emigrated, joined the army of Condé, afterwards spent some time in England as a private teacher, and took part in the expedition to Quiberon, but returned to France after the 18th Brumaire. Having been long engaged in literary pursuits, he now published under the name of Le Sage, an "Atlas Historique, Chronologique, et Géographique," which went through several editions. In 1809 he enrolled himself as a volunteer to resist the British attack upon Flushing: and from this time attracted the attention of Bonaparte, who soon afterwards made him his chamberlain, created him a member of the council of state, and intrusted him with various confidential missions. In 1814 Las Cases refused to vote in the council of state for the dethronement of the emperor, took up arms for him after his return from Elba in 1815, and was one of the four attendants who accompanied him to St. Helena. There he lived eighteen months with the ex-emperor, enjoying his intimacy, and noting down all that he said in a journal, subsequently published under the title of "Mémorial de Sainte Hélene." Having, however, become an object of suspicion to Sir Hudson Lowe, the governor, he was seized, and conveyed first to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to England as a prisoner, and was not permitted to return to France till after Bonaparte's death. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1830, and acted with the opposition.

Born 1766; **died** 1842.

LASCY, PETER, Count de, *las'-se*, a native of Ireland, who, after the conquest of that country by William III., entered the French service, and was subsequently an officer in the Austrian, Polish, and Russian armies, in the latter of which he rose to the rank of field-marshal, and was appointed governor of Lithuania.

Born 1678; **died** 1751.

LASCY, JOSEPH FRANCIS MAURICE, Count de, son of the preceding, entered the Austrian service, and obtained the rank of general, after having

exhibited considerable military ability at the battles of Lowositz, Breslau, and Hochkirchen. In 1760 he penetrated to Berlin, at the head of 15,000 men; for which bold exploit he was made a commander of the order of Maria Theresa, and in 1762 received the baton of marshal. He was employed against the Turks in 1788, and remained in active service under the emperor Joseph II., during great part of the remainder of his life.

Born at St. Petersburg, 1725; **died** 1801.

LAS PALMAS, *las-pal'-mas*, an episcopal town on the east coast of the island of Gran Canaria, and chief town of the Canary Islands. It is large and well built. **Pop.** 17,500.

LASSA. (*See* H'LASSA.)

LASSAY, *las-sai'*, a town of France, department Mayenne, 25 miles N. of Lavel. There is an old castle, which was besieged by William the Conqueror, in 1034. There is a trade in agricultural produce. **Pop.** 2,300.

LASSEN, CHRISTIAN, *las'-sen*, oriental scholar. He was a native of Norway, and studied at Christiania, Heidelberg, and Bonn, becoming, in 1830, professor at the latter university of ancient Indian languages and literature. He has edited a large number of Sanscrit works, and written on cuneiform inscriptions and modern dialects.

Born at Bergen, 1800.

LASSEN, a county of California, United States. **Area**, 4,932 square miles. **Pop.** 3,500. The capital is Susanville.

L'ASSOMPTION, a county of Quebec province, Canada, on the N.W. of the St. Lawrence. **Area**, 248 square miles. **Pop.** 15,500, nearly all of French descent. Capital, L'Assomption.

LASTRA, *las'-tra*, a town of northern Italy, on the W. bank of the Arno, 7 miles W. of Florence. It is an ancient town, and some portions of the old wall remain. **Manf.** Straw hats. There is a trade in wine, oil, and corn. **Pop.** 10,692.

LATAKIA, or **LATAKIEH**, *la-ta-ke'-a*, a seaport of Syria, in the pashalic of Tripoli, 75 miles N. of Tripoli. It consists of an old and new town, but has greatly fallen into decay. In 1822 an earthquake reduced a great part of the new town to ruins. It has a trade in tobacco grown in the vicinity, for which it is famous; cotton, wax, sponge, and scammony. **Pop.** 7,000. It is the ancient Laodicea ad Mare. The ruins of an aqueduct built by Herod the Great are still extant.

LATHAM, ROBERT GORDON, *lai'-tham*, an eminent modern philologist and ethnologist. His education was received at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where, in 1833, he took the degree of B.A. He afterwards became fellow of his college, and took the M.D. degree. He displayed, even from the outset of his career, a profound acquaintance not only with the classical but also with the European languages. On being appointed professor of English literature at University College, shortly after its establishment, he commenced the publication of a series of works which have entitled him to the foremost place as a philosophical investigator of the English language. The chief of these works is his "English Language;" but he has followed up the subject with his "History and Etymology of the English Language," and other smaller works. He has recently completed a new edition of Johnson's Dictionary. As an ethnologist he has laboured with distinguished success; the "Varieties of Mankind," "Ethnology of the British Colonies," "Ethnology of Europe," and "Man and his Migrations," having thrown immense light upon the relations between the languages and the races of mankind. Although he has ceased to fulfil the active duties of the medical profession, Dr. Latham has held many important appointments in connection therewith; he is fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and has officiated as assistant physician of Middlesex Hospital. The ethnological department of the Crystal Palace was arranged by him; and, besides being vice-president of the Ethnological Society, he is a member of many learned societies, both on the continent of Europe and in America.

Born at Billingborough, Lincolnshire, 1812.

LATIMER, HUGH, *lat'-i-mer*, an English prelate and martyr. He received his education at Cambridge, where, at the beginning of the Reformation, he was very zealous for popery; but, on conversing with Bilney, the martyr, he renounced the Romish tenets, and became as ardent on the other side. He now laboured earnestly in preaching the gospel, and his fame reaching Henry VIII., he sent for him, and was so pleased with his discourses as to confer on him the bishopric of Worcester. He at once strongly advocated reforms in the church. But Latimer was no time-server; on the contrary, he expostulated with the king for his cruelties. He afterwards resigned his bishopric; and, on the fall of Lord Cromwell, his patron, he was sent to the Tower, where he remained till the accession of Edward VI., who would have restored him to his diocese, but he refused. He then resided with Cranmer, whom he assisted in framing the homilies, and in completing the work of reformation. When Mary came to the throne, he was committed to the Tower, whence he was sent, with Ridley and Cranmer, to Oxford, to hold a conference with some popish divines. In that dispute he conducted himself with remarkable clearness and simplicity; and when it was over, sentence was passed upon him and Ridley, who were burnt at the same stake, 1555. Latimer, after recommending his soul to God, thus cheered his brother sufferer: "We shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out." His sermons have been often printed. They are characterized by earnest piety, vigorous and homely language, courage, cheerfulness, wit, and humour.

Born at Thurcasten, 1490; **died** at Oxford, 1555.

LATIN EMPIRE, a name given to that portion of the Byzantine empire which, in 1204, was erected into a separate empire, with Constantinople for the capital.

LATINI, *la-te'-ne*, an Italian people, who, at some remote period, established themselves near the lower course of the Tiber, between the sea and the Apennines. The chief towns were Laurentum, Lavinium, and Alba Longa.

LATONA, *la-to'-na*, in Greek mythology, a daughter of the Titan Cœus, celebrated for the favours which she granted to Jupiter. Juno, always jealous of her husband, sent the serpent Python to persecute her. Latona wandered from place to place in the time of pregnancy, continually alarmed for fear of Python. She was driven from heaven, and Terra refused to give her a place where she might rest and bring forth. Neptune, moved with compassion, caused the island of Delos to rise out of the Ægean Sea; Latona there gave birth to Apollo and Diana. Juno obliged her to fly from Delos. After having wandered over the greatest part of the earth, and experienced the violence of Niobe and Tityus, she at length, though exposed to the resentment of Juno, became a powerful deity, and

saw her children receive divine honours. Her worship was generally established where her children received adoration, particularly at Argos, Delos, and other places where she had temples.

LATOOKA, *la-too'-ka*, a country of Eastern Africa, occupying a valley between two lofty ranges of mountains. It is about 40 miles long and 18 wide. The inhabitants are a very fine race. The men train their hair into thick masses, which serve as helmets. The chief town is Tarrangellé. **Lat.** 4° 25′ N. **Lon.** 32° 40′ E.

LATOUCHE-TREVILLE, LOUIS DE, *la-toosh' tre-veel'*, a French admiral. He became captain in 1780, and, during the wars between the English and French, signalized himself by many acts of bravery. In 1799—1801 he commanded the flotilla collected at Boulogne, ostensibly for the invasion of England.

Born at Rochefort, 1745; **died** at Toulon, 1805.

LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE. (*See* AUVERGNE.)

LATREILLE, PIERRE ANDRÉ, *la-trail'*, a celebrated French naturalist. He studied for the church and received ordination, but, from his earliest years, he devoted himself to entomology, and ultimately became the most distinguished professor of that department of science in his native country. During the Revolution, he was arrested and condemned to deportation, and was actually in prison at Bordeaux, but he was saved by the interposition of some eminent naturalists. In 1797 he was again proscribed, but again escaped. He contributed treatises to the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," and to the Proceedings of many learned bodies. The entomological portion of the "Animal Kingdom" was written by him, although published under the name of Cuvier. He wrote a general history of insects for an edition of Buffon; "Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum;" and "General Considerations on the Natural Order of Animals composing the classes Crustacea, Arachnides, and Insects." He was a chevalier of the Legion of Honour, a member of the Academy of Sciences, and correspondent of the Linnean Society of London.

Born at *Brive, France, 1762*; **died** at Paris, 1833.

LATUDE, HENRI MAZERS DE, *la-tood'*, a Frenchman, who was confined in the Bastille and other prisons during 35 years. When about the age of 24, hoping to gain the patronage of Madame de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV., he informed her of a plot against her life; but the intelligence proving to be an invention of his own, he was mercilessly condemned to the long incarceration he endured. He was released in 1784, and left behind his memoirs, containing many interesting details.

Born in Languedoc, 1725; **died** at Paris, 1805.

LAUBAN, or **LUBAN**, *lou'-ban*, a Prussian town in the province of Silesia, 40 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Queis. **Manf.** Woollen, cotton, linen. **Pop.** 11,000.

LAUD, WILLIAM, *lawd*, archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of a clothier at Reading, in Berkshire. He received his early education at the grammar-school of his native town. In 1589 he entered of St. John's College, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1593. His first preferment was the living of Stanford in Northamptonshire. In 1608 he took the degree of D.D., and became chaplain to Neill, bishop of Rochester. In 1611 he was elected president of his college, and, in 1616, preferred to the deanery of Gloucester by the king, one of whose chaplains in ordinary he had previously become. The year following he attended King James to Scotland. In 1620 he obtained a prebend of Westminster, and, a year afterwards, was made bishop of St. David's. In 1622 he held his celebrated conference with Fisher, the Jesuit, in presence of the marquis of Buckingham and his mother. At the coronation of Charles I. he officiated as dean of Westminster. In 1628 he was made bishop of London. In 1630 he was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford. He succeeded Archbishop Abbot, in 1633, in the see of Canterbury. At this time he had reached the height of power, and was generally regarded as the prime minister of Charles I. Laud's statesmanship began with a fierce persecution of the Puritans. Alexander Leighton, for having published a book, entitled "Sion's Plea," was sentenced by the Star Chamber to have his ears cut off, his nose slit, and to be publicly whipped. Similar severities were subsequently practised upon Burton, Prynne, and others, for what Laud termed "libels against the hierarchy of the Church." He enforced ritualistic observances, with great strictness, forced Dutch and Walloon congregations to use the English liturgy, and all people to attend regularly the churches of the parishes in which they resided. He also attempted, but signally failed, to force episcopacy on the Scotch Church. The end of his intolerable reign speedily arrived, however; on the breaking out of the revolution, his palace was assaulted by the mob, and, in 1640, he was impeached by the House of Commons, and sent to the Tower, but not brought to trial till three years afterwards, when he ably defended his conduct. Though no treason was proved, the House of Commons passed an act of attainder against him, which the Lords were compelled to affirm, and he was beheaded on Tower Hill. In justice to Archbishop Laud, it must be said that he was a man of personal piety, and was possessed of considerable learning; while his benefactions to the university of Oxford prove him an ardent supporter of learning.

Born at *Reading, 1573*; **died** 1645.

LAUDER, *law'-der*, a royal and parliamentary burgh of Berwickshire, Scotland, on the Leader, 16 miles N.W. of Kelso. It was often the place of meeting for the parliament of Scotland, and has a town-house, several libraries, and schools. **Pop.** 1,200.

LAUDERDALE, *law'-der-dail*, anciently the western district of Berwickshire.

LAUDERDALE, JOHN MAITLAND, Duke of, one of the commissioners charged by the Covenanters to treat with Charles I. He subsequently fought under the royal standard; and, when Charles I. was beheaded, entered England with Charles II., but was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and thrown into prison, where he remained during nine years. Becoming prime minister in 1670, he retained power until 1682.

Born 1616; **died** 1682.

LAUDERDALE, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area**, 672 square miles. **Pop.** 21,500, one third being coloured. The capital is Florence.

LAUDERDALE, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 21,000, nearly half coloured. The capital is Marion.

LAUDERDALE, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 350 square miles. **Pop.** 15,000, nearly one third being coloured. The capital is Ripley.

LAUDOHN, or **LOUDON**, GIDEON ERNEST, *lou'-done*, an eminent German general, was of a noble family, which came originally from Scotland. In 1731 he entered the Russian service; but although he behaved with great gallantry, he only obtained a lieutenancy; on this he went into the Austrian service in 1742, and obtained a captain's commission. After the peace, in 1748, he was raised to the rank of major. At the beginning of the Seven Years' War, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Croats, and displayed brilliant military talents against the king of Prussia. In 1757 he was made major-general, and the year following invested with the military order of Maria Theresa. The same year was gained the great battle of Hochkirchen, the merit of which is generally attributed to Laudohn, who also gained the battle of Kunnersdorf, for which the empress Elizabeth of Russia presented him with a magnificent sword. He afterwards defeated the Prussians at Landshut, and took the town of Glatz. At the conclusion of the war, in 1763, he was rewarded with a pension and a barony. In 1766 he was nominated a member of the aulic council of war, and, in 1778, elevated to the dignity of field-marshal. In the Turkish war he served with additional reputation, and, in 1789, added Belgrade to the imperial dominions.

Born at Tootzen, 1716; **died** 1790.

LAUENBURG, or **SAXE-LAUENBURG**, *lou'-en-boorg*, a duchy of Prussia, on the right bank of the Elbe, adjacent to Hamburg, and formerly included in the dominions of Denmark. It is bounded on the N. by Lubeck, on the E. by Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the W. by Holstein, and on the S. by the Elbe. It is flat and sandy in the centre. The chief rivers are the Elbe, Trave, and the Stecknitz. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 50,000.

LAUENBURG, capital of the above duchy, on the right bank of the Elbe, 30 miles S.E. of Hamburg, has a considerable transit trade. **Pop.** 8,000.

LAUENBURG, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, on the Leba, 39 miles N.W. of Danzig. It is fortified. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, and leather. **Pop.** 5,800.

LAUFFEN, *louf'-fen*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the right bank of the Neckar, 6 miles S.W. of Heilbronn. The river is crossed by a remarkably fine bridge, and there are a Gothic church, chapel, and Latin school. **Pop.** 3,400.

LAUINGEN, *lou-ing'-en*, a town of Bavaria, in Suabia, on the right bank of the Danube. There are six churches, one with a lofty spire, a castle, town house, and barracks. **Manf.** Linen. **Pop.** 4,000.

LAUJAR, a town of Spain, province of Almeria, on the left bank of the Andarax, 20 miles N.W. of Almeria. It is well built, has good public buildings, and beautiful promenades. **Manf.** Woollen fabrics. There are smelting works for lead and antimony, which are obtained in the vicinity. **Pop.** 2,900.

LAUN, or **LAUNY**, *loun*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the right bank of the Eger, 33 miles N.W. of Prague. There are a very fine church and a town house. **Pop.** 3,300.

LAUNCESTON, *lans'-ton*, a market town and parliamentary and municipal borough of Cornwall, on the Kensey, a tributary of the Tamar, 19 miles N.W. of Plymouth. The principal object of interest is the castle, the ruins of which prove it to have been a very strong and important fortress. It has, besides, an ancient church and a guildhall, and there are two spacious market places. **Pop.** 3,000.

LAUNCESTON, a district in the north-east of Tasmania, bounded on the N. by Bass's Strait, on the S. by the district of Campbeltown, on the W. by Norfolk Plains, and on the E. by the Pacific Ocean. It is mountainous, rising, in Ben Lomond, to 4,500 feet, and watered by the Tamar.

LAUNCESTON, the capital of the above district, is situated on the confluence of the Esk with the Tamar, about 30 miles from Port Dalrymple. It has numerous public buildings, 20 churches, a handsome town-hall, a library, and educational institutions. The exports are wool, grain, timber, &c., and a considerable traffic is carried on with S. Australia and Victoria. **Pop.** 13,000. **Lat.** 41° 24′ S. **Lon.** 147° 5′ E.

LAUREL MOUNTAINS, *lor'-el*, in the United States, run west of the Alleghany ridge, across Virginia into Kentucky, where they take the name of the Cumberland Mountains.

LAUREL, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 288 square miles. **Pop.** 9,500.

LAURENS, *lau-rens'*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 780 square miles. **Pop.** 8,000, about half being coloured. The capital is Dublin.

LAURENS, a county of South Carolina, United States. **Area**, 812 square miles. **Pop.** 29,000, more than half being coloured. The capital is Laurensville.

LAURENTIAN MOUNTAINS, a range of British North America, extending for about 3,000 miles, in a curve round the southern and western shores of Hudson's Bay and the Arctic Ocean.

LAURIA, *lau'-re-a*, a town of Italy, province of Basilicata, 98 miles S.E. of Naples, 5 miles from the shore of the Gulf of Policastro. It is divided into an upper and lower town. **Manf.** Woollens, **Pop.** 10,000.

LAURVIG, *lour-vik*, a seaport of Norway, at the head of a small branch of the Christiania Fiord. **Manf.** Iron, cannon, and snuff. The harbour is good, and will admit vessels of large size. **Pop.** of the province, 87,506.

LAUSANNE, *lo-san'*, the capital of the Swiss canton of the Pays de Vaud, picturesquely situate on three eminences, about a mile to the north of the Lake of Geneva, and 31 miles N.W. of Geneva. Two of the hills are united by a bridge 80 feet high and 33 feet wide. From the uneven surface, the streets are steep and irregular, and the houses not well built. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a venerable building in the Gothic style (built between the 10th and 13th centuries), with a tower and spire 200 feet high, situate on the highest of the eminences; the castle, college, and town-house. The house where Gibbon resided, and completed his history of the decline and fall of Rome, is now known as the hotel Gibbon. **Manf.** Woollen cloths, leather, paper, and jewellery. Lithographic printing and brewing are carried on. The beautiful and picturesque views presented by the lake and the surrounding mountains, render Lausanne a place of much attraction. **Pop.** 30,179. Under the French it was the capital of the department Leman.

LAUSIGK, *lou-seek'*, a town of Saxony, 18 miles S.E. of Leipsic. **Manf.** Woollens and linens. Coal mines and chalybeate springs are in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3,300.

LAUTENBERG, *lou-ten-bairg'*, a town of Prussia, province of West Prussia, on the left bank of the Welle, 48 miles S.E. of Marienwerder. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, linen, earthenware, and paper. **Pop.** 3,000.

LAUTENTHAL, *lou-ten-tal'*, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the right bank of the Innerste, 29 miles S.W. of Brunswick. **Manf.** Paper and gunpowder. There are important silver mines, with smelting and refining furnaces in the vicinity. **Pop.** 2,400.

LAUTER, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, 4 miles N.W. of Schwartzenberg. **Manf.** Embroidery, lace, iron and tin ware. In the neighbourhood are coal mines and vitriol-works. **Pop.** 2,700.

LAUTERBACH, *lou'-ter-bak'*, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, province of Oberhessen, on the Schlitz, in the valley of the Vogelberg, 34 miles N.E. of Giessen. There are two castles, and two churches. **Manf.** Wax, cloth, leather, cutlery, earthenware, glue, and soap. A trade in cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 3,200.

LAUTERBERG, *lou'-ter-bairg*, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, at the confluence of the broad and narrow Lutter, 13 miles S.E. of Klausthal. **Manf.** Iron and tin ware, nails, and linen. **Pop.** 3,900.

LAUTERBOURG, *lo'-ter-boorg'*, a fortified town of France, department Bas-Rhin, on the Lauter, near its confluence with the Rhine, 41 miles N.E. of Strasburg. **Manf.** Potash, iron, tiles, and bricks. **Pop.** 2,250.

LAUTERBRUNNEN, *lou-ter-broon'-nen*, a famous valley of Switzerland, near the eastern extremity of Lake Thun, canton of Berne. It is so enclosed by lofty precipices that even at midsummer the sun is not seen before 7 o'clock, and in winter not till noon. There are numerous cascades in the vicinity, the most famous being the Staubbach, which has a fall of nearly 900 feet. The body of water is small, and is dispersed into a cloud of spray. **Pop.** 1,100.

LAUTREC, *lo-trek*, a town of France, department Tarn, 16 miles S. of Alby. There are vestiges of an old castle of great strength. **Manf.** Coarse cloth, and there is a trade in cattle. **Pop.** 3,300.

LAUZERTE, *lo-zairt'*, a town of France, department Tarn, 20 miles N. of Montauban. There is a large trade in corn, wine, fruit, and cattle. **Pop.** 3,000.

LAUZUN, ANTONIN NOMPAR DE CAUMONT, Duke de, *lo'-zu(r)n*, a celebrated favourite of Louis XIV. The French king had already appointed him governor of Berri and mareschal-de-camp, and promised him the grade of grand master of artillery; but the duke having been indiscreet enough to boast of the king's favour, the latter revoked his promise. Upon this the irritated Lauzun so far forgot himself as to break his sword before the king, declaring he would no longer serve a faithless monarch. He was thereupon incarcerated in the Bastille, but was released after a few days' confinement, restored to favour, and even promised the hand of the duchess de Montpensier, granddaughter of Henry IV. A court intrigue broke off the marriage, but, according to some, it was secretly contracted. To recompense him for this disappointment, Louis XIV., in 1671, gave him the command of the French army in Flanders. Lauzun, however, soon afterwards gave offence to Madame de Montespan, then all-powerful, and was suddenly disgraced and thrown into prison, where he remained for ten years. He went to London in 1688, and was entrusted by James II. with escorting the queen of England to France. He afterwards appeared at court, but never regained his former high position.

Born in France, about 1632; **died** 1723.

LAVACA, *la-va'-ka*, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 926 square miles. **Pop.** 13,641, about one third being coloured. The capital is Halletsville.

LAVAL, *la'-val*, a town of France, capital of the department Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 40 miles E. of Rennes. The principal edifices are the Gothic church of the Trinity, the church of the Cordeliers, with pillars of red and black marble, and a painted ceiling; two other churches, the remains of an old castle, town-hall, linen-hall, theatre, college, public library, hospitals, and schools. Many of the houses are of wood, and of great antiquity. There is an extensive suburb on the opposite side of the river, connected by a handsome stone bridge. **Manf.** Linen, for which it has been famous for 500 years, soap, and leather. This place suffered greatly in the Vendean war, towards the close of the last century. **Pop.** 30,000.

LAVAL, a county of Quebec province, Canada, at the mouth of the Ottawa river. **Area**, 85 square miles. **Pop.** 9,500, of French descent. Capital, Sainte Rose.

LA VALETTE, JEAN PARISOT DE, *va'-let*, forty-eighth grand master of the Knights of Malta, to which dignity he was elected in 1557. Under his command, Malta withstood the attacks of a force sent against it by Solyman II., consisting of 40,000 men and 200 vessels, during four months. He subsequently built the town called after his name, and rendered the island of Malta impregnable.

Born 1494; **died** 1568.

LA VALETTE. (*See* VALETTA.)

LA VALETTE, ANTOINE MARIE CHAMANS, Count de, French politician and general. He adhered to Louis XVI. until his death, and afterwards served under Napoleon, after whose fall, in 1815, he was condemned to death, but, aided by three Englishmen, escaped, his wife taking his place in the prison. In 1822 he was permitted to return to France. His "Memoirs" were published in 1831.

Born 1769; **died** 1830.

LA VALLIÈRE, FRANÇOISE LOUISE DE LABAUME LEBLANC DE, *val'-ie-air*, a mistress of Louis XIV. She was at first maid of honour to the duchess of Orleans, who was afterwards wife of Charles I., king of England. Mdlle. de la Vallière became the French king's mistress in 1661. She was granted vast possessions, and was created duchess. She was not beautiful, and was slightly lame, but had a sweetness of manner that was very attractive. Her feeble nature had something of the religious in its composition, and in a freak of remorse she twice took refuge in a convent, whence the king each time recalled her to court. At length, after being neglected by Louis for Madame de Montespan, she, in 1674, finally took refuge in a Carmelite convent, and there passed the remainder of her life in the exercise of an austere piety. She left behind some pious reflections on the forgiveness of God.

Born at Tours, 1644; **died** 1710.

LAVATER, JOHANN KASPAR, *la-va'-ter*, the author of the celebrated works on physiognomy. He was a Swiss divine, and became pastor

of the church of St. Peter, at Zurich. He cultivated letters, and produced a variety of works, religious and poetical, besides his famous writings on physiognomy. About the age of 25, Lavater began to study the faces of those whom he met, and sought to discover a corresponding resemblance between their mind and features, and, after much observation, he endeavoured to raise physiognomy to the rank of a science, by producing his works, entitled "Essays on Physiognomy," and the "Art of knowing Mankind by Physiognomy." His books have been translated and reproduced in many forms, and are popular throughout the world. At first he hailed the French revolution with enthusiasm; but after the death of Louis XVI. his mind underwent a complete change, and when the French invaded Switzerland, Lavater preached against them, in the pulpit and in the public places. Massena stormed Zurich in 1799, and Lavater, while performing kind offices for his fellow townsmen, was fatally wounded by a grenadier, or, as some assert, by an assassin whom he knew, but whose name he would never divulge. Lavater was a pious man, of brilliant talents, mingled with a considerable share of mysticism.

Born at Zurich, 1741; **died** 1801.

LAVAUR, *la-vore'*, a town of France, department of Tarn, on the left bank of the Agout, 22 miles N.E. of Toulouse. **Manf.** Silks, damasks, serges, and hosiery. **Pop.** 4,500.—In the 13th century this was the stronghold of the Albigenses.

LAVELLO, *la-vel'-lo*, an episcopal town of Italy, 90 miles E. of Naples. There are a cathedral and two convents. **Pop.** 5,000.

LAVERNA, *la-ver'-na*, the goddess of thieves and dishonest persons with the Romans, who raised her an altar near one of the gates of the city, which, from that circumstance, was called the gate of Laverna.

LA VILLEMARQUE, THEODORE CLAUDE HENRI HERSART, Viscount de, *la-veel'-mar-ke'*, antiquary and Celtic scholar. He published collections of the popular tales of Brittany, Celtic legends, and grammars and dictionaries of the Breton language, besides several works of history and archæology.

Born at Quimperlé, 1815.

LAVIS, *la-vis'*, a market town of the Austrian empire, in Tyrol, on the Avisio, 5 miles N.W. of Trent. It marks the boundary between the German and the Italian Tyrol. Silkworms are reared, the mulberry extensively cultivated, and there is a trade in silk. **Pop.** 3,000.

LAVOISIER, ANTOINE-LAURENT, *la-vwoi'-ze-ai*, a celebrated French chemical philosopher. He was the son of a wealthy man, and was educated with the greatest care at the Collége Mazarin, and became equally versed in mathematics, botany, astronomy, and chemistry. In 1764, when only 21 years of age, he obtained the prize from the Academy for the best treatise on lighting the streets of Paris, so as to combine the several properties of economy, distinctness of vision, and facility of observation. Two years afterwards, he was chosen member of the Academy, to whose Proceedings he contributed a number of valuable scientific papers. In 1769 he became one of the farmers-general of the revenue, and was subsequently appointed superintendent of the saltpetre-works of France. He was the inventor, or rather compiler, of a new theory of chemistry, which was received with applause in Germany and France, though strenuously opposed by Dr. Priestly, whose "phlogistic" hypothesis it tended to overthrow. In 1789 he published his "Elements of Chemistry," a work of great value and importance. Besides this work, he wrote "Chemical and Philosophical Miscellanies," and a "Report of the Commissioners charged with the Examination of the Principles of Animal Magnetism." During the Reign of Terror he was, quite unjustly, accused of having mixed certain noxious ingredients with tobacco; and, notwithstanding his talents and virtues, was dragged before the revolutionary tribunal, who condemned him to death. He asked for time to complete some experiments with which he was engaged, but was informed that the republic did not want chemists, and he was sent to the guillotine.

Born at Paris, 1743; **died** 1794.

LAVORO, *la-vo'-ro*, a province of Italy. (*See* TERRA-DI-LAVORO.)

LAVOS, *la'-vos*, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, at the mouth of the Mondego, 24 miles S.W. of Coimbra. **Pop.** 5,000.

LAW, EDWARD. (*See* ELLENBOROUGH.)

LAW, JOHN, a famous projector of financial schemes, was the son of a goldsmith at Edinburgh, and having acquired a considerable knowledge of practical mathematics, and particularly excelling as an accountant, was appointed to arrange the revenue accounts of Scotland, an employment which turned his mind towards finance. He was at first, however, only remarkable for his loose course of life, and for his talents as a gambler. Forced to quit England for having killed a person in a duel, he wandered over the continent of Europe, deriving his subsistence mainly from the gaming-table. In 1716 he went to Paris, and succeeded in gaining the confidence of the regent, duke of Orleans, who authorized him to establish a bank, and appointed him manager of it. To this was soon afterwards added the Mississippi Company, a scheme which had for its objects the paying off the national debt, and the enriching of its subscribers. Ultimately, the company was granted the entire monopoly of the trade of France, from the Cape of Good Hope eastward to all the other parts of Africa, to Persia, India, China, Japan, and the isles, even to the Straits of Magellan and Le Maia. Finally, Law's establishment was created the Royal Bank in 1718, and, in 1720, he was nominated comptroller-general of finance. The project became extravagantly popular, and every one appeared anxious to convert his gold and silver into paper; but the bubble at length burst, and many thousands of families, once wealthy, were reduced to poverty. Law became the object of general execration, and was obliged to quit France. He wandered about Germany during several years, and died in indigence.

Born at Edinburgh, about 1681; **died** at Venice, 1729.

LAW, WILLIAM, an English religious writer, best known as the author of a book entitled, "A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life," was born at Kingscliffe, in Northamptonshire, and was educated at Cambridge. He was afterwards tutor to Edward Gibbon, father of the historian, and subsequently settled at Kingscliffe, as friend, instructer, and almoner of his two friends—Miss Hester Gibbon and Mrs. Hutchinson. Law's "Serious Call" was highly commended by Dr. Johnson and the Wesleys. His collected works were published, in 1762, in nine volumes.

Born 1686; **died** 1761.

LAWES, HENRY, *lawz*, an English musician. He became a gentleman of the chapel royal, and

one of the band of Charles I. In 1653 he published his "Ayres, Dialogues, &c." He set to music the "Comus" of Milton, with whom he was intimate. He also wrote music for the songs of Waller and other poets of his time, and composed the coronation anthem for Charles II. His brother William was an excellent musician: he was commissary in the royal army, and was killed at the siege of Chester, in 1645.

Born at Salisbury, 1600; **died** 1662.

LAWRENCE, ST., *lor'-ence*, one of the largest rivers in North America, issuing from Lake Ontario, and forming the outlet of the great lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario. In different parts it is known by different names. From its source (lat. 47° 43′ N., lon. 93° W.), the elevated district where the Mississippi and Red River also have their origin, to Lake Superior, the river is known as the St. Louis. It unites Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. From Lake Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it has a course of 770 miles. From Lake Ontario to Montreal, the distance is 190 miles. In this part of the river there are numerous islands, shoals, and rapids, and it spreads out, also, into large lakes. To Montreal ships of 600 tons can ascend with little difficulty; thence the navigation is continued by canals to Kingstown and Lake Ontario. About 90 miles below Montreal the influence of the tide ceases entirely. At Quebec, the river is 2 miles across, and continues gradually increasing in breadth until it enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where, from Cape Rosier to the Labrador shore, it is nearly 105 miles wide. From the beginning of December until the middle of April, the water communication is totally suspended by the frost. The basin of the St. Lawrence is estimated to contain 297,600 square miles, of which 94,000 are covered with waters of the great lakes. The total length of this grand stream, including the lakes (forming the greatest body of fresh water in the world) is 2,200 miles. The principal affluent is the Ottawa, which enters on the left bank near Montreal. The great Victoria Bridge, built by Robert Stephenson, crosses this river in the neighbourhood of Montreal. (*See* MONTREAL.)

LAWRENCE, GULF OF ST., a western inlet of the North Atlantic Ocean, which receives the waters of the St. Lawrence river, is formed between the western part of Newfoundland, the eastern shores of Labrador, and parts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the island of Cape Breton. There are three communications with the ocean—the Strait of Belle Isle, between Newfoundland and Labrador; the Gulf of Canso, between Cape Breton and Nova Scotia; and a wider passage between Cape Breton and Newfoundland. It is 280 miles long by the same in width. It contains many islands, the chief of which are Anticosti, Prince Edward's, St. Paul's and Magdalen. The most extensive bays are Chaleur, Miramichi, and St. George's. Its fisheries are very important. **Lat.** between 46° and 54° N. **Lon.** between 58° and 65° W.

LAWRENCE, ST., a deacon of Rome, who suffered martyrdom in the persecution of Valerian; according to the legend, he was roasted on a gridiron.

Died 258.

LAWRENCE, ST., an island of North-Western America, at the entrance to Behring's Strait. It is about 100 miles long, with an average breadth of from 15 to 20 miles.

LAWRENCE, capital of Douglas county, Kansas, United States, on the right bank of the Kansas, 23 miles from its mouth. **Manf.** Leather, soap, machinery, and carriages. **Pop.** 8,500.—The town was established in 1854 by the Massachusetts opponents of slavery, and was the scene of many violent combats between them and the opposition party, known as "Border Ruffians."

LAWRENCE, a city of Massachusetts, United States, 26 miles N. of Boston. **Manf.** Linen and cotton goods. The factories are mainly worked by water-power, supplied from the river Merrimack through a canal, which is one mile long, 100 feet in width, and 12 deep. The Merrimack has been crossed by a granite dam, 1,629 feet in length, for the purpose of retaining a sufficient storage of water. **Pop.** 39,000.

LAWRENCE, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area**, 725 square miles. **Pop.** 21,000, more than one-third being coloured. The capital is Moulton.

LAWRENCE, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 9,000. The capital is Smithville.

LAWRENCE, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 560 square miles. **Pop.** 13,000. The capital is Lawrenceville.

LAWRENCE, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 488 square miles. **Pop.** 18,000. The capital is Bedford.

LAWRENCE, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 205 square miles. **Pop.** 13,262. The capital is Louisa.

LAWRENCE, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 9,800, about half being coloured. The capital is Monticello.

LAWRENCE, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 573 square miles. **Pop.** 17,000. Mount Vernon is the capital.

LAWRENCE, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 430 square miles. **Pop.** 39,000. Ironton is the capital.

LAWRENCE, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area**, 360 square miles. **Pop.** 33,000. The capital is New Castle.

LAWRENCE, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 780 square miles. **Pop.** 10,383. Lawrenceberg is the capital.

LAWRENCE, SIR THOMAS, a celebrated English painter. He was the son of an innkeeper, first established at Bristol, and afterwards at Devizes. Young Thomas Lawrence, while yet in petticoats, drew likenesses with astonishing skill, and, as he was moreover possessed of great personal beauty, he soon attracted the notice of his father's customers. At the age of 13, he obtained a prize from the Society of Arts for a crayon copy of the Transfiguration. In 1787 his father went to London, and obtained an introduction for his son to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who liberally encouraged the young artist. In the same year he exhibited seven female portraits at Somerset House, and from that time his fame rapidly became established. After becoming associate of the Royal Academy, he was nominated principal painter in ordinary to George III., in 1792, and was elected a royal academician in 1798. George IV., when prince-regent, commissioned him to paint the portraits of those sovereigns, warriors, and statesmen who had restored peace to Europe. In 1815 he was knighted, and from that time to his death he was the most popular portrait-painter in England. On the death

of Benjamin West, in 1826, he was chosen president of the Royal Academy.

Born at Bristol, 1769; died in London, 1830.

LAWRENCE, SIR HENRY MONTGOMERY, a distinguished British officer. He was the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander William Lawrence, some time governor of Upner Castle, who distinguished himself by his gallantry at Seringapatam. Having received his early education at the diocesan school of Londonderry, and afterwards at the Royal Military College, Addiscombe, he entered the military service of the Hon. East India Company, in 1821, as a cadet in the Bengal Artillery. He soon acquired the reputation of one of the most able and intelligent officers in the service; and, having seen some active service in the Cabul campaign in 1843, he was raised to the rank of major. In the same year he became British resident at Nepaul. He afterwards played a distinguished part in the campaigns on the Sutlej, soon after which he was made a military companion of the Bath, and at the same time promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1846 he was appointed resident at Lahore. It was for his able services in the administration of this important office that he was made a K.C.B. (civil) in 1848. In the following year he was appointed by Lord Dalhousie president of the board for the reduction and government of the recently annexed province of the Punjab, where his administrative talents were admirably proved. On the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, he showed himself one of the firmest and most able officers in the Company's service. He fortified and defended Lucknow with great skill and bravery; but his valuable life was lost to his country by the explosion of a shell while commanding a sortie from the garrison. He founded the Lawrence Asylum for the reception of the children of European soldiers in India. There is a monument to his memory in St. Paul's.

Born at Matura, Ceylon, 1806; died 1857.

LAWRENCE, JOHN LAIRD-MAIR, Lord, younger brother of the above, was educated for the Indian Civil Service at Haileybury. On the annexation of the Punjab, Lawrence, who had been serving in the neighbourhood of Delhi, was appointed commissioner, and afterwards lieutenant-governor of the Punjab. On the outbreak of the Indian mutiny the influence which he had acquired over the Sikhs, and timely assistance he was enabled to render towards the relief of Delhi, &c., were of inestimable value. The thanks of the British parliament were accorded to him on his return from India, with a pension of £1,000 per annum. He was created a baronet in 1858, was appointed governor-general of India in succession to Lord Elgin in 1863, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Lawrence in 1869. He is also a knight of the Star of India, and a member of the Indian Council. He was elected first chairman to the London School Board in 1870, and held that office for three years.

Born at Richmond, Yorkshire, 1811. Died 1879.

LAWRENCE, WILLIAM, SIR, an eminent English surgeon, who was apprenticed to Abernethy, who appointed him demonstrator of anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he afterwards became principal surgeon. In 1828 he succeeded his old master as lecturer on surgery, but offended him and many others by his lectures on physiology, zoology, and the natural history of man, which were supposed to advocate materialistic doctrines. He wrote many professional works of high value, and succeeded Sir Benjamin Brodie as serjeant surgeon to the queen, and received a baronetcy.

Born at Circencester, 1783; died 1867.

LAWRENCEBURG, capital of Dearborn county, Indiana, United States, on the Ohio, 22 miles below Cincinnati. Pop. 4,500.

LAWSON, SIR JOHN, *law'-son*, a brave English admiral, who rose from the lowest station to the command of a ship. He served the parliament with great fidelity, but co-operated with Monk in effecting the Restoration, for which he received the thanks of both houses. He served under the duke of York, as rear-admiral, and was killed in the engagement with the Dutch fleet.

Died 1665.

LAXA, *lax'-a*, a river of Chili, rising on the west slope of the Andes, and after a south-westerly course of 150 miles, with many rapids and cascades, joins the right bank of the Biobio.

LAXAS, *lax'-as*, a river of Central America, watering the country between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific, and entering the lake 10 miles S.E. of Nicaragua.

LAYAMON, or LAWEMAN, *lay'-á-mon*, old English chronicler, a priest of Ernely, Worcestershire. He wrote "Brut," a metrical chronicle of the fabulous period of English history.

Lived in the 13th century.

LAYARD, AUSTEN HENRY, *lai'-yard*, a modern English politician and traveller. The greater portion of his youth was spent at Florence, where he devoted himself to literature and the fine arts. He went to London, with the intention of becoming a student of the law, but, abandoning that idea, set out for the East, where he acquired the Turkish and Arabic languages, and adopted the dress and manners of the people with whom he sojourned. He subsequently went to Persia, with the intention of exploring the remains of Susa, and discovered the tomb of Daniel. About the year 1844 he began examining the ruins at Nimroud, and, under great difficulty, succeeded in excavating many sculptures, which have proved of the highest value in elucidating the history of Assyria and Babylonia. The immense remnants of antiquity, now in the British Museum, were floated down the river Tigris upon rafts sustained by inflated skins, and were shipped for England at Bagdad. An account of his labours was afterwards narrated by him in his works, entitled "Ninevel and its Remains," "Monuments of Nineveh," and "Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon." In 1848 he became attaché to the British Embassy at Constantinople, and in the following year, he again examined the mounds at Nineveh. In 1851 he acted for a short period as under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, and, in the year following, was returned to the House of Commons as member for Aylesbury. He became D.C.L. of the university of Oxford in 1848, and, in 1856, was elected lord-rector of the university of Aberdeen. His visit to the Crimea, while the allied French and English armies were before Sebastopol, caused him to become one of the principal advocates for the commission of inquiry into the condition of the British army, that subsequently sat. From 1852 to 1857 Mr. Layard sat in the House of Commons as member for Aylesbury, and in 1860 was returned for Southwark, having in the interval visited India. He became under-secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1861, and held that office until 1866. Three years later he went as ambassador to Spain.

Born at Paris, 1817.

LAYBACH, or LAIBACH, *lai'-bak*, a town of the Austrian empire, Carniola, on both sides of the river of the same name, 35 miles N.E. of Trieste. There are five bridges across the river.

It consists of a town grouped round a hill, on which is a castle, and six suburbs. The principal buildings are the cathedral of St. Nicholas, two other Roman Catholic churches, a modern Protestant church, and an old Gothic town-house. There are a museum and various educational and benevolent institutions. **Manf.** Woollen and silk goods, cotton, paper, oil, and sugar. A large transit trade is carried on. **Pop.** 24,000. **Lat.** 46° 2′ N. **Lon.** 14° 30′ E.—This town is of great antiquity, and occupies the site of the Roman Æmona; was taken in 1799 by Bernadotte, and in 1809 by Macdonald; and is well known from the congress which was held in it in 1821, the object of which was the extinction of the constitutional government, as established at Naples after the insurrection in 1820.

LÉ, *lai*, a city of central Asia, the capital of Ladakh, on the right bank of the Upper Indus, built at an elevation of upwards of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is the great rendezvous between Chinese Tartary and the Punjab, and is the chief mart for shawl-wool, brought from the former country. **Pop.** 4,000. **Lat.** 34° 10′ N. **Lon.** 77° 40′ E.

LEADVILLE, *led′-vil*, a mining town of Colorado, United States, in a basin of the Rocky Mountains, near the Arkansas. It originated in a mining camp, and increased with such amazing rapidity into a large and handsome town, that it is spoken of as "the magical city."

LEAKE, a county of the United States, in Mississippi. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 13,146, one-third being coloured. The capital is Carthage.

LEAKE, Sir John, an English admiral, son of the succeeding, with whom he served in the action with Van Tromp. In 1702 he expelled the French from Newfoundland, and on his return was made rear-admiral of the blue. The year following he assisted Admiral Rooke in taking Gibraltar, for which he was knighted. In 1705 he saved that important fortress from the combined attacks of France and Spain. The same year he was engaged in the reduction of Barcelona, and in 1706 he so seasonably relieved that place, that king Philip was obliged to raise the siege. On the death of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, he was appointed admiral of the white, and commander-in-chief of the fleet. He retired on a pension, on the accession of George I.

Born at Rotherhithe, 1656; died 1720.

LEAKE, Richard, English sailor, who distinguished himself in several naval actions, particularly in the engagement with Van Tromp, in 1673. He was then on board the *Royal Prince*, which had lost all her masts; most of her guns were dismounted, and 400 of her men killed or wounded; notwithstanding which, he defended the ship against a superior force, and brought her to Chatham. He was afterwards made master-gunner of England, and store-keeper of the ordnance at Woolwich.

Born at Harwich, 1629; died 1686.

LEAKE, Lieut.-Col. William Martin, author of numerous works relating to the history, antiquities, and modern topography of Greece. In 1794 he obtained a commission in the royal artillery, and served in the West Indies. He afterwards entered the Turkish service, and visited Egypt and Syria. After his return to England he was employed by the government in the East. He possessed great learning, and a lucid style, and his works are held in high esteem.

Born 1777; died 1860.

LEAMINGTON, or LEAMINGTON PRIORS, *lem′-ing-ton*, a market-town and watering place of Warwickshire. It is situated on the Leam, a tributary of the Avon, and is noted for its mineral spring. It is distant about 2 miles N. of Warwick. Its principal buildings are a Gothic church, several other churches, a fine Royal Spa, and a proprietory college in the Tudor style. The town is well laid out, and there are many good houses, and attractive public gardens. The waters are saline, sulphureous, and chalybeate. **Pop.** 22,976.—A station on the London and North-Western, Great Western, and Midland railways.

LEANDER, *le-an′-der*, in Greek legend, a young Greek of Abydos, who was drowned while swimming across the Hellespont to meet his mistress Hero.

LEAVENWORTH, a handsome town in Kansas, United States, situated on the right bank of the Missouri, about 25 miles above Kansas city. There are large mills and factories here. **Pop.** 16,546.

LEBANON, or JEBEL-LIBNAN, *leb′-a-non*, "the white mountain" (a name derived from the chalk cliffs), a mountain-chain of Syria, extending from the vicinity of Antioch to near Sidon. Its culminating peak is Jebel-Makmel, 10,050 feet above the level of the sea, and covered with snow for six months of the year. The next greatest elevation is Jebel Sunnin, 8,555 feet. There are several branches, which take a western direction, and form bold promontories on the Mediterranean coast of Syria. The lower parts of the mountain are cultivated, and the valleys are very fertile. Only a few of the famous cedars of Lebanon now remain. The inhabitants are chiefly Maronites and Druses. The river Jordan rises from the southern portion of the range. Anti-Lebanon is a parallel range lying to the east of Lebanon, and terminates southward in Mount Hermon, which rises to a height of 8,376 feet. The great plain known as Cœle-Syria lies between the two ranges.

LEBANON, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area**, 288 square miles. **Pop.** 38,000. The capital is Lebanon.

LEBANON, capital of the above county, 24 miles E. of Hamburg. Iron ore is abundant in the vicinity, and there are large smelting works. **Pop.** 9,000.

LE BAS, or BATZ, *le-bas′*, a small island of France, in the British Channel, off the north coast of Finisterre.

LEBEDIAN, *le-bed′-yan*, a Russian town in the government of Tambov, on the river Don, 111 miles N.W. of Tambov. Its chief trades is in horses. There are two large annual fairs. **Pop.** 5,700.

LEBEDIN, *le-be-din′*, a Russian town in the government of Kharkov, 90 miles N.W. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Girdles and sashes. **Pop.** 15,200.

LEBRUN, Charles, *le′-brun(r)*, a celebrated French painter, who went to Rome, where he studied under Poussin. On his return to France, he was presented by Cardinal Mazarin to Louis XIV., who appointed him court painter, and director of the Academy of Artists and of the Gobelin manufactory. His chief works were "The Battles of Alexander;" he was likewise the author of several valuable works, the principal of which were "The Physiognomy of Men and Animals," and "On the Character of the Passions."

Born at Paris, 1619; died 1690.

LECCE, *letch'-ai*, a town of southern Italy, in province of same name. It principal buildings are a castle, cathedral, 31 other churches, convents, a royal college, town-hall, theatre, hospital and government house. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, silks, lace, &c. **Pop.** of province, 574,612; of the town, 25,229.

LECCO, *letch'-o*, a town of Northern Italy, on Lake Como, at the point where the Adda issues from the lake. The river is crossed by a bridge of eight arches. **Manf.** Silk and cotton, and articles in iron and copper. There is a small haven, and a transit trade is carried on. An annual fair is held. **Pop.** 6,000.

LECH, *lek*, a river of Germany, rising in the Vorarlberg, and, after a course of 150 miles, falling into the Danube, 13 miles above Narberg. There are many cascades, and the river is unnavigable.

LECH-HAUSEN, *lek-how'-sen*, a town of Bavaria, on the right bank of the Lech, 2 miles N.E. of Augsburg. **Manf.** Silk goods and wax-cloth. There is a trade in cattle. **Pop.** 4,800.

LE CLERC, SEBASTIAN, *le(r) klair*, an eminent French artist. Pope Clement XI. knighted him, and Louis XIV. appointed him engraver in ordinary. He engraved about three thousand pieces, and was the author of treatises on Geometry, Architecture, and Perspective.

Born 1637; **died** 1714.

LE CLERC, JOHN, an eminent writer and critic, was brother of the last-mentioned. He was ordained a minister; but, having embraced the Arminian doctrines, he left his native country, and in 1682 he went to London, where he officiated for some time in two French congregations. The climate of England not agreeing with his constitution, he went to Amsterdam, and became professor of philosophy, Hebrew, and belles lettres in the Remonstrant College. In 1686 he commenced a literary journal, entitled "Bibliothèque Universelle et Historique," which gained great celebrity, and was continued till 1693. From 1703 to 1713 he conducted another, entitled "Bibliothèque Choisie," which was followed by his "Bibliothèque Ancienne et Moderne," from 1714 to 1729. He also published systems of Logic, Ontology, and Pneumatology. Besides these, he published several miscellaneous pieces, editions of ancient and modern authors, a translation of the Bible into French, &c. He was, with all his learning and industry, a man of excessive vanity.

Born at Geneva, 1657; **died** at Amsterdam, 1736.

LECLERC, VICTOR EMMANUEL, a distinguished French general, who obtained the hand of Pauline, sister of Bonaparte, whom he greatly assisted after his return from Egypt. In 1802 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the expedition to St. Domingo, where he fought against the negro general, Toussaint L'Ouverture, but fell a victim to the climate.

Born 1772; **died** 1802.

LECOUVRIER, ADRIENNE, *le(r)-kouv're-air*, French actress of remarkable talent. One of her lovers was Maurice of Saxony, and it is stated she was poisoned by a rival in his affection.

Born at Lamery, 1690; **died** 1750.

LE CREUZOT. (*See* CREUZOT.)

LECTOURE, *lek-toor'*, a town of France, department Gers, on the right bank of the Gers, 20 miles N. of Auch. There are a large church in the Saxo-Gothic style; an old episcopal palace now used for public offices; and a marble statue to Marshal Lannes. **Manf.** Serges, coarse woollens, and leather. **Pop.** 6,500.

LEDA, *lé-da*, in Greek mythology, a daughter of king Thestius, and wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta. Being seen bathing in the river Eurotas by Jupiter, the god was struck by her beauty, assumed the form of a swan, the result being that she became the mother of Castor and Pollux.

LEDBURY, *led'-ber-re*, a market-town of Herefordshire, on the Hereford and Gloucester canal, 14 miles E. of Hereford. Its church is a large ancient building, with a detached tower and lofty spire. **Manf.** Principally gloves. In its vicinity are marble-quarries, hop-grounds, and cider-orchards. **Pop.** 8,646.—A station on the Great Western and Midland railways.

LEDRU-ROLLIN, ALEXANDRE AUGUSTE, *led'-roo rol'-la*, a French politician and political writer. He was educated for the profession of the law, and commenced practising as an advocate in 1832. From that year until 1848, he was extensively employed in defending political prisoners, and, both in his speeches and writings, proved himself one of the most vehement members of the ultra-liberal party in France. When the revolution of 1848 burst forth, his influence in the Chamber of Deputies became only second to that of Lamartine; and on the establishment of the provisional government, he was nominated minister of the interior, in which position he zealously endeavoured to republicanize his native country. On becoming a candidate for the presidency, his name was third on the list; Louis Napoleon and Cavaignac being first and second, and Lamartine last. Subsequently, he became a most violent opponent of Louis Napoleon's government, and, after stirring up the people of Paris into an insurrection, in June, 1849, he fled to England. In 1850 he published "The Decline of England." For twenty years he continued to live alternately at Brussels and in London, but was permitted to return to France in 1870; was elected to the National Assembly in 1871; but almost immediately resigned.

Born 1807; **died** 1874.

LEDYARD, JOHN, *led'-yard*, an American traveller, rendered remarkable by his adventures. His father dying while he was young, he was left poor and friendless. After spending some years among the Indians, he took passage from New York to London as a common sailor. In 1766 he went with Captain Cook on his third voyage, as corporal of marines; was with that great navigator when he was killed, and, some years afterwards, wrote an account of his voyage. Conceiving the daring idea of traversing the unexplored regions of America, from Nootka Sound to the eastern coast, he left England in 1786, to prosecute his journey, with only ten guineas in his pocket. He travelled through Denmark and Sweden, and after unsuccessfully attempting to cross the Gulf of Bothnia on the ice, he passed round it, and arrived at St. Petersburg in 1787. He entered that city without money, and almost without clothing, but contrived to obtain a small sum, and permission to travel with a convoy to Yakutsk, in Siberia. He had reached the latter place, in 1788, when he was suddenly arrested by order of the empress Catherine, escorted to the frontiers of Poland, and informed that he would be hanged were he again found in Russia. He arrived in England after undergoing the severest hardship, and very soon afterwards set out, under the auspices of the Society for Promoting African Discovery, to explore the regions of Africa. It is narrated that on being asked when he would be able to

start, his reply was, "To-morrow morning." He left London in June, 1788, and two months afterwards reached Cairo, where, being attacked by a bilious disorder, he died at the beginning of the following year.

Born at Groton, Connecticut, 1751; **died** 1789.

LEDZAYSK, *led-zaisk'*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, 22 miles N.E. of Rzeszow. There is a Benedictine abbey, with a fine altar-piece and frescoes. **Pop.** 4,000.

LEE, RICHARD HENRY, American statesman, and one of the leaders in the war of independence, was a native of Virginia, and represented that state in the first American Congress, which sat in Philadelphia. In 1784 he was elected president of congress, and retired from public life in 1792. His Life and Correspondence was published in 1825.

Born 1732; **died** 1794.

LEE, ARTHUR, youngest brother of the preceding, was also a native of Virginia, but was educated for the medical profession in England, and commenced life as a physician. He soon abandoned his profession for politics, and returned to England to advocate the rights of the colonists, and afterwards took up his residence at Paris as the secret agent of the revolutionary party.

Born 1740; **died** 1792.

LEE, HENRY, a cousin of the preceding, and born in Virginia, distinguished himself in a revolutionary army as a general. He subsequently sat in congress for his native state, and was elected governor of Virginia in 1792. He published, in 1809, a work entitled "Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States."

Born 1756; **died** 1816.

LEE, ROBERT EDMUND, commander-in-chief of the Confederate States of America in the civil war 1861-63, was son of the preceding, received his education at West Point, served during the war with Mexico as captain of engineers under General Scott, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and brevet-colonel for his services. On the breaking out of the civil war, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the confederate army. In this capacity he fully sustained his previous reputation, but was finally compelled to surrender to General Grant, but was permitted to retire into private life, and became governor of Lexington College.

Born 1810; **died** 1870.

LEE, NATHANIEL, an English dramatic writer, was the son of a clergyman, and educated at Westminster school, whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree. Being disappointed of a fellowship, he went to London, and made an attempt as an actor, but without success, on which he turned tragic poet. His first piece was "Nero, Emperor of Rome," which came out in 1675, and had a favourable reception. He continued to write a play every year till 1681, when he began to show symptoms of insanity. These increasing, he was confined in Bedlam, whence he was discharged in 1688. He wrote two plays after this, but never entirely recovered his senses, and died in consequence of a drunken frolic. Lee had some power in depicting the passions, but his language occasionally, rising into real dramatic fervour, is disfigured by rant and bombast. Of all his plays, "Alexander the Great" is the only one remembered.

Born 1655; **died** 1691.

LEE, SAMUEL, D.D., orientalist and linguist, was partially educated at a charity school, and then apprenticed to a carpenter. While in that humble capacity, he acquired the Latin, Greek, Chaldaic, and Syriac languages, and afterwards, his talent having attracted attention, was enabled to study Arabic, Persian, French, German, and Italian. He graduated at Cambridge in 1817, and was elected, in 1819, professor of Arabic, in the same university. He was appointed Regius professor of Hebrew at Cambridge in 1831. He published "A Grammar of the Hebrew Language," a translation of the "Book of Job," and a Hebrew, Chaldaic, and English Lexicon, besides translations from the Arabic and other works. He assisted the Bible Society in bringing out their Syriac versions of the Scriptures, &c.

Born at Longnor, Shropshire, 1783; **died** 1852.

LEE, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area**, 550 square miles. **Pop.** 27,000, more than half being coloured. The capital is Opelika.

LEE, a rapidly settled county of Arkansas, United States. The chief place is Mariana. **Pop.** 13,288.

LEE, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 9,600, five-sixths of whom are coloured. The capital is Starkville.

LEE, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 3,100. The capital is Beattyville.

LEE, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** 29,000. The capital is Dixon.

LEE, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 476 square miles. **Pop.** 35,000.

LEE, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 20,000, one-third being coloured. The capital is Tupelo.

LEE, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 512 square miles. **Pop.** 15,500. The capital is Jonesville.

LEE, SOPHIA and **HARRIET**, novelists and dramatists, sisters, each of whom produced separately many works, and jointly the "Canterbury Tales," which became very popular. Harriet's tale "Kruitzner," was the foundation of Byron's "Werner."

Born, Sophia, 1750; Harriet, 1756; **died**, both at Clifton, Sophia, 1824; Harriet, 1851.

LEECH, JOHN, *leech*, a modern English draughtsman, who has gained great popularity by the effectiveness of his sketches, which appeared principally in "Punch." He was educated at the Charter-house school, and was articled to a surgeon, but preferred the pursuit of art, in which he was essentially self-taught.

Born in London, about 1816; **died** 1864.

LEEDS, *leeds*, a municipal and parliamentary borough of Yorkshire, 22 miles S.W. of York. It is situated on both sides of the Aire, which is crossed by six bridges, two of them suspension, on what is known as the bow and string principle. That part of the town on the southern, or right bank of the river, consists of the suburbs Hunslet and Holbech. In the older part, which occupies a rising ground, the streets are generally narrow and crooked, except the Briggate, about one-third of a mile long, the main thoroughfare leading to the old or Leeds bridge, about the centre of the town. In the western part are modern streets and squares, with handsome houses and gardens. There are 30 churches in the town and suburbs, and several others in the outlying districts. The parish church,

St. Peter's, in the Kirkgate, was rebuilt in 1838 at a cost of nearly £30,000. It is a decorated cruciform structure, 180 feet long, 86 feet wide, with a tower 139 feet high, containing a fine peal of bells. There are fine stained glass windows, and several interesting monuments. The oldest church is St. John's, New Briggate, consecrated in 1634, in the later English style, with an embattled tower, and retaining the original fittings. Holy Trinity, St. Paul's, Christ's, St. Mary's, St. Augustine's, and St. Saviour's are modern and handsome structures, and there are 15 other churches. There are five Roman Catholic chapels, one of which has a spire 150 feet high; and about 60 places of worship belonging to various denominations of Dissenters, conspicuous among them being two very elegant and spacious Wesleyan chapels, one Independent chapel, on the East Parade, and a Gothic chapel belonging to the Unitarian body. The public buildings are among the finest in England, the Town Hall, in Park-lane, opened by the Queen, in 1858, is a magnificent rectangular building, 250 feet long, by 200 wide. It has four handsome façades, with Corinthian columns, and a tower-clock, with a dome 225 feet high. The building contains the Victoria hall, 161 feet long, 72 wide, and 15 feet high, splendidly decorated, and containing a remarkably fine organ and several statues. There are also in the building two large courts, in which the assizes are held, a police court, and other public offices. The cost of the building was upwards of £100,000. In front of it is an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Marochetti. The Commercial Buildings, near the junction of Wellington-street and Park-row, occupy a large and massive structure in the Grecian style, with three handsome fronts. The Royal Exchange, opened in 1875 (the first stone having been laid by Prince Arthur, in 1872); the Stock Exchange, Corn Exchange, and the Post Office (formerly the old court-house), with a statue of Sir Robert Peel in front, are other fine public buildings. The General Infirmary (near the Town-hall), erected at a cost of £100,000, from the designs of Sir G. G. Scott, and opened by the Prince of Wales in 1868, is one of the most striking buildings in the town. It is in the First Pointed style, and consists of several separate buildings connected by corridors. The Grammar School, built in 1859, from designs by Mr. E. Barry, is cruciform, and in the decorated Gothic style. The new White Cloth Hall, a very large quadrangular structure, with a clock-tower; the old Mixed Cloth Hall (erected in 1758), the Philosophical Hall, the Free Library, the Wesleyan Training College (in the Gothic style), the Leeds School of Medicine, the Mechanics' Institute and School of Art, the Church Institute, and a large new theatre in the Italian style, erected in 1867, are other prominent public buildings. The banks (11 in number), club-houses, hotels, and railway stations (London and North-Western and North-Eastern junction, Great Northern, Wellington, Midland, and Selby) are handsome and commodious. There are three markets, one, opened in 1876, having been constructed at a cost of £20,000. There are many charitable and educational institutions. There are several public cemeteries, and a beautiful estate, two miles from the town, Roundbay Park, covering 733 acres, and containing a lake 33 acres in extent, was purchased by the corporation in 1872, and converted, at a cost of £140,000, into a public recreation ground, which was opened by Prince Arthur. Three miles from the town are the ruins of Kirkstall Abbey, founded for the Cistercian monks, about the middle of the 12th century. The borough of Leeds includes 13 townships, and parts of two others.

Manf.—Leeds is the chief seat of the woollen cloth manufacture in England. Besides plain cloth, meltons, tweeds, mantle cloth, beavers, and railway rugs are extensively made. The superfine broad cloths are of the finest quality; and in goods of lower and coarser quality, shoddy and cotton warps are employed. There are about 12,000 factories, giving employment to 27,000 persons, in connection with the manufacture of textile fabrics and wearing apparel; and the value of goods of that description annually sold in Leeds is little short of £7,000,000. Some of the largest flax mills in Europe are in the suburb of Holbeck. Locomotive engines, machinery, tools, leather, paper, glass, earthenware, oil, and tobacco, are also important manufactures.

Pop.—309,126, the rate of increase being considerably above the average.

History.—Leeds was first incorporated by royal charter in 1627, and a second charter was granted in 1673. It was constituted a parliamentary borough (returning 2 members) by the Reform Act of 1832, and an additional member was given by the Reform Act of 1867.

LEEDS, a county of Ontario province, Canada, on the north bank of the St. Lawrence. **Area**, 895 square miles. **Pop.** 36,000. The capital is Brockville.

LEEK, *leek*, a market-town of Staffordshire, 24 miles N. of Stafford. It has an old parish and another church, several chapels, almshouses, a town-hall, mechanics' institute, and workhouse. **Manf.** Silk twist, sewing-silk, other small silk wares, and ribbons. **Pop.** 12,865.—A station on the London and North-Western and North Staffordshire railways.

LEER, *leer*, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the right bank of the Leda, 17 miles S. of Aurich. **Manf.** Hosiery, linens, soap, iron wares, tobacco, and vinegar. There is a harbour, with a considerable shipping trade. **Pop.** 10,000.

LEERDAM, *leer'-dam*, a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 25 miles E. of Rotterdam, on the left bank of the Linge. **Manf.** Leather and glass. There is a horse market. **Pop.** 3,000.

LEEUWARDEN, *loi-var'-den*, a town of the Netherlands, and the capital of the province of Friesland, on the Ee, 16 miles N.E. of Harlingen. It is intersected by numerous canals. The chief public buildings are the town-hall, and the ancient palace of the Princes of Orange. **Manf.** Linen, paper, pottery, chicory, tobacco, soap, and rope. There is a trade in horses, and a cattle market is held annually. **Pop.** 29,155.

LEEWARD ISLANDS, *loo'-ard*. The terms Leeward and Windward, applied to the West-India islands, were given them from their situation in a voyage from the ports of Spain to Carthagena, or Porto Bello. The islands which lie to leeward extend from Porto Rico to Dominica, and comprise the British islands of Anguilla, St. Christopher's, Antigua, Dominica, Monserrat, and the Virgin group. The French islands are Marie Galante and Guadaloupe, with all the Swedish, Danish, and most of the Dutch possessions in this archipelago. **Pop.** 119,550.

LEFÉBVRE, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, *le(r)-faibr'*, Duke of Dantzig and marshal of France. He was the son of a miller, and, on the outburst of the French revolution, had reached the grade of sergeant-major in the French guards. During the subsequent events, his rise was extremely rapid; in 1794 he became general of division. He took an active part in Bonaparte's *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire (1799); and after distinguishing himself at Fleurus, at the passage of the Rhine, at the battles of Altenkirchen, and of Stockach, he was made marshal in 1804. He fought at Jena, and took Dantzig, hitherto considered impregnable,

in 1807. He performed signal services in Spain and in Austria; and in 1814 commanded the left wing of the French army opposed to the allies. After the abdication of Napoleon, he submitted to the Bourbons, and became a peer of France in 1819.

Born at Ruffach, in Upper Alsace, 1755; died at Paris, 1820.

LEFKOSIA, or **NIKOSIA,** *lef-ko-se'-a*, the capital city of the island of Cyprus, near the centre of the island. The mosque of St. Sophia, formerly the cathedral, the church of St. Nicholas, and the governor's palace, are the principal buildings. Calico-printing, silk-weaving, and tanning occupy many of the inhabitants. **Pop.** 15,000.

LE FLORE, *le-flore'*, a newly formed county of Mississippi, United States. **Area,** 700 square miles. **Population** 10,246. The chief place is McNutt.

LEFORT, FRANÇOIS, *le-for'*, descended from an old Scotch family, settled in Geneva, served for some time in the French and Dutch armies, and then entered the service of Russia. He served with distinction, and helped to place Peter the Great on the throne. He afterwards held very important offices, and was a great favourite of Peter's. He remodelled the army, organised the navy, promoted manufactures and agriculture, and obtained some toleration for the religion of foreigners. In 1694 he was made grand admiral and general of the Russian army, and three years afterwards governor of Novogorod. He was for many years the most powerful person in Russia, next to the Czar.

Born in Geneva, 1656; **died** 1699.

LEGE, *lai-jai'*, a town of France, department Loire Inferieure, on the right bank of the Lagre, 22 miles S. of Nantes. There is a handsome church. The town suffered greatly during the war in La Vendée. **Pop.** 4,500.

LEGENDRE, ANDRIEN-MARIE, *le(r)'-zhandr*, a celebrated French mathematician, who, in 1782, came before the world as a mathematician by the publication of two papers, one treating of the motion of resisted projectiles, the other of the attraction of spheroids. These treatises gained prizes from the academies of Berlin and Paris. In 1787 he was engaged with Cassini and Méchain in connecting the observatories of Greenwich and Paris by a chain of triangles. His whole life was devoted to teaching and enlarging the boundaries of mathematical science. His "Elements of Geometry" is a standard work, and he also wrote an "Essay on the Theory of Numbers," and "New Method for determining the Orbit of Comets." He was likewise an industrious contributor to the Memoirs of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

Born at Paris, 1751; **died** at the same city, 1833.

LEGGE, GEORGE, *leg*, Baron Dartmouth, an eminent naval commander, was brought up under Admiral Spragge, and at the age of 20 obtained the command of a ship. In 1673 he was appointed governor of Portsmouth, master of the horse, and gentleman to the duke of York. In 1682 he was elevated to the peerage, and the year following sent to raze the fortifications of Tangier. James II. appointed him master of the horse, general of the ordnance, and constable of the Tower. He had also the command of the fleet when the prince of Orange landed, but was prevented from acting by contrary winds. At the Revolution he was committed to the Tower, where he died.

Born 1647; **died** 1691.

LEGHORN, *leg'-horn* (Italian, **LIVORNO,** *le-vor'-no*), a town and seaport of Italy, in the province of Livorno, on the Mediterranean. At one of the corners of the great square stands the Duomo, or high church, a Gothic fabric, remarkable only for its vault. It is of small dimensions, and a larger cathedral is in course of erection. Exclusive of this, there are several other churches (including two of the Greek communion) an elegant synagogue, and a Turkish mosque. The ducal palace is a building of little importance. The lazaretto of San Leopoldo is a magnificent building, and there are two other lazarettos. On the side of the harbour is a fine marble statue of Ferdinand I. The other public structures are the arsenal, the theatre, the public baths, hospitals, and schools. The N. part of the city comprises many wharves and warehouses, and is intersected by canals. The maritime accommodation consists of a roadstead, and an outer and an inner harbour. The outer harbour, which is the real port, is difficult to enter; it is protected by a mole half a mile long. The inner harbour (la Darsena) is only a small basin. The lighthouse of Leghorn stands on a rock, and is brilliantly illuminated at night. Leghorn supplies the interior of Italy with the produce of the rest of Europe, of the Levant, and of the colonies. In return, it exports the produce and manufactures of the adjacent part of Italy. **Manf.** Silk, leather, straw-hats, paper, glass, oil, liqueur, Rosolio, tobacco, and soap. **Pop.** 94,000. **Lat.** 43° 32′ N. **Lon.** 10° 17′ E.—In the 16th century, Leghorn (previously only a fishing village) was made a free port by Cosmo de' Medici; and it is to this circumstance that its prosperity may be chiefly attributed. It is connected with Florence and Pisa by railway.

LEGNAGO, *leg-na'-go*, a town of northern Italy, province of Verona, on the right bank of the Adige, 22 miles S.E. of Verona. It is fortified, and has good public buildings. Rice is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. **Manf.** Hats and leather. **Pop.** 10,500.—The French were defeated here in 1701.

LEGNANO, *leg-na'-no*, a town of northern Italy, on both sides of the Olona, 16 miles N.W. of Milan. **Manf.** Cotton and silk. **Pop.** 6,500.

LEGRAND, ANTOINE, *le(r)-graw'*, a French monk, who was an enthusiastic professor of the Cartesian philosophy. He wrote many books in elucidation of the greater work of Descartes.

Born at Douai, about 1629; **died** in England, about 1700.

LEGRAND, JAMES WILLIAM, a celebrated French architect. He was extensively employed in the construction and restoration of great edifices at Paris. He published, among other valuable architectural works, "Galerie Antique," "Edifices de Paris," and began a complete history of architecture, which, if finished, would have extended to thirty volumes.

Born at Paris, 1753; **died** 1806.

LEHIGH, *le-hi'*, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area,** 389 square miles. **Pop.** 66,000. The capital is Allentown.

LEHMANN, CHARLES ERNEST RODOLPHE HENRI, *lai-man'*, historical painter. He was the son of a miniature painter in Holstein, and studied under Ingres at Paris, and afterwards at Rome, and under Cornelius at Munich. He painted many subjects from the Bible, and from the works of Æschylus, Dante, Shakspeare, and Goethe. In 1852 he undertook the decoration, with mural paintings, of a gallery in the Hotel de

Ville, Paris, and produced 56 pictures. He also adorned the Salle du Trône, at the Luxembourg, with a series of paintings representing the history of the French monarchy, and produced five elaborate compositions for the new Palais de Justice. Several fine mural paintings for churches are also among his works. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1846, and elected member of the Academy in 1864.

Born at Kiel, Holstein, 1814.

LEIA, *lé'-a*, a town of India, in the Punjab, on the left bank of the Indus. An extensive trade in wool, cotton, grain, and metals, is carried on, and it is the centre of a large transit trade. Pop. 17,000. Lat. 31° N. Lon. 71° E.

LEIBNITZ, GOTTFRIED WILHELM, Baron von, *libé'-nitz*, a celebrated German philosopher. His father was professor of law in the university of Leipsic, but died when his son was six years old. At the age of 15 he began his studies at Leipsic, whence he removed to Jena. In 1664 he was admitted M.A. at the former university, and about the same time applied to the study of the Greek philosophers; but having chosen the law for his profession, he took his doctor's degree in that faculty, after which he obtained a post at the court of the elector of Mayence. In 1672 he was at Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with several mathematicians. He next visited London, where he was introduced to Newton, Boyle, and other eminent men. He subsequently engaged in a bitter dispute with Sir Isaac Newton, relative to the discovery of the method of fluxions, to the merit of which invention Leibnitz laid claim. The Royal Society of London, however, decided in favour of the English philosopher. The elector of Hanover, George I., employed him in writing the "History of the House of Brunswick." In 1700 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and on the erection of that of Berlin, was appointed perpetual president. In 1711 he was made aulic counsellor to the emperor, and Peter the Great of Russia appointed him privy counsellor, with a pension. He prepared the plan for the establishment of the Academy of St. Petersburg. He was a profound mathematician and metaphysician, and a man of lively genius, but vain and avaricious. His works illustrating the history of Brunswick, "Miscellaneous Questions of Philosophy and Mathematics," "Essays of Theodicea on the Goodness of God and the Liberty of Man," "Metaphysical Tracts," Poems, Latin and French, and several other works. He was by far the most variously accomplished man of his age: mathematics, languages, science, divinity, philosophy, and history being subjects in which he was profoundly versed.

Born at Leipsic, 1646; died at Hanover, 1716.

LEIBNITZ, or **LINDENSTADT**, a town of the Austrian empire, in Styria, 20 miles S.E. of Grätz. There is an old castle. Pop. 3,600.

LEICESTER, a town of England, municipal and parliamentary borough, the capital of Leicestershire, on the right bank of the Soar, in the centre of a fine agricultural and wool-growing district. There are 20 churches in the town and suburbs, the most interesting being All Saints, St. Margaret's, a large structure, with a lofty tower, built in the 15th century; St. Martin's, a cruciform building, with a spire (restored in 1862); St. Mary's, with a richly carved oaken roof; St. Nicholas, an ancient Gothic church, and a fine new church, St. George's, with a spire 170 feet high. There are about 25 chapels. The most prominent public buildings are the new Municipal Buildings, in the Queen Anne style, with a lofty clock-tower, erected in 1874, collegiate school, the infirmary; the clock-tower, 70 feet high, erected in 1868, as a memorial of Simon de Montfort, William of Wiggeston, Sir Thomas White, and Alderman Newton, eminent men connected with the town. There are many valuable charities and excellent schools. The river is crossed by three old and one new bridge. There is a fine promenade, the New Walk. Manf. Woollens and hosiery, of which it is the principal seat in the kingdom, lace, boots and shoes. Woolcombery and dying are extensively carried on. Pop. 122,351.—A station on the London and North-Western and Midland railways.

LEICESTER, ROBERT DUDLEY, Earl of. He was son of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, who was executed in 1553 for asserting the claims of his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey. On the accession of Elizabeth, Dudley rose rapidly into favour, and was made master of the horse, knight of the garter, privy counsellor, high steward of the university of Cambridge, and advanced to the peerage, first as Baron Dudley, and then as Earl of Leicester. Her majesty proposed him to Mary, queen of Scots, for a husband. Dudley appears to have indulged the ambitious idea of sharing his sovereign's throne; and, to effect it, he is suspected to have murdered his own wife, the beautiful Amy, daughter of Sir John Robsart, whom he married at an early age. In 1560 this lady was found dead at Cumnor, but no positive proof of her being murdered has ever been adduced. The great novelist, Sir Walter Scott, in his "Kenilworth," has somewhat distorted the historical facts of the case; but his work has taken such a hold on common opinion, that she is generally believed to have been murdered at her husband's instigation. About 1572 he is said to have privately married Lady Sheffield, although he never acknowleged her as his wife; however, he had by her a son called Robert, whom he called in his will his "base son." He afterwards married the countess dowager of Essex, and finding Lady Sheffield intractable to his proposals for a separation, is said to have taken her off by poison. In 1584 a book was printed, entitled "Leicester's Commonwealth," which was a severe attack upon his public and private character. The year following he was appointed governor of the Protestant Low Countries, at the request of the inhabitants; but his proceedings there did not satisfy the queen, and he returned to England the same year. In 1588 he was made lieutenant-general of the army assembled at Tilbury, and died the same year, it is suspected by poison, which he had intended for his wife, but which she contrived to administer to him.

Born 1531; died 1588.

LEICESTERSHIRE, *les'-ter-sheer*, an inland county of England, nearly in the centre of the kingdom, bounded on the N. by the counties of Derby and Nottingham, S. by Warwick and Northampton, E. by Lincoln and Rutland, and W. by Warwick and Derby; and between these, for a short way, also by Staffordshire. It is flat and hilly, the hills having sufficient slope to carry off the water, and yet almost nowhere of sufficient altitude to prevent the highest cultivation. In the south-west is a hilly district known as the Forest of Charnwood, although it has long since lost its forestal character. The soil may be generally described as a fine mixture of sand and clay, partaking, however, on the whole, more of the nature of clay than of sand. More than half the land is constantly in pasture. There are many large dairies. The Stilton cheese is made near Melton Mowbray,

and the county is noted for a useful and beautiful breed of black horses, and for long-horned cattle. The sheep and pigs are also of superior breeds. The food for such a number of animals is obtained from the meadows, the pastures, and arable grounds. Along the banks of the rivers, especially those of the Soar, the natural meadows are rich and extensive.

Rivers.—The Soar, a tributary of the Trent; the Wreak, the Eye, and numerous smaller streams.

Minerals.—Chiefly coal and lime. In some parts the limestone affords a rich lead-ore. Ironstone is found in abundance on Ashby Wolds; also large quantities of granite, slate, freestone, and clay for bricks.

Manf.—These consist almost entirely of its great staple, wool, which is combed and spun, and converted into hosiery.

Area.—799 square miles.

Pop.—321,018.

Parliamentary Representation.—Four members are returned for the county, and 2 for Leicester.

Chief Towns.—LEICESTER, the county town; Melton Mowbray (well known as the centre of the finest fox hunting county in England), Hinckley, and Loughborough.

LEICHHARDT, FRIEDRICH WILHELM LUDWIG, *like'-hart*, Australian explorer. He studied at Göttingen and Berlin, and in 1841 went to Australia, where he made several excursions for the purpose of studying the botany and geology of the country. In 1844 he started for Sydney on a journey of exploration, and reached Port Essington, on the north coast, after a journey of 16 months, during which he suffered great hardship, but made some important geographical discoveries. For this expedition he received the patron's medal of the Royal Geographical Society. In 1846 he started again, with the hope of traversing Australia from east to west, across the centre of the vast island. He was last heard of in April, 1848, and there can be no doubt that he and his party perished in the desolate interior. Mr. Forrest and others have undertaken expeditions in search of some traces of Leichhardt, but without result.

Born at Trebalsch, Prussia, 1813.

LEIDEN, *li'-den*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Hungary, 22 miles S.E. of Presburg. There is a large Gothic church. A large trade is carried on in corn and peat. **Pop.** 2,800.

LEIGH, *le*, a market-town of Lancashire, 7 miles S. of Bolton. **Manf.** Silks, fustians, cambrics, muslins, and agricultural implements. Coal abounds in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 21,733.—A station on the London and North-Western railway.

LEIGHTON, ALEXANDER, *lai'-ton*, a Scotch physician. He became noted for his sufferings on account of tracts which he published against Charles I. and the Church of England. For these his nose was slit, his ears cut off, and a public whipping was inflicted on him. In 1640 the parliament appointed him keeper of Lambeth Palace, then converted into a state prison. He died insane.

Born at Edinburgh, 1587; **died** 1644.

LEIGHTON, ROBERT, archbishop of Glasgow, was son of the preceding. He studied at Glasgow University, where he took his degree when only 16 years old, and afterwards resided for some time at Douai, in France. On his return he was appointed to the parish of Newbattle, near Edinburgh. He was an exemplary parish priest, and the magistrates of Edinburgh chose him president of their college. Soon after the Restoration, Charles II. nominated him bishop of Dunblane, which diocese he governed with great moderation. On account of the violent animosities between the Episcopalian and Presbyterian parties, he resigned his see, but the king constrained him, in 1670, to accept the archbishoptic of Glasgow, in which station he made another effort at moderation, but in vain; on which he resigned his dignity. He then led a retired life in Sussex. His principal work is a "Commentary on St. Peter's Epistles."

Born at Edinburgh, 1613; **died** 1684.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, a market-town of Bedfordshire, near the Ouse, 40 miles N.W. of London. The church, a large cruciform structure, dates from the 13th century, and there is an ancient cross in the market-place. **Manf.** Lace and straw plaits. It has, besides, a trade in cattle, corn, and grocery. **Pop.** 10,384.—A station on the Great Northern railway.

LEININGEN, *line'-ing-en*, an old principality of Germany, now shared between Bavaria and Baden.

LEINSTER, *lens'-ter*, the eastern province of Ireland, bounded on the N. by Ulster, W. and S.W. by Connaught and Munster, and S. and E. by the sea. It comprises the counties of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's and Queen's, Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Wicklow, and Wexford. **Area,** 7,619 square miles. **Pop.** 1,279,190. It gives the title of duke to the Fitzgerald family, whose head is sole duke and premier of Ireland.

LEIPPA, or **LEIPA,** *lipe'-pa*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, 43 miles N.E. of Prague. There are an old and a new church, both handsome buildings; and a monastery, and several good educational establishments. **Manf.** Woollens, chintz, cottons, glass, and earthenware. **Pop.** 10,500.

LEIPSIC or **LEIPZIG,** *lipe'-sic*, a city of Saxony, on the White Elster, 65 miles N.W. of Dresden. It was formerly fortified, but has long been dismantled. The town consists of an inner, or old town, connected by promenades and avenues of lime and chestnut trees, with extensive suburbs. There are several churches, hospitals, and one spacious square, or market place, in which are the town-hall, built in 1556, and other picturesque buildings. Among the public edifices are an old castle, the Pleissenburg, now used as government offices and barracks, the exchange, the cloth-hall, the church of St. Nicholas, the Roman Catholic chapel, the theatre, city library, an orphan-house, a foundling-hospital, an institute for the deaf and dumb, a house of correction, with a separate ward for lunatics, a famous conservatoire, and various schools. The university of Leipsic (in a building known as the Augusteum) was founded in 1409; it has a library, containing several rare and beautiful editions of the classics, many oriental manuscripts, and a variety of antiquities, gems, medals, and natural curiosities.

Manf.—Linen, silk, velvets and velveteens, soap, playing-cards, leather, hosiery, tobacco, jewellery, printing-types, oil, snuff, chocolate, musical instruments, chemicals, and perfumes; and there are about 50 printing offices and 300 houses engaged in the book trade, which forms a remarkable and peculiar object in the commerce of Leipsic, which, in this respect, is the grand emporium of Germany. It is, besides, a great entrepôt of general trade. A large part of its business is carried on at the three great fairs, which have been held for 600 years, which take place at the New Year, Easter, and Michaelmas, and are attended by traders from all parts of the world. There is also a great wool market in June.

Pop.—Of the district, 707,826; of the city, 170,076.

History.—Leipsic was taken by Frederick II. in 1745, and again in 1756. In the autumn of 1813 its environs became the scene of several most sanguinary actions, in the last of which the French, under Napoleon I., were defeated by the allies

LEIRIA, *le-ré-a*, a town of Portugal, province Estremadura, near the right bank of the Liz, 39 miles S.W. of Coimbra. It is walled, and has an old castle, a cathedral, three convents, and a hospital. **Manf.** Rock crystal. A good general trade is carried on. The town has frequently been selected as a royal residence. **Pop.** 3,400.

LEISNIG, *lise'-nig*, a town of Saxony, on the right bank of the Mulde, 28 miles S.E. of Leipsic. It is walled, and has an old castle. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, and articles in horn. **Pop.** 6,000.

LEITH, *leeth*, a seaport, municipal and parliamentary burgh of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, formerly called Inverleith, on the southern shore of the Firth of Forth, at the mouth of the Water of Leith, 2 miles N. of Edinburgh, of which it is the seaport, and with which it is connected by Leith Walk, a road lined with houses. It is divided into two districts, called South and North Leith (the former the most business part), communicating by drawbridges across the harbour. The town, with the exception of the modern streets, is irregularly built, with narrow lanes, and the houses mostly old-fashioned and inconvenient. The public buildings are the parish church, recently rebuilt, and several other churches and chapels. Adjacent to the parish church is James the Sixth's hospital, founded by the kirk-session in 1614. The trinity house, custom house, exchange, town-hall, public institute, and corn exchange are handsome buildings. In 1857 a park was formed on the Links, an open space adjoining the town. In 1800 a suit of wet docks was planned, and two basins were soon opened for shipping. Two other docks have recently been added. These docks comprehend over 40 acres, and there are six graving docks. The harbour of Leith has been gradually improved by the extension of piers upwards of a mile long, and, at the extremity, by a light-house. The depth is nearly 25 feet at high water. Leith Fort, an artillery station, is to the west of the town. The fishing village of Newhaven is included within the limits of the port.

Commerce.—Leith carries on an extensive trade with the Baltic, and other countries of Europe; besides a coasting trade to the different parts of England and Scotland. Coal and iron are largely exported. The Greenland fishery is also prosecuted with great activity.

Manf.—Rope, canvas, glass, soap, sugar, and bottles; and there are several breweries, iron-works, and cooperages. Ship-building, also, is carried on to a considerable extent.

Pop.—63,515. A station on the North British railway.

Lat. 55° 58′ 9″ N. **Lon.** 3° 10′ 5″ W.

History.—In 1541 Leith was burnt by an English fleet, and, in 1549, it was taken possession of by French troops, who came to the assistance of Mary of Guise. In 1832, it was made a parliamentary burgh, uniting with Musselburgh and Portobello in returning a member to parliament.

LEITMERITZ, *lite'-mer-itz*, capital of the circle of same name, in Bohemia, 34 miles N.W. of Prague. It is walled, and has a fine old cathedral, several other churches, two monasteries, a gymnasium, and an academy of philosophy. There is a considerable trade in corn, wine, and fruit. **Pop.** 10,500.

LEITOMISCHEL, *lite-o-mi'-shel*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the left bank of the Lauchna, 24 miles S.E. of Chrudim. There is a very fine castle in the Italian style, built in the 16th century, a deanery church, college, town-house (with a lofty tower), and a large market place. **Manf.** Linen and tiles. There is a trade in corn, linen, and flax. **Pop.** 7,000.

LEITRIM, *le'-trim*, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the S. by Roscommon and Sligo, W. by the Bay of Donegal, N. by Donegal and Fermanagh, and E. and S.E. by Cavan and Longford. It is extremely uneven, being composed of bogs and high mountains, which afford sufficient herbage for the breeding of cattle. The valleys are fertile and well watered.

Rivers.—The Shannon, Bonnet, Yellow River, and Daff.

Lakes.—Loughs Allen, Melvin, and Gill.

Minerals.—Coal, iron, lead, and copper. There are chalybeate springs.

Manf.—Chiefly linen goods for home consumption.

Area.—613 square miles.

Pop.—89,795.

Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county.

Chief Towns.—Carrick-on-Shannon, Manor Hamilton, and Mohill.

LE LABOUREUR, JOHN, *lá'-boo-rer*, a French writer. He was at first a gentleman's servant, but afterwards entered into holy orders, and became prior of Juvigné, commander of the order of St. Michael, and almoner to the king. He wrote the History of the Marshal of Guebriant, with the genealogy of Budos and some other houses in Brittany; he also published an edition of the "Memoirs of Michael du Castelnau," and other works.

Born at Montmorency, 1623; **died** 1675.

LELAND, or LAYLENDE, JOHN, *le'-land*, an eminent English antiquary. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and All Souls College, Oxford. On entering into orders, he became chaplain to Henry VIII., who gave him the title of king's antiquary. By virtue of the royal commission, he searched various cathedrals and religious houses for curious records and other remains of antiquity; in which employment he spent six years, travelling over every part of the kingdom. In 1545 he presented his collections to the king, under the title of "A Newe Yeare's Gifte." This, however, was only the beginning of what he proposed to execute; but while he was intent on his studies, he became insane, in which state he continued till his death. His "Itinerary" and "Collectanea" were published by Hearne, in 1710.

Born in London, 1506; **died** 1552.

LELAND, JOHN, a learned English divine, whose labours in defence of Christianity procured him the degree of D.D. from two universities in Scotland. He was for many years a Dissenting minister in Dublin. His principal works were a "Defence of the Christian Religion" against Tindal, a "View of the Deistical Writers that have appeared in England," "The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation," and "Family Devotions."

Born at Wigan, 1691; **died** 1766.

LELAND, DR. THOMAS, a learned divine, who wrote a "History of Ireland," "The Life of Philip of Macedon," and "The Principles of Human Eloquence," which last was attacked by Warburton. He also translated the Orations of Demosthenes.

Born at Dublin, 1722; **died** 1785.

LELY, SIR PETER, *le'-le*, a famous painter. His real name was Peter Vander Faes, and he was the son of a Dutch captain, generally known as Captain Lys or Lely, from a fleur-de-lis sculptured on the house in which he was born. The name was adopted by the young Peter, who studied under Grebber at Haarlem, after which he went to England, where he at first painted landscapes and his-

torical subjects; but, finding more encouragement given to portrait-painting, he turned his attention to that branch of his art, and became unrivalled in the graceful rendering of heads; the hands of his portraits were remarkably fine and elegantly turned. He was in great favour with Charles I. and Charles II., by the latter of whom he was knighted, and appointed court painter, and for whom he painted the voluptuous beauties of his court. This collection is now contained at Hampton Court.

Born at Soest, Westphalia, 1618; **died** in England, 1680.

LEMA ISLANDS, the outermost group of the archipelago that fronts the entrance to Canton river, in the Chinese Sea. They consist of three large and one small islands, the largest, the Great Lema, or Tam-quoon-Tow, being only 6 miles long and less than 2 broad. **Lat.** 22° 4′ N.; **Lon.** 140° 18′ E.

LEMAN LAKE. (*See* GENEVA, LAKE OF.)

LEMBERG, *lem'-bairg*, a city of the Austrian empire, capital of Galicia, on the Peltew, a branch of the Dniester, 185 miles from Cracow. It is fortified. The lofty towers and cupolas of the cathedral, built in the 14th century; the Greek church in the Italian style, and other churches, of which there are 28, and the height and massiveness of the houses, built of freestone, give the town an air of grandeur. It is the seat of a civil and military governor, and of a Roman Catholic and a Greek and an Armenian archbishop. The public institutions are a university (with a noble library and a collection of coins), literary institute (with a very large library, including many rare MSS. connected with Polish literature), two gymnasia, and numerous schools and charities. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, jewellery, and tobacco. **Pop.** 109,746, including many Jews.—The city was formerly named Löwenburg, "the city of the lion," having been founded by Prince Leo Damiebowicz in 1259.

LEMERY, NICOLAS, *lem'-e-re*, a celebrated French chemist, who, in 1683, visited England, being of the reformed religion, then violently persecuted in his own country. He was well received by Charles II., and great offers were made to induce him to continue there; but in 1686 he returned to France and turned Roman Catholic. In 1699 he was made associate chemist to the Royal Academy, and the same year became a pensionary. He wrote a "Course of Chemistry," which went through many editions; a "Universal Pharmacopœia;" a "Treatise on Simple Drugs;" a "Treatise on Antimony."

Born at Rouen, 1645; **died** 1715.

LEMGO, *lem'-go*, a town of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, Germany, on the Bega, 16 miles from Minden. It is walled, and has an antiquated appearance, with several churches, a palace, a town house, gymnasium, a seminary for noble ladies, and an orphan asylum. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, leather, and meerschaum pipes. There is a considerable book trade. **Pop.** 4,000.—This was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

LEMNOS, or STALIMINE, *lem'-nos*, an island of Turkey in Europe, 40 miles S.E. of the entrance of the Dardanelles. It is irregular in shape, resembling two islands united by a narrow isthmus. The length is 22 miles, the greatest breadth 20 miles. The most fertile tracts are in the west and south; in the other parts are barren hills of volcanic origin. There are several good harbours, especially Paradise, on the north side, and Port Antonia on the south. The chief town is Limni, or Kastro, on the western coast, with a harbour and building dock. **Pop.** 10,000.

LE MONNIER, PETER CHARLES, *le(r)-mon'-ne-ai*, a French astronomer, was member of the Academy of Sciences and of the National Institute, and accompanied Maupertius in his journey towards the north pole for measuring a degree of the meridian. His principal works were, "Astronomical Institutions," "Lunar Nautical Astronomy," and "Tables of the Sun, and Corrections for those of the Moon."

Born at Paris, 1715; **died** 1799.

LEMPA, *lem'-pa*, a river of Central America, rising in Guatemala, and after a circuitous course of 180 miles, receiving numerous mountain torrents, discharges an immense body of water into the Pacific, near Port Giquilesco.

LEMPRIERE, JOHN, Dr., *lem-pre-aire'*, editor of the once popular "Classical Dictionary." He was educated at Westminster and Pembroke College, Oxford. He was, too, the editor of a "Universal Biography."

Born in Jersey, 1760; **died** 1824.

LENA, *le'-na*, a river of Asiatic Russia, Eastern Siberia, rising in the mountains N.W. of Lake Baikal, and after a course of 2,800 miles, falling into the Arctic Ocean by numerous mouths, between lat. 72° and 73° N., and lon. 125° and 130° E. The principal affluents are the Vilui, on the left, and the Vitim, Olekama, and the Aldan, on the right. The chief harbours are Olekminsk, Jakutsk, and Kachugsk, and a large trade is carried on.

LENAWEE, *len-a-we'*, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 735 square miles. **Pop.** 48,000. The capital is Adrian.

L'ENCLOS, NINON DE, *lan(g)'-klo*, a celebrated French lady. Her mother wanted to place her in a convent, but was prevented by her father, who was a man of gaiety. Ninon lost her parents at the age of 15, and possessing great charms and a lively temper, she was followed by some of the greatest men, but would never unite herself in marriage. She was the friend of Molière and Fontenelle, and had a fine understanding; but it has been truly observed of her, that though she thought like Epicurus, she lived like Lais. She is, however, represented to have been perfectly unmercenary in her amours; and her wit and behaviour were such, and so low the moral tone of the time, that even virtuous ladies courted her acquaintance. She was held in great respect by men of genius, who consulted her upon their works. She retained her personal beauty and powers of fascination to a very advanced age, and a most lamentable and horrible incident is recalled in connection with her. One of her illegitimate sons, who had been brought up in ignorance of his parentage, saw her, and fell madly in love with her, but on discovering the relationship, committed suicide. There are a few genuine letters by her in the works of St. Evremond, but those under her name, addressed to Villarceaux, De Sévigné, &c., are fictitious.

Born at Paris, 1615; **died** 1706.

LENCZIZA, *lench-e'-za*, a town of Russia, in Poland, 90 miles S.W. of Warsaw. There are the ruins of a royal castle erected in the 12th century. **Manf.** Linen and woollen cloths. **Pop.** 6,500, about half being Germans and Jews.

LENDELIDE, *len'-de-leed*, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 19 miles S. of Bruges. **Manf.** Linen, oil and tobacco. There is a trade in corn and oil seeds. **Pop.** 3,800.

LENDINARA, *len-de-na'-ra*, a town of northern Italy, on the Adigette, 9 miles N.W. of Rovigo. There are several churches, a court house, and public library. **Pop.** 5,100.

L'ENFANT, JAMES *lan(g)'-fa*, a French Protestant divine, who was educated at Geneva, and became minister of the French church at Heidelberg; but on the invasion of the Palatinate, in 1688, by the French, he retired to Berlin. He published histories of the councils of Constance, Basle, and Pisa; he likewise translated the New Testament into French, with notes, and a learned introduction, in conjunction with Beausobre. He was also author of a History of Pope Joan, now superseded by like researches.
Born at Bazoche, France, 1661; **died** at Berlin, 1728.

LENGLET, NICHOLAS DU FRESNOY, *lan'-glai*, a French writer. He became secretary to the French ambassador at Cologne, and librarian to Prince Eugene. His works are voluminous, but incorrect: the best is his "Method for Studying History," which has been translated into English.
Born at Beauvais, 1674; **died** 1755.

LENKORAN, *len-ko-ran'*, a seaport of Russia, on the Caspian Sea, in the Caucasian provinces. The harbour is defective, but a considerable trade between Russia and Persia is carried on. **Pop.** 16,000.

LENNEP, JACOB VAN, *len-nep'*, Dutch novelist and dramatist. He practised as a barrister, but found time for the production of numerous romances and dramas, which attained great popularity. He also translated into Dutch several plays of Shakspeare, and poems of Southey, Byron, and Tennyson. His countrymen speak of him as the Walter Scott of Holland.
Born at Amsterdam, 1802; **died** 1868.

LENNEP, a town of Prussia, in a beautiful valley, watered by a river of the same name, 20 miles E. of Düsseldorf. **Manf.** Woollens, particularly fine cloths and kerseymeres, in large quantities, hats, ironmongery, and gunpowder. **Pop.** 7,800.

LENNOX, *len'-nox*, an ancient district of Scotland, comprising Dumbartonshire and portions of the counties of Renfrew, Perth, and Stirling.

LENNOX, a county of Ontario province, Canada, on the north-west shore of Lake Ontario. **Area**, 314 square miles. **Pop.** 16,500, including many Irish and German. The capital is Napanee.

LENNOXTOWN, a village of Stirlingshire, Scotland, 11 miles N.E. of Glasgow. There are print works and alum works. **Pop.** 3,920.

LENOIR, MARIE ALEXANDRE, *len-wawr'*, French archæologist, who at first studied art, but preferred archæology, and at the time of the Revolution, exerted himself to save the old national monuments in danger of destruction. The National Assembly forwarded his views, and a central museum was formed at the Louvre. Under the Consulate and Empire, Lenoir was employed to restore the tombs of the French kings at S. Denis, and other monuments which had suffered injury.
Born at Paris, 1761; **died** 1839.

LENOIR, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 390 square miles. **Pop.** 15,500, one half being coloured. The capital is Kingston.

LENOLA, a town of Italy, 15 miles N.W. of Gaeta. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Inola Campana. **Pop.** 3,000.

LENORMANT, CHARLES, *le-nor'-mahn*, French historian and archæologist. Went to Egypt with Champollion, and published works on the history of Western Asia and on Egyptian antiquities.
Born 1802; **died** 1859.

LE NOTRE, ANDRÉ, *le-notr'*, French landscape gardener, famous for laying out the grounds at Versailles, by direction of Louis XIV.
Born 1613; **died** 1700.

LENS, *lens*, a town of France, department Pas-de-Calais, on the Souchez, 9 miles N. of Arras, **Manf.** Leather and soap. There are coal pits in the vicinity. **Pop.** 10,500.—Here, in 1648, a battle was fought between the Spanish forces and those of the prince of Condé, who gained the victory.

LENTHALL, WILLIAM, *lent'-al*, an English lawyer, and speaker of the Long Parliament. In 1639 he was elected to parliament for Woodstock, and, in 1640, was chosen speaker; in which capacity he made a considerable fortune by joining the ruling party. He was also master of the rolls, a commissioner of the great seal, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He was removed from his office in 1653; but, the year following, he became speaker of the parliament called by Cromwell, and subsequently acted as speaker of the Rump Parliament. At the Restoration he was exempted from the act of indemnity, but obtained a pardon from the king.
Born at Henley-on-Thames, 1591; **died** 1662.

LENTINI, or **LEONTINI**, *len-te'-ne* (the ancient Leontium), a town of Sicily, province of Siracusa, near a lake of the same name, 15 miles S.W. of Catania. Its inhabitants have an active fishery on the lake, and there is a large gunpowder-mill. **Pop.** 13,000.

LENZEN, *len'-zen*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 79 miles N.W. of Potsdam, near the confluence of the Löckenitz with the Elbe. **Pop.** 3,000.

LEO, *le-o*, the name of several emperors and popes.

EMPERORS OF THE EAST.

LEO I., or the Great, emperor of the East, ascended the throne in 457. He was a Thracian, of obscure birth, but attained the highest military rank, and was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers in succession to Marcianus. He confirmed the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon against the Eutychians, and renewed the war against the Vandals; but was unfortunate, through the treachery of his general, Aspar, whom he put to death with his family in 471. The Goths, to revenge the fate of Aspar, poured into the empire, which they ravaged to the walls of Constantinople.
Born 400; **died** 474.

LEO II. was the son of Zeno and of Ariadne, daughter of Leo I. He succeeded his grandfather in 474, under the guardianship of his father, who caused himself to be proclaimed emperor a few months afterwards. Leo II. is said to have been put to death by his own father, after reigning for only ten months.
Born 470; **died** 474.

LEO III. (Flavius Conon), called the Isaurian, from the country of his birth, where his parents were poor mechanics. Leo entered into the army, and became general-in-chief of the army of Asia, under Anastasius II. In 716 he marched against Theodosius III., who had been proclaimed emperor, and Theodosius resigned his crown to him in 718. The Saracens, having ravaged Thrace, laid siege to Constantinople, which was bravely defended by

Leo, who compelled them to retire. His reign, however, was tyrannical, and he drove the patriarch Germanus from his seat, in which he placed Anastasius. He was also guilty of burning the library at Constantinople, containing a quantity of medals and above 30,000 volumes. The popes Gregory II. and Gregory III. having excommunicated him, he prepared an armament to invade Italy; but the ships were destroyed by a storm.

Born 680; died 741.

LEO IV. (Flavius Chazarus), the son of Constantine Copronymus, and grandson of Leo III., succeeded his father in 775. In his time the controversy raged between the Iconoclasts, or image-breakers, and their adversaries, both of whom he protected by turns. He repulsed the Saracens in Asia.

Born at Constantinople, 750; died 780.

LEO V. (Flavius), the Armenian, from the country of which he was a native. He rose to the rank of general by his valour; but being accused of treason, the emperor Nicephorus disgraced him, and imprisoned him in a convent. Michael Rhangabus, on ascending the throne, in 811, restored him to his rank; but Leo, profiting by the misfortunes of his master, headed a military revolt, and was elected emperor by the troops in 813. He was one of the most violent of the Iconoclastic princes. He was assassinated by the friends of one of his adherents, whom he had condemned to death.

Died 820.

LEO VI. (Flavius), styled the Philosopher, was the son and successor of Basilius, the Macedonian, and ascended the throne in 886. The Hungarians, Saracens, and Bulgarians having united against the empire, he called to his assistance the Turks, who entered Bulgaria, which they ravaged with fire and sword. Leo drove the patriarch Photius from his seat; and Nicholas, one of the successors of Photius, excommunicated the emperor; for which Leo deposed him. He wrote some books, the most interesting of which is a treatise on Tactics, printed at Leyden in 1612.

Born 865; died 911.

POPES.

LEO I., Pope, surnamed the Great, one of the most eminent of the Latin Fathers, and a saint of the Roman Catholic church, was an Italian by birth, and had been employed by Celestin I. and Sixtus III. on several important missions. He succeeded the latter in 440, and distinguished himself by his zeal against the Manichæans, Pelagians, and Eutychians. In 449 the council of Chalcedon was called; and, while sitting in the East, Attila and the Huns ravaged the West, and advanced towards Rome. The emperor Valentinian applied to the pope, who went to meet Attila, and, by the power of his eloquence, prevailed with him to leave Italy. Genseric, however, sacked Rome in 455. He left behind many epistles and sermons, which have been printed.

Born 390; died 461.

LEO II. was a native of Sicily, and succeeded Agathon, in 682. He pretended to have an authority over the Eastern church, and was succeeded by Benedict II. He is supposed to have been the first to introduce sprinkling with holy water.

Died 684.

LEO III. succeeded, in 795, Adrian I. In 799, Leo was seized while riding in a religious procession, and almost killed; but he recovered, and retired to Germany. Charlemagne restored him to his seat, and he crowned that monarch emperor of the West. On the death of Charlemagne, a new plot was formed against the pope, who caused the conspirators to be put to death.

Died 816.

LEO IV., a Roman, succeeded Sergius II. in 847. The Saracens having invaded the Ecclesiastical States, he marched against them, and obtained a complete victory; after which he put the city of Rome into a state of defence, and founded the town of Leopolis.

Died 855.

LEO V., a Benedictine monk, who, in 903, succeeded Benedict IV., but was deposed by his chaplain Christopher.

Died 903.

LEO VI. became pope in 928, in succession to John X. He is said to have been put to death by Marozia. (*See* MAROZIA.)

LEO VII. was elected in succession to John XI., son of Marozia. He negotiated a peace between Hugo, king of Italy, and Alberic, duke of Rome, the son of the celebrated Marozia. He is said to have been an irreproachable man and zealous ecclesiastic, and was succeeded by Stephen VIII.

Died 939.

LEO VIII. was elected pope on the deposition of John XII., in 963, under the patronage of the emperor Otho I. On Otho's withdrawal, John re-entered Rome, and drove away Leo; but John dying soon afterwards, Benedict V. was chosen pope. The emperor Otho subsequently took Rome, and, exiling Benedict, reinstated Leo VIII.

Died 965.

LEO IX. (Bruno), who bears the distinction of a saint in the Roman calendar, was born of an illustrious family, became bishop of Toul, and, in 1048, was chosen pope. He convened several councils to reform the manners of the ecclesiastics and to condemn the errors of Berenger. The Normans having marched into Italy, in 1053, he went against them at the head of a German army; but was defeated, taken prisoner, and conducted to Benevento. Some sermons and letters of his are extant.

Born 1002; died 1054.

LEO X. (Giovanni de' Medici), second son of Lorenzo the Magnificent. (*See* MEDICI.) At the age of 11, he was made an archbishop by Louis XI., king of France, and, at 13, was created cardinal. He travelled for a few years, and then Julius II. invested him with the dignity of legate, and he served as such in the army which was defeated by the French, near Ravenna, in 1512. He was taken prisoner after that battle; but the soldiers showed the most superstitious veneration for his person, as the representative of the pope. He was elected to the papacy in 1513, and his coronation was celebrated with unusual pomp. Leo was fond of magnificence; but he had a taste for letters, and liberally patronized men of learning and genius, particularly poets. He terminated the disputes which had subsisted between his predecessor and Louis XII. of France, concluded the council of the Lateran, and formed a splendid library, which he enriched with inestimable manuscripts. A conspiracy to murder him was discovered in 1516, and Cardinal Petrucci, the chief of it, was hanged. Leo formed two great projects; the one to effect a general association of the Christian powers against the Turks, and the other to complete the church of St. Peter. To aid these schemes, he issued plenary indulgences, by which the purchasers were supposed to procure release from punishment in purgatory for their temporal sins. These indulgences being

carried into Germany, occasioned the secession from the church of Rome, or Reformation, commenced by Luther. (*See* LUTHER.) Leo, however, throughout his life took little notice of the great religious movement. A war also broke out between the emperor Charles V. and Francis I. of France, who both courted the alliance of the pope. If not an exemplary pope, he was at least a splendid and magnificent prince, and a noble patron of art and learning. He is the subject of Roscoe's fine biography, entitled the "Life and Pontificate of Leo X."

Born at Florence, 1475; **died** 1522.

LEO XI. (Alessandri de' Medici), was elected pope in 1605, and died in less than a month afterwards.

Born 1535; **died** 1605.

LEO XII. (Annibale della Genga), was of a noble family of the Romagna, and became pope in 1823, in succession to Pius VII. He embellished Rome, encouraged letters, and enriched the library of the Vatican.

Born 1760; **died** 1829.

LEO VI., the last of six kings of Armenia, of the same name, who reigned between the years 1123—1375, and were constantly at war with the crusaders or with the Turks. He was driven from his kingdom by the sultan of Egypt, and took refuge in France, where he died.

Died 1393.

LEO, archbishop of Thessalonia, was one of the revivers of Greek literature and a good mathematician.

Flourished during the 9th century.

LEO, HEINRICH, German historian, studied medicine at Breslau, but preferred literature to history, and went to Jena and Gottingen. In 1822 he went to Berlin, and was for a time an ardent follower of Hegel. In the following year he travelled in Italy, and in 1828 became professor of history at Halle. He has written a history of the Jewish States, History of the Middle Ages, of the Low Countries, of the Italian States, and a great number of other valuable works.

Born at Rudolstadt, 1799.

LEO, JUAN, surnamed Africanus, a Moor of Granada, who wrote, in Arabic, a "Description of Africa," and the "Lives of the Arabian Philosophers."

Died about 1552.

LEO, LEONARDO, a celebrated Italian composer, who was the master of Piccini, Jomelli, and other famous musicians. His many operas are now unknown, but his masses and other sacred works are still regarded as master-pieces of church music.

Born at Naples, 1694; **died** at the same city, 1755.

LEO THE GRAMMARIAN, one of the authors of the "Byzantine History."

Lived in the 11th century.

LEO, ST., a town of Italy, province of Pesaro-Urbino, 27 miles W. of Pesaro. It is defended by a fort. **Pop.** 3,200.

LEOBADDA, *le-o-bad'-da*, a town of western Africa, on the right bank of the Niger. It is surrounded by a very thick wall. **Pop.** 6,000. **Lat.** 9° 20′ N. **Lon.** 5° 45′ E.

LEOBEN, *lai-o-ben'*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Styria, on the right bank of the Mur. It is walled, has a church and town-house, and a large square with three fountains. Coal and lignite are worked in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3 600.

LEOBSCHÜTZ, or LUBCZYCE, *lebshe(r)tz*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, near the river Zinna, 32 miles S.W. of Oppeln. It is a busy town, with large corn and flax markets. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, ribbons, and leather. **Pop.** 12,000.

LEOMINSTER, *lem-ster*, a market-town and municipal and parliamentary borough, in the county of Hereford, on the Lug, 12 miles N. of Hereford. The parish church has been recently restored, and there are a new town-hall, and a corn exchange. **Manf.** Woollens, leather, hats, printers' ink, and lamp-black. It is the centre of a great cattle breeding district. There is a trade in wool and hops, and excellent cider is produced. **Pop.** 6,042.—A station on the Great Western and London and North-Western railways.

LEOMINSTER, a town of Worcester county, Massachusetts, United States, on the Nashwa river, 38 miles N.W. of Boston. **Manf.** Combs, paper, cabinet ware, perambulators, and musical instruments. **Pop.** 6,000.

LEON, *lai-one'*, one of the old kingdoms and provinces of Spain, situate in the north-west of the peninsula, including the present provinces of Leon, Salamanca, and Zamora.

LEON, a modern province of Spain, bounded N. by Oviedo, E. by Valencia, S. by Valladolid and Zamora, W. by Lugo and Orense. In the northern and western parts are branches of the Asturias, and a range running southward, divides the province into two unequal portions, of which the eastern is the more fertile, producing abundant crops of grain, hemp, and flax. The olive and vine are also cultivated. LEON is the capital.

Rivers.—The Esla, Orbigo, Tuerto, Luna, Bernesga, and Torio, discharging at the Douro; the Sil, Boeza, Barbia, Cua, and Valence, tributaries of the Minho.

Minerals.—Iron, argentiferous lead, antimony, coal, and marble.

Area.—5,894 square miles.

Pop.—354,566.

LEON, the capital of the foregoing province, situate at the confluence of the Torio and Bernesga, 85 miles N.W. of Valladolid. The streets are very narrow and dirty, but the cathedral surpasses in grandeur and beauty all similar edifices in the kingdom, and is one of the finest monuments of Gothic architecture which exists, and contains many royal and other interesting monuments. Part of the old Roman wall, 20 feet thick, remains. **Manf.** Linen-weaving, stocking-knitting, and glove-making. **Pop.** 5,720.

LEON, formerly the capital of the republic of Nicaragua, in South America, 10 miles from the Pacific Ocean, at the north-western extremity of Lake Leon, or Managua, in the centre of a volcanic district. It is now partly in ruins, but contains a noble cathedral, many convents and churches, a hospital, and a university. **Pop.** 25,000. **Lat.** 12° 25′ N. **Lon.** 86° 57′ W.

LEON, a town of Mexico, 36 miles N.W. of Guanaxuato, at an elevation of 6,000 feet above the sea. There are a college, two convents, and a nunnery. A large trade in corn is carried on. **Pop.** 120,000.

LEON, a county of Florida, United States. **Area,** 900 square miles. **Pop.** 20,000, two-thirds being coloured. Capital, TALLAHASSE.

LEON, a county of Texas, United States. **Area,** 11,000 square miles. **Pop.** 12,817, one-third being coloured. The capital is Leona.

LEON, ISLA DE, an insulated tract on the S.W. coast of Spain, containing Cadiz, on a promontory which projects from it. It is separated from the mainland by the channel of Santi Petri. It is 10 miles long, with an average breadth of 2.

LEON, NUOVO, a department of the Mexican confederation. **Area**, 23,635 square miles. It is mountainous in general, though abounding with tracts of considerable fertility. The principal river is the Tigre. The chief towns are Monterey, the capital; Florida, Linares, and Saltella. **Minerals.** Lead, silver, gold, and salt. **Pop.** 201,732. **Lat.** between 24°—27° N. **Lon.** 98°—100° W.

LEONARD, ST., *la'-o-nar*, a town of France, department Haute-Vienne, on the Vienne, 10 miles E. of Limoges. There is an ancient church, and the town is surrounded by pleasant boulevards. **Manf.** Leather, paper, woollens, blankets, worsted, and copper utensils. **Pop.** 6,300.

LEONARDO BONACCI, *lai-onar'-do*, surnamed "of Pisa," a celebrated Italian mathematician, who first introduced in Europe the study of algebra. His work was never published, but is preserved in manuscript at Rome.

Born 1170.

LEONARDO DA VINCI, a celebrated Italian painter, sculptor, architect, and engineer, was the son of a notary at Florence. Verrochio, an able painter and sculptor, was his master, whom he soon excelled, as he did all the painters of his time. In 1483 he went to Milan, where, two years afterwards, he founded an "Academy of Arts." One of his greatest works was a picture of "The Last Supper," at Milan, in which city he founded his celebrated school of painting. He was also an excellent architect, and constructed the famous aqueduct which supplies Milan with water. From Milan he went, in 1500, to Florence, where he laboured with Michael Angelo in ornamenting the grand council-chamber. At the invitation of Francis I., he visited the French court in 1515. He wrote a "Treatise on Painting," in Italian, folio, and some other works, of which Hallam thus speaks:—"The discoveries which made Galileo, and Kepler, and other names illustrious, the system of Copernicus, the very theories of recent geologers, are anticipated by Da Vinci within the compass of a very few pages. . . . He first laid down the grand principle of Bacon,—that experiment and observation must be the guide to just theory."

Born near Florence, 1452; **died** at Amboise, 1519.

LEONARDS-ON-SEA, ST., *len'-ards*, a fashionable watering-place of Sussex, immediately adjoining Hastings (in which borough it is included), on the west, and stretching for about a mile along the sea. There are terraces and squares, with noble houses, six churches, a large congregational chapel, assembly-rooms, baths, esplanade, and pleasure-grounds. St. Leonards dates only from 1828. **Pop.** 3,700 permanent, greatly increased by visitors during the season.—A station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway.

LEONESSA, *lai-o-nes'-sa*, a town of Italy, on the left bank of the Corno, 13 miles N. of Civita Ducale. It is surrounded by lofty precipices, which, in winter, exclude the sun till midday. There are five churches, four monasteries, and three nunneries. Two important fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 5,400.

LEONFORTE, *lai-on-for'-tai*, a town of Sicily, province of Messina, on the shore of the Mediterranean. It is surrounded by walls. A trade in oil, wine, and grain is carried on. **Pop.** 15,914.

LEONICENUS, NICHOLAS, *le-o-ni-se'-nus*, professor of medicine at Ferrara, was the first who translated Galen's works, to which he added commentaries and illustrative notes. He likewise reproduced, in Italian, the "Aphorisms of Hippocrates," and other works.

Born 1428; **died** 1524.

LEONIDAS, *le-on-i-das*, king of Sparta. He succeeded his half-brother Cleomones, about 491 B.C. He opposed Xerxes when he invaded Greece, and fought the whole Persian host at the Straits of Thermopylæ with such bravery as to check the progress of the invader. At last a detachment of the Persians, led by Ephialtes the Trachinian, by a secret path up the mountains, came down on the rear of the Spartans, and obtained a complete victory. Out of the 300, only one man escaped, and he was treated with ignominy by his countrymen, for leaving so glorious a field where death was more honourable than life. A monument was afterwards erected upon the spot, with this inscription: "Stranger, tell the Lacædemonians that we lie here, obeying their laws."

Died 480 B.C.

LEONINE CITY. (*See* ROME.)

LEOPARDI, GIACOMO, count, *lai-o-par'-de*, Italian scholar and poet. He was self-educated, but attained such proficiency in Latin and Greek, that when only 16 years of age, he was elected member of the Academy of Sciences, at Viterbo. He afterwards went to Rome, where he gained the friendship of Niebuhr, and other eminent men, and subsequently took up his residence at Florence, where he struggled with poverty and impaired health until his death. His poems are elegant and pathetic; but marked by the despondency characteristic of his mind, and he particularly excelled in love sonnets, in the Italian style, and in imitation of the Greek and Latin authors, many of which are mistaken for veritable productions of classical writers.

Born at Recanati, 1798; **died** at Naples, 1837.

LEOPOLD of **BABENBERG**, *le'-o-pold*, first hereditary margrave of Austria, and founder of the line which became extinct in 1246. He was the descendant of the old Frankish kings, and became margrave of Austria in 983.

Died 994.

LEOPOLD I., emperor of Germany, was the second son of Ferdinand III. and of Mary Anne of Spain. He became king of Hungary in 1655, king of Bohemia in 1657, and emperor in 1658. He contended against France and the Turks, and suffered in his wars with both: France took from him Alsace, and many frontier places of the empire; and the Turks would have captured Vienna, had they not been compelled to raise the siege by John Sobieski, king of Poland. In 1697, Prince Eugene of Savoy concluded the war by totally defeating the Turks at Zenta, in Hungary.

Born 1640; **died** 1705.

LEOPOLD II., the son of Maria Theresa of Austria and her husband, Francis of Lorraine, succeeded his father, in 1765, in the duchy of Tuscany, which he governed with great wisdom, and finally abolished the Inquisition in that country. In 1790 he succeeded the emperor Joseph II., and removed to Vienna, where, by his judicious and liberal measures, he consolidated the power of his empire. He concluded a peace with the Turks, and

was preparing for a war with the French, when he was carried off by a fever. He was succeeded by his son Francis. (*See* FRANCIS II.)

Born 1748; **died** 1792.

LEOPOLD, duke of Lorraine, was the son of Charles, the fifth duke, and of Eleonora of Austria. He distinguished himself as a soldier, and after the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, was reinstated in his duchy, which had been taken from his father by the French. He restored his country to a flourishing condition, maintained the poor, and assisted the nobility who had been reduced. He founded a university at Luneville, and was a liberal patron of the arts and sciences.

Born 1679; **died** 1729.

LEOPOLD I., GEORGE CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, king of the Belgians. He was the third son of Francis Anthony Frederick, duke of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, and brother of the duchess of Kent, and consequently uncle to her majesty Queen Victoria, as well as to her consort, Prince Albert. In 1816, while Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, he married the Princess Charlotte Augusta, only child of the prince-regent, afterwards George IV. The highest hopes were formed of that union; and, as the husband of the heiress-apparent to the throne of Great Britain, Leopold obtained the highest esteem. After the sudden death of the Princess Charlotte, in 1817, he continued to live in retirement at Claremont, and was created by the king field-marshal and member of the privy council. In 1830, the Belgian provinces were lost to the crown of Holland, in consequence of the revolution of Brussels. A provisional government was formed, and the throne of Belgium was offered to the duke de Nemours, son of Louis Philippe. That prince declining it, Leopold was next solicited to accept the crown. After at first refusing, he was induced to ascend the throne of Belgium in 1831. Leopold promised, in his opening speech to the Belgian parliament, to encourage industry and to rule according to the principles of civil and religious liberty; a promise which he fully redeemed. In 1832 he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Louise-Maria-Thérèse, princess of Orleans, and eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, by whom he had several children.

Born 1790; **died** 1865.

LEOPOLD II., king of the Belgians, son of the preceding, before his accession to the throne bore the title of Duke of Brabant. He married, in 1853, the Archduchess Maria of Austria. He travelled in Egypt and Asia Minor, held the rank of major-general in the Belgian army, and took a prominent part in the senate, of which he was a member. He succeeded his father, in December, 1865, and has followed the line of liberal policy marked out by his predecessor. He has also distinguished himself by the encouragement of arts, science, literature, and commerce, and by the cordial reception given to English volunteers on the occasion of visits to Belgium. He has frequently visited England, where he is very popular.

Born at Brussels, 1835.

LEOPOLDO, SAO, *lai'-o-pol'-do*, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, between the Sino and Cahi, 30 miles N. of Porto Alegre. It was founded in 1824 by a colony of Germans under the patronage of the Brazilian empress Leopoldina. **Pop.** 6,000.

LEPANTO, or **EPACTO**, *le-pan'-to*, a seaport-town of Greece, on the north side of the Gulf of Lepanto, 25 miles E. of Missolonghi. The town is wretchedly built, but there is a good port. **Pop.** 2,600.—In 1477, it being then held by the Venetians, it was besieged by a large force of the Turks, but not taken until two years afterwards, and then by an army of 150,000 men under Bajazet II. In 1571 there was a great naval battle near the port, and the Turks were completely defeated by Don John of Austria.

LEPANTO, GULF OF. (*See* CORINTH, GULF OF.)

LEPE, *lai'-pai*, a seaport-town of Spain, province of Huelva, on the right bank of the Piedra, 12 miles S.W. of Huelva. **Pop.** 3,100.

LEPIDUS, MARCUS ÆMILIUS, *lep'-i-dus*, dictator of Rome in the absence of Julius Cæsar, 47 B.C., and joint consul with him in the following year. He was afterwards one of the triumvirs with Octavius and Marc Antony. He obtained Africa as his share of the empire, on the death of the dictator; but was deprived of it by Augustus, whereupon he retired into private life, and died in obscurity.

Died 13 B.C.

LEPSIUS, KARL RICHARD, *lep'-se-us*, a German archæologist, who studied at Leipsic, Göttingen, Berlin, and Paris. He published between 1834 and 1842 a short treatise on the hieroglyphics of Egypt, and other works. In 1842 he went to Egypt, as chief of a party of learned men, for the purpose of investigating the antiquities of that country. He discovered several monuments of the Pharoah dynasty, and excavated the tombs of fifty of the Ethiopian kings of Egypt. He likewise contrived to obtain a ground-plan of the celebrated temple of the Memnonium. After his return, in 1846, he published many works in connection with his researches; among the rest, "Letters from Egypt," which have been translated into English. "The Chronology of Egypt," and the "Monuments of Egypt and Ethiopia." In 1866 he made another visit to Egypt, and in 1874 was appointed director of the Prussian state library of Berlin.

Born at Naumburg, 1813.

LERCARA DE' FREDDI, *lair-kai'-ra de frai'-di*, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 30 miles S.W. of Palermo, in an inland mountainous district. There are extensive sulphur mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 13,081.

LERE, *leer*, a large town of Western Africa, country of the Mbana, near a branch of the Benuwe. It is governed by a warlike chief.

LERICI, *ler'-e-che*, a seaport of the north of Italy, on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Spezzia, 5 miles from Spezzia, capital of the province of the same name. **Pop.** 6,000.

LERIDA, *ler'-e-da*, a town of Spain. It is fortified, on the Segre, 100 miles N.W. of Barcelona. The streets are narrow and ill-paved, excepting on the quay, which extends the whole length of the town, which is strongly fortified. There are an old and a new cathedral, and several parish churches. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, leather, glass, and gunpowder. **Pop.** 20,369.—In 1707 this place was stormed by the French, and in 1810 taken by them, under Suchet.

LERIDA, a province of Spain, bounded N. by France, N.E. by Gerona, E. by Barcelona, S.E. by Tarragona, S.W. by Saragossa, and W. by Huesca. It is traversed by branches of the Pyrenees. The mountains are well wooded, and the plains and valleys fertile. Great numbers of cattle are bred, and bees and silkworms are reared. The inhabitants are industrious, and, compared with some other parts of Spain, wealthy. The capital is LERIDA. Pop. of province, 285,339.

Rivers.—The Segre, Valira, Tuxen, Noguera, Falbarosa, and Noguera Rivagorzana.
Minerals.—Iron, copper, zinc, lead, manganese, coal, granite, marble, jasper, gypsum, and lime.
Manf.—Linen, woollen, silken and cotton fabrics, leather, paper, soap, and brandy.
Area.—6,141 square miles.
Pop.—285,855.

LERIN, *le'-rin*, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, on the left bank of the Ega, 28 miles S.W. of Pampeluna. There are a fine parish church, a large town-house, and a palace. **Manf.** Brandy, wine, and oil. **Pop.** 2,400.

LERINS ISLES, *ler'-a*, a group belonging to France in the Mediterranean Sea, in the department of Var, opposite Cannes, and near the coast, consisting of the islands of St. Marguerite and St. Honorat. In the former is the castle in which the Man in the Iron Mask was imprisoned.

LERMA, *lair'-ma*, an ancient town of Spain, province of Burgos, and 21 miles S. of the town of that name. There are three churches, six convents, and the remains of a large ducal palace. **Manf.** Leather and earthenware. **Pop.** 3,000.

LERMONTOV, MICHAEL IVANOVITCH, *ler-mon-tof'*, a Russian poet and novelist. He served as an officer in the imperial guards until the year 1837, when, in consequence of a poem which he wrote upon the death of the Russian poet Pushkin, the emperor Nicholas sent him to the Caucasus. This poem was first printed in 1856, in Herzen's "Polar Star," a Russian periodical published in London. While serving with the army of the Caucasus, he wrote his novel, "A Hero of Our Own Times," which was afterwards translated into English. He likewise produced many beautiful poems, the action of which is chiefly laid in the mountains of the Caucasus. Just as his fame was beginning to spread over Europe, the writer fell in a duel before he had attained his 30th year. His complete works were published in St. Petersburg in 1842, and were subsequently translated into German. In Russian literature, he takes rank immediately after Pushkin.

Born 1811; **died** 1841.

LERO, or LEROS, *le'-ro*, a small island of the Greek Archipelago, off the west coast of Anatolia. It is 9 miles long, with an average breadth of 4 miles, rising in Mount Klidi to an elevation of 1060 feet. It is famous for its honey. On the east side is the town of Lero, and on the north Partheni, a good port. **Pop.** 2,000.

LEROUX, PIERRE, *le-roo'*, French philosopher and politician, began life as a mason, but became a compositor and journalist, and in 1824 was one of the founders of *Le Globe*, which he made the organ of St. Simonism. He afterwards edited or contributed to various reviews, and on the proclamation of the Republic in 1848 was elected mayor of Boussac, and was shortly afterwards returned to the Constituent Assembly, where he was more remarkable for the advocacy of impracticable but benevolent schemes than for practical ability. After the *coup d'état* of 1851, he took refuge, first in London, afterwards in Jersey, but returned to Paris, under the amnesty of 1860. He wrote a great number of works, explaining his peculiar democratic and socialistic opinions, a philosophic poem, and translated the "Werther" of Goethe.

Born in Paris, 1798; **died** 1871.

LEROY DE ST. ARNAUD, JACQUES, French marshal. He entered the army in 1816, but did not serve continuously until 1840, when he was appointed captain of the foreign legion in Algeria. His courage at the siege of Constantine obtained for him the cross of the legion of honour, of which, in reward for other distinguished services, he became a commander. In 1847 he was raised to the rank of marshal. He unscrupulously assisted Prince President Napoleon in the memorable *coup d'état* of December 1851, and was in 1854 appointed to the command of the French army, sent to the Crimea, where he died of disease, nine days after the battle of the Alma.

Born at Paris, 1800; **died** in the Crimea, 1854.

LERS, *lair*, a river of France, rising in the department Ariége, forming part of the boundary between that department and Aude. After a course of 70 miles it joins the right bank of the Ariége.

LERWICK, *ler'-rik*, a burgh of barony, chief town of the Shetland Islands, on the mainland, on the spacious harbour called Lerwick or Bressay Sound, 21 miles N.E. of Sunburgh Head. It consists of one principal street next the quay, with several lanes branching off. The church is modern. It is the seat of the Shetland courts of law, and is defended by a fort. **Pop.** 3,500, mostly employed in the herring and whale fisheries.

LE SAGE, ALAIN RÉNÉ, *le(r)-saj'*, a celebrated French novelist, who, after completing his education at the Jesuits' college at Vannes, was engaged in a financial post in Brittany; but, in 1692, went to Paris, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He commenced by translating and imitating several Spanish works, and, in 1707, produced his first dramatic work,—"Crispin the Rival of his Master." In the same year he published "The Devil on Two Sticks," the plot of which was borrowed from the Spanish author Guevara. In 1708 he composed his comedy of "Turcaret," wherein he ridiculed the farmers-general, whose opposition nearly prevented the production of the piece upon the stage. In 1715 appeared the first part of his greatest work, "Gil Blas;" but the conclusion was not made public until 1735. He was likewise the author of "The Adventures of Don Guzman d'Alfarache," a considerable number of comedies and other humorous dramatic pieces. His fame, however, chiefly rests upon his "Gil Blas." An attempt was made to dispute the originality of the plot of this celebrated fiction; but it was never shown that Le Sage was not the true inventor of it.

Born at Sarzeau, 1668; **died** 1747.

LESBOS, *les'-bos*. (*See* MITYLENE.)

LESINA, *les'-e-na*, anciently called Pharos, an island of Austria, in the Adriatic, on the south coast of Dalmatia. It is 40 miles long, with an average breadth of from 2 to 4. It is partly occupied by a chain of hills, with precipitous cliffs at the coast, but some parts are undulating and fertile, producing wine, figs, rosemary oil, anchovies, and marble. **Pop.** 13,000.

LESINA, the principal town of the above island, on the south-west coast, 24 miles S. of Spalatro. It rises boldly from the shore, is defended by two forts, and has a cathedral and barracks. The harbour is good. **Manf.** Oil and spirit of rosemary. **Pop.** 2,800.

LESKOVATZ, *les-ko-vats'*, a town of Turkey in Europe, on both sides of the Morava, 20 miles S.W. of Nissa. **Pop.** 10,807.

LESLIE, or LESLEY, JOHN, *les'-le*, bishop of Ross, in Scotland, a member of a famous historical family of Scotland, who accompanied Queen Mary from France to Scotland, and soon after became bishop of Ross and a privy counsellor. He zealously defended the Romish religion; and when

Queen Elizabeth appointed commissioners to meet at York to consider the complaints made against Mary by her subjects, Leslie appeared in behalf of his mistress, whose cause he pleaded with great ability. He also tried many expedients to procure her liberty, for which he was committed to the Tower; but, in 1573, he recovered his liberty, on condition of quitting the kingdom. While abroad, he endeavoured to interest many foreign princes in the cause of Mary, and wrote several pieces in her defence. Being appointed vicar-general by the bishop of Rouen, he was, while visiting that diocese, seized by the Huguenots, who would have sent him to England; but he recovered his liberty by paying a ransom. He afterwards obtained the bishopric of Constance. His principal work is a history of Scotland.

Born 1527; died 1596.

LESLIE, ALEXANDER, soldier of fortune, an illegitimate member of the same family as the preceding. He entered the service of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and rose to be a field-marshal. In 1639 he commanded the army of the Covenanters in Scotland, and in 1641 was made Earl of Leven and Lord Balgony.

Died 1661.

LESLIE, CHARLES, a theological controversialist, who after receiving his education at Trinity College, Dublin, went, in 1671, to England, where he commenced the study of the law. A few years afterwards, he entered upon holy orders, and became chancellor of Cloyne, in Ireland. He accompanied the Pretender both in France and in Italy. In his old age he sought permission to return to his native land. George I. acceded to his request, and he thereupon took up his residence at Glaslough, in Ireland. His theological writings excited much attention in his time; and one of them, entitled "A Short and Easy Method with Deists," is still regarded as of considerable value. In addition to pamphlets against Hoadley, Locke, and Burnet, he published controversial pieces antagonistic to Quakers, Jews, Socinians, Deists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics. His own views were those of a zealous Protestant, combined with an advocacy of high monarchical principles.

Born in Ireland, about 1650; died there, 1722.

LESLIE, CHARLES ROBERT, R.A., a distinguished artist. His father and mother were both born in America. When six years of age he was taken to Philadelphia, and was there sent to school, and subsequently apprenticed to a bookseller. Having shown considerable talents for design, he was sent to London in 1813, with letters of introduction to Benjamin West, at that time president of the Academy. As a student of the Royal Academy, he evinced great industry, and in the year 1820 exhibited his first picture, "Anne Page and Master Slender." He became an R.A. in 1826. In 1833, to the surprise of his friends, he accepted the post of drawing-master to the United States Military Academy; but he soon returned to England. As an illustrator of the productions of Shakspeare, Pope, Goldsmith, Addison, Molière, Cervantes, and Sterne, he achieved great triumphs. His delineation of Sancho Panza has never been equalled. In 1848 he was elected professor of painting at the Royal Academy, but resigned the appointment in 1851. He was also a clear and pleasant writer, and wrote "Memoirs of the Life of John Constable" and a "Handbook for Young Painters."

Born in London, 1794; died 1859.

LESLIE, SIR JOHN, an eminent natural philosopher, who, after completing his education at the universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and travelling as tutor in the United States, returned to Scotland, and, obtaining letters of introduction to individuals of literary and scientific celebrity, set out for London, where he for some time gained a subsistence by translating and compiling scientific works. In 1805 he became professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, not without considerable opposition on the part of the clergy, who objected to the appointment on account of Leslie's referring to Hume in a laudatory manner in one of his treatises. In 1819 he obtained the chair of natural philosophy, upon the death of Professor Playfair; and from that period until his death he produced a succession of valuable works on subjects connected with natural philosophy. In 1832 he was made a knight of the Guelphic order. He contributed treatises on Achromatic Glasses, Acoustics, Climate, Cold, Dew, Meteorology, &c., to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and also furnished the "Edinburgh Review" and the "Edinburgh Transactions" with many excellent papers. Among the larger works may be cited "The Elements of Geometry," "The Elements of Natural Philosophy," and an "Account of Experiments and Instruments depending on the Relation of Heat to Moisture." He was also the inventor of the differential thermometer.

Born at Largo, Fifeshire, 1766; died in Scotland, 1832.

LESNEVEN, *lai'-ne-vai(n)*, a town of France, department Finistère, 16 miles N.E. of Brest. About a mile from the town is the church of Notre Dame of Folgoat, one of the most remarkable Gothic structures in Brittany. Pop. 2,700.

LESPES, NAPOLEON, French journalist, founder of the famous *Petit Journal*, in which he wrote under the signature "Timothée Trim." He served in a line regiment before adopting literature as a profession.

Born 1811; died 1875.

LESPINASSE, JULIE JEANNE ELÉONORE DE, *lase-pe-nas'*, French literary lady, illegitimate daughter of the Countess d'Albon, for some years a companion of the Marchioness du Deffand, the intimate friend of d'Alembert, and afterwards her salon was the resort of the most eminent literary men of the time. She was greatly admired for her intellectual gifts and accomplishments. Her letters have been published.

Born at Lyons, 1732; died in Paris, 1776.

LESSEPS, FERDINAND DE, *les'-sep*, an eminent French engineer and diplomatist, who has represented the interests of his native country, as vice-consul and consul, in Spain, Portugal, Cairo, and other places. In 1854 he formed the project of cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Suez; but, although Robert Stephenson, and other eminent engineers, English and continental, have pronounced the idea to be impracticable, M. de Lesseps energetically defended his plan, and successfully carried it out. (*See* SUEZ.) He received the grand cross of the legion of honour, the grand cross of the Star of India, the freedom of the city of London, and other honours.

Born at Versailles, 1805.

LESSINES, *les-seen'*, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the left bank of the Dendre, 21 miles N.E. of Tournay. It is surrounded by gardens on the site of the old walls. There are a large town-hall, three churches, and various literary and artistic institutions. Manf. Leather, soap, tiles, and earthenware. Pop. 5,700.

LESSING, GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM, *les'-sing*, an eminent German poet and general writer, son of a Lutheran clergyman. After studying at Leipsic he went to Berlin, where he made himself known by the publication of his celebrated fables. He subsequently produced his "Letters on Literature," which greatly contributed to improve the taste of his countrymen. In 1760 he accepted the post of secretary to the governor of Breslau; in 1770 he was appointed keeper of the Wolfenbüttel library, and soon afterwards produced his famous tragedy "Emilia Galotti." In 1779 he produced the famous dramatic poem "Nathan the Wise," perhaps the best known of all his works. He enriched the literature of Germany with masterpieces of different kinds, especially in the departments of biography, archæology, and the drama.

Born at Kamenz, 1729; died 1781.

L'ESTRANGE, SIR ROGER, *le-strainj'*, an English writer. He received a liberal education, and, in 1639, attended Charles I. in his expedition to Scotland. He adhered to the royal cause, and, in 1644, was condemned as a spy; but, after remaining in confinement four years, he made his escape, and endeavoured to stir up an insurrection in Kent, which failed; whereupon he went abroad. In 1653 he returned to England, under shelter of Cromwell's act of indemnity. After the Restoration he was appointed censor of the press; he also set up a newspaper, called the "Public Intelligencer," which was discontinued on the publication of the "London Gazette," in 1665. In 1679 he commenced another paper, called the "Observator," designed to vindicate the court measures; this procured him the honour of knighthood. He was a violent and unscrupulous partizan, an industrious writer, and besides his own pamphlets, which were numerous, he published translations of several books, particularly Josephus, from the French version of D'Andilly; Seneca's Morals, Erasmus's Colloquies, and Quevedo's Visions.

Born in Norfolk, 1616; died 1704.

LE SUEUR, EUSTACHE, *les-soo'-er*, a celebrated French artist, surnamed the "Raphael of France." He studied under Vouet, and, early in life, attracted the notice of Poussin. Displaying great disregard of court patronage, he worked only for private individuals and for religious establishments, and, while still young, retired to a cloister. He was the first painter in France during the reign of Louis XIV., and surpassed Lebrun, his rival, in grace and vigour.

Born at Paris, 1617; died 1655.

LE SUEUR, JEAN FRANÇOIS, an eminent French composer, who became chapel-master to several cathedrals in France, and subsequently professor at the Conservatoire de Musique. He composed five grand operas, the most successful of which were "The Cavern" and "Paul and Virginia." He also wrote a treatise on Ancient Music, which is highly esteemed, as casting new light upon the obscure subject of the art of music among the Greeks. The emperor Napoleon I. created him a knight of the Legion of Honour, and appointed him his director of music.

Born near Abbeville, 1763; died 1837.

LE SUEUR, a county of Minnesota, United States. Area, 450 square miles. Pop. 16,000. The capital is Le Sueur.

LETCHER, *let'-cher*, a county of Kentucky, United States. Area, 309 square miles. Pop. 6,600. The capital is Whitesburg.

LETHE, *le'-the*, "oblivion," in Greek mythology, one of the rivers of the lower world, the waters of which the souls of the dead drank after they had been confined for a certain space of time in Tartarus. The draught caused them to forget whatever they had done, seen, or heard before, as the name implies.

LETOURNEUR, PIERRE, *le-toor'-noor*, a French author, who was the first to make the works of Shakspere known to his countrymen, through the aid of translation. He also translated the poems of Young and Ossian, and the novel of "Clarissa Harlowe."

Born at Valognes, 1736; died at Paris, 1788.

LETTERE, *lat-tair'-e*, a town of Italy, 4 miles N.E. of Castellamare. There are a cathedral and three other churches. Pop. 5,000.

LETUR, *le-toor'*, a town of Spain, province of Albacete, 44 miles S.W. of the town of that name. There are a church, town-house, and old castle. Manf. Paper. There is a trade in wool and silk. Pop. 2,900.

LETYCZEW, or LETITCHER, *let'-e-chef*, a town of European Russia, government of Podolsk, on the right bank of the Deraznia, a tributary of the Bug, 69 miles N.E. of Kamenetz. Manf. Ironware. Pop. 4,800.

LEUCA, CAPO DI, *lai'-oo-ka*, the most S.E. extremity of Italy, at the entrance of the Gulf of Taranto. Lat. 39° 47′ N. Lon. 18° 24′ E.

LEUCE, or the ISLE OF SERPENTS, *loo-se'*, a high islet, 22 miles from the delta of the Danube, in the Black Sea.

LEUCHARS, *lu'-kars*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 6 miles from St. Andrews, with a station on the Edinburgh and Dundee Railway. Pop. 2,000.

LEUCHTENBERG, *loitch'-ten-bairg*, a mediatized principality of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate. The capital is Pfreimdt. Area, 80 square miles. Pop. 1,600.

LEUCIPPUS, *lu-sip'-pus*, Greek philosopher, founder of atomistic philosophy, afterwards developed by Democritus.

LEUCTRA, *luk'-tra*, a village of Greece, in Bœotia, 6 miles from Thebes, famous for the victory of the Thebans under Epaminondas over the Spartan king Cleombrotus.

LEUK, or LOECHE, *loik*, or *lo-arokh'*, a celebrated bathing-place of Switzerland, canton Volair, near the right bank of the Rhone, 4,500 feet above the level of the sea, and 15 miles from Sion. The springs are hot, saline, chalybeate, and sulphureous, and are useful in skin diseases. The patient remains for seven or eight hours in the water, reading the newspapers, playing at chess on floating tables, and pursuing other amusements.

LEUTHEN, *loi'-tain*, the name of several villages in Germany, one of which, in Prussian Silesia, is noted for being the scene of the great defeat of the Austrians, in 1757, by Frederick the Great of Prussia.

LEUTENSDORF (OBER), *loi'-tens-dorf*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, 24 miles N.W. of Leitermeritz. Manf. Table linen. Pop. 4,600.

LEUTKIRCH, *loit'-keersh*, a town of Wurtemberg, circle of the Danube, on the right bank of the Eschach, 39 miles S. of Ulm. This was once a free town. Manf. Linen and cotton goods. Pop. 3,100.

LEUTSCHAU, *loit'-sho*, a town of Hungary, finely situated on a hill, above an affluent of the Hernad, 125 miles N.E. of Pesth. It was formerly a place of great strength, but the fortifications have been razed. There are a large church, which has been much damaged by fire, a town-house, court-house, two monasteries, and a gymnasium. There is a large trade in vegetables, and a peculiar kind of mead is made which has a large sale in Hungary, Poland, and Silesia. Pop. 5,800.

LEUWENHOEK, ANTHONY VAN, *loi'-ven-he(r)k*, a celebrated microscopical observer, who acquired a great reputation by his experiments and discoveries. To the Royal Society of London, of which he was a member, he forwarded about one hundred papers on the Blood, Blood-vessels, Muscles, the Eye, the Brain, &c.

Born at Delft, Holland, 1632; died at the same place, 1723.

LEUZE, *looze*, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 10 miles E. of Tournai, on the right bank of the Little Dendre. It is well built, and there is a handsome church. Manf. Woollen and cotton hosiery, lace, leather, oil, and salt. Pop. 6,200.

LE VAILLANT, FRANÇOIS, *le-vai'-yahn*, French traveller and naturalist, son of the French consul in Dutch Guiana. He was educated at Metz, and when a young man inspected the collections of natural history in Paris, and determined to visit foreign countries and make collections. He made several excursions in South Africa; but finding that his health was unsuited to the climate, returned to Paris, and devoted himself to the preparation of the specimens he had secured, and writing accounts of his travels and discoveries. In 1793 he was arrested, and narrowly escaped the guillotine. His works, especially on ornithology, are highly valued.

Born at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 1753; died in France, 1824.

LEVANT, *le-vant'*. This term properly signifies the East, or place where the sun rises, from the Italian, "*Il levante*," it rises; but it has been commonly applied to the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, more especially those of Asia Minor and Syria, frequented by Europeans for mercantile purposes.

LEVANTO, *le-van'-to*, a town of Italy, province of Genova, on a small bay, 11 miles N.W. of Spezzia. On the land side it is defended by a wall, and towards the sea by a castle and several batteries. There are a large and ancient church, several other churches, and two monasteries. The harbour is small. A trade is carried on in oil and wine. Pop. 4,600.

LEVANZO, *le-vant'-zo*, one of the Egades islands, off the west coast of Sicily, 9 miles W. of Trapani. It is 4 miles long and 3 miles broad. It is very fertile. Pop. 4,500.

LEVEN, LOCH, *le'-ven*, a lake of Scotland, in the eastern part of the county of Kinross, about 11 miles in circumference. It contains four islands, on one of which stood the castle of Loch Leven, anciently a royal residence. Here Queen Mary was confined, in 1567-8, and signed her abdication of the Scottish crown. She escaped from it in 1568, to meet with an imprisonment of much longer duration and more fatal termination in England. On another and larger island, St. Serf's Inch, are the ruins of an abbey of great antiquity. Loch Leven abounds with pike, perch, eels, char, and very fine trout.

LEVENCZ, *le-vencl'*, a town of Hungary, on the Pereez, 20 miles S.W. of Schemnitz. There are a college, gymnasium, and a castle. Important yearly markets are held. Pop. 5,200.

LEVER, CHARLES JAMES, a modern novelist, distinguished for his fictions illustrative of Irish life and character, and for the vigour and variety of his incidents. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards took the M.D. degree at Göttingen. After being attached to the British legation at Brussels, and spending some time in the practice of his profession, he abandoned it for literature. At the outset of his career in this latter employment, he was, with the single exception of Dickens, perhaps, the most popular author of the day; his "Harry Lorrequer," "Charles O'Malley," "Tom Burke," &c., were in every one's hands. During his after-career, his style became more thoughtful and sober: "The Knight of Gwynne" is an example of this. Several popular novels, known to have issued from his pen, were published anonymously; the best of them being "Con Cregan; or, the Irish Gil Blas," and "The Diary of Horace Templeton." Among his later works of fiction were "The Dodd Family Abroad," "Davenport Dunn," and "A Day's Ride." In 1858 he was appointed vice-consul at Spezzia, Italy, and was transferred to Trieste in 1867.

Born at Dublin, 1806; died at Trieste, 1872.

LEVERRIER, URBAIN JEAN JOSEPH, *le-ver'-re-ai*, a modern French astronomer, celebrated for his discovery of the planet Neptune. His first scientific labours were in chemistry; for, in 1837, he published two treatises on the combinations of phosphorus, as well as taking some part in the chemical department of the "Dictionary of Conversation;" but, in the year 1846, he had acquired sufficient celebrity as an astronomer to obtain admission to the Paris Academy of Sciences, and, a few months later, made known his great discovery. The same results had been attained within a few days of the same time by the English astronomer Adams. (*See* ADAMS.) Each, however, had laboured in ignorance of the other's pursuits; but the French astronomer was the first to publish the discovery. Leverrier soon rose to the highest honours which his country bestows upon scientific men; he was made officer of the Legion of Honour, director of the Board of Longitude, and professor of the Faculty of Sciences. The Royal Society of England likewise awarded to him, as well as to Adams, its Copley medal, the highest honour in its power to bestow, electing him a member at the same time. In 1849 he was returned as democratic member of the Legislative Assembly for the department of La Manche; and in 185- was raised to the senate. In 1854 he succeeded Arago as director of the Observatory of Paris, and retained that office until 1870.

Born at St. Lo, France, 1811.

LEVI, *le'-vi*, the third son of Jacob and of Leah. He was guilty of a dreadful massacre of the Shechemites, whose prince had violated the chastity of his sister Dinah. He went into Egypt with his father and brethren. His family, known as Levites, were consecrated to the service of God.

Born in Mesopotamia, 1748 B.C.; died in Egypt, 1611 B.C.

LEVICO, *le-ve'-ko*, a market town of the Austrian empire, in Tyrol, 12 miles S.E. of Trent, on a lake. There are several churches, a castle, and mineral springs. Pop. 5,700.

LEVINGSTON, JAMES, Earl of Callendar, *lev'-ing-ston*, a famous soldier of Scotland, was gentleman of the bedchamber to Charles I., who created him Lord Levingston of Almont in 1633, and afterwards earl of Callendar. In the civil war,

he at first joined the parliament; but afterwards distinguished himself by his activity in the king's service. He took Carlisle, where he found a considerable supply of ammunition, and endeavoured to rescue Charles from his confinement in the Isle of Wight.

Died 1672.

LEVIS, *le-'vis*, a county of Quebec province, Canada, on the south of St. Lawrence river. **Area**, 256 square miles. **Pop.** 279,80, nearly all of French descent.

LEVIS, or **POINT LEVI**, capital of the above county, opposite Quebec. It is the landing-place for passengers arriving by steamers from Europe, and a large shipping trade is carried on. **Pop.** 7,597.

LEVROUX, *lev-roo'*, a town of France, department Indre, 12 miles N. of Chateauroux, on the Nahon. There is a very fine church. **Manf.** Cloth and leather. There is a trade in corn, wine, wool, and cattle. **Pop.** 4,000.

LEVUKA, the former capital of the Fiji Islands, situated on the east coast of the island of Ovalau, has been superseded by Surva, which *see*. Levuka, though put in the second place, exhibits the good effects of British enterprise since the acquisition of the islands by the British government. There are hotels, boarding-houses, systematic bathing-places, government buildings, churches belonging to all the leading denominations, literary institute and library. Wesleyans are especially numerous.

LEVY, *le'-vi*, a county of Florida, United States. **Area**, 860 square miles. **Pop.** 6,100. The capital is Levywell.

LEWES, the county town of Sussex. The old castle was the residence of William de Warrenne, son-in-law of William the Conqueror, in which Henry III. was imprisoned after defeat by Simon de Montfort at the battle of Lewes. **Pop.** 6,017.

LEWIS, *loo'-is*, one of the largest and most northerly islands of the Hebrides, about 30 miles N.W. of Ross-shire, Scotland, parted by two arms of the sea into two divisions, the southern of which is called Harris, and the northern Lewis; the former belongs to Inverness-shire, the latter to Ross-shire. The chief town is STORNAWAY. **Area**, 770 square miles. **Pop.** 28,000.

LEWIS, kings of France. (*See* LOUIS.)

LEWIS, SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL, Bart., M.P., a modern English statesman and author. He studied at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first-class in classics, and was called to the bar in 1831, although he never practised. After filling various subordinate posts under the Government, he was appointed poor-law commissioner in 1839, secretary of the Board of Control in 1847, under-secretary of the Home department in 1848, and secretary of the Treasury in 1850. Three years previously he had been elected M.P. for Herefordshire, but lost his seat in 1852. He was again returned to Parliament for Radnor in 1855, and was soon afterwards made chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Palmerston, an office he vacated in 1858. In the second administration of Lord Palmerston in 1859, he was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, and in 1861 succeeded Lord Herbert as Secretary for War. His first important literary production was a translation of Müller's "History and Antiquities of the Doric Race," which, together with the "Inquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History," may be considered the most profound of his historical efforts. Among his political works, the following are the best: "On the Use and Abuse of Political Terms," "Treatise on the Method of Reasoning in Politics," and the "Government of Dependencies." In 1854 he became editor of the "Edinburgh Review," a post he resigned upon taking office as Chancellor of the Exchequer. One of his latest works was an elaborate treatise on the "Astronomy of the Ancients." His increased mental activity weakened his constitution, and he died from congestion of the lungs.

Born in London, 1806; **died** 1863.

LEWIS, JOHN FREDERICK, a distinguished modern artist. In early life he painted both in oil and water, and engraved his works himself. He has achieved the greatest success in both Spanish and Eastern subjects. In 1855 he obtained the greatest mark of honour open to a water-colour artist; viz., the presidentship of the Society of Painters in Water-colours.

Born in London, 1805.

LEWIS, MATTHEW GREGORY, an English novelist, popularly known as "Monk Lewis." He was the son of a wealthy man, who was deputy-secretary at war. After studying at Christchurch, he went to Germany, where he became acquainted with Göthe, and imbibed a taste for the mysterious, and the tragic, exhibited in some of his translations from weird German ballads. The best-known of his romances is the "Monk," first published in 1794; a work charged with horrors and libertinism of spirit. He was nevertheless a kind and charitable man, as was evidenced by his treatment of the slaves upon the Jamaica estates he inherited from his father. He was a fluent versifier, and his "Alonzo the Brave" and "Bill Jones" are still found to contain interest. In 1812 he produced a drama, entitled, "Timour the Tartar," and subsequently a work called "Residence in the West Indies," since reprinted in Murray's Home and Colonial Library. He died while on a voyage home from the West Indies.

Born in London, 1775; **died at sea**, 1818.

LEWIS, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 13,154. The capital is Clarksburg.

LEWIS, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 520 square miles. **Pop.** 16,000. The capital is Monticello.

LEWIS, a county of New York, United States. **Area**, 1,288 square miles. **Pop.** 31,500. Martinsburg is the capital.

LEWIS, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 364 square miles. **Pop.** 2,000. Newburg is the capital.

LEWIS, a county of Washington territory, United States. **Area**, 1,580 square miles. **Pop.** 3,000. The chief place is Claquato.

LEWIS, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area**, 610 square miles. **Pop.** 13,200. The capital is Weston.

LEWIS, a much increasing county of Missouri, United States. There are productive gold-mines in the southern part. **Area**, 1,700 square miles. **Pop.** 16,000. The capital is Helena.

LEWIS ISLAND, in the Dampier Archipelago, lying off the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. 20° 30′ S.; lon. 116° 30′ E.

LEWIS or **SNAKE RIVER**, a river of N. America, rising on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, in Nebraska territory, and, after a course of 900 miles, entering the Columbia (of

which it may be considered as the great southern branch), 413 miles above its mouth.

LEWISBURG, capital of Union county, Pennsylvania, United States, on a branch of the Susquehanna, 50 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. There are four churches and a Baptist university. **Pop.** 3,500.

LEWISTON, a town of Maine, United States, on the Androscoggin river, 33 miles N. of Portland. The river has a considerable fall near this point, affording valuable water power, available for saw and other mills. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton goods. **Pop.** 19,000.

LEWISTOWN, capital of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, United States, on the north side of the Juniata river, 142 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. **Pop.** 2,700.

LEXINGTON, *lex'-ing-ton*, a county of South Carolina, United States. **Area**, 980 square miles. **Pop.** 18,000, of whom about one-third are coloured. The capital is Lexington Court House.

LEXINGTON, a town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, United States, 11 miles N.W. of Boston. **Pop.** 2,300.—Here the first battle was fought in the American war, on April 19th, 1775, and ended disastrously for the British.

LEXINGTON, capital of Rockbridge county, Virginia, United States, on North river, 110 miles N.W. of Richmond. It is the seat of the Washington and Lee University. **Pop.** 3,000.

LEXINGTON, capital of Fayette, county of Kentucky, United States, on Town Fork, a small stream which enters the Elkhorn, 70 miles east of Louisville. It is well built and beautifully situated in a fertile country, and possesses a court-house, a State lunatic asylum, State university, hospital, orphan asylum, and 12 churches. There is a very fine cemetery. **Manf.** Carriages, ropes, and bagging. **Pop.** 16,500.

LEXINGTON, capital of Lafayette county, Missouri, United States, on the left bank of the Missouri, 92 miles N.W. of Jefferson City. **Pop.** 4,500.

LEYDEN, *li'-den*, a city of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Rhine, 22 miles S.W. of Amsterdam. It is the oldest town in Holland, and is traversed by canals, which, by their various intersections, form upwards of 50 petty islands, connected together by above 100 small bridges, mostly of wood. The principal streets are broad, well paved, and somewhat raised in the middle; so that no water can remain on them. The street in which the Stadthouse is situate, is accounted among the finest in Europe. It extends, in the form of a crescent, from one end of the town to the other. The houses are for the most part of brick, built with the gable-ends to the street. Many of them are five or six stories high. Of public buildings, the Stadthouse is a picturesque structure, with a stone front, a tall tower, and projecting gables. The church of St. Peter is a large and handsome building in the Gothic style. There are 13 other churches, and a synagogue. In the centre of the town is a very ancient castle or fort, considered as a work of the Romans. The other public buildings are the arsenal, the custom-house, and the hospitals. The university, founded in 1575, was formerly famous throughout Europe, and the names of some of the most eminent scholars have been connected with it. It was founded by the Prince of Orange, who offered the citizens the alternative of a remission of taxation or the foundation of a university, the latter being chosen. Connected with it are museums of natural history, cabinets of comparative anatomy, an Egyptian museum, botanic garden, and an extensive library. There are, besides, many learned institutions. **Manf.** These have greatly declined; woollens, linen, and calico, being now made only on a small scale; but it has a considerable trade in butter, cheese, and grain. **Pop.** 26,827.—In 1574, Leyden sustained a long siege from the Spaniards, and the inhabitants suffered terrible privations; in 1655 it was ravaged by the plague, and in 1807 was greatly injured by an explosion of gunpowder, which destroyed the finest portion of the city.

LEYDEN, LUCAS VAN, a Dutch painter in oil, distemper, and on glass; also an eminent engraver, producing works which rank with those of Albert Dürer. His picture of the "History of St. Hubert" procured him a great reputation.

Born at Leyden, 1494; **died** 1533.

LEYDEN, JOHN, Dr., Scotch poet and philologist. He was the son of a poor shepherd, but exhibiting great talents, was sent at the age of 15 to the university of Edinburgh, and when 23 years old was licensed to preach. In the following year he published a history of discoveries and settlements by Europeans in Northern and Central Africa, at the close of the 18th century. He also contributed several ballads to the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," and secured the friendship of Sir Walter Scott, and other eminent men. Having studied medicine with amazing rapidity, the university of St. Andrew conferred upon him the degree of M.D. In 1803 he went to India, soon mastered the principal languages of that country, and was appointed professor of Hindostanee in the college of Calcutta, a judge and assay master of the mint. He accompanied the British troops in the expedition to Java, and on the capture of Batavia proceeded to examine the library, but caught a malignant fever, and died in three days. There is a monument to his memory in his native village.

Born at Denholme, Roxburghshire, 1775; **died** at Batavia, 1811.

LEYS, JAN AUGUSTE HENRI, Baron, *laize*, Belgian painter, educated first for the priesthood, but at an early age cultivated art, and studied in Holland and France. He painted many subjects from early Belgian history, and speedily obtained a great reputation. Among his latest works are a noble series of frescoes, illustrating the progress of liberty, with which he adorned the hotel de ville of Antwerp. He was created a baron by the king, Leopold II.

Born at Antwerp, 1815; **died** 1869.

LEYTE, *lai'-tai*, an island of the Indian archipelago, one of the most southern of the Philippines, lying to the S. of Samar. It is mountainous and volcanic, and 130 miles long, with an average breadth of 35. It produces cotton, rice, ebony, and other fine woods. **Pop.** 220,515.

LEYTHA, *li'-ta*, a river of Germany, forming part of the boundary between Austria and Hungary. After a course of 90 miles, it joins the Raab at the town of that name.

LEZAT, *le-za'*, a town of France, department Ariége, on the right bank of the Leze, 17 miles N.W. of Pamiers. **Pop.** 2,800.

LEZAY, *le-zai'*, a town of France, department Deux-Sèvres, 7 miles N.E. of Melle. It is famous for a breed of horses. **Manf.** Linen, rope, brick, tiles, and lime. **Pop.** 2,400.

LEZOUX, *le-zoo'*, a town of France, department Puy-de-Dôme, on the right bank of the Allier, 15 miles N.E. of Clermont. It is an old town, but well built, with agreeable promenades. **Manf.** Earthenware, leather, and oil. **Pop.** 3,700.

LHWYD, EDWARD, *thloud*, a Welsh antiquary, who employed a considerable part of his life in searching into the Welsh antiquities, in the execution of which task he perused or collected a great deal of ancient and valuable matter from their MSS.; transcribed all the old charters of the monasteries that he could meet with; travelled several times over Wales, Cornwall, Scotland, Ireland, Armoric Bretagne, countries inhabited by the same people; compared their antiquities, and made observations upon the whole. Many of his observations were inserted in Gibson's edition of Camden's "Britannia." He also published, in 1707, the "Archæologia Britannica; or, an Account of the Languages, Histories, and Customs of the Original Inhabitants of Great Britain, &c.," folio. He left, in MS. a Scottish or Irish-English dictionary, and other proofs of his learning and industry.

Died 1709.

LIANCOURT, *li'-an-koor*, a parish and town of France, department Oise, 5 miles from Clermont. **Pop.** 1,500.—It is a station on the Paris and Brussels Railway.

LIBANIUS, *li-bai'-ne-us*, an ancient sophist. He became so eminent a teacher at Constantinople, that some other professors procured his banishment on the charge of magic. He then went to Nicomedia, where he obtained a great number of disciples, amongst whom was Julian, afterwards called the Apostate; but his adversaries were again too strong for him, and he settled down in his native city. Although remaining a pagan, he taught philosophy to St. Chrysostom and St. Basil.

Born at Antioch, Syria, 314; **died** 393.

LIBANUS. (*See* LEBANON.)

LIBAU, *le-bou'*, a seaport of European Russia, in Courland, on the Baltic, 70 miles from Memel. There is a secure harbour. The town is inclosed by walls, and contains a castle and a cathedral. There is a considerable trade in wine, fruit, and salt herrings, and shipbuilding is extensively carried on. **Pop.** 27,418.

LIBERIA, *li-beer'-e-a*, an independent negro republic of W. Africa, on the Grain Coast of Upper Guinea. The length of coast is about 500 miles, and the average breadth of the territory 50 miles. This country has been, by the American Colonization Society, purchased from time to time, and has been greatly improved. It produces coffee, cotton, indigo, camphor, ginger, arrow-root, hides, ivory, and gold dust. **Pop.** 1,068,000, all descended from African races, though about 20,000 have migrated from America, chiefly derived from the United States, and the remainder aborigines or captives released from slave-ships. **Lat.** between 4° 50′ and 7° N. **Lon.** between 6° 50′ and 12° 39′ W.

LIBERIUS, *li-be'-re-us*, Pope, a native of Rome, who succeeded Pope Julius I. in 352. He took an active part in the great Arian dispute, and was deposed and banished by the emperor Constantius for refusing to confirm the decrees of his councils which had condemned Athanasius. He was restored three years afterwards. He had a great reputation for sanctity.

Died 366.

LIBERTAS, *li-ber'-tas*, in Latin mythology, a goddess of Rome, who had a temple on Mount Aventine. She was represented as a woman in a light dress, holding a rod in one hand and a cap in the other, both signs of independence; as the former was used by the magistrates in the manumission of slaves, and the latter was worn by slaves who were soon to be set at liberty.

LIBERTY, *lib'-er-te*, a county of Florida, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 1,100. The chief place is Bristol.

LIBERTY, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 660 square miles. **Pop.** 10,649, of whom about two-thirds are coloured. The capital is Hinesville.

LIBERTY, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 1,600 square miles. **Pop.** 4,500, about 2,000 being coloured. The capital is Liberty.

LIBERTY, the capital of Clay county, Missouri, United States, and 13 miles N.E. of Kansas City. **Pop.** 2,000.

LIBETH, or **LUBJETORA**, *le-bet'*, a mining town of Hungary, at the confluence of the Hutna and Udvoka, 12 miles E. of Neusohl. It has mines of iron and copper. **Manf.** Cutlery and earthenware. **Pop.** 1,600.

LIBOLLO, *li-bol'-lo*, a territory of Western Africa, Kimbunda country, separated by the Coanza from the Portuguese settlements. **Area**, about 2,000 square miles. **Pop.** 40,000. **Lat.** 9° 15′—10° 30′ S. **Lon.** 14° 35′—15° 20′ E.

LIBOURNE, *le-boorn'*, a town of France, department of Gironde, on the right bank of the Dordogne, at its confluence with the Isle, 20 miles N.E. of Bordeaux. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cavalry barracks. The harbour is good. **Manf.** Cotton yarn, iron, glass, leather, rope, and nails. A trade in timber, wine, spirits, and grain is carried on, and there are shipbuilding yards. **Pop.** 16,000. —This place was founded by Edward I. of England, in 1286.

LIBRILLA, *li-bril'-la*, a town of Spain, province of Murcia, 15 miles S.W. of the town of that name. There are suburbs on the opposite side of a ravine, communicated with by a bridge. **Manf.** Saltpetre and oil. **Pop.** 3,000.

LIBYA, *lib'-e-a*, the name given to the whole of Africa, Egypt excepted, by the old Greek poets and geographers. The vast sandy tract to the west of Egypt, including the eastern part of Sahara, was generally known as the Libyan desert.

LICHFIELD, *lich'-feeld*, a city, municipal and parliamentary borough and county in itself of Staffordshire, 17 miles S.E. of Stafford. The cathedral is supposed to have been founded in 667, and was afterwards much enlarged and improved. It is one of the noblest religious edifices in the kingdom, extending 411 feet in length and 67 in breadth. In the centre rises an elegant steeple to the height of 280 feet, and two smaller ones at the west end, each 180 feet. The interior is finished with corresponding elegance and splendour. The bishop's palace is situate at the north-east corner; the deanery house stands west from the palace. St. Chad's is the oldest church in the town. St. Michael's has been recently restored, and St. Mary's is a handsome modern edifice. The other public buildings are the market-house, the guildhall, and gaol; also a theatre, various schools, and a grammar-school, formerly free, at which were educated Addison, Garrick, and Johnson. Of the latter there is a statue in the market-place. Nearly opposite to it is the Hospital of St. John, originally a monastery. There are, besides, several other

charitable institutions. **Manf.** Flax, paper, carriages and harness, and some carpets (formerly an important manufacture). **Pop.** 8,360.—A station on the London and North-Western railway.

LICHTENSTEIN, *leezh'-ten-stine*, a town of Saxony, circle Zwickau, 14 miles S.W. of Chemnitz. It stands at the foot of a mountain crowned by a castle. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, and paper. **Pop.** 4,500.

LICHTERVELDE, *leezh'-ter-veld*, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 12 miles S. of Bruges. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, leather, and tobacco. **Pop.** 6,000.

LICINIUS, Caius, *li-sin'-e-us*, a Roman tribune, born of a plebeian family, who rose to the rank of tribune, when he obtained the surname of Stolo, or Useless Sprout, on account of the law which he enacted forbidding any one to possess more than 500 acres of land; alleging as his reason, that when they cultivated more, they could not pull up the useless shoots (stolones) which grew from the roots of trees. He also made another law, which allowed the plebeians to share the consular dignity with the patricians; and he himself became one of the first plebeian consuls, B.C. 364.

Lived in the 4th century, B.C.

LICINIUS, Caius Flavius Valerianus, emperor of the East, the son of a Dacian peasant, became a soldier in the Roman army, and Maximinus subsequently made him his coadjutor in the empire, and gave him the government of Pannonia and Phœacia. Constantine had a great esteem for him, and bestowed his sister on him in marriage; but afterwards a serious difference broke out between the two emperors, which ended in the death of Licinius, after several battles.

Died 323.

LICKING, *lik'-ing*, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area,** 666 square miles. **Pop.** 40,000. The capital is Newark.

LICKING, a river of the United States, rising in Kentucky, and joining the Ohio at Newport, opposite Cincinnati, after a course of 180 miles.

LICODIA, *le-ko'-de-a*, a town of Sicily, province of Catania, on the Dirillo, 30 miles S.W. of Catania. **Pop.** 7,000.

LIDKÖPING, *lid-che(r)'-ping*, a town of Sweden, at the mouth of the Lida, on the south side of Lake Wener, 136 miles S.W. of Stockholm. A large trade in corn is carried on. **Pop.** 3,500.

LIEBENAU, *le'-be-nou*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the right bank of the Mohelka. There are a handsome town house and a Protestant church. **Pop.** 3,000.

LIEBENWALDE, *le'-ben-vald*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the left bank of the Havel, 37 miles N.E. of Potsdam. There are shipbuilding docks, and a trade in cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 2,500.

LIEBENWERDA, *le-ben-ver'-da*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Saxony on the left bank of the Black Elster, 60 miles N.E. of Merseburg. A trade in wool is carried on. **Pop.** 2,600.

LIEBIG, Justus, Baron von, *le'-big*, a distinguished German chemist. In early life he served in an apothecary's establishment, but was afterwards sent to the university at Bonn, and, still later, to Erlangen, where he took the M.D. degree. In 1822 he went to Paris, where he devoted himself to the study of chemistry. The first result of this labour was the composition of a paper on "Fulminates," which on being read, in 1824, at the Institute of France, brought the young chemist under the notice of Humboldt, who was then residing at Paris. Through Humboldt's influence, Liebig was soon after appointed extraordinary professor of chemistry at Giessen, where, in 1826, he founded a laboratory for teaching practical chemistry. This was the famous Giessen establishment, in which the best chemists of Germany and England have been educated. With the assistance of Hofmann, Will, Fresenius, and others, Liebig there originated or tested almost every theory of importance in chemical science. To Liebig the department of organic chemistry is greatly indebted for numerous discoveries of the highest importance. As he is a clear and elegant writer, the result of his profound labours has been made palpable to the mind of the least professional person. Merely to enumerate those books which have been translated and published in England will afford a fair notion of his great labours. These are,—"Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology;" "Principles of Agricultural Chemistry;" "Animal Chemistry; or, Chemistry in its application to Physiology and Pathology;" "Researches on the Chemistry of Food," and "Familiar Letters on Chemistry." This last has done more to popularise the study of chemistry than any other single book ever written. Liebig's great talents and distinguished services have been appreciated very extensively. In 1845 he was made a grand baron by the grand-duke of Hesse; in 1840 he became fellow of the Royal Society of England, and was also requested to fill several professorships, which offers he refused. He was a fellow of almost every learned body on the continent of Europe and in America; and, in 1854, a subscription, amounting to £1,000, was raised in Europe for the purpose of presenting him with five pieces of plate.

Born at Darmstadt, 1803; **died** 1873.

LIECHTENSTEIN, principality of, *leezh'-ten-stine*, a small independent state of South Germany, inclosed by a part of the Tyrol and the Swiss cantons of St. Gall and the Grisons. It is divided into the districts of Vadutz and Schellenberg, and the chief town is Liechtenstein. **Area,** 60 square miles. **Pop.** 8,000.

LIÈGE, *le'-aizh* (in Flemish **Luyk,** and in German **Lüttich**), a province of Belgium, in the south-east part of the kingdom, and comprising a part of the Forest of Ardennes. The aspect of the country is that of an undulating plain, except in the south and east, where it is hilly and covered with extensive forests. The northern part, or Herve land, is fertile, and affords excellent pasturage. There are noted mineral waters.

Rivers.—The principal is the Maas. Of the subordinate streams, the most considerable are the Ourthe, the Vesdre and the Amblève.

Area.—1,106 square miles.

Pop.—702,149.

LIÈGE, the capital of the above province, stands on the Meuse (which, on entering the town, divides into a number of branches, and is crossed by 17 bridges), 54 miles from Brussels. There are an old and a new town separated by the river. In general although extremely picturesque, when seen from a little distance), it is an ill-built town, without that cleanliness and neatness which mark most towns of the Netherlands. The most interesting public buildings are the cathedral (completed in the 16th century), the ancient and very interesting churches, St. Martin's, St. Jacques, the Holy Cross, and St. Barthelemy; the large palace of justice (a splendid edifice, with richly decorated porticoes and open

courts, formerly the residence of the prince-bishop), and the university. The fountains, particularly one near the centre of the great square, deserve the attention of the tourist.

Manf.—Swords, bayonets, cannon, muskets, and rifles; also locomotives and other machinery, clock-work, and nails; cloth, serge, black lace, earthenware, glass, vitriol, and verdigris. There are, besides, zinc-works, sugar-refineries, tanneries, and distilleries.

Pop.—133,044. From 1793 to 1814 Liège was the capital of the French department of Ourthe.

LIEGNITZ, *leeg'-nitz*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, at the conflux of the Katzbach, the Schwarzwasser, and the Neisse, 40 miles W. of Breslau. It is a handsome old town, defended by a castle, surrounded by a boulevard, and there are fine suburbs. The principal objects of interest are the Catholic church of St. John, the Ritter Academie, five churches, and the superb chapel where the dukes of Leignitz and Brieg were buried. There are several art collections, industrial museums, and many educational and benevolent institutions. **Manf.** Woollen cloths, table-linen, hosiery, leather, and tobacco, and, in its vicinity, horticulture is much practised. **Pop.** 37,157.—Here, in 1760, the Austrian army was totally defeated by the Prussians under the command of Frederick the Great; and in 1811 Blücher defeated the French.

LIERRE, *le'-air*, a town of Belgium, province of Antwerp, at the junction of the two Nethes, 10 miles S.E. of Antwerp. It contains several churches and a hospital. **Manf.** Silk, lace, embroidery, linen, and musical instruments. There are also distilleries and breweries to a great extent. **Pop.** 17,000.

LIESTAL, or **LIESTHAL,** *leest'-al*, a town of Switzerland, on the Ergolz, 8 miles S.E. of Basel. The chief buildings are St. Catherine's church, and a finely carved town-hall. **Manf.** Gloves. Three annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,500.

LIFFEY, *lif'-fe*, a river of Ireland, on the banks of which stands Dublin. It rises in the mountains of Wicklow, about 12 miles S.W. of the capital, and after a course of 50 miles, falls into the Bay of Dublin.

LIFU, *lif-foo*, the largest and most northern of the Loyalty Islands. It is 37 miles long, 15 broad, and of coral formation, with steep shores. **Pop.** 3,500. **Lat.** 20° 27′ S. **Lon.** 167° 47′ E.

LIGARIUS, QUINTUS, *li-gair'-e-us*, proconsul in Africa, who conducted himself so well in that station, that, at the desire of the people, he was appointed perpetual governor. He opposed Cæsar, who pardoned him after the defeat of Scipio. Not thinking himself safe, he absented himself from Rome, on which account Tubero accused him; but Ligarius was defended by Cicero, and acquitted. He was one of the conspirators with Brutus and Cassius against Cæsar.

Lived in the 1st century B.C.

LIGHTFOOT, JOHN, divine and Hebrew scholar. He studied at Cambridge, entered into holy orders, and became chaplain to Sir Rowland Cotton. In 1642 he was appointed to the living of St. Bartholomew's, London, and in the following year was one of the Westminster assembly of divines. In 1643 he was elected master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, and in 1655 vice-chancellor of the university. He was considered the best Hebraist of the time, and his work on the Talmudic writings is of considerable value.

Born at Stoke-upon-Trent, 1602; **died** at Ely, 1675.

LIGNE, CHARLES JOSEPH, Prince de, *leen*, a celebrated general in the service of Austria, famous for his wit, the graces of his person, and for his military talents. He distinguished himself under the Austrian standard during the Seven Years' War, and in the subsequent campaigns, becoming, in 1771, lieutenant-general. He was a favourite with Maria Theresa, and particularly with Joseph II., who, in 1782, sent him to Russia, on a mission to Catherine II. He became the intimate friend of Catherine, and was charged to participate with the Russian general Potemkin in acting against the Turks. In 1789 he greatly contributed to the taking of Belgrade. He subsequently fell under the displeasure of the successors of Joseph II., but was, nevertheless, created field-marshal by Francis II. in 1808. De Ligne's reputation as a wit was of the highest order in continental society. He was an industrious writer, and left behind some thirty volumes of journals, military memoirs, &c. A selection from these, under the title of "Letters and Opinions of the Prince de Ligne," was published by Madame de Staël in 1809.

Born at Brussels, 1735; **died** 1814.

LIGNIERES, *leen-ye-aire'*, a town of France, department Cher, on the Arnon, 25 miles S.W. of Bourges. It is famous for patés, which are named from it. There is a trade in cattle, and nine annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,800.

LIGNY, *leen'-ye*, a village of Belgium, province of Namur, 10 miles N.E. of Charleroi. It was the scene of an obstinate battle between the Prussians and French, in which, after severe loss, the former gave way, on the 16th of June, 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo.

LIGNY, a town of France, department Meuse, on the right bank of the Ornain, 10 miles S.E. of Bar-le-Duc. **Manf.** Anvils, for which it is famous; cotton, leather, and iron. **Pop.** 3,800.

LIGONIER, JOHN, Earl of, *lit'-go-neer*, field-marshal of the English army, who served in all the wars of Queen Anne, under the duke of Marlborough, with the greatest distinction, and was employed in every succeeding war.

Born 1678; **died** 1770.

LIGORIO, PIRRO, *le-gor'-e-o*, a painter and architect of Naples, whose designs, after the antique, make thirty volumes in folio. Ligorio was nominated architect of the church of St. Peter, at Rome, in the pontificate of Paul IV., but was deprived of that post afterwards, and was succeeded by Michael Angelo.

Died 1580.

LIGUORI, ALFONZO MARIA DE, *le-goo-o'-re*, founder of the Roman Catholic order of Liguorians, or Redemptorists. He was a member of a noble Neapolitan family, and for a time practised as a lawyer; but in 1725 was ordained a priest, and in 1732, with 12 others, founded an association of missionary priests. In 1762 he was appointed bishop of Sant Agata dei Goti, in Naples, but after 13 years' faithful discharge of episcopal duties, resigned his see and returned to his order. He wrote a large number of theological works, and his works on casuistry are regarded as of great authority. In 1839 he was canonized by the pope.

Born at Naples, 1696; **died** at Nocera dei Pagani, 1787.

LIGURIA, a province of north-western Italy. **Pop.** 911,018.

LILBURNE, JOHN, *lil'-burn*, political adventurer, who, in 1636, became assistant to Dr.

Eastwick, and was employed by him in circulating his seditious pamphlets, for which Lilburne was whipped, pilloried, and imprisoned. In his confinement he wrote several virulent tracts against the church; but in 1640 he regained his liberty, and was rewarded by parliament with a grant of £2,000 out of the estates of the royalists. He then entered into the army, and became a colonel, in which capacity he behaved gallantly at the battle of Marston Moor; but, publishing a libel against the earl of Manchester, he was confined in the Tower. In 1648 he was released and remunerated; but he still continued writing libels, particularly against parliament, for which he was heavily fined and banished. Lilburne withdrew privately to Holland, where he joined the royalists, and proposed to restore the king for £10,000, which offer was treated with contempt.

Born at Durham, 1618; **died** 1657.

LILLE, or **LISLE**, *leel*, a town of France, capital of the department Nord, situate on the Deule, 127 miles N. of Paris. The river is navigable, and is divided into branches, which traverse the town. Wide streets have been recently made, connecting the town with the suburban villages of Fives, Wagemmes, and Moulins-les-Lille. It is well built, with straight streets, large squares, and handsome houses. The principal square is the Place d'Armes. Among the public buildings are the Gothic church of St. Maurice, said to date from the 11th century; the old palace, built in 1430, now the town-hall, containing an excellent school of art; a triumphal arch in honour of Louis XIV., a large hospital, the barracks, the exchange, the mint, the corn-market, and the theatre. The Deule is crossed in the town by several bridges, and along part of a canal is the fine esplanade, near to which is the handsome Pont Royal. The town is strongly fortified, and the citadel, the masterpiece of Vauban, is a mile in circuit, and is surrounded by a double moat. **Manf.** Woollen stuffs, blankets, Lille thread, hosiery, tulle, ribbons, cotton, calico, linen, silk, velvet, lace, carpets, soap, starch, paper, beetroot sugar, tobacco, leather, glass, and earthenware. **Pop.** 178,144.—Originated in a strong castle, built probably by the Romans, and named, from its position, Isola, from which the modern name is derived. Louis XIV. took it from the Spaniards in 1667, and it became the capital of French Flanders. It surrendered in 1708, to the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, and at the peace of Utrecht it was restored to France.

LILLEBONNE, *leel-bon'*, a town of France, department Seine-Inférieure, 9 miles E. of Havre. There are a church with a fine spire, an old castle, and many interesting Roman remains. **Manf.** Cotton and leather. **Pop.** 5,000.

LILLERS, *leel-lair'*, a town of France, department of Pas de-Calais, on the Nave, 24 miles N.W. of Arras. The church was founded in the 12th century. **Manf.** Linen, shoes, leather, and earthenware. **Pop.** 5,000.

LILLO, **GEORGE**, *lil'-lo*, an English tragic writer, who carried on the business of a jeweller during many years with great success. His plays, founded on common incidents, are constructed with the purpose of showing how easy is the advance from small to greater crimes. His best play is the "Fatal Curiosity." His "George Barnwell" was usually acted on Boxing-night, it having been held to convey a useful lesson to young men; but the custom has long since died out.

Born 1693; **died** 1739.

LILLY, or **LYLY**, **JOHN**, an English author, studied at Magdalen College, Oxford, and afterwards went to London, where he was in high repute as a court wit. He was a dramatic poet of considerable power, but is best known by his "Euphues, the Anatomy of Wit," which set the fashion of the fantastic Euphuistic style of conversation and writing ridiculed by Shakspeare and Scott.

Born in Kent, 1553; **died** 1600.

LILLY, **WILLIAM**, *lil'-le*, an English astrologer. After receiving some education, he went to London, and became book-keeper to the master of the Salters' Company, on whose death he married his widow. In 1632 he became the pupil of Evans the astrologer, and soon excelled his master. He was employed by both parties during the civil wars, and even Charles I. is said to have made use of him. Lilly was certainly consulted respecting the king's projected escape from Carisbrook Castle. He, however, gained more from the parliament party; and the predictions contained in his almanacks had a wonderful effect upon the soldiers and common people. After the Restoration, he was examined respecting the king's executioner, who, he affirmed, was Cornet Joyce. He was apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in causing the great fire in London, but liberated in the absence of evidence. His principal works are "Christian Astrology;" "A Collection of Nativities;" "Observations on the Life and Death of Charles, late King of England;" "Annus Tenebrosus, or the Black Year."

Born at Diseworth, Leicestershire, 1602; **died** 1681.

LILY, or **LILLY**, **WILLIAM**, an eminent grammarian, who, after completing his education at Oxford, went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. In this journey he learned the Greek language at Rhodes. On his return to England, in 1509, he was appointed master of St. Paul's school; which trust he discharged with great reputation, and educated many eminent scholars. His "Latin Grammar," which was ordered by royal authority to be used in all schools, was not wholly of his own composition, part of it being written by Cardinal Wolsey, and part by Erasmus and Colet. He likewise wrote several grammatical pieces. He died of the plague.

Born at Odiham, Hampshire, 1468; **died** in London, 1523.

LIMA, *le'-ma*, or *li'-ma*, a province of Peru, South America, bounded on the N. by Truxillo, E. by Tarma and Guancavelica, W. by the Pacific, and S. by Arequipa. **Area**, 38,000 square miles. **Pop.** 226,922.

LIMA, capital of Peru, on both banks of the Rimac, over which is an elegant stone bridge, 6 miles from its port, Callao, on the Pacific. The principal part of the city is on the left bank of the river, and is surrounded with a brick wall, flanked with numerous bastions, having, in its circumference, seven gates and three posterns. The smaller part, or San Lazari, is on the opposite side. The streets are broad, parallel, or at right angles; some running from north to south, and others from east to west, forming squares of houses, each 150 yards in front. They are well paved, and furnished, from the river, with streams, which are arched over, and rendered subservient to cleanliness and many other conveniences. The houses, though low, are generally commodious, and of a handsome appearance. They are constructed of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes; but in such a manner as to resemble stone buildings. The grand square, the Plaza Mayor, in the middle of the city,

is of great extent and beauty. The east side is occupied by the cathedral (in which Pizarro is buried) and the archbishop's palace, both of which are lofty and magnificent buildings, partly constructed with stone. On the north side is the viceroy's palace, containing the courts of justice and several public offices. On the west side are the senate-house, town-hall, and city prison; and the south is occupied with private houses. In the centre of the square is a noble bronze fountain, and on two sides are piazzas, forming attractive promenades. The other principal buildings are churches and chapels, which are partly built of stone, and decorated in the most splendid style with paintings and ornaments of the greatest value; the convent of San Francisco, and numerous other convents and monasteries, there being altogether 68 places of worship. There are a large university, several colleges and institutions for religious instruction, and many charitable foundations, hospitals for different objects, and numerous schools. Outside the walls are the public cemetery, baths, and promenades. There are 10 suburban villages. From the fertility of its neighbourhood, large quantities of provisions and live stock are produced. For a long period, Lima formed the grand entrepôt for all the W. coast of S. America, and it still has a large trade, exporting silver, copper, bark, nitre, sugar, chinchilla skins, and vicuña wool. **Manf.** Gold lace, fringe, cotton, chocolate, and paper. **Pop.** 101,488, including the villages. **Lat.** 12° 3′ S. **Lon.** 77° 5′ W.—The city has been, at various times, nearly destroyed by earthquakes. One of the most dreadful of these was that of 1687. Other earthquakes took place in 1697, 1699, 1716, 1725, 1732, and 1746. The city was founded by Pizarro in 1535.

LIMASAL, *le-ma-sal'*, a seaport on the south side of the island of Cyprus. It is wretchedly built, but there is a good harbour. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 34° 41′ N. **Lon.** 33° 2′ E.

LIMBORCH, PHILIP VAN, *lim'-bork*, a learned divine, who, in 1686, published a "System of Theology," which passed through four editions. The same year he had a dispute with Orobio, a Spanish Jew, an account of which was published under the title of "De Veritate Religionis Christianæ amica Collatio cum erudito Judæo." Besides the above, he published the "History of the Inquisition," and other works. He was a friend and correspondent of John Locke.

Born at Amsterdam, 1633; **died** 1712.

LIMBURG, *lam'-boor*, a province of the Netherlands, in the S.E. part of the kingdom, bounded by Prussia, the provinces of Liège, S. Brabant, Antwerp, and N. Brabant, and the Belgian province of Limburg. The surface is generally level, and there are extensive moors and marshes. The rearing of live stock forms the principal branch of rural industry. **Minerals.** Iron, coal, calamine, and turf. **Manf.** Leather, paper, soap, glass, and tobacco. **Area**, 844 square miles. **Pop.** 249,018. The capital is MAESTRICHT.

LIMBURG, BELGIAN, a province of Belgium, inclosed by Dutch Limburg, Antwerp, Brabant, and Liège, partly separated from the Netherlands by the Meuse. The surface is level, with good arable and pasture land in the south, but barren heaths in the other parts. Large herds of cattle and swine are reared. **Minerals.** Iron, coal, and peat. **Manf.** Woollens and linens, paper, tobacco, pottery, beet sugar, soap, and straw hats. **Area**, 923 square miles. **Pop.** 216,794. The capital is HASSELT.

LIMBURG, a town of Prussia, province of Nassau, on the left bank of the Lahn, 20 miles N.W. of Wiesbaden. It is an ancient place, with a splendid cathedral, partly in the Byzantine and partly in the early Gothic style, with lofty towers, on an elevated site, overlooking the river. The town is walled, and has three suburbs. **Pop.** 4,300.

LIMBURG, a town of Prussia, on the left bank of the Lenne, 21 miles W. of Arnsberg. There are a castle, church, and synagogue. **Manf.** Linen and cotton goods, and iron. **Pop.** 3,500.

LIMEHOUSE, *lime'-hous*. (*See* LONDON.)

LIMERICK, *lim'-e-rik*, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded on the N. by the river Shannon, which separates it from the county of Clare, S. by Cork, N.E. and E. by Tipperary, W. by Kerry. The surface, though diversified by small hills, is not, generally speaking, mountainous, excepting on the S.E., where it is bounded by the Galtees, a lofty ridge, which extends into Tipperary, and on the borders of Kerry, where the ground rises, and forms a grand amphitheatre of low but steep hills, which extend in a wide area from Loghill to Drumcolloher. The land throughout is generally fertile, especially in the district known as the Golden Vale, and on the left bank of the Shannon. There are many ecclesiastical and other interesting antiquities, including ruins of about 100 castles.

Rivers.—The principal are the Maigue, the Feale, the Gale, the Blackwater, and the Shannon.

Minerals.—Coal, iron, copper, lead, and marble.

Pro.—The usual crops, and dairy and stock farms are extensive. Large quantities of corn, butter, and cider are exported.

Area.—1,064 square miles.

Pop.—177,203, the majority Roman Catholics.

Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county and two for Limerick.

Chief Towns.—LIMERICK, Newcastle, and Rathkeale.

LIMERICK, a city and parliamentary borough of Ireland, and the capital of the above county, on the Shannon, about 60 miles from its mouth, and 120 miles S.W. of Dublin. It stands on an island, and on both banks of the river. The older part, or the English Town, with a large suburb, Thomond Gate, is on the north side of the river, and the New Town, or Newtown Pery (formerly known as the Irish Town), is on the opposite side, and is very handsome and well-built. The principal public buildings are the new Roman Catholic cathedral and Redemptorist church, the bishop's palace, parish churches, friaries, convents, schools, an infirmary, asylums, hospitals, county and city courthouses and gaols, an exchange, chamber of commerce, a linen-hall, and markets. There is a good harbour, crossed by the Wellesley Bridge (the erection of which cost £85,000), and there are extensive and commodious docks and quays. **Manf.** Unimportant: the principal are lace, gloves, and fishing-hooks. There are numerous flour-mills, distilleries, breweries, tanneries, and foundries, and shipbuilding is carried on, and a considerable export and import trade. **Pop.** 30,562, nearly all Roman Catholics.—A station on the Great Southern and Western railway.—Limerick has always been deemed a place of importance. It was taken by the English in 1174; in 1651 it was taken by Ireton, the son-in-law of Cromwell; in 1690 it was unsuccessfully besieged by King William III. in person; in 1691 it surrendered to General Ginkle, afterwards Earl of Athlone, and the treaty of Limerick was signed on a stone which is still preserved. Before the Conquest, it was the seat of the king of Thomond.

LIMESTONE, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area**, 575 square miles. **Pop.** 21,600, nearly half being coloured. The capital is Athens.

LIMESTONE, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 16,246. The capital is Springfield.

LIMOGES, *le-mozh'*, a town of France, department Haute-Vienne, on the Vienne, 67 miles S.E. of Poitiers. A number of the streets of this town are crooked; but it is not without handsome edifices, and several of its squares and fountains are greatly admired. The cathedral, said to have been begun by the English in the 13th century, is still unfinished. There are a handsome episcopal palace, college, university, academy, and several learned societies. **Manf.** Porcelain, pottery, druggets, packthread, and paper. **Pop.** 65,765.—This town was besieged and taken by the English in 1370.

LIMONE, *le-mo'-ne*, a town of northern Italy, 13 miles S. of Coni. There are a large Gothic church, several other churches, and a Capuchin convent. **Pop.** 3,000.

LIMOUX, *le'-moo*, a town of France, department Aude, on the left bank of the Aude. **Manf.** Fine broad-cloths, worsted, yarn, leather, and oil. **Pop.** 6,700.

LIMPOPO, or **BEMBE**, *lim-po'-po*, a river of South Africa, rising in the Transvaal Republic, and falling into the sea on the eastern coast, by a narrow mouth, obstructed by sandbanks, in lat. 25° 16′ S., after a course of 1,500 miles.

LINACRE, or **LYNACER, THOMAS**, *lin'-a-ker*, an eminent English physician, who, after completing his academical studies, went to Italy, where he studied under the same preceptor with the sons of Lorenzo de' Medici. On his return, he took his doctor's degree, and was made professor of physic at Oxford. Henry VII. appointed him preceptor to Prince Arthur; he also became physician to the king, and to Henry VIII. He founded two medical lectures at Oxford and one at Cambridge, and may be considered the first founder of the College of Physicians in London. Anxious to improve the practice of physic in England, he applied to Cardinal Wolsey, and obtained a patent, by which the physicians of London were incorporated, that illiterate and ignorant medicasters might no longer be allowed to practise the art of healing. Linacre was the first president, and held the office as long as he lived. In 1509 he entered into orders, and obtained the precentorship of York, which he resigned on being made prebendary of Westminster. He was a man of great natural sagacity, a skilful physician, and one of the best Greek and Latin scholars of his time. He translated some of the best pieces of Galen, and wrote the "Rudiments of Grammar" for the Princess Mary, and other works.

Born at Canterbury, about 1460; **died** 1524.

LINARES, *le-na'-rais*, a town of Spain, province of Jaen, chief town of a mining district. **Pop.** 36,627.

LINARES, a province of Chili. **Area**, 3,488 square miles. **Pop.** 134,172.

LINCOLN, *lin'-kon*, a city, municipal and parliamentary borough, the capital of Lincolnshire, on the Witham. It is a city of high antiquity, and the see of a bishop. It consists chiefly of two long streets, with several smaller cross and parallel ones. Of the public buildings, by far the principal is the cathedral, or minster, an elegant specimen of Gothic architecture, crowning the lofty hill on the slope of which the city is built. It has three lofty towers,—one in the centre 300 feet high, and two at the western end, each 180 feet high (formerly surmounted by spires), all richly decorated. The grand western front is the most distinguished for the beauty and magnificence of its architecture. This cathedral was first founded in 1086, and was rebuilt in 1283. The prevailing style is early English. Besides the cathedral, there are several parish churches, several of them very ancient. The remains of the episcopal palace, near the cathedral, are very interesting. The other public buildings and institutions are the castle, the county hall, the old guildhall, or Stone-bow, spanning the High-street, the county hospital, post-office, corn-exchange, several schools, an assembly-room, a theatre, asylum, union workhouse, market-house, libraries, and mechanics' institute. Few places in the kingdom afford so many remains of antiquity as Lincoln. There is a Roman gate in a good state of preservation. **Manf.** Iron, machinery, and agricultural implements. There are large steam flour-mills, and a considerable trade in flour, corn, and wool is carried on. **Pop.** 37,312.—A station on the Great Northern, Midland, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln railways.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, President of the United States. He was the son of a poor farmer in Indiana, and he had but a scanty education, and his early life was passed in hard labour, especially railsplitting, in which he was remarkably adroit, and from which a nickname afterwards given to him originated. He possessed considerable natural ability, and early in life showed an interest in public affairs. At the age of 25 he was elected to the Illinois legislature, and was afterwards three times re-elected. He found time to study law, and in 1836 commenced practice as a lawyer at Springfield. In 1846 he was elected to Congress, adopted anti-slavery views, and was soon recognized as a leader of the Republican party. In 1860 he was nominated for president by the Chicago Convention, and obtained more votes than any other candidate, although every southern and one northern state voted against him. He took office as president in March, 1861. The war of the Secession followed, and in 1863 President Lincoln proclaimed the abolition of slavery. He was re-elected to the presidency in 1864; but in April of the following year was shot in the theatre by a man named Booth. Lincoln preserved great decision of character and large views of policy, accompanied with homely shrewdness and humour.

Born in Kentucky, 1809; **died** 1865.

LINCOLN, a new county of Arkansas, United States. **Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 9,255. The chief place is Star City.

LINCOLN, a county of Dakota territory, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 5,896. The chief place is Canton.

LINCOLN, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 220 square miles. **Pop.** 6,412, two-thirds of whom are coloured. The capital is Lincolnton.

LINCOLN, a county of Kansas, United States. **Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** 8,582. The chief place is Rocky Hill.

LINCOLN, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 280 square miles. **Pop.** 15,000, nearly one-third of whom are coloured. The capital is Stanford.

LINCOLN, a county of Maine, United States. **Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 24,821. The capital is Wiscasset.

LINCOLN, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Area**, 432 square miles. **Population**, 2,945.

LINCOLN, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 13,547. nearly half being coloured. The capital is Vienna.

LINCOLN, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 17,500. The capital is Troy.

LINCOLN, a county of Nebraska territory, United States. **Area**, 2,592 square miles. **Pop.** 3,632.

LINCOLN, a county of Nevada, United States. **Area**, 14,000 square miles. **Pop.** 3,000. The capital is Pioche.

LINCOLN, a county of New Mexico, United States. **Area**, 1,300 square miles. **Pop.** 2,000. The capital is Placita.

LINCOLN, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 275 square miles. **Pop.** 11,000. of whom nearly one-third are coloured. The capital is Lincolnton.

LINCOLN, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 650 square miles. **Pop.** 27,000. about 6,500 of whom are coloured. The capital is Fayetteville.

LINCOLN, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area**, 350 square miles. **Pop.** 8,739. The capital is Hamlin.

LINCOLN, the capital of Nebraska territory, United States, on the right bank of Salt Creek, a tributary of the river Platte, 50 miles S.W. of Omaha. There are a state university, penitentiary, and lunatic asylum. **Pop.** 13,000.

LINCOLN, a county of Ontario province, Canada, on the south side of Lake Ontario. **Area**, 321 square miles. **Pop.** 22,963. The capital is St. Catharine's.

LINCOLNSHIRE, *lin'-kon-sheer*, a maritime county of England, on the eastern coast, lying between the estuaries of the Humber and the Wash, and bounded on the E. by the German Ocean; N. by the river Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire; W. by the counties of York, Nottingham, and Leicester; and S. by the counties of Rutland, Northampton, and Cambridge; though but little diversified in its aspect and surface, it yet presents three great natural divisions,—the Wolds, the Heaths, and the Fens; also known as the Parts of Lindsey, the Parts of Kesteven, and the Parts of Holland. The Wolds commence near Spilsby, and extend, in a north-westerly direction, to Barton-on-the-Humber. They are, on an average, nearly 8 miles in breadth, and the most elevated portion of the county. The Heaths, north and south of Lincoln, extend from the Humber to Grantham, and were formerly barren, but are now chiefly inclosed and cultivated. Along the foot of the Wolds is a low land, which forms a district called the Marsh, a long and rather narrow strip, extending from Wainfleet, on the Wash, to the Humber. To the south of this is the district of the Fens, which forms the northern termination of the great fenny district, which extends so widely over the counties of Norfolk, Cambridge, Bedford, and Huntingdon. The coast-line is almost uniformly low and marshy. The Fens form one of the richest tracts in the kingdom. They are adapted to all the ordinary crops, especially oats, which are raised in great quantities; but they are chiefly devoted to grazing. Many of the unimproved fens are devoted to the breeding and rearing of geese, their quills and feathers being in great request; immense quantities being sent to the London and other markets. Immense numbers of wild fowl are also caught in these fens by decoys. The soil of the Wolds consists of sand and sandy loam, upon flinty loam, with a substratum of chalk. Besides the ordinary live stock, a great number of rabbits are bred in this district. The soil of the Heaths is in general a good sandy loam, on a bed of limestone. These high grounds, which were formerly open, wild, and heathy, are now mostly inclosed, and produce all the ordinary crops. The number of oxen and sheep in the county is very great, and it has been long famous for its breed of horses.

Rivers.—The chief are the Trent, Ancholme, Witham, and Welland.

Area.—2,762 square miles. Except Yorkshire, this is the largest county in England.

Pop.—469,994.

Parliamentary Representation.—Six members are returned for the county; 2 for Lincoln and 2 for Boston, 2 for Grantham, and 1 for Great Grimsby.

Chief Towns.—LINCOLN, the capital; Boston, Gainsborough, Grantham, Great Grimsby, Horncastle, Louth, and Holbeach.

LIND, JENNY, Swedish vocalist. She was born of poor parents, but her talent for music attracting attention, she was admitted, when quite a child, into the Conservatory at Stockholm, and, at the age of 18, appeared on the stage in Der Freischütz. She afterwards studied at Paris, and appeared, but unsuccessfully, at the Grand Opera. She returned to Stockholm, where she achieved a triumph, and, on the recommendation of Meyerbeer, was engaged at Berlin. From that time she enjoyed an uninterrupted career of success. Rival managers competed for her services, and on her appearance in London, in 1849, she arousedn an almost unparalleled enthusiasm. She afterwards visited America and the West Indies, realizing enormous amounts of money. In America she married M. Otto Goldschmidt. Since then she has appeared in public only on a few special occasions. Her liberality is as conspicuous as her talent. She endowed schools in Sweden, at an expense of £40,000, and has unostentatiously contributed generously to many other good works. She has for many years past resided in the country.

Born at Stockholm, 1821.

LINDAU, *lin'-dou*, a town of Bavaria, circle of Suabia, on two islands in Lake Constance, connected with the shore by long wooden bridges. It is walled and fortified, and there is a good harbour. **Manf.** Surgical and musical instruments. **Pop.** 5,300.

LINDLEY, JOHN, LL.D., *lind'-le*, a distinguished English botanist. The son of a nursery-garden proprietor at Norwich, he, from his earliest years, evinced the greatest inclination for the study of botany. After translating Richard's "Analyse du Fruit" from the French, and contributing some valuable papers on botany to the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, he went to London, where he was engaged by Mr. Loudon to assist in the production of the "Encyclopædia of Plants." His first work of importance was published in 1830. This was the "Introduction to the Natural System of Botany," followed by "Introduction to Systematic and Physiological Botany." For more than 30 years, Dr. Lindley filled the chair of botany at University College, London, and contributed to the science of which he was an untiring exponent, a great number of exceedingly important works. "The Ladies' Botany," written upon the model of Rousseau's "Botanical Letters," has proved one of the most popular books of science ever brought out in England. Of a similar character are his "School

Botany" and the "Botany" which he wrote for the "Library of Useful Knowledge." After the year 1841 he was for many years horticultural editor of the "Gardeners' Chronicle." He was Ph. D. of the university of Munich, fellow of the Royal, Linnæan, and Geological societies, corresponding member of many continental and American learned bodies, and assistant-secretary to the Horticultural Society.

Born at Catton, near Norwich, 1799; **died** 1865.

LINDOS, *lin'-dos*, the ancient capital of the island of Rhodes, with a small harbour, 22 miles from Rhodes.

LINDPAINTNER, PETER JOSEF, *lind'-paint-ner*, German musical composer, who, at the age of 21, became conductor of the Royal Theatre, Munich, and in 1819 was appointed director of the Chapel Royal at Stuttgart, a position he retained until his death. He composed about 20 operas, an oratorio, and other compositions in almost every style.

Born at Coblenz, 1791; **died** 1856.

LINDSAY, or LYNDSAY, SIR DAVID, *lind'-sai*, a Scotch poet. In 1512 he became gentleman-usher to the young prince, afterwards James V., who subsequently appointed him lion-king-at-arms. He represented Cupar in the Scotch parliaments of 1542 and 1543, and was one of the Reformers who adopted the ministry of John Knox, as his poems were great aids to the Protestant cause.

Died 1555.

LINDSAY, a town of Ontario province, Canada, 57 miles N.E. of Toronto. There is a trade in lumber. **Pop.** 5,080.

LINGAGEN, *lin-ga-gen'*, a commercial town of Luzon, one of the Philippine islands, situated on a bay of the same name. The town is well built, and there are several beautiful churches. There are large exports of rice, indigo, and sugar. **Pop.** 6,578.

LINGAH, or LINJA, *lin'-ja*, a town and port of Arabia, on the north-eastern side of the Persian Gulf. There are a harbour, dock, and ship-building yards. A considerable trade is carried on. **Pop.** 9,000. **Lat.** 26° 37' N. **Lon.** 55° E.

LINGARD, JOHN, D.D., LL.D., *lin'-gard*, an eminent English historian. He was a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and was educated in France. He held appointments in the Roman Catholic College at Ushaw, near Durham (of which he afterwards became president), and commenced authorship in 1805, by contributing to the "Newcastle Courant" a series of letters, which were afterwards republished under the title of "Catholic Loyalty vindicated." Besides several controversial works, he wrote a "History of the Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church," and made a translation of the New Testament into English. His great work was the "History of England from the first Invasion by the Romans to the Accession of William and Mary, in 1688." This has passed through many editions, and is generally allowed to be a work of great learning and research. The theological views of the writer colour many of his statements, as was to be expected; nevertheless, his religious opinions are never put forth in an offensive manner. For his services to literature, he was granted a pension of £300 per annum by the queen. The last years of his life were spent in retirement at Hornby, near Lancaster.

Born at Winchester, 1771; **died** 1851.

LINGEN, or LINGA, ISLE, *lin'-ga*, an island in the Indian archipelago, lying off the east coast of the island of Sumatra, and 100 miles from Singapore. It is 50 miles long, with a breadth of 20 at its extreme point. The surface is flat, except at the south-western extremity, where it rises into mountains. The soil is fertile, producing fruits and fine timber. **Pop.** estimated at 10,000. **Lat.** 0° 20' S. **Lon.** 104°—105° E.

LINGEN, *ling'-en*, a town of Prussia, province of Hanover, 35 miles N.W. of Osnabruck. **Manf.** Linens, leather, starch, gunpowder, and vinegar. **Pop.** 4,500.

LINGUAGROSSA, *lin-goo-a-gros'-sa*, a town of Sicily, province of Catania, on the north-eastern slope of Mount Etna, 37 miles S.W. of Messina. **Pop.** 10,391.

LINKOPING, *lin-che(r)-ping*, a town of Sweden, and capital of a district of the same name, on the Stanga, 110 miles S.W. of Stockholm. It has a very beautiful Gothic cathedral, an old castle, a town-hall, house of assembly, gymnasium, and large library. **Pop.** 7,000.

LINLEY, THOMAS, *lin'-le*, an English musical composer, who set the music to Sheridan's opera, the "Duenna," and wrote the accompaniments to the airs in the "Beggar's Opera," which are still in use. His "Twelve Ballads," though now neglected, are exquisite melodics. Together with his son-in-law, Sheridan, and Dr. Ford, he was during many years engaged in the management of Drury-lane theatre. His daughter, Mrs. Sheridan, was the lady referred to by Macaulay in the famous description of the trial of Warren Hastings, as "the beautiful mother of a beautiful race, whose features, lighted up by love and music, art has rescued from the common decay," referring to the portraits of this lady by Gainsborough and Reynolds.

Born at Wells, about 1725; **died** 1795.

LINLEY, WILLIAM, son of the preceding, wrote two comic operas, and compiled "The Dramatic Songs of Shakspere," an excellent work. He likewise composed a large number of glees, characterized by grace and feeling.

Born about 1767; **died** 1835.

LINLITHGOW, *lin-lith'-go*, an ancient royal and parliamentary burgh and market-town, the capital of Linlithgowshire, 16 miles W. of Edinburgh. At the north side of the town stands the royal palace, a large quadrangular building, with towers at each corner. In this building is the room in which Queen Mary was born, on the 8th December, 1542. This palace was burnt in 1746, by the royal army, on their march to the battle of Falkirk. It is now roofless; but, even in ruins, it exhibits a most majestic appearance. At the south-east corner of the palace is the church of St. Michael's, a noble structure, built in the 15th and 16th centuries, of Gothic architecture, with a fine spire, ornamented with an imperial crown. The other public buildings are the town-house and prison. **Manf.** Leather and glue. Brewing and distilling, to some extent, are also carried on. **Pop.** 5,619. Linlithgow was constituted one of the principal burghs in the kingdom in the reign of David I., and has been the scene of many memorable transactions in the ancient history of Scotland.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST-LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Firth of Forth, and S. by Edinburghshire and Lanarkshire, and W. by the latter county and Stirling. The surface is diversified by flat tracts and small hills, in no part exceeding 1,000 feet in height, whilst every description of soil is to be found

within the limits of the shire. The richest carse clay, and some of the best loams, are in it, as well as a large portion of gravel and sandy soil, and some tracts of moss. Agriculture is greatly improved, and large crops of turnips are grown.

Rivers.—The chief are the Almond and the Avon, which forms the western boundary for 12 miles. Small streams, however, run in every direction.

Minerals.—Coal is found all over the county. In the hills of Bathcate lead-mines were formerly wrought. Ironstone and freestone are likewise found in various parts.

Area.—127 square miles.

Pop.—43,198.

Parliamentary Representation.—One member is returned for the county.

Chief Towns.—Linlithgow, Queensferry, Bathgate, and Borrowstounness.

LINN, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area,** 720 square miles. **Pop.** 33,000. The capital is Marion.

LINN, a county of Kansas, United States. **Area,** 600 square miles. **Pop.** 13,000. The capital is La Cygne.

LINN, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area,** 588 square miles. **Pop.** 17,000. The capital is Linneus.

LINN, a county of Oregon, United States. **Area,** 2,400 square miles. **Pop.** 9,000. The capital is Albany.

LINNÆUS, or VON LINNÉ, Karl, *lin'-ne-us*, a celebrated Swedish naturalist, was the son of a clergyman. After struggling with poverty during several years, he succeeded in gaining the notice of Professor Rudbeck, of the university of Upsala. That botanist took him into his house, and made him his demonstrator of botany, and curator of his botanical garden. In 1732 he made a journey to Lapland at the expense of the Swedish government, the results of which were published in his "Flora Lapponica." After residing for some years in Holland (where he took a degree at Harderwyck, in 1735), and visiting England, he was, in 1740, appointed professor of physic and botany in the university of Upsala. He also became physician to the king, who created him a knight of the Polar Star, and conferred on him a pension, with a patent of nobility. He was the founder and first president of the Academy of Stockholm, and a member of several foreign societies. Linnæus travelled into Norway, Dalecarlia, Lapland, Germany, Holland, France, and England, in eager pursuit of his favourite science. He invented a new method of dividing plants into classes, and extended the same to animals. The ardour of Linnæus's inclinations to the study of nature, and the uncommon application which he bestowed upon it, gave him a most comprehensive view both of its pleasures and usefulness. Availing himself of the advantages which he derived from a large share of eloquence and an animated style, he never failed to display, in a lively and convincing manner, the relation subsisting between the study of nature and the public good, and to incite the great to countenance and protect it. Under his culture, botany raised itself in Sweden to a state of perfection unknown elsewhere, and was thence disseminated throughout Europe. His pupils dispersed themselves all over the globe, and, with their master's fame, extended both his science and their own. He lived to see the sovereigns of Europe establish several public institutions for the study of natural history, and even professorships appointed in divers universities for a similar purpose. Linnæus's system of classification first gave to botany a clear and precise language; and, although his system was an artificial one, it yet paved the way for other discoverers, and undoubtedly led to the natural system of Jussieu. His chief works were: "Systema Naturæ," "Bibliotheca Botanica," "Hortus Cliffortianus," "Critica Botanica," "Flora Lapponica," "Genera Plantarum," "Amœnitates Academicæ," and "Materia Medica."

Born in the province of Smaland, Sweden, 1707; died 1778.

LINNHE, LOCH, *lin'-he*, an arm of the sea, on the west coast of Scotland, between the counties of Argyle and Inverness. It is 20 miles long, with a breadth of 8. It has several branches, which take the names of lochs Etive, Leven, and Creran, and contains the islands of Lismore, Balnagowan, and Shuna.

LINSELLES, *lin-sal'*, a town of France, department Nord, 6 miles N. of Lille. **Manf.** Flax and oil. Coal is worked in the vicinity. **Pop.** 4,100.

LINTON, William, *lin'-ton*, English landscape painter; began business life in a merchant's office at Liverpool, but his love for art induced him to adopt the career of a painter. He first exhibited at the British Institution in 1821, and was one of the promoters of the Society of British Artists. He travelled and studied art on the continent, and on his return achieved a great reputation as a painter of landscapes. He wrote a treatise on ancient and modern colours, and in 1858 published an illustrated book, "The Scenery of Greece and its Islands."

Born at Liverpool, 1790; died 1876.

LIN-TSEH-SU, *lin'-tse-soo*, Chinese statesman and author, known in the country as commissioner Lin, was the son of a maker of artificial flowers, whom he assisted, but studied diligently and passed the competitive examinations, with great credit, obtaining degrees. He went to Pekin, and obtained several official appointments, especially distinguishing himself by his administrative ability in the time of a terrible famine. An appointment as viceroy of the provinces of Shan-se and Kan-suh followed, and his abilities elicited special marks of imperial favour. He was appointed to put a stop to the traffic in opium, but his zeal led him into actions which provoked a war with Great Britain, and he fell into disgrace and was banished. When the rebellion broke out in Yun-nan, he did good service, was restored to his former honours, and obtained new distinctions. His death was the occasion of a general mourning throughout China. He was not only an administrator of great energy and enlarged views, but possessed considerable literary talents.

Born at Hing-hwa, 1785; died 1850.

LIN-TSING, *lin-tsing'*, a city of China, in the province of Shan-tung, 70 miles from Tsi-nan. It has both mosques and temples, besides a colossal golden idol. **Pop.** Unascertained.

LINYANTI *lin-yan'-te*, chief town of the Makolo county, South Africa, on the Chobe, 3,500 feet above the sea level. There is a large trade in ivory. **Pop.** 6,000.

LINZ, or LINTZ, *lints'*, a town of the Austrian empire, capital of the province of Upper Austria, at the influx of the Traun into the Danube, 100 miles W. of Vienna. It is well built, on both sides of the Danube, communicating by a bridge and defended by a circle of thirty-two detached forts. The church of St. Ignatius is a large and fine building, as is the castle and meeting-place of the States. Besides these, it has many churches, public schools, a public library, an institute for the deaf

and dumb, a magnificent theatre, gymnasium, lyceum, custom-house, and barracks. There are two large squares, in one of which is a fine fountain. **Manf.** Woollen goods and carpets, made at the imperial factories; cotton and silk goods, gold lace, tobacco, cards, gunpowder, leather, and looking-glasses. It is an important steamboat station on the Danube. Two annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 41,687.

LION, or LYON, GULF OF, *li-on*, a gulf of the Mediterranean, on the S.E. of France, stretching for about 170 miles from the isles of Hyères to Cape Creux, with a breadth of about 90 miles, and receiving the Rhône, Hérault, and Aude. Its name is not, as some suppose, derived from the town of Lyons, but from the violence of the waves on this part of the coast.

LIPARI ISLANDS, *lip'-a-re*, a group of twelve volcanic islands in the Mediterranean, included in the province of Messina, Sicily. The classic poets considered these as the abode of Vulcan. The principal islands are **LIPARI**, Vulcano, and Stromboli (both actively volcanic), Salina, Panaria, Felicudi, Alicuda and Ustica. **Pop.** in the group, 11,677. **Lat.** 38° 20′—38° 55′ N. **Lon.** 14° 15′—15° 15′ E.

LIPARI, the largest of the above group, to which it gives name. It has a circumference of about 18 miles, and is highly cultivated, producing grapes, figs, and olives in large quantities. **Minerals.** Pumice-stone, which it sends to all parts of the world, sulphur, soda, and nitre. There are warm springs much resorted to. The climate is delightful. **Pop.** 4,968.

LIPARI, the chief town of the above island, has an episcopal palace, castle, gymnasium, hospital, and two harbours. **Pop.** 12,000.

LIPCSE, *lip'-che*, a market town of Hungary, 21 miles N.W. of Brieser. There are mines of iron and antimony in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 3,300, mostly descendants of German colonists.

LIPETZK, *le-petzk'*, a town of European Russia, government of Tambor, on the Veronetz, a tributary of the Don. There are fine chalybeate springs, with a bathing establishment, and beautiful gardens, and large numbers of visitors are attracted in the summer. **Manf.** Woollens principally. **Pop.** 14,500.

LIPPA, *lip'-pa*, a market town of Hungary, in the Banat, on the left bank of the Maros, 30 miles N.E. of Temesvar. There are a castle and two churches. **Manf.** Liqueurs. In the vicinity are quarries of stone. **Pop.** 6,800.

LIPPE, *lip'-pe*, a river of Germany, rising 3 miles from Lippspring, and, after a course of upwards of 100 miles, joining the Rhine at Wesel.

LIPPE-DETMOLD, *det'-molt*, a principality of Germany, situated between Hanover, Westphalia, Brunswick, and Waldeck. It is the most beautifully wooded part of Germany, and there is excellent pasture. The chief river is the Werve, a tributary of the Weser, and the chief towns **DETMOLD**, the capital, Lemgo, and Horn. **Minerals.** Iron, salt, marble and lime. **Area,** 445 square miles. **Pop.** 124,000, nearly all Protestants.

LIPPE-SCHAUMBURG. (*See* **SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.**)

LIPPI, FRA FILIPPO, *lip'-pe*, a celebrated Italian painter, whose life was a most romantic one. He was captured by a pirate, and carried to Africa, but was released by his master for having executed his portrait on a wall. He worked for Alfonso I. at Naples, and was employed by Cosmo de' Medici at Florence. His greatest picture was the "Adoration of the Virgin."

Born at Florence, 1412; **died** at Spoleto, 1469.

LIPPI, FILIPPINO, the son of the preceding, and of Lucrezia Buti (a young lady, a novice at a convent at Prato, who was allowed by the nuns to sit as a model to the painter, with whom she eloped): a painter, who also attained a high reputation. He executed many great works in Florence, Genoa, Rome, Lucca, and Bologna, producing some of the finest of the great frescoes of the church of the Carmine at Florence, which were studied by Michael Angelo, Raffaelle, and other great artists. Raffaelle, it is said, copied a figure of St. Paul, in one of his cartoons.

Born at Florence, 1460; **died** 1505.

LIPPSPRING, *lip'-spring*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 35 miles from Minden. **Pop.** 1,600.

LIPPSTADT, *lip'-stat*, a town of Germany, 38 miles from Munster. **Manf.** Woollen goods. **Pop.** 5,000.

LIPPSTADT, *lip'-stat*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, on the left bank of the Lippe, 24 miles N.E. of Arnsberg. **Manf.** Woollens, leather, and starch. **Pop.** 6,500.

LIPSIUS, JUSTUS, *lip'-se-us*, a learned critic, who studied civil law at Louvain, and, in 1567, became secretary to Cardinal Granvelle, at Rome. In 1579 he became professor of history at Leyden. His changes in religion were remarkable; being a Roman Catholic, then a Lutheran, afterwards a Calvinist, and lastly a Catholic again. His learning was great, but he was very superstitious, and attributed some of his pieces to the inspiration of the Virgin Mary. His principal works were, a "Commentary on Tacitus," "Saturnalia," "De Militiâ Romanâ," "Electorum," "Satira Menippæa," "De Amphitheatris," "De Rectâ Pronunciatione Linguæ Latinæ."

Born 1547; **died** 1606.

LIRIA, *le'-re-a*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, and 20 miles from the city of that name. **Manf.** Linen, soap, and earthenware; also brandy distilleries. **Pop.** 9,000.

LISBON, *lis'-bon* (Portuguese, **LISBOA,** *lees-bo'-a*), the capital and principal seaport of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Tagus, about 18 miles from its mouth. It is built on several hills, and rises in the form of an amphitheatre, stretching, with its suburbs, for five miles along the river, and about 2 miles in breadth. The older part is around Castle-hill, on which is the citadel of Sao Jorge. The streets here are narrow, steep, crooked, and badly paved. Further west, between the Castle-hill and the hills of San Francisco and Do Carmo, is a more modern part of the town, rebuilt since the great earthquake of 1755. The streets are straight and well built. The three principal streets extend from north to south, between the picturesque square Praça da Figueira, used as a public market, and the Rocio, another handsome square, on the north, to the Praça de Commercio, by the river side, in which are the exchange, custom-house, India house, and other public buildings, with an equestrian statue of Joseph I. in bronze, in the centre. A new town extends along the Tagus, with good streets and squares, and a new royal palace, completed in 1864. In the extreme west is the suburb Buenos Ayres,

where are many pleasant residences, with gardens. Belem Castle, on the western hill, has been recently restored. Near it on a hill is Ajuda Palace, a large unfinished structure, where the Court receptions are generally held. There are 41 churches, 99 chapels, and many monasteries. The most remarkable sacred edifices are the cathedral, on the slope of the Castle-hill; the church of the Heart of Jesus, which has a cupola of white marble; the church of St. Roque, the church of the Martyrs, on the spot where Alphonso I. mounted the walls of the city, and rescued it from the Moors; the church of Santa Engracia, and the church of San Roque. In the palace of Necessidades, near the river, the meetings of the Cortes are held. There are a foundling and another hospital, a handsome opera-house, and four other theatres, an amphitheatre, school of music, two public libraries, college of the nobles, a royal academy of artillery and engineering, the royal school of Vicente de Fora, a royal marine academy, a school of navigation and shipbuilding, and other educational institutions. Water is supplied to the town by the Alacantara Aqueduct, completed about the middle of the 18th century, and one of the most magnificent works of the kind in existence. It brings water from the village of Ballas, 10 miles distant, and crosses a valley by a bridge of 30 arches, some of which are 250 feet high, and more than 100 feet wide. The river opposite Lisbon is about six miles wide, and the roadstead, or harbour, is one of the finest in the world. It is guarded by Fort St. Julian, on the north bank of the river, and Fort Bugio, on the south, each with a lighthouse, and higher up the river by the Castle of Belem. The export trade consists chiefly of wine, oil, fruit, and salt. The trade with Africa is increasing, and the steam navigation in connexion with the port is considerable.

Manf.—Silk, paper, soap, sugar, jewellery, and pottery.

Pop.—246,343, including natives of every province of Portugal, and about 30,000 Gallegos, or Spaniards from the Galician provinces, who are chiefly employed as labourers.

Lat. 38° 42′ N. **Lon.** 9° 8′ W.

History.—Tradition ascribes the foundation of a city at this place to Ulysses, and the most ancient name was Olisipo. Under the Romans it was named Felicitas Julia. The Moors captured it in 716, and it remained in their possession for more than four hundred years. It was made the capital of Portugal in 1506. In 1755, 30,000 lives were lost, and a great portion of the city destroyed, by an earthquake. In 1807 it was occupied by the French, and was afterwards the scene of important operations between the British and French armies, until the latter were finally driven from the Portuguese capital.

LISCARD, *lis'-kard*, a township of Chester, 2 miles W. of Birkenhead, at the mouth of the Mersey. There are many elegant villas. **Pop.** 5,625.

LISBURN, *lis'-burn*, a market-town and parliamentary borough of Ireland, partly in the county of Antrim, and partly in Down, on the Lagan, 8 miles S.W. of Belfast. Its public buildings are a fine cathedral, with a lofty steeple; a large market-house, an infirmary, a fever hospital, linen-hall, and assembly-rooms. There is a pleasant public promenade on the site of the old castle, destroyed by fire in 1707. **Manf.** Principally linen, muslins, and damasks. **Pop.** 10,755, about half Protestants.—A station on the Ulster railway.

LISIEUX, *lé'-ze-u(r)*, a town of France, department Calvados, on the Touques, 27 miles S.E. of Caen. The only remarkable building is the church of St. René. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, horsecloths, and ribbons. **Pop.** 16,000.

LISKEARD, *lis-kard'*, a market-town and municipal and parliamentary borough of Cornwall, 16 miles N.W. of Plymouth. The church consists of three spacious aisles; and there are meeting-houses for Quakers, Independents, and Methodists. It has, besides, a town-hall, union workhouse, philosophical society, and various schools. **Manf.** Serges and leather. In the neighbourhood are tin, copper and lead mines. **Pop.** 4,479.

LISKO, *lis'-ko*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, on the right bank of the San, 80 miles S.W. of Lemberg. There are important cattle markets. **Pop.** 2,800.

LISLE, SIR GEORGE, *lile*, a gallant English officer, was the son of a bookseller in London; but on the breaking out of the civil wars, he entered into the royal army, where he behaved so well as to rise to a command. At the battle of Newbury, when it grew so dark that his men could not distinguish him, he put his shirt over his clothes to make himself conspicuous, so that they might be encouraged by his presence and example. He bravely held the town of Colchester a long time against the parliamentary forces, and surrendered as prisoner of war, but was put to death by the victors.

Died 1648.

LISLE, ALICIA, widow of one of the judges of Charles I. He was assassinated in Switzerland by royalists. After the battle of Sedgemoor she gave refuge to two of Monmouth's adherents. For this she was tried before Jeffrey, and, after much hesitation on the part of the jury, they were terrified by that infamous judge into returning a verdict of guilty. Notwithstanding strong appeals for mercy, on account of her advanced age and high character, she was beheaded for high treason.

Died at Winchester, 1685.

LISLE, JOSEPH NICHOLAS DE. (*See* DELISLE.)

L'ISLET, *lile-ai'*, a town of Quebec province, Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, 46 miles N.E. of Quebec. **Pop.** 3,700.

LISMORE, *lis-mor'*, one of the Western Islands, on the coast of Scotland, in Argyllshire, 6 miles from Oban. It is 10 miles long, and nearly 2 wide. It has the remains of two castles, a cathedral, and a Scandinavian fort. **Pop.** 703.

LISMORE, a market-town of Ireland, counties of Cork and Waterford, on the right bank of the Blackwater, over which is a stone bridge, 26 miles N.E. of Cork. It was formerly a considerable city, but is now a small, mean place. Its castle is a magnificent pile, and there is an ancient church in the Norman and Gothic style. **Pop.** 2,000.

LISSA, or **LESZNO**, *lis'-sa*, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, near the borders of Silesia, 44 miles S.W. of Posen. It has a castle, one Roman Catholic and three Protestant churches, and a town-house. **Manf.** Woollens, leather, and tobacco. **Pop.** 11,000; of whom nearly half are Jews.

LISSA, a mountainous island, belonging to Austria, in the Gulf of Venice, near the coast of Dalmatia, 35 miles S.W. of Spalatro. It produces wine, olives, almonds, and figs. **Pop.** 5,200.—LISSA, or San Giorgio, is on the north-east side of the island, of which it is the chief town. **Pop.** 3,300.—From 1810 to 1815 this island was held by the British, when it had a population of 12,000, mostly engaged in English manufactures.

LIST, FRIEDRICH, German writer on economical and industrial subjects. Having attacked the Wartemberg ministry, he was condemned to imprisonment, but contrived to escape, and made his way to America, where he made himself known by discovering beds of anthracite. In 1830 President Jackson sent him to Paris. In 1833 he projected a network of railways in Saxony, and in 1843 founded an industrial journal at Augsburg. His death was caused by suicide.

Born 1789; **died** 1846.

LISTON, JOHN, *lis'-ton,* comedian, first attempted tragedy, but failed, and then appeared in low comedy with immense success. A comically grotesque face, and almost unrivalled power of humorous expression, made him for many years the most popular actor of broad, low comedy parts on the London stage. He retired from the stage in 1837.

Born in London, 1777; **died** 1846.

LISTON, ROBERT, a famous surgeon, was the son of the minister of a parish in Linlithgowshire, Scotland. He studied anatomy and medicine in Edinburgh, and came to London in 1816. Two years later he returned to Edinburgh, and was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in that city. In 1835 he accepted the professorship of clinical surgery at University College, London, and rapidly rose into reputation as one of the first operating surgeons of the day. He wrote "Elements of Surgery," and "Practical Surgery."

Born at Ecclesmachan, Linlithgowshire, 1794; **died** in London, 1847.

LISTOWEL, *lis'-to-el,* a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, 15 miles N.E. of Tralee. There are the remains of an old castle. **Pop.** 2,200.

LISZT, FRANZ, *list,* pianist, the son of a person in the employ of Prince Esterhazy. In early childhood he exhibited astonishing musical talent, playing in public in his ninth year. He was sent to Vienna, and after less than two years of study gave concerts with brilliant success. At the age of 12 he achieved an astonishing success at Paris, and soon afterwards in England. For 20 years he pursued a course of uninterrupted success, till in 1847 he settled down as leader of the court concerts and operas at Weimar. He had been at various times the subject of strong religious impressions, and in 1865 he took sacred orders, and became a monk in the Vatican at Rome. In 1871 he returned to his native country, and in 1875 was appointed director of the Hungarian Academy of Music. He is, perhaps, the most brilliant performer on the pianoforte ever known, and has written several papers on musical subjects, and composed many symphonies and one oratorio.

Born at Raiding, Hungary, 1811.

LITCHFIELD, *litch'-feeld,* a county of Connecticut, United States. **Area,** 885 square miles. **Pop.** 52,000. The capital is Litchfield.

LITCHFIELD, the capital of the above county, 30 miles W. of Hartford. It is beautifully situated near Bantam Lake, and is a favourite summer resort. **Pop.** 3,200.

LITHANG or **LITANG,** *lit'-ang,* a town of Tibet, 47 miles W. of the Chinese frontier. There are two large and highly ornamented Lama monasteries. **Lat.** 30° 2′ N. **Lon.** 99° 50′ E.

LITHGOW, WILLIAM, *lith'-go,* an extraordinary Scotch traveller, who went through various parts of Europe and the East on foot, and in his travels experienced many singular adventures. At Malaga he was seized by the Inquisition, and put to the torture; but escaped with his life, and on his arrival in England was presented to James I. on a feather bed, being so mangled as to be incapable of standing. On his recovery, he applied to Count Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, who promised him a reparation, but deceived him, which so provoked Lithgow, that he assaulted him at court, for which he was sent to the Marshalsea, where he remained a prisoner nine months. He published a curious account of his travels.

Born in Lanark, 1583; **died** 1640.

LITIN, *lit'-in,* a town of European Russia, government of Podolia, on the Sgara. **Pop.** 5,400.

LITHUANIA, *lith'-u-ai'-ne-a,* the former name of an extensive tract of country lying between Poland and Prussia, and now partly comprised in the Russian governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk. Another portion is included in the Prussian province of East Prussia. It is very flat, generally sandy, and intersected by vast marshes and bogs.

LITTAU, *lit'-tou,* a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, 11 miles N.W. of Olmutz. **Manf.** Woollens, muslins, and paper. **Pop.** 3,200.

LITTLE, WILLIAM, *lit'-tel,* an ancient English historian, known also by the name of Gulielmus Naubrigensis. He was a monk of the abbey of Newborough, in Yorkshire, where, in his advanced years, he composed a "History of England, from the Norman Conquest to 1197," in five books.

Born 1136.

LITTLE FALLS, a town of New York, United States, on the Mohawk river, 65 miles N.W. of Albany. The river has a considerable fall, affording valuable water-power. **Manf.** Woollens, paper, starch, and shoes. **Pop.** 7,000.

LITTLE RIVER, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area,** 500 square miles. **Pop.** 3,500, half of whom are coloured. The capital is Rocky Comfort.

LITTLE ROCK, the capital of Arkansas, on the south bank of the Arkansas river, 300 miles from its mouth. There are the state Capitol, several churches, and an arsenal. **Pop.** 14,000.

LITTLEHAMPTON, a seaside-town and watering-place of Sussex, 18 miles N. of Brighton. It is well-built, has a handsome church, and a good harbour. **Manf.** Ropes and iron. Shipbuilding is carried on, and there is a trade with America and the Baltic. **Pop.** 2,350.—A station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

LITTLETON, or **LYTTLETON, SIR THOMAS,** English judge, a native of Devonshire. His family name, Westcote, was changed by him in compliance with the wishes of his grandfather. After receiving a liberal education, he entered of the Inner Temple. His abilities procured him the place of steward of the court of the palace to Henry VI., and, in 1455, he went the northern circuit as a judge. Edward IV. appointed him one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas in 1466, and in 1475 he was created knight of the Bath. He compiled his famous book on "Tenures," according to Sir Edward Coke, while he was judge; but it was not printed until after his death.

Died 1481.

LITTORALE, or **LITORALE,** *lit'-to-ral,* or *lit-to-ra'-lai,* the name given to Custerland, or

coast-land, a district of the Austrian empire, extending along the north coast, from Fiume to Dalmatia. It includes the towns of Trieste, Fiume, Buccari, and Porte Re.

LITTRÉ, MAXIMILIAN PAUL EMILE, *leet'trai*, French journalist and philologist. He was connected with the *National*, and other journals, wrote a summary of Comte's Philosophy, wrote a portion of the "Literary History of France," and spent many years in compiling his famous "Dictionary of the French Language," by far the best ever produced. In 1871 he was appointed professor of history and geography at the Polytechnic School, and in the same year sat in the National Assembly. After some opposition, arising from his religious opinions, he was elected to the Academy in 1871.

Born at Paris 1801.

LIVADIA, or **LIVADHIA,** *li-vai'-de-a*, or *le-va-dé'-a*, formerly an extensive province of European Turkey, which included Greece north of the Morea.

LIVADIA, or **LEBADEIA,** a town of Greece, in the monarchy of Attica and Bœotia, 60 miles N.W. of Athens. Pop. 5,000.

LIVADIA, a favourite retreat of the Emperor of Russia and other members of the royal family, in the Crimea, near Yalta. The place became of considerable interest at the time of the diplomatic interference in the affairs of Turkey in the autumn of 1876, as important state papers were issued thence. There are several beautiful villas, surrounded by parks and gardens.

LIVENZA, *le-vain'-dsa*, a river of Italy, rising in the province of Udine, and, after a course of 70 miles, falling into the Adriatic Sea, 28 miles from Venice.

LIVE OAK, a county of Texas, United States. Area, 1,200 square miles. Pop. 1,000. The chief town is Oakville.

LIVERPOOL, *liv'-er-pool*, a parliamentary and municipal borough of Lancashire, and, next to London, the principal trading and seaport town in Great Britain, and the second seaport of the world, situated on the slopes of several small hills, on the north-eastern shore of the Mersey, 31 miles W. of Manchester. The borough includes the townships of Kirkdale and Everton, and parts of the townships of West Derby and of Toxteth Park. The docks stretch along the margin of the river for nearly six miles, and have a total area of 1,013 acres, of which 267 are water space, and 764 land, yards, quay, warehouses, &c. The length of the quay is nearly 19 miles. Several of the docks are enclosed by large warehouses, erected at a great expense. The streets are mostly spacious, airy, and some of them elegant. The older and more confined parts of the town have been greatly improved, whilst the public buildings are formed in a style of elegance and splendour suitable to the taste and opulence of its inhabitants. The principal of these are the Town-hall, erected at a cost of upwards of £110,000. The hall, which has a lofty dome surmounted by a statue of Britannia; the Municipal Building, and the new Exchange, occupies the side of a square. St. George's Hall, built in the Corinthian order, contains the assize courts, a concert-room, and a hall for public meetings. The building, one of the finest in England, is 500 feet long, 175 in breadth, and 112 feet high. It was opened in 1854, having cost £230,000. There are more than 100 churches in the town and suburbs, many of them of great architectural beauty. There are many places of worship for almost every denomination. The charitable institutions are also numerous and well conducted. Among these may be noticed the dispensary for dispensing medicines to the sick poor, an hospital for decayed seamen and their widows and children, a fever hospital, a ladies' charity, for the relief of poor married women in childbed, a penitentiary for unfortunate women, the Strangers' Friend society, and several others. The institutions established for literary and scientific pursuits are, the Royal Liverpool Institution, the Free Library and Museum, presented to the town by Sir William Brown, at a cost of £40,000; the Walker Art Gallery, presented by A. B. Walker, Esq., at a cost of £20,000, and opened in 1877. The Picton Library, in connexion with these two institutions, was opened by the Earl of Derby, in October, 1879. A botanic garden was also established in 1801, at an expense of about £10,000. The Collegiate Institution, the Mechanics' Institution, the Athenæum, and the Sailors' Home, are conspicuous buildings. In the centre of the area before the town-hall is a superb group of bronze statuary, supposed to be the largest in the kingdom, to commemorate the death of Lord Nelson. There is also a statue erected to the Duke of Wellington. The hotels and railway stations are noble and extensive buildings. The public markets are among the finest in England; St. John's, 660 feet long and 135 wide. In connection with the cattle-market are public abattoirs. There are five theatres, a noble Philharmonic Hall, and many other places of amusement. The public parks are Sefton Park, of 375 acres, at the south of the town, beautifully laid out with carriage drives, botanical gardens, and ornamental waters, at a total cost of about £400,000; Stanley Park, 160 acres, on the north; and Shiel Park; and there are other parks, which, although private property, are partially opened to the public. There are a botanic garden, and nine public cemeteries. Constant communication is maintained with Birkenhead, and other places on the opposite side of the Mersey, by a large number of ferry steamers.

Docks.—There are 30 wet and half-tide docks, the largest of which are the Brunswick, Queen's, King's, George's, Prince's, Huskisson, Canada, and New North. There are also 20 graving docks and seven gridirons. Besides the ordinary pier approaches, there are two large floating landing stages, one of which is more than 1,000 feet long.

Navigation and Commerce.—There are splendid lines of steamers and sailing vessels between Liverpool and the United States, Canada, South America, the Mediterranean, India, and Australia; and constant steam communication with Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Drogheda, Londonderry, the Isle of Man, Glasgow, Bristol, London, and many other places. The value of the exports average about £240,000,000 annually. The leading imports are cotton (nearly the whole of the arrivals into the country), coffee, grain, timber, and wool. Nearly 80 per cent. of all the emigrants from England embark at Liverpool.

Pop.—552,425; or, including West Derby, 585,708. In Liver,001 alone there are 92,310 inhabited houses.

Railway Communication.—The town has stations of the London and North Western, Great Western, and Lancashire and Yorkshire lines, and is in direct communication by means of the Midland, Great Northern, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, North Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Scotch lines, with almost every part of Great Britain.

Lat. 53° 24′ N. **Lon.** 0° 12′ W.

History.—The name Liverpool is probably derived from *Lyrpool*, the lower pool. In the earliest official record, a charter granted by Henry II., in 1173, the town is mentioned as "Lyrpool, or Litherpool." In later documents the name is spelt Leerpool, Leverpole, and Livrepool. A second charter was granted by king John in 1207, and a third in 1227 by king Henry III., making it a free town for ever. Its progress, however, was

small, for as late as 1560 it only contained 138 houses, and the merchants of the town only owned twelve ships. In 1636, when Charles I. levied ship-money, Liverpool was only rated at £25, while Bristol was rated at £1,000. In the reign of William III., however, the population increased rapidly, and numbered about 6,000 persons; the number of ships at this time belonging to the town being 84. In the year 1800 the number of inhabitants had increased to 75,000, and 4746 ships were registered as belonging to the port.

LIVERPOOL, a seaport of British North America, on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, on the right bank of the river Mersey, 70 miles S.W. of Halifax. There is a good harbour, and the place is of importance as a fishing station. **Pop.** 3,200.

LIVERPOOL, CHARLES JENKINSON, Earl of, British statesman, was educated at the Charterhouse and at University College, Oxford. He entered the House of Commons in 1761, and held at various periods the offices of Lord of the Admiralty, secretary-at-war, and president of the board of trade. The last office he retained till 1801, when he retired. He was an adherent of Lord North and Mr. Pitt, and the author of several political works. In 1786 he was created Lord Hawkesbury, and in 1796 earl of Liverpool.

Born 1727; **died** 1808.

LIVERPOOL, ROBERT BANKS JENKINSON, second earl of, son of the preceding, was educated at the Charterhouse and Christchurch College, Oxford. Immediately he attained his majority he took his seat in the House of Commons as member for Rye, and in 1801 became secretary of state for foreign affairs in the Addington ministry. He was afterwards home secretary under Mr. Pitt, and in 1808 was called to the House of Peers, as Lord Hawkesbury, but succeeded to the earldom shortly afterwards. After the death of Pitt, he twice refused to form a ministry, but after the assassination of Mr. Perceval, in 1812, he accepted office, and remained prime minister until 1827. He held high Tory opinions, and was politically unpopular from the part he took against Queen Caroline, and his opposition to Catholic emancipation, but privately was greatly respected.

Born 1770; **died** 1828.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS, a pastoral district of New South Wales, Australia. **Area**, 15,625 square miles. **Lat.** 30° 31′ E. **Lon.** 149° 151′ E.

LIVERSEDGE, *liv'-er-sedj*, a township of the West Riding of Yorkshire, about 5 miles from Huddersfield. **Manf.** Woollens. **Pop.** 12,743.

LIVIA, *liv'-i-a*, a celebrated Roman lady, wife of Tiberius Claudius Nero, by whom she had the emperor Tiberius and Drusus Germanicus. Augustus fell in love with her, and married her. She prevailed on Augustus to adopt her children by Tiberius; but she was suspected of poisoning the emperor to procure the throne for her son, who treated her with ingratitude, and when she died refused her funeral honours.

Died 29.

LIVINGSTON, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 1,026 square miles. **Pop.** 38,000. The capital is Pontiac.

LIVINGSTON, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 245 square miles. **Pop.** 9,300. The capital is Smithland.

LIVINGSTON, a county of Louisiana, United States. **Area**, 650 square miles. **Pop.** 5,200. The capital is Springfield.

LIVINGSTON, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 22,000. The capital is Howell.

LIVINGSTON, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 510 square miles. **Pop.** 20,000. The capital is Chillicothe.

LIVINGSTON, a county of New York, United States. **Area**, 509 square miles. **Pop.** 40,000. The capital is Genessee.

LIVINGSTONE, DAVID, *liv'-ing-stone*, a distinguished African traveller. When a little boy he was employed in a cotton factory, and worked there for several years. He contrived, under considerable difficulties, to pursue the studies of medicine and theology, and after attending lectures at the Glasgow University, was employed as a medical missionary by the London Missionary Society. He requested to be sent to China; but England being at the time at war with that country, he embarked, in 1840, for Africa, where he became acquainted with the eminent missionary Robert Moffatt, and married his daughter. After residing for some time at the Cape of Good Hope, in order to acquire the dialects spoken in the interior, he embarked upon his religious labours, and lived chiefly with the Bechuanas, to whose customs he accommodated himself, and to whom he preached the doctrines of Christianity. In 1849 he set out, and succeeded in verifying the existence of Lake Ngami. He undertook a second expedition in the following year, but was arrested by illness. In 1851 he penetrated beyond the chief city of the Makololo tribe, and found a vast country, fertile, with navigable rivers, and rich in mineral wealth, and, at the same time, inhabited by a friendly and industrious people. Between January, 1853, and June, 1854, he crossed the African continent, undergoing the severest hardships, and reached the Portuguese station of St. Paul, on the west coast of Africa. He afterwards set out to traverse the continent towards the south, and reached Quillimane in 1856, having traversed a vast and beautiful region hitherto unknown to Europeans, and discovered the great Victoria Falls. Returning to England he was rewarded with the gold medals of the Geographical Societies of London and Paris. He published, in 1857, a narrative of his labours and adventures, under the title "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa," a work which excited considerable interest. In 1858 he left England with the appointment of British consul at Quillimane, and provided with a steam yacht of light draught, to ascend the African rivers, and with scientific apparatus to enable him to accurately determine his observations. He further explored the Zambesi, ascended the Shiré, and discovered Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa. In 1866 he set out on his great expedition towards the great lakes Tanganyika, Victoria, and Albert Nyanza, just previously visited by Speke and Grant, Burton and Baker, with the view of discovering the true sources of the Nile. After an absence of two years, nothing more was heard of him for three years, and then Mr. Stanley, in command of an expedition fitted out by the proprietors of the London *Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald*, to search for him, found him at Ujiji, on the eastern side of Lake Tanganyika, in a state of great destitution. Stanley supplied him with provisions and instruments, and the unwearying Livingstone then started on a new exploration, traced the course of several large rivers, and discovered a group of large lakes. He sank under the privations he endured, and his body was brought by his native attendants to Zanzibar, and thence shipped to England. He was interred in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Blantyre, in Lanarkshire, 1817; **died** at Ilala, Central Africa, 1873.

LIVIUS ANDRONICUS. (*See* ANDRONICUS.)

LIVIUS, TITUS, *liv'-i-us* (**LIVY,** *liv'-e*), an illustrious Roman historian. Very little is known respecting his life. He appears to have resided at Rome, and to have been on intimate terms with Augustus, who made him tutor to his grandson Claudius. His history was originally produced in 142 books; but out of that number only thirty, and parts of five more, are now extant; the rest are irrecoverably lost. It began with the foundation of Rome, and ended with the death of Drusus, in Germany, B.C. 9. The work is popular on account of its beautiful style.

Born at Patavium (Padua), B.C. 59; **died** A.D. 18.

LIVNO, or **HELUNA,** *liv'-no*, a fortified town of Turkey, in the Herzegovina, 40 miles N.E. of Spalatro, on the Bistritza, which is crossed by a handsome bridge. Great numbers of cattle are reared on the fine pastures in the vicinity. **Pop.** 5,000.

LIVNY, *liv'-ne*, an old town of Russia, government of Orel. There is a large trade in corn, cattle, and honey. **Pop.** 25,026. **Lat.** 52° 25′ N. **Lon.** 37° 37′ E.

LIVONIA, *li-vo'-ni-a* (Germ. **LIEVLAND,** *leef'-lant*), a Baltic province of European Russia, bounded W. by the Baltic. The province includes the islands of Oesel, Man, and Runo. It consists of a vast tract of level country, interspersed with numerous marshes and lakes, and large tracts of forest. The chief river is the Dwina. Rye, wheat, barley, buckwheat, and oats are cultivated. The rearing of cattle is carried on to a large extent. **Manf.** Cotton and woollen stuffs, glass, sugar, and tobacco. **Area,** 17,688 square miles. **Pop.** 1,173,951, chiefly of Finnish descent in the rural districts. **Lat.** between 56° 30′ and 56° 20′ N. **Lon.** between 24° and 28° E.

LIVORNO, *le-vor'-no*, a town of northern Italy, on the Po, 17 miles S.W. of Vercelli. It has a trade in cattle and wool. **Pop.** 3,700.

LIVORNO. (*See* LEGHORN.)

LIVUMA, *li-vu'-ma*, a considerable river of Africa, which falls into the Indian Ocean behind Cape Delgado.

LIXURI, *leex-oo'-re*, a seaport of the Ionian island of Cephalonia, 5 miles from Argostoli. It is the see of a Greek bishop. **Pop.** 6,000.

LIZARD POINT, in Cornwall, the most S. promontory of England, 24 miles S.E. of the Land's End. There are two lofty lighthouses. **Lat.** 49° 57′ 55″ N. **Lon.** 5° 11′ 17″ W.

LJUBIM, *le-joo'-bim*, a town of European Russia, government of Jaroslav, on the Obnova. Important annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,500.

LLAN, *lan*, 'a church,' a prefix to numerous places in England and Wales.

LLANBADARN FAWR, *lăn-ba-darn' vour*, an ancient market-town and parish of Wales, in Cardiganshire, 1 mile from Aberystwith. **Pop.** 13,000.

LLANDAFF, *lan-daf'*, a small and decayed city of S. Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the Taff, 3 miles N.W. of Cardiff. The city is a mere hamlet, but is noted for its cathedral, built in the 12th century, chiefly in the Gothic style, but with an incongruous Grecian west front, added in 1751. **Pop.** of parish, about 2,000.

LLANDOVERY, *lan-do'-ve-re*, a market-town and municipal borough of S. Wales, in Caermarthenshire, on the Towy, 20 miles from Brecon. **Pop.** 2,000.

LLANDUDNO, *lan-dud'-no*, a fashionable watering-place in the county of Caernarvon, North Wales, beautifully situated between Great and Little Orme's Heads, 40 miles W. of Liverpool. There are handsome hotels, and residences, and the air is delightful. Large numbers of visitors arrive in the bathing season. **Pop.** 2,800 resident.—A station on the Great Western and London and North-Western railways.

LLANELLY, *la-neth'-le*, a seaport and parliamentary borough of South Wales, in Caermarthenshire, at the mouth of the Bury river, 16 miles S.E. of Caermarthen. It depends chiefly on the coal and iron in the neighbourhood, which have given rise to extensive manufactures. It has four docks, and imports copper from Cornwall, the smelting works giving employment to a large number of persons. **Pop.** 19,655.—A station on the Great Western and London and North-Western railways.

LLANGOLLEN, *lan-goth'-len*, a market-town of Wales, in Denbighshire, on the right bank of the Dee, over which is a bridge, 22 miles S.W. of Chester. Its neighbourhood is much admired for the scenery of the beautiful Vale of Llangollen, and for some interesting antiquities in the neighbourhood.

LLANIDLOES, *lan-id'-less*, a municipal and parliamentary borough of North Wales, in Montgomeryshire, on the Severn, 20 miles S.W. of Montgomery. **Manf.** Flannels and woollen stuffs. **Pop.** 3,430.—A station on the Great Western, London and North-Western, and Midland railways.

LLANOS, *l-ya'-noce*, a town on the south-western side of Palma, one of the Canary Islands. **Pop.** 5,000.

LLANQUIHUE, *lan-kee-hoo'-ai*, a province of the republic of Chili, South America. It is a regular and extensive plain, sheltered on the west by the Andes. A coal field has recently been discovered, and the province is thriving. The chief town is **PUERTO MONTE.** **Pop.** 60,000.

LLANRWST, *lan-roost'*, a market-town of North Wales, in Denbighshire, on the right bank of the Conway, 12 miles S. of Conway. It has a church, an elegant bridge, designed by Inigo Jones, and the tomb of the great Llewellyn, the last Celtic prince of Wales. **Manf.** Woollen, yarn, and stockings. **Pop.** 7,367.

LLANTRISSENT, *lan-tris'-sent*, a parliamentary borough and market-town of South Wales, in Glamorganshire, finely situate on the brow of a lofty hill, 9 miles N.W. of Cardiff. The church is a large and ancient Norman building, and there are the ruins of an old castle. **Pop.** 1,500.

LLERENA, *l-yai-rai'-na*, an ancient walled town of Spain, province of Badajos, 57 miles S.E. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Linen and woollens, leather, soap, and brandy. **Pop.** 6,000.

LLORENTE, JUAN ANTONIO, *l-yo-ren'-te*, Spanish historian. He took orders in 1779, and having held several important ecclesiastical offices, became secretary of the Inquisition in 1789. Being attached to the Liberal party, he was deprived of his employments, and for several years was in disgrace. When the French invaded Spain, he became a zealous partizan of Napoleon, and when on

the restoration of Ferdinand, he was compelled to leave the country, he went to Paris, where he published his famous "Critical History of the Inquisition." He wrote "Political Portraits of the Popes," the publication of which compelled him to quit Paris, and he returned to Madrid, and died shortly afterwards. He was the author of a history of the Spanish revolution, and of several literary works.

Born near Calahorra, 1760; **died** 1823.

LLORET (DE MAR), *lo-ret'*, a town and port of Spain, province of Gerona, on the Mediterranean. There is a dockyard for merchant vessels, and a good trade is carried on. **Pop.** 3,100.

LLUCHMAYOR, *l-yoo-ma'-yor*, a town of the island of Majorca, belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, 16 miles S.E. of Palmas. **Manf.** Woollens and linens, hats, brandy, and wine. There is a well-attended cattle fair. **Pop.** 7,700.

LLYWELYN AB GRUFYDD, *loo-il'-in*, the last sovereign of Wales. He was a brave prince, and resisted the ambition of Edward I., king of England, a long time; but at last fell by treachery, and with him the independence of the Welsh as a distinct nation.

Born 1224; **died** 1282.

LLYWELYN AB SITSYLT, a Welsh prince, who succeeded to the principalities of South Wales and Powys, in 993. In 1021, Anlaff, at the head of a Scotch army, invaded his territories, and was joined by Hywil and Meredydd, sons of Edwin ab Einion. Llywelyn marched against them, and defeated them, but fell in the battle.

Died 1021.

LO, ST., a town of France, capital of the department Manche, on the right bank of the Vire, 158 miles N.W. of Paris. The streets are generally narrow and steep, but there is a good square, the Champ de Mars. The finest buildings are the church of Notre Dame, with two lofty towers and fine painted windows; the church of St. Croix, rebuilt, on the site of a very ancient edifice, in 1860; the church of St. Thomas, now used as a corn market, and the museum. **Manf.** Drugget, ribbons, lace, linen, and leather. **Pop.** 9,600.

LOANDO. (*See* ST. PAUL DE LOANDO.)

LOANDO, *lo-an'-do*, an island of Africa, immediately off the coast of Angola. It is 18 miles long, with an average breadth of 2.

LOANGO, *lo-ang'-o*, a considerable country of Western Africa, to the north of the Zaire or Congo. It extends from Cape Lopez in 0° 44′ S. to the Congo, a coast of upwards of 400 miles. It is flat and fertile along the coasts, rising into mountains on the south-east. The government is an absolute despotism. Baskets, mats, and grass cloths are made, and a considerable trade is carried on. The chief towns are LOANGO and KABINDA.

LOANGO, capital of the above kingdom, near the coast, 130 miles N. of the mouth of the Congo. **Pop.** 15,000.

LOANO, *lo-a'-no*, a town of Italy, province Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa, 3 miles N. of Albengen. It is walled, has a beautiful church, a fine palace, a castle, and two convents. **Manf.** Soap, vermicelli, and black lace. **Pop.** 3,400.

LOBAU, *lob'-ou*, a town of Saxony, 11 miles S.E. of Bautzen. In its neighbourhood crystals, known by the name of "Lobau diamonds," are found. **Pop.** 5,000.

LOBAU, a town of Prussia, province of East Prussia, 36 miles S.E. of Marienwerder. It is inclosed by walls, and has a bishop's palace, monastery, and town house. **Manf.** Woollens and linen. A trade in cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 4,000.

LOBAU, GEORGES MOUTON, Count de, marshal of France. He served with distinction in Spain and Germany, and accompanied Napoleon in the Russian campaign. He joined Napoleon on his return from Elba, and commanded the sixth corps at Waterloo, where he was taken prisoner. He returned to France in 1818; in 1828 was elected to the chamber of deputies, took an active part in the revolution of 1830, and was made a peer, and commander of the national guard. In the following year he was raised to the rank of marshal of France.

Born at Pfalzburg, 1770; **died** 1838.

LOBBES, *lob*, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 9 miles S.W. of Charleroy, on the left bank of the Sambre. There are the ruins of an abbey. **Manf.** Nails, brick, soap, and chicory. There is a trade in horses, cattle, and agricultural produce. **Pop.** 2,900. This was the scene of an engagement between the Austrian and French troops, in 1794.

LÖBEJÜN, *lo-ebe-ye'(r)n*, a walled town of Prussia, government of Saxony, 23 miles N. of Merseburg. Coal is worked in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3,600.

LOBENSTEIN, *lo'-ben-stine*, a town of the principality of Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorff, Germany, 42 miles S.W. of Gotha. There are a palace and an old castle. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, cloth, and leather. **Pop.** 2,900.

LOBO, JEROME, *lo'-bo*, a Portuguese Jesuit, who travelled through Abyssinia as a missionary, and published a curious account of that country, which was rendered into French by Legrand, whence it was translated into English by Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Born 1595; **died** at Lisbon, 1678.

LOBOS, *lo'-bos*, one of the smaller Canary Islands.

LOBOS, a small island at the mouth of the La Plata. **Lat.** 35° 1′ S. **Lon.** 54° 39′ W.

LOBOS, three small islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Peru. The largest is 10 miles distant from the mainland. **Lat.** 6° 25′—6° 45′ S. **Lon.** 80° 44′—81° 10′ W.

LOBSENS, *lob'-sens*, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, Poland, 32 miles N.W. of Bromberg. **Manf.** Woollens and lace. **Pop.** 2,500.

LOCANE, *lo-ka'-na*, a town of Italy, province of Torino, on the left bank of the Orco, 21 miles S.W. of Ivrea. Iron and porcelain clay are in the vicinity. **Pop.** 5,400.

LOCARNO, or **LUGGARUS**, *lo-kar'-no*, a town of Switzerland, canton of the Ticino, near Lake Maggiore, 8 miles W. of Belinzona. It is walled and well built, with handsome churches. **Pop.** 2,900.

LOCHES, *losh*, a town of France, department of Indre et Loire, on the left bank of the Indre, 25 miles S.E. of Tours. There are the ruins of the castle where, in the reign of Louis XI., horrible tortures were perpetrated, and where Francis I. received the emperor Charles V. **Manf.** Principally woollens. **Pop.** 3,300.

LOCK, MATTHEW, *lok*, an eminent English composer, who is supposed, but the claim has been questioned, to have set the music to "Macbeth," the instrumental music to the "Tempest," and wrote many other excellent pieces. He is also stated to have composed the music for the public entry of Charles II. into London.

Born at Exeter, about 1635; died 1677.

LOCKE, JOHN, a celebrated English philosopher, who was the son of a captain in the parliamentary army, and was educated at Westminster school and Christ's Church, Oxford. After taking his degree in arts, he entered on the study of physic. In 1654 he went to Berlin as secretary to the British envoy, and two years afterwards made the acquaintance of Lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury, who became his patron, and urged him to apply to the study of politics. Locke followed his advice, and rendered himself serviceable to his lordship and party, who, having obtained the grant of Carolina, employed him in drawing up the constitution for the government of that province. Lord Shaftesbury being appointed chancellor in 1672, made Locke secretary of presentations, which place he lost the year following, when his patron was deprived of the great seal. He continued, however, his secretaryship of the Board of Trade, of which Lord Shaftesbury was president. In 1674 that commission was dissolved, and Locke, being apprehensive of consumption, went to Montpellier, and continued abroad till 1679, when he was sent for by Lord Shaftesbury, who was appointed president of the council; but, in 1682, that nobleman, to avoid a prosecution for high treason, withdrew to Holland, and was accompanied by his friend. In 1684, Mr. Locke was removed from his student's place at Christ Church, by the king's command; and, the year following, the English envoy demanded him of the States of Holland, on suspicion of his being concerned in Monmouth's rebellion, which occasioned him to keep private several months, during which he was employed in finishing his "Essay on Human Understanding," which, however, was not published till after the revolution of 1688, when he returned to England. He spent the latter years of his life at Oates, in Essex, the seat of Sir Francis Masham, who invited him to reside in his family. His "Letters on Toleration" were published to promote the scheme which King William had so much at heart,—of reconciling all sects of Christians. In his retirement he also wrote several of his works. His principal works are an "Essay on Human Understanding," on which his fame chiefly rests, "Letters on Toleration," "Treatise on Civil Government," "Thoughts concerning Education," and letters and miscellaneous pieces.

Born at Wrington, near Bristol, 1632; died 1704.

LOCKE, JOSEPH, an English civil engineer. He studied under George Stephenson, the eminent railway engineer, and acted as one of his assistants during the construction of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway. He was subsequently extensively employed as engineer of various railways, both in England and on the continent of Europe. The Paris and Rouen, Rouen and Havre, Paris and Lyons, Caen and Cherbourg, Barcelona and Mattaro, the Dutch, Rhenish, and several other lines, were constructed under his auspices. In 1847 he was returned to parliament as member for Honiton; whereupon he took his place among the liberals. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and vice-president of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Born at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, 1805; died 1860.

LOCKERBIE, *lok'-er-be*, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, 12 miles from Dumfries, noted for having the largest lamb fair in Scotland. Pop. 2,000.—A station on the Caledonian railway.

LOCKHART, JOHN GIBSON, *lok'-hart*, a modern English writer, author of the "Life of Sir Walter Scott," and other valuable contributions to literature. He was the son of a minister of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and was educated at Glasgow University, and afterwards at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took first-class honours. After a short sojourn in Germany, he went to Edinburgh in 1816, intending to practise the law at the Scottish bar. In 1817, on the establishment of "Blackwood's Magazine," Lockhart was one of its principal writers. The Toryism of the new periodical, and of its writers, caused both to become especial favourites with Sir Walter Scott, whose political views were of the same nature. Lockhart, in a short time, became an intimate friend of the great novelist, who advanced his interests on every occasion. In 1820 he married Sophia, eldest daughter of Scott, and went to reside near Abbotsford. During the succeeding five years he worked with great industry and success in literature. He produced, among others, "Valerius, a Roman story," "Adam Blair, a story of Scottish Life;" the "Life of Burns," the "Life of Napoleon;" and published his translations of the Spanish Ballads. In 1826 he became editor of the "Quarterly Review," and retained the appointment until 1853. In 1843 he was appointed auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall. In biography and biographical sketches he was particularly excellent, as is attested by his "Life of Scott," and the smaller piece, entitled "Theodore Hook." His health becoming delicate, he resigned the editorship of the "Quarterly Review," and went to Rome in 1853; but, after a short stay, he took up his residence in Scotland.

Born at Cambusnethan, Scotland, 1794; died at Abbotsford 1854.

LOCK HAVEN, the capital of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, United States, on a branch of the Susquehanna, 70 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It is a centre of the lumber trade. Pop. 7,000.

LOCK-HOI, a seaport of China, on the east coast of the isle of Hainan. It is walled, and is a large and busy place. Pop. 90,000.

LOCKPORT, *lok'-port*, a city of the United States, in New York, 25 miles N.E. of Buffalo. It is the capital of the county of Niagara, and stands on the Erie Canal. Manf. Woollens, cottons, leather, glass, machinery, and agricultural implements. Pop. 13,000.

LOCLE, LE, *lokl*, a town of Switzerland, canton of Neuchâtel, on the French frontier, 10 miles from Neuchâtel. Manf. Watches, of which a very large number are made annually. Pop. 10,500.

LODÈVE, *lo-daiv'*, a town of France, department Herault, on the Ergue, 32 miles N.W. of Montpellier. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral. Manf. Cloth, silk stuffs, and hats. Pop. 8,700.

LODGE, THOMAS, *lodj*, an English author of the 16th century. The records of his life are very obscure, but he is believed to have been, in turns, lawyer, soldier, physician, and author. He was an industrious writer, and translated the works of Josephus and Seneca. Two of his plays have been preserved in Dodsley's Collection. In 1840 Mr. Collier, in his book entitled "Shakspere's Library,"

reprinted his novel "Rosalynde;" whence it was seen that many of its leading incidents were identical with those in Shakspere's "As you Like it," the great poet, and not the obscure novelist, being, however, the borrower. He died, it is supposed, of the plague.

Born 1555; **died** 1625.

LODI, *lo'-de*, a well-built town of Italy, province of Milano, on the right bank of the Adda, 19 miles S. of Milan. Its cathedral and numerous convents claim the attention of the traveller. The most remarkable of its churches is the Duomo, or cathedral, a building of the 12th century, painted partly in fresco and partly in oil, by Calisto, a scholar of Titian. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of a gymnasium, has many churches, a hospital, a theatre, a public library, and numerous schools. **Manf.** Silk, majolica, porcelain, linens, and chemicals; and it has an active trade in Parmesan cheese, for the production of which an immense number of cows are fed in the vicinity. **Pop.** 24,399.—This place was founded by the emperor Frederick I., in 1158. In 1796 the bridge of Lodi was carried by Bonaparte, in a most daring manner, with the bayonet, and a decisive victory gained over the Austrians.

LODZ, *lods*, a town of Russian Poland, in the government of Petrokow, 75 miles S.W. of Warsaw. **Manf.** Woollens, very extensive. **Pop.** 113,146, including many Germans.

LOFODEN, or **LOFFODEN**, *lo-fo'-den*, a group of islands within the Arctic Circle, in the North Sea, off the north-west coast of Norway, the chain stretching for 175 miles. The principal islands are Hindöe, Andöe, Langöe, Ost Vaagen, West Vaagen, and Flagsladöe. They are all mountainous, some of the peaks, covered with snow, attaining an altitude of 4,000 feet. During the fishing season, the islands are visited by an immense number of boats from the coasts of Norway and Finmark, engaged in the cod, herring, and other fisheries. They are exposed to severe tempests, and near the S. of the group is the Maelstrom, a dangerous whirlpool, occasioned by the swell of the ocean during the N.W. winds. **Pop.** 4,000. **Lat.** 67° 30′ to 69° 15′ N. **Lon.** 12° to 17° E.

LOFTSCHA, or **LOVATZ**, *lofts'-cha*, a town of Turkey in Europe, province of Bulgaria, on both sides of the Osma. **Pop.** 3,000.

LOGAN, JOHN, *log'-an*, a Scotch divine and poet, who, in 1781, published the "Philosophy of History," which he had delivered as lectures at Edinburgh. The same year he printed his poems in one volume. The "Ode to the Cuckoo" is very well known. His last publication was a pamphlet, entitled, "A Review of the Principal Charges against Mr. Hastings," for which the publisher was tried and acquitted.

Born in Scotland, 1748; **died** in London, 1788.

LOGAN, a newly-formed county of Dakota Territory, United States. **Area**, 1,800 square miles.

LOGAN, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 529 square miles. **Pop.** 25,000. The capital is Lincoln.

LOGAN, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 478 square miles. **Pop.** 24,000, one fourth being coloured. The capital is Russellville.

LOGAN, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 425 square miles. **Pop.** 26,000. The capital is Bellefontaine.

LOGAN, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area**, 750 square miles. **Pop.** 7,200. The capital is Arracoma.

LOGAN MOUNTAINS separate the sources of the river Darling from those of the Logan, in Eastern Australia. One of the highest peaks is Mount Lindesay, 6,700 feet. **Lat.** 28° S. **Lon.** 152° E.

LOGANSPORT, the capital of Cass county, Indiana, United States, on the Wabash, 70 miles N.W. of Indianopolis. Large quantities of timber are shipped. **Manf.** Railway carriages and iron. **Pop.** 11,000.

LOGAZOHY, *lo-ga-zo'-he*, a town of Western Africa, to the north of Dahomey. There is a large market, in which, among other articles of food, rats, mice, and lizards are sold. **Pop.** 8,500.

LOGGUN, *log-goon'*, a country of Central Africa, lying to the S. of Lake Tchad. It is fertile, with a healthy climate. Its inhabitants are noted for their skill in the manufacture and dyeing of cotton goods.

LOGO, or **LOKO**, *lo'-go*, a district of West Africa, to the north of Sierra Leone. It is very fertile, and great quantities of rice are produced. The capital is Porto Logo, in **lat.** 8° 40′ N., **lon.** 12° 35′ W.

LOGRONO, *lo-grone'-yo*, a town of Spain, in the province of the same name, on the Ebro, 60 miles E. of Burgos. It is surrounded by walls, and has several churches, convents, an hospital, and a theatre. **Manf.** Leather and hats. **Pop** 13,393.

LOGRONO, a province of Spain, to the east of Burgos. It is level and very fertile in the northern parts, producing rich crops of grain and abundance of fruit and wine, and affording fine pasturage; but mountainous in the south.

Rivers.—The Ebro forms the northern boundary, and the province is traversed by the Tiron, Oja, Nagerillo, Cidacos, and Alhama, affluents of the Ebro.
Area.—2,378 square miles.
Pop.—176,000.

LOGRESSAN, *lo-gre'-san*, a town of Spain, province of Caceres. **Manf.** Linen. **Pop.** 3,400.

LOHEIA, *lo-hi'-a*, a seaport of Arabia, in the northern part of Yemen, on a bay of the same name, in the Red Sea. There is a considerable trade in coffee. **Pop.** 4,000.

LOHR, *lore*, a town of Bavaria in Lower Franconia, on the right bank of the Maine. **Manf.** Paper, leather, ironware, and glass. There is a large timber trade. **Pop.** 4,200.

LOING, *lwang*, a river of France, rising at St. Colombe, in the department of Yonne, and, after a course of 70 miles, falling into the Seine 12 miles S.E. of Melun.

LOIR-ET-CHER, *lwaw, shair*, a department of France. It is generally level, and containing numerous lagoons, marshes, and forests, especially in the southern portion. It occupies a portion of the basin of the Loire, and is watered by that river, the Loir, Cher, the Cosson, and the Beuvron. Wine, hemp, fruit, and grain are produced. Sheep, horses, poultry, and bees are reared.

Manf.—Woollens, leather, glass, cottons, beetroot sugar, paper, and gloves.
Pop.—275,713.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 3 arrondissements and 297 communes. The chief towns are BLOIS, VENDÔME, and REMORANTIN.

LOIRE, *lwaw*, a river of France, rising in the mountains of the Cevennes, in the department of Ardèche, at an elevation of 4,580 feet, and, after a course of upwards of 530 miles, falling into the Bay of Biscay, about forty miles below Nantes. It receives the Loir, Allier, Cher, Indre, Vienne, and about 35 other affluents.

LOIRE, a department in the south-east of France, adjoining the departments of the Rhone and the Isère. Generally mountainous, being partly traversed by the Cevennes, and partly by the mountains of the Forez. Corn, potatoes, chestnuts, and hemp are cultivated; it also produces wine, and silkworms are extensively reared.

Rivers.—The Loire and its affluents.
Minerals. Coal, iron, lead, granite, marble, flint, and porphyry; there are also some excellent mineral springs.
Manf.—Silk, iron and steel goods, glass, cottons, laces, paper, cloths, and leather.
Area.—1,841 square miles.
Pop.—599,833.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 3 arrondissements, and 328 communes. The chief towns are St. Etienne, Roanne, Montbrison, and Rive-de-Gier.

LOIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone, 14 miles from Lyons. **Pop.** 1,500.

LOIRE, HAUTE, or UPPER, a department in the south-east of France, situate to the south of the preceding. It is mountainous, being traversed by the Cevennes, Cantels, and Margarite chain with Mont Mezen, 5,793 feet high, of the Cevennes, for its culminating point. The soil is fertile in the plains and valleys. Bees are kept, and silkworms extensively reared.

Minerals.—Coal, gypsum, antimony, building-stone, and potter's clay.
Manf.—Lace, silks, paper, and leather.
Area.—1,898 square miles.
Pop.—316,461.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 3 arrondissements, and 262 communes. The chief towns are Le Puy, Brioude, and Yssengeaux.

LOIRE, INFÉRIEURE, or LOWER, a maritime department in the west of France. It is generally level, but there is some rising ground on the north-east and south-east. The soil is fertile, and there are extensive vineyards.

Rivers.—The Loire, Brivé, Erdre, Vilaine, Achenau, Ognon, Maine, and Moine. Lagoons are numerous, and that of the Grand Lieu is the largest in France.
Minerals.—Coal, iron, salt, and turf.
Area.—2,653 square miles.
Pop.—625,623.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 5 arrondissements and 215 communes. Nantes is the capital.

LOIRET, *lwaw'-rai*, a river of France, rising 2 miles from Orleans, and, after a course of 10 miles, joining the Loire near Orleans.

LOIRET, a department in the north-west of France. It is generally a fertile and elevated plain, known as the plateau of Orleans, but there are barren and sandy parts on both banks of the river. The productions are grain, wine, saffron, lint, and timber. Apples are largely cultivated; bees and fowls are abundant; and the herds of sheep and cattle are excellent.

Manf.—Cloths, woollen caps, cottons, leather, paper, pottery, and beetroot sugar.
Rivers.—The Seine and its affluents.
Area.—2,611 square miles.
Pop.—368,526.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 arrondissements and 349 communes. The capital is Orleans.

LOJA, *lo'-ha*, a town of Spain, province of Granada, near the left bank of the Xenil, 31 miles W of Grenada. On the hills above the town are the ruins of a Moorish castle. **Manf.** Woollens (extensive) and paper. **Pop.** 18,283.

LOJA, a city of Ecuador, Central America, capital of a province of the same name, 250 miles S.W. of Ecuador, situated in a beautiful valley 7,000 feet above the sea level. In the vicinity are gold, quicksilver, coal, and marble; but the principal product is cinchona, which is extensively exported. **Pop.** 10,000.

LOKEREN, *lok'-e-ren*, a town of Belgium province of East Flanders, on the Durme, 12 miles N.E. of Ghent. **Manf.** Linen, flannel, serge, cotton goods, lace, tobacco, leather, soap, chicory, and candles. An active trade is carried on, and three annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 18,000.

LOKHVITZA, *lok-vit'-cha*, a town of European Russia, government of Poltawa. Four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 6,000.

LOKI, *lok'-i*, in Scandinavian mythology, the Spirit of Evil.

LOKMAN, *lok'-man*, an oriental fabulist, of whom hardly any authentic particulars are known. He appears to have been of low origin, and some say he was a slave. There are so many circumstances related of him that agree with what is said of Æsop, and their fables are so much alike, that both are conjectured to have been one and the same person. Lokman's Fables were printed in a collection by Galland, at Paris, in 1724.

LOLA MONTES. (*See* Montes.)

LOLLARA, *lol-la'-ra*, a town of British India, province of Goojerat. **Pop.** 5,000.

LOLLARD, Walter, *lol'-lard*, the founder of a religious sect in Germany, about 1315. After gaining many followers on the continent, he went to England, where he also had numerous disciples. The Lollards were, according to some, grossly heretical; but as to this we have only the testimony of their enemies. Lollard himself was burnt at Cologne.
Died in 1322.

LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM, *lom-bar'-do*, the name given, after the congress of Vienna, in 1815, to the whole of Austrian Italy, comprising both Lombardy and the former Venetian territory. By the treaty of Zurich, signed in November, 1859, Lombardy was made over to Piedmont by Austria, and in 1866 Venetia was transferred to Italy.

LOMBARDY, *lum'-bar-de* (Ital. **LOMBARDIA**, *lom-bar-de'-a*), a province of Northern or Upper Italy. The name, though properly applicable only to the vale of the Po, was commonly given to the whole tract of country between the frontiers of Switzerland and Tuscany. It is the country of the Lombards, or Longobards. **Pop.** 3,793,918.

LOMBLEM, *lom'-blem*, an island of the Indian archipelago, lying to the E. of Flores. It is 50 miles long, with a breadth of 16, and consists mostly of elevated land, rising into a conical peak. There is a large bay on the northern side, but nothing is known of the interior. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** 8° 14′ 8″. **Lon.** 123° 35′. E.

LOMBOK, *lom'-bok*, one of the Sunda islands, in the Malay archipelago, separated from the island of Bali by the Straits of Lombok, and from the Sumbhawa by the Straits of Allas. It consists chiefly of a well-watered plain, lying between two

ranges of volcanic mountains running along the N. and S. coasts. Rice, cotton, coffee, and maize are cultivated. Area, 1,480 square miles. Pop. with Bali, 1,358,950. Lat. 8° 12′—9° 8. Lon. 115° 44′—116° 40′ E.

LOMMATZSCH, *lom-matsh'*, a town of Saxony, 22 miles N.W. of Dresden. Manf. Woollens, linens, leather, and tobacco. There are granite and porphyry quarries. Pop. 3,000.

LOMOND, LOCH, *lo'-mond*, the largest lake of Scotland, between Dumbartonshire and the counties of Stirling and Forth, remarkable for the picturesque scenery on its shores. It is 35 miles long, with a breadth of between 7 and 8 at its widest points, and a depth in some parts of 600 feet. It contains 30 islands, and receives several rivers. The river Leven carries off its own superfluous waters, and discharges them into the Firth of Clyde. The loch is overlooked by Ben Lomond.

LOMONOSOV, *lo'-mo-no-sof'*, a Russian poet, and the father of modern Russian literature, was son of a fisherman, and, having fled from his father, he took refuge in a monastery, where he received his education, which he afterwards improved at a German university. In 1741 he returned to his native country, and became member of the Academy of Petersburg and professor of chemistry. In 1761 he was honoured with the title of councillor of state. The odes of Lomonosov are greatly admired for originality of invention, sublimity of sentiment, and energy of language. He also wrote some philosophical treatises.

Born near Kholmazar, Russia, 1711; died 1765.

LOMZA, *lom-za'*, a town of Russian Poland, 70 miles from Sawalki. Manf. Paper, woollens, and linen. Pop. 10,340.

LONATE-POZZUOLO, *lo-na-te-pot-zu-o'-lo*, a town of Italy, 24 miles N.W. of Milan, near the Theine. There is a trade in wine, made in the vicinity. Pop. 2,900.

LONATO, *lo-na'-to*, a town of Italy, province of Milan, 14 miles S.E. of Brescia, near the Lake of Garda. Three annual fairs are held. Pop. 6,600.

LONDERZEEL, *lond'-dair-zail*, a town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 11 miles N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 4,500.

LONDON, *lun'-dun*, the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, stands on both sides of the river Thames, in the counties of Middlesex, Surrey and Kent. The limits of the metropolis are differently defined in various Acts of Parliament, but it may be popularly described as the Cities of London and Westminster and districts of Finsbury, Tower Hamlets, Hackney, Marylebone, and Chelsea on the north side of the river, and of Lambeth, Southwark and Greenwich on the south. The limits, as generally understood, are those defined by the Local Government Act, which are also adopted by the Registrar-General, and are nearly identical with the limits of the area under the control of the School Board for London, and also of the London County Council. The Metropolitan Police district is considerably larger than that of the County Council, extending for a circle of 15 miles around Charing Cross, and the Post Office fixes the metropolitan radius at 12 miles from the General Post Office. The original London, now the city of London, has well-marked boundaries, and with the districts "without the walls" (that is including districts forming a part of the City, but beyond the limits of the old Roman wall), occupies an area of 600 acres. The area subject to the provisions of the Local Government Act, is 78,200 acres, or about 122 square miles. (The various central and suburban districts will be more particularly described further on.) The length of the metropolis so defined is about 13 miles from east to west, and the breadth, 10 miles from north to south. It occupies the valley of the Thames, between the range of the Hampstead, Highgate, and Hornsey hills, on the north, and the Sydenham and Norwood hills on the south. On the north of the river, the surface rises gradually, to about 200 feet, but on the south there is a level about 3 miles wide, subject, near the river, to frequent inundations. Near the Thames, on the northern side, and about the centre, is a slight elevation on which stands St. Paul's Cathedral, the depression to the west of which is the valley through which the small Fleet river (long since converted into a sewer, and completely hidden from sight) entered the Thames near the spot now occupied by the northern abutments of Blackfriars Bridge. The Thames, flowing from the west, takes a bend northward between Vauxhall and Waterloo Bridge, and thence flows, generally in an eastward direction, forming, opposite Greenwich, a large loop, around the tract known as the Isle of Dogs. On the north side the main lines of thoroughfare run generally nearly parallel to the river. One of the most important lines is that which enters the metropolis from Hammersmith, passes through Kensington, Knightsbridge, to Hyde Park Corner, thence known as Piccadilly as far as the Regent Circus, where it joins Regent-street, and, taking a direct southward course enters Pall-Mall, from which it continues eastward, past Charing Cross, beyond which it is known as the Strand, Fleet-street, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, Cornhill, Leadenhall-street, and Whitechapel, where it divides into the Mile-end and Commercial-roads, leading to the extreme eastern districts of the metropolis. Another main artery is the great western, or Oxford road, north of the former, and continuing through Bayswater, past the northern side of Hyde Park, along Oxford-street and Holborn, uniting with the previously mentioned route at Cheapside. Still farther north is the Marylebone-road, which is continued, as the Euston-road and Pentonville-road, to Islington, beyond which it is known as the City-road, and about a mile farther takes a bold curve, and under different names reaches the eastern end of Cheapside, at the Bank and Royal Exchange. The new Victoria Embankment, skirting the river, affords a magnificent road between Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges, and the route is continued by a noble new thoroughfare, Queen Victoria-street, to the Mansion House, in the very heart of the City. The more important lines of road in a north-western, northern, and north-eastern directions are, beginning at the west, the Edgeware-road, running north-west from Oxford-street, through the suburb of Kilburn; the Tottenham Court-road and Hampstead-road, from the eastern end of Oxford-street (and communicating, with some interruptions, with Charing Cross), to Hampstead, and by a branch to Highgate; two roads, diverging at Islington, the most westerly being the old "north road" of the coaching time, through Holloway and Finchley to Barnet, and the more easterly, the Essex-road, giving access to Stoke Newington and other northern and north-eastern suburbs; the Kingsland-road, from Shoreditch (the old coach road to Cambridge) to Kingsland, Tottenham, and Enfield; and in the extreme north-east, the Cambridge Heath and Lea Bridge-roads, connecting Hackney, Clapton, and other important suburbs with the metropolis. Almost the only direct routes from north London to the south are the Farringdon-road, from King's Cross,

at the junction of the Euston and Pentonville-roads, to Blackfriars Bridge, continued on the southern side by a broad thoroughfare, the Blackfriars-road, about a mile long; and by a line of road variously named Shoreditch High-street, Bishopsgate-street, and Gracechurch-street, to London Bridge, and so through Southwark to the southern suburbs. A short wide street connects the Strand with Waterloo Bridge, and Westminster Bridge has a handsome opening to Westminster, near the Houses of Parliament, Palace Yard, and the Abbey. Between the older portions of Southwark and Lambeth, and the western bend of the river, the streets are laid out with great regularity, broad straight roads diverging from circuses and other centres, and leading to Waterloo and Westminster Bridges. The most important of these centres are the circus at the southern end of the Blackfriars-road, whence diverge the Borough-road, giving access to Southwark; St. George's-road, leading to the Westminster Bridge-road, and the London-road connecting the circus with another great centre, at the point where the Newington Causeway (a continuation of the Borough, the principal street of Southwark), the New Kent-road, and the Walworth and Kennington roads unite. At Kennington is another centre, with lines of road radiating to Westminster, Brixton, Clapham, and other southern suburbs. On the northern side of the river, the principal centres of divergence are Hyde Park Corner and Knightsbridge, the Regent Circus, at the eastern end of Piccadilly; Charing Cross, where Pall Mall, Whitehall, the Strand, and St. Martin's-lane unite; Holborn Circus, and the great nucleus around which are clustered the Bank of England, the Exchange, and the Mansion House, where Cheapside, Queen Victoria-street, Princes-street (leading northward to Moorgate-street), Threadneedle-street, Cornhill, Lombard-street, and King William-street, giving access to London Bridge, unite. Further east, at the end of King William-street, is the point where Gracechurch-street, Eastcheap, and Bridge-street unite. Further north, the chief centres are at the meeting of the Marylebone and Edgware-roads; King's Cross, at the foot of Pentonville Hill, the point of junction of Gray's-inn-road, leading southward to the Holborn line of route and the broad Farringdon-road (mentioned above); "the Angel" at Islington at the junction of St. John's-street and, Goswell-road (from the City), and the Pentonville-road, Islington High-street, and City-road; and at Shoreditch Church, where Old-street, the Kingsland-road, and the Hackney-road meet. In the older portions of London, especially in the City, Southwark, Whitechapel, Finsbury, Shoreditch, and Bethnal Green, the streets are narrow and irregular, except where, in the course of metropolitan improvements, actively progressing, they have been swept away to make room for new, wide, and comparatively straight lines of thoroughfare. The squares, or large gardens of the metropolis, are almost peculiar to London, being rivalled only by the large squares of Dublin. Other great cities have open spaces, but nothing comparable to the planted and enclosed squares, many of them of great size, and laid out with lawns, flower-beds, and gravel walks, which are so valuable as "lungs" to the enormous town. Even in the City there is one of the finest open places of the kind, Finsbury-square; and further west, just beyond the City limits, is the largest of all the London squares, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; while between Holborn and the Euston-road, are Bloomsbury, Queen, Russell, Tavistock, Mecklenburg, and several other squares. Between Pall-Mall and Piccadilly, is St. James's-square; north and south of Oxford-street, is a region of beautiful squares, among them Cavendish, Grosvenor, Hanover, Portman, and Berkeley-squares; and in Belgravia, west of St. James's Park, and to the south of Knightsbridge, are Belgrave, Eaton, Warwick, Eccleston, and other squares; and in each of the new suburban districts squares are numerous. By far the greater number of the houses are built of brick, many faced with stucco; but in the City stone has been generally used in the erection of public and commercial buildings, a large number of which possess considerable architectural merits. The finest streets in the City are New Cannon-street, Queen Victoria-street, and King William-street; and at the West end, the Strand, Whitehall, immediately adjoining which are the famous Banqueting House, the only portion erected of the superb palace designed by Inigo Jones, the Admiralty, Horse Guards, Treasury buildings, and the Foreign and India Offices); Victoria-street, Westminster, (leading from the Abbey to the Victoria railway station); Piccadilly, where are many fine aristocratic residences; Regent-street, a noble thoroughfare; Waterloo-place, leading from Regent-street to Pall-Mall; and Pall-Mall, in or near which are the chief of the splendid club houses. Nearly all the streets in the narrower and more crowded parts are paved with granite blocks; but in the leading streets of the City and at the West end, asphalte and wood have been recently used. The breadth of the Thames varies from 900 to 1,200 feet, the narrowest part being at Southwark bridge, and it is crossed by 12 bridges and 5 railway viaducts. Of these bridges, four are suspension bridges. (They will be more particularly described further on.) Near the Tower is a subway for foot passengers. The river is embanked, on the northern and western side by the Chelsea and Victoria embankments, and on the eastern or Lambeth side by the Albert embankment. The Chelsea embankment, commenced in 1871, extends from the gardens of Chelsea Hospital to Battersea bridge; the river wall is 4,130 feet long, and the roadway 70 feet wide, and planted with trees. The Victoria embankment was constructed in accordance with an Act of Parliament passed in 1862, and was opened to traffic in July, 1870, and the ornamental grounds in the following year. The river wall, of granite, is 8 feet thick, more than 40 feet in height, 7 feet above high-water level, and nearly a mile and one-third long, extending from Westminster to Blackfriars bridges, and the roadway, planted with trees, is 100 feet wide. There are six noble landing piers, adding greatly to the appearance of the river frontage, and the whole line of the embankment is traversed by the underground line of the Metropolitan Extension railway. The Albert embankment extends from Westminster bridge to Vauxhall, about 4,300 feet. The metropolitan districts and the principal suburban districts are separately described below, and it will only be necessary to sketch briefly the relative positions of the various great divisions of the metropolis. The City of London is in the centre, on the northern side of the river, communicating with Southwark, on the opposite side by London and Southwark bridges. The City of Westminster lies to the west of the City of London, following the bend of the river; the district of Finsbury is to the north and north-west of the City, with the borough of Marylebone farther west; the borough of the Tower Hamlets is to the east of the City, with the borough of Hackney on the north; and in the extreme west, on the north side of the river, is the borough of Chelsea (including the suburban towns of Chelsea, Kensington, and Hammersmith). On the southern or Surrey side of the Thames, are the borough of Lambeth, on the west; farther east the borough of Southwark, and still farther east the borough of Greenwich, which in-

cludes the towns of GREENWICH and DEPTFORD. The City of London, its immediate outlying districts, and Southwark, are the great centres of commercial activity; the royal palaces, Houses of Parliament, the chief government offices, and the leading club-houses, are in Westminster; the residences of the nobility and the most fashionable districts are mostly in Westminster, Marylebone, and Kensington; the older royal parks, Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, St. James's, and the Green Park, are at the "West end;" Regent's Park, in the north-west, in Marylebone; Finsbury Park, in the north; Victoria Park, at the "East end;" and Battersea Park, in the south-western district, on the southern bank of the river. The docks stretch eastward from the Tower, on the northern side of the river, to Blackwall, about six miles, and, on the southern side from Rotherhithe nearly to Deptford, also in an eastward direction. Some districts of London are especially connected with particular branches of industry: Clerkenwell, between the City and Islington, on the north, with watch-making and jewellery; Spitalfields, on the north-east of the City, with silk-weaving; Bermondsey, on the southern side of the river, in Southwark, with tanning; Lambeth, with pottery; and in the centre of the City, between St. Paul's cathedral and the Royal Exchange, are the noble warehouses, the centre of the Manchester, hosiery, and fancy trades. The streets, lanes, and courts of the metropolis have a total length of more than 7,000 miles.

CITY OF LONDON.—The City and Liberties of London comprehend the City of London within the Walls and the City of London without the Walls. London within the Walls is limited to the area formerly inclosed by the walls, erected by the Romans (see *History*). London without the Walls extends westward to Holborn Bars and Temple Bar, northward some distance beyond Bishopsgate, eastward to the Minories, and southward over London Bridge so far as to include a small portion of ground on the Surrey side of the river. The City is divided into 26 wards, each of which elects an alderman and other persons, known as Common Councilmen (206 in number), to represent the wards in the Court of Common Council, which, with the Court of Aldermen, forms the Corporation, or governing body of the City. The Common Councilmen are elected annually; but the Aldermen for life, one of their number—generally, but not imperatively, chosen in rotation—is selected to fill the office of Lord Mayor, which dignity he retains for a year. The Aldermen are *ex-officio* magistrates, presiding at two police-courts, the Mansion House and the Guildhall, and a police force, independent of the Metropolitan police, of about 700 men, is maintained at an annual expense of nearly £85,000. There are in the City 63 parish churches. Several others have recently been pulled down, in the course of the construction of new streets, and other improvements, and the parishes, some of them very small, have been united with others. The principal line of street in the City, eastward of St. Paul's, is named Cheapside, from the Saxon word *chepe*, a market, and another street, leading from near the foot of London Bridge to the Tower, is Eastcheap. The names of several of the streets, north and south of Cheapside, as Bread-street, Milk-street, Wood-street, and of the busy thoroughfare, Cornhill, preserve associations of the old markets. The modern markets, bridges, and railway-stations within the City will be described under the proper headings. The depression of the valley of the Fleet, in the western part of the City, is spanned by the Holborn Viaduct, which extends from Newgate-street to the end of Hatton Garden, and provides a nearly level road, 1,400 feet long and 80 feet wide, instead of the former steep inclines of Holborn Hill and Snow Hill. At the west end of the Viaduct is a circus 170 feet in diameter, from which six lines of thoroughfare diverge. Broad streets run to the new meat market and to the low level streets. Farringdon-street is crossed by an oblique bridge of three Gothic arches supported on twelve hexagonal columns of polished red granite. On the viaduct are memorial statues of Sir William Walworth, Sir Thomas Gresham, Henry Fitz-Alwyn (the first mayor), and Sir Hugh Myddelton, and emblematical statues of Commerce, Science, Art, and Agriculture, and at the western end is an equestrian statue of Prince Albert.

Chief Public Buildings.—The Guildhall, at the northern end of King-street, Cheapside, retains little more of the original structure (erected in the 15th century, but nearly all destroyed by the Great Fire of London in 1666, than the crypt and some portion of the old walls. It was almost entirely rebuilt in 1789, and has been recently restored, and a new roof constructed. The great hall, in which the civic banquets and public meetings are held, is 152 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 55 feet high. There are at each end large painted windows, one a memorial of the late Prince Consort, and the other commemorating the exertions made by the City of London to assist Lancashire in the cotton famine of 1861-5. The famous figures of Gog and Magog are at the western end, and on the walls are large groups of sculpture in memory of the Earl of Chatham, William Pitt, Alderman Beckford, Lord Nelson, and the Duke of Wellington. A magnificent building, containing a free public library and museum, in connexion with Guildhall, was opened in 1872. The Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor during his year of office, at the eastern end of Cheapside, was erected by Dance between 1739 and 1753. Near it is the Royal Exchange, on the site of the old Royal Exchange, destroyed by fire in 1838. It was erected by Mr. Tite; the first stone was laid by Prince Albert, January 17th, 1842, and the structure was opened by Queen Victoria, October 28th, 1844. The length from the portico at the west end to the columns of the east entrance is 308 feet; the width of the west end is 119 feet, of the east end 174 feet. The interior quadrangular area is 170 feet by 112 feet, of which 111 feet by 53 feet is uncovered, leaving 21 feet for the width of the ambulatory clear of the plinths. The height of the bell-tower to the top of the vane is 177 feet. In the centre of the quadrangle is a statue of the Queen, by Gibson, and in front of the grand or western entrance is a bronze equestrian statue, by Chantrey, of the Duke of Wellington. The Bank of England, almost immediately adjacent, was originally erected from a design by Mr. George Sampson, 1732 to 1734. The east and west wings were added by Sir Robert Taylor between 1766 and 1786; and the remainder of the structure was completed by Sir John Soane, 1788, and the whole of the exterior appearance has since been improved by Mr. Cockerell. It now covers an irregular space of four acres. The General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, near St. Paul's, was built between 1824 and 1829 from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke. The building is of the Ionic order, 389 feet long, 130 feet wide, and 64 feet high. A new and larger building, on the opposite side of the street, containing the offices of the administrative department, and the telegraphic department, was completed in 1874. The Custom house in Lower Thames-street was built 1814-17, but the present front towards the Thames was erected at a later period. The Corn Exchange is in Mark-lane; the Coal Exchange in Lower Thames-street; the Stock Exchange near the Royal Exchange. It is impossible within the present limits to describe the many banks, insurance offices, and other business establishments in the City, many of which are noble and extensive buildings. Of the halls of the City Companies, the most conspicuous from an architectural point of view are the Fishmongers' at the foot of London bridge; the Goldsmiths', near the Post Office; and the Drapers' in Throgmorton-street, near the Bank of England. Christ's Hospital, or the Bluecoat School, occupies a stack of buildings of varied architecture and dates, near Newgate-street. The Record Office, between Fetter and Chancery-lane, is an extensive edifice with a massive Tudor tower.

Churches.—St. Paul's Cathedral stands on the summit of a small hill between Ludgate hill and Cheapside, on the highest ground in the City. It was built by Sir Christopher Wren on the site of a former St. Paul's Cathedral, of Gothic architecture, which was burnt by the great fire in 1666. Sir Christopher laid the first stone June 21st, 1675; and he completed it in 1710. It is the only English cathedral built in the classic style. It is built in the usual form of a cross. The length from east to west is 500 feet; the length of the transept is 285 feet. Over the intersection of the nave and transept rises a dome surmounted by a lantern, globe, and cross. The height to the summit of the cross is 404 feet from the floor of the crypt, but 365 feet from the level of St. Paul's Churchyard. Two campaniles towers, 220 feet high, flank the great western portico. In the interior are many monuments and statues erected in honour of naval and military commanders, and others in honour of philanthropists, literary men, and artists. In the crypt the remains of Nelson and Wellington are deposited—those of Nelson in the sarcophagus originally prepared by Cardinal Wolsey, and intended by him for his own interment in the chapel at Windsor; those of Wellington lie about 20 feet east of Nelson's. A considerable amount has recently been expended in restoration and decorations. About 50 of the early churches in the City were built from designs by Wren, after the great fire. Several of them have very beautiful towers and spires. Of the older churches, most interesting for historical association are the Temple Church, the most ancient part of which is one of the few circular churches built in this country in imitation of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and the church of the Knights Templars; St. Bartholomew's in Smithfield; St. Giles's, Cripplegate; and St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate-street. Conspicuous for size or architectural merit, are St. Bride's, Fleet-street; St. Andrew's and St. Sepulchre's, near the Holborn Viaduct; St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside; St. Mary Aldermary; St. Michael's, Cornhill; St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and St. Mary Woolnoth, near the Royal Exchange. There is a large Roman Catholic chapel at Moorfields, east of the Exchange; a Greek church near the same spot, and many chapels belonging to various bodies of Dissenters.

Public Monuments.—The Monument, on Fish Street Hill, near the foot of London Bridge, marks the spot where the great fire of 1666 broke out. It is a fluted Doric column, standing on a massive plinth, sculptured with bas-relievos. There are a statue of William IV. at the junction of King William Street and New Bridge Street; of Sir Robert Peel at the eastern end of Cheapside; of the Duke of Wellington in front of the Exchange; of the Queen in the quadrangle of the Exchange; of Queen Anne, in front of St. Paul's; and of Mr. Peabody, the American merchant, near the Exchange. A memorial, with statues of the Queen and Prince of Wales, marks the site of Temple Bar, removed in 1879.

The Tower.—Immediately adjoining the eastern limit of the City, but not included within the civic boundaries, and close to the Thames, is the famous historical fortress, the Tower of London. It consists of a number of structures inclosed within a wall and a ditch. The oldest part is the White Tower, which stands nearly in the centre of the quadrangle, and is known to have been built by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, for the Conqueror, about the year 1078. The area within the walls of the Tower exceeds 12 acres. The ditch is now dry, and ornamentally laid out as a pleasure ground, with flower beds. Round the quadrangle are several towers which have distinctive names, and at the north-western corner is the church of St. Peter-ad-Vincula. The horse armoury, Queen Elizabeth's armoury, and the regalia are now exhibited in the Tower. Large portions of the Tower buildings have been rebuilt within the last few years.

The Temple.—This extensive collection of buildings, now occupied by the Inns of Court, the Middle and Inner Temple, between Fleet-street and the river, in the western part of the City, besides the interesting church mentioned above, has Halls and Library, and beautiful gardens reaching to the Embankment. Middle Temple Hall, 100 feet long, and 47 feet high, is one of the finest Elizabethan structures in London. A new Inner Temple Hall was opened by the Princess Louise in 1870. The Library of the Middle Temple, a beautiful building, was opened in 1861. The residents are principally barristers, solicitors, and others connected with the profession of the law.

Westminster.—The City and Liberty of Westminster extends from Fleet Street, on the east, to Kensington and Chelsea on the west, and from the Thames on the south to Marylebone on the north. The metropolitan borough of Westminster includes, in addition to the city and liberty, the district of the Savoy and the lordship of the duchy of Lancaster, which are situated between the Strand and the bank of the Thames.

The Abbey and Church.—The most ancient public building is Westminster Abbey. A church was built here, on a small island (known as Thorney Island, formed by a small creek, of which no trace now exists, running into the Thames,) by Sebert, king of the East Saxons, and dedicated to St. Peter. It was known as the West Minster, to distinguish it from St. Paul's, or the East Minster; but the first Westminster Abbey was erected by Edward the Confessor, 1049 to 1066. Henry III., in 1220, commenced the building of a chapel dedicated to the Virgin at the east end of the church. In 1245 he began to take down and rebuild the church. He died in 1272. The parts of the present structure erected during his reign are not exactly known; but he is supposed to have completed the choir and transepts, besides erecting the chapel to the Virgin and the chapel of Edward the Confessor. The building was afterwards carried on by successive abbots. Henry VII. took down Henry III.'s chapel to the Virgin, in order to make room for his own Lady Chapel, which is now called Henry VII.'s Chapel, a beautiful building, containing the tombs of many royal personages. The upper parts of the two western towers were added by Sir Christopher Wren. The beautiful octagonal chapter-house was built in 1250, and there the first Parliament met. In Poets' Corner, in the south-eastern transept, are tombs of many of the most eminent men connected with English literature, and in the cloisters are numerous interesting tombs. The interior length of the Abbey, including Henry VII.'s Chapel, is 511 feet; entire breadth, across the transepts, 203 feet; length of the nave, 166 feet; length of the choir, 155 feet; breadth of the nave and aisles, 79 feet; breadth of the choir, 38 feet; height of the roof, 102 feet; height of the western towers, 224 feet. Henry VII.'s Chapel is 103 feet long, 70 feet wide, and 60 feet high. There are in Westminster nearly 30 other churches belonging to the Established Church, among which the most conspicuous are St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and St. Mary-le-Strand, both built by Gibbs; Whitehall Chapel, erected by Inigo Jones as the banqueting-hall for the intended palace of Whitehall; St. Margaret's church, (near Westminster Abbey), which possesses a very fine window of painted glass; St. James's, Piccadilly; and St. Paul's, Covent Garden. Westminster School, one of the great public schools of England, immediately adjoins the abbey, and is entered from Dean's Yard.

Royal Palaces.—St. James's Palace, an old and irregular brick structure opposite the bottom of St. James's-street, was originally built in 1532 by Henry VIII., after a design by Holbein. Many of the kings and queens of England up to the time of George III. resided in it. Buckingham Palace, at the west end of St. James's Park, is the town residence of Queen Victoria, and used for drawing-rooms, concerts, and other state occasions. It was commenced by Nash for George IV.; a new front towards St. James's Park was subsequently added. Behind the palace is a large garden.

Westminster Hall and the Houses of Parliament.—These together form the New Palace of Westminster, between the Abbey and the river. Westminster Hall, erected in the latter part of the 14th century, on the foundations of the banqueting-hall of the palace built by William Rufus, is 270 feet long, 74 feet wide, and 90 feet high. The roof is of timber, and is perhaps the largest roof in Europe unsupported by pillars. The splendid hall now forms a vestibule to the Houses of Parliament, and on the western side were situated the old Law Courts, now pulled down, the proceedings being transferred to the Royal Courts of Justice. The New Palace of Westminster is one of the finest in Europe. It was erected, after destruction of the old Houses of Parliament by fire, in 1834, and the range of buildings occupies a site 900 feet long and 300 feet wide, with a terrace along the bank of the river. The House of Lords, a most richly decorated chamber, is separated from the House of Commons by the Octagon Hall, 70 feet in diameter. Over this hall is a richly-crocketed gothic spire, the summit rising to the height of 300 feet. The Victoria Tower, which stands

at the south-western angle is 346 feet high, 75 feet square, and rises over four magnificent pointed arches 60 feet in height. The Clock Tower, which stands at the north-western angle of the building, is 40 feet square, and has an eight-day clock with four faces, each nearly 30 feet in diameter, striking the hours on a bell weighing 9 tons, and chiming the quarters on eight bells. It is surmounted by a richly-decorated belfry spire, the summit of which is 320 feet above the ground. To afford light to the interior parts of the structure there is a long series of courts connected together by groined archways under the chief buildings. Sir Charles Barry was the architect of this splendid structure.

Public Offices.—On the south side of Whitehall are some of the most important government offices—the Treasury, extending from Downing-street to the Horse Guards, and including the Board of Trade; the Horse Guards, where are some of the military departments of the War Office; and the Admiralty, containing the offices of the First Lord of the Admiralty and the four Junior Lords. The new Foreign Office covers a large area south of the Treasury; with it is united, as the southern portion of the edifice, the India Office. The building is lofty as well as large, and has the principal front towards St. James's Park. The style is palatial Italian of two orders, the lower Tuscan, the upper Corinthian, the general effect being heightened by polished granite, coloured marbles, and other polychromatic decorations, sculpture, and well-executed carving. An Inner Court, 250 feet by 170, is treated with the same refinement and finish as the exterior façades, and adorned with numerous statues. The India Office has also its inner court, smaller, but much more floridly decorated, and covered with a glass roof. The state-rooms of both are exceedingly splendid. The architect was Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., but the inner court and interior of the India Office were completed from the designs of Mr. M. D. Wyatt, the architect to the India Board. The War Office is in Pall Mall. Other public offices, including the Inland Revenue, Stamps and Taxes, Registrar General's, and Probate department, are in Somerset House, a very large building, enclosing a quadrangle, between the Strand and the Thames, with a long terrace overlooking the river. This noble structure was erected in 1780, from the designs of Sir William Chambers, on the site of the fine residence of the Protector Somerset, who was executed in 1552.

Club Houses.—The most important of these superb establishments are in Pall-Mall, St. James-street, and the immediate vicinity. The finest of them architecturally are the Carlton, Reform, Athenæum, United Service, Junior United Service, and Conservative.

Statues and Memorials.—At Charing Cross is an equestrian statue of Charles I.; in Trafalgar-square, an equestrian statue of George IV., statues of Sir Charles Napier and General Havelock, and the Nelson column, a lofty pillar, surmounted by a statue of the hero, and with four colossal lions, modelled by Sir Edwin Landseer, at the base; at the eastern end of Pall-Mall is an equestrian statue of George III., and near at hand the memorial erected to the Guards who fell in the Crimea, and a statue of Lord Herbert of Lea. Near the Abbey and the Houses of Parliament are statues of George Canning, the Earl of Derby, and Lord Palmerston; opposite the western façade of the Abbey, a pillar commemorating Lord Raglan, and other Crimean heroes educated at Westminster School. A tall column at the head of a flight of steps leading from Carlton Gardens to St. James's Park, is surmounted by a statue of the Duke of York, second son of George III.; in Carlton Gardens are statues of Lord Clyde and Sir John Franklin; on the Embankment, near Northumberland Avenue, leading to Charing Cross, statues of Sir James Outram, Brunel the Engineer, and Robert Raikes, founder of Sunday schools. Facing the entrance to the House of Lords is an equestrian statue of Richard I. by Marochetti. In front of Charing Cross station is a reproduction of the old Charing Cross (one of the famous Eleanor crosses); and there are memorial statues in some of the squares.

LAMBETH.—The greater part of this extensive parish lies low, and was at one time little more than a marsh, but the parish extends to the elevated districts of Norwood. The church, St. Mary's, is an ancient structure, and contains some interesting monuments. The most interesting edifice is Lambeth Palace, the town residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the river side. It was founded in 1197. There are a chapel, great hall, and library, and at the entrance gate, the famous Lollards' Tower, where so many of the early Protestants were imprisoned. Included in the parish is Kennington, and the old borough included Camberwell, the new parish church of which, St. Giles's, erected from the design of Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, and opened in 1844, has a spire 207 feet high, and is one of the finest churches in the suburbs of the metropolis.

SOUTHWARK.—This borough lies on the southern side of the Thames, immediately opposite the city of London. It is one of the most irregularly built, crowded, and busy parts of the metropolis; but a handsome new street, Southwark-street, extending from the foot of Blackfriars-bridge to the Borough High-street, contains extensive and handsome warehouses and business establishments. The most interesting church is that of St. Saviour's, formerly known as St. Mary Overies, near London bridge. It was rebuilt towards the end of the 14th century, and the beautiful lady's chapel restored about 1830. This is one of the largest and finest parish churches in England, and is especially interesting as containing the tombs of Gower, Fletcher, and Massinger, the poets, and of Edmund, a younger brother of Shakespeare. In this church, in 1424, James I., of Scotland, married Joan Beaufort, niece of the great Cardinal. St. George's church at the corner of Great Dover-street was erected in 1735 on the site of a very old church.

GREENWICH. (*See* GREENWICH and DEPTFORD.)

MARYLEBONE.—This borough takes its name from the church of St. Mary-at-the-Bourne, so called from its position near one of the little bournes, or streams, which flowed into the Thames. The present parish church, in the Marylebone-road, was built in 1817. The parishes of Paddington and St. Pancras are included in the district. There are several district churches. Marylebone and Paddington were suburban villages until the middle of the last century. In the western part of the district is the splendid locality popularly known as Tyburnia, where some of the finest residences in the metropolis have been erected within the last 30 years. In some of the older parts are noble mansions, mostly built in the last century. Cavendish-square was laid out in 1715; Wigmore-street commenced about 15 years later, Portman-square begun in 1764; the New-road (now the Marylebone-road) connecting the manor of Lisson or Lillstone, formed in 1757; and Nash, the architect, under the patronage of the Prince Regent, formed the famous Regent-street and its eastern termination, the Quadrant.

FINSBURY.—This large district, including the parishes of Clerkenwell, St. Luke's and Islington, is named from the fens which formerly existed at the north of the city walls, and it extends northward from the civic boundary to the foot of the hill on which is situated the pretty suburban village of Hornsey. Clerkenwell is, as we have mentioned above, the great seat of the watch and jewellery manufacture in London. It derives its name from a well, near which the clerks, or secular clergy, used to assemble for the representation of miracle plays, and for other purposes. The famous priory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, or Hospitallers, founded in 1100, stood here, and the old gatehouse yet remains. Near it is the Carthusian monastery, founded in 1371, by Sir Walter Manny, and converted, in the early part of the 17th century, by Sir Thomas Sutton, into the Charter House, famous for its great school (recently removed to Godalming, in Surrey, and superseded here by the Merchant Taylors' School, for which a noble new

building has been recently erected), and for the liberal asylum offered to gentlemen upon whom misfortune has come. St. Luke's parish contains a large asylum for the insane, in Old-street, near the City-road. Islington occupies an elevated site, north of Clerkenwell, and includes Barnsbury, Holloway, Canonbury, Highbury, a portion of Stoke Newington, and other pleasant and rapidly-increasing suburban districts. Until the commencement of the present century, Islington was almost a rural village, with many pleasant places of entertainment. Now it is a large and thriving town, with long streets, handsome shops, and about 300,000 inhabitants. The old church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, built in 1483, was pulled down in 1751, and a new church erected. There are now a large number of district churches, and chapels for almost every denomination of Dissenters. In the southern part of the parish, near the Green, is the Agricultural Hall, perhaps the largest hall in the kingdom, opened in 1862. The great cattle show is held here annually, and horse shows and other exhibitions requiring large space are frequently held here. The parish is traversed by the New River, constructed by Sir Hugh Myddelton early in the 17th century, for the purpose of bringing water into London from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, a distance of about 30 miles, and still, with the addition of filtered water from other springs and the river Lea, the main source of the water supply of the north of London. Finsbury Park, occupying the summit of one of the Hornsey hills, is within the limits of the district. Stoke Newington is a very pleasant suburb. There are two parish churches, the old one being retained, and a very handsome and large church near it having been recently erected.

TOWER HAMLETS AND HACKNEY.—These boroughs were united as the Tower Hamlets previous to the Reform Act of 1868, by which Hackney was constituted a separate parliamentary borough. The Tower Hamlets include the eastern district of the metropolis beyond the Tower, and extend along the river, containing the parishes of Whitechapel, Spitalfields, Stepney, Limehouse, Shadwell, and Poplar. The three latter are riverside districts. Important manufactures are carried on, and other principal industries are in connexion with the docks and the shipping trade. Limehouse church, a large and massive structure, was erected early in the last century. The church, a handsome edifice, with a lofty steeple, on the site of an older edifice, was built by the East India Company in 1776. Shadwell, another riverside district, derives its name from St. Chad's Well. The parish church, dedicated to St. Paul, was rebuilt in 1821. Whitechapel lies directly beyond Aldgate, the eastern limit of the City. It is a busy place, with many narrow and irregular streets, and inhabited by a poor working-class population, including many Jews and Germans. The old church, dedicated to St. Mary Matfellon, was superseded in 1673 by a parish church, and a very handsome new structure was opened in February, 1877, but destroyed by fire in 1880, and rebuilt very handsomely. Spitalfields lies to the north of Whitechapel, extending between Bishopsgate-street and Bethnal-green. The silk manufactured here is famous throughout the world. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, a large number of French Huguenots settled here, and introduced silk-weaving, and there are still very noticeable traces of French origin in the names of many of the inhabitants. It is one of the poorest but most industrious districts of the metropolis. The district of Hackney includes the parishes of Hackney, Bethnal-green, and Shoreditch. Hackney is a pleasant suburb, including Clapton, inhabited by many opulent persons. There are a town-hall and many fine shops. The parish church was built in 1798 upon the site of an older edifice, the tower of which still stands. Bethnal Green is between Hackney and Stepney, of which it formed a portion previous to 1743. The parish church is on the Green, once a favourite place of suburban residence. There are 10 district churches, and many other places of worship. It is a poor but busy place, in which many manufactures and humble industries are carried on. Shoreditch, the name derived from Soerdich, the name of the old lords of the manor, extends from the Kingsland-road to Hackney, and lies to the north-west of Bethnal Green, and includes the suburb of Haggerston. The parish church is a large structure, and there is a handsome town-hall, or, more properly, vestry-hall, near it.

CHELSEA.—The district of Chelsea, including Kensington and Hammersmith, is in the extreme west of the metropolis. CHELSEA and HAMMERSMITH are noticed under their respective headings. Kensington, "the old Court suburb," as it has been named, lies beyond Knightsbridge, and between the parishes of Chelsea and Paddington. It includes the suburbs of Brompton in the south, and Notting Hill in the north. Kensington Palace, an unpretending but spacious edifice, at the western side of Kensington Gardens, was purchased from Lord Chancellor Finch by William III., and was a favourite residence of that monarch and his successors. It was the birthplace of Queen Victoria. Farther west, between the Hammersmith and Uxbridge roads, is Holland House, the finest private residence near London, and famous for literary and political associations connected with Addison, the Fox family, and many other eminent names in literature. Kensington parish church, a very large and handsome structure, has been recently rebuilt, the old church, which contained some interesting monuments, having been found to be inadequate. There are several district churches, and numerous chapels. A very handsome town-hall, designed by Mr. R. Walker, was opened in 1880. Kensington Gardens are mentioned farther on.

SUBURBS OF LONDON.—The most interesting suburbs of London, on the northern side, are Kilburn, Hampstead, Highgate, Hornsey, Muswell Hill, Wood Green, and Tottenham. (*See* HAMPSTEAD and HIGHGATE.) On the summit of Muswell Hill is the Alexandra Palace, a very large and attractive building, standing in the midst of beautiful grounds, and commanding an extensive prospect. The first structure, in the erection of which the materials of the Exhibition building of 1862 were employed, was destroyed by fire in 1873; the present building was opened in 1875. On the south side of the Thames, the principal suburbs are Battersea, with a fine park, Clapham (where is a large common), Streatham, Dulwich (where is Dulwich College, founded by Edward Alleyn, a comedian, and including a large school, located in very fine buildings recently erected, and residences for "poor brothers," and a gallery of paintings, bequeathed in 1810 by Sir Francis Bourgeois), and Norwood and Sydenham, beautiful elevated districts, adorned with many handsome residences, and with the Crystal Palace, the famous structure of iron and glass, designed by Sir Joseph Paxton, and opened by the Queen in 1854. The gardens are very beautiful, and the palace is famous for the interior courts and other attractions, and for the many musical festivals and the receptions of royal and other eminent personages held there. Peckham, where is a large open space, the Rye; Lewisham and Blackheath, an elevated tract near Greenwich, historically famous, are other interesting places of resort.

Parks and Pleasure Grounds.—St. James's Park (90 acres), to the west of Whitehall, has an enclosure, attractively laid out, with a large sheet of water. On the northern side are St. James's Palace; Marlborough House, the residence of the Prince of Wales; Clarence House, the residence of the Duke of Edinburgh; and other fine mansions. At the western end is Buckingham Palace; on the eastern side the Horse Guards, Admiralty, Foreign, and other government offices; and on the southern side, the Wellington Barracks. The Green Park (60 acres) is between St. James's and Piccadilly, and to the north-west is Hyde Park (390 acres), beyond which are Kensington Gardens, famous for the noble trees and avenues. The Serpentine river, a broad sheet of water, is in Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park. In Kensington Gardens is the National Albert Memorial. The design, by Sir G. G. Scott, is based on that of an Eleanor Cross. The gilt statue of the Prince is by Foley. The shrine which rises above it is supported by clustered columns of polished granite, and is "crowned by a lofty spire of rich tabernacle work in partially gilt and enamelled metal, terminating in a cross." At the base are four groups of sculpture, emblematical of the great divisions of the world. Regent's Park is on the north-west, beyond the Marylebone-road. It is the largest of the London parks, three miles in circuit, beautifully laid out, with a large lake, and contains the gardens and collections of the Zoological Society and the Botanic Gardens. The park is nearly surrounded by terraces of splendid houses. Near the northern end is Primrose Hill, also enclosed as a park. Victoria Park (290 acres), near Bethnal Green, opened in 1847, is one of the finest of the parks, beautifully laid out with lakes and flower-beds, and open spaces for cricket. Battersea Park (180 acres) is on the south side of the Thames, nearly opposite Chelsea. It is laid out with great taste, and has cricket and other recreation grounds. The following are the parks and open spaces laid out and under the care of the Metropolitan Board of Works:—Finsbury Park (115 acres), on an elevated site, whence extensive views are obtained; Southwark Park (63 acres), a recreation ground for a very crowded district; Hampstead Heath (240 acres); Blackheath (267 acres); the Hackney Commons, including Hackney Downs and the London Fields (altogether 180 acres), Shepherd's Bush Common, west of Notting Hill (8 acres), and Tooting Beck Common in Surrey (144 acres).

Bridges.—*London Bridge, opened 1831, 54 feet wide, with five arches, the middle one of 152 feet span, built at a cost, including the approaches, of more than £2,000,000. Southwark Bridge, an iron bridge of three arches, opened in 1819. Blackfriars Bridge, a very fine new bridge, with a length of 922 feet, width 80 feet, and the incline a gradient of about 1 foot in 40. The abutments and piers are of granite, four having on them columns of polished red granite 12 feet high and 7 feet in diameter, with carved bases and capitals of Portland stone.* There are 5 wrought-iron arches, Venetian Gothic in character. Each of the shore arches is 152 feet in span, the next 175 feet each, and the centre arch 186 feet. Immediately east, is the massive iron bridge of the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. Waterloo Bridge was opened in 1817, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. It consists of nine equal arches, each of 120 feet span; the piers are 20 feet thick, and adorned with Tuscan columns; the width within the parapets is 42 feet. It cost upwards of £1,000,000, which was raised by subscription. Farther west is the fine bridge of the South-Eastern railway, communicating with Charing Cross station. It is of iron, and has side passages for foot passengers. Westminster Bridge, opened in 1863, is a noble structure of 7 low segmental arches of wrought and cast-iron borne on solid granite piers; is in all 1,160 feet long, with a roadway 85 feet wide and nearly level throughout—a greater width than that of any other bridge in Europe. Lambeth Bridge, near Lambeth Palace, is a suspension bridge, for foot passengers only. Vauxhall Bridge, opened in 1816, is an iron bridge of nine arches. Chelsea New Bridge is an elegant suspension bridge, opened in 1858, and further west is Albert Suspension Bridge, opened in 1874.

Principal Churches.—The most remarkable churches in the City have been mentioned. In the other parts of the metropolis are 48 parish, and a very large number of district churches. Among the largest and most conspicuous for architectural merits, or historical and other associations, are St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, noted for the beautiful portico; St. Giles-in-the-Fields; St. James's, Piccadilly; St. George's, Hanover Square; St. George's, Bloomsbury; new St. Pancras church, Euston-road; St. Marylebone church, Marylebone-road; St. Margaret's, near Oxford-street; St. Alban's, Baldwin's Gardens, near Grays' Inn; St. Dunstan's, Stepney, a very old church, with interesting monuments, and several other churches mentioned in the proper connection. Many of the churches are remarkably spacious and beautiful structures. There are a Roman Catholic cathedral in St. George's Fields, Lambeth, and several other edifices belonging to the same church. Dissenters' chapels are numerous, and the Jews have several fine synagogues. In Gordon-square, St. Pancras, is a large church of the Irvingites.

The River and Docks.—The port of London extends for general purposes from London Bridge to a little below Blackwall, about 8 miles. That part of the river where ships lie, between the bridge and Deptford, is known as the Pool. Nearest to the Tower, on the north side of the river, are the St. Katherine's Docks, which include an area of 23 acres, 11 acres of which are water. The London Docks are three:—London Dock, with an area of 20 acres, East London Dock, with an area of 7 acres, and Shadwell Basin, with an area of 3 acres. The warehouses are large, the tobacco warehouse alone occupying 75 acres. The West India Docks are about one mile and a half east from the London Docks. The entire area occupied by these docks, including the canal cut to avoid the bend of the Thames at the Isle of Dogs, is 295 acres. The East India Docks are below Blackwall. The import dock has an area of 19 acres; the area of the export dock is 10 acres. These docks, since the opening of the trade to India, have been purchased by the proprietors of the West India Docks, and are now open to vessels from all parts. The Millwall Docks have an area of 33 acres. On the south side of the river are the Commercial Docks (six in number), the Grand Surrey Docks, the great emporium of the timber trade, and some smaller docks.

Markets.—The new Cattle Market, Caledonian-road, Islington, opened in 1855 to supersede the old and inadequate Smithfield, has a central building, with a tall clock-tower, extensive ranges of slaughter-houses, and ample accommodation as a market for live stock. It occupies an area of 74 acres, and cost nearly £60,000. On the site of the old Smithfield a new meat market has been erected, and was opened in 1868. Externally it is an immense parallelogram, 631 feet long by 246 wide; is constructed of red brick and stone; in a modification of the Italian style, the walls having a series of recessed arcades between Tuscan pilasters, and at the angles octagonal towers, rising from a square base and surmounted with pointed octagonal cupolas. The interior is crossed from north to south by a main road 56 feet wide and 54 feet high, and from east to west by six avenues each 25 feet wide; it contains 162 shops, besides a tavern or restaurant in the base of each tower, a post-office, telegraph station, &c., and is light, well ventilated, and well fitted. An upper story, borne on iron columns, contains rooms for the salesmen. A remarkable feature of the market is that it is entirely supported on immense girders borne on 180 wrought-iron columns, the basement, an area of nearly 3½ acres, being a great railway depôt, with the Metropolitan Railway passing through it, and there being sidings and platforms for the Great Western, Midland, Great Northern, and London, Chatham, and Dover railways; stages for the delivery of meat, hydraulic lifts for raising it into the market above, and winding roads of easy gradients into the streets. Its construction cost about £200,000, exclusive of a large amount for site and approaches. A market for poultry has since been added, built in a corresponding style. Covent Garden Market, the great fruit and vegetable market, is on the north of the Strand, on the site of the garden of the old nunnery of St. Mary Rounceval, whence the name, Covent, or Convent, Garden. The market buildings were erected in 1830. Billingsgate, the market for fish, is between Thames-street and the river, adjoining the Custom House; Farringdon Market, for vegetables and fruit, in the City, near Farringdon-street; Leadenhall, poultry and meat; Spitalfields, vegetable market; the Borough Market, vegetables, especially potatoes in Southwark, near St. Saviour's church, and there are several other less important markets.

Museums and Art Galleries.—The British Museum, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, near New Oxford-street, contains vast collections of antiquities (the former natural history collection being transferred to South Kensington), a library of over a million books and immense numbers of valuable manuscripts and many other literary treasures, open to the public under certain necessary restrictions. The South Kensington Museum

an immense range of buildings at the west of London, near the site of the Great Exhibition of 1862, at Brompton, is chiefly devoted to artistic and scientific collections. The Bethnal Green Museum, at the east end of the metropolis, is an offshoot of the great institution at South Kensington. There are also the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn-street, Piccadilly; the Museum of the College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; and various other smaller museums. The National Gallery, containing a noble collection of paintings of every school of art, occupies an extensive building in Trafalgar-square, Charing Cross; the Royal Academy exhibition is held in a magnificent suite of rooms in Burlington House, Piccadilly. There are various other galleries, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Pall Mall; and a list of scientific societies would include the leading institutions of England in connexion with every department of science.

Education.—The University of London occupies a very handsome building adjoining Burlington House; it is an examining body, not educational, and confers degrees. A large school, under its auspices, is in Gower-street, near the Euston-road. King's College occupies the east wing of Somerset House. It was founded in 1828 for imparting a university education in accordance with the principles of the Church of England. A hospital is attached to the college, and it has museums and libraries. The School Board for London was established in 1870, under the Education Act. There are about 190 board schools in operation, at which 170,000 children are being educated.

Theatres and Halls.—The two Italian opera houses one at Covent Garden Theatre, in Bow-street, Covent-garden, and sometimes at Drury-lane Theatre, in Brydges-street, near the same locality. Her Majesty's Theatre, in Pall-mall, erected in the place of the famous edifice destroyed by fire in 1867, has not been re-opened for operatic performances. A new opera house is being built on the Embankment. Besides these there are generally about 30 theatres open in the metropolis. The Royal Albert Hall, at Kensington, adjoining the large gardens of the Horticultural Society, was erected as a memorial of the late Prince Consort, and opened in 1871. It is the most superb edifice of the kind in Europe, forming an immense oval, with many tiers of seats; the decorations are of the most magnificent character. There is a very large organ, and musical performances on a great scale are occasionally given. Exeter Hall, in the Strand, is well known as the place of meeting of various religious bodies, especially in May—it belongs to the Christian Young Men's Society; St. James's Hall, in Regent-street and Piccadilly, is a very handsome concert hall; and there are many other halls of a lower artistic grade.

Hospitals.—The principal hospitals are St. Bartholomew's, in Smithfield, founded in 1546, superseding a priory of Black Canons established in 1102, by Rahere, a minstrel or jester to Henry I. St. Thomas's (founded at Southwark in 1213), on the Lambeth bank of the Thames, opposite the Houses of Parliament, occupying a splendid series of detached buildings, opened by the Queen in 1871; Guy's Hospital, Southwark, founded in 1723 by Thomas Guy, a bookseller; St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park corner; the Middlesex Hospital, near Oxford-street; the Westminster Hospital, near the Abbey; King's College Hospital, near Lincoln's-inn-fields; the London Hospital, Whitechapel; the Consumption Hospital, Brompton; New Bethlehem for lunatics, on the Surrey side, and several others. There are also special hospitals for almost every kind of disease and infirmity.

Railways.—The terminal station of the London and North-Western railway is near Euston-square, in the Euston-road; the Great Western, at Paddington; the Great Northern, at King's Cross. At each of these stations are large and handsome hotels. There are stations of the South-Eastern, London, Brighton and South Coast, North Kent, and London and Greenwich, at the Surrey foot of London bridge. The South-Eastern railway has been extended into the centres of City and West-end activity at an enormous outlay. It crosses the river by two substantial iron bridges, and has its West-end terminus at Charing Cross, its City terminus at Cannon-street, at each there being a splendid hotel. The London, Brighton, and South Coast railway has a West-end terminus at Pimlico, close to which the Grosvenor hotel has been built. The North London railway company formed in 1866 a direct line from their old line at Kingsland to Broad-street, where they erected one of the most elegant and appropriate stations yet built in London. This new line gives the North-Western railway direct access to the City, and the company has formed here a large goods depôt. An extension of the Midland railway has been constructed from the main line at Bedford to the Euston-road. The St. Pancras terminus is said to be the largest extant; the roof which covers the platforms, a surprising example of engineering skill, is a single span of 240 feet. The Euston-road front of the station is a magnificent Gothic hotel, 340 feet long and 7 stories high, designed by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. The Great Eastern railway has extended beyond the original station in Bishopsgate-street to Liverpool-street, in the City. There is another terminus in Fenchurch-street, which is also the terminus of the London and Blackwall and the London, Tilbury, and Southend lines of railway. The London, Chatham, and Dover has a terminus at Bridge-street, near the junction of Ludgate-hill with Fleet-street, and a short connecting line unites it with the Metropolitan and other northern railways. The Metropolitan railway is remarkable as running throughout its course beneath the streets of London. Its construction required great engineering skill, and was very costly, but it carries a number of passengers beyond parallel. An extension of it has been opened from Paddington westward to Brompton, and is carried thence to Westminster, and along the north side of the Thames into the City, near the Mansion House, so as to form a nearly unbroken circular line. Another extension northwards to St. John's Wood was opened in 1868. The Metropolitan railway is connected with the Great Western, Great Northern, and Midland railways, thus affording those companies access to the City terminus, Moorgate, and further east to Aldgate. The East of London, is carried through the Thames Tunnel, thus uniting the northern and southern sides of the Thames.

Inns of Court.—Lincoln's Inn, between Chancery Lane and Lincoln's Inn Fields, with a noble hall and library, in the Tudor style, opened by the Queen in 1845; Gray's Inn, north of Holborn, with a Gothic hall and chapel, and large gardens, and the Inner and Middle Temples, in Fleet-street.

Canals.—The principal canals are the Paddington and Regent's, on the north side, and the Surrey Canal on the south.

Drainage.—The Metropolitan Main Drainage is the most complete as well as the most costly scheme for the sewerage of a great city which has ever been accomplished. The works consist of two entirely distinct series of intercepting sewers: one for London north of the Thames, the other for London on the south, each being carried to an outfall in the Thames about 13 miles below London bridge. On the northern side about 10 million cubic feet of sewage, and on the south side 4 million, are carried down per day, but provision is made for a much larger quantity, in addition to a rainfall of 28½ and 17¼ million cubic feet per day respectively, or a total of 63 million cubic feet per day. The cost of these sewers has exceeded £4,200,000. In all there are about 1,300 miles of ordinary sewers in London, and 82 miles of main intercepting sewers, the area drained being about 117 square miles.

Gas and Water Supply.—Gas is supplied by 9 companies, and water by 8.

Police and Fire Brigade.—Outside of the City there are 11 police courts at which stipendiary magistrates preside. The Metropolitan Police Force consists of about 11,000 men, under one Chief Commissioner, two Assistant Commissioners, and four district superintendents. The City police is an independent force. There are 49 land and 4 floating stations of the Fire Brigade, and 400 firemen.

Prisons.—Newgate; Holloway Prison, a large castellated structure; the Model Prison at Pentonville; the Middlesex House of Correction at Coldbath Fields; Westminster House of Correction, near the Abbey; and the Wandsworth House of Correction, are the largest.

Sessions Houses.—The sessions of the Central Criminal Court are held in the Sessions House, Old Bailey, adjoining Newgate; the Middlesex Sessions are held at Clerkenwell and Westminster; and the Surrey Sessions, at the Sessions House, Newington Causeway, Southwark.

Cemeteries.—The principal are Kensal Green, Paddington, Brompton, Highgate, Abney Park, Stoke Newington, the Great Northern Cemetery at Colney Hatch, Bethnal Green and Tower Hamlets, in the east, and Nunhead and Norwood in the south of London. The old Bunhill Fields burying ground, at Finsbury, a short distance beyond the City boundary, is memorable as the resting-place of John Bunyan, Daniel Defoe, and many other eminent Nonconformists.

Means of Conveyance.—Beside the railways, there are

about 1,800 omnibuses and 6,000 cabs continually plying in the streets, and a large number of river steamers. Tram-lines are laid on many of the leading roads outside the City, which they are not allowed to enter.

Population.—The population of London within the city boundaries is 50,506, residing in 6,493 inhabited houses The central portions of the whole metropolis are included in what is officially called the "Inner London" of the Registrar General's Weekly Returns. The registered population of that area is 3 814,571, and the inhabited houses 486,286. The Metropolitan Police District is called "Greater London." It includes all the suburban districts as well as the centre, the entire population being 4,764,312, and the number of inhabited houses 645,818. The district included in the Local Management Act, subject to the local management of the various metropolitan vestries and district boards, has a population of 3,832,441, and 488,095 inhabited houses. The district under the control, for educational purposes, of the School Board for London, is precisely the same as that assigned to local management.

History.—The name of London is variously derived from the Celtic "Llyn-din" (town on lake)," "Llhwndinas" (town among the woods), or "Lhong-dinas" (town of ships). At a very remote period, one Belinus, described by Geoffrey of Monmouth as a king, is said to have formed a gate at the river side, and from that the modern name Billing's (or Belinus) gate is supposed to have been derived. From that gate the original British town of mud huts probably extended westward as far as the point then known as the Dwrgate, or "Watergate," now Dowgate, and backwards to what is now Fenchurch-street and Lombard-street. The river at that time expanded into a large lake, extending as far as the base of what are now known as the Camberwell and Greenwich hills, the latter standing out as bold headlands. To the north of the town was a forest, in which were deer, wild boars, and other fierce animals. On the north-east were extensive fens, from which Finsbury, or Fens-bury, took its name; eastward by the river-side were swamps and marshes. Cæsar makes no mention of London in his "Commentaries," unless, as some suppose, on very inadequate grounds, the Civitas Trinobantium of which he speaks was identical with the place. Verulam (St. Alban's) was then a place of far greater importance, and to that Cæsar marched, having passed through Surrey, and not having crossed the Thames till he reached a ford not far from Chertsey. When the Romans invaded England, for the second time, they gave the name Londinium to the town they had conquered. Queen Boadicea at the head of the Iceni attempted to drive them out, but was defeated with terrible slaughter near the place where now stands the station of the Great Northern Railway, and which was known, until a very few years since, as Battle Bridge. Under the Roman sway, Londinium grew to be a splendid city, one of the nine *colonies* of Britain. In the 3rd century the town was famous for its commerce, and several hundred ships were engaged in the export of corn From London great military roads radiated to various parts of Britain, and distances were measured from the *lapis milliaris*, in the forum of Agricola, in the heart of the Roman city. This stone, now known as London Stone (and referred to by that name by Shakspeare), still exists, and may be seen in the wall of St. Swithin's Church, opposite the Cannon-street station of the South-Eastern Railway. In the first half of the 4th century, London became a walled city. There is some uncertainty whether the wall was constructed by the empress Helena or by Theodosius, but the direction it took is well known, and can be traced by the aid of the modern names of streets, and considerable fragments remain. At the eastern end, by the river side, where the Tower of London now stands, was a strong fort; thence the wall followed the line of the Minories to Aldgate, and then curved to the north-west, between Bevis Marks and Houndsditch (a ditch beyond the wall) to Bishopsgate, whence it followed the line still known as London Wall to Cripplegate. It then took a southern course to Aldersgate, and behind St. Botolph's church and Christ's Hospital to Newgate, and thence to Ludgate and along Little Bridge-street to the Fleet river (which then flowed in the valley now known as Farringdon-street), which it skirted to its junction with the Thames, where another strong fort was erected. This line corresponds almost exactly with the present boundaries of the City of London, with the exception of the "liberties," or wards still known as "without," added at a later time. The largest of these additions is the ward of Farringdon Without, which includes Fleet-street, at the western end of which is the famous portal, the last of the City gates, Temple Bar. The extent of this wall was nearly two miles and a quarter. The river bank was also protected by a wall with three gates. On the land side the wall, 22 feet high, was defended by 15 strong towers, 40 feet high, and there were three gates, Aldgate, Aldersgate, and Ludgate; and afterwards a postern-gate (Postern-row still marks the spot) on Tower Hill. On the northern side was an outer work, or barbacan (the modern street Barbican preserves the memory). Fragments of the wall, composed chiefly of Kentish ragstone and large Roman bricks, may still be seen near Tower Hill; in the churchyard of St. Giles', Cripplegate; in the basements of some of the houses in Falcon-square and at Aldersgate-street, and at the top of Little Bridge-street, at the corner of St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill. Roman London was a magnificent city, as is proved by the beautiful tesselated pavements, altars, and other remains so frequently found at from 15 to 20 feet beneath the surface of the present city. On the summit of the small hill where now stands St. Paul's, was a large temple of Diana; there were numerous luxurious villas by the river side, and many more were on the south side of the Thames, some built on piles, and approached by causeways raised above the level of the surrounding low grounds. There were embankments on each side of the river. A field for martial exercises was established near Bishopsgate; and strong camps were formed at Islington, Highbury, and near the Old St. Pancras-road, and there were large extramural cemeteries. The cold springs, which underlie London, supplied the Roman baths, and some of them (especially one near the Strand, still fitted with the old Roman marble) remain. After the departure of the Romans, London was made the metropolis of the kingdom of Essex. In 610 a church was erected on the site of the present cathedral of St. Paul, and a Witenagemote, or council of wise men, was held here in 833. It was afterwards constituted, by Alfred the Great, the capital of England. In 994 the first bridge across the Thames was built. It was of wood and was replaced by another of stone in 1176, which remained until 1832, when it was superseded by the present London bridge. In 925 King Athelstan had a palace here, and, during successive reigns, the dimensions of the city were gradually extended. The White Tower, in the Tower of London, was erected by William I. in 1078; and William Rufus, in 1097, founded Westminster Hall. In 1255 a conduit in Cheapside was supplied with water by leaden pipes, and in 1340 tolls were imposed for paving the streets in and near the city. The streets were first lighted with lanterns in 1416; and, in 1443, the supply of water being found insufficient, pipes were laid from Paddington. A statute was passed in 1542, for paving some of the streets; and it appears that the Strand was then only partly built. At this time London was a very picturesque city, famous for the number of ecclesiastical establishments, and in the Strand, between London and Westminster, were many splendid residences of the nobility, mostly with fine gardens reaching to the Thames. The names of some of the streets in the Strand, as Essex, Norfolk, Cecil, Burleigh, Buckingham, and Northumberland, still preserve the old aristocratic associations. The last of the fine mansions, Northumberland House, was removed in 1875, to make room for the broad avenue connecting Charing Cross with the Victoria Embankment. So rapid in the 16th and 17th centuries had become the increase of London, that queen Elizabeth and king James each issued proclamations against any farther extension of the city. About 1661 a great many streets in St. James's parish were built, and finished, particularly St. James's-street, Pall Mall, and Piccadilly; and other streets ordered to be widened. In 1665 London was almost desolated by the great plague; and, in the following year, a dreadful conflagration broke out, and destroyed 13,000 houses, St. Paul's cathedral, and most of the churches and corporation halls. About five-sixths of the city was destroyed by the Great Fire, so named to distinguish it from numerous disastrous conflagrations from which at various periods the City suffered. Property to the value of £10,000,000 was destroyed. The place where it broke out is marked by the Monument, near London bridge; where it ceased, by an inscription near Smithfield. In rebuilding the city, many important improvements were effected, by the widening of the streets, and by constructing the houses of more substantial materials. The old City gates, nine in number, with the ex-

ception of Temple Bar, were removed in 1761, and the famous structure was taken down 1879. The following are some memorable events in the history.

	A.D.
The Tower built by William the Conqueror	1078
First Charter granted	1079
Henry Fitz-Alwyn, the first mayor, elected	1189
Charter of King John, by which mayor and common council were elected annually	1214
Livery companies incorporated	1327
50,000 persons died from pestilence	1348
London sends members to parliament	1355
First Royal Exchange built	1566
Great Plague	1665
Great Fire	1666
Southwark nearly destroyed by fire	1676
St. Paul's Cathedral opened	1697
Fifty new churches built	1711
London Docks opened	1799
Pall Mall lighted with gas	1809
Metropolitan boroughs established by the Reform Act	1832

LONDON, a city of Ontario province, Canada, capital of the county of Middlesex, at the junction of two branches of the river Thames, 114 miles S.W. of Toronto. There are a Westminster and a Blackfriars bridge, and the names of several of the principal streets are identical with those of streets in the English metropolis. It is the centre of a rich agricultural district, and, being connected with most of the leading American lines of railway, carries on a large trade. **Manf.** Iron, machinery, musical instruments, chemicals, leather, and petroleum. **Pop.**, including suburbs, 19,746.

LONDON, EAST, the seaport of British Kaffraria, South Africa, at the mouth of the Buffalo river. The trade of the place is rapidly improving.

LONDON, NEW, a city and port of entry in New London county, Connecticut, United States, on the right bank of the Thames, 3 miles from its entrance into Long Island Sound. Its harbour is one of the best in the States, and is defended by a fort. The coasting trade and fisheries are important. **Pop.** 10,000.

LONDONDERRY, or **DERRY**, *lun'-dun-der'-re*, a maritime county of Ireland, province of Ulster, bounded S. by Tyrone, W. by Donegal, N. by the Atlantic Ocean, E. by the county of Antrim, from which it is separated by loughs Neagh and Beg. It is mountainous in the centre and in the south, where an elevation of more than 2,000 feet is attained, elsewhere generally low. The coastline on the Atlantic is steep and rugged. Potatoes are the principal crop. In some parts oats, barley, wheat, and flax are cultivated, and rye on the higher soils. Poultry is abundant, and eggs are exported

Rivers.—The Foyle, navigable as far as Londonderry; the Bann (or White river), famous for salmon; the Faughan, and the Roe (or Red river).

Manf.—Principally linen.

Area.—810 square miles.

Pop.—164,714; more than half Protestants, the majority Presbyterians.

Chief Towns.—LONDONDERRY, COLERAINE, MAGHERAFELT, and NEWTON-LIMAVADY. The principal ports are Derry and Portrush.

Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county and one for the city of Londonderry.

History.—After the defeat and flight of Tyrone and O'Donnell, on the suppression of the great Irish rebellion early in the 17th century, the forfeited lands in this part of Ireland were given to the corporation of London. It is still managed by a committee of the corporation, which received a charter in 1619, and the district was formed into a county with the name London prefixed to the older Derry.

LONDONDERRY, the capital of the above county, a city, municipal and parliamentary borough, and seaport, is pleasantly situate on the Foyle, 125 miles N.W. of Dublin. It contains, within the walls, four main streets, which diverge from a square, named the Diamond; but the town has spread considerably beyond the old walls; and there is a large suburb, Waterside, on the opposite bank of the river. The ground on which the town stands is hilly. The old walls, flanked with bastions, which were built in the year 1614, still remain in fine repair, and are an ornament to the place. The principal buildings are a cathedral, a Gothic structure, built in the year 1633, and having a tower and a spire 178 feet high, a handsome and more modern Roman Catholic cathedral, a fine court-house, a bishop's palace, a deanery, various places of worship, a mechanics' institute, gaol, an infirmary, a small theatre, a linen-hall, district lunatic asylum, union workhouse, custom-house, and barracks; a triumphal arch, erected in 1789, and a column in honour of the Rev. George Walker, who defended the city during its memorable siege. Among the educational institutions is Magee College, founded in 1865. There is an extensive trade with the West Indies and America, and there is steam communication with Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast. The harbour is deep, wide, and tolerably secure, and there are large docks and extensive quays. **Pop.** 20,162. **Lat.** 54° 59′ 6″ N. **Lon.** 7° 19′ W.—A station on the Belfast and Northern Counties railway.—This town is of great antiquity. Derry, or Derry Calgach, took its rise from a monastery founded by St. Columba in 546. It was frequently pillaged by the Danes. The English, under De Courcy, captured it in 1198. It was besieged by King James II. from December, 1688, till August, 1689. An iron bridge across the Foyle was opened on New Year's day, 1878, having cost £80,000.

LONDONDERRY, ROBERT STEWART, second marquis of, English diplomatist and minister, more generally known as Lord Castlereagh. He was educated at Armagh and St. John's College, Cambridge, sat in the Irish Parliament in 1789, and the British parliament in 1794. In 1796 he became Viscount Castlereagh, and in 1798 was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and made himself very unpopular by the severity with which he took part in the suppression of the rebellion. During the Pitt and Addington administrations he was in office as either privy councillor, president of the Board of Control, or secretary of state for war and the colonies. In 1807 he joined the Portland ministry, and being generally believed as answerable for the conduct of the war, he became, after the disastrous Walcheren expedition, perhaps the most unpopular of public men. His policy led, in 1809, to a duel between himself and Mr. Canning, at that time secretary for foreign affairs, in which the latter was severely wounded. He resigned shortly afterwards, and remained out of office until 1812, when he received the appointment of secretary of state for the foreign department, and on the death of Mr. Perceval he became ministerial leader of the House of Commons. At the peace of Paris, May, 1814, he represented the king of England, as he also did at the congress of Vienna some months later, at Paris, in 1815, after the battle of Waterloo, and at the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818. For these duties his dignified person and manners peculiarly fitted him. As leader of the government in the House of Commons, he was responsible for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in 1817, and for the "Six Acts," or "gagging bills," as they were popularly named, in 1819. In 1818 he was created knight of the Garter, and on the death of his father, three years afterwards, he became Marquis of Londonderry. As a statesman, his views were narrow and unphilosophical; his oratory

was unequal, sometimes approaching brilliancy, but often inelegant and involved; but his great talents for business, combined with his firmness and charm of manner, caused him to achieve higher things than more richly-gifted men. He committed suicide at his residence, Foot's Cray, Kent, his mind having given way. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, and the mob which followed the funeral procession shouted to show their pleasure. If one of the ablest, he was certainly one of the most disliked of British ministers.

Born in Ireland, 1769; **died** 1822.

LONDONDERRY, CHARLES WILLIAM STEWART VANE, third Marquis of, distinguished British soldier and diplomatist. He entered the army and served in the Netherlands at the age of 16. He was in the expedition to Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and under-secretary of state for the war department in 1803, but resigned office to serve in the Peninsula, under Sir John Moore, and covered the famous retreat to Corunna. He was afterwards adjutant-general to the Duke of Wellington, and distinguished himself at Talavera and in other engagements, for which he received the thanks of the House of Commons. In 1814 he was appointed ambassador to Austria, and afterwards to Prussia, and in 1815 he was one of the British plenipotentiaries at the congress of Vienna. He had represented Londonderry in the House of Commons from 1801 to 1814, when he was raised to the peerage as Lord Stewart; in 1822 he succeeded his brother as Marquis of Londonderry, and in 1823 was created Earl Vane. He reached the rank of general in 1837, and in 1852 received the order of the Garter vacated by the death of the Duke of Wellington. He wrote a history of the Peninsular war, and edited the correspondence of his brother.

Born in Dublin, 1778; **died** in London, 1854.

LONG, LOCH, *long*, a branch of the Firth of Clyde, extending for 24 miles between Dumbartonshire and Argyleshire. It averages a breadth of between 1 and 2 miles, and there is very beautiful scenery on the banks.

LONG ISLAND, an island belonging to the state of New York, United States, and including three counties. It extends from the city of New York, in an easterly direction, to New York Bay, is 114 miles long and 12 miles in average width; level in the south, and hilly in the north. **Area**, 1,682 square miles. **Pop.** 542,000. The principal towns are BROOKLYN, FLUSHING, JAMAICA, and LONG ISLAND CITY. There are many places of pleasant summer resort on the coast.

LONG ISLAND CITY, at the west end of Long Island, opposite the upper part of New York, separated from Brooklyn by Newtown Creek. It extends 3 miles from east to west, and 5 miles from north to south. The northern portion is finely situated, and there are fine residences and broad avenues. **Manf.** Oil, chemicals, machinery, carriages, and carpets. It is the great depôt for petroleum consigned to New York. **Pop.** 17,000.

LONG ISLAND SOUND divides Long Island from New York and Connecticut. It is 110 miles long, with a breadth ranging between 2 and 20, the narrowest part being near New York, where it is known as East River. The Connecticut, Housatonic, Thames, and Mystic rivers flow into it on the northern shore.

LONG KEYS, the name of three islands in the West Indies, in the Bay of Honduras, and one in the Bahama group, S. of Crooked Passage.

LONGARONE, *lon-ga-ro'-ne*, a town of Italy, province of Venetia, 56 miles N. of Venice, on the right bank of the Piave. **Pop.** 2,900.

LONGBEARD, *long'-beerd*, the name given to William Fitzosborne, a priest in the reign of Richard I., who excited an insurrection in London, in 1195; and, by his eloquence, irritated the people against the government, for which he was torn in pieces by horses, with some of his companions.

Died 1196.

LONGFELLOW, HENRY WADSWORTH, *long'-fel-lo*, an eminent American poet. While quite a youth at Bowdoin College (where he graduated with high honours, in 1825), he wrote verse for the "United States Literary Gazette;" and, although intended for the law, his tastes were, from the earliest period, decidedly literary. Accordingly, he eagerly embraced the proposal of making him professor of modern languages in his college, and set out for Europe in order to qualify himself for the post. He travelled in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Holland, and England, and studied the language and literature of each country. He returned to his native country in 1829, and entered upon his duties; commencing his literary career about the same period, by contributing biography and criticism to the "North-American Review." His first important prose work was produced in 1835, with the title "Outre-Mer, or a Pilgrimage beyond the Sea." In the same year, on the resignation of Mr. Ticknor, the professorial chair of modern languages and literature in Harvard University was offered to him; upon which he again visited Germany, and, on this occasion, extended his travels to Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland. In 1836 he entered upon his duties at Harvard University, and soon afterwards gave to the world those works upon which his reputation chiefly rests. His prose romance "Hyperion" was published in 1840; "Kavanagh," a poetico-philosophical tale, in 1849. His principal poems were published in the following order:—"Voices of the Night," 1841; "Ballads," and translated verse, 1842; "Evangeline," 1847; "The Golden Legend," 1851; "The Song of Hiawatha," 1855; "Miles Standish," 1858; "Tales of a Wayside Inn," 1863; translation of Dante, 1867; "Aftermath," 1873; "Pandora," 1875; and "Ultima Thule" in 1880. In 1869 he revisited Europe, and received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford. His verse is that of a polished and refined man; intensely national, he is yet imbued with a lofty appreciation of the great efforts of European genius. Goethe, Jean-Paul, and other German writers have had an especially marked influence on his writings. His sympathies are too universal to be bounded by mere nationality, and of all American poets he is far the most popular in England; his exquisite clearness, tenderness, and musical cadences having literally made his poems "household words." He possesses a remarkable power of picturesque description, and appears to have been greatly influenced in his taste by the mediæval German poets.

Born 1807; died 1882.

LONGFORD, *long'-ford*, an inland county of Ireland, province of Leinster, bounded W. by Roscommon, N. by the counties of Leitrim and Cavan, and E. and S. by Westmeath. It is generally fertile, though much interspersed with bogs, morasses, and fens. There is a central range of hills of moderate elevation. Grazing farms are numerous.

Rivers.—The Shannon forms the western boundary of the county. It is, besides, intersected by the Inney, the Camlin and the Fallen, with numerous smaller

streams. There are several lakes, of which Lough Gownagh is the largest.

Area.—421 square miles.

Pop.—60,790.

Chief Towns.—LONGFORD, BALLYMAHON, and GRANARD.

Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county.

History.—The county was formed in 1564 out of the ancient kingdom of Meath. After the rebellion of 1641 a large portion of the county was distributed as confiscated lands to colonists.

LONGFORD, a town of Ireland, and capital of the above county, on the river Camlin, 75 miles N.W. of Dublin. It has a church, a fine new Roman Catholic cathedral. **Pop.** 4,300, chiefly Roman Catholics.

LONGINUS, DIONYSIUS CASSIUS, *lon-ji'nus*, a celebrated Platonic philosopher and rhetorician. He was related to Plutarch, and spent the early part of his life in travelling, after which he settled at Athens, where he taught the Platonic philosophy and rhetoric with great reputation; but was called thence by Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, to be tutor to her children. The queen was then at war with the emperor Aurelian, and, being defeated by him near Antioch, was compelled to shut herself up in Palmyra. The emperor summoned her to surrender, and she returned an answer, drawn up by Longinus, which filled him with anger; he laid siege to the city, which was surrendered to him. The queen and Longinus endeavoured to fly to Persia, but were overtaken and made prisoners. The queen, intimidated, laid the blame of vindicating the liberty of her country on its true author, and the brave Longinus was carried away to immediate execution. He composed critical remarks on the ancient Greek authors, but only a part of his inestimable "Treatise on the Sublime" exists; and was a man of extraordinary acquirements.

Born 210; **died** 273.

LONGJUMEAU, *long-joo-mo'*, a small town of France, department Seine-et-Oise, on the Ivette, 12 miles S. of Paris. It is an ancient place, and the church has a Gothic porch. There is a large court-house, and a fountain. A trade is carried on in corn, flour, wine, leather, and cattle. **Pop.** 2,300.

LONGLAND. (*See* LANGELAND, Robert.)

LONGNI, *long'-ne*, a town of France, department Orne, 33 miles N.E. of Alençon. **Manf.** Leather, iron, and agricultural implements. **Pop.** 2,500.

LONGOBUCCO, *lon'-go-book'-ko*, a town of Italy, in the province of Calabria Citeriore, 11 miles S.W. of Rossano. There are lead mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 5,300.

LONGTON, *long'-ton*, a market town of Staffordshire, 4 miles S.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. It is composed of two townships, Longton and Lane-end. There are two parish churches, one a fine stone building; several other places of worship, a townhall, and two large market halls. **Manf.** China and earthenware. **Pop.**, including the suburbs of Blenton and Normicott, 18,615.

LONGUÉ, *lon'-gai*, a town of France, department Maine-et-Loire, on the Laton, 9 miles N. of Saumur. **Manf.** Linen, leather, and oil. **Pop.** 4,300.

LONGUEVILLE, ANNE GENEVIÈVE DE BOURBON, Duchess de, *long'-ai-veel*, "the soul of the Fronde," daughter of Henri II., Prince de Condé. Her beauty attracted great attention, and at an early age she was betrothed to the Prince de Joinville, but he dying, she married the Duke de Longueville, a middle-aged widower. In 1647 she took an active part in the insurrection of the Fronde, for which her husband and brother were arrested by Anne of Austria, the regent, in 1650. She escaped to Holland, took the command of the citadel of Stenay, on the Meuse, and succeeded in inducing Turenne to join the Fronde, and accept the assistance of the king of Spain. Her husband was released, but, as he continued loyal to the king, she refused to join him, and endeavoured to excite an insurrection in Bordeaux. After the amnesty of 1653, she lived chiefly in convents, latterly in the Carmelite convent of Paris, in the practice of rigid austerities, which are supposed to have hastened her death.

Born 1619; **died** 1679.

LONGUS, *lon'-gus*, a Greek author, of whom we have four books of pastorals in prose, entitled "The Loves of Daphnis and Chloe," much admired for their elegance and simplicity.

Lived about the 4th or 5th century.

LONGWY, *lawng'-ve*, a strongly fortified town of France, department Moselle, on the Belgian frontier and the right bank of the Cher, 16 miles S.W. of Luxembourg. **Manf.** Cotton fabrics, lace, leather, and earthenware. There is a considerable trade in hams and lard. **Pop.** 2,400.—This is called the "iron gate of France," and was, in 1792, taken by the Prussians, again by the allies in 1815, and capitulated to the Prussians in 1871.

LONIGO, *lo-ne'-go*, a town of Italy, province Vicenza, 12 miles S.E. of the town of that name on the Goa. It is protected by three strong towers of great antiquity. There are several handsome palaces. **Pop.** 8,000.

LONNEKER, *lon-nai'-ker*, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overijssel, 14 miles S.E. of Almelo. **Manf.** Calico. **Pop.** 10,000.

LONOKE, *lo-noke'*, a new county of Arkansas, United States. The ascertained population is 12,146. The chief place is of the same name.

LONS-LE-SAULNIER, *lawngs le(r) sole'-ne-ai*, a town of France, department Jura, on the Selle, 55 miles S.E. of Dijon. Salt-works of considerable extent are established here, taking their origin from a salt well, which is always full, and which was discovered in the 4th century. **Manf.** Bonnets and stockings. It has, besides, both tanneries and dye-works. **Pop.** 9,400.

LONTAR, or PULO LONTAR, *lon-tar'*, an island in the Indian archipelago, separated by a narrow strait from the west coast of Malacca. It is 21 miles long and 6 broad. The inhabitants are an inoffensive race, known as Orang Laût, or "men of the Sea." **Lat.** 7° 30' N. **Lon.** 90° E.

LOOCHOO, or LU-TCHU ISLANDS, *loo-tchoo'* a group in the North Pacific Ocean, lying to the S. of Japan, and about 400 miles to the east of China. They consist of 92 islands, of which, however, only one, called the Great Loochoo or Okinawu, is of importance. It is about 65 miles long, with an average breadth of 15. The climate and soil seem to be among the happiest on the globe; the fruits and vegetable productions are of the most exquisite nature. **Minerals.** Iron, coal, and sulphur. The inhabitants are diminutive in their stature; they are, however, strong, well made, and athletic, and appear to be of the Japanese and Chinese races, the former preponderating. The capital of Great Loochoo, and of the archipelago, is Kintching,

situate about 5 miles from its port of Napakiang. **Pop.** 167,000. **Lat.** 24°—29° N. **Lon.** 127°—129° E.

LOO CHRISTY, *loo kris'-te*, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 6 miles N.E. of Ghent. **Pop.** 3,500.

LOODIANA, or **LUDHEEANA**, *lod'-de-a'-na*, a town of British India, in the Punjab, district of Ambala, on a stream which joins the Sutlej, about 15 miles below the town. It is an important military station, and there is a railway-bridge over the Sutlej. **Manf.** Cotton, cloth, and shawls of the Cashmere kind. **Pop.** 40,000. **Lat.** 30° 55 N. **Lon.** 75° 54′ E.

LOOE, EAST and **WEST**, *loo*, a market, borough, and seaport town of Cornwall, at the mouth of the river Looe, 14 miles W. of Plymouth. East Looe is on the left bank, and West Looe on the right bank of the river, which is crossed by a fine bridge. **Pop.** 1,200. There is a small but good harbour; copper and lead are exported, and the pilchard fishery is carried on.

LOONEE, *loo-ne'*, a river of Western India, rising in **lat.** 26° 37′ N.; **lon.** 74° 46′ E.; and, after a course of 320 miles, falling into the Runn of Cutch, in **lat.** 24° 42′ N.; **lon.** 71° 11′ E.

LOPE DE VEGA. (*See* VEGA.)

LOPEZ, CARLOS ANTONIO, *lo'-pez*, president of Paraguay, successor to Francia. During his administration he greatly advanced the material prosperity of the country, but he was involved in diplomatic controversies with England, France, Brazil, and the United States.

Born in Asuncion, 1790; **died** 1862.

LOPEZ, FRANCISCO SOLANO, president of Paraguay, son of the preceding. At the age of 18 he was appointed commander-in chief of the Paraguayan army, and in 1854 was sent on a diplomatic mission to Europe, and on his return was appointed minister of war. On the death of his father he was elected president for ten years. He soon engaged in war with Brazil, which formed an alliance with the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, the result being a long and sanguinary war. Lopez, suspecting that his ministers were engaged in negotiation with the enemy, arrested the vice-president and several others, and put them to cruel tortures; and more than 500 persons were either executed or died under torture. The American minister, who was accused, escaped, but two of the attachés were tortured, but afterwards surrendered to an American squadron. Lopez sustained repeated defeats, and was killed, while attempting to escape across a river, by a troop of Brazilian cavalry. His eldest son was also killed.

Born near Asuncion, 1827; **died** 1870.

LOPEZ, NARCISO, Cuban revolutionist, who served for some time in the Spanish army; but in 1849 went to the United States, and organised three unsuccessful expeditions for the purpose of wresting Cuba from the Spanish government. In the last he was captured and executed.

Born in Venezuela, 1799; **died** at Havana, 1851.

LORA (DEL-RIO), *lo'-ra*, a town of Spain, province of Seville, 28 miles N.E. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, and chocolate. An important annual fair is held. **Pop.** 4,600.

LORCA, *lor'-ka*, an ancient town of Spain, province of Murcia, on the right bank of the Sangonera, 40 miles S.W. of Murcia. It is beautifully situated on a hill, on the summit of which is a fortified castle, and is divided into the Upper and Lower town, of which the former has narrow, crooked, and ill-paved streets; the latter being regularly and neatly built. It contains eight churches and nine monasteries, a bishop's palace, a college, and two hospitals. **Manf.** Saltpetre, gunpowder, and cotton cloth. There are lead mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 52,934.

LORD HOOD'S ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean. **Lat.** 21° 30′ S. **Lon.** 135° 33′ W.

LORD HOWE'S ISLANDS, a group in the South Pacific Ocean. **Lat.** 5° 30′ S. **Lon.** 159° 31′ E.—The name of another group in the Pacific, off the east coast of Australia, 300 miles E. of Macquarie. **Lat.** 31° 37′ S. **Lon.** 159° 14′ E.—Also the name of one of the Society Islands. **Lat.** 16° 50′ S. **Lon.** 154° 21′ W.

LORENZO DE' MEDICI. (*See* MEDICI.)

LORETO, *lo-rai'-to*, a town of Italy, 4 miles S.E. of Civitâ di Penne. There are eight churches, a Benedictine monastery, and three convents. **Manf.** Paper; and there are dye-works. **Pop.** 3,000.

LORETO, or **LORETTO**, *lo-rait'-to*, a city of Italy, province of Macereta, 12 miles from Ancona. This town is famous for possessing the Santa Casa, or "holy house," in which it is believed the Saviour resided with the Virgin Mary and Joseph, and which was the scene of the Annunciation, and which was miraculously transported hither in the 13th century. The house, a small brick edifice, is cased in white marble, and stands in the centre of a splendid church, remarkable for three bronze doors, a bronze statue of the Virgin, and for the richness of decoration in mosaic, frescoes, and carving. There are a governor's palace and public fountains deserving of notice; but the sacred shrine is the principal object of attraction. Rosaries and relics for the use of the numerous pilgrims constitute the only trade of the place. **Pop.** 8,000.

LORGUES, *lorg*, a town of France, department Var, on the right bank of the Argens, 7 miles S.W. of Draguignan. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, leather, and tiles. There are marble quarries in the neighbourhood, and six annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,300.

L'ORIENT, *lor'-e-a*, a fortified and regularly-built seaport of France, department of Morbihan, on the bay of Port Louis, 40 miles W. of Vannes. The harbour is ample, secure, and of easy access, and bordered by fine quays, on which are large and commodious buildings. There are a college, and schools of navigation and marine artillery. The dockyard and arsenal are complete and extensive. **Manf.** Hats, gold lace, and earthenware; and there is an active trade and pilchard fisheries. **Pop.** 37,812.—The town was established in 1666, by the French East India Company, whence the name, signifying "the East."

LORIOL, *lo'-re-ol*, a town of France, department Drôme, 13 miles S.W. of Valence, on the left bank of the Drôme, near its confluence with the Rhône. It is connected by a handsome bridge with Livron, a small town on the opposite side of the river. There are large nursery grounds in the neighbourhood. **Manf.** Silk; and a trade in skins is carried on. **Pop.** 3,500.

LORMES, *lorm*, a town in France, department Niévre, 38 miles N.E. of Nevers. There is a ruined castle, the only remains of the old fortifications. **Manf.** Casks, bricks, tiles, and brandy. **Pop.** 3,000.

LORMONT, *lor' mong*, a town of France, department Gironde, on the right bank of the Gironde

river, 3 miles N.E. of Bordeaux. There is a small harbour, with building docks. **Pop.** 3,000.

LORN, an old district of Scotland, in Argyleshire, from which the Duke of Argyle takes his second title of Marquis. The chief town is OBAN.

LOROUX, LE, or LOROUX-BOTTEREAU, *lo-roo'*, a town of France, department Loire-Inférieure, 10 miles E. of Nantes. There are the ruins of an old castle. Wine of good quality is produced in the district. **Pop.** 4,000.

LÖRRACH, *ler-rack'*, a town of Baden, chief town of a circle of the same name, on the left bank of the Wiese, 5 miles N.E. of Basel. There is a college. **Manf.** Chintz, calico, tobacco, and silk; there are dye-works and saw-mills. **Pop.** 5,500.

LORRAINE, *lor-rain'*, an old province in the north-east of France, lying between Champagne and Alsace, and afterwards divided into the four departments of La Meuse, La Moselle, La Meurthe, and Les Vosges. It was ceded to Germany after the Franco-German war of 1871.

LORRAINE, CLAUDE. (*See* CLAUDE.)

LORRAINE, CHARLES DE GUISE, called Cardinal de, was the son of the first duke of Guise, and was created archbishop of Rheims at the age of 15 years. A covetous and ambitious man, he enjoyed almost unlimited power under Henry II. and Francis II. He displayed considerable talent at the council of Trent, and at the conference at Poissy, in 1561. He was the author of some sermons, letters, and discourses. His efforts towards establishing the Inquisition in France were successfully resisted by the chancellor L'Hôpital and the parliament.

Born 1525; **died** at Avignon, 1574.

LORSCH, *lorsh*, a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 9 miles E. of Worms. **Pop.** 2,500.

LOS, ISLES OF, *los*, a group, consisting of three, Factory Island, Tamara, and Ituma, off Sierra Leone, on the W. coast of Africa. They belong to England.

LOS ANGELES, *los-an'-ge-les*, a county of California, United States. **Area**, 6,000 square miles. **Pop.** 33,381.

LOS ANGELES, capital of the above county, on the western bank of the river of the same name, 350 miles S.E. of San Francisco. **Pop.** 11,000.

LOSCH, or **LESCH**, *le(r)sh*, a market-town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, 5 miles from Brünn. There are quarries of black marble in the vicinity, and chalcedonies are found. **Pop.** 3,000.

LOSCHÜTZ, or **LOSSTITZ**, *loshe-ü(r)tz*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, 18 miles N.W. of Olmütz, on the left bank of the Trzchowka. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, tobacco, paper, and earthenware. **Pop.** 2,700.

LOSSIEMOUTH, *los'-se-mouth*, a seaport and watering-place of Scotland, in Morayshire, at the mouth of the Lossie, 6 miles N.E. of Elgin. There is a good harbour, and the fisheries are productive. **Pop.** 2,620.

LOSSINI, *los-se'-ne*, an island of Austria, in the Gulf of Quarnero, Adriatic Sea, S.W. of Cherso. It is 21 miles long, with a breadth of 3. **Pop.** Unascertained.

LOSSINI, the chief town of the above island, generally known as Lossini Ricolo, or Little. There is a good harbour, and an active trade is carried on. **Pop.** 7,100.

LOSSNITZ, *loss-nits'*, a town of Saxony, circle Zwickau, 14 miles S.W. of Chemnitz. **Manf.** Hosiery and chemicals. **Pop.** 5,500.

LOT, *lo*, a river of the south of France, rising in Mont Lozère, on the Cévennes range, and, after a course of 270 miles, joining the Garonne near Aiguillon.

LOT, a department in the south of France, adjacent to the departments of Dordogne, Aveyron, and Haute Garonne. A range of hills, of moderate elevation, traverses the department from east to west. Vineyards are on the slopes, and the valleys are fertile, producing grain, fruits, hemp, and tobacco.

Rivers.—The Lot, the Selle, and the Dordogne.
Area.—1,534 square miles.
Pop.—280,269.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are three arrondissements and 321 communes. The capital is CAHORS.

LOT-ET-GARONNE, *ga-ron'*, a department in the south-west of France, bounded by the departments of Dordogne, Lot, Gers, Landes, and Gironde. It is fertile in general, but barren in the marshes and the districts termed "Landes." In the southern part are spurs of the Pyrenees. There are forests of chestnut, cork, and pine. Fruits (especially prunes), corn, and vines are abundant; and poultry is reared for exportation.

Rivers.—The Garonne, the Lot, the Gers, and the Baise.
Manf.—Tobacco, iron, brandy, vinegar, sailcloth, linens, woollens, cottons, and gloves.
Area.—2,063 square miles.
Pop.—312,081.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 arrondissements and 319 communes. The chief towns are AGEN, the capital, Marmande, Nérac, and Villeneuve-d'Agen.

LOT, *lot*, the son of Haran, and nephew of Abraham, by whom he was brought up. He afterwards settled at Sodom, where he was taken prisoner by the king of Edom, but was rescued by Abraham. It is recorded in the book of Genesis, that when Sodom was about to be destroyed, two angels came to Lot and obliged him to quit the place, with his wife and daughters, the former of whom, for looking back, was converted into a pillar of salt.

LOTBINIERE, *lot-bé'-ne-aire'*, a county of Quebec province, Canada, bounded N.W. by the St. Lawrence river. **Pop.** 21,000, about four-fifths of French descent. The capital is Lotbiniere.

LOTHAIRE I., *lo-thair'*, emperor of Germany, was eldest son of Louis-le-Débonnaire, and was associated with him in the empire in 817, named king of the Lombards in 820, and crowned emperor 823. In 830 he dethroned his father, and imprisoned him in a monastery, upon which his brothers, Louis and Charles, joined their forces against him, and defeated him at Fontenay, in 841. Two years afterwards a treaty was concluded between the three brothers, by which Lothaire retained the title of emperor, with Italy and some French provinces beyond the Rhine and the Rhône. Louis had a tract of country bordering on the Rhine, and Charles became king of France. In 1875 the remains of the emperor were removed from the sacristy of the church of Prüfhm, where they had been preserved and deposited in a black marble sarcophagus, erected by the Emperor William of Germany. The size of the bones confirmed the tradition of the gigantic size of Lothaire.

Born 796; **died** 855.

LOTHAIRE II., duke of Saxony, elected emperor 1125. He died in Italy, on his return from an expedition against Roger, king of Sicily.

Born 1075; **died** 1125.

LOTHAIRE, king of France, was the son of Louis IV., whom he succeeded in 954. He made war against the emperor Otho II.
Born 941; **died** 986.

LOTHAIRE, king of Lorraine, was son of the emperor Lothaire I.
Born 825; **died** 869.

LOTHIANS, THE, *lo'-the-ans*, an extensive and fertile district of Scotland, divided into three shires; viz., East-Lothian, or Haddingtonshire; Mid-Lothian, or Edinburghshire; and West-Lothian, or Linlithgowshire.

LÖTZEN, *le(r)t'-zen*, a town of Prussia, province of East Prussia, on Lake Löwentin, 42 miles S.W. of Gumbinnen. There is a trade in linen, corn, and cattle. **Pop.** 3,600.

LOUDEAC, *loo'-de-a*, a town of France, department Côte-du-Nord, 24 miles S. of Brieuc. There is a very handsome church, and a covered linen-market. **Manf.** Linen (the staple), paper, and iron. **Pop.** 6,000.

LOUDON, *lou'-don*, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 460 square miles. **Pop.** 24,000, one-fourth of whom are coloured. The capital is Leesburg.

LOUDON, a new county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 9,148. The capital is Loudon.

LOUDON, JOHN CLAUDIUS, a writer of considerable celebrity on agricultural and botanical subjects. He was trained as a gardener, and between the years 1820-43 he produced a number of works of the highest importance to the scientific farmer, the gardener, and the botanist. The Encyclopædias of Gardening, Agriculture, Plants, Cottage Farm, and Villa Architecture, may be quoted as examples of his great industry and usefulness.
Born at Cambuslang, Lanarkshire, *1783*; **died** *1843*.

LOUDUN, *loo-du(r)'*, a town of France, department of Vienne, 30 miles from Poitiers. It is an ancient place, with remains of a castle, a college, and agricultural society. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, lace, leather, and trinkets. **Pop.** 4,400.—This place is famous for being the seat of the Protestant synod held in 1611 and 1612.

LOUGEN, *loo'-gan*, a river of Norway, rising by many heads in the Langefield Mountains, and, after a course of 200 miles, falling into the Glommen, 30 miles from Christiana, after forming Lake Miösen in its course.

LOUGHBOROUGH, *luf'-bru(r)*, a market-town of Leicestershire, 12 miles N.W. of Leicester. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton hosiery, elastic web, machinery, and lace. **Pop.** 14,733.—A station on the Midland Railway.

LOUGHREA, *lok-ra'*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, on the north side of Lough Rea, a small and beautiful lake, 20 miles S.E. of Galway. It has a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a friary, and a nunnery. **Manf.** Linens and leather. **Pop.** 3,070.—A station on the Waterford and Limerick Railway.

LOUHANS, *loo'-han*, a town of France, department Saône-et-Loire, 30 miles N.W. of Macon. There are a remarkable church and a college. It is a commercial depôt for goods passing between Switzerland and Lyons. **Pop.** 3,800.

LOUIS, ST., *loo'-is*, a river of North America, in Wisconsin. After a course of 120 miles, it falls into Lake Superior, at its western extremity.

LOUIS, ST., capital of Missouri, United States, on the right bank of the Mississippi, 18 miles below the junction of the Missouri. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral, 76 churches, convent, orphan-asylum, episcopal college, a city hall, theatre, concert-hall, museum, arsenal, the St. Louis and the Washington Universities, a medical college, and numerous academies and schools. **Manf.** Leather, machinery, cordage, beer, brandy; and it has numerous corn, saw, and oil mills. The town is the principal depôt of the American fur company; and buffalo tongues and pork are important articles of trade. An immense river traffic is carried on. **Pop.** 350,518. This place was founded by the French, in 1764.

LOUIS, ST., *loo'-ee*, an island, town, and port, the capital of the French possessions in Senegambia, at the mouth of the river Senegal, W. Africa. The town has a population of about 13,000. **Lat.** 16° 2′ N. **Lon.** 16° 30′ W.

LOUIS, ST. (*See* MARANHAM.)

LOUIS, *loo'-e*, the name of several kings of France, and other sovereign princes mentioned below.

FRANCE.

LOUIS I., surnamed le Débonnaire, emperor of the West, and king of France, succeeded his father Charlemagne in 814. In 817 he associated his eldest son, Lothaire, with himself in the empire, and gave to his other two sons, Pepin and Louis, the kingdoms of Aquitaine and Bavaria. This division gave such offence to Bernard, king of Italy, the illegitimate son of Pepin, eldest son of Charlemagne, that he raised an army against the emperor, who put himself at the head of his troops, and marched into Italy. On his approach, the soldiers of Bernard fled, and the king was taken prisoner by Louis, who deprived him of his eyes, Bernard dying during the operation. In 829 Louis created his younger son, Charles, whom he had by Judith of Bavaria, king of Germany; on which his other sons rose against him, and, depriving him of his crown, shut him up in a monastery, where he died.
Born 778; **died** 840.

LOUIS II., the Stammerer, so called from a defect in his speech, was the son of Charles the Bald, crowned king of Aquitaine in 867, and succeeded his father as king of France in 877. He was obliged to deliver up Provence to Boson, by whom it was erected into a kingdom. His children were Louis and Carloman, who divided the kingdom between them, and a posthumous son, who was afterwards Charles the Simple.
Born 846; **died** at Compiègne, 879.

LOUIS III., the son of the preceding, enjoyed the kingdom with his brother, Carloman. He defeated Hugh the Bastard, son of Lothaire, marched against Boson, king of Provence, and opposed the progress of the Normans. He died without issue.
Born 864; **died** 882.

LOUIS IV., D'Outremer, was son of Charles the Simple, and was brought up in England until 14 years of age, whence the surname. He ascended the throne in 936. He invaded Normandy, but was defeated and taken prisoner in 945. He regained his liberty the following year, after being obliged to concede Normandy to Richard, son of Duke William, and Laon to Hugh, father of Hugh Capet.

He afterwards recovered the latter territory, and died of a fall from his horse.

Born 921; **died** 954.

LOUIS V., surnamed the Fainéant, or Do-nothing, succeeded his father Lotharius in 986, and soon after took the city of Rheims. He was preparing to march to the assistance of the count of Barcelona, who was pressed by the Saracens, but he is said to have been poisoned by his queen. After his death, the crown devolved by right to his uncle Charles, duke of Lower Lorraine; but that prince being disliked by the French, it was conferred on Hugh Capet.

Born 966; **died** 987.

LOUIS VI., called Le Gros, the son of Philip I., succeeded to the throne in 1108. His reign was disturbed by wars with the Normans, and also by feuds among his vassals. He also quarrelled with Henry I. of England, and thus was commenced the wars between the English and French, which lasted three centuries.

Born 1078; **died** 1137.

LOUIS VII., Le Jeune, was the son and successor of the preceding. He had a dispute with Pope Innocent II. on the right of presenting to benefices, and was excommunicated by that pontiff, who also laid his kingdom under interdict. Thibault, count of Champagne, being devoted to the pope, Louis declared war against him, and ravaged his country. A reconciliation afterwards took place between them, and Louis, by the persuasions of St. Bernard, engaged in a crusade, but was defeated by Saladin, and, on his return to Europe, was taken at sea by the Greeks, and delivered by the general of Roger, king of Sicily. Having divorced his queen, Eleanor, she married Henry of Normandy, afterwards Henry II. of England, to whom she brought, as her dower, the provinces of Poitou and Guienne. This produced a new war between England and France, which lasted, with a little intermission, twenty-one years, until the peace of Montmirail. In 1179 he made a pilgrimage to the tomb of Thomas à Becket (whose cause he had supported against Henry) at Canterbury.

Born 1119; **died** 1180.

LOUIS VIII., surnamed Cœur-de-Lion, was the son of Philip II. He signalised himself in several expeditions during the lifetime of his father, especially the invasion of England to assist the barons against John, in 1216, and ascended the throne in 1223. He took Avignon and several places from the English; but died of a pestilential disease in his camp at Montpensier, in Auvergne, while engaged in an expedition against Raymond of Toulouse.

Born 1187; **died** 1226.

LOUIS IX., called Saint Louis, the son of the preceding, by Blanche of Castile, ascended the throne in 1226. He maintained a successful war against Henry III., king of England, which ended in a peace favourable to Louis, who, having been seized with a dangerous illness, made a vow that, if he recovered, he would take the cross for the purpose of regaining the Holy Land from the infidels. Being restored to health, he spent four years in preparing for this expedition, and, in 1248, embarked for the East with 40,000 men, leaving his kingdom to the care of his mother. After taking Damietta, he passed the Nile, and obtained two great victories over the Saracens. At length famine and disease attacked his army, and the king, with his nobles, fell into the hands of the infidels. Louis, to recover his liberty, consented to pay a ransom of 100,000 marks of silver, to deliver up Damietta, and to conclude a truce for ten years. He was released with the small remains of his army, in 1250. After spending two years in Palestine, he returned to France. In 1270 he undertook another expedition against the infidels, but died of pestilence in his camp before Tunis, in Africa, the same year. He was canonised in 1297.

Born at Poissy, 1215; **died** 1270.

LOUIS X., surnamed Hutin, an old French term for "quarrelsome," succeeded Philip the Fair, his father, in 1314, being already king of Navarre, in right of his mother. He recalled the Jews to his kingdom, and made a successful war against the count of Flanders.

Born at Paris, 1289; **died** at Vincennes, 1316.

LOUIS XI., son of Charles VII. He distinguished himself in his youth in several military expeditions, particularly against the English, whom he compelled to raise the siege of Dieppe, in 1443. He joined the duke of Bourbon and Alençon against his father; but, being unsuccessful, took refuge in Burgundy, where the duke protected him. His father having starved himself to death from fear of being poisoned, he succeeded to the throne in 1461. On ascending the throne he treated France as a conquered country, for which several of the nobility formed a league against him, and some of his own family joined the malcontents. After a severe but indecisive battle at Montlhéri, in 1465, a peace was concluded, by which Louis gave to the leaguers all their demands; but not fulfilling his engagements, the war was rekindled, and he was made prisoner by the duke of Burgundy, who compelled him, in 1648, to make a peace still more disadvantageous than the former. In 1474, the dukes of Burgundy and Brittany formed a league with Edward IV., king of England, against Louis, who, by negotiation, contrived to disengage the English monarch from the alliance, by a treaty at Amiens, in 1475. The duke of Burgundy was, in consequence, obliged to conclude a peace for nine years. Louis was a singular compound of firmness, unscrupulousness, and abject superstition. His most prominent trait was, however, duplicity of disposition; his constant maxim being "He who cannot dissemble knows not how to reign." It is estimated that during his reign he put 4,000 peasants to death, many of them by a summary process nearly resembling assassination. But, by protecting the middle classes and favouring industry, he was a benefactor of his country. A striking portraiture of Louis is given by Sir Walter Scott in "Quentin Durward."

Born at Bourges, 1423; **died** 1483.

LOUIS XII., surnamed the Father of his People, was the son of Charles, duke of Orleans. He succeeded Charles VIII. (against whom he had conspired) in 1498, and took Milan, Genoa, and Naples; but, after ravaging Italy (for which he was excommunicated by pope Julius II.), the French were expelled in 1513. Henry VIII. of England, the Venetians, and the Swiss attacked Louis in his own dominions, and he was obliged to sue for peace, and he married the princess Mary, sister of Henry VIII.

Born 1462; died 1515.

LOUIS XIII. was the son of Henry IV. Being only nine years old at the death of his father, the kingdom was placed under the regency of his mother, Mary de Medici. A proposed marriage of the young king with Anne of Austria, daughter of Philip III. of Spain, led to a war with the Huguenots, but peace was concluded in 1614, and the edict of Nantes confirmed. He married Anne in the following year. The Marshal

d'Ancre had an uncontrolled sway at court till 1617, when he was assassinated with the king's consent, and his wife was condemned to death as a sorceress. Vitri, the perpetrator of this act, was made a marshal of France, and the bishop of Luçon, afterwards Cardinal Richelieu, became prime minister in 1624. Rochelle, the stronghold of the French Protestants, was taken, after a long siege, in 1628. Gaston of Orleans, only brother of the king, revolted, out of dislike to Richelieu, and was assisted by the duke de Montmorency, who, being wounded and taken prisoner in 1632, was beheaded at Toulouse. Gaston took refuge with the duke of Lorraine, who, for protecting him, lost his whole dominions. This was followed by a war with Spain, which lasted twenty-five years, and was attended with various success; but greatly impoverished the nation, and discontented the people. In 1638, after a married life of twenty-three years, a son was born.

Born at Fontainebleau, 1601; **died** 1643.

LOUIS XIV. (Dieu-donné, "gift of God," or the Great), son of the preceding, being only five years old on the death of his father, the regency was intrusted to the hands of the queen-mother, Anne of Austria, under whom Mazarin acted as prime minister. The nation was then involved in a war with Spain and the emperor of Germany, which was maintained with glory to the French arms by the prince of Condé and the famous Turenne. France pushed her conquests into Flanders, Artois, Lorraine, and Catalonia. The Swedes, who were in alliance with Louis, gained a great victory over the imperialists in Bohemia; Turenne took Treves and re-established the elector; Condé gained the battle of Nordlingen, took Furnes and Dunkirk, and defeated the archduke on the plains of Sens, in 1648, after reducing Ypres. The Spanish fleet was defeated on the coast of Italy by the French. This year a separate peace was made between Louis, Ferdinand III., Christina, queen of Sweden, and the states of the empire. By this treaty, Metz, Toul, Verdun, and Alsace were attached to France; but while Louis was successful abroad, his kingdom was distracted by internal divisions: the Parisians, irritated against Mazarin and the queen-mother, and headed by the duke de Beaufort and the prince of Condé, took up arms. During this revolt, known as the civil war of La Fronde, the king, his mother, and the cardinal were obliged to fly. The Spaniards, profiting by these troubles, made several conquests in Champagne, Lorraine, and Italy. In 1651, the king assumed the government, and released Condé, who had been imprisoned by the cardinal. Mazarin returning to power the year following, the civil war was renewed. Condé headed the malcontents, and defeated the marshal d'Hocquincourt at Blenau, but soon afterwards he was attacked by the royal army and made prisoner. In the meanwhile, the archduke Leopold took from the French Gravelines and Dunkirk, and Don John of Austria made himself master of Barcelona; but domestic tranquillity being restored, these losses were repaired. Turenne gained several battles, and took a number of places, which produced a peace between France and Spain in 1659. The principal article in this treaty was the marriage of the king with the infanta Maria Theresa. The minister of finance, Fouquet, being condemned to banishment for peculation, was succeeded by Colbert, one of the ablest ministers and financiers that ever lived: arts and commerce were cherished and flourished; foreign colonies were established; and at home was founded the Academy of Sciences and another of painting and sculpture. On the war breaking out between England and Holland, Louis joined with the latter; but after a few naval actions, peace was concluded in 1668. On the death of Philip IV., father of the queen, Louis laid claim to the vacant throne, and in 1667 marched into the Low Countries, where he took a number of towns, particularly Lisle. His progress gave such alarm, that a treaty was entered into between England, Holland, and Sweden, to check his ambition; but, just as the treaty was completed, peace was restored between Louis and Spain. In 1672 the French king made an attack on Holland, and reduced some of the provinces in a few weeks. This invasion produced a new confederacy against Louis, between the emperor of Germany, Spain, and the elector of Brandenburg, in which all the allies were unsuccessful, and which terminated, in 1678, by the treaty of Nimeguen. Amidst all his glory, Louis committed an act of impolitic cruelty by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, granted by Henry IV. in favour of the Protestants. This measure drove from France a vast number of ingenious mechanics and others, who settled in England and Holland. About this time another league was formed against France by the prince of Orange, the duke of Savoy, and the electors of Bavaria and Brandenburg. To this league were afterwards added the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain. The dauphin had the command of the French army, and opened the campaign by taking Philipsburg, in October, 1688; but he was soon forced to retreat before a superior force. In 1690 the French were more successful; but were defeated in the naval action off La Hogue, by Admiral Russell, in 1692. Louis, in person, took Namur, and Luxembourg gained the battles of Steenkirk and Neerwinde. In 1696, Savoy made a separate peace with France, which was followed by a general one at Ryswick, in 1697. The tranquillity of Europe, however, was again broken by the death of Charles II., king of Spain, in 1700. He left his crown to Philip of France, duke of Anjou, who assumed the title of Philip V. In opposition to him, the archduke Charles laid claim to the throne, and was supported by the emperor of Germany, by Holland, and England. Prince Eugene had the command of the imperial forces, with which he took Cremona. In 1704, Eugene and Marlborough gained the great battle of Blenheim; the year following, Nice and Ville-Franche were taken by the French, who also gained a dearly-bought victory at Cassane, over Eugene; on the other hand, Barcelona surrendered to the archduke, and Gironne declared in his favour; the battle of Ramilies was gained by the duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene saved Turin by defeating the duke of Orleans. In 1708, Lisle was retaken by the allies, who also gained the battle of Oudenarde, and the imperialists made themselves masters of Naples. The year following, the French lost Tournay, and suffered a defeat at Malplaquet. In 1713, a treaty of peace was signed at Utrecht by France, Spain, England, Savoy, Portugal, Prussia, and Holland; and the next year peace was concluded with the emperor at Radstadt. Louis, by his first wife, had issue one son, Louis, dauphin of France, who died in 1711, leaving three sons, Louis, Philip, and Gaston. Louis XIV. had several illegitimate children by his mistresses. He was an intense egotist, but had the art of influencing much greater men than himself, who served him with unflinching fidelity, although he claimed the merit of their greatest exploits. No monarch was ever more flattered, and his vanity led him to appropriate with complacency the adulation poured upon him as only his due. He thought of none but himself. "L'état c'est moi"—I am the state, was the ruling principle of his life. His reign of 72 years was a brilliant epoch. It gave birth to Condé, Turenne, and Vauban; to Colbert and Louvois; to Corneille, Racine, Molière, La Fontaine,

Boileau, Bossuet, Fénelon, Lebrun, and Perrault. Charles II. and James II. of England stooped to receive money allowances from him; and he bribed English and other statesmen in the most unscrupulous manner. He assisted James II. against the English people, and gave him a refuge at St. Germains when driven from the country. The most celebrated of Louis' many mistresses were Mesdames de la Vallière, de Montespan, Fontanges, and de Maintenon; with the latter of whom he, at the close of his life, when he professed to be serious and devout, engaged in a secret marriage. The best works to consult relative to this remarkable reign are, Voltaire's "Lé Siècle de Louis XIV.;" some pieces of the king, published in 1806, under the title of "Works of Louis XIV.;" the "Memoirs of De Retz," and those of Saint-Simon.

Born at St. Germain-en-Laye, 1638; died 1715.

LOUIS XV. (Le Bien-aimé, well-beloved), was the great-grandson of the preceding, and succeeded him in 1715, at the age of five years, under the regency of Philip, duke of Orleans. In 1723 he was declared of age. The beginning of his reign was troubled by the Mississippi scheme of the famous Law, which ruined thousands of people. (*See* LAW.) On the death of the duke of Orleans, in 1723, he was succeeded, as prime minister, by the duke of Bourbon, who was displaced in 1725, and Cardinal Fleury entered upon that station. The same year the king married Maria Leszynski, the daughter of Stanislaus, the dethroned king of Poland. Louis supported his father-in-law against the elector of Saxony, which occasioned a war, known as the War of the Polish Succession, between France, Austria, and Russia. Stanislaus, however, was forced to abandon the throne; but the French were successful in Italy, on which a peace was concluded in 1738. On the death of the emperor Charles VI., in 1740, the succession of the house of Austria was disputed by four persons, and Louis declared himself against Maria Theresa, daughter of the late emperor, contrary to his own engagements. He supported the pretensions of the elector of Bavaria, who called himself Charles VII. That prince took Prague, where he was crowned king of Bohemia; but, in 1742, the city was retaken, and the allies, with the king of Great Britain at their head, gained the battle of Dettingen. In 1744, Louis took the field in person, and captured Courtray, Menin, and Ypres; he was also present at the battles of Fontenoy and Lawfeld. These advantages were accompanied by the taking of Ghent, Ostend, Brussels, Bergen-op-Zoom, and other places. On the other hand, the troops of the duke of Saxony and of the queen of Hungary ravaged Provence, and the English completely ruined the French commerce at sea; which effected the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. In 1755 a new war broke out between France and England, in which the latter power had Prussia for an ally, while Austria leagued with France. At first the French were very successful, by taking Port Mahon, defeating the duke of Cumberland at Hastenbeck, and forcing the English general and his army to capitulate at Closter-seven. The electorate of Hanover was conquered; but, in 1757, the French and Austrians were defeated at Rosbach: this was followed by other losses, both by land and sea, particularly of Canada. Nor was the face of affairs altered for the better by the famous family compact in 1761, by which all the families of the house of Bourbon allied as in a common cause. A treaty of peace was signed at Paris in 1763. Louis was a debauched monarch, and to his acts was chiefly due the storm that broke over the head of his unfortunate successor. His successive mistresses, the Duchesse de Châteauroux, the Marquise de Pompadour, and Madame du Barry, who survived him, and on whom he lavished immense sums, although the finances of the country were in a crippled condition, ruled him. De Pompadour assisting him in the most infamous licentiousness (especially in the establishment of the notorious *Parc aux Cerfs*, or harem of very young girls), for the purpose of securing her influence. She was easily bribed by the emperor of Russia; and at her instigation the Jesuits, with whom she had a personal quarrel, were expelled from France. His death was the result of abominable debauchery, and was made the occasion of popular festivals of rejoicing.

Born at Fontainebleau, 1710; died 1774.

LOUIS XVI., AUGUSTE, grandson of the above, the son of Louis the Dauphin and of Maria Josephine, daughter of Frederick Augustus, king of Poland. His first title was the Duc de Berri. On the death of his father, in 1765, he became the heir to the throne, and, in 1770, he married Marie Antoinette, archduchess of Austria. In 1774 he succeeded to the crown of France. At that period the finances were in an exhausted state, commerce was nearly ruined, the marine dismantled, and the national debt enormous. To repair the condition of public affairs, Vergennes was made secretary of state, and Turgot had the direction of the finances; Malesherbes was appointed a member of the council, Sartine had the management of the marine department, and Maurepas was placed at the head of the administration. The first act of Louis was very popular; he dispensed with the customary tax paid by the people at the beginning of every new reign. In 1774 the parliament was recalled, and affairs began to assume a favourable aspect, when, unfortunately, the French government, always jealous of England, took part with the revolted Americans, and a ruinous war ensued between the two countries, which, though it terminated in the loss of the colonies to the English, brought about a bloody revolution in France. The finances of the latter country were completely exhausted, and the Cardinal de Brienne, who succeeded Calonne as minister, framed imposts which laid such intolerable burdens upon the people, that the parliament refused to register them. For this the members were exiled to Troyes, and in 1788 a new court, named the Cour Plénière, was formed to supersede parliament. This excited popular indignation, greatly increased by the cessation of cash payments by the treasury, except to the army. The king was compelled to convene the States-General of three orders,—clergy, nobility, and commons. This assembly met in May, 1789. The public mind became violently agitated; the people of Paris arose, and, the 14th of July of that year, stormed the Bastille. In October the armed mob, with a prodigious number of women, marched to Versailles, which palace they forced, murdered the guards, and searched in vain for the queen, who would have shared the same fate, had she not escaped from her bed. The result of this insurrection was, the leading of the king and his family in triumph to Paris, amidst all the insults of a lawless rabble. In February, 1790, Louis was forced to accept the new constitution; but, notwithstanding all his concessions, finding himself a mere prisoner at Paris, and exposed daily to new injuries, he resolved to escape. Accordingly, in the night of June 21, 1791, he and his family quitted the Tuileries; but, at Varennes, his person was recognised, and he was conducted back to Paris, where he became a prisoner in his own palace, and suffered the vilest indignities. War was declared against France by the emperor and the king of Prussia, and the duke of Brunswick marched into the country, but

was forced to retreat. In the meantime, the people were wrought up to a pitch of savage ferocity by factious leaders, and assaulted the Tuileries. The king and family sought refuge in the National Assembly, who ordered them to be sent to the Temple. The Legislative Assembly gave way to the National Convention, which brought Louis to a mock trial. His defence was conducted by Malesherbes, Tronchin, and Deseze; and his own deportment was, as it had uniformly been during his confinement, firm and modest, dignified and resigned. In January, 1793, he was adjudged to death for conspiring against the public good, and, on the 21st of the same month, ascended the scaffold on the Place Louis XV., and would have addressed the people, but was prevented by the noise of drums purposely placed there. Louis XVI. had all the virtues that adorn private life; but he was deficient in firmness and, perhaps, even singleness of purpose. He possessed many accomplishments, and was fond of mechanics; as a locksmith, he was particularly skilful.

Born 1754; **died** 1793.

LOUIS XVII., CHARLES, second son of the preceding, was at first styled Duc de Normandie, and after the death of his elder brother, Louis-Joseph, in 1789, became dauphin of France. Imprisoned in the Temple with his relatives, he was, after his father's death, styled monarch by the royalists and foreign powers. A cobbler, named Simon, was appointed his gaoler, with the derisive title of tutor. He died, it is suspected, of poison, but it is more probable that his life was brought to a premature close by the harsh treatment to which he had been subjected in prison. Many impostors have sought to pass for the veritable Louis XVII., but have succeeded in obtaining but a small number of dupes.

Born 1785; **died** 1795.

LOUIS XVIII., STANISLAS XAVIER, brother of Louis XVI. He married, in 1771, Maria, daughter of Victor Amadeus III., of Sardinia. As count de Provence, he had, during the first period of the Revolution, shown a liberal disposition, and voted both in the Assembly of Notables and in the States-General against the government of his brother. Observing, however, the violent tendencies of the Jacobins, he resolved to quit France, and took his departure on the same night as did Louis XVI., in June, 1791. More fortunate than his brother, he succeeded in effecting his escape out of France, and reached Brussels. In 1792, he placed himself at the head of 6,000 men, and joined the Prussian army that was marching on France; but the defeat of Valmy destroyed all his hopes. On the death of Louis XVII., in 1795, the count of Provence assumed the title of king, as Louis XVIII., and was recognised by the foreign powers. After residing at various places on the continent of Europe, he went to England, in 1807, and lived at Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire, until the events of 1814. On the fall of Napoleon I., in May of that year, Louis was placed on the throne of France by the allies. His first act was to declare himself a constitutional and not an absolute monarch. In June, 1814, he laid before the legislature a charter, which afterwards became the base of the law of the kingdom. The sudden return of Napoleon from Elba, in March, caused Louis to be abandoned by the army and a considerable portion of the nation. At this juncture he fled, and took refuge at Ghent; but after the battle of Waterloo, in June, 1815, he was once more placed upon the throne, which he retained till his death. Louis XVIII. was, for a Bourbon, a sufficiently enlightened and liberal prince: he was a witty and cultivated man. He left no children, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles X.

Born at Versailles, 1755; **died** 1824.

LOUIS NAPOLEON. (*See* NAPOLEON III.)

LOUIS-PHILIPPE, king of the French, was eldest son of Louis-Philippe-Joseph, Duc d'Orléans, styled Philippe-Egalité. (*See* ORLEANS.) Louis-Philippe bore the title of Duc de Chartres until the death of his father, in 1793, after which he was usually styled Duc d'Orléans. His early education was conducted by Madame de Genlis. Between the years 1785 and 1792, he served in the French revolutionary army, and signalised himself at Valmy and Jemappes. Being cited, together with his faithful friend General Dumourier, to appear before the Committee of Public Safety, and well knowing the sanguinary nature of that tribunal, which had, seven months before, sent his father to the guillotine, he fled across the Belgian frontier, and took refuge in the Netherlands, then under the sway of Austria. He was cordially received by the latter power, and a commission was offered to him, but he refused to fight against his native country. After travelling through Germany in disguise, he went to Switzerland, and at Zurich met his sister Adelaide, known as Mademoiselle d'Orléans, whom he shortly afterwards placed with Madame de Genlis, in a convent near Baumgarten. His funds being now exhausted, he sought and obtained the post of professor in the College of Reichenau, where, under the assumed name of Chabaud, he taught mathematics and geography during eight months. Thence he went to Baumgarten; but, being discovered by the French authorities, he set out for Hamburg, in the hope of obtaining a vessel for America. Disappointed in this expectation, he travelled on foot through Norway, Sweden, and Finland, as far as the North Cape. The Directory having offered to release his two brothers, the Duc de Montpensier and the Count de Beaujolais, if Louis would consent to emigrate to America, he went on board a vessel, and sailed for the United States in 1796. After an adventurous life in the New World, the three Orleans princes returned to Europe in 1800, and took up their residence in England. The Duc de Montpensier died at Twickenham in 1807, and his brother, the Count de Beaujolais, in the following year, at Malta, whither he had been accompanied by the Duc d'Orléans. In the same year Louis went to reside with his mother and sister at Palermo, at which place the king of Naples and Sicily was dwelling, under British protection, Murat occupying the throne at Naples. In 1809 he married the king's daughter, the Princess Amélie. With the exception of a visit to Spain in 1810, he continued to live at Palermo till 1814, when, on hearing the news of Napoleon's fall, he immediately set out for Paris. On Napoleon's return from Elba, Louis Philippe sent his family to England, and himself took the command of the Army of the North, in obedience to the command of Louis XVIII. He again went to Twickenham, and remained there during the Hundred Days, but was recalled to Paris to take his seat in the Chamber of Peers. Being regarded with peculiar jealousy by Louis XVIII., he quitted Paris, and did not return to France until 1827, when he went to reside at Neuilly, where he lived in seclusion till he was summoned to the throne as king of the French, in 1830. His life was four times attempted. During seventeen years he enjoyed his elective throne, France, in the meanwhile, growing wealthy and tranquil. He maintained peace with Europe, and added the colony of Algeria to France. But although he had obtained and earned the title of the "Napoleon of Peace,"

his rule was characterised by a policy of selfishness, the marriage of his son the Duc de Montpensier to the sister of the Queen of Spain, being a notable instance; while at home, his restless subjects, harassed by illiberal restrictions, burst out into a revolution in 1848. He fled from Paris in disguise, and reached Newhaven in March, 1848. The queen of England assigned Claremont as his residence, and there he continued to dwell till his death. He was buried in the Roman Catholic chapel at Weybridge, Surrey, and in June, 1876, his remains, with those of his queen and other members of the Orleans family, were exhumed and taken to France, there deposited in the family mausoleum at Dreux.

Born at Paris, 1773; **died** 1850.

LOUIS, dauphin of France, son of Louis XIV. The famous Bossuet was appointed his tutor, and the famous series of Delphine classics were edited for his use, but he showed little inclination for study. At the age of 18 he married Maria Christina of Bavaria; and afterwards distinguished himself in military service. He died of small-pox.

Born 1661; **died** 1711.

LOUIS, dauphin of France, was son of Louis XV. He was father of Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X.

Born 1729; **died** 1765.

EMPERORS.

LOUIS I. (*See* LOUIS I., of France.)

LOUIS II., surnamed the Young, was only son of Lothaire I., and was created king of Italy in 844, and ascended the imperial throne in 855.

Born 822; **died** 875.

LOUIS III., called the Blind, was the son of Boson, king of Provence, and Ermengarde, daughter of the emperor Louis the Young. He succeeded his father at the age of 10, and in 900 contested the imperial throne with Berenger, who, having surprised him at Verona, deprived him of his eyes.

Born 880; **died** 929.

LOUIS IV., the son of the emperor Arnulph, whom he succeeded in 900. The empire was a scene of desolation during his reign, being constantly ravaged by the Hungarians. He was the last prince in Germany of the Carlovingian race.

Born 893; **died** 911.

LOUIS V., commonly called Louis of Bavaria, was the son of Louis the Severe, duke of Bavaria. He was elected emperor in 1314, and at the same time Frederick le Bel was chosen at Cologne by another party of electors, which occasioned a war between them. Frederick was taken prisoner, but gained his liberty by renouncing his claim in favour of his rival. Pope John XXII. being opposed to that arrangement, in 1322 issued his bull of deposition against Louis, who, in return, appealed to a general council, and marched into Italy, where he procured the election of Peter de Corbiere (Nicholas V.), and by whom he was crowned at Rome. Five electors, on the other hand, chose Charles of Luxemburg to be emperor; on which the civil war was about to be renewed, when Louis was killed by a fall from his horse.

Born 1287; **died** 1347.

GERMAN KINGS.

LOUIS I. (or LUDWIG), Le Germanique, son of Louis I. of France. He was made governor of Bavaria when only nine years of age. He rebelled against his father in 838, acquired part of Germany in 843, convoked the council of Mentz, to protect ecclesiastics, in 847. In 865, he divided his states among his sons, and five years afterwards obtained part of Lorraine.

Born 806; **died** at Frankfurt, 876.

LOUIS II. (*See* EMPERORS.)

LOUIS III., son of the preceding. On the division of the states by his father, he received Franconia. He was continually at war with his relatives, and suffered from Norman invasions.

Died 882.

KINGS OF NAPLES.

LOUIS OF TARENTO, married his cousin Joanna, queen of Naples, after the murder of her first husband, 1346 (*see* JOANNA), was crowned king 1352, but experienced great opposition from the nobles.

Born 1320; **died** 1362.

LOUIS I., the son of John, king of France, was adopted by queen Joanna as her successor in 1380, and crowned two years afterwards. He invaded Naples, but was successfully opposed by Charles Durazzo.

Born 1339; **died** 1384.

LOUIS II., son of the preceding, was crowned in 1389, and held possession of Naples for ten years, till expelled by Ladislas, whom he defeated at Rocca in 1411, but, being unsuccessful, retired into France.

Born 1377; **died** 1417.

LOUIS III., son of the above, was adopted by Joanna II. in 1423, but vainly endeavoured to obtain possession of the kingdom.

Born 1403; **died** 1434.

LOUIS I. and II. of Bavaria. (*See* LUDWIG.)

LOUIS I., king of Spain, son of Philip V., succeeded to the throne 1724. Two years previously, when only 15 years of age, he had married Elizabeth, duchess de Montpensier, a dissolute woman, whom he afterwards imprisoned. He reigned only for a few months.

Born 1707; **died** 1724.

LOUIS, LOUIS DOMINIQUE, Baron, French statesman and financier. He was employed by Napoleon I., and was for two years finance minister after the revolution of 1830.

Born 1755; **died** 1837.

LOUISA, *loo-é'-sa*, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 542 square miles. **Pop.** 14,000. The capital is Wapello.

LOUISA, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 570 square miles. **Pop.** 18,942, two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Louisa Court-house.

LOUISE AUGUSTA, *loo-eese'*, queen of Prussia, daughter of the duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, married Frederick William, crown prince of Prussia, in 1793, and became queen in 1797. She was a woman of great beauty and amiable character, and is still spoken of as the beloved queen. She was energetically opposed to Napoleon, who when he entered Prussia as conqueror, treated her with marked rudeness.

Born 1776; **died** 1810.

LOUISE OF SAVOY, daughter of duke Philip. At the age of 14 she married Charles of Orleans, count d'Angoulême, and became mother of Frances I. of France, during whose Italian campaign in 1515 she was regent. She caused the disgrace and flight of the constable de Bourbon

in 1523, and negotiated the peace of Cambrai in 1529.

Born 1476; **died** 1531.

LOUISE CAROLINA ALBERTA, Princess, third daughter of Queen Victoria. She married the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, in 1871.

Born 1848.

LOUISBURG, *loo'-is-berg*, a seaport of British America, Cape Breton, on the S.E. side of the island. It was once a fine town, regularly laid out with broad streets, but is now in a ruinous condition. The principal, if not the only, trade, is the cod fishery. **Pop.** Only a few fishermen.—Louisburg was taken from the French by the English in 1745, but restored in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was again taken by the English in 1758, and its fortifications demolished.

LOUISIADE, *loo-is'-i-ad*, an archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean, lying to the S.E. of New Guinea, and extending about 400 miles in length, by about 160 in breadth, where broadest. The chief islands are Rossel, South-east Island, Piron, Joannet, Pig, and St. Aignan, and there are nearly eighty others. They are very mountainous, an elevation of over 3,000 feet being attained in some parts. The inhabitants are of the Papuan race. **Lat.** 10° 40'—11° 40' N. **Lon.** 151°—154° 30' E.

LOUISIANA, *loo'-e-se-a-na*, one of the United States, bounded S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Texas. The south-eastern part is mostly included in the delta of the Mississippi, and the south-western part is generally level prairie, and much of its area very productive. The north-western part is a thick forest, with low alluvial soil upon the rivers (protected from inundations by banks or levées), which is of great fertility; but at a distance from the streams, the land is high, broken, and sterile.

Rivers.—The Mississippi, which has a course of 800 miles in the state, with its numerous branches. The lakes mostly consist of expansions or overflowings of the rivers; and Pontchartrain is the largest.

Zoology.—Panthers, deer, immense numbers of birds; and the rivers swarm with alligators.

Pro.—Corn, cotton, sugar, indigo, rice, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, plums, cherries, figs, peaches, grape vines, and most kinds of garden vegetables. Oranges, and the fruits of southern climates generally, flourish. On the prairies, cattle and mules are extensively reared.

Area.—41,346 square miles.

Pop.—939,946. As a state in the extreme south of the Union, the proportion of negro descent is large, and seems likely to remain so for a considerable period.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—The state is divided into 53 counties (or parishes, as they are styled in this state.) The principal towns are NEW ORLEANS and BATON ROUGE.

History.—This country was, in 1682, named by the French, after Louis XIV., and was purchased by the United States in 1803. In 1812 it was admitted into the Union. A large portion of the population are of both Spanish and French descent.

LOUISVILLE, chief city of Kentucky, United States, is pleasantly situate on an elevated and beautiful plain, on the southern bank of the Ohio, immediately above the rapids, 130 miles below Cincinnati. It is well built, and the principal street is 3 miles long. It has 30 churches, a court-house, city-hall, custom-house, and 10 orphan asylums. **Manf.** Woollens, leather, and tobacco, and there are flour-mills, iron-foundries, and large pork-packing establishments. **Pop.** 123,758, of whom 15,000 are coloured, and 26,000 foreigners, especially Germans.—The city was named in honour of Louis XVI., who assisted the Americans in the War of Independence.

LOULÉ, *loo'-lai*, a thriving town of Portugal, in Algarva, on a river of the same name, 9 miles N.W. of Algarve. **Pop.** 12,500.

LOURCHES, *loorsh*, a town of France, department Nord, 7 miles from Valenciennes. **Pop.** 3,600.

LOURDES, *loord*, a town of France, department Hautes-Pyrénées, 11 miles S.W. of Tarves, situated at the convergence of four valleys. The town is dirty and crowded. There is a picturesque fort on a rock. Recently the town has become a great place for pilgrimages, it being alleged that the Virgin Mary has appeared there. **Manf.** Linen, handkerchiefs, crape, and hosiery. **Pop.** 4,700.

LOURICEL, *loo'-re-kal*, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 26 miles S.W. of Coimbra. There are five churches and four convents. **Pop.** 5,000.

LOURINHA, *loo'-rin-ka*, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, near the sea coast, 12 miles N.W. of Torres Vedras. An annual fair is held. **Pop.** 3,000.

LOUTH, *louth*, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the S. and S.W. by Meath, on the W. by Monaghan and Cavan, N. by Armagh, and N.E. by the Bay of Carlingford, which separates it from the county of Down, and on the E. by the Irish Channel. It is in general a rich and well-cultivated tract, in which there is little waste ground, and the surface is generally level, with the exception of a lofty range of mountains in the north, the highest point of which, Carlingford Mountain, has an elevation of 1,935 feet. There are many interesting ruins in the county, especially in the neighbourhood of Dundalk, and at Melligont and Drogheda. At *Monaster-boyce* are some famous sculptured stones of great size, and near the same place is a round tower.

Rivers.—The Boyne, which forms the southern boundary; the Fane, the Glyde, and the Dundalk river, which falls into the Bay of Dundalk.

Manf.—Linen to a great extent.

Area.—315 square miles.

Pop.—78,238.

Chief Towns.—DROGHEDA, DUNDALK, and ARDEE.

Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county, one for Drogheda, and one for Dundalk.

History.—The county was formed by King John in 1210, having formerly been a portion of the territory of Or-gial.

LOUTH, a market-town and municipal borough of Lincolnshire, 25 miles N.E. of Lincoln. The church, erected in the 14th century, has a beautiful spire 300 feet high. The chief public building is a town-hall, containing a court-house and assembly room. **Manf.** Iron, leather, oilcake, and carpets. **Pop.** 10,500.—A station on the Great Northern railway.

LOUTHERBOURG, PHILIP JAMES DE, *loo'-tair-boorg*, an eminent landscape-painter, who, after obtaining considerable success in his profession at Paris, went to London, in 1771, and was for some time engaged as scene-painter at the Opera-house; a branch of art in which he surpassed all his contemporaries.

Born at Strasburg, 1740; **died** in London, 1814.

LOUVAIN, *loo'-va*, *löwen* in German, *leuwen* in Flemish, a city of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dyle, 16 miles N.E. of Brussels. It was formerly a place of much greater importance than at present. The capital of the duchy of Brabant,

with six times its present number of inhabitants, and renowned for its cloth factories. The town-hall is admired as a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, and the collegiate church is inferior to few in Belgium. The great Hôpital des Invalides, and the buildings of the university, founded in 1426, and which has survived many vicissitudes, being now the best attended in Belgium, are also objects of interest. **Manf.** Linen and woollens, lace, cotton twist, tobacco, bells, and glass. It is noted for its beer, and has a trade in corn and hops. **Pop.** 37,490.

LOUVEN, *loo'-ven*, a river of Norway, rising in the district of Christiana, expanding into several lakes, and, after a course of 100 miles, falling into the Skager-rack.

L'OUVERTURE, TOUSSAINT, *loo'-vair-toor*, a negro, who, in 1795, assisted the French general Laveaux in driving the English and Spanish from the island of St. Domingo. He subsequently became commander-in-chief of the army of St. Domingo, and, in 1800, he caused himself to be named president. In 1812 he refused to recognise General Leclerc, who was sent to re-establish French authority, but was compelled to capitulate, and was transported to France, where he died in prison.

Born at St. Domingo, 1743; **died** 1803.

LOUVET DE COUVRAY, JOHN BAPTIST, *lou-vai de(r) koov'-rai*, a French writer, and one of the members of the National Convention. He had the courage to oppose Robespierre when at the height of his power, yet escaped the vengeance of the tyrant. He wrote a romance, entitled the "Amours of the Chevalier Faublas," a political journal called the "Sentinel," a "Justification of Paris," and an account of himself, and the dangers which he passed through.

Born at Paris, 1764; **died** at Paris, 1797.

LOUVIERS, *loo'-ve-ai*, a town of France, department Eure, 16 miles S. of Rouen. The old town on the left bank of the river is chiefly built of wood, the new town is on the opposite bank of the river, which is crossed by three bridges. It has a cathedral. **Manf.** Cloth (very extensive), cotton goods, machinery, and soap. **Pop.** 10,000.—This place was sacked both by Edward III. and Henry V. of England.

LOUVOIS, FRANÇOIS MICHEL LETELLIER, Marquis de, *loo-vwaw'*, minister to Louis XIV. To him are principally attributable the devastations of the Palatinate, the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and the terrible persecution of the Protestants. After having served the "Grand Monarque" during 36 years, he fell under Louis XIV.'s displeasure, and was only saved from disgrace by a sudden death. The Hôtel des Invalides was founded by him.

Born at Paris, 1641; **died** 1691.

LOUZA, *loo'-za*, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, at the foot of Mount Louza, which supplies Lisbon with snow and ice, 12 miles S.E. of Coimbra. **Manf.** Paper of excellent quality. **Pop.** 4,500.

LOVAT, SIMON FRASER, Lord, *luv'-at*, a Scottish chieftain, who, in 1715, took Inverness from the rebels; but, on the breaking out of the second rebellion in 1745, declared for the Pretender, for which he was taken prisoner, and sent to London, where he was sentenced to be beheaded. He was an unscrupulous and double-dealing man.

Born near Inverness, 1676; **died** 1747.

LOVAT, *lo-vat'*, a river of Russia, flowing through the governments of Pskov and Novgorod into Lake Ilma. It is 267 miles long.

LOVATZ, *lo-vatz'*, a town of European Turkey in Bulgaria, on the Osma, 95 miles S.E. of Widin. **Pop.** 15,000, partly Christians and partly Turks.

LOVER, SAMUEL, Irish novelist and song writer, was the son of a stockbroker in Dublin. He studied art, and in 1828 was elected a member of the Royal Hibernian Society of Arts, and practised as a portrait and miniature painter. But literature had greater attractions, and he devoted the remainder of his life to the pen. His "Legends and Stories of Ireland," "Rory O'More," "Handy Andy," and other novels, and his songs, "Rory O'More," "Molly Bawn," "The Low-backed Car," and many others, gained great popularity. Later in life he gave musical and literary entertainments.

Born in Dublin, 1797; **died** 1868.

LOVELACE, RICHARD, *luv'-laice*, an English poet. He was a zealous royalist, and suffered much for his attachment to Charles I., dying in great poverty in a wretched lodging near Shoe-lane, Fleet-street. In one of his poems occurs the famous line,

> "Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage."

His poems are elegant, and he wrote also two plays —"The Scholar," a comedy, and "The Soldier," a tragedy.

Born in Kent, 1618; **died** 1658.

LOVICZ, *lo'-vich*, an old town of Poland, in the Russian government of Warsaw, on the Bzina, a tributary of the Vistula, 45 miles S.W. of Warsaw. It was at one time the residence of the primates of Poland. Six fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 6,200.

LOVISA, *lo-vi'-sa*, a maritime town of Russia, in Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, 140 miles N.W. of St. Petersburg. There is a good export trade in iron bars, tobacco, and salt, and there is regular steam communication with Helsingfors. **Pop.** 2,600.

LOVTCHA, *lovt'-cha*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the left bank of the Osma, 40 miles S. of Nikopol. **Pop.** 3,000.

LOW ARCHIPELAGO, or **PAAMUTOS**, about 90 coral islands in the Pacific, between the Society, Marquesas, and Friendly Islands. The principal are Anhar, the Gambier Islands, and Pitcairn. **Pop.** about 10,000.

LOW COUNTRIES. (*See* NETHERLANDS.)

LOWE, SIR HUDSON, *lo*, entered the army at an early age, and after the peace of Amiens was military commander in the island of Capri, which he was compelled, in 1808, to surrender to the French. He afterwards served in the German army. In 1815 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and appointed lieutenant-governor of St. Helena. In that capacity he was intrusted with the surveillance of the exiled Emperor Napoleon; with whom he was involved in continual petty quarrels, and the impression generally prevailed that he treated the distinguished captive with unnecessary severity; this opinion was strengthened by the publicity of a book, by Dr. O'Meara, who was the medical attendant of Napoleon. The charges were by no means substantiated, and there can be no doubt that Sir Hudson occupied a deeply responsible position, and that the ex-emperor was

not only peevish and quarrelsome, but very regardless of truth. In 1825 Sir Hudson was appointed military commander of Ceylon, and after his return lived in poverty and obscurity.

Born at Galway, 1769; **died** in London, 1843.

LOWE, ROBERT, Right Hon., Lord Sherbrooke, the son of a Nottinghamshire clergyman, was educated at Winchester and University College, Oxford, and became a fellow of Magdalen College. He was called to the bar, and in 1842 went to Australia, and obtained considerable practice at Sydney, for which he was elected member. In 1852 he returned to England, and entered Parliament for Kidderminster. In 1859 he was returned for Calne, and in 1868 for the London University. He held office under Lord Aberdeen, as secretary to the Board of Control, in 1853; as vice-president of the Board of Trade, in Lord Palmerston's government of 1855, and was chancellor of the exchequer in the Gladstone administration from 1868 to 1873, and was afterwards for a few months secretary of state for the Home Department. At the general election of 1880 he was again returned for the London University, but shortly afterwards raised to the peerage as Viscount Sherbrooke. **Born** at Bingham, Nottinghamshire, 1811.

LOWELL, JAMES RUSSELL, *lo'-el* American poet and humorist. He was educated at Harvard University, where, in 1854, he succeeded Longfellow as professor of modern languages. He was for several years editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and of the *North American Review*. In 1874 he received the degree of LL.D. from the English University of Cambridge. His serious poems display grace and power; and "The Biglow Papers" place him in the first rank of American humorists. He was appointed minister to Great Britain in 1880.

Born at Boston, 1819.

LOWELL, a city of Massachusetts, United States, 25 miles N.W. of Boston, on the Merrimac river, near the Pawtucket Falls. It has 30 churches, a lyceum, literary and mechanics' institutions, and a great number of schools. **Manf.** Cottons principally. It is the chief seat of that manufacture in the United States. There are besides, powder-mills and bleach-fields. **Pop.** 59,475, about 15,000 being foreigners.

LOWENBERG, *le(r)en-bairg*, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, on the left bank of the Bober, 27 miles S.W. of Leignitz. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, cottons, and vinegar. **Pop.** 5,200.

LOWESTOFT, *lo'-stoft*, a market-town, seaport and watering-place of Suffolk, the most easterly town of England, on a hill looking down upon the sea, 25 miles S.E. of Norwich. There are many fine residences, and the usual accompaniments of a fashionable seaside resort. The principal street is nearly a mile long, and there are a handsome parish church, three other churches, several chapels, a town-hall, and a theatre. There are two lighthouses, and it has its harbour defended by forts and a battery. **Manf.** Ropes: but the trade depends chiefly on the herring, cod, sole, mackerel, and sprat fisheries. **Pop.** 19,597.—A station on the Great Eastern railway.

LOWNDES, *lounds*, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area**, 750 square miles. **Pop.** 31,000, four-fifths being coloured. The capital is Haynesville.

LOWNDES, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 11,000, one-half being coloured. The capital is Troupville.

LOWNDES, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 569 square miles. **Pop.** 28,000, two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Columbus.

LOWTH, WILLIAM, *louth*, a learned English divine, who wrote "Commentaries on the Four Greater Prophets," "Directions for the Profitable Reading of the Holy Scriptures," "A Vindication of the Divine Authority and Inspiration of the Old and New Testaments," in answer to Leclerc, and other important works.

Born in London, 1661; **died** 1732.

LOWTH, ROBERT, a learned English prelate, son of the above. He was educated at Winchester School, and at New College, Oxford, where, in 1741, he was elected professor of poetry at Oxford, and in that capacity delivered his admirable lectures, which were printed at Oxford in 1753, under the title of "Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews." After passing through various minor grades of the Church, he became bishop of St. David's in 1766; of Oxford a few months afterwards; and, in the following year, of London. Besides the above well-known work, Bishop Lowth published a translation of Isaiah from the Hebrew, an English Grammar, the "Life of William of Wykeham," the Life of his Father, in the "Biographia Britannica," a translation of Isaiah, a poem on the Genealogy of Christ, some controversial letters with Bishop Warburton, and sermons on public occasions.

Born 1710; **died** 1787.

LOXA. (*See* LOJA.)

LOYALTY ISLANDS, *loi'-al-te*, a group of five, in the Pacific Ocean, lying to the N.E. of New Caledonia. The three largest are inhabited. **Pop.** unascertained.

LOYOLA, IGNATIUS, *loi-o'-la*, the founder of the order of Jesuits. He was youngest son of a Spanish nobleman of high birth, was brought up to the military profession, and obtained a commission in the Spanish army; but, breaking his leg at the siege of Pampeluna, he made a vow to the Virgin, that if he recovered he would go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and devote himself to a religious course of life, which resolution he fulfilled. He first entered a convent at *Montserrat*, and devoted himself to the service of the sick and poor in the adjacent town of Manreza, and afterwards retired to a cavern, where he nearly killed himself by his austerity. After studying Latin a short time at Barcelona, he went begging his way to Jerusalem, from which he returned in 1521. To qualify himself for what he considered the work of his life, he studied assiduously at the universities of Alcola and Salamanca, and commenced preaching, and began to gather disciples, for which he was imprisoned. He afterwards went to Paris, where he continued to study, and persevered in adding to the number of the brethren of the Order of Jesus, as they were called, and for which, at length, he obtained a confirmation by Pope Paul III. This order increased prodigiously during the lifetime of Loyola. He was canonized in 1622.

Born in the Basque provinces, 1491; **died** at Rome, 1556.

LOZÈRE, *lo-zair'*, a department in the south of France, bounded by the department of the Cantal, the Upper Loire, the Ardèche, the Gard, and the Aveyron. It is generally infertile, but vines, olives, and mulberries are cultivated on the south slope of the Cévennes mountains, which traverse the south and south-eastern parts of the department, and from one of the summits of which, Mount Lozère, it takes its name. Some of the peaks are

about 5,000 feet high. Chestnuts, potatoes, and wine; sheep are reared in large numbers, and the greater portion of the inhabitants subsist on potatoes and chestnuts.

Rivers.—The Allier, Tarn, Lot, Gard, and Truyère.
Minerals.—Iron, lead, copper, antimony, silver, marble, and granite.
Area.—1,994 square miles.
Pop.—143,565.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 3 arrondissements and 194 communes. The chief towns are MENDE, the capital; Florac, and Marvejols.

LUARCA, *loō-ar'-ka*, a town and port of Spain, province of Oviedo, on the Negro, 37 miles N.W. of Oviedo. **Manf.** Woollens, chocolate, and soap. **Pop.** 2,700.

LUBANG, *loo-bang'*, a town on an island of the same name, one of the Philippines. **Pop.** 6,000.

LUBAR, *loo-bar'*, a town of Russia, government of Volhynia, on the Slutah, 70 miles S. of Jitomir. **Pop.** 3,500.

LÜBBECKE, *le(r)'-bek-ke(r)*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, 12 miles W. of Mindon. **Manf.** Leather and tobacco. **Pop.** 2,800.

LUBBEN, *loob'-ben*, a town of Prussia, province Brandenburg, on an island formed by the Spree and the Birste, 40 miles S.W. of Frankfort. **Manf.** Linens, woollens, tobacco, beer, and brandy. **Pop.** 5,600.

LUBBENAU, *loob'-be-nou*, a town of Prussia, on the left bank of the Spree, 40 miles S.W. of Frankfort. **Manf.** Linens, woollens, and distilling. **Pop.** 3,200.

LUBECK, *loo'-bek*, a free city and state of Germany, on the Trave, a navigable river, which joins the Baltic about 14 miles below the town. The town is the capital of a territory of 127 square miles, and is situated on a slightly elevated peninsula, between the Trave and a smaller stream, the Wackenitz, which unites with it. On the opposite side of the Trave, which is crossed by four bridges, are ornamental promenades, on the site of the old fortifications. The two main streets traverse the summit of the hill, and there are cross streets on the slopes. Many of the houses are very ancient and picturesque. The Dom, or cathedral, built between 1170 and 1341, is highly ornamental, and, although now a Lutheran church, contains an old crucifix of great size and beauty, and is highly decorated. Among the interesting monuments is a figure of Bishop von Buchholz, a prelate of the 14th century. The eyes of the statue and an ornament of the pastoral staff were gems of considerable value, which were abstracted by the French in 1806. The finest ecclesiastical edifice is the Marienkirche, completed early in the 14th century, a splendid specimen of Gothic architecture, with three naves, two spires 382 feet high, and a highly enriched interior. St. Katharine's is a noble church, with a lofty choir; and St. Anne's, partly in ruins, is a beautiful specimen of architecture. The Rathhaus, or town-hall, is a picturesque old building, and the large hospital of the Holy Ghost has a striking front, with a range of small spires. The two gates—the Holstein gate, with massive round towers and spires, and the Burg Thor, at the northern end of the town, with a large square tower—are interesting. There are remains of three monasteries, a large public library, and, in the town and suburbs, more than 90 educational establishments. About 4,000 vessels enter and clear at the port annually.

Manf.—Woollens, silk, cotton, tobacco, machinery, soap, and playing-cards; ship-building is carried on. The harbour is at Travemünde, several miles lower down the Baltic, but the river having recently been deepened, ships of considerable size can now reach the town.
Pop.—55,498; of the state, 69,800.
Lat. 53° 52′ 1″ N. **Lon.** 10° 41′ 5″ E.
Constitution.—The free city and state are governed according to a constitution established in 1851. There are two representative bodies, the Senate, of 14 members, elected for life; and the House of Burgesses, or Bürgerschaft, of 120 members.
History.—Lubeck was built on its present site about the year 1140. In 1220 it was declared a free city of the empire, and in 1241 it entered into a treaty with Hamburg, which laid the foundation of the Hanseatic League. In 1806, Blucher, after the battle of Jena, took refuge in Lubeck, which was carried after a sanguinary action. Between 1810 and 1813 it was a portion of the French empire. It is now a member of the German empire.

LUBECK, a post-township of Maine, United States, 180 miles from Augusta. It has a good harbour. **Pop.** 3,000.

LUBEN, *loo'-ben*, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Katzrbach, 14 miles from Liegnitz. **Manf.** Woollen weaving. **Pop.** 4,300.

LUBIANA (*See* LAYBACH.)

LUBLIN, *loob'-lin*, a town of Russian Poland, on the left bank of the Bystricza, 96 miles S.E. of Warsaw. It is the capital of a government of the same name. Its principal public buildings are a cathedral, the Sobieski palace, a town-hall, a synagogue, and a college. There are very interesting ruins of the church of St. Nicholas (founded in 936), and of a royal castle built by Casimir the Great. **Manf.** Woollens and linen. An extensive trade is carried on, and three large fairs are held. **Pop.** of the gov., 882,616; of the town, 36,760.

LUBNI, or **LUBNU**, *loob-ni'*, an old town of Russia, government of Pultowa, on the Sula, 80 miles from Pultowa. Large annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,600.—*Charles XII.* of Sweden besieged this place for a considerable time, but was unsuccessful in taking it.

LÜBZ, *le(r)bz*, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, 30 miles S.E. of Schwerin. A trade in cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 2,600.

LUC, LE, *look*, a town of France, department Var, 27 miles N.E. of Toulon. **Manf.** Woollens, worsted, cork, leather, and glass. There is a trade in chestnuts. **Pop.** 3,300.

LUCAN, or **LUCANUS, MARCUS ANNÆUS**, *lu-kan'-nus*, a Latin poet. Going at an early age to Rome, his verses caused him to become the favourite of the Emperor Nero; but being foolish enough to enter into competition with his imperial patron, who was desirous of being considered the first poet of his time, he was forbidden to publish any more poetry. He was subsequently condemned to death for conspiring against the life of Nero, and was base enough to endeavour to save his own life by denouncing his mother, but without success, for he was compelled to destroy himself by opening his veins. The only poem of his at present extant is an epic in 10 books, the "Pharsalia," which describes the war from the commencement to Cæsar's meeting with Cleopatra in Egypt.

Born at Corduba (Cordova), in Spain, 38; died at Rome, 65.

LUCAS, *lu'-cas*, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 432 square miles. **Pop.** 14,530. The capital is Chariton.

LUCAS, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 420 square miles. **Pop.** 67,377. The capital is Toledo.

LUCCA, *luk'-ka*, or *look'-ka*, formerly a duchy of Italy (*see* ITALY), now a province of the Italian kingdom; mountainous, being traversed by the Apennines. The only river is the Serchio, which is not navigable. The soil is not naturally fertile, but highly cultivated. Olives, chestnuts, figs, citrons, and the mulberry are cultivated. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 292,435.

LUCCA, formerly the capital of the above duchy, and now of the Italian province of the same name, stands in a plain watered by the Serchio, 12 miles N.E. of Pisa. It has a circuit of about 3 miles, and its ramparts are planted with trees. The Ducal Palace and the Palazzo Borghi are large and interesting buildings. Several of the 40 churches are built of Carrara marble. The cathedral, which has a magnificent façade, contains some fine paintings. The church of San Michele is an ancient and massive structure, and the church of San Frediano, founded in the 7th century, is an interesting specimen of early Christian architecture. The Piazza del Mercato, a large square, in which the market is held, occupies the site and preserves the form of a Roman amphitheatre of immense size. The town is supplied with water by a very fine aqueduct of modern construction. The celebrated baths are on the banks of the Serchio, 15 miles from the town. **Manf.** Cloth and silk; and it trades in olive-oil, for which it is particularly famous. **Pop.** 66,469.—In the time of the Romans this place was frequently the head-quarters of Julius Cæsar. In 1805, Napoleon I. made it a principality, and gave it to his sister Eliza and her husband.

LUCE, BAY OF, or GLENLUCE BAY, a spacious bay in Wigtonshire, Scotland. It is about 19 miles broad at its entrance, and 7 at its head. Its length is about 17 miles. Its quicksands are frequently destructive to shipping.

LUCENA, *loo-thai'-na*, a city of Spain, province of Cordova, 40 miles S. of Cordova. **Manf.** Soap, linen, and cloth, besides saltworks near it. Its neighbourhood is famed for fruit, especially apricots, and for a fine breed of horses. **Pop.** 19,519.

LUCERA, *loo-chair'-a*, a town of Italy, province of Capitanata, 10 miles N.W. of Foggia. There are a cathedral, a royal college, museum, and a bishop's palace. A large trade in cheese and cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 14,760.

LUCERNE, *loo-sairn'*, a canton lying almost in the centre of Switzerland, and enclosed by the cantons of Zürich, Schweitz, and Unterwalden. It is level in the north, but mountainous in the south, the Alps in that part attaining an altitude of nearly 7,000 feet, with a generally fertile soil, producing fruits and wine; but cattle-rearing and dairy husbandry are the principal branches of industry. The principal river is the Reuss. Lakes Lucerne and Zug form part of the eastern border of the canton. **Area**, 474 square miles. **Pop.** 134,000, nearly all Roman Catholics.

LUCERNE, capital of the above canton, stands on both sides of the Reuss, at the north-western extremity of the Lake of Lucerne. It is built on a gentle eminence, surrounded by a wall and towers, and contains several handsome edifices, with neat groups of houses on the lake. Of the public buildings, the principal are the town-hall, the watch-tower (supposed to have been anciently a light-house, *lucerna*, whence the name of the town), the arsenal, gaol, theatre, and several covered bridges. The churches are of Gothic architecture; and there are both monasteries and convents. **Manf.** Silk, cotton, flax, hemp, and gloves. **Pop.** 17,850.

LUCERNE, a lake of Switzerland, between the canton of Unterwalden, Lucerne, Schwyz, and Uri. It is about 22 miles long, with a breadth of from half a mile to 2 miles. Its scenery is remarkably picturesque, and steamers ply on the water.

LUCHON. (*See* BAGNERES DE LUÇON.)

LUCIA-IN-MELAZZO (SANTA), a town of Italy, province of Napoli, 5 miles N.W. of Salerno. There is an abbey. **Pop.** 3,000.

LUCIA, ST., *lu'-she-a*, one of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies, about 30 miles to the S. of Martinique. It exhibits a variety of hills; amongst others, the Sulphur Mountain, an active volcano. Two remarkable cones, the Great and Little Pitons, are on the south-western shore. There are fine valleys having a good soil, and well watered. The elevated parts are covered with thick forests; but the climate is not generally healthy. There are several commodious bays and harbours, with good anchorage. The great article of export is sugar. **Area**, 248 square miles. **Pop.** 32,000, of whom only about 800 are white. **Lat.** 13° 41′ N. **Lon.** 61° W.—The English first settled in this island in 1637; in the year 1763 it was ceded to France. The English took it in the year 1779, but restored it at the peace in 1783. It has been in the possession of the English since 1803.

LUCIAN, *lu'-she-an*, a celebrated Greek satirist and rhetorician. His father, who was poor, placed him with a sculptor; but disliking that business, he applied himself to the law, which profession he also abandoned, and devoted himself to philosophy and eloquence. He travelled much, and for some time taught rhetoric in Gaul. The latter part of his life was passed in an official capacity in Egypt. He lived to an advanced age. His works, which are written in the Attic dialect, consist mostly of satirical dialogue, abounding with witticisms, but in some parts very coarse. The best editions of Lucian are those of Lehman and Dindorf. Tooke, Blount, and Franklin have given English translations of his writings.

Died about 200 A.D.

LUCIAN, SAINT, early Christian theologian, who taught at Antioch, and was thrice excommunicated for heresy, but finally submitted to the authority of the church. He was tortured in Nicomedia in the persecution under Maximin, and died in prison. He may be considered as the founder of Arianism.

Died about 310.

LUCILIUS, CAIUS, *lu-sil'-e-us*, a Roman satirist, who served under Scipio in his expedition against the Numantians. He is considered by some as the author of a poetical satire; but only a few of his verses remain, which are in the "Corpus Poetarum" of Maittaire.

Born B.C. 148; **died** at Naples, B.C. 103.

LUCINA, *lu-ci'-na*, in Roman mythology, the goddess who presided at the birth of children, sometimes considered as identical with Juno. In the Greek mythology the name is Ilithyea.

LUCIUS I., Pope, *lu'-she-us*, succeeded Cornelius in 252, and was martyred the year following.

Died 253.

LUCIUS II. (Gerardo de' Caccianamici), a native of Bologna, succeeded Celestin II. in 1144, and died a few months afterwards of a blow which he received in a popular commotion.

Died 1145.

LUCIUS III. (Ubaldo Allucingoli), succeeded Alexander III. in 1181. The Roman people having risen against him, he retired to Verona, but afterwards returned to Rome, and, by the help of the Italian princes, subdued his enemies. A new commotion compelled him, however, to retire again. He made a constitution for the extirpation of heresies, which laid the foundation of the Inquisition.

Died at Verona 1185.

LUCIUS, a legendary king of Britain in the 2nd century. He is said to have desired to be instructed in Christianity, to have received teachers from Pope Eleutherius, and to have founded the see of Llandaff.

Lived in the 2nd century.

LUCKAU, *loo'-kou*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 48 miles S.W. of Frankfort. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, tobacco, and gunpowder. Four annual cattle-markets are held. **Pop.** 4,600.

LUCKENWALDE, *look-en-vald'*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the river Nuthe, 30 miles S.W. of Berlin. A suburb, Little Gera, is inhabited by Russians. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, among the largest in Prussia. **Pop.** 14,000.

LUCKIPOOR, or **LOCKSHMIPUR,** *luk-e-poor'*, a town of British India, in Tipperah, province of Bengal, a few miles from the mouth of the Great Megna, here 10 miles wide, and 60 miles S.E. of Dacca. **Manf.** Coarse cotton stuffs. **Lat.** 20° 55′ N. **Lon.** 90° 55′ E.

LUCKNOW, *luk'-nou*, a city of British India, and capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Oude, on the right bank of the Goomtee, which falls into the Ganges. A bridge of stone, one of iron, and another of boats cross the river. The streets are narrow and very irregular; but it has an imposing appearance, the gilt domes of the imaumbarah, or chief mosque, and the mausoleum of the Vizir Asoph ud Dowlah, imparting to it, from a distance, an appearance of splendour. There are five royal palaces, the principal being the large Fureed Buksh and the Kaiserbagh. There is a monument to the memory of the native soldiers who fell in defending the Residency, in the great mutiny, the first stone of which was laid by the Prince of Wales in January 1876. The town is of great antiquity, but the older portion consists mostly of mud huts with straw roofs. The newer part has many good houses. **Pop.** 261,303.—In 1857, this place was besieged by the rebels, but was bravely defended by the troops under Brigadier Inglis, who had the command of the garrison. Sir Colin Campbell came, relieved the garrison, and effected one of the most masterly retreats on record. **Pop.** of district of same name, 696,824.

LUCKPUT, or **LUCKPUT-BUNDER,** *look-poot'*, a town of British India, in Cutch, on the Koree, or east branch of the Indus. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 23° 47′ N. **Lon.** 68° 56′ E.

LUCO, *loo'-ko*, a walled town of Italy, on the west bank of Lake Fucino, 26 miles S. of Aquila. **Pop.** 2,750.

LUCON, *loo'-kawng*, a town of France, department Vendée, 20 miles N. of Rochette. There is a very fine Gothic cathedral. **Manf.** Porcelain, and it has an active export trade, chiefly in grain and timber. **Pop.** 6,000.

LUÇON, LUZON, or **LUCONIA,** *loo-thon'*, the principal of the Philippine Islands, in the Eastern archipelago, on which stands Manilla, the metropolis. It is extremely irregular in shape, consisting of two portions connected by an isthmus, the northern portion being much the larger, and having the bay of Longayen on the west and the bay of Manilla on the south-west. The smaller part has a coast indented by many bays. The country is, for the most part, mountainous, being intersected in its whole length by elevated ridges, the Sierra Madre and Cordillera de Caravallos, which unite near the centre of the island, and spread over the whole island. In some places the detached mountains assume a conical figure, in the midst of extensive plains. The greatest elevation is about 7,000 feet. The climate is moist, but it is temperate, considering the situation of the island within the tropics, and the soil is fertile, the vegetation being almost unsurpassed in luxuriance.

Rivers.—The largest is the Aparri, or Cagayan, which rises in the central ridge, flows almost due north, and, after a course of 180 miles, falls into the sea at Aparri. The other rivers are the Pasig, one of the seven branches of which communicates with Manilla; the Abra, Agno, Pampanga, and Cabucao. There are several lakes, the largest being Bay Lake, more than 100 miles in circuit, with the island of Talin in the centre, and Bonbon, or Taal, with an active volcano in the centre.

Pro.—Rice, sugar, banana (valuable for its fibres), cotton, coffee, tobacco, cinnamon, and the ordinary tropical produce.

Minerals.—Gold, which is washed from all the streams, iron, copper, sulphur, coal, marble, agates, jasper, and carnelians.

Manf.—Cotton and silk tissues, embroidery, wood and ivory carvings, leather, and carriages. Boat building is actively carried on.

Area.—57,500 square miles.

Pop.—38,616 are enumerated—Tagals, or pure Indians, and descendants of Chinese, Japanese, and the Negritos, the aborigines, who are in a savage state.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—The island is divided into 19 provinces. The chief towns are MANILLA, the capital; Aparri, Bidondo, Cavité, and Santa Cruz.

LUCRETIA, *lu-kre'-she-a*, a celebrated Roman lady, was the daughter of Lucretius, governor of Rome, and the wife of Collatinus, a relation of Tarquin, one of whose sons, Sextus, ravished her, and she committed suicide on the following day. Her death occasioned the liberty of the Romans, who, excited by Brutus, expelled the Tarquins from their city. Sextus fled to a town of the Gabii, where he soon after perished. The sad fate of Lucretia is the subject of one of Shakspeare's finest poems.

Died about 509 B.C.

LUCRETIUS, TITUS CARUS, *lu-kre'-she-us*, a Roman poet and philosopher, was born of a good family, and educated under Zeno and Phædrus, both of the Epicurean sect. Cicero highly commends him for his learning and eloquence. His poem "On the Nature of Things" displays a vast amount of knowledge and daring speculation, and is partly founded on the doctrines of Epicurus. Lucretius has been translated into English, with notes, by Creech, and has been published in Bohn's "Classical Library." Little is known of his personal history, but Eusebius says he died by suicide.

Born 95 B.C.; **died** 52 B.C.

LUCULLUS, LUCIUS LICINIUS, *lu-kul'-lus*, a celebrated Roman general and consul, who gained a great victory over Mithridates, on the borders of the Granicus, B.C. 74, and conquered Bithynia. He also defeated Tigranes, king of Armenia, father-in-law of Mithridates, and took his capital; but the severity of Lucullus to his soldiers gave such offence that he was recalled, and the command given to

Pompey. On his return to Rome he obtained a triumph, and then retired to private life, possessed of immense riches, displaying an extravagance of luxury which has become proverbial. He collected a prodigious library, and patronised learned men.

Born about 11 B.C.; **died** 57 B.C.

LUDAMAR, *lood'-a-mar*, a county of Central Africa. The inhabitants are Moors, who rear cattle, the skins of which are made into saddles, bridles, and pouches. The chief towns are Benowm and Jarra. **Lat.** 14° 28′—15° 38′ N. **Lon.** 8°—10° 18′ E.

LUDE, LE, *loode*, a town of France, department Sarthe, on the left bank of the Loir, 25 miles S. of Le Mans. There are a handsome château, on a hill overlooking the river, and several antique and highly decorated houses. **Manf.** Linen, woollen, and leather. **Pop.** 3,800.

LUDEN, HEINRICH, *loo'-den*, German historian, studied at Gottingen, and in 1806 became a professor at Jena. His historical works relate chiefly to German history, and are of a patriotic character.

Born near Bremen, 1780; **died** at Jena, 1847.

LÜDENSCHEID, *le(r)d'-en-shide*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, 21 miles S.W. of Arnsberg. There are two Protestant churches. **Manf.** Buttons, files, buckles, hardware, and cotton. Calamine (carbonate of zinc) is found in the vicinity. **Pop.** 7,500.

LUDLOW, EDMUND, *lud'-lo*, an English parliamentary general, who studied first at Oxford, and afterwards in the Temple; but the civil wars breaking out, he quitted the law for the army, and served under the earl of Essex. He was a firm republican, and was one of the members of the high court of justice which sentenced Charles I. to the scaffold. On the death of Ireton, he had the command of the army in Ireland; but was deprived of it for opposing the usurpation of Cromwell. In the parliament under Richard Cromwell he obtained a seat, and was restored to his command in Ireland, but was again recalled. Just before the restoration of the king he went to Vevay, in Switzerland, where he resided till 1688, when he ventured to return to England; but the House of Commons applying to King William to cause him to be apprehended, he withdrew again to Vevay, where he died. His memoirs, which are curious and accurate, were printed after his death.

Born about 1620; **died** at Vevay, 1693.

LUDLOW, a market-town, municipal and parliamentary borough of Shropshire, on the Teme, over which is a stone bridge at the confluence with the Corve, 25 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury. The public buildings are the church, a very spacious and stately-looking edifice, extending in length 228 feet, and 73 in breadth, and erected in the 14th century; the market-house, and the town-hall. There are several charities, both for education and for the relief of the distressed. The castle, now in ruins, was a place of great importance as a stronghold against the incursions of the Welsh. In it Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII., was married to Catherine of Aragon, afterwards wife of his brother, Henry VIII.; and in 1634, Milton's Masque "Comus" was performed here. **Pop.** 5,100.—A station on the London and North-Western railway.

LUDWIG, or LOUIS I., KARL AUGUST, king of Bavaria, eldest son of king Maximilian Joseph. While Crown Prince he devoted himself to the study of science and the fine arts, and formed the splendid collection of sculpture known as the Glypothek. In 1810 he married the princess Theresa of Saxe-Hildburghausen, and succeeded to the throne in 1825. He continued his encouragement of the fine arts, erected several magnificent buildings (*see* MUNICH), and promoted public works. His intolerance to all except Roman Catholics, and his discreditable association with the notorious Lola Montez (*see* MONTES), excited the indignation of his subjects, and the revolutionary disturbances of 1848 led to his abdication in favour of his eldest son Maximilian.

Born 1786; **died** 1868.

LUDWIG II., king of Bavaria, grandson of the above, and son of Maximilian II., succeeded to the throne in 1864.

Born 1845.

LUDWIGSBURG, *lood'-vigs-boorg*, a well-built town of Germany, in Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 8 miles N. of Stuttgart. It has a royal castle, with a fine picture gallery and gardens, and several churches, and a large arsenal, being the principal military depôt of the kingdom. **Manf.** Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, leather, earthenware, tobacco, needles, and jewellery. **Pop.** 16,100.

LUDWIGSHAFEN, *lood'-vigs-ha'-fen*, a town of Bavaria, in the palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite Mannheim. An active trade is carried on. **Pop.** 8,000.

LUDWIGSLUST, *lood'-vigs-loost*, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 20 miles S.E. of Schwerin. There are a palace, formerly the ducal residence, a picture gallery, and a museum. **Manf.** Wadding and mineral waters. **Pop.** 5,500.

LUGAGNANO, *loo-gan-ya'-no*, an ancient town of Italy, on the left bank of the Arda, 19 miles S.E. of Piacenza. The church was built early in the 13th century. **Pop.** 4,500.

LUGANO, *loo-ga'-no*, a town of Switzerland, canton Ticino, beautifully situated on the north-west side of Lake Lugano, 16 miles from Como. It is an entrepôt of the trade between Switzerland and Italy. Near it are many grottoes. **Manf.** Silk. **Pop.** 6,100.

LUGANO, LAKE OF, a lake in the south of Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, mostly encompassed by lofty wooded and precipitous mountains. It is very irregular in shape, about 20 miles long, with an average breadth of 2. Along its shores an active navigation trade is carried on.

LUGANSK, *loo-gansk'*, a market-town of Russia in Europe, government of Ekaterinoslav, on the Lugan, a branch of the Donetz, 100 miles N.W. of Taganrog. **Manf.** Iron, very extensive, the only iron-works in the south of Russia being here; there is a cannon foundry. Large coal-mines are in the vicinity. **Pop.** 10,500.

LUGO, *loo'-go*, a city of Spain, capital of the province of the same name, near the Minho, 50 miles N.E. of Santiago. It has a cathedral of Gothic architecture, erected in the 12th century, with several churches and convents. **Manf.** Leather and silk. **Pop.** 18,900.—In the time of the Romans the mineral baths of this place were famous.

LUGO, a province of Spain, a portion of the old province of Galicia. It is very rugged and mountainous, only a very small portion in the valleys being cultivable. The coast-line is irregular and rocky, and Cape Estaca is the most northern point of the Spanish peninsula. In some of the hilly districts there is good pasturage, and large numbers of cattle are reared.

Rivers.—The Eo, Masma, Oro, and Miño.
Minerals.—Iron, antimony, argentiferous lead, granite, building stone, marble, and quartz.
Area.—6,088 square miles.
Pop.—420,000.
Chief Towns.—Lugo, the capital; Mondonedo, Monforte, Ribaedo, and Vivero.

LUGO, a town of Italy, on the Senio, 32 miles S.E. of Ferrara. It has a large annual fair, and is an important place of trade. **Pop.** 25,000.

LUGOS, *loo-gos'*, a town of Hungary, 34 miles S.E. of Temesvar, on both sides of the Temes, and divided into a German and a Rouman town, the latter the larger. **Pop.** 12,000.

LUINI, or **LOVINI DA LUINI, BERNARDINO**, Italian painter, who studied at Milan, in the academy presided over by Leonardo da Vinci, whose style he imitated with great success. He was famous as a fresco painter, and executed many fine works at Milan, Lugano, and Pavia.
Born at Luini, near Lake Maggiore, about 1460.

LUIS, SAN. (*See* SAN LUIS.)

LUITPRAND, *lwe'-pran*, Lombard historian, was secretary to Berengarius, regent of the kingdom of Italy, who also employed him as his ambassador to Constantinople. He afterwards became bishop of Cremona, and was sent, in 962, by Otho I., emperor and king of Italy, on a mission to Rome. In 968 he went on an embassy to Constantinople, where he was thrown into prison by the orders of Nicephorus Phocas, for his zeal in defending the interest of his master. After remaining in confinement some months, he returned to Italy. He wrote the History of the Affairs of Europe in his time, and other works valuable for their historical information.
Born at Pavia, early in the 10th century; **died** about 970.

LUITPRAND, king of Lombardy, succeeded his father Ansprand in 712. His hostility to the Greek settlers in Italy, involved him in continual quarrels, and his successes excited the jealousy of Pope Gregory II. In consequence of illness in 736, he associated his nephew *Hildebrand* with him in the government. He afterwards assisted Charles Martel to drive the Saracens out of Provence, and besieged Rome, but Charles assisting the pope, he raised the siege. He was an energetic and able ruler, and Lombardy prospered under his administration.
Born 690; **died** 744.

LUKE, ST., *luke*, the Evangelist. His native country is unknown. Eusebius and Jerome state that he was born at Antioch; but Clement, Tertullian, and Origen make no mention of the fact. According to some, he was one of the seventy disciples sent forth by Christ; and he is expressly mentioned as a companion of St. Paul in his travels. Tradition affirms that, subsequently to St. Paul's first liberation from prison, St. Luke went to Achaia, and there wrote his gospel and the Acts of the Apostles, and that he died at an advanced age.

LUKOW, *loo'-kof*, a town of Russian Poland, on an affluent of the Krzna, 16 miles S. of Siedlie. There are a castle, several churches, a monastery, and college. **Pop.** 4,200.

LULLY, RAYMOND, (**RAIMUNDO LULLIO**), *lool'-le*, known as the "enlightened doctor." He led for some years a dissolute life, and served as a common soldier. Falling in love with a young woman who had a cancer, he applied himself to the study of chemistry and physic, for the purpose of discovering a remedy for her complaint, in which he is said to have succeeded. He afterwards became subject to religious impressions, and studied theology, philosophy, and the Arabic language. He went to Tunis in 1292, and held public disputes with the Mahometan teachers, and afterwards in Majorca, Cyprus, and Armenia; and in 1306 went again to Africa, where he was treated with great severity, and, refusing to become a Mahometan, was expelled the country; and after suffering shipwreck, reached Pisa. He subsequently preached in Paris, and induced the pope to found professorships of the Oriental languages at Paris, Oxford, Salamanca, and other places. In 1314 he again went to Africa; but the people of Bugia attacked him, and stoned him to death. His works on theology, physic, philosophy, and law, have been frequently printed, but are very obscure. Some treatises on alchemy frequently, but unwarrantably, appear as his.
Born at Palma, Majorca, 1234; **died** at Bugia, 1315.

LULLY, JEAN BAPTISTE DE, a celebrated musician. He became page to Mademoiselle de Montpensier, niece of Louis XIV., who caused him to be taught music, in which he acquired such excellence as to be made superintendent of music to that king. Lully composed a number of operas and the music of several of Molière's plays.
Born at Florence, 1633; **died** at Paris, 1687.

LUMBRALES, *loom-bra'-lees*, a town of Spain, province of Salamanca. **Pop.** 2,700, chiefly engaged in agriculture.

LUMPKIN, *lum'-kin*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 6,200. The capital is Dahlonega.

LUNAWARA, *loo-na-wa'-ra*, a small state of India, in the division of Gujerat, tributary to Scindia, the Gaekwar, and the Rajah of Balasinor. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** of state, 75,000. **Lat.** 22° 50′—23° 16′ N. **Lon.** 73° 20′—73° 47′ E.

LUND, *loond*, an old town of Sweden, in the province of Gotland, 30 miles S.E. of Helsingfors. It has a cathedral, part of which dates from the 11th century, and is famous for its university, founded in 1628. **Manf.** Cloth, tobacco, and leather. **Pop.** 14,622. **Lat.** 55° 42′ 26″ N. **Lon.** 13° 12′ 42″ E.

LUNDENBERRG, or **BRACZLAW**, *loon'-den-bairg*, a market town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, on the Taja, 38 miles S.E. of Brünn. Two annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,700.

LUNDY ISLAND lies at the mouth of the Bristol Channel, about 10 miles N.W. of Hartland Point. **Area**, 2,000 acres. It is defended, except on its east side, by lofty rocks, and has a lighthouse, mansion-house, and produces good butter. Formerly it was a noted stronghold of pirates.

LUNEBURG, *loo'-ne-boorg*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Hanover, on the Ilmenau, 68 miles from Hanover. It was formerly one of the Hanse Towns, and has many ancient buildings. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, cotton stuffs, and soap; it has also a trade in horses, and a very fine salt-spring. **Pop.** 19,034; of district, 401,339.

LUNEL, *loo-nel'*, a town of France, department Hérault, 14 miles N.E. of Montpellier. Many interesting fossils have been found in the vicinity. **Manf.** Brandy; and it has a trade in raisins and wine. **Pop.** 6,900.

LÜNEN, *le(y)'-nen*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia. **Manf.** Woollen, hosiery, leather, and tobacco. **Pop.** 3,000.

LUNENBURG, *lu'-nen-berg*, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 410 square miles. **Pop.** 11,500.

LUNEVILLE, *loon'-veel*, a well-built town of France, department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, at the junction of the Vezouze and the Meurthe, 15 miles from Nancy. The principal public edifices are the old palace of the dukes of Lorraine, now used as a cavalry barracks, the town being one of the principal cavalry stations in France, the large and handsome church of St. James, surmounted by two elegant towers, and the town-hall. **Manf.** Cotton and worsted goods, embroidery, and earthenware. **Pop.** 18,000.—Here was concluded the first treaty between Austria and the French republic, in 1801.

LUNGIO, *loon'-je-o*, a town of Italy, in Calabria Citeriore, near the right bank of the Tire, 6 miles S.W. of Castrovillari. There is a Greek convent. A mine of rock salt is in the vicinity. **Pop.** 5,000.

LURGAN, *lur'-gan*, a town of Ireland, county of Armagh, province of Ulster, 15 miles N.E. of Armagh. **Manf.** Damasks and diapers. **Pop.** 10,135.—A station on the Ulster and Portadown railway.

LURISTAN, or **LOURISTAN**, *loo-ris-tan'*, a district of the province Irak-Ajemi, of Persia, bordering on Khuzistan and Faro. It is very mountainous, but there are many fruitful valleys. The inhabitants lead a wandering and pastoral life, and are fierce and warlike.

LUS, *lus'*, a province in the south-east of Beloochistan, bounded on the S. by the Indian Ocean. Generally mountainous; but fertile along the banks of its rivers. **Area**, 5,200 square miles. **Pop.** 60,000.

LUSATIA, *lu-sāt'-she-a*, an old province of Germany. (*See* GERMANY.)

LUSIANA, *loo'-se-a-na*, a town of Italy, province of Venetia, 16 miles N.E. of Vicenza. **Manf.** Venetian straw hats. **Pop.** 3,700.

LUSIGNAN, *loo-seen'-yawng*, a town of France, department Vienne, 14 miles S.W. of Poitiers. There are still some remains of one of the strongest fortresses in France. **Manf.** Serge and leather. **Pop.** 2,400.—This place is the cradle of the Lusignan family, which, during the crusades, became the sovereigns of Jerusalem and Cyprus.

LUSIGNAN, GUY DE, a celebrated French warrior of noble family, who went to the Holy Land in the time of the crusades, and espoused Sibylla, daughter of Amaury, king of Jerusalem, whom he succeeded; but he afterwards conceded that title to Richard I., king of England, and received the isle of Cyprus in return.
Died 1194.

LUSSURGIU, SANTA, *loos-soor'-je-oo*, a town of the Island of Sardinia, 8 miles S.W. of Cagliari, situated in a mountain hollow, probably the crater of an extinct volcano. There are several churches and a monastery. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloth. A large annual fair is held, and there is a considerable trade in wool, cattle, and dairy produce. **Pop.** 4,500.

LUTHER, MARTIN, *lu'-ther*, the great religious reformer, was the son of Hans Luther, a miner and metal worker, who trained him with considerable severity. In 1501 he was sent to the university of Erfurt, where he studied philosophy and the civil law, and when only 21 years of age took the degree of doctor of philosophy; but walking one day in the fields with a fellow student, his companion was struck dead by lightning, which so affected Luther, that he determined to retire from the world. He accordingly entered a monastery of the order of St. Augustine, where he led a pious and studious life; and there happening to meet with a Latin Bible, he read it with the utmost care and avidity, and was struck with the manifest difference between the doctrines of the gospel and the practices of the Roman church. He was ordained a priest in 1507, and afterwards removed to Wittenberg, where he became a teacher in the new university, and in 1509 took the degree of bachelor of theology. In 1512 he went to Rome on some business connected with his monastery, and, on his return, was created D.D., and became professor of divinity. In 1517, Leo X. published plenary indulgences or remissions from the temporal penalties of sin and the pains of purgatory. These indulgences were sold in Germany by the Dominicans in the most shameful manner, and gave offence to all religious persons, and to Luther in particular, who published a "Thesis on Indulgences," at Wittenberg, in which he exposed, in the strongest manner, the iniquity of the odious traffic. The propositions of Luther's Thesis were opposed by Tetzel, the papal agent; but the people at large were convinced that the truth lay on the side of Luther. The dispute growing serious throughout Germany, the emperor earnestly pressed the pope, Leo X., to exert his influence to put a stop to it; and, accordingly, though not very willingly on the part of the pope, who really admired Luther's talent and courage, Luther was cited to appear at Rome, which he prudently declined. Leo also demanded the elector Frederick to deliver Luther up to the papal legate, which he refused, at the same time requesting that the cause might be heard in Germany. To this the pope consented, and Luther appeared before Cardinal Cajetan, at Augsburg, to whom he gave a full account of his faith; but being required to make an implicit submission to the decrees of the pope, he zealously refused. On this, Leo issued a bull, threatening to excommunicate all who should presume to deny his power to grant plenary indulgences. Luther, on the other hand, appealed, in a public declaration, from the pope to a general council. The followers of Luther increased rapidly; Erasmus approved of his conduct in a great measure, and corresponded with him, but had not the courage to declare himself fully. The learned and amiable Melanethon attached himself firmly to Luther, and, by his prudence and moderation, rendered him essential service. In 1519, Luther had a dispute at Leipsic, with Eckius, professor of divinity at Ingoldstadt. In 1520 the pope issued a formal condemnation of Luther, which was immediately termed, by the reformer, "the execrable bull of antichrist;" and, calling the students of Wittenberg together, he flung the pope's bull and decretals into the fire. The year following, he attended the diet of Worms, by virtue of a safe conduct from the emperor Charles V.; and when his friends endeavoured to dissuade him from going, by urging the case of Huss, he said, that "if there were as many devils at Worms as tiles upon the houses, he would go." He was here required to retract his opinions, and to promise submission to the pope, both which he resolutely refused. On his return through a wood, he was seized by a party of horse, who conveyed him to a castle belonging to the elector of Saxony, where he was so secretly kept, that no one knew what was become of him, except the persons concerned in the affair. In the meantime, the emperor published an edict against him, and put under the ban of the

empire those who should defend him. Luther, however, was secure in his retreat, which he called his Hermitage and his Patmos; and employed his time in conferences with his chosen friends, and in writing books. After an absence of ten months, he again made his appearance at Wittenberg, where he wrote a severe reply to Henry VIII. of England, who had published a book against him on the doctrine of the Eucharist. About this time he published a translation of the New Testament into German, which was universally read, though proscribed by imperial authority. In 1523, Erasmus was prevailed on to write against Luther, and chose for his subject the freedom of the human will, which he defended against the reformer, who replied in a treatise entitled "De Servo Arbitrio," which was answered by Erasmus in another, called "Hyperaspistes." In 1525, Luther married Catherine von Bora, a nun, who had escaped from a convent; on which his enemies accused him of immorality and impiety, but Luther defended his act on scriptural grounds. In 1529 the emperor convened a diet at Spires, to procure aid from the German princes against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying religious disputes. In this assembly it was ordered that the mass should be universally observed throughout the empire. Against this decree the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, and other princes, entered their protest; on which account the reformed party acquired the name of Protestants. These princes then entered into a league for their mutual defence against the emperor. In 1530 was drawn up by Melancthon the Confession of Augsburg, which was received as the standard of the Protestant faith in Germany. In 1535, Luther's translation of the Bible into German was published. In 1537, Luther was attacked with a dangerous illness, but recovered, and went on writing books, and labouring to promote the great work of reformation. The mind of Luther was ardent and impetuous, of indomitable resolution and courage, but honest, and earnestly bent on the discovery and propagation of religious truth. His manners were becoming his profession, and his whole life evinced a zeal for the glory of God and the welfare of man. He was a multifarious and voluminous writer. A fine memorial was erected at Worms in 1868.

Born at Eisleben, Saxony, 1483; **died** 1546.

LUTON, *lu'-ton*, a market-town of Bedfordshire, on the river Lea, 18 miles S. of Bedford, between the ranges of the Chiltern Hills. There are a very fine Gothic church and a new church. **Manf.** Straw hats. **Pop.** 23,959.—A station on the London and North-Western and Great Northern railways.

LUTTERBERG, *loot'-ter-bairg*, a town of Germany, 23 miles from Brunswick, in the district of Hartz. **Pop.** 1,300. Here Christian IV., king of Denmark, was defeated by Tilly, in 1626.

LUTTERWORTH, *lut'-ter-werth*, a market-town of Leicestershire, on the Swift, 14 miles S.W. of Leicester. The pulpit in the church, which is a large and handsome building, is the same in which the celebrated Wickliffe addressed his congregation. There is also a portrait of the great reformer, who died and was buried here. **Manf.** Hosiery and ribbons. **Pop.** 13,356.

LÜTTRINGHAUSEN, *le(y)t'-tring-hou'-sen*, a town of Prussia, province of Düsseldorf. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, and agricultural implements. **Pop.** 9,300.

LUTZEN, *loot'-sen*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 11 miles S.W. of Leipsic. **Pop.** 2,700.—This place is memorable as the scene of two great engagements; one, in 1632, in which Gustavus of Sweden was killed; and the other in 1813, when the French, under Bonaparte, defeated the combined forces of Prussia and Russia.

LUX, ADAM, *loox*, a German enthusiast, an ardent partisan of the French revolution, who represented Mentz in the Convention. He afterwards took the part of the Girondists, and attacked the leaders of the Reign of Terror, demanding that he should be made a martyr. He was so violent that he was sent to the guillotine. One of his daughters inherited his morbid peculiarities, and committed suicide for love of Jean Paul Richter, whom she knew only by his writings.

Born at Oldenburg, 1766; **died** at Paris, 1793.

LUXEMBOURG, FRANÇOIS HENRI DE MONTMORENCY, Duke of, *loox-em-boorg*, a famous marshal of France, was the posthumous son of François de Montmorency, count of Boutteville, beheaded under Louis XIII. for fighting a duel. At the age of 15, he was at the battle of Rocroi, under the great Condé, and greatly distinguished himself by his daring. He served as lieutenant-general at the taking of Franche-Comté, in 1668, and in the Dutch campaign of 1672, about which time he effected a famous retreat with an army of 20,000 men against 70,000. In 1675 he was made marshal of France. A ridiculous charge was trumped up against him by Louvois, and he suffered 14 months' imprisonment in the Bastile, and was banished to his estates. After 10 years he was recalled, and appointed to the command of the army in Flanders, and in 1690 he gained the battle of Fleurus, which was followed by the victories of Leusen, Steenkirk, and Neerwinde. He was feeble and deformed in body, but in respect of energy and military talents one of the foremost generals of the age.

Born at Paris, 1628; **died** 1695.

LUXEMBURG, *loox'-em-boorg*, **GRAND-DUCHY OF**, a district in the south-east of Belgium, adjoining the Belgian province of the same name. It is connected with the Netherlands, in the person of the sovereign, but has a constitution and administration of its own, and is, by the treaty of London, of May, 1867, a neutral country, under the protection of the great European powers. The surface is generally level, and the chief products are corn, hemp, flax, hops, and wine. **Minerals.**—Iron, lime, and slate. **Area**, 1,592 square miles. **Pop.** 198,000, mostly Walloons, and the remainder Germans.

LUXEMBURG, capital of the above grand duchy, on the Else, 76 miles S.E. of Liége. There are an old and a new town, the former on an almost precipitous rock, and formerly one of the strongest fortresses in Europe; but since the treaty of 1867, the fortifications have been demolished. The new town is at the foot of the hill, along the banks of the river. There are a fine cathedral and many handsome buildings. **Manf.** Wax and leather. There are breweries and distilleries, and a large general trade is carried on. **Pop.** 15,000.

LUXEMBURG, BELGIAN, a province in the south-east of Belgium, traversed by branches of the Ardennes, which have an average height of about 2,000 feet. The surface is rugged, with large tracts of forest and morass, and the soil poor. **Minerals.**—Iron, lead, copper, marble, freestone, slate, and gypsum. **Area**, 1,690 square miles. **Pop.** 213,313. The capital is ARTON. Belgian Luxemburg formed a portion of the old German grand duchy, the greater part of which was allotted

to Belgium when that kingdom was formed in 1830; but another division, by which the Netherlands obtained a larger share, was made in 1839.

LUXEUIL, *loox'-e(r)-e*, a town of France, department Haute-Saône, 17 miles N.E. of Vesoul. **Manf.** Straw hats, cherry brandy, leather, paper, cotton, pottery, and ironware. **Pop.** 4,000.

LUXOR, *lux'-or*, a village of Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 2 miles from Carnac. (*See* THEBES.)

LUZERN, a canton of Switzerland. (*See* LUCERNE.)

LUZERNE, *lu-zern'*, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area**, 1,427 square miles. **Pop.** 133,065. The capital is Wilkesbarre.

LUZON. (*See* LUÇON.)

LUZY, *loo-zé'*, a town of France, department Nièvre, on the Haleine, 40 miles S.E. of Nevers. **Pop.** 2,600.

LYCAON, *li-ka'-on*, in Greek mythology, a king of Arcadia, who for impiety and cannibalism was, with his son, transformed by Jupiter into wolves.

LYCAONIA, *li-ka-o'-ne-a*, an ancient division of Asia Minor, now in the Turkish province of Konieh.

LYCIA, *li'-se-a*, an ancient division on the south coast of Asia Minor.

LYCOMING, *li-kō'-ming*, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area**, 1,080 square miles. **Pop.** 57,000. The capital is Williamsfort.

LYCON, *li'-kon*, Greek philosopher, principal of the Peripatetic school at Athens. He anticipated some of the modern educational theories, objecting to corporal punishment, and stimulating feelings of honour and shame among his pupils.

Died 226 B.C.

LYCOPHRON *lik'-o-fron*, a poet and grammarian, who lived at the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and formed one of the seven poets known as the Pleiades. He was a voluminous writer, but only one of his poems has come down to our times,—that entitled "Cassandra,"—which is a long and enigmatical work that has been much commented on by the Greek grammarians. Ovid states that he was killed by an arrow.

Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

LYCURGUS, *li-kur'-gus*, the famous Spartan lawgiver. The records of his birth and of the period of his existence are very obscure; but he is stated to have been the son of Eunomus, king of Sparta, and brother of Polydectes, who succeeded his father. After the death of Polydectes, his widow offered the crown to Lycurgus, though she was then with child; but he refused, and faithfully discharged the duty of regent and guardian during the minority of his nephew Charilaus. When the young prince came of age, Lycurgus left Sparta, and travelled into several countries to observe their laws and manners. On his return home he found the kingdom in a state of confusion; the king endeavoured to reign despotically, and the people would not obey. Lycurgus undertook to reform the government, and introduced the most rigorous laws, yet such as were admirably adapted to civilize a disordered people. After this he quitted Sparta, and is supposed to have died in Crete, at an advanced age.

Died about 870 B.C.

LYCURGUS, an Athenian orator. He is said to have studied philosophy under Plato, and rhetoric under Isocrates. He was the friend of Demosthenes, and a zealous advocate for liberty. One of his orations is included in Reiske's collection of Greek orators.

Died 323 B.C.

LYDGATE, JOHN, *lid'-gait*, English poet, an Augustine monk of St. Edmund's Bury, in the reign of Henry VI. He was a poet and successor of Chaucer. As a poet he was most versatile and prolific. Ritson, in his "Bibliographica Poetica," has enumerated no fewer than 251 short works by him. The "History of Troy," "Story of Thebes," and "Fall of Princes," are his best poems. He is also said to have been a good mathematician and an accomplished scholar.

Born about 1370; **died** about 1450.

LYDIA, an ancient division of Asia Minor.

LYDUS, JOANNES LAURENTIUS, *li'-dus*, a celebrated Greek writer, who, during 40 years, filled several important posts at the court of the emperor Justinian. Three of his works have survived; these being treatises on the "Magistrates of the Roman Republici," on "The Months," and on "Omens and Prodigies."

Born about 490; **died** about 560.

LYE, EDWARD, *lī'*, an English clergyman, who devoted himself, with the greatest success, to the study of the Saxon and Gothic languages and literature. Besides other important works, he gave to the world a "Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Languages," which was published in 1772, a few years after the compiler's death.

Born at Totnes, 1704; **died** 1767.

LYELL, SIR CHARLES, *lī'-el*, a distinguished modern geologist. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and commenced practice at the bar; but his private means making him independent of his profession, he gave himself exclusively to the study of geology, to perfect his knowledge of which he travelled extensively in Europe. In 1832 he was named professor of geology at King's College; but this appointment he soon afterwards resigned. From the commencement of the publication of the Geological Society's Transactions, he was a regular and valuable contributor. In 1830 appeared the first volume of his great work, "The Principles of Geology." This was completed in 1834, passed through many editions, and attracted the attention of the whole geological world. Another extraordinary book by him was produced in 1838, entitled "Elements of Geology." These two works have exercised the most marked influence upon geological inquiry since the date of their first publication. Sir Charles Lyell made two visits to the United States of America, and published many memoirs relative to the geology of the New World. The continent of Europe was also travelled over, and its geological facts described by him. A general account of his journeys in America was published by Sir Charles Lyell, entitled "Travels in North America," and "A Second Visit to the United States." His scientific observations, both in the New World and on the continent of Europe, were produced in the "Transactions of the Geological Society," reports of the British Association, and in English and American scientific journals. His great services to the cause of geological science obtained for him, in 1848, the honour of knighthood, and in 1864 he was raised to a baronetcy. He was twice elected president of the Geological Society, was President of the British Association in

1864, and in 1855 his university conferred upon him the title of D.C.L., and the university of Cambridge the degree of LL.D. His work, published in 1863, "The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man, with Remarks on the Theory of the Origin of Species by Development," created a great excitement, not only in the scientific world, but among general readers.

Born at Kinnordy, Forfarshire, 1797; **died** in London, 1875.

LYME REGIS, *re'-gis*, a municipal and parliamentary borough, seaport, and watering-place of Dorsetshire, at the mouth of a small stream, the Lym, 9 miles W. of Bridport. There is a good harbour, with a semi-circular pier. The principal buildings are a parish church, custom-house, townhall, and assembly rooms. **Pop.** 2,333.

LYMINGTON, *li'-ming-ton*, a municipal and parliamentary borough, market, seaport-town, and bathing-resort of Hampshire, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, 18 miles S.W. of Southampton. There are a church, town-hall, custom-house, theatre, baths, and workhouse, besides shipbuilding-yards and salt works. **Pop.** 4,360.—A station on the London and South-Western Railway.

LYNCHBURG, *linch'-berg*, the capital of Campbell county, Virginia, United States, picturesquely seated on the James river, 120 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has several churches and chapels. **Manf.** tobacco, cotton, and iron. **Pop.** 16,000, nearly half being coloured.

LYNDHURST, *lind'-hurst*, a village of Hampshire, in the New Forest, 8 miles S. of Southampton. **Pop.** 1,600.—In the neighbourhood, the spot is shown where William Rufus was slain, in the New Forest. All the forest courts are held at Lyndhurst, where is also the residence of the lord warden of the forest.

LYNDHURST, JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, Lord, lord chancellor and statesman. His father, an eminent painter, descended from an Irish family, had emigrated to America, where the future English peer first saw the light. When about two years of age, his father took him to England, where he was ultimately educated, first by a private tutor, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained high honours. He was elected fellow of his college, and received the appointment of "travelling bachelor;" upon which he visited the United States. On his return to England, he commenced the study of the law, and in 1804 was called to the bar. Although his great abilities were generally admitted amongst the members of his own profession, still he was almost unknown to the general public till the year 1817, when he assisted Sir Charles Wetherell in defending Watson and Thistlewood on their trial for high treason. His singular talents, as displayed on this occasion, recommended him to the governing party of the time; and, although he had hitherto evinced liberal views in politics, he embraced the offers made to him by the Tory party. In 1818 he became chief-justice of the county palatine of Chester; and soon afterwards entered parliament for the borough of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight. In 1819 he rose to the grade of king's serjeant, and was in the same year knighted and appointed solicitor-general. In the following year he conducted the prosecution in two great trials,—the Cato-street conspirators, and that of Queen Caroline in the House of Lords. He became attorney-general in 1823, and in 1826 he was made Master of the Rolls. When the question of the Roman Catholic emancipation came before the House of Commons, in 1821, he energetically opposed the measure; but two years afterwards he strenuously supported it, declaring that he "felt no apprehension for the safety of the church." He had previously accepted the chancellorship, and had been created Lord Lyndhurst. In 1830 he was appointed chief baron of the Exchequer, and in that capacity earned the highest distinction as an acute and impartial judge. During the proceedings consequent upon the introduction of the Reform Bill into the House of Lords, so strenuous was his opposition, that he was regarded as the head of the Conservative party in the Upper House. At one period it was actually proposed to him to form a new ministry, in conjunction with the Duke of Wellington; a project which fell to the ground on account of the refusal of Sir Robert Peel and other moderate Conservatives to join his cabinet. In 1834, he again became lord chancellor, under the Peel administration; but he retired with his party a short time afterwards. In 1841, however, Sir Robert Peel returned to power; whereupon Lord Lyndhurst, for the third time, accepted the chancellorship, and retained it until the retirement of his chief, in 1846. From that period, his speeches in the House of Lords became fewer in number, but carried no less weight with his hearers. When past the great age of 80 years, he delivered remarkable speeches relative to the war with Russia, on Cambridge University reform, the Wensleydale peerage, and the defences of the country; and at the age of 88, made a vigorous speech on the occasion of the dispute between the Lords and the Commons relative to the Paper Duties Bill.

Born at Boston, United States, 1772; **died** in London, 1863.

LYNE, *line*, a river of Scotland, rising on the borders of Edinburghshire, and, after a course of 20 miles falling into the Tweed above Peebles.—Another, of England, in Staffordshire, which falls into the Trent.—Another, of Northumberland, which falls into the sea.

LYNN, *lin*, a city of Massachusetts, United States, 9 miles N.E. of Boston. There are 30 churches. **Manf.** Boots and shoes, in connexion with which more than one-third of the inhabitants are engaged, and morocco and other fine leather. **Pop.** 38,000.

LYNN REGIS, or **KING'S LYNN**, a municipal and parliamentary borough, market-town, and seaport of England, in Norfolk, on the Ouse, about three miles from its mouth, and 26 N. of Ely. Four rivulets run through the town, over which are a number of small bridges. On the land side, the town is wholly surrounded with a deep fosse and portions of the old wall. There are five churches in the town and two in the suburbs, West Lynn and Gaywood; a handsome custom-house, guildhall, and a hospital. It has an active export and import trade in coal, wine, corn, timber, hemp, wool, and Canadian produce. Shipbuilding is carried on. **Pop.** 18,475.—A station on the Great Eastern railway.

LYON, *li-on*, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 640 square miles. **Pop.** 2,000,

LYON, a county of Kansas, United States. **Area**, 858 square miles. **Pop.** 17,326. The capital is Emporia.

LYON, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 375 square miles. **Pop.** 6,500. The capital is Eddyville.

LYON, a recently formed county of Minnesota, United States. **Area**, 1,980 square miles. **Pop.** 6,257.

LYON, a county of Nevada, United States. **Area**, 480 square miles. **Pop.** 2,000. The chief town is Dayton.

LYONS, or more properly **LYON**, *li'-ons* (Fr. *lé'-awng*), a large and celebrated city in the S.E. of France, and the second in point of population, the capital of the department of the Rhône, situate on the tongue of land inclosed between the Rhône and the Saône, 316 miles S.E. of Paris. It is surrounded by fortifications extending for 13 miles round the city. The streets are dark and gloomy, except in the more modern parts of the town, such as the Place Belle cour and the quays along the Rhône, where they display considerable elegance. Of the public buildings, the most noted are the town-hall (the finest in France) and the large hospital called Hôtel Dieu. The cathedral, one of the oldest churches in France, is a large building in the Saracenic style, and has four towers, and the church of Ainai deserves attention as a relic of antiquity; and of the other churches of the city, those of the Chartreux, St. Nizier, Notre Dame, and St. Bonaventure, deserve to be visited. The church of St. Irenæus stands on the site of the martyrdom of that bishop. The other buildings are the archiepiscopal palace, the arsenal, the exchange, the mint, and the public library. Lyons has a variety of antiquities, the remains of an aqueduct, a theatre, reservoirs, and mosaics. Of its literary institutions, there are an academy of sciences, founded in 1700, and an academy of fine arts in 1724. It has a primary and secondary school, school of design called "Institution de la Martinière," a national college, and a state veterinary school. The two rivers are crossed by 19 bridges, and the quays, 28 in number, are very fine. There are several important suburbs, the chief being La Guillotière, Les Brotteaux, and La Croix-Rousse. **Manf.** For these Lyons is celebrated; particularly for its extensive fabrics of silk (employing about 140,000 hands), gold and silver brocade, plain, double, and striped velvet, richly embroidered taffeta, and satin; also gold and silver laces or galoons, gauze, ribbons, nets, and silk stockings; hats, leather, carpets, coloured paper, chemicals, and earthenware. The printing and bookselling of this place are the next to Paris in importance. **Pop.** 376,613.—Lyons (Lugdunum) was founded about 42 years before the Christian era, and suffered greatly during the revolution, from the conflicts of hostile parties.

LYONS, capital of Wayne county, New York, United States, 169 miles N.W. of Albany. **Manf.** Leather, carriages, and essential oils. **Pop.** 5,000.

LYONS, or **LYON, GULF OF.** (*See* LION.)

LYONS, EDMUND, Lord, a distinguished British admiral. He was sent, at a very early age, to Hyde-Abbey School, near Winchester; but little time was spent in a merely school education, as he entered the navy as a volunteer of the first class in 1800, when he was but ten years and a half old. He was first sent on board the *Royal Charlotte* yacht, and, after seeing some service in the Mediterranean, accompanying Sir John Duckworth's expedition to the Dardanelles, and assisting at the demolition of the redoubt on Point Pesquies, on the Adriatic shore, he returned to England in 1807. The same year he went to the East Indies, where he gained considerable distinction. Returning home in ill health, he was promoted to the command of the *Rinaldo*, 10, in which vessel he formed one of the squadron which, in 1813, escorted Louis XVIII. to France, and the allied sovereigns to England. In 1828 he assisted at the blockade of Navarino, and superintended the naval expedition sent to co-operate with the French in the reduction of the castle of Morea, the last remnant of the Ottoman power in the Peloponnesus. He was afterwards employed in cruising about the Mediterranean, and on one celebrated occasion entering the Black Sea in the first British man-of-war that had ever passed the Bosphorus, and actually visiting the scene of his future labours—Sebastopol. In 1835, Captain Lyons, who had, in the meantime, received the honour of knighthood and the insignia of several orders, exchanged the naval for the diplomatic profession, being appointed minister plenipotentiary at the court of Athens, which post he filled from 1835 until 1849. In 1849 he was appointed British minister to the Swiss confederation, and, in 1851, was sent to Stockholm in a similar capacity. There he remained until, in November, 1853, war being then imminent, he was appointed second in command of the Mediterranean fleet. If at the outset only second in command, Sir Edmund Lyons was from the first the ruling spirit of the British fleet, and to him was due, in an incalculable degree, the success which attended the English arms on the shores of the Euxine. He organized and conducted the expedition to the Crimea, took an active part in the bombardment of Sebastopol, and with great difficulty succeeded in overruling the plan of the English and French commanders, and making Balaklava the naval basis of operations. This was, perhaps, the most important of all the services rendered by the admiral, and he well deserved the peerage which it earned for him.

Born near Christchurch, Hants, 1790; **died** 1858.

LYS, or **LEYE**, *leece*, a navigable river of France and Belgium, rising near Lysbourg, the department Pas-de-Calais, and, after a course of 100 miles, falling into the Scheldt at Ghent. At one time it formed the boundary between France and Germany.

LYSANDER, *li-san'-der*, a famous Spartan commander in the Peloponnesian war. He prevailed on Ephesus to withdraw from its alliance with Athens, and he entered into a league with Cyrus the Younger, at whose court he had spent part of his youth. He also defeated the Athenian fleet, after which, in 404 B.C., the city itself fell into his hands; and thus terminated the Peloponnesian war, which had lasted 27 years. Lysander overturned the democracy, and restored the government of the Archons. After this he endeavoured to seat himself on the throne of Sparta, but was unsuccessful. He was slain at the battle of Haliartus, in the Bœotian war.

Died 395 B.C.

LISIAS, *li'-se-as*, one of the ten Athenian orators. He assisted Thrasybulus against the Thirty Tyrants. Plutarch mentions 425 of his orations; but of these only 35 remain, with fragments of some others.

Born at Athens, 458 B.C.; **died** about 378 B.C.

LYSIAS, general of Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, who sent him against Judas Maccabæus, by whom he was surprised and defeated, with the loss of 5,000 men. Lysias saved himself by flight, and, after the death of Epiphanes, returned to power, as regent, under Antiochus Eupator. He laid siege to Jerusalem; but learning that Philip, who disputed the regency with him, had taken possession of the capital of Syria, he raised the siege, marched against Philip, and defeated him. Both Eupator and himself were subsequently abandoned by their partisans, and slain by their guards.

Died B.C. 162.

LYSIMACHUS, *li-sim'-a-kus*, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, after whose death he made himself master of Thrace, where he built a town called by his own name. He afterwards seized Macedonia, and expelled Pyrrhus from the throne. He was killed in battle by Seleucus.

Died 282 B.C.

LYSIPPUS, *li-sip'-pus*, a celebrated Grecian sculptor, who is said to have been a self-taught artist. His greatest works were the statue of a man wiping and anointing himself after bathing, which was placed before Agrippa's baths at Rome, and a statue of the sun, represented in a car drawn by four horses, at Rhodes.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

LYSKOVA, or **LISKOWA**, *lis-ko'-va*, a market-town of European Russia, government of Nijni Novgorod, on the right bank of the Volga. There are a castle and six churches. A large horse and cattle fair is held annually. **Pop.** 4,000.

LYTTELTON, GEORGE, Lord, an English writer, who was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. On his return from travel on the continent, in 1730, he obtained a seat in parliament, where he distinguished himself as a frequent speaker on the side of the opposition; on which account he became secretary to Frederick, prince of Wales, who adhered to that party. In 1744, on the resignation of Sir Robert Walpole, he was made one of the lords of the Treasury. In 1756 he became chancellor of the Exchequer; his qualifications for which office seem to have been but sufficiently small, as he is said to have been unable to master the simplest rules of arithmetic. He was raised to the peerage in 1757, and soon afterwards devoted himself exclusively to literature. His principal works are "Observations on the Conversion of St. Paul," "Dialogues of the Dead," "History of Henry II.," and Poetical Works. Dr. Johnson has included his life amongst those of the English poets written by him. He was a great patron of the modern system of landscape gardening.

Born 1709; **died** 1773.

LYTTELTON, THOMAS, *Lord, son of the preceding, was a young nobleman of promising talents, but of dissipated manners. His death is said to have been preceded by a very extraordinary circumstance. He saw in a dream, or otherwise, a young woman whom he had seduced, who warned him of his dissolution in three days from that time. On the third day, his lordship had a party to spend the evening with him, and about the time predicted said, he "believed he should jockey the ghost;" but, a few minutes afterwards, he was taken faint, and carried to bed, whence he rose no more. The "Quarterly Review," in 1852, endeavoured to set up a claim for this young nobleman to be considered the author of the "Letters of Junius" (see* JUNIUS); but the hypothesis was soon abandoned.

Born 1744; **died** 1779.

LYTTELTON, a seaport town at the eastern side of the province of Canterbury, New Zealand, Middle Island, on Victoria Bay, walled in by precipitous hills, nearly in the coast centre of the Middle Island. It was formerly known by the name of Port Cooper. It is 174 miles by sea from Wellington, and 190 from Otago. It is connected with Christchurch, 8 miles E., of which place it is the port, by a railway tunnelled through the hills. There is a harbour, recently much improved, and every facility for the loading of the vessels, and ships drawing under 15 feet can lie alongside the jetties. There are chapels belonging to the members of the Presbyterian and Wesleyan persuasion, also an Anglican church. **Pop.** 5,000.

LYTTON, EDWARD GEORGE EARLE LYTTON BULWER, Lord, *lit'-ton*, a celebrated English novelist and dramatic writer. He was the youngest son of General Bulwer, and studied at Cambridge, where he gained the Chancellor's prize for English versification in 1825. Immediately after leaving the university, in 1826, he commenced his literary career by the publication of a volume of poems, entitled "Weeds and Wild Flowers." His first novel, "Falkland," was published anonymously in the following year, and was followed, in 1828, by "Pelham," a witty and brilliant work of fiction, the success of which decided its author to continue his labours in the same path. The limits of our space forbid us to enumerate all the novels of which he was the author; but "Paul Clifford," "Rienzi," "The Last Days of Pompeii," "The Last of the Barons," "Harold," "The Caxtons," and "My Novel," may be mentioned as illustrating the scope and variety of his genius. His last works, "Kenelm Chillingly" and "The Parisians," were not published till after his death. He contributed to the "Quarterly" and other reviews, and constantly to "Blackwood's Magazine." As a poet, he displayed grace, feeling, and musical versification. He had a taste for publishing anonymously, in order to test public opinion uninfluenced by his literary reputation. In this way he published "The New Timon," "King Arthur," and several other works, which at once became popular. He also produced translations from Schiller and of the odes of Horace. As a playwright, he was the author, among other similar productions, of some of the most popular plays of modern days, among them "Richelieu" and "The Lady of Lyons." *In 1831 he entered parliament as member for St. Ives, and attached himself to the Whig party. After a long absence from the House of Commons, he was returned as representative for Herts in 1852, whereupon he became an adherent of the political views of Lord Derby, and, on the accession of the Conservatives to power, formed a member of the ministry, as colonial secretary.* A man of prodigious industry, he showed himself equal to the highest efforts in literature; fiction, poetry, the drama, all were enriched by his labours. As a politician, he could scarcely be included in the first rank, and his oratory, though sufficiently fluent and impressive, could not be deemed of the highest order. In 1844 he succeeded, on the death of his mother, to the Knebworth estates, worth £12,000 a-year, and, on that occasion, obtained the royal license to take his mother's maiden name, Lytton, for his surname, and became henceforth known as Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. During the Melbourne administration of 1835, he was created a baronet, and, in 1856, he became lord rector of the Glasgow University. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Lytton in 1866.

Born at Haydon Hall, Norfolk, 1805; **died** at Knebworth, 1873.

LYTTON, EDWARD ROBERT, Earl, son of the preceding, published poems of great ability under the *nom de plume* of Owen Meredith. Entered the diplomatic service. In 1876 he was appointed governor-general of India, and retained that office until 1880. He was created an Earl in 1879.

Born 1831.

M.

MAAD, *mad*, a town of Hungary, in the Hegyalla mountains, district of Tokay, 30 miles S.W. of Zemplin. It is famous for its vineyards. There are a bathing establishment and a stone quarry. **Pop.** 3,400.

MAAS, NICHOLAS, *mas*, a celebrated Dutch painter, who excelled in portraits and *genre* subjects. Three of his elaborately-finished pictures are in the National Gallery.

Born at Dort, 1632; **died** at Amsterdam, 1693.

MAAS, or MAESE. (*See* MAESE.)

MAASSLUIS, or MAASLANDLUIS, *mas'-sloos*, a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the New Maas, 10 miles W. of Rotterdam. There are two Protestant and a Roman Catholic church, a synagogue, and an orphan asylum. There is a good harbour, and the cod and herring fisheries are carried on. There are a shipbuilding yard, a rope-walk, and several herring-curing establishments. **Pop.** 3,800.

MAASTRICHT. (*See* MAESTRICHT.)

MABANI, or UJÉ-MABANI, *mai-ba'-ne*, a town of Bornou, Western Africa, 70 miles S.W. of Kukawa. **Pop.** 10,000, of industrious habits.

MABILLON, JEAN, *ma'-be-yawng*, a learned French writer, a Benedictine, who assisted Father D'Acherz in compiling the historical work, "Spicilegium." The congregation of St. Maur appointed him to superintend their edition of the works of St. Bernard. He afterwards published the "Laws of the Benedictine Order." Colbert offered him a pension, which he declined, and, in 1683, sent him to Germany to search for manuscripts and other works tending to illustrate the history of France. Mabillon returned with several valuable literary treasures, of which he published an account in a relation of his journey; he afterwards went to Italy for the same purpose. Though his learning and acquirements were immense, he was extremely modest and diffident.

Born at St. Pierremont, Champagne, 1632; **died** at Paris, 1707.

MABLY, ABBÉ DE, *ma'-ble*, an eminent French writer on historical subjects, and also the author of a celebrated work,—"The Public Law of Europe, as founded on Treaties."

Born at Grenoble, 1709; **died** at Paris, 1785.

MABUSE, or MAUBEUGE, JOHN, *ma'-boose'*, an artist, who was employed by Henry VIII., whose children he painted.

Born at Maubeuge, Hainault, 1499; **died**, it is supposed, 1562.

MACADAM, JOHN LOUDON, *mak-ad'-am*, a Scotch surveyor, who invented the system of road-making called after his name. For this invention, he was, in 1827, granted a sum of £10,000 by the government, and offered a baronetcy, which last honour he declined. In the same year he was appointed general surveyor to the commissioners intrusted with the management of the metropolitan roads.

Born in Scotland, 1756; **died** 1836.

MACAHÉ, *ma-kai-ai'*, a seaport of Brazil, 100 miles N.E. of Rio-de-Janeiro, at the mouth of a river of the same name. There is a good harbour, defended by a fort. A large trade is carried on in coffee, sugar, dye-wood, and timber.

MACAO, *ma-kow'*, a Portuguese settlement in China, at the south-eastern extremity of the island of Hiang-shan, in the estuary of the Canton or Pearl river, 40 miles N. of Hong-Kong. The settlement is about 8 miles in extent, and the situation is very salubrious. Here the Portuguese were allowed to build a town and form a settlement, in return for the assistance they gave the Chinese against the pirates by whom the coasts were infested. It was, at one time, a place of the greatest importance to the Portuguese, but it has greatly decayed. Its principal edifices are a collegiate church and other churches. At one end of the town is the house where Camoens composed a large portion of his "Lusiad." (*See* CAMOENS.) The harbour is defended by forts, but the anchorage is defective, and large vessels cannot approach within six miles of the shore. **Pop.** 68,000, of whom about 25,000 are Chinese. **Lat.** 22° 11′ N. **Lon.** 113° 32′ E.

MACAPA, *mak-a-pa'*, a town of Brazilian Guiana, on the left bank of the Amazon, nearly under the equator. There is a harbour defended by a fort. The trade is large: rice, cotton, and cabinet woods being the staples. **Pop.** 6,000.

MACARSKA, or MARKASKA, *ma-kars'-ka*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Dalmatia, on a bay of the Adriatic, 29 miles S.E. of Spalatro. **Pop.** 7,400, chiefly engaged in agriculture and fishing.

MACARTHUR, JOHN, *mak-ar'-thur*, a captain in the British army, who went to New South Wales, Australia, in 1790, and gave his attention to the rearing of sheep, with such success that he is known as the founder of the wool commerce of the colony. He several times visited England, and took back with him choice animals for breeding purposes, and was besides a successful agriculturist.

Born at Plymouth, 1766; **died** in New South Wales, 1834.

MACARTNEY, GEORGE MACARTNEY, Earl of, *ma-kart'-ne*, a distinguished British nobleman, who, after receiving a liberal education, and travelling on the continent, was, in 1764, appointed envoy extraordinary to the Empress of Russia. In 1767 he was constituted ambassador extraordinary to the same court, but soon afterwards he returned, and was employed as secretary to Lord Townsend, viceroy of Ireland. In 1768 he represented Cockermouth in parliament. In 1772 he was nominated a knight of the Bath. In 1775 he went out as governor of the island of Grenada; and, in 1776, was created an Irish peer, by the title of Lord Macartney. He continued in Grenada till 1779, when, on the capture of those islands by the French, he was made prisoner and sent to France. In 1780 he was appointed governor of Madras, where his conduct obtained such universal approbation that, in 1785, he was appointed governor-general of Bengal; but this office he declined accepting, and returned to England. In 1786 he received a flattering testimony of respect from the Court of Directors, who granted him an annuity of £1,500 for life. The same year he fought a duel with Major-general Stuart, whom he had superseded in India: in this affair his lordship was slightly wounded. In 1792 he was selected to proceed on his most remarkable employment, namely, the embassy to the emperor of China, which mission occupied nearly three

years. After his return, he was created an earl of Great Britain. He wrote a "Sketch of the Political History of Ireland," and a "Journal of the Embassy to China."

Born near Belfast, 1737; died at Chiswick, 1806.

MACASSAR, or MANKASSER, *ma-kas'-sar*, the most southern portion of the island of Celebes. It is traversed by a lofty chain of mountains. It is divided into the Dutch possessions and Macassar proper (Goa, or Goach), which is governed by a native king, who pays tribute to the Dutch government. Lat. 4° 35'—5° 50' S. Lon. 119° 25'—120° 30' E.

MACASSAR, the chief town of the Dutch settlement, is situated on the Straits of Macassar, surrounded by a stone wall, and defended by palisades and a fort. There is a safe harbour, but the entrance is difficult. There is a large trade with Singapore and Java. The chief exports are coffee, sugar, tobacco, sandal-wood, ebony, and spices. Pop. 30,000.—The Portuguese first settled here, but were supplanted by the Dutch. In 1811 the British took possession, but restored the settlement to the Dutch in 1816.

MACASSAR, STRAITS OF, the channel or arm of the sea which separates the islands of Borneo and Celebes, and contains the islands of Pulo Laut, the Little Paternosters, and Pamaroong. It is about 350 miles long, and from 70 to 200 miles wide.

MACAULAY, CATHERINE, *ma-kaw'-lai*, an English historian. Her principal works were, "The History of England from James I. to the Accession of the House of Hanover," 8 volumes, once very popular, but now considered worthless; "The History of England from the Revolution;" "Letters on Education," 8vo; and "Observations on the Reflections of Mr. Burke on the French Revolution."

Born in Kent, 1733; died 1791.

MACAULAY, THOMAS BABINGTON, Lord, a celebrated English historian, orator, essayist, and poet. He was the son of Zachary Macaulay, a merchant, of Scotch family, who took an active part in the movement for the abolition of slavery. His mother, whose maiden name was Mills, had been a schoolmistress at Bristol, was the daughter of a Quaker, and had been trained by Hannah More. His father's sister, having been the wife of Thomas Babington, a merchant, the future historian received those names at the baptismal font. From his birth he exhibited signs of superiority and genius, and, more especially, of that power of memory which startled everyone by its quickness, flexibility, and range. From school he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he earned reputation by his verses and his oratory, and by his youthful contributions to Charles Knight's "Quarterly Magazine," in which some of his best ballads appeared. He twice won the Chancellor's medal for poetry, and graduated B.A. in 1822, and M.A. in 1826. He had already entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, and been called to the bar. His real entry into literature was through the "Edinburgh Review," his first effort being the brilliant essay on Milton. During twenty years this first contribution was followed by many others, some from books, some from life, of which the best were unquestionably those on Hastings and Clive, original efforts of his genius working on new material, the gathering of his own eye and ear in the country which they so splendidly describe. His political career was commenced in 1830, under the auspices of Lord Lansdowne, who, seeing an article on the ballot by the young barrister, at once sought him out, and introduced him to parliament as member for Calne. After the passing of the Reform Act, he sat for Leeds, in the parliament of 1832. The government made him secretary of the Board of Control for India. In 1834 he went to India as member of the Supreme Council of Calcutta; in two years and a half made a very considerable addition to his fortune, and came back to England in 1838. For a few years he united both politics and letters, representing Edinburgh in the House of Commons, and writing articles for the "Edinburgh Review." A quarrel with his constituents broke his connection with the House of Commons, and restored him to literature. It is true, the citizens of Edinburgh again chose him as their representative in 1852; but he was little more than a nominal member, for he only spoke once or twice, and then on questions of no public moment. During the last twelve years of his life his time was almost solely occupied with the "History of England," four volumes of which were completed and published. Although he was generally believed to be closely engaged with the continuation of his History, he frequently turned aside for other literary tasks; and furnished a series of biographies to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." At the time of his death he had nearly completed the fifth volume of his History, which was shortly afterwards published, though in an incomplete form; indeed, the whole work, as we have it, can only be regarded as a magnificent fragment. Besides the "History" and the "Essays," he wrote a collection of beautiful national ballads, the well-known "Lays of Ancient Rome." His parliamentary and miscellaneous speeches have also been given to the world in a more accessible form than the pages of Hansard. In 1849 he was elected lord rector of the university of Glasgow: about the same time he became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. In 1850 he was appointed honorary professor of ancient history in the Royal Academy; three years later, he was rewarded with the Prussian Order of Merit, and, in 1857, his honours culminated in his creation as Lord Macaulay. His death occurred after a short illness. For clear brilliancy of style he is almost unrivalled among English writers, and his extensive reading in every department of literature, and marvellous memory, were remarkable in all he wrote. His power of picturesque description was great, and exhibited no less in his historical and other prose works, than in his dramatic and spirited ballads. Some objections have been made to him as partial, and even unjust, in his estimation of some famous persons, but if influenced by prejudice, he was at least unconscious of it, and was sincerely desirous to ascertain and relate the truth. In some cases where he has damaged the reputation of popular idols, it is only because he knew more about them than average readers do. He was never married, but few men have been more sincerely beloved by friends. In politics he was a staunch Whig, but was admired and respected by politicians of all parties.

Born at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, 1800; died at Kensington, 1859.

MACBETH, *mak-beth'*, better known as the hero of Shakspeare's great tragedy than as a real personage, was the son of the chief of Moray. His name is given in old chronicles as Macbeathad MacFinlegh. He was united in marriage to the grand-daughter of King Kenneth MacDuff, and it may be interesting to know that the maiden name of the famous Lady Macbeth was Gruoch MacBoedhe. In 1039 he rebelled against King Duncan MacCrinan, and defeated him, the king being mortally wounded, and dying soon after. Macbeth then ascended the throne, and reigned for 17 years, proving himself an

able ruler, and the country prospering under his administration. In 1050 he went on a pilgrimage to Rome. Four years afterwards Malcolm, the son of Duncan, assisted by Earl Siward, of Northumberland, a relative, invaded Scotland, and Macbeth was defeated, but retained the throne. Another victory by Malcolm in 1056, was more decisive, Macbeth being killed at Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire. Shakspeare adapted the legendary and untrustworthy narrative given in the chronicles of Holinshed, who took the Scotch chronicler, Hector Bocce.

Died 1056.

MACCABEES, *mak'-ka-bees*, a Jewish family, celebrated for heroically resisting the Greek kings of Syria, in the second century before the Christian era.

MACCABEES, MATTAHIAH, or **MATITHJAHU**, a priest, who courageously opposed the orders of Antiochus Epiphanes, to compel the Jewish people to worship idols, and with his own hand killed the first Jew who went to the idolatrous altar, at Modiin, a place near Joppa, to which with his five sons he had retired. He incited his countrymen to revolt, and was proclaimed by them general. He died in the midst of his successes.

Died 166 B.C.

MACCABEES, JUDAS, or **JEHUDAH**, third son of the preceding, and his successor in military command. He continued his father's career of victory, defeated the Syrians in many engagements against immense odds of numbers, and at length became master of Judæa, and purified the temple, B.C. 164. Antiochus himself marched against Judas, but was stricken with a mortal illness on the way. Lysius, and the young king Antiochus Eupator, subsequently invaded Judæa with 100,000 foot, 20,000 horse, 32 elephants, and 300 war chariots. Judas was compelled to retreat, after a glorious battle, in which his youngest brother, Eleazar, died heroically. Judas was afterwards slain in battle with the Syrians.

Died 161 B.C.

MACCABEES, JONATHAN, brother of the preceding. (*See* JONATHAN.)

MACCABEES, SIMON, or **TASSI**, brother of the preceding, was chosen by the Jews as their leader, and was recognised in that capacity by the Romans. He took Gaza, and entered into an alliance with Demetrius Nicator, king of Syria, by which the independence of Judæa was recognised. He subsequently carried on a war against Antiochus Sidetes, whose generals he compelled to retreat from Judæa. Under his rule, the Jewish nation recovered its independence and prosperity. He was an able and conscientious administrator. He was assassinated by Ptolemy, his son-in-law.

Died 136 B.C.

MACCABEES, the name of seven brothers, of Judæa, who, with their mother, suffered martyrdom at Antioch, during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, B.C. 168. They did not belong to the same family as the preceding.

MACCHIAVELLI, NICCOLO DI BERNARDO DEI, *mak'-e-a-vail'-le*, a celebrated Italian politician and writer. He came of a poor but old family of the Florentine republic, and became secretary and historiographer of the republic of Florence, an office he lost in 1512, when the Medici family re-entered Florence. In 1502 he was sent on a mission to Cæsar Borgia, in 1507 to the emperor Maximilian, and he was three times employed in diplomatic missions to France. In 1513 he was accused with being concerned in a conspiracy against the Medici, and was put to the torture. He, however, declared that he had nothing to confess, and was subsequently released, according to a pardon sent from Rome by Leo X. He resided during several years in privacy, and occupied himself with the composition of most of his many works. In 1519 Pope Leo X. employed him to draw up a report on the state of Florence, and in 1521 he was again employed by the Medici on several important missions. He wrote, among other works, "The Golden Ass," in imitation of Lucien and Apuleius; "Discourse on the First Decade of Livy," a "History of Florence," and a treatise, entitled "The Prince." This last work contains the most pernicious maxims of government, founded on the vilest principles. It has been argued by some writers that the work is a satire, but that ground is evidently untenable.

Born at Florence, 1469; **died** at the same city, 1527.

MACCLESFIELD, *mak'-kels-feeld*, a market and manufacturing town and parliamentary borough of Cheshire, on the river Bollin, 15 miles S.E. of Manchester. It consists of four principal streets and some smaller ones, and has an old church, St. Michael's, founded in 1278, and recently modernized, six other churches, several chapels, a free library, opened in 1878, and a town-hall. **Manf.** Silk goods, for which it has a great reputation, cotton, and small wares. Slate, coal, and stone are worked in the vicinity. There are a public park and a cemetery. **Pop.** 37,514.—A station on the London and North Western, North Staffordshire, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln railways.

MACCOOK, *mak-kook'*, a newly-formed county of Dakota Territory, United States. **Area**, 432 square miles.

MACCRACKEN, *mak-krak'-ken*, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 232 square miles. **Pop.** 16,000, one-fourth of whom are coloured. The capital is Paducah.

MACCULLOCH, *mak-kul'-lok*, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 915 square miles. **Pop.** 200.

MACDONALD, ÉTIENNE JACQUES JOSEPH ALEXANDRE, *mak-don'-ald*, duke of Tarentum, and marshal of France, who was descended from a Scotch family long settled in France. He distinguished himself at the battle of Jemmappes, and served under General Pichegru in the Low Countries. He crossed the Waal on the ice, under a severe fire, a signal feat of bravery, which ensued in the capture of the Dutch fleet. He was then appointed general of division. In 1798 he was named governor of the Roman States; subsequently he made a clever retreat before the Austrian and Russian forces under Suwarrow. Having fallen into disgrace for his defence of General Moreau, he remained for a long time without employment; but in 1809 the emperor gave him the command of a division. He performed signal service at the battle of Wagram, and was honoured with the grade of marshal of the empire, and subsequently became duke of Tarentum. He also fought at Lutzen, Bautzen, and Leipsic. After the abdication of Napoleon, he was nominated a member of the Chamber of Peers. In 1816 he became grand chancellor of the Legion of Honour. The latter portion of his life was passed in retirement, at his seat at Courcelles, near Guise, where he died.

Born at Sancene, 1765; **died** 1840.

MACDONALD, FLORA, a Scotch lady, memorable for the assistance she rendered to the Young Pretender when escaping after the defeat

at Culloden. She was arrested, sent to London, and suffered a short imprisonment, but released under the Act of Indemnity. She afterwards married, and settled in North Carolina, America, but returned to Scotland when the American war of Independence broke out.

Born in the Hebrides, 1720; **died** 1790.

MACDONALD, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 475 square miles. **Pop.** 7,816. The capital is Pineville.

MACDONOUGH, *mak-don'-o*, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 28,000. The capital is Macomb.

MACDOWELL, *mak-dow'-el*, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 550 square miles. **Pop.** 9,600, of whom nearly 2,000 are coloured. The capital is Marion.

MACDOWELL, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 3,000 • The capital is Perrysville.

MACDUFF, *mak-duf'*, a burgh of barony and seaport, county of Banff, Scotland, at the mouth of the Deveron, in Moray Frith, one mile E. of Banff, from which it is separated by the river, crossed by a bridge. Cattle, grain, and fish are exported. **Pop.** 3,410.

MACDUFFIE, *mak-duf'-fe*, a new county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 350 square miles. **Pop.** 9,449. The chief place is Thomson.

MACEDONIA, *mas-e-do'-ne-a*, the ancient name of a country lying to the north of Thessaly, in Greece. At the time of its greatest extent it included a portion of the district forming the modern Turkish province of Roumelia.

MACEIO, or **MACAYO**, *mai-si'-o*, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Alagoas, near the sea, 120 miles S. of Pernambuco. Ship-building is carried on, and there is a large trade in sugar and cotton. **Pop.** 8,000.

MACERATA, *ma-chai-ra'-ta*, a town of Italy, on an eminence above the Potenza, 20 miles from Ancona. It is walled, and has six gates, one of which, the Porte Pia, is in the form of a triumphal arch. There is a very large square, around which are the cathedral, palace, and other fine buildings. There are six churches, and five convents, and a university. About a mile from the town is the beautiful church of Madonna della Virgine. **Pop.** 20,000. Under the French this was the capital of Musone.

MACERATA, a province of Italy, bordering on the Adriatic, and remarkable for picturesque scenery. The chief towns are **MACERATA**, the capital, Recanati, Tolentino, and Camerino. **Area**, 1,057 square miles. **Pop.** 246,839.

MACGILLICUDDY REEKS, *mac'-gil-li-kud'-de*, the loftiest mountain-range in the county of Kerry, Ireland, running for about 10 miles between lakes Killarney on the E., and Carra on the W. In the immediate neighbourhood of Killarney it takes the name of the Glena-Purple Mountain. The highest peak is Carrantual, which attains an elevation of 3,404 feet.

MACHECOUL, *mash-cool'*, a town of France, department Loire-Inférieure, on the Falleron, 20 miles S.W. of Nantes. It was once a place of great importance, but the strong castle and fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV. Several horse and cattle fairs are held. **Pop.** 3,800.

MACHENRY, *mak-ken'-re*, a newly-formed county of Dakota Territory, United States. **Area**, 1,650 square miles. **Pop.** Unascertained.

MACHENRY, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 470 square miles. **Pop.** 25,000. The capital is Dorr.

MACHIANA, *mak-e-a'-na*, an island of Brazil, at the mouth of the Amazon, under the equator. It is about 20 miles long and 7 broad.

MACHIAS, *ma-ki'-as*, a town of Maine, United States, on a river of the same name, 151 miles N.E. of Augusta. **Manf.** Iron and saddlery. There is some ship-building. **Pop.** 2,800.

MACINTOSH, *mak'-in-tosh*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 550 square miles. **Pop.** 6,000, about three-fourths being coloured. The capital is Darien.

MACK, CHARLES BARON VON, *mak*, a celebrated Austrian general, who served with distinction in the Low Countries against the French, in 1792-93. In 1798 he was despatched to command the Neapolitan army against the French. Being defeated by Macdonald and taken prisoner, he was sent to Paris, whence he made his escape, and returned to Austria. In 1805 he assumed command in Bavaria, but was compelled to surrender, with his army of 30,000 men, to Napoleon. For this he was condemned to death; but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the fortress of Spielberg, where he remained during two years.

Born in Franconia, 1752; **died** at Vienna, 1828.

MACKEAN, *mak-keen'*, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area**, 1,000 square miles. **Pop.** 42,565. The capital is Smithport.

MACKENZIE, SIR ALEXANDER, *ma-ken'-se*, a celebrated traveller, who emigrated to Canada when a young man, and resided for eight years at the head of the Athabasca Lake, to the west of Hudson's Bay. He was afterwards despatched on an exploring expedition, discovered the great river known by his name, and reached the Great Northern Ocean in lat. 69°. In 1792 he again set out on a journey, the object of which was to reach the Pacific. He succeeded in this enterprise, and returned in safety. A narrative of his expeditions was published by himself, in 1801, under the title of "Voyages from Montreal on the River St. Lawrence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans." For his services he was knighted, about the year 1802.

Born in Scotland, about 1760; **died** 1820.

MACKENZIE, SIR GEORGE, Scottish lawyer and politician, nephew of the earl of Seaforth. He studied at St. Andrews and Aberdeen, and at the university of Bourges, France. While yet a young man he was counsel for the Marquis of Argyle, charged with high treason, was soon afterwards made a justice-deputy, and in that capacity conducted many trials for witchcraft. He was soon afterwards knighted, entered the Scotch parliament in 1669, and was appointed king's advocate in 1677. He attained an unenviable notoriety as criminal prosecutor of the Covenantors, showing great severity, and being known among the persecuted sectarians as "bluidy Mackenzie." He was an able writer, not only on professional subjects, but as an essayist and poet, and was much esteemed by Dryden and other leading contemporary writers. He was one of the founders of the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh.

Born at Dundee, 1636; died in London, 1691.

MACKENZIE, HENRY, a Scottish writer. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, and was one of the attorneys of the Scottish court of Exchequer. He afterwards went to London, where, in 1771, he published his first and best novel, "The Man of Feeling." He subsequently wrote "The Man of the World," and "Julia de Roubigné," and edited, in succession, two papers on the model of the "Spectator," called the "Mirror," and the "Lounger." He likewise produced several plays, and a volume of dramatic works translated from the German. In 1804 he obtained the appointment of comptroller of taxes for Scotland, in recognition of his services to the Tory party.

Born at Edinburgh, 1745; **died** at the same city, 1831.

MACKENZIE RIVER, a great river of British North America, rises in Mount Brown, and is known as the Athabasca, till, after a north-east course of 687 miles, it reaches Lake Athabasca, and then, with the name Slave River, after another course of 210 miles, reaches Great Slave Lake, and after a course of 876 miles, falls into the Frozen Ocean in lat. 70° N., and lon. 135° W. It was discovered and first navigated in 1789 by Alexander Mackenzie. The chief affluent is the Liard, which rises on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, and joins the Mackenzie after a course of 690 miles.

MACKINAC, *mak'-in-aw*, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 1,250 square miles. **Pop.** 2,000. The capital is Mackinaw.

MACKINTOSH, SIR JAMES, an eminent lawyer, politician, and historian, who at first studied medicine, at King's College, Aberdeen, and at Edinburgh, and obtained his diploma as physician and settled in London; but having a decided inclination towards politics and the law, he acted for some time as foreign correspondent of the "Oracle" newspaper, and afterwards set to work vigorously to qualify himself for practice at the bar. In 1791 he completed his "Vindiciæ Gallicæ," wherein he defended the principles of the French revolution against Burke. This work, which was highly successful, led to his becoming acquainted with Fox, Sheridan, and other leading Whigs, and he was chosen secretary to the "Association of the Friends of the People;" but although he gave much of his time to politics, he did not neglect his legal studies. In 1795 he was called to the bar. In 1799 he produced his "Introductory Discourse," relative to international law, a work which attracted towards him the notice of the highest men in the kingdom. About the same time he was granted the use of Lincoln's Inn Hall, for the purpose of delivering therein a course of lectures "On the Law of Nature and Nations." His success was triumphant. His political opinions next underwent considerable modification, and, applying himself more energetically to his profession, he soon begun to acquire the reputation of an eloquent counsel. In 1803, his speech for the defence during the action brought against M. Peltier, a French royalist, for a libel on Bonaparte, excited the greatest admiration, and, despite the efforts of the First Consul, was extensively read in France, in a French translation made by Madame de Staël. In 1804 he went to India, having received the recordership of Bombay, and been knighted on the occasion. As an Indian judge, his administration was characterised by humanity and wisdom. While in the East Indies, he founded the Literary Society of Bombay, and produced a plan for forming a comparative vocabulary of the Indian languages. On his return to England, he was offered a seat in parliament, with a prospect of high employment, by Mr. Perceval; a proposal which, together with those made later by Canning and Lord Liverpool, he respectfully declined. In 1813, however, he entered the House of Commons as member for Nairn, and, though not eminent as a parliamentary debater, nevertheless distinguished himself by several great oratorical efforts, on important and special questions, such as Roman Catholic emancipation, the abolition of slavery, municipal and parliamentary reform, and the amelioration of the criminal code. In 1818 he became professor of law and general politics at the East India College, Haileybury, an appointment he retained with much advantage to the students, until the year 1824. In was expected that when the Whigs came into power, in 1830, Sir James Mackintosh would be appointed to an important office; but, the only appointment his party could give him was that of a member of the Board of Control. In the debate on the Reform Bill he made an extraordinary speech, but, his health failing, he never again took a prominent place in debate. For many years he had maintained the intention of writing a History of England; and after arriving in England from India he commenced the preliminary labour of collecting materials for the great task. But his political employments, combined with his love of social enjoyment, left him no time to carry out his project. His Essays in the "Edinburgh Review," indeed, appear to have been a species of compromise made with his own conscience, for abandoning a duty he had imposed upon himself. After his death, his "History of the Revolution in 1688" was published. It was but a fragment of the great work, but a fine philosophical one, nevertheless. He also wrote a brief survey of English literature, and a Life of Sir Thomas More, for "Lardner's Cyclopædia;" a Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy, for the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Born at Aldourie, near Inverness, 1765; **died** 1832.

MACKLIN, CHARLES, *măk'-lin*, a comedian and dramatic writer. His real name was MacLaughlin, which he altered to Macklin. He became a performer in the Lincoln's Inn company in 1725, and not long after was tried for killing another player in a quarrel, and found guilty of manslaughter. His features were so strongly marked, that Quin exclaimed, "If God writes a legible hand, that fellow's a villain." His greatest character was Shylock. Macklin wrote ten plays, two of which, "Love à la Mode," and "The Man of the World," possess considerable merit, and the latter is frequently performed. After his retirement from the stage he kept a tavern in Covent Garden, and lived to an extraordinary age.

Born, it is supposed, about 1690; **died** 1797.

MACLAURIN, COLIN, *mak-law'-rin*, an eminent Scotch mathematician, who received his education at the university of Glasgow, where he applied himself assiduously to the study of the mathematics. In 1717 he obtained the mathematical professorship in the Marischal College of Aberdeen, and, two years afterwards, became a fellow of the Royal Society of London. In 1724 he gained a prize from the French Academy of Sciences, and in 1725 he was chosen professor of mathematics at Edinburgh. In 1742 he published his "System of Fluxions," the most important of his works. In 1745, having taken an active part in fortifying Edinburgh against the Pretender and the rebels, he was compelled to fly, on which he took refuge with Archbishop Herring, at York. Besides the above works, he wrote several papers in the Philosophical Transactions: "Geometria Organica,"

"On the Percussion of Bodies," "A Treatise of Algebra," and an "Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries."

Born at Kilmodan, Argyleshire, 1698; **died** 1746.

MACLEAN, *mak-leen'*, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 1,132 square miles. **Pop.** 60,000. The capital is Bloomington.

MACLEAN, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 320 square miles. **Pop.** 7,800. The capital is Calhoun.

MACLENNAN, *mak-len'-nan*, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 960 square miles **Pop.** 26,934. The capital is Waco.

MACLEOD, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Area**, 504 square miles. **Pop.** 12,342. The capital is Glencoe.

MACLISE, DANIEL, R.A., *ma-kleese'*, an eminent modern painter, who, from his earliest years, evinced a decided predilection for art; and, although placed in a banking-house at Cork, quitted it at the age of 16, and gave himself up to the study of drawing and painting, maintaining himself the while by selling sketches and portraits. He went to London in 1828, and entered the Royal Academy, where he rapidly advanced in his studies, and carried off the medals for drawing from the antique, for drawing from the life, and for painting the best historical picture. After spending several months in Paris, he exhibited his first picture at the British Institution in 1833, after which period he acquired, with extraordinary rapidity, the highest reputation. In 1835 he became A.R.A., and five years later he was elected a Royal Academician. His range of subjects, principally historic and dramatic scenes, was very large. Maclise was extensively employed as a portrait-painter. He painted many of the literary celebrities of his time, and his etchings (chiefly caricatures) of notable people, which appeared in "Fraser's Magazine," exhibited humour and great skill in catching characteristic expressions and attitudes. Some of the finest frescoes in the Palace of Westminster are from his hand.

Born at Cork, 1811; **died** 1870.

MACLURE, SIR ROBERT JOHN LE MESURIER, *mak-klure'*, the practical discoverer of the north-west passage. He was educated by General Le Mesurier, who had adopted him as his son. After spending some time at Eton, he was, being intended for the army, transferred to Sandhurst, from which place he, with three other youths, ran away, and went to France. The general, finding that he had a strong inclination for the naval service, obtained for him the appointment of midshipman on board the *Victory*. Having attained the rank of lieutenant in 1836, he volunteered to serve in the exploring expedition then about to be sent to the Arctic seas. Returning from this voyage in little more than a year, he was appointed to the *Hastings*, and went out to Canada, where he acted for a period as superintendent of the dockyard at Quebec. In 1848 he was made first lieutenant in Sir John Ross's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his crew, and, on returning to England, in 1849, he was promoted to the grade of commander. In 1850 he again set out in search of Franklin, being appointed second in command of the expedition, under Captain Collinson. The *Investigator*, Maclure's ship, parted from the *Enterprise*, commanded by Captain Collinson, in a gale, in the Straits of Magellan, and never met again. The *Enterprise* was unable to enter Behring's Straits, and bore away to Hong Kong to pass the winter; but Maclure, shortly afterwards, succeeded in getting through, and reached Kotzebue Sound. Shortly afterwards, he was met by Captain Kellet, in the *Herald*, and directed to return; but Maclure resolved to proceed on his own responsibility. Beset by ice, he struggled onward, doubled Capes Bathurst and Parry, and discovered a land, upon which were high mountains and verdant valleys, which he named Baring's Island. He subsequently met, upon Prince Albert's Island, a race of aborigines, who had never hitherto held communication with Europeans. Finally, sailing up Prince of Wales Straits, he penetrated into Barrow Straits; that is to say, into the Atlantic Ocean: thus making known, in 1850, the long-sought north-west passage, which, however, Sir John Franklin had actually discovered before his sad death. Maclure was compelled to abandon his ship in the ice. On his return to England, he was knighted, and received a reward of £5,000 for his services.

Born at Wexford, Ireland, 1807; **died** 1873.

MACMAHON, MARIE EDME PATRICE MAURICE DE, *mak-mah'-hon*, marshal of France, duc de Magenta, and president of the French Republic, is descended from an Irish family, which, after living with distinction for many centuries in Ireland, risked all for the last of the Stuart kings. The present general's father, the count de Macmahon, who was an officer of high rank, a peer of France, a Grand Cross of the order of St. Louis, and a personal friend of Charles X., espoused a lady of the ducal house of Caraman, and left four sons and four daughters. Of that numerous family, the youngest is the hero of the Malakhoff and of Magenta. He was educated partly at his father's and partly at the seminary for young men destined for the priesthood in that city. He afterwards entered the military school at St. Cyr, on leaving which, in 1825, he entered the French military service, and in 1830 joined the army of Algeria, where he soon distinguished himself alike by his gallantry and his intelligence. After the combat of the Col de Terchia, in which he was aide-de-camp to general Achard, the latter said to him, "Can you carry to colonel Rullières, at Blidah, the order to change his march? As the mission is dangerous, I will give you a squadron of light dragoons as an escort." The young officer refused the escort, declaring that it was either too little or too much, and preferred going alone. On arriving at about half a mile from Blidah, he saw groups of the enemy's horsemen on each side, as well as behind him; but he went firmly on, knowing that a deep precipice, called the ravine of Blidah, was a little way in front of him. He there drove his horse, a high-blooded animal, at the tremendous chasm, and the animal, without hesitation, sprang into mid-air. The rider held his seat immovably, and escaped unhurt, but was obliged to abandon his charger, which had its fore-legs broken. Not one of the Arabs ventured to take the desperate leap, and the young officer reached Blidah in safety. He rose rapidly through the different grades, and attained that of general of brigade in 1848. For a time he occupied the position of governor of the province of Oran, and afterwards of Constantina; and in 1852 became general of division. In 1855, when general Canrobert left the Crimea, general Macmahon was selected by the emperor to succeed him in the command of a division; and when the chiefs of the allied armies resolved on assaulting Sebastopol, he had assigned to him the honourable and perilous post of carrying the works of the Malakhoff. Afterwards in the Italian campaign, his able conduct at the battle of Magenta, where, although he had received no orders to do so, he pressed forward, and

arrived in time to secure the victory to the French, a piece of service which gained him the highest rank in the French army. He was nominated governor-general of Algeria in 1864, and commanded the first army corps in the Franco-German war, but was overpowered by the superior strength of the Germans at Worth, and wounded and captured at Sedan. In 1871 he was made commander-in-chief of the French army, and in May, 1873, succeeded M. Thiers as president of the Republic.

Born at Sully, 1808.

MACMINN, *mak-min'*, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 475 square miles. **Pop.** 15,000, of whom 2,000 are coloured. The capital is Athens.

MACMULLEN, *mak-mul'-len*, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 1,092 square miles. **Pop.** 400.

MACNAIRY, *mak-nair -e*, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 620 square miles. **Pop.** 17,000, about 2,000 being coloured. The capital is Purdy.

MACOMB, *ma-komb'*, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 460 square miles. **Pop.** 31,627. The capital is Mount Clemens.

MACON, *ma'-kawng*, a town of France, department of the Saône-and-Loire, on the right bank of the Saône, 38 miles N. of Lyons. It has a neat quay, bordered with good buildings, along the bank of the river, which is crossed by a bridge of 12 arches, erected in the 9th century. The chief buildings are the town-hall, a cathedral, the hôtel de ville, and the hôtel de prefecture. A statue of Lamartine was inaugurated in 1878. **Manf.** Watches and jewellery, woollen covers, earthenware, and agricultural implements. **Pop.** 19,600.

MACON, *ma'-kon*, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 18,000, two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Tuskegee.

MACON, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 353 square miles. **Pop.** 12,000, about three-fourths being coloured. The capital is Lanier.

MACON, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 549 square miles. **Pop.** 31,000. The capital is Decatur.

MACON, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 828 square miles. **Pop.** 26,000. The capital is Bloomington.

MACON, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 8,000. The capital is Franklin.

MACON, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 260 square miles. **Pop.** 9,000. The capital is Lafayette.

MACON, a city of Georgia, United States, capital of Bibb county, on both sides of the river Ocmulgee, which is crossed by a fine bridge. It is a very handsome city, and a great railroad centre. A large amount of cotton is shipped here. **Pop.** 12,000.

MACON, a city of Missouri, United States, 170 miles N. W. of St. Louis. **Pop.** 4,000.

MACOUPIN, *ma-koo'-pin*, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 864 square miles. **Pop.** 38,000. The capital is Carlinville.

MACPHERSON, JAMES, *mak-fer'-son*, a Scotch poet. He studied at King's College, Aberdeen, and afterwards became a village schoolmaster. In 1760 he published a few poems purporting to be translations from the Gaelic, and being helped with funds by the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh, he made a tour in the Highlands to collect more materials, and in 1762 he published in London a book described as a translation of poems attributed by him to Ossian, entitled "Fingal," followed in the next year by "Temora." These poems certainly possessed great beauty; but their authenticity was disputed by Dr. Johnson and other writers, and as zealously maintained by the editor and Dr. Blair; it is now, however, generally admitted that the poems were not genuine. In 1773 Macpherson published a translation of the "Iliad" into heroic prose, a work of little value. He was also the author of an "Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland," "A History of Great Britain, from 1660 to the Accession of the House of Hanover," and of some political pamphlets in defence of Lord North's administration, for which he obtained a place as surveyor-general of the Floridas, and afterwards another lucrative appointment as agent to the Nabob of Arcot, and in 1780 was returned to the House of Commons for Camelford, which he represented for ten years. He died in Scotland, but was buried by his own request, and at his own expense, in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Ruthven, Inverness-shire, 1738; **died** 1796.

MACQUARIE, *-mak-qua'-re*, a county of New South Wales. **Area**, 2,800 square miles. **Pop.** 12,828.

MACQUARIE, known as **BREWONGLE**, a seaport, capital of the above county, at the mouth of the Hastings, 195 miles, N.E. of Sydney. Only small vessels can enter the harbour, but there is good anchorage outside. **Pop.** 800. **Lat.** 31° 25′ S., **lon.** 152° 57′ E.

MACQUARIE, a river of eastern Australia, formed by the junction of the Fish and Campbell rivers, and, after a course of 280 miles, losing itself in marshes, in **lat.** 30° 45′ S., **lon.** 147° 10′ E.

MACQUARIE ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean. **Ext.** 25 miles long, with a breadth of 4. **Desc.** mountainous, but well wooded. **Lat.** 52° 41′ S., **lon.** 169° E.

MACREADY, WILLIAM CHARLES, *mak-ré'-de*, a celebrated actor, son of the manager of a provincial company, but educated at Rugby. He first appeared on the stage at Birmingham, as Romeo, in 1809, and in London in 1816, rising gradually to a very high position. In 1826 he went to the United States, and two years afterwards to Paris, where he was greatly admired. In 1837 and the following year he was manager of Covent-garden, and afterwards for three seasons at Drury-lane. At each theatre he produced standard and original plays in a splendid manner, and greatly exerted himself to purify the stage, but his efforts resulted in pecuniary loss. In 1849 he again visited the United States, and at New York the jealousy of an American actor led to a riot, in which several lives were sacrificed, Macready himself barely escaping. He finally retired from the stage in 1851, and was entertained at a farewell banquet, attended by most of the celebrities in literature and art. He retired to Sherborne in Dorsetshire, and devoted the remainder of his life to forwarding the work of education in rural districts. He was an actor of marked genius, combining the intensity of the realistic school with much of the stateliness of the famous actors of the previous generation. Among his finest Shakspearian

characters were *Macbeth*, *Lear*, *Hamlet*, *Iago*, *King John*, *Richard the Second*, and *Henry the Fifth*, and he "created" the great modern parts of *Virginius*, *William Tell*, *Werner*, and *Claude Melnotte*. His "Reminiscences and Diary," was published a year after his death.

Born in London, 1793; **Died** 1873.

MACRI, *mak'-re*, a small port of Asiatic Turkey, province of Anatolia. Lat. 36° 37' N. Lon. 29° 9' E.

MACRINUS, MARCUS OPELIUS, *ma-kri'-nus*, Roman emperor, born of humble parentage, but attracting the notice of Septimius Severus, held several appointments in the Imperial household. He plotted the assassination of Caracella, on whose death he was proclaimed emperor. Elagabalus claiming the throne, Macrinus marched against him, but was defeated at Antioch, and fled to Chalcedon, where he was betrayed, and he was afterwards put to death.

Born in Mauritania, 164; **died** in Cappadocia, 218.

MACROBIUS, AMBROSIUS AURELIUS THEODOSIUS, *ma-kro'-be-us*, a Latin writer on grammar, is supposed to have been a Greek, but whether a Christian or pagan is unknown. He wrote a commentary on Cicero's "Dream of Scipio;" "Saturnalia, or Miscellanies," and a work on Greek and Latin verbs, some fragments of which remain.

Lived in the 5th century.

MADAGASCAR, *mad-a-gas'-car*, a large island of the Indian Ocean, off the coast of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, about 120 miles across in the narrowest part. It is 1,031 miles long, and the greatest breadth is 350 miles. The most remarkable physical feature is the great central mountain mass, which rises into lofty hills at the northern extremity of the island, but sinks towards the southern cape. The rise from the eastern coast is by a grand succession of terraces, leading to the broad central *plateau* of Imerina. There are less striking terraces descending to the western coast, and to the north-west are four steppes, each about 800 feet higher than the next, and each having a distinct pass. In the north these terraces unite in a lofty mountain mass, and in the south they are crossed about lat. 22° S. by a range crossing the island, beyond which the surface sinks to a level plain. The plateau of Imerina and its southern continuation, the Betsileo province, are bounded by huge mountain masses, chiefly of volcanic origin. The Ankarat mountains, on the south-west, cover a space of 600 square miles, and the five central peaks, covered with broken lava, but exhibiting no distinct craters, attain a height of from 8,000 to 8,950 feet above the sea level. Farther south are at least 100 extinct volcanos. The plateau of Imerina is the most beautiful and fertile part of the island, although there are ranges of granite hills and barren moors in the eastern part. It is about 110 miles long, and 90 miles broad. In it are the capital, ANTANANARIVA, and hundreds of villages. The adjoining Betsileo province has but few fertile or well cultivated spots, but the scenery is very fine. The southern part is known as Iarindrano ("full of water"), from the many streams. Silianka province, farther north, occupies a depression in the midst of hills, with large swamps in the centre. The climate of the island is moist in the northern and eastern parts; but generally temperate and healthy, except near the coast. In some of the mountain districts are fine forests, and a belt of vegetation skirts the shore. On the north-eastern shore are several good inlets and harbours, the more important being Diego Suarez, a large bay with fine harbours; and farther south, Port Luguez, Port Leven, Vohemare, Antongil Bay, and Tamtare, near the centre of the island, and the most frequented port on the east coast. There are many bays and prominent headlands on the west coast. Cape Amber is the extreme northern point of the island: between that and Cape St. Andrew, about five degrees further south, are the bays of Chimpaika, Passandava, Narinda, Mazamba, and Bembatooka. In the southern part of the west coast, to the south of Cape St. Vincent (the most westerly point of the island) Murderers' Bay, and the Bay of St. Augustine. Majunga, on the north side of Bembatooka Bay, is the principal port of the island.

Rivers and Lakes.—The chief rivers are the Betsiboóka, flowing through a beautiful valley on the north-west side of the island, and falling into the Bay of Bembatooka, by an estuary 30 miles wide; the Matsiatra, in Betsileo province, formed by the union of many mountain streams, and falling into the Indian Ocean; the Manartavana, rising in the great mountain mass of Ambondrombe, in Iarindrano, and falling into the Mozambique Channel; the Ikiopa and Betelboka, draining Imerina, and flowing in a north-west direction; and the Mánankázo, or "wooded river," also flowing in a north-westerly direction. A very large river, the Yonghelaké, of which little is known, also falls into the Mozambique Channel. The best known lakes, small in size, but generally remarkable for the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and containing islands, are Lakes Kazamba and Itaog, in Imerina; and Alaoutra, 37 miles long, in Silianka province. On the eastern side is a chain of lakes, extending for 150 miles, along and near to the coast.

Pro.—Rice, cotton, sugar, and hemp are cultivated; ginger, pepper, and indigo grow wild; bamboos, tamarinds, mangoes, and palms, grow luxuriantly.

Zoology.—The only known wild animals are the ounce, wild dog, wild cat, and bushy-tailed fox. In most of the rivers are crocodiles; and snakes of great size, but not commonly venomous, are met with. There are many varieties of monkeys and bats. Small birds with beautiful plumage are numerous, and wild ducks, storks, herons, and flamingos, are common. Scorpions, centipedes, poisonous spiders, and, at certain seasons, locusts, abound. The chief domestic animals are cattle, with humps like those of the Indian species, and fat-tailed sheep.

Area.—225,000 square miles.

Pop.—4,000,000, divided into three tribes, the Hovas (by far the most numerous), the Betsimasarakas, and the Sakalavas. Malagasy is the name generally given to the entire population. They exhibit many Malay characteristics, and in their language are many Malay words. A great resemblance to the Japanese has been traced in some of the inhabitants of the west coast. Some of the natives are clever mechanics, especially as silversmiths, gunsmiths, and weavers.

Lat. 11° 57'—25° 42' S. **Lon.** 43° 10'—50° 25' E.

Government.—A monarchical hereditary despotism; females are allowed to reign.

History.—The English established a factory at St. Augustine's, on the western coast, in 1644, but the climate and the hostility of the natives compelled them to abandon it two years afterwards. The French made attempts to colonise the eastern coast in 1642, 1745, and in 1773, but in 1816 the English, having obtained possession of the Mauritius, claimed the French Madagascar settlements, which were considered to belong to the Mauritius. The native king, Radama, a man of considerable ability, sent his brothers to be educated in the Mauritius, and on their return, he abolished infanticide, discouraged the fetishism and superstitious observances, and formed a regular army, by means of which he subdued the whole of the island. He began to form roads, and encouraged missionaries. He died in 1828, and his widow, so far from carrying out his views, closed the schools he had established, drove out the missionaries, and cruelly persecuted the native Christians. She died in 1861, and was succeeded by her son, Radama II., who was more tolerant and humane; but he was strangled two years after he came to the throne. The present queen, Ranavalona, is a Christian, and soon after her accession, publicly burnt the idols. In 1867 she liberated all the slaves in the island, in conformity with a treaty with England.

MADAMPE, *ma-dam'-pe*, a town of Ceylon, district Galle, on a river of the same name, in a beautiful and fertile country. **Pop.** 4,000.

MADAPOLLAM, *mad'-a-pol-lam'*, a maritime town of British India, in Madras, 38 miles N.E. of Masulipitam, on the right bank of the southern branch of the Godavery, at its outlet. **Manf.** cotton cloth.

MADARAS, *mad'-a-ras'*, a market-town of Hungary, circle of Kuber Thiess, 37 miles S.W. of Debreczin. **Pop.** 4,600.

MADAWASKA, *ma'-daw-as'-ka*, a new county of New Brunswick, dominion of Canada. **Area**, 1,500 square miles. The capital is Edmundston.

MADDALENA, LA, *mad-da-lai'-na*, an island off the north coast of Sardinia, at the entrance of the Straits of Bonifacio. It has a small town, with a good harbour. **Pop.** 2,200.

MADDALONI, *mad-da-lo'-ne*, a town of Italy, province of Terra di Lavoro, 14 miles N.E. of Naples. It has a college, and several fine palaces and churches. **Pop.** 19,104.

MADDEN, SIR FREDERIC, *mad'-den*, an eminent antiquarian writer, who, in 1826, entered the library of the British Museum, and rose to the grade of keepership of the department of Manuscripts in 1837. Both alone and in conjunction with others he produced many valuable works, the chief of which are: an edition of the earliest English version of the Bible, made by Wycliffe and his followers; an abridged translation of M. Silvestre's "Universal Paleography," and several of the old metrical romances of the 13th century. He became a knight of the Hanoverian order in 1832.

Born at Portsmouth, 1801; **died** 1873.

MADEIRA, *ma-deer'-a*,—Portuguese for "timber," a name descriptive of the forests formerly covering a large part of the island,—the largest island of a group belonging to Portugal, off the W. coast of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, 280 miles N. of the Canaries. The other islands, Porto Santo, and the Desertas, are small and unimportant. Madeira is 34 miles long and 12 broad, and consists of a collection of lofty mountains, the highest, Pico Ruivo, upwards of 6,000 feet. There are several other peaks over 4,000 feet in height. There are some remarkable valleys, with steep sides, one of them, the "Cumal," having a depth of more than 2,000 feet. The coasts are steep and precipitous, with few bays or landing places, but with deep narrow gorges in the cliffs, which in some parts are 2,000 feet high. On the declivity of the mountains all the productions of the island are raised. Vines form the chief object of cultivation, but wheat, barley, oats, coffee, sugar, and arrowroot, are produced in the lower parts of the island, where tropical fruits grow freely. Goats and hogs abound, and the rabbit is very common in the mountainous districts. Bees are plentiful, and the honey they produce is very delicate. On account of the salubrity of its climate, the island is much resorted to by invalids. The exports consist chiefly of wine. There is also an export trade in sugar, citron, embroidery, salt beef, and hides. **FUNCHAL** is the capital.

Area.—345 square miles.

Pop.—130,584, (including the small adjacent islands), of mixed Portuguese, Moorish, and Negro descent.

History.—The group of islands was known to Roman geographers as the Purpurariæ Insulæ. They were colonised by the Portuguese in 1431; but there is a tradition that Madeira was discovered in 1344 by an English mariner, who was driven there by a storm, and afterwards escaped to Portugal in a canoe which he had made. The British took possession of the island in 1801, and again in 1807, and held it for the royal family of Portugal, who had emigrated to the Brazils. It was restored to the Portuguese in 1814. In 1852 the vines were destroyed by disease, and for several years none of the famous wine was produced; but the manufacture has been recently resumed.

MADEIRA, or **MADERA**, or **CAYARA**, a large river of Brazil. It is formed by the junction of the Beni Mamore, Madalena, and Stanez, about **lat.** 10° S. From this point it flows in a north-easterly direction for 800 miles, the first 200 miles being obstructed by cataracts, and enters the Amazon in **lat.** 3° 25′ S.; **lon.** 59° 45′ W. The total length from the head waters of the Mamore, the chief affluent, is 1,500 miles.

MADELEY-MARKET, *mad'-le*, a market-town of Shropshire, near the Severn, 13 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury. It has a church, market-house, and an iron bridge across the Severn. **Manf.** Porcelain. In the vicinity are ironworks and coal-mines. **Pop.** 9,211.—A station on the Great Western railway.

MADHAVA-ATCHARY, *mad'-ha-va'-at'-cha-re*, Hindoo scholar, known by his commentaries on the Vedas, and several philosophical treatises. He was prime minister to several of the kings of the Deccan. He lived to the age of 90.

Born 1119; **died** 1209.

MADIOEN, or **MADIEN**, *mad'-e-on*, a maritime province of Java, undulating, very fertile, and well watered by the Madion, Solo, Koepan, Loerak, Poengoel, and other rivers. Rice, cotton, coffee, and indigo are cultivated and exported. **Pop.** 270,000. The district came into possession of the Dutch in 1830.

MADISON, JAMES, fourth president of the United States of America, studied law, and commenced his political career as a member of the Virginian convention in 1776. In the first congress after the constitution in 1779, he was a member, and became leader of the Republican party. In 1801 he was appointed secretary of state, and became president in 1809, an office he filled during two terms. He retired to his estate at Montpelier, Virginia, and became rector of the university of that state.

Born at King George, Virginia, 1751; **died** 1836.

MADISON, a city of Indiana, United States, capital of Jefferson county, on the Ohio, 60 miles S.W. of Cincinnati. **Manf.** Woollen, cotton, and iron. Pork-packing is largely carried on, and there is a flourishing trade. **Pop.** 8,945.

MADISON, the capital of Wisconsin, United States, 80 miles W. of Lake Michigan. There are the state capitol, lunatic asylum, university, and eight churches. A large trade is carried on. **Pop.** 10,324, including many Norwegians.

MADISON, capital of Morgan county, Georgia, United States. There are two colleges, one for females. **Pop.** 3,600.

MADISON, the name of 19 counties in the United States:—

ALABAMA.—**Area**, 760 square miles. **Pop.** 38,000, half being coloured. The capital is Huntsville.

ARKANSAS.—**Area.** 800 square miles. **Pop** 11,455. The capital is Huntsville.

FLORIDA.—**Area**, 800 square miles. **Pop.** 14,798. half being coloured. The capital is Madison.

GEORGIA.—**Area**, 275 square miles. **Pop.** 7,978. about 1,600 coloured. The capital is Danielsville.

ILLINOIS.—**Area**, 760 square miles. **Pop.** 50,126. The capital is Edwardsville.

INDIANA.—**Area**, 430 square miles. **Pop.** 27,527. Anderson is the capital.

IOWA.—**Area**, 396 square miles. **Pop.** 17,224. Winterset is the capital.

KENTUCKY.—**Area**, 434 square miles. **Pop.** 22,052. nearly one-third being coloured. The capital is Richmond.

LOUISIANA.—**Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 13 906. about 8,000 being coloured. The capital is Richmond.

MISSISSIPI.—**Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** 25,866. three fourths being coloured. The capital is Canton.

MISSOURI.—**Area**, 550 square miles. **Pop.** 8,876. Frederick is the capital.

MONTANA TERRITORY.—**Area**, 5,100 square miles. **Pop.** 3,915. The capital is Virginia City.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.—**Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 5,589. The chief town is Norfolk.

NEW YORK.—**Area**, 670 square miles. **Pop.** 44,000. The capital is Morrisville.

NORTH CAROLINA.—**Area**, 450 square miles. **Pop.** 12,810. The capital is Marshall.

OHIO.—**Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 20,129. The capital is London.

TENNESSEE.—**Area**, 265 square miles. **Pop.** 30,874.; nearly one-half being coloured. The capital is Jackson.

TEXAS.—**Area**, 336 square miles. **Pop.** 5,395. one-third being coloured. The capital is Madisonville.

VIRGINIA.—**Area**, 276 square miles. **Pop.** 10,562. more than one-third being coloured. The capital is Madison Courthouse.

MADISON'S RIVER, one of the three head streams of the Missouri, which it joins in lat. 45° 22′ 34″ N.

MADJICOSUNA ISLANDS. (*See* BABUYANES.)

MÄDLER, JOHANN HEINRICH, *mæd'-ler*, Prussian astronomer, having obtained a reputation by assisting in the production of a map of the moon, the best then known, was, in 1836, appointed director of the Berlin Observatory, and in 1840, director of the Russian Observatory at Dorpat. He has published many works and separate papers on astronomical and mathematical subjects, but is best known by his announcement of the discovery of a central sun around which all the visible stars revolve.

Born at Berlin, 1794; **died** at Hanover, 1874.

MADOC, *ma-doc'* (the son of Owain Gwynnedd), a Welsh prince, who is said to have gone to sea in 1170, and it is supposed he reached the American continent. According to the chronicle of Caradoc, he returned to Wales, and equipped another and larger fleet, with which he sailed, and was never afterwards heard of. It is said there was a tribe of white Indians on the northern branches of the Missouri river, whose language greatly resembled the Welsh.

Lived in the 12th century.

MADONIAN MOUNTAINS, *ma-dō'-ne-an*, a group in the island of Sicily, between the rivers Grande and Pollina.

MADOX, THOMAS, *mad'-ox*, an English antiquary and historiographer royal, who published, in 1702, a "Collection of Ancient Charters and Instruments of divers kinds, taken from the Originals, from the Conquest to the Reign of Henry VIII." In 1711 appeared his "History and Antiquities of the Exchequer." His last work was the "Firma Burgi; or, Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England."

Died 1736.

MADRAS, *ma-dras'*, a province (commonly described as a presidency) of British India, occupying a considerable portion of the eastern and southern part of the peninsula, bounded N.W. by Bombay, N. by the Nizam's dominions and Central Provinces, N.E. by Bengal, and E. by the Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean. It extends between lat. 8° 5′ N. and 20° 18′ N., has an extreme length of 950 miles and breadth of 450 miles. Portions of the Eastern and Western Ghauts and the Neilgherry Hills traverse the province. The coast, 1,730 miles long, is generally low and marshy, and most difficult of approach; but on the northern part, on what is known as the Orissa coast, it rises into rocks of moderate elevation. There are extensive forests of teak, ebony, and other valuable timber, and tropical fruits and vegetables grow abundantly. The climate varies considerably. On the east coast the heat is, on the average, greater than in any other part of India, but in the Neilgherry and other elevated districts, the air is delightfully cool and salubrious. The French settlements of Pondicherry, Karial, Yanaon, and Mahé are within the province.

Rivers.—The Godavery, Kistnah, Pennar, Carvery, and Vygay, all flowing eastward into the Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean.

Area.—141,746 square miles.

Pop.—34,213,353, mostly Hindoos in religion and of the Tamil race.

Government.—The governor, appointed by the crown, is assisted by a council of three members, and there is a legislative council.

Divisions.—There are three divisions or commissionerships, North, Central, and Southern, and 21 districts. In the south-west, the allied states of Cochin and Travancore are administered under the superintendence of the Madras government.

MADRAS, called by the natives **CHENNAPATAM** ("city of Chennapa," a native prince), a maritime city and fortress of British India, and the capital of the above province. It is very badly situated on a flat sandy shore, where the surf runs with extreme violence, and where it is surrounded by salt-water creeks or rivers, which prevent the introduction of a stream of fresh water into the town, which extends (including suburbs) 9 miles along the coast, and has an average breadth of 3½ miles. Near the centre is Fort St. George, a strong citadel, within the limits of which are comprised several public offices. The most important buildings are St. George's Cathedral, which contains some fine monuments by Flaxman and Chantrey; and eight other episcopal churches; a fine Scotch church, St. Andrew's; a university, with good museum and library; the Government House, two orphan asylums, various literary and scientific societies, and the Madras Club. The native, or Black town, is nearly a mile to the north of the fort. It lies low, being defended against the sea by a stone sea-wall. There are some good streets and bazaars, and seven wells from which pure water, a great desideratum, is obtained. Madras is an episcopal see, the first bishop having been appointed in 1835, and there is also a Roman Catholic bishop. The trade is considerable with Europe, the United States, China, Ceylon, Peru, the Isle of France, and different parts of India; but, owing to the want of a navigable river, and the difficulty of landing goods on account of the heavy surf, it labours under great disadvantages. The chief exports are coffee, rice, cotton, and hides, amounting to more than £7,000,000 in annual value. The climate of Madras is very hot.

Pop.—405,848, mostly Hindoos, less than 1,500 being British-born residents.

Lat. 13° 5′ N. **Lon.** 80° 16′ E.

History.—The site of this city formed the first acquisition of the British in India, who, in 1639, obtained permission to erect a fort here. The French took possession of Madras in 1746, and entirely destroyed the Black town and every building which stood within 300 yards of the fort. Out of the ruins they constructed an excellent glacis. The city was restored to the British at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1749.

MADRID, *ma-drid'*, a central province of Spain, formerly a portion of New Castile. The whole surface is elevated, and in the northern part it is covered by ranges of the Sierra de Guadarrama. There are only a few fertile districts, the greater portion of the province being a bleak barren tableland.

Rivers.—The Tagus, which forms part of the southern boundary; the Tajuna, Henares, Torote, Jarama, Manzanares, and Guadarrama.
Minerals.—Lead, copper, iron.
Area.—1,315 square miles.
Pop.—594,546.
Chief Towns.—MADRID, the capital; ALCALA, and Colmenar.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, in the province of the same name, on the left bank of the river Manzanares, a small stream, which joins the Jamara, an affluent of the Tagus, about 300 miles from the sea on each side, on a table-land nearly 2,000 feet in elevation. It is surrounded by a wall, with 16 gates, the finest of which are the Puerta de Alcala, on the east, and the Puerta de Toledo, on the south, the latter erected in 1813 to commemorate the war of independence. The Puerta del Sol, once the eastern gate, is now in the centre of the city. The old streets are narrow and crooked, but many others are wide, straight, and regular; and some of them equal those of the finest cities in Europe. There are about 70 squares, most of them are very small; the best are the Plaza Mayor, the Plaza de Oriente, and the Plaza de las Cortes, and the small square named after the Puerta del Sol. From the last named run the finest streets, the Calle de Alcala, lined with houses, and the Calle Mayor, traversing the city from east to west, and crossed by the fashionable thoroughfares. The Calle de Montera and the Calle de las Carretas, running north and south. Another fine street, the Carrera de Geronimo, has been recently constructed. The Plaza Mayor is 434 feet long and 334 feet wide, surrounded by arcades, with an equestrian statue of Philip III. in the centre. Public executions and *autos da fé* formerly took place here. The Plaza de Oriente is more to the west, facing the royal palace, and adorned with 40 statues of Gothic kings as well as kings of the Asturias, Leon, Castelle, and Aragon. The Plaza de las Cortes has a colossal statue of Cervantes in the centre. Some other squares are used as market-places. The most remarkable churches are St. Jerome's, with a portal richly ornamented with Gothic sculpture; the church of St. Isidore, with a fine front; the church of San Francisco, one of the finest in the city; that of the Mendicant Friars and the church of the Incarnation. The monument of the bishop of Placencia, in the chapel called del Obispo; the silver tabernacle, in the church of St. Martin; the altar and monument of Joan of Austria, in the church of the Franciscan nuns, are worthy of notice. There about 20 nunneries, the most important being the Salesas Viejas, or convent of the Salutation, occupying with its grounds 88 acres, in the north-eastern part of the city, and built in 1758 by queen Barbara; the marble of the high altar is very handsome. Of the other public buildings, the finest are the Palace of the Cortes, on the Plaza de las Cortes; the Palace of the Council, a classic edifice, built in the 16th century; the Audience, or court of appeal; the custom-house, a very fine building; the post-office, erected in 1768, and the town-house, built in the beginning of the 16th century. The war office and a military museum are in the Buenavista Palace, built by the duchess of Alva about the end of the last century. The Palacio Real is of a square form, 470 feet long on each side, 100 feet high, and enclosing a court 240 feet square, and includes the Museo, one of the finest picture galleries in the world, containing paintings by the best masters of Flanders, Italy, and Spain; also the crown jewels and other regalia; a public library, and a superb collection of armour. The Buen Retiro, on the eastern side of the city, a palace built by Philip IV., has very extensive gardens open to the public, and also a large collection of paintings. The new palace of the duke of Salamanca is a superb building, with a fine picture gallery. Of the public walks, the principal is the Prado ("meadows") which runs along a great part of the east side of the city. It forms a broad walk, planted with trees, for carriages, and an alley on each side for pedestrains. Madrid enjoys almost always a cloudless sky, and a pure and serene atmosphere; but the air is extremely keen, from its elevated site and the vicinity of the snowy mountains of Guadarrama. The great school of Madrid occupies a building which formerly belonged to the Jesuits. There is a botanical garden; also a chemical school, classes for engineering, for anatomy, and the practice of medicine; academies for the study of history, painting, sculpture, and architecture; also for the Spanish language. There are seven theatres, and an immense Plaza de Toros, or arena for bullfights, outside the Alcala Gate. The charitable institutions are numerous, among them three hospitals and an asylum for foundlings. **Manf.** Carpets and porcelain, paper, jewellery, hats, and silks. **Pop.** 397,816. **History.**—The old name was Majerit; it was taken by Ramiro II., king of Leon, in 932, and captured by Alfonso VI. of Castile, from the Moors in 1083. In 1560 Philip II. made it the residence of the court. It was occupied early in 1808 by the French troops, who were finally obliged to quit it in 1812. The French troops, under the duke d'Angoulême, again entered it in May 1823.

MADRID, NEW, a town of Missouri, United States, near the bank of the Mississippi. **Pop.** 2,000.

MADRIDEJOS, *ma'-drid'-ai-hose*, a town of Spain, province of Toledo, 40 miles S.E. of the city of that name, near the Amarguillo, crossed by two bridges. **Manf.** Serges and woollens generally. **Pop.** 5,100.

MADURA, *ma-door'-a*, an ancient city, and capital of a district of the same name, on the river Vygat, in the south of India, 33 miles from Dindigal. There are several good public buildings, including a fine palace, now falling to decay, and an immense temple, with four pyramidal porticoes. **Pop.** 73,810; of the district, 2,168,680.

MADURA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, situate off the north-east coast of the island of Java, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the Strait of Madura. A long chain of hills, in no part over 1,400 feet in height crosses the island, and the rivers are small. The country throughout is fertile and tolerably cultivated; but it is, on the whole, inferior in this respect to Java. There are three states—Madura, in the west; Sumanap, in the east; and Pamakasan, in the centre; the last is directly under the rule of the Dutch, to whom the princes of the other divisions are tributary. The exports are sugar, tobacco, indigo, cocoa-nut oil, horses, and horned cattle. **Pop.** 670,000, of whom about 5,000 are Chinese, and 9,000 Arabs and other Eastern people. **Area**, 1,300 square miles. The Dutch invaded this island about the year 1747, and made slaves of a great number of the inhabitants.

MÆANDER, *me-an'-der*, the ancient name of a river of Asia Minor, now the Meinder.

MÆCENAS, CAIUS CILNIUS, *me-sé'-nas*, the intimate friend of Augustus, and so liberal a patron of men of letters, that his name has been proverbialised to express persons of the same disposition, and it was chiefly to him that Virgil and Horace owed the means which enabled them to devote themselves to poetry. According to Horace, he was descended from the kings of Etruria. Augustus appointed him administrator of all Italy. He was the great friend of Virgil and Horace, who immortalised him in their works. He distinguished himself also in the field, particularly at the battles of Modena and Philippi. When Augustus and Agrippa went to Sicily, Mæcenas had the administration of the government, though he was not a man of ambition. He was a gross sensualist, and famous for entertainments of the most epicurean kind, and he wrote some tragedies, which are lost. He died childless, and left his property to Augustus.

Died, 8 B.C.

MAELAR, LAKE, *ma'-lar*, a lake of Sweden, running inland from the Baltic about 81 miles, with an average breadth of 12 miles. It is surrounded by the districts of Stockholm, Nykoping, Upsal, and Westeras. It contains upwards of 1,200 islands, and the shores are very attractive, many charming residences, with lawns and woodlands, being near the lake, the waters of which are discharged into the Baltic, near Stockholm.

MAESE, MAAS, or MEUSE, *mai'-se*, the German name of a river of Europe, which rises in the French department of Haute-Marne, passes through Belgium and Limburg, and enters the Netherlands to the north of Charleville. At Dordrecht it divides into two branches, the Nieuwe Maas and the Oude Maas, enclosing the island of Ysselmonde, again uniting and entering the North Sea, after a course of 552 miles, draining an area of 19,000 square miles. It is navigable for 430 miles, as high as Verdun, and the chief affluents are the Sambre and Diez on the left bank, and the Ourthe, Roer, and Niers, on the right.

MAESEYCK, *mai'-sai'-eck*, a town of Belgium, on the left bank of the Meuse, 17 miles N.E. of Maestricht. **Manf.** Tobacco, hats, and earthenware. **Pop.** 4,600.

MAESTRICHT, *maise'-treecht*, a town of the Netherlands, and capital of Dutch Limburg, on the left bank of the Maese, where that river is joined by the small stream of the Jaer, 110 miles from Amsterdam. It communicates with the suburb of Nijk, on the opposite side, by means of a stone bridge 500 feet in length, with 9 arches, and defended by small fortified islands. The market-place and the place d'armes are two handsome public squares. Of the public buildings, the principal are the large town-hall, the church of St. Gervais, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and other churches, the college, once occupied by the Jesuits, the theatre, and the citadel, which is built on a mountain, where are found some remarkable petrifactions. Maestricht is one of the strongest places of the Netherlands. It is surrounded by walls and deep and wide canals. **Manf.** Leather, flannel, stockings, woollens, soap, pins, sugar, and hardware goods, and there are extensive breweries and distilleries. **Pop.** 29,925. This town was taken by the French in 1794; and from 1795 till 1814 it was the capital of the French department of the Lower Meuse.

MAFFEI, FRANCESCO SCIPIONE, *maf-fai'-e* Marchese, Italian author, student in the Jesuit College of Parma, and saw military service under his brother, a distinguished soldier. He preferred literature as a pursuit, and contributed to a journal at Verona, intended to familiarise his countrymen with foreign literature. In 1713 he published at Modena, "Merope," a tragedy, which attained great popularity, and a successful comedy, "La Ceremonia," speedily followed. He devoted much time to researches into the language and literature of ancient Greece, and published a valuable work, "Verona Illustrata."

Born at Verona, 1675; **died** 1755.

MAFRA, *ma'-fra*, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 18 miles N.W. of Lisbon. There is an immense royal palace, with convent attached, built early in the 17th century; the edifice is 780 feet long, and 690 wide, and contains 866 rooms and a superbly fitted library, 300 feet long. **Pop.** 3,500.

MAGADOXO or **MUKDISHA**, *mag-a-dox'-o*, an Arabian town of Eastern Africa, the principal entrepôt between the river Juba and Cape Gardafui, belonging to the Imaum of Muscat. It is inclosed by strong walls, but is very unhealthy. **Pop.** about 5,000. **Lat.** 2° 2′ N. **Lon.** 45° 25′ E.

MAGALHAENS, commonly called **MAGELLAN, FERNANDO DE**, *ma-gel'-lan*, a famous Portuguese navigator. In 1510 he served under Albuquerque, in the East Indies, and distinguished himself by his bravery, and by his exact knowledge of the Indian seas. On his return to Portugal he aspired to the rank of commander, but, being disappointed, he entered into the service of the emperor Charles V., and proposed a scheme for reaching the Moluccas by a western route. The king gave him the command of a fleet, with which, in 1520, he discovered the straits called by his name, at the extremity of South America and the South Pacific Ocean, after which he took possession of the Philippine islands, in the name of the king of Spain. He was slain at those islands in a skirmish with the natives. Of this expedition, only one vessel, with 18 men, returned to Europe, and was the first that made a voyage round the world.

Born 1470; **died** 1521.

MAGALHAENS, STRAIT OF, separates South America from Terra del Fuego. It is 300 miles long, with a breadth varying from 5 to 30 miles. The navigation is dangerous.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS, *mag'-da-lene*, a group of 11 islands, belonging to British North America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The largest are Coffin's, Amherst, Wolf, and Saunders.

MAGDALEN RIVER, *mag'-da-lon*, a river of Canada, falling into the St. Lawrence.

MAGDALENA, *mag-da-lai'-na*, a large river of Colombia, South America, rising on the frontier of Ecuador, in lat. 2° N., and lon. 76° W., and, after a course of 900 miles, enters the sea in lat. 11° N., lon. 75° W.

MAGDALENA, the most northern state of the republic of Colombia, South America. It is bounded on E. by Venezuela, on W. by the Magdalena river, S. by the State of Santander, and N. by the Caribbean Sea. The western, southern, and north-eastern portions of the State are mostly plain country; on the north-east the Sierra de Santa Marta, which is totally unconnected with the South American mountain system, rises to a height of 16,000 feet, this being above the snow line. The chief town is Santa Marta.

Area.—26,950 square miles.
Pop.—167,000. The Guajiros and Arracos Indians dwell near the coast; the former are famous for breeding small useful horses; the latter follow agricultural and industrial pursuits.

MAGDALENA, SANTA, a bay on the N.E. coast of Malta, 4 miles from Valetta.

MAGDALENA, the most southern of the Marquesas islands, in the Pacific Ocean, 33 miles in circumference. It is mountainous, rising to 3,700 feet, and densely populated.

MAGDEBURG, *mag'-de-boorg*, a fortified city of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the left bank of the Elbe, 80 miles from Berlin. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Germany, being surrounded by a number of outworks, and having a citadel on an island in the river, with an arsenal and storehouses. Of its squares, or open spaces, the principal are the Cathedral square, which has a number of neat houses; the Old market, and the Prince's market, adjoining to the public walks. There is one wide thoroughfare the Breite Weg, or "broadway," but the streets are generally narrow. The principal public buildings are,—the royal exchequer, the ducal palace, the regency-house, the government house, the new and old arsenals, and the cathedral, built in the 13th and 14th centuries, with two spires, and containing several interesting historical monuments. There are, besides, numerous churches, convents, hospitals, and schools, several public libraries and collections of paintings. In front of the town-house is a monument of Otho the Great, erected in 973. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, gloves, ribbons, stockings, hats, leather, tobacco, chicory, soap, and wax, besides extensive breweries and distilleries. The transit trade is considerable, and there are annual wool and other markets. **Pop.** of the district, 937,305; of the city, 114,052, having been mentioned in history in the reign of Charlemagne. In 907 Pope John XIII. made it the see of the primate of Germany. It suffered greatly in the Thirty Years' War, and was besieged for 28 weeks by the Imperialists under Tilly. When taken it was sacked and nearly destroyed, and 30,000 of the inhabitants were slain. In 1806 it was taken by the French, and annexed to their kingdom of Westphalia, but restored to Prussia in 1814.

MAGELLAN. (*See* MAGALHAENS.)

MAGENDIE, FRANÇOIS, *ma-zhen'-de*, a celebrated French physician and physiologist, who, after a brilliant career as a student, became, in 1818, physician to the Hotel-Dieu. He was elected member of the Academy of Sciences in 1819, and, in 1831, he obtained the appointment of professor of anatomy in the College of France. His contributions to medical literature were very numerous: his "Elements of Physiology" was a standard text-book, during many years, in France, Germany, and England. He pointed out that non-nitrogenous substances were devoid of nutrition; proved that the veins were organs of absorption; that strychnia acts upon the spinal cord and destroys the nerves of respiration, by paralysis; that prussic acid was a remedy for certain forms of cough; and finally, like Sir Charles Bell, demonstrated the precise functions of the spinal nerves. In recognition of his great services to science, he was made commander of the Legion of Honour.
Born at Bordeaux, 1783; **died** 1855.

MAGENTA, *ma-jain'-ta*, a town of Italy, province of Milano, 12 miles W. of Milan. **Pop.** 6,500. Here, in June, 1859, a great battle was fought between the French and Austrians, in which the latter were defeated.

MAGEROE, *ma'-ge-ro-e*, an island at the northern extremity of Norwegian Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean. It is very irregular in shape, 22 miles long and 15 miles broad, terminating in North Cape, 970 feet high, the most northern point of Europe, and inhabited by a few Lapps and Norwegians. **Lat.** 71° 10′ N. **Lon.** 26° 50′ E.

MAGGIORE, LAGO, *mad'-je-or-ai*, a large lake, for the most part in Italy, but partly in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland. It is 36 miles long, and 8 in greatest breadth, 650 feet above the sea level, and in some parts 1,800 feet deep. The river Ticino flows through it. The scenery on the shores is very beautiful. The Borromean Islands are in a south-western expansion of the lake.

MAGHAIBEE, *mag-ai-bee'*, a town of Scinde, on the left bank of the Piniaree, a branch of the Indus. A considerable trade is carried on. **Pop.** 51,000.

MAGINDANAO or **MINDANAO,** *ma-hin-da-na'-o*, the most southern of the Philippine Islands, in the Asiatic archipelago. In shape it is nearly a triangle, with sides nearly 300 miles long, but almost divided into two portions by Tligan Bay on the north and Illano Bay on the south. The coast has many bays and headlands. The interior is intersected by lofty chains of mountains with numerous volcanos, with intervening plains, which afford pasture for vast herds of cattle. The country is also well wooded, and, in many parts towards the seacoast, is covered with impenetrable jungle and forests abounding in monkeys, among them the ourang-outang, enormous snakes, civet and musk cats.

Rivers.—The largest is the Batuen. There are many lakes, the principal being Malanao, or Lano, near the centre of the island, a stronghold of the pirates who infest the islands.
Pro.—Gold-dust and ship-timber, coffee, cocoa, rice, spices, wax, and honey.
Divisions.—The Spaniards occupy in the north the provinces of Caraga and Misamis, and a small tract, Samboange, at the south-western extremity. Nearly all the south, and a considerable portion of the east coast, belongs to the sultan of Mindanao, whose nominal subjects (but really independent) are the piratical tribes mentioned above.
Pop.—76,500, in the Spanish portions; but no estimate has been formed of the native population. The Illanos, or pirates, are brave, energetic, and ferocious, and are supposed to have a considerable infusion of the Malay race. In the interior the aborigines are inoffensive and lazy savages.

MAGINN, WILLIAM, LL.D., *ma'-gin*, one of the most fertile and versatile writers of modern times, entered Trinity College, Dublin, when only 10 years of age. Having tried his powers as an author by contributing various papers to the "Literary Gazette," and, under a feigned name, to "Blackwood's Magazine," he settled for nearly three years in Edinburgh, and contributed to "Blackwood" under the pseudonym of "Sir Morgan O'Dcherty." He visited London for the first time in 1823, and became sub-editor of the "Standard." He also contributed voluminously to "Fraser's Magazine," in which he wrote a caustic review of a "fashionable" novel, entitled "Berkeley Castle." The author, the Hon. Grantley Berkeley took offence, and, in company with a friend, committed a violent assault on Mr. Fraser. Aroused by this ill-treatment of his friend and publisher, Dr. Maginn offered the offended author satisfaction, and a hostile meeting took place accordingly. The duel proved a bloodless one. In the later years of his life, Dr. Maginn was involved in serious pecuniary difficulties.
Born at Cork, 1793; **died** Aug. 20, 1842.

MAGLIABECHI, ANTONIO DA MARCO, *mal'-ye-a-baik'-ke*, a learned Italian, who acquired such a store of knowledge and reputation for extensive learning as to be appointed librarian to the grand-duke of Tuscany. He corresponded with most of the learned men in Europe, and astonishing things, bordering on the marvellous, are told of his memory. His delight was wholly in books and manuscripts, and he refused preferment and riches. An old cloak served him for a garment by day and a covering by night. He had one straw chair for his table and another to sleep on. He bequeathed his large library to that of Florence, where it formed the nucleus of the great free library bearing his name.

Born at Florence, 1633; **died** 1714.

MAGNENTIUS, FLAVIUS POMPILIUS, *mag-nen'-she-us*, Emperor of the West, a German, who rose, from being a private soldier, to the first employments in the empire. The emperor Constans had a great esteem for him, and, in a mutiny among the troops, delivered him from the fury of the soldiers, by covering him with his robe. Magnentius murdered his benefactor in 350, and assumed the title of emperor; but Constantius II. avenged the death of his brother, and, after a bloody battle, Magnentius was defeated; whereupon he killed himself.

Died 353.

MAGNETICAL ISLAND, *mag-net'-i-kal*, lies in Halifax Bay, off the north-east coast of Australia. **Lat.** 19° 8′ S. **Lon.** 146° 40′ E.—It was discovered by Captain Cook, in 1770.

MAGNUS, ALBERTUS. (*See* ALBERT.)

MAGNUSSEN, FINN, *mag-noos'-sen*, Icelandic scholar and archæologist, at the age of 16 began the study of law in the University of Copenhagen, and practised for several years in Iceland, but returned to Copenhagen in 1812, and devoted himself to archæological researches. Three years afterwards he was appointed professor of literature. In the later years of his life he represented Iceland and the Faroe Islands in the Danish Parliament, and was keeper of the royal archives. He was the author of elaborate and valuable works on the early history of the Caucasian races, translation of the Scandinavian Eddas, the history and antiquities of Greenland and Russia, and of annotations on the early literature of the northern races.

Born at Skabholt, Iceland, 1781; **died** at Copenhagen, 1847.

MAGOFFIN, *ma-gof'-fin*, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area,** 600 square miles. **Pop.** 6,944. The capital is Salyersville.

MAHABALIPOORAM, *ma-ha-bal-i-poor-am'*, an ancient and ruined city of India, 35 miles S. of Madras, remarkable for seven Hindoo temples, or pagodas, dedicated to Vishnu. There are singular caves, with grotesque sculptures. It is supposed that the old town occupied a large extent of ground now covered by the sea.

MAHADEVA, *ma-ha'-de-va*, in Hindoo theology, one of the names of the god Siva.

MAHADEVA, a Buddhist teacher, of great ability, considered a heretic by orthodox Buddhists, he founded the sect known as Purvasaila.

Lived in the 4th century.

MAHAKASYAPA, *ma-ha-kas'-ya-pa*, a renowned Buddhist, who arranged and annotated some of the sacred writings, and, it is stated, founded one of the leading schools of Buddhist philosophy. Many legends are connected with him, and the date at which he lived is uncertain.

MAHANOY CITY, *ma'-ha-noy*, a town in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, 56 miles N.E. of Harrisburg, situated 1,200 feet above the sea level, in a mining district, rich in anthracite. **Pop.** 7,181.

MAHANUDDY or **MAHANADI,** *ma-ha-nud'-de*, a river of India, rising on the south-west border of Bengal, and, after a course of 520 miles, falls, by several mouths, into the Bay of Bengal, in **lat.** 20° 20′ N., **lon.** 82° E. It is navigable for 300 miles.

MAHASKA, *ma-has'-ka*, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area,** 576 square miles. **Pop.** 25,000. The capital is Oskaloosa.

MAHAVELLIGUANGA, *ma'-ha-vel-le-gan'-ga*, the principal river of Ceylon, rising a little south of the centre of the island, and entering the Indian Ocean by several mouths at Trincomalee. The entire length is about 160 miles.

MAHAVIRA, *ma-ha'-vē-ra*, in Indian mythology, the last of the deified saints of the Jainas. He is believed to have made several appearances in the world, the last about the 5th century, B.C.

MAHE, *ma-hai'*, a town and fort of India, 40 miles N.W. of Calicut, one of the French settlements. **Pop.** 7,200. **Lat.** 11° 42′ N. **Lon.** 75° 36′ E.

MAHE, a mountainous island of the Seychelle archipelago, in the Indian Ocean. It is 17 miles long, 4 broad, rises to an elevation of 2,000 feet, and is bordered by coral reefs. **Lat.** 4° 48′ S. **Lon.** 55° 30′ E.

MAHEDIAH, *ma-he-dī'-a*, a seacoast town of Tunis, on Cape Africa. It is strongly fortified, is an ancient town, and occupies the site of the ancient Aphrodisium.

MAHMUD, *ma'-mood*, the founder of the Gasnevide dynasty, obtained from Ileh-khan the Empire of Khorassan, in 997. He extended his territories by conquest, and formed a vast kingdom, extending from the banks of the Ganges to the Caspian Sea. He held his court at Balkh and Ghisni, and was the first eastern potentate who took the title of sultan (emperor) instead of emir (commander), which had been previously borne by his predecessors.

Died 1030.

MAHMUD I., sometimes called Mahomet V., sultan of the Ottoman Turks, was son of Mustapha, and ascended the throne at Constantinople, in 1730. He, however, interfered but little in the government of his kingdom, choosing rather to live a life of luxury, while the cares of state devolved upon his ministers.

Born 1696; **died** 1754.

MAHMUD II., sultan of Turkey, was placed upon the throne by Mustafa Bairaktar, chief of the janissaries, in 1808. In 1812, Bessarabia was ceded to Russia by the peace of Bucharest. Between the years 1812 and 1817, Servia, Moldavia, and Wallachia were evacuated, and the Ionian islands proclaimed their independence. In 1820, Greece broke out into insurrection, and, after a struggle of eight years, threw off the Turkish yoke. A fresh war next broke out between Turkey and Russia, and the latter power was only prevented from taking possession of Constantinople by the intervention of the European powers, which brought about the

peace of Adrianople, in 1829. During this time, Ali, pacha of Janina had defied the Sultan, and Mehemet Ali, pacha of Egypt had rendered himself independent. The extermination of the janissaries in 1826, and the introduction of some details of civilization, weakened the Turkish power, but did not benefit Mahmud. In 1833 he was thrice defeated by the Egyptians, and the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi left him at the mercy of Russia. He was about to engage in a new war with Mehemet Ali, when his death took place. He possessed great energy and ability, and endeavoured to promote science and art and to facilitate commercial intercourse with the western nations.

Born 1785; **died** 1839.

MAHOMED-KHAN-KA-TANDA, a town of British India, in Scinde, on the right bank of a branch of the Indus, 22 miles S.E. of Hyderabad. It is a thriving town, with good manufactures and trade.

MAHOMET, in Arabic **MOHAMMED**, *mah-ho-met*, or *mo-ham'-med*, the founder of the Mussulman religion. He came of the noble family of Koreish. Losing his father in his infancy, his guardianship devolved on his uncle, Abou Taleb, who employed him to go with his caravans from Mecca to Damascus. In this employment of camel-driver he continued till he was 25 years of age, when he married Chadidja, a rich widow, in whose service he had been as a camel-driver, becoming thereby one of the wealthiest men in Mecca. When about 40 years of age, he made himself remarkable for his religious zeal; and having observed in his travels the infinite variety of sects which prevailed, he conceived the project of reforming the religion of his country, and uniting the various sects into the worship of one God. He accordingly spent much of his time in a cave near Mecca, seemingly alone, and employed in meditation and prayer; but in reality he called to his aid a Persian Jew, well versed in the history and laws of his persuasion, and two Christians, one of the Jacobite and the other of the Nestorian sect. With the help of these men, he framed his "Koran," or "Alcoran," or the book which he pretended to have received at different times from heaven, by the hands of the angel Gabriel; and he publicly assumed the prophetical character, calling himself the apostle of God. At first he had only his wife and eight other followers; but in three years his disciples were considerably more numerous. On these he imposed the most marvellous tales, but well adapted to deceive ignorant and superstitious minds. He pretended to have passed into the highest heavens in one night, on the back of a beautiful ass called Al Borak, and accompanied by the angel Gabriel. There he had an interview with Adam, Abraham, Moses, David, and Jesus Christ, who acknowledged his superiority, which was confirmed to him by the Deity himself. This romance staggered even some of his best friends; and a powerful confederacy being formed against him, he was forced to quit Mecca, and to seek a refuge in Medina (called from that circumstance "the city of the prophet"). This retreat occasioned the foundation of his empire and of his religion. The Mohammedans adopt it as their chronological standard, calling it the *Hegira*, that is, the *Flight* or *Persecution*, being the 16th day of our July, 622 A.D. Mahomet had still a number of disciples, upon whom he inculcated this principle, that they were not to dispute for their religion by word, but by the sword. This was a doctrine well adapted to a lawless and wandering people, and was soon carried into practice by them. The Jewish Arabs were the first who experienced its effects. Mahomet committed upon them the most shocking cruelties, put numbers to death, sold others for slaves, and distributed their goods among his soldiers. A faith thus propagated could not but succeed in a country like Arabia. He rewarded his adherents by plunder, and held out to them a certain happiness of the most sensual kind hereafter. In 627 he made a treaty with the inhabitants of Mecca, which two years afterwards he violated, and stormed the place with fire and sword. Having made himself master of Arabia, he extended his conquests into Syria, where he took several cities, and laid some of the princes under tribute. While engaged in this victorious career, a Jewess poisoned some meat which was laid before him, and of which he and his companions ate heartily. One of them died immediately, but the prophet lingered some time. When the woman was examined, she declared that she had perpetrated the deed on purpose to try whether he was really a true prophet. Of the effects of this poison he died. After the death of Chadidja he had several wives and concubines, by whom he had many children, but left only a daughter, named Fatima, who married his successor, Ali. The time is now past when Mahomet was considered a vulgar impostor. That he was enthusiastic on some points to the verge of insanity, and weakly superstitious, must be allowed; but that he was sincere in endeavouring to restore a worship of the one God, and his belief in the validity of his own vivid impressions, there can be little doubt.

Born at Mecca, 570; **died** 632.

MAHOMET, or **MOHAMMED I.**, emperor of the Turks, was the son of Bajazet I., and succeeded his brother Mousa in 1413. He re-established the glory of the Ottoman empire, which had been ravaged by Tamerlane, and fixed the seat of government at Adrianople.

Born 1374; **died** 1421.

MAHOMET, or **MOHAMMED II.**, surnamed Bujuh, or "the Great," founder of the Ottoman empire in Europe, succeeded his father, Amurath II., in 1450. He was the first who assumed the title of grand signior. One of his first public acts was the murder of his two brothers, and three years after his accession he prepared to besiege Constantinople. He assembled a force of 258,000 men and a fleet of 320 ships, and, notwithstanding a determined resistance, made himself master of the town, the emperor Constantine XIII. being killed in the breach. He then conquered the Morea and Trebizond, and attempted the invasion of Hungary; but the brave John Hunyada defended Belgrade so successfully, that Mahomet was compelled to raise the siege, with the loss of nearly all his vessels in the Danube and his enormous battery train. He next invaded Epirus, but was three times repulsed by Scanderberg, on whose death, however, the country was annexed to Turkey. The subjugation of the Khan of the Crimea was his next exploit. He was repelled at Rhodes by the Knights of St. John. He was able, sagacious, and learned, speaking four languages; but ferocious and treacherous. His letters, translated into Latin, were published in 1520.

Born at Adrianople, 1430; **died** at Nicomedia, 1481.

MAHOMET, or **MOHAMMED III.**, succeeded his father, Amurath III., in 1595. He commenced his reign by strangling nineteen of his brothers, and drowning ten of his father's wives. He entered Hungary, took Agram by capitulation, and then massacred the whole garrison. The archduke Maximilian marched against him, and nearly obtained a complete victory, when Mahomet, who had made a false retreat, suddenly returned to the

charge, and routed the imperialists. He was afterwards less successful, and obliged to sue for peace to the Christian princes whose states he had ravaged.

Born 1566; died 1603.

MAHOMET, or MOHAMMED IV., became sultan in 1649, after the death of his father, Ibraham I. The Turks were at this time engaged in a war with the Venetians, and made themselves masters of the isle of Candia in 1669, after losing 100,000 men. Mahomet marched in person against Poland, and, having taken several places, made peace with that country, on condition of an annual tribute being paid to him. John Sobieski, irritated at this treaty, raised an army, and the year following defeated the Turks near Choczim. He also obtained a number of other advantages over them, and a peace was concluded, favourable to Poland, in 1676. In 1683 the Turks laid siege to Vienna, on which Sobieski marched to its relief, and routed the besiegers. The year following, a league was entered into against the Turks, between the emperor, the king of Poland, and the Venetians. The janissaries, attributing their misfortunes to the indolence of the sultan, deposed him in 1687, and gave the sceptre to his brother Solyman III., who sent him to the same prison whence he had himself been taken, and there he died.

Born 1642; died 1691.

MAHOMET V. (*See* MAHMUD I.)

MAHON. (*See* PORT MAHON.)

MAHONING, *ma-hone'-ing*, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 422 square miles. **Pop.** 42,871. The capital is Canfield.

MAHRATTAS. (*See* INDIA.)

MÄHRISCH (NEUSTADT), *ma(e)r-rish*, a town of the Austrian empire, on the Oskawa, 14 miles N.W. of Olmütz. **Manf.** Woollens. **Pop.** 3,500.

MÄHRISCH (TRUBAU), a town of the Austrian empire, on the Trübauerwasser, 29 miles N.W. of Olmütz. There are a castle and college. **Manf.** Woollens and linen. **Pop.** 3,600.

MAI, ANGELO, *mai*, Cardinal, Italian scholar, was educated by the Jesuits, and afterwards obtained an appointment in the Ambrosian library, Milan, where he made many important discoveries of palimpsests, or rewritten manuscripts. He was invited to Rome by Pius VII., and entrusted with the charge of the Vatican library, and in that capacity performed great services to classical and ecclesiastical literature by arranging and editing ancient manuscripts.

Born at Schilparie, Lombardy, 1782; died at Albano, 1851.

MAIDA, *mai'-da*, a town of Italy, in Calabria Ulteriore, 7 miles from Nicastro. It is noted for the defeat of the French by the British, in an action near it, in 1806. **Pop.** 4,000.

MAIDENHEAD, *mai'-den-hed*, a municipal borough and market-town of Berkshire, on the right bank of the Thames, 26 miles W. of London. **Pop.** 8,219.—A station on the Great Western railway.

MAIDENS, *mai'-dens*, a cluster of rocks on the E. coast of Ireland, 6 miles from Larne. They are surrounded by dangerous reefs. The two highest of the rocks have lighthouses on them. **Lat.** 54° 55′ N. **Lon.** 5° 44′ W.

MAIDSTONE, *maid'-stone*, the county town of Kent, a parliamentary and municipal borough and market-town, on the right bank of the Medway, 8 miles S. of Rochester. The town consists chiefly of four principal streets, which cross each other in the market-place, with some smaller ones branching off at right angles. The principal public buildings are the large church, All Saints, built 1400, in the perpendicular style, four other churches in the town; assize courts, town-hall, corn exchange, lunatic asylum, and hospitals. Here are, also, barracks, handsome and commodious assembly-rooms, a philosophical society, mechanics' institute, library and museum, and several banks. There is a cemetery on the Sutton road, a mile south of the town. There was a college or hospital of All Saints, founded in 1260 for the benefit of pilgrims going to Canterbury, by Archbishop Courtenay, and the remains of which are very picturesque. The principal produce of the neighbourhood is hops; and Maidstone is the first hop-market in the kingdom. There is also an important grain-market. **Manf.** Linen thread, paper, oil, sacking, and twine. **Pop.** 29,638. —A station on the South-Eastern and London, Chatham and Dover railways.

MAIMACHIN. (*See* KIACHTA.)

MAIMONIDES, MOSES, *mai-mon'-i-dees*, or MOSES BEN MAIMON, a celebrated Jewish rabbi of Spain. He is commonly called Moses Ægyptus, because he lived in Egypt as physician to the sultan. Previously he had, with all his family, pretended to adopt the Mahometan religion, in consequence of the terrible persecution of the Spanish Jews by the Moors. He was versed in several languages and sciences, but particularly mathematics and medicine. He was also learned in theology, collected the scattered writings of the Midrath and Talmuds, and wrote comments on them, interpreting them by principles of rational criticism. His writings are very voluminous, and his reputation among Christians as well as Jews unparalleled by that of any scholar of his time; and the Jews account him as second only to Moses the legislator. He wrote a "Commentary upon the Old Testament," a "Digest of the Hebrew Laws," and other valuable works.

Born at Cordova, Spain, 1135; died 1204.

MAIN, *main*, a river of Germany, the largest affluent of the Rhine, is formed by the union of two branches, the White and Red Main, 4 miles below Kulmbach, in Bavaria, and, after a westward course of 300 miles, joins the Rhine at Mainz. The scenery throughout the entire course is very picturesque. The Ludwig canal connects it with the Danube.

MAINA, *mai'-na*, a portion of the province or nomarchy of Laconia, in the Morea, Greece, occupying a peninsula between the bays of Kolokythia and Koron. **Pop.** 60,000, a wild and warlike race.

MAINE, *main*, the most N.E. state of the United States, one of the five New England States, bounded N.W. and N. by Canada, E. by New Brunswick, S.E. and S. by the Atlantic, and W. by New Hampshire. The surface is diversified, and crossed by a range from the White Mountains of New Hampshire, attaining an elevation in Mount Kalahdin, near the centre, of 5,383 feet. The coast-line is very irregular, and indented by numerous bays, the principal being Penobscot, Machias, Gaco, and Passamaquoddy, giving a coast-line of not less than 2,480 miles; and there are numerous islands, the largest of which is Mount Desert, 90 square miles. There are large forests, containing maple, pine, and spruce trees. Timber is largely exported, and about one-third of the ship-building of the United States is carried on here. The climate is very variable, ranging from 100° in summer, to 30° below zero in winter.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Penobscot, Kennebec, Saco, Androscoggin. The falls of some of the rivers furnish most valuable water-power for factories. There are many lakes in the northern part of the state, the largest, Moosehead (whence issues the Kennebec river), being 35 miles long.

Minerals.—Granite (chiefly found near the coast), limestone, and slate.

Area.—31,766 square miles.

Pop.—648,936.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 16 counties. AUGUSTA is the capital; and other important towns are Portland, Bangor, and Bath.

History.—The district was settled in 1621, and the early history is a record of continual encounters with the Indians, and terrible massacres. It was a part of Massachusetts until 1820.

MAINE, an old province in the W. of France, now comprised in the departments of Mayenne and Sarthe.

MAINE-ET-LOIRE, *main-ai-lwawr'*, a department of the north-west of France, bounded W. by Loire-Inférieure, and on the E. by Indre-et-Loire. The surface is diversified by hills and plains, and the soil is fertile. There are extensive vineyards, and large quantities of red and white wine are made.

Minerals.—Iron, coal, granite, marble, and slate.

Manf.—Cotton, woollen, and linen goods.

Area.—2,782 square miles.

Pop.—523,491.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 5 arrondissements and 380 communes. ANGERS is the capital, and Baugé, Chalet, Saumur, and Segré, are other chief towns.

MAINLAND OF SHETLAND, or **ZETLAND**, *main'-land*, the largest of the Shetland islands. (*See* SHETLAND.)

MAINTENON, FRANÇOISE D'AUBIGNÉ, Marquise de, *man'-te-nawng*, the mistress, and afterwards wife, of Louis XIV. She was born in the prison at Niort, where her father was imprisoned, and when a child went to Martinique, in the West Indies, where he died when she was 10 years old. She returned to France with her mother, after the death of whom she was taken care of by her aunts, and educated in a convent, where she was, though not without much difficulty, made to forsake the Protestant faith in which she had been educated. When only 16 years of age she married the celebrated comic poet Scarron, who taught her the Latin, Spanish, and Italian languages. In 1660 she became a widow in very narrow circumstances; but by means of her old friend Madame de Montespan, the king's mistress, she obtained a pension. By the command of his majesty she undertook the education of the children he had by Madame de Montespan, which trust she discharged with great fidelity. In this situation she acquired an ascendancy over the mind of the king, who, in 1674, purchased for her the estate of Maintenon, which name she assumed, and she completely supplanted her benefactor, Madame de Montespan. In 1684 the king made her his wife; but the marriage was never publicly avowed. On the death of Louis, over whom she exercised a remarkable influence, she retired to St. Cyr, an institution she had herself founded for poor girls of good family.

Born 1635; **died** 1719.

MAINZ, or **MAYENCE**. (*See* MENTZ.)

MAINZER, JOSEPH, *main'-zair*, a distinguished musician, who introduced the system of teaching that is known by his name, began life as apprentice to mining engineering in the coalfield of Dutweiler and Saltzbach, but was obliged to quit this pursuit from ill-health. He then devoted himself to the study of music, for which he had always had a predilection, and after studying under various masters, and in different parts of the world, returned to Trèves, his native place, and turned his attention to the development of his new system of teaching music, which he had long before conceived, and which soon began to attract attention in Germany. In 1830 he went to Paris, then in all the excitement of the second revolution, where he soon found a field for his plan of teaching and popularising music; but the police became jealous of his popularity, and invited him to close his school, an invitation which he could not safely decline. During his residence in Paris, Mainzer was a constant contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Revue du Nord*, *La Balance*, published by Böerne, and for six years was the *rédacteur* of the musical department of the *Nationel*. In 1844 he went to England. Soon afterwards he established himself in Scotland, and in 1848 definitely took up his abode in Manchester, where he laboured with great assiduity and success till his death. He left a great number of works in almost every style of composition.

Born 1801; **died** 1851.

MAIRE, JAMES LE, a Dutch navigator, who sailed from the Texel in 1615, with two vessels. In the following year he discovered the straits which bear his name, in South America. After visiting New Guinea, he sailed to Batavia, where he was made prisoner, and the only vessel he had left was confiscated, under the pretence of his having infringed on the rights of the Dutch East-India Company. He died on his passage to Europe.

Died 1616.

MAIRENA, *mai-e-rai'-na*, a town of Spain, province of Seville, 13 miles N.E. of Seville. **Pop.** 3,700.

MAISTRE, JOSEPH, Compte de, *maistr*, French diplomatist and writer. He was descended from a noble French family settled in Savoy, and was in 1792 a member of the Senate when Savoy was occupied by the French. He withdrew from the country, and in 1799 accompanied the king in his retreat to the island of Sardinia. He was ambassador at St. Petersburg from 1803 to 1817, when he was recalled to become a member of the ministry. As early as 1796 he published "Considerations on France," and at a later period wrote essays on the Papacy, the Gallican Church, an examination of the philosophy of Bacon and other works.

Born in Chambéry, 1753; **died** at Turin, 1821.

MAITLAND, SIR RICHARD, Scottish lawyer, historian, and poet. He studied at St. Andrews and in France, and afterwards filled various political appointments in his own country. In 1552 he was knighted, and became a lord of the court of session, and in 1562 was appointed Lord Privy Seal. He lived to a great age, but was blind for the last 27 years of his life. His verses, which lament the unfortunate condition of Scotland, were chiefly written in his later years. He commenced a collection of Scotch poetry, the manuscript of which is now in the Pepysian Library, Magdalen College, Oxford. The antiquarian Maitland Club was so named in memory of him.

Born 1496; **died** 1586.

MAITLAND, WILLIAM, known as secretary Lethington, from the name of his ancestral estate, the son of the above. He was educated at St. Andrews and on the continent, and at the age of 30 adopted the Protestant religion, notwithstanding which he was appointed secretary of state in 1558, and in 1561 an extraordinary lord of session. He probably again changed his opinions, for in 1563 he

conducted the prosecution of Knox for high treason, and in the following year held a vigorous debate with him on the political claims of the Reformed Church. Having taken part in the death of Rizzio, he was proscribed and remained hidden for several months. It is stated that he was privy to Bothwell's scheme for the murder of Darnley, and that he offered his services to Mary, when a prisoner in Loch Leven, and secretly aided her escape, although he fought against her at Langside. He attended the conferences at York, with the Regent Murray, and is said to have proposed the union of the Duke of Norfolk with Mary. In 1569 he was arrested at Stirling by the Scottish lords, and on his liberation became the leader of the queen's party, for which he was deprived of his offices and estates by the Regent Morton, and was besieged in Edinburgh Castle, surrendering after a long resistance. He was imprisoned in Leith, where he died, it was thought at the time, from the effects of poison. He was the subject of Buchanan's severe satire in "The Chameleon."

Born 1525; **died** 1570.

MAITLAND, JOHN. (*See* LAUDERDALE.)

MAITLAND, the second town in New South Wales, Australia, in the county of Northumberland, 93 miles N. of Sydney, on the Humber river, in the midst of the most productive grain-growing district of the colony. It is divided into East and West Maitland, the latter the more important of the two divisions. The public buildings are good, and an active trade is carried on. **Pop.** 8,000.

MAITREYA, *mai-tre'-ya*, in Buddhist mythology, a pre-eminent saint, known as "the Unconquered," and in Tibet he is named Jampa.

MAIXENT, ST., *maix'-a*, a town of France, department Deux-Sèvres, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 13 miles N.E. of Niort. It is surrounded with old walls, and is irregularly built. **Manf.** Serge, worsted, and woollen hosiery. **Pop.** 4,000.

MAJORCA, *ma-jor'-ka* (Span. **MALLORKA,** *mal-yor'-ka*), the principal of the Balearic Isles, in the Mediterranean, lying about 107 miles to the east of Spain, and subject to that crown. It is 64 miles long from east to west, and 48 miles broad from north to south, and mountainous in the north-eastern part. It is very irregular in shape, and the coast is deeply indented. The chief bays are Alcudia and Pollenzia on the north-east, and Palma on the south-west. The climate is usually temperate. There are a number of salt marshes. Coral is found, and game is plentiful. The horned cattle are diminutive; but the sheep and hogs are large. A great quantity of sheep and goat-milk cheese is made and exported to Spain. The soil produces grain, flax, hemp, oranges, vines, olives, and other fruits, which rival those of Portugal, and good wine is made. The wool of Majorca is, in general, of good quality. They have few manufactures. **Pop.** 200,000. The chief town is **PALMA.**

MAKADISHU, or **MAGADOXO,** *mak-a-di'-shu*, a town on the east coast of Africa, belonging to the Sultan of Muscat, once considered the capital of a kingdom. It consists of two adjoining parts, Hamarwin, and Shangani, the latter a collection of huts clustered round some edifices with minarets, supposed to be royal tombs. In Hamarwin, the houses are of stone and of a better character. **Pop.** 3,500. **Lat.** 2° 2′ N. **Lon.** 45° 20′ E.

MAKALLAH, or **MACULLAH,** *mak-al'-la*, a seaport-town of Arabia, in a small bay on the south-east coast, about 300 miles N.E. of Aden. It is the most commodious station on this coast for shipping to obtain supplies of provisions. There is a trade in gums, hides, senna, coffee, and other native produce, and there is a large slave market. **Pop.** 4,500, including foreigners. **Lat.** 14° 30′ N, **Lon.** 49° 6′ E.

MAKARIEW, *mak'-a-rief*, a town of European Russia, government of Kostroma, on the Unja. There are three churches, a convent, and a handsome market house. **Manf.** Leather and vitriol. Barges are built and an active trade is carried on. **Pop.** 4,700.

MAKARIEW, a town of European Russia, on the left bank of the Volga, 50 miles S.E. of Nijni Novgorod. There is a large monastery, and a very large fair is held in July. **Pop.** 1,700.

MAKO, *ma'-ko*, a market town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Maros, 16 miles S.E. of Szegedin. It is the residence of a bishop, and there are a Roman Catholic, a Protestant, and a Greek united church. **Pop.** 30,063, including many Jews.

MAKOW, *ma'-kof*, a town of Russian Poland, on the right bank of the Orzik, 63 miles N.E. of Plock. **Pop.** 6,000.

MAKRIZI, TAKI ADDIN ABU AHMAD MOHAMMAD, Arabic historian and geographer, who studied the sciences at Cairo, where he held several public offices. He was the author of a topographical history of Egypt, a history of the Mameluk Sultans, and treatises on coins and weights and measures.

Born near Baalbec, 1360; **died** 1442.

MAKUNG, *ma'-koong*, a town of the Chinese empire, on the south-west side of Pong-kou island, W. of Formosa. There is a good harbour defended by forts.

MALABAR, *mal'-a-bar*, a maritime district of India, province of Madras, bounded W. by the sea, and E. by Coimbatore. It is very mountainous, the Neilgherry hills being in the eastern part, and a considerable portion being included in the Western Ghauts. Teak timber, sandal-wood, cocoa-nuts, black pepper, tobacco, cotton, rice, ginger, coffee, and sugar. **Minerals.** Iron ore is found in the hills. **Pop.** 2,365,035, comprising Hindoos, Mussulmans, Christians, and Jews. **Lat.** 10° 15′—12° 18′ N. **Lon.** 75° 15′—76° 55′ E.

MALACCA, *ma-lak'-ka*, a maritime settlement, belonging to Great Britain, on the south-west coast of the Malay peninsula. It is 40 miles long and 25 broad. The surface is flat and marshy near the coast, but farther inland the hills attain an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet. The climate is very salubrious. A considerable portion is yet under jungle, but in other parts, rice, sago, pepper, rattans, timber, and cocoa-nuts are cultivated, and the fruits are excellent and plentiful; but grain is but scantily produced. Game is also scarce.

Minerals.—Tin and gold-dust.
Area.—1,000 square miles.
Pop.—93,580.
Lat. 2°—3° N. **Lon.** 102°—103° E.

History.—Formerly this country was ruled chiefly by numerous petty states, and wars were frequent. In this turbulent system, usurpation and all kinds of violence were habitually practised. The influence of these causes, joined with seafaring and piratical habits, formed a character which rendered the Malays the terror of Asia. The Papuas, or oriental negroes, inhabit the interior. Malacca, in 1824, was exchanged, by the Dutch, for Bencoolen, from the British, and placed under the Bengal presidency. In 1867, Malacca, together with Singapore and the Prince of Wales Island, were transferred from the Indian government to the colonial department.

MALACCA, a seaport, the capital of the above settlement, is situate on the west coast, at the mouth of the small river Malacca, upon the straits which bear its name. The principal public buildings are the church of Our Lady del Monte, where St. Francis Xavier laboured, a court-house, town-house, gaol, barracks, and hospitals. **Pop.** 12,000. **Lat.** 2° 10′ N. **Lon.** 102° 4′ E.

MALACCA, STRAIT OF, a narrow sea between the island of Sumatra and the Malay peninsula, from the equator to lat. 5° N. Length, 520 miles; breadth, from 25 miles at the south-east, to 200 miles at the north-west. Singapore and Penang are in this strait.

MALACHI, *mal'-a-ki*, the last of the twelve minor prophets. Regarding his personal history nothing is known. He lived in the time of Nehemiah, in the reign of Artaxerxes Longomanus, about 420 B.C., and is said to have died young.

MALACHY, IMAR, archbishop of Armagh, was born in the latter part of the 11th century. His reputation for great learning was without parallel at that time. He was made archbishop of Armagh, but afterwards wished to resign his see, and went to Rome for that purpose. He returned as legate, but visited France in 1147. During his sojourn with his friend St. Bernard, at Clairvaux, he was taken ill and died.

Born 1094; **died** 1148.

MALAGA, *mal'-a-ga*, a maritime province of Spain, bounded N. by Cordova, E. by Granada, W. by Cadiz, and S. by the Mediterranean. It is rugged and mountainous, being traversed by offsets of the Sierra Nevada. There are forests of oak, poplar, pine, cork, and other trees, on the mountain sides, and the valleys are very fertile and well cultivated, producing abundantly grain, fruits, vegetables, and the sugar-cane. There are many vineyards and olive plantations. There are many remarkable caverns in the limestone of the mountains. The capital is Malaga.

Rivers.—The Guadaljore, Genil, Guadiaro, Verde, and Velay, mostly small streams in the dry season, but torrents during the rains.

Area.—2,786 square miles.

Pop.—514,225.

MALAGA, a city and seaport of Spain, capital of the above province, on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the inland extremity of a deep bay, 70 miles N.E. of Gibraltar. The town is commanded by an old Moorish fortress, called the Gibralfaro, and is of an oval form. There are some remains of the old fortifications. In the older part of the town, the streets are narrow and winding, and the houses mean; but there are many new and fine houses in the squares, and along the public walks. The chief squares are the Plaza Mayor, in the centre, surrounded with fine buildings; the Plaza de Riego, with a fountain in the centre; and the Plaza de la Puerta del Mar, occupying a site once covered by the sea, which is receding, the chief promenade of the town, the Alameda, having been, not more than a century ago, covered with water. The principal public buildings are the custom-house, in the Italian style; the municipal buildings, on the Plaza Mayor; the consulado, with a portico of black marble; a college, theatre, various charitable institutions, and three old Moorish castles. The cathedral is very large, and is partly of Roman and partly of Moorish architecture, though erected in the 16th century, but disfigured by modern alterations. The interior is finished with exquisite taste. The bishop's palace is in front of the cathedral. The harbour of Malaga is capable of containing about 450 merchant vessels. A fine mole, of 700 yards in length, runs out into the sea, and two smaller ones have been subsequently built. The rivers Guadalmedina and Guadaljore discharge their waters at this place into the ocean. The great export is fruit and wine, the finest of which are called "Mountain" and "Lagrimas," and sugar. **Manf.** Linen, woollen, sailcloth, paper, rope, hats, leather, and soap. **Pop.** 115,882. **Lat.** 36° 43′ 5″ N. **Lon.** 4° 26′ E.—Malaga was founded by the Phœnicians, 3,000 years ago. It fell into the hands of the Moors in 714, and was not wrested from them until 1487, when Ferdinand the Catholic took it. In 1810 it was taken by the French, and remained in their possession till the year 1812. It has, at different times, suffered severely by the plague, but is now considered a healthy resort for invalids, as there is no winter, so called. The climate is very dry, and weather bright. It is the see of a bishop.

MALAGON, *mal'-a-gon*, a town of Spain, province of Ciudad Real, on the Cambron, 6 miles N. W. of Ciudad Real. It is a small place, possessing several flour and oil mills. **Pop.** 3,800.

MALANG, *ma-lang'*, a town of Java, province of Passoeroean, 48 miles S.W. of Soerbaya, in an elevated and fertile valley, surrounded by mountains, among them the volcano Semiroo, 12,550 feet high, the loftiest mountain in Java. There is a spacious square, surrounded by handsome houses in the midst of pleasure-grounds. Coffee is cultivated in the vicinity.

MALATESTA MALATESTI, Lords of Rimini, *mal-a-tais'-ta*, a great Italian family during the middle ages, and the head of the Guelph party at Rimini. The tragedy which occurred in the household of one of this family forms one of the finest episodes in Dante's "Inferno." After being despoiled of their possessions by Pope Clement VII., in 1528, the family retired to Venice, and their names were afterwards recorded in the annals of that republic.

MALATIYEH, or **MALATIA**, *mal'-a-ti-a*, a decayed town of Asiatic Turkey, on the right bank of the Euphrates, 105 miles N.E. of Maresh. There are a handsome gate and two large mosques. It occupies the site of the ancient Militene, once the capital of Armenia.

MALAUCENE, *ma'-lo-saine*, a town of France, department Vaucluse, 23 miles N. of Avignon. There are remains of the old wall, a fine church, and an ancient chapel. **Manf.** Woollens, worsted, silk, linen, paper, cutlery, iron and copper ware, and pottery. **Pop.** 3,000.

MALAY PENINSULA, *ma-lai'*, the most southern portion of continental Asia, and of the south-eastern peninsula of Further India, separating the Gulf of Siam and the China Sea, on the east, from the Bay of Bengal and the Strait of Malacca on the south and south-west. It is traversed throughout its centre by a mountain chain, rising to 6,000 feet, and well watered. The most important productions are, fine timber, areca, bamboos, caoutchouc, sago, cinnamon, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cloves, cotton, indigo, gums, and resins. **Lat.** 1° 20′—13° N. **Lon.** 98°—104° E.

Rivers.—The rivers are short mountain streams. The principal discharging on the west and south-west coasts are the Muda, Carrian, Perak, Birna, Sappan, Moro, Socio, and Johore; on the east, the Calantan and Tringanu.

Zoology.—Among the wild animals are elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, leopards, several species of monkeys, alligators, vampire bats, and snakes. There are deer of small size, argus pheasants, peacocks, and humming-birds.

Minerals.—Abundant in some parts, but tin of excellent quality is chiefly worked.

Area.—50,000 square miles.

Pop.—375,000, consisting of Malays and the aboriginal tribes. The latter, known as Samangs, are small of stature, resembling in features the African negroes, and are in a savage condition. The Malays profess Mahometanism, but, like others of the race, are fierce, daring, and addicted to piracy and gambling.

Divisions.—As far south as lat. 7° N. belongs to Siam, except the British province of Tennasserim on the north-western shore. The remainder of the peninsula contains various native states, more or less dependent on Siam, and the British settlements of Wellesley and Malacca.

MALAY ARCHIPELAGO. (*See* INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.)

MALCHIN, *mal'-shin*, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 33 miles S.E. of Rostock. It is walled, and has a Gothic church. **Manf.** Linen, soap, and copper wares. **Pop.** 5,200.

MALCOLM I., *mal'-kom*, king of Scotland, succeeded Constantine MacAodh in 944. He was killed—some authorities say, murdered—while suppressing an insurrection in the north of Scotland.

Died 958.

MALCOLM II., MACKENNETH, grandson of the preceding, succeeded to the crown in 1003. It is supposed that he also was murdered.

Died 1033.

MALCOLM III., MACDUNGAN, or CANMORE, became king on the death of Macbeth (*see* MACBETH), in 1056. He married about 1066, Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, who had taken refuge in Scotland after the successful invasion of England by William the Norman, and was induced by Edgar to cross the English border and make forays. William, in retaliation, sent an expedition into Scotland in 1072, and compelled Malcolm to acknowledge him as liege lord. In the reign of William Rufus, another war broke out, and in 1093 Malcolm again crossed the border, but was defeated and killed at Alnwick.

Born 1024; **died** 1093.

MALCOLM IV., "the Maiden," grandson of David I., whom he succeeded in 1153, when only 12 years of age. During his reign there were continual revolts.

Born 1141; **died** at Jedburgh, 1165.

MALCOLM, SIR JOHN, G.C.B., a celebrated British officer, and author of the "History of Persia." He went to India at the age of 13, and, after serving with distinction in both political and military capacities, was appointed, in 1802 and 1809, minister plenipotentiary to Persia. On his return to England, in 1812, he was knighted, and three years afterwards he published his "History of Persia," a most valuable contribution to literature, derived from native sources. He returned to India in 1817, and acted as second in command in the campaigns against the Mahrattas and Pindarees, in which he greatly distinguished himself. On the conclusion of this war he was nominated to the civil and military command of Central India, which, during his administration became tranquillised and prosperous. He returned to England in 1821, but again went out to the East in 1827, as governor of Bombay. He finally left India in 1830, and soon afterwards entered parliament. He was the author of a "Life of Lord Clive," "Political History of India," and a "Memoir on Central India."

Born in Scotland, 1769; **died** 1833.

MALDAH, *mal-da'*, a district of British India, in Bengal. An alluvial tract, with a gentle slope in a south-eastern direction towards the Ganges. There are large forests of banyan and mango. Rice, wheat, barley, indigo, and the mulberry are cultivated. **Area,** 1,000 square miles. **Pop.** 710,448. The capital, of the same name, a wretched and decayed town, is on the left bank of the Mahanunda, at the confluence of a branch of the Ganges, 170 miles N.W. of Calcutta.

MALDEGHEM, *mald'-gem*, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 17 miles N.W. of Ghent. **Manf.** Tobacco and beer, and there are calico printing works and oil-mills. **Pop.** 6,000.

MALDEN, *mal'-den*, a township of the United States, Massachusetts, connected with Charlestown by a bridge over the Mystic river. **Manf.** India-rubber overshoes, enamelled leather, coach trimmings, and iron pipes. **Pop.** 12,017.

MALDIVE ISLANDS, *mal'-dives*, a cluster of small islands, of coral formation, in the Indian Ocean, about 400 miles W.S.W. of India. They are divided into 17 groups, separated from each other by narrow channels, which are unsafe for ships of burthen. The greatest breadth of the chain is from 60 to 80 miles. Length 500 miles. They are estimated as 50,000 in number. They are well wooded and fertile. The islands carry on a considerable trade with each other, and also with India. The climate is intensely hot, and unhealthy for Europeans. **Pop.** about 150,000 civilised, and generally expert sailors. **Lat.** 0° 40′ S.—7° 6′ N. **Lon.** 72° 48′—73° 48′ E. The inhabitants of these islands live under a sultan who pays an annual tribute to the British government in Ceylon.

MALDON, *mawl'-don*, a municipal and parliamentary borough, market town, and seaport, in Essex, on the right bank of the Blackwater, near the confluence of the Chelmer, 9 miles E. of Chelmsford. The public buildings are—the principal church of All Saints; St. Mary's church, a spacious building, said to have been built before the year 1056; St. Peter's, now united to All Saints, near which is the town-hall, a large old brick building of the 15th century. The harbour affords safe anchorage to small vessels; a productive fishery, and oysters of good quality are taken. **Manf.** Bricks, ironwork, and crystallised salt. There is a large trade. **Pop.** 5,586.—A station on the Great Eastern railway.

MALDON, a town of Victoria, Australia, 84 miles N.W. of Melbourne, in the centre of a rich gold mining district. **Pop.** 2,809.

MALEBRANCHE, NICOLAS, *mal'-branzh*, one of the most illustrious disciples of Des Cartes, whose philosophy he devoted his life to propagate and explain. His works were numerous, and of the highest excellence. His famous work is "De la Rechertre de la Verité," published in 1674, investigating the nature of truth. His system of idealism was strongly opposed.

Born at Paris, 1638; **died** at Paris, 1715.

MALESHERBES, CHRÉTIEN GUILLAUME DE LAMOIGNON DE, *mals'-hairb*, an eminent French lawyer and statesman. He was educated at the Jesuits' College, became counsellor to the parliament of Paris in 1744, and succeeded his father in the presidentship of the Cour des Aides, in 1750, which post he held with great reputation for upwards of 20 years, and then was banished to his paternal estate. In 1774 he was recalled from his retreat, and made minister of state for the interior. Under his administration, prisons were visited, and numerous abuses removed, but in 1776 he re-

signed. At the beginning of the Revolution he conceived a hope that it would have been productive of good, but the illusion soon vanished. He voluntarily pleaded the cause of the unfortunate Louis XVI., and defended him with all the ardour of conscious rectitude. Thenceforth he was a marked man, and was condemned to death, with his daughter and her husband, M. de Chateaubriand, brother of the author, by the revolutionary tribunal, in 1794. He wrote a treatise on "Rural Economy," "Thoughts and Maxims," and two "Memoirs on the Civil State of the Protestants," and was one of the originators of the "Encyclopédie."

Born 1721; **died** 1794.

MALI or **MOHL**, *mole*, the principal island of the Maldive group, about 7 miles in circumference. It is the residence of the sultan, and is fortified. **Pop.** about 2,000.

MALIBRAN, *mal'-e-bran*, **MARIA FELICITA**, a celebrated soprano singer. She was daughter of Manuel Garcia, and made a name at a very early age. She married a Frenchman, in New York, to save her father from ruin; but her husband becoming bankrupt, she returned to the stage, and was enthusiastically received everywhere. Her first marriage was dissolved, and, in 1836 she wedded M. De Berist, a famous violinist. She was most popular in private life, and very talented.

Born in Paris, 1808; **died** at Manchester, 1836.

MALINES, a town of Belgium. (*See* MECHLIN.)

MALLET, DAVID, *mal'-let*, a Scotch poet. He was tutor to the sons of the duke of Montrose, with whom he travelled, and on his return settled in London, where he became an author by profession. In 1740 he published a "Life of Lord Bacon," which is a very insignificant work, and totally unworthy of the subject. The duchess of Marlborough left him a legacy of £1,000 to write the life of her husband; on which it was observed, that as he had forgot Bacon was a philosopher, so he would probably omit to notice Marlborough as a general: of this life, however, he never wrote a line. Frederick, prince of Wales, appointed him his undersecretary. Lord Bolingbroke left him his philosophical works, which he published after the author's death. His poetical works were collected and published by himself in 1759. He was the author of the popular ballad "William and Margaret."

Born in Perthshire, 1700; **died** 1765.

MALLET, *ma-lai'*, **CLAUDE FRANÇOIS**, a French Revolutionary general, who formed a scheme for overturning Napoleon I., while he was in Russia, and escaping from prison, promulgated a report of the emperor's death. Supported by a battalion of troops he released some prisoners, and attempted to kill the commandant of Paris. He was shot in 1812.

Born 1754.

MALLICOLLO, *mal-li-kol'-lo*, one of the largest of the New Hebrides islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. It is about 55 miles long, and 16 broad. **Lat.** 16° 36′ S. **Lon.** 167° 32′ E.

MALLOW, *mal'-lo*, a parliamentary borough and market town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the left bank of the Blackwater, 19 miles N.W. of Cork. A bridge connects it with the suburb Ballydahin. Its chief structures are a fine church, and a Roman Catholic, and other chapels. It has a mineral spring, which is the hottest in Ireland. **Pop.** of borough 6,144. **Manf.** Hides, soap, candles, and salt.—A station on the Great South-Western Railway.

MALMEDY, *mam'-de*, a town of Prussia, on the Warge, 21 miles S.W. of Aix-la-Chapelle. There are three churches, one a handsome building, formerly attached to an abbey. **Manf.** Sole leather, woollens, lace, muslins, paper, and soap. There are mineral springs of great repute. **Pop.** 4,200.

MALMESBURY, *mams'-ber-e*, a district of the Cape Colony, S. Africa. **Pop.** about 10,000.

MALMESBURY, WILLIAM of, an old English historian, a native, it is supposed, of Somersetshire, whose father was a Norman, his mother being an Englishwoman. He was early in life placed in the monastery, by the name of which he is known, and became its librarian. He wrote "The History of the Kings of England," "The History of the Prelates of England," and many less important works. His history of the kings terminates at the year 1142. He is regarded as one of the most truthful and impartial of the early historians.

Born about 1095; **died** about 1143.

MALMESBURY, JAMES HARRIS, first earl of, an English diplomatist, was son of the celebrated James Harris, author of "Hermes." (*See* HARRIS, James.) He was appointed ambassador to the court of Frederick II. of Prussia, in 1772, and subsequently filled the same post in Russia and at the Hague. In 1794 he negotiated the marriage between the prince of Wales and Caroline of Brunswick; and many valuable details of the mission were afterwards published by him in his "Diary." His last employments were in 1796-7, at Paris and Lille, for the purpose of obtaining a treaty of peace with the French republic. His "Diaries and Correspondence" were published in 1844.

Born at Salisbury, 1746; **died** 1820.

MALMESBURY, a parliamentary borough and market-town of Wiltshire, near two tributary streams of the Avon, 20 miles N. of Bath. Its castle is demolished; but there are some remains of its abbey-church. There are a new town-hall and a market-house. **Manf.** Wool, ribbons, lace, and leather. **Pop.** 3,133.

MALMÖ, *mal'-me(r)*, a district of Sweden, occupying its S.W. extremity. It is level, and one of the most fertile provinces of the kingdom. Large quantities of grain are exported, and excellent cheese is made. The finest horses and cattle in Sweden are reared here. **Pop.** 354,042.

MALMÖ, the principal town of the above district, stands on the Sound 16 miles from Copenhagen. It has a citadel and an artificial harbour, and was as early as 1259 an important place. In 1523 the treaty between Gustavus Vasa and the Danes was signed here. **Manf.** Stockings, soap, woollens, sugar. **Pop.** 43,243.

MALO, ST., *mal'-lo*, a seaport of France, department Ille-et-Vilaine, on the small island of Aron, which communicates with the continent by means of a mole, 40 miles N.W. of Rennes. The entrance to the town at the end of the mole is strongly defended by bastioned walls and a castle. There are also ramparts around the town; and on the north side it is inaccessible, in consequence of rocks and fortifications. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, a large Gothic structure, modernized; the town-hall, the episcopal palace, communal college, exchange, theatre, chamber of commerce, school of hydropathy, and a naval arsenal. The harbour is large, and has a floating and building docks.—A creek separates St. Malo from the town of St. Servan. **Manf.** Rope, fishing-nets, hosiery, snuff, and soap. It has an active trade both in fish and provisions. **Pop.** 10,700.

MALO, a town of Italy, province of Venetia, 11 miles N.W. of Vicenza. **Manf.** Saltpetre. **Pop.** 4,500.

MALOI (ARCHANGELSK), *ma'-lor-ark-ain'-jelsk*, a town of Russia, on the Kolinkewka, 43 miles S.E. of Orel. **Pop.** 2,800.

MALOI (JAROSLAWITZ), *ja-ros'-la-vitz*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kalouga, on the right bank of the Longa, 35 miles N. of Kalouga. It is noted for being the scene of a most sanguinary action between the French and Russians, in which the former were defeated in October, 1812. **Pop.** 2,800.

MALONE, *ma-lone'*, a town in Franklin county, New York, United States, 40 miles from Platsburg. It has a state arsenal. **Pop.** 5,000.

MALONE, EDMOND, an Irish lawyer, who devoted his life to literature, and became celebrated for his commentaries and editions of Shakspere's works. He exposed the forgeries of Chatterton and of the Irelands, published an edition of Sir Joshua Reynolds's works in 1797, and left material for a large edition of Shakspere, which was published in 1821.

Born at Dublin, 1741; **died** 1812.

MALPARTIDA, *mal'-par-te'-da*, a town of Spain, province of Caceres, 6 miles S.W. of the town of that name. There is a trade in grain and cattle. **Pop.** 3,900.

MALPHIGI, MARCELLO, *mal'-pi'-ge*, an Italian anatomist. He is celebrated for having discovered the blood corpuscles, and for his anatomy of the kidney and spleen. He wrote many important works. In 1691 he was appointed chief physician to Pope Innocent XII.

Born at Bologna, 1628; **died** at Rome, 1694.

MALPLAQUET, *mal'-pla-kai*, a village of France, department Nord, near the Belgian frontier. It was the scene of a sanguinary battle, in 1709, between the French under Villars and the allies, commanded by the duke of Marlborough and the Prince Eugene. The capture of Mons was the immediate result of the battle.

MALTA, *mal'-ta*, an island of the Mediterranean, nearly opposite to the S. angle of Sicily, from which it is distant about 55 miles, one of the most important of the British possessions. It is strongly fortified, and garrisoned by British line regiments, and the Malta Fencible artillery, a native corps. There is a large dockyard and also an arsenal. It has an extensive trade in corn from Russia. The island is 17 miles long, with a breadth of 8 at its widest part. Its coast is in general steep and rugged, and well fortified throughout. The most important bays are those formed by the peninsula on which VALETTA, the capital, stands, on the northern side of the island, those of Marsa and Scirocco on the south-east, and St. Paul's and Melleha, on the north-east. The two small islands of Gozo and Comino are separated from it only by a narrow channel. Every spot is cultivated with the greatest care, and the soil, when deficient, is supplied in ship-loads from Sicily: hence, it may be considered as wholly artificial. The climate is healthy. Most of the productions, both of Europe and the tropical climates, which have been tried here, have succeeded. Indigo, saffron, and sugar are cultivated, and also cotton, which has been exported to a great extent. The honey of Malta is in high repute. The birds are remarkable for their plumage.

Manf.—Coarse cottons, jewellery, cabinet work, salt, and soda. There are quarries of alabaster and marble.

Area.—98 square miles.

Pop., including Gozo and Comino, 149,780, excluding the military, who number about 6,000.

Lat. of Cape Valetta, on the N. side, 35° 53′ 8″ N. **Lon.** 14° 31′ 2″ E.

Administration.—There is a governor, who is also commandant of the garrison, and is aided by a council of 16 members, half officials and half elected.

History.—Malta was possessed by the Carthaginians, Romans, and afterwards by the Saracens, who were driven from it by the Normans. They retained it till its occupation, in the 16th century, by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who fortified it, and participated in all the attacks made upon the Turks by the Christian powers, both by sea and on the coast of Africa. In 1565 it was besieged by the Turks: after losing four months in reiterated attacks, and sacrificing a great part of their army, they were obliged to re-embark, and, from that time, they forebore from all further attempts on the island. In 1798 it surrendered to Bonaparte, and received a French garrison. Being afterwards blockaded by a British squadron, it was forced to surrender, through famine, in 1800; and by the treaty of Paris, in 1814, was confirmed to Britain.

MALTE-BRUN, KONRAD, *mal'-te-bru(r)n* (or MALTHE BRUN), a celebrated Danish geographer. He studied at Copenhagen, and at the outbreak of the French revolution, adopted the cause with great ardour, commencing his literary career by writing poems and treatises in favour of liberty, for which he was exiled in 1800. After taking refuge in Sweden for a short time, he went to Paris, where he was engaged as foreign editor of the "Journal des Débats," and published a number of highly-important geographical works, the chief of which are "Geography, Mathematical, Physical, and Political," "Summary of Universal Geography," and "Annals of Voyages and Travels." He was secretary to the Geographical Society of Paris.

Born at Jutland, 1775; **died** at Paris, 1826.

MALTE-BRUN, VICTOR ADOLPHE, son of the above, is one of the most eminent French geographers, and succeeded to the secretaryship of the Geographical Society.

Born 1816.

MALTHUS, REV. THOMAS ROBERT, *mal'-thus*, an English clergyman of the established church, who wrote several works on population and on political economy, which then, and since, attracted considerable attention. He was educated at, and became at Fellow, of Jesus College, Cambridge. In 1799 he commenced a tour through the principal countries of Europe, observing the political and social condition of each. He had previously published an essay on population, which he greatly enlarged in subsequent editions. It is by this that he is best known, and his theories, known as "Malthusian," have greatly influenced later writers on political economy. He wrote other works of a similar character.

Born near Dorking, Surrey, 1766; **died** at Bath, 1836.

MALTON, *mal'-ton*, a parliamentary borough and market-town of the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Derwent, which is here crossed by a spacious stone bridge, 18 miles N.E. of York. The bridge joins it to its suburban Norton. There are two old churches, and places of worship for various denominations. The remains of the castle are still visible, and there are also ruins of a priory, built in the 12th century. Large quantities of corn, butter, and bacon-hams are exported to Hull. **Pop.** 8,750!—It is a station on the Midland and North-Eastern railway.

MALVERN, GREAT, *mal'-vern*, a fashionable watering place in Worcestershire, on the south-eastern side of the Malvern Hills, 8 miles S.W. of Worcester. It is noted for its mineral springs, which are the means of drawing many invalids to its neighbourhood, and there are several large establishments for hydropathic treatment. It has a very fine church, the remains of its once celebrated Benedictine priory. **Pop.** 5,847.

MALVERN HILLS, a range of hills in the counties of Worcester and Hereford, extending from north to south, about 10 miles. Near their centre is an ancient British fortress, called Herefordshire Beacon, 1,444 feet above the level of the sea.

MALWAH, *mal'-wa*, an old province of Central Hindostan, N. of the Nerbudda and S.W. of the Ganges, now comprised in the states of Bhopaul, Gwalior, Indore, and others. It is an open table-land, diversified with conical-shaped hills, and is the region in which the Nerbudda, Chumbul, and other rivers have their rise. The savage tribe called Bheels are numerous in this territory. Malwa is officially combined with Nimar. **Pop.** of the two, 3,139,558.

MALWAN, or **SOONDEROOG,** *mal'-wan*, a town and fortified island of India, 200 miles S. of Bombay, to which presidency it belongs. It was formerly a great resort of pirates. **Lat.** 15° 53′ N. **Lon.** 73° 47′ E.

MAMADYCH, *ma-ma-ditch'*, a town of Russia, government of Kazan, on the right bank of the Viatka, 90 miles N.E. of Kazan. **Pop.** 3,800.

MAMERS, *ma'-mair*, a town of France, department Sarthe, on the Dive, 25 miles N.N.E. of Le Mans. It is well built, and has an elegant Gothic church, modernized in 1831. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, mother-of-pearl buttons, cottons, and hempen goods, beer, and leather. **Pop.** 5,000.—The fortifications were demolished by the English in 1428.

MAMIANI, COUNT TERENZIO, *ma-me'-an-e*, an Italian philosopher, who was compelled to leave Italy after Gregory XVI. became pope. He accepted the unconditional pardon of Pius IX., and became a statesman of the Holy See; but he resigned, and, on the fall of Rome, went to Genoa. In 1856 he was returned as member of the Sardinian parliament. In 1860 he became minister of instruction under Cavour. He went as minister to Greece in 1861, and to Switzerland in 1865. He is the author of many works, and editor of a review.

Born 1801.

MAMMOLA, *mam'-mo-la*, a town of Italy, province of Reggio, on the Locano, 8 miles from Gerace. **Pop.** 8,300.

MAMORE, *ma'-mo-rai*, a river of Bolivia, South America. After a course of 600 miles it enters the Madeira, in lat. 11° 55′ S.

MAMUN, ABUL ABBAS ABDALLA AL, *ma-moon'*, a caliph of Bagdad, son of the celebrated Haroun Alraschid. He became caliph in 813. He was the most learned of his race, and established observatories. His reign was disturbed by rebellion.

Born 786; **died** 834.

MAN, ISLE OF, MONA, or **MENAVIA,** an island of Great Britain, in the Irish Sea, nearly equidistant from the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is about 30 miles long and 12 broad, terminating in a sharp point towards the north. On the south is a small island, called the Calf of Man. The coast is bold and picturesque, especially in the south, where is a very prominent headland, Spanish Head. The interior and central part is mountainous, Snaefell attaining an elevation of 2,000 feet. The towns and villages are almost all situate along the coast; and the interior is mostly divided into small farms, or left in a state of nature, covered with heath and gorse. The soil is rather unproductive, but agriculture has progressed of late. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and flax are cultivated. Large numbers of cattle are fattened for exportation, and butter forms an article of commerce. Poultry of all kinds are numerous; also eggs and fish. Immense numbers of sea-fowl breed among the rocks, especially on the Calf of Man; and there is a small but excellent breed of horses. The antiquities of the island are very interesting.

Minerals.—Lead, iron, zinc, and copper. There are also quarries of slate and stone.

Manf.—Coarse hats, cotton goods, and linen cloth, are made in different parts of the island. The fisheries are extensive and profitable. Liverpool is the port of England in which nearly all the trade of the Isle of Man centres.

Area.—227 square miles.

Pop.—54,000. The natives are known as Manx men, and are allied to the Celts.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—The island is divided into 6 sheadings. The chief towns are CASTLETON (the capital), DOUGLAS, PEEL, and RAMSEY.

Government.—The Isle of Man is ruled by a governor, a council of public affairs, and the House of Keys, the representatives of the people, now a self-elected body. The whole island is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of a bishop, attached to the province of York, who is styled bishop of Sodor and Man, and is, besides, sole baron of the isle, and possesses other important privileges. The Manx church is quite independent.

History.—The island was conquered by the Danes, and in the 13th century Magnus of Norway sold it to the Scotch, and afterwards it was taken by the English in 1307. The earls of Derby formerly possessed it, and by marriage it descended to the Athol family. The duke of Athol was then lord proprietor of this island; but, in 1806, the sovereignty was purchased of him by the English government for the British crown, and, finally, in 1826, certain remaining privileges were given up by the duke, on receiving £416,000. This island was a great station of the Druids, of whose circles it contains numerous remains. In its schools the Manx, a dialect of the Celtic, as well as the English, is taught.

MANAAR, *man-ar'*, an island off the N.W. coast of Ceylon, 18 miles long, by 2½ broad. There is a neat town of the same name on the southern side of the island. **Lat.** 9° 6′ N. **Lon.** 79° 58′ N.

MANAAR, GULF OF, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, between the south extremity of India and the island of Ceylon. It is between 80 and 200 miles wide, the greatest width being at the S.W. extremity.

MANACOR, *man'-a-kor*, a town of the island of Majorca, 30 miles E. of Palma. It is situate in a fertile plain, and is a bishop's see. **Manf.** Brandy, oil, and wine. **Pop.** 10,600.

MANAGUA, *man-a-gua'*, capital of Nicaragua, Central America, on south shore of the lake of the same name. It is the seat of government, in a fertile district. **Pop.** 12,000.

MANAGUA, LAKE, in Nicaragua, separated from the Pacific Ocean by a ridge of land about 15 miles broad. The lake is 40 miles long and 16 miles wide. There are unhealthy marshes on the northern and eastern shores.

MANASSEH, *ma-nas'-sa*, king of Judah, succeeded his father, Hezekiah, at the age of 12 years, B.C. 699. The commencement of his reign was disgraced by a series of crimes and idolatrous abominations, and "innocent blood filled Jerusalem from one end to the other." In 677 B.C. Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, invaded his dominions, and carried Manasseh captive to Babylon, where his misfortunes

produced repentance. After a long captivity, the king of Babylon gave him his liberty, and restored him to his kingdom. On his return to Jerusalem, he established the worship of the true God. There is a fine prayer by him in the Apocrypha.

Died 643 B.C.

MANATEE, *man-a-tee'*, a county of Florida, United States. **Area**, 4,070 square miles. **Pop.** 3,544. The capital is Manatee, or Pine Level.

MANAYUNK, *man-a-yunk'*, a town of Pennsylvania, United States, on the left bank of the Schuylkill. It is generally considered a suburb of Philadelphia. **Manf.** Woollens, jeans, and cotton. **Pop.** 4,000.

MANBY, GEORGE WILLIAM, *man'-be*, inventor of the life-saving apparatus. Served in the militia, and was appointed a barrack-master at Yarmouth, where he first began to study his subsequent inventions. He received two parliamentary grants for his apparatus, and was rewarded by foreign governments. His system has now been superseded, but he saved hundreds of lives.

Born 1765; **died** 1854.

MANCHA, LA, *man'-cha*, an old province in the central part of Spain, to the S. of Old Castile, and now comprised in the provinces of Ciudad Real, Toledo, Cuenca, and Albacete. It is almost entirely surrounded by mountains, forming parts of the Sierra de Oca, the Sierra de Alcaraz, and the well-known Sierra Morena.

MANCHA REAL, or MANCHUELA DE JAEN, *rai'-al*, a town of Spain, province of Jaen, and 8 miles N.E. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Woollen and linen goods, oil, and earthenware. **Pop.** 4,000.

MANCHE, LA, *manch*, a maritime department of France, bounded W. and N.E. by the English Channel (La Manche, from which it is named), S.E. by the department of Calvados, and S. by that of Ille-et-Vilaine. It comprises the western part of Normandy, and, although marshy in some parts, is nevertheless fertile, producing grain, hemp, lint, and apples. Its cattle are excellent. Great attention is paid to dairy produce, and the horses are the best in France.

Rivers.—The Douve, Tienne, Celune, Vire, and Taute.
Minerals.—Lead, iron, granite, marble, and limestone.
Area.—2,263 square miles.
Pop.—526,377.
Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 6 arrondissements and 643 communes. The chief towns are ST. LÔ, the capital; AVRANCHES, CHERBOURG, COUTANCES, MORTAIN, and VALOGNES.

MANCHESTER, *man'-ches-ter*, a city, parliamentary and municipal borough of Lancashire, the first city and third town, in respect of population, and the most important manufacturing centre of Great Britain, is situated on the east side of a small stream, the Irwell, at its confluence with two other small streams, the Medlock and the Irk. It is 188 miles N.N.W. of London, by the most direct railway route, and 32 miles E. of Liverpool. On the opposite side of the Irwell is the borough of SALFORD, and the adjoining towns of HULME, CHORLTON-ON-MEDLOCK, ARDWICK, CHEETHAM, and BROUGHTON, are topographically suburbs of Manchester, being connected with it by almost uninterrupted lines of buildings. These places are described under the proper headings. The Irwell, a foul, narrow stream, into which the refuse of many manufactories is discharged, is crossed by 10 bridges, some of them very handsome structures, especially the Victoria bridge, Blackfriars bridge, the iron bridges of Strangeways and Springfield-lane, and Broughton suspension bridge. Among the finest streets are Piccadilly and Market streets (continuation of the London road), Moseley-street, which runs at right angles to Piccadilly from the south; Oxford-street, which runs nearly parallel to the London road; and Dean's-gate, the prolongation of the old Chester road, only a few years since a narrow lane, but which has been recently widened and improved, so that it is now one of the finest streets out of the metropolis. Most of these and other leading streets are lined with magnificent warehouses, as architecturally striking as commercially convenient, where a considerable portion of the staple trade of the town is carried on. Outside the town, at Bowdon, Ashton, Eccles, Higher Broughton, Prestwich, Cheetham Hill, Victoria Park, and on the road to Didsbury, are hundreds of noble mansions, the residences of the wealthy merchants of the town. The cathedral, or "old church," stands on a slightly elevated site, near the point where the Irk joins the Irwell. The older part of the building dates from 1422, when Lord de Warr established a collegiate church here, on the site of a church of remote antiquity. This collegiate church was partially restored in 1814 and 1828; and in 1845 a work of restoration and rebuilding was commenced, which has left a small part only of the old building intact. The tower was rebuilt in 1864; new choir stalls, an episcopal throne, and a new reredos have been erected; and altogether nearly £40,000 has been spent on the edifice. The interior is very handsome, and the general style of the building is perpendicular Gothic. There are in Manchester (exclusive of Salford and the suburban towns) a large number of churches, of which the finest are St. Anne's, a Grecian structure, near the centre of the town; St. Peter's (at the junction of Moseley and Oxford-streets), another building in the Grecian style, with a fine altar-piece by Antonio Caracci; St. Mary's (near Dean's-gate), with an elegant spire; St. John's (near Dean's-gate), in the later English Gothic, and containing some beautiful monuments; and St. Matthew's, a beautiful modern Gothic building, designed by Barry, with a lofty spire, in the same locality. There are besides about 100 places of worship for Roman Catholics and Dissenters of almost every denomination. The public buildings of Manchester are among the finest in the kingdom. The Assize Courts, acknowledged to be unsurpassed for arrangement, and adapted to the purposes for which the building is required. It consists of a centre with two wings, is in the Gothic style, 270 feet long and 140 deep, and the tower, with spire, rises to a height of 210 feet. The great central hall is 100 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 75 feet high. There are two large courts connected by wide corridors, grand-jury rooms, library, and convenient offices. The architect was Mr. Waterhouse, and the building was opened in 1864. In the rear is a large gaol, erected by the same architect, and completed in 1867. The Town-hall is in Albert-square, between Mosley-street and Dean's-gate, also erected from the designs of Mr. Waterhouse, and completed in 1877. It has four façades, and an interior courtyard surrounded by corridors 750 feet in length. The Albert-square frontage is 310 feet long. The principal hall is 110 feet long and 50 feet wide, and there are altogether about 250 rooms in the building, some of large size. The cost of the building was about £250,000. In front of the building is the Albert Memorial, a statue by Mr. Noble, under a canopy, erected at a cost of £6,250. The new Royal Exchange, at the end of Market-street, near the cathedral, is a spacious building in the Italian style, from the designs of Messrs. Mills and Murgatroyd, opened in 1871. The great room is 206 feet

long and 192 feet wide, larger than Westminster-hall. There are three domes, the larger 60 feet in diameter, the height from the floor to the crown of the dome being 125 feet. The Commercial Buildings, including the Stock Exchange and the Corn Exchange, has a handsome front of six Ionic columns. The Free Trade Hall, the principal place for great public meetings and concerts on a large scale, was built in 1856, at a cost of £40,000. It stands in Peter-street, which connects Oxford-street and Dean's-gate, near the scene of the famous conflict between the yeomanry and radical reformers in 1819, described at the time as the "massacre of Peterloo." The building is in the Lombardo-Venetian style, and the large hall is 134 feet long, 78 feet wide, and 53 feet high. It will hold 5,000 persons. One of the most conspicuous buildings is the Royal Infirmary, in Piccadilly. It forms three sides of a quadrangle, with a fine Ionic portico; and there is a cupola with a clock tower in the centre of each. In connection with this institution are two "convalescent homes" in the suburbs. In front are memorial statues of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Dalton the chemist, and James Watt. The chief of the educational institutions of Manchester is Owens College, which originated in a munificent bequest, in 1846, by Mr. John Owens, a wealthy merchant of the town. The work of the college was begun in 1851, and in 1867 a large sum was subscribed for the purpose of increasing the value of the foundation. A new building was begun in 1870, the architect being Mr. Waterhouse; and two years afterwards was completed, at a cost of £90,000. The Manchester Medical School, the Museum of Natural History, and the collection of the geological society, are now connected with the college, the value of which has been increased by noble gifts and endowments. There are, besides, the Cheetham Hospital and Library (the latter free), with a school, founded by Sir Humphrey Cheetham in 1665; and a grammar school, founded by Bishop Oldham, of Exeter, in 1519. Among other places of a scientific or educational character are the Royal Institution in Mosley-street, to which a school of Art is attached; the Manchester Athenæum, built by Sir Charles Barry in 1837; a Mechanics' Institute; and a Free Library, established by Sir John Potter in 1851. There are several hospitals and dispensaries in the town and suburbs. The Cobden Memorial, St. Anne's-square, a statue of the eminent political leader, was inaugurated in 1857. A statue of Oliver Cromwell was erected in 1875. There are in the town political and social clubs, established in buildings which almost vie with the magnificent club-houses of London. The principal are the Union, the Clarendon, the Prince's, the Reform, and the Conservative. There are a concert-hall, three theatres, an amphitheatre, and several music-halls. The chief places of public resort are the Horticultural and Botanical Gardens, Peel Park (*see* SALFORD), Queen's Park, at Harpurhey, to the north-east of the town; Alexandra Park, Moss Side; Victoria Park, a beautifully laid-out park of 140 acres, to the south-east, between the London and Oxford roads; and Philip's Park, two miles east of the Exchange in a district inhabited chiefly by the working-classes, and the Bellevue Zoological and Pomona Gardens. The are four public markets and a cattle-market, with a large market-hall, built in 1858. The meat and fruit-market, in the London road, was erected in 1862; more than four acres in extent, and covered in. The city is supplied with water brought 20 miles in pipes from the Lancashire side of Blackstone edge.

Manf.—Of these, the principal, and the source of most of the rest, is that of cotton. There are in the city, exclusive of suburbs, more than 200 cotton mills. It is the general depôt from which the raw material is distributed through all parts of the district, and in which all this scattered merchandise is again collected, when finished, into a centre, to be again expanded over a wider circle; to be sent to Hull, Liverpool, and London, and thence all over the world. The principal articles are velvets, fustians, dimities, calicoes, checks, tickings, jeans, shirtings, ginghams, quiltings, handkerchiefs, nankeens, diapers, muslinets, muslins, cambrics, and almost every kind of fancy cotton and cotton and silk goods. The spinning trade is most extensive, and considerable quantities of yarn are annually exported. Weaving by power-looms, or looms worked by machinery, is also carried on to a great extent, and the erecting and keeping up of the various and complicated machinery, which is constantly at work, is, in itself, a source of very great business in and around Manchester. This gives rise to great iron-foundries, and other works of a similar kind, and to the invention even of new machines to facilitate its operations. Besides the weaving and spinning, the printing, dyeing, and bleaching businesses are largely pursued. The hat manufacture is also very extensive, and there are large chemical-works, engine and machine works, iron-foundries, and paper-mills, besides a great number of other manufactories.

Pop.—Of the municipal borough, 341,508; but Salford and other outlying portions form only one town.

Railways.—Manchester is in direct communication with all the leading lines of the kingdom, and there are stations of the Great Western, London and North-Western, Midland, Great Northern, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, North Staffordshire, and other leading lines.

History.—In the year 79 the Roman general, Agricola, erected a fortified camp at the confluence of the Irwell and Medlock, to which he gave the name Mancunium, or Manutium, an obvious corruption of the British "meyne," or stone of refuge, there having been a privilege of sanctuary at the old Druidical altar. The Saxons modified the name into Mancestre. In 920 Edward, king of Mercia, having expelled the Danes, repaired and garrisoned the old castle. A charter conferring the privileges of a borough, was conferred in 1301. As early as the 14th century, the place had a reputation for the manufacture of a coarse woollen cloth, and about the same time a colony of Flemings introduced the manufacture of broad cloth. The wonderful development of the cotton manufacture in the 18th century, was the origin of the manufacturing and commercial greatness of Manchester; and the political agitation of the early part of the present century, and the great Free Trade agitation of which it was the centre, gave its present political importance to the town. The following are the dates of some of the leading events of Manchester history:—

First export of cotton goods	1760
Riots against machinery	1779
Exchange and commercial buildings erected	1809
The conflict between yeomanry and reformers (Peterloo)	1819
Chamber of commerce established	1820
Manchester and Liverpool railway opened	1830
Made a parliamentary borough, to return two members, by the Reform Act	1832
Incorporated by the Municipal Reform Act	1835
Received a charter of incorporation	1838
Anti-Corn-Law League founded here	"
Made a bishopric	1847
Gazetted as a city	1853
Great exhibition of art treasures	1857
A third member given by the new Reform Act	1867

MANCHESTER, a city of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, United States, on both banks of the Merrimac, crossed by five bridges, 18 miles S. of Concord. It is well laid out, with broad streets, planted with trees, and fine public squares. There are 14 churches, and 40 public schools. **Manf.** Cotton, stockings, shirtings, hosiery, flannels, barèges, paper, boots and shoes, edge tools, locomotive engines, machinery, starch, and earthenware. The falls of the river give valuable water power. **Pop.** 32,630, including about 8,000 foreigners.

MANCHESTER, a town of Hartford county, Connecticut, United States, 5 miles E. of Hartford.

Manf. Silk, woollens, ginghams, paper, and carriages. **Pop.** 6,462.

MANCHOORIA, *man-choo'-re-a*, an extensive region of eastern Asia, forming a great division of the Chinese empire, bounded N. and E. by the Amoor and Ousouri, separating it from the Russian territory, S. by the Corea and the Yellow Sea, and W. by Mongolia. The interior of the country is little known. It is traversed by vast mountain chains, and there are forests in the north, and fertile grain-producing districts in the south. The vine is cultivated, but not very successfully, the cold in winter being intense. There are three provinces, Chin-King, Kirin, and Tsi-tsi-kar, and the chief towns are respectively, **Moukden,** Kirin, and Tsi-tsi-kar. **Pop.** 12,000,000. **Lat.** 40°—53° N. **Lon.** 118°—133° E.

MANCINI, Olympe, *man-che-'ne*, the second of five sisters, daughters of the sister of Cardinal Mazarin, all noted for their beauty, and most of them for licentiousness. The eldest, Laure, became Duchess de Mercœur, and the mother of the famous Duke de Vendome. Olympe was a mistress of Louis XIV., who was also enamoured of her next sister Marie. In 1657 she married Eugene de Carignan, of the house of Savoy, afterwards created Count de Soissons, by whom she had eight children. He died suddenly in 1673, and she was suspected, perhaps unjustly, of having poisoned him. She fled to Spain, where she incurred the suspicion of poisoning the queen of Charles II. of Spain. Prince Eugene of Savoy was one of her sons.

Born 1639; **died** 1708.

MANCINI, Marie, younger sister of the preceding, was sent to a convent by her uncle the Cardinal, to remove her out of the way of Louis XIV., whose marriage with Maria Theresa of Austria was planned by the Cardinal. Marie afterwards married the Prince Colonna of Rome, who deserted her, and she being left destitute, went with her sister Hortense in male attire to Marseilles. She afterwards led a wandering and adventurous life.

Born 1640; **died** 1715.

MANCINI, Hortense. (*See* **Mazarin, Duchess de.**)

MANCINI, Marie Anne, the youngest of the five sisters. She was married when very young to the Duc de Bouillon, a nephew of Turenne, from whom she was soon separated. Like her sister Olympe she was supposed to be associated in the practice of the poisoner Voisin, and she dabbled in necromancy. Having rejoined her husband, she patronised literature, and her house was a place of meeting for literary celebrities, including Molière and Corneille. In 1680 she was compelled to leave Paris, but was permitted to return two years afterwards.

Born 1649; **died** 1714.

MANCO-CAPAC, *man'-ko ka'-pak*, founder and first inca of the empire of Peru. He civilised and reunited the different tribes of Peruvians, to whom he pretended that he was born of the sun. After his death, he was worshipped as a deity. His dynasty endured 500 years, but became extinct soon after the conquest of Peru by Pizarro.

Lived, it is supposed, in the 11th century.

MANCO CAPAC, Inca of Peru. He held the throne at first under the protection of Pizarro, the Spanish conqueror, against whom, however, he soon excited the nation to arms, and in 1536 attacked the town of Cuzco, a great part of which he destroyed, but was compelled by scarcity of provisions to raise the siege, after five months. He was afterwards defeated by Almagro, and thenceforth led a life of irregular warfare, and was at last killed by a party of Spaniards who had taken refuge in the Peruvian camp.

Died 1544.

MANDAL, *man'-dal*, a seaport of Norway, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 22 miles S.W. of Christiansand. There is a good, but small, harbour of refuge, and shipbuilding is carried on. **Pop.** of the province, 75,121.

MANDARA, *man-da'-ra*, a state of Central Africa, lying to the S. of Bornou. It is a mountainous country, but in many parts very fertile, inhabited by Mahometans, whose principal manufacture consists of iron wares.

MANDAVI, *man-da'-vi*, a seaport of Cutch, British India, on the gulf of that name. **Pop.** variously estimated, probably 70,000. **Lat.** 22° 50' N. **Lon.** 69° 18' E.

MANDE, St., *man-dai'*, a town of France, department Seine, near the forest of Vincennes, 4 miles S.E. of Paris. There are many charming villas and places of amusement. **Manf.** Coloured glass, paper, and varnish. **Pop.** 4,500.

MANDETIVOE, or **LEYDEN,** *man-dei'-e-vo*, an island off the N.W. coast of Ceylon. The principal place is Kayts.

MANDEVILLE, Sir John, *man'-de-veel*, an English traveller, who spent 34 years in visiting various countries, travelling in Palestine, Egypt, and a large portion of Asia. He lived for three years at Pekin, and on his return published a relation of his voyages, in Latin, English, and French, which abounds in much curious matter, but blended with the most extravagant fictions. The first English edition of his travels was printed by Wynkin de Worde, at Westminster, in 1499.

Born at St. Albans, 1300; **died** at Liège, 1372.

MANDINGO, or **MANDING,** *man-din-go*, a mountainous territory in W. Africa, bounded E. by Bambarra, N. by Fooladoo, S. and W. by Gadou and Jallonkadoo. **Desc.** Rocky and barren, and contains no towns of any consequence, except Kamalia. The whole region is watered by the Niger in its early course. The Mandingoes have now spread themselves over most of Africa, and this country is supposed to be their cradle. They are a well-formed fine race of people, fond of trading, and capable of civilisation to a high degree. They are Mussulmans in religion. **Lat.** between 10° and 14° N. **Lon.** between 13° and 16° W.

MANDU, (*man-doo'*), a deserted city in Malwa, British India, 15 miles N. of the Nerbudda, in the state of Dhar. Said to have been founded in 313 A.D. There are several very magnificent ruined buildings, including a mosque and mausoleum.

MANDURIA, *man-doo'-re-a*, an ancient town of Italy, province of Terra d'Otranto, 6 miles from Cassan. There are two wells, of which one is celebrated by Pliny. **Pop.** 8,300.

MANES, *mai'-nes*, a name given in the Etruscan and Roman mythologies to the souls of the dead. They were reckoned among the infernal deities, and were worshipped with great solemnity, particularly by the Romans. Virgil introduces his hero as sacrificing to the infernal deities, or to the Manes, a victim whose blood was received in a ditch.

MANETHO, *mai-ne'-tho*, an Egyptian historian, who flourished in the time of Ptolemy

Philadelphas, at Mende, or Heliopolis. Very little is known respecting him, but his books have been handed down. He belonged to the priestly caste, and composed, in Greek, a History of Egypt, of which a fragment only has come down to us; there is, however, a complete work by him on the Influence of the Stars.

Lived in the 3rd century, B.C.

MANFREDO, *man'-fredo*, king of Naples and Sicily, was a natural son of the emperor Frederick II. After the death of his brother Conrad, he became regent of the kingdom, during the minority of Corradino, his nephew. Pope Innocent IV. exciting a revolt against him, he was driven from his kingdom; but he reconquered it a year afterwards, and caused himself to be crowned in 1258. Pope Urban IV. excommunicated him, but Manfred invaded the papal dominions and conquered Tuscany. He was again excommunicated, and the pope bestowed his kingdom on Charles of Anjou. Manfred treacherously perished in a desperate battle with the latter near Benevento. His widow and children were barbarously treated, but his body had a monument erected over it, which was called the "Rock of Roses."

Born 1233; **died** 1266.

MANFREDONIA, *man-frai-dō'-ne-a*, a town of Italy, province of Capitanata, on a bay of the Adriatic, 20 miles N.E. of Foggia. It is surrounded by walls, and its port is sheltered by a mole. This town was in the 13th century founded by Manfred. **Pop.** 7,800. There are salt lakes in the neighbourhood.

MANGALORE, called also **COURIAL BUNDER**, *man-ga-lor'*, a seaport and fortress of British India, on the east shore of the Indian Ocean. The harbour is not good. **Pop.** about 32,099, exclusive of the military. **Lat.** 12° 52′ N. **Lon.** 75° E.

MANGEIA, or **MANGEEA**, *man-gī'-a*, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, 30 miles in circumference. It was discovered by Captain Cook. **Pop.** 2,000. **Lat.** 21° 57′ S. **Lon.** 158° W.

MANHATTAN ISLAND. (*See* NEW YORK.)

MANI, or **MANICHÆUS**, *ma'-ne*, founder of the heretical sect known as Manichæans. He was a native of Persia. Little is known of his early history. Mani was exiled by order of Sapor, king of Persia, for failing to cure his son. He was well received by Hormuz after Sapor's death, but was subsequently flayed alive by Behram, successor of Hormuz, in 277 A.D.

MANIAGO, *man-e-a'-go*, a town of Italy, province of Venetia, 25 miles N.W. of Udine. **Manf.** Iron, steel, and fine cutlery. **Pop.** 4,200.

MANIKPOOR, *ma'-nik-pore*, a town of British India, on the left bank of the Ganges, 35 miles N.W. of Allahabad. It extends for about a mile along the river, and consists chiefly of wretched huts, interspersed with the remains of handsome edifices. **Pop.** 2,000.

MANILIUS, MARCUS, *ma-nil'-i-us*, a Latin poet in the time of Tiberius. His "Astronomicon" was discovered by Poggius in the 16th century.

Lived in the 1st century.

MANILLA, *ma-nil'-la*, a town of the island of Luzon, and the capital of the Spanish settlements in the Philippines, situate on the south-west coast of a bay of the same name. It is the residence of the Spanish viceroys. The city proper communicates with the suburb Binondo, the seat of most of the trade, by a bridge over the river Passig. It contains the cathedral, the palace (built in 1690), a hall of audience, the archbishop's residence, and many handsome private houses, and, notwithstanding the frequent earthquakes, it has some magnificent churches. The largest and best part of the town is occupied by monasteries and convents; but it has a university, a missionary college, and a large number of schools and hospitals. There is also a government cigar-manufactory. The Calzada (promenade) is the favourite evening resort. Binondo is of greater extent than Manilla, but less regular; numerous canals run through it. The bay and harbour are magnificent and commodious, and the port is one of the four open to foreign ships. The chief exports are cordage, resinous substances, pitch and tar, cloths, rushes, rattans, indigo of an excellent quality, rice, cotton, copper, and cochineal, with a large proportion of treasure.

Pop.—Number of inhabitants enumerated 11,101, which probably refers to Europeans only.

Lat. 14° 36′ N. **Lon.** 121° E.

History.—In the year 1645, great part of this city was destroyed by an earthquake, and, in 1762, it was taken by the English, and a million sterling was exacted for its ransom. A violent hurricane in October, 1875, destroyed 3,800 houses, and killed 250 persons.

MANIN, DANIELE, *ma'-nin*, an illustrious Italian patriot, president of the Venetian republic in 1848. The son of a distinguished advocate, he was educated for the profession of the law, and graduated at Padua, where he was admitted doctor of laws when only 19 years of age. About 1825 he married, and went to reside at Mestre, a small town near Venice. There he practised as an advocate, and occupied his leisure with historical studies, and at an early age was recognised as one of the leaders of liberal opinions. In 1847 he took an active part in the discussions on political economy at the meeting of the scientific congress; at the beginning of 1848, was imprisoned for the liberal opinions expressed by him as advocate during several trials. A few months later, the Austrians were driven from Milan; the insurrection quickly spread throughout the Italian peninsula, and at Venice, Count Zichy, the Austrian governor, was forced to surrender. Manin here stepped forth, and exhorted his countrymen to act like men who were worthy of freedom. He organised a government, at the head of which he was placed, with Tomaseo; formed a committee of defence, created ten battalions of *garde mobile*, and improvised a corps of artillery. When Charles Albert took the field against the Austrians, in the name of Italy, the Venetians agreed to a fusion with Lombardy and Piedmont, under the name of a kingdom of Northern Italy. The defeat of the Piedmontese, however, destroyed that compact, and left Venice to defend herself alone against Austria; thereupon a republic was proclaimed, Manin being named chief triumvir, and the military command confided to the Neapolitan general Pepé. Venice was besieged by the Austrians in August, 1848, but held out heroically until the end of the same month in the following year, and did not surrender before it had been subjected to a fearful bombardment. Manin retired to Paris, where he supported himself in honourable independence by giving lessons in Italian.

Born at Venice, 1804; **died** at Paris, 1857.

MANISSA, *man'-is-sa* (ant. Magnesia), a town of the Turkish empire in Asia Minor, on the south bank of the Sarabat, 28 miles N.E. of Smyrna. There are numerous public buildings, including 18 mosques. Many remarkable cave tombs are in the vicinity. **Manf.** Cotton and silk. **Pop.** about 50,000.

MANISTEE, *man-is-te'*, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 550 square miles. **Pop.** 12,532. The capital is MANISTEE.

MANISTEE, a city and capital of the preceding, at the mouth of the Manistee river, on the eastern side of Lake Michigan. It is one of the chief lumber depôts on the lake. **Pop.** 6,930.

MANITCH, or **MANYTCH**, *ma-nich'*, a river of Russia, rising from the salt lakes of Chaki, in the government of Astracan, and after a course of 300 miles joins the Don, near Old Tcherkask.

MANITOBA, *man-it'-o-ba*, a lake of British America, 120 miles long, and 26 miles wide, divided by peninsulas into two nearly equal parts. There are many small islands, on the northern side of one of which is a perpendicular cliff with many caverns. The echoes produce a peculiar sound as the waves beat upon the beach, which have made the island an object of superstition to the Indians. **Lat.** 50° 25'—51° 50' N. **Lon.** 98°—100° W.

MANITOBA, a province of Western Canada, formerly a part of the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company. The principal rivers are the Assiniboine and Red River. The capital is WINNIPEG. **Area**, 13,923 square miles. **Pop.** 65,954. **Lat.** 49°—50° 30' N. **Lon.** 96°—99° W.

MANITOU, *man-e-too'*, a county of Michigan, United States, comprising the Beaver, Fox, and Manitou Islands, on the lake. **Area**, 100 square miles. **Pop.** 1,000. The chief town is St. James, on Big Beaver island.

MANITOULIN ISLANDS, *man-i-too'-lin*, a chain in Lake Huron, North America. Great and Little Manitoulin (Sacred and Cockburn Isles,) belong to Great Britain, and Drummond Isle to the state of Michigan. They contain large pine forests. Great Manitoulin is 90 miles long, and from 5 to 30 broad; Drummond Isle, 20 miles long, and 12 miles in greatest breadth. **Pop.** 2,000, nearly all Indians.

MANITOWOC, *man-e-to-wok'*, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area**, 612 square miles. **Pop.** 37,505. The capital is MANITOWOC.

MANITOWOC, a city and capital of the county, on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Manitowoc river. There is a good harbour, and a large trade is carried on. **Pop.** 6,367, about half foreigners.

MANKASSER. (*See* MACASSAR.)

MANKATO, *man-ka'-to*, a city and the county seat of Blue Earth county, Minnesota, United States, on the right bank of the Minnesota river, 76 miles S.W. of St. Paul. **Manf.** Linseed oil, agricultural implements, woollens, and joinery. **Pop.** 6,500.

MANKORE, or **MANKAWR**, *man-kore'*, a town of British India, in Bengal, 22 miles N.W. of Burdwan. There is a considerable trade in rice. **Pop.** 8,700.

MANLIUS, *man'-le-us*, a township of Onondaga county, New York, U.S., 10 miles from Syracuse. **Pop.** 6,500.

MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS, MARCUS, *kap-i-to-li'-nus*, a celebrated Roman consul and commander, who, when Rome was taken by the Gauls, retired into the Capitol, and preserved it from a sudden attack made upon it in the night. The dogs which were kept in the Capitol made no noise; but the geese, by their cry, awoke Manlius, who had just time to repel the enemy. Geese from that period were always held sacred among the Romans, and Manlius was honoured with the surname of Capitolinus. He afterwards endeavoured to obtain the sovereignty of Rome, for which he was thrown from the Tarpeian rock.

Died, 384 B.C.

MANLIUS TORQUATUS, *tor-kwat'-tus*, a famous Roman, who displayed great courage in his youth as military tribune. In a war against the Gauls he accepted a challenge given by one of the enemy, and having slain him, took his chain (*torques*) from his neck; on which account he assumed the name of Torquatus. He was the first Roman advanced to the dictatorship without being previously a consul. But he tarnished his glory by putting his son to death for engaging in single combat with an enemy contrary to his order. This gave great disgust to the Romans, and, on account of his severity in his government, all edicts of extreme rigour were called "Manliana Edicta."

Lived in the 4th century, B.C.

MANN, HORACE, LL.D., American statesman. He was educated in Massachusetts in 1827, and advocated religious liberty, temperance, and the introduction of railways. He was elected senator for Boston, and became president of the state. He subsequently gave up politics for the cause of education. In 1848 he was elected to Congress, and was president of Yellow Spring College. He wrote several exhaustive reports, and a book on slavery.

Born 1796; **died** 1859.

MANNHEIM, *man'-hime*, a town in the grand-duchy of Baden, at the confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine, 18 miles below Spires, on a low site, protected from inundation by a dyke. The Rhine is crossed by a bridge of boats, and the Neckar by a chain bridge. The palace belonging to the grand-duke occupies the side next the Rhine, and was erected in 1720. It contains several handsome apartments, with a gallery of paintings, cabinets of antiquities and natural history, and a large library. The observatory is a noble building, with a curious tower 108 feet in height. The custom-house resembles a palace, and is surrounded with colonnades, under which are shops. The other public buildings are the convents of the Augustines and Capuchins, now both secularised; the arsenal, the merchants' hall, the theatre; the Lutheran, the Calvinist, and Catholic churches, hospitals, the workhouse, the orphan-house, and the church that belonged to the Jesuits. It has a gymnasium, with drawing and music schools; also a mercantile school, and other literary institutions, and a botanic garden. Pleasure grounds occupy the site of the old fortifications. **Manf.** Tobacco, ribbons, shawls, linen, carpets, and playing-cards; there are also bleaching grounds and tanneries. An important trade is carried on. **Pop.** 61,370. Mannheim was formerly the capital of the Rhenish Palatinate. It suffered terribly from wars between France and Germany. Pop. of district, 426,728.

MANNING, HENRY EDWARD, Cardinal and Catholic archbishop of Westminster. He was educated at Harrow and Baliol College, Oxford, and, having taken orders in the Church of England, was appointed rector of Lavington and Graffham, in Sussex. In 1842 he was appointed archdeacon of Chichester. He became a prominent member of the Puseyite, or High Church party, and in consequence of the famous Gorham decision, resigned his preferments. In 1851 he was received into the Roman Catholic church, in which he was

ordained priest in 1857. He succeeded Cardinal Wiseman as archbishop of Westminster in 1865, and was raised to the dignity of cardinal in 1875.

MANNUS, *man'-nus*, in German mythology, the son of the earth-born god Tuisco, and progenitor of the three great German tribes, the Ingavones, Iskavones, and Hermanones. The name is apparently derived from the Aryan *man*, to think, from which is also derived the name of the Hindoo god Manus.

MANOEL, FRANCESCO, DON, Portuguese poet. Having offended the Inquisition, he was compelled to fly, and went to Paris. His odes and lyric pieces are greatly admired.

Born at Lisbon, 1734; **died** at Paris, 1819.

MANOEL (ALVES-SEPTENTRIONAL), *man-o'-el*, a river of Brazil, rising in the mountain between the provinces of Pernambuco and Piauhy, and, after receiving many affluents, joins the Tocantino, near the town of São Pedro d'Alcantara. The entire length is 400 miles.

MANONO ISLAND, *ma-no'-no*, one of the Navigator Islands, in the South Pacific. **Pop.** 1,100. **Lat.** 13° 50′ S. **Lon.** 172° W.

MANOSQUE, *ma-nosk'*, a town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 29 miles S.W. of Digne. It is a thriving place, with a chamber of commerce, and a considerable trade in silk, wool, olive oil, and brandy. **Manf.** Silk, linen, yarn, serge, and grape syrup. **Pop.** 6,000.—The town was formerly the property of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and the body of Gerard, the founder, was long preserved here.

MANRESA, *man-rai'-sa*, a town of Spain, in the province of Barcelona, on the left bank of the Cardoner, 30 miles N.W. of Barcelona. It is walled, has a castle and a church, a barracks, and various schools. **Manf.** Silk and cotton fabrics, broadcloths, ribbons, gunpowder, cutlery, hardware, leather, earthenware, soap, and brandy. **Pop.** 18,537.

MANS, LE, *ma*, a town of France, capital of the department Sarthe, near the Sarthe, 40 miles from Angers. The streets are airy and clean. The only public buildings or institutions worth notice are, the cathedral, an ancient Gothic structure, containing the tomb of Berengaria, queen of Richard I., the old church of Notre Dame, and other churches, the public library, the museum, and the hospitals. **Manf.** Linen, lace, flannel, serge, and druggets, leather, gloves, paper, soap, and wax candles. **Pop.** 49,155.—Here the final struggle between the Vendean troops and the French republicans took place, in 1793, and it was the scene of a battle in the Franco-Prussian war, 1870-1, when the French were defeated.

MANSEL, REV. HENRY LONGUEVILLE, *man'-sel*, professor of Moral Philosophy at Oxford. In 1855 he was appointed reader in moral philosophy, in 1859 Waynflete professor, and regius professor of ecclesiastical history in 1867, and in 1868 dean of St. Paul's, London. He was canon of Christ's Church. His Bampton Lectures gave rise to many controversies. His writings were numerous and elegant.

Born 1820; **died** 1871.

MANSFIELD, *mans'-feeld*, a market-town of Nottinghamshire, 14 miles N.W. of Nottingham, in Sherwood Forest. It has a church, in the later Gothic style, a handsome town-hall, and a union workhouse **Manf.** Cotton-spinning, hosiery, lace, silk, tobacco, and mustard. There are quarries of building stone in the vicinity. **Pop.** 13,651.—A station on the Midland railway.

MANSFIELD, the capital of Richmond county, Ohio, United States, 65 miles N.E. of Columbia. It is a great railroad centre. **Manf.** Agricultural and other machinery, woollens, and paper. **Pop.** 10,000.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM MURRAY, Earl of, lord chief justice, was the fourth son of the earl of Stormont. He received his education at Westminster School, whence he was elected student of Christ Church, Oxford. After taking his degree as M.A., in 1730, he went abroad, and on his return, entered of Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar in 1731. His eloquence and legal acquirements soon gained him an extensive practice, and when he pleaded the court was crowded. Pope, with whom he was intimate, complimented him with the appellation of "silver-tongued Murray." In 1743 he became solicitor-general, and was elected member of parliament for Boroughbridge. In his official capacity, 1746, he prosecuted the rebel Lords Lovat, Kilmarnock, and Balmerino. In 1754 he was made attorney-general, and in 1756 chief justice of the King's Bench; soon after which he was created Baron Mansfield. In 1776 his lordship was created an earl. His conduct on the bench at the trials of the publisher of Junius's letters, and of Wilkes, caused him to become very unpopular, and during the famous riots of 1780 his house in Bloomsbury-square was burnt down by the mob, who also threatened his life. By that disaster he lost many valuable manuscripts and books; yet, when the House of Commons voted him a compensation for the injury, he refused to accept it. After filling his high office with great dignity for many years, he resigned it on account of his infirmities, in 1788. His reputation is that of a forcible speaker, but not a very erudite lawyer, an upright man, and elegant scholar. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Perth, 1704; **died** 1793.

MANSFIELD ISLAND is in Hudson's Bay, British North America. Its length is estimated at about 70 miles.

MANSURAH, *man-soo'-ra*, a town of Lower Egypt, on the right bank of the Damietta branch of the Nile, 35 miles S. of Damietta. A fourth part of it is in ruins; but it contains several mosques and a government cotton-factory. **Pop.** Unascertained.

MANT, RICHARD, bishop, commentator, and poet. He was the son of a Wiltshire clergyman, and was educated at Winchester and Oxford, where he carried off the chancellor's prize. He was ordained in 1802, and having held several preferments, and distinguished himself by several original works, and by co-operating with Dr. D'Oyley in the preparation of the well-known Family Bible, with notes, he was in 1820 consecrated bishop of Killaloe, and was in 1823 translated to the see of Down and Connor. His writings are very voluminous.

Born at Southampton, 1776; **died** at Ballymoney, Antrim, 1848.

MANTCHURIA. (*See* MANCHOORIA.)

MANTELL, GIDEON ALGERNON, *man'-tel*, a distinguished English geologist, who, while pursuing his profession as surgeon at Lewes, studied the geological formations of Sussex with the greatest assiduity and success. In 1822 he published "The Fossils of the South Downs," which was followed by

"Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex." For his great discoveries of the iguanodon and its colossal allies, the Geological Society, in 1835, awarded him the Wollaston medal and fund. In 1825 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and this learned body also marked its sense of his discovery of the iguanodon by awarding him the royal medal. In 1839 he went to reside at Clapham. About the same time the trustees of the British Museum purchased his collection of fossils for £5,000. His "Wonders of Geology," and "The Medals of Creation," are works deservedly held in the highest esteem. Dr. Mantell was also an industrious contributor to scientific transactions; and in the "Zoology and Geology" of Agassiz and Strickland no less than 67 articles have been attributed to him.

Born at Lewes, Sussex, 1790; died in London, 1852.

MANTES, *mants*, a town of France, of great antiquity, department Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 30 miles N.W. of Paris. There are a fine Gothic church, with two lofty towers, and a beautiful Gothic tower, the remains of the old church of St. Maclou. The town was taken by William the Conqueror in 1087, and here he met his death. **Manf.** Saltpetre; and trade is carried on in wheat and hides. **Pop.** 5,300.

MANTEUFFEL, BARON OTHO THEODER VON, Prussian statesman, was educated at Halle, went to Berlin in 1827, and in 1848 was appointed minister of the interior. In December, 1850, he became chief of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs, and in 1852 he was made president of the council of ministers. In his endeavour to hold the balance between the Liberals and the Revolutionists, he gained the respect of all parties. He represented Prussia at the Peace Congress of Paris in 1856, and in 1858 he retired from office.

Born at Lübben, in Brandenburg, 1805.

MANTUA, *man'-tu-a* (Ital. MANTOVA, *man'-to-va*), a fortified city of N. Italy, province of Mantova, situate partly on two islands formed by the waters of the Mincio, and partly on the mainland, 22 miles S.W. of Verona. Mantua is, both by nature and art, one of the strongest places in Europe, but unhealthy. It is one of the fortresses of the Quadrilateral. It is entered by five gates, is very strongly fortified, and is built on a plan of tolerable regularity, and communication between the islands and the mainland is afforded by several bridges, the principal being the very fine Ponte di San Giorgio. Most of the streets are broad, regular, and well paved; the houses of stone, and in general well built; and the public squares are spacious and elegant, including Piazza di Virgilio, used as a promenade, with Virgil's monument, a column of marble, in the centre; the Piazza delle Erbe, a market-place; the Piazza or Esplanade de San Petro, and the Piazza del Argine. The principal public edifice at Mantua is the cathedral of San Pietro, built by Giulio Romano, a beautiful building, with a fine campanile, and adorned in the interior with rows of Corinthian pillars and a number of frescoes. Other very interesting churches are those of San Martino, Sant' Egidio, both very ancient, Santa Barbara and San Sebastiano. The other most conspicuous buildings are the Castello di Corte, the old palace of the Gonzagas, a large and strong pile, now used for public offices and as a state prison; the superb edifice, begun by Buonacolse, the feudal lord of Milan, early in the 14th century. There are a magnificent suite of state apartments, and nearly 500 other rooms, the vast building, an antique castellated structure, with lofty pointed arches and Gothic windows, including the Palazzo Imperiale, the Palazzo Vecchio, and the Corte Imperiale, or provincial tribunal; several old towers, including one which has a cage in which criminals were formerly exposed; two handsome markets, built by Giulio Romano; the Palazzo Colloredo, with a façade supported by caryatides; museum, lyceum, gymnasium, a large library, and various hospitals and other charitable endowments. By far the busiest part of the city is the Ghetto, or quarter occupied by the Jews, who are very numerous. **Manf.** Silk, woollen, linen fabrics, leather, paper, parchment, and cordage. **Pop.** 28,048.—Mantua can boast of an antiquity almost equal to that of Rome. It shared the prosperity of that metropolis, suffered under her disasters, experienced all the vicissitudes of the middle ages, and, like other Italian cities, emerged from them into liberty and independence. It was surrendered to the French under Bonaparte in February, 1797; was taken by the allies in 1799; again ceded to the French in 1801, from whose possession it was taken in 1814, but relinquished by Austria to Italy after the war of 1866. Under the French, it was the capital of the French department Mincio.

MANTUA, or **MANTOVA**, a province of northern Italy, formerly included in the Venetio-Lombardo kingdom. It consists of an extensive plain, for the most part damp and insalubrious, but of great fertility. **Area**, 855 square miles. **Pop.** 304,966.

MANUA, or **OMANOOAU**, *man'-oo-a*, one of the Navigator Islands, in the South Pacific. It rises precipitously from the shore, and assumes the shape of a vast dome. It is about 16 miles in circumference, and the vegetation is luxuriant, the principal settlement is on the western side. The inhabitants are a fine race, and nearly all profess Christianity. **Lat.** 14° 15′ S. **Lon.** 169° 26′ W.

MANUEL I., COMNENUS, *man'-u-el*, emperor of the East, was the fourth son of John Comnenus, whom he succeeded in 1143, to the prejudice of Isaac, his eldest brother, whom his father had disinherited. The Crusaders passed through his dominions in 1147. Roger, king of Sicily, invaded the empire in his reign; peace was concluded, after varied success, in 1155, and then turned his arms against Dalmatia and Hungary. He also marched into Egypt, which country he would have conquered, had he not been betrayed by Amaury, king of Jerusalem, his ally.

Born 1120; **died** 1180.

MANUEL, PALÆOLOGUS, emperor of Constantinople, was the son and successor of John Palæologus. The Turks having invaded his dominions, he applied to the Latins for succour, but without effect, on which he resigned his sceptre to John Palæologus II., his son, and took a religious habit.

Born 1349; **died** 1425.

MANUTIUS ALDUS, *ma-nu'-she-us* (THEOBALDO MANUZIO), a celebrated printer of Venice. His editions of the classics, known as the Aldine editions, were long held in great estimation. He introduced the form still called Italic printing.

Born at Bassiano, 1449; **died** at Venice, 1515.

MANUTIUS, or ALDUS, PAULUS, or PAOLO, son of the preceding, had for some time the care of the Vatican library at Rome, and acquired by reading Cicero often, an elegant Latin style. He wrote Commentaries upon that author, and published several other works, the best of which is his treatise "De Legibus Romanorum."

Born 1511; **died** 1574.

MANUTIUS, ALDUS, brother of Paulus, was also a learned printer, and had the care of the Vatican press, notwithstanding which, he died poor. He wrote a "Treatise on Orthography;" "Commentaries on Cicero;" three books of Epistles; the Lives of Cosmo de' Medici and Castruccio Castricani.
Born 1547; died 1597.

MANYTSCHSKAIA, *ma-nitch'-ke-a*, a town of Russia, in the government of the Don Cossacks, on the left bank of the Manytsch. Three yearly markets are held. Pop. 3,000.

MANZANARES, *man-tha-na'-raiz*, a town of Spain, province of Ciudad Real, on the right bank of the Azuer, 25 miles N.E. of Ciudad Real. It has an old castle, an old Gothic church, and a convent. Manf. Linen, serge, hats, soap, and oil. Pop. 8,800.

MANZANILLO, *man-za-nil'-lo*, a seaport on the south-east coast of Cuba. Pop. 23,208. Lat. 20° 22' N. Lon. 77° 15' W.

MANZOLLI, PIER ANGELO, *man-zol'-le*, or MARCELLO PALINGENIO, an Italian poet who wrote in Latin a severe satire on the clergy.
Lived in the 16th century.

MANZONI, ALESSANDRO, *man-zo'-ne*, Italian poet and novelist, of noble parentage; after completing his education at Milan and Pavia, he went to Paris, in 1803. While in the French capital, at the age of 21, he produced a poem in blank verse, of strongly deistical opinions, but after his return to Italy, in 1807, he became a zealous Roman Catholic, and his subsequent poetical works were imbued with a devotional feeling. He is known throughout Europe as the author of a fine historical novel, called "I Promessi Sposi," "The Betrothed Lovers," which has been translated into English, French, and German, and is allowed to be worthy of taking rank with the best productions of Sir Walter Scott. He also wrote an ode to Napoleon. After the death of his first wife, in 1833, Manzoni continued to live in retirement near Milan.
Born at Milan, 1784; died 1873.

MAOUNA, TUTUILA, or MASSACRE ISLAND, *ma-oo'-na*, one of the Navigator Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. It is 17 miles long, about 5 broad, of rugged appearance, with precipitous ridges, and a peak rising to 2,300 feet. The vegetation is luxuriant. Lat. 14° 19' S. Lon. 171° 37' W.—This island takes its name from the fact of eleven of the companions of La Perouse, the French navigator, having been massacred upon it.

MAPES, or MAP, WALTER, *maips*, an old English poet, who studied at Paris, and was afterwards chaplain to Henry II., by whom he was despatched on a mission to the court of Louis VII. of France. He wrote some satirical and convivial poems in Latin. He was also the author of several prose works, both in Latin and Norman-French, from which a large portion of the romance of the Round Table is said to be taken. Mapes rose to high posts in the church; but, after he became archdeacon of Oxford, in 1196, no further mention is made of him.
Born, probably in Herefordshire, about the middle of the 12th century; died about 1210.

MAPIMI, *ma-pe'-me*, a town of Mexico state of Durango, 115 miles N. of the town of that name. It is a sterile district, but abounds in precious metals. Pop. 3,000.

MARA, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH, *ma'-ra*, a famous German vocalist. Her maiden name was Schmähling, and she first appeared as a violinist, but made her *début* as a singer at Leipsic, in 1771. Two years afterwards she married a musician named Mara, but was soon separated. She had a great operatic reputation.
Born 1749; died 1833.

MARACAYBO, *ma-ra-ki'-bo*, a state of Venezuela, in S. America.

MARACAYBO, the capital of the above state, stands near the lake of the same name, at 18 miles distance from the sea. There is an harbour, the entrance to which is impeded by shifting sands. The exports, especially of coffee, are considerable. Pop. 21,900. Lat. 10° 45' N. Lon. 71° 40' W.

MARACAYBO, a large lake of Venezuela, about 100 miles long and 70 broad. It receives several rivers, and communicates, by a strait, with the Gulf of Maracaybo, 150 miles long, and 75 across.

MARÆOTIS, LAKE, *mar'-e-o'-tis*, a lagoon of Lower Egypt, lying to the S.E. of Alexandria. It has communication on the N. with Lake Madieh. It is 40 miles long, with a breadth of 18.

MARAGA, or MARAGHA, *ma-ra'-ga*, a city of Persia, in the province of Azerbijan, in a low valley, 50 miles S.W. of Tabriz. It is well built, has a spacious bazaar, and is encompassed with a high wall. Here is the tomb of Nasir-Eddin, a descendant of Genghis Khan, the founder of an observatory on a neighbouring mountain. The marble in its vicinity is highly valued in Persia, and, being nearly transparent, is used for windows at the baths of Tabriz. Pop. 15,000.

MARAGOGIPE, *ma-ra-gog-i'-pe*, a town of Brazil, province Bahia, on the left bank of the Guahi, near its junction with the Paraguassa. There are five churches and two schools. A trade in sugar and tobacco is carried on. Pop. 3,000.

MARAJO, or JOANNES, *ma-ra'-zho*, an island in the Atlantic, off the north-east coast of Brazil, between the estuaries of the rivers Amazon and Para. It is 180 miles long, and 125 broad, and fertile, though abounding in marshes. There are two rivers, the Mondin and Arajaz. Great numbers of cattle are reared. Pop. 20,000.

MARALDI, GIACOMO FILIPPO, *ma-ral'-de*, Italian mathematician and astronomer, who was employed under Cassini, in constructing the great meridian through France. He left behind a valuable catalogue of the fixed stars, and a body of important "Observations."
Born at Nice, 1665; died 1729.

MARALDI, DOMENICO, nephew of the preceding, also an astronomer of great reputation, and author of treatises on the movements of the pole star, the figure of the earth, and the moon's parallax.
Born 1709; died 1783.

MARANHAO, or MARANHAM, *ma'-ran-ya-o*, a maritime province of Brazil, including the island of that name. It is bounded N. by the Atlantic Ocean, N.W. by the province of Pará, E. and S.E. by Ceará and Piauhy, and S.W. by Goyaz. The eastern part of the coast line is straight and almost unbroken; but in the western part, are the estuaries of the Itapicura and Mearim, forming the island of Maranhao, about 28 miles long and 20 wide. The surface of the province is nearly level, sloping gradually towards the north-east. The climate is excessively hot, and thunderstorms are

frequent. There are large forests, yielding ornamental and dye woods. Sheep, cattle, and horses are extensively reared. The capital is of the same name.

Rivers.—The Parnahiba, forming the eastern boundary; the Itapicuru and Mearim, and their affluents, flowing into the Atlantic.

Pro.—Rice, cotton, sugar, tropical fruits, and medicinal plants.

Area.—94,000 square miles.

Pop.—430,000. In the western part the Indians are in a savage state.

MARANHAO, MARANHAM, or **SAO LUIZ,** capital of the above province, on the west side of the island. It has a harbour, defended by forts, in a gay and pleasant place, with a very fine cathedral, ten churches, several monasteries and convents, an episcopal palace, various educational institutions, and a large botanical garden. The trade is considerable. **Pop.** 35,000. **Lat.** 2° 30′ S. **Lon.** 44° 18′ W.

MARANHAO, a river of Brazil, rising in Lake Formosa, province of Goyaz, and uniting with the Tocantenc-Grande.

MARANO, *ma-ra'-no*, a town of Italy, province of Napoli, 4 miles N.W. of Naples. **Pop.** 7,300.

MARANON, a river of S. America. (*See* AMAZON.)

MARANS, *ma'-ra*, a town of France, department Charente-Inférieure, at the confluence of the Vendée and the Sèvre-Niortaise, 13 miles N.E. of La Rochelle, in a marshy district. **Pop.** 4,500.

MARASH, *ma'-rash*, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey, inclosed by the pashalics of Sivas, Adana, Karamania, Aleppo, and Diarbekir. It is traversed by the principal chain of the Taurus mountains. Many of the valleys are fertile. **Pop.** unascertained, chiefly Turkomans.

MARASH, or **KERMANIA,** capital of the above province, picturesquely situated on three ridges of a mountain slope, above the right bank of the Jyhoon, 90 miles N.W. of Aleppo. There are a castle and about 25 mosques. In the vicinity are valuable iron mines. **Pop.** about 10,000.

MARAT, JEAN PAUL, *ma-ra'*, a French revolutionist, who spent a few of his earlier years in Great Britain, teaching languages in London and Edinburgh. He abstracted some valuable medals from Oxford, for which he was punished, and afterwards returned to Paris, where he studied physic, and set up as an empiric, selling his nostrums at an extravagant price. On the first outbreak of the Revolution, in 1789, he became a leader among the most violent of the revolutionary factions. In his first journal, the "Publiciste Parisien," he attacked Necker, and other eminent men. This was followed by his "Ami du Peuple," in which he excited the troops against their generals, the people at large against their king, and declared in print that France could never become happy until 270,000 heads had been struck off by the guillotine. Named deputy of the department of Paris in the Convention, he appeared there armed with pistols, and excited the greatest detestation. In 1793 he obtained the law against "suspects," and thousands were imprisoned. He with Robespierre and Danton then ruled France—"The Reign of Terror." The most atrocious murders were committed by his means, and he appeared to delight in nothing but the effusion of blood, when he was assassinated, in the midst of his career, while taking a bath, by Charlotte Corday. (*See* CORDAY.) After this still worse atrocities were perpetrated, and Marat's likeness was placed in a court of the Louvre, and his corpse received honours of interment in the Pantheon, whence it was cast out in 1795. Marat published a work on Man, or "Principles of the Reciprocal Influence of the Soul and Body," and tracts on Electricity and Light, in which he attacked the Newtonian system.

Born at Baudre, near Neufchâtel, 1744; assassinated, 1793.

MARATEA, *ma'-ra-tee-a*, a town of Italy, province of Basilicata, very prettily situated. It is very healthy. **Pop.** 6,500.

MARATHON, *mar'-a-thon*, a village on the E. shore of Attica, 20 miles N.E. of Athens. It is famous for the victory of Miltiades over the Persians, 490 B.C., under Darius.

MARATHON, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area,** 6,048 square miles. **Pop.** 17,121. The capital is Wausau.

MARATTI, CARLO, *ma-rat'-te*, an eminent Italian painter. He became the pupil of Andrea Sacchi, and chiefly applied himself to painting female saints. Pope Clement IX. gave him a pension, and conferred on him the order of knighthood. He was also painter in ordinary to Louis XIV.

Born at Camerino, 1625; **died** at Rome, 1713.

MARBELLA, *mar-bel'-la*, a city and port of Spain, province of Malaga, on the Mediterranean, 28 miles S.W. of Malaga. It is well built, has an elegant church, a town house, and other good public buildings. **Manf.** Esparto, leather, sugar, oil, and iron. **Pop.** 5,800, many engaged in the fisheries.

MARBLEHEAD, *mar'-bel-hed*, a seaport of Massachusetts, United States, 16 miles N.E. of Boston. There is a good harbour. **Manf.** Boots and shoes. **Pop.** 8,000, partly employed in the fisheries.

MARBURG, *mar'-boorg*, a town of Prussia, the capital of the province Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, 49 miles S.W. of Cassel. Its principal public building is the church of St. Elizabeth, completed 1283, with two towers 303 feet in height. It has also an old castle, built in 1065, a university, founded 1527 by Philip "the Magnanimous," a large library, hospital, infirmaries, orphan-house, and workhouse, and several charitable institutions. **Manf.** Linens, tobacco, leather, and pipes. **Pop.** 9,000.—A station on the railway to Frankfort.

MARBURG, or **MAHRBURG,** a town of the Austrian empire, in Styria, on the left bank of the Drave, 35 miles S.E. of Gratz. It is walled, and has four suburbs, and an old castle. Several large fairs are held annually. **Manf.** Rosoglio and leather. **Pop.** 11,225.

MARCARIA, *mar-ka'-re-a*, a town of Italy, province of Milano, near the left bank of the Ollio, 14 miles S.W. of Mantua. **Pop.** 7,500.

MARCEL, ST., *mar-sel'*, a town of France, department Indre, on the Creuse, 16 miles S.W. of Châteauroux. It occupies the site of the ancient Argentomagus, and there are the vestiges of a theatre and other Roman remains. **Pop.** 2,400.

MARCELLIN, ST., *mar-sel-la-(n)'*, a town of France, department Isère, 20 miles S.W. of Grenoble. It is walled, and well built, with wide streets, good public square, and fountains. **Manf.** Earthenware and cotton. There is a trade in wine, oil, goat-milk, cheese, and cattle.

MARCELLINUS, *mar-sel-lī'-nus*, a pope and saint, succeeded Caius in 296. He signalised himself by his courage in a severe persecution. The Donatists charged him with having sacrificed to idols; from which he was vindicated by Augustine.

Died 304.

MARCELLO, BENEDETTO, *mar'-sail-lo*, an eminent Italian composer, equally eminent as a poet, philosopher, and musician. His compositions in music were numerous. His principal prose work was his "Teatro alla Moda" (the Fashionable Stage), intended as a ludicrous criticism on modern operas.

Born at Venice, 1686; **died** 1739.

MARCELLUS I., ST., *mar-sel'-lus*, Pope, succeeded Marcellinus in 308. The emperor Maxentius banished him from Rome for excommunicating an apostate.

Died 310.

MARCELLUS II. (Marcello Servini), was secretary to Paul III., who made him a cardinal, and one of the presidents at the council of Trent. He succeeded Julius III., but died a few weeks after his election.

Died 1555.

MARCELLUS, MARCUS CLAUDIUS, a famous Roman general, who, after the first Punic war, had the command of an expedition against the Gauls, where he obtained the *spolia opima*, by killing with his own hand, Viridomarus, the king of the enemy; soon after he was intrusted to oppose Hannibal in Italy, and was the first Roman who obtained any advantage over him. Marcellus, in his third consulship, was sent with a powerful force against Syracuse. He attacked it by sea and land, but his operations proved ineffectual, the invention of the philosopher Archimedes baffling all the efforts and destroying all the great and stupendous military engines of the Romans, during three successive years. (*See* ARCHIMEDES.) The perseverance of Marcellus, aided by treachery, at last gave him the victory. After the conquest of Syracuse, Marcellus was called upon to oppose Hannibal a second time. He displayed great military talents in his operations against this general, but was not, however, sufficiently vigilant against the snares of his adversary. He imprudently separated himself from his camp, and was killed in an ambuscade.

Died B.C. 208.

MARCET, JANE, *mar'-set*, maiden name Haldimand, wife of a physician at Edinburgh, and authoress of "Conversations on Chemistry," and other well-known elementary works on scientific subjects.

Born 1769; **died** 1858.

MARCH, *march*, a town of Cambridgeshire, on the Nene, 29 miles N. of Cambridge. It has some trade in coals, timber, and corn. The church is elegant and spacious. The court house is very splendid. **Pop.** 6,190.—A junction station on the Great Eastern railway.

MARCH, or MORAWA, *marsh*, a river of Austria, flowing through Moravia, and, after a course of 180 miles, joining the Danube, on the left bank, 7 miles above Presburg.

MARCHE, *marsh*, an old province of central France, now forming the department Creuse, and parts of Haute-Vienne.

MARCHE, or MARCHE-EN-FAMENNE, a town of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 26 miles S. of Dinant. **Manf.** Lace and iron. **Pop.** 2,600. The treaty between Austria and Holland, known as the Perpetual Edict, was signed here in 1577.

MARCHENA, *mar-chaï'-na*, a town of Spain, province of Seville, 33 miles E. of Seville. **Manf.** Woollens. **Pop** 14,262.—In its neighbourhood are sulphur-baths.

MARCHIENNES, *mar-she-an'*, a town of France, department Nord, 19 miles S.E. of Lille. **Manf.** Tulle, flax, and leather. **Pop.** 3,250.

MARCHIN, *mar-sha(n)'*, a town of Belgium, province of Liége, on the Hoyeux, 21 miles S.W. of Liége. **Manf.** Iron and paper. There are stone quarries in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3,500.

MARCIANISI, *mar-che-a-ne'-se*, a town of Italy, province of Terradi Lavoro, 13 miles N. of Naples, in a plain. There are several lakes near it. **Pop.** 11,108.

MARCIANUS, *mar-shi-aï'-nus*, a Thracian of obscure family, who obtained the imperial throne on the death of Theodosius II., in 450. His reign, though it lasted little more than six years, was marked by peaceful and energetic measures.

Born about the end of the 4th century; **died** 457.

MARCIGNY, *mar-seen'-ye*, a town of France, department Saône-et-Loire, 14 miles from Charolles. **Manf.** Damasks and earthenware. **Pop.** 2,500.

MARCION, *mar-se-on*, founder of the MARCIONITES, an ascetic Gnostic sect. He was excommunicated by his father the bishop of Sinope and went to Rome. He founded a system which is but little known. He rejected all the Old, and all the New Testament, but St. Luke's Gospel and some of the Epistles in an altered form.

Lived about 120 A.D.

MARCO-POLO. (*See* POLO.)

MARCO, SAN, *mar'-ko*, a town near the north coast of Sicily, province of Messina. It contains many good residences, and in the vicinity are orchards and market-gardens. **Pop.** 4,700.

MARCOUF, ST., *mar-koof'*, two small islands off the north coast of France, in the English Channel, department Manche, defending the roadstead off Cape La Hogue. They were taken by the British in 1795, but restored to France at the peace of Amiens.

MARDIN, *mard-een*, a town of Turkey in Asia, pashalic of Bagdad, 57 miles S. of Diarbekir. It is almost 2,300 feet above the sea level, and contains several mosques, and the citadel is worth inspection. **Manf.** Leather, linen, and cotton. **Pop.** 15,000, about half of whom are Kurds, the remainder Chaldeans and Maronites.

MAREE LOCH, *mar-ee*, a lake in Rossshire, about 18 miles long and 2 wide. It never freezes over. An ancient chapel is on one of the islands.

MAREMMA, *ma-raim'-ma*, a marshy region of Italy, nearly 1,000 square miles in extent, extending along the western sea coast from Orbitello to Piombino. The soil is fertile, but the malaria is most unhealthy. Some improvement has been effected by drainage. It formerly contained several of the most flourishing Etruscan cities.

MARENGO, or MARENGO SPINETTA, *ma-ren'-go*, a village of northern Italy, on the right bank of the Bormida, 3 miles from Alessandria. It stands in the midst of forests. On the 14th June, 1800, Bonaparte defeated here the Austrians under General Melas.

MARENNES, *ma-ren'*, a town of France, department Charente-Inférieure, one mile from the Bay of Biscay, 23 miles S. of Rochelle. It has a brisk traffic in salt (from the marshes in the neighbourhood), wine, and brandy. **Pop.** 4,400.

MARGARET, daughter of Valdemar III., king of Denmark, and wife of Haco VIII., king of Norway, was placed on the throne of both kingdoms, on the death of her son, Olaf IV., in 1387. The Swedes, dissatisfied with their king Albert, offered their crown to Margaret, who accepted it, and defeated Albert. Three years afterwards, the states of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway passed a law, known by the name of the Union of Calmar, by which the three kingdoms were united, and the monarchy limited. She was a lady of vigorous constitution, and beautiful in person, and has been styled "the Semiramis of the North."

Born 1353; **died** 1412.

MARGARET, daughter of René of Anjou, king of Sicily, and wife of Henry VI., king of England. In the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, she displayed the character of a heroine, and virtually governed England. Her husband being taken prisoner, in 1455, by the earl of Warwick, she levied forces, set Henry at liberty, and entered London in triumph. But, in 1460, her army was defeated at Northampton, and Henry again became a prisoner; the queen, however, escaped into Scotland, and collected another army, with which she marched against the duke of York, who fell in the battle of Wakefield. She next defeated Warwick at the second battle of St. Alban's; but being routed at Towton, she fled to France, to implore succour from Louis XI., who refused her any assistance. This intrepid woman then returned to England, where she was joined by several of her party, but was defeated at Hexham. In 1471 she was taken prisoner and sent to the Tower, and, in 1475, purchased her liberty by a large ransom obtained from Louis XI. of France. She then returned to France, where she died at the château of Dampierre, in Anjou.

Born 1425; **died** 1482.

MARGARET, Countess of Richmond and Derby. She married Edmund, earl of Richmond, by whom she had a son, who became king of England, by the title of Henry VII. After being a widow some time, she married Sir Henry Stafford, on whose death she united herself to Thomas, Lord Stanley, created earl of Derby in 1485. The countess was a liberal patron of learning, and founded two colleges at Cambridge,—Christ's and St. John's. She also instituted in that university a theological professorship, and endowed a school at Torrington, in Devonshire. She translated from the French a work entitled "The Mirroure of Golde for the Sinful Soule," also the fourth book of Thomas à Kempis' "Imitation."

Born 1441; **died** 1509.

MARGUERITE DE VALOIS, *mar-ga-reet'*, queen of Navarre, and sister to Francis I., king of France, was the daughter of Charles of Orleans, duke of Angoulême. She was highly educated, being a mistress of several foreign languages, and of most attractive manners. In 1509 she married Charles, duke of Alençon, two years after whose death, in 1526, she became the wife of Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre, by whom she had Jeanne d'Albret, mother of Henry IV. Margaret assisted her husband in improving his dominions, and she greatly encouraged the Protestants, although, in her later years, intimidated probably by the threats of the Catholic party, she professed to conform to their church. Besides other works, she wrote the "Heptameron," a collection of tales, after the manner, and with more than the licence, of Boccaccio.

Born at Angoulême, 1492; **died** in Bigorre, 1549.

MARGARITA, SANTA, *mar-ga-ré-ta*, a town of Sicily, 42 miles N.W. of Girgenti. **Pop.** 7,900.

MARGARITA, or NUEVA SPARTA, *mar'-ga-ri-ta*, an island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, from which it is separated by an arm of the sea, formerly famous for pearl-fishing, hence the title, 40 miles long, with a breadth of between 5 and 20. Fertile in the interior, but barren along the coasts. Maize, coffee, sugar, cotton, and bananas are cultivated. A great deal of poultry and large stock are reared, and the fishery is extensive. **Area,** 441 square miles. **Pop.** 20,000. **Lat.** 11° N. **Lon.** 64° W.

MARGATE, *mar'-gait*, a seaport, municipal borough, and popular watering-place of England, at the mouth of the Thames, and north-eastern extremity of the coast of Kent, 16 miles E. of Canterbury, on the Isle of Thanet. Its principal buildings are a modern church, the old church, an almshouse, infirmary, national-school, assembly-rooms, town-hall, market-house, baths, &c. The vicinity abounds with agreeable walks and rides. There is a fine stone pier, 900 feet long and 60 feet wide, built at an expense of £100,000; and the promenade has a handsome raised and enclosed walk on it; and there is also a jetty, 1,000 feet long, and 18 feet wide. Margate is chiefly supported by the numerous visitors who resort hither in summer, and the business which their residence occasions. It carries on also a considerable trade in corn and fish sent to the metropolis, in coals imported from Newcastle and Sunderland, and in timber, iron, tar, tin, and hemp, from Memel and Riga. **Pop.** 15,889, but during the season it accommodates at least 80,000 visitors. It has the reputation of being the most healthy watering-place in England. It is in constant communication with London by steamboats, and is a station on the South-Eastern and London, Chatham and Dover railways.

MARIA CHRISTINA, *chris-té'-na*, the ex-queen-dowager of Spain. She married Ferdinand VII., and is mother of Isabella II. and the duchess of Montpensier. A civil war broke out in 1833, as Don Carlos, the brother of Ferdinand, claimed the throne. The queen-mother had meantime contracted a morganatic marriage with Don Fernando Muñoz, her chamberlain, by whom she has ten children. A conspiracy nearly proved fatal to Muñoz, and in 1840 she resigned the regency and retired to France. She returned to Spain in 1843, and was publicly wedded to Muñoz the next year. She was disliked by the liberal party of Spain, and a revolution caused her retirement from Spain in 1854; she returned in 1864, and left the country again in 1868.

Born 1806.

MARIA LOUISA, empress of France, daughter of Francis I. of Austria, and second wife of Napoleon. A year after her marriage she gave birth to a son, known first as the king of Rome, and afterwards as the duke de Reichstadt. On the abdication of Napoleon she retired to Schönbrunn, and in 1816 received the duchies of Parma, Placenza, and Guastalla, and afterwards married morganatically Count von Neipperg.

Born 1791; **died** at Vienna, 1847.

MARIA THERESA, *tai-rai'-sa*, archduchess of Austria, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and empress of Germany, was the daughter of the em-

perer Charles VI. and of Elizabeth Christina, of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel. Her father having lost his only son, the archduke Leopold, constituted Maria Theresa the heiress of his estates. In 1713 was formed the famous Pragmatic Sanction, by which, in default of male issue, the succession passed to the eldest of his daughters. She married, in 1736, Francis Stephen of Lorraine, afterwards emperor Francis I. In 1740 her father died, which event plunged Europe into war. Frederic of Prussia invaded Silesia, to which conquest he added Moravia. The elector of Bavaria aspired to the crowns of Bohemia and the empire, and was supported by France, in violation of the Pragmatic Sanction. He was crowned emperor at Frankfort, in 1742. Meanwhile, Maria Theresa appealed to her Hungarian subjects. A powerful army was formed, with Kevenhuller at its head, which recovered several important places. Maria formed a treaty with England, which supplied her with money and troops, and, what was of greater consequence, detached the Prussian monarch from the league, by letting him keep Silesia and Gratz. Maria Theresa was crowned queen of Bohemia, at Prague, in 1743; and, in June of the same year, the king of England and his son, the duke of Cumberland, in person, gained a great victory at Dettingen. The king of Sardinia now declared himself for the queen of Hungary, who, in 1745, had placed the imperial crown on the head of her husband, at Frankfort. After eight years of war, in 1748 a peace was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, by which Maria Theresa was secured in her rights. (*See* FREDERICK II.) She employed the interval of peace in organising her armies, repairing or constructing fortifications, regulating and encouraging commerce, founding military schools, and in erecting colleges of learning. She also caused observatories to be built at Vienna, Gratz, and Tyrnau, which she supplied with the best instruments. The wounded and infirm soldiers found an asylum in hospitals, and the widows and children of officers were liberally provided for. In 1756 this calm was disturbed by the king of Prussia, who marched into Saxony and Bohemia; Count Daun, however, eventually forced the Prussians to raise the siege, by gaining the victory of Chotzemitz. On this occasion, Maria Theresa instituted the military order called by her name. After many engagements, peace was concluded in 1763, leaving Austria and Prussia with the same boundaries as before the war. Her husband died in 1765, and she never put off her mourning attire till her death. In 1772 she, somewhat unwillingly, joined the king of Prussia and the empress Catherine in the dismemberment of Poland. By the death of Maximilian Joseph, elector of Bavaria, in 1777, war was rekindled between Austria and Prussia, but was terminated in 1779, by the peace of Teschen, which added to the former state a small portion of Bavaria. Maria Theresa was one of the most energetic and noble of rulers. She suppressed the Inquisition in Milan, and the order of Jesuits, maintained the rights of her kingdom, and corrected many abuses in the church. She was nevertheless a strict Roman Catholic; and so well and wisely had she governed her people, that she descended to the grave earning, and fully meriting, the name of mother of her country.

Born at Vienna, 1717; **died** at Vienna, 1780.

MARIAMNE, *ma-ri-am'-ne*, the wife of Herod the Great, by whom she had two sons, Alexander and Aristobulus, and two daughters. Herod passionately loved Mariamne, but she had little affection for him, especially after he put to death her brother Aristobulus. When Herod went to Rome to court the favour of Augustus, he left secret orders with Josephus and Sohemus to destroy Mariamne and her mother, if any misfortune should happen to him. Mariamne having obtained this secret from Sohemus, upbraided Herod, at his return, with his inhumanity, for which he put both her and Sohemus to death.

Died B.C. 28.

MARIANA, JUAN, *ma-re-a'-na*, Spanish historian, who, at the age of 17, entered the order of the Jesuits, and was at an early age a teacher in the school at Rome, and afterwards in Sicily, at Paris, and at Toledo. He distinguished himself, in 1599, by a famous book, entitled "De Rege et Regis Institutione," in which he justified the assassination of heretical princes: it was burnt at Paris by order of parliament. His greatest work is "The History of Spain," written first in Latin and afterwards in Spanish, in 30 volumes, down to the year 1516. Besides the above, and several other learned works, he wrote a "Treatise on Weights and Measures," and another on the "Faults of Government and Society," in Spanish.

Born at Talavera, 1537; **died** 1624.

MARIANNA, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes. It stands in a plain upwards of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and has a cathedral, seven other churches, convents, an episcopal palace, and several good educational institutions. **Pop.** 8,000.

MARIANNE ISLANDS. (*See* LADRONES.)

MARIAS LAS TRES, *ma-re'-as las trais*, "the Three Marys," three small islands in the North Pacific, off the coast of Mexico. The largest has a length of 15 miles and a breadth of 8. They are uninhabited, except when visited by seamen. **Lat.** 21° 10′ N. **Lon.** 106° 15′ W.

MARIA-THERESIOPEL, *tai-rai'-sa-o-pel*, a town of the Austrian empire, in the Banat, on Lake Banitsch, near the frontiers of Hungary. It consists of a royal free town and 16 suburbs. There are a high church, a fine Greek church, and several other churches, a monastery, town-house, and barracks. **Manf. Linen**, leather, boots and shoes. Four markets are held annually, and there is a large trade in horses, cattle, sheep, hides, and wool. **Pop.** 61,367.

MARIAZELL, or ZELL, *ma'-re-a-tsel'*, a market-town of Styria, near the limits of Austria, 59 miles from Vienna. It is noted for a shrine and an image of the Virgin, which attract hither about 250,000 pilgrims annually, who spend their nights in the woods in riot and debauchery. **Pop.** 1,200.

MARICOPA, *ma-re-ko'-pa*, a newly-formed county of Arizona Territory, United States. **Area**, 14,500 square miles. **Pop.** 5,689. The chief place is Phœnix.

MARIE ANTOINETTE, JOSÉPHINE JEAN, *ma'-re an'-twoi-net*, queen of France and archduchess of Austria, was the daughter of the emperor Francis I. and of Maria Theresa. In 1770 she married the dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XVI. At the celebration of the ceremony, in May of that year, two tremendous thunderstorms happened; and at the fête given by the city of Paris, a few weeks afterwards, above 1,200 persons perished by the falling of a building erected for letting off fire-works, and a great number of spectators fell into the Seine and were drowned. The dauphiness, on that melancholy occasion, sent all the money she possessed to the lieutenant of police, for the relief of the distressed. At the death of a monarch in France, it was the

custom for the people to pay a tax to the new queen; this she caused to be dispensed with, when, by the demise of Louis XV., in 1774, she ascended the throne. In 1785 she became unpopular, in consequence of the diamond necklace affair, but modern researches have quite vindicated her reputation. (*See* LAMOTTE.) When the Revolution burst forth, in 1789, the public fury was directed against her, and her life was attempted at Versailles by a band of assassins; but she supported herself, amidst the vilest indignities and brutal scenes, with unshaken fortitude. On the famous 6th of October, when the frantic mob led the royal family in triumph from Versailles to Paris, and uttered dreadful exclamations against the queen, she presented herself before them alone, when her intrepid air for a period disarmed their malice, and turned their menaces into applause. On that memorable journey the mob carried before the carriage the heads of two of the king's guard on pikes. The courage of the queen, after being arrested at Varennes and conducted back to the Tuileries, remained unshaken. In the Temple her behaviour was marked by heroic fortitude. In July, 1793, she was separated from her son, which excited in her the most affecting grief; and in August she was conducted in the night to the Conciergerie, where she was confined in a dark and damp dungeon. In October she was brought to trial on the charge of having embezzled the public property, corresponded with foreign enemies, and transmitted large sums to the emperor. Accusations of crimes the most unnatural were also produced; to which she opposed a spirit and resolution of conscious innocence. Though nothing was proved, sentence of condemnation was passed against her, which she heard with triumph. On the 16th of the same month she was conducted in a cart to the scaffold, where she suffered the fatal stroke. Her body was thrown into a grave and consumed by quicklime. Marie Antoinette possessed great personal beauty and an accomplished mind; she spoke the French language with purity, and the Italian as her own tongue. She also understood Latin. She was kind-hearted and honest; thoughtlessness was perhaps the greatest vice that could be attributed to her; and it caused her to be most unjustly slandered on several occasions. She left a son, who died in prison. (*See* LOUIS XVII.)

Born at Vienna, 1755; **died** 1793.

MARIE-AUX-MINES, or **ST. MARKIRCH**, *o-meen'*, a town of Germany, in Upper Alsace, 24 miles N.W. of Colmar. **Manf.** Cotton goods and hosiery, worsted, and leather. **Pop.** 12,500.

MARIE DE' MEDICI, *méd'-e-che*, daughter of Francis I., grand-duke of Tuscany, married Henry IV. of France, in 1600. The union was rendered unhappy in consequence of the jealous, obstinate, and violent character of the queen; but, although she was constantly quarrelling with Henry, and under the influence of disreputable favourites, the most reliable historians acquit her of the odious charge with which some writers have sought to brand her,—that of being privy to the king's murder. On the death of Henry IV. in 1610, she was named regent; but her administration was disgraced by the countenance she afforded to unworthy favourites. She even quarrelled with her son, afterwards Louis XIII., who was compelled to quit the court. A reconciliation was, however, effected between them by Richelieu, against whom she afterwards intrigued, and failing, was imprisoned at Compiègne, whence she escaped to Brussels in 1631. The remainder of her life was spent in exile, in England, Belgium, and Germany. Her death took place at Cologne, where she was almost without the common necessaries of life, and is said to have died in a hayloft.

Born at Florence, 1573; **died** 1642.

MARIE GALANTE, *ma'-re ga-lant'*, one of the French West India islands, 20 miles N. of Dominica. The shores are steep and rocky, and there are dense forests. Coffee, sugar, cotton, and cocoa are cultivated, and cattle and horses are bred. The chief town is Grandbourg, or Marigot, on the south-west coast. **Area**, 60 square miles. **Pop.** 13,000. It was, in 1493, discovered by Columbus, who gave it the name of his ship.

MARIENBAD, *ma-re'-en-bad'*, a Bohemian village, celebrated for its cold chalybeate and saline baths. It is situate in a valley lying 30 miles N.W. of Pilsen, and is nearly 2,000 feet above the sea level. **Pop.** 1,600; in the season there are nearly 10,000 visitors.

MARIENBERG, *ma-re'-en-bairg*, a town of Saxony, circle Zwickau, 38 miles S.W. of Dresden, in the centre of a mining district. **Manf.** Steam-engines. **Pop.** 5,600.

MARIENBURG, a town of Prussia, province of Prussia, on the Nogat, 26 miles S.E. of Dantzic. Its castle, a singular surface, in the Gothic style (restored in 1820), was long the seat of the grand master of the Teutonic order, who came here from Venice in 1300. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, and cotton goods. There are also extensive distilleries and breweries. **Pop.** 8,300.

MARIENWERDER, *ma'-re-en-vair'-der*, a town of Prussia, the capital of the province of Prussia, near the Vistula, 47 miles S.E. of Dantzic. It has an old castle, a cathedral, a school of arts and agriculture, and an hospital, and is the residence of many government officials. **Manf.** Woollens; and there are breweries and distilleries. **Pop.** 7,200.

MARIENWERDER, a district of the province of Prussia. The surface is generally flat, and there are many large lakes and extensive forests. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and horses are reared. **Area**, 6,000 square miles. **Pop.** 836,717.

MARIESTAD, *ma'-re-stat'*, a town of Sweden capital of a lan, or province of the same name, on the south-eastern shore of Lake Wener, 157 miles S.W. of Stockholm. There are a fine church and good public buildings on a small island formed by the river Tida. There are the ruins of an old episcopal castle. **Pop.** 2,500.

MARIETTA, *ma-re-et'-ta*, a town of Ohio, United States, on both sides of the Muskingum, at its junction with the Ohio, 90 miles S.E. of Columbus. There is a suburb, Harmar. This is the oldest town in the state, and there are remarkable remains of one of the prehistoric cities of America. **Pop.** 5,500.

MARIGNANO, MELEGNANO, or **MALAGNANO**, *ma-reen-ya'-no*, or *mel'-en-ya'-no*, a town of Italy, province Milano, on the Lambro, 10 miles S.E. of Milan. It is a handsome town. **Pop.** 4,100.—Here, in the month of June, 1859, a brilliant action took place between the allied French and Sardinian troops and those of the Austrians, in which the latter were defeated.

MARIN, *ma-rin'*, a county of California, United States. **Area**, 570 square miles. **Pop.** 11,328. The capital is San Rafael.

MARINDUQUE, *ma-rin-dú'-que*, an island of the Indian Archipelago, belonging to the Philippines. It is 33 miles long, 20 broad. **Pop.** 20,000.

MARINGUES, *ma-ring'*, a town of France, department Puy-de-Dôme, at the confluence of the Morge with the Allier, 15 miles N.E. of Clermont. **Manf.** Chamois leather. **Pop.** 4,100.

MARINEO, *ma-ré'-ne-o*, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 11 miles S. of Palermo. **Pop.** 8,400.

MARINI, GIOVANNI BATISTE, *ma-ré'-no*, an Italian poet. His father having discarded him for refusing to study the law, he became secretary to the grand admiral of Naples, after which he went to Rome, where he was patronized by Cardinal Aldobrandino. His principal poem was entitled "Adonis," dedicated to Louis XIII., at the time when Marino was at Paris, whether he had been invited by Marie de' Medici. He afterwards retired to his native city, where public celebrations were held in his honour. His early poems were greatly disfigured by grossness, which he afterwards regretted. He was the founder of a school of florid and overstrained poetry, known as Marinist.

Born at Naples, 1569; **died** 1625.

MARINO, a market-town of Italy, near Lake Albano, 12 miles S.E. of Rome. It is surrounded by strong walls, with towers, has a cathedral with a fine piazza, and a handsome street, the Corso. **Pop.** 6,000.

MARINO FALIERO. (*See* FALIERO.)

MARINO, SAN, a small but independent state in the north-east of Italy. It is one of the smallest and most ancient states of Europe. It consists of a rocky mountain, upwards of 2,000 feet high, among the lesser ranges of the Apennines, and a small territory. The population are chiefly occupied with rural pursuits, but manufactures of silk are carried on. The government is Republican, with an executive, composed of 12 members, selected from the sovereign grand council of 60, of whom one-third are nobles. There are two captains-regent, one chosen from the nobles, who hold office only for six months. **Area**, 21 square miles. **Pop.** 7,600. **Lat.** 43° 50′ N. **Lon.** 12° 21′ 24″ E.

MARINO, SAN, the capital of the above state, stands on the side of the mountain, 12 miles from Rimini. It has several churches, a governor's palace, convents, and hospitals, and three small castles, besides other fortifications. **Pop.** 8,000.—This town is built round a hermitage, founded in the 4th century, by Marinus, a native of Dalmatia, and is accessible only by one road.

MARIO, GIUSEPPE, Marquis di Candia, Italian vocalist. At the age of 20 he entered the Sardinian army, but having incurred some blame, threw up his commission, and went to Paris, where his remarkable musical abilities attracted attention, and having studied at the Conservatoire, appeared at the opera in 1838, and at once attained the very highest rank, and his career, until his retirement in 1871, was one long career of triumph. For beauty of voice, exquisite taste, and tender, yet vigorous acting, he has never had a superior. He married the great singer Giula Grisi.

Born at Turin, 1810. **Died** 1883.

MARION, *ma'-re-on*, the name of 17 counties in the United States:—

ALABAMA.—**Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 9,364. The capital is Pikeville.

ARKANSAS.—**Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 7,907. The capital is Yellville.

FLORIDA.—**Area**, 1,760 square miles. **Pop.** 13,046, more than half being coloured. The capital is Ocala.

GEORGIA.—**Area**, 432 square miles. **Pop.** 8,598, about half being coloured. The capital is Buena Vista.

ILLINOIS.—**Area**, 579 square miles. **Pop.** 23,686. The capital is Salem.

INDIANA.—**Area**, 360 square miles. **Pop.** 102,782. The capital is INDIANOPOLIS.

IOWA.—**Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 25,111. The capital is KNOXVILLE.

KANSAS.—**Area**, 1,044 square miles. **Pop.** 12,453. The chief town is Marion Centre.

KENTUCKY.—**Area**, 304 square miles. **Pop.** 14,693, about one-fourth being coloured. The capital is Lebanon.

MISSISSIPPI.—**Area**, 1,224 square miles. **Pop.** 6,901, about one-third being coloured. The capital is Columbia.

MISSOURI.—**Area**, 425 square miles. **Pop.** 25,000, including about 4,000 coloured. The capital is Palmyra.

OHIO.—**Area**, 384 square miles. **Pop.** 20,565. The capital is MARION.

OREGON TERRITORY.—**Area**, 2,900 square miles. **Pop.** 14,576. The capital is SALEM.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—**Area**, 12,000 square miles. **Pop.** 34,107, about half being coloured. The capital is Marion Court House.

TENNESSEE.—**Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 10,910. The capital is Jasper.

TEXAS.—**Area**, 320 square miles. **Pop.** 10,983, about half being coloured. The capital is Jefferson.

WEST VIRGINIA.—**Area**, 275 square miles. **Pop.** 17,198. The capital is Fairmount.

MARIOTTE, EDME, *ma'-re-ot*, an eminent French mathematician and natural philosopher, who was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in 1666. He distinguished himself by his hydraulic experiments. His principal works are "A Treatise on Philosophy," "On the Motion of Waters," "On the Movement of Pendulums," "Experiments on Colours," "Treatise on Levels."

Born 1620; **died** 1684.

MARIPOSA, *ma-re-pó'-sa*, a county of California, United States. **Area**, 1,440 square miles. **Pop.** 5,000, about a quarter being coloured.

MARITIMO, *ma-re-té'-mo*, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, situate off the north-west coast of Sicily. It is mountainous and barren, 4 miles long, with a breadth of 2. It is the ancient Hiera.

MARITZA, *ma-rit'-za*, the ancient Hebrus, a river of European Turkey, province of Rumili, rising in the Balkans, flowing past Adrianople, to which point it is navigable, and falling into the Ægean, by the Gulf of Enos. The total length is 310 miles.

MARIUPOL, or MARIAMPAL, *ma'-re-oo-pol*, a seaport of European Russia, at the mouth of the Kalmuis, in the Sea of Azof, government of Ekaterinoslav, 60 miles W. of Taganrog. There is a considerable export of wheat, linseed, wool, and hides. **Pop.** 8,000.

MARIUS, CAIUS, *ma-ri-us*, a celebrated Roman, who was seven times consul. He was of obscure origin, and in his youth was a husbandman; which employment he quitted for the army, and became a centurion under Scipio. After this, he served against the Cimbri and other barbarous nations who had invaded Italy; but he tarnished the glory of his victories by the basest cruelties to the vanquished, especially the women. In his sixth consulate he had Sulla for his rival, who marched to Rome with his army, and obliged Marius to quit the city. After wandering some time, he was recalled to Rome by Cinna, with whom he was chosen consul, in which year he died, of excessive drinking.

Born near Arpinum, 157 B.C.; **died** 86 B.C.

MARIVAUX, PETER CARLET DE CHAMBLAIN DE, *ma'-re-vo*, a celebrated French writer, whose comedies and romances are distinguished by their moral tendency. His best works are "The Poor Philosopher," "Marianne," "Le Paysan Parvenu," "Pharsamon." He also wrote a work entitled "The French Spectator."

Born at Paris, 1678; **died** 1763.

MARK, ST., *mark*, the Evangelist, was the nephew of Barnabas, and accompanied St. Paul on his travels. He wrote his gospel for the use of the Roman Christians, about A.D. 72. He is said to have founded the church of Alexandria, and to have suffered martyrdom, his body being transported to Venice, which chose him for its patron saint.

MARK, a pope and saint, succeeded Sylvester I. in 336. There passes under his name an epistle addressed to St. Athanasius.

Died 336.

MARK ANTONY. (*See* ANTONIUS.)

MARKET DRAYTON, *drai'-ton*, a market-town of Salop, on the Terne, 18 miles N.E. of Shrewsbury. It has a church, erected in the reign of King Stephen. **Manf.** Paper and haircloth. **Pop.** 5,954.

MARKET-HARBOROUGH, a market-town of Leicestershire, 15 miles S.E. of Leicester. There are a fine town-hall, and a very handsome church. **Pop.** 5,350.

MARLBOROUGH, *marl'-bur-o*, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in Wiltshire, on the Kennet, 26 miles N. of Salisbury. It has an old church of St. Mary, displaying various styles of architecture; St. Peter's (restored in 1863) is adorned by a lofty square tower, with battlement and pinnacles; a grammar-school, and a proprietary college, an important establishment, partly built on the site of an old castle. **Manf.** Sacking and ropes. **Pop.** 3,343. A station on the Great Western railway.

MARLBOROUGH, formerly a province of New Zealand. The fine sheep runs known as the Wairu Plains, are in the south-eastern part. The northern part is densely wooded. There are two noble inlets, Queen Charlotte's Sound, 25 miles long, and Pelosus Sound, which is larger. The chief port is Picton, at the head of Queen Charlotte's Sound, connected with Blenheim, the capital, by a line of railway. **Area** 4,250 sq. m.

MARLBOROUGH, a county of South Carolina, United States. **Area,** 505 square miles. **Pop.** 20,598. half being coloured. The capital is Bennettsville.

MARLBOROUGH, a town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, United States, 25 miles W. of Boston. It is built on several hills, and within the limits of the town is Lake William, covering 160 acres. **Manf.** Boots and shoes. **Pop.** 10,127.

MARLBOROUGH, JOHN CHURCHILL, duke of, an illustrious English general and statesman. He received but an indifferent education, for his father, Sir Winston Churchill, a royalist gentleman of ancient family, took him to court at the age of 12 years, where he became page to the duke of York, and, in 1666, obtained a commission in the guards. His first service was at the siege of Tangier, against the Moors, and, on his return to England, he became the favourite of the duchess of Cleveland, who gave him £5,000, with which he purchased an annuity for life. He served afterwards in the Netherlands, from 1672 to 1677, under the great Turenne, who was so pleased with his person and bravery, as to call him the "Handsome Englishman," and further declared that he would one day prove a master in the art of war. He distinguished himself so gallantly at the siege of Maestricht, that the king of France publicly thanked him at the head of the regiment. On his return to England he was made lieutenant-colonel, gentleman of the bedchamber, and master of the robes to the duke of York, who had taken Arabella Churchill, John's sister, for his mistress. He attended that prince to Holland and Scotland, and about this time married Miss Sarah Jennings, maid of honour to Princess, afterwards Queen Anne. In 1682 he was made a peer, by the title of Baron Eymouth, in Scotland, and when James came to the crown, he was sent to France to notify the event. In 1685 he was created Lord Churchill of Sandridge, and, soon afterwards, materially assisted in suppressing Monmouth's rebellion. He continued to serve King James with great fidelity till the arrival of William of Orange; whereupon he went over to that prince, an act of treachery which has been stigmatised by several writers, perhaps unjustly, as fraught with base ingratitude. His own apology was a regard for the religion and constitution of his country; and it may not unfairly be presumed that although at first induced to support his old patron, he became gradually disgusted at his baseness, and his vigorous mind saw that it was useless to oppose the determination of the great majority of Englishmen to change the dynasty. King William created him earl of Marlborough in 1689, and appointed him commander-in-chief of the English army in the Low Countries. He next served in Ireland, and reduced Cork, with other strong places. But in 1692 he was suddenly dismissed from his employments, and committed to the Tower; whence, however, he was soon released. After the death of queen Mary, he was restored to favour; and at the close of that reign he had the command of the English forces in Holland, and was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the States, who chose him captain-general of their forces. On the commencement of Queen Anne's reign, he recommended a war with France and Spain, which advice was adopted. In the first campaign of 1702 he took a number of strong towns, particularly Liège. He returned to England the following winter, and received the thanks of both houses, and the honour of a dukedom from the queen. In 1704 he joined prince Eugene, with whom he fought the French and Bavarians at Blenheim, and obtained a complete victory, taking Marshal Tallard prisoner. Just before this event he had been created a prince of the empire. In the winter he returned to England, bringing with him Marshal Tallard, and 26 other officers of rank, 121 standards, and 179 colours. He again received the thanks of parliament, and the grant of the manor of Woodstock, with the hundred of Wotton. In 1706 he fought the famous battle of Ramilies, in which his life was frequently in the most imminent danger, a cannon-shot taking off the head of Colonel Bingly as he was helping the duke to remount. This victory accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, and other important places. He arrived in England in November, and received fresh honours and grants from the queen and parliament. A bill was passed to settle the titles upon the male and female issue of his daughters; and Blenheim House was ordered to be built to perpetuate his gallant services. He had also a pension of £5,000 a year granted him. The following campaign presented nothing worth recording; but the ensuing one was pushed with such vigour, that the French king was glad to enter into a negotiation

for peace, which, however, had no effect. In 1709, Marlborough defeated Marshal Villars at Malplaquet; for which victory a general thanksgiving was solemnised. In the winter of 1711 he returned to England, having added considerably to his laurels; but soon after he was dismissed from his employments. To add to this disgrace, a prosecution was commenced against him for applying the public money to his private purposes. Thereupon he went into voluntary banishment, accompanied by his duchess, and remained abroad till 1714, when he landed at Dover, amidst the acclamations of the people. Queen Anne was just dead, and her successor restored the duke to his military appointments, making him commander-in-chief of the forces, but his infirmities increasing, he retired from public employment, having survived his intellectual faculties. After his death, his remains were interred with great pomp in Westminster Abbey.

Born in Devonshire, 1650; **died** 1722.

MARLBOROUGH, SARAH, Duchess of, wife of the preceding, was a lady of strong mind, but overbearing passions. At a very early age she entered the service of the Duchess of York, and for a long time she exercised over the weak and easy nature of Queen Anne a most commanding influence. The queen threw off all royal etiquette when corresponding with the haughty duchess. In this romantic affair, Queen Anne was simply "Mrs. Morley," while the duchess was styled as "dear Mrs. Freeman." In the end, however, the queen felt her yoke to be intolerable, and after a long struggle for power, the duchess was dismissed the court (being supplanted by Abigail Hill, afterwards Mrs. Masham). She outlived the duke several years, and when she died left a fortune of £3,000,000 sterling. Her only son died young, and the title passed to the descendants of her daughters.

Born 1660; **died** 1744.

MARLOW, GREAT, *mar'-lo*, a borough and market town of Buckinghamshire on the left bank of the Thames, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 29 miles N.W. of London. The church is a large and ancient building, and there are another church, several chapels, and a spacious market-house. **Manf.** Paper, lace, silk, baby linen, and wire. It has a trade in coals and timber; also in meal and malt. **Pop.** 6,600.—A station on the Great Western railway.

MARLOWE, CHRISTOPHER, an English dramatic writer. He studied at the university of Cambridge, and took there a M.A. degree in 1587. It is said he subsequently became a writer for the stage, and, perhaps, an actor. He led a wild life, and he met his death in a disgraceful tavern quarrel. His best known plays are,—"Dr. Faustus;" "Edward the Second;" "The Jew of Malta;" "Tamburlaine the Great;" "Lust's Dominion;" "Dido, Queen of Carthage;" and "The Massacre at Paris." He possessed a splendid genius, and in strength, vivid imagination, and occasional beauty of diction, almost rivalled Shakespeare.

Born at Canterbury, 1565; **died** 1593.

MARMANDE, *mar'-mand*, a town of France, department Lot-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Garonne, 50 miles above Bordeaux, with which it carries on an important trade. It has a town-hall, commercial college, and court house. **Manf.** Linens and woollens, hats, and brandy. **Pop.** 5,400.

MARMAROS, *mar'-ma-ros*, a county of Hungary, circle Thither Theiss, bounded N. and N.E. by Galicia and Bukowina, and S. by Transylvania. It is very mountainous, being traversed by the Carpathians. The Theiss rises here, and is divided into two streams, the Black and White Theiss, which traverses the county. **Min.** Silver, iron, precious stones (especially Hungarian diamonds), and rock salt. The capital is SZIGETH. **Area**, 3,998 square miles. **Pop.** 221,000, including about 20,000 Jews.

MARMONT, AUGUSTUS FRÉDÉRIC LOUIS VIESSE DE, *mar'-mont*, Duke of Ragusa and marshal of France, received his education at the college-school of Châlons, and, after entering the army, attracted, at Toulon, the favourable notice of Bonaparte, who made him his aide-de-camp. He accompanied that general to Italy in 1796, and fought in almost every subsequent engagement, winning high honour for his great skill, bravery, and readiness of resource, till, at length, he was selected by Bonaparte to carry to Paris the twenty-two colours captured from the enemy. In the Egyptian campaign he was a general of brigade, and, in 1799, he was one of the officers that accompanied Bonaparte in his hasty flight from Egypt. Between the years 1805—1814 he was one of the most conspicuously skilful and courageous of all Napoleon's subordinates. At Ulm, during the conquest of the province of Styria; at Wagram; as the successor to Massena in Portugal; and at Bautzen, Dresden, and Leipsic, he bore a distinguished part. Against an allied force of Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, numerically four times greater than his own, he obstinately defended Paris, in 1814. But when the enemy's artillery began to sweep the city from the heights of Montmartre, he received instructions from Joseph Bonaparte which permitted him to evacuate the French capital. He then went over to the allies with his entire force, thus deserting the cause of the emperor for ever. He was subsequently employed by Louis XVIII. and Charles X., the latter of whom commanded him to repress the revolt of 1830: he was, however, defeated by the people, and became an object of odium with his countrymen. His name was struck off the rolls of the French army, and he was banished from his native country. He spent the remainder of his life away from France, chiefly at Vienna, and devoted his leisure to the composition of some excellent treatises upon military science. His Memoirs appeared at Paris in 1856.

Born at Châtillon-sur-Seine, 1774; **died** at Venice, 1852.

MARMONTEL, JEAN FRANÇOIS, *mar'-mon-tel*, a celebrated French writer. In early life he was professor of philosophy at Toulouse. In 1746 he went to Paris, to which he was invited by Voltaire, and Madame Pompadour procured him a pension and a secretaryship at Versailles, and also the management of a journal called the "Mercure;" but, having written a satire against a nobleman of distinction, he was sent to the Bastile. On obtaining his release, he recommenced his literary career, and wrote some tragedies and an opera; but his fame rests principally, if not wholly, upon his "Moral Tales," a work universally known and esteemed. A chapter on "Toleration," in his romance "Bélisaire," excited a furious hostility, the clergy denouncing the book as heretical and blasphemous. The French Academy appointed him perpetual secretary in 1789. During the Revolution he led a retired life, and though reduced to destitution, remained secure amidst all the violent scenes of that event. In 1797 he was chosen deputy of the Council of Ancients by the department of Eure. Besides his dramatic pieces and "Moral Tales," he wrote "The Literary Observer," "The Charms of Study," an epistle; a French translation of Lucan's "Pharsalia," "Poétique Françoise," "The

Incas, or, the Destruction of the Empire of Peru," "Essay on the Revolutions of Music," "Elements of Literature," and several articles in the French "Encyclopédie."

Born in Limousin, 1723; died 1799.

MARMORA, or MARMARA, SEA OF, (the Propontis of the ancient geographers), between Asiatic and European Turkey. It is about 170 miles long and 55 broad. By the channel of Constantinople, or the Bosphorus, it communicates with the Black Sea, and by that of the Dardanelles, or Hellespont, with the Mediterranean. There are several islands, among them Marmora, where are fine quarries of marble and alabaster.

MARMORICE, *mar'-mo-reece*, a seaport town of Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey, with a fine harbour, 28 miles N. of Rhodes. In the highest part there are the ruins of a castle. A good export trade is carried on. Lat. 36° 51′ N. Lon. 28° 19′ E.

MARMOUTIER, or MAUERS MUNSTER, *mar-mou'-tee-air*, a town of Germany (formerly in the French department of Bas-Rhin), 17 miles N.W. of Strasburg. There is a fine and curious church, part of which dates from the 9th century. Manf. Earthenware. Pop. 2,400.

MARNE, *marn*, a river of France, rising in the department of Haute Marne, and, after a course of upwards of 200 miles, joining the Seine on the right, at Charenton, 4 miles above Paris. A canal, completed in 1851, connects the river with the Rhine.

MARNE, a department in the north-east of France, contiguous to the departments of the Ardennes, the Meuse, and the Aube. A considerable portion consists of sandy plains, which have been planted with Scotch firs, and thus rendered profitable. The dry and chalky soil in the northern part is very favourable to the production of the finest champagne. Sheep of a Spanish breed are extensively reared.

Minerals.—Stones for making millstones.
Manf.—Woollens, and wine, of which nearly 16,000,000 gallons are made annually.
Area.—3,174 square miles.
Pop.—421,800.
Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 5 arrondissements and 665 communes. The chief towns are CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, the capital; EPERNAY, REIMS, SAINTE-MÉNEHOULD, and VICHY-LE-FRANÇOIS.

MARNE, HAUTE, a department in the north-east of France, to the south-east of the department Marne. The surface is elevated and mountainous in the northern and eastern parts. About one-third is covered with forests. The vine is cultivated, and a very large amount of wine is produced.

Rivers.—The Marne, Meuse, and the Aube.
Minerals.—Iron, the mines of which are amongst the most important in France.
Manf.—Cutlery, cotton-spinning, and weaving.
Area.—2,414 square miles.
Pop.—254,876
Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 3 arrondissements and 550 communes. The chief towns are CHAUMONT-EN-BASSIGNY, the capital; LANGRES, and VASSY.

MARNES, *marns*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sèvres. Pop. 2,200.

MAROCCO. (*See* MOROCCO.)

MAROCHETTI, CARLO, Baron, *mar-o-ket'-ti*, an eminent modern sculptor, who, having commenced the practice of his profession at Turin, went to Paris, and afterwards to London. The English public became acquainted with him during the Great Exhibition of 1851, when he contributed his colossal model of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, which was placed in the open air on the western end of the Crystal Palace, and is now in front of the House of Lords. He was afterwards extensively employed by the royal family and the highest nobility to carve busts, &c.

Born at Turin, 1805; died 1867.

MAROMME, *ma-rom'*, a town of France, department Seine-Inférieure, on the right bank of the Cailly, 4 miles N.E. of Rouen. Manf. Cotton, paper, leather, and gunpowder. Pop. 3,000.

MARONY, or MAROWYNE, *ma-ro'-ne*, a river of South America, forming the boundary between Dutch and French Guiana. It flows, with many windings, generally in a northerly direction, and falls into the Atlantic, after a course of 300 miles, in lat. 5° 52′ N.; lon. 55° 50′ N.

MAROS, *ma'rosh*, a river of Austria, in Transylvania, rising near the frontier of Moldavia, and, after a course of nearly 400 miles, joining the Theiss opposite Szegedin.

MÁROS, a seaport of Spain, province of Corunna, on the north side of a bay of the same name, 30 miles W. of Santiago. A good trade is carried on. Pop. 4,800. Lat. 42° 48′ N.. Lon. 6° 58′ W.

MAROS-VASARHELY, *vas-ar-hai'-le*, a market-town of the Austrian empire, in Transylvania, on the Maros, 55 miles N.E. of Hermanstadt. There are a fine Gothic church, a castle, and a large public library. Pop. 13,000.

MAROSTICA, *ma-ros-te'-ka*, a town of Italy, province of Vicenza, at the foot of Mount Rovereo, 15 miles N.E. of Vicenza. It is walled and flanked with towers. Manf. Straw hats. The corn-market is important. Pop. 3,500.

MAROT, CLEMENT, *ma-ro'*, French poet, valet to Francis I., whom he accompanied to Italy. He was wounded and made prisoner at the battle of Pavia, in 1525, and on his return to Paris was imprisoned on a charge of heresy, at the instigation, it is supposed, of Diana de Poitiers. He afterwards resided at the court of Queen Margaret of Navarre, but having abjured reformed doctrines, returned to Paris. But he was again charged with heresy, and in 1543 fled to Geneva, and afterwards went to Turin, where he died in great poverty. His metrical translation of the Psalms, satires, and lyrical poems, were very popular, and exhibit considerable poetical power.

Born at Cahors, 1495; died 1544.

MAROZIA, *mar-o-ze'-a*, a Roman lady, who married, about 906, Alberic, count of Tusculum and marquis of Camerino. Becoming a widow while still young, she exercised, by her beauty and intriguing spirit, great influence over the most powerful nobles of Rome, and during many years set up or deposed popes almost at her mere whim. She made herself mistress of the city, and caused, in succession, the election of Sergius III. in 904, Anastasius III. in 911, and Landon in 913. In 928 she deposed John X., who had been elected through the influence of Theodora, her sister and rival, and put him to death, with the assistance of Guido, duke of Tuscany, her second husband. In 931 she seated in the pontifical chair her son, under the title of John XI. In the following year she married her third husband, Hugh of Provence, who became king of Italy; but that monarch having struck Alberic, eldest son of Marozia, he, out of revenge, roused the Roman youths, and massacred the guards of his father-in-law, who sought safety in flight. Marozia was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where she died.

Died 938.

MARPLE, *mar'-pel*, a township of Cheshire, 5 miles from Stockport. **Pop.** 3,500.

MARPURGH, FREDERIC WILLIAM, *mar'-poorg*, an eminent German writer on the theory of music. Of his personal history scarcely anything authentic is known, further than that he was either counsellor of war to Frederick II., or secretary to one of his ministers. His "Manual of Harmony and Composition" is so correct and sound that it has earned the title of the "Musical Euclid." He was also the author of several other, but less important works.

Born in Prussia, 1718; **died** 1795.

MARQUESAS, or MENDANA ISLANDS, *mar-kaï'-sas*, a group in the South Pacific Ocean, four of which were discovered by Mendana, a Spanish navigator, in 1595, and the rest by Captain Cook in 1774. They have since been visited by several navigators. The islands were named after Marquesas de Mendoza, viceroy of Peru. They are 13 in number, and the principal of them, named Noukahwah, has a circumference of 70 miles. The islands are mountainous but fertile, and producing pulse, sugar-cane, bamboos, yams, cotton, nuts, and swine. They are governed by native chiefs, under the protection of the French, to whom they submitted in 1842. **Area**, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 5,777. **Lat.** 7° 30′—10° 30′ S. **Lon.** 138°—140° 20′ W.

MARQUETTE, *mar-ket'*, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 3,425 square miles. **Pop.** 25,394. The capital is MARQUETTE.

MARQUETTE, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area**, 550 square miles. **Pop.** 8,500. The capital is Montelle.

MARQUETTE, the capital of the county of the same name, Michigan, on Lake Superior, 320 miles N. of Chicago. It is the chief depôt of an iron mining district, and the place of shipment of the ore. There are several blast furnaces. **Pop.** 5,500.

MARQUETTE, JACQUES, French explorer, a Jesuit, went to Canada as a missionary in 1666. In company with Louis Joliet, he explored, in open canoes, the whole course of the Mississippi. He died on the return journey, his death being hastened by fatigue and privations.

Born at Laon, 1637; **died** 1675.

MARRAST, ARMAND, *mar-rast'*, an eminent modern political writer, who, after completing his education, went to Paris, where he soon distinguished himself by his attacks upon the government of Charles X. In 1830 he started "La Tribune," in which Louis Philippe and his ministry were subjected to an unceasing flow of the most pungent satire. He subsequently became sub-editor, and afterwards editor of "Le National," and therein contributed, in no slight degree, to bring the government of Louis Philippe into contempt, as well as to produce the great crisis of 1848. After the fall of the Lamartine administration, Marrast retired into private life. "Le National" was suppressed under the government of Louis Napoleon.

Born in France, 1802; **died** 1852.

MARRYAT, FREDERICK, *mar'-re-ăt*, English novelist. He was the son of a West India merchant, and after receiving some education at various schools in the vicinity of London, he entered the navy at the age of 14. His first ship was the famous *Impérieuse*, 44 guns, commanded by that brilliant seaman Lord Cochrane, afterwards earl of Dundonald. Under this celebrated chief, the young sailor fought in upwards of fifty engagements, between the years 1806—1809. The reputation for bravery and skill which he had acquired under his first commander was continued, and increased during his after career. On five occasions he rescued sailors from drowning by leaping overboard to their assistance. After various services, he was gazetted commander in 1815; in 1823 he sailed in command of the *Larne*, 18 guns, to the East Indies, where he co-operated in the attack on Rangoon. For his services he received the thanks of the governor-general, and, after his return home, became C.B.; a further honour was bestowed upon him by the Royal Humane Society, which awarded its gold medal to him, in token of his efforts at saving seamen's lives. He served with the channel fleet during the interval 1828—1830. At the age of 40 he took up the novelist's pen, and produced, in rapid succession, a series of excellent works of fiction, most of them depicting life at sea, and, in many parts, irresistibly humorous. To enumerate a few of them will suffice for the present purpose:—"Peter Simple," "Jacob Faithful," "The King's Own," "Japhet in Search of a Father," "Midshipman Easy," "Rattlin the Reefer," "Poor Jack," the "Pirate and Three Cutters," "Masterman Ready." In 1837 he produced a most valuable work, entitled "A Code of Signals for the use of vessels employed in the merchant service," for which Louis Philippe bestowed upon him the cross of the Legion of Honour. The code is now in use both in the English and foreign navies. For several years before his death he was incapacitated from literary labour by shattered health. It must be mentioned that the sole reason why this bold and skilful seaman did not rise in his profession, was that he had given free utterance to his opinions against the practice of impressment. He was a fellow of the Royal Society.

Born in London, 1792; **died** in Norfolk, 1848.

MARS, *mars*, in Roman mythology the god of war, was son of Jupiter and Juno, or, according to Ovid, of Juno alone. The amours of Mars and Venus are greatly celebrated. In the wars of Jupiter and the Titans, Mars was seized by Otus and Ephialtes, and confined for fifteen months, till Mercury procured him his liberty. During the Trojan war, he took the side of the Trojans, and defended the favourites of Venus with uncommon activity. His temples were not numerous in Greece, where he was known as Ares; but in Rome he received unbounded honours, and the warlike Romans were proud of paying homage to a deity whom they esteemed as the patron of their city, and the father of the first of their monarchs.

MARS, ANNE FRANÇOISE HYPPOLYTE BOUTET, *mar*, a French actress, who at the age of 14 made a great impression by her performance of a deaf and dumb character. She rose to be the greatest actress of comedy on the French stage, and amassed a large fortune.

Born 1799; **died** 1847.

MARSALA, *mar-sa'-la*, a fortified seaport of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, at the western extremity of the island, 15 miles S.W. of Trapani. It exports wine to a considerable amount, oil, wheat, and barilla. **Pop.** 40,000.—This is the ancient Lilybœum, for a long period the capital of the Carthaginian dominions in Sicily. The name is from the Arabic "Mar-sa Alla," the port of God. The harbour is now nearly filled up.

MARSDEN, WILLIAM, *mars'-den*, a distinguished Orientalist, who was educated at various schools in Dublin, with the view of proceeding to Trinity College, and entering the church. His father was, however, induced to send him out to

India when he had attained his 16th year. He reached Bencoolen in 1771, and entered the civil service of the government. After residing at Sumatra during eight years, he returned to England, and, in 1782, he published his excellent "History of Sumatra." The success of this work was very decided; and the author became second secretary and afterwards chief secretary to the Admiralty. In 1807 he retired upon a pension of £1,500 per annum; and five years afterwards he produced his "Grammar and Dictionary of the Malay Language," which was followed, after several years' interval, by a "Translation of the Celebrated Travels of Marco Polo." His other important works were "Numismata Orientalia; or, Description of Eastern Coins," and some treatises on the Polynesian or East Insular Languages. In 1831 he voluntarily gave up his pension to the public; an act of liberality which elicited the warmest thanks of the House of Commons. At his death he bequeathed his collection of coins and medals to the British Museum, and his library to King's College.

Born at Dublin, 1754; died 1836.

MARSEILLAU, *mar'-sai-yo*, a parish and town of France, in the department of Herault, 15 miles from Beziers. Near it are salt-works. Pop. 4,000.

MARSEILLES, *mar-sails'* (Fr. *mar'-sail*), a commercial city, and the first seaport of France, the capital of the department of Bouches-du-Rhone, on the Mediterranean, and on the east coast of the Gulf of Lyon. It is inclosed by a succession of rocky hills, extending in the form of a crescent, until each extremity reaches the sea. On these hills are vineyards and olive gardens, and many elegant villas. The town is defended by a citadel and other works, and divided into the Old and New Towns. The former, to the north of the harbour, composed of narrow and dirty streets, but a wide street has recently been made through the centre. The new town is equal in beauty to any town of France, and separated from the other by an avenue, known as the Rue d'Aix, Rue de Grand Cours, and Rue de Rome, forming together one of the finest streets in Europe. The chief public buildings are the *Hôtel-de-Ville*; the arsenal, constructed in 1690; the ancient church of La Major, a Gothic edifice, said to have been built on the ruins of a temple of Diana; a theatre; the church of St. Victor, to the south of the harbour, and further south, on a prominent rocky hill, is the church of "Notre Dame de la Garde," a new building on the site of an old church; many religious houses, numerous hospitals, the Hôtel de Ville, and the large prefecture. The literary institutions are, an academy of sciences, a medical society, a college, a new museum, and a navigation school. The public library is large, and there are a cabinet of natural history, botanical garden, and an observatory, from which a most picturesque view of the town, the port, and the surrounding country is obtained. The port of Marseilles may be called a small salt-water lake, completely sheltered from all winds. The old harbour will accommodate 200 vessels, and in the new harbour is a series of docks, extending for a mile, and having an area of 100 acres. Around the docks are splendid new warehouses. About 10,000 vessels annually enter Marseilles on the packet station, for Italy and the East. The entrance does not exceed a hundred yards, being confined by two projecting rocks, one on each side; on which are situate two forts for its defence. It is further protected by other works, and is completely surrounded by quays. The roads are protected by the fortified islands of If (on which there is a castle, the "Château d'If," formerly a state prison), Pomegne and Ratonneau.

Commerce.—Marseilles has long enjoyed a large share of the foreign trade of France, and its harbour is the most commercial in the empire. It exports light woollens, silk, and colonial produce to the Levant and the north coast of Africa. Being a central point for the trade with Spain and Italy, it sends to the latter the woollens of Languedoc and Dauphiny, linens, liquors, oil, hardware, and lead. It has, also, extensive transactions with Holland, England, the Baltic, North America, and the West Indies. To England, and other northern countries, the exports consist of wine, brandy, olive-oil, preserved fruit, soap, silks, gloves, French shawls, &c.

Manf.—The most important are soap, coral articles, silk, and embroidered stuffs, woollens, cotton and chintz, plain and coloured linen, hats, cups, leather, and sail-cloth; also china, earthenware, alum, sulphur, vitriol, salt, and lead. There are, besides, large iron works, refineries for sugar, and manufactures of vinegar and liquors. Another branch of industry is the pickling and preparing for exportation of capers, olives, and other fruits, as well as large quantities of fish.

Pop.—360,099.

Lat. 43° 17′ N. Lon. 5° 22′ E.

History.—Marseilles is one of the most ancient towns of France, having been founded by the Phoceans, about 600 B.C. It long preserved its liberty under the Romans, and was celebrated for the cultivation of the arts and letters. It was one of the most important of the Greek settlements in the western Mediterranean; was taken by Julius Cæsar, and was nearly destroyed by the Arabs in the 8th century. In 1482 it was united, with the rest of Provence, to the crown of France. In 1649 it was visited by the plague, and again by it in 1720, 1721, and 1722, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants.

MARSHALL, *mar'-shal*, capital of Calhoun county, Michigan, United States, on the Kalamooza river, 70 miles E. of Lake Michigan; there are 10 churches and many manufacturing establishments. Pop. 5,500.

MARSHALL, the name of 9 counties in the United States:—

Alabama.—Area, 450 square miles. Pop. 14,585, of whom 1,500 are coloured. The capital is Warrenton.

Illinois.—Area, 445 square miles. Pop. 15,055. The capital is Lacon.

Indiana.—Area, 440 square miles. Pop. 23,414. The capital is Plymouth.

Iowa.—Area, 576 square miles. Pop. 23,752. The capital is Marshalltown.

Kansas.—Area, 900 square miles. Pop. 26,136. The capital is Marysville.

Kentucky.—Area, 350 square miles. Pop. 9,647. The capital is Benton.

Mississippi.—Area, 750 square miles. Pop. 30,000, more than half being coloured. The capital is Holly Springs.

Tennessee.—Area, 350 square miles. Pop. 19,259, one-fourth being coloured. The capital is Lewisburg.

West Virginia.—Area, 230 square miles. Pop. 18,840. The capital is Moundsville.

MARSICO NUOVO, *mar'-se-ko*, a town of Italy, in an elevated situation, 18 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. 6,500.—In 1857 this place was nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

MARSIGLI, Luigi Ferdinando, Count, *mar'-seel-ye*, an Italian general geographer, and naturalist. He served with reputation in the imperial army, and in 1683 was taken prisoner by the Tartars, who sold him to the Turks. The year following he was ransomed, and obtained a colonel's commission. He was afterwards advanced to the rank of marshal; but when the Count d'Arco was condemned, for giving up the fortress of Brisach to the duke of Burgundy, Marsigli, who commanded under him, was dismissed the service. He then retired to Bologna, where he formed a museum, and erected a printing-office; the first he bequeathed to the senate, and the last to the Dominicans. He also founded the Academy of Arts and Sciences at that place. Count Marsigli was a member of the Aca-

demy of Sciences at Paris, and of the Royal Society of London. He wrote, among other important works, "A Philosophical Essay on the Sea," "A Description, Historical, Geographical, &c., of the Danube," and "A Treatise on the Bosphorus."
Born at Bologna, 1658; **died** 1730.

MARSIVAN, *mar-si'-van*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Sivas, 28 miles N.W. of Amasia. **Pop.** 20,000.

MARSTON, JOHN, *mar'ston*, an English dramatic writer of the time of Elizabeth and James. He is said to have been a student of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and an intimate friend of Ben Jonson; but beyond these facts, nothing is known of the circumstances of his life. Nine of his plays have been printed separately: one of them, "The Malcontent," is a very fine production: it is said, however, to have been altered from Webster. He also assisted Ben Jonson and Chapman in writing "Eastward Hoe."
Born 1570; **died** 1634.

MARSYAS, *mar'-si-as*, in Greek legend, a celebrated piper of Celenæ, in Phrygia. He was so skilful in playing on the flute, that he was generally deemed the inventor of it. Marsyas was enamoured of Cybele, and he travelled with her as far as Nysa, where he had the imprudence to challenge Apollo to a trial of his skill as a musician. The god accepted the challenge, and it was mutually agreed that he who was defeated should be flayed alive by the conqueror. Each exerted his utmost skill, and the victory, with much difficulty, was adjudged to Apollo: the god, upon this, tied his antagonist to a tree, and flayed him alive.

MARTA SANTA, a seaport of Colombia, Central America, on the Caribbean Sea, 105 miles N.E. of Cartagena. There is a good harbour, defended by a castle and batteries. There is a foreign trade in dyewoods. **Pop.** 8,000. **Lat.** 11° 15′ N. **Lon.** 74° 16′ W.

MARTABAN, *mar-ta-ban'*, a seaport in the province of Pegu, British Burmah, on the banks of the river of the same name; near its mouth is the Gulf of Martaban. **Pop.** 6,000. **Lat.** 16° 32′ N. **Lon.** 97° 35′ E.

MARTANO, *mar-tan'-no*, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 18 miles S.E. of Lecce. **Pop.** 3,200.

MARTE, *mar'-te*, a town of Bornow, Western Africa, near the south western extremity of Lake Tchad. **Pop.** 4,000.

MARTEL, CHARLES. (*See* CHARLES MARTEL.)

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island off the south coast of Massachusetts, United States. It is 21 miles long and 6 wide. Very numerously attended camp meetings are held annually on the island. The chief town is Edgartown, settled in 1642 by emigrants from Southampton, England. **Pop.** 3,800.

MARTIAL, MARCUS VALERIUS, *mar'-she-al*, a Latin epigrammatic poet. From some hints contained in his own works, it is ascertained that he went to Rome when young, and remained there during 35 years, after which he retired to his native place, Bilbilis, in Spain. The emperors Titus and Domitian conferred on him many favours, and raised him to the office of tribune. Martial, in return, complimented them as more than human; but, after their deaths he painted their enormities in glowing colours. His epigrams are very pointed and severe.
Born 43; **died** 104.

MARTIGNY, or MARTINACH, *mar-teen'-ye*, a small town of Switzerland, canton Valais, on the Drance, 24 miles S.E. of the lake of Geneva, on the Simplon road to Italy, and at the point where the routes to the Vale of Chamouni and the Great St. Bernard branch off the town is visited by a large number of tourists. **Pop.** 2,400.

MARTIGUES, LES, *mar'-teeg*, a town of France, department Bouches-du-Rhone, on three islands in the Lake of Berre, 16 miles N.W. of Marseilles. It has fisheries on the lake, boat-building, and a trade in wine. **Pop.** 5,700.

MARTIN, ST., an island in the West Indies, the southern portion belonging to the Netherlands, and the northern to France. It is hilly in the interior, and the coast is indented with bays. Sugar, cotton, tobacco, maize, and other West Indian produce are cultivated: salt is exported, and large numbers of cattle are reared. **Area**, 30 square miles. **Pop.** of the Dutch portion, 3,000; of the French, 3,500. **Lat.** 18° 4′ N. **Lon.** 63° 8′ W.

MARTIN I., Pope, succeeded Theodore in 649. He held a council at Rome, in which the heresy of the Monothelites was condemned. This giving offence to the Emperor Constantius, he caused Martin to be sent to Constantinople, whence he was removed to the Crimea, where he died of ill-usage.
Died 655.

MARTIN II., succeeded John VIII. in 882. He condemned Photius, patriarch of Constantinople.
Died 884.

MARTIN III., a Roman, succeeded Stephen VIII. in 942. He founded many churches and charitable institutions.
Died 946.

MARTIN IV., (NICHOLAS DE LA BRIE), a Frenchman of noble birth, succeeded Nicholas III. in 1281. He excommunicated the emperor Michael Palæologus, and Peter III., king of Aragon, and gave the kingdom of the latter to Charles de Valois, son of Philip the Hardy, king of France. His free use of the censures of the church is supposed to have greatly restored the temporal power of the Papacy.
Died at Perugia, 1285.

MARTIN V. (OTHO COLONNA) was elected pope in 1417, after the abdication of John XXIII. and of the anti-popes Benedict and Gregory. His inauguration was very pompous, and he was attended, in a submissive manner, by the emperor and the elector-palatine. He persecuted the followers of Huss in Bohemia, and presided at the council of Constance, in 1418, and at the council of Basel, in 1431.
Born 1368; **died** 1431.

MARTIN, JOHN, a modern English painter, of considerable originality. Having in early life evinced a desire to become an artist, his father apprenticed him to a Newcastle coachmaker, for the purpose of learning herald-painting; his indentures were, however, cancelled after a short time, and he was placed in the studio of Bonifaccio Musso, an enamel painter. In 1806 he went to London with his master, who obtained employment for him as a painter in china and glass. In 1812 he resolved to paint a large picture; he set to work, and in a month produced "Sadak in search of the Waters of Oblivion." This obtained a place in the Royal Academy Exhibition, and was purchased for 50 guineas. Thus encouraged, the painter worked

diligently, and became, for a period, the most generally popular artist in his native country. He produced a number of striking works, which, as depicting awe-inspiring subjects, in a manner characterized by fervid imagination and a feeling for the grandeur of nature, and stupendous masses of architecture, captivated the general public, and caused Martin to be regarded as possessing a "sublime style." To enumerate some of his most attractive pictures, these were "Belshazzar's Feast," "The Seventh Plague," "The Fall of Nineveh," "The Eve of the Deluge," "The Destruction of Herculaneum," and "Pandemonium." He outlived the extravagant popularity which greeted his first efforts, and his last pictures, illustrative of the "Last Judgment," were coldly received. He devoted considerable time to projects for the sanitary improvement of the metropolis, published some pamphlets on the subject, and took out patents for sewer-pipes, &c. At one time, his services were eagerly sought by publishers as an illustrator of books; and for one set of drawings,—those made for an edition of Milton's poems, he is said to have been paid 2,000 guineas.

Born near Hexham, Northumberland, 1789; died 1854.

MARTIN, CLAUDE, a Frenchman, who attained the rank of major-general in the English service in India. He received a good mathematical education at a public school, and at the age of 20 entered the army with one of his brothers. His regiment was sent to India with General Lally, and in the war of 1756 he behaved with great gallantry; but, being ill-treated, he deserted into the English service, in which he signalised himself by many acts of bravery. Being employed to make a map of the estates of the nabob of Oude, he recommended himself to his patronage. The nabob encouraged the European arts, in which he was assisted by Martin, who opened a profitable bank and other commercial institutions under his protection, and thereby gained prodigious wealth. Having settled at Lucknow, he built there a magnificent but curious work, in a style of his own, and in which he could enjoy all the mildness and coolness of a European climate, with the fervour of the Asiatic. He also erected another on the banks of the Ganges, which was fortified in the European manner. He formed a large museum of natural history; constructed an immense garden, stocked with a prodigious variety of plants; and built an observatory, which he furnished with the best astronomical instruments. At his death, his great wealth was distributed principally in charity. He founded at Lyons a school of commerce and industry, which is called La Martinière, after him.

Born at Lyons, 1732; died 1800.

MARTIN, the name of 4 counties in the United States:—

INDIANA.—Area, 340 square miles. Pop. 13,475. The capital is Dover Hill.

KENTUCKY.—Area, 250 square miles. Pop. 3,057. The capital is Warfield.

MINNESOTA.—Area, 720 square miles. Pop. 5,249. The capital is Fairmount.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Area, 420 square miles. Pop. 13,140, about half being coloured. The capital is Williamston.

MARTINEAU, HARRIET, *mar'-te-no*, an eminent modern authoress. She was descended from a family of French extraction, which, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, commenced and carried on, during several generations, the business of silk manufacturers at Norwich, and were prominent members of the Unitarian body. In early youth she displayed great earnestness of character, and an unremitting eagerness to acquire knowledge. Her talent for literary composition was also very decided. Her father becoming embarrassed in his commercial affairs, Harriet, the youngest of eight children, resolved to support herself by literature. She commenced accordingly by publishing, in the year 1823, a volume of "Devotions for Young People," which was succeeded by her "Christmas Day" and "The Friend," in the two following years. Some tales and tracts occupied her pen up to 1830, when she published a more ambitious work entitled "Traditions of Palestine." About the same time she gained the prizes offered by the British and Foreign Unitarian Association for three tracts on the "Introduction and Promotion of Christian Unitarianism among the Roman Catholics, the Jews, and Mahometans." Her next efforts were the "Illustrations of Political Economy," which proved a most decided success, but marked her out as an object of unscrupulous vituperation by Giffard, in the Quarterly Review. "Illustrations of Taxation" and "Poor-Law and Paupers" appeared next; and in 1837 she gave to the world her "Society in America," which was the result of her visit to the United States. "Deerbrook" and "The Hour and the Man" were the subsequent productions of her pen; but, although two excellent novels, they did not attain great popularity. Between the years 1839-44, her health was exceedingly delicate, and she wrote "Life in the Sick-room," which attracted considerable attention on account of her attributing her recovery from a painful malady to mesmerism. On her recovery she took up her pen with her former energy, and produced "Forest and Game-Law Tales," "The Billow and the Rock," and "Eastern Life, Past and Present," which last contained her travelling impressions of Syria and the Holy Land. This she esteemed as her best work. Mr. Charles Knight having been compelled to relinquish the composition of "The History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace," Miss Martineau undertook the task, and was generally allowed to have produced a most interesting and valuable contribution to historical literature. In 1851, she published, in conjunction with Mr. Atkinson, "Letters on Man's *Nature and Development*," a volume containing opinions relative to religious belief, which astonished the world by her profession of Atheism. An alienation from some of her relations was the result. About 1856 she went to reside at a pleasant cottage she had built for herself at Ambleside. Her pen was next employed in the service of the "Westminster" and other reviews, and in leaders, and biographical literary articles in the *Daily News*. One of her last works of importance was a condensed reproduction of "Comte's Positive Philosophy." Twenty years before her death, when expecting that her illness would have a fatal termination, she wrote a sketch of her life, criticising her own writings with remarkable impartiality, and occasional censure. This sketch was, in accordance with her own desire, published in the *Daily News* the day after her death. Her full "Autobiography," was published in March, 1877.

Born at Norwich, 1802; died 1876.

MARTINEAU, JAMES, brother of the preceding, eminent Unitarian preacher. He was for several years professor of moral and mental philosophy at Manchester, and in 1868, after a long ministry in London, was appointed principal of the New College, at Manchester. He was an accomplished scholar, and a powerful preacher, and has exercised a great intellectual influence.

Born at Norwich, 1807.

MARTINENGO, *mar-tin-an'-go*, a town of Italy, province of Bergamo, 10 miles S.E. of the

town of that name. It is walled, and has good buildings. **Manf.** Silk. **Pop.** 3,100.

MARTINI, MARTIN, *mar-te'-ne*, a Jesuit, who resided many years in China, of which country he wrote some curious memoirs. He returned to Europe in 1651, but is said to have again visited China. He wrote "China Illustrata;" a history, in Latin, of the wars of the Tartars against China, and "Relation of the Number and Quality of Chinese Christians."

Born 1614; **died** 1661.

MARTINIQUE, MARTINICO, or **MADIANA,** *mar-te-neek'*, an island in the West Indies, and one of the largest of the Windward group. It is 40 miles long and 12 broad, of an oval form, with deeply indented coast, and very mountainous in the interior, the highest peak, Mount Pelée, being 4,000 feet above the sea. There are six large extinct volcanoes. The cultivated portion is chiefly near the coast. Sugar, coffee, cassia, cotton, indigo, cocoa, ginger, &c., are the chief products. **Area,** 380 square miles. **Pop.** 167,120, nearly two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Fort-la-France, formerly Fort-Royal. **Lat.** between 14° 24′ and 14° 53′ N. **Lon.** between 60° 50′ and 61° 18′ W.—This island was, in 1493, discovered by the Spaniards. In 1635 a French colony was founded on it, and in 1762 it was taken by the English, but restored in the following year. In 1794 it was again taken by the English, and held till 1809. In 1815 it was finally relinquished by them, and now belongs to France.

MARTINSBURG, capital of Berkeley county, West Virginia, United States, 78 miles W. of Baltimore. There are large railway works. **Pop.** 6,000.

MARTIUS, CARL FRIEDRICH PHILIPP VON, *mar'-she-us*, German traveller and naturalist. He studied medicine at Erlangen, and having distinguished himself by botanical knowledge, was employed on a scientific expedition to Brazil, sent out by the Austrian and Bavarian government. He gave great attention to other investigations besides those of a botanical character, and the works he published on his return exhibit great literary power. He was appointed professor of botany, and director of the botanic garden at Munich.

Born at Erlangen, 1794; **died** 1861.

MARTORELL, *mar-to-rel'*, a town of Spain, province of Barcelona, on the left bank of the Llobregat, 15 miles N.W. of Barcelona. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, and woollen goods, paper, soap, wine, and oil. **Pop.** 3,000.

MARTOS, *mar'-tose*, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen, and 16 miles from the town of that name. It stands on a hill, and has several churches and an old castle. The mineral waters are in great repute. **Pop.** 14,654.

MARTYN, JOHN, *mar'-tin*, an eminent English botanist, who, in 1720, translated Tournefort's "History of the Plants growing about Paris," which induced him to make a similar catalogue of the plants about London. He co-operated with Dillenus in forming a society of botanists, which continued till 1726. About this time he read botanical lectures in London, and on the death of Bradley was chosen professor of botany at Cambridge. He became, in 1727, a member of the Royal Society. He practised physic in the city, and afterwards at Chelsea, but, in 1752, he retired to Streatham. His principal works were several treatises in Latin on botany; a translation of the Georgics and Bucolics of Virgil, with notes; a translation of Boerhaave's treatise on the Powers of Medicine; Harris on the Diseases of Infants; and an abridgment of Philosophical Papers from the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris.

Born in London, 1699; **died** at Chelsea, 1761.

MARTYR, PETER, *mar'-tir*, an Italian diplomatist, who was employed by Ferdinand V., king of Castile and Aragon, in the education of his children. He also obtained some ecclesiastical benefices, and wrote a history of the discovery of America, in Latin, also a curious relation of his embassy to Egypt, in 1500, and a collection of letters relating to the history of Spain.

Born 1455; **died** 1523.

MARTYR, PETER, a celebrated Protestant divine, whose family name was Vermilius; but his parents gave him that of Martyr, from one Peter, a martyr, whose church stood near their house. After receiving a private education, he entered an Augustine monastery at Fiesoli. He became a distinguished preacher, and held an appointment in the cathedral of Naples, which he relinquished after reading the writings of Luther and other reformers. This change in his religious sentiments rendering it expedient for him to quit Italy, he went to Strasburg, where he married a nun, who, having adopted the principles of the Reformation, had fled from her convent. On the invitation of Edward VI. he went to England, and was made professor of divinity at Oxford, and canon of Christ Church. But in the succeeding reign he was obliged to leave the kingdom; on which he went to Switzerland. His wife died at Oxford, and, in the reign of Mary, her remains were taken up and buried beneath a dunghill; but when Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, they were honourably interred in Christ Church. Peter Martyr wrote some pieces against the errors of the church of Rome, and commentaries upon the Holy Scripture.

Born at Florence, 1500; **died** at Zurich, 1561.

MARVEJOLS, *mar-ve-zhole'*, a town of France, department Lozère, on the left bank of the Cologne. **Manf.** Serge and other woollens, leather, and bricks. **Pop.** 5,000.

MARVELL, ANDREW, *mar'-vel*, an English poet and politician, was the son of the master of the Hull grammar school. At the age of 13 he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, and, in 1657, he became assistant to Milton, as Latin secretary. In the parliament which met at the Restoration, he was chosen to represent his native town. He distinguished himself by his integrity as a senator, and by his wit as a writer against the corruptions of the court. Charles II. delighted in his conversation, but could never prevail upon him to support his measures. He was a man of simple and frugal habits, and many anecdotes are related of his incorruptibility. He died at the age of 58 years, not without strong suspicions, (as his constitution was active and vigorous) of having suffered under the effect of poison, administered by some of the unscrupulous adherents of the Duke of York, afterwards James II. Although his fame as a wit, satirist, and poet, was considerable during his time, it is as a man of great political integrity that he is remembered. He had great power of satire, as exhibited in his "Rehearsal," and his burlesque description of Holland is well known.

Born at Hull, 1620; **died** 1678.

MARY, *mair'-e*, the Virgin Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ, was of the tribe of Judah, and of the royal house of David. She espoused Joseph, but, when betrothed, she miraculously conceived by the Holy Ghost, agreeably to the declaration of

the angel Gabriel. When delivered, she went into Egypt with the child, and afterwards settled at Nazareth. Little is said of her in the Gospels, and nothing after the ascension of our Saviour, but that she resided with St. John the Evangelist, to whose care she was entrusted by our Lord. The Roman church pretends that she was immaculate, and ascended to heaven without passing through death; whence it holds the feast called the Assumption of the Virgin.

MARY MAGDALENE, or **MARY OF MAGDALA**, *mag-da-lé-ne*, distinguished in the New Testament as a woman who, having been the victim of demoniac possession, was restored by Jesus, and was afterwards one of his most faithful followers, watched at the sepulchre, and was the first to whom he appeared after the resurrection. She is sometimes identified with the "woman who had been a sinner," who anointed the feet of Jesus, but the Gospel narratives afford no ground for this supposition.

MARY I., queen of England, was the daughter of Henry VIII., by Catharine of Aragon, his first wife. Her education was liberal, and she acquired so great a knowledge of the Latin language as to undertake a translation of the paraphrase by Erasmus on St. John's gospel, which, however, she did not complete. During the life of her father she experienced many marks of his fierce temper; and the treatment which her mother had experienced contributed much towards increasing her dislike to Henry, and to the alterations which he introduced into the Church. During the reign of Edward, she could not be prevailed upon to join in communion with the Protestant divines; on this account, that amiable prince was persuaded by his minister, the duke of Northumberland, to set aside his sisters from the succession, and to declare Lady Jane Grey his heir. At his death, in 1553, that lady was proclaimed queen; but her reign lasted only a few days. The partisans of Mary became numerous, and she entered London without opposition. In putting to death Lady Jane and her husband, Lord Dudley, she betrayed that sanguinary and revengeful temper which was soon displayed in a violent persecution of the Protestants; even Cranmer, to whom she is said to have been indebted for her life, could not escape her bigotry and cruelty. In 1554 she married Philip of Spain, eldest son of Charles V., with whom she lived on indifferent terms. A disappointment, occasioned by a supposed miscarriage, and aggravated by the loss of Calais, produced a fever, of which she died, and with her ended the domination of the papal power in England. She suffered continually from bad health, which, acting on an excitable and morbid temperament, led her to sanction acts, from a mistaken sense of duty, which were opposed to her better nature, for personally she was not destitute of kindly and charitable feelings, and had an affectionate nature doomed to be bitterly disappointed.

Born at Greenwich, 1517; **died** 1558.

MARY II., queen of England, the wife of William III., was the daughter of James II., by Ann Hyde, daughter of the earl of Clarendon. At the age of 15 she was married to William, prince of Orange, with whom she went to England, in 1689. The same year, parliament having declared the crown vacant by the abdication of James, conferred it upon William and Mary. She was a beautiful and kind-hearted woman, devoted to her husband, and did not interfere in matters of government, except when he was absent. (*See* WILLIAM III.) She died of the small-pox, without issue.

Born 1662; **died** 1694.

MARY STUART, *stu'-art*, "Queen of Scots," the daughter of James V., king of Scotland, by his second wife, Mary of Lorraine, daughter of the duke of Guise. She was only eight days old when her father died; on which she became heiress to the throne. Henry VIII. of England endeavoured to unite the two kingdoms, by a marriage between his son Edward and the infant queen of Scots; but his offer being rejected, he sent his troops into Scotland, where they took and plundered Edinburgh, but were soon obliged to return. In 1548, Mary was contracted to Francis, dauphin of France, at which court she afterwards resided, and acquired those accomplishments which rendered her an object of universal admiration; and there, also, she imbibed those prejudices which proved the source of her misfortunes. In 1558 the marriage was celebrated, and, by the direction of their father-in-law, Mary and her husband assumed the title of king and queen of England, on the supposed ground of the illegitimacy of Elizabeth; an act of ridiculous ambition, which was afterwards fatal to Mary. In 1559, Henry II. died, and Francis became king of France; but, in less than two years, he left Mary a widow; on which she returned to her native country, after an absence of nearly thirteen years, and, says Robertson, "a stranger to her subjects, without experience, without allies, and almost without a friend." Scotland was at that time a prey to fanatical zeal. The Presbyterian party, goaded to desperation by the fierce intolerance of the Roman Catholic clergy, carried the work of reformation to the extreme, by destroying abbeys, cathedrals, libraries, and even the monuments of the dead. Such was the state of the kingdom at the landing of Mary, who, the first Sunday after her arrival, ordered mass to be said in her chapel; an act which gave great offence to the people. Mary, nevertheless, proclaimed that any attempt towards a change or subversion of the established church should be treated as a capital offence. Several offers of marriage were made to Mary, who rejected them, and bestowed her hand on Henry, Lord Darnley, son of the earl of Lennox, a young nobleman of prepossessing appearance, but weak and impetuous in mind and temper, and mean and intemperate in his habits. This inauspicious marriage soon ended in disgust, and the enemies of both took the advantage of widening the breach. They persuaded Darnley that David Rizzio, an Italian musician, whom the queen had appointed as her foreign secretary, had supplanted him in her affections. A conspiracy was formed, and one night, while the queen was at supper with the countess of Argyle, Henry conducted his confederates to the royal apartment, where Rizzio was murdered in the presence of Mary, who was then advanced in pregnancy. The next favourite at the court of Scotland was James Hepburn, Earl Bothwell, a man of considerable talents, but of unprincipled mind. By his arts he gained an ascendancy over the mind of Mary, who appointed him lieutenant of the Marches. In 1566 she was delivered of a son, afterwards James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. Darnley was soon afterwards seized with a strange distemper, while staying at his father's house at Glasgow. He returned to Edinburgh; but, instead of proceeding to Holyrood Palace, went to a solitary house, which was blown up ten days afterwards, the body of the king being found in the garden, without any marks of violence upon it. This deed occasioned universal horror, and as it left no doubt that Bothwell was the principal cause, he was brought before the privy council, but, after a mock trial, was acquitted. His influence over Mary increasing, he laid aside the mask, and, 1567, seized the queen, and carried her to the castle of Dunbar, where, by entreaties and force, he pre-

vailed on her to marry him. A confederacy of the most powerful lords in the kingdom was formed against Mary and Bothwell; but, after a time, the queen abandoned the earl, and was taken first to Edinburgh, and afterwards to the castle of Lochleven. The lords of the confederacy forced her to sign a renunciation of her crown in favour of her son, and he was accordingly crowned at Stirling. After this, the enemies of Mary, who had suffered Bothwell to quit the kingdom, caused different persons to be executed for being concerned in Darnley's murder. Mary, after nearly a year's confinement, escaped from her prison in the island of Lochleven, and raised a large army; but the regent Murray marching against her, the royal party was defeated. On this, Mary fled into England, and implored the protection of Elizabeth, who acted with great duplicity for some time, and at length declared that no assistance could be afforded her unless she submitted to a legal trial. After some difficulties this was agreed to, and the cause was to be determined at York, by a commission, which finally removed to London, where it was declared that "nothing had been produced whereby the queen of England could conceive or take any evil opinion of her good sister, for anything yet seen." Mary was, notwithstanding, kept in close confinement. The duke of Norfolk formed the design of marrying Mary, in which he was encouraged by several of the English nobility, and also by the regent Murray; but this being discovered by Elizabeth, the duke was sent to the Tower, whence he was not released till he promised to renounce all correspondence with the queen of Scotland; but afterwards renewing his ambitious project, he was tried and executed. After a long confinement at Coventry, Mary was removed to Fotheringay Castle, where she was to undergo the mock formality of a trial, on the charge of fomenting conspiracies against Elizabeth. When brought before the commissioners, she disclaimed their authority and asserted her innocence: but though no proof appeared of the charges, she was declared guilty of conspiring against the life of Elizabeth. Mary received the tidings with complacency, being wearied by her unparalleled persecutions. Many foreign powers interested themselves in her behalf, and her son James endeavoured to save her life, but in vain. She was beheaded in the castle of Fotheringay, after praying to God to forgive all who had thirsted for her blood. Her remains were interred in Peterborough Cathedral, whence they were removed by her son, after he had ascended the English throne, and deposited in Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster Abbey. She was possessed of great personal beauty and many accomplishments, writing pleasing verses in French and Italian.

Born 1542; **died** 1587.

MARY, queen of Hungary, was sister to the emperor Charles V., and married, in 1521, Louis, king of Hungary, who soon after was killed at the battle of Mohatz. His widow was appointed governor of the Low Countries in 1531, and in that station behaved with great courage and prudence. She headed the troops in several actions, and was so fond of hunting as to be called Diana and the Huntress. She favoured the Protestants, and had a taste for literature. Between her and Henry II., king of France, there was a great animosity, and she committed considerable ravages in the French provinces. Henry, on his part, invaded Flanders, and destroyed the palace of Mary, who, in return, carried devastation into Picardy. The Spanish soldiers called her the mother of the camp. She resigned the government in 1555.

Died in Spain, 1558.

MARY, Princess of England, was daughter of Henry VII., and married Louis XII. in 1514. Becoming a widow in the following year, she was united to the duke of Suffolk.

Born 1497; **died** 1534.

MARY, an Anglo-Norman poetess in the 13th century, was born in France, but resided chiefly in England. She was the authoress of a collection of fables, entitled "Ysopet" (the Little Æsop). M. Legrand d'Aussy published her fables in modern French prose.

MARY, ST., an island, 31 miles long and 3 broad, off the north-east coast of Madagascar. It is thickly wooded, and the soil is very fertile. There is a trade in a coarse strong cloth, shells, wax, and turmeric. **Pop.** 5,800.

MARY'S RIVER, ST., or ST. MARY'S STRAITS, a river or strait of North America, about 60 miles long, connecting lakes Huron and Superior, and containing four large and several smaller islands.

MARYBOROUGH, *mair'-e-bur-o*, a leading town of Queensland, exhibiting much progressive prosperity and all the evidences of energy and enterprise which distinguish the best of the colonial cities settled by the British people. **Pop.** 11,000.

MARYLAND, *mair'-e-land*, one of the United States, bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware and the Atlantic, S.W. and W. by Virginia. It is intersected from north to south by Chesapeake Bay, along which, on each side, it extends 180 miles in length. On the eastern side of the Chesapeake, with the exception of a small part of the northern extremity, is an extensive plain, low and sandy, and much intersected by rivers and creeks, having but few springs, and abounding in many places with stagnant water. The Maryland part of the peninsula, included between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, is much lower and more uniformly level than the Delaware part; it is also more intersected by rivers and creeks, and the land is of better quality. The country on the western shore, of the Chesapeake, below the falls of the rivers, is similar to that on the eastern shore. Above these falls the country becomes gradually uneven and hilly, and, in the western part of the state, it is mountainous, rising to the Alleghanies.

Rivers.—The Potomac and the Susquehanna.

Pro.—Wheat, Indian-corn, hemp, flax, cotton, sweet potatoes, honey, maple-sugar, wool, silk, apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries, of which there is an abundance. Large quantities of oysters are exported.

Minerals.—Copper, iron, coal, lead, cobalt, lime, alum, silicates and hydrates of magnesia, and some gold.

Manf.—Cotton and woollen goods; and there are extensive iron-works, besides breweries, distilleries, tanneries and shipbuilding yards.

Area.—9,860 square miles.

Pop.—934,943. Being one of the states wherein negro slavery formerly most prevailed, the proportion of the population of colour is very large.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 23 counties. The capital is ANNAPOLIS; BALTIMORE, CUMBERLAND, HAGERSTOWN, and FREDERICKTOWN, are other large towns.

History.—Maryland was settled by a colony of English Roman Catholics, under a grant to the Earl of Baltimore, in 1632, and was named in honour of the English queen Henrietta Maria. It was afterwards a place of refuge for Puritans and others persecuted for religious opinions. It was organised as a State in 1776.

MARYLAND-IN-LIBERIA, a colony of free blacks, on the W. coast of Africa, founded by the state of Maryland, in the United States. It is partially peopled by emigrants from the United States.

MARYLEBONE. (*See* LONDON.)

MARYPORT, *mair'-e-port*, a market-town and seaport of Cumberland, at the mouth of the river Ellen, which divides it into two parts, 28 miles S.W. of Carlisle. The inhabitants are mostly employed in trade and fisheries. There are a floating-dock and two patent slips. The place is greatly resorted to for sea-bathing. **Manf.** Iron and leather. Large quantities of coal and coke are exported, and shipbuilding is carried on. **Pop.** 8,177.—A station on the London and North-Western, and North-Eastern railways.

MARYSVILLE, a city of California, United States, on the north bank of the Yuba river, 50 miles N. of Sacramento, in the midst of a gold-mining district. **Pop.** about 4,500 on the average, but variable.

MASACCIO, THOMAS, *ma-sa'-che-o*, a celebrated Italian painter. He was accounted the principal artist of the second age of modern painting, from its revival under Cimabue. Fuseli says of him, "Masaccio was a genius, and the head of an epoch in the art. He may be considered as the precursor of Raffaelle, who imitated his principles, and sometimes transcribed his figures." His most perfect works are the frescoes of S. Pietro del Carmine, at Florence, where vigour of conception, truth, and vivacity of expression, are supported by surprising harmony of colour.

Born 1401; **died** 1443.

MASAFUERO, *ma'-sa-fwa'-ro*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, west of Juan Fernandez, wooded and uninhabited. **Ext.** 12 miles in circumference. **Lat.** 33° 49' S. **Lon.** 80° 54' W.

MASANIELLO, *ma'-san-e-el'-lo*, real name Tommaso Aniello, a fisherman of Naples, who, in 1647, headed an insurrection of his countrymen, besieged the viceroy, the duke of Arcos, in his palace, and compelled him to capitulate. During seven days, Masaniello was master of Naples, palaces were destroyed, and many obnoxious persons executed; but, at the end of that time, he was assassinated by some emissaries of the viceroy, in a riot provoked by his arrogance and excesses.

Born at Amalfi, 1620; **died** 1647.

MASAYA, *mas'-a-ya*, a town of Nicaragua, Central America, 12 miles N.W. of Granada, near a lake and active volcano of the same name. **Pop.** 15,000, including a large number of Indians, who follow industrial pursuits.

MASBATE, *mas-ba'-tai*, one of the Philippine islands, lying south of the island of Luzon. It is 60 miles long, with an average breadth of 20. The chief product is rice. **Pop.** 17,171.

MASCAGNI, PAUL, *mas-kan'ye*, a celebrated Italian anatomist, who was professor at Siena, Pisa, and Florence, and was elected an associate of the College of France. He completed the fine collection of anatomical preparations contained in the Museum of Florence. Several learned works were produced by him; among the rest, "Universal Anatomy."

Born in Tuscany, 1732; **died** 1815.

MASCALI, *mas-ka'-le*, a town of Sicily, Val di Demone, at the foot of Mount Etna, 17 miles N.E. of Catania. It has an active trade in wine, corn, timber, fruit, and lava. **Pop.** 4,000.

MASCALUCIA, *mas-ka-loo'-she-a*, a town of Sicily, province of Catania, on the southern slope of Mount Etna. It has suffered greatly from eruptions and earthquakes. **Pop.** 2,900.

MASCARA, *mas-ka'-ra*, a town of Algeria, 45 miles S.E. of Oran. **Manf.** Carpets. **Pop.** 10,000.

MASCARENE ISLES, or **MASCARENHAS,** *mas-ka-reen'*, a name given to the islands of BOURBON and MAURITIUS, in the Indian Ocean.

MASCAT. (*See* MUSCAT.)

MASCHERONI, LORENZO, *mas-kai-ro'-ne*, an Italian mathematician, who published notes on the "Integral Calculus" of Euler, and assisted in the experiments performed by the Institute of Bologna, with a view of proving the figure of the earth by the descent of bodies. The invention, however, which has rendered his name conspicuous, was his celebrated *Geometria del compasso*, "the compass geometry."

Born at Bergamo, 1750; **died** at Paris, 1808.

MASENA, *mas'-e'-na'*, a decayed town of Bagarmi, Central Africa, 100 miles S.E. of Lake Tchad. It is walled and occupies a large area, but is only partially inhabited. **Lat.** 11° 35' N. **Lon.** 16° E.

MASERES, FRANCIS, *ma'-sair*, an eminent English mathematician, who was descended from an old French family. He was educated at Cambridge, and adopted the law as his profession. After spending some years in America as attorney-general for Canada, he returned to England in 1773, and afterwards became cursitor-baron of the Exchequer, deputy-recorder of London, &c. At his own expense, he reprinted many valuable works relating to mathematics. His own works were, "Elements of Plane Trigonometry," "Principles of the Doctrine of Life Annuities," and an "Appendix to Friend's Principles of Algebra." Between the years 1791—1807 he published, at his own expense, a collection of works on Logarithms, in 6 large volumes, entitled, "Scriptores Logarithmici." At a later period, he produced reprints of the optical treatises of James Gregory, Descartes, Huygens, Barrow, and Halley.

Born in London, 1731; **died** at Reigate, 1824.

MASHAM, MRS. ABIGAIL, *mash'-am*, the favourite of Queen Anne. She was the daughter of a London merchant named Hill and cousin of the duchess of Marlborough, by whose influence she was placed in the queen's service as waiting-maid. (*See* MARLBOROUGH.) She subsequently supplanted the duchess, and obtained a powerful influence over the queen. Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford, entered into an alliance with her, and the pair, during some time, virtually ruled at court. Her husband, Mr. Masham, was raised to the peerage, and both took a large share in the secret negotiations with France for placing the Pretender on the English throne. After the death of the queen, she retired into private life.

Born 1670; **died** 1734.

MASHAM, a market-town of the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ure, 16 miles from Richmond. **Manf.** Woollen yarns and flax. **Pop.** 3,000.

MASIUS, ANDREW, *ma-si'-us*, a learned grammarian, who became counsellor to the duke of Cleves. His principal works are, "A Syriac Lexicon and Grammar," and "A Commentary on the Book of Joshua."

Born 1516; **died** 1573.

MASKELYNE, REV. NEVIL, *mas'-ke-line*, an eminent English astronomer. He was educated at Westminster School and at Cambridge, and, in 1755, took orders; but becoming acquainted with Bradley, the astronomer, he assisted him in his scientific labours. In 1758 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1761 made a voyage to St. Helena, to observe the transit of Venus, and,

in 1763, to Barbadoes, to test the chronometer newly invented by Harrison. Fours years afterwards, he became astronomer royal, and, in 1767, commenced the publication of the world-famous "Nautical Almanack." In 1790 he gave to the world some of the results of his official labours at the Greenwich Observatory, in a work entitled "A Standard Catalogue of Stars."

Born in London, 1732; **died** 1811.

MASKINONGE, *mas-kin-on'-ge*, a town of Quebec province, dominion of Canada, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, 55 miles N.E. of Montreal. **Pop.** 4,000.

MASKINONGE, a county of Quebec province, Canada. **Area**, 3,221 square miles. **Pop.** 17,300, nearly all of French origin. The capital is Rivière du Loup.

MASNOW, *mas'-now*, a town of Spain, province of Barcelona, in the Mediterranean, 8 miles N.E. of Barcelona. There are a large church, with a lofty tower; a handsome modern town-house, and three old Moorish towers. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, cables, sails, and ropes. There are shipbuilding yards. **Pop.** 3,500.

MASON, WILLIAM, *mai'-son*, an English poet and divine, who, in 1748, published a poem, entitled "Isis," which being considered as an attack on the university of Oxford, was answered by Mr. Warton in another called "The Triumphs of Isis." In 1754 he entered into orders, was appointed chaplain to the king, and presented to the living of Aston, in Yorkshire. He also obtained the precentorship of York cathedral, and, directing his mind to church music, composed a book on that subject. Gray, the poet, appointed him one of his executors; and Mason wrote the life, and published the letters, of his friend. He also composed the epitaph on Gray's monument in Westminster Abbey. In the American war, Mr. Mason showed himself a warm defender of the rebels, as they were termed; for which he was struck out of the list of royal chaplains. The horrors of the French revolution are said to have caused an entire change in his political opinions. His "Elfrida," and "Caractacus," two dramas on the Greek model, are esteemed the best of his works. He also wrote a poem, entitled "The English Garden," and translated into English verse Du Fresnoy's "Art of Painting," to which Sir Joshua Reynolds added valuable notes.

Born 1725; **died** 1797.

MASON, SIR JOHN, an eminent English statesman. Becoming a favourite with Henry VIII., he was employed in several embassies, and made a member of the privy council. He afterwards served Edward VI., and contrived to hold his places under Mary. Queen Elizabeth made him treasurer of her chamber, and he was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford. His favourite maxim was, "Do, and say nothing."

Born at Abingdon, Berks, about 1500; **died** 1566.

MASON, the name of 6 counties in the United States:—

ILLINOIS.—**Area**, 580 square miles. **Pop.** 16,000. The capital is Havana.

KENTUCKY.—**Area**, 236 square miles. **Pop.** 22,200, about one-fifth being coloured. The capital is Maysville.

MICHIGAN.—**Area**, 460 square miles. **Pop.** 10,065. The capital is Père Marquette.

TEXAS.—**Area**, 910 square miles. **Pop.** 1,000. The chief place is Mason.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—**Area**, 1,600 square miles. **Pop.** 400. Oakland is the chief place.

WEST VIRGINIA.—**Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 22,293. The capital is Point Pleasant.

MASQUE DE FER, *mask-de(r)-fair*, or the "Iron Mask," the name of an unknown person in France, who was conveyed in the most secret manner to the castle of Pignerol in 1666, whence he was transferred to the isles St. Margaret in 1686. He was a man taller than ordinary, and extremely well made. His accomplishments were evidently great, and he had a fine taste for music. He always wore a mask, according to some, of velvet, while others assert it to have been of steel, furnished with springs, which was so constructed as to allow him free liberty to eat and drink. His keepers treated him with the greatest respect. At Pignerol he was intrusted to the charge of an officer named St. Mars, on whose appointment as lieutenant of the isles, this unknown personage accompanied him, as he finally did to the Bastile, where he died in 1703, and was buried under the name of Marchiali. Two gentlemen, who were prisoners in the room over him, contrived to hold some conversation with him by means of the chimney, and found that he was a man of general learning; but he informed them that a discovery of his name and rank would be death both to him and them. Numerous conjectures have been formed and dissertations written, on this historical subject, which, nevertheless, still remains in impenetrable obscurity. It has been conjectured that he might have been the Count de Vermandois, son of the Duchess de la Vallière, thus imprisoned for having given a blow to the Dauphin; or a twin-brother of Louis XIV., so disposed of to prevent rivalry between the two brothers. This last opinion is that of Voltaire, and would appear to have some support in the Memoirs published by the Duke de Richelieu in 1790; but speculation is still rife as to the identity of the person, and several elaborate enquirics have been recently published.

MASSA-CARRARA, *mas'-sa-kar-ra'-ra*, a central province of the kingdom of Italy, formerly a duchy. **Area**, 680 square yards. **Pop.** 174,411.

MASSA DI CARRARA, or **MASSA DUCALE**, *du-kai'-le*, formerly capital of the duchy, 58 miles S.W. of Modena. It is beautifully situated, amid olive grounds and orchards. There are a cathedral, a ducal palace, and a public library. **Pop.** 20,000.

MASSA LUBRENSE, *lu-brens'*, a town of Italy, on the sea coast, 17 miles S. of Naples, in a position remarkable for the beauty of the scenery. It was founded by the Greeks, and there are many interesting remains. **Pop.** 8,200.

MASSACHUSETTS, *mas'-sa-chu'-sets*, one of the United States of America, is bounded N. by Vermont and New Hampshire, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Atlantic, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and W. by New York. It includes the islands of Nantucket and MARTHA'S VINEYARD. The surface is diversified, the western parts being intersected with different ranges of mountains, some attaining an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet; the middle part is agreeably varied with hill and dale, and the coast indented with bays, studded with islands. The soil is exceedingly various, comprising every description, from the most fertile to the most unproductive. There are extensive forests of pine, oak, walnut, maple, and other valuable timber. The climate is liable to extremes of heat and cold.

Rivers.—The Connecticut, Housatonic, and Merrimac.

Pro.—Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, buckwheat, potatoes, hops, flax, and hemp. Beef, pork, butter, and cheese are abundant in most parts of the state, and of excellent quality. Orchards, in which are grown apples, peaches, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, and currants. The bays and rivers abound with salmon, mackerel, and other kinds of fish

Minerals.—Salt, slate, iron, and granite.

Manf.—These consist of almost every article of domestic use in metals, wood, cotton, and woollen goods; boots and shoes, carpets, iron, nails, and machinery. Shipbuilding is active. The whale-fishery is also carried on with great activity and success by the inhabitants of Nantucket.

Area.—7,800 square miles.

Pop.—1,783,085. Being founded upon the basis of one of the earliest and most energetic English settlements, the population is large in proportion to area.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 14 counties. The chief towns are BOSTON, the capital, CAMBRIDGE, CHARLESTON, LAWRENCE, LOWELL, NEW BEDFORD, NEWBURYPORT, PLYMOUTH, SALEM, and WORCESTER.

History.—Maryland was discovered by Cabot, in 1497. In December, 1620, the *Mayflower*, with a small body of Puritans from England, arrived and made a settlement at Plymouth, which suffered greatly from attacks by the Indians, who destroyed villages and massacred the white population. The great American war of independence, commenced in this State, which is the oldest of the New England States, and one of the 13 original states of the Union.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY is on the coast of the United States, between Cape Ann on the N. and Cape Cod on the S. It is 70 miles long, with a breadth of 20, includes Plymouth Bay, Cape Cod Bay, and numerous islands.

MASSAFRA, *mas'-sa-fra*, a town of Italy, province of Terra d'Otranto, 11 miles N.W. of Taranto.

MASSAROONY or **MAZARUNI**, *ma'-zaroo'-ne*, a river of British Guiana, rising near lat. 4° 30′ N. and lon. 60° W., and entering the estuary of Essequibo. It has been explored 400 miles, and has numerous rapids.

MASSENA, ANDRÉ, *mas'-se-na*, prince of Essling, duke of Rivoli, and marshal of France. He began active life on board a small ship, and afterwards served for 14 years in the Sardinian army, but being refused promotion, on account of his low birth, joined a French regiment, and distinguished himself in the first wars of the Revolution. In 1793 he was promoted to the rank of general of division, and bore a glorious part in the Italian campaigns of Bonaparte. In 1798 he was placed at the head of the army charged to establish the republican government in the Papal States; but both his own soldiers and the inhabitants of the subjected states complaining of his insatiable avarice, he was compelled to resign his command. He remained unemployed until the following year, when he was given the command of the armies of the Danube and Switzerland, and defeated the Russians at the battle of Zurich; thus saving France from invasion. He was next sent to defend Genoa from the attacks of an Austrian army and the English fleet. In 1804 he was made marshal of France and duke of Rivoli, and, in the following year, received the command-in-chief of the army of Italy, when he succeeded in driving the archduke Charles before him, and effecting a junction with Napoleon. In 1806 he accompanied Joseph Bonaparte to Naples; and, by defeating the insurgent Calabrians, enabled the latter to take possession of the throne. He commanded the fifth corps in Austria in 1809, and decided the victory at Essling, for which Napoleon created him prince of Essling. He was charged, in 1810, with the task of driving the duke of Wellington out of Portugal, but met a signal failure against the lines of Torres Vedras; and, after a masterly retreat into Spain, he was recalled in 1812. Ill-health prevented his taking part in the Russian campaign; and, in 1814, while commanding a division at Toulon, he declared his adhesion to the Bourbons. After the Hundred Days, he became commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Paris. He was chosen a member of the council of war before which Ney was arraigned, but formed one of the number who pronounced the court to be incompetent. He soon afterwards retired into private life. This remarkable general, who was called by Napoleon "the favoured child of Victory," was one of the ablest tacticians of Napoleon's subordinates; but although he possessed in the field all the best qualities of a commander, his talents were obscured by an avarice which was apparently without limit. Napoleon himself described him as "a robber."

Born at Nice, 1758; **died** 1817.

MASSERA, *mas'-se-ra*, an island off the south-east coast of Arabia. It is 40 miles long, with an average breadth of 15. There are valuable copper mines. **Lat.** 20° 30′ N. **Lon.** 30° E.

MASSERANO, *mas-se-ra'-nò*, a town of Italy, province of Torino, on the right bank of the Avostola, 20 miles N.W. of Vercelli. It is walled, and has a fine castle, a large church, and an episcopal palace. **Manf.** Ironware and leather. **Pop.** 3,600.

MASSEVAUX, or **MASMUNSTER**, *mas-vo'*, a town of Germany, in Upper Alsace, on the Doller, 13 miles N.E. of Belfort. **Manf.** Cotton goods and iron. **Pop.** 3,600.

MASSILLON, JOHN BAPTISTE, *mas'-see-yawng*, a famous French prelate. At the age of 18, he entered the congregation of the Oratory. He acquired a superiority over all the preachers of his time; and Louis XIV. once said to him, "Father, when I hear other preachers I go away much pleased with them; but when I hear you I go away much displeased with myself." In 1717 he was appointed Bishop of Clermont, and, in 1719, admitted a member of the French Academy.

Born at Hières, 1663; **died** 1742.

MASSILLON, *mas-sil-lon*, a town of Ohio, United States, 180 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. **Manf.** Woollens, machinery, and iron. There is an active trade in grain, flour, and wool. **Pop.** 6,836.

MASSINGER, PHILIP, *mas'-sin-jer*, a celebrated English dramatic author. He was the son of one of the Earl of Pembroke's retainers, and was sent to St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, in 1602. By some means, the reason of which is uncertain, he lost his patron's favour, and, quitting the university without a degree, went to London in 1606, where he engaged in dramatic composition until his death. At the outset he appears to have assisted others in writing plays, but in 1622 he produced the "Virgin Martyr," an exquisite play, but containing gross comic scenes, supposed to have been inserted by Dekkar, or other contemporary dramatist. Some of the best of his remaining extant plays are "A New way to Pay Old Debts," the "Maid of Honour," the "Fatal Dowry," the "City Madam," and the "Bashful Lover." He is buried in St. Saviour's, Southwark, in the registry of which he is entered as "a stranger."

Born at Salisbury, 1584; **died** 1640.

MASSON, ANTOINE, *mas'-son*, a celebrated French engraver, who excelled in portraits. His print of the "Disciples at Emmaus," by Titian, is pronounced to be the best engraving after that master. He likewise executed the portraits of the most distinguished men during the reign of Louis XIV.

Born at Loury, near Orleans, 1636; **died** at Paris, 1700.

MASSOWAH, or **MASUAH**, *mas'-soo-a*, the principal seaport of Abyssinia, but belonging to Egypt, situate on a small island in the Red Sea,

separated from the continent by a narrow channel. Some of the houses are of stone, but they are, in general, built of poles, and bent grass. Its intercourse is chiefly with Mocha, Jidda, and Bombay. The imports consist of spices, piece-goods, lead, iron, copper, tin, and European manufactures. The exports are gold, ivory, honey, shaves, and wax. Pop. 4,000. Lat. 15° 36′ N. Lon. 39° 21′.

MASULIPATAM, *ma-su-le-pa-tam*, a district of the province of Madras, British India. The south-western boundary is marked by the river Kistnah, and the Godavery traverses the district. For about 50 miles from the shore the surface is very low. Cotton, tobacco, and indigo are cultivated. Area, 5,000 square miles. Pop. 521,000.

MASULIPATAM, a seaport of British India, in the province of Madras, with a good harbour, 220 miles from Madras. There is a strong fort. The place has been long celebrated for the fineness and brilliant colours of its cotton cloths, called chintzes, but it was overwhelmed by a storm-wave in 1864, which, occurring in the night, drowned the inhabitants in bed to the number of 30,000. Pop. 36,000. Lat. 16° 10′ N. Lon. 81° 10′ E.

MATAGORDA, *mat-a-gor'-da*, a seaport of Texas, United States, at the mouth of the Colorado, on a large bay of the same name, in the Gulf of Mexico, 80 miles S.W. of Galveston. There is a large export trade in cotton, sugar, and rice. Pop. 2,000.

MATAGORDA, a county of Texas, United States. Area, 1,334 square miles. Pop. 3,500, more than half being coloured. The capital is MATAGORDA.

MATAMORAS, *ma-ta-mo'-ras*, a river-port of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, on the south bank of the Rio Grande, 40 miles from the the Gulf of Mexico. Hides, wool, and horses are exported. Pop. 20,000.

MATAN, *ma-tan'*, one of the Philippines, lying to the east of Zebu, where Maghaelans, in a skirmish with the natives, was killed, in 1521. Lat. 10° 20′ N. Lon. 123° 40′ E.

MATANZAS, *ma-tan'-thas*, a fortified seaport-town of Cuba, on the north-coast, 55 miles E. of Havanna. It has a good harbour, and a considerable export trade, especially in sugar, molasses, and coffee. Pop. 87,760.

MATAPAN, CAPE, *mat'-a-pan'*, the southern extremity of the Morea, Greece. Lat. 56° 23′ N. Lon. 22° 29′ E.

MATARO, *ma-ta-ro'*, a city and seaport of Spain, province of Barcelona, 17 miles N.E. of the town of that name. The Old town is of great antiquity; the newer part is built in the modern taste. Manf. Calico, laces, silks, and cotton stuffs, velvets, ribbons, and silk twist, esparto, pottery, soap, canvas, leather, and iron. Bay-salt is collected along the shore. Pop. 18,000.

MATCHIN, or MACZIN, *mat'-chin*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 87 miles N.E. of Silistria, on the right bank of the Danube. It is important as a strategical position, and has been several times besieged. Pop. 3,000.

MATELICA, *ma-tai'-le-ka*, a town of central Italy, 30 miles from Ancona. It is inclosed by walls, and has several churches. Manf. Coarse woollen cloths. Pop. 7,500.

MATEO, SAN, *ma'-tai-o*, a town of Spain, province of Castellon-de-la-Plana. It is walled, and has a fine church, with two towers. Manf. Linen and hempen fabrics, leather, and oil. Pop. 2,600.

MATERA, *ma-tai'-ra*, a town of Italy, province of Basilicata, on the Gravina, 37 miles N.W. of Taranto. It has a cathedral, episcopal palace, a college, and convent. Manf. Leather and arms. Pop. 14,500; many in a very degraded condition, afflicted with cretinism and dwelling in caverns.

MATHER, INCREASE, D.D., *mai'-ther*, an American puritan divine, who was educated at Harvard College, Massachusetts, and Trinity College, Dublin. He was for more than 60 years a pastor of a church in Boston, in 1684 was chosen president of Harvard College, and in 1688 was sent to England to negotiate a new charter for the colony. He was a very voluminous author, wrote "Remarkable Providences," a "Brief History of the Wars with the Indians in New England," and "Divine Right of Infant Baptism."

Born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1639; died at Boston, 1723.

MATHER, COTTON, American divine, was the son of the last-mentioned. He studied at Harvard College, became assistant to his father, and distinguished himself by his piety and learning. In 1710, the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D., and, in 1714, he was chosen a member of the Royal Society of London. He wrote a number of books; among which are, an "Ecclesiastical History of New England;" "The Christian Philosopher;" "The Wonders of the Invisible World, being an Account of the Trials of several Witches lately executed in New England;" &c. In this last work, he showed an astonishing degree of credulity. He greatly stimulated the cruel persecution of the supposed witches, but, on the other hand he may be credited with helping to introduce the practice of inoculation for the small-pox into America.

Born at Boston, 1663; died 1728.

MATHEW, REV. THEOBALD, known as "Father Mathew," *ma-thu*, the "Apostle of Temperance," was the son of an illegitimate member of the Llandaff family, and was educated at Kilkenny College, and afterwards for the Roman Catholic priesthood, at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. In 1814 he took priest's orders in the Capuchins, and was appointed missionary at Cork, where he acquired the greatest respect and consideration from all classes, and established religious societies for visiting the sick and poor. At a later period, he became president of a temperance association at Cork. He then devoted himself to the task of inducing spirit-drinkers to "take the pledge" of abstinence. In a few months, he converted no less than 150,000 in Cork alone. He afterwards made a progress through Ireland, visited Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, and London, where the same success greeted his philanthropic efforts. A striking proof that he disregarded his temporal interests in the cause he had espoused, was afforded by the fact that a large distillery, owned by his brother, and from which he himself drew almost his whole income, was shut up in consequence of his crusade against alcoholic liquids. In recognition of his services, he was granted a pension of £300 per annum, and a private subscription was made on his behalf.

Born at Thomastown, Tipperary, 1790; died 1856.

MATHEWS, CHARLES, comedian, was the son of a London bookseller, and in opposition to the wishes of his friends, appeared on the stage

when only 17 years old. For forty years he was one of the most popular of English entertainers, and his extraordinary powers of mimicry enabled him to give entertainments in which were many characters, all sustained by himself. His son, Charles, inherited his talent and was for many years the first of English comedians and performers of eccentric comedy. He died at Manchester in 1878.

Born in London, 1776; died at Plymouth, 1835.

MATHIAS, SAINT, *ma-thi'-as*, one of the twelve apostles, and elected after the death of Judas. He is said to have preached the gospel in Ethiopia, where he suffered martyrdom.

MATHIAS CORVINUS, called the Great, king of Hungary and Bohemia, was the son of John Hunniades, or Hunyady. The enemies of his father confined him in prison in Bohemia; but, on regaining his liberty, he was elected king of Hungary, in 1458, when only 15 years of age. His election, however, was opposed by many of the Hungarian lords, who offered the crown to Frederick III. The Turks, profiting by these divisions, invaded the country, but were expelled by Mathias, who compelled Frederick to yield to him the crown of St. Stephen, of which he had obtained possession. He made successful war against his father-in-law, Podiebrad, king of Bohemia, and in the course of a seven years' war, took from him Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia. The war was afterwards renewed, and Mathias, overrunning Austria, took Vienna and Neustadt; on which the emperor was obliged to make peace, in 1485. Mathias reformed many abuses, particularly with respect to duels and lawsuits, and patronized literature and the arts. He was preparing an expedition against the Turks, when he died of an apoplexy.

Born 1443; died at Vienna, 1490.

MATHILDA, *mat'-hil-da*, daughter of Boniface, count of Tuscany, was conspicuous for her support of Pope Gregory VII. in his long contest with the emperor Henry IV., and after the death of the pope, carried on the war alone. She gave all her possessions to the church, although after her death, the emperor forcibly made himself master of a portion.

Born 1046; died 1115.

MATHURA, *mat-hoo-ra'*, a town of British India, North West Provinces, division of Agra, on the left bank of the Jumna. It is a great resort of Hindoo pilgrims, and there are about 190 places of prayer. Among the many Mahometan mosques is the splendid mosque of Aurengzebe. Pop. 60,000, of whom more than 50,000 are Hindoos, including 15,000 Brahmins and fakirs.

MATIGNON, JAMES DE, *mat'-teen-yawng*, prince of Montagne, and count of Thorigni, a famous general of France. He displayed great courage when young, in several battles, and in 1572 commanded the royal army in Normandy. In 1579 he was made a marshal of France, and assisted as constable at the coronation of Henry IV.

Born 1525; died 1597.

MATILDA, or MAUD, *ma-til'-da*, the daughter of Henry I., king of England, and wife of Henry IV., emperor of Germany, was nominated by her father, in 1135, successor to the English throne; but, in her absence, Stephen, the nephew of Henry, usurped the title. Arriving in England with a large army, in 1139, she defeated Stephen, and was acknowledged queen by a parliament held in 1141. Stephen afterwards defeated the empress; on which the people declared for him, and Matilda was obliged to leave the kingdom. On the death of the emperor, she married Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, by whom she had a son, afterwards Henry II., king of England.

Born 1100; died 1167.

MATILDA-CAROLINE, queen of Denmark, the daughter of Frederick-Louis, prince of Wales and father of George III. She was married at the age of 15 to Christian VII., king of Denmark; but, having been accused of an intrigue with the minister, Struensee, was divorced and sent into exile.

Born 1751; died at Zell, Hanover, 1775.

MATLOCK, or MATLOCK BRIDGE, *mat'-lok*, a village of England, in Derbyshire, on the Derwent, 15 miles N.W. of Derby, on the side of a steep hill. Matlock Bath is about a mile and a half distant. It is beautifully situated and famous for the mineral springs, which are much resorted to. There are also hydropathic establishments. Manf. Cotton and ornamental articles of spar. Pop. 5,220.—A station on the Midland railway.

MATSUMAI, *mat-su-mai*, a large town, the capital of the island of Jesso, or Yesso, Japan. It stands on the south coast, at the mouth of a river 60 miles W. of Hakodadi. Pop. 60,000. Lat. 41° 30′ N. Lon. 140° E.

MATSYS, QUINTIN, *mat'-sis*, an eminent painter, of the Dutch school. He is stated to have been brought up as a blacksmith, which trade he abandoned on falling in love with a young lady, to claim whose hand he studied painting, and became an excellent artist. A "Descent from the Cross," in the cathedral of Antwerp, is his masterpiece, and there is a celebrated picture by him, called "The Two Misers," at Windsor Castle.

Born at Antwerp, 1460; died in the same city, 1529.

MATTEUCCI, CARLO, *mat-teu'-che*, Italian statesman, graduated at the university of Bologna in 1828, and distinguished himself by his researches in physical science. Professor of physics at Pisa, in 1840. In 1849 he became connected with the great political movements for establishing liberty in Italy, and in 1862 was appointed minister of public instruction in the Ratazzi administration; and his labours in establishing schools and a system of national education were unwearying. He also held several high offices in connection with scientific institutions.

Born at Forli, 1811; died 1868.

MATTHEW, ST., or LEVI, *ma'-thew*, the son of Alphæus, an apostle of Jesus Christ, before which he had been a publican (*i.e.*, a tax-gatherer, or receiver of tribute). His gospel is supposed to have been written A.D. 64. Some critics think that it was originally written in Hebrew or Syriac, whence it was translated into Greek; but this is mere conjecture. Matthew is said to have been put to death in Parthia, where, and in Persia, he had propagated Christianity with zeal and success.

MATTHEW CANTACUZENUS, *kan'-ta-ku-se'-nus*, the son of John, emperor of the East, and his associate in the empire in 1347. John abdicated the throne some time after, on which Matthew remained emperor, with John Palæologus. These princes at length disagreed, and had recourse to arms. A battle was fought between them in Thrace, and Matthew being taken prisoner, was compelled to renounce the throne to his rival. He then retired to the monastery of Mount Athos, where he composed commentaries on the Song of Solomon.

Lived in the 14th century.

MATTHEW of Westminster, an English monk and historian, who wrote a chronicle entitled "The Flowers of History," which he commences with the creation of the world; but the most valuable portion is that which he devotes to the chronicle of English events from the Conquest to the end of Edward I.'s reign. Nothing is known of his personal history.

Lived in the 14th century.

MATTHIAS, *math-thi'-as*, emperor of Germany, was the son of Maximilian II., and appointed governor of the Low Countries in 1578, and of Austria in 1595. He compelled his brother Rodolph, in 1608, to cede to him Hungary, Austria, and Moravia, and was crowned king of Bohemia in 1611. He was elected emperor in 1612. The empire was then at war with the Turks, with whom Matthias concluded a peace in 1615; but the war was renewed in 1618, and continued during thirty years.

Born 1557; **died** at Vienna, 1619.

MATTHIEU, Pierre, *mat'-ye(r)*, a French historian and poet. He was a zealous partisan of the League, and attended Louis XIII. to the siege of Montauban. He wrote "A History of Memorable Events in the Reign of Henry the Great," the history of the death of that monarch, "The History of St. Louis," "The History of France, from Francis I. to Louis XIII."

Born 1563; **died** 1621.

MATTHISSON, Friedrech, *math'-thi-son*, a German poet and prose-writer, who held an appointment as travelling companion to the princess of Anhalt-Dessau. One of his poems, named "An Elegy in the Ruins of an Old Castle," is as popular in Germany as that of Gray with ourselves. He produced, in 1807, a valuable work in 20 volumes, containing extracts from more than 200 writers, entitled "A Lyrical Anthology."

Born near Magdeburg, 1761; **died** near Dessau, 1831.

MATTO-GROSSO, *mat'-to-gros'-so* (the name meaning a thick forest), a province of Brazil, bordering on Bolivia. It is mountainous in the centre, and, in many parts, covered with immense forests.

Rivers.—The Paraguay, Cuyaba, Guapore, Tapajos, and Xaigu; all of which have their rise in this province, and are tributaries of the Amazon, La Plata, and Araguaya.

Minerals.—Diamonds and gold are abundant.

Area.—406,500 square miles.

Pop.—70,000, mostly Indians.

Lat. 7°—24° S. **Lon.** 50°—62° W.

MATURIN, Rev. Charles Robert, *mat'-u-rin*, an Irish divine, the descendant of a Huguenot family, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He produced several successful novels, and, in 1816, brought out a tragedy, entitled "Bertram," at Drury-lane theatre. Other less successful tragedies followed.

Born at Dublin, 1782; **died** 1824.

MATURIN, a state of the republic of Venezuela, South America (including the territory of Marino). The capital is Cumana, consisting mostly of extensive uncultivated plains, covered with innumerable herds of cattle. **Pop.** 45,000.

MATY, Matthew, *mat'-te*, an eminent physician, who took his doctor's degree at Leyden, and, in 1740, settled in England. In 1750 he commenced a periodical work, printed at the Hague, called "Le Journal Britannique," giving an account of the principal productions of the English press. In 1758 he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, to which, in 1765, he became secretary. He also rose to be librarian of the British Museum. The life prefixed to the "Memoirs of the Earl of Chesterfield," and many smaller works, were written by him.

Born near Utrecht, 1718; **died** 1776.

MAUBAN, *mo'-ban*, a town of Luzon, Philippine islands, 60 miles S. of Manilla. **Pop.** 6,000.

MAUBEUGE, *mo'-be(r)ge*, a fortified town of France, department Nord, on the Sambre, 13 miles from Mons. **Manf.** Firearms, iron and steel goods, soap, sugar, and leather. **Pop.** 11,000.

MAUCHCHUNK, *mauch-chunk'*, capital of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, United States, 70 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, in the midst of a busy mining locality, and is situated in a narrow gorge between mountains. There are several blast furnaces. **Pop.** 5,200.

MAUCHLINE, *mawk'-lin*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, 10 miles from Ayr. Mauchline castle is in the vicinity, and the place is associated with Burns, who resided at Mossgiel farm, near the town, which he makes the scene of several adventures in his poems. **Manf.** Cotton goods and ornamental articles of wood. **Pop.** of town, 1,500.

MAUGUIO, *mau-zhwe'-o*, a town of France, department Hérault, 6 miles N.E. of Montpellier. **Pop.** 2,600.

MAUI, or **MOWEE**, *mau'-e*, an island in the North Pacific, one of the Sandwich groups, to the north-west of Hawaii. It is divided into two oval-shaped peninsulas, connected by a low isthmus. East Maui rises to a height of 10,000 feet, and there is a crater 2,700 feet deep. West Maui has many peaks and ridges, the greatest height being 6,100 feet, with beautiful valleys opening out to extensive plains on the coast. There are many beautiful cascades. Sugar-cane thrives, and there are some fertile tracts. The chief town is Labaina, on a bay of the same name on the western side of West Maui. **Pop.** 6,000.

MAULE, *mawl*, a province of Chili, lying between the departments of Concepcion and Colchagua. The land is extremely fertile, and abounds with fine timber. The chief town is Cauquenes. **Area**, about 3,990 square miles. **Pop.** 133,000.

MAULE, a river of the above province, entering the Pacific Ocean in lat. 35° 20′ S. after a course of 130 miles.

MAULMAIN. (*See* Moulmein.)

MAUNDWA, *maund-wa'*, a town of British India, province of Gujerat, on the right bank of the Norbuddae. There is a trade in timber, which is floated down the river. **Pop.** 5,000.

MAUPERTUIS, Pierre Louis Moreau de, *mo'-pairt-we*, French mathematician, was some time in the military service, which he quitted, and devoted himself to scientific pursuits. In 1723 he became a member of the French Academy, and, about four years after, was chosen fellow of the Royal Society of London, an honour chiefly due to his support of the Newtonian philosophy against Descartes. In 1736 he was sent, with other academicians, to the north, to ascertain the measurement of a degree of longitude, which service they performed with perfect success. At the invitation of the prince of Prussia, afterwards Frederick the Great, he went to Berlin in 1740, and was appointed president and director of the Academy. He accompanied that king in his campaigns against the Austrians; but exposing himself too much at the battle of Molwitz, he was made prisoner, and sent to Vienna, where he was well received by the emperor. He was soon permitted to return to Berlin,

after receiving several marks of the imperial favour. He was of a vain and irritable temper, and had a dispute with Koenig, and another with Voltaire, who exerted his satirical talents against him. Frederick ordered the satire to be burnt by the executioner, upon which Voltaire quitted Berlin; but Maupertuis felt the attack so keenly that he returned to France, and afterwards settled at Basel. His chief works are,—"The Figure of the Earth Determined," "The Measurement of a Degree of Meridian," "Discourse on the Figure of the Stars," "Elements of Geography," "Nautical Astronomy," "Elements of Astronomy," "Reflections on the Origin of Languages," &c.

Born at St. Malo, 1698; died 1759.

MAUR, ST., *mor*, a disciple of St. Benedict, and abbot of Glauseuil, in Anjou. At the beginning of the 17th century was founded a congregation of Benedictines of St. Maur, which has produced many learned men.

Died about 584.

MAUR, DON CARLOS LE, brigadier in the Spanish army, and director-general of the engineers. He was an excellent mathematician and mechanic, and constructed several canals and other great works. His "Treatise on Dynamics" and his "Elements of Mathematics" are held in great esteem.

Died 1785.

MAURA, SANTA. (*See* SANTA MAURA.)

MAUREPAS, JEAN FREDERIC PHELYPEAUX, COUNT DE, *mor'-pa*, a French statesman, who, in 1715, was appointed secretary of state. In 1723 he was made superintendent of the marine, and, in 1738, minister of state. By the intrigues of Madame de Pompadour, he was exiled to Bourges in 1749. He was not recalled till 1774, when Louis XVI. entrusted the public affairs to his management. He entirely remodelled the marine department of his native country, and was a liberal encourager of the sciences; but the part he took in assisting America against England is a reflection on his political prudence. His memoirs, by himself, are curious, but carelessly written.

Born 1701; died 1781.

MAURIAE, *maur'-re-a*, a town of France, department Cantal, 21 miles north of Aurillac. There are two fine old churches, hotel-de-ville, and other public buildings. A good trade is carried on. Pop. 3,300.

MAURICE OF NASSAU, Prince of Orange, *mor'-ice*, was the son of William I., after whose assassination, in 1584, he was elected stadtholder of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht, being then only 18 years old. He evinced, however, great courage and talents; and being named captain-general of the United Provinces, established that liberty which his father had begun. He made himself master of Breda in 1590, and this was followed by the capture of Zutphen, Deventer, Hulst, Nimeguen, Gertruydenburg, and Gröningen. He defeated the archduke Albert in 1597, and, in the same year, compelled the Spaniards to abandon the Low Countries. In 1600 he was forced to raise the siege of Dunkirk, but he soon afterwards obtained a great victory over Albert near Nieuport. This was followed by numerous conquests, and, in 1609, the independence of the United Provinces was acknowledged by Spain. In 1619, aiming at the sovereignty of Holland, he was opposed by Barneveldt, who was sent to the scaffold for resisting the ambition of Maurice. He was one of the greatest captains of his age, but his cruelty to those who opposed his aspirations to absolute power has cast a stain upon his memory.

Born at Dettenburg, 1567; died at the Hague, 1625.

MAURICE OF SAXONY. (*See* SAXE, Marshal.)

MAURICE, REV. FREDERICK DENISON, a modern English divine. He was son of a Unitarian clergyman, and was sent to the university of Cambridge, where, although he did not take a degree, he passed his examinations with considerable distinction. After leaving Cambridge, he went to London, and was employed to write for the "Athenæum." He likewise produced, at the same period, a novel, entitled "Eustace Conway." His religious views next undergoing considerable modification, partly by the influence of Coleridge's writings, he went to Oxford, took his degree there, and became a clergyman of the Church of England in 1828. He wrote largely on theological matters, and contributed treatises on moral and metaphysical philosophy to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He was one of the promoters of the Christian Socialist movement, which had for its object the abolition of the system of competitive labour, and the association of the working-classes into small communities, which should undertake work in common, and divide the proceeds. As founder and president of the Working Man's College, he considerably advanced the cause of general education. He was chaplain of Lincoln's Inn for many years. He held the professorship of divinity in King's College, but resigned upon the authorities raising objections to his religious views, especially as regarded the eternity of punishment, as developed in his theological essays. In 1866 he became professor of moral philosophy at Cambridge.

Born 1805; died 1872.

MAURICE, ST., a river of British North America, rising in lake Oskelanaio in lat. 48° 40′; lon. 74° 30″ W., and, after a course of 200 miles, in which are many cascades and lakes, with islands, joins the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers.

MAURICIUS, FLAVIUS TIBERIUS, *maurish'-e-us*, Byzantine emperor. He was descended from an ancient Roman family, and in 578 was appointed by the emperor Tiberius to the command of an expedition against the Persians, in which he was completely successful. In 582 he succeeded Tiberius, whose daughter he had married, and the Persians invading his territories, a war ensued, which lasted eight years, resulting in the dethronement of the Persian king, Khusru II., by his own subjects. He appealed for help to Mauricius, who generously assisted him to regain his throne, in return for which Khusru ceded some important fortresses. A war afterwards broke out with the Arabs, and 12,000 Byzantine soldiers were made prisoners, and as Mauricius refused to ransom them they were massacred. This led to a revolt of the army, who chose Phocas for emperor, marched upon Constantinople, and put Mauricius and all his family to death.

Born in Cappadocia, 539; died 602.

MAURITANIA, *mor-e-ta'-ne-a*, the ancient name of the north-western part of Africa, including the present sultanate of Morocco, and the western part of Algeria.

MAURITIUS, or ISLE OF FRANCE, *maw-rish'-e-us*, an island in the Indian Ocean, about 600 miles to the east of Madagascar, and forming a colony of Great Britain. It chiefly consists of rugged and irregular mountains, rising usually into points or pinnacles; the best known

of which is the Peter Botte, the famous cone with a rock poised on the summit. A great portion of the island is volcanic, and the coast is encircled by coral reefs. The climate is remarkably fine; and the scenery, particularly in the southern part, or La Savanne, is very beautiful. The chief productions are wheat, maize, yams, and especially sugar; but it depends for provisions almost entirely upon Bourbon, which is considered as its granary; while it is, on the other hand, the port of Bourbon. The exports consist of coffee, cotton, indigo, raw sugar, and cloves. The chief towns are PORT LOUIS (where spacious docks have been constructed), the capital, and Grande Porte, or Mahébourg.

Area.—708 square miles.
Pop.—360,400, including the adjacent small islands of Seychelles, and Rodrigues. More than two-thirds of the inhabitants are Indian coolies.
Lat. 19° 58′—20° 33′ S. **Lon.** 57° 17′—57° 46′ E.
History.—In 1505, this island was discovered by the Portuguese, and, in 1598, was taken by the Dutch, who, in honour of Prince Maurice, gave it its present name. The French formed an establishment here in 1644, after it had been abandoned by the Dutch; and, in 1810, it came into the possession of the British. It is the scene of the tale of "Paul and Virginia," by St. Pierre.

MAURO, FRA, *mo'-ro*, an Italian geographer, a monk in a monastery near Venice, who constructed by far the best map of the world produced in the 15th century. Little is known of his personal history.
Died 1459.

MAUROLICO, FRANCIS, *mo-ro-le'-ko*, an Italian mathematician, who was abbot of Santa Maria del Porto, in Sicily, and publicly taught mathematics at Messina. He produced an edition of the "Spherics of Theodosius," and wrote treatises on astronomical instruments, the sphere, music, arithmetic, and cosmography.
Born at Messina, 1494; **died** 1575.

MAURS, *mors*, a town of France, department Cantal, 20 miles S.W. of Aurillac. Several important fairs are held. **Pop.** 5,200.

MAURUS, TERENTIANUS, *maw'-rus*, a Latin poet and grammarian, who flourished under Trajan, and is alluded to with respect by St. Augustine. The only work by him which has survived, is a dissertation on the Art of Poetry.

MAURY, JEAN SIFFREIN, Cardinal, *mor'-e*, a distinguished French orator, who, after pursuing his theological studies at Avignon, went to Paris in his 18th year, to gain a livelihood by the exercise of his talents. His writings and eloquence in the pulpit attracted considerable attention. A partisan of the aristocracy, his eloquence was constantly brought to bear against Mirabeau, whose most formidable antagonist he became. Upon the closing of the National Assembly, he left France, and went to Italy, when Pope PIUS VI. nominated him cardinal and bishop of Montefiascone. In 1804 he was permitted to return to France, and from that period he became the devoted servant of Napoleon. The latter made him archbishop of Paris in 1810, a dignity he retained until the fall of his master, in defiance of the pope's commands to the contrary. The events of the year 1814 compelled him to again seek refuge in Italy; whereupon the pope, for his former disobedience, imprisoned him for some months.
Born in France, 1746; **died** at Rome, 1817.

MAURY, MATTHEW FONTAINE, a distinguished American hydrographer, who, at the age of 19, entered the United States navy as midshipman, and made a voyage round the world, which lasted four years. While on this voyage he began a treatise on navigation, which is now a text-book. After his return, he passed his examination, and was appointed, with the grade of lieutenant, to the *Falmouth*. Subsequently, he was charged with the astronomical department of an expedition dispatched to the South Sea. He was next placed at the head of the hydrographical department of the United States Naval Board. In this last position he constructed his "Wind and Current Charts," a work deduced from a great number of nautical journals and logs, and of the highest utility to the seaman. Of a similarly excellent character is his work entitled "The Physical Geography of the Sea," which has been translated into all the European languages, and is full of the most important details. His great services were acknowledged by all countries having maritime traffic. He was a member of many learned bodies, and received a gold medal from the emperor of Austria. He assisted in the compilation of sailing charts of great value. In 1855 he published an account of the Amazon and Atlantic slopes of South America. In the great war of secession he held a commission in the Confederate navy, and was afterwards a commissioner to Europe.
Born in Virginia, 1806; **died** 1873.

MAURY, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 570 square miles. **Pop.** 40,000, of whom about 17,000 are *coloured*. The capital is Columbia.

MAUVEZIN, *mo'-vai-za(n)*, a town of France, department Gers, on the Arratz, 16 miles N.E. of Auch. There are the remains of a strong castle. **Pop.** 2,700.

MAUWO, *mau-wo'*, a town of Kanem, Western Africa, 50 miles N.E. of Lake Tchad. **Pop.** 4,000.

MAVERICK, *mav'-rik*, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 2,000. The capital is Eagle Pass.

MAVROCARDATO, ALESSANDRO, *mav'-ro-kar-da'-to*, Prince, Greek diplomatist and statesman, grandson of the Hospodar of Wallachia. He promoted the Greek war of independence, and was president of the first executive council in 1822, and gallantly defended Missolonghi, in 1823. He formed an intimate acquaintance with Byron. After the accession of king Otho, he was several times ambassador to foreign courts, and in 1843 was president of the assembly, which established a constitution.
Born at Constantinople, 1787; **died** 1865.

MAXENTIUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS, *max-en'-she-us*, Roman emperor, was the son of Maximianus Herculius, and declared himself A[illegible]. He was opposed by Galerius Ma[illegible] who was defeated, and slew himself. Maxentius then marched into Africa, where he rendered himself odious by his cruelties. Constantine afterwards defeated him in Italy, and he was drowned in crossing the Tiber.
Died 312.

MAXIMIANUS, MARCUS AURELIUS HERCULIUS, *max-im-i-ai'-nus*, a Roman emperor, who, from being a common soldier, was associated in the government by Diocletian, in 286. He distinguished himself by his military skill and bravery against the barbarians, and defeated Aurelius Julius, who had assumed the imperial title in Africa. When Diocletian abdicated the crown, in 286, he compelled Maximianus, much against his will, to do the same; but about a year afterwards,

he resumed the dignity, and opposed his son Maxentius. The troops, however, mutinied against Maximianus, who fled into Gaul, where he was put to death by order of Constantine.

Died 310.

MAXIMIANUS, GALERIUS VALERIUS, emperor of Rome, was originally a shepherd in Dacia, afterwards a soldier, and raised to the imperial dignity by Diocletian, who also gave him his daughter in marriage. He conquered the Goths and Dalmatians, but was defeated by the Persians, over whom he afterwards gained a complete victory. He compelled Diocletian to abdicate the throne; but his cruelty soon rendered him odious to the Romans, who raised Maxentius to the throne. He was a bitter persecutor of the Christians, whose God he implored for relief in his last illness, after vainly seeking aid from the heathen deities.

Died 311.

MAXIMILIAN I., *max-i-mil'-yan*, emperor of Germany, was son of Frederick III., married the daughter of Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, and was created king of the Romans in 1486. Upon the death of his father, in 1493 he became emperor. He engaged in several wars with France, in most of which he was successful. He was married a second time, the bride being Bianca Sforza, daughter of the duke of Milan. Forming the design of making himself pope, he, to further his purpose, assumed the ancient title of the Roman emperors, *Pontifex Maximus*, and endeavoured to prevail upon Julius II. to admit him as coadjutor. He united with England against France, and served under Henry VIII. in 1513. In 1499 Switzerland was lost to the German empire, but the marriage of the son and daughter of Maximilian with the Infant and Infanta of Spain, led to the union of that country with Austria. He wrote some poems, besides works on architecture, hunting, and other subjects, and the memoirs of his own life.

Born 1459; died 1519.

MAXIMILIAN II., emperor of Germany, was the son of the emperor Ferdinand I., and elected king of the Romans in 1562. He was chosen king of Hungary and Bohemia, and succeeded his father in 1564. He was a tolerant ruler and a lover of peace, and greatly encouraged the arts and sciences.

Born 1527; died at Ratisbon, 1576.

MAXIMILIAN, duke of Bavaria in the 17th century, was named, on account of his courage and success, the Defender of Germany, and, for his singular prudence, he acquired the name of Solomon. He zealously opposed the Protestants, and was considered as one of the principal supporters of the Catholic religion. In 1620 he gained the battle of Prague, against Frederick, prince palatine, who had been elected king of Bohemia. For these services Maximilian was named an elector of the empire.

Born 1581; died 1651.

MAXIMILIAN-EMANUEL, *e-man'-u-el*, elector of Bavaria, rendered great service to the emperor Leopold. He signalized himself at the siege of Neuhausel, in 1685; at that of Buda, in 1686; and, the year following, in the battle of Mohacz. He commanded, about this time, the army of Hungary, and took Belgrade, sword in hand, in 1689. He was afterwards governor of the Low Countries; but, taking part with France in the war of the Spanish succession, he was put under the ban of the empire, and, in 1706, deprived of his estates, regaining them at the general peace.

Born 1662; died at Munich, 1726.

MAXIMILIAN-JOSEPH, *jo'-sef*, king of Bavaria, succeeded his uncle, Charles-Theodore, in 1799. Attaching himself to the fortunes of Napoleon, he gave his daughter in marriage to Eugene Beauharnais, in 1806. In the same year his duchy was erected into a kingdom. In 1813, however, he formed a member of the league against the emperor, and, by that proceeding, retained his throne after the fall of Napoleon. His reign was marked by a great number of reforms in the administration of his kingdom.

Born 1756; died 1825.

MAXIMILIAN II., JOSEPH, king of Bavaria, son of Ludwig II., succeeded his father on his abdication, in 1848, and distinguished himself by the encouragement he gave to literature and art.

Born 1811; died 1864.

MAXIMILIAN, FERDINAND JOSEPH, emperor of Mexico, and brother of Francis Joseph, the present emperor of Austria, ascended the imperial throne of Mexico in 1864, being summoned thither by the nobles of that country, and having the promise of material support from Napoleon III. The French troops, however, that had been sent to Mexico prior to the coming of Maximilian, were withdrawn in 1866, and the emperor, after a vain effort to assert his authority, was betrayed by treachery, captured, and shot at Queretaro by order of Juarez. (*See* JUAREZ.)

Born at Schoenbrun, 1832; died 1867.

MAXIMIN, ST., *max'-i-ma*, a town of France, department Var, 22 miles N.W. of Toulon. It is walled, and has a noble Gothic church of the 13th century. Manf. Principally woollen cloths. Six annual fairs are held. Pop. 3,300.

MAXIMINUS I., CAIUS JULIUS VERUS, *max-i-mi'-nus*, emperor of Rome, was the son of a Thracian peasant, and having displayed great courage in the Roman armies, he rose to command. On the death of Alexander Severus, he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, 235. He was a great persecutor, and put to death above 4,000 persons, on suspicion of their being concerned in a conspiracy against him. His stature and strength were very extraordinary, and his disposition proportionably brutal. The most extraordinary stories are related of his appetite and physical powers. Capitolinus, in his "Historia Augusta," relates that forty pounds of meat and eighteen bottles of wine were his ordinary allowance for a day. His strength was such that he is said to have stopped a chariot in full speed with one of his fingers. He was killed in a revolt of his soldiers.

Died 237.

MAXIMINUS II., emperor of Rome, made Cæsar on the abdication of Diocletian, in 305, and three years afterwards proclaimed himself emperor. He invaded Thrace in 313, but was defeated and fled, dying soon afterwards.

Died 313.

MAXIMUS I., MARCUS CLODIUS PUPIENUS, *max'-i-mus*, Roman emperor, elected after the murder of Gordianus II., 238, but was shortly afterwards murdered by the Prætorians.

Died 238.

MAXIMUS II., MAGNUS CLEMENS, emperor of Rome, 383, conquered Italy, 387, but was defeated and beheaded by Theodosius, 388.

MAXIMUS III., PETRONIUS, caused the murder of Valentian, who had dishonoured his wife, and succeeded him, marrying his widow, 456. He fled from Rome at the approach of the Vandals, and was killed by his own troops.
Born 395; died 455.

MAXIMUS, MAGNUS, a Spaniard, was general of the Roman army in Britain, when he proclaimed himself emperor, 383. Having made himself master of Gaul, Britain and Spain, he marched into Italy, where he committed dreadful cruelties. Eventually his soldiers delivered him up to Theodosius, who ordered him to be beheaded.
Died 388.

MAXIMUS, TYRIUS, a Platonic philosopher, who visited Rome in 146, but died in his own country in the reign of Commodus.
Lived in the 2nd century.

MAXIMUS THE CYNIC, and tutor of Julian the Apostate, was a native of Ephesus. He professed magic, and was put to death by the emperor Valens.
Died 366.

MAXWELL, LORD ROBERT, *max'-wel*, one of the lords of the regency that governed Scotland in 1536, while James V. was absent in France upon a matrimonial expedition. At a subsequent period, taking offence at the appointment of Oliver Sinclair to the command of the army, he, with many of the Scottish nobility, surrendered to the English at Solway Moss. After the death of James V. he was ransomed, and returned to his native country, where, in 1543, he carried a bill for the authorisation of the Scriptures to be read in the vulgar tongue.
Died 1546.

MAXWELTOWN, *max'-wel-town*, a borough and barony of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright, on the Nith, opposite the town of Dumfries, with which it communicates by two bridges. Manf. Damask, iron and cordage. Pop. 4,300.—A station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

MAY, THOMAS, an English dramatic poet and historian, was educated at Cambridge, after which he entered of Gray's Inn, where he wrote some plays, and translated several authors, particularly Lucan's "Pharsalia." Charles I. employed him in writing two historical poems, but in the Civil War May joined the Parliament, and was appointed their secretary and historiographer.
Born 1595; died 1650.

MAY, THOMAS ERSKINE, LORD FARNBOROUGH, commenced his public career as Librarian to the House of Commons at Westminster, to which office he was appointed in 1831. Having been called to the bar in 1838, he was subsequently appointed Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills and Taxing Master of the House. In 1856 he was appointed Clerk-Assistant, and fourteen years afterwards he became Clerk. He wrote numerous books on the law and practice of Parliament, which have become standard references. He was created Companion of the Bath in 1860, and Knight Commander in 1866. As Sir Erskine May he continued his public career of fifty-five years until April 15, 1886, when he resigned. The next day the House passed a vote of thanks in testimony to his valuable public services, and he was soon afterwards gazetted a peer under the title of Baron Farnborough. He never lived to take his seat in the House of Lords, for the illness which impelled him to resign continued to incapacitate him, and terminated fatally on the 17th of the ensuing month.
Born 1815; died 1886.

MAYAGUEZ, *mai'-a-gwai*, a town and port on the western side of the island of Porto Rico, West Indies, 70 miles from St. Juan de Porto Rico. An adventurer, Ducondray, took this town in 1822, and made the attempt to establish an independent republic.

MAYBOLE, *mai'-bole*, a Scotch burgh of regality, county of Ayr, 9 miles S. of Ayr. Near the town are the ruins of the famous abbey of Crossraguel. Shoemaking and weaving are carried on. Pop. 6,628.—A station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

MAYEMME, *mai-yem-me'*, a city of Bokhara, capital of a Khanate of the same name, 200 miles N. of Herat. It is built chiefly of mud, but occupies an important position.

MAYEN, *mi'-en*, a town of Prussia, Rhine province, 15 miles W. of Coblentz. Manf. Woollen cloth, red leather, earthenware, and paper. Pop. 5,500.

MAYENCE, *mai'-yence*. (*See* MENTZ.)

MAYENNE, *mai'-yen*, a department of France, bounded by the departments of the Orne, Sarthe, Maine, and Loire. Generally flat, but fertile. The vine is cultivated to a small extent, and cider and perry are extensively made. Lint and hemp are grown, and the forests abound with excellent timber; but the chief occupations of the inhabitants are the breeding of cattle and sheep.
Rivers.—The Mayenne, the Oudon, and the Erve.
Minerals.—Iron, coal, slate, and marble.
Area.—1,996 square miles.
Pop.—344,881.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 3 arrondissements and 274 communes. The chief towns are MAYENNE, the capital, CHATEAU-GONTIER, and LAVAL.

MAYENNE, chief town of the above department, on the right bank of the Mayenne. The streets are steep and narrow, but there are good squares, with fountains. An old fortress is on the summit of a lofty rock. Manf. Cotton and linen. Pop. 8,200.

MAYENNE, or **MAINE**, a river of the north-west of France, rising in the department of Orne, and joining the Loire near Angers. The affluents are the Varenne, Calmont, Ernée, and Oudon on the right bank, and the Jouanne and Ouette on the left.

MAYENNE, CHARLES of Lorraine, Duke of, second son of Francis of Lorraine, duke of Guise. He displayed great courage at the sieges of Poitiers and Rochelle, and at the battle of Moncontour; he also defeated the Protestants in Guienne, Dauphiny, and Saintonge. When his brothers were killed, at the meeting of the States at Blois, he declared himself head of the League, and assumed the title of lieutenant-general of France. He proclaimed the cardinal of Bourbon king, by the name of Charles X.; but was defeated by Henry IV. at the battle of Arques, and again at Ivry. In 1599 he was reconciled to the king, who made him governor of the Isle of France.
Born 1554; died 1611.

MAYER, TOBIAS, *ma'-er*, German astronomer, who was self-taught, and, by his own application, acquired a knowledge of the Latin language. In 1750 the university of Göttingen appointed him mathematical professor. Mayer made several discoveries in geometry and astronomy, and published some excellent works, the chief of which are his "Table of Refractions," "Theory of the Moon,"

and "Astronomical Tables and Precepts;" for which last the English Board of Longitude gave his widow £3,000.

Born at Würtemberg, 1723; **died** at Göttingen, 1762.

MAYER, JULIUS ROBERT, German physical philosopher, who studied medicine at Tübingen, and afterwards at Munich and Paris, famous for his investigations regarding the mechanical theory of heat. In 1871 he received the Copley medal of the Royal Society of London.

Born at Heilbronn, Würtemberg, 1814.

MAYERNE, THEODORE TURQUET DE, *ma'-ern*, physician, who studied at Geneva, Heidelberg, and Montpelier, and settled in Paris, where he achieved great reputation, but was involved in difficulties with other physicians in consequence of his introduction of new and simple remedies, and with the Jesuits from his Huguenot opinions. In 1611 he came to England, and was appointed first physician to James I. He was the most accomplished physician of his time, and his chemical knowledge was unusually great.

Born at Geneva, 1573; **died** at Chelsea, 1665.

MAYNE, JASPER, *main*, an English divine and poet, educated at Westminster school and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he became student. In 1646 he was created D.D., and two years afterwards was deprived of his studentship for his loyalty. At the Restoration he was promoted to a canonry of Christ Church. Mayne was a man of considerable wit and humour, which he often carried to some excess, particularly in his will, wherein he left his servant-man, who was fond of tippling, an old trunk, in which, says he, there is something to make him drink. The man eagerly sought for his legacy, and, on opening the trunk, found a *red herring*. Dr. Mayne wrote some poems, now obsolete, sermons, and two plays, called the "City Match," and the "Amourous Warre," the latter of which was a satire upon the Puritans.

Born in Devonshire, 1604; **died** at Oxford, 1672.

MAYNOOTH, *mai-nooth'*, a neat, modern-built town of Ireland, county of Kildare, 15 miles N.W. Dublin. It has a college, instituted in 1795, for the education of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy. It accommodates 500 students, 250 of whom, intended for the priesthood, receive a money stipend. The new buildings are by Pugin, in the Gothic style. **Pop.** 2,100.—A station on the Midland Great Western Railway.

MAYO, *mai'-yo*, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded S. by Galway, N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, and E. by Sligo and Roscommon. The surface varies greatly, from the bleak and rugged mountain, to the fertile and cheerful plain. The greatest elevations are Croagh Patrick, 2,610 feet, and Nephin, 2,646 feet. The best lands are almost exclusively occupied in grazing. The lakes are Lough Mask, Lough Cullin, and Lough Conn; besides numerous smaller ones, which, in a district less watered, would be deemed considerable. There is a coast line of about 250 miles, with good harbours and bays, the chief of which are Killery, Blacksod, and Newport Bays. There are many interesting antiquities.

Rivers.—Moy, the Owen Errive, the Deel, the Owenmore, the Awenmore, and the Ayle.

Minerals.—Ironstone, marble, and slate.

Area.—2,132 square miles.

Pop.—243,030, nearly all Roman Catholics, a large number speaking the Irish language.

Chief Towns.—CASTLEBAR, the capital, BALLINA, BALLINROBE, and WESTPORT.

Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county.

MAYO, one of the Cape de Verd islands, 21 miles in circumference. It abounds in salt, but water is extremely scarce. There is a small town of the same name, inhabited by a few negroes. **Lat.** 15° 10′ N. **Lon.** 23° 8′ W.

MAYOTTA, *ma-yot'-ta*, one of the Cormoras islands, in the Indian Ocean, at north-eastern entrance of the Mozambique channel. It is about 30 miles long by 20 broad, of a volcanic character, and surrounded by reefs. There are fertile valleys and plains. **Pop.** including some small, adjacent islands, about 18,000.

MAYSVILLE, *mais'-vil*, capital of Mason county, Kentucky, United States, on the Ohio, 63 miles S.E. of Cincinnati. It is the largest hemp mart in the States. There are a city hall, and other good public buildings. **Manf.** Cotton, hemp, tobacco, iron, and coal-oil. **Pop.** 4,800.

MAZAMET, *ma'-za'-mai*, a town of France, department Tarn, on the left bank of the Arnette, 10 miles S.E. of Castres. **Manf.** Woollens, flannel, worsted, moleskins, and paper. **Pop.** 14,000.

MAZAN, *ma'-za(n)'*, a town of France, department Vaucluse, 5 miles E. of Carpentras. It is famous for the sweet wine known as Grenache. **Pop.** 3,600.

MAZANDERAN, *ma-zan-de-ran'*, a province of Persia, lying along the southern shore of the Caspian Sea. It is flat and swampy near the coast, but elevated farther inland. The soil is fertile, and cotton, sugar, rice, and many fruits are cultivated The capital is Sari. **Pop.** 150,000.

MAZARIN, JULES, or **GIULIO MAZARINI**, *maz'-a-ri(n)*, cardinal and minister of state to Louis XIV. of France. He studied law at Rome, and in Spain, and afterwards served in the papal army. Accompanying a papal legate to France, he acquired the friendship of Richelieu and the confidence of Louis XIII. In 1641, pope Urban VIII. made him cardinal, and, on the death of Richelieu (having become a naturalised Frenchman), Louis appointed him minister of state. He was also nominated one of the executors of the king's will, and had the principal management of affairs during the minority of Louis XIV.; but at length the murmurs of the people rose so high against him, that he found it expedient to quit the kingdom, and take refuge in the Netherlands, and a price was set on his head. He afterwards recovered his power, and continued to render the state important services, the principal of which was the restoration of peace between France and Spain, in 1659; but in his financial administration he was unsuccessful. He was privately married to Anne of Austria, the mother of the king, and accumulated an immense fortune. His application to business produced a disease, which caused his death.

Born in Italy, 1602; **died** 1661.

MAZARIN, HORTENSE MANCINI, Duchess of, niece of the preceding, famous for beauty and wit. In 1661, she married the Duke de la Meilleraie, from whom she soon separated, and went to England, where she became one of the reigning beauties of the dissolute court of Charles II., and one of the many mistresses with whom that king was similarly associated.

Born 1646: **died** in London, 1699.

MAZARRON, or **ALMAZARRON**, *ma-zar'-ron*, a seaport of Spain, province of Murcia, on the Mediterranean, 27 miles S.W. of Cartagena. Silver ore and alum are found in the vicinity, and there are extensive remains of what is supposed to have been a Carthaginian settlement. **Pop.** 7,000.

MAZATLAN, *ma-zat'-lan*, a seaport of Mexico, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in the Gulf of Mexico. There is a good harbour, and the town is well-built, and there is a considerable export trade. **Pop.** 14,000, chiefly of mixed Indian, Spanish, and negro races.

MAZEENA, *ma-zee'-na*, a fort of Afghanistan, 15 miles from Jellalabad, near which the Afghans were defeated by the British in 1842.

MAZEPPA, JAN, *ma-zep'-pa*, was the son of Polish gentleman, and became a page at the court of John Casimir, king of Poland. After his return to his native province of Podolia, he engaged in an intrigue with the wife of a neighbouring lord, who surprised him and caused him to be bound naked upon the back of his horse, which carried him home, which comparatively prosaic fact appears to be the sole foundation of the exciting story which represents Mazeppa to have been bound to a wild horse, which carried him to the distant country of the Ukraine—a story made memorable by the genius of Byron, Horace Vernet (the painter), and Victor Hugo. Mazeppa really fled to the Ukraine, joined the Cossacks, and rose to the rank of their hetman, in 1687. In that capacity he displayed great energy and talent, and succeeded in gaining the esteem of the Czar Peter, who appointed him prince of the Ukraine. Being desirous, however, of rendering himself independent, Mazeppa fought against the Czar, and enlisted his forces under the banner of Charles XII., at the battle of Pultawa. After the defeat of the Swedish king, he took refuge first in Wallachia, and afterwards at Bender.

Born about 1645; died at Bender, 1709.

MAZERE, *ma-zair'*, a town of France, department Ariège, on the left bank of the Lers, 20 miles N.E. of Foix. **Manf.** Leather; there is a trade in wool. **Pop.** 3,700.

MAZZA, ANGELO, *mat'-sa*, an eminent Italian poet, a native of Parma, in the university of which city he was afterwards professor of Greek literature. He translated the odes of *Pindar*, and *Akenside's* "Pleasures of Imagination;" and, having attained a high degree of literary reputation, was admitted into the Arcadian Academy at Rome.

Born 1740; died 1817.

MAZZARA, *mat-sa'-ra*, a town of Sicily, on the sea shore, 25 miles S. of Trapani. It has a cathedral, numerous churches and convents, bishop's palace and college. Cotton is grown in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 13,000.

MAZZARINO, *mat-sa-ré'-no*, an inland town of Sicily, 15 miles S.E. of Caltanisetta. It has a college, and there are sulphureous springs. **Pop.** 13,066.

MAZZHINGI, JOSEPH, count, *mat'-sen-je*, a distinguished composer, the descendant of an eminent Tuscan family, was born in England, of an English mother. He was very early noted for his musical ability, and so diligently did he pursue his studies that he was considered qualified for the post of director of the opera house when but little more than eighteen years of age. "The Blind Girl," "The Turnpike Gate," "Paul and Virginia," and a long list of other once popular pieces were from his fertile pen, and Sir Walter Scott warmly thanked him for the manner in which he set to music some of that author's poetry.

Born 1764; died 1844.

MAZZINI, GIUSEPPE, *mat-se'-ne*, a modern Italian politician, who was educated for the law; but being inspired with an enthusiastic love of liberty, he abandoned his profession, soon after he had commenced its practice. Allying himself with a small circle of ardent Genoese gentlemen, he became the soul of a movement which had for its object the regeneration of Italy. In furtherance of their ideas, these young Genoese established a literary journal, which was soon suppressed, but was again commenced at Leghorn. In 1830 he became an active member of the secret society called the Carbonari, but being denounced to the police, was arrested. After a detention of six months, he was set at liberty, on the understanding that he should quit Italy. He took refuge at Marseilles, and founded there a journal and a society, both of which were significantly named "Young Italy." The main idea of both was that the freedom of Italy, both from domestic and foreign tyranny, could only be attained by a union of all the separate states into one nation,—Romans, Piedmontese, Tuscans, Neapolitans, Lombards, Venetians, &c.—all merging their separate interests in the one common name of Italians, and under this name forming a single powerful European nation. The motto was "God and the People," and the chosen flag white, red, and green. The precise form of government was to be decided by circumstances; Mazzini himself preferred the republican. After months of secret plotting, a conspiracy was organised, which, from Genoa as a centre, spread through all Italy, from the Alps to the extremity of Sicily, and even the officers and soldiers of the Piedmontese and Neapolitan armies were concerned in it. This formidable organisation was discovered, however, and a great number of the chief agents therein either lost their lives or sought safety in flight. This took place in 1833, and from that year until 1848, Mazzini was mainly employed in a propagandism of his ideas throughout the Italian peninsula. He resided in France, in Switzerland, and was expelled from both countries in turn; upon which he went to London, always keeping up a close correspondence with his party in Italy. In 1844 Sir James Graham, then home secretary, authorised the opening of several letters in the post-office. It was thereby ascertained that the brothers Bandiera were plotting an insurrection in the Venetian states. (*See* BANDIERA). After the French revolution of 1848, and the insurrection at Milan, Mazzini went to Italy with the view of giving a turn to the great Italian movement in conformity with the ideas he had so long advocated. After the defeat of Charles Albert, and the consequent re-establishment of the Austrian rule in Italy, Mazzini was accused of nullifying the king's efforts by causing the republican party to keep aloof from him. He next travelled about in Garibaldi's wake, and, in 1849, went to Rome. The pope had fled before his arrival, and an assembly, elected by universal suffrage, had passed decrees for the total abolition of the temporal sovereignty of the pope, and for the creation of the Roman states into a republic. Mazzini's advent at this crisis was met with the acclamations of the Romans. With Saffi and Armellini, he was appointed triumvir, and charged to defend the republic against its enemies. The French, under General Oudinot, landed soon afterwards at Civita Vecchia. On the entrance of the French into Rome, Mazzini returned to England and resumed his pen. The expulsion of the Austrians from Lombardy, and its annexation to Piedmont, again opened up the field for the labours of Mazzini. He assisted greatly to organise Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily in 1860, and in 1864, being again expelled from Switzerland, returned to England. In the following year he was elected a deputy to the Italian parliament, for Messina, but his election was cancelled. He afterwards attempted to enter Italy, but was arrested at Gaeta, where he

remained a prisoner till Rome was taken by the Italian army. He was a man of pure and ardent aspirations, and marked by a heroic simplicity of manners and mode of life. The Italian government honoured him with a public funeral.

Born at Genoa, 1808; died at Pisa, 1872.

MAZZUOLI, FRANCIS, *mat'-soo-o'-le*, commonly called Parmegiano, a famous Italian painter, who has also been named as the inventor of the art of etching. He had an admirable genius for painting; his invention was ready, and he had a peculiar talent for giving grace and sweetness to his figures.

Born at Parma, 1504; died 1540.

MEAD, RICHARD, *mede*, a celebrated English physician, who studied under Grævius, at Utrecht, after which he removed to Leyden, and contracted a close intimacy with Boerhaave. On completing his studies in that celebrated school of physic, he went to Italy, and took his doctor's degree at Padua. In 1696, he returned to his native country, and commenced the practice of physic at Stepney, where he resided seven years. In 1702 he published his treatise on Poisons, which procured him considerable reputation. In 1704 he was admitted a member of the Royal Society, of which, in 1707, he became vice-president, and, in 1727, he was appointed physician to George II.

Born in London, 1673; died 1754.

MEADE, a county of Kentucky, United States. Area, 400 square miles. Pop. 10,000.

MEADVILLE, *mede'-vil*, capital of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, United States, on the east bank of French creek, 82 miles N.W. of Pittsburgh. There are a handsome court-house, a state arsenal, Alleghany College, and an opera house. Manf. Woollens and machinery. There is a large trade with the oil regions. Pop. 8,000.

MEAGHER, *mah'-er*, a county of Montana Territory, United States. Area, 7,650 square miles. Pop. 1,500. The capital is Diamond City.

MEAGHER, THOMAS FRANCIS, *Irish politician*. He studied law at Dublin, and became a leader of the Young Ireland party, assisting, in 1846, to organize the Irish Confederation. In 1848 he was sent to Paris to congratulate the revolutionary leaders. Soon after his return he was tried for high treason and sentenced to death, but transportation for life was substituted, and he was sent to Tasmania, from which he escaped in 1852, and reached New York, where he was admitted to the bar, and edited the "Irish News." In the War of Secession he commanded the Irish brigade on the Federal side. In 1866 he was appointed secretary, and acted as governor of Montana Territory. He was accidentally drowned in the Missouri.

Born at Waterford, 1823; died 1867.

MEANEE, *me-an-e'*, a town of Scinde, British India, on a branch of the Indus, 6 miles N. of Hyderabad. The place is famous for the great victory obtained by Sir Charles Napier over the army of the Ameer of Scinde, Feb. 17, 1843.

MEANGIS ISLANDS, *me-an'-gis*, a group in the Asiatic archipelago, 90 miles from Mindanao. Its principal island is Nanusa. Lat. 5° N. Lon. 127° E.

MEARNS, *meerns*, the popular name of the county of Kincardine, Scotland.

MEATH, *meeth*, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded N. by the counties of Cavan, Monaghan, and Louth; E. by the Irish Channel and the county of Dublin; S. by the county of Kildare; and W. by Westmeath. It consists, in general, of rich undulating pasture-land, having few bogs or hills, and these but of inconsiderable height. It is noted for grazing and tillage. There are a number of dairy-farms, especially in the south-eastern part. Some marshes on the Moynalty river feed an immense number of horses in the summer season; and the Kilcrew hills, in the W. angle, adjoining Cavan, are remarkable for fattening sheep. The antiquities are numerous and of great interest, especially John's Castle, at Trim, and the round tower and sculptured crosses at Kells.

Rivers.—The principal are the Boyne, the Blackwater, the tributary streams of the Nanny, the Ryewater, and Moynalty

Area.—906 square miles.

Pop.—86,301, nearly all Roman Catholics.

Chief Towns.—TRIM, the county town, KELLS, and NAVAN.

Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county.

MEAUX, *mo*, a town of France, department Seine-et-Marne, 25 miles N.E. of Paris. It stands on the Marne, and is divided into two parts by that river. The principal public building is the cathedral, begun in the 11th century, the choir of which passes for a masterpiece of Gothic architecture. Here is the tomb of Bossuet, bishop of Meaux. Manf. Cotton, pottery, leather, and saltpetre. Pop. 12,500.—After a siege of several months, this place was taken by the English, in 1520. It is a station on the railway to Strasburg.

MEBARREZ, or MUBARRUZ, *me-bar'-rez*, a town of Arabia, district of El-Ahsa. It consists of the town proper, strongly fortified, and an extensive suburb. Pop. 10,000.

MECCA, *mek'-ka*, (OM-AL-KARA, "mother of cities"), a city of Arabia, capital of the province of Hedjaz, and of the district Belad-el-Haram, the holy place of the Mahometan world, being the birthplace of Mahomet. It is situate in a narrow valley, 65 miles E. of Jiddah, and is divided into an Upper and Lower city. Pilgrims flock to this place from every part of the Mahometan world. It is estimated that 300,000 hadjis or pilgrims annually arrive. The principal building is the Beit Ullah, or chief mosque, in the interior of which is the Kaaba, or the house of the Prophet. This is contained in a square, which is entirely surrounded by the temple. The most sacred relic in the Kaaba is the black stone said to have been brought by the angel Gabriel, to form the foundation of the edifice. The mosque will hold about 35,000 persons, and there are 19 gates. Pop. Probably 20,000. Lat. 21° 30' N. Lon. 40° 8' E. Mecca is governed by a sherif, or direct descendant of the prophet, who is elected by other sherifs, subject to the approval of the Sultan of Turkey.

MECHAIN, PIERRE FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ, *mek'-a(n)*, French astronomer, whose great merits were first discovered by Lalande. In 1782 he gained the prize of the Academy for his memoir on the comet of 1661, which was expected to return in 1790. He became editor of the "Connaissance des Temps," which work he improved. In 1792 he was employed in the great work of measuring the arc of meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona. He returned from it in 1798; but wishing to extend it as far as the Balearic Isles, he set out for them in 1803; but death prevented his accomplishment of the task.

Born in France, 1774; died 1804.

MECHITAR, or MEKHITAR DA PETRO, *mek'-hi-tar*, (the comforter), founder of the

order of Mechitarists, and reviver of Armenian literature. In 1691 he entered an Armenian convent at Sebaste, and subsequently became secretary to Archbishop Michael. Meeting with a work by an Italian priest on the reconciliation of the Armenian church with that of Rome, he secretly became a proselyte to the latter church. In 1700 he sought to reconcile the two parties of the Armenian priesthood at Constantinople; but, meeting with little success, he openly preached submission to the pope. The Armenians were so enraged at this, that, to save his life, Mechitar was compelled to fly from the city. He went first to Smyrna, and afterwards to the Morea, then under the dominion of Venice. On the conquest of the Morea by the Turks, he went to Venice, where he was permitted to found a convent, wherein he set up a printing-press, which, in his hands and in those of his followers, has produced hundreds of volumes in the form of Armenian translations of the best works in European literature. The Armenian missionaries are an increasing body at the present day, and, in addition to the Venetian establishments, have branches at Paris and Constantinople. Mechitar published an Armenian Bible in 1733, and an Armenian Grammar and Dictionary.

Born at Sebaste, Cappadocia, 1676; **died** at Venice, 1749.

MECHLIN, or MALINES, *mek'-lin*, or *ma'-leen*, a town of Belgium, province of Antwerp, on both sides of the Dyle, 15 miles S.E. of Antwerp. The streets are broad, and bordered in many places by good buildings. The public square and the market-place are both spacious and regular, and the cathedral of St. Romauld, built between the 12th and 13th centuries, has a tower 345 feet high, and contains "The Last Supper," by Rubens. There are other fine churches, St. John's, Notre Dame, and the Beguinage. Among the other public buildings are the Beyard, or town-hall, built in the 15th century; the ancient market-hall, now used as a guard-house; the new palace of the archbishop, and a monument to Margaret of Austria, erected in 1849. There are also an academy of painting, and several large educational institutions. **Manf.** Fine lace and linen, besides damask and silk and woollen stuffs, shawls, linen, leather, jewellery, and tobacco. There are several large breweries. **Pop.** 46,499.—This is the central station for the railways which traverse Belgium in all directions.

MECHOACAN, *mek'-o-a-kan'*. (*See* MICHOACAN.)

MECKLENBURG, *mek'-len-berg*, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 34,175, about 11,000 being coloured. The capital is Charlotte.

MECKLENBURG, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 640 square miles. **Pop.** 24,000, two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Boydton.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, *mek'-len-boorg-shver-in'*, a grand duchy in the north of Germany, bounded N. by the Baltic, E. and S. by Prussia, and W. by Holstein. The surface of the country is generally level, and near the sea there are large tracts of sand and morass, but there are some ranges of low and well-wooded hills. The soil is fertile, and considerable quantities of corn are grown, and large numbers of cattle reared. There are many small lakes well stocked with fish. The climate is humid.

Rivers.—The Elbe and the Warrow.
Area.—4,834 square miles.
Pop.—577,655, chiefly Lutherans, but there are more than 3,000 Jews. The number of inhabitants formerly decreased, but has since recovered.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There is no other administrative division than that springing from the ownership of the soil, in which respect the country is divided into grand-ducal domains, embracing about one-fifth of the total area of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; knight's estates—"Rittergüter"—comprising two-fifths; convent estates—"Klostergüter"—embracing one-fifth; and town estates, comprising the remaining fifth of the land. The chief towns are SCHWERIN, the capital; Güstrow, Ludwigslust, Rostock, and Weimar.

History and Constitution.—The grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western world. In their full title, the grand-dukes style themselves princes of the Vandals; and they trace their descent to Genseric, king of the Vandals, who conquered Spain in the 5th century. Friedrich Franz I. was the first who held the title of grand-duke, which he obtained after the peace of 1815. The political institutions of the grand-duchy are of an entirely feudal character. The whole legislative power and part of the executive is in the hands of the proprietors of Rittergüter, or knight's estates, numbering 622. Seldom more than one-fourth of these, however, exert their privileges and take their seat in the diet. To these representatives of their own property are joined forty members, nearly all burgomasters, delegated by the municipalities and corporate bodies of a like number of towns.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, *strel'-itz*, a grand duchy of Germany, consisting of two separated portions, the larger, Stargard, lying to the east of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the smaller, Ratzeburg, between Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Lauenberg. The country is generally flat, and the climate is more settled than in the other grand duchy.

Area.—997 square miles, of which 527 belong to the grand-duke, 353 to the nobles, and 117 to the town corporations.

Pop.—About 100,000, but decreasing.

History and Constitution.—The reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolf Friedrich, youngest son of Duke Adolf Friedrich II. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The congress of Vienna permitted Duke Karl Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to adopt the title of grand-duke. The province of Stargard has a diet composed of landowners, but Ratzeburg has no representative institutions whatever. The Stargard diet periodically joins the legislative assembly of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Only the possession of a Rittergut, or knight's estate, gives right to a seat in the diet, to which the "privileged" towns may add, if called upon, seven deputies. The executive is entirely in the hands of the grand-duke, and is exercised by him through one minister of state, which appointment, however, has at times been vacant for several years. Accounts of public income and expenditure are never made known, and the whole state revenue forms the civil list of the grand-duke.

MECOSTA, *me-kos'-ta*, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 13,973. The capital is Big Rapids.

MEDE, JOSEPH, *meed*, a learned English divine, who, in 1602, entered at Christ's College, Cambridge. He refused several preferments, particularly the provostship of Trinity College, Dublin, which was repeatedly offered him by Archbishop Usher. His principal work is the "Commentary on the Apocalypse," in explaining which his plan has been followed by Bishops Newton and Hurd, and many other commentators.

Born at Berden, Essex, 1586; **died** 1638.

MEDE, *mai-dai*, a town of Italy, province of Novara, 26 miles S. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Silk, leather, and hats. There is a trade in rice, corn, fruit, wine, and silk. **Pop.** 4,500.

MEDEA, *me-dé'-a*, a Greek legend, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, and the niece of Circe.

When Jason came to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece, Medea became enamoured of him, and it was to her arts that the Argonauts owed their preservation. No sooner had Jason overcome all the difficulties which Æetes had placed in his way, than Medea embarked with the conquerers for Greece. To stop the pursuit of her father, she tore to pieces her brother Absyrtus, and left his mangled limbs in the path through which Æetes was to pass. Her conduct, however, to the daughters of Pelias, on whom Jason wished to be avenged for the murder of his parents and his brother, and her refusal to bring Pelias to life after they had, at her suggestion, boiled his flesh in a cauldron, hoping to renew his youth, greatly irritated the people of Iolchos, and Medea, with her husband, fled to Corinth, to avoid the resentment of an offended populace. Here they lived for ten years; but the love of Jason for Glauce, the king's daughter, soon interrupted their mutual harmony, and Medea was divorced. Medea revenged the infidelity of Jason by causing the death of Glauce and the destruction of her family. This act was followed by another more atrocious. Medea killed two of her children in their father's presence. From Corinth Medea went to Athens, where she married king Ægeus. From her connection with Ægeus, Medea had a son, who was called Medus. She fled at length from Athens, after having attempted to poison Theseus at a feast, and went to Colchis, where, according to some, she was reconciled to Jason, who had sought her in her native country, after her sudden departure from Corinth. The story of Medea's life has furnished a subject for both ancient and modern tragic writers; Euripides, Seneca, and Corneille being the principal.

MEDEAH, or MEDEYA, *me-dé'-a*, a fortified town of Algeria, 45 miles S.W. of Algiers. There is a large palace, with a fine interior. The town is supplied with water by a lofty aqueduct. **Pop.** 10,000, of whom about one-fifth are French.

MEDEBACH, *med'-e-bak*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, 48 miles S.E. of Arnsberg. **Manf.** Woollen goods and potash. **Pop.** 2,400.

MEDELLIN, *mai-dail-leen'*, a city of the United States of Colombia, South America, 50 miles S.E. of Antioquia, between the central and western Cordilleras, beautifully situated 5,000 feet above the sea level. It is an entrepôt of a vast district of country. **Pop.** 40,000.

MEDFORD, *med'-ford*, a town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on Mystic river, 5 miles N.W. of Boston. **Manf.** Tin ware, leather, woollens, cottons, buttons, cabinet work, harness, and boots and shoes. **Pop.** 7,573.

MEDHURST, WALTER HENRY, missionary, who was sent by the Church Missionary Society to India, Malacca, and Java. He also laboured in Borneo and on the coast of China, and in 1843 settled at Shanghai. He afterwards travelled for six years in the interior of China. He produced a Chinese version of the Bible, and Chinese and English Dictionary, a work on the state and prospects of China, and many other valuable contributions to missionary literature.

Born in London, 1796; **died** in London, 1857.

MEDIA, *mé'-de-a*, an ancient kingdom of the north-western part of Persia, comprising the present provinces of Azerbijan, Ghilan, Mazanderan, and Irak-Ajemi, and the northern part of Luristan. The old capital was ECBATANA.

MEDIASCH, MEDGYES, or MEDWISCH, *med-yash'*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Transylvania, on the left bank of the great Kokel, 25 miles N.E. of Hermannstadt. It is walled, has four churches, a Franciscan monastery, and a very large market-place. Four annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 6,000.

MEDICI, COSMO, *med'-e-che*, called the father of his country, member of an illustrious family at Florence, was a merchant, who inherited and acquired great wealth, which he appropriated to the noble purposes of advancing learning and supporting learned men. He collected a noble library, which he enriched with inestimable manuscripts. The envy excited against him by his riches raised him many enemies, by whose intrigues he was obliged to quit his native country. He then retired to Venice, where he was received as a prince. His fellow citizens afterwards recalled him, and he bore a principal share in the government of the republic of Florence, during thirty-four years.

Born 1389; **died** 1464.

MEDICI, LORENZO DE, surnamed the Magnificent, was the son of Peter, grandson of Cosmo, and brother of Giuliano Medici. These two brothers, who enjoyed an almost absolute power in Florence, were viewed with a jealous eye by Ferdinand IV., king of Naples, and Pope Sixtus IV., at whose instigation the potent family of Pazzi formed a conspiracy against the Medici in 1478, and Giuliano was assassinated as he was attending mass. Lorenzo was also wounded, but escaped with his life, and was conducted to his palace by the people, with loud acclamations of joy. Having inherited the great qualities of his grandfather Cosmo, he was accounted the Mæcenas of his age. It was a singular but noble spectacle to observe the citizen engaged in commerce on the one hand, and managing public affairs on the other; now entertaining merchants, and next receiving ambassadors; giving public shows to the people, and erecting asylums for the sick and unfortunate; ornamenting his country with magnificent buildings, and sending learned men to the East in search of valuable Greek manuscripts: such a man was Lorenzo, whom the Florentines, grateful for all these benefits, declared chief of their republic. He drew to his court a number of learned men, and sent John Lascaris into Greece to purchase literary treasures to enrich his library; but Savonarola, an eloquent and ascetic friar, was for a time a formidable opponent. (*See* SAVONAROLA.) Lorenzo himself cultivated letters, particularly poetry, and his compositions have been several times printed. He was so universally esteemed that the princes of Europe were glad to choose him as arbitrator in their differences. This illustrious man had three sons, Pietro, who succeeded him; Giulio, and Giovanni, who became pope, by the name of Leo X. (*See* LEO.)

Born 1448; **died** 1492.

MEDICI, CATHARINE DE. (*See* CATHARINE DE MEDICI.)

MEDICI, MARIE DE. (*See* MARIE DE MEDICI.)

MEDICI, COSMO DE, named "the Great," the descendant of a collateral branch of the famous family, became Duke of Florence on the assassination of Alessandro, in 1537. He shared the intellectual and artistic tastes of his eminent predecessors, founded academies of the fine arts, published magnificent editions of standard works, and encouraged commerce. He energetically, but remorselessly, extirpated the rival house of Strozzi, and Pius V. conferred on him the title of Grand Duke of Tuscany. He left enormous wealth.

Born 1519; **died** 1574.

MEDICINA, *med-e-chē'-na*, a town of Italy, province of Bologna, 13 miles E. of Bologna. It is surrounded by walls, and has five churches. Large markets are held, and a considerable trade carried on. There are some traces of the ancient Claterna, which stood on the site. **Pop.** 11,983.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, *mai-dē'-na dail kam'-po*, a town of Spain, province of Leon, 26 miles S.W. of Valladolid. There is a great square surrounded with piazzas and with a fountain in the centre. It was formerly a royal residence, and a place of great population and importance. **Manf.** Chocolate, leather, and hats. **Pop.** 2.800.

MEDINA DEL RIO SECO, *rē'-o saï'-ko*, an old town of Spain, province of Leon, 25 miles N.W. of Valladolid. It contains a large town-house, three fine churches, convents and hospitals, the ruins of a castle, and there are 11 squares. **Manf.** Woollens, leather, chocolate, and pottery-wares. **Pop.** 4,500.

MEDINA SIDONIA, *se-dō'-ne-a*, an ancient town of Spain, province of Cadiz, 25 miles S.E. of Cadiz. There are a fine Gothic church, and ruins of a large castle. The town is of Moorish origin. **Manf.** Earthenware. **Pop.** 12,394.

MEDINA, or **MEDINAT-AL-NABI**, *me-dē'-na* (city of the prophet), or Tabah (the good), a city of Arabia, one of the two rendered sacred by connection with the founder of the Mahometan faith, is the second capital of Hedjaz, 270 miles N of Mecca. It consists of a town, a fort and suburbs, and is walled, with massive gates and 30 towers. The tomb of Mahomet is here, and is placed between two others, containing the ashes of the first caliphs, Abu Beker and Omar. The mosque Al Haran, which incloses the tomb, is 420 feet long, and 340 broad, with a spacious central area. The body of Mahomet is supposed to be undecayed, beneath a slab of black marble; but when the mosque, having been struck by lightning, was re-built, 260 years after the prophet's death, there was no body in the grave. There are some agreeable private houses, with gardens and fountains, and the city generally has a busy appearance. There are 30 publicly endowed schools. **Pop.** 16,000.

MEDINA, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 425 square miles. **Pop.** 22,000. The capital is Medina.

MEDINET-EL-FAYOUM. (*See* FAYOUM.)

MEDITERRANEAN, *med'-i-ter-raï'-ne-an*, an inland sea, forming the S. boundary of nearly the whole of Europe, and the largest expanse of water in the world that does not come under the name of ocean. It is bounded E. by Asia, S. by Africa, and terminates W. at the Straits of Gibraltar. Its length from E. to W. is about 2,320 miles, with a varying breadth, the outline being very broken by the large peninsulas of southern Europe. This includes several other seas, as the Adriatic, Ionian, the sea of the Grecian archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and, the Sea of Asof, are considered separate seas. The Mediterranean was called by the Hebrews the "Great Sea," and has erroneously been considered tideless. The principal rivers flowing directly into the Mediterranean are the Ebro, the Rhone, and the Po, from Europe, and the Nile from Africa. There are two strong currents in opposite directions, one from the west through the Straits of Gibraltar, the other from the Black Sea in the east. In the western part the depth has been ascertained to exceed 5,000 feet, and it is 6,000 feet on each side of a ridge (over which there is not more than 40 feet of water), between the Island of Sicily and the north-eastern cape of Tunis. The most important islands are Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Crete, Cyprus, Malta, and the Balearic islands, belonging to Spain.

MEDJIBOJ, *med'-ye-boi*, a town of European Russia, government of Podolsk, on the right bank of the Bug, surrounded by extensive marshes, 70 miles N.E. of Karamenetsz. **Pop.** 4,300.

MEDJIDIEH, *med-yid'-e*, a town of European Turkey, 23 miles N.W. of Kustendji. Before 1860, it was only a small village, and owes its rapid growth to the immigration of Tartars after the Crimean war. It is now the Tartar metropolis of the Dobrudscha. **Pop.** 25,000.

MEDNOI, *med-noi'*, an island belonging to Russia, in Behring Strait. **Ext.** 30 miles long, with a breadth of 5. **Pop.** Unascertained.

MEDUSA, *me-dū'-sa*, in Greek mythology one of the three Gorgons, and the only one of them subject to mortality. She was celebrated for her personal charms and for her beautiful hair. Neptune became enamoured of her in the temple of Minerva, which so provoked the goddess, that she changed the beautiful locks of Medusa into serpents. Perseus rendered himself immortal by the conquest of Medusa, whose head he cut off, the blood that dropped from the wound producing innumerable serpents in Africa. He placed the head upon the ægis of Minerva, which he had used in the expedition, and it retained its former power of changing the beholder into stone.

MEDVIEDITZA, *med'-ve-ai-dit'-sa*, a river of Russia, in the government of Saratov, and flowing south-west, enters the country of the Don Cossacks. After a course of 300 miles it joins the Don at Ostrovosk.

MEDWAY, *med'-wai*, a river of England, which, rising in Sussex, near the Surrey border, flows through Kent, and falls into the Thames, after a north-east course of 50 miles, in a large estuary at Sheerness. It is navigable to Penshurst.

MEDYNSK, or **MEDYN**, *me-dinsk'*, a town of Russia, government of Kaluga, on the Medynka, 37 miles N.W. of Kaluga. **Pop.** 7,600.

MEEANEE. (*See* MEANEE.)

MEEKER, *meek'-er*, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Area**, 55 square miles. **Pop.** 11,739. The capital is Litchfield.

MEENGANA, or **MOGHYANI**, *meen-gan'-a*, a town of British India, in the Punjaub, 105 miles S. of Lahore. **Manf.** White cotton cloth, which is extensively made.

MEERANE, *mee-rā'-ne*, a manufacturing town of Saxony, 10 miles N. of Zwickau. It is rapidly growing into importance. **Manf.** Woollen and mixed fabrics, of the value of more than £2,000,000 annually. There is a very large export trade. **Pop.** 22,000.

MEERPOOR, *meer'-por*, a town of British India, in Scinde, near the Pinyaree, 45 miles from Hyderabad. **Pop.** 10,000.

MEERUT, or **MIRUT**, *meer'-oot*, a division or commissionership of British India, in the north-west provinces. This country forms a part of the Doab, and was the scene of one of the first mutinies during the Sepoy rebellion of 1857. **Area**, 10,947 square miles. **Pop.** 5,141,204.

MEERUT, capital of the province, on the Kalli Nuddi, 42 miles N.E. of Delhi. There are a

fine English church and large military cantonments. Pop. 99,565; of the district, 1,313,137.

MEGALO; *mai-gá'-lo*, an island, one of the Petali group, belonging to Greece, on the south-western extremity of Nepofont. It is 12 miles long, and 2 miles wide, rising to 1,300 feet in the centre.

MEGARA, *meg'-a-ra*, a town of Greece, in the nomarch of Attica and Bœotia, on the south-eastern side of the Isthmus of Corinth, 21 miles N.W. of Athens. There are the remains of an ancient castle. Pop. 3,000.

MEGARA, in Greek legend a daughter of Creon, king of Thebes, and wife of Hercules. During the descent of the latter hero into the infernal regions, Lycus, a Theban exile, attempted to carry off Megara; but Hercules, returning at that moment, killed Lycus. Juno, displeased at the death of Lycus, rendered Hercules so delirious, that he slew Megara and his three children by her in a fit of madness.

MEHADIA, *me-há'-de-a*, a favourite watering-place of Hungary, near the Roumanian frontier, 12 miles N. of Orsova. The springs are sulphurous, and are much resorted to by gouty patients. Pop. 2,000, permanent.

MEHEMET, or MOHAMMED ALI, *me-hé'-met*, pacha of Egypt. This remarkable man commenced life as the keeper of a small shop in an obscure town of Roumelia, but, abandoning the pursuits of a trader for the profession of arms, he took an active part in suppressing a rebellion of the pirates of Candia. In 1799 he headed a corps of Albanians, and went to Egypt, where he fought on the side of the British, and assisted in the expulsion of the French from that country. He soon acquired great influence in Egypt, and formed an alliance with the Mamelukes, against Khozrew Pacha, the viceroy of the sultan. The Mamelukes having regained all their former influence, chose Mehemet as their viceroy. The sultan created him Pacha of Cairo in 1806, and added to this dignity the pachalic of Alexandria, in the following year, ostensibly for his services rendered to the Ottoman empire, but gained over, in reality, by Mehemet Ali's gold. His next step was to turn against the redoubtable soldiery that had helped him to gain so much power, and, after a vain effort to reduce the turbulent Mamelukes to subjection, he ordered them to be exterminated. In 1811, 470 of the Mamelukes were invited within the citadel of Cairo, where they were ruthlessly put to the sword, 1,200 more being massacred throughout the country. By this step Mehemet Ali became the undisputed master of Upper Egypt. The Wahabees, a fanatical sect, were his next victims, and these he destroyed after a war which lasted six years. He subsequently dispatched an army into Nubia, under the command of one of his sons, Ismail Pacha, who succeeded in conquering the provinces of Dongola, Sennaar, Kordofan, &c., thus opening up a large slave trade. Upon the Greeks raising the standard of independence, he assisted the sultan to subdue them, by dispatching to the shores of the Morea a fleet of 163 vessels, under the command of his son, Ibrahim Pacha. This fleet wrought havoc upon the country during three years, but was destroyed at Navarino by the combined squadrons of England, France, and Russia, in 1827. As a reward for his co-operation against the Greeks, the sultan ceded to Mehemet Ali the island of Candia, in 1830; but this was not sufficient to gratify his ambitious desires, for he further demanded of the sultan the cession of Syria. This being refused, he invaded the country with a powerful army, and rapidly conquered the province. After a great victory at Konieh, in 1832, he was in triumphant march upon Constantinople, but was brought to a halt by European intervention; he succeeded, nevertheless, in gaining, by the treaty of Kutayeh, the possession of Syria and the province of Adanah. In 1839 the sultan, Mahmoud II., resolved to regain Syria; but suffering defeat at the hands of Mehemet Ali, he sought the assistance of England and other European powers. By this means, Mehemet, after having been defeated near Beyrout, and finding Alexandria blockaded, consented to forego his claims upon Syria, on condition that his family should be constituted hereditary pachas of Egypt. Thenceforth he ruled in peace, but in 1848 resigned the government to his son, Ibrahim Pacha, who dying soon afterwards, the pachalic was vested in Abbas Pacha, Mehemet's grandson. During the last two years of his life he was deprived of reason. Mehemet Ali was unquestionably an extraordinary man and wise ruler: he introduced European organisation and tactics into his army, encouraged agriculture, commerce, and industry, especially the cultivation of cotton, sugar, indigo, and silk, and founded military and medical schools in his kingdom. His rise was due to his native intelligence and indomitable courage and energy; for it is a remarkable fact that this former Albanian peasant was throughout his earlier career totally destitute of education. He only learnt to read at the age of 45.

Born at Kavala, Roumelia, 1769; died at Cairo, 1849.

MEHUL, STEPHEN HENRI, *me(r)l*, a French composer, who, in 1779, went to Paris, and there became the friend of Gluck. In 1790, he produced, at the Opéra Comique, "Euphrosyne" and "Coradin," both of which were prodigiously successful. He subsequently composed, among other operas, "Stratonice," "Joseph and Phrosine," and "Melidor." A large number of hymns, sonatas, and the celebrated republican airs, "Chant de la Victoire," "Du Départ," and "Du Retour," issued from his genius.

Born 1763; died at Paris, 1817.

MEHUN-SUR-YÈVRE, *mai-hu(n)'*, a town of France, department Cher, on the Yèvre, 10 miles N.W. of Bourges. There are a church in the Romanesque style, and the ruins of the castle in which Charles VII. starved himself to death. Manf. Druggets and coarse sheetings. Pop. 6,000.

MEIAPONTE, *maï-e-a-pon'-tai*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Goyaz, on the Almas, 65 miles E. of Goyaz. Pop. 6,000.

MEIGS, *maigs*, a county of Ohio, United States. Area, 425 square miles. Pop. 33,000. The capital is Pomeroy.

MEININGEN, *mi'-ning-en*, capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meinengen, Germany, on the right bank of the Werra, 33 miles from Fulda. It has a ducal palace, with art collections, and a beautiful garden. Pop. 11,227.

MEISENHEIM, *mi'-sen-hime*, a town of Hesse-Homburg, Germany, on the Glan, 30 miles S.W. of Mainz. It is walled and has a castle. Pop. 2,600.

MEISSEN, *mi'-sen*, an old town of Saxony, on the left bank of the Elbe, 15 miles below Dresden. The cathedral, which has a beautiful open work spire, is the finest Gothic church in Saxony, and contains some extremely interesting monuments and brasses. It has been twice destroyed by fire

and rebuilt. **Manf.** Porcelain, known as Dresden china, hosiery, leather and colours. **Pop.** 14,500.

MEISSONIER, JEAN LOUIS ERNEST, *mi-son'-e-air*, a celebrated French painter, of the style termed in France *genre*. All his works are painted with Flemish care and finish, and, although generally of a small size, have obtained very large sums.

Born at Lyons, 1815.

MEKLONG, or MEKOM, *me-kom'*, a river of Asia, rising in the Chinese province of Yunnan, in lat. 27° 20′ N, and flowing under various names in a south-eastern direction, to the Chinese Sea, about lat. 9° 34′ N.

MEKLONG, a town of Siam, on the river of the same name, 40 miles S.W. of Bangkok. **Pop.** 10,000.

MEKRAN, or MUKRAN, *mek-ran'*, a large maritime province of Beloochistan.

MEL, *mal*, a town of Italy, province of Venetia, at the confluence of the Arno and Piave, 44 miles N.W. of Venice. **Pop.** 6,000.

MELA, POMPONIOS, *me'-la*, a Latin geographical writer, was a native of Spain. His valuable works, entitled "De Situ Orbis," is divided into three parts, and contains a description of the world as it was known in his time.

Flourished early in the 1st century.

MELANCTHON, PHILIP, *me-lank'-thon*, the famous reformer, and friend of Luther. His family name was Schwarzerde, or Black-earth, which Reuchlin, his friend, altered to the corresponding Greek word Melancthon. He made a rapid progress in his studies and obtained the Greek professorship at Wittenberg. His greatest labour was in drawing up the Augsburg Confession of Faith. He was a profound scholar, and a man of gentle disposition, who felt deeply the controversies in which he, as a leading reformer, was involved. The tricentenary of his death was solemnly celebrated in Germany in 1860.

Born at Bretten, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, 1497; died at Wittenberg, 1560.

MELAZZO. (*See* MILAZZO.)

MELBOURNE, *mel'-burn*, the metropolis of the colony of Victoria. It was so named because founded during the English premiership of Lord Melbourne, in 1835-7. Mr. J. B. Fawkner took a prominent part in its earliest history, and its streets were planned in 1837 by Sir R. Bourke, hence Bourke Street and the county of the same name. Previously called Beargrass, and including only thirteen buildings—three being weather-boarded or slated and eight mere turf huts—the city sprang into vigorous development at the date referred to, and has continued to progress since with a rapidity second to no rival. Melbourne is situated in Bourke county, on seven hills on the north bank of the river Yarra-Yarra, about two miles by land from its mouth in the bay of Port Phillip. The principal streets are a mile in length, 99 feet in width, and run at right angles to each other; they are intersected by smaller streets which bear the name of the larger streets with the prefix of "Little." These leading thoroughfares are named respectively—Flinders, Collins, Bourke, Lonsdale and Latrobe, running nearly E. and W.; and cross streets called Spencer, King, William, Queen, Elizabeth, Swanston, Russell, Stephen and Spring, running nearly N. and S. Elizabeth Street runs at the base of the two principal hills on which the city is situated, and divides it into E. and W. Local management is entrusted to a municipal corporation upon the English model, with seven wards, each having an alderman and three councillors. Prominent amongst the principal buildings is Government House, the palatial official residence of the Governor as Viceroy of the British crown. It is rendered conspicuous by a square tower, 145 feet high, from the top of which magnificent views are commanded. The Houses of Parliament are of corresponding magnificence, and are distinguished by a notable dome. The Treasury buildings, the official seat of the executive government of the colony, are also amongst the leading edifices, each department having its own ample offices, including the important detailed business relating to lands and mines, peculiar to the constitution of the colony and in striking contrast to old-country arrangements relating to such subjects. The other numerous handsome buildings include the Law Courts, the Post Office, the Custom House, the Mint, the Free Library (containing considerably over 100,000 volumes); the University, with a remarkable museum and its grand Wilson Hall; the Ormond Presbyterian College, and the Town Hall, including a room that will seat 4,000 persons, and one of the largest and finest organs in the world, there being free public rehearsals once a week. The buildings devoted to religious observances include the Church of England Cathedral, St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Scotch Church, Wesleyan, Independent and Baptist churches. In connection with business there are the Exchange, insurance offices, banking houses that rival each other in handsome solidity, and commercial establishments fully worthy to stand amongst them. At Port Melbourne (formerly called Sandridge), 2½ miles from the city, there are very extensive facilities for the constantly increasing shipping business, which, in proportion to the population of the colony, surpasses anything of the kind in the world. Two wide and extremely long piers, extending far into deep water, enable vessels of almost any tonnage to berth alongside. There is accommodation, including good anchorage, for 800 vessels, and communication with the city by rail and water is complete, dangerous rocks having been removed by blasting, and the harbour perfected by artificial means. Communication to and from the city in all directions is amply provided by railways, there being three principal terminal stations, while within the limits of the city and suburbs are tramways upon which the cable system of propulsion is in use. These tramways, as well as all the railways of the colony, are public property and under public control and management. There are also numerous cars, omnibuses of the latest designs, waggonettes and other means of conveyance, the accommodation being good and cheap. The great heat and dryness of the climate has induced the extensive planting of trees in the streets, their shade being very acceptable and almost essential. The paving is generally of the highest class and the water supply is good. Drainage is a difficult subject, but is undergoing progressive improvements which bid fair to render it complete. Gas amalgamation has prevailed there as in London, three old companies being absorbed by the one which has become universal. Telegraphic communication is amply provided for and the telephone is very extensively adopted. Physical misfortune is alleviated by a public hospital and several voluntary institutions of a similar character. An excellent cemetery is rendered picturesque by its numerous handsome memorials. Crime necessitates a large gaol, which is distinguished by its exceptionally gloomy appearance. Voluntary associations for social and educational purposes are not wanting.

Amongst them is the Athenæum or Mechanics' Institute, the Athenæum Club and the Melbourne Club. Primary education is publicly provided, it being compulsory, unsectarian and free. The buildings which were devoted to the great Exhibition of 1880 are retained for industrial and technical education and other means of public advancement. The Observatory, which has been placed with exceptional care on the south side of the river, contains a telescope which for size and excellence is amongst those of the very highest rank. At the rear of the Public Library is a gallery for pictures and statuary, with many points of excellence and special attractiveness. Trading establishments are exceptionally good, and hotels are numerous and well-appointed, the temperance principle being well represented, and coffee taverns and palaces vie in attractiveness with the more comprehensive places of refreshment. Theatres are good and generally successful. Music halls are amongst the largest and best anywhere known. Public parks and gardens abound and are much resorted to, the Carlton Gardens demanding special mention. Racecourses are among the most popular attractions, being frequently thronged with enthusiastic multitudes. Cricket is played and witnessed with an avidity elsewhere unknown, accommodation being provided for as many as 12,000 spectators at one time. These and other out-door amusements by no means deter from mental recreations and thirst for knowledge, as evidenced by the fact that in Melbourne alone there are four daily papers, exhibiting all the evidences of abundant success, while weekly and monthly papers are very numerous, several being well illustrated and some so large and costly as to surpass in these respects anything of the kind published for popular reading in England. This mental activity is in a great measure attributable to the system of education which prevails throughout the colony, the capital city of Melbourne being a remarkable example of the results. This system, naturally carried to greater perfection where the concentration of large numbers affords the most scope, was brought into operation on the 1st of January, 1873. It is distinguished by being strictly secular, compulsory with reference to all children between the ages of six and fifteen, and absolutely free, there being no fees whatever chargeable in the elementary stages. The consequence of this is that, including immigrants who have landed in ignorance, only 3½ per cent of the population are entirely illiterate. The stimulus thus given to intellectual cultivation is such that teachers in the higher branches of education find ample encouragement, acting as individuals or in association with proprietary colleges and other organisations. The newspapers, in addition to news strictly so called, abound with evidences of popular interest in science and arts. Upon the whole, the city of Melbourne for rapid growth, undeniable evidences of prosperity, enterprise and mental activity, is absolutely unique.

Pop. 65,878; including suburbs, 330,000.

MELBOURNE, a town of Quebec province, dominion of Canada, on the St. Francis, 75 miles N.E. of Montreal. The river affords a large amount of water-power for numerous mills. Pop., with the suburbs, Richmond and the Gore, 2,000.

MELBOURNE, WILLIAM LAMB, Viscount, an English statesman, was the second son of the first Viscount Melbourne. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and at Glasgow, and entered the House of Commons in 1805, for Leominster, under the auspices of the Whigs. Canning appointed him secretary of state for Ireland, a post he filled with very distinguished success, and he afterwards held office under Lord Goderich and the Duke of Wellington. In 1828 he was called to the upper house, after the death of his father, and while a member of Earl Grey's cabinet, as home secretary, greatly contributed to the passing of the Reform Bill. In 1834, on the retirement of Earl Grey, he became first lord of the treasury, and head of the Whig party, a position he retained, with only one short interruption, until the year 1841. Lord Melbourne was the political instructor and valued adviser of the young Queen Victoria, and his engaging and conciliatory manners served to secure the allegiance not alone of the Whig, but also of several distinguished members of the Tory party. In 1805, he married Lady Caroline Lamb, a daughter of the Earl of Bessborough, known for her personal eccentricity and literary talent, and as a correspondent of Byron.

Born in London, 1779; **died** 1848.

MELCHISEDECH, *mel-kis'-e-dek*, king of Salem, and priest of the most high God, who met Abraham after his victory over Chederlaomer, king of Sodom, and presented to him bread and wine, with his benediction. St. Paul having said, in his epistle to the Hebrews, that Melchisedech was without father and without mother, led some ancient heretics to assert that he was a celestial being, superior to angels, and even to Jesus Christ. They were called Melchisedecians.

MELCHTHAL, ARNOLD DE, *melk'-tal*, one of the founders of the Swiss liberties. In 1307, with Tell, Furst, and others, he roused his compatriots to arms, and drove out the Austrians. (*See* TELL, William.)

MELCHTHAL, a valley of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, enclosed by mountains, 6,000 to 8,000 feet high, and watered by the Melch. Excellent cheese is made, and there is a marble quarry. Noted as the birthplace of Nicholas von der Flue and Arnold, two of the founders of the Swiss confederation, in the early part of the 14th century.

MELCOMBE REGIS. (*See* WEYMOUTH.)

MELDOLA, *mel-do'-la*, a town of Italy, province of Forli, on the right bank of the Ronco, 7 miles S. of Forli. An important annual fair is held, lasting nearly the whole of the month of August. Pop. 3,700.

MELEAGER, *me-le'-a-ger*, a Greek poet. His epigrams are in the collection of Greek poetry called the "Anthologia."

Lived in the 1st century B.C.

MELEDA, or **MELITA**, *mai-lai'-da*, an island in the Adriatic Sea, belonging to Dalmatia, 19 miles N.W. of Ragusa. It is 23 miles long and 4 broad. There are several commodious harbours. The surface is mountainous, producing corn, fruit, wine, and oil. There are some remarkable grottoes of stalactite. Pop. 1,000.

MELEGNANO, or **MARIGNANO**, *me-leg-na'-no*, a town of northern Italy, 10 miles S.E. of Milan. Pop. 4,000.—A great victory was gained here, in 1515, by Francis I. of France, over the Swiss and Milanese, 20,000 men being killed. In 1859, the French, under Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, defeated the Austrians here, with great loss.

MELENDEZ VALDEZ, DON JUAN, *mai-lain'-daith val'-dez*, Spanish poet, who studied at Madrid, and afterwards at Salamanca, where he occupied the chair of belles-lettres. In 1789 he became judge of the tribunal at Saragossa. When the French invaded Spain, he attached himself to Joseph Bonaparte, who created him minister of

public instruction. Upon the expulsion of the French, he was proscribed as a traitor and fled to Montpellier. His poems, which are very fine, consist of elegies, odes, &c.

Born at Ribera del Fresno, 1754; died at Montpellier, 1817.

MELFI, *mail'-fe*, a town of Italy, province Basilicata, on a lofty volcanic height, 75 miles N.E. of Naples. It contains a fine cathedral. In 1651 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, by which a great many persons perished. Pop. 12,000.

MELGACO, *mal-ga'-so*, a town of Brazil, province of Para, on the west shore, 160 miles S.W. of Para. There is a large trade in timber. Pop. 4,000.

MELHO, PHILIP DE, *mello*, an eminent divine, Biblical translator, and oriental poet, was the first native of Ceylon who was admitted into the Christian ministry. His learning and labours earned him the titles of "Rabbi de Melho" and "The Great Labourer." After education in the only seminary in his native town, and an examination in Italian, Greek, and theology, he was licensed to preach before he attained the age of 21. He was ordained in the island, by an exception to the Dutch rule, which rendered an university education a *sine quâ non* for the ministry. He officiated in Dutch, Portuguese, and Tamul, and was eloquent in the pulpit. His principal works are Tamul versions of the New Testament from the Greek, the Dutch Liturgy, and some of the Psalms of David, the decalogue, &c., in metre; a work against Popery, entitled, "The Triumph of Truth," a catechism in Portuguese, and a version of the Pentateuch from the Hebrew, published in 1790; also additions to the Tamul Classical Lexicon, and other philological works. At his death he left translations of the books of Joshua, Judges, and Ruth in MS. He also wrote many poems of great merit.

Born at Colombo, 1723; died at Jaffna, North Ceylon, 1790.

MELI, GIOVANNI, *mai'-le*, Sicilian poet, was a physician by profession, and for some time held the professorship of chemistry at the university of Palermo. He was most successful in bucolic verse, and has been placed by his admirers after Theocritus. He likewise produced odes, *canzoni*, satires, epistles, fables, and some short poems. His Don Quixote, a sort of rhymed version of Cervantes' novel, is, although good in portions, little better than farce as a whole.

Born at Palermo, about 1740; died 1815.

MELICERTA, *mel-i-ser'-ta*, in Greek legend, son of Athamas and Ino, was saved from the fury of his father by his mother, who threw herself and him into the sea. Neptune out of compassion changed both into sea-deities. Melicerta was known among the Greeks by the name of Palamon, and the Isthmian games were instituted in his honour.

MELILLA, *mai-leel'-ya*, a seaport of Morocco, belonging to Spain, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 40 miles from Beni-Botoya, on a peninsula, united to the mainland by a rocky isthmus. In 1848 it was nearly destroyed by a combined earthquake and hurricane. It has a strong citadel. Pop. 3,000.

MELINDA, *me-lin'-da*, a seaport on the coast of Zanzibar, East Africa. There are several mosques and ruins of churches and other buildings erected by the Portuguese, who at one time had a settlement here. A large trade is carried on by caravans with the interior, and by sea with the Red Sea, Persia, and India. Lat. 0° 3′ S. Lon. 41° 2′ E.

MELIPILLA, *me-lip'-el-la*, a town of Chili, South America, 40 miles S.W. of Santiago, near the north bank of the Maypu. Manf. Coarse cloth, blankets, and pottery. There is a considerable transit trade. Pop. 8,000.

MELITA. (*See* MELEDA.)

MELKSHAM, *melk'-sham*, a market-town of Wiltshire, on the Avon, 11 miles E. of Bath. It has a cruciform church, several chapels, a handsome town-house, and a fine bridge over the river. Manf. Woollen goods. In the neighbourhood are baths and a pump-room, erected over a chalybeate and saline spring. Pop. 2,450.—A station on the Great Western railway.

MELLAN, CLAUDE, *mel'-la*, a French engraver, whose engravings are very remarkable productions, and mostly from his own designs.

Born at Abbeville, 1601; died at Paris, 1688.

MELLEN, GUSTAF HENRIK, *mel'-lin*, Swedish novelist and historian, author of several historical novels, a volume of poems, and a history of Scandinavia, previous to 1248. He held a high place among modern Swedish writers.

Born in Finland, 1803; died 1876.

MELNIK, *mel'-nik*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the right bank of the Elbe, 18 miles N.E. of Prague. There are an old church, built in the 12th century, a castle, and a town-house. Good wine is made in the vicinity. Pop. 3,300.

MELORIA, *mai-lor'-e-a*, a small island in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Italy, 4 miles from Leghorn. In 1284 a naval engagement here took place between the Pisans and the Genoese, in which the former were defeated.

MELPOMENE, *mel-pom'-e-ne*, from the Greek *melpo*, "a recite[r] of heroic verse," in Greek mythology, one of the nine muses, who presided over tragedy.

MELROSE, *mel-rose'*, a village of Roxburghshire, Scotland, on the south bank of the Tweed, 11 miles S.W. of Jedburgh. Near it are the remains of the Cistercian abbey, one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in Great Britain, from the height and embellishment of its columns, the elegance of its sculpture, and the symmetry of its parts. It was founded by David I. in 1136, and having been destroyed, the rebuilding was commenced in 1326, by King Robert Bruce, and finished in the reign of James IV. The chief part of the conventual church, and some portions of the cloisters remain. Within a few miles of Melrose Abbotsford, the former residence, and Dryburgh Abbey, the burial-place of Sir Walter Scott. Pop. 11[illegible]31.—A station on the North British railway.

MELSUNGEN, *mel-sun'-gen*, a town Fulda, Prussia, province Hesse-Nassau, on the [illegible] miles S.E. of Cassel. It is walled and has a c[illegible] Manf. Woollen cloth, worsted, and leather. 3,600.

MELTON MOWBRAY, *mo'-brai*, a market-town of Leicestershire, on the river Eye, over which are here two handsome stone bridges, 15 miles N.E. of Leicester. The church is a fine cruciform structure, and the tower in the centre high and elegant. It has, besides free schools, alms-houses, a library, and stabling for 800 horses belonging to the members of the famous subscription fox-hunt. Stilton cheese and pork pies are extensively made. Six

fairs are held. **Pop.** 5,000.—A station on the Midland railway.

MELUN, *mlu(r)*, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Seine-et-Marne, on an island, and on both banks of the Seine, 27 miles S.E. of Paris. **Manf.** Cement, bricks, and hats, and there is a trade in timber, grain, and flour. **Pop.** 8,400.—The town occupies the site of the Melcndunum of the Romans. It suffered greatly in the war with the Northmen in the 9th century, and was besieged and taken by the English in 1419.

MELVILLE, SIR JAMES, a Scotch writer, who, when a youth, became page to Mary, queen of Scots, whom he attended in her last moments; he afterwards entered the service of the Duke of Montmorency. On his return to Scotland, in 1561, he was appointed privy councillor and gentleman of the bedchamber. He was the author of some very curious memoirs of affairs of state.

Born about 1535; **died** 1607.

MELVILLE, ANDREW, Scotch reformer, who, four years after the establishment of the Reformation in Scotland, left the university of St. Andrews, where he had acquired considerable proficiency in languages and philosophy, for that of Paris. After studying in France during five years, he went to Geneva, where he was appointed to the chair of humanity in the academy. In 1574 he returned to Scotland, and was almost immediately afterwards appointed principal of the university of Glasgow. As a writer, teacher, and reformer of the church of his native country, Melville soon displayed the most uncommon ardour. The overturning of the episcopacy and establishment of presbytery was his constant effort. In 1580 he was appointed principal of St. Mary's College, in the university of St. Andrews, and there taught the Hebrew, Syriac, Rabbinical, and Chaldee languages. His boldness giving offence to the Scottish court, he was cited before the privy council but refused to appear, in consequence of which he was sentenced to imprisonment, and to be punished in his person and goods. On this he made his escape to London, where he remained for nearly two years, and then returned to Scotland, where he was several times chosen moderator of the General Assembly and rector of the university of St. Andrews. After James I. had ascended the English throne, he invited him to London to attend the Hampton Court conference; but Melville, having written a short epigram in contempt of a rite of the English church, the privy council summoned him to appear before them, when he indulged in a vigorous attack on the Archbishop of Canterbury for encouraging popery. The council convicted him of gross scandal, and, after a year's confinement in the houses of the dean of St. Paul's and the bishop of Westminster, he was sent to the Tower, where he remained nearly four years. In 1611 he was released, and went to the university of Sedan, where he became professor, and whence he never returned; the king refusing him permission to return to Scotland.

Born near Montrose, 1545; **died** at Sedan, about 1622.

MELVILLE, HENRY DUNDAS, Viscount, British statesman, was educated at the university of Edinburgh, admitted to the Scotch bar in 1763, and rose to be deputy-advocate and solicitor-general. He was returned to parliament for Edinburgh in 1774, and appointed lord-advocate for Scotland in 1775; and two years afterwards keeper of the king's signet for Scotland. He strongly supported the administration of Lord North, but on his resignation continued to hold office. Although he had previously opposed Pitt, he joined him in the opposition to the coalition ministry under Fox and Lord North, and when Pitt took office in 1784, Dundas became president of the board of control, and in 1791 was appointed secretary of state for the home department. He also held other offices, and displayed remarkable administrative ability, and to him was chiefly due the formation of the volunteer defensive force. In 1802 he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Melville and Baron Dunira. In 1805 he was tried on a charge of misconduct while acting as treasurer of the navy, but was acquitted. The remainder of his life was chiefly passed in retirement in Scotland.

Born 1741; **died** at Edinburgh, 1811.

MELVILLE, HERMAN, *mel'-vil*, a modern American novelist. Incited by a passion for maritime adventure, he, in his 18th year, went on board ship as a common sailor. In 1841 he joined a whaling vessel, and went on a cruise. After 18 months of that monotonous mode of life, he took advantage of the vessel putting into Noukahiva, to desert, in company with another young sailor. He gained the interior of the island, but was detained a prisoner during four months by a savage tribe. A vessel from Sydney having put into the port, he succeeded in getting on board. He afterwards visited Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands, and, in 1843, returned to Boston, after four years of travel and adventure. In 1847 he married, and went to reside upon his farm in Berkshire, United States. "Typee," the first work of this author, had an immense popularity, and in it was recounted, in a delightful manner, his adventures in the Marquesas Islands. In his next works, "Omoo," "Mardi," and "Redburn," the unknown regions of the Pacific Ocean were described with all his former vigour; but his style became by degrees eccentric and unequal. The "White Jacket," "Pierre," and "Israel Potter," and other romances, were subsequently produced, and were greeted with almost as much popularity as his first works. At a later period he went on a whaling voyage round the world.

Born at New York, 1819.

MELVILLE ISLAND, an island in the Arctic Ocean, discovered in 1819 by Captain Parry. It is 200 miles long, and 130 miles in breadth, and separated on the west by Fitzwilliam and Kellett Straits from Prince Patrick Island. Cape Dundas is the most western point. **Lat.** 74° 30'—77° N. **Lon.** 105° 40'—117° 30' W.

MELVILLE ISLAND, an island off the north coast of Australia, 15 miles from the mainland. It is 70 miles long, with a breadth of 30. **Lat.** 11° 28' S. **Lon.** 131° E.

MELVILLE PENINSULA, is connected with the continent of British North America by Ray Isthmus, and bounded on the N. by Fury and Hecla Strait. It is 250 miles long and 100 in average breadth. **Lat.** 66°—70° N. **Lon.** 81°—87° W.

MELVILLE SOUND, to the south-east of the above island, is about 250 miles long and 200 miles wide, communicating with the Arctic Ocean by Banks' Strait and Baffin's Bay by Barrow Strait and Lancaster Sound.

MEMEL, *mem'-el*, a town of Prussia, province of Prussia, on the small river Dange, adjacent to the Kurisches Haff, which joins the Baltic here by a narrow strait. It is strongly fortified, and consists of the town and three suburbs, one of which lies beyond the Dange. There is a large harbour, and the town is the great entrepôt of the country

watered by the Niemen, and exports timber, which is brought down in floats; also hemp, flax, corn, hides, skins, tallow, bristles, wax, feathers, and Lithuanian yarn. **Manf.** Iron cables, cast-iron goods, soap, linseed oil, and brandy. Shipbuilding is carried on, and there is a school of navigation. There is regular communication by steam with other Baltic ports. **Pop.** 20,000. **Lat.** 55° 43′ N. **Lon.** 21° 6′ E. Memel was founded in 1253 by the Livonian knights, and fortified by the Teutonic knights in 1404. A large portion of the town was destroyed by fire in 1854, and rebuilt in a better manner.

MEMLING, or **MEMMELINGHE**, HANS VAN, *mem'-ling*, Flemish painter and missal illuminator of the 15th century. Of the circumstances of his life, very little that is authentic is known. He is said to have become an inmate of the hospital of St. John at Bruges, in 1477, and to have therein painted the exquisite pictures which still adorn the establishment. His most celebrated works are the "History of St. Ursula," "The Marriage of Saint Catherine," and "The Descent from the Cross." As a decorator of missals and church books, he was eminently successful; and the specimens of his art which have been preserved are accounted inestimable treasures.

Born 1425; **died** 1499.

MEMMINGEN, *mem'-min-gen*, a walled town of Bavaria, on the right bank of the Iller, 28 miles S. of Ulm. **Manf.** Woollen, cotton and linen fabrics, gunpowder, and earthenware. There is a trade in hops, wool, leather, and grain. **Pop.** 700.

MEMNON, *mem'-non*, according to Hesiod, a king of Æthiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora. He came with a body of 10,000 men to assist his uncle Priam during the Trojan war, where he behaved with great courage, and killed Antilochus, Nestor's son. The aged father challenged the Æthiopian monarch, but Memnon refused, on account of the venerable age of Nestor, and accepted that of Achilles, who killed him in combat, in the sight of the Grecian and Trojan armies. In Egypt there are several statues traditionally said to be Memnonian, the most celebrated being that described as vocal by Strabo and Pausanias. Modern explorers have pronounced this particular statue to be the easternmost of the two representing Amenophis III. of the 18th dynasty, situate in the Theban plain, at a place named Koum-el-Sultan, on the west bank of the Nile. It is stated to be 50 feet in height, and on its legs are graven inscriptions in Greek and Latin, commemorating the names of those who had heard the sounds. These sounds were probably caused by priestly jugglery.

MEMNON, a Greek historian, who wrote an account of the rulers of Heraclia, of which fragments have been preserved by Photius. Flourished in the 2nd century.

MEMNON, of Rhodes, an able general, who entered the service of Darius, king of Persia, whom he advised to desolate his country, in order to impede the progress of Alexander the Great, and then to attack Macedon; but this counsel was overruled by the other generals. After the battle of Granicus, Memnon defended Miletus with vigour, took the isles of Chios and Lesbos, carried terror into Greece, and was near putting a stop to the conquests of Alexander, when he was carried off in the midst of his successes. His wife was taken prisoner, with the family of Darius, and became the mistress of Alexander.

Died at Mitylene, B.C. 333.

MEMPHIS, *mem'-fis*, a ruined city of Lower Egypt, 10 miles S. of Cairo. It was the ancient capital of Egypt, but now its site is occupied only by a few villages.

MEMPHIS, a city and port of entry of Tennessee, United States, on an eminence near the east side of the Mississippi. It is a great cotton depôt, and has fine public buildings. **Manf.** Iron and machinery. **Pop.** 33,592.

MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE, *mem'-fre-ma'-gŏg*, a lake of North America, partly in Canada, and partly in the state of Vermont. It is 30 miles long.

MENADO, *me-na'-do*, a Dutch settlement and residency under the government of the Moluccas, on the north side of Celebes, on the Molucca Strait. The surface is mountainous, attaining, in some parts, a considerable elevation. Coffee and rice are extensively cultivated. The chief town is Menado. **Pop.** 547,189, the larger portion being Christians.

MENAGE, GILES DE, *me-nazh'*, a learned French writer, who became an eminent pleader, but quitted that profession and entered into orders, in order to cultivate letters the more undisturbedly. His principal works are,—two books on the origin and nature of the French language; miscellanies; Latin, Italian, French, and Greek poems; on the Italian language; and an edition of Diogenes Laertius.

Born at Angers, 1613; **died** at Paris, 1692.

MENAHEM, *men'-a-hem*, or *me-nai'-hem*, an idolatrous king of Israel, was son of Gadi. He advanced against and defeated Shallum, B.C. 772, thus securing the sovereignty; but the people did not all submit to him; and hence he "smote Tipsah, and all that were therein, and the courts thereof, from Tirzah, because they opened not to him." Soon after he ascended the throne, the Assyrians invaded Judæa; but Menahem induced them to depart, by paying them 1,000 talents of silver,—upwards of £350,000, which he raised from "all the mighty men of wealth."

Died 761 B.C.

MENAI STRAIT, *men'-ai*, is in North Wales, dividing the island of Anglesey from Caernarvonshire. It is 14 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 260 yards to 2 miles, and at Bangor opens out into Beaumaris Bay. A suspension bridge of 560 feet in length crosses this strait; also the Britannia tubular railway bridge.

MENAM, or **MEINAM**, *me-nam'*, "mother of waters," one of the largest rivers of Southern Asia, rising in the Chinese province of Yun-nan, traversing the centre of Siam, and, after a course of 700 or 800 miles, entering the Gulf of Siam by three mouths, the largest of which forms the harbour of Bankok.

MENAMAH. (*See* BAHREIN.)

MENANDER, *me-nan'-der*, a Greek comic poet, who was called the prince of new comedy, and preferred to Aristophanes. He was the nephew of the comic poet Alexis. He was of gay, luxurious habits, and was accidentally drowned. All his plays are lost; but the six comedies of Terence were borrowed from him; by which we may form a judgment of his excellence. Some fragments have been collected by Meineke.

Born at Athens, 342 B.C.; **died** 290 B.C.

MENANGKABU, *me-nang-ka-boo'*, a native state of the island of Sumatra. The soil is very fertile and well cultivated, yielding all tropical produce, and there are iron and gold mines. **Manf.**

Cotton, silk, and arms. The sultan is considered the chief of all the Malays.

MENARD, *me-nard'*, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 302 square miles. **Pop.** 13,000. The capital is Peterburg.

MENARD, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 870 square miles. **Pop.** 800. The chief place is Menardville.

MENASALBAS, *men-a-sal'-bas*, a town of Spain, province of Toledo, 26 miles S.W. of the city of Toledo. **Pop.** 3,600.

MENBRILLA, *men-bril'-la*, a town of Spain, province of Ciudad-Real, on the right bank of the Azwel, 29 miles E. of Ciudad-Rodrigo. There are a handsome church, a town-house, and a nunnery; but many of the houses are in a ruinous condition. **Manf.** Serge, earthenware, corks, and oil. **Pop.** 5,000.

MENCHIA, EL, or **MENCHYEH**, *men-ke'-a*, a straggling town of Tripoli, North Africa, near the town of Tripoli. The inhabitants are chiefly Bedouins.

MENDE, *mend*, a town of France, capital of the department Lozère, on the Lot, 70 miles N.W. of Montpellier. It has a cathedral with two towers. **Manf.** Serges and coarse cloths. **Pop.** 4,800.

MENDELSSOHN, MOSES, *men'-del-sone* (which signifies Moses the son of Mendel), a learned German Jew. He was brought up for the pursuit of commerce, but at an early age studied languages and philosophy at Berlin, and devoted himself to literature, in which he attained a distinguished reputation. Later in life he became partner in a large silk manufactory. He would have been admitted to the Berlin Academy, having gained a prize for an essay, but Frederick the Great, who greatly disliked Jews, struck his name off the list. In 1755 he published his first piece, entitled "Jerusalem." His next work was "Phædon; or, a Discourse on the Spirituality and Immateriality of the Soul." In this excellent treatise the principle of the immateriality of the soul was acutely maintained. On account of this book, the author gained the appellation of the Socrates of the Jews. He also wrote several philosophical works, letter to Lavater, commentary upon Ecclesiastes, and a translation of the first book of the Old Testament.

Born at Dessau, 1729; **died** 1786.

MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY, FELIX, a German musical composer, was grandson of the preceding, and son of an eminent banker of Hamburg, who had renounced Judaism and adopted the Lutheran faith. As early as his 9th year he distinguished himself as a pianist and composer; and at the age of 17 gave concerts in France and Italy. His first work was the opera entitled "The Wedding of Camelio;" this was quickly followed by the overture to Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." In 1829, having just completed his 20th year, he made his first visit to England, where his overture was played, and received with enthusiasm. Thenceforth he paid an almost annual visit to this country, where he felt he was even more appreciated than in his native land. "St. Paul," his first oratorio, was performed under his own direction at the Birmingham Festival in 1837. So, in 1846, was "Elijah," his third and best work of the same kind. His last visit to England took place in 1847, when he conducted his "Elijah" at London, Birmingham, and Manchester. In the same year his health, which had been declining for some time, became very bad, and he went to reside in Switzerland; but, although he appeared to derive considerable benefit from the mountain air, he was carried off by an affection of the brain, soon after his return to Leipsic. He left behind a large collection of musical manuscripts, portions of which were published. Mendelssohn's works embrace every department of the musician's art; and his oratorios "St. Paul" and "Elijah" are worthy to rank with the "Messiah" and the "Israel in Egypt" of Handel. He combined with extraordinary musical genius great intellectual power, and a noble and amiable disposition.

Born at Hamburg, 1809; **died** at Leipsic, 1847.

MENDEN, *men'-den*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, on the right bank of the Hünne, 11 miles N.W. of Arnsberg. **Manf.** Silk, velvet, leather, and needles. There is a trade in cattle. **Pop.** 4,200.

MENDEZ, PINTO FERNAM, *men'-dez*, a Portuguese traveller, who went at an early age to India, and after many adventures was captured by the Turks, and sent as a slave to Mocha. He was ransomed by the Portuguese governor of Ormuz, and returned to India. In 1542 he accompanied a Chinese pirate to an island near Pekin, intending to rob some tombs in which, it was believed, immense treasures were hidden. They were unsuccessful, and were shipwrecked on the Chinese coast, and being taken prisoners were set to work to repair the great wall. He afterwards served with the Tartars, then with a Chinese pirate, and was the first white man who visited Japan. He returned to Ningpo (then called Liampo), and on his representations of the wealth of the country he had discovered, an expedition was fitted out, but most of the ships foundered. Pinto, after many strange adventures, made two other visits to Japan, the last in company with St. Francis Xavier, the great missionary, and he founded a seminary for the propagation of the faith. He was appointed by the Portuguese viceroy in India ambassador to Japan, and took vows as a Jesuit, from which, however, he was soon released. He returned to Lisbon in 1558, hoping for court preferment, but was disappointed. He wrote a narrative of his life, and his adventures were so extraordinary that he was generally disbelieved. Later travellers, however, have confirmed many of his most remarkable assertions.

Born near Coimbra, 1510; **died** near Lisbon, 1583.

MENDIP HILLS, *men'-dip*, a mineral range in the county of Somerset, extending from south-east to north-west for about 25 miles. A large portion is now under cultivation, and the summit, 1,100 feet in elevation, is known as Black Down. The lead and calamine mines have been worked from a very remote period.

MENDOCINO, *men-do-se'-no*, a county of California, United States. **Area**, 3,816 square miles. **Pop.** 12,800. The capital is Ukiah.

MENDOZA, *men-do'-za*, a province of the Argentine Confederation, South America. **Area**, 54,000 square miles. **Pop.** 99,000.

MENDOZA, capital of the above province, on the Pacific, 150 miles N.E. of Valparaiso. There are some fine open squares, and many churches and convents. **Pop.** 18,000.

MENDOZA, DIEGO HURTADO DE, Don, an eminent Spanish statesman and scholar. He studied at Salamanca, and distinguished himself as a soldier, diplomatist, geographer, historian, and poet. Charles V. intrusted him with several important missions, especially to Venice, and to the Council of Trent, and in 1547 to the Papal Court; during six years, he held the military command

of Tuscany. He made a noble collection of Greek and Arabic manuscripts, and used all the resources of his wealth and power to advance learning. Under Philip II. he fell into disgrace in consequence of an affair of gallantry, and was banished from the Spanish court; but his leisure was occupied by the composition of his "War against the Moors," and in collecting upwards of 400 Arabic manuscripts. At his death he bequeathed his library to the king, and it is now in the Escurial.

Born at Granada, 1503; **died** 1575.

MENECRATES, *me-nek'-rat-tees*, a Greek physician, celebrated for his pride and vanity. He crowned himself like the master of the gods, and, in a letter which he wrote to Philip, king of Macedon, expressed himself thus: "Menecrates Jupiter to King Philip, greeting." The Macedonian monarch replied, "Philip to Menecrates, greeting and better sense." Philip once invited him to his board; but a separate table was set for the arrogant physician, served only with perfumes and frankincense, while before the other guests was placed good and substantial cheer.

Lived in 4th century B.C.

MENEHOUD, St., *men'-e-hood*, a town of France, department Marne, on the Aisne, at the junction with the Auve, 25 miles N.E. of Châlons. There are a handsome town-hall and a college. **Manf.** Glass, hosiery, leather, and earthenware. **Pop.** 4,300.

MENELAUS, *men'-e-lai'-us*, in Greek legend, king of Lacedæmon, brother of Agamemnon, with whom he was brought up in the house of Atreus. He was the husband of Helen, the abduction of whom by Paris was the cause of the Trojan war. During the war, Menelaus behaved with great courage; and, says the poet, Paris must have fallen by his hand, had not Venus interposed, and redeemed him from certain death. In the tenth year of the war, Helen obtained his forgiveness, and she returned with him to Sparta, after a voyage of eight years. He died some time after his return.

MENENIUS AGRIPPA. (*See* AGRIPPA.)

MENES, *mé'-nes*, first king of the 1st Egyptian dynasty. According to the latest chronological researches, he ascended the throne about 2717 B.C. He built Memphis, and made many foreign conquests. Egyptian legends assert that he was killed and devoured by a hippopotamus, a story not easily reconcilable with the known habits of the animal.

MENGS, ANTON RAFAEL, *mengs*, a German painter and writer on art, who studied under his father, and subsequently greatly improved himself at Rome. On his return, although only 16 years of age, he was appointed court painter to Augustus III., king of Poland and Saxony, but received permission to return to Rome, where he married a beautiful girl who had sat to him as a model for the Virgin, and under whose influence he became a Roman Catholic. While at Rome, he executed many fine frescoes and paintings in oil. In 1761, Charles III. of Spain invited him to his kingdom, and became his patron; but, in consequence of the state of his health and the jealousy of rivals, he returned to Rome. Mengs formed his style after Raphael, Correggio, and Titian. To his excellence as an artist, he added literary talent, and wrote several works in Italian; as, "The Life of Correggio," "Reflections on Beauty," and a treatise on "Taste in Painting," "On the Principal Pictures at Madrid," &c. They have been translated into English, with his life prefixed.

Born at Aussig, Bohemia, 1728; **died** at Rome, 1779.

MENIFEE, *men'-e-fee*, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 450 square miles. **Pop.** 2,000. The capital is Frenchburg.

MENIN, *menn'-a*, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the left bank of the Lys, at the French frontier, 7 miles S.W. of Courtrai. **Manf.** Table linen, lace, and silk stuffs, oil, soap, and tobacco. **Pop.** 11,608.—It has undergone a great number of sieges, and, in the 17th and 18th centuries, was frequently taken by the French.

MENIPPUS, *me-nip'-pus*, cynic philosopher. He was originally a slave, but became a pupil of Diogenes, whose poverty, however, he did not imitate, but acquired considerable property, and having lost it, his philosophy did not save him from committing suicide. He was notorious for his ill-tempered satires.

Lived in the 1st century B.C.

MENNO, SIMONS, *men'-no*, chief of a sect which sprang up in Germany at the time of the Reformation, and was called after his name, was originally a minister of Friesland, but left his parish in 1536, and was rebaptized by Ubbo Philippi. He gathered about him a number of disciples in Germany, Holland, and Flanders, maintained the necessity of rebaptism in adults, and denied that Jesus Christ received a human body from the Virgin. The Mennonites still continue a considerable sect in Holland, and are not to be confounded with the Anabaptists.

Born at Witmarsum, Friesland, 1496; **died** at Oldeslohe, Holstein, 1561.

MENOUF, *me-noof'*, a town of Lower Egypt, on the canal of Menouf, which connects the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the Nile, 34 miles N.W. of Cairo. **Pop.** 4,000.

MENSCHIKOFF, or **MENCHIKOW, ALEXANDER DANILOVITCH**, *men'-chi-kof*, field-marshal, statesman and prince of the Russian empire, was the son of a peasant, and the servant of a pastrycook, who employed him to cry pies about the streets. He was taken notice of, and entered the service of Peter the Great. He discovered a conspiracy among the guards, and insinuated himself into the confidence of his sovereign, whom he accompanied to Holland and England, and whose confidential adviser he became. The czar, in 1704, made him governor of Ingria, with the rank of major-general. He defeated the Swedes at Kalisch in 1706; was made a field-marshal on the field of Pultowa; took Riga in 1710; and three years afterwards took Stettin, which, against orders, he surrendered to Prussia; for which he was tried by court-martial and condemned to death, but was pardoned on payment of a heavy fine, and restored to favour. Under the Czarina Catherine he had still more power, and his daughter was married to Peter II., who made Menschikoff duke of Cozel, and grand master of the imperial hotel; but, by the intrigues of Dolgorouski, a mistress of the czar, he fell into disgrace, and was banished to his estate, where he lived in such magnificence that Peter was persuaded to send him, for his own safety, to Siberia, where he died in a poor hut.

Born at Moscow, 1674; **died** 1729.

MENSCHIKOFF, ALEXANDER SERJEVITCH, Prince, a Russian admiral and general, was the great-grandson of the preceding. He was at first attached to the embassy at Vienna; but, becoming aide-de-camp to Alexander, in 1812, he shared in the military service of the period, and attained the grade of general. When Nicholas ascended the throne, he dispatched Menschikoff on a mission to Abbas-Mirza, shah of Persia, who,

taking advantage of a revolt of the Russian army, suddenly broke off the negotiations, and the ambassador narrowly escaped death. In 1824 he commanded a division of the Russian army which took Anapa, and was afterwards severely wounded at the siege of Varna. In 1831 he was appointed governor of Finland, and in 1834 he attained the rank of admiral. In 1853 the czar Nicholas sent him to Turkey on an embassy relative to the holy places; but his haughtiness and obstinacy were little suited to further the end he had in view. In a short time he presented his ultimatum, and his departure soon followed. The war with Russia was the result of this act, and when the allied forces landed in the Crimea, he was in the chief command of the Russian forces. Shortly after the defeat at Inkermann, and the death of the czar Nicholas, he fell ill, and was superseded in his command in the Crimea by Prince Gortschakoff. A few months later he was, however, charged with the defence of Cronstadt against the allied English and French fleets. In 1856 he was recalled to occupy a position at the court of the emperor Alexander. Prince Menschikoff was the recognized head of a very powerful and important, although retrograde, party in Russia, called the Old Russian party, and was the declared enemy of all reform.

Born 1789; **died** 1869.

MENSHIEH, EL, *men'-she-ai* (the ancient Ptolemais), a town of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 10 miles N. of Girgeh. It is a halting place for the boats between Cairo and the cataracts, and a place of considerable trade. **Manf.** Cotton and nitre.

MENTONE, *men'-tone*, a beautiful town in the south of France, department Alps Maritime, on the Mediterranean, near the Italian frontier. It is a favourite winter resort, the salubrious climate especially recommending it to invalids. It formerly belonged to the principality of Monaco, but was annexed to France by purchase, in 1860. **Pop.** 10,000.

MENTOR, *men'-tor*, in Greek legend, the son of Alcimus, and friend of Ulysses, who confided to him the education of his son, whilst he was absent at the siege of Troy. He was celebrated for his wisdom, and, according to the Greek tradition, Minerva took his shape, in order to bring up the son of Ulysses. This last view has been adopted by Fénélon in his "Télémaque."

MENTOR, a Greek artist of the age of Pericles. He excelled in polishing cups and engraving flowers upon them.

Lived in the 5th century B.C.

MENTZ, MAINZ, or **MAYENCE,** *mentz, mintze, mai-yence*, a city and imperial fortress of Germany, on the left bank of the Rhine, immediately below the influx of the Main; is built nearly in the form of a semi-circle, of which the Rhine is the chord. It is one of the strongest fortresses of the empire, the bastions and other works extending 10 miles, and there are four strong forts. There is a pontoon bridge across the Rhine to Castel, which is also fortified. Many of the streets are crooked, narrow, and gloomy, but a new town has recently sprung up. The principal buildings are the electoral palace, used as a merchants' hall, the palace of the Teutonic Knights, now the residence of the military governor; and the arsenal. The cathedral was begun in the 10th century, six times destroyed, and restored by Napoleon I. It has a tower 400 feet high, 6 lesser towers, and 20 chapels. There are 9 other Catholic churches, among them St. Ignacius, which is a model of architecture, and ornamented in the ceiling with good paintings; and the ancient church of St. Stephen, the steeple of which commands an extensive view. There is also a Protestant church. The public library contains a collection of 120,000 volumes, a cabinet of coins and medals, a cabinet of natural history, a collection of philosophical and mechanical instruments, a museum of Roman monuments, said to be the most complete of any out of Italy, and a gallery of pictures. A club-house now occupies the site of the house of Guttenberg, the inventor of printing, of whom there is a statue by Thorwalsden. The establishments for education are a seminary for priests, a gymnasium, and various schools. There are many Roman remains, especially of a fine aqueduct, and a memorial mass of huge stones. The Neue Anlage is a beautiful public pleasure-ground. Mentz is the principal trading city of the duchy, and, after Cologne, the principal in Western Germany, and there is a very large trade in corn and wine.

Manf.—Articles in leather, soap, glue, tobacco, artificial pearls, musical and philosophical instruments, metal wares, porcelain, and carriages.

Pop.—65,314, exclusive of the garrison, which is about 6,000.

History.—The site of Mentz was occupied by the Romans as a military position, the castle of Maguntiacum having been erected here by Drusus. In the 13th and 14th centuries, it was a place of some note for literature and the arts. In the Thirty Years' War, it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1688 by the French, but restored at the subsequent peace. At the end of 1792, it surrendered to the French. Next year it was taken by the Austrians. By the peace of Luneville (1801) it was formally ceded to France, and in 1814 was ceded to Hesse-Darmstadt, to be maintained as a federal stronghold, garrisoned by Austrian, Prussian, and Hessian troops. In 1866 it became a Prussian fortress, but was declared an imperial fortress by the Treaty of Versailles in 1870.

MENTZ, *mentz*, a township of New York, United States, on the Erie Canal, 8 miles from Auburn. **Pop.** 4,000.

MENU or **MANU,** *me-nu'*, (man of thought) a Hindoo legislator, and the supposed author of a code of laws and morality. This vast work, which is still extant, is written in verse, and in the Sanskrit language. Sir William Jones translated it into English, in 1796. The Hindoos consider Menu as the son of Brahma, and the first created man, if not, indeed, the creator of the universe. There is no authentic date to be assigned for his birth, but the code which is attributed to him is considered to be older than the Vedas, which latter were composed about the 11th or 12th century B.C.

MENZALEH, *men-za'-le*, an extensive lagoon of lower Egypt, extending along the coast to the east of the Damietta branch of the Nile. It is 37 miles in length and 16 in average breadth. It communicates with the Mediterranean, from which it is separated only by a narrow strip of land, by three openings, has extensive fisheries, and receives the Pelusiac and Tanitic branches of the Nile.

MENZALEH, a town on the above lake, partly ruined, with a trade in rice and fish, 20 miles E. of Damietta.

MENZEL, WOLFGANG, *ment'-zel*, German author and politician. He was the son of a physician, member of a wealthy family, and received his first education at Breslau. In 1818 he went to Jena, and afterwards to Bonn, but his free expression of advanced political opinions attracted the notice of the police, and he went to Switzerland. His various critical and poetical works, and his attack on the school of Goethe, involved him in many controversies. He was the author of histories of Germany and Europe from 1789 to 1815, works on German literature and mythology, wrote poems

and collected popular lyric poetry. In his later years he was nicknamed "the Frenchman eater," from his opposition to French influence. His last works related to the Italian war of 1860, and the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866.

Born at Waldenburg, Silesia, 1798; died at Stuttgardt, 1873.

MEPPEL, *mep'-pel*, an old town of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, on the Havelter Aa, near its mouth, 25 miles from Assen. **Manf.** Linen, sailcloth, and coarse woollen fabrics. There is a large shipping trade, chiefly in agricultural produce and peat, which is of great value. **Pop.** 7,000.

MEPPEN, *mep'-pen*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Hanover, at the confluence of the Hase with the Ems, 42 miles N.W. of Osnabruck. **Manf.** Soap, leather, linen, tobacco, and chicory. **Pop.** 3,000.

MEQUINEZ. (*See* MIKNAS.)

MER, or **MENARS-LA-VILLE**, *mair*, a town of France, department Loir-et-Cher, 12 miles N.E. of Blois. **Manf.** Leather. **Pop.** 4,200.

MERAN, *me-ran'*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Tyrol, 14 miles N.W. of Bolsern, at the confluence of the Passeir and Adige. There are two churches and a Benedictine and a Capuchin monastery. Near it is the mountain fortress of Tyrol. **Pop.** 3,000.

MERBIDERY, *mer-bid'-e-re*, a town of British India, province of Madras, 17 miles E. of Mangalore. There are several pagodas, one of them a splendid building, and the town was formerly of great importance.

MERCADAL, *mer-ka-dal'*, a town of Spain, in the island of Minorca, 12 miles N.W. of Port Mahon. There is a large and handsome church. A trade is carried on in corn, cattle, flax, and fruit. **Pop.** 4,000.

MERCADANTE, SAVIERO, *mair-ka-dan'-te*, Italian musical composer, when 12 years old entered the Royal College of Music at Naples. His first cantata was performed in 1818, and in the following year his first opera. He continued to produce operas in rapid succession, and composed ecclesiastical music. The opera best known in this country is "Il Giuramenti." In 1856 he was elected foreign member of the French Institute, and in 1868 received the civil order of merit from the king of Italy.

Born at Altamura, 1798; died at Naples, 1870.

MERCARA, *mer-ka'-ra*, a town of British India, province of Madras, capital of Coorg. It occupies a position 4,500 feet above the sea, and consists principally of a large fort, within which was the palace of the deposed rajah.

MERCATOR, GERARD, *mer-kai'-tor*, Flemish geographer, who composed a chronology, a greater and lesser atlas, and "Geographical Tables;" also "A Treatise on the Creation," &c. He was the first to represent the meridians by equidistant parallel lines, and the parallels of longitude by lines at right angles with the meridian; whence the name Mercator's projection, now employed in nautical maps.

Born at Rupelmonde, 1512; died at Duisburg, 1594.

MERCED, *mer'-sed*, a county of California, United States. **Area**, 1,975 square miles. **Pop.** 5,656. The capital is Snelling.

MERCEDES, *mer-se'-des*, a town of Uruguay, South America, on the left bank of the Rio Negro, 150 miles N.W. of Monte Video. There is an active trade in hides, wool, and dried beef. **Pop.** 5,000.

MERCER, *mer'-ser*, the name of eight counties in the United States.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.—**Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** Unascertained.

ILLINOIS.—**Area**, 550 square miles. **Pop.** 20,000. The capital is Aledo.

KENTUCKY.—**Area**, 240 square miles. **Pop.** 13,500, of whom 3,500 are coloured. The capital is Harrodsburg.

MISSOURI.—**Area**, 530 square miles. **Pop.** 14,673. The capital is Princeton.

NEW JERSEY.—**Area**, 260 square miles. **Pop.** 58,061. The capital is TRENTON.

OHIO.—**Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 21,808. The capital is Celina.

PENNSYLVANIA.—**Area**, 624 square miles. **Pop.** 56,161. The capital is Mercer.

WEST VIRGINIA.—**Area**, 540 square miles. **Pop.** 7,200. The capital is Princeton.

MERCIA, *mer'-she-a*, one of the old kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy, comprising all the modern counties (except Middlesex) between the Thames on the south, Yorkshire and Lancashire on the north, Wales on the west, and the kingdoms of East Anglia and Essex on the east. Its capital city was Leicester. The name was derived from "mark," meaning frontier, as this was the most western of the three kingdoms of the Angles.

MERCIER, LOUIS SEBASTIEN, *mair'-se-ai*, French author, who wrote works in almost every department of literature. In 1781 he commenced his celebrated "Picture of Paris," wherein he dissected the social system of the French capital with so much vigour and truth, that he judged it prudent to leave Paris and carry on the publication in Switzerland. So completely did this work exhibit the corruption and frivolities of French society, that its publication has been claimed as one of the great precursors of the French revolution. He returned to France after the revolution, and edited the "Patriotic Annals," a republican journal, but moderate in tone. He was a witty and entertaining writer; but his works are defaced by paradox and inordinate vanity.

Born at Paris, 1740; died 1814.

MERCURIALIS, JEROME, *mer'ku-ri-al'-lis*, a celebrated Italian physician, who taught at Padua. Maximilian II. invited him to Vienna. He wrote several important works on medicine; among the rest "Practical Medicine." He likewise produced a good edition of Hippocrates, which was published at Venice, 1588.

Born at Forli, 1530; died 1606.

MERCURY, *mer'-ku-re*, the name in the Roman mythology of the god called Hermes by the Greeks. There were no less than five of this name, according to Cicero. Some add a sixth; but to the son of Jupiter and Maïa, the actions of all the others have been probably attributed. Mercury was the messenger of the gods, and Jupiter in particular; the patron of travellers and shepherds; he conducted the souls of the dead into the infernal regions, and not only presided over orators, merchants, and declaimers, but was also the god of thieves, pickpockets, and all dishonest persons. His name is derived from *mercibus*, because he was the god of merchandise among the Romans. The worship of Mercury was well established, particularly in Greece, Egypt, and Italy. He is generally represented as having small wings attached to his head and feet, and bearing a winged wand, round which a serpent is entwined. The Greeks and Romans offered tongues to him, by throwing them into the fire, as he was the patron of speaking, of which the tongue is the organ.

MERDIN. (*See* MARDIN.)

MEREND, or MEHREND, *me-rend'*, a town of Persia, province of Azerbijan, 40 miles N.E. of Tabriz. Cochineal, opium, apricots, and peaches are produced. Pop. 10,000.

MERGENTHEIM, *mair'-gen-time*, a town of Wurtemberg, circle Taxt, 56 miles N.E. of Stuttgardt. It has an old castle, town house, and gymnasium. Pop. 3,000.

MERGUI, *mer-ge'*, a seaport town of the Tenasserim district, Lower Burmah, on an island in the delta of the Mergui river. It is about 3 miles in circuit and surrounded by a stockade. There is a good harbour. Its exports are ivory, trepang, rice and dried fish. This place was taken by the British in 1824. Pop. of town and district, 56,559.

MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO, a group in the Bay of Bengal, lying along the coast of Tenasserim, with a strait between them and the mainland, of 15 to 30 miles broad, having good anchorage. The islands are mountainous, rising to a height of 3,000 feet. Pearls, timber, coal, and edible birds' nests are among the chief articles of export. Pop. 18,000. Lat. between 9° and 13° N. Lon. between 97° and 98° 30' E.

MERIAN, MATTHIAS, German painter, chiefly of portraits. As a student, he derived instruction from Syndrart, from Vandyck in London, from Le Sueur at Paris, and from Carlo Maratti at Rome. Although he produced some historical pieces, his fame chiefly rests upon his portraits. The emperor Leopold I. and some of the highest German princes and nobles sat to him.

Born at Basel, 1621; died at Frankfort, 1687.

MERIAN, SIBYLLA MARIA, a celebrated naturalist, who excelled in drawing insects, flowers, and fruits, was sister of the preceding. She became the wife of John Andriez Graff, a painter, in 1665; but her own name was so celebrated as an artist, that her husband's was prevented from being adopted. She painted flowers and insects after nature with scrupulous exactness, and, in 1699, undertook a voyage to Surinam in order to make drawings of the insects of that country. Although her fame mainly rests upon her artistic performances, she was an excellent writer on the natural history of insects. Sir Hans Sloane purchased many of her drawings for a considerable sum, and they are now contained in the print department of the British Museum. Several collections of her fine drawings are also preserved at St. Petersburg, in Holland, and at Frankfort.

Born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1647; died at Amsterdam, 1717.

MERIDA, *mer'-e-da*, a town of Spain, province of Estremadura, on the right bank of the Guadiana, 32 miles E. of Badajos. Across the river is a Roman bridge of 8 arches, and 2,575 feet in length, erected by Trajan. There are the remains of a temple of Diana, several aqueducts, a theatre, and a circus. Pop. 5,500.—This place was founded by Augustus, 25 B.C. Its antiquities, however, scattered in all directions, are interesting. In 713 it was taken by the Moors, and, in the 13th century, was attached to the kingdom of Castile.

MERIDA, a city of the republic of Venezuela, South America, the capital of the state of Merida, or Guzman, 85 miles S.W. of Trujillo. Pop. 10,000. In 1812 it was nearly entirely destroyed by an earthquake. Previous to that event it was the largest city in Venezuela.

MERIDA, the capital of Yucatan, Central America, about 25 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. There are a cathedral, university, and 13 churches. Pop. 24,000, mostly Indians and half-bloods. Lat. 20° 50' N., Lon. 89° 40' W.

MERIDEN, *mer'-i-den*, a town of Connecticut, United States, 18 miles N.E. of Newhaven. Manf. Combs, cutlery, hardware, iron castings, electro-plate and silver ware, woollens, carriages, and machinery. Pop. 15,540.

MERIMÉE, PROSPER, *mer'-e-mai*, French historian, novelist, and archæologist, was educated for the profession of the law; but after the revolution of 1830, he obtained high employment under the constitutional government. In 1831 he was appointed to an inspectorship of the antiquities of France. The duties of this office caused him to make several archæological tours throughout France, and the result was the publication of a number of illustrated works of considerable importance. In 1844 he was elected a member of the French Academy. In addition to his archæological labours, he wrote historical works, romances, and plays, and was a regular contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and to the newspaper press of France. He was made a senator in 1853, and afterwards grand officer of the legion of honour.

Born at Paris, 1803; died 1870.

MERIONETH, *mer-i-on'-eth*, a maritime county of North Wales, bounded N. by the counties of Caernarvon and Denbigh, S. by Cardigan, from which it is separated by the estuary of the Dovey, W. by Cardigan Bay, and E. by the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery. It is wild and mountainous and everywhere abounding with the most romantic and sublime scenery. Cader Idris is the most noted mountain, being 2,914 feet above the sea. Arran Mowddy is still higher, its height being 2,955 feet. The other principal mountains are Arrenig, 2,809 feet, and Cader Ferwyn, 2,563 feet. The coast generally consists of cliffs, skirted by sands and dangerous sandbanks. The soil is poor.

Rivers.—The principal are the Dee, the Maw or Mawddach, the Dovey or Dyfi, and the Glaslyn and Dwyrid. The largest lakes are Llyn-Tegid, near *Bala*, and Llyn-y-Myngil, at the foot of Cader Idris.

Minerals.—There are large quarries of slate and limestone; and a small quantity of lead and copper.

Manf.—Principally coarse flannels; also strong cloths druggets, kerseymeres, and stockings.

Area.—602 square miles.

Pop.—54,793.

Chief Towns.—DOLGELLY, the county town; BALA, and BARMOUTH.

Parliamentary Representation.—One member is returned for the county.

MERIWETHER, *mer'-i-we-ther*, a county of Georgia, United States. Area, 525 square miles. Pop. 17,651, more than half being coloured. The capital is Greenville.

MERKAH, a seaport of East Africa. Pop. 3,000. Lat. 1° 44' N. Lon. 44° 51' E.

MERLIN, *mer'-lin*, a British legendary personage, who was regarded in his time as a magician and prophet. His history is half mythical, and the idlest tales are told of him by some ancient writers; such as that he was engendered of an incubus, and that he conveyed by enchantment the stupendous stones on Salisbury Plain from Ireland. There also passed under his name some extravagant predictions. Near Caermarthen is a mount called Merlin's Hill, beneath which tradition relates that he was buried.

Lived, probably, in the 5th century.

MERLIN, CALEDONIUS, "the wild," a native of Strathclyde, Scotland, who is said to have killed his nephew and then fled to the woods, where he lived the life of a savage. Being pursued, he leapt into the Tweed, and was impaled on a stake. Some rhapsodical prophecies are attributed to him, and he is frequently confused in legend with the Welsh Merlin mentioned above.

MERODACH, *mer'-o-dak*, in Babylonian mythology, the second of the minor gods. Several of the Babylonian kings were named after him, as Merodach-baladan, and Evil-Merodach.

MÉRODE, FRANÇOIS XAVIER MARIE FREDERIC GHISLAIN DE, *mai'-rode*, Roman Catholic archbishop, descended from the kings of Aragon, and son of the Count de Mérode, who was proposed as king of the Belgians in the revolution of 1830. He served for a time in the Belgian army, and in the French army in Algiers. In 1848 he went to Rome, studied theology, and was ordained priest, was soon afterwards appointed chamberlain to the pope, and in 1860 organized the pontifical army, composed mostly of foreigners. In 1865 he resigned political office, and in 1866 was appointed archbishop of Meletene. He spent great sums on street improvements in Rome, in archæological investigations, and in founding charitable institutions and agricultural and industrial schools.

Born at Brussels, 1820; **died** at Rome, 1874.

MEROË, ISLE OF. (*See* NUBIA.)

MEROPE, *mer'-o-pe*, in Greek mythology, one of the Atlantides, who married Sisyphus, son of Æolus, and was, like her sisters, changed into a constellation after death. (*See* PLEIADES.)

MEROVÆUS, or MEROVING, *mer-o-ve'-us*, king of France, succeeded Clodius in 448, and defeated Attila in 451. He is said to have extended the bounds of his kingdom to Treves, which city he took and plundered. He began the race of French kings called **Merovingian.**

Born about 411; **died** 457.

MERRICK, a county of Nebraska, United States. **Area,** 650 square miles. **Pop.** 5,341. The chief place is Lone Tree.

MERRIMACK, *mer'-ri-mak*, a river of the United States, traversing New Hampshire, and, after a course of 120 miles, falling into the Atlantic at Newburyport. It has many falls and affords valuable water power. Some of the most important manufacturing towns in the States are on its banks.

MERRIMACK, a county of New Hampshire, United States. **Area,** 700 square miles. **Pop.** 46,300. The capital is Concord.

MERSE. (*See* BERWICKSHIRE.)

MERSEBURG, *mer'-se-boorg*, a district of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the Saale, 15 miles from Leipsic. The surface is undulating and fertile, except in the eastern part, where are extensive sandy tracts.

Rivers.—The Unstrut, Saale, Mulde, and the two Elsters.
Minerals.—Silver, lead, iron, copper, and coal.
Area.—2,500 square miles.
Pop.—971,098.

MERSEBURG, capital of the above district. The most remarkable buildings are the cathedral, a beautiful structure, with four fine towers, and a noble organ; interesting historical monuments; and the castle erected in the 15th century. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton fabrics, paper, tobacco, and beer. **Pop.** 15,500.

MERSENNE, MARIN, *mair-sen'*, an eminent French mathematician. In 1615 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Nevres. After resigning this office, as well as that of superior of the convent in which he lived, he travelled in Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands. He subsequently took up his final residence at Paris. His chief work was "Harmonie Universelle," which contains a variety of information connected with the science of music.

Born in France, 1588; **died** at Paris, 1648.

MERSEY, *mer'-se*, a river of England, rising on the borders of Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, and in its lower course forming the boundary between Lancashire and Cheshire, after a course of 60 miles, falling into the Western Sea in a large estuary at Liverpool. The chief affluents are the Irwell, from Lancashire, and the Bollin and Weaver from Cheshire.

MERTHYR TYDVIL, *tid'-vil*, a market town and parliamentary borough of South Wales, in Glamorganshire, in the valley of the Taf, 24 miles N. of Cardiff. Merthyr Tydvil derives importance from its ironworks, of which it is the great seat in South Wales, and there are also large collieries. The parliamentary borough includes Aberdare and other outlying districts. There are 17 churches, and more than 100 chapels for dissenters in the borough. **Pop.** of the borough, 48,857. —A station on the Great Western, London and North Western, and allied railways.

MERU, *mai-ru'*, a town of France, department Oise, 13 miles S. of Beauvais. **Manf.** Turned articles in ivory and wood, agricultural implements, lace, and leather. There is a trade in corn, cattle, horses, and wool. **Pop.** 3,000.

MERVE, *merv*, government and town of Central Asia, 300 miles S. of Khiva, on the caravan road to Bokhara. It was formerly an imperial city of Khorassan, and the residence of many of the Persian monarchs. **Pop.** of the gov., 90,000; of the town, 5,000.

MERVILLE, *mair'-veel*, a town of France, department Nord, on the left bank of the Lys, 19 miles W. of Lille. **Manf.** Damasks, table-linen, and cotton velvet. **Pop.** 7,000.

MERZEG, *mair'-zag*, a town of Prussia, on the right bank of the Saar, 22 miles S.E. of Treves. **Pop.** 4,000.

MESAGNA, *mai-sag'-na*, a walled town of Italy, province of Lecce, beautifully situated 27 miles N.W. of Lecce. There is a large trade in oil made in the district. **Pop.** 8,000.

MESCHED, or MESHID, *mesh-ed'*, a city of Persia, capital of the province of Khorassan, standing in a fertile plain on the Tejend, inclosed by strong walls. It is distinguished by a very splendid mausoleum, in which repose the ashes of Imaum Riza, one of the most splendid mosques in the country, and other sacred buildings; but its houses are meanly built, and mostly composed of sun-dried bricks. The town is the chief seat of the great Mahometan sect of the Shiites, and is visited by large numbers of pilgrims. The ruins of Thus, the old capital of Khorassan, are in the neighbourhood. **Manf.** Woollen goods, gold work, jewellery, and sword-blades. **Pop.** 60,000. **Lat.** 36° 17′ N. **Lon.** 59° 40′ E.

MESERITSCH (GROSS), *mai'-ser-itch*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, 58 miles S.W. of Olmütz. There are an old castle and two churches. **Manf.** Linen. There is a large corn market. **Pop.** 5,000.

MESERITSCH (WALACHISCH), a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, 35 miles S.E. of Olmütz, on the Betschwa. **Manf.** Linen. There is a trade in cheese. **Pop.** 2,800.

MESERITZ, or **MEDZYRZEZ**, *mait'-zer-itch*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Posen, at the confluence of the Pachlitz with the Olga, 56 miles N.W. of Posen. **Manf.** Linen, leather, and hosiery. **Pop.** 5,000.

MESILLA, *me-sil'-la*, a town of New Mexico territory, United States, on the Rio Grande. **Pop.** 2,000.

MESMER, FRIEDRICH-ANTON, *mes'-mer*, a German physician, who first propagated the doctrines of animal magnetism, long called Mesmerism, after his name. In 1766 he took the degree M.D. at the university of Vienna, and wrote a treatise on the "Influence of the Planets upon the Human Body." In conjunction with Father Hell, a Jesuit and professor of astronomy at Vienna, Mesmer, in 1772, engaged in a series of investigations relative to the influence of the loadstone in curing disease. They achieved what they termed an "extraordinary success;" but Hell having published a work in which he declared Mesmer to be only a physician who had been employed by him to practically test the new discovery, the latter engaged in a violent controversy with his rival. All the scientific men of Vienna, however, sided with Hell, and Mesmer, who was pronounced to be an impostor, was obliged to quit the city. He visited several parts of Germany and Switzerland, everywhere working astonishing cures, and, in 1778, reached Paris, where he speedily became the most popular professor of the healing art in the French capital. Thousands of people, from peer to peasant, flocked to his apartments for the purpose of being "mesmerized." He soon afterwards settled at Spa, whither a crowd of wealthy patients followed him. A subscription was subsequently entered into for his benefit, and the sum of £14,000 was raised. With this money Mesmer returned to Paris, and again commenced his public treatment; but those persons who had conducted the subscription having set up a society for gratuitously practising animal magnetism, Mesmer left France and repaired to England, where he lived under an assumed name. Mesmer's principal works were "Memoirs on the Discovery of Animal Magnetism," and "Collection of Facts and Documents relative to Animal Magnetism."

Born at Morsburg, Baden, 1734; died 1815.

MESOLA, *mai-so-la*, a town of Italy, 31 miles N.E. of Ferrari. **Pop.** 5,000.

MESOPOTAMIA, *mes'-op-o-tai'-me-a*, an ancient name of the country between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, in Asiatic Turkey. It is now comprised in the pashalics of Bagdad and Diarbekir.

MESSALINA, VALERIA, *mes-sa-li'-na*, wife of the Roman emperor Claudius. She was of a most libidinous character, and committed adultery with all the officers of her court. Having been repudiated by Claudius, she espoused her favourite, Silius, who was put to death with her, by order of the emperor. She was as cruel as she was debauched, and caused many distinguished Romans to be put to death.

Died 48.

MESSINA, *mes'-se-na*, a province of the Italian kingdom, in the island of Sicily. **Area**, 1,768 quare miles. **Pop.** 477,191.

MESSINA, a city and capital of the above province, situate on a strait, called from it the Strait of Messina, which separates Italy from Calabria, 8 miles from Reggio. The town runs parallel with the strait, and has, for its finest part, the Marina, a long line of buildings facing the harbour, and running parallel with it for more than a mile. A broad quay separates it from the water. The town sweeps along the swelling eminences, and gradually rises so as to present almost every public edifice in a striking point of view. The whiteness of the buildings forms a beautiful contrast to the dark green of the forests behind. It is enclosed by old walls, and has several fine streets paved with lava. The public buildings include the senate-house, archiepiscopal palace, numerous convents, college, several seminaries, asylums for the poor, and banks; two theatres, a large hospital, town-hall, exchange, custom-house, lyceum, public library, and prison. There are a cathedral, and more than 50 churches, some of them beautiful buildings, containing a number of paintings. The cathedral has a fine Gothic front and granite pillars, which support the roof. The harbour of Messina is the finest in the Mediterranean, about four miles in circumference, and is defended by a citadel and six forts. The exports consist of wine, silk, oil, fruits, and corn. **Manf.** Damasks and satins. **Pop.** 124,283. **Lat.** 38° 11' 10" N. **Lon.** 15° 34' 7" E.—Messina is a place of great antiquity, having been known not only to the Romans, but to the Greeks.

MESSINA, STRAIT OF, separates Sicily from South Italy, and has a length of 22 miles and a breadth of from 3 to 10. Opposite Messina is the whirlpool of Charybdis.

MESTCHOWSK, *mestch'-owsk*, a town of Russia, government of Kaluga, on the Tureja. There is an important yearly market, and a trade in hemp, oil, tallow, corn, and cattle. **Pop.** 5,000.

MESTRE, *mais'-trai*, a town of Italy, province of Venetia, 6 miles N.W. of Venice. It is surrounded by beautiful villas, and has an old castle. **Pop.** 8,500.

META, *mai'-ta*, a river of South America, forming a portion of the boundary between Colombia and Venezuela, rising about 40 miles S. of Bogota, and, after a course of 500 miles, joining the Orinoco. It is navigable for the greater part of its course.

METASTASIO, or **TRAPASSI**, PIETRO, *mai-tas-ta'-se-o*, Italian poet. He displayed an early genius for poetry, and wrote verses at the age of 6 years; and he was only 14 when he composed his tragedy, "Il Giustino." A celebrated lawyer and critic, named Gravina, was his instructor, and made him his heir when he died, giving him the name by which he is generally known, from a Greek word, "metastasis," signifying a transfer. In 1724, Metastasio produced his play of "Dido," acted at Naples, with the music of Sarro. The success of this piece stimulated him to follow up the same career; and, in 1729, the emperor Charles VI. invited him to Vienna, where he gave him a large pension, and appointed him court poet. The empress Maria Theresa bestowed upon him magnificent presents, as also did Ferdinand VI., king of Spain. The emperor offered him the title of nobility, and the empress the order of St. Stephen; but he declined both. He wrote a great number of operas and other dramatic pieces, which are highly admired in his native country.

Born at Rome, 1698; died at Vienna, 1782.

METCALFE, CHARLES THEOPHILUS, Baron, *met'-kalf*, Indian statesman and colonial governor, was the son of a director of the East India Company, and at the age of 15 went out to India as a writer. He rapidly rose in the service, and at the age of 23 was appointed British resident

at Lahore, and succeeded in fixing the boundary between the dominions of Runjeet Singh and of the Sikhs. In 1819 he was appointed secretary of the secret and political department of Calcutta, and in the following year was made British resident at the court of the Nizam. In 1820 he succeeded his father in the baronetcy, and having filled other offices of importance went, in 1834, to Agra as president of the North-West Provinces; and in the following year acted for some time as governor-general until the arrival of Lord Auckland. His allowance of increased liberty to the press offended the directors, and in consequence Sir Charles Metcalfe quitted the service. In 1839 he was appointed governor of Jamaica, and in 1842 governor-general of Canada. On his return to England in 1845 he received a peerage.

Born in Berkshire, 1785; died 1846.

METCALFE, a county of Kentucky, United States. Area, 500 square miles. Pop. 9,423. The capital is Edmonton.

METIUS, JACOB, *mé'-te-us*, a native of North Holland, who is said by Descartes to have been the inventor of the refracting telescope. While one day amusing himself with a few burning-glasses, after looking through them singly he began to look through them by pairs, placing one at each extremity of a short tube. In this way a convex and concave lens happening to be employed together, the first refracting telescope is said to have been constructed. Barlow, in his "History of Optics," however, declares that the refracting telescope must have been known in England at a much earlier date.

Born 1609.

METON, *mé'-ton*, an Athenian mathematician, who invented what is called in chronology the golden number.

Lived in the 5th century B.C.

METRODORUS, *met-ro-dor'-us*, a disciple of Democritus, and the master of Anaxarchus and Hippocrates. He was a physician of Chios, and maintained that the matter of the universe is eternal.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

METRODORUS, a famous painter and philosopher, who was sent by the Athenians to the Roman general Paulus Æmilius, who, after the defeat of Perseus, had demanded a painter and philosopher; the former to paint his temples, and the latter to instruct his children. Metrodorus gave him satisfaction in both capacities.

Lived in the 2nd century B.C.

METTERNICH, CLEMENS WENZEL NEPOMUK LOTHAR, Prince von, and duke of Pontella, *met'-ter-nik*, a celebrated German diplomatist. His ancestors had been distinguished in the wars of the empire against the Turks, and his father, Count von Metternich, had obtained some distinction as a diplomatist, and as the associate of Kaunitz. At the age of 15 he entered the university of Strasburg, and, two years afterwards, removed to Mayence, to complete his studies. In 1790 he made his first appearance as master of the ceremonies at the coronation of the emperor Leopold II.; and, in 1794, after a short visit to England, was attached to the Austrian embassy at the Hague, in the following year marrying the granddaughter and heiress of his father's friend Kaunitz. All this time he was serving his apprenticeship in diplomacy. He first came into notice at the congress of Rastadt, where he represented the Westphalian nobility; after which he accompanied Count Stadion to St. Petersburg; was, in 1801, appointed minister at the court of Dresden; then, in 1804, proceeded as ambassador to Berlin, where he took a leading part in the well-known coalition which was dissolved by the battle of Austerlitz. After the peace of Presburg, he became Austrian minister at the court of Napoleon. When the war broke out, in 1809, he returned to the Austrian court, then about to seek refuge in the fortress of Comorn, and was appointed minister of foreign affairs. It was during his tenure of office that he struck out the idea of a marriage between Napoleon and an Austrian archduchess. Napoleon was divorced from Josephine, and Maria Louisa was escorted by Metternich to Paris. But Austria had only adopted this course as an expedient, and, after the French defeat in Russia, Austria again declared war against France. The grand alliance was signed at Toplitz in the same year, and Metternich was, upon the spot, created a prince of the empire. He took a very prominent part in the subsequent conferences and treaties, and he signed the treaty of Paris on behalf of Austria. He afterwards paid a visit to England, and received the honour of a doctor's degree from the university of Oxford. Upon the opening of the congress of Vienna, he was chosen as its president. After the revolutionary outbreak of 1848 he went to England, where he remained some time. In 1851 he again appeared at the Austrian court.

Born at Coblentz, 1773; died at Vienna, 1859.

METZ, *metz*, a fortified town of Germany, in the imperial territory of Alsace-Lorraine. It is situate at the confluence of the Seille and Moselle, and on both sides of the latter river. On the left bank the town is flat, on the right rises steeply, and is surrounded by ramparts, and defended by a great number of bastions and five forts. The breadth of Metz is nearly equal to its length; so that its form is compact, though by no means a regular square. Some of the streets are tolerably straight and wide, but laid out, as in other old towns, on no uniform plan. The finest parts are the quays, communicating by handsome bridges, and the esplanade, a very beautiful promenade. The public buildings are, the governor's residence, to the east of the citadel, a fine edifice; the cathedral, a Gothic structure, begun early in the 11th century, with a spire 373 feet high; the church of Notre Dame, with a choir built in the 12th century; a number of churches and religious houses, a college, military hospital, arsenal, and cannon foundry.

Manf.—Different kinds of woollens, hosiery, muslin, and paper: there is an active trade.

Pop.—54,716, exclusive of a garrison of about 11,000.

History.—The town occupies the site of the Roman Divodurum, afterwards known as Mettis (from Mediomatrici, the name of the people inhabiting the district). After the death of Charlemagne, Metz became a free city of the German empire. In 1552 the French obtained possession, and it was formally ceded to them in 1648. As the capital of the department of the Moselle, it was considered the strongest defence of France against the Germans, and in the war of 1870 was held by Marshal Bazaine, with a force of 180,000 men and immense military stores, which were surrendered to the Germans, and the town was afterwards annexed to the German empire.

METZENSEIFEN, OBER and UNTER, *met'-zen-si'-fen*, two neighbouring towns of Hungary, 16 miles W. of Kaschau. In the neighbourhood are iron-mines and works. Pop. 5,000.

METZINGEN, *metz'-in-gen*, a town of Wurtemburg, on the Erms, 17 miles S.E. of Stuttgart. Manf. Woollen and linen goods. Pop. 4,600.

MEUDON, *meu'-daun(g)*, a town of France, department Seine-et-Oise, 6 miles N.E. of Versailles. It has a palace, and a park known as the Forest of

Meudon, which is a favourite holiday resort. **Manf.** Glass and whitening. **Pop.** 5,600.

MEULEBEKE, *me(r)l'-bek*, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 10 miles N. of Courtrai. **Pop.** 8,500.

MEULEN, ANTHONY FRANCIS VAN DER, *me(r)'-len*, a celebrated painter, who always accompanied Louis XIV. on his campaigns, the incidents of which he perpetuated with his brush. In drawing the horse, he was without an equal in his time.

Born at Brussels, 1634; **died** 1690.

MEUNG, *me(r)n(g)*, a town of France, department of the Loiret, on the right bank of the Loire, 12 miles S.W. of Orleans. **Manf.** Felt hats, and leather. **Pop.** 3,600.

MEURIM, *moir'-im*, a river of Brazil, South America, rising in the province of Maranhao, and falling into the Bay of Sao Marcos, on the western side of the island of Maranhao. The total course is about 350 miles.

MEURS, *moirs*, a town of Prussia, province of Dusseldorf, 18 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf. It has a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church. **Manf.** Silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics. **Pop.** 3,200.

MEURSIUS, JOHN, *moir'-se-us*, an eminent Dutch scholar, who, in 1610, was appointed professor of history at Leyden. After the execution of Barneveldt, in 1619, he retired to Denmark. His principal works were "Glossarium Græco-barbarum," and various treatises on different branches of Greek and Roman antiquities.

Born near the Hague, 1579; **died** 1639.

MEURTHE, a river of France, rising on the west side of the Vosges, and, after a course of 100 miles, joining the Moselle on the right bank, 6 miles below Nancy.

MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE, *murt-ai-mo-selle'*, a department of the north-east of France, comprising portions of the former department of Meurthe and Moselle, the remainder of which was ceded to Germany, by the treaty of Frankfort, after the Franco-German war of 1870-1. *The surface is undulating and picturesque, the soil fertile, and the scenery very attractive.*

Rivers.—The Moselle, Meurthe, and Seille.
Area.—2,015 square miles.
Pop.—419,317.
Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 arrondissements and 596 communes. The chief towns are NANCY, the capital; BRIEY, LUNEVILLE, and TOUL.

MEUSE, *mu(r)ze*, a frontier department in the north-east of France. It is traversed from south-east to north-west by the valley of the Meuse, bordered by two parallel ranges of hills. In this and the other river valley the soil is fertile; but in other parts poor. Very large quantities of red and white wine and cheese are made; and cattle and sheep are reared.

Rivers.—The Meuse, Ornain, Aire, Aisne, and Saulix.
Area.—2,403 square miles.
Pop.—289,861.
Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 arrondissements and 587 communes. The chief towns are BAR-LE-DUC, the capital; COMMERCY, Montmédy, and Verdun.

MEUSE, a river of France. (*See* MAESE.)

MEXICO, *mex'-i-ko*, a federative republic of North America, occupying the south-western extremity of that portion of the American continent, and a part of the isthmus which connects it with South America. About three-fifths of the country is spread out in extensive table-lands of from 5,000 to 9,000 feet in height. Towards the W. the descent from the table-land is much more steep than towards the E. The E. declivity of the Cordillera is so regular and uniform, that when once the traveller begins to descend from the great central plain, he continues the descent until he arrives at the E. coast. The W. coast is furrowed by four very remarkable oblong valleys, of which the respective heights above the level of the sea are 3,217, 1,685, 557, and 518 feet. Much of the country is fertile, but much of it is arid, from the excessive dryness of the atmosphere. The whole country may be regarded as an enormous ridge, raised by volcanic force, between two oceans, and branching off into several chains as the land grows wider. The principal chain is the Sierra Madre, which divides into three main branches, the central being the watershed between the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Among the loftiest peaks are Istarcihuatl (White Lady), 15,700 feet; the Pico del Frayle, 15,250 feet; and the Coffre de Perote, 13,400 feet. There are five burning mountains; namely, Orizava, or Citlaltepetl (Star-mountain), of the height of 17,374 feet; Popocatepetl (Smoking-mountain), of the height of 17,880 feet; and the mountains of Tuxta (5,118 feet) Jorullo, and Colima. Earthquakes are by no means rare on the coasts of the Pacific and in the environs of the capital. The W. coast possesses some excellent harbours; namely, San Francisco, in New California, San Blias, in Guadalaxara, near the mouth of the river of Santiago, and especially Acapulco, which are magnificent ports. The last is one of the finest basins in the world, but it is now little frequented. There are several others of less importance. The eastern coast does not, however, possess the same advantages as the western. Vera Cruz is merely a bad anchorage between the shallows of La Calleta, La Gallega, and La Lavandera. The whole coast of Mexico is also beset with sand-banks, which are raised by the continual and uniform action of the trade-winds on the ocean. Another very serious inconvenience is common to both coasts,—that of being rendered inaccessible for several months by violent tempests, which effectually prevent all navigation, and which are caused by the N.W. winds blowing in the Gulf of Mexico, from the autumnal to the spring equinox. From the singular construction of the country, the coasts alone possess a warm climate. These are distinguished by the appellation of the Tierras Calientes, or the warm regions. In this region the climate, more especially in populous cities, is exceedingly fatal to Europeans. On the declivity of the Andes, at an elevation of from 3,936 to 4,920 feet, there reigns perpetually a soft spring temperature, which never varies more than seven or nine degrees. The natives give to this region the appellation of Tierras Templadas, or temperate. The third region is distinguished by the name of the Tierras Frias, or cold lands, and comprehends the plains which are elevated more than 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. Here the temperature is mild and agreeable. Above this the climate is rude and disagreeable, even to an inhabitant of the north.

Rivers.—Mexico suffers in general from the want of water and of navigable rivers. The great river of the S., Rio Bravo del Norte, and the Rio Colorado, are the only ones worthy of fixing the attention. The former forms all the N.E. frontier. The others are the Rio Guasacualco and the Rio Alvarado, both to the S.E. of Vera Cruz; the Rio de Moctezuma, which carries the waters of the lakes and valley of Tenochtitlan to the Rio de Panuco; the Rio de Zacatula, the great river of Santiago, which falls into the Pacific Ocean.

Lakes.—The most remarkable is that of Chapala, covering an area of 1,500 square miles.

Pro.—As a result of the deficient supply of water, there are large tracts of barren land, and in the northern and eastern parts are large tracts at one time the beds of salt lakes. In the western part of the great plateaux are fertile agricultural districts. In the plains are depressed tracts, known as "barrancas," water d by small streams, and of great fertility. The chief productions are sugar, cacao, cotton, coffee, wheat, tobacco, hemp, flax, silk, oils, and wine. Among the forest trees are cedar, brazil-wood, mahogany, ebony, rosewood, and every sort of timber, either for use or ornament. The fruits are, pine-apples, oranges, plums, dates, water-melons, apples, peaches, quinces, apricots, pears, pomegranates, figs, black cherries, walnuts, almonds, olives, chestnuts, and grapes. In the markets of Mexico there are sold, exclusive of European fruits, about sixty different sorts of native productions. The country also produces a great variety of valuable drugs; such as copal, anime, tacamahac-caramia, liquid amber, balsam of Tolu, guaiacum, mechoacan-root, sarsaparilla, &c. Other productions are cochineal, dyeing-woods, and indigo. The agricultural products are, in the warmer regions, the plantain or banana-tree, the cassava-root, the farina of which, called manioc, is made into bread; maize, of which the cultivation is extensive and important. In the temperate region are cultivated European grains, such as wheat, barley, oats, and rye. The absolute want of rain during the summer months is very injurious to the agriculture of Mexico; and the inhabitants are, in consequence, compelled to have recourse to artificial irrigation. In places which are not artificially watered, the Mexican soil yields only pasturage in the months of March and April.

Minerals.—Very important. The mountains, especially the Sierra Madre, contain ores of every kind of metal; comprising not only the precious metals, but mercury, iron, copper, lead, tin, alum, crystal, vitriol, and different kinds of precious stones. In the province of Zacatecas, about 200 miles N.W. of Mexico, and San Luis de Potosi, there are silver-mines, formerly deemed the richest in the world; but the richest mines now worked are those of Real del Monte. Veins of silver intersect every part of the western declivities of the mountain ranges. There are, besides, numerous other mining-stations scattered throughout the country. The metallic produce of Mexico also forms one of the most important objects of its industry. The Mexican gold is, for the most part, extracted from alluvial grounds, by means of washing. Another part of the Mexican gold is extracted from the veins which intersect the mountains of primitive rock. More than three-fourths of the silver obtained is extracted from the ore by means of quicksilver. The mines are surrounded by cultivated fields, towns, and villages; the neighbouring summits are crowned with forests; and a combination of circumstances facilitates the acquisition of the subterraneous wealth of this country.

Zoology.—Innumerable herds of cattle graze in the savannahs and woods, the skins and fat of which form an important article of commerce. There are also deer, elk, bison, grisly black bear, wild horses, the tapir, the jaguar, the puma, and the tiger-cat. The woods swarm with gluttons, sloths, porcupines, ant-eaters, weasels, polecats, armadilloes, cavies, and monkeys. Sheep are numerous, but their wool is of little value. All the domestic animals imported from the Old World thrive well. Among the birds may be reckoned those of the domestic kind, goldfinches, nightingales, and upwards of twenty species of singing birds; pigeons, parrots, parroquets, eagles, vultures, pelicans, ravens, macaws, and humming birds. Serpents are numerous, as, likewise, scorpions, spiders, ants, and mosquitoes and locusts, which are sometimes exceedingly destructive. The cochineal insect and the silkworm are extensively reared. In the rivers, in the lakes, and on the coasts, are found a variety of fish and a great number of alligators, the Mexican crocodile, and the cayman.

Area.—744,000 square miles.

Pop.—10,460,703. About 5,000,000 are pure "Indians" (speaking, it is said, 35 distinct languages), the rest comprising a mixture of various races, the white, or European-descended inhabitants, numbering about 500,000.

Lat. 18°—32° N. Lon. 95°—115° W.

Administrative Divisions.—The republic is composed of 27 states, the territory of Lower California, and the federal district of Mexico, seat of the central government. The following are the names of the states and their respective capitals:—

States.	Capitals.
Aguascalientes	Aguascalientes.
Campechc	Campechc.
Chiapas	San Cristobal.
Chihuahua	Chihuahua.
Coahuila	Saltillo.
Colima	Colima.
Durango	Durango.
Guanajuato	Guanajuata.
Guerrero	Tixtla.
Hidalgo	Pachuca.
Jalisco	Guadalajara.
México	Toluca.
Michoacan	Morelia.
Morelos	Cuernavaca.
Nuovo-Leon	Montery.
Oaxaca	Oaxaca.
Puebla	Puebla.
Querétaro	Querétaro.
San Luis Potosi	San Luis.
Sinaloa	Culiacan.
Sonora	Ures.
Tabasco	San Juan Bautista.
Tamaulipas	Ciudad Victoria.
Tlaxcala	Tlaxcala.
Vera Cruz	Vera Cruz.
Yucatán	Merida.
Zacatecas	Zacatecas.
Territory of Lower California	La Paz.
Federal District of Mexico	Mexico.

Political Constitution.—The present constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857. By the terms of it Mexico is declared a federative republic, each state of which is permitted to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are cemented together in one body politic by fundamental and constituent laws. The powers of the supreme government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judiciary. The legislative power is vested in a congress consisting of a house of representatives and a senate, and the executive in a president. Representatives, elected by each state, at the rate of one member for 80,000 inhabitants, hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are, twenty-five years' age, and eight years' residence in the state. The senate consists of two members for each state, of at least thirty years of age, who are elected by a plurality of votes in the state congress. The members of both houses receive salaries of 2,000 dollars a year. The president and vice-president are elected by the congress of the states, and hold office for four years. A council of government, consisting of the vice-president and half the senate, sits during the recesses. The City of Mexico is the seat of government. The legislatures of each of the states are similar to that of the republic. The administration is carried on, under the direction of the president, by a council of six ministers, heads of the department of justice, finance, the interior, army and navy, foreign affairs, and public works.

Religion.—The Roman Catholic is the dominant church, and has one archbishop and 11 bishops.

Commerce.—The imports of Mexico average about £5,700,000 in annual value, and the exports about £5,100,000. The chief article of export is silver, of the estimated value of £3,000,000, the remainder comprising copper ores, cochineal, indigo, hides, and mahogany and other woods. The staple imports are cotton and linen manufactures, wrought iron, and machinery. More than two-thirds of the total trade of Mexico is carried on with the United States. The shipping belonging to the republic consists of about 360 vessels engaged in the foreign trade, and 670 coasters.

Railways and Telegraphs.—About 640 miles of railway are open for traffic, and there are about 3,750 miles of telegraph.

History.—The earliest inhabitants of whom any authentic accounts are preserved were the Toltecs, who occupied the country between the 7th and 13th centuries. They appear to have been a peaceful and industrial people, but were superseded by a more warlike and ambitious race, the Aztecs, who were, in 1519, conquered by the Spaniards, led by Cortez; and, after having been long engaged in a struggle with the mother country, and having been subjected to her authority, dissolved the connection in 1820. In 1822 it was acknowledged independent, and was governed by an emperor. In 1824 the form of government was changed into that of a federal republic, with the legislative power vested in a general congress, consisting of a senate and chamber of deputies. In 1835, Santa Anna, a successful

general, changed the foderal into a central republic. In 1847 its armies were beaten by those of the United States, to which it was forced to yield upwards of 530,000 square miles of territory. In 1853 further concessions were made to the United States. In the same year Santa Anna, who had been deposed by the course of various revolutionary movements, was recalled, but was driven out in 1855. The internal dissensions induced England, France, and Spain to interfere, and a French expedition placed the Archduke Maximilian of Austria on the throne as emperor, but he was defeated and shot by Juarez, who was proclaimed president. (*See* MAXIMILIAN and JUAREZ.)

MEXICO, the capital of the Republic, is the oldest city in America of which we have any account, and stands in a plain 7,470 feet above the level of the sea. The original city, or, as it was called, Tenochtitlan, was founded by the Mexicans in the year 1325, and was situated in the valley, on a group of islands in Lake Tezcuco, and connected with the mainland by three principal dykes, or causeways, formed of stone and earth. The ancient city was taken by Cortez, in the year 1521, and was completely destroyed, and the present city has risen out of its ruins. The situation is exactly the same; but owing to the diminution of the waters in Lake Tezcuco, the modern city stands on dry land, about three miles distant from the lake in which it was formerly built. It is inclosed by walls, and the ground on which it stands is quite level. The streets, which converge towards the Plaza Mayor, a very fine public square, are wide and well-paved. The lake communicates with the city by means of various small canals, which flow through some beautiful streets, and are covered with craft and canoes, which appear every day, loaded with supplies of fruit, flowers, and other produce, and make their way as far as the walls of the palace, situate in the great square. The city is entered by seven stone causeways, three of which were built by the Indians; the others are the work of the Spaniards. They are planted with trees, and form fine promenades. The public buildings are magnificent, and some of them of the most beautiful architecture. Those which chiefly attract attention are, the cathedral (erected on the site of the great Aztec temple of the god Mixitle), in the Plaza Mayor; 14 churches, about 50 monasteries and convents, among which is particularly distinguished the great convent of St. Francis, founded in the year 1531; the national palace, an immense building forming one side of the great square, and occupying the site of the palace in which Cortez was received by Montezuma. In the same square is the town-house (Casa Municipal) also used as an exchange; the Accordada prison, of which the apartments for the prisoners are generally spacious and well-aired; the School of Mines, and the old provisory establishment, with its fine collections in physics, mechanics, and mineralogy; the botanical garden, extremely rich in vegetable productions, either rare, or interesting with a view to commerce; the university and public library (in the courtyard of which is an equestrian statue of Charles V.); the Academy of Fine Arts, with a collection of ancient casts; a sepulchral monument, consecrated to Cortez, in a chapel of the Hospitale de los Naturales, and the mint. A large Plaza de Toros, for bull fights, will hold 3,000 spectators. There are two fine promenades, the Paseo Neievo and the Paseo de la Viga, and the Alameda is a beautifully planted park of about 12 acres, the resort of the fashionable and wealthy classes. Mexico being situate at the extremities of the lakes Tezcuco and Xochimilco, is abundantly supplied, by means of boats, with all the productions of the surrounding country. The houses are not loaded with useless ornaments. Two sorts of hewn stone, one a porphyry, give to the Mexican buildings an air of solidity, and sometimes of magnificence. Its general appearance is much heightened by the beautiful character of the scenery by which it is surrounded. **Manf.** Cloth, woollens, gold and silver lace, hard soap, cigars, carriages, and saddlery. The working of gold and silver in all its branches is carried to great perfection. **Pop.** 300,000. **Lat.** 19° 20′ 7″ N. **Lon.** 99° 5′ W.

MEXICO, a state of the Mexican Republic, bounded on the S. by the Pacific, and on the other sides by Michoacan, Queretaro, Vera Cruz, and La Puebla. It is very mountainous, but well watered, and rich in minerals. **Area**, 9,598 square miles. **Pop.** 710,579.

MEXICO, GULF OF, a large bay or gulf of the Atlantic, extending N. to S. from the coast of Florida to the coast of Tabasco and Yucatan, about 600 miles, and E. and W. from Cuba to the coast of Mexico, about 700. The coast is generally low and sandy or marshy, and lined with many lagoons. The largest bay is the Bay of Campeachy. The Mississippi, Rio Grande, Mobile, Appalachicola, Colorado, Pascagaula, and many other rivers, discharge into the Gulf. **Area**, 800,000 square miles. The gulf-stream sets into it at its S.E. part, and leaves it at its N.E. side through the strait of Florida.

MEXICO, a township of New York, United States, 145 miles from Albany. **Pop.** 4,500.

MEXICO, NEW. (*See* NEW MEXICO.)

MEYER, JAMES, *mī-air*, a Flemish historian, sometimes called Baliolianus, after his birthplace. He was rector of Blakenberg. His work relates to the history of his native country.

Born near Bailleul, in Flanders, 1491; **died** 1552.

MEYERBEER, GIACOMO, or **JAKOB**, *mī-er-bair*, a musical composer, son of a Jewish banker of Berlin, of a wealthy family. He was the schoolfellow of Carl Maria von Weber. His first dramatic piece, "Jephtha's Daughter," was produced at Munich when he was only 18 years of age. He afterwards studied at Vienna and in Italy, and subsequently his style was formed upon the Italian models. His best operas were "Sémiramide," "Robert le Diable" (produced in Paris in 1831, and one of the greatest of operatic successes), "Le Prophète," "L'Etoile du Nord," to conduct which last in person, at the Royal Italian Opera, he visited England in 1855; and "Dinorah."

Born at Berlin, 1794; **died** 1864.

MEYER, *mī-er*, a newly-formed county of Dakota Territory, United States. **Area**, 2,850 square miles. **Pop.** 115.

MEYMAC, *mā-ma*, a town of France, department Corrèze, 26 miles N.E. of Tulle. There are an ancient church and an hospital. A trade is carried on in horses, mules, and cattle. **Pop.** 3,700.

MEYRICK, SIR SAMUEL, *mer-rik*, an eminent antiquarian, whose chief works were "Arms and Armour," "Costume of the Original Inhabitants of the British Islands," and "A Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour, as it existed in Europe, but more particularly in England, from the Norman Conquest to the Reign of Charles II."

Born 1783; **died** 1848.

MEZE, *maiz*, a town of France, department Hérault, on the lagoon of Thau, 18 miles S.E. of Montpellier. There are an old abbey, and a small but good harbour protected by forts. **Manf.** Liqueurs and salt. **Pop.** 6,500.

MEZEN, or **MEZENE**, *me-zen'*, a river in the north of Russia, in Europe, rising in the government of Vologda, and after a course of 450 miles flowing into the White Sea.

MEZEN, a town of Russia, government of Archangel. 50 miles from the mouth of the river of the same name. **Pop.** 1,800.

MEZERAI, **FRANÇOIS EUDES DE**, *mez'-e-rai*, French historian, who was educated at the university of Caen; on leaving which, he obtained a military employment, and served two or three campaigns in Flanders. Having abandoned the army, he projected the "History of France," while writing which he was liberally encouraged by Cardinal Richelieu; and on its completion, in 1651, he obtained a pension from the king. He was also admitted a member of the Academy, and had a principal share in the compilation of the great dictionary. Besides his History of France, and an abridgment, he wrote a treatise on the Origin of the French, a continuation of the History of the Turks, several satires against the ministry, "History of a Mother and Son," &c.

Born at Ry, near Argentan, 1610; **died** 1683.

MEZIÈRES, *mez'-e-air*, an ancient built town of France, capital of the department Ardennes, on a peninsula formed by the Meuse, 45 miles N.E. of Rheims. It has a Gothic church, and is commanded by a citadel. A suspension bridge connects it with Charleville, on the opposite side of the Meuse. **Manf.** Ironmongery, cutlery, and leather. **Pop.** 5,800.—In 1520, the Chevalier Bayard successfully held this place against 40,000 Spaniards, and, in 1815, it held out for two months against the Russians.

MEZÖ-TUR, *mai'-ze(r)-toor*, a town of Hungary, on the Berettyo, an affluent of the Köros, 60 miles S.W. of Debreczen. **Manf.** Pottery. An important market is held. **Pop.** 21,000.

MEZZOFANTI, **GIUSEPPE**, Cardinal, *met-so-fan'-te*, a celebrated linguist, was the son of a carpenter, and was intended for the same trade; but being taken under the patronage of Father Respighi, was sent to the university of Bologna, where he so distinguished himself, that at the age of 22 he was appointed professor of Arabic. At that period he was master of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Spanish, French, German, and Swedish languages. During the war for which northern Italy was so long the field, Mezzofanti came into contact with soldiers of the Austrian, Russian, and French armies, and always turned the opportunity such meetings afforded him and other meetings with foreigners of studying the modern languages to the best account. In 1812, he became assistant, and in 1815, chief librarian of his university; and every traveller through Bologna made a point of seeing the great linguist. Lord Byron, when he visited the place, called him "a walking polyglot, a monster of languages, and a Briareus of parts of speech." Although he had received many flattering offers to take up his residence in Paris, Vienna, and Rome, it was not until 1831 that he was induced to settle in the last city. Mezzofanti, although incomparably the greatest linguist that ever lived, left no works, philological or otherwise, to perpetuate his fame; and notwithstanding his ability to express himself in fifty-eight different languages, and his acquaintance with sixty-four others, he wrote nothing of importance relative to any one of them.

Born at Bologna, 1774; **died** at Rome, 1849.

MEZZOJUSO, *mat'-zo-zhoo'-so*, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 21 miles S. of Palermo. **Pop.** 5,700, mostly Arnauts.

MEZZOLOMBARDO, *mat'-zo-lom-bar'-do*, a market-town of the Austrian empire, in Tyrol, 16 miles from Trent. There are a church, Franciscan monastery, and castle. **Pop.** 3,300.

MEZZOVO, or **METZOVO**, *met-zo'-vo*, a town of European Turkey, province of Albania, on the left bank of the Arta, in a pass of the Grammos Mountains, 23 miles N.E. of Janina. It is situated 3,000 feet above the sea-level. **Manf.** Woollens. There is a trade in wine. **Pop.** 5,000.

MGLIN, *meg-lin'*, a town of Russia, government of Czernigov, 130 miles E. of the town of that name. There is a large trade in agricultural produce. **Pop.** 6,000.

MHENDIGUNJ, *men-de-goonj'*, a town of British India, in Oude, near the right bank of the river Saee, 90 miles S.E. of Lucknow. A considerable trade is carried on. **Pop.** 20,000.

MHOW, *mo*, a military cantonment of British India, province of Malwa, 10 miles S. of Indore. It is situated more than 2,000 feet above the sea-level, and contains a fort and barracks.

MHYE, *mi*, a river of India, rising in the Vindhaya Mountains, about 60 miles S.W. of Indore, and falling into the Arabian Sea, near the head of the Gulf of Cambay, 21 miles W. of Baroda.

MIAGAO, *mc-a-ga'-o*, a town of Panay, one of the Philippine Islands. The inhabitants are said to be intelligent, fairly educated, and industrious. **Pop.** 31,000.

MIAJADIS, *me-a-hai'-dis*, a town of Spain, province of Caceres, 32 miles S. of the town of that name. There is a very fine church, partly in ruins. **Manf.** Leather and oil. Agriculture and cattle rearing are principal occupations. **Pop.** 3,300.

MIAKO, **KIOLO**, or **SAI-KIYO**, *me-a'-ko*, formerly the capital of Japan, in the south-western part of the island of Nipon. It is well built, and the streets are wide, but, in consequence of the removal of the Mikado's court to Yedo in 1868, is much reduced in importance, except for its literary and educational institutions. **Manf.** Silk, noted for its fine quality and colour, and carved ornaments and Japan ware, of great beauty. **Pop.** 300,000.

MIAMI, **GREAT**, *mi-am'-i*, a river of the United States, rising by several branches in the western part of Ohio, and, after a course of 150 miles, entering the Ohio river 20 miles W. of Cincinnati.

MIAMI, the name of three counties of the United States.

INDIANA.—**Area**, 384 square miles. **Pop.** 24,683. The capital is Peru.

KANSAS.—**Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 17,802. The capital is Paola.

OHIO.—**Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 36,158. The capital is Troy.

MIAVA, *me-a'-va*, a town of Hungary, on an affluent of the Morava, 48 miles N.E. of Presburg. **Manf.** Woollens and linen. **Pop.** 9,200.

MICAH, *mi'-ka*, the sixth of the twelve minor prophets, lived in the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah. He prophesied the captivity of the tribes, and their deliverance by Cyrus; also of the coming of the Messiah.

Lived in the 8th century B.C.

MICHAEL I. (**RHAGABE**), *mi'-kel*, emperor of the East, succeeded to the throne on the death of Nicephorus I., in 811. He was a great prince, and the father of his people; but was deposed by Leo

the Armenian, his general, in 813. He then retired to a monastery, where he spent the remainder of his days in devotion.
Died 846.

MICHAEL II. (BALBUS) was born in Upper Phrygia, of an obscure family; but was ennobled by Leo the Armenian. That monarch afterwards sent him to prison, and condemned him to death; but, the night previous to his intended execution, Leo was assassinated, and Michael placed on the throne, A.D. 820. He endeavoured to force his subjects to celebrate the Jewish sabbath and passover, and was guilty of great cruelties; on which his general, Euphemius, revolted, and proclaimed himself emperor; but was slain near Syracuse, in Sicily.
Died 829.

MICHAEL III. succeeded his father Theophilus, in 842, under the regency of his mother Theodora, whom he compelled to enter a monastery with her daughters. He at first associated Bardas, his uncle, with himself in the empire, and, at his instigation, sent St. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, into exile. Michael afterwards put Bardas to death, and elevated Basil the Macedonian to the title of Cæsar, by whom he was assassinated while drunk.
Died 867.

MICHAEL IV., usually styled the Paphlagonian, from the country where he was born, of obscure parentage. He obtained the imperial throne in 1034, through the influence of the empress Zoe, who, being enamoured of his person, murdered her husband, Romanus Argyropulus, and married him. Michael made war, with success, against the Saracens and Bulgarians; and afterwards retired to a monastery, where he died.
Died 1041

MICHAEL V. (CALAPHATES) succeeded his uncle, the preceding emperor, in 1041, after having been adopted by the empress Zoe, whom he exiled a few months afterwards, which so irritated the people, that they deprived him of his eyes and sent him to a monastery. Zoe and her sister Theodora then reigned in conjunction.
Died 1042.

MICHAEL VI. (Stratioticus, or the Warrior), reigned after the empress Theodora, in 1056; but, the year following, he was compelled to relinquish the sceptre to Isaac Comnenus; on which Michael retired to a monastery, in 1057.
Died 1057.

MICHAEL VII. (DUCAS PARAPINACES) was the eldest son of Constantine XI., and of Eudoxia. That princess, a few months after the death of her husband, married Diogenes, a Roman, whom she caused to be proclaimed emperor; but, in 1071, the usurper was taken prisoner by the Turks, and Michael regained the throne. In 1078, Nicephorus took Constantinople by the aid of the Turks, and Michael was obliged to retire to a monastery. He afterwards took orders, and became archbishop of Ephesus.
Died 1078.

MICHAEL VIII. (PALÆOLOGUS), regent of the empire during the minority of John Lascaris, whom he deprived of his throne and his eyes, in 1261. In the same year, he retook Constantinople. He signed an act for effecting a union between the Greek and Latin churches, which, however, did not succeed. Pope Martin IV. excommunicated him, as the supporter of heresy and schism.
Died 1282.

MICHAEL IX. (PALÆOLOGUS), associated in the empire with his father, Andronicus II.
Died 1326.

MICHAEL-ANGELO BUONAROTTI, *an'-jai-lo bo-na-rot'-te*, an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, was descended from the Canossa, an ancient Tuscan family. Having evinced, from his earliest youth, the greatest talent for art, he was placed under the tuition of Bertoldo, a pupil of Domenico Ghirlandaio, and afterwards studied in the academy established by Lorenzo de' Medici. Lorenzo soon afterwards assigned him apartments in his palace, and treated him as if he were his own son. At the death of his magnificent patron, his fame was established. Julius II. invited him to settle at Rome, where Michael-Angelo carved the mausoleum of that pontiff: he also painted in fresco the ceiling of the Sistine chapel, and was, in succession, the favourite artist with three popes,—Leo X., Paul III., and Julius III. He planned the fortifications of Florence, and by his skill as a military engineer greatly assisted to defend that city. At the age of 40, he turned his talents to architecture, and constructed one of the grandest examples of that art,—the cupola of St. Peter's. Michael-Angelo's commanding genius has never been contested: all place him in the first rank as painter, sculptor, and architect. At Mantua there is a "Sleeping Cupid," and at Rome a "Bacchus," which Raffaelle said was worthy of Phidias or Praxitelcs. His "Last Judgment," in the Sistine chapel, Rome, remains a marvellous proof of his great genius as a painter. He completed St. Peter's, at Rome, refusing any remuneration for his work, which he regarded as a service to God. He was a man of a remarkable noble character and versatile genius, and was the author of poems and sonnets. He died at Rome, but his remains were removed to the church of Santa Croce, Florence.
Born at Chiusi, 1474; **died** 1564.

MICHAEL, or **MIGUEL, ST.,** the largest island of the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal. It is of volcanic formation, and mountainous, but with very fertile valleys, producing maize, wheat, fruit, and wine. The export of oranges is very large. **Manf.** Druggets and coarse pottery. **Pop.** 81,000. **Lat.** 37° 48' N. **Lon.** 25° 8' W.

MICHAEL'S, ST., MOUNT, a granite rock on the north-west side of Mount's Bay, Cornwall, opposite Marazion. It rises in the form of a cone, 250 feet high, and has, on its summit, a castle, or fortified monastery, founded in the 5th century. It is the Ocrium of Ptolemy, whence tin was shipped in ancient times from Cornwall.

MICHAELIS, JOHANN DAVID, *mi-ka-el'-is*, German Biblical scholar, studied at Halle, where his father was a learned oriental scholar and professor. He travelled in England and Holland, and in 1745, was appointed professor of philosophy at Göttingen, and was for some years librarian to the university. He greatly assisted in the preparation of the expedition of discovery in Arabia, afterwards undertaken by Niebuhr. He was one of the earliest of the critical school of German theologians, and some of his more important works have been translated into English.
Born at Halle, 1717; **died** 1791.

MICHAILIENI, *mik-ile'-e-a-ne*, a town of Moldavia, the capital of a circle. **Pop.** 3,000.

MICHAILOVSKAIA, *mik-ile-ov'-ski-a*, a town of Russia, government of Don Cossacks, on the left bank of the Choper, 125 miles S.E. of

Vovonej. Three important fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 13,500.

MICHAUD, JOSEPH, *mē'-sho*, French historian and poet, who was a member of the Institute under the Empire, and celebrated, in verse, the marriage of Napoleon and the birth of the king of Rome. Under the Restoration he acted as newspaper censor. His principal works were,—"History of the Crusades," and "History of the Hundred Days."

Born in Savoy, 1767; **died** 1839.

MICHELE, SAN, *mik-ai'-lai*, a town of Italy, province of Verona, on the Adige, 6 miles S.E. of Verona. There is a circular church, resorted to by pilgrims. **Manf.** Cordage. **Pop.** 3,500.

MICHELET, JULES, *mē'-she-lai*, modern French historian, who, in 1821, was appointed teacher of history and languages at the College Rollin. He commenced his literary career with the composition of several elementary works on the study of history, which, obtaining considerable popularity, attracted the attention of the government towards him as a writer of research. He received the appointment of chief officer in the historical department of the French Archives, and was soon afterwards selected by Guizot to continue the latter's lectures on history to the Faculty of Literature. In 1838 he was appointed professor of history in the College of France. In 1845-46 considerable attention was directed towards two works of this author, translations of which appeared in England, under the titles, "The People," "Priests, Women, and Families." In consequence of the attacks made in these works upon the ecclesiastical party, Guizot, the prime minister, interdicted his lectures. In 1847 he commenced his "History of the French Revolution;" upon which, and the "History of France," he was afterwards engaged. Translations of both these works, as far as they have been published, have appeared in England. Michelet's style is marked by great vehemence and pictorial power. He is strongly given to generalize, and has a great deal of the poet in his nature. His latest works are "The Bird," "The Insect," "Love," "The Bible of Humanity," and "Our Sons," a work advocating a compulsory system of education.

Born at Paris, 1798; **died** 1874.

MICHELSTADT, *mi'-kel-stat*, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the right bank of the Minding, 20 miles S.E. of Darmstadt. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, leather, and iron. **Pop.** 3,000.

MICHIGAN, *mich'-i-gan*, one of the United States. It consists of two peninsulas of irregular shape, bounded N. by Lake Superior and St. Mary's river, N.E. by Lake Huron, E. by St. Clair's river and lake, by Detroit river, and Lake Erie, S. by Ohio and Indiana, and W. by Lake Michigan. The northern peninsula is covered with woods, lakes, and rivers, and is mountainous and rocky, the Porcupine Mountains attaining an elevation of 2,000 feet; the soil is barren, and the climate cold. The southern peninsula is level and fertile, and comprises a large extent of prairie-land. Wheat, oats, maple-sugar, wool, and live stock are produced.

Rivers.—The most important are the Kalimazoo, the Muskegon, the Grand, and the Saginaw, in the southern peninsula.

Minerals.—Copper, lead, coal, gypsum, limestone, and marl.

Manf.—Woollens, cottons, iron forges and furnaces, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries.

Area.—56,243 square miles.

Pop.—1,636,937. Though far north, there are several thousand coloured inhabitants, probably descended from refugees in the slave-hunting period.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 80 counties. The chief towns are LANSING, the capital; ANN ARBOR, DETROIT, Grand Haven, Kalimazoo, MARSHALL, and MONROE.

History.—The French made a settlement at Detroit in 1610. The state of Michigan was constituted and admitted to the Union in 1837.

MICHIGAN, LAKE, one of the five great lakes of North America, and the second in size, included in the territories of the United States, having Michigan on the north and west, and Wisconsin on the west. It is 320 miles long, and 70 in average breadth. The mean depth is 900 feet, and it is 595 feet above the sea level. The shores are bold, and sometimes dangerous. Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan City, and Grand Haven are the principal ports. **Area,** 25,000 square miles.

MICHIGAN CITY, a town of Indiana, United States, on the southern shore of Lake Michigan, 42 miles S.E. of Chicago. It is an important lake port, and a large trade is carried on. **Pop.** 7,366.

MICHOACAN, *mik-o'-a-kan*, a maritime state of the republic of Mexico, bounded S.W. by the Pacific. The coast line is 100 miles long. The state is very mountainous, being traversed by the Sierra Madre. The chief rivers are the Lerma and Mescala, and there are many lakes. The soil is very fertile. **Area,** 21, 609 square miles. **Pop.** 784,108. The chief towns are MORELIA (the capital), Ario, Puruandiro, Zacambaro, and Zamora.

MICKIEWICZ, ADAM, *mik'-e-vitch*, Polish poet, who was exiled from Poland in 1824, and in 1839 was appointed professor of Slavonic literature at Paris, but was suspended in 1844.

Born 1798; **died** 1855.

MICKLE, WILLIAM JULIUS, *mik'-el*, Scotch poet, who became corrector of the press at the Clarendon printing office, Oxford, and is better known by his translation of the "Lusiad" of Camoens, and his ballad "Cumnor Hall," which suggested Scott's "Kenilworth."

Born 1734; **died** 1788.

MIDAS, *mī'-das*, in Greek legend, son of Gordius and Cybele, was a king of Phrygia. Having shown hospitality to Silenus, the preceptor of Bacchus, he was permitted by the god to choose whatever recompense he pleased. He had the avarice to demand that whatever he touched might be turned into gold. His prayer was granted; but, when the very meats which he attempted to eat became gold in his mouth, he begged Bacchus to take away so fatal a present. He was then ordered to wash himself in the river Pactolus, whose sands were turned into gold by the touch of Midas. Midas subsequently declared that Pan was superior to Apollo in singing and playing upon the flute; for which opinion the offended god changed his ears into those of an ass, to show his ignorance and stupidity. The name Midas is given to other mythical kings of Phrygia.

MIDDLEBURG, *mid'-del-boorg*, a town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Zealand, situate in the small island of Walcheren, 45 miles from Rotterdam, and connected with the sea by a ship canal 5 miles long. It is nearly circular in form, and surrounded by a wide canal. Some of its streets are wide and handsome, and shaded with trees, and it is on the whole one of the finest cities in the northern provinces. The market-place forms a spacious square, and part of the town is traversed by canals, across several of which are drawbridges. The town-house, which has a beautiful tower, was

founded in 1648, and is decorated with many statues. The provincial states meet in a building, part of an abbey founded in the 12th century. **Manf.** Starch, glass, paper, leather, snuff, chocolate, powder, and sugar; and there are saw-mills. **Pop.** 12,655.—This was formerly one of the leading commercial cities. In 1573-4 the Spaniards endured a siege of 22 months, and were compelled by famine to surrender.

MIDDLEBURY, the capital of Addison county, Vermont, United States, beautifully situated on the Otter Creek, 35 miles S. of Burlington. The town is the seat of Middlebury College. There are quarries of fine marble in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3,500.

MIDDLEHAM, *mid'-del-ham*, a market-town of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ure, 10 miles from Richmond. Here are the ruins of a once magnificent castle, built in 1190. In it Edward IV. was detained a prisoner by the earl of Warwick.—**Middleham Moor**, in the neighbourhood, is a noted place for the training of race-horses.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, *mid'-dels-bru(r)*, a market-town, port, and parliamentary borough of the North Riding of Yorkshire, at the mouth of the Tees, 48 miles N.E. of York. There are five churches, and numerous other places of worship; a large and handsome royal exchange, in which the weekly iron-market is held, built in 1867, and there are many fine commercial buildings in the town. A dock, where large quantities of coal from the South Durham fields and iron are shipped, was constructed in 1842, and has been since considerably enlarged, and will now accommodate the largest ships. There is a well laid out public park of 72 acres, given, in 1866, by Mr. Bolckow. The rapid growth of this town has been remarkable. Previous to 1840, when ironstone was discovered in the Cleveland hills, it was a small hamlet with a few hundred inhabitants, the first house having been erected in 1830. In 1841 iron works were established, and three years afterwards other works were opened, most of which are now very large establishments. **Manf.** Locomotive engines, boilers, rails, machinery, chemicals, and pottery. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on. **Pop.** 55,288.—A station on the North-Eastern railway.

MIDDLESEX, *mid'-del-sex*, an inland county of England, comprising the city of London, and bounded S. by Surrey and part of Kent, N. by Hertfordshire, W. by Buckinghamshire, and E. by Essex. The Thames divides it from Surrey and Kent, the Colne from Buckinghamshire, and the Lea from Essex. Between it and Hertfordshire there is no natural boundary. Excepting Rutlandshire, it is the smallest county in England. In general the surface is undulating, with considerable inequalities in some parts, and extensive levels in others. The ground rises from the banks of the Thames towards the north; and within a few miles of London there is a range of eminences,—namely, Harrow, Hampstead, Highgate, Muswell-hill, and others; and a yet higher and more extensive ridge runs north-eastward in Edgeware and Barnet, to the forest scenery of Enfield Chase. The Brent, a small stream, is the most important river within the county. The New River supplies great part of the metropolis with water. There are, besides, the Grand Junction, the Paddington, and the Regent canals, which greatly assist the internal communication of the county. In the western part of the county is an extensive level tract, very thinly inhabited, being mostly occupied as pasture and farm land. The soil is not naturally very fertile, except on the banks of the Thames, but London furnishes immense quantities of valuable manure. About one-fifth of the whole surface is occupied with nurseries, gardens, and pleasure-grounds, and not more than one-fifth is in tillage. The corn crops raised are chiefly wheat and barley, the green crops various; such as beans, peas, turnips, cabbages, white and red clovers, rye-grass, &c. The raising of willows for the basket-makers is pursued to a considerable extent, and forms a very lucrative branch of cultivation. The extensive tracts of waste land, uncultivated heath, and commons, such as Hounslow Heath, Finchley Common, Enfield Chase, &c., which formerly existed in this county, are now mostly inclosed, and in the way of improvement.

Area.—281 square miles.

Pop.—As the metropolitan county, the proportion of population to area is larger than that of any other county of England. The census of 1881 gave 2,918,874 as the number of inhabitants; but excluding the metropolitan boroughs, the population of the county may be taken as 370,000.

Chief Towns.—Exeluding the metropolis, the most important towns, none of large size, are Brentford, the county town; Harrow, Hounslow, Staines, and Uxbridge.

Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county.

MIDDLESEX, a county of Ontario province, Canada. **Area**, 1,228 square miles. **Pop.** 73,000. The capital is London.

MIDDLESEX, the name of four counties of the United States.

Connecticut.—**Area**, 430 square miles. **Pop.** 36,000. The capitals are Middletown and Haddam.

Massachusetts.—**Area**, 883 square miles. **Pop.** 317,830. The capitals are Cambridge and Lowell.

New Jersey.—**Area**, 399 square miles. **Pop.** 52,286. The capital is New Brunswick.

Virginia.—**Area**, 170 square miles. **Pop.** 5,000, more than half being coloured. The capital is Saluda.

MIDDLETON, *mid'-del-ton*, a market-town of Lancashire, 6 miles N.E. of Manchester. It has a church, several chapels, and a free grammar-school. **Manf.** Cotton and silk goods. **Pop.** 18,952.—A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

MIDDLETON, a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a navigable stream of the same name flowing into Cork harbour, 14 miles E. of the city of Cork. There is a good college. **Pop.** 3,600.

MIDDLETON, Conyers, English divine and critic, received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1706. In 1717 he was created D.D., on which occasion he resisted the claim of Dr. Bentley, regius professor, to exorbitant fees. This occasioned a lawsuit, in which Middleton triumphed. A personal enmity was the consequence of this affair; and when Bentley printed his proposals for a new edition of the Greek Testament, Middleton attacked them with such force that the design was abandoned. In 1724 he spent some time in Italy, and on his return published his famous "Letter from Rome," showing that the religious rites of the Roman Church were drawn from the heathens. An attack on Dr. Waterland's "Vindication of the Scripture," in 1730, drew upon Middleton the charge of infidelity, and he narrowly escaped academical censure. In 1741 appeared his "Life of Cicero," a very curious and valuable work, and highly necessary towards forming a just idea of the character and writings of that great man, as well as exhibiting an exact picture of the Roman republic in his time. In 1743 he published the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and those of Brutus to Cicero, in Latin and English, with a vindication of their

authenticity. In 1747 appeared his "Discourse on the Miraculous Powers supposed to have subsisted in the Christian Church, from the earliest ages." This work gave great alarm to the clergy, and numerous answers were written to it. He was continually involved in theological controversies. Middleton's style is admirable, and his learning was profound and multifarious.

Born at Richmond, Yorkshire, 1683; died 1750.

MIDDLETON, SIR HUGH, a wealthy citizen and goldsmith of London, and practical engineer, who, in 1606, offered, at his own cost, to supply London with pure water. His proposal being accepted, he commenced what he termed the "New River," selecting the Chadwell and Amwell springs at Ware, in Hertfordshire, as the sources thereof. The river had a course of about 37 miles, and its projector had stipulated to complete it in four years; but the mechanical appliances of that day not proving equal to such a speedy completion of the work, and Middleton's fortune being, moreover, exhausted, he applied to his fellow-citizens for assistance. Meeting with no response, he petitioned James I., who entered into an agreement with him to pay half the present or prospective expenses, on condition of being entitled to half the property. In little more than a year the great work was completed, and on the 29th September, 1613, the water of the New River entered a reservoir prepared for its reception at Sadler's Wells, near Pentonville. The work had occupied five years and five months in its execution, and had cost £500,000. There was no dividend, however, for nineteen years, and then only one under £12. Meanwhile Middleton had been knighted, but had been compelled to sell his shares, and made a profession of what is now termed civil engineering. In token of his services, he was created a baronet in 1622. These services were set forth as follows:—"For bringing to the city of London, with excessive charge and greater difficulty, a new cut, or river of fresh water, to the great benefit and inestimable preservation thereof. 2. For gaining a very great and spacious quantity of land, in Brading Haven, in the Isle of Wight, out of the bowelles of the sea; and, with banks and pyles, and most strange defensible and chargeable mountains, fortifying the same against the violence and fury of the waves," &c. In 1636, Charles I. made over to Sir Hugh the whole of his father's shares for a yearly rent of £500. A commemorative statue of Sir Hugh, at Islington, was inaugurated by Mr. Gladstone.

Born 1565; died 1631.

MIDDLETON, THOMAS, an English dramatic writer, who wrote in conjunction with Jonson, Fletcher, and Massinger. In 1620 he was appointed city poet of London. Three of his plays, —"A Mad World, my Masters," "The Mayor of Queenborough," and "The Roving Girl,"—are included in Dodsley's collection of old plays. These were his best works; but there are many others by him. In 1624 he was censured by the Privy Council for allusions in his "Game of Chess" to the king and ambassador of Spain. His play "The Witch," is supposed to have suggested the witch scenes in Shakspeare's "Macbeth."

Died 1627.

MIDDLETOWN, *mid'-del-toun*, a township of New York, United States, 55 miles N. of New York. Manf. Agricultural implements, blankets, and chemicals. Pop. 6,500.

MIDDLETOWN, a city, port of entry, and capital of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the right bank of the Connecticut river, 23 miles above New Haven. There are a Wesleyan university, an episcopal seminary, 16 churches, and a handsome custom-house. Manf. Cotton and iron. Pop. 6,826.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of New Jersey, 50 miles from Trenton. Pop. 3,500.

MIDDLEWICH, *mid'-del-wick*, a market-town of Cheshire, 20 miles E. of Chester. Manf. Silk and cotton goods. There are salt springs in the neighbourhood, which yield a trade in salt, and boat-building is carried on. Pop. 3,080.—A station on the London and North-Western railway.

MIDHURST, *mid'-hurst*, a market-town and parliamentary borough of Sussex, on the Rother, 11 miles N. of Chichester. There are the ruins of an old castle of the Bohuns. Three cattle fairs are held annually. Pop. 6,753.—A station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway.

MIDIAH, *mid'-e-a*, a maritime town of Turkey in Europe, province of Roumelia, on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the river Tolopaz. Lat. 41° 38' N. Lon. 28° 8' E.

MIDLAND, *mid'-land*, a county of Michigan, United States. Area, 550 square miles. Pop. 6,893. The capital is MIDLAND.

MIDLOTHIAN. (*See* EDINBURGH.)

MIDNAPORE, *mid-na-por'* a district of Bengal, in the province of Orissa, British India. Is hilly in the west, but level in other parts, traversed by affluents of the Hooghly. Pro. Rice, indigo, sugar, silk, salt, wax, honey, and lac. Manf. Cotton cloths and gauzes, metal and shell ornaments. Area, 5,029 square miles. Pop. 2,517,802. Lat. 21° 41'—22° 57' N. Lon. 86° 36'—87° 59' E.

MIDNAPORE, capital of the above district, on the left bank of the Cassai, 72 miles S.W. of Calcutta. It has a gaol, hospital, barracks, and is the station of the British judge, &c. Pop. 33,560.

MIERES (DEL CAMINO), *me-air'-es*, a town of Spain, province of Oviedo, on the right bank of the Lena. There are a fine old palace and a church. In the vicinity are mines of iron, sulphur, coal, and cinnabar. Pop. 4,000.

MIERIS, FRANCIS, *meer'-is*, called the Elder, a celebrated Dutch painter, who was the disciple of Gerard Douw, whose manner he imitated. His pictures are very valuable.

Born at Leyden, 1635; died 1681.

MIFFLIN, *mif'-flin*, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. Area, 375 square miles. Pop. 19,577. The capital is Lewistown.

MIGNARD, PETER, *meen'-yard*, called the Roman, from his long residence at Rome, was the favourite artist of Louis XIV., whose portrait he painted ten times. He also adorned the palaces of St. Cloud and Versailles, and was ennobled by Louis.

Born 1610; died 1695.

MIGNET, FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE ALEXIS, *meen'-yai*, an eminent modern French historian, who was educated for the legal profession at Aix, but removed to Paris in 1821, and in 1824 produced, when only 28 years of age, his "History of the French Revolution, from 1789 to 1814." He was afterwards extensively employed as a journalist, and was associated with Armand Carrel and Thiers in conducting the "National." After the revolution of 1830 he was made a councillor of state, and appointed director of the archives in the foreign ministerial department, which office he vacated in 1848. His principal works are, "History of Mary Stuart," "Charles V.," "Negotiations relative to

the Spanish Succession under Louis XIV.," several treatises on moral and political science, and for many years he has been engaged on a History of the Reformation, the League and the reign of Henry IV.

Born at Aix, 1796.

MIGUEL, DOM MARIA EVARIST, *mig'-oo-ail*, third son of John VI. of Portugal. He spent his early years in Brazil, and was so uneducated that when, at the age of 19, he returned to Portugal he could neither read nor write. He conspired with his mother to depose his father, and, by the assassination of the old Marquis of Loulé, and the arrest of the ministers in 1824, endeavoured to carry out his design, but failed; and he and his mother were banished. For two years he led a wild and dissolute life, and at the death of his father, in 1826, he claimed the throne, which had been resigned by his elder brother, Dom Pedro (who had become emperor of Brazil), to his daughter. It was proposed that Miguel should marry the young princess and carry on the government as regent. To this he agreed, but his mother objected, and, urged by her, he proclaimed himself king, and a disastrous war succeeded and lasted eight years, till Miguel was completely defeated, and resigned his claim to the throne. But he was no sooner safe out of the country than he repudiated the promise he had made, and endeavoured to excite a renewed agitation, in which he was encouraged by the pope, who recognised him as king of Portugal. In return for this treachery, the Portuguese government confiscated his estates and pension. He afterwards took up his residence in Baden.

Born at Lisbon, 1802; **died** 1866.

MIGUELTURRA, *mig'-ooail-toor'-ra*, a town of Spain, province of Ciudad-Real. There is a superb church, Santo Cristo de Misericordia. **Manf.** Leather, brandy, coarse woollens, oil, bricks, and tiles. **Pop.** 5,500.

MIGULINSKAIA, *mi-gool-ins'-ki-a*, a town of Russia, government Don Cossacks, on the right bank of the Don, 160 miles N.E. of Novo-Tcherkask. An annual fair is held. **Pop.** 13,000.

MIHIEL, ST., *me-heel'*, a town of France, department Meuse, on the Meuse, 21 miles N.E. of Bar-le-Duc. There are several ancient churches. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, leather, and cutlery. **Pop.** 5,500.

MIIAS, *me-é-as*, a river of Asiatic Russia, rising on the eastern slope of the Ural mountains, and, after a course of 230 miles, joining the right bank of the Iset, 30 miles E. of Shedrinsk.

MIJAS, *mi-has'*, a town of Spain, province of Malaga, about 4 miles from the Mediterranean. **Manf.** Paper and oil. **Pop.** 4,000.

MIJIRITCH, *mij'-i-ritch*, a town of Russia in Europe, government of Kharkor, 79 miles N.W. of the town of that name. There are three annual fairs, chiefly for woollen and silk goods. **Pop.** 7,000.

MIKHAILOW, *mik'-hai-loo*, a town of Russia in Europe, government of Riazan, on both sides of the Prona, 32 miles S.W. of Riazan. There are 11 churches. A great number of cattle are reared in the vicinity. **Pop.** 6,000.

MIKHAILOWKA, *mik'-hai-loo'-ka*, a town of Russia in Europe, government of Koursk, on the Swapa, 54 miles N.W. of Koursk. **Manf.** Linen, wax, and leather. A large trade in corn, skins, and hemp is carried on. **Pop.** 6,000.

MIKHAILOWKA, a town of Russia in Europe, government of Ekaterinoslav, on the left bank of the Moskowka. **Pop.** 3,600.

MIKLOS, *mik-los*, a market-town of Hungary, 36 miles S.E. of Pesth. There are a Roman Catholic and a Calvinist church. **Pop.** 4,800.

MIKLOS, a market-town of Hungary, on the Maros, 35 miles S.W. of Arad. There are a Roman Catholic and a Greek church, and an industrial school. **Pop.** 14,500.

MIKLOSICH, FRANZ, *mik-los-itch'*, learned Slav philologist, studied law at Grätz, and afterwards practised as an advocate at Vienna, where he was appointed to a post in the imperial library, and in 1850 professor of Slavic. His works on the Slav language place him in the highest rank of philologists.

Born at Luttenberg, Styria, 1813.

MIKNAS, MEQUINEZ, or MEKNAZA, *mik'-nas*, a town of Morocco, province of Fez, 38 miles S.W. of Fez. It is surrounded by triple walls, and contains the finest palace in the kingdom, built of marble, and surrounded by beautiful gardens. This is the summer residence of the sultan. **Manf.** Earthenware and leather. There is a large trade in native produce, and olives are extensively cultivated in the vicinity. **Pop.** probably 30,000.

MIKULLINCE, *mik'-ul-lin'-ce*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, on the Seret, 12 miles S. of Tarnopol. There is an old castle, now used as a linen factory. A large trade is carried on in cattle, wax, honey, hemp, and linen and woollen fabrics. In the vicinity are mineral springs, which are much frequented. **Pop.** 3,400.

MILAH, *mi-la'*, a town of Algeria, North Africa, 21 miles N.W. of Constantine. It is surrounded by fruit and flower gardens. **Pop.** 4,000.

MILAM, *mi'-lam*, a county of Texas, United States. **Area,** 1,048 square miles. **Pop.** 18,659, one-third being coloured. The capital is Cameron.

MILAN *mi-lan'* (MILANO, *me-la'-no*), a city of Italy, province of Milano, in the centre of the great plain of Lombardy, on the river Olona, between the Ticino and the Adda, 75 miles N.E. of Turin. Its form is compact and nearly circular, enclosed on three sides by walls, entered by 10 gates, and about 8 miles in circumference. It is built with little regard to regularity, but the streets are wide and well kept, and the houses are generally commodious and handsome. The public edifices display all the richness and magnificence of Italian architecture. Of these the cathedral, or Duomo, is the grandest and most imposing specimen of Gothic architecture extant. It is built of white marble, and is remarkable for the extreme lightness of its construction. It is 485 feet long, 252 broad, and the dome is 355 feet high. It was commenced in 1386 by Visconti, and many famous artists have since contributed to its embellishment. For the delicacy of its carvings it is unrivalled, and it is adorned by 106 pinnacles and upwards of 4,500 statues. Several of the other churches are worth attention, both for their architecture and the statues and paintings of celebrated masters which decorate their interior. The church of St. Ambrogia, founded in the 4th century, is that in which the emperors of Germany were formerly crowned kings of Italy, and it contains many interesting historical monuments. The Dominican church, Santa Marie delle Grazie, and the new church of San Carlo Borromeo, each of which contains some fine paintings, and St. Sebastiano, on the site of a Roman temple, are fine churches.

The chief official edifices are the Palazzo Reale, or La Corte; the Palazzo di Governo, the Palazzo del Marino (the custom-house), the Broletto, or Palazzo Municipali, and the Palazzo de' Tribunalis. Hospitals and charitable institutions are numerous, and some of them large, especially the great hospital, founded by the Sforzas, in 1456, and the Trivulzi hospital for aged pensioners. Of theatres there are no less than nine, most of them small; but the opera-house, La Scala, rivals in size and magnificence the famous theatre of Naples. The residences of the great families, though less grand than those of Rome and Genoa, display a similar architectural luxury, and several of them possess valuable collections of paintings. A triumphal arch on the road leading from Milan to the Simplon, called the Arco della Pace, is the finest in the city. In the esplanade, or Piazza di Castello, is an arena, in imitation of the amphitheatre of the Romans: it was made in 1806, by order of Bonaparte. Adjoining it is a large square, the Piazza d' Armi. Of the literary and scientific institutions the first is the Ambrosian college, with its valuable library of 60,000 volumes and about 15,000 manuscripts, together with a fine gallery of paintings, statues, antiques, medals, and curiosities. The Brera palace, formerly a Jesuit college, is now known as the Palace of Arts and Sciences, and contains an academy of arts, a fine gallery of pictures, and a very large public library; and attached to it are an observatory and botanic garden. The university of Milan was instituted by the empress Maria Theresa, in 1766. The Collegio Helvetico, or Swiss College, is also an interesting institution on a smaller scale. Milan contains, likewise, academies of sculpture, architecture, and agriculture, a conservatory of music, a museum, a cabinet of natural history, and, at the Mint, a collection of coins and medals. The most fashionable promenade is the Corso, the principal street; and another favourite place of resort is the Christopher-arcade, where are many brilliant shops. **Manf.** Silks, ribbons, lace, velvets, cotton, carpets, jewellery, cutlery, glass, porcelain, and paper. There are various other manufactures on a small scale, and it is the largest book-mart in Italy. A considerable trade in silk, grain, rice, and cheese is carried on. **Pop.** 309,614, besides military. **Lat.** 45° 28′ 1″ N. **Lon.** 9° 11′ 20″ E.—Milan was founded 400 B.C., and is one of the few cities of Italy which survived the devastation of ages, and has brought down its celebrity to modern times. It suffered much during the wars of the middle ages; but it always rose with new lustre from its misfortunes. In 1796 the French, under Bonaparte, made themselves masters of it; but, in 1799, they were driven from it by the Austrians and Russians. After the battle of Marengo it again was possessed by the French, was made the capital of the Cisalpine Republic, and continued the seat of their viceroy until the fall of Bonaparte, in 1814. In 1815 it was restored to Austria, and, in 1859, Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel, king of Sardinia, entered it in triumph, after the battle of Magenta; and Milan was ceded to the kingdom of Italy by the treaty of Villafranca.

MILANO, or **MILAN**, one of the provinces of Italy, bounded on the N. by Como, on the W. by the Ticino, on the S. by Lodi and Pavia, and on the E. by the Adda. **Area**, 760 square miles. **Pop.** 1,153,871.

MILAZZO, *me-lat'-so*, a fortified seaport-town of Sicily, 20 miles W. of Messina. It consists of an upper and lower town, both irregularly built, and strongly defended. There is a good harbour. It has an export trade in wine, fruit, silk, corn, oil, tunny, and liqueurs. **Pop.** 13,000.—In 1860 Garibaldi, with a small force of volunteers, compelled the Neapolitans to evacuate the fortress.

MILAZZO, GULF OF, extends to the E. about 16 miles, and has been the scene of many engagements in both ancient and modern times.

MILETO, *me-lai'-to*, a town of Italy, province of Calabria Ulteriore, 4 miles S.W. of Monteleone. It has a bishop's palace and a cathedral. **Pop.** 2,200.

MILETUS, *mi-lē'-tus*, anciently the greatest city of Ionia, Asia Minor, at the mouth of the Mæander. It was famous for woollen manufactures. The Persians destroyed it 494 B.C. It was rebuilt, but never regained its importance. There are ruins of a Greek temple, afterwards a Christian church, a large theatre, and an aqueduct.

MILFORD, *mil'-ford*, a parliamentary borough (with Pembroke) and seaport of South Wales, on the northern shore of Milford Haven, 6 miles N.W. of Pembroke. The town was established about the beginning of the present century, as a mail-packet station, and a dockyard was built, but removed in 1814. There are a fine church, several chapels, a custom-house, and good market buildings. New docks and quays have recently been constructed, and the town is now progressing. There is a trade in timber, limestone, and anthracite, and the oysters are of fine quality. **Pop.** 2,836.—A station on the Great Western railway.

MILFORD, a town of Massachusetts, United States, 34 miles S.W. of Boston. **Manf.** Machinery and boots and shoes. **Pop.** 10,000.

MILFORD HAVEN, a deep inlet of the sea in Wales, county of Pembroke. It is completely land-locked, and has a length of 17 miles and an average breadth of 2. It is easy of access, of depth sufficient for the largest vessels, and is reputed one of the finest natural harbours in the world.

MILHAU, or **MILLAU**, *me-lo'*, a town of France, in department Aveyron, on the right bank of the Tarn, 30 miles from Rodez. In the 16th and 17th centuries it was one of the strongholds of the Calvinists. **Manf.** Silk twist, chamois leather, and leather gloves. **Pop.** 13,800.

MILIANAH, *mil-e-a'-na*, a town of Algeria, 68 miles S.W. of Algiers, on a mountain slope, 3,000 feet above the sea level. There are twenty-five mosques. There is a French garrison. **Pop.** 8,000.

MILITARY FRONTIER, a border crown land of the Austrian empire, known as the Croato-Slavonic Military Frontier, bounded N. by Croatia and Slavonia; E. by Hungary; S. by Dalmatia and Turkey, and W. by the Adriatic Sea. The surface is elevated in the western part, and the coast-line generally rocky. The Unna and the Save, the chief rivers, flow in an eastern direction. **Area**, 7,840 square miles. **Pop.** 700,000. This district was established in the 15th century as a defensive frontier against the Turks, and all the able-bodied men are trained to bear arms, but only a small portion are employed on active service.

MILITELLO, *me-le-tel'-lo*, a city of Sicily, province of Catania, 21 miles S.W. of the town of that name. There are salt lagoons in the vicinity. **Pop.** 8,000.

MILITSCH, *mi-litch'*, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, on the Bartsch, 31 miles N.E. of Breslau. There are a castle, three churches, and a synagogue. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, and leather. **Pop.** 3,500.

MILL, JAMES, *mil*, an eminent historian, who, after receiving some education at the grammar-school of Montrose, and continuing in the house of Sir John Stuart, M.P. for Kincardineshire, was sent to the university of Edinburgh to study for the Church. After distinguishing himself as a Greek scholar, and in moral philosophy, he obtained a licence to preach in 1798; but, changing his views, he, two years afterwards, went to London with Sir John Stuart. For some time he supported himself by means of the "Literary Journal;" but, on the discontinuance of that print, he was engaged to write for others, and occasionally contributed to the "Edinburgh Review." He commenced his great "History of British India" in 1806, and completed it in the year 1818. The knowledge and ability displayed in the course of this history led, in 1819, to his being employed in the Correspondence department of the East-India Company, of which he afterwards became the head. Besides his great work on India, Mr. Mill contributed articles on Education, Government, Jurisprudence, Law of Nations, Liberty of the Press, &c., to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In 1822 he published "The Elements of Political Economy," and, seven years subsequently, "The Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind." His latest efforts were the "Fragment on Mackintosh," and the articles on "The Formation of Opinions," and "The Ballot," in the Westminster Review. He took an active part in the establishment of University College, London. He was a man of determined and somewhat austere mind, a thinker of remarkable clearness, and possessed of vast scholarship. Early in life he rejected all theological dogmas, and devoted himself to hard reasoning and historical researches.

Born at Montrose, 1773; died at Kensington, 1836.

MILL, JOHN STUART, an eminent writer on political economy, was son of the preceding, who himself educated him so efficiently that the child was one of the greatest prodigies of intellectual acquirement of whom we have any record. He was well acquainted with history, philosophy, the chief classic authors, Latin and Greek languages, the principles of political economy, and the rudiments of many other sciences, at an age when children are generally in a very elementary stage of education. He never was permitted to play, and even when taking exercise was accompanied by his father, who questioned him as to his knowledge of the laws of the Greek republics, or of the Benthamite philosophy. When 14 years of age he went to France, and made himself acquainted with the French language and literature. On his return, at the age of 17, he was appointed to a clerkship in the East-India House, and, after many years of service, rose to the grade of examiner of Indian correspondence, the post formerly held by his father. His first literary efforts appeared in the form of contributions to the Westminster and Edinburgh Reviews, and his next work was the "Essays on some Unsettled Questions of Political Economy." The more extensive "Principles of Political Economy" succeeded, and, in 1835, he undertook the management of the "London and Westminster Review," and carried it on until 1840. He was a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers on questions of the day, in all of which he showed himself a brilliant advocate of the principles of advanced liberalism. In 1843 he wrote a system of logic, followed by several treatises on subjects connected with political economy; in 1859, his famous essay on Liberty; and among his latest productions were works on Positivism, the philosophy of Sir William Hamilton, and the subjection of women. In 1867 he was elected rector of St. Andrew's University. Two years previously he had been returned to the House of Commons for Westminster, but lost his seat at the general election of 1868. His "Autobiography," which contains very interesting records of his studies and recollections of eminent persons, with whom he associated, and "Three Essays on Religion," were posthumous publications. In this famous work he refers with great feeling to the influence on his intellectual life of his wife, who had been Mrs. Taylor, a lady with whom, during the life of her first husband, he had been on terms of close friendship. After retiring from parliament, he chiefly passed his time in literary retirement at Avignon, where Mrs. Mill died and was buried, and where he died.

Born in London, 1806; died at Avignon, 1873.

MILLAIS, JOHN EVERETT, *mil'-lais*, an English painter, one of the founders of that body of innovators in modern art termed the "Pre-Raphaelite" school. A student of drawing from a very early period, he entered the Royal Academy school, and, by the time he had reached his 19th year, he had carried off all the honours to be gained in that probationary period. He became A.R.A. in 1853, and R.A. in 1856.

Born at Southampton, 1828.

MILLARD, *mil'-lard*, a county of Utah Territory, United States. Area, 6,000 square miles. Pop. 3,000. The capital is Fillmore City.

MILLEDGEVILLE, *mil'-lej-vil*, a town, and formerly the capital of Georgia, United States, on the right bank of the Oconee, 150 miles N.W. of Savannah. Cotton is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 2,800, more than half being coloured.

MILLE LACS, *mil'-lak'*, a county of Minnesota, United States. Area, 684 square miles. Pop. 1,500. The capital is Princeton.

MILLER, HUGH, *mil'-ler*, geologist and author, whose father was lost at sea on board a small vessel of which he was the owner, while Hugh was still a child. He was sent to the parish school, and in course of time was apprenticed to the trade of a stonemason. From the time he had mastered the art of reading, he had been assiduous in his search after knowledge, and a love of natural history had been fostered in him by his uncle. While hewing stones in the quarry, he was engaged in observing their geological facts. Of poetry, also, he was very fond; and, after seeking in vain to get a certain effusion in rhyme inserted in a newspaper, he published, in 1829, a volume of verse, which brought him into notice, and obtained for him the clerkship of a bank in his native place. The leisure afforded by this occupation he turned to good account. After contributing for a short period to the "Inverness Courier," he published "Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland." He was next selected by the "Free Church" party to edit their organ, the "Witness" newspaper, a post which he continued to fill until his death. His first geological paper appeared in this print, and when the British Association met at Glasgow, in 1840, Sir Charles Lyell, Dr. Buckland, and Sir Roderick Murchison, all expressed themselves astonished and delighted at the labours of the new scientific writer. One of the fishes described by him in this course, was named, by Professor Agassiz, after Mr. Miller. A republication of the papers afterwards took place, under the title of the "Old Red Sandstone; or, New Walks in an Old Field." His ready,

picturesque, and vigorous pen was henceforth constantly employed; and he produced, after a visit to the south, "First Impressions of England and its People;" "Footprints of the Creator,"—an answer to some of the statements of the "Vestiges of Creation;" the "Geology of the Bass," and the "Testimony of the Rocks," in which he endeavoured to reconcile the results of geological science with the account of Creation in the book of Genesis. He also lectured upon his favourite science in Edinburgh and London, and, in 1855, read a paper on the "Fossil Flora of Scotland," before the British Association at Glasgow. In addition to the above-mentioned works, he gave to the world a most interesting account of his early life, in a work called "My Schools and Schoolmasters." In 1856, while labouring under a paroxysm of disease of the brain, he shot himself through the body.

Born at Cromarty, 1802; **died** at Portobello, 1856.

MILLER, JOSEPH, an English comedian, best known as the reputed collector of the famous Joe Miller's jest-book, with which, however, he had nothing to do.

Born 1684; **died** 1738.

MILLER, PATRICK, one of the inventors of steam navigation. He was a Scotch gentleman of independent means, and in 1785 commenced experiments on a loch, near his estate at Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire, on various modes of propulsion. Three years later, with the help of a tutor named Taylor, and Symington, the engineer, he constructed a small steamboat, and in the following year a larger vessel, which was tried on the Forth and Clyde Canal. Having spent about £30,000 on experiments, he passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits.

Born at Dalswinton, 1730; **died** 1815.

MILLER, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 250 square miles. **Pop.** 3,200, about one-third being coloured. The capital is Colquit.

MILLER, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 570 square miles. **Pop.** 10,000. The capital is Tuscumbia.

MILLETIÈRE, THEOPHILUS BRACHET, Sieur de la, *meel-lat'-te-air*, a Protestant advocate, who instigated the Protestants at Rochelle to take up arms in defence of their religion. In 1628 he was arrested at Toulouse, and kept in prison four years. On regaining his liberty, he turned Catholic, and wrote against the Calvinists.

Died 1665.

MILLIN, AUBIN-LOUIS, *mee'-ya*, a celebrated French antiquary, who acted as keeper of the medals and antiquities in the Royal Library at Paris. His chief works were, "Dictionary of the Fine Arts," "Dictionary of Mythology," "Monuments of Antiquity," and "Gallery of Mythology." He edited the "Magasin Encyclopédique" during 20 years, and also produced a number of works relative to the antiquities of his native land, Savoy, &c.

Born 1758; **died** 1818.

MILLINGEN, JAMES, *mil'-lin-jen*, an English archæologist, who, about the time of the French revolution, went to Paris with his father, but was arrested at the instance of the National Convention. After his liberation, he became partner in a bank at Paris, and henceforth devoted his leisure to archæological pursuits. Being afflicted with disease of the chest, he was compelled to repair to Italy, where he resided until his death, making, however, occasional visits to the French capital. His most important works were, "A Medallic History of Napoleon," "Ancient Coins of Greek Cities and Kings," "Ancient Unedited Monuments of Grecian Art," and "Remarks on the State of Learning and Fine Arts in Great Britain:" besides which he was the author of many papers in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature of London."

Born in London, 1774; **died** 1845.

MILLOT, CLAUDE FRANCIS XAVIER, *mee'-yo*, a French historian, who was for some time a member of the Society of Jesuits, which order he was permitted to quit, after officiating as a preacher at Versailles and Luneville. He was professor of history at Parma many years, and on his return to France became tutor to the Duc d'*Enghien*. His works are, "Elements of the History of France," "Elements of the History of England," "Elements of Universal History," "History of the Troubadours," "Memoirs for a History of Louis XIV. and XV.," "Translations of Orations from the Latin Historians."

Born at Besançon, 1726; **died** 1785.

MILLS, a newly formed county of Dakota Territory, United States. **Area**, 1,000 square miles. **Pop.** unascertained.

MILLS, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 14,137. The capital is Glenwood.

MILLVILLE, *mil'-vil*, a city of Cumberland county, New Jersey, United States, on the Maurice river. **Manf.** Cotton, glass, iron, and gas-pipes. **Pop.** 7,660.

MILMAN, REV. HENRY HART, *mil'-man*, an eminent English historian and poet, son of Sir Francis Milman, physician to George III. He was educated at Eton and Brasenose College, at Oxford, where he gained the Newdegate prize in 1812, and was elected fellow. In 1815 he published a tragedy, entitled "Fazio," which was played at Covent-Garden theatre without his consent, in consequence of the defective state of the law at that period. In 1817 he entered upon holy orders, and obtained a living at Reading. In 1820 he produced "The Fall of *Jerusalem*" a sacred poem, founded upon *Josephus'* narrative. The university of Oxford appointed him its professor of poetry in the following year. In 1829 he published anonymously, "The History of the Jews." The "History of Christianity from the Birth of Christ to the Abolition of Paganism in the Roman Empire," was his next important publication. In 1849 he produced a beautiful edition of Horace, adding to it a most interesting life of the poet. In the same year he was appointed dean of St. Paul's, and shortly afterwards gave to the world a continuation of his "History of Christianity," under the form of a "History of Latin Christianity." He likewise produced a new and copiously-annotated edition of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." In addition to the poem already mentioned, he was the author of "The Martyr of Antioch," "Belshazzar," "Anne Boleyn," and many other poems.

Born in London, 1791; **died** 1868.

MILNA, *mil-na'*, a seaport of the Austrian empire, in Dalmatia, 13 miles S. of Spalatro, on the west coast of the island of Brazza, on a large bay which forms an excellent harbour. Shipbuilding is carried on. **Pop.** 3,200.

MILNE, EDWARD HENRI, zoologist, was the son of an Englishman, resident at Bruges. He studied medicine at Paris, and took a degree in 1823, but preferred the study of zoology to medical practice. He became professor of natural history,

in 1838 was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1854 a member of the Academy of Medicine. He was afterwards chosen president of the Faculty of Sciences, appointed a commander of the legion of honour, and elected a member of many learned societies. In 1856 he received the Copley medal of the Royal Society of London. His works on the invertebrate animals, his lectures on physiology, and his "Comparative Anatomy of Men and Animals," are highly valued.

Born at Bruges, 1800.

MILNES, RICHARD MONCKTON, *milns*, Lord Houghton, a modern English politician, poet, and prose writer, is a member of an old Yorkshire family. A few years after concluding his university career at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was elected member of parliament for Pontefract, and distinguished himself therein as a zealous supporter of all questions relative to popular education and complete religious equality. His literary efforts were various in kind and of an excellent character. As a poet, he produced "Poems of Many Years," "Memorials of Many Scenes," "Poems, Legendary and Historical," and "Palm Leaves." His "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of John Keats" was an appreciative and delightful commemoration of departed genius. He is understood to have been the writer of several interesting articles in the "Westminster Review." He published several of his speeches, delivered from his seat in the House of Commons, and wrote a number of political pamphlets, the most important of which were "Thoughts on Party Politics," "Real Union of England and Ireland," and "The Events of 1848." In 1863 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Houghton.

Born 1809.

MILO, *mi'-lo*, the ancient Melos, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, in the Mediterranean, S.E. of the Gulf of Ægina. It is about 14 miles long, and from 1 to 4 wide, mountainous (rising in Mount St. Elias to 2,538 feet), volcanic and generally barren. There is a good natural harbour, on the north coast. The chief town, Milo, in a ruinous condition, is on the south side of the island. **Pop.** 4,000. **Lat.** 36° 40′ N. **Lon.** 24° 23′ E.

MILO, an athlete of Crotona, in Italy, who is said to have carried a bullock on his shoulders above forty yards, and then killed it with one blow of his fist, after which he made a meal of it in one day. He received the prize seven times at the Pythian games, and six at Olympia. Many other marvellous things are related of his enormous strength. According to Ovid, attempting to split a tree, it closed upon his hands, and held him fixed while wolves devoured him.

Lived in the 6th century B.C.

MILO, TITUS ANNIUS, a Roman, who made several parties for the purpose of obtaining the consulate. He was opposed by Claudius, and supported by some of the first members of the senate. In a quarrel between Clodius and Milo, on the Appian Way, the former was slain by some of the domestics of the latter.

Died 48 B.C.

MILTENBERG, *mil'-ten-bairg*, a town of Bavaria, circle of Suabia, at the junction of the Mudan with the Main. There are two churches, a convent, hospital, and building docks. A large trade is carried on. **Pop.** 3,100.

MILTIADES, *mil-ti'-a-dees*, Athenian general, who succeeded his uncle in the government of the Athenian colony in the Chersonese, B.C. 513. He proposed to destroy the raft over which Darius had passed in his Scythian expedition, and so cut off the Persian king's retreat; his comrades, however, overruled the proposal, and Miltiades became so unpopular as to be compelled to return to Athens. Twenty years afterwards, the Persians having declared war against Greece, their army landed in overwhelming numbers at Marathon. The Athenians, under Miltiades, were very few; yet, by his superior skill, the Persians were defeated with great slaughter, and part of their fleet destroyed, 490 B.C. After this, he had the command of a naval squadron, with which he took several islands; but being obliged to raise the siege of Paros, and also dangerously wounded, he returned to Athens, where he was condemned to death, which sentence was altered to imprisonment. He died shortly afterwards of his wounds.

Died 490 B.C.

MILTON, JOHN, English poet. He was the son of a scrivener, who became wealthy, and was a man of considerable accomplishments, especially in music. His son was educated first at St. Paul's School, and afterwards at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, being designed for the bar or the church; but, not having an inclination for either calling, he returned to his father, who had retired from business with a good fortune, and settled at Horton, in Buckinghamshire. Here the poet wrote his "Comus," "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," and "Lycidas;" poems of such merit as would alone have immortalized his name. In 1637 he travelled into France and Italy, where he became acquainted with Galileo. On his return to England he settled in London, and undertook the tuition of his nephews, for which profession he appears, by his "Tractate on Education," to have been well calculated. On the outbreak of the differences between the king and parliament, Milton engaged as a political writer on the popular side; and having a great animosity to the hierarchy, he published some pamphlets against the bishops. In 1643 he married Mary Powell, the daughter of a justice of peace and royalist, in Oxfordshire; but for some reason, of which various explanations have been given, she left him a month after marriage, and returned to her friends. He repudiated his wife, and published some tracts on divorce, to vindicate this act, which he was about to carry into effect, when his wife's friends brought about a reconciliation. In 1652 he lost his wife, who left him three daughters, and soon afterwards he married a second time a Miss Woodcock, but his wife died in childbed two years afterwards, her fate giving rise to one of his most exquisite sonnets. He was a determined republican, and wrote with energy against monarchical government, "the very trappings of which," he said, "would support a commonwealth," while, as Latin secretary to the council of State, he rendered good service to the cause of national liberty. He wrote with great asperity a reply to the famous "Eikon Basilike," which was believed to have been the production of Charles I., and attacked a royalist writer, Claude de Saumaise, better known as "Salmasius," with such intensity and vigour, as to cause the death of his opponent. Milton endeavoured to prevent the Restoration; which event he had undoubted cause to dread, considering the active part taken by him in the rebellion. And when the Restoration took place, he was excepted from the act of indemnity; on which he kept himself concealed some time. By the interest, however, of Sir William Davenant and others, he obtained a pardon from the king, Charles II., and soon afterwards was married for the third time, to Elizabeth Mershull. In the time of the plague he removed, with his family, to Buckinghamshire, where he

completed his "Paradise Lost," which was first printed in 1667. This immortal work he sold to a bookseller for £5. For the idea of it he is said to have been indebted to an Italian drama on the Fall of Man; and it is certain that he had himself an intention at first of writing only a tragedy on the same subject. As the work grew under his hand, his soaring genius gave it the form and consistence, the variety and elegance, of an epic poem. He subsequently composed "Paradise Regained," which, though abounding in beauties, is in all respects inferior to "Paradise Lost," though Milton, remarkably enough, is said to have considered it the better poem. Besides this, and the other poems mentioned above, Milton wrote a drama on the Greek model, entitled "Samson Agonistes," which possesses uncommon beauties, though not adapted to theatrical representation. Among the prose works of Milton, are his "History of England," which comes down only to the Conquest, and his "Areopagitica," in which he pleaded the cause of a free press with great force. When at Cambridge, he was so handsome as to be called the lady of Christ's College, and he retained his comeliness to the last. Two of the three daughters he had by his first wife used to read to him in eight languages, though they understood only their own, it being a usual saying with him that "one tongue was enough for a woman." Although unquestionably a man of strong religious convictions, Milton attended no church, and belonged to no religious communion. He was an excellent musician, and almost the only recreation from study was playing on the organ or bass-viol. His remains were interred at the parish church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, where a monument has been erected to his memory; and there is another in Westminster Abbey.

Born in Bread Street, London, 1608; **died** 1674.

MILYUTIN, NIKOLAI ALEXIVITCH, *mil-yu'-tin*, Russian statesman, educated at the Moscow lyceum and university of St. Petersburg. In 1842 he was appointed vice-president of the imperial chamber of court accounts, and two years afterwards chief of the press bureau. He was afterwards entrusted with the revision of the municipal laws, appointed a member of the committee on the emancipation of Russian serfs, and secretary of the interior. After the accession of Alexander II. in 1855, he was the confidential adviser of the Emperor, carried out the great work of emancipation, and, as member of the interior, reformed the criminal code and the press laws, and introduced the jury system.

Born 1818; **died** at Moscow, 1872.

MILWAUKEE, *mil-waw'-ke*, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area**, 240 square miles. **Pop.** 138,537. The capital is MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, capital of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, United States, on the western shore of lake Michigan, at the mouth of Milwaukee Creek, which forms a good harbour. It is beautifully situated on an eminence, and contains 43 churches, college for women, schools, a large court-house, and other good public buildings. **Manf.** Iron, lager beer, machinery, agricultural implements, woollens, soap, and joinery. There are several large pork-packing establishments. An extensive marine commerce is carried on, and it is a good grain depôt. **Pop.** 115,712, more than one-third being Germans.

MIMNERMUS, *mim-ner'-mus*, a Greek poet and musician, was a native of Colophon, and contemporary with Solon. He excelled in elegiac poetry, the invention of which has been ascribed to him. Some fragments of his are included in the "Analecta" of Brunck.

Lived in the 7th century B.C.

MIN, or **MIN-KIANG**, *min*, a river of China, draining the province of Fo-Kien. It falls, after a winding course of 110 miles, into Hoesien, in the Pacific, in **lat.** 26° N., **lon.** 119° 28′ E.

MINA, DON FRANCISCO ESPOZY, *mé'-na*, a Spanish general, who first distinguished himself in guerilla warfare, by the incessant activity and admirable presence of mind he displayed. Having co-operated in the blockade of Pampeluna, and recovered several other places, he was mortified to find that, at the general peace in 1814, he had been labouring only to re-establish the despotic policy of Ferdinand VII., and made an ineffectual effort in the cause of freedom to gain over the garrison of Pampeluna. He then sought an asylum in France; but whilst resident in the French capital, was arrested by a commissary of police, employed by the Spanish ambassador, but Louis XVIII. dismissed the commissary, insisted upon the ambassador being recalled, and not only released Mina, but granted him a pension of 1,000 francs. When the army of Cadiz, in 1822, unfurled the standard of freedom, by proclaiming the constitution of 1812, Mina hastened to Navarre, and was advancing against Pampeluna, at the head of a few hundred followers, when he was informed that the king had accepted the constitution. He was subsequently appointed captain-general of the three armies of Navarre, Catalonia, and Arragon; but when by the intervention of France, Ferdinand was again enabled to discard his professed adherence to the constitution, Mina left Spain for England. After the accession of Isabella II., under the regency of her mother, Christina, Mina took an active part against Don Carlos; and to him and his wife the charge of educating the young queen was committed.

Born in Navarre, 1782; **died** 1836.

MINAHASA, *min-a-ha'-sa*, a district occupying the extremity of the northern peninsula of CELEBES, in the Indian Archipelago. It is volcanic and mountainous, the loftiest peak, Klobert being 6,100 feet above the sea level. There are table-lands from 2,500 to 3,000 feet in elevation, containing many lakes, apparently the craters of extinct volcanoes. Cocoa, coffee, rice, sago, maize, and tobacco are cultivated. **Area**, 1,200 square miles. **Pop.** 97,000, of Malay extraction, but speaking a distinct language.

MINAS GERAES, *mé'-nas je-ra'-ais*, a province of Brazil, bounded on the N. by Pernambuco, on the E. by Bahia, W. by Goyaz, and S. by San Paolo. It is mountainous, and watered by tributaries of the Paraana, and is the highest table-land in Brazil, and is the richest of its provinces. Maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, and tobacco are cultivated. **Minerals.** Gold, silver, iron, copper, platina, lead, bitumen, alum, saltpetre, and diamonds. **Area**, 230,000 square miles. **Pop.** 2,450,000. **Lat.** between 14° 20′—20° 50′ S. **Lon.** 41° 30′—48° 30′ W.

MINAS-NOVAS, formerly known as Villado Fanado, a town of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, between two small tributaries of the Araçuahi. There is a considerable trade in cotton. **Pop.** 3,000.

MINCHINHAMPTON, *min'-chin*, a market town of Gloucestershire, on the Cotswold hills, 4 miles from Stroud. The church is in the form of a cross, with side aisles and a tower. There are two other churches, and several chapels. **Manf.** Woollen cloths. **Pop.** 4,500.

MINCIO, *min'-cho*, a large river of northern Italy, flowing from the Lake of Garda, at Peschiera, and, after a course of 42 miles, falling into the Po, 9 miles below Mantua.

MINDANAO. (*See* MAGINDANAO.)

MINDELHEIM, *min-del-hime'*, a town of Bavaria, circle of Suabia, on the Mindel, 28 miles S.W. of Augsburg. It has a royal palace, three churches, a Franciscan monastery, an orphan asylum, and a bathing establishment, with a mineral spring. **Manf.** Tools and arms. **Pop.** 3,000.

MINDEN, *min'-den*, a district of Prussia, province of Westphalia, to the S. and S.E. of Hanover. The surface is hilly, and is well watered and fertile, belonging to the basins of the Weser, Ems, and Rhine. **Minerals.** Iron and coal, and mineral springs are numerous **Area**, 1,800 square miles. **Pop.** 504,657.

MINDEN, a strongly fortified town, capital of the above district, province of Westphalia, on the Weser, over which is a bridge, 600 feet in length, 60 miles from Munster. It has a cathedral, founded in the 12th century, a Roman Catholic church, completed in 1072, and several Lutheran and Calvinist, a gymnasium, an orphan house, hospitals and various schools. **Manf.** Woollen and linen fabrics, leather, soap, and tobacco. **Pop.** 17,000.—It is noted for the defeat of the French near it, in 1759, by the British.

MINDEN or **MÜNDEN**, a town of Prussia, province of Hanover, at the confluence of the Fulda and Werra, in the midst of a beautiful and fertile district. **Manf.** Porcelain, earthenware, sugar, tobacco and linen, there being a large market for the latter article. There are coal-mines and alum works in the neighbourhood, and a large trade is carried on in corn, timber, and millstones. **Pop.** 5,500.

MINDORO, *min-do'-ro*, one of the Philippine islands, in the Asiatic archipelago, separated from Luzon on the north by the Strait of Manila. It is mountainous throughout, rising to 3,000 feet, and volcanic, well wooded and watered, and supposed to be rich in minerals. The capital is Calapan. **Area**, estimated at 4,150 square miles. **Pop.** 58,128. **Lat.** 12° 10′—13° 30′ N. **Lon.** 120° 27′—121° 43′ E.

MINER, *mine'-er*, a new county of Dakota Territory, United States. **Area**, 432 square miles. **Pop.** 363.

MINERAL, *min'-e-ral*, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area**, 550 square miles. **Pop.** 8,630. The capital is New Creek.

MINERAL POINT, capital of Iowa county, Wisconsin, United States, on a branch of the Pickatonokee river, 47 miles S.W of Madison, in the centre of a great mineral region. **Manf.** Iron, and there is a good general trade. **Pop.** 3,500.

MINERSVILLE, a town of Pennsylvania, United States, on a branch of the Schuykill, 45 miles N.E. of Hambsburg. **Manf.** Iron and carriages. **Pop.** 4,200.

MINERVA, *mi-ner'-va*, in Roman mythology the goddess of wisdom, war, and all the liberal arts, was supposed to be produced from Jupiter's brain, whence she issued all armed and grown up, and was immediately admitted into the assembly of the gods. She was known among the ancients by many names. In Greek mythology she was called Athena, Pallas, and Parthenia from her remaining in perpetual celibacy. In the Iliad she appears as assisting the Greeks. The worship was universally established; she had magnificent temples in Egypt, Phœnicia, all parts of Greece, Italy, Gaul, and Sicily. The festivals celebrated in her honour were solemn and magnificent. She was invoked by every artist, and particularly such as worked in wool, embroidery, painting, and sculpture. Minerva was represented in different ways, according to the different characters in which she appeared. She was usually depicted with a helmet on her head, with a large plume nodding in the air. In one hand she held a spear, and in the other a shield, with the dying head of Medusa upon it. Sometimes this Gorgon's head was on her breastplate, with living serpents writhing round it, as well as her shield and helmet. When she appeared as the goddess of the liberal arts, she was arrayed in a variegated veil, which the ancients called *peplum*. She was the especial patron of the olive-tree; the owl and the cock were her favourite birds, and the dragon, among reptiles, was sacred to her.

MINERVINO, *min-er-ve'-no*, a town of Italy, province of Terra di Bara, beautifully situated on a hill commanding extensive prospects. **Pop.** 15,113.

MINGHETTI, *min-gat'-te*, Italian writer and statesman, is a member of a wealthy family, engaged in commerce. Early in life he travelled in the principal countries of Europe, examining political, social, and economical institutions, and on his return published an essay advocating the principles of free trade. In 1846 he issued a journal of Liberal tendencies, and in 1847 was elected member of the Roman council of finance, and in the following year was appointed minister of public works. He soon afterwards resigned his appointments, and attached himself to king Charles Albert of Sardinia, in whose army he distinguished himself, and received the cross of the knight of St. Maurizio. He was afterwards appointed by the king secretary for foreign affairs, and subsequently minister of the interior, and, in 1863, premier. He was for a short time ambassador to London, and on his return, minister of agriculture. He is the author of a valuable work on public economy.

Born at Bologna, *1818*.

MINGRELIA, *min-gre'-le-a*, a province of Asiatic Russia, situate on the southern side of the Caucasian mountains, between the Caspian and the Black Seas. On the N. it has Georgia, E. Immeretia, S. the river Phasis, W. the Black Sea. Mountainous, and fertile in the valleys, producing abundance of excellent fruit. **Area**, 2,365 square miles. **Pop.** 240,000.

MINHO. (*See* ENTRE DUERO E MINHO.)

MINHO, a river of Spain and Portugal, rising about lat. 43° 20′ N.; and lon. 7° 15′ W., traversing the Spanish provinces of Lugo and Orense, and forming the northern boundary of the Portuguese province of Minho. After a course of 130 miles, it falls into the Atlantic.

MINIATO, SAN, *me-ne-a'-to*, a town of Tuscany, on the Arno, 29 miles from Florence. It is the original seat of the Bonaparte family. **Pop.** 2,400.

MINIEH, *min-e'-a*, province of Central Egypt, on an elevated site above the left bank of the Nile. Its capital of the same name is important, with handsome mosques, **Manf.** Cotton goods and porous earthen vessels. **Pop.** of province, 314,818.

MINNEAPOLIS, *min-ne-ap'-o-lis*, a city of Minnesota, United States, capital of Hennepin county, on both sides of the Mississippi, which is here crossed by four bridges, at the falls of St. Anthony and near the falls of Minnehaha, 8 miles

N.W. of S. Paul. The surrounding scenery is very attractive, and the city is a great railroad centre. **Manf.** Machinery, agricultural implements, joinery, woollens, cotton, and paper. **Pop.** 46,887.

MINNEHAHA, *min'-ne-ha'-ha*, a county of Dakota Territory, United States. **Area**, 816 square miles. **Pop.** 8,251. The chief place is Sioux Falls.

MINNESOTA, or ST. PETER'S, *min'-ne-so-ta'*, a river of North America, rising near the eastern boundary of Dakota Territory, United States, and after a course of 420 miles, falling into the Mississippi at Mendota.

MINNESOTA, one of the United States, bounded on the N. by British America, S. by Iowa and the Missouri territory, E. by Wisconsin and Lake Superior, and W. by Missouri. It consists chiefly of an elevated region, distinguished as "Prairie Heights," "Wooded Heights," and "Highlands." It occupies the summit of the great table-land of the North American continent, where are the sources of some of the greatest rivers. It has no mountains, properly so called, but abounds with lakes, and produces large quantities of rice. The climate is salubrious and the soil fertile. Good timber is abundant.

Rivers.—The Mississippi, Minnesota, Red River, Rainy Lake River, St. Croix, and their branches.
Minerals.—Gold, iron, copper, coal, and lead.
Area.—81,259 square miles.
Pop.—780,773. There are numerous Indians, who are amongst the last survivors of their race.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 81 counties. The chief towns are ST. PAUL, the capital; Hastings, St. Anthony, and Stillwater.
History.—Trading posts were established by the French in 1680: but there were no regular settlements until 1845. It was admitted as a state in 1850.

MINORCA, *mi-nor'-ka*, the second largest of the Balearic islands, in the Mediterranean, 25 miles N.E. of Majorca. The surface is very uneven, but it contains no mountains except the central one, called Toro, which rises to 4,800 feet above the sea level. The soil is not remarkably fertile, but corn, wine, flax, hemp, saffron are produced, and there is a trade in wool, honey, wax, capers, and cheese. The coast is broken, and there are many little islands. **Minerals.** Iron, copper, lead, and fine marble. The chief towns are PORT MAHON, the capital, and CIUDADELA. **Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 37,300. **Lat.** 39° 52′ 5″ N. **Lon.** 4° 21′ E.—The British took possession of Minorca in 1708, and held it until 1758, when it was retaken by a French fleet and army. At the peace of 1763 it was restored to Britain, but in 1782, was retaken by the Spaniards. It was once more taken by the British in 1798, but restored at the peace of Amiens, in 1802.

MINOS I., *mi'-nos*, takes his place in mythological history as the king of Crete, where he is said to have reigned B.C. 1432. He founded several cities, and established some excellent laws and customs. The laws of Minos were in force even in the time of Plato, more than a thousand years after the death of the legislator.

MINOS II. grandson of the preceding, exercised justice with so much strictness as to be made by the fabulists one of the judges of the infernal regions.

MINOS III., of the same family as the preceding, reigned B.C. 1300. He imitated the severity of his ancestors in the administration of justice, and made several new laws, which he pretended to have received from Jupiter. He defeated the Athenians and Megarians, against whom he declared war, to avenge the death of his son Androsus. He took Megara, and reduced Athens to such extremity that the people were obliged to make peace, on condition of delivering to him yearly seven youths of each sex; whence arose the fable of the Minotaur. These personages belong to a period when history and mythology interlace.

MINOTAUR, *min'-o-taur*, in Greek mythology a celebrated monster of Crete, who was half a man and half a bull. Minos confined the monster in a labyrinth constructed by Dædalus. The Minotaur was at length slain by Theseus, one of the tributary Athenian youths to be devoured by it. Theseus received, it is said, a clue from Ariadne, which served to extricate him from the mazes of the labyrinth, and to effect his escape after he slew the Minotaur.

MINOW ISLANDS, *mi'-no*, a group of 27 small islands in the Mozambique Channel, East Africa, off the north-west coast of Madagascar. They are mostly basaltic, and the ranges of columns are very beautiful. **Lat.** 12° 49′ S. **Lon.** 48° 39′ E.

MINSK, *minsk*, a province of European Russia, extending from the Dwina on the north to the province of Volhynia on the south. It is little more than a marsh in the spring, and covered with extensive forests, and the climate is very severe in winter; but rye, hemp, and flax are cultivated. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, glass, Russian leather, potash, and tar. **Pop.** 1,569,342, many of whom are Jews and descendants of Tartars. **Lat.** between 51° 12′ and 55° 50′ N. **Lon.** between 25° 10′ and 30° 45′ E.

MINSK, capital of the above province, on the Svislocz, an affluent of the Beresina. There are a Greek and a Roman cathedral, a church, several educational and charitable institutions, a public library, and a theatre. The houses are generally built of wood. **Manf.** Woollen cloth and leather. **Pop.** 54,307, including many Jews.

MINTO, GILBERT ELLIOTT, *min'-to*, second Earl of, English diplomatist, was the eldest son of the first earl. Brought up for the diplomatic service, he entered parliament in 1806, as member for Ashburton. In 1814 he succeeded to his father's peerage. He obtained no public employment until the year 1832, when, at the mature age of 50, he entered upon his diplomatic career. He was then sent as ambassador to Berlin, where he remained till, in 1835, he was recalled, to assist Lord Melbourne in the responsibilities of a cabinet, and was at once appointed first lord of the admiralty. He held this important office until the overthrow of Lord Melbourne's administration, in 1841. When Lord John Russell, who had married his daughter, obtained power, in 1846, his father-in-law was made lord privy seal, and retained that post until the ministry was overthrown, in 1852. Towards the close of 1847, he was sent on a mission to Italy, and that was his last public employment.
Born at Lyons, 1782; **died** 1859.

MINUCIUS FELIX, *mi-nu'-she-us*, a famous Roman Christian orator, who wrote a dialogue, under the title of "Octavius," in which he introduces a pagan and a Christian disputing as to the merits of their respective religions. It is a production of considerable merit, and written with eloquence in favour of Christianity.
Lived in the 3rd century.

MIOSEN, *me-o'-zen*, a large lake of Norway, to the north of Christiana. It is 55 miles long, with a breadth of 12.

MIQUELON, GREAT AND LITTLE, *mé'-ke-lon*, two little islands belonging to France, 8 miles S.W. of Cape May, in Newfoundland, North America. Pop. 3,800, chiefly engaged in fishing.

MIRABAUD, JEAN BAPTISTE DE, *mir'-a-bo*, a French writer, who was at first a member of the Congregation of the Oratory, and afterwards in the army. His works are translations of Tasso's "Jerusalem" and Ariosto's "Orlando" into French.

Born at Paris, 1675; died at Paris, 1760.

MIRABEAU, VICTOR RIQUETTI, Marquis de, *mé'-ra-bo*, was born of an ancient family in Provence. He was one of the principal institutors of a political sect called Economists. For his "Théorie de l'Impôt," a tract in which he made some free remarks on the finances and government, he was incarcerated in the Bastile for some time. His principal work was entitled "L'Ami des Hommes" (the Friend of Mankind). In this work the author displayed a considerable knowledge of rural and political economy, and also furnished some judicious hints for the good of society; but while displaying so much philanthropy in public, he was, it is said, a cruel tyrant in his own house, and obtained, at various times, more than 50 *lettres de cachet* against his wife and children.

Born 1715; died 1789.

MIRABEAU, GABRIEL HONORÉ RIQUETTI, Count de, eldest son of the preceding, was one of the leaders, and the greatest orator, during the French revolution. After staying some time in the army, he espoused a rich heiress of Aix; but he soon squandered away the fortune he received with her, and plunged himself into debt. He was confined in different prisons, and, on obtaining his liberty, eloped to Holland with the daughter of the president of the parliament of Besançon. For this he was afterwards imprisoned in the castle of Vincennes, and remained there a considerable time. In 1780 he regained his liberty, and published his work on "Lettres de Cachet." He subsequently visited London, and, on his return to Paris, employed himself with literature, chiefly political pamphlets. The agitation preliminary to the French revolution offered Mirabeau an ample element for his activity. He sought to be returned to the States-General as a representative of the nobles of Provence, but was rejected on account of his poverty. Smarting with disappointment, he opened a shop, over the door of which was inscribed "Mirabeau, dealer in drapery." He was elected deputy of the third estate both for Aix and Marseilles, electing to represent the latter. In the National Assembly he displayed the very highest powers of an orator, supporting a constitutional monarchy, while strongly opposing despotism. By his influence he instituted the National Guard, in 1790 was elected president of the Jacobin Club, and in 1791 of the National Assembly; but he died in the midst of his political career, his death being hastened by his great exertions in connection with his profligate life. He was buried in the church of St. Genevieve, the "Pantheon," and his obsequies were celebrated with great pomp. Mirabeau wrote "A Comparison between the Great Condé and Scipio Africanus," "History of Prussia under Frederick the Great," collection of his labours in the National Assembly, "Secret History of the Court of Berlin:" this book was burnt by the common executioner. He was a remarkable man, whose political character has been much misrepresented. When he became president of the National Assembly, in 1791, he rendered immense services to his country, in introducing clearness and order where all had before been entanglement and confusion. Had his life been prolonged, it is more than a question whether the French revolution would have been other than a bloodless one,—a simple change from despotism to constitutional monarchy. His death was a public calamity. His ambition was not to set up or destroy absolute monarchy, but to raise himself to the position of prime minister of a constitutional régime.

Born at Bignon, near Nemours, 1749; died at Paris, 1791.

MIRAMICHI, or MIRACHI, *mir'-a-me-shé'*, a bay and river on the N.E. coast of New Brunswick, British North America. The bay forms the estuary of the river, which, after a course of 100 miles, falls into it, and so into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

MIRAMON, MIGUEL, *me-ra-mon'*, Mexican general of French descent. At the age of 14 he entered the military academy of Chapultepec, and was wounded and taken prisoner while defending that place against the Americans, but released after the treaty of peace. In 1852 he entered the army, distinguished himself and rapidly rose. In 1856 he defended Puebla with great vigour and success, and afterwards was an active guerilla and revolutionary leader. At the age of 25 he was looked upon as one of the most conspicuous leaders of the revolutionary party, and in 1859 was offered and declined the presidency, in favour of Zuloaga, who retired after a few days, and Miramon became acting president. The success of his opponents compelled him to quit the country in 1860. He attempted to return two years afterwards, but was not permitted to land. He lived in Europe until 1866, when he was appointed one of the leaders of the army of the Emperor Maximilian, and was captured at the battle of Querétaro, and shot at the same time as Maximilian.

Born at Mexico, 1832; died 1867.

MIRANDA, *me-ran'-da*, a town of Portugal, on the Dueça, 15 miles S.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 5,300.

MIRANDA, FRANCISCO, the founder of the independence of Spanish America. He rose to be colonel in the Spanish army, and was for some time intrusted with important matters by the governor of Guatemala; but, taking part in a conspiracy against the Spanish viceroy, he was compelled to fly from his native country. He went to Paris in 1791, and allied himself with the republican party, who appointed him to a command under General Dumouriez. He was tried on a charge of causing the defeat at Neerwinden, but acquitted. He was, however, banished four years afterwards. In 1806 he resolved to achieve the independence of his country; and, after a long struggle, succeeded in establishing a republic at Caracas, in 1811. He sustained a defeat by the Spanish army subsequently, and was treacherously betrayed to the Spanish general, who sent him in chains to Spain, where he died in the prison of the Inquisition.

Born at Caracas, 1750; died 1816.

MIRANDE, *me-rand'*, a town of France, department Gers, on the left bank of the Baise, 10 miles S.W. of Auch. Manf. Leather. There is a trade in corn, wool, and brandy. Pop. 4,000.

MIRANDOLA, *me-ran-do'-la*, a town of northern Italy, province of Modena, in the centre of a plain, 20 miles N.E. of Modena. There are a citadel, cathedral, and numerous churches. Rice is cultivated in the vicinity, and silk-worms are extensively reared. Pop. 12,612.

MIRANDOLA, GIOVANNI PICO DELLA, count and prince of Concordia, Italian scholar, who

displayed remarkable powers of memory in his childhood, and studied law at Bologna, and philosophy, theology, and languages at Ferrara. He went to Rome in 1486, and after the fashion of the scholars of the time, propounded 900 theses as subjects of controversy. Some of these were denounced by the pope as heretical, and he suffered much persecution in consequence; but he was absolved from the charge of heresy a year before his death.

Born at Mirandola, 1463; died at Florence, 1494.

MIRECOURT, *meer'-koor*, a town of France, department Vosges, 20 miles S. of Nancy. It is the seat of a tribunal of commerce, and has a college. **Manf.** Violins, guitars, organs, other musical instruments, and lace. **Pop.** 5,000.

MIREPOIX, *meré'-pwo-e*, a town of France, department Ariége, on the Lers, 16 miles N.E. of Foix. There are a church, with a fine choir, and seven chapels, a college, and well-laid-out cemetery. **Manf.** Linen, flannel, coarse woollens, worsted, and soap. Iron, jet, and coal are wrought in the vicinity. **Pop.** 4,000.

MIRFIELD, *mir'-feeld*, a manufacturing village in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles E. of Dewsbury. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton goods. **Pop.** 12,900.—A station on the London and North-Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways.

MIRGOROD, *mir-go-rod'*, a town of Russia in Europe, government of Poltawa, on the left bank of the Khoral, 50 miles N.W. of Poltawa. There is a large trade, and four yearly markets are held. **Pop.** 9,500.

MIRIAM, *mi-re-am'*, elder sister of Moses and Aaron. It was she who watched Moses in the bulrushes, and who sang the famous song of rejoicing after the passage of the Red Sea. The name is the Hebrew form of Mary.

MIRIBEL, *me-re-bal'*, a town of France, department Ain, near the right bank of the Rhone, 31 miles S.W. of Bourg. There are an old castle and Roman remains. **Pop.** 3,300.

MIROPOLIE, *mi-ro-po'-le*, a town of Russia in Europe, government of Koursk, on the Psiol, 60 miles S.W. of Koursk. It is surrounded by an earthen rampart and a fosse, and has 7 churches. **Pop.** 9,500.

MIRPUR, or **MIRPOOR**, *mir-poor'*, a town of British India, in Scinde, on the left bank of the Piniari, 45 miles S. of Hyderabad. There is a large fort. **Pop.** 32,000.

MIRTA, *mir'-ta*, a town of India, 75 miles from Joudpoor. **Pop.** 26,000.

MIRZAPUR, or **MIRZAPORE**, *mir-za-poor'*, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, 30 miles S.W. of Benares, in British India. It is a flourishing trading place, being the chief mart for cotton. **Manf.** Carpets, cotton, silk and iron. **Pop.** 56,400; of the district, 1,136,796.

MISENO, *me-sai'-no*, a promontory of S. Italy, 9 miles S.W. of Naples. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Roman port of Misenum. There are a remarkable grotto, and a number of subterranean chambers, which are much visited.

MISILMERI, *me-sel-mai'-re*, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 7 miles S.E. of Palermo. It is a poor straggling place, and formerly notorious as a haunt of banditti. **Pop.** 10,400.

MISIVRIA, *mi-siv'-re-a*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, on a bay of the Black Sea. There is a harbour, but it is difficult of access. A trade in wine and wood for fuel is carried on. **Pop.** 3,000.

MISKOLCZ, *mis'-koltz*, a large and well-built town of Hungary, in the county of Borsod, 25 miles N.E. of Erlau. It has numerous churches. The iron obtained in the neighbouring mines is manufactured into the best steel in Hungary, and there is a considerable trade in wine and melons. **Pop.** 22,000. The town was nearly destroyed by floods in 1878.

MISSAUKEE, *mis-sau'-ke*, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 1,553. The chief place is Falmouth.

MISSISQUOI, *mis'-sis-koi*, a county of Quebec province, Canada. **Area**, 358 square miles. **Pop.** 17,000, about 7,500 being of French descent. The capital is Frelighsburg.

MISSISSIPPI, *mis-sis-sip'-pi*, one of the United States of America, bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Alabama territory, S. by the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, and W. by Pearl and Mississippi rivers, which separate it from the state of Louisiana. The surface is undulating, the seacoast sandy, but well timbered, and the soil generally very fertile. There is a coast-line of 88 miles, but no good harbour. The climate is semi-tropical, but very healthy. Cotton is the staple production, but sugar, maize, and wheat are cultivated. Peaches and figs are the fruits most easily produced, and apples, plums, lemons, and oranges are common.

Rivers.—The Mississippi, which for 500 miles marks the boundary of the state, and its tributaries, the Yazoo, Black, and Sunflower: The Pearl, and Pascatoula.

Area.—47,156 square miles.

Pop.—1,131,597. Having formerly been a state where slavery largely prevailed, the proportion of coloured people is unusually large.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 66 counties. The chief towns are JACKSON, the capital; NATCHEZ, VICKSBURG, and COLUMBUS.

History.—In 1682, this region was claimed for France by La Salle, who descended the Mississippi; and in 1698 French settlements were formed. In 1817 the district was admitted as a state to the Union. It seceded to the Southern Confederacy in 1861, but was readmitted in 1869.

MISSISSIPPI, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area**, 1,080 square miles. **Pop.** 7,332. The capital is Osceola.

MISSISSIPPI, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 380 square miles. **Pop.** 9,270. The capital is Charleston.

MISSISSIPPI (from the Indian, *miche-sepe*, ("father of waters"), the principal river of North America, and the common channel by which all the waters that fall on the immense valley between the Rocky Mountains on the west, and the Alleghany Mountains on the east, are carried to the ocean. It has its source in a small pool, until it subsides in Lake Fraser, lat. 47° 42′ N., lon. 93° 8′ W.; and it falls into the Gulf of Mexico by several outlets, forming a delta 150 miles wide. Its length is generally estimated at 3,160 miles; but from the source of the Missouri, its longest and real head-stream, it is about 4,300 miles. (*See* AMERICA, NORTH.) The general course is southerly, with many windings. In breadth it varies greatly, from 300 to 900 yards in the upper part of the stream, and from 2,000 to 2,500, yards opposite the Missouri. At New Orleans it is rather less than 1,500 yards, though the general width of it along the delta is somewhat less. At New Orleans, and below it in dry seasons, the depth is about 120 feet: it is said to be more than 200 feet at the distance of 100 miles above that city; thence to the Arkansas it may average nearly 50 feet; and

between that and the Missouri from 25 to 35 feet in the lowest state of the water. The Mississippi has two annual floods: the first, in ordinary seasons, about the new year; the second, or great spring inundation, commences with the first flood of the Missouri, which is usually in March, on the breaking up of the ice. This is followed by the Mississippi above its junction with that river; afterwards by the Ohio, the Illinois, and all the other tributaries. The great flood of the Missouri begins in June; on the 15th of the same month the Mississippi attains its greatest height at Natchez, which is about 400 miles from its mouth; and on the first week of July the highest flood takes place at New Orleans. At this time the waters of the Mississippi are spread at New Orleans to an extent of from 80 to 100 miles. The breadth of the inundation gradually diminishes the higher the river is ascended; but even at the mouth of the Ohio, which is 1,000 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, it still extends over a space of 30 miles. There are about 1,500 navigable affluents, the principal of which, on the W. side, are the Red River, the Washita, the Arkansaw, the St. Francis, the White River, the Missouri, the Rivière des Moines, and the St. Peter's. On the E. side there are the Yazoo, the Ohio, the Tennessee, the Wabash, a tributary of the Ohio, and the Illinois, which enters 18 miles above the Missouri. About 250 miles above the mouth of the Missouri the navigation is difficult, and obstructed by rapids. About 60 miles higher up, occur the falls of St. Anthony, above which the water is 627 yards wide; and it falls perpendicularly 16½ feet. Below the falls it is only 209 feet in breadth. Above the Arkansas, the current at low water runs at the rate of about two miles an hour, and at high water, at the rate of four miles an hour. As the river approaches the sea, the velocity of the current diminishes to one-third, and afterwards to one-half.

MISSOLONGHI, or **MESOLONGHI**, *mis-so-lon'-ge*, a town of Greece, monarchy of Ætolia, on the northern shore of the Gulf of Patras, 24 miles W. of Lepanto. It is fortified, and is memorable in modern Greek history, for the sieges it endured from the Turks in 1822 and 1826. On the last occasion, after ten months' resistance, the garrison cut their way through the enemy, who then entered and destroyed the town. It was here that Lord Byron died. **Pop.** 4,000.

MISSOULA, *mis-soo'-la*, a county of Montana Territory, United States. **Area**, 20,400 square miles. **Pop.** 3,000. The capital is Missoula.

MISSOURI, *mis-soor'-i*, one of the United States, which is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, W. by Nebraska and Kansas, N. by Iowa, and S. by Arkansas. There is undulating country in the southern part of the State rising in the mountains near the Arkansas boundary, and in the northern part are fertile valleys and extensive prairie lands. There is very little timber. Maize, wheat, rye, oats, cotton, hemp, fruits, and tobacco are cultivated, and large herds of cattle, hogs, and horses are reared.

Rivers.—The Mississippi, which forms the western boundary for 470 miles; the Missouri, which forms a part of the western boundary, and traverses the state from east to west, and the Osage, Gasconade, and other affluents of the Missouri.

Minerals.—Coal and iron are abundant, and there are lead and limestone.

Area.—65,350 square miles.

Pop.—2,168,380. Though there are many thousands of coloured people, the proportion of them is not so large as in several other states of the Union.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 117 counties. The chief towns are JEFFERSON CITY, the capital; BOONEVILLE, HANNIBAL, INDEPENDENCE, LEXINGTON, and ST. LOUIS.

History.—This state was formerly a portion of Louisiana, but was admitted into the Union as a separate state in 1821, the result of what is known as the Missouri Compromise, by which slavery was permitted in it. It was one of the seceding states in the war of 1861.

MISSOURI, "Mud River," one of the greatest rivers of North America, rising by two principal sources, the Jefferson and Gallatin, in the Rocky Mountains in Dakota territory, about **lat.** 45° N., **lon.** about 112° W. After a northern and then south-eastern and eastern course of 3,100 miles, it falls into the Mississippi in **lat.** 38° 55′ 19″ N., and **lon.** 89° 57′ 45″ W., 18 miles below the mouth of the Illinois. The navigation of the Missouri to the Great Falls, which is a distance of 2,540 miles from the Mississippi, may be generally deemed good. Above these it meets with various interruptions and falls. The Great Falls, 555 miles from its source, consist of a series of rapids, in the course of which the river falls 357 feet in 16 miles. The upper part of the river is remarkable for its scenery, and for several miles it flows through a gorge only 450 feet wide, and with perpendicular walls 1,200 high. Its waters are turbid, and its stream rapid, whilst along its banks are rich lands and extensive prairies. The principal tributaries are the Cheyenne, Kansas, Osage, Platte, and Yellowstone.

MISTEK, *mis-tek'*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, 10 miles S.W. of Teschen. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloth. **Pop.** 3,300.

MISTELBACK, *mis'-tel-bak*, a market-town of the Austrian empire, province of Lower Austria, on the Zaraback, 30 miles N.E. of Vienna. It is well-built, and a large corn market is held. **Pop.** 2,500.

MISTERBIANCA, *mis'-ter-be-an'-ka*, a town of Sicily, province of Catania, a short distance N.W. of the town of that name. There are thermal baths. **Pop.** 5,800.

MISTRA, *mis'-tra*, a town of Greece, in the Morea, 27 miles S.W. of Tripolitza. It is surrounded by walls in a ruinous condition, and there is a Venetian octagonal fort on an adjacent eminence. **Pop.** 1,500.

MISTRETTA, *mis-trat'-ta*, a town of Sicily, 67 miles S.W. of Messina, near the river Netroden. **Pop.** 12,443.

MITCHELL, SIR THOMAS, *mit'chel*, a distinguished geographer and military surveyor, who served with distinction during the peninsular war, as an officer of the staff. In 1827 he produced "Outlines of a System of Surveying for Geographical and Military Purposes," and was about the same time nominated deputy surveyor-general of New South Wales, which post he retained until his death. He proved himself one of the most distinguished explorers of the Australian continent, and, under circumstances of great difficulty and danger, traced the course of the river Darling to its junction with the river Murray. An account of these labours was published in 1838. On coming to England he received the honour of knighthood from her majesty, was elected fellow of the Royal and of the Geographical societies, and became D.C.L. of the university of Oxford. He subsequently discovered the Victoria river, and invented a new propeller for steam-vessels, on the principle of the boomerang, a weapon used by the aborigines of Australia. He published several works descriptive of his explora-

tions. He attained the grade of colonel in 1854, and at his death his remains were honoured by a public funeral at Sydney.

Born at Craigend, Stirlingshire, 1792; died at Sydney, 1855.

MITCHELL, the name of four counties of the United States:—

GEORGIA.—Area, 500 square miles. Pop. 9,392, nearly one half being coloured. The capital is Camilla.

IOWA.—Area, 431 square miles. Pop. 14,363. The capital is Mitchell.

KANSAS.—Area, 720 square miles. Pop. 1491 1. The chief place is Beloit.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Area, 530 square miles. Pop. 9,435. The capital is Bakersville.

MITCHELSTOWN, a market town of Ireland, county of Cork, 27 miles E. of the city of that name. There are a fine Gothic church, and a cruciform Roman Catholic chapel. Manf. Blankets and flax; and there is a large trade in pigs, butter and corn. Mitchelstown castle is in the vicinity. Pop. 3,000.

MITFORD, MARY RUSSELL, *mit'-ford*, a modern authoress. She was the daughter of a clever physician, whose unthrifty habits involved him in constant pecuniary embarrassments. When the future authoress had attained her 10th year, her father made her a present of a ticket in the Dublin lottery, which eventually turned up a prize of £20,000. This large sum was, however, dissipated by the extravagant parent, who was, nevertheless, a most kindly man and affectionate father. Before she reached her 20th year, she put forth a volume of verse, which was demolished by the "Quarterly Review." Nowise disheartened, she brought out another, and, in reality, adopted literature as a profession. For some time, her pen was engaged upon short tales and sketches for the magazines, the success of which emboldened her to turn her attention to the composition of a series of rural tales and descriptions of rustic life and scenery. She had long been residing at a pleasant village on the borders of Berkshire and Hampshire, and was familiar with every house, cottage, green lane, and dweller therein. She accordingly set to work to give faithful delineations of the place and its inhabitants. Her first essays were sent to the "New Monthly Magazine," but the then editor, Thomas Campbell, at once rejected them. After many disappointments, they appeared in the "Lady's Magazine." These were afterwards put forth in a collected form, and were entitled "Our Village," a book which justly merits its great popularity, being truly unrivalled of its kind. Five series of "Our Village" were published. "Belford Regis; or, Sketches of a Country Town," subsequently appeared, the materials for which were drawn from the town of Reading. Her later, though less celebrated works, were, "Stories of Country Life," and "Atherton," a novel. She also wrote several dramas, four of which require a short mention. "Julian" was performed in 1823, Macready enacting the leading part. The "Foscari" and "Rienzi" were also very successful; but "Charles the First" was interdicted by Colman, who at the time was licenser of plays. It was subsequently played at a minor theatre, but soon disappeared from the stage. One of her latest efforts was "Recollections of my Literary Life: or, Books, Places, and People," published in 1852. In the last 27 years of her life she received a pension from government.

Born at Alresford, Hampshire, 1786; died at Swallowfield Cottage, near Reading, 1855.

MITFORD, WILLIAM, English historian, who studied at Queen's College, Oxford, and subsequently entered himself of the Middle Temple; but, succeeding to the family estates upon the death of his father in 1761, he retired into the country, and devoted his life to the study of the Greek language and literature. In 1769 he was appointed captain in the South Hampshire militia, of which Gibbon was the major. Some conversations between the historian of the Decline and Fall and himself led, it is said, to his undertaking a history of Greece. That history was produced in successive volumes, the first of which appeared in 1784. It is a work of great ability, but marked by an intense dislike of democracy. Mr. Mitford also published a treatise on the Religions of Ancient Greece and Rome. He was returned to parliament in 1785, and sat there during many years; but his speeches were principally made upon the militia laws. A treatise by him upon "The Military Force, and particularly the Militia, of England," created some excitement in its day, but is now forgotten.

Born in London, 1744; died in Hampshire, 1827.

MITHRAS, in Persian mythology, the genius of the sun, and ruler of the universe. The worship was adopted in Rome, and the mysterious observances connected with it were famous.

MITHRIDATES, or **MITHRADATES** (from Mithras), *mith'-ri-dat'-tees*, the name of several kings of Pontus, of whom the most remarkable was Mithridates VI., one of the most determined enemies that the Romans encountered. He was educated at Sinopa, and succeeded his father, of the same name, B.C. 123, at which time he was only 12 years of age. The Romans, anxious to weaken his power, declared war against him, and he, in revenge, ordered all the Romans in his dominions (numbering, it is said, more than 100,000) to be massacred. He then marched with a powerful army against Aquilius, whom he defeated; but Sulla, after some victories, forced Mithridates to make peace, B.C. 84. He renewed the war in alliance with Tigranes, king of Armenia. The second Mithridatic war broke out in the following year, and lasted until Pompey obtained a great victory over him near the Euphrates, B.C. 65, upon which Mithridates fled to Tigranes, who refused him an asylum. He next sent ambassadors to Pompey to sue for peace, but the Romans insisted upon his surrendering in person. Meantime his people revolted, and proclaimed his son Pharnaces king. Rather than fall into the hands of the Romans, Mithridates put an end to his life. He was a man of remarkable ability, had a great love for the arts, collected pictures, sculpture, and gems, and could speak 25 languages. As a general he was the most formidable opponent the Romans ever met.

Born about 135 B.C.; died 63 B.C.

MITROVICZ, or **MITROWITZ**, *mit'-ro-vitz*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Slavonia, near the left bank of the Save, 22 miles S.W. of Peterwardein. There are a Roman Catholic and three Greek churches and a castle. A large trade is carried on in cattle and hides. Pop. 5,200.

MITSCHERLICH, EILHARD, *mitch'-er-lik*, Prussian chemist, who studied at Heidelberg, Paris, and Göttingen. Early in life he devoted his studies especially to physical philosophy, and was, on the strong recommendation of Berzelius, in 1821, appointed professor of chemistry in the university of Berlin. He was the discoverer of the fact, that two bodies having the same composition could assume different forms; to which Berzelius gave the name "Isomerism." His greatest literary work is "Manual of Chemistry," which details the

principles of the science from a mathematical and physical point of view. He was an honorary member of most of the great scientific societies, and received the gold medal of the Royal Society of London.

Born at Neuende, near Jena, 1794; died at Berlin, 1863.

MITTAU, *mit'-tou*, a town of European Russia, chief town of the government of Courland, on the right bank of the Aa, 25 miles S.W. of Riga. It has an old castle, churches for various denominations, a gymnasium, theatre, observatory, school of surgery, and benevolent institutions. **Manf.** Japanned goods, and tin wares. **Pop.** 23,000.—The town was founded by the Teutonic knights in 1271, and annexed to Russia in 1795.

MITTWEYDA, *mit-vi'-da*, a town of Saxony, circle Zwickau, on the left bank of the Zschoppau, 36 miles S.E. of Leipzic. **Manf.** Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, parchment, leather, and tiles. **Pop.** 9,000.

MITYLENE, *mit'-i-li'-ne*, (the ancient Lesbos), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 10 miles from the coast of Asia Minor, and 40 miles S.E. of Lemnos. It is traversed by a range of mountains covered with pine forests, and attaining an elevation of upwards of 3,000 feet. The climate is most salubrious. **Pro.** Fruits, cotton, oil, pitch, wine, and corn. The capital is CASTRO. **Area,** 600 square miles. **Pop.** 40,000, rather more than one-half being Greek, the remainder Turks. **Lat.** 39° to 39° 20′ N. **Lon.** 25° 50′ to 26° 35′ E.

MJESHTSHOVSK, *me-jetsh'-shofsk*, a town of Russia, government of Kaluga, on both banks of the Moschaika. An important yearly market is held. **Pop.** 5,000.

MLAVA, *me-la'-va*, a town of Russian-Poland, government of Plock. **Pop.** 4,000.

MOA, *mo'-a*, an island of the Timor group, Indian Archipelago. It is 24 miles long, and 12 broad, and rises into a lofty mountain. Buffaloes, sheep, pigs, goats, and poultry are reared. **Lat.** 8° 20′ S. **Lon.** 128° 10′ E.

MOAB, *mo'-ab*, the son of Lot, and founder of the Moabites, who dwelt in the country on the east of the Dead Sea and the river Jordan.

MOAWIYAH, *mo-a'-wi-ah'*, founder of the dynasty of the Ommiyade caliphs, son of a chief of Mecca. He proclaimed himself caliph in 655, on the assassination of Othman, and succeeded by vigorous but terrible warfare in subjugating the whole Saracen empire, annexed Bokhara and Samarcand, and attempted to seize Constantinople. He made the caliphate hereditary.

Lived in the 7th century.

MOBILE, *mo-beel'*, a seaport city of the United States, the capital of Mobile county, Alabama, on the west side of the river of the same name, at its entrance into Mobile Bay, 120 miles from New Orleans. It is built on a sandy plain, rising gradually from the river, and has a fine Roman Catholic cathedral, 23 churches, and custom-house, city-hall, market-house, and other good public buildings. There is a Jesuit college in the suburbs. It is defended by forts, with a lighthouse. The chief trade is the export of cotton, which is very large. **Pop.** 29,132, nearly half being coloured. **Lat.** 30° 10′ 30″ N. **Lon.** 88° 15′ W. Mobile was settled by the French in 1702.

MOBILE, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area,** 1,400 square miles. **Pop.** 50,000, about 22,000 being coloured. The capital is MOBILE.

MOBILE, a deep, broad, and navigable river of North America, formed by the junction, 50 miles above the mouth, of the Alabama and the Tombigbee rivers. After a course of 40 miles, it enters Mobile Bay (30 miles long and 10 wide) in the Gulf of Mexico, in **lat.** 30° 15′ N. **Pop.** 29,132.

MOCHA, *mo'-ka*, a small island of Chili, 20 miles off the coast, resorted to by whalers for wood and water. **Lat.** 38° 23′ S. **Lon.** 74° W.

MOCHA, or MOKHA, *mo-ka'*, a fortified seaport of Yemen, in Arabia, the principal port on the Red Sea, at the head of a small bay, 130 miles N.W. of Aden. The main, and almost sole staple of Mocha, is coffee, grown on the hills in the interior, also gum-arabic, myrrh, frankincense, balm of Gilead, senna, sharks' fins, rhinoceros' horns and hides, acacia, and civet. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 13° 20′ N. **Lon.** 43° 20′ E.

MOCLIN, *mok'-lin*, a town of Spain, province of Malaga, on the right bank of the river Moclin, 20 miles N.W. of Granada. It was formerly a very strong Moorish fortress. **Pop.** 2,800.

MODENA, *mod'-e-na*, a northern province of Italy, formerly a portion of the duchy of Modena. In 1796, the duke of Modena was expelled from his dominions by the French. In 1814 the congress of Vienna restored to his son, the archduke Francis of Este, the territory of Modena. In August, 1859, the National Assembly, by a unanimous vote, declared the forfeiture of Francis V., and any other prince of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, to the ducal throne. After which, the Assembly decreed the annexation of the Modenese state to the kingdom of the dynasty of Savoy, under the sceptre of King Victor Emmanuel II., and on the constitution of the kingdom of Italy, the province of Modena was formed. The capital is MODENA. **Area,** 1,090 square miles. **Pop.** 286,643.

MODENA, the capital of the above province, is situate in a delightful plain, between the rivers Panaro and Secchia, 24 miles N.W. of Bologna. It has a citadel, and is surrounded with ramparts. There are, besides, an old and new town, the latter containing some elegant residences. The houses are well built, the streets clean and regular, and the Strada Maestra, on the Æmilian Way, is the finest in the town; but almost all are bordered with arcades, under which the passengers walk. The finest public building is the royal palace, erected in the 17th century, a picturesque building, with courts and marble arches, in a large square, with a picture-gallery, extensive library, museum, observatory, and gardens. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Geminianus, patron of the city, is in the Gothic style. The campanile, or belfry, is a square tower, 315 feet in height, with a marble façade. There are schools of theology, law, medicine, and mathematics, replacing the university suppressed in 1821 museums, theatres, botanic gardens, and baths. **Manf.** Woollen and linen fabrics, silk, paper, leather, glass, and pottery. **Pop.** 56,576. Under the empire of Napoleon I., Modena was the capital of the department Tanaro.

MODERN, MODOR, or MODRA, *mo-dern'*, a town of Hungary, 16 miles N.E. of Presburg. It is walled, and has three suburbs. There are a Benedictine church and monastery, and churches for Roman Catholics and Protestants. **Manf.** Linen. **Pop.** 5,000.

MODICA, *mod'-e-ka*, a city of Sicily, province of Val di Nota, 30 miles S.W. of Syracuse. It is in an elevated situation, in the midst of a very fertile district. There are remarkable rock dwellings in the vicinity. **Pop.** 41,000.

MODIGLIANO, *mod'-eel-ye-a'-no*, a town of northern Italy, on the Marzeno, 38 miles N.E. of Florence. It is inclosed by walls, and has a castle, denoting that it was most likely the scene of some of the terrible warfare which anciently occurred in that part of Europe. **Pop.** 7,000.

MODLING, or **MEDLING**, *me(r)d'-ling*, a market town of the Austrian empire, province of Lower Austria, 9 miles S.W. of Vienna. There are a church, built in the 13th century, an ancient town house, and a bathing establishment, with a chalybeate sulphureous spring. **Pop.** 4,500.

MOEN, *mo'-en*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, separated from Zealand by the Ulf Sound, and from Falster by the Groen Sound. It is 19 miles long, and about 5 in average breadth. The surface is very irregular, and the eastern coast is precipitous. The chief town and port is Stege. **Area**, 84 square miles. **Pop.** 15,000. **Lat.** 54° 57′ N. **Lon.** 12° 36′ E.

MŒRIS LAKE, or **BIRKET-EL-KERUN** ("lake of the promontory"), *me'-ris*, a lake in central Egypt, occupying the northern part of the valley of Fayoum, 50 miles S.W. of Cairo. It is 30 miles long from north-east to south-west, and 12 miles in average breadth. The water is brackish. It abounds with fish, and communicates by two large channels with the Nile, and with the canal of Joseph.

MOFFAT, ROBERT, *mof'-fat*, an eminent missionary, who, at the age of 22, was sent by the London Missionary Society to South Africa. In 1840 he visited England, and, at several public meetings, narrated his adventures among the savage and frequently warlike tribes of Africa. About the same time he published a work, entitled, "Missionary Labours and Scenes in Southern Africa;" he also completed a translation of the New Testament and the Psalms in the Bechuana language. He returned to the scene of his missionary labours shortly afterwards. His daughter married the celebrated Dr. Livingstone. In 1870 he finally returned to England.
Born at Ormiston, 1795. **Died** 1883.

MOFFAT, a market town and watering place in the county of Dumfries, Scotland, 19 miles N.E. of Dumfries. The mineral springs are much resorted to, and the air is salubrious and the scenery beautiful. **Pop.** 1,730.

MOGADOR, or **SUERRA**, *mog'-a-dor*, a fortified seaport of Morocco, on the Atlantic, 130 miles S.W. of Morocco. It stands on a low flat desert of accumulating sand, which separates it from the cultivated country, and has a very beautiful appearance from the sea, the houses being all of stone, and white. It consists of two parts, one of which may more properly be called a citadel, containing the custom-house, treasury, and the houses of the pasha, consuls, and foreign merchants. The other part is inhabited by the Jewish population, and, on all sides, the town is defended by very strong batteries. The harbour is formed by an island to the south of Mogador. Wool, hides, skins, gum, wax, almonds, feathers, gold dust, olive oil, wrought iron, hardwares, and cotton goods, are exported. **Pop.** 20,000, of whom a fourth are Jews. **Lat.** 31° 50′ N. **Lon.** 9° 20′ W.—This place was founded in 1760, and, in 1844, was bombarded by the French.

MOGENTE, *mo-jain'-te*, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, on the right bank of the Cañolas, 43 miles S.W. of Valencia. There are a palace, town-house, several fountains, and a fine promenade. **Pop.** 3,600.

MOGUER, *mo-gair'*, a town of Spain, province of Huelva, on the left bank of the Tinto, 5 miles from its mouth. It has an old Franciscan convent, which is preserved as a national monument, a fine town-house, and a handsome church. **Pop.** 6,600.—Near this is the port of Palas, whence Columbus sailed, in 1492.

MOGUL EMPIRE, THE, *mo-gul'*, comprised principally the provinces of Delhi and Agra, in India, till overthrown by the British power. (*See* INDIA.) The first Great Mogul, or Emperor of Delhi, was BABER. The last of the dynasty was transported for complicity in the Indian mutiny of 1857.

MOHACS, *mo-hats'*, a market-town of Hungary, on the western arm of the Danube, 110 miles S.W. of Pesth. It has several churches, a college, and is a station for steamers plying on the Danube. There is an important cattle-market, and a large trade is carried on in wine, coal, timber, and agricultural produce. **Pop.** 13,000.—In 1526, the Hungarians were here defeated by the Turks, their king, Louis II., slain on the field, with upwards of 20,000 soldiers. In 1687, the Turks were also here defeated by the imperialists under the duke of Lorraine.

MOHAMMED. (*See* MAHOMET.)

MOHAMMED-IBN-ABDALLAH, founder of the Mahometan sect, the Almohades. He was the son of a lamplighter in a Moorish mosque in Spain, and studied at Cordova, and afterwards at Cairo and Bagdad. About 1116, he appeared as a reformer of the religion of Islam, affected an unusual degree of piety, wore ragged garments, and denounced every kind of amusement or gratification of the senses. Assisted by an earnest and talented young Mussulman, Abd-el-Mumen, he propagated his doctrines and attracted a large number of followers, including about 20,000 warlike Arabs and Berbers, by whose aid he endeavoured to dethrone the reigning sultan of Morocco, whom he defeated, but was unable to reduce the city of Morocco. After his death, Abd-el-Mumen became the head of the new sect, and obtained possession of the throne, founding the dynasty of the Almohades. (*See* MOROCCO.)
Died 1130.

MOHAMRAH, *mo-ham'-ra*, a strongly fortified town of Persia, in Khuzistan, on the island of Abadan, formed by two branches of the Euphrates, near the head of the Persian Gulf. It is a place of considerable strategetical importance.

MOHAVE, *mo-have'*, a very thinly populated county of Arizona Territory, United States. **Area**, 10,500 square miles.

MOHAWK, *mo'-hawk*, a river of the state of New York, United States, rising in Lake Oneida, and, after a course of 135 miles, joining the Hudson 10 miles above Albany. There are two large falls, which afford good water power.

MOHILEV, or **MOGILEV**, *mo-he'-lef*, a government or province of the west of European Russia, inclosed by the governments of Smolensk, Tchernigov, Minsk, and Vitepsk. It is mostly an extensive plain, the soil is fertile and the climate mild. There are extensive forests, and large quantities of timber are floated down the rivers to the Black Sea. Corn is cultivated, and immense herds of cattle are pastured. **Area**, 18,189 square miles. **Pop.** 1,146,470.—This district was formerly a portion of Poland, but was seized by Russia in 1772, and was for several years known as White Russia, but was erected into a government in 1802.

MOHILEV, capital of the above government, on the right bank of the Dneiper, 100 miles S.W. of Smolensk. In the centre of the town is a large octagonal square, surrounded with fine buildings. It has government offices, an archbishop's palace, is the seat of both Greek and Roman Catholic archbishoprics, and a favourite residence of the Russian wealthy nobility. The Greek cathedral was built in 1780, and there are 20 Greek, 4 Roman Catholic and 1 Lutheran church. There is a beautiful public promenade. A large export trade to the chief ports of the Baltic and Black Sea is carried on. **Pop.** 50,000.

MOHILEV, a town of European Russia, government of Podolia, on the Dniester, 52 miles S.E. of Kaminez. It has an active trade. **Pop.** 10,000.

MOHILLA, *mo-hil'-la*, one of the Comoro Islands, Indian Ocean, at the Northern entrance of the Mozambique Channel, 18 miles S.E. of Comoro. The chief town is Doang. **Lat.** 12° 20′ S. **Lon.** 44° E.

MÖHLER, JOHANN ADAM, *me(r)'-ler*, German theologian, received his university education at Tübingen, and was ordained priest in 1819. In 1828 he took the degree of doctor, and was appointed professor of theology. He published several works on theological subjects, and in 1832 revised his work on the doctrinal differences between Catholics and Protestants, which excited a vigorous controversy, and was followed by another work on the same subject. So much bitterness was the result, that Möhler quitted Tübingen, and declining invitations to Breslau and Bonn, accepted the chair of biblical exegesis in the university of Munich, in 1835. Three years afterwards he died of consumption.

Born in Wurtemberg, 1796; **died** 1838.

MOHRUNGEN, *mo-roon'-gen*, a town of E. Prussia, 60 miles from Königsberg. **Pop.** 3,100.—Here the Russians were defeated by the French in 1807.

MOIR, DAVID MACBETH, *moir*, a modern poet and prose writer, who was educated for and practised the medical profession. He made his first appearance as an author in 1812, by publishing a small volume of poems, and afterwards became widely known as a contributor to Blackwood's Magazine, his contributions being signed Δ (*Delta*). As a poet, he was tender and pathetic, rather than forcible and original. He was a graceful essayist and a competent man of science, and was, moreover, a kind and excellent man.

Born at Musselburgh, 1798; **died** 1851.

MOISIE, or **MIS-TE-SHIPU** (great river), *mo-i-sé'*, a river of British America. It rises on the high land of Quebec province, and after a course of 250 miles, with many rapids, discharges on the northern shore of the estuary of the St. Lawrence.

MOISSAC, *mwois'-sa*, a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Tarn, 15 miles N.W. of Montauban. The church of St. Pierre, founded in the beginning of the 12th century, has some remarkable sculptures and fine carvings. A large trade is carried on in grain. **Pop.** 4,800.

MOIVRE, ABRAHAM DE, *moivr*, French mathematician, who, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, went to London, where he perfected his studies in the mathematics, and was chosen fellow of the Royal Society. He also became a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He was so highly esteemed by the Royal Society, that he was appointed to arbitrate in the famous dispute between Newton and Liebnitz on the differential calculus. He was the author of a work on Life Annuities, and of several valuable papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

Born at Vitry, France, 1667; **died** at London, 1754.

MOJACAR, *mo'-hai-kar*, a town of Spain, province of Almeria, near the Mediterranean, 40 miles N.E. of Almeria. There are the ruins of an old castle, a town house, a church, and three hermitages. Silver ores are smelted. **Pop.** 4,300.

MOJAISK, or **MOSHAISK**, *mo'-yaisk*, a town of Russia, government of Moscow, on a height at the junction of the Mojaika and the Moskwa, 63 miles S.W. of Moscow. **Pop.** 4,200.

MOKRIN, *mok'-rin*, a town of Hungary, 20 miles from Szigeth. There is a trade in flour, flax, hemp, and cattle. **Pop.** 8,700.

MOKSHANSK, *mok-shansk'*, a town of Russia, government of Penza, on the Mokcha, 28 miles N.W. of Penza. There are six wooden churches and a Greek convent. **Manf.** Woollen cloth. **Pop.** 18,000.—The town sustained a long siege by the Tartars in 1717.

MOLA, *mo'-la*, a city and seaport of Italy, province of Terra di Bari, on the Adriatic, 13 miles from Bari. There are several fine churches. **Pop.** 12,500.

MOLAY, JACQUES DE, *mo'-lai*, the last grand-master of the order of Templars, elected to that high position in 1298. The prodigious wealth of the knights having excited the envy and hatred of Philip the Fair, king of France, he resolved to suppress the order. Accordingly, a violent persecution broke out against the knights, on charges the most absurd and abominable. Molay was tried, condemned, and burnt alive near Paris. He endured his sufferings with the greatest fortitude, and vindicated the innocence of his order to the last.

Born 1244; **died** 1314.

MOLD, *molde*, a market-town and parliamentary borough of Wales, in Flintshire, on the Alun, 12 miles S.W. of Chester. The old church is a very handsome building and there are several chapels and a good market. **Manf.** Cotton goods, and in the parish are iron, coal, and lead mines. Near the town are many relics of antiquity, including Druidic circles, Roman and Saxon earthworks, and an old Welsh castle. **Pop.** 4,534.—A station on the Great Western and London and North-Western railways.

MOLDAU, *mol'-dou*, a large and rapid river of Bohemia, rising in the Böhmerwald mountains, 3,750 feet above the sea, receiving the Wotawa and Begaun, on the left bank, and the Luschnitz and Sazawa on the right, and joining the Elbe a little above Melnik, after a course of 276 miles.

MOLDAU, MOLDAVA, or **SZEPSI**, a market-town of Hungary, on the Bodva, 16 miles from Kaschau. It is surrounded by walls, and has a handsome court-house and a large old church. **Manf.** Leather. A large trade in corn is carried on. **Pop.** 2,500.

MOLDAU-TEIN, a town of the Austrian empire, on the Moldau, 18 miles N. of Budwai. There are a castle, built near the site of an old castle of the Templars, and a bathing establishment with a chalybeate spring. **Pop.** 4,000.

MOLDAVA, *mol-da'-va*, a considerable river rising in the Carpathian mountains, and, after a course of 100 miles, joining the Sereth, 36 miles from Jassy.

MOLDAVIA, *mol-dai'-ve-a*, one of the Danubian Principalities, or Roumelia, bounded N. and E. by Russia, S. by Wallachia and the Danube, and W. by the Austrian empire. Geographically it is part of the steppes or pastoral plains of south Russia, but in the western part is traversed by the Carpathians. There are extensive forests, and immense numbers of horses and cattle are reared on the plains, where the pasture is abundant. Bees are extensively reared. It is believed that minerals and precious stones are abundant, but they are not worked.

Rivers.—The principal are the Danube, the Pruth, and the Sereth. The Pralitz and Dorohoe are the principal lakes.

Area.—18,142 square miles.

Pop.—1,500,000.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 13 districts; the capital is JASSY, but GALATZ is the most important commercial town.

(*See* DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.)

MOLDOVA, *mol-do'-va*, a town of Hungary 56 miles E. of Belgrade. There are copper mines and smelting furnaces in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3,000.

MOLE, LOUIS MATHIEU, Count, *mo'-lai*, French statesman, whose father was president of the parliament of Paris, and died by guillotine, and his mother a daughter of Malesherbes. He exhibited precocious talents, and at the age of 24 published a pamphlet defending the government of Napoleon. His rise was rapid through several offices of state to a place in the cabinet and the title of count. After the return of Napoleon from Elba, he withdrew his support and refused to sit in the chamber of peers, and after the abdication of Napoleon, he voted for the death of Ney. In 1817 he held the office of Minister of Marine for a short time, was minister of foreign affairs under Louis Philippe in 1830, and in 1836 succeeded Thiers as Prime Minister, but resigned in 1839. In 1840 he was chosen a member of the Academy. He was a constitutional liberal, alike detesting anarchy and despotism. After the *coup d'état* he withdrew entirely from political life.

Born at Paris, 1781; **died** at Champlâtreux, 1855.

MOLENBEEK (ST. JEAN), *mo'-len-beek*, a town of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Senne. There are a fine church, and many elegant villas in the vicinity. **Manf.** Carriages, leather, iron, and pottery. There are breweries, distilleries, and saw and flour mills. **Pop.** 41,022.

MOLESWORTH, LORD ROBERT, *moles'-werth*, a nobleman who contributed so effectually to the revolution of 1688, that William III. admitted him of the privy council, and despatched him upon an embassy to the court of Denmark. Having given some offence at Copenhagen, he was recalled, and, after his return to England, published an account of the kingdom of Denmark, which enjoyed great popularity. Under George I. he acted as commissioner of trade and plantations. The same monarch also advanced him to the Irish peerage in 1716.

Born at Dublin, 1656; **died** 1725.

MOLESWORTH, SIR WILLIAM, English statesman and man of letters, who was the eighth baronet in his family, an old Cornish one, originally of Irish extraction. After spending some time at Cambridge university (from which he was expelled for sending a challenge to his tutor) and Edinburgh, where an Italian refugee was his tutor in classics, metaphysics, and mathematics, he repaired to Germany. Philology and history were his chief studies in the latter country; and, after completing his collegiate course, he made the tour of Europe, and returned to his native land in 1831. In the year following he was returned to parliament as member for East Cornwall; was re-elected in 1834; but, in 1837, declining to contest this seat, he sought and obtained the suffrages of Leeds. He represented this latter place until 1841, after which time he remained out of parliament several years. The constituency of Southwark chose him as their representative in 1845, and in that capacity he sat in the House of Commons until his death. In the Aberdeen administration of 1853, he was appointed first commissioner of public works, and in 1855 he commenced his short but brilliant career as secretary for the colonies. As a speaker, he was too philosophical to be generally popular. These were the orations on the colonies, the state of the nation and condition of the people, and on transportation. He was a leader of the "philosophical radicals," and a close friend of Bentham and James Mill; for some time the proprietor and conductor, in conjunction with his friend John Stuart Mill, of the "Westminster Review." Many valuable articles from his pen likewise appeared in the newspapers and periodicals. A noble edition of the works of Thomas Hobbes (*see* HOBBES), was produced by him at his own expense.

Born in Cornwall, 1810; **died** 1854.

MOLFETTA, *mol-fet'-ta*, a city of Southern Italy, province of Terra di Bara, on the Adriatic, 18 miles N.W. of Bari. It is partly enclosed by walls, and has a splendid cathedral, and a number of churches. Almonds, oranges, and olives are cultivated in the neighbourhood, and many interesting relics of antiquity have been found. **Pop.** 29,697.

MOLIÈRE, JEAN BAPTISTE, *mol'-e-air*, the greatest comic dramatist of France. His real name was Poquelin, and his father, who was a tapestry-maker, intended him for the same business; but young Poquelin being in the habit of visiting the theatre, conceived a violent inclination for the stage. At the age of 14 he commenced his studies under the Jesuits in the college of Clermont, Paris, made rapid progress in belles lettres, studied law, and passed as an advocate. His father becoming reduced in circumstances, the youth associated himself with some persons of his own age, who had a like attachment to dramatic representation, and who formed a company of strolling players; performing in the faubourgs of Paris and the provinces, but not neglecting classical and other studies. It was in consequence of this connection that he took the name of Molière. This event took place in the year 1645. He subsequently went with his players to Lyons, where, in 1653, he brought out his first comedy, entitled "L'Étourdi," or, the Blunderer, which piece was received with great applause, and greatly pleased the prince de Conti, who had known the author at college. That prince offered to make him his secretary, which honourable station Molière declined, saying that, "though he was a passable author, he should make but a bad secretary." After performing at various places, Molière's company visited Paris, where, in 1658, by the interest of the prince, they performed several of his plays before Louis XIV., who took the troupe into his own service, and gave their leader a pension. During the subsequent fifteen years, Molière worked hard as a dramatic author and actor, and received many substan-

tial marks of the royal favour. His best pieces, "Les Précieuses Ridicules," "Sganarelle," "L'Earle des Maris," "Le Tartuffe," "Le Medecin Malgré Lui," "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," "Les Femmes Savantes," and others followed in rapid succession. His last piece, "L'Hypocondriaque; ou, le Malade Imaginaire," occasioned his death; for, by his exertions in performing Argan, the principal character, he was seized with a convulsion, of which he died. The archbishop of Paris refused to allow his remains to be interred in consecrated ground, on account of his profession, till he was compelled to do so by the king, and the body was deposited in the cemetery of St. Joseph, from which it was removed in 1792 to the Museum of French Monuments, and in 1817 to Père Lachaise. Molière left a widow, with whom he had lived a very unhappy life, and who married a comedian named Guerin, and died in 1728, aged 92. The works of Molière have been translated into English; and several of his comedies have been adapted to our stage with success. As a comic dramatist Molière has no equal, Shakspeare excepted.

Born at Paris, 1622; **died** 1673.

MOLINA, LUIS, *mo-le'-na*, Spanish Jesuit, who entered the Society of Jesus, when 18 years old, and completed his studies at Coimbra, after which he was professor of divinity at Evora during twenty years. He wrote many learned theological works, among them a treatise on grace and free will, which occasioned great disputes afterwards between the Jesuits and Dominicans, the latter order accusing Molina of reviving Pelagianism.

Born at Cuença, 1535; **died** at Madrid, 1600.

MOLINE, *mo-leen'*, a city of Rock Island county, Illinois, United States, on the east bank of the Mississippi, 179 miles S.W. of Chicago. The river is divided by an island three miles long, and there are rapids which afford a great amount of water power. **Manf.** Agricultural implements, woollens, iron, and machinery. There are extensive coal fields in the vicinity. **Pop.** 7,800.

MOLINOS, MIGUEL DE, *mo-le'-nose*, a Spanish divine, descended from a noble family. He was educated at Pampeluna and Coimbra, taking his theological degree at the latter university. He went to Rome, where he acquired a high reputation as a confessor and spiritual director, refusing ecclesiastical preferment. He published a book called the "Spiritual Guide," in which he maintained that man must annihilate himself, or reduce his mind to an absolute quiescence, in order to enjoy God, and, by implication, that the soul may attain such an entire independence of the body, that the greatest bodily excesses will not impair the spiritual condition. For this he was sent to the prison of the Inquisition, where he died. The religious opinions of Molinos occasioned great disputes in France, where they were known by the name of "quietism," on account of the passive disposition of mind which they inculcate.

Born at Patacina, 1627; **died** 1696.

MOLIQUE, WILHELM BERNARD, *mo-leek'*, German violinist and composer. At the age of 18 he was appointed first violinist to the Bavarian court. From 1826 to 1849 he was concert director at Stuttgart. He wrote "Abraham," an oratorio, and several orchestral works, but his fame chiefly rests upon his compositions for the violin. In 1861 he was appointed professor of composition, at the Royal Academy of Music in London.

Born at Nuremberg, 1802; **died** at Cannstadt, 1869.

MÖLK, or MELK, *me(r)lk*, a town of the Austrian empire, province of Lower Austria, on the right bank of the Danube, 43 miles W. of Vienna. On a lofty rock near the town is a splendid Benedictine Abbey, and a magnificently adorned church, a large and valuable library, and a fine collection of paintings. The town is one of the Danubian steamboat stations. **Pop.** 3,000.

MOLL, *mol*, a town of Belgium, province of Antwerp, on the right bank of the Moll-Neohe, 32 miles E. of Antwerp. There are a fine church, four chapels, and an hospital. **Manf.** Woollens, tobacco, leather, and bricks. **Pop.** 5,400.

MOLLOY, CHARLES, *mol'-loi*, a dramatic writer, who became a student of the Middle Temple, and was the editor of a periodical paper, called "Common Sense." His plays are, "The Perplexed Couple," "The Coquette," and "The Half-pay Officers."

Born in Dublin, 1706; **died** 1766.

MOLO, *mo'-lo*, a city of the Philippine Islands, on an island of the same name. **Pop.** 7,544.

MOLOCH, or MOLECH, the fire-god, the supreme national idol of the Ammonites, identical with the Chemosh of the Moabites.

MOLOGA, *mo-lo'-ga*, an ancient town of European Russia, government of Jaroslav, near the confluence of the Mologa and Volga, 68 miles N.W. of Jaroslov. There is a considerable transit trade by river, especially in timber. **Pop.** 3,800.

MOLOKAI, or MOROTOI, *mo-lo-ki'*, one of the Sandwich Islands, Pacific Ocean. It is 40 miles long, about 9 broad, and traversed by a chain of lofty volcanic mountains. About two-thirds of the island is barren, and the inhabitants are very poor. **Pop.** 5,000.

MOLORCHUS, *mo-lor'-kus*, in Greek legend, an old shepherd near Cleonæ, who received Hercules with great hospitality. The hero, to repay the kindness he received, destroyed the Nemæan lion, which laid waste the neighbouring country; and therefore the Nemæan games instituted on this occasion are to be understood by the words "Ludus Molorchi."

MOLSHEIM, *molz'-hime*, a town of Germany, in Alsace, on the Bruche, 11 miles S.W. of Strasburg. The church is a mixture of Gothic and modern architecture, with very elegant bell-tower. **Manf.** Hardware goods, cutlery, paper, and tapes. **Pop.** 3,300.

MOLTKE, HELMUTH KARL BERNARD, Count de, *molt'-ke*, Prussian general, descended from an old Mecklenburg family, studied at the military academy at Copenhagen, and in 1822 passed into that of Prussia. In 1835 he proceeded to the East, and was presented to Mahmoud, the Sultan, at the Ottoman porte, where he remained for several years, at the desire of the Sultan, initiating the Turkish troops in the new theories of strategy, and directing the military reforms of the empire. After assisting in the Syrian campaign of 1839, he returned to Prussia, and was nominated in 1846 aide-de-camp to prince Henry, who died the following year. In 1856 he became aide-de-camp to prince Frederick William, and two years later he was appointed chief of the army staff. In 1859 he planned an expedition which the prompt conclusion of the peace of Villafranca, between France and Austria, prevented from being carried into execution. In 1864 he took a prominent part in planning the strategic operations of the war against Denmark, and was attached as chief of the military

staff to prince Frederick Charles, who was called to the command of the allied troops. The following year, in anticipation of a rupture with Austria, von Moltke was actively employed in preparing the plan of a campaign, and when, in 1866, war was declared, every detail as previously arranged was faithfully carried out. Promoted to the rank of general of infantry, he accompanied the king, who took the command-in-chief of the expedition, and was at his side at the battle of Sadowa. Under his direction the victorious troops marched upon Vienna. On the 22nd July general von Moltke granted a truce of five days, during which time an armistice was concluded, accompanied with the preliminaries of a peace, humiliating to the Austrian empire and promoting the ambitious projects of Prussia. On this occasion the king of Prussia conferred upon von Moltke the order of the Black Eagle. When war between France and Germany was declared, on the 15th July, 1870, this great strategist had prepared the most elaborate plan of a campaign that was ever entered upon. Appointed second in command of the Prussian forces headed by king William, who accompanied the expedition in person as commander-in-chief, general von Moltke was the presiding genius of all those masterly operations which led up to the capture of Sedan and the surrender of the French emperor, and which ultimately culminated in the capitulation of Paris, on January 28, 1871. General von Moltke was created account of the German empire on his seventieth birthday, October 28, 1870.

Born at Griewitz, in Mecklenburg, October 28, 1800.

MOLTON, SOUTH, *mole'-ton*, a market town and municipal borough of Devonshire, on the Mole, 12 miles E. of Barnstaple. There are a fine old church, several other places of worship, a handsome town hall, and a large market place. **Manf.** Woollens and lace. **Pop.** 4,000.—A station on the Great Western railway.

MOLUCCAS, or SPICE ISLANDS, *moluk'-kas*, the name given to islands of the Asiatic archipelago, lying to the east of Celebes, comprising AMBOYNA, BANDA, CERAM, TERNATE, TIDORES, the Ulliaser group, and some smaller islands. They are chiefly famous for the production of spices, particularly nutmegs and cloves. **Pop.** 346,055.—They were taken by the British from the Dutch, but were restored in 1814.

MOLYNEUX, WILLIAM, mathematician, who received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, after which he entered as a student of the Middle Temple, London. The Philosophical Society, established at Dublin in 1683, owed its origin to his endeavours, and he became the first secretary. Soon after, he was appointed surveyor-general of the works and chief engineer. In 1685 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and in 1689 settled with his family at Chester, where he employed himself in finishing his "Treatise on Dioptrics," which was published in 1692. In this year he returned to Dublin, and was chosen one of the representatives for that city. Besides the above, he wrote: "Sciothericum Telescopium;" or, a description of a Telescopic Dial invented by him; also, "The Case of Ireland stated, in relation to its being bound by Acts of Parliament in England;" some papers in the "Philosophical Transactions;" and several letters between him and Mr. Locke.

Born at Dublin, 1656; died 1698.

MOMBARUZZO, *mom'-ba-rut-zo*, a town of northern Italy, province of Alessandria, on the Cervino. There are three churches, an old convent, and the remains of a feudal castle. There is a trade in corn, wine, and wood. **Pop.** 2,500.

MOMBAS, or MOMBASAH, *mom-bas'*, a small island on the east coast of Africa, formed by two streams, the Yombo on the north, and the Penha on the south. The island is only about 3 miles long and 2 wide, has rocky shores, and a good harbour at Mombas, the town; a place of some importance as a Portuguese settlement in the 16th and 17th centuries, but now in a ruinous condition. The possession of the island has been warmly contested, and it now belongs to the Sultan of Muscat. **Pop.** 6,000. **Lat.** 4° 6′ S. **Lon.** 39° 49′ E.

MOMBERCELLI, *mom-ber-chel'-le*, a town of northern Italy, province of Alessandria, on the right bank of the Tiglione. **Pop.** 3,000.

MOMMSEN, CHRISTIAN MATTHIAS THEODOR, *mom'-sen*, German historian, best known in this country by his "Earliest Inhabitants of Italy," and his "History of Rome;" but he is also the author of several other learned works, of great value, on numismatics, philology, and other subjects connected with antiquarian research. He edited a magnificent work on Latin inscriptions, which was published by the Prussian Academy of Science, and another work on Roman coins. He studied at the universities of Altona and Kiel, was professor of jurisprudence at Leipsic, but deprived in 1849 on account of his political opinions, and afterwards professor at Zurich and Breslau, and in 1858 was appointed professor of Roman archæology at Berlin. In 1874 he was restored to his professorship at Leipsic.

Born at Garding, in Schleswig, 1817.

MOMPOX, *mom'-pox* (Sp. *mom'-poj*), a city of Colombia, South America, on the Magdalena, 110 miles S. of Cartagena. It stands in a marshy uncultivated country, but is said to be well built. **Pop.** 10,000. **Lat.** 9° 14′ 20″ N. **Lon.** 74° 27′ 30″ W.

MOMUS, *mo'-mus*, in Greek mythology, the god of pleasantry among the ancients, son of Nox, according to Hesiod. He was continually employed in satirising the gods, and whatever they did was freely turned into ridicule. Vulcan, Minerva, Venus, &c., all alike experienced the shafts of his censure and satire. Such illiberal reflections, however, upon the gods, were the cause of his being driven from Olympus. He is generally represented raising a mask from his face, and holding a fool's bauble in his hand.

MONACO, *mon'-a-ko*, a small principality of Italy. It consists now only of the town of Monaco, prettily situated on a rocky promontory, 8 miles E. of Nice. Before 1861, it formed, with Mentone and Roccabruna, and a fertile territory about 52 square miles in extent, an independent principality; but Mentone and Roccabruna having been sold to France, the town is now the sole possession of the prince. It is much resorted to as a pleasure resort, and the greater part of the revenue is derived from the gambling tables in the casino. **Pop.** 2,000.

MONAGHAN, *mon'-a-han*, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded N. by Tyrone, E. by Armagh and Louth, W. by Fermanagh, and S. by Meath and Cavan. It is generally undulating, but in the north-west and east are hills reaching an altitude of 1,250 feet, and in many parts interspersed with bogs and small lakes.

Rivers.—The Lagan, the Fane, the Glyde, the Finn,

and the Blackwater. There are numerous lakes, some of them considerable sheets of water.

Area.—500 square miles.

Pop.—102,590.

Chief Towns.—MONAGHAN, the capital; Carrickmacross, Castle Blayney, and Clones.

Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county.

MONAGHAN, the capital of the above county, 76 miles N.W. of Dublin. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral and college, market house, courthouse, and infirmary. **Manf.** Linen. **Pop.** 3,700.

MONASSA, *mo-nas'-sa*, a town of India, in Holkar's dominions, 18 miles E. of Neemuch, at an elevation of 1,440 feet above the sea level. **Pop.** 4,200.

MONASTIR, TOLI-MENASTIR, or **BITOLIA**, *mon-as-teer'*, a town of European Turkey, on one of the tributary streams of the Marritza, or Hebrus, 90 miles N.W of Salonica. There are 11 mosques and well-stocked bazaars. A very large trade is carried on with Constantinople, Vienna, Trieste, and Salonica. **Pop.** 45,000. mostly Greeks and Bulgarians.

MONASTIR, a town of North Africa, 80 miles from Tunis. **Manf.** Woollen and camlet fabrics. **Pop.** 12,000.

MONBODDO, JAMES BURNET, Lord, *mon-bod'-do*, a learned Scotch writer, and one of the lords of the Court of Session. He received his education at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and at the university of Gröningen. In 1737 he returned to Scotland, commenced the practice of the legal profession, greatly distinguished himself as an advocate in the famous Douglas case, and was, in 1767, elevated to the bench. His most important works were, a "Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of Language," and "Ancient Metaphysics." He held the singular notion, that men were only a civilised species of monkeys, and that the savage state was that in which virtue and happiness could be best attained. This extravagant love of the ancients led him to make, like them, supper his principal meal, and at these entertainments, he had Dr. Nash, Dr. Hutton, and many of the learned of Edinburgh, as his guests. Shortly before his death he published a work on "Ancient Metaphysics."

Born at Monboddo, Kincardineshire, 1714; **died** at Edinburgh, 1799.

MONBUTTOO, *mon-but-too'*, a country of Central Africa, between lat. 3° and 4° N., and lon. 28° and 29° E. The German traveller Schweinfurth describes it as a table land, 2,500 feet above the sea. Very fertile. **Area.** About 4,000 square miles. **Pop.** About 1,000,000, of lighter complexion than other people of Central Africa.

MONCADA, FRANCESCO DE, *mon-kai'-da*, Conde de Osona, Spanish historian, was the son of the viceroy of Valencia, and descended from a noble family. He was appointed ambassador to Vienna, and afterwards governor of the Netherlands. He was killed while besieging Goch, a fortress of the duchy of Cleves. He wrote a history of the expedition of the Catalonians and Aragonese against the Turks which is considered one of the masterpieces of Spanish historical literature.

Born at Valencia, 1586; **died** 1635.

MONCALIERI, *mon'-kal-ye-air'-e*, a town of Italy, province of Torino, on the right bank of the Po, 5 miles above Turin. There are a royal palace and other fine buildings. A large cattle fair is held here in October. **Pop.** 9,900.

MONCALVO, *mon-kal'-vo*, a town of northern Italy, province of Alessandria, 21 miles N.W. of the town of that name. There are the remains of a strong citadel, a palace, two fine churches, a college, and two hospitals. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, silk, sacking, and leather. A trade is carried on in corn, cattle, and wine. **Pop.** 3,000.

MONCHABO, or **MONKSOBO**, *mon-ka'-bo*, a central town of Burmah, 28 miles N. of Ava. It is enclosed by a strong wall. **Pop.** 4,000.

MONCKTON, *monk'-ton*, a town and port of New Brunswick, dominion of Canada, on the Petitcodiac river, 89 miles N.E. of St. John's. There is an excellent harbour. There are large railway workshops. **Pop.** 5,372.

MONDANIA, or **MOUDANIA**, *mon-da-ne-a*, a maritime town of Asiatic Turkey, beautifully situated on the south-eastern shore of the Sea of Marmora. **Pop.** 3,000, Turks and Greeks. It is the usual place of embarkation for Constantinople.

MONDONEDO, *mon-don-nai'-do*, a city of Spain, province of Lugo, 29 miles N.E. of the town of that name. There are a cathedral, built in 1640, an episcopal palace, two hospitals, and various educational establishments. **Manf.** Leather, pottery, hats, and bells. Agriculture and cattle rearing are important industries. **Pop.** 7,000.

MONDOVI, *mon-do-ve'*, a town of northern Italy, province of Cuneo, near the river Ellero, 50 miles S. of Turin. It is divided into four parts: the town proper, called Piazza, on the mountains and the three suburbs, Carassone, Breo, and Piandella Valle, built at the bottom. The town proper is walled, has a small citadel, and contains a cathedral, episcopal palace, a great number of religious houses and churches, college, and schools. **Manf.** Silk, cloth, and bonnet-straw. **Pop.** 17,000. Here, in 1796, the French, under Napoleon I., defeated the Sardinian troops, under Colli, and in 1799 the town was sacked by the French, under Soult.

MONDROGON, *mon-drog'-on*, a walled town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, on the Deva, 24 miles S.E. of Tolosa. There are iron mines and stone quarries in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 2,500.

MONEIN, *mon-ain(g)'*, a town of France, department Basses-Pyrénées, 11 miles W. of Pau. There are a salt spring, and mines of copper, iron, and lead. **Pop.** 4,800.

MONFALCONE, *mon-fal-ko'-ne*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Illyria, near the Gulf of Trieste, 10 miles S.W. of Gorz. There is a small harbour. **Pop.** 3,000.

MONFORTE, *mon-for'-te*, a town of Spain, province of Alicante, on the Vinalpo, 14 miles W. of Alicante. There is an ancient castle, within which is the parish church. **Pop.** 3,200.

MONFORTE (DE LEMUS), a town of Spain, province of Lugo, 28 miles S. of the town of that name. It is surrounded by walls. There are two churches, a town house, a benedictine monastery, nunnery, and other ecclesiastical establishments. **Manf.** Biscuits, which are in great repute. Wine, hams, and bacon are exported. **Pop.** 5,200.

MONFRICI, *mon-fre'-che*, a town of Sicily, province of Girgente, 11 miles N.W. of Sciacca. **Pop.** 6,000.

MONGAULT, NICHOLAS HUBERT DE, *mawn-golte'*, a learned French ecclesiastic, who was educated in the congregation of the Oratory, and became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and tutor to the duke de Chartres. His works are a French translation of Herodian, and another of

Cicero's Letters to Atticus; and dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions.

Born at Paris, 1674; **died** 1746.

MONGE, GASPARD, *mawnzh*, French geometrician, the son of an hotel-keeper, studied natural philosophy at the Oratorian college at Lyons, and afterwards at the artillery school at Menzières, where, in 1772, he became tutor and professor. In 1780 he became member of the Academy of Sciences, and, three years afterwards, was appointed examiner of naval aspirants. In 1780 he was chosen a member of the French Academy, and in the same year appointed professor of hydrodynamics at the Louvre. Energetically espousing the principles of the Revolution, he became, in 1792, minister of marine, which post proving to be little in accordance with his genius, he renounced the employment soon afterwards, and turned his attention to providing his country with the most efficient methods of defence. He was one of the founders of the Polytechnic school, accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and became president of the Institute of Cairo. The emperor subsequently nominated him senator, Count de Peluse, and loaded him with honours. After the Restoration, however, he fell into disgrace. His various works on geometry are among the clearest and best in the French language.

Born at Beaune, 1746; **died** 1818.

MONGHIER, or **MONGHYR,** *mon-geer'*, a city of British India, on the right bank of the Ganges, 80 miles from Patna. It is situate on a rocky height, and has fine European and other residences, being much resorted to on account of the salubrity of the climate. **Manf.** Cutlery and firearms. **Pop.** 55,372. **Lat.** 25° 23′ N. **Lon.** 86° 30′ E.

MONGOLIA, *mon-go'-le-a*, an extensive region in the north-eastern part of Asia, a dependency of the Chinese empire, to the N. and N.W. of China, and filling most of the space between that empire and Asiatic Russia. A considerable portion is occupied by the great sandy desert of GOBI, and there are lofty chains of mountains, the summits of which are well wooded with pine, elm, birch, and white poplar. The principal range is the Altai, which under various names extends as far to the N.E. as the Amoor. The climate is intensely cold on the plains in winter, but in summer the heat is intense. There are many fertile but little-cultivated spots, the inhabitants chiefly depending on the supplies they receive from China in exchange for cattle and sheep. Wild horses, wolves, goats, and fur-bearing animals, are numerous.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Hoang-ho, or Yellow River, in the south-east; the Siramuren and its branches in the south; the Selenga, Orkhon, and Tola, which unite their streams and flow into Lake Baikal; the Kerlon, Onon, and other tributaries of the Amoor. There are several lakes, the largest being Upsa-nor, Attai-nor, Alak-nor, and Iki-aval, in the north-west, and Koko-nor (or Azure Sea) in the south, and Oling and Dzaring near the sources of the Yellow River.

Area.—1,288,035 square miles.

Pop.—2,500,000, wandering hordes of that nomadic race which, under the name of Mongols, or Moguls, has been so celebrated. They are Buddhists, living under various chiefs, and paying tribute to the Chinese emperor, who returns them presents to a greater amount.

Divisions.—There are four principal regions:—Inner Mongolia, between the great wall and the desert of Gobi; Outer Mongolia, between the desert and the Altai mountains; the country west of the Ala-shan ranges; and Uliassutai and its dependencies.

Lat. 37°—54° N. **Lon.** 85°—125° E.

MONGRANDO, *mon-gran'-do*, a town of northern Italy, on the Elvo, 35 miles N.E. of Turin. **Manf.** Hardware. There is a trade in wine and rice. **Pop.** 3,800.

MONISTROL SUR LOIRE, *mo'-nis-trol*, a town of France, department Haute-Loire. **Manf.** Lace, blonde, ribbons, satin, paper, leather, and ironware. There are important grain markets. **Pop.** 4,800.

MONITEAU, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area,** 400 square miles. **Pop.** 14,346. The capital is California.

MONK, GEORGE. (*See* **ALBEMARLE, Duke of.**)

MONMOUTH, *mon'-mouth*, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough (with Newport and Usk), capital of Monmouthshire, at the confluence of the rivers Monnow and Wye, 17 miles S. of Hereford. There are still some remains of its ancient castle, erected before the Conquest, a residence of John of Gaunt, and the birthplace of Henry V. Its principal buildings are a church built in the 14th century, and having a lofty spire, a town-hall, and schools. **Manf.** Paper, bar-iron, and tin plates. **Pop.** 6,112.

MONMOUTH, a county of New Jersey, United States. **Area,** 800 square miles. **Pop.** 55,538. The capital is Freehold.

MONMOUTH, the capital of Warren county, Illinois, United States, 90 miles N.W. of Springfield. There are a college and theological seminary, both belonging to the United Presbyterians. **Manf.** Agricultural implements and joinery. **Pop.** 5,000.

MONMOUTH, JAMES, *Duke of*, natural son of Charles II. and Lucy Walters, who, coming to England in 1656, during the Commonwealth, was at first committed to the Tower, but allowed to retire to France, where she died. Her son was taken care of by Lord Crofts, and was known as James Crofts, but, at his father's restoration, was created earl of Orkney, and, at a subsequent period, became duke of Monmouth and knight of the Garter. He had previously, at the age of 16, married Anne, daughter of the duke of Buccleuch, with whom he lived unhappily. He was for some time in the service of France, with an English regiment, and signalized himself against the Dutch; for which he was created lieutenant-general. The party opposed to the succession of the duke of York asserted that Monmouth was the legitimate heir to the crown, but the king formally announced that he had not married Lucy Walters. On his return to England he was sent, in 1679, to quell an insurrection in Scotland, which he succeeded in doing, gaining the famous victory over the Covenanters at Bothwell Bridge; but he was severely censured for his want of severity, which, however, gained him the warm support of the English Nonconformists. He was exiled to Holland, but was permitted to return to England in the following year, and was received with joyful popular demonstrations. The excitement attending his visits to the west of England and some of the northern counties alarmed the duke of York, who influenced the king to order Monmouth to be arrested at Stafford. He then confessed that he had been concerned in the Rye House plot, but on his promise of allegiance to the duke of York should he succeed to the throne, the king pardoned his son, who fled to Holland, and remained there until the death of Charles. Monmouth then, at the head of a large body of friends, set out an expedition to England, proclaimed James a murderer and usurper, and landed at Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire. At Taunton he was proclaimed king; but three weeks after he landed his small army was completely routed at Sedgemoor, by the earl of Faversham, who commanded the king's forces. Monmouth fled from the field, and was captured in a ditch, in a wretched and starving condition. He

was taken to London, and made abject appeals for mercy, but James was inflexible, and he was beheaded on Tower Hill. The infamous Jeffreys was sent to punish the adherents of the unhappy man, and the terrible "Bloody Assize" showed how efficiently he did his sanguinary work. An attempted rising in Scotland, under Argyll, intended to assist Monmouth, also disastrously failed. His wife, who survived him 47 years, married Charles, Lord Cornwallis. She is the "Duchess" of the introduction to Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Monmouth himself is the "Absalom" of Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel."

Born at Rotterdam, 1649; **died** 1685.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, *mon'-mouth-sheer*, a maritime county of England, on the borders of Wales, bounded S. by the estuary of the Severn, N. by the counties of Hereford and Brecknock, W. by Glamorgan, and E. by Gloucester. The coast-line is 22 miles long, and the surface of the county generally is extremely diversified, rising to the N. and N.W. to an elevation of 1860 feet. The soil is on the whole fertile, especially in the valleys of the Wye and Usk. In the south are large tracts of moor or marsh lands, of a deep rich loamy soil in some places, and a black peaty earth in others. The marsh lands along the coast are many of them subject to inundations of the sea; and great dykes have been raised for their protection, chiefly in the extensive levels of Caldecot and Wentloog. In the western and hilly part of the county the soil is barren, and of a thin, peaty nature. The scenery of the county is very beautiful, and there are many interesting ancient edifices, especially Raglan, Caldecot, and Chepstow castles, and Llantheny and Tintern abbeys. There are many Roman antiquities.

Rivers.—The principal are the Monnow, the Wye, the Usk, the Ebbw, flowing into the Severn, besides a number of smaller streams.

Minerals.—Iron-stone, lead, coal, limestone of the finest kind, brescia for millstones, and valuable building-stone.

Manf.—Principally iron.

Area.—575 square miles.

Pop.—211,374.

Chief Towns.—MONMOUTH, the capital; NEWPORT and USK.

Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county, and one for Monmouth.

History.—This county, formerly belonging to Wales, was made an English county in the reign of Henry VIII.

MONNOYER, JEAN BAPTIST, *mon-nwoi'-yai*, a celebrated fruit and flower-painter, who was employed by Le Brun to decorate the palace at Versailles with examples of his art, and became member of the French Academy of Painters. His fame reaching England, he was invited to London about 1680, by the duke of Montague, to embellish his house (the late British Museum). He also decorated the mansions of several of the English nobility, and some flower-pieces by him are at Hampton-Court Palace. He etched a collection of his own designs, which was published in a folio volume.

Born at Lille, 1635; **died** in London, 1699.

MONO, *mo'-no*, a county of California, United States. **Area**, 4,176 square miles. **Pop.** 7,499. The chief place is Bridgeport.

MONOMOEZI, *mo-no-mo-ai'-za*, the name given by the Portuguese geographers of the 16th and 17th centuries to a great district or empire of Eastern Africa, lying to the west of Lake Nyassa. It is now divided into several independent kingdoms.

MONOMOTAFA, *mon'-o-mo-ta'-fa*, an extensive region of Southern Africa, comprising that portion of the continent south of the Zambesi, so named by the early Portuguese missionaries.

MONONA, *mo-no'-na*, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 9,055. The capital is Onawa.

MONONGAHELA, *mo'-non-gai-he'-la*, a river of the United States, rising near the Laine Mountains, Virginia, which, after a course of 300 miles, unites with the Alleghany at Pittsburg, and forms the Ohio. The Cheat and the Youghiogeny are the principal affluents.

MONONGALIA, *mo'-non-gai'-li-a*, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area**, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 15,000.

MONOPOLI, *mo-nop'-o-le*, a seaport-town of Italy, province of Terra di Bari, on the Adriatic, 28 miles S.E. of Bari. It is surrounded by walls, contains a cathedral and a number of churches, and a fortress. **Manf.** Hemp and cotton stuffs. **Pop.** 20,835.

MONOR, *mon'-or*, a town of Hungary, 20 miles S.E. of Pesth. **Pop.** 4,700, chiefly Protestants

MONOSTORSZEG, *mon-os-tors'-zag*, a town of Hungary, county of Bacs, on the left bank of the Danube, 41 miles S.E. of Tünfkerchen. There is a trade in corn, wine, flax, wood, and cattle. **Pop.** 4,900.

MONOVAR, *mon-o-var'*, a town of Spain, province of Alicante, on the Vinalpo, 22 miles N.E. of Alicante. It is defended by a castle and other fortifications. There are five squares, the largest used as a market-place and bull-ring. **Manf.** Leather, linen, serges, blankets and other woollen stuffs, soft soap, brandy, and liqueurs. **Pop.** 7,600.

MONREALE, *mon'-rai-a'-lai*, a city of Sicily, province of Palermo, 5 miles S.W. of the city of that name. It stands on a steep hill, and has a cathedral, palace, and several conventual establishments. There is an export trade in oil, corn, and fruit. **Pop.** 20,000.

MONRO, ALEXANDER, *mun-ro'*, a celebrated Scotch physician and anatomist, who studied at London and Leyden under Boerhaave. In 1719 he returned to Edinburgh, and was appointed professor of anatomy in the university. He was one of the promoters of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, received the M.D. degree in 1756, and in the same year was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of the Royal Academy of Surgery at Paris. His most important and valuable works are, "Osteology;" "Anatomy of the Nerves;" several papers in the "Medical Essays of Edinburgh;" and on the "Success of Inoculation in Edinburgh." He also published some literary essays.

Born in London, 1697; **died** 1767.

MONRO, ALEXANDER, youngest son of the preceding, and also an eminent physician and anatomist. He studied at Edinburgh, and at the age of 22 was appointed joint professor with his father, whom he afterwards succeeded. He was secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He wrote treatises on the veins, the nervous system, and other physiological subjects. His son, also an eminent anatomist, was joined with him in the professorship, so that Alexander Monro *primus*, *secundus*, and *tertius*, appear in the annals of the university.

Born at Edinburgh, 1733; **died** 1817.

MONROE, JAMES, fifth president of the United States, was descended from a Scotch cava-

ier, who, in the Commonwealth time, emigrated to Virginia. He entered the American Army of Independence, as volunteer, in his 16th year, and, at the close of the war, became colonel, on the recommendation of General Washington. He next studied the law at the William and Mary College, in Virginia, and was sent as representative of Westmoreland county in the legislature. After forming a member of the senatorial body of the United States for three years, General Washington appointed him minister to France. In 1796 he was recalled, on account of his extreme sympathy with the Revolutionary government; but was, two years afterwards, chosen as governor by his native state of Virginia. He held that office for three years, at the end of which he again went to France as United States minister. While in Paris, he negotiated the purchases of New Orleans and Louisiana. He next represented his native country at the courts of Spain and Great Britain, and, in 1808, returned home. After serving as secretary of state under President Madison, he was chosen president, in 1816, and re-elected in 1821. The most important measures of his presidency were the Missouri compromise on the slavery question, and the recognition of the independence of Mexico and the republics of South America. The line of policy known as the "Monroe Doctrine" was first declared by Monroe. It announces the policy of the United States to be not to interfere with the affairs of Europe, nor permit the Old World to interfere with the system of the New. Upon the termination of his presidentship, he retired to Virginia, where he acted as a justice of the peace. During the last years of his life, he lived at New York. It is noticeable that his death, like that of Adams and Jefferson, his predecessors, occurred on the 4th of July, the anniversary of the independence of the States.

Born in Westmoreland, Virginia, 1758; **died** at New York, 1831.

MONROE, the name of 17 counties of the United States:—

ALABAMA.—**Area,** 980 square miles. **Pop.** 17,091, more than half being coloured. The capital is Claiborne.
ARKANSAS.—**Area,** 1,040 square miles. **Pop.** 9,574, more than 3,000 being coloured.
FLORIDA.—**Area,** 3,060 square miles. **Pop.** 10,940, about 1,100 being coloured. The capital is Key West.
GEORGIA.—**Area,** 370 square miles. **Pop.** 18,808, about two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Forsyth.
ILLINOIS.—**Area,** 360 square miles. **Pop.** 14,000. The capital is Waterloo.
INDIANA.—**Area,** 420 square miles. **Pop.** 15,000. The capital is Bloomington.
IOWA.—**Area,** 430 square miles. **Pop.** 13,719. The capital is Albia.
KENTUCKY.—**Area,** 600 square miles. **Pop.** 10,741. The capital is Tompkinsville.
MICHIGAN.—**Area,** 540 square miles. **Pop.** 33,624. The capital is MONROE.
MISSISSIPPI.—**Area,** 700 square miles. **Pop.** 28,553, two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Aberdeen.
MISSOURI.—**Area,** 744 square miles. **Pop.** 19,071. The capital is Paris.
NEW YORK.—**Area,** 682 square miles. **Pop.** 144,903. The capital is ROCHESTER.
OHIO.—**Area,** 420 square miles. **Pop.** 26,496. The capital is Woodfield.
PENNSYLVANIA.—**Area,** 600 square miles. **Pop.** 20,000. The capital is Stroudsburg.
TENNESSEE.—**Area,** 500 square miles. **Pop.** 14,283, about 1,500 being coloured. The capital is Madisonville.
WEST VIRGINIA.—**Area,** 450 square miles. **Pop.** 11,200. The capital is Union.
WISCONSIN.—**Area,** 900 square miles. **Pop.** 21,607. The capital is Sparta.

MONROE, a town of Michigan, United States, on the right bank of the Raison, near Lake Erie, 37 miles S.W. of Detroit. **Manf.** Iron, paper, woollens, and leather. **Pop.** 4,000.

MONROVIA, *mon-ro'-ve-a*, a seaport of Western Africa, capital of LIBERIA, on the left bank of the Mesurado river. Being the chief port of the colony, a considerable trade is carried on. **Pop.** 4,000. **Lat.** 6° 18′ N. **Lon.** 10° 50′ W.

MONS, *mons* (Flemish, BERGHEN, *ber'-gen*), a town of Belgium, capital of the province of Hainault, divided into two parts by the Trouille, 35 miles S.W. of Brussels, and communicates with the Scheldt by the Condé canal. It is a well-built town, with several squares, and tolerably regular streets. The principal buildings are the market-place, the government-house, the house of the provincial council, the town-hall, with a fine steeple erected in 1716, the noble Gothic cathedral of St. Waudru, built in the 15th and 16th centuries, and various churches and charitable institutions. **Manf.** Woollens, cotton, linen, lace, cutlery, and sugar. There are large coal-fields in the vicinity, and there is a large trade in coal, flax, hemp, horses, and cattle. **Pop.** 24,827.—It has been frequently besieged and taken: in 1709, by the allies under Marlborough and Eugene; in 1746, by Marshal Saxe; and in the war of the French revolution (in 1792, 1793, 1794), by the French and allies.

MONSELICE, *mon-sai-le'-chai*, a town of Italy, province of Padova, on a rocky eminence, 12 miles S.W. of Padua. There are an old castle and four churches, and near the town is a monastery, on the site of a temple of Jupiter. **Manf.** Woollen and linen goods, silk, and hats. **Pop.** 8,200.

MONSEY, MESSENGER, *mon'-se*, an English physician, was a man of great originality of manners, and of considerable talents, and was for many years physician of Chelsea hospital. By his will he ordered that his body should be anatomised, and the skeleton preserved in Chelsea Hospital, having a great aversion to interment in churches and churchyards.

Born 1692; **died** 1788.

MONSTER, *mon'-ster*, a town of Holland, province of South Holland, near the North Sea, 15 miles N.W. of Rotterdam. **Pop.** 3,700.

MONSTRELET, ENGUERRANDE DE, *mon'-stre-lai*, a celebrated French chronicler. Relative to his early life, nothing authentic is known. He was appointed provost of the city of Cambrai, and bailiff of Wallaincourt, which offices he retained until his death. His chronicles commence about the time that Froissart's terminate, and like his predecessor, he gives a clear and picturesque narrative of the wars of France, and of the principal persons engaged in them, from the year 1400 to 1453.

Born 1390; **died** 1453.

MONTAGNAC, *mon-tan'-yak*, a town of France, department Herault, on the right bank of the Herault, 22 miles S.W. of Montpellier. There is a trade in woollen goods. **Pop.** 3,900.

MONTAGNANA, *mon-tan-ya'-na*, a town of northern Italy, province of Padova, 32 miles S. of Padua. There are a fine cathedral and palace, and the town is walled. **Manf.** Spun silk, wool, hemp, and coarse cotton goods. **Pop.** 7,600.

MONTAGU, LADY MARY WORTLEY, was the eldest daughter of Evelyn Pierrepoint, earl, and afterwards duke of Kingston. She received a liberal education, and taught herself the elements of the Latin language. In 1712 she eloped with and married Edward Wortley Montagu, cousin of Charles Montagu, earl of Halifax. This gentleman distinguished himself in parliament, and was the intimate friend of Addison. In 1716 he was ap-

pointed ambassador to the court of Constantinople, whither he was accompanied by his lady. During this embassy, she wrote an elegant and interesting description of Constantinople, in letters to her friends. While at Constantinople, she obtained information of a practice among the villagers, of inoculating for the small-pox. This operation she performed on her son, and by this means was instrumental in introducing inoculation into the east of Europe. At the end of 1718, Lady Mary returned to England, and settled at Twickenham, where she formed an intimacy with Pope; but the friendship was afterwards broken, and the poet did not scruple to write satires against her talents and reputation, which satires, when charged with, he was mean enough to deny. In 1737, for some reason not precisely known, she left her husband, and went to Italy, taking up her residence in Venice, where she remained till 1761, when she returned to England.

Born at Thoresby, Nottinghamshire, 1690; died 1762.

MONTAGU, EDWARD WORTLEY, son of the preceding, whom his niece, in her biography of his mother, describes as "betraying from the beginning that surest symptom of moral (or mental) disease, an habitual disregard of truth, accompanied by a fertile and ready invention, never at fault." He received his education at Westminster school, whence he ran away, and entered into the service of a chimney-sweeper. His family had given him up as lost, when a gentleman recognised him in the street, and took him home to his father. He escaped a second time, and engaged with the master of a fishing-smack; after which he shipped himself on board a vessel bound to Spain, where he served as muleteer. In this situation he was discovered and conveyed home to his friends, who placed him under a tutor, with whom he travelled abroad. His father being rather scanty in his remittances, owing probably to the son's extravagance, the tutor is said to have committed a curious fraud to obtain a supply. This was the printing a book entitled "Observations on the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire, by Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq." This work, whether the production of the son or not, gave great pleasure to the old gentleman, who acknowledged it in a handsome manner. Edward was for some time in parliament, and conducted himself in a manner becoming his rank. He afterwards went to the Levant, where he adopted the dress and manners of the Turks. Out of pique against his family, he caused an advertisement to be inserted in the English papers, for a wife without fortune, that by having an heir, he might disappoint his relations, which expedient, however, failed. He wrote "Observations on Earthquakes," and some curious papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

Born at Wharncliffe, Yorkshire, 1713; died at Padua, 1776.

MONTAGU, CHARLES. (*See* HALIFAX, Earl of.)

MONTAGU, EDWARD. (*See* SANDWICH, Earl of.)

MONTAGU, ELIZABETH, an English authoress, the care of whose education was undertaken by the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton. (*See* MIDDLETON, Dr.) In 1769 Mrs. Montagu published "An Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakspeare," which obtained a great and deserved reputation. She formed a literary society, known by the name of the Blue-Stocking Club, from the circumstance that a gentleman belonging to it wore stockings of that colour. Mrs. Montagu was noticed for another peculiarity,—that of giving an annual dinner on May-day to the chimney-sweepers of the metropolis, to celebrate the fact of her kinsman (*see* MONTAGU, Edward Wortley) having been for some time a chimney-sweep. George Lord Lyttleton was a warm admirer of Mrs. Montagu, and was assisted by her in the composition of his "Dialogues of the Dead."

Born 1720; died 1800.

MONTAGUE, GEORGE, a distinguished English naturalist, and one of the original members of the Linnæan Society of London. His "Ornithological Dictionary, or Alphabetical Synopsis of British Birds," was first published in 1802, and may be advantageously consulted by the student of natural history, even at the present time. In the following year, he put forth a "Natural History of British Shells, Marine, Land, and Freshwater," to which a supplement was added in 1809. His most important contributions to the Transactions of the Linnæan Society were, a "Description of three Rare Species of British Birds," "On some Species of British Quadrupeds, Birds, and Fishes;" "Of several New or Rare Animals, principally Marine, found on the South Coast of Devonshire," and "Some New and Rare British Marine Shells and Animals." Mr. Montague was a gentleman of ancient family, who resided upon his estate in Wiltshire, and afterwards at Knightsbridge, in Devonshire, and his works were the result of a polished and lettered ease.

Died in Devonshire, 1815.

MONTAGUE, RICHARD, a learned English prelate, who, in 1616, became dean of Hereford, and in 1621 published a learned answer to Selden's "History of Tithes." He afterwards engaged in a controversy with the Roman Catholics, on which occasion he wrote his "Appello Cæsarem," for which he was ordered to appear at the bar of the House of Commons in the first parliament of Charles I., on the charge of maintaining Arminian and popish errors. He was made bishop of Chichester in 1628, whence he was translated to Norwich in 1638. His principal work is an "Ecclesiastical History," in Latin.

Born in Buckinghamshire, about 1577; died 1641.

MONTAGUE, a county of Texas, United States. Area, 900 square miles. Pop. 11,257.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Ext. 50 miles long, with a breadth of 8. Lat. between 59° 50′ and 60° 30′ N. Lon. between 147° and 148° W.

MONTAIGNE, MICHEL EYQUEM DE, French essayist. While yet a child he attained a remarkable proficiency in Latin, and at 10 years of age entered the college of Bordeaux. He was intended for the bar, and when 21 years of age was appointed councillor in the parliament of Bordeaux, but the death of his father giving him possession of the paternal estate of Montaigne, in Perigord, he renounced the profession, and travelled into Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, making his observations rather on human nature than on places and curiosities. At Rome he was honoured with the citizenship. In 1581 he was chosen mayor of Bordeaux, in which post he gave such satisfaction as to be elected for four years successively. He appeared with applause at the meeting of the states of Blois in 1588, and was honoured by Charles IX. with the order of St. Michael. After an active life he retired to his country seat, where he devoted himself for the remainder of his life to philosophical studies. The celebrated "Essays" were written at a time when Montaigne

was suffering from deep melancholy, which had been induced by the horror with which the massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572) had inspired him. He kept a journal of his tour, which he did not intend to publish, but which was discovered two centuries afterwards, in his family château, and given to the world under the title, "Journal of the Travels of Michael de Montaigne." The essays, which were truly called, by Cardinal du Perron, "the breviary of honest men," treated of the most diverse subjects, were evidently composed without plan, and were the simple and truthful expression of Montaigne's mind upon certain occasions. They are written in a facile and quaint style; on which account, as well as for their deep sincerity, they present a great charm to the reader. The most remarkable essays are those on friendship, the education of children, and on the administration of justice. Although his writings exhibit a very sceptical habit of thought, he died professing implicit belief in the doctrines of the church of Rome. The best English translation of the Essays is that of Cotton.

Born at Montaigne, 1533; **died** 1592.

MONTALCINO, *mon-tal-che'-no*, a town of Central Italy, 22 miles S.E. of Siena, beautifully situated on a hill, in the midst of valleys. The wine made in the vicinity is of fine quality. **Pop.** 7,600.

MONTALEMBERT, CHARLES FORBES, Count de, *mon-tal-em'-bair*, French author and politician, who was son of a peer of France, ambassador at Stockholm from the court of Charles X. His mother was a Scotch lady. He received his education at the university of Paris. At the outset of his career he was an advocate of the union of Catholicism and democracy, of which Lamennais was the apostle (*see* LAMENNAIS), and was one of the editors of a journal founded to advocate that union, called "L'Avenir." He subsequently commenced a kind of crusade against the university, and opened, in 1831, with Lacordaire, a school called the "Ecole Libre." (*See* LACORDAIRE.) His opposition to the existing government at length brought him before the tribunals of justice; but, during the process of trial, his father died, and, as he thus became a peer of France, he claimed the right of being tried by the upper chamber, by which he was condemned to a fine of a hundred francs. His defence, pronounced before the chamber, may be considered as the beginning of his political career; but he was prevented, not having attained the legal age of 30, from taking his seat until 1840. The condemnation of Lamennais by the pope greatly increased the severity of Montalembert's orthodoxy, and, both by writing and speaking, he thenceforward made himself known as the great champion of Catholicism. In 1836 he published his famous "Life of Elizabeth of Hungary." In 1842 he strongly opposed the educational measure of M. Villemain, and in the following year published his Catholic manifesto. In 1843 he delivered, in the Chamber of Peers, his three remarkable speeches on the liberty of the church, the liberty of education, and the liberty of the monastic orders. He also made himself notorious for the part he took on behalf of oppressed nationalities; and in 1848 he had a solemn funeral service celebrated in Notre Dame to the memory of Daniel O'Connell. After the establishment of the republic, M. de Montalembert was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly, and then acted with the opposition party. He was opposed to the measure for again requiring journals to furnish security, to the continuance of the state of siege, and to the admission of Louis Bonaparte. At the end of the session, however, he supported a bill for the restriction of the press, and loudly approved of the French expedition to Rome. He was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, and distinguished himself by his frequent encounters with M. Victor Hugo, his only rival in oratory, and by his defence of the president. When the *coup d'état* came, he protested strongly against the imprisonment of the deputies, but was nevertheless named a member of the Consultative Commission, a distinction he declined, and was, in 1852, elected into the Corps Législatif. At the election in 1857 he lost his seat, and retired into private life, but came before the public again as the writer of the article in the "Correspondant" which led to his being summoned before the bar of the correctional police, and to his trial which attracted the attention of every capital of Europe. For that effusion he was fined 3,000 francs, and ordered to be imprisoned for six months. M. de Montalembert is likewise known in England as the author of two eloquent works, entitled, respectively, "Catholic Interests in the 19th Century," and the "Political Future of England." He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1852.

Born in London, 1810; **died** 1870.

MONTALEMBERT, MARC-RENÉ, Marquis de, a celebrated French engineer general, and member of the Paris Academy of Sciences. He displayed great military talent in the French, Russian, and Swedish services; but is best known by his works, which were, "Perpendicular Fortification; or, the Art Defensive superior to the Art Offensive, by a New Manner of employing Artillery;" "Correspondence with Ministers and Generals," and some comedies and poems.

Born at Angoulême, 1714; **died** 1800.

MONTANA, *mon-ta'-na*, a territory of the United States, to the east of the Rocky Mountains, bounded N. by British America, W. by the territory of Washington and Idaho, and S. and E. by the territories of Wyoming and Dakota. The district is well watered, and there are large tracts fit for pastoral purposes.

Rivers.—The Missouri and Yellowstone, with their affluents, and the Columbia.

Minerals.—Silver, gold, copper, coal, galena, and precious stones.

Area.—145,776 square miles.

Pop.—39,159, chiefly engaged in mining operations, and 22,000 Indians of various tribes.

MONTANARO, *mon-ta-na'-ro*, a town of Italy, province of Torino, 14 miles N.E. of Turin. It has churches, several schools, and a castle. **Pop.** 4,200.

MONTANCHES, *mon-tan'-ches*, a town of Spain, province of Caceres, 30 miles S.E. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Oil and flour. There is a trade in ham and beef. **Pop.** 3,500.

MONTANUS, *mon-tai'-nus*, a Phrygian, founder of the sect of Christian heretics called Montanists, or Cataphrygians. He pretended that the Holy Spirit descended into him, together with two of his followers, Priscilla and Maximilla, two ladies of considerable property. He denied the doctrine of the Trinity, and condemned second marriages as adulterous. His followers, who were numerous, affected extraordinary agitations of the body, as the effects of the Spirit, and pretended to make prophecies. Among others who were gained over to this strange sect was the learned Tertullian: but, in the end, he separated himself from them.

Lived in the 2nd century.

MONTARGIS, *mon-tar'-zhe*, a town of France, department Loiret, 40 miles N.E. of Or-

leans. It stands at the junction of the canals Loing and Briare, and has several churches, a small theatre, and an old castle. In the vicinity is a large forest of the same name. **Manf.** Cloth and leather. There is a considerable trade in corn and cattle. **Pop.** 8,200.

MONTAUBAN, *mon-to'-ba*, a town of France, the capital of the department of the Tarn-et-Garonne, between the Tarn and the Tescon, 32 miles N. of Toulouse. It consists of three parts, two on different sides of the Tarn from the third, with which they communicate by a bridge. In the centre of the town is a square, surrounded with good buildings, and presenting a double range of arcades adorned with pilasters of the Doric order. This square forms the point of junction of eight streets. The most remarkable object is the elevated public walk called the Falaise, which has an extensive view. The principal buildings are the cathedral (a fine building in the Italian style), the bishop's palace, and the college; here are also an astronomical observatory, a society of arts and sciences, and a public library. Its celebrated Protestant university, suppressed in 1629, was re-established by Bonaparte in 1810. **Manf.** Silk stuffs and stockings, linen, serge, and woollens. There is a large trade in wines, grain, and leather. **Pop.** 28,335. the great majority being Protestants. This place, which was the stronghold of the Huguenots in the 17th century, has several times been besieged.

MONTBARD, *mawnt-bar'*, a town of France, department Côte d'Or, on the Brenne and the Burgundy canal, 40 miles N.W. of Dijon. There are an old church and the château in which Buffon was born. **Manf.** Woollen goods, laces, and leather. **Pop.** 2,800.

MONTBELIARD, *mawnt-bal'-le-ar*, an old walled town of France, department Doubs, 40 miles N.E. of Besançon. There are a communal college, town-hall, several churches, and a castle. **Manf.** Clocks and watches, hosiery, cotton, muslins, leather, and agricultural implements. There is a good general trade, especially in timber. **Pop.** 6,500.

MONT BLANC. (*See* BLANC, MONT.)

MONTBLANCH, *monte-blanch'*, a town of Spain, province of Tarragona, 19 miles N.W. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Leather and cotton. **Pop.** 4,100.

MONTBRISON, *mawnt-bre'-sawng*, a town of France, capital of the department Loire, on the Vizezy, 37 miles S.W. of Lyons. There are a Gothic cathedral, two colleges, and fine promenades on the site of the old fortifications. In the vicinity are mineral springs. **Pop.** 6,400.

MONTBRON, *mawnt-bron'*, a town of France, department Charente, on the Tardoire, 16 miles E. of Angoulême. **Manf.** Iron and paper. There are lead mines near the town. **Pop.** 3,300.

MONTCALM, LOUIS JOSEPH, Marquis de, *mont'-kam*, a French general, who entered the army at an early age, and signalised himself on many occasions, particularly that of Placenza, in 1746. In 1756 he became field-marshal, and was appointed to command the French army in Canada, where he opposed Lord Loudon with considerable skill and success. He afterwards defeated Abercromby, his lordship's successor; but in the battle fought under the walls of Quebec, Montcalm received a mortal wound, as did also his brave opponent, the English general Wolfe.

Born at Candiac, near Nimes, 1712; **died** 1759.

MONTCALM, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area,** 720 square miles. **Pop.** 33,148. The capital is Stanton.

MONTCALM, a county of Quebec province, Canada. **Area,** 4,027 square miles. **Pop.** 13,000, about 11,000 being of French descent. The capital is Sainte Julienne.

MONT DE MARSAN, *mawnt de(r) mar'-sa*, a town of France, department Landes, on the Midouze, 62 miles S. of Bordeaux. It stands in a sandy plain, and has a college and mineral warm baths. **Manf.** Woollen goods, leather, and sailcloth. It is an entrepôt for wine, brandy, wool, and the agricultural produce of the surrounding country. **Pop.** 8,400.

MONTDIDIER, *mawnt-did'-e-air*, a town of France, department Somme, on the Don, 21 miles S.E. of Amiens. **Manf.** Hosiery, serge, cotton, and leather. **Pop.** 4,300.

MONTEBELLO, *mon'-tai-bel'-lo*, a town of Italy, 20 miles from Verona. It has several churches and two castles. **Pop.** 3,200.

MONTEBELLO CASTEGGIO, *kas-tedj'-e-o*, a village of Northern Italy, 23 miles N.E. of Alessandria, on the banks of the torrent Schizzola. —Here the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1800 and in 1859. In the former battle the French were commanded by Marshal Lannes, who received the title of the Duke of Montebello. (*See* LANNES.)

MONTE CARLO, *kar'-lo*, a town of Northern Italy, province of Firenze, 32 miles N.W. of Florence. There are four churches, one very large and handsome. A trade is carried on in wine, olives, hemp, flax, and dairy produce. **Pop.** 3,300.

MONTECHIARO, *mon'-tai-ke-a'-ro*, a town of Northern Italy, province of Brescia, on the left bank of the Chiese, 10 miles from Brescia. **Manf.** Silk. **Pop.** 7,000.—Here, in 1796, the French defeated the Austrians.

MONTE CHRISTO, *kris'-to*, a small Italian island, 26 miles S. of Elba. It is uninhabited, consisting of an almost inaccessible granite mountain, rising to a height of nearly 2,000 feet. It is best known as giving a name to the famous novel by Alexandre Dumas.

MONTECUCULI, SEBASTIAN, Count, *mon'-tai-koo'-koo-le*, an Italian gentleman, who went to France in the suite of Catherine de' Medici, and became cupbearer to the dauphin Francis, son of Francis I. He was accused of having poisoned the young prince at Valence, in 1536, and, being put to the torture, confessed that he was hired to do it by the partisans of Charles V. He suffered death, but the friends of the emperor fully refuted the abominable charge, and threw it back upon his patron, Catherine de' Medici, wife of Henry II., brother to the dauphin.

Died 1536.

MONTECUCULI, RAIMONDO, Count de, general in the service of Austria. He entered early into the army, under his uncle, who commanded the artillery of the emperor. The first action in which he distinguished himself was in 1638, when, at the head of 2,000 men, he surprised 10,000 Swedes, who were engaged in besieging Numslau, in Silesia, and whom he compelled to abandon their baggage and artillery, but was subsequently taken prisoner by General Bannier. He did not regain his liberty till two years after; but he employed that time to great advantage in study. On returning to his profession, he defeated the Swedes in Bohemia. After

the peace of Westphalia, he travelled in different countries. In 1657 he was appointed field-marshal, and sent to the relief of John Casimir, king of Poland, who was attacked by Sweden and the prince of Transylvania. After defeating the latter, he took Cracow from the Swedes, and gained several splendid actions, which produced a peace. In 1660 he served against the Turks, and drove them out of Transylvania, for which he was made president of the imperial council. In 1673 he was sent against the French, and had to oppose the great Turenne, who fell in the contest, and Montecuculi, in his despatch to the emperor, regretted the loss of a man who was an honour to humanity. He afterwards acted with great courage and skill against the Prince de Condé. The emperor Leopold made him a prince of the empire, and the king of Naples gave him the duchy of Melfi. His death was caused by the accidental fall of a beam as he was entering Linz with the imperial court. He was the author of works on military subjects, and several sonnets.

Born at Modena, 1608; died 1681.

MONTEFIORE, MOSES, the eldest son of a merchant whose ancestors came from Ancona and Leghorn, but his grandfather, Moses Haim Montefiore, settled in England, and was a near neighbour and associate of Benjamin Disraeli, the grandfather of Lord Beaconsfield. Moses Montefiore was educated privately and articled to a wholesale tea merchant in Eastcheap, but he afterwards entered the Stock Exchange and was one of twelve Jewish brokers. He eventually joined a volunteer regiment and became a captain. Meanwhile, in consequence of suffering from a default, he very nearly got posted as a defaulter himself, but he obtained the indulgence of his creditors and was spared that misfortune. Subsequently he and Nathan Mayer Rothschild married sisters, and from that time he became recognised as amongst the wealthiest of his race, retiring from business in 1824. He engaged in various joint-stock undertakings, amongst others the South Eastern Railway, of which he was a director. In 1827 he visited Palestine in the interest of his race, and henceforth became famous as the advocate of justice to his people. In 1836 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1837 he became a Sheriff of London under the relief bill of 1835. In his official capacity as sheriff he attended the coronation in 1838, and hence was knighted. Soon afterwards he and Lady Montefiore went on a second pilgrimage to Palestine, and he became greatly distinguished by his benevolence from that time to his death. His final residence was on East Cliff, Ramsgate, where he continued to live in universal esteem, until he attained to the remarkable distinction of living more than a century. His celebrity and benevolence having made for him a universally esteemed name, the completion of his hundredth year was a subject of world-wide remark, especially in England, where, from the throne to the humblest recipient of his charity, much sympathy was very cordially expressed, at which he evinced much gratifying appreciation.

Born Oct. 24, 1784; died July 28, 1885.

MONTENEGRO, or KARA DAGH ("black mountain"), *mon-te-né-gro*, an independent principality of Europe, formerly tributary to Turkey. It is on the western frontier of European Turkey, having Albania to the south and the large province of Herzegovina to the north. Mountainous; consisting of a series of lofty ridges, rising, in the north to Mount Dormitor, to 8,500 feet, and in the east to Kutsh Kom, 9,300 feet. On the mountain sides are forests of beech, oak, ash, fir, willow and poplar. The principal industry is agriculture and fishing. The country has about 300 villages, and every village has its church. There are no large towns. The seat of government is CETTIGNE.

Area.—3,550 square miles.

Pop.—250,000, mostly Slavs of the Servian race, calling themselves Tzernagorzes. They are extremely ignorant, quarrelsome, divided into forty tribes, and perpetuating family quarrels, considering revenge a duty, warlike, and intensely patriotic. They speak a dialect of the Slavic, and profess to belong to the non-united Greek church.

Political Constitution and Administrative Divisions.—The government is vested in a prince, or hospodar, assisted by a chancellor, a secretary of state, and a senate of 12 members, elected from the chief families, and occasionally there is an assembly of all the adult males; but it exercises very little power. Ecclesiastical affairs are administered by a vladika, who previous to 1851 was the supreme authority in secular and religious matters. There are two administrative divisions, Montenegro proper, and Zjeta.

History.—Montenegro was, previous to the end of the 14th century, a portion of the great Servian kingdom, and after its destruction by the Turks at the battle of Kossovo, in 1389, the prince of Montenegro retained his independence, notwithstanding that the Porte claimed the territory as part of the pashalik of Scutari. In 1710 Russia granted a subsidy, and the modern history of the district is a continual record of hostilities between the Turks and Montenegrins. In 1862, the sovereignty of the Port was admitted by treaty, but virtually disputed by the Montenegrins. By the treaty of Berlin, the town and district of Antivari were annexed to Montenegro, and in 1880 the port of Dulcigno was surrendered to it by Turkey.

MONTEPELOSO, *mon-te-pai'-lo-so*, a walled town of Italy, 22 miles N.W. of Matera. **Pop.** 5,500.

MONTEPULCIANO, *mon'-tai-pul'-che-a-no*, a city of Italy, province of Arezzo, 56 miles S.E. of Florence, on a hill. It has a fine church and several palaces, and is famous for its wine. **Pop.** 2,000.

MONTEREALE, *mon-te-rai-ai'-le*, a town of southern Italy, 14 miles N.W. of Aquila. There are several fine churches, and in the vicinity are extensive groves of chestnut. **Pop.** 5,100.

MONTEREAU, *mon'-te-ro*, a town of France, department Seine-et-Marne, at the confluence of the Seine and Yonne, 46 miles S.E. of Paris. **Manf.** Earthenware and leather. **Pop.** 6,500.—The duke of Burgundy was assassinated here in 1419, by order of the Dauphin, afterwards Charles VII., and near the town Napoleon defeated the allies in February, 1814.

MONTEREY, *mon-te-rai'*, a city of Mexico, capital of the state of Nuevo Leon, on the San Juan, a tributary of the Rio Grande, 175 miles W. of Matamoras, more than 1,600 feet above the sea level, beautifully situated amid gardens and orchards. It is a thriving town, and a great centre of trade. **Pop.** 15,000.

MONTEREY, a county of California, United States. **Area,** 4,536 square miles. **Pop.** 11,302. The capital is MONTEREY.

MONTE SANT' ANGELO, *mon'-tai sant-an'-jai-lo*, a city of southern Italy, province of Capitanata, situated nearly 2,800 feet above the sea level, 28 miles N.E. of Foggia. There are several fine churches. Honey of very choice quality is a great product of the vicinity. **Pop.** 19,019.

MONTE SAN GIULIANO, *ju-le-a'-no*, a town of Sicily, province of Trapani, on a mountain, 4 miles N.E. of the town of Trapani. Near it are the remains of a temple of Venus. **Pop.** 21,500.

MONTE SARCHIO, *sar'-ke-o*, a town of southern Italy, province of Benevento, on the Correo, 13 miles N.W. of Avellino. **Pop.** 5,700.

MONTES, Lola (Maria Dolores Porris y Montes), a dancer and actress, who became the mistress of Louis I. of Bavaria, but was driven from Munich by a popular outbreak, which caused the king's abdication in 1848. After various adventures, she went to America.

Died in New York, 1861.

MONTESPAN, Françoise Athenais, Marquise de, *mon'-tes-pa*, a French lady, wife of a nobleman of that title, and mistress of Louis XIV., over whom she gained a complete ascendancy, which she maintained till that monarch became attached to Madame de Maintenon. Madame de Montespan had children by the king, one of whom became duke of Maine and another count of Toulouse.

Born 1641; died 1707.

MONTESQUIEU, Charles de Secondat, Baron de, *mon'-tes-kyu*, French author and political philosopher, descended from a noble family of Guienne. He was educated for the legal profession. At an early age he exhibited literary tastes, and when 25 he was appointed a councillor of the parliament of Bordeaux, and two years afterwards the president. His first performance that became famous was entitled "Persian Letters," published in 1721, which gave proofs of a fine genius and a remarkable vein of pungent satire. The year following he pleaded with so much eloquence against the imposition of a new duty, that it was suppressed. In 1728 he was admitted a member of the French Academy, though not without opposition from Cardinal Fleury, who conceived there was some things dangerous to religion in the "Persian Letters." Montesquieu having formed the design of his great work, the "Spirit of Laws," he resigned his office in 1726, and travelled into Germany and Holland, and lastly to England, where he resided two years, calling this the country for thinking and France for living. On his return home he published his treatise "On the Causes of the Greatness and Declension of the Romans." In 1748 appeared his "Spirit of Laws." In it the author distinguished three sorts of government, the republican, the monarchical, and the despotic; all of which he examined with much clearness, the whole work being an admirable exposition of political science as it was understood in the author's time. Montesquieu was an upright man and a conscientious judge.

Born near Bordeaux, 1689; died at Paris, 1755.

MONTEUX, or **MONTEAUX,** *mawn-te(r)'*, a walled town of France, department Vaucluse, 3 miles W. of Carpentras. Pop. 4,500.

MONTEVERDE, or **MONGONORE ISLANDS,** *mon'-te-verd'*, a group of about 30 low islands of coral formation in the North Pacific Ocean. They are arranged in the form of a circle, enclosing a lagoon 20 miles long and 15 broad. The islands are densely wooded, and abound in bread-fruit and palm trees. The inhabitants are well made and active. Lat. 3° 27' N. Lon. 155° 48' E.

MONTE VIDEO (San Felipe de), *mon'-tai-ve'-dai-o*, a fortified town of South America, capital of the republic of Uruguay, 132 miles S.E. of Buenos Ayres, on the north side of the estuary of the river Plata, which is here 60 miles wide. The harbour, although shallow, and open to the south-western winds, is the best in the Rio de la Plata. The town occupies the whole of a peninsular promontory forming the eastern point of the harbour, and there are two small suburbs, Cordon and Aguada. It makes a handsome appearance from the harbour, as it is built upon an ascent, and the houses, mostly of one storey, are interspersed with gardens and trees. The great square contains the cathedral, which is a handsome edifice, the town-house, and the public prison. The trade is considerable, hides, wool, tallow, dried meat, and bones being exported. There is constant steam communication with the United States, and the chief South American and European ports. Pop. 106,000. Lat. 34° 53' S. Lon. 56° 15' W.

MONTEVORCHI, *mon'-tai-vor'-ke*, a walled town of northern Italy, 24 miles S.E. of Florence. There is a collegiate church. A trade is carried on in wine, oil, and silk. Pop. 3,300.

MONTEZUMA I., *mon-te-zu'-ma*, emperor of Mexico, conquered and annexed the neighbouring kingdom of Mexico, and otherwise greatly extended his dominions.

Died 1464.

MONTEZUMA II., the last emperor of Mexico, came to the throne in 1502. He was a prince of noble qualities, and opposed the invaders of his country with firmness, but was at last, in 1519, seized by Cortes, who forced him to acknowledge himself a vassal of Spain. The Mexicans having assembled in great numbers against the Spaniards, Cortes, being apprehensive that he was not sufficiently strong to resist them, obliged his royal captive to appear in his robes, in order to appease his subjects. The insurgents, however, hurled stones while he was speaking, and mortally wounded him. He left two sons and three daughters, who embraced the Christian religion.

Born 1466; died 1520.

MONTEZUMA, Don Marsilio de Terrel, Count of, the last descendant of the Mexican emperors, was banished from Spain by Ferdinand VII., and afterwards from Mexico, for his liberal opinions.

Died at New Orleans, 1836.

MONTFAUCON, Bernard de, a learned French antiquary. In his youth he served as a cadet in the army; but the death of his parents made so great an impression upon his mind, that he entered the congregation of the Benedictines of St. Maur, in 1675. He applied himself to study with prodigious application, and acquired a great knowledge of languages, theology, history, and general literature. In 1698 he went to Italy, to consult the public libraries there, and was received with much distinction at Rome, by the college of cardinals and Pope Innocent XII. On his return to Paris, in 1702, he published a curious relation of his journey, under the title "Diarium Italicum." His principal works were "Analecta Græca," an edition of the works of St. Athanasius, Greek and Latin, with notes; a collection of ancient Greek writers, a French translation of Philo's "Contemplative Life," with notes: "Palæographia Græca," "Antiquities Explained," in French and Latin, and a supplement to the same (this is a work of immense erudition, and of the greatest value to students of art); "Monuments of the French Monarchy," an edition of the works of Chrysostom, "Dissertation on the History of Judith."

Born at Soulage, Languedoc, 1655; died at Paris, 1741.

MONTFORT, Simon Count de, *mawnt'-fort*, grandson of Robert de Beaumont, earl of Leicester, which title he also bore, together with that of count de Toulouse. He went twice to the Crusades, and in 1209 conducted the persecution of the Albigenses, on which occasion he tarnished his reputation by his cruelties. In 1213 he gained a

complete victory over Peter, king of Aragon. He was killed at the siege of Toulouse.

Born 1150; died 1218.

MONTFORT, SIMON DE, earl of Leicester, was fourth son of the preceding, by an English lady. He went to England in 1236, to assume the English title in right of his grandmother, and was well received by Henry III. He married Elinor, the king's sister, and widow of the earl of Pembroke, but the marriage was disapproved of by the king, who, however, gave him the government of Gascony. De Montfort became a staunch advocate of popular liberty, and when the rapacity of the king and some of his foreign relations became unbearable, he excited the English barons into a revolt, placed himself at their head, in 1258, and forced the king to convoke a parliament, called, by the old chroniclers, "the mad parliament," at Oxford, and extorted from him many important concessions. During many years, he exercised almost absolute power in England, and took the king and his son Edward prisoners at the battle of Lewes, in Sussex, in 1264. In the following year, however, Prince Edward made his escape from Dover Castle, where he had been confined, and, in the same year, the royal and baronial forces met at Evesham, the latter being defeated with immense slaughter, both De Montfort and his son being among the slain. His body was mutilated, his head being sent to Wigmore castle, and his limbs to various towns; but his death was generally mourned by the people, who looked upon him as their champion. He was certainly a brave and able man, and, although probably more ambitious than he openly professed to be, was undoubtedly greatly instrumental in founding English national liberty.

Born 1206; died 1265.

MONTFORT L'AMAURY, *la'-mor-e,* a town of France, in the department of the Seine-and-Oise, 14 miles from Versailles. Pop. 1,800.—Here Simon Count de Montfort, who led the first crusade against the Albigenses, was born in 1165.

MONTFRIN, *mawnt'-fra,* a town and parish of France, in the department of Gard, 10 miles from Nimes. Pop. 2,700.

MONTGOLFIER, JACQUES ETIENNE, *mawnt-gol'-fe-ai,* a Frenchman, a paper manufacturer at Annonay, who in 1783, with his brother Joseph Michel, invented the kind of balloon which bears his name, for which he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, created chevalier of the order of St. Michael, and rewarded with a pension of two thousand livres.

Died 1799.

MONTGOMERY, *mont-gom'-e-re,* a parliamentary borough and market town, and capital of Montgomeryshire, near the Severn, 20 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury. It is well built, and stands in the vale of Montgomery, at the foot of a high hill. It has a fine old cruciform church, in the Early English style, restored in 1868, several other places of worship. Pop. 1,300. In this neighbourhood was fought the last battle between the Welsh and English in 1204. The ruins of Montgomery castle stand on an eminence north of the town.

MONTGOMERY, the capital of Alabama, United States, on the left bank of the Alabama river, 415 miles above Mobile, at the highest point to which the river is navigated by steam-vessels. There is a handsome state house, and the appearance of the city, situated on several hills, is very picturesque and attractive. It is one of the largest cotton depôts in the state, and is a considerable railroad centre. Pop. 16,713, about half being coloured.

MONTGOMERY, the name of 18 counties in the United States:—

ALABAMA.—**Area,** 800 square miles. Pop. 52,356, three-fourths being coloured. The capital is MONTGOMERY.

ARKANSAS.—**Area,** 1,050 square miles. Pop. 5,729. The capital is Mount Ida.

GEORGIA.—**Area,** 624 square miles. Pop. 5,381, about one-third being coloured. The capital is Mount Vernon.

ILLINOIS.—**Area,** 544 square miles. Pop. 28,078. The capital is Hillsborough.

INDIANA.—**Area,** 504 square miles. Pop. 27,316. The capital is Crawfordsville.

IOWA.—**Area,** 432 square miles. Pop. 15,895. The capital is Frankfort.

KANSAS.—**Area,** 624 square miles. Pop. 18,213. The capital is Independence.

KENTUCKY.—**Area,** 275 square miles. Pop. 10,566, about 3,000 being coloured. The capital is Mount Sterling.

MARYLAND.—**Area,** 440 square miles. Pop. 24,759, rather more than one-third being coloured. The capital is Rockville.

MISSISSIPPI.—**Area,** 525 square miles. Pop. 13,348. The capital is Winona.

MISSOURI.—**Area,** 576 square miles. Pop. 16,249, including 1,000 coloured. The capital is Danville.

NEW YORK.—**Area,** 356 square miles. Pop. 38,315. The capital is Fonda.

NORTH CAROLINA.—**Area,** 500 square miles. Pop. 9,374, more than 2,000 being coloured. The capital is Lawrenceville.

OHIO.—**Area,** 480 square miles. Pop. 78,550. The capital is DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.—**Area,** 450 square miles. Pop. 96,494. The capital is NORRISTOWN.

TENNESSEE.—**Area,** 500 square miles. Pop. 28,481, half being coloured. The capital is Clarksville.

TEXAS.—**Area,** 852 square miles. Pop. 10,154, about half being coloured. The capital is Montgomery.

VIRGINIA.—**Area,** 490 square miles. Pop. 16,693, nearly 3,000 being coloured. The capital is Christiansburg.

MONTGOMERY, GABRIEL, Count de, a French nobleman, of Scottish descent, and an officer in the Scottish life guard of the king of France, who, in 1559, had the misfortune to kill Henry II. of France, by accidentally wounding him in the eye, as they were tilting at a tournament given by that monarch, on the occasion of the marriage between his daughter Elizabeth and the king of Spain. After this unfortunate disaster Montgomery went to Italy, and lived there and in other countries, till the civil wars recalled him to France, where he attached himself to the Protestants, and became one of their principal chiefs. He defended Rouen in 1562 against the royal army; and, when the city was taken by assault, he escaped to Havre. In 1569 he raised the siege of Bearne in Navarre, then closely pressed by the Catholics, after which he followed the besiegers to Orthez, which he took by assault. Montgomery was at Paris at the time of the massacre of the Protestants in 1572, but escaped, though closely pursued. With his family, he retired first to Jersey, and afterwards to England. In 1573 he returned to Normandy, where he was joined by some of the Protestant nobility at St. Lo, at which place he was besieged by Matignon, lieutenant-general in Lower Normandy; but Montgomery escaped, and went to Domfront, whither he was followed by Matignon, who, after a prolonged contest, made him prisoner. This gallant nobleman was subsequently condemned to death by Catherine de' Medici, who was then regent of the kingdom, and beheaded.

Born 1530; died 1574.

MONTGOMERY, JAMES, English poet, was the son of a Moravian preacher, and was sent to be educated at the settlement of that sect at Fulneck, near Leeds. There he was principally distinguished for his indolence and melancholy. Inattention to his studies caused him to be placed by the school

authorities with a shopkeeper, from whom, in 1789, he ran away. A few months afterwards he sent a volume of poems to a London bookseller, and followed it himself to the great metropolis. The poems were declined, but the young poet obtained a situation in the publisher's office. He at length entered the service of Mr. Gales, a printer and bookseller at Sheffield, who permitted him to write political articles for the "Sheffield Register," a paper conducted on what were then termed revolutionary principles. A warrant being issued for the apprehension of Gales, he fled to America, and Montgomery started a paper on "peace and reform" principles, called the "Sheffield Iris," and was soon afterwards indicted for producing some doggrel verses, which had been brought to his printing-office to be printed. For this he was fined £20, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. On another occasion, for publishing an account of a riot at Sheffield, he was fined £30, and was imprisoned for six months. His subsequent career was comparatively uneventful. In 1806 he produced "The Wanderer in Switzerland," which quickly ran through three editions, and was subsequently followed by other and better works of the same nature, the chief of which were, "The West Indies," "The World before the Flood," and "Greenland," a poem descriptive of that desolate establishment of Moravians, which sect he had again joined. In 1823 he produced "Original Hymns for Public, Private, and Social Devotion." In 1825 he resigned the editorship of the "Sheffield Iris;" whereupon he was entertained at a public dinner by his fellow townsmen. His interesting "History of Missionary Enterprise in the South Seas" was produced in 1830. Five years later he was offered the chair of rhetoric in the university of Edinburgh, which he declined. Sir Robert Peel, about the same time, bestowed upon him a pension of £150. In 1836 he left the house of his old employer Gales, where he had lived during forty years, for a more convenient abode. He delivered several courses of lectures upon "The British Poets," at Newcastle-on-Tyne and other places, during some years; but, in 1841, he visited his native country on a missionary tour. His last effort was a lecture "On some passages of English Poetry but little known."

Born at Irvine, Ayrshire, 1771; died at Sheffield, 1854.

MONTGOMERY, Rev. Robert, a popular preacher and poet, of whose boyish years nothing is known, till he conducted, at an early age, a periodical publication in Bath. In 1828 he produced his "Omnipresence of the Deity," which attained an astonishing degree of popularity, twelve editions having been sold in as many months, but which elicited a most slashing review by Macaulay in the *Edinburgh Review*. Another volume of religious poems soon followed, containing "A Universal Prayer," "Death," "A Vision of Heaven," and "A Vision of Hell." A third production, entitled "Satan," was next put forth, and obtained almost as much success as its predecessors. In 1830, Montgomery resolved to devote himself to the Church, entered of Lincoln College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1833, and M.A. in 1838. Two years afterwards he was ordained, and became a curate at Whittington, in Shropshire. In 1836 he went to London, where he officiated as minister of Percy-street Chapel, which he quitted for the Episcopal chapel of St. Jude's, at Glasgow; but although his preaching drew large congregations in the latter place, so large an amount of controversy was engendered, that he resigned the incumbency. In 1843 he again commenced his ministerial labours at Percy-street Chapel, which he continued to fulfil until his death. In addition to the works already quoted, he published many others, nearly all of which shared the success of his early efforts. The principal of these were, "The Messiah, a Poem in Six Books;" "Luther, or the Spirit of the Reformation;" and "Sacred Meditations and Moral Themes."

Born at Bath, 1807; died 1855.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, *mont-gom'-e-re-sheer*, a county of North Wales, bounded on the E. by Shropshire, W. by part of Merioneth and Cardigan shires, S. by Radnorshire, and N. by Denbigh and part of Merioneth. It is considerably diversified; but, on the whole, mountainous, with extensive moors. The valleys among the mountains are friendly to vegetation, and highly productive of both corn and grass; but the finest arable land lies on the eastern side, bordering on Shropshire. The arable lands are chiefly confined to the vales, the uplands are devoted to the pasturage of sheep and cattle. A breed of small horses, peculiar to this county and that of Merioneth, is much used here, and called "Merlins," and the ordinary crops are oats, barley, wheat, and rye; green crops to alternate with these, have been long introduced. This is the best wooded county in North Wales.

Minerals.—Copper, lead, zinc, limestone, and slate.
Manf.—Chiefly Welsh flannel.
Area.—755 square miles.
Pop.—65,798.
Chief Towns.—Montgomery, the capital; but the county business is carried on alternately at Newtown and Welshpool; Llanidloes.
Parliamentary Representation.—One member is returned for the county, and one for Montgomery.
History.—This county formed, in the Saxon era, part of the Welsh principality of Powis, and took the name of Montgomery from one of its Norman conquerors.

MONTHERME, *maun-ter-mai*, a town of France, department Ardennes, on the left bank of the Meuse, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 10 miles N. of Mezières. **Manf.** Glass and earthenware. **Pop.** 2,500.

MONTHOLON, Charles Tristan, Count de, *mon'-to-lawng*, one of the most faithful adherents of Napoleon I., who, after serving for a short time in the navy, quitted it in 1798, and obtained a commission in a cavalry regiment, with which he went through the campaigns in Italy, Germany, and Poland; rose to the grade of colonel, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Wagram, where he received five wounds. Appointed chamberlain to the emperor in 1809, he served him in that capacity until Napoleon's first abdication, when he requested to be allowed to accompany him, but could not obtain permission. During the Hundred Days he acted as one of Napoleon's aides-de-camp. Upon the deportation of the emperor to St. Helena, the count accompanied him, and remained near his person until his death. He was one of the ex-emperor's executors, and to him was confided all the MSS. which had been composed at St. Helena. These he afterwards published, under the title of "Memoirs towards the History of France under Napoleon, written at Saint Helena." In 1840 he took part in Louis Napoleon's descent at Boulogne, and was sentenced to imprisonment with his leader, but afterwards pardoned.

Born at Paris, 1782; died 1853.

MONTI Vincenzo, Italian poet, studied at the university of Ferrara, was, in his youth, secretary to Don Luighi Braschi, nephew of Pope Pius VI.; but afterwards entirely devoted himself to

poetry. Desirous of rivalling Alfieri, with whom he had a personal quarrel, he wrote the tragedies of "Caius Gracchus" and "Aristodemo," and then composed several poems in imitation of Dante. He, in the first instance, ridiculed the French; but, after the successes of the republic in Italy, he became one of the greatest eulogists of Napoleon. He next became professor of eloquence at Pavia, of belles-lettres at Milan, and finally, historiographer of the new kingdom of Italy, but, after the fall of Napoleon, he sang the praises of the Austrian empire, a versatility of opinion which caused him to lose the esteem of his countrymen. Besides the works we have quoted, he translated the works of Voltaire, and Homer's "Iliad," and published some polemical writings.

Born at Fusignano, Ferrara, 1753; **died** at Milan, 1828.

MONTIGLIN, *mon-teel'-yin*, a town of Northern Italy, province of Alessandria, near the Versa. There are two churches and a castle. A trade is carried on in corn, wine, and hemp. **Pop.** 3,000.

MONTIGNAC, *mon-teen'-ya*, a town of France, department Dordogne, on the Vezéne, 24 miles S.E. of Perigueux. There are the remains of an ancient castle of historical interest. **Pop.** 3,900.

MONTIGNY-SUR-SAMBRE, a village of Belgium, province of Hainault, on the left bank of the Sambre, 2 miles E. of Charleroi. There are coal-mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** of commune, 10,000.

MONTIJO, *mon-te-ho'*, a town of Spain, province of Badajoz, on the Guadiana, 19 miles E. of Badajoz. There are a palace, town-house, church, and nunnery. **Manf.** Sack-cloth, frieze, and oil. Weaving is extensively carried on. **Pop.** 4,200.

MONTILLA, *mon-teel'-ya*, a town of Spain, province of Cordova, on a tributary of the Xenil, 20 miles S.E. of Cordova. **Manf.** Woollen and linen goods and earthenware. A famous wine is grown in the vicinity. **Pop.** 13,000.—*In 1508 the fortifications of this place were destroyed by Frederick the Catholic.*

MONTIVILLIERS, *mawnt-vil'-le-ai*, a town of France, department Seine-Inférieure, 6 miles N.E. of Havre. **Manf.** Linen goods, cotton, lace, tulle, paper, leather, and sugar. **Pop.** 4,500.

MONTJEAN, *mawnt-zhane'*, a town of France, department Maine-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Loire, 20 miles N. of Beaupreau. There is an important coal-field in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3,500.

MONTJOIE, *mawnt-jo-ai*, a town of Prussia, 13 miles S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, at the confluence of the Langbach with the Roer. There are the ruins of an old castle, supposed to have been a hunting-seat of Charlemagne, two churches, and an Ursuline convent. **Manf.** Linen, cassimere, and worsted. **Pop.** 3,000.

MONTLUC, Blaise de, *mawnt-look'*, a celebrated French general, member of an ancient family of Guienne, who rose through the different ranks in the army to that of marshal of France. His first services were in Italy; and at the battle of Pavia, in 1525, he was taken prisoner. In the wars of Piedmont he served with great reputation, and, in 1546, he recovered Boulogne from the English. The city of Sienna, in Tuscany, having driven out the imperial garrison, and solicited the protection of France, Montluc was appointed to command the forces sent thither in 1554. He sustained a siege of eight months against the imperial army, commanded by the Marquis de Marignan, who was obliged, after several attacks, to convert the siege into a blockade. It was not till the garrison and inhabitants had endured the utmost extremity of famine that the place capitulated, when Montluc and his troops marched out with the honours of war. He commanded in Guienne during the wars which ravaged France on account of religion, and defeated the Huguenots in several actions, but was guilty of great cruelties to the vanquished. At the siege of Rabastens, in 1570, he was so severely wounded in the face as to be obliged always to wear a mask to hide his deformity. At the age of 75 he wrote the memoirs of his military life, under the title of "Commentaries;" and therein recounted, with horrible frankness, the story of his numberless acts of cruelty.

Born 1502; **died** 1577.

MONTLUÇON, *mawnt-loo'-sawng*, a town of France, department Allier, on the right bank of the Cher, 40 miles S.W. of Moulins. **Manf.** Coarse woollens, iron, and plate-glass. There is a trade in corn, wine, and fruits. **Pop.** 26,000.

MONTMARTRE, *mawnt-martr'*. (*See* PARIS.)

MONTMEDY, *mawnt'-me-de*, a fortified town of France, department Meuse, near the Cher, 25 miles W. of Luxemburg. **Manf.** Hosiery and leather, and there are gypsum quarries in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 2,200.

MONTMIRAIL, *mawnt'-me-rail*, a town of France, department Marne, on the right bank of the Petit-Morin, 22 miles from Epernay. There is a fine château. **Manf.** Leather. **Pop.** 2,300.

MONTMORENCI, *mont'-mo-ren'-se*, a short river of Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, about 7 miles below Quebec. It is noted for its beautiful falls, which are 242 feet high.

MONTMORENCY, or **ENGHIEN**, a town of France, department Seine-and-Oise, 9 miles N. of Paris. There are an old château and church, and the adjoining forest is a favourite resort of Parisians. There is a large trade in fruit. **Pop.** 3,200.

MONTMORENCY, Matthieu de, a distinguished French general, who signalized himself by his valour at the battle of Pont-à-Bouvines, in 1214, and, the year following, was employed against the Albigenses in Languedoc; for which services he received the sword of constable of France, and was made general of the army. He afterwards took several places from the English. Louis VIII. committed his son to the care of the constable, who, by his prudence, dissolved a league which had been formed against the queen-mother during the minority of Louis IX.

Died 1270.

MONTMORENCY, Anne, Duke de, a descendant of the preceding, who received his feminine Christian name from his godmother, Anne of Brittany. He displayed great military talents at an early age, and was at the battle of Marignano in 1515. In 1521 he defended the city of Meziers, and compelled the count of Nassau to raise the siege. He accompanied Francis I. to Italy, as marshal of France, and was taken prisoner, with the king, at the battle of Pavia. The important services he had rendered to the state were rewarded with the sword of constable in 1538; but, in 1541, he fell under the displeasure of Francis, and was banished from France. In the reign of Henry II. he regained favour at court, and was employed in military service, but was defeated and taken prisoner at the battle of St. Quentin. He was again disgraced by the intrigues of Catherine de' Medici. Charles IX.

recalled him, and he served against the Huguenots, but was taken prisoner by them at the battle of Dreux, in 1562. Having obtained his liberty the year following, he took Havre from the English. In 1567 he received a fatal wound at St. Denis.

Born at Chantilly, 1493; died 1567.

MONTMORENCY, HENRI, Duke de, was grandson of the preceding. At the age of 17 he was made admiral, and defeated the Huguenots in Languedoc. In 1630 he commanded the French troops in Piedmont, where he defeated the Spaniards, for which he received a marshal's baton. He was beloved by the people of France for his bravery, generosity, and other great qualities. But having joined Gaston of Orleans against Cardinal Richelieu, Montmorency took up arms in the province of Languedoc, of which he was governor. The king sent against him the marshals De la Force and Schomberg, and a battle ensued at Castelnaudary, where the duke was made prisoner, and, notwithstanding the earnest and general solicitations for his pardon by the Pope, King Charles I. of England, the Venetian Republic, and the Duke of Savoy, he was beheaded at Toulouse.

Born at Chantilly, 1595; died 1632.

MONTMORILLON, *mawnt-mo-reel'-yon*, a town of France, department Vienne, on both sides of the Gartempe, 27 miles S.E. of Poitiers. There are remains of a famous hospital founded in the 11th century, and the town was once strongly fortified. **Manf.** Biscuits and paper. A trade in cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 5,200.

MONTOIR, *mon-twawr*, a town of France, department Loir-et-Cher, on the right bank of the Loir, 25 miles N.W. of Blois. The old castle of St. Outrille is immediately above the town. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, hosiery, and leather. **Pop.** 3,200.

MONTOIR, a town of France, department Loire-Inférieure, 11 miles W. of Savenay. **Manf.** Chemicals. Great quantities of peat are cut, and cattle are reared in the vicinity. **Pop.** 4,500.

MONTONA, *mon-to'-na*, a town of the Austrian empire, in the peninsula of Istria, 21 miles S. of Trieste. A large trade is carried on in shiptimber. **Pop.** 5,400.

MONTONE, *mon-to'-nai*, a town of Sicily, province of Syracuse, 8 miles S.W. of Modica. **Pop.** 4,000.

MONTOPOLI, *mon-to-po'-le*, a walled town of Northern Italy, 24 miles S.W. of Florence. There is a trade in corn and silk. **Pop.** 2,600.

MONTORO, *mon-to'-ro*, a town of Southern Italy, province of Avellino, 12 miles N of Salerno. **Manf.** Linen and cloth. There are large markets. **Pop.** 4,800.

MONTORO, *mon'-to-ro*, a town of Spain, in Cordova, on the Guadalquiver, 26 miles N.E. of Cordova. There are a very fine Gothic church, a good hospital, five squares, and several bridges. **Manf.** Woollen and pottery. There are extensive olive plantations, and oil is largely exported. **Pop.** 13,316.

MONTPELIER, *mont-pe'-lier*, the capital of Vermont, United States, on the Winooski river, 215 miles N.W. of Boston. There are a state-house and five churches. **Manf.** Carriages and hats. There is a trade in lumber. **Pop.** 3,000.

MONTPELLIER, *mawnt-pel'-le-ai*, an ancient city in the south of France, capital of the department Herault, between the rivers Masson and Lez, 75 miles from Marseilles, and 8 miles from the sea. It stands on a declivity, which renders the streets, in many places, steep and irregular, and they are in general winding, narrow, and dark. It has, still, some fortifications: viz., an old stone wall, and a citadel built by Louis XIV. Of the gates, the finest is that which leads to the Place du Peyrou, which is outside of the town, and is said to be the finest public walk, not only in France, but in Europe. It commands splendid views of the Mediterranean, the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the Cevennes. The principal structures are the cathedral, the hall of justice, the prefecture, the exchange, the hôtel des monnoies, and the university, founded in the 12th century, a museum, picture gallery, and public library; but the object of greatest interest is a magnificent Roman aqueduct, composed of three rows of arches. The town communicates with the sea through the medium of the canal de Grave: the commodious little harbour of Cette serving as its port. **Manf.** Cottons, woollens, leather goods, corks, sugar, perfumes, soap, chemicals, and surgical instruments. **Pop.** 56,000.—Montpellier was built in the 10th century, and many strangers resort to it on account of its literary advantages, and on account of the climate, which once had a great repute as beneficial to consumptive patients; but the prevalence of cold winds, and the sudden alternation of extreme heat, are now considered objections.

MONTPENSIER, *mawnt-pa'-se-ai*, ANNE-MARIE-LOUISA, Duchess de, the daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIII. She was generally known by the name of Mademoiselle, and embraced the cause of Condé in the civil wars. She caused the cannon of the Bastille to be fired on the French troops, and showed, on many occasions, a most impetuous spirit. After trying in vain to espouse several sovereign princes, among the rest Charles II. of England, she is said to have secretly married the Count de Lauzun. (*See* LAUZUN.) Mademoiselle passed her last years in devotion, and wrote her memoirs, which are very curious, and full of anecdotes relative to the court of Louis XIV. and the Fronde leaders.

Born at Paris, 1627; died 1693.

MONTPENSIER, ANTOINE LOUIS, Duke of, fifth son of Louis Philippe, king of the French. In 1842 he entered the artillery with the grade of lieutenant, and took part in all the subsequent campaigns in Algeria. On his return he was decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honour, and was promoted to the rank of general of brigade. In 1846 he was married to Marie-Louise-Ferdinande, sister of Isabella II., queen of Spain, an alliance which almost led to a rupture between France and England. The duke was exiled from France, with the other members of his family, after the revolution of 1848. He repaired, in the first instance, to England, but subsequently took up his residence at Seville.

Born at Neuilly, 1824.

MONTRADOK, *mont-ra-dok'*, a town of the island of Borneo, near the west coast, 25 miles from the sea. Pop. about 50,000, a large number being Chinese diggers.

MONTREAL, *mawnt-rai'-al*, three towns of France, in the departments of the Aude, Dordogne, and Gers. **Pop.** 3,200, 1,900, and 1,800.

MONTREAL, *mon'-tre-awl'*, an island of Canada, at the confluence of the Grand or Ottawa river with the St. Lawrence. It is 30 miles long and 10 wide, forms the county of Montreal, and is of a triangular shape and gently undulating. **Area** 197 square miles.

MONTREAL, a city of Canada, and the largest in British North America, on the south side of the island of Montreal, 180 miles E. of Quebec. It is divided into the Upper and Lower towns, and there is an eastern suburb, Hochelaga. The streets are airy, and the new ones, particularly, of a commodious width; some of them running the whole length of the town, parallel to the river, intersected by others at right angles. The public edifices are the hôtel Dieu, established in 1644, for the purpose of administering relief to the destitute sick; the convent of Notre Dame, a seminary of education; the general hospital, or convent of the Grey Sisters, a refuge for invalids. The Roman Catholic cathedral is a large substantial building in the Gothic style, with six towers, and capable of containing 7,000 persons. The large seminary of St. Sulpice, for the education of youth, adjoins the cathedral. There are several other Roman Catholic churches, a newly erected and very handsome cathedral of the Church of England, a Gothic Scotch church, and a Methodist church, also Gothic in style. There are colleges of the Roman Catholics, Jesuits, Baptists, and a university; fine market-hall; and at the upper end of the market-place is a handsome monument, erected in honour of lord Nelson. The city is supplied with water from the St. Lawrence, by works constructed at a great expense. In the vicinity are many noble residences. **Manf.** Candles, soap, hardwares, floor-cloth, and tobacco. There are, besides, iron-foundries, shipbuilding-docks, and distilling and brewing establishments. It is the channel through which is carried on the commerce between Canada and the United States. Ships of large size can reach the town. The harbour, with more than a mile of wharves, is always secure for shipping during the time the navigation of the river is open, between April and December. There is a large daily traffic, by steamers and sailing vessels, with Lake Ontario; a weekly line to Liverpool; and fine canals evade the obstructions caused by rapids in the upper part of the river; railway communication with the most important parts of Canada, and the states of New York and Maine. The St. Lawrence is crossed near the town by the great Victoria tubular bridge, more than a mile and a half long. **Pop.** 140,747. **Lat.** 45° 31′ N. **Lon.** 73° 35′ W.—*In 1640* a few log-houses, closely built together, and called Hochelaga, was the commencement of Montreal. It was taken by the English, under the command of General Amherst, in the year 1760. In 1775 it was taken by the Americans, under General Montgomery, but soon after evacuated.

MONTREJEAU, *maunt-rai'-zho*, a town of France, department Haute-Garonne, at the confluence of the Garonne and Neste. Over the former river there is an elegant marble bridge of six arches. **Manf.** Knitted stockings and worsted articles. There is a large trade in corn, cattle, mules, hides, and timber. **Pop.** 4,000.

MONTREUIL (SUR MER), *maunt'-re(r)-e*, a fortified town of France, department Pas-de-Calais, near the right bank of the Canche, 20 miles S.E. of Boulogne. There are a highly decorated church, a communal college, and a citadel, in which queen Bertha, wife of Philip the Fair, was imprisoned, in the 11th century. **Pop.** 3,700.

MONTREUIL (LES PÊCHES), a town of France, department Seine, near Vincennes, 7 miles E. of Paris. It is a handsome town, surrounded by nursery gardens and orchards. There is a large and handsome old church. **Manf.** Porcelain and tiles. **Pop.** 19,000.

MONTRICHARD, *mawnt'-ree-shard*, a town of France, department Loir-et-Cher, on the Cher, 17 miles N. of Blois. It is surrounded by old walls, with towers, and there are picturesque ruins of an old castle. **Manf.** Serge and leather. **Pop.** 2,800.

MONTROSE, *mon-troze'*, a royal and parliamentary burgh and seaport of Forfarshire, Scotland, at the mouth of the south Esk, 40 miles S. of Aberdeen. It stands on a flat sandy peninsula, formed by the German Ocean, the river, and a basin into which the flowing tide is spread. A suspension bridge over the Esk connects it with its suburb, Roine Island. There are a handsome town-hall and a large lunatic asylum, opened in 1868. The harbour, formed by the river South Esk and an arm of the sea, is very commodious, and has excellent quays, and two light-houses. **Manf.** Flax, linen, sheeting, and sailcloth. There are also tanneries, machine factories, breweries, and soap and starch works. **Exp.** Manufactured goods, salmon, stone, and agricultural produce. It is reckoned a fashionable resort, as well as a place of commerce and industry. The downs, or "Links," situate between the town and the German Ocean, are extensive, and are very favourable for the well-known Scots game of golf, which is much practised here. **Pop.** 16,303. **Lat.** 56° 42′ 5″ N. **Lon.** 2° 28′ W.

MONTROSE, JAMES GRAHAM, Marquis of, "the great marquis," was descended from one of the oldest families in Scotland. He was educated at the university of St. Andrews, married when only 17 years of age, and went abroad, but returned to Scotland about 1633, and was generally considered one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his time. He was at first one of the most violent of the popular leaders, and took a principal part in the preparation of the National Covenant. He twice captured Aberdeen from the Royalists, and obtained a complete victory near Stonehaven. In 1641, being accused of plotting against Argyle, he was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, and three years afterwards openly supported the king, and was raised to the rank of marquis. In 1644 he was nominated by Charles II. captain-general of the forces to be raised in Scotland, and immediately commenced his attacks upon the Covenanters with varied success. At the battle of Tippermuir, however, he defeated the Covenanters with immense slaughter; achieved many other successes, and was appointed lieutenant-governor of Scotland and commander-in-chief of the royal forces; but, being surprised at Philiphaugh, in 1645, by General Leslie, his forces were routed, and he and a few followers only succeeded in gaining the Highlands after considerable difficulty. In 1646 he was allowed to take his departure for Norway. He went to France, and served with great distinction in the service of that power, and was offered the grade of lieutenant-general of the Scots in France, and other high appointments, all of which he refused. After the death of Charles I., Montrose was deputed by Charles, the king's son, to invade Scotland, and accordingly dispatched some troops to the Orkneys in 1650, joining them himself shortly afterwards; but, in the very first encounter with the Covenanters on the mainland, he was utterly routed. He escaped in the disguise of a Highland rustic; but was soon delivered up to General Leslie, and taken to Edinburgh, where he was subjected to many barbarous indignities, and sentenced to death as a traitor to the Covenant. His demeanour throughout this crisis was dignified and self-possessed, and caused many to sympathise with him who had before regarded him as the cruel agent of a tyrant. He was hanged on a gibbet, after which his limbs were severed from his body, and affixed to the gates

of the chief towns in Scotland. Charles II., at the Restoration, reversed the sentence, and ordered the scattered remains of the unfortunate noble to be collected; which was accordingly done, and they were buried with great solemnity in Edinburgh.

Born in Montrose, 1612; died 1650.

MONTROUGE, *mawnt-roozh'*. (*See* PARIS.)

MONTSERRAT, *mont'-ser-rat*, a British island of the West Indies, belonging to the Leeward group, 43 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is mountainous, and there are large barren tracts, but the cultivated districts produce some of the best sugar in the West Indies, cotton, arrow-root, and tamarinds. The chief town is Plymouth, on the south coast. Area, 47 square miles. Pop. 8,700. Lat. 16° 45′ N. Lon. 62° 20′ W.—It was discovered by Columbus in 1493.

MONT ST. JEAN, *zha*, a village of Belgium, 11 miles S.E. of Brussels. It is near the scene of the battle of Waterloo, called by the French the battle of Mont St. Jean.

MONTUCLA, JOSEPH DE, *mawn-took'-la*, a French mathematician and scientific writer, was an associate of the National Institute, and a member of the Academy of Berlin. He accompanied Turgot to Cayenne, as secretary of the government and royal astronomer. On his return to France, he was appointed first commissioner of public buildings. His principal works were, "Researches on the Quadrature of the Circle," "Collection of Tracts upon Inoculation," and "History of Mathematics." This last is valuable, and has been translated into English.

Born at Lyons, 1725; died 1799.

MONZA, *mond'-za*, a town of Italy, province of Milano, on the Lambro, 10 miles N.E. of Milan. The cathedral was founded in the 6th century by queen Theodolinda. Manf. Cotton stuffs, hats, leather, and preserved meats. Pop. 26,807.—The town, which stands on the site of the ancient Modœtia, was capital of the Lombard kingdom, where the kings received the famous iron crown, and was famous in the middle ages for wealth and the extent of the manufacture of cloth.

MOOLTAN, or MOULTAN, *mool-tan'*, a city of the Punjab, British India, 164 miles S.W. of Lahore. It has a citadel, situate on a rising ground, and contains large bazaars, several handsome tombs and Hindoo temples. Manf. Silks, cottons, shawls, brocades, tissue and carpets. Pop. 68,674. Capital of division of same name. Pop. 1,712,394.

MOONTA, *moon'-ta*, a mining town of South Australia, on the shore of Spencer's Gulf, 99 miles N.W. of Adelaide. The copper mines are very rich, and give employment to about 1,300 hands. There are 27 shafts in the Moonta mines, and nearly 300,000 tons of ore have been already raised. Pop. 5,000.

MOOR, *moor*, a town of Hungary, Thither Danube, 17 miles N.W. of Stuhl-Weissemberg. There are two castles, two churches, and a Capuchin monastery. A large trade is carried on in corn, horses, and cattle. Pop. 7,000.

MOORE, EDWARD, *moor*, an English poet, who wrote "Fables for the Female Sex:" "The Gamester," a tragedy, still occasionally performed; "Gil Blas," a comedy, and other pieces. He was likewise editor of "The World," a weekly paper, for which lords Lyttleton and Chesterfield and Horace Walpole wrote.

Born 1712; died 1757.

MOORE, DR. JOHN, Scotch physician and miscellaneous writer, who received his education at Glasgow, Holland, London, and Paris. In 1747 he became assistant surgeon in the army in Flanders, where he remained till the general peace. After spending five years abroad, Dr. Moore settled in London, and, in 1779, published the fruits of his travels, in "A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany." This work was so well received, that, in 1781, he added to it two volumes, entitled "A View of Society and Manners in Italy." In 1785 he published "Medical Sketches." His next performance was a novel, entitled "Zeluco," which abounds with incident, though the principal character is so atrocious as to excite the reader's horror. In 1792 he accompanied lord Lauderdale to Paris, and witnessed some of the principal scenes in the Revolution, of which he published an interesting account in 1795. The year following appeared his novel entitled "Edward," intended as a contrast to "Zeluco," but inferior to it. In 1800 he gave to the world "Mordaunt;" being sketches of life, characters, and manners in various countries.

Born at Stirling, 1730; died at Richmond, Surrey, 1802.

MOORE, SIR JOHN, British general, was son of the preceding, and entered the army in his 15th year. His father possessing great influence in the aristocratic circles, caused the young soldier to rise rapidly, and to gain the rank of lieutenant-colonel before he had seen any service. In 1794, however, he showed that he was possessed of great military qualities, by the part he took in Paoli's descent upon Corsica. His next services were in the West Indies in 1796, in Ireland during the rebellion of '98, and in Holland shortly afterwards. In 1801 he commanded the reserve of the army dispatched to Egypt, and greatly signalized himself, receiving a wound at the head of his men. Upon the renewal of the war in 1802, he applied to be placed in command of a camp of instruction upon the Kentish coast. His request was granted, and he successfully trained a number of light infantry regiments, which afterwards formed the celebrated light division of the duke of Wellington's army in the Peninsular war. In 1808 he went, with an army of 10,000 men, to Sweden, to assist Gustavus Adolphus IV. in defending his kingdom against the designs of Napoleon; but, becoming involved in a dispute with that monarch, he returned to England with his troops. In August of the same year he was sent to Portugal, and was placed in command of an army of 30,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, which was ordered to co-operate with the Spanish troops against the French in the north of the peninsula. Two months afterwards, he commenced his march from Lisbon; but, on entering Spain, discovered that the whole of the Spanish forces with which he was to act had been thoroughly routed. He remained for a time inactive at Salamanca, urged to advance by the British ambassador in Spain, but himself inclined to retreat into Portugal. Suddenly discovering that the French intended to surround him, he commenced a rapid, if not too hasty, march to Corunna. In that memorable retreat through the mountains of Galicia, in the depth of a severe winter, Sir John Moore displayed the highest qualities of a military commander. Before the battle of Corunna the British troops were, to all appearance, completely disorganized and exhausted; yet, animated by the example of their heroic leader, they turned upon their advancing foes, and inflicted upon them a decisive repulse. The victory was dearly bought, for Sir John Moore was killed by a cannon ball, and

was buried on the field of battle. There is a monument to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Born at Glasgow, 1761; **died** 1809.

MOORE, THOMAS, poet, was the son of a small tradesman at Dublin, and after receiving some education at a school in the same city, was entered of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1793. He had already commenced rhyme-making, and had inserted two poems in a Dublin magazine. His collegiate career was somewhat distinguished; but being of the Roman Catholic faith, he was not permitted to take honours. In 1798 he went to London, and entered himself of the Middle Temple, with the view of adopting the law as his profession. In 1801 he produced the "Odes of Anacreon," which he had composed while at college, and in the following year, "The Poetical Works of the late Thomas Little," a collection of lyrics in imitation of Catullus. He now began to be introduced to that fashionable circle in which, throughout his after-life, he sought to move. Through the influence of Lord Moira he was, in 1803, appointed to a post at Bermuda; but finding, on his arrival, that the situation was distasteful to him, he returned almost immediately. He pursued his homeward journey through the United States, and visited New York, Virginia, Boston, Niagara, and Quebec. One of the results of the journey was his famous "Canadian Boat Song." Soon after his arrival in England, he put forth his "Odes and Epistles," which being severely criticised by Jeffrey, led to the "bloodless duel" between himself and that gentleman, satirized by Byron in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." (*See* JEFFREY.) At this period he was much courted by the noble and the fashionable, and was a constant guest at Holland and Lansdowne Houses. He had a sweet voice, and being a good musician, was in the habit of singing the melodies of his native land with much success at aristocratic re-unions. This fact led to his engaging himself to write a series of Irish melodies, the accompaniments to which were to be adapted from Irish airs, by Sir John Stevenson. This task was not completed until 1834. Of a similar character were his "National Airs" and "Sacred Songs." In 1812, his friend Mr. Perry, editor of the "Morning Chronicle," negotiated on his behalf with the Messrs. Longman the sale of a volume of poems, for which Moore was to receive 3,000 guineas. Five years afterwards, this poem appeared under the title of "Lalla Rookh," and was immediately highly successful. This brilliant composition was something quite new to the public, who were captivated with its rich colouring, its melody, and its oriental spirit. The "Fudge Family in Paris" was his next work, and was the result of a visit to the French capital, made in company with Mr. Rogers. He soon afterwards learned that his deputy at Bermuda, "after keeping back from him the proper receipts of his office, had made free with the proceeds of a ship and cargo deposited in his hands." For this, Doctors' Commons made a claim upon him to the amount of £6,000. The poet's friends proffered assistance; but he honourably resolved to pay off the claim out of the proceeds from his pen. The remaining years of his life may be described as an untiring pursuit of poetry, prose, and fashionable society. He laboured incessantly, and gave to the world, among others, "The Loves of the Angels," a poem; "The Epicurean," a prose-poetical romance; "Fables of the Holy Alliance," "Memoirs of Captain Rock," "The Summer Fête," "The Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald," the "History of Ireland," and "The Life of Sheridan." Some time previously to the year 1821, Lord Byron intrusted Moore with his manuscript autobiography, which was to be published for Moore's benefit, but not until after Byron's death. In 1821 Moore sold the MS. to Murray, and engaged to edit it for the sum of 2,000 guineas. In 1824 Byron died, but Lady Byron deeming that the publication of the autobiography was calculated to injure the character of her husband and his family, offered to repay to Mr. Murray the sum he had advanced to Moore. This the poet would not accede to, but, after some altercation, Moore himself repaid the sum he had obtained from the publisher, and the MS. was burnt. He, however, wrote a Life of Byron for the Messrs. Longman for a like sum. His literary merits obtained for him, in 1835, a pension of £300 per annum. The "Irish Melodies" and "Lalla Rookh" have passed through many editions, and are still exceedingly popular. His last important work was a "History of Ireland."

Born at Dublin, 1779; **died** 1852.

MOORGHAUB, *moor-gawb'*, a river of Afghanistan, rising in the territory of the Hazareh, and after a course of 270 miles, is lost in the sands beyond Merv, in Khiva.

MOORSHEDABAD, *moor-she-da-bad'*, a city of Bengal, British India, on the Bagarthy, an affluent of the Ganges, 115 miles from Calcutta. From the year 1704 till 1757, the city was the capital of Bengal. There is a British college, founded in 1826. There is a very large trade in silk and indigo. **Lat.** 24° 11′ N. **Lon.** 88° 15′ E. The city is the capital of a district of the same name. **Pop.** of the district, 1,226,790; of the city, 39,231.

MOOSE RIVER, *moose*, a river of Ontario province, Canada, issuing from Lake Misinabe, to the north-east of Lake Superior, and after a course of 300 miles entering St. James's bay, in conjunction with the Abbitibbe.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE, *moose'-hed*, a lake of the United States, in Maine, in which the eastern branch of the river Kenebec has its rise. It is 35 miles long, with a breadth of from 3 to 10 miles, and is 1,820 feet above the sea level.

MORA, *mo'-ra*, a town of Spain, province of Toledo, 18 miles S.E. of Madrid. **Manf.** Esparto, soap. In the war of 1521, the parish church was burned, and 3,000 persons of all ages and both sexes perished. **Pop.** 5,000.

MORA (DE EBRO), a town of Spain, province of Tarragona, on the right bank of the Ebro. There is a modern castle on the foundations of an ancient Moorish fort. **Pop.** 3,500.

MORA, a county of New Mexico, United States. **Area**, 5,000 square miles. **Pop.** 9,751. The capital is Mora.

MORA, a town of the Soudan, Central Africa, the capital of Mandara, and a place of considerable importance, though only founded in 1814. **Lat.** 10° 20′ N. **Lon.** 14° 48′ E.

MORADABAD, *mo-ra-da-bad'*, a town of British India, on the right bank of the Ramgunga, 100 miles N.E. of Delhi. It has no buildings of importance, but is the seat of a thriving trade. **Pop.** 67,400; of the district, 1,155,173.

MORALES, AMBROSE, *mo-ra'-lais*, a Spanish divine, historiographer to Philip II., and professor in the University of Alcala. He was author of a Spanish Chronicle, and other works.

Born at Cordova, 1513; **died** 1590.

MORAD, *mo-rad'*, or **MURAD**, a river of Asiatic Turkey, the eastern head stream of the Euphrates, rising on the northern declivity of the Arghi-Dagh mountains, and, after a course of 260 miles, joining the western arm of the Euphrates, in lat. 39° N. Lon. 39°30' E.

MORAND, SAVEUR FRANCIS, *mo-rant'*, a celebrated French surgeon, who went to England in 1729 to avail himself of the instructions of Cheselden, whose esteem he acquired. On his return to his own country, he became surgeon-major of the Guards, and director of the Academy of Surgeons. He was also made chevalier of the order of St. Michael, and admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Society of London. His chief works were,—"A Treatise on the High Operation for the Stone," "Discourse on the Necessity that a Surgeon should be learned," "Experiments and Observations on the Stone," and "Miscellaneous Works."

Born at Paris, 1697; died 1773.

MORANO, *mo-ra'-no*, a city of southern Italy, 6 miles from Castrovillari, commanded by a fine Gothic castle. Manf. Silk, cotton, and woollens. Pop. 8,300.

MORANT, *mo-rant'*, a town of Jamaica, on the south-eastern coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 20 miles S.E. of Kingston. Pop. 7,000.

MORAT, *mo'-ra*, a town of Switzerland, canton of Freiburg, on the lake of the same name, 12 miles W. of Bern. Pop. 2,300. The place is famous for the defeat of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, by the Swiss and their allies, in 1476.

MORATA, OLYMPIA FULVIA, *mo-ra'-ta*, a learned Italian lady, daughter of a poet, who educated her in the classics, and when quite young (some writers say in her 16th year) she gave lectures at Ferrara. She married a German physician, and became a convert to Protestantism, residing at Schweinfurt. In 1553, on the capture of that city by the Margrave of Brandenburg, her library was plundered, and she was compelled to fly, and settled at Heidelberg, where her husband was appointed professor. She wrote Greek and Latin poems.

Born in Ferrara, 1526; died at Heidelberg, 1555.

MORATALLA, *mo-ra-tal'-la*, a town of Spain, province of Mercia, 47 miles N.W. of the town of that name. There is a large church. Manf. Coarse cloths, soap, and oil. Pop. 11,216.

MORATIN, LEANDRO FERNANDEZ DE, *mor'-at-in*, Spanish comic poet, son of a poet of some eminence, who brought up his son as a jeweller. In 1790 he produced a comedy, which was successful, and that was rapidly followed by other pieces. Joseph Bonaparte made him chief royal librarian, but on the return of king Ferdinand, he was deprived of his office, and went to Paris. His later years were devoted to the production of a history of the Spanish drama.

Born at Madrid, 1760; died at Paris, 1828.

MORATIN, NICOLAS FERNANDEZ, Spanish poet, father of the above. He was a lawyer by profession, and exerted himself to reform the Spanish stage. He was the author of a narrative poem on the adventures of Cortes, several tragedies, and a comedy.

Born at Madrid, 1737; died 1780.

MORAVA, or the **MARCH**, *mo-ra'-va*, the chief river of Moravia. It rises near the borders of Prussian Silesia, nearly 4,000 feet above the sea level, and falls into the Danube 8 miles above Presburg, after a course of 184 miles. In its lower course it forms the boundary between Lower Austria and Hungary.

MORAVIA, or **MÄHREN**, *mo-rai'-ve-a*, a crown land of the Austrian empire, bounded E. by Hungary, S. by Austria Proper, and N. and W. by Bohemia. It forms a large quadrangle, enclosed and intersected by several ranges of mountains. The Sudetes are on the side of Silesia; the Moravian chain separates it from Bohemia, and the Carpathians from Hungary. The valleys and plains are of great fertility, particularly in the south. Flax is cultivated; grain, hops, potatoes, mustard, and beetroot are exported; and certain situations are so well adapted to the grape, that, in 1803, the government had to prohibit the appropriation of more land for the cultivation of the vine. The pastures are extensive, and stock of all kinds, poultry and bees, are raised in large numbers.

Rivers.—The Morava, with various small tributaries; the Oder, Elsa, and Oppa.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, iron, lead, coal, graphite, sulphur, marble, and precious stones.

Manf.—Woollen, linen, and cotton goods, thread, leather, paper, potash, and glass.

Area.—8,585 square miles.

Pop.—2,153,407, more than one-half being Czechs and Poles, and 500,000 Germans. The majority are Catholics, but there are about 50,000 Protestants and 40,000 Jews.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are two circles, Brünn and Olmütz, divided respectively into 12 and 13 governmental districts. The chief towns are BRÜNN, the capital and manufacturing emporium, and OLMÜTZ, a great cattle mart.

History.—Moravia was made tributary to the German empire in the 9th century, incorporated with Bohemia in 1029, and about 160 years afterwards erected into a margraveate. In 1526, it was added to the possessions of the house of Austria, and has, ever since, been subject to the monarch of that empire. In 1849 it was separated from Bohemia and declared a distinct province and crown land.

MORAY FIRTH is a large inlet of the German Ocean on the north-east of the Scottish coast. Thirty-one miles in length from its entrance to Inverness, and 16 miles wide at the entrance. At its western extremity it forms Loch Beauly.

MORAYSHIRE. (*See* ELGINSHIRE.)

MORAZAN, FRANCISCO, *mo-raz'-an*, president of the republic of Central America. He was secretary-general of Honduras in 1824, and soon afterwards elected chief of the state. He displayed great ability, suppressed the reactionary party, expelled the monks, and appropriated the ecclesiastical property to educational and charitable purposes. In 1832 he accepted the presidency, but in 1836 was driven out by a popular outbreak, fomented by the clerical party, who persuaded the ignorant population, especially the Indians, that an outbreak of cholera was caused by poisoning of the waters by the governing party. In 1842 Morazan was chosen governor of Porto Rico, but a revolution broke out, and he was taken prisoner and shot.

Born in Honduras, 1799; died 1842.

MORBEYA, *mor'-bai'-a*, a river of Morocco formed by the junction of several small streams rising in Mount Atlas, and falling into the Atlantic, after a course of 190 miles, 30 miles N.E. of Cape Blanco.

MORBIHAN, *mor'-be-an'*, a maritime department of France, bounded on the S. by the Atlantic, and N. by the department Côtes du Nord. The coast is much indented, and there are numerous

bays, harbours, and islands. The largest island is Belle Isle. There are fertile plains, and large tracts of heath and marsh, but the country rises into hills farther inland. Corn, hemp, lint, butter, cider, honey, and inferior wine are produced. There are tracts of excellent pasturage, and large numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep, are bred. Bees are reared, and the fisheries, especially of sardines, are very productive.

Rivers.—The Vilaine, Blavet, Claye, Oust, and Auray.
Area.—2,640 square miles.
Pop.—521,614.
Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 arrondissements and 248 communes. The chief towns are VANNES, the capital, and L'ORIENT.

MORCHENSTERN, or **MORGENSTERN,** *mor'-ken-stern*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, near the Prussian frontier, 53 miles N.E. of Prague. There are a church, courthouse, and castle. **Manf.** Glass. **Pop.** 3,700.

MORCONE, *mor-ko'-nai*, a walled town of Italy, 15 miles S.W. of Campobasso. **Manf.** Woollens. **Pop.** 4,600.

MORDAUNT, CHARLES, earl of Peterborough. (*See* PETERBOROUGH, earl of.)

MORE, HENRY, *mor*, an English divine, who received his education at the university of Cambridge, where he applied himself to the study of the Platonists. Most of his writings were devoted to the exposition of a Christiano-Platonical philosophy. His chief works were "Conjectura Cabalistica," "A Key to the Revelations," "An Apology for Descartes," "The Immortality of the Soul," and a collection of philosophical poems. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society, and, although offered high preferments in the Church, he chose rather to live a life of retirement, wherein he might devote himself to the pursuit of philosophical studies.

Born at Grantham, Lincolnshire, 1614; **died** at Cambridge, 1687.

MORE, SIR THOMAS, lord chancellor, statesman and writer, was the son of Sir John More, one of the judges of the King's Bench. At the age of 15 he was placed in the house of Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, from which he was sent a year afterwards to Oxford, and afterwards became a student of Lincoln's Inn. His remarkable talents early attracted attention, and as soon as he came of age he obtained a seat in parliament, where he opposed a subsidy demanded by Henry VII. for the marriage of his eldest daughter, with such eloquence that it was refused by the house. At the accession of Henry VIII. he was called to the bar, and, in in 1508, appointed judge of the sheriff's court, in London, which was then a considerable post. By the interest of Wolsey, he obtained the honour of knighthood, was sent on several foreign missions, and called to the privy council. The king exhibited remarkable personal attachment to him, visiting him at his house at Chelsea. In 1520 he was made treasurer of the Exchequer, and, in 1523, chosen speaker of the House of Commons, where he resisted a motion for an oppressive subsidy, which gave great offence to Cardinal Wolsey. Sir Thomas was made chancellor in 1529, and, by his indefatigable application in that office, there was, in a short time, not a cause left undetermined. To the high qualities of learning, wit, and liberality, he joined a staunch adherence to the Roman Catholic religion and the papal authority. This led him to oppose the king's divorce from Catherine of Aragon and resign the great seal; and he refused to take an oath recognising the marriage with Anne Boleyn as legal, for which he was sent to the Tower, brought to trial, and condemned to lose his head, which sentence he courageously endured. Thomas More wrote several works against the Reformation, and some epistles to Erasmus and other learned men. One of the best known of his works is a kind of political romance, composed in Latin, entitled "Utopia," wherein the author delineates what he conceives to be a perfect commonwealth, situate in an imaginary island. This work has been translated into English by Bishop Burnet, Cayley, and others. Sir Thomas had four children. His eldest daughter, Margaret, married a gentleman named Roper, who wrote the life of his father-in-law. She was an accomplished woman, and well read in the Greek and Latin languages.

Born in Milk-street, London, 1480; **died** 1535.

MORE, HANNAH, English authoress, daughter of a village schoolmaster. Early in life she opened a school for the education of girls, at Bristol. In this occupation she was assisted by her sisters, and, in course of time, the establishment became one of the most flourishing schools in that part of England. In 1773 she produced a pastoral drama, entitled "The Search after Happiness," which meeting with a successful reception, she was encouraged to write a regular tragedy, "Regulus." Obtaining an introduction to Dr. Johnson and Garrick, she wrote works for the stage; but being of a deeply religious order of mind, she determined to forsake writing for the theatre, and retire into the country. During the remaining years of her life she resided in Somersetshire; the profits resulting from her many productions enabling her to enjoy a literary ease, and to assist in ameliorating the condition of the rustic population in her neighbourhood. It was at one time intended to commit the education of the Princess Charlotte of Wales to her charge; but, although the project fell to the ground, it was the cause of her publication entitled "Hints towards Forming the Character of a Young Princess." Her next effort was the popular novel "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife." Her chief works of a religious order were "Practical Piety," "Christian Morals," "Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul," and "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain."

Born near Bristol, 1745; **died** at Clifton, 1833.

MOREA, *mo-re'-a*, the southern portion of the kingdom of Greece, the ancient Peloponnesus, situate to the southward of the continent of Greece, with which it is connected by a narrow neck of land, called the Isthmus of Corinth. In all other directions it is surrounded by the sea. Its form approaches to the oblong, but is irregular and much indented. The gulfs and bays are numerous, the principal being those of Patras, Arcadia, Coron, Kolokythia, and Napoli di Romania. It has also several large and secure harbours. Corn, olive-oil, wine, currants (or raisins of Corinth), silk, cotton, wool, honey, beeswax, and fruit are produced. Some of the wines, particularly those made in the south-east, in the neighbourhood of Napoli di Malvasia (and thence called Malmsey), are delicious; but in general the country is neglected.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Alpheus, the Eurotas, and the Pamisus. The lakes are the Stymphalus and Pheneus, both situate towards the north; the former is remarkable for giving rise to the small river Styx, which flows out of it.
Area.—About 8,000 square miles.
Pop.—743,494.
Divisions.—The Morea is divided into the nomarchies of Achaia, Arcadia, Argolis, Corinth, Elis, Laconia, and Messenia.

MOREAU, NICOLAS, *mo'-ro*, French author, who was counsellor of the Cour des Aides, historio-

grapher of France, librarian to the queen, and censor royal. He wrote several works, the chief of which were, "Lessons in Morals, Politics, and Law;" "Principles of Political Morality;" and "The Duties of a Prince: or, a Discourse on Justice."

Born at Saint Florentin, 1717; **died** 1803.

MOREAU, JEAN MICHEL, French designer and engraver, who studied under Lebas, and became, in 1770, designer to the king, and, in 1797, professor of drawing to the Ecoles Centrales of Paris. His designs, nearly all of which were engraved by himself, amounted to more than 2,000, and he was one of the most popular illustrators of the works of Voltaire, Rousseau, Molière, &c.

Born at Paris, 1741; **died** 1814.

MOREAU, JEAN VICTOR, general of the French republic. The son of an advocate, he was himself educated at Rennes for the legal profession; but he enlisted as a private soldier when he had attained his 18th year. His discharge was purchased, however, and for several years he studied and practised the law, gaining some popularity by his eloquent defence of the parliament of Rennes against the government. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution he resolved to devote himself to a career of arms, for which he had always a passionate attachment. He placed himself at the head of a battalion of Breton volunteers, and, in 1792, joined the army of Dumouriez. In two years he reached the grade of general of division, and assisted Pichegru in the conquest of Holland. Although his father was guillotined, he would not withdraw from the service of the republic. In 1796 he was nominated commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, and in 1796 defeated the Austrians under General Wurmser, and drove them across the Rhine. While in pursuit of the Austrians in Germany, he was met by the Archduke Charles, who was at first beaten by Moreau. The Austrians, however, were soon so strongly reinforced, that Moreau was compelled to retire before overwhelming numbers. With a powerful enemy in his rear, and assailed on every side by a hostile peasantry, he fought his way through the defiles of the Black Forest, and, by his masterly retreat, gained more honour than by his previous advance. Shortly afterwards he incurred the displeasure of the Directory, by being suspected of complicity with his old friend Pichegru, in corresponding with the Bourbon princes. Upon this he requested to be allowed to retire from the army. But his services were again sought in 1799, when he was appointed to the command of the army in Italy, where the French were in a disastrous condition by a retreat, in the course of which he gained victories. He was offered the dictatorship of France, but declined the honour, and supported Bonaparte on the famous 18th of Brumaire. At Novi, after the death of Joubert, he saved the army. Again nominated to the command-in-chief of the army of the Rhine, he crossed that river in 1800, defeated the Austrians in several engagements, drove General Kray before him as far as the Danube, gained the decisive victory of Hochstadt, and signed the armistice of Parsdorff. At the recommencement of hostilities, he gained the celebrated victory of Hohenlinden, and advanced upon Vienna, which was only saved by the armistice of Steyer. The peace of Luneville put an end to this glorious career in 1801. Upon his return to Paris, the first consul pretended to receive him with great cordiality; but Moreau and Bonaparte were too eagerly pursuing the same ambitious path to escape coming into collision. Bonaparte spoke of Moreau as "the retreating general;" while the victor of Hohenlinden retaliated by defining his rival as a "general at ten thousand men a day." In 1804, Moreau was accused of being implicated in the royalist conspiracy of Pichegru and Georges Cadoudal; and, although there was no evidence against him, was condemned to an imprisonment of two years. Moreau requested that this sentence might be converted into banishment, which, being acceded to, he set out for the United States, and lived during several years in the state of New Jersey. His hatred of Napoleon caused him to accept, in 1813, a proposal made to him by the emperor Alexander to assist the allies against France. Scarcely had he joined the allied army before Dresden, when both his legs were crushed by a cannon-shot. He underwent the amputation of both limbs without a groan, but died after a few days of suffering.

Born at Morlaix, 1763; **died** 1813.

MOREAU, HÉGÉSIPPE, a French author. He was a printer, and went to Paris at an early age, with the intention of attaining a brilliant position by the exercise of his poetical talents. Meeting with little encouragement, he, after several years of misery, died of consumption in one of the hospitals of the French capital. Moreau wrote a volume of poems, which was published three months before his death, entitled "Myosotis," and which evinced a style full of grace and freshness.

Born 1810; **died** 1838.

MORECOMBE BAY. (*See* LANCASHIRE.)

MOREHOUSE, a county of Louisiana, United States. **Area,** 950 square miles. **Pop.** 14,208 two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Bastrop.

MORELIA, or **VALLADOLID,** a town of Mexico, capital of Michoacan, in the valley of Olid, 6,438 feet above sea level. There are a cathedral, several elegant churches, a very fine college, handsome houses, and a good public promenade or alameda. **Manf.** Woollens, cotton, and preserved fruit. **Pop.** 30,000.

MORELL, THOMAS, *mo-rel'*, English divine and lexicographer, who became fellow and D.D. of King's College, Cambridge, and published valuable editions of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary and Hederich's Greek Lexicon. He was also author of "Annotations on Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding;" assisted Hogarth in writing his "Analysis of Beauty;" and selected the passages of Scripture for Handel's Oratorios.

Born at Eton, 1703; **died** 1784.

MORELLA, *mo-rail'-ya*, a town of Spain, province of Castelon de la Plana, 45 miles N. of Tortosa. There are some fine houses, but many of the streets are steep, and in a neglected state. **Manf.** Blankets and sashes. A considerable quantity of wheat is exported. **Pop.** 6,300.

MORELLI, JAMES, *mo-rail'-le*, Italian librarian, who, in 1778, became keeper of the great library of St. Mark, at Venice, and retained that post until his death. He discovered a large fragment of the works of Dion Cassius, and was the editor of many classical authors, besides producing numerous treatises on questions connected with the history of literature.

Born at Venice, 1745; **died** at the same city, 1819.

MORELOS, *mo'-re-lose*, an inland state of Mexico, formerly a portion of the state of Mexico. It is very mountainous, has a mean elevation of 4,500 feet above the sea level, and is almost entirely of volcanic formation, but between the lofty peaks are fertile plains. The great cave of Cacahuamilpa is one of the most remarkable in the world.

The climate is mild in the north, but very hot and unhealthy in the south. Sugar-cane and fruits of exquisite quality are cultivated.

Rivers.—The principal are the Cuernavaca and the Cuantla, tributaries of the Amacusaque.

Minerals.—Silver, of which 22 mines are worked; gold, quicksilver, lead, and cinnabar.

Area.—1,887 square miles.

Pop.—141,565.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are five districts. The capital is Cuernavaca, and Cuautla de Morelos, Jonacatepe, Tete-Cola, and Yautepec are other towns of some importance.

MORELOS, or MONTEMORELOS, formerly San Mateo del Pilon, a town of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo Leon, 70 miles S.E. of Monterey. The older part is ruinous, but the modern part is handsomely laid out. **Manf.** Sugar, rum, hardware, and agricultural implements. **Pop.** 9,000.

MORELOS, JOSÉ MARIA, Mexican revolutionist, a priest, who, in 1810, joined the insurgents against the Spaniards, receiving a commission to act as captain-general on the south-west coast. With a small force of negroes he captured Acapulco in 1811, and his army having increased, defeated the Spaniards. Other successes followed, but in 1815 he suffered reverses, was taken prisoner, and shot at Mexico.

Born in Mexico, 1780; **died** 1815.

MORELY, Lord, *mor'-le*, an English nobleman, who wrote several curious Latin poems, and was a great favourite with Henry VIII., who raised him to the peerage. He secured that monarch's favour by concurring in his divorce from Catherine and his marriage with Anne Boleyn.

Died 1547.

MORENA, SIERRA, or MONTES MARIANA, *mo-rai'-na*, a mountain-chain extending along great part of the south of Spain and Portugal, and separating the two great valleys which contain the rivers Guadiana and Guadalquiver. *Its culminating point is Aracena, 5,500 feet above the sea. This chain is the scene of many incidents in "Don Quixote."*

MORET, ANTOINE DE BOURBON, Count de, *mo'-rai*, a natural son of Henry IV. of France and Jacqueline de Beuil, countess de Moret. He espoused the cause of Gaston, duke of Orleans, and raised an army in Languedoc; but perished in the engagement at Castelnaudary, when the duke of Montmorency was made prisoner.

Born 1607; **killed** 1632.

MORETO Y CABANA, AUGUSTIN, *mo-rai'-to*, Spanish comic poet of the 17th century. He was the author of a considerable number of dramas and short poems, which were very successful. Several of his plays were imitated by Molière. About 1676 he abandoned poetry to embrace an ecclesiastical life, and became a favourite with Philip IV. His best known comedy is "Desden con el Desden" (Disdain met with Disdain), which has been adapted to the French, Italian, and German stages.

Born 1600; **died** at Toledo, 1669.

MORETON, *more'-ton*, a district of Queensland, Australia, bounded S. by New South Wales, and stretching inland to the Dividing Range. The chief towns are BRISBANE and IPSWICH. **Area,** 7,700 square miles.

MORETON BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the east coast of Queensland, Australia, between the mainland and the islands of Moreton and Shadbroke. It is 65 miles long and 23 miles wide, and receives the Arrowsmith, Caboolture Pine, Brisbane, and Logan rivers. There are numerous fertile islands, and the scenery is very picturesque. In 1849 it was made a convict settlement. **Lat.** 27°—27° 55′ S. **Lon.** 153° E.

MORETTO, IL, *eel-mo-rat'-to*, the name assumed by ALESSANDRO BONVICINO, an Italian painter, who studied under and imitated Titian, and afterwards adopted the manner of Raffaelle. He painted both in fresco and oil, and his pictures are marked by refinement of style, feeling, and noble expression. There are many of his pictures in the churches of Brescia and its vicinity.

Born at Brescia, 1490; **died** 1560.

MOREZ, *mo'-rai*, a town of France, department Jura, on the Bienne, 27 miles S.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier. **Manf.** Clock-work, telescopes, wine, nails, and leather. **Pop.** 5,500.

MORGAGNI, GIOVANNI BAPTIST, *morgan'-ye*, a celebrated Italian anatomist. He became professor of medicine at Bologna, whence he removed to Padua on being elected to the chair of anatomy. His fame chiefly rests upon a work entitled "De Sedibus et Causis Morborum per Anatomen indagatis," which contained a vast number of observations upon morbid anatomy, and is referred to at the present day with advantage.

Born at Forli, 1682; **died** 1771.

MORGAN, *mor'-gan*, the son of Cadwgan, prince of Powys, a fierce chieftain, who subsequently repented, and went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, but died at Cyprus, on his return.

Died 1126.

MORGAN, WILLIAM, an eminent Welsh divine, who became, in 1595, bishop of Llandaff, whence he was translated to St. Asaph in 1601. He had a principal share in the translation of the Bible into Welsh, first printed in 1588.

Died 1604.

MORGAN, SIR HENRY, a celebrated buccaneer of Welsh birth, who at first served under Mansfield, and after whose death he collected a fleet of twelve ships, and attacked and extorted ransom from a town in the island of Cuba. He subsequently carried Portobello by assault, and destroyed the fort of Macaraibo. In 1669 he retired to Jamaica, intending to enjoy peaceably the fortune he had acquired; but in the following year he again put himself at the head of a fleet of 37 sail, with which he ravaged the coast of Nicaragua. In 1671 he marched upon Panama with 1,300 men, and took and burnt the city. His career was checked by the signature of a peace between England and Spain. After a visit to England, he returned to the West Indies, having been knighted by Charles II., and created governor of Jamaica.

Born 1637; **died** in Jamaica, 1688.

MORGAN, SIR THOMAS CHARLES, an English physician of some eminence, who received the order of knighthood in Ireland, in 1811, and in the following year meeting with Miss Owenson, the popular Irish authoress, at the residence of the marquis of Abercorn, in the county of Tyrone, he married her. He shortly afterwards relinquished his medical practice, and became a writer of light and sparkling sketches for magazines. His best efforts were, "Sketches of the Philosophy of Life," "The Philosophy of Morals," and "The Book without a Name," which last was written in conjunction with Lady Morgan. When the Whigs came into office in 1831, Sir Charles was appointed a commissioner of Irish fisheries. He was also fellow of the College of Physicians.

Born in London, about 1783; **died** 1843.

MORGAN, SYDNEY OWENSON, Lady, a popular Irish authoress, wife of the preceding, was the daughter of a musician. Her first girlish efforts were directed to poetry, and at 14 she produced a volume of miscellaneous verses, and afterwards a series of songs, set to Irish airs. When only 16 she had published two novels, which, although favourably spoken of at the time, produced no very important effects; but the "Wild Irish Girl," published in 1801, at once raised her to a conspicuous position in the literary world. This novel passed through seven editions, and formed an introduction for its gifted authoress into the best society. Her next work of importance was entitled "France," and was the result of three observant years spent in that country. It was a critical review of the social state of the country rather than a book of travels, and was published in 1818. It achieved immense success, and led to a decision, on the part of the French government of the time, to refuse the gifted authoress readmission to the country. "Florence Macarthy," her second novel, was published in England during her stay in France, and contributed, in no small degree, to add to the writer's fame. "The Life and Times of Salvator Rosa" was first given to the world in 1823. In the historical and philosophical disquisition, entitled "Woman and Her Master," Lady Morgan contended that her sex had been condemned to obscurity and passive obedience by man. Among many other works, she produced "The Book of the Boudoir," "The Princess," and "Dramatic Scenes from Real Life." Lady Morgan, although receiving large sums for her works, was not wealthy, and a well-bestowed pension of £300 a year was conferred on her during the ministry of Earl Grey.

Born at Dublin, 1783; died 1859.

MORGAN, the name of 10 counties of the United States:—

ALABAMA.—Area, 720 square miles. Pop. 16,428, about one-fourth being coloured. The capital is Somerville.
GEORGIA.—Area, 272 square miles. Pop. 14,632, two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Madison.
ILLINOIS.—Area, 550 square miles. Pop. 30,000. The capital is Jacksonville.
INDIANA.—Area, 453 square miles. Pop. 18,000. The capital is Martinsville.
KENTUCKY.—Area, 806 square miles. Pop. 6,000. The capital is West Liberty.
MISSOURI.—Area, 648 square miles. Pop. 9,000. The capital is Versailles.
OHIO.—Area, 360 square miles. Pop. 21,000. The capital is McConnellsville.
TENNESSEE.—Area, 640 square miles. Pop. 3,200. The capital is Wartburg.
WEST VIRGINIA.—Area, 350 square miles. Pop. 4,400. The capital is Bath.
UTAH.—Area, 600 square miles. Pop. 2,000. The capital is Morgan.

MORGAN MWYNVAWR, or Morgan the Courteous, a Welsh prince, who was a lover of peace, though great in the field of battle. He was the friend of Ethelred, king of England.

Born 872; died 1001.

MORGARTEN, *mor-gar'-ten*, a mountain slope of Switzerland, on the east margin of Lake Egori, canton of Zug, 5 miles from Schwyz, where, in November, 1315, the first battle was fought for Swiss independence. On this occasion, 15,000 of the Austrian forces were defeated by 1,400 Swiss. In 1798 the French were also here defeated by the Swiss.

MORGHEN, RAFFAELLE SANZIO, CAVALIERE, *mor'-gen*, Italian engraver, who studied at Rome under Volpato, whose daughter he married. In 1793 he took up his residence at Florence, at the invitation of the grand-duke Ferdinand II. His masterpiece was an engraving of the "Last Supper," by Leonardo da Vinci; but he is stated to have engraved upwards of 200 plates, some of the best being reproductions of the great works of the painter Raffaele.

Born at Florence, 1758; died 1833.

MORHOFF, DANIEL GEORGE, *mor'-hof*, a learned German writer, who, in 1660, was chosen professor of poetry at Rostock, whence he removed to Kiel, where he discharged the same office, but afterwards became professor of history and librarian. His principal works were "Polyhistor," in which he gave a survey of universal literature down to the middle of the 18th century, treated of choice works, and of rare works upon grammar, rhetoric, poetry, mathematics, history, &c.; and the "Princeps Medicus," in which he defended, in a curious manner, the pretensions of the kings of France and England to the power of curing the scrofula, or king's evil.

Born at Wismar, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1639; died 1691.

MORI, *mo'-re*, a market town of the Austrian empire, in Tyrol, on the Adige, at the confluence of the Conreraso, 2 miles from Roveredo. There is a trade in oil, silk, tobacco, wine, and chestnuts, and a marble quarry is in the vicinity. Pop. 4,000.

MORIANA, SAN GIOVANNI DI, or MAURIENNE, ST. JEAN DE, a town of France, department Savoie, on the left bank of the Arc, near the confluence of the Arvan, 33 miles S.E. of Chambery. Some towers remain of the old fortifications. There are a cathedral, an episcopal palace, convent, hospital, and fine triumphal arch. Pop. 3,100.

MORICE, SIR WILLIAM, *mor'-is*, an English gentleman, memorable for the share which he had in bringing about the restoration of Charles II. He was the kinsman of General Monk, who procured him the place of secretary of state, which he resigned in 1668. He wrote a book called "The Common Right of the Lord's Supper asserted."

Died 1676.

MORIER, JAMES, *mo'-re-er*, English author and diplomatist. From 1810 to 1816 he was secretary of legation and minister plenipotentiary in Persia. He published narratives of his travels in Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor, and several novels, illustrative of eastern life. The best known is "The Adventures of Hajji Baba."

Born 1780; died at Brighton, 1849.

MÖRIKE, *me(r)-re'-ke*, German poet, for some time a village pastor, and afterwards a teacher at Stuttgart. He was considered to be one of the best of the Suabian poets, wrote novels, fairy tales, and ballads, and produced excellent translations of Anacreon and Theocritus.

Born at Ludwigslust, Wurtemburg, 1804.

MORIN, PIERRE, *mor'-a*, a learned French critic, who spent several years in the printing-office of Paul Manutius, at Venice, and afterwards taught Greek and geography at Vicenza, whence he was invited to Ferrara. Cardinal Borromeo, being apprised of his merit, called him to Rome, where he was employed on the edition of the Septuagint, on that of the Vulgate, and lastly on the great edition of the Bible, translated from the Greek version. He published a collection of General Councils, and other works.

Born at Paris, 1531; died 1608.

MORIN, JEAN BAPTIST, a French astrologer, who studied physic at Avignon, and took his doctor's degree in that faculty. His pretended

skill in astrology, and the fame acquired by the casual fulfilment of some of his predictions, recommended him to the cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin, the latter of whom procured him the place of mathematical professor in the Royal College, with a handsome pension. He wrote "Astrologia Gallica," and a curious little book against the Pre-Adamites.

Born in France, 1583; **died** 1656.

MORIN, SIMON, a French fanatic, who, in 1647, published a strange book, in which he called himself Jesus Christ and the Second Messiah. Notwithstanding his extreme ignorance, he obtained numerous followers; but was burnt alive at Paris.

Born 1623; **died** 1663.

MORISON, ROBERT, *mor'-i-son*, a physician and professor of botany at Oxford. He studied in the university of Aberdeen, till interrupted by the civil wars, in which he displayed great zeal and courage on the royalist side. After the execution of Charles I., he went to France, where he took his doctor's degree, and was appointed director of the royal garden at Blois. In 1660 he returned to England, and was nominated physician to Charles II., and regius professor of botany at Oxford. He read botanical lectures in the garden at Oxford, and wrote some interesting works on "Elementary Botany," and on "The History of Botany."

Born at Aberdeen, 1620; **died** 1683.

MORISOT, CLAUDE BARTHOLOMEW, *mor'-i-so*, a French author, who wrote "Peruviana," a secret history, with fictitious names, of Cardinal Richelieu, Mary of Medicis, and the duke of Orleans, first published in 1645. He was also the author of some other works.

Born at Dijon, 1592; **died** 1661.

MORLACCHI, FRANCESCO, *mor-lak'-ke*, Italian musical composer, who produced an oratorio at the age of 18, and three years afterwards a cantata for Napoleon's coronation as king of Italy. In 1807 he produced his first opera, followed by eight others in four years; and in 1816 he became director of the Italian theatre at Dresden. In 1816 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Florence. He produced altogether 27 operas, three oratorios, and a large number of concertos, pieces of church music, and instrumental compositions.

Born at Perugia, 1784; **died** at Dresden, 1841.

MORLAIX, *mor'-lai*, a seaport of France, department Finisterre, on the small river Morlaix, 34 miles E. of Brest. On the bank of the river there is a fine quay, forming an agreeable covered walk. There are some fine mansions in the principal square, and the more important public buildings are the municipal offices and law courts, the linen and cloth halls, and two fine churches. **Manf.** Linen, oil, candles, and tobacco. A large trade is carried on in horses, cattle, sheep, and agricultural produce. **Pop.** 11,500.

MORLAND, SIR SAMUEL, *mor'-land*, an English statesman, who accompanied Whitelock in his famous embassy to the queen of Sweden, and afterwards became assistant to Thurloe, Cromwell's secretary. Becoming privy to a plot for destroying Charles II., he is stated to have divulged it to that monarch, while still abroad. For this service he was created a baronet at the Restoration. He wrote a book, entitled, "Urim of Conscience." His son was master of mechanics to Charles II., and invented the speaking-trumpet, a fire-engine, and a capstan for heaving up anchors.

Born near Reading, about 1625; **died** in London, 1695.

MORLAND, GEORGE, English painter, was the son of an artist in London, who employed him constantly in making drawings for sale. By this means young Morland acquired a wonderful facility of invention and a rapidity of execution; but owing to the narrow and illiberal manner in which his talents were used by his father, he contracted low habits, and formed bad connections. His pictures, however, soon became objects of estimation and inquiry; and the persons who administered to his intemperance profited by his weakness to get into their possession pieces of very great value. Hence he was always at work, and always poor. Many of his best pictures were painted in sponging-houses, to clear him from arrest, or in ale-houses, to discharge his reckoning. The pictures of this skilful artist are faithful representations of rural nature and animal life. His drawings of farmyards, cattle, fishermen, and smugglers on the seacoast, are generally very good.

Born 1763; **died** 1806.

MORLEY, *mor'-le*, a town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles S.W. of Leeds. **Manf.** Cloth. **Pop.** 15,016.—A station on the Great Northern and London and North-Western railways.

MORLEY, JOHN, a journalist and politician of more than ordinarily advanced Liberal proclivities, son of Dr. Morley, of Blackburn. Educated at Cheltenham and Lincoln College, Oxford, he early evinced much interest in public affairs. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1873, and obtaining the honorary LL.D. of Glasgow, he became author of various works, including those on Richard Cobden, Edmund Burke and Voltaire. He was for some time editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and unsuccessfully contested Blackburn and Westminster for a seat in Parliament, being eventually elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne in February, 1883; he was re-elected in 1885, and joined the Gladstone administration of 1886 as Chief Secretary for Ireland, in which capacity he took a very prominent part in promoting the Home Rule Bill of that year, upon the defeat of which in Parliament, and on appeal to a general election, he, in common with the whole ministry, resigned office, and forthwith took a leading part in the parliamentary opposition.

Born at Blackburn, 1838.

MORMANNO, *mor-man'-no*, a town of Italy, 13 miles N.W. of Castrovillari. **Pop.** 5,300.

MORMON CITY. (*See* SALT LAKE, GREAT.)

MORNAY, PHILIPPE DE, lord of Plessis, *mor'-nai*, Baron de la Forêt-sur-Sèvre, a celebrated French nobleman and Protestant statesman, author, and soldier, and nicknamed the "Pape des Huguenots." He was secretly educated in the Protestant faith by his mother; but upon the death of his father, in 1559, he openly avowed his religious opinions. He travelled in Switzerland, Germany, Italy, and Austria, occupying himself in religious and scientific studies, and went to England, where he had an interview with queen Elizabeth. In 1572 he returned to France, but after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, took refuge in England. In 1574, on the exhortation of the Protestant leaders, he again went to France, but finding the cause hopeless withdrew to Sedan, where he married a Huguenot widow lady, who had escaped the massacre. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Dormans, in 1575, but admitted to ransom. In 1576 he went to the court of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., who made him a

member of his council, confided to him the charge of the finances of his kingdom, and sent him to England to request assistance from queen Elizabeth. During the wars of the League, he acted as superintendent-general of Navarre, and was, throughout his life, the chief of the Protestant party in France, his great learning and zeal in religious matters causing him to be regarded with deep veneration by the adherents of the Reformed faith. The Edict of Nantes was procured chiefly by his exertions. He was the author of a great number of works, chiefly polemical. In 1578 he published a treatise on the Church, and, in the year following, began his work on the Truth of the Christian Religion. In 1598 he published his book on the Eucharist, which occasioned a conference between him and Cardinal Du Perron, the result of which was that Mornay obtained the appellation of the Protestant Pope. In 1607 he printed a famous book, entitled "The Mystery of Iniquity; or, the History of the Papacy."

Born in Normandy, 1549; **died** 1623.

MORNINGTON, GARRET WELLESLEY, Earl of, *mor'-ning-ton*, an accomplished Irish nobleman, an eminent composer, and father of the greatest English general,—the duke of Wellington. At the age of 10, he played Corelli's sonatas upon the violin, which instrument gave place to the harpsichord when he had attained his 14th year. Throughout his life, the pursuit of musical composition was his unrelaxing effort; and so highly did the University of Dublin esteem his talents, that it conferred upon him the degree of doctor of music, and afterwards elected him professor of that faculty. His compositions were principally vocal: in glee music he was particularly happy. The four-voiced glees, "Here in cool grot,"—"Gently hear me, charming maid,"—"Come, fairest nymph," are generally acknowledged to be masterpieces of the art. By his wife Anne, daughter of Arthur, first earl of Dungannon, he had a large family. His sons were the marquis of Wellesley, lord Maryborough, the duke of Wellington, lord Cowley, and the rev. Gerard Wellesley.

Born in Meath, Ireland, about 1720; **died** 1781.

MORNINGTON ISLE, an island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, North Australia. It is about 30 miles long and 10 broad, and rocky. **Lat.** 16° 24' S. **Lon.** 139° 37' E.

MORNY, CHARLES AUGUSTE LOUIS JOSEPH, Count de, *mor'-ne*, a modern French statesman, and one of the most devoted adherents to the second empire, supposed to have been a son of queen Hortense and the count de Flahault, and consequently half brother of the emperor Napoleon III. He was adopted as son by the count de Morny, who received £32,000 for his complaisance. After pursuing his studies with considerable success, he was appointed sub-lieutenant of the 1st regiment of lancers, and served under the duke of Orleans in several campaigns in Algiers with much distinction. At the death of queen Hortense she left him an annuity of £1,600. About the year 1838 he quitted the army, turned his attention to commercial speculations, and published a pamphlet on the "Sugar question." He soon placed himself at the head of many important industrial enterprises, and attracted much notice as a projector of railway, canal, and mining speculations, and financial undertakings. At the commencement of the revolution of 1848, he kept aloof from politics; but, on being elected to the legislative assembly, he rapidly proved himself to be one of the most energetic supporters of the president, Louis Napoleon. The count de Morny was one of the few individuals of whom the president requested assistance in preparing the *coup d'état* of December, and, on that occasion, he displayed equal coolness and audacity. As minister of the interior, he signed or countersigned most of the proclamations and decrees by which the opponents of that act were either arrested or banished. In January, 1852, he retired from office, in consequence of the decree promulgated for the confiscation of the property of the Orleans family. He subsequently placed himself in nomination as government candidate for election to the corps législatif. Being returned, he took his seat, and, in 1854, succeeded M. Billault as president of that body. In the years 1856-57, he represented the imperial dynasty of France at the court of Russia, and, while acting in that capacity, he married the princess Trubetskoi, daughter of one of the most distinguished noblemen in that country. He was a liberal patron of the arts; and his gallery of paintings was admitted to be one of the most choice in France.

Born at Paris, 1811; **died** 1865.

MOROCCO, MAROCCO, or **MAGHRIB** ("the West"), *mo-rok'-o*, a country situate at the north-western extremity of Africa, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by the Atlantic, while Algeria forms a small part of its E. frontier, and on other sides it is lost in the expanse of the Sahara, or Desert. It is mountainous, but containing many fertile valleys. It is separated into two parts by the great chain of the Atlas, which entirely traverses it, first from east to west, and then from north to south, leaving between itself and the sea a plain of from 50 to 100 miles in breadth. This plain, the length of which may form an oblique line of 400 or 500 miles, comprises all the fertile and populous part of Morocco. The other division consists of the territory south of the Atlas, which, at first fertile in dates and wool, passes gradually into the Sahara. The climate in the northern part near the sea is temperate and agreeable; but in the south-east, scorching winds and extremes of heat and cold prevail, rain being unknown. Wheat, maize, millet, barley, dates, grapes, olives, sugar-cane, tobacco, and cotton are produced. Much more grain is produced than is sufficient for its own consumption. Fruits abound, especially almonds. Wool is very plentiful. Goats afford another very valuable commodity, their skins supplying that leather which, under the name of Morocco, is so distinguished for its softness, pliancy, and beauty. The grass lands feed a fine race of horses, the exportation of which is prohibited; and large numbers of sheep, oxen, and mules are reared. Camels and asses are the principal beasts of burden. There are many wild animals, among them lions, panthers, hyenas, wild boars, deer, and antelopes; and ostriches are numerous on the borders of the southern desert, being hunted for their feathers.

Rivers.—The Muluya, with its tributary, the Sharef, falling into the Mediterranean; the Kos, Sebu, Oom-a-beg, Bu-Regreb, Tensift, Suse, and Assaker, into the Atlantic, and other smaller streams.

Minerals.—The Atlas mountains contain iron, tin, copper, and antimony. This last is carefully worked, being a substance extensively used in Oriental cosmetics. Mineral salt occurs throughout the empire in the greatest abundance; and, besides home consumption, makes a copious article of export to Soudan.

Manf.—Yellow, red, and green leather, of exquisite quality, silks, and the fez, or red cap, worn by Mahometans.

Commerce.—Wool, hides, leather, cattle, and sheep, are exported, the annual value of all the exports being about £1,600,000. There are coasting vessels between Tangier and Egypt. About two-thirds of the trade is carried on by British merchants.

Area.—219,000 square miles.

Pop.—5,000,000, two-thirds being Moors, the remain

der Bedouin Arabs, Jews (about 340,000, much oppressed), and negroes.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—Morocco now includes the former kingdoms of Maghrib, Fez, and Tafilet. There are 28 provinces, some of considerable size, others confined to a single town. The most important towns are MOROCCO, the capital; FEZ, and TANGIER. There are altogether 24 fortified towns.

Constitution and Government.—The form of government is that of an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws civil or religious. The Sultan, or Emir-al-Mumenin, is of the dynasty of the Alides, or Hoseini, founded by Muley-Achmet, a descendant of the prophet, in the 17th century He is chief of the state as well as head of the religion, and master of the lives and of the property of all his subjects. As spiritual ruler, the sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the expounders of the Koran. He has no regular ministers, but receives advice from and carries on the executive usually through special favourites near his person, the principal of whom is generally invested with the title of "Mula-el-tesserâd," or steward of the imperial household. Each province is ruled by a Kaïd, or governor, absolute within his district, and commander of all the military forces within, but liable to instant dismissal or death at the sultan's will.

Religion and Education.—The sultan of Morocco and his subjects differ as a sectarian body from the followers of Mahomet in Turkey, Persia, and other countries by adopting as their text-book of faith the commentary upon the Koran by Sidi Beccari, the original of which is kept at the imperial palace, and deposited in time of war in a tent within the centre of the army, around which the soldiers rally as a religious and national standard. The bulk of the population is still in a state of the deepest ignorance, and even printing is almost unknown among them, the Koran and its sacred commentary existing only in written copies, the production of which occupies the lower class of teachers of religion all over the country.

History.—This is the ancient Mauritania, and was, in antiquity, a country of great importance. It has belonged successively to the Romans, Vandals, Greeks, and Arabs. In the 11th century it fell under the sway of the Fatimite caliphs, who also held power over Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli, and pushed their victorious arms into Spain. The Cherifs, who pretended to have been the lineal descendants of Mahomet, obtained power over the country in the 16th century. The sovereign of Morocco takes the title of sultan. Since the conquest of Algeria by the French, the Moroccans have frequently come into collision with the former, at whose hands they suffered a severe defeat at Isly, in 1844. In 1859, war was declared by Spain against Morocco, on account of depredations by pirates. In 1860 a treaty was signed by which the sultan ceded some portions of his dominions, granted commercial privileges, and paid a heavy indemnity.

MOROCCO, called by the natives MARAKASH, the capital of the above empire, stands in a fertile plain in the south-west of the country, near the river Tensift. It is surrounded by strong walls, with 11 gates, and, though now much depopulated and covered with the accumulated ruins of houses and gardens, still retains vestiges, however, of its former grandeur. There are 20 mosques, some particularly lofty and splendid: there are also three gardens, with splendid pavilions. The palace on the south, outside the walls, is of hewn stone, ornamented with marble, and with its gardens, enclosed by walls, occupies a space of three miles in circumference. In the city are market-places and bazaars, where a large trade is carried on. The Jews' quarter, El Maleh, is enclosed. There are remains of extensive aqueducts and large cemeteries are beyond the walls. **Manf.** Leather and embroidery. **Pop.** about 60,000. **Lat.** 30° 57′ N. **Lon.** 7° W.—This town was founded in 1072, and in the 13th century the inhabitants numbered nearly three quarters of a million.

MOROMANNO, *mo-ro-man'-no*, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria, 12 miles from Castrovillari. **Pop.** 6,000.

MORON DE LA FRONTERA, *mo'-ron-dai la fron-tai'-ra*, a town of Spain, province of Seville, 37 miles S.E. of Seville. There are the remains of a very strong castle. **Manf.** Olive-oil. **Pop.** 14,879.

MOROSINI, FRANCESCO, *mo-ro-se-ne*, doge of Venice, and one of the bravest commanders of that republic. In 1651 he was victorious over the Turks in the Morea, for which he gained the name "Il Peloponesiaca;" and in 1667 he defended Candia against the Turks with uncommon valour during a siege of twenty-eight months, amid the admiration of the whole of Europe. The besiegers lost 120,000 men, and the Venetians about a fourth of the number. The grand vizier endeavoured to bribe him, and offered to make him prince of Wallachia and Moldavia; but Morosini was not to be corrupted. When the place surrendered, in 1669, he was treated with great honour by the victors; but, on his return to Venice, he was arrested by order of the senate; he, however, soon recovered his liberty, and was made procurator of St. Mark. The war being renewed, he resumed the command, took several places from the Turks, and gained a great naval victory near the Dardanelles. In 1688 he was elected doge.

Born at Venice, 1618; **died** 1694.

MOROTTU, *mo-rot-tu'*, a town on the west coast of Ceylon, 10 miles S.E. of Colombo. It is the southern region of the limit of cinnamon cultivation in the island. **Pop.** 12,000.

MORPETH, *mor'-peth*, a market-town, municipal and parliamentary borough of Northumberland, on the Wansbeck, 15 miles N. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Its public buildings are the town-hall, erected by Sir John Vanbrugh; the parish church, a plain Gothic building, dating from the 14th century; the county gaol; a free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI.; and a handsome county lunatic asylum. There is a large market for cattle. **Manf.** Flannel, leather, and iron. Malting and brewing are carried on. **Pop.** of municipal borough, 4,600; of parliamentary borough, 30,240. —This town was, in 1215, burnt down by its inhabitants, in order that it might not furnish quarters to King John.

MORPETH, a town of New South Wales, Australia, at the head of the navigation of the Hunter, 95 miles N. of Sydney, in the centre of a busy coal and mining district. There is a very elegant church, and good chapels. The town is the residence of the bishop of Newcastle. There are a court-house, a school of arts, and other good buildings; and wharves at which steamers load and discharge. **Pop.** 1,400.

MORPHEUS, *mor'-fe-us*, in Greek mythology, a minister of the god Somnus. He is sometimes called the god of sleep.

MORRA, *mor'-ra*, a town of Northern Italy, on the right bank of the Tanaro, 6 miles S.W. of Alba. There are a fine church, two monasteries, and a town-house. A trade is carried on in wine, cattle, and chestnuts. **Pop.** 3,600.

MORRIS, *mor'-ris*, a county of New Jersey, United States. **Area**, 650 square miles. **Pop.** 50,861. The capital is Morristown.

MORRIS, a county of Kansas, United States. **Area**, 655 square miles. **Pop.** 9,265. The capital is Council Grove.

MORRIS, JOHN, geologist, began life as a chemist's assistant, but devoted all his spare time

to the study of geology; and he made many excursions in England, France, and Belgium. He prepared a table of organic remains, and, in 1843, published a catalogue of British fossils. Ten years later he accompanied Sir Roderick Murchison on his excursions to the Continent, and, in 1854, was elected professor of geology at University College, London. His geological treatises are of great value, and as a teacher he has a high reputation.

Born at Homerton, near London, 1810.

MORRIS, Louis, a Welsh antiquary and poet, who surveyed the coast of Wales in 1737 by order of the Admiralty board, and his work was published in 1748. Some of his poetical pieces in the Welsh language have been printed, and he left above 80 volumes of MSS. relative to Welsh antiquities.

Born in the isle of Anglesey, 1702; died in Cardiganshire, 1765.

MORRIS, Richard, brother of the above, was also a poet and critic in his native language, and superintended the printing of two valuable editions of the Welsh Bible. He was a clerk in the Navy Pay Office.

Died 1779.

MORRISANIA, a village of Westchester county, New York, United States, 10 miles N. of New York, with which it is connected by railway. There are many elegant residences, occupied by the wealthy commercial classes of New York. Pop. 20,000.

MORRISON, Rev. Robert, *mor'-ri-son*, a distinguished missionary to China, who was the first to preach the Protestant doctrines in that country. He was the son of humble parents, but received a fair elementary education at a school kept by his uncle at Newcastle. Between the years 1799 and 1801 he studied Hebrew, Latin, and theology, with the assistance of a Presbyterian minister of the town. The same gentleman, in 1803, furnished him with an introduction to the committee of the Independent Theological Academy in London, and he was accordingly received into their institution. In the following year he offered his services to the London Missionary Society, which being accepted, he removed to the college of that body at Gosport. In 1805, after having studied Chinese, he set sail for China, and for some time acted as translator to the East India Company's factory at Canton. During twenty-five years he remained in China, engaged in translating and disseminating the Holy Scriptures. He translated the whole of the Bible, after eight years of unremitting labour. In this task he was assisted by Dr. Milne. In 1824 he visited England, and presented to George IV. a copy of the Scriptures in Chinese. Two years afterwards he returned to the field of his labours, and continued his noble exertions until his death. Dr. Morrison and his coadjutors printed and circulated, between the years 1810—1836, upwards of 750,000 copies of works in the Chinese character. In this number were included 2,075 complete Bibles, 9,970 New Testaments, and 31,000 shorter portions of the Scriptures.

Born at Morpeth, Northumberland, 1782; died at Canton, 1834.

MORRISON, a county of Minnesota, United States. Area, 1,175 square miles. Pop. 5,875. The capital is Little Falls.

MORRISTOWN, a village of New Jersey, United States, on an elevated site, 27 miles W. of New York. Manf. Iron, waggons, paper, and oil. Pop. 6,000.

MORRONE, *mor-ro'-ne*, a town of Central Italy, 10 miles S.W. of Larino. There is an annual fair of eight days. Pop. 3,700.

MORROW, *mor'-ro*, a county of Ohio, United States. Area, 370 square miles. Pop. 19,000. The capital is Mount Gilead.

MORS, *mors*, the largest island of the Lymfiord gulf, in Denmark, province of Jutland. It is 24 miles long, by 12 broad, and rises in the centre to nearly 300 feet; fertile where it is cultivated, but about a third of it is covered by marshes. Pop. 13,500. Lat. 56° 40' N. Lon. 9° E.

MORSE, Samuel Finley Breese, *morse*, an artistic and scientific American, celebrated as the inventor of the United States system of telegraphs. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Morse, a well-known writer on geography, residing in Massachusetts. Having graduated at Yale College, in 1811 he went to England to study painting, and entered of the Royal Academy of Arts, where he, two years afterwards, gained a prize for a sculpture model. He returned to America in 1815, and pursued his profession with considerable success, becoming the first president of the National Academy of Design, and professor of the arts of design in the university of New York. It was while on board ship, in 1832, returning to America after a second visit to England, that the idea of his great invention first occurred to his mind. Almost immediately after his landing in America, he commenced a series of experiments; but, having little time to give to the subject, it was not until four years afterwards that he succeeded in demonstrating his theory upon a wire half a mile in length. He exhibited his telegraph to Congress, which, in 1843, voted him 30,000 dollars to enable him to carry out his views; and, in 1844, he saw the realization of his hopes, in the perfect working of a wire 40 miles long, which had been constructed between Washington and Baltimore. More than three-fourths of the telegraphic wires in the United States are worked according to this great invention, the proceeds of which have given Mr. Morse a well-earned affluence. The New York and Newfoundland Telegraphic Company nominated him their electrician, and he was also appointed professor of natural history at Yale College. In 1856 he visited England, and was entertained at a public dinner by the directors of several telegraphic companies. A purse containing £16,000, subscribed by several European states, was presented to him.

Born 1791; died 1872.

MORSHANSK, *mor-shansk'*, a town of European Russia, government of Tambof, on the left bank of the Tzna, a feeder of the Oka. It is an important port for the shipment of corn, and there is a large market for cattle, sheep, and melted grease. Manf. Soap and sail-cloth. Pop. 20,000.

MORTAGNE (sur-Haine), *mor-tain'*, a town of France, department Orne, 22 miles N.E. of Alençon. It is situated on the slope and summit of a hill, the principal square being on the highest part, and approached by zigzag streets. The chief edifices are the church, the *palais de justice*, and large prisons: there are several fountains. Manf. Linen, thread, leather, and earthenware. Pop. 5,000.

MORTARA, *mor-ta'-ra*, a town of Northern Italy, province of Novara, on a height above the right bank of the Arbogna, 14 miles S.E. of Novara. The town is walled. A trade is carried on in rice, corn, and silk. Pop. 4,700.

MORTIER, Marshal. (*See* Treviso, Duke of.)

MORTIMER, ROGER, Earl of March, a powerful English baron, who, during fourteen years, was one of the most zealous adherents of Edward II., who nominated him his lieutenant in Ireland; but he united himself, in 1320, with the insurgent barons, who raised the standard of revolt against the king on account of his favourites the Spencers. (*See* EDWARD II.) Mortimer was taken, and imprisoned in the Tower of London, but contrived to escape to France. Subsequently he, with Queen Isabella, wife of Edward II., made a descent upon England with a small force, which was increased by large numbers of the English people who joined his standard. The king was taken prisoner, and afterwards assassinated in prison; his son, Edward III., being placed upon the throne, in his 14th year. During some time, Mortimer exercised absolute power in the name of the young monarch, and put to death Kent and Lancaster, the king's uncles. Edward III. at length resolved to get rid of the cruel baron, who was arrested, and hanged near Smithfield.

Born about 1287; **died** 1330.

MORTIMER, EDMUND, Earl, espoused Philippane, daughter of Lionel, second son of Edward III.

Born 1352; **died** 1381.

MORTIMER, EDMUND ROGER, son of the preceding, claimed to be heir to the crown in 1385, and left an only daughter, who married Richard of York, giving to that family a claim to the throne of England. Hence arose the wars of the Red and White Roses, between the houses of York and Lancaster.

Died 1398.

MORTON, JAMES DOUGLAS, fourth earl of, regent of Scotland, was the second son of Sir George Douglas of Pittendriech, and received his education under the famous Buchanan at Paris. He married the daughter of the Earl of Morton, and, in her right, succeeded to the title in 1553. He returned to Scotland in 1554, and greatly promoted the Reformation. In 1563 he became lord high chancellor: in a few years, however, he was compelled to relinquish the office and fly to England, for the part he took in Rizzio's murder. After a few months, Bothwell succeeded in obtaining his pardon from Queen Mary; whereupon he returned to Scotland. He soon began to take a prominent part in affairs after the imprisonment of Mary in Lochleven Castle, was restored to his office of lord chancellor, was made lord high admiral of Scotland, and, in 1572, succeeded the earl of Mar as regent, which office he resigned in 1578, his rule having made him odious to the nation. The government was then confided to James VI., who had attained his 12th year. Morton, however, was too ambitious to remain in retirement, and contrived to get possession of Stirling Castle, and also to obtain the charge of the young king. His former power had thus been secured by him; but it was only of short duration, for, being charged as accessory to the murder of Darnley, he was sent to the castle of Edinburgh, and afterwards to Dumbarton, then under the command of Lennox, father of Darnley. In 1581 he was taken to Edinburgh for trial, at which he vehemently protested his innocence of the crime with which he was charged, but was condemned to death, and beheaded by a machine much resembling the guillotine, and called the "maiden."

Born at Dalkeith, 1530; **died** 1581.

MORTON, JAMES DOUGLAS, Earl of, a distinguished Scotch nobleman, who, at the age of 26, established a philosophical society at Edinburgh,—a society which has since made a considerable figure in almost every branch of knowledge. The Royal Society of London elected him their president in 1733, and, on the death of the earl of Macclesfield, he was chosen an associate in the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He evinced an ardent zeal for the sciences, and was an eminent patron of merit. He was well acquainted with natural and experimental philosophy, but more particularly devoted to astronomical observations.

Born at Edinburgh, 1707; **died** 1768.

MORTON, JOHN, an English prelate and statesman, who was educated at Oxford, after which he became so eminent for his skill in jurisprudence as to be appointed privy councillor to Henry VI. In 1478 he was made bishop of Ely and chancellor of England by Edward IV. During the reign of Richard III. he remained out of England, but upon the accession of Henry VII. to the throne, he was nominated one of the privy council, and, in 1486, obtained the archbishopric of Canterbury. Pope Alexander VI. created him cardinal in 1493. Sir Thomas More, who was in his youth a page in Morton's household, is stated to have derived the facts of his "History of Richard III." from the cardinal archbishop. Morton was a man of the greatest ability and probity.

Born at Beer Regis, Dorsetshire, 1410; **died** 1500.

MORTON, THOMAS, an English dramatic writer, a native of the county of Durham, who was educated for the legal profession, but whose natural bent was for the drama. Abandoning his studies before he had been called to the bar, he gave himself entirely to play-writing, and became the most popular dramatist of his day. For his comedy of "Town and Country" he received the sum of £1,000 before the piece was placed in rehearsal. A few of his works are still occasionally performed, such as "Speed the Plough," "A Roland for an Oliver," "The Invincibles," "A Cure for the Heartache," "The School of Reform," &c.

Born 1764; **died** in London, 1838.

MORTON, WILLIAM THOMAS GREEN, *American dentist, discoverer of ether as an anæsthetic.* He began to use it in operations in 1846. Several attempts were made to obtain a national testimonial and reward, but they failed, and he died a disappointed man.

Born at Charlton, Massachusetts, 1819; **died** at New York, 1868.

MORTON, a new county of Dakota Territory, United States. **Area**, 1,100 square miles. **Pop.** 200.

MORTY, *mor'-te*, an island of the Indian archipelago, off the north-eastern end of Gillolo, from which it is separated by Morty Strait, 30 miles wide. It is 65 miles long, and from 10 to 25 broad. The island is very thinly inhabited.

MORUMBIDGEE, or **MURRUMBIDGEE**, *mo'-rum-bid-je'*, a river of Australia, rising by many heads, in the county of Murray, New South Wales, and, after a course of 1,350 miles, joining the river Murray in lat. 34° 48' S., and lon., 143° E.

MOSCHELES, IGNAZ, *mosh'-les*, German composer, of Jewish descent, who, at 11 years of age, was a skilful pianist, and attracted the attention of Haydn and Beethoven. He rapidly attained a great reputation, and in 1820 settled in England, and was for 19 years professor in the London Royal Academy of Music, and director of the Philharmonic concerts. In 1846 he went to

Leipsic as professor in the Conservatory. His compositions for the piano, violin, and other instruments are of the highest value. He translated into English Schindler's biography of Beethoven.

Born at Prague, 1794; died 1870.

MOSCHOPULUS, MANUEL, *mos'-ko-pu'-lus*, a Greek grammarian of the 13th century. He was a native of Crete, and wrote several treatises on grammar. His nephew Manuel was a good mathematician and antiquary. He composed a Greek lexicon, 1545.

MOSCHUS, *mos'-kus*, a Greek pastoral poet of antiquity, contemporary with BION. Their works are usually printed together in the Poetæ Minores.

Lived in the 3rd century, B.C.

MOSCOW, *mos'-ko* (Russ. MOSKWA, *mosk-wa'*), a government or province of European Russia, surrounded by the governments of Tver, Vladimir, Riazan, Tula, Kaluga, and Smolensk. It is for the most part a plain, but there is an elevated tract in the south-west, and the soil is not fertile, but large numbers of cattle and horses are reared.

Rivers.—The Moskva, Kliasma, and Oka, which forms part of the southern boundary.

Manf.—Woollen, cotton, and silken fabrics, brocades, chintzes, carpets, paper, gold and silver wares, porcelain, pins, and glass beads. There are quarries of yellow marble.

Area.—12,552 square miles.

Pop.—2,137,179.

Lat. 54° 50′—56° 40′ N. **Lon.** 34° 50′—38° 50′ E.

MOSCOW, a city of European Russia, long the seat of the Russian government, and still the capital of the interior of that empire, on the river Moskwa, 400 miles S.E. of St. Petersburg. It covers a large area, the streets, courts, squares, and gardens being spacious. The river flows from W. to E., and traverses the city with a very serpentine course, receiving towards the middle of the town a rivulet, called the Neglina, and, soon after, the Jausa, a stream of more consequence. The centre of the city is the hill of the Kremlin, rising from the north bank of the river, nearly triangular in shape, and surrounded by a wall 60 feet high, with 18 towers and 5 gates. Around this, and extending on each side to the river is a line of boulevards planted with trees. To the east of the Kremlin is the Kitai-Gorod, or commercial city, and beyond the boulevards, extending in a semi-circle, the Beloi-Gorod, or "white city," enclosed by another fine boulevard, and still farther the Zmelnoi-Gorod. Beyond all is the outer rampart, continued on the southern side of the river, and having a total circumference of 26 miles. There are suburbs beyond the outer enclosure, especially on the north side. The streets are generally narrow and crooked, and the houses are very irregular in appearance, fine mansions and public offices alternating with huts and mean houses, but some wide and straight streets have recently been constructed, especially the Tverskaia, leading from the Kremlin in a north-western direction to the St. Petersburg road. It is three miles long, lined with good houses, some detached, with gardens, and terminating with a lofty arched gateway in the Italian style, known as the St. Petersburg gate, beyond which are extensive drives and promenades on the review ground. There are many open spaces within the city, some planted, the finest being the Romanzoff Place, laid out as an ornamental garden, with an obelisk and fountains. On the south side of the river, and stretching along the bank, are the princess Galatzin's gardens, partly occupied by the empress's villa, and farther west an eminence known as the "Sparrow hills," from which a fine view of the city is obtained. The river is crossed by a bridge, the Moskva Rekoi, leading to the Kremlin, and by three smaller bridges. The most remarkable public buildings are within the Kremlin enclosure, the chief entrance to which is by the Spass Vorata gate, over which is a picture of the Saviour, to which all who pass beneath must uncover. On the summit of the hill is the Sabernoi-Ploschad, or cathedral square, enclosed within a magnificent iron railing. The cathedral of the Assumption (Upenski Sabor) is very ornate, and has fine gilt cupolas, and the walls and pillars are covered with ugly frescoes of sacred subjects on a golden ground. In this cathedral, founded in 1325, and rebuilt in 1472, the emperors are crowned. Immediately behind the cathedral is the house of the Holy Synod, possessing a library, very rich in rare manuscripts. The church of St. Michael (Archangelski Sabor) is near the cathedral, is a heavy building, with small windows, the burial place of most of the Russian sovereigns, previous to the time of Peter the Great, who changed the royal burying-place to St. Petersburg. Over each royal tomb is a fresco portrait of the occupant. A very old church, constantly thronged with devotees, is immediately adjoining, and near at hand is the church of the Annunciation, which has a beautiful pavement inlaid with jaspers, agates, and carnelians. Within the enclosure of the Kremlin is the Terema, or old palace of the czars, consisting of four stories, which diminish in ascending, the uppermost consisting of only a single room. The main body of the palace was much injured by the French, and has now been repaired. The tower of Ivan Veliki, 270 feet high, is surmounted by a gilded dome, from which rises the cross. In each story of the tower is a great bell. Near this tower is the great bell, "Tzar Kolokal," weighing 196 tons. It is more than 19 feet high, 20 feet in diameter, was broken by a fall (the tower being burned), in 1706. It has been several times re-cast, and is now used as a chapel. Various public offices, the treasury (containing a collection of articles of great historical interest), and the arsenal, (surrounded by a trophy of 850 cannon taken from the French), are also in the Kremlin, to the east of which and between it and the Kitai-Gorod, in the Krasnoi-Ploschad, or "red place," is the cathedral of St. Basil, or Vassali, an extraordinary specimen of architecture, which has 20 towers and domes, all of different shapes and sizes, and of various hues, green, red, striped, and gilded. It is stated that Ivan the Terrible employed an Italian architect to erect the cathedral, which was to contain as many separate chapels as it would be possible to assemble under one roof, and when the building was completed the cruel czar put out the eyes of the architect, so that he might never be able to build another like it. The bazaar (an immense building of three stories) and the exchange are in the commercial city. There are two imperial palaces, the Bolshoi Dvoretz, a large palace built by the emperor Alexander, in the Kremlin, a spacious structure in the modern style, with magnificent suites of rooms, and the Maloi Dvoretz, or little palace, built by the emperor Nicholas, containing some good pictures, and a library. There are a very large number of churches in Moscow, and there are many monasteries and convents, the most noticeable of which are the Donskoi, to the south of the wall, the Seminovskoi, having the appearance of a fortification; the Devetchie at the south-west, inclosed in the windings of the river, and having walls with 16 towers, and several chapels in which empresses and princesses are interred, and near to which is the Devitchei-Foll, or "Maidens' Field," where the emperors, on their coronation, give a

feast to the people, as many as 50,000 having dined there on some occasions. The Temple of the Saviour on the bank of the river, near the south-western angle of the Kremlin, begun in 1812, to commemorate the repulse of the French, but not even now completed, is planned to be a magnificent structure. The university, established in 1753 by the empress Catherine, is attended by about 1,500 students, nearly half belonging to the medical faculty, and has a large library, observatory, and botanical garden. The public museum and library, removed from St. Petersburg in 1861, is located in a palace, formerly the residence of the Pashkof family. It contains about 175,000 volumes, and some very valuable Slavonic MSS., and attached to it are galleries for pictures and sculptures. The first stone of a great historical exhibition was laid by the czar and the duke of Edinburgh in September, 1865. There are several large hospitals, among them a foundling hospital, on the bank of the river, near the commercial city, where infants are received and no questions asked, and several thousand children are supported by it; two theatres, and a riding school, which is the largest building in the world having a roof unsupported by pillars. There is also a large post-office. Moscow is divided into 28 districts for administrative purposes, and is under the charge of a general and military governor. The city is now lighted with gas, and there is railway communication with St. Petersburg, Nijni-Novgorod, and Koslov. Visitors have their attention attracted by the immense number of pigeons seen. One writer remarks that "near the grain and flour markets there are thousands of them, and toward evening the roofs are black with them. The gilded domes and roof of the Kremlin seem to be also particularly dear to these birds, and if you go down to the river about an hour before sunset, and lean over the parapet of the bridge, you will see countless numbers darting and wheeling about the palace spire. They are looked on as the incarnate symbol of the Holy Ghost, and a Russian would almost as soon think of becoming a cannibal as of eating a pigeon.

Manf. and Commerce.—The most important manufactures are woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, leather, metal work, and chemicals. A very extensive trade is carried on,—the central position of the city making it an entrepôt for the commerce of the empire, and there being good water communication with the Baltic, Black Sea, and the Caspian; by railway with the capital and other important towns, and in winter by sledges, of which many thousands are employed for the Asiatic trade.

Pop.—752,469.
Lat. 55° 4′ N. **Lon.** 37° 33′ E.

History.—Moscow was founded in the middle of the 12th century, previous to which Kiov, or Kiev, was the residence of the sovereigns of Russia. In 1571 it was burned by the Tartars, and in 1610 was taken by the Poles. In 1703, Peter the Great transferred his residence to St. Petersburg, and, in 1812, it was occupied by the French, after the battle of Borodino. It was set on fire, and the French were forced to make their disastrous retreat.

MOSDOK, *mos'-dok*, a town of Russia, province of Caucasus, on a height above the Terek, 63 miles S.E. of Georgievsk. It is only accessible on two sides, and is strongly fortified. There are a Greek, an Armenian, and a Roman Catholic church. **Manf.** Morocco leather and brandy. **Pop.** 13,000.

MOSE, or MOOL, *mose*, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, 20 miles in circumference. **Lat.** 6° 20′ S. **Lon.** 131° 30′ E.

MOSELLE, *mo'-sel'*. (*See* MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE.)

MOSELLE, a large river of Europe, rising in the S.E. department of the Vosges, France, near the sources of the Saône, 2,260 feet above the sea level, and, after a course of 330 miles, joining the Rhine at Coblentz. The chief tributaries are the Meurthe, the Seille, and the Sarre, on the right, and the Orne, the Sure, and the Kyll on the left.

MOSER, GEORGE MICHAEL, *mo'-ser*, a gold-chaser and painter on enamel, who went from Switzerland to London at an early age, became celebrated for his artistic productions, and painted on a watch-case for George III., portraits of the prince of Wales and the bishop of Osnaburg. He was appointed keeper of the Royal Academy of Arts, being the first that held the office. Sir Joshua Reynolds states that he was unrivalled as a gold-chaser, and that his knowledge in every branch of painting and sculpture was universal.
Born in Switzerland, 1704; **died** 1783.

MOSER, MARY, daughter of the above, distinguished flower-painter, and was elected R.A.
Born 1744; **died** 1819.

MOSES, *mo'-ses* ("drawn out" of the water), the Jewish lawgiver, and leader of the "exodus" of the Jewish people from Egypt, was the son of Amram and Jochebed, and was of the tribe of Levi. The story of his life is related in the books of Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy, in the Old Testament, and of those books (with the exception of a portion of the last chapter of Deuteronomy, in which his death is described), he is supposed to have been the author. He was "learned in all the wisdom of Egypt," and, although he lived to the great age of 120, we are expressly told that even in his extreme old age "his eye was not dim nor his natural force abated." He was buried in the land of Moab, the exact place being a profound secret.
Born 1571, B.C.; **died** 1451, B.C.

MOSES, MICOSTI, a Spanish rabbi, who published, at Venice, a folio volume entitled "The Great Book of Precepts," which is explanatory of the Hebrew laws.
Lived in the 14th century.

MOSHEIM, JOHANN LORENZ VON, *mos'-hime*, a learned German divine and historian, who studied at Kiel, and in 1723 became professor of divinity at Helmstedt, and in 1747 at Gottingen, where he was afterwards chancellor of the university. He translated Cudworth's "Intellectual System of the Universe" into Latin, with learned notes; but his greatest work is the "Ecclesiastical History," written in Latin, which has been translated into English, and is well known to students of history and theology. Mosheim also wrote, among many other works of great learning and value, nine volumes on "The Morals of Holy Scripture."
Born at Lubeck, 1694; **died** 1755.

MOSSEL BAY, a seaport of Cape Colony, South Africa, 270 miles E. of Cape Town. There is good anchorage. **Pop.** 1,200.

MOSKVA, or **MOSKWA**, *mosk-wa'*, a river of Russia, rising in the government of Smolensk, traversing the government of Moscow, and, after a course of 210 miles, falling into the Oka, at Colomna.

MOSQUITO COAST, *mos-ke'-to*, a maritime district of Central America, lying along part of the northern and eastern shore of Honduras, and forming a part of the republic of Nicaragua. It is mountainous in the interior, but elsewhere fertile and well watered. The coast is low, with many

bays and lagunes. There are large swamps and dense forests furnishing valuable timber. The climate is temperate and not unhealthy for Europeans, but the rainfall is heavy. Sugar, cacao, indigo, cotton, rice, maize, logwood, and vanilla are cultivated. The chief exports are mahogany, cocoa, sarsaparilla, ginger, and tortoise-shell. There are large numbers of half-wild horses and cattle, deer abound, and there are many alligators and serpents. The capital is Bluefields.

Rivers.—The chief are the Rio Segovia and the Rio Escondido, both flowing into the Caribbean Sea.

Area.—15,000 square miles.

Pop.—15,000, chiefly aboriginal races, but including cross breeds with runaway negroes. The chief occupations are hunting and fishing, but cattle-breeding is attended to.

History.—The coast was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and claimed, but never occupied, by Spain. The king put himself, in 1660, under the protection of the British. In 1848 the Nicaraguans attacked the Mosquito subjects in San Juan; but they were defeated by a British force, and, in 1850, forced to retire from the territory by means of a treaty with the British, who exercised a protectorate until 1859, when it was ceded to Honduras; but by another treaty in 1860, the whole territory was handed over to Nicaragua.

MOSS, a seaport of Norway, on the bay of Christiania, 32 miles S. of the town of that name. There is a good harbour, and deals and iron are exported. Iron mines are in the vicinity. Pop. 3,200.

MÖSSINGEN, *me(r)s'-ing-en*, a town of Wurtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, 7 miles S.E. of Rottenburg. A considerable trade is carried on. Pop. 4,500.

MOSTAGANEM, *mos-ta-gan'-em*, a town of Algeria, near the Mediterranean, 47 miles N.E. of Oran. The town is divided into two portions, separated by a valley with gardens. There are strong military works. Manf. Carpets, coverlets, woollens, and jewellery. Pop. 13,000, of whom about 3,000 are French.

MOSTAR, *mos-tar'*, an inland town of European Turkey, capital of the Herzegovina, on both banks of the Narenta, 60 miles from Ragusa. It has embattled walls, 30 mosques, a Greek church, and an old Roman bridge, consisting of a single arch, with a span of 95 feet. Manf. Sword-blades and arms. Exp. Hides, wool, silk, fruit, wax, and cattle. Pop. 18,000.

MOSUL, *mo'-sul*, a large town of Asiatic Turkey, province of Al-Jezireh (the ancient Mesopotamia), on the right bank of the Tigris, 180 miles N. of Bagdad, opposite the ruins of Nineveh. It is surrounded by walls. It was formerly a very flourishing town, and its manufactures were known in all the markets of Western Europe. It is supposed that the name of muslin was derived from this town. The trade has much declined in consequence of the opening of new routes to the East, but the town is still an important station for caravans. The chief buildings are, a college, the tomb of Sheik Abdul Kassim, and the remains of a beautiful mosque, the minaret of which has a fine appearance from a distance. The coffee-houses, baths, khans, and bazaars, are also handsome buildings. Pop. 45,000, about one-fourth of whom are Nestorians and other Christians.

MOTHE LE VAYER, FRANCIS DE LA, *le(r)-vai'-yai*, historiographer of France during the reign of Louis XIV. He also completed the education of that monarch. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, and obtained several advantageous posts. His works were collected and published at Dresden in 1759.

Born at Paris, 1588; died 1672.

MOTHERWELL, *muth'-er-wel*, a town of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 11 miles S. E. of Glasgow. There are valuable coal mines in the vicinity. Pop. 12,904 rapidly increasing.—A station on the Caledonian railway.

MOTHERWELL, WILLIAM, Scotch poet, whose earlier years were passed in the office of the sheriff clerk of Renfrew. In 1828 he became editor of the *Paisley Advertiser*, and, in 1830, of the *Glasgow Courier*. He published selections from the Renfrewshire poets, with biographical notices, "Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern," and some exquisitely tender poems, among them "Jeanie Morison," of almost unsurpassed beauty and pathos.

Born at Glasgow, 1797; died 1835.

MOTLEY, JOHN LOTHROP, *mot'-le*, a modern American historian, descended from a family which emigrated to New England about the middle of the last century. A maternal ancestor, the Rev. John Lothrop, was one of the Pilgrim Fathers, and settled in Massachusetts in 1634. The future historian was sent to Harvard University in 1827, at which time he had attained his 13th year. Leaving that establishment four years afterwards, he spent two or three years at the universities of Gottingen and Berlin. A course of continental travel, which embraced Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, and England, succeeded. After his return to his native country he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837, but devoted himself to study and to literary pursuits, the fruits of which were a number of articles contributed to the "North American Review," and other periodicals. He likewise produced some works of fiction. In 1840 he was appointed secretary to the American embassy at St. Petersburg, but soon resigned. Conceiving the idea of composing a history of the great struggle in which the provinces of the Netherlands threw off the Spanish yoke, he again visited Europe, settled with his family at Dresden, in the first instance, and subsequently resided, during three or four years, in Germany and the Netherlands. The first instalment of this great undertaking was given to the world in 1856, under the title of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic, a History." This work was brought out simultaneously in London and New York. It passed through several editions, both in England and America, and was reproduced at Amsterdam and at Leipzic. M. Guizot translated it into the French language; and there was, besides, a French version of it published in Brussels. A German and a Dutch translation were also made. A continuation, "The History of the United Netherlands, from the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort." In 1861, Mr. Motley was appointed American ambassador at Vienna, and, in 1869, in England, but was recalled a year afterwards. In 1874 he published a biography of John of Barneveldt, including a history of the Thirty Years' War. He received the degrees of LL.D. and D.C.L.

Born at Dorchester, Mass., 1814; died 1877.

MOTRIL, *mo-tril'*, a town of Spain, province of Grenada, 2 miles from the sea, and 35 miles S. of Grenada. It is the depôt for the exports and imports of the provinces of Grenada and Jaen. Manf. Rum, soap, pottery, coarse cloth, and oil. Pop. 16,665, chiefly engaged in fishing and agriculture.

MOTTA, *mot'-ta*, a town of Northern Italy, on the right bank of the Livenza, 28 miles N.E. of Venice. Manf. Linen and hats. Pop. 4,700.

MOTTE, ANTOINE HOUDAR DE LA. (*See* LAMOTTE.)

MOTTEUX, PETER ANTONY, *mot'-te(r)*, a French writer. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he visited England, became a merchant, and was afterwards employed in the post-office. He was a master of the English language, and assisted in translating "Don Quixote" into English.

Born at Rohan, Normandy, 1660; **died** in London, 1718.

MOTTE-SERVOLEX, *mot-sair-vo-lai'*, a town of France, department Savoie, 4 miles N.W. of Chambery. There is a trade in dairy produce, and there are limestone quarries in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 3,700.

MOTTEVILLE, FRANÇOISE BERTAUT DE, *mot'-veel*, a French lady, who was attendant on Anne of Austria, whose memoirs she wrote. Her work is valuable for its information relative to the private life of the queen, and for its anecdotes of the Fronde.

Born in Normandy, about 1621; **died** 1689.

MOTTRAM-IN-LONGEN-DALE, *mot'-tram long'-en-dail*, a town of Cheshire, 9 miles S.E. of Manchester. **Manf.** Cotton. **Pop.** 3,250. —A station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway.

MOUKDEN, or **FUNGTIEN-FU**, *mook'-den*, a town of China, capital of Manchooria, on a branch of the Liau, 500 miles N.E. of Pekin. It is surrounded by a wall 10 miles in circuit, and an inner wall enclosing the emperor's residence and public offices. **Lat.** 41° 50′ N. **Lon.** 123° 37′ E.

MOULIN, CHARLES DU, *moo'-la*, French writer on jurisprudence, who, on account of an impediment in his speech, quitted the bar, and applied himself to the composition of several legal works, which procured him the title of the Justinian of France. Being a Protestant, the people of Paris pillaged his house in 1552; on which he went to Basle, whence he removed to several other places. On his return to Paris, in 1564, he was thrown into prison for some reflections made by him on the council of Trent. At the solicitation of the queen of Navarre, he obtained his liberty. He subsequently embraced the Roman Catholic faith.

Born at Paris, 1500; **died** 1566.

MOULIN, PETER DU, French Protestant divine, who, after studying at Leyden, became minister at Charenton. In 1615 he visited England, and James I. gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury. He afterwards went to Sedan, where he was appointed professor of divinity, and was regarded as the chief minister of the Protestant faith in France. Among other works, he composed the "Anatomy of Arminianism," in Latin; "Treatise on the Keys of the Church;" "The Capuchin, or the History of the Monks;" "The Novelty of Popery;" and "A Defence of the Reformed Churches."

Born at Buhi, France, 1568; **died** at Sedan, 1658.

MOULIN, PETER DU, son of the preceding, was chaplain to Charles II., and prebendary of Canterbury. He wrote a "Defence of the Protestant Religion," and several other theological works.

Born in France, 1600; **died** at Canterbury, 1684.

MOULIN, LOUIS DU, brother of the preceding, became a violent Independent, and wrote several works against the established Church of England.

Born 1603; **died** 1680.

MOULINS, a town of France, capital of the department Allier, on the right bank of the Allier, over which is a bridge of 13 arches, 95 miles N.W. of Lyons. The public edifices are the cathedral of Nôtre Dame (enlarged in 1852), a town-hall, college, museum, large public library, hospitals, and picture gallery. A portion of the old castle of the Duke de Bourbon, built in 1530, is used as a prison. **Manf.** Silk, woollen, and cotton goods, cutlery, and glass. There is a trade in corn, coal, wine, timber, and live stock. **Pop.** 21,000.

MOULMEIN, *mool-mine'*, the chief town and seat of government of the Tenasserim Provinces, British India, on the Gulf of Martaban, on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, at the junction of the rivers Salween, Gyne, and Attaran. It is divided into five districts, the principal street is three miles long, and most of the streets are planted with trees. The houses are constructed of bamboos, and raised on piles. There are many pagodas, with gilt spires; churches and chapels, missionary and educational institutions, barracks, hospital, and public library, and there are numerous good houses, occupied by the British residents. The scene in the vicinity is very beautiful. Vessels of considerable size can always reach the town, and at the time of the spring tides, the largest ship can approach, the river rising nearly 30 feet. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on, and teak, timber, and rice are exported. **Pop.** 53,107, of whom 27,000 are native Buddhists, 11,000 Hindoos, 6,000 Mahometans, and 2,000 Christians. There are also some Chinese and Malays. **Lat.** 16° 29′ N. **Lon.** 97° 38′ E.

MOULTAN. (*See* MOOLTAN.)

MOULTRIE, *moul'-tre*, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 320 square miles. **Pop.** 13,699. The capital is Sullivan.

MOUNDSVILLE, *mounds'-vil*, capital of Marshall county, West Virginia, United States, on the left bank of the Ohio. The name is derived from one of the ancient American mounds, of unknown antiquity, in the vicinity, which has been examined, and found to contain tombs. **Pop.** 1,500.

MOUNT GAMBIER, *gam'-be-er*, a town of South Australia, 287 miles S.E. of Adelaide, is the centre of a fine agricultural district. There are nine churches and chapels, good hotels, an institute and library, and many handsome shops. The port is Port Macdonnell, 18 miles south of the town. **Pop.** 2,800.

MOUNT PLEASANT, capital of Henry County, Iowa, United States, on an affluent of the Skunk river, 25 miles N.W. of Burlington. There are a Wesleyan university, a German college, and a state lunatic asylum. **Pop.** 4,300.

MOUNT VERNON, capital of Posey county, Indiana, United States, on the Ohio, 150 miles S.W. of Indianopolis. There are foundries and saw-mills. **Pop.** 3,000.

MOUNT VERNON, capital of Knox county, Ohio, United States, on the Vernon river, 38 miles N.E. of Columbus. There are 10 churches and many handsome residences. **Pop.** 5,000.

MOWA, *mo'-wa*, a town of British India, in Jeypoor, 70 miles W. of Agra. **Pop.** 10,000.

MOUNTMELLICK, *mount-mel'-lik*, a market town of Queen's County, Ireland, 45 miles S.W. of Dublin, on the small river Owenas. **Manf.** Frieze and coarse woollens, soap, candles, iron, and brass. **Pop.** 3,300.

MOUNTS BAY, an extensive inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, near Penzance, Cornwall. In it is St. Michael's Mount.

MOURA, *moo-ra'*, a walled town of Portugal, province Algarve, 22 miles N.E. of Beja, near the Guadiana river. A considerable trade is carried on with Spain. **Pop.** 5,500.

MOURAVIEFF. (*See* MURAVIEFF.)

MOURZOUK, or **MURZUK**, *moor-zook'*, capital of the Fezzan, Northern Africa. There are a large castle, a palace, and a mosque. There is a large transit trade. **Pop.** 3,000.

MOUSSOUL. (*See* MOSUL.)

MOUY, *moo-e'*, a town of France, department Oise, on the Therain, 6 miles S.W. of Clermont. **Manf.** Woollen broadcloths, serges, and merinos. **Pop.** 3,000.

MOWEE. (*See* MAUI.)

MOWER, *mo'-er*, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** 16,799. The capital is Austin.

MOYSE, HENRY, *moise*, a Scotch gentleman, who was page to King James I., and one of the gentlemen of his privy chamber. He wrote a diary of what passed at court in his time, which was printed in 1753.

Born 1573; **died** 1630.

MOZAMBIQUE, *mo-zam-beek'*, a territory on the east coast of South Africa, nominally belonging to Portugal, which, however, exercises only a limited authority, except in a few stations. The limits inland are very uncertainly defined, but along the coast it extends from lat. 10° 41' S. to 26° S., from Cape Delgado to Delagoa Bay. It is divided by the Zambesi river into two portions, Mozambique proper on the north, and Sofala on the south. It is level and fertile near the coast, but mountainous in the interior. The climate is unhealthy, on account of the swamps near the shore, the heat is excessive, and the rainy season lasts from November to March. Wheat, maize, rice, manioc, sugar, indigo, and coffee are cultivated; ivory, hides, and horns are articles of trade, gold and copper are worked, and the forests yield valuable ornamental timber. The fisheries are productive; diving for pearls is successfully carried on, and gold-dust, gums, amber, tortoise-shell and grain are exported. The chief settlements are MOZAMBIQUE, QUILIMANE, SENA, and TETE.

Area.—About 283,500 square miles.
Pop.—350,000.
History.—The Portuguese settled here in 1497, and for many years carried on the slave trade with vigour; but during the last 30 years it has been discouraged.

MOZAMBIQUE, the capital of the Portuguese possessions in Africa, and of a small coral island of the same name on the east coast of Africa. It is large and well fortified, having a strong citadel to defend the harbour. It belongs to the Portuguese, who have generally a good garrison here, and trade with the natives for gold, elephants' teeth, and slaves. They have built a palace for the governor, a custom-house, several churches and monasteries, and a large hospital for sick sailors. The harbour is very commodious. **Pop.** 8,500, of whom about 7,000 are slaves. **Lat.** 15° 2' S. **Lon.** 40° 10' E.

MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL, a strait of the Indian Ocean, between the east coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar. It is narrowest in the middle, where it is 240 miles over, and has a length of about 1,000 miles. At the northern extremity are the Comoro Islands.

MOZART, JOHANN CHRYSOSTOM WOLFGANG AMADEUS, *mo-zart'*, German musical composer. He received his first instructions from his father, who was sub-director of the archiepiscopal chapel at Salzburg; and his genius was so great that he played the clavichord, and composed various pieces of music when only four years old, and, when six years, he played before the emperor Francis I., who called him "the little sorcerer." In the following year the youthful prodigy went with his father and sister (also a musical prodigy) upon a European tour. They visited Paris, where the child played upon the organ before the whole French court: there he also gave concerts, and published his two first works before he had completed his eighth year. In 1764 he went to London, where he exhibited his talents before the royal family, and passed through the ordeal in a most triumphant manner. Before leaving London, in 1765, Mozart composed, and dedicated to the queen, six sonatas. After visiting the Hague, and going a second time to Paris, Mozart and his father returned to Salzburg in 1768, in which year he composed music for a religious service at the dedication of the Orphan House Church at Vienna, and conducted it in the presence of the imperial court. At 13 he became director of the archbishop of Salzburg's concerts. He shortly afterwards visited Rome, where the pope bestowed upon him the order of the Golden Spur. At the age of 14 he composed the opera of "Mithridates," which was publicly performed at Milan, and continued to produce works in almost every class of music. In 1779 he took up his residence at Vienna, where he was appointed composer to the imperial camp, and, in the following year, was captivated by the charms of Mdlle. Constance Weber, an amiable lady and celebrated singer. He made a proposal of marriage to her, which was declined by the family of the lady, on the ground that his reputation was not sufficiently established. Upon this Mozart composed his "Idomeneo," and to Mdlle. Weber was assigned the principal part in the opera. It was received with enthusiasm, the composer was acknowledged to be the greatest of all musicians, and the hand of the lady upon whom his affections were fixed rewarded his efforts. In 1786 he produced his famous "Nozze di Figaro," and, in the following year, his *chef-d'œuvre*,—"Don Giovanni," which latter was coldly received by the Viennese; Mozart, declared, however, that he had written the opera to please himself and his friends, and the subsequent enthusiasm when the work was produced at Prague amply compensated him. "Die Zauberflöte" (the magic flute), was given to the world in 1791, and, in the same year, "La Clemenza di Tito" was first sung, during the coronation festival of Leopold II. Considerable space would be required for the bare enumeration of this great musician's masses, vocal pieces, symphonies, quintets, quartets, &c. His sublime "Requiem" (said to have been ordered by a mysterious stranger) was written on his deathbed. Nature, so bountiful of her intellectual gifts, had denied to Mozart physical strength; he was small and weak in body, and with a delicate constitution.

Born at Salzburg, 1756; **died** at Vienna, 1791.

MOZDOK, *moz'-dok*, a town and fortress of Asiatic Russia, government of the Caucasus, on the right bank of the Terek, 148 miles N.W. of Tiflis. It is built of wood, and inclosed by gardens. **Pop.** 11,000.

MOZIR, *mo-zir'*, a town of European Russia, government of Minsk, on the left bank of the Pripet, a tributary of the Dnieper, 150 miles S.E. of Minsk. A large river traffic is carried on. It

is an old town, and figures rather conspicuously in Russian history. **Pop.** 5,300.

MOZUFFURNUGGUR, *mo'-zuf-fur-nug-gur'*, a district of British India, North-West Provinces, between the Ganges and the Jumna. The soil is very fertile, and the sugar-cane is extensively cultivated. Wolves are very numerous. **Area,** 1,617 square miles. **Pop.** 758,444.

MOZUFFURNUGGUR, capital of the above district, 65 miles N.E. of Delhi. **Pop.** 7,300.

MSENE, *me-se'-ne*, a district of East Africa, in the Unyamwezi country, governed by a despotic chief. The soil is fertile, and maize, millet, and other productions are exported. There are a number of detached villages, and there is a trade with the Arabs of the east coast. **Lat.** 4° 30′ S. **Lon.** 32° 10′ E.

MSKET, *me-sket'*, a town of Russia, in Georgia, 10 miles N.W. of Tiflis. It is said to be one of the oldest towns in existence, and was formerly the capital of Georgia, with an immense population, and there are remains of its ancient magnificence, a very fine cathedral, and the ruins of a castle and a palace.

MSTA, *mes'-ta*, a river of Russia, rising in Lake Mstina, government of Tver, and after a circuitous north-westerly course, with many cataracts, falling into Lake Ilmen, 7 miles N.E. of Novgorod, after a course of 240 miles.

MSTISLAWL, *mes'-tis-lawl*, a town of Russia, government of Mohilev, on the right bank of the Vekhra, 55 miles N.E. of Mohilev. There are six churches, three convents, a college, and a synagogue. **Manf.** Linen, flax, hemp, and corn are sent to Riga. **Pop.** 6,400.

MTZENSK, *met-zensk'*, an ancient town of European Russia, government of Orel, on the Zusha, which communicates with the Volga, 646 miles S.E. of St. Petersburg. There is a picturesque old cathedral on an elevated site. A very large trade is carried on with St. Petersburg and Moscow. **Pop.** 13,500.

MUCHAMIEL, *moo-ka'-meel*, a town of Spain, province of Alicante, on the right bank of the Castalla. There are many handsome residences in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3,700, chiefly engaged in agriculture.

MUDGE, JOHN, *mudj*, an English physician, and an excellent mechanic, who wrote a treatise on the catarrhous cough, and improved the construction of reflecting telescopes.
Died 1793.

MUDGE, THOMAS, brother of the preceding, was an excellent watchmaker, and one of the best mechanicians of his day. He made great improvements in chronometers, and received a grant of £3,000 from the government for his services. In 1789 he gave an account of his labours in a work entitled, "Description, with Plates, of the Timekeeper invented by Mr. Thomas Mudge."
Born at Exeter, 1716; **died** 1794.

MUDGEE, *mŭd'-je'*, a town of New South Wales, Australia, 153 miles N.W. of Sydney, in the centre of a rich gold-mining district. There are a handsome church, a fine Wesleyan chapel, good hotels, bank, and insurance offices. The wool from the Mudjee district has a great reputation. **Pop.** 2,000.

MÜGELN, *me(r)-geln'*, a town of Saxony, on the Dollnitz, 30 miles S.E. of Leipzig. There are an ancient church and a castle. **Manf.** Linen. **Pop** 2,600.

MUGGIA, *mooj'-je-a*, a seaport of Austria, government of Istria, 5 miles S.W. of Trieste. There is a small harbour, and in the neighbourhood are large salt mines. **Pop.** 2,850.

MUGGLETON, LUDOVIC, *mug'-gel-ton*, an English tailor and fanatic, of the 17th century, who announced that he and a man named Reeve, were the "two witnesses" mentioned in the Book of Revelation, and claimed to possess the gift of prophecy. He wrote several books full of absurdity and blasphemy,—one of them addressed as a divine remonstrance to Cromwell,—which were burnt by the hangman, and the author pilloried. He nevertheless obtained some followers, and founded the sect termed Muggletonians, the last adherent to which died only a few years since.
Born 1607; **died** 1697.

MÜGLITZ, or **MOHELNICE,** *me(r)-glitz*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, on the right bank of the March, 20 miles N.W. of Olmutz. **Manf.** Woollen cloth. **Pop.** 3,900.

MUGNANO, *moog-na'-no*, a town of central Italy, 6 miles E. of Nola. **Pop.** 3,800.

MUHALITCH, or **MUALICH,** *mu'-ha-litch*, a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, 37 miles W. of Broussa. It exports silk, wool, and fruits to Constantinople. **Pop.** 11,000.

MUHESUR, *moo-he-soor'*, a town of India, territory of Indore, on the right bank of the Nerbudda, 280 miles N.E. of Bombay. There is a new palace, ornamented with sculptures, and there are several large Hindoo temples. **Pop.** 17,000.

MÜHLBERG, *me(r)l-bairg*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the Elbe, 36 miles S.E. of Wittenberg. **Pop.** 3,400.—A great battle was fought here in 1547, between the elector of Saxony, and the emperor Charles V., which resulted in a victory for the latter, and the consequent triumph of the Catholics in Germany.

MÜHLENBACH, MÜHLBACH, or **SZASZ-SEBES,** *moo'-len-bak*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Transylvania, on the Mühlenbach, 30 miles N.W. of Hermannstadt. **Manf.** Woollen cloths; and there are breweries. **Pop.** 4,500.

MUHLENBERG, *moo'-len-burg*, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area,** 430 square miles. **Pop.** 15,098, about 1,700 being coloured. The capital is Greenville.

MÜHLHAUSEN, *me(r)l-hou'-sen*, an ancient town of Prussia, 30 miles N.W. of Erfurt. It has several churches and hospitals. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloths, leather, carpets, starch, and saffron, and there are several breweries, distilleries, dye-works, and fulling-mills. **Pop.** 23,478.—This was formerly an imperial free city, but was deprived of its independence in 1803, and incorporated with Prussia. For a short time previous to 1813 it was included in the kingdom of Westphalia, formed by Napoleon.

MUHR, *moor*, a river of Austria, rising on the northern slope of the Noric Alps, and after a rapid course of 240 miles joining the left bank of the Drave, 25 miles E. of Warasdin.

MUKDEN, MOUKDEN, or **TUNGTIEN-FOO** ("rich capital"), *mook-den'*, a town of Mantchoona, capital of the province of Shĕng-King, on a branch of the Liao, 500 miles N.E. of Pekin. It is surrounded by a wall 10 miles in circumference, and there is an inner wall enclosing the summer residence of the emperor. The port is New chwang.

MULA, *moo'-la*, a town of Spain, province of Murcia, 21 miles W. of the town of that name. There are two good public squares. **Manf.** Copper, pottery, soap, woollens, linen, and brandy. **Pop.** 6,300.

MULAIR KOTELAH, *mu-lair ko'-te-la*, a town of Sirhind, and the principal place of a district held by a chief under British protection. **Area,** 144 square miles. **Pop.** 20,000. **Lat.** 30° 31′ N. **Lon.** 75° 59′ E.

MULDER, GERARD JOHANNES, *mool'-der*, Dutch chemist, famous for his discovery of the nature of the substance to which he applied the term "protein." He was the son of a physician of Utrecht, at the university of which he studied, and took a medical degree. In 1827 he went to Rotterdam, and was appointed teacher of botany and chemistry in the medical school. In 1840 he was elected professor of chemistry at Utrecht. He is the author of many valuable works, especially on the chemistry of agriculture and food, and on vegetable and animal physiology.

Born at Utrecht, 1802.

MULGRAVE, CONSTANTINE JOHN PHIPPS, Lord, *mul'-grave*, an English navigator. He entered tha navy at an early age, and became post-captain in 1765. At the general election in 1768, he was returned as member for Lincoln, and took an active part in parliament on several popular questions, particularly those on libels and the Westminster election, on the latter of which he wrote a pamphlet, entitled, "A Letter from a Member of Parliament to one of his Constituents, on the late proceedings in the House of Commons." In 1773 he went towards the North Pole on a voyage of discovery, with two ships, one commanded by himself and the other by captain Lutwidge. Of this voyage, lord Mulgrave published a narrative. His lordship was a good navigator and mathematician.

Born 1746; **died** 1792.

MULGRAVE ARCHIPELAGO, in the Pacific Ocean, comprises various groups of islands between **lat.** 10° S. and 11° N.; **lon.** between 165° and 180° E.

MULHAUSEN, or MULHOUSE, *mul-ho'-sen*, a town of Germany, in the imperial territory of Alsace-Lorraine, near the Ill, 22 miles from Basle. It is a great centre of trade, and is the seat of a tribunal of commerce, and of various mercantile associations. **Manf.** Printed cottons; also woollen, linen, and silk fabrics (distinguished for beauty of colour and design), straw hats, hosiery, leather, carpets; locomotive engines and machinery; and there foundries, machine-works, and dye-works. **Pop.** 69,620.—Mulhausen was made an imperial free city in 1278. It was incorporated with France in 1798, but after the war of 1870-1 became a town of the German empire.

MÜLHEIM (AN DER RHUR), *me(r)l'-hime*, a manufacturing town of Prussia, on the Rhur, 16 miles N. of Dusseldorf. **Manf.** Iron, machinery, cotton, leather, and paper. River steamers are built, there is a large trade in coal, and sandstone is quarried. **Pop.** 22,146.

MÜLHEIM (AM RHEIN), a manufacturing town of Prussia, on the Rhine, nearly opposite Cologne. **Manf.** Silk goods, paper, and oil. There is a considerable trade. **Pop.** 20,420.

MULL, *mul*, an island of the Hebrides, off the coast of Scotland; the third in size, of irregular figure, and deeply indented by arms of the sea, of which the chief are Loch-na-Keal and Loch Sceridan. It is rugged and mountainous in general. Ben More is the highest mountain, and has an elevation of 3,185 feet above the level of the sea. The land is more peculiarly adapted for grazing; and there is a very hardy race of black cattle, of small size. A considerable quantity of kelp is made. Loch Erisa and Loch Ba are freshwater lakes. The principal town is Tobermory, which has a good harbour and pier. **Area,** 370 square miles. **Pop.** 5,229. **Lat.** 56° 30′ N. **Lon.** 6° W.—Between this island and the mainland of Argyle and Inverness-shires, is the Sound of Mull, 18 miles long, with an average breadth of two.

MÜLLER, FREDERICK PALUDAN, Danish poet, son of a parish priest who afterwards became bishop of Aarhuus. He studied at the cathedral school of Odense and the university of Copenhagen, and at the age of 23 published romances and a romantic comedy. A year afterwards he produced a poem, "The Dancer," which at once brought him into prominence. Several other poems followed, and, having travelled in various parts of Europe, he published, in 1841, his great satirical epic, "Adam Homo," followed by various poems exhibiting great elegance, tenderness, and occasionally sublimity of conception.

Born at Kjerleminde, Seeland, 1809; **died** at Copenhagen, 1876.

MÜLLER, FREDRICH MAX, philologist and Oriental scholar, son of the librarian of the ducal library of Anhalt-Dessau, was educated at Dessau and Leipsic, and afterwards studied Sanskrit at Berlin and Paris. In 1846 he came to England, and was engaged by the East India Company to edit the Rig-Veda, which appeared in four volumes, printed at the university of Oxford, in 1849, 1853, 1856, and 1863. In 1850 he was appointed deputy Taylorian professor of modern languages at Oxford, and succeeded to the professorship in 1854. He received the degree of LL.D. from Cambridge and Edinburgh, and is a foreign member of the French Institute. Besides translating and editing works from the Sanskrit, he has produced works on comparative mythology, the science of language, the "Science of Religion," "Chips from a German Workshop," a history of Sanskrit literature, and other works and lectures displaying profound erudition united with a most attractive style. No other writer or professor has done so much to stimulate the study of Oriental literature in this country.

Born at Dessau, 1823.

MÜLLER, GEORGE, philanthropist. He graduated at the university of Halle, came to England at the age of 24, and a year afterwards became minister of a small Independant chapel at Teignmouth. He soon refused to receive any salary, determined not only to obtain a supply for his wants, but for carrying out works of piety and charity, by prayer alone. In 1836 he determined to establish an orphanage at Bristol, where he had settled as a pastor, and money flowed in abundantly, although he never solicited a shilling, but trusted entirely to the power of prayer. The results have been of the most marvellous description. According to a statement published in 1874, he had received since 1830 £617,000, by which 38,000 children had been taught in schools, in Great Britain, Spain, Italy, India, and British Guiana, 467,000 Bibles and Testaments had been distributed, 50,000,000 tracts circulated, 4,418 orphans brought up, and 190 missionaries supported. The fine orphan houses at Bristol were erected at a cost of £115,000.

Born at Kroppenstädt, Prussia, 1805.

MÜLLER, GERARD FREDERICK, a German historian and traveller, who went to Russia in early life, as a teacher of history and geography. Having gained the favour of the empress Catherine, he became historiographer, member of the Academy of St. Petersburg, and conservator of the Russian archives. He was charged with several scientific expeditions, and accompanied Gmelin, in 1733-43, to Siberia. He was the author of "Memoirs towards the History of Russia," and "Travels and Discoveries in Russia."

Born in Germany, 1705; **died** in Russia, 1783.

MÜLLER, JOHANN, German physiologist. He began to study for the Catholic priesthood, but in 1819 turned his attention to medicine, and took his degree of doctor in medicine at the university of Bonn, in 1822. In 1830 he became professor of physiology and anatomy at the same place, exchanging to Berlin three years afterwards. In 1833 he published his great work, "The Physiology of Man," which was soon afterwards translated into French and English. His later writings, embracing every subject in comparative anatomy and physiology, have been chiefly published in his own journal, devoted to physiology, &c., which he conducted since its establishment, in 1834.

Born at Coblentz, 1801; **died** 1858.

MÜLLER, JOHANN, Swiss historian, who studied at Göttingen, in 1782 was chosen professor of Greek at Schaffhausen, in 1781 was appointed professor of statistics at Cassel, and, in 1786, became librarian and councillor of state to the elector of Mainz. In 1800 he received the appointment of first keeper of the imperial library at Vienna. In 1806, after the battle of Jena, Müller saw Napoleon at Berlin, and seemed to have been overcome by the attentions paid to him by the emperor. In 1807 he received from his new patron the post of secretary of state for the new kingdom of Westphalia, and, in the following year, became director of public instruction, zealously discharging these duties until his death, which soon followed. His chief works were "Histoire Universelle," "History of the Swiss Confederation," an invaluable book, which was written in German.

Born at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, 1752; **died** at Cassel, 1809.

MÜLLER, JOHANN. (*See* REGIOMONTANUS.)

MÜLLER, KARL OTFRIED, *mu(r)l'-ler*, German archæologist, and one of the greatest scholars of modern times. After completing his education at Breslau and Berlin, he became a teacher at the Magdalenum at Breslau, and in 1819 was appointed professor of archæology at Göttingen, whereupon he applied himself to a searching investigation of the principles of antique art, and visited collections in Germany, France, and England in furtherance of the same design. The ancient myths of Greece had a peculiar attraction for him. The nature of his later studies will be seen by the enumeration of a few of his great works,—"Manual of the History of Ancient Art," a "History of Greek Literature" (this was written for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and was left unfinished at the author's death); "The Dorians," which was a history of the religion, manners, and politics of one of the Greek races; "The Etruscans;" and an edition of the "Eumenides" of Æschylus.

Born at Brieg, Silesia, 1797; **died** at Athens, 1841.

MÜLLER, OTTO FREDERIK, a Danish naturalist, and one of the most original observers of the 18th century. After travelling in various countries as tutor to a Danish nobleman, he returned to Copenhagen in 1767, and married a lady of considerable property; whereupon he devoted his life to scientific pursuits. He was appointed by Frederick V. of Denmark, to continue the publication of the "Flora" of his native country, and, in 1779, he commenced a corresponding work on the Zoology of Denmark, but only lived to complete two parts. Müller also made researches relative to the minute animals, and published several treatises thereon, which Cuvier declared entitled their author to a "place in the first rank of those naturalists who have enriched science with original observations."

Born at Copenhagen, 1730; **died** 1784.

MÜLLER, WILLIAM JOHN, an English artist, of German descent, who made several long tours in Greece, Egypt, and Turkey, and painted a number of remarkable pictures, illustrative of Oriental life and scenery, but was overtaken by a severe illness, the result of the great mental labour he had undergone.

Born at Bristol, 1812; **died** 1845.

MULLINGAR, *mul-lin-gar'*, the county town of Westmeath, Ireland, 50 miles N.W. of Dublin. It has a parish church, a Roman Catholic cathedral, and a barracks. Several important horse and cattle fairs are held. **Pop.** 4,787.—A station on the Midland Great Western Railway.

MULREADY, WILLIAM, *mul-red'-e*, a modern painter, of Irish birth, who evinced a taste for art in his earliest youth, and was accordingly sent, at the age of 15, to study at the Royal Academy, London. After some ineffectual attempts at the classic and high historic branches of his art, he fortunately acted upon the advice given to students by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and proceeded to make a diligent investigation of the methods pursued by the greatest masters of the Dutch school. In 1808 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a "Carpenter's Shop and Kitchen," and the "Music Lesson." Other paintings of a similar character followed; and, in 1815, his style was fixed and his fame established, by the production, among other works, of "Idle Boys," which, moreover, secured his election as an associate of the Royal Academy. In the following year he exhibited "The Fight interrupted," and became R.A. From this period down to the year 1852, Mulready continued to produce works of the very highest excellence, all, from first to last, characterised by the same soberness of effect, the same breadth and simplicity of treatment, the same truth of drawing and mellowness of colour.

Born at Ennis, Ireland, 1786; **died** 1863.

MULTNOMAH, *mult'-no-ma*, a county of Oregon, United States. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 25,203, including about 500 Chinese. The capital is Portland.

MUMMIUS, LUCIUS ACHAICUS, *mum'-mi-us*, a Roman consul, who, for his victories over the Achæans, was called Achaicus. He destroyed Corinth, Thebes, and Chalcis, and sent the treasures of art these cities contained to Rome; but was so ignorant of the value of the works of the most celebrated artists of Greece, found at Corinth, that he is stated to have told those who conveyed them to Rome, that if they lost or injured them, they should make others in their stead.

Lived in the 2nd century B.C.

MUNCH, PETER ANDREAS, *moonch*, a Norwegian antiquary and philologist, who received his early education under his father, at Skien, and afterwards passed to the university of Christiana, where, in 1834, he underwent his examination in jurisprudence. The bent of his genius was, however, towards history and philology; and on his obtaining the appointment of professor of history at the university of Christiana, he devoted himself to an elucidation of the ancient history and languages of Norway and the North. He paid visits to England, Scotland, and Rome, to trace out the vestiges of the ancient Norsemen, either in books or in the customs of the people who are descended from those old sea-rovers. Professor Munch has written extensively, his most important works being "Historical and Geographical Description of the Kingdom of Norway during the Middle Ages," and "History of the Norwegian People." In the translated edition of the Transactions of the Northern Antiquarian Society, many articles by him are to be found: of these, the most interesting to English people is, perhaps, that entitled "Geographical Elucidations of the Scottish and Irish Local Names occurring in the Sagas." He has likewise written, for the use of schools, a "History of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark;" and has collected a series of entertaining stories from Norwegian history.

Born at Christiana, 1810; **died** at Rome, 1863.

MUNCHAUSEN, GERLACH ADOLPHE, Baron von, *mu(r)n-chou'-sen*, a Hanoverian statesman, who was, during 37 years, privy councillor to the electors of that kingdom. He had a principal share in founding the university of Göttingen, in which seat of learning he held the office of curator, and established professorships of political science, history, and geography. The Royal Society of Sciences of Göttingen was also much indebted to his liberality.

Born at Hanover, 1688; **died** 1770.

MUNCHAUSEN, HIERONYMUS KARL FRIEDRICH, Baron von, served in the Russian cavalry against Turkey from 1737 to 1739. He was so addicted to bragging of his wonderful exploits, that a collection of stories, more or less founded upon his adventures, was published in London by Rudolph Raspe, a German, in 1785, and a second series, including many burlesque stories, some of considerable antiquity, was published at Oxford in 1786. The name Munchausen has become proverbial, and expressive of extravagant fiction.

Born in Hanover, 1720; **died** 1797.

MÜNCHBERG, *mu(r)nsh'-bairg*, a town of Bavaria, or Upper Franconia, on the Pulsnitz, 18 miles N.E. of Baireuth. **Manf.** Linen and cotton. **Pop.** 3,500.

MÜNCHEBERG, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 20 miles N.W. of Frankfort. **Pop.** 3,500.

MUNCHEN. (*See* MUNICH.)

MUNCHENGRATZ, *moon'-chen-gratz*, a town of Bohemia, on the Iser, 8 miles from Jung Bunzlau. There is here a castle, where the emperors of Austria and Russia and the king of Prussia met, in 1833. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, and linens. **Pop.** 3,500.

MUNDEN, *moon'-den*, a town of Prussia, province of Hanover, at the confluence of the Fulda and Werra, 14 miles S.W. of Göttingen. It has Calvinist and Lutheran churches, a synagogue, and an old castle, once the residence of the ancestors of the royal family of Great Britain. There is a harbour, and considerable trade is carried on. **Manf.** Earthenware, leather, brandy, and tobacco. **Pop.** 4,700.

MUNEEPOOR or MUNIPOOR, *mu-ne-poor'*, a town of British India, formerly capital of Cassay. (*See* CASSAY). It was once a place of considerable importance, but is now in a ruinous condition. **Lat.** 24° 20′ N. **Lon.** 94° 30′ E.

MUNEEPOOR. (*See* CASSAY).

MUNGO ST, *mun'-go*, the popular name of St. Kentigern, said to have been the son of a British princess. He established a monastery at Caithness, near Glasgow, and was one of the three great missionaries of the Christian faith in Scotland. He was driven from Scotland and settled in Wales, where he founded the bishopric of St. Asaph. He was recalled to Scotland, where he died, and was buried on the spot where the cathedral of Glasgow now stands.

Born 514; **died** 607.

MUNGO PARK. (*See* PARK, MUNGO.)

MUNICH, (Germ. MUNCHEN) *mu'nik*, capital of Bavaria, on the left bank of the Iser, 194 miles S.E. of Frankfort, on a plain 1700 feet above the sea level. It consists of an old town, once surrounded by fortifications, which have been demolished, although some of the gates remain; a new and very beautiful town, the Maximilian's Vorstadt on the north and west, and three suburbs, Au, Haidhausen and Ober-Giesing. On the western side of the old town is a broad semicircular road, from the Sendlinger gate, where is an open place, at the south-west angle to the large Maximilian Platz, or open place, at the Neue Thor (new gate) on the north-west. The road is named Sonnen Strasse and Karls Platz. From this street at Karls Thor (gate), Neuhausen Strasse and a continued line of thoroughfare cross the city to Isar Thor (gate), on the eastern side, near the river; and from Maximilian's Platz, a new and handsome road, Maximilian's Strasse also crosses the city in an eastern direction to the new bridge over the Isar leading to the suburb of Haidhausen. Another main line of thoroughfare, Sendlinger Strasse, runs in a north-eastern direction from Sendlinger Thor Platz to Haupt Platz, on the Neuhasser Strasse line of road, and is continued beyond that, under the names of Wein Strasse and Theatner Strasse, in a more northerly direction, opening out into a broad new street, Ludwig's Strasse. On the southern side the limits of the city are marked by the Blumen Strasse, leading from the Sendlinger Platz, the river is crossed by three principal bridges, and others connecting some small islands with the banks. In the old town the houses are generally irregular and quaint in style, and the streets are narrow and winding; but the new town, laid out chiefly under the superintendence of the late King Louis I., is one of the finest in Europe. There are two circular open spaces, the Carolinen Platz and the Steighmair Platz, farther west, from which issue broad, regular streets, forming large parallelograms. The principal squares and streets are adorned with statues of Bavarian monarchs, and there are also public monuments of Goethe, Schiller, Gluck, Kaulbach, and Liebig. In the old town are the cathedral (Frauen Kirche), a brick building of great size, built in the latter half of the 15th century, with two square towers 333 feet high, surmounted by cupolas, and with 30 large decorated windows; St. Michael's, or Jesuit Church, in the Italian style; St. Peter's, the oldest church in the city; and the Theatner Kirche, completed in 1767, containing the tombs of

the royal family. In Karl's Strasse in the new town is the church of St. Boniface, a round church in the Byzantine style, adorned with beautiful frescoes in the interior, and generally considered one of the most beautiful churches in Germany; and in the north-eastern district in the Ludwig's Strasse is the church of St. Lewis (Ludwig's Kirche), completed in 1842, and beyond the river in the Au suburb is the Maria Hilf Kirche, in pure Gothic style, with 19 painted windows, and in the Giesing suburbs, a noble cruciform church in the Gothic style. The Royal Palace, in the northern part of the old town, consisting of two parts, the old and the new, the latter the Königsbau, a beautiful edifice, after the model of the Petti Palace of Florence, containing magnificent saloons and apartments, decorated with paintings illustrating the classical and German poets, a room to each. There are also two "halls of beauties," with portraits of the most beautiful women of modern times. There are two other palaces, the Wittelsbach and the Leuchtenberg. The Glyptothek, or Gallery of Sculpture, in the new town—the Pinakothek, or Picture Gallery; the Ludwig-Maximilian University, with a large library, museum, and observatory, a new and magnificent Academy of Art, and the large Jesuits' College in the Ludwig's Strasse are the most important of the various art and literary institutions for which the town is famous. In the Carolinen-Platz is an obelisk made from the cannon taken from the Russians in 1812, and erected to the memory of the 30,000 Bavarians engaged in that campaign. About half-a-mile from the Sendlinger Gate is the colossal statue of Bavaria, in copper, 60 feet high, and standing on a pedestal 40 feet high, on the summit of a hill, in front of the Rumeshalle (hall of fame), which consists of a large Doric portico of Bavarian marble, forming three sides of a quadrangle, and with 48 columns with busts of eminent Bavarians. The Holfgarten, near the royal palace, is a large square inclosure, with a plantation, and surrounded by an ornamental arcade, and near it is a large public park, laid out in the English style.

Manf.—Articles of furniture, tapestry, gold, wine, pianofortes, mathematical, optical, and surgical instruments, musical instruments, carriages, leather, paper, cards, pencils, snuff, &c. There are royal bronze foundries, where many famous statues have been cast.
Pop.—260,005.
Lat. 48° 8′ N. **Lon.** 11° 36′ E.
History.—Munich was founded in 962 as a depository for salt, the warehouses belonging to monks, from whom the name was derived. It was walled by Otho IV. in 1157, and taken by the Swedes in 1632.

MUNIGOO, *moo-ni-goo'*, a semi-independent province in the north-western part of Bornou, Central Africa. It is of a triangular shape, projecting from Nigritia to the borders of Sahara. The people are industrious and have large herds of camels, horses, and cattle. The chief town is Guré, situated in the midst of cotton plantations and gardens.

MUNKACS, or **MUKATSOVO,** *moon-katch'*, a market town of Hungary, 70 miles S.E. of Kaschau. There are a Protestant, a Roman Catholic, and a Greek church, a synagogue, a monastery, and an old castle. **Manf.** Hosiery, iron, and saltpetre. In the neighbourhood are mines of crystal, called Hungarian diamonds. **Pop.** 7,400.—In 1687, after a siege of three years, the town was taken by the imperialists.

MÜNNICH, CHRISTOPH BURKHARD, Count de, *me(r)'-nik*, a German general in the service of Russia, who at first distinguished himself as an officer of engineers, under Prince Eugene. Peter the Great invited him to Russia, where he constructed the Ladoga canal. After terminating this great enterprise he was loaded with honours, and created field-marshal and privy councillor. At the head of the Russian troops, he defeated the Poles and Turks, in 1737, and made himself master of Perekop, Otchakow, and Choczim. He subsequently became prime minister; in which capacity he came into collision with Biren, who had been appointed regent, in accordance with the will of Anna Ivanovna, the late empress, whose favourite he had been. (*See* **BIREN.**) Marshal Münnich was at first successful over his rival, and Biren was banished to Siberia; but, upon the accession of the empress Elizabeth, Münnich was in turn sent into exile, in 1742, and remained in Siberia during twenty years. He was recalled by Peter III., upon his accession, and appeared at court in the sheepskin dress, which he used to wear in Siberia. The emperor restored him to his former rank, and he enjoyed the favour of Peter and Catherine until his death.

Born in Oldenburgh, 1683; **died** at Riga, 1767.

MUNOZ, FERNANDO, *mun-noth'*, a Spanish soldier of low birth, who, while serving as a private in the royal guards, attracted by his handsome face and figure the attention of Queen Maria Christina, to whom he was privately married in 1833, three months after the death of her husband, Ferdinand VII. In 1844 the marriage was publicly celebrated, and Munoz was made duke of Rianzeres, a Spanish grandee of the first class, and a knight of the golden fleece. When the duke de Montpensier was married to the daughter of Maria Christina, Louis Philippe bestowed upon Munoz the French title of duke of Montmorot.

Born at Tarancon, in Cuenca, 1808; **died** at Havre, 1873.

MUNSTER, *mun'-ster*, a city of Germany, on the small river Aa, 65 miles N.E. of Dusseldorf. It is the capital of Prussian Westphalia. The houses are lofty but irregular, presenting many quaint specimens of mediæval architecture. There are 14 churches, mostly catholic, the most noted being the cathedral, built between the 13th and 15th centuries, Our Lady's church, which has a fine tower, and the Gothic church of St. Lambert, and the church of St. Ludgerus (the first bishop of Munster) noticeable for its tower. The Gothic town hall, recently restored, is memorable as the place where the peace of Westphalia was signed in 1648. The ramparts of the town have been converted into public promenades. There are, besides, a bishop's palace, botanic garden, and various hospitals and schools. It was the head-quarters of the Anabaptists in 1536, and was taken by the bishop, when the leader, John of Leyden, with Knipperdolling and Kretchting, two of his chief accomplices, were made prisoners, tortured to death, and their bodies hung up in three iron cages, which are still to be seen on the steeple of the church of St. Lambert. **Manf.** Woollens, leather, carriages, starch, beer, hams and sausages. **Pop.** of the district, 470,644; of the city, 44,391.

MUNSTER, a town of the German empire, in Alsace, 10 miles S.W. of Colmar. **Manf.** Cotton and paper. The cotton printing works are very extensive. **Pop.** 4,800.

MUNSTER, the largest of the four provinces of Ireland, comprising the counties of Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Cork, Tipperary, and Waterford. Previous to the Norman conquest, it was divided into the kingdoms of North and South Munster.

MUNSTER, SEBASTIAN, a learned German divine, who at first was a Franciscan monk, but

afterwards embraced the reformed religion, and was nominated Hebrew professor at the university of Basel. Munster was called the Esdras and Strabo of Germany. He wrote a Hebrew Grammar and Dictionary, and published a Cosmography, in folio, and a Latin version of the Old Testament, with other learned works. He died of the plague.

Born at Inglesheim, 1489; **died** at Basel, 1552.

MUNSTERBERG, a walled town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the right bank of the Oklau, 37 miles S. of Breslau. **Pop.** 5,300.

MUNTHE, GERHARD, *munt'-he*, Norwegian antiquary and topographer. He belonged to an old and wealthy family, entered the army in 1811, and in 1815 began his topographical labour. In 1840 he published "Ancient Norway before 1500," and was for many years engaged in an elaborate survey of Normandy.

Born 1796; **died** 1876.

MUNTOK, *moon-tak'*, capital of the island of Banca, Indian Archipelago. **Pop.** 4,500.

MUNZER, THOMAS, *moont'-ser*, a native of Stolberg on the Harz, one of the most violent of the Anabaptist leaders. He was a Master of Arts at Wittenberg, and for some time preached the doctrines of the Reformation, but adopted mystical and extravagant views, gained a great number of followers, who were rebaptised naked, and lived in common. These enthusiasts committed shocking outrages, and pretended to prophecy and divine visions. Munzer preached against Luther as well as against the pope. At Mulhausen he established a senate, and assumed the title of king. The landgrave of Hesse, and other princes, marched against Munzer, whose army was defeated, notwithstanding his promise of victory. He then fled to Franchausen, where he was discovered, and sent back to Mulhausen, and beheaded.

Born 1490; **died** 1525.

MURAD, or AMURATH. (*See* AMURATH.)

MURAD BEY, chief of the Mamelukes, who opposed the French in Egypt, but was defeated at the battle of the Pyramids, in 1798. He burned the French fleet on the Nile, 1799; but submitted to Kleber, 1800.

Born 1750; **died** 1800.

MURANO, *moo-ra'-no*, a town of Italy, province Venetia, on an island in the Lagunes, a little to the east of Venice. The cathedral of St. Donato, built in the 9th century, is a fine specimen of the Byzantine style, and there are another church and a palace. **Manf.** Venetian glasses and mirrors, and bead articles. **Pop.** 4,000.

MURASKINO, *moo-ras-ke'-no*, a town of Russia, 51 miles S.E. of Nijni-Novgorod. **Manf.** Hosiery, leather, and soap. **Pop.** 6,000.

MURAT, JOACHIM, a celebrated French marshal, and king of Naples, was the son of an innkeeper, near Cahors. His father intended him for the church, and succeeded in getting him admitted to the college of Cahors; but young Murat's disposition was ill-suited to the ecclesiastical profession. An amour was the cause of his quitting the college; after which he enlisted in a regiment of chasseurs, from which he was dismissed for insubordination. He went to Paris, where, after having served, it is said, as a waiter in a café, he enlisted in the constitutional guard of Louis XVI. The outburst of the Revolution gave to his impetuous and restless spirit an opportunity for action; he became one of the most energetic partisans of liberty and equality. He had again entered a cavalry regiment, and during the Reign of Terror he rapidly attained the grade of colonel. In 1795 he rendered good service to Bonaparte, for which the future emperor rewarded him by placing him upon his staff when he set out for the Italian campaign of the same year. The fortunes of Bonaparte and Murat were henceforth closely allied. He was confidential aide-de-camp to his patron in Egypt; and, having signalized himself on every occasion as a man of impetuous bravery, was, in 1799, nominated general of division. On the 18th Brumaire (9th Nov. 1799), he commanded the sixty grenadiers who dispersed the Council of Five Hundred. For this service Napoleon appointed him commandant of the consular guard, and gave him the hand of his sister Caroline in marriage. After the battle of Marengo, in which he commanded the cavalry with distinguished bravery, he was created governor of the Cisalpine republic, and afterwards governor of Paris. When Napoleon became emperor, he bestowed the field-marshal's *bâton* upon Murat, and created him prince, with the title of grand-duke of Berg and Cleves. "The handsome swordsman," as he was termed, went through the German campaign of 1805 with even more than his accustomed brilliancy. In the emperor's invasion of Spain, in 1808, he commanded the French army, and was ambitious of gaining the throne, which Charles IV. had vacated, for himself; but Napoleon preferred to place his brother Joseph upon the Spanish throne, at the same time bestowing the crown of Naples upon Murat. In 1808, he was proclaimed king of the Two Sicilies, under the name of Joachim-Napoleon. He reigned in peace until 1812, his rule being characterised by mildness and liberality. In the latter year he commanded the cavalry of the grand army sent to invade Russia, and in the advance performed his customary feats of personal valour; and, during the disastrous retreat, he commanded in chief from Smolensko to Wilna. After the disastrous battle of Leipsic, he hurried back to his kingdom, and having broken with Napoleon, by whom he imagined himself to have been slighted, entered into negotiations with the allies. The congress of Vienna, however, not recognising his kingly title, he declared in favour of Napoleon immediately after learning that the emperor had returned from the isle of Elba. Calling upon the Italians to fight for their national independence, he marched into Upper Italy, where he encountered the Austrians at Tolentino, in 1815, but met with a signal defeat; he lost at once his army and his throne. Subsequently, he attempted to regain the latter, and landed with a few followers upon the coast of Calabria; but being captured, was brought before a Neapolitan military commission, which condemned him to be shot. As a military commander, Murat was mediocre; but his impetuous bravery, his love of daring, and his uniform success in battle, would seem to entitle him to the praise which Napoleon bestowed upon him when he called his favourite "the best cavalry officer in Europe."

Born 1767; **died**, 1815.

MURAT, CAROLINE MARIA BONAPARTE, wife of the preceding. (*See* BONAPARTE, Caroline.)

MURATORI, LUDOVICO ANTONIO, *moo-ra-to'-re*, Italian historian, who has been termed "the father of the history of the Middle Ages." After completing his education at Modena, he entered into holy orders, and was invited, at the age of 23, to Milan, by Count Charles Borromeo, who appointed him librarian of the Ambrosian college. Thereupon Muratori commenced the study of the Italian Middle Age records, and subsequently

published his "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores," in twenty-eight volumes; wherein he gave every chronicle of the mediæval period, accompanying them with learned and valuable commentaries. His "Antiquitates Italicæ" was first produced in 1742. Muratori was a member of the Royal Society of London, and of several other learned bodies; but he was exposed to the calumnies and persecutions of some bigots of his church, who accused him of holding heretical opinions. Besides the above-mentioned productionsc, he wrote a learned treatise upon Italian poetry, and an enlightened devotional work, wherein he combated much of the superstition and bigotry of the Roman Catholic church.

Born at Vignola, 1672; **died** at Modena, 1750.

MURAVIEFF, MIKHAIL, *moo'-ra-veef* Russian author, whose distinguished acquirements led to his being appointed tutor to the grand-dukes Alexander and Constantine in 1785. Nearly all his prose works were composed for the use of his imperial pupils. The most important of these productions were,—"Epochs of the Russian Empire," "Geographical Sketches of North and South Russia," and "Dialogues of the Dead;" which last was an imitation of the work of Lucian, but was composed in a more genial spirit. The poetical efforts of this writer were very popular in their day, but are little read at the present time.

Born at Smolensk, 1757; **died** 1807.

MURAVIEFF, NIKOLAI, Prince, Russian general, who entered the army in 1811, served in the Caucasus, and was employed on a political mission to Khiva. In 1828 he took part in the war with Persia, and in 1831 in the Polish campaign. He commanded the Russian corps which landed in Asia Minor, and arrested the march towards Constantinople of Ibrahim Pacha, and afterwards superintended the construction of the fortifications of Sebastopol. He fell into disgrace in 1838, for having, in a sham fight, made prisoners of the Emperor Nicholas and his staff, and for 10 years lived in retirement, but was recalled in 1848. In 1855 he conducted the siege of Kars, and was rewarded with the title of prince. This was the last military service in which he was engaged, and his last years were passed in retirement.

Born 1794; **died** 1866.

MURAZZANO, *moo-rats-sa'-no,* a market-town of Sardinia, Piedmont, 12 miles from Mondovi. **Pop.** 2,500.

MURCHISON, SIR RODERICK IMPEY, *mur'-chi-son,* a distinguished modern geologist, director-general of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and director of the Metropolitan School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts. After receiving a portion of his education at the Durham grammar-school, he entered the military college at Marlow in 1805, and left it two years subsequently, upon receiving a commission in the 36th regiment. He served at the battle of Vimeira, and shared the dangers and the glory of the retreat made by Sir John Moore upon Corunna. In 1815 he married, and quitted the military profession. Becoming acquainted with Sir Humphry Davy, he was urged by that great chemist to devote his leisure to scientific pursuits. Acting upon this advice, he proceeded to study the science of geology, and shortly afterwards explored the Highlands, Yorkshire, and other parts of the kingdom, in company with Professor Sedgwick. In 1828 he accompanied Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Lyell in a geological tour among the extinct volcanoes at Auvergne. After exploring the chain of the Eastern Alps, he published a memoir upon the subject, accompanied with a geological map, in 1829. He subsequently returned to the study of the geological formations of Great Britain, addressing himself more especially to an investigation of the strata below the "mountain limestone," which had previously received but little attention, and were generally designated both in this country and on the continent "Transition Rocks." Difficult as the task was, owing to their greatly disturbed condition, and the metamorphic changes which have taken place in their structure, it was successfully accomplished by Mr. Murchison and Professor Sedgwick. To the latter we owe the classification of the lowest rocks under the title of the Cambrian, and to Murchison the Silurian system, which includes the strata that overlie the Cambrian, though the exact boundaries of each are still matters of dispute. The term "Silurian" was adopted because the vast deposits which constitute the system are most fully displayed in those parts of England and Wales once inhabited by a tribe of Britons known to the Romans as the Silures. The results of his investigations were published first in the Transactions of the Geological Society, and in 1836 in a separate volume entitled "The Silurian System." About the same time the united labours of Murchison and Sedgwick led to the conclusion that the limestones of Devonshire were the marine equivalents of the old red sandstone of Herefordshire and to the consequent establishment of the "Devonian System" as an independent stratographical division, a conclusion which was confirmed by extended observations on the continent. In 1840, in company with M. de Verneuil, a French geologist, he set out for Russia, with the intention of investigating the geological formations of that country, hitherto very little known. The result of his several expeditions was published in 1845, in a magnificent volume, entitled "Geology of Russia and the Ural Mountains," in the production of which he was assisted by M. de Verneuil and the Count von Keyserling. His investigations in Russia led to the conclusion that a series of rocks largely developed in the district of Perm, were synchronous with the lower divisions of the red sandstone series of Worcester and adjacent counties, and the magnesian limestones of Durham, &c., and to their consequent elevation into a separate "system," under the designation of "Permian." Shortly after the publication of this book he was knighted by her majesty Queen Victoria, and was created a member of the order of St. Stanislaus by the Emperor Nicholas. About the same time the Royal Society awarded him its Copley medal, for his efforts in establishing the "Silurian System." He wrote extensively upon the subjects of his observations and explorations, and a large number of important contributions by him appeared in the Transactions and Journals of the learned societies of Great Britain. In 1854 he produced "Siluria; the History of the oldest known Rocks containing Organic Remains, with a Brief Sketch of the Distribution of Gold over the Earth." Sir Roderick Murchison likewise declared, in 1846, that gold would probably be found in the Australian Alps, and urged the government to organize an expedition to test the truth of his views. This appeal met with no official response; but his theories were rapidly confirmed through the actual discovery of the precious metal by private individuals. He was president of the British Association in 1846, for many years president of the Royal Geographical Society, twice president of the Geological Society, and received from the council the award of the Wollaston medal in 1864. He was D.C.L. of Oxford, LL.D. of Cambridge, received the honour of a baronetcy in 1866,

and was a member of almost all the scientific bodies of Europe.

Born at Tarradale, Ross-shire, 1792; **died** 1871.

MURCIA, *mer'-she-a* (Sp. *moor'-the-a*), an old kingdom in the S.E. of Spain, included between Valencia on the E., Andalusia on the W., and the Mediterranean on the S. It now comprises the modern provinces of Murcia and Albacete.

MURCIA, a modern province of Spain. There are fertile valleys, but generally the soil is unproductive from the want of water. The principal river is the Segura. Goats, swine, and sheep are reared in great numbers. **Minerals.** Iron, lead, and copper, and there are mineral springs. **Area**, 4,478 square miles. **Pop.** 464,286.

MURCIA, the capital of the province of Murcia, on the left bank of the Segura, 28 miles from Carthagena. It stands in the centre of a beautiful and fertile region, the vale of Murcia. The principal public buildings are numerous churches, a decorated cathedral, with a lofty tower, surmounted by a dome; monasteries, convents, colleges, and hospitals. There are four public walks in Murcia,—the arsenal, which is merely a spot of ground gained from the river by an embankment; the botanical garden, on the south of the river; the Alameda, or public walk, properly so called; and the Malecon, or quay, a large dyke thrown up to prevent the encroachments of the Segura. In summer, the heat is excessive. **Manf.** Pottery-ware, woollen cloth, silk, linen, baskets, cordage, nitre, and gunpowder. **Pop.** 91,805.—Murcia is first mentioned in history in the year 713, when it was taken by the Moors. In 1810 it was taken and sacked by the French.

MURE, SIR WILLIAM, *mure*, a Scotch poet, whose works mostly remain in manuscript. Some of them, however, appeared in a volume entitled "Ancient Ballads and Songs," published in 1820. In the civil war, he took the popular side, served as captain in the Ayrshire regiment, and was wounded at Marston Moor.

Born at Rowallan, Ayr, 1594; **died** 1657.

MURE, WILLIAM, historian, member of an old family of Ayrshire, Scotland, educated at Westminster School, and the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn. In 1824 and 1825 he contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*, some articles on Spanish literature, and afterwards published elaborate works on Egyptian chronology, and the introduction of the zodiac among the Greeks. In 1838 he visited Greece, and in 1842 published his journal, with remarks on the history and antiquity of the country. In 1846, and again in 1847 and 1852, he was elected member for Renfrewshire, but retired in 1855 on account of failing health. In 1847 he was elected lord rector of Glasgow university. He did not live to complete his great work, "Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece," but superintended the publication of five volumes. As he held a commission in the Renfrewshire militia, he was generally styled Colonel Mure.

Born in Ayrshire, 1799; **died** at Kensington, 1860.

MURE, LA, *meur*, a town of France, department Isère, 20 miles S. of Grenoble. **Manf.** Coarse linen, nails, and leather. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 3,000.

MURET, MARC ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, *moo'-rai*, a learned French critic, who, at the age of 18, read lectures upon Cicero and Terence in the college of Auch, whence he proceeded to Paris, and taught the classics and civil law with great reputation. His sarcastic and vivacious character, however, procured him many enemies, and, being accused of heresy and depraved habits, he was imprisoned; but, obtaining his release, he repaired to Toulouse, where fresh charges were brought against him. To avoid punishment, he fled to Italy. At Rome he was well received, was ordained a priest, and was presented to several rich benefices. He taught philosophy, theology, and civil law in the latter city, and enjoyed the esteem of Popes Pius V. and Gregory XIII. His works consist of valuable annotations upon the Latin classics, "Poemata," and "Orations." His commentaries upon Plato's "Republic," and upon Sallust, Cicero, Terence, and Aristotle, are regarded as excellent.

Born near Limoges, 1526; **died** at Rome, 1585.

MURET, a town of France, department Haute-Garonne, at the confluence of the Louge and Garonne, 11 miles S.W. of Toulouse. **Manf.** Coarse woollens, leather, and pottery. **Pop.** 4,000. —A great battle was fought here in 1213, between Simon de Montfort and Peter II. of Aragon, in which the latter was defeated and lost his life.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *mur'-free-bur'-ro*, a town of Tennessee, 35 miles S. of Nashville. There are a Baptist university, two colleges for women, and a military institution. **Manf.** Machinery. **Pop.** 4,000, about half being coloured.

MURGER, HENRI, *moor-zhai*, a modern French *littérateur*, who became, in 1838, secretary to Count Tolstoy, a wealthy Russian nobleman, resident at that period at Paris. He began by writing verse, and attacked the poet Barthélemy in a satirical poem. His next work was a volume of poetry, entitled "Via Dolorosa," for which he was unsuccessful in obtaining a publisher. He then lived that strange, irregular, but somewhat romantic mode of life, called by himself and other French novelists the "Bohemian." Fired with literary ambition, but painfully uncertain as to where he should procure a dinner, the young enthusiast mixed in the society of a number of young painters, musicians, and poets,—the strange bond of impecuniosity uniting them all. Champfleury became his friend during this time, and, with him, Murger wrote a number of small pieces for the Luxembourg theatre. After producing several poems and novels, with more or less success, he, in 1848, gave to the public the celebrated "Scenes of Bohemian Life," which fixed his fame. This fine recital of the adventures of his early days opened to him the pages of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and to that journal he afterwards contributed several of his best works. M. Murger was less successful as a dramatist and poet, the particular charm of his style depending not upon invention and imagination, but on the truth and reality of his pictures of life.

Born in Paris, 1822; **died** 1860.

MURILLO, BARTHOLOMÉ ESTEBAN, *moo-reel'-yo*, Spanish painter. He studied under his uncle, Juan del Castillo, at Seville, sketched figures and animals in the market place, and supported himself by the sale of small religious pictures, whence, in 1643, he proceeded to Madrid, obtained instruction from the celebrated Velasquez, and studied the works of art in a royal collection. In 1645 he returned to Seville, where he rapidly rose to the highest distinction, and painted several historical works for the king of Spain. He founded the Academy of Seville in 1660. In his own country, his fame chiefly rests upon his numerous altar-pieces; but in England, where his works are highly prized, his simple works, such as "The Spanish Peasant Boy," in the National Gallery, are

most highly esteemed. His death was the result of an accident he met with while working upon a scaffolding in the Capuchin convent at Cadiz, at his painting entitled the "Marriage of St. Catherine."

Born at Seville, 1618; **died** at the same place, 1682.

MURNER, THOMAS, *moor'-nair,* German satirist, who studied at the principal universities of Europe, and was crowned as poet laureate by the Emperor Maximilian, in 1506, and afterwards led an irregular life, preaching occasionally, but generally offending his congregations by his gross personalities, and was expelled from Freiburg, Treves, and Venice. He then went to Strasburg, and violently opposed the Reformation. In 1523 Henry VIII. invited him to England, but he soon returned to Strasburg, and set up a printing press, which was destroyed by the mob, and he fled to Switzerland, whence he was soon expelled. He translated Virgil, and other Latin works, wrote some German poems of considerable merit, and a notorious satirical work, "Von dem grossen Lutherischen Narren," against the Reformers.

Born at Strasburg, 1475; **died** at Heidelberg, 1536.

MURO, *moo'-ro,* a town of central Italy, 16 miles S. of Melfi. **Pop.** 8,400. Joan of Naples was strangled here in 1382.

MUROM, or **MOOROM,** *moo-rom',* an ancient town of European Russia, government of Vladimir, on the right bank of the Oka, a tributary of the Volga, 70 miles S.E. of Vladimir. There are large orchards and vegetable gardens in the vicinity. The fisheries of the river are productive, and there are large quarries of gypsum. **Manf.** Linen, sailcloth, and leather. **Pop.** 11,300.

MUROS, *moo-ros',* a seaport of Spain, province of Corunna, on a bay of the same name, 55 miles S.W. of Corunna. There is a handsome church. **Manf.** Linen. **Pop.** 4,800.

MURPHY, ARTHUR, *mer'-fe,* a dramatic and miscellaneous writer. After receiving some education at the college at St. Omer, in France, he, at the age of 18, returned to Ireland, and was placed in the counting-house of a merchant who was his relation; but not liking that occupation, he went to London, and, having a great inclination to the stage, he made an effort in the character of Othello, but without success. He then commenced a literary career, and produced "The Orphan of China," a tragedy, which was well received. He also established a weekly paper, called "The Gray's-Inn Journal," and two others in defence of government, entitled the "Test," and the "Auditor." Having studied the law, he was called to the bar by the society of Lincoln's Inn, but never had much practice. His plays of the "Grecian Daughter," "All in the Wrong," "The Way to Keep Him," and "The Citizen," had great success, and produced the author wealth and fame. Mr. Murphy also acquired considerable reputation by his Lives of Fielding and Johnson, and, above all, by his translation of Tacitus. He was a commissioner of bankrupts, and, for the last two years of his life, had a pension of £200 a year. His last literary performance was the "Life of Garrick," which is by no means equal to his former works.

Born in Ireland, 1730; **died** in London, 1805.

MURPHY, ROBERT, mathematician, was the son of a poor shoemaker of Mallow, in Ireland. In his 11th year his thighbone was fractured by his being run over by a cart. This accident was the cause of his being confined to his bed during twelve months. Among other papers, an old Cork almanac, containing some mathematical problems, was given him wherewith to employ his mind. This led him to ask for a copy of Euclid, and a work upon algebra, both of which he mastered unaided, and before he had attained his 13th year. He next forwarded answers to the mathematical problems inserted in the newspapers by a gentleman at Cork. The latter sought out the lad, and succeeded in interesting some gentlemen in his behalf. He was received into a classical school in his native town, and subsequently went to the university of Cambridge, where, in 1829, he took the B.A. degree, and afterwards became fellow and dean of his college. Having fallen into dissipated habits, he was compelled to leave the university in 1832. After spending some time in Ireland, he went to London in 1836, and commenced as a mathematical teacher and writer. Two years later he was appointed examiner in mathematics and natural philosophy at the university of London. To the Cambridge Philosophical Transactions, he contributed many papers on mathematics, and wrote a treatise on the "Theory of Algebraical Equations." He likewise furnished the earlier parts of the "Penny Cyclopædia" with articles on natural philosophy.

Born at Mallow, Ireland, 1806; **died** in London, 1843.

MURR, CHRISTOPHER THEOPHILUS VON, *mur,* a learned German writer, who distinguished himself by his works upon language, bibliography, and antiquities, which he composed in Latin, French, and German. The principal of these were "Library of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving," "Contributions towards the History of the Arts and Literature," and a Latin work upon the library of Nuremberg and the museum of Altdorf.

Born at Nuremberg, 1733; **died** at the same place, 1811.

MURRAY, JAMES STUART, Earl of, *mur'-rai,* was a natural son of James V., king of Scotland, by Margaret, daughter of the earl of Mar. He accompanied his sister Mary, queen of Scots, to France, in 1548, and was among her retinue when she was married to the dauphin of France; but after his return to his native country, he soon began to play an important part in the councils of the party of the Reformation. He was subsequently deputed to repair to France and invite his sister to Scotland. In 1561 he returned to Edinburgh, and upon the queen's arrival, a few weeks afterwards, he was appointed by her, prime minister. For his services in that office, Mary created him earl of Mar; but a rival claimant to the title having appeared in Lord Erskine, the minister received the earldom of Murray in its stead. Together with John Knox and Queen Elizabeth, he was opposed to the queen's marriage with Darnley; but though he became estranged from his sister, he took no active part in the murder of her husband. He is said, however, to have been aware of the plot for the assassination of Darnley, which, it is avowed, he declared he would neither aid nor hinder. Soon after the horrid deed, he left Scotland for the continent, visiting Elizabeth on his way. He returned after the coronation of James VI., and was proclaimed regent in 1567. After the queen's escape from Lochleven Castle, he took up arms against her, and defeated her at Langside. Subsequently, he complied with the summons of Queen Elizabeth, and appeared at the trial of his unfortunate sister, and bore witness against her. While riding through the streets of Linlithgow, he was shot by

James Hamilton, of Bothwelhaugh, in revenge of a personal injury committed by him years before.
Born 1531; died 1570.

MURRAY, JOHN, English publisher, son and successor of a publisher in Fleet-street, whose name was originally M'Murray, but who dropped the Scotch prefix. The son afterwards removed to Albemarle Street, and devoted his attention to a much more extensive line of business. His first great undertaking was the establishment of the "Quarterly Review," in 1809. He published a few of Sir Walter Scott's, and all Lord Byron's works. His name was also to be found on the title-page of works by Campbell, Moore, Canning, Hallam, Croker, Disraeli, Washington Irving, Southey, Lockhart, Crabbe, and Bishop Heber.
Born 1778; died 1843.

MURRAY, LINDLEY, grammarian, was educated at an academy of the Society of Friends, to which body his family belonged, at first acted as clerk to his father, a merchant at New York, but was subsequently placed with a private tutor, to acquire some classical knowledge. He next applied himself to the study of the law, and, in his 21st year was called to the bar; but, upon the breaking out of the dispute between Great Britain and America, he entered upon a commercial career. Having acquired some property, he retired from business, and bought an estate near New York; but the summers of his native country proving too relaxing for his frame, he resolved to settle in England; and accordingly crossed the Atlantic, and purchased an estate near York, where he lived till his death. His "Grammar of the English Language," Key, and Exercises, were composed in England, and in a condition of such bodily infirmity, that he could take no exercise, except in a carriage. During the latter years of his life, he was entirely confined to his chamber. Besides the three works already named, he produced "The English Reader," "Lecteur Français," and a small work "On the Duty and Benefit of a Daily Perusal of the Holy Scriptures." The large sums obtained by him for his educational works were entirely devoted to charitable purposes.
Born at Swatara, Pennsylvania, 1745; died near York, 1826.

MURRAY, WILLIAM, earl of Mansfield. (*See* MANSFIELD, Earl of.)

MURRAY, a large river of Australia, formed by the junction of numerous streams west of the Australian Alps, in the Muniongrange. After passing through Lake Alexandrina, it enters the ocean in lat. 35° 30' S., lon. 139° E. The length is about 1,120 miles; and the chief affluents are the MURRUMBIDGEE, DARLING, Goulburn, and Compospe.

MURRAY, a county of Georgia, United States. Area, 320 square miles. Pop. 8,269. The capital is Spring Place.

MURRAY, a county of Minnesota, United States. Area, 720 square miles. Pop. 3,604.

MURRAY, a county of New South Wales, Australia. Area, 2,278 square miles. The chief town is Queanbeyan.

MURRUMBIDGEE. (*See* MORUMBIDGEE.)

MURSHEDABAD. (*See* MOORSHEDABAD.)

MURVIEDRO, *moor-ve-ai-dro*, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, on the left bank of the Palancia, two miles from the mouth, 18 miles N.E. of the town of that name. It presents many vestiges of antiquity. A Roman theatre and circus are in good preservation. Manf. Brandy. Pop. 5,000.—The town stands on the site of the ancient Sagantum, which was taken by Hannibal 219 B.C.

MUSA, ANTONIUS, *mu'-sa*, a Greek physician, who cured Augustus of a dangerous illness, by bathing. He was the first who advised the use of the cold bath. The Romans erected a statue to his honour. Two tracts, "De Herbâ Betanicâ," and "De Tuendâ Valetudine," are attributed to him.
Lived in the 1st century.

MUSA, IBN-NOSSEYR, Arab conqueror, who, in 707, was nominated governor of Mauritania, and who quickly reduced the whole of the tribes inhabiting the northern shores of Africa. In 710 he landed in Spain with a small army, and, after some successes, returned to Africa laden with spoil. In the following year he despatched his subordidate, Tarik into Spain. The latter defeated and killed Roderick, the Gothic king, and pushed his victorious arms as far as the rich city of Toledo, which he plundered. Musa, unwilling to allow so much glory and wealth to fall to the share of his lieutenant, put himself at the head of 18,000 men, with whom he landed at Algesiras in 712. He rapidly reduced Seville, Beja, Merida, and marched upon Toledo, where he met Tarik, whom he caused to be beaten and thrown into prison. Tarik was, however, subsequently restored to his command by the caliph Al-Walid; whereupon he overran Spain in an easterly direction. Musa, on the other hand, pursued a northerly course, and took Salamanca and other considerable cities. The two Arab generals quickly reduced the whole of Spain, and were summoned to Syria by the caliph Al-Walid. Tarik obeyed instantly; but it was not until a second messenger had been despatched to Musa that he turned eastward. He arrived in Syria at the beginning of 715, accompanied by thousands of captives, among whom were four hundred of the Spanish nobility, and with a long train of camels laden with spoil. The caliph received him coldly; and upon his death, shortly afterwards, Suleyman, his successor, cast Musa into prison, and fined him 200,000 pieces of gold. One of his sons was also put to death, and his head brought to Musa by Suleyman himself, who asked him if he knew it. Upon which the afflicted parent replied, "Cursed be he who has slain a better man than himself." He died in poverty.
Born 640; died 717.

MUSÆ (MUSES), *mu'-see*, in Greek mythology, certain goddesses, who presided over poetry, music, dancing, and all the liberal arts. They were generally supposed to be the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, and were nine in number,—Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato, Polyhymnia, Calliope, and Urania. Apollo, their patron and conductor, had received the name Musagetes, or leader of the Muses. The palm tree, the laurel, and all the fountains of Pindus, Helicon, Parnassus, &c., were sacred to the Muses. They were generally represented as young, beautiful, and modest virgins, and commonly appeared in different attire, according to the arts and sciences over which they presided. The worship of the Muses was universally established, particularly in the enlightened parts of Greece, Thessaly, and Italy.

MUSÆUS, *mu-se'-us*, an ancient Greek poet, who is stated, in Greek legend, to have lived in the mythic ages, and to have been the son and pupil of Orpheus. The introduction of the Eleusinian and other mysteries into Greece is attributed to him.
Lived in the 5th century.

MUSÆUS, a Greek poet, who wrote an amatory poem, "Hero and Leander."
Lived in the 6th century.

MUSÆUS, JOHANN KARL AUGUST, German writer, who studied theology at the university of Jena, with the intention of entering upon holy orders. He was appointed to a curacy, but the parishioners refused to receive him, as he had been once seen to dance, the result being that he relinquished the theological for the literary profession. He, in 1760, published a parody on Richardson's novel, entitled "Grandison the Second," the success of which urged him to make renewed efforts as an author. It was not, however, until after an interval of eighteen years that he gave to the public his "Physiognomical Travels," a satire upon Lavater. In the interim he had supported himself by teaching at the gymnasium of Weimar. His fame was secured by this last production; and he thereupon proceeded to collect and write his "Volksmärchen der Deutschen," or popular legends of Germany, which were a series of charming narratives gathered from the peasantry, and dressed up in a simple and beautiful style. His other works were a collection of novelettes and tales for children, and a number of satirical sketches, entitled "Freund Heins Erscheinungen," or Death's Advent, in which Musæus treated of the many human undertakings cut short by the summons of that inevitable visitor. Some of his posthumous sketches were collected by his relative pupil Augustus von Kotzebue, and published in 1791. He was witty and captivating as a writer, and kindly and generous as a man.
Born at Jena, 1735; **died** 1787.

MUSCAT, or **MASKAT**, *mus'-kat*, an independent state of Eastern Arabia, forming the sea-coast of Oman, extending from the Strait of Ormus, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, to the island of Moseirah, or Massera, and extending inwards about 150 miles. The coast district, and a considerable portion of the interior, are barren, but there are fertile tracts or oases. The imaum, or sultan, exercises authority over some districts on the eastern coast of Africa.

MUSCAT, capital of the above state, a fortified town on the Persian Gulf, with a good harbour. Coffee, pearls, wheat, fruit, sulphur, drugs, and horses are exported, and a large transit trade is carried on. **Pop.** 60,000.

MUSCATINE, *mus-ka-teen'*, a city of Iowa, United States, on the west bank of the Mississippi, 32 miles S.E. of Iowa city. The export of timber is very considerable, and a large general trade is carried on. **Pop.** 8,295.

MUSCATINE, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 440 square miles. **Pop.** 23,170. The capital is MUSCATINE.

MUSCOGEE, *mus'-ko-je*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 200 square miles. **Pop.** 19,322, rather more than half being coloured. The capital is COLUMBUS.

MUSGRAVE, WILLIAM, *mus'-graiv*, an English physician and antiquary, who, in 1684, was chosen secretary to the Royal Society. He edited Capitolanus's "Life of Geta Britannicus," and a number of medical works.
Born at Charlton, Somersetshire, 1657; **died** at Exeter, 1721.

MUSGU, *mus'-goo*, a country of western Africa, to the south of Bornou. It is hilly, with extensive swamps. The population is large, but no estimate has been made of numbers.

MUSHED. (*See* MESCHED.)

MUSHET, DAVID, *mu'-shet*, iron manufacturer, at an early age became connected with the Clyde Iron Works. He made many experiments in iron-smelting, took out several patents for improvements, and in 1801 accidentally discovered rich beds of ironstone in the western counties of Scotland. The discovery enabled him to attain the position of the first iron manufacturer in Scotland, and to develop an immense industry. He invented many valuable processes, and contributed to the literature of the iron manufacture.
Born at Dalkeith, 1772; **died** at Monmouth, 1847.

MUSKAU, or **MUZAKOW**, *mus'-kow*, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, on the right bank of the Laber, 66 miles N.W of Liegnitz. **Pop.** 3,000.

MUSKEGON, *mus'-ke-gon*, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 26,586. The capital is MUSKEGON.

MUSKEGON, capital of the above state, on Muskegon river, near its mouth in Lake Michigan, 175 miles N.W. of Detroit. It is an important place for the shipment of timber. **Pop.** 11,262.

MUSKINGUM, *mus-king'-gum*, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 655 square miles. **Pop.** 45,000. The capital is ZANESVILLE.

MUSPRATT, JAMES SHERIDAN, *mus'-prat*, chemist, was the son of the proprietor of large chemical works at Liverpool, where he received his first education. He afterwards studied at Glasgow and University College, London. Having passed some time in America, he studied under Liebig at Giessen, and afterwards established a college of chemistry at Liverpool. He was the author of a "Dictionary of Chemistry," and of many valuable papers on the science. In 1848 he married Miss Susan Cushman, the American actress.
Born at Dublin, 1821; **died** near Liverpool, 1871.

MUSSCHENBROEK, PIETER VAN, *moosh'-shen-bro(r)k*, an eminent Dutch natural philosopher and mathematician, who, with Gravesande, first introduced the Newtonian philosophy into Holland. He became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at his native place; and he was also a member of the Royal Society of London and of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. His "Course of Natural and Experimental Philosophy" is a valuable work, and has been translated into English by Rolson. He also wrote, in Latin, treatises on the Magnet, Capillary Attraction, Cohesion, and Meteorology.
Born at Leyden, 1692; **died** at the same place, 1761.

MUSSELBURGH, *mus'-sel-bru(r)*, a seaport and royal and parliamentary burgh of Edinburghshire, Scotland, at the mouth of the Esk, 6 miles E. of Edinburgh. On the opposite side of the river, connected by three bridges, is the fishing village of Fisherrow. Betwixt the sea and the town, lie the extensive downs called Musselburgh Links, excellently adapted for the healthful exercise of the golf, and where there is a course for horse-racing, and where the Edinburgh races are run. **Manf.** Leather, sail-cloth, and hair-cloth. **Pop.** 7,500. Musselburgh unites with Leith and Portobello in sending a member to parliament.—A station on the North British railway.

MUSSET, LOUIS CHARLES ALFRED DE, *moos'-sai*, French poet, playwright, and novelist. After completing his education at the college of

Henry IV., where his fellow pupil and intimate friend was the duke of Orleans, son of Louis Philippe, he essayed the most diverse studies. The law, medicine, finance, painting, were in turn engaged in, in turn abandoned. In 1830 he put forth a small volume of poetry, entitled "Tales of Spain and Italy." The success which the work obtained was quite underserved, in a moral point of view, at least; but this early favour encouraged its author to proceed, and to achieve better things. A celebrity at 23, the young poet made a journey to Italy with Georges Sand, under the name of confidential secretary. Between the years 1836-40, he produced several works, more or less characterised by an affectation of Byronic misanthropy and disgust of things mundane. Two or three collections of poems and a number of plays succeeded, the best of which last, however, were not adapted for the stage. At the revolution of 1848, he lost his post as librarian to the ministry of the Interior, but regained it after the establishment of the empire, with the additional appointment of reader to the empress. His last volume of verse was published in 1850, and showed a premature decay of the author's powers: he was nevertheless elected a member of the French Academy in 1852. At his death, he left some poems and a drama uncompleted.

Born at Paris, 1810; **died** 1857.

MUSTAPHA I., *mus'-ta-fa*, sultan of Turkey, succeeded his brother Ahmed I. in 1617; in the same year he was, however, deposed by the Janissaries, and thrown into prison. He was afterwards released and placed upon the throne, but again deposed by the Janissaries, in 1625, and ultimately strangled.

Born 1591; **died** 1639.

MUSTAPHA II., son of Mahomet IV., succeeded Ahmed II., his uncle, in 1695. He defeated the Austrians at Temeswar, and made war, with success, against the Venetians, Poles, and the Russians. Fortune, at length, turning against him, he was forced to make peace. He was deposed by his subjects.

Born 1664; **died** 1703.

MUSTAPHA III., the son of Ahmed III., ascended the throne in 1757. He disciplined the army and made war with Russia in 1768; was defeated and lost the Crimea, 1771, but repulsed the Russians from Moldavia in 1773. He was a patron of literature and science.

Born 1717; **died** 1774.

MUSTAPHA IV. ascended the throne in 1807, after the deposition of Selim III. Mustapha Bairaktar, pasha of Rudshuk, collected an army and marched upon Constantinople, demanding that the deposed Selim should be given up to him; but Selim had been already strangled, and his dead body was brought to Bairaktar, who thereupon deposed Mustapha IV., and placed his brother Mahmoud upon the throne. Mustapha IV., was put to death by his brother Mahmoud II.

Born 1779; **died** 1808.

MUSURUS, MARCUS, *mu-su'-rus*, a native of Candia, who taught Greek at Padua, and afterwards at Rome, with great reputation. Pope Leo X. made him archbishop of Epidaurus, in the Morea. He published editions of Aristophanes and Athenæus, and his "Etymologicum Magnum Græcum," is a valuable work.

Born 1470; **died** at Rome, 1517.

MUTIUS, CÆLIUS, *mu'-shi-us*, first named Codrus, and afterwards Scævola, an illustrious Roman, who distinguished himself when Porsenna besieged Rome, 507 B.C. Mutius entered the camp of Porsenna to assassinate him, and, by mistake stabbed one of his attendants. Being seized and brought before Porsenna, he said that he was one of 300 who had engaged, by oath, to slay him; and added, "This hand, which has missed its purpose, ought to suffer." On saying this, he thrust it into the coals which were burning on the altar, and suffered it to be consumed. Porsenna, struck with his intrepidity, made peace with the Romans. The name of Scævola, or left-handed, was given as a mark of distinction to Mutius and his family.

Lived in the 6th century, B.C.

MUTTERSTADT, *moot'-ter-stat*, a market town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, on the Flo-sgraben, 20 miles E. of Landau. Tobacco is extensively grown in the vicinity. **Pop** 3,400.

MUTTRA, *moot'-tra*, a town of British India, on the right bank of the Jumna, 97 miles S.E. of Delhi. It is considered sacred as the birthplace of Krishna, and there are numerous ghâts or stairs leading to the river, and temples. Sacred monkeys and bulls abound. Near the town is a military cantonment. **Pop.** 47,483; of the district, 671,690.

MUTZIG, *moot'-zig*, a town of Germany, in Alsace, 14 miles S.W. of Strasburg. There is an old episcopal castle, now used as a manufactory of fire-arms. **Pop.** 3,600.

MYCENÆ, *mi-se'-ne*, an ancient city of the Morea, Greece, now in ruins, 22 miles from Corinth. It was the capital of the kingdom of Agamemnon, and excavations conducted by Dr. Schliemann in 1877 have resulted in some very remarkable discoveries of tombs and relics of great interest. There are some fine remains of Cyclopean architecture.

MYCONE, *mik'-o-ne*, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, between Maxos and Tinos, 5 miles from the latter. It is hilly, but fertile, and producing corn, figs, and wine. The town of Mycone, on the north-west side, has a good roadstead. **Pop.** 6,000.

MYEENGYAN, *mi-eeng-yan'*, a town of Burmah, on the left bank of the Irrawdi, 23 miles S.W. of Ava. It is a great mart for rice. **Pop.** 10,000.

MYLAU, *mi'-lou*, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 12 miles S.W. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Linen and straw-plait. There is a mine of alum-schist in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 4,200.

MYLITTA, *mi-lit'-ta*, in Babylonian mythology, a female deity, symbolic of the maternal forces of nature. Her worship, which was accompanied by licentious acts, spread to Assyria and Persia.

MYNIAS, or MINYAS, *mi'-ni-as*, in Greek mythology, king of Jolcas, and gave his name to the people called Minyæ. His worship was celebrated in the city of Orchomenus, which he built. His daughters were changed into bats for deriding the mysteries of Bacchus.

MYNPOREE, or MYNPURI, *min-poo-ree'*, a town of British India, on the banks of the Esun, a small affluent of the Ganges, 160 miles S.E. of Delhi, in a salubrious situation, 620 feet above the sea. There is a Jain temple. **Pop.** 22,000.

MYRON, *mi'-ron*, a celebrated sculptor of ancient Greece, whose praises were frequently sung by both the Greek and Roman poets. He was the modeller of the Discobolus, or Quoit-thrower, an

ancient marble copy of which is in the British Museum.

Lived in the 5th century, B.C.

MYSLOWITZ, *mis'-lo-vitz*, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, on the Pazemsa, 57 miles S.E. of Oppeln. **Pop.** 6,300.

MYSOLE, *mi-sol'*, an isle of the Asiatic Archipelago, between Ceram and Papua. It is 50 miles long and 15 broad. Bark, pearls, trepang, and birds of paradise are exported. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** 2° S. **Lon.** 129° 41′ E.

MYSORE, or **MAISUR**, *mi-sor'*, a province of British India, under the administration of the Governor-general of India, principally surrounded by districts of the province of Madras. It consists of a high table-land, elevated 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, with a slope, principally to the north and north-east. The climate is temperate and healthy to a degree unknown in any other tract of similar extent within the tropics. The grains and vegetables of other parts of India, and many of the fruits of Europe are produced, and coffee, cotton, betel nuts, rice, silk, and sugar are exported. The cultivation of the soil is much aided by means of reservoirs and wells, whence the farmers irrigate their fields and gardens. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, but none of them of a good size, are also reared. The chief town is MYSORE.

Rivers.—The chief are the Cauvery, flowing south-east, and the Tungabhadro, the Hugri, and the Pennar, flowing north and north-east.

Area.—29,325 square miles.

Pop.—4,186,188, of whom 30,000 are Christians, the remainder including Hindoos, Mahometans, Buddhists, and one Jew!

Lat. 11° 35′—15° N. **Lon.** 70° 45′—78° 45′ E.

Divisions.—There are 3 commissionerships, 8i executive districts, and more than 38,000 villages.

History.—In 1761, Hyder Ali dethroned the native sovereign, and was succeeded by his son, Tippoo Sahib, who was killed when his capital, Seringapatam, was taken by the English. A prince of the royal family was established as maharajah, under the protection of the English; a brother now holds the title, but since 1832 the administration of the country has been in the hands of the British.

MYSORE, or **MAISUR**, capital of the above province, 245 miles S.W. of Madras, on the slope of a lofty hill. It was destroyed by Tippoo, but has since been rebuilt by the British. There are a large quadrangular fort inclosing the palace of the maharajah, a British residency, and church. The houses are mostly built of teak. **Manf.** Carpets. **Pop.** 58,000; of district of same name, 902,566.

MYTENS, DANIEL, *mi'-tens*, a Dutch painter, who went to England, and became the best portrait painter at the court of James I. He painted portraits of James I., Prince Rupert, and the dwarf, Sir Jeffrey Hudson. When Vandyke became popular, Mytens retired to the Hague.

Born in Holland, 1590; **died** about 1660.

MYTILENE, or **METELIN**, *mit'-i-le'-ne* (*See* MITYLENE.)

MZENSK, *mtsensk*. (*See* MTZEMSK.)

N.

NAAS, *naice*, a market and assize town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 20 miles S.W. of Dublin, formerly the seat of the kings of Leinster. It has a court-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, a convent, and three national schools. **Pop.** 3,600.—A station on the South-Western railway.

NAB, or **NAAB**, *nab*, a navigable river of Bavaria, rising in two branches in the Fichtelgebirge, and joining the Danube after a course of 100 miles, 3 miles W. of Ratisbon.

NABAJOA, RIO, *na-va-ho'-a*, a river of Upper California, falling into the Rio Colorado of California, after an estimated course of 250 miles.

NABAL, *na-bal'*, a town of Tunis, North Africa, on a peninsula in the Gulf of Sydra, 43 miles S.E. of Tunis, near the ruins of the ancient Neapolis. **Manf.** Pottery. **Pop.** 4,800.

NABIS, *nai'-bis*, tyrant of Sparta, whom Philip, king of Macedon, appointed governor of Argos. He was guilty of the greatest cruelties, and had a statue, carved to resemble his wife, which, by springs, would embrace any one that touched it, and then pierce the victim through the body with spikes. This machine Nabis devised as a means of extorting money from his people; and when any one refused, he threatened to introduce him to his wife. He was at length killed.

Lived in the 2nd century B.C.

NABLUS, or **NABULUS**, *nab-loos'*, a city of Palestine, the ancient capital of Samaria, 32 miles N. of Jerusalem. It occupies the site of the ancient Shechem, the Sychar of the New Testament. The present name is a corruption of Neapolis (new city). It stretches along a valley between Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim. It has several mosques and bazaars. **Manf.** Soap, and cotton fabrics. It has also a trade in oil, cotton, and agricultural produce. **Pop.** 10,000, the great majority Mahometans.—Near it are several localities spoken of in Scripture; among which is Jacob's Well.

NABONASSAR, *nai-bo-nas'-sar*, king of Babylon. He is celebrated by the famous epoch which bears his name, and which commenced in the year 747 B.C. He is supposed to be the same with Baladan, the father of Merodach, mentioned in Scripture.

Lived in the 8th century, B.C.

NABOTH, *nai'-both*, an Israelite of the city of Jezreel, who had a vineyard near the place of Ahab. Ahab coveted the inheritance of his subject, and, to gain possession of it, his wife Jezebel caused Naboth to be stoned to death.

NACAOME, *na-kai'-ome*, a town of Honduras, Central America, on a river of the same name, 10 miles from the Gulf of Fonseca. The climate is hot, and fevers are prevalent. **Pop.** 3,000.

NACHOD, *nash'-od*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the Mettau, 19 miles N.E. of Königratz. There are two churches and an old castle. **Manf.** Linen. **Pop.** 3,200.

NACIMENTO, *na-se-men'-to*, a town of Spain, province of Almeria, 24 miles from the town of that name. It is irregularly built, with narrow streets. There is a trade in corn, maize, oil, wine, and silk. **Pop.** 3,000.

NACOGDOCHES, *na-kog-do'-shes*, a town of Texas, United States, on one of the upper branches of the Naches. It was formerly a strong military post of the Spaniards. **Pop.** 3,000.

NACOGDOCHES, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 886 square miles. **Pop.** 10,000, about one-third being coloured.

NADAB, *nā'-dab*, king of Israel, was son of Jeroboam, whom he succeeded B.C. 954. In the second year of his reign, he led "all Israel" against Gibbethon, but was slain during the siege of that city, by Baasha, son of Ahijah, who mounted the throne, and reigned 23 years, during which he "smote all the house of Jeroboam; he left not to Jeroboam any that breathed," as was prophesied by Ahijah the Shilonite.

Lived in the 10th century, B.C.

NADAB, eldest son of Aaron, the high priest. With his brother Abihu he offered unconsecrated fire on the altar, for which he was consumed by fire.

NADIR-SHAH, *nā'-dir-shā'*, called also Tamasp Kouli Khan, king of Persia, and a famous conqueror. He was son of a maker of sheepskin coats, who belonged to the tribe of Affshar, a Turkish tribe, which had attached itself to the king of Persia. From his earliest youth he displayed great courage and boldness. At the age of 17 he was taken prisoner by the Usbeks in one of their annual incursions into Khorassan. After a captivity of four years, he effected his escape, returned to his native country, and subsequently entered the service of the governor of Khorassan, who appointed him to command an army sent against the Tartars. Nadir gained a complete victory with an inferior force, and took the Tartar general prisoner. The governor at first treated him with great distinction; but becoming jealous of his aspiring spirit, he refused him a grade in the army he had promised him, and when Nadir complained of this breach of faith, he caused him to be bastinadoed. Exasperated at this dishonourable treatment, he became the leader of a band of robbers. With this troop he rose to great power. In 1727 he joined Tamasp, son of the monarch of Persia, who had been pushed from the throne by the Affghan conquerors of Persia. His first act was to kill Futteh Ali, the commander of the Persian forces; after which he took the supreme command. In the same year, he drove the Affghans out of Mushed. After several great victories he took Ispahan, and put to death Ashraf, the Affghan king. He next took the name of Tamasp Kouli, or "the slave of Tamasp," and was also ennobled with the title of Khan. He was likewise granted the government of Khorassan, Mazenderan, Seistan, and Kerman, the four finest provinces of the kingdom. But this did not satisfy his ambitious nature, and upon the first opportunity, he deposed Tamasp, whose son, Abbas, an infant eight months old, he proclaimed king, at the same time constituting himself regent. In 1735 he gained the battle of Erivan, in which the Turks lost 50,000 men. The infant monarch died in the same year; upon which Nadir called a great council of the kingdom, at which more than a hundred thousand persons are said to have attended, by whom he was acknowledged king in 1736. With the view of destroying the Affghans as an independent power, he invaded the province of Candahar, and in 1738 the city of that name fell into his power. In the following year he marched into Hindostan, and after defeating the Mogul troops, entered Delhi, where he acquired immense riches, the famous Koh-i-noor diamond being among the jewels appropriated. After his return to Persia, he turned his arms against the king of Bokhara, who was compelled to submit. Nadir next marched along both banks of the Oxus, as far as the Caspian, which territory he conquered, and put its monarch to death in 1740. He had thus secured peace for Persia, whose dominions were extended in every direction. But his last years were characterised by cruel tyranny, which excited universal hatred against him, and at length a conspiracy of some of the highest officers of his court was formed, and he was assassinated. He is now, however, regarded as the great modern hero of Persia.

Born at the village of Abuver, Khorassan, 1688; **died** 1747.

NÆVIUS, **Cnæus**, *nē'-vi-us*, a Latin poet, who served in the first Punic war, upon which he wrote an epic poem. He likewise produced several comedies, one of which was so displeasing to Metellus, the consul, that he expelled him from Rome. Nævius retired to Utica, where he passed the remainder of his days.

Died 204 B.C.

NAFELS, *nā'-fels*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Glarus, in a valley 5 miles N. of the town of Glarus. The valley was the scene of the great battle in 1388 (still annually commemorated), in which 1,500 Swiss defeated 7,000 Austrians.

NAGA, *nā'-ga*, in Hindoo mythology, the name of deified serpents, the chief of which is the sacred serpent of Vishnu.

NAGAPATNAM, *nā-ga-pat-nam'*, a seaport of British India, on the Coromandel coast, province of Tanjur, 15 miles S. of Karikal. It is situated on an open sandy plain, and carries on some trade with Ceylon. **Pop.** 60,000, many of whom are of Dutch descent.

NAGARANU, *nā-gar-a-nu'*, a town of British India, in Oude, 70 miles S.E. of Lucknow. **Pop.** 6,000.

NAGARJUNA, or **NAGASENA**, *nā-gar-joo'-na*, a famous Buddhist teacher, one of a family of Brahmins, who travelled through various countries, and acquired much learning. A wild life leading to repentance, he was converted to Buddhism, and became the founder of the Madhyamika school.

Lived in the 1st or 2nd century B.C.

NAGASAKI, or **NANGASAKI**, *nā'-ga-sā'-ke*, an important seaport of Japan, standing on the western side of a peninsula, on the north-west of the island of Kiu-siu. It is regularly built, and is one of the chief commercial cities of Japan, having an excellent harbour, six miles wide and four long. The shops are numerous and well supplied. The foreign settlement, occupied by the British, French, German, Prussian, and Portuguese consulates, lies to the south of the native town, and on the opposite side of the bay are a Russian settlement, and a steam factory under the direction of Dutch officers. There are two government palaces. Behind the town are lofty hills, on the slopes of which are temples dedicated to Sinto, the Japanese sun goddess, and numerous Buddhist temples. Tea, tobacco, camphor, silk, silkworms' eggs, coal, copper, and wax are exported. The port was opened to foreign commerce by the treaty of 1858. **Pop.** 39,000. **Lat.** 32° 44′ N. **Lon.** 129° 44′ E.

NAGOLD, *nag'-old*, a town of Wurtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, on the Nagold, 26 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. There are a bathing establishment, with mineral springs, and the ruins of an old castle. **Manf.** Woollens and linen, worsted and leather. **Pop.** 2,500.

NAGORE, *na-gor'*, a seaport of British India, on the Coromandel coast, 4 miles N. of Negapatam. There are a lofty minaret and several pagodas, forming conspicuous landmarks. There is a considerable trade in piece goods, and many trading vessels belong to the port. **Lat.** 10° 49' N. **Lon.** 79° 55' E.

NAGORE, a town of British India, province of Bengal, 63 miles S.W. of Moorshedabad. It is of great antiquity, and was formerly of great strength. There are the ruins of a fine palace, a large tank, and several mosques.

NAGORE, a town of India, in Rajpootana, 68 miles N.E. of Joudpoor. **Manf.** Articles of brass and iron. **Pop.** 40,000.

NAGPORE, or **CHOTA-NAGPUR**, *nag-poor'*, an inland province of British India, in the Bengal presidency. Branches of the great Vindhya mountain range traverse the northern part, and the general slope is towards the Bay of Bengal on the south-east. There are large tracts of low marshy land, and about one-third of the entire area is jungle, abounding in tigers. Rice, maize, oil seeds, and vegetables are cultivated. The capital is Nagpore.

Rivers.—The principal are the Mahanadi and Wain Gangá, the latter a tributary of the Godavary.

Area.—22,343 square miles.

Pop.—4,225,989, including a considerable number of the semi-savage Gonds, supposed to be the Aborigines.

History.—The raj of Nagpore is formed out of a part of the great Mahratta Kingdom. The last of the rajahs died in 1853, and the territory came into the possession of the British.

NAGPORE, or **NAGPUR**, capital of the above province, situated in a swamp, 430 miles N.E. of Bombay. There are large suburbs, the entire circumference being about seven miles. There are no important buildings, but only mud huts. The British residency is on the Seetabuldee Hills, to the west of the town. **Manf.** Cotton cloth, chintzes, woollens, silks, brocades, and articles in copper and brass. **Pop.** 98,300.—In 1817, a native army of 18,000 was defeated here by a British force of only 1,350, commanded by Colonel Scott.

NAGY ENYED. (*See* ENYED NAGY.)

NAGY KAROLY. (*See* KAROLY NAGY.)

NAHUM, *nai'-hum*, one of the twelve minor prophets, was a native of Galilee, and prophesied in the reign of Hezekiah. He prophesied with great force against Nineveh. His language is vehement, and his descriptions glowing.

Lived early in the 8th century B.C.

NAIADS, *nai'-ads*, in Grecian mythology, nymphs who presided over rivers, springs, wells, and fountains. They generally inhabited the country, and resorted to the woods or meadow near the stream over which they presided. Ægle, according to Virgil, was the fairest of the Naiads.

NAIN, *nane*, a town of British India, in Oude, 45 miles N.W. of Allahabad. **Pop.** 10,000.

NAIRN, *nairn*, a royal, parliamentary, and municipal burgh (one of the Inverness burghs), the county town of Nairnshire, at the mouth of the river Nairn, where it falls into the Moray Firth, 15 miles N. of Inverness. It is a neat little town, with a harbour for small vessels, and excellent accommodation for bathing. A new church was built in 1857, and there is a new marine hotel. The inhabitants prosecute the white, salmon, and herring fisheries. **Pop.** 5,368.—A station on the Highland railway.

NAIRNSHIRE, a maritime county of Scotland, formerly nearly all included in the ancient province of Moray. It is bounded N. by the Moray Firth, E. and S. by Elginshire, and W. by Inverness-shire. The soil is generally light and sandy, with the exception of a border along the coast, from one to six miles in breadth, and the valley of the river Nairn, which is extremely fertile and well cultivated. The climate is remarkably equable and salubrious. **Area,** 215 square miles. **Pop.** 10,454.

NAJIRA, *na-hé'-ra*, a town of Spain, province of Logrono, on the left bank of the Najerilla, 6 miles W. of Logrono, and once the seat of the court of Navarre, but now in a state of decay. In the Benedictine monastery, 35 members of the royal families of Castile and Navarre are buried. **Pop.** 2,600.—Here, in 1367, a battle was fought between the troops of Peter the Cruel and his brother Henry.

NAKHICHEVAN, *nak-i-che-van'*, a town of Asiatic Russia, province of Transcaucasia, 80 miles from Erivan. It is mostly in ruins, and claims to be the oldest city in the world, and to have been founded by Noah. **Manf.** morocco leather and earthenware. A good trade is carried on. **Pop.** 6,200.

NAKHICHEVAN, a town of European Russia, government of Ekaterinoslav, on the right bank of the Don, 2 miles E. of Rostov. **Manf.** Woollen goods. There is a considerable trade. **Pop.** 17,000 mostly Armenians.

NAKHIMOV, NICOLAVITCH, *nak-hé'-mof*, a Russian poet, who received his education at the university of Moscow; after which he entered the army; but soon quitted it, and devoted himself to literature. Possessed of considerable wealth, he retired to his estates, where he occupied himself with the composition of his "Fables" and a large number of prose satirical pieces. His satire in verse, entitled "The Speaking Monkey," was written in derision of the French, subsequently to the invasion of Russia by Napoleon I. This production is pronounced to be not inferior to the writings of Voltaire.

Born at Kharhov, 1782; **died** 1814.

NAKSKOV, *nak'-skov*, a town of Denmark on the island of Laaland. Near it is the old castle of Aalholm, or Christiansholm, once a place of great strength, and attached to which is a fine garden, with a rich collection of exotic plants. Corn is exported. **Pop.** 3,700.

NALA, *na-la'*, in Indian legend, a king of Nishadha, whose love adventures and troubles were a theme for various Hindoo poets, and the poems have been translated into several European languages.

NALDA, *nal'-da*, a town of Spain, province of Logrono, on the right bank of the Iregua. There is a trade in fruit, vegetables, and wine. **Pop.** 4,700.

NAMAQUALAND, GREAT, *na-ma'-kwa-land*, an extensive region of South Africa, north of Cape Colony, extending along the Atlantic coast from Walvisch Bay, lat. 23° S. to the Orange River, lat. 29° 30' S., and inland to the great Kalihari Desert. There are a few small bays on the coast, but not one river discharging into the ocean. It is generally a barren region, rising in the northern part into extensive and lofty plateaux, and towards the coast are vast sandy downs. Cattle are reared; there are productive fisheries off the coast, and the little island of Ichaboe is valuable for the rich deposits of guano. Lions, giraffes,

hippopotami, and other large game are numerous, and there are large herds of eland, gemsbok, and other antelopes; the snakes are venomous. Copper ore appears to be abundant. The great extremes of climate, very cold in early morning, and tropical heat at noon, are very trying to English constitutions. **Pop.** Probably 40,000, consisting chiefly of wandering tribes of Namaquas. The country was first visited by an English traveller, Sir J. Alexander, in 1837.

NAMAQUALAND, LITTLE, a division in the N. part of the Western Province of Cape Colony, bounded—on the N. by the Orange River; S. by the Divisions of Clanwilliam and Calvinia; E. by Bushmanland; and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. The coast line, 100 miles long, is rocky, and there are only a few small bays, but there is safe anchorage at Port Nolloth and Hondeklip. The district is a vast expanse of barren and rugged country, perfectly waterless, with an almost rainless climate, and chiefly valuable for its immense mineral wealth, as yet but partially developed. That part known as Bushmanland is a large table-land, 3,000 feet above the sea. The rivers, except the Orange, are only periodical torrents, frequently dry. Along the coast the country is covered with deep sand, making transport difficult, but a railway across the desert conveys the copper ores of the mountains to the port of shipment. The seat of magistracy is Springbok Fontein, about 60 miles from the coast.

Minerals.—The most valuable is copper, and the district being remarkably rich in the ores they are well worked. Argentiferous lead is known to be abundant, but has not yet been worked. Some silver ore has also been found.

Area.—21,000 square miles.

Pop.—10,000.

NAMIESCHT, *na-meescht'*, a market town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, on the Oslawa, 27 miles N. of Znaim. On the opposite side of the river is an old castle, now used as a cloth factory. **Manf.** Woollens. **Pop.** 3,200.

NAMSLAU, *nams'-lou*, a walled town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the left bank of the Weida, 31 miles E. of Breslau. There are a castle and two churches. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, and ribbons. A trade in cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 5,000.

NAMUR, *na'-moor*, a province of Belgium, bounded S. by the French frontier, N. by the provinces of Brabant and Liége, W. by Hainault, and E. by Luxembourg. The surface of the country is generally undulating, with fertile valleys, and there are large tracts of bog and heath on the south-west. Some offshoots of the Ardennes are of considerable elevation and well wooded. There are abundant crops of grain and flax, and fine pastures.

Rivers.—The Meuse, Sambre, and Lesse.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, lead, coal, marble, slate, sulphur, and alum.

Area.—1,414 square miles.

Pop.—331,095.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 3 arrondissements, named after the principal towns, NAMUR, DINANT, and LUNEVILLE.

History.—In the 11th and 12th centuries, Namur was an independent countship. It was then united to Luxembourg, and in the 13th century, purchased by the house of Flanders, in whose possession it remained till 1420, when it was sold to Philip, duke of Burgundy.

NAMUR (Flemish NAMEN), the capital of the foregoing province, stands at the conflux of the Sambre and the Meuse, 30 miles from Liége. It is well built, with wide and clean streets, and is defended by a citadel, built in 1772, on the summit of a craggy rock. The cathedral, St. Aubin's, a modern edifice, is very beautiful, and there are 16 other churches, (some fine edifices, especially St. Loup, Notre Dame, St. Nicholas, St. Joseph, and St. Jean Baptiste), the town hall, and a belfry tower, 2 colleges, a conservatoire of music, an academy of painting, and a museum. **Manf.** Fire-arms, swords, knives, scissors, and other articles of iron, copper, and brass, leather, paper, thread, and tobacco. **Pop.** 27,067.—Namur has often changed masters, and is noted for the long siege which it sustained in 1692, against Louis XIV.; and again in 1695, against William III. of England. In the beginning of the 18th century it was seized by the French, but in 1713 was ceded to Austria. In 1746 it was taken by the French, but restored to the Dutch in 1748. In 1792 it was taken by the French; in 1793 retaken by the Austrians. In 1794 it was again occupied by the French, who defended it against the Prussians in 1815. After the battle of Waterloo, it was annexed to the Netherlands. Under the French empire it was the capital of the department Sambre-et-Meuse.

NAN-CHANG-FOO, *nan-tchang-foo'*, a city of China, capital of the province of Keang-se, on the right bank of the Kan-Kiang, surrounded by a wall 6 miles in circumference. **Pop.** Large, but unascertained. **Lat.** 28° 24′ N. **Lon.** 115° 40′ E.

NANA SAHIB, an adopted son of Bajee Rao, Pieshwa of Poonah, India. He was well-educated, and had polished manners. On the outbreak of the great mutiny, he joined the rebels and besieged Cawnpore, which he took; and massacred in the most horrible manner all the British residents, without respect to age or sex. (*See* CAWNPORE.) He was defeated by Sir H. Havelock at Futtehpore, but made his escape. He is supposed to have died shortly afterwards of fever, but some doubt on the matter existed, and various arrests of persons supposed to be the veritable Nana have since been made, the mistakes, however, being speedily discovered.

Born, *1824.*

NANAS, *na-nas'*, a town of Hungary, county Szabolcz, on the borders of an extensive morass, 50 miles E. of Erlau. There are a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church. A considerable trade in cattle and agricultural produce is carried on. **Pop.** 11,500.

NANCHE, *nan-tché'*, a town of China, province of Che-keang, on the Horay-chow, 40 miles W. of Yen-chow-foo. It is said to resemble an English town in appearance. There is a large trade by boats. **Pop.** 200,000.

NANCOWRY, *nan-kow'-re*, one of the Nicobar islands, in the Bay of Bengal. It is about 25 miles in circumference and very fertile, yielding cocoa-nuts, tamarinds, limes, betel nuts, and a species of bread-fruit. **Lat.** 7° 57′ N. **Lon.** 93° 43′ E.

NANCY, *nan'-se* (Fr. *nan-se'*), a city of France, capital of the department Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Meurthe, 30 miles S. of Metz. It is divided into the Old and New towns and has two suburbs. The fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV. The gates are particularly fine, and are more like triumphal arches than the mere entrance of a city. The Place Royale (communicating by a triumphal arch with the Place Carrière), built by Stanislaus, ex-King of Poland (a statue of whom is in the centre), contains some of the finest buildings in the town. Of its public edifices, the chief are the town-hall, the cathedral, a large modern edifice, the church of St. Sebastian,

the church of Notre Dame, and the theatre, all in the New town; the Palais de Justice, exchange, the arsenal, and barracks. **Manf.** Embroidery, for which it is celebrated, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, and candles. **Pop.** 73,225.—In 1475, this place was taken by Charles the Bold, and in 1477 he was killed here, while besieging it. In 1634, it was taken by Louis XIII.

NAN-HIOUNG, or NAN-YANG, *he-eung'*, a town of China, on the northern frontier of the province of Kwang-tung; near the source of the Pe-kiang, 175 miles N.E. of Canton. There is a large port for junks from Canton.

NANI, JOHN BAPTIST, *na'-ne*, a Venetian historian, who in 1641 was admitted of the college of senators, and sent ambassador to France. He returned to Venice in 1648, having obtained from Louis XIII. considerable succour for carrying on the war against the Turks. In 1654 he was sent as ambassador to Germany, where he rendered great services to the republic. He continued to serve his country on many great occasions, and was appointed procurator of St. Mark. He wrote the History of Venice.

Born 1616; **died** 1678.

NANKIN, or NANKING, or KIAN-NING-FOO, *nan'-kin*, "the southern capital," a city of China, capital of Keang-soo province, and formerly the capital of China. It is situate on the river Yang-tse-kiang, and the space inclosed by the walls (70 feet high, and 30 thick at base), nearly 20 miles in circumference, is divided into the inhabited and uninhabited parts. The former lies to the west, away from the river. There is a Mantchoo military colony, or garrison, separated by a wall from that portion occupied by the Chinese. Its chief ornaments now are the gateways, which are very lofty and splendid, with temples attached to them. Beyond the modern city are the remains of the summer palace of the emperor, and the "tomb of the kings," supposed to be the Ming dynasty. The famous porcelain tower, 322 feet high, erected by the emperor Yang-Loh in the 15th century, was totally destroyed by the rebels, during their occupation of the town between 1853 and 1864. **Manf.** Artificial flowers, paper, crape, satin, China or Indian ink, and nankeen, which derives its name from that of the city. It is the centre of a very extensive trade. **Pop.** recorded as 150,000. **Lat.** 32° 40′ N. **Lon.** 118° 47′ E.

NANNI, JOHN, *nan'-ne*, an Italian ornamental artist, who received instructions from Raffaelle, and decorated the Vatican with groups of birds, plants, fruits, &c.

Born at Udine, 1490; **died** 1564.

NANSEMOND, *nanse'-mond*, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area,** 444 square miles. **Pop.** 15,903, about half being coloured. The capital is Suffolk.

NANTERRE, *nan-tair'*, a town of France, department Seine, 6 miles N.W. of Paris. The chapel of St. Geneviève, is much resorted to by pilgrims. **Manf.** Glue and chemicals. Large numbers of pigs are slaughtered for the Paris market. **Pop.** 4,000.

NANTES, *nants* (Fr. *nant*), a commercial city and seaport of France, the capital of the department Loire Inférieure, on the right bank and several islands of the Loire, 30 miles from the mouth. The river, crossed by a magnificent stone bridge, or rather a succession of bridges, extending in nearly a straight line over several islands. There are other bridges, especially the Exchange bridge, rebuilt in 1866. Immediately below the town, the different branches unite into a single channel. The older parts of the town have been rebuilt, and Nantes is now one of the most beautiful towns of France. The public edifices are, the cathedral of St. Pierre, containing splendid monuments of Duke Francis, of Bretagne and his wife, a new church, St. Nicholas, completed in 1854, the town-hall, mint, and the prefecture; the old castle, built in 938, situate on the quay, at the eastern extremity of the town, and in a good state of repair, a theatre, college, museum, public library, observatory, and a magazine of munitions for the marine. The quays are two miles long, affording fine promenades, and there is a beautiful public walk, the Cours St. Pierre and the Cours St. André, planted with trees, ornamented by statues, and bordered by noble residences. The harbour is large, and will accommodate vessels of considerable size. **Manf.** Woollen and linen goods, cordage, earthenware, glass, musical and mathematical instruments, sugar, chemicals, leather, hardware, and spirituous liquors. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent. The foreign trade of Nantes, though not great, extends to a number of different countries in Europe, as well as to America, the West Indies, and in a small degree to the coast of Guinea. The canal of Nantes connects the Vilaine and the Loire. **Pop.** 124,319. Nantes is noted in history for the celebrated edict issued there in 1598, by Henry IV., in favour of the Protestants, the recall of which, in 1685, by Louis XIV., is justly considered a fatal error in that memorable reign. In 1793 the town was attacked without success by a Vendean army.

NANTEUIL, ROBERT, *nan'-te(r)-e*, a celebrated French miniature-painter and engraver, who drew the portrait of Louis XIV., in crayons, with such elegance, that the king appointed him designer and engraver to his cabinet. His engravings of portraits are highly valued.

Born at Rheims, 1630; **died** at Paris, 1678.

NANTUA, *nan'-too-a*, a town of France, department Ain, in a gorge of the Jura, at the eastern extremity of a lake of the same name, 20 miles E. of Bourg. There is an abbey church, in the Romanesque style. **Manf.** Cotton, muslin, cashmere, silk, carpets, woollen threads, combs, paper, and nails. There is a trade in corn, wine, and cheese. **Pop.** 3,700.

NANTUCKET, *nan-tuk'-et*, an island of Massachusetts, United States, in the Atlantic, 20 miles from the mainland. **Ext.** 15 miles long, with a breadth of 4 miles.

NANTUCKET, a township and port on the above island, 123 miles from Boston. There is a good harbour. **Manf.** Woollen ropes, and there are corn and fulling-mills. **Pop.** 4,200.

NANTWICH, or NAMPTWICH, *nant'-wich*, a market-town of Chester, on the Weaver, 19 miles S.E. of Chester. It consists of several regular streets, and many of the houses are ancient and picturesque. The church is an ancient building, in the form of a cross, and was restored in 1864. The Chester canal terminates here with a handsome broad basin, forming a kind of harbour. In the beginning of the 18th century, large mines of rock-salt were discovered here. The salt-quarries, with their pillars and crystal roof, afford a very curious and singular appearance. **Manf.** Cotton goods, shoes, and gloves. **Pop.** 7,483.—A station on the Great Western and London and North Western railways.

NAOS, *na'-ose*, a port of the Canary Islands, on the south-east coast of Lanzarote.

NAPA, *na'-pa*, a county of California, United States. Area, 828 square miles. Pop. 13,235. The capital is Napa City.

NAPHA, *nap-ha'*, a town on the south-western shore of the island of Great Loo-choo, in the North Pacific, 3 miles S.W. of Shendi or Shui, the capital, of which it is the port. It is a large and busy town, with very good streets, a temple, and Chinese and English educational establishments. There are two harbours.

NAPIER, JOHN, Laird of Merchiston, *napeer'*, a Scotch mathematician. He was educated at St. Andrews, after which he travelled for some years on the continent. After his return to Scotland, he published, in 1593, a work professing to be an interpretation of the Book of Revelations. He then devoted considerable attention to the invention of warlike machines of amazing power, and in 1596 proposed the use of salt as manure, a proposition laughed at at the time, though now adopted. In 1614 he published the method of superseding long and laborious arithmetical operations by the invention of his logarithmic tables, which, says Laplace, in his "Système du Monde," "by reducing to a few days the labour of many months, doubles, as it were, the life of an astronomer, besides freeing him from the errors and disgust inseparable from long calculations." The principles of this great invention were detailed by Napier in two works, published in the years 1614 and 1619. Besides other works, he wrote a curious pamphlet, entitled, "Secret Inventions profitable and necessary in these Days for the Defence of the Island," the original of which is kept in the archbishop of Canterbury's library at Lambeth, and the description of an invention for simplifying calculations, known as "Napier's bones."

Born at Merchiston Castle, near Edinburgh, 1550; died at the same place, 1617.

NAPIER, SIR CHARLES JAMES, a distinguished modern general, descendant, by the female line, from the preceding. Before he attained his 12th year, he obtained his commission as ensign in the 22nd regiment. His first services were during the Irish rebellion of 1798. In 1806 he became captain, and was ordered to Spain, where he held the command of the 50th foot during the memorable retreat of Sir John Moore upon Corunna. At the battle which terminated that terrible march, he was wounded in five places, was taken prisoner, and, on repairing to England upon parole, he found his relatives in mourning for his supposed death. Remaining for some time without a command, he occupied himself with writing upon military law, colonization, and the state of Ireland; but, in 1811, he again went to Spain as a volunteer, received a severe wound at Busaco, participated in the terrible battle of Fuentes de Onoro, and was present at the second siege of Badajoz. His next services were in North America, in the year 1813. There he especially distinguished himself by cruising off the Chesapeake, capturing American vessels, and making descents on the coast. He returned to Europe, and, although a few days too late to share in the British triumph at Waterloo, was present at the storming of Cambray; and when the British army entered Paris, he accompanied it. His great talents for administration were first displayed while governor of Cephalonia, to which post he was nominated in 1818. In that capacity he co-operated with Lord Byron in a scheme for the independence of the Greeks. In 1841 he was sent out to India as commander-in-chief of the Bengal army, and, in a short time, his energetic mind was busy with numberless plans of military reform. Upon the arrival of Lord Ellenborough, who had been created governor-general of India, Sir Charles Napier submitted to him a plan for an Affghan campaign. The Ameers of Scinde were at that period strongly disposed to dispute the authority of British arms, the prestige of which had been much shaken by the recent disasters in Affghanistan. Napier decided to attack them at once; he invaded their territory, blew up the fortress of Emaum Ghur (hitherto deemed impregnable), and finally routed them with immense slaughter at the battle of Meanee, in 1843, although he had only 1,600 men, and the enemy were 60,000 strong. A few days afterwards, at Hyderabad, Napier, with only 5,000 men, gained a decisive victory over Shere Mahomed with 25,000, and made himself master of Scinde. His military operations brought to an end; his great talents for administration came into play in his capacity of governor of Scinde, but his quick temper involved him in quarrels with the directors of the East India Company. In 1847 he returned to England, where he was enthusiastically received. During the reverses of the Sikh campaign, however, he was once more called upon to repair to India. The Duke of Wellington, it is said, sent for Napier, and said, "Either you or I must go to India." Napier set out immediately; but when he reached the country, the tide of battle had turned, and the Sikhs were utterly defeated. He set seriously to work on the subject of army reform, but he returned to his native country in 1850. From that time, his shattered frame, worn out by so many fatigues, began to grow rapidly weaker and weaker, till, three years after his return, his gallant soul passed away in death, under the colours of his first regiment, the 22nd foot. He was impetuous and irascible in temper, but possessed of extraordinary military abilities and dauntless courage, and beloved by the army, and he was the first English general who mentioned in despatches the names of private soldiers who had distinguished themselves. A statue, in bronze, of Sir Charles Napier, was erected, by subscription, in Trafalgar Square.

Born in London, 1782; died at Oaklands, near Portsmouth, 1853.

NAPIER, SIR WILLIAM FRANCIS PATRICK, a British general and distinguished military historian, brother of the preceding. Like him, he entered the army at an early age, being only 15 when he was gazetted to his first commission as ensign, in 1800. He was engaged at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, served under Sir John Moore at Corunna, and passed through the subsequent campaigns in the Spanish peninsula till its conclusion in 1814. He was severely wounded at Cazal Nova, during Massena's retreat from Portugal, and again while defending the churchyard of Arcangues. At the peace he had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1828 he published the first instalment of his great work, entitled "The History of the War in the Peninsula and the South of France, from the Year 1807 to the Year 1814," which was completed, in six volumes, in 1840. Two years afterwards, by which time he had reached the grade of major-general, he was nominated lieutenant-governor of Guernsey; which post he held till 1848, when he became knight commander of the order of the Bath. His other publications were "The Conquest of Scinde," "History of General Sir Charles Napier's Administration of Scinde, and Campaign in the Cutchee Hills," and some pamphlets connected with military matters. His "History of the Peninsular War" occupied him during sixteen years, and both the duke of Wellington and Marshal Soult supplied him with valuable materials during its composition. The many editions this work has passed through, and the high estimation in which it is held, attest its

great merits. There is a monument to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Born at Castletown, Kildare, Ireland, 1785; died 1860.

NAPIER, SIR GEORGE THOMAS, brother of the preceding, served in all the campaigns in the Peninsula, was present at the battles of Talavera and Orthes, and was wounded at the battle of Talavera and at the siege of Ciudad-Rodrigo. He was sent out as governor of the Cape in 1837, where he effected many civil reforms, and dealt successfully with the Boers and Kaffirs. He returned to England in 1844, and, while staying in Italy, in 1849, was offered the command of the Piedmontese army, which he refused. Shortly afterwards, he attained the rank of lieutenant-general.

Born in London, 1784; died at Geneva, 1855.

NAPIER, SIR CHARLES JOHN, British admiral, cousin of the preceding, and grandson of the 5th Lord Napier. In 1799, at the age of 13, he entered the navy, and served in the North Sea, on board the *Martin* sloop of war. In the following year he went to the Mediterranean station, where he took part in several minor actions. In 1808 he had his thigh broken by a shot, during an engagement between the *Recruit* brig, of which he was the commander, and a French corvette. In 1809 he displayed signal bravery at the taking of Martinique, being the first to scale the walls. For this and some subsequent services he was created post-captain; after which he served as volunteer on land in Spain. In 1811, while in command of the *Thames*, 32 guns, he stormed the heights near Palinuro, in Sicily, under a tremendous fire, and captured a number of the enemy's merchant vessels. He was engaged in 1814 in North America, where he won for himself the thanks of his superior officer for his bravery during the operations which took place before Baltimore. At the conclusion of the war, in 1815, he struck his flag and went ashore; upon which he was created C.B. He remained without employment during 14 years, living for some time in Paris, where he established the first steamer on the Seine; but, in 1829, he was appointed to the command of the *Galatea*, 42 guns, and was sent to Portugal to procure the restoration of some ships which Don Miguel had seized. As commander of the Portuguese fleet, he, in 1833, gained a victory over Don Miguel's squadron; for which service Don Pedro created him admiral of the Portuguese fleet and Viscount Capo Santo Vincent, adding to these honours the order of the Tower and Sword. He resigned this command, however, at a later period, and returned to England. In 1839 he was appointed captain of the *Powerful*, 84 guns, and second in command of the Mediterranean squadron under Sir Robert Stopford. In this capacity he maintained his former reputation for personal fearlessness, and took a distinguished part in the storming of Sidon, the defeat of Ibrahim Pasha at Beyrout, and the taking of Acre. He blockaded Alexandria, and concluded a convention with Mehemet Ali. For these services he received the thanks of parliament, and was created K.C.B., as well as obtaining several military and naval orders from the European potentates. He was shortly afterwards created rear-admiral, and, during two years, commanded the Channel fleet. In 1841, he was elected member for Marylebone, and republished his letters upon Naval Reform, in which, amongst many other important suggestions, he advocated the abolition of flogging. In 1854 he was appointed to the command of the Baltic fleet, about to be dispatched against the forts and ships of Russia in that sea. His operations in that quarter induced a large amount of ill-feeling between himself and the ministry of the day. It is true, he himself declared, in an after-dinner speech, that, in less than a month, he would be within Cronstadt; while, after his return, he maintained that the fortress was impregnable. He returned to England at the end of the year 1855, and was soon afterwards elected to parliament by the borough of Southwark, in the place of the late Sir William Molesworth. He soon engaged in a parliamentary warfare with the ministry, whom he charged with fettering him with galling restrictions, and with otherwise hampering him during his command in the Baltic. A few years before his death, he paid a visit to Russia, where he had an interview with the grand-duke Constantine, who agreed with him in asserting Cronstadt to be impregnable. Sir Charles Napier undoubtedly possessed all the personal bravery and daring which belonged to his name, and a strong spice of the family vanity and irritability withal. A good sailor, and a good friend of the British sailor, he was undoubtedly.

Born at Merchiston Hall, N.B., 1786; died 1860.

NAPIER, ROBERT CORNELIS, Baron Napier of Magdala, was educated at Addiscombe Military Academy, and entered the Bengal Engineers when 16 years of age. For nearly 20 years he was in the Public Works Department, and superintended the construction of barracks, especially at Umballa. He took part in several of the fiercest battles of the Sikh war, and was afterwards engineer at Lahore. In 1848 he was senior engineer at the siege of Mooltan, and the following year was appointed engineer-in-chief of the Punjab, where he constructed canals, roads, and barracks. He was in England on sick leave when the great mutiny of 1857 broke out, but quickly returned to India, and was chief of the staff to Outram's relieving force at Lucknow, where he was wounded. He was knighted for his services, and appointed engineer-in-chief at Lucknow under Sir Colin Campbell. In the following year he distinguished himself under Sir Hugh Rose in Central India and Rajpootana against Tantia Topee, and in 1860 commanded a division in Sir Hope Grant's expedition to China. In 1861, he was raised to the rank of major-general, made a Knight of the Bath, and military member of the governor-general's Council, and in 1865 lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the Bombay army. He was selected for the command of the military expedition to Abyssinia in 1867, and superintended the whole of the arrangements, achieving the objects of the expedition in the most successful manner. For this important service he was raised to the peerage, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, was granted an annuity of £2,000 a year, and made G.C.B. and Knight of the Star of India. In 1870 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of India, and in 1876 governor of Gibraltar.

Born in Ceylon, 1810.

NAPIER, chief town of the province of Hawke's Bay, North Island, New Zealand, on a peninsula in the estuary of the rivers Esk and Tuttaekuri, on the east coast, 370 miles S.E. of Auckland. There is a harbour for small vessels. There are an Anglican and a Roman Catholic church, and places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyans, several good hotels and banks. The bishop of Waiapu resides here. Pop. 6,600.

NAPIERVILLE, a county of the province of Quebec, dominion of Canada. Area, 152 square miles. Pop. 11,700, the greater part of French origin. The capital is Napierville.

NAPLES, FRANCIS MARIE-LEOPOLD, ex-King of, was the son of Ferdinand II., by Maria Theresa Isabella, daughter of the archduke Charles of Austria. He succeeded his father Ferdinand II. in 1859, having previously married the princess Maria Sophia Amelia, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, king of Bavaria. From the outset of his reign he evinced a disposition to pursue the same arbitrary and detestable rule as his father. He was deposed, and fled 1860.

Born 1836.

NAPLES, or THE TWO SICILIES, Kingdom of, *nai'-pels*, a former kingdom of Italy, comprising the southern portion of the Italian peninsula and the island of Sicily. (*See* ITALY.)

History.—This portion of Italy was subjugated by the Normans under Roger Guiscard, in 1131; and about the end of the 12th century the German imperial house of Hohenslaufen obtained possession of the kingdom by marriage, but their power was destroyed by Manfred, at the battle of Benevento, in 1266. For 250 years the country was the scene of incessant dynastic conflicts, and in 1503, Naples became a Spanish province. During the war of the Spanish Succession, Austria obtained possession, and the continental portion of the kingdom was secured to that power by the treaties of Utrecht and Radstadt, the island of Sicily being handed over to Savoy, about 1725; they were reunited under Don Carlos, third son of Philip V. of Spain, who founded the Bourbon dynasty. From 1808 to 1815, Joachim Murat, the French general, was king of Naples; but the Bourbons were restored by the Peace of 1815, and, notwithstanding the deceit and tyranny of the sovereigns, lasted until 1860, when the king was deposed, and Naples became a portion of the kingdom of Italy.

NAPLES, or NAPOLI, a province of the kingdom of Italy, a part of the old kingdom. This is the most beautiful and fertile of all the Italian provinces. The eastern part is mountainous, being traversed by part of the Apennines. It is divided into five districts. **Area**, 429 square miles. **Pop.** 1,013,592. The chief town is NAPLES.

NAPLES, BAY OF, an indentation of the Mediterranean, on the south-west coast of Italy. It is 20 miles long from Cape Miseno on the north-west to Cape Campanella on the south-east, and the greatest width is 10 miles. The scenery is very beautiful.

NAPLES, a city of Italy, former capital of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and now of the province of Napoli, situate on the Bay of Naples, near the foot of Mount Vesuvius. The situation of Naples is one of the most delightful that can be imagined. In the form of an amphitheatre, it is built partly on the declivity of two hills, partly on the margin of a spacious bay, and covering the shelving coasts and adjacent eminences with its villas and gardens. The streets, though in general narrow, are straight and tolerably regular, and are handsomely paved with large flags of lava. The city is divided into the Old and New Towns, the former on the east, containing the chief public buildings; the latter more regularly laid out, extending along the shore, and having many fine palaces and beautiful gardens. The new town is known as the Chiaia, or quay. A broad promenade along the shore is connected with the Villa Nazionale, a noble pleasure-ground and fashionable resort, 5,000 feet long, 200 feet wide, planted with evergreens, oaks, and acacias, and with winding paths, temples, grottoes, and a terrace extending into the sea. The most noticeable gate is the Capua gate, or Porta Capuana, with fine bas-reliefs, on the eastern side of the town. The Strada di Toledo, extending half the length of the city, and having at the northern end the Piazza di Mercato, or market-place; on the southern the royal palace, is the finest street in Naples, and equal to any in Europe. The number of squares is considerable; several are spacious, but few handsome. The principal are the Largo di Castello, the Largo di Palazzo, and Piazza di Mercato; several of them are decorated with obelisks and fountains. The buildings of Naples are rather remarkable for their size than for their taste or elegance. The quays and buildings along the water-side extend, in the form of a crescent, along the bay, for the space of nearly five miles. The line east of the harbour is known as the Strada Nueva, and the Marinella. Beyond the Porta del Carmen, crossing the Strada Toledo, near the Piazza di Mercato, in an eastern direction, is a broad street, Strada Trinita, and further north, in a parallel direction, the Strada de Tribunel, leading to the Piazza de Tribunel. From the Piazza delle Pigne (an open space in the northern part of the city) is a very wide road, the Strada San Carlo dell' Arena, leading to the Botanical Garden. The harbour, properly so called, is small, and is entirely artificial, being formed by a large mole projecting into the sea, and inclosing a basin nearly square, which is little more than a quarter of a mile across. The arsenal adjoins the sea, and is defended by bastions. There are several fortifications, the chief being the Castel Nuovo, near the harbour, with a fine triumphal arch, erected in honour of Alfonso of Aragon; the Castel dell' Ovo (or egg-shaped), on a bold promontory, or rather island, connected by a bridge with the mainland, and the Castel Sant' Elmo, on the hill of Martino, west of the new town, a fortress of immense strength, from the ramparts of which a noble view is obtained. Of the public edifices, the churches (nearly 300 in number), are the most conspicuous; but their splendour consists less in the elegance of architecture than in the richness of their paintings, marbles, and other decorations. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Gennaro, or Januarius, in the Strada de Tribunel, is built on or near the substructure of a temple of Apollo, is a handsome Gothic edifice, is supported by more than a hundred columns of granite. It is here that the miracle of the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius is said to take place twice a year, and there are some interesting historical tombs and statues. The Santi Apostoli, or Church of the Holy Apostles, erected on the ruins of a temple of Mercury, is, perhaps, the most ancient in Naples it is supposed to have been founded by Constantine the Great. That of St. Paul is said to occupy the site of a temple of Castor and Pollux; its interior is spacious, well-proportioned, and finely incrusted with marble. The church of St. Filippo Neri is remarkable for the number of ancient pillars that support its triple row of aisles on both sides of the nave. The Spirito Santo is of a more pure and simple architecture than the other churches of Naples. The Santa Chiara, or second cathedral, is one of the finest. The royal palace, Palazzo Reale, is an immense building in three different styles of architecture. The palace of Capo di Monte, on an eminence to the north of the town, was formerly the summer residence of the sovereign; it has a fine collection of sculptures and paintings, and is surrounded by beautiful gardens. The Museo Borbonico has a noble library, and collection of gems and antiquities from Pompeii and Herculaneum. The university (occupying the buildings of an old convent, near the centre of the old town), was founded in 1224, and has 1,500 students. Attached to it is the hospital and school of Gesù Maria. The schools and academies are numerous. The charitable establishments are many and well endowed. The Hospital dell' Annunziata is chiefly intended for

foundlings. There are several theatres, the largest being that of San Carlo, near the palace. **Manf.** Silk fabrics, stockings, carpets, flannels, gloves, lawn, lace, cotton stuffs, diaper, firearms, china, glass, soap, leather, wax, musical instruments, furniture and carriages, snuff-boxes from lava and tortoise-shell, printing-types, and iron; but the most important of all the manufactures is that of macaroni. **Pop.** about 476,089. **Lat.** 40° 51′ N. **Lon.** 14° 15′ E.

History.—The origin of this city is lost in the fables of antiquity; it is said, however, to have been founded by the Greeks, and named Parthenope, and afterwards Neapolis. It has suffered, at different periods, from war, earthquakes, and the eruptions of Vesuvius. In 1799 it was taken by the French, who, in June following, evacuated it, but again occupied it in 1806. Joseph Bonaparte was soon afterwards proclaimed king; and in 1808, on his removal to Spain, the crown was conferred on Murat. In 1815, king Ferdinand, after an absence of nine years, made his entrance into his capital. In 1848 it was plundered by the lazzaroni, of whom 1,500 lost their lives. In August, 1860, Francis II. was forced to retire to Gaeta, on the approach of Garibaldi, the Italian liberator, from Salerno. (*See* NAPLES, Kingdom of.) Among the numerous objects of interest in the vicinity are the island of Capri, in the bay, Vesuvius, Herculaneum, and Pompeii. It is the centre of several railways.

NAPO, RIO, *na′-po*, a river of Ecuador, South America, rising in the mountain deserts of Cotopaxi, and, after an estimated course of 530 miles, joining the Amazon, in lat. 3° 25′ S., lon. 71° 38′ W.

NAPOLEON I., NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, *na-polé′-yon* (Fr. NAPOLÉON, *na-po′-lai-on*), emperor of the French, was the second son of Charles Bonaparte, assessor to the Royal tribunal of the island of Corsica. At the age of 10 years, the young Napoleon, a "dusky-complexioned, taciturn boy," obtained admission to the celebrated military school of Brienne, through the interest of Count de Marbœuf. He remained there during five years, distinguishing himself by his steady application to his studies. In 1784 he passed to the Royal Military School at Paris, which establishment he left a year afterwards, upon his appointment as sub-lieutenant to an artillery regiment. He paid two visits to Corsica, in the years 1790 and 1792, but was banished from the island by Paoli in the latter year. For about a year he resided at Marseilles with his mother and sisters, but was created captain in 1793, for having cannonaded the Marseilles federalists. In the same year he petitioned the Convention for employment, was made lieutenant-colonel, and was sent to the siege of Toulon, then holding out against the Convention, and supported by an English fleet under Lord Hood. Now came Napoleon's opportunity, and the astute Corsican was quick to avail himself of it. Several attacks had been made, and had failed, when young Napoleon suggested an entirely new plan of attack. The plan was tried, and was perfectly successful, the English admiral being compelled to put to sea. Toulon surrendered, and Napoleon was created general of brigade by the Committee of Public Safety. In 1794 he was attached to the army of the Alps, as commander of the artillery, but becoming an object of suspicion with the government, he was recalled to Paris, and had his name struck off the army roll. For some time he remained in poverty and obscurity, and at one period thought of offering his sword to the Turks. The Parisian insurrection of the 13th Vendémiaire (4th Oct. 1795) changed his situation. His friend and admirer Barras was appointed by the Convention to command the 6,000 troops they had at disposal. Barras chose Napoleon as his second in command. He repulsed 40,000 insurgents, killing some 1,200 of them with grapeshot. The Convention rewarded him by creating him general of division, and appointing him to the command of the army of the Interior. In the following year he married Josephine, widow of Viscount de Beauharnais, who had lost his head during the Reign of Terror. Shortly afterwards he received the command of the army of Italy, then in a defeated and disorganised condition. In a year and a half, the "little corporal," as he came to be called by his admiring soldiery, had either routed or destroyed four armies, each stronger than his own,—that of Beilieau, at Cairo, Montenotte, Millesimo, Dego, and the Bridge of Lodi; that of Würmser, at Castiglione, Roveredo, and Bassano; that of Alvinzi, at Arcola, Rivoli, and Mantua; and that of Prince Charles, whom he pursued into Germany as far as Leoben, upon the road to Vienna. The result of this unexampled career of victory was the treaty of Campo-Formio, which secured to France a vast accession of territory. The young general was now the most popular man in France, and the Directory, eager to get rid of their dangerous rival, accepted a proposal made by him for the invasion of Egypt, and appointed him commander-in-chief of a finely-equipped expedition, which sailed for the East in 1798. He sailed from Toulon, with 30,000 men, and a number of savans to investigate the antiquities of the country. He took Alexandria, gained the battle of the Pyramids over Murad Bey, and, although the fleet had been destroyed by Nelson at Aboukir, the French were soon masters of Egypt. Disturbances at Cairo were suppressed by terrible massacres, and then Bonaparte went into Syria, took Jaffa by storm from the Turks, and attempted, but unsuccessfully, to capture Acre, the defence of which was aided by Sir Sidney Smith, the English admiral, with a small force of sailors. Bonaparte retreated to Egypt, and defeated a Turkish army at Aboukir. Suddenly, quitting his army, having heard of disasters in Italy and confusion in France, he set sail for France, and, after narrowly missing capture by the English cruisers, appeared, unexpectedly, at Paris, at the end of the year 1799, at a time when the administration of the Directory had grown irksome to the nation. Bonaparte at once became the head of a very powerful party, and, aided by Sièyes, his brother Lucien, and General Leclerc, he overthrew the Directory on the famous 18th Brumaire, year 8 of the Republic (9th Nov. 1799), caused himself to be named first consul, having for his colleagues Cambacères and Lebrun, also dignified by the title of consul, but mere tools to his ambition. In 1800 he placed himself at the head of the army of Italy, crossed the Alps, and gained the battle of Marengo. General Moreau having about the same time beaten the Austrians at Hohenlinden, the peace of Luneville was signed with Austria in 1801, and in the following year the treaty of Amiens with England concluded the second war of the French Revolution. In the same year he was proclaimed consul for life, and displayed amazing administrative ability and energy. Under his direction the famous Code Napoleon was compiled, and public works were forwarded. In 1803 England renewed the war, and Bonaparte assembled an immense army at Boulogne intending to invade England, but so active and powerful was the English fleet, that he abandoned the idea of attempting to cross the Channel. About this time he committed an act which forms one of the foulest blots upon his memory. Some time previously his life had been threatened by a plot, in which the Bourbon princes were implicated. Resolved to make an example of one of them, he caused the young duc d'Enghien to be seized, and after a disgraceful mockery of a trial, the innocent prince was shot at Vincennes. Napoleon gloried in this

odious act. "I had never personally offended these Bourbons," he wrote, "a great nation had chosen me to govern it, almost all Europe had sanctioned its choice. My blood, after all, was not ditch-water, and it was time to place it on a par with theirs." In 1804 he became emperor of the French. Pope Pius VII. went to Paris to assist at the ceremony, but Napoleon placed the crown upon his own head, and also crowned his consort Josephine. (*See* JOSEPHINE.) Six months later he erected the Cis-Alpine Republic into a kingdom, and crowned himself king of Italy at Milan. In 1805, the destruction of the combined French and Spanish fleets by Nelson at Trafalgar completely overturned his long-cherished scheme for the invasion of England. In the same year, England, Russia, and Austria entered into a new coalition against France, and the battle of Austerlitz was fought, and terminated so successfully for France, that a large accession of territory was gained, and what she already possessed was confirmed to her by the treaty of Presburg. In 1806 he placed his brother Joseph upon the throne of Naples, Louis becoming king of Holland; the victory of Jena was obtained towards the close of the same year, destroying the Prussian power, and leading to the triumphant entry of Napoleon into Berlin. Russia was next attacked, and the emperor Alexander was compelled to sign the peace of Tilsit. Jerome Bonaparte was then placed upon the throne of Westphalia. In 1808, Napoleon made his unprincipled invasion of Spain, sending Murat and 80,000 men thither. Charles IV. and his family retired to French territory, where they virtually became prisoners of Napoleon, who placed his brother Joseph upon the throne of Spain, and gave Naples to Murat. But Spain, assisted by the British, resisted the French invaders, and the defeat and capitulation of Dupont at Baylen, and Junot at Cintra, were the commencement of the declining fortunes of the self-created emperor. Notwithstanding the greatest efforts of Soult, Massena, and Suchet, Spain, backed by the brilliant genius of Wellington, and his fine army, repulsed the French. This struggle cost France, in five years (1808—13), more than 400,000 men. Meanwhile, Josephine, having given no heir to the empire, was divorced by Napoleon, in 1809, and Maria Louisa, daughter of his old enemy the emperor of Austria, became empress of the French. The fruit of this union was a son, who, at his birth, was styled king of Rome. (*See* NAPOLEON II.) About this time, Fouché, Bernadotte, and several others, began to withdraw from him; Pope Pius VII., who had been stripped of his temporal dominions, excommunicated him; finally, the prohibitive system of continental commerce, which he had organised with the view of ruining England, begat, instead, universal poverty and misery throughout France. Having drained France of her treasure, he next conceived a formidable invasion of Russia, which was to rob France of the flower of her youth and manhood. In 1812 he assembled the largest army that was ever led by a European general, and, at the head of 500,000 men, he passed into Russia, being victorious in several engagements. In September he entered Moscow, which had been previously evacuated, and during his five weeks' stay was almost destroyed by fire, and at length the frost and snow of a Russian winter compelled him to commence a precipitate retreat. Harassed by innumerable foes, the French army, deprived of everything, perished in the snow, or found a grave in the icy waters of the Beresina. The campaign cost the lives of about 475,000 men of the invading army, the survivors being in the most miserable condition. Hastily returning to France, the emperor succeeded in creating another army 350,000 strong, and opened the campaign in Germany with the victories of Lutzen, Bautzen, and Dresden; but Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Sweden were now in arms against him; and at Leipzic, where, in three days, the French lost upwards of 50,000 men, his power received a death-stroke. The allies entered France, and Napoleon, finding his army disorganised, and most of his ministers and generals disaffected towards him, abdicated the throne of France, at Fontainebleau, on the 4th of April, 1814. The Bourbons were re-established in France, Napoleon accepting the island of Elba for his retreat. In less than a year he again appeared in France, and, by the time he had reached the capital, the whole army had declared for him. Immediately, the coalition that had dethroned him was renewed; but Napoleon, at the head of his brave and enthusiastic troops, took the initiative, and defeated the Prussians at Ligny, on the 16th of June. Upon the 18th he suffered defeat at the hands of Wellington, at the memorable field of Waterloo. Four days afterwards he abdicated in favour of his son. His new reign lasted for, and is generally styled, the Hundred Days. He set out for Rochefort, with the intention, it is stated, of escaping to America; but not being able to evade the English cruisers, he surrendered to Captain Maitland, of the *Bellerophon*, and claimed the hospitality of England. The English cabinet, however, declared him to be the prisoner of the allies, and he was dispatched to the island prison of St. Helena. For nearly six years did this extraordinary man remain in his island prison, perpetually quarrelling with Sir Hudson Lowe, the governor of the place. (*See* LOWE.) For administrative ability, energy, quickness of perception, ambition, military skill, and a marvellous power of subordinating other wills to his own, Napoleon is unique in history; but the greatness of his intellectual powers and mental force was counterbalanced by vulgar arrogance, meanness, falsehood, utter disregard of moral obligation, and a reckless disregard of human life if any sacrifice would further his personal views. The French nickname of "Jupiter Scapin," implying a mixture of greatness and trickery, is no inapt description of his character. A thoughtful writer, who can scarcely be charged with exaggeration, says, "He would steal, slander, assassinate, drown, and poison, as his interest dictated. He had no generosity, but mere vulgar hatred; he was intensely selfish; he was perfidious; he cheated at cards: he was a prodigious gossip, and opened letters, and delighted in his infamous police; he rubbed his hands with joy when he had intercepted some morsel of intelligence concerning the men and women about him, boasting that 'he knew everything,' and interfered with the cutting of the dresses of the women, and listened after the hurrahs and the compliments of the street, incognito. His manners were coarse; he treated women with low familiarity; he was in the habit of pulling their ears, and pinching their cheeks, when he was in a good humour, and of pulling the ears and whiskers of men, and of striking and horseplay with them to his last day." At St. Helena he dictated his memoirs, which were afterwards published with many interpolations, as the "Memoirs of Las Casas," and again as the "Memoirs edited by Count Montholon." He died from a cancer in the stomach, and was interred at St. Helena; but his remains were brought to France, on board of a ship of war, by Prince de Joinville, in 1840. They now rest under the dome of the Invalides, in the midst of the ashes of many who were his companions in victory.

Born at Ajaccio, Corsica, 1769; died at St. Helena, 1821.

NAPOLEON II., FRANCIS CHARLES JOSEPH NAPOLEON, duke of Reichstadt, was the son of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa, and at his birth was styled king of Rome. After the abdication of his father, an attempt was made to proclaim him emperor, but it was soon abandoned. When the allies entered Paris, his mother fled with him to her father's court. He was brought up by his grandfather Francis, emperor of Austria, by whom he was created duke of Reichstadt in 1818, and appointed colonel of a regiment of cavalry. This young prince, who was apparently born to such a brilliant destiny, died shortly after he had attained his 21st birthday, of consumption.

Born at Paris, 1811; **died** at Schönbrunn, 1832.

NAPOLEON III., CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, emperor of the French. He was the third son of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, king of Holland, and of Hortense Beauharnais, daughter of the empress Josephine. Queen Hortense's three sons were decreed to be successors to the French throne in the event of the death of the son of Napoleon. The eldest, Napoleon-Charles, who was brought up by Napoleon, died in 1807. After the fall of Napoleon I., Queen Hortense went into exile with her two sons, residing in succession at Geneva, at Aix in Savoy, in the duchy of Baden, in Bavaria, and finally repairing to the château of Arenenberg, on the banks of Lake Constance, where she resided until her death. There, Queen Hortense, or duchess of St. Leu, as she was now called, employed herself with the education of her two sons. Louis Napoleon displayed the greatest eagerness for study, and distinguished himself by his ardent pursuit of all knowledge bearing upon military matters. After Louis Philippe ascended the throne, Louis Napoleon and his brother asked to be allowed to return to France, but were refused. The brothers next took part in a revolution in Italy; but, their party being defeated by the papal troops, they became fugitives, the elder dying of fever at Forli, in 1831, and Louis Napoleon only escaping the Austrians by assuming the disguise of a footman. He reached Cannes in safety, and subsequently went to Paris with his mother, who asked permission to remain there a short time, as her son was ill. The king refusing to accede to this request, Hortense and her son repaired to London. In a short time they returned to Switzerland. Until the year 1836, he occupied himself with military studies, and with composing political and military treatises; but in the last-named year, considering that he had only to present himself to the French soldiery in order to shake their allegiance towards Louis Philippe, he went to Strasburg, where, after an absurd attempt at carrying out his project, he was made prisoner, and placed in a dungeon of the garrison. Louis Philippe regarded the affair with contempt, and shipped off the pretender to the United States. He remained but a short time in America; for, hearing his mother was dangerously ill, he repaired to Aronenberg, in defiance of the French government. The duchess of Saint Leu died two months after his arrival. The French government demanded of Switzerland the extradition of the refugee; and, to prevent a war, Louis Napoleon quitted the country for England in 1837. In London he lived the life of a fashionable lounger, was well-known in literary coteries, and took part in the famous Eglinton tournament, and wrote his "Napoleonic Ideas;" but, in 1840, he resolved to make another attempt at subverting the government of Louis Philippe. A steamer was hired, a number of disaffected Frenchmen were collected, and Louis Napoleon, provided with a tame eagle and a carved and gilded effigy of the same emblem of imperialism, steamed from Margate and landed at Boulogne. He presented himself to the officers, displayed his wooden eagle, and set free the living bird; but the soldiers would not listen to the representative of Napoleonism, the eagle refused to soar aloft and perch upon the top of the Napoleon column. The baffled conspirators next attempted to regain their steamer, Louis himself being captured, after shooting a French soldier who had tried to oppose his retreat. For this absurd affair he was arraigned before the Chamber of Peers, found guilty of high treason, condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and conducted to the castle of Ham, whence he contrived to effect his escape in the disguise of a workman, in 1846. He reached London in safety, and continued to reside there till 1848. When the Chartist outbreak was threatened, he served as a special constable in the parish of St. James's. The Republic permitted his return to France, with the other members of the Bonaparte family, and subsequently, with Cavaignac and Ledru Rollin, he put himself in nomination for election as president of the republic, and was voted to that office by an overwhelming majority. At the close of the year 1851, he destroyed the last vestige of French liberty by the celebrated *coup d'état*, and contrived to secure his re-election, not for four, but for ten years. He was now emperor of France in all things but the name, and this latter title was given to him, after an appeal to universal suffrage, in December, 1852. In the following year he married Eugénie, comtesse de Téba, who bore him a son. He became the ally of England in the struggle against Russia, which terminated with the fall of Sebastopol and the treaty of Paris in 1856. In the same year he paid a visit to Queen Victoria in London. Two attempts against his life were made; the first by Pianori in 1855, and the second by the Count Orsini, Pierri, and others, at the beginning of 1858. Upon this latter occasion Napoleon III. demanded of the British government that the English laws affecting political exiles should be altered. This attempt at dictation and interference created a strong feeling in England against the French emperor, which was heightened by the insults of several colonels of the French army. The Palmerston administration, by appearing disposed to yield, became highly unpopular, and was compelled to quit office. At the beginning of the year 1859, Napoleon treated the Austrian ambassador with marked coolness, which clearly foreshadowed what was speedily to occur. Francis Joseph declared war against the king of Sardinia and his French ally. The French army crossed the Alps into Italy, and the emperor, leaving the empress as regent during his absence, hastened to put himself at its head. The Austrians lost battle after battle, till at length they were obliged to evacuate Lombardy. Terms of peace were concluded even more suddenly than war had been declared. At Villafranca the two emperors met: Lombardy was given up to France, and by France ceded to Sardinia; Austria remaining in possession of Venetia and the celebrated Quadrilateral. Shortly afterwards he declared himself a partisan of the principles of free trade; whereupon Mr. Cobden was charged by the British government to effect between France and England a treaty of commerce. In 1870, the long animosity between France and Prussia broke out into an open quarrel, and the terrible Franco-Prussian war was the result. The German armies were irresistible; and after the memorable battle of Sedan, in September, Napoleon (who had previously abdicated in favour of his son, and the Empress Eugenie as regent) surrendered to the king of Prussia, and was imprisoned at the palace of Wilhelmshöhe, until the conclusion of peace. The

empress had fled to England, and taken up her residence at Chiselhurst, in Kent, where she was joined by the ex-emperor in March, 1871, and where he died, after undergoing operations for the stone. His son was killed in Zululand, June 1, 1879.

Born at Paris, 1808; died at Chiselhurst, 1873.

NAPOLEON, PRINCE. (*See* BONAPARTE, Napoleon Joseph Charles.)

NARBONNE, *nar-bun'*, a town of France, department Aude, situate in a hollow between mountains, 8 miles from the sea, 32 miles from Carcassonne. It has a cathedral, dedicated to St. Just, founded in 1271, but still uncompleted, admired for the elegance of its architecture and the boldness of its vaults, also an ancient archiepiscopal palace, which has the appearance of a fortress. There is a trade in honey, for which it is famed, wine, brandy, oil, and salt. Pop. 28,000.—A town occupied the site at a very remote period, and it was the Gallia Narbonensis of the Romans, by whom it was colonized, B.C. 119. There were many fine buildings, a capital, amphitheatre, and aqueduct. The Moors took it in 719, and the churches were destroyed. In 859 it was conquered by the Northmen.

NARBOROUGH, SIR JOHN, *nar'-bur-o*, an English naval commander, who served with distinction in the first Dutch war, and was present at the desperate naval engagement between the English fleet and the Dutch under De Ruyter and Van Tromp, in 1666. Three years afterwards, he went out on a voyage of discovery to the South Seas, and explored the Straits of Magellan. In 1672 he again fought against the Dutch at the battle of Solebay, and was for his bravery knighted, and created rear-admiral. In the following year he compelled the Bey of Tripoli to give up all British captives, and to pay 80,000 dollars for the injuries British shipping had received at the hands of Tripoline pirates. He cannonaded the city of Algiers in 1677, and captured five Algerian frigates. In 1770 he became commissioner of the navy, which post he held during the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

Died about 1688.

NARBOROUGH'S ISLANDS, a group in the South Pacific, off the western entrance of the Strait of Magalhaens, consisting of about 10 principal and a great number of smaller islands. They are barren and uninhabited.

NARCISSUS, *nar-sis'-sus*, in Greek legend, a beautiful youth, son of the river god Cephisus and the nymph Liriope, who saw his image reflected in the fountain, and became enamoured of it, thinking it to be the nymph of the place. His fruitless attempts to approach this beautiful object so provoked him, that he grew desperate and killed himself. His blood was changed into a flower, which still bears his name.

NARCISSUS, a freedman and secretary of Claudius, who abused his trust, and plundered the citizens of Rome to enrich himself. Messalina, the emperor's wife, endeavoured to remove him; but Narcissus sacrificed her to his resentment. Agrippina, who succeeded Messilina, was more successful. Narcissus was banished by her intrigues, and compelled to kill himself.

Died 54.

NARDI, JACOPO, *nar'-de*, an Italian historian, who wrote the history of the republic of Florence, which forms a continuation of the work of Machiavelli. He likewise acted as ambassador from Florence to Venice in 1527.

Born at Florence, 1476; died 1555.

NARDO, *nar'-do*, a town of Italy, province of Terra de Otranto, 9 miles N.E. of Gallipoli. It is the see of a bishop, and there are nine churches. Manf. Linen and cotton goods. Pop. 10,508.

NARENTA, or NARENA, *na-rain'-ta*, a river of European Turkey, rising in the Dinaric Alps, forming the eastern frontier of Herzegovina, and, after a course of 170 miles, falling into the Adriatic. The chief affluents are the Dretsnitza, Jossinetze, and Tebisat, on the right, and the Drinornck and Krupa on the left.

NAREW, *na'-rev*, a river of European Russia, rising in the government of Grodno, and after a south-western course of nearly 300 miles, falling into the Bug at Sierock.

NARNI, *nar'-ne*, a town of Italy, on the left bank of the Nera, 21 miles S.W. of Spoleto. There are a Gothic cathedral, seven other churches, seven monasteries, and five nunneries. The town is situated on a lofty hill, and has a striking appearance from a distance, but is irregularly built and dirty. There are the remains of a very fine bridge of Roman construction. Pop. 11,312.

NARNOUL, *nar-nool'*, a town of British India, district of Agra, on an affluent of the Jumna, 86 miles S.W. of Delhi. It is a place of considerable antiquity.

NARO, *na'-ro*, a town of Sicily, province of Girgenti, on a river of the same name, 14 miles E. of Girgenti. It stands in a fine country, and has a trade in oil, wine, and sulphur. Pop. 11,000.

NAROVTCHAT, *na-rov'-chat*, a town of European Russia, government of Penza, on the Mokcha, 82 miles N.W. of Penza. Several annual fairs are held. Pop. 4,000.

NARRA, EASTERN and WESTERN, two large branches of the Indus river, in Scinde, India.

NARRAGANSET BAY, *nar-ra-gan'-set*, an inlet of the United States, almost wholly in Rhode Island State, penetrating 25 miles inland, with a breadth of about 12 miles. It contains 15 islands, the principal being Rhode Island, Canonicut, and Prudence, and the rivers Providence, Pawtucket, Taunton, and Pawtuxet flow into it. The bay is one of the best naval stations in the United States.

NARRAINGUNGE, *nar-rain-gun'-je*, a town of British India, province of Bengal, on the left bank of the Situl, a branch of the Bramahpootra. It is a very busy trading place, and a great mart for salt, grain, tobacco, and lime. Pop. 15,000.

NARSAPOOR, or NARSIPORE, *nar-si-poor'*, a town of British India, near the mouth of the western branch of the Godavery. In the limits of the town are included the remains of Maddapollam, once so famous for cloth. Pop. 8,000.

NARSES, *nar'-sees*, king of Persia, succeeded his brother Varennes in 294. He conquered Mesopotamia and Armenia. Maximianus Galerius being sent against him by Diocletian, was repulsed; but afterwards he defeated the Persians, whom he laid under tribute. He abdicated in favour of his brother Hormisdas in 303.

NARSES, *nar'-sees*, a eunuch, who from a menial office in the Imperial household at Constantinople, rose to be chamberlain to the Emperor Justinian, and subsequently became one of the greatest generals of his time, commanded the Roman army against the Goths, whom he defeated in battle in 552, their king, Totila, being slain. As exarch of Italy, he administered with wisdom and discretion, and established order throughout the country; but

he was charged with avarice, and after the death of Justinian, he was deprived of his office. He is supposed to have lived to the age of 95.

Died at Rome, 568.

NARVA, *nar'-va*, a town of European Russia, in the government of St. Petersburg, on the Narova, 10 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Finland. In the suburb called Ivangorod are the remains of an extensive fortress built by the czar Ivan Vassilievitz. There is a brisk traffic in corn, timber, and flax, which it exports, and in salt. It has also a salmon fishery. Near the town is a waterfall which supplies valuable power to mills. **Manf.** Cotton. **Pop.** 6,200.—Near this town, in 1700, Charles XII., at the head of 8,000 Swedes, defeated Peter the Great, with 60,000 Russians. Narva was retaken by the czar five years after.

NARVAEZ, DON RAMON MARIA, duke of Valentia, *nar-va-aith'*, a modern Spanish general and statesman. After the return of Ferdinand VII., he entered the army as cadet of the Walloon Guards. In 1822, when the royal party attempted to destroy the constitutional *régime*, he ranged himself upon the liberal side, and, by his gallantry, contributed to suppress the *émeute*. Shortly afterwards, while serving against the guerillas of Catalonia, he was severely wounded; upon which he retired to his native city, and lived in retirement during ten years. In 1836 he attained the grade of brigadier, under Espartero. Charged to pursue the notorious Carlist general Gomez, who had hitherto baffled all attempts at capture, Narvaez came up with him near Arcos and completely routed him. This was the turning point of his fortunes, and he became one of the most popular men in Spain. He now abandoned the constitutional party, became a royalist, and aspired to a rivalry with Espartero, against whom he took part in an insurrection at Seville in 1840, and was compelled to fly to France. There he plotted successfully, producing the downfall of Espartero in 1843. In 1844 he was nominated president of the council, and was created duke of Valentia. Three years afterwards he lost the royal favour; but, in 1856, he supplanted O'Donnell, and once more became president of the council. His opponents were for a period completely foiled; but the tenure of power in Spain is too intimately dependent upon court intrigue to be either durable or secure: accordingly, one turn of the political wheel brought General O'Donnell to the position from which he himself had already been ousted by Narvaez. At the end of 1859, Narvaez was again out of office. He returned to power in 1864, suppressed a military revolt in Madrid in 1866, and retained power until his death.

Born at Loja, 1805; **died** 1868.

NASEBY, *nais'-be*, a village of Northamptonshire. **Pop.** 700.—Here, in 1645, Charles I. was totally defeated by Oliver Cromwell and compelled to fly, leaving 5,000 Royalists prisoners.

NASH, RICHARD, *nash*, commonly known as "Beau Nash," master of the ceremonies at Bath. He was the son of a Welsh gentleman, and received his education at Caermarthen, whence he was sent to Jesus College, Oxford, where he remained but a short time. He afterwards obtained an ensign's commission, but soon quitted the army, and entered of the Temple, but never followed the law as a profession. A love of pleasure and gaming drew him, in 1704, to Bath, which place of amusement became, through his tact and management, a centre of fashionable resort. He was chosen master of the ceremonies, and was so much esteemed as to be called King of Bath; but commonly he was termed, from the peculiarity and foppery of his dress, Beau Nash. Though much given to gambling, he was very liberal, and numerous instances are recorded of his benevolence; and to his efforts, combined with those of two other gentlemen, the foundation of Bath Hospital is due. In his old age he fell into great poverty.

Born at Swansea, 1674; **died** at Bath, 1761.

NASH, JOHN, English architect, who studied under Sir Robert Taylor, and about 1792 established himself in London. He soon acquired a high position, and was employed to design mansions for the nobility, both in England and Ireland. In 1812 he designed plans for the new Marylebone, afterwards Regent's Park, and for Regent Street. In 1820 he improved the Opera-house, and designed the Haymarket Theatre. As surveyor to the Crown estates, he was engaged during several years in improving the street architecture of the metropolis, chiefly at the west end of the town. The terraces in the Regent's Park, Buckingham Palace (since altered), Carlton-House Terrace, and the improvements in the garden of St. James's Park, were the principal of his subsequent works in London. The whimsical piece of architecture known as the Pavilion, at Brighton, was also from his designs.

Born in London, 1752; **died** at East Cowes Castle, 1835.

NASH, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 640 square miles. **Pop.** 17,731, about one-third being coloured. The capital is Nashville.

NASHIK, *na-shik'*, a town of British India, on both sides of the Gadovery, 2,000 feet above the sea level. The northern part of the town is called Panchawata, and is considered to be a place of great sanctity, as the birth place of Râma. There are temples of Siva, but the black temple of Râma is the principal building. It stands in a stone inclosure 260 feet long, and 120 feet broad. It was built in the last century by Rang Rao Odhekar, a Mahratta prince, at a cost of £50,000. On the south side of the river is a small, but very beautiful temple, known as the Surdar Navayan, built about 1720, and there are other temples of great interest. The main portion of the town stands on the southern side of the river. In the vicinity are some remarkable caves, known as the Lena, excavated in the 3rd century for the use of Buddhist pilgrims. **Pop.** 22,500.

NASHUA, *nash'-u-a*, a city of New Hampshire, United States, at the junction of the Merrimack and Nashua rivers. The latter river has falls which afford water power. There are 10 churches. **Manf.** Cotton and machinery. **Pop.** 11,000.

NASHVILLE, *nash'-vil*, a city and port, the capital of Tennessee, United States, on the south side of Cumberland river, near the centre of the state. It is situate in the midst of a very fertile and populous country, and is a great railroad centre. The steamboats ply between this place and New Orleans. The public buildings include a noble state house, university, 27 churches, orphan asylum, and near the city the state lunatic asylum. **Manf.** Engines and machinery. A large trade is carried on. The Cumberland is navigable for vessels of 30 or 40 tons during the greater part of the year, and in the highest floods for vessels of 400 tons. **Pop.** 43,500, about one third being coloured.

NASIELSK, *na-seelsk'*, a town of Poland, 25 miles from Warsaw. Pop. 3,000, mostly Jews.—Here, in 1806, the Russians were defeated by the French.

NASIRABAD, or NESSERABAD, *na-sir-a-bad'*, a town of British India, in Oude, 65 miles S.E. of Lucknow. Pop. 21,320.

NASMYTH, ALEXANDER, *nai'-smithe*, Scotch landscape painter, who repaired to London at an early age, and became pupil of Allan Ramsay. He subsequently studied at Rome; after which he went to Edinburgh, and established himself there as a portrait-painter. Ultimately he abandoned portrait for landscape-painting, and produced some of the best works in that class of which the British school can boast. He had likewise a considerable share in suggesting the architectural improvements that were made in Edinburgh.

Born at Edinburgh, 1758; died there, 1840.

NASMYTH, PATRICK, Scotch landscape-painter, son of the preceding. He repaired to London in his 20th year, and soon became popular enough to gain the title of the English Hobbima. All his pictures were painted with the left hand, he having early in life lost the use of his right through an accident.

Born at Edinburgh, 1786; died in London, 1831.

NASMYTH, JAMES, a practical engineer, and inventor of the steam-hammer, steam pile-driver, and other great mechanical contrivances. He was brother of the preceding, and from his earliest youth displayed a love for any kind of mechanical employment. After studying at the High School and university of Edinburgh, where he rendered great assistance to the professors by his skill as a mechanical draughtsman and practical mechanic, he, in 1829, set out for London, where he succeeded in obtaining employment in the engineering firm of Maudsley and Co. He remained there until 1832, at which time he returned to Edinburgh, and during two years worked incessantly in the construction of tools and machinery, with the intention of establishing himself in business. In 1834 he took a floor in an old cotton-mill at Manchester, and soon obtained so many orders for machinery, that his shop became too small for his operations. He then removed to Patricroft, near Manchester, and in a few years so rapidly had his business increased, was in a position to build the well-known Bridgewater foundry, from which establishment emanated those fine mechanical inventions, which have made the name of Nasmyth familiar wherever modern mechanism is required. In 1856 he retired from business, having resolved to devote his remaining years to artistic and scientific pursuits.

Born at Edinburgh, 1808.

NASO *na'-so*, a town of Sicily, the ancient Agathyrnum, 43 miles S.W. of Messina. It is walled, carries on a large trade, and near it are mineral springs, containing iron. Pop. 8,000.

NASSAU. (*See* WIESBADEN).

NASR-ED-DIN, *nas-er-ed-din'*, shah of Persia, who succeeded to the throne in 1848. In 1873 he visited Europe, being the first Persian monarch who had done so. While in England he made arrangements for establishing railways, and other important public works in Persia, but nothing resulted. He wrote a diary of his tour, a translation of which was published.

Born 1829. Died 1873.

NASSAU, *nas'-saw*, capital of New Providence, one of the Bahamas. There are good public buildings, and an excellent harbour. Cotton, pimento, and salt are exported. The climate is salubrious, and the town is a great resort of invalids. Pop. 21,320. Lat. 25° 5′ N.; Lon. 71° 21′ W.

NASSAU. (*See* POGGY ISLANDS.)

NASSAU, a town of Rensselaer county, New York, United States, 15 miles from Albany. Pop. 3,000.

NASSAU, a county of Florida, United States Area, 610 square miles. Pop. 4,300, nearly half being coloured. The capital is Fernandina.

NASSAU, ADOLPHUS OF. (*See* ADOLPHUS, Emperor.)

NASSAU, MAURICE OF. (*See* MAURICE of Nassau.)

NASSAU, WILLIAM OF. (*See* ORANGE, William of.)

NASSAU, WILLIAM OF. (*See* WILLIAM III. of England.)

NASSICK, *nas-sik'*, a large town and place of pilgrimage in British India, in the district of Ahmednuggur, 92 miles N.W. of Bombay. Near the town are some remarkable Buddhist caves. Pop. 25,000.

NASTATTEN, *na-stat'-ten*, a town of W. Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, 20 miles from Wiesbaden. It has numerous mineral springs. Pop. 3,000.

NATAL, *na-tal'*, a British colony of South Africa, on the south-eastern coast. It is of compact shape, with about 150 miles of sea-coast, chiefly rocky and broken with reefs, and is bounded S.E. by the Indian Ocean, N.E. by the rivers Buffalo and Tugela, dividing the colony from the Transvaal and Zulu land; S.W. by the Drakenberg Mountains and the Umzumkulu and Umtamfuna rivers, beyond which are the Basutoland and Nomansland districts of the Cape Colony, and N.W. by the Drakenberg, which divides it from the Free State. The only large harbour on the coast is Port Natal, or D'Urban, which is landlocked, but has a bar which prevents large vessels entering, good anchorage being outside. The whole district lies between the great interior table land of South Africa and the coast, the boundary ridge being about 10,000 feet in elevation. From this the land subsides in broken steps, irregular hills, and in the midland districts broad undulations, well covered with grass. The coast region is the most fertile, and sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, tobacco, arrowroot, ginger, and pine apples, are produced in abundance. The cereals are successfully cultivated in the midland district, a terrace of greater elevation, and there are very extensive pastures at the foot of the mountains. Timber of good quality is abundant. Some elephants, hippopotami, lions, leopards, wolves, and hyænas, are still met with; the smaller antelopes are numerous, alligators are seen in the rivers, and there are poisonous snakes, some of great size. The climate is on the whole salubrious, though moist. In summer rain falls every day, and thunderstorms are very frequent. In winter the thermometer seldom sinks below 50°, and the greatest average heat in summer is 85°. The spring and autumn are very agreeable periods of the year. Near the mountains, some of which are covered with snow for three or four months, the winters are very cold. Sheep-farming is a very profitable

industry, and the chief articles of export are sugar and arrowroot.

Rivers.—There are no navigable streams. The chief rivers which skirt or pass through the colony are the Tugela (or Buffalo), the Umvoti, the Umgeni, the Ilovo, the Umkumanzi, the Umzimkulu, and the Umtamfuna, each having numerous small tributaries, some of them in the rainy season being considerable streams.

Minerals.—Coal is known to be in the Drackenberg and other places; there are considerable traces of copper, lead, and iron; gold is supposed to exist; there are valuable beds of marble and slate, and there is reason to believe that the colony will be found to be rich in minerals.

Area.—About 21,000 square miles.

Pop.—361,586, of whom only 25,000 are of European descent. The bulk of the remainder are Zulus and other South African tribes, and there are about 17,000 Hindoo and Chinese coolies. The white population consists chiefly of English, Dutch, and Germans. The Zulus are a little more civilized than the Kaffirs in the adjoining regions, but still retain many of their barbaric beliefs and practices. They are, however, less warlike than others of their race, and on the whole are tractable and orderly.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 9 divisions or counties. The chief town is PIETERMARITZBURG, and DURBAN, Greyton, Lady Smith, Pinetown, Richmond, Verulam, and York, are other towns of some importance.

Government.—There is a lieutenant-governor, who is aided by an executive council of five members, and there is a legislative council of 28 members, eight of whom are nominees of the government, 15 are elected, the other five being the members of the executive council.

History.—The coast of Natal was discovered on Christmas Day, 1497, by Vasco da Gama, who, from that circumstance, named it Terra Natalis. About 1760 the Dutch formed a settlement at Port Natal, but soon abandoned it, and no other settlement was made till 1823, when a few traders from the Cape obtained permission from the natives to occupy a small tract of land in the same neighbourhood. About 1835, there was a considerable immigration of Dutch boers from the Orange River Free State, who founded Pietermaritzburg, the present capital. Quarrels arose between the Dutch and the British, and in 1842 a detachment of soldiers was sent from the Cape, the result being that in 1843 Natal was formally declared a British colony. The first bishop was appointed in 1853, and in 1856 a royal charter made Natal independent of the Cape Colony.

NATAL, or RIO GRANDE DO NORTE, a fortified seaport of Brazil, S. America, capital of the province Rio Grande do Norte, near the mouth of the river of that name in the Atlantic, 100 miles N. of Parahiba. It was formerly an important military post, and has several churches, a governor's residence, and a harbour. **Pop.** 10,000. **Lat.** 5° 45′ S. **Lon.** 35° 15′ W.

NATAL, or NATAR, a Malay town on the south-west coast of Sumatra. It has an export trade in camphor and gold dust. **Lat.** 0° 18′ N. **Lon.** 99° 5′ E.

NATCHEZ, *natch'-ez*, a city and port of entry of Mississippi, United States, on the east bank of the Mississippi, 80 miles from Jackson. The greater part of the town stands upwards of 150 feet above the surface of the river, and is regularly laid out on very uneven ground, the streets intersecting each other at right angles. A portion of the town at the foot of the bluffs is known as Natchez-under-the-hill. There are a court-house, gaol, market-house, marine hospital, and eight churches. It is a great shipping port for cotton, has an extensive export trade, and is in constant communication with the various towns on the Mississippi and its tributaries. **Pop.** 7,059. The name of the place is taken from the Indians who inhabited the district when the town was settled by the French in 1716.

NATCHITOCHES, *natch-i-to'-tches*, a county of Louisiana, United States. **Area,** 2,260 square miles. **Pop.** 19,707. more than half being coloured. The capital is NATCHITOCHES.

NATCHITOCHES, the capital of Natchitoches county, Louisiana, on the Red River, about 200 miles above its junction with the Mississippi. **Pop.** 3,000.

NATHAN, *na'-than*, a prophet who lived in the reign of David. At the Divine command, he reproached that monarch for his guilt in the murder of Uriah and adultery with Bathsheba, and predicted that the glory of erecting the temple would be reserved for Solomon. On that occasion he brought the monarch to repentance, by relating the beautiful parable of the poor man's lamb.

NATHAN, ISAAC, or MORDECAI, a rabbi, was the first who compiled a Hebrew Concordance, which he began in 1438 and finished in 1448. It was printed at Venice in 1523, and afterwards at Basle in 1632.

Lived in the 15th century.

NATHPORE, or NAUTHPOOR, *nath'-por'*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, on the right bank of the Cosi. **Pop.** 8,000. **Lat.** 26° 17′ N. **Lon.** 87° 3′ E.

NATOLIA, or ANATOLIA. (*See* ASIA MINOR.)

NATRON LAKES. (*See* EGYPT.)

NATUNA ISLANDS, *na-tu'-na*, a group of wooded and mountainous islands, north-west of Borneo. The largest is Ranay, or Great Natuna, which has an area of about 600 square miles. Rice, maize, sago, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical products are cultivated. **Pop.** 1,300. **Lat.** 2° 28′—4° 56′ N. **Lon.** 107° 57′—108° 15′ E.

NAUDÉ, or NAUDÆUS, Gabriel, *no'-dai*, a learned French writer. After studying at Paris, he went to Padua, where he took his degrees in physic. He next became librarian to Cardinal de Bagni at Rome, and, on his death, was patronized by Cardinal Barberini. On being recalled to France in 1642, he was made librarian to Cardinal Mazarin, who conferred on him several benefices. Christina, queen of Sweden, invited him to her court, but he soon returned. His principal works are, "An Apology for Great Men who have been accused of Magic," "Advice for Forming a Library," "Addition to the Life of Louis XI.," "Bibliographia Politica," and a commentary upon the Rosicrucians.

Born at Paris, 1600; **died** at Abbeville, 1653.

NAUHEIM, *nou'-hime*, a watering-place of Hesse-Darmstadt, 17 miles N. of Frankfort. The springs are saline. The Kurhaus is a fine building, surrounded by a park. **Pop.** 2,000; visitors about 3,000 annually.

NAUMBURG, *noum'-boorg*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, in the government of Merseburg, on the Saale, 28 miles from Leipsic. It is divided into three parts,—the Town proper, the Liberties, and the Suburb. The town is surrounded with walls, and contains a royal mansion, several churches, an orphan-house, hospital, and schools. The part called the Liberties contains the cathedral, a fine Gothic building, completed in 1249, and containing fine sculptures. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton fabrics, leather, playing-cards, and chemicals. A large quantity of wine is made in the vicinity. Five fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 17,868.

NAUNDORFF, CHARLES GUILLAUME, *noun'-dorf*, claimed to be Charles Louis Duke of Normandy, son of Louis XVI. of France. He

was imprisoned as an impostor in Brandenburg from 1825 to 1828, but in 1833 went to Paris, and asserted his claim to the throne. He was expelled from France in 1836.

Born 1785; **died** at Delft, 1847.

NAUPLIA, or **NAPOLI DI ROMANIA**, *naw'-ple-a*, a fortified seaport-town of Greece, in the Morea, at the northern extremity of the Gulf of Argos, and 7 miles S.E. of the town of Argos. The town is well laid out, and there is an excellent roadstead. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and from 1824 to 1835 was the capital of Greece. **Pop.** 4,000.

NAUPLIA, GULF OF, an inlet of the Ægean Sea, Greece, between the the two arms of the Morea, 30 miles long, with a breadth of 20. It contains several small islands, and receives the Xeria river, on which Argos is situate.

NAUPLIUS, *naw'-pli-us*, in Grecian mythology, a son of Neptune and Amymone, king of Eubœa. He was father to Palamedes, who was sacrificed to the resentment of Ulysses by the Greeks, during the Trojan war. The death of Palamedes irritated Nauplius. When the Greeks returned from the Trojan war, Nauplius saw them distressed in a storm on the coasts of Eubœa, and to make their disaster still more complete, he lighted fires on such places as were surrounded with the most dangerous rocks, that the fleet might be shipwrecked on the coast. This succeeded: but when he saw Ulysses and Diomedes escape, he threw himself into the sea.

NAUSICAA, *naw-sik'-a-a*, in Homeric legend, a daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phæacœans, who met Ulysses shipwrecked on her father's coasts; and it was to her humanity that he owed the kind reception he received from the king.

NAUTA, *naw'-ta*, a town of Ecuador, South America, on the Amazon, near the confluence of the Ucayale. **Manf.** Sugar, which gives employment to nearly all the inhabitants. **Pop.** 5,000.

NAUVOO, *naw-voo'*, a town of Illinois, United States, on the east bank of the Mississippi, 200 miles above St. Louis, formerly a city of the Mormons, and afterwards occupied by a colony of French communists, who failed to establish themselves. The place is now an insignificant village.

NAVA-DEL-REY, *na'-va-del-rai'*, a town of Spain, province of Valladolid, 28 miles S.W. of the town of that name. There are a beautiful church, a college, theatre, hospital, and very fine granary. **Manf.** Cloth, linen, serges, chocolate, cutlery, and earthenware. **Pop.** 4,900.

NAVALMORAL (DE LA MATA), *na-val-mor'-al*, a town of Spain, province of Caceres, 50 miles N.E. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Linen, leather, wax candles, oil, and soap. **Pop.** 3,900.

NAVAN, *nav'-an*, a market-town of Ireland, county of Meath, at the junction of the Boyne and Blackwater, 28 miles N.W. of Dublin. It is a place of considerable trade. **Manf.** Sacking, paper, and leather. **Pop.** 4,000.—A station on the Great Northern of Ireland railway.

NAVARINO, or **NEO CASTRO**, *na-va-re'-no*, a seaport of Greece, on the south-west coast of the Morea, at the entrance of a bay of the same name. It stands near the site of Old Navarin, the Pylos of antiquity, and has a large harbour, sheltered by the island of Sphagia, or Sphacteria, famous in antiquity for the defeat of the Spartans by the Athenian navy. **Pop.** 2,000.—Here, in 1827, the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia defeated those of the Turks and Egyptians.

NAVARRA. (*See* NAVARRE.)

NAVARRE, *na-var'*, a province and formerly a kingdom of Spain, bounded N.E. by France, and S.W. by Old Castile. It is divided from France by the western part of the Pyrenees, the heights of which are in general rugged and bare, but their base is covered with wood, and affords excellent pasturage. The principal peaks within the province are Altovisear, Adi, Alcorrunz, and Ruña. Some of the valleys are very fertile; but the mountain districts are uncultivated, and generally covered with forests, in which are bears, wolves, wild cats, goats, deer, and other game. In the cultivated districts grain and wine are produced; but not in sufficient quantities for native consumption. Hemp, flax, fruit, pulse, and a little oil are produced. Iron abounds at Vedrin and Lugarchuelo: at Pampeluna is a copper-mine: in the neighbourhood of Valtierra is a mine of rock-salt, between strata of gypsum.

Rivers.—The Bidassao, Areso, and the Ebro, with tributaries of the latter, the Ega and Aragon.

Area.—2,450 square miles.

Pop.—310,560, mostly of Basque origin, and in the mountain districts speaking the Basque language.

Chief Towns.—PAMPLONA, the capital; ESTELLA, TAFULLA, and TUDELA.

History.—This was a small kingdom before Henry d'Albret, afterwards King Henry IV., ascended the throne of France, and from this place the kings of France took the title of king of Navarre. It retained its ancient boundaries in the new division of the country in 1833.

NAVARRE, PEDRO DE, a famous Spanish soldier-seaman in the 16th century, was a Biscayan of low extraction. He commenced his career as a sailor, after which he became a menial servant in the family of the cardinal of Aragon. He next took service among the Florentine troops; but subsequently returned on board ship, where he displayed great skill and courage. The reputation he acquired recommended him to Gonsalvo de Cordova, who was employed in the war of Naples. To the taking of that city Navarre principally contributed, by the construction of a mine. The emperor recompensed him for this service by creating him count of Alvito, in that kingdom, and henceforth he styled himself Count Pedro de Navarre. Being appointed to the command of a naval expedition against the Moors, he took Oran, Tripoli, and other places. On his return to Italy, he served in the army, and was taken prisoner by the French at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512. After remaining in France two years, in hopes of being ransomed, he entered into the French service, and signalised himself on several occasions; but being sent to the succour of Genoa, in 1522, he was taken prisoner by the Imperialists, and conducted to Naples, where he was confined in the Castel dell' Ovo. After the treaty of Madrid, he regained his liberty, and, in 1528, served under Lautrec at the siege of Naples; but, in the unfortunate retreat of that general at Aversa, he was again captured, and sent to the Castel dell' Ovo. The prince of Orange, by command of the emperor, having ordered a number of prisoners to be beheaded, barbarously included Navarre with the rest; but the governor, as is asserted by some, possessing more humanity, passed him over, and he died there soon after. Others pretend that he was strangled in that citadel.

Died 1528.

NAVARRETE, FERDINAND, *na-var-rai'-tai*, a learned Spanish friar, who went as missionary to the Philippine islands in 1647. He afterwards set out for China, where he laboured during many years, but was at last imprisoned by the Chinese authorities. He contrived, however to

effect his escape to Macao, after which he returned to Europe. He was employed to preach against the Jesuits before the pope. His "History of the Moral and Political Condition of China" was published at Madrid, at the end of the 17th century; but the latter volumes of the work were suppressed by the Inquisition.

Born 1620; **died** 1689.

NAVARRETE, JUAN FERNANDEZ, "el Mudo," from being deaf and dumb, Spanish painter, surnamed the Titian of Spain. In 1568 he was appointed painter to the king; but having introduced a cat and a dog into some of his religious pictures, Philip caused him to enter into a contract never to employ such accessories again.

Born at Logrono, Castile, 1524; **died** at Madrid, 1577.

NAVARRETE, MARTINO FERNANDEZ, Spanish historian. He entered the navy at the age of 15, and saw some active service. When 24 years old, he was employed by the government to compile a history of Spanish maritime discovery. On the declaration of war with France, he returned to sea, and in 1797 was appointed to a post in the ministry of marine. In 1814 he resumed literary work, assisted in the preparation of the dictionary of the Spanish Academy, and wrote a life of Cervantes. In 1823 he was appointed chief of the hydrographical department. He published four volumes of his great history of the discoveries by Columbus, and other navigators, and left two more unfinished. His labours have afforded valuable material for later historians. He also assisted in the preparation of a collection of unpublished documents for the history of Spain.

Born at Abalos, 1765; **died** at Madrid, 1844.

NAVARRO, *na-var'-ro*, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 1,040 square miles. **Pop.** 21,702, about 2,500 being coloured. The capital is Corsicana.

NAVAS (DEL MADRONO), *na'-vas-del-madron'-no*, a town of Spain, province of Caceres, 17 miles N.W. of the town of Caceres. **Manf.** Cloth, linen, black thread, oil, and soap. **Pop.** 4,000.

NAVAS (DE TOLEDO), a little village of Spain, province of Jaen, 39 miles N. of the town of Jaen, memorable for a great victory obtained over the Moors, by the kings of Castile, Aragon, and Navarre, aided by 110,000 English and French Crusaders. The Moors lost 200,000 men; the others only 725.

NAVIGATORS', or SAMOAN ISLANDS, *nav'-i-gai-tors*, a cluster of nine lofty islands and some islets, in the South Pacific Ocean. They are of volcanic formation, and are both fertile and populous. The four largest are SAVAII, Mauna, Tutuela, and Upolu. **Area**, 2,650 square miles. **Pop.** 56,000, a fine race, many of whom have embraced Christianity. They are governed by hereditary chiefs. **Lat.** 13° 30'—14° 30' S. **Lon.** 168°—173° W.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, *nax'-os*, an island of the Grecian archipelago, and the largest of the Cyclades, in the Ægean Sea, midway between Greece and Asia Minor. It is 20 miles long and 15 broad, fertile, and producing fruits, wine, olive-oil, and cheese. A ridge of mountains, rising to 3,000 feet, traverses the island. **Pop.** 12,000. **Lat.** 37° N. **Lon.** 26° 31' E.—This island was taken by the Turks in the 13th century, but now forms a government of the kingdom of Greece.

NAXOS, capital of the island of the same name, on the north-west coast. There are a citadel built by the Venetians, 16 Greek and 4 Catholic churches, and the town is the seat of a Greek and Latin bishop. **Pop.** 5,000.

NAZAIRE, ST., *na-zair'*, a seaport of France, department Var, 9 miles W. of Toulon. There are a capacious roadstead and small harbour, defended by a tower 130 feet high, and three batteries. There is a considerable coasting trade. **Pop.** 2,500.

NAZAIRE, ST., a seaport of France, department Loire-Inférieure, on the right bank of the estuary of the Loire. There are docks occupying 200 acres, and a large foreign trade is carried on and the importance of the town is rapidly increasing. **Pop.** 20,000.

NAZARETH, *naz'-a-reth*, a village of Palestine, 65 miles N. of Jerusalem. It stands in a valley of the same name, celebrated as the residence of our Saviour and his family during the first thirty years of his life. It occupies part of a declivity, and has a Latin convent, with a church said to be built on the site where took place the annunciation of the advent of Christ. **Pop.** 3,200.

NEAGH, LOUGH, *lok'-na*, a lake of Ireland, the largest in the British Islands, surrounded by the counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, Antrim, and Down. It is 18 miles long and 11 miles broad, with an extreme depth of 120 feet. There are several islands, and the Upper Bann, Blackwater, Moyola, Main, and other rivers flow into it. The Lower Bann carries off the superfluous water to the North Channel.

NEAL, DANIEL, *neele*, an English non-conformist divine. After receiving his education at Merchant Taylors' school, he went to Utrecht and Leyden. In 1706 he was chosen pastor of an Independent congregation in Aldersgate Street, and afterwards in Jewin Street. He wrote, "A History of New England," "A History of the Puritans," and some sermons.

Born in London, 1678; **died** at Bath, 1743.

NEANDER, CHRISTOPHE FRIEDRICH, *nai-an'-dair*, a German sacred poet. After completing his studies at the university of Halle, he acted, for a short time, as tutor in a family, but was, in 1750, appointed pastor of a small country congregation; whence he removed to a more lucrative charge at Gränzhof. In 1784 he was appointed clerical superintendent of the duchies of Courland and Semigallia; but continued to reside at Gränzhof, where he supported a widowed sister and her family. His songs are esteemed as among the best specimens of devotional poetry in the German language.

Born at Ekau, Courland, 1724; **died** 1802.

NEANDER, JOHANN AUGUST WILHELM, German ecclesiastical historian, was born of Jewish parents, and by his mother's side related to Moses Mendelssohn, but, while pursuing his studies at the Johanneum College at Hamburg, became a convert, at the age of 17, to the Christian faith, and changed his name from Mendol to Neander, signifying, in Greek, "a new man." He also discontinued the name David, receiving new Christian names in baptism. He subsequently studied at the Universities of Halle, Göttingen, and Heidelberg. His great attainments led to his being appointed, in 1812, professor of theology at the last-named establishment, and in 1813 he was chosen to fill the chair of theology at the university of Berlin, where he remained until his death. In the same year he published "The Emperor Julian and his Times," which established his reputation as a theological historian. His greatest work, en-

titled "Universal History of the Christian Religion and Church," was given to the world between the years 1825—1845, and was comprised in five volumes. He wrote several other elaborate works. In 1835 he produced a refutation of Strauss' "Life of Jesus," in a work entitled "The Life of Jesus in its Historical Relations."

Born at Göttingen, 1789; **died** 1850.

NEARCHUS, *ne-ar'-kus*, one of the captains of Alexander the Great, who ordered him to load the fleet he had built upon the Hydaspes to the Persian Gulf. Nearchus wrote an account of this voyage, the original of which is lost; but Arrian, Strabo, and Pliny have preserved a great portion of it: Arrian's extract is, however, the fullest and most correct. Subsequently to the death of Alexander, Nearchus became governor of Lycia and Pamphylia.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

NEATH, *neeth*, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and river port of South Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the Neath, 7 miles N.E. of Swansea. The principal public buildings are the townhall, an old and a new church. There are the remains of an ancient castle, and in the vicinity the large ruins of Neath Abbey, the finest abbey in Wales. In the neighbourhood are iron-forges, extensive tin-works, and smelting-works for copper. Coal is raised and stone quarried. There is water communication with Swansea. **Pop.** 10,000.—A station on the Great Western, and the Neath and Brecon railways.

NEBRASKA, *ne-bras'-ka*, one of the United States of America, bound N. by the Dakola Territory, S. by Kansas and Colorado, W. by Wyoming, and E. by Iowa and Missouri. It consists for the most part of rolling prairie, gently undulating plains, with here and there extensive tablelands, or broad valleys, while along the rivers bold bluffs relieve the monotony of the landscape. The rolling plains rise gradually towards the west from an altitude of 1,000 feet above the sea at Omaha in the east, to 5,000 feet at the western boundary of the State. In the western parts, near the Rocky Mountains, is a desert valley 90 miles long, and 30 wide, with rocky pinnacles. The depression of this valley (which is rich in fossil remains) is 300 feet. The Platte valley, running through the centre of the state is a wide fertile tract, and the prairies afford fine pasturage for domestic animals, and also for large herds of buffaloes. The state possesses, for the most part, an extremely fertile soil, yielding bountiful crops of wheat, maize, flax, tobacco, and fruits, while extensive prairies afford unlimited pasturage for sheep and cattle. Hostile and troublesome Indians have been settled on "reservations," or driven away to other hunting-grounds by the resistless advance of the whites. The climate is dry and salubrious.

Rivers.—The Missouri forms the eastern border of the state; the Niobrava is partly on the northern boundary, and the other principal streams are the Platte, or Nebraska, and the Republican fork of the Kansas, with various contributory streams.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, copper, cinnabar, sandstone, and coal.

Area.—75,995 square miles.

Pop.—452,500, and rapidly increasing, including about 6,000 Indians, of the Omaha, Pawnee, Otol, and Sioux tribes.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 65 counties, two unorganised territories, and two Indian reservations. The chief towns are OMAHA, the capital; LINCOLN, and NEBRASKA CITY.

History.—The district was organised as a territory in 1854, and became a state in 1867.

NEBRASKA CITY, capital of Otoe county, Nebraska, on the Missouri, 45 miles S.E. of Lincoln. It is handsomely situated on a rising ground, and has good public buildings. **Pop.** 4,183.

NEBRASKA, or **PLATTE**, a river of Nebraska, rising in the Rocky Mountains, lat. 42° 30′ N., lon. 109° W., and flowing easterly 600 miles to the Missouri.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR I., NABUCODONOSOR, or **NABU-KUDURI-UZUR**, *neb-u-kad-nez'-zar*, king of Nineveh and Babylon, 606 B.C. He invaded Judæa, took Jerusalem, and carried the treasures of the temple and a number of captives to Babylon, including Daniel. Nebuchadnezzar, having lost his reason, became an outcast from the society of men, and lived among wild beasts in the forest; but, on his recovery, he again ascended the throne. The public works carried on by him were of the most stupendous character, including canals, reservoirs, harbours, strong cities, and splendid palaces, extensive remains of which, with inscriptions attributing their origin to this king, have been discovered by recent explorers.

Died B.C. 561.

NECHAM, NECKAM, or **NEQUAM**, ALEXANDER, *nek-am*, also known as Alexander de Sancto Albano, scholar and poet. He received his early education at the abbey of St. Albans, and was for some time a schoolmaster at Dunstable. In 1180 he was a professor of logic and other arts at Paris, and shortly afterwards became an Augustine monk at Cirencester, where he became abbot in 1213. He had the reputation of being a universal scholar, proficient in all the sciences as then known, including canon law, medicine, and theology, was an excellent grammarian, and had a knowledge of most trades and handicrafts, and of agriculture, on which subjects he wrote. His Latin poems are considered the models of elegance and purity. He wrote an elaborate and scientific treatise in verse, which traversed the entire field of scientific and theological knowledge as ascertained in his day, and a prose work of a similarly comprehensive character, but enlivened by anecdotes of animals. He also wrote many purely theological and philosophical works, and commentaries on the classical authors.

Born at St. Albans, 1157; died at Kemsey, Worcestershire, 1217.

NECHES, *ne'-shes'*, a river of Texas, United States, rising in the eastern part of the state, and flowing in a generally south-eastern direction, 200 miles to Sabine Bay, and thence into the Gulf of Mexico.

NECHO, *ne'-ko*, a king of Egypt, called in Scripture Pharaoh-Necho, succeeded his father Psammetichus, 617 B.C. He planned a canal from the Nile to the Arabian Gulf, which undertaking he was forced to abandon, after losing a great number of men. It is stated that the ships of Necho sailed from the Red Sea round the coast of Africa into the Mediterranean, and returned to Egypt, after a voyage of three years. (*See* AFRICA.) This monarch invaded Assyria, and, on his march, was attacked by Josiah, king of Judah, who was slain in the battle. Necho was in turn defeated by Nebuchadnezzar, and obliged to return to his own country.

Died 601 B.C.

NECHOW, *ne'-tchow*, a town of China, province of Che-Keang. A very active trade is carried on. **Pop.** 25,000.

NECKAR, *nek'-ar*, a river of the south-west of Germany, and the chief river of Wurtemberg, rising in the mountains of Schwarzwald, and, after a winding course of 240 miles, joining the Rhine at Mannheim.

NECKAR, a district of Wurttemberg, with an area of 1,286 square miles. Pop. 622,912.

NECKER, JACQUES, *nek'-er*, French minister and financier, descended from an Irish family, who went to Paris at an early age, obtained employment in a banking-house, in which he rose to a partnership, and, in 13 years, having made a number of successful speculations, and acquired a reputation as a writer on finance, retired from business with a large fortune. He commenced his political career by becoming a member of the council of Two Hundred at Geneva. He was afterwards appointed minister of the republic of Geneva at Paris, where, by degrees, he rose to the highest employments. In 1765 he was appointed syndic of the French East-India Company; in 1775 director of the royal treasury; and in 1777 was appointed director-general of the finances of France. So great was his reputation as a financier, that loans to an almost unprecedented amount were negotiated by him. But his Protestantism, and desire to make retrenchments in the royal household, obliged him to retire to Switzerland. Necker wrote three volumes on the finances of France, a book on the influence of religious opinions, and other works. In 1788 Louis XVI. recalled him, and appointed him comptroller-general of finance and minister of state, and he recommended the assembly of the States-General; he was dismissed a few months afterwards, and ordered to leave the country, but in a few days the king begged him to return. He endeavoured to obtain a constitution, but failing, resigned in 1790, and retired to his estate of Coppet, near Geneva. He married the daughter of a Protestant clergyman, by whom he had a daughter, Madame de Staël Holstein, the wife of the Swedish ambassador. She afterwards became celebrated by the name of Madame de Staël.

Born at Geneva, *1734*; **died** in Switzerland, 1804.

NEDENAES, *ned'-en-ais*, a mountainous district of Norway, inclosed by the districts of Bradsberg, Stravanger, and Mandals, and on the S.E. by the Skager-rack. The chief town is ARENDAL. **Area**, 4,266 square miles. **Pop.** 73,415.

NEDERBRAKEL, *ned-er-brak'-el*, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 16 miles S. of Ghent. There are salt refineries, dye works, and oil, mustard, and flour mills. **Pop.** 3,800.

NEDRIGAILOW, *ned-re-gail'-ov*, a town of Russia, government of Kharkov, on the left bank of the Soula, 104 miles N.W. of Kharkov. There is a considerable trade in tobacco, grown in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 5,000.

NEDSHEFABAD, *ned-shef-a-bad'*, a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemi, 18 miles W. of Ispahan, regularly built, and surrounded by beautiful gardens. Cotton is cultivated. **Pop.** 15,000.

NEEDHAM, MARCHAMONT, *need'-ham*, an English writer, who, during the civil war, distinguished himself by his political pamphlets, first against the parliament, and afterwards against the king; so that, at the Restoration, he obtained his pardon with difficulty.

Born at Burford, Oxfordshire, 1620; **died** 1678.

NEEDHAM, JOHN TUBERVILLE, English naturalist, who was educated at Douay, where he entered into orders as a Roman Catholic divine. His superiors appointed him professor of philosophy in the English college at Lisbon. He afterwards became travelling tutor to a nobleman; and, on his return, settled in London, where he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote observations inserted in Buffon's "Natural History;" also "New Enquiries upon Microscopical Discoveries," the "Generation of Organic Bodies," and "Observations on Spallanzani's Microscopical Discoveries."

Born in London, 1713; **died** at Brussels, 1781.

NEEDLES, THE, *need'-els*, a cluster of five pointed rocks on the extreme western coast of the English Channel, off the Isle of Wight. **Lat.** 50° 40′ N. **Lon.** 1° 34′ W.—The Needles lighthouse, on the cliff, on the island, is 469 feet high.

NEEMUCH, or NIMACH, *na-much'*, a town of India, in Scindia's Dominions. It stands at an elevation of nearly 1,500 feet above the sea level, in a district fertile in rice, wheat, maize, and barley. **Pop.** 4,000, exclusive of the cantonment. **Lat.** 24° 27′ N. **Lon.** 75° E.

NEERWINDEN, *nair-vin'-den*, a small village of Belgium, province of Liége. Here William III. of England was defeated by the duke of Luxembourg, in 1693; and here, in 1793, the French were defeated by the allies.

NEFF, FELIX, *nef*, Swiss Protestant pastor, who for his zeal and the success which attended his ministry among the mountaineers was known as "the apostle of the Alps."

Born 1798; **died** 1829.

NEFF, TIMOLEON CARL VON, Russian painter. He studied at Dresden and Rome, and went to St. Petersburg in 1826. In 1832 he was appointed court painter, afterwards receiving a pension, and in 1839 was made an academician. Some of the paintings in St. Isaac's Cathedral were executed by him, and in 1865 he was appointed professor in the Academy of Fine Arts. He excelled in portraits, frescoes, studies of nymphs and scenes of Italian life.

Born in Esthonia, 1805; **died** 1877.

NEF-SCHEHR, *nef-shair'*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Karamania, 340 miles S.E. of Constantinople. It was only a village named Maschkara, until the early part of the last century, when one of its natives, Ibrahim Pacha, who rose to be grand vizier, raised it into great importance, and gave it the present name, which means "new town." There are no public buildings of any interest. **Pop.** 28,000, mostly Greeks, with some Turks and Armenians.

NEGAPATAM, *neg-a-pa-tam'*, an ancient seaport of British India, on the Coromandel coast, 20 miles S. of Tamquebar. Under the Dutch, who took it from the Portuguese in 1660, it was a place of considerable importance, and the capital of the Dutch settlements in India. It was ceded to the British in 1783. Very little trade is now carried on. It is well fortified and has a large pagoda, or Hindoo temple. **Pop.** 53,860. **Lat.** 10° 45′ N. **Lon.** 79° E.

NEGAUNEE, *ne-gau'-ne*, a city of Marquette county, Michigan, United States, in the midst of a rich iron district, and having productive mines and large blast furnaces. **Pop.** 4,500.

NEGOMBO, *ne-gom'-bo*, a seaport of Ceylon, near the mouth of the Kaymel, 24 miles N. of Colombo. It is the residence of an assistant governor, and famous for vegetables, fruit, mushrooms, and fish.

NEGOTINA, *neg-o-te'-na*, a town of Servia, on a circle of the same name, 19 miles N.E. of Widdin. There are several annual markets, much frequented. **Pop.** 3,300.

NEGRAIS, *neg-rise'*, an island at the mouth of the western branch of the Irrawady, Burmah. It is small, but has a very secure harbour. A settlement was formed here by the Madras government in 1607, but after repeated contests with the natives, who massacred the settlers, it was abandoned in 1759, and the island is now almost deserted. **Lat.** 16° 1' N. **Lon.** 94° 12' E.

NEGREPELISSE, *nai'-grai-pai-leese'*, a town of France, department Tarn-et-Garonne, 10 miles N.E. of Montauban. It suffered terribly during the persecution of the Protestants, the greater number of the inhabitants being of that faith. Louis XIII. ordered an indiscriminate massacre of the inhabitants. **Manf.** Cotton, cutlery, and leather. There is a trade in corn. **Pop.** 3,100.

NEGRO, RIO. (*See* RIO NEGRO.)

NEGROPONT, *neg'-ro-pont*. (*See* EUBŒA and CHALCIS.)

NEGROS, *nai'-grose*, one of the Philippine islands, in the Asiatic Archipelago, S. of Luzon. A lofty range of mountains traverses the island from north to south, but very little is known of the interior, where the wild tribes cultivate coffee and cocoa. **Area**, 3,780 square miles. **Pop.** 204,669, exclusive of the semi-savage tribes, number unknown.

NEHAVEND, or **NAHAWUND**, *ne-ha-vend'*, a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemi, situated among productive orchards, at the junction of two streams forming the Koon. There are a citadel and well supplied bazaar, and a considerable trade is carried on. In 641 a great battle was fought here, resulting in the overthrow of the Persian monarchy by the Arabs.

NEHEMIAH, *ne'-he-mi'-a*, a Hebrew, the son of Hachaliah, and born in Babylon, during the captivity. He became cupbearer, at Shushan, to Artaxerxes Longimanus, king of Persia, who permitted him to return to his own country, and to rebuild Jerusalem. He achieved this work 454 B.C., though greatly opposed by the enemies of the Jewish nation. After governing that people with great wisdom and zeal, he died at Jerusalem.

Died 430 B.C.

NEIDENBURG, *ni-den-boorg*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Prussia, district of Königsberg, on the Neida, 95 miles S.W. of Königsberg. **Manf.** Woollens, leather, and hats. **Pop.** 3,800.

NEILGHERRY, or **NILGIRI HILLS**, *nile-gar'-re* (from the Sanskrit words meaning blue mountains), a range of mountains in southern India, occupying a triangular area, the western base being about 40 miles in length. There is a dense forest at the foot of the mountains abounding in elephants, tigers, and other wild animals. The highest peak, Dodabetta, 8,760 feet high, is near the centre. A portion of the range is fine undulating grass land, inhabited by a very fine race, the Tudas (herdsmen). Among the hills are different stations resorted to by Europeans, on account of the salubrity of the climate, the principal being Oolamacund, or Utakamund.

NEISSE, *ni'-se*, a river of Germany, which after a course of 90 miles, falls into the Oder, 51 miles from Oppeln.—Another, which, after a course of 115 miles, joins the Oder, 20 miles from Frankfort.

NEISSE, a fortified town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Neisse, 30 miles S.W. of Oppeln. It consists of the town proper, on the right bank, Friedrich's Town and Preussen Fort on the left bank. It contains eight Catholic and two evangelical churches, with a theatre, arsenals, barracks, and hospitals. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, ribbons, stockings, arms, tobacco, and chemicals. **Pop.** 20,000.

NEIVA, or **NITZA**, *ni'-va*, a river of Asiatic Russia, rising on the eastern slope of the Ural Mountains, 35 miles N.W. of Ekaterinburg, and after a winding course of 300 miles, joining the right bank of the Tura at Nitzinka. The chief affluents are the Rij and the Irbit, both joining on the right.

NEJD, *nejd*, "elevated country," the general name of the central portion of the Arabian peninsula.

NEJIN, or **NEISHIN**, *nej-in'*, an ancient town of Russia, on the Oster, an affluent of the Dneiper, 80 miles N.E. of Kier. It is enclosed by earthen walls, and has 25 churches, two monasteries, and a college. **Manf.** Chiefly tobacco; leather, soap, confectionery, and liqueurs. **Pop.** 21,000.—This town belonged to the kingdom of Poland from 1386 to 1654, when it was annexed to Russia.

NELEDINSKY, MELETZKY YURII, *nel-e-dins'-ke me-letz'-ke*, Russian ballad writer, who at first served in the Russian army, and fought against the Turks during the campaigns which took place between the years 1770—1774. He was afterwards attached to the mission dispatched to Constantinople, and was selected by the emperor Paul, in 1797, to accompany him in his journey to White Russia. In 1809 the Czar bestowed upon him the order of St. Alexander Nevski, having previously rewarded his services by the grant of an estate, with several hundred serfs, together with the order of St. Anne. As a song-writer, he was graceful and charming to an extent far beyond any thing that had been hitherto attained by the authors of his country, combining tenderness with warmth of feeling.

Born 1751; **died** 1829.

NELEUS, *ne'-le-us*, or *ne-le'-us*, in Greek mythology a son of Neptune and Tyro, brother to Pelias, with whom he was exposed by his mother. They were, however, preserved, and brought to Tyro, who had then married Cretheus, king of Iolchos. After the death of Cretheus, Pelias and Neleus seized the kingdom of Iolchos, which belonged to Æson, the lawful son of Tyro by the deceased monarch. After they had reigned for some time conjointly, Pelias expelled Neleus from Iolchos. Neleus went to Aphareus, king of Messenia, who treated him with kindness, and permitted him to build a city, which he called Pylos. Neleus married Chloris, the daughter of Amphion, by whom he had a daughter and 12 sons, who were, all except Nestor, killed by Hercules, together with their father.

NELLORE, *nel-laor'*, a town of British India, on the right bank of the Pennar, 20 miles from its mouth, in the Bay of Bengal, 110 miles N.W. of Madras. A large trade is carried on; the principal street, three-quarters of a mile long, being lined with good shops. Many Roman coins were discovered here under the ruins of a Hindoo temple. Pop. 27,505; of district, 1,220,236.

NELSON, HORATIO, Viscount, *nel'-son*, the greatest of British admirals, was the fourth son of the Rev. Mr. Nelson, rector of Burnham-Thorpe, in Norfolk, and by his mother's side related to the famous Sir Robert Walpole. He received his edu-

cation at the school of North Walsham; but at the age of 13 years was taken to sea by his maternal uncle, Captain Suckling, of the *Raisonable* man-of-war. Soon afterwards, the ship was put out of commission, and young Nelson went on board a West Indiaman. Southey, speaking of this step taken by Nelson, says, "He returned a good practical seaman, but with a hatred of the king's service, and a saying then common among sailors, 'aft the most honour, forward the better man.'" To remove this objection he was again placed with his uncle, who had obtained the command of the *Triumph*. In 1773, a voyage was undertaken for the discovery of a north-west passage, under the command of Commodore Phipps, and Captain Lutwidge. The young seaman entered on board the ship commanded by the latter, and distinguished himself in that perilous voyage by his skill, courage, and promptitude. Soon after his return, he was appointed to the *Seahorse*, in which he sailed to the East Indies. He passed his examination for lieutenant in 1777, and received his commission as second of the *Lowestoft* frigate, in which he cruised against the Americans. In 1779 he obtained the rank of post-captain, and was appointed to the command of the *Hinchinbroke*, with which he sailed to the West Indies, and while there essentially contributed to the taking of Fort San Juan, in the Gulf of Mexico. His health having given way, he returned home, and after going through a course of Bath waters, was again employed in the *Albemarle*, and was subsequently appointed to the *Boreas*, having under his orders the duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., who was captain of the *Pegasus*. While thus engaged, he married the daughter of William Woodward, Esq., judge of the island of Nevis, and the widow of Dr. Nesbit, a physician of that island, but had no children of the marriage. In 1793 he was appointed to the *Agamemnon*, of 64 guns, on board of which he sailed to the Mediterranean, and was present with Lord Hood before Toulon. He also engaged and captured the *Ca-Ira* at the siege of Bastia, where he served in the batteries with a body of seamen, as he afterwards did at Calvi; and while employed before that place he lost an eye. He was so active on that station, that his name became dreaded throughout the Mediterranean. Under Admiral Hotham he was in the action with the French fleet, March 15, 1795. In 1796 he was appointed commodore on board the *Minerva*, in which frigate he captured *La Sabine*, a 40-gun ship; but was compelled to abandon the prize upon the approach of the Spanish fleet. He immediately steered with the intelligence to Sir John Jervis, off St. Vincent. He had scarcely communicated the news, and shifted his flag on board the *Captain*, of 74 guns, when the enemy hove in sight. A close action ensued, which terminated in a complete victory on the side of the British, who were inferior in numbers. On this occasion, Commodore Nelson attacked the *Santissima Trinidada*, of 136 guns, and afterwards boarded and took the *San Nicolas*, of 80 guns; whence he proceeded in the same manner to the *San Josef*, of 112 guns, both of which surrendered to him. For his share in this glorious victory, the commodore was honoured with the order of the Bath, and having soon afterwards hoisted his flag as rear-admiral of the blue, he was appointed to command the in-shore squadron at the blockade of Cadiz. He there made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to bombard the city, heading his men himself. The next exploit in which he was engaged was an attempt to take possession of Teneriffe, which design also failed, with the loss of Captain Bowen, of the *Terpsichore*. In this expedition, Admiral Nelson lost his right arm by a cannon shot, and was carried off to the boat by his step-son, Captain Nesbit, on his back. He now returned to England for the recovery of his health, and received the grant of a pension of £1,000 a year. The memorial which he was required to present upon this occasion stated that he had been four times in action with the enemy's fleets (in three with boats, upon cutting-out expeditions); had assisted at the taking of three towns; had served at Bastia and Calvi; had assisted in capturing seven sail of the line, six frigates, four corvettes, and eleven privateers; had taken fifty merchant vessels; had been in action a hundred and twenty times; had lost his right eye and arm, besides receiving other severe wounds. The brave admiral, however, did not long remain inactive; he rejoined Earl St. Vincent, who, on receiving intelligence of the sailing of Bonaparte from Toulon, detached Sir Horatio Nelson, with a squadron, in pursuit of him. After exploring the east of Italy, this infatigable commander steered for Alexandria, where, to his great mortification, not a French ship was to be seen. He then sailed to Sicily, and having taken in fresh supplies, and obtained more correct information, returned to Alexandria, which he descried, August 1, 1798, at noon. The enemy, consisting of one first-rate, three second-rates, nine seventy-fours, and four frigates, were discovered in Aboukir Bay, lying at anchor in line of battle, supported by strong batteries on an island, and strengthened by gunboats. Notwithstanding this formidable appearance, the British admiral made the signal for battle, and, by a masterly and bold manœuvre, gave directions for part of his fleet to steer inside the enemy, who were thus exposed between two fires. Several of the French ships were soon dismasted, and at last the admiral's ship, *L'Orient*, of 120 guns, took fire, and blew up. The firing, however, continued; but, by the dawn of day, only two sail of the line were discovered with their colours flying, all the rest having struck: these two cut their cables and stood to sea. On the British admiral honours were deservedly poured: he was created Baron Nelson of the Nile, received the thanks of parliament, together with the captains engaged, and was granted a pension of £2,000 per annum. The king of Naples created him duke of Bronté, and gave him an estate worth £3,000 a year. Soon after this he sailed for Sicily, and thence to Naples, where he quelled a rebellion, and restored the king. His reputation in connection with his career at Naples suffered in consequence of the influence exercised over him by an adventuress, Lady Hamilton, the wife of the English ambassador. (*See* HAMILTON, SIR WILLIAM.) The execution of Prince Caraccioli, it was suspected, was one of the results of this influence. (*See* CARACCIOLI.) Lord Nelson returned to England, and was received with enthusiastic joy. A confederacy of the northern powers having alarmed the government, he was employed in 1801 to dissolve it. A fleet was fitted out, the command of which was given to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Lord Nelson being appointed as second in command. On their arrival off the Cattegat, and being refused a passage, Lord Nelson offered to conduct an attack on the Danish fence, which was stationed to oppose an entrance. This being accepted, he shifted his flag to the *Elephant*, and passed the sound with little loss. On the 2nd of April the action commenced near Copenhagen, and, after a sharp conflict, seventeen sail of the Danes were sunk, burnt, or taken. This victory was obtained by a daring refusal to obey the signal from Sir Hyde Parker to discontinue action. A negotiation was then entered into between Nelson and the crown prince, in consequence of which the admiral went ashore, and an

armistice was settled. He next obtained from the Swedish government an order for taking off the embargo on English ships in the Baltic. Having accomplished these great objects, he returned to England, and was created a viscount. In 1801 he bombarded the enemy's flotilla, which had been collected at Boulogne, to assist in Napoleon's projected invasion of England. After experiencing some loss, Nelson withdrew without producing any material effect upon the enemy. Peace having been suddenly concluded, Nelson retired to his seat at Merton, in Surrey; but hostilities recommencing he sailed for the Mediterranean, and in March, 1803, took the command of that station on board the *Victory*. Notwithstanding all his vigilance, the French fleet escaped from Toulon, and was joined by that of Cadiz; on learning which, he pursued them to the West Indies with a greatly inferior force. The combined squadrons, however, struck with terror, returned without effecting anything, and, after a partial action with Sir Robert Calder off Ferrol, re-entered Cadiz. Admiral Nelson returned to England; but soon set sail to join his fleet off Cadiz. The French under Admiral Villeneuve, and the Spaniards under Gravina, ventured out with a number of troops on board, October 19, 1805, and on the 21st, about noon, the action began off Cape Trafalgar. The combined French and Spanish fleets consisted of 33 sail of the line and 7 frigates; the English squadron mustered 27 sail of the line and 4 frigates. It was while bearing down upon the enemy that Nelson hoisted his celebrated signal, "England expects every man to do his duty." Lord Nelson ordered his ship, the *Victory*, to be carried alongside his old antagonist, the *Santissima Trinidada*, where he was exposed to a severe fire of musketry; and, not having taken the precaution to cover his coat, which was decorated with his star and other badges of distinction, he became an object for the riflemen, placed purposely in the tops of the *Bucentaur*, which lay on his quarter. During the heat of the action, a bullet from one of these entered just below his shoulder, he died in about three hours from the effects of the wound. After the fall of Lord Nelson, the command devolved on Admiral Collingwood, by whose bravery and skill the victory was completed, and the naval power of France virtually annihilated. Eighteen French and Spanish ships were taken: eleven escaped into Cadiz, six of which were reduced to mere wrecks; four French line-of-battle ships, which hauled off in the action, were afterwards taken by Sir Richard Strachan. "The death of Nelson," says Southey, "was felt in England as a public calamity; yet he cannot be said to have fallen prematurely whose work was done; nor ought he to be lamented who died so full of honours and at the height of human fame." His brother, the Rev. William Nelson, was created an earl, with a grant of £6,000 per annum. Lord Nelson's sisters were voted each £10,000, with £100,000 for the purchase of an estate. The remains of Lord Nelson were publicly interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, January 9, 1806.

Born at Burnham-Thorpe, Norfolk, 1758; died off Cape Trafalgar, 1805.

NELSON, the most northern province of Middle Island, New Zealand, bounded N. and W. by the South Pacific Ocean, E. by the province of Marlborough, and S. by that of Canterbury. The surface is rugged and mountainous, and the scenery very grand. In the valleys the soil is very fertile, and the climate is soft and genial.

Rivers.—The Grey, Buller, Aorere, Takaka, Motueka, Waimea, and Harunui.

Minerals.—Very extensive beds of iron, lead, and copper ore; gold (both alluvial and quartz), especially near the Grey and Buller rivers; coal, and limestone.

Area.—10,957 square miles.

Pop.—30,000.

Chief Towns.—Nelson, the capital; Brighton, Charleston, Cobden, and Westport.

History.—The province was founded by the New Zealand Company in 1841.

NELSON, capital of the above province, and an episcopal city, is situated in a well-sheltered harbour, in Blind Bay, 78 miles W. of Wellington. The town is neatly laid out, with a central square, several churches, a court house, and other public offices, a college and handsome bank, business premises, and private warehouses. The city is lighted with gas, and there is an ample supply of pure mountain water. **Pop.** with suburbs, 9,000.

NELSON, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area,** 350 square miles. **Pop.** 16,609, about one-fourth being coloured. The capital is Bardstown.

NELSON, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area,** 340 square miles. **Pop.** 16,536, about one half being coloured. The capital is Lovingston.

NELSON RIVER, in British North America, issues from the northern end of Lake Winnipeg, passes through several states, and falls into Hudson Bay after a course of 350 miles. Owing to numerous rapids and falls, it is nearly unnavigable.

NEMAHA, *ne-ma'-ha*, a county of Kansas United States. **Area,** 720 square miles. **Pop.** 7,500. The capital is Seneca.

NEMAHA, a county of Nebraska, United States. **Area,** 400 square miles. **Pop.** 8,000. The capital is Brownville.

NEMAUR, or NIMAWAR, *ne-mor'*, a district of India, comprising a large portion of the valley of the Nerbudda and of the Vindhya mountains. About one-eighth part is British territory. **Pop.** 250,000.

NEMESIANUS, Marcus Aurelius Olympius *ne-me'-si-ai'-nus*, a Latin poet, who is supposed to have perished in the proscriptions that disgraced the commencement of the reign of Diocletian. He wrote a poem on hunting, and four eclogues; these were included in the collection edited by Sterne in 1832.

Lived in the 3rd century.

NEMESIS, *nem'-e-sis*, in Greek mythology, one of the infernal deities, daughter of Nox. She was the goddess of vengeance, always prepared to punish impiety, and at the same time, liberally to reward the good and virtuous. Her power not only existed in this life, but she was also employed after death to find out the most effectual and rigorous means of correction. Nemesis was particularly worshipped at Rhamnus in Attica, where she had a celebrated statue, ten cubits long, carved in Parian marble by Phidias. The Romans were also particularly attentive to her adoration. Her statue at Rome was in the Capitol. The Greeks celebrated a festival called Nemesia in memory of deceased persons, as the goddess Nemesis was supposed to defend the relics and the memory of the dead from all insult.

NEMESIUS, *ne-me'-si-us*, bishop of Emesa, in Syria, and a learned philosopher. He wrote a work entitled "The Nature of Man," from some passages in which it has been asserted that he was acquainted with the circulation of the blood and the functions of the liver. The work is certainly a very remarkable one.

Lived in the 4th century.

NEMOURS, *ne-moor'*, a town of France, department Seine-et-Marne, on the Loing, 9 miles S. of Fontainebleau. There are a handsome church and the remains of an old castle. **Manf.** Vinegar, leather, tiles, bricks and lime. It trades in corn, wine, cheese, wood and charcoal. **Pop.** 3,800.

NEMOURS, Dukes of. Nemours is an old French title of nobility, derived from the town of that name. A branch of the Armagnac family first bore the title. The last of that line, Louis d'Armagnac, duke of Nemours, was killed while fighting against the Spaniards at the battle of Cerignola, in Apulia, 1503. Gaston de Foix next bore the title. The duchy was subsequently granted by Francis I. to his uncle, Philip of Savoy. The last male descendant in this line was Philip, duke of Nemours.

NEMOURS, LOUIS CHARLES PHILIPPE RAPHAEL, Duke of, second and eldest surviving son of the late Louis Philippe, king of the French. In 1831 he was elected king of the Belgians; but at the advice of his father, refused that dignity. In 1836 he went to Algeria, as adjutant-general of of the French army, and commanded a brigade of infantry at the siege of Constantine. In 1840 he espoused Victoria Augusta Antoinette, duchess of Saxe-Coburgh-Gotha, and in the following year, he signalized himself in the decisive campaign against Abd-el-Kader. During the Revolution of 1848, he accompanied his brother's widow, the duchess of Orleans to the Chamber of Deputies. He afterwards resided at Claremont, but returned to France, with the other Orleans princes, after the fall of Napoleon III.

Born at Paris, 1814.

NEMOURS, MARY DE LONGUEVILLE, Duchess of, was the daughter of the duke de Longueville, and the wife of the last-named duke de Nemours. Her "Memoirs of the Court of France during the Minority of Louis XIV." are written with spirit and fidelity.

Born 1625; **died** 1707.

NEN, or **NENE**, *nen*, a river of England, rising in Northamptonshire, in two streams which unite at Northampton. It forms a part of the boundary between the counties of Northampton and Huntingdon, and, after a course of 90 miles, falls into the North Sea at the Wash. It has communication with the Ouse by means of the Wisbeach canal.

NENAGH, *nai-na'*, a market town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 95 miles S.W. of Dublin. There is an old keep, or fortress, and the public buildings are large and handsome. **Manf.** Woollens, soap, candles and tobacco. A good trade is carried on. **Pop.** 5,422, nearly all Roman Catholics. A station on the Great Southern and Western railway.

NENNIUS, *nen'-ne-us*, a British chronicler, probably a monk of Bangor, to whom is attributed a legendary history of Britain from the earliest times to the 7th century.

Lived in the 9th century.

NEOGRAD, *nai'-o-grad*, a county of Hungary, traversed by ranges of the Carpathians, but level at the south, and very fertile. The hilly parts are well wooded. The capital is BALASSA-GYARMATH. **Pop.** 173,000.

NEOPTOLEMUS, *ne-op-tol'-e-mus*, king of Epirus. (*See* PYRRHUS.)

NEOPTOLEMUS II. or **III.** upsurped the throne of Epirus during the minority of Pyrrhus the Great, but was subsequently put to death by that king.

NEOPTOLEMUS, a relation of Alexander the Great. He was the first to scale the walls of Gaza, when that city was taken by Alexander, after whose death he received Armenia as his province, and made war against Eumenes. He was supported by Craterus; but an engagement with Eumenes proved fatal to his cause. Craterus was killed and Neoptolemus mortally wounded by Eumenes.

Died B.C. 321.

NEOSHO, *ne-osh'-o*, a county of Kansas, United States. **Area**, 596 square miles. **Pop.** 15,121, The capital is Erie.

NEOTS ST. (*See* ST. NEOTS.)

NEPAUL, *ne-pawl'*, an independent country of Northern Hindostan, on the southern slope of the Himalayas, and bounded W. and S. by British India, and E. by Sikkim. The valley of Nepaul proper, whence the country takes its name, is nearly of an oval figure, and is covered with wood. This is separated from the plains of India, by a strip of unhealthy marshy land, with jungle, the Terai, abounding in tigers and other large animals. Farther north is a parallel strip 8 to 10 miles wide, the forest of Nepaul, and in the north the surface rises rapidly into mountains, among them some of the loftiest points of the Himalayas. The soil is generally very fertile, producing cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and tropical fruits. The climate varies greatly, from extreme heat to considerable cold, according to elevation. The capital is KHATMANDU.

Rivers.—The Kurnalli, Rapti, San Kosi, and Gunduk, with its tributaries.

Area.—54,000 square miles.

Pop.—2,000,000, consisting of two principal tribes, the Ghoorkas, or Ghurkas, mostly warriors of Hindoo extraction, and the Newars, who follow peaceful pursuits, and are Buddhists.

Lat. 26° 25'—30° 17' N. **Lon.** 80° 15'—88° 15' E.

History.—In 1814, the Nepaulese were engaged in a war with the British, who, though they were repulsed at first, again invaded their territories, and dictated to them a treaty of peace in 1816. Since that time, all the country situate between the Kalee and Sutlej rivers has been ceded to the British.

NEPEAN, *ne-peen'*, a river of eastern Australia, New South Wales, joining the Warragamba to form the Hawkesbury.

NEPHELE, *nef'-e-le*, Greek legend, the first wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, and mother of Phryxus and Helle, was repudiated on pretence of being subject to fits of insanity, and Athamas married Ino, the daughter of Cadmus. Ino became jealous of Nephele, because her children were to succeed to the throne by right of seniority, and she resolved to destroy them. Nephele was apprised of this, and removed her children beyond the power of Ino, by giving them a celebrated ram, on whose back they escaped to Colchis. Nephele was afterwards changed into a cloud; whence her name is given by the Greeks to the clouds.

NEPISS, a Canadian lake.

NEPOS, CORNELIUS, *ne'-pos*, Roman historian in the reign of Augustus, whose patronage he enjoyed. Of all his works there remains only his "Lives of Illustrious Greek Generals." This work (which has been translated into many languages, and is in general use as a schoolbook), contains short biographies of twenty Greek and two Carthaginian generals; the best sketches being those of Alcibiades, Epaminondas, and Pomponius Atticus.

He appears to have also written the lives of the Roman generals; but the work has been lost.

Lived in the 1st century B.C.

NEPOS, FLAVIUS JULIUS, emperor of the West, was a native of Dalmatia, and having married a niece of Leo I., that monarch gave him the Western empire. Nepos marched to Rome to secure his throne, after which he fixed the seat of government at Ravenna, but was obliged to quit that city by his general Orestes. He then retired to Dalmatia, where he was assassinated by two officers of his court.

Died 480.

NEPTUNE, *nep'-tune*, in Roman mythology, the equivalent of the Greek Poseidon. (*See* POSEIDON.)

NERAC, *nai-rak'*, an ancient town of France, department Lot-et-Garonne, on the Baise, 16 miles S.W. of Agen. The old town is connected with the new by two stone bridges. There is a famous old castle, where Calvin and other Reformers found refuge, and where Henri IV. spent part of his youth. Manf. Woollens, leather, ship-biscuits, and cork. Many interesting Roman remains have been found in the vicinity. Pop. 7,800.

NERBUDDA, *ner-bud'-da*, "the bestower of pleasure," a river of India, which has its source 4,000 feet above the sea level, in the Vindhya Mountains. Lat. 22° 40. N., Lon. 81° 52′ E. After a course of about 800 miles, it falls into the Gulf of Cambay, on the western coast. A division of India of the same name. Pop. 1,763,105.

NERCHINSK, or NERTCHINSK, *ner-tchinsk'*, a mining town of Russia in Asia, in the Trans-Baikal territory, Eastern Siberia, on the Wercha, a tributary of the Shilka. A considerable quantity of gold is obtained in the vicinity, and silver, lead, iron, tin, and precious stones are abundant. The soil of the surrounding district is fertile, and the climate mild and agreeable. The town was founded in 1658. Pop. 6,000.

NEREIDES, or NEREIDS, *ne-ré'-i-des*, in Greek mythology, nymphs of the sea, daughters of Nereus and Doris. They were fifty, according to the greater number of the mythologists. They had altars chiefly on the coast, where milk, oil, honey, and often the flesh of goats were offered up. Their duty was to attend upon the more powerful deities of the sea, and to be subservient to the will of Neptune. They are represented as young and handsome virgins, sitting on dolphins, and holding Neptune's trident in their hand, or sometimes garlands of flowers.

NEREKHTA, *ne-rek'-ta*, a town of European Russia, government of Kostroma, on the left bank of the river Nerekhta, 27 miles S.W. of Kostroma. There are seven churches. Manf. Linen. A large trade is carried on. Pop. 2,800.

NEREUS, *ne-ré'-us*, in Greek and Roman mythology, a marine divinity, who dwelt at the bottom of the sea.

NERI, FILIPPO DE', *nai'-re*, founder of the congregation of the order of the Oratory in Italy. He was a member of a distinguished Florentine family, and in his youth was noted for his piety and benevolence. A wealthy uncle destined him for his heir, but he relinquished all his prospects for the purpose of devoting himself to a religious life. In 1534 he went to Rome to study theology and philosophy, and exerted himself actively in many works of charity. In 1551 he took priest's orders, and about the same time formed a confraternity for the care of pilgrims, the poor, and the sick, which was the germ of the famous Confraternity of the Oratory, which was sanctioned by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1575, and soon afterwards found members in France and other countries. He lived to a great age, and 27 years after his death was canonized by Gregory XV.

Born at Florence, 1515; died 1595.

NERI, POMPEIO, an eminent Italian political economist. He became professor of law at Pisa, and was employed in state affairs by the duke of Lorraine and the empress Maria Theresa. He founded the Academy of Botany at Florence. He wrote "Observations on the Ancient and Present State of the Tuscan Nobility," on the "Imposts of Milan," on the "Legal Value of Coin, and the difficulty of fixing and maintaining the same."

Born at Florence, 1707; died at the same city 1776.

NERIAD, *ne-ri-ad'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 35 miles N.W. of Baroda. Tobacco is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 25,000.

NERJA, *nair'-ha*, a town of Spain, province of Malaga, near the Mediterranean, 13 miles E. of Malaga. It is well built, and there are good public buildings, and a small harbour. Manf. Linen, paper, and sugar. Pop. 4,600.

NERO, CLAUDIUS CÆSAR DRUSUS GERMANICUS, *ne'-ro*, sixth Roman emperor, was the son of Caius Domitius and of Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus, and his original name was Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus. He was adopted by Claudius in A.D. 50, and four years after succeeded him on the throne, the Prætorian guard preferring him to Britannicus, the son of Claudius. The commencement of his reign was characterized by justice and clemency. He was liberal, affable, polished, complaisant, and his heart seemed to possess every excellent quality. But all this was mere exterior, and a mask, which hid the most depraved mind that ever disgraced a human being. He soon laid aside his artificial virtues, instigated the poisoning of Britannicus, released himself from the control of his mother (who, it must be admitted, had set him a very bad example), whom he caused to be assassinated to please a mistress, and vindicated the unnatural act to the senate on a pretence that Agrippina had plotted against him, and the senate was base enough to congratulate him on the deed. At the instigation of the same mistress (Poppæa Sabina, wife of Otho, afterwards emperor), he repudiated and murdered his wife, the sister of Britannicus. Many of the courtiers shared the same fate, and Rome was deluged with the blood of her best citizens. Nero plunged himself as deep in debauchery as in cruelty. He turned actor, pretended to excel in music, and even appeared as a competitor in wrestling at the Olympic games, where, though he was defeated, the assessors and spectators, out of flattery, adjudged him the victor. He also commenced a dreadful persecution of the Christians, and is stated by Suetonius and Dion (who however, is not accepted as an undoubted authority), to have caused Rome to be set on fire in several places, and during the conflagration to have beheld the scene from a high tower, where he amused himself by singing to his lyre. It is certain that he attributed the fire to the Christians, numbers of whom were torn to pieces by dogs, and burned during the night in the gardens of his palace. He rebuilt the city with great magnificence, and erected a splendid palace, the Aurea Domus, or "golden house," on the Palatine Hill. He afterwards kicked Poppæa to death, put to death Antonia, the daughter of

Claudius, who refused to marry him; and married Statilia Messalina, whose husband he had killed. The philosopher Seneca, who had been his tutor, and the poet Lucan, were also put to death by his order. His cruelties, extravagance, and debauchery, at length roused the public resentment. Piso formed a conspiracy against the tyrant, but it was discovered and defeated. That of Galba, however, proved more successful, and Nero, being abandoned by his flatterers, was, at his own request, put to death by one of the officers of his court.

Born at Antium, in Latium, A.D. 37; died A.D. 68.

NERTCHA, *ner'-tch^a*, a river of Asiatic Russia, in Siberia, rising on the eastern frontier of the government of Irkutsk, and after a circuitous course of 140 miles, joining the Schilka, on the left bank, at Nerchinsk. The chief affluent is the Uldurga, on the right.

NERVA, MARCUS COCCEIUS, *ner'-va*, Roman emperor, succeeded Domitian, A.D. 96. He became the favourite of the Romans by his mildness and generosity, but would not allow any statues to be erected to his honour. At the close of life, his soldiers mutinied against him; on which occasion he behaved with calmness and intrepidity. He then appointed Trajan his successor, amidst the acclamations of the people. He was the first Roman emperor of foreign extraction, his father being a native of Crete.

Born at Narnia, Umbria, 32; died 98.

NESCHIN, *nes'-chin*, a town of European Russia, government of Czernigor, on the Ostar, 36 miles S.E. of Czernigor. It is surrounded by an earthen rampart, and has 15 churches, several convents, a castle, town-house, and several educational establishments. **Manf.** Confectionery, for which it is famous, silk, leather, soap, and perfumes. A considerable trade is carried on. **Pop.** 16,000.

NESHOBA, *nesh-o'-ba*, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 8,741, about 1,800 being coloured. The capital is Philadelphia.

NESS, LOCH, *ness*, a long, narrow lake of Inverness-shire, Scotland, forming a natural portion of the Caledonian canal. It is 23 miles long, with an average breath of 1½, and an extreme depth of more than 700 feet. It lies in the valley of Glenmore, and is enclosed by lofty mountains. It receives the Oich, Foyers, Morristen, and other streams, and its surplus waters are carried by the river Ness to the Moray Firth.

NESS, an almost uninhabited county of Kansas, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. When the census of 1870 was taken, there were only two inhabitants. In 1880, 3,722.

NESSELRODE, KARL ROBERT VON, *nes'-sel-rod*, Count von, a modern Russian diplomatist, whose ancestors, Hanoverian nobles, settled in Livonia about the latter end of the 17th century. At the time of his birth his father was Russian ambassador in Portugal. After a short career in the army, he became attached to the diplomatic service, and was employed in a minor capacity at Berlin, the Hague, and other places. In 1807 he went to Paris, as ambassador from Russia; but on the accession of Alexander, he was appointed his secretary. In 1814, he accompanied Alexander to France and he signed the famous treaty of the Quadruple alliance at Chaumonts, and took a principal part in the negotiations which ended in the treaty of Paris. He also acted as the plenipotentiary of Russia at the congress of Vienna, and went with his master to the congresses of Aix-la-Chapelle Troppau, Laybach, and Verona. During the subsequent half-century, he continued to serve the successive sovereigns of Russia as minister of foreign affairs. He endeavoured to avert the war with England and France in 1854. On the accession of Alexander II. he resigned the office of minister of foreign affairs; but remained chancellor of the empire, and retained a seat in the ministerial council.

Born at Lisbon, 1780; died at St. Petersburg, 1862.

NESSIR-KHAN, *nes'-sir-kan*, sovereign of Beloochistan, who accompanied Nadir-Shah into India, and signalized himself there by his bravery and wisdom. He dethroned and killed his brother, Hadji Mahommed, khan of the Belooches, who had rendered himself odious to his subjects, re-established order in the country, encouraged trade and commerce, and caused himself to become so powerful as to proclaim the independence of his kingdom, which he extended by many conquests.

Died 1795.

NESSUS, *nes'-sus*, in Greek legend, a celebrated centaur, son of Ixion and the cloud. He offered violence to Dejanira, whom Hercules had entrusted to his care, with orders to carry her across the river Evenus. Hercules saw the distress of his wife from the opposite shore of the river, and immediately discharged a poisoned arrow, which struck the centaur to the heart. Nessus, as he expired, gave his tunic to Dejanira, assuring her it had the power of calling a husband away from unlawful loves. Dejanira received the present which afterwards caused the death of Hercules. (*See* HERCULES.)

NESTOR, *nes'-tor*, in Greek legend, son of Neleus and Chloris. His father and eleven brothers were killed by Hercules; but the conqueror spared Nestor's life and placed him upon the throne of Pylos. As king of Pylos and Messenia, he led his subjects to the Trojan war, where he distinguished himself among the rest of the Grecian chiefs by eloquence, wisdom, and justice. After the Trojan war he retired to Greece, where he enjoyed the peace and respect due to his old age and his surpassing prudence of mind. The ancients declare that he lived three generations of man.

NESTOR, the father of Russian history, was a monk at Kiev. His principal work is a Chronicle, which dates from the year 862 to 1110, and is the source of the history of the Sclaves. It was published at St. Petersburg in 1767, by order of Peter the Great.

Born 1056; died 1114.

NESTORIUS, *nes-tor'-i-us*, a bishop of Constantinople, under Theodosius II. He received priest's orders at Antioch, and soon achieved distinction by his abilities as a preacher. In 428 he was appointed by the emperor patriarch of Constantinople, but, in 431, was deposed from his bishopric for denying the doctrine of the incarnation, or the two natures of Christ, and, as he persisted in his opinions, was imprisoned in Constantinople for four years, afterwards banished to Egypt, and after several changes of his place of confinement, died in exile. His opinions spread widely over the East, and still have followers in those parts.

Died 439.

NESTVED, *nest'-ved*, a town of Denmark, on the island of Seeland, on the left bank of the Susawe, 44 miles S.W. of Copenhagen, connected by a bridge, with a suburb. There is a small harbour, but the place is now of much less importance than formerly. **Pop.** 3,700.

NESVIG, or **NIEZWITSCH**, *nes'-vitch*, a town of European Russia, government of Minsk, on the Uscha, 60 miles S.W. of Minsk. The fortifications are now in a dilapidated condition. There is a Benedictine abbey. Pop. 5,600.

NETHERLANDS, KINGDOM OF THE, or **HOLLAND**, *neth'-er-lands* (Dutch NEDERLAND, *nai'-der-lant*), in the central part of Europe, is bounded W. and N. by the North Sea, S. by Belgium, and E. by Prussia. In the northern provinces, the face of the country presents one continued plain, intersected, in all directions, by an infinity of canals and ditches, exhibiting vast meadows of the freshest verdure, and covered with numerous herds of cattle. Sheets of water may be seen, sometimes flowing and sometimes stationary; and at intervals clusters of trees, with here and there some gentle elevations, chiefly between the Prussian boundary and the district between the Maas and the Waal. In some parts there are sandy plains, peatlands, and morasses, considerable tracts of which have been drained and planted. The southern provinces exhibit a great variety of woods, meadows, and corn-fields. The maritime provinces have been the scene of great physical revolutions. There seems little doubt that the northern provinces formed, at one time, part of the bed of the sea. The western coast is protected from the sea by sand-hills, or dunes, and in other parts the Dutch have endeavoured to secure their coasts by dykes, or mounds of earth, the erection of which has been justly considered one of the greatest efforts of human industry. The most important of these dykes are those of the Welder, and of West Kapelle, on the east coast of Walcheren. The large rivers are bordered with similar dykes; and in particular situations, portions of the country have been redeemed from the sea, and rendered available to the necessities of man. A remarkable reclamation of this kind has been the drainage of the great Haarlem Lake. The whole nature of the country is, perhaps, sufficiently defined by its names, the words Netherlands and Holland signifying nothing more than nether or low land, and hollow land. The climate is moist and foggy. In the maritime provinces this is especially the case; but in the interior it is less variable. To the moisture arising from a marshy situation is attributed the extreme cleanliness of Dutch houses, the furniture requiring frequent rubbing and scouring to preserve it from the effects of the damp. Agriculture has long been carefully and successfully followed; and this, joined to its excellent soil, has rendered the Netherlands one of the most productive countries in Europe. The northern provinces do not produce much grain; but they have excellent pasturage. Here are fattened the lean cattle brought from Denmark and Germany, and the horses of Friesland, Guelderland, and Zeeland are valuable animals. Butter and cheese of superior quality are made and in vast quantities for export to England and other countries. The other products, in both the northern and southern provinces, are rye, buckwheat, oats, barley, vegetables, potatoes, beetroot, rapeseed, chicory, hops, mustard, flax, hemp, tobacco, madder, and fruit: a little wine is made in the south. Horticulture is generally pursued, and Haarlem exports tulips and other flower-roots. Rabbits and water-fowl are abundant; storks are also numerous, and the coasts abound in cod, turbot, soles, and other flat fish, the fisheries being remarkably productive and profitable.

Rivers and Canals.—The chief rivers are the RHINE, MAAS, SCHELDE, Yssel, Lek, Roer, and Waal. There are many canals, affording communication between every part of the kingdom. The most important are the North Holland Canal, connecting Amsterdam with the North Sea, the Voorne Canal is from the north side of the island of Voorne to Helvoetsluys, which affords shorter access to Rotterdam; The South Willemsvaart, through North Brabant and Belgian Limburg to Maastricht; and a large ship canal, recently constructed, shortening the distance between Amsterdam and the North Sea by 15 miles. There are innumerable smaller canals.

Islands.—There are two main groups, the northern consisting of a number of small islands at the entrance of the Zuider Zee, and along the coasts of Groningen and Friesland; and the southern, formed by the mouths of the Schelde and Maas. The largest of the northern group are North and South Beveland, Walcheren, Schouwen, Duiveland, Thoben, St. Philipsland, Goeree, Voorne, Putten, Beyerland, Ysselmonde, Rozenburg, and Dordrecht. The chief southern islands are Texel, Wieringen, Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland, Schiermonnikoorg, and Rottum. In the Zuider Zee are Marken, Urk, and Schokland.

Minerals.—Coal, sandstone, pipe and pottery clay.

Manf.—Woollen, linen, cotton, and silk fabrics, including blankets, pilot cloths, damasks, calicoes, tablelinen, dimity, and carpets; leather, paper, glass, firearms, boots and shoes, sugar, and printing-types.

Trade and Commerce.—The leading exports are dairy produce, cattle, sheep, pigs, refined sugar, flax, and gin. The annual value of the exports is about £55,000,000; of the imports, £66,000,000. The mercantile navy consists of about 1840 vessels, including 90 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of about 527,000 tons.

Railways and Telegraphs.—About 1,500 miles of railway are in operation, rather more than half belonging to private companies, of which there are 12, the remainder being under state control. There are 2,200 miles of telegraph lines.

Area.—12,680 square miles.

Pop.—4,278,272. There are three towns with a population exceeding 100,000, and 15 with a population of above 20,000. The written language is Dutch, but five dialects are spoken in Groningen, Guelderland, Holland, Zeeland, and Friesland, the last being most understood by the natives of the other provinces.

Divisions.—There are 11 provinces:—North Brabant, Guelderland, North and South Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Friesland, Overyssel, Groningen, Drenthe, and Limburg. Connected with the kingdom in the person of the sovereign, though possessed of a separate administration, is the grand-duchy of Luxemburg. (*See* LUXEMBURG.)

Constitution and Government.—The Netherlands is a limited monarchy. The present constitution received the royal sanction October 14, 1848, and was solemnly proclaimed November 3, 1848. It vests the whole legislative authority in a parliament composed of two chambers, called the States-General. The upper house, or first chamber, consists of 39 members, elected by the provincial states. The second chamber is elected by ballot, at the rate of one deputy to every 45,000 souls. Each member of the second chamber receives an annual allowance of £166, besides travelling expenses. Every two years one-half of the members of the second chamber, and every three years one-third of the members of the upper house retire by rotation. The sovereign has the right to dissolve either of the chambers separately, or both together, at any time, but new elections must take place within forty days. The second chamber alone has the initiative of new laws, together with the government, and the functions of the upper house are restricted to either approving or rejecting them, without the right of inserting amendments. The constitutional advisers of the king, having a seat in the cabinet, must attend at the meetings of both houses, and have a deliberative voice, but they cannot take an active part in the debate. The king has full veto power, but it is seldom, if ever, brought into practice. Alterations in the constitution can only be made by the vote of two-thirds of the members of both houses, followed by a general election, and a second confirmation, by two-third vote, of the new States-General. The executive authority is, under the sovereign, exercised by a responsible council of ministers. There is also a state council of 14 members, nominated by the government, which the sovereign may consult on extraordinary occasions. The regular army stationed in the Netherlands is about 62,000 strong, formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment. The colonial army consists of 27,500 men, including 15,000 native troops. The navy consists of 17 ironclads and 50 other steam vessels, with three floating batteries for coast defence.

Religion and Education.—Entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The number of Calvinists, or members of the Reformed church, number about 2,100,000; Lutherans, 68,500; Roman Catholics, 1,314,000; other Christian denominations, 56,000; and of Jews, 68,000. The government of the Reformed church is Presbyterian; while the Roman Catholics are under an archbishop, of Utrecht, and four bishops, of Haarlem, Breda, Roermond, and Herzogenbosh. The salaries of several British Presbyterian ministers, settled in the Netherlands, and whose churches are incorporated with the Dutch Reformed Church, are paid out of the public funds. There are three universities, at Leyden, Groningen, and Utrecht, with 1,400 students, and a polytechnical institution at Delft. The ecclesiastical training schools comprise five Roman Catholic and three Protestant seminaries. There are about 2,600 public primary schools, and the proportion of attendance is one in eight of the entire population of the kingdom; and for higher education 82 schools of middle instruction, and 55 Latin schools. In the rural districts, one-fourth of the grown-up men, and one-third of the women, can neither read nor write.

Colonial Possessions.—EAST INDIES:—Java and Madura, Sumatra (west coast), Benkulen, Lampongs, Palembang, Riau, Banca, Billiton, Borneo (west coast), Borneo (south and east districts), Celebes, Menado, Molucca Islands, Timor and Sumba, Bali and Lombok, New Guinea. WEST INDIA ISLANDS:—Curaçao, Aruba, St. Martin, Bonaire, St. Eustace, Saba. SURINAM.

History.—The name of the Netherlands was, for several centuries, applied to the 17 provinces formed after the dissolution of the empire of Charlemagne, and now forming the kingdoms of Belgium, the Netherlands, and part of the north of France. Charles V., emperor of Germany and king of Spain, as heir to the duke of Burgundy, about the year 1530, constituted the country one of the ten circles of the empire, under the title of the Circle of Burgundy. This prince was the first who began to encroach upon the liberties of the inhabitants, by introducing foreign forces, and putting foreigners into places of trust and profit in the administration. His son, Philip II., proceeded to deprive the states of the several provinces of their share in the government, and, endeavouring to render himself arbitrary, occasioned a general insurrection. The counts Hoorn and Egmont, and the prince of Orange, appearing at the head of it, and Luther's reformation gaining ground about the same time in the Netherlands, his disciples joined the malcontents; upon which Philip attempted to introduce a kind of inquisition, in order to suppress them. The counts Hoorn and Egmont were taken and beheaded; but the prince of Orange retired into Holland, and, with the assistance of England and France, preserved that, with some of the adjacent provinces, which, in 1579, entered into a treaty for their mutual defence, at Utrecht. They were then styled the United Provinces, and several of them were reduced to the obedience of Spain by the duke of Alva and other Spanish generals; their ancient privileges were, however, in a great measure restored; every province was allowed its great council or parliament, the concurrence of which was required to the making of laws and the raising of money for the government, though these assemblies were too often obliged to follow the dictates of the court. The Spaniards remained possessed of ten provinces, till the duke of Marlborough, general of the allies, gained the memorable victory of Ramilies, in 1706. After this, Brussels, the capital, and great part of these provinces, acknowledged Charles VI., afterwards emperor of Germany, for their sovereign; and his daughter, the empress-queen, remained possessed of them till the war of 1741, when the French made an entire conquest of them, except part of the province of Luxemburg. They were restored, however, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in the year 1748, the French retaining only Artois, Cambresis, part of Hainault, and part of Luxemburg. In 1793 the armies of the French Convention overran the country. William prince of Orange escaped with difficulty, and the United Provinces became the Batavian Republic. In 1806, Louis Bonaparte was made by his brother king of Holland, but abdicated four years afterwards, and his dominions became part of the French empire. After the fall of the Emperor Napoleon, the prince of Orange returned, and in 1830 the southern provinces became the kingdom of Belgium.

NETTUNO, *net-too'-no*, a seaport town of Central Italy, 30 miles S.E. of Rome. It has the ruins of a temple of Neptune. The situation is very unhealthy, and very little trade is carried on. About two miles to the south-west, are some remains of the city of Antium, of which it was formerly the port. **Pop.** 3,000.

NETZSCHKAU, *natsh-kow'*, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, on the Golzsch. **Manf.** Paper and tiles. **Pop.** 3,200.

NEU-BRANDENBURG, *bran'-den-boorg*, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, picturesquely situated on Lake Tollens, 17 miles N.E. of Neu-Strelitz. It has several churches. The ducal residence, Belvedere, is near the town. **Manf.** Cottons, woollens, playing-cards, and tobacco. **Pop.** 7,300.

NEUBURG, *noi'-boorg*, an ancient town of Bavaria, on the right bank of the Danube, 30 miles N.E. of Augsburg. There is a handsome palace, the residence of the dukes of Bavaria in the 16th and 17th centuries. **Pop.** 6,400.

NEUFCHATEAU, *nu(r)sh-a-to'*, an old town of France, department Vosges, on the Mouzon, near the confluence with the Meuse. **Manf.** Woollen covers, lace, wickerwork, and nails. **Pop.** 3,600.

NEUFCHATEL, NEUCHATEL, or **NEUENBURG**, *nu(r)sh'-a-tel'*, a canton in the west of Switzerland, bounded by the canton of Bern, the Lake of Neufchatel, the Pays de Vaud, and a part of the frontier of France. It is mountainous, being traversed by chains of the Jura, some of the passes in which have an elevation of 4,000 feet. Near the French frontier are barren hills, separated by elevated valleys. The surface is mostly devoted to pasturage, and numerous vineyards skirt the shores of the lake. With the exception of wine, which is made in considerable quantities, there is no other produce of importance. Corn is imported, and there are not sufficient vegetables grown for native consumption. Cattle are reared, and cheese is an export of consequence.

Rivers.—The Reuse and Seyon, flowing into the Lake of Neufchatel, and the Serriere.

Manf.—Watches (in the production of which about 20,000 persons are employed), cotton fabrics, hosiery, lace, metallic wares, and cutlery. Muslin printing gives employment to about 10,000 of the inhabitants.

Area.—304 square miles.

Pop.—103,732, nearly all Protestants.

History.—This district was, previous to the 11th century, a portion of the dominions of Burgundy. It then belonged to the counts of Chalons, until the extinction of the Neufchatel branch of that family in 1707, when Frederick I. of Prussia, claiming to be a descendant of the house, obtained possession. In 1806, Napoleon gave it to General Berthier, but the peace of 1814 restored it to Prussia. In 1857 it became a canton of the Swiss Confederation.

NEUFCHATEL, or **NEUENBURG**, capital of the above canton, is situate in the midst of vineyards and gardens, near where the rivulet of Seyon falls into the Lake of Neufchatel, 25 miles S.W. of Berne. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre, is well built, and has some fine streets. The public buildings are, an old castle, the town-house, an old Gothic church, built in the 12th century, a handsome new church, a fine museum, college, observatory, and two hospitals. **Manf.** Printed cottons and linens. **Pop.** 15,612.

NEUFCHATEL, LAKE OF, a considerable lake in the north-west of Switzerland. It is 25 miles long and 4 broad, 142 feet above the sea level, and the greatest depth is about 400 feet. It receives several rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Thiele, through the Lake of Bienne, into the Aar.

NEUFCHATEL (EN BRAY), a town of France, department Seine-Inférieure, near the right bank of the Bethune, 27 miles N.E. of Rouen. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton articles, hosiery, glass, and leather. There is a large trade in a famous cheese, and other agricultural produce. **Pop.** 3,600.

NEUHALDENSLEBEN. (*See* HALDENSLEBEN.)

NEUHAUS, *noi'-hous*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the Nescharka, 70 miles S.E. of Prague. There is a splendid palace belonging to Count Czorny. **Manf.** Cloth, paper, and chemicals. **Pop.** 9,000.

NEUHAUSEL, *noi'-hou-sel*, a town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Neutra, 74 miles N.W. of Pesth. **Pop.** 9,500, chiefly engaged in agriculture and the rearing of cattle.

NEUHOFF, THEODORE ETIENNE VON, *noo'-hof*, an adventurer, called "King of Corsica." He was the son of Anthony, baron von Neuhoff, a German, serving in the French army. Theodore was for some time in the suite of baron von Gortz, the Swedish minister; but, when that statesman was executed at Stockholm, he entered the Spanish service, and rose to the rank of colonel. He soon afterwards married one of the queen's maids of honour, by whom he had a son, who became known in England as Colonel Frederick. After deserting his wife, whose jewels he carried off, Theodore von Neuhoff went to Sweden, Holland, Italy, France, and England, travelling under different names and titles. In 1736 he engaged with several Corsican leaders, who promised to hail him king of Corsica, on the condition that he should procure aid for the islanders in their struggle against Genoa. Theodore thereupon set out for Tunis, whose Bey he induced to give him ten cannons, 4,000 muskets, munitions of war, food, and 10,000 gold sequins. Thus provided, he set out from Tunis with a suite of sixteen persons, and landed upon the east coast of Corsica. Shortly afterwards, the Corsicans elected him their king, and, during several months, he exercised regal power, created an order of knighthood, and put three persons to death. The state of Genoa, however, declared him and his followers traitors, and, in a short time, the Corsicans grew tired of their monarch. He thereupon quitted the island to seek succour, which he declared had been promised him, but first appointed deputies to manage affairs during his absence. He next travelled in Italy, France, and Holland. At Amsterdam he was imprisoned for debt, but found means to procure his release, as well as to fit out a frigate and three merchant vessels, with which he set sail for Corsica in 1738. The Genoese and French were now, however, almost masters of the island, and the "king" was afraid to disembark. Four years afterwards he again went to Corsica, but could not succeed in obtaining recognition from his former subjects. He subsequently repaired to London, where he was reduced to poverty, and became a prisoner in the King's Bench for debt. In 1756 Horace Walpole procured his release, Theodore registering his kingdom of Corsica for the benefit of his creditors. He died in London in a state bordering upon destitution. Horace Walpole wrote a singular epitaph for his tombstone, which was set up in St. Ann's, Soho.

Born at Metz, about 1690; **died** 1756.

NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE, *nu(r)'-ye*. (*See* PARIS.) **Pop.** 25,235.

NEUKIRCH, BENJAMIN, *noi'-keersh*, a German poet, who made a versified translation of Fenelon's "Telemachus," and produced several other works.

Born in Silesia, 1665; **died** at Anspach, 1759.

NEUKOMM, SIGISMOND, CHEVALIER, *noi'-kom*, a modern German musical composer, who was a relation of, and received his first instruction in music from, Michael Haydn, elder brother of the composer of the "Creation." He was appointed director of court music at St. Petersburg, in 1804, and afterwards passed several years at Vienna, Paris, and Rio Janeiro, acquiring a great reputation. He visited England in 1829, and produced there his greatest works, the oratorios "David" and "Mount Sinai." His song of "The Sea" was at one time the most popular song of the day. In 1853, the Society for the Revival of Sacred Music in Scotland published "Twenty Psalms" composed by him, which are classed amongst the most simple and beautiful productions of their kind in existence. In 1851 he acted as one of the jury at the Great Exhibition.

Born at Salzburg, 1778; **died** at Paris, 1858.

NEUMANN, KARL FRIEDRICH, *noi'-man*, German orientalist, of Jewish parentage. He studied at Heidelberg, Munich, and Göttingen, and at the age of 24 was appointed professor of history at Spires. His liberal views excited hostility, and he was compelled to retire. He then began the study of Chinese, Armenian, and other eastern languages, and in 1829 visited China, bringing back more than 12,000 volumes of Chinese books. In 1831 he was appointed professor of Munich. In 1847 and the following year he took an active part in liberal politics, and in 1852 was removed from his professorship. In 1863 he took up his residence in Berlin. He wrote many works on eastern, especially Chinese, history and languages, and made numerous translations. One of his latest productions was an account of the supposed discovery of America by Buddhist monks in the 5th century.

Born near Bamberg, 1798; **died** at Berlin, 1870.

NEUMARKT, *noi'-markt*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 16 miles N.W. of Breslau. There are Protestant and Roman Catholic churches. **Manf.** Tobacco, wax, and tiles. Bees are extensively reared in the vicinity. **Pop.** 5,500.

NEUMARKT, a walled town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, on the Sülz, 20 miles S.E. of Nürnberg. There is a bathing establishment with chalybeate and sulphurous springs. This was once an imperial free town, and there are several ruined castles in the neighbourhood. There is a trade in corn, horses, and cattle. **Pop.** 4,000.

NEUMUNSTER, *noi'-moon-ster*, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, 17 miles S.W. of Kiel. **Manf.** Linen. **Pop.** 11,623.

NEUNKIRCHEN, *noin-keersh'-en*, a town of Prussia, in the Rhine province, on the Blier, 37 miles S.E. of Treves. There are a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church. In the neighbourhood are colliery and iron works. A trade in cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 14,647.

NEUNKIRCHEN (AM STEINFELDE), a market town of the Austrian empire, in Lower Austria, 33 miles S.W. of Vienna. There are a large church and a Minorite convent. **Manf.** Cotton and chintzes, needles and screws. **Pop.** 6,000.

NEUPAKA, or **PAKAU**, *noi-pa'-ka*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, 57 miles N.E. of Prague. **Pop.** 4,000, chiefly engaged in agriculture and weaving.

NEURODE, *noi'-rodd'*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Walditz, 44 miles S.W. of Breslau. There are a castle, four churches, and a chapel. **Manf.** Woollens and linen, and tobacco. **Pop.** 6,200.

NEUSALZ, *noi-salz'*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the left bank of the Oder, 45 miles N.W. of Liegnitz. **Manf.** Enamel and pasteboard articles, thread, leather, and sailcloth. There are ship-building yards, and an extensive river trade is carried on. **Pop.** 5,100.

NEUSANDEC, or **NOUY-SANDEC**, *noi'-san-dek*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, on the right bank of the Dunajac, in a marshy valley, 47 miles S.E. of Cracow. **Pop.** 4,500.

NEUSATZ, a town of Hungary, in the province of Bacs, on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Peterwardein, with which it is connected by a bridge. The town was almost destroyed by the imperial troops in the Hungarian insurrection of 1849, but has been handsomely rebuilt. The town is the seat of a bishop of the non-united Greek Church, and an important station for steamers on the Danube. North of the town is a long line of Roman ramparts built by Trajan. **Pop.** 19,200.

NEUSE, *nuse*, a river of North Carolina, United States, rising near the northern boundary of the state, and after a course of 300 miles, running into Pimlico Sound, and so to the Atlantic, forming Newbern harbour.

NEUSOHL, *noi'-sole*, a well-built town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Gran, 85 miles N. of Pesth, in the midst of a very rich mining district, where copper and iron are worked. There are five suburbs, besides the old town. A beautiful cathedral, bishop's palace, and two churches are among the public buildings. **Manf.** Sword-blades, beetroot sugar, and paper. **Pop.** 11,800.

NEUSS, *noise*, a fortified town of Prussia, in the Rhine province, on the Erft, 4 miles S.W. of Dusseldorf. The church of St. Quirinus is a very beautiful edifice, built early in the 13th century. **Manf.** Woollens, ribbons, hats, and vinegar. The principal grain market of the province is held here. **Pop.** 17,495.

NEUSTADT, *noi'-stat* (Polish, **PRUDNITZ**), a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 25 miles S.W. of Oppeln. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, and damasks. **Pop.** 11,500.

NEUSTADT, a town of Prussia, province of Prussia, on the Beala, 24 miles N.W. of Dantzic. **Pop.** 3,800.

NEUSTADT, or **WIENER-NEUSTADT**, a town of the Austrian empire, province of Lower Austria, 28 miles S. of Vienna. The town is surrounded by walls and a broad ditch, and is entered by four gates. The old town was nearly completely destroyed by fire in 1834, but has been rebuilt in good style. Near it is the old castle of the dukes of Babenberg, now a military academy. In it is a beautiful Gothic chapel of the 15th century. **Manf.** Machinery, silk, velvet, and cotton fabrics, leather faïence, wine, and sugar. **Pop.** 18,500.

NEUSTADT (AN-DER-HARDT), a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, on the Speyerbach, at the foot of the Harz Mountains, 12 miles N. of Landau. The church, which has some interesting historical monuments, and old fresco paintings, was built in the 14th century. **Pop.** 9,500.

NEUSTADT (AN-DER-HEIDE), a town of Saxe-Coburg, on the Rothe, 8 miles N.E. of Coburg. There are a castle and two churches. **Manf.** Tobacco. An extensive trade is done in articles known as Sonneberg wares. **Pop.** 3,000.

NEUSTADT, a seaport of Prussia, in Holstein, on a little fiord of the same name, 17 miles N.E. of Lübeck. There is a commodious harbour, and corn is exported. **Pop.** 4,000.

NEUSTADT (AN-DER-ORLA), a town of Saxe-Weimar, 24 miles S.E. of Weimar. There are a castle and two churches. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, and leather. There is a trade in books. **Pop.** 4,900.

NEUSTADT-EBERSWALDE, *eb'-ers-valde*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenberg, 28 miles N.E. of Berlin. There are mineral springs, much resorted to. **Manf.** Articles in steel, iron, copper, and brass; paper and porcelain. **Pop.** 8,100.

NEUSTADTT (AN-DER-WAAG), a town of Hungary, on the Waag, 33 miles N.W. of Neutra. Good red wine is made, and there is a trade in grain, wool, sheepskins, and wax. **Pop.** 5,500, nearly half being Jews.

NEU-STRELITZ, *strel'-itz*, capital of the grand duchy of Mechlenburg-Strelitz, pleasantly situated between two lakes. The town is built in the form of a star, with eight rays. The ducal palace is a noble edifice, with very large library and beautiful gardens. A very large horse-market is held at Alt-Strelitz, about a mile south of the town. **Pop.** 8,500.

NEUTRA, *noi'-tra*, a town of Hungary, 44 miles from Presburg. It has a bishop's palace, cathedral, castle, and public schools. **Pop.** 9,300.

NEUTITSCHEIN, or **NOWY-GYCIN**, *noi-tit'-shine*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, on the Titsch, 80 miles N.E. of Brünn. There is an old castle. **Manf.** Woollens and waggons. **Pop.** 9,000.

NEUVE-EGLISE, *nu(r)ve ai'-gleese*, a town of France, 10 miles from St. Flour. **Pop.** 2,300.

NEUWIED, *noi'-veed*, a town of Prussia, in the Rhine province, on the Rhine, 8 miles below Coblentz. Its principal buildings are an ancient castle of the princes of Wied, with a museum of natural history, library, churches for various religious denominations, a gymnasium, and educational establishments. **Manf.** Cotton and wool, hosiery, hardware, leather, tobacco, and soap. **Pop.** 9,656.

NEVA, *nai'-va*, a large river or strait of Russia, connecting Lake Ladoga with the Bay of Cronstadt, in the Gulf of Finland. The city of St. Petersburg stands at one end of it, and Schlusselberg at the other, where it issues from the lake. The length, including windings, is about 40 miles. By means of the Ladoga canal it communicates with the Volga, and so with the Caspian Sea. The current is very rapid, but it is covered with drift ice for more than five months of the year.

NEVADA, or **SIERRA NEVADA**, *ne-va'-da*, "snowy mountain," the most elevated mountain-chain in the Spanish peninsula. It runs through the whole kingdom of Granada, and is at its base covered with groves of oranges, chestnuts, and olives. The culminating peaks are Mulhacen and Veleta, respectively 11,678 and 11,378 feet high. The line of perpetual snow begins at 9,500 feet. **Min.** Iron, zinc, argentiferous lead, antimony, and copper.

NEVADA, *ne-va'-da*, one of the United States, bounded W. by California, E. by Utah and Arizona, N. by Oregon and Idaho, and S. by California and Arizona. The state is in the centre of the elevated basin between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains, and has an average elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea-level. The finest portion is the Carson valley, famous alike for fertility and mineral treasures.

Rivers and Lakes.—The chief river is the Humboldt, and the lakes, Mud, Pyramid, Walker, and Carson.

Minerals.—Silver, in considerable quantities; gold, quicksilver, lead, antimony, bituminous coal, and salt.

Area.—112,090 square miles.

Pop.—62,200, including about 3,500 Chinese.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 17 counties. Carson City is the capital; but the largest and most important place is VIRGINIA CITY.

History.—This region formed part of the Mexican cession of 1848, and was separated from Utah, and made a territory of the United States, in 1861. In 1864 it was declared a state.

NEVADA, a new county of Arkansas, United States. **Area**, 625 square miles. **Pop**, is very small. The capital is Mount Moriah.

NEVADA, a county of California, United States. **Area**, 1,026 square miles. **Pop.** 20,000, including nearly 3,000 Chinese. The capital is Nevada.

NEVEL, *ne-vel'*, a town of Russia, government of Vitebsk, on a small lake of the same name, at the mouth of the Emenka. **Pop.** 5,000.

NEVERS, *ne-vair'*, a city of France, capital of department Nievre, at the confluence of the Loire and Nievre, on an elevated situation, 140 miles S.E. of Paris. There are a beautiful cathedral of the 10th century, a triumphal arch erected to commemorate the battle of Fontenay, and the Loire is crossed by a fine bridge of twenty arches. **Manf.** Plate, hardware, earthenware, and enamel. In its neighbourhood are the forges of Fourchambault, the copper-works of Imphy, and the foundry of La Choussade, where cables and anchors are made for the marine. There is also a cannon foundry. **Pop.** 23,846.—The town occupies the site of the old Gallic town, named Noviodunum, by the Romans. In the 6th century it was made a bishop's see, and named Nevirnum. It became a county in the 10th century, and Francis I. made it a duchy in 1538.

NEVERS, PHILIP-JULIEN MANCINI-MAZARIN, Duke de, *nev'-air*, was the nephew of the Cardinal Mazarin. He distinguished himself as the patron of Pradon against Racine, which produced sharp controversies among the wits. The duke wrote some sonnets on that occasion, and other poems of little merit.

Born at Rome, 1641; **died** at Paris, 1707.

NEVIANSK, *ne'-vi-ansk*, a mining town of Russia, government of Perm, near the source of the Neva, in the Ural Mountains. There is a large castle, built about 1702 by Prince Demidoff. There are valuable silver mines. **Manf.** Painted ironworks. **Pop.** 18,000.

NEVIS, *ne'-vis*, an island of the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, separated from the south-east end of St. Christopher by a channel, the Narrows, 2 miles across. It is little more than a single mountain, rising to an elevation of 2,500 feet, well watered, and, in general, fertile at its base. It contains one town, CHARLESTOWN, which is fortified. **Pop.** 11,800, mostly blacks. **Lat.** 17° 14' N. **Lon.** 62° 35' W.

NEVREKOP, *nev'-re-kop*, a walled town of European Turkey, 78 miles N.E. of Salonica, on the Kara-su. **Pop.** 2,500.

NEW ALBANY, *awl'-ba-ne*, a city and port of Indiana, United States, capital of Floyd county, finely situated on the north bank of the Ohio, at the foot of the falls, 2 miles below Louisville, Kentucky. It has 30 churches, a court-house, city hall, a theological college, and an engine-factory. The town is an important railway centre. **Manf.** Glass, machinery, iron, and woollens. Shipbuilding is carried on, and there is a good river trade. **Pop.** 17,000.

NEW BEDFORD. (*See* BEDFORD, NEW.)

NEW BRIGHTON, a town of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, United States, on the east bank of Beaver river, 3 miles from its junction with the Ohio, 25 miles N.W. of Pittsburgh. **Manf.** Woollens, flax, chains, and machinery. **Pop.** 4,500.

NEW BRITAIN, a manufacturing town of Connecticut, United States, 8 miles S.W. of Hartford. There are six churches. The water supply is excellent, the public fountains throwing jets of water 140 feet high. **Manf.** Locks, hooks and eyes, hosiery, lace, hardware, and jewellery. **Pop.** 11,800

NEW BRITAIN, one large and several small islands in the Pacific Ocean. The largest, 300 miles long, is separated by Dampier's Straits, from New Guinea (or Papua) on the west. It is mountainous, with active volcanoes in the interior, but there are fertile plains near the coast, and large forests. Palms, sugar-cane, and bread fruit are among the productions. The number of the inhabitants is unascertained, but they are a fine race, and more civilized than some other of the Polynesian races.

NEW BRUNSWICK. (*See* BRUNSWICK, NEW.)

NEW CALEDONIA. (*See* CALEDONIA, NEW.)

NEW ENGLAND, the name given to the six eastern states of the United States; comprising the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. (*See* UNITED STATES.) The nickname Yankee is limited to the inhabitants of these states, and is supposed to be derived from "Yengees," the Indian way of pronouncing "English."

NEW FOREST. (*See* HAMPSHIRE.)

NEW GRANADA. (*See* COLOMBIA.)

NEW GUINEA. (*See* PAPUA.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE, one of the United States, bounded N. by Canada, E. by the Maine and the Atlantic, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Vermont. This state has only about 18 miles of seacoast, at its south-eastern corner; but, in this extent, there are several coves for fishing-vessels, and a good harbour for ships at Portsmouth at the entrance of Piscataqua river. The shore is mostly a sandy beach, adjoining to which are salt marshes, intersected by creeks; but the soil of the lower hills, valleys, and banks of the rivers, is fertile. To the distance of 20 or 30 miles inland from the sea, the country is generally level, after which it rises gradually, swelling into hills, and lastly into a chain, called the White Mountains, which form an elevated ridge, the highest summits being Mount Washington (6,285 feet) and Mount Lafayette (5,500 feet). The scenery is very striking, and the state has been called "The Granite State," and "The Switzerland of America."

Rivers and Lakes.—The principal are the Connecticut, Merrimac, and Piscataqua, besides many other smaller streams. There are many waterfalls, giving

valuable water-power for manufactures. The chief lakes are Winnipiseogee (25 miles long, with 360 islands), Umbagog, Sunapee, Squam and Great Ossipee.

Zoology.—The animals are the moose deer, the black bear, which commits great ravages among the sheep, the racoon, the wild cat, the beaver, &c.—The birds are the partridge, quail, wild pigeon and wild turkey. The bays and rivers abound with cod, salmon, shad, eels, trout, &c.

Pro.—Agriculture is the chief occupation.

Minerals.—Few, and not of great importance.

Manf.—Woollen and cotton fabrics, iron wares and paper.

Area.—9,280 square miles.

Pop.—348,000. In respect of population, this ranks as having a small proportion of coloured people.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 10 counties. CONCORD is the capital, and DOVER, MANCHESTER, NASHUA and PORTSMOUTH are important towns.

History.—The district was settled in 1623 by colonists from Hampshire, in England, and was organised, as one of the 13 original states of the Union, in 1776.

NEW HANOVER, *han'-o-ver*, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 995 square miles. **Pop.** 21,376, great numbers being coloured. The capital is WILMINGTON.

NEW HEBRIDES, the name of a group of islands in the Southern Pacific Ocean, with a latitude from 14° to 20° south, and a longitude from 166° to 170° east. The chief of the islands are Mallicolo, Vaté, Erromanga, Api, Ambryon, Tanna, Aneiteum and Espiritu Santo, which last is the largest, it being about 150 miles round it. There are considerable active volcanoes in Ambryon and Tanna, otherwise the islands are attractive and fertile, producing in much abundance maize, yams, bananas, cotton, sandal-wood, &c. There is but one kind of aboriginal quadruped, which is a diminutive pig about the size of an average rabbit. The inhabitants are mixed savage races, speaking innumerable dialects. Erromanga is signalised as the scene of the murder of the Rev. John Williams, the celebrated missionary, in 1839; and this bad record was followed by the murder of another missionary, the Rev. Mr. Gordon, and his wife, in 1860. But the group subsequently acquired political importance from the apparent design of France to effect a permanent settlement there, and the strongly manifested objections of the Australian colonies to such a course. A crisis was arrived at in 1886, when the French landed a military force, against which much protest was made; but Lord Salisbury (then newly in office as premier) informed a deputation that operations to induce the French to desist were outside the range of practical politics. Area, 2,500 square miles. Pop. perhaps 20,000.

NEW HOLLAND. (*See* AUSTRALIA.)

NEW IRELAND, an island in the Pacific, separated by St. George's Channel from New Britain, which lies to the south-west.

NEW JERSEY. (*See* JERSEY, NEW.)

NEW JOHORE, or TANJONG PATRI, a settlement at the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula, Asia. There are immense forests of valuable timber, a trade in which is developing, and pepper and other spices are cultivated. Pop. about 20,000, chiefly Chinese.

NEW KENT, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 200 square miles. **Pop.** 4,500, rather more than half being coloured. The capital is New Kent Court House.

NEW LONDON. (*See* LONDON, NEW.)

NEW MADRID, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 880 square miles. **Pop.** 6,500, about 1,500 being coloured. The capital is New Madrid.

NEW MEXICO, a territory of the United States, formerly a state of Mexico. It is traversed in the eastern part by two great chains of the Rocky Mountains, and on the west are mountain ranges, 12,000 feet high. Wheat, maize, fruits and tobacco are cultivated, and there is extensive pasturage. The climate is healthy, heavy rains falling in July and August.

Rivers.—The Rio Grande, with its affluent, the Pecos; the Colorado and the Gila, which flows into it.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, copper, iron and salt.

Area.—121,200 square miles.

Pop.—118,500 whites and about 19,000 Indians.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 14 counties. The chief towns are SANTA FE, the capital; Albaquerque, Mesilla, Socorro and Taos.

History.—The Spaniards explored the territory and worked mines in 1537. At the close of the Mexican war in 1848, the district was ceded to the United States, and erected into a territory in 1850.

NEW MILFORD, a town of Litchfield county, Connecticut, United States, chiefly on the left bank of the Housatonic river, 40 miles S.W. of Hartford. This town is the centre of the tobacco trade of the district. **Manf.** Paper, woollens and buttons. **Pop.** 3,600.

NEW ORLEANS, city, seaport and capital of Louisiana, United States, extending about 6 miles along the left bank of the Mississippi, situated below the high water level, and protected from inundations by levees, or embankments, extending for several hundred miles on each bank. The river forms two curves, and the older portion of the city, on the larger curve, is consequently named the "Crescent City." The streets generally slope down from the river banks, and the drainage is by canals to Lake Pontchartrain, on a lower level. The public buildings are very handsome and extensive, including a Roman Catholic cathedral, 60 churches and many fine hotels. The swampy nature of the soil prohibits the formation of underground rooms or cellars, and there are no graves in the cemeteries (of which there are 33, some very ornamental), but only raised tombs. The yellow fever is very prevalent, and terribly destructive to strangers; but to the acclimatised population the city is not unhealthy. Next to New York, this is the greatest commercial port of the United States.

Manf.—Tobacco, manures, cotton-seed, oil, sirups, vinegar, soap and sugar.

Pop.—216,200, including a large number of foreigners.

Lat.—29° 58′ N. **Lon.** 90° W.

History.—A French settlement was formed here in 1718, and named after the regent Orleans. It was included in the vast territory sold by Napoleon to the United States in 1803. In the war of Secession the town was blockaded, and compelled to surrender to Commodore Farragut, in April, 1862.

NEW PLYMOUTH, chief town of the province of Taranaki, North Island, New Zealand, on the west coast, 120 miles S. of Auckland. There is a handsome church, St. Mary's, and the Roman Catholics, Wesleyans and Presbyterians have good chapels. The Taranaki Institute is used for various purposes connected with the business of the town. The government offices are on a hill facing the roadstead, the custom house is on the beach, and the post office is in Devon-street. There are hotels and banks. A noticeable feature of the locality is the iron sand which forms the beach for miles. Pop. 4,000.

NEW PROVIDENCE, *prov'-i-dence*, the most important of the Bahama Islands, 17 miles long, and 7 miles in greatest breadth. On the north side is the town of Nassau, with a harbour. Pop. 7,000.

NEW ROSS, a seaport and parliamentary borough of Ireland, mostly in the county of Wexford, but partly in Kilkenny, 84 miles S.W. of Dublin, on the estuary of the Barrow. The modern part is on the Wexford side, and is well built. An iron swivel bridge connects this with Rosbercon, a straggling suburb on the Kilkenny side, and affords passage for vessels of considerable size. **Pop.** 6,670.

NEW SIBERIA, a group of uninhabited islands, in the Arctic Ocean, lying north-east of the mouth of the Lena, in Eastern Siberia. The largest is Kotelnov, and the others are named Liakov, Fadievskoi, and New Siberia. There are very extensive deposits of bones of mammoths and other large animals. **Area**, 20,480 square miles. **Lat.** 73° 20′—76° 12′ N. **Lon.** 135° 20′—150° 20′ E.

NEW SOUTH SHETLANDS, an archipelago to the south of Cape Horn, South America. There are volcanic mountains, many of the peaks being covered with perpetual snow. The largest is Coronation, or Mainland; the more conspicuous of the others being Smith, Saddle, and Desolation Islands. **Lat.** 60° 32′—67° 15′ S. **Lon.** 44° 53′—68° 15′ W.

NEW SOUTH WALES, the oldest of the British colonies in Australia, occupying the south-eastern part of the island. The greatest length is 900 miles, but averaging only 500. The greatest breadth is about 850 miles, but the average does not exceed 500 miles. Its boundaries are, on the north, the colony of Queensland, from which it is separated by Macpherson's Range, the Dividing Range, and the Dumaresque River; on the east, the Pacific Ocean; on the south, the colony of Victoria; on the west, South Australia. The 141st meridian is the dividing line from South Australia; the 29th parallel, with an irregular line to Point Danger, from Queensland, and an imaginary line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the Murray, and by the westerly course of that river, separates it from Victoria. The boundaries of New South Wales constitute an irregularly shaped four-sided figure, of which the southern frontier deviates most widely from a straight line. The surface of the colony is diversified with alternate hills, valleys, and plains. A range of lofty hills runs parallel to the sea coast, at about an average distance of thirty miles from it, and partially divides the colony, the country to the eastern side of this range being an undulated plain, intersected by numerous streams. On the western side of the range the country extends to the interior for some breadth in table lands, still farther west it develops into vast plains, deteriorating as regards its adaptation to agricultural purposes. The coast line has a total length of about 800 miles; from the sea it presents a bold appearance, though in some places there are long stretches of sandy beach. The coast is fringed by about 22 important capes or headlands. Among the principal are Cape St. George, Cape Howe, Smoky Cape, Cape Hawk, Cape Byrou, Cape Banks, and Cape Solander. There are about 18 bays and inlets. The most important are Port Jackson, Port Stephen, Port Hunter, Botany Bay, Jervis Bay, and Twofold Bay. Along the coast are several salt water lagoons, the entrances to which are sometimes closed to navigation after severe storms. The surface of the colony may be divided into three parts: the coast district, the table lands, and the plains of the interior. The coast district is a comparatively narrow strip of undulating land lying along the sea-coast, often not more than 35 miles wide, and sometimes considerably less. Speaking generally, this district has fine fertile soil, and is settled on throughout the whole of its area, from the north to the south. It is well watered by many fine rivers, most of which periodically overflow their banks from the rainfall in the mountains; and although these floods undoubtedly do much mischief to farmers, they cover the flat and bottom lands with a fine, rich, alluvial deposit, that will produce any kind of crop in abundance, and can be cropped for years without fallowing. The table-lands are a high plateau or elevated district, furrowed here and there with precipitous valleys, frequently presenting, on the seaward side, nearly perpendicular escarpments. These high lands traverse the entire length of the country, and extend westward to about the 151st meridian. The shape of the plateau is irregular, and its area is not easily estimated. On it, at a distance of sixty or seventy miles from the coast, are found the loftiest mountains in the colony; while, from the 151st meridian to the westward, there is a gradual fall to the great inland plains which form the chief pasture-lands of the colony. The principal of these plains are the Liverpool Plains, extending over nearly 17,000 square miles; the extensive plains on the Hunter River; the Macquarie Plains, near Bathurst, and in the north-western part of the colony. The Manero Plains (or Brisbane Downs), 70 miles long, and with an average elevation of 2,000 feet above the sea level, are between the Murrimbidgee River on the west, and the Coast Range of mountains on the east. The district is gently undulating, well watered, and very fertile. Owing partly to climatic circumstances, and in part to the absence of water, there is much land utterly useless for agricultural purposes, though much of this is adapted for pastoral use, and is so employed. Of land rich in decayed vegetable matter, containing in great profusion the ingredients and constituents necessary for the formation of plants, there is no great breadth away from the river banks. The most fertile land in the colony, perhaps in the world, is to be found on the margins of the rivers, particularly the bottom lands of the Clarence, Macleay, Manning, Hunter, Hawkesbury, and Shoalhaven. This fertility is almost counterbalanced by the liability of inundation, when the year's harvest may in a few hours be swept away.

Mountains.—The mountains extend over a large area. The principal ranges are the Interior Ranges, the Great Dividing Chain, and the Coast Ranges. The Interior lie near the western boundary of the colony, and form the western watershed of the Darling River. The chief are the Grey Range, and the Stanley or Barrier Range. The loftiest elevation in the former is Mount Arrowsmith, 2,000 feet; and in Stanley Range, Mount Lyell, about the same height. The Great Dividing Chain extends throughout the whole length of the eastern and south-eastern coasts of Australia, and forms the main watershed of the country. It consists of seven main branches, viz.: (1) the New England Range (highest point Ben Lomond, 5,000 feet); (2) the Liverpool Range (highest point, Oxley's Peak, 4,500 feet); (3) the Blue Mountain Range (highest point, Mount Beemarang, 4,100 feet); (4) the Cullarin Range (highest point, Mundoonen, 3,000 feet); (5) the Gourock Range (highest point, Jindulian, 4,300 feet); (6) the Manero Range (highest point, Head of Kybean River, 4,010 feet); and (7) the Muniong Range (highest point, Mount Kosciusko, 7,308 feet). This last is about 700 feet below the line of perpetual snow. All this series is connected with the Cordillera, dividing the eastern and western watersheds. The Coast Ranges lie on the east side of the Great Dividing Chain and parallel to it for a very considerable distance. They generally form the edge of the elevated table-land, upon which lies the Great Dividing Chain. The loftiest peaks of these are Mount Seaview, 6,000 feet, Mount Coolungubbera, 3,712 feet, and Mount Budawang, 3,800 feet high. The most remarkable of the isolated mountains and groups are Mount Doubleduke, Whoman, Elanie, Yarrahappini, Kibbora, The Three Brothers, Mount Talpwah, Dromedary, Mumbulla, and lastly, Imlay, or Bamboon—2,900 feet high.

Rivers and Lakes.—All the rivers of the colony with

three exceptions, have their sources in the Great Dividing Chain, and flow thence into the sea by the eastern or the western watershed. The great rivers of the western watershead are the Darling, the Lachlan, the Murrumbidgee, and the Murray, with their affluents. All these rivers unite their streams with the Murray, which flows into Lake Alexandrina in South Australia, and thence into the ocean. The inland rivers flowing to the west are, at certain seasons of the year, traversed by small steamers from Lake Alexandrina to Wagga-Wagga on the Murrumbidgee, and to Bourke on the River Darling. Tributary to these rivers are the Namoi, the Bogan, the Gwydir, the Barwan, the Castlereagh, and the M'Intyre. The Tumut is a tributary of the Murrumbidgee; and the Warrego and Macquarie are tributaries of the Darling. The rivers on the eastern watershed all fall into the Pacific Ocean. The largest in the order of their length are the Hawkesbury, the Hunter, the Shoalhaven, the Clarence, the Macleay, the Richmond, and the Manning. Smaller streams are the Hastings, Karuah, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, and the Towamba. Several of them are partially navigable for steamers of a light draught; all vary greatly in their volume of water in the summer and winter seasons, the Hawkesbury and the Hunter particularly fluctuating greatly, and frequently in the winter causing very disastrous floods, that detract much from the almost incredible fertility of the land on their margins. The largest lakes are Lake George, about 25 miles S.W. of Goulburn, 25 miles in length by 8 in breadth—this is by far the most important inland lake of New South Wales; it is situated on the top of the table-land of the dividing range, 2,129 feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded on its two sides by gigantic towering mountains. At the two ends of the lake the country is grassy and more level. There is no outlet for the water, which is consequently saline, from the accumulation of salt held in solution, and although unfit for human use is freely drank by cattle. The surface of the lake literally teems with aquatic birds, and its waters abound with fish, amongst which may be found cod of from 8 to 10 lbs. weight. A large animal somewhat resembling a seal has been seen in its waters, and that curious bird-beast the platypus lives on its banks. Other lakes are Lake Bathurst, about 10 miles distant from Lake George, with an area of 8 square miles; Tarrago Lake; Burra Burra Lake; Lake Macquarie, more properly an inlet of the sea, 20 miles long by 3 miles wide; and Lake Illawarra, also formed by the sea.

Climate.—The climate of the colony is most genial and highly favourable to health; every variety of temperature is to be found within so vast an area, and with such varied physical features. On the table-lands, frost, snow, and hail are common; on the inland plains the thermometer is over 100° in the shade for the greater part of the summer; and there are occasional droughts at the very time that part of the coast districts may be flooded; but in Sydney, which is central, the mean temperature is only 62°.4, similar to that of Lisbon, the extreme range in the shade being 106° in summer and 36° in winter. On the whole there are few parts of the colony where the heat is more trying than the hot summer months of England; while nowhere, except at a few places on the summit of the mountain ranges, is there anything of the rigorous English winter. The air is clear and bracing, the light gorgeous, the sky, for an average of 200 days in the year, cloudless. December, January, and February are the summer months, and June, July, and August the winter. Small-pox and many ailments of children, and infectious diseases, as native to the country, are quite unknown, and some that have been imported quickly die out.

Pro.—Among the indigenous trees, shrubs, and plants are the acacias, upwards of 100 varieties of which are known to flourish. The Eucalyptus, or gum tree, is peculiar to Australia, and abounds in all parts; it is a most valuable wood for many purposes. The ironbark is noted for its hardness, and in its very dry state is scarcely workable; the blue and white gums are also of value for constructive purposes. The most valuable timber of all is the cedar, which is found in the northern parts of the colony, its home being principally the alluvial flats of the tributaries of the eastern rivers. For all indoor uses the wood is in general requisition. The Casuarina tribe, more popularly known under the name of the she oak, are very numerous, as are also the Banksia family, which pass usually under the name of honeysuckle. Fig trees are plentiful, and of great variety; the fruit is pleasant, but the wood of little use. The cabbage-tree palm is found in the coast districts; its leaves or fronds are much used in the manufacture of hats. Ferns of large size and endless diversity grow in profusion in the mountain gullies. On the plains the mysenbryanthemum, or salt bush, is largely found. It is a valuable grazing food for both sheep and cattle. The mallee scrub covers some portions of the plains; it is a dense, almost impenetrable thicket. With the exception of the quandong and the native cherry, there are no indigenous fruits of any kind in the colony. Wild flowers of great variety and beauty adorn the landscape in the spring; of these the waratah, or native tulip, the Christmas tree, and varieties of the lily are the most striking. Everything that can be grown in England can be cultivated in the colony. Grain and potatoes, English vegebles and fruit, are extensively grown; nearly every European variety of grape flourishes, and excellent wine, wanting only the ripening of age, is made. Indeed, wine-making is now one of the prominent industries of the colony. Tobacco is grown, but not of the finest quality. The colony possesses special advantages for sericulture. The Italian, French, Egyptian, and other varieties of silkworm, have been produced without any trace of diseases which prove so destructive in Southern Europe; and there are all the descriptions of vegetable food they can require. The most important product of the colony, however, is wool, the value of the annual export being about £3,500,000. Recently means have been discovered of preserving the meat, which is now a considerable article of export.

Zoology.—(*See* AUSTRALIA.)

Minerals.—Gold in Australia was first discovered in New South Wales, and the actual search for the precious metal was commenced, in 1851, in the western districts of the colony. The discovery made at Ophir led to the finding of gold in the soil and rocks of the colony over tracts many miles in extent. It was quickly ascertained that the country drained by the Macquarie, the Turon, the Abercrombie, and the Meroo, and more recently that watered by the Lachlan, the Darling, the Murrumbidgee, the Cudgegong, the Shoalhaven, and the Clarence, was all auriferous. The proclaimed gold fields, extending with short intervals the entire length of the country, and westward about 200 miles from the coast, comprise an area of about 13,656 square miles, and number more than 80 distinct fields. The richest of these are on the western side of the Great Dividing Range. Silver and lead are found, but at present not much worked. Copper is widely distributed, and there are about 15 mines in operation. Tin is abundant, not only in veins and lodes, but in the beds of rivers and creeks. Antimony, manganese, arsenic, platinum, and plumbago, are also worked. Diamonds are found, but the result has not been commensurate with the expense of obtaining them. Iron is generally distributed, and there are important works in operation. The coal measures are extensive and valuable. They extend from the 29th to the 36th parallel of S. latitude; they crop out to the water's edge along many miles of the seaboard. Nearly 1,000,000 tons are annually raised. The New South Wales coal is admirably adapted for steam purposes.

Area.—323,437 square miles, nearly four times that of Great Britain.

Pop.—Estimated at 921,268. There is no return of the number of the aborigines.

Subdivisions.—The colony of New South Wales is divided into thirteen pastoral districts; Monaro, a high table-land, 40 to 50 miles from the coast, at the south-eastern extremity, with an area of 8,335 miles; Murrumbidgee, to the south-west, with an area of 26,897 miles of grazing country; Lachlan, to the north of the Murrumbidgee district, area 22,800 square miles; Wellington, to the north-west, has an area of 16,695 square miles; Bligh, to the eastward of the Wellington district, has a area of 5,000,000 acres of grazing land; Liverpool Plains, to the north-east, area 16,901 square miles; Gwydir, adjacent to the northern boundary of the colony, contains an area of 11,075 square miles; New England lies to the eastward of the Gwydir district, area 13,100 square miles; Macleay is on the north-east coast, area 3,180 square miles; Clarence occupies the north-eastern corner of the colony, and contains an area of 5,000 square miles; Darling is situated at the north-western extremity of New South Wales, area 50,000 square miles; Albert comprises the whole of the north-western portion of the colony, having an area of 60,000 square miles; Warrego lies to the eastward of Albert, in a north-central position, and the area is about 10,000 square miles. There are 118 counties, known as the old, or proclaimed counties, and the new. The former (20 in number) are on the coast, are more clearly defined.

and more densely inhabited than the new counties of the interior.

Chief Towns.—The capital is SYDNEY; ALBURY, BATHURST, GOULBURN, MAITLAND, NEWCASTLE, and PARAMATTA, are other considerable towns.

Railways and Telegraphs.—About 2,000 miles of railway are completed or in progress, which, together with the telegraphs, mostly belong to the government.

Government.—The constitution of New South Wales vests the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, the first called the legislative council, and the second the legislative assembly. The legislative council consists of not less than 21 members, nominated by the crown, and the assembly of 72 members, elected from 60 constituencies. There is no property qualification for electors, and the votes are taken by ballot. The executive is in the hands of a governor nominated by the Crown, and a council consisting of colonial secretary, colonial treasurer, minister for lands, minister for mines, minister for public works, attorney-general and solicitor-general. The parliaments are triennial. The imperial laws have effect in the colony, unless superseded by local acts. All enactments passed by the houses of legislature require the sanction of the queen before becoming legal. A branch royal mint was established in 1855. All religious sects are on a footing of equality.

History.—This portion of Australia was first discovered by Captain Cook, in 1770, and named by him New South Wales, from a fancied resemblance to the configuration of that country. A design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay. Captain Phillip being appointed governor of the intended settlement, as well as commodore on the voyage, sailed from Portsmouth in May, 1787, with a detachment of marines and 778 convicts, of which 220 were women. He arrived at Botany Bay in January, 1788; but finding this place ineligible for a colony, he fixed upon Port Jackson, about 10 miles north of Cape Banks; and here a settlement was begun, which he named Sydney Cove. Transportation was discontinued in 1840. The legislative council was constituted in 1842. In 1851 the colony of Victoria was separated; in the same year the discovery of gold was announced, an immense influx of population being the result, and in 1856 the Constitution Act came into force. In 1859 the Moreton Bay district was separated, and became the colony of Queensland.

NEW WESTMINSTER, a city, and formerly the capital, of British Columbia, North America, on the north bank of the Fraser river, 15 miles above its mouth. Several inhabited islands are in the river. There are five churches for various denominations. Pop. 2,000, many engaged in salmon fishing, the fish being exported in cans and barrels.

NEW YORK, one of the United States of America, bounded N. by Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, the river St. Lawrence, and Canada; E. by Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the Atlantic; S. by the Atlantic, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and W. by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie, and the river Niagara. At its southern extremity it includes Long Island. The state is greatly diversified in its general aspect. On the west side of the Alleghany Mountains it is generally level, but on the eastern side it swells into hills and ridges of various forms, with rich interveuing valleys. Round Top, one of the Katskill Mountains, attains an elevation of 3,804 feet above the level of the sea. West of Lake Champlain, near the eastern border of the state, are Mount Marcy (5,337 feet), and Mount Anthony (5,000 feet), peaks of the Adirondack range. The coast is sandy, the N. parts rough and mountainous; but the soil of the interior is generally rich. There are numerous picturesque lakes in the centre of the state, and the scenery on the banks of the Hudson is very fine, the Blue Ridge of the Alleghanies rising to an elevation of 1,500 feet. There is a seacoast, including Long Island, and Staten Island, of 246 miles, and a lakecoast of 352 miles. Wheat is raised in greater abundance than any other kind of grain. Indian corn, rye, oats, flax, hemp, pease, beans, and various kinds of grass, are extensively cultivated. Orchards are abundant, and great quantities of excellent cider are made Various other kinds of fruit, such as pears, peaches, plums, cherries, &c., flourish well. Sheep are abundant, and horses and cattle are more numerous than in any other state.

Rivers and Lakes.—The principal are the Hudson, Mohawk, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Susquehannah, Black, Alleghany, Genesee, Oswego, and Niagara. The great falls of Niagara, the three falls of the Genesee, and the falls of the Trenton, Taghanic, and Katskill, are within the state. A part of the lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain belongs to New York, with lakes George, Cayuga, Seneca, Oneida, Oswegatchie, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Skaneatiles, and several smaller ones. Canals have been constructed in various parts, by which internal communication is greatly facilitated. They generally connect the Canadian lakes with the Atlantic rivers; and the Erie Canal has an extent of 364 miles.

Minerals.—Iron, gypsum, limestone, marble, slate, and lead. There are also petroleum wells, salt springs, and mineral waters, especially at Saratoga and Ballston.

Manf.—Important and flourishing, comprising almost every description of goods. They command an extensive sale, and render the commerce of this state greater than that of any other in the Union.

Commerce.—Beef, pork, wheat, flour, Indian corn, rye, butter, cheese, pot and pearl ashes, flax-seed, pease, beans, horses, cattle, lumber, &c., are exported, to the amount of more than three-fifths of the total exports of the Union.

Area.—47,000 square miles.

Pop.—5,084,200, of whom about 53,000 are coloured. In respect of population, this ranks as the first state in the Union.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 60 counties. The chief towns are NEW YORK, ALBANY (the state capital), AUBURN, BROOKLYN, BUFFALO, COHOES, ELMIRA, HUDSON, KINGSTON, LONGPORT, LONG ISLAND CITY, NEWBURGH, OGDENSBURG, OSWEGO, POUGHKEEPSIE, ROCHESTER, ROM, SCHENECTADY, SYRACUSE, TROY, UTICA, WATERFORD, and YONKERS.

History.—This part of America was explored by Hudson in 1609, and afterwards by Champlain, the French explorer. It was then occupied by the Indian tribes of the Iriquois, or Five Nations, and the Algonquins. The Dutch settled on Manhattan Island in 1621. (*See* NEW YORK city.) New York was one of the 13 original states of the Union, and the constitution was adopted in 1777.

NEW YORK, the most important city of the above state, the largest commercial city and seaport of the United States, and third in importance in the world, 187 miles S.W. of Boston. It occupies the southern part of Manhattan Island, which is rather more than 13 miles long, but only about 2 miles wide, formed by the Hudson river, which separates it from the state of New Jersey on the west, and a small stream, the East river, which opens into Long Island Sound, and divides Manhattan from LONG ISLAND. The Hudson, or North River, as it is called at this part, opens out into a broad estuary, forming the harbour, and on the western side of North River is JERSEY CITY, practically a suburb of the greater town, as are BROOKLYN and WILLIAMSBURG on Long Island. Manhattan Island is divided from the mainland of the state of New York by Shuyten Daywel creek, and a small stream, the Haarlem river, which connects the Hudson with the East river, and is crossed by several bridges. At the point where East River enters Long Island Sound, known as Hell Gate, the navigation was formerly greatly obstructed by sunken rocks, which were removed by an explosion of dynamite in 1876. The city includes the small islands, Randall's, Ward's, and Blackwell's on the East River. The older and most crowded part of New York is at the narrow southern end of Manhattan Island, where the streets are narrow and irregular. At the extreme point is the Battery, a promenade of 21 acres, protected by a sea wall, and beautifully laid out. From this proceeds, nearly in a straight line, the famous Broadway, the principal street of New York,

about three miles long and 80 feet wide, lined with public buildings, and some of the finest hotels and commercial establishments in the world. Many of these are built of white marble, and some are seven stories high. The Bowen, farther east, and running in a parallel direction, is another fine thoroughfare. Wall Street, opening into the Broadway, has many fine edifices, and is the centre of financial operations in stock and shares. West Street, the line of the Hudson, and South Street, along the East River, are the chief localities for shipping business. Pearl, Pine, Cedar, Water, and Front Streets, are occupied by merchants and traders, especially in connection with dry goods and groceries. About a mile and a half north of the Battery, the newer part of the city commences. It is laid out with great regularity, noble avenues, as they are called, some eight miles long and about 100 feet wide, traversing the island in a longitudinal direction, and crossed at right angles by streets generally about 80 feet wide, but in some instances more. The avenues are named First Avenue, Second Avenue, &c. Some of the streets are similarly numbered, and others are designated alphabetically, A street, B street, &c. The exceptions are a few prominent localities, as Madison Avenue and Madison Square. A ridge of elevated land traverses the island, from some parts of which, especially in Mount Morris Square, which rises to upwards of 100 feet, noble views are obtained. In various parts of the city are statues of Washington, Franklin, and General Werth. New York harbour, or the inner harbour, as it is generally styled, one of the finest in the world, is a magnificent bay 8 miles long and 25 in circuit, approached from the sea in two directions, from the north-east through Long Island Sound and East River, and from the south-east by way of Sandy Hook, the latter bay the great ocean thoroughfare. In the inner harbour are small islands, Ellis's, Governor's, Bedloe's, and Oyale. The three former are very strongly fortified. On Governor's Island, nearest to the city, are Fort Columbus and Fort William, and another strong fort commanding the channel between it and Long Island. There is also Fort Schuyler, at the point where the East River is entered from Long Island Sound. The outer harbour is a noble sheet of water, connected with the inner harbour by the Narrows, a channel about three miles long and less than a mile wide, defended by heavily armed forts. A large inlet in the western part of the outer harbour is Rariton Bay, the north-western side of which is formed by the large Staten Island, which is divided from New Jersey by a narrow, but navigable channel. The wharfs and piers of New York extend along the Hudson and East Rivers for about 7 miles.

Public Buildings.—The City Hall, occupying a commanding situation in the centre of City Hall Park, erected between 1803 and 1812, is built chiefly of white marble, in the Italian style, is 216 feet long, and 105 feet wide, and is surmounted by a cupola, on which is a colossal statue of justice. The new court-house is 250 feet long, 150 feet wide, and 210 feet high, of the Corinthian order of architecture, with walls of white marble, and the principal entrance is reached by 30 broad steps. The new post-office and United States court-house, completed in 1875, form a massive and lofty edifice, partly in the Doric and partly in the Renaissance style, with with several Louvre domes. The height is 195 feet. It is built mostly of granite, and has three fronts, each about 280 feet long, facing City Hall Park, Park Row, and the Broadway. The Custom House, formerly the Merchants' Exchange, is in Wall Street. It is built of granite, is 200 feet long and 170 feet wide, is 124 feet high, and has a recessed portico of 18 massive Doric columns. The Sub-Treasury, previously used as the Custom House, at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, is a noble edifice of white marble, modelled on the Parthenon at Athens, 200 feet long, 90 feet wide, and 80 feet high, with a fine Doric portico, approached by 18 marble steps. There are about 330 churches, of which 72 are episcopal, and 41 Roman Catholic, and the remainder belonging to almost every variety of denominations, the Jews alone having 12 synagogues. Among the finest of the episcopal churches are Trinity, in the Broadway, a beautiful but small Gothic structure, with a spire 286 feet high; Grace Church, farther north, a fine Gothic structure of white marble, with a spire 216 feet high; St. Thomas's, having a large Gothic window and a spire 215 feet high; St. John's, which has a very fine Corinthian portico and a spire 215 feet high; and St. George's, Stuyvesant-square, in the Byzantine style, with two spires. The largest church in the city is St. Patrick's, Roman Catholic cathedral, in Fifth Avenue. It was commenced in 1858, and opened in 1879. It is in the decorated Gothic style, of white marble, is 352 feet long, with a breadth at the transepts of 174 feet. There are two spires, each 328 feet high. St. Peter's Roman Catholic church is a massive granite structure, with an Ionic portico. Among the finest churches belonging to other denominations are the First Presbyterian church, in the Gothic style, with buttresses, pinnacles, and a spire 160 feet high; the church of the Puritans, of white marble; the Baptist church, in Broome-street, Gothic, with octagonal towers; the French Protestant church, white marble, with a fine Ionic portico; and the Dutch Reformed church, in Washington-square, a very fine example of the Gothic. A very striking edifice, recently completed, is the Masonic Temple, of granite, with five stories, and a dome rising to 155 feet. Great height is a feature of many of the new and magnificent business establishments. The Western Union Telegraph office is 230 feet high, and the new office of the *Tribune* newspaper 260 feet. The hotels are very extensive and splendid buildings, and luxuriously furnished, some of them capable of accommodating 1,000 visitors. The most noticeable are Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Grand Central, Fifth Avenue, Windsor, and Buckingham.

Educational, Scientific, and Literary Institutions.—Columbia College, founded in 1754, has a library of 17,000 volumes, and a museum. The university of the city of New York is a fine marble building, in the English collegiate style, with a chapel, and a medical school attached. The Astor Free Library has 140,000 volumes; the Mercantile Library, 116,000; the Society Library, 60,500; and the Historical Society, 50,000. The Free Academy, opened in 1849, occupies a handsome Gothic building, is now one of the most important high schools of the city, and there are 142 public schools of various kinds.

Exhibitions and Places of Amusement.—The Academy of Music will hold 4,700 persons. The Grand Opera House is built of white marble, in the Italian style.

Public Parks.—The Central Park, so named from being near the centre of Manhattan Island, is 2½ miles long, and about half a mile wide, with an area of 843 acres. It was opened in 1858, is beautifully laid out with plantations, fountains, and statues, has 18 gates, and there are four subterranean roadways connecting the streets on the opposite sides. At the south-eastern angle, in a building formerly used as the arsenal, is a zoological and other natural history collection. Two large reservoirs of the great Croton aqueduct are also in this park. The City Hall Park, of about 6 acres, is also a favourite resort; and there are 17 other parks, among them Fleetwood and Jena parks, where races are held.

Institutions and Asylums.—These are numerous, including among the most important the Lunatic Asylum at Bloomingdale, on an elevated site overlooking the Hudson, with 40 acres of well laid-out gardens; the New York Hospital, a large building in the Broadway; asylums for the deaf and dumb and blind, for penitent females, for aged and indigent coloured persons, and a retreat for seamen. An immigrants' asylum is on Ward's Island.

Cemeteries.—The only cemetery within the city is that connected with Trinity church, consisting of 25 acres, tastefully laid out. Woodlawn cemetery is on the mainland, north of the city; and there are other cemeteries near Jersey City, and on Long Island.

Market, Sanitary, and Police Arrangements.—There are 11 markets for meat, poultry, fish, and vegetables. The city is supplied with water by the famous Croton aqueduct, 40 miles long, which brings an abundant supply from an immense reservoir near the Hudson river, and crosses the Haarlem river by a bridge of 15 arches.

This great engineering work was completed in 1842, at a cost of about £3,000,000 sterling. There are a police force of about 2,860 men, and a fire brigade of more than 700, with 45 steam fire-engines. The city prison, known as the Tombs, is a massive structure in the Egyptian style, and there is a large penitentiary on an island in East River.

Railways and Traffic Arrangements.—New York is in communication with nearly all the leading railway lines of the United States. The Grand Central Depôt (or station), between Fourth and Madison Avenues, is the largest in the country, and has frontages of 240 and 692 feet. The Freight Depôt of the Hudson river railway is also a massive building of granite, brick, and iron. There are 16 horse and one steam tramway lines in the city; 15 steam ferries across East River to Brooklyn and other places, and an immense suspension-bridge to unite New York and Boston is in course of construction.

Manf.—These are of infinite variety, the most important being iron castings, machinery, and sugar. There are in the city about 7,650 manufacturing establishments, giving employment to 130,000 persons.

Commerce and Shipping.—More than half the foreign commerce of the United States is carried on at New York. About 7,000 vessels engaged in the foreign trade enter at the port annually, and nearly 3,000 engaged in the coast trade. There are more than 20 lines of steamers to various ports of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 12 to British ports, and 7 to ports of the continent of Europe.

Pop.—1,206,600, including generally more than 400,000 foreigners.

Lat. 40° 42′ N. **Lon.** 74° W.

History.—The Dutch established themselves on Manhattan Island and founded Nieu Amsterdam in 1621. In 1664 it was taken by the English, and the name changed to New York, and the possession was confirmed to the English by the peace of Breda in 1667. In 1673 it was again taken by the Dutch, but surrendered the following year. It surrendered to the British forces in the Revolutionary War in 1776, but was evacuated in 1783.

NEW ZEALAND, a British colony, in the South Pacific Islands, about 1,200 miles S.E. of Australia, and very nearly the antipodes of Great Britain. It consists of three islands—North Island, of very irregular shape, 500 miles long, and 250 in extreme width; Middle, sometimes named Southern Island, 500 miles long, with a breadth varying from 150 to 200 miles, and, farther south a small island, Stewart's, 30 miles long, and 25 broad. It has been proposed to name the three islands New Ulster, New Munster, and New Leinster, but the names are not generally adopted. There are numerous small islands belonging to the New Zealand group, for the most part near the shores of North and Middle Islands. North and Middle Islands are separated by Cook's Strait, varying from 20 to 80 miles in width, and between Middle and Stewart's is Fouveaux Strait. There is a coast line of about 4,000 miles, about 1,500 belonging to the North Island, which is deeply indented with many large inlets and long narrow peninsulas. (*See* AUCKLAND.) The principal inlets are the Gulf of Hauraki, Hawke's Bay, the Bay of Islands, Tauranga Bay, and the Bay of Plenty, on the east side of the North Island; the harbours of Manakau and Kaipara on the west side. In Middle Island, Blind Bay in the north, and Pegasus Bay, Molyneux Bay, Port Lyttleton, Akaroa Harbour, Port Chalmers, and Bluff Harbour, on the east coast, are the greatest indentations. The principal headlands are North Cape, Cape Brett, Cape Colville, East Cape, Cape Kidnappers, Cape Pallisser, Cape Egmont, and Reef Point in the North Island; and Capes Farewell, Campbell, Saunders, Providence, Foulwind, and the Bluff in the Southern Island. A great portion of the islands is occupied by mountains, generally covered in the North Island with evergreen forests, but in the Middle Island they are mostly comparatively barren and isolated peaks, or elevated table-lands. In the Middle Island especially are vast plains forming some of the finest grazing grounds in the world, with fertile tracts admirably adapted for agriculture. Of the entire surface of the islands, about one-fourth consists of dense forests, and one-half has excellent soil. Every fruit, flower, and edible that flourishes in Great Britain can be cultivated, and many that will not grow in the warmer regions of Australia. The vine thrives in the open air, and maize and sweet potatoes are grown in the valleys of the North Island. The fern-tree grows in great variety and almost endless profusion; other specimens of vegetation are the wild flax, the toetoe, and ranpo, which have many uses, and which may some day serve for paper-making purposes; the first-named is also used largely in the manufacture of rope, and possesses a tenacity and endurance equal, if not superior, to the best manilla. The prepared article is now officially known under the name phormium. All the native trees and shrubs are evergreens. The larger trees are the kauri, well suited for constructive uses, two or three kinds of pine, and the Totara motai and some others. In all, there are in New Zealand about 120 indigenous forest trees. The climate is agreeable, having neither the extreme of heat nor cold; but it varies considerably according to the different portions of the colony. Compared with Great Britain, New Zealand, so far as its general salubrity can be ascertained, possesses a marked superiority. January and February are the warmest months, and June and July the coldest. The average climate of London is seven degrees colder than the climate of the North Island, and four degrees colder than the climate of the Southern Island of New Zealand. The nights are about twelve degrees colder than the days. The mean temperature is lower than that experienced in corresponding latitudes in Europe; but higher than that experienced in corresponding latitudes in America.

Mountains.—The whole country is of volcanic origin, and chains of mountains run through the islands from north to south. In the North Island are the Coromandel Range, the Pakaroa Range, the Wairoa Range, traversing the province of Auckland, and in the province of Wellington is the Ruahine Range. There is also an active volcano called Tongariro (6,500 feet): the peak of Ruapehu rises to an elevation of 9,100 feet above the sea-level. Mount Egmont is about 8,300 feet. Though not the highest, it is in many respects the most strikingly remarkable mountain in the colony. It rises in an almost perfect cone from a base of 30 miles in diameter, and its summit, which is an extinct crater, is covered with perpetual snow. In Middle Island are the Southern Alps, covered with perpetual snow, of which Mount Cook, in the province of Canterbury, is the loftiest peak, being 13,000 feet high. Mount Arthur, near Nelson, is about 8,000 feet high; many of the extreme points of elevation are covered with snow all the year round. In the province of Otago the country is very hilly, and some of the mountains attain to a considerable altitude. Amongst these peaks may be named Mount Earnslaw, at the head of Lake Wakatipu, 9,000 feet, and Mount Tutoko, near Martin's Bay, 8,000 feet.

Rivers and Lakes.—The principal rivers are, in the North Island, the Waikato, rising near Lake Taupo, and flowing about 170 miles north, entering into the sea to the south of Manukau harbour; the Thames, also taking a northerly course, and emptying itself into the Gulf of Hauraki; the Wanganui, about 120 miles long, discharging its waters into Cook's Straits; the Hutt, flowing into the sea at Port Nicholson. In the Middle Island the chief rivers are the Molyneux, flowing in a southerly direction into the sea at Molyneux Bay; the Avon, on which the city of Christchurch is situated; the Waimakariri, entering the sea at Kaipai harbour; the Mathura; the Teremakau, on the west coast above Hokitiki; and the Hollyford, flowing into the South Pacific Ocean at St. Martin's Bay. The largest lake in the colony is Lake Taupo, which has a diameter of 20 miles, and an area of about 200 square miles, situated in the province of Auckland. Other inland sheets of water are, in Middle Island, Lakes Coleridge and Tekapo, in the province of Canterbury; Lakes Wanaka, McKerrow,

and Wakatipu, in the province of Otago, and Lake Brunner, in the county of Westland.

Minerals.—As regards mineral resources, New Zealand is almost as rich as any of the colonies of Australia. Gold was first discovered in the province of Otago, and afterwards, in 1865, at Hokitiki, very rich deposits were found. It is obtained in two forms, as veins and nuggets in quartz reefs, and as alluvial gold, washed from the sand and gravel in the valleys and river beds on the mountain ranges. Machinery is extensively employed in the mining operations. Gold to the value of about £32,000,000 has already been obtained. Copper exists in several places, but not in sufficient quantities to pay for working. Silver has been found in various localities. Tin has also been found, but not yet regularly worked. The iron-sand which abounds in large quantities on the sea-coast is found to smelt into a metal equal to the best Staffordshire iron. Coal seams of considerable thickness are being worked at several places—in the North Island at Kawa Kawa, Bay of Islands at Waikato, in the Southern Island at the Grey river, Mount Rochfort, in the province of Otago. In the neighbourhood of Napier and Taranaki is petroleum, in the form of springs. Sulphur is found in several parts of the North Island. Building stone of superior character, also marble and granite, are regularly quarried in several localities.

Zoology.—There are scarcely any indigenous animals; at least, they are comprised in the native dog and rat. None of the animals of the marsupial tribe peculiar to the Australian continent are to be found in New Zealand, nor are there any snakes. In years past the moa, a gigantic bird of the ostrich tribe, of which bones have been found, must have been common; but it has long since disappeared. There are about 133 species of birds peculiar to the colony. Among the land birds are wild ducks, pigeons, hawks, parrots, rails, and kiwis. There are some lizards. There are wild pigs, descended from the tame animals left by Captain Cook. Domestic poultry have been introduced in large numbers, as well as many species of game, such as hares, pheasants, partridges, quail, grouse, &c. Valuable breeds of sheep from Europe, and the llama, from South America, thrive well. Several descriptions of fish, such as trout, perch, tench, carp, have been satisfactorily acclimatised. The seas around New Zealand teem with fish, and it is thought that there is considerable opening for fishing pursuits, which as yet have not met with much attention. Oysters, mussels, crayfish, and other molluscs and crustacea of excellent quality abound.

Area.—*North Island, 44,736 square miles; Middle Island, 55,224 square miles; Stewart's Island, 1,300 sq. m.*

Pop.—*636,229, including 50,000 Maoris and 5,000 Chinese, the latter being all males except nine! Average density of the population throughout the colony about 4·7 per square mile, mostly in the towns, as the rural districts record only 2·9 to the square mile.* The white population includes about 500,000 of British birth. The Maoris, who formerly declined in numbers, have subsequently increased considerably.

Divisions.—There are nine provinces—Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, and Hawke's Bay in North Island; and Canterbury, Marlborough, Nelson, Westland, and Otago in Middle Island. (*See* headings.) There are 63 counties.

Commerce.—The exports consist chiefly of gold, wool (average annual value nearly £3,500,000), mineral ore, timber, grain, phormium fibre, hides, sheepskins, kauri gum and preserved meats.

Railways and Telegraphs.—The government railways extend to about 1,500 miles, and private lines to about 100 miles. The postal and telegraph departments are amalgamated.

Religion and Education.—There are six episcopal sees of the Church of England. Catholics and Protestant denominations are also fully represented. Primary education is provided by an Act of 1877, under which public schools are universal, entirely secular, and free. Secondary and higher education is secured by the University of New Zealand, the University of Otago, Canterbury College, and numerous collegiate and high schools.

Government.—In 1853 responsible government was conferred on New Zealand. It is represented by a governor appointed by the crown, a ministry who form the executive, and a parliament of two chambers. The legislative council consists of 45 members, appointed by the crown for life. The house of representatives consists of 78 members, 30 for the North Island, 44 for the South Island, and 4 Maori members, whose term of office is five years. The members of both houses receive £100 each for every session, to cover travelling and other expenses. Every owner of a freehold worth £50, or tenant householder in the country at £5, in the towns at £10 a year rent, provided he be 21 years of age, is qualified both to vote for, or to be a member of, the house of representatives. Each province has its own separate local government, being in this respect similar to each state in the United States. The governing power is vested in a provincial council, consisting of 20 to 40 councillors, presided over by a superintendent. Both council and superintendent are chosen for four years. The council makes all the local laws, and regulates all matters appertaining to land, rates, roads, public works, and municipal affairs. Every provincial council act requires the sanction of the governor previous to its becoming law. The seat of government is WELLINGTON.

History.—The islands were discovered by Tasman in 1642. Captain Cook visited them and surveyed the coasts in 1770. They were afterwards occasionally called at by ships, and some white men settled there, intermarrying with the native women. In 1814, the Church Missionary Society established a small missionary settlement, and traders, especially from Sydney, formed whaling and lumber establishments. The following are the dates of some of the leading events in the history of the colony:—

New Zealand Company established, and Wellington founded	1839
The first governor appointed, and Auckland founded	1840
Created an independent colony and a bishop's see	1841
Nelson and Taranaki (New Plymouth) established	,,
Legislative council opened by the governor	1848
The settlement of Otago founded	,,
Canterbury settlement established	1850
New constitution granted	1853
Hawke's Bay separated from Wellington	1858
Marlborough settlement formed out of the province of Nelson	1860
War with the natives	1860-61
Gold discovered at Otago	1861
Another war with the natives	1863-66
Seat of government changed from Auckland to Wellington	1864

NEWARK, *nu'-ark*, a market-town, municipal and parliamentary borough of Nottinghamshire, on the Newark river, a branch of the Trent, 17 miles N.E. of Nottingham. It is handsome and well built. The public buildings are, the castle, which was called the New Work, and gave name to the town, and was built in the reign of King Stephen, by the bishop of Lincoln. It is now in a ruinous state. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is a cruciform building, some part dating from 1230, recently restored; the tower is light, and supports a lofty stone spire. In the market-place stands the town-hall, and a corn exchange has been recently erected. **Manf.** Linen sheetings and tiles; and there are metal-foundries. It has also a good trade in corn, coal, cattle, wool, and other commodities. The corn-market is the largest in that part of the kingdom, and the business of malting is carried on to a greater extent than in any other town in England. **Pop.** 14,019.—A station on the Great Northern and Midland railways.

NEWARK, a city and port of entry of New Jersey, United States, on the west bank of the Passaic river, 9 miles W. of New York. It is a fine city, with 58 churches, a post-office, and custom-house. There are three public parks, and the principal street is two miles long and 132 feet wide, planted with tall elm trees. **Manf.** Leather, leather-cloth, saddlery, carriages, boots and shoes, chemicals, machinery, cotton thread and sewing silk, and jewellery. More than 90 vessels belong to the port. **Pop.** 136,500, including many Germans. The town was settled by a Puritan colony from Connecticut, in 1666.

NEWARK, capital of Licking county, Ohio, United States, 30 miles N.E. of Columbia. In the vicinity are quarries of sandstone, a large coal-field, and factories for coal-oil. **Pop.** 9,600.

NEWAYGO, *ne-wa'-go*, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 875 square miles. **Pop.** 14,688. The capital is Newaygo.

NEWBERN, *nu'-bern*, a city and port of entry of North Carolina, United States, capital of Craven county, and formerly the capital of the state, on the south bank of the Neuse river, at its confluence with the Trent, 40 miles from its mouth. Naval stores, lumber, turpentine, and flour are exported. **Pop.** 5,500.

NEWBERRY, *nu-ber'-re*, a county of South Carolina, United States. **Area**, 616 square miles. **Pop.** 26,947, of whom about 13,500 are coloured. The capital is Newberry Court House.

NEWBOLD, *nu'-bold*, a township of Derbyshire, near Chesterfield. **Manf.** Earthen and stone ware. There are extensive iron and coal-mines. **Pop.** 6,158.

NEWBRIDGE, *nu'-brij*, a market-town of the county of Kildare, Ireland, on the left bank of the Liffey, 5 miles N.E. of Kildare. There are a handsome Roman Catholic chapel and large cavalry barracks. **Pop.** 3,300.

NEWBURGH, *nu'-berg*, a city of the State of New York, United States, on an elevated site on the right bank of the Hudson, 54 miles N. of New York. There are numerous churches, and a theological seminary. **Manf.** Machinery, chains, leather, cordage, candles, and carriages. There is a large trade in agricultural produce. **Pop.** 17,500.

NEWBURGH, *nu'-bru(r)*, a seaport of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the right bank of the Tay, 9 miles N.E. of Fife. There are a very fine parish church, a Gothic church of the United Presbyterians, several other places of worship, and a large town-hall. The harbour will admit vessels of 500 tons to the quay, and there is a large trade with the West Indies and South America. Ruins of the famous abbey of Lindores are in the vicinity. **Manf.** Dowlas sheeting and other linen goods. **Pop.** 2,800.—A station on the *North British* railway.

NEWBURY, *nu'-ber-e*, a market-town and municipal borough of Berkshire, on the Kennet, which runs through the centre of the town, 17 miles S.W. of Reading. There are, besides the parish church, in the Perpendicular style, built in the 16th century, various chapels, a market-place, town-hall, a corn-exchange, and numerous endowed hospitals for the poor. There is an annual wool market; the chief trade of the town consists in malting and flour-making. **Pop.** 10,143.—A station on the Great Western railway. To the north of this place is Donnington Castle, where the poet Chaucer died in 1400. In 1643 and 1644 two severe actions took place here between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians.

NEWBURYPORT, *nu'-bre-port*, a city and port of entry of Essex county, Massachusetts, United States, on the south bank of the Merrimack river, near its mouth, 34 miles N.E. of Boston. It occupies an elevated situation, and the principal street is three miles long, and shaded with trees. There are 16 churches, in one of which Whitefield, the famous English preacher, is buried. **Manf.** Extensive of woollen cloth, machinery, hats, and clothing. There are shipbuilding yards. **Pop.** 12,600.

NEWCASTLE, *nu-kas'-sel*, a county of Delaware, United States. **Area**, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 77,716, square miles, about 10,500 being coloured. The capital is Newcastle.

NEWCASTLE, capital of the above state, on the right bank of the Delaware. There is an extensive railway establishment for the manufacture of steam-engines and machinery. **Pop.** 2,800.

NEWCASTLE, capital of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, United States, on the Shenango river, 45 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. **Manf.** Iron and glass. **Pop.** 8,418.

NEWCASTLE, a city and shipping port of New South Wales, and in importance the second in the colony, 75 miles N. of Sydney, at the mouth of the river Hunter. The harbour is commodious, but the entrance is dangerous. Nearly all the produce of the Hunter River district is shipped here, but the great export is coal, of which on an average 1,000,000 tons are shipped annually. The city occupies an elevated site, and there are several large churches, a good court-house, hospital, and lunatic asylum. The hotels, banks, and places of business are well-built and handsome. There are direct lines of steamers to Sydney, and railway communication with several of the northern towns. **Pop.** 8,986. resident; but there are frequently nearly 3,000 seamen in the town.

NEWCASTLE, Duke and Duchess of. (*See* CAVENDISH, WILLIAM AND MARGARET.)

NEWCASTLE, THOMAS PELHAM HALLES, Duke of, British Minister, succeeded his father as Lord Pelham at an early age, and was afterwards created Earl of Clare and Duke of Newcastle. At the age of 30 he was appointed Secretary of State, which office he held for 30 years, succeeding his brother, Mr. Pelham, as prime minister in 1754. He resigned office in 1762, soon after the accession of George III. but in 1765 was Lord Privy Seal in the Rockingham ministry. He was a man of a very low order of ability and of grotesque manners. The only brilliant period of his administration was when the first Pitt was really the ruling power in the cabinet. Smollett and other writers of the day caricatured his fussy incompetence, his twaddling talk and great ignorance, but he had the support of the selfish and equally ignorant king, and the command of a subservient Parliament.

Born 1692; died 1768.

NEWCASTLE, HENRY PELHAM CLINTON, Duke of, a modern British statesman. He was the eldest son of the fourth duke of Newcastle, and after completing his education at Christ Church, Oxford, was chosen as the parliamentary representative of the southern division of Nottinghamshire in 1832. In 1834 he became a lord of the Treasury, and retained the appointment until April of the succeeding year. Between the years 1841—1846 he acted as chief commissioner of Woods and Forests, which post he vacated to assume the functions of chief secretary for Ireland. He lost his seat in the last-named year (his father using his influence against him) for supporting Sir Robert Peel in the repeal of the corn laws. He was, however, returned shortly afterwards by the Falkirk burghs, and remained in the House of Commons until 1851, at which time he succeeded to the dukedom of Newcastle, upon the death of his father. He became secretary of state for the Colonies in 1852, in the Aberdeen administration. Upon the separation of the War business from that of the Colonies, with which it had hitherto been joined, the duke accepted the duties of the former department, but the mismanagement of the army during the first winter in the Crimea, led to his incurring the odium of the nation, before which he was compelled to resign office. Lord Panmure, his successor, stated, however, that the after and more

successful arrangements, emanating from the war-office, were inaugurated by the duke himself. In 1859 he was appointed secretary for the Colonies, and in 1860 he accompanied the Prince of Wales in his travels in Canada and the United States. On his return, he received the Order of the Garter.

Born 1811; **died** 1864.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, a parliamentary and municipal borough, 16 miles N.W. of Stafford. It stands on the east bank of the river Lyme, a branch of the Trent. There are two churches, one with an old tower, several other places of worship, and a handsome town-hall. **Manf.** Silk and cotton goods, paper, sugar, nails, boots and shoes, carriages, and pottery. Around the town, the villages, to a considerable distance, are entirely occupied with the manufacture of porcelain, earthenware, and stoneware, and there are coal mines and iron works in the vicinity. **Pop.** 17,506.—A station on the North Staffordshire railway.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, a Parliamentary and municipal borough, and a county of itself, in Northumberland, of which county it is the most important town. It stands partly on an elevated site, on the left bank of the Tyne, about 10 miles from its mouth, and opposite Gateshead, which is virtually a part of the town. (*See* GATESHEAD.) The river is crossed by five bridges, one a fine swing bridge, completed in 1874. The High Level Railway bridge, one of the most remarkable structures of the kind in the world, was constructed by Robert Stephenson. The length is 1,337 feet and the height of the railway 112 feet above high water mark. There are six cast-iron arches supported on piers of masonry, and beneath the railway are a broad carriage-road and paths for foot-passengers. The old streets near the river are narrow, irregular, and steep, and the buildings on the slope of the hill much crowded together; but, with its progress in wealth and importance, several of the streets have been widened, and a great number erected, especially in the north and west quarters of the town, where are many noble mansions and elegant villas. These newer quarters are judiciously laid out, in fine streets and squares and in a superior style of architecture. St. Nicholas's church, a fine building, chiefly in the Decorated style, remarkable for its spire of admirable symmetry, rises conspicuous above all the other churches in Newcastle. This church is supposed to have been erected in 1359. There are also the churches of All Saints (a handsome structure in the Greek style), St. Andrew's (very old and partly Norman), St. John's, the fine modern church of St. Peter's, St. Thomas's (in the early English style), the magnificent Roman Catholic Cathedral, and numerous other places of worship for various denominations. The new and very fine town-hall, the old guild-hall, the new county-hall, the exchange-buildings, central exchange, central police station, new Postal and Telegraph offices, and two theatres are among the prominent public buildings. There are statues of Earl Grey, and George Stephenson, the former at the head of Grey Street, the finest street in the town. The railway station (a very fine building) is near the centre of the town. The meat market occupies nearly three acres. A Free Library was opened in September, 1880. Armstrong Park, 26 acres in extent, was presented to the town by Sir W. Armstrong in 1878. The remains of the ancient castle stand on an eminence. It was built by Henry II., in the latter part of the 12th century, has been restored, and is now used as a museum. The great tower is about 80 feet high, 62 feet by 54 on the outside, and its walls 14 feet thick. The charitable institutions are the infirmary, the dispensary, a fever hospital, lunatic asylum, for the counties of Durham and Northumberland; and asylums for orphans, and for the blind, deaf, and dumb. Newcastle is well supplied with the means of education, besides being the seat of a literary and philosophical society, a society of antiquaries, the institute of mining engineers, a college of physical science, a college of medicine, and several other learned institutions. Very large corn, hay, and cattle markets are held. The river Tyne, between the sea and Newcastle forms a safe harbour, and has been greatly improved by dredging operations on a large scale, increasing the depth of water on the bar, at low tide to 33 feet. Three large locks have been constructed and the quay formed at an immense expense. The town is the great centre of the northern coal trade, and the great port of shipment, not only of coal, but of iron and steel manufactured in the district. **Manf.** Very extensive. For miles above and below the town, the Tyne is lined with immense establishments. Some of the largest engineering establishments in the country are there, and on the western part of the town, at Elswick, are the great ordnance works of Sir William Armstrong. Iron ship-building is a marked feature of the industry of the Tyne, and the chief manufactures, all on a most extensive scale, may be briefly enumerated as comprising iron, steel, lead in sheet, and pipes, red and white lead, shot; soda, bleaching powder, vitriol and other chemicals; glass, earthenware, fire-bricks, gas retorts, sanitary pipes, cements, and grindstones. **Pop.** 145,228. **Lat.** 54° 58′ N.; **Lon.** 1° 36′ W.—A station on the North-Eastern railway, and reached by the Great Northern, London and North Western, Midland, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and North British railways.

NEWCHURCH, a town of Lancashire, near the sources of the Irwell, 19 miles N. of Manchester. It is a manufacturing town which has rapidly risen into importance. **Manf.** Cottons and woollens. In the neighbourhood are large quarries of freestone. **Pop.** 28,271.—A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

NEWCOME, WILLIAM, *nu'-kom*, a learned English divine, who became successively bishop of Ossory and Waterford, and archbishop of Armagh. He published "The Harmony of the Gospels," "Letter to Dr. Priestley on the Duration of Our Lord's Ministry," "Observations on Our Lord's Conduct," an improved version of the twelve Minor Prophets, another of Ezekiel, a "Review of the Chief Difficulties in the Gospel History relating to Our Lord's Resurrection," and other important works.

Born in Berkshire, 1729; **died** 1800.

NEWCOMEN, THOMAS, *nu'-ko-men*, a locksmith of Dartmouth, who, about 1695, invented the engine which is called after his name, and which was the first in which steam was employed as a motive power. That engine was afterwards perfected by Watt. (*See* WATT.)

Died 1713.

NEWFOUNDLAND, *nu-found'-land*, an island of British North America, and a British Colony, and the most eastern part of North America, on the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is separated from the coast of Labrador on the North by the Strait of Belleisle, which is about 12 miles wide. It is triangular in shape, the angles being marked by Cape Bauld on the north, Cape Race on the south-east, and Cape Ray on the south-west. The coast in some parts, more than 1,000 feet high, has many fine bays, some of great size, with excellent harbours. The

principal are, from south to north, St. John's, St. George's, Fortune, Placentia, St. Mary's, Conception, Trinity, Bonavista, Notre Dame, White, and Hare. The peninsula of Avalon on the south-east, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, is very hilly, and generally the surface of the country is very unequal, covered with hills and mountains, everywhere overgrown with pines, so as to be practicable only in those parts where the inhabitants have cut roads. There are a large number of lakes, of various sizes, occupying together nearly one-third of the total area. The capital is ST. JOHN'S. (*See* JOHN'S, ST.) In winter the cold is excessive, nothing but snow and ice being seen, and the bays and harbours entirely frozen. The soil being ill-adapted to agricultural purposes, kitchen vegetables are the principal crops. Timber is scarce. The plains abound with large herds of Caraboa deer, and there are dogs, bears, foxes, wolves, and beavers.

Rivers.—The principal is the Exploit river, of which the Humber and the Great Rattling are affluents. None of the streams are navigable, and their course is narrow and winding.

Minerals.—Lead, silver, and copper are worked, and there are marble, limestone, slate, and coal.

Fisheries.—There are the "shore," and the "bank" fisheries. The "banks," an enormous submarine plateau, extend in length for nearly 600 miles, and in breadth 200. Cod, salmon, and herring are abundant; the seal fishery is very important; and immense quantities of dried fish and seal skins, seal oil, and cod oil are exported, of the average annual value of £1,600,000.

Area.—40,200 square miles.

Pop.—162,000.

Government.—There are a governor and executive council, with a legislative council of 15 members, nominated by the crown, and an elected house of assembly of 31 members. The form of government was established in 1855.

History.—Newfoundland was discovered by John Cabot in 1497 and about 1300 fisheries were established there by the Portuguese, Spaniards, and French, several hundred vessels being engaged. Sir HumphryGilbert took possession of the island in the name of Queen Elizabeth in 1583, and in 1621 Sir George Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, settled on the peninsula, which he named the province of Avalon. For about a century there were continual disputes between the English and French, but by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, the island was ceded to England. In 1728 a governor was appointed, and in 1809 the adjacent coast of Labrador and the island of Anticosta were included in his jurisdiction.

NEWHAVEN, *nu-hai'-ven*, a fishing-village and watering place of Scotland, 1 mile from Leith, and connected with Edinburgh by the Northern Railway. There are both a stone pier and a chain pier. There are valuable oyster and other fisheries. **Pop.** 2,500.

NEWHAVEN, a seaport of Sussex, at the mouth of the Ouse, 8 miles S.E. of Brighton. It has a good tidal harbour, and there is steam communication with Dieppe, in France. Some ship-building is carried on. **Pop.** 2,000.—A station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

NEWHAVEN, a county of Connecticut, United States. **Area**, 640 square miles. **Pop.** 156,523. The capital is NEWHAVEN.

NEWHAVEN, a seaport and capital of Newhaven county, at the head of a bay of the same name in Long-Island Sound, 65 miles N.E. of New York. It is beautifully situated, on a beautiful plain, sloping to the shore, and enclosed by hills of the Green Mountain range. The central square is open, and is said to be one of the handsomest in the United States, and there is a beautiful public park. There are 22 churches, some of them very fine buildings, a synagogue, a large state house, and Yale College, an extensive range of buildings, with a fine frontage, and possessing a large library, museum, and picture gallery; several other educational establishments, and a state hospital. There is a beautiful cemetery near the town. The harbour is well defended from winds, and is furnished with excellent wharfs. **Manf.** Leather, rope, carriages, clocks, hardware, cutlery, and machinery. **Pop.** 62,900. **Lat.** 41° 18′ N. **Lon.** 72° 56′ W.

NEWMAN, JOHN HENRY, D.D., *nū'-man*, a modern English divine, who was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and, in 1822, was elected fellow of Oriel College, was ordained in 1824, and subsequently became vice-principal of St. Alban's Hall. In 1828 he became vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, in 1833 he assumed a leading position in what was then termed "the Oxford movement;" and, in conjunction with Messrs. Pusey, Keble, and others, commenced the publication of the "Oxford Tracts," which so deeply affected the theological world, and in which an attempt was made to recede from the principles of the English Reformation, and restore the Catholic character of the English Church. The last and 90th number was written by Dr. Newman himself; and after its publication the bishop of Oxford was called upon by the heads of houses in the university to put an end to the series. In 1845 Dr. Newman entered the communion of the Roman Catholic church, was admitted to orders at Rome, and on his return in 1848 established a branch of the oratory of St. Philip Neri, of which he was appointed superior; and in 1852, became rector of the new university established by that religious body in Dublin. He subsequently resigned that office, and settled in Birmingham. Before quitting the Anglican Church he had written many learned theological histories and dissertations, and afterwards published "Development of Christian Doctrine," "Lectures on Catholicism in England," "Apologia pro Vitâ Suâ," (a history of his own religious development); and, besides other works, two works of fiction. He also edited a series of "Lives of the English Saints." He is generally regarded as one of the leading thinkers and ablest writers of the Catholic Church.

Born in London, 1801.

NEWMAN, FRANCIS WILLIAM, brother of the preceding. After completing his education at Worcester College, Oxford, he was chosen fellow of Balliol in 1826, but resigned the office and withdrew from the university, in consequence of objecting to sign the Thirty-nine Articles, in 1830. During the three succeeding years he travelled in the East, and, in 1834 became classical tutor in Bristol College, which he vacated in 1840, to assume the professorship of classics at Manchester New College. In 1846 he was nominated professor of the Latin language and literature in University College, London. As a philologist, he ranks as a highly accomplished and acute writer. In this department of knowledge, his most important works have been "A Grammar of the Berber Language," "The Odes of Horace, translated into unrhymed metres," and the "Iliad" of Homer. His political and theological views, as an advocate of extreme rationalistic opinions, have been expressed in his "Lectures on Political Economy," "The Crimes of the House of Hapsburg against its own Liege Subjects," "The Soul; its Sorrows and its Aspirations," "Phases of Faith," and a "History of the Hebrew Monarchy, from the Administration of Samuel to the Babylonish Captivity." He has likewise contributed a number of political and other articles to the Eclectic, Prospective, and Westminster reviews. Some elementary works have also emanated from him; such as "Difficulties of Ele-

mentary Geometry," "An Introduction to Roman History," "Contrasts of Ancient and Modern History," &c.
Born in London, 1805.

NEWMARKET, *nu-mar'-ket*, a market-town of England, partly in the county of Cambridge, but principally in that of Suffolk, 13 miles N.E. of Cambridge. The town is well-built, and chiefly depends upon its raceground for its support. This course is formed out of an extensive heath, and is the finest in the kingdom. **Pop.** 5,160, one-half of whom are trainers, jockeys, grooms, and stable-keepers.—A station on the Great Eastern railway.

NEWPORT, *nu'-port*, a market-town, river port, and parliamentary and municipal borough, of the Isle of Wight, of which it is the chief town. It stands near the centre of the island, on the banks of the navigable river Medina, which is navigable up to that point. The houses are mostly of brick, and some of them are handsome. In the centre of one of the squares stands St. Thomas's church, built in 1854, on the site of an ancient structure built in the 13th century. It contains a beautiful monument erected by Queen Victoria to the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., who, after the execution of her father, died a prisoner in Carisbrook Castle, and was buried in the church. It has, besides, a town-hall, assembly-rooms, theatre, a free grammar-school, founded by James I., and within which the treaty of Newport was concluded; an ancient guildhall, market-house, public library, literary institutes, and, in the neighbourhood, Parkhurst prison, for juvenile convicts, a house of industry, barracks. **Manf.** Lace. **Pop.** 9,430. A station on the Isle of Wight railway.

NEWPORT, a market town, river port, and Parliamentary (with Monmouth) and municipal borough of Monmouthshire, on the Usk, four miles from the mouth and 24 miles S.W. of Monmouth. The greater portion of the produce of the large collieries and iron and tin works of the neighbourhood is shipped here. There are spacious docks, and about 11,500 vessels enter and clear the port annually. **Manf.** Nails. **Pop.** 35,382. A station on the Great Western and London and North-Western railways, and reached by the Midland lines.

NEWPORT, a market-town of Salop, on the Strine, 16 miles from Shrewsbury. It has a free school and almshouses. In the vicinity are coal and iron mines. **Pop.** 3,000.

NEWPORT, a market-town and port of Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the Nevern, 6 miles from Fishguard. It has the ruins of a castle, and a trade in agricultural produce, slates, coal, and timber. **Pop.** 2,000.

NEWPORT, a county of Rhode Island, United States. **Area**, 136 square miles. **Pop.** 24,180. The capital is NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, a city and port of entry and watering-place of Rhode Island state, United States, on Narraganset Bay, 24 miles S.E. of Providence. There is a good harbour, defended by two forts. The scenery is very attractive, and it is one of the most fashionable maritime resorts in the States. The public buildings include a state house, custom house, the Redwood Library, and several large hotels. **Manf.** Cotton. Eighty sailing and 11 steam vessels belong to the port. **Pop.** 15,693.—A settlement was made here in 1638 by a few adherents of Roger Williams, when he was banished from Massachusetts (*see* WILLIAMS, ROGER), and was formerly the state capital.

NEWPORT, a city of Kentucky, United States, on the Ohio and the Licking rivers, opposite Cincinnati, and Covington, with which it is connected by a suspension-bridge and street railroad. There is a United States arsenal. **Manf.** Iron. **Pop.** 20,433.

NEWPORT, GEORGE, English comparative anatomist and physiologist, whose earliest efforts at acquiring scientific knowledge were made under the most disadvantageous circumstances. He was at length enabled to become apprentice to a surgeon at Sandwich, in Kent, and subsequently concluded his medical education at the University of London. At a later period he produced a number of valuable memoirs, chiefly upon the insect tribes, which were read before the Royal Society, and published in the "Philosophical Transactions." In 1844 he was elected president of the Entomological Society. He was twice awarded the medal of the Royal Society, and was fellow of the Linnæan and Royal societies. His researches upon the respiration, temperature, and the structure of the blood-globules in insects are of the highest value.
Born, 1803; **died**, 1854.

NEWPORT-PAGNELL, *pag'-nel*, a market-town of Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, at its junction with the Ousel, which divides the town into two unequal parts, 50 miles N.W. of London. It has an ancient and spacious church, and several other places of public worship. **Manf.** Lace. There is a good trade in corn, coal, and timber. **Pop.** 3,660. A station on the London and North-Western railway.

NEWRY, *nu'-re*, a river port and parliamentary borough, chiefly in the county of Down, but partly in Armagh, Ireland, on the Newry Water, 38 miles S.W. of Belfast. The town spreads along the side of a steep hill, and was formerly a pass and military post of considerable importance, as well as the seat of an abbey, of which the possessions were very important. Below it lies the river, over which are two handsome stone bridges, one of six arches, and the quays are lined with spacious warehouses. The town is handsomely built. Carlingford Loch, recently improved at a great expense, is the harbour. **Manf.** Linen, yarn, cotton, and cordage, leather, iron, and brass. **Pop.** 14,808. A station on the Great Northern of Ireland railway. This town originated in a monastery founded in 1183, and a castle subsequently erected by De Courcy. It was incorporated as a borough by James I.

NEWTON, *nu'-ton*, a township of Massachusetts, United States, on Charles River, 8 miles W. of Boston. It is divided into two portions, known as Upper and Lower Falls. There are 12 churches, and a Baptist theological seminary. **Manf.** Cotton, hosiery, and paper. **Pop.** 16,995.

NEWTON, the name of six counties in the United States:

ARKANSAS.—**Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 6,120. The capital is Jasper.
GEORGIA.—**Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 13,623, more than 6,000 being coloured. The capital is Covington.
INDIANA.—**Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 8,167. The capital is Kentland.
MISSISSIPPI.—**Area**, 625 square miles. **Pop.** 13,436, about one-third being coloured. The capital is DECATUR.
MISSOURI.—**Area**, 750 square miles. **Pop.** 18,947. The capital is Neosho.
TEXAS.—**Area**, 964 square miles. **Pop.** 4,339. The capital is Newton.

NEWTON, SIR ISAAC, the greatest of English mathematicians and natural philosophers, was descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire.

losing his father in his childhood, his care devolved on his mother, who gave him an excellent education, though she married a second time. In 1654 he was sent to Grantham grammar-school, where, says Brewster, in his life of the philosopher, he made little progress, until one day "the boy who was above him having given him a severe kick in the stomach, from which he suffered great pain, he laboured incessantly till he got above him in the school; and from that time continued to rise until he was the head boy." At the age of 19 he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had the learned Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Isaac Barrow for his tutor. Under that able mathematician, Newton made rapid progress. After going through Euclid's Elements, the most difficult problems in which were very easy and familiar to him, he proceeded to the study of Descartes' Geometry, with Oughtred's Clavis, and Kepler's Optics, in all of which he made marginal notes as he went along; and this always continued to be his method of study. It was in this early course that he invented the method of series and fluxions which he afterwards brought to perfection, though his claim to the discovery was unjustly contested by Leibnitz, who obtained a knowledge of it in 1676 from the author himself. At the age of 22, Mr. Newton took his degree of bachelor of arts; and, about the same time, he applied himself to grinding optic-glasses for telescopes; and, having procured a glass prism, in order to try the phenomena of colours lately discovered by Grimaldi, the result of his observations was his new theory of light and colours. On the breaking out of the plague in 1665, he retired to Woolsthorpe, his native place, where, secluded from conversation and books, his active and penetrating mind conceived that hint which gave rise to his celebrated system of the universe. There is a story, not very authentic, perhaps, that he was sitting alone in his garden, when some apples falling from a tree led his thoughts to the subject of gravity; and, reflecting on the power of that principle, he began to consider, that, as it is not diminished at the remotest distance from the centre of the earth, it may be extended as far as the moon, and to all the planetary bodies. This subject he afterwards resumed on the occasion of the great comet in 1680; and in 1685 the important principle which forms the foundation of the Newtonian philosophy was first published in a treatise, "De Motu Corporum," and in 1687, in a larger work, "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica." On the author's return to the university in 1667, he was chosen fellow of his college, and took his degree of master of arts. Two years afterwards he succeeded Dr. Barrow in the mathematical professorship, on which occasion he read a course of optical lectures in Latin. These he had not finished in 1671, when he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, to which learned body he communicated his theory of light and colours, which was followed by his account of a new telescope invented by him, and other interesting papers. The second telescope "made with his own hands" is still preserved in the library of the Royal Society. When the privileges of the University of Cambridge were attacked by James II., Newton was appointed to appear as one of her delegates in the High Commission court, where he pleaded with so much ability, that the king thought proper to stop his proceedings. He was next chosen to represent his university in parliament, in which he sat till it was dissolved, in 1690, and was again elected in 1701. In 1696 he was made warden of the Mint, and three years afterwards master of that office; which place he discharged with the greatest honour till his death. On his last promotion, he nominated Mr. Whiston to fill his chair at Cambridge, with all the profits of the place, and resigned it entirely to him in 1703. The same year he was chosen president of the Royal Society, which office he retained during twenty-five years. He was also a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, having been chosen in 1699. In 1704 he published his treatise of the "Reflections, Refractions, Inflections, and Colours of Light," which was afterwards translated into several languages, and went through many editions. The year before Queen Anne had conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In the succeeding reign, he was very often at court, and the princess of Wales, afterwards Queen Caroline, frequently conversed with him on philosophical questions. About 1718 he communicated to her royal highness the outlines of his treatise on Ancient Chronology, with which she was so pleased, that she never would part with it. A surreptitious copy of it was, however, obtained and carried to France by the Abbé Conti, who translated and printed it, with observations. On this, Sir Isaac published a paper on the subject in the "Philosophical Transactions," and the work at length in English, in 4to. After enjoying an uncommon share of health, owing to his activity and temperance, till he was fourscore years old, this great man began to be afflicted with a disorder of the bladder. The last twenty days of his life were attended with much pain; yet, amidst the severest agonies, he never cried out, or expressed the slightest impatience. After his death, he lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, the lord chancellor, the dukes of Montrose and Roxburgh, and three earls, bearing the pall. A stately monument was erected over his remains, at the entrance to the choir. Sir Isaac was of a middling stature, and his countenance was pleasing and venerable. He was of a very meek disposition, and a great lover of peace: to his other great qualities, he added a serious and devout reverence of religion. His favourite study was the Bible, the prophecies of which he illustrated by his researches. He conformed to the Church of England, but he lived in friendship with good men of all communions, and he was an enemy to every kind of persecution. He was never married, and, perhaps, had never time to think of it, being constantly immersed in the profoundest studies, and not being willing to have them broken by domestic concerns. Dr. Pemberton states of him, "that neither his age nor his universal reputation had rendered him stiff in opinion or in any degree elated;" and, shortly before his death, the great philosopher spoke of his sublime efforts in the following humble manner:—"I know not what I may appear to the world; but, to myself, I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble, or a prettier shell, than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me." Upon the mantelpiece of the room in which Newton was born, at Woolsthorpe, is placed a marble tablet commemorative of the fact; beneath which are Pope's lines:—

"Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night:
God said, 'Let Newton be!' and all was light."

There are statues of him at Trinity College, Cambridge, and at Grantham.

Born at Woolsthorpe, near Grantham, 1642; died at Kensington, 1727.

NEWTON, THOMAS, an English divine, and physician, was educated first at Oxford and afterwards at Cambridge. He taught a school at Macclesfield, and practised physic; after which he obtained the living of Ilford, in Essex. He wrote "The History of the Saracens," "Approved

Medicines and Cordial Receipts," "Directions for the Health of Magistrates and Students," "Herbal of the Bible," &c.

Born in Cheshire, 1543; **died** 1607.

NEWTON, THOMAS, an eminent English prelate. His education was commenced at Westminster school, whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. After entering into orders, he became curate of St. George's, Hanover Square. In 1749 he published an edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost," with notes selected from various authors, and many of his own. He also prefixed a curious and well-written life of the author. In 1756 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king; and in 1761 was appointed bishop of Bristol. His principal work is a course of "Dissertations on the Prophecies."

Born at Lichfield, 1704; **died** 1782.

NEWTON-ABBOT, a market town of Devonshire, on the Lemon, 15 miles S.W. of Exeter. The part of the town on the left side of the stream is known as Newton-Bushel. **Pop.** 14,233.—A station on the Great Western railway.—It was here that William of Orange, after landing at Torbay, in 1688, made his first public declaration.

NEWTON-LIMAVADY, *lim-a-va'-de,* a market town of Londonderry, Ireland, 16 miles N.E. of the town of Londonderry. There are a Protestant church and other places of worship, and a town hall. It is an important centre of the flax trade. **Pop.** 2,920.

NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD, a market town of Lancashire, 15 miles W. of Manchester, the place of election for South Lancashire. Newton Mere is a beautiful lake in the town. **Manf.** Cotton, iron, glass, paper, sugar, oil, tiles, bricks, and earthenware. There are two horse and cattle fairs held annually. **Pop.** 10,580.—A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

NEWTON-STEWART, a town of Scotland, in Wigtounshire, on the right bank of the Cree, 7 miles N.W. of Wigtoun. It has a large Gothic church and several other places of worship. **Manf.** Leather, woollens and cotton. There are lead mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 2,900.

NEWTON-UPON-AYR. (*See* AYR.)

NEWTOWN, a town of Montgomeryshire, North Wales, on the right bank of the Severn, 8 miles S.W. of Montgomery. **Manf.** Flannels, for which there are 40 factories. **Pop.** 7,170.—A station on the Cambrian Railway.

NEWTOWNARDS, a market town of Ireland, in the county of Down, at the northern extremity of Lough Strangford, 12 miles E. of Belfast. There are a Protestant church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and several places of worship for Presbyterians. **Manf.** Muslin and flax. **Pop.** 8,676.—A station on the Belfast and County Down Railway.

NEW-YEAR'S ISLANDS, in the S. Pacific Ocean, on the north coast of Staten Land. **Lat.** 54° 41′ S. **Lon.** 64° 28′ W.

NEY, MICHAEL, *nai,* marshal of France, prince of the Moskwa, and duke of Elchingen. In his 13th year he was placed with a notary; but this occupation being little in accordance with his adventurous and energetic disposition, he, in 1787, enlisted in a regiment of hussars. His courage and activity were so conspicuous, that, in seven years, he rose to a captaincy. Attracting the notice of General Kleber, by whom he was surnamed "the Indefatigable," he was created adjutant-general. In 1796 he displayed signal valour at the battles of Altenkirchen, Montabour, and Dierdorf, at which last he was taken prisoner. Upon being exchanged, he was appointed to the army of the Rhine: while serving with which, he, with only a handful of cavalry, took 2,000 prisoners, and made himself master of the town of Mannheim. For that gallant affair he was created general of brigade; and, throughout the campaign, his brilliant courage was only surpassed by his humane treatment of the French emigrants who fell into his hands, and whom he contrived to put beyond the power of the Directory, who sought their lives. Under General Moreau, he fought at Worms, Frankenthal, Mannheim, and Iller; and to his unyielding bravery was due in great part the victory achieved at Hohenlinden. After the peace of Luneville, he went to Paris, where Napoleon gave him a cordial reception, and, in order to attach him to his cause, brought about a marriage between him and Mademoiselle Augnié, the friend of Hortense Beauharnais, and appointed him inspector-general of cavalry. He went to Switzerland in 1803 as minister plenipotentiary of the French republic. Upon his return he was nominated to the command of the army encamped near Boulogne, and raised to the dignity of marshal of France. In 1805 he commanded the eighth corps of the army in Germany, and stormed the village of Elchingen, where the Austrians lost 1,500 killed and wounded, and 2,000 prisoners. It was in commemoration of this brilliant deed, that Napoleon, who was witness of it, subsequently created Ney duke of Elchingen. He signalised himself still further in the subsequent Prussian campaign. He caused Erfurt to capitulate; took Magdeburg, with 23,000 prisoners and 800 pieces of artillery. At Deppen he destroyed a whole Prussian corps, cut off the retreat of the Russians at Königsberg, and defeated the left wing of the enemy at Friedland. In Spain he was placed under Massena; and it was to his persevering skill that the capture of Ciudad-Rodrigo and Almeida was due. Although he greatly assisted Massena in his retreat from the lines of Torres Vedras, the latter and himself became engaged in serious disputes, which led to the recall of Ney. When the grand army set out for Russia, in 1812, Ney was placed in command of the third corps. In that disastrous expedition, he is stated to have urged Napoleon to winter at Smolensk; but, although his counsel remained unheeded by the emperor, he won from him the surname "Bravest of the Brave," by his intrepidity upon every occasion, especially at Moskwa, for which he received the title of prince. During the terrible retreat that ensued, Ney performed prodigies of valour. When Napoleon's star had begun to decline, Ney's courage and ability remained as fresh as before. He was at Bautzen, Lutzen, and Dresden, helping in all to bring victory to the French standard; but at Dennewitz he was defeated by Bernadotte. Upon the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, Ney retired to his country seat, from which he was summoned to Paris to assume the command of the eighth military division. When he had reached Paris, he learned for the first time that he was called upon to oppose his old master, who had returned from Elba, and was advancing towards the capital. Instead of capturing, he went over to Napoleon, and his example was followed by almost his whole army. At Waterloo he displayed astonishing bravery: five horses were shot under him; but on foot, his dress torn with balls, he headed the columns of the Guard, and urged them to the charge. All was unavailing, however, and, in the retreat, he was

one of the last to quit the disastrous field. After the fall of the emperor, he repaired to Paris, where he was soon afterwards proscribed as a traitor to France. Fouché provided him with a passport, by means of which he was enabled to gain the frontiers in safety; but, unhappily turning back for some slight cause, he was arrested, brought to trial, and condemned to death. The garden of the Luxembourg was chosen for the place of execution, and there the brave soldier calmly met his death;—there, "he who had fought five hundred battles for France—not one against her, was shot as a traitor."

Born at Sarre-Louis, Lorraine, 1769; **died**, 1815.

NEYRIZ, *naï-riz*, a town of Persia, province of Fars, 7 miles E. of Lake Bakhtegan. It occupies a large space, most of the houses having gardens. **Pop.** 6,000.

NEZ PERCÉ, *naï-pair-sai*, a county of Idaho Territory, United States. **Area**, 7,350 square miles. **Pop.** 2,000, more than one-third being Chinese. The capital is Lewiston.

NGAMI, LAKE, *nya'-me*, a lake in Africa, discovered by Dr. Livingstone in 1849. It is a shallow, weedy lagoon, and the size varies according to the season. **Lat.** 20°—21° S. **Lon.** 22° 10′—23° 30′ E. (*See* AFRICA.)

NGAN-HOEI, or GAN-HIVUY, *ngan-ho'-i*, an inland province of China, with an even surface, and traversed by the Yang-tse-Kiang, and Hoai-ho, with their tributaries. It produces green tea, and is rich in minerals. The capital is NGAN-KIANG-FOO. **Area** 48,460 square miles. **Pop.** 34,300,000. **Lat.** 29°—34° N. **Lon.** 113°—119° E.

NHATRANG, *na-trang'*, capital of a province of Aram, near the mouth of a river of the same name. There is a harbour for small vessels, defended by a fort, and a coasting trade is carried on. **Lat.** 12° 20′ N. **Lon.** 109° 10′ E.

NIAGARA, *ni-ag'-a-ra*, a river of North America, which issues from Lake Erie, and flows northwards into Lake Ontario, and forming part of the boundary between the United States and Canada. It has a course of 36 miles, and a fall in that distance of 334 feet. It is about three-quarters of a mile wide at its point of issue from Lake Erie, but widens considerably, and has many islands, the largest of which, Grand Island, is 12 miles long, and from 2 to 7 broad. Beyond this isle the stream narrows considerably, and there are dangerous rapids, the descent being about 60 feet in a mile and a half, where the entire body of water is precipitated over the famous Falls of Niagara. At this point the waters are divided by Goat Island into two distinct cataracts. The most stupendous of these is that on the north-west or Canadian side of the river, and is commonly called the Great or Horseshoe Fall, from the resemblance to the shape of a horse-shoe which it once bore, but which has been considerably altered by the wearing away of the rock. The height of this fall is estimated at 154 feet, and it is 2,000 feet across. The fall on the American side is 660 feet in breadth and 163 in depth. It has been estimated that these falls discharge 100,000,000 tons of water per hour. Below the Falls the channel of the river is three-quarters of a mile wide, and about a mile and a half below, is crossed by a railway suspension bridge, 821 feet long, 40 broad, and 245 feet above the surface of the water. This bridge, which has a carriage and footway below the railway, was constructed in 1855, and much nearer the falls is another suspension bridge 190 feet above the river, and 1,268 feet long, built in 1869.

NIAGARA, capital of Lincoln county, province of Ontario, dominion of Canada, on the mouth of the Niagara river, 36 miles from Toronto. It was destroyed by the American General, M'Clure, in 1813, but afterwards rebuilt. **Pop.** 3,000.

NIAGARA, a county of New York, United States. **Area**, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 54,173. The capital is Lockport.

NIAGARA, a town of the above county, including the two villages of Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge (formerly Niagara City), on the right bank of the Niagara river, near the Falls. **Manf.** Woollens. **Pop.** 5,500.

NIAMREI, *ni-am'-re*, a town of Western Africa, 25 miles S.E. of the mouth of the Senegal. It is a busy place. **Pop.** 3,500.

NIAS, or NEAS ISLE, *ne'-as*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, belonging to the Netherlands, off the west coast of Sumatra, from which it is separated by a strait 60 miles broad. It is fertile; producing large quantities of rice, tobacco, sugar, cocoa-nuts, bananas and pepper. Mountain chains run from east to west, the coast is steep in some parts, and there are coral reefs. **Area**, 1,575 square miles. **Pop.** About 170,000 of the Malay race. **Lat.** 19°—1° 35′ N. **Lon.** 97°—98° E.

NIBBY, ANTONIO, *nib'-bi*, Roman archæologist, who first became known by a translation of Pausanius, with antiquarian and critical notes. In 1820 he was appointed professor of archæology in the University of Rome. His works on Roman archæology are numerous and valuable.

Born, 1792; **died**, 1839.

NICÆA, or NICE, *ni-se'-a*, an ancient city of Bythinia, in Asia Minor. (*See* ASIA MINOR.) It was built on the site of an older town, 316 B.C., and was a handsome place, of great importance under the Roman and Byzantine empires. It is famous in ecclesiastical history for the two councils held there—the first, in the year 325, at which the Nicene Creed was adopted—and the second in 787.

NICANDER, *ni-kan'-der*, a Greek poet, physician, and grammarian. He was a voluminous writer; but only two of his works have come down to us. He is supposed to have been born at Claros, a town of Colophis.

Lived in the 2nd century B.C.

NICANDER, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, a modern Swedish poet, who commenced his literary career in 1820, with the production of "The Runic Sword; or, the First Knight." In 1827 he visited Italy, and upon his return published "Recollections of the South," a prose work, but interspersed with some poems of great beauty and pathos.

Born at Stregnäs, 1799; **died** 1839.

NICANDRO, ST., *ne-kan'-dro*, a town of Naples, in the province of Foggia, 24 miles from Manfredonia. **Pop.** 8,000.

NICARAGUA, *nik-a-rag'-u-a*, a republic of Central America, bounded N. by Honduras, S. by Costa Rica, E. by the Pacific, and W. by the Caribbean Sea. There are two ranges of mountains, the eastern being a part of the great Cordillera range, with branches towards the Caribbean Sea. The western range, running nearly parallel to the Pacific coast line, is volcanic and in some parts of considerable elevation. Between these ranges is an extensive depression in which are the lakes of Nicaragua and Managua. The eastern coast is known as the MOSQUITO COAST. There are large forests, chiefly of mahogany, cedar, log-

wood, brazil and other valuable timber, and extensive pastures, on which vast herds of cattle are fed. The soil is fertile. The chief cultivated products are cotton, coffee, maize, rice, tobacco, indigo, cocoa, and nearly all the fruits of the tropics are abundant. Sarsaparilla, ginger, gum-arabic, aloes, and other vegetable products are largely exported.

Rivers.—The Segovia, or Rio Coco, forming part of the boundary between the republic and Honduras; the Blewfields river, or Escondido, and the San Juan, all flowing into the Caribbean Sea.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, copper, iron, and lead.

Area.—49,500 square miles.

Pop.—About 350,000, including about 25,000 of European birth or descent, and 10,000 negroes. The remainder, forming the great majority, are Indians, and mixed races.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 5 departments, Rivas, Granada, Leon, Segovia, and Matagalpa. The chief towns are MANAGUA, the capital; LEON, the old capital; CHINANDEGA, GRANADA, and NICARAGUA.

Government.—The constitution of the republic was proclaimed on August 19, 1858. It vests the legislative power in a congress of two houses, the upper called the senate, comprising 14 members, and the lower, called the house of representatives, 18 members. Both branches of the legislature are elected by universal suffrage, the members of the house of representatives for the term of four, and those of the senate for the term of six years. The executive power is with a president elected for four years. The president exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of four members, presiding over the departments of finance, of foreign affairs, of public instruction, and of war and marine.

History.—This part of Central America was discovered by the Spanish explorers in 1521, and conquered by the governor of Panama in 1522. In 1821, the inhabitants separated from Spain, after a sanguinary struggle, and became a state of the republic of Central America, and an independent state in 1839.

NICARAGUA, a town of the above State, near the west bank of Lake Nicaragua, in the midst of a fertile district. **Pop.** 8,500.

NICARAGUA, or **COCIBOLCA**, a lake of fresh water in the above republic. *It is 110 miles long, with an average breadth of 40, and is navigable for the largest vessels, and is of immense depth.* Its surface is about 1,130 feet above the level of the Pacific. The scenery around the lake is very beautiful, and there are numerous groups of islands, on some of which are extensive ruins and huge stone idols, and many of the smaller islands are volcanic. **Lat.** 11°—12° 12′ N. **Lon.** 84°—86° W.

NICASTRO, *ne-kas'-tro*, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, near the coast, and 24 miles S. of Cosenza. It is the see of a bishop. There are hot springs in the vicinity. The town suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1638. **Pop.** 13,935.

NICCOLA PISANO, or **DI PISA**, *nik'-ko-la*, Italian sculptor and architect, of Pisan birth, whose statues were characterized by all the vigour and grace of the antique, while, as an architect, he rivalled the greatest masters of his country. The most elaborate works which still attest his great ability are the beautiful pulpit of the baptistery of Pisa, adorned with bas-reliefs; the shrine of St. Dominic of Bologna, which has six large bas-reliefs; and the pulpit of the cathedral of Siena. His son Giovanni and his pupil Andreas both attained celebrity as sculptors.

Died 1276.

NICCOLINI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, *nik'-ko-le'-ne*, Italian dramatist and poet, member of a noble, but poor family. He early exhibited great poetical ability, and at the age of 25 was crowned by the Crusca Academy. He was afterwards appointed secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts of the Napoleonic kingdom of Etruria, but resigned when it was incorporated with the grand duchy of Tuscany. In 1805 he was appointed librarian of the Pitti Palace of Florence, but court life was disagreeable to him, and he resigned. He afterwards came into possession of property, which enabled him to devote himself to literature. In 1819 he published "Nabuco," representing the pope and other living characters; in 1827, "Antonio Foscarini;" and in 1844 his finest work, "Arnoldo da Brescia," appeared anonymously. Niccolini ranks among the very first of modern Italian poets.

Born near Pisa, 1785; **died** at Florence, 1861.

NICE, or **NIZZA**, *neece, neet'-za*, a town of France, capital of the department Alpes Maritimes, is situate at the mouth of the small river Paglione, on the Mediterranean, 100 miles S.W. of Turin. The old town, on the left bank of the river, is a narrow crowded district, communicating by two bridges with the new town, or Quartier de la Croix de Marbre (from a marble cross, commemorating the reconciliation of Charles V. and Francis I.), known as the English town, from the number of English residents. There is a third portion, the Port, separated from the old town by the Castle Hill, and chiefly occupied by a seafaring population. The Castle Hill is a limestone rock, 800 feet high, the summit formerly occupied by a strong castle, some ruins of which exist, but now laid out as a promenade and gardens, commanding a splendid view. In the new town there are four quays, with handsome shops, and a noble square, the Jardin Publique. The principal public buildings are in the Corso, and adjacent streets, and include an English Episcopalian and Presbyterian church, library, and reading-room. The Promenade des Anglais extends for a mile along the shore, with elegant villas and hotels. In the old town there is a good public promenade, the Terrace, overlooking the sea. In the most sheltered part of the town is the Quartier Carabecel, resorted to by invalids. *The harbour admits vessels of considerable size, but is difficult of entrance. In the winter and spring the climate is generally delightful, but there are occasionally very cold winds, known as the "mistral."* **Pop.** 66,270. **Lat.** 43° 42′ N. **Lon.** 7° 17′ E. —This town, on the site of the ancient Ligurian Nicea, came into the possession of the dukes of Savoy in 1388, and remained a portion of the dominions until ceded to France in 1860.

NICEPHORUS, CALLISTUS XANTHOPULUS, *ni-sef'-o-rus*, a Greek historian, who, among other works, produced an "Ecclesiastical History," in twenty-three books, the date of which commences with the year 610.

Lived in the 14th century.

NICEPHORUS, patriarch of Constantinople, who opposed the emperor Leo's decree against images, and wrote in Greek an abridged history of Constantinople. He was chosen patriarch in 806, and deposed in 815.

Born 758; **died** 828.

NICEPHORUS GREGORAS, Byzantine historian and chronologist. He published a computation of the time of Easter. Having involved himself in theological disputes, he was persecuted.

Born 1295; **died** 1359.

NICEPHORUS I., emperor of Constantinople, was at first chancellor of the empire, but usurped the throne in 802, from the empress Irene, whom he banished to the isle of Mitylene. The beginning of his reign was marked by wisdom

and clemency; but afterwards he committed such cruelties, that his subjects revolted, and proclaimed Bardanes, surnamed the Turk, emperor. Bardanes was defeated, however, and sent to a monastery, where he was deprived of his eyes. The Bulgarians having invaded the empire, and ravaged Thrace, Nicephorus marched against them; but was vanquished and slain.

Died 811.

NICEPHORUS II. (PHOCAS), a general under the Emperor Constantine VII. He gained several great victories, and his character was so popular, that he was raised to the imperial throne in 963. He married the widow of his predecessor, Romanus II., and drove the Saracens out of a great part of Asia. He was assassinated by John Zimisces and other conspirators.

Died 969.

NICEPHORUS III. (BOTONIATES), a brave general, on the death of Michael VII. was invested with the purple by the army in 1078. He was deprived of this dignity in 1081, by his general Alexis Comnenus, who sent him to a convent, where he became a monk.

Died 1081.

NICERON, JOHN PETER, *nis'-e-rawng*, an eminent French biographer. He entered the religious order of the Barnabites, and became a celebrated preacher. He was also successively professor of philosophy and theology, and librarian to his society. His works are "Memoirs of Men illustrious in the Republic of Letters, with an Account of their Works," a translation of Dr. Hancock's treatise on the "Virtues of Common Water," "The Conversion of England to Christianity."

Born at Paris, 1685; died 1738.

NICETAS, ACOMINATUS, *ni-se'-tus*, a Byzantine historian, who wrote the Annals of the Byzantine empire, in twenty-one books. He was employed in various posts at the court of Constantinople, until the year 1204, when he retired to Nicæa.

Died 1216.

NICHOLAS, *nik'-o-las*, a county of Kentucky, United States. Area, 300 square miles. Pop. 11,869 about 1,300 being coloured. The capital is Carlisle.

NICHOLAS, a county of West Virginia, United States. Area, 880 square miles. Pop. 7,223. The capital is Summerville.

NICHOLAS, ST., one of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic, between Santiago and St. Lucia. It is very irregular in shape, and generally elevated, having two remarkable peaks, one of a conical shape, the Peak of Trade, in the centre of the island, and Monte Gordo, at the western end. The principal bay, Grand, or St. George's, is on the western side. Pop. 6,000. Lat. 16° 42′ N. Lon. 24° 20′ W.

NICHOLAS I. (THE GREAT), Pope, member of a noble Roman family, was elected in succession to Benedict III., in 858. He excommunicated Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, whose schism led to the separation of the Roman and Byzantine churches.

Died at Rome, 868.

NICHOLAS II. (GERARD of Burgundy), who became archbishop of Florence, and succeeded Stephen IX. in 1058. He was opposed by a rival, who styled himself Benedict X.; but being disavowed by the council of Satri, the latter was obliged to forego his claim to the papal chair.

Died 1061.

NICHOLAS III. (GIOVANNI GAETANO ORSINI), was of a noble Italian family, and elected pope in succession to John XXI., in 1277. He obtained from the emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg large grants of Italian territory; among the rest, the exarchate of Ravenna. He dispatched a number of missions to heathen countries, and deprived Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, of the dignity of a senator of Rome.

Died 1280.

NICHOLAS IV. (ASCOLI) was elected to the papal chair upon the death of Honorius IV., in 1288. He excommunicated James of Aragon and his followers in the island of Sicily, and advanced the claims of Charles II. of Anjou to that kingdom. He likewise endeavoured to excite a new crusade, but without success. This disappointment hastened his death.

Died 1292.

NICHOLAS V. (TOMMASO PARANTUCELLI, of Sarzana), cardinal bishop of Bologna, became pope after Eugenius IV., in 1417. He restored peace to the Romish and Western churches, and caused the sovereigns and states of Italy to forget their feuds. He collected books and manuscripts, and ordered translations to be made of the Greek classics. The Vatican library was also founded by him, and he embellished Rome with numerous fine edifices. He was an enlightened and distinguished pope.

Died 1455.

NICHOLAS I., or NIKOLAI PAULOVITCH, emperor of Russia, was the third son of the emperor Paul I. by his second wife, Sophie Dorothea, daughter of Frederick Eugene, duke of Würtemberg. His father having been assassinated while Nicholas was only in his fifth year, his education devolved upon his mother, who caused him to be most carefully instructed in letters, the sciences, and the arts. He was taught to speak the French and German languages with as much fluency as his native Russian; while in the theory of the arts of war, for the study of which he evinced great aptitude from his earliest years, his progress was rapid and brilliant. In 1816 he travelled, visiting England, and making a tour through the Russian provinces. In July 1817 he married the Princess Frederica-Louisa, eldest daughter of Frederick William III. of Prussia. He ascended the throne of Russia in 1825, after the death of his eldest brother Alexander, who had no issue. Constantine, the next brother, was the legitimate heir; but he had renounced his claim two years previously. Before becoming emperor, Nicholas had, however, to repress a formidable insurrection, fomented by powerful members of the military and nobility. During that critical period, Nicholas displayed a fearless and energetic character, which rapidly awed the insurrectionists, many of whom were shot down, or subsequently executed, or banished to Siberia. Shortly after his coronation, he sent his troops against the Shah of Persia, whose army was defeated in several engagements by marshal Paskiewitch. The Shah was compelled to sign the treaty of Turkmanshai, by which the provinces of Erivan and Nakhichevan were ceded to Russia, an additional indemnity of about three millions sterling being exacted from him. Nicholas also joined with England and France in aiding the Greeks to achieve their independence, and the Russian fleet co-operated with those of the two first-named powers in annihilating the Turkish flotilla at Navarino. In 1828 war broke out between Russia and Turkey, and the treaty of Adrianople was concluded, which gave to Russia, besides

large tracts of territory in Asia, the right to trade in all parts of Turkey and upon the Danube, and the free passage of the Dardanelles. In virtue of this concession, Nicholas likewise became the protector of the Danubian principalities. In 1830 he displayed considerable hostility towards the revolution that had brought about a change of dynasty in France; and in the same year an insurrection burst forth in Poland, which was not repressed until after a terrible struggle of ten months. The brave but unsuccessful Poles were treated with the utmost rigour; many were sent to Siberia or the army of the Caucasus; the universities were suppressed, the libraries and other great establishments were transferred to St. Petersburg; and finally, in 1832, the kingdom of Poland became extinct. In 1839 a formal declaration of war was made against the Circassians, with whom the Russians had long been engaged in a desultory warfare. This struggle was vigorously maintained by the emperor throughout his whole life, but it remained for his successor Alexander to thoroughly subdue the brave mountaineers. In the same year he despatched an unsuccessful expedition to Central Asia, for the conquest of Khiva. Nicholas visited England for the second time in 1844, and was cordially received by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. During the Hungarian insurrection of 1849, the troops of Nicholas enabled Austria to triumph over her revolted subjects, and to complete the subjugation of Hungary. In 1853 he dispatched prince Menschikoff to Constantinople, to exact from the Porte a treaty whereby Russia might be permitted to interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey, and secure to herself the prerogative of protecting the Greek subjects of the Ottoman empire. The result of prince Menschikoff's mission was the Crimean war, the repeated defeats of the Russians by the allies hastening the death of the emperor, who suffered from atrophy of the lungs, and succumbed, whilst busily engaged in preparing renewed efforts against the allies. The emperor Nicholas was a man of abstemious habits and prodigious industry; his energetic character enabled him to assume the position of defender of order and legitimacy throughout the continent of Europe. His dignified manners and majestic stature made him very popular with his subjects. Order and legitimacy signified to him, however, a total repression of national liberty. With respect to his own country, he was professedly despotic.

Born at St. Petersburg, 1796; **died** at the same city, 1855.

NICHOLS, JOHN, *nik'-ols*, a learned antiquary and preacher, who early in life was placed in the office of William Bowyer, "the last of the learned printers." He was afterwards manager and partner of that printing-office; and at Bowyer's death, in 1777, the establishment fell into his hands. Nichols was author, or editor and printer, of a very large number of learned works. The most important of these were, "Biographical and Literary Anecdotes of William Bowyer, F.S.A.," "Illustrations of Literary History," "History of the County of Leicester," "The Progresses and Processions of Queen Elizabeth," and "Illustrations of the Manners and Expenses of Ancient Times." From the year 1778 until his death, he conducted the "Gentleman's Magazine."

Born at Islington, 1745; **died** 1826.

NICHOLS, JOHN GOUGH, a modern English antiquary, grandson of the preceding, and also a printer. His first important work was produced in 1829, with the title, "Facsimiles of Autographs, with Biographical Memoirs of Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Persons." His later productions included, among others, "The Chronicle of Queen Jane," a translation from Erasmus's "Pilgrimage to St. Mary of Walsingham," and "The Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London." During many years he was at the head of the "Gentleman's Magazine," but vacated the post in 1856. Subsequently, however, he contributed to the pages of that periodical "The Autobiography of Sylvanus Urban, Esq.," which contained much interesting matter relative to the early writers and affairs of that magazine.

Born in London, 1806; **died** 1873.

NICHOLSON, JOHN, distinguished British general in India, was the son of a Dublin physician, and at the age of 16 went as a cadet to Calcutta. He served at Afghanistan, and was imprisoned at Ghiznee. He afterwards took part in the campaign of the Sutlej, in the Sikh war of 1845, on the termination of which he was appointed assistant to the resident at Lahore. He greatly distinguished himself in repressing the Sikh rebellion of 1848, and was afterwards a deputy commissioner in the Punjab. On the outbreak of the great mutiny he greatly assisted to save the Punjab, and assisted in the siege of Delhi, but was killed in the assault. He was a most energetic and able soldier, and a fine-natured religious man.

Born at Dublin, 1821; **died** 1857.

NICHOLSON, PORT. (*See* WELLINGTON.)

NICIAS, *nish'-i-us*, Athenian commander and statesman, who, by his merit, rose to the highest offices in his country. He belonged to the aristocratic party, and was an opponent of Cleon, the demagogic leader. He signalised himself in the war of the Peloponnesus, which he had the honour of concluding. Afterwards he was appointed to command, with Eurymedon and Demosthenes, against Sicily. These three generals laid siege to Syracuse for three years; but, finding it impregnable, they were about to retire, when they were attacked by the Syracusans, and Nicias and Demosthenes, with a great part of their troops, made prisoners. Nicias was put to death by the Syracusans.

Died 413.

NICIAS, physician to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. He made an offer to Fabricius, the Roman consul, of poisoning his master for a sum of money, B.C. 280. Fabricius disdained the proposal, and acquainted Pyrrhus with his treachery. Thereupon Pyrrhus is stated to have exclaimed, "This is that Fabricius whom it is harder to turn aside from justice and honour than to divert the sun from its course." Nicias is said to have been put to death, and his skin used for covering the seat of a chair.

Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

NICIAS, a celebrated Grecian painter, who was contemporary with Apelles. His greatest picture was that which illustrated the passage in Homer's "Odyssey," where Ulysses invokes the shades of the departed. Ptolemy I., king of Egypt, offered Nicias sixty talents (about £15,000) for the picture, but the painter preferred to present it to his native city of Athens. One of his pictures was taken to Rome by Augustus, in whose temple it was afterwards fixed. He is likewise stated to have painted some of the statues of Praxiteles.

Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

NICKOLAI, *nik'-o-lai*, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 51 miles S.E. of Oppeln. **Pop.** 3,300.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, *nik'-o-bar*, the name of a group situate in the Bay of Bengal, and forming, with the Andamans, the extension of the great

volcanic band of Sumatra and Java. They consist of two groups, divided by Sombrero Channel, 36 miles broad. The southern group consists of Great and Little Nicobar, respectively 30 miles long and 12 broad, and 14 miles long and 6 broad, and some little islets, and a northern group. They are all fringed by coral reefs, but there are some good harbours. The names of the principal are Carnicobar, Teressa, Chowry, Bomboocha, Katchull, Carmorta, Noncowry, Tonlongar, Sambelong, and Nicobar, or Great Sambelong. In the southern group are dense forests of valuable timber. These islands are almost all inhabited, are very fertile, and yield large quantities of sugar, and various kinds of fruits. They are, however, exposed to frequent hurricanes, and are deemed unhealthy. **Pop.** about 6,500, of the Malay type. **Lat.** 6° 40′—9° 20′ N. **Lon.** 93° 94′ E.

NICODEMUS, *nik'-o-de'-mus*, a Jewish senator, of the sect of Pharisees, who visited our Saviour by night, and afterwards became his disciple, though secretly; and when Jesus Christ was crucified, he avowed himself, and, together with Joseph of Arimathea, paid the last duties of regard to his master. The Jews, it is said, intended to have put him to death, but were hindered by his relation Gamaliel: they, however, deposed and excommunicated him. There is a pretended gospel under the name of Nicodemus; but it is full of errors, and was composed by the Manichæans.

NICOLAI, CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH, *nik'-o-lai*, a learned German bookseller, who taught himself Greek, Latin, and English, and, in the 18th century, established several critical journals at Berlin, being the associate of Lessing and Moses Mendelssohn. He wrote many philosophical, critical, and satirical works, which led to his being attacked by Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Fichte, and Lavater.

Born at Berlin, 1733; **died** 1811.

NICOLAI, NICHOLAS DE, an old French geographer and valet-de-chambre to Henry II. of France. During sixteen years he travelled over Europe and the East, and wrote a curious account of his wanderings, in a work entitled "Navigations and Peregrinations of Nicholas de Nicolai."

Born 1517; **died** 1583.

NICOLAI, KARL OTTO EHRENFRIED, German musical composer. His parents were poor, but he contrived to study at Berlin and Rome, and in 1847 was appointed Kapellmeister at Berlin, but soon resigned. He is best known by his operas, "Il Templario" (founded on "Ivanhoe"), and "Die Lustigen Weiven von Windsor" ("The Merry Wives of Windsor.")

Born at Königsberg, 1809; **died** at Berlin, 1848.

NICOLAIEV. (*See* NIKOLAIEF.)

NICOLAS, SIR HARRIS, an English antiquarian writer, whose early years were spent in the English navy. At the conclusion of the great war with France, he devoted himself to the study of the law, and was called to the bar in 1825. As a lawyer, he was almost entirely employed in peerage cases before the House of Lords. His works were both numerous and important; the principal of them being "The History of the Battle of Agincourt," a "Life of Chaucer," appended to Pickering's edition of the poet's writings; "The Dispatches and Letters of Lord Nelson," and two volumes of a "History of the British Navy," which were all that he completed before his death. In 1831 he was created a knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Born in Cornwall, 1799; **died** near Boulogne, 1848.

NICOLAS, ST., *nik'-o-las*, one of the early bishops of Myra, or Lycia, a saint of the Roman Catholic and Prussian church. Scarcely anything is known of his personal history, but it is thought that he was martyred in the last persecution under Maximinian. He was regarded as the patron of the young, especially scholars, and in former times his feast was strictly observed in the public schools of England. In Germany, at the present day, rewards are given to good children on the 6th of November, the vigil of the feast of St. Nicholas.

Lived in the 4th century.

NICOLAS, ST. (DU PORT), *nik'-o-la*, a town of France, department Meurthe, 6 miles S.E. of Nancy, on the Meurthe. There is a very fine Gothic church. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, worsted, embroidery, and leather. **Pop.** 3,900.

NICOLAS, ST., a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 12 miles from Antwerp. It has three churches, a spacious market-place, and a fine town-house. **Manf.** Cotton, woollens, linen, silk, ribbons, thread, carpets, lace, hats, tobacco, chocolate, leather, and earthenware. **Pop.** 24,500.

NICOLE, PETER, *nik'-ol*, an eminent French writer, who, in 1639, became a member of the Society of Port Royal, where he taught youth with great reputation, and assisted Arnauld in many of his works. In 1677 he quitted France, on account of the persecution against the Jansenists; but, some time after, he obtained leave to return to Paris. In his latter years he espoused the cause of Bossuet against the Quietists, and was engaged in other controversies. He was the chief author of the celebrated work known as the "Port Royal Logic." He also translated several valuable works from the Latin; and his moral essays are esteemed; as also is his treatise on Preserving Peace in Society. His other works are chiefly polemical.

Born at Chartres, 1625; **died** 1695.

NICOLET, *nik'-o-lai*, a county of Quebec province, dominion of Canada. **Area**, 593 square miles. **Pop.** 27,000, nearly all of French descent. The capital is Béconcour.

NICOLL, ROBERT, *nik'-ol*, a Scotch poet, who was the son of parents in humble circumstances, and whose efforts at self-education were pursued under the most disadvantageous circumstances. At the age of 21 he produced a small volume of poems, which became exceedingly popular, and passed through several editions. He shortly afterwards obtained the post of editor to the *Leeds Times*, which, under his control, was more than tripled in its circulation. His prose writings consisted, for the most part, of political articles contributed to the before-mentioned print, and were marked by strongly liberal sentiments and a clear energetic style. His health, which had always been frail, and was probably shattered by his youthful studies, gave way after he had been engaged on his editorial duties about a year; and he removed to Edinburgh, where he died almost as soon as he reached manhood.

Born at Tullybelthane, Perthshire, 1814; **died** 1837.

NICOLLET, *nik'-ol-let*, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 12,333. The capital is St. Peter.

NICOMACHUS, *nik-o-mak'-kus*, a painter of Thebes, in Greece, who is ranked with Apelles. His first works were sent to Rome.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

NICOMACHUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, surnamed Gerasenus, from his birthplace, Gerasa, in Palestine. He was famous for his power of calculation, and there are extant treatises on arithmetic and music written by him.

Lived in the 1st century.

NICOMEDEIA. (*See* ISMID.)

NICOMEDES I., *nik-o-me'-dees*, king of Bithynia, succeeded his father Zipoetes, B.C. 278. In the following year he sought the assistance of the Gauls against his brother Zibœtes, who disputed the throne with him. His barbarian auxiliaries subsequently turned against him, and overran the whole of Asia Minor.

Died about 250 B.C.

NICOMEDES II. (Epiphanes), succeeded his father, Prusias II. (whom he dethroned and caused to be assassinated) 149 B.C. During his long reign, he remained the ally of the Romans, and assisted the latter against Aristonicus, king of Pergamus, 131 B.C. The last years of his reign were spent in contending against Mithridates VI., king of Pontus.

Died 91 B.C.

NICOMEDES III. (Philopator), son and successor of the preceding, was deposed in the first year of his reign, by Mithridates VI.; but was afterwards restored to it by the Romans. In 88 B.C. he engaged with the Romans in attacking Mithridates, whose general defeated him in Paphlagonia; whereupon he fled to Italy, where he remained till the conclusion of the war, B.C. 84. Having no issue, he left his crown to the Romans.

Died 74 B.C.

NICOPOLIS, *ne-kop'-o-lis*, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube, 55 miles W. of Rustchuk. It is divided into two parts—the Turkish town strongly fortified, and the eastern quarter, where the Bulgarians and Jews reside. The place gives a title to a Greek archbishop and a Roman Catholic bishop. **Pop.** 16,000.—This place was founded by Trajan, and here the Hungarians, under Sigismund, were, in 1396, defeated by the Turks, under Bajazet.

NICOSIA, *ne-ko'-se-a*, a town of Sicily, province of Catania, near the Salato and Capizzi. In the vicinity are beds of alum and rock-salt, and sulphur and petroleum springs. **Pop.** 15,000.

NICOSIA, capital of the island of Cyprus. (*See* LEFKOSIA.)

NICOT, JOHN, *ne'-ko*, a French courtier and writer, who was sent by Francis II. as ambassador to Portugal, whence he brought the plant named tobacco, which, in France, has been called Nicotiana, out of compliment to the importer. He wrote a work upon navigation, and published "The Treasury of the French Language, which is stated to be the first French dictionary known.

Born at Nimes, 1530; **died** at Paris, 1600.

NICOTERA, *ne-ko'-tair-a*, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, near the Gulf of Gioja, 16 miles S.W. of Monteleone. There are an episcopal palace and college. **Pop.** 4,600.

NICOYA, *nik'-o-ya*, a town of Costa Rica, Central America, on a peninsula forming a gulf of the same name. There is a good trade in sugar, and shipbuilding is carried on. **Pop.** 3,000.

NICUMAN, or NIMEN, *nik'-u-men*, a river of China, rising near lat. 52° N, and flowing in a south-westerly direction to the Amgor, which it joins after a course of 220 miles. It is joined on the right bank by the Tcholanki.

NIEBUHR, KARSTENS, *ne'-boor*, Danish geographer and traveller, whose parents died while he was very young. Until his 21st year he gained his subsistence as an agricultural labourer. In 1754, however he zealously devoted himself to the study of geometry, with the view of gaining the post of land-surveyor in his native district. He afterwards passed to the university of Göttingen; but, his pecuniary resources, becoming exhausted, he enlisted in the Hanoverian engineers, which he quitted on being appointed to a scientific expedition about to be dispatched by the king of Denmark to Arabia. Niebuhr requested to be allowed to increase his scientific qualifications by eighteen months' study; and, when the expedition set out in 1761 he joined it as mathematician and geographer. After travelling in Arabia, Bombay, Persia, and in Asia Minor, Niebuhr returned to Copenhagen in 1767, having been absent six years. His four companions had died in the East; but Niebuhr succeeded in bringing home a collection of notes and sketches, which were subsequently edited, engraved, and printed at the expense of the Danish government, and have been used by every historian of Arabia, from Gibbon until the present day. The most important of these classical works were, "Description of Arabia," "Travels in Arabia," and "Political and Military State of the Turkish Empire." His great services to science were recognised by his government, who appointed him to a civil post in Holstein, and created him counsellor of state. Further, when he became incapacitated from discharging the duties of his office through blindness, the Danish government would not accept his resignation, but appointed an assistant to carry on his labours until the end of his life.

Born at Holstein, 1733; **died** 1815.

NIEBUHR, BARTHOLD GEORG, historian, critic, and philologist, was son of the preceding. After concluding a brilliant academical career at Göttingen and Edinburgh, he became private secretary to the Danish minister of finance in 1796; but his studious and retiring disposition being little in accordance with administrative functions, he exchanged the post for that of assistant-secretary to the Royal Library at Copenhagen. After spending about two years in Edinburgh, London, and Holstein, he returned to Copenhagen in 1800. Niebuhr was next invited to Berlin, where he arrived shortly before the battle of Jena. Upon the establishment of the University of Berlin, in 1810, he was appointed lecturer on Roman history, and the discourses which he delivered while fulfilling this office formed the germs of that great work upon which his fame rests. The War of Liberation, as it was termed in Germany, called Niebuhr from his studious life; and, during the years 1813-14 he was employed at the head-quarters of the allied army. In 1816 he was sent from Berlin as ambassador to Rome, whence he requested to be recalled in 1823. After spending some time at Naples, he returned to Berlin, but shortly afterwards repaired to Bonn, where he gave lectures upon Roman antiquities and other subjects, in the newly-founded university. After superintending the publication of the works of the Byzantine historians, he occupied himself with the enlargement and completion of his "Roman History." The first volume of this new edition was given to the world in 1827; but a fire having destroyed all Niebuhr's manuscripts, the publication of the second was delayed until 1830. This great

work has inaugurated a new and more rational mode of dealing with the misty legends of early tradition. The excitement attending the French revolution of 1830 induced mental and bodily depression, which resulted in his death. In addition to the before-mentioned works, Niebuhr produced "Lectures on the History of Rome," and numerous historical, archæological, and philological essays; he was a regular contributor to German periodical literature.

Born at Copenhagen, 1776; died at Bonn, 1831.

NIEDERBRONN, *ne'-der-bron*, a town of Germany, in Alsace, 12 miles N. of Strasburg. There are mineral springs in the neighbourhood. Manf. Steel and bar-iron. Pop. 3,400.

NIEDERMAYER, ABRAHAM LOUIS, *need'-er-mai-er*, musical composer, a native of Switzerland, who studied at Vienna, and in Italy. He went to Paris in 1828, produced his opera of "Stradella," in 1837, was decorated with the cross of the legion of honour in 1845, and, in 1853, organised a school for the training of composers, singers, and organists for religious music. He composed several operas, including "Mary Stuart," and "La Fronde," masses, vocal pieces, and other works, which obtained for him a great reputation.

Born in the Canton de Vaud, 1802; died at Paris, 1861.

NIEMCEWICZ, JULIAN URSIN, *neem'-tse-vitch*, Polish poet, historian, and patriot. In 1788, after having travelled in France, Italy, and England, he entered the Polish diet as deputy for Livonia. He subsequently drew up the Polish constitution, which was so warmly commended by Fox. In 1794 he served as aide-de-camp to Kosciuszko, during the Polish insurrection of that year, and was taken prisoner at the disastrous battle of Macieowice. He was kept in confinement at St. Petersburg until 1796, after which he emigrated to America, passing on his way through London, where he was cordially received. When Napoleon created the grand duchy of Warsaw, in 1806, Niemcewicz was appointed secretary of state; and this and other high offices he continued to hold until the outbreak of the Polish insurrection of 1830. Shortly afterwards he went to London to request the aid of the English government; but, Russia having taken the capital of Poland in his absence, he was precluded from returning to his native country. He subsequently repaired to Paris, where the last days of this illustrious patriot and author were spent. His chief works were a collection of spirit-stirring poems, a number of dramas, the "History of the Reign of Sigismund III. of Poland," translations from Pope, Dryden, Byron, and Wordsworth, and a narrative of his captivity in St. Petersburg.

Born at Skoki, Lithuania, 1757; died at Paris, 1841.

NIEMECZ, *ne'-mech*, a fortified town of Moldavia, near the river Niemecz, 280 miles from Belgrade.

NIEMEN, or MEMEL, *ne'-men*, a large river of Prussia, which rises a few miles S. of Minsk, and, after a course of 600 miles, enters the Kurische-Haff by the Russ and Ghilghe mouths, 30 miles from Tilsit. It is navigable for 400 miles, but there are rapids and shallows. The chief affluent is the Viha, on the right.

NIEMES, *neems*, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles from Jung-Bunzlau. Manf. Cotton and linen goods, and paper. Pop. 4,300.

NIENBURG, *neen'-boorg*, a town of Prussia, province of Hanover, on the right bank of the Weser, 29 miles N.W. of Hanover. Manf. Linen, woollens and vinegar. Pop. 5,300.

NIENBURG (MONCH, or KLOSTER), a walled town of the duchy of Anhalt, Germany, at the confluence of the Bude with the Saale, 18 miles S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 3,700.

NIÉPCE DE SAINT VICTOR, CLAUDE FÉLIX ABEL, *ne'-aips*, French photographic chemist, and the discoverer of the process of obtaining images on glass. He was the nephew of Nicéphore Niépce who was the friend and fellow-worker of M. Daguerre; was educated for the military profession, and was acting as lieutenant of dragoons in 1842, when an accident turned his thoughts towards the science of chemistry. Having stained his uniform with some drops of lemon-juice, he undertook a series of chemical experiments for the purpose of restoring the lost colour, and at length succeeded by employing ammonia. Shortly afterwards, the minister of war ordered that the collars and cuffs of thirteen cavalry regiments should be changed in colour. This change had been estimated to cost six francs the suit: but Niépce suggested a plan which would cost only half a franc. His proposal was accepted, and the government was saved an expenditure of 100,000 francs. For this service he received a reward of 500 francs. Three years afterwards, he obtained an exchange into the municipal guard of Paris, which step gave him the means of prosecuting his scientific studies in the capital. During the revolution of 1848, the barrack in which he lodged was destroyed, and with it the whole of his scientific apparatus and collections. Notwithstanding he contrived to conclude his experiments, and to present to the academy his second memoir upon photography on glass, in the same year. Besides his first great discovery, he has made researches upon producing photographic images in colours, and photographically engraved steel plates. In 1855 he published a collection of his scattered memoirs, with the title "Photographic Researches," and another entitled "Treatise upon Engraving upon Steel and Glass." In 1850 Napoleon III. appointed him commandant of the Louvre, for the purpose of enabling him to prosecute more perfectly his photographic researches.

Born in France, 1805; died 1870.

NIEPOLOMICE, *neep'-ol-o-meese*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, on the Vistula. There is a castle, once a residence of the kings of Poland, now partly used as a hospital. Pop. 3,200.

NIEPPERG, ADAM ALBERT, Count von, *nee'-pairg*, a general and chamberlain of the Austrian empire. In 1812 he acted as minister-plenipotentiary at Stockholm; upon which occasion he succeeded in inducing Bernadotte to take part in the coalition against Napoleon. In 1814 he signed, at Naples, with Murat, a treaty of alliance with Austria. When the empress Maria Louisa quitted France, Count von Niepperg became her confidential adviser, and defended her interests at the congress of Vienna. He next contributed towards the overthrow of Murat, and passed some time in France as commandant of the department of Gard. He subsequently repaired to Parma, where he was secretly married to Maria Louisa. His administration of his wife's duchy was characterised by ability and energy; several important reforms, both political and military, likewise emanated from him.

Born at Salzburg, 1771; died at Parma, 1828.

NIESHIN, *nee'-shin*, a town of European Russia, government of Tchernigov, on the Ostri, 35 miles S.E. of Tchernigov. There are a cathedral, 21 other churches, a monastery, and several

large educational establishments. The chief trade is in tobacco grown in the vicinity. **Pop.** 21,000, many being Greeks.

NIEUPORT, *nu'-por*, a fortified town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Iser, near its mouth, in the North Sea. It is a well-built, busy place. **Manf.** Gunpowder, tobacco, soap, and rope; and there are shipbuilding-docks. **Pop.** 3,000.—This place has often been besieged and taken and retaken by the French and English.

NIEUWER AMSTEL, *nu'-ver-am'-stel*, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 5 miles S.W. of Amsterdam. **Pop.** 7,300.

NIEUWVELD MOUNTAINS. (*See* AFRICA and CAPE COLONY.)

NIÈVRE, *ne'-aivr*, a department in the central part of France, comprehending the most part of the province formerly called Nivernais, and bounded by the departments of Yonne, Côtes d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Allier, and Cher. There are mountains near the eastern border, a branch extending over the department from the south-east to the north-west, forming a diagonal ridge. More than a third of the surface is covered with forests, the timber being of considerable value. The soil is generally sandy, but there are some elevated fertile tracts, and good pasturage in the valleys. On some of the hills are vineyards.

Rivers.—The chief are the Allier, Loire (with a small affluent, the Nièvre, which gives name to the department), and Yonne, all navigable, and the latter, which is an affluent of the Seine, is connected by canal with the Loire.

Minerals.—Iron (abundant), lead, copper, and some silver; coal, marble, and granite.

Area.—2,628 square miles.

Pop.—317,576.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 arrondissements and 313 communes. The chief towns are NEVERS, the capital, CHÂTEAU-CHINON, CLAMECY, and COSNE.

NIGDEH, or **NIDECH**, *nig'-de*, a town of the Turkish empire, in Asia Minor, pashalic of Karamania, 70 miles S.W. of Kaisariah. It has a Turkish college, and several mosques, is the residence of a pasha, and has three fortresses. **Pop.** about 5,300.

NIGER, CAIUS PISCENNIUS, *ni'-jer*, a celebrated Roman general, who, when the empire was sold to Didius Julianus by the prætorian guards, in 193, refused to acknowledge the new emperor. Niger commanded in Syria, and was chosen emperor by all the provinces of the East; but Septimius Severus, who was at the head of the Roman legions in Pannonia, set up a rival claim, and, marching upon Rome, dethroned Didius. Severus next sent troops against Niger, whose army was defeated; and, in a second encounter, Niger was vanquished, and abandoned by his followers. He attempted to effect his escape; but was overtaken and slain.

Died 194.

NIGER, *ni'-jer*, a great river of Western Africa, rising in the Kong Mountains, in **lat.** 9° 25′ N., **lon.** 9° 45′ W., at an elevation of 1,600 feet above the sea. The course is at first north-easterly, and for the first 70 miles it is known as the Timbri, afterwards as the Joliba. At a distance of 350 miles from its source it reaches Sego, lat. 12° 30′, and then flows through a fertile country, dividing into two branches, the western being the Joliba, Mayo, or White River, and the eastern the Bara-Iso, or Black River. The streams re-unite 220 miles lower down, the enclosed island, Jemballa, varying from 2 to 20 miles in width. Before reaching Timbuctoo, the river again divides, re-uniting just below that town. From this point it takes the name of the Quorra, or Kwara, and flows to the east for about 250 miles, when it takes a south-eastern direction, and enters the Gulf of Guinea by several mouths, the chief being the Bonny, Mari, and Nun, between the Bights of Benin and Biafra. The total length of the course is about 2,500 miles. Ancient geographers had some imperfect knowledge of this great river, but the first accurate information respecting it was obtained by Mungo Park. (*See* PARK, Mungo.) The French traveller Caillié, the brothers Lander, and, later, Dr. Barth, have traced the course of various parts of the river. (*See* AFRICA.)

NIGHTINGALE, FLORENCE, *nite'-in-gail*, an English philanthropic lady, is the daughter of a Derbyshire gentleman, and received her education under her parents' direction. Early in life, her serious and earnest mind turned towards missions of charity with a natural instinct. After examining the schools and hospitals in the neighbourhood of her father's estate, at Lea Hurst, and, at a later period, extending her observations by visiting the schools, workhouses, and hospitals of the metropolis and the large provincial towns and Paris, in 1849 she entered the hospital of Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine, as voluntary nurse, and, after visiting similar establishments in other parts of Germany, she returned to London, and founded the Sanatorium for English invalid ladies, in Upper Harley-street. The sickness and distress of the British army in the Crimea induced Mr. Sidney Herbert, then minister of war, to request Miss Nightingale to go thither as superintendent of a staff of voluntary nurses. With a noble devotedness, she immediately complied, her estimable example being followed by forty-two other nurses, many of whom were ladies of rank and fortune. From November, 1854, until the re-embarkation of the army in 1856, did Miss Nightingale minister to the wounded and the sick at Scutari, on the Bosphorus, and in the Crimea, her zeal never abating except on one occasion, when she was herself laid upon a sick bed by an attack of hospital fever. Upon her return to England, in the latter year, the whole English nation, from the queen to the peasant, acknowledged her devoted assiduity, and a sum of money was raised, to be appropriated under her direction to the training of nurses. She has written several excellent works, among them "Notes on Nursing," and "Notes on Lying-in Institutions." An article, "Notes of Interrogation," published in *Fraser's Magazine*, dealing with problems of the religious life, attracted considerable attention. For several years past Miss Nightingale has been a confirmed invalid, but though physically prostrated, her mental activity and desire to forward the work to which she has devoted her life are unabated. She is the heroine of Longfellow's beautiful poem "Santa Filomena."

Born at Florence, 1823.

NIGRITIA, or **SOUDAN**, *ni-grish'-e-a*, a general name given to a vast undefined region of Central Africa, having on its N. the desert of Sahara, on its E. Kordofan, on its W. Senegambia. (*See* AFRICA.)

NIJKERK, *neij'-kerk*, a town of the Netherlands, province of Guelderland, 24 miles N.W. of Arnheim. There is a good harbour connected with the Zuyder Zee. A large trade is carried on. **Pop.** 7,700.

NIJMEGEN. (*See* NIMEGUEN.)

NIIGATA, *ni'-i-ga-ta*, a town and port on the west coast of the island of Niphon, Japan, at the mouth of the Shinanogawa. It was formerly a

place of considerable trade, but a bar has formed at the mouth of the river impeding navigation. Pop. 60,000.

NIJNI-NOVGOROD, or NISHEGOROD, *nish'-ne-nov-ge-rod'*, a province or government of European Russia, situate in the centre of the empire, to the E. of that of Vladimir. It is generally level, with extensive forests, and the soil is not generally fertile. The capital is NIJNI-NOVGOROD.

Rivers.—The Volga and its affluent the Oka, which flows through the centre of the province.
Manf.—Coarse linen, leather, and canvas; and there are distilleries, iron and soap-works.
Area.—19,390 square miles.
Pop.—1,427,893.

NIJNI-NOVGOROD, capital of the government of the same name, and one of the greatest commercial and manufacturing towns of Russia, at the confluence of the Oka with the Volga, 715 miles S.E. of St. Petersburg. The fortified part of the town, on an elevated site overlooking the Volga, contains the citadel, two cathedrals, and two palaces. The commercial town, between the two rivers, contains a Russian cathedral, an Armenian church, a mosque, several public offices, and about 2,500 trading establishments. Divided from the commercial town by a canal is a large area, on which is a town of wooden edifices, including several thousand shops, taverns, and other buildings used in the great annual fair, which is held every year, and resorted to by traders from Europe and almost every part of Asia. The chief articles of traffic are Russian raw and manufactured goods, European and colonial goods, and Asiatic goods, the latter including tea from China, and silks and cottons from Central Asia. The fair, opened in July, lasts for more than a month, and the annual value of articles disposed of is about £17,000,000. The town is connected by railway with St. Petersburg. Pop. 60,349, and during the fair more than 200,000 visitors arrive.—The town was founded in 1221 as a stronghold against the invasions of the Bulgarians. Lat. 56° 20′ N. Lon. 44° 1′ E.

NIJNI-TAGILSK, *nish'-ne-ta-gilsk'*, a mining town of Russia, government of Perm, in the Ural mountains, 150 miles E. of Perm, on the river Tagil, in the centre of a mineral district of extraordinary richness, iron and copper abounding, and gold and platina being found. The magnetic mountain Blagodat, 1,422 feet high, is near the town. Pop. 30,000.

NIKOLAIEV, or NIKOLAEF, *nik'-o-lair*, a town of European Russia, government of Kherson, at the confluence of the Ingul and the Bug, 25 miles from the mouth of the latter river in the Black Sea, 40 miles N.W. of Kherson. It was founded in 1790, and is one of the stations of the Russian navy. It has a cathedral, town-hall, admiralty-house, with museums, a library, an observatory, and several schools. Pop. 66,335.

NIKOLAEVSK, *nik-o-la-evsk'*, chief town of the Amoor territory, Eastern Siberia, Asiatic Russia, on the left bank of the Amoor, 22 miles from its mouth. It is an important commercial centre, and the seat of civil and naval administration. Pop. 5,400. Lat. 53° 15′ N. Lon. 140° 35′ E.

NIKOLAI, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 51 miles S.E. of Oppeln. There is a trade in cattle. Pop. 4,700.

NIKOLAIEVSK, a town of Russia, on the Great Irgis, 100 miles S.E. of Samara. Pop. 6,400.

NIKOLSBURG, *nik'-ols-beorg*, a town of the Austrian empire, in the province of Moravia, 27 miles S. of Brunn. It has a magnificent castle, belonging to the princely family of Dietrichstein, with a public library, gymnasium, a high school, college, and philosophical institute. Manf. Woollens, cotton, and silk. Rich red wine is produced on the Pollaver Hills in the vicinity. Pop. 7,200, more than half being Jews.

NIKON, *ni'-kon*, patriarch of Russia, was the son of a peasant, but by his religious zeal and learning obtained the favour of the czar Alexis Michaelowitch. Nikon introduced into the Russian church the method of chanting, and called a council for restoring the sacred text according to the ancient versions. A new edition of the Bible was accordingly published at Moscow, under the direction of the patriarch. He composed a chronicle of Russian affairs to the year 1630. Through the intrigues of his enemies he was afterwards banished.

Born near Nijni-Novgorod, 1695; died at Jaroslav, 1681.

NIKOPOL, *nik-o'-pol*, a town of European Russia, government of Ekaterinoslav, on the right bank of the Dnieper, in the centre of a rich agricultural district, the produce of which is shipped to Odessa. Pop. 9,000.

NILE, *nile*, a great river of north-eastern Africa, the most historically famous and geographically remarkable river in the world. The main stream, the "river of Egypt," is formed by the union of two great branches, the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue Nile, and the Bahr-el-Abiad, or White Nile, at Khartoum, in Nubia, 1,188 feet above the sea level, lat. 15° 35′ N., lon. 32° 30′ E., and about 60 miles farther north, at El Damer (lat. 17° 45′ N., lon. 34° E.,) receives on the right bank the Bahr-el-Aswad, or Atbara, known also as the Black River. From this point the river flows, in a northerly direction for more than 1,500 miles, without a single affluent, to the Mediterranean, into which it discharges through numerous channels, the most important being those of Rosetta and Damietta. The district through which these channels flow, the most fertile part of Lower Egypt (*see* EGYPT) is known as the Delta, from the triangular shape (*see* DELTA), the base line on the Mediterranean being about 150 miles in length. Below the junction at Khartoum of the White and Blue Nile, about midway between that point and the junction with the Atbara, is the first cataract; in lat. 19° N. the river makes a curve to the south-west, two cataracts being in this part of the river, and having resumed its northward course, and entered Nubia, there are two other cataracts, a sixth being at Assowan, lat. 24° 10′. From this point to the sea, the fall of the river is not more than two inches in a mile, and the average velocity about three miles an hour. The annual overflow of the Nile is one of the remarkable phenomena of physical geography. In Egypt the waters begin to rise about the 25th of June, and for three months the increase is regular. For about twelve days the overflow is maintained at a constant level, and then the waters begin to subside. At Thebes the rise in the level of the river is about 36 feet, decreasing, as a wider range of low lying country is overflowed, to about four feet at the mouths of the great channels of the Delta. To this periodical inundation, which has never ceased to occur almost within a few hours of the same time from the remotest periods of which history is cognizant, is due the fertility of Egypt, rich deposits of alluvial matter being brought down, compensating for the absence of rain in the country

If north winds prevail, the rise of the waters is less, and a dearth is the result. The enormous regular increase of the volume of the river is due to the periodical rains which swell the mountain torrents of Abyssinia, affluents of the Blue Nile and the Atbara, and to the heavy rains in the equatorial regions, which greatly increase the volume of water of the great lakes, now known to be the chief of the head waters of the White Nile. The discovery of the ultimate sources of the Nile was for centuries the greatest problem of physical geography, and it was not until the latter part of the last century that the origin of the great eastern branch, the Blue Nile, was made known, chiefly by the labours of Bruce, the Abyssinian explorer. (*See* BRUCE.) It rises in Abyssinia, 50 miles S.W. of Lake Dembea, which it traverses, and thence follows a south-easterly, and, after making a rapid bend, a north-westerly direction for about 240 miles, when it receives the Blue River from the south, and from the east the Dender and the Rahad, and flows north-west to Khartoum. It is only recently that any authentic information as to the origin of the greater and previously mysterious stream, flowing with such a volume of water from the unknown south, has been gained. For a long period geographers believed in the existence of a lofty range of mountains, which they named the Mountains of the Moon, running from east to west, in the equatorial region, and they were so marked in most maps of Africa, and it was supposed the head streams of the Nile were hidden among the lofty peaks of this great chain. It is now known that these mountains of the moon have no existence, and that other sources of the Nile must be looked for. Old Portuguese explorers had brought home vague accounts of great lakes in the heart of Africa, and the statements gathered from natives also indicated the probability of the existence of such vast areas of water. The explorations of Burton and Speke in 1857 and 1858, of Speke and Grant in 1861, of Sir Samuel Baker in 1864, of Livingstone, Stanley, and others, have resulted in the discovery of the magnificent lake system of equatorial Africa, and, although there may be some remote contributory streams and lakes yet to be traced, it may be considered as an established fact that the great lakes, Victoria Nyanza and Albert Nyanza, are the main sources of the White Nile. (*See* AFRICA and VICTORIA NYANZA.) The river issues from the north side of Lake Victoria Nyanza, at a point named Ripon Falls, and at a level of 3,800 feet above the sea, and flows north-west and west with great rapidity, expanding into a small lake, Ibrahim Pacha, and again contracting before it reaches the Karuma Falls. Farther on are the Murchison Falls, 120 feet in height, and then a series of rapids, beyond which the river (to which has been given the name of the Victoria Nile, or the Somerset River) reaches the Albert Nyanza (230 miles from the Victoria Nyanza), about 30 miles from its northern extremity, whence it issues, flowing, with rapids and cataracts, to Gondoroko (Ismaila). The course is then winding for about 500 miles, and then, in lat. 9° 15′ N., lon. 30° E., it receives on the left bank the Bahr-el-Gazal. Beyond this, the course is first to the east and then to the south, and two large tributaries are received, the Giraffe River and the Sobat, both in the east. From the junction of the latter river, a broad navigable stream, the course of the Nile is nearly due north to Kartoum, with an average width of about a mile-and-a-half, and receiving several small streams from the east. The total length of the Nile from Lake Victoria Nyanza to the sea is nearly 3,300 miles; from its junction with the Atbara, beyond which it receives no affluent, 1,500 miles.

NILES, a town of Michigan, United States, on the right bank of the St. Joseph, 165 miles S.W. of Detroit. **Manf.** Machinery and paper. **Pop.** 4,800.

NILEUS, *ni'-le-us*, a son of Codrus, who conducted a colony of Ionians to Asia, where he built Ephesus, Miletus, Priene, Colophon, Lebedos, &c.

NILSSON, SVEN, *nils'-son*, a modern Swedish naturalist, who was educated for the medical profession, and was, in 1832, appointed professor of natural history in the university of Lund. He has published several valuable works on the subject of Scandinavian zoology, and upon the origin and history of the Scandinavian races. Some small but important treatises have likewise emanated from him upon geology and palæontology. **Born** 1787.

NILUS, *ni'-lus*, in Egyptian mythology, a king of Thebes, who gave his name to the river Nile.

NIMBERA, *nim-be-ra'*, a town in India, in Rajpootana, inclosed by walls and towers, and having a mosque and several temples. It is the chief place of a pergunnah. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** 24° 36′ N. **Lon.** 74° 43′ E.—The DISTRICT has an area of 172 square miles, and is farmed and governed by the British.

NIMEGUEN, or NIJMEGEN, *ne'-me-gen*, an old town of the Netherlands, province of Guelderland, on the Betuwe, 9 miles S. of Arnheim. It is strongly fortified by an old castle said to have been built by the Romans, and an adjoining palace, the residence of Charlemagne, was demolished by the French in 1797, and the site is now a pleasant promenade, planted with trees, and overlooking the river. Though not ill built, it has an irregular appearance, the streets being narrow, and, on account of the abrupt elevation from the river, the windows of one range of houses overlooking the chimneys of another. The most interesting public buildings are, St. Stephen's church, a large Gothic edifice; the town-hall, built in the 16th century, ornamented with historical statues; a small chapel, or baptistery, supposed to have been a heathen temple; and a tower, the Belvedere, on an eminence, commanding an extensive view, on the site where once stood a chateau of the Duke of Alva. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, silk, and eau-de-cologne. Beer is largely brewed. **Pop.** 28,793, three-fourths being Roman Catholics.—This town was the Noviomagum of the Romans, and is famous in modern history as the place of meeting of the great peace congress of the European powers, in 1678 and 1679.

NIMES, or NISMES, *neems*, a town of France, department Gard, 30 miles S.E. of Montpellier. It is beautifully situated in a fertile valley, surrounded by vineyards. The old part of the town is irregular and ill-built, but there are three handsome suburbs. On the Boulevard de l'Esplanade is a hall of justice, in the Grecian style of architecture, and adorned with beautiful Tuscan columns. On another boulevard, is a handsome hospital, and a theatre on an extensive scale, an open square, the Grande Place, has a magnificent fountain. Nimes being an ancient city (Nemausus), comprises considerable Roman remains. The *Maison Carrée* is a fine old edifice, in the Corinthian style, with six columns in front and ten on each side. It was built in the age of Augustus, and now contains a museum. There are also the remains of Roman baths, statues, and other antiquities; a building, commonly called the Temple of Diana; a large ancient tower, the Tower Magne, above 200

feet in height, the noble aqueduct, known as the Pont du Gard, and lastly, the walls of the amphitheatre, an edifice almost as large as the Coliseum of Rome, and in a better state of preservation. There are various literary and scientific institutions, a bishop's palace, national college, seminary, normal school, and library. **Manf.** Silk stuffs (employing about 16,000 looms), stockings, ribbons, linen, and leather. The town is the centre of the silk trade of the south of France, and has dyeing and printing works, and an extensive trade in raw and wrought silk, corn, dried fruits, olive-oil, and wine. **Pop.** 63,500.

NIMROD, *nim'-rod*, grandson of Ham, who is supposed by some to have been the founder of Babylon, where he reigned while Asshur ruled in Assyria. He is also supposed to be the first king, and the first conqueror. In the Scriptures he is called "a mighty hunter before the Lord."

NINEVEH, *nin'-e-vē*, a famous city of antiquity, for nearly 2,000 years the chief city of the empire of Assyria, on the left bank of the Tigris, on a site opposite the present Turkish town of Mosul, in the pashalic of the same name. The earliest historical record respecting it is the book of Genesis, but the recent discoveries by Botta, Layard, and George Smith have afforded means for estimating its greatness and magnificence. It was founded about 2347 B.C., but attained its greatest magnificence under Sennacherib, so frequently mentioned in Scripture, and Assur-bani-pal, the Sardanaples of the Greek historians and the modern poets. These kings built splendid and extensive palaces, the remains of which, adorned with massive sculptures, and ornaments of precious metals, have been discovered. The city is said to have been enclosed by walls 100 feet high, wide enough at the top for three chariots to run abreast, and with 1,500 towers, each 200 feet high. The space enclosed was 60 miles in circumference, but no doubt that area included the adjacent Kouyunjik, built by Sargon, the father of Sennacherib. The vast collection of sculptures, painted tablets, and other interesting results of explorations, brought to England and France, attest the size and splendour of the edifice and the progress made in the arts. Assur-bani-pal collected the grandest library then in existence, the books being stamped on clay. Dynastic tables, historical fragments of great interest, legal records, notices of commercial transactions, astronomical calculations, grammars and dictionaries, were among the contents, many fragments of which have been recovered. The Assyrians possessed considerable knowledge of astronomy, numbered and named the principal planets and fixed stars, observed eclipses and comets, and the conjunctions of the planets, and one of the principal observatories was at Nineveh. They also knew the use of the sun-dial, and were acquainted with the chief mechanical adaptations of force. Metals were worked, gold rings and ornaments made, gem-cutting attained considerable perfection, and glass was manufactured, especially coloured glass, similar to Venetian glass. Traces of all these arts have been discovered in the mounds beneath which ancient Nineveh is hidden. A large overland trade was carried on, and it has been said that "commercial relations extended from India on one side to the tin mines of Cornwall on the other." After the death of Assur-bani-pal, the prosperity of the city waned, and a few years afterwards, (about 625 B.C.), it was taken and entirely destroyed by the Babylonians and Medes.

NINGPO, *ning-po'*, a great seaport of China, in the province of Che-keang. It stands at the confluence of two small streams 12 miles from the sea, is inclosed by dilapidated walls, and is 5 miles in circumference. A moat nearly surrounds the city, which is traversed by many canals, which expand into sheets of water, one of which is an island, accessible by bridges, and containing temples. One of the rivers is crossed by a bridge of boats. Some of the largest and most beautiful temples in China are here, and in the centre of the city is an ancient and dilapidated pagoda of seven stories, and 160 feet high, with a spiral staircase. The streets are wide, the shops handsome and well supplied with costly goods, and the city generally is well paved. On the banks of the river are large ice houses, where fish are cured. There is a large coasting trade. **Pop.** 240,000.

NINIAN, ST., *nin'-i-an*, a Briton of noble birth, who preached Christianity to the Picts of Scotland. He was educated at Rome, where he was ordained as a bishop. His see was at Candé da Casa, now Whithorn, in Wigtonshire.
Died 432.

NINON DE L'ENCLOS. (*See* L'ENCLOS, NINON.)

NIO, anciently Ios, *ne-o'*, a small island of European Turkey, in the Grecian archipelago, 16 miles from Naxos. **Ext.** 11 miles long, with a breadth of 5. **Pro.** Cotton, oil, wine, and honey. **Pop.** 4,000. **Lat.** 36° 46' N. **Lon.** 5° 24' E.

NIOBE, *ni'-o-be*, in Greek mythology, a daughter of Tantalus, king of Lydia, and wife of Amphion, by whom she had, according to some writers, seven sons and seven daughters. This number increased her pride, and she had the imprudence not only to prefer herself to Latonia, who had only two children, but even to ridicule the worship paid to her; observing that she had a better claim to sacrifices than the mother of Apollo and Diana. This insolence provoked Latonia. She entreated her children to punish the arrogant Niobe. Her prayers were heard, and immediately all the sons of Niobe expired by the darts of Apollo, and all the daughters, except Chloris, were equally destroyed by Diana; and Niobe, struck at the suddenness of her misfortunes, was changed into a stone. The bodies of Niobe's children, according to Homer, were left unburied for nine days, because Jupiter changed into stones all such as attempted to inter them. On the tenth day they were honoured with a funeral by the gods.

NIORT, *nyor*, a town of France, capital of the department Deux-Sèvres, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, occupying a valley on the slopes of two hills, 35 miles E. of La Rochelle. It has a castle, flanked with four round towers, a town-house (formerly the residence of Eleonora of Aquitaine, queen of Henry II. of England); the church of Notre Dame, a very beautiful fountain, college, library, and fine promenades. **Manf.** Woollen stuffs, gloves, chamois leather, and confectionery. **Pop.** 22,254.

NIPHON, *ni'-fon*, the principal island of Japan, forming by much the largest part of the empire. (*See* JAPAN.) It is separated from the island of YESSO by the Strait of Sangar; and by the inland sea of Suonada from the island of Kiushiu, and is bounded N. by the Sea of Japan and S. and E. by the Pacific Ocean. The general shape of the island is long and curved; about 900 miles in extreme length, and 240 miles wide in the widest part. The coast is indented with many bays, and is very difficult of access. A ridge of mountains, mostly volcanic, passes lengthways through the centre of the island, the principal peak being Fuso, 12,000 feet high. There are several large lakes, and many hot sulphureous springs. The tea plant is exten-

sively cultivated, and fine crops of grain are raised. Sugar and rice are also cultivated. The variations in temperature are excessive, and terrific storms and earthquakes are frequent.

Area.—420,000 square miles.
Pop.—Probably 30,000,000.
Chief Towns.—YEDO, MIACO, and OSACA. The principal ports are HIOGO, KANAGAWA, and YOKOHAMA.
Lat. 33° 30′—41° 30′ N. **Lon.** 130° 50′—142° 20′ E.

NIPISSING, *nip'-is-sing*, a lake containing many islands, in Ontario province, dominion of Canada, British N. America. It lies nearly midway between Lake Huron and the Ottawa river. It is 50 miles long, with a breadth of 25 at its widest part.

NIRGUA, *neer'-gwa*, a town of the Caracas, in the province of Venezuela, S. America, 50 miles from Valencia. The city is unhealthy, and manifests every symptom of decline. **Pop.** 3,200. **Lat.** 10° N. **Lon.** 68° 45′ W.

NISCEMI, *nis-chai'-me*, a town of Sicily, province of Caltanisetta, on the right bank of the Terranova. **Pop.** 12,019. This town suffered greatly from an earthquake in 1790.

NISHAPOOR, NISHAPUR, or **NÜSHAPUR,** *nish-a-poor'*, an ancient city of Persia, once the greatest and richest in the province of Korassan, 53 miles S.W. of Meshid. The ruins of the old town are said to cover a circuit of 25 miles. The new town is surrounded by a rampart and a trench. There is a trade in turquoises, which are obtained in the vicinity. **Pop.** 8,000.

NISIBIS, *nis'-i-bis*, capital of the ancient Mygdonia, in Mesopotamia. It is a place of considerable importance, and in the 2nd and 3rd centuries a great stronghold of the Romans against the Persians. Nothing is left of the ancient city but extensive ruins, near a little Turkish village of the same name, in the eyalet of Diarbekr.

NISMES. (*See* NIMES.)

NISSA, or **NISCH,** *nis'-sa*, a well-fortified town of the Turkish empire in Roumelia, on the left bank of the Nissava, 130 miles S.E. of Belgrade (of which it was once the capital). **Pop.** 4,000.

NITHEROHI. (*See* PRAIA GRANDE.)

NITOCRIS; *ni-to'-kris*, a celebrated queen of Babylon, who built a bridge across the Euphrates, in the middle of the city, and dug a number of reservoirs for the superfluous water of the river.
Lived early in the 7th century B.C.

NITZSCH, KARL IMMANUEL, *neetsh*, theological writer of Germany, studied for the Church at Wittemberg, where he became parish minister in 1813. He adopted liberal theological views, similar to those held by Neander, and in 1822 he was appointed professor of theology and university preacher at Bonn, and in 1847 removed to Berlin, where he held a similar appointment. He wrote several very important works, remarkable for earnestness and richness of thought, beside smaller lectures on theological subjects.
Born at Borna, 1787; **died** 1868.

NIVELLE, or **NIVONNE,** *ne-vail'-yai*, a river rising in Spain, in the Pyrenees, and, after a short course, falling into the Bay of Biscay at St. Jean de Luz.

NIVELLES, or **NYVEL,** *ne-vel'*, a town of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Thienne, 18 miles S. of Brussels. The church of St. Gertrude is a fine building in the Romanesque style, erected in the 12th century, and on the high altar are the relics of St. Gertrude, daughter of Pepin. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, and lace. **Pop.** 9,500.

NIVERNAIS, *ne'-vair-nai*, an old province of France, now comprehended in the department of Nièvre and part of Cher.

NIXDORF, *nix-dorf'*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, near the frontiers of Saxony. There is a chalybeate spring, with a bathing establishment. **Manf.** Cutlery, hardware, linen, and hosiery. **Pop.** 5,800.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, or **HYDERABAD,** an extensive territory of India, one of the protected native states, occupying a slightly elevated table-land in the centre of the Deccan, bounded W. by the presidency of Bombay, and S. and S.E. by the province of Madras. The soil is fertile but poorly cultivated, and there is good pasturage, but extensive districts are occupied with marshes and jungle. Rice, wheat, maize, sugar, cotton, indigo, and fruits, are among the chief products. The climate, except in the marshy districts, is healthy.

Rivers. — The Godavery, with its tributaries the Dudhna, Manjera, and Pranhita; and the Kistna, or Krishna, with its tributaries the Bimah and Tungabhadro.
Minerals.—Iron, coal, garnets, and diamonds.
Area.—95,000 square miles.
Pop. — 10,000,000, mostly Hindoos, although the Nizam and principal officials are Mahometans.
Chief Towns.—HYDERABAD (the capital), AURUNGABAD, BEEDER, KURNOOL, GALCONDA, and SECUNDERABAD.
History. — This was formerly a province of the Mogul empire, but in 1719 the governor, known as the viceroy of the Deccan, made himself independent, assuming the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk, equivalent to governor. Possession of the state was after his death disputed by his son and nephew, the former supported by the East India Company, and the latter by the French, but in 1761 Nizam Ali obtained undivided power, and seven years afterwards signed a treaty of alliance with the English.

NIZZA. (*See* NICE.)

NOAH, *no'-a*, the patriarch, son of Lamech. His history is contained in the book of Genesis. He lived for 350 years after the flood, dying at the age of 950 years.

NOAILLES, ADRIEN MAURICE, Duke of, *no'-ail*, a celebrated French general, came of a noble family, and evinced, early in life, eminent talents for the military profession. He served with his father in Catalonia, and afterwards under Vendôme, both in Spain and Flanders. In 1708 he commanded in Roussillon, and gained several advantages over the enemy. In 1710 he made himself master of Gironne, one of the most important places in Catalonia, for which Philip V. created him a grandee of Spain, and Louis XIV. made him a duke and peer of France. In the succeeding reign he was appointed president of the council of finances; but when Dubois obtained the ascendancy in the ministry, Noailles was exiled. On the death of that minister he was recalled, and restored to his posts. In the war of 1733 he commanded at the siege of Philipsburg, and obliged the Germans to abandon Worms. He afterwards served with great reputation in Italy.
Born 1678; **died** 1766.

NOAILLES, LOUIS ANTOINE DE, Cardinal, uncle of the preceding. He devoted himself to the ecclesiastical state, and, in 1676, was nominated bishop of Cahors; whence he was removed to Châlons, and, lastly, to the see of Paris, in 1695. He made excellent rules for the conduct of his clergy, but his peace was disturbed by the Jesuits, in consequence of the approbation which he gave to

Quesnel's "Reflections on the New Testament." In 1700 he was honoured with the dignity of cardinal. He subsequently lost the favour of Louis XIV. through the influence of Father Tellier, the Jesuit. Pope Clement XI. was also set against the archbishop, and issued his famous bull of Unigenitus on occasion of Quesnel's book, which the latter had sanctioned. The cardinal was exiled: but, after the death of Louis, Tellier was banished in his turn, and the archbishop recalled.

Born 1651; **died** 1729.

NOBLE, *no'-bel*, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 430 square miles. **Pop.** 22,000. The capital is Albion.

NOBLE, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 20,000. The capital is Sarahsville.

NOBLES, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** 4,435.

NOBUNGA, *no-bun'-ga*, Japanese warrior and legislator, who headed a popular movement and brought to an end the third line of hereditary military usurpers who had seized the prerogatives and authority of the Mikado. He was the enemy of the Buddhist priesthood, and favoured the Jesuit missionaries. The priests were very wealthy and powerful, but Nobunga attacked the fortified monasteries, burned the temples, and killed hundreds of the priests and their families. Since then Buddhism has never recovered its influence. He was desirous of cultivating the friendship of the western powers, and sent Japanese embassies to the emperor Philip II. and Pope Gregory XIII. He was at the height of his power and fame when one of his captains headed a conspiracy, and attacked the temple in which he was residing, and, Nobunga being wounded, set it on fire, and perished in the flames.

Died 1582.

NOCERA DEI PAGANI, *no-chai'-ra*, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, on the Sarno, 8 miles N.W. of Salerno. It is a place of some antiquity, and contains a number of churches and convents. **Manf.** Linen and woollen. **Pop.** 16,000.

NOCETO, *no'-chai'-to*, a town of Italy, province of Parma, on the right bank of the Recchio, 6 miles W. of Parma. There are a large church and a dilapidated castle. An active trade is carried on in wine and agricultural productions. **Pop.** 5,800.

NOCI, *no'-che*, a town of Italy, province of Bari, 28 miles S.E. of the town of Bari, with a trade in silk, wine, and oil. **Pop.** 9,943.

NODAWAY, *nod'-a-wai*, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 710 square miles. **Pop.** 29,544. The capital is Maryville.

NODIER, CHARLES, *no'-de-ai*, French author, who was the son of the mayor of Besançon, and under whose care he received a careful and complete education, and instruction in Republican principles, being enrolled as a member of the Amis de la Constitution when only 12 years of age; but he afterwards became a Royalist and then again a Republican. He early displayed a love for natural history, and, at the age of 18, published a treatise on Entomology. In 1800 he went to Paris, where he quickly became celebrated by his fine romances, and poems; but incurred the displeasure of the first consul, in consequence of producing a satirical poem entitled "Napoléone," in which he defended liberty. For this he was sent back to his native place, and there kept under police inspection. In this condition of forced exclusion from society, he occupied himself with the composition of his "Critical Examination of the Dictionaries of the French Language;" in which work he displayed the utmost acuteness and learning. He next commenced a series of journies over France, in order to escape the watchful annoyances of the police. In 1824 he received the important appointment of librarian to the Arsenal, and, in 1833, he became a member of the French Academy. He exercised his talents upon the most diverse subjects; fiction, history, poetry, criticism, biography, philology. In all his works he wrote in the chastest style, and the plots and sentiments of his works of fiction were of a similar purity.

Born at Besançon, 1783; **died** at Paris, 1844.

NOEL, BAPTIST WRIOTHESLEY, REV., *no'-el*, an English divine, brother of the earl of Gainsborough. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and having entered the Church, was appointed one of the Queen's chaplains, and was one of the most popular preachers in London. In 1849 he seceded from the Church and became a Baptist minister. His work on the "Union of Church and State," which explained his reasons for seceding, made a great sensation. He was a man of exemplary piety, and possessed of a persuasive eloquence which greatly influenced his hearers.

Born 1799; **died** 1873.

NOGENT-LE-ROTROU, *no'-zha ro-trou'*, a town of France, department Eure-et-Loir, 32 miles S.W. of Chartres. It has a ruined Gothic castle, inhabited once by Sully. **Pop.** 5,800.

NOIRMOUTIERS, *nwaw-moo'-te-ai*, an island of the Atlantic, on the coast of La Vendée, France, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is 12 miles long, with a breadth of 3. The capital is of the same name. **Pop.** 7,000.

NOLA, *no'-la*, a city of Italy, province of Caserta, 16 miles N.E. of Naples. It has numerous churches, convents, a college, barracks, and hospitals. **Pop.** 12,000.—Anciently, this was one of the largest cities of Magna Græcia, and was besieged by Hannibal after the battle of Cannæ. Both Augustus and M. Agrippa died in it. Numerous coins and beautiful specimens of pottery are found here.

NOLLEKENS, JOSEPH, *nol'-le-kens*, sculptor, son of a painter of Antwerp, who resided in this country. He studied under Scheemaker, and, having obtained three prizes from the Society of Arts, went to study at Rome at the age of 23. There he met Garrick and Sterne, and executed busts of both. His reputation increased, and after an interval of ten years he returned to London, and was fully employed, George III., Dr. Johnson, Fox, and Pitt, being among those who sat to him. In 1771 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and an Academician the year afterwards. He received commissions for many statues, public monuments, and allegorical and mythological groups. His manner was abrupt, and somewhat eccentric. He had no children, and being of penurious habits, accumulated a large fortune.

Born in London, 1737; **died** 1823.

NOLLET, JEAN ANTOINE, *nol'-lai*, a French divine and philosophical writer, who studied at Beauvais and Paris. In 1734 he visited London, and was chosen a member of the Royal Society. On his return to Paris, he commenced a course of lectures in experimental philosophy, to which he added illustrations of chemistry, anatomy, and natural history. In 1738 he was appointed professor of experimental philosophy at Paris, and, the year following, admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. About the same time he went to Turin on an 'avi-

tation from the king of Sardinia, who appointed him professor of philosophy in that university; but he was recalled in 1744, to give lessons to the dauphin of France. In 1753 he was nominated first professor of experimental philosophy in the college of Navarre: he was also appointed philosophical tutor to the royal family. His "Lectures in Experimental Philosophy" was the best work which had till then appeared. Besides these, he wrote some excellent works on electricity, the "Art of making Experiments," and several papers in the Memoirs of the Academy.

Born 1700; **died** 1770.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, *nomé'-brai*, a town of Mexico, 45 miles S.E. of Durango. It has rich silver mines. **Pop.** 7,000.

NONA, *no'-na*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Dalmatia, situated in a swamp at the mouth of the Ricina. It was once a place of importance, but has fallen into decay. **Pop.** 5,400.

NONNUS, *non'-nus*, a Greek poet, a native of Panoplis, Egypt, wrote an account of his embassy to Æthiopia and among the Saracens; also a work entitled "Dionysiaca;" a paraphrase in Greek verse, on the gospel of St. John; and a collection of histories or fables.

Born 410.

NONTRON, *non-trawn(g)*, a town of France, department Dordogne, on the Bandiat, 25 miles N.W. of Perigueux. **Manf.** Cutlery and leather. Manganese and iron are mined in the vicinity, and there are large iron works in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 3,600.

NOODT, GERARD, *noot*, a Dutch writer on jurisprudence, who was chosen professor of law in 1671. He afterwards accepted the professorship at Franeker, whence he removed to Utrecht; but, in 1686, he settled at Leyden, of which university he became rector. He published a collection of his works in 1713, which were almost wholly upon subjects of jurisprudence, and are esteemed of high authority.

Born at Nimeguen, 1647; **died** at Leyden, 1725.

NOOTKA SOUND, *noot'-ka*, an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, British North America. It has a breadth of 10 miles, with deep water, and numerous islets. The entrance is protected by an island of the same name. **Lat.** 49° 35′ N. **Lon.** 126° 34′ W.

NORCIA, *nor'-cha*, a town of Italy, on the Freddara, 70 miles from Rome. **Pop.** 4,000.

NORD, *nor*, a department of the north of France, corresponding with the former province of French Flanders, bounded N. and N.E. by Belgium and the Straits of Dover. It is nearly divided into two portions, being very narrow in the centre. The soil is fertile and well cultivated, and the harvests are very abundant. It is one of the most important departments of France, thickly inhabited by an industrious and intelligent population, with many large towns and fortresses, and traversed by important railways, roads, and canals.

Rivers.—The Scheldt and Sambre, with the affluents.
Minerals.—Coal and iron in large quantities.
Area.—2,218 square miles.
Pop.—1,603,259.
Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 7 arrondissements and 661 communes. The chief towns are LILLE, the capital, AVESNES, CAMBRAI, DOUAI, DUNKERQUE, and HAZEBROUCK.

NORDBERG, GEORGE, *nord'-bairy*, chaplain to Charles XII. of Sweden, whom he accompanied in all his campaigns. Subsequently to the death of that monarch, he was appointed by Queen Ulrica Eleanora to write his history, which was completed, and published at Stockholm in 1740. Nordberg spent his last years as a pastor at Stockholm.

Born at Stockholm, 1677; **died** 1744.

NORDEN, a town of Prussia, province of Hanover, 16 miles of Embden, connected by a canal with the German Ocean. There are an ancient church, a Roman Catholic chapel, synagogue, and several educational institutes. **Manf.** Linen, yarn, tobacco, chicory, and soap. A considerable shipping trade is carried on. **Pop.** 5,700.

NORDHAUSEN, *nord'-hou-sen*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the Zorge, at the southern base of the Harz mountains, near the fertile valley known as the "golden plain," 38 miles N.W. of Erfurt. It contains seven Protestant churches, a Roman Catholic cathedral, an orphan-house, hospitals, and a theatre. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, tobacco, leather, brandy, and chemicals. Cattle are fattened, and a large general trade, especially in corn, is carried on. **Pop.** 26,198.

NORDKÖPING. (*See* NORRKÖPING.)

NORDLAND, *nord'-land*, an ampt, or division of Norway, forming the north-western portion of the Scandinavian peninsula. The coast is much indented by deep bays and fiords (or inlets of the sea, similar to the lochs and friths of Scotland), and skirted by numerous islands, including the Lofoden group. The surface is very mountainous. (*See* NORWAY.) The climate and soil limit agriculture, but some butter and cheese are exported. The fisheries are very productive. **Area,** 12,000 square miles. **Pop.** 104,151.

NORDLINGEN, *nort'-ling-en*, an ancient town of Bavaria, on the Eger, 44 miles N.W. of Augsburg. It has a beautiful church, in the Gothic style. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, carpets, gloves, and stockings. There is a large trade in feathers. **Pop.** 7,100.—The vicinity of Nordlingen has been the scene of repeated conflicts. In 1634 the Swedes were here defeated by the Austrians and Bavarians with immense loss, and in 1796, the Austrians were here defeated by the French.

NORDSTRAND, *nord'-strand*, an island of Prussia, separated by a narrow channel from the south-west coast of the duchy of Schleswig. **Area,** 13 square miles. It was formerly of very much greater extent, but in October, 1634, a tremendous flood submerged the greater part of the island, destroying 15,000 persons, 50,000 head of cattle, and 1,300 horses. Some small portions of the former island now form separate islets. The island, which is now enclosed by dykes, chiefly consists of rich marsh lands. **Pop.** 2,000.

NORFOLK, *nor'-fok*, an extensive maritime county of England, on the E. coast, bounded N. and N.E. by the German Ocean, S. and S.E. by Suffolk, and W. by Cambridgeshire, part of Lincoln, and the Wash. It is almost entirely insulated by the sea and the rivers which divide it internally from the adjacent counties. The coast line is about 100 miles in length, generally low, with, in many parts, dangerous sandbanks, extending far out to sea. Between the Yarmouth sandbanks and the shore are the well-known Yarmouth Roads. Near the Wash considerable tracts of land have been reclaimed from the sea; but on the eastern side, the sea has greatly encroached, submerging large tracts of land, and several villages. In many parts, the county presents a perfect flat; in other places, the surface is broken into gentle undula-

tions; and a ridge of high ground stretches northwards from Thetford to the coast. Agriculture forms the chief business of the inhabitants: at least two-thirds of the whole county are arable, and kept in a state of tillage. The fattening of cattle is carried on to a considerable extent, and, in some of the marsh and fen lands, the dairy is much attended to; and large quantities of butter are made and exported, under the name of Cambridge butter. The raising of grain for exportation, however, forms by far the principal object with the farmer. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, beans, &c., are more or less cultivated, with mustard, saffron, flax, and hemp. Poultry of all kinds are very plentiful, and of superior quality. Turkeys are numerous; and immense quantities are sent to the most distant parts of the kingdom. Large supplies of geese are also furnished from the fenny parts of this county. Rabbits and pheasants abound; whilst in the marshes and meres, woodcocks, snipes, widgeon, teal, &c., are very abundant. The mackerel and herring fisheries are also carried on to a great extent along the coast.

Rivers.—The principal are the Ouse, the Nen, the Waveney, the Wensom, and the Bure. Flowing through a flat country, their course is very sluggish, in many cases the fall being scarcely sufficient to carry off the water; and a land-flood usually lays the adjacent grounds under water. Hence are formed numerous small shallow lakes or pools, provincially termed "broads" and "meres," which are plentifully stocked with fish, and abound with aquatic fowls. The principal of these are Brodon Broad, to the south of Yarmouth; Hickling Broad, and Rockland.

Area.—2,119 square miles.

Pop.—444,825.

Chief Towns.—NORWICH, the capital; YARMOUTH, LYNN, THETFORD, DEREHAM, and WELLS.

Parliamentary Representation.—The county is divided into North, South, and West Norfolk, each returning 2 members; Norwich and Lynn return 2 each.

NORFOLK, a city and port of entry in Norfolk county, Virginia, United States, on Elizabeth River, 32 miles from the sea. It contains a courthouse, city-hall, 26 churches, custom-house, and military. There is a large harbour, defended by Forts Calhoun and Monroe. The latter is the largest fortress in the United States. In the suburb of Gosport are a government navy yard, dry dock and marine hospital. **Pop.** 21,960, about 9,000 being coloured.—The town was founded in 1705, incorporated as a borough in 1736, and as a city in 1845.

NORFOLK, a county of Massachusetts, United States. **Area**, 450 square miles. **Pop.** 96,507. The capital is Dedham.

NORFOLK, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 58,057, nearly half being coloured. The capital is PORTSMOUTH.

NORFOLK, a county of the province of Ontario, dominion of Canada, on the northern shore of Lake Erie. **Area**, 635 square miles. **Pop.** 34,009. The capital is Simcoe.

NORFOLK, an ancient and illustrious English house, descended from the royal family of Plantagenet, through Thomas Plantagenet, of Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, second son of Edward I., and earl-marshal of England. The heiress of the Norfolk family, Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, having espoused at the commencement of the 15th century Robert Howard, the title of duke of Norfolk, passed to the latter, and was transmitted by him to his descendants. The living head of this family takes precedence as premier duke and earl-marshal of England, and follows immediately after the princes of the blood royal. (*See* HOWARD.)

NORFOLK, NEW, a district of Tasmania. **Area**, 1,500 square miles.

NORFOLK ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, 5 miles long and about 2 broad, the largest of a small cluster of islands. The coast is high and steep, and the surface rises to 1,000 feet, the highest point being Mount Pitt. The soil is fertile, and well-watered, and the climate healthy. This island was colonised by Governor Phillip, shortly after that of Port Jackson, and was used for many years as a penal colony, the violent class of convicts being sent there. The penal establishment was broken up in 1855, and in the following year the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island were transferred hither. (*See* PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.) **Pop.** 500. **Lat.** 29° 10′ S. **Lon.** 168° E.

NORHAM, *nor'-ham*, a township of England, on the Tweed, in the county of Northumberland. **Pop.** 4,300.

NORIC ALPS. (*See* ALPS.)

NORIS, HENRY, *no'-ris*, Italian cardinal, who was educated at Verona, by his father, a native of Ireland. He afterwards entered the monastic order of St. Augustine, and acquired great reputation for learning and piety. In 1673 he published the "History of Pelagianism," which gave offence to several persons, who accused him to the pope as being heretically inclined; but Clement X. so little regarded the charge, that he made Noris under-librarian of the Vatican. In 1695 he was honoured with the purple.

Born at Verona, 1631; died at Rome, 1705

NORMANBY, a maritime county of Victoria, South Australia. **Area**, 3,125 square miles. **Pop.** 11,624.

NORMANDY, *nor'-man-de*, the name of an old province of France, one of the most extensive and fertile in the kingdom, formerly divided into Upper and Lower Normandy, and now into the five following departments:—Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Orne, Calvados, and Manche. The district formed a part of Neustria, under the Frankfort monarchy, was taken possession of by the Normans (or Northmen) in the 9th century, and was united to England after the conquest of the country by William of Normandy. The English monarchs retained it till the beginning of the 13th century, when it was united to France. After the battle of Agincourt, in 1415, it was again taken by the English, who retained it till 1449.

NORNÆ, *nor'-ne*, in Scandinavian mythology, the "Fates," representing the past, present, and future, determining the destinies both of gods and men.

NORRBOTTEN, *nor'-bot-ten*, the most northern province of Sweden, divided from Lapland by the Tornea and Muonio rivers. It is traversed by the Kiölen Mountains, and there are many lakes. Timber is the chief production. **Area**, 39,797 square miles. **Pop.** 95,340. The capital is Pitea.

NORRISTOWN, *nor'-ris-ton*, a borough of Pennsylvania, United States, on the north bank of the Schuylkill, 16 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. Two covered bridges lead to Bridport on the opposite bank. There are 13 churches, a courthouse, and several public schools. **Manf.** Iron, machinery, woollens, and cotton. **Pop.** 13,063.

NORRKÖPING, or **NORDKOPING**, *nor'-ke(r)p-ing*, a large manufacturing town of Sweden, in East Gottland, at the junction of the Motala,

with the Gulf of Bravike. The former river flows through the town, and has several falls within the limits, forming two islands, reached by handsome bridges. It is handsomely built, with wide streets, and large open places, and there are numerous churches, and charitable institutions. Several bridges cross the Motala, which is a rapid stream, and supplies valuable water-power. **Manf.** Woollens, hosiery, tobacco, starch, and soap. At Finspäng, in the neighbourhood, are large iron-works, and cannon foundries. The port is a station of the salmon fishery. **Pop.** 28,114. **Lat.** 58° 30′ N. **Lon.** 16° 15′ E.

NORRSKA-FIELLEN. (*See* NORWAY.)

NORT, *nor*, a town of France, department Loire-Inférieure, on the right bank of the Erdre, 16 miles N.E. of Nantes. There is a small harbour, where wood, charcoal, iron, and coal are shipped. **Manf.** Leather. **Pop.** 5,400.

NORTE (PASO DEL), *nort*, a town of New Mexico, United States, on the right bank of the Rio Bravo-del-Norte, 275 miles S.E. of Santa-Fé, situated at the head of a valley, 3,800 feet above the sea level. The country around is very fertile, and there is a considerable trade in wool. This is the oldest settlement in New Mexico. **Pop.** of settlement, 5,000, chiefly Indians.

NORTH, FRANCIS, *north*, lord Guildford, keeper of the great seal in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., was the third son of Dudley, lord North, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, whence he removed to the Middle Temple. After being solicitor and attorney-general, he was made chief justice of the King's Bench, and in 1682 he was appointed lord keeper, with the title of lord Guildford. Of him, lord Campbell says: "He had as much law as he could contain; but he was incapable of taking an enlarged and commanding view of any subject." He wrote "An Index of Verbs Neuter," printed with Lilly's Grammar; "A Paper on the Gravitation of Fluids in the Bladders of Fishes," printed in the "Philosophical Transactions;" "A Philosophical Essay on Music;" several concertos, &c.

Born 1637; **died** 1685.

NORTH, SIR DUDLEY, brother of the preceding, who in his youth resided at Smyrna and Constantinople, and, after his return to England, published some interesting works upon the life, institutions, and languages of the East. He was subsequently knighted, became sheriff and alderman, and was appointed a commissioner of the Treasury towards the end of the reign of Charles II. At the Revolution he lost this post, and retired into private life.

Born 1641; **died** 1691.

NORTH, ROGER, an English biographer, who was the son of Dudley, lord North, and was educated for the profession of the law. He wrote a work against Kennet's "Complete History," in which he defended Charles II. He also left, incomplete, a "Memoir of Music;" but the work by which he is best known is a series of biographies of his brothers, including the lives of the two preceding. He is stated by some to have been attorney-general under James II.

Born about 1650; **died** about 1743.

NORTH, FREDERIC, earl of Guildford, English statesman. He was the son of lord, afterwards earl Guildford, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Oxford. He entered parliament at an early age, supported the high Tory party, was appointed lord of the Treasury in 1763, and in 1769 he succeeded Mr. Charles Townshend as chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1770 was made first lord of the Treasury, in which office he continued till the close of the American war. For his supposed deference to the wishes of George III., in prolonging that struggle, he became exceedingly unpopular, but it is now known that he wished to make peace long before the termination of the contest, and finding it impossible longer to carry on the war, he resigned in 1782. In the following year he held office for a few months in the Portland administration. He was a man of uniformly good temper, a fair orator, and in his private life was thoroughly amiable. Before his death he became wholly blind. He succeeded to the earldom of Guildford on the death of his father in 1790.

Born 1733; **died** 1792.

NORTH AMERICA. (*See* AMERICA.)

NORTH BERWICK. (*See* BERWICK, NORTH.)

NORTH CAPE, the most northern point of land in Europe, in the island of Magerœ, on the coast of Norway. **Lat.** 71° 10′ N. **Lon.** 25° 50′ E.

NORTH CAROLINA. (*See* CAROLINA, NORTH.)

NORTH RIVER. (*See* HUDSON, and NEW YORK.)

NORTH SEA. (*See* GERMAN OCEAN.)

NORTHALLERTON, *nor-thal'-ler-ton*, a market-town and parliamentary borough of the North Riding of Yorkshire, 30 miles N.W. of York, near the left bank of the Niske. It has a Gothic church, in the form of a cross, and an hospital founded in the 15th century. **Manf.** Linen, leather, and bricks. **Pop.** 3,692.—A station on the North-Eastern railway. In the neighbourhood is "Standard Hill," where, in 1138, the battle of the Standard was fought between the Scotch and English, in which the former were defeated.

NORTHAMPTON, *nor-thamp'-ton*, a market-town, parliamentary and municipal borough, capital of Northamptonshire, on the left bank of the Nen, 67 miles N.W. of London. It consists of four principal streets meeting at right angles. The principal streets are wide, commodious, and regular, meeting in a spacious market-square. All-Saints (built in 1680, on the site of an older building, of which the tower remains) has a dome supported on four large columns. St. Giles's, with a fine Norman porch, and a tower rising from the centre. St. Peter's and St. Sepulchre's are curious specimens of ecclesiastical architecture; the former was erected about the time of the Conquest, and the other (one of the few round churches in England) by the Knights Templars. Both of these churches have been recently restored. There are several other churches and other places of worship for various denominations. The other public buildings and institutions are, the new and handsome town-hall, the corn-exchange, the shire-hall, a barracks, theatre, and a fine Gothic structure called Queen's Cross, erected by Edward I. to the memory of his queen, Eleanor; besides various schools and a lunatic asylum. There are some remains of the old castle, once a building of great strength and importance, and near the town is the Victoria Promenade, planted with lime trees, and a mile long. **Manf.** Boots, shoes, lace, hosiery, saddlery, and leather; and there are brass- and iron-works. Of the boot and shoe manufacture it is the principal seat in England. **Pop.** 51,880.—A station on the London and North-Western and Midland railways. Northampton is a very ancient town, was burned

by the Danes in 1010, and is noted in history for the number of councils and synods held here, for its formidable castle, its numerous monastic foundations, and various remarkable events. Among these we may notice the siege of the castle by the barons in 1215, a great victory gained by the earl of Warwick over the Lancastrians in 1460 In 1642 it was fortified for the Parliament by Lord Brooke; and, in 1675, it was nearly destroyed by fire. It was, for a short time, the seat of a university; and several parliaments have been held in it.

NORTHAMPTON, a town of Massachusetts, United States, near the Connecticut river, 70 miles W. of Boston, surrounded by beautiful scenery. It includes four villages, Northampton, Loudville, Florence, and Leeds, the latter two being manufacturing villages. **Manf.** Silk, cotton, paper, sewing-machines, cutlery, machinery, agricultural implements, and rubber goods. **Pop.** 12,172.

NORTHAMPTON, the name of three counties of the United States:—

NORTH CAROLINA.—**Area**, 350 square miles. **Pop.** 20,032, more than half being coloured. The capital is Jackson.

PENNSYLVANIA.—**Area**, 370 square miles. **Pop.** 70,312. The capital is Easton.

VIRGINIA.—**Area**, 320 square miles. **Pop.** 9,152, more than half being coloured. The capital is Eastville.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, an inland county of England, bounded N. by Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire; E. by Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire; S. by Buckinghamshire, and part of Oxfordshire; and W. by Oxfordshire and Warwickshire. The surface of the county is diversified with undulating hills and fertile valleys. There are extensive woodlands and pastures, and the soil is very productive. Grain and green crops are abundant. It is noted as a farming county, and more especially in the department of grazing, which constitutes the capital object of its husbandry, although the raising of grain for exportation is also carried on to a great extent. Horned cattle and other animals are fed in large numbers, and brought to an extraordinary size. Calves are also bred in considerable numbers, and sent out of the county young, to be fattened nearer the metropolis. The dairies are numerous and extensive; and large quantities of butter are regularly sent from them to London. The milk is used to fatten hogs for the same market. All the ordinary crops are raised.

Rivers.—The Nen, Welland, Charwell, Leam, Ouse, Tone, and Avon. Several canals traverse the county.

Minerals.—Except limestone, the mineral productions are few, and of no great value, including neither coal nor any of the metals.

Area.—984 square miles.

Pop.—272,524.

Chief Towns.—NORTHAMPTON, the county town; PETERBOROUGH, BLISWORTH, DAVENTRY, KETTERING, and MARKET HARBOROUGH.

Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned each for the North and South divisions of the county, 2 for Northampton, and 2 for Peterborough.

NORTHCOTE, JAMES, *north'-kote*, an English artist and writer on art, who left Plymouth for London in his 25th year to study painting under Sir Joshua Reynolds. He subsequently commenced as a painter of portraits, and was on the high road to fame and fortune, when his ambitious mind led him to abandon that line of art, and to visit Italy for the purpose of studying the ancient masters of historical painting. After spending five years in that artistic land, he returned to London, and soon became extensively employed by Boydell and others to make drawings for the "Shakspeare Gallery," a series of prints illustrative of the writings of the poet. During the subsequent half-century he lived almost solitarily in his studio in Argyle-street, London, where he produced many excellent works of art, and also occupied himself with literary composition. In 1813 he published "Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, with an Analysis of his Discourses." In his 82nd year he gave to the public his "One Hundred Fables, Original and Selected," which were embellished with a number of woodcuts, engraved after his designs. His "Life of Titian," subsequently followed; but this work is said to have been written by Hazlitt from his notes and conversations. Two of his best paintings were "The Murder of the Princes in the Tower," and "Hubert and Arthur." Northcote was never married, but had an affectionate companion in a maiden sister.

Born at Plymouth, 1746; **died** in London, 1831.

NORTHUMBERLAND, DUKES OF, including men of prominence in English history, are associated with two family names. (*See* DUDLEY, JOHN AND PERCY, THE FAMILY OF.)

NORTHUMBERLAND, *north-um'-ber-land*, the most northerly county of England, bounded E. by the German Ocean, N. and N.W. by Scotland, W. by Cumberland, and S. by Durham. The surface is diversified, and, along the seacoast, nearly level. Towards the middle the surface is thrown into large swelling ridges, formed by the principal rivers; here the land is well enclosed, and, in some places, enriched with wood, though the general appearance is destitute of these ornaments. The western part, except a few intervening valleys, is mountainous, branches of the Cheviots running along the border. About one-third of the area is occupied by moorlands. This county is distinguished for its agriculture, which, being conducted on a great scale, and by men of intelligence, enterprise, and capital, has reached a high degree of perfection. Its soil varies through many gradations, from great fertility to a state of irreclaimable barrenness. The rearing of stock is a capital object with the farmers, as well as the raising of crops for the market; and it is in preserving a due balance between the arable and grass lands, so as always to have a large breeding live stock, especially of sheep, that the excellence of their management is thought chiefly to consist. The short-horned cattle and the Cheviot sheep have high reputation. The principal crops comprise wheat, oats, beans, barley, and turnips. The woodlands are not very extensive.

Rivers.—The Tweed forms the northern and the Derwent part of the southern boundary. The chief streams within the county are the Tyne, North Tyne, Alne, and Coquet.

Minerals.—Important. Coal is found over the greater part of Northumberland, especially in the south-eastern part, which forms a part of the great Northumberland and Durham coalfield. More than 100 coalpits are worked in the county. Lead is abundant in the western part, among the hills on the Cumberland border, and the centre of the lead district is Alsenhead, 1,400 feet above the sea level, and the highest inhabited spot in England. The mineral strata that accompany and alternate with the coal in the coal district are chiefly sandstone, or granite, if it be very hard, and slate and clay. Besides coal and limestone, the lead district contains sandstones or freestones of various qualities; shell marl in some places, and also slate clay, in which iron-ore is found in such abundance as to have been sometimes worked for the metal.

Area.—2,016 square miles.

Pop.—434,624.

Chief Towns.—ALNWICK, the county town; NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, NORTH SHIELDS, TYNEMOUTH, MORPETH, and HEXHAM.

Parliamentary Representation.—The county is divided into North and South Northumberland, each returning 2 members; Newcastle-on-Tyne returns 2, and Tynemouth 1.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area**, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 53,123. The capital is Sunbury.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 200 square miles. **Pop.** 7,000, of whom nearly half are coloured. The capital is Heathsville.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of New Brunswick, dominion of Canada, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. **Area**, 4,760 square miles. **Pop.** 25,000. The capital is Newcastle.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of the province of Ontario, dominion of Canada, on the north side of Lake Ontario. **Area**, 734 square miles. **Pop.** 39,200. The capital is Cobourg.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a maritime county of New South Wales, E. Australia, with a mountainous surface. **Area**, 2,342 square miles. **Pop.** 14,000.—In this district coal is found in considerable quantities.

NORTHUMBERLAND ISLANDS, lie near the N.E. coast of Australia. **Lat.** 21° 32′—22° S. **Lon.** 149° 47′—150° 37′ E.

NORTHUMBERLAND STRAITS, 100 miles long, with a breadth varying from 20 to 6 miles, between Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, British North America.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, a province of British India, comprising the divisions of AGRA, ALLAHABAD, BENARES, JHANSI, KUMAON, MEERUT, OUDH and ROHILCUND. **Area**, 106,111 sq. m. **Pop.** 44,107,869.—The North West Provinces were formerly included in the Bengal presidency, but were constituted a separate administrative division in 1833, with the capital at Agra, but in 1862 the seat of government was removed to Allahabad.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, a portion of the dominion of Canada, comprising the greater part of the former Hudson Bay Territory, bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean and Hudson Strait, S. the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and the United States; W. the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia. **Area**, 2,750,000 square miles, including the islands in the Arctic Ocean. The government is vested in a lieutenant-governor and council. **Pop.** About 2,500 whites, chiefly employed by the Hudson's Bay Company, and 65,000 Indians, half-breeds and Esquimaux. (*See* HUDSON'S BAY.)

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE, a water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, to the north of the American continent. (*See* AMERICA.)

NORTHWICH, *north'-wich*, a market town of Cheshire, on the left bank of the Weaver, near the confluence of the Dare, 15 miles N.E. of Chester. There are a fine church, several other places of worship, and a grammar school. Near the town are mines of rock salt and lime springs, the latter furnishing annually about 400,000 tons of salt, in which there is an active export trade. **Pop.** 12,246.

NORTON, HON. CAROLINE ELIZABETH SARAH, a modern English poetess, one of the three daughters of Thomas Sheridan, son of the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Her father dying while she was still very young, her care devolved upon her mother, who gave her an excellent education. At the age of 19 she became the wife of the Hon. George Chappel Norton a barrister, and afterwards police-magistrate in the Metropolis. In 1829 she commenced her career of authorship by publishing anonymously the "Sorrows of Rosalie," a tale, and other poems. In the following year she achieved the greatest success as a poetess, with the production of her "Undying One," and other poems, which the "Quarterly Review" declared to be worthy of Lord Byron. In 1836, she separated from her husband, who brought an unsuccessful action against Lord Melbourne, in consequence of a scandalous imputation which had obtained currency. The "Child of the Islands," "Aunt Carry's Ballads for Children," and "Stuart of Dunleath," a novel, were her subsequent works. In 1854 her warm sympathies with the social wrongs of her sex found expression in a work entitled, "English Laws for Women in the 19th Century." This work was privately printed; but a very large circulation was obtained for a later effort of the same character, which was named, a "Letter to the Queen on Lord Chancellor Cranworth's Marriage and Divorce Bill." In 1877, Mr. Norton having died a few years previously, she married Sir W. Stirling Maxwell; but died in less than three months afterwards.

Born 1808; **died** 1877.

NORTON, a new county of Kansas, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Population**, 6,998.

NORTON SOUND, a large bay of Alaska, in the north-west of America, on the south-eastern side of Behring's Straits, between Cape Rodney, on the north, and Cape Romanoff on the south. The width at the entrance is about 200 miles, and it penetrates inland, gradually narrowing for a like distance. It was discovered by Captain Cook.

NORWALK, *nor'-wauk*, a town of Fairfield county, Connecticut, United States, beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, 43 miles N.E. of New York. There is a large trade in oysters, and steamers make daily trips to New York. **Manf.** Felt, iron, paper, boots and shoes, and peltry. **Pop.** 14,000.—The town was founded in 1640; burnt by the British, 1779, and incorporated as a borough in 1836.

NORWALK, the capital of Huron county, Ohio, United States, 56 miles W. of Cleveland. **Manf.** Iron and machinery. **Pop.** 4,500.

NORWAY, *nor'-wai*, the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula, of northern Europe, and a portion of the kingdom of Sweden and Norway. It is bounded N.E. by Russian Lapland, E. by Sweden, N. and N.W. by the Atlantic and the North Sea, and S. by the Skager Rack, dividing it from Denmark. It is very irregular in shape; the length from north to south is about 1,080 miles, the breadth in some parts of the north not more than 20 miles, but about lat. 60°, further south, 275 miles. The coast is indented with innumerable bays and fiords, no country in the world probably having such an irregular outline. These inlets afford an almost uninterrupted series of harbours of refuge, and there are a vast number of islands, some very small, mere rocks with fantastic outlines, and others, equally singular in appearance, of large size. The chief are the LOFODEN ISLANDS, Langö, Karmö, Senjen, and the Andoy group. The coast line is mostly rocky and precipitous, and the scenery of many of the fiords, or narrow inlets of the sea, is peculiarly grand and impressive. The surface consists of mountain masses, or plateaux, with narrow intervening valleys. The northern mountains are generally known as the Kjöllen Fjelle, about 25 miles in width, and forming the boundary between Norway and Sweden. South of lat. 63° N., the ranges are known as the Dovre Fjelle, and still farther south as the Norrska Fjelle, spreading

over about three-fourths of the south of Norway. The boundary of Sweden runs north and south along the crest of these ranges. Some physical geographers divide with greater exactness the Scandinavian mountain system into the following six groups or separate plateaux, beginning in the extreme north:—1. The plateaux of Finmark, the most elevated summits of which are near Lake Torneä, and the fiords of Lyngen and Ovenanger; 2. The plateaux of Noorland and Tronjdhem (or Drontheim), extending to the Fiord of Trondhjem. The loftiest summit is Sulilelma, 6,340 feet, and there is the remarkable jagged and sharp peak the Kilhorn, with a large perforation in the centre of the cone. 3. The Dorre Fjelle plateau, the highest peaks of which are Sneehaetten, 8,115 feet, and Skrimkolln, Stenkolln, and Nuusfield, each about 7,000 feet. 4. The Langfeld plateau, which include the loftiest peaks of Norway, Galdhöppigen, 8,785 feet, and Skagostölstind, 8,390 feet. The Hornclen (2,705 feet), is a remarkably isolated narrow peak, leaning from the perpendicular at the eastern extremity of the island of Bremanger, at the entrance of Vaags Fiord, in lat. 61° 45′ N. 5. The plateau of Fillefjeld, in the south-western part of the peninsula, between the Skager Rack and the German Ocean. This plateau is generally of less elevation than the others, the highest portion being in the north, subsiding gradually towards the south and south-west. Several peaks, including the Skogshorn, the Hogloftsteg, and Gousta, are about 6,000 feet in elevation, and several others are over 5,000 feet. 6. The Eastern plateau, of lower elevation, and continued into Sweden. It presents a series of rugged slopes, with gorges, through which rivers dash with many cascades, and precipices overhanging fiords. The scenery is very striking and beautiful, wild and alpine in character. There are noble forests of pine and fir on the mountain slopes, and, lower down, of oak, ash, and beech. Grass is scanty, but there is abundance of moss which is very valuable for pasture. Flax and hemp are raised in many parts of the country, and in others barley and oats. The pastures are pretty good, and cattle are reared and exported in numbers; but the main article of export is timber. The horses are small but hardy; goats are more plentiful than sheep; swine are not abundant. The fisheries are of very great value, the cod and herring fisheries, the former chiefly in the north and the latter in the south, produce, it is estimated, £1,500,000 annually. The rivers and lakes abound with salmon and salmon trout. The climate is not severe throughout, but in the mountains the cold of winter is intense. On the sea-coast the atmosphere is softened by the western breeze, and is often less cold, in the depth of winter than in the interior of Germany. The harbours are never blocked with ice. There is no spring, however, and the summer is both very hot and dry.

Rivers and Lakes.—There are few rivers of importance belonging exclusively to Norway, those rising on the eastern slopes of the plateaux flowing into Sweden, to which they may be said properly to belong. The more important of these are the Glommen (with its affluent the Lougen), the Beina, Lauven, Skien-Nid, and Torrisdal. The streams flowing westward are, in consequence of the proximity of the mountains to the sea, generally rapid torrents. The narrow and winding fiords afford water communication. In the extreme north the most important river is the Tana, which forms part of the boundary between Norway and Russia, and falls into the Arctic Ocean. There are a great number of lakes, many small, and nothing more than mountain tarns. The largest lake is Mjösen, near Christiania, about 100 miles long, and 1,400 feet deep.

Minerals.—Iron and copper of very superior quality, besides lead, cobalt, nickel, some silver, and marble. The richest mines are in the south. Stone for building, and slate, are in great abundance; and the loadstone, or natural magnet, is also frequently found and exported.

Zoology.—In Finmark, the reindeer forms the sole wealth, and almost the only source of the subsistence of the inhabitants, and about 75,000 are known to be domesticated, and there are many in a wild state. In the mountains and forests are numbers of beasts of prey, such as bears, wolves, lynxes, and foxes. Of the birds of prey, the eagle is the principal. Water-fowl, especially the eider-duck, is very plentiful.

Area.—122,280 square miles.

Pop.—1,807,000, including about 20,000 Lapps and Finns, living in the more remote northern regions. The genuine Norwegians are a strong, fair-haired race, of middle height. They are generally fairly educated, and intelligent.

Administrative Divisions.—The country is popularly divided into five "stifts" or dioceses—Aggershuus, or Christiania; Christiansand, Bergen, Trondhjem, and Tromsöe; but a more strictly administrative division is into 20 ampts, or districts:—Christiania (town), Aggershuus, Smaalenene, Hedemarken, Christians, Buskerud, Jarlsberg, Bratsberg, Nedenäs, Lister and Mandal, Stavanger, Söndre Bergenhuus, Bergen (town), Nordre Bergenhuus, Romsdal, Söndre Trondhjem, Nordre Trondhjem, Nordland, Tromsö, and Finmark.

Chief Towns.—CHRISTIANIA (the capital), ARENDAL, BERGEN, CHRISTIANSAND, DRAMMEN, STAVANGER, and TRONDHJEM, or DRONTHEIM.

Government.—Norway is united with Sweden under one sovereign, but has a separate administrative government. The constitution of Norway, called the Grundlov, bears date November 4, 1814, but was modified in 1869. It vests the whole legislative power of the realm in the Storthing, or great court, the representative of the sovereign people. The king has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown. The king possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the Storthing, but, except in constitutional matters, only for a limited period. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three successive times it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign. The mode of election is indirect, the people first nominating a number of deputies, to whom devolves the task of appointing the representatives in the Storthing. The Storthing is divided itself into two houses, the Lagthing and the Odelsthing. The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the Storthing, and the other of the remaining three-fourths. Each nominates its own president. The executive is represented by the king, who exercises his authority through a council of state, composed of one minister of state and nine councillors. Two of the councillors, together with the minister, form a delegation of the council of state, residing at Stockholm, near the king. The inhabitants of the kingdom are homogeneous in race and religion. There exists no privilege of birth, that of hereditary nobility having been abolished by a law which passed the Storthing August 1, 1821.

Religion and Education.—With the exception of about 5,000 dissenters, the population adhere to the Lutheran church. All sects of Christians and Jews are tolerated, but only the members of the Lutheran church are admitted to public offices. Education is compulsory in the kingdom, parents being bound to let their children, between the ages of seven and fourteen, receive public instruction. There is a university at Christiania.

Railways and Telegraphs.—There are about 970 miles of railway, and 4,670 miles of telegraph line.

History.—The remote history is so mingled with myth that it is almost impossible to distinguish between the true and the false. More authentic records of events open the 10th century, when Christianity was introduced, and encouraged by Olaf II., or the Saint. In 1030 the country was conquered by Denmark, but recovered independence a few years afterwards, and for three centuries was governed by native kings. In 1397 Erick united the three Scandinavian kingdoms, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, under one crown, but after a short time Sweden was separated, and in course of years Norway became little more than a dependency of Denmark until 1814, when, by the treaty of Kiel, Norway was handed over to Sweden, with which it has ever since been united.

NORWICH, *nor′-ij*, an ancient city of England, the chief town of the county of Norfolk, on

the river Wensum, which is navigable up to the town, and crossed by 9 bridges, near the confluence of the Yare, 20 miles W. of Yarmouth. It has a circumference of about 5 miles, skirted on the north and east sides by the river. The castle stands on an elevated site in the centre of the town. It was first erected in the 6th century, by the Saxons. The keep, a massive quadrangular structure, in the Norman style, is now used as a jail. The ditch is crossed by a bridge with a very fine Anglo-Norman arch. The cathedral is one of the most spacious and handsome buildings of the kind in the kingdom. The architecture is chiefly in the Norman style, of which the semicircular arch and large short column are the leading features. The whole length of the church, from east to west, is 411 feet, of the nave, from western door to transept, 140 feet; the width of transept is 191 feet, and of the nave, with isles, 72 feet. At the intersection of the transept with the nave and choir, rises a lofty tower, surmounted by a spire, the whole height of which is 315 feet. The bishop's palace stands on the same site with that which was built by the founder of the cathedral. In the vicinity are several ancient structures, more or less in ruins, among them St. Ethelbert's chapel, in the Decorated English style, and the Erpingham Gate, in Late Perpendicular, with buttresses, and 38 statues or niches. There are about 40 churches, including St. Peter's, a noble cruciform structure of the 15th century; St. Clement's, of great antiquity; St. Giles's, built in the 13th century, with a tower and cupola 120 feet high; St. Michael's Costany, with a lofty tower; St. Lawrence's, an ancient, large, and handsome building; and some fine modern churches. Some of the chapels for Dissenters are handsome buildings. The other public buildings are, the Guildhall, St. Andrew's Hall, formerly the conventual church of the Benedictine monastery of Blackfriars, now one of the finest public halls in the kingdom; the new corn-exchange, the assembly-room, the theatre, gaol, and bridewell, or house of correction. The charitable institutions are, the *Norfolk and Norwich Hospital*, the Dispensary, Doughty's Hospital, Bethlehem Hospital, or Bedlam, an excellent institution for lunatics. There are, besides, a great number of other charities and benefactions, numerous charity and Sunday schools, a free grammar-school, literary institution, mechanics' institute, art union, and also a public library, with various other institutions for the pursuit of knowledge. The market-place is 600 feet long and 340 wide.

Manf.—Norwich was early famed for its woollen manufactures, chiefly made by Flemish refugees. The staple articles are worsted damasks, flowered satins, fine camlets, gauzes, crapes, bandanas, mohair, silk fabrics, cottons, lace, shawls, and other fancy goods, both for furniture and dress; winseys, barèges, and such goods; boots and shoes, paper, machinery, iron, vinegar, mustard, and starch.
Pop.—87,843.

NORWICH, a city of Connecticut, United States, at the head of the navigation of the Thames, 35 miles S E. of Hartford. It consists of three parts, two chiefly occupied by manufacturing establishments, supplied with water power by the falls of the Yantic river, and the other by elegant residences, beautifully situated. There are 19 churches, good county buildings, and many educational establishments. **Manf.** Cotton, woollens, and paper. **Pop.** 15,000.—The site was purchased in 1659 of Uncas, an Indian chief (whose name was adopted by Cooper, the novelist, for the young hero of "The Last of the Mohicans"), and his grave is still shown.

NORWICH, the county seat of Chenango county, New York, on the Chenango river, 90 miles W. of Albany. **Manf.** Musical instruments and carriages. **Pop.** 4,500.

NOSAREE, *no-sa-ré*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, on the left bank of the Poona, 8 miles above its mouth in the Gulf of Cawbay. **Pop.** 15,000, including many Parsee weavers. There is a good foreign and coasting trade.

NOS-BEH, or NOSSI-BÉ, *nos-bé*, an island off the north-west coast of Madagascar, at the northern entrance of the Bay of Passandava. It is 16½ miles long, and 8 broad, of volcanic origin, and the surface is finely diversified. The highest point, towards the south, has an elevation of 1,700 feet, and is covered with fine timber. The island belongs to France. **Pop.** 15,800. **Lat.** 13° 20′ S. **Lon.** 48° 20′ E.

NOSTRADAMUS, MICHEL, *nos-tra-daï'-mus*, a notorious French astrologer and physician. He was of Jewish descent, and his proper name was Notre-Dame. He studied first at the Collége d'Avignon, and afterwards medicine at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree. Having rendered some eminent service to the inhabitants of Aix when the city was visited by the plague, he received an annual pension from the town during many years. In 1544 he settled as a physician at Salon, near Aix, and in the following year he was invited to Lyons, where a dangerous epidemic was raging, and rendered great service. In 1555 he published his prophesies, which, though very obscure and absurd, gained the author a considerable reputation. These were followed by several others, the whole making one volume folio, in barbarous verse. He also compiled a weather almanack. Nostradamus was honoured with marks of distinction by persons of the highest rank, particularly Charles IX., king of France, Catharine de Medici, and the Duke and Duchess of Savoy.
Born at St. Remy, 1503; **died** at Salon, 1566.

NOTO, VAL DI, *no'-to*, one of the old provinces into which Sicily was divided, forming the S.E. portion of the island. It now comprises the districts of Catania, Syracuse, and Caltanisetta.

NOTO, a town of Sicily, province of Syracuse, delightfully situate on an eminence, 3 miles from the sea. Of its numerous churches and convents, some are elegantly built, and there are several fine palaces, an academy, and a valuable museum. There is a trade in corn, oil, and wine. **Pop.** 18,500.—About 3 miles from this town are the remains of the ancient Netum, destroyed by an earthquake in 1693.

NOTTERÖE, *not-ter-ö'-e*, an island off the south east coast of Norway, at the entrance of the Bay of Christiania. It is about 7 miles long and 3 wide. **Pop.** 3,300.

NOTTINGHAM, HENEAGE FINCH, Earl of, *not'-ting-ham*, English lawyer and statesman, who, after completing his education at the university of Oxford, was entered of the Middle Temple, and was subsequently called to the bar. He became solicitor-general under Charles II., at the Restoration, and took a prominent part in the prosecutions of the regicides, an account of which he published in 1660, in a curious work entitled "An Exact and Impartial Account of the Indictment, Arraignment, Trial, and Judgment (according to law) of Twenty-nine Regicides." In the following year he was chosen to represent the university of Oxford in parliament, and was

created a baronet. In 1667 he had a principal share in impeaching the earl of Clarendon, and was, three years later, appointed attorney-general. In 1673 he received the great seal of England as lord keeper; in 1675 he became lord chancellor of England. At the trial of Viscount Stafford, in 1680, he presided as lord high steward, and delivered judgment against that nobleman in a speech of great eloquence. In the following year he was created earl of Nottingham. Besides the work above mentioned, he published several others, the chief of which were "An Argument on the Claim of the Crown to Pardon on Impeachment," "Speech at the Sentence of William Viscount Stafford," and "Reports of Cases in the High Court of Chancery." Dryden, in his "Absalom and Achitophel," alludes to the earl of Nottingham under the name of Amri.

Born 1621; died 1682.

NOTTINGHAM, DANIEL FINCH, Earl of, was eldest son of the preceding, and finished his education at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1680 he was appointed first lord of the Admiralty, and, in 1682, succeeded his father as earl of Nottingham. He opposed the arbitrary measures of James II.; but though he was an adherent of the party of the prince of Orange, he was against his taking possession of the throne, and strenuously supported the convention in favour of the regency. However, William offered him the post of lord chancellor, which he declined: but he was, for a short time, secretary of state. On the death of Queen Anne, he was one of the lords justices for the administration of affairs, and, soon after, was made president of the council; but, in 1716, he was dismissed, on account of a speech which he made in behalf of the Scottish lords condemned for high treason. In 1729 he became earl of Winchelsea, on the death of John, fifth earl, in virtue of his descent from Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Heneage, and wife of Sir Moyle Finch, his great-grandfather. He was an able speaker and a man of learning, as appears from his reply to Whiston on the Trinity, for which he received the thanks of the university of Oxford and of the bishop and clergy of London.

Born 1647; died 1730.

NOTTINGHAM, CHARLES HOWARD, Earl of. (*See* HOWARD, Lord.)

NOTTINGHAM, a municipal and Parliamentary capital of Nottinghamshire, about half-a-mile from the north bank of the Trent. The little river Lean runs into the Trent close to the town, the older part of which stands on a hill so steep, that the ground floors of the houses towards the top of it are considerably elevated above the roofs of those at the bottom. The town was formerly enclosed and limited in extent by a belt of pasture land, owned by the freemen and known as "the meadows," and the "Lammas fields," but in 1845 an Act was passed by which the greater portion of the land was made available for building, and since then the progress of the town has been rapid; large warehouses, manufactories, and other commercial establishments, occupying the extensive area at the base of the cliff. In the older part of the town the streets are narrow, and there are many crooked alleys. Many of the houses have several stories of cellars beneath excavated out of the soft sandstone on which this part of the town stands. On the most elevated portion of the rock, at the edge of a steep precipice 130 feet high, stand the ruins of Nottingham Castle, a huge square mansion, with very little architectural pretensions, built on the site of the famous old castle, in the 17th century, and burned by the mob in the Reform riots of 1831 and now the property of the corporation of the town, and intended to be converted into a public museum and gallery of art. Some portion of the outer towers of the ancient castle remain near the foot of the hill. There is a subterranean communication formerly leading to the castle, and locally known as Mortimer's Hole, traditions affirming that it is the way by which the murderers of Mortimer, the paramour of the widow of Edward II., reached their victim. In the public park adjoining the castle, is the entrance to this passage, and until a few years since there were a remarkable series of caves, popularly known as the Druids' Caves, but the hill in which they were formed has been levelled and villas now occupy the site. In the neighbouring village of Sneinton, several caves have been converted into dwelling-houses, brick fronts and chimneys having been added. St. Mary's Church is a venerable structure, supposed to date from the 7th century, and has been several times partially rebuilt and restored. St. Peter's and St. Nicholas's, are other old churches, and several new churches, especially All Saints', are architecturally interesting. There are a large Roman Catholic church, and a convent, and many chapels for dissenters. The chief public buildings are the exchange, rebuilt after a fire in 1836, the guildhall, county-hall, corn exchange, post office, mechanics' hall, and school of art. There are a free grammar school, a blue-coat school, a people's college, and many other educational establishments. There is a handsome Gothic memorial consisting of a cross and fountain, of the late Mr. Walter, M.P. An arboretum and cemetery are near the town. The market-place is the largest and finest which almost any provincial town of England can boast. Four annual fairs are held.—A station on the London and North-Western, Great Northern, and Midland railways.

Manf.—Hosiery and lace are the staples; woollens, cotton, silk, iron, and machinery. The breweries are famous for ale, and the trade in corn, malt, and cattle is large.

Pop.—186,656.

History.—Under the Heptarchy, the town was a portion of the kingdom of Mercia; Edward the Elder built walls, and William the Conqueror erected (on the site of a Saxon fortress) the castle, which figured considerably in the Parliamentary War. Charles I. erected there his standard (the spot is still named Standard Hill), and afterwards unsuccessfully besieged it. The great Luddite riots of 1811 broke out here, and there were other riots of a similar character in 1812, 1814, and 1816, the destruction of machinery being the object aimed at. The Reform riot of 1831 has been already referred to.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, *not'-ting-ham-sheer*, an inland county of England, bounded on the N. by Yorkshire, E. by Lincolnshire, S. by Leicestershire, and W. by Derbyshire. Except in the Vale of Trent, on the eastern part, its surface is undulating, and sufficiently irregular and broken to avoid the sameness of a general flat. In the northern part are the remains of Sherwood Forest. Turnips, clover, wheat, barley, and oats, the latter of a remarkably fine quality, are produced. Hops form an article of considerable cultivation in the central parts of the county, and there are extensive market gardens.

Rivers.—The principal is the Trent, with its tributaries, the Idle, Mann, and Erewash. By the Nottingham and Grantham Canal, and the Fosse Dyke Canal, the Trent is connected with the Witham, of Lincolnshire.

Minerals.—Coal is abundant, and is supposed to be part of the same deposit which is found in Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland. Besides coal, limestone and gypsum are found. Building- and paving-stone are quarried in different parts, and marl is also found in various places.

Area.—848 square miles.

Pop.—391,984.

Chief Towns.—NOTTINGHAM, the capital; EAST RETFORD, MANSFIELD, NEWARK, SOUTHWELL, and WORKSOP.

NOTTOWAY, *not'-to-wai*, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 11,156 more than 7,000 being coloured. The capital is Nottoway Courthouse.

NOUE, FRANCIS DE LA, *noo*, surnamed the Arm of Iron, a celebrated French soldier, who distinguished himself in the wars of Italy, and, upon his return to France, espoused the cause of the Huguenots, then in arms against the Catholics. He took Orleans in 1567, and, two years afterwards, signalised himself at the battle of Jarnac; subsequently to which he made himself master of Fontenoy; on which occasion he lost his left arm. He had another made of iron; whence his surname. He was at the siege of Rochelle, and, in 1578, entered the service of the States-general in the Low Countries, where he took Count Egmont prisoner; but was himself taken in 1580, and did not gain his liberty till five years afterwards. In the time of the League he served on the royal side, and was killed by a musket-shot at the siege of Lamballe. He was the author of a "Discourse, Political and Military," which was first printed in 1587.

Born in Brittany, 1531; **died** 1591.

NOUR-EDDIN, MAHMOUD MALEK-AL-ADEL, *noor-ed-deen'*, sultan of Egypt, was the son of Zengui, or Omad-ed-din, ruler of Northern Syria. When his father was slain by his own eunuchs at the siege of Jabbar, in 1145, Nour-eddin obtained the sovereignty of Aleppo, and, by his prudence, became one of the most powerful princes of the East. He distinguished himself against the Christians in the time of the crusades; he defeated Jocelyn de Courtenay, count of Edessa, and Raymond, prince of Antioch, whose head was sent as a trophy to the caliph at Bagdad; after which he made himself master of Damascus. In 1159, the Christians recovered some of the lost territories, and Nour-eddin suffered a severe defeat from Baldwin III., king of Jerusalem. He afterwards obtained some victories, and then prepared to carry out a great scheme he had long meditated for the conquest of Egypt, which was successfully invaded by the famous Salah-eddin (Saladin), of whose success Nour-eddin became jealous, and prepared to march into Egypt in person, but was attacked by a fatal illness on the way. To the qualities of a great warrior (which have placed him in the very front rank of Moslem heroes) he added the virtues of a liberal prince: he patronised the arts and sciences, founded cities and establishments of learning, hospitals, caravanserais, and mosques. To him has been ascribed the first employment of pigeons to carry messages.

Born at Damascus, 1117; **died** at Damascus, 1173.

NOUR-EDDIN, ALI, was the eldest of the seventeen sons of the celebrated Salah-eddin. At his father's death, Damascus, Southern Syria, and Palestine, fell to his share; but he was soon afterwards deprived of his kingdom by his brother and uncle. After vainly attempting to recover Damascus from his uncle, he retired to Samosata, where he died.

Born 1170; **died** 1224.

NOUR-EDDIN, ARSLAN SHAH, prince of Mosul and Mesopotamia, succeeded his father in 1193. He was a just and liberal monarch, and, in a great degree, restored the declining power of his dynasty.

Died 1210.

NOUR-EDDIN, ALI, second sultan of the Tartar Mamelukes in Egypt, ascended the throne upon the assassination of his father Ibeh, in 1257. He reigned only two years; being deposed by the emir Kotuz, in 1259.

NOUR-DJIHAN, *noor-ji-han'*, wife of Jehanghir, the Mogul emperor. She was the daughter of a Tartar general, and became sultana in 1611. After the death of her husband, she retired to the palace at Agra. Her tomb is accounted one of the most beautiful edifices in that city. To Nour-Djihan has been attributed the discovery of the essence of roses.

Born 1585; **died** 1645.

NOVALIS. (*See* HARDENBURG.)

NOVARA, *no-va'-ra*, a town of northern Italy, capital of the province of the same name, on the Mora, 27 miles W. of Milan. It has a cathedral, with fine frescoes and sculptures, other churches, two colleges, convents, a hall of commerce, hospital, and a theatre: it also contains a number of handsome private buildings. There are ancient, but now dismantled, fortifications. **Manf.** Silks, linens, hats, leather, earthenware, and a peculiar kind of sweet biscuit. **Pop.** 30,000.—In 1849 the Sardinians were here disastrously defeated by the Austrians (*see* CHARLES ALBERT); and in 1859 a French corps occupied the town.

NOVARA, a province of Italy, bounded N. by Switzerland, S. by the Po, N. by the province of Torino, and E. by Lago Maggiore and the Ticino. It is nearly covered by the main ridge of the Alps. The soil is very fertile. There are five districts, Biella, Novara, Ossola, Pallanza, Valtesia, and Vercelli. **Area**, 2,526 square miles. **Pop.** 694,000.

NOVA SCOTIA, *no'-va sko'-she-a*, a province of the dominion of Canada, British America, bounded N.W. by New Brunswick, and the Bay of Fundy, N.E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, S.E. by the Atlantic, and S. by the Atlantic Ocean and the United States of America. It is a peninsula, 280 miles long, and varying in breadth from 50 to 100 miles, joined to the continent by an isthmus, 14 miles across, at the N.E. extremity of the Bay of Fundy, and of the islands of Cape Breton, separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait called the Gut of Canso, and of Sable Island, 25 miles long, and less than 2 miles wide, and surrounded by a dangerous sandbank. The coast line is about 1,000 miles in length, and there are several bays and good harbours, the chief being Halifax Harbour, Chedabucto, St. Margaret's, Mahon and St. Mary's Bays, Annapolis Mines and Chignecto basins, and Picton harbour. There is a range of highlands stretching inland for about 20 miles from the Atlantic coast, and the Cobequid Mountains, with an average elevation of 1,100 feet, traverse the peninsula from the Bay of Fundy on the north-west to the Strait of Canso. The valleys are rich and fertile, and the climate healthy, and not on the average so cold as other American places within the same parallels of latitude, but the winters are severe. The usual grain and vegetable crops yield well, and the fisheries are extremely productive, giving employment to about 21,000 fishermen.

Rivers and Lakes.—The rivers are generally short streams, the most important being the Annapolis, Avon, Shubenacadie, and Tangier. There are a vast number of lakes, of which the Bras d'Or, in Cape Breton, occupying 500 square miles, is by far the largest.

Minerals.—Gold, discovered on Tangier river, 40 miles E. of Halifax, in 1861; coal, and iron.

Area.—21,731 square miles.

Pop.—440,572.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 18 counties. HALIFAX, the capital; ANNAPOLIS, Dartmouth, LIVERPOOL, and PICTON are the chief towns.

Government.—Like the other provinces of the dominion of Canada, Nova Scotia has its own local legislature consisting of a council and a house of assembly elected by the counties and cities. There is a lieutenant-governor appointed by the crown. The province sends 12 senators and 20 members of the lower house to the Canadian parliament.

History.—This country was discovered by the Cabots in 1497, and in 1604 a French settlement was formed and named Acadia, but the colonists were expelled by settlers from Virginia. In 1621 James I. made a grant of the peninsula to Sir William Alexander, and the name was changed to Nova Scotia. The English colonists, however, abandoned the attempt to establish a settlement, and in 1667 the country was ceded to the French by the treaty of Breda, but restored to England in 1713, and colonists were sent out at the expense of the British government. The French were expelled, the treatment they endured forming the subject of Longfellow's exquisite poem, "Evangeline."

NOVATIAN, *no-vai'-shi-an*, a stoic philosopher, who embraced Christianity, was admitted to holy orders, and, being of an ambitious character, he contrived to get himself ordained bishop, which was done in an irregular manner in Italy. He then endeavoured to get possession of the see of Rome, after the death of Pope Fabian, but was opposed by Cornelius. Novatian promulgated the doctrine, that it was sinful to admit persons who had once lapsed into idolatry to communion; a practice then universal in the Church. This produced a schism, in which Novatian had many partisans, who called themselves Catharites or pure. By others, however, they were named Novatians. To the above doctrine they added many others, particularly those of the Montanists. There are several works by Novatian extant.

Lived in the 3rd century.

NOVA ZEMBLA, *zem'-bla*, a chain of islands in the Arctic Ocean, belonging to the Russian government of Archangel, from which it is separated by the Straits of Waigatz. The chain is estimated at 470 miles long, with an average breadth of 56. The most southern island is especially named Nova Zembla (from the Russian *Novaja Zemlja*, "new land"), and the two next in size are Matthew's Land and Lütke's Land. The highest point is about 3,500 feet above the sea level. The cold is intense. No part of this dreary and inhospitable region has any permanent inhabitants; but particular tracts of the south and west coasts are visited by fishermen and hunters sent out by the merchants of Archangel and Mezen. Subterranean stone labyrinths of great antiquity have been discovered. **Lat.** 70° 30'—76° 30' N **Lon.** 52° 66' E.

NOVELDA, *no-vell'-da*, a town of Spain, province of Alicante, 16 miles W. of the town of Alicante. **Manf.** Lace; there are oil mills and distilleries. **Pop.** 8,100.

NOVELLARA, *no-vel-la'-ra*, a town of Italy, province of Reggio, 11 miles N.E. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Silk and leather. **Pop.** 4,200.

NOVELLO, VINCENT, organist and composer, of Italian descent. He was one of the founders of the Philharmonic Society. His compositions were principally of an ecclesiastical character, and he edited many valuable compositions.

Born in London, 1781; **died** at Nice, 1861.

NOVELLO, CLARA ANASTASIA, vocalist, daughter of the preceding. She studied in Italy, and at an early age appeared with great success as a concert singer, and afterwards in opera at Padua. In 1840 she married Count Gigliucci, and for a time retired into private life; but political troubles affecting her husband's property, she again appeared, finally retiring in 1860.

Born 1818.

NOVGOROD, *nov-go-rod'*, a large government or province in the N.W. of European Russia, to the S.E. of the government of St. Petersburg. The surface is undulatory, rising in the south to the moderate elevation of 300 feet, and forming the watershed between the Caspian, Baltic, and White Seas. The soil is only partially fertile, and the climate is severe. There are extensive forests and pasture lands, and agriculture and cattle rearing are carried on. Rye, oats, and barley, hemp, and flax are raised.

Rivers and Lakes.—The most important rivers are the Volkhof, Lovat, Msta, Szeksna, and Mologa; and the largest lakes are Ilmen, Vosje, and Bieloe.

Minerals.—Paving stone, and there are mineral and saline springs.

Area.—48,780 square miles.

Pop.—1,127,881.

NOVGOROD, or **NOVGOROD-VELIKI.** "the Great Novgorod," capital of the above government, on the Volkhof, near its point of issue from the Lake Ilmen, 122 miles S.E. of St. Petersburg. It is divided into two parts by the Volkhof; one called the Tergaraia, or the Market-town; the other the Sophiskaia, or quarter of St. Sophia. The latter contains the Kremlin, or citadel, and the cathedral of St. Sophia, a large building with brazen gates, and containing some interesting tombs and a good library. In 1862 a monument was erected to commemorate Rurick, who, in 862, was here chosen the first sovereign of Russia. The other part of the town has the building occupied by the governor; but the rest of the habitations are an irregular collection of wooden structures. **Manf.** Sailcloth, vinegar, and leather. **Pop.** 20,559.—Novgorod-Veliki is one of the most ancient cities of the empire, having been founded in the 5th century. In the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries it was a place of great commercial importance, with, at one time, 400,000 inhabitants, but in 1471 Ivan III. nearly destroyed the town and exiled many of its principal inhabitants. The opening of Archangel as a port and the foundation of St. Petersburg took away the foreign trade.

NOVGOROD-SIEVERSKOI, a town of European Russia, in the government of Tchernigov, 108 miles N.E. of the town of that name. **Pop.** 6,500.

NOVGRAD-VOLYNSKI, *nov-grad' vo-lin'-ski*, a town of European Russia, province of Tchernigov, on the right bank of the Desna, a branch of the Dnieper, 89 miles E. of Tchernigov. **Pop.** 6,500.

NOVI, *no'-ve*, a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, at the foot of the Apennines, 33 miles N.W. of Genoa. It has a castle, situate in an elevated position, a college, hospital, and many picturesque old houses. **Manf.** Silk; a considerable transit trade is carried on. **Pop.** 13,006.—It is noted for a sanguinary battle, in August, 1799, between the French, under Joubert, and the Austro-Russian forces: the latter were victorious.

NOVI-BAZAR, or **JENIBAZAR,** *no'-ve ba'-zar*, a town of Bosnia in a sanjak of the same name, on the Raczka, on the Southern frontier of Servia. It has a castle, several mosques, and shops, and being situated at the meeting of several principal roads, considerable trade is carried on. Several large fairs are held. **Pop.** 15,000.

NOVIKOFF, NICOLAS IVANOVICH, *nov'-i-kof*, a Russian gentleman, who devoted his life to

the production of standard editions of the authors of his country. He has been called the "Franklin of Russia." The first circulating library in Moscow was establi-hed by him; and, among other important works, he produced a "Library of Old Russian Authors," in 30 vols.
Born 1744; died 1818.

NOVOI-USEN, *no'-voi-oo'-sen*, a town of European Russia, government of Samara, on the Great Usen. There is an annual fair very largely attended. Pop. 6,000.

NOVOKHOPERSK, *no-vok'-ho-persk'*, a town of European Russia, on the Vorona, 108 miles S.E. of Voronej. It is strongly fortified, with shipbuilding docks. Pop. 6,300.

NOVOMIRGOROD, *no'-vom-ir-go-rod'*, a town of European Russia, government of Kherson, on the left bank of the Vissa, 103 miles N.W. of Kherson. It is the see of a bishop, and has three churches. Pop. 5,900.

NOVOMOSKOVSK, *no'-vo-mos-kofsk'*, a market-town of European Russia, government of Iekaterinoslav, on the Samara, an affluent of the Dnieper, 20 miles N.E. of Iekaterinoslav. Three great cattle and horse fairs are held annually, and many of the horses for the army are purchased here. Pop. 10,000.

NOVO-SUTKOF, *soot'-kof*, a town of European Russia, government of Tchernigov, on an affluent of the Soj, 75 miles N.E. of Tchernigov. Pop. 6,800.

NOVO-TCHERKASK, *cher-gask'*, a town of Russia, capital of the country of the Cossacks of the Don, near the Aksai, a tributary of the Don, 70 miles N.E. of Taganrog. It has a cathedral, with numerous other churches. There is a statue to the memory of Count Platoff, the famous hetman of the Cossacks, who distinguished himself as an opponent of the French. Agriculture, cattle-breeding, fishing, and wine-growing are the chief employments of the inhabitants. Pop. 37,091.

NOWANUGGUR, *no'-wa-nug-gur'*, a town of Goojerat, British India, on the south shore of the Gulf of Cutch. It is a large and busy town. Manf. Fine cloth, noted for excellence of fabric and beauty of dye.

NOXUBEE, *nox'-u-be*, a county of Mississippi, United States. Area, 700 square miles. Pop. 29,874, more than two-thirds being coloured. Capital, MACON.

NOY, WILLIAM, *noi*, an eminent English lawyer, who, at the beginning of the reign of Charles I., sat in parliament, and opposed the court; but, being made attorney-general in 1631, he gave his adherence to the most unpopular measures, particularly that of ship-money, which was of his proposing. He wrote a "Treatise on the Grounds and Maxims of the Laws of England," the "Complete Lawyer," and other works.
Born in Cornwall about 1577; died 1634.

NOYON, *nwoi-yawng'*, a town of France, department Oise, on the Vorse, 55 miles N.E. of Paris. There are a fine cathedral in the Romanesque style, built in the 13th and 14th centuries, and a bishop's palace. Manf. Linen, cotton, leather, hats, and stockings. Pop. 6,500.—Charlemagne had a palace here, and in 987 Hugo Capet was here crowned king of France. The town is the birthplace of John Calvin.

NUBIA, *nu'-be-a*, a country of East Africa, and a province of the vice-royalty of Egypt, inclosed between Egypt, the Nile, Abyssinia, and the Red Sea. It rises gradually from the plain of Egypt to the elevated plateau of Abyssinia, near the borders of which, on branches of the Abyssinian mountains, a height of 3,000 feet above the sea level is attained. Along the base of these mountains is the Kolla, a swampy region of great extent. In the northern part of the country the soil is poor, but of great fertility in the south, where the climate is very moist and insalubrious. In the north it is similar to that of Egypt. The productions are chiefly the grain called "dhourra;" also barley, French beans, lentils, sometimes watermelons, tobacco, indigo, dates, tamarinds, senna, and coffee. No fruit-trees are cultivated except palms, though the climate seems very well adapted to them. Ivory, ebony, gold-dust, tobacco, cotton, and salt are exported. Cattle, sheep, and goats are reared by the Arabs in the deserts; and the lion, buffalo, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, occasionally the elephant, the giraffe, and antelope are amongst its wild animals. Ferocious crocodiles abound in the streams; ostriches are numerous, and there are large serpents of the python species. One of the most remarkable features of this region consists in the magnificent remains of antiquity with which it is covered. Among the most remarkable are the rock temple of Abou-Simbel, the temple of Kelabshi, with sculptures representing the expeditions of Sesostris, and the temple of Semne.

Rivers.—The two branches of the Nile, and the Atbara.
Minerals.—Gold, silver, copper, and salt.
Area.—431,210 square miles.
Pop.—1,000,000. There are two principal races, both Mahometans—the Berberines, inhabiting the northern part, and the Bisharis, or genuine Nubians, in the desert region. The latter are a fine race, and the women are remarkable for their modesty and simple manners. In the extreme south the inhabitants are of the negro type. Three different languages are spoken.
Chief Towns.—KHARTOUM the capital; DONGOLA, and SHENDY.
History.—Under the Pharaohs, the country was known as the kingdom of Cush, and afterwards was vaguely known to Roman geographers as Æthiopia above Egypt, and received its present name from the Nobatæ, or Nubats, a tribe from the western deserts who settled here in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, and established a Christian kingdom, conquered by the Mahometans, and broken up into various districts under semi-independent chiefs, in the 14th century. It was annexed to Egypt by Ibrahim Pacha in 1822.

NUBLE, *nu'-bel*, a province of Chili, South America, to the north of the province of Conception, of which it was formerly a portion. The soil is very productive, and the climate healthy. The principal products are grain, wine, and cattle. CHILLAN (named after the great volcano in the province), is the capital.

Rivers.—There are numerous streams descending from the Andes, the most important being the Itata (called also the Chillan), and the Nuble. The latter receives the Itata, and pursues a rapid course, through deep, wooded ravines, to the Pacific.
Area.—4,247 square miles.
Pop.—144,104.

NUCHA, or NUKHA, *nook'-ha*, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaucasia, 120 miles S.E. of Tiflis, in the valley of the Kish-Tshai. It is surrounded by extensive mulberry groves and fruit gardens, and great numbers of silkworms are reared. Manf. Silk. Pop. 24,922.

NUCKOLLS, *nuk'-ols*, an almost uninhabited county of Nebraska, United States. Area, 576 square miles.

NUDDEA, *nood-de-a'*, a town of British India, division of Burdwan, province of Lower Bengal, on

the right bank of the Bhagnuttee, 60 miles N.W. of Calcutta. It was once the residence of a Hindoo sovereign. This town is the capital of the district of the same name. **Area**, 3,404 sq. m. **Pop.** 2,017,847.

NUECES, *noo-ā'-ses*, a river of Texas, United States, rising in lat. 30°, lon. 101° W., and after a course of 300 miles flowing by way of Corpus Christi Bay into the Gulf of Mexico.

NUECES, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 3,450 square miles. **Pop.** 7,673. The capital is Corpus Christi.

NUEVA SPARTA. (*See* MARGARITA.)

NUGGINA, *nogg-gin'-na*, a busy manufacturing town of the North West Provinces, British India, in the division of Rohilcund, 48 miles N.W. of Moradabad. **Manf.** Gun barrels, percussion locks, and ironware generally. **Pop.** about 20,000.

NUJEEBABAD, *noo-jeeb-a-bad'*, a town of British India, in the North Western Provinces, division of Rohilcund, 31 miles S.E. of Hurdwar. A considerable transit trade is carried on.

NUMA-POMPILIUS, *nū'-ma pom-pil'-i-us*, according to tradition, second king of Rome, and successor of Romulus. He is said to have introduced among his subjects religious festivals and a code of laws, and to have reigned for 39 years a time of peace and happiness.

NUMENIUS, *nu-mē'-ni-us*, a Greek Christian philosopher of the 2nd century, was a native of Apamea, in Syria, and followed the opinions of Pythagoras and Plato; but he charged the latter philosopher with having stolen, without acknowledgment, from the works of the Jewish legislator, and therefore called him "the Greek Moses." Fragments of Numenius are extant.

Lived in the 2nd century.

NUMERIANUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, *nu-me-ri-ai'-nus*, son of the emperor Carus, by whom he was honoured with the title of Cæsar, and succeeded him, with his brother Carinus, in 283. He was murdered shortly after by his father-in-law, Arrius Aper, prefect of the Prætorians, who himself subsequently fell a sacrifice to the irritated soldiers.

Died 284.

NUMIDIA, *nu-mid'-e-a*, the name given by the Romans to a part of the north coast of Africa, nearly corresponding to the modern Algiers.

NUNEATON, *nun-ē'-ton*, a market-town of Warwickshire, on the Anker, 8 miles from Coventry. The church has a square tower, and there is a good free grammar school. **Manf.** Ribbons and cotton goods. **Pop.** 8,465.—A station on the London and North-Western railway.

NUNEZ, ALVAR, *noon'-naik*, Spanish explorer, chief officer under Narvaez in the expedition to Florida, in 1527, after the shipwreck and death of whom he escaped to the coast, somewhere to the west of the mouth of the Mississippi, and made his way, suffering great hardships, to the Spanish settlements on the Pacific coast, occupying eight years in the journey. Having returned to Spain, he was appointed administrator of La Plata, and sailed in 1540, but was shipwrecked, and then explored Paraguay, and became engaged in conflict with the hostile tribes. After eight years he was recalled to Spain, when he was appointed a judge at Seville. He published a narrative of his voyages and adventures.

Born 1490; **died** at Seville, 1564.

NUORO, *nu-ō'-ro*, a town of the island of Sardinia, province of Sassari, 41 miles N.E. of Cagliari. There are a cathedral, monastery, and several educational establishments. **Manf.** Woollens and linen. There is a trade in oil, silk, cattle, wool, hides, and dairy produce. **Pop.** 4,800.

NUOVO LEON. (*See* LEON, NUOVO.)

NUREMBERG, or **NÜRNBERG**, *nu'-rem-burg*, an ancient town of Bavaria, province of Middle Franconia, on the Pegnitz, which divides it into two parts nearly equal, 96 miles from Munich. The river is crossed by many bridges, and the town is surrounded by two lines of fortified walls, with 70 round towers at intervals, and separated from each other by public walks and gardens. Of the public edifices, the chief are the castle or fort called Reichsfeste, the occasional residence of emperors in the middle ages. It is beautifully situated on elevated ground, commanding a noble prospect, and contains a gallery of paintings, mostly of the early German school. The public buildings are remarkably beautiful and interesting. In the courtyard is an old linden tree (now supported by iron bands) planted by Queen Cunegunde in the 11th century. The town-hall is one of the finest in Germany, and is adorned with works by Albert Dürer. The church of St. Lawrence, built between 1270 and 1478, has fine painted glass windows, wood-carvings, towers, and doorway, and contains a stone pix, to hold the vessels of the sacrament, which is of white stone, 64 feet high, and which cost the artist, Adam Kraft, five years' work, and was finished in 1500. Other fine churches are the cathedral, built in 1631, and St. Sebald's, both highly decorated and adorned with paintings and frescoes. In the latter is the tomb of St. Sebald, of bronze, adorned with nearly one hundred figures, and cast by Peter Vircher and his sons, who laboured on it for thirteen years. Among the literary-educational establishments for which the town is distinguished are a large public library, a polytechnic institution, training colleges, and gymnasium. In front of the cathedral is a beautiful gothic fountain, with groups of figures, and there are several other handsome fountains. There are numerous benevolent institutions. Nuremberg is especially associated with the triumphs of early German art and literature. Albrecht Dürer and Hans Sachs, the poet, were born and lived here. One of Longfellow's best known poems is descriptive of the associations of the town—"Quaint old town of toil and traffic, quaint old town of art and song." He says:—

"Here, when Art was still religion, with a simple, reverent heart,
Lived and laboured Albrecht Dürer, the Evangelist of Art. . . .
Through these streets so broad and stately, these obscure and dismal lanes,
Walked of yore the Master-singers, chanting rude poetic strains. . . .
Here Hans Sachs, the cobbler-poet, laureate of the gentle craft,
Wisest of the twelve wise masters, in huge folios sang and laughed."

The houses of Dürer and Sachs still remain, the latter now used as a tavern. **Manf.** Carvings in metal, bone, and wood, toys, musical, mathematical, and optical instruments. A considerable transit trade is carried on, favoured by the central position in connection with a network of railways. **Pop.** 116,193.—This town was, in 938, the seat of the first German diet; in 1219, the emperor, Henry V., raised it to the rank of a free imperial city, and in the 15th century it was one of the most important commercial cities in central Europe. It suffered greatly in the Thirty

Years' War, but at the reorganisation of the states of the old German empire in 1803, it retained its independence, with a territory of 483 square miles; but three years afterwards Napoleon annexed it to the kingdom of Bavaria.

NURPUR, *noor-poor'*, a town of the Punjab, British India, on the slopes of the Himalaya. There is a large and well-stocked bazaar, and an important trade is carried on. **Manf.** Shawls. **Pop.** 8,000.

NÜRTINGEN, *ner'-ting-en*, a town of Würtemberg, in the Black Forest, on the Neckar, 14 miles S.E. of Stuttgart. There are an old church and a castle. **Manf.** Woollens and cotton, and there are dyeworks. **Pop.** 4,500.

NUSCO, *noos'-ko*, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, with several convents and a cathedral, 46 miles S.E. of Naples. **Pop.** 3,000.

NYANZA, VICTORIA. (*See* VICTORIA NYANZA.)

NYASSI LAKE, *nyas'-se.* (*See* AFRICA.)

NYBORG, *ni'-borg*, ("new castle") a seaport of Denmark, on the island of Funen, on a bay of the Great Belt, 17 miles S.E. of Odensee. It is strongly fortified and has a good harbour and ship-building docks. All vessels passing through the Great Belt pay the dues here.

NYE, PHILIP, *ni*, a nonconformist divine. In 1620 he became curate of St. Michael's, Cornhill. Becoming a Puritan, he went to Holland and did not return till the civil wars, when he was chosen a member of the assembly of divines. He was a zealous champion of the Solemn League and Covenant: he wrote several sermons and tracts. Butler whimsically alludes in his "Hudibras," to "Philip Nye's thanksgiving beard."

Born in Sussex, about *1596*; **died** *1672*.

NYE, a county of Nevada, United States. **Area**, 24,200 square miles. **Pop.** 1,100. The chief place is Belmont.

NYIREGYHAZA, *nyir'-e-dya'-zar*, a town of Hungary, county of Szabolcs, 30 miles N. of Debreczin. It has churches for Greeks, Protestants, and Catholics. There are mineral springs, soda and salt-works. Important annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 22,000.

NYKERK, or **NIEUWKERK**, *ne'-kirk*, a town of the Netherlands, province of Guelderland, on the Veluwe, near the Zuider Zee, 25 miles N. W. of Arnheim. There is a good harbour connected by a wide canal with the sea. The principal buildings include a Reformed church, Roman Catholic chapels, synagogue and orphan house. There is a good trade in cattle, dairy produce, and tobacco, grown in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 8,000.

NYKÖPING, *ni-che(r)'-ping*, a seaport of Sweden, on a bay of the Baltic, 60 miles S.W. of Stockholm. The old castle, some ruins of which remain, has a remarkable history. King Valdemar of Sweden, was imprisoned here, after his dethronement in 1288, for 14 years; and in 1317, King Birger, left his brothers Eric and Valdemar to starve to death in a dungeon, the key of which he threw into the sea. The people of the town, horror-stricken at such an atrocity, seized the castle, and demolished the greater part of it. **Manf.** Cotton goods, hosiery, machinery, paper, and tobacco. Ship-building is carried on. **Pop.** 4,900. —The town was taken by the Russians, and the fortifications destroyed, in 1719.

NYMPHÆ, *nim'-fe*, 'Nymphs,' in Greek mythology, female divinities of inferior rank, generally divided into two classes, nymphs of the land, and nymphs of the sea. Of the nymphs of the earth, some presided over woods, and were called Dryades and Hamadryades; others presided over mountains, and were called Oreades; some presided over hills and dales, and were called Napææ, &c. Of the sea nymphs, some were called Oceanides, Nereides, Naiades, Potamides, &c. These presided not only over the sea, but also rivers, fountains, streams and lakes. They were generally represented as young and beautiful virgins, veiled up to the middle, and sometimes holding a vase, from which they seemed to pour water.

NYON, or **NEUS**, *ne'-one*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, on the north-west bank of the Lake of Geneva, 13 miles N.E. of Geneva. It is old and irregularly built, and there is an old Gothic castle on a height. **Manf.** Leather and pottery. **Pop.** 3,000.

NYONS, *ne'-awng*, a town of France, department Drôme, on the Aigues, 33 miles from Avignon. The town is walled, and the bridge across the river is of Roman construction, with a single arch 100 feet in span and 65 high. **Manf.** Woollens, leather, soap, and pottery. **Pop.** 3,600.

NYSTADT, *ne(r)'-stad*, a seaport of European Russia, in Finland, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 36 miles N.W. of Abo. **Manf.** Coarse woollens, linen and hosiery. There is a large trade in provisions and timber. **Pop.** 3,300.

O.

OAHU, *wo'-hoo*, one of the Sandwich Islands. (*See* SANDWICH ISLANDS.)

OAKHAM, *oke'-ham*, the county town of Rutlandshire, in the vale of Catmos, 12 miles W. of Stamford. Its church, a fine building, in the Perpendicular style, with a lofty spire, was restored in 1858. A portion of the old castle, now mostly in ruins, is used as the county-hall. There is a free grammar school, founded in 1581. **Pop.** 10,978.—A station on the Midland Railway.

OAKLAND, *oke'-land*, a town of California, United States, on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, opposite San Francisco. There are six churches and a college. **Pop.** 34,555.

OAKLAND, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 41,000. The capital is Pontiac.

OAKO, or **HAKO**, a territory of south-western Africa, in Kimbunda country. The surface is generally mountainous, but there are some extensive plains. The climate is moderate and healthy. One of the chiefs is nominally the ruler, but others are virtually independent. An active trade in wax is carried on. **Pop.** 30,000. **Lat.** 9°—10° 25′ S. **Lon.** 15°—16° 20′ E.

OAMARU, *o'-a-ma-roo'*, a town and port of shipment of Otago province, Middle Island, New Zealand, on the south-eastern coast. **Pop.** 6,500.

OANNES, *o-an'-nes*, in Babylonian mythology, a divinity, combining the forms of a man and a fish, possibly identical with the Phœnician Dagon.

OASTLER, RICHARD, *ost'-ler*, a politician of humble origin, who, from his untiring efforts in behalf of workers in factories to procure limited hours of labour and security for life and limb, obtained the name of the "Factory King." He was an earnest advocate of negro emancipation, the chief promoter of the ten hours' movement, commenced in 1829, and spent seventeen years of his life, from 1830 to 1847, in agitating for the enactment of the Factory bill, which was passed in the last named year, to limit the hours spent in work by female and young persons.

Born 1789; **died** 1861.

OATES, TITUS, *otes*, an infamous character of the 17th century. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was for some time an Anabaptist preacher, but afterwards obtained orders in the church of England, and was appointed chaplain of a ship of war. Being dismissed the service for his immoral conduct, he turned Roman Catholic and entered the Jesuits' College, Valladolid, from which he was soon expelled for misconduct; but professing great penitence, was permitted to enter the college at St. Omer, where he again disgraced himself, and the Jesuits cast him off entirely. He then became a lecturer in London, and, in conjunction with Dr. Tongue, invented a pretended Popish plot, of which several persons were accused, on the testimony of Oates (who invented a series of improbable lies and supported them by the most atrocious perjury), and executed. For this discovery Oates received a pension of £900 per annum. In the succeeding reign, however, he was convicted of perjury, pilloried, whipped with appalling severity through the streets of London, and sentenced to be imprisoned for life; but obtained his release at the Revolution, was actually considered to be a Protestant martyr, and granted a pension of £300. He lived for 17 years after in obscurity.

Born about 1620; **died** 1705.

OAXACA, or **GUAXACA**, *wa-ha'-ka*, a state of the republic of Mexico, bounded N. by Vera Cruz, E. by Guatemala, W. by La Puebla, and S. by the Pacific Ocean. Mountainous in the N., and otherwise highly fertile. **Rivers.** The Rio Verde and Tehuantepec. **Pro.** Wheat, maize, cotton, sugar, cocoa, silk, and cochineal. **Minerals.** Gold and silver. **Area**, 33,591 square miles. **Pop.** 761,274.

OAXACA, the capital of the above state, 210 miles S.E. of the city of Mexico, in the delightful valley of Guaxaca, watered by the Rio Verde. The town is laid out in the form of an oblong square, and the streets are wide and well paved, interspersed with plantations on which the cochineal insect feeds. It has a bishop's palace, cathedral, and a town-house, built with stone of a sea-green colour. **Manf.** Silk, cotton, sugar, and chocolate. **Pop.** 28,000.

OBADIAH, *o-ba-di'-a*, the fourth of the minor prophets. Nothing is known of his personal history.

Lived in the 6th century B.C.

OBAN, *o'-ban*, a parliamentary borough, (one of the Ayr burghs), and seaport of Scotland, in Argyleshire, situate on a fine bay of a semicircular form, in the Sound of Mull, 20 miles N.W. of Inverary. It has risen rapidly, and is well adapted for trade, having an excellent harbour. **Manf.** Silk and straw hats. It has a trade in wool, whiskey, slates, and fish. **Pop.** 2,426.—There is communication with Liverpool, Glasgow, Tobermory, and the Western Islands, by steam-packets.

OBBO, *ob'-bo*, a territory of Central Africa, north of the Atabbi, an affluent of the Nile. The country is undulating and has an average elevation of 3,000 feet above the sea level, rising towards the south. The soil is rich, producing abundance of yams, wild fruit, tobacco and flax. Extensive tracts are in jungle, abounding in elephants, rhinoceroses, and buffaloes. The rainfall extends over nine months of the year. **Lat.** 4° N. **Lon.** 32° 30' E.

OBDORSK, *ob-dorsk'*, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tobolsk, on the Polui, near its confluence with the Obe. A large annual fair is held, and an important trade is carried on.

OBER-AMMERGAU, *o'-bair-am'-mair-gou*, a village of Bavaria, province of Upper Bavaria, in the valley of the Ammer, 46 miles S.W. of Munich. The place is famous for the performance every ten years, on 12 consecutive Sundays, of a play representing the passion and death of Christ, in which 350 actors and 80 members of orchestra and chorus are engaged. They are all inhabitants of the village, and the dramatic power exhibited, and the manner in which the sacred drama is produced in a large open-air theatre, attract thousands of visitors. The celebration originated in a vow taken in 1634 to perform the drama every ten years if the village escaped the plague then prevalent. The chief industry of the place, besides agriculture, is carving on wood. **Pop.** 1,109.

OBERLAND, *o'-bair-land*, Switzerland, comprises the canton of Berne, south of the Lake of Thun, with the adjacent parts of Uri and Unterwalden. More restricted, it applies to the valleys of Grindelwald, Hasli, and Lauterbrunnen.

OBERLIN, JÉRÉMIE JACQUES, *o'-bair-lin*, a learned writer in German and French, who, in 1763, was appointed librarian at Strasburg, and afterwards became professor of logic and metaphysics in the university of that city. He wrote a number of curious and learned works; such as "Dissertations upon the Troubadours of Alsace," "Essays on the Dialects of Lorraine," also several valuable elementary manuals in German, and produced good editions of Horace, Tacitus, and other classic authors.

Born at Strasburg, 1735; **died** at the same city, 1806.

OBERLIN, JEAN FRÉDÉRIC, brother of the preceding, Protestant divine, and philanthropist, who, after completing his studies at the university of Strasburg, entered into orders as a Lutheran divine. In 1766 he became pastor of Waldbach, in the Ban-de-la-Roche, then a wild and sterile district, lying on the western slope of a range of mountains to the east of the Vosges. He found the inhabitants of that district in a condition bordering upon barbarism; but he succeeded in causing them to make roads to Strasburg, to build a bridge across the river Bruche, at Rothau; to plant fruit trees, and to convert large tracts of pasturage into arable land. He also built schoolhouses, where reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of agriculture were taught; and, at his own expense, printed books and an almanac for the use of the people. Straw-plaiting, knitting, dyeing, and other employments were organised by him. During fifty-nine years, he laboured at these noble schemes, creating industry and

happiness where he had found ignorance and barbarism. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour from Louis XVIII., and, in 1818, was voted the gold medal of the Royal and Central Agricultural Society of Paris. After his death, the inhabitants followed the remains of their "dear father" to the grave; and all the Protestant, and several of the Roman Catholic clergy of the district joined in the funeral procession.

Born at Strasburg, 1740; **died** 1826.

OBERNAI, or OBEREHORHEIM, *o-bair-nai'*, a town of Lower Alsace, Germany, 14 miles N. of Schelestadt. There are a large town-hall and college, and the remains of an imperial palace in the vicinity. **Manf.** Cotton goods, leather, soap, glue, nails, and pottery. **Pop.** 4,900.

OBERON, *o'-ber-on*, in fairy mythology, king of the fairies. He is first mentioned in the old French romance, "Huon de Bordeaux," on which the modern German poem by Wieland "Oberon," and Planché's libretto for Weber's opera "Oberon," were founded. In English literature the name is most familiar to us from the introduction of Oberon as a character in Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

OBERSTEIN, *o-bair-stine'*, a market town of the duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, on the Nahe. There are a castle, two churches, and a court-house. Agates and other valuable stones are found in the vicinity. **Pop.** 3,700.

OBERTYN, *o'-ber-tin*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia. Very large cattle markets are held. **Pop.** 4,300.—The Turks and Moldavians were signally defeated here in 1529 and 1532.

OBI, or OB, *o'-be*, a great river of Asiatic Russia, in Western Siberia, rising in the Attai mountains in two branches, the Bia and the Katunga, which unite to form the Obi at the town of Biisk. **Lat.** 52° 30' N. **Lon.** 85° E. After a north-western, western, and then northern and eastern course of 2,000 miles (having received on the right bank, the Tom, Tchulim, and Ket, and on the left, the great river Irtish, it flows into the Gulf of Obi.

OBI, GULF OF, an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, 450 miles long and 100 miles wide.

OBIDOS, *o'-be-dose*, a town of Portugal, 44 miles from Lisbon. **Pop.** 3,000.—Here, in 1808, an engagement took place between the French and English.

OBION, *o'-be-on*, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area,** 500 square miles. **Pop.** 22,912. of whom about 2,500 are coloured. The capital is Troy.

OBRENOVITCH, MILOSCH, *o-bren'-o-vitch*, a Servian leader against the Turks. He was originally a pig-driver, but rose by force of character to head the resistance of the cruelly-treated Servians. In 1814, the Turks were compelled to recognise him as prince of Servia. His reign was marked by atrocious brutalities and extortions; but he continued to maintain his position, and to make friends of his old opponents, the Turks, so that, in 1830, the Sultan decreed that the title of prince should be hereditary in his family. His continued cruelties and infamous morals, however, became at length unbearable, and in 1839, he was driven into exile, having, it is said, accumulated about £800,000 by extortion from his unhappy subjects; but was recalled to the throne in 1858.

Born 1780; **died** 1860.

O'BRIEN, WILLIAM SMITH, *o-bri'-en*, an Irish politician, second son of Sir Edward O'Brien, and descended from an ancient Irish family. He was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge, entered parliament for Ennis in 1826. In July, 1848, as head of the "Young Ireland" party, he endeavoured, with Meagher, and other self-styled patriots, to excite an insurrection, but the effort collapsed, and he was arrested for treason, tried, and condemned to death, a sentence which was commuted into transportation for life. In 1856 he received the royal pardon, and returned to Ireland, abstaining from any further interference with politics.

Born Oct. 17, 1803; **died** at Bangor, 1864.

O'BRIEN, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area,** 576 square miles. **Pop.** 4,155. The capital is O'Brien.

OBSEQUENS, JULIUS, *ob'-se-quens*, a Latin author, who wrote a work entitled "De Prodigiis," which contained a record of marvellous events, great and small, true and apocryphal, which took place from the foundation of Rome to the time of Augustus. A portion of the book was lost, but was supplied, in an imitation of the author's manner, by Lycostenes, in the 6th century.

Lived early in the 4th century.

OCANA, *o-kan'-ya*, a town of Spain, province of Toledo, 35 miles S. of Madrid. It is a very old place, fortified in former ages, and still preserving part of its ancient walls. **Manf.** Soap, earthenware, worsted stockings, tiles, and oil. **Pop.** 3,100.—A battle was fought here in 1809, between the French and Spaniards, who suffered a complete defeat, and the town was sacked by the French.

OCCAM, or OCKHAM, WILLIAM OF, *ok'-am*, an English scholastic divine of the 14th century. He is supposed to have been educated at Oxford, and then to have gone to Paris, where he was the disciple of Duns Scotus, and obtained the name of the invincible doctor. Philip II. of France being involved in a quarrel with Pope Boniface VII., who wanted to levy contributions in France without the permission of the king, Occam vigorously supported the latter, and boldly declared that it was heresy to assert that Popes had any authority in temporal affairs. Occam was a member of the order of Franciscans, the general of which, Michael de Cezena, appointed him to write in defence of the priests who asserted that ecclesiastics should not accumulate wealth, against Pope John XXII., who excommunicated both; but Occam was protected by the king of Bavaria. Occam was an independent thinker of great ability, and certainly the most rational of all the famous schoolmen of his time.

Born at Ockham, Surrey, 1270; **died** at Munich, 1347.

OCEAN, *o'-she-an*, a county of New Jersey, United States. **Area,** 550 square miles. **Pop.** 13,800. The capital is Toms River.

OCEANA, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area,** 780 square miles. **Pop.** 11,699. The capital is Hart.

OCEANIA, *o'-she-ai'-ne-a*, a name applied by some modern geographers to the Asiatic Archipelago, Australasia, and Polynesia.

OCEANUS, *o-se-ai'-nus*, in Greek mythology a powerful deity of the sea, who, according to

Homer, was father of all the gods. He is generally represented as an old man, with long flowing beard, and sitting upon the waves of the sea.

OCELLUS, *o-sel'-lus*, a Greek philosopher, of the school of Pythagoras, called, on account of his birth-place, Lucanus. He wrote a work on kings and kingdoms, of which only some fragments remain; but his work, "On the Nature of the Universe," is extant, and was translated into English by Thomas Taylor, in 1831.

Lived in the 5th century B.C.

OCHIL HILLS, *ok'-il*. (*See* SCOTLAND.)

OCHRIDA, *ok'-ri-da*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Roumelia, on the north shore of Lake Ochrida, 65 miles S.E. of Durazzo. It is fortified, and the residence of a Turkish governor and a Greek archbishop. A large trade is carried on in dried fish, caught in the lake. Pop. 8,000.

OCKLEY, SIMON, *ok'-ley*, a learned English divine, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.D., and where, in 1711, he was chosen professor of Arabic. His most important works were, "The History of the present Jews throughout the World," "Introduction to the Study of the Oriental Languages," and "The History of the Saracens."

Born at Exeter, 1678; died 1720.

OCKMULGEE, *ok-mul'-jee*, a river of Georgia, United States, rising in three branches near the centre of the State. It joins the Oconee, the united streams forming the Altamaha, after a south-eastern course of 200 miles.

OCONEE, *o-ko'-nee*, a river of Georgia, rising in the north-eastern corner of the state, and joining the Ockmulgee after a course of 250 miles.

O'CONNELL, DANIEL, *o-kon'-uel*, called in his day the "Liberator of Ireland," and the "Great Agitator," was descended from an ancient but impoverished family, the son of a small landed proprietor in Ireland, by whom he was sent to France to be educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood. After residing at both St. Omer's and Douai, he, at the outburst of the French Revolution, fled from St. Omer's, and reached the shores of England in safety. In 1794 he commenced the study of the law in Lincoln's Inn, and four years afterwards was called to the bar. His first public speech was against the proposed union of the Irish and English legislatures, and was delivered at Dublin, in which city he obtained a fair amount of legal practice. But, about the year 1803, he began to take a leading part in urging the claims of the Catholics upon the attention of the English legislature. He originated the famous Catholic Association, and so effectually organised the agitation for Catholic emancipation, that the object was ultimately attained. In 1828 he was elected to represent the county of Clare in parliament, but was not allowed to take his seat, in consequence of the civil disabilities under which he, as a Roman Catholic, laboured. The passing of the Emancipation Bill, however, enabled him to enter the House of Commons in the following year. He afterwards represented the county of Kerry, the city of Dublin (twice), town of Kilkenny, and the county of Cork. From this period till the year 1843 he laboured incessantly at the great movement he had inaugurated, and which was called by himself the "Repeal of the Union." In the last-named year, however, he was convicted of sedition, sentenced to pay a fine of £2,000, and to be imprisoned for a year. An appeal to the House of Lords subsequently led to the reversal of this judgment; but, from that time, his power to excite the political sympathies of his countrymen appeared greatly to decline. In 1846 he supported the Whig government, by which he offended many of his followers, who separated from him, forming the "Young Ireland" party. Exhausted by his long labours, he went to Italy, in 1847, to recruit his shattered health, but expired at Genoa, on his way to Rome. As a popular orator he exhibited almost unrivalled powers. His tall and commanding figure, rich and powerful voice, and his mingled eloquence, humour, and command of invective, made him the most popular speaker of his time. He was the author of "A Memoir of Ireland, Native and Saxon," and of some pamphlets.

Born in Kerry, Ireland, 1775; died 1847.

O'CONNOR, *o-kon'-nor*, the name of a dynasty of Irish kings who reigned in Connaught, before the conquest of Ireland by the English. The most remarkable of the name was Torlogh O'Conner, who sought to gain power over the whole island, but found a formidable rival in Murtogh O'Brien. Roderick O'Connor reigned about 1171, when Henry II. of England invaded the country. He protested against that act; but Pope Adrian IV. conceded to the English king the possession of his territory.

O'CONNOR, ARTHUR, a leader in the Irish rebellion of 1798. He was admitted to the bar in 1788, and became a member of the Irish parliament. A speech he delivered in favour of Catholic emancipation so offended his uncle, lord Longueville, that he disinherited him. He then became one of the directory of the United Irishmen. He was twice arrested, and once tried for high treason, but acquitted. He then went to France, where he entered the army, and was appointed general of division by Napoleon. In 1807 he married the daughter of the philosopher Condorcet, whose works he edited. He published several works on the condition of Ireland, and a volume against the Bourbons and monarchy in general.

Born 1763; died at Nemours, 1852.

O'CONNOR, FEARGUS EDWARD, Chartist. He was returned to parliament for the county of Cork in 1832, and again in 1835, but then unseated on petition. He then joined the Chartist agitation, and became famous as the originator of a land scheme, and the editor of a newspaper, *The Northern Star*. In 1847 he was returned to parliament for Nottingham; and in 1848 headed the abortive movement connected with the meeting at Kennington Common, and the presentation of the Chartist petition to the House; but in 1852 he exhibited, in the House of Commons, symptoms of insanity, and the remainder of his life was passed under restraint.

Born in Meath, 1796; died in London, 1855.

OCONTO, a county of Wisconsin, United States. Area, 2,268 square miles. Pop. 9,848. The capital is Oconto.

OCOSINGO, *o-ko-sin'-go*, a town of Mexico, state of Chiapas, 65 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real. In the neighbourhood are some remarkable aboriginal monuments. Pop. 4,000.

OCTAVIA, *ok-tai'-vi-a*, a Roman lady, daughter of Caius Octavius, and sister to the Emperor Augustus. She was first married to Claudius Marcellus, by whom she had two children, before his death, which happened a little after the war of Persia. She then married Antony, to whom she behaved with the greatest respect. He deserted her, however, for the sake of Cleopatra, and his conduct was so base as greatly to inflame the people against him. But the loss of her son, Marcellus, an accomplished youth, gave her the deepest concern. Although so deeply injured, she exhibited the most forgiving spirit, and after the death of

Cleopatra, actually took care of her illegitimate children by Antony.
Died 11 B.C.

OCTAVIA, daughter of Claudius and Messalina. She was betrothed to Lucius Silanus, but that marriage was broken off by the intrigues of Agrippina, and Octavia married Nero, who afterwards divorced her, and, at the instigation of Poppæa, sent her to a small island, where she was put to death, at the age of 20 years.
Died 62.

OCTAVIANUS, or OCTAVIUS CÆSAR. (*See* AUGUSTUS.)

ODEMIRA, *o-de-mē'-ra*, a town of Portugal, province of Alagarve, on the left bank of the Mira, 16 miles S.W. of Ourique. There is a large trade in grain. **Pop.** 3,100.

ODENATUS, *od'-e-nai'-tus*, king of Palmyra, who made war against Sapor, king of Persia, with great success. The emperor Gallienus associated Odenatus with him in the empire, and conferred the title of Augusta on his wife, Zenobia. Odenatus was assassinated, with his son Herodian, by Meonius, a relation, on whom they had conferred many favours. Zenobia then assumed the government, under the title of queen of the East.
Died 267.

ODENKIRCHEN, *o-den-keersh'-en*, a town of Prussia, province of Dusseldorf, on the left bank of the Niers, 15 miles S.W. of Dusseldorf. **Manf.** Cotton, linen and silk goods, and leather. **Pop.** 7,300.

ODENSE, *o'-den-se*, ("Odin's Island"), a town of Denmark, capital of the island of Funen, and the oldest city of the kingdom, on a river which runs into a large bay, about a mile from the town. The cathedral, in the Early Gothic style, was founded in 1086, by St. Knud, who, with several of the early Danish kings, is buried here. There are a college for ladies, with a good library, and several excellent educational institutions. **Pop.** 20,804. **Lat.** 55° 25′ N. **Lon.** 10° 20′ E.—This is supposed to have been the first city established by Odin. A bishopric was founded in the 10th century, and at a diet held here in 1527, the Lutheran church was declared to be the established church of Denmark.

ODENWALD, *o'-den-vald*, a mountain region traversing Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and extending between the Neckar and Main rivers. It is 45 miles long, culminating in the summit of Katzanbuckil, 2,300 feet above the sea.

ODER, *o'-der*, a great river of Germany, the course of which is chiefly in the Prussian states. It rises in Moravia, about 1,000 feet above the sea-level, and 18 miles from Olmutz; enters Silesia, flows through that province, Brandenburg, and Pomerania; forms the large maritime lake called the Haff, and runs into the Baltic by three mouths, called the Peene, the Swine, and the Dievenow. The river is more than 500 miles in length, and is connected with several canals, which greatly facilitate the commerce of the countries through which it flows. The most important tributaries are the Oppa, Neisse, Ohlau, Klodnitz, and Ihna.

ODERAN, *o'-de-ran*, a town of Saxony, 32 miles from Zwickau. **Manf.** Woollens and cottons. **Pop.** 5,000.

ODERBERG, *o-der-bairg'*, a town of Prussia, 54 miles N.E. of Potsdam. A trade in cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 3,200.

ODERZO, *o-derts'-o*, a town of northern Italy, province of Treviso, on the Merticano, 25 miles N.E. of Venice. **Pop.** 5,700.

ODESCALCHI, MARC ANTONIO, *o-des-kal'-ke*, a member of a noble Italian family, famous for works of philanthropy. He entered the priesthood, but refused all preferments, and established an hospital in his own house at Rome, receiving the poor and destitute of all nations. He added other houses, until it contained 1,000 beds, and at his death bequeathed all his property to support the institution (now known as the hospital of St. Gall), and his cousin, Pope Innocent XI. afterwards enlarged it to receive 3,000 patients.
Born at Como, 1620; **died** 1670.

ODESCALCHI, TOMMASO, another member of the same family, almoner to Innocent XI., and founder of San Michele, an institution in which poor boys are educated and taught a trade.
Died 1692.

ODESCALCHI, CARLO, cardinal vicar under Gregory XVI. He resigned his rank, and became a Jesuit. In 1816 he founded an industrial school for poor girls.
Died 1848.

ODESSA, *o-des'-sa*, a fortified seaport and commercial city of European Russia, in the government of Kherson, on a small bay of the north-west coast of the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Dniester and the Dnieper, 52 miles E. of the mouth of the former river. It is fortified in the modern style, four large batteries protecting the harbour, which is formed by two large moles. There is an inner harbour capable of accommodating 300 vessels. The roadstead is very extensive, and the anchorage safe in summer. Vessels of the largest size can approach close to the shore. The town is neatly built of stone, the streets being wide, straight, and crossing each other at right angles. The principal buildings are a large number of churches, among them the cathedral of St. Nicholas, the Admiralty court, the custom-house, and the hospital, all adjoining the harbour; the exchange and the theatre. The establishments for education are a high school of law, lyceum, on the plan of similar institutions in France, and schools for trade and navigation; also schools for the instruction of girls. There is a fine promenade along the face of the cliff, a broad flight of 204 stairs giving access to the shore. On the promenade is a statue of the Duc de Richelieu, who greatly improved the town, and who was killed in the bombardment by the Allies in 1854. Odessa being occasionally resorted to for sea-bathing, public baths have been constructed. The town is lighted with gas, and in 1873, a much-needed ample supply of water from the Dniester was brought to the town. A railway, opened in 1872, connects it with the most important towns of southern Russia. The great article of export is corn from the Ukraine, and neighbouring provinces; and wool, hides, tallow, and other articles are shipped; the value of the exports being more than £7,000,000 annually. **Pop.** About 217,000.—Odessa was the *Odessus* of the Greeks, and the site of a Hellenic colony before the Turks took possession of it. At the beginning of the 15th century the Turks had a fortress here, which was taken from them by the Russians in 1790, though it was not until 1793 that the nucleus of the present town and port began to take shape. To the Duc de Richelieu, a French *emigré* in the Russian service, and long governor of the town, Odessa owes its first start on the road to prosperity. It is now the chief commercial town in the Black Sea, and, after

St. Petersburg and Riga, the third city of the Russian Empire.

ODEYPOOR, *o-de-poor'*, a small state of British India, on the south-west frontier of Bengal. The chief town is of the same name. **Area**, 2,506 square miles. **Pop.** 133,000.

ODIN, *o'-din*, the greatest of the Scandinavian mythic heroes, and according to the Sagas, or poetic chronicles, the chief divinity of Scandinavian mythology. Some modern writers, especially Sturleson and Siehm, discover the origin of the myth in the adventures of Odin, a Scythian chief, who having been defeated by the Romans, went northward to Scandinavia, and by his talents and valour established a supremacy, announcing himself as the founder of a new religion, and receiving divine honours. The subject is enveloped in mystery.

ODO, *o'-do*, archbishop of Canterbury. He was the son of a Dane, who took part in the invasion of England in 870. Being converted to Christianity, he entered the church, but continued to display the warlike disposition he had inherited. He was made bishop of Ramsbury in 926, and was appointed archbishop of Canterbury by king Edmund in 942. He carried out many ecclesiastical changes, separated the clergy from their wives, and introduced the Benedictine rule into the monasteries, but employed military force so freely that he became odious. His most atrocious exercise of authority was the forcible separation of the young king Edwy from his wife, Elgiva, whom he branded in the face with hot irons.

Died 958.

ODO, half brother of William the Conqueror, who appointed him bishop of Bayeux, 1049. He accompanied William to England, and took part in the battle of Hastings, for which he was rewarded by a grant of the town of Dover, and the earldom of Kent. In 1080 he wasted the county of Durham with fire and sword, and having obtained immense wealth, employed it in unscrupulous bribery to obtain election as pope. He started on a journey to Rome with a great retinue, but was arrested by order of William, and kept a prisoner at Rouen till the king's death, after which he was restored to liberty, and reinstated as earl of Kent. He joined in a conspiracy against William Rufus, but was besieged in Rochester Castle, and compelled to surrender. He then went to Normandy, where he acquired great influence over duke Robert, and in 1091 advised the capture of prince Henry of England, with whose custody he was charged. This turbulent prelate died on his way to the Holy Land.

Born in Normandy, 1032; died at Palermo, 1096.

ODOACER, *o-do'-a-ser*, a celebrated Gothic chieftain, son of the ambassador of Attila, at Constantinople, and who originally served among the barbarian auxiliaries which the emperors of the West had employed to protect Italy. He revolted against the emperor Augustulus, whom he seized at Ravenna and put into prison. Odoacer then proclaimed himself king of Italy, but rejected the imperial titles of Cæsar and Augustus. He allotted to his Gothic followers a third of the conquered territories; but nevertheless governed Italy with the greatest moderation. In 489, Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, marched from the Danube, and defeated Odoacer in several battles. Odoacer was compelled to shut himself up in Ravenna, where he held out for more than three years. In 493 he surrendered to Theodoric, who promised to spare his life, but caused him to be assassinated at a banquet shortly afterwards.

Died 493.

O'DONNELL, LEOPOLD, *o-don'-nel*, duke of Tetuan and marshal of Spain, a modern Spanish general and statesman. He was descended from an ancient Irish family, early entered the military service, and reached the grade of colonel in his 25th year. Upon the death of Ferdinand VII., in 1832, he espoused the cause of Maria-Christina, and was a faithful adherent to her fortunes until her forced abdication of the regency in 1836, when he took refuge in France. In the meanwhile, he had been created general and count of Lucena. After the fall of Espartero, in 1843, General O'Donnell was enabled to return to Spain, and was soon afterwards sent to Cuba, as captain-general; in which capacity he acquired a very large fortune, and was, it is said, far from hostile to the slave-trade. After his return to Spain, he was appointed director-general of infantry. Being implicated in a conspiracy at the beginning of the year 1854, he was compelled to secrete himself; but soon afterwards left his retreat, and put himself at the head of the insurrection, which resulted in a change of ministry, Espartero being commanded to compose a new one, in which O'Donnell held the department of war. After being eclipsed during some time by Narvaez, he at length succeeded in effecting his rival's overthrow, and returned to power in 1858. In the following year, while holding the office of prime minister, he took the command of the Spanish forces sent against Morocco. In that command he was successful; he caused the enemy to capitulate, and to cede to Spain some territory, as well as to pay a large sum. Upon his return to Spain, he was created duke of Tetuan, and remained prime minister till 1866, when he was superseded by Narvaez, and retired to Paris.

Born 1809; died at Biarritz, 1867.

ODRAU, *od'-rou*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Silesia, on the Oder, near the Moravian frontier. **Manf.** Linen, woollen, and cotton goods. Four yearly markets are held. **Pop.** 3,700.

ŒCOLAMPADIUS, JOANNES, *e-ko-lam-pad'-di-us*, the Latinised name of Johann Hausschein, German divine, who studied at Heidelberg and Bologna in 1522, became professor of divinity and principal preacher at Basel, where he met with Erasmus, and assisted him in editing the New Testament. He subsequently exposed the abuses of the Romish church, and exhorted the Swiss to embrace the principles of the Reformation; but, in 1525, he joined with Zuinglius against Luther in the dispute relative to the sacrament, and wrote a learned treatise on the subject. Mosheim calls him one of the most learned men of his century, and it was owing to his exertions that the Reformation took root in Switzerland.

Born at Weinsberg, Suabia, 1482; died at Basel, 1531.

ŒDENBURG, *e'-den-boorg*, a town of Hungary, on the Ikva, 36 miles S.E. of Vienna. There are two Roman Catholic and a Protestant church and two convents. The tower steeple is very lofty, and lined with copper. **Manf.** Cotton and woollen goods, glass, cutlery, earthenware, potash, nitre, tobacco, and refined sugar. Several important annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 22,600, chiefly Germans.

ŒDERAN, *e-der-an'*, a town of Saxony, circle Zwickau, on the Hölzelbach, 30 miles S.W. of Dresden. **Manf.** Woollens and cotton, leather, tobacco, and pottery. **Pop.** 6,000.

ŒDIPUS, *e'-di-pus*, in Greek legend, a son of Laius, king of Thebes, and Jocasta. He killed his father, not knowing him, as the oracle had predicted he would, and to avoid which he had been

deserted as an infant. He afterwards went to Thebes, where the cruelty of the Sphinx had become an object of public concern; and, as the successful explanation of an enigma would end in the death of the monster, Creon, who, at the death of Laius, had ascended the throne of Thebes, promised his crown to him who succeeded in the attempt. The enigma proposed was this: "What animal in the morning walks upon four feet, at noon upon two, and in the evening upon three?" This was left for Œdipus to explain: he came to the monster and said, that man, in the morning of life, walks upon his hands and his feet; when he has attained the years of manhood, he walks upon his two legs; and, in the evening, he supports his old age with the assistance of a staff. The monster, mortified at the true explanation, dashed its head against a rock, and perished. As the death of Laius had never been examined, Œdipus wished to discover the murderer, and, at length, found that himself had killed his father. In the excess of his grief, he put out his eyes, as unworthy to see the light, and banished himself from Thebes, or, as some say, was banished by his own sons. The manner of his death is singular: it is said that the earth opened, and Œdipus disappeared into its depths.

ŒHLENSCHLÄGER, ADAM GOTTLOB, *e(r)'-len-shlai'-ger*, the greatest Scandinavian poet, whose father was German and his mother Danish. His father was at first the organist, and afterwards the steward of the king of Denmark's palace at Fredericksburg, where the early youth of the future poet was spent. He was educated for a mercantile career, and at the age of 16 was placed in a counting-house; but being seized with a desire to appear on the stage, he obtained an engagement in the theatre of Copenhagen. He soon quitted this pursuit, however, entered as a student at the university of Copenhagen, and devoted himself to the law, which was in turn deserted for literature. In 1801 he witnessed the attack made by Lord Nelson upon the Danish fleet. "That contest," he afterwards wrote, "inspired the Danes with a taste for poetry, as the battles of Marathon and Salamis did the Greeks, and the destruction of the Spanish armada the English, in the time of Elizabeth." In the following year he produced a small volume of poems, which instantly brought him fame. His next work was a play, entitled "Aladdin," which was founded upon the celebrated story in the "Arabian Nights," and which placed him at the head of the poets of his country. In 1805 he was granted a travelling stipend by the government; whereupon he went to Germany, and while in that country composed some of his best works, in the native language of his father. He witnessed the battles of Auerstadt and Jena before leaving Germany, immediately after which he repaired to Paris, where he wrote his finest work, the tragedy of "Palnatoke." He next visited Rome, where he wrote his "Correggio," and became the friend of Thorwaldsen. In 1810 he returned to his native country, and received a cordial reception at the hands of the king and queen of Denmark. Shortly afterwards he married, and during the succeeding five years he continued to produce plays, but inferior to those he had already composed. In 1816 he again went to Germany and France, but returned after an absence of twelve months. In 1829 he went to Sweden, where he was received with enthusiasm and was crowned with a laurel wreath. He paid a third visit to Paris in 1844, was invited to court by Louis Philippe, and there met king Leopold, who requested him to come to Brussels. When he had attained his 70th birthday, a grand fête was held in his honour, but in the beginning of the following year, the greatest poet Denmark had produced, breathed his last. He was honoured with a public funeral, at which the nobility and all the most distinguished persons in Copenhagen attended. Besides poems, operas, and comedies, he wrote twenty-four tragedies, nineteen of which are founded upon Scandinavian subjects. He also translated one play of Shakspeare's,—the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and one of Otway's,—"The Orphan," into Danish. The poet left behind his Autobiography, in the pages of which he evinces a high admiration for his own talents; but those best acquainted with his works state that this was grounded upon sterling merit. Some of his poetical works have been translated into English by Theodore Martin.

Born near Copenhagen, 1779; **died** at Copenhagen, 1850.

OEHRINGEN, *e-ring'-en*, a town of Würtemberg, circle Jaxt, on the Ohr, 34 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. There are a palace of the princes of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, a church, and lyceum. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, and jewellery. **Pop.** 3,208.

OEIRAS, *wai-ras*, capital of the province of Piauhi, Brazil, on the Mocha, 320 miles S.E. of Maranhao. It is poorly built, with unpaved streets. **Pop.** 4,000.

ŒLAND, or **OLAND,** *o'-land*, a narrow island in the Baltic, off the south-east coast of Sweden. It is 85 miles long, with an average breadth of 7. Low on the western side and hilly on the eastern, with a large portion of the soil appropriated to pasturage. Its forests are extensive, and it has the most important alum-mine in Scandinavia. Borghalm, a small place, is the only town on the island. The fisheries are valuable. **Area,** 588 square miles. **Pop.** 35,000.

OELGUM. *See* DULCIGNO.

OELS, *e(r)ls*, a town of Prussia, province of Breslau, on the Pels, 17 miles N.E. of Breslau. It has several churches, a ducal castle, a library, museum, and gymnasium. **Manf.** Paper, woollen, linen and silk goods, and oil. **Pop.** 10,157.

OELSNITZ, *e(r)ls'-nits*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, on the right bank of the Ulster, 25 miles S.W. of Zwickau. **Manf.** Silk and leather. There is a trade in cattle, and pearls of some value are found in the river. **Pop.** 4,300.

OEREBRO, *e-re'-bro*, a town of Sweden, capital of a government, or län of the same name, on the Hellmar Lake, 100 miles W. of Stockholm. It was formerly the residence of the Swedish monarchs, and the national diets were held in the old castle, built in the 13th century. There are mines of iron, silver, and copper in the neighbourhood. **Manf.** Woollen goods, carpets, stockings, mirrors, and guns. **Pop.** 10,000.

OERSTED, ANDERS SANDÖE, *er'-sted*, a modern Danish statesman, who received his education at the university of Copenhagen, and afterwards applied himself to the study of jurisprudence, which he subsequently adopted as his profession. Passing through various distinguished positions, he at length attained the office of prime minister of Denmark; but in that capacity displayed a strong tendency towards reactionary measures, which excited so much ill-feeling in the kingdom, that he was driven from power in 1855. The members of the Oersted ministry were next impeached, and brought to trial before the supreme tribunal, but were, in the end, acquitted. In his retirement, the former minister occupied himself with composing a history of his own career, which

was published in 1856, and contained important matter towards the history of modern Denmark.

Born in the island of Langeland, 1778; **died** at Copenhagen, 1860.

OERSTED, HANS CHRISTIAN, Danish philosopher, who originated the science of electro-magnetism, which paved the way for the invention of the electric telegraph. He was brother of the preceding, with whom he studied at the university of Copenhagen. In 1806 he became professor of natural philosophy in that institution. He then spent two years in Holland, Germany, and France. While at Berlin he composed a treatise upon the identity of the forces of magnetism, electricity, and galvanism, which relationship had until then been only surmised. He proved that "there is always a magnetic circulation round the electric conductor, and that the electric current, in accordance with a certain law, always exercises determined and similar impressions on the direction of the magnetic needle, even when it does not pass through, but near the needle." This discovery he announced in a Latin essay published in 1819. The Royal Society of London presented him with its Copley medal, and the French Institute granted him 3,000 francs for this demonstration. This great discovery was followed by experiments in the compression of water, the discovery of the metal aluminium, and other important contributions to science. The years 1822-23 were passed by him in France and England. In 1846 he was present at a meeting of the British Association at Southampton. He was particularly happy in his delivery of occasional lectures to non-scientific people; and a collection of his discourses was translated into English, and published under the title of "The Soul in Nature." He was likewise a regular contributor to newspapers and magazines, and sought, on every occasion, to popularise the facts of natural science in his country. He was the recipient of many honours, was secretary of the Royal Society of Sciences of Copenhagen, member of the Academy of Sciences in the French Institute, knight of the Legion of Honour, and of the Prussian order which rewards the distinguished in arts and sciences.

Born at Rudkjöbing, 1777; **died** near Copenhagen, 1851.

OESEL, or **ESEL,** *é'-sel,* an island in the Baltic, at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga, belonging to Russia. It is 50 miles long, and 30 broad. There is a high and bold coast, and the interior is undulating, with low hills, and well watered. There are large forests. **Pro.** Wheat, oats, rye, barley, pease, and hemp are cultivated. Cattle, horses, and sheep are bred in large numbers, and fishing forms one of the principal occupations of the inhabitants. **Area,** 1,500 square miles. **Pop.** 47,000, nearly all Lutherans.

OETINGER, FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPHE, *é'-ting-er,* German theologian, educated at Tübingen, Jena, and Leipsic. He adopted the doctrines of Jacob Boehm, wrote several works of a mystical character, and translated several of the works of Swedenborg. One of his works "Heavenly and Earthly Philosophy," was condemned by his ecclesiastical superiors; but the duke of Würtemberg took him under his protection, and made him prelate and ecclesiastical councillor at Murrhardt. He gave much time to experiments in the transmutation of metals. His writings greatly influenced thought in Germany.

Born at Göppingen, Würtemburg, 1702; **died** at Murrhardt, 1782.

OFANTO, *o-fan'-to,* a river of Italy, rising in the Apennines, in the province of Avellino, 6 miles E. of Monte Marano, and, after a course of 90 miles, entering the Adriatic, 4 miles from Barletta. Near its mouth was fought the famous battle of Cannæ, in which the Romans were defeated by Hannibal.

OFEN. (*See* BUDA.)

OFFA, *of'-fa,* a king of Mercia, succeeded Ethelbald in 755. He made the famous dyke, on the Welsh borders still known as Offa's dyke. Subsequently he murdered Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, and took possession of his kingdom. To make atonement for his guilt he gave the tenth of his goods to the Church, made a journey to Rome, instituted the tax called Peter-pence and built the monastery at St. Alban's.

Died 794.

OFFENBACH, JOACHIM, *of'-fen-bak,* a modern French musical composer. He is of German birth, but a naturalised Frenchman. In 1847 he was appointed chief of the orchestra at the Théâtre Français, Paris, and afterwards manager at the Théâtre des Bouffes Parisiens. He has produced a large number of comic operas. The best of these charming little trifles are,—"Les Deux Aveugles," "Une Nuit Blanche," "La Rose de Saint-Fleur," "Le Financier et le Savetier," "Orphée aux Enfers," "La Grande Duchesse," "La Belle Hélène," and "Geneviève de Brabant."

Born at Cologne, 1819; **died** at Paris, 1880.

OFFENBACH, a manufacturing town of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on the south bank of the Main, 4 miles S.E. of Frankfort. There are a palace belonging to the prince of Isenberg-Birstein, a ruined old castle, several churches, and a synagogue. The river is crossed by a pontoon bridge. **Manf.** Carriages, jewellery, silk fabrics, carpets, papier-maché, snuff-boxes, leather umbrellas, tobacco, and sugar. **Pop.** 31,907.

OFFENBURG, *of'-fen-boorg,* a walled town of the grand duchy of Baden-Baden, Germany, on the Kinzig, 11 miles S.E. of Strasburg. It has a gymnasium, convent, hospital, theatre, and transit trade. **Manf.** Glass and leather. **Pop.** 5,400.

OGAHDEN, *o-gah'-den,* a fertile province of the Somauli country, East Africa. Large flocks and herds are reared, and gums, ostrich feathers, and ivory are exported. **Lat.** 7°—8° 30′ N. **Lon.** 45°—49° E.

OGDENSBURG, *og'-dens-berg,* a city and port of entry of the state of New York, United States, on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, 210 miles N.W. of Albany. It is regularly laid out, and the chief streets are lined with maple trees, from which it is named the "maple city." A large lake and river trade is carried on, and there is a steam ferry to Prescott, in Canada. **Pop.** 10,500, nearly half foreigners.

OGEMAW, *og'-e-maw,* an almost uninhabited county of Michigan, United States. **Area,** 576 square miles.

OGGERSHEIM, *og'-gers-shime,* a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 13 miles N.W. of Spires. **Pop.** 3,200.

OGILBY, or **OGILVY, JOHN,** *o'-gil-be,* a voluminous writer, was originally a dancing-master, and employed in the family of the earl of Strafford, as teacher to his children and secretary. That nobleman appointed him deputy-master of

the revels at Dublin, where Ogilby erected a theatre. Upon the outbreak of the Irish rebellion, he returned to England, and settled at Cambridge, where he applied himself to the study of the learned languages. He was appointed, in 1661, to conduct the ceremonies at the king's coronation, and of which he published a pompous account in folio, with plates. Ogilby translated Virgil and Homer into English verse, and published a magnificent bible with prints, for which he was remunerated by the House of Lords. He was appointed geographical printer to the king. The other works of this industrious writer were an account of Japan, an Atlas, the Fables of Æsop, in verse, and a "Book of Roads." This last went through numerous editions; but was afterwards superseded by Patterson.

Born near Edinburgh, 1600; **died** 1676.

OGLE, *o'-gel*, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 30,000. The capital is Oregon.

OGLETHORPE, JAMES EDWARD, *o'-gel-thorp*, an English general, who entered into the army as ensign, in 1710. He afterwards served under Prince Eugene, to whom he became secretary and aide-de-camp. In 1732 he went to America, where he helped to found the colony of Georgia, and erected the town of Savannah. He again visited that country, and made an unsuccessful attempt upon Augustine, in Florida, belonging to the Spaniards. For this he was tried, on his return to England, and acquitted. In 1745 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and was sent to the north against the rebels, but did not overtake them; for which he was again brought to a court-martial, and honourably acquitted.

Born in London, 1698: **died** 1785.

OGLETHORPE, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 480 square miles. **Pop.** 15,400, more than half being coloured. The capital is Lexington.

OGLIO, or OLLIO, *olé'-yo*, a river of Italy, rising in the Lake of Nero, Rhætian Alps, and, after a course of 150 miles, joins the Po on the left bank, 12 miles S.W. of Mantua. The chief affluents are the Mella and Chiese, both on the left bank.

OGOBANDO, or BENDE, *o'-go-ben'-do*, a town of Western Africa, at the Delta of the Kwara, 30 miles N. of Bonny. It is a centre of the home slave trading, and a great mart for palm oil and provisions.

OGOWAI, or OGOBAI, *o'-go-wee*, a large river of Western Africa, supposed to drain the county wall of the Congo. It is only known for about 200 miles from its mouth. It enters the Atlantic by two branches.

OGYGES, *oj'-i-jees*, said to have been the first king of Attica and Bœotia, in the 18th century B.C. In his reign is stated to have occurred the great deluge that covered the whole of Greece. That event has been placed as occurring 260 years before that of Deucalion; viz., about 1760 B.C. Ogyges belongs rather to mythology than to history; and the name, according to some, belongs not to a king, but to the ancient deluge above mentioned.

OHASAKA, *o-hā-sa'-ka*, a seaport of Niphon, Japan. It is the port of Miako. **Lat.** 34° 41′ N. **Lon.** 135° 22′ E.

OHIO, *o-hī'-o*, one of the United States, bounded N. by Michigan, and Lake Erie, E. by Pennsylvania and Virginia, S. by the river Ohio, which separates it from Virginia and Kentucky, and W. by Indiana. The interior and northern parts bordering on Lake Erie are generally level, and in some places marshy; whilst the eastern and south-eastern parts are both hilly and broken. Along the rivers the soil is remarkably fertile, consisting of rich and luxuriant meadows; but forests of oak, black walnut, maple, and other valuable woods are extensive, and there are some wide prairies. There is a lake shore of 230 miles, and the Ohio river forms the boundary for 436 miles. The climate is generally healthy, though in winter the mercury sometimes falls below zero, while the greatest heat of summer is 98°, and in the low-lying districts there is a tendency to fever and ague. Indian corn, wheat, and other grain, various kinds of fruit, grass, hemp, and flax, are extensively cultivated, with hay, Indian corn, potatoes, and tobacco. Cattle, sheep, and pigs are extensively reared, the latter being largely exported. The woods abound with deer, wild turkeys, geese, ducks, pheasants, and partridges. The bear still inhabits the forests, and the rivers are stocked with fish. Oil wells are worked, and are very productive.

Rivers.—Besides the Ohio, which forms a considerable portion of the eastern and southern borders of the state, the most important streams are the Great and Little Miami, Sciota, and Muskingum, affluents of the Ohio; the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion, Cuyahoga, and Ashtabula, flowing into Lake Erie.

Minerals.—*Coal*, very abundant in the eastern part of the state; *iron*, *millstones*, *limestone*, *marl*, *gypsum*, and *salt*.

Area.—39,964 square miles.

Pop.—3,198,000, about 63,500 being coloured. In respect of population, this ranks as the third state in the Union.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 88 counties. The chief towns are COLUMBUS, the capital; CINCINNATTI, Cleveland, Sandusky, and Lanesville.

History.—The district was organised and admitted as a state in 1803.

OHIO, a river of the United States, which is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and the Monongahela, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and which, after a W.S.W. course of 950 miles, joins the Mississippi, of which it is the second largest affluent, 193 miles below the Missouri, in lat. 37° N., lon. 88° 58′ W. The Ohio is a beautiful river, with a gentle current. Its waters are clear, and nowhere broken by any considerable falls except at Louisville. It varies in breadth from 400 to 1,400 yards, and at the mouth is more than half a mile wide. Steamboats are employed on it with great advantage, but in winter it is frozen over in the upper part of its course. Its basin is estimated to comprise 202,000 square miles. On its banks are several important towns.

OHIO, the name of three counties of the United States:

INDIANA.—**Area**, 90 square miles. **Pop.** 6,000. The capital is Rising Sun.

KENTUCKY.—**Area**, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 19,669. The capital is Hartford.

WEST VIRGINIA.—**Area**, 140 square miles. **Pop.** 37,457. The capital is Wheeling.

OHLAU, a small town in Silesia.

OHM, GEORG SIMON, *ome*, German physical philosopher, son of a locksmith, who brought him up to the trade. He afterwards studied at Erlangen, and in 1817 was appointed professor of mathematics in the Jesuit College at Cologne. He investigated the laws of magnetic currents, and established the basis of the mathematical theory of electricity, known as "Ohm's law." He was

director of the polytechnic school at Nuremberg from 1833 to 1849, when he was appointed professor of physics at Munich. In 1841 he received the Copley medal of the Royal Society of London.

Born at Erlangen, 1787; died at Munich, 1854.

OHOMURA, *o-ho-mod'-ra*, a town of the island of Kiusiu, Japan, on the east side of a bay of the same name. There is a trade in rice, tea, wax, and pearls. Pop. 20,000.

OHO-SIMA, or **HARBOUR ISLAND**, *o-ho'-si-ma*, the largest of the chain of islands lying between the Great Loo-choo and Japan. It is about 30 miles long. The coast is rugged and deeply indented, and the interior lofty and well wooded. Near the southern end are two peaks, 1,674 and 1,420 feet high. There are many small villages. Pop. Unascertained. Lat. 28° 6′—28° 32′ N. Lon. 129° 22′—129° 40′ E.

OHO-SIMA, or **VRIE'S ISLAND**, at the entrance of the Gulf of Yedo, Japan. There is an active volcano 2,530 feet high.

OHRDRUF, *or'-droof*, a walled town of the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, Germany, on the left bank of the Ohr, 8 miles S. of Gotha. It contains the castle of Ehrenstein, two churches, and a town-house. Manf. Woollens, porcelain, with iron-forges and copper-mines in the vicinity. Pop. 5,500.

OIL CITY, a town of Pennsylvania, United States, on the Alleghany river, 8 miles N.E. of Franklin. It is the centre of the Verango county oil region, and the oil-wells are numerous, and the supply unintermittent. It is a rapidly rising town. Pop. 7,315.

OIRSCHOT, *oir'-shote*, a market-town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 13 miles S. of Hertogensbosch. There are a town-house and a fine church, other churches, and two castles. Pop. 4,200.

OISE, *woise*, a department of the north of France, and bounded by the departments Somme, Aisne, and Seine Inférieure. It is flat, but fertile, with agriculture far advanced as a science. A large quantity of vegetables is grown for the Parisian market. There are extensive forests, and great numbers of cattle and sheep are reared.

Rivers.—The principal are the Oise, the Ource, the Aisne, the Epte, the Therain, and the Brèche.
Area.—2,360 square miles.
Pop.—404,553.
Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 arrondissements and 701 communes. The chief towns are BEAUVAIS, the capital; CLERMONT, COMPIÈGNE, and SENLIS.

OISE, a river of France, rising by two streams; the one near Rocroy, in Ardennes, and the other near Chimay, in Belgium, and, after a course of 150 miles, falling into the Seine above Conflans. It has canal communication with the Scheldt, the Sambre, and the Somme.

OISSEL-SUR-SEINE, *wois'-sel-soor-saine'*, a town of France, department Seine-Inférieure, on the right bank of the Seine, 7 miles S. of Rouen. Manf. Cotton prints, and there is a trade in cattle. Pop. 4,200.

OKA, *o'-ka*, a river of European Russia, rising 40 miles from Orel, and, after a course of 840 miles, joining the Volga at Nijni-Novgorod. Its basin comprises the richest portion of the Russian dominions, and is estimated to comprise 127,000 square miles. The chief affluents are, on the right bank, the Pronia, Para, Mokcha, and Tzna; and on the left, the Ongra, Nara, Moskwa, Pra, and Kliasma.

OKA, a river of Asiatic Russia, in Siberia, rising in the mountains on the northern frontier of China. It flows circuitously, and, after a course of 400 miles, joins the Angara, at Balsk. The chief affluents are the Tatchna, Tes, and Ija.

OKAMANDAL, *o'-ka-man'-dal*, a district of India, in the province of Guzerat. Area, 335 square miles. Pop. 13,000. Lat. between 22° 5′ and 22° 30′ N. Lon. between 69° and 69° 18′ E.

O'KEEFE, JOHN, *o-keef'*, a dramatist, who was destined for the profession of painting, but who, having written a play which was placed upon the stage at Dublin when he was only 18, abandoned the studio for the theatre. He remained in Ireland as an actor and occasional writer for the stage until his 34th year; after which he repaired to London, where he remained for the rest of his life, entirely devoting himself to the composition of plays. Among the best of these productions, may be mentioned "Wild Oats," "The Highland Reel," and "The Agreeable Surprise." Towards the close of his life he published "Recollections of the Life of John O'Keefe," but had ceased to write for the stage, being almost blind.

Born at Dublin, 1747; died at Southampton, 1833.

OKEN, LORENZ, *o'-ken*, an eminent Swiss naturalist, originally named Ockerfuss, who studied medicine and natural history at Würzburg and Göttingen, and was afterwards professor of medicine and natural history in the universities of Jena, Munich, and Zurich. The aim of all his writings might be summarily said to be an attempt at applying the principles of transcendental philosophy to the facts of natural history. He produced his first work in 1802, with the title "Elements of Natural Philosophy, the Theory of the Senses, and the Classification of Animals founded thereon." Oken was the first to suggest that all animals are built up of vesicles or cells, in his work on generation, published in 1805. His remarkable essay "On the Signification of the Bones of the Skull," showing that they are modified vertebræ, attracted little attention at the time of its publication, but was, nevertheless, the forerunner of the investigations of Carus, Geoffrey St. Hilaire, and Professor Owen, upon the laws of homology in the vertebrate skeleton. It was believed for a long period that Goethe, the German poet, was the discoverer of the relation between the skull and the vertebræ, but it is now established that the suggestion is due to Oken. In 1847 his work called "Elements of Physio-Philosophy" was translated into English; and although, like the other efforts of this writer, it is beyond the grasp of the general reader, it would seem to be of the deepest importance to the man of science.

Born at Bohlsbach, Würtemberg, 1779; died at Zurich, 1851.

OKHOTA, *o-ko'-ta*, a river of Asiatic Russia, in Siberia, which has a south-eastern course, and falls into the sea at the town of Okhotsk, after a course of 220 miles.

OKHOTSK, *o'-kotsk*, or *o-hotsk'*, a government of Asiatic Russia, in eastern Siberia, forming a maritime territory, extending along the gulfs of the Eastern Ocean called the seas of Okhotzk, of Kamtchatka, and of Anadir. It has a length of 1,100 miles, and an average breadth of 150. The coast line is greatly indented. The climate is severe, and the dog and the reindeer are its only domestic animals. Its inhabitants deal in furs and timber. The fisheries are productive, and whales often visit the coasts.

OKHOTSK, SEA OF, a large gulf of the North Pacific Ocean, inclosed between Kamtchatka, the Kurile Islands, and Saghalien. It is 1,000 miles long, and 500 in breadth, and receives the river Ud, which enters it on the north; the Okhota, from which the small town at the mouth derives its name; and at the southern extremity, the Amoor.

OKTAI, *ok'-tai*, grand khan of the Mongol Tartars, was third son and successor of Genghis Khan. He overran the north of China, Armenia; made himself master of Moscow, of Poland, and of Hungary; and for a time, threatened the whole of the Christian world. His chief minister was the sage Ye-lin-tchou-tsaï, who ruled with justice, but vainly attempted to subdue the ferocity of the Mongols.
Died 1241.

OKTIBBEHA, *ok-tib-be'-ha*, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area,** 576 square miles. **Pop.** 15,000, of whom 9,500 are coloured. The capital is Starkville.

OLAF I. or **OLAUS,** *o'-laf*, king of Denmark, perished in combat with the Franks.
Died 814.

OLAF II., king of Denmark, succeeded his brother, Canute IV., in 1086. A terrible famine desolated his kingdom during his reign.
Died 1095.

OLAF III. (THE INFANT), king of Upsal, or Sweden, son of Eric the victorious, succeeded to the throne in 994. He established Christianity and made war with Olaf II. of Norway.
Born 980; **died** 1026.

OLAF I., or **OLAUS,** king of Norway, ascended the throne in 994. He introduced Christianity in Norway, Iceland, and Greenland. Having been defeated by the kings of Sweden and Denmark, he threw himself into the sea.
Born 956; **died** 1000.

OLAF II. (THE SAINT), king of Norway, obtained possession of the throne, by defeating Eric. He was a distinguished warrior, and endeavoured to propagate Christianity, by fire and sword, destroying his pagan subjects with indomitable zeal and unrelenting cruelty. Many fled from Norway to Denmark, where Knut, or Canute, the great, gave them protection, and after a time those who remained in their own country invited Knut to invade it, which he did in 1028. Olaf fled to his brother-in-law, Jaroslav of Russia, who aided him with 4,000 men, with whom he returned to Norway, but was defeated and killed at the battle of Stiklestad. It being rumoured, however, that miracles were worked at the humble grave where his remains had been interred by a peasant, they were exhumed and removed to the cathedral of Trondhjem, where they continued to be attended with miraculous exhibitions, and attracted pilgrims from all parts of Scandinavia. A year after his death he was proclaimed patron saint of Norway; and so recently as 1847, the knightly order of Olaf was established in honour of the saint by King Oscar I.
Born 995; **died** 1030.

OLAF III. (THE PACIFIC) reigned, in conjunction with his brother Magnus II., from 1066 until 1069, and was afterwards sole king.
Died 1093.

OLAF IV., son of Magnus III., reigned, in conjunction with his two brothers, between the years 1103—1116.
Died 1116.

OLAF V., son of HAKO VII., succeeded to the throne of Denmark in 1376, and to that of Norway in 1380. After his death, in 1387, his mother, Margaret de Waldemar, united the three kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway under one crown.
Died 1387.

OLAND. (*See* ŒLAND.)

OLAUS MAGNUS, a Swedish author of the 16th century. He held the office of archdeacon of the Swedish church until the principles of the Reformation began to spread in his country; upon which he retired to Rome, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was the author of a work upon the antiquities of the North of Europe, which was published at Rome in 1555.
Born in Sweden, about 1500; **died at** Rome, about 1570.

OLAVIDES, PABLO ANTONIO JOSÉ, Count de, *o-la-ve'-dais*, a celebrated Spanish statesman, a native of South America, who became secretary to the Count de Aranda, whom he accompanied in his embassy to France. On his return to Spain, Charles III. created him count, and appointed him superintendent-general of Seville. He afterwards undertook the great work of fertilizing the Sierra Morena, or Black Mountains, a desert region barren to the very summit; but, by his perseverance, aided by the exertions of a colony of Germans, which he encouraged to settle in the place, he succeeded in his task. He assisted in the expulsion of the Jesuits, and, notwithstanding the benefits he had rendered his country, he was accused of heresy by the Inquisition, was disgraced, and thrown into prison in 1776. In 1778 he was declared a heretic, and degraded. Two years afterwards he contrived to effect his escape, and to reach Venice in safety; but in 1798 recanted and retired to Spain.
Born at Lima, 1740; **died** 1803.

OLBERS, HEINRICH WILHELM MATHIAS, *ol'-bairs*, German astronomer, who was educated at Göttingen for the profession of medicine, in the exercise of which, combined with astronomical pursuits, his whole life was passed. He discovered two planets,—*Pallas* in 1802, and *Vesta* in 1807. In 1815 he discovered a comet, and subsequently wrote a treatise on the probability that a comet may come into collision with the earth. Among other useful works of his were an improved method of calculating comets, a proposal to revise the nomenclature of the stars, and investigations into the lunar origin of meteoric stones. Dr. Olbers was fellow of the Royal Society of London, corresponding member of several learned societies of Europe, and knight of the Prussian orders of the Red Eagle and Dannebrog; and a marble statue was erected to his memory, at Bremen, in 1850.
Born near Bremen, 1758; **died** at Bremen, 1840.

OLDBURY, *old'-ber-re*, a manufacturing town of Worcestershire, on the Tame, 29 miles N.E. of Worcester. There are coal and iron mines in the neighbourhood. **Manf.** Iron, steel, locomotive engines, tools, and cast-iron pipes. **Pop.** 18,821.—A station on the London and North-Western railway.

OLDCASTLE, SIR JOHN, Lord Cobham, *old'-kas-el*, the first martyr and first author among the English nobility. In the reign of Henry IV. he commanded the English army in France, where he compelled the duke of Orleans to raise the siege of Paris. He was an adherent of Wickliffe's doctrines, which he propagated with such zeal (employing preachers to teach Reformed doctrines

through the country), announcing, too, the firm conviction that the Pope was Antichrist, that, in the reign of Henry V., he was sent to the Tower, whence he made his escape, but was taken in Wales. Being conveyed to London, he was condemned to be hanged and burnt; which sentence was executed with circumstances of peculiar barbarity, in St. Giles's Fields, London. He wrote "Twelve Conclusions, addressed to the Parliament of England," a number of religious tracts and discourses, and edited the works of Wickliffe.

Born 1360; died 1417.

OLDENBURG, *ol'-den-boorg*, a grand duchy of Germany, consisting of three detached portions: Oldenburg proper, the principality of Lübeck, and the principality of Birkenfeld (on the left bank of the Rhine, near the French frontier). Oldenburg proper comprises about seven-eighths of the whole area, is bounded N. by the German Ocean, and on the other sides by the Prussian province of Hanover. It is mostly level, and, in some places on the coast, is so low that it requires large dykes, as in Holland, to prevent inundations. There are large sandy tracts and marshes, and extensive turf-beds. It is, however, generally fertile. Horses, cattle and sheep are extensively reared. The principality of Lübeck is surrounded by the duchy of Holstein. The physical features are generally similar to those of Holstein.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Weser and Jahde, and the Haase, Vehne, and other tributaries of the Ems, in Oldenburg proper; the Schwartau and Trave, in Lübeck, in which also are several large lakes, especially Plön, Keller, Uklei, and Gross-Euten.

Minerals.—In Birkenfeld, iron, copper, lead, coal, and building stone are abundant.

Area.—2,417 square miles; about 190 being included in Lübeck and the same in Birkenfeld.

Pop.—Total, 337,478.; Lübeck, 36,000; Birkenfeld, 37,000. About 200,000 are Lutherans, and 70,000 Roman Catholics.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—Oldenburg proper is divided into 8 circles, or administrative districts, Lübeck into 4, and Birkenfeld into 3. The chief towns are OLDENBURG, the capital of the grand duchy; EUTIN, the chief town of Lübeck.

Government.—A constitution was given to the grand-duchy Feb. 18, 1849. The legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or diet, elected for three years, by the vote of all citizens paying taxes. The first electors choose a delegate, and the delegates of several districts appoint one deputy, the whole number being 33, or one for every 10,000 inhabitants. The executive is vested, under the grand-duke, in a responsible ministry of three departments.

History.—The ancient house of Oldenburg, which has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, is said to be descended from Wittekind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. In the 15th century, a scion of the house of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII., was elected king of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The main line became extinguished with Count Günther, in 1667, whereupon the territory of the family fell to the king of Denmark, who made it over to grand-duke Paul of Russia, in exchange for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The grand-duke then gave Oldenburg to his cousin, Prince Friedrich August of Holstein-Gottorp, with whose descendants it remained till December 1810, when Napoleon incorporated it with the kingdom of Westphalia. But the congress of Vienna gave the country back to its former sovereign.

OLDENBURG, the capital of the above grand duchy, on the Hunte, 25 miles N.W. of Bremen. It has churches (St. Lambert's containing the tombs of the grand ducal family), a gymnasium, large public library, museum, grand ducal palace, with fine art collections and gardens. Large cattle and horse fairs are held annually, and an active river trade is carried on. Pop. 20,575.

OLDENBURG, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Little Brökaue, 30 miles N.E. of Lübeck. Pop. 2,800.

OLDENZAAL, *ol'-den-zahl*, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 33 miles N.E. of Deventer. There are two churches, a town-house, and synagogue. Manf. Calico and sacking. Wool-combing, spinning, and dyeing are carried on. Pop. 3,600.

OLDESLOE, or ODESLO, *oldes'-lo*, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, at the confluence of the Beste with the Trave, 16 miles S.W. of Lübeck. Manf. Paper and salt. There is a large transit trade. Pop. 4,500.

OLDFIELD, ANN, *old'-feeld*, a celebrated English actress. Sir John Vanbrugh recommended her to Mr. Rich, patentee of the King's theatre, by whom she was engaged. Her abilities were of the highest order, and her person extremely pleasing. Her remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

Born in London, 1683; died 1730.

OLDHAM, *old'-ham*, a Parliamentary borough and manufacturing town of Lancashire, on the Medlock, near its source, 6 miles N.E. of Manchester. It has a large and ancient church, several churches and chapels for dissenters, a town-hall, school of science, mechanics' institute, and blue-coat school. Alexandra Park of 60 acres was opened in 1865. Manf. Cotton, woollen, and silk goods, hats, fustians, velveteens. There are extensive coal mines near the town. Pop. 111,343.

OLDHAM, a county of Kentucky, North America. Area, 200 square miles. Pop. 9,200, of whom nearly one-third are coloured. The capital is La Grange.

OLDHAM, JOHN, an English poet. Shortly after taking a B.A. degree at Oxford, he became usher to the free school at Croydon. Some of his poems being read by the earls of Rochester and Dorset, they procured him the appointment of tutor to the grandsons of Sir Edmund Thurland, and afterwards to a son of Sir William Hicks. He next resided with the earl of Kingston. His works were printed in Bell's annotated edition of the English Poets.

Born at *Shipton*, Gloucestershire, 1653; died 1683.

OLDMIXON, JOHN, *old'-mix-on*, an English political writer and historian. He was a violent opponent of the Stuart family, in the reign of Queen Anne, and attacked the best writers of that period with so much violence, that Pope gave him a conspicuous place in the "Dunciad." He became collector of the customs at Bridgewater. He wrote "A History of the Stuarts," a volume of Poems, "The Life of Queen Anne," and other works.

Born 1673; died in London, 1742.

OLD-TOWN, a town of the state of Maine, United States, on the west bank of the Penobscot river, 70 miles N.E. of Augusta. The chief business is in connexion with the lumber trade. Pop. 5,000.

OLDYS, WILLIAM, *ol'-dis*, historical and bibliographical writer, was the natural son of Dr. Oldys, chancellor of Lincoln and advocate of the court of Admiralty. Of the early life and education of the son little is known; but he is said to have squandered a small legacy which his father had left him. He afterwards became keeper of Lord Oxford's library, of which he formed the catalogue when that collection was sold by Osborne, the bookseller. He was also employed to super-

intend the publication of the Harleian Miscellany. The only public post he ever had was that of Norroy king-at-arms, but he lived principally by working as a hack for booksellers, was of drunken and irregular habits, and fond of low company. His principal works are, "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," some articles in the "General Historical Dictionary," those in the "Biographia Britannica" signed G, "The British Librarian," "Life of Richard Carew the Antiquary," a translation of Camden's "Britannia," and a number of treatises upon medical and bibliographical subjects.

Born 1687; **died** 1761.

OLEARIUS, ADAM, (real name, OELSCHLAGER), *e(r)l'-shlai-ger*, minister to the duke of Holstein, who appointed him secretary to the embassy which he sent to Muscovy and Persia in 1633. Olearius was absent six years in this employment, and on his return wrote an account of his travels, published in 1647. He also wrote an Abridgment of the Chronicles of Holstein from 1448 to 1663.

Born about 1600; **died** 1671.

OLEGGIO, *o-ledg'-o*, a town of Italy, province of Novara, 10 miles from Novara. **Manf.** Cotton and silk. There is a trade in wine and timber. **Pop.** 3,500.

OLEKMA, *o-lek'-ma*, a river of Asiatic Russia, which rises near the Chinese frontier, joins the right bank of the Lena, after a course of 400 miles. The chief affluents are the Tunguarka, Ikimda, Oioun, Tugur, Miakho, and Tochara.

OLERON, *o'-lai-rawng*, an island on the S.W. coast of France, in the department Charente-Inférieure, opposite to the mouth of the Charente, and separated from the continent by a narrow channel called the Passe de Maumusson. It is 20 miles long, with a breadth of 5. There are ship-building yards, rope-walks, and distilleries. The town of St. Pierre d'Oleron is near the centre of the island. **Pop.** 10,000. **Lat.** 43° 11′ N. **Lon.** 1° 20′ W.

OLETZKO, or MARGGRABOWA, *o-letz'-ko*, a town of Prussia, province of East Prussia, 40 miles S.E. of Gumbinnen. There are a castle, church, town-house, and a large market-place. **Pop.** 4,300.

OLEVANO, *o-lai'-va-no*, an old town of Italy, 28 miles E. of Rome. There are an old castle of the Colonnas, built on a massive limestone rock, a handsome church, dedicated to St. Margaret, and other churches. **Pop.** 3,000.

OLGA, ST., *ol'-ga*, wife of the Russian duke Igor, of Kiev, and after his death for many years a prudent and successful ruler. In 952 she was baptized at Constantinople, and endeavoured zealously to propagate Christianity in Russia. She is held in great veneration by the Russian Church.

Died 969.

OLHAO, *ol-ha-o'*, a town of Portugal, on the sea-coast near Cape de St. Maria, 5 miles E. of Faro. **Pop.** 7,000.

OLIFANT'S RIVER, *ol-i-fant*, a considerable river of the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, falling into the Atlantic Ocean in **lat.** 31° 38′ S., and **lon.** 18° 12′ W. **Length**, about 170 miles.

OLINDA, *o-lin'-da*, a city of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco, 3 miles N. of Recife. There are a cathedral, several other churches, episcopal palace, and monasteries, a public library, and a botanical garden. **Pop.** 8,000.

OLIVA, *o-le'-va*, a town of Spain, province of Alicante, 47 miles N.E. of Alicante. It has an ancient palace, Franciscan monastery, an hospital, and schools. A yearly fair is held. **Pop.** 5,600.

OLIVA (DE JEREZ), province of Badajoz, 37 miles S. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Linen and woollens. **Pop.** 4,200.

OLIVAREZ, GASPARO DE GUZMAN, Count de, *o-li-va'-rais*, Spanish statesman, member of an aristocratic but poor family, and son of the Spanish ambassador at Rome, who, during twenty-two years, administered the affairs of the kingdom under the feeble Philip IV. He first became prime minister in the room of the duke de Uceda, and began his political career by several useful measures; but his haughty conduct and oppressive modes of raising money to carry on wars at length occasioned a revolt in Catalonia, and the separation of Portugal from Spain. Olivares was disgraced, and died of chagrin at Toro.

Born at Rome, 1587; **died** 1645.

OLIVENZA, *o-le-vain'-tha*, a fortified town of Spain, province of Badajoz, on the left bank of the Guadiana, 15 miles S. of Badajoz. The town is well laid out. One of the churches, St. Mary Magdalene, is a splendid building, with a portico of white marble, and there are two barracks. **Manf.** Oil and earthenware. **Pop.** 7,759.

OLIVER, ISAAC, *ol'-i-ver*, an English painter in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He painted historical pieces, but chiefly miniatures in a style of exquisite beauty.

Born 1556; **died** 1617.

OLIVER, PETER, eldest son of the preceding, was an historical and miniature painter, and even surpassed his father. Nineteen of his historical paintings were in the collections of Charles I. and James II. Some of these are still kept in Kensington Palace.

Born 1601; **died** about 1654.

OLIVES, MOUNT OF. (*See* JERUSALEM.)

OLIVET, JOSEPH THOULIER DE, *ol'-e-vai*, a learned French critic, who studied under his uncle, a Jesuit, and acquired a great knowledge of the learned languages. In 1740 he published an excellent edition of the works of Cicero, with notes. Besides the above, he produced a French translation of Cicero's treatise on the "Nature of the Gods," a translation of some of the orations of Demosthenes and Cicero, a "History of the French Academy," of which he was a member, and some other works.

Born near Salins, 1682; **died** at Paris, 1768.

OLIVETO, *o-le-vai'-to*, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 6 miles N.E. of Campagna. There is an annual fair. **Pop.** 3,800.

OLIVIER, CLAUDE MATTHEW, *o'-le-ve-ai*, advocate of the parliament of Aix. He was one of the founders of the academy of Marseilles, and distinguished himself by his eloquence. His works are,—"History of Philip of Macedon, Father of Alexander the Great," "Memoir on the Succour given to the Romans by the People of Marseilles, in the Second Punic War and in that of the Gauls," and several historical dissertations of less importance.

Born at Marseilles, 1701; **died** at the same city, 1736.

OLIVIER, GUILLAUME ANTOINE, a French entomologist, who was, in 1792, sent upon a mission to Persia, and returned at the end of six years, with a rich collection of specimens of natural

history. He became a member of the French Institute in 1800, and published, among other works, "Dictionary of the Natural History of Insects," in which he was assisted by Latreille and Godard.

Born at Aves, near Frejus, 1756; died at Lyons, 1814.

OLIVIER, OLIVIER-EMILE, eminent French advocate and statesman, studied at St. Barbe and Paris, and became a member of the Paris bar in 1847. In February of the following year he was nominated commissary-general of the republic at Marseilles. Confirmed in this post by Cavaignac, with the title of préfet, he continued for some time at Marseilles, after which he was sent to the prefecture of Chaumont (Haute Marne). In 1849 he returned to the bar, and pleaded several political causes. In 1857 he was elected as opposition candidate for the third circonscription of the Seine, and took an active part in several important discussions. In 1860 he was one of the most distinguished members of that small opposition group known by the name of "The Five." Meanwhile he pleaded the cause of M. Vacherot, who was indicted for the publication of his work entitled "La Démocratie," and the manner in which the liberal advocate defended his client led to his own suspension for three months. In 1863 Emile Olivier was again returned to the legislative assembly, but exhibited a change of opinion, which estranged him from his former political associates. In this year he was elected a member of the council-general of Var, and judicial counsel and commissary-general to the viceroy of Egypt in Paris. M. Emile Olivier now retired from the Paris bar. He was received into imperial favour, and chosen by the emperor as arbitrator of the difficulties which arose relative to the Isthmus of Suez. In 1867 his separation from his former colleagues was complete. On the approach of the elections in 1868, the rumours that had for some time prevailed respecting M. Olivier and his relations with the emperor were renewed, and he lost his election for the department of the Seine, but was returned in the Var, and on the 27th December following he was charged by the emperor with the formation of the first parliamentary cabinet, and he held the office of first minister till the stormy debate in the corps législatif of August 9, 1870, when the emperor was called upon to abdicate, led to his resignation.

Born at Marseilles, 1825.

OLIVOPOL, *o-liv-o-pol'*, a town of European Russia, 122 miles N.W. of Kherson, near the confluence of the Sinuaka and Bug. It is defended by a fortress. Pop. 3,500.

OLLERIA, *ol-lair'-re-a*, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 39 miles S. of the town of that name. There is a trade in horses and mules. Pop. 3,700.

OLMSTED, *olm'-sted*, a county of Minnesota, United States. Area, 720 square miles. Pop. 20,000. The capital is Rochester.

OLMÜTZ, *ol-me(r)tz*, a strong fortress and well-built town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, on an island in the river Morava. The houses are high and gloomy, and its university, replaced by a lyceum or high school, was restored in 1827. It is an archbishop's see, and one of the richest ecclesiastical benefices of the empire. The most interesting public buildings are the cathedral, the church of St. Mauritius, built early in the 15th century, and famous for its noble organ; the old town-hall, with a remarkable clock; the archiepiscopal palace and chapter-house. There are several fine fountains and a lofty column. A portion of the fortifications has recently been converted into public pleasure grounds. Manf. Woollen, linen, and porcelain. A very large trade in cattle is carried on. Pop. 15,500.—The town suffered severely in the Thirty Years' and the Seven Years' Wars, and from 1794 Lafayette was confined in it for many years. When the late emperor of Austria took his second flight from Vienna, he came here, and abdicated in December, 1848.

OLNEY, *ol'-ne*, a market town of Buckinghamshire, on the left bank of the Ouse, 50 miles N.W. of Bedford. The river is crossed by a fine stone bridge, and there is a large ancient church. Manf. Lace. Pop. 9,672.—A station on the London and North-Western Railway.

OLONETZ, *o-lo-nets'*, a government in the north of European Russia, lying W. and S.W. of that of Archangel, and E. of Finland. The surface is generally elevated, with numerous lakes and extensive forests. The soil is generally sterile, and the agricultural products limited. A few cattle and horses are reared.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Onega, Suma, Svir, and Olouka. The most important lakes, after Lake Onega, are Wygo and Sego.

Minerals.—There are extensive iron mines and marble quarries.

Area.—57,427 square miles.

Pop.—307,323, Russians and Finns, belonging to the Greek church.

Chief Towns.—PETRASCWADSK and Olonetz.

OLORON, or OLORON-SAINTE-MARIE, *o-lo-rawng'*, a town of France, department Basses Pyrénées, on the Gave d'Oloron, 15 miles S.W. of Pau. The church of S. Marie is in the Romanesque Gothic style. Manf. Handkerchiefs for head-dresses, and caps. It has a trade in horses, wool, and timber. Pop. 7,200.

OLOT, *o'-lote*, a town of Spain, province of Gerona, on the left bank of the Fluvia, 55 miles N. of Barcelona. It has a large, handsome parish church, other churches and chapels, monasteries, a large hospital, and cavalry barracks. Manf. Woollens, soap, and paper. Pop. 6,867. In the neighbourhood there are numerous craters of extinct volcanoes, and here, in 1421, a destructive earthquake occurred.

OLOZAGA, SALUSTIANO, *o-lo-za'-go*, Spanish lawyer and statesman. Shortly after beginning to practise as an advocate, the liberality of his opinions made him obnoxious to the government, and he was charged with conspiring against the life of Ferdinand VII. He escaped to France, returning in 1833, after the death of Ferdinand, and the relaxation of the laws against political offenders. He was then elected deputy to the Cortes, and supported the liberal administration of Mendizabel. In 1840 he was appointed ambassador to Paris, where he stayed three years, and was then recalled to form an administration, in which he was president of the council, and minister of foreign affairs, but only held office for ten days. He then retired to Portugal, and afterwards to England. In 1846, having been elected to the Cortes by two provinces, he returned to Spain, but was illegally arrested and sent to the citadel of Pampeluna. Having addressed an energetic protest to the Cortes, he was released, and took his seat, and afterwards assisted in 1848 to bring about the return of Espartero, under whose administration he was, in 1854, sent a second time as ambassador to France, remaining there till the

return of Narvaez to favour in 1856. In 1868, he took part in the revolution which drove Queen Isabella from Spain, and returned to Paris as ambassador from the provisional government. In 1870 he was recalled, and after the accession of King Amadeo I., in 1871, became a member of the administration formed by Marshal Serrano.

OLTENITZA, *ol-te-nitz'-a*, a fortified town of European Turkey, on the left, or Turkish, bank of the Danube, 25 miles S.E. of Bucharest. It is memorable for the victory gained by the Turks over the Russians in 1854. **Pop.** 1,500.

OLYMPIA, or OLYMPIUS, *o-lim'-pi-a*, daughter of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, was the wife of Philip, king of Macedon, and mother of Alexander the Great. She was repudiated by Philip 337 B.C. Olympia, in revenge, is presumed to have instigated the murder of Philip. After the death of Alexander, she seized the government of Macedonia, and put to death a number of the leading personages of the kingdom; but Cassander at length besieged her in Pydna, and obliged her to surrender. Cassander promised to spare her life, but she was soon afterwards killed by the relatives of those whom she had put to death.

Died 316 B.C.

OLYMPIA, a splendid town of ancient Greece, in the Peloponessus, on the river Alphæus. The Olympian games were celebrated here, and it contained the Olympium, or temple of Zeus, the Heræum, or temple of Hera, ten treasuries, a stadium and hippodrome, and some of the choicest treasures of Grecian art. Pliny states that in his time there were 3,000 statues. In 1875 explorations were undertaken, and have been rewarded by the discovery of numerous sculptures and other works of art of extraordinary beauty.

OLYMPIA, capital of Washington Territory, United States, on the Pacific Coast, 95 miles S.E. of Victoria, Vancouver Island. The town is well laid out. **Pop.** 1,600.

OLYMPIODORUS, *o-lim-pi-o-dor'-us*, a heathen philosopher of Egypt, who wrote in Greek a continuation of the History of Eunapius, up to A.D. 425. Flourished in the 5th century.

OLYMPIODORUS, a Platonic philosopher of Alexandria, who wrote several commentaries upon the works, and a life of Plato.

Lived in the 6th century.

OLYMPUS, *o-lim'-pus*. (*See* GREECE.)

OMAGH, *o'-ma*, ("Oigh magh," seat of the chiefs), capital of the county Tyrone, Ireland, on the Strule, 34 miles S. of Londonderry. It is the seat of the courts of assize, and there are a handsome court-house, several churches for Roman Catholics and Protestants, a convent, and district lunatic asylum. There is a trade in brown linens, and agricultural produce. **Pop.** 3,720.—A station on the Great Northern of Ireland railway. This town originated in an abbey, founded in the 8th century.

OMAHA, *o-ma-ha'*, capital of Nebraska, United States, on the west bank of the Mississippi, 125 miles S.W. of Des Moin. There are a capitol, court-house, and 10 churches. It is a great mart for the supply of emigrants going to the west. There are extensive smelting works. It is connected by a branch with the Pacific railroad, and there are good limestone quarries in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 30,518.

OMAN. (*See* ARABIA.)

OMAR I. ABU-HAFSA-IBN-AL-KHETTAB, *o'-mar*, second caliph of the Mussulmans after Mahomet. He was at first a fierce persecutor of Mahomet and his followers, but afterwards adopted the faith, and became an enthusiastic follower and warrior in behalf of the prophet, after whose death he acted as minister to Abu-bekr, who was proclaimed caliph, and whom he succeeded. He made himself master of Syria, and, in 637, besieged and took Jerusalem, after a defence of several months. In the following year he invaded Persia, which was subdued in 642, and then led a powerful army into Egypt, the conquest of which country was completed by the taking of Alexandria in 640. This inflexible Mussulman conqueror is said to have taken 36,000 cities or castles, destroyed 4,000 temples or churches, and founded or endowed 1,400 mosques, and he may be considered as the founder of the political power of the Mahometans. He instituted the era of the Hegira, or Flight of Mahomet, from which the Mussulmans compute their years. It commenced with the 16 July, 622 A.D. His memory is held in the highest veneration by the Sunnites, or orthodox Mahometans; but the Shiites, or partisans of Ali, regard him as a usurper. Omar was assassinated in a mosque, at Medina, by a Persian slave.

Born about 581; **died** 644.

OMAR II., the eighth caliph of the Ommiades, was great-grandson of the preceding, and succeeded Solyman in 717. He laid siege to Constantinople, but was forced to raise it on account of a violent storm, which destroyed a great part of his fleet. He died from the effects of poison.

Died 720.

OMAR, BEN ALFTTAS, Mahomedan monarch of Estremadura and Portugal, succeeded his brother in 1082. He assisted the Mussulman king of Toledo against Alfonzo VI., but was defeated by the latter. In 1086, he, with other Moorish monarchs, sought the aid of the Sultan of Morocco, who joined his troops with the Mahomedans, and fought a sanguinary battle with Alfonzo near Badajoz. The Africans subsequently turned against Omar, who was assassinated by them.

Died 1090.

OMAR, BEN HAFFSSOUN, a famous Moorish rebel, who was at first a tailor, but quitted that calling for the profession of arms. In 859 he put himself at the head of a powerful army, and overran the kingdom of Cordova. The Moorish sovereign of that country, Mahomet I., sent his troops against Omar, whose bands were routed after an obstinate struggle. Omar subsequently became the ally of the Navarrese, for whom he took several fortresses, and was by them created king. In 882 he was completely defeated by Mahomet, and received a wound in the conflict which afterwards proved mortal.

Died 883.

OMAR, a famous Arabian philosopher, who settled at Seville, and acquired a great reputation for his attainments in medicine, astronomy, and geometry.

Died at Seville, 1071.

OMAR, a celebrated Moorish pirate, who, in the 9th century, committed great ravages in the Mediterranean, took the island of Crete, and there erected a fort called El-Khandah, from which Candia, the modern name of the island, has been derived.

OMAR, or **OMER PASHA** *o'-mer*, a modern Turkish commander, whose former name was Mikail Lattas, he being a native of Austrian

Croatia, and a son of an Austrian officer. He was educated at the military school of Thurn, near Carlstadt. He served at first as cadet in an Austrian regiment, from which he became assistant surveyor of roads and bridges in his native district. About his 28th year, he suddenly left the Austrian service, and went into the Turkish province of Bosnia, where he embraced the Mahometan faith, adopted the name of Omar, and obtained employment as tutor in the family of a Turkish merchant. Subsequently visiting Constantinople with his pupils, he became master in the new military school. In a short time he attracted the notice of Khosroo Pasha, the minister of war, who attached him to his staff, and afterwards bestowed upon him the hand of his ward, a rich heiress. After serving in the Danubian principalities, and as aide-de-camp to General Chrzanowski, Khosroo Pasha obtained for him the appointment of writing-master to Abd-ul-Medjid, afterwards sultan. In 1839 he served with the Turkish army sent against Ibrahim Pasha, and, three years later, was appointed military commandant of a district in Syria. When the Russians passed into Wallachia, in 1848, to act against the insurgent Hungarians, Omar Pasha went to the same place as commander of a Turkish army of observation. His next services were against the disaffected beys in Bosnia, whom he reduced to submission to the authority of the sultan. At the commencement of the year 1853, he marched at the head of 20,000 men against the mountaineers of Montenegro, who were almost completely subjugated by him; when, at the instance of the Austrian government, his force was recalled by the sultan. In 1853 he was chosen to the command-in-chief of the Turkish army in Bulgaria. Prince Gortschakoff, in command of a powerful Russian army, was upon the opposite bank of the Danube; and against him Omar Pasha executed a series of strategic manœuvres, which completely baffled the skill of the former general. At Kalafat, Oltenitza, and Citate, the pasha repulsed the Russians; and finally at Silistria, he inflicted on them so heavy a defeat, that they were compelled to evacuate the Danubian principalities. In 1855 he went to the Crimea, having a Turkish and Egyptian army under his command, and inflicted a severe defeat on the Russians at Eupatoria. He was then sent to relieve Kars, which surrendered before he arrived. He was afterwards appointed governor of Bagdad, but fell into disfavour and was banished, but was recalled the following year, and in 1861 employed to pacify Bosnia and Herzegowina, which were in revolt. He then attacked the Montenegrins, and captured Cettinje, the chief town. After 1869 he retired from active work in public affairs, occupying the position of a minister without portfolio. He was a Knight of the Russian order of St. Anne, and a recipient of the grand cross of the legion of honour.

Born at Plaski, on the Military Frontier, 1806; **died** 1871.

OMBAY, or **MALUWA**, *om-bai'*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, belonging to the Netherlands, between the north-west coast of Australia and Celebes, separated from Timor, on the south by the strait of Ombay. The coasts are rocky, and the island generally is of volcanic formation. Maize, cotton, and pepper, are cultivated; wax, edible nests, amber, and other products are exported; and oxen, goats, and pigs are bred. **Area**, 961 square miles. **Pop.** 194,000, of mixed Malay and Negro origin. The Dutch resideney is at a village named Alor. **Lat.** 8° 8′—8° 28′ S. **Lon.** 124° 17′—125° 7′ E.

O'MEARA, BARRY EDWARD, *o-mai'-ra*, at an early age entered the British army as assistant surgeon, but was dismissed for misconduct. He afterwards was appointed surgeon in the navy, and discharged his duties with credit. He accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena, as private physician to the ex-Emperor, and took an active part in the continued quarrels between Napoleon (whom he warmly supported) and Sir Hudson Lowe, (*see* LOWE), who ordered him to be arrested. On his return to England, he made atrocious accusations against Sir Hudson, and was in consequence dismissed the service. In 1822 he published a book, with the title "Napoleon in Exile," containing reminiscences of daily life in the island and of many conversations.

Born in Ireland, 1786; **died** in London, 1836.

OMER, ST., *o-mair'*, a fortified town of France, department Pas-de-Calais, on the Aa, 23 miles S.E. of Calais. It is well fortified and built with tolerable regularity, the principal streets being broad and spacious; but they are in general bordered with low mean-looking houses. The only square is the Place d'Armes. On one of its sides is the town-hall. Of the public walks, the most frequented are the ramparts, the borders of the canal Neuf-Fossée, and the avenue of the gate leading towards Calais. The public buildings worth notice are the cathedral, in the Transition style, the ancient church of the Jesuits, and the noble Gothic church of St. Bertin, now fallen into ruins. There is a famous college here for the education of English and Irish Roman Catholics. **Manf.** Woollens, leather, paper, earthen pipes, and starch. **Pop.** 21,500.

OMMEN, *om'-men*, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overijssel, on the right bank of the Vecht, 22 miles N.E. of Deventer. **Pop.** 3,600.

OMMIADES, *om-mi'-a-des*, a dynasty which succeeded to the Arabian caliphate, on the death of Ali, and possessed it until superseded by the Abbasides. (*See* MOAWIYAH.)

OMPHALE, *om'-fa-le*, in Greek legend, a queen of Lydia. She married Tmolus, who, at his death, left her mistress of his kingdom. She purchased Hercules, who had been sold as a slave for the recovery of his senses, after the murder of Eurytus. Omphale soon restored her slave to liberty, and the hero became enamoured of his mistress. The queen favoured his passion, and had a son by him. Hercules is represented by the poets as so desperately enamoured of the queen, that, to conciliate her esteem, he spun by her side among her women, while she covered herself with the lion's skin, and armed herself with the club of the hero, often striking him with her sandals for the uncouth manner with which he held the distaff.

OMSK, *omsk*, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on both banks of the Om, at the confluence of that river with the Irtish. It has a military school, in which the Mongol languages are taught, a Cossack school, and an hospital. It is the centre of government for western Sibera, and the residence of the governor-general. There are mining works in the vicinity, and it is well situated for carrying on a great transit trade **Pop.** 30,890. **Lat.** 54° 59′ N. **Lon.** 73° 62′ E.

OMUN, *o-mun'*, a town of Western Africa, on an island of the same name, in the old Calabar river. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 6° 11′ N. **Lon.** 8 15′ E.

ONATE, *o-na'-tai*, a town of Spain, province of Biscay, 19 miles S.W. of Tolosa. It has a uni-

versity, town-hall, and college. **Manf.** Fire-arms, nails; and there are iron-foundries. **Pop.** 4,600.

ONDA, *on'-da*, a town of Spain, province of Castellon-de-la-Plana, 37 miles N. of Valencia. **Manf.** Earthenware, tiles, paper, and oil. There is a very large old fortress on a hill commanding the town. **Pop.** 4,500.

ONEGA, *o-ne'-ga*, or *o-nai'-ga*, a river of European Russia, rising in Lake Latcha, and, after a course of 270 miles, entering the White Sea.

ONEGA, a large lake in the north of European Russia, in the government of Olonetz, to the E. of the still larger lake of Ladoga, with the exception of which it is the largest lake in Europe. It is 140 miles long, with an extreme breadth of 59, and a depth of nearly 700 feet. It has numerous islands, and receives ten rivers, the only outlet being the Swir, which flows south-west into Lake Ladoga. There is canal communication with the Volga, and Dwina, and so with the North. **Area**, 4,830 square miles.

ONEGA, a small seaport of European Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the White Sea, at the mouth of the river Onega, 90 miles S.W. of Archangel. There is a trade in timber. **Pop.** 2,000.

ONEGA, GULF OF, the most southern portion of the White Sea, with a length and breadth of about 100 miles. It receives the river Onega and the Kemi. **Lat.** between 63° 50′ and 65° N. **Lon.** between 34° 30′ and 38° E.

ONEGLIA, *o-nai'-ye-a*, a town of Italy, on the Gulf of Genoa, near the mouth of the Impero, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. It is partly surrounded by walls, and contains a splendid church, four convents, handsome palaces and mansions, and a large hospital. The harbour is inconvenient. **Manf.** Soap, leather, and playing cards. **Pop.** 7,700.

ONEIDA, a lake in the state of New York, United States. It is 20 miles long, with a breadth of from 4 to 6. The waters flow through Oneida river into Lake Ontario.

ONEIDA, a county of Idaho, United States. **Area**, 17,850 square miles. **Pop.** 6,964. The capital is Malade City.

ONEIDA, a county of New York, United States. **Area**, 1,127 square miles. **Pop.** 115,000. There are two capitals, ROME and UTICA.

O'NEILL, ELIZA, *o-neel'*, actress, daughter of an Irish comedian. She appeared in London with great success, competing in attraction with Mrs. Siddons. Her greatest character was Juliet. She married, in 1819, Sir William Beecher, M.P., and retired from the stage.
Born in Ireland, 1795; **died** 1872.

ONEKOTAN, *o-ne-ko-tan'*, one of the Kurile islands, in the North Pacific, off the south-western extremity of Kamschatka. It is 30 miles long, with a breadth of 15. There is an active volcano. **Lat.** 49° 32′ N. **Lon.** 155° E.

ONESIMUS, *o-nes'-i-mus*, a Phrygian, was the slave of Philemon, the friend of St. Paul. Having fled from his master, he met with the apostle at Rome, by whom he was converted to Christianity, and sent back to Philemon with an affectionate epistle. He is said to have been made bishop of Berea, in Macedonia, where he suffered martyrdom.
Died 95.

ONGKOR-WAT, or NOKORVAT, *ong-kor-vat'*, a town and anciently the capital of Cambodia. The town is now little more than a collection of bamboo huts (commanded by a rude fort), but the remains of its ancient Buddhist temples are of great size and beauty, and very interesting to Oriental archæologists. **Pop.** 1,000.

ONITSHA, *o-nit'-sha*, a town of Western Africa, on the left bank of the Quorra, or Niger, about 145 miles above its mouth. It is a large town, and carries on a trade in nuts, palm-oil, ivory, timber, earthenware, sheep, poultry, and fish. **Pop.** 13,000.

ONKELOS, or AKILAS, *on-ke'-los*, surnamed the Proselyte, a Jewish rabbi. He was the author of one of the Chaldee Targums, or paraphrases of the Old Testament, which is highly esteemed by the Jews, and was chanted alternately with the Hebrew in their synagogues as late as the 16th century. The Targum of Onkelos is printed in Buxtorf's Hebrew and Walton's Polyglot Bible. The Babylonian Talmud declares that he lived about the time of our Saviour.

ONOMACRITUS, *on-om-a'-kritus*, a religious poet of ancient Greece, who is said by Herodotus to have collected and expounded the prophecies of Musæus. He was banished from Athens and went to Persia, where he took refuge at the court of Xerxes. He is credited with having established the orgies in honour of *Dionysus*, or *Bacchus*.
Lived in the 6th century B.C.

ONSLOW, *ons'-lo*, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 9,829, about one-third being coloured. The capital is Onslow Court-house.

ONTANAGON, *on'-ta-nai'-gon*, a river of N. America, disemboguing itself into Lake Superior on its S. side. A mass of copper, weighing upwards of 6,000 lbs. was discovered in its bed.

ONTARIO, LAKE, the easternmost and smallest of the five great lakes of North America. (*See* AMERICA, NORTH.)

ONTARIO, *on-ta'-re-o*, formerly Upper Canada, or Canada West, a province of the dominion of Canada, bounded N. by the North-western Territory; N.E. and E. by the province of Quebec, from which it is for the most part separated by the Ottawa river; S.E. by St. Lawrence river, Lake Ontario, the Niagara river, and Lake Erie; W. by Lake Huron and part of Lake Superior; and S. by Lake Superior and the state of Minnesota. The surface is generally undulating, the highest part being the Lamentian Hills, near Lake Superior, which attain an elevation of more than 2,000 feet. The shores of Lake Superior are bold and rugged, the cliffs ranging from 300 to 1,300 feet in height. There is a water-front along the lakes of nearly 3,000 miles, with many good harbours. The chief bays are Quinté, near the east end of Lake Ontario; Pigeon, at the west end of Lake Erie; Georgian, in Lake Huron; Goulais and Batchewauming, near the outlet of Lake Superior; and Michipicoten, Nipigon, Black, and Thunder bays, in the north and north-western parts of the same lake. The most important islands belonging to the province are the Thousand Islands, in the St. Lawrence; Wolfe and Amherst, in Lake Ontario; Long Point and Point Pelee, in Lake Erie; Walpole, in Lake St. Clair; Grand Manitoulin and Cockburn, in Lake Huron; and Caribou, Michipicoten, and others in Lake Superior. The soil is generally of excellent quality, and the south-western part has been termed "the garden of Canada." Grain

and fruits are cultivated abundantly. Between the Ottawa river and Georgian Bay, are extensive timber districts, producing red and white pine and hard woods. In the western part of the province, between Lakes Huron and Superior, is abundance of timber, including spruce, fir, birch, poplar, and cedar. There are many fertile plains and valleys, and small prairies, with a luxuriant growth of grass. The climate is healthy, but the winters are extremely cold, and in summer the heat is occasionally very great.

Rivers and Lakes.—The OTTAWA, forming the boundary for about 400 miles, with its tributaries the Montreal, Matawan, Petawawa, Bonnechère, Madagascar, Mississippi (not the great river of that name), Rideau, and South Petite Nation. The principal river discharging into Lake Ontario is the Trent (known in the upper part as the Otonabee). Other rivers are Grand river, discharging into Lake Erie; the Thames, into Lake St. Clair; the Maitland and Saugeen, into Lake Huron; the Nottawasaga, Severn, Muskoka, and Manganetawan; French river, the outlet of Lake Nipissing, with many rapids; the Wahnapitae, White Fish, and Spanish; and the Michipicoten, Pic, Nipigon, Black, Sturgeon, and Kaministiquia, discharging into Lake Superior. There are numerous lakes, the largest being Nipigon, 70 miles long and 50 broad; Nipissing, 50 miles by 15; Simcoe, 30 by 18, and Muskoka, 15 by 8.

Minerals.—Iron, gold, silver, copper, lead, plumbago, antimony, manganese, gypsum, marble, and building stone.

Area.—107,780 square miles.

Pop.—1,923,228, including 12,500 Indians.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 37 counties and 5 judicial districts. The chief towns are TORONTO (the capital of the province), OTTAWA (the capital of the dominion of Canada), HAMILTON, LONDON, and KINGSTON. (*See* CANADA.)

ONTARIO, a county of the above province, on the north shore of Lake Ontario. **Area**, 859 square miles. **Pop.** 49,000. The capital is Whitby.

ONTARIO, a county of New York, United States. **Area**, 606 square miles. **Pop.** 50,000. The capital is Canandaigua.

ONTINIENTE, *on'-te-ne-ain'-tai*, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, on the right bank of the Clariano, 10 miles from San Felipe. It has several churches, a palace of the dukes of Almodovar, an hospital, and a college. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, paper, copper, and earthenware. Marble and granite quarries are in the vicinity. **Pop.** 11,727.

ONTONAGON, *on-ton'-a-gon*, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 2,300 square miles. **Pop.** 3,000. The capital is Ontonagon.

OOCH, *ooch*, a town of India, in the feudatory state of Bhawulpoor, at the junction of the Chenab and Sutlej. It is composed of three towns, enclosed by a ruined wall of brick. The country around is richly cultivated. **Pop.** 20,000. **Lat.** 29° 11′ N. **Lon.** 70° 50′ E.

OODEYPOOR, or **UDAIPUR**, *oo-da-poor'*, a protected state of India, in Rajpootana. It is traversed by mountain ranges, inhabited by Bheels and other savage and predatory tribes. **Area**, 11,614 square miles. **Pop.** 1,194,220.

OODEYPOOR, or **UDAIPUR**, capital of the above state, 330 miles S.W. of Agra. The palace is a large edifice of granite, on the crest of a lofty ridge overlooking the town. There is a large artificial lake, enclosed by a dyke faced with marble, embellished with sculptures and small temples. **Pop.** 38,214.

OOJEIN, *oo'-ja-in*, a town of Central India, in Sindhia, or Malwah, on the Seeppra, 350 miles N.E. of Bombay. It is one of the most ancient cities of the country, and was known to the Greeks under the name of Ozene. The ancient city has, however, decayed, but extensive remains are found. The modern city is of an oblong form, about 6 miles in circumference, and surrounded by a stone wall, with round towers. The principal buildings are the mosques, temples, the palace of Sindhia, and there is a good bazaar. It has an active trade. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** 23° 11′ N. **Lon.** 75° 35′ E.

OOMERCOTE, a district and town of Sinde.

OOMRAWUTTEE, or **AMRAWUTTEE**, *oom'-ra-wut-te*, a town of British India, 173 miles N.E. of Aurungabad. It is a busy commercial town and the most important cotton mart of the Deccan, most of the leading mercantile houses of Bombay having branches or agents here, and there is a good transit trade.

OORALSK. (*See* URALSK.)

OORCHA, a state and town of Central India

OORI, or **LIMPOPO**, *oo'-ri*, a river of south-eastern Africa, draining the area of not less than 250,000 square miles in extent, between the watershed of the Orange river on the south, and of the tributaries of the Zambesi on the north. It rises in lat. 26° S., flows first to the north and then to the east, and discharging, after a course of 950 miles, into the Indian Ocean. Its tributaries are the Mariqua, Lipalula, &c. (*See* TRANSVAAL.)

OOROOMEYAH. (*See* URUMIAH.)

OOSTERHOUT, *o'-ster-hoot*, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 6 miles N.E. of Breda. There are a large Roman Catholic church and town-house in the market-place, which is shaded by linden-trees. **Manf.** Leather, pottery-ware and tiles. **Pop.** 10,000.

OTACAMUND, *oot-a-ka-moond'*, a town on the Neilghery Hills, South India, much resorted to as a sanitarium. It is situated 7,400 feet above the sea-level, 350 miles W. of Madras. There is an elegant church.

OPATOV, *op'-a-tov*, a town of European Russia, 100 miles S. of Warsaw, on the Opatowka. An important fair is held. **Pop.** 4,300.

OPHIR, MOUNT, or **GUNONG PASAMAN.** (*See* SUMATRA.)

OPIE, JOHN, *o'-pe*, an eminent English painter, who was the son of a poor carpenter in Cornwall. His talents for design were evinced at the earliest age, but were discouraged by his father, who intended him for his own trade. Dr. John Wolcot, or Peter Pindar, as he is known in literature, hearing of young Opie's skill, took him into his service, and afterwards provided him with the means of repairing to London. In 1781, Wolcot obtained an introduction for his protégé to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who tendered the self-taught artist some valuable advice. Through Wolcot's management, the Cornish lad became a favourite with the fashionable world of the metropolis, and crowds of wealthy sitters came to his studio, but in time his popularity as a fashionable portrait-painter declined. Although he did not abandon portrait-painting, Opie next devoted much of his time to historical subjects. Late in life Opie had qualified himself sufficiently, in a literary sense, to aspire to the appointment of professor of painting to the Royal Academy. That post, after a first failure, he ultimately obtained; but his death occurring soon afterwards, he only found time to deliver four lectures, which were published, and are still considered valuable to the student of art. His remains were honoured by being placed near

the tomb of Sir Joshua Reynolds in St. Paul's cathedral.

Born at Truro, Cornwall, 1761; **died** 1807.

OPIE, MRS. AMELIA, an English novelist, and second wife of the preceding. Her maiden name was Alderson, and she was the daughter of a physician in easy circumstances. After her marriage with the artist, in 1788, she made her first appearance as an author, by producing a moral tale, entitled "Father and Daughter." In 1802 she published a graceful volume of poems, and two years later gave to the public her novel of "Adelaide Mowbray." Her "Simple Tales" were her next production, and after her husband's death she published a memoir, and wrote "The Warrior's Return and other Poems," "Tales of the Heart," and "Valentine's Eve." In 1825 she became a member of the Society of Friends, and subsequently visited France, Belgium, and Switzerland, giving her travelling impressions in "Tait's Magazine" and elsewhere.

Born at Norwich, 1769; **died** at the same city, 1853.

OPITZ, MARTIN, *o'-pitz*, German poet. He passed his earlier years chiefly at the court of the duke of Liegnitz. In 1624 he published his first poem, and in the following year went to Vienna, where, having written an elegy on the death of an archduke, he received a laurel crown from the emperor Ferdinand II. Having been for some time engaged in diplomacy, he was raised to the rank of nobility. In 1638 he was appointed secretary and historiographer to Ladislaus IV. of Poland. He died of the plague the following year. He wrote various poems and an opera, and translated the Psalms, and the "Antigone" of Sophocles. He was the most popular writer of his time, and may be said to have founded modern German poetry. Although a Protestant, he enjoyed the favour and protection of Catholic princes.

Born at Bunzlau, Silesia, 1597; **died** at Dantzic, 1639.

OPORTO, *o-por'-to*, ("the port,") a city and seaport of Portugal, in the province of Minho, picturesquely situated, on a declivity of the right bank of the Douro, 2 miles from its mouth. There are remains of the old wall which once enclosed the town. The quay extends the whole length of the town. The roadstead is spacious, and is, at times, the rendezvous of fleets of merchantmen for Brazil. On the opposite bank of the Douro (crossed by a suspension bridge) there are two suburbs; the smaller and more westerly of these is Villa Nova de Gaya. To the east and also on the south bank of the Douro, is another populous suburb, Villa Nova do Porto, chiefly inhabited by mechanics. Between these suburbs are immense depôts or warehouses, for storing the wine from the interior, previous to its being embarked. The harbour is difficult of access, partly from rocks at the mouth of the Douro, partly from the accumulation of sand, and, the river being subject to floods, is occasionally insecure. Many of the streets are narrow and steep, but there are several spacious, handsome thoroughfares, especially the Rua Nova Inglezes, a modern street in which is the British Factory House, a very fine building of white granite, with a beautiful façade, and containing club-house, library, and refreshment rooms. Another fine street is the Rua Nova de S. Joao, in which are many handsome houses, with gilt balconies. There are 11 open places, or squares, of which the finest is Praça de S. Ovidio, occupying an elevated situation, with fine buildings, and a terrace commanding an extensive sea-view. The cathedral, once a noble edifice, but spoiled by modern alterations, is near the river and the bridge, and adjoining it is the bishop's palace. There are 90 other churches and chapels, and attached to the church dos Clerigos (the clergy) is a tower, said to be the loftiest in Portugal. There are now 15 convents, but more than 60 were destroyed in 1832 by the troops of Dom Pedro, and one of the finest, S. Bento, is now used as a barrack. The once wealthy convent of Da Serra is on a high rock on the southern bank of the river. There are 10 hospitals and several educational establishments. There is a large market, the Cordoaria. Oporto being the principal manufacturing city of Portugal, it has many large mercantile English houses, by whom the greatest part of the foreign trade is conducted.

Manf.—Silk, woollen, and cotton fabrics, hosiery, cloth of gold, lace, buttons, cutlery, hardware, glass, leather, paper, tobacco, soap, sugar, and iron.

Exp.—Port wine, of which about 32,000 pipes are annually exported, and the half goes to Britain. The other articles are bullion, fruit, corn, wool, oils, provisions, salt, leather, and cork. Near the city are mines of coal, copper, and antimony.

Pop.—105,838.

Lat. 41° 9′ N. **Lon.** 8° 37′ W.

History.—Oporto occupies the site of the ancient Porto-Cale, from which the name of the kingdom was derived. It was an important city, famous for the strength of the fortifications during the supremacy of the Moors, and was the capital of Portugal until 1174, when the seat of government was transferred to Lisbon. In 1808, it was taken and sacked by the French, but retaken by Wellington in the following year. In 1832 the forces of Dom Pedro occupied the town, which was unsuccessfully besieged for a year by Dom Miguel, and suffered greatly. A Portuguese international exhibition was held here in 1865.

OPOTSHKA, *o-potsh'-ka*, a town of European Russia, government of Pskov, on an island formed by the Velikaja, 78 miles S. of Pskov. **Pop.** 4,200.

OPPELN, *op'-peln*, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, on the Oder, 50 miles S.E. of Breslau. It has several churches (one, Adelbert's, founded at the end of the 10th century), a synagogue, a gymnasium, and numerous schools. There is an old castle on an island in the channel of the river, and there are several public parks and gardens. **Manf.** Linen, leather, ribbons, and earthenware. There is a considerable transit trade. **Pop.** 14,447.

OPPENHEIM, *op'-pen-hime*, a town of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the left bank of the Rhine, 15 miles S.W. of Darmstadt. There are three churches, one of them a beautiful Gothic structure, but dilapidated; a synagogue, an hospital, and a ruined castle. **Pop.** 3,000.

OPPIAN, *op'-pi-an*, a Greek poet and grammarian, who wrote three poems on hawking, hunting, and fishing, entitled "Ixeutica," "Cynegetica," and "Halieutica," which are extant. A portion of Oppian was translated into English by Mawser, 1736.

Lived in the 2nd century.

OPPIDO, *op'-pe-do*, a town of Italy, province of Reggio, situate among the mountains, 4 miles S.E. of Palmi. It has a cathedral, several churches, and monasteries. **Pop.** 3,600.

ORAGAWA, *o-ra-ga'-wa*, a town of Japan, on the east side of the island of Niphon, 25 miles S.E. of Yeddo. There is a large harbour, and a custom house, and is a place of considerable importance. **Pop.** 20,000.

ORAN, or **WARAN**, *o-ran'*, a town and seaport of Algeria, north Africa, at the inner extremity of the Gulf of Oran, 220 miles S.W. of Algiers.

It is situate at the foot of a hill called the Peak of St. Croix, is surrounded by walls and commanded by strong forts. The town is divided into two portions by a wide avenue, lined with poplars. The principal buildings are the Roman Catholic church, a Protestant church, large mosques, the hôtel de la préfecture, and the residence of the military commander, three barracks, a very large military hospital, and government offices. The streets and promenades are wide, and the town generally well-built. There are three suburbs, Mers-el-Kebir, La Senia, and Ain-el-Turk. The harbour is incommodious, but a large trade is carried on. Pop. 58,530. only about one-fifth being Europeans.—The town was built by the Moors, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, by the Turks in 1708, and again by the Spaniards in 1732. It suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1791. In 1831 it was taken by the French, and a bishopric was established in 1867.

ORAN, the most westerly province of Algeria, is bounded E. by the province of Algiers, W. by Morocco, N. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the desert. A considerable portion belongs to the district known as the Tell, and another large portion is included in the Sahara. Area, 111,826 square miles. Pop. 674,830. Chief towns, ORAN, MASCARA, MOSTAGANEM, SIDI-BEL-ABBÈS, and TLEMCEN.

ORANGE, WILLIAM I., of, *or'-anj*, surnamed William the Silent, succeeded at the age of 11 years, to the family possessions and titles in Luxembourg, Brabant, Flanders, Holland, and to the French principality of Orange, in Provence; whence the most celebrated title of the family was derived. His father had embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and he was at first educated in the same principles; but, at an early age, the emperor Charles V. summoned him to his court, and had him brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. The emperor appointed his favourite to the highest posts, as he advanced in years: the command-in-chief of the army upon the French frontier, a post eagerly sought after by many distinguished generals was given to William of Orange when he had attained his 21st year. When Charles V. abdicated his throne to his son Philip II., he leaned upon William's shoulder; and to him also the retiring monarch intrusted the mission of delivering the imperial crown to his brother Ferdinand at Augsburg. With the gloomy Philip, however, William was soon to become an object of suspicion and hatred. At the peace of Cateau-Cambresis, in 1559, William was one of the Spanish hostages sent to the court of France; and, while hunting with Henry II. in the forest of Vincennes, the French monarch revealed to him the scheme which had been recently formed by Philip and himself, "to extirpate Protestantism by a general extirpation of Protestants." The prince although horror-struck and indignant at the royal revelations, held his peace and kept his countenance, but resolved to thwart the designs of Philip, by means of secret intrigues with the leaders of the protestant party in the Netherlands. During the feeble administration of Margaret of Parma, William, as stadtholder of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht, and as member of the Flemish council of state, was secretly but indefatigably employed in undermining the tyrannical schemes of the Spanish bigot; but, upon the nomination of the sanguinary Alva to the government of the Netherlands, the prince, to avoid the tragical fate of his fellow nobles, Egmont and Horn, retired from the Netherlands to his estate of Nassau. In 1568 the wrongs of the people whom he loved, awoke the prince into fierce action. He left his retreat, and became the champion of the cause of liberty and Protestanism in the Netherlands. In the ensuing struggles, notwithstanding that his raw and ill-disciplined levies of French and German Protestants were often beaten in the field by the veteran Spanish infantry, then the best soldiers in the world, the statesmanship of the prince counterbalanced every disaster, and enabled him to achieve a victory over his foes, and finally led to the famous Union of Utrecht, in 1576, by which seven protestant provinces—Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Gröningen, Overyssel, and Guelderland—became the nucleus and the lasting basis of the Dutch republic. The Spanish monarch thereupon set a price upon the head of William of Orange. This temptation combined with fanatical zeal, produced several attempts upon his life, from the first of which (that of John Jaureguy, in 1582) he escaped with a wound: the fatal shot was, however, dealt to him two years afterwards, at Delft, by one Balthazar Gerard, a Burgundian. William left three sons, two of whom, Maurice and Frederick Henry, became, in succession, stadtholders of the United Provinces. (*See* MAURICE OF NASSAU.)

Born at Dillenburg, in Nassau, 1533; died 1584.

ORANGE, a town of France, department Vaucluse, on the left bank of the Aigue, 16 miles N. of Avignon. Its streets are narrow, dark, dirty, and ill-paved, with houses devoid of elegance and even of neatness. It has no public buildings worth notice, and the only objects which recommend it to attention, are its remains of antiquity. The principal of these is a triumphal arch, profusely ornamented with sculptures and the remains of a theatre, with a colossal wall. Manf. Linen, silk, muslin, leather, oil, serge, and paper. Pop. 10,500. This place was long the capital of a principality which gave title to the family now on the throne of the Netherlands, but at the peace of Utrecht, the town and territory were ceded to Louis XIV.

ORANGE, the name of seven counties in the United States:

FLORIDA.—Area, 2,450 square miles. Pop. 6,618. The capital is Orlando.

INDIANA.—Area, 400 square miles. Pop. 14 363. The capital is Paoli.

NEW YORK.—Area, 838 square miles. Pop. 88,220. The capitals are Newburgh and Goshen.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Area, 700 square miles. Pop. 23,698, more than one-third being coloured. The capital is Hillsborough.

TEXAS.—Area, 330 square miles. Pop. 2,938. The capital is Orange.

VERMONT.—Area, 650 square miles. Pop. 23,525. The capital is Chelsea.

VIRGINIA.—Area, 250 square miles. Pop. 13,052, about half being coloured. The capital is Orange Court-house.

ORANGE, a township of New Jersey, United States, 3 miles N.W. of Newark. It is beautifully situated on the side of a mountain, and the vicinity is laid out with villas and parks. There is a Roman Catholic college. Pop. 13,207.

ORANGE, a municipal town of New South Wales, Australia, 154 miles W. of Sidney, at an elevation of 3,000 feet above the sea level, is the centre of a district very rich in minerals, especially gold and copper. Silver, lead and coal are also found. The Ophir and Wentworth are the principal gold diggings, and the Carrengera, Great Western, and Ophir, the most important of the copper mines. The town is well laid out, and there are banks and other good public buildings. Pop. 2,000.

ORANGE, or GARIEP, a river of South Africa, rising near lat. 29° 6′ S., lon. 27° 20′ E., by the junction of the Vaal and Nu Gariep, and, after a course of about 1,000 miles, falling into the Atlantic, in lat. 28° 37′ S., lon. 16° 18′ E.

ORANGE RIVER FREE STATE, a republic of South-eastern Africa, occupying a large tract between the two main head branches of the Orange river—the Vaal, on the north, and the Nu Gariep on the south, bounded N. by the Transvaal, S. and S.E. by Cape Colony, and E. by Natal. The eastern limit is 150 miles from the Indian Ocean, and its western 500 miles from the Atlantic. The territory, oval in shape, about 300 miles long from the north-east to the south-west, and 250 miles wide, forms a portion of the table-land of South Africa, the highest part being 6,000 feet above the sea level, on the Drakenberg and Maluti ranges, on the eastern side, and descending in slopes interspersed with vast plains to the Vaal and Orange rivers. The lowest part is about 3,000 feet above the sea level. The plains, or "flats," covered with grass, are characteristic features, and abound with herds of antelopes and deer. There is some undulating ground, and conical hills or "kopjes," the sides covered with large rounded stones. There is very little timber, or bush, except near the rivers. The climate is remarkably dry, and drought is prevalent, owing partly to the elevated situation and partly to the proximity on the north-west, to the great Kalahari desert. In winter the cold is severe; but, on the average, the climate is one of the healthiest in the world. Peaches, grapes, melons, oranges, and figs, are grown; sheep farming is the leading occupation, and wool and agricultural produce, the chief articles of trade.

Rivers.—The streams within the state are small and unnavigable, but in the rainy season are much swollen. The Caledon flows in a south-western direction into the Nu Gariep; but the Wilge, Valsh, Sand, Vet, Modder, and Reit, rising in the Drakenberg and Maluti ranges, are affluents of the Vaal.

Minerals.—Diamonds, garnets, and other precious stones, and there are indications of coal.

Area.—70,000 square miles.

Pop.—133,318, including 61,000 whites of English, Dutch, or German descent. The blacks are mostly Bechuanas, Hottentots, Basutos, Kuranos, and Bushmen.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 12 districts, each with a resident magistrate. The capital is BLOEMFONTEIN; Bethulie, Philipolis, Smithfield, Famesmith (near the diamond fields), Harrismith, Wynberg, Boshof, Lady Brand, Wepener, Ficksburg, and Bethlehem.

Constitution and Government.—The Free State is a republic, with a president elected for four years, and a legislature, or Volksraad, consisting of members returned by the districts. The prevailing religious denomination is the Dutch Reformed Church; the Church of England has a bishop, and the Wesleyans and other religious bodies have mission stations. The official language of the state is Dutch.

History.—The first settlements were made by Dutch boers, or farmers, who, being dissatisfied with the British government, emigrated in a body from Cape Colony, and announced their independence. In 1848, the governor of the Cape formally annexed the district as the Orange River Sovereignty, and that led to conflicts with the settlers, who were defeated at Boomplatz, many of them crossing the Vaal, and establishing the Transvaal Republic (annexed to Cape Colony in 1877). In 1854, the British government abandoned the territory, and the present form of government was established.

ORANGEBURG, a county of South Carolina, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 17,000, about two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Orangeburg Court-house.

ORANIENBAUM, *o-ra-neen'-boum*, a town of European Russia, on the south shore of the Gulf of Finland, 18 miles W. of St. Petersburg. There are an imperial palace, built for Peter the Great by Prince Menschikoff, a Greek church, Lutheran chapel, and a marine hospital. **Pop.** 3,700.

ORANIENBURG, *o-ra-neen'-boory*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the right bank of the Havel, 19 miles N.W. of Berlin. **Manf.** Calico, chintz, earthenware, and chemicals. **Pop.** 3,900.

ORATAVA, *o-ra-ta'-va*, a town of the Canary Islands, on the North coast of Teneriffe, below the Peak. It has a mole, governor's residence, and a citadel. **Pop.** 8,500.

ORAVICZA, or **NEMET-ORAVICZA**, *o-ra-vitz'-a*, a town of Hungary, 53 miles S.E. of Temesvar. In its neighbourhood are silver-, copper-, and iron-mines. **Pop.** 4,400.

ORB, *orb*, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 41 miles N.W. of Wurzburg. **Manf.** Paper; and there are some salt-mines and mineral springs. **Pop.** 4,600.

ORBETELLO, *or-bai-tel'-lo*, a walled town of Northern Italy, on a tongue of land, projecting into a lake of the same name, 24 miles S.E. of Grosseto. There is a small harbour, protected by batteries. **Pop.** 3,000

ORBEY, *or'-bai*, a town of Germany, in Upper Alsace, 14 miles N.W. of Colmar, at the foot of a granite mountain, on two lakes, Blanc and Noir, respectively 3,425 feet and 3,090 feet above the sea-level. **Manf.** Cotton, glass, and earthenware. **Pop.** 5,500.

ORCADES, *or-ka'-dees*, the ancient name for the Orkney Islands.

ORCAGNA, ANDREA DI CIONE, or **KANIYA**, Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, son of a Florentine sculptor. He painted some noble frescoes in the Campo Santo, at Pisa, which were profoundly studied by Michael Angelo and Raffaele, and was also distinguished as a sculptor and architect, his master-pieces in the latter art being the Loggia de' Lanzo, in Florence.
Born 1329; **died** 1389.

ORCHIES, *or-shee'*, a walled town of France, department Nord, 14 miles S.E. of Lille. **Manf.** Linen, soap, oil, and pottery. There is an active trade in grain and cattle. **Pop.** 3,300.

ORDERICUS VITALIS, *or-der'-i-cus vita'-lis*, an old Norman-English chronicler. He was the son of a Frenchman, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and was born in England, but sent, at the age of 10 years, to be educated in Normandy, and became a priest in the abbey of Ouche, at Lisieux. He wrote a work entitled "The Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy," commencing with the birth of Christ, and is brought down to the year 1141. The first two books are of little value; but of the third, in which he treats of the lives of the first Norman kings of England, M. Guizot says, "No work contains so much and such valuable information on the history of the 11th and 12th centuries; on the political state, both civil and religious, of society in the west of Europe; and on the manners of the times, whether feudal, monastic, or popular."
Born near Shrewsbury, 1075; **died** about 1143.

OREBRO. (*See* ŒREBRO.)

OREGON, *or'-e-gon*, a western state of the United States, bounded N. and E. by Washington

Territory, from which it is separated by the Columbia river; E. by Idaho Territory; S. by Nevada and California, and W. by the Pacific. It is divided into two unequal portions by the Cascade Mountains, running north and south, with extinct volcanic peaks from 4,000 to 10,000 feet in elevation. Near the Pacific coast (which is 300 miles in extent, and rugged, with few inlets) are fertile valleys, with pine trees nearly 300 feet high, and other timber of immense size. In the vast forests are grisly and black bears, panthers, elks, and deer. The climate in this portion of the state is mild and equable, with abundant moisture, but east of the mountain ranges it is dry and variable and the soil is less fertile. Wheat, oats, potatoes, and apples are cultivated. The rivers abound with salmon.

Rivers.—The principal are the COLUMBIA, and its branches, the Willamette, Fall, Snake, and Owhyee.
Minerals.—Gold, silver, copper, platinum, and coal.
Area.—95,274 square miles.
Pop.—175,000, including about 10,000 Indians and 2,000 Chinese. In respect of population, this ranks as one of the latest to obtain record.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 25 counties. The chief towns are SALEM, the capital, and PORTLAND.
History.—The coast was discovered and Columbia river entered in 1792, by the American Captain Gray; and the country was explored by Captains Lewis and Clarke, of the United States army, in 1804 and 1805. The United States gave the name of Oregon to the whole territory west of the Rocky Mountains, as far north as lat. 54° 40′, and a counter claim by the British government led to a treaty in 1818, giving joint occupation; but, in 1846, the United States abrogated the treaty, and that act nearly resulted in hostilities, only averted by a settlement which fixed the boundary at the 49th parallel of latitude. Oregon was organised as a territory in 1848, and admitted as a state in 1859.

OREGON, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 1650 square miles. **Pop.** 3,300. The capital is Alton.

OREL, *o'-rel*, a government of European Russia, to the south of the governments of Tula and Kaluga. It is undulating and fertile, with extensive forests, and agriculture is attentively pursued. Corn, hemp, flax, honey, timber, and cattle are the chief products. **Minerals.** Iron, copper, nitre, mill-stones, and turf. **Area**, 18,041 square miles. **Pop.** 1,892,932.

OREL, capital of the above government, on the Oka, at its confluence with the Orlik, 226 miles S.W. of Moscow. It is the seat of a bishop, and there are many churches, but the houses are mostly constructed of wood. **Manf.** Rope and yarn. Grain and hemp are exported, and a considerable trade is carried on, facilitated by the position of the town on a navigable river, and the connection by railway with Moscow and Odessa. **Pop.** 76,601. The town was founded in 1566 as a defence against the Tartars.

ORELLANA, FRANCIS D', *o-rail-ya'-na*, a Spaniard, who was the first to traverse the continent of South America. In 1531 he accompanied Pizarro to Peru; but, learning that gold, silver, and spices were to be found beyond the mountains east of Quito, he joined an expedition formed by Gonzales, brother of Pizarro, and set forth in the direction indicated. After experiencing great fatigue, the Spaniards reached Zumaco, and then explored the Napo for 200 leagues. Orellana, with a few followers, was next sent forward with provisions in a boat; upon which, instead of returning to Gonzales, he pursued his course down the river; and, after entering the main stream, continued his navigation of it for upwards of 1,000 leagues, until he reached the sea. After his return to Spain, he gave such marvellous accounts of the countries he had passed through, and of the women dwelling upon the banks of the river (whence the name Amazon was given to it), that he obtained numerous followers, and set forth upon a second expedition, but died at the mouth of the Amazon.
Died 1550.

ORELLANA. (*See* AMAZON.)

ORELLI, JOHANN KASPAR, *o-rel'-le*, German philologist, was educated at Zürich, where he became professor of eloquence and hermeneutics in 1819. He was ordained as a clergyman when only 19 years old. He edited Horace, Cicero, and other classical authors; and was distinguished not only for his great learning and success as a tutor, but as a sympathiser with liberal political movements in Greece and Germany.
Born at Zürich, 1787; **died** 1849.

ORENBURG, *o-ren-boorg*, an eastern frontier government of European Russia, bounded by the government of Tobolsk on the N.E. and Samara on the S.W., and by the river Ural on the S.E. It is mountainous, covered by ranges of the Ural and extensive steppes, with low-lying plains, and there are extensive forests. The climate is generally healthy. Cattle-breeding and fishing are carried on, and there is a considerable export trade, principally with Bokhara, Khiva, and other parts of central Asia, chiefly of corn, skins, and precious metals.

Rivers.—The Kama (a branch of the Volga), with its affluents, the Bielaia and Tchussovaia; and the Tobol, which is a branch of the Obi.
Minerals.—Iron, copper, and gold.
Area.—73,886 square miles.
Pop.—1,196,133, consisting of Russians, Tartar and Khirgiz tribes, Calmucks, and some Finns.
Chief Towns.—UFA, ORENBURG, and Menselinsk.

ORENBURG, the seat of government of the preceding, on the eastern frontier of European Russia on the Ural. It carries on a large trade with the tribes of Central Asia. Corn, skins, and metals are exported. **Pop.** 42,123. **Lat.** 51° 45′ N. **Lon.** 88° 6′ E.

ORENSE, *o-ren'-se*, a province of Spain, bounded N. by Lugo, S. and W. by Portugal, and E. by Leon and Zamora. Agriculture is in an advanced state, and wheat, rye, maize, and vegetables are cultivated, and cattle and pigs are reared. The capital is ORENSE.

Rivers.—The Minho, Sil, Avia, and Arnoya.
Area.—4,058 square miles.
Pop.—388,811.

ORENSE, a city of Spain, capital of the above province, on the left bank of the Minho, 73 miles S.E. of Corunna. The river is crossed by a bridge, 135 feet high, built in the 13th century. There are a Gothic cathedral, built in 1220, on the site of an older structure, several other churches, convents, and a town-house in the principal square, which is surrounded by colonnades. There are boiling springs in the vicinity. **Manf.** Linen fabrics, leather, and chocolate. **Pop.** 12,586.

ORESTES, *o-res'-tes*, in Greek legend, a son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. When his father was murdered by Clytemnestra and Ægisthus, he was saved by his sister Electra, called Laodicea by Homer, and was privately conveyed to the house of Strophius, king of Phocis, by whom he was carefully educated with his son Pylades. From the familiarity between the two young princes soon arose the most inviolable friendship. When Orestes reached manhood, he visited Mycenæ, and avenged his father's death by assassinating his mother Clytemnestra and her adulterer Ægisthus. In consequence of the matricide,

Orestes is represented as having been tormented by the Furies. After many remarkable adventures, which form the subject of tragedies by Euripides and others, Orestes ascended the throne of Argos, where he reigned in perfect security. His old age was crowned with peace and security, and he died in Arcadia, in the 90th year of his age, leaving his throne to his son Tisamenes, by Hermione. The friendship of Orestes and of Pylades became proverbial.

ORFAH, or ROHA, *or'-fa*, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Diarbekir, 86 miles S.W. of the town of that name. It is surrounded by walls, and has 15 mosques, with Greek and Armenian churches. **Manf.** Coarse woollen and cotton cloths. **Pop.** 50,000.

ORFFYREUS, or ORPHYREUS, *or-fi-re'-us*, Ernest Bessler, surnamed, was in turn soldier in the service of Austria, quack doctor, mechanician, seeker of treasures, and counsellor of commerce at Cassel. In 1719 he proclaimed that he had discovered perpetual motion, and exhibited at different places in Saxony a machine which he declared successfully solved the problem. But upon the unfavourable report of the philosopher Gravesande, he destroyed his piece of mechanism. He next turned his attention to religion, and endeavoured to found an establishment to be called Gottesburg, "city of God," where Christians, Turks, and Jews were to live in peace and amity. He wrote a treatise, entitled "Perpetual Motion Solved," and another upon the union of all religious sects.

Born in Alsace, 1680; **died** at Furstenburg, 1745.

ORFILA, MATEO JOSÉ BONAVENTURA, *or'-fe-la*, a distinguished physician and toxicologist. He was the son of an opulent merchant of Minorca, and was himself destined for a commercial career; but having been shipwrecked in his 15th year, he resolved to devote himself to the study of medicine, and he attended the medical schools of Valencia and Barcelona. In 1807, so highly had he distinguished himself in the science of chemistry, that he was sent, at the expense of the Spanish government, to complete his studies at Paris. The war which ensued between France and Spain, prevented his return to the latter country, and he settled at Paris, where in 1811, he received the doctor's degree, and soon attained a great reputation as physician and lecturer. In 1813 he published his "Treatise on Poisons," which placed him among the best French chemists, and led to his election as member of the Academy of Medicine," and correspondent of the Institute. In 1819 he became a naturalised French citizen, and a professor of medical jurisprudence, and, in 1823, of chemistry; in 1831 he was elected dean of the faculty of medicine. In 1834 he was appointed a member of the council of public instruction, and assisted greatly to establish medical schools and a clinical hospital and botanical garden. His most important works were "Elements of Chemistry, applied to Medicine and the Arts," "Treatise on Legal Medicine," in four volumes, which is the greatest work on medical jurisprudence extant, and "Lectures upon Legal Medicine." He likewise wrote, in conjunction with M. Leseur, a work "On the Appearances presented by Dead Bodies after Exhumation, Drowning, Suffocation in Cesspools, or by Gases." Orfila may be said to have founded the science of toxicology: in medical jurisprudence he was the most eminent professor in Europe.

Born in Minorca, 1787; **died** at Paris, 1853.

ORFORD, EARL OF. (*See* WALPOLE, HORACE.)

ORGEJEV, *or-ge-jef'*, a town of European Russia, government of Bessarabia, on the Reub, an affluent of the Dniester. **Pop.** 4,700.

ORGIVA, *or-je'-va*, a town of Spain, province of Granada, 33 miles S.E. of the town of that name. There is a church, formerly a mosque, with a fine portico. There are smelting works for antimony. **Pop.** 3,300.

ORGON, *or-gaiong'*, a town of France, department Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 miles S.E. of Avignon. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in weaving. **Pop.** 3,000.

ORIA, *o'-re-a*, a town of Spain, province of Almeira, 32 miles N. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Linen. **Pop.** 5,600.

ORIA, or URITANA, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 22 miles S.E. of Brindisi, situated on three hills, between two lakes. It has a cathedral, an hospital, and several convents. **Pop.** 5,800.

ORIBASUS, *o-ri-bai'-sus*, of Pergamus, physician to Julian the Apostate, who wrote "Medical Collections," compiled from the works of Galen, and two other works on anatomy.

Lived in the 4th century.

ORIENT, L', a town of France. (*See* L'ORIENT.)

ORIGEN, *or'-i-jen*, a father of the Church. From his earliest youth he not only studied Greek science and art, but devoted himself to the study of the Scriptures, and, by his exhortations, his father, who held some office in the Christian church, was encouraged to endure martyrdom. Origen taught grammar for his own support and that of his mother and brethfen. In his 18th year, Demetrius, bishop of Alexandria, appointed him catechist of his church. His austerities were very great, and taking the words of Matthew xix. 12, in their most literal and rigid sense, he castrated himself, to become qualified for the kingdom of heaven, an act for which he afterwards greatly blamed himself. From Alexandria he went, in 211, to Rome, where he began his famous Hexapla, or the bible in different languages, on which he was engaged for 28 years. At the command of his bishop, Demetrius, he returned to Alexandria, and was ordained. Soon after this he began his commentaries on the scriptures; but Demetrius, who was envious of his reputation, persecuted him with violence, and in a council, assembled in 231, it was decreed that Origen should desist from preaching and quit the city. Upon this, he went to Cæsarea, where he was well received by the bishop, and permitted to preach, which gave additional offence to his persecuters, who excommunicated him. Though he was thus treated at home, he met with the greatest respect wherever he went. He was consulted in several episcopal synods; but in the persecution under Decius, in 250, he was thrown into prison, and put to the torture. On his release, he applied himself to his ministerial labours and to writing, producing an enormous number of works, most of which are lost. His most valuable works were editions of the Hebrew text and Greek version of the Old Testament, and Stromata and Principia, wherein he commented upon the doctrines of Christianity, and illustrated them by a reference to the opinions of the philosophers. Jerome styles Origen "a man of immortal genius, who understood logic, geometry, arithmetic, music, grammar, rhetoric, and all the sects of the philosophers; so that

he was resorted to by many students of secular literature, whom he received chiefly that he might embrace the opportunity of instructing them in the faith of Christ." The allegorical mode employed by Origen in interpreting the Holy Scriptures, led, however, to violent controversies in the 4th century; but many of his errors are said to be owing to heretical interpolations of his writings. His tomb, near the high altar of the cathedral of Tyre, was destroyed during the Crusades.

Born at Alexandria, 185 A.D.; **died** at Tyre, 254.

ORIGEN, a Platonic philosopher, who was the disciple and friend of Porphyry. He made a panegyric on the emperor Gallienus.

Lived in the 3rd century.

ORIHUA, *or'-e-wa*, one of the Sandwich group of islands.

ORIHUELA, *o'-re-wai'-la*, a well-built town of Spain, privance of Alicante, on the Segura, over which there are two bridges, 36 miles S.W. of Alicante. It is situated in a tract termed, on account of its fertility, the "Garden of Spain," and has a small Gothic cathedral, churches (one of them, Santiago, very beautiful), monasteries, convents, a very fine modern episcopal palace, several hospitals, a large college, and other educational institutions. **Manf.** Silk, brandy, olive oil, soap, and leather; and there are saltpetre-works. **Pop.** 24,000. Orihuela was the Gothic Orcelis, and was in the possession of the Moors during 550 years; they lost it 1264.

ORINOCO, *o-ri-no'-ko*, a river of South America, and one of the greatest in the world. It rises in the Sierra Parime, Venezuelan Guiana, and afterwards turning round with a circular sweep, it holds a northerly course, when, being joined by numerous large rivers from the eastern ridge of the Andes, it is swelled to an immense size, and runs eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, which it enters by several mouths, in **lat.** 8° 40′ N., **lon.** 61° W. During the rainy season it inundates the immense plains through which it flows, during the highest flood to an extent of from 80 to 90 miles. Its delta commences about 130 miles from the coast. It is computed that the river has 50 outlets into the ocean, only seven of which are navigable, but not for vessels of any great burden. The grand mouth of the Orinoco is formed by Cape Barima to the S.S.E., which is in **lat.** 8° 54′ N., and the island of Cangrejos, lying W.N.W. of the cape. They are 25 miles from each other, but the breadth of the navigable part of the passage is not quite three. The depth of water on the bar, which lies a little farther out to sea than the cape, is, at ebb, 17 feet. Near the Andes are the falls of Maypures and Atures, which are a remarkable series of cataracts. The annual swell of the Orinoco commences in April and ends in August, and its basin has an area estimated at 400,000 square miles. The total length of the course is about 1,800 miles, and it has 436 large, and more than 2,000 small affluents. Its banks are clothed with dense forests, which, like the waters, abound with animal life.

ORION, *o-ri'-on*, in Greek mythology, a giant of enormous size, who having insulted the daughter of the king of Chios, was blinded, but received his sight, and was afterwards a hunting companion of Artemis (Diana). After death Orion was placed in heaven, where one of the constellations still bears his name. The constellation of Orion, placed near the feet of the Bull, was composed of seventeen stars, in the form of a man holding a sword, which has given occasion to the poets often to speak of Orion's sword.

ORISSA, *o-ris'-sa*, a maritime province and commissionership of British India, in the Bengal presidency, bounded S. by the Godaveri, and E. by the Bay of Bengal. It is traversed by a branch of the Eastern Ghauts, running parallel with the coast, and about 3,000 feet in greatest elevation. There are extensive forests. Wild beasts and reptiles abound, and the rivers swarm with fish. It comprises Cuttack, a portion of the British district Midnapoor, and the unsettled region lying on the W. of these.

Rivers.—The Godaveri, the Mahanuddee, and the Brahminy.

Area.—23,900 square miles.

Pop.—3 730,735, including many Khonds, Sourahs, and other savage tribes in the hill districts.

History.—Orissa was a large and powerful native kingdom; but in 1558, the royal line having become extinct, it became a province of the Mogul empire, on the breaking up of which by the Mahrattas, the French, and the English, it ultimately came into the possession of the latter. Within the last 40 years great and successful efforts have been made to suppress the practice of human sacrifices and infanticide previously so prevalent. The province has suffered much from famines.

ORISTANO, *o-ris-ta'-no*, a town and riverport on the west coast of the island of Sardinia, on a bay of the same name, 56 miles N.W. of Cagliari. It is enclosed by lofty walls, and has a cathedral, with a conspicuous clock-tower, several convents, hospital, college, and an archbishop's palace. **Manf.** Ironware, cutlery, and agricultural implements. It has a trade in corn, wine, and salt. **Pop.** 6,500.

ORIZABA, *o-re-sa'-ba*, a town of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, 70 miles S.W. of the town of that name. It has wide, neat, and well-paved streets. **Manf.** Coarse cloth and tobacco. **Pop.** 15,000. **Lat.** 18° 48′ N. **Lon.** 97° 7′ W.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, *ork'-ne*, the Orcades of the ancients, a cluster of islands in the North Sea, separated from the north coast of Scotland by the Pentland Firth, are 73 in number, but only 29 are inhabited, the others being small, and producing only sheep-pasture. Those principally inhabited are Pomona or Mainland, Hoy, North Ronaldshay, South Ronaldshay, Sanday, Stronsay, Eday, Westray, Shapinshay, Eagleshay, Graemsay, Rousay, Weir, Enhallow, Papa Westray, Papa Stronsay, Burray, &c. The Orkneys are disjoined from one another by sounds or firths, from one to five miles broad, and their surface presents great variety. The east and north coasts in general are low, the western coasts more elevated, terminating in bold and steep cliffs, and exhibiting a thousand different shapes, forming a scene highly picturesque and interesting. The climate is mild, considering the high latitude. Barley, potatoes, and turnips are cultivated. The land animals are small horses, black cattle, sheep, swine, and rabbits. Of these, the sheep are most numerous. The heaths abound with red grouse, plovers, and snipes. The other wild fowl are eagles of various kinds, wild geese and ducks in great variety, herons, hawks, gulls, solan geese or gannets, and swans. Seals and sea otters are very common; the firths are occasionally visited by whales, and by great herds of grampuses. Cod, ling, haddock, and flat fish, are exceedingly abundant in the surrounding seas. On the shores are found a variety of sponges, corals, and coralines, large oysters, mussels, and cockles.

Area.—610 square miles.

Pop.—32,037, of mixed Scandinavian and Scotch descent.

Chief Towns.—KIRKWALL, the capital; and STROMNESS.

History.—These islands were captured by Harald Haarfager, the Norseman, in 876, and in 1098 they were formally annexed to Norway. In 1468 they were given

to James III. of Scotland as security for the dowry of his wife, Margaret of Denmark; and in 1590 Denmark resigned all claims to the sovereignty on the marriage of Princess Anne of Denmark with James VI. (James I. of England).

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND, the most N. county of Scotland, comprising the islands of the same names. **Area**, 1,325 square miles. **Pop.** 61,746.—One member is returned to parliament.

ORLEANS, *or'-le-ans*, (Fr. *or'-lai-awng*), a commercial town of France, capital of the department Loiret, and formerly capital of the old province of Orleannais, is on the right bank of the Loire, over which are a magnificent bridge of nine arches, and a railway bridge of 15 arches, 58 miles S.W. of Paris. The town is surrounded on the land side by a wall and dry ditches, well planted boulevards, and there are eight suburbs. The old town is built with tolerable regularity, the streets being, in general, straight; but they are narrow and incommodious. The houses are mostly in an antiquated style. Among the principal edifices, the most interesting are the cathedral, one of the finest Gothic buildings in France, with two towers; the episcopal palace, and the house of Joan of Arc, Agnes Sorel, Diane de Poitiers, and Francis I. There are three statues of Joan, one equestrian, which was inaugurated in 1855. There are public walks along the ramparts and the quays; but the most agreeable are along the banks of the river. Near the city is the extensive forest of Orleans, 146 square miles in extent. **Manf.** Stockings, woollens, linen, sugar, hats, and leather. **Pop.** 57,264.—Orleans is a place of great antiquity, having been besieged by Attila in the year 451, In 1428 it was for six months besieged by the English, and was saved by the heroism of "Joan of Arc." Eleven councils have been held in it. It suffered greatly during the religious wars of the 16th century, and in the Franco-German war of 1870.

ORLEANS, the name of three counties of the United States:—

LOUISIANA.—**Area**, 150 square miles. **Pop.** 216,090, of whom more than 50,000 are coloured. The capital is NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK.—**Area**, 405 square miles. **Pop.** 30,128. The capital is Albion.

VERMONT.—**Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 22,683. The capital is Irasburg.

ORLEANS, ISLAND OF, an island of Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, below Quebec. **Ext.** 26 miles long and 5 broad. It has a fertile soil, with numerous country houses. **Pop.** about 8,000.

ORLEANS, NEW. (*See* NEW ORLEANS.)

ORLEANS HOUSE OF, a branch of the royal family of France. It has three times originated in the younger son of the king, and has given two monarchs to France.

ORLEANS, LOUIS DE VALOIS, first duke of, was the second son of Charles V., and was assassinated at Paris by his cousin John, duke of Burgundy.

Born 1372; **died** 1407.

ORLEANS, CHARLES, second duke of, was eldest son of the preceding, during whose lifetime he bore the title of duke of Angoulême. In 1415 he was made prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and remained in England during 25 years. Upon his return to France, he undertook the conquest of the duchy of Milan, to which he conceived himself entitled in right of his mother, Valentine Visconti. He was, however, unsuccessful in this enterprise. During his captivity in England, he wrote some poetical pieces.

Born 1391; **died** 1465.

ORLEANS, LOUIS, third duke of. (*See* LOUIS XII. of France.)

ORLEANS, JEAN BAPTISTE GASTON, first and only duke of the second branch of the house, was the younger son of Henry IV. and brother of Louis XIII. He passed his life in intrigues and conspiracies, and formed several plots for the assassination of cardinal Richelieu, but basely saved himself by denouncing, at different times, his accomplices, the duke of Montmorency, the marquis of Cinq-Mars, and Francis de Thou, son of the celebrated historian. After the deaths of Louis XIII. and Richelieu, he was restored to favour at Court, but became involved in the Fronde commotions, wherein he played a despicable and vacillating part, until he was banished to Blois, where he spent the remainder of his life. He left no male issue; but his daughter, Mademoiselle de Montpensier, signalised herself during the Fronde insurrection against Mazarin. (*See* MONTPENSIER, Mademoiselle.)

Born 1608; **died** 1660.

ORLEANS, PHILIPPE, first duke of the third and existing branch of the house of, was second son of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria. Upon the death of his uncle Gaston, he inherited the title of duke of Orleans, and obtained the duchy of Montpensier at the death of Mademoiselle Montpensier in 1693. His first wife, Henrietta of England, was married to him in 1661; and by that princess he had two daughters, one of whom became wife of Charles II. of Spain, and the other, queen of Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy. He is stated to have cultivated letters with some success, while in the field he displayed great courage during several of the campaigns of his brother Louis XIV.

Born 1640; **died** 1701.

ORLEANS, PHILIPPE, second duke of, was son of the preceding, by his second marriage. He is known in French history as "Regent Orleans," and is declared by Voltaire "to be famed for his courage, his wit, and his pleasures. He was born for society even more than for public affairs, and was one of the most amiable men that ever existed." The general verdict of history is, notwithstanding, that regent Orleans was an unbounded personal and political profligate. He was certainly endowed with brilliant talents, but his mind was early tainted by the debasing lessons of his preceptor, the infamous cardinal Dubois. (*See* DUBOIS.) He distinguished himself in command of the French armies in Spain and Italy, but was regarded with jealousy, as it was supposed he entertained a design of taking the Spanish crown for himself, and he was accused by Madame de Maintenon of poisoning the dauphin, and others of the royal family, but the king refused to adopt the accusations In 1715 he was nominated regent, and during his administration France became bankrupt and miserable. The wild schemes of Law brought ruin upon thousands of families (*see* LAW), and the country was reduced to the most abject condition. The regent pursued a course of the most disgraceful debauchery, in which he was associated with his eldest daughter, the duchess de Berry, who killed herself by excesses. The immorality of the regent's court was one of the causes of the terrible outbreak of the French revolution.

Born 1674; **died** 1723.

ORLEANS, LOUIS, third duke of, was son of the preceding. In his youth he led a dissipated life; but upon his marriage with a princess of Baden

to whom he was devotedly attached, he renounced his former course. At the death of this princess, which occurred prematurely, in 1726, he retired from the world, and devoted himself to works of piety, and to the study of religion and science. In 1730 he entered the abbey of St. Geneviève, where he practised extreme austerity, and performed numerous acts of humility and charity. He understood the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, and was versed in ecclesiastical and civil history, botany, geography, and the fine arts. He translated the Psalms from the original, and wrote paraphrases upon several books of the Old Testament, a literal translation of St. Paul's epistles, and other works.

Born 1703; died 1752.

ORLEANS, LOUIS PHILIPPE, fourth duke of, was son of the preceding. He took part in the campaigns of 1742-4, and fought at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. Like his father, he was a learned and benevolent prince. In 1756 he contributed to the introduction of inoculation into France, and is stated to have distributed as much as £1,000 per annum in charity.

Born 1725; died 1785.

ORLEANS, LOUIS PHILIPPE JOSEPH, fifth duke of, surnamed Philippe Egalité, was only son of the preceding. During the lifetime of his father he was known by the title of duke of Chartres. In 1778 he served on board the fleet commanded by count d'Orvilliers; but in the action with admiral Keppel, off Cape Ushant, he went down into the hold and would not come up till the engagement was over. For his cowardice, he became an object of contempt with the French court. His conduct afterwards was extremely dissipated; and he joined the revolutionary party against the court, for which he was exiled. On the death of his father he took the title of duke of Orleans. In the beginning of the Revolution he displayed the greatest hatred to his royal relations, and became a member of the National Assembly. He also assumed the title of Citizen Egalité, and voted for the death of Louis XVI.; but, some time afterwards, he was abandoned by his partizans, seized at Marseilles, whence he was removed to Paris, where he was condemned to suffer death by the revolutionary tribunal; which sentence was executed in 1793.

Born at Paris, 1747.

ORLEANS, LOUIS PHILIPPE, sixth duke of. (*See* LOUIS PHILIPPE.)

ORLEANS, FERDINANDE PHILIPPE, seventh duke of, eldest son of Louis Philippe, king of the French. He was sent, in his fifth year, to the College of Henry IV., where he was distinguished by his intelligence and his amiability of disposition. In 1825 he was appointed colonel of Hussars, and was serving with the French army when the revolution of 1830 burst forth. He immediately repaired to the capital with his regiment, and was received with enthusiasm. When his father received the crown, he was sent into the provinces to obtain the recognition of the new order of government. In 1835 he went to Algiers, where he signalised himself by his bravery and skill. The organisation of the celebrated chasseurs de Vincennes was due to him. He unhappily met his death by a fall from his horse. Affable, generous, brave, a friend of liberal ideas, protector of the arts,—the death of this prince was regarded throughout France as a great calamity. He left two sons (by the princess Helen of Mecklenburg-Schwerin), the count de Paris and the duc de Chartres.

Born at Palermo, 1810; died 1842.

ORLEANS, the Bastard of. (*See* DUNOIS.)

ORLOFF, or ORLOR, *or-lof*, a celebrated Russian family, founded in the 17th century by Ivan Orel, one of the archers, or Strelitzes. When this body, which was analogous to the Turkish janissaries, was destroyed, Ivan saved his life by his cool courage. Peter the Great was himself engaged in decapitating the archers, who in turn, came forward, knelt down, and placed their heads upon a beam. When Ivan came up a head was still remaining upon the beam. "If this is my place," said he, "it ought to be clear;" and thereupon he kicked away the head. Peter, struck with this coolness, spared his life, and appointed him to an infantry regiment; after which he became an officer and a noble. The most celebrated of his descendants were:—

ORLOFF, GREGORI, Count. He served at first in the army; but attracting the attention of the grand-duchess Catherine, he became her favourite. In 1762 he was engaged in the conspiracy which brought about the assassination of Peter III., and the accession of his wife to the throne, as the empress Catherine II. From that time honours were showered upon him by the empress, the father of whose child he was. Orloff, however, desired to become the husband, and to share the throne of Catherine. At length, growing tired of his tyrannical sway, the empress banished him to his seat at Gatchina, but created him prince. After living in oriental splendour for several years, he died at St. Petersburg a lunatic.

Born 1734; died 1783.

ORLOFF, ALEXEI, Count, brother of the preceding, was a soldier in the Russian guard when his brother became the favourite of Catherine. In 1762 he was one of the murderers of Paul III.; after which Catherine created him an admiral, and showered honours upon him. In 1770 he held the command in chief at the battle of Chesme, having under his orders the English officers, Elphinstone, Greig, and Dugdale, and upon that occasion destroyed the Turkish fleet. At a later period, while travelling in Italy, he met the princess Tarakanova, daughter of the empress Elizabeth, at Leghorn. The princess, a girl of 16, was enticed on board Orloff's frigate by means of a pretended marriage, after which she was sent a prisoner to Russia. Catherine, fearing that she might, at a future period, set up a claim to the Russian throne, kept her ever afterwards in confinement. When his brother had been supplanted by Potemkin, Alexei Orloff retired to his palace at Moscow, whence he was summoned in 1796, by the emperor Paul, to act as pall-bearer to the remains of Peter III., whose body had been exhumed, in order that it might be honoured with a magnificent public funeral. Orloff is stated to have betrayed great emotion upon that occasion, perhaps expecting to be sent to execution by the son of his victim. He escaped, however, and immediately left St. Petersburg for a tour in Germany; nor did he return till Paul had himself met a violent death.

Born 1736; died at Moscow, 1808.

ORLOFF, ALEXEI, a Russian diplomatist and statesman, an illegitimate son of a brother of Gregori, entered the military service, and shared in the campaigns against Napoleon; but his great power and popularity dates from the year 1825, when Nicholas had been proclaimed emperor, and when the troops revolted against the new ruler. On that occasion, Orloff led his regiment against the mutineers, and was the chief instrument in deciding the events of that critical period in favour of Nicholas,

who, throughout his life, retained the deepest sense of the services Orloff had rendered him. Nicholas created him a count, adjutant-general, and gave him the command of a division of cavalry. After signalising himself in the Turkish campaign of 1828, he signed the treaty of Adrianople, and was sent as ambassador extraordinary to Constantinople. In 1833 he signed the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi with Turkey, and in 1832 he represented Russia at the London conference on the affairs of Belgium and Holland. In 1844 he was placed at the head of the secret police, which he directed with great energy, and in the same year he accompanied Nicholas to London. On the outbreak of the war between Russia and the Western powers, he was sent to Vienna to demand the assistance of Austria, but without success. Nicholas, before his death, recommended him to his successor, as his personal and tried friend. In 1856 he represented Russia at the Congress of Paris, and was afterwards made president of the grand council of the empire.

Born 1787; **died** 1861.

ORME, ROBERT, *orm*, an English historian, who was the son of a surgeon of the Bombay army. He received his education at Harrow school, after which he went to India as a writer in the service of the East India Company. He returned to England in 1752, with captain, afterwards lord Clive, with whom he lived many years on terms of intimacy. In 1755 he went to Madras as fourth member of the council. He also held the office of commissary-general; but in 1759 he returned to England with a small fortune. Soon afterwards he commenced writing the "History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in India," the first volume of which appeared in 1763, the second in 1775. The Court of Directors appointed him historiographer to the Company, at a salary of £300 per annum. He completed his history in 3 vols.; and also published "Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire during the Reign of Aurungzebe."

Born in Bombay, 1728; **died** 1801.

ORMOND, JAMES BUTLER, Duke of, *or'-mond*, was descended from an ancient family of Tipperary, which had retained the hereditary dignity of cupbearer to the English sovereigns from the beginning of the 13th century. Upon the outbreak of the Irish rebellion in 1640, he was appointed to command the royal troops, at the head of which he defeated the rebels at Dublin, Drogheda, Kilrush, and Ross. During the struggle between Charles I. and the parliamentarians, Ormond, who had been previously nominated lord-lieutenant of Ireland, held that country for the king; but after Charles had been taken prisoner, he resigned the command, and repaired to London, when he had an interview with the captive monarch at Hampton Court. He next went to France; but at the invitation of the Roman Catholics, he returned to Ireland, and for some time endeavoured to overcome the parliamentary forces in that country. In 1650, however, he was compelled by Cromwell to evacuate the island; upon which he again retired to France. After rendering a number of important services to Charles II. while in exile, he accompanied that monarch to England at the Restoration. During the reigns of Charles II. and James II., he was twice nominated viceroy of Ireland, and twice lost the post through court intrigue. In 1670, the notorious colonel Blood, instigated, it is said, by Ormond's bitter enemy, the duke of Buckingham, waylaid and dragged him from his coach, with the intention of conveying him to Tyburn, and there hanging him. This infamous project was, nevertheless, frustrated by the rescue of the duke. (*See* BLOOD, Colonel.)

Born 1610; **died** 1688.

ORMSBY, *orms'-be*, a county of Nevada, United States. **Area**, 172 square miles. **Pop.** 3,800. The capital is CARSON CITY.

ORMSKIRK, *orms'-kirk*, a market town of Lancashire, 13 miles N. of Liverpool. **Manf.** Silks, ropes, and baskets. There are large collieries in the vicinity. **Pop**, 6,651.—A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

ORMUZ, or **HORMUZ**, *or'-muz*, an island in the strait of the same name at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. It is about 12 miles in circumference, and was formerly the site of a town, which was taken by the Portuguese in the 16th century, and rose to be a splendid and very populous commercial emporium, but was demolished in 1622 by Shah Abbas. The island now belongs to the Imaum of Muscat, who derives an income from the export of salt.

ORMUZD, *or-muzd*, the modernised form of the name of the supreme deity of the ancient Persians.

ORNANO, ALPHONSE D', *or-na'-no*, a Corsican leader, who was brought up at the court of Henry II. of France, but returned to his native country when he had attained his 18th year, and maintained a struggle with his compatriots against the Genoese, until the signature of peace in 1568. Thereupon he retired to France with 800 followers, and was appointed colonel-general of the Corsican troops in the service of Charles IX. For his subsequent services to the French monarch he became marshal of France and lieutenant-general of Guienne.

Born 1548; **died** 1610.

ORNANO, JEAN BAPTISTE D', son of the preceding, was, at first, appointed superintendent-general of the household of Gaston, duke of Orleans, brother to Louis XIII., and was afterwards created marshal of France; but, for his share in the intrigues against Richelieu, he was, in 1626, imprisoned at Vincennes, where he was, subsequently, either strangled or poisoned.

Died 1581.

ORNANS, *or'-nawng*, a town of France, department Doubs, on both sides of the Loue, 11 miles S.E. of Besançon. There are a large and handsome church, a fine townhall, library, ecclesiastical school, and large hospital. The ruins of a magnificent castle of the counts of Burgundy, are on an eminence to the north-west of the town. It has a considerable trade in gruyère cheese. **Pop.** 3,500.

ORNE, *orn*, an inland department in the N. of France, comprising a portion of the old provinces of Normandy and Perche, and bordered by the departments of Calvados, Eure-and-Loire, Mayenne, and Sarthe. The surface is diversified. A range of wooded hills, about 1,570 feet in extreme height, extending across the south of the department, the surface sloping on the north to the British Channel, and on the south to the Atlantic, with rich pastures on the banks of the rivers. Apples and pears are abundant, and cider is extensively made. Cattle are fattened, and the horses are the best in France. Fowls and eggs also form important articles of trade.

Rivers.—The Orne, Relte, Sarthe, and Huisne.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, marble, granite, and building stone.

Area.—2,666 square miles.

Pop.—376,126.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 arrondissements, and 513 communes. The chief towns are ALENÇON, the capital, ARGENTAN, Domfront, and Mortagne.

ORONTES, *o-ron'-tes*, "the rebellious," the ancient name of a river of Syria (now the Nahr-el-

Asi), which, near Antioch, makes a circuit, and, after a course of 240 miles, falls into the Mediterranean.

OROSHAZA, *o-ro-sha'-za*, a town of Hungary, 31 miles N.E. of Szegedin. It stands in a fertile country, and a trade in cattle is carried on. Pop. 14,500.

OROSIUS, PAULUS, *o-ro'-si-us*, a Spanish divine, the disciple of St. Augustine, who sent him to Jerusalem to consult Jerome concerning the nature and origin of the soul, and he finally settled in Africa. By the advice of the same father, he undertook a history of the world to A.D. 417, intended to oppose the reasoning and conclusions of pagan authors. He also wrote a treatise on free will, and other works. His "History of the World" was translated into the Anglo-Saxon language by king Alfred; and of this an English version was made in 1773.

Lived in the 5th century.

OROTAVA, *o-ro-ta'-va*, a town on the north coast of Teneriffe, in a fertile and beautiful district. There are several churches, one of them a particularly fine edifice; the residence of the governor, and the citadel. There is a trade in wine, and fishing is carried on. Pop. 9,000.

ORPHEUS, *or'-fe-us*, in Greek legend, a mythological poet and hero, who, by the music of the lyre, given him by Apollo, subdued men, beasts, and birds, and the monsters of the deep, and who fetched back his wife Eurydice, from Hades. (*See* EURYDICE.) His name is given to mythological songs sang at public games in Greece.

ORRERY, CHARLES BOYLE, Earl of, *or'-re-re*, a British statesman and writer, the son of Roger, the second earl, received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, under Dr. Atterbury, and while there, engaged in a famous dispute with Dr. Bentley, on the Epistles of Phalaris, a new edition of which was published by Mr. Boyle in 1695. On the death of his brother, he succeeded to the earldom. During the treaty of Utrecht, he was envoy-extraordinary to the states of Flanders and Brabant, and, on his return, was created a British peer, by the title of lord Boyle. At the accession of George I. he retired from court, and, in 1722, was sent to the Tower on suspicion of treason. After six months' confinement, he was discharged. The astronomical instrument called an "orrery" was named after him by the inventor, Graham, in gratitude for favours received from his lordship.

Born 1676; died 1731.

ORRERY, ROGER BOYLE, Earl of, father of the preceding, a British statesman, who, after concluding his education at Trinity College, Dublin, went abroad, and, on his return, married the daughter of the earl of Suffolk. After the execution of Charles I. he repaired to England; when being suspected of acting as an agent of Charles II., the committee of safety were about to send him to the Tower, but were prevented by Cromwell, who prevailed upon him to accept a commission under him in his Irish campaigns. His conduct gave Cromwell such satisfaction that, when he became protector, he made him one of his privy council. After the death of Cromwell, he withdrew to Ireland, where he took measures for the restoration of monarchy. Charles II., on his accession, created him earl of Orrery, and appointed him one of his privy council. He was shortly afterwards constituted one of the lords justices of Ireland, and commissioned to call a parliament, before the meeting of which he drew up the celebrated Act of Settlement. On the fall of lord Clarendon, he was offered the place of chancellor, but refused it. The earl wrote several poems and plays, and his correspondence was printed in 1742.

Born in Ireland, 1621; died 1679.

ORSAY, ALFRED GUILLAUME GABRIEL, Count d', *dor'-sai*, son of a French general, and for a time served in the French army. In 1827 he married the daughter of the Earl of Blessington, but soon afterwards separated from her, and took up his residence with the second wife and widow of the earl, the well-known Countess of Blessington, at Gore House, Kensington, famous for the meeting of literary, artistic, and fashionable notabilities. For many years Count d'Orsay was the oracle of London fashionable life. With a handsome person he combined considerable artistic abilities. Becoming pecuniarily involved, he went to Paris on the accession to power of his old friend Louis Napoleon.

Born in Paris, 1801; died there, 1852.

ORSHA, *or'-sha*, a town of European Russia, government of Mohilev, at the confluence of the Orshiza with the Dneiper. There are three Greek churches and a nunnery, founded by Sophia, sister of Peter the Great; and three Roman Catholic monasteries. Pop. 6,200.

ORSINI, *or-se'-ne*, a celebrated Roman family during the middle ages, the rival of the Colonna. The first Orsini known became cardinal in 1145. Matthew Orsini, his nephew, was prefect of Rome in 1153. Gaetano Orsini was made pope in 1277, under the name of Nicholas III. Another of the family was elected pope in 1724, with the name of Benedict XIII. The family has had many cardinals and other distinguished personages among its members.

ORSINI, FELICE, a modern Italian politician, who, in his 20th year, was sent to prison for taking part in the proceedings of a secret society. The amnesty granted by Pius IX., in 1846, gave him his liberty. He afterwards took part in the defence of Rome and of Venice, but was banished by Sardinia, in 1853, for attempting to excite a revolt at Genoa. Upon this he repaired to London, where he became the intimate friend of Mazzini. In 1854 he went as agent of the revolutionary committee to Parma, and proceeded thence to Milan, Trieste, Vienna, and Hermanstadt; in which last town he was arrested, and, after undergoing an examination at Vienna, was sent to the fortress of Mantua. In 1856 he effected his escape from that stronghold, under the most extraordinary circumstances, and contrived to reach England, where he commenced the delivery of public speeches, which became exceedingly popular. In the same year he produced a narrative of his life in captivity, under the title of "The Austrian Dungeons in Italy." At the commencement of the year 1858, he with Pierri and other accomplices, made an attempt upon the life of the emperor Napoleon III. by the explosion of shells, on the occasion of a visit to the opera. Two persons were killed but the emperor escaped. That attempt failed, although the plot which had produced it was carefully concocted during some length of time. Orsini and Pierri were executed; and it having been asserted that the plot was organised in England, the emperor of the French made a demand upon the English nation that its laws respecting the right of asylum to foreigners should be altered. This demand was indignantly refused.

Born at Meldola, 1819; died 1858.

ORSOVA, NEW, *or-so'-va*, a town of Servia, in the Turkish empire, on an island in the Danube, near the difficult passage know as the Iron Gate, 95 miles E. of Belgrade. As it is the point of communication between Turkey and Hungary, it is strongly fortified.

ORTELLIUS, ABRAHAM, *or-tel'-li-us*, a Dutch geographer, who travelled in England, France, Germany, and Italy, and was generally accounted the first geographer of his time. In 1570 he produced "Theatrum Orbis Terræ," or universal geography, the success of which led to his obtaining the appointment of geographer to Philip II. of Spain. He composed other works of the same nature, and corresponded with most of the learned men of his time.

Born at Antwerp, 1527; **died** 1598.

ORTELSBURG, *or'-tels-boorg*, a town of East Prussia, 80 miles from Konigsberg. **Pop.** 2,000.—Here, in 1807, several engagements took place between the French and Russians.

ORTHÈZ, HENRI D'APREMONT, Viscount of, *or'-tai*, was governor of Bayonne, under Charles IX. of France. Having received an order to destroy all the Huguenots in the city on St. Bartholomew's day (25th August, 1572), he replied to the king, "Sire, I communicated the letter of your majesty to the garrison; but, although I could find everywhere good soldiers and loyal citizens, I could not obtain a single executioner."

Lived in the 16th century.

ORTHEZ, a town of France, department of Basses Pyrénées, on the right bank of the Gave de Pau, 37 miles E. of Bayonne. There are some remains of the castle of Moncada, built by Gaston de Foix in 1240. **Manf.** Flannel, leather, and iron and copper wire. It carries on a brisk trade in cattle, bayonne hams, and goose-feathers. **Pop.** 4,700.—This place was the scene of a defeat of the French under Soult, by the British under Wellington, in 1814.

ORTONA, *or-to'-na*, a town and seaport of Southern Italy, province of Chieti, on the Adriatic, 14 miles E. of Chieti. It has a cathedral, and there is a considerable trade in wine. **Pop.** 12,000.

ORUBA, or **ARUBA,** *o-ru'-ba*, an island of the West Indies, belonging to the Netherlands, off the north coast of Venezuela. It is about 20 miles long, by 5 broad. There is some good pasture ground, but generally the soil is stony and unfertile. Iron ore and a little gold are found. **Pop.** 3,000.

ORURO, *o-ro'-ro*, a province of the republic of Bolivia, South America, on the frontier of Peru. In it is the lake of Pansa, 70 miles long and 15 wide. **Minerals.** Gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead, and antimony. The district is one of the most populous portions of the old empire of the Incas. **Area,** 21,600 square miles. **Pop.** 111,000.

ORURO, capital of the above province, situated at an elevation of 13,000 feet above the sea. It was formerly of much greater importance than at present, and there are extensive ruins of the older town. **Pop.** 8,000.

ORUST, *o'-roost*, an island of Sweden, in the Skager Rack, near the coast of Gottenburg, 14 miles long, with a breadth of 10. It is level, and fishing and rearing cattle are the principal occupations of the inhabitants.

ORVIETO *or-ve-ai'-to*, a city of Italy, province of Perugia, 60 miles from Rome, on the right bank of the Paglia, 60 miles N.W. of Rome. It is situated on a hill, and is surrounded by walls. The cathedral, in the Italian Gothic style, richly decorated, was built in the 13th and 14th centuries. There are several palaces. A trade is carried on in corn, cattle, and silk, and a delicate white ware. **Pop.** 16,000.—This town is the Urbs Vetus of the Longobardes, and has often been a place of residence and retreat of the popes.

OSACA, *o-sa'-ka*, an imperial city of Japan, in the south-east of the island of Niphon, on a large river, 14 miles above the seaport of Hiago. It is described as the Venice of Japan; the various branches of the river and small streams being crossed by more than 100 bridges, some very massive structures. The banks of the river are lined with residences of the Japanese nobility, with steps down to the water. The town is the centre of a rich tea district, and is a place of great importance. **Pop.** 353,970.

OSAGE, *o-saj'*, a river of the United States, rising in **Lat.** 38° 30′ N., **Lon.** 96° E., flowing eastward into the state of Missouri, near Jefferson. The total length of the course is 230 miles.

OSAGE, a county of Kansas, United States. **Area,** 792 square miles. **Pop.** 19,642. The capital is Burlingame.

OSAGE, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area,** 850 square miles. **Pop.** 11,000. The capital is Lina.

OSCAR I., OSCAR JOSEPH FRANCIS, *os'-kar*, king of Sweden and Norway, was the only son of the celebrated French general Bernadotte, who became king of Sweden under the title of Charles XIV. When his father was elected heir presumptive to the Swedish crown, in 1810, he accompanied him to that country, where he received an education in conformity with the high position he was destined to fulfil. He abjured Catholicism for the Lutheran faith, was created duke of Sudermania, and began to display considerable aptitude for the military sciences, and political economy. He was also a musical composer of considerable ability. In 1811 he entered the army as lieutenant-colonel, and soon afterwards rose to the high grades of grand admiral of Sweden and Norway, and general commandant of the fourth corps of artillery. In 1824 he was nominated viceroy of Norway, and became regent during the illness of his father in 1828. Meanwhile he had married Josephine, daughter of Eugéne de Beauharnais, duke of Leuchtenberg. In 1844 he succeeded to the throne. During the war with Russia, although Sweden took no part in the struggle, he manifested the strongest sympathy with the cause of the allied Western powers. In 1855 a treaty between Sweden and France was signed, by which the former power engaged not to cede any portion of her territory to Russia. The health of the king having become frail, he, in 1857, made a tour in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, his son acting as regent.

Born at Paris, 1799; **died** 1859.

OSBORN, SHERARD, *os'-born*, British admiral and author. He was the son of lieutenant-colonel Osborn, of the Madras army. He entered the navy in 1837, and served in the East Indies and in China until 1843, passing his examination in December, 1848. Having obtained his commission as lieutenant in 1846, he was, three years later, selected as a volunteer for sir Leopold M'Clintock's arctic expedition sent in search of sir John Franklin, and was appointed to the command of the Pioneer. He served with distinction in the Black Sea during the Russian war, for which he received a companionship of the bath and the orders of the

legion of honour and the medjidie. In 1857, as commander of the Furious, he took part in the capture of the Taku forts, afterwards proceeding to Japan. He returned to China in 1858, and two years afterwards, his health having suffered, he returned home on half-pay. In the spring of 1861 the gallant officer was appointed to the command of H.M.S. Donegal, which formed part of the expeditionary force to Mexico. His name will long be associated with the turret system of ship-building, for in the controversy respecting its merits he took a prominent part, and in 1864 was appointed to the command of the Royal Sovereign, a vessel which had been adapted to it by the Admiralty, under the superintendence of the late captain Cowper Coles. After the paying off of the Royal Sovereign, captain Osborn was for many years managing agent of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway at Bombay. He was well known as an author, and was also an ardent politician, having unsuccessfully contested Birkenhead in the Liberal interest at the general election of 1868. His best known works are "Quedah; or, Stray Leaves from a Journal in Malayan Waters," and "Career, Last Voyage and Fate of Sir John Franklin," and "A Fight in the Peiho," and he edited M'Clure's "Discovery of the North-West Passage."

Born 1822; died 1875.

OSCEOLA, *os-se-o'-la*, a chief of the tribe of Seminole Indians in Florida, whose father was an English trader. In 1835 his wife was claimed as a slave, and Osceola, having threatened revenge, was imprisoned. He shortly afterwards killed general Thompson, who had put him in irons, and afterwards at the head of a small band of followers maintained an irregular war against the United States troops. He was treacherously taken prisoner by means of a flag of truce, and confined in fort Moultrie until his death.

Born 1803; died 1838.

OSCEOLA, an almost uninhabited county of Iowa, United States. Area, 432 square miles.

OSCEOLA, a county of Michigan, United States. Area, 576 square miles. Pop. 10,777. The capital is Hersey.

OSCHATZ, *o'-shatz*, a walled town of Saxony, 31 miles E. of Leipsic. Manf. Woollen cloth, worsted, and linen. Pop. 6,200.

OSCHERSLEBEN, *o'-shers-lai'-ben*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the left bank of the Bode, 21 miles S.W. of Magdeburg. It is walled, with three gates. Pop. 8,200.

OSCODA, *os-ko'-da*, a county of Michigan, United States. Area, 576 square miles. Pop. 467.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, Sir William Brooke, *o-shaw'-nes-se*, physician and engineer, to whom is due the great merit of introducing the electric telegraphic system into India. The descendant of an ancient Irish family, he was sent, at an early age, to the university of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. In his 21st year he entered the service of the East-India Company, with the grade of assistant-surgeon. After being transferred to civil employment by the governor-general, in 1833, he acted as physician to lord Metcalfe while the latter commanded at Agra. It was whilst holding the professorship of chemistry in the Medical College at Calcutta, that he first began to investigate the capabilities of the electric telegraph. Under the government of lord Dalhousie he was entrusted with the construction of telegraphic lines, and, by 1856, 4,000 miles were in operation. The difficulties of the work, in consequence of the nature of the country, were immense. In 1856 he went to England, where he was nominated a knight commander of the bath, in acknowledgment of his great services.

Born at Limerick, Ireland, 1809.

OSHAWA, *osh-a-wa*, a town of the province of Ontario, dominion of Canada, 30 miles N.E. of Toronto. Manf. Agricultural implements, steam engines, machinery, and tools. There is a large trade in flour. Pop. 4,000.

OSHKOSH, *osh'-kosh*, a town of Wisconsin, United States, on both sides of the Fox river, at its entrance to lake Winnebago, 90 miles N.E. of Madison. There is a large lumber trade. Pop. 16,000.

OSIANDER, Andreas, *o-se-an'-der*, a German divine, son of a blacksmith named Hosomann, studied at Ingoldstadt and Wittenburg, was preacher at Nuremberg, and one of the first disciples of Luther, and being deprived of his office, through his advocacy of the Reformation, accepted an invitation of duke Albrecht of Prussia, to become professor of theology at Königsberg, where he distinguished himself by a peculiar doctrine on justification, which he asserted to be effected in man by the union of God with our souls. This doctrine he zealously defended, and opposed Luther with great fury. He was the author of several Latin works, the most important of which were, "On the Harmony of the Gospels," and "Epistle to Zwinglius on the Sacrament of the Eucharist."

Born near Nuremberg, 1498; died 1552.

OSIMO, *o-se'-mo*, a town of Italy, province of Ancona, 8 miles S.W. of the city of that name. It has a cathedral and other churches, a town-hall, a museum of antiquities, and an episcopal palace. There is a trade in silk and corn. Pop. 17,106.

OSIRIS, ASIRIS, or HYSIRIS, *o-si'-ris*, in Egyptian mythology, a great deity. The ancients greatly differ in their opinions concerning this celebrated god; but they all agree that, as king of Egypt, he took particular care to civilise his subjects, and to teach them agriculture. After he had accomplished a reform at home, Osiris resolved to spread civilisation in the other parts of the earth. He left his kingdom to the care of his wife Isis, and in his expedition visited the greatest part of the kingdoms of Asia and of Europe, where he enlightened the minds of men by introducing among them the worship of the gods, and a reverence for the wisdom of a supreme being. According to the legends his brother Typhon persuaded him, on his return, to enter a chest, which he then threw into the sea. Isis recovered the body, which Typhon then cut up into many pieces, all of which, but one important part, Isis once more regained. Osiris appears to have been considered as the judge of Hades, presiding at the final judgment of souls.

OSIUS, *o'-si-us*, bishop of Cordova, in Spain. He became the confidant of Constantine, who, by his persuasions, convened in 323 the council of Nice, where Osius presided. The emperor Constantius persecuted him with so much cruelty to make him turn Arian, that Osius, at the age of 100, was induced to sign a confession of faith prescribed to him. He was then permitted to return to his diocese, where he died soon after, extremely penitent for his weakness, and renouncing the Arian heresy with great fervour.

Born 257.

OSKALOOSA, *os-ka-loo'-sa*, capital of Mahaska county, Iowa, United States, between the Des Moines and Skunk rivers, 60 miles S.W. of Iowa city. **Pop.** 5,500.

OSKOL (NOVOI, NEW), *os'-kol*, a town of European Russia, government of Koursk, on the left bank of the Oskol, 92 miles S.E. of Koursk. **Pop.** 5,000.

OSKOL (STAROI, OLD), a town of European Russia, at the junction of the Oskol and Oskolka, 70 miles S.E. of Koursk. There are eight churches and a convent, and the town is surrounded by orchards famous for fruit. **Pop.** 6,000.

OSMA, *os'-ma*, a river of European Turkey, which, after a course of 100 miles, joins the Danube near Nictapolis.

OSMAN, or OTHMAN I., *os'-man*, surnamed Al-ghazi, 'the victorious,' the founder of the Ottoman or Turkish power, was at first the chieftain of a small territory in Bithynia; but, in 1299, he invaded the whole country of Nicæa, defeated the Byzantine emperor Andronicus in 1301, in 1307 incorporated the province of Marmora, and subsequently extended his conquests as far as the Black Sea.

Born at Sukut, Bithynia, 1259; **died** 1326.

OSMAN, or OTHMAN, II., sultan of the Turks, was the son of Achmet I., and succeeded his uncle Mustapha, in 1618. He declared war against Poland in 1621; but, after several defeats, was obliged to conclude a disadvantageous peace. Attributing his failure to the janissaries, he resolved to substitute a militia of Arabs in their room, which so provoked them that they deposed him and placed Mustapha on the throne; Osman was strangled.

Born 1604; **died** 1622.

OSMAN, or OTHMAN III., became sultan in 1754, but reigned only three years, during which time he behaved with the utmost cruelty towards his subjects.

Died 1757.

OSMANBAZAR, *os'-man-ba-zar'*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 76 miles S.E. of Silistria. It occupies an elevated situation, and has two mosques and a Greek church. **Pop.** 4,000.

OSMOND, ST., *os'-mond*, a Norman prelate, who, in 1066, followed William the Conqueror to England, and was made chancellor of the kingdom and bishop of Salisbury. For this diocese he reformed the liturgy, which became general throughout the kingdom, under the name of the liturgy of Salisbury, and was commonly used throughout England until the Reformation. At his death he was canonised by pope Calixtus III.

Died in England, 1099.

OSNABRÜCK, or OSNABURG, *os'-nabre(i)k*, a district of the Prussian province of Hanover, in the western part. **Area,** 2,408 square miles. **Pop.** 290,135.

OSNABRÜCK, chief town of the above district, and the third commercial city of Hanover, in the valley of the Hase, 80 miles S.W. of Hanover. The cathedral, in the Byzantine style, was built in the 12th century, and the Gothic church of St. Mary, in the 14th. **Manf.** Tobacco, woollen and cotton goods, paper hangings, carriages, machinery, and cement. **Pop.** 23,500.—By the peace of Westphalia, signed here in 1648, it was arranged that the ancient bishopric (established by Charlemagne) should be held alternately by a Roman catholic prelate and a protestant secular prince of the house of Brunswick. Under that settlement, the Duke of York, second son of George III., of Great Britain, was bishop. The district was ceded to Hanover in 1803, and the episcopal chapter dissolved.

OSORIO, JEROME, *o-so'-re-o*, a Portuguese bishop, who became professor of divinity at Coimbra, and afterwards bishop of Sylves. His works were published at Rome in 1592. On account of the elegance of his Latin style, he was called the Cicero of Portugal.

Born at Lisbon, 1506; **died** 1580.

OSS, or OSCH, *os*, a market town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 13 miles N.E. of Hertogenbosch. It is well built, and has a spacious market-place and a large town-hall. **Pop.** 4,600.

OSSA, *os'-sa*, the ancient name of a celebrated mountain of Greece, in Thessaly, immediately north of Mount Pelion, and bounding with the opposite chain of Olympus, the vale of Tempe.

OSSAT, ARNAUD D', *os'-sa*, an eminent French cardinal. By the kindness of a gentleman, he received a good education, and was appointed tutor to some young nobleman. He afterwards practised the law, but forsook that profession, and became secretary first to cardinal d'Este, and next to cardinal de Joyeuse. He was ambassador of France at Rome, and obtained the papal absolution for Henry IV., for which he was made bishop of Rennes, in 1596. In 1598 he was made cardinal.

Born at Armagnac, 1536; **died** 1604.

OSSIAN, *os'-sian*, an ancient Celtic bard, supposed to have been the son of Fingal, or Finn, Mac Cumhaill. (*See* MACPHERSON.)

OSSOLI, SARAH MARGARET FULLER, Marchesa d', *os'-so-le*, a modern American authoress, whose father gave her so high an education, that, even as a child, "she knew more Greek and Latin than half the professors." In 1835 this parent died suddenly, and, her means becoming straitened, Miss Fuller sought employment as teacher of Latin, German, Italian, and French, in a school at Rhode Island. Subsequently, she joined the "Brook Farm" community, and began to exercise her pen by contributing to the periodicals. In 1839 she produced a translation of Eckerman's "Conversations with Göethe." About the same time, her great conversational powers induced some ladies of Boston to request her to form "conversational classes" under her direction. This singular scheme became highly successful, and five-and-twenty ladies met to discuss such topics as "the genealogy of heaven and earth," "the celestial inspiration of genius and transmission of divine law." In 1840 Ralph Waldo Emerson commenced his "Dial," to which Miss Fuller contributed some philosophical articles on the "Fine Arts." At a later period, she went to reside at New York, on being appointed to the direction of the literary department of the "Tribune." In 1846 she set out upon a tour of Europe, a project which had long been cherished in her mind. London and Paris were visited, the literary circles in both cities being her resort. At Rome, while attending divine service in St. Peter's, she met a young Italian nobleman, and, after a short acquaintance, became his wife, in 1847. The marriage was, however, kept secret until the siege of Rome, which took place in the following year. During that struggle she acted as nurse in one of the hospitals. When the French succeeded in entering the city, she, with her husband and infant child, retired to Leghorn, and, after remaining in that place several

months, embarked for America; but, after a stormy passage, the vessel was wrecked upon the coast at Long Island, and herself, husband, and child, were drowned. A narrative of the Roman revolution, in manuscript, was lost with her. Her essays were collected and published in a work entitled "Papers on Literature and Art."

Born in Massachusetts, 1810; died 1850.

OSSORY, THOMAS BUTLER, *os'-so-re*, Earl of, son of the duke of Ormond. Cromwell sent him to the Tower; whence he was released, after eight months confinement, and then went to Flanders. At the Restoration he was appointed lieutenant-general of the army in Ireland, and in 1666 created an English peer, by the title of Lord Butler. He was a volunteer under Lord Albemarle in the great fight with the Dutch; for which, in 1673, he was made sole admiral of the fleet, in the absence of Prince Rupert. In 1677 he commanded the English forces at the battle of Mons.

Born in Ireland, 1634; died 1680.

OSSUN *os'-su(r)*, a town of France, in the Upper Pyrenees, 10 miles from Tarbes. Pop. 3,000. In its neighbourhood a great battle was, in the 8th century, fought with the Saracens.

OSSUNA, PEDRO TELLEZ Y GIRON, Duke of, *os-soo'-na*, a celebrated Spanish statesman, who attracted notice at Court by his sarcastic wit, and thereby incurred the displeasure of Philip II. Banished from his native country, he went into Flanders, where he assumed the command of a regiment, which he had equipped at his own expense, and fought with so much success on the Spanish side, that he thereby obtained his recall. He became the favourite of the duke of Lerma, and was appointed viceroy of Sicily in 1610, which post he retained during five years. In 1618 he was appointed viceroy at Naples, and in that capacity defeated the Venetians; but refused to establish the Inquisition in Naples. He conceived a plan of obtaining Venice for the Spanish crown, or, as some assert, as an independent monarchy for himself. He succeeded in deceiving the court of Madrid for some time, but was superseded as viceroy of Naples by Cardinal Borgia; upon which he was imprisoned in the castle of Almeida, where he died of poison, supposed to have been administered by his wife.

Born at Valladolid, 1579; died 1624.

OSTADE, ADRIAN VAN, *os'-tad*, one of the most celebrated painters of the Dutch school. He studied under Frank Hals and Rembrandt, and practised at Haarlem and afterwards at Amsterdam. He drew his subjects from low life, and in his pictures we generally find people smoking and drinking in alehouses and kitchens, or indulging in rural sports. His pictures, painted with great vigour and brightness, were very numerous, and are highly valued.

Born at Lübeck, 1610; died at Amsterdam, 1685.

OSTADE, ISAAC VAN, was brother of the preceding, and was, like him, an excellent painter. Of him, Dr. Waagen says: "Great injustice is done to Isaac van Ostade by the poor pictures of country life which are frequently ascribed to him in the galleries of Germany. In Holland, in Paris, and above all, in England, we may be convinced that in his village scenes, and in his winter pieces, he is a wholly original master, and by no means inferior to his brother."

Born at Lübeck, 1617; died 1671.

OSTASKOV, *os'-tash-kof*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Tver, on the south-east shore of Lake Seliguer. Manf. Leather, which is in great demand; boots and shoes, hatchets and scythes. Pop. 9,300. Lat. 57° 10′ N. Lon. 33° 6′ E.

OSTEND, *os'-tend*, a fortified town and seaport of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the North Sea, at the opening of the Ostend and Bruges canal, 36 miles from Ghent. The streets of Ostend are straight, and the houses in general well built. It ranks as the second seaport of the kingdom, but the harbour is shallow, and ships of burden can only enter at high water. It is a station for steamers plying between London, Dover, and the continent, and is a terminus of several important lines of French and German railways, and communicates by canals with Bruges, Ghent, and Nieuport. The town is much resorted to as a healthy place, frequently having more than 10,000 visitors in the season. There is a fine esplanade, the Digue. Ostend is an important station for oyster, herring, and cod fisheries, and there is a naval school. Pop. 21,095. Lat. 51° 14′ N. Lon. 2° 55′ E.—Ostend is remarkable for a very long and obstinate siege (from 1601 to 1604), against the Spaniards.

OSTERODE, *os'-ter-od*, a town of Prussia, province of Hanover, on the Soese, at the western foot of the Harz, 20 miles N.E. of Göttingen. Manf. Woollen and cotton goods, table linen, hosiery, tobacco, soap, white lead, and metallic and wooden wares. Pop. 5,400.

OSTERODE, a walled town of Prussia, province of Königsberg, on the Drewenz, 74 miles S.W. of Königsberg. There are a castle erected by the Teutonic Knights in 1270, and a Protestant church and chapel. Manf. Woollen cloth and hats. A trade is carried on in wood and cattle. Pop. 4,300.

OSTIGLIA, *os-te'-le-a*, a town of Italy, province of Mantua, on the left bank of the Po, 18 miles S.E. of Mantua. It is an old, but well built town. Manf. Silk, and articles in straw, reeds, and basket-work. There is a good trade in corn, wine, oil, and provisions, wood, and silk. Pop. 5,500.

OSTRAU, *os'-trow*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moldavia, on the March, 5 miles S.E. of Hradisch, with a castle on an island in the river. Pop. 4,200.

OSTROG, *os'-trog*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Volhynia, at the junction of the Vallia with the Gorin. There are an old castle, and several Greek and Roman Catholic churches. Pop. 8,500.—The first Slavonic Bible was printed here in 1558.

OSTROGOJSK, *os'-tro-gosk*, a town of European Russia, government of Voronej, on the left bank of the Sosna, where it is joined by the Ostragojska. There are 10 churches, and a German colony holding to the confession of Augsburg has existed here since 1679. A considerable trade is carried on in horses, cattle, and tallow. Pop. 6,800.

OSTROLENKA, *os-tro-len'-ka*, a town of European Russia, in Poland, on the left bank of the Narew, 20 miles S.W. of Lomza.—This place was, in 1806, the scene of a severe conflict between the Russians and French; and, in 1831, the Russians and Poles had an engagement here.

OSTROV, a town of European Russia, government of Pskov, partly on the right bank of the Velikaia, and partly on an island formed by its channel. There is a cathedral said to have been founded in the 14th century. Pop. 3,600.

OSTROWO, *os-tro'-vo*, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, on the Olabock, 67 miles S.E. of Posen. **Manf.** Woollen cloth. **Pop.** 7,500.

OSTUNI, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, situated on a lofty eminence, 21 miles N.W. of Brindisi. There are many churches and convents, and the town is a bishop's see. **Pop.** 17,446.

OSUNA, *o-soo'-na*, a town of Spain, province of Seville, 48 miles S.E. of the city of that name, situated on a hill in the midst of a very fertile district. There are a castle and a very fine collegiate church, built in the 16th century, and temporarily converted into a citadel and magazine by the French Marshal Soult, after he had pillaged it of the old church plate. **Manf.** Linen goods, iron, and earthenware. **Pop.** 17,203. Its trade is considerable in wine, corn, fruit, oil, capers, and rush-wares.

OSWALD, *os'-wald*, king of Northumbria, was obliged, after the death of Ethelfrid, his father, to take refuge in Ireland, his uncle, Edwin, having possessed himself of the throne. He became a Christian in his retreat, and, returning to his own country, defeated Cerdowalla, king of the Britons, who lost his life. Oswald reunited the two kingdoms of Northumberland; but was slain in a battle with Penda, king of Mercia. The monkish historians relate that many miracles were performed by his relics, for which he was canonized.
Died 642.

OSWALDTWHISTLE, *os'-wald-wis'-el*, a township of Lancashire, 4 miles S.E. of Blackburn. **Manf.** Cotton goods. **Pop.** 12,206.

OSWEGO, *os-we'-go*, a river of the state of New York, United States, which issues from Oneida Lake, and, after a course of 24 miles falls into Lake Ontario. At the mouth of the river is a safe and good harbour, with two fathoms water. The channel is commanded by a well-built fort, on an eminence E. of the river.

OSWEGO, a county of New York, United States. **Area**, 1,038 square miles **Pop.** 78,000. The capitals are OSWEGO and PULASKI.

OSWEGO, a city and port of the United States, standing on both sides of the Oswego, at its mouth, and united by a bridge 700 feet in length. The city is handsomely built, with wide streets and excellent public buildings, including a city hall, custom house, post-office, 16 churches, an orphan asylum, and hospital. There are a good harbour protected by a fort, and a navy yard. **Manf.** The chief is the well-known Oswego flour, made from Indian corn. A large trade with the lake country and Canada, especially in lumber. A fine mineral spring was discovered in 1865. **Pop.** 21,000.

OSWESTRY, *os'-wes-tre*, a municipal borough and market-town of Shropshire, 18 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. It was formerly inclosed by walls, and there are still some remains of its once magnificent castle, the residence of Walter Fitzallen, who in the reign of Stephen fled to Scotland, and became steward to David I., and founded the family of Stewards, or Stuarts, afterwards the royal line of Scotland. (*See* STUART.) There is a new market-place, and the agricultural market is well attended. **Manf.** Flannel and paper; there are coal mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 7,851.—A station on the Great Western and London and North Western railways. The name of this town is taken from Oswald, the king of Northumbria.

OSYMANDYAS, *o-si-man'-di-as*, an Egyptian king, the 27th successor of Sesostris. He is said to have invaded Asia and conquered the Bactrians, in honour of which event he erected near Thebes a monument, at once a palace and a tomb, of almost unequalled splendour. There is much of mythical legend connected with his history.
Lived probably 2,100 B.C.

OTAGO, *o-ta'-go*, a province of New Zealand, on the southern part of Middle Island, including the former province of Southland. It is bounded N. by the province of Canterbury, and on all other sides by the South Pacific Ocean. Its length is 160 miles, breadth 195 miles, with a sea-line of 400 miles. About 1,500,000 acres are under forest, which, when cleared, will be, to a large extent, of especial value, and the rest consists of broken and barren ranges teeming with auriferous quartz in many parts, and of lofty downs suitable for sheep and cattle grazing. The provinces may be said to possess every description of scenery, both along the coast-line and in the interior, the features being eminently of a Scottish type, while the names given to places have strongly stamped this character. Along the eastern and southern coast-line the principal harbour is Port Chalmers, whose channel is somewhat winding on account of sand-banks, but reaching the port, a large fleet can lie safely at anchor. Bluff Harbour, the port of arrival and departure for the mail steamers, is a safe one, although tortuous. The west coast is a succession of sounds and inlets, somewhat resembling the fiords on the coast of Norway. The most remarkable of them are Preservation Inlet and Milford Sound, the scenery of which is magnificent in the extreme. The west coast portion of the province consists of heavily-timbered, rugged, mountainous country, little available for either agricultural or pastoral purposes. The central portion, as well as that most easterly, contains tracts of land well suited either for the farmers or sheep graziers. Much of it is well watered, fairly wooded, and the soil of a fertile character. A large portion of the surface is covered by mountains, the principal peaks being Mount Aspiring, 9,049 feet, Earnslaw, 9,200, Tutoko, 8,000, Ben Nevis, 7,650, Titarou, 5,643, and Hamilton, 4,674. Southland has a sea-frontage of about 80 miles, by an extreme length of 100, and a breadth of about 60.

Rivers.—The principal discharge on the east and south coasts, several of them being navigable for coasting vessels for miles. They are the Clutha or Molyneux, Taieri, Mataura, Oreti, Waian, Mararon, and Waitaka, and the Hollyford or Kakapo on the west coast. The lakes are numerous, and are the Wakatipu, Te Anau, Wanaka, Hawea, Waihola, Waipori, Quakitoto, Kaitaugata, Manipori, and McKerrow.

Minerals.—The province is chiefly remarkable for its gold-fields, and to them is due the rapid progress in material prosperity shown during the last few years. From the first discovery of gold in the province by Mr. Gabriel Reid, at Tuapeka, in 1861, mining operations have been steadily conducted. Since then diggings, auriferous and quartz, have sprung up at the Dunstan, Nokomai, Shotover, Arrow, Bendigo Gully, Alexandra, Mount Ida, Switzer's, Black's, and numerous other places. The area of the proclaimed gold-fields has been calculated at 2½ millions of acres, a considerable portion of which is actually auriferous. Besides and beyond the proclaimed gold-fields, there are numerous others which are more or less remunerative. Immense quantities of coal have been discovered in Otago, although, except in one case, only valuable for local purposes. Oamaru and Kukauni stone ranks of the highest importance, being very easily worked, of a light, almost white colour, and becoming harder the longer it is exposed to the atmosphere. It is largely used in Victoria, and its use is general in Dunedin and Oamaru.

Area.—25,060 square miles.

Pop.—153,901, males exceeding females in number nearly 17,000.

Chief Towns.—Dunedin is the capital and the principal town in the province. Other towns are—Port Chalmers, Oamaru, Hampden, Waikouaiti, Milton, Balclutha, Queenstown, Clyde, Mount Ida, Palmerston, Alexandra, Cromwell, Lawrence, Kingston, and Arrow Town. Several of the more important places are connected by railways recently constructed.

History.—In 1848, an association in connection with the Free Church of Scotland established a settlement here, and notwithstanding hardships necessarily endured at first, the colonists succeeded in founding a thriving community.

OTAHEITE. (*See* TAHITI.)

OTAVOLO, *ot-a-vo'-lo*, a town of the republic of Ecuador, South America, 40 miles N.E. of Quito. It is picturesquely situated in the midst of beautiful gardens. **Pop.** 8,000.

OTHMAN. (*See* OSMAN.)

OTHO, MARCUS SALVIUS, *o'-tho*, Roman emperor, was of a family which descended from the ancient kings of Etruria. Nero, whose intimate companion he was, made him governor of Lusitania. After Nero's death he attached himself to Galba; but that emperor having adopted Piso as his heir, Otho excited an insurrection, murdered Galba and Piso, and ascended the throne in 69. He was opposed by Vitellius, who was supported by the German army; and in a battle between the two rivals near Cremona, Otho was defeated; on which he slew himself, after reigning three months.

Born at Rome, 32; **died** 69.

OTHO I., emperor of Germany, called the Great, was the eldest son of Henry the Fowler, and was crowned in 936, at the age of 14. He subdued Duke Boleslas of Bohemia, and forced him to profess Christianity. He then defeated the Dukes of Bavaria and Franconia, subdued the Slav tribes of the Oder and the Spree, and drove back the Danes, insisting on the vanquished accepting Christianity, and founding bishoprics for their benefit. Having married the widow of king Lothair, he assumed supreme power over the north of Italy in 951. Berenger having usurped the title of emperor in Italy, Otho entered Rome, where he was crowned Emperor of the West by John XII. That pontiff afterwards entered into a league with Berenger; on which Otho caused him to be deposed, and put Leo XIII. in his place, in 963. On the emperor's return to Germany, the Romans revolted, and imprisoned Leo; for which Otho again visited Rome, where he exercised severe vengeance on the senate. He next turned his arms against Nicephorus Phocas, emperor of the East, whose army he defeated, and after cutting off the noses of his prisoners, sent them to Constantinople; but John Zemisces, the successor of Nicephorus, made peace with Otho. His last years were disturbed by a rebellion led by his son Ludolph, but Otho maintained his power and retained the position of the most powerful ruler in Europe since Charlemagne.

Born 923; **died** 973.

OTHO II., surnamed the Red, succeeded his father, the preceding emperor, in 973. His mother Adelheid opposed his accession; on which he expelled her from court. Her party proclaimed Henry, duke of Bavaria, emperor; but he was defeated by Otho, who also subdued the Danes and Bohemians, following the example of his father, and compelling them to accept Christianity. He afterwards marched into Italy, in order to expel the Saracens from Sicily, to which they had been invited by the Greek emperor for the purpose of attacking Otho, but fell ill at Rome, where he died.

Born 955; **died** 983.

OTHO III., the son of the preceding, was only three years old at the death of his father; but his empire was administered by his grandmother Adelheid, his mother Theophania, and his aunt Matilda, abbess of Quedlingburg. Henry of Bavaria captured him, and endeavoured to seize the supreme power, but was compelled by the princes of the empire to restore him to his guardians. He was a warlike youth, and before he was 15 years old led an army against Crescentius, who styled himself consul of Rome, and defeated him. At the age of 16 he assumed the reins of government, was crowned emperor, and went to Italy, which was in a state of confusion, owing to the opposition of different popes. Otho having re-established order, returned into Germany, and made Boleslas king of Poland. He was obliged again to pass into Italy to quell a revolt, but died soon afterwards, it is suspected, of poison.

Born 980; **died** 1002.

OTHO IV., called the Superb, was the son of Henry, duke of Saxony, and of Matilda, sister of Richard Cœur de Lion of England, and chosen emperor in 1208. He was excommunicated by the pope for seizing the lands which the Countess Matilda bequeathed to the Holy See. In 1212 the princes of the empire elected Frederic, king of Sicily, in the room of Otho, who, after struggling against his rival until 1215, resigned his crown to him, and retired to Brunswick.

Born 1174; **died** 1218.

OTHO I., king of Greece, was the second son of Louis I., of Bavaria, and was in his 17th year, offered the throne of the new Greek kingdom in 1832. After being assisted in his government by a regency, he, in 1835, became the unassisted monarch of Greece. In 1836 he married Amelia, daughter of the grand-duke of Oldenburg. He reigned weakly until 1862, when a serious rebellion broke out, and he quitted Greece, a provisional government being established. (*See* GREECE.)

OTHRYS, MOUNT, *o'-thris*, a chain forming the N. frontier of Greece. Its height varies between 4,000 and 6,000 feet above the level of the sea.

OTISCO, *o-tis'-ko*, a township of the United States, on a lake of the same name, in New York 14 miles from Syracuse. **Pop.** 2,000.

OTLEY, *ot'-le*, a market-town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the right bank of the Wharfe, 10 miles S.E. of Leeds. The church was built in the early part of the 16th century. Large markets for cattle and grain are held. **Manf.** Worsted and paper. **Pop.** 6,803. A station on the Midland Railway.

OTOE, *ot'-o-e*, a county of Nebraska, United States. **Area,** 700 square miles. **Pop.** 15,727. The capital is NEBRASKA CITY.

OTRANTO, TERRA DI, or **LECCE,** *o-tran'-to*, a peninsular province, forming the S.E. extremity of Italy, having W. the Gulf of Taranto, and E. the Adriatic. It is the "heel of the Italian boot." It is mostly hilly, being traversed by offsets of the Apennines, and there are dense forests and good pasture lands. The chief products are corn, wine, olive-oil, tobacco, cotton and fruit. The chief town is LECCE. **Area,** 3,293 square miles. **Pop.** 574,612.

OTRANTO, a town of Italy, on the south-east coast of the same province, 24 miles S.E. of Lecce. The harbour is unsafe. There are a castle and cathedral. **Pop.** 2,000.—This town, the ancient Hydruntum, was in the middle ages, the chief port of Italy on the Adriatic; and in the

15th century, when taken by the Turks, had 80,000 inhabitants. One of the causes of its decay has been the increasing malaria.

OTSEGO, *ot-sē'-go*, an uninhabited county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles.

OTSEGO, a county of New York, United States. **Area**, 1,050 square miles. **Pop.** 50,000. The capital is Cooperstown.

OTSEGO LAKE. (*See* SUSQUEHANNA.)

OTTAJANO, *ot-ta-zha'-no*, a town of Italy, province of Napoli, 12 miles E. of Naples, at the north-eastern base of Vesuvius. There are a castle and three churches. **Pop.** 3,900, mostly employed in agriculture.

OTTAKRING, or **OTTOKRIN**, *ot-ta'-kring*, a village in the vicinity of Vienna. There are many elegant mansions, and the place is a great holiday resort. Considerable quantities of fruit and milk are supplied to Vienna. **Pop.** 12,500.

OTTAWA, *ot'-ta-wa*, a large river of British North America, rising in **Lat.** 48° 30′ N. **Lon.** 76° W., and after a course of 600 miles falling into the St. Lawrence by two mouths which form the island of Montreal. During its course it widens into many lakes of considerable size, and drains an area of about 80,000 square miles. It has many large tributaries, and affords the means of transit for the largest lumber (or rough timber) trade in the world. It is connected by the Rideau canal with Lake Ontario, and other canal systems are projected, giving easy access to the great lake system of North America.

OTTAWA, capital of the dominion of Canada, on the Ottawa, 87 miles above its confluence with the St. Lawrence. It is divided by the Ridcau canal (crossed by a massive stone bridge) into two parts, the Upper and Lower Towns. Near the west end of the city the river forms the magnificent cataract, the Chaudière Falls, and at the north-eastern end the Rideau forms two other cataracts before joining the Ottawa. These falls afford most valuable water power for machinery. There is a suspension bridge over the Chaudière Falls, connecting the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The Parliamentary offices, the first stone of which was laid in 1860, by the Prince of Wales form a splendid building, in the Gothic style, with a lofty terrace above the river bank. The trade in sawn-timber is the most important industrial occupation of the town, which is in direct communication by steamboats or railways with the principal places in the dominion. **Pop.** 27,412.—The town was founded in 1827 by Colonel By, after whom it was at first named Bytown. The name was changed to Ottawa City, in 1855, and in 1858 it was selected as the capital of the dominion.

OTTAWA, a county of Quebec province, Canada. **Area**, 5,706 square miles. **Pop.** 50,000, nearly one-third being of French descent.

OTTAWA, the name of three counties of the United States.

KANSAS.—**Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** 10,307. The chief place is Minneopolis.

MICHIGAN.—**Area**, 550 square miles. **Pop.** 23,126. The capital is Grand Haven.

OHIO.—**Area**, 350 square miles. **Pop.** 19,762. The capital is Port Clinton.

OTTAWA, the capital o La Salle county, Illinois, United States, on the Illinois river, near the junction with the Fox. The surrounding country is fertile and abounds with coal. **Manf.** Agricultural implements, carriages, starch, and glass. **Pop.** 7,834.

OTTER TAIL, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Area**, 2,016 square miles. **Pop.** 18,675. The capital is Otter Tail City.

OTTERY, ST. MARY, *ot'-te-re*, a market town of Devonshire, on the left bank of the Otter, 12 miles N.E. of Exeter. The principal building is the church, a spacious edifice, possessing many singularities in its construction. The monuments are numerous, and many of them curious. There are two chapels, and an endowed grammar school. **Manf.** Silk, ribbons, and lace. **Pop.** 2,430.—A station on the London and South-Western Railway.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. (*See* TURKEY.)

OTTMACHAU, *ot-ma-shou'*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Silesia, on the left bank of the Neisse, 41 miles S.W. of Oppeln. **Manf.** Tobacco, and tiles. **Pop.** 3,400.

OTTONE, *ot-to'-nai*, a town of Italy, province of Genova, is a mountainous district, near the Trebbia, 25 miles N.E. of Genoa. There are two churches, and the remains of two old castles. **Manf.** Necklaces, and other ornaments of rock crystal. There is a trade in ware. **Pop.** 4,300.

OTTUMWA, *ot'-tum-wa*, the capital of Wapello county, Iowa, United States, on the Des Moines river, 85 miles S.E. of Des Moines. **Manf.** Carriages, agricultural implements, sewing-machines, and furniture. **Pop.** 9,004.

OTWAY, THOMAS, *ot'-wai*, an English dramatic writer, the son of a clergyman, was educated at Winchester school; whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, which he left without taking a degree, and went to London, where he became a performer (failing lamentably, and retiring after his first appearance), and writer for the stage, producing his first tragedy, "Alcibiades," in 1675, followed by "Don Carlos," which was very successful, and a licentious comedy, "Friendship and Fashion." The earl of Plymouth procured him a cornetcy in a regiment in Flanders; but, the regiment being disbanded, Otway returned to London, where, in great poverty, he recommenced writing plays. Having been compelled by his necessities to contract debts, and haunted by the emissaries of the law, he retired to a public house on Tower Hill, where, according to one account, he was choked when swallowing, after a long fast, a piece of bread which charity had supplied; but it is more authentic that he died from fever brought on by excitement and a hurried journey to Dover, in pursuit of a man who had murdered one of the dramatist's intimate friends. Otway excels in depicting the tender passions in tragedy; of which his "Orphan" and "Venice Preserved" are proofs. Some writers of high authority, indeed, have ranked him, in respect of tenderness, with Shakspeare.

Born at Trotten, Sussex, 1651; **died** 1685.

OTWAY, PORT, a good harbour on the western coast of Patagonia, South America. **Lat.** 46° 49′ S., **Lon.** 75° 18′ W.

OTTOCAR II., *ot'-to-kar*, surnamed the Conqueror, succeeded Wenceslaus III., and united the kingdoms of Bohemia, Austria, and Styria, in 1253, and in the following year made some conquests in Prussia. He founded cities, encouraged trades and manufactures, and protested against the election of Rudolph of Hapsburg. Placed under the ban of the empire in 1275, he was abandoned

by his allies, and in the succeeding years deprived of Austria. He recommenced the war in 1277, but perished at the battle of Marchfeld.

Died in 1278.

OUACHITA, *oo-a-tchĭ'-ta*, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area**, 750 square miles. **Pop.** 11,758, nearly half being coloured. The capital is Camden.

OUACHITA, a county of Louisiana, United States. **Area**, 650 square miles. **Pop.** 14,685, about 8,000 being coloured. The capital is Monroe.

OUDE, or **OUDH**, *ood*, an extensive province of British India, bounded N. by Nepaul, from which it is separated by the lower ranges of the Himalaya, and S. and S.W. by the Ganges. The whole surface is nearly level, sloping towards the Ganges, extremely fertile and well watered by large rivers, or by the copious streams which intersect the country. The climate is generally salubrious, but subject to the extremes of heat and cold. The botany is also extremely rich and varied. Wheat, barley, rice, millet, maize, and a variety of other grains; cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, hemp, mustard, tobacco, and poppies are cultivated. It is also celebrated for its grapes, mangoes, and other fruits. Oxen are exclusively used for agricultural purposes, and the domestic animals generally consist of cattle, sheep, and goats.

Rivers.—The Goomtee, Ghogra, and Raptee.

Minerals.—In some of the districts, quantities of saltpetre and lapis lazuli.

Manf.—A variety of cotton cloths and a coarse kind of flannel, paper, glass-wares, and bows, arrows, shields, matchlocks, and swords; but it is not celebrated for any peculiar manufacture, unless it be cotton carpets.

Area.—23,992 square miles.

Pop.—12,500,000, the great majority being Hindoos, and most of the remainder Mahometans.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 divisions or commissionerships—Lucknow, Fyzabad, Rai Bareli, and Seetapore. The chief towns are LUCKNOW, FYZABAD, OUDE, RAI BARELI, and SHAHABAD.

History.—The country was conquered and made a province of the Mogul empire in 1195. In 1760, Sujah-ud-Dowlah, vizier, made himself an independent prince, and notwithstanding frequent interferences by the East India Company, the country was so atrociously governed by his descendants, that Oude was annexed to British territory in 1856. In the great mutiny of the following year, it was one of the great centres of disaffection and outrage. The government is now administered by a chief commissioner. Oude was formerly governed by a native prince, under the superintendence of the British, who had a resident at his court, and a regiment of infantry to protect him. In 1849, an armed force, of the strength of about 6,000 men, was maintained by the British in the province. After the rebellion of 1857, it was taken possession of by the British.

OUDE, or **AWADH**, the ancient capital of the above province, on the Ghogra river, and said to have been of great extent, and one of the seven sacred cities. **Pop.** 8,000.

OUDENARDE, *oo'-den-ar'-de*, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, divided into two parts by the Scheldt, 16 miles S.E. of Ghent. There is a fine Gothic council-house. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, and leather. **Pop.** 8,000.—It is noted for the memorable victory gained over the French in 1708, by prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough.

OUDINOT, NICOLAS CHARLES, *oo'-de-no*, marshal of France and duke of Reggio. At the age of 17 he entered upon his military career, and, in 1793, obtained the command of a battalion. In the same year he performed his first great feat of arms,—the repulse of the Prussians from the fort of Bitche, with the loss of 700 prisoners. In 1794, while in command of a distant outpost, he, with a single regiment, kept in check a corps of the Austrians numbering 10,000 men. After being severely wounded in a subsequent attack, he was taken prisoner by the Austrians. On obtaining his exchange, he performed signal feats of bravery at Trèves, Nordlingen, and Donauwerth, and was created general of division in 1799. At Zurich, the siege of Genoa, the battle of Pozzola, and the passage of the Mincio, he maintained his great reputation for skill and bravery. Napoleon presented him with a sword of honour, and when, in 1805, he established an *élite* corps of grenadiers, he entrusted the command to Oudinot. At the head of this corps, he was the first to enter Vienna, and likewise contributed to the victories of Austerlitz and Jena. In 1807 he gained the battle of Ostrolinka, in Poland, for which he was given the title of count, and at Friedland, soon afterwards, performed his greatest deed. With one corps, he kept the whole Russian army in check until Napoleon came up. In 1809, the emperor created Oudinot a marshal, and duke of Reggio; and, upon the flight of Louis Bonaparte from Holland, he was sent to occupy that country, where he remained for two years, to the complete satisfaction of the Dutch people. Throughout the battles of 1812, 1813, and 1814, Oudinot's name shone with all its old lustre; but, after the emperor's abdication, he gave his adherence to the Bourbons, to whom he afterwards steadfastly adhered. In 1823 he commanded the first division of the army of Spain, and was for some time governor of Madrid. In 1839, Louis Philippe nominated him grand chancellor of the legion of honour, and in 1842, governor of the Invalides. Discreet, loyal, and brave, he merited the title bestowed upon him by Napoleon himself, "the Bayard of the French army." A statue was erected to his memory at Bar-le-Duc, his native town, in 1850.

Born 1767; **died** at Paris, 1847.

OUDINOT, NICOLAS VICTOR, a modern French general, and eldest son of the preceding. At first a page to the emperor Napoleon I., he was created lieutenant of hussars for the bravery exhibited by him at the passage of the Danube in 1809. His next employment was as aide-de-camp, to marshal Massena, in Portugal. Throughout the final campaigns of Napoleon, he signalised himself as the worthy son of a brave parent; and, at the abdication of the emperor, he took service under the restored Bourbon dynasty, and remained faithful to it during the Hundred Days. For this fidelity he was, after the fall of Napoleon, created commandant of the grenadiers of the Royal Guard. At the revolution of 1830, he tendered his resignation of his various appointments, and kept aloof from the government of Louis Philippe until the year 1835, when he was appointed to the command of an African brigade. After the revolution of 1848, he was nominated to the command of the army of observation at the foot of the Alps. In that command he was succeeded by marshal Bugeaud, in 1849; but was soon afterwards sent, at the head of a French expeditionary corps, to compel the Romans to accept the authority of the pope. The city was stoutly defended by Garibaldi, and only submitted after an obstinate struggle. Created a grand cross of the legion of honour after the fall of Rome, he returned to France, and took his seat in the Legislative Assembly. At the *coup d'état*, he was arrested, and remained for some time a prisoner in the fortress of Vincennes. After his liberation, he retired into private life. He wrote several valuable works on military tactics.

Born 1791; **died** 1863.

OUEN, St., *oo'-a*, a village of France, department Seine, 5 miles N.W. of Paris. There is a castle in which Louis XVIII. signed the declaration of 1814. **Manf.** Glass, earthenware, crucibles, bricks, soap, and flax. **Pop.** 3,200.

OUFA, or UFA, *oo'-fa*, a city of European Russia, capital of the government of the same name, on the Bielaya, at its junction with the Oufa, 200 miles from Orenburg. It has seven churches, two monasteries, and three mosques, and a theological and a topographical school. The town is generally well built. There is a trade in corn and cattle, and several annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 20,000.

OUFA or UFA, a river of European Russia, rising on the western slope of the Ural mountains, and after a winding course of 380 miles joining the right bank of the Bielaya, at the town of Oufa. The chief affluents are, on the right, the Biserta, and on the left the Ai and Jourzen.

OUGHTRED, WILLIAM, *ou'-tred*, an English divine and mathematician, was educated at Eton, whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. About 1603 he was presented to the living of Aldbury, Surrey; after which he devoted himself to mathematical pursuits, and wrote several treatises, particularly his "Clavis," the plan of which was adopted by Sir Isaac Newton. In the Rebellion he suffered considerably for his adherence to the royal cause; indeed, according to Fuller, he died of joy at hearing of the restoration of Charles II. Oughtred enjoyed the very highest reputation in his day, and was called "the prince of mathematicians."

Born at Eton, Buckinghamshire, 1573; **died** in Sussex, 1660.

OUGLITCH, or UGLITCH, *oog'-litch*, a town of European Russia, government of Jaroslav, on both banks of the Volga, 63 miles W. of Jaroslav. It is partially fortified. It was once a place of far greater importance, with a very large population, but was sacked and burned by the Poles. There are 25 churches, two convents, a seminary, and three hospitals. **Manf.** Leather, paper, and candles. A considerable trade is carried on. **Pop.** 9,000.

OUGREE, *oo-grai'*, a village of Belgium, province of Liége, on the Meuse, 3 miles S.W. of Liége. **Manf.** Iron, a cannon foundry and several mills, and coal is worked in the vicinity. **Pop.** 5,800.

OUKIANG, *oo-ke'-ang*, a large river of China, rising in the mountains in the south-western part of the province of Kivei Choo, and after a northerly course of 250 miles falling into the Yang-tse-Kiang.

OULEAÏ, or OULLEAY ISLANDS, *oo-le-ai'*, a group of 22 small islands in the North Pacific, named after the largest. Bread fruit trees abound. There are a few inhabitants. **Lat.** 7° 20' N. **Lon.** 143° 53' E.

OULLINS, *ool-lan(g)'*, a village of France, department Rhone, beautifully situated, 3 miles S. of Lyons. In the church is a monument to Jacquard, the inventor of the power loom, who died here. **Manf.** Glue. **Pop.** 7,000.

OULOUBEG, *oo'-loo-beg*, grandson of Tamerlane, to whose empire he succeeded in 1446. He resided at Samarcand, where he erected a fine observatory. Passionately fond of astronomical pursuits, he compiled a series of tables in Persian, and likewise produced some other writings upon astronomical science.

Born 1394; **died** 1449.

OUNDLE, *oun'-del*, a market-town of Northamptonshire, on the left bank of the Nen, 13 miles S.W. of Peterborough. It has a spacious church, a market-house in the Early English style, with a fine hexagonal spire, 210 feet high, and three public schools. Fotheringay Castle, where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned, is about 2 miles north of the town. **Pop.** 2,830.—A station on the London and North-Western Railway.

OURAL MOUNTAINS. (*See* URAL.)

OURGA, *oor'-ga*, a city of Mongolia, on the grand route from Kiachta to Peking, 165 miles E. of Kiachta. It is the seat of the deified lama of the Mongols. **Pop.** about 6,000.

OURIQUE, *oo'-re-kai*, a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, 42 miles S.W. of Beja. **Pop.** 3,400.—Here, in 1139, Alphonso I. defeated the Moors.

OURO-PRETO, or VILLARICA, *oo'-ro-prai'-to* ("black gold"), a city of Brazil, capital of Minaes Geraes, in a mountainous situation 200 miles N.W. of Rio de Janeiro. In its neighbourhood are gold mines, once highly productive, but now worked in a very unprofitable manner. A good trade in coffee is carried on. **Pop.** 20,000.

OUSE, *ooz*, a river of England, which forms the principal branch of the Humber, and the main drain for all the waters in the north-eastern district of Yorkshire. It flows through Yorkshire, and, after a course of 60 miles, unites 8 miles below Goole with the Trent from Lincolnshire, to form the Humber.

OUSE, GREAT, a river of Northamptonshire, which, after a course of 160 miles, falls into the Wash, near Lynn Regis, in Norfolk.

OUSE, a river of Upper Canada, which, after a course of 130 miles, falls into Lake Erie at Sherbrooke.

OUTAGAMIE, *oot-a-ga'-me*, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area**, 684 square miles. **Pop.** 28,716. The capital is Appleton.

OUTRAM, SIR JAMES, *oo'-tram*, British general and Indian statesman, the son of a civil engineer, after passing through his collegiate career at Marischal College, Aberdeen, with considerable distinction, obtained an appointment as military cadet in India, whither he proceeded in 1819. He was soon appointed lieutenant and adjutant of the Bombay native infantry, which he subsequently quitted, in order to assume the command of the Bheel Corps at Candeish, for organising and disciplining which he obtained great commendation. Afterwards, he accompanied Lord Keane into Afghanistan, and then became political agent in Guzerat, British resident at Hyderabad, Sattara, and Baroda, and, on the annexation of Oude, was appointed commissioner at Lucknow. In 1856 he was sent to Persia, armed with diplomatic powers as commissioner, with the forces sent thither, enjoying, at the same time, the local rank of lieutenant-general. He was present at the capture of Bushire, and gained the victory at Kooshab in 1857. Returning to India shortly before the outbreak of the mutiny, he was appointed resident at Rajpootana, and a provisional member of the council of India. Lord Canning gave him the charge of the forces intended to relieve Lucknow, but he waived the command in favour of Havelock, and acted as a volunteer in the expedition. After the relief of Lucknow, Outram took the command, and was himself besieged, until relieved by Lord Clyde. In 1856 he was nominated a civil knight-commander of the bath, and in the following year a military grand cross of the same order. He

later honours were a baronetcy and the appointment of lieutenant-general of her Majesty's Indian forces and a member of the council of the governor-general of India. Broken down in health, he returned to England in 1860, and made a tour to Egypt and the south of France. Even among the brave soldiers and famous statesmen of British India Outram was conspicuous for heroic courage and high principle. A statue was erected to his honour at Calcutta, and there is another on the Thames Embankment, London.

Born in Derbyshire, about 1802; died in Paris, 1863.

OVADO, *o-va'-do*, a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, on the Orba, 9 miles S.W. of Acqui. There are several very fine churches, and three convents. Manf. Woollens and linens, vermicelli, silk, iron, and brass wares. Pop. 7,000.

OVALAU, a small but importantly situated island near the centre of the Fiji group.

OVALLE, *o-val'*, a town of Chili, South America, province of Coquimbo, on the north bank of the Rio de Barrasa. There are copper mines in the vicinity. Pop. 12,000.

OVAMPOLAND, *o-vam'-po-land*, an extensive district of South Africa, north of Great Namaqualand, between the Cuanene river on the north and lat. 23° S. It is fertile, and rises, 51 miles from the coast, 6,000 feet. Elephants, rhinoceroses and other large animals abound. There are several stations for trading in ivory and ostrich feathers. The inhabitants are Ovampos, a tribe which appears to be a link between the negroes and Kaffirs.

OVAR, *o'-var*, a town of Portugal, prov. of Douro, on the northern shore of the Bay of Aviero, 22 miles S. of Oporto. Pop. 10,500, many employed in fishing.

OVEN'S RIVER, *uv'-ens*, a river of south-eastern Australia, which rises in a hilly district, about lat. 37° S., lon. 147° E., flows in a north-west course, and falls into the Murray. Rich gold deposits have been found on the banks.

OVERBECK, FRIEDRICH, *o'-ver-bek*, an eminent German artist, who, with Cornelius, J. Von Schnorr, and other painters, created a great revolution in German art. He studied at Vienna, but was with other students expelled for holding views of art different from those entertained by the authorities. With Cornelius, he took up his residence at Rome, in 1811, and devoted himself to Christian art. Three years after his journey to Rome, he embraced the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church. His best works are illustrative of scriptural subjects; the most important of them being —"The Raising of Lazarus," "Moses and the Daughter of Jethro at the Well," "The Ascent of Elijah," "The Child Christ in the Temple," and St. John Preaching in the Wilderness." As a colourist he is pale and cold; but his powers of design and invention are of the highest order. Although he has worked chiefly in fresco, he has produced numerous fine works in oil, and has, likewise, made numerous drawings for engraving. In this latter walk he has given to the world, among fine collections of drawings, the "Passion of Our Lord," published at Paris in 1843; and "Forty Illustrations from the Gospels."

Born at Lübeck, 1789; died at Rome, 1869.

OVERBURY, SIR THOMAS, *o'-ver-ber-e*, an English writer, was the son of a gentleman of Gloucestershire, and who received his education at Queen's College, Oxford, whence he removed to the Temple; but, after a short time, he went abroad, and on his return proceeded to Scotland, where he met with Robert Carr, (or Ker), then a page to the earl of Dunbar. Carr accompanied Overbury to London, and shortly afterwards attracted the favourable notice of king James I., who is said to have made him his favourite, in order to teach him the Latin language. The handsome but uneducated Carr rose rapidly, and became viscount Rochester. Overbury at first shared in Carr's good fortune, and was in 1608 knighted. He subsequently assisted the unprincipled favourite in his intrigue with the countess of Essex, who had been married while still a child, and who afterwards conducted herself in an infamously licentious manner; but, at a later period, he opposed the proposal of Carr to obtain a divorce of the count and countess, and then marry the latter, with such acrimony, that he incurred the hatred of both. The countess, it is said, offered a thousand pounds to procure his assassination. On a frivolous charge he was sent to the Tower, where, by the contrivance of Somerset and his wife, as is almost positively ascertained, he was poisoned. Two years afterwards, the circumstances of Overbury's death were discovered, and Carr, now earl of Somerset, with his wife, the former countess of Essex, were, with the king's consent, arrested. The hypocritical monarch is said to have kissed his favourite affectionately at parting; but when he had left the apartment, exclaimed, "Now the deil go with thee, for I will never see thy face more." Somerset and his wife were found guilty; but, though the minor accomplices were executed, the noble delinquents received the royal pardon. The reason generally assigned for the extraordinary stretch of prerogative is that James feared that Carr would reveal some discreditable secret concerning the king. Sir Thomas was the author of several pieces in verse and prose.

Born in Warwickshire, 1581; died 1613.

OVER DARWEN. (*See* DARWEN, OVER.)

OVERFLAKKEE, *o'-ver-flak-e*, an island of the Netherlands, in the province of South Holland, situate between the Maas and the Waal, at their entrance into the North Sea. It is 25 miles long, with a breadth of 7. The soil is very fertile. Pop. 17,000.

OVERSKOU, THOMAS, *o'-ver-skoo*, a modern Danish dramatic writer, who was intended for his father's trade, of an upholsterer; but having been overtaken by severe illness, he occupied his leisure during convalescence, in reading the works of Oehlenschläger and Holberg. Subsequently, under considerable difficulties, he taught himself several languages, and supported himself by playing small parts upon the stage at Copenhagen. In 1826 he produced a drama, which met with great popularity, and gave its author a position in his country. In 1846 he established at Copenhagen a theatre, and was, ten years afterwards, appointed director of the Theatre Royal. He has written, translated, or adapted, more than a hundred dramatic pieces, and in 1856 he produced a "History of the Danish Stage."

Born at Copenhagen, 1798.

OVERSTONE, SAMUEL JONES LOYD, 1st Lord, *o'-ver-stone*, banker and political economist, whose father, a Welsh dissenting minister, married the daughter of John Jones, a rich merchant of Manchester, and afterwards established with him the banking firm of Jones, Loyd, and Co., in Lothbury, London. The future lord Overstone was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1819 became the parliamentary representative of Hythe. In 1826 he left the House of Commons, but was afterwards frequently consulted by the government on fiscal questions. In 1850 he became

a peer, with the title of baron Overstone and Fotheringay. He was a member of the commission of inquiry relative to the practicability of a system of decimal coinage; was an opponent of the Limited Liability Act, and was one of the warmest advocates of the principle of the Bank Charter Act, passed in 1844.

Born 1796. Died 1883.

OVERTON, *o'-ver-ton*, a county of Tennessee, United States. Area, 530 square miles. Pop. 12,153. The capital is Livingston.

OVERWEG, DR. ADOLF, *o'-ver-veg*, a modern German traveller, who was in 1849 selected as the naturalist of the expedition sent to Lake Tchad, in Central Africa, by the English and Prussian governments. In company with Mr. Richardson and Dr. Barth, he set out from Tripoli in March, 1850, and after encountering great dangers, reached Lake Tchad in April, 1851. The three travellers carried with them, over the burning sands of Africa, a light boat, which had been built at Malta expressly for the purpose of navigating the great lake. The English geographer had died when the party were within a few miles of Lake Tchad; but Dr. Overweg and his companion were well received by the sultan of Bornou. In June of the same year, the boat was launched, and in it he visited many of the islands upon the lake. The country east of the lake was subsequently explored, as well as the kingdom of Baghirmi, to the south-eastward, and in the direction of the sources of the White Nile. The chief object of the expedition was to traverse in a south-westerly direction the country between Lake Tchad and the shores of the Indian Ocean; but whilst awaiting the arrival of Dr. Vogel, who, with two volunteers from the corps of sappers and miners, was to be sent out to him, he was attacked with fever at Maduari, upon the western shore of Lake Tchad, and died.

Born at Hamburg, 1822; died 1852.

OVERYSSEL, *o-ver-is'-sel*, a province of the Netherlands, bounded N. by Friesland and Drenthe; S. and S.W. by Guelderland; E. by Prussia, and W. by the Zuyder Zee. It is generally low, with ranges of sand-hills, and there are extensive marshes. The island of Schokland, in the Zuyder Zee, belongs to the province.

Rivers.—The Yssel, and its contributary the Schipbeck, and the Overysselsche Vecht. There are important canals.

Area.—2,076 square miles.

Pop.—285,230.

Chief Towns.—The capital, ALMELO, ZWOLLE, DEVENTER, and KAMPEN.

OVID, PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO, *ov'-id*, Latin poet, descendant of an old family of the equestrian order. Being intended for the law, he was sent at an early age, to Rome, to receive his education under the best teachers. He made considerable progress in eloquence; but poetry had more charms for him than the art of pleading. On inheriting his patrimony, he went to Athens to study the Greek language. On settling at Rome, his accomplishments procured him many friends, particularly Augustus, who, however, ordered him to be banished to the banks of the Euxine Sea, in the year 8 A.D. The occasion of his disgrace is variously related: some assert that it was for writing his "Art of Love;" others say that it was for an intrigue with Julia, the emperor's daughter. Despite the most earnest entreaties of the poet and his friends, Augustus would never consent to his recall. The works of Ovid extant are his "Metamorphoses," "The Art of Love," elegies, epistles, and fragments. They are characterised by sweetness of style, glowing expression, and elegance of description, mixed, however, with much licentiousness. The best translation of the "Metamorphoses" is that of Dryden, Addison, Congreve, and others, which was published in 1717. Both Dryden and Congreve have translated "The Art of Love," and there are many translations, both in prose and verse, of his other works.

Born at Sulmo, 43 B.C.; died at Tomi, on the Euxine, 18 A.D.

OVIEDO, *o-ve-ai'-do*, a province of Spain, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay; S. by Leon; E. by Santander, and W. by Lugo. It is very mountainous, but there are extensive pastures, on which cattle, goats, and swine are reared. The coast is rugged and dangerous, and there are few places accessible to vessels. Grain, potatoes, pease, beans, nuts, oranges, lemons, and other fruit are cultivated. The capital is OVIEDO.

Rivers.—The Nalon, Eo, Sella, Navia, Pilona, and Narcea.

Minerals.—Coal, considerable quantities of which are exported.

Area.—3,686 square miles.

Pop.—579,794.

OVIEDO, an inland city of Spain, capital of the above province, at the confluence of the Nalon and the Nora, 60 miles N.W. of Leon. It is of great antiquity, and has an elegant cathedral, built in the Gothic style, and containing the remains of many of the early kings and princes of Asturias. The church of San Miguel is also of considerable antiquity, and there are several other old churches. There are, besides, a university, an ancient aqueduct (supplying 11 public fountains), an episcopal palace, a collegiate chapter, monasteries, convents, hospitals, a theatre, and schools. In the centre of the city is a fine public square, from which four principal streets branch off. Manf. Linen, woollens, hats, and arms. Pop. 25,500.—During the early dominion of the Moors in Spain, this place was the principal refuge of the Christians. It was twice plundered by the French in the war at the beginning of the century.

OVIEDO Y VALDEZ, GONZALO FERNANDEZ DE, *o-ve-ai'-do e val'-daith*, Spanish historian, who, in his 12th year, became page to prince John of Castile, son of Ferdinand, king of Aragon, and Isabella, queen of Castile. He accompanied Columbus on his first voyage to Hispaniola. In the war of Naples he rendered great services to Spain, for which Ferdinand appointed him inspector-general of the commerce of the New World; in which capacity he went to Hispaniola, where he made a vast collection of materials for the work which he subsequently produced, with the title "General and Natural History of the West Indies." It is a book of immense learning, although it has been denounced by Las Casas "as full of lies, almost, as pages." There is also another important work by him, relating to the genealogy, revenues, &c., of the grandees of Spain; but it remains in MS., and is preserved in the National Library of Madrid.

Born at Madrid, 1478; died at Valladolid, 1557.

OVALAU. (*See* page 495.)

OVOCA. (*See* AVOCA.)

OWAIN, *o-wain'*, son of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, a Welsh prince of Powys. Having carried off Ness, the wife of Gerald, constable of Pembroke, he and his father were obliged to fly to Ireland; but they afterwards returned to their own country. Owain succeeded his father in 1110, and, the year follow-

ing, was in Normandy with Henry I., who knighted him. He was killed by Gerald, the husband of Ness.

Died 1114.

OWAIN, the son of Maxen Wledig, an eminent character in the Welsh annals. He broke off the connection between Britain and the Romans, and was, in consequence, chosen sovereign of the country. He was also accounted a saint in the British church. The date at which he lived is uncertain.

OWAIN CIVEILOG, *kiv'-e-log*, a prince, warrior, and poet, who made war against Hywel ap Cadwgan and Rhys ab Grufydd. Some poetical pieces by him are preserved in the Welsh Archæology.

Died 1197.

OWEGO, *o'-e-go*, capital of Tioga county, New York, on the Susquehanna, 140 miles S.W. of Albany. It is the centre of a fine agricultural district. **Manf.** Iron, boats, soap, leather, carriages, and pianofortes. **Pop.** 9,500.

OWEN, JOHN *o'-en*, a Latin epigrammatist, who was educated at Oxford; whence he is sometimes styled Oxoniensis; after which he became schoolmaster, first at Trylegh, in Monmouthshire, and next at Warwick. His Latin epigrams possess great point, and are inferior only to those of Martial.

Born in Wales about 1560; **died** 1622.

OWEN, JOHN, DR., a learned Independent divine, son of the vicar of Stadham, Oxfordshire, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, which he was compelled to leave, after highly distinguishing himself, in consequence of his adoption of puritanical opinions, and his opposition to archbishop Laud. For the same reasons he was deprived of an estate which his uncle had intended to settle on him. After the publication in 1642 of the "Display of Arminianism," he was presented to the living of Fordham, Essex, where he married. He afterwards went to Coggeshall, where he adopted congregational views, having previously been a presbyterian. Having published some other works, his fame increased, and in 1646 he was sent for to preach before parliament. During the civil war he was a zealous advocate for the parliament against the king. Cromwell made him his chaplain, and took him with him on his expedition to Ireland. He afterwards appointed him to the deanery of Christ Church, Oxford, where he served the office of vice-chancellor in 1652, and the year following took his doctor's degree. He was one of the "tryers," appointed to "purge the church of scandalous ministers," that is, of clergymen of royalist opinions, and was able in that capacity to befriend some good men of that party. He was opposed to the ambitious designs of Cromwell, and in consequence lost favour, and was deprived of his vice-chancellorship in 1657. At the Restoration he was deprived of his deanery; on which he retired to his estate in Essex. Dr. Owen was a very voluminous writer. His greatest works are, "An Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews," "Discourse on the Holy Spirit," and "Treatise on Original Sin." Clarendon, in his "History of the Rebellion," extols Dr. Owen's mild disposition, and declares him to have been one of the most learned and rational men of his time. He secured the respect of political opponents, and even Charles II., and James duke of York, are said to have enjoyed his conversation.

Born at Stadham, Oxfordshire, 1616; **died** at Ealing, Middlesex, 1683.

OWEN, RICHARD, an English comparative anatomist, who was educated first at the grammar school of Lancaster, and was afterwards sent to the university of Edinburgh, in order to take a degree in medicine. In 1825 he came to London, and became a student of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In the following year he received his diploma as member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Abernethy obtained for him an appointment at the College of Surgeons, as assistant to Mr. Clift, the curator of the museum. His first labours in the Royal College of Surgeons, was the preparation of a complete and accurate catalogue of the great museum of John Hunter, which had been obtained by the institution. That work cost Owen thirty years of incessant toil, but it enabled him to become the greatest anatomist of the age. During more than twenty years he held the Hunterian professorship at the College of Surgeons; in 1834 he was appointed lecturer on comparative anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and 1836 professor of anatomy and physiology in the College of Surgeons; in 1856 was appointed superintendent of the natural history department of the British Museum, and in 1858 Fullerian professor of physiology in the Royal Institute; he received the Royal and Copley medals of the Royal Society, a pension and residence from her majesty, and became a member of almost every learned body in Europe and America. In 1873 he was made a companion of the bath. The limits of this notice will not permit of even the bare enumeration of the titles of his many invaluable works, including lectures and short papers, more than 300 in number.

Born at Lancaster, 1804.

OWEN, ROBERT, founder of the system called "Owenism," or "Socialism." He was the son of parents in a humble condition of life, but who, nevertheless, gave him a fair education. After filling the situation of draper's assistant, at Newton, Montgomeryshire, and at Stamford, he repaired to the metropolis, and there so distinguished himself by his business talents, that, at 18, he was enabled to become a partner in a small cotton-mill. His success increasing, he removed to the Charlton Mills, near Manchester, which, under his management became a very prosperous establishment. In 1799 he married Miss Dale, the daughter of David Dale, a wealthy and influential cotton manufacturer, of New Lanark. He soon afterwards became part proprietor and sole manager of his father-in-law's works, the "New Lanark Twist Company," and the management of the mills upon his own peculiar principles soon spread his name far and wide. In this factory, where not only cotton-spinning, but other branches of manufacture were carried on, as many as 4,000 persons were at one time employed. Over that large number of individuals he presided with a highly benevolent care; built schools and improved dwellings; taught the children various practical arts; provided both parents and offspring with the means of healthful recreation, and promoted by every possible means the welfare of his great charge. From 1810 to 1815 he published "New View of Society; or Essays on the Formation of the Human Character," which, with his practical exemplification of his theories, introduced him to such men as Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Zachary Macaulay, the first Sir Robert Peel, Mr. James Mill, Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Malthus, and Lord Brougham. In 1817 he addressed memorials to the sovereigns assembled at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, confiding their presentation to lord Castlereagh, and became a celebrity. Among other notable persons who visited his infant-school at

New Lanark, was the late emperor Nicholas, of Russia, then the grand-duke. At that time there was great commotion about the doctrines of Malthus, and Mr. Owen relates that, "in two hours' conversation with the grand duke, before he left me, he said, 'As your country is overpeopled, I will take you and two millions of population with you, all in similar manufacturing communities.'" This was in reference to the establishment at New Lanark, and was certainly a most extraordinary offer on the part of the most arbitrary despotic monarch in the world; for Mr. Owen's community was based upon "liberty, equality, fraternity." Mr. Owen, however, declined, as he thought his hands were full enough at the time. In 1823 he quitted the factory at New Lanark and went to North America, where in the state of Indiana, he purchased a large tract of land, and founded a community called by him "New Harmony." It proved a failure, however, and in 1827 he returned to his native country. His later experiments at carrying out his new view of society were an establishment at Orbiston, in Lanarkshire; another at Tytherley, in Hampshire; and a labour-exchange in London; but all were complete failures. In his later years, as his mind began to fail, he accepted the doctrine of spirit-rapping, and lectured and published works on that delusion. The last appearance of the philanthropist was at the Social Science Congress of Liverpool, in 1858. He was a gentleman of ample means, and disposed of a large fortune in promulgating his principles. Whatever opinion may be held as to his theories, there can be but one, and that the very highest, with respect to his energy, moral integrity, business talents and disinterested philanthropy.

Born at Newton, Montgomeryshire, 1771; **died** there, 1858.

OWEN, ROBERT DALE, eldest son of the preceding, educated in Switzerland, and in 1823 accompanied his father to the United States, and began his career as a journalist. He was three times elected to the Indiana legislature, and in 1843 and 1845 was elected for Congress. In 1853 he was appointed chargé d'affaires at Naples, and in 1855 minister, remaining there till 1858. On his return to America he was busily employed in political writing. He has been for many years a prominent believer in spiritualism, and has published several works on the subject, especially "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World," and the "Debatable Land between this World and the Next."

Born in Glasgow, 1801.

OWEN, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 16,500. The capital is Spencer.

OWEN, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 17,401. The capital is Owenton.

OWEN GLENDOWER. (*See* GLENDOWER, OWEN.)

OWENSON, SIDNEY. (*See* MORGAN, LADY.)

OWRAM, *o'-ram*, two contiguous townships of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Halifax.

OWSLEY, *ous'-le*, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 460 square miles. **Pop.** 4,000. The capital is Booneville.

OWYHEE. (*See* HAWAII.)

OWYHEE, *o-wy-ee'*, a county of Idaho territory, United States. **Area**, 13,600 square miles. **Pop.** 2,000. The capital is Silver City.

OXENFORD, JOHN, *ox'-en-ford*, an English translator and dramatist, who was at first articled to a solicitor, but quitted law for literature and the drama. He was a member of the Philological Society, for many years the dramatic critic of the *Times* newspaper, and wrote a number of plays, several of them of a superior order. He was an excellent German scholar, and produced a translation of Goethe's "Conversation with Eckermann," the "Hellas" of Jacob's and a portion of the "Autobiography of Goethe." He is also understood to have been the author of a fine article in the "Westminster Review," entitled "Iconoclasm in German Philosophy."

Born at Camberwell, near London, 1812; **died** 1877.

OXENSTIERNA, AXEL, Count, *ox'-en-stiar'-na*, a celebrated Swedish minister, who studied theology and jurisprudence at Rostock, Jena, and Würtemburg, in Germany. On his return to Sweden, in 1603, he entered upon a career of diplomacy, and was employed by Charles IX. When Gustavus Adolphus ascended the throne, in 1611, he nominated him his chancellor or prime minister; and to that monarch Oxenstierna rendered the greatest services by his statesmanship. When Gustavus was killed at the battle of Lutzen, in 1632, he put himself at the head of the Protestant coalition, and, by his sagacious measures, brought success to the league during two years. After the battle of Nordlingen, in 1634, he went to Paris to hold an interview with Richelieu; and, in 1648, he directed from Stockholm the preliminary negotiations which, by producing the peace of Westphalia, put an end to the Thirty Years' War. His son was one of the envoys who signed that treaty; and it was to him that the count wrote, in answer to a letter wherein the young man betrayed diffidence because of his inexperience in diplomatic affairs, this answer, since become proverbial:—"Nescis, mi fili, quantilla prudentia homines regantur." ("You do not yet know, my son, how little wisdom is exhibited in ruling men.") While Queen Christina was in her minority, he was at the head of the council of regency; and, after she assumed the government, he resumed his old office of prime minister; but, not succeeding in dissuading the queen from abdicating her crown, he retired into private life.

Born at Fanö, Upland, 1583; **died** at Stockholm, 1654.

OXFORD, *ox'-ford*, Earl of. (*See* HARLEY.)

OXFORD, a city and municipal and parliamentary borough of Oxfordshire, the chief town of Oxfordshire, and greatly celebrated as a seat of learning, 55 miles N.W. of London. It is delightfully situated on a gentle eminence, near the confluence of the rivers Isis and Cherwell, which nearly encompass the city, and which are crossed by numerous bridges. From Magdalen Bridge, which crosses the Cherwell, the High Street extends westward with a graceful curve for nearly three-quarters of a mile, and from the striking architectural character of the college buildings and churches which adorn it, is generally considered one of the finest streets in Europe. The continuation of High Street is Queen Street, running west, and there is another principal street, the southern part of which is St. Aldate's Street, and the northern, Corn-Market and St. Giles's Streets. The point at which these lines of streets cross is now known as Carfax, a corruption of the old French *quatre voies* ("four roads.") Broad Street is another good

street, nearly parallel with, and to the north of High Street. The university, which is the most important feature of the town, consists of 20 colleges and four halls, each of which forms an establishment within itself, having its own students and teachers, and its own revenues and regulations; while they are all united under the government of the university, of which they form the members. The university acts as a corporate body, under a charter which received the royal assent in the reign of Charles I. The officers by whom the university is immediately governed are the chancellor, the high steward, the vice-chancellor, and two proctors, each of whom has several duties relative to the interests of the university. The colleges, taken in the order of the dates of foundation, are:—1. University (1232), on the southern side of High Street. The present buildings are modern. 2. Balliol, in Broad Street (1263), founded by John Balliol, father of John Balliol, king of Scotland; with a fine gate, and new chapel and additional buildings. 3. Merton (1264), near the south side of High Street, consisting of two quadrangles, with an old embattled tower, and the original chapel and part of the buildings erected by the founder. 4. Exeter (1314), to the north of High Street, with a splendid western front, and a new Gothic chapel, the finest building in the city, library and hall. 5. Oriel (1326), near St. Aldate's Street, with a very fine library; in the Ionic style. 6. Queen's, on the northern side of High Street, so named in honour of Philippa, queen of Edward IV., in the Grecian style of architecture, and consisting of two spacious quadrangles, and a central gateway, crowned with an open cupola, enclosing a statue of Queen Caroline, wife of George II. 7. New College (1386), near to Queen's, built by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, and one of the finest buildings in the university, in the Perpendicular style, with a splendid chapel, tower, and cloisters, and beautiful gardens, with venerable trees. 8. Lincoln (1427), nearly all rebuilt. 9. All Soul's (1437), near the centre of High Street, on the north side, with an old and a new quadrangle of the latter century, a noble library, and a chapel remarkable for effective simplicity of decoration. 10. Magdalen (1456), founded by Waynflete, bishop of Winchester, in High Street, retaining the original and famous tower, cloister, and chapel, and garden, meadows, and promenades. 11. Brasenose (1509), to the north of High Street, with a good gateway and tower of the 15th century. 12. Corpus Christi (1516), near St. Aldate's Street, founded by Bishop Fox, of Winchester, and entered under a square tower, with rich canopied niches, and contains, in the chapel, a fine altar-piece by Rubens, the Adoration of the Magi. 13. Christ Church (1525), in St. Aldate's Street, founded by Cardinal Wolsey, and refounded by Henry VIII., is the most magnificent of all the colleges. The street front is 400 feet in length, with a gateway, begun by Wolsey and completed by Sir Christopher Wren, with a circular tower, crowned by a dome, and containing the famous bell, the "Great Tom of Oxford," weighing about 8 tons. The chapel of this college, in the Norman style, is the cathedral of Oxford, and there are a noble hall, picture-gallery, and library. There are three quadraugles, with additional modern buildings, and gardens communicating with the famous Christ Church meadows, and the Broad Walk, overshadowed with venerable elms, which is the favourite promenade of the city. 14. Trinity (1554), in Broad Street, consisting of two courts, entered under a square tower, the buildings being modern. 15. St. John's (1555), founded by Sir Thomas Whyte, Lord Mayor of London, in the northern part of the city, with beautiful gardens, and buildings partly built from the designs of Inigo Jones, at the expense of archbishop Laud. 16. Jesus (1571), in the north of High Street, founded by Queen Elizabeth and Dr. Hugh Price. 17. Wadham (1613), in the northern part of the city, with a large quadrangle and elegant buildings in the later Perpendicular style, including a lofty hall, and a spacious chapel, with a beautiful east window. 18. Pembroke (1624), opposite Christ Church, with an elegant chapel in the Ionic style. 19. Worcester (1714), in the north-western part of the city, in a secluded position, with beautiful gardens. 20. Keble (1868), in the northern part of the city, founded in memory of the Rev. John Keble, author of "The Christian Year." It is in the Pointed style, and the college was completed and inaugurated in 1876. The halls of the university were originally private houses, erected by citizens of Oxford, and rented by the students for their accommodation. After the foundation of colleges, they diminished in number, and sunk into neglect; but five still remain, and have been improved by benefactions; viz., St. Alban's, St. Edmund's, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Mary's, and New Inn. Of the other buildings connected with the university, the public schools form, together with the Bodleian Library and the picture-gallery, a splendid quadrangle. In these schools, which were erected in the 15th century, the professors read lectures in the several sciences. The Bodleian, or public library, founded by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, and restored and greatly augmented by Sir Thomas Bodley, now contains one of the most valuable collections of books and manuscripts in Europe. The Theatre, built by Sir Christopher Wren, is a magnificent building, on the plan of the theatre of Marcellus, at Rome, arranged to hold 4,000 persons, and used on great public occasions. The Radcliffe Library, one of the most splendid ornaments of the university, crowned by a dome, the most conspicuous feature of Oxford, was founded by Dr. Radcliffe, and completed in 1749. The Ashmolean Museum was founded in 1682, by Elias Ashmole, for the reception of rare productions, both natural and artificial. The Radcliffe astronomical observatory is an elegant structure, surmounted by a tower, in imitation of the Temple of the Winds at Athens. The Clarendon, built for a printing office, is now used as a museum, with lecture-rooms. The University Printing Office is a very extensive building, and the Taylor and Randolph Institution was established partly for the exhibition of works of art, and partly for the teaching of modern languages. The Union Debating and Reading Rooms, in the Gothic style, were erected in 1859. The University Museum, in the north part of the town, completed in 1861, consists of a quadrangle, with a roof of iron and glass, and surrounded by lecture-rooms. The Botanic Garden, near the Cherwell, is one of the oldest in the kingdom. The principal churches of Oxford, besides the cathedral already mentioned, are, St. Mary's, or the University Church, nearly in the centre of the High Street, and one of the finest Gothic structures in the city, with a beautiful tower and spire 180 feet high; St. Aldate's, an old church; St. Peter's-in-the-East, the most ancient of all the churches, originally in the Norman style, but with additions in later styles, and having a fine Norman crypt; St. Martin's, or Carfax, a modern structure, at the meeting of the four lines of road already mentioned; St. Thomas, founded in 1141, with a square embattled tower; All Saints, in the Grecian style; and St. Mary Magdalene, a beautiful edifice, with a modern "martyrs' aisle." Near the last-named church is the Martyrs' Memorial, a highly decorated monumental cross,

nearly on the spot where Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley suffered martyrdom. There are altogether 25 parochial churches. Other public buildings connected with the city, rather than with the university, are, handsome chapels for Wesleyans, Independents, and other Dissenters, and Roman Catholics; a large town-hall; a corn-exchange, built in 1863; and the Radcliffe Infirmary, about a mile from the town. The keep of the old castle, built in the time of William Rufus, and some fragments of the old wall remain. In what may be termed the university portion of the town, Oxford is, perhaps, the most beautiful city of England; but on the western side, where the poorer inhabitants reside, the streets are narrow and crooked. The low-lying meadows are frequently flooded. There are pleasant suburbs recently erected in the vicinity.—A station on the London and North-Western, Great Western, and Midland railways.

Pop.—35,929.

History.—The Saxon name of the town was Oxnaford, and in Domesday Book it is given as Oxeneford. There was probably, in early times, a ford for cattle across the river. As early as the 8th century it was spoken of as an ancient seat of learning. King Alfred sometimes resided, Canute held parliaments there, and Harold Harefoot was crowned and died there. The Empress Maud was besieged in the castle by Stephen, and the council which terminated the war was held here. In subsequent reigns several parliaments were held in the city. Henry VIII. made it an episcopal see, it having been previously included in the diocese of Lincoln. In the Parliamentary war it was the headquarters of the king.

OXFORD, a county of Maine, United States. **Area**, 1,700 square miles. **Pop.** 32,627. The capital is Paris.

OXFORD, a county of the province of Ontario, Canada. **Area**, 759 square miles. **Pop.** 50,000. The capital is Woodstock.

OXFORDSHIRE, one of the central counties of England, bounded E. by Buckinghamshire, W. by Gloucestershire, S., S.W., and S.E. by Berkshire, N. by Northamptonshire, from which it is separated by the river Cherwell, and N.W. by Warwickshire. The surface is considerably diversified. In its southern districts it possesses a pleasing alternation of hill and valley, and in the south-east are the Chiltern Hills, rising to 820 feet, and in the northern part is Broom Hill, 836 feet high; but in its central division it loses, in a great measure, that inequality of surface. The meadow lands, for the richness of which this county was wont to be famed, have been greatly circumscribed by the progress of cultivation. Oxfordshire is said by Camden to have been anciently famous for its woods; and even at present it is better supplied with trees than most other counties of England. Large numbers of sheep are raised. Medicinal springs are frequent; among which the various orders of the chalybeate chiefly prevail.

Rivers.—The Thames, forming the southern border, and the Thame, Isis, Cherwell, Windrush, and Evenlode, all affluents of the Thames. The Oxford Canal traverses the county from N. to S., and connects the Thames with the Coventry Canal, which again is connected with the Mersey, Severn, and Trent.

Area.—739 square miles.

Pop.—179,650.

Chief Towns.—OXFORD (the capital), BANBURY, CHIPPING NORTON, HENLEY, WITNEY, and Woodstock.

Parliamentary Representation.—The county returns 3 members; Oxford, 1; Oxford University, 2; Banbury, 1; Woodstock, 1.

OXIA, *ox-i'-a*, one of the smaller Ionian islands, off Cape Skropha, Acarnania. **Ext.** 4 miles long, with a breadth of 2.

OXUS, or **AMOO**, or **AMU-DARIA**, *ox'-us, a-moo' da'-re-a*, a river of Central Asia, running principally through independent Tartary. It rises in the high ridge and table-land of Pamir, which forms the boundary between Eastern and Western Turkestan. Flowing through the vast plain of Bokhara and an extensive desert of Tartary, it falls, after a course of 1,300 miles, by several mouths into the Sea of Aral. It is supposed that this great river once flowed into the Caspian, and that it has since twice changed its course. It formed the northern limit of the dominions of Cyrus and Alexander the Great.

OYSTER BAY, *ois'-ter*, a watering place of Long Island, United States, 25 miles N.E. of New York, with which it has constant steam communication.

OZAKA, *o-za'-ka*, a city of Japan, on the south-western part of the island of Niphon, near the mouth of the Yodonaga, 25 miles S.W. of Kioto. It is one of the three imperial cities. There are 1,380 Buddhist temples, two native Christian churches, and a fine building, with a dome, and the imperial mint, erected in 1870. Guns of great size are cast in the government arsenal. The beer made from American hops is greatly in demand. **Pop.** 531,000.

OZARA, or **OZORA**, a town of Hungary, on the Sio, 73 miles S.E. of Pesth. There is a fine palace belonging to Prince Esterhazy. **Pop.** 4,000.

OZARK, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 3,500. The capital is *Gainesville*.

OZAUKEE, or **PORT WASHINGTON**, *o-zo'-kee*, a town of Wisconsin, United States, on the western shore of Lake Michigan, 105 miles N.W. of Chicago. There are iron foundries and breweries, and a large trade is carried on. **Pop.** 5,000.

OZAUKEE, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area**, 288 square miles. **Pop.** 16,000. The capital is OZAUKEE.

OZIERI, *oda-zi-air'-e*, a town of the island of Sardinia, 15 miles S.E. of Sassari. It has a college, an hospital, and several convents. **Manf.** Woollens, and linen. There is a good trade in horses, cattle, skins, wool, and dairy produce. **Pop.** 7,200.

OZOCKOV, *o-zoc-kof'*, a town of European Russia, on the right bank of the Bzura, 76 miles S.W. of Warsaw. **Pop.** 5,200.

P.

PABO, *pa-bo'*, a British prince and warrior, who was defeated, and sought refuge in Wales, where he was hospitably entertained by the king of Powys, who gave him a small territory. He afterwards led a religious life, and was accounted a saint. He founded a church in Mona, where his monument, with an inscription, yet remains.

Lived in the 5th century.

PACCA, CARDINAL, *pak'-ka*, minister of Pius VII., who drew up the bull of excommunication promulgated against Napoleon in 1809. He retired from Rome shortly afterwards, and remained at Fenestrella until 1813, when he rejoined Pius VII. at Fontainebleau. He returned to Rome in 1813, and in 1816 re-established there the order of the Jesuits. He left behind some interesting "Memoirs of his Life and Times."

Born at Benevento, 1756; **died** 1844.

PACE, RICHARD, *paice*, a learned English divine, and dean of St. Paul's, London, was employed by Henry VIII. in several embassies; but Wolsey, being jealous of his rising merit, procured his disgrace. He was held in great esteem by the most learned men of his time, particularly Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, and Cardinal Pole. Some Commentaries upon the Scriptures were written by him.

Born 1482; **died** 1532.

PAARL, *paarl*, a division of the western province of Cape Colony, South Africa, and the great wine-producing district. The chief streams are the Great and Little Berg. **Area**, 660 square miles. **Pop.** 15,700.

PAARL, the chief town of the above division. 38 miles E. of Cape Town, with which it is connected by railway. There are many pleasant residences, with good gardens. **Pop.** 5,000.—A settlement was made here early in the 18th century, and many French Huguenot refugees were among the first residents.

PACHECO, JUAN DE, *pa-chaï'-ko*, marquis de Villena, the favourite and prime minister of Henry IV., king of Castile. His authority was so great that he disposed at pleasure of all places in the kingdom. Louis XI. of France corrupted him by a pension, and this perfidious minister betrayed his master's interests in the peace of 1443, by many articles prejudicial to the kingdom of Castile. Henry, having discovered his treachery, reproached him with it, which so provoked Pacheco that he conspired against him, and proclaimed prince Alphonso king of Castile, in 1465. But this unscrupulous minister caused the young king to be poisoned soon afterwards, and was reconciled to Henry, whose favour he retained till his death.

Died 1473.

PACHECO, FRANCISCO, a Spanish painter and censor of pictures. In 1618 he received the appointment of censor of pictures by the Inquisition, it being one of his duties to prohibit the sale of pictures containing any nude figures. It is to his lessons that the great Velasquez owed much of his great skill as a painter. A portrait of Cervantes was one of his best works.

Born at Seville, 1571; **died** at the same city, 1654.

PACHOMIUS, *pa-ko'-me-us*, an Egyptian monk, who founded the first monastic institution at Tabenna, an island in the Nile. He also established, under the presidency of his sister, the first convent for nuns. He wrote some works of a fanciful and mystical character.

Died about 348.

PACHUCA, *pa-tchoo'-ka*, a town of the republic of Mexico, situated 8,100 feet above the sea level, 50 miles N.E. of Mexico. Some of the oldest mining works in Mexico are here. **Pop.** 5,000.

PACHYMERUS, GEORGE, *păk'-i-meer'-us*, a Greek writer, whose talents procured him the favour of Michael Palæologus, who conferred on him several offices in church and state. He wrote a valuable History of the East, which is inserted in the collection of Byzantine historians, and was published at Rome in 1669 with a Latin translation.

Born at Nicæa, 1242; **died** 1310.

PACIFIC, *pa-sif'-ik*, a name given by the Spaniards to the sea which lies between Asia and America. At the equator, which is its widest part, it is 10,000 miles across. Its area is computed at upwards of 80,000,000 square miles, which is more than all the dry land on the globe. There are two "sargassos," or weedy seas, one to the south-east of New Zealand, and another about 15° W. of San Francisco. The more important currents are the southern Pacific, rising to the south of Tasmania, flowing eastward, and dividing into two branches about lon. 98° W., the southern branch again dividing into the cold current of Peru; the equatorial current, which sweeps across the whole ocean from east to west, and subdivides into two branches, one of which flows through the Polynesian archipelago and past the east coast of Australia, and the other northward towards Japan and Kamschatka. The first European who saw the Pacific was Balboa, in 1513, and the first who traversed it was Maghaelan. Very little was known of it previous to the Voyages of Captain Cook.

PACIFIC, a county of Washington territory, United States. **Area**, 1,140 square miles. **Pop.** 800. The chief place is Oystervillc.

PACINI, GIOVANNI, *pa-che'-ne*, Italian musical composer, studied at Rome, Bologna, and Venice; his first opera, "Annetta," being produced at the latter town when he was only 18 years of age. Altogether he composed more than 30 operas, besides quartettes and other pieces. In 1836 he was appointed director of the conservatory at Viareggio.

Born at Syracuse, 1796; **died** at Pescia, 1867.

PACORUS, *pak'-o-rus*, son of Orodes, king of Parthia, signalised himself by the defeat of Crassus, whose army he nearly cut to pieces, B.C. 53. He embraced the cause of Pompey, and declared himself for the assassins of Cæsar. After ravaging Syria and Judæa, Ventidius defeated Pacorus, who was slain in the battle, B.C. 39.

PADDINGTON. (*See* LONDON.)

PADANG, *pa-dang'*, a Dutch government of the west coast of Sumatra. It is divided into the residences of Upper Padang, Lower Padang, and

Taponeoli. The two former are divided by a chain of mountains, some nearly 10,000 feet high, including the active volcano of Merapie. Some of the most beautiful scenery in the island is in the upper district, and coffee (in great quantities), cocoa-nut trees, pepper, indigo, caoutchouc, and other tropical products are cultivated, and there is a trade in camphor, tortoise-shell, trepang, birds' nests, wax, and oil. Gold, iron, copper, lead, and quicksilver are found.

PADANG, capital of the above government. The government buildings are on the right bank of the river of the same name. There are a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church, a fort, military hospital, government workshops, warehouses, and good schools. The houses of the natives, made of bamboos, are on the opposite side of the river. The roadstead is about three miles distant. A good trade is carried on with the interior of the island, Java, other islands of the Eastern Archipelago, and Europe. **Pop.** 12,000. **Lat.** 59° S. **Lon.** 100° 20′ E.

PADERBORN, *pa'-der-born*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, at the source of the Pader, which rises in considerable volume. The town is old, with narrow streets. The cathedral is a fine building, erected in the early part of the 12th century, and has two noble façades. In it is the silver coffin containing the remains of St. Liborius. The town is the seat of a bishopric, and has an ecclesiastical seminary and a gymnasium. The town was founded by Charlemagne, and during the middle ages was a free imperial city, and one of the most important of the Hanseatic towns. In 1803 it was attached to Prussia, was afterwards a part of the kingdom of Westphalia, and restored to Prussia in 1813. **Manf.** Tobacco, starch, hats, and sugar. There is a considerable trade in cattle, corn, and oil. **Pop.** 14,000.

PADIHAM, *pad'-i-ham*, a township of Lancashire, 9 miles N.E. of Blackburn. **Manf.** Cotton. There are coal-mines and quarries in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 8,983.—A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

PADILLA, DON JUAN DE, *pa-dil'-la*, Spanish military hero, descended from an ancient family of Toledo. He was appointed military commander of Saragossa, by the emperor Charles V., but headed a formidable revolt of the inhabitants of some of the principal towns, occasioned by the excessive taxes imposed by the emperor for the purpose of carrying on the war with Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy. The insurgents were known as Communeros. For a time they were successful, and Padilla carried on the government, but in 1521 he was defeated by the royalists at Villalos, taken prisoner, and beheaded. After his death his wife defended Toledo for a considerable time against the besieging army, and then retired to Portugal. The pair are celebrated in many Spanish ballads and poems.
Died 1522.

PADUA, *pad'-u-a* (Ital. PADOVA, *pa'-do-va*), province of Italy, north of the Adige. It is generally flat, very fertile, and well watered, and many cattle and sheep are reared. Copper and building stone are found. **Area**, 805 square miles. **Pop.** 411,448.

PADUA, a city of Italy, capital of the above province, situate on the Bacchiglione, near the junction of the Brenta, 22 miles S.W. of Venice. It is surrounded by a mound and broad ditch, and is traversed by several canals; but the streets are narrow, dark, dirty, and ill-paved. There are several handsome gates, especially those of San Giovanni, Savonarola, and Falconetti, and some large squares, the finest being the Prato della Valle, which is planted with trees and surrounded by a stream. The houses are in general lofty and well built, and several of the public edifices are of magnificent architecture. The municipal palace, built between 1172 and 1219, is an immense building, in the form of an oblong quadrangle, and is supported by galleries resting on marble pillars. The interior contains some fresco paintings and a bust of Livy. The roof is said to be the largest unsupported by pillars in the world. The Café Redrocchi, in the Prato della Valle, is esteemed to be one of the finest edifices in Italy. It occupies the site of a Roman edifice, the marbles of which form the pavement of the chief court. The churches, monasteries, and convents are numerous. The Duomo, cathedral, the church of Sant' Antonio, remarkable for its splendid interior decorations, and the churches of San Giorgio and Santa Giustina (both highly decorated and adorned with pictures and sculpture), are among the finest of the ecclesiastical edifices. The Baptistery, a fine Lombard building, of the 12th century. The university, founded in the 13th century, was, at one time, celebrated throughout Europe. Its buildings may be classed among the finest of the kind, and include a museum and fine library. There are here, also, other literary and scientific institutions, in particular the Academy of Sciences, founded by the senate of Venice. **Manf.** Woollens, silk, ribbons, and leather. **Pop.** 69,658.—The city occupies the site of the Roman Patavium, and, according to Latin legend, was founded by the Trojan chief Antenor. It was destroyed by the Goths under Attila, and again by the Lombards, but was rebuilt, and became one of the most famous Italian cities. At the university here, Tasso and Columbus were educated. It is the birthplace of Livy and Belzoni, the traveller. In 1857 an earthquake overthrew a large part of the town and destroyed many of the inhabitants.

PADUCAH, *pa-du'-kah*, a city of Kentucky, United States, on the south bank of the Ohio, near the confluence of the Tennessee. There are 15 churches, ship-yards, and extensive manufacturing establishments, and a large trade is carried on, the rivers and several lines of railway offering great facilities. **Pop.** 8,036.

PAER, FERDINAND, *pa'-air*, Italian musical composer, who produced an opera, entitled "Circe," at Venice, when only in his 10th year. After visiting Padua, Naples, and Rome, in each of which cities he composed musical works, he returned to Parma, where the grand-duke bestowed a pension upon him. In 1795 he went to Vienna, and afterwards to Dresden, where he was appointed chapel-master. Having been introduced to Napoleon, after the battle of Jena, the emperor took him into his service, and, at a subsequent date, nominated him imperial composer and conductor of chamber music to the empress Maria Theresa. At the restoration of the Bourbons he became director of the Italian Opera of Paris; but lost the post in 1818, through professional intrigue. Paer was a voluminous composer; some of his works, such as "Griselda" and "Agnesi," ranking very high. He was a member of the French Institute.
Born at Parma, 1774; **died** at Paris, 1839.

PAEZ, FRANCISCO, *pa'-ez*, a Spanish Jesuit, who at the age of 24 was sent as a missionary to Abyssinia, but was captured on the way by pirates, and not liberated for seven years, when he was ransomed by the viceroy of India. In 1603 he again started for Abyssinia, and reached Massowa, where he acquired the native language, translating into it a compendium of Christian doctrine. He was

the first European to visit the sources of the Blue Nile. He wrote several works relative to the history of Abyssinia.

Born near Valladolid, 1564; died in Abyssinia, about 1620.

PAEZ, JOSÉ ANTONIO, a Venezuelan soldier and politician, who, at the age of 20, collected a band of followers and defeated the Spanish troops. He was soon afterwards made commander of the revolutionary forces, and gained several important victories, afterwards acting in concert with Bolivar. When the new government of Columbia was formed, he represented Venezuela in the senate, but was impeached, and then put himself at the head of the army, and the party opposed to the constitution. In 1829 Venezuela was declared independent, and Paez became president. In 1848, his successor, Monagas, endeavoured to usurp the supreme authority, and Paez took command of the revolutionary army, but was captured and exiled, and went to New York. The overthrow of Monagas in 1858 led to his return, and he was appointed minister to the United States, but resigned in 1861. He was then invested with supreme authority, but failing to restore a state of order, returned to New York, afterwards residing in the Argentine republic and Peru.

Born near Acarigua, Venezuela, 1790; died at New York, 1873.

PAGAN, BLAISE FRANCIS, count of, *pa'-ga*, French mathematician and military engineer. He bore arms in his youth, and demonstrated great valour during the campaigns in Italy and Flanders. Louis XIII. made him a general, and sent him as envoy to Portugal in 1642. The same year he became entirely blind, by the loss of his eye at the siege of Montauban, having before been deprived of the sight of the other by illness. He then turned his attention to mathematical studies, and wrote a treatise on Fortifications, "Geometrical Theorems," "Theory of the Planets," "Astronomical Tables," "An Historical Relation of the River of the Amazons."

Born at Avignon, 1604; died at Paris, 1665.

PAGANI, GREGORIO, *pa-ga'-ne*, an eminent Italian painter, of Florence, whose pictures have been sometimes taken for those of Michael-Angelo Buonarotti.

Born at Florence, 1558; died at the same city, 1605.

PAGANINI, NICOLO, *pa-ga-ne'-ne*, Italian violinist, whose talents were so precocious, that, at the age of 8 years, he played in a church at Genoa, and at the public concerts. He was subsequently placed under Costa, an eminent violoncellist, and received lessons in harmony from the composer Paer. He was next invited to Lucca by Eliza Baciochi, sister of Napoleon I., to assume the direction of the court concerts. Subsequently he made a tour over Europe, exciting everywhere the greatest enthusiasm. After producing an enormous sensation at Paris, in 1831, he went to London, where he demanded, and occasionally received, enormous sums for his services. His great power over the violin was only excelled by his thirst for gold; in one instance, his avarice led him to demand £1,000 for three performances, which terms were rejected. Paganini was a marvellous performer: the purity of his tone, his feeling, harmony, and expression, were perfection; but his habit of playing upon one string, although an extraordinary feat, savoured too much of sleight-of-hand to be creditable to so great an artist. His harsh and eccentric character would seem to have made him many enemies. At Vienna he was charged with having murdered his wife; but he demanded proofs of his ever having had one; then he was accused of having stabbed his mistress, which charge he also refuted. At his death he left a fortune of upwards of £200,000, which devolved upon his son, sisters, and mother.

Born at Genoa, 1784; died at Nice, 1840.

PAGE, *paige*, a county of Iowa, United States. Area, 576 square miles. Pop. 19,667. The capital is Clarinda.

PAGE, a county of Virginia, United States. Area, 250 square miles. Pop. 9,965. The capital is Luray.

PAGET, WILLIAM, first Lord, *pa'-jet*, was the son of a serjeant-at-mace in the reign of Henry VIII., who, taking favourable notice of the son, made him clerk of the signet, afterwards of the council, and of the privy seal. In these employments he conducted himself with so much discretion and skill, that Henry sent him as ambassador to the French court, and on his return conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He also made him secretary of state, and appointed him one of the executors of his will. At the beginning of the reign of Edward VI., he was sent on an embassy to the emperor Charles V.; and on his return received fresh dignities, of which he was deprived and sent to the Tower, in consequence of his connection with the Protector, duke of Somerset, who had, in 1552, raised him to the peerage as Lord Paget of Beaudesert. Paget was reinstated in his employments by Queen Mary, and continued in favour (but took no share in public business) during the reign of Elizabeth, although he was a strict Roman Catholic.

Born 1506; died 1564.

PAGO, *pa'-go*, an island of Dalmatia, Austrian empire, in the Adriatic, in the Gulf of Quarnero, opposite to the coast of Croatia. It exports wine and salt. The chief town is of the same name. Area, 84 square miles. Pop. 4,600.

PAGO, a town of Naples, 12 miles from Ariano. Pop. 2,400.

PAGSANJAN, *pag-san'-jan*, a town of the island of Luzon, in the Philippines, on the Pasig, above Manilla. A considerable trade is carried on. Pop. 4,700.

PAHANG, *pa-hang'*, a territory in the south-east part of the peninsula of Malacca. The interior is very little known. The coast is an alternation of rocky precipices and swamps. There are many small islands. The rajah, though nominally subordinate to the rajah of Jahore, is virtually independent. Pop. 16,000.

PAHLANPUR, *pa-lan-poor'*, a state of India, tributary to the Gaekwar of Baroda, but protected by a British resident. The products are wheat, rice, sugar, and cotton. Pop. 216,000, mostly Hindoos. Lat. 23° 57'—24° 41' N. Lon. 71° 51'—72° 45' E.

PAHLANPUR, capital of the above state, a walled town, 260 miles S.E. of Hyderabad. It is a place of considerable trade and manufacturing industry. Pop. 17,000.

PAIMBŒUF, *pain(g)-buf'*, a port of France, department Loire-Inférieure, on the left bank of the Loire (here about 3 miles broad), 22 miles N.W. of Nantes. There are a custom-house, school of navigation, large docks, with ship-building yards, and a commodious harbour. Manf. Sails, rope, marine stores, bricks, and tiles. There is a large trade in grain, wine, and timber. Pop. 3,500.

PAINE, THOMAS, *pain*, an English advocate of revolutionary and infidel opinions, who was the son of a Quaker, was brought up to the trade of a staymaker, and was afterwards an exciseman. Having drawn up a statement of grievances under which his fellow excisemen laboured, it was submitted to one of the commissioners, who was so struck by the excellence of the style in which the paper was written, that he gave Paine a letter of introduction to Benjamin Franklin. The latter recommended him to emigrate to America. Thither he accordingly went; and, after contributing articles to the periodicals for a short time, became editor of the "Philadelphia Magazine" in 1775. In the following year he produced a work entitled "Common Sense," of which Burke afterwards spoke as "that celebrated pamphlet which prepared the minds of the people for independence." This small work was the means of obtaining for its author the sum of £500 from the legislature of Pennsylvania, the M.A. degree from the university of that province, and the membership of the American Philosophical Society. Whilst the American war was in progress, he produced a series of patriotic appeals to the people; and in 1781 he was chosen to accompany Colonel Lawrence to France, in order to negotiate a loan. In this affair he was perfectly successful, and, upon his return to America in 1785, he obtained the appointment of clerk to the Assembly of Philadelphia, a gift of 3,000 dollars, and a small estate near New Rochelle. Upon the conclusion of the war, he engaged in some mechanical speculations, the prosecution of which led him first to Paris and afterwards to London. There he remained during several years, and in 1791-2 published his "Rights of Man," in answer to Burke's "Reflections on the French revolution." This work was proclaimed as a "false, scandalous, malicious, and seditious libel," and Paine, as its author, was brought to trial in the court of King's Bench. Notwithstanding an eloquent defence made for him by the Hon. Thomas Erskine, he was found guilty. Paine, however, contrived to effect his escape to France, where he became the deputy for the department of Pas-de-Calais to the National Convention, but having written a pamphlet in favour of preserving the life of Louis XVI., and proposing that he should accept an asylum in America, he was thrown into prison by Robespierre; upon whose fall he was restored to liberty. He remained in France until the year 1802, his pen constantly engaged in producing social, political, and theological works, the best known of which is "The Age of Reason," an attack on revealed religion. In 1802 his friend Mr. Jefferson, who had been elected president of the United States, offered Paine a passage to America in a sloop of war, which Paine accepted. The latter years of his life were spent in producing works upon finance, the building of ships of war, iron bridges, &c. Several years after his death, Cobbett caused his remains to be brought to England, where he expected to find them greeted with enthusiasm; but the undertaking brought only ridicule upon himself. In his political writings, Paine displayed a clear and vigorous style; but his religious treatises are coarse, and very deficient in scholarship.

Born at Thetford, Norfolk, 1737; **died** in America, 1809.

PAINESVILLE, *pains'-vil*, capital of Lake county, Ohio, United States, on the Grand river, 3 miles from Lake Erie. **Manf.** Leather, iron, and locomotive engines. The town has suffered greatly from disastrous fires. **Pop.** 3,800.

PAINSWICK, *pains'-wik*, a market-town of Gloucestershire, on a brook which runs into the Stroud, 6 miles S.E. of Gloucester. The church has a tower and spire 174 feet high. **Manf.** Woollen cloth. There are freestone quarries in the vicinity. **Pop.** 5,019.

PAISIELLO, GIOVANNI, *pai'-se-ail'-lo*, Italian musical composer. He was sent, at an early age, to the Jesuits' College of Tarento, to receive his education, and manifested such a decided taste for the musical art, that his father was prevailed upon to place him at the Conservatory at Naples, where the future composer made great progress under the tuition of the eminent musician Durante. He afterwards resided at St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Naples, and in 1802 went to Paris as chapel-master to Napoleon when first consul; for whom, also, when he constituted himself emperor, Paisiello produced a coronation "Te Deum." After spending nearly three years in Paris, he returned to Naples, and when Joseph Bonaparte became king, he nominated the composer to several high appointments, affixing to them a high salary. Napoleon I. created him chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and the French Institute elected him an associate. He was the composer of 90 operas, many masses, cantatas, and other musical pieces, marked by graceful melodies. Besides being a composer of remarkable power, he was an excellent scholar and generally accomplished man.

Born at Tarento, 1741; **died** at Naples, 1816.

PAISLEY, *pais'-le*, a municipal and parliamentary borough, and manufacturing town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on the White Cart, here crossed by three bridges, near its junction with the Clyde, 7 miles S.W. of Glasgow. It stretches out on both sides of the river, which divides it into the Old and New towns. The Old town consists of a number of large and small streets; and the principal street of the New town is composed of elegant modern houses. The most ancient ecclesiastical structure, and the chief architectural ornament of the town, is the Abbey, founded about the middle of the 12th century, for Cluniac monks, by Walter, high steward of Scotland, ancestor of the Stuarts. The nave, with its aisles, is in good repair, and constitutes the church of the abbey parish of Paisley a collegiate charge. It contains the ancient monuments of Marjory Bruce, daughter of King Robert II., and various other royal remains. The building was thoroughly restored in 1862, and there are fine stained glass windows. There are about 30 other places of worship for various denominations. The County Buildings, a quadrangular building in the castellated style, a very fine new town hall, the Neilson Educational Institute, in the form of a cross, with a fine dome; the Grammar School, founded by James VI., the present building being modern; the free public library and museum, the school of design, and the infirmary, are among the chief public buildings. There is a pleasure-ground, known as the Fountain Gardens. There are numerous charitable associations and institutions. **Manf.** Cotton thread (very extensive), tartan cloth, shawls, handkerchiefs, carpets, soap, starch, corn flour, and machinery. There are ship-building yards. **Pop.** 47,521.—A station on the Glasgow and South-Western and Caledonian railways.

PAKS, *paks*, a market-town of Hungary, on the Danube, 60 miles from Buda. **Pop.** 9,000.

PALACKEY, FRANTISEK (or Francis), *pa-lak'-e*, Bohemian historian and philologist, studied at Presburg and Vienna, and before he was 20 years of age he published "Principles of Bohemian Poetry." In 1823 he settled at Prague; in 1830 produced "Estimate of Bohemian Historians," for which he received the prize of the

Bohemian Society of Sciences, and in the following year was appointed historiographer to the states of Bohemia, and undertook the compilation of a general history of the country. In 1848 he took an active part in politics, as leader of the Slav, or national party, at the Diet of Kremsier, and in 1861 became a member of the Austrian Reichsrath. In 1872 his "Political Testament" appeared. His great work, "History of Bohémia," greatly offended the German and Catholic critics. He wrote also on æsthetic and philological subjects, and a history of the Mongol invasion of 1241.

Born at Hodstavitz, Moravia, 1798; **died** 1876.

PALÆMON, RHEMMIUS, *pa-lē'-mon*, a celebrated Roman grammarian, was originally a slave in the reign of Tiberius; but, by attending his master's son to the academy, he acquired so much knowledge that his master gave him his freedom. He then became a preceptor, and gained great reputation as a rhetorician and poet.

Lived in the 1st century.

PALÆOLOGUS, *pal-e-ol'-o-gus*, an illustrious Byzantine family, several members of which attained the imperial dignity. The most eminent were Michael VIII., Andronicus II., Michael IX., Andronicus III., John VI., Andronicus IV., Manuel II., John VII., and Constantine XIII. (*See* separate headings.)

PALÆPHATUS, *pa-lē'-fa-tus*, a Greek philosopher, of whom remains a treatise "On Incredible Things," in which he endeavoured to explain the mythical fables. The date at which he lived is uncertain.

PALAFURGELL, *pal-a-fur'-gel*, a town of Spain, province of Gerona, 20 miles S.E. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Corks. **Pop.** 3,600.

PALAFOX, JUAN DE, *pal'-a-fox*, a Spanish prelate and historian, who studied at Salamanca, after which he was appointed a member of the council of war, and next of that of the Indies; but renouncing civil distinctions for the ecclesiastical state, he was made a bishop in Spanish America, with the title of judge of the administration of the three viceroys of the Indies. While there he administered justice with strict impartiality; but, through the intrigues of the Jesuits, he was compelled to return to Spain. He wrote the "History of the Siege of Fontarabia," "History of the Conquest of China by the Tartars," and some religious works.

Born in Aragon, 1600; **died** 1659.

PALAFOX Y MELZI, DON JOSÉ DE, Duke Saragossa, Spanish general. He was a member of a distinguished family of Aragon, and after the imprisonment of Ferdinand VII., at Bayonne, by the treachery of Napoleon, Palafox heroically defended Saragossa, against the French, one of the most brilliant incidents of the Franco-Spanish war. On the surrender of the town, he was taken prisoner, and, although suffering from illness, was treated with great hardship in the dungeons of Versailles. On his release, in 1813, he returned to Spain, and was appointed captain-general of Aragon. In 1836 he was created duke of Saragossa, and grandee of Spain.

Born 1780; **died** at Madrid, 1847.

PALAGONIA, *pal-a-go-nē'-a*, a town of Sicily, province of Catania, 21 miles S.W. of the town of that name. **Pop.** 4,900.

PALAMEDES, *pal'-a-mē'-dēes*, in Greek legend, a chief, son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa. He was sent by the Greek princes going to the Trojan war, to bring Ulysses to the camp, who, to avoid the expedition, pretended insanity, and used to sow salt instead of barley, in the furrows. The deceit was soon perceived by Palamedes, and to demonstrate it, he took Telemachus, his son, and put him before the plough of his father. Ulysses showed that he was not insane, by turning the plough a different way, not to hurt his child. This having been discovered, Ulysses was obliged to attend the Greek princes to the war; but a mortal enmity arose between Ulysses and Palamedes. The king of Ithaca bribed one of his servants, and made him dig a hole in his master's tent, and there conceal a large sum of money. After this, Ulysses forged a letter, which king Priam was supposed to have sent to Palamedes, desiring that, according to the conditions which were previously agreed upon when he received the money, he should betray the Grecian army. This letter was carried before the Grecian princes. Palamedes was summoned and protested his innocence, but vainly, as the money was discovered in his tent. He was found guilty by all the army, and stoned to death. Homer, however, is silent as to the miserable fate of Palamedes. Palamedes was a learned man, as well as a soldier, and, according to some, he completed the alphabet of Cadmus by the addition of some letters, and it is said that he was the first who ranged an army in regular line of battle, placed sentinels round the camp, and excited their vigilance and attention by giving them a watchword.

PALANPORE, *pal-an-poor'*, a town of India, in Guzerat, the capital of a small Mahometan principality, tributary to the Gaekwar of Baroda. **Manf.** Chintz counterpanes. **Pop.** 17,000.

PALAPRAT, JOHN DE BIGOT, *pal'-a-pra*, a French comic poet and lawyer. He distinguished himself at the bar, was made chief of the consistory in 1684, and was also employed in state affairs, which he discharged with reputation.

Born at Toulouse, 1650; **died** at Paris, 1721.

PALATINATE, or RHEIN PFALZ, *pa-lat'-i-nat*, sometimes known as the Lower Palatinate, or the Palatinate-on-the-Rhine, a province of Bavaria, extending along the left bank of the Rhine, and one of the most productive parts of Germany. **Area**, 2,293 square miles. **Pop.** 677,281.

PALATINATE, UPPER, or OBERPFALZ, a province of Bavaria. **Area**, 3,732 square miles. **Pop.** 528,564.—The Palatinate, the old name of these two provinces, have suffered more dynastic changes, and more disasters from war, than any other part of Germany, perhaps of Europe.

PALAUR, *pa-lor'*, a river of India, rising in Mysore, and falling into the Bay of Bengal, 50 miles S. of Madras, after a course of about 220 miles.

PALAWAN, or PARAGOA, *pal-a-wan'*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, one of the Philippines. It is 270 miles long, with a breadth of 40; mountainous, with the coast flat. It is fertile, and produces gold and various kinds of fine wood. The capital is Tatay. Only a few places on the coast acknowledge the Spanish rule, and the inhabitants generally are in a savage condition. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** between 8° 37′ and 11° 30′ N. **Lon.** between 117° and 120° E.

PALAYE, N. DE LA CURNE, *pa-lai'*, a French historical writer, who became a member of the French Academy, and that of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. He wrote "Memoirs of Ancient Chivalry," a work of curious research, and was

also the author of a "Memoir upon the Chronicle of Glahor," in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions.

Born at Auxerre, 1697; **died** at Paris, 1781.

PALAZZOLO, *pa-lats-o'-lo*, a town of Italy, province of Brescia, on both sides of the Oglio, 18 miles W. of Brescia. There are a very fine parish church, and an old castle. **Manf.** Silk and leather. A good trade in corn is carried on. **Pop.** 2,700.

PALAZZOLO, a town of Sicily, 19 miles W. of Syracuse. There are many interesting remains in the vicinity. **Pop.** 11,500.

PALEARIUS, AONIUS, *pal-e-air'-i-us*, a learned Italian writer, who, after studying at different places, became professor of Greek and Latin at Sienna; but being suspected of Lutheranism, he found it necessary to withdraw to Lucca, and thence to Milan, where he was arrested and sent to Rome. The Inquisition caused him to be burnt for heresy in 1570. He wrote a Latin poem on the "Immortality of the Soul," and some theological works, which were condemned by the council of Trent.

Died 1570.

PALEMBANG, *pal-em-bang'*, a Dutch residency, formerly an independent kingdom, on the east coast of Sumatra. There are mountains rising to 6,000 feet in the southern part, but in other districts there are extensive swamps, and almost impenetrable bush. Rice, cotton, sugar, pepper, and tobacco are cultivated; and in the forests are gutta percha and satinwood trees. The wild animals include elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, leopards, panthers, deer, wild boars, goats, and monkeys. The climate, except in the swampy districts, is not unhealthy. **Pop.** 619,453. The natives are of Javanese and Malayan origin, and in the north-west interior is a tribe known as the Koeboes, who are in a very savage condition.

PALEMBANG, chief town of the above, extending five miles along the river Moesi, and other streams which fall into it, 52 miles from its mouth in Banca Strait. The river is wide and deep, so that vessels of large size can reach the harbour. The chief houses are floating buildings, communicating with one another by boats. The fort is built on the left bank of the river. The principal mosque is a pretty large building, nearly square, and covered with a pavilion roof of tiles. The houses of the common people are made of bamboos, with mats, and thatched. **Manf.** Cotton fabrics, embroidered silk stuffs, jewellery, and cutlery. The foreign trade is very important. **Pop.** 44,000, of whom 3,000 are Chinese, and 2,000 Arabians.

PALENCIA, *pa-len'-shea*, a province of Spain, part of the old province of Old Castile, bounded N. by Santander, E. by Burgos, S. by Valladolid, and W. by Leon. The soil is fertile, producing grain, vegetables, and fruit. Many sheep and goats are reared.

Rivers.—The Carrion, Cieza, Pisuerga, and several small streams.
Minerals.—Copper, chalk, gypsum, and saltpetre.
Area.—1,733 square miles.
Pop.—189,587.

PALENCIA, capital of the above province, on the Carrion, 30 miles N.E. of Valladolid. It is surrounded by old walls, 36 feet high and 9 feet thick, round which are public promenades. The cathedral, in the Gothic style, was built between 1321 and 1504, and there are five churches and several convents. **Manf.** Blankets and coarse woollens, candles, and earthenware. The vine is cultivated in the vicinity, and there is a good trade in wool. **Pop.** 14,493.—This town was besieged by the Black Prince, and was defended so bravely by the women, that Juan I. allowed them to wear a golden band in their head-gear in commemoration.

PALENQUE, *pa-len'-ke*, a ruined city of unknown, but very remote, origin, on a branch of the Usumasinta, in the state of Chiapos, Mexico. The ruins occupy a very large area, and are almost completely covered with dense tropical vegetation. One building is 228 feet long, 180 feet deep, and 25 feet high, standing on a pyramidal foundation. There are other large buildings, supposed to have been temples, and colossal figures, carved slabs with figures in relief, and hieroglyphs. The ruins were discovered in 1750, and are evidently the remains of a great city belonging to a people long anterior to the Mexicans, or any of the other inhabitants of the American continent, known to the European discoverers of the New World.

PALERMO, *pa-lair'-mo*, an archiepiscopal city and seaport of Sicily, the capital of the island and of a province of the same name, situate on the north coast, in a rich valley, known as La Conca d'Oro, "the Golden Shell," presenting the appearance of a magnificent garden filled with fruit-trees and watered by rivulets, and backed by mountains. The principal streets are spacious and handsome, and the houses have in general something striking in their architecture. The two principal streets are the Via Vittoria Emanuele (formerly the Cassaro), and the Strada Nuova, which intersect each other at right angles, dividing the city, in a manner, into four equal parts. Their point of intersection forms an open octagonal space, called, from its shape, the Ottangolo. Each of the eight sides of this open space is formed by a beautiful building, three stories high, composed of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. Of the other streets few are deserving attention; most of them being narrow, winding, and dirty, and built without the least regard to regularity. The town is upwards of four miles in circumference, is surrounded by walls, with 12 gates, and defended by batteries. The most frequented of the public walks of Palermo is the Marina, a raised platform or terrace, extending above a mile along the bay. At the extremity of this walk there is a delightful public garden, called the Flora, to which people of all ranks are admitted. The public edifices are numerous, among the most remarkable being the royal palace, a vast irregular pile, with a beautiful chapel, built in 1129, contains many beautiful pillars and mosaics with Arabic inscriptions. In the magnificence of its churches, Palermo is second only to Rome. There are 8 abbeys, 60 parish churches, 19 oratories, and 71 monasteries and convents. The cathedral (St. Rosalie), erected in the 12th century, was originally Gothic, but Greek additions have been made. It contains monuments of the emperor Frederick II., and of Roger, founder of the Norman monarchy in Sicily. The church of St. Giuseppe is profusely and richly ornamented, and contains some fine columns of grey Sicilian marble, nearly 60 feet high. There are several hospitals and numerous schools. The university is an extensive building, and was founded in 1806. There are an academy of arts and sciences, a medical academy, public libraries and theatres. The climate of Palermo is one of the most delightful in the world.

Pop.—239,041.
Manf.—Cottons, gloves, silks, oilcloth, leather, straw hats, paper, and chemicals. The mole, forming the harbour, stretches above a quarter of a mile into the sea, and has a lighthouse and battery.
Lat.—38° 6' N. **Lon.** 13° 20' E.

History.—Palermo is of great antiquity, having been the ancient Panormus, a Phœnician colony, and afterwards in possession of the Carthaginians and Romans. The Saracens made it the capital of their Sicilian territories. The Normans took it in 1072, and in 1282 it was the scene of the massacre called the Sicilian Vespers. From 1806 to 1815 it was the residence of the court of Naples, and in 1860 was bombarded by the troops of Garibaldi. In October of the same year its inhabitants voted for annexation to Sardinia.

PALERMO, a north-western province of the island of Sicily, Italy. The coast is irregular and the surface hilly, but there are many very fertile valleys. **Area**, 1,964 square miles. **Pop.** 730,280.

PALESTINE, or **HOLY LAND**, *pal'-es-tine*, a country of south-western Asia, comprising the southern portion of Syria, and included within the limits of the Turkish empire, forming the modern pashalics of Acre and Gaza, and the southern part of the pashalic of Damascus. The greater part of Palestine displays luxuriant fertility, and is traversed from N. to S. by the chain of LEBANON and ANTI-LEBANON. South of the Lebanon range is a central table-land, divided longitudinally by the remarkable valley through which the Jordan flows, and by other remarkable clefts, leaving partially isolated masses, like that on which Jerusalem stands. The greatest elevations are Hebron, 3,029 feet; Jerusalem, 2,610; Mount of Olives, 2,724; Safed, 2,775; Gerizim, 2,700; and Tabor, 1,900. The descent on the eastern side is steep and rugged. On the west the Carmel range extends from the central plateau, in a north-western direction to the Mediterranean, terminating in a bold headland known as Mount Carmel. Farther south the slope is gradual to the fertile vale of Sharon, and farther south the plain of Philistia, about 15 miles in width, and famous for four thousand years as a corn-growing district of astonishing fertility. The great plain of Esdraelon extends across the centre of the country, from the Mediterranean to the Jordan. The climate is very varied, but the extreme heat of summer is modified by the sea breezes. Fruits of nearly every kind are abundant, and the flowers are particularly varied and brilliant. The vine, fig, olive, and mulberry, are cultivated.

Rivers.—The Jordan is the only stream of importance. The most important lakes are Tiberias (Gennesareth), and the Dead Sea.

Pop.—Unascertained, but comprising Syrians, Turks, Arabs, and about 10,000 Jews, who almost all live in the holy cities of Jerusalem, Hebron, Tiberias, and Safed.

Lat.—31° 13′—33° 20′ S. **Lon.** 34° 30′—35° 30′ N.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—The country is now divided into seven districts—El-Kads, including Jerusalem and Jericho; El-Khalel, including Hebron and the southern part of Judea; Gaza, in the south, on the coast; Loudd; Nablous, in which the ancient Samaria is included; Areta, comprising Mount Carmel, and part of the plain of Esdraelon; and Safed, nearly identical with ancient Galilee.

History.—This is the country in which the principal events recorded in the Scriptures took place. In the 6th century it fell under the sway of the Mahometans, and afterwards of the Turks, which gave occasion to the Crusades. Jerusalem was taken by the European forces, and was, under Godfrey of Boulogne, erected into a Latin kingdom, which endured for above eighty years, during which the Holy Land streamed continually with Christian and Saracen blood. In 1187 Judæa was conquered by Saladin, on the decline of whose kingdom it passed through various hands, till, in 1517, it was finally absorbed in the Turkish empire.

PALESTRINA, GIOVANNI PIETRO DA, surnamed, *pal'-lais-tre'-na*, Italian composer, whose surname was taken from the place of his birth. His musical education was completed under Claude Goudimel, an eminent French musician, and a Huguenot, who was one of the victims of St. Bartholomew. In 1551 Palestrina became chapel-master to Pope Julius III., but lost the post, in consequence of being a married man, when Paul IV. obtained the tiara, in 1555. After remaining for some time in a poor and neglected condition, he obtained the office of director of chapel music to Santa Maria Maggiore. The council of Trent having resolved to reform the music of the Church, by getting rid of the vulgar melodies which had crept into the sacred service, Palestrina was engaged to write a mass of a grand and solemn nature. He entered upon his task with religious enthusiasm, and produced a work which set a great example for later musicians to follow, and which is one of the most beautiful masses to be found in the whole catalogue of Roman Catholic church music. Soon after he had completed this mass, he was reinstated in his former post at the Vatican. The subsequent years of his life were spent in composing sacred music for the Romish church. His works are considered to form a very important epoch in the history of music. After death, his remains were interred in St. Peter's, and were attended by the most distinguished persons in Rome.

Born near Rome, 1529; **died** in the same city, 1594.

PALESTRINA, an episcopal city of Italy, partly on the site of an ancient and very splendid city, 23 miles S.E. of Rome. There are a palace of the Barberini, built in the 15th century, and a fine church, Santa Rosalia. **Pop.** 6,000.

PALEY, DR. WILLIAM, *pal'-le*, a learned English divine and theological writer, who received his elementary education under his father, who was master of Giggleswick school, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was afterwards sent to Christ's College, Cambridge, where, in 1763, he took the degree of B.A., and was elected fellow in 1766. In the following year he was ordained priest. He distinguished himself as a tutor, and became the friend of Dr. Law, bishop of Carlisle, who gave him a living in Cumberland, and afterwards that of Appleby, in Westmoreland. He also obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Carlisle, with the living of Dalston. About 1780 he became chancellor of Carlisle. In 1785 he published his "Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy." His next work, published in 1790, was "Horæ Paulinæ," or observations upon the epistles of St. Paul; in which he establishes a comparison between the epistles and the history of the apostle as given in the Acts; and from the term the "undesigned coincidences," seeks to prove the genuineness of revealed religion. His "View of the Evidences of Christianity" appeared in 1794. After this, Dr. Paley obtained a prebend of St. Paul's from the bishop of London, the sub-deanery of Lincoln from the bishop of that diocese, and the living of Bishop-Wearmouth from the bishop of Durham. To the last-mentioned prelate he dedicated his book entitled "Natural Theology," which was given to the world in 1802.

Born at Peterborough, 1743; **died** 1805.

PALGRAVE, SIR FRANCIS, *pal'-graiv*, historian and historical antiquary. He was of Jewish parentage, being the son of Mr. Cohen, a London stockbroker, but changed his name to Palgrave on his marriage. He was brought up in a solicitor's office, and first became known in literature as the editor of some antiquarian works published under the sanction of the commissioners of public records. He was called to the bar in 1827, obtaining a considerable practice, especially in cases of disputed pedigree. In 1831 he produced a valuable little work, entitled "History of Eng-

land,—Anglo-Saxon Period," for the series named "The Family Library;" and in the following year was knighted for his services to constitutional and parliamentary literature. His valuable "Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth,—Anglo-Saxon Period; containing the Anglo-Saxon Policy and the Institutions arising out of the Laws and Usages which prevailed before the Conquest," was produced in the same year. In the preliminary inquiries which led to the reform act of the municipal corporations of England and Wales, he took, as one of the commissioners, an energetic and distinguished part, and in 1838 was appointed deputy keeper of her majesty's records. Whilst worthily filling that post, he published a series of works of the greatest value to the students of English literature; some of the most important of which were, "Calendars and Inventories of the Treasury of the Exchequer," "Documents illustrating the History of Scotland," "Truths and Fictions of the Middle Ages," an imaginary history of Marco Polo, the traveller, and Friar Bacon, and a "Handbook for Northern Italy." He also contributed to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*. The first volume of his greatest work, the "History of Normandy and England," was given to the public in 1851, and another volume in 1857, but was incomplete at the time of his death.

Born in London, 1788; **died** 1861.

PALINURUS, *pal-i-nu'-rus*, in classical legend, a skilful pilot of the ship of Æneas. He fell into the sea in his sleep, and was three days exposed to the tempests and agitation of the sea, and at last came safe to the sea-shore, where the cruel inhabitants of the place murdered him. Æneas, when he visited the infernal regions, saw Palinurus, and assured him that though his bones were deprived of a funeral, yet the place where his body was exposed, should be adorned with a monument, and bear his name.

PALISSY, BERNARD, *pa'-lis-se*, French potter and chemist who, for his ingenuity in painting on glass and other works, was patronised by Henry III., who endeavoured to persuade him to become a Roman catholic. But Palissy was an inflexible Calvinist, and would not comply; and was specially exempted by the queen from the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He devoted 16 years and reduced himself to extreme poverty, to the discovery of the secret of producing the white enamel which gave such beauty to the Faïence porcelain. He was at length rewarded, and achieved fame and fortune. He also wrote several works upon natural philosophy, and upon subjects connected with the art of pottery. In 1575 he delivered a course of lectures on natural history and physics, and many of his theories have been confirmed by subsequent investigations; and he was the first in France who formed a collection of objects of natural history. His pottery has become celebrated and few things are more prized by connoisseurs than the famous "Palissy ware." In 1588 he was arrested as a heretic, and imprisoned in the Bastille, where he died.

Born at Agen, 1510; died 1590.

PALLADIO, ANDREA, *pal-la'-de-o*, a celebrated Italian architect. He at first commenced the study of the art of sculpture, but Trissino, the poet, advised him to apply himself to architecture, and sent him three times to Rome, where Palladio studied and designed after the ancient monuments of that city. In these pursuits he discovered the true principles of an art which, in his time, was buried in Gothic barbarity. Among the noble structures which this illustrious architect built, one of the principal is the theatre called the Olimpico, at Vicenza. He published a valuable treatise on architecture in 1570, in folio, with plates; and after his death was published a work of his on the antiquities of ancient Rome.

Born at Vicenza, 1518; **died** 1580.

PALLADIUS, *pal-la'-di-us*, an early Christian father, who became a hermit in 388, and in 401 was chosen bishop of Helenopolis, in Bithynia. For his attachment to St. Chrysostom, he was greatly persecuted, and driven from his diocese. At the desire of Lausus, governor of Cappadocia, he wrote the "History of Anchorets." There is also attributed to him a life of Chrysostom, in a dialogue, Greek and Latin.

Born about 367.

PALLANZA, *pal-lant'-za*, a town of northern Italy, province of Novara, on Lago Maggiore, 32 miles N.W. of Novara. There are several handsome churches, an ancient tower, used as a belfry, two convents, a town-house, barrack, and college. **Manf.** Cotton, silk, and starch. There is a trade in horses and cattle. **Pop.** 3,600.

PALLAS, *pal'-las*, a freedman of the emperor Claudius, over whom he had so great an ascendancy, as to persuade him to espouse Agrippina, his niece, and to adopt Nero for his successor. Pallas, in concert with Agrippina, is charged with having hastened the death of Claudius by poison. Nero subsequently caused him to be secretly put to death, confiscated his treasure, amounting to upwards of two millions sterling; but erected a superb monument to his memory. Pallas was brother to the Felix before whom St. Paul pleaded.

Lived in the 1st century.

PALLAS, a name of Minerva. (*See* MINERVA.)

PALLAS, PETER SIMON, *pal'-las*, German naturalist and traveller, son of a physician at Berlin, and educated for the medical profession. In his youth he evinced a great aptitude for the acquirement of languages, and for any knowledge bearing upon the natural sciences. After studying at the universities of Berlin, Göttingen, and Leyden, he proceeded to London in 1761, and there assiduously studied the collections of natural history. In 1768 he went to the Hague, and published a work upon zoology, which acquired him a great reputation, and led to an invitation from the empress Catherine to St. Petersburg. Thither he proceeded in 1768, and was appointed professor of natural history in the Imperial Academy of Sciences. Shortly afterwards he was one of the members of the expedition for observing the transit of Venus, dispatched to northern Russia and Siberia, for the purpose of investigating the natural history of those regions. After an absence of six years, during which his companions and himself penetrated as far as the frontiers of China, he returned to St. Petersburg in 1774, with a fine collection of specimens of natural history (which formed the nucleus of the museum of the Academy of St. Petersburg), and a large mass of notes and observations, to arrange and publish which, cost him several years of intense application. For his services he was ennobled, and appointed preceptor to the grand-dukes Alexander and Constantine. In 1794 he proceeded to the newly-conquered province of the Crimea, where he resided during fifteen years, busily engaged in accumulating facts and preparing his scientific works for publication. At length, feeling the advance of age, he requested permission to return to Germany; and this being granted, he arrived at Berlin after an

absence of forty-two years. Pallas was an untiring observer of natural phenomena, and a most voluminous writer. The most valuable of his works are: "Travels through different Provinces of the Russian Empire;" an uncompleted work on the animals of European and Asiatic Russia, entitled "Zoographia Russo-Asiatica;" a "History of the Mongolian Nations;" and "Travels through the Southern Provinces of the Russian Empire." He likewise contributed a number of papers on geology and natural history to the Transactions of the Academy of St. Petersburg, and to those of the Royal Society of London and the Institute of France, of which learned bodies he was a member.

Born at Berlin, 1741; **died** at the same city, 1811.

PALLAVICINO, PIETRO SFORZA, *pal'-la-ve-che'-no*, Italian cardinal and historian. Though the elder son of a noble family, he renounced the advantages of birth, and entered the order of the Jesuits. After his novitiate, he professed philosophy and theology in his society. Innocent X. employed him in several important affairs, and in 1657 Alexander VII. made him cardinal. His principal work is a "History of the Council of Trent," written in opposition to that of father Sarpi. The style is good, but the book is partial. He was also the author of a treatise on style in written composition, a philosophical treatise on happiness, a tragedy, "Ermengilda," and other works.

Born at Rome, 1607; **died** at the same city, 1667.

PALLAVICINO, FERRANTE, an Italian writer. He became a canon regular of the order of St. Augustine, but fell into licentious habits, and supported himself by writing immoral books. Having written some satires against pope Urban VIII. and his relatives the Barberini, he found it expedient to retire to Venice, as a price was set upon his head. A Frenchman, who pretended to be his friend, persuaded him to go to France, promising him a brilliant career. Ferrante followed his advice, but was no sooner out of the Venetian territory, than he was seized and conducted to Avignon, where he was put to death. The man who had betrayed him was assassinated some time afterwards by a friend of Pallavicino. His works were printed at Venice. The principal is entitled, "The Celestial Divorce; or, the Separation of Christ from the Roman Church."

Born at Parma, 1615; **died** 1644.

PALLI, *pal'-le*, a town of India, in Joudpore, on the right bank of the Luni. It is the seat of an extensive trade, especially in opium and European manufactured goods. **Pop.** 50,000.

PALLISER, SIR HUGH, *pal'-li-ser*, an English admiral, who early in life distinguished himself in the navy, and was made post-captain in 1746. He was at the taking of Quebec, and was made comptroller of the navy, and created a baronet in 1773. Serving as second in command under admiral Keppel, in the famous engagement off Ushant, July, 1778, a misunderstanding arose between them, and sir Hugh preferred a charge against admiral Keppel, who was acquitted. Sir Hugh was then tried in his turn and reprimanded. He was, however, a brave and experienced officer, and became governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Born 1721; **died** at Greenwich, 1796.

PALLISER'S ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean. **Lat.** 15° S. **Lon.** 145° W.

PALM, JOHANN PHILIPP, *palm*, a bookseller of Nuremberg, who in 1806, published a pamphlet, "Germany in its Lowest Humiliation," which was very severe on Napoleon, and exposed the conduct of the French troops in Bavaria. For this he was arrested, and having been examined before marshal Bernadotte was sent to Brunau, and tried by an extraordinary court-martial, which condemned him to death. He was not permitted to have an advocate, and all intercession was in vain. The orders of the emperor Napoleon were positive, and Palm was shot two or three hours after the sentence was pronounced. Subscriptions were raised for his family at St. Petersburg, the emperor and empress of Russia contributing; and in England and many of the principal German towns.

Born at Schorndorf, 1766; **died** 1806.

PALMA, *pal'-ma*, the most north-western of the **CANARY ISLANDS**. It is 33 miles long, by 15 broad. It is mountainous and volcanic, the highest point being the peak called Roque, 8,426 feet above sea level. A very large crater, 13 miles in circumference, is in the northern part. There are extensive pine forests, as well as good timber for shipbuilding. The coasts are very fertile. The chief products are the vine, almonds, honey, and wax. The sugar-cane is also successfully cultivated, and the inhabitants are engaged in the fishery on their coasts. **Manf.** Silks, satin, and ribbons. **Pop.** 35,000. **Lat.** 28° 51′ N. **Lon.** 17° 53′ W.

PALMA, the capital of the island of Majorca, in the Mediterranean, on the south-west coast of the island, at the bottom of a large bay, formed by the two capes Blanco and Figuera. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with bastions. Some of the streets are narrow and ill-paved, but those in the lower part of the town, and all the squares, are spacious and regular. Most of the houses are in the Moorish style of architecture, and some are built of marble. Of the public buildings the most conspicuous is the cathedral, a large and handsome Gothic building, with a very graceful spire, known as "the angels' tower," and the church of St. Michael is still more ancient, and served for a mosque under the Moors. The exchange is a beautiful Gothic building, and there are, besides, the governor's palace, an arsenal, barracks, a state prison, several convents, and important educational institutions, including an academy of medicine and surgery, a college for poor young men studying for the church, a college for ladies, and the Colegio de Pureza, also for females. There are two public libraries and a picture gallery. The harbour has a mole of nearly half a mile in length. There are shipbuilding yards for the small "lateen" vessels. **Manf.** Woollens, silk, thread, cordage, soap, and glass. **Pop.** 58,224. **Lat.** 42° 49′ 57″ N. **Lon.** 1° 39′ 28″ W.

PALMA, a town of Spain, province of Cordova, at the confluence of the Guadalquivor and the Gerril, 30 miles S.W. of Cordova. It is well built, with broad streets. **Manf.** Oil, soap, earthenware, and bricks. There is a trade in grain, oil, fruit, cattle, and timber. **Pop.** 5,500.

PALMA, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 4 miles S.E. of Ada. There are a castle, three churches, and two convents. **Pop.** 5,800.

PALMA, a town of Sicily, province of Girgenti, 14 miles S.E. of the town of that name. There are several churches, and on a hill to the west of the town, the strongly-fortified castle of Monte Chiaro. **Pop.** 11,000.

PALMA LA, a town of Spain, province of Huelva, on the Pescaderia and Muladar, 30 miles

W. of Seville. The church has a fine tower, 150 feet high. **Pop.** 3,600, chiefly engaged in agriculture.

PALMA (NUOVA), a town of Italy, province of Venezia, 56 miles N.E. of Venice. It is regularly fortified. A considerable trade in silk is carried on. **Pop.** 4,200.

PALMA (SANTA CRUZ DE LA), capital of the island of Palma, in the Canaries, situated on a spacious bay of the east coast. The church of St. Salvador is very handsome, with three naves, and highly ornamented. There are several monasteries, a town-house, a foundling hospital, schools, and two public fountains. **Manf.** Silk fabrics, including ribbons, stockings, purses, and gloves, and sweetmeats. There are shipbuilding yards. **Pop.** 5,700.

PALMAS, or LUGAR DE SAN JUAN, a town of Spain, province of Murcia, 3 miles S. of the town of that name. **Pop.** 6,000.

PALLANTIDES, the 50 sons of Pallas.

PALMBLAD, VILHELM FREDERICK, *palm'-blad*, Swedish author. He studied at the university of Upsala, and while there issued several literary and scientific publications which attracted great attention. With the aid of other writers he endeavoured to discourage the taste for the French literature and style which was then so prevalent in Swedish literary and artistic circles. He was appointed professor of history and geography, and afterwards of Greek literature, in the university of Upsala. He wrote educational works on history and geography, several novels, and edited a great work on Swedish biography, besides contributing to German encyclopædias.

Born at Liljested, East Gotland, 1788; **died** 1852.

PALMERSTON, HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, Viscount, *pa'-mer-ston*, a modern English statesman, whose family, the Temples, were descended from a Saxon earl, anterior to the Conquest, although the title belongs to the Irish peerage, the family having removed to Ireland in the time of Elizabeth. He was sent first to Harrow school, afterwards to the university of Edinburgh, and finally to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took an M.A. degree. In his 21st year he succeeded his father as viscount, and sought to enter the House of Commons as the Tory representative of the university of Cambridge in succession to Pitt, but was defeated by lord Henry Petty, afterwards marquis of Lansdowne. Shortly afterwards, however, he was returned to parliament for the borough of Newport, his colleague being Arthur Wellesley, afterwards duke of Wellington, and in 1811 he succeeded in securing the suffrages of the university of Cambridge, for which he sat for twenty years, losing his seat when he became a member of earl Grey's administration, and supported the Reform Bill. He then for two years represented the now extinct borough of Bletchingly. From the very outset of his parliamentary career, his ability and business talents were conspicuous, and in 1807, although only in his 25th year, he became a junior lord of the Treasury in the Tory administration of the duke of Portland and Mr. Perceval. In the following year he made his first great speech in parliament, in opposition to a motion of Mr. Ponsonby for the production of papers relative to lord Cathcart's expedition to Copenhagen. In 1809 he was appointed secretary at war, upon the resignation of lord Castlereagh. In this office he remained through the various Tory administrations for nearly twenty years. But in this interval his political views had undergone considerable modification, and after Canning's death he found himself unfitted for co-operation with the Tories. Between May 1828, and March 1830, he was without office, and as an independent member, signalised himself so much upon foreign questions, that, when the Whigs came into power, he received the appointment of foreign secretary, and kept it until the year 1834. After the fall of the Conservative ministry of sir Robert Peel, in the following year, lord Palmerston again resumed his functions in the Foreign Office. He remained in office until 1841, and it was during these six years that the name of Palmerston became so celebrated as a foreign minister. Throughout the continent from Spain to Turkey, his name represented the power and influence of England,—an object of fear and execration with some governments, of admiration with others; synonymous with alertness, brilliancy, and foresight with all. Between the years 1841—1846, he was in opposition to the Conservative ministry of sir Robert Peel; but in the last mentioned year he was again appointed foreign secretary under the Whig administration of lord John Russell. In 1850, the affair of don Pacifico and the quarrel with Greece, for which Palmerston, as foreign minister, was chiefly responsible, led to the proposition of a vote of censure, in 1850, and the debate lasted four nights, and Palmerston defended himself successfully in a speech of five hours' duration, and the vote was rejected. It was on this occasion that sir Robert Peel said, "We are all proud of him." His too ready acknowledgment of the *coup d'état* effected by Louis Napoleon in 1851, led to serious differences between himself and his colleagues, and, in consequence, he was compelled to resign. His secession, however, speedily led to the fall of the Russell ministry, and upon the accession of the Coalition administration, in the following year, he took the office of home secretary. The mismanagement of affairs in the Crimea brought about the fall of the Coalition ministry in 1855, immediately after which lord Palmerston became first lord of the Treasury, and prime minister of Great Britain. In 1857 Mr. Cobden carried a motion condemnatory of the Chinese war, against the ministry. Palmerston appealed to the country, and the general election gave him a great majority. His too great deference to the wishes of Napoleon III., in the matter of the "Conspiracy Bill," introduced to the House of Commons shortly after the attempt upon the life of the emperor of the French by Orsini and others, aroused strong feelings against his cabinet, and before that expression of public indignation he was compelled to retire, in 1858, and to give place to the Conservative ministry of lord Derby. In 1859, however, he overcame the Conservative party, and returned to power as premier, an office he held until his death. He was, notwithstanding the vigorous opposition he frequently encountered, one of the most popular of English ministers. Witty and genial, as well as vigorous, manly in tastes and habits (exhibiting even in his 80th year remarkable physical vigour), "ready to hit hard and then forget all about it" (to quote his own words), he had no personal enemies. As a speaker he was practical rather than rhetorical, but capable of great occasional effects. For many years he represented Tiverton in the House of Commons. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. In 1839 he married the widow of earl Cowper, and sister of lord Melbourne, a lady who fully shared his popularity.

Born at Broadlands, Hampshire, 1784; **died** at Brockett Hall, Herts, 1865.

PALMI, *pal'-me*, a town of Italy, province of Reggio, on the Gulf of Gioja, 21 miles N.E. of

Reggio. In the centre of the town is a fine square, in which the principal streets terminate. **Manf.** Silk. **Pop.** 9,800.

PALMYRA, *pal-mi'-ra*, an ancient city of Asia (the Hebrew Tadmor), situate in the heart of the desert of Syria, now a mass of splendid ruins, 120 miles N.E. of Damascus. It was almost destroyed by the Romans in 275, and the work was completed by the Saracens in 740. Its site was long unknown, until the spot was at last penetrated by some European travellers. It had an immense temple dedicated to the sun, of which 60 columns out of 390 still remain. **Lat.** 34° 18′ N. **Lon.** 38° 13′ E.

PALO ALTO, *pal'-lo al'-to*, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 4,131. The capital is Emmetsburg.

PALOMAR (SAN ANDRES DE), *pal'-o-mar*, a town of Spain, province of Barcelona, 4 miles N. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Cotton, flax, and tiles. **Pop.** 4,500.

PALO PINTA, *pin-ta*, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 974 square miles. **Pop.** 5,885. The capital is Palo Pinta.

PALOTA, *pa-lo'-ta*, a market town of Hungary, 13 miles W. of Stuhlweissenberg. There are two churches, a synagogue, and a handsome chateau. **Manf.** Woollen cloth. **Pop.** 5,900.

PALSGRAVE, JOHN, *pals'-graiv*, an English divine, who studied at Cambridge and at Paris, and became tutor in the French language to the princess Mary, on her marriage with Louis XII. of France; and after his return to his own country he obtained some preferment. He translated a Latin comedy, called "Acolastus," into English.
Born 1480; **died** 1554.

PAMAKASSAN, *pam'-a-kas-san'*, a central district of the island of Madura, Indian Archipelago, nominally a kingdom, but really a dependency of the Dutch provinces in Java. **Pop.** 18,000.

PAMAKASSAN, chief town of the above district. There are a palace of the native prince, and a mosque. A good trade is carried on. **Pop.** 5,000.

PAMIERS, *pa'-me-ai*, a town of France, department Ariège, on the Ariège, 10 miles N. of Foix. It is well built, with wide streets, has a cathedral, seven other churches, an episcopal palace, Carmelite convent, town-hall, and college. **Manf.** Worsted, cotton, serge, hosiery, paper, files, and nails. **Pop.** 7,800.

PAMIR, *pa-mir'*, an extensive table-land of Central Asia. Its highest point, called by the natives the "roof of the world," is in **lat.** 37° 27′ N., **lon.** 73° 40′ E. (*See* AGRA).

PAMLICO SOUND, *pam'-li-ko*, a large bay on the coast of North Carolina, United States, 80 miles long, and from 10 to 30 broad. It is separated from the Atlantic by a beach of sand, hardly a mile wide, generally covered with small trees or bushes, through which are several small inlets. This sound communicates with Core and Albemarle sounds, and receives the Pamlico and Neuse rivers.

PAMLICO, a new county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 6,323. The capital is Vanderman.

PAMPANGA, *pam-pan'-ga*, a province of the island of Luzon, in the Philippines. It is very beautiful and fertile, especially in the coast regions. The chief river, which bears the same name, joins the Quingos. Rice, cotton, tobacco, and indigo are cultivated, and fruit is very abundant. **Pop.** 226,309.

PAMPAS, *pam'-pas*. (*See* SOUTH AMERICA.)

PAMPELUNA, or **PAMPLONA**, *pam-pai-loo'-na*, a fortified town in the north of Spain, and capital of the province of Navarre, on the left bank of the Arga, 200 miles N.E. of Madrid. It stands partly on an eminence, partly on a plain, and is surrounded by mountains at some distance from it. Its principal defence are two castles, one on the inside, the other on the outside of the walls: the latter is the citadel, of great strength, of pentagonal form, each side being 1000 feet long. The principal edifices are the cathedral, churches, monasteries, and palaces of the viceroy. It has, besides, a promenade, and public fountains, supplied by a splendid aqueduct, 2,300 feet long, 65 feet high, and having 97 arches, and an arena for bull fights, which will hold 10,000 persons. **Manf.** Linen and leather. There is a trade in wine. **Pop.** 25,630.—The ancient name (from which the present name is derived) was Pompeiopolis, it having been rebuilt by the sons of Pompey. Under the Moors it was named Bambilonah, the origin of Pamplona. In 1813, Pampeluna was the scene of obstinate fighting between the British and French, and surrendered to the former.

PAMPHILUS, *pam'-fi-lus*, a painter of Macedon, who flourished under king Philip. He was the first who applied the laws of proportion and of perspective to his art, which he honoured by his manners and his talents. He founded a school at Sicyon, the most famous of all the ancient academies of painting, and procured an edict that none but those of noble birth should be instructed in painting. The same law was afterwards extended throughout Greece. Apelles was the disciple of this master.
Lived in the 4th century B.C.

PAMPHILUS, ST., bishop and martyr of Cæsarea, in Palestine, to which city he presented a library, consisting of most of the works of the ancients. He transcribed the Bible with his own hand, and with the utmost exactness.
Died 309.

PAMPHILUS. (*See* EUSEBIUS.)

PAMPHYLIA, *pam-fi'-li-a*, anciently a country on the south coast of Asia Minor. (*See* ASIA MINOR.)

PAMPLONA, *pam-plo'-na*, a town of South America, New Granada, in the department of Boyaca, 200 miles from Bogata. It has several churches and convents. **Pop.** 3,500.—In the neighbourhood are gold and silver mines.

PAMPUR, *pam-poor'*, a town of Cashmere, on the left bank of the Jailum, 7 miles S.E. of Cashmere. There are a bazaar and two mahometan shrines. The town is surrounded by luxuriant orchards, and saffron is extensively grown in the district.

PAN, *pan*, in greek mythology the god of shepherds, of huntsmen, and of all the inhabitants of the country. He was the son of Mercury, according to Homer. Pan, however, was a monster in appearance: he had two small horns on his head; his complexion was ruddy, his nose flat, and his legs, thighs, tail, and feet, were those of a goat. His education was entrusted to a nymph of Arcadia, but who, according to Homer, was so terrified at the sight of the monster, that she fled from him. He was wrapped up in the skins of beasts by his

father, and carried to Heaven, where Jupiter and the gods long entertained themselves with the oddity of his appearance. There Bacchus gave him the name of Pan. The god of shepherds chiefly resided in Arcadia, where the woods and the most rugged mountains were his habitation. He invented the flute with seven reeds, and was continually employed in deceiving the neighbouring nymphs, and captivated Diana by transforming himself into a beautiful white goat. The worship of Pan was well established, particularly in Arcadia, where he gave oracles on Mount Lycæus. His festivals, called by the Greeks Lycæa, were brought to Italy by Evander, and they were well known at Rome by the name of Lupercalia. The worship and the different functions of Pan are derived from the mythology of the ancient Egyptians. Some modern writers consider Pan to have been a personification of the universe, taking his name to be equivalent to *pan*, "the whole," from which comes the system of Pantheism.

PANÆTIUS, *pa-ne'-shi-us*, a Stoic philosopher of Rhodes. He studied at Athens, under Diogenes the Stoic, with such credit as to be offered the rights of citizenship, which he refused, saying, "A modest man is content with one country." He afterwards went to Rome where he had numerous disciples; among the rest, Lælius, Scipio, and Polybius. Panætius accompanied Scipio in his expeditions, and rendered eminent services to the Rhodians by his interest with that commander. Cicero mentions a work of his on the duties of man, which is lost.

Lived in the 2nd century B.C.

PANAGURISHTA, or **OTLUK-KUI**, *pan'-a-goo-rish'-ta*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, province of Tatar-Bazardjik. **Pop.** 15,000.—In 1876 about 3,000 of the inhabitants, mostly women and children, were massacred, many having previously been subjected to revolting outrages by the Turkish irregular troops, ostensibly engaged in suppressing a slight insurrection.

PANAMA, *pan-a-ma'*, one of the states of the republic of Colombia, South America, comprising the isthmus of the same name. The coast line on the Atlantic is about 420 miles long, and on the Pacific 650 miles. It is divided into the provinces of Panama, Azuero, Chiriqui, and Veraquas.

PANAMA, a city and seaport, capital of the above state, on the southern shore of the isthmus, at the head of the bay of the same name, and occupying a strip of land stretching out a considerable distance into the sea. The harbour is safe, but only vessels of small size can approach the shore, larger ships anchoring about three miles distant. There are a very fine cathedral, a college, and several convents. The city is the Pacific terminus of the Panama railway, 40 miles long, connecting Panama with Aspinwall on the Atlantic coast, and completed in 1855. There is a trade in pearls, mother of pearl, shells, and gold-dust. **Pop.** 25,000, of mixed races.—The ruins of the old city, founded in 1518 by the Spaniards, as the seat of colonial government, are about 6 miles to the north-east of the present city. It was sacked and destroyed by the buccaneer Morgan.

PANAMA, ISTHMUS OF, connects Central and South America. It is traversed by a range of mountains, forming the boundary between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the highest peak being Picacho (7,200 feet), in the western part. On the north, or Atlantic coast, the chief harbours are Chiriqui, San Blas, Escoces, and Caledonia; on the south, or Pacific side, San Miguel, Golfa Dulce, and Damas (in the island of Coiba). The Bay, or Gulf of Panama, 120 miles wide, and of equal length, is on the Pacific side, and off that coast are several beautiful islands, the most important being Coiba, and Las Perlas, so named from the pearl fisheries carried on. The climate in the coast districts is very unhealthy. Maize, rice, plantains, and tropical fruits and vegetables are cultivated. The exports, of the annual value of about £500,000, consist chiefly of cotton, india-rubber, panama grass hats, and matting.

River.—The Tuira, 162 miles long, falling into the Gulf of Panama.

Area.—31,500 square miles.

Pop.—285,000.

History.—The Atlantic coast of the isthmus was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and the isthmus was crossed in 1513 by Bilboa. A Scotch settlement, known as the Darien settlement, was formed in 1698, by Paterson, the founder of the Bank of England, on the Atlantic coast, but it proved a failure.

PANAY, *pa-nai'*, the most central of the Philippine Islands. It is nearly triangular in form, the sides being about 110 and 100 miles long. It is mountainous in parts, but has a remarkably fertile soil. There are large forests of fine timber, with large herds of buffaloes, wild oxen, stags, and boars. The birds are remarkable for beauty of plumage. Large crops of maize, rice, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and pimento are raised. The inhabitants are industrious and intelligent. The women weave beautiful tissues, remarkable for elegant designs and rich and varied colours. Many of the men are good sailors. There are three provinces, Copiz, Iloilo, and Antique. The capital is **ILOILO**. **Pop.** 453,000.

PANCKOUCKE, CHARLES JOSEPH, *pan-kook'*. He was a publisher at Paris, and his knowledge of typography made him celebrated all over Europe. He established the "Moniteur" newspaper and the celebrated "Encyclopédie Méthodique." His works are, "Mathematical Memoirs," addressed to the Academy of Sciences; translations of Lucretius, of Tasso's "Jerusalem," and of the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto; a "Philosophical Discourse on Beauty," and another on "Pleasure and Grief."

Born at *Lille, 1736*; **died** at *Paris, 1799*.

PANCSOVA; *pan-cho'-vo*, a town of the Austrian empire, on the military frontier, near the mouth of the Temes, on the Danube, 8 miles N.E. of Belgrade. It is a military station. **Manf.** Silk and brandy. A good trade is carried on in cattle, pigs, and corn. **Pop.** 14,000.

PANDARUS, *pan'-da-rus*, in Homeric legend, a son of Lycaon, who broke the truce which had been agreed upon between the Greeks and Trojans; he also wounded Menelaus and Diomedes; but was at last killed by Diomedes. Æneas then carried him off in his chariot, and, attempting to revenge his death, nearly perished by the hand of the furious enemy.

PANDERMA, *pan-der'-ma*, a town of Turkey in Asia, near the south shore of the Sea of Marmora. There is regular steamboat communication with Constantinople, and an active trade is carried on. **Pop.** 4,000, chiefly Greeks.

PANDORA, *pan-do'-ra*, in Greek Hesiodic theogony, the name of the first mortal female. She was fashioned of clay by Hephæstus, at the request of Zeus, who wished to punish the impiety of Prometheus by giving him a wife. When the clay statue became imbued with life, all the gods vied with each other in making her presents, from which is derived her name, which signifies the recipient of every gift. Subsequently, Jupiter gave her a

box to present to the man who married her, and she was conducted to Prometheus. But that subtle mortal, sensible of the deceit, would not allow himself to be captivated by her charms. His brother, Epimetheus, was not possessed of the same prudence. He married Pandora, and, upon opening the box which she presented to him, there issued from it a multitude of evils, which dispersed themselves over the world, and began to afflict the human race. Hope, however, remained at the bottom of the casket, to render, says the poet, troubles and sorrows less painful in life. Another version of the legend says it was Prometheus who opened the box.

PANGASINAN, *pan-gas'-i-nan*, a province of the island of Luzon, in the Philippines, to the north-west of the Philippines. It is very fertile, and highly cultivated, producing abundant crops of rice and indigo, which are exported. Gold is found in the sands of the rivers. **Manf.** Cabinet-work and jewellery; and ship-building is successfully carried on. The capital is LINGAGEN, or LINGAYEN. **Pop.** 293,291.

PANIGAROLO, FRANCISCO, *pa'-ne-ga-ro-lo*, an eminent Italian prelate, whom Sixtus V. created bishop of Asti, and sent with Bellarmine and cardinal Gaetano to France, to strengthen the party of the League against Henry IV. On that occasion Panigarolo displayed great zeal and eloquence. On his return, he set about reforming his diocese, which is said to have given such offence, that he was poisoned. He was the author of some fine sermons, which were printed at Rome; but his principal work is a treatise on the eloquence of the pulpit, under the title of "Il Predicatore."
Born at Milan, 1548; **died** 1594.

PANIN, NAKITA IVANOWITZ, *pa-nin'*, Count de, a Russian statesman. His father, who was lieutenant-general in the service of Peter I., came originally from Lucca, in Italy. Panin commenced his career in the cavalry-guards of the empress Elizabeth; but having secured the patronage of the prince Kourakin, he became gentleman of the chamber. By his address he gained the favour of his sovereign, who sent him, in 1747, to Copenhagen, and afterwards to Stockholm, with the title of *minister plenipotentiary*. On his return he was *made* governor of the grand-duke Paul, and lastly prime minister to Catherine II. He was a man of considerable powers and enlarged views, and during his stay in Sweden he conceived a great admiration of the more liberal form of government existing in that kingdom, and which he afterwards attempted to introduce in Russia, but without success.
Born 1718; **died** 1782.

PANINI, PAUL, *pa-ne'-ne*, an Italian painter, who painted architectural subjects with great accuracy and beauty, and decorated the palace of the kings of Sardinia at Rivoli.
Born at Piacenza, 1691; **died** 1764.

PANINI, *pan'-in-e*, a grammarian of ancient India, whose work on the Sanscrit language is still the great authority. Nothing certain is known of his personal history, beyond that he was a native of the north-western part of Attock, on the Indus.
Lived probably in the 6th century B.C.

PANIPUT, or PANEEPUT, *pan-i-poot'*, a town of British India, in the Punjab, province of Delhi, 54 miles N.W. of Delhi, in the midst of a very fertile country. It is an important station on the great military road between the Punjab and Afghanistan, and has been the scene of several great battles, especially in 1526, when Baber obtained the victory, which made him emperor of India, the first of the Great Mogul dynasty; and in 1761, when the ruler of Afghanistan destroyed the power of the warlike Mahrattas. **Pop.** 25,022.

PANIZZI, ANTONIO, SIR, *pa-nit'-se*, librarian of the British Museum, was educated for the legal profession at Reggio and Parma. Seriously compromised in the Italian troubles of 1821, he was compelled to seek an asylum in England, where, through the interest of lord Brougham and Mr. Roscoe, he obtained the appointment of professor of Italian literature in the University of London. In 1831 he was nominated assistant-librarian at the British Museum; and in 1856 became principal librarian of the same institution, which, under his excellent supervision, vastly improved. The reading-room, the finest in the world, was designed by him. He edited the Orlandos of Boiardo and Ariosto, with memoirs and literary notes, and a collection of the reprints of the first four editions of Dante, and also contributed to periodical literature. In 1866 he retired on a pension, and three years afterwards received the order of K.C.B. [1879.
Born at Brescello, Modena, 1797; **died** in London,

PANNAH, or PUNNAH, *pan'-na*, a town of British India, division of Allahabad, North-Western Provinces, in an elevated situation, 115 miles S.W. of Allahabad. It is mostly in a ruinous condition, though once a splendid city, with a beautiful palace of the rajahs. A great number of monkeys occupy the deserted houses. In the vicinity are diamond mines, formerly a source of great wealth, but now little valued.

PANNONIA, *pan-no'-ne-a*, a province of the ancient Roman empire, including part of modern Hungary, Slavonia, Bosnia, Croatia, Casmola, Styria, and Lower Austria.

PANOLA, *pan'-o-la*, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area,** 750 square miles. **Pop.** 28,352. more than half being coloured. The capital is Panola.

PANOLA, a county of Texas, United States. **Area,** 750 square miles. **Pop.** 12,219., about 4,000 being coloured. The capital is Carthage.

PANTELLARIA, *pan-tel'-a-re'-a*, the ancient Cossyra, a small island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Sicily, and situate between that island and the coast of Africa. It has a circuit of about 30 miles, is volcanic, and produces grapes of excellent quality, other fruits, and corn. It is also distinguished for a fine breed of asses. The chief town is Oppidolo, in the north-west. **Pop.** 7,000. **Lat.** 36° 45' 40" N. **Lon.** 18° 26' 25" E.

PANTEN. (*See* PARIS.)

PAOLA, *pa'-o-la*, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, on a height near the sea, 12 miles N.W. of Cosenza. It is defended on the side of the sea by a fortress and two towers. **Manf.** Woollens, silks, and earthenware. **Pop.** 6,800.

PAOLI, PASQUALE DE', *pa'-o-le*, Corsican patriot, whose father Hyacinth was, in 1735, elected one of the chief magistrates of the island, and subsequently acted as a leader in the revolt against the Genoese. On being compelled to quit Corsica in 1739, he retired to Naples with Pasquale, who was placed in the military college of that city. After serving for a short time as lieutenant in the Neapolitan army, he was invited by the Corsicans to become their captain-general. In 1755 he put himself at the head of his countrymen, and, during twelve years, waged a fierce war with the Genoese, who were in the end driven from almost every fort

in the island. He established a legislative assembly, in which sat 500 deputies, elected by the country. This assembly elected an executive body of nine members, of which Paoli was the president, with the title of general of the kingdom, and chief of the supreme magistracy of Corsica. He organised a well-trained militia of 30,000 men, and established a fleet, which constantly harassed the Genoese vessels. Genoa, however, gave up the island to France in 1768; and soon afterwards a large force was landed, under the command of count Marbœuf, against whom Paoli and his followers fought desperately, and in two engagements defeated the French with great slaughter. But large reinforcements arriving to the French, the Corsicans were totally routed at Pontenuovo; whereupon the island submitted. Paoli went first to Leghorn and afterwards to England, where he remained until 1789, in which year, Mirabeau having moved in the National Assembly the recall of all Corsican patriots, Paoli repaired to Paris. He was received with enthusiasm in the French capital, and was created by Louis XVI. military commandant in Corsica. Whilst the government of France was monarchical, Paoli remained faithful; but at the outbreak of the Revolution, he requested the assistance of the English in driving the French out of Corsica. The crown of the kingdom was subsequently offered to the king of Great Britain, and sir Gilbert Elliot named viceroy. The Corsicans had desired that Paoli should have been appointed to that office; and to avoid dissensions, the patriot quitted the island and went to England, and resided in London until his death, living upon a pension allowed him by the British government. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument to his memory.

Born at Morosaglia, Corsica, 1726; **died** near London, 1807.

PAOLUCCIO, PAUL ANAFESTO, *pa'-o-loo'-cho*, the first doge of Venice, before whose time the republic was governed by tribunes chosen every year. The Venetians elected Paoluccio doge in 697.

Died 717.

PAPA, *pa-pa'*, a market town of Hungary, in a beautiful district on the Tapolcza, 60 miles S.E. of Presburg. There are a large castle, catholic and Lutheran churches, and colleges, and an hospital. **Manf.** Paper, glass, and stoneware. There is a trade in wine. **Pop.** 14,500.

PAPAL STATES, PONTIFICAL STATES, or STATES OF THE CHURCH. A former division of Italy, united under the sovereignty of the pope, comprising the modern provinces of Ancona, Arcoli, Pieeno, Bologna, Ferrari, Forli, Macerata, Pesare, and Urbino Ravenna, and Rome. (*See* ITALY.)

PAPASQUIARO, *pa'-pa-ske-ar'-o*, a town of Mexico, department of Durango, on the left bank of the Culiacan, 62 miles N.W. of Durango. **Pop.** 5,000.

PAPENBURG, *pa'-pen-boorg*, a town of Prussia, province of Hanover, district of Osnabruck, 27 miles S.E. of Emden, on the bank of a canal navigable for sea-going vessels, and a considerable trade is carried on. **Manf.** Sail-cloth and rope. **Pop.** 6,200.

PAPHLAGONIA, *paf-la-go'-ne-a*, an ancient province in the north of Asia Minor. (*See* ASIA MINOR.)

PAPIAS, *pai'-pe-as*, one of the early Christian writers, and bishop of Hierapolis, in Phrygia. He was an associate of Polycarp, who had been a disciple of the apostle John, and a millenarian, or believer in the visible reign of Christ upon earth one thousand years before the resurrection. He was the author of some commentaries upon Scripture, fragments of which are preserved in the writings of Irenæus, Eusebius, and others. It is said that he suffered martyrdom at Pergamus.

Died 163.

PAPIN, DENIS, *pap-a(ng)'*, French physical philosopher, and one of the inventors of the application of steam power. He studied medicine at Paris, and practised there as a physician, but obtained celebrity by his investigations into the action of heat on fluids. He visited England in 1681, and became a member of the Royal Society. In 1687, he became professor of mathematics at the university of Marburg, Hesse-Cassel. He first adopted the piston for the purpose of producing motion, and invented the safety valve. He made many other discoveries in physical science. A statue was erected to his memory at Blois, in August, 1880.

Born at Blois, 1647; **died** at Marburg, 1714.

PAPINEAU, LOUIS JOSEPH, *pap'-e-no*, Canadian politician, educated for the bar, and entered the provincial parliament at the age of 22. In 1815 he was elected speaker of the house. He was afterwards the leader of the radical party, and in 1823 went to England to remonstrate against the union of Upper and Lower Canada. In 1827, notwithstanding the objection of lord Dalhousie, the governor-general, he was re-elected speaker, and prepared the famous 92 resolutions expressing the grievances and demands of his countrymen. When, in 1836, Lower Canada broke out into rebellion, he supported the views of the liberal party, but did not take up arms. On the defeat of the rebels, his arrest for high treason was ordered, but he took refuge in the United States, and afterwards went to Paris, where he lived for eight years. In 1847, a general amnesty having been proclaimed, he returned to Canada, and was again elected member of parliament. In 1854 he retired from public life.

Born near Montreal, 1789; **died** near Quebec, 1871.

PAPINIANUS, ÆMILIUS PAULUS, *pap-in-i-a'-nus*, Roman jurist, who held high offices under the emperor Severus, but was dismissed and soon afterwards put to death by Caracalla, who was jealous of the influence he had gained by his ability and high character. He wrote many books of the highest authority on jurisprudence, and had many eminent pupils.

Lived in the 2nd century.

PAPIRIUS, *pa-pi'-ri-us*, surnamed Cursor, or the Courier, from the swiftness of his course, was at first master of the horse to Crassus, and became dictator of Rome about 326 B.C. He defeated the Samnites several times, and appropriated the spoils to the building of a temple to Fortune. Livy declares Papirius Cursor to have been the most illustrious general of his time, and worthy of contending with Alexander the Great, had the latter turned his arms against Rome after the subjugation of Asia.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

PAPPENHEIM, GOTTFRIED HEINRICH, COUNT VON, *pap'-pen-hime*, general of the German empire, descendant of an ancient Suabian family, distinguished for military achievements. He was educated as a protestant, but at the age of 20 adopted the Roman catholic religion, and was afterwards one of the most inveterate opponents of

protestantism. He served for some time under the king of Poland, against the Russians and Turks, and then joined the Catholic League. Afterwards he was united with Tilly and Wallenstein, distinguishing himself by his impetuous bravery, and many brilliant achievements, unfortunately allied with extreme ferocity. He received his death wound at the battle of Lützen, and died a few hours afterwards, expressing his gratification that king Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, the great protestant leader, was killed in the battle.

Born at Pappenheim, Bavaria, 1594; **died** at Leipsic, 1632.

PAPPUS, ALEXANDRINUS, *pap'-pus*, a Greek philosopher and mathematician of Alexandria, whose most important writings are "Mathematical Collections," a Latin version of which appeared in 1588; a comment upon the "Almagest" of Ptolemy, "Description of the Rivers of Libya," "Treatise on Military Engines," "Commentaries on Aristarchus, concerning the Magnitudes and Distances of the Sun and Moon," a translation of which last was published by Dr. Halley.

Lived at the close of the 4th century.

PAPUA, or NEW GUINEA, a very large but little known island, to the north of Australia, and immediately south of the equator, connecting the Indian archipelago with Polynesia. The extreme length is supposed to be nearly 1,500 miles. The outline is very irregular, the western extremity is nearly insulated, being connected with the mainland by an isthmus only 35 miles wide, and the south-eastern is a narrow, mountainous peninsula, rising to 14,000 feet, beyond which a large channel, China Straits, divides it from several islands. Off the south-west coast is a large island, Frederick Henry Island, separated by a narrow strait from the larger island, and on the south coast Stacey Island, until recently supposed to be the south cape of the mainland. The most northern point of Papua is Cape of Good Hope, **Lat.** 0° 19' S.; the most western, Cape Salu, **Lon.** 131° 2' E.; and the most southern and eastern point is in **Lat.** 10° 34' S., **Lon.** 151° 12' E. The whole of the south-eastern coast is fringed with dangerous coral reefs, some of which enclose good harbours. The best known part of the coast is on the south, lying east of Torres Straits, and facing the Great Bight, the eastern side of which is bold and rocky, but the west is flat and marshy, with innumerable narrow and tortuous fresh water channels, forming a network of canals, like the delta of a great river, and forming extensive mudbanks which hinder approach. The north coast, at present scarcely explored, is rocky and lofty. A range of mountains, to which the name of Charles Louis Mountains has been given, appears to traverse the island from west to east. The height of some of the loftiest peaks has been ascertained—Mount Owen Stanley, 13,200 feet; Mount Suckling, 11,220; Mount Obree, 10,240; Mount Yule, 10,040. Near the south-eastern coast is a group of mountains; the highest of which, Mount Astrolabe, is 3,800 feet. Throughout the island, as far as is known, are forests, and much of the timber is of gigantic size. The iron-wood tree, ebony, canary-wood, camphor-tree, the sago palm, and the wild nutmeg are conspicuous. Rice, maize, yams, cocoa nuts, sago, sugar cane, bananas, and other tropical products are cultivated. The flora generally resembles that of Australia rather than of Asia, and the same remark applies to the fauna. There are none of the large quadrupeds and apes which abound in the neighbouring Asiatic islands; but there are climbing kangaroos, and one true kangaroo, similar to the Australian animal. Under the heading ASIA, we mentioned Mr. Wallace's discovery of a line of demarcation, at the west of which the flora and fauna are of the Asiatic type, while to the south and east the Polynesian characteristics are distinctly marked. Papua lies to the east of this line, and abundantly confirms the theory. The birds are remarkable for beauty and variety of plumage, and include many varieties of parrots and birds of paradise of rare beauty. There are 29 species of birds peculiar to the country. Insects are abundant and varied, being as remarkable as the birds for variety of colour. The climate is hot and moist, but except in the swampy districts, not unhealthy. The rainy season begins about the middle of April and ends in September, on the south-west coast, but on the north coast, it begins in September and ends in April.

History.—The earliest record we have of this island dates back so far as A.D. 1526, when Don Jorge de Menenis, a Portuguese navigator, in making a voyage from Malacca to the Moluccas, being driven somewhat out of his course, accidentally sighted land, and, making for it, landed and remained there a month. This land, supposed to be the mainland of New Guinea, he called Papua, a word which means, according to some philologists, "black," and, according to others, "curled hair." In 1528, another Portuguese, Alvarez de Saavedra, landed on its shores, and although he did not, so far as is recorded, penetrate inland, he called it "Isla del Oro," from the idea which he formed of its abounding in gold. In 1545, a Spanish mariner, named Yuigo Ortiz de Retz, also voyaging to the Moluccas, sailed 250 miles along its northern coast, and gave it the name of Nueva Guinea, from some resemblance, or fancied resemblance, it bore to the Guinea coast on the west of Africa. In 1606, in the Spanish frigate, *La Almiranta*, Torres sailed 300 miles along the east coast, and landing in several places. In 1616 the Dutch navigator, Schouter, visited the country, and was attacked by the natives, losing 18 men. In 1699 Dampier landed, and met with considerable resistance; the natives using, as arms, clubs, spears and hollow sticks, probably canes, from which they were said to throw fire at their opponents. In 1770 Cook sailed along the coast, but left it without anchoring, on account of the hostility of the natives. There were several visitors after this: amongst others, Forrest, in 1774; Edwards, in 1791; Bampton, in 1793; and Blackwood, in 1843; but little or no further information relative to the place was given until Stanley, in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, ran along the coast and made a rough survey of a portion of it. In 1858 the Dutch government sent a surveying expedition, and in 1871 there were Russian and Italian explorations. In 1873 Captain Moresby, with H.M.S. *Basilisk*, surveyed a considerable portion of the eastern coast. The London Missionary Society made some settlements on the south-eastern coast, and ascended the Fly river for 150 miles. The earliest attempt at actual settlement by Europeans, of which there is any record, was by Captain Steenboom, of the Dutch ship *Triton*, who in 1828 took possession, in the name of the Dutch government, of all the territory from 140° E. westward to the sea. He built a fort at a place he called Triton Bay, in the N.W.; but the rankness of the vegetation caused it to be so unhealthy that occupation was for a long time limited to a few small places on the west coast, which have, however, gradually extended, until the separate constitution of Queensland brought New Guinea into prominent notice, and created a desire throughout the Australian colonies for English annexation. Representations to such effect were made to the home government, but in vain, until Sir Thomas Mellwraith, then the Premier of Queensland, undertook the annexation in 1883, and he accordingly performed the ceremony of taking possession, in the name of the Queen, of so much of New Guinea as was not in the occupation of the Dutch. The home government repeatedly declined to sanction, and eventually refused to confirm the annexation. Great disappointment was expressed throughout Australia, and an International Convention, which met at Sydney, unanimously urged the home goverment to immediately confirm the annexation. In reply to this the home government, in 1884, agreed to proclaim a British Protectorate of the southern coast, and the British flag was accordingly hoisted on November 6th, when regulations were framed specially securing to the the natives their land, General Sir Peter Strachey being eventually appointed High Commissioner. The Australians

in general did not consider this sufficient, New South Wales alone concurring; and before the close of 1884 the German government formally took possession of the north-eastern portions of New Guinea and the adjacent islands, including New Britain and New Ireland. Indignant protests proceeded from the Australians, but the final work was done, and New Guinea henceforth became the joint possession of Holland, Great Britain and Germany. The government of the British portion is under Her Majesty's Special Commissioner, under whom is a Deputy Commissioner. Persons who are desirous of visiting, exploring, trading or cutting timber within the limits of the British Protectorate are required to apply by letter to the Special Commissioner for permits. They must specify in detail for what purpose a permit is required, giving the names and addresses of their partners, if any.

Area.—About 250,000 square miles.

Pop.—Dutch portion, 200,000; rest about 1,000,000.

PARA, *pa-ra'*, a northern maritime province of Brazil, South America, bounded N. by Guiana and the Atlantic, E. by the provinces of Maranhao and Goyaz; S. by the province of Matto Grossa, and W. by that of Amazonas. It forms a portion of the valley of the Amazon; the surface is generally level, with immense forests of valuable timber, and rich pastures. The soil is remarkably fertile, and the climate, though hot, not unhealthy. Only a small portion of the province is under cultivation, and coffee, rice, millet, and cotton are the chief productions.

Rivers.—The Para (the southern branch of the Amazon), and its great affluents the Toncantins, Tapajos, and Xingu.

Minerals.—Coal, iron, and diamonds are known to exist, but are not worked.

Area.—412,440 square miles.

Pop.—343,511.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are six comarcas, or districts. The capital is Para.

PARA, or **BELEM**, a city and seaport of Brazil, capital of the above province, on the east bank of the Para (here 20 miles broad), and 80 miles above its mouth. The harbour will accommodate vessels of the largest size. The town is well-built, and the streets broad and well-paved. The cathedral is a large and handsome edifice, and there are several fine churches, a presidential palace, college, good public squares, and botanic garden. There are large coal depôts and wharves, and the export trade in sugar, raw cotton, cocoa, hides, india-rubber (very extensive), tobacco, and diamonds is very considerable. **Pop.** 40,000. **Lat.** 1° 28′ S. **Lon.** 48° 28′ W.

PARA, the southern outlet of the Amazon, South America, discharging into the Atlantic on the southern side of the island of Marajo, where it is 40 miles wide. The length of the course is 200 miles. There is a "bore" 15 feet high at the time of the spring tides.

PARACELSUS, *par-a-sel'-sus*, a medical empyric, whose real name was Philip Aureolus Theophrastus. His father, the natural son of a prince, was a physician of Switzerland, and his mother the lady superintendent of a convent hospital. His education was irregular, but he acquired a considerable amount of knowledge, and having a fertile genius, applied himself to the study of medicine, in which he made great progress. He rambled into Asia and Africa, supporting himself in the usual fashion of wandering quack doctors, and then diligently studying chemistry, especially the medicinal virtues of metals, and dabbling in the then fashionable alchemy. He afterwards went to France, Spain, and Italy, for improvement, and on his return to Switzerland, settled at Basel, where he acquired great reputation by his practice, and was appointed professor of physic and surgery. He began his academical career by publicly burning the works of Galen. He acquired habits of intemperance, and his classes dwindled. His charges to patients, like those of empirics in general, were exorbitant, and, having cured a canon from a dangerous complaint, his demand was so great that the patient refused to pay it, which produced a hearing before the council, who ordered the canon to pay only the accustomed fee. This so irritated Paracelsus, that he abused the judges, and was in consequence compelled to leave the town. He then went into Alsace, where he became noted as an alchemist, and pretended to have found not only the philosopher's stone, but the elixir of life. He contrived to quarrel with everybody, and at last, having insulted a doctor of Salzburg in the Tyrol, he was thrown out of an inn window, and his neck was broken by the fall. He was undoubtedly a man of great ability, notwithstanding his quackeries, and he gave a most important turn to pharmaceutical chemistry by his introduction of some of the most valuable remedies known to medical science.

Born at Einsiedeln, Switzerland, 1493; **died** at Salzburg, 1541.

PARACLET, *par'-a-klai*, a hamlet of France, in the department Aube, 3 miles from Nugent-sur-Seine. Here are the ruins of the convent founded by Abelard in the 12th century. Heloise was its abbess.

PARADAS, *pa-ra-das'*, a town of Spain, province of Seville, 30 miles E. of Seville. **Pop.** 4,300.

PARADISI, AGOSTINO, Count, *pa'-ra-dé'-se*, an eminent Italian poet, whose verses obtained for him admission to the academy of Reggio at the early age of 16. After visiting Genoa, Venice, and Bologna, he (1772) became professor of belles-lettres in the university of Mantua. In 1776 the duke of Mantua created him a count. His lectures were attended not only by his own countrymen, but by distinguished persons from France and Germany. He returned to Reggio in 1780, and held a high official employment there, giving his leisure to literary pursuits, until his death.

Born at Vignola, 1736; **died** at the same place, 1783.

PARAGUA, *pa-ra-gwa'*, a river of Venezuela, flowing in a northern and then in an eastern direction, and falling into the Carony, 20 miles below Barcelonetta, after a course of 240 miles.

PARAGUAÇU, *pa-ra-gwa'-su*, a river of Brazil, rising in the province of Bahia, and descending from the Sierra de Chapada in lofty cascados, and, after a circuitous course, entering the Bay of All Saints by a very wide mouth. Length of course, 300 miles.

PARAGUAY, *pa-ra-gwai'*, a republic of South America, bounded N. and N.E. by Brazil, S. by the Argentine Confederation, and N.W. by Bolivia. It is undulating, with extensive grassy plains in the northern part, and running from north to south in the Sierra Anambahy, a mountain chain, which divides into two branches on the south, forming the watersheds of various tributaries of the Parana and Paraguay. The southern part of the province is extremely fertile, and there are hills, wooded slopes, rich alluvial plains (with extensive marshes and shallow pools), and large savannahs, affording excellent pasture. The low-lying lands are generally destitute of trees, except on the banks of the Parana and Paraguay, where are extensive forests. The climate is, for a tropical country, temperate, and the cultivated parts abound with all kinds of grain, beans, pease, melons,

cucumbers, and European vegetables and fruits; coffee, rice, indigo, cocoa, tobacco, sugar-cane, and cotton are cultivated. Other products are medicinal plants and the Paraguay tea, or *maté*, a plant an infusion of which supplies the inhabitants with a refreshing drink. The forests abound with a variety of woods, medicinal and aromatic, many of them yielding useful dyes, and the india-rubber tree. The trade of Paraguay consists in the export of its tea, tobacco, sugar, cotton, hides, tallow, wax, honey, cattle, horses, mules, wool, leather, hemp, rice, and ornamental timber. Nearly three-fourths of the whole land is national property, mostly let out in small holdings. The ostrich is seen in the plains, and is remarkable for its immense size, fine plumage, and swift motion. The wild animals are the jaguar or tiger, the puma or cougar, the black bear, the ant-bear, and the tapir, or river cow. Mosquitoes and an innumerable variety of insects infest both the waters and the land, with snakes, vipers, and scorpions. The great boa-constrictor is found in the moist places adjoining the rivers, and some parts are haunted by the vampire bat.

Rivers.—The Parana and Paraguay, and their tributaries. In the rainy season they overflow their banks, inundating large districts.

Area.—97,970. square miles.

Pop.—346,048, the proportion of females to males being about four to one. The inhabitants of the towns consist chiefly of whites, or of half-breeds, speaking Spanish. The native population of the provinces are mostly Guarani Indians, with a language of their own.

Government and Constitution.—A congress, meeting at Asuncion in June 1870, voted a new constitution, which was publicly proclaimed on the 25th of November 1870. The constitution is modelled closely on that of the Argentine Confederation, the legislative authority being vested in a congress of two houses, a senate and a house of deputies, and the executive being entrusted to a president, elected for the term of six years, with a non-active vice-president at his side. The president exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number. The established religion is the Roman Catholic. The people generally are well educated.

Railways and Telegraphs.—The only railway is a short line of 45 miles, from Asuncion to Paraguay, by the side of which is the only telegraph line in the country.

History.—Paraguay was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in the year 1526. In 1556 the Jesuits made their appearance, and, by the effect of gentleness and policy, succeeded in obtaining a great ascendancy over the minds of the natives, and in establishing settlements in different parts of the country. In 1768 they were expelled, and in 1811 the people rebelled against the yoke of Spain, and established their independence. After a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. Francia (*see* FRANCIA), who exercised autocratic sway as dictator, till his death. His reign was followed by a state of anarchy, which lasted till 1842, when a national congress elected two nephews of the dictator, don Alonso and don Carlos Antonio Lopez, joint consuls of the republic. Another congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new constitution, and, March 14, elected don Carlos Antonio Lopez sole president, with dictatorial powers. At the death of don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, don Francisco Solano Lopez, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power, by testamentary order, without opposition. President Lopez, in 1865, began a dispute with the government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the republic, June 1865. After a struggle of five years, Lopez was defeated and killed in the battle of Aquidaban, March 1, 1870. (*See* LOPEZ.)

PARAGUAY, a large river of South America, which has its source 9,530 feet above the sea level, in a number of lakes, in the Brazilian province of Matto Grosso, and follows a south-westerly and southerly course, partly through the immense marsh of Xarayes, and forms part of the boundary between Brazil and Bolivia, and thence through Paraguay, until it joins the Parana, in lat. 27° 17′ S. The chief affluents are the Cuyaba, Taeoary, Mondego, and Apa, on the left bank, and the Tauru, Pilcomayo, and Vermejo, on the right. The entire length is about 1,800 miles.

PARAHYBA, *pa-ra-é-ba*, an eastern maritime province of Brazil, bounded N. by the province of Rio Grande de Norte; S. by the province of Pernambuco; W. by the province of Ceara; and E. by the Atlantic. It is traversed by mountain ridges. The soil of the valleys is generally dry and sandy, but cotton and tobacco are grown. The capital is PARAHYBA. **Area**, 20,340 square miles. **Pop.** 423,817.

PARAHYBA, a seaport, capital of the above province, on the river of the same name, 10 miles from the sea. There are a cathedral, several monasteries and convents, two colleges, and other educational institutions. There is a good harbour, much frequented by coasting vessels. **Pop.** 15,000.

PARAMARIBO, *pa-ra-ma'-re-bo*, a seaport, the capital of Dutch Guiana, South America, on the western bank of the Surinam river, about 10 miles from its mouth, in the Atlantic. It is built in the form of an oblong square, with the streets perfectly straight, and lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees, which appear in everlasting bloom. They are finely paved with gravel. The houses, with few exceptions, are built of fine timber, and are, in general, elegantly furnished, and the aspect of the town is bright and picturesque. Fort Zeelandia, which protects the port, has a large and commodious barrack, and the chief buildings in the town are three Protestant and two Roman Catholic churches, two synagogues, the bureau of finance, and the court of justice. There is a considerable trade. **Pop.** 22,000, including 10,000 slaves. There is a noble road for shipping, the river before the town being about a mile in breadth. **Lat.** 5° 45′ N. **Lon.** 55° 15′ W.

PARAMATTA, (*See* PARRAMATTA.)

PARAMITHIA, *pa-ra-mit'-i-a*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 32 miles S.W. of Janina. *It is beautifully situated on the side of a rock, on the summit of which is a castle.* There are several Greek churches and mosques and public fountains. **Pop.** 5,000.

PARAMO, LOUIS DE, *pa-ra-mo'*, a Spanish inquisitor, who published at Madrid, in 1598, a curious work, called the "Holy Office," a history of the Inquisition, written with great candour and accuracy.

Died about 1619.

PARANA, *pa-ra-na'*, a large river of South America, and one of the principal which contribute to form the Plata. It rises by numerous heads in Brazilian province of Minas Geraes, about 100 miles N.W. of Rio de Janeiro, and after a course of 2,400 miles, in which it has joined the Paraguay, and next the Uruguay it forms the estuary of the Plata.

PARANA, a province in the south of Brazil, bounded N. by the province of San Paulo; S. by that of Rio Grande de Sul; E. by the Atlantic; and W. by the province of Matto Grosso and the republic of Paraguay. About 80 miles inland, a range of mountains runs parallel to the coast, throwing out branches westward. The sea coast is indented by several bays. There are numerous small rivers flowing into the Atlantic, but the principal streams (among them the Paranapanema, Ivay, Piguary, and Yguassu,) rise in the western slope of the mountain range, are of considerable length, and are affluents of the Parana. The

climate is very healthy, and the soil fertile. The chief employments of the inhabitants are agriculture, rearing cattle and pigs, and gathering Paraguay tea, or *mâté*. **Area**, 72,000 square miles. **Pop.** 189,668.

PARANAGUA, *pa'-ra-na-gwa'*, a maritime town of Brazil, province of Parana, 180 miles S.W. of San Paulo. It is mostly built of stone, and has an excellent port. There is a very large export of *mâté*. **Pop.** 3,000.

PARASARA, *pa-ra-sa'-ra*, in Hindoo mythology, the name of several personages, whose adventures are related in the Purânas, the Mahâbhârata, and other ancient works.

PARATI, *pa-ra'-te*, a town of Brazil, on the west coast of the Bay of Angra dos Reis, 100 miles S.W. of Rio de Janeiro. It has several churches and a grammar-school, with an extensive trade in sugar, coffee, rice, and rum. **Pop.** 10,000.

PARAY-LE-MONIAL, *pa-rai'-le(r)-mawng-e-al*, a town of France, department Saone-et-Loire, on the left bank of the Bourbince, 8 miles N.W. of Charolles. There is a handsome Gothic church, erected at the beginning of the 11th century. **Pop.** 3,500.

PARCÆ, or **FATES**, *par'-se*, in the Greek mythology, three powerful goddesses, who presided over the birth and life of mankind. They were, according to Hesiod, three in number, and were named Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. Clotho, the youngest of the sisters, presided over the moment of man's birth, and held a distaff in her hand; Lachesis spun out all the events and actions of man's life; and Atropos, the eldest of the three, cut the thread of human life with a pair of scissors.

PARCÉ, *par'-sai*, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 12 miles from La Flèche. **Pop.** 2,500.

PARCHIM, *par'-kim*, a town of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, on the Elde, 23 miles S.E. of Schwerin. The town is very old, and irregularly built. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, leather, chicory, straw hats, and tobacco. **Pop.** 8,000.

PARDIES, IGNATIUS GASTON, *par'-de*, an eminent French mathematician, who entered the order of the Jesuits at the age of 16, and afterwards became professor of rhetoric in the College Louis-le-Grand at Paris. His principal works are "Dissertation on the Nature and Course of Comets," "Discourse on Local Motion," "Elements of Geometry," and "Discourse on the Knowledge of Beasts."

Born 1636; **died** 1673.

PARDO, *par'-do*, a river of Brazil, formed by the junction of two smaller streams, in the southern part of the province of Matto Grosso. The first 120 miles of its course is a series of cataracts. Beyond them it becomes a noble river, and after a course of about 280 miles joins the right bank of the Parana in lat. 21° 36′ S.

PARDOOBITZ, *par-doo-bitz'*, a walled town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the Chrudimka, at its junction with the Elbe, 13 miles S.W. of Königgratz. There are a castle, four churches, a high school, and three hospitals. **Manf.** Paper, and iron and copper articles. **Pop.** 8,500.

PARÉ, AMBROISE, *pa'-rai*, the most celebrated of the old French surgeons. He was apprenticed to a barber, but he soon quitted that employment and went to Paris, where he pursued medical and anatomical studies under great difficulties. After completing his education, he went into Italy with the French army, and served during several campaigns, gaining so great a reputation that he was appointed president of the Royal College of Chirurgeons, and in 1552 Henry II. appointed him his surgeon. Though a Protestant, he was afterwards surgeon to Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III.; and, at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Brantôme tells us that Charles IX. saved him by shutting him up in his own bedroom. Paré made several discoveries in anatomy was the first to substitute ligature of the arteries for cauterization after amputation, and wrote some esteemed books on surgery.

Born at Laval, 1509; **died** at Paris, 1590.

PAREDES, DIEGO GARCIA DE, *pa-rai-dais*, Spanish general, usually styled "the Spanish Bayard." Entering the army at an early age, he fought gallantly against the Moors at Baza, Velez, and Malaga, in 1485. When the Moorish war was concluded by the capture of Granada, in 1492, he sought further distinction on the battle-fields of Italy. He was appointed to a high rank in the army of pope Alexander VI., and served with distinction under the papal banner during seven years. In 1501 he assisted at the capture of Cephalonia from the Turks, was taken prisoner, but contrived to effect his escape. During the war between the French and Spaniards in Naples, Paredes was one of the most undaunted and skilful soldiers in the ranks of the latter power. At the battle of Cerignola, he commanded the Spanish centre, and, during the fight, contended alone against a number of French knights until his own men came up. Some assert that he subsequently cruised in the Levant as a corsair; but this is doubtful. At the famous battle of Pavia, however, he greatly signalised himself, and, it is said, assisted in taking Francis I. prisoner.

Born in Spain, 1466; **died** 1530.

PAREDES (DE NAVA), a town of Spain, province of Palencia, 16 miles W. of the town of that name. There are four churches, a nunnery, and an hospital. Wool-spinning is the principal industry. **Pop.** 6,000.

PAREDON, *pa'-re-don*, an island of the West Indies, lying to the N. of Cuba, in the old Bahama channel. **Ext.** 10 miles long, with a breadth of 2. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** 22° 25′ N. **Lon.** 78° 8′ W.

PAREJA, JUAN DE, *pa'-rai-ha*, an eminent Spanish painter, who was a West-Indian half-caste, and became the slave of Diego Valesquez. In the absence of his master, Pareja laboured assiduously in drawing and copying his works; but secretly, for fear of giving offence. Philip IV., king of Spain, coming one day to visit Velasquez, Pareja contrived to place in his way one of his own pictures, with which his majesty was extremely pleased. The slave then fell on his knees, and besought the king to ask his master to forgive him. Philip not only did this, but obtained him his liberty. The faithful Pareja, however, would not quit Valesquez, and, after his death, continued to serve his daughter. His portraits are very fine, and were so close a copy of his master's style, that they could not be distinguished from them.

Born in the West Indies, 1610; **died** 1670.

PARENNIN, DOMINIC, *pa-ren'-na*, a French Jesuit, who was a missionary in China, where he was greatly esteemed by the emperor Kang-Hi, for whom he translated into Chinese several articles upon scientific subjects. A difference arising between the Chinese and Russian courts, Parennin was charged to negotiate a reconciliation, which he

effected. After his death, his remains were magnificently interred by order of the emperor. In Duhalde's "China" are several curious maps and letters of this learned man.

Born at Bussy, France, 1665; died at Pekin, 1751.

PARENT, ANTHONY, *pa'-rawng*, an eminent French mathematician, who was educated for the law, which he renounced for science, and became a member of the Academy, whose Memoirs he enriched with many valuable papers. His most important works are, "Mathematical and Philosophical Researches," "Theoretical and Practical Arithmetic," "Elements of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy."

Born at Paris, 1666; died 1716.

PARENT-DUCHATELET, ALEXANDER JEAN BAPTIST, *doo-shat'-o-lai*, an eminent French physician and writer, who, upon the conclusion of his medical studies, commenced the practice of his profession at Paris, in 1814. After spending some years in that pursuit, his attention was directed to questions concerning the public health. With great devotedness to this task, he laboured during fifteen years, and through his exertions, some of the most useful and efficient reforms in the sanitary arrangements of Paris were due. He wrote extensively on subjects connected with the public health, and, in 1824, produced a great work upon the common sewers of the French capital, and another upon the cholera.

Born at Paris, 1790; died at the same city, 1836.

PARENZO, *pa-rain-dzo'*, a town and seaport of Austria, on a peninsula in the Adriatic, 30 miles S.W. of Trieste. There is a fine ancient cathedral. The harbour is good, and a considerable coasting trade is carried on. Pop. 3,200.

PARGA, *par'-ga*, a fortified seaport of European Turkey, on the coast of Albania, opposite to the south point of the island of Corfu, 35 miles from Arta. It stands near the mouth of a river, the Acheron of the ancients. Pop. 4,000. Lat. 39° 16' N. Lon. 20° 23' E.

PARIA, GULF OF, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, South America, lying between the island of Trinidad and the mainland of Venezuela. From these two lands on the north two points jut out, with two islands intervening, which leave four openings, called the Mouths of the Dragon, by which the gulf communicates with the Caribbean Sea. This part is about 13 miles wide, and contains several islands. The length of the gulf is estimated at 95 miles, and the breadth is about 35 miles.

PARINI, JOSEPH, *pa-ré'-ne*, an eminent Italian poet, whose pursuit of knowledge in early life was performed under considerable difficulty. In his 23rd year he produced a volume of poems, which attracted the notice of the Borromei family, in which he became tutor. His next work was the first portion of a poem satirising with exquisite grace the follies of the fashionable world, entitled, "Il Giorno," a famous piece in Italian literature. This gained him the patronage of count Firmian, the Austrian minister in Lombardy, and through his influence Parini subsequently became professor of eloquence in the college of the Brera at Milan. When Benaparte entered Milan at a later period, he caused him to be chosen magistrate; but the poet soon retired from the office.

Born at Bosisio 1729; died at Milan, 1799.

PARIS, *par'-is*, (Fr. *pa'-re*,) the capital of France, and, after London, the largest and most populous city in Europe, is situated on both sides of the river Seine, 111 miles from its mouth, and about a mile below its junction with the Marne. The average elevation of the city is about 190 feet above the sea level, and it is surrounded by low hills, the highest of which, Montmartre and Belleville, on the northern side, do not exceed 300 feet in height. The river enters the city on the south-east, at Bercy, and, after a winding course of about 5 miles, quits it near Auteuil, dividing the city into two unequal parts. Near the centre it forms two islands—the Ile St. Louis, about the third of a mile long and connected with it by two bridges; and the Ile de la Cité, nearly three-quarters of a mile in length. The Ile de la Cité is the oldest part and the original nucleus of Paris. Beyond these islands, the width of the river within the limits of the city is only about 200 yards, about two-thirds the width of the Thames at London bridge. On each side of the river are lines of quays, forming below the islands fine promenades planted with trees. On the northern bank, between the Pont Neuf (the bridge across the western end of the Ile de la Cité) and the Place du Carrousel, is the Quai de Louvre; farther west, reaching to the Place de la Concorde, Quai de Tuileries; and still farther, extending to the foot of the Pont de l'Alma, Cours la Reine. On the southern bank, from east to west are Quai de la Gare, Quai d'Austerlitz, (between the Bercy and Austerlitz bridges), Quai St. Bernard, Quai de la Tournelle, and beyond the Pont Neuf, Quai Conti, Quai Malaquais, Quai Voltaire, and Quai d'Orsay, a splendid promenade, the greater part planted with lines of trees, and extending for two miles, past the gardens of the Hôtel des Invalides, and the entrance to the Champ de Mars from the Pont de Jena. These quays are not only attractive promenades, but, being built of solid masonry, protect the lower parts of the city from inundation. The river is crossed by 27 bridges, two on the suspension system; four with iron arches, on stone piers; one of wood, and the rest of stone. (These bridges are more particularly described farther on.) The entire city is enclosed by a belt of fortifications, erected by king Louis Philippe, and greatly strengthened by the late emperor Napoleon III. This wall is 21 miles in circuit, 34 feet high, bastioned and terraced, and surrounded by a ditch 49 feet wide. There are 57 gates, besides entrances of railways. Beyond this wall, at distances varying from about one to three miles, are 16 outlying forts, and still farther to the east the large forts of Rosny and Noisy. The larger and most important division of the city is on the right bank of the river; and it may be said generally that the most fashionable quarter extends westward between the Tuileries and the Barrière de Neuilly; the very centre of brilliant Paris life, with the most superb shops, is near this quarter, on the Boulevards des Capucins, des Italiens, and Montmartre; farther east, between the Place Hôtel de Ville and the Place des Vosges (formerly the Place Royale) are old mansions, the residences of the nobility before the time of Louis XIV., some of them interesting, though decayed, specimens of Renaissance architecture; on the Ile de la Cité are the famous cathedral of Nôtre Dame; the great hospital, Hôtel Dieu, the law courts, and other public buildings; on the south side of the river are the Faubourg St. Germain, the residences of many members of the old aristocracy, and of several of the foreign ministers, some of the government offices, the Quartier Latin, with the schools of law, medicine, science, and theology, and a large student population, and the palace of the Luxembourg. Many of the principal commercial establishments are in the neighbourhood of the Boulevard de Sebastopol, which crosses the river

across the Ile de la Cité, near its centre; in the eastern part of the city, popularly known as the Faubourg St. Antoine, are numerous manufactories and dwellings of working people. The Boulevards Intérieures is the name given to the line extending from the church of the Madeleine with an eastern and southern curve to the Place de la Bastile. They mark the site of the former wall, destroyed about 1670, and include the Boulevards de la Madeleiné, des Capucins, des Italiens, Montmartre, Poissonière, St. Martin, du Temple, Calvaire, and Beaumarchais, or St. Antoine. They are planted with trees, and there are restaurants, cafés, and almost innumerable places of amusement. The Boulevards Extérieures are a line of broad roads on the line of the old octroi wall, at the gates of which the *octroi*, or duties on goods brought into Paris were levied, previous to the extension of the municipal limits to the line of fortifications. The wall had 50 gates, or barriers, some of them very fine structures, especially the Barrière de Neuilly, and the Barrières de Vincennes, de St. Martin, de Fontainebleau, de Neuilly, de Chartres, and de Passy. There are in Paris altogether about 3,620 streets, places, courts, quays, and minor thoroughfares, 300 isolated public edifices, and 65,000 houses. The houses are almost all built of stone, are from five to six stories in height; and are let out into suites of apartments, reached by a common stair. Some are built in quadrangles, with an inner courtyard, guarded by a lodge. Even in the new districts the houses are built in this style—small residences, with gardens, such as adorn the suburbs of London, being unknown. In some districts, occupied by a dense working population, houses of 11 stories have recently been built, with hydraulic lifts in place of the common staircase. Rents in the better districts are high, a suite of rooms on the fifth floor costing as much as a good-sized villa, with garden, in the most favourite suburbs of London. A brief sketch of the direction of the leading thoroughfares and of the central places whence many of them radiate may sufficiently convey a general impression of the general topography of Paris, and the most important of the buildings and memorials of interest will be separately described. One main line of road, from the Arc de Triomphe in the north-west to the Place du Trône, in the east, on the northern side of the Seine, and nearly parallel to the course of the river, includes the broad and finely-planted Avenue des Champs Elysées to the Place de la Concorde, and then the Rue de Rivoli, skirting the northern side of the Tuileries and the Louvre, and farther east the Rue St. Antoine, the Place de la Bastile, and the Faubourg St. Antoine. Farther north, and nearly parallel are the Faubourg St. Honoré and the Rue St. Honoré, joining the Rue Rivoli near the Palais Royal. We have already mentioned the line of the Boulevards Intérieures. Another main line of road is from the Arc de Triomphe in a north-eastern direction, including the Boulevard Haussmann to the new Grand Opera, and beyond it, the Rue de la Fayette, to the railway station du Nord, and so by way of the Rue d'Allemagne to the suburb of Panton, beyond the fortifications. A magnificent straight thoroughfare, the Boulevard de Sebastopol, more than two miles long, traverses the city from the Observatory and the Rue d'Enfer in the south, to the Strasbourg railway station in the north-east, crossing the Seine and the Ile de la Cité, that part beyond the Boulevards Intérieures being named the Boulevard de Strasbourg. The most prominent open place in the western part of the city is the Place de l'Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, at the extremity of the broad Avenue des Champs Elysées. It is circular, about 300 yards in diameter, and in the centre is the superb triumphal arch, the erection of which was commenced by the emperor Napoleon in 1806, but not completed until 1836, the cost being about £400,000. It is 152 feet high, and 137 feet wide, and is adorned with numerous sculptures, representing the victories of Napoleon. From this central *place* diverge a broad avenue leading to the Bois de Boulogne; the Avenue de Grande Armée, leading to the Avenue de Neuilly; westward, the Avenue du Roi de Rome, and in an eastward direction the Avenue de Friedland, leading to the Boulevard de Haussmann. The Place de la Bastile is a large irregularly shaped place in the eastern part of the city, at the end of the long line of the Boulevard Intérieure. Here stood the famous fortress and prison, so memorable in the history of old Paris, and destroyed in 1789, at the outbreak of the great Revolution. In this *place* meet the Rue St. Antoine, from the west, and the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, from the east. The latter is about a mile and a quarter long, and at the extreme end is a large circus, 200 yards in diameter, and planted with trees. The Place du Trône, from which diverge the Cours de Vincennes, to the east, and to the north-west the Boulevard Voltaire, crossing the Boulevard Richard Lenoir, so named by the emperor Napoleon III. in honour of the great French manufacturer, but previously named Boulevard de la Reine Hortense. The centre of this boulevard is a continued archway over the canal St. Martin, and there are numerous flower gardens, from which rise perpendicular shafts giving light and air to the towing-path and footway below. On the south side of the river, a central spot is the Place Vauban, immediately at the south of the Hôtel des Invalides, and at the northern end of the wide Avenue d' Auteuil, half a mile long, and planted with rows of trees, and the Avenue de Sequer. Another road, with trees, meeting at the same point, the Avenue de Villars, joins the Boulevards des Invalides, which skirts the eastern side of the Hôtel, and then curves southward, continuing, with the name Boulevard du Mont Parnasse, to the southern end of the broad avenue leading to the gardens of the Luxembourg Palace. From near the middle of the Boulevard du Mont Parnasse, the Boulevard d'Enfers, runs southward to a southern line of Boulevards Extérieures, running eastward to the Place d'Italie, and on the right hand of which are various barriers. These boulevards are named St. Jacques and des Gobelins, and, continuing their line to the river at the Pont de Bercy, is a broad road planted with trees. Running in a north-eastern direction from the Place d'Italie is the Boulevard de l'Hôpital, nearly a mile long, leading to the Pont d'Austerlitz. The leading features of the plan of Paris may be briefly indicated. Antique ecclesiastical Paris is on the Ile de la Cité; the Paris of kings and emperors stretches beyond the island westward, along the northern bank of the Seine, beginning with the Louvre, beyond which are the Palace of the Tuileries (burnt by the Communists in 1871), the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysées, and the Avenue des Champs Elysées, with the fine Arc de Triomphe at the end, bearing the trophies of imperial achievements. The Place de la Concorde is a large open *place* between the garden of the Tuileries and the Champs Elysées, at the foot of the Pont de Concorde, with a short, wide road on the north, the Rue Royale leading to the front of the Madeleine church In the centre of this *place* is the famous Luxor obelisk, 75 feet high, and covered with hieroglyphics, brought from Egypt, and erected where it now stands in 1836. It marks the site of the

terrible guillotine of the Revolution at which Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, Philippe Egalité, of Orleans, Madame Roland, Robespierre, Danton, and hundreds of others were decapitated. Another famous place of execution, the Place de Grève, is near the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, where stood the Hôtel de Ville, one of the most magnificent edifices in Paris, quadrangular, with four façades, burned by the Communists, but since rebuilt. The Place Vendôme is another memorial of Imperial Paris, between the Rue Rivoli and the Boulevard des Capucines. In this place is the column, 133 feet high, erected to the memory of Napoleon and the great army, which was deliberately pulled down in May, 1871, by the Communists, but has since been restored by the Republican government. The Place du Carrousel, between the Louvre and the Tuileries, contains a triumphal arch, designed after the arch of Septimus Severus at Rome. The Place du Châtelet has a fountain in the centre, consisting of a circular basin, 20 feet in diameter, with columns 58 feet high, inscribed with the names of the principal victories gained by the emperor Napoleon. We have already mentioned that the most fashionable quarter of Paris is in the north-west; most of the finest shops are in the Boulevards des Capucines and des Italiens, and in the vicinity of the Palais Royal, near the Louvre, and Paris is seen in its gayest aspect on the long line of the Boulevard Intérieur. Manufacturing and commercial Paris lies farther to the east. South of the Seine are the old palace of the Luxembourg, the Hôtel des Invalides, and the spacious Champ de Mars, an immense area, where, in the revolutionary times, great political demonstrations were made, where reviews of troops are held, and which was, in 1867, the site of the Great International Exhibition. Since 1852, several squares, laid out in the English style, have been formed in the city, averaging about 7 acres each, and similar squares have also been laid out in some of the suburban quarters. There are 60 ornamental fountains. There are in Paris about 4,000 hotels, and a large number of private establishments where visitors are accommodated.

Palaces.—The Tuileries, so named from the tilekilns which formerly stood on the site, long the residence of the kings of France, and the scene of many of its most remarkable events, was begun in 1566 by Catherine de' Medici, and finished, after various interruptions, in the 17th century. It was a noble and venerable structure, with a façade more than 1,000 feet long, and a beautiful park, laid out with lakes, flower-beds, and groups of statuary, and one of the most favourite resorts in Paris. In 1871 the Communists burnt the palace, which has not been rebuilt, and in June, 1877, a road, the Rue des Tuileries, passing through and destroying the private gardens, was publicly opened. The Louvre, intended to be another palace, was formerly nearly a quarter of a mile to the east of the Tuileries; but Napoleon III. carried out the idea of the junction of these two palaces, and formed them into one vast building. The form of the Louvre is square, with a large interior court, 400 by 400 feet. It was finished in the age of Louis XIV., and its magnificent halls are filled with objects of taste and art. (*See* MUSEUMS and ART COLLECTIONS.) The eastern and southern fronts are superb specimens of architecture. The Elysée, a palace in the Champs Elysées, has no striking architectural features, but many interesting associations are connected with it, and it is the town residence of the President of the Republic. The Palais Royal, situated near the Tuileries and the Louvre, forms a large pile of building, entered in three distinct parts by as many portals or archways, and bearing less the appearance of a princely residence than of a place of business. The façade fronting the Rue St. Honoré was built in 1781, and is ornamented with Doric and Ionic pillars. This portion of the building was burnt in 1871 by the Communists. At the back of these courts, and at a distance from the main building, is the garden of the palace, a spacious oblong, nearly 250 yards in length, and 100 yards broad, having in its central part a basin with *jets d'eau*, and at either end a shrubbery. Around the garden are buildings of uniform architecture, standing on arcades, which form a broad gallery, and on the first floor are some of the finest shops in Paris. No spot in all the city is so much frequented, and, it has been observed, "nowhere can a stranger get a readier glimpse of all the phases of Parisian life." The Palais Royal was built by cardinal Richelieu, and was presented by him to Louis XIV., when it received its present name. In 1692 it became the residence of the duke of Orleans, and between 1814 and 1830 Louis Philippe resided there. Under the second empire it was the residence of prince Jerome and his son, prince Napoleon. The Palace of the Luxembourg is on the south side, about half a mile from the river, with extensive gardens, laid out in avenues, with fine old trees, and forming one of the most agreeable resorts in Paris. The palace was built by Marie de' Medici, on the model of the Pitti Palace at Florence. There are many superb rooms, some of which are used as picture galleries. It was the place of meeting of the Chamber of Peers when that body existed, and since 1871 has been used as the Hôtel de Ville. On the southern bank of the Seine, at the foot of the Pont de Concorde, is the Palais Bourbon, so named from having been originally erected by a dowager-duchess of Bourbon, and afterwards occupied by the house of Condé. It has a magnificent river front, with a Corinthian portico, approached by a flight of 20 steps. Here, in a splendid semi-circular hall, the Corps Législatif, or Chamber of Deputies, met, previous to the establishment of the present republic, when Versailles was selected, instead of Paris, as the place of meeting.

Official and Municipal Buildings.—The Hôtel de Finances (Treasury) is a large building in the Rue de Rivoli. The Hôtel de la Marin (Admiralty), forming the north-eastern side of the Place de la Concorde, is a fine building, formerly known as the Garde Meuble de la Couronne, the place where the crown jewels were kept. The Mint is on the Quai Conti, on the south side of the Seine. The Post Office is a well-arranged building, with a good front, near the Palais Royal. La Bourse (the Exchange), built in 1826, is a noble structure, in the Rue Vivienne, 212 feet long and 126 feet wide, surrounded by a covered gallery, approached by a flight of steps extending along the whole of the west front, and having a noble saloon (the Salle de Bourse), where business is transacted, and accommodates the Tribunal de Commerce, and other commercial bodies. The Palace des Archives Nationales (record office) occupies the former palace of the Prince de Soubize, in the Rue de Parades. The government printing-office, one of the most complete in the world, is in the old Palais Cardinal, in the Rue Vieille du Temple, formerly the residence of Cardinal de Rohan. The Palais de Justice is on the northern side of the Isle de la Cité. It is an immense building, part of which dates from the 14th century; the newer portion, built in the reign of Napoleon III., was set on fire by the Commune and nearly destroyed. The principal courts of law sit here, and adjoining the older part of the building is the prison of the Conciergerie, so memorable in connection with the revolutionary Reign of Terror. On the southern side of the river is a magnificent establishment, the Hotel des Invalides, founded in 1670, for old soldiers. It has a noble front, 612 feet long, and a gilded dome, making it one of the most conspicuous objects in Paris. In the church were deposited, in 1861, the remains of the emperor Napoleon I., brought from St. Helena by the French government. The Observatory is a large building, near the Luxembourg gardens, where astronomical observations are carried on.

Churches.—The cathedral of Notre Dame, at the eastern end of the Ile de la Cité, was built between the 12th and 15th centuries, on a site successively occupied by a pagan temple, and a Christian church of the Merovingian times. It is cruciform, with a magnificent western front 128 feet wide, flanked by two towers, 204 feet high; the length of the cathedral 390 feet, width of transept 144 feet, and height of vaulting 182 feet. It has been magnificently restored, and is now one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Europe. St. Germain des Prés (completed in 1163) is the most ancient church in Paris. The Sainte Chapelle, within the precincts of the Palais de Justice, was built by St. Louis, in 1248, for the reception of the various relics he brought from Palestine. It is brilliantly decorated, and the late emperor restored it at great cost. St. Etienne du Mont is an ancient church, containing the tomb of St. Geneviève, the patron saint of Paris

and the burial place of Pascal. St. Germain l'Auxerrois is another ancient church, with rich decorations and frescoes, and historically memorable belfry, from which was tolled the signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew. St. Eustache is, next to Notre Dame, the largest church in Paris, and other old churches are St. Denis du St. Sacrement; St. Gervais, with a very beautiful chapel; St. Medard, St. Paul, and St. Louis, with a fine front and a lofty dome; St. Roch (the court church in the reign of Louis Philippe), St. Severus, St. Thomas d'Aquin, and the church des Val de Grace, with a dome painted in the interior with frescoes of great beauty; the church of the Sorbonne, where Richelieu is buried, and St. Sulpice. Among the modern churches, the Madeleine is one of the most conspicuous. It occupies a fine site at the northern end of the Rue Rivoli, and is built in the form of a Greek temple, surrounded by a colonnade of 52 Corinthian pillars, with colossal statues of saints in niches in the walls. At the southern end is the largest sculptured pediment in existence. The interior is very gorgeous, being lined with rich marble, and the roof supported by Corinthian pillars. On the southern side of the river near the Jardin des Plantes, is the grand church of St. Geneviève, formerly the Pantheon, intended by the constituent assembly of republican France as a temple dedicated to the memory of distinguished Frenchmen, but restored to the church by Napoleon III. It is cruciform, with a dome 282 feet high, is 288 feet long by 252 feet broad, and is entered by a noble Corinthian portico. Notre Dame de Lorette, St. Clotilde (on the southern side of the river), and St. Vincent de Paul are modern churches of attractive architecture. About half a mile beyond the Arc de Triomphe is the beautiful Chapelle de St. Ferdinand, marking the spot where the duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe, was accidentally killed by being thrown from his carriage in 1842. The chapel is of the form of a Greek cross, and contains a bas-relief, designed by Ary Scheffer, representing the duke on his death-bed. There are two English episcopal chapels, and several other Protestant churches, a Greek church, and two synagogues. There are numerous monasteries and convents.

Bridges.—The Seine is crossed, within the limits of the city, by 27 bridges. Following the course of the river from east to west, they are, Pont National; Pont de Bercy; Pont d'Austerlitz, leading to the Jardin des Plantes, 480 feet long, 37 feet wide, with five cast-iron arches resting on stone piers; Pont de Constantine; Pont de la Tournelle, to the left of the Ile St. Louis; Pont Marie and Pont Louis Philippe, on the right of the same island; Pont St. Louis and Pont de la Cité, connecting the two islands; Ponts de l'Archevêché (palace of the archbishop, which was destroyed in 1831), au Double, St. Charles, and St. Michel, on the left of the Ile de la Cité; Ponts d'Arcole, Nôtre Dame (erected in 1500), and au Change, on the right side of the same island; Pont Neuf, built between 1578 and 1604, and renovated in 1852, the largest of all the bridges, with 12 arches, and crossing the eastern end of the Ile de la Cité, with an equestrian statue of Henri IV.; Pont des Arts, an elegant iron bridge of nine arches; Pont du Carrousel; Pont Royal; Pont de Solferino, adorned with sculptures commemorating the victory gained by the French in 1859; Pont de la Concorde, built between 1787 and 1790, a fine structure 480 feet long, with 12 colossal statues of white marble; Pont des Invalides; Pont de l'Alma, with sculptures commemorating the victory of the allied armies in the Crimea; Pont de Jena, a handsome structure, with five elliptical arches, and a cornice copied from the temple of Mars at Rome; and the Pont de Grenelle. There is also a railway bridge with five large arches, in the extreme south-western part of the city.

Museums, Art Collections, and Libraries.—The Louvre contains one of the most magnificent collections in the world, including galleries of paintings rich in specimens of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and modern French schools, sculpture, jewellery, cameos, porcelain, Egyptian, Greek, Roman and Assyrian antiquities, a naval museum, objects of interest from India and America, and a library of rare books. The Luxembourg Museum contains some of the finest works of living French artists. The Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, in the Jardin des Plantes; the Musée d'Artillerie and the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, in the Rue St. Martin, a valuable collection of machinery, models, and drawings relating to almost all branches of art and industry; the Gobelins, in the southern part of the city, famous for the production of beautiful artistic tapestries; the Hôtel Cluny, with curious relics of the arts and usages of the French people from the earliest period; and the Palais d'Industrie, an immense building in the Champs Elysées, have all interesting collections. The principal public library is the Bibliothèque Nationale (formerly Royale or Imperial), in the Rue Richelieu. It contains more than a million books and pamphlets, 80,000 MSS., a magnificent collection of engravings, and fine collections of ancient sculpture, coins, and medals. In connection with this library, a reading-room, capable of accommodating 400 readers, was opened in 1868. There are several other extensive libraries open to the public.

Literary and Educational Establishments.—The University of France has superseded the famous University of Paris, founded by Charlemagne, and suppressed at the time of the great Revolution. The educational institutes connected with it are situated in the Quartier Latin, on the south side of the river, where are the Sorbonne, a large building erected by cardinal Richelieu, and in which gratuitous lectures are delivered by eminent professors; the Collége de France, L'Ecole Polytechnique, schools of medicine and law, and other educational establishments. There are a large number of public schools devoted to different branches of literature, science, and art. L'Ecole des Beaux Arts (school of fine arts) occupies a fine building, on the southern bank of the river, near the Pont de la Concorde. The most famous literary and scientific association is the Institute de France, divided into five academies or sections, and including in its list of members and associates the most distinguished scholars and philosophers of Europe. The Palais de l'Institut is on the Quai Conti, on the south bank of the river, with a façade surmounted by a dome. It was erected in 1662.

Places of Amusement.—The most superb theatre is the Opera-house, completed in 1875, at an immense cost, and unrivalled for magnificence of decoration and completeness of construction. It is situated between the Boulevard des Capucines, and the Boulevard Haussmann. There are about 33 theatres, some of the highest rank in connection with the dramatic art, a capacious hippodrome, or circus, and innumerable minor places of amusement. The most frequented public gardens are the Mabille, in the Champs Elysées; the Château Rouge, near Montmartre, and the Closerie des Lilas, on the southern side, near the students' quarter.

Public Parks and Gardens.—To the west of the city, beyond the fortifications, is the Bois de Boulogne, the most fashionable resort, a beautiful laid out park, with large flower-beds and avenues. It was presented by Napoleon III to the municipality in 1852. It occupies about 2,500 acres, or more than six times the area of Hyde Park. The Champs Elysées, and the gardens of the Tuileries and Luxembourg, are most attractive, and parks have been formed at Monceaux (26 acres), and on the hill of Chaumont, near La Villette. The Jardin des Plantes, a famous botanic garden and zoological collection, is on the south side of the river, near the Pont d'Austerlitz. On the north bank of the river, opposite the Champ de Mars, is a planted eminence, the Trocadero, commanding fine views, and a favourite resort.

Markets.—The Great Central Markets, or Halles, are near the eastern side of the Rue du Louvre. They cover an area of nearly 20 acres, and consist of 14 pavilions for the various trades; and beneath them are extensive vaults, with tanks for live fish, and storehouses for vegetables, communicating with underground railways. The Halle aux Vins, or wine-market, where 500,000 casks of wine can be stowed, is on the southern bank of the river, near Pont de Constantine, occupying a large parallelogram divided by streets bearing appropriate names, as Rue de Champagne, Rue de Bourgogne, &c. The Marché aux Fleurs, or flower-market, is a very attractive resort. The great cattle market is in the northern suburb of La Villette, adjoining the Canal de l'Ourcq, and in connection with the leading lines of railway. On the opposite bank of the canal is the Abattoir, or general slaughter-house, covering 67 acres, and constructed in 1865. There are a horse market and a dog market, and a very large and attractive market for articles of dress, the Marché du Temple, carried on in two very large iron pavilions, surmounted by a dome.

Hospitals and Benevolent Associations.—The oldest hospital is the Hôtel Dieu, situated partly on the south side of the Ile de la Cité, and partly on the southern bank of the river; and there are besides, Hôpital de la Pitié, Hôpital de la Charité, three other general hospitals, and hospitals for special diseases in women and children. The hospices, or almshouses, are also numerous, the

largest being the Saltpetrière, for old women, the largest establishment of the kind in the world; the Bicêtre, for old men, a foundling asylum, and two for incurables.

Prisons.—The largest prison is La Force; the Pelagie receives political offenders and convicts whose terms of imprisonment are short; St. Lazare is for females; the Nouveau Bicêtre for convicts sentenced to imprisonment for life; the Madelonnettes for children; and the Conciergerie, previously mentioned, for prisoners awaiting trial.

Cemeteries.—There are three large and 12 smaller cemeteries. The largest and most famous is Père-la-Chaise, on the eastern side of the city. It extends over 200 acres, and occupies the site of the house and grounds of a great establishment of Jesuits, Mount Louis, of which the favourite confessor of Louis XII., Père-la-Chaise, was principal. The site was purchased for a national cemetery in 1814, and many eminent persons have been buried there. Beneath the southern part of the city are the catacombs, quarries whence stone for building Paris was obtained, and which were appropriated as a place of burial in 1784, and in them are deposited the bones collected from the ancient cemeteries of Paris. At the eastern end of the Ile de la Cité is the Morgue, where the bodies of unknown persons who have met with violent deaths are exposed for recognition.

Railways.—Within the line of fortifications is the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture, or circular railway, entirely surrounding the city, with numerous stations. The leading lines of railway have stations within the city. The northern (du Nord) station, at the northern end of the Boulevard de Magenta, is a handsome building, with nine statues, symbolising Paris and other great towns on the line. The eastern station (de l'Est) is near it. The western lines (L'Ouest) have two stations, one on the north side of the river, in the Rue St. Lazare, and the other on the south side, in the Boulevard de Mont Parnasse. Farther to the south-east, on the same side of the river, near the Boulevard St. Jacques, is the Sceaux station, and on the same side, near the river and Pont d'Austerlitz, the Orleans station, with a large central hall, 540 feet long and 80 feet wide. The station of the Vincennes railway is on the north side of the Place de la Bastille, and nearer the river and the northern end of the Pont d'Austerlitz the station of the Lyons railway.

Water Supply and Sewerage.—A supply of nearly 900,000,000 gallons daily, from the river Dhuis, by an aqueduct 80 miles long; and water is obtained also from the Marne and St. Maur; the water of the Seine is filtered, and there are several artesian wells, supplying the public fountains, 200 in number, from which water is taken in carts and buckets to supply those districts in which there is no regular service. Recently, extensive underground reservoirs have been constructed at Montsouris, which receive water brought from the Vanne, in Morbihan, 140 miles distant. The sewers are of modern construction. There are more than 350 miles now open, and 250 more in course of construction. A remarkable feature of the system is a gigantic syphon, three feet in diameter, passing under the bed of the Seine.

Traffic.—There are at work in the streets of Paris about 10,000 hackney carriages, 730 omnibuses, and 250 tramcars. There are 30 lines of tramways, and 33 omnibus lines.

Municipal Government.—Paris is divided into 20 arrondissements, subdivided each into four quarters. Each arrondissement has a mayor and *juge de paix* (magistrate), and each quarter a commissary of police. Over all are the prefect of the Seine, with a municipal council, and the prefect of the police. There are 64 parishes. The police force for the protection of the streets consists of nearly 5,000 *gardiens de la paix*, and there is an efficient fire brigade of 1,300 *sapeurs pompeurs*.

Pop.—The census taken 1886 gave the number of inhabitants as 2,254,306, showing a regular but moderate increase. It is estimated that there are about 60,000 Protestants, 20,000 Jews, and 30,000 of other creeds, the remainder being Roman Catholics.

Environs.—Interesting places a short distance from Paris are Asnières, Denis (St.), Germain-en-Laye (St.), Neuilly-sur-Seine, Versailles, and Vincennes. Arcueil, a favourite holiday resort, is 4 miles S. of Paris, notable for the aqueduct, built in 1624 by Marie de' Medicis, to supply the fountains of the metropolis. Passy, just outside the walls on the west, is on the banks of the Seine, and has many hotels and taverns.

Lat. 48° 50′ N. **Lon.** 2° 20′ E.

History.—Julius Cæsar describes Lutetia (the original of Paris, occupying the Ise de la Cité) as a collection of mud huts. In the 4th century it was known as Parisia, from the Celtic tribe, the Parisii, who occupied it. Clovis selected it for his capital in the 6th century, and in the 10th century, under Hugh Capet, it became the capital of the French monarchy. In the 15th century it suffered terribly from sieges, famine, and pestilence, and under Henry IV. and Louis XIII. and XIV., the city grew in size and importance, many fine new buildings being erected. Under the first Napoleon several great works were completed, and during the reign of Louis Philippe, the city made wonderful progress. But it was reserved for Napoleon III. and the energetic prefect of the Seine, Baron Haussmann, to make Paris the splendid city it is to-day. About £30,000,000 was expended in buildings and public works. Spacious boulevards took the place of narrow squalid streets, sewers were constructed, and the city assumed an entirely new aspect. The German siege of 1870, and the subsequent outrages of the Commune, inflicted immense injury. A statue of the Republic, 70 feet high, was erected in the Place de la Republique, formerly the Place Chateau d'Eau, in 1880.

PARIS, Matthew, an English chronicler, was a monk of the order of Benedictines, at St. Albans. He was a man of great knowledge and integrity, and was employed by king Hakon, of Norway, in reforming the monasteries of that country, which service he discharged with wisdom and zeal. His principal work is a "History of England from the Conquest." The work was interrupted by the death of the author, but continued to the death of Henry III. by William Rishanger, another monk. It was published by archbishop Parker, at London, in 1571.

Born at the close of the 12th century; **died** at St. Albans, 1259.

PARIS, Counts of, a French title created by Charlemagne in the 8th century. After remaining extinct during eight centuries, it was revived by Louis Philippe, and bestowed upon his grandson, son of the duke of Orleans.

PARIS, also called Alexander, one of the leading characters of the Homeric poems, was the son of Priam, king of Troy, by Hecuba, and, says Homer, was destined, even before his birth, to become the ruin of his country. When his mother, in her pregnancy, had dreamed that she should bring forth a torch which would set fire to her palace, the soothsayers foretold her offspring would prove the destruction of Troy. Priam, to prevent so great an evil, ordered his slave Archelaus to destroy the child as soon as born. The slave, touched with humanity, spared his life, but exposed him on Mount Ida, where a she-bear suckled him, and until he was found by Agelaus, a shepherd. Paris gave early proofs of courage, and from his care in protecting the flocks of Mount Ida against the wild beasts, he obtained the name of Alexander (helper or defender). His subsequent adventures—acting as an umpire in awarding the golden apple to the most beautiful of the three goddesses, Here, Athene, and Aphrodite, and his abduction of Helen, wife of Menelaus, king of Lacedemonia, which led to the Trojan war—are well known.

PARIS-DUVERNEY, Joseph, a French financier, who reduced the national debt of France by nearly one half. In 1724 he proposed a measure for the abolition of pauperism, and afterwards suggested to Louis XV. the marriage with Maria Leczinsky. In 1726 he was imprisoned in the Bastile; but afterwards regained his liberty, and was reinstated in the favour of the court. This capitalist helped both Voltaire and Beaumarchais to make considerable fortunes.

Died 1770.

PARK, Mungo, explorer in Africa, was the son of a substantial Scotch farmer, who gave him a good education. In his 15th year he was

apprenticed to a surgeon at Selkirk, and remained in that capacity for three years. In 1789 he went to the university of Edinburgh, and after completing his professional education there, repaired to London, where, through the introduction of Sir Joseph Banks, he obtained an appointment as assistant-surgeon to the *Worcester*, East Indiaman. In this vessel he sailed for Sumatra in 1792, and upon his return, in the following year he published an account of some new fishes which he had observed upon that coast. Soon afterwards, Sir Joseph Banks introduced him to the African Association, by whom Park was engaged to solve a problem which was engaging the minds of geographers; viz., the existence and course of the river Niger. In 1795 he left England and reached Pisania, some 200 miles up the river Gambia, at which place he stayed several months, acquiring the Mandingo language. Setting out at length, he penetrated as far as Yarra, a frontier town of Ludamar, where he was detained by the chief for five months; at the end of which time he made his escape, with a horse, a few articles of clothing, and a pocket compass. Thus scantily equipped, he pushed on to Sego, and thence explored the river Joliba down to Saba; after which he proceeded as far as Kamalia, a Mandingo town 500 miles from any European settlement. There he was prostrated by fever; which passed away in a month; but it was five more before Park could obtain the means of travelling to Pisania. This last place was reached, however, after an absence of nineteen months, and he was there received by a friend "as one risen from the dead." After his return to London, where he was warmly received by the scientific public, he commenced the preparation of a narrative of his travels. The work was completed and published in 1799, and was highly successful. In 1801 he commenced practice as a surgeon at Peebles, in Scotland; having in the meanwhile married the daughter of his old master at Selkirk. In 1805 the government sent him to Africa, in command of an expedition, the object of which was to prove whether the Congo and the Niger were one stream. Park proposed to cross from the Gambia to the Niger, and then to sail down that river to the ocean. In May, 1805, Park and his party, consisting of his brother-in-law, a surgeon, a draughtsman, five artisans, from the royal dockyards, thirty-five privates of the Royal African corps, under the command of lieutenant Martyn, and a Mandigo guide, left Pisania. After penetrating beyond the Gambia, the party went on to Foulah Dougou, by which time eleven white men had died. In an eight days' march from Foulah Dougou to Sego, twenty-six men were lost by the rains, damps, &c. Upon his departure from Sansanding, Park wrote to the colonial secretary: "I am sorry to say that of forty-four Europeans who left the Gambia in perfect health, five only are at present alive; viz., three soldiers (one deranged in his mind), lieutenant Martyn, and myself. We had no contest whatever with the natives, nor was any one of us killed by wild animals or any other accidents. Your lordship will recollect that I always spoke of the rainy season with horror, as being extremely fatal to Europeans; and our journey will furnish a melancholy proof of it." After leaving Sansanding, Park proceeded towards Houssa, and from that time, neither he nor his companions were ever again seen. Their fate was narrated by their guide, who declared that after Park had quitted Yaouri, the chief of that place falsely stated that the white men had gone away without leaving the usual present. The king became enraged at this, and put the guide, who had been left behind, in prison, and sent a number of armed men to intercept Park and his companions at the narrows of the river. When the guide obtained his release, he gathered from a slave who had been with Park, that the white men's boat had been drawn into a rapid whilst they were endeavouring to effect their escape from a party of the natives who were attacking them. Mungo Park was possessed of many qualities calculated to raise him to high distinction as a traveller, had his career not been so unhappily and so prematurely brought to an end. He was of an athletic frame, had a fair share of scientific knowledge, was cool, courageous, and self-possessed, and, above all, was scrupulously veracious in his observations.

Born at Fowlshiels, near Selkirk, Scotland, 1771; died at Boussa, 1805.

PARKE, a county of Indiana, United States. Area, 440 square miles. Pop. 20,000. The capital is *Rockville*.

PARKER, MATTHEW, *par'-ker*, English prelate, who was educated in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and was ordained priest in 1527. He was favourable to the doctrines of the Reformers, and was appointed chaplain to Anne Boleyn, and dean of the monastic college of Stoke-Clare, in Suffolk; and, in the succeeding reign, was chosen master of his college. Three years afterwards he married, and about the same time published his defence of the marriage of priests. In 1552 he was presented by Edward VI. to a canonry in the cathedral of Lincoln; but in the reign of Mary he was deprived of his preferments. On the accession of Elizabeth, Dr. Parker was preferred to the archbishopric of Canterbury. The archbishop was zealous in promoting the Reformation, and in restraining the encroachments of the Puritans. He superintended the improved translation of the Scriptures, called the Bishops' Bible, which was completed in 1568, and had the chief share in arranging the Prayer-book. He was particularly versed in Saxon literature and the early English history, and published an edition of Matthew Paris, a treatise on the Antiquities of the English Church, a translation of the Psalms into English metre, and other works.

Born at Norwich, 1504; died 1575.

PARKER, SAMUEL, an English prelate, who received his education at Wadham College, Oxford. His father was a member of the High Court of Justice, and one of the barons of the Exchequer during the Commonwealth; but, at the Restoration, he became king's serjeant-at-law. The son followed his example, by complying with all changes. He was at first a zealous Puritan, but conformed to the Church of England, and obtained preferment. In the reign of James II., he was made, for his servility to the king's arbitrary measures, bishop of Oxford and privy counsellor. He was also constituted president of Magdalen College, in violation of the privileges of that society. He wrote the "History of His Own Time." Andrew Marvell, in his "Rehearsal Transposed," held Parker up to ridicule. The bishop replied, but with little effect. He is said to have contemplated, with James II., the placing of the English Church under the authority of the pope.

Born at Northampton, 1640; died at Oxford, 1687.

PARKER, THEODORE, American theologian and preacher, son of a small farmer and mechanic. As a boy he worked on the farm and in the workshop, and by teaching in a school obtained means to enter Harvard College when he was 20 years old, and he afterwards became pastor of a Unitarian congregation at West Roxbury. Between the years 1840—1843, he contributed extensively to the

"Christian Examiner," and about 1844, formed a collection of his most important articles, which were published under the title of "Critical and Miscellaneous Writings." He shortly afterwards gave to the public a "Discourse of Matters Pertaining to Religion," wherein he declared his views relative to the authority of the Church, the infallibility of the Scriptures, and as to the divine attributes of our Saviour. For this expression of his sentiments, the Unitarian communions of Boston rejected him, —and, his health being weak, he made a tour in Europe, and on his return to Boston he placed himself at the head of a congregation called the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society at Boston. A rationalist minister belonging to no sect, a theoretical politician belonging to no party, his sermons, delivered occasionally to very large congregations, were filled with allusions to every possible topic,—questions of politics or morality, political or domestic economy, war, reform, or slavery. In 1852 he published "Sermons of Theism, Atheism, and Popular Theology," and "Discourses, Addresses, and occasional Sermons." His latest works were "Ten Sermons on Religion," and "Old Age." In 1859 he was attacked with bleeding from the lungs, and made a voyage to Mexico, where he wrote "Experience of a Minister," and then went to Italy, where he died.

Born at Lexington, Massachusetts, 1810; **died** at Florence, 1859.

PARKER, SIR HYDE, English admiral greatly distinguished himself as commander of the British fleet, in an action with the Dutch off the Doggerbank, in August, 1781. In 1783 he was appointed to the command of the British fleet in the East Indies, but the ship in which he sailed was lost with all on board.

Died 1783.

PARKER, SIR HYDE, second son of the preceding, distinguished himself in the American War, and in 1795 commanded the British fleet in the West Indies. In 1801 he was appointed to the chief command of the Baltic fleet to act against Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. The second in command was Nelson, who disobeyed Parker's orders, and by doing so gained the victory of Copenhagen.

Born 1734; **died** 1807.

PARKER, SIR WILLIAM, English admiral, who entered the navy at a very early age, and, in 1796, assisted in the attack made upon St. Domingo. In 1801 he obtained post rank; a few years after which, he, with the *Amazon* frigate, engaged the *Belle Poule*, in which, after an obstinate fight, he had the advantage. Other acts of bravery,—the taking of Ferrol in 1809 particularly—won for him the order of the Bath. In 1830 he became rear-admiral, and was sent with an English fleet to the Tagus. Between the years 1834-1841 he acted as lord of the admiralty, but in the latter year succeeded admiral Elliott in the command of the naval operations in China. With the co-operation of Lord Gough, he captured Chusan, Ningpo, and, forcing the entrance of the Yellow River, appeared before Nankin. For these services he was created a baronet in 1844. During the revolutions of 1848, he commanded the Mediterranean fleet, and in the autumn of 1849 was sent with an English fleet to the Dardanelles, to encourage the sultan in his resistance to the demands of Austria and Prussia, with respect to the Hungarian refugees; and in 1850, by blockading the Greek ports, compelled the government to comply with the demands of Britain. In 1854 he became port-admiral at Plymouth. He was made admiral of the Blue in 1851, of the White in 1853, of the Red in 1858, and rear-admiral of the United Kingdom in 1862.

Born at Almington Hall, Staffordshire, 1781; **died** 1866.

PARKER, RICHARD, an English seaman, who was the chief of the mutineers at the Nore in 1797. He was a native of Exeter, and had received a good education: after which he entered the navy and became a midshipman, but was reduced in rank for some misconduct. Having a good address and great fluency of speech, he was chosen principal of the delegates, when the sailors rose on account of their wages and prize-money; on which occasion he assumed the command of the fleet, and was called admiral Parker. He exercised great authority for some time, to the alarm of the nation; but when the insurrection was suppressed, he was tried and executed on board the *Sandwich*.

Died 1797.

PARKER, a county of Texas, United States, **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 15,870. The capital is Weatherford.

PARKERSBURG, a port of Virginia, United States, on the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Little Kanawha, 65 miles N. of Charleston. **Manf.** Petroleum, chemicals, machinery, leather, tobacco, and pottery. **Pop.** 7,000.

PARKHURST, JOHN, *park'-hurst*, a learned English divine, who was educated at Rugby and Clare Hall, Cambridge, and afterwards settled at Epsom, in Surrey. He published a Hebrew and English lexicon, which was for many years a standard work, but is now superseded, and wrote an answer to Dr. Priestley, on the Pre-existence of Christ, and a pamphlet against John Wesley, on the doctrine of Assurance.

Born at Catesby, Northamptonshire, 1728; **died** at Epsom, Surrey, 1797.

PARMA, ALESSANDRO, Duke of. (*See* FARNESE.)

PARMA, a province of the kingdom of Italy, and formerly, with the province of Piacenza, an independent duchy to the south of the Lombardian and Venetian provinces. In the southern part are mountains belonging to the Apennines, the loftiest peaks being Monte Alpe di Succisio, 7,000 feet, and Monte Parma and Monte Orsajo, each more than 5,250 feet. Lower spurs of the range trend northward, sinking into a fertile plain, gently undulating and sloping towards the Po. There are noble forests of oak and chestnut on the mountains. Cattle and poultry are reared, and silk and cheese exported. The capital is PARMA.

Rivers.—The Parma, Enza, Chiavenna, Ardo, Taro, Trebbia, and other small streams, all discharging into the Po, which forms the northern boundary of the province.

Minerals.—Marble, alabaster, salt, and petroleum.

Area.—1,251 square miles.

Pop.—272,942.

History.—In 1543 Pope Paul III. formed the duchy and conferred it upon his natural son, Pier Luigi Farnese. In 1735 Don Carlos of Spain, who had obtained the duchy, exchanged it with Austria for the Two Sicilies. In 1748 Spain obtained possession, and the Infante Don Philip became duke. On the death of his son Ferdinand, in 1802, his dominions were taken possession of by the French, and in 1805 formed into the department of Taro. In 1814, by the treaty of Paris, the ex-empress, Maria Louisa, became sovereign duchess, and on her death in 1847 the duke of Lucca succeeded. In 1848, he was driven out by a revolution, but his son was restored by the Austrians in 1849. He was assassinated in 1854, and his widow, Louise Marie de Bourbon, daughter of the last Duke de Berri, carried on the government as regent for her son until 1859, when she was com-

pelled by the outbreak of the war between Sardinia and Austria to leave the country. In 1860, the duchy was annexed to the new kingdom of Italy.

PARMA, a city of Italy, and the capital of the above province, divided by the Parma into two unequal parts, 75 miles S. of Milan. Its circumference is about three miles, inclosed by walls and ditches with bastions, and entered by five gates. The streets are broad, straight, and tolerably clean, the principal being a part of the old Roman Via Æmilia. In the centre of the town is a handsome square, surrounded with arcades or piazzas. The cathedral, built in the Lombard style of architecture, is remarkable chiefly for its dome and some splendid frescoes. It was completed in 1806. The Baptistery, built in the 13th century, is one of the finest in Italy, and there are nine churches, one of which, San Giovanni, is a fine cruciform structure, with a dome. The Farnese palace is an irregular and unattractive building, and connected with it is the great theatre, an edifice on the plan of the ancients, built of wood, and in a dilapidated condition. There are a new theatre, a large and valuable public library, a museum, botanic garden, and academy of fine art, possessing valuable works by Correggio and Raffaelle. **Manf.** Silk, cotton, and fustian, sugar, wax candles, cutlery, confectionary, musical instruments, porcelain, and crystal articles. There is an annual silk fair. **Pop.** 42,332.

PARMAGUDI, *par-ma-goo-dee'*, a town of India, province of Madras, 21 miles N.W. of Madura, on the right bank of the Vigay. **Manf.** Fine cloth, silks, muslins, silk carpets, vestures, and turbans. **Pop.** 5,000.

PARMENIDES of Elis, *par-men'-i-dees*, a Greek philosopher, of the Eleatic school. He asserted the rotundity of the earth, which he placed in the centre of the system. He wrote a poem, "Nature," which contains his philosophical system, the design being to show the necessity of the existence of a supreme Power, the nature of which is inconceivable by our faculties.

Born about 513 B.C.

PARMENIO, *par-mé'-ni-o*, a celebrated Macedonian general under Philip and Alexander. (*See* ALEXANDER.)

Died 330 B.C.

PARMENTIER, JEAN, *par-man'-te-ai*, a French navigator, who was the first who conducted vessels to the coast of Brazil. He was well skilled in astronomy, and drew several good maps.

Born at Dieppe, 1494; **died** at Sumatra, 1543.

PARMEGIANO. (*See* MAZZUOLI, FRANCISCO.)

PARNAHYBA, *par'-na-hi'-ba*, a town of Brazil, on the bank of the river of the same name, near its mouth. It is an entrepôt for leather and cotton. **Pop.** 10,000.

PARNAHYBA, a river of Brazil, rising about 11° S., and after a course of 750 miles, entering the Atlantic by five mouths, in **lat.** 2° 50′ S., **lon.** 40° W. It forms the boundary line between the provinces of Piauhi and Maranhao.

PARNASSUS, *par-nas'-sus*, a famous mountain of Greece, in Phocis, to the N.W. of Mount Helicon. It has three steep peaks covered with snow, the lofticst being 8,000 feet high. The modern name is Zagora. This mountain is celebrated in Greek legend as being the seat of the Muses, for its Corycian cave, and its Castalian stream, which runs between it and a neighbouring peak.

PARNELL, THOMAS, *par-nel'*, an Irish poet and divine, who was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree of M.A. and entered into orders. He obtained a living in Ireland, and the archdeaconry of Clogher. He was the friend and correspondent of Pope, Swift, Gay, Arbuthnot, and other eminent wits of the time of Queen Anne. Dr. Parnell wrote the Life of Homer for Pope's translation. His poems were published in one volume; the best known is that entitled the "Hermit." He also wrote some papers in the "Spectator."

Born at Dublin, 1679; **died** at Chester, 1717.

PARNY, EVARISTE DÉSIRÉ DESFORGES *par'-ne*, a French poet, usually styled "the Tibullus of France." He was destined for the church, but entered the army, became captain of dragoons, and, as aide-de-camp, accompanied the governor-general of the French East Indies to Pondicherry. In 1786 he quitted the military service and retired to an estate in France, where he gave himself up to depicting, in verse, an all-absorbing passion for a young and beautiful Creole lady, who, however, preferred to marry a planter, who had more money than the poet.

Born in the Isle of Bourbon, 1753; **died** in France, 1814.

PAROS, *pa'-ros*, an island in the central part of the Grecian archipelago, W. of Naxos. It is 15 miles long, and 9 miles wide. The surface is mountainous, but tolerably fertile. **Pro.** Cotton, corn, wine, fruit, and vegetables. In ancient times Paros owed its chief celebrity to its marble, so famed for its whiteness and solidity. Port Nassau, on the north coast, is one of the best harbours in the archipelago. The chief town is Parekhia, on the west coast. **Pop.** 6,000.

PARR, CATHERINE, *par*, sixth wife of Henry VIII., was the daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and received, according to the custom of that age, a learned education. She had been twice married before marrying the king, first to Edward Borough, and the second time to Lord Latimer. She was a friend of the Reformation, on which account Bishop Gardiner and other zealots of the Romish church endeavoured to effect her ruin; but, by her prudence, she preserved the king's favour till his death. In 1547 she married Sir Thomas Seymour, lord admiral of England, who is said to have treated her so ill as to cause her death. She wrote Prayers, Meditations, and other religious pieces.

Born 1509; **died** 1548.

PARR, THOMAS, a Shropshire peasant, who lived to the age of 152 years and 9 months. At the age of 100 he did penance for an illegitimate child, and at 120 he married a second wife, by whom he had issue. In 1635 he was brought to London by Lord Arundel, and introduced at court to King Charles I.; but the change of air, and mode of living, particularly drinking wine, occasioned his death the same year.

Born 1483; **died** 1635.

PARR, SAMUEL, a learned English divine, who was destined for the profession of surgery; but a decided inclination for the study of the ancient classics induced his father to send him to Cambridge, where he pursued a very brilliant career, which was, however, cut short by the death of his parent in 1767. He next became assistant master in Harrow school, and after the death of the master, Dr. Sumner, offered himself as candidate for the appointment. He was unsuccessful, but in 1777 he became master of Colchester school, and having been ordained, held two curacies. In 1778 he was appointed master of Norwich school, but in 1786 settled at the small living of *Hatton*, in War-

wickshire, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was a man of vast learning and strong political views as a Whig; but, although he left a mass of writings of great erudition, no great work emanated from him. His reputation rests on his conversational powers, his dogmatic and often arrogant and egotistical style, and a remarkable epigrammatic power of repartee.

Born at Harrow-on-the-hill, 1747; **died** 1825.

PARRAMATTA, *par-ra-mat'-ta*, a town of New South Wales, Australia, and, next to Sydney, the oldest town in the colony. It is situated on the Parramatta river (really an elongation of Port Jackson), 14 miles W. of Sydney. It was at one time known as Rosehill, but the aboriginal name was afterwards adopted. The town is well laid out, and the public buildings are good. They include an episcopal church, six chapels for dissenters, a Roman Catholic chapel, a government house, benevolent asylum, lunatic asylum, a large jail, and fine public schools. There is a beautiful park planted with the largest oaks in Australia. The town is lighted with gas, and there are 36 miles of streets. A railway, connecting the town with Sydney, was opened in 1855. **Manf.** Tweeds and woollen cloth. **Pop.** 8,432.

PARRAS, *par'-ras*, a town of Mexico, state of Coahuila, near a lake of the same name. It is well built, with many good houses, and a fine public promenade. Good wine is produced in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 9,000.

PARRHASIUS, *par-ra'-se-us*, a Greek painter, who was a native of Ephesus, but became a citizen of Athens, and was the contemporary and rival of Zeuxis. He was remarkable for the power of giving his figures the expression of strong passions. There is a story that he slowly tortured a man to death, for the sake of copying with accuracy the agonized expression of the countenance and the writhings of the muscles. But this horrible legend (which forms the subject of a powerful poem by N. P. Willis, the American writer,) is no doubt apocryphal. In an allegorical picture, he represented the people of Athens with all the distinctive traits of their national character; for which he was crowned "Prince of Painters."

Lived *in the* 5*th century* B.C.

PARRHASIUS, AULUS JANUS, an eminent grammarian, whose real name was Parisio, which he altered, according to the pedantic custom of the age, to Parrhasius. He was the founder of the Consentine College in his native city, and taught grammar and rhetoric at Milan with great reputation. Some commentaries upon Horace, Ovid, and Cicero came from his pen.

Born at Cosenza, near Naples, 1470; **died** 1534.

PARROCEL, JOSEPH, *par'-ro-sel*, an eminent French painter and engraver, who studied first under one of his brothers, and afterwards under Bournignon, the famous battle-painter. He was a member of the French Academy of Painting. Parrocel painted portrait, history, and battles; he also engraved in a good style.

Born at Brignoles, Provence, 1648; **died** 1704.

PARRY, SIR WILLIAM EDWARD, an English navigator, the son of a physician, and intended for the medical profession, but, preferring the life of a sailor, entered, in 1803, the royal navy on board the *Ville de Paris* flag-ship, of the Channel fleet. After seeing a good deal of service in the Baltic, in the northern seas, and upon the American coast, he became lieutenant. About this time he wrote a valuable treatise on "Nautical Astronomy by Night." He returned to England in 1817, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the command of the *Alexander*, one of two ships sent out under Captain Ross, for the purpose of ascertaining the probabilities of a north-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The expedition set sail from the Thames in April, 1818, and, on the 30th of August, in the same year, reached Lancaster Sound, which was found to be free from ice; but, instead of proceeding, Ross retraced his course, and set sail for England. The Admiralty subsequently discovered that lieutenant Parry's views were totally opposed to those of his late commander; whereupon he was appointed to the command of another expedition, during which he discovered Barrow Strait, Melville Island, Prince Regent's Inlet, and the Wellington Channel. He also gained a reward of £5,000 for penetrating within the Arctic circle. In November, 1820, he reached England, and was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of commander, and created F.R.S., &c. His experiences were given to the world in the following year, in a work entitled "Journal of a Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage," which was produced under the authority of the lords of the Admiralty. In May, 1821, he went out in command of a second expedition to the Arctic regions, during which he discovered the Fury and Hecla Strait, and, after an absence of nearly three years, returned to England. A record of this voyage was given in his work entitled "Journal of a Second Expedition for the Discovery of a North-West Passage." About the same time he received the appointment of acting hydrographer to the Board of Admiralty. In 1824 he again sailed northward as commander of a third expedition, which, however, met with much less success than his former ones. He was absent little more than a year, during which one of the two exploring vessels was wrecked. In 1826 Captain Parry published his third journal, and soon afterwards became hydrographer to the Admiralty. In 1827 he submitted a proposal for reaching the north pole by means of a land expedition in flat-bottomed boats, and was accordingly sent out in command of the *Hecla*, in 1827. When the expedition reached Treurenburg Bay, on the north coast of Spitzbergen, two flat-bottomed boats were despatched across the ice, one under the orders of himself, the other under lieutenant Ross. After undergoing great hardships, the boats were drawn over the ice until the latitude of 82° 45′ was attained—the nearest point to the pole reached previous to the expedition under captain Nares, in 1875. After an absence of 61 days from the ship, the boats returned, and shortly afterwards the *Heela* sailed for England. A narrative of this expedition, which closed the labours of captain Parry in the Arctic regions, was published in 1827, with the title "Narrative of an Attempt to reach the North Pole in Boats fitted for the purpose." In 1829 he went out to Australia as commissioner of the Agricultural Company of that colony, and remained there until the year 1834. Meanwhile he had been created a knight, and, in 1837, was appointed to supervise the packet service between Liverpool and Ireland. Between the years 1837—1846, he acted as comptroller of the steam machinery for the royal navy. In 1852 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the White, and, in 1853, became lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital, an office he filled until his death. He received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford at the same time as the gallant sir John Franklin.

Born at Bath, 1790; **died** at Ems, Germany, 1855.

PARRY'S GROUP, a number of small islands, forming the north cluster of the Bonun Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, near Japan. They belong to Great Britain, and a small settlement from the Sandwich Islands has been made on them. **Lat.** 27° 45′ N. **Lon.** 142° 7′ E.

PARSEVAL-DESCHENES, ALEXANDER FERDINAND, *par'-se-val dai-shain*, French admiral, who entered the navy in 1804, and in the following year served on board the *Bucentaur*, at the battle of Trafalgar. After many years of gallant service, he became rear-admiral in 1840, and six years later attained the grade of vice-admiral; the appointments of maritime prefect at Toulon, inspector-general of the navy at the ports of Toulon, L'Orient, and Cherbourg, following in rapid succession. In 1854 he received the command of the French Baltic fleet, and, together with the English armament under Sir Charles Napier, destroyed the fortresses at Bomarsund. At the close of the same year he was created admiral, and in virtue of his rank became a member of the senate. In 1844 he was nominated grand officer of the Legion of Honour. M. Deschenes was a thorough seaman, and a man of large scientific acquirements.

Born at Paris, 1790; died 1860.

PARSONS, or PERSONS, ROBERT, *par'-sons*, an English Jesuit, who was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he became bursar and dean in 1572, but being charged with embezzling the college money, he went to Rome and turned Catholic. He there obtained leave from the pope to establish a seminary for the education of English students designed for missionaries for the propagation of the Roman Catholic faith in their native country. Parsons frequently visited England, where he endeavoured to foment sedition, and a price was set upon his head. He was a subtle disputant, and wrote several polemical books, and others on practical divinity.

Born in Somersetshire, 1546; **died** at Rome, 1610.

PARSONSTOWN. (*See* BIRR.)

PARTANNA, *par-tan'-na*, a market-town of Sicily, province of Trapani, 36 miles S.W. of Palermo. **Pop.** 13,000.

PARTHENAY, *par'-te-nai*, a town of France, department Deux Sèvres, on the right bank of the Thouet, 25 miles N.E. of Niort. The most remarkable buildings are a church erected in the 9th century, and the gate of St. Jacques (12th century), which has two elliptical towers, 65 feet high. **Manf.** Cloth, serge, druggets, and leather. **Pop.** 4,800.

PARTHENAY, ANNE DE, an accomplished lady of the illustrious French noble house of Parthenay, was the wife of Anthony de Pons, count de Marennes, who was one of the brightest ornaments of the court of Renée, daughter of Louis XII. of France, and duchess of Ferrara. This lady was a zealous Protestant, an excellent musician, and was well versed in the Greek and Latin languages.

Lived in the 16th century.

PARTHENAY, CATHERINE DE, niece of the preceding, and heiress to the lordship of Soubise, was married in 1568 to the baron de Pons, and in 1575 to René, Viscount Rohan. The famous duke de Rohan, who so courageously defended the Protestant cause in France during the civil wars of Louis XIII., was her eldest son. Catherine de Parthenay was at Rochelle in the time of its siege, and when the place surrendered, she and her daughters were sent to the castle of Niort. She published poems in 1572, and two years afterwards, a tragedy, entitled "Judith" was performed at Rochelle. She also translated the "Precepts of Isocrates" into French, and wrote some other pieces.

Born 1554; **died** 1631.

PARTHENOPE, *par-then'-o-pe*, in Greek mythology, a siren after whom the city of Neapolis (the modern Naples) is supposed to have been first named. Under the French, in 1799, the Neapolitan kingdom was for a short time known as the Parthenopean republic.

PARTHIA, *par'-the-a*, the ancient name of a country of Western Asia, lying to the south-east of the Caspian Sea, from which it is separated by a narrow strip known as Hyrcania. It now forms the northern portion of the Persian province of Khorassan. It was a portion of the ancient Persian empire, was conquered by Alexander the Great, and after his death formed part of the Syrian kingdom, but revolted and achieved its independence, which it retained, notwithstanding many efforts of the Romans to subdue them, until 2*x*4, when the last king, Artabanus IV., engaged in warfare with Persia, and was defeated and killed. Since then Parthia has been absorbed in Persia.

PARTICK. (*See* GLASGOW.)

PARTINICO, SALADI, *par-tin'-e-ko*, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 19 miles S.W. of the town of that name, in the midst of a very fertile district. **Manf.** Linen and woollen goods. **Pop.** 21,000.—There are some traces of an ancient town, supposed to be the Parthenicum, mentioned by Antoninus, in the neighbourhood.

PARUTA, PAUL, *pa-roo'-ta*, a Venetian noble, who became historiographer to the republic, and also discharged several great offices and embassies with honour. He wrote, in Italian, "Notes upon Tacitus," "A History of Venice," "Political Discourses," and other works.

Born at Venice, 1540; **died** at the same city, 1598.

PARVATI, *par-va-ti'*, in Hindoo mythology, one of the names of Durga, consort of Siva. The name means "mountain-born."

PAS, MANASSES DE, marquis de Feuquières, *pa*, a French general and diplomatist, was the posthumous son of Francis de Pas, who was slain at the battle of Ivry, and distinguished himself as an able general and negotiator. At the siege of Rochelle, he was taken prisoner, and continued in confinement nine months. He was afterwards appointed ambassador to Sweden and Germany, where he showed great talents. In 1635 he commanded the army in conjunction with the duke of Saxe-Weimar.

Born at Saumur, 1590; **died** 1639.

PAS, ANTHONY DE, marquis de Feuquières, grandson of the preceding, was one of the greatest generals of his age. He signalised himself at the battle of Stasardo, at the taking of Suza, and other places in Italy; but he was so severe a disciplinarian that it was usually said, "He must be the bravest man living, since he slept every night in the midst of a hundred thousand enemies." His memoirs have been printed.

Born 1648; **died** 1711.

PASCAL, BLAISE, *pas'kal*, a French scholar and philosopher, whose father, president of the Cour des Aides, in Auvergne, superintended his education; but though he was himself a mathematician, he interdicted his son from that study. Young Pascal, however, in secret applied to geometry, and, without any assistance, demonstrated one of

the most difficult propositions in Euclid. His father then permitted him to pursue his inclination, and, at the age of 16, the youth published his treatise on conic sections, which Descartes could not believe to be the production of a mere youth. At 19 he invented an arithmetical machine, which, though simple, was unequalled. The Toricellian experiments as to the nature of fluids, next engaged his attention, and, at the age of 24, he made considerable improvements upon it. Not long afterwards, he solved a problem proposed by Mersennus, which had perplexed all the mathematicians in Europe. His mind was now suddenly diverted to religious studies, by the influence of the Abbé Guilbert, a distinguished Jansenist, of Rouen, where the father of Pascal had settled. Becoming more abstracted from the world, he retired to the congregation of the Port Royal, where he applied to the reading of the Holy Scriptures, and composed the famous "Pensées," or "Thoughts on Religion and some other Subjects," not published until after his death. He espoused the cause of the Jansenists, and exposed their enemies, the Jesuits, to ridicule, by his work entitled "Provincial Letters," in which the principles and practices of that celebrated order were laid open in a fine strain of ridicule, and with the irresistible force of truth. Boileau and Voltaire have pronounced them the finest productions in the French language. The life of this remarkable man was written by his sister, Madame Perier. Pascal was called by Bayle "one of the sublimest spirits in the world."

Born at Clermont, Auvergne, 1623; **died** at Paris, 1662.

PASCHAL I., Pope, *pas'-kal*, was a Roman, of the name of Paschasius, and succeeded Stephen V. in 817.

Died 819.

PASCHAL II., (RANIERI,) was a native of Tuscany, and succeeded Urban II. in 1099. He had a contest with the emperor Henry IV., and also with Henry I., king of England, respecting the right of lay investitures for ecclesiastics. The former visited Rome to be crowned by the pope, who refused to perform the ceremony unless he yielded the matter in dispute. On this Henry caused Paschal to be seized by his troops, which gave so much offence to the Romans, that they rose in behalf of their pontiff, and Henry retired from Rome, but carried the pope with him. Paschal, after a captivity of two months, conceded his claim to the investitures. This concession was afterwards cancelled in two councils.

Died 1118.

PASCHAL III., (GUIDO DI CREMA,) became pope in opposition to Alexander III. in 1164, through the influence of the emperor Frederick I. He remained in possession of the papal chair while Alexander was absent at Benevento.

Died 1168.

PASCO, or CERRO DE PASCO, *pas'-ko*, the principal mining town of Peru, 80 miles N.E. of Lima. It is the highest city in the world, being 13,675 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. varies according to the state of the mines from 5,000 and 12,000.

PASCUARO, or PATZQUARO, *pas-koo-a'-ro*, a town of Mexico, on the east bank of a lake of the same name, 30 miles S.W. of Valladolid. There are copper mines in the vicinity. Pop. 6,000.

PAS-DE-CALAIS, *pa'-de-ka'-lai*, a department of the north of France, bounded N. and W. by the Straits of Dover and the English Channel. A ridge of hills runs from the south-east to the north-west, advancing on Cape Grisnez; in other parts the surface is level. The coast line, 80 miles long, is in general low and sandy, but on each side of Grisnez, there are lofty chalk cliffs. There are two good harbours, Calais and Boulogne. The soil is very productive, and the climate mild but variable.

Rivers.—The Scarpe and Lys, discharging into the North Sea, and the Auchie and Canche, into the English Channel.

Minerals.—Building stone and coal.

Area.—2,551 square miles.

Pop.—819,022.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 6 arrondissements, and 904 communes: the chief towns are ARRAS (the capital), BOULOGNE, CALAIS, MONTREUIL, ST. OMER, and ST. POL.

PASEWALK, *pasé-valk*, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, on the Uker, 25 miles N.W. of Stettin. **Manf.** Cloth and leather. A large general trade is carried on. **Pop.** 8,200.

PASIG, *pa'-sig*, a town of Luzon, in the Philippines, on a river of the same name. There are a handsome church and nunnery. **Pop.** 16,500.

PASITANO, *pa'-se-ta'-no*, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, on the Gulf, and 15 miles S.W. of the town of that name. There is a small harbour, and a good trade is carried on. **Pop.** 4,000.

PASKEVITCH, IVAN FEDOROVITCH, *pas'-ke-vitch*, count of Erivan and prince of Warsaw, a Russian field-marshal, who was descended from an ancient Polish family, but was educated at St. Petersburg, and afterwards became page to the emperor Paul. His first service in the field was at the battle of Austerlitz, in 1805; in the following year he was the bearer of the Russian ultimatum to the Porte, and narrowly escaped death at Constantinople. At the assault of Brahilow he was left for dead; but was picked up, and was shortly afterwards promoted to the rank of colonel for his gallantry. In 1812 he fought against the French at Borodino; was subsequently nominated to the command of a division of the Russian army, amounting to 30,000 men, and, after sharing in the campaign in Germany, assisted at the capture of Paris. Subsequently to the peace, he made a three years' tour in Europe, as the companion of the grand-duke Michel; and, after the accession of the emperor Nicholas, was appointed to the command of the Russian army on the Persian frontier. War broke out between Russia and Persia in 1825, and Paskevitch defeated the shah's army at Elizabethpol and at Erivan. The treaty of Turkmanchay restored peace between the belligerents; but war against Turkey almost immediately followed. In 1828 he took Kars, and, in the following year Erzroum; for which services the emperor Nicholas created him field-marshal. In 1830 he fought against the Circassians, and, in the year following, succeeded marshal Diebitsch as commander of the Russian army acting against the Poles. His invariable good fortune attended his efforts, and he was soon the master of Warsaw. Elevated to the rank of prince of Warsaw, and created governor-general of Poland, he spent the subsequent sixteen years in crushing the nationality of that country, and in converting Warsaw into a strong fortress capable of overawing the Poles. In 1849 he went into Hungary as commander of a powerful Russian army, and was soon afterwards able to commence his despatches to Nicholas with the words "Hungary is at your feet." When war broke out between Turkey and Russia, Paskewitch was sum-

moned to the field; but was wounded at the repulse of the Russians at Silistria. His want of success induced a melancholy, caused serious illness, which terminated in his death.

Born at Pultowa, 1782; **died** at Warsaw, 1856.

PASLEY, SIR CHARLES WILLIAM, *pas'-le*, British engineer officer, who at first served in the artillery, but subsequently exchanged to the engineers. He was at the defence of Gaeta, in 1806; at the siege of Copenhagen in the following year; was aide-de-camp to Sir John Moore, in Spain, in 1808-9; and chief engineer to the marquis of Huntley's division in the Walcheren expedition. At the siege of Flushing he received a wound in the thigh and an injury to the spine. He subsequently served in the Peninsular war. Among his most important publications may be mentioned—"Course of Military Instruction for the Use of the Royal Engineer Department," "Exercise of the New-decked Pontoons," invented by himself; "Rules for Conducting the Practical Operations of a Siege," and a very valuable work to architects and many sections of the general public, entitled "Observations on Limes, Cements, Mortars, Stuccoes, Concretes, &c." In 1853 he was named colonel-commandant of the royal engineers, having previously been created lieutenant-general, and a knight commander of the Bath, as well as receiving the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford.

Born 1781; **died** 1861.

PASO (DEL NORTE), *pai'-so*, a town of Mexico, department of Chihuahua, on the left bank of the Rio-Grande. There are several suburbs stretching along the river. There are ruins in the neighbourhood, showing that it was once a much larger town. **Pop.** 10,000.

PASQUIER, ETIENNE, *pas'-ke-ai*, French lawyer and historian, who pleaded so ably against Versoris, the defender of the Jesuits, that Henry III. made him advocate-general to the Chamber of Accounts. His works are, "Researches relative to the History of France," an authority upon the civil history of the old French monarchy; letters, portraits, epigrams, and epitaphs. The most famous of his poems is that called "Puce," occasioned by the author's seeing a flea on the bosom of a lady.

Born at Paris, 1529; **died** 1615.

PASQUOTANK, *pas'-ko-tank*, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 10,369, nearly half being coloured. The capital is Elizabeth City.

PASSAGE, *pas'-sej*, a seaport and watering place of the county of Cork, Ireland, on the estuary of the Lee, 6 miles below Cork, with which it is connected by railway, and of which it is the shipping port and marine suburb. There are ship-building yards. **Pop.** 2,400.

PASSAGLIA, CARLO, *pas-sa'-le-o*, Italian theologian and politician. His parents were poor, and he was educated by the Jesuits, becoming a member of the society at the age of 15. His talents and energy in the schools led to his appointment as professor of canon law, and afterwards of dogmatic theology in the Roman college. When the Jesuits withdrew from Rome in 1848, he came to England, where he remained until 1851, when the college was re-established, and he resumed his professorship, which he shortly afterwards resigned, his lectures not giving satisfaction to the authorities of the order. He then for a short time occupied the chair of philosophy, (established specially for him by the pope), in the Roman university. About 1858, he quitted the society of the Jesuits, and soon afterwards, having fallen under suspicion at Rome, and his house having been searched by the police, he went to Turin, where he was received by the king of Italy, and where he established a journal. He was appointed professor of moral philosophy, and afterwards of theology, in the university of Turin, and in 1863 became a member of the Turin parliament. He was an advocate of Italian unity, and opposed the temporal power of the papacy. He wrote several learned theological works, and a reply to Renan's "Vie de Jesus."

Born at Lucca, 1812.

PASSAIC, *pas-sai'-ik*, a river of the United States, rising in New Jersey, and after a circuitous course of 90 miles, falling into Newark Bay.

PASSAIC, a county of New Jersey, United States. **Area**, 220 square miles. **Pop.** 68,860. The capital is Paterson.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, *pas'-sa-ma-quod'-de*, a bay which forms part of the boundary between the British province of New Brunswick and Maine, one of the United States of America. It is about 6 miles from north to south, and 12 from east to west. It forms the harbour of EASTPORT, and receives the St. Croix, Didgequash, and other rivers.

PASSAROWITZ, *pas'-sa-ro-witz'*, a town of Servia, near the Morawa, 37 miles S.E. of Belgrade. **Pop.** 7,000.—Here a treaty of peace was concluded between the Turks and the imperialists in 1718.

PASSAU, *pas'-sou*, a town of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Inn and the Ilz with the Danube, 90 miles N.E. of Munich. Passau proper is situated on an eminence between the Danube and the Inn, and there are four suburbs, Innstadt, Anger, Fort Oberhaus (on a cliff 400 feet high), and Ilzstadt. There are a wooden bridge over the Inn, and a fine granite bridge over the Danube. Its fortifications are of considerable strength, including Fort Oberhaus, the castle of Niederhaus, and 10 detached forts. The principal public edifices are the cathedral (on the site of an older edifice, destroyed by fire in 1662), the bishop's palace, the old church of St. Michael, the post office, where the treaty of Passau (by which the Lutheran faith, recognised in the German empire) was signed in 1552, and the Jesuits' college, used as a school. There are several picture galleries, collections of antiquities, and in the cathedral square a statue of king Maximilian Joseph, erected in 1828.

PASSEMANT, CLAUDE SIMEON, *pass'-mont*, a French mechanician, who was bred to trade, but having a great inclination to scientific pursuits, devoted himself to the construction of mathematical instruments. He published an account of a large reflecting telescope, made by him in 1738, and also constructed an astronomical pendulum surmounted on a celestial sphere, which he presented to Louis XV.

Born at Paris, 1702; **died** 1769.

PASSERI, GIOVANNI BATISTA, *pas'-se-re*, an Italian painter and poet, the pupil of Domenichino. He wrote, "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects" of his time, a work containing thirty-six lives.

Born at Rome, about 1610; **died** 1679.

PASSERONI, GIAN CARLO, *pas'-se-ro'-ne*, an Italian poet, who was educated under the Jesuits at Milan, and was afterwards ordained a priest. He went to Rome with Lucini, the papal nuncio,

but constantly refused all preferment, choosing rather to live a studious life in a condition almost bordering upon destitution. Returning to Milan, he became a member of the Institute of the Cis-Alpine Republic, and wrote a poem entitled "The Cicerone," in which he ridiculed the follies and vices of society. The poem is highly original in style and treatment, and is so flowing and natural, that its author has been compared to Ovid. He also wrote several volumes of fables in verse, after the manner of Æsop, Phædrus, and others.

Born at Condamini, in the county of Nizza, 1713; **died** at Milan, 1803.

PASSIONEI, DOMENICO, *pas'-se-o-nai-e,* an Italian cardinal, was of an illustrious family at Fossombrone, in the duchy of Urbino. He formed a rich library and collection of manuscripts. In 1706 he went to Paris, where he was much respected, particularly by Montfaucon: thence he went to Holland, and was at the congress at Utrecht in 1712. He was employed in various negotiations, particularly in Switzerland, of which he published an account. He pronounced the funeral oration of Prince Eugene, and was made archbishop of Ephesus. His library was purchased by the Augustine monastery.

Born 1682; **died** at Frascati, 1761.

PASSOEROEAN, or PASSAROEWANG, *pas-so'-re-an,* a province of the eastern part of Java. The soil, except in the hilly parts, is generally fertile. Coffee, sugar, rice, cotton, tobacco, and indigo are cultivated. The province is divided into three governments, Passoerean, Bangil, and Malang. **Area,** about 180 square miles. **Pop.** 310,000

PASSOEREAN, the capital of the above province, near the northern shore, on the strait of Madura. The streets are broad, planted with tamarind trees, and there are good houses in the European style, and handsome residences of the native nobility. There is a large market place, and an active trade is carried on. **Pop.** Unascertained.

PASSY. (*See* PARIS.)

PASTA, GIUDITTA, *pas'-ta,* an Italian singer, who was of Hebrew extraction, and studied music, first under the chapel-master of the cathedral at Como, and afterwards at the Conservatoire of Milan. In 1816 she appeared at the Italian Opera of Paris, and afterwards passed to London, but obtained only a small amount of success in both these cities. This partial failure caused her to return to Italy for the purpose of increasing her musical knowledge. In 1820 she again sang at several of the principal Italian opera-houses, and everywhere met with an enthusiastic reception. At Paris, where she re-appeared in the following year, she achieved the greatest triumphs as a vocalist, and when she repaired to London, was greeted with a brilliant reception. After reigning as the queen of song during fifteen years, she, in 1836, retired to a magnificent villa on the Lake of Como. She made one attempt to reappear, later in life, but the result was a failure. She had a magnificent voice, and in characters requiring energy and tragic power was unsurpassed.

Born in Milan, 1798; **died** 1865.

PASTAÇA, *pas-ta'-sa,* a river of S. America, rising in the Andes, and, after a course of 400 miles, joining the Amazon.

PASTEUR, LOUIS, *pas-ter',* French chemist, professor of physical science at Dijon in 1848 and 1840, and afterwards until 1854 professor of chemistry at Strasburg. In 1857 he was appointed scientific director of the normal school at Paris; in 1863 was appointed professor of geology, physical science, and chemistry, at the School of Fine Arts, and afterwards of chemistry at the Sorbonne; in 1874 he was granted a pension of 20,000 francs. He is best known for his opposition to the theory of spontaneous generation, and for his researches and operations upon hydrophobia.

Born at Dôle, 1822.

PASTO, *pas'-to,* a town of the confederation of Colombia, South America. It is situated 8,500 feet above the sea level, between two ridges of the Andes, 148 miles N.E. of Quito. **Pop.** 7,800.

PASZTO, *paz'-to,* a market town of Hungary, on the Zagyva, 41 miles N.E. of Pesth. There are a church, abbey, and synagogue. **Pop.** 4,300.

PATA, or PATTA, an island off the east coast of Africa, separated from the mainland by a small creek. It is about 12 miles long from east to west. At one time there were three large and busy towns, but they were sacked by the Portuguese in the 16th century, and now there is but one remaining. Pata, which, after a long struggle for independence was compelled to submit to the Sultan of Muscat in 1817. **Pop.** 4,000, many being engaged in boatbuilding, dhows, or small coasting vessels, being constructed here.

PATAGONIA, *pat-a-go'-ni-a,* the most southern country of South America, bounded N. by the Argentine Confederation and the Rio Negro; S. by the Strait of Magellan, separating it from Terra del Fuego; N.W. by Chili; W. by the Pacific; and E. by the Atlantic. The shore on the Pacific side is very broken and precipitous, and it is skirted by numerous mountainous islands, and on the Atlantic coast are extensive bays and inlets. The principal islands are CHILOE, Desolation Island, Wellington's Island, and the archipelago of CHONOS, Madre de Dios, and Queen Adelaide. The Andes divide the country into two districts of unequal size, and very different in character. The eastern portion is by far the larger, extending eastward to the Atlantic. It is but imperfectly known, but appears to consist generally of undulating plains and table-lands, with intervening valleys and rivers, and huge isolated hills. On the banks of the rivers, and at the base of the Andes, are fertile districts and extensive forests, but the high lands are sterile. Several large desert tracts are near the coast. On the western side of the Andes, is a narrow strip, a steep slope from the mountains to the Pacific, with dense forests. There are two active volcanoes, one of which—Minchinmavida—is 8,000 feet high. The climate is very moist, falls of rain, snow, or sleet being almost of daily occurrence. Large herds of horses and cattle are bred.

Rivers and Lakes.—The principal are the Rio Negro, Chupat, Rio Chuca, and Rio Desire, rising in the Andes, and flowing east or south-east into the Atlantic. On the western side of the mountains the streams are only short mountain torrents. There are several lakes, the largest being Nahuel-Huapi, on the north; Colguape, in the centre, and Viedma, in the south.

Area.—About 350,000 square miles.

Pop.—With Fuego, 24,000; Tehuelche Indians, divided into ten tribes. Those inhabiting the southern portion appear to be the finer race. In height they are above the average of Europeans, with fine muscular frames, capable of great endurance, and their complexion is reddish brown. They make harness and lassoes, but pay little attention to other industrial pursuits. In numbers they are steadily decreasing, through the combined effects of disease and liquor, obtained from traders. They have various notions of religion and a great belief in magical arts and the existence of evil spirits.

Settlements.—There are a station at Patagones, at the mouth of the Rio Negro, with about 2,000 inhabitants,

composed of Spaniards and other Europeans, negroes and converts; a colony and penal settlement belonging to Chili at Punta Arenas, in the Strait of Magellan; and a small settlement of Welshmen at the mouth of the Chupat.

PATAK, or POTOK (NAGY), *pa'-tak*, a market town of Hungary, on the Bodrog, 14 miles S.W. of Zemplin. There are a castle, two churches, Protestant college, and Roman Catholic and Jews' schools. In the neighbourhood is a large millstone quarry. A trade is carried on in corn, wine, cattle, and fish. **Pop.** 5,000.

PATANI, *pa-ta'-ne*, a native state on the eastern side of the Malacca peninsula, to the south of Siam. **Pop.** 50,000.

PATEL, PETER, *pa'-tel*, a French painter, commonly called by his countrymen the French Claude, from his imitation of that master. His landscapes are very beautiful.

Born in France, 1654; killed in a duel, 1703.

PATERCULUS, CAIUS VELLEÏUS, *pa-ter'-ku-lus*, a Roman historian. He commanded the cavalry in Germany under Tiberius, and was rewarded with the prætorship. He wrote an epitome of the Roman history, which is extant, and which commences with a period anterior to the foundation of Rome, and concludes with the times of Tiberius and Sejanus.

Born about 19 B.C.; **died**, it is supposed, 31 A.D.

PATERNO, *pa-tair'-no*, an ancient town of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna, 10 miles N.W. of Catania. It has a trade in wine, oil, flax, and hemp. It contains tombs, baths, a grotto, aqueduct, and the ruins of a large bridge, all of great antiquity. Mineral springs and a salt mine are in the vicinity. **Pop.** 17,162.

PATERSON, WILLIAM, *pat'-er-son*, the originator of several celebrated projects in the 17th century. Of his early life scarcely anything is known, but he became a merchant, carrying on a considerable trade with the West Indies, and other places. He first came into notice as the projector of certain schemes in trade and banking, which he submitted to the merchants of London, after having proposed them, without success, to the trading communities in the Low Countries. His banking projects are said to have been the foundation of the Bank of England, which was incorporated in 1694; but it is asserted that the rich capitalists quarrelled with and discarded him, after they had availed themselves of his suggestions. His next scheme was the famous Darien expedition, for the purpose of establishing, on that isthmus, a trading colony, which should rival the English East-India Company. Paterson obtained an act of the Scottish parliament, in 1694, for the incorporation of "The Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies." The scheme was stoutly opposed in England, and as warmly supported in Scotland, where it became quite a national speculation; but the selection of the Isthmus of Darien as a central point where the commerce of the East and the West was to meet, proved a most disastrous choice; for the expedition ended in total failure. He took an active part in bringing about the union of Scotland with England, and represented the Dumfries burghs in the first united Parliament. In 1715 he was awarded by Parliament an indemnity amounting to about £18,000, for his losses by the Darien scheme; but he had suffered greatly from disappointment, and his health being affected, he did not live long afterwards.

Born at Tinwald Dumfriesshire, 1658; died 1719.

PATERSON, a city of New Jersey, United States, at the falls of the Passaic river, which affords good locomotive power, 17 miles N.W. of New York. There are 39 churches, and good public buildings. **Manf.** Silk, cotton, flax, hemp, locomotives, machinery, and paper. **Pop.** 51,000 nearly, one-third being foreigners.

PATH-HEAD. (*See* KIRKCALDY.)

PATJITAN, *pat'-ji-tan*, a province of Java, on the south coast. In 1812 it was ceded by the sultan of Djokjokarta to the Dutch.

PATKUL, JOHANN REINHOLD, *pat-kul'*, a Livonian gentleman, who defended the liberties of his country against the oppressions of Sweden with great firmness, and in 1689 was deputed to address a memorial on behalf of the distressed people of Livonia to Charles XI., who took it as an act of treason, and caused a process to issue against Patkul, who was condemned to be beheaded. Thereupon he fled to Russia, and afterwards to Poland. When Charles XII. forced Augustus to make peace, he made it one of the conditions that Patkul should be delivered up; and this brave and unfortunate man was broken on the wheel.

Died 1707.

PATMOS, or PATIMO, *pat'-mos*, an island of the Grecian archipelago, one of the Sporades, belonging to Turkey in Asia, near the coast of Asia Minor, 20 miles from Samos. It has a circuit of about 45 miles, and is famous as the place to which St. John was banished by Domitian, and where he wrote the book of Revelation. A monastery dedicated to St. John is on the summit of a favourite mountain, about half way up which is a cave, in which, tradition asserts, the Apocalypse was written. **Lat.** 37° 30′ N. **Lon.** 26° 40′ E.

PATNA, or PATTANA, *pat'-na*, a city of India, and capital of a division of the same name, in the province of Bahar. It is situated on the right bank of the Ganges, with a European quarter on the west side, and extensive suburbs on the opposite side. There are a Roman Catholic cathedral, government offices, the nabob's palace, several mosques and tombs, and a large tank. It was at this city that the English first established a factory in the eastern provinces. Its markets are well supplied, and it has a large trade in opium, table-linen, wax-candles, nitre, indigo, and sugar. **Pop.** 170,655. **Lat.** 25° 37′ N. **Lon.** 85° 15′ E.—This is the ancient Padmavati, the capital of Bahar.

PATON, SIR JOSEPH NOEL, *pat'-ton*, a modern Scotch painter, who studied at the Royal Scottish Academy, and first attracted notice by his cartoon of "The Spirit of Religion," which obtained one of the £200 premiums given at the cartoon competition at Westminster Hall in 1845. Two years later he won the second class prize of £300 for his paintings "Christ Bearing the Cross," and "The Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania." He has since produced many works of high merit; was appointed queen's limner for Scotland in 1865, and knighted in 1867. He is also the author of "Poems by a Painter."

Born at Dunfermline, 1823.

PATRAS, or BALIABARDA, *pa-tras'*, a seaport of Greece, in the north-west of the Morea, in the nomarchy or government of Achaia and Elis, on the eastern shore of the gulf of Patras, 12 miles S.W. of Lepanto. It is built at the foot of an eminence, and is commanded by a strong citadel, on the side of the ancient Acropolis. The places of worship are a synagogue, and churches of the Greek faith. There is an insecure harbour. Cur-

rants, oil, raw silk, cotton, wool, hides, and wax are exported. **Pop.** 25,494. **Lat.** 38° 33' N. **Lon.** 21° 43' E.

PATRAS, GULF OF, an inlet of the Ionian Sea, on the northern coast of the Morea, 22 miles long, with a breadth of 13. It receives the rivers Fidari and Karninitza.

PATRICK, ST., *pat'-rik*, the apostle of Ireland, is variously asserted to have been a native of Scotland, France, and of Wales. His original name is said to have been Succath, Patricius being the Latin name by which he was known. He was, at the age of 16, carried away by pirates, and sold as a slave to a petty Irish chief, but after six years' captivity escaped to France, where he became a monk. In 431 he went to Rome, and was chosen by the pope as a missionary in Ireland. He was eminently successful, baptizing chiefs and people, to the number of 12,000, founding 365 churches, and ordaining bishops. He died near Downpatrick, his age being variously stated from 93 to 116.

Born about 373.

PATRICK, PETER, a native of Thessalonica, who was employed by Justinian in important negotiations, for which he was made master of the palace. He wrote "The History of Ambassadors," in the collection of Byzantine historians.

Lived in the 8th century.

PATRICK, SIMON, a learned English prelate, who was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and, on entering into orders, obtained the living of Battersea, in Surrey, and afterwards that of St. Paul, Covent Garden. During the plague of 1665, he continued in London, administering the offices of religion to his parishioners. He became dean of Peterborough in 1678, and, in 1689, bishop of Chichester; whence he was translated to Ely, in 1691. He is well known for his valuable commentary on the Old Testament. He was also the author of some controversial tracts against the Romanists and dissenters, and several books of practical divinity.

Born at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, 1626; **died** 1707.

PATRICK, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area,** 500 square miles. **Pop.** 12,833, about 2,500 being coloured. The capital is Patrick Court House.

PATRICROFT, *pat'-ri-kroft*, a town of Lancashire, 5 miles W. of Manchester. **Manf.** Steam engines, silk, quilts, and cotton.

PATRIZI, FRANCIS, *pa-treet'-ze*, an Italian philosopher, who taught at Ferrara, Padua, and Rome, with great reputation. He was a vehement opponent of Aristotle's philosophy, and published an edition of the works attributed to Mercurius Trismegistus, and wrote "Paralleli Militari," or a parallel between the ancient military art and the modern. He likewise distinguished himself as an orator, geometrician, and poet.

Born at Cherso, Istria, 1529; **died** at Rome, 1597.

PATROCLUS, *pa-tro'-klus*, in Homeric legend, one of the Greek chiefs during the Trojan war, son of Menœtius, who, having fled from Opus, where his father reigned, retired to the court of Peleus, king of Phthia, where he was kindly received, and where he contracted the most intimate friendship with Achilles, the monarch's son. When the Greeks went to the Trojan war, Patroclus also accompanied them. He was the constant companion of Achilles; and when his friend refused to appear in the field, Patroclus imitated his example, and, by his absence, was the cause of the overthrow of many Greeks. But, at last, Nestor prevailed upon him to return to the war, and Achilles permitted him to appear in his armour. He soon routed the victorious armies of the Trojans, and obliged them to fly within their walls for safety. Apollo, who interested himself on behalf of the Trojans, instigated Hector to attack him. The engagement was obstinate; but, at last, Patroclus was slain by Hector, with the interposition of Apollo. His arms became the property of the conqueror, but his body was recovered and carried to the Grecian camp, where Achilles received it with the greatest lamentations. His funeral was observed with the greatest solemnity. Upon the death of Patroclus, Achilles forgot his resentment, and entered the field to avenge the death of his friend.

PATRU, OLIVIER, *pa-troo'*, an eminent French lawyer, whose talents procured him a place in the French Academy in 1640; on which occasion he made an eloquent speech, which gave rise to the custom for all new members to deliver introductory orations. The critical judgment of Patru was so great that he was called the Quintilian of France; it also gained him the friendship of Racine and Boileau. His works consist of Memoirs, Letters, and Discourses.

Born at Paris, 1604; **died** 1681.

PATSCHKAU, *patch'-kow*, a walled town of Prussia, on the right bank of the Neisse, 47 miles S.W. of Oppeln. There are a town-house, two churches, and a synagogue. **Manf.** Gunpowder and flax. **Pop.** 3,900.

PATTESON, JOHN COLERIDGE, *pat'-te-son*, an English missionary bishop, educated at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1854 he went to New Zealand as a missionary and was consecrated, in 1861, bishop of the Milanesian Islands. He warmly opposed the system of kidnapping natives of these islands by Queensland and other Australian colonists, but, so great was the fear of all white men, that, on attempting to land on the island of Santa Cruz, he was killed by the natives.

Born in London, 1827; **died** 1871.

PATTI, *pat'-te*, a town of Sicily, near the fine bay of Patti, standing on a height 33 miles S.W. of Messina. The principal public building is the cathedral, and there are remains of a fine abbey. **Manf.** Earthenware. **Pop.** 4,400.

PATTI, ADELINA MARIA CLORINDA, vocalist, the daughter of Italian singers, who went, while she was an infant, to America, where she early exhibited very remarkable musical talent. At the age of 16 she appeared in opera at New York, achieving a great success. Two years afterwards she appeared at the Royal Italian Opera, at London, in "La Sonnambula," and at once was recognized as one of the greatest dramatic vocalists who have ever appeared, a position she has since maintained. In 1861 she married the Marquis de Caux, a French nobleman, but was divorced from him in 1877.

Born at Madrid, 1843.

PATURAGES, *pa-too'-rai-ges*, a town of Belgium, province of Hainault, 5 miles S.W. of Mons. In the neighbourhood are coal-mines. **Pop.** 9,200.

PAU, *po*, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, on the right bank of the Gave de Pau, 56 miles from Bayonne. It is situated on a rocky elevation commanding magnificent views of the Pyrénées, and is divided into two parts by a deep ravine, spanned by a lofty bridge. The town

is a favourite resort of English visitors; especially in winter. The old castle, on a ridge overlooking the river, has five towers. It was built about the middle of the 14th century by Gaston de Foix, and was the birthplace of Henry IV. of France, of whom there is a bronze statue in the principal square of the town. There are a museum, library, university, school, and theatre. Manf. Linen and cloth. Good wine is made, and large numbers of pigs are bred in the vicinity. **Pop.** 30,000.

PAUCTON, ALEXIS, *poke'-tawng*, a French mathematician. He received his education in the mathematical and naval academy at Nantes, after which he went to Paris, where his integrity and talents procured him patronage and a place. His works are, "Metrology; or, a Treatise on the Weights, Measures, and Moneys of all Countries, Ancient and Modern,"—a much-esteemed volume; "Theory of the Laws of Nature, with a Dissertation on the Pyramids of Egypt."

Born in France, 1736; **died** 1798.

PAUILLAC, *po-e'-yak'*, a port of France, department Gironde, on the left bank of the Gironde, 27 miles N.W. of Bordeaux. There is good anchorage, and a large trade is carried on in timber, grain, cattle, building stone, and Medoc wines.

PAUL, ST., the great apostle of the Gentiles; originally named Saul, was born of Jewish parents, and educated in the school of the Pharisees, under Gamaliel. The history of his persecution of the Christians, of his miraculous conversion, and his labours among the churches, is given in the "Acts of the Apostles," in the New Testament. His epistles are models of pathetic remonstrance and close reasoning, and there is nothing in the literature of oratory finer than many of his impassioned bursts of eloquence. A tradition of the Church declares that he was beheaded at Rome.

Died, probably, 67.

PAUL I., *pope*, was the successor of Stephen, in 757. He engaged in disputes with Desiderius, king of the Longobards, but was taken under the protection of Pepin, king of the Franks.

Died 767.

PAUL II. (PIETRO BARBO), succeeded Pius II., 1464. He sought to organize a league of the Christian princes against the Turks, who, at the time, threatened to invade Italy, and also endeavoured to establish peace among the different Italian states. He had a great dislike to profane learning, and shut up an academy which had been formed at Rome for the cultivation of Greek and Roman learning, many members of which were imprisoned and tortured.

Born 1418; **died** 1471.

PAUL III. (ALESSANDRO FARNESE). He was elected to the papal chair, in succession to Clement VII., 1534. In his reign the council of Trent was called. He established the Inquisition, confirmed the society of Jesuits, condemned the Interim of Charles V., and issued a bull of excommunication and deposition against Henry VIII. of England. His conduct in bestowing wealth and dignities on his illegitimate son has been much condemned. (*See* FARNESE.)

Born at Carino, 1468; **died** 1549.

PAUL IV. (GIOVANNI PIETRO CARAFFE) was elected in 1555, at the age of 78. He had previously been bishop of Chieti, and first superior of the congregation of secular clergy, known as Theatines, which he had assisted to establish. His pontificate was remarkable for his endeavours to reform abuses, and compelled the clergy to lead a religious and moral life. He completed the organization of the Roman inquisition, and established a censorship. He quarrelled with the emperor Ferdinand and Philip II. of Spain, and with the grand duke of Tuscany. When Queen Elizabeth announced to him, by the English ambassador, her accession to the throne, he haughtily declared that the kingdom was a fief of the Holy See, and that she had no right to assume the crown without his leave, particularly as she was illegitimate. In 1559 he issued a bull against heretics.

Born at Naples, 1476; **died** 1559.

PAUL V. (CAMILLO BORGHESE), was elected in 1605, after the death of Leo XI. He had a dispute with the senate of Venice, over which he pretended to have a right; but it was so firmly resisted, that the pope excommunicated the doge and senate. He also raised forces against the republic; but, by the interference of the emperor and other states, peace was restored in 1607. He embellished Rome with many excellent works of sculpture and painting, and an aqueduct. He was the founder of the Borghese family, one of the wealthiest in Italy.

Born at Rome, 1552; **died** 1621.

PAUL I., emperor of Russia, was the son of Peter III. and Catherine II. He married Wilhelmina, daughter of the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, who died two years after their union, in 1776. Paul took for his second wife the princess Dorothea of Wurtemberg, niece of the king of Prussia. Upon the death of Catherine II., in 1796, he succeeded to the throne, and for some time gave promise of a good reign. He disgraced the murderers of his father; he released Kosciuszko, the Polish patriot, Niemcewicz, and others who had been confined during the previous reign; but his real character soon afterwards displayed itself, and he made himself obnoxious by acts of petty tyranny, and frivolous meddling in matters of dress and ceremonial. In 1799 he entered into an alliance with Austria against France, and sent Suwarrow with a large army into Italy; but suddenly changing his views, he recalled his forces, formed an alliance with Napoleon Bonaparte (the first consul), and because England would not cede to him Malta, and recognise him as grand master of the order, he seized the persons and property of the English in his dominions. His conduct to his subjects also became capricious and violent, and just as the northern coalition had been dissolved by lord Nelson's destruction of the Danish fleet at Copenhagen, a plot was formed among the officers of his court. The conspirators entered the emperor's apartments at night, and presented to him an act of abdication for his signature. On his refusal, a scuffle ensued, and Paul was strangled. When the people of St. Petersburg heard of his death, there were general rejoicings.

Born 1754; **died** 1801.

PAUL, deacon of Aquileia, who wrote "The History of the Lombards," "Lives of the Saints, and of the Bishops of Metz;" also a work called "Historia Miscella," a History of Rome in 24 books. He was secretary to Desiderius, king of the Lombards, and was afterwards in the service of Charlemagne. The prince of Benevento invited him to his court, and on the death of that prince, Paul embraced the monastic life.

Born at Friuli, about 740; **died** at Monte-Casino, about 799.

PAUL, surnamed the Abbé a learned French writer, who was at first professor of belles-lettres in various colleges belonging to the Jesuits, of which order he was a member; but subsequently quitted

it to devote himself to the translation of Latin classical works.

Born 1740; died 1809.

PAUL, VINCENT DE ST., a saint of the Roman Catholic church. He was educated at Toulouse, and ordained priest in 1600. He was soon afterwards captured by corsairs, and sold into slavery at Tunis, but escaped with one of his masters whom he had converted. He was then sent by the pope on an important mission to France, and resided for some time in Paris, as the almoner of Marguerite de Valois. In 1819 he was appointed almoner-general of the galleys at Marseilles, and there voluntarily became a substitute for one of the convicts whose wife and family had been left destitute. He afterwards was associated with the Lazarists, or priests of the Mission, a society he had himself established, and which had settled in the priory of St. Lazar, in Paris, and devoted himself to works of piety and benevolence. He established the foundling hospital, and was entrusted by St. Francis of Sales with the direction of the new order of Sisters of the Visitation. The queen-regent, Anne of Austria, made him president of the council charged with the direction of the crown in ecclesiastical affairs, an office which he discharged with great conscientiousness. He was canonized in 1737.

Born 1576; died 1660.

PAUL DE LOANDO, ST., a seaport of western Africa, and capital of the Portuguese settlements. The better part of the town is built on an eminence. There are several churches and public buildings, some in a ruinous condition. There is a large and well-fortified harbour. Ivory and bees'-wax are exported. Pop. 12,000.

PAUL DE SANTA MARIA, a learned Spanish Jew, who is said to have been converted to Christianity by reading the works of Aquinas. After the death of his wife, he entered into orders, and became preceptor to John II., king of Castile, who made him bishop of Carthagena, and afterwards of Burgos. His three sons were baptized with him; the eldest became bishop of Burgos, and wrote a History of Spain; the second was bishop of Placentia; and the third, Alvarez, wrote "The History of John II., king of Castile.

Born at Burgos, about 1375; died 1445.

PAUL, FATHER. (*See* SARPI, Peter.)

PAUL OF SAMOSATA, an heresiarch of of the 3rd century, who received his surname from the place of his birth, a city on the Euphrates, and became patriarch of Antioch in 260. Being entertained at the court of Zenobia, queen of Syria, he endeavoured to gain her to the Christian faith, by explaining away its mysteries. For this purpose, he held that Christ was a mere man, and that the Trinity consisted not of persons but attributes. His errors were condemned by the council of Antioch, A.D. 270, and Paul was excommunicated. His disciples were called Paulinists.

Lived in the 3rd century.

PAUL, ST. (*See* SAN PAULO.)

PAUL, ST. (EN-JARRET), a town of France, department Loire, on the left bank of the Couzon, 10 miles N.E. of St. Etienne. Manf. Silk, iron, and nails. Pop. 3,300.

PAUL, ST., a town of France, department Drôme, 15 miles S. of Montelimart. There is a noble church, built, it is said, by Charlemagne. Numerous Roman remains, apparently of an amphitheatre and a gate, are in the town. Manf. Woollen and silk fabrics. Pop. 2,600.

PAUL, ST., capital of Ramsey county, Minnesota, United States, on the left bank of the Mississippi, in an elevated situation, 12 miles below the falls of St. Anthony. There are several handsome churches, a fine state house, other good public buildings, and large hotels. Pop. 41,473.

PAUL, ST., an island in the Indian Ocean, about 9 miles long and 5 broad, with good anchorage on the eastern side. Lat. 38° 43′ S. Lon. 77° 38′ E.

PAUL THE SILENTIARY, so called from an office which he held in the palace of the emperor Justinian, at Constantinople. He is supposed to have been a Christian. A history, in Greek verse, of the church of St. Sophia, and epigrams, were written by him.

Lived in the 6th century.

PAUL VERONESE. (*See* VERONESE, Paul.)

PAULA, ST., *pa'-oo-la*, a Roman lady, who was descended from the Scipios and the Gracchi. On becoming a widow, she retired to Bethlehem, where she founded a monastery and houses of hospitality, of which St. Jerome had the management. She practised the severest austerities and self-denial, which Jerome in vain endeavoured to moderate. She was acquainted with the Scriptures in the original Hebrew, in which she had Jerome for her master.

Born 347; died 407.

PAULDING, JAMES KIRKE, *pawl'-ding*, an American writer, who, in 1807, began a career of authorship in collaboration with his brother-in-law, Washington Irving, with whom he wrote a series of satirical papers, entitled "Salmagundi." In 1813 he produced a burlesque poem, called "The Lay of a Scotch Fiddle" (a parody on "The Lay of the Last Minstrel"), and soon afterwards published a brilliant reply to some aspersions cast upon the American people in the "Quarterly Review." His next effort was an imitation of Swift, in a work entitled "The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan," published in 1816. During the subsequent twenty years he continued to labour industriously with his pen, and in 1837 was appointed secretary of the navy, under the presidency of Van Buren; upon whose retirement, in 1841, Paulding resigned the post, and again took up his pen. His best works are "Letters from the South," "The Dutchman's Fireside," "Konigsmarke," a defence of slavery in the South States, "John Bull in America," "The New Pilgrim's Progress: a Satire," and "Tales of a Good Woman, by a Doubtful Gentleman." One of his finest novels, descriptive of life in the back-woods, entitled "Westward Ho," was published in 1832. Among his later works were the novels "The Old Continental" and "The Puritan and his Daughter."

Born at Pawlings, New York, 1779; died 1860.

PAULDING, a county of Georgia, United States. Area, 300 square miles. Pop. 10,887. The capital is Dallas.

PAULDING, a county of Ohio, United States. Area, 432 square miles. Pop. 13,485. The capital is Paulding.

PAULI, GEORG REINHALD, *pow'-le*, German historian, studied at Berlin and Bonn, and was appointed professor of history at Bonn in 1855, at Rostock in 1857, and at Tübingen in 1859, but for political reasons was deprived of that office by the Würtemberg authorities in 1866. The following year the Prussian Government appointed him to the chair of history at Marburg, and in 1870 at Göttingen. He has devoted great attention to

English history, especially in connexion with Alfred the Great and Simon de Montfort.
Born at Berlin, 1823.

PAULINA, *paw-lē'-na*, the wife of the philosopher Seneca, who attempted to kill herself when Nero condemned her husband to death. The emperor, however, prevented her, and she survived for several years after, in the greatest melancholy.

PAULINE, BONAPARTE. (*See* BONAPARTE, Pauline.)

PAULINUS, *pou-lī'-nus*, a German missionary, whose real name was John Philip Werdin. He studied at Prague, and acquired a knowledge of some of the Oriental languages at Rome. In 1774 he went as a missionary to the court of Malabar, where he remained during fourteen years. After his return to Rome, in 1790, he was employed in superintending the printing of religious works for the use of missionaries to Hindostan. He wrote a Sanskrit grammar, and various works upon the religion and literature of India.
Born in Austria, 1748; died at Rome, 1806.

PAULINUS, ST., bishop of Nola. He discharged the office of consul in 373, and about the same time married a Spanish lady, by whose means he embraced christianity. He then retired to Spain with his wife, where Paulinus bestowed his goods in charity, and lived a life of mortification. In 393 he entered into orders, and, going to Italy, was chosen bishop of Nola. He was the author of some discourses on practical charity, some poems and letters.
Born at Bordeaux, 353; died 431.

PAULINUS, ST., patriarch of Aquileia, distinguished himself at the council of Frankfort in 794. He wrote a treatise on the trinity.
Died 804.

PAULMIER DE GRENTEMESNIL, JULIAN DE, *pole'-me-ai grant'-mai-ne*, a French physician, was the disciple of Fernel; and when all the other physicians had reduced Charles IX. to a very low condition, he succeeded in restoring him. He was afterwards attached to the duke of Anjou, whom he accompanied to the Low Countries, where he distinguished himself in his own profession and as a soldier. He composed several treatises upon medical subjects.
Born about 1530; died at Caen, 1588.

PAULMIER DE GRENTEMESNIL, JACQUES, son of the preceding, was educated in the principles of the reformed religion. His works are, "Description of Ancient Greece;" "Poems; Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish."
Born 1587; died 1670.

PAULMY, MARC ANTOINE RENÉ DE VOYER, Marquis of, *pole'-me*, minister of state, and a member of the French Academy, was the son of the marquis d'Argenson. He collected one of the most magnificent libraries in Europe, which was sold to the count d'Artois, brother to Louis XVI. M. de Paulmy published "Mélanges d'une grande Bibliothèque," in 69 volumes. To him also is attributed a work entitled "Essays in the Style of those of Montaigne."
Born at Valenciennes, 1722; died 1787.

PAULUS, ÆGINETA. (*See* ÆGINETA, Paulus.)

PAULUS, ÆMILIUS. (*See* ÆMILIUS, Paulus.)

PAULUS DIACONUS, *di-ak'-o-nus*, Italian historian, belonged to a noble Lombard family, and was brought up at the court of the Lombard king Ratchis. In 1781 he became a monk of Monte Casino, and afterwards went to France, where he was well received by Charlemagne, where he assisted in promoting learning. He wrote a history of Rome, a history of the bishops of Metz, and subsequently a far more valuable work, the "History of the Longobards." He wrote also several theological works, and prepared a collection of homilies.
Born at Friuli, about 730; died 797.

PAULUS, HEINRICH EBERHARD GOTTLOB, German theologian, studied the oriental languages at Göttingen, and afterwards at London and Paris. In 1789 he was appointed professor of those languages at Jena, and in 1793 professor of geology. After holding several other appointments, he accepted the chair of exegesis and ecclesiastical history at Heidelberg, in 1811. He wrote a large number of works, and was one of the most prominent leaders of the German rationalists, rejecting the supernatural element in the Scriptures.
Born near Stuttgart, 1761; died 1851.

PAUSA, *pou'-sa*, a town of Saxony, 24 miles S.W. of Zwickau. Manf. Linen, hosiery, and leather. There is a bathing establishment. Pop. 3,800.

PAUSANIAS, *paw-sai'-ni-as*, the son of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, governed the kingdom for his cousin Pleistarchus during his minority. He also displayed great skill and valour in the war against Persia, but being discontented with his country, he entered into a secret treaty with Xerxes, king of Persia, which being discovered by the Ephori, he was recalled, but pardoned on account of his former services. He then went to Byzantium, but having criminally assaulted a lady, was expelled, and went to the Troad. He afterwards made two attempts to betray his country, and the last time, his plans being revealed, he took refuge in the temple of Athene, which being held sacred, the Lacedæmonians blocked it up with stones, the first of which was placed by the mother of Pausanias. He was there starved to death.
Died 472 B.C.

PAUSANIAS, a Greek historian and geographer, who settled at Rome in the reign of Antoninus the Philosopher. Pausanias wrote, "Travels in Greece," wherein he most minutely describes the buildings, monuments, statues, and paintings, as they existed 500 years after the most flourishing period of Greek art.
Died 176.

PAUSIAS, *paw'-si-as*, a painter of Sicyon, who studied under Pamphilus, and was the fellow-pupil of Apelles and Melanthius. He worked in colours upon wood and ivory, according to the method now called encaustic painting. He drew a beautiful picture of his mistress Glycere, which was bought by Lucullus for two talents (about £432). After his death, the Sicyonians sold his picture to Scaurus, the grandson of Scylla, who built a gallery for them at Rome.
Lived in the 4th century B.C.

PAUW, CORNELIS DE, *pou*, a learned Dutch writer, who is known by his discourses on the Greeks, the Americans, the Egyptians, and the Chinese. These works are curious, and show considerable ability, but they are too conjectural.
Born at Amsterdam, 1739; died at Xante, 1799.

PAVIA, *pai'-vi-a*, a city of northern Italy, capital of the province of the same name, on the left bank of the Ticino, 3 miles above its discharge into the Po, and 20 miles S. of Milan. There is a suburb, Borgo Ticino, on the opposite side of the

river, connected with the town by a covered bridge of eight arches, and from the bridge the principal street of the town, the Strada Nuova, or Corso, is continued northward. There are some ancient towers, about 170 feet high, the remains of the Gothic ages, yet to be seen in different parts of the town, which is still surrounded with fortifications; but they are falling to decay. The cathedral, commenced in 1484, has never been completed. Attached to it is a chapel containing the tomb of St. Augustine, ornamented with numerous statues and bassi-relievi. The church of San Michele, known to have been in existence in the 6th century, is believed to be the oldest church in Italy. The church of San Petro contains the grave of Boethius, author of the "Consolations of Philosophy." The church of Santa Maria del Carmine is a large Gothic church, built in the 14th century. About four miles from the city is the Certosa monastery, probably the most splendid in the world, founded in 1396. The church of the monastery is cruciform, 249 feet long, and 173 feet wide. The convent has an octagonal cupola, painted a deep blue, and enamelled in gold. The university of Pavia, supposed to have been founded by Charlemagne, maintained its reputation during the middle ages as one of the most important seats of learning in Europe. It consists of numerous colleges, and has a large library, museums, school of the fine arts, and a botanic garden. There are several fine palaces in the town. **Manf.** Silk. A large trade is carried on in wine, silk, rice, and cheese. **Pop.** 30,000.—Pavia is very ancient, having been founded by the Gauls. The old name was Ticinum, afterwards Papia. For a long period it was a portion of the Roman empire, and under the Lombards was the capital of Italy. It has often suffered from war; and near it, in 1525, Francis I., king of France, was conquered and made prisoner by the imperialists. In 1745 it was taken by the Spaniards, and, in 1796, by the French. It came into possession of Austria in 1814, and in 1859 was added to the kingdom of Italy.

PAVIA, a province of Italy, watered by the Po, Ticino, and Olona. The surface is generally level, and the soil fertile, but the climate is rather unhealthy. **Area,** 1,292 square miles. **Pop.** 485,683.

PAVLOGRAD, *pav-lo-grad'*, a town of southern Russia, government of Ekaterinoslav, on the Voltcha, an affluent of the Dnieper, 38 miles N.E. of Ekaterinoslav. **Pop.** 8,700.

PAVLOVSK, *pav'-lovsk*, a town of European Russia, government of Voronej, on the left bank of the Don. It is well fortified, and has four churches. **Pop.** 6,100.

PAWEEA, *pa-we'-a*, a town of Guinea, West Africa, on the route from the coast to Dahomey. There are large markets, well supplied with provisions, native cloth, and handkerchiefs of English manufacture. **Pop.** 16,000.

PAWNEE, a county of Kansas, United States, making promising progress. **Area,** 900 square miles. **Pop.** 5,396. Larned is the chief place.

PAWNEE, a county of Nebraska, United States. **Area,** 432 square miles. **Pop.** 6,920. The capital is Pawnee City.

PAWTUCKET, *paw-tuk'-et*, a town of Rhode Island, United States, on both sides of the Pawtucket, near the falls, 4 miles N. of Providence. Valuable water power is obtained from the falls. **Manf.** Cotton, yarn, machinery, belting, and jewellery. It is well situated for steamboat and railroad traffic. **Pop.** 18,500.

PAX, *pax*, the allegorical divinity of peace among the ancient Greeks and Romans. The Athenians raised her a statue, representing her as holding Plutus, the god of wealth, in her lap, to intimate that peace gives rise to opulence. She was represented among the Romans with the horn of plenty, and also carrying an olive branch in her hand. The emperor Vespasian built in her honour a celebrated temple at Rome, which was consumed by fire, in the reign of Commodus.

PAXO, *paz'-o*, one of the Ionian islands, near the entrance of the Adriatic, 9 miles S.E. of Corfu, about 5 miles long, and 2 miles broad. The chief place is Port Gaio, on the east coast. The island is famous for oil, and olives, almonds, and vines are grown. **Pop.** 3,600.

PAXTON, SIR JOSEPH, *pax'-ton*, modern horticulturist and architect, the designer of the building for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and of the gardens, terraces, and fountains of the Crystal Palace of Sydenham. Born of parents in moderate circumstances, he devoted himself to the pursuit of gardening, and was fortunate enough to attract the attention of the duke of Devonshire, who employed him first at Chiswick, and afterwards at Chatsworth. He subsequently became, besides chief gardener at Chatsworth, manager of the duke of Devonshire's large estates in Derbyshire. At Chatsworth he constructed a grand conservatory of iron and glass, which covers an acre of ground; and when the building committee of the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851 seemed almost to despair of getting an appropriate design, Mr. Paxton submitted one prepared on similar principles; this design was accepted, and, with some slight modifications, carried out. The new style of architecture, which he had thus created, was, from the outset, immensely popular. He afterwards prepared an improved design for the reconstruction, with considerable additions, of the same glass palace at Sydenham, the famous Crystal Palace, where he laid out gardens, terraces, and fountains, which are unequalled, as a whole, throughout the world. For his services he received the order of knighthood, and, in 1854, was returned to parliament as member for Coventry, in the Liberal interest, without opposition, and retained the seat for about 10 years. He was a member of several learned societies, and wrote many works on horticultural subjects, the chief of which are "Paxton's Flower-Garden" and "The Pocket Botanical Dictionary."

Born near Woburn, Bedfordshire, 1803; **died** 1865.

PAYEN, ANSELME, *pai'-en*, a modern French chemist. The son of a gentleman largely engaged in industrial enterprises, he was sent to study chemistry under Vauquelin and Chevreul. About 1815 he assumed the directorship of a large manufactory of sugar from beetroot, and subsequently applied himself to the discovery and application of new manufacturing processes, by which he greatly contributed to reduce the price of many articles of food ordinarily used. Between the years 1827-44 he acted as member and reporter of juries on French industry. In 1836 he was appointed member of the council and professor of the school of arts and manufactures, and afterwards received a similar appointment at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. In 1847 he was created officer of the legion of honour. Among his most important works are "Course of Applied Chemistry," "Memoirs on Vegetable Development," and "Manual of Organic Chemistry, as applied to Agriculture and Industry."

Born at Paris, 1795.

PAYNE, JOHN HOWARD, *pane*, dramatist and actor, who appeared at first in America, and afterwards in London, in 1813. In 1832 he retired to the United States, and in 1841 was appointed American consul at Tunis. He is best known by the play of Brutus, in which Edmund Kean acted so powerfully; "Charles the Second," identified with Charles Kemble, and the song of "Home, Sweet Home."

Born at New York, 1792; **died** at Tunis, 1852.

PAYTA, *pai'-ta*, a seaport of Peru in the province of Truxillo. It is the best port on the coast, and there are exports of cotton, bark, hides, and drugs. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 5° 5′ S. **Lon.** 81° 8′. W.

PAZ, LA. (*See* LA PAZ.)

PAZZI, THE, *pat'-se*, a celebrated Ghibelline family of Florence, which was possessed of immense wealth, and was the determined enemy of the Medici. When the latter family threatened, by the excess of their power, to destroy the republic, the Pazzi affected great zeal for their country, and Francis (nephew of Giacomo Pazzi, the head of the house), who was established as a banker at Rome, formed a conspiracy with Geronomi Riario, nephew of pope Sixtus IV., and, under the auspices of the courts of Rome and Naples, prepared to assassinate the heads of the Medici, and to destroy the power of that family in the republic for ever. The conspiracy, known in Florentine history as that of the Pazzi, was only partly successful. Giuliano de' Medici was killed, but Lorenzo escaped. James and Francis Pazzi were hanged, the name and arms of the family were suppressed, and its members banished. Pope Sixtus IV. and the king of Naples next proposed to invade Florence; but, through the boldness and judgment of Lorenzo, the war was brought to a termination at the end of 1479. This stirring episode in Florentine history forms the subject of one of Alfieri's finest tragedies. The "History of the Conspiracy of the Pazzi" was written by Poliziano.

PEABODY, GEORGE, *pe'-bod-e*, American merchant and philanthropist, who, rising from poverty, made an immense fortune by commerce, chiefly in London, and gave in his life-time £350,000, and left by his will £150,000 more, for the purpose of building dwellings for the working classes in London. He also contributed large sums to the promotion of educational, scientific, and philanthropic objects in his native country. There is a statue to his memory near the Royal Exchange, London.

Born at Danvers, Massachusetts, 1795; **died** in London, 1869.

PEABODY, a town of Massachusetts, United States, 12 miles N.E. of Boston. The town was formerly a part of Danvers, but was separated in 1855, and received its present name in 1868 in honour of George Peabody, who founded here the Peabody Institute, with a free library. **Manf.** Leather and glue. **Pop.** 9,028.

PEACE RIVER, *peece*, a large river of British North America, rising in the Rocky Mountains, in **lat.** 51° 20′ N. and **lon.** 127° W., and, after a total course of 800 miles, falling into Great Slave Lake. In the lower part of its course it is known as the Slave river.

PEACOCK, THOMAS LOVE, *pe'-kok*, English novelist and poet. He was for 38 years in the East India House. His best known works are "Headlong Hall" and "Crotchet Castle," but he wrote many other novels, besides poems. He was the literary executor of Shelley.

Born at Weymouth, 1785; **died** in London, 1866.

PEARCE, ZACHARY, *peerce*, a learned English bishop, who received his education at Westminster school, whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he wrote some papers for the *Guardian* and *Spectator*. He published an excellent edition of Longinus in 1724, and, in the same year, obtained his doctor's degree. When Woolston attacked the miracles of our Saviour, he was replied to by Dr. Pearce in an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "A Vindication of the Miracles of Jesus," which went through several editions. He was preferred to the deanery of Winchester in 1739, advanced to the see of Bangor in 1748, and, in 1756, translated to Rochester, with the deanery of Westminster annexed. He afterwards resigned the deanery. Besides the above, he published "A Review of the Text of Milton," "On the Origin of Temples," "An Account of Trinity College, Cambridge," and other works. After his death were published his "Commentary on the Gospels and Acts," and sermons.

Born in London, 1690; **died** at Little Ealing, 1774.

PEARL, *perl*, a river of Mississippi, United States, rising in **lat.** 87° 30′ N., and **lon.** 32° 20′ W., and entering, by several mouths, the Rigolets, east of Lake Pontchartrain, and ultimately falling into the Gulf of Mexico. The length of the course is about 300 miles.

PEARL, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area,** 520 square miles. **Pop.** 800. The chief town is Riceville.

PEARSON, JOHN, an English bishop, son of the rector of Snoring, Norfolk. He received his education at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. He took orders, and after holding several preferments became archdeacon of Surrey, and master of Jesus College, Cambridge, afterwards of Trinity College, and was promoted to the bishopric of Chester in 1673. Bishop Pearson is principally known by his valuable "Exposition of the Creed," of which there have been several editions. He also wrote a "Defence of the Epistles of St. Ignatius," and other learned works.

Born in Norfolk, 1612; **died** 1686.

PECHANTRE, NICHOLAS DE, *pe'-kantr*, a French poet, who three times gained the poetical prize from the Académie des Jeux Floraux. His tragedy of "Geta" was performed at Paris in 1687, with great applause. This was followed by "Jugurtha," "The Death of Nero," and some others.

Born at Toulouse, 1638; **died** 1708.

PECK, FRANCIS, *pek*, an eminent English antiquary, who received his education at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He obtained the living of Godeby, in Leicestershire, where he remained until his death. He wrote, among many other learned works, "The Annals of Stamford," "The Life of Milton," "Memoirs of Cromwell," and published a collection of historical tracts, entitled "Desiderata Curiosa."

Born at Stamford, Lincolnshire, 1692; **died** at Godeby, Leicestershire, 1743.

PECKHAM. (*See* LONDON.)

PECORONE, GIOVANNI FIORENTINO, *pek-o-ro'-nai*, a Florentine novelist of the 14th century, who, according to some, was a notary, and to others, a Franciscan monk. He belonged to the party of the Guelphs, and was an ardent follower of the pope. His "Novelli," which have been often re-

printed, are little inferior to those of Boccaccio, and are valuable for the insight they afford as to the opinions and manners of his time.

Died about 1380.

PECOS, *pé-kos*, a newly formed county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 11,500 square miles. The capital is Fort Stockton.

PECSKA, MAGYAR, and **OLAK**, *pek'-ska*, two contiguous towns of Hungary, on the Maros, 11 miles W. of Arad. **Pop.** 14,000.

PEDEE, GREAT, *pé'-de*, a river of South Carolina, United States, falling, after a course of 350 miles, into Winyaw Bay, on the Atlantic, immediately below Georgetown.

PEDRO I. (**D'ALACANTARA**), *pé'-dro*, (*paï'-dro*), emperor of Brazil, was the son of the regent of Portugal, afterwards John VI. In the interval between 1807-16 his father found a refuge in Brazil, having been driven from Portugal by Napoleon I.; but, in 1822, a year after John had left the country for Portugal, Brazil declared itself independent, and elected dom Pedro as its emperor. The death of John VI., in 1826, left him the crown of Portugal, and he soon afterwards established a liberal government in that country, and granted it a charter. After abdicating the crown of Portugal in favour of his daughter, donna Maria, he nominated his brother, dom Miguel, regent; but scarcely had he quitted Portugal, than dom Miguel took possession of the throne. In 1831 he was compelled to abdicate the throne of Brazil in favour of his son; dom Pedro II. Returning to Europe, he raised troops in France and England, with which he, in 1833, drove dom Miguel from the throne of Portugal, and placed the crown upon the head of his daughter. He was twice married; his first wife being Maria Leopoldine, archduchess of Austria, and the second, Amelia, of Leuchtenberg, daughter of prince Eugene de Beauharnais.

Born at Lisbon, 1798; **died** 1834.

PEDRO II., emperor of Brazil, son of the preceding. In 1843 he married the princess Theresa, daughter of Francis I., of the Two Sicilies. He possesses enlightened literary tastes, is of very active habits, and has travelled much in the United States and Europe. Under his rule, the Brazilian empire has made rapid advance in the arts of peace and commerce.

Born 1825.

PEDRO I. (the Severe), king of Portugal, married **INEZ DE CASTRO**, and succeeded Alfonso IV. in 1357.

Born 1320; **died** 1367.

PEDRO II., king of Portugal, regent in 1668, and succeeded his brother Alfonso VI. in 1683.

Born 1648; **died** 1683.

PEDRO III., succeeded to the crown jointly with Maria I., 1777.

Died 1786.

PEDRO IV. (*See* **PEDRO I.**, emperor of Brazil.)

PEDRO V., succeeded his mother, Maria II. (da Gloria), under the regency of his father, 1853.

Born 1837; **died** 1861.

PEDRO, ST., a large river of Mexico, which enters the Rio del Norte.—Also rivers of Veragua, of New Granada, of Brazil, and of the Caracas.

PEEBLES, *pé'-bels*, an ancient royal burgh, and market town, the county town of Peebles-shire, Scotland, on a point of land, at the junction of the Eddleston Water with the Tweed, over which there is a bridge of five arches, 21 miles S. of Edinburgh. The principal buildings are, the high church, said to have been built in the 12th century, now in ruins, several other places of worship; the Chambers' institution, a spacious suite of buildings, formerly the residence of the dukes of Queensberry, comprising a library, museum, reading-room, gallery of art, and lecture-room, presented to the town by Mr. W. Chambers, the eminent publisher; and a corn exchange. **Pop.** 3,170.—A station on the North British and Caledonian railways.

PEEBLES-SHIRE, or TWEEDDALE, a southern county of Scotland, bounded on the E. and S.E. by Berwick and Selkirk shires, S. by Dumfries-shire, W. by Lanarkshire, and N. by the county of Edinburgh. It consists of various chains of mountains, running in all directions, with well-watered valleys intervening. The Dale or Valley of Tweed forms the great body of this shire; and thence many narrow vales branch off in different directions. In general, the hills and dales in the north and north-west districts are the most fertile and agreeable. The highest hill is Broad Law, 2,761 feet. Sheep and cattle are reared, the industry being almost entirely directed to pastoral purposes.

Rivers.—The Tweed, with its small affluents, the Eddleston, Leithen, Lyne, Manor, and Quair.

Minerals.—Coal, lime, white and red freestone, marl, fuller's earth, and slate, with veins of iron ore, are found in several districts.

Area.—356 square miles.

Pop.—13,819.

Parliamentary Representation.—The county is united with the county of Selkirk in returning one member to parliament.

PEEL, *peel*, formerly Holm, a seaport on the west coast of the Isle of Man. The bay is spacious, and the herring fishery is successfully carried on. Vessels of small tonnage are built, and fishing nets are made. At the southern extremity of the bay is Peel Island, on which are the ruins of Peel castle, formerly the residence of the earls of Derby, and made famous by sir Walter Scott, in "Peveril of the Peak," and of the cathedral, beneath which is a strong subterranean dungeon in which several noted persons have been imprisoned, among them Elinor Cobham, duchess of Gloucester, who died there in the 15th century. **Pop.** 3,520.

PEEL, a county of the province of Ontario, dominion of Canada, on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. **Area**, 468 square miles. **Pop.** 16,000. The capital is Brampton.

PEEL, SIR ROBERT, first baronet, and father of the British statesman. He was brought up to the cotton trade, and in 1773, he being then in his 23rd year, entered into partnership with Mr. William Yates, at Bury, in Lancashire. Ten years afterwards, he married the daughter of his partner, and from that time his career was one of uninterrupted prosperity, and he accumulated an immense fortune. In 1790 he entered the House of Commons as member for Tamworth. In 1800 he was created a baronet, and shortly before had made a speech in parliament, advocating the union with Ireland, which was published, and circulated in large numbers throughout that country. He retired from parliament in 1820.

Born near Lancaster, 1750; **died** at Drayton Park, Staffordshire, 1830.

PEEL, SIR ROBERT, second baronet, British statesman, was eldest son of the preceding. He was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford,

where he took the honours of a double first class,—first in classics, first in mathematics. In the year 1809 he attained his majority, and entered the House of Commons as member for Cashel, in Tipperary. He began his parliamentary career as a strong Tory, and soon afterwards entered office as under-secretary of the Home department. He continued in the Home department until the death of the premier, Mr. Perceval, in 1812, when certain changes in the ministry took place, and Mr. Peel was appointed chief secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In the same year he was elected for Chippenham, in Wiltshire. He held the secretaryship of Ireland for six years, during which he introduced several measures tending to preserve peace in that country, and also established the constabulary force, but excited the bitter animosity of the Catholic party, who nicknamed him Orange Peel, and O'Connell attacked him so ferociously that Peel challenged him, but the duel was prevented. In 1817 he was chosen as one of the parliamentary representatives of the university of Oxford. Two years later, he sat as chairman on the celebrated committee which resulted in the return to cash payments. On the retirement of Lord Sidmouth, in 1822, Peel became home secretary. When Canning became premier, in 1827, Peel retired, in consequence of still retaining his opinion that the demands made by the Roman Catholics should be resisted. In the following year, however, he again entered the ministry, this time under the duke of Wellington. Both the duke and himself were subsequently brought to see that the claims of the Catholics could no longer be withstood, and he accordingly moved the Relief Bill, which was carried, after a long and arduous struggle, in 1829. In the following year he succeeded to the baronetcy, and was elected for Tamworth. In the great Parliamentary Reform Bill, which was carried about this period, he took no share further than to oppose it with all his power. Under the reformed parliament the Tory party was in a decided minority; but Sir Robert was, nevertheless, summoned to form a Conservative ministry. Much against his own inclination, he did so; but, as he had predicted, the Conservatives held power for a few months only. This happened in the early part of the year 1835. The Whig party having gained office, Sir Robert went into opposition, and devoted himself to the careful organization of his forces, so as to take advantage of the first great check the Whigs might receive. In 1839 the Whig ministry resigned; Sir Robert Peel was "sent for," and submitted to her Majesty a list of his coadjutors, at the same time requesting that certain ladies of the bedchamber, who were near relatives of the Whigs, should be removed. This request was not acceded to; whereupon Sir Robert abandoned his idea of forming a cabinet. The Whigs, accordingly, retained power until 1841, when, having been repeatedly defeated in the House of Commons, they resigned, and made way for their great opponent, who became first lord of the treasury, the duke of Wellington accepting a seat in his cabinet without office, but taking the leadership of the House of Lords. During his tenure of office, between the years 1841-46, he effected the repeal of the corn laws, the relaxation of the whole commercial code; passed the Bank Charter Act, and established the general financial policy of the country on a firmer basis than was ever before the case. For these great services, which were only effected by a fundamental change of the policy to which he had hitherto pledged himself, Sir Robert Peel incurred the odium of his party, most of the members of which abandoned him. In 1846 he was compelled to resign office; but from that period until his death he continued to assist the Whig administration. Henceforth he never sought to weaken any of the existing parties in the house, but continued to give his adherence to whatever measure he thought best calculated to advance the general good. On the night before the occurrence of the fatal accident which terminated the life of Sir Robert Peel, the House of Commons, which for more than forty years had witnessed his triumphs and reverses, was filled with an extraordinary assemblage, anxious for the result of a great political crisis, depending on the success of the motion impeaching the policy of Lord Palmerston in respect to Greece. That result would, most probably, have been the return of the great statesman to power; but, on the very next day, while riding through St. James's Park, his horse suddenly shied, and threw Sir Robert over its head. He was taken up, and conveyed to his residence in Whitehall Gardens, where, three days afterwards, he breathed his last.

Born at Bury, Lancashire, 1788; died in London, 1850.

PEEL, SIR WILLIAM, naval commander, was the third son of the statesman, and entered the navy in 1838, as midshipman on board the *Princess Charlotte*, in which vessel he took part in the bombardment of Acre. After serving on board other vessels in the China seas and elsewhere, he, in 1844, passed his examination for lieutenant in so brilliant a manner as to call forth the warmest eulogiums of Sir Charles Napier and Sir Thomas Hastings. In the same year he became lieutenant of the *Winchester*, on the Cape of Good Hope station. In 1846 he was promoted to the rank of commander, and remained upon the North American and West-India stations until the commencement of the war with Russia. During that war he greatly distinguished himself in the naval brigade before Sebastopol. In 1856 he went out to the China station as captain of the *Shannon* frigate; but had scarcely arrived there when he was ordered to Calcutta with troops, to afford assistance in suppressing the mutiny in India. Upon his arrival he organised a naval brigade, and went ashore with 24- and 68-pounder guns, with which he and his sailors performed great deeds of skill and bravery at Cawnpore and Lucknow. At the storming of Lucknow he was severely wounded; but was recovering from this hurt when he was attacked with small-pox, which, to the profound grief of the English nation, carried him off. For his distinguished services during the Crimean war he was created C.B., and afterwards K.C.B. for his Indian exploits. He was also an officer of the French Legion of Honour, and had received the war medal of Sardinia.

Born 1824; died at Cawnpore, 1858.

PEELE, GEORGE, *peel*, an English dramatic writer, who was student of Christchurch, College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1579. After leaving the university, he went to London, where he gained a poor and precarious subsistence as an actor and writer for the stage. His plays were acted with great applause in the university and he was a good pastoral poet.

Born in Devonshire, about 1550; died 1598.

PEGALAXAR, *pai-ga-lax'-ar*, a town of Spain, 9 miles from Jaen. Pop. 3,000.

PEGASUS, *peg'-a-sus*, in Greek mythology, a winged horse, sprung from the blood of Medusa, when Perseus had cut off her head. He was given to Bellerophon, to conquer the Chimæra. This monster being destroyed, Pegasus threw off his rider, because he attempted to fly to heaven. Peg-

sus, however, continued his upward flight alone, and was placed among the constellations by Zeus.

PEGAU, *pe-gou'*, a walled town of Saxony, on the left bank of the Elster, 14 miles S.W. of Leipsic. **Manf.** Shoes, and woollen and linen cloth. **Pop.** 4,800.

PEGO, *pā'-go*, a town of Spain, province of Alicante, 44 miles E. of the town of that name. Raisins are exported. **Pop.** 5,600.

PEGU, *pe-gu'*, a division of Lower Burmah, occupying the delta of the Irrawadi. Rice and teak timber are the principal exports. The province is divided into five districts — Bassein, Myanoung, Prome, Rangoon, and Thayet. The chief port is RANGOON. **Area**, 28,404 square miles. **Pop.** 1,162,393. of whom about 900,000 are Burmese; and among the remainder are Karens and other half savage inhabitants of the hilly districts.

PEGU, an ancient city, formerly the capital of a kingdom, and now capital of the province, on the left bank of the Pegu river, 70 miles N. of Rangoon. This was once a place of great size and importance, and the magnificent temple of Shoemadoo still exists as a monument of the greatness of its ancient monarchs. The town was stormed and taken by the British in 1852. **Pop.** 15,000.

PEIGNOT, STEPHEN GABRIEL, *pain'-yo*, a learned French bibliographer, who was educated for the legal profession, but who became, in 1813, librarian to the college at Dijon, and devoted his life to the production of valuable and important works connected with the history and classification of books. His "Manual of Bibliography," "Philological Amusements," and "Dictionary of Suppressed Works," are of considerable importance.
Born 1765; **died** at Dijon, 1845.

PEI-HO, *pai-ho'*, "white river," China, in the province of Chih-le. It rises near the great wall, passes east of Peking, and enters the Gulf of Chih-le in **lat.** 38° 33′ N. . is navigable for boats to within 20 miles of Peking.

PEILAU, *pi-lou'*, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 33 miles S.W. of Breslau. **Manf.** Linen and cotton goods. **Pop.** 4,200.

PEINE, *pine*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Hanover, on the right bank of the Fuse, 21 miles S.E. of Hanover. There are an old castle (now a prison), Roman Catholic church, Capuchon monastery, and hospital. **Manf.** Linen, flax, and tobacco. **Pop.** 4,600.

PEIRESC, NICHOLAS CLAUDE FABRI, seigneur de, *pai'-resk*, French antiquary and learned writer, who studied at first under the Jesuits; and took the degree of doctor of laws at Aix, in 1604. In 1606 he went to England in the suite of the French ambassador, and was received with marks of distinction by James I. He next went to Holland and became acquainted with Julius Scaliger and Grotius. On his return to France, he was admitted a counsellor of the parliament of Aix. The learning of Peiresc was various and profound; and he particularly excelled in the knowledge of medals. He wrote extensively on mathematics, medallic science, languages, and antiquities, and was a great collector of literary treasures, which he generously distributed among the learned of his acquaintance.
Born in Provence, 1580; **died** at Aix, 1636.

PEISISTRATOS. (*See* PISISTRATUS.)

PEITZ, or **PEIZ**, *pitze*, a town of Prussia, 35 miles from Frankfort. **Pop.** 3,000.

PEKAH, *pē'-ka*, king of Israel, was captain in Pekahiah's army; but, having slain that monarch, he ascended the throne in 759 B.C. He entered into an alliance with Rezin, king of Syria, and made war upon Ahaz, king of Judah, whom he defeated and killed. In the 20th year of his reign Hoshea formed a conspiracy against him, and slew him.
Died 739 B.C.

PEKAHIAH, *pek-a-hī'-a*, king of Israel, succeeded his father Menahem 761 B.C. After a reign of only two years, he was slain by Pekah, a captain of his army.
Died 759 B.C.

PEKALONGAN, *pek-a-lon-gan'*, a district of Java, on the north side of the island. The capital is of the same name. **Pop.** 224,000.

PEKIN, or **PEKING**, *pe-kin'*, the capital of the empire of China, situate in a sandy plain, to the north-west of Pei-ho, 100 miles from the sea. It is divided by a wall with three gates into two parts, the Northern or Tartar city (Neit-ching), and the Southern or Chinese city (Wai-tching). The latter contains most of the mercantile population. The former is subdivided into three districts—Kin-tching, containing the emperor's palace, pleasure grounds, and several temples, enclosed by a brick wall; Hwang-tching, surrounding the former enclosure, and containing palaces of the princes, government offices, some temples and extensive pleasure grounds; and the third division, where are many public offices and tribunals, and where the bulk of the population resides. The streets of this, the "general city," are mostly very wide and unpaved, lined with shops, and always crowded with a motley throng. Peking is surrounded with walls about thirty feet high, and twenty-five feet thick at their base, and perforated by 16 gateways, each guarded by a watch-tower with loopholes for cannon. The space enclosed has a circumference of about 24 miles, but there are many large open spaces within the walls. Outside the city are open suburbs, and European and Chinese cemeteries.

Pop.—About 1,300,000.
History.—In very remote times, Pekin was the capital of the kingdom of Yen. In 1215 Genghis Khan captured it, and in 1264 Kublai Khan made it his residence. When the Mongol dynasty was overthrown, the court was removed to Nanking; but in 1421, Yung Lo, the third emperor of the Ming dynasty, made it again the imperial residence.

PEKIN, the capital of Tazewell county, Illinois, United States, on the left bank of the Illinois river, 55 miles N. of Springfield. There are six churches, a fine court-house, extensive school buildings, and elegant residences; and the city is an important railroad centre. **Manf.** Wagons and agricultural implements. Large quantities of corn, ice, and packed pork are shipped. **Pop.** 5,993.

PELAGIUS I., *pe-lai'-ji-us* (pope), was a native of Rome, and ascended the papal chair, in succession to Virgilius, in 555. He endeavoured to reform the clergy; and when Rome was besieged by the Goths, he obtained from Totila, their general, many concessions in favour of the citizens.
Born 495; **died** 560.

PELAGIUS II., a Goth by descent, ascended the papal chair, in succession to Benedict I., in 578. He opposed John, patriarch of Constantinople, who had assumed the title of œcumenic or universal bishop. He died of the plague.
Born 520; **died** 590.

PELAGIUS, the author, or first systematic exponent of the doctrine of Pelagianism. He is

supposed to have been a native of Britain, and his real name to have been Morgan, which he changed to the Greek appellation of Pelagius. He went to reside at Rome about 400, where he obtained a great reputation for scriptural learning and sanctity of life, and, with his friend Celestius, supposed to have been of Irish origin, propagated the peculiar doctrines, respecting original sin and the exercise of free will, with which his name is associated: When Rome was sacked by the Goths, in 410, he retired to the Holy Land, where for a time he enjoyed the friendship of Jerome, who, however, withdrew from him when his opinions were known. He was charged with heresy at Jerusalem, and his opinions were condemned by the council of Carthage. In 418 he was banished from Rome by the Emperor Honorius, and nothing is known certainly of his after life.

Died early in the 5th century.

PELAGO, *pai-la'-go*, a central town of Italy, in Tuscany, 12 miles from Florence. **Manf.** Woollen goods. **Pop.** of district, 9,938. In the neighbourhood is the sanctuary of Valambrosa, the richest convent in Tuscany.

PELAYO, *pai'-la-e-o*, first king of the Asturias, was the chief of the Gothic Christians, who, after the sanguinary battle of Guadalete, in 711, fled from the resentment of the Moors to the mountains of the Asturias. In 718 the Moslems attacked him and his followers, but were signally defeated at Covadonga. He then took the title of monarch; and, in 722, drove the Moors out of the city of Leon, where his successors reigned. He firmly established the small kingdom of Asturias by many victories over the Moors.

Died 737.

PELEUS, *pe'-le-us*, in Greek legend, a king of Thessaly, who married Thetis, one of the Nereids, and was the only one among mortals who married an immortal. From this marriage was born Achilles. The death of Achilles was the source of so much grief to Peleus, that Thetis, to comfort her husband, promised him immortality, and commanded him to retire to the grottoes of the island of Leuce, where he would see and converse with the manes of his son.

PELEW ISLANDS, or **NEW PHILIPPINES**. (*See* CAROLINE ISLANDS.)

PELHAM. (*See* NEWCASTLE.)

PELIAS, *pe'-li-as*, in Greek legend, the twin brother of Neleus, was son of Neptune, by Tyro, the daughter of Salmoneus. (*See* JASON and MEDEA.)

PELISSIER, AIMABLE JEAN JACQUES, *pe-lis'-se-ai*, French marshal, and duke of Malakoff. He was the son of a respectable farmer, and, after receiving a liberal education, was sent, in 1814, to the military school of St. Cyr, which he left to join the army. He served in Algeria in 1830, and again in 1840. His bravery and capacity during the different campaigns which took place, gained for him the rank of colonel in 1845. In that year he was sent in pursuit of one of the most fierce of the Kabyle tribes. Being closely pressed, the Arabs took refuge in their caves: Pelissier summoned them to surrender, offering to spare their lives if they would come forth from their retreat. The Arabs refused; whereupon he ordered fascines to be lighted and placed close to the mouths of the caves, in order to compel them to come out: still they remained stubborn. He next sent into them some Arabs, and afterwards a flag of truce, which was fired upon. Thereupon the lighted fascines were pushed still closer to the cavern mouths, and kept burning for some time. In the end, nearly 600 dead bodies were found in the caves, and about 200 more Arabs died after being drawn out. This operation excited general horror throughout Europe, and was strongly denounced by Marshal Soult, at Paris; but Marshal Bugeaud defended his subordinate, and termed the dismal act "a necessity of war." Notwithstanding this affair, Pelissier was created lieutenant-colonel in 1848, and remained in Algeria until 1855, when he was ordered to take the command of a division of the French army in the Crimea, where he succeeded Canrobert in the chief command. For his services the emperor Napoleon created him marshal of France, grand cross of the Legion of Honour, and duke of Malakoff; queen Victoria also conferred upon him the grand cross of the Bath. In 1858, he was for a short time ambassador of France at the court of St. James's. He was then appointed governor-general of Algeria.

Born near Rouen, 1794; **died** in Algeria, 1864.

PELL, JOHN, *pel*, an eminent English mathematician and divine, who was educated first at Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford. In 1643 he went to Amsterdam, to assume the professorship of mathematics there; but he afterwards removed to Breda, upon the invitation of the prince of Orange In 1652 he returned to England, and was sent by Cromwell as resident to the Protestant cantons of Switzerland. In 1661 he was ordained by the bishop of Lincoln, and, the same year, was presented to the rectory of Fobbing, in Essex. He wrote "An Idea of the Mathematics," "A Table of 10,000 Square Numbers," "Demonstration of the Second and Tenth Books of Euclid," and other works.

Born at Southwich, Sussex, 1610; **died** in London, 1685.

PELLEGRINI, CAMILLUS, *pel-lai-gre'-ne*, a celebrated Italian antiquary, who was the first to collect into a regular series the scattered, partial, and isolated histories and chronicles of the middle ages, which design was afterwards more completely carried out by Muratori and others. His sketch of the "Antiquities of Capua," and his "History of the Lombard Kingdom," are among the most valuable works treating of the middle ages of Italy.

Born at Capua, 1598; **died** 1663.

PELLERIN, JOSEPH, *pel'-le-ran*, an eminent French numismatist, who was commissary-general, first clerk of the French marine, and afterwards commissioner of the navy. He devoted his leisure to the collection, arrangement, and classification of medals. His cabinet of medals was very large and valuable. He published nine quarto volumes illustrative of medals, with plates.

Born near Versailles, 1684; **died** at Paris, 1782.

PELLESTRINA, *pel-les-tre'-na*, a town of Italy, on an island of the same name, 12 miles S. of Venice. **Pop.** 7,200.

PELLEW, SIR EDWARD. (*See* EXMOUTH.)

PELLICO, SILVIO, *pel'-le-ko*, an eminent Italian writer, who was the son of an official in the department of war at Milan, and afterwards at Turin. After spending some time in France, he joined his father at Milan, and was appointed professor of the French language in the seminary for military orphans in that city. Ardently devoted to literature and to liberty, he formed the acquaintance of Ugo Foscolo, the poet, and others, and likewise allied himself with a number of distinguished men, who hoped to free Lombardy from Austrian domination. In 1810 he wrote a tragedy, entitled "Francesca da Rimini," which was enthusiastically received in the chief cities of Italy. He wrote another tragedy, "Laodamia," and translated Byron's "Manfred." After writing

other works, he, in 1819, established, with the assistance of Manzoni, Sismondi, and others, a journal intended to be conducted upon liberal principles, entitled "Il Conciliatore." This print was, however, soon afterwards suppressed by the Austrian government. Towards the close of the year 1820, he was suddenly arrested on the charge of plotting against established order. He was at first confined in the prison of Santa Margherita, at Milan; but was afterwards sent to a dungeon on the island of San Michele, near Venice. While there, in 1822, he was tried and condemned to death, which sentence was, however, commuted to fifteen years of "carcere duro" (severe imprisonment) in the fortress of Speilberg. For the first eighteen months of his imprisonment he was fortunate enough to be placed under an indulgent gaoler, by whom he was permitted the use of pen, ink, and paper, and to read the Bible, Homer, Dante, Petrarch, Shakspere, Göthe, Scott, Byron, Schiller, and other authors; but this personage having been sent to another prison, his situation became very severe during the four subsequent years, and almost led to the complete destruction of his health. Between the years 1827-30 he was treated with more clemency; and in the latter year he received the intimation that he was to regain his liberty, which, in reality, followed soon afterwards. In 1831 he produced a work entitled "Le Mie Prigioni" (My Prisons), which was written in a style of touching simplicity, was translated into every language of Europe, and was everywhere admired. After his release he repaired to Turin, where his parents were residing, and devoted himself to literary composition, producing, among other works, three tragedies, and a prose treatise on the Duties of Man.

Born at Saluzzo, Piedmont, 1789; **died** at Turin, 1854.

PELLISSON-FONTANIER, PAUL, *pel'-lees-sawng-fon-ta'-ne-ai*, a French historian, who was educated for the legal profession, but quitted it for a life of retirement in the country, where he occupied himself with literary studies. Having written the history of the origin of the French Academy, he was chosen a member. Subsequently, the minister Fouquet became his patron; but when he was disgraced, Pellisson was sent to the Bastile, where he was confined during four years. On his release he received a pension, and became a favourite of Louis XIV., whom he attended in his campaigns. He wrote "The History of Louis XIV.," "The Life of Anne of Austria," "History of the Conquest of Franche Comté," "Historical Letters," Poems, "Reflections on Differences in Religion," and "Treatise on the Eucharist."

Born at Béziers, France, 1624; **died** at Versailles, 1693.

PELOPIDAS, *pe-lop'-i-das*, a Theban general, who inherited from his father Hippoclas a large fortune, which he disposed of liberally among his fellow-citizens. Between himself and Epaminondas, who was very poor, there existed the closest friendship, from which the Thebans derived the most important benefits. When the Lacedæmonians gained the sovereignty of Thebes, Pelopidas went to Athens, where he assembled a number of his exiled countrymen, with whom, in 379 B.C., he returned, seized upon Thebes by night, and threw off the Spartan yoke, by which it had been oppressed. He afterwards defeated the Lacedæmonians at Tegyræ; and, with Epaminondas, shared the great victory at Leuctra, 371 B.C. He was next sent by his countrymen on an embassy to Artaxerxes, king of Persia, who received him with honour, and, through his means, entered into a treaty with the Thebans, very advantageous to them. On his return, he persuaded his countrymen to make war against Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ, but fell shortly after in battle. The Thessalians gave him a splendid public funeral.

Died 363 B.C.

PELOPONNESUS. (*See* MORÉA.)

PELOPS, *pé'-lops*, in Greek mythology, the son of Tantalus and grandson of Zeus. Another legend represents him as a Phrygian who married the daughter of the king of the peninsula afterwards named from him.

PEMBA, *pem'-ba* (the "green island"), an island of East Africa, 18 miles from the mainland and 25 miles N.E. of Zanzibar. It is 50 miles long, well wooded and fertile. Cattle and goats are reared for export. **Pop.** Unascertained, but large. The island belongs to the sultan of Zanzibar.

PEMBERTON, HENRY, *pem'-ber-ton*, a learned English physician, who was fellow of the Royal Society, and distinguished himself by an excellent work, entitled, "A View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy." He was also the author of a treatise on Chemistry, Lectures on Physiology, &c.

Born in London, 1694; **died** 1771.

PEMBINA, *pem-bi'-na*, a county of Dakota Territory, United States. **Area**, 2,500 square miles. **Pop.** 4,862. The chief place is Pembina.

PEMBINA, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 7,000 square miles. **Pop.** about 200.

PEMBROKE, *pem'-broke*, a municipal and parliamentary borough, seaport, and market-town of South Wales, on a neck of land dividing the small estuary of Down Pool, which flows from Milford Haven, 7 miles S.E. of Milford. The vast ruins of its magnificent castle still give it an appearance of grandeur. The keep is 75 feet high, and 163 feet in circumference. Beneath the castle is a remarkable natural cavern. The houses are ranged principally in one long street, at the end of which is the castle. The public buildings are a town-hall, custom-house, a free grammar-school, and three ancient churches. **Pop.** 14,197. A station on the Pembroke and Tenby Railway. Pembroke Dock, or Pater, is about two miles from the town, and has a government naval establishment, occupying 80 acres, building-slips, and a dry dock.

PEMBROKESHIRE, one of the southern counties of Wales, bounded on the E. by Caermarthenshire, N.E. by Cardiganshire, N. and W. by St. George's Channel, and S. by the Bristol Channel. Its form is extremely irregular, and greatly diversified with hill and dale, the Precelly Hills, in the northern part, rising to 1,750 feet. On the northern side are Newport and Fishguard Bay; and on the western coast, St. Bride's Bay, 10 miles wide; Milford Haven, to the south of St. Bride's Bay, is the most important estuary. The soil is various, but generally fertile. The county abounds with objects of antiquarian curiosity and interest, of almost every kind and era; such as Druidical circles and cromlechs. Single stone monuments are also numerous; but the most important antiquities are its castles, of which there are 19, formerly belonging to princes and great barons. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, turnips, and peas are cultivated. A considerable quantity of butter is made for home consumption, and for exportation.

Rivers.—The two branches of the Cleddau and the Teify.

Minerals.—Lead, iron, limestone, coal, and slate.

Area.—615 square miles.

Pop.—91,940; more than half of whom are English speaking, being descended from Flemings, who settled in a part of the county familiarly known as Little England beyond Wales.

Chief Towns.—Haverfordwest, Pembroke, St. David's, and Tenby.

Parliamentary Representation.—One member is returned for the county; 1 for Haverfordwest, and 1 for the Pembroke boroughs (including Tenby, Milford, and Wiston).

PEMISCOT, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 2,300. The capital is Gayoso.

PENAFIEL, *pen'-a-feel*, a town of Spain, province of Valladolid, on the Duraton, near its junction with the Douro, 30 miles S.E. of Valladolid. It occupies an elevated situation, has an ancient and strongly fortified castle, three churches, and two nunneries. **Manf.** Woollen cloth and earthenware. **Pop.** 3,500.

PENAFIEL, or **ARIFANA DE SOUSA**, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, on the right bank of the Tamega, 19 miles N.E. of Oporto. There are a very fine church, town-house, and school of rhetoric and philosophy. **Pop.** 4,500.

PENANG. (*See* PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.)

PENAS (DE SAN PEDRO), *pen'-nas*, a town of Spain, province of Albacete, six miles S.W. of Albacete. There is a very strong fort on a hill above the town. **Manf.** Chocolate, soap and linen. **Pop.** 3,401.

PENATES, *pe-nai'-tees*, in Roman mythology certain inferior deities who presided over houses and the domestic affairs of families.

PENDLETON, *pen'-del-ton*, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 16,702. The capital is Falmouth.

PENDLETON, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area**, 800 square miles. **Pop.** 8,022. The capital is Franklin.

PENDLETON, EDMUND, an *American* statesman, who having attained distinction as a lawyer was, in 1774, sent to the first Congress, and in the following year was appointed president of the committee of safety. He held other important offices, and presided over the State Convention of 1788, in which the proposed constitution of the United States was adopted.

Born in Virginia, 1721; **died** at Richmond, 1803.

PENDLETON. (*See* SALFORD.)

PENEDO, *pen-ai'-do*, a town of Brazil, province of Alagoas, near the mouth of the San Francisco, 50 miles S.W. of Macayo. **Pop.** 9,000.

PENELOPE, *pe-nel'-o-pe*, a celebrated princess of Greece, daughter of Icarius of Sparta, and wife of Ulysses, king of Ithaca. She became mother of Telemachus, and was obliged to part, with great reluctance, from her husband, when the Greeks obliged him to go to the Trojan war. When Ulysses did not return, like the other princes, she was beset by a number of suitors, who wished her to believe that her husband was shipwrecked. She received their addresses with disdain, but flattered them with hopes, and declared that she would make choice of one of them as soon as she had finished a piece of tapestry then in hand; but she baffled their eager expectations, by undoing by night what she had done in the day. This artifice of Penelope has given rise to the proverb of Penelope's web, which is applied to whatever labour can never be ended. The return of Ulysses, after an absence of twenty years, however, delivered her from her dangerous suitors.

PENN, SIR WILLIAM, *pen*, an English admiral, who commanded the fleet at the taking of Jamaica from the Spaniards, in 1655. The same year he was elected member of parliament for Weymouth. He was sent to the Tower by Cromwell, for quitting his command without leave, but was soon released. After the restoration he became a knight, commissioner of the navy, and a vice-admiral. Under the duke of York, he fought in the naval action in which the Dutch were defeated, in 1665. In the following year he retired from the service.

Born at Bristol, 1621; **died** at Wanstead, Essex, 1670.

PENN, WILLIAM, an eminent Quaker, and founder of the state of Pennsylvania, was the son of the preceding. He received a good education, and was sent to Christ Church, Oxford; but adopted Quakerism, refused to wear a surplice in church, and with others, attacked other students, and tore the obnoxious garments from their backs. For this he was expelled the university, and thrashed and discarded by his father, who, however, afterwards relented, and sent his son abroad. Young Penn visited France and Italy, and returned to his native country in 1664. He spent two years in the study of the law at Lincoln's Inn, and was then sent to Ireland to manage his father's estates; but again ardently advocated the Quaker doctrines, and travelled to propagate this new faith. He was taken up for preaching, and sent to prison; but was released by the influence of the president of the council of Munster. After his return to England he was again turned out of doors by his father, because he would not take off his hat to the king, and was sent to the Tower, on account of a book which he had written; and, while there, he composed his principal work, entitled, "No Cross, no Crown," intended to show the benefit of suffering. On his release (through the influence of the duke of York), he resumed his former labours, and was apprehended with some others, and tried for preaching at a conventicle in Gracechurch Street. The jury persisted in finding them not guilty, and were fined for acting contrary to the dictates of the judge. Admiral Penn was reconciled to his son before his death, in 1670, and left him all his property. He continued firm in his attachment to the Society of Friends, and, in 1677, went on a mission to Holland and Germany, with Fox and Barclay. Shortly after his return he married a daughter of Sir William Spurgett. In 1681 he obtained from the Crown, in lieu of the arrears due to his father, the grant of the province in North America now called Pennsylvania, which he at first named Sylvania, but the king added Penn's name as a prefix. Penn sailed with a colony of Quakers, and founded Philadelphia; but before he entered upon possession, he made a treaty with the Indians. The code of laws which he formed for the government of his province was simple, but would have done honour to the profoundest legislators. After spending about two years in the administration of the new colony, he returned to England in 1684. Upon the death of Charles II. Penn attracted to himself the favour of James II., who had been an old friend of his father's, and obtained the release of 1,200 Quakers, and of many others who had been imprisoned on account of their religious opinions; and this intimacy led to his being several times arrested after the king had been dethroned. His accusers charged him with being a Papist and a Jesuit; but although he, during several years, remained in seclusion, and did not refute the calumnies of his enemies, he, at length, defended himself before William III. and his council, and was honourably acquitted. In 1696

he married his second wife, Miss Callowhill, of Bristol; and, three years afterwards, again set sail for Pennsylvania. In 1701 he returned to England, and, being encumbered with claims made upon him by the widow and son of a fraudulent agent named Ford, whom he had left to manage the colony, that, to avoid extortion, he suffered imprisonment in the Fleet, and endeavoured to negotiate the sale of Pennsylvania to the crown for £12,000. This negotiation was interrupted in 1712, through his being attacked by an apoplectic fit, which, happening twice afterwards, greatly impaired his mental faculties. He survived for six years longer, but with a constitution much shattered, and quite unfitted for any serious employment. Lord Macaulay, in his History, charges Penn with being a species of court agent for the sale of pardons; with endeavouring to persuade the fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, to accede to James II.'s illegal acts, with seeking to bring about the king's return by means of a foreign army; and with other "scandalous acts." These charges, however, have been met by Mr. Hepworth Dixon; although Macaulay, in the later editions of his great work, maintains the justice of his charges. After Penn's death, his sons held the proprietary governments of the state of Pennsylvania. After the American revolution, the claims of his descendants upon the state of Pennsylvania were bought up for £130,000. Montesquieu calls Penn "the modern Lycurgus." Penn wrote a number of works, which were collected and published in two vols.

Born in London, 1644; **died** at Ruscombe, Berkshire, 1718.

PENNANT, THOMAS, *pen'-nant*, British naturalist, and antiquary, who after receiving his grammatical education at Wrexham school, was sent to Oxford, where he principally applied himself to the study of natural philosophy. After travelling over England, he went abroad, and was introduced to Voltaire, Buffon, Linnæus, and other eminent men. In 1750 he published "The British Zoology," a work of considerable merit. In 1771 appeared his "Tour in Scotland," which passed through several editions. This was followed at different periods, by a number of similar works; as "A Tour in Wales," "A Journey from Chesert to London," "An Account of London," &c. He also published "History of Quadrupeds," (highly praised by Cuvier), "Genera of Birds," "Arctic Zoology," Literary Memoirs;" and, at the time of his death, was engaged on a description of India, of which one volume was printed. In 1771 the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of LL.D.

Born at Downing, Flintshire, 1726; **died** at the same place, 1798.

PENNAR, *pen'-nar*, a river of India, rising in the Nundydroog Hills, and after a course of 300 miles, falling into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 14° 35′ N. lon. 80° 12′ E.

PENNI, GIOVANNI, FRANCISCO, *pen'-ne* an eminent Italian painter, who was the disciple of Raffaelle, to whom he became steward: on which account he obtained the title of Il Fattore. Dr. Waagen considers that many parts of the Raffaelle cartoons at Hampton Court were executed by him.

Born at Florence, 1488; **died** at Naples, 1528.

PENNINGTON, ISAAC, lord mayor of London in 1642, who headed most of the riots against Charles I., and was one of that king's judges. At the restoration he was tried and condemned, but respited, and died in the Tower.

Died about 1660.

PENNSYLVANIA, *pen-sil-vai'-ne-a*, one of the United States ("The Keystone State"), bounded N. by Lake Erie and New York; E. by the river Delaware, which separates it from New Jersey; S. by Maryland and Virginia; and W. by Virginia and Ohio. It is intersected by different ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, which traverse it from north-east to south-west. Some of the peaks are 3,000 feet high, and the Blue Ridge, in the south-eastern part rises to the height of 1,500 feet. Some of those mountains admit of cultivation almost to their summits; and between their numerous ridges there are delightful valleys, with a very rich soil. The other parts are generally level, or agreeably diversified with hill and dale. **Pro.** Wheat, Indian corn, buckwheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, tobacco, beans, pease, and potatoes are cultivated: cherries, peaches, apples, and cider are abundant. There are large dairies in many parts, and there is an excellent breed of horses. Sheep are numerous; and the Merino breeds have been introduced and thrive well. Wood is plentiful: in the western parts are found the oak, chestnut, beech, sugar-maple, ash, black walnut, bass-wood, elm, hicory, white ash, butternut, hemlock, and locust. Of birds, the most useful are the wild turkey, which inhabits the hilly and mountainous parts: there are, besides, pheasants, partridges, pigeons, ducks, &c. The eastern creeks abound with a white fish called salmon, and trout, shad, herring, carp, eels, rock-fish; the western waters with catfish, yellow perch, trout, rock-fish, and pike; and the ponds and smaller streams with excellent trout.

Rivers.—The Delaware, Susquehanna, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Juniatta; the Alleghany, Monongahela, and other affluents of the Ohio, and some streams.

Minerals.—Iron ore is distributed in large quantities over many parts of the state, and copper, lead, nickel, zinc, and alum are found. Here are also numerous limestone quarries and various kinds of marble; and on the east of the Alleghanies are extensive deposits of anthracite coal, and on the western side of bituminous coal. Petroleum is a most valuable product, the deposits lying chiefly in the north-western part of the state.

Area.—46,000 square miles.

Pop.—4,283,000, about 66,000 being coloured. In respect of population this ranks as the second state in the Union.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 66 counties. The chief towns are PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, HARRISBURGH (the capital), Allegherry Allentown, Erie, Lancaster, Reading, Scranton, Williamsport, and York.

History.—A settlement of Swedes and Finns was made on the river Delaware in 1627. In 1681 the territory was granted to William Penn (*see* PENN); and it formed one of the original 13 states of the Union.

PENOBSCOT, *pe-nob'-skot*, a river of the United States, rising in a chain of lakes near the centre of the State of Maine, and after a course of 275 miles falling into Penobscot Bay, on the southern coast of the state.

PENOBSCOT, a county of Maine, United States. **Area**, 2,760 square miles. **Pop.** 70,476. The capital is Bangor.

PENRITH, *pen'-rith*, an irregularly-built market-town of Cumberland, in a beautiful valley, 17 miles S.E. of Carlisle. It has a church, containing some ancient monuments, a handsome church, built in 1850, a free grammar school, and other educational institutions. **Manf.** Cotton, linen, and woollen goods. **Pop.** 9,268.—A station on the London and North-Western and North-Eastern railways.

PENRY, JOHN, *pen'-re*, Puritan controversialist, author of the "Martin Marprelate" tracts,

attacking episcopacy. He was executed for sedition.

Born 1559; **died** 1593.

PENRYN, *pen-rin'*, a municipal and (with Falmouth) parliamentary borough and market-town of Cornwall, on a low hill projecting into Falmouth harbour, 2 miles N.W. of Falmouth. It consists chiefly of one principal street, from which some others diverge at right angles. The market-house and town-hall stand in the principal street; and here are also assembly-rooms and a good custom-house and quay. **Manf.** Paper, woollens, chemicals, and gunpowder. A considerable trade is carried on in the curing of pilchards, and large quantities of fine granite are quarried in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 3,680.

PENSACOLA, *pen'-sa-ko'-la*, a city and port of entry of West Florida, United States, on the Gulf of Mexico, at the head of a delightful bay, formed by the Escambia and some other rivers in Pensacola Bay, which is defended by strong forts. A few miles below the town is a United States naval yard. **Pop.** 3,500, of whom nearly half are coloured. **Lat.** 30° 24′ N. **Lon.** 87° 10′ W.

PENTENISIA, *pen'-te-nis'-i-a*, a group of islands in the Gulf of Ægina, Greece, 10 miles from Ægina.

PENTLAND FIRTH, *pent'-land*, the strait which separates the mainland of Scotland from the Orkney Isles, and connects the Atlantic with the German Ocean. It is 17 miles long, and only 8 over; but the sea runs with impetuous force by the meeting of so many tides; and there are, besides, several whirlpools and islands, which increase the danger.

PENZA, *pen'-za*, a government of Russia in Europe, bounded N. by the government of Nijni-Novgorod, and W. by that of Tambov. The surface consists chiefly of elevated plains, with ridges of hills of moderate elevation. The soil is very fertile, and considerable quantities of grain are exported. There are extensive forests of oak. The rivers are tributaries of the Don and Volga. **Area**, 14,996 square miles. **Pop.** 1,382,732. The chief towns are PENZA, Mokshansk, and Saransk.

PENZA, capital of the above government, on the Soura. It occupies an elevated site, is well built, and has a large park, and beautiful gardens. There are 19 churches and two convents. **Manf.** Cloth, soap, candles, leather, and iron. A large trade is carried on in corn and timber. **Pop.** 42,153.

PENZANCE, *pen-zance'*, a market-town and seaport, on the north-west side of Mounts Bay, 9 miles N.E. of the Land's End. It is the most westerly town in England, is beautifully situated, and on account of the mild climate is much resorted to. A very fine esplanade commands charming views. The chief buildings are the town-hall and corn market, and the churches of St. Paul and St. Mary. There are a fine geological museum, a natural history and antiquarian society, and other educational institutions. Its trade is considerable, and consists chiefly in pilchards and other fish, and in shipping lead, tin, and copper, which abound in the vicinity. **Manf.** Woollens, yarns, and cloth. The harbour will admit large vessels, and there is a pier 800 feet long. **Pop.** 11,684.—A station on the Great Western Railway.

PENZING, *pen'-zing*, a town of the Austrian empire, on the Weinfluss, in the western environs of Vienna. There are many elegant residences, and a bathing establishment. **Pop.** 8,000.

PEORIA, *pe'-o-re-a*, a city and port of entry of Illinois, United States, on the west bank of the Illinois river, at the outlet of Peoria Lake, 160 miles S.W. of Chicago. The river is crossed by two bridges, each nearly half a mile long, and the city is a great railroad centre. Bituminous coal is abundant in the vicinity. There are 28 churches. **Manf.** Machinery, steam boilers, agricultural implements, and carriages. There is a large trade in flour, starch, and lumber. **Pop.** 29,259, about one-third being foreigners.

PEORIA, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 650 square miles. **Pop.** 55,355. The capital is PEORIA.

PEPE, GABRIELE, *pai'-pai*, Neapolitan general, was a student at law, but took service in the Franco-Neapolitan army, and afterwards in the Italian legion in Spain, under Joseph Napoleon. In 1815, Ferdinand I. of Naples made him military commander of Syracuse. In 1820 he attached himself to the revolutionary party, and was returned member of the National Parliament. The Austrians took him prisoner, and he suffered nearly two years' captivity at Olmutz. He then retired to Tuscany, and afterwards fought a duel with and wounded Lamartine, who, in his "Last Canto of Childe Harold," had cast some reflections on the Italian patriots. The remainder of his life was devoted to literature and science.

Born at Bojano, 1781; **died** 1849.

PEPE, GUGLIELMO, a modern Italian general, cousin to the preceding, who, in 1799, entered the ranks of the republican army, formed in Naples by the French, when they proclaimed the Parthenopean republic; but was taken prisoner, and banished at the restoration of Ferdinand, which shortly afterwards followed. He next served in the Italian legion of the French army, but was permitted to return to Naples in 1801. Under Murat he was appointed officer of the ordnance, and, in 1810, served in the campaign of Catalonia, under Marshal Suchet, who created him general of brigade. He was made a baron by Murat, in 1814. After the death of Murat, he remained at Naples; but became one of the chiefs of the great secret society called the Carbonari, which, in 1821, compelled Ferdinand IV. to grant a constitution similar to that of Spain, and to convoke a parliament at Naples. The Austrian government took umbrage at these measures, and sent two armies towards Naples. Pepe, at the head of some ill-disciplined volunteers, met them, but suffered a defeat, and, being abandoned by his followers, was compelled to fly. He went first to Spain, and afterwards to England, in both of which countries he endeavoured to raise corps of volunteers in the cause of Italian liberty. During his absence he was condemned to death; but he remained safe in London, where he married a rich heiress. In 1848 the amnesty permitted him to return to Naples, and the king, submitting to the popular feeling, appointed him to the command of an army sent to co-operate with Charles Albert of Piedmont against Austria; but, shortly afterwards, recalled his troops. Pepe, however, instead of obeying, led the Neapolitans to assist in the defence of Venice. After covering himself with glory by his heroic defence of the fort of Malghera, he, upon the capitulation of Venice, made his escape to Corfu on board a French vessel, and subsequently repaired to Paris; but, having little sympathy with the character of the French people, he shortly afterwards left their capital to take up his residence at Nice, where he resided until his death. He was the author of several works, chiefly descriptive of the events in which

he had participated. There is a statue to his memory at Turin.

Born at Squillace, 1782; **died** at Nice, 1855.

PEPIN, DE LANDEN, *pé-pin*, a Brabant and one of the great lords of Austrasia, who offered the crown to Clotaire II, king of Neustria, and, in return for his services, was appointed mayor of the palace (virtually ruler of the kingdom), an office he retained during the two following reigns. He was an able and prudent administrator.

Died 639.

PEPIN, LE GROS, or **D'HERISTAL,** grandson of the preceding. He brought about the death of Dagobert II., and the end of the Merovingian dynasty, in Austrasia, and having placed Theirry II., a weak king, on the throne, exercised absolute authority as mayor of the palace. His illegitimate son and successor was Charles Martel.

Died 714.

PEPIN, THE SHORT, son of Charles Martel, and father of Charlemagne, was the first of the Carlovingian kings of France. He was at first mayor of the palace under Childeric III.; but in 752 he dethroned that monarch, and confined him in a monastery. Having requested and obtained the sanction of the pope, Pepin was constituted king. He assisted Pope Stephen III. against the Longobards, founded the temporal power of the papacy, defeated the Saxons, Bavarians, and other German nations, and united Aquitaine to his crown.

Born 714; **died** 768.

PEPIN, king of Italy, son of Charlemagne. He annexed Bavaria, Istria, and part of Dalmatia.

Born 776; **died** 810.

PEPIN I., Carlovingian king of Aquitaine, son of Louis le Debonnaire, king of France. He was chosen king in 817, and in 830 joined his brother in war against his father, to whom he was afterwards reconciled.

Died 838.

PEPIN II., son of the above, succeeded to the crown 838. Deposed, 850; and died in captivity.

Died 870.

PEPIN, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area,** 250 square miles. **Pop.** 6,226. The capital is Durand.

PEPUSCH, JOHANN CHRISTOPH, *pé-poosh*, an eminent Prussian musician, who, at the age of 15, had the honour of teaching the prince royal. About 1700 he settled in England, and was engaged as composer at Drury-lane theatre. The university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of music. He acquired a considerable fortune by teaching, and by his marriage with an Italian singer. He adapted the music, and composed an overture for the "Beggars' Opera," and wrote a treatise on Harmony.

Born at Berlin, 1667; **died** in London, 1752.

PEPYS, SAMUEL, *peps*, an English writer, who was secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., having been nominated to a clerkship in that establishment through the interest of his relative the earl of Sandwich. He was charged with complicity in the famous Popish plot, and with sending intelligence to France, and suffered imprisonment, but was released, the charge being proved to be unfounded. His knowledge of naval administration was very large, and it was to his energy that the affairs of the Admiralty were reduced to order and method. His "Memoirs relating to the Navy" is a well-written work, and his collection of MSS., with his library, now at Magdalen College, Cambridge, is an invaluable treasury of naval knowledge. In 1684 he became president of the Royal Society. But his celebrated "Diary" forms his best claim to remembrance. This work, after lying undeciphered in shorthand characters during 150 years, was published (with some suppressions) by Lord Braybrooke, in 1825. A more complete edition has since been published. It is a perfect treasury of facts and incidents relative to the times of Charles II.

Born in London, 1632; **died** in the same city, 1703.

PERA. (*See* CONSTANTINOPLE.)

PERAK, *pe-rak'*, a state of the Malay peninsula, extending along its western coast. It is partly mountainous, but there are extensive and very fertile plains. There are rich veins of tin, and gold is found. The chief river is of the same name. **Pop.** 35,000, exclusive of unknown tribes in Central region. **Lat.** between 3° 40′ and 5° N.

PERCEVAL, SPENCER, Rt. Hon., an English statesman, who was the second son of the earl of Egmont, lord of the Admiralty. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards studied for the legal profession, and was returned a member for Northampton in 1797. His advance was rapid. He became solicitor and attorney-general, and chancellor of the Exchequer, in quick succession, having obtained the favour of George III. by his violent opposition to the Catholic claims. Finally, he, in 1809, attained the summit of power as first lord of the Treasury. He retained this office until he was assassinated in the House of Commons by Bellingham.

Born in London, 1762; **died** 1812.

PERCY, the Family of, *per'-se*, one of the most distinguished in England. Its founder was William de Percy, who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and received several lordships in Lincoln and York. A descendant of his was one of the barons who obtained the Great Charter from King John. In the reign of Edward I., Henry de Percy obtained Alnwick and other possessions in Northumberland, with which county the name of Percy henceforth became intimately connected. In the reign of Edward III., a Henry de Percy married Mary of Lancaster, daughter of a grandson of Henry III. Another Henry de Percy was created earl of Northumberland by Richard II. in 1377. He distinguished himself against the Scots, and took Berwick. Some years later, the Scots, by corrupting the governor, again made themselves masters of it; on which the duke of Lancaster brought an accusation against the earl in parliament, and he was sentenced to lose his life and estates. But the king having revoked this sentence, the earl laid siege to Berwick and took it. When the duke of Lancaster assumed the crown, with the title of Henry IV., he created the earl constable of England. In the fourth year of that reign, the earl and his son, commonly called Hotspur, defeated the Scots at Halidon Hill, and took the earl of Douglas prisoner. Having demanded the pay due to him as keeper of the Marches, and not receiving a satisfactory answer, the earl took up arms against the king, and placed Hotspur at the head of his troops; but he was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403; upon which Percy made his submission and received the royal pardon. Notwithstanding this he collected another army, but was defeated and slain in Yorkshire in 1408. Henry V. restored the title to a son of Hotspur. This second earl was slain at the battle of St. Albans, in 1455; and the

third at Towton, in 1461. The fourth earl was killed 1489; the fifth died in 1527. The sixth earl died in 1537 without issue, and the title of Northumberland remained out of the family until it was restored to the Percies by Queen Mary. This earl was put to death by Queen Elizabeth, in 1572, and his brother, who succeeded him, was shot in the Tower. The eleventh earl, in whom the chief male line of Percy became extinct, died at Turin in 1670, in his 26th year. At that period several persons claimed to be of the blood of the Percies; and one of them, a trunkmaker at Dublin, endeavoured to obtain the family titles, but without success. Lady Elizabeth Percy, daughter of the eleventh earl, who married Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset, had a son Algernon, who was created earl of Northumberland in 1749. His daughter, Lady Elizabeth Seymour, married Sir Hugh Smithson, who took the name of Percy on becoming earl of Northumberland, at the death of his wife's father. He was created duke of Northumberland in 1766, and from him is descended the existing peer.

PERCY, DR. THOMAS, a prelate of the Irish church, and distinguished antiquary, who received his education at the university of Oxford; and, upon entering orders, obtained a living. His first work was a translation of a Portuguese translation of a Chinese novel, which was followed by "Miscellaneous Pieces relating to the Chinese." Between the years 1761-63, he produced some translations of Icelandic poetry, and in 1764 a new version of the "Song of Solomon," with a learned commentary. His "Key to the New Testament" followed; in 1765 he produced the celebrated collection of old English ballad literature, known as the "Reliques of Ancient Poetry." In the following year he became chaplain to the duke and duchess of Northumberland, the name of whose family he bore; and, after receiving other preferments, was created bishop of Dromore in 1782. The "Northumberland Household Book," and "The Hermit of Warkworth," both connected with the history of the Percy family, were also published by him; his last work being a translation of M. Mallet's "Northern Antiquities." After he was ordained a bishop of the Irish church he relinquished his pen, and devoted himself exclusively to the affairs of his diocese.

Born in Shropshire, 1728; **died** in Ireland, 1811.

PERCY ISLES, a group in the South Pacific Ocean, near the north-eastern coast of Australia. The largest is about 14 miles in circumference. **Lat.** 21° 31′ S. **Lon.** 150° 18′ E.

PERDICCAS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, after whose death he aspired to the crown of Macedon; to accomplish which design he endeavoured to form a matrimonial alliance with Cleopatra, sister of Alexander. His project being discovered by Antigonus, he entered into a league with Antipater, Craterus, and Ptolemy, the governor of Egypt, against Perdiccas, who marched to Memphis, but was slain in his tent by some of his soldiers.

Died 321 B.C.

PEREFIXE, HARDOUIN DE BEAUMONT DE, *per'-e-fecks*, an eminent French prelate, who secured the patronage of Cardinal Richelieu, was admitted a doctor of the Sorbonne, and became a distinguished preacher. He was appointed preceptor to Louis XIV., and in 1664 obtained the archbishopric of Paris. He wrote a History of Henry IV., and other works.

Born in Poitou, 1605; **died** 1670.

PEREIRA, NUNEZ ALVAREZ, *pai-rai-eer'-a*, "the Portuguese Cid," was created a counsellor of state by John I. of Portugal in 1383, and subsequently reduced several cities of Alentejo, for which services he was nominated constable of the kingdom. In 1385 he commanded a wing of the army at the battle of Aljubarrota, and at a later period rendered the most important services to his sovereign. After an energetic career, both military and diplomatic, he retired to a monastery in the year 1421, where he remained secluded from the world until his death.

Born about 1360; **died** 1431.

PEREIRA-GOMEZ, GEORGE, a Spanish physician, who wrote a work to prove that brute animals are mere machines, and several other books upon medical subjects.

Born at Medina del Campo, **about** 1500; **died** about 1570.

PEREKOP, ISTHMUS OF, *pe-re-kop'*, a neck of land about 18 miles long, and with a breadth varying from 5 to 16 miles, connecting the mainland of southern Russia with the Crimea. It is generally a sandy waste, with salt lakes.

PEREKOP, a town on the northern part of the isthmus, government of Taurida. There are a Greek church, a mosque, and a fort. The chief trade is in salt. Several large fairs are held. **Pop.** 5,000.

PERESLAV, *per'-e-slav'*, a town of European Russia, government of Vladimir, 70 miles N.W. of the city of that name. There are 30 churches. **Manf.**, very extensive, of cotton. **Pop.** 7,500.

PERESLAVL, *pe-re-slav'-el*, a town of European Russia, government of Poltava, at the junction of the Alla and Trubesch, 150 miles N.W. of Poltava. It is surrounded by an earthen wall, and has a cathedral and nine other churches, and a monastery. A trade in corn and cattle is carried on. **Pop.** 9,600.

PERESLAVL-ZALESKI, a town of European Russia, government of Vladimir, on the east shore of lake Plestchéivo. There are a cathedral, numerous churches, three monasteries, and a nunnery. A fine promenade has been formed on the site of the old ramparts. **Manf.** Linen. An active trade is carried on with St. Petersburg. **Pop.** 6,700.

PEREZ, ANTONIO, *pai'-raith*, a Spanish writer and statesman, was the natural son of Gonsalvo Perez, secretary of state to Charles V., and himself became secretary to Philip II. He was employed in state affairs, and made himself infamous by according to the wishes of the king, and assassinating Escovedo, the agent of Don John of Austria. He was arrested, and although the king tried to shield him, was put to the torture till he confessed the crime. He escaped to Aragon, which refused to deliver him up to the king who had instigated the murder, but now insisted that Perez should be executed. He retired to England, and afterwards to France, where he lived in great poverty. His "Letters" and "Narrative," in which he gives an account of his transactions with Philip, and his subsequent trial and tortures, are curious and important. His works were printed at Paris in 1598.

Born 1539; **died** 1616.

PERGAMUS, *per'-ga-mus*, anciently a splendid city of Asia Minor. (*See* ASIA MINOR.)

PERGOLESE, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, *pair-go-lai'-se*, an Italian composer, who studied under Gaetano Greco, one of the ablest musicians in Italy;

after which the prince of Stigliano took him under his protection. His countrymen style him the Domenichino of music. His "Salve Regina," "Stabat Mater," and "Gloria in Excelcis," are his most admired compositions. He died of consumption at the age of 26.

Born near Ancona, 1710; **died** 1736.

PERIANDER, *per-i-an'-der*, the tyrant of Corinth, who was called, by his flatterers, one of the seven sages of Greece. He began with overturning the constitution and liberty of his country, and usurping the sovereignty, B.C. 627. The commencement of his reign was mild, but he soon showed himself a thorough despot. He committed fearful cruelties on the Corinthians, put to death his wife Melissa, and banished his son Lycophron for lamenting her fate. According to Aristotle, he is the first ruler who reduced despotic government to a system.

Died 585 B.C.

PERICLES, *per'-i-klees*, a celebrated Athenian, who distinguished himself as a general, statesman, and orator. He was the son of Xanthippus, a famous general, and studied under the philosopher Anaxagoras. Having acquired great popularity among his countrymen, he prevailed upon them to alter their government; and caused Cimon and his other rivals to be banished; thus constituting himself sole master of Athens. He commanded the army in the Peloponnesus, and gained a great victory, near Nemæa, over the Sicyonians. He next took Byzantium and Samos, at the siege of which place were invented several warlike machines. Pericles advised the Athenians to continue the war against Sparta, for which he was censured and disgraced; but he recovered his popularity and the government, and died of the plague which desolated Athens. Pericles was the great patron of arts, letters, and, indeed, luxury. In his age, all three flourished to their highest extent.

Born at Athens, 495 B.C.; **died** 429 B.C.

PERIER, CASIMIR, *per'-e-ai*, a famous French banker, and, subsequently, a statesman, at first entered the army, and served with reputation in the campaigns of Italy (1799 and 1800), but on the death of his father, a merchant, abandoned the profession of arms for commercial pursuits. In 1802 he established a banking house in company with his brother, Scipio Perier, in the management of which he acquired an intimate acquaintance with the most difficult and important questions of public credit and finance. In 1827 he was elected a representative. At the revolution of 1830 he took a decided part in favour of the national liberties, was subsequently chosen president of the chambers, and finally formed one of the first cabinet of the new king, without holding the portfolio of any department. In March 1831 he became president of the council.

Born 1777; **died** 1832.

PERIGUEUX, *pe'-ri-gu*, a town of France, capital of the department Dordogne, on the right bank of the Ille, 40 miles from Angoulême. It has a splendid cathedral in the Byzantine style, in the form of a Greek cross, with a lofty tower and four cupolas; a public library, and a town-hall, besides some extensive and very fine Roman antiquities. **Manf.** Cutlery, nails, woollens, paper, and hosiery. **Pop.** 26,000.—This place was several times taken and retaken by the English and French in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. The town occupies the site of the Roman Vesunna.

PERIM, *pe'-rim*, an island off the Arabian coast, in the strait of the Bab-el-Mandeb, at the entrance of the Red Sea. It has a length of 5 miles, and belongs to the British. There is an excellent harbour, and strong fortifications have been erected. **Lat.** 12° 38′ N. **Lon.** 43° 12′ E.

PERINGSKIOLD, JOHN, *pe-ring-ske'-old*, a learned Swede, who became secretary of antiquities, counsellor to the king of Sweden, and professor at Upsal. His works are, a "History of the Kings of the North," "History of the Kings of Norway," and "Historical and Chronological Tables from Adam to Jesus Christ." He was also the editor of the works of Messenius.

Born in Sudermania, 1654; **died** 1720.

PERIZONIUS, JAMES, *per'-i-zo'-ni-us*, a learned Dutch writer, who studied first at Deventer, and afterwards at Utrecht, under Grævius, by whose means he obtained the rectorship of the Latin school at Delft, and the professorship of history and eloquence at Francker. In 1693 he removed to Leyden, where he filled the chair of Greek and history with reputation. Among other works, he wrote "Animadversiones Historicæ," and "Dissertations on several points of Ancient History."

Born at Dam, Holland, 1651; **died** at Leyden, 1715.

PERKIN WARBECK. (*See* WARBECK, Perkin).

PERKINS, WILLIAM, *per'-kins*, an English divine, who received his education at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was a rigid Calvinist, and published several works on that form of faith; some of which, being translated into Dutch, were replied to by Arminius, and occasioned the famous disputes for settling of which the synod of Dort was called.

Born at Marston, Warwickshire, 1558; **died** 1602.

PERLEBURG, *perl'-boorg*, a walled town of Prussia, government of Potsdam, on the Stepenitz, 73 miles N.W. of Berlin. There are a Protestant church and chapel. **Manf.** Woollens and chicory. **Pop.** 7,600.

PERM, *perm*, the most eastern government of European Russia, adjacent to the government of Viatka on the W., and Tobolsk on the E. Three parts of it are covered by the Ural range, with woods, and the rest of the soil so sterile as almost to be incapable of culture. In winter the cold is intense. **Rivers.** The Tobol in Asia, and the Kama in Europe. **Minerals.** Gold, copper, platinum, iron, salt, coal, alabaster, and marble. **Area**, 128,210 square miles. **Pop.** 2,539,874.

PERM, a town of European Russia, capital of the government on the Kama, 240 miles from Viatka. It is the seat of a very large traffic trade between the Ural Mountains and St. Petersburg in tallow, corn, metals, and leather, and in goods from Siberia and China. A large cannon-foundry is near the town. **Pop.** 32,016.

PERNAMBUCO, *per'-nam-boo'-ko*, a province of Brazil, bounded N. and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The coast is flat, and coral reefs make approach dangerous. It abounds in sugar-cane, cotton, Brazil-wood, maize, fruits, and medicinal herbs. There are extensive tracts of pasture on which large herds of cattle are reared. The chief river is the San Francisco. **Area**, 46,255 sq. miles. **Pop.** 1,014,700.

PERNAMBUCO, or ST. ANTONIO DO RECIFE, a town and seaport of Brazil, capital of the province of the same name, consisting of three divisions, Recife, St. Antonio, and Boa Vista. The first of these, the chief seat of commerce, is on a

peninsula, connected by a bridge with St. Antonio, which is on an island, is connected with Boa Vista, on the continent, also by a wooden bridge. St. Antonio, or the middle town, is composed chiefly of large houses and broad streets. Here are the governor's palace, treasury, town-hall, and prison, the barracks, Franciscan, Carmelite, and Penha convents; and several churches, the interiors of which are very handsomely ornamented. Boa Vista is the most modern part of the town, and has the most showy buildings. The harbour belonging to Recife, called the Mosqueiro, situate on the outward bank, is defended by forts, and is formed by a reef of rocks, which runs parallel with the town, at a very small distance. The chief exports are cotton, sugar, rum, dyewoods, and hides. **Pop.** 130,000.

PERNOW, *per'-nou*, a fortified seaport of Russia, government of Livonia, on the Gulf of Riga, 102 miles N. of Riga. It is defended by a citadel, and comprises an old and a new town, with two suburbs. It has a trade in flax, lint, timber, and grain. The mouth of the river Pernow, at which the town is situated, is shallow, and large vessels anchor in the roads. **Pop.** 10,000.

PERNES, *pairn*, a parish and town of France, in the department Vaucluse, 4 miles from Carpentras. **Pop.** 5,500.

PERONNE, *pe-ron'*, a fortified town of France, department Somme, on the right bank of the Somme, 32 miles N.E. of Amiens. It is strongly fortified. There are an ancient bell-tower, a church in which several of the early kings of France are buried; and the remains of an old castle, in which Louis XI. was detained by Charles duke of Burgundy. **Manf.** Linen, cambric, woollens, leather, and sugar. **Pop.** 4,200.

PEROUSE. (*See* LA PEROUSE.)

PERPIGNAN, *pair'-peen-yawng*, a town and fortress of France, capital of the department Pyrenées-Orientales, on the Tet, five miles from the Mediterranean. It is a place of strength, and accounted one of the keys of the kingdom on the side of Spain. The citadel is very strong. The cathedral is a massive building begun in the 14th century. The fortified castle, now used as a military prison, and the belfry of St. Jacques, are noticeable buildings. The streets are narrow, the houses generally in the Moorish style, and the town is surrounded by orchards. There are large barracks, a palace of justice, a college, museum, and several educational institutions. **Manf.** Woollens, silk, soap, paper, and playing-cards. Good wine is made in the vicinity. **Pop.** 32,000.—This town was formerly the capital of the province of Roussillon, and belonged to the kings of Aragon; but was taken by France in 1642.

PERQUIMANS, *per'-kwe-mans*, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 200 square miles. **Pop.** 9,466, about half being coloured. The capital is Hertford.

PERRAULT, CLAUDE, *per'-rolte*, a French architect, who studied medicine, and wrote some works on that subject, but did not practise. His taste for the fine arts, particularly architecture, drew him from his first profession. He designed the east front and colonnades of the Louvre, the Observatory at Paris, the grotto at Versailles, and other great works. He also translated Vitruvius into French, which he illustrated with fine designs of his own. Perrault was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, though Boileau had satirized him as a physician turned mason. His other works are "An Abridgment of Vitruvius," "Description of Machines of My Invention," "On the Ancient Columns of Architecture and their Ornaments," "Memoirs for a Natural History of Animals."

Born at Paris, 1613; **died** in the same city, 1688.

PERRAULT, CHARLES, brother of the preceding. He had, from his youth, a fine taste for literature, particularly poetry. He practised at the Paris bar, but Colbert appointed him comptroller-general of the public buildings; and Perrault made use of the influence he had with that minister in promoting the arts and assisting worthy men. In 1651 he became a member of the French Academy, and was one of the institutors of that of Belles-lettres and inscriptions. He also contributed to the Memoirs of the Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. After the death of Colbert he was discharged from his post; on which he devoted himself wholly to letters. His poem on the age of Louis the Great, in which he exalted the modern authors, over all the ancients, was highly censured and ridiculed. He then ventured to publish his "Parallel of the Ancients and Moderns," which gave still more offence, and occasioned a violent controversy between him and Boileau. He was the author of "Tales of the Fairies," which gained great popularity, and by which he is, perhaps, best remembered.

Born at Paris, 1628; **died** 1703.

PERRON, JACQUES DAVY DU, *per'-rawn(g)*, cardinal, was born of Calvinist parents, and was educated under his father, acquiring a great knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, as well as of the mathematics, philosophy, and history. His proficiency was such that Philip Desportes, abbot of Tryon, reported him to Henry III. of France as a prodigy of memory. Having renounced the Protestant religion, he entered into orders, and became famous as a preacher, but more as a controversialist. In 1593 he became bishop of Evreux, and, in 1600, he had a conference on matters of religion with D'Aubigné and Mornay, in the presence of the king, in which Perron was equally matched. This conference procured him the dignity of cardinal. He was employed on several important negotiations, and was made grand almoner of France, and archbishop of Sens. Du Perron was a man of great policy and ambition, and his learning was various and profound. He wrote a treatise on the Eucharist, another against king James I. of England; letters, &c.

Born 1556; **died** at Paris, 1618.

PERRONET DE GRANVELLE, *per'-ro-nai*, ANTOINE, French cardinal and statesman. He was consecrated bishop of Arras, in 1538, and two years afterwards succeeded his father as chief minister of the emperor Charles V. In 1554 he negotiated the marriage of Philip II. with Queen Mary of England. He was made archbishop of Mechlin in 1560, and created cardinal in 1561. Having been sent to the Netherlands, his conduct was so tyrannical that he was driven out by the Gueux in 1566. In 1584 he was elected archbishop of Besançon.

Born 1517; **died** 1586.

PERRONET, JEAN RODOLPH, *per'-ro-nai*, French engineer, who, about 1745, became inspector of the Paris school of engineers, of which he was afterwards director. France is indebted to him for several of its finest bridges and best roads, the canal of Burgundy and other great works. For his public services he was honoured with the order of St. Michael, was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Stockholm. He wrote a description of the bridges which he had constructed.

Born at Surênes, 1708; **died** 1794.

PERROT, NICHOLAS. (*See* ABLANCOURT.)

PERROT, SIR JOHN, *per'-rot*, English statesman, was one of the knights of the Bath at the coronation of Edward VI., who had a great partiality for him. At the beginning of the reign of Mary he was sent to prison for harbouring Protestants; but, by the good offices of friends he was discharged. Elizabeth sent him, in 1572, to Ireland, as lord-president of Munster, which was in a state of rebellion, but, by his promptitude, was quickly reduced to obedience. He was afterwards appointed admiral of a fleet on the coast of Ireland, which was threatened with invasion by the Spaniards; and he continued cruising there till the reason for such an enterprise was over. In 1583 he was made lord-deputy of Ireland, where he carried things with so a high hand as to give great offence, and he was recalled in 1588, and sent to the Tower. In 1592 he was tried by a special commission, found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to death. The queen, however, was persuaded of his innocence, and respited him; but he fell ill, and died in confinement the same year.

Born in Pembrokeshire, 1527.

PERRY, JAMES, *per'-re*, journalist, political writer, who received his education at the grammar-school and Marischal College, Aberdeen. After being employed in an advocate's office at Aberdeen, he went to Edinburgh, and next to Manchester; finally, he repaired to London in 1771, where he obtained employment upon the newspapers. Subsequently he became part proprietor and editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, which, under his management, assumed very great importance among the London newspapers. In 1810 he was brought to trial before Lord Ellenborough for alleged libel; but, after eloquently defending himself, was found not guilty. Besides his numerous excellent contributions to the *Morning Chronicle*, he wrote some spirited pamphlets and pleasing pieces of poetry. He was the friend of most of the literary celebrities of his time.

Born in Aberdeenshire, 1756; **died** at Brighton, 1821.

PERRY, JOHN, an English engineer, who was invited to Russia by Peter the Great, and was there employed in forming a communication between the Volga and the Don; also in making the river Voronetz navigable, and improving the Russian navy; for which service he was badly requited. In 1712 he returned to England, and was engaged in stopping the Dagenham breach, in Essex, of which he published an account. He was the author of a work on the condition of Russia.

Born 1670; **died** 1733.

PERRY, the name of 10 counties in the United States:—

ALABAMA.—**Area,** 590 square miles. **Pop.** 30,742, more than two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Augusta.

ARKANSAS.—**Area,** 600 square miles. **Pop.** 3,872. The capital is Perryville.

ILLINOIS.—**Area,** 430 square miles. **Pop.** 16,007. The capital is Pinckneyville.

INDIANA.—**Area,** 400 square miles. **Pop.** 16,997. The capital is Cannelton.

KENTUCKY.—**Area,** 700 square miles. **Pop.** 5,607. The capital is Hazard.

MISSISSIPPI.—**Area,** 1,044 square miles. **Pop.** 3,427. The capital is Augusta.

MISSOURI.—**Area,** 430 square miles. **Pop.** 11,895. The capital is Perryville.

OHIO.—**Area,** 400 square miles. **Pop.** 28,218. The capital is Somerset.

PENNSYLVANIA.—**Area,** 540 square miles. **Pop.** 27,522. The capital is Bloomfield.

TENNESSEE.—**Area,** 400 square miles. **Pop.** 7,000 The capital is Linden.

PERSEPOLIS, *per-sep'-o-lis*, the ancient capital of Persia, 35 miles N.E. of Shiraz. The principal buildings were destroyed by Alexander the Great, and the ruins may be numbered among the most remarkable monuments of early magnificence. They consist of remains of temples and palaces, and noble terraces of masonry, ascended by broad flights of steps. There are colossal figures of animals, resembling those found at Nineveh.

PERSERIN. (*See* PRISREND.)

PERSEUS, *per'-se-us*, in Greek mythology, son of Zeus and Danaë, famous for destroying and cutting off the head of the Gorgon Medusa, and liberation of Andromeda from the sea monster. (*See* ANDROMEDA and MEDUSA.)

PERSEUS, also **PERSES,** last king of Macedon, succeeded his father, Philip V., 179 B.C. He endeavoured to form an alliance of the Greek states against the Romans, who thereupon marched an army into Macedonia. In 168 B.C. the Romans, under Paulus Æmilius, met Perseus, who was totally defeated at Pydna. The king fled to Thrace, but afterwards surrendered to the Romans, and was conveyed to Rome, where he appeared as a captive in the triumph of his conqueror. He is said to have subsequently died in confinement.

Died about 160 B.C.

PERSHORE, *per'-shor*, a market-town of Worcestershire, on the Avon, 9 miles S.E. of Worcester. It was once famed for its abbey, and considerable part of the church, known by the name of the Holy Cross, still remains. St. Andrew's is another ancient church. **Manf.** Agricultural implements and woolstapling are carried on. **Pop.** 2,826.

PERSIA, *per'-she-a* (Persian, IRAN, *e-ran'*), a country of Asia, the most important of any to the west of India. It is bounded on the W. by Asiatic Turkey, N. by Transcaucasia, the Caspian Sea, and Turkestan, E. by Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and S.W. by the Persian Gulf. It consists chiefly of a plateau, from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea level, with mountain chains in the north, west, and south. The immense chain of Caucasus fills the interval between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Southwards are the mountains of Armenia and Kurdistan, which connect themselves with Mount Taurus. These are very lofty, and form the frontier and debateable ground between the Persian and Turkish empires. Towards the south-west is the great salt desert, which has a few oases. Along the shore of the Persian Gulf is a narrow strip of low and level country. There are, in the mountainous districts, immense valleys of rare fertility; and the plain of Shiraz is considered the finest of Persia, and almost of the East. The plain of Ispahan is only second to it. The provinces on the Caspian, watered from the great chains of Caucasus and Elburz, are of very remarkable fertility. The centre and south being almost entirely destitute of trees, yet abound in fruits; and the vine flourishes in several provinces. The mulberry in the northern provinces is so extremely abundant, as to render silk the staple produce of the empire. The finest wheat in the world is grown in the southern provinces; the rich and well-watered plains of Ghilan and Mazanderan yield the sugar-cane, and maize and rice are successfully cultivated; but a deficiency of water is, in general, the great want of the country. A vast extent of it is left in pasture, and tenanted by wandering shepherds, like those of Tartary and Arabia, who frequently resort to robbery for a subsistence, rendering both life and property insecure. Poppies are largely grown for the sake of opium, and roses for the highly-valued extract which they produce.

The climate is extremely varied. In the provinces near the Caspian the summers are intensely hot, and the rainfall excessive; but in other parts the atmosphere is remarkable for dryness and salubrity. In the centre and east of the great plateau, the summers are intensely hot, and the winters excessively cold. There are few animals peculiar to the country. The domesticated include most of those common to Europe, with an excellent breed of mules, the camel, the ass, and the goat, from which a valuable wool, similar to that of Tibet, is obtained. Its wild animals are lions, bears, tigers, leopards, buffaloes, wild boars, jackals, wolves, and hyænas.

Rivers and Lakes.—There are few navigable rivers, although some of the streams are of great length; the most important is the Karun, which rises in the mountains to the south of Ispahan, and flows into the Persian Gulf. There are numerous salt lakes, many having no visible outlets. The largest is Lake Urumiah; and Lake Bakhtegan, to the east of Fars, is 60 miles long and 9 broad.

Minerals.—Salt, which abounds in every part of the country; iron, copper, lead, antimony, sulphur, and naphtha, and the discovery of coal has been recently announced.

Area.—648,000 square miles.

Pop.—7,654 000, of whom about 1,700,000 belong to wandering tribes. The inhabitants of towns, numbering nearly 1,000,000, constitute the pure Persian race, and more than half of the remaining population belongs to the Turkish, Lek, Koordish, and Arab tribes, which are spread over the whole of the Shah's territory. The population is steadily declining in numbers.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—The country is divided into 20 provinces, each under the rule of a beglerbeg, or civil and military governor, usually a member of the royal family. The provinces again are subdivided into districts, superintended by a hakim, or governor-lieutenant, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue. The largest cities are TEHERAN (the capital), TABREEZ, MESHED, ISPAHAN, SHIRAZ, HAMADAN, KERMANSHAH, and YEZD.

Government.—The shah of Persia—by his official title, "Shah-in-shah," or king of kings—is absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects. He has, moreover, the right of designating his successor to the throne. He is regarded as the representative of Mahomet, and professes to rule in accordance with the precepts of the Koran. The executive government is carried on by a ministry, divided into seven departments; but the grand vizier (vizier-i-azem), and the lord treasurer (ameen-ed-doulah), are the most important members of the executive.

Religion and Education.—The vast majority of the inhabitants are Mahometans, but there about 74,000 Armenians, Nestorians, Jews, and Guebres, or Parsees. The Armenian population is estimated at 26,000; the Nestorians—including both Protestants and persons who have joined the Roman Catholic church—about 25,000; the Jews at 16,000; and the Guebres at 7,000. The Mahometans of Persia are of the sect called Shiites or Sheahs, differing to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the inhabitants of the Turkish empire, who are called Sunnites. The Persian priesthood consists of many orders, the chief of them being that of mooshtehed, of whom there are but five in number in the whole country. Next in rank to the mooshtehed is the sheik-ul-islam, or ruler of the faith, of whom there is one in every large town, nominated by, and receiving his salary from, the government. Under these dignitaries there are three classes of ministers of religion. The Armenians are under two bishops, one of them Roman Catholic, and both residing at Ispahan. There is wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, but the Jews and Guebres suffer under great oppression. Education is in a comparatively advanced state. There are a great number of colleges, supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabian literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means. A larger portion of the population of Persia are possessed of the rudiments of education than of any other country in Asia, except China.

Commerce.—Only approximative estimates can be formed; but the annual value of the exports is about £1,500,000; the principal articles being raw silk and cotton, tobacco, opium, and coarse calico. The most important commercial town is Tabreez.

Telegraphs.—There are now in operation about 2,500 miles of telegraph lines. As yet there are no railways.

History.—The Persians, as a nation, first rose into notice on the ruins of the great empires founded on the Euphrates. Babylon was taken by Cyrus, and his empire extended wider than any before established in the world. It comprised, on one side, the west of India; on the other, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt; and was only bounded by the prodigies of valour with which the Greeks defended their small territory. After a feeble struggle, it succumbed to the brave and disciplined armies of Alexander. It was then split into fragments by the decease of its founder; but Greeks and Greek sovereigns continued, during several centuries, to reign over Asia. About two centuries before Christ, Arsaces founded the monarchy of the Parthians; and in the third century arose the dynasty of the Sassanidæ, who restored the name, with the religion and laws, of ancient Persia. They were overthrown by the Mahometan invaders, who suffered in their turn from the successive invasions by the descendants of Genghis, Timur, and by the Turks, who entirely changed the aspect of Western Asia. At length, in 1501, a native dynasty again arose, under Ismail, who placed himself on the throne. His posterity having sunk into voluptuousness, Persia, in the beginning of the last century, was overrun by the Afghans, who carried fire and sword through its remotest extremities, and reduced its proudest capitals to ashes. The atrocities of the Afghans were avenged, and the independence of Persia vindicated, by Nadir Shah; but though the victories of this daring chief threw a lustre on his country, after his death, it was almost torn to pieces by civil war, till the fortune of arms gave a decided superiority to Kerim, or Kurreem Khan. His death gave rise to another disputed succession, with civil wars as furious as before. At length, Aga Mahommed, a eunuch, in 1794 raised himself, by crimes and daring, to the sovereignty, founding the dynasty of the Kadjars, of which the present shah is the fourth sovereign.

PERSIAN GULF, an extensive inlet of the Indian Ocean, which, stretching in a north-westerly direction, divides the Persian from the Arabian shore, the two uniting at its head. It is 650 miles in length, and 250 at its greatest breadth; but the entrance at Cape Mussendon is not more than 50 miles broad. It contains numerous islands, the principal being ORMUZ, KISHM, and the Bahrien Islands; but its shores are arid and sterile.

PERSIGNY, JEAN GILBERT VICTOR FIALIN, Duc de, *per-seen'-ye*, a modern French politician and diplomatist. After studying at the college of Limoges, and in the cavalry school at Saumur, he received the appointment of quartermaster of the 4th hussars in 1828. At first a royalist, his political opinions underwent so decided a change, that in 1830 he was an active supporter of the revolution. These predilictions, however, cost him his post in the army, and, in 1831, he found himself in the French capital, without either interest or fortune, but obtained employment as contributor to the *Temps* journal. About the year 1833 he dropped the patronymic Fialin, to assume the name and title of Viscount de Persigny, which had belonged to his family for 200 years. In the following year he adopted the cause of Bonapartism, and attached himself to Louis Napoleon with the most complete devotion, and was the principal instigator of the attempt at Strasburg. He escaped capture, however, and for some time wandered about Germany, where he composed his "Narrative of the Enterprise of Prince Napoleon," in which he attributed the failure of the Strasburg plot to fatality. Four years later he was again the associate of the prince at the landing at Boulogne. For this attempt he was condemned to 20 years' imprisonment; but on his health becoming frail, he obtained almost complete liberty. Immediately after the fall of Louis Philippe, in 1848, he

hastened to Paris, and devoted himself to the advancement of the Napoleonic interests; and it was to his unremitting zeal that the election of Louis Napoleon as president of the republic was in great part due. He was rewarded by the appointment of aide-de-camp to the president, and a high post in the staff of the National guard. At the *coup d'état*, of which he was undoubtedly one of the chief instigators, he, at the head of an infantry regiment, took possession of the National Assembly. In 1852 he succeeded M. de Morny as minister of the interior; in which capacity he countersigned the decrees which confiscated the property of the Orleans family. In 1854 he resigned, in consequence of ill health. In 1855 he went as ambassador to the court of St. James's, where he remained until the commencement of 1858, when he was replaced by marshal Pelissier. In the meanwhile, he had married the daughter of the late prince of Moscow; upon which occasion he received a large marriage portion, and from the emperor the title of count. He subsequently returned to the British court, as ambassador of France, but returned to Paris to assume the office of minister of the interior; in which capacity he inaugurated several measures for relieving the restrictions under which the French press had hitherto lain. He resigned in 1863, and in the same year was created a duke.

Born at St. Germain-Lespinasse, 1808; **died** 1872.

PERSIUS, AULUS FLACCUS, *per'-si-us*, a Latin satirical poet, who studied, with Lucian, under Cornutus the Stoic, for whom he had a great regard. Persius wrote in the reign of Nero, whom he satirized with great severity, and strongly censured the corruption of morals then prevalent at Rome. His works are enigmatic, and have been compared, in this respect, to the Greek Lycophron. They have been translated and annotated by Gifford, Dryden, Sir William Drummond, and others.

Born at Volaterræ, Etruria, about 34; **died** about 64.

PERSON, *per'-son*, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area,** 400 square miles. **Pop.** 13,719, nearly half being coloured. The capital is Roxborough.

PERTH, *perth*, a city, royal, municipal, and parliamentary burgh, the capital of Perthshire, and formerly the metropolis of Scotland, stands on the right bank of the Tay, 45 miles N.W. of Edinburgh. A handsome bridge of nine arches, 880 feet in length, connects the town with the suburb of Bridgend, on the opposite side of the Tay. A railway bridge, with a pathway for foot passengers, crosses the river lower down. The town is regular and well built, having, on the north and south, two beautiful meadows (now laid out as public parks), called Inches, each of which is about 1¼ mile in circuit. Adjoining the North Inch are a crescent, a place, and a terrace. The public buildings are the church of St. John the Baptist, a structure of very great antiquity, in the pointed style, with a massive square tower; St. Peter's, a cruciform building, erected in 1858; the county buildings, in the Grecian style; the town-house, a portion of which was built in the early part of the 13th century, and king James VI.'s hospital; a group of buildings, including a church, school, and clergy-house; the depôt, built by government for the reception of prisoners of war, now used as a prison; the Marshall monument, appropriated, with a large library and museum, to the public; various schools, academies, and public charities. There is a monument to the Prince Consort, inaugurated by the Queen in 1864. **Manf.** Linens and wincyes. The salmon fishery is valuable. Six fairs are held annually, and horse-races take place every year. **Pop.** 18,325.—A station on the North British, Caledonian, Highland, Great Northern, London and North Western, and Midland railway system. —Perth is a town of great antiquity. In the year 1210, King William renewed its charter at Stirling; and therein it is expressly stated that he confirms the privileges which the burgh enjoyed in the time of his grandfather, King David, who died in 1153, and adds to it new privileges. Prior to the reign of the Stuart family, it was the usual residence of the Scottish monarchs, and has been the scene of many important transactions recorded in Scottish history.

PERTH, an episcopal city, capital of the colony of West Australia, on the Swan River, 12 miles above FREMANTLE. The principal building is the City Hall, where the legislative council of the colony meets. There are a Protestant and a Roman Catholic cathedral, and several chapels of handsome design. The governor's residence, the Perth Club, St. George's Music Hall, banking and educational buildings, hotels and stores also make a good show of energy and taste. The Eastern Railway passes through the heart of the city, the station being a conspicuous ornament and situated very conveniently. The streets are attractively laid out, the main one being nearly two miles long and planted with Cape lilac and mulberry trees, amidst which the gas-lights at night create a charming effect.

Pop. 5,044.

PERTH, a county of the province of Ontario, dominion of Canada. **Area,** 842 square miles. **Pop.** 54,985. The capital is Stratford.

PERTHES, FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPHE, *pairt'-es*, an eminent German bookseller, who, after experiencing many difficulties in early life, established himself in business at Hamburg, in 1799, and in 1810 began the publication of the "National Museum," to which Richter, Fouqué, Arndt, Schlegal, and many of the most eminent writers of the day contributed. In 1822 he left his shop at Hamburg and went to Gotha, where he commenced the publication of the "Almanach de Gotha," and was employed to disseminate the works of Neander, Bunsen and other celebrated writers. After organising a most extensive business concern, he retired from the management about 1838.

Born at Rudolfstadt, 1772; **died** near Gotha, 1843.

PERTHSHIRE, an important county of Scotland, bounded on the E. by the counties of Forfar, Fife, and Kinross; S.E. by the Firth of Tay and the counties of Kinross and Fife; S. by the Forth and the counties of Clackmannan and Stirling; W. by the counties of Argyle and Dumbarton; N. by the counties of Inverness and Aberdeen. The county is popularly divided into the highland and lowland districts. The former is considerably the larger, the Grampians extending in a north-easterly direction through it. The southern front of these mountains has, in many places, a gradual and pleasing slope into a champaign country of great extent and fertility; and they are interscoted in a thousand directions by winding valleys, which are watered by numerous rivers and brooks, clad with the richest pastures, and sheltered by thriving woods, that fringe the lakes and run along the streams. The highest summits are Ben Lawers, on the north side of Loch Tay, 3,945 feet high; Ben More, 3,843 feet high; Schichallion, 3,564 feet; Benledi, 2,863 feet; and Cairngower, in the Ben-y-Gloe range, 3,690 feet. To the south, and parallel to the Grampians,

there run the Sidlaw and Ochil hills. Along the south side of the Grampians, and between the Ochil and the Sidlaw hills, a large valley or strath runs in the direction and along the whole length of the Grampian Mountains. This valley is of unequal breadth, from 10 to 15 miles, and upwards of 100 miles in length. It is intersected by various beautiful rivers, and is eminently fertile in every species of grain. Along the banks of all the rivers of this country, after they descend from the northern hills into the open country, there are extensive tracts of rich land, under high cultivation, adorned with elegant mansions and extensive plantations. The Carse of Gowrie, between the Sidlaw Hills and the Tay, is a level tract of rich clay or alluvial soil, deposited in the course of ages, highly cultivated and abundantly fruitful. The tract of country watered by the Forth resembles the Carse of Gowrie.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Tay and Forth, and their tributaries, the Lyon, Garry, Braan, Isla, Almond, Erne, Teith, Allan, and Devon. The principal lochs are Tay, Rannoch, Ericht, Erne, and Katrine.

Minerals.—Coal, limestone, granite, freestone, and slate abound. In Menteith there is a ridge of steatites, or rock soap, and a very valuable clay in great beds near Culross.

Area.—2,834 square miles.

Pop.—128,985.

Chief Towns.—PERTH, the capital; AUCHTERARDER, BLAIRGOWRIE, COUPAR-ANGUS, CRIEFF, CULROSS, and DUNBLANE.

Parliamentary Representation.—One member is returned for the county, and one for Perth.

PERTINAX, PUBLIUS HELVIUS, *per'-ti-nax*, Roman emperor, was the son of a dealer in charcoal. He, however, obtained a good education, and was some time an instructor of youth in Liguria; after which he entered the army, and by his bravery obtained rapid preferment. The emperor Aurelius made him consul in 179, and on the death of Commodus, in 193, he was elected to the imperial dignity by the soldiers. He distributed his lands among the people, and sold the property accumulated by his predecessor to pay off the public debt. He also abolished the heavy imposts which had been laid on by Commodus, but although these virtuous acts pleased the senate and the people, the Prætorians rose against and killed him before he had reigned three months.

Born 126; died 193.

PERTUIS, *pairt'-we*, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, on the Lese. It is surrounded by ramparts, and there are a handsome church and college. Pop. 4,900.

PERU, *pe-roo'*, a republic of South America, having on its N. Ecuador, E. Brazil, S. Bolivia, and W. the Pacific Ocean. The country is traversed from north to south by the Andes. Between these mountains and the Pacific the country forms an inclined plane from 30 to 60 miles in breadth, consisting for the most part, of sandy deserts, without vegetation or inhabitants, but there are valleys, through which the rivers run, of great fertility. In this low tract the climate is sultry. The coast line is about 1,700 miles long, the shores are rocky and steep, and in the southern part are lofty cliffs. Farther north the coast is low and sandy. There are not many inlets or bays, and the harbours are few, the best being Callao and Payta. The surf renders landing difficult. The country between the two Cordilleras (maritime and eastern) is called the Sierra. It consists of barren mountains and rocks, interspersed with fertile and cultivated valleys. On these uplands vegetation flourishes, and, to the height of 11,000 feet, the climate is mild and temperate, being a mixture of perpetual spring and autumn. Beyond this, and at the height of 14,000 feet, commences the limit of perpetual snow. Here are also many volcanoes, which are flaming within, while their summits, chasms, and apertures are involved in ice. The table-lands of the Sierra are almost the highest in the world, and some of the peaks attain an elevation of 22,000 feet. (*See* ANDES.) This vast district is geographically divided into districts having distinct characteristics. The valley of the Maranon, in the north, more than 300 miles long, and narrow, has vegetation of a tropical character; the knots of Cuzco and Pasco, nuclei of great converging mountain ranges, have valleys, with an intensely hot climate and luxuriant vegetation, immense forests, abundant grain crops on the mountain slopes, and on more elevated situations pastures for vicunas and alpacas; the valley of the Apurimac, 300 miles long and about 30 in average breadth, the most thickly populated part of the country, and the great plain of Titicaca, extending into Bolivia, between the two main ridges of the Andes, and containing the great Lake Titicaca, 115 miles long with a breadth of from 30 to 60 miles, and 12,846 feet above the sea level. The district east of the Andes, about two-thirds of the whole country, is known as the Montara and reaches to Brazil, the boundary, respecting which there have been some disputes, being generally considered to be the Rio Javery. This district belongs entirely to the valley of the Amazon, has immense plains and impenetrable forests, and is peopled only by ferocious savages, who have murdered or driven away whites who have attempted to settle in the country, except in a few places on the western border, near the civilized districts. Off the Pacific coast there are several small islands valuable on account of the immense deposits of guano. The most important are the CHINCHA and LOBOS groups, Macabi and Guanope. The vegetable products of the country include those of tropical and temperate climates. Wheat, maize, and other cereals, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, sugar, rice, and cotton are successfully cultivated, and delicious fruits are most abundant. In the extensive forests are trees remarkable for size and beauty of wood, and for valuable gums and resins. The most valuable animals are the llama and the vicuna, and the alpaca find their native climate in the cold districts; the jaguar, the cougar, or puma, and several other wild animals, inhabit the thick forests; while the elk, the ant-bear, deer, monkeys, the great black bear of the Andes, and armadilloes, are very numerous. The wood abound in beautiful birds, and numerous tribes of reptiles infest the warm districts of the coast, where venomous insects are also common. Fish and alligators are plentiful, not only in the rivers, but likewise at their mouths.

Rivers.—About 60 rivers, mostly shallow and unnavigable, except by canoes, and many dry in the summer, flow into the Pacific, and some insignificant streams into Lake Titicaca. All the great rivers are in the eastern part of the country, and are affluents of the Amazon. The principal are the Maranon, rising between the eastern and western Cordilleras, and flowing generally in a north-westerly direction, is one of the principal head waters; the Huallaga, 700 miles long, and flowing northward; the Ucayali, another very large river, with its tributaries, including the Pampas and Apurimac, draining the Sierra; the Purus, flowing through the most fertile districts of the country, and entering the Amazon by four mouths; and the Rio Negro.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, copper, lead, bismuth, nitrate of soda (in immense quantities, and of great value as a powerful fertiliser), and borax.

Area.—483,847 square miles.

Pop.—2,657,863. About 57 per cent. of the population of Peru are aborigines, or Indians, and 23 per cent. belong to mixed races, Cholos and Zombos. The remaining 20 per cent. are divided amongst descendants of

Spaniards, Negroes, Chinese, and Europeans, the latter forming barely 2 per cent. of the total population, and comprising chiefly Italians and Germans.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 18 provinces, or departments—Amazonas, Ancacho, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Callao, Caxamarca, Cuzco, Huancavelica, Huanuco, Ica, Junin, Libertad, Lima, Loreto, Moquegua, Piura, Puno, Tarapaca. The chief towns are Lima, the capital; Arequipa, Cuzco, Huamanga, and Puno; the principal seaport is Callao.

Constitution and Government.—The present constitution was proclaimed August 31, 1867. The legislative power is vested in a senate and a house of representatives, the former composed of deputies of the provinces, and the latter of representatives at the rate of one member for every 20,000 inhabitants. The executive power is entrusted to a president, assisted by a vice-president, both elected by the people for the term of four years. The president exercises his executive functions through a cabinet of five ministers, holding office at his pleasure. By the terms of the constitution of 1867, there exists absolute political, but not religious freedom, the charter prohibiting the public exercise of any other religion than the Roman Catholic, which is declared the religion of the state.

Commerce.—The total exports average in annual value rather more than £6,000,000. The foreign trade is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, and its centre is the port of Callao. The principal articles of export are guano (of which several millions of tons are annually disposed of), and nitrate of soda (or cubic nitre), of which nearly 3,000,000 tons are annually sent to Great Britain alone; sheep and alpaca wool, and sugar.

Railways.—There are now in operation about 1,100 miles of railway, of which rather more than one-half are state property.

History.—Peru was invaded by Pizarro in 1513, and finally conquered in 1532. The Peruvians at the time they were discovered by Pizarro, knew the arts of architecture, sculpture, mining, working the precious metals and jewels; cultivated their land, were clothed, and had a regular system of government, and a code of civil and religious laws. Their land was cultivated for the common benefit. In the arts of architecture, they had advanced far beyond the other nations of America. The immense obelisk of Tiahuanacu, and the town of Chulumacus, with the mausolea of Chachapoyas, which are conical stone buildings, supporting large rude statues, are among the most singular of the Peruvian remains, and are equally curious as the great military roads, with their accompanying palaces or posts. In 1821 the Peruvians revolted from Spain, and achieved their independence. War in 1881-3, *see* Chili.

PERU, a city of La Salle county, Illinois, United States, at the head of the navigation on the Illinois river, 105 miles N.E. of Springfield. It is attractively situated, and the river is crossed by a fine bridge. Large quantities of ice are packed for the southern market, and regular lines of steamers run to St. Louis and other places. **Manf.** Agricultural implements and machinery. Coal abounds in the vicinity. **Pop.** 4,632.

PERU, the capital of Miami county, Indiana, United States, on the Wabash, 67 miles N. of Indianopolis, in the midst of a fertile district. **Manf.** Sewing-machines, agricultural implements, woollens, furniture, flax, baskets, and wooden ware. **Pop.** 5,280.

PERUGIA, *pai-roo'-ja*, a walled city of Italy, capital of the province of the same name, on a lofty elevation on the right bank of the Tiber, 10 miles E. of the lake of the same name, and 84 miles N. of Rome. It has a cathedral, dedicated to San Lorenzo, erected late in the 15th century, in the Gothic style, with some valuable paintings. There are 45 churches, some fine specimens of Gothic architecture, and famous for pictures by Raffaelle and other great masters. There are many monasteries, palaces, an academy of fine arts, several art collections, an exchange, theatre, and a beautiful fountain. Some of the finest edifices are in the Corso, a broad street uniting two large squares. The university, founded in 1320, has a museum, large library, and botanic garden. The town was the ancient Perusia, one of the Etrurian republics, and became tributary of Rome 294 B.C. There is a Roman gate at the Piazza Grimana, and considerable remains of a temple of Mars are near the gate of San Angelo. Many tombs, containing urns, vases, lamps, bronze armour, and ornaments, have been found in the vicinity. **Manf.** Velvet, silks, woollens, soap, and liqueurs. **Pop.** 50,168.

PERUGIA, a province of central Italy. It is traversed by offsets of the Apennines; the soil is fertile, and watered by the Tiber and its affluents, the Chiasco and Nestore. **Area**, 3,719 square miles. **Pop.** 590,358.

PERUGINO, Pietro, *pai-roo-je'-no* (real name Vannucci), an Italian painter, pupil of Andrea Verocchio, but is chiefly celebrated for being the master of Raphael. He was employed by Sixtus IV. to paint several pieces for the Sistine chapel, and also decorated a portion of the Vatican. Perugino was very avaricious, and amassed considerable wealth, of which being robbed, the loss occasioned his death.

Born at Citta della Pieve, 1446; **died** 1524.

PERUWELZ, *per'-oo-velz*, a town of Belgium, province Hainault, 16 miles N.W. of Mons. **Manf.** Linen goods, hosiery, and leather. **Pop.** 7,800.

PERUZZI, Baldassare, *pai-root'-ze*, celebrated Italian painter and architect, who was employed at Rome by popes Julius II. and Leo X.; by the former in ornamenting his palace, and by the latter as one of the architects of the church of St. Peter. He was taken prisoner when Rome was sacked by Charles V., but obtained his liberty on painting a picture of the constable Bourbon.

Born at Ancajaro, 1481; **died** at Rome, 1536.

PESARO, *pai-sa'-ro*, a fortified town and port of Italy, capital of the province of Pesaro Urbino, near the mouth of the Foglia, in the Adriatic. Its streets are clean and airy, and the market-place is ornamented with a fountain and a marble statue of pope Urban VIII. There are a cathedral and several churches, some remarkable for their paintings, others for their architecture. The port is only capable of receiving small vessels. **Manf.** Pottery, glass, and leather. There is a good trade in silk, hemp, and woollen goods. **Pop.** 20,000.

PESARO-URBINO, a province of the kingdom of Italy, bordering on the Adriatic. The surface is mountainous, but the soil is fertile. Cattle, sheep, swine, bees, and silkworms are extensively reared. The chief rivers are the Cesano, Metauro, Foglia, and Marecchia. **Area**, 1,145 square miles. **Pop.** 228,461.

PESCADORES, *pes-ka-dor'-es*, a group of islands in the Fokien Channel, between the mainland of China and the island of Formosa, extending about 50 miles from north to south. The largest are Panghu and Fisher Island. **Pop.** 8,000. **Lat.** 23° 32′ N. **Lon.** 119° 28′ E.

PESCHIERA, *pais-ke-ai'-ra*, a town and strong fortress of Italy, province of Verona, one of the famous quadrilateral of forts, commanding the right bank of the Mincio, near where it issues from the Lake of Garda, 20 miles N. of Mantua. There are large barracks. **Pop.** 2,500.

PESCIA, *pais'-cha*, a town of Italy, on the Pescia, 30 miles N.W. of Florence. It is surrounded by walls, and has a cathedral, two other churches, several convents, a citadel, and hospital. **Manf.** Silk, paper, and leather. **Pop.** 12,964.

PESHAWUR, a division or commissionership of the Punjab, British India. It is very fertile. **Area**, 7,767 square miles. **Pop.** 1,181,289.

PESHAWUR, *pesh-awr'*, an ancient city of the Punjab, British India, and capital of a division of the same name, 12 miles E. of the Khyber Pass. It is surrounded by a wall and commanded by a fort, occupied by a British garrison. **Pop.** 79,982. **Lat.** 33° 32′ N. **Lon.** 70° 37′ E.

PESTALOZZI, JOHANN HEINRICH, *pes-ta-lot'-se*, a Swiss school-teacher, and the founder, upon the continent, of the mutual-instruction or monitorial system, which was, about the same time, inaugurated in England by Lancaster. (*See* LANCASTER, Joseph.) After completing his education, he devoted himself to the instruction of poor children, and established schools at several places in Switzerland, the last of which was founded at Yverdun, in the canton of Vaud, and became celebrated throughout Europe; but ultimately, through the dissensions of its teachers, it declined in prosperity, and the founder was involved in bankruptcy. He was the author of a large number of works, more or less closely bearing upon education.

Born at Zurich, 1746; **died** at Brugg, Switzerland, 1827.

PESTH, *pest*, a city of Hungary, on a low site on the left bank of the Danube, opposite to Buda (with which it is connected by a fine suspension bridge, with a span of 1,500 feet, erected in 1849), 134 miles S.E. of Vienna. Pesth unites with Buda to form the capital of Hungary, the official name in German being Pesth-Ofen, and in Hungarian, Buda-Pesth. (*See* BUDA.) The city consists of five divisions—the Inner, the oldest part, on the bank of the river, surrounded by Leopold, Theresa, Joseph, and Francis towns, in the form of a semi-circle. The university, removed from Buda in 1784, is attended by a large number of students, and has a fine library, museum, chemical laboratory, and military academy. Among the public buildings are the barracks and artillery depôt; a beautiful new synagogue, a national museum, city hall, post and telegraph offices, casino, several theatres, academy of arts, and other educational institutions. The largest church is the Roman Catholic, in Leopold Town, and there are about 30 other places of worship. The Diet meets in a fine building. New boulevards and squares have been recently formed. A large reservoir and docks are also new. **Manf.** Silk, cotton, leather, jewellery, musical instruments, oil, tobacco, and meerschaum pipe-bowls. Four great fairs are held annually, and are attended by an immense number of traders in wines, hides, wax, and honey. Pesth is, with the exception of Vienna, the most important city on the Danube, and is a busy steamboat station. **Pop.** 360,551.—Pesth is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Aquincum, or Sicambrium. In the field of Rakos, in the vicinity, the Hungarian diets were held for many centuries.

PESTO, or **PESTUM**, *pais'-to*, the ancient Pæstium, a ruined town of Italy, on a plain on the Gulf of Salerno. A considerable portion of the old massive wall remains, and there is a temple of Neptune, other fine temples, and remains of a theatre and amphitheatre.

PETALUMA, *pet-a-lou'-ma*, capital of Sonoma county, California, United States, on a creek of the same name, 45 miles N. of San Francisco, with which there is daily steamboat communication. A large trade in agricultural and dairy produce is carried on. **Pop.** 4,600.

PETAU, DENIS, *pet'-o*, an eminent French scholar, who entered the society of Jesuits at the age of 22, and became a great ornament and defender of that order. His knowledge was general; but he particularly excelled in chronology, in which science he stood unrivalled. Philip IV. of Spain and pope Urban VIII. solicited him to settle in their respective states, with the most flattering promises, which he declined, preferring a tranquil life in a monastery. His principal works are "De Doctrina Temporum," in which he applies chronology to history, ancient and modern; "Rationarium Temporum," an abridgment of the former; and the psalms, translated into Greek verse. He had several controversies with Scaliger, Salmasius, and Casaubon; and published editions of some of the works of the ancient fathers.

Born at Orleans, France, 1583; **died** at Paris, 1652.

PETCHORA, *pet-cho'-ra*, a river of European Russia, rising on the western slope of the Ural Mountains, and, after a course of 900 miles in a generally northward direction, falling into the Arctic Ocean.

PETER, ST., *pe'-ter*, originally named Simon, one of the apostles, and the most energetic of all the followers of our Saviour. He is supposed to have been martyred, by being crucified with his head downwards. The Roman Catholic church claims him as the first bishop of Rome.

Died about 66.

PETER I., or **PEDRO**, king of Aragon, proclaimed after the death of his father, in 1094, gained the battle of Alcarez, and subsequently subdued Barbastro and other places.

Died 1104.

PETER II., king of Aragon, was the son and successor of Alphonso II., in 1196. He drove away the Vaudois, who had taken refuge in his kingdom, entered into an alliance with Alphonso IX. against Sancho VII. king of Navarre, and in 1212 defeated the Almohades at Tolosa. He was himself subsequently defeated, and slain by Simon de Montfort, at Muret.

Born 1174; **died** 1213.

PETER III., king of Aragon, succeeded to the throne upon the death of his brother, James I., in 1276. He laid claim to the kingdom of Navarre, but was unsuccessful. Having married the daughter of Manfred, king of Sicily, he resolved to make himself master of that island, and, to effect his purpose, contrived the terrible massacre known as the "Sicilian Vespers," or the murder of all the French in the island at the hour of vespers, on Easter-day, 1282. For this crime, pope Martin IV. excommunicated him, and the Sicilians laid Aragon under an interdict, and gave Sicily to Charles of Valois; but Peter defended himself successfully against Charles, as well as his own son James, king of Majorca, until his death.

Born 1239; **died** 1285.

PETER IV., king of Aragon, was son and successor of Alphonso IV. He dethroned James II. of Majorca, fought against the Moors of Portugal and Castile, between the years 1340-42, and in 1353 defeated the Genoese at sea, near Alghero. In 1369 he entered into an alliance with Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, against his brother, Henry of Trastamare. He founded the university of Huesca, but his reign was troubled by several revolts.

Born 1317; **died** 1387.

PETER (or PEDRO) THE CRUEL, king of Castile and Leon, succeeded his father, Alonzo XI., in 1350, and at first left the government to his mother and Albuergue, the minister, but soon took affairs into his own hands, and the minister fled to Portugal. At first he ruled with equity; but afterwards exhibited great severity. He caused Leonora de Guzman, his father's mistress, to be put to death, and having married the daughter of Philip, duke of Bourbon, he repudiated her shortly afterwards, and sent her to prison, in order that he might renew his connection with Maria de Padilla, his former mistress, who in turn was abandoned, upon his seeking a marriage with donna Juana de Castro, a noble lady, who was also cast off shortly after this union; whereupon her brother, a powerful Galician noble, headed a revolt against Peter. His cruelties provoked his subjects to take up arms against him in 1366, and after three years of sanguinary warfare, Henry of Trastamare, who was as cruel and cold-blooded as his brother, besieged him in the town of Monticl. Peter requested of Dugueselin, who had joined Henry's standard, to aid his escape; and upon the Frenchman's enticing the king to his tent, he was set upon and murdered.

Born at Burgos, 1334; died 1369.

PETER ALEXIEVITCH I., czar of Russia, called the Great, was the son of the czar, Alexei Mikailovitch, and was placed on the throne after the death of his half-brother Theodore, or Feodor, to the prejudice of his other brother Ivan, who was as weak in his intellect as in his constitution. The Strelitzes, a militia which greatly resembled the janissaries of Turkey, being excited by the princess Sophia, the sister of Peter, revolted in favour of Ivan; and, to avert a civil war, it was resolved that the two princes should reign in conjunction, with the ambitious princess Sophia as regent. Russia was at that time in a condition little better than barbarism. In his 17th year Peter married; and when it became apparent that his wife was pregnant, prince Galitzin rose in insurrection, but was defeated and banished, the princess Sophia being also sent to a convent, where she remained for the rest of her life. He then commenced to reign alone, and his first acts were to reform the army and government, in which, notwithstanding the difficulty of the task, he had great success. In 1696 he took Azof, which he placed in a state of defence against the Tartars. He next turned his attention to the finances, and corrected many gross abuses. The year following he undertook a journey into the various parts of Europe, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of arts, sciences, and mechanics. After passing through Germany, he visited Amsterdam, where he entered himself in the company of shipwrights in the dockyard, and worked with great diligence, under the name of Peter Zimmerman. In 1698 he went to England, and paid attention to manufactures, and to every public institution, passing his time chiefly at Deptford, studying shipbuilding. While in this country, the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L. Having conceived the idea of forming a junction between the Don and the Volga, he engaged some English engineers to enter his service for the accomplishment of that great undertaking. From England the czar went to Vienna, intending to go to Italy; but the news of an insurrection in Russia obliged him to hasten home. Several of the insurgents were executed, and the greatest part of the Strelitzes decapitated or sent to Siberia. (*See* ORLOFF.) In 1699 Peter instituted the order of St. Andrew, by way of exciting a spirit of emulation among his subjects, and, in 1703, founded the city of St. Petersburg. The next year he declared war against Charles XII. of Sweden, but without success. This, however, did not discourage Peter, who said, "I know that the Swedes would beat us at first; but they will, in time, teach us to beat them." This was verified in 1709, by the important victory of Pultowa, by which the greatest part of the Swedish troops were made prisoners, and their king obliged to seek an asylum in Turkey. Peter availed himself of this advantage to seize Livonia, Ingria, Finland, and part of Swedish Pomerania. Among the prisoners was a young girl, whose husband, a sergeant in the Swedish army, whom she had only married the day before, was killed. This young girl subsequently became first Peter's mistress, and afterwards his wife, she being declared czarina in 1711, under the name of Catherine Alexina. In the meantime, the Turks, at the instigation of Charles XII., broke their truce with the czar, whom they completely hemmed in, with his army, on the banks of the Pruth, in 1711. In this perilous situation, he was saved by the presence of mind of the czarina Catherine. She secretly opened negotiations with the grand vizier, who consented to the terms, and a peace was settled. In memory of this event was instituted the female order of St. Catherine, of which the czarina became the head. At the close of 1713 he had taken all Pomerania, with the exception of Stralsund, from the Swedes. The restoration of tranquillity enabled the czar to make another tour in Denmark, Germany, Holland, and France. Meanwhile, prince Alexei, his son, having joined a party of malcontents, who were displeased at the changes which had taken place both in ecclesiastical and civil matters, the czar caused him to be tried, and the judges sentenced him to death. This decree was not executed; but the prince soon after died, as was said, of an apoplexy. Some degree of suspicion, however, fell upon the father, which was not removed by the rigorous execution of several of the friends of Alexei. The Tartars having massacred a Russian garrison on the borders of Persia, Peter, in 1722, embarked on the Caspian Sea, and took the city of Derbend, with three provinces, which were afterwards recaptured by Nadir Shah. After this expedition, the czar devoted himself to the internal regulation of his empire; and of the many important establishments and improvements of which he was the author, the following were the principal: a reform among the clergy, and the abolition of the patriarchal dignity; the organisation of a numerous army; the formation of a formidable navy; fortifications in all the principal towns, and an excellent civil government in the cities; an academy for naval education; colleges at Moscow, Petersburg, and Kiev; a college of physicians, and a dispensary at Moscow; public lectures in anatomy, a branch of science in which the czar himself had made great progress under Ruysch, at Amsterdam; an observatory, which was also a repository of natural curiosities; a botanical garden, stocked with plants from all parts of the world; printing-offices, and a royal library. But one of the most extraordinary acts of this great man was the founding, upon piles, in a morass, of the city of St. Petersburg. After his death Catherine was proclaimed empress, and ruled during two years.

Born at Moscow, 1672; died 1725.

PETER II., emperor of Russia, was the son of Alexei and grandson of Peter the Great. He succeeded, in 1727, the empress Catherine, who had declared him grand-duke of Russia the year preceding. The most remarkable event of his reign was the disgrace of the prime minister Menschikoff,

who was banished to Siberia. He died from an attack of smallpox.
Born 1714; **died** 1730.

PETER III., the son of Karl Friedrich, duke of Holstein-Gottorp, and of Anna Petrowna, daughter of Peter the Great, was declared grand-duke of Russia in 1742, by his aunt, the empress Elizabeth, whom he succeeded in 1762. He was a warm admirer of the character of Frederick the Great, king of Prussia, and would have imitated him, had his abilities been equal to his wishes. Peter was weak, passionate, and irresolute, and, a few months after his accession, was dethroned by his wife Catherine, who was proclaimed empress, and who caused him to be strangled by her favourite, count Orloff. (*See* ORLOFF.)
Born 1726; **died** 1762.

PETER NOLASQUE, founder of the Order of Mercy for the Redemption of Captives. He was in the service of James, king of Aragon, and by his interest with that prince he instituted a religious and military order in 1223, whose province it was to rescue Christian slaves from the infidels. He was very successful in this good work.
Born in Languedoc, 1189; **died** 1256.

PETER OF ABANO, a celebrated Italian physician and astrologer, who was professor at Padua, but who, being accused of sorcery, was condemned to be burnt.
Died 1316.

PETER OF CLUNY, or Peter the Venerable, was of a noble family, but became a monk of the order of Cluny, and in 1121 was chosen general of that society. He entertained Innocent II. at Cluny in 1130, and afforded an asylum to Abelard. Among other works, he wrote a treatise on the divinity of Christ, another against the Jews, and one on infant baptism.
Born in Auvergne, about 1100; **died** 1156.

PETER OF SICILY, an historian, who wrote a history of the Manicheans, which contains many curious and important facts.
Lived in the 9th century.

PETER, ST., bishop of Alexandria. He was regarded as one of the most illustrious prelates of his time, and suffered martyrdom. He formed the penitential canons. Some of his letters have been preserved by Theodoret.
Died 311.

PETER, ST, or PETER LE PORT, a town of the Channel Islands, capital of the island of Guernsey, on a bay on the eastern side. The streets are narrow and steep, but there are many handsome residences in the fine environs. There are two churches, St. Peter's and St. James's, several chapels, a college, hospital, public library, and very fine fish-market. The harbour is small, but convenient, and there is good anchorage in the roadstead. About half a mile south of the town is the strong fortification of St. George. **Pop.** 16,500.

PETER THE HERMIT, a French gentleman of Amiens, in Picardy, who renounced a military life to become a monk and afterwards a hermit. At the end of the 11th century, a general alarm was spread that the last day was approaching; on which numbers of persons flocked to the Holy Land from all countries, with a view of ending their days near the holy sepulchre. Peter was of the number, and on his return to Europe made so pathetic a representation of the state of the Christians in Palestine, to pope Urban II., that he gave Peter leave to preach up the necessity of a crusade throughout Christendom. The appearance, zeal, and eloquence of the hermit, produced a prodigious effect, and all ranks and ages, of both sexes, pressed eagerly into the service. With a motley army, estimated at 100,000 men, Peter passed through Hungary. In his absence, his followers attacked Solyman's army at Nicea, and all, except a few thousands perished, "and," says Gibbon, "a pyramid of bones informed their companions of the place of their defeat." Peter remained in Palestine, and was at the siege of Antioch in 1097; but on his attempting to make his escape shortly afterwards, was brought back, and compelled to take a new oath of fidelity and obedience to the holy cause. Two years later he was present at the siege of Jerusalem, where he displayed great bravery, and when the place was taken, was made vicar-general. Peter, on his return to France, founded the abbey of Neufmoustier, at Huy, in Liège, where he died.
Died 1115.

PETERBOROUGH, *pe'-ter-bur-o*, an episcopal city and parliamentary borough of Northamptonshire on the left bank of the Nen, 36 miles N.E. of Northampton. It contains many buildings of great neatness, and the streets are mostly regular. There is a handsome corn-exchange in the Italian style, and the market-place is large. Of the public buildings the cathedral is by far the most remarkable. It extends 476 feet in length, and about 200 in breadth. It is partly built in the Norman style, but the splendid west front (156 feet wide is Early English, and the eastern aisle (built in the 15th and 16th centuries) is in the Perpendicular style. The height of the central tower is 150 feet. The cathedral contains a monument to the memory of Catherine of Aragon, wife of Henry VIII., and another to the memory of Mary, queen of Scots, both of whom were buried here, but the latter was afterwards removed to Westminster Abbey. A new church, St. Mary's, was built in 1861. A very large corn trade is carried on. **Pop.** 21,219.—A station on the Great Northern, Great Eastern, and London and North-Western railways. The city owes its origin to a monastery founded here by Peada, son of the fourth king of Mercia, in 665. It was several times destroyed and rebuilt, and so rich were the presents made to it, that the town was named Gildenburgh, the "golden" city.

PETERBOROUGH, CHARLES MORDAUNT, Earl of, an eminent English general, who entered the navy, and distinguished himself at Tangiers when it was besieged by the Moors. In the reign of James II. he went to Holland, attached himself to the prince of Orange, and accompanied him on his expedition to England in 1688. The year following he was created earl of Monmouth, and appointed first commissioner of the Treasury; from which post he was removed in 1690. In 1697, on the death of his uncle, the earl of Peterborough, he succeeded to that title. In the reign of queen Anne he displayed the greatest bravery and skill as commander of the English forces in Spain, where he took Barcelona, and brought several provinces to acknowledge Charles III. as their king. He was afterwards employed on various embassies, and in 1714 appointed commander-in-chief of the navy, and afterwards governor of Minorca. He was an intimate friend and correspondent of Pope, Swift, Prior, and other eminent authors. He had an insatiable desire for excitement. When not engaged in active service, he travelled incessantly, and it was said of him that he had "seen more kings and more postilions than any man in Europe."
Born 1658; **died** 1735.

PETERBOROUGH, a county of Ontario province, dominion of Canada, on the Otonabee.

Area, 2,485 square miles. Pop. 37,266. The capital is Peterborough.

PETERHEAD, *pe-ter-hed'*, a seaport and municipal and parliamentary burgh (one of the Elgin burghs) of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 26 miles N.E. of Aberdeen. It is pleasantly situate on a peninsula in the German Ocean, and forming the eastmost point of land in Scotland. The public buildings are an elegant town-house, the established church, with a tall spire, and public rooms for the accommodation of those frequenting Peterhead during the summer season, for the benefit of the air and mineral waters. It has a set of excellent cold and warm baths, and its mineral wells are celebrated for their medicinal virtues. There are two harbours, formed by two spacious bays, connected by a passage cut across the isthmus. Shipbuilding is carried on here to a considerable extent, and the herring and other fisheries are valuable. The exports consist chiefly of herrings, grain, codfish, cheese, eggs, salted pork, butter, and granite. Pop. 14,257. Lat. 57° 30' 1" N. Lon. 1° 46' W.

PETERMANN, AUGUST HEINRICH, *pe'ter-man*, a modern German geographer, and superintendent of the celebrated map-establishment of Justus Perthes at Gotha. Destined for the church, he was educated at the college of Nordhausen; but a strong predilection for geographical science caused him to become, in 1839, a special pupil in the academy which the learned Berghaus had established at Potsdam. There he made the acquaintance, among other distinguished men, of Humboldt, for whom he executed the "Map of Central Asia." When it was resolved to issue an English edition of the celebrated "Physical Atlas" of Berghaus, Petermann was invited to Edinburgh, where he spent two years in preparing and revising the work. In 1847 he repaired to London, where he became a member of the Royal Geographical Society. He subsequently produced an "Atlas of Physical Geography," an "Account of the Expedition to Central Africa," giving reports of the most recent explorations. In 1854 he accepted the invitation of the duke of Saxe-Coburg to occupy the chair of geography in the university of that place, and soon afterwards established the "Geographical Journal."

Born at Bleicherode, Prussia, 1822.

PETERS, HUGH, *pe'-ters*, an English divine, who was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; whence he was expelled for irregular behaviour. He afterwards went on the stage, where he acquired that theatrical action which subsequently distinguished him in the pulpit. He was ordained by Bishop Mountaine, and was for some time lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, London; but, having an intrigue with another man's wife, he fled to Rotterdam, where he joined the Independents. He went thence to New England; and, at the beginning of the Revolution, returned to London, where he became a zealous preacher in the cause of the parliament. For his activity in the Revolution, especially at the execution of Charles I., he was hanged and quartered.

Born in Cornwall, 1599; died 1660.

PETERSBURG, *pe'-ters-berg*, a city and port of entry of Virginia, United States, on the south bank of the Appomatox, 12 miles above its junction with James river, and 23 miles S. of Richmond. It is one of the handsomest towns in the state, is the emporium of both the exports and the imports of a large district, and a great railway centre. It contains a court-house, gaol, an academy, and churches for different denominations of Christians. Manf. Woollen and cotton fabrics, ropes, and earthenware. The falls of the river afford valuable water power for machinery. Pop. 20,000, about half being coloured.

PETERSBURG, ST., *pe'-ters-berg*, a government of the Baltic provinces of European Russia, at the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Finland. It is mostly level, with a thin soil and a cold and damp climate. Rivers, the Luga, Narova, Volkhov, Siasi, Svir, and Neva. Area, 20,759 square miles. Pop. 1,622,768.

PETERSBURG, ST., capital of the Russian empire, near the mouth of the Neva, at the head of the Gulf of Finland, situated partly on the mainland and partly on two large and several smaller islands. The Neva, as it approaches the gulf, flows in a general northerly direction, but about six miles from its point of discharge, makes an abrupt turn to the west, and about two miles farther divides into three principal channels, the most northern of which is the Great Nevka; the central is known as the Little Neva; the southern, properly the continuation of the main stream, is the Great Neva, which forms, with the Little Neva, the island of Vasikiefskoi, or Baschus. North of the Little Neva, the Great Nevka, and a channel known as the Little Nevka, form Aptekarskoi, or Apothecaries Island. Other branches of the Great Nevka form a number of small islands, the more important of which are Petrofskoi, Krestogskoi, Kammenoi, and Elaghinskoi. There are altogether 14 arms of the Neva, besides smaller channels, and seven canals traversing the site of the city, and draining what was previously an extensive marsh. St. Petersburg stands at a general elevation of more than 50 feet above the sea level, but is entirely built on piles from the impossibility of otherwise obtaining a firm foundation, and some parts are still as low as to be subject to frequent inundations, sometimes of a disastrous character. The Neva is a broad but shallow river, and there is not more than nine feet of water on the bar, so that vessels of great size cannot approach the town; but the real defence of the city is Cronstadt, the great naval station, in the Gulf of Finland, about 16 miles from St. Petersburg. The largest and finest port of the city is on the promenade formed by the windings of the Great Neva. It is known as the Bolshaia Storona, or great side, and it communicates by one stone bridge and two bridges of boats with the part of the city on the islands and north side of the river, known as the Petersburg side. On a small island at the junction of the Great and Little Nevas, is the citadel, with outworks, on the island of Aptekarskoi, from which it is separated by a very narrow channel. The central portion of the "great side" is the Admiralty quarter, which stretches along the left bank of the Great Neva, with noble granite quays and splendid edifices. From Admiralty Square, radiate the principal streets, one of which, running eastward for nearly three miles, the Nevskoi Prospekt, or Neva Perspective, is one of the finest streets in Europe. It is about 130 feet wide, is in some parts planted with trees, and contains palaces, highly decorated churches, and splendid shops and warehouses. It is the fashionable resort, the "Regent Street" of St. Petersburg. Other fine streets are the Gorokhovaia, Oulitza, and the Vosnosenskoi Prospekt. There are no narrow streets or alleys, none being less than 40 feet wide. Altogether, there are about 500 streets, and 64 squares or open places. In some parts the houses are chiefly built of wood; but in the more important and fashionable districts of brick, faced with stucco, and many have ornamental porches, colonnades, and gilded balconies. One of the most

pleasant promenades in the city is the Cavalry Boulevards, a mile long, leading to the cathedral of St. Isaac. There are three theatres of large dimensions, and on the islands and the northern part of the city, especially Kammenoi, are smaller theatres and a large number of gardens and other places of amusement. The dockyards are west of the Admiralty, connected by lines of railway with Moscow and other cities, and in the same part of the city are many good residences. Four canals, stretching circuitously from east to west, divide this portion of the city into three quarters, known as the first, second, and third Admiralty sections. Three canals, the Moika, St. Catharina, Fontanka, and New Canals, are crossed by fine bridges, and beyond the Fontanka Canal, on the south and east, and bounded by a deep ditch, the "city fosse," and the main stream of the Neva, are the Narva, Karetznoi, Kojestvenskoi, and Foundry quarters. On the south side of the island of Vasilieostrov is a fine quay, lined with splendid buildings; but the northern and north-western sides of the island are covered with deer, or cultivated as gardens. On Aptekarskoi Island, north of the citadel, is the Petersburg quarter, thickly populated, and beyond that parks and gardens. The smaller islands have many charming residences, with gardens. On the north-east, beyond the junction of the Great Nevka and on the right bank of the Neva, is the Viborg quarter, rapidly rising into importance. The climate, excessively cold in winter, is mild and pleasant in the summer months.

Palaces.—The Winter Palace, built after the destruction of the old palace (completed in 1762 for the Empress Elizabeth) by fire in 1837, is the largest and probably the most magnificent palace in the world. It is situated to the east of the Admiralty, is quadrangular in form, with a front to the Neva of more than 700 feet. The saloons and other state apartments are of the most superb character. The throne saloon, or St. George's Hall, is 140 feet long and 60 feet wide; the empress's reception room, or golden saloon, has the walls covered with gold; and the white saloon is decorated entirely with pure white and gold. There are many other noble apartments, richly furnished, and containing pictures and collections of articles of *vertu* of great value. When the emperor resides here, more than 6,000 persons are accommodated in the palace. Farther east, on the bank of the Neva, and connected with the Winter Palace by covered galleries, is the Hermitage, built by the Empress Catherine, a luxurious retreat, containing a splendid gallery of pictures occupying 40 rooms, and including many fine specimens of the Spanish, Flemish, and later Italian schools; statuary, and a library of 220,000 volumes, including the collections of Diderot, Voltaire, and other eminent authors. Here, too, is the museum of Peter the Great, containing the tools he used, and various articles made by him. Near the Hermitage is the new Michaeloff palace, the residence of the emperor's brother, and one of the most elegant buildings in St. Petersburg. About a mile farther east, on the bank of the Neva, is the Taurida palace, a long low building of little architectural pretensions, but remarkable for containing the largest ball-room, probably, in the world. It is 320 feet long and 70 feet wide, and is lighted on grand occasions by 20,000 wax candles. On one side of it, separated by a row of magnificent marble pillars, is a winter garden or conservatory. The emperor generally resides in the Annitchkoff palace, near the termination of the Nevskoi Prospekt.

Churches.—The metropolitan church, or Kazan cathedral, is in the Nevskoi Prospekt. It is in the form of a Greek cross, is approached by two circular colonnades, and the entrance is adorned with colossal statues. In the interior are 56 marble columns, each hewed out of a single block of marble. The floors and walls are of polished marble. The balustrade before the sanctuary, and the picture frames, are of solid silver, and the figure of the Virgin is covered with jewels of immense value. The cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul (founded in 1727), in which are deposited the remains of Peter the Great and of several successive sovereigns, is within the citadel. It is surmounted by a dome and gilded spire, the whole being 345 feet high. In the interior are many military trophies. The cathedral of St. Isaac was begun by Catherine, but the decorations were not completed till recently. It is said to have cost about £16,000,000, £200,000 having been spent on the foundations alone. It stands in a large open space near the Admiralty, on the south-west, is in the form of a Greek cross, with four grand entrances, each approached by broad flights of steps, formed of solid blocks of granite. The building is 330 feet long, 290 feet broad, and 310 feet high. The chief cupola is of copper gilt, supported by 30 granite columns, and there are four smaller domes. At each of the four porticoes are pillars 53 feet high and seven feet in diameter, each formed of a solid block of red Finland granite. Another large edifice is the Preobrajensky church, belonging to one of the regiments of the guards, and containing an immense number of military trophies, and with a railing composed of 300 French and Turkish cannon, mounted on granite pedestals. The church of the English factory, west of the Admiralty, is a large and very fine building; the Dutch church is a wealthy institution, Peter the Great having made it large grants of land; and the Roman Catholics have several handsome chapels, especially the principal one, in the Nevskoi Prospekt, with a Corinthian colonnade and dome. The monastery of St. Alexander Nevskoi, one of the largest and most famous in Russia, is near the termination of the Nevskoi Prospekt, on the eastern side of the peninsula formed by the Neva. It was founded by Peter the Great, and contains several churches, towers, and gardens. The principal church, built by the Empress Catherine, is of large size and richly decorated, with several domes, and around it are the cloisters occupied by the monks, who superintend a large classical school. The great attraction of the monastery is the monument containing the remains of the saint, who was a Russian grand duke. It is in the form of a pyramid 15 feet high, of solid silver, and with the ornaments, also of silver, weighs more than two tons. There are altogether 177 churches and 140 private chapels in St. Petersburg.

Public Buildings and Monuments.—The Admiralty, on the north side of the square of the same name, near the Neva, is an immense brick building, with the chief façade, nearly half a mile long, towards the square. It has a slender tower with several galleries, and a gilt cupola. Near it are the senate house, the war office, with many gigantic columns, and other public buildings. On the opposite bank of the Great Neva, on the Vosclieskoi island, are the exchange and custom house. The citadel (already mentioned) is defended by a large garrison, and the mint is within the enclosure. Near it is the wooden cottage (carefully preserved) where Peter the Great resided while the city was being built. Between the cathedral of St. Isaac and the river is the famous colossal equestrian statue of Peter the Great, erected in 1782 by Catherine II., and on the opposite side of the church an equestrian statue of the Emperor Nicholas, erected by the present emperor. In the Admiralty square is Alexander's column, a monolith of red granite, 80 feet high, surmounted by an angel and cross, and standing on a pedestal 70 feet high. A colossal bronze statue of Marshal Suwaroff, is on the Field of Mars, a vast space used for reviews.

Bridges.—There are about 150 bridges of various sizes, spanning the Neva, uniting the islands, and crossing the canals. The Alexander II. iron bridge, 1404 feet long, 77 feet wide, with five arches, was completed and opened in 1878. The Nikolagevski bridge is 1,200 feet long, with seven arches, and a drawbridge affording passage for ships; and was completed in 1850. Another very handsome bridge is the Annitchkoff, over the Fonfanka canal. It is 110 feet long, has five arches, and is decorated with groups in sculpture.

Scientific, Literary, and Educational Institutions.—The Academy of Sciences, founded by Peter the Great in 1725, has a library of 150,000 books and manuscripts. The University was founded in 1829, and has about 1,400 students. The Imperial Library, on the Nevskoi, is a large building, and contains many valuable works. The Academy of Fine arts is a noble edifice, with a façade to the Neva 400 feet long. The new National Museum of Antiquities, the School of Mines, the Institute of Technology, and the Botanical Garden, with its magnificent palm houses, on Aptekarskoi island, are important institutions.

Charitable Institutions.—The Foundling Hospital, founded by Catherine II., near the Fontanka canal, occupies, with building and grounds, 28 acres. There are a general, a sailors', and several special hospitals.

Markets.—The largest, the Costinnoi Dvor, has one of its sides on the Nevskoi Prospekt. It is about 1,100 feet

long, and 350 feet wide, with a colonnade round the building. It is intersected by lanes and alleys, and divided into compartments, in each of which a separate trade is carried on, accommodating about 10,000 dealers. There are two other large markets or bazaars, the Apraxin Rinok and the Tschakin Dvor.

Manf.—Large imperial establishments produce tapestry and carpets, mirrors, articles in glass and porcelain, iron, and cannon. There are several private factories for spinning and weaving cotton. Carriages, musical and mathematical instruments, cabinet work, jewellery, watches and clocks, paper, and leather, are also manufactured. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent.

Trade.—The exports consist chiefly of hemp, flax, leather, hides, coarse linen, beeswax, linseed, oil, tar, potash, metals, bristles, and grain.

Pop.—929,100.

Lat. 59° 56′ N. **Lon.** 30° 19′ E.

History.—Previous to 1703, the site of St. Petersburg contained nothing but a couple of huts; and the spot on which Peter I. proposed to build a fortified seaport was a low marshy island, covered in summer with mud, and in winter presented nothing more than a frozen pool. After the battle of Pultowa, in 1709, and the permanent acquisition of Livonia, he enlarged his plan, prosecuted it with new ardour, and before his death, in 1725, it had assumed the proportions of a city. Since that time it has been progressively extended and embellished, particularly by the empress Catherine II., who first made it the permanent abode of the court.

PETERSEN, NIELS MATTHIAS, *pe′-ter-sen*, a modern Danish antiquary, educated at the university of Copenhagen. In 1829 he obtained the appointment of assistant librarian to the university of Copenhagen. Among numerous valuable works written by him, may be quoted "History of Denmark in Heathen Times," "Handbook of Ancient Northern Geography," and "Voyages and Travels of the Icelanders at home and abroad."

Born at Funen, 1791.

PETERSFIELD, *pe′-ters-feeld*, a market town and parliamentary borough of Hampshire, 16 miles N. of Portsmouth. There are a church in the Norman style, built in the 12th century, and an educational college called Churcher's College. There is an equestrian statue of William III. **Pop.** 7,484.—A station on the London and South-Western railway.

PETERWARDEIN, *pe′-ter-var′-dine*, a strong fortress of the Austrian empire, capital of the Slavonic-Servien military frontier, on the right bank of the Danube, 50 miles N.W. of Belgrade. It is the residence of the general commandant of the military frontier. It is strongly fortified, the most ancient part being on a lofty rock. The town derives its present name from Peter the Hermit, who here mustered his followers in the first crusade. **Pop.** (exclusive of large garrison), 4,100, mostly Germans.—In 1716 the Turks were here defeated by the Austrians, and lost their last hold on central Europe.

PETION, ALEXANDER SABÈS, *pe′-ti-on*, a negro, who became president of the republic of Hayti. He at first served in the French army during the revolt at St. Domingo, and rose to the grade of adjutant-general. He held the fort of Jacmel against Toussaint l'Ouverture, and, after the defeat of his party, repaired to France. He returned with the expedition under general Leclerc; but afterwards quitted the French ranks to join general Dessalines, and became commandant of Port-au-Prince, under king Christophe, in 1806. In the following year he revolted against Christophe, and proclaimed himself president of Hayti, retaining the post until his death.

Born 1770; **died** 1818.

PETION (DE VILLENEUVE), JEROME, one of the most active and popular of the French revolutionists, for a time the idol of the people of Paris, being elected mayor in the place of Bailly, but was rather alarmed at the excesses committed, and endeavoured to moderate the storm he had aided to raise. For this he was proscribed with the Girondins, in 1793. He escaped from Paris, and fled to the Landes of Bordeaux, where his body was afterwards found, half devoured by wolves. He was a weak and vain man, but irreproachable in his private and domestic relations.

Born at Chartres, 1753; **died** 1793.

PETIS DE LA CROIX, FRANÇOIS, *pet-e′, krwaw*, an eminent French orientalist, who was the son of a professor of the oriental languages. Having been so fortunate as to attract the favourable notice of Colbert, he was sent in his 16th year to reside and study in the East. He lived at Aleppo, Constantinople, and Ispahan, and acquired during his stay, the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages. Returning to Paris in 1680, he was engaged in various diplomatic transactions. In 1692 he received the appointment of Arabic professor at the Royal College of France, and, three years later, was nominated royal interpreter. He wrote extensively; but his works remain, for the greater part in manuscript. The most important of these were a "History of the Conquest of Syria," translated from the Arabic; "History of the Ottoman Empire," a dictionary of the Armenian language, "The Antiquities and Monuments of Egypt," and a small work entitled "Ancient and Modern Jerusalem."

Born at Paris, 1653; **died** at the same city, 1713.

PETITOT, JOHN, *pet′-e-to*, a painter in enamel who was brought up to the trade of a jeweller; but having made several successful attempts at producing enamels for that branch of industry, he resolved to entirely devote himself to the pursuit. After studying in Italy, he visited England, where he was greatly patronised by Charles I., after whose death he went to France, and was employed by Louis XIV. He produced many beautiful portraits of royal and distinguished personages, which are highly valued. He was a zealous Protestant, and resisted the greatest efforts made by the eloquent Bossuet to cause him to embrace Romanism.

Born at Geneva, 1607; **died** at Vevay, 1691.

PETÖFI, SANDOR, *pet′-o-fe*, Hungarian poet. He was at first a strolling player, but had long been in the habit of composing songs for his own amusement. His poems soon attracted notice, and speedily became the favourites of the entire nation. Soon afterwards he became aide-de-camp to general Bem, with whom he served in the campaign against the Russians in Transylvania, and was killed in action. A collection of his fine songs, under the title of "Sounds from the Past," was published at Leipsic, in 1851.

Born in Hungary, 1823; **died** 1849.

PETRA, *pe′-tra*, "a rock," the ancient capital of the Nabathæans, in the desert of Edom, northern Arabia, in a valley at the base of Mount Hor. The ruins of the old city are very extensive and interesting.

PETRARCH, or PETRARCA, FRANCISCO, *pe′-trark*, Italian poet. On account of the dissensions which raged in his native country, his father, a notary, who belonged to the same faction as Dante, removed with him to Avignon, and afterwards to Carpentras, where Petrarch began his

education, which was completed at Montpelier and Bologna. He was intended for the law, and studied at Montpelier and Bologna, but after the death of his father, devoted himself to the study of classical literature, and returned to Avignon, where, in 1327, he saw a young lady in church, and became passionately in love with her. The name of the lady was Laura de Noves: she was 19 years of age at the time, and the wife of Hugues de Sade, a gentleman at Avignon. Despite the poet's handsome person, impassioned pleading, and flattering verses, he could make no impression upon her heart. She was a lady of unimpeachable virtue, and firmly repelled his advances. After struggling in vain to overcome his passion, he retired to Vaucluse, a romantic spot, where he poured out his amorous complaints in several pieces. He afterwards travelled in different countries; but with his return to Vaucluse his passion for Laura returned. Again he celebrated her charms, and the delights of his retreat. His name became famous; and he received invitations from the senate of Rome, from the king of Naples, and the university of Paris. He accepted the former, and on Easter-day, 1341, he was crowned with laurel in the Capitol, with great pomp: he was also declared a Roman citizen. In 1348 he received the news of the death of Laura. He was then at Parma; but immediately set out for Vaucluse, where he passed some time in grief. In 1352 he returned to Italy, and, at Padua, obtained a canonry; but many years of his life were spent in accepting invitations to the courts of the pope and other great Italian potentates. The sonnets of Petrarch are tender and melodious to the greatest degree, and with Dante he greatly assisted to refine the Italian language; but besides being a great poet, he was a profound scholar and patron of learning. He wrote poems and treatises in exquisitely pure Latin, and was the author of works upon theological and philosophical subjects.

Born at Arezzo, 1304; died at Arqua, 1374.

PETRE, SIR WILLIAM, *pe'-ter*, an eminent English statesman, whose abilities recommended him to Thomas Cromwell; by whom he was employed in state affairs, and appointed a member of the commission for visiting the monasteries. He obtained a large share of the church lands, which he contrived to retain even during the reign of Mary, to whom he was counsellor, as he had been to her father and brother. This complying courtier found means to ingratiate himself with Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him one of her secretaries of state, and member of the privy council. His manors in Essex were very considerable.

Born at Exeter, about 1503; died 1572.

PETRIE, GEORGE, *pe'-tre*, Irish archæologist. He early devoted himself to art, and in his 14th year gained the silver medal of the Dublin Academy. He afterwards was extensively engaged in illustrating works on Irish topography; in 1828 was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and was associated in the ordnance survey of Ireland. He produced elaborate works on the ecclesiastical architecture of the round towers of his country, and for his labours received the degree of LL.D.

Born in Dublin, 1789; died 1866.

PETRONIUS, CAIUS, *pe-tro'-ni-us*, "Arbiter Elegantiæ," a Roman, one of the favourites of Nero, and proconsul of Bithynia, where he exhibited good administrative ability, but returned to Rome, where he took charge of the Royal entertainments, and became the oracle of the voluptuous Romans in all matters of fashion and elegant style. He was as profligate as any of the other attendants of the court, but in a superb and outwardly refined manner. Of course he had jealous enemies; being accused by Tigellinus, another of Nero's friends, of being engaged in a conspiracy against that tyrant, he sought a voluntary death by opening his veins as he sat in the bath conversing with his friends. One of his pieces, a supposed satire against Nero, is extremely well written, though very licentious. He is the reputed author of a satirical description of the profligate habits of the Romans, of which some fragments remain.

Died 66.

PETROPAULOVSK, *pet-ro-paw-lovsk'*, a town of Russia in Asia, province of Akmolinsk, on the river Ishim, 175 miles N.W. of Omsk. It is a great military station; there is a cannon foundry, and a large trade is carried on. Pop. 8,500.

PETROPOLIS, *pe-trop'-o-lis*, a town of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, 30 miles N. of the town of that name, on a site 2,000 feet above the sea level. It is much resorted to by the wealthy inhabitants of the capital in the hot season, and there are many hotels and elegant mansions. Pop. 7,000.

PETROZAVODSK, *pet-ro-za-vodsk'*, a mining town of European Russia, capital of the government of Olonetz, on the western shore of lake Onega, 300 miles N.E. of St. Petersburg, with which there is communication by water. Peter the Great established a cannon foundry here in 1701, and a very large arms factory, the Alexandrovsky, was founded in 1773. The town is a great centre of mining industry. Pop. 11,000.

PETROVSK, *pet-rovsk'*, a town of Russia, province of Saratov, 55 miles N.W. of Saratov. Pop. 13,000.

PETSH, or IPEK, *petsh*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the White Drin, 73 miles N.E. of Scutari. It is a pleasantly situated town, the houses standing in gardens, where mulberries and other fruits are cultivated. Manf. Silk (extensive), tobacco, and arms. Pop. 12,000.

PETTIS, *pet'-tis*, a county of Missouri, United States. Area, 600 square miles. Pop. 27,271. The capital in Sedalia.

PETTY, SIR WILLIAM, *pet'-te*, an English writer on political economy, who was the son of a clothier, of Rumsey, Hampshire. He received the first part of his education at the school of his native town; after which he went to the university of Caen, in Normandy. On his return to England he began the study of physic and anatomy, to perfect himself in which he went to Leyden, Amsterdam, and Paris. In 1647 he returned to England, and soon afterwards went to Oxford, where he became assistant to the professor of anatomy, and fellow of Brasenose College. He was also chosen one of the council of the Royal Society, upon its establishment. In 1652 he was appointed physician to the army in Ireland, where he became secretary to Henry Cromwell, lord-lieutenant of that kingdom. He was one of the commissioners for dividing the forfeited lands; but, in 1658, he was dismissed from his employments on a charge brought against him in the House of Commons. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made surveyor-general of Ireland. He wrote a great number of books on subjects of practical or political utility, the most important of which were, "Political Arithmetic," "The Political Anatomy of Ireland," and a treatise on money.

Born 1623; died 1687.

PEUCER, KASPAR, *poi'-ser*, a German physician and mathematician, who became medical professor at Wittemberg, where he married Melancthon's daughter. He was imprisoned for ten years

on account of his opinions; and, while in confinement, wrote his thoughts on the margins of old books, with ink made of burnt crusts soaked in wine. His principal works are, a treatise on divination, and a history of his imprisonment.

Born at Bautzen, 1525; **died** 1602.

PEUTEMAN, PETER, *poi'-te-man*, a Dutch painter, who, being employed to paint a picture of Mortality, went into an anatomical room, where several skeletons were suspended from the ceiling, and bones and skulls lay on the floor. While there he fell asleep; and, being suddenly roused by the shock of an earthquake, he saw the skeletons moving in all directions, and the loose skulls rolling about the room, which struck him with so much horror that he ran home half dead; and, though the transaction was explained to him, he died shortly after.

Born at Rotterdam, 1650; **died** 1692.

PEYRERE, ISAAC, *pai-rair'*, the author of a book endeavouring to prove that Adam was not the first man, for which he was sent to prison at Brussels. By the interest of the prince of Condé, to whom he was librarian, he obtained his liberty and went to Rome, where he abjured his errors. He also wrote a book on the Restoration of the Jews, an account of Greenland, and other works.

Born 1594; **died** 1676.

PEYSSONNEL, CHARLES DE, *pai'-son-nel*, a learned French writer, who accompanied the French ambassador to Constantinople, in 1735, as secretary, and afterwards travelled through Asia Minor, collecting medals and identifying the geographical positions of ancient places. He wrote several dissertations, inserted in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he was a member. He was also the author of a eulogy on Marshal Villars, a discourse on coral, and other pieces.

Born at Marseilles, 1700; **died** 1757.

PEYSSONNEL, CHARLES DE, son of the preceding, became consul at Smyrna, and wrote, among other works, "Historical Observations on the Barbarous People who inhabit the Borders of the Danube and the Euxine," and "Treatise on the Commerce of the Black Sea."

Born 1727; **died** at Smyrna, 1790.

PEZENAS, *pai'-zai'-na*, a town of France, department Herault, on the left bank of the river Herault, 25 miles S.W. of Montpelier. It is very beautifully situated, and good wine is produced in the vicinity. A large trade in liquor, especially brandy, is carried on. **Manf.** Woollen and linen goods. **Pop.** 6,800.

PFALZBURG, or **PHALSBOURG**, *falz'-boorg*, a town of Germany, in Alsace-Lorraine, before 1871, included in the French department Meurthe, 25 miles N.W. of Strasburg. **Pop.** 4,300.

PFEFFEL, CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, *fef'-fel*, a German writer, who was engaged in various diplomatic employments by the courts of France and Saxony. He wrote, besides several other important works, an abridgment of the public law of Germany, "Historical Researches as to the Legal Rights of the Popes over Avignon," and "An Essay on the Public Law and New Constitutions of Poland."

Born at Colmar, 1726; **died** 1807.

PFEFFERS, *fef'-fers*. (*See* RAGATZ.)

PFEIFFER, IDA, *fi'-fer*, a German traveller, who states that from her earliest years she was possessed with a longing for travel. Her maiden name was Reyer, and in 1820 she married an advocate, named Pfeiffer, from whom she afterwards separated. By the time she had attained her 45th year her husband was dead, and her two sons were established in life, one as an artist, and the other as a government official, and she was enabled to gratify her taste for travel. Accordingly, in 1842 she set forth towards Palestine, and travelled alone and without a guide in that country, European and Asiatic Turkey and Egypt. In the following year a narrative of her journey was published. She next went to Sweden, Norway, and Iceland, in 1845, and again published a narrative of her wanderings. In the summer of the following year she left Hamburg for her first journey round the world. Her route, courageously pursued through every form of danger incidental to such an undertaking, was from Brazil, Chili, Tahiti, China, Hindostan, Persia, and Asia Minor, and home by way of Southern Russia and Greece. She had been absent from Vienna two years and three months, during which time she had travelled about 40,000 miles by water, and 2,760 by land. In 1850 she published her account of this great journey, in a work entitled "A Woman's Journey round the World," which was speedily translated into French and English. In 1851 she went to London, when, after witnessing the opening of the Great Exhibition of Industry, she left the Thames, on board a sailing-vessel, for the Cape of Good Hope. From the Cape she proceeded to Singapore, Borneo, the island of Sumatra, Java, the island of Celebes, Batavia, which last place she left for California; after which she proceeded to Panama and Lima, crossed the Andes, visited the sources of the river Amazon, ascended the peaks of Chimborazo and Cotopaxi, and returned to Panama. New Orleans, the Mississippi, lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Michigan, and the falls of Niagara, were her subsequent wanderings; Canada and New York succeeded; till, at length, she crossed the Atlantic, and arrived in London at the commencement of 1855. "A Lady's Second Voyage round the World" contained the records of this journey, and, like its predecessors, found great favour with the reading public of France and England. Towards the close of the year 1856, having resolved to visit the island of Madagascar, she set forth upon one of the most perilous of her journeys, and endured terrible hardships, returning to Vienna with broken health.

Born at Vienna, 1797; **died** 1858.

PFORZHEIM, *forz'-hime*, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, on the northern border of the Black Forest, at the junction of the Wurm and the Nagold. The old part of the town is surrounded by a wall and a ditch, and there are large suburbs. The more prominent buildings are the Schlosskircho, containing tombs and statues of princes of Baden, and the remains of an ancient castle. **Manf.** Gold and silver wares and trinkets, machinery, leather, cloth, and chemicals. There is a large trade in timber, which is floated down the Neckar and Rhine. **Pop.** 24,037.

PHÆDON, *fe-don*, a disciple of Socrates, who purchased him of some pirates. After the death of his master, Phædon returned to Elis, his native country, where he founded a sect of philosophers called Elean. Plato affixed his name to a dialogue on the death of Socrates.

Lived in the 5th century B.C.

PHÆDRUS, *fe'-drus*, a Latin poet, probably a native of Thrace, and appears to have been the freedman of Augustus. Under Tiberius he was persecuted by Sejanus, to which circumstance he has alluded in his Fables, which possess consider-

able merit, and are written with great purity of style, though they are evidently borrowed from the popular fables of the Greeks.
Lived early in the 1st century.

PHAËTON, or PHAËTHON, *fai'-e-ton*, according to Ovid, a son of the sun, or Phœbus. Venus became enamoured of him, and intrusted him with the care of one of her temples. This favour of the goddess rendered him vain, and led to his asking his father's permission to drive his chariot for one day. Phœbus represented the dangers to which this would expose him, but in vain: he undertook the aërial journey, and the explicit directions of his father were forgotten. No sooner had Phaeton received the reins, than he betrayed his ignorance of guiding the chariot. The flying horses became sensible of the confusion of their driver, and immediately departed from the usual track. Phaeton repented too late of his rashness, and already heaven and earth were threatened with a universal conflagration, when Jupiter, who had perceived the disorder of the horses, struck the rider with a thunderbolt, and hurled him headlong from heaven into the river Po. His sisters, the Heliades, who had harnessed the horses, were changed into poplars, and their tears into amber.

PHALARIS, *fal'-a-ris*, the tyrant of Agrigentum, in Sicily, which city he took B.C. 570. From his youth he displayed a cruel and ambitious temper, and delighted in the invention of new instruments of torture. At his command, Perillus, an artist, made a brazen bull, which was hollow, and so contrived that when a fire was kindled under the body, the cries of the unhappy victim within resembled the roarings of the animal it represented. Phalaris, after commending the work, ordered Perillus to be the first to make trial of it. The tyrant was himself put to death by his subjects in the same way. It is only fair to say that Lucian and other critics deny that Phalaris was so cruel as was popularly represented, and affirm that he was not only humane, but a patron of literature and philosophy. The letters of Phalaris have caused several literary disputes, particularly that between Boyle and Bentley, which produced Swift's satire, "The Battle of the Books." They were probably the work of a Sophist in the time of the Cæsars.
Died 549 B.C.

PHALSBOURG. (*See* PFALZBURG.)

PHAON, *fai'-on*, a boatman of Mitylene, in Lesbos, who, according to Greek tradition, received a small box of ointment from Venus, with which he rubbed himself, and became one of the most beautiful men of his age. Many were captivated with him, and, among others, Sappho, the celebrated poetess. Phaon at first appeared to return Sappho's passion, but soon, however, conceived a disdain for her; whereupon, the mortified poetess threw herself into the sea. (*See* SAPPHO.)

PHARAMOND, *far'-a-mond*, a semi-mythical personage, who, according to many of the older historians, was the first king of France, and reigned at Treves. He is, however, supposed by others to have been only the general of an army, or the chief of a military society of Franks. To him is attributed also the celebrated salique law, by which females were excluded from the succession to the throne.
Lived in the 5th century.

PHARAOH, *fai'-ro*, a general name for the kings of Egypt, three of whom are expressly mentioned in the Pentateuch: the monarch to whom Joseph explained his dream, and who loaded him with honours; he who commenced the persecution of the Hebrews, and who put to death all the male children; and he who was summoned by Moses to permit of the departure of the Hebrew people, and who was afterwards drowned, with all his host, in the waters of the Red Sea.

PHARNACES I., *far'-na-sees*, king of Pontus, was the son of Mithridates V., and grandfather of Mithridates the Great. He made war against the king of Pergamus.
Died 156 B.C.

PHARNACES, king of the Cimmorian Bosphorus, was son of Mithridates VI., king of Pontus, and revolted with the army against his father, who slew himself in despair, B.C. 63. Pharnaces cultivated the friendship of the Romans, and, in the war between Cæsar and Pompey, he remained neutral; but Cæsar declared war against and defeated him, B.C. 47, after a struggle of three days only. It was on that occasion that Cæsar wrote to the Roman senate, in allusion to his easy triumph: "I came, saw, and conquered" (*Veni, vidi, vici*).
Died 47 B.C.

PHARSALIA, *far-sai'-li-a*, the ancient Pharsalus, and modern Phersale, a town of Thessaly, 18 miles S. of Larissa, in the neighbourhood of which the troops of Pompey were defeated by those of Julius Cæsar, 48 B.C.

PHEIDIAS, or PHIDIAS, *fid'-i-as*, the most famous sculptor of ancient Greece. He was employed by the Athenians to assist in the work of restoring Athens, after its partial destruction by the Persians, and produced the famous statue of Athene, which was placed upon the citadel. (*See* ATHENS.) Pericles made him general superintendent of all the works of art in the renovated city, and the Propylæa, Parthenon, and other superb buildings, were erected under his direction. His own work was the great statue of Athene, of ivory and gold, the robe being entirely of gold. He also executed the sculptured friezes of the Parthenon, many of which, known as the Elgin marbles, are now in the British Museum. He afterwards executed the colossal statue of Zeus, also of ivory and gold, at Olympia. On his return to Athens, the party in opposition to Pericles, who was his patron, charged him with stealing some of the gold intended for the robe of the statue of Athene. He was successful in refuting this accusation, but was then charged with impiety for introducing his own likeness and that of Pericles on the shield of the goddess. He was thrown into prison, where he died.
Died about 432 B.C.

PHELPS, *felps*, a county of Missouri, United States. Area, 600 square miles. Pop. 12,500. The capital is Rolla.

PHELPS, a new county of Nebraska, United States. Area, 550 square miles. Pop. 2,447.

PHERECRATES, *fe-rek'-ra-tees*, a Greek comic poet, was contemporary with Plato and Aristophanes. None of his comedies have come down to us in a complete form, and of the seventeen plays which he wrote, only some fragments have been preserved by Hertelius and Grotius. There is in Plutarch a piece of his on the music of the Greeks.
Lived in the 5th century B.C.

PHERECYDES, *fer-e-si'-dees*, a philosopher of the isle of Scyros. He was the disciple of

Pittacus, and the first who wrote upon natural science and the essence of the gods. He taught the doctrine of the existence of the soul after death. He was the master of Pythagoras, who regarded him as a father. There are different accounts of his death: some assert that he died in the island of Delos, and others that he threw himself from the top of Mount Corycius, near Delphi. It is most probable that he died of extreme age. Diogenes Laertius ascribes to him the invention of prosody.

Lived in the 6th century B.C.

PHILADELPHIA, *fil'-a-del'-fe-a*, the capital and principal seaport of Pennsylvania, United States, the second city in the Union, forming a county of the state of Pennsylvania, and, in respect of population, the fourth largest in the world, being surpassed only by London, Paris, and New York. It is on the right bank of the Delaware, near the confluence of the Schuylkill (85 miles S.W. of New York), 96 miles from the Atlantic, and occupies a neck of land of moderate elevation between those rivers. The point of this peninsula, south of the city, is known as the Neck. Philadelphia consists of the city proper and of various suburbs, laid out with great regularity. The city is a parallelogram, divided into square blocks by streets intersecting at right angles, and perfectly straight except near the river, where they deviate a little in accordance with the lines of the banks. The two principal streets are Broad-street (running north and south), and Market-street (east and west), meeting a little to the west of the centre of the city, the former being 130 feet, and the latter, which connects the two rivers, 180 feet wide. Arch-street and the two Front-streets are also wide thoroughfares, and most of the other leading streets are at least 50 feet wide. Many of the streets are planted with trees. The houses are somewhat monotonous in character, but are well built of red brick, and many on white marble basements. There are several large quadrangular open spaces, laid out as pleasure-grounds, especially Independence-square, Washington-square, Franklin-square (in the centre of which is a fine fountain), and Penn-square. As the ground slopes towards the rivers, great facilities for good drainage are afforded; and an abundant supply of water is raised from the Schuylkill. The Delaware, here a mile wide, admits vessels of the largest size direct from the Atlantic, although it is 120 miles distant. There are three bridges across the Schuylkill, one a suspension bridge; another wooden, and the third, a magnificent structure, serving for the Wilmington and Baltimore railway as well as for an ordinary thoroughfare. There are six steam ferries across the Delaware to New Jersey. The port on the Schuylkill is chiefly for domestic trade; that on the Delaware for foreign commerce. The principal suburbs are Kensington and Richmond on the Delaware, to the north-east of the city; Camden, on the opposite side of the river; Kenderton and Frankford to the north, and West Philadelphia, on the east, beyond the Schuylkill. To the north-east of the city is the United States Navy Yard, fronting the Delaware, and enclosing an area of about 12 acres. Some of the largest ships have been built and fitted here. Besides the squares mentioned, there are several fine promenades and places of public resort, among them Laurel Hill and other ornamental cemeteries. Fairmount Hill, with the reservoirs of water from the Schuylkill, is to the west of the city; and Fairmount Park, where the great International Centennial Exhibition of 1876 was held, is a very beautifully laid out and very extensive park, extending along both banks of the Schuylkill for 7 miles. Mr. Hepworth Dixon says: "All the seven London parks thrown into one—Victoria, Greenwich, Hyde, Finsbury, Battersea, St. James's, and Regent's—would only make one Fairmount Park."

Public Buildings.—The most famous historically is Independence Hall, the old state-house, which has been carefully preserved in the condition it was when the Declaration of Independence was signed here in 1776 by the Continental Congress. It contains a wooden statue of Washington. The more modern buildings are mostly built entirely of, or faced with, the beautiful white marble abundant in the district. The Custom-House, originally occupied as the United States Bank, is a fine structure, on the model of the Parthenon at Athens, with a Doric portico of eight marble columns. The Mint has two Ionic fronts, each 123 feet long. The Merchants' Exchange has, on the east front, a semi-circular portico, with a fine Corinthian colonnade, rising from an elevated basement. The new City Hall, and the Eastern Penitentiary (occupying 10 acres), are conspicuous buildings. Some of the banks are particularly handsome, especially the Gerard Bank, with a Corinthian portico; the Pennsylvania Bank, of white marble, with two porticoes of Ionic columns, and the Bank of North America. There are 424 churches, including about 90 Presbyterian, nearly the same number Episcopal, 72 Methodist, 44 Baptist, and 38 Roman Catholic. There are about 40 belonging to the German Lutheran and Reformed churches, the same number to miscellaneous sects, and three synagogues. Pennsylvania has been styled "The Quaker City," and there are 14 meeting-houses of Friends. The most noticeable churches are St. Stephen's (episcopal), in the Gothic style, with two octagonal towers; Christ Church, the oldest in the city, having been founded in 1691; the Roman Catholic church of St. John, in the Gothic style; the First Presbyterian, modelled on a Grecian temple, with a portico of six Ionic columns; and a very beautiful church, the Fifth Presbyterian. There are many theatres and music halls.

Literary and Educational Institutions.—The University occupies two handsome edifices, enclosed by open grounds, and comprising three departments, academical, collegiate, and medical, the last attended by about 500 students. Philadelphia is famous for its medical colleges, of which there are six. The Girard College for orphans, founded by Stephen Girard, a rich merchant of the city, occupies extensive buildings on the north-west of the city, and educates 550 boys. There are a high school, in connexion with the system of public education, and a large number of subordinate schools. The Philadelphia Library, founded by Franklin, has 100,000 volumes, and the Mercantile Library about 120,000. The Academy of Fine Arts, with a gallery of pictures; the American Philosophical Society, with a valuable and extensive library; the Academy of Natural Sciences; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Athenæum, occupying a fine building in the Italian style; and the Franklin Institute, for the promotion of the mechanical arts, are prominent features of the city.

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.—The Pennsylvania Hospital occupies a large building consisting of a centre and two wings, inclosing a large area, in which is a colossal bronze statue of William Penn. The United States Marine Hospital, for invalid sailors, is an extensive and elegant edifice of white marble, with a Doric portico. The Almshouse, for the poor of the city and district, is a large and showy building, in an enclosure of 10 acres. There are hospitals for the insane, blind and deaf mutes, and a large number of other charitable and benevolent institutions.

Manf. and Trade.—The manufactures are of the most varied character, comprising almost every article of production. There are nearly 1,000 factories and foundries, 80 mills, and 1,500 workshops. The foreign trade is very extensive, and, next to New York, the city is the greatest printing and publishing centre of the United States; and it is in railway communication with nearly every important place in the Union.

Pop.—847,000. About 25,000 are coloured.

Lat. 39° 57′ N. **Lon.** 75° 9′ W.

History.—Philadelphia was founded by William Penn in 1682, and the early settlers were mostly members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), and there were subsequently large additions to the population by immigra-

tion from Germany and the north of Ireland. The first American newspaper was printed here in 1719. In 1774 the first colonial congress met here, and it was the capital of the United States until 1800, when Washington was selected.

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient town of Lydia, Asia Minor. (*See* ALA-SHEHR.)

PHILÆ, *fi'-le*, an island of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, above the first cataract, 6 miles from Assouan. It consists of a granite rock, about 1,000 feet long and 200 feet wide, on which are remains of a great temple of Isis, erected by Ptolemy II., and other edifices. In these temples are illustrations of the story of Osiris, and the island was regarded as a sacred place. It is now deserted except by travellers.

PHILEMON, *fi-le'-mon*, a Greek comic poet, who was contemporary with, and the rival of, Menander, and is asserted to have been the author of 97 comedies. Plautus imitated some of his works. His death is said to have been occasioned, at the age of 97, by laughing at seeing an ass eat figs.

Died B.C. 274.

PHILEMON, in Greek mythology, the husband of Baucis. (*See* BAUCIS.)

PHILETAS, *fi-le'-tas*, a Greek grammarian and poet of Cos, and preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote elegies and epigrams, which are lost.

Died about B.C. 290.

PHILIDOR, FRANÇOIS ANDIE, French musical composer and chess-player, grandson of a French musician, Michel Danigan, who assumed the surname of Philidor. He was the author of several comic operas long since forgotten, and of a setting of the "Carmen Sæculare" of Horace, which is regarded as a masterpiece. On the outbreak of the Revolution he fled to England, where he remained for the rest of his life. His fame as a chess-player far exceeded that gained by his musical abilities. He beat the best players of Germany and Holland, was one of the first to play blindfold games, was one of the founders of the London Chess Club, and in 1777 published "Analysis of the Game of Chess."

Born at Dreux, 1726; **died** in London, 1795.

PHILIP, *fil'-ip*, was the name borne by several kings of Macedon, the most celebrated of whom were:—

PHILIP II., the son of Amyntas II. In his youth he displayed great military talents, which were improved by studying under Epaminondas at Thebes. In 360 B.C. he became ruler of Macedonia, as guardian of his infant nephew Amyntas, whose rights were speedily set aside, Philip becoming king. At the beginning of his reign he had to oppose the Illyrians, Pæonians, and Thracians, against whom he was successful. After this he took Crenides, a city belonging to the Thracians, to which he gave the name Philippi; and, having made himself master of the gold-mines near that place, he employed a number of men in working them, and was the first who had gold coin stamped with his name. His ambition now became boundless: he formed the design of subduing all Greece, and began by taking Olynthus, a city belonging to Athens, and, having corrupted the principal inhabitants, he obtained possession of the place. The Athenians were roused against Philip by the eloquence of Demosthenes; but all the efforts of the orator proved ineffectual when opposed to the arms and gold of the king of Macedon. After vanquishing Greece, Philip resolved to attempt the conquest of Persia, and was for that purpose elected commander-in-chief of the expedition in a general assembly of the Grecian states; but, while preparing for the enterprise, he was assassinated by Pausanias, one of his guards, leaving his vast designs to be accomplished by his son Alexander.

Died 336 B.C.

PHILIP V., king of Macedon, obtained the crown at the age of 17, upon the death of his cousin Antigonus, 220 B.C. The beginning of his reign was brilliant, owing to the conquests of his general Aratus, whom Philip, out of jealousy, caused to be poisoned. After the battle of Cannæ, 216 B.C., he joined Hannibal against the Romans; but the consul Lævinus marched into Macedon, and compelled Philip to sue for peace. The Roman senate being apprised of a secret treaty between Philip and Hannibal, sent Flaminius against the former, who was defeated, and obliged to yield to dishonourable terms. At the instigation of his son Perseus, he put to death his eldest son Demetrius, who was accused of designs upon the throne.

Born 235; **died** 179 B.C.

PHILIP I., king of Spain, surnamed the Handsome, was the son of Maximilian I., emperor of Germany; and, by his marriage with the heiress of Ferdinand V., king of Aragon, and Isabella queen of Castile, he obtained the Spanish crown.

Born 1478; **died** at Bruges, 1506.

PHILIP II. was the only legitimate son of the emperor Charles V. At a very early age he was entrusted with the government of Spain, under the direction of a council, and at the age of 16 he married Mary, of Portugal, who died three years afterwards. In 1554 he became king of Naples and Sicily, by the abdication of his father, and in the same year married Mary, queen of England. He was so unpopular in this country that in the following year he quitted it for Brussels. In 1556 his father resigned to him the crown of Spain, having in the previous year given him the government of the Netherlands. He declared war against France, and was present at the battle of St. Quentin, where it is said he made two vows, the one never again to hazard his person in an engagement, and the other to build a palace to the honour of St. Lawrence. This last he executed at the village of Escurial, near Madrid, and gave to the building the form of a gridiron, in commemoration of the instrument of the saint's martyrdom. In 1559 he made peace with France, and, on his return from the Netherlands to Spain, he caused an *auto da fé* to be celebrated, by which several unfortunate victims of the Inquisition were burnt alive. Mary of England being dead, and his proposal to marry her sister Elizabeth being rejected, he espoused Isabella of France. Resolved to extirpate heresy in his dominions, he employed fire and sword with unsparing bitterness in his Italian possessions; but the Netherlands resisted the attempt to establish the Inquisition, and, led by William the Silent, seven provinces succeeded, after a long and terrible struggle, in throwing off the Spanish yoke. (*See* ORANGE, Prince of.) In 1588 Philip fitted out his famous expedition called the Invincible Armada, for the invasion of England. This fleet, consisting of 130 ships in all, manned by troops, sailors, and galley-slaves, to the amount of nearly 30,000 men, together with 2,000 Spanish nobles and their retainers, was almost totally destroyed by the storm or the English ships. When Philip heard of the disaster, he said, "I sent my fleet to combat the English, not the elements; God's will be done." At the same time that he attacked England he gave his assistance to the Roman Catholic league in France, against

Henry IV., hoping thereby to eventually subjugate that country. Philip is accused of sacrificing his son Don Carlos to what he called his "regard for the welfare of the state." The precise reasons for his conduct towards him are not established; but it is certain that the unfortunate young man perished miserably in a dungeon in his 23rd year. By his fourth wife, Anne of Austria, he had a son, Philip III. The greatest praise that can be accorded to this cold-hearted bigot is, that he gave a certain amount of encouragement to arts and sciences; but his oppressive exactions and persecutions destroyed the commerce of the country.

Born 1527; died 1598.

PHILIP III., the son of Philip II. and of Anne of Austria, succeeded his father at the age of 20. His reign was unfortunate and imprudent; the king himself being too indolent to rule his dominions, resigned the entire guidance of affairs to his favourite, the duke of Lerma. Spinola took Ostend, after a siege of three years, but with the loss of 80,000 Spaniards. The United Provinces, taking advantage of the exhausted condition of Spain, established their independence under the house of Nassau, and extorted from Philip an acknowledgment of their freedom. In 1609 he issued a decree that all the Moors should quit his kingdom in three days; by which Spain lost above a million of its most useful inhabitants. The lavish expenditure and confused management of the finances during this reign were among the chief causes of the decline of the Spanish power.

Born 1578; died 1621.

PHILIP IV. succeeded his father, Philip III., at the age of 16. He was infirm in body and mind, cowardly, morose, and superstitious. His reign was naturally disastrous.

Born 1607; died 1665.

PHILIP V., duke of Anjou, the second son of Louis, dauphin of France, and of Mary-Anne of Bavaria, assumed the crown of Spain in 1700, by virtue of the will of Charles II., and was the founder of the Bourbon dynasty. His claim, however, was contested by the house of Austria, in favour of the archduke Charles. This produced the grand alliance, in which Austria was supported, against France and Spain, by England, Holland, Savoy, Portugal, and Prussia. In this war, memorable in history as the War of the Spanish Succession, the victories of the Duc de Vendome and Marshal Villars, in Flanders, confirmed Philip on the throne, and restored peace to Europe by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. In the following year (having been previously married to the Princess Maria Louisa, daughter of Victor-Amadæus of Savoy), he espoused Elizabeth Farnese of Parma, and through her influence Cardinal Alberoni became paramount in the state. The war was renewed in 1717, and the Spanish fleet was defeated in the Mediterranean by Sir George Byng. Peace was restored in 1720, after which Philip became a victim to confirmed melancholy, and in 1724 abdicated the throne to his son Louis, and retired to a monastery. Louis died a few months after, of the small-pox, and Philip was compelled to resume the government. His subsequent conduct was characterised by greater spirit and judgment. In 1733 he entered into an alliance with France against the emperor, and his son Don Carlos conquered Sicily and Naples, of which he became king.

Born at Versailles, 1683; died at Madrid, 1745.

PHILIP, MARCUS JULIUS, called the Arab, from his being a native of Bostra, in Arabia, was born of an obscure family, and became a common soldier in the Roman army; but by his merit he rose to the command of the imperial guard. In 244 he assassinated the emperor, Gordianus the younger, and seized upon the throne. He gained great popularity at Rome by his generosity, and by making a canal for supplying the city with water. He celebrated the secular games with great pomp, and permitted great toleration to the Christians; indeed, by some writers he is stated to have been himself a Christian. He was defeated by Decius, near Verona, and was assassinated by his soldiery immediately afterwards.

Died 249.

PHILIP, duke of Suabia, son of Frederick Barbarossa, was elected emperor on the death of his brother, Henry VI., in 1198. But another party of the electors chose Otho, duke of Saxony, which occasioned a civil war. The pope excommunicated Philip, but afterwards absolved him, and endeavoured in vain to reconcile the contending princes. He was assassinated at Bamberg.

Born 1178; died 1208.

PHILIP OF DREUX, the son of Robert, count de Dreux, embraced the ecclesiastical state, and became bishop of Beauvais; but the character of his mind more inclined him to warlike affairs than religious exercises. He joined the crusaders, and distinguished himself before Acre, in 1191. Philip II. having declared war against the English, the bishop took up arms in his favour; but was taken prisoner, and kept in close confinement. He made an appeal to the pope, who demanded him, as his son, from Richard I. That monarch however, sent to the pope the bloody armour in which the bishop was taken, accompanied with these words, "See, holy father, if this be thy son's coat." The pope would not recognize the habiliments as canonical, and the bishop remained a prisoner till 1202. He afterwards fought against the Albigenses.

Died at Beauvais, 1217.

PHILIP, ST., one of the twelve apostles of Jesus Christ, was a fisherman of Bethsaida, a city of Galilee, on the Lake of Gennesareth, when he was called by our Saviour. Ecclesiastical historians relate that he was married and had several children, and that he preached the Gospel in Phrygia. He is supposed to have suffered martyrdom at Hierapolis.

Died about 80.

PHILIPPE I., king of France, succeeded his father, Henry I., in 1060, under the regency of Baldwin V., count of Flanders. Philip at the age of 15 lost his faithful guardian. The young king showed at first a warlike spirit, but afterwards gave himself up to licentious pleasures. The most important incident of his reign was his divorce of his wife Bertha, and marriage with Bertrade, the wife of the count of Anjou, for which he was excommunicated by the council of Autun, in 1094; but ten years afterwards he was absolved by the pope, who also approved of his marriage with Bertrade.

Born 1053; died 1108.

PHILIPPE II., surnamed the August, succeeded his father Louis VII., in 1180, at the age of 15. Henry II., of England, taking advantage of his youth, invaded France; but Philippe put himself at the head of his forces, and compelled Henry to renew the ancient treaties between the two kingdoms. After this, he turned his attention to the regulation of abuses in the government, and to the improvement of the city of Paris. He expelled the Jews from his dominions, under circumstances of great injustice and cruelty. In 1190 Philippe accompanied Richard I. of England to the Holy Land, where they took Acre; but dissensions arising

between the two monarchs, Philippe returned to France. Though he had sworn on the Gospels not to undertake anything against the interests of Richard in his absence, he invaded Normandy, and took some places; but being repulsed at Rouen, he made a truce for five years, and in the interval married Ingeburge, princess of Denmark, whom he afterwards divorced, and espoused the daughter of the duke of Moravia, for which he was excommunicated by the pope, and not absolved till he took back his former wife. Philippe gave his assistance to Prince Arthur against his uncle John, king of England; but John having declared himself a vassal of the Holy See, the pope gave countenance to his acts. This giving offence to the English nobility, they made an offer of the throne to Philippe, who declined it, but sent to England his son Louis, who was crowned at London in 1216. On the death of John, however, the English barons acknowledged his son, Henry III., and Louis returned to France.

Born 1165; **died** at Mantes, 1223.

PHILIPPE III., surnamed the Hardy, was proclaimed king of France in Africa, on the death of St. Louis, his father, in 1270. After concluding a peace with the king of Tunis, whose city the French were besieging, he returned to France, and was crowned at Rheims. Peter of Aragon having occasioned the horrible massacre of the French in Sicily called the Sicilian Vespers, Philip marched against him in 1283, and took several towns, but died of a fever on his return.

Born 1245; **died** at Perpignan, 1285.

PHILIPPE IV., called *Le Bel*, or the **Fair**, succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, in 1285. He became king of Navarre, in consequence of his marriage with Jane, daughter and heiress of Henry I. In 1285, Philippe engaged in a war against Edward I., king of England, who formed several powerful alliances with continental princes against the French monarch. In 1302, Philippe, while attempting to suppress a revolt of the Flemings, lost the battle of Courtray, where perished the count of Artois, with 20,000 men. But, in 1304, he gained that of Mons-en-Puelle; in commemoration of which a fine equestrian statue of this monarch was set up in the church of Notre Dame, at Paris. This victory was followed by a peace; but Philippe was shortly afterwards embroiled in a contest with Pope Boniface VIII., who pretended to the right of disposing of benefices, which was resisted by the king. On this the pope issued his bull of excommunication, which Philippe caused to be burnt. The violent acts of Boniface were condemned by the Popes Benedict and Clement V., the latter of whom assisted Philippe in persecuting and abolishing the order of Knights Templars in 1311.

Born 1268; **died** 1314.

PHILIPPE V., surnamed the Long, was the younger son of the preceding, and succeeded his brother Louis Hutin in 1316. He made war against Flanders, formed an alliance with Scotland, and expelled the Jews from his kingdom.

Born 1294; **died** 1322.

PHILIPPE VI., or **PHILIPPE OF VALOIS**, the first king of France of the collateral branch of Valois, was the son of Charles, count of Valois, brother of Philip the Fair. He ascended the throne in 1328, on the death of his cousin, Charles the Fair. In 1329, Edward III., king of England, did homage for the duchy of Guienne; but in 1337 he assumed the title of king of France, on the pretence of being a grandson of Philippe the Fair by his mother. This produced a disastrous war, which lasted, with a few intervals, during many years. In 1346, Edward III. gained the battle of Cressy, in which the French lost near 30,000 men; among whom were John, king of Bohemia, and the flower of the nobility. This was followed by the loss of Calais and other important places, in the following year. Edward sent a challenge to Philippe to decide their pretensions by single combat, which the latter refused. The course of the disasters of his reign was completed in the year 1348, by the outbreak of a terrible pestilence, which carried off a third portion of his subjects. He was a man of narrow mind, ignorant, and bigoted.

Born 1293; **died** near Chartres, 1350.

PHILIPPE THE BOLD, duke of Burgundy, third son of John, king of France, gained his sobriquet from his violent conduct at the battle of Poitiers. He shared the captivity of his father in England, and on his return to France, in 1360, received the duchy of Touraine, and afterwards that of Burgundy, ranking as the first peer of France. He afterwards resigned Touraine on his marriage with the princess Margaret of Flanders. He defeated the English, and suppressed seditions in the Flemish towns, especially in Ghent, the citizens of which were terribly defeated at Rosbech in 1382. He was an able ruler, and his dominions enjoyed great prosperity, and he ably governed France, as regent, during the minority and imbecility of Charles VI.

Born 1342; **died** 1404.

PHILIPPE THE GOOD, duke of Burgundy. Out of revenge for the death of his father, Jean "Sans-peur," who was slain in 1419, he formed an alliance with Henry V. of England, against Charles II. of France and his successor. He defeated the dauphin at the battle of Mons, in 1421, about which time he made war, with success, against the countess of Hainault, and compelled her to acknowledge him her heir. In 1435 he was reconciled to Charles VIII., in conjunction with whom he expelled the English from their French possessions. A rebellion having broken out at Ghent, in consequence of the heavy imposition of taxes, in 1454, Philippe defeated the citizens, of whom 20,000 were killed. Under his rule Burgundy attained its highest prosperity.

Born at Dijon, 1396; **died** at Barges, 1467.

PHILIPPEVILLE, *fil'-ip-veel*, a fortified town and seaport of Algeria, province of Constantine, on the Gulf of Stora, 40 miles N.E. of Constantine. It was laid out by the French in 1838, on the ruins of the ancient Russicada. It is a pretty town, in the centre of a fertile and picturesque district. There are Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, and public offices, library, and museum. The harbour accommodates small vessels. Fish is cured, and there is a trade in grain and native fabrics. There is direct steamboat communication with Marseilles and Algiers, and by railway with the principal places in the province. **Pop.** 13,500.

PHILIPPI, or **FELIBA**, *fi-lip'-pi*, a ruined town of European Turkey, in the province of Roumelia (formerly included in Macedonia), where Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Octavius and Antony, which ended the republican government of Rome, B.C. 42.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, *fil'-ip-pine*, a group in the Asiatic archipelago. They are about 1,200 in number, 40 being of considerable size. The two most important are LUZON in the north, and MAGINDANOO in the south. The islands between these two are known as the Bissayas, the largest being LEYTE, MASBATE, MINDORO, NEGROS, PALWAN, PANAY, and ZEBU. The surface of the islands generally is rugged and mountainous,

and the soil is of astonishing fertility. The rainfall is heavy, and there are large lakes in some of the low-lying districts. Earthquakes and tropical storms are frequent and destructive. The mountain forests abound in gigantic and valuable timber; and tropical vegetables and fruits thrive with great luxuriance. The sands of the rivers yield gold; iron, copper, sulphur, coal, limestone, marble, magnesia, and alum are abundant.

Manf. and Trade.—The textile productions are of great beauty and value, including delicate muslins made from the pineapple fibre. Leather, cigars, and cordage are manufactured, and ship-building is carried on. The exports consist chiefly of sugar, tobacco, coffee, Manilla hemp, dyewoods, ratan, gold dust, and mother-of-pearl.

Pop.—5,567,685 (estimates being superseded by precise figures), the inhabitants of Luzon being known as Tagals, and of the other islands as Bissayans. These are of Malay origin. In the mountain regions are wild tribes of the Papuan race, some of them diminutive, and of the negro type; others ferocious and warlike. About 2,500,000 of the inhabitants of the islands are nominally Roman Catholics; and many, especially the Bissayans, are Mahometans.

Lat. 5° 32′—19° 38′ N. **Lon.** 117° 21′—126° 8′ E.

Government.—About three-fourths of the population are subjects of Spain; the remainder are under native chiefs. The Spanish dependencies are divided into 33 provinces, the governor-general residing at Manilla.

History.—These islands were first discovered by Magellan, in 1520; but it was not till 1565 that they were taken possession of. Manilla was constituted the capital of the Spanish possessions in the Philippines. The islands were named after Philip II. of Spain.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, *fil'-ip-po'-po-lis*, the capital of Eastern Roumelia (see ROUMELIA), on an island formed by the Maritza, 86 miles N.W. of Adrianople. Before the earthquake which took place here in 1818, by which the town was in a great measure destroyed, Philippopolis was a thriving place. It still has twenty mosques and several Armenian and Greek churches. **Manf.** Woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, leather, soap, and tobacco. **Pop.** 30,000.

PHILIPS, AMBROSE, *fil'-ips*, an English dramatic writer and poet, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he wrote his pastorals, which were at one time greatly admired, and praised by some good writers, among them Addison. Pope, however, ridiculed them with great severity, at the same time that he exempted Philips's Winter Pieces from censure. One of his nicknames is "Namby Pamby." He was also the author of a tragedy of merit, entitled "The Distressed Mother," produced in 1712, and of several other tragedies which were less successful, and an abridged "Life of Archbishop Williams." He is perhaps best known by his poem "The Splendid Shilling." After the accession of the house of Hanover, he was appointed commissioner of collieries, and afterwards became secretary to the lord chancellor of Ireland, member for Armagh, and registrar of the Irish Prerogation Court.

Born in Shropshire, 1675; **died** 1749.

PHILISTUS, *fi-lis'-tus*, a Greek writer, and the favourite of the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse, who afterwards banished him. In his exile he wrote the History of Sicily, and that of Dionysius, which Cicero has commended. He was recalled by Dionysius the Younger, but was defeated by Dion in a naval engagement, and put to death.

Died 367 B.C.

PHILIP, PORT. (*See* MELBOURNE.)

PHILLIPS, JOHN, *fil'-ips*, an eminent modern geologist, professor of geology at the university of Oxford, and assistant general secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He assisted in the "Geological Survey of the United Kingdom," edited or arranged twenty-seven volumes of the Reports of the British Association; and wrote many treatises. Among the most important of his works were treatises on geology in the "Cabinet Cyclopædia," "Illustrations of the Geology of Yorkshire," "Rivers, Mountains, and Seacoast of Yorkshire," and "Geological Map of the British Isles." To the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," "Penny Encyclopædia," &c., he contributed many valuable articles on subjects of geological science. In 1858-59 he was elected president of the Geological Society. His death was caused by accidentally falling down stairs.

Born 1800; **died** 1874.

PHILLIP, JOHN, painter, was apprenticed to a house painter, but his admiration for works of art attracted the attention of lord Panmure, who enabled him to pursue his studies at the Royal Academy in London. In 1857 he became an associate, and in 1859 royal academician. He achieved his greatest reputation by Spanish subjects, and as a colourist he occupied the first rank.

Born at Aberdeen, 1817; **died** 1867.

PHILO JUDÆUS, *fi'-lo*, a learned Jewish writer, who was born of a distinguished family of Alexandria, and formed a member of the deputation sent by the Jews to lay their complaints against the Greeks of Alexandria before the emperor Caligula, A.D. 40. He wrote several works in Greek, the principal of which is entitled "Of the Contemplative Life." He was profoundly accomplished in all the sciences of the day, and exhibited in his writing remarkable powers of thought and imagination, and a brilliant style, and, on that account, has been styled the Jewish Plato. His writings have exercised a remarkable influence on Jewish and Christian thought.

Born at Alexandria, and flourished in the 1st century A.D.

PHILOCTETES, *fil-ok-te'-tees*, in Greek legend, son of Pæan and Demonassa, was one of the Argonauts, and the arm-bearer and friend of Hercules. He erected the pile on which the hero was consumed, and received from him his arrows, dipped in the gall of the hydra. These arrows he afterwards used with remarkable effect in the Trojan war. When Troy had been destroyed, he set sail for Asia; but, as he was unwilling to visit his native country, he went to Italy, where he built a town in Calabria, which he called Petilia. The sufferings and adventures of Philoctetes form the subject of one of the best tragedies of Sophocles.

PHILOLAUS, *fil-o-lai'-us*, a Pythagorean philosopher, of Crotona, who maintained that all things were made by harmony and necessity. He also asserted that the earth was round, and had a circular motion. The Golden Verses of Pythagoras have been attributed to him.

Lived about 374 B.C.

PHILOMELA, *fil'-o-me'-la*, in Greek legend, a girl who was changed into a nightingale.

PHILOPŒMEN, *fil-o-pe'-men*, general of the Achæans, who displayed great bravery in defending his native city against Cleomenes III., king of Sparta; was appointed commander of the Achæan league and, in 208, gained the famous battle of Messene over the Ætolians; he shortly afterwards slew Machanidas, tyrant of Lacedæmon, near Mantinea, with his own hand. Nabis, the successor of Machanidas, defeated Philopœmen at sea; but he recovered this loss on land, took Sparta, razed its walls, and abolished the laws of Lycurgus. The Messenians having revolted, Philopœmen

marched against them, but was taken prisoner by falling from his horse. Dinocrates, the Messenian general, threw him into prison, and caused him to be poisoned.

Born in Arcadia, about 253 B.C.; **died** 182 B.C.

PHILOSTORGIUS, *fil-os-tor'--ji-us*, historian, who wrote an ecclesiastical history of his own time.

Born in Cappadocia, about 364; **died** about 425.

PHILOSTRATUS, FLAVIUS, *fi-los-trai'-tus*, "the elder," of Lemnos, a famous Greek sophist, who resided at Rome, where he was patronized by Julia, wife of Septimus Severus. He wrote the "Life of Apollonius of Tyana," an eminent philosopher. It is an extravagant romance, full of fables. He also wrote the Lives of the Sophists, and a commentary upon the heroes of Homer.

Lived towards the close of the 2nd century.

PHILOXENUS, *fi-lox'-e-nus*, a dithyrambic poet of Cythera, lived at the court of Dionysius of Syracuse, who banished him to the stone-quarries for censuring his verses.

Died at Ephesus, about 380 B.C.

PHLEGON, *fle'-gon*, surnamed the Trallian, from Tralles, in Caria, his birthplace. He was the freedman of Adrian, and wrote a History of Marvellous Things; also a History of the Olympiads, part of which is extant. He is said to have mentioned the darkness at our Saviour's crucifixion. This passage caused a controversy between Whiston, Chapman, and others, in the 18th century.

Lived in the 2nd century.

PHOCAS, *fo'-kas*, emperor of the East. He was a groom to the general Priscus, and by his great strength and courage became very popular with the soldiery. He usurped the throne and murdered the emperor Maurice and his children, in 602. This led to the interference of the Shah of Persia, who defeated the Byzantine troops and almost drove them out of Asia. Phocas put to death a great number of persons, and by means of fair promises, inveigled Narses, the famous Persian general, to Constantinople, and caused him to be burnt alive. Heraclius, governor of Africa, conspired against and slew Phocas.

Died 610.

PHOCION, *fo'-shi-on*, Athenian general and statesman, who was the disciple of Plato and Xenocrates. He displayed great eloquence, and opposed Demosthenes, when that great orator endeavoured to raise the Athenians to declare war against Philip. Phocion saw in that measure the ruin of Athens; but, when the war commenced, he manifested the patriotism and talents of a brave general. Philip and Alexander made several attempts to corrupt him, but in vain. Phocion held the generalship at Athens forty-four times: but notwithstanding his splendid virtues and abilities, he could not escape persecution. He was accused of treachery, and deposed, on which he fled; but was taken and condemned to death. His son Phocus was a man of licentious character; but he avenged the fate of his father upon his accusers, and erected a statue to his memory.

Born 402 B.C.; **died** 317 B.C.

PHOCIS, *fo'-sis*, a monarchy or province of modern Greece, on the north side of the Gulf of Corinth. **Area**, 2,044 square miles (including Phthiotis with which it is united). **Pop.** 128,440.

PHOCYLIDES, *fo-sil'-i-dees*, a Greek poet and philosopher, was a native of Miletus. There is a poem, extant, which is, by some critics, attributed to him.

Lived in the 6th century B.C.

PHŒBUS, *fe'-bus*, meaning "the radiant," one of the names of the Greek divinity Apollo.

PHŒNICIA, *fe-ne'-she-a*, the name given by the Greeks and Romans to a portion of the coast of Syria, bounded W. by the Mediterranean, N. and E. by ancient Syria, and S. by Judea, about 200 miles long, and about 20 wide. The chief towns were Sidon and Tyre.

PHŒNIXVILLE, *fe'-nix-vil*, a town of Pennsylvania, United States, at the junction of French Creek with the Schuylkill, 24 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. **Manf.** Cotton and nails. There are large anthracite furnaces and rolling mills. **Pop.** 5,500.

PHORMIO, *for'-mi-o*, an Athenian general, who succeeded Callias, B.C. 432, and gave great proofs of his courage in the Peloponnesian war, and in defeating the fleets of the Lacedæmonians. He sold his estates to pay his army, and refused the rank of commander-in-chief.

PHOTIUS, *fo'-shi-us*, patriarch of Constantinople. He was a member of a patrician family, and his learning advanced him to several high offices in the state; after which he entered into orders; and on the deposition of Ignatius, aspired to the patriarchate, which he obtained in an irregular manner in 853, but was nevertheless confirmed in the appointment in 858. This occasioned a schism, and Photius exercised great severities on those who adhered to Ignatius. Basil, the Macedonian, expelled him in 869. Photius, however, contrived to gain the favour of Basil, who restored him to the patriarchial see upon the death of Ignatius, in 877. But, in 886, Leo caused him to be again deprived, and confined in a monastery, where he died. His works are, "Myriobiblon," or "Bibliotheca," a commentary on several authors of antiquity; "Nomocanon," or a collection of the canons of the church; and a collection of theological and controversial works.

Died 891.

PHRYGIA, *fri'-je-a*, an ancient division of Asia Minor. (*See* ASIA MINOR.)

PHRYNE, *fri'-ne*, a famous courtesan of Greece, and mistress of Praxiteles, who employed her as a model for his statues of Venus. She acquired immense wealth, and offered to rebuild Thebes, provided this inscription should be placed upon the walls: "Alexander destroyed this city, and the courtesan Phryne restored it;" but her offer was rejected. She was charged with profaning the Eleusinian mysteries, but her advocate dexterously unveiled her, and the judges were so dazzled by her beauty that they immediately acquitted her, and she was carried in triumph to the temple of Venus. She sat as a model of Venus to Apelles, the painter, and Praxiteles, the sculptor.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

PHRYXUS, *frix'-us*, in Greek legend, a son of Athamas, king of Thebes, by Nephele, who was persecuted by his stepmother Ino, because he was to obtain the throne in preference to her own children. Being apprised of Ino's intentions upon his life, he secured part of his father's treasure, and privately left Bœotia with his sister Helle, to go to their friend Æetes, king of Colchis. They

embarked on board a ship, or, according to the mythologists, they mounted on the back of a ram whose fleece was of gold, and proceeded through the air. The height to which they were carried made Helle giddy, and she fell into the sea, which has been called Hellespont from her name.

PHULOWDEE, *foo-lo-dé'*, a town of India, in Rajpootana, 7 miles N.W. of Joodpoor. There are three Jain temples and several Hindoo pagodas. **Pop.** 15,000.

PIACENZA, *pe-a-chen'-za*, a city of northern Italy, capital of the province of the same name, near the junction of the Po with the Trebbia, 36 miles N. W. of Parma. It is defended by a castle, and is enclosed by ramparts entered by five gates. Of its streets a few are broad and straight, but most of them are narrow and gloomy. Of the public squares, the Piazza Cavali contains two fine equestrian statues in bronze, representing the dukes Alessandrio and Ronnuccio Farnese. Among the more prominent buildings are the Palazzo Farnese (now used as a barrack), the Palazzo del Commune (or town house, built in the 13th century), the Collegio dei Mercante, all fine edifices. The cathedral, founded in the 11th century, is in the Lombard style, with grotesque decorations, and a fine collection of paintings. The old church of Sant' Antonio, founded in the 4th century and several times rebuilt, was originally the cathedral. There are a university, a public library, and several extensive private collections. **Manf.** Silk stuffs, woollens, fustians, stockings, and hats. There is a great fair in April. The Romans named this town Placentia; in later times it was one of the independent Lombard cities.

Pop. of the province, 231,720; of the city, 33,000.

PIANA, or **PIANA DE' GRECI**, *pe-a'-na*, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 10 miles S. of the town of that name. **Pop.** 7,300, descended from a colony of Albanese, who took refuge here in the 15th century, and still retaining their religious faith and customs.

PIANOSA, *pe-a-no'-sa*, a small island in the Mediterranean, 10 miles W. of Cape Elba, about 3½ miles long, by 2½ broad. After the first abdication of Napoleon I., this island was left in his power as an annexation to Elba.

PIATRA, *pe-ai'-tra*, a town of Roumania, in Moldavia, on the left bank of the Bistritza, 62 miles S.W. of Jassy. **Manf.** Paper. There is a considerable export of timber. **Pop.** 20,000.

PIATT, *pi-at'*, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 275 square miles. **Pop.** 15,583. The capital is Monticello.

PIAUHY, *pe-o-hi'*, a province of Brazil, bounded N. by the Atlantic, S. by Pernambuco and Goyaz, E. by Ceara and Pernambuco, and W. by Maranhao. The coast line is 70 miles long, but there is only one harbour, and that a poor one, formed by the eastern mouth of the Parahiba. The surface is generally flat, except near the southern and eastern frontiers. The soil is very fertile, and sugar-cane, tobacco, and rice are extensively cultivated. The rearing of cattle and horses is the most profitable industry. The climate is excessively hot.

Rivers.—The most important is the Parnahiba, which forms the boundary between Piauhy and Maranhao. The others are streams or tributaries, the principal being the Canindé, Dorguea, Longa, Piauhy, Poti, and Uruçuhi.

Area.—81,776 square miles.

Pop.—239,691.

PIAVE, *pe-a'-vai*, a river of Italy, rising in the Nori Alps, near Lienz, and after a course of nearly 150 miles, falling into the Atlantic 20 miles N.E. of Venice.

PIAZZA, *pe-at'-sa*, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, province of Caltanisetta. It is noted for the number of its churches and convents. **Manf** Woollen cloth and caps. **Pop.** 19,110.

PIAZZI, GIUSEPPE, Italian astronomer, who at the age of 18, entered the order of the Theatines at Milan, where he studied, and afterwards at Rome and Turin. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Genoa, but offended the Dominican priests by his bold opinions, and the grand master of his order removed him to Malta, where in 1770 he became professor of mathematics in the new university. He afterwards returned to Italy, and was appointed professor of dogmatic theology, in the institution of San Andrea della Valle at Rome, and a few years afterwards occupied the chair of Mathematics at Palermo, where he established an observatory. He soon obtained a great reputation as an astronomer, corrected various errors of calculation, discovered the planet Ceres, and published in 1803, a splendid map of the fixed stars, which received the special approbation of the Institute of France. In 1814 he published a more complete catalogue, and made researches into the nature of comets. The later years of his life were devoted to improvements in the state of public education in Sicily.

Born at Ponte, 1746; **died** at Naples, 1826.

PICARD, JEAN, *pik'-ar*, a French astronomer, who became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1666, and five years afterwards was sent by the king to Uranienburg, which was built by Tycho Brahe, to make celestial observations. Picard brought with him from Denmark many manuscripts of Tycho's. He was engaged in measuring a degree of the Meridian, and in determining the meridian of France.

Born in France, 1620; **died** 1682.

PICARDY, *pik'-ar-de*, an old province in the North of France, nearly identical in limits with the modern department Somme.

PICCINI, NICOLO, *pe-ché'-ne*, a celebrated Italian musical composer, whose first masters were Leo and Durante. From Italy he went to Paris in 1776, where the connoisseurs were divided in opinion between him and Glück. At the Revolution, Piccini returned to Naples, where he was proscribed as being a Jacobin; on which he went again to France, where he remained until his death. His principal operas are, "Roland," "Atys," "Iphigenia in Tauris," and "Dido."

Born at Bari, 1728; **died** at Passy, 1800.

PICCOLOMINI, *pik-ko-lo'-me-ne*, the name of a noble family of Italy, originally of Rome, but afterwards of Sienna, and which, of a later period, obtained possession of the duchy of Amalfi.

PICCOLOMINI, ALESSANDRO, archbishop of Patras and coadjutor of Sienna, where he wrote several dramatic pieces of reputation. His other works are, a treatise on the Sphere, "Theory of the Planets," "Moral Institutes," &c. He was the first who wrote on philosophical subjects in Italian, Latin having been heretofore used by the learned.

Born at Sienna, 1508; **died** 1578.

PICCOLOMINI, OTTAVIO, first duke of Amalfi, entered the Spanish service at an early age, and greatly distinguished himself as a cavalry

leader. In 1634 he served under Wallenstein, but becoming acquainted with the designs of that general against the emperor, he communicated them, and was rewarded with part of Wallenstein's estates. He afterwards served with great distinction against the Swedes, and the French and the Dutch in the Netherlands, but the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, closed his military career. He was raised by the emperor to the dignity of field-marshal, took part as a plenipotentiary at the Congress of Nuremberg in 1649, and was made a prince of the empire. The king of Spain gave him the order of the golden fleece, and the duchy of Amalfi, which had previously belonged to his family.

Born 1599; **died** at Vienna, 1656.

PICCOLOMINI, GIACOMO, a cardinal, whose real name was Ammanati, but which he changed out of respect to pope Pius II., his patron, who was of that noble family. He became successively bishop of Massa and Frascati, and, in 1461, cardinal. Sixtus IV. seized his property after his death, and applied it to the building of an hospital. He wrote a History of his Own Times, and Letters, which have been printed.

Born at Lucca, 1422; **died** 1479.

PICHEGRU, CHARLES, *peezh'-groo*, a general of the French republic, who came of humble parentage, but received a good education under the monks in his native town, and afterwards at Brienne. He entered the army, and the Revolution elevated him to the rank of general and of commander-in-chief of the army; and in 1794, he succeeded General Hoche in the command of the army of the north. Shortly after, he relieved Landau, and compelled the English to evacuate the Netherlands. He next marched into Holland, of which he made a complete conquest. It is generally supposed that he was bribed to support the Bourbons, a suspicion strengthened by the manner in which he allowed himself to be defeated by the Austrians, at Heidelberg; and he was superseded, retiring to his native town. In 1797 he was elected a member of the legislative body; but his opposition to the Directory, and his speeches in favour of the royalist emigrants, occasioned an accusation against him as designing to restore royalty. He was ordered, without trial, to be transported to Cayenne, whence he escaped to England, where he remained till the spring of 1804, being deeply involved in Bourbon conspiracies for the assassination of Napoleon, when he went to Paris, where he was betrayed by an associate, for 100,000 crowns, and he was apprehended and sent to the Temple. Three weeks afterwards he was found strangled in his bed, by means of a black silk handkerchief twisted round his neck, and tightened with a short stick. The body was examined and exposed, and a laboured account published, to make it appear that he had laid violent hands on himself; but a very strong suspicion exists that he was assassinated.

Born at Arbois, France, 1761; **died** 1804.

PICHINCHA, *pe-chin'-cha*, a very lofty mountain and volcano of Quito. (*See* QUITO.)

PICHLER, KAROLINE VON, *peezh'-ler*, a German novelist, daughter of an official at Vienna. She commenced a literary career at an early age, by contributing short poetical pieces to the almanacs. She subsequently produced a number of historical novels, some of which appeared before Sir Walter Scott commenced his career. She produced altogether about 60 volumes, and displayed considerable constructive skill, and often wrote with great pictorial effect; but her style was generally marred by too great diffuseness.

Born at Vienna, 1769; **died** at the same city, 1843.

PICKENS, *pik'-ens*, the name of three counties of the United States:—

ALABAMA.—**Area,** 1,050 square miles. **Pop.** 21,479, about half being coloured. The capital is Carrollton.

GEORGIA.—**Area,** 350 square miles. **Pop.** 6,790. The capital is Jasper.

NORTH CAROLINA.—**Area,** 500 square miles. **Pop.** 10,300, nearly one-third being coloured. The capital is Pickens Court-house.

PICKERSGILL, HENRY WILLIAM, *pik'-ers-gil*, a modern English painter and Royal Academician, who, after completing his career as a student, embraced the historical style of art. He subsequently devoted himself to portraits, and became one of the most fashionably patronized artists in that walk in England. Elected R.A. in 1825, he, ten years later, succeeded to the office of librarian to the Royal Academy.

Born about 1782; **died** 1875.

PICO, *pe'-ko*, a mountainous island near the coast of Africa, one of the Azores. It is traversed by a volcanic ridge, rising in Pico (the peak) to 7,613 feet. **Area,** 225 square miles. **Pop.** 30,000, mostly the descendants of Portuguese. **Lat.** 38° 28′ N. **Lon.** 28° 25′ W.

PICO. (*See* MIRANDOLA.)

PICTOU, *pik'-too*, a seaport on the north coast of Nova Scotia, with a good harbour, 80 miles N.E. of Halifax. There are coal mines and quarries of building stone in the vicinity. Shipbuilding is carried on. **Pop.** 3,500, mostly of Scotch descent. **Lat.** 43° 41′ N. **Lon.** 62° 40′ W.

PICTOU, a county of Nova Scotia. **Area,** 1,126 square miles. **Pop.** 35,535.

PIEDIMONTE, *pe'-ai-de-mon'-tai*, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 21 miles S.W. of Campobasso. There are a palace, three churches, monasteries, and nunneries. **Manf.** Cloth, cotton, and paper. There are copper-mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 8,000.

PIEDMONT, *peed'-mont* (Ital. PIEMONTE, *pe-ai-mon'-tai*), formerly the principal province of the kingdom of Sardinia, now the north-west portion of the new kingdom of Italy. It includes the modern provinces of ALESSANDRIA, CUNEO, NOVARA, and TORINO (Turin). **Pop.** 3,140,568.

PIEDRA BLANCA, *pe-aid'-ra*, a town of the Argentine Republic, South America, province of Catarmerca. **Pop.** 10,000.

PIERCE, FRANKLIN, *peerse*, 14th president of the United States of America. He was the son of general Pierce, governor of New Hampshire, and was educated at Bowdoin College, Maine. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, was speaker of the State house of representatives in 1829, and was elected to Congress as a democrat. In 1837 he became a member of the United States Senate. He served in the Mexican war, and in 1852 was nominated democratic candidate for the presidency, in opposition to general Scott, and was returned by a considerable majority. After the expiration of his term of office he took no part in politics.

Born at Hillsborough, 1804; **died** at Concord, 1869.

PIERCE, the name of four counties of the United States:—

GEORGIA.—**Area,** 500 square miles. **Pop.** 4,538. The capital is Blackshear.

NEBRASKA.—**Area,** 540 square miles. **Pop.** 1,202.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—**Area.** 2,000 square miles. **Pop.** 3,319. The capital is Steilacoom.

WISCONSIN.—**Area,** 600 square miles. **Pop.** 17,744. The capital is Ellsworth.

PIERRE, JACQUES HENRI, BERNARDIN DE ST., *pé'-air*, an eminent French writer, who was educated for the profession of a civil engineer, and obtained employment under the French government. Quitting his native country, he went to Russia, where he was engaged to execute several important surveys; but having presented to Count Orloff a plan for establishing a colony of foreigners upon the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, under a republican government, he met with such a reception as decided him to leave that country. He repaired to Poland, with the intention of taking arms against Russia, but fell deeply in love at Warsaw, and forgot military glory in the beauty of a Polish maiden. After spending some time in Germany, he returned to France, and soon afterwards joined an expedition, the ostensible object of which was to form a republican colony in the island of Madagascar; but, discovering that his fellow-voyagers were, in reality, going thither to obtain a supply of slaves, he abandoned them, and landed in the Isle of France (Mauritius), where he spent three years. Returning to Paris, he devoted himself to literature, and produced his beautiful little story of "Paul and Virginia," which has become a classic in every European language. His other works were, "Studies of Nature," "Harmonies of Nature," "The Indian Cottage," "Narrative of a Journey to Russia;" and several plays. When the Revolution burst forth, he was reduced to great distress, which was afterwards alleviated by the generous patronage of Joseph Bonaparte. The emperor subsequently bestowed a pension upon him, and added to it the cross of the legion of honour.

Born at Havre, 1737; died at Erangy-sur-Oise, 1814.

PIERRE, ST., *pé'-air*, a town of France, department Pas de Calais, adjoining Calais. Manf. Tulle, buttons, leather, and beetroot sugar. Pop. 33,290.

PIERRE, ST. (D'OLERON), a town of France, on the island of Oleron, department Charente-Inférieure, 17 miles W. of Rochefort. Pop. 5,000.

PIERRE, ST., a seaport and capital of Martinique, in the West Indies, on the west coast of the island, 21 miles from Fort Royal. It is the chief place of business in the island, and its roadstead is defended by several forts. There are several fine churches, and a botanic garden. Pop. 5,565.

PIETERMARITZBERG, *pé'-ter-mar'-itz-berg*, the chief town of the British colony of Natal, South Africa, 54 miles N. of Durban. It is built on a high table-land. Pop. 14,230.—The name is a compound of the names of two famous Boer leaders, Pieter Retief and Gert Maritz.

PIETRAPERZIA, *pe-ai'-tra-pairt'-ze-a*, a town of Sicily, province of Caltanisetta. In the neighbourhood are sulphur mines. Pop. 11,252.

PIETRO, *pé'-ai-tro*, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, situated in a beautiful valley. There are two churches, five monasteries, a nunnery, and two hospitals. Pop. 7,700.

PIGNOTTI, LORENZO, *peen-yot'-te*, an Italian writer, who was a physician and professor of medicine at Florence and Pisa, councillor of the latter university, and further distinguished himself as a naturalist, poet, historian, and antiquary. His poems formed six volumes, and he also produced some highly popular fables. A history of Tuscany by him was a learned work; but was considered too liberal in its tendencies by the court of Rome, who condemned it to be burnt.

Born in Tuscany, 1739; died 1812.

PIKE, the name of 10 counties of the United States:—

ALABAMA.—Area, 700 square miles. Pop. 20,640, about one-fourth being coloured. The capital is Troy.

ARKANSAS.—Area, 600 square miles. Pop. 6,345. The capital is Murfreesborough.

GEORGIA.—Area, 400 square miles. Pop. 15,849. of whom half are coloured. The capital is Zebulon.

ILLINOIS.—Area, 750 square miles. Pop. 33,751. The capital is Pittsfield.

INDIANA.—Area, 337 square miles. Pop. 16,683. The capital is Petersburg.

KENTUCKY.—Area, 400 square miles. Pop. 13,001. The capital is Piketown.

MISSISSIPPI.—Area, 850 square miles. Pop. 16,688, about half being coloured. The capital is Holmesville.

MISSOURI.—Area, 700 square miles. Pop. 26,725, about one-fifth being coloured. The capital is Bowling Green.

OHIO.—Area, 425 square miles. Pop. 17,927. The capital is Waverley.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Area, 600 square miles. Pop. 9,663. The capital is Milford.

PIKE'S PEAK. (*See* ROCKY MOUNTAINS.)

PILATE, PONTIUS, *pi'-late*, a Roman, who became governor of Judæa, A.D. 26. Pilate delivered Jesus, whom he had pronounced innocent, to be crucified. He is said to have subsequently treated the Samaritans with great cruelty, for which he was recalled by Tiberius, and banished to Gaul, where he slew himself.

Died 38.

PILCOMAYO, *pil-ko-mi'-o*, a river of South America, rising in the Bolivian Andes, near Chucquisaca, in two rivers; the Suipacha and the Pilaya, and joining the Paraguay, nearly opposite Ascension. Its course is estimated at 1,200 miles.

PILES, ROGER DE, *peel*, was a celebrated French painter and writer on painting, who, in 1662, became tutor to the son of the president Amelot, with whom he travelled. In 1692 he was sent by Louis XIV. to the Hague, ostensibly as a picture-dealer, but in fact to negotiate with those who were friends to France. The object of his mission being discovered, he was sent to prison, where he wrote his "Lives of the Painters." On his return to France, he obtained a pension. He was a member of the Academy of Painting, and a great admirer of Rubens, whom he imitated with success. Besides the above work, he wrote an "Abridgment of Anatomy, adapted to Painting and Sculpture," and a "Course of Painting."

Born at Clamecy, France, 1635; died at Paris, 1709.

PILLAU, *pil'-lou*, a seaport of Prussia, province of Königsberg, at the extremity of a narrow peninsula between the Baltic and the long maritime inlet called the Frische Haff, with a commodious harbour, 25 miles S.W. of Königsberg. It is defended by a strong fort, and a considerable trade and an active fishery are carried on. Pop. 3,500.

PILLIBEET, or **PILIBHIT**, *pil-le-bet'*, a town of British India, on the Gumah, 160 miles E. of Delhi. There is a fine mosque. A large fair is held annually. Celebrated for the quality of its rice. Pop. 29,721; of the district, 451,601.

PILPAY, *pil'-pai*, an Indian brahmin, gymnosophist, and philosopher, was, it is believed, a governor of part of Hindostan, and counsellor to an Indian king; whom he instructed by fables, which have been translated into many languages.

PILSEN, *pil'-sen*, capital of a circle of the same name, in Bohemia, on the rivers Beraun and also the Mies, 52 miles S.W. of Prague. It is an important commercial town, and has a Gothic church, built in the 13th century, a monastery, convent, town hall, gymnasium, and theatre. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, and leather. There are alum works and iron and coal mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 38,883.

PIMA, *pi'-ma*, a county of Arizona Territory, United States. **Area**, 20,000 square miles. **Pop.** 17,006. The capital is Tucson.

PINDAR, *pin'-dar*, Greek lyric poet. In his youth he was remarkable for musical and poetical talent, and, bore away the poetical prize from Myrtis, but was less successful in his contest with Corinne, who defeated him five times. It is said, however, by some authors, that she owed her victory less to her poetry than to her charms. At the Olympic games, where women were excluded, Pindar conquered all his rivals, and received the greatest honours. Part of the presents allotted to Apollo were ordered to be given to him, and a statue was erected to his honour at Thebes. When the Spartans took Thebes, they spared the house of Pindar, as did Alexander the Great.

Born 522 B.C.; **died** 422 B.C.

PINDAR, **PETER**, satirical poet. **Died** 1819.

PIND DADUN KHAN, *pind-da-doon'-kan*, a town of British India, in the Punjab, on the right bank of the Jhelum, 110 miles N.W. of Lahore. A large quantity of salt is obtained in the vicinity. **Pop.** 16,000.

PINE, *pine*, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Area**, 1,450 square miles. **Pop.** 800. The capital is Chengwatana.

PINEDA, **JOHN**, *pe-nai'-da*, a learned Spanish Jesuit, who taught philosophy and theology in several colleges, and wrote commentaries on Job and Ecclesiastes, also a universal history of the world, and a history of Ferdinand III.

Born at Seville, 1557; **died** 1637.

PINEL, **PHILIPPE**, *pe-nel'*, a French physician, famous for his advocacy of the humane treatment of insane patients. He was educated at the college of Lavaur, and afterwards studied medicine at Toulouse and Montpellier. In 1778 he removed to Paris, and in 1793 became chief physician of the Bicêtre, where there were many male insane patients, and two years afterwards of the Salpêtrière, a similar asylum for females. He was subsequently appointed professor of medical physics and hygeine and afterwards of pathology at the school of medicine at Paris, and admitted a member of the Institute in 1803. His works on the treatment of insanity marked an epoch in medical science, and his views are now generally adopted.

Born at Saint André, 1745; **died** at Paris, 1826.

PINELLI, **GIOVANNI VINCENZIO**, *pe-nail'-le*, a learned Italian, who fixed his residence at Padua, where he formed a magnificent library, stored with rare books and valuable manuscripts. The most learned men in Europe were among his correspondents, and his literary treasures were always open for their use.

Born at Naples, 1535; **died** 1601.

PINEROLO, or **PIGNEROL**, *pe-nai-ro'-lo*, a town of Italy, province of Turin, on the Clusone, 22 miles S.W. of Turin. It contains a new cathedral and a bishop's palace, and is inclosed by walls. **Manf.** Woollens, silk, paper, leather, and iron. **Pop.** 17,000.

PINES, **ISLE OF**, in the South Pacific, off the south-western coast of New Caledonia, named from the fine pine trees, which are abundant. The island is about 42 miles in circumference. **Pop.** 2,500. **Lat.** 22° 38′ S. **Lon.** 167° 25′ E.

PINGEH, *ping-ai'*, a town of Cochin China, on a branch of the Mekong, 3 miles below Saigon. It is strongly fortified, and has docks and arsenals. **Pop.** large, but unascertained.

PINGRE, **ALEXANDER WILLIAM**, *pangr*, French astronomer, who became librarian of Ste. Genévière, at Paris. In 1760 he was sent to the South Sea, to observe the famous transit of Venus over the sun's disc. He was afterwards employed to prove the timepieces of Le Roy, and was admitted a member of the French Academy and of the Institute. His works are, "State of the Heavens from 1754 to 1757," "Memoirs of Discoveries made in the South Seas," "An Historical and Theoretical Treatise on Comets, "Translation of Manilius's Astronomics," and a portion of a projected "History of Astronomy in the 17th Century."

Born at Paris, 1711; **died** 1796.

PINKERTON, **JOHN**, *pin'-ker-ton*, a Scottish writer, who was bred to the law, but devoted himself to literary pursuits. For half a century he continued to produce works in various departments of knowledge, many of which were of a valuable and important character. Among the rest, he gave to the world "A General Collection of Voyages and Travels," "The History of Scotland," "Portraits of Illustrious Persons of Scotland," several collections of ancient Scottish poems, and "Walpoliana."

Born at Edinburgh, 1758; **died** at Paris, 1826.

PINSK, *pinsk*, a town of Russia, government of Minsk, on the Pina, surrounded by marshes. There is a large and increasing transit trade, the port having communication by means of the Oghinsky canal with the Dnieper and the Black Sea and the Niemen and the Baltic. **Pop.** 25,499, including numerous Jews.

PINSON, **RICHARD**, *pin'-son*, a native of Normandy, who became servant to William Caxton, and afterwards printer to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. He printed Magna Charta, and several books, which are now scarce and valuable.

Died about 1530.

PINTELLI, **BACCIO**, *pin-tail'-le*, a celebrated Italian architect, who designed the famous Sistine chapel at Rome. He also built the Ponte Sisto over the Tiber, several churches, and the old library of the Vatican. After the death of his patron, Sixtus IV., he was invited to Urbino by Frederick, the second duke; and for him he designed the ducal palace and some churches. His designs were made upon such excellent principles that several of his buildings remain to this time in a state of perfect preservation. His bridge over the Tiber, although about 400 years old, is still as substantial as a new fabric.

Born at Florence, early in the 15th century; **died** at Urbino, about 1494.

PINTO, **FERNAM MENDEZ**. (*See* MENDEZ.)

PINTURICCHIO, **BERNARDINO**, *pin-too-rik'-ki-o*, Italian painter, who belonged to the school of Perugino, and excelled in historical subjects and portraits.

Born at Perugia, 1454; **died** at Sienna, 1513.

PINZON, MARTIN ALONSO, *pin'-zon*, Spanish navigator, who assisted Columbus in fitting out his expedition, and commanded the Ponta. He deserted Columbus, and, believing that he had perished, returned to Spain, intending to claim the merit of the discovery of the New World; but Columbus arrived on the same day, and Pinzon was forbidden to appear at court.

Died 1493.

PINZON, VICENTE YANEZ, brother of the above, who commanded the Nina in the first expedition of Columbus, and afterwards discovered Brazil.

Died about 1500.

PIOMBINO, *pe-om-be'-no*, a town and seaport of Italy (formerly the capital of a principality), on a rocky promontory opposite the island of Elba, 40 miles S. of Leghorn. It is strongly fortified, has a fine church and a harbour, and near it are some salt works. **Pop.** 3,700.

PIOMBO, SEBASTIANO DEL, *pe-om'-bo*, a celebrated Italian painter. He was a disciple of Giorgone, and painted historical and portrait pieces. Later in life, he quitted his profession to assume the functions of keeper of the signet to pope Clement VII.; whence arose his name del Piombo, "of the lead," in allusion to the lead of the seal. Many of the designs of his pictures were furnished by Michael Angelo; Sebastiano supplying the fine colouring which characterised his style.

Born at Venice, 1485; **died** at Rome, 1547.

PIOTRKOW, *pi-ot-re-kof*, a town of European Russia, capital of the government of the same name, and a place of considerable importance in the 15th and 16th centuries, diets being held and the king of Poland elected there. **Pop.** 24,840.

PIOTRKOW, a government of Russia, bordering on Prussian Silesia. The surface is level, and the soil mostly sandy. **Area,** 4,730 square miles. **Pop.** 865,777.

PIOVE, *pe-o'-vai*, a town of Italy, province of Padova, 12 miles S.E. of Padua. There are a castle, five churches, and two chapels. **Manf.** Woollens and silks. **Pop.** 6,800.

PIOZZI, MRS. HESTER LYNCH, *pe-ot'-se*, an English authoress. She was the daughter of John Salusbury, a gentleman of Carnarvonshire, and having appeared in the London world of fashion with much success, became, at the age of 24, the wife of Mr. Thrale, a rich brewer of Southwark. It was as Mrs. Thrale that she made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, and was for several years one of his most intimate friends; but, after she became a widow, in the eighteenth year of her marriage, she retired to Bath with her four daughters. There she met Gabriel Piozzi, an Italian music-master, whom she married in 1784. This union, which took place shortly before Dr. Johnson's death, led to the breaking up of their long friendship. After the doctor's death, she produced her "Anecdotes of Dr. Samuel Johnson, during the last Twenty Years of his Life," which work Boswell declared to have been written in a spiteful and revengeful spirit. Peter Pindar (Dr. Wolcot) took the opposite view, and wrote his satirical poem called "Bozzy and Piozzi" thereupon. Besides the work just named, Mrs. Piozzi wrote "The Three Warnings," a poem; "Observations and Reflections made in the course of a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany;" "British Synonomy," &c. She survived her second husband, and, when quite an old woman, formed a romantic sentimental attachment to Conway, a good-looking actor. Her letters to him were published.

Born 1739; **died** at Clifton, near Bristol, 1821.

PIPER, CHARLES, Count, *pi'-per*, an eminent Swedish statesman, who, from an obscure rank, rose to be the prime minister of Charles XII., whom he accompanied in his campaign. Taken prisoner after the battle of Pultowa, he was shut up in the fortress of Schlusselberg.

Born about 1660; **died** 1716.

PIPESTONE, a new county of Minnesota, United States. **Area,** 632 square miles. **Pop.** 2,092.

PIPPI, GIULIO. (*See* ROMANO, Julio.)

PIQUA, *pi'-ka*, a city of Ohio, United States, on the west bank of the Great Meanee river. **Manf.** Agricultural implements, woollens, and iron. There is a considerable trade in agricultural produce. **Pop.** 6,031.

PIQUETBERG, *pik'-et-berg*, a division of the western province of Cape Colony. There is an isolated range of mountains; but the district near Berg river is very fertile. There are some good bays on the coast. **Area,** 1,770 square miles. **Pop.** 6,000.

PIRÆUS, *pi-re'-us*, a town of Greece, port of Athens, and 5 miles from that city. The present town is new, and there is a good exchange. There are several spinning factories. The harbour (known also as Porto Leono or Drakoni) is safe, and deep enough for ships of considerable size. **Pop.** 21,055.

PIRANESI, GIOVANNI BAPTISTE, *pe-ra-nai'-se*, an Italian architectural engraver, who was remarkable for a bold and free style of drawing, which he generally executed upon the plate at once by etching in aquafortis. He kept an establishment at Rome for the production of architectural engravings, which became famous throughout Europe. His works, consisting of triumphal arches, bridges, buildings, and other remains of antiquity, occupy 20 folio volumes.

Born at Venice, 1720; **died** at Rome, 1778.

PIRANESI, FRANCIS, son of the preceding, and, like him, a celebrated engraver and draughtsman. He took part in the revolution at Rome, and, upon the arrival of the French in that city, repaired to Paris, where he produced a splendid collection of Roman antiquities. His works consist of 29 folio volumes.

Born 1748; **died** 1810.

PIRANO, *pe-ra'-no*, a seaport of the Austrian empire, in Istria, on a peninsula in the bay of Largone, 15 miles S.W. of Trieste. There are a fine Gothic church, a convent, town-house, old castle, and several dockyards. **Manf.** Wine and oil. There are very extensive salt works in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 9,000.

PIRITHOUS, *pi-rith'-o-us*, in Greek legend, the friend of Theseus, with whom he visited the infernal regions, and attempted to carry away Proserpine. Pluto detained them, and Pirithous was only released by the intervention of Hercules. Was king of the Lapithæ.

PIRMASENS, *peer'-ma-sents*, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 22 miles W. of Landau. **Manf.** Tobacco, straw hats, glass, shoes, and musical instruments. **Pop.** 8,700.

PIRNA, *peer'-na*, a town of Saxony, on the left bank of the Elbe, 9 miles S.E. of Dresden. There are a beautiful parish church, and an old castle, now used as a lunatic asylum. **Manf.** Stoneware. **Pop.** 8,200.

PIRON, ALEXIS, *pe'-rawng*, a French dramatic poet, who was the son of an apothecary and was educated for the law, but was prevented from establishing himself in practice in consequence of the reverse of fortune experienced by his parents. After living in obscurity until his 30th year, he repaired to Paris, where he became employed as a writer for the stage, producing, among other plays, an excellent comedy, the "Métromanie." He subsequently wrote satirical poems and epigrams, and sought to become a member of the Academy; but, being unsuccessful, he retaliated by keenly satirising the members of that body. He wrote his own epitaph, which was as follows:—"Here lies Piron, who was nothing, not even an Academician."

Born at Dijon, 1719; **died** at Paris, 1773.

PISA, *pe'-sa*, a city of Italy, province of Pisa, on both banks of the Arno, 12 miles N. of Leghorn. The quays, which run along each of the banks, are spacious, and are bordered by rows of good houses, and the streets are straight and wide. There are several bridges, the finest, the Ponte del Mezzo, being of white marble. The cathedral, built in the 11th and 12th centuries, has a dome supported by 74 pillars, is richly decorated, and contains some fine paintings. Opposite the cathedral is the beautiful baptistery, or church of St. John, built in 1162. There are altogether 80 churches in Pisa, La Madonna della Spina, and San Stefano, being the most noticeable; but the most curious of all the ecclesiastical buildings is the belfry, or campanile, a cylindrical tower of 180 feet in height, graceful in its proportions, and constructed of successive rows of pillars, chiefly marble, but above all remarkable for its inclination, about 14 feet out of the perpendicular; whence it is commonly called the leaning tower. It was built in the 12th century by the German architect, Wilhelm of Innsbruck. Among the other most noticeable public buildings are the grand ducal and Lanfranchi palaces, and the Torre della Fame ("tower of hunger," so named because it is supposed to be the place where Ugolano and his children were starved to death). The Campo Santo, the ancient national cemetery, is surrounded by cloisters, with frescoes, now much decayed, by eminent artists. This cemetery was formed in 1283, earth being brought from Jerusalem for the graves of eminent citizens of Pisa. The university of Pisa is one of the oldest in Italy, having been founded in 1330; it has four colleges, with 40 professors: also a library, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and an observatory. There are mineral baths, famous two thousand years ago, and still much resorted to. **Pop.** 52,262. —Pisa is a place of great antiquity, having been one of the twelve towns of Etruria, and afterwards augmented by a colony from Rome.

PISA, a province of Italy, formerly a portion of the grand duchy of Tuscany. The surface is very varied, and the soil fertile. **Area,** 1,180 square miles. **Pop.** 266,000.

PISCATAQUA, *pis-kat'-a-qua*, a river of the United States, forming the boundary between New Hampshire and Maine. After a course of 40 miles it joins the Atlantic, forming the harbour Portsmouth.

PISCATAQUIS, *pis-kat'-a-quis*, a county of Maine, United States. **Area,** 3,780 square miles. **Pop.** 14,500.—The capital is Dover.

PISEK, *pe'-sek*, capital of a circle of the same name, in Bohemia, on the river Wottawa, an affluent of the Moldau, 55 miles S.W. of Prague. There are the remains of a royal castle. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton fabrics, iron wire, and musical instruments. **Pop.** 9,000.

PISISTRATUS, *pi-sis'-tra-tus*, "tyrant" or ruler of Athens, was a descendant of Codrus, and a relative of Solon, and distinguished himself early in life by his courage, particularly at the taking of Salamis: but, after serving his country with glory, he endeavoured to enslave it. To effect his object he had recourse to an extraordinary device. Having inflicted several wounds on himself, he appeared before the people, and pretended that an attempt had been made to assassinate him. The Athenians, in spite of the warnings of Solon, believed the tale, and assigned him a guard, which he increased, and by that means made himself master of the citadel. The citizens out of fear acknowledged him their ruler; but Megacles and Lycurgus united their forces and expelled Pisistratus from Athens. Shortly after, Megacles offered to assist Pisistratus, on condition of his marrying his daughter; to which the tyrant consented, but afterwards used her so ill, that her father gathered a force and compelled him to quit the city. After an exile of thirteen years, he made himself master of Marathon, and, having taken Athens by surprise, put to death all the friends of Megacles. He built an academy, which he furnished with a valuable library; made the first collection of the poems of Homer, and died in possession of the sovereign power.

Died 527 B.C.

PISO, LUCIUS CALPURNIUS, *pi'-so*, surnamed Frugalis, on account of his frugality, was consul 149 B.C., and terminated the war in Sicily. He composed annals and orations, which are lost.

PISO, CNEIUS, was consul under Augustus, and governor of Syria under Tiberius, in which situation he behaved with great cruelty. He was charged with poisoning Germanicus; on which account he destroyed himself.

Died 20.

PISO, LUCIUS, a senator, who attended the emperor Valerian into Persia in 258. On the death of that emperor he assumed the imperial title; but was defeated by Valens, who put him to death.

Died 261.

PISTICCIO, *pis-tich'-o*, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, 20 miles S. of Matera. **Manf.** Woollen cloth. **Pop.** 6,000.

PISTOJA, *pis-to'-ya*, a walled town of Italy, province of Fuenze, near the Ombrone, 21 miles N.W. of Florence. The streets are spacious and the houses well built. The cathedral contains many good pictures, and there are other churches interesting for the architecture and sculptures. There are several old palaces. **Manf.** Hardware and paper. **Pop.** 50,666.

PISTORIUS, JOHN, *pis-to'-ri-us*, a Roman Catholic divine, who at first applied to the study of medicine, afterwards to the law, and lastly to divinity. From being a zealous Protestant he turned Catholic, and became counsellor to the emperor, and provost of the cathedral of Breslau. He was the author of several valuable theological works, and also wrote energetically in defence of the faith he had embraced.

Born in Germany, 1546; **died** 1608.

PISUERGA, *pis'-oo-air-ga*, a river of the north of Spain, rising in the province of Palencia, and, after a course of 125 miles, falling into the Douro, 8 miles S. of Valladolid.

PITCAIRN ISLAND, *pit'-kairn*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, noted as the place of asylum in 1770 for the mutineers of the *Bounty*, after they left Otaheite. (*See* ADAMS, John). It is little more than two miles long and about one mile wide, and is surrounded by rocky shores. It produces the cocoa-nut, plantain, banana-tree, the banyan, the orange, and others; also the sweet potato, pumpkin, water-melon, sugar-cane, ginger, and maize. **Lat.** 25° 3′ S. **Lon.** 130° 6′ W.—This island was discovered in 1767 by Carteret, who named it after one of his officers. In 1856, the inhabitants having increased in numbers beyond the capacity of the island to support them properly, they were removed to Norfolk Island; but a few have since returned.

PITCAIRNE, ARCHIBALD, a Scotch physician, who studied divinity and afterwards law at the university of Edinburgh; but quitted both those professions for mathematics and medicine. After publishing a thesis, in which he endeavoured to prove that the doctrine of the circulation of the blood was known to Hippocrates, he, in 1692, accepted an invitation from the curators of the university of Leyden to assume the professorship of medicine, but returned to Edinburgh about a year afterwards. He published "Dissertationes Medicæ;" also wrote some Latin poems of the satirical kind, chiefly against the principal authors of the Revolution. The celebrated Boerhaave was one of his pupils at Leyden.

Born at Edinburgh, 1652; **died** at the same city, 1713.

PITHIVIERS, *peet-he'-ve-air*, a town of France, department Loiret, near the Oeuf, 25 miles N.E. of Orleans. A great quantity of saffron is grown in the district. **Pop.** 4,900.

PITHOU, PETER, *pe'-too*, a learned French lawyer, who was educated a Huguenot, and narrowly escaped in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Afterwards embracing the Roman Catholic faith, he became attorney-general in the chamber of justice of Guienne. He defended the rights of the kings and church of France against the court of Rome with great ability. His most important works are, "Treatise on the Liberties of the Gallican Church," "Commentaries on the Customs of Troyes," "Notes on various Authors." To Pithou we are indebted for the first publication of Phædrus, the "Novellæ" of Justinian, and other ancient remains.

Born at Troyes, 1539; **died** 1596.

PITHOU, FRANCIS, brother of the preceding, became attorney-general in the chamber of justice established under Henry IV. He discovered the manuscript of the fables of Phædrus, which he published in conjunction with his brother. His own works were, "Body of the Canon Law," and "The Laws of the Romans compared with those of Moses."

Born at Troyes, 1544; **died** 1621.

PITIC, *pe'-tik*, a town of Mexico, on the Sonora, 128 miles S.W. of Arispe. An important transit trade is carried on. **Pop.** 5,000.

PITOT, HENRI, *pe'-to*, a French mathematician, who acquired the mathematics without a master, and in 1724 was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. His work on the theory of manœuvring ships was translated into English, for which he was elected a member of the Royal Society. He was appointed chief engineer of Languedoc and inspector-general of the canal. The city of Montpellier being in want of water, Pitot constructed an aqueduct, which supplied that place from a distance of three leagues.

Born at Aramont, Languedoc, 1695; **died** 1771.

PITS, or PITSEUS, JOHN, *pits*, an English biographer, who was educated at William of Wykeham's school, Winchester; after which he went to Rheims, and taught rhetoric and Greek. The civil war breaking out in France, he retired to Lorraine, and obtained a canonry in the church of Verdun. The duchess of Cleves appointed him her confessor, and, on her death, he became dean of Liverdun. His work, "Lives of the Kings, Bishops, Apostolic Men, and Writers of England," is his principal production.

Born at Alton, Hampshire, 1560; **died** at Liverdun, 1616.

PITT, WILLIAM, *pit*, earl of Chatham, English statesman, was the son of Robert Pitt, esq., of Boconnoc, in Cornwall, and was educated at Eton, whence he removed to Trinity College, Oxford. He was for some time a cornet of dragoons; but, in 1736, he quitted the army, on being chosen member of parliament for the borough of Old Sarum. He exerted himself strenuously in opposition to the measures of sir Robert Walpole, and produced such an effect, by his eloquence and power, in lowering the tone of that minister, that the duchess of Marlborough, who hated Walpole, bequeathed him a legacy of £10,000. On the change of administration, he was made joint vice-treasurer of Ireland and paymaster-general of the army, which places he resigned in 1755. The year following he was appointed secretary of state, but in a few months afterwards was again out of office. An efficient administration being desired in 1757, he again became secretary of state. The great statesmanlike qualities of his mind now began to reveal themselves. He soon acquired an immense ascendancy over both the parliament and the ministry; and the war in which the country was then engaged with France began to assume a new aspect. A new impetus was given to every department of the government, and the enemy was beaten both on land and at sea. In all directions the most brilliant actions were performed on the continent; whilst, in other parts of the globe, the flag of Great Britain was completely triumphant. Several valuable places, both in America and the East Indies, were added to her possessions. Such was the state of affairs on the death of George II.; soon after which, a change taking place by the coming of Lord Bute into power, Mr. Pitt resigned. The peace of 1763 followed; but it was not popular, and, in 1766, a new administration was formed, of which Mr. Pitt had a share as lord privy seal; and, at this time, he was created earl of Chatham. This ministry, however, being ill-arranged, was dissolved in 1768. The differences which had already arisen between Great Britain and her American colonies roused his eloquence against those coercive measures, which ultimately led to the war of Independence and the separation of the United States from the mother country. For some time previous, the popularity of Pitt had been on the wane; but it was now revived with all its former splendour. The end of his days, however, was at hand. As he was speaking with his accustomed energy on the subject of the American independence, in the House of Lords, April 8, 1778, he was overpowered, and fell down in a fit of convulsions, from which he never sufficiently rallied as to give hopes of a permanent recovery. Accordingly, on the 11th of the following month he passed into the "undiscovered country," and was solemnly interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory at the national expense. There is also a monument in Guildhall, London.

He was a powerful speaker, addicted to rhetorical flights, and a perfect master of dramatic expression.

Born at Boconnoc, Cornwall, 1708; **died** 1778.

PITT, WILLIAM, English statesman, was the second son of the preceding, by lady Hester Granville, daughter of earl Temple. His elementary education was principally conducted by the earl himself, whose favourite son he was, and who saw in him the seeds of that greatness which would confer additional glory on the name of Pitt. In 1773 he was sent to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where, "although he was little more than 14 years of age," says one of his tutors, "and had laboured under the disadvantage of frequent ill-health, his proficiency in the learned languages was probably greater than ever was acquired by any other person in such early youth." At Cambridge he proceeded to the degree of M.A.; and on leaving the university he was entered at Lincoln's Inn, and in three years was called to the bar. He went the western circuit once or twice, but had little practice. In 1780 he stood for the university of Cambridge, but was unsuccessful. By means, however, of sir James Lowther (afterwards earl of Lonsdale), he was returned to parliament for the borough of Appleby. As a senator he soon displayed his great oratorical talents in opposition to lord North and the American war. In 1782 he brought forward a motion for an inquiry into the state of the representation in parliament, which was rejected by a small majority. On the death of the marquis of Rockingham, lord Shelburne obtained the office of first lord of the Treasury, and Pitt was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, he being at that time in his 24th year. Peace with the Americans and with Spain and France was concluded by this administration, which soon gave way to what was called the Coalition ministry, formed by lord North and Mr. Fox, and their respective friends. But Mr. Fox's India Bill, which was carried in the Commons, occasioned another change; and, the ministers being deprived of their places in 1783, the important offices of first lord of the Treasury and chancellor of the Exchequer were conferred on Mr. Pitt, then only 24 years old, being the youngest statesman who has ever held such high offices in the country. In the following month he brought forward a new bill for the better government of India, which was rejected. On this the parliament was dissolved, and the premier, who was returned for the university of Cambridge, again brought forward his bill for the regulation of India, and carried it triumphantly in both houses. Soon after this a commercial treaty with France was entered into, the terms of which were highly advantageous to England. About this time also he adopted other beneficial measures relative to the finances, for extinguishing the national debt by a sinking fund; established a new constitution for the East-India Company, and passed acts for the relief of the Roman Catholics. During the king's illness, Pitt gained great popularity by taking constitutional ground, in strenuously maintaining, against Fox, the right of parliament, and not of the prince of Wales, to settle the regency. In 1800 Pitt effected the union of Ireland to Britain, and soon afterwards retired from office, but returned in 1804. He was surrounded with difficulties, as many of his former colleagues had joined the standard of opposition, and he might almost be said to have been left to wield the energies of the state alone. He effected another coalition, with Russia and Austria, against France, which failed. In the meantime, a gouty habit and unremitted mental exertions, together with a too free indulgence in wine, had completely undermined the constitution of this wonderful man, who succumbed to the vexation and pressure of troubles induced by the non-success of the European coalition against France, and the amazing successes of Napoleon. His character, if it lacked the fire and vigour of his father, was nevertheless noble and imposing. All that his greatest enemies, even in his own time, could pretend to charge him with, was ambition; while they were compelled to allow him the merit of vigorous application to business, uncommon eloquence, profound financial wisdom, and, above all, perfect disinterestedness. Though he had remained in power during so many years, he died in debt, which the parliament voted £40,000 to discharge. His remains were also interred at the public expense, in the same vault with his father. Besides his official situations, he was warden of the Cinque Ports, governor of the Charter-house, master of the Trinity-house, and high steward of the university of Cambridge. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Hayes, Kent, 1759; **died** at Putney, 1806.

PITT, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 21,794, nearly half being coloured. The capital is Greenville.

PITT'S ARCHIPELAGO, a number of islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, belonging to British Armenia. The largest, Pitt's Island, about 80 miles long and 30 broad, is separated from the mainland by a very narrow channel. **Lat.** 53° 28′ N. **Lon.** 129° 48′ W.

PITTACUS, *pit'-tă-kus*, one of the so-named seven sages of Greece, who was elected sovereign of Mitylene for having defeated the Athenians. Pittacus governed as a philosopher, and formed a code of laws in verse, that they might be the more easily remembered. After this he resigned his dignity, and when a grant of land was offered him, he refused it, saying, "It is more pleasing to convince my country of my disinterestedness than to possess great riches."

Born at Mitylene, island of Lesbos, about 652 B.C.; **died** 569 B.C.

PITTSBURG, *pits'-berg*, a city of the United States, and capital of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, which here form the Ohio. It contains 141 churches, a very large Roman Catholic cathedral, a court-house, a United States arsenal, colleges and schools, and a state penitentiary. The surrounding country is one bed of bituminous coal, and also abounds in iron-ore and various mineral and vegetable productions. Nine important lines of railway meet here. **Manf.** Iron (very extensive), steam-engines, machinery, cutlery, glass, cotton, leather, paints, and drugs. Ship-building is carried on on a large scale. **Pop.** 156,500, about 30,000 being foreigners.—The city was chartered in 1816.

PITTSFIELD, *pits'-feeld*, a town of Massachusetts, United States, at the confluence of the Pontoosac and Housatonic, 120 miles W. of Boston. It is beautifully situated, and there are many fine buildings. **Manf.** Cotton and woollens, metallic castings, machinery, carriages, harness, furniture, fire-arms, and musical instruments. The town, from its beautiful situation, is a favourite summer resort. **Pop.** 13,364.

PITTSYLVANIA, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 52,589, half being coloured. The capital is Pittsylvania Court House.

PIURA, *pe'-oo-ra*, a province of Peru, to the south-east of the Bay of Guayaquil. It is very fertile, and maize, cotton, sugar, and many European fruits are cultivated. **Area**, 13,931. **Pop.** 135,502.

PIURA, capital of the above province, on a river of the same name, 240 miles N.W. of Truxillo. A considerable trade in the produce of the province is carried on.

PIUS I., *pi'-us*, pope, succeeded Hyginus in 142, and condemned the heresy of Valentinian.
Born in Anquileia, 90; **died** 157.

PIUS II. (ÆNEAS SYLVIUS PICCOLOMINI), In 1431 he became secretary to Cardinal Capranica, at the council of Basil, and acted in the same capacity to Cardinal Albergotti, who sent him to Scotland to negotiate a peace between England and that country. He afterwards displayed great talents at the council of Basil, which he defended against the pope. The emperor Frederick III., who awarded him the poetic crown, employed him in several embassies. In 1456 he obtained a cardinalship, and, two years later, was elected pope. He began his pontificate by annulling all that he had maintained at the council of Basil; issuing a bull, in which he declared void all appeals from the papal decree to a general council. Pius was about to dispatch a fleet against the Turks when his death took place. He was one of the most eminent scholars of his age, and his principal works are,—"Memoir of the Council of Basil;" "History of the Bohemians;" "On Cosmography;" "Treatise on Education;" "Poem on the Crucifixion;" "Letters;" a romance, entitled "Euryalus and Lucretia;" Memoir of his own life.
Born at Corsignano, Sienna, 1405; **died** at Ancona, 1464.

PIUS III. (FRANCESCO PICCOLOMINI) was nephew to the preceding pontiff. He was elected pope in 1503, but died in less than a month afterwards.
Died 1503.

PIUS IV. (GIANANGELO DE MEDICI). He rose by merit to several high employments, and, in 1549, obtained the cardinalship, and, on the death of Paul IV., in 1560, was elected pope. He confirmed the decrees of the council of Trent, after the closing of that assembly in 1563. In the following year a conspiracy was formed against his life by Benedict Accolti and others, who were executed. The pope was not of the celebrated Medici family of Florence. He issued the well-known Tridentine Creed, an embodiment of the doctrines defined in the Council of Trent.
Born at Milan, 1499; **died** 1565.

PIUS V. ST. (MICHELE GHISLERI), succeeded the preceding in 1566. He was the son of poor parents, and at an early age became a Dominican. Paul IV. created him bishop of Sutri, and cardinal and inquisitor-general in the Milanese, where he displayed great bigotry and cruelty. After his election to the papal chair he issued a bull, in which the jurisdiction of the Roman church was sought to be carried to an extravagant pitch. He enacted severe laws for the regulation of public morals, but under his government the Inquisition exercised a terrible severity. Pius made war against the Turks, which produced the famous battle of Lepanto, wherein the latter were defeated. He was canonized in 1712.
Born near Alessandria, 1504; **died** 1572.

PIUS VI. (GIOVANNI ANGELO BRASCHI), was secretary to Benedict XIV., who created him treasurer of the apostolic chamber, and Clement XIV. conferred on him the cardinalship. He succeeded that pontiff in 1775. Shortly after his election he wrought some important reforms in the public treasury, and completed the magnificent museum in the Vatican, which he filled with monuments, vases, medals, and other ancient remains found in the Ecclesiastical States. But the greatest act of his pontificate was the draining of the Pontine Marshes, a project which had baffled several of the Roman emperors and many of the popes. Besides this great enterprise, this pontiff built several handsome edifices at Rome, and founded some hospitals. The emperor Joseph II. having suppressed several monasteries, and decreed all the religious orders in his dominions free from papal jurisdiction, Pius, apprehensive of the consequences of this revolution to the Holy See, went in person to Vienna in 1782; but, though he was honourably received, his efforts could not divert the emperor from his designs. On his return to Rome, the pope became embroiled with the courts of Naples, Modena, and Venice, chiefly with regard to the right of presenting to ecclesiastical benefices. The French revolution was, however, fraught with more serious consequence to the papal see. Upon a mere pretext, the French Convention ordered General Bonaparte to enter the Ecclesiastical territory, when, having taken several places, he compelled the pope to purchase peace by a contribution of thirty millions of livres (£1,200,000), and the delivering up of the finest works of painting and sculpture. In 1797 a band of French revolutionists excited a tumult at Rome, and, being driven to the house of the French ambassador, were there headed by General Duphot, who, together with several of the French, was slain. Upon this, General Berthier entered Italy, and made the pope prisoner in his capital, which was plundered. The venerable pontiff was carried away by the victors, and hurried over the Alps to Valence, where he died. His body was interred in a private manner; but, in 1802, it was taken up and conveyed to Rome, where it was interred with great pomp.
Born at Cesena, in the Papal States, 1747; **died** 1799.

PIUS VII. (GREGORIO BARNABA LUIGI CHIARAMONTI) was at first a Benedictine monk, but became, at the age of 40 years, bishop of Tivoli. In 1785 he was created a cardinal, and, after the death of Pius VI., was elected to the papal chair, in 1800. In the following year he entered Rome, which city was shortly afterwards evacuated by the French. The relations between Pius VII. and Bonaparte, then first consul, were at the outset of a sufficiently cordial nature. A concordat was signed between the republic and Rome, and, in 1804, Pius repaired to Paris, where, in the cathedral of Notre Dame, he took part in the ceremony of the coronation of Napoleon, who, however, placed the crown on his own head, and afterwards on that of Josephine. The misfortunes of the pope commenced, however, in the following year. The emperor suddenly sent his troops to Ancona in 1805, and, shortly afterwards, Civita Vecchia was seized. Napoleon also wished Pius to annul the marriage between his brother Jerome and Miss Paterson, an American Protestant lady, which the pope refused. (*See* BONAPARTE, Jerome.) Other grounds of quarrel were found by the emperor, and in the following year a French force took possession of Rome, and, shortly afterwards, the finest provinces of the papal territory were united to the kingdom of Italy. After remaining some time as a prisoner in his palace on the Quirinal, Pius was suddenly taken off, under French escort, to Grenoble; whence

he was conveyed to Sarona, in the Riviera of Genoa. In 1812 he was taken to Fontainebleau, but still remained obdurate, and refused to sanction Napoleon's separation from Josephine. The defeat of the French in Germany, as well as the previous disaster in Russia, caused Napoleon to give way before his passive but inflexible opponent. In 1814 he sent him back to Italy; but Pius, instead of proceeding to Rome, stopped at Cesena, his native town. Upon the abdication of Napoleon, Pius proceeded to Rome, where he spent the remainder of his life, engaged in reforming the civil institutions of his dominions. He created a new police, abolished torture and the punishment of death for offences against religion, extirpated the banditti of the Campagna, and put an end to several vexatious feudal imposts. His death was caused by an accidental fall, which broke his thigh.

Born at Cesena, 1742; **died** at Rome, 1823.

PIUS VIII. (FRANCESCO XAVIER CASTIGLIONI) became pope in succession to Leo XII., in 1829. His pontificate lasted only one year.

Born 1761; **died** 1830.

PIUS IX. (GIOVANNI MARIA MASTAI-FERRETTI) became pope in succession to Gregory XVI., in 1846. Born of a noble Italian family, his youth was characterized by mildness and a charitable disposition. In his 18th year he went to Rome, with the intention of entering the body-guard of the pope; but having been seized by an epileptic attack, he, upon recovering, resolved to devote himself to the service of the Church. After completing his studies at the college of Volterra, he was ordained a priest, and dispatched upon a mission to Chili, in 1823. Upon his return, two years later, he became president of the hospital of St. Michael. In 1829 his zeal was rewarded by an appointment to the archbishopric of Spoleto, from which he was, in 1832, translated to Imola: finally he became cardinal, under Gregory XVI., in 1840. Upon the death of Gregory, in 1846, the conciliatory and pious character of Cardinal Ferretti gained him the tiara. The first measures of the new pontiff were of a popular and liberal character: he granted to political offenders a general and unconditional amnesty; reformed civil abuses, and lightened the burthens of his people to a very considerable extent. But the spirit of republicanism, which awoke at Paris in 1848, spread throughout Europe; and at Rome, as elsewhere, the people rose against their ruler. A republic was proclaimed; and Pius IX., after remaining some time a prisoner in his palace, fled in disguise to Gaeta. He called upon the great Catholic powers of France, Austria, Spain, and Naples, to re-establish his authority. But, meanwhile, Mazzini had arrived at Rome, where he was proclaimed triumvir. In 1849 a French army marched upon Rome, and, after an attack upon the city, which was gallantly defended by Garibaldi, succeeded in taking it. The restoration of Pius IX. was thus effected; not, however, without the permanent support of a French garrison. Several events in the life of Pope Pius will be remarked in history:—the promulgation of an edict by which a Roman Catholic hierarchy was re-established in England, and in consequence of which a bill was passed in the English houses of parliament forbidding papal bishops to hold ecclesiastical titles in England; the foundation of a college at Rome for the reception of clergymen of the church of England seeking to take orders in the Roman Catholic church; doctrinal decision as to immaculate conception; the convocation of the Vatican council in 1869; and the promulgation of the decree of papal infallibility. Since the official occupation of Rome as the capital of the new kingdom of Italy, Pius has lived entirely in the Vatican. He has held the pontificate for a longer period than any other pope.

Born 1792. Died 1878.

PIUTE, *pi-oo-te*, a county of Utah Territory, United States. **Area**, 6,000 square miles. **Pop.** 1,651.

PIZARRO, FRANCISCO, *pe-zar'-ro*, a famous Spanish adventurer, who discovered and conquered Peru. He was the natural son of an officer, and was in his youth employed by his parent to tend pigs. He grew to manhood without being able either to read or write; but he had a bold and enterprising spirit, and the discovery of the New World opened to him sources of wealth and renown. After fourteen years of distinguished services, he joined Diego de Almagro in an expedition, the object of which was to explore the gold regions to the south of Panama. In 1524 he sailed from Panama with one ship, eighty men, and four horses, but with little result. Soon afterwards, however, he undertook a second expedition, during which he and his followers experienced every form of hardship, the country in which gold and silver abounded was found, and they returned to Panama laden with treasures. He then went to Spain, and obtained from Charles V. the title of governor and captain-general of the newly discovered country. With the assistance of Cortes, he equipped an expedition, with which he proceeded to Peru, where he surprised and captured several towns, and gained great booty. After founding a Spanish colony at the mouth of the river Piura, he proceeded inland to Caxamarca. A civil war was at that time raging in Peru, and the inca Atahualpa requested his aid against his brother Huascar. At Caxamarca the precious metals were used not only for ornaments, but for ordinary utensils; and the sight of so much wealth inflamed his cupidity to such a degree that he resolved to make himself master of Atahualpa's person. When the inca came to Pizarro's quarters, he was treacherously seized, and confined in a room 22 feet long by 16 feet broad. Shortly afterwards, Atahualpa offered to fill this apartment with gold as high as the Spanish adventurer could reach, if he would set him free. The offer was instantly accepted, and, although the impatience of the Spaniards was too great to allow of all the promised treasure being collected, the hoard was so great that after a fifth part had been reserved for the crown, and another portion for Almagro's party, Pizarro and his companions had 1,528,500 ounces to divide among them. After wringing all that he could from the unfortunate Atahualpa, Pizarro inhumanly put him to death in 1533, and then proceeded to capture the city of Cuzco, where great treasure was taken. In 1534, Ferdinand, one of Pizarro's brothers, laid the royal share at the feet of Charles V.; whereupon the Spanish leader was confirmed in his power, while to Almagro, his rival, was granted all the country that might be conquered southward of Pizarro's vice-royalty. Whilst Pizarro was engaged in settling the government of Peru, Almagro proceeded to conquer Chili. In 1536, the Peruvians having risen against the Spaniards, Almagro marched to their relief; but after defeating the insurgent natives, he took prisoners Pizarro's brothers. Almagro himself subsequently fell into the hands of his more enterprising rival, by whom he was brought to trial and executed, in 1538. Thus left alone in power, Pizarro began to rule in a despotic and partial manner; whereat many of the Spanish adventurers became alienated, and attached themselves to Almagro's son. In 1541 a conspiracy was formed against him, he was surprised during the hour of mid-day, set upon, and, after a most determined

resistance, himself and a few devoted followers were slain.

Born at Truxillo, 1471; **died** 1541.

PIZARRO, GONSALVO, one of the brothers of the preceding, penetrated from Quito, across the Andes, enduring fearful privations. (*See* ORELLANO.) He was acting as governor of Quito at the date of Pizarro's murder, and subsequently succeeded in gaining supreme power throughout Peru. After retaining this position during three years, he was, in 1548, defeated and taken prisoner by Guasca, whom Charles V. had created viceroy. He was brought to trial, condemned as a rebel, and executed almost immediately afterwards.

Died 1548.

PIZARRO, HERNANDO, elder brother of the two preceding; took an important share in the conquest of Peru, and in 1534 took to Spain the royal share of the booty, for which he was made a knight of Santiago. He made a second expedition, but on his return was imprisoned for 20 years, and not liberated till 1560, when he was 95 years old.

Born 1465; **died** 1565.

PIZZI, JOACHIM, *pit'-se*, an Italian poet, who, early in life, while a student of the Jesuits' college at Rome, evinced the possession of a poetical genius by the production of several fine poems. His principal works were, "Discourse on Tragic and Comic Poetry," "Dissertation on an Antique Cameo," "The Vision of Eden," a poem, and the "Triumph of Poetry."

Born at Rome, 1716; **died** at the same city, 1790.

PIZZO, *pit'-so*, a town and seaport of Italy, province of Calanzaro, on the Gulf of Santa Eufemia, 6 miles N.E. of Monteleone. There is a harbour, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in tunny fishing. **Pop.** 6,500.—Here Murat, the ex-king of Naples, was shot in 1815.

PLACENCIA. (*See* PLASENCIA.)

PLACENTIA. (*See* PIACENZA.)

PLACENTIA BAY, *plai-sen'-shi-a*, a spacious bay on the south coast of Newfoundland. It is 62 miles long and 42 miles broad at its entrance. There are many islands and several good harbours.

PLACENTIUS, JOHN LEO, *plai-sen'-shi-us*, a learned Dominican monk, who wrote a history of the bishops of Tongres and Liége, and a poem, entitled "Pugna Porcorum," in which every word begins with P.

Born near Liége, about 1480; died about 1548.

PLACER, *plai-ser*, a county of California, United States. **Area**, 1,386 square miles. **Pop.** 14,232, including some Chinese. The capital is Auburn.

PLANCHE, JAMES ROBINSON, *plan'-shai*, a modern English writer and dramatist, descended from a French family which came to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685. Early in life he wrote a burlesque, entitled "Amoroso, King of Little Britain," for a private performance, which was afterwards accepted by the committee of management of Drury-lane theatre, where it was produced with complete success in 1818. This unexpected piece of good fortune determined the young author to apply himself to dramatic writing; and, during the subsequent forty years, he wrote about two hundred plays, including many of the most attractive musical burlesques ever produced, and the libretti of operas. He has also adapted several of the plays of the old dramatists, and the accuracy of costumes adopted on the modern stage is greatly due to his exertions. For the series called the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," he wrote a "History of British Costume;" the articles on costume in Knight's "Pictorial Shakespeare," as well as the "Costume and Furniture" in the "Pictorial History of England" were also from his pen. He became a member of the Society of Antiquaries in 1830, but retired from it in 1852. A course of travel in the north of Europe led to his producing "Lays and Legends of the Rhine," and "Descent of the Danube." Not the least valuable of his many excellent efforts was his translation of the Fairy Tales of the Countess D'Aulnoy, Perrault, and others. In 1854 he received the appointment of Rouge Croix, Pursuivant of Arms, for the duties of which office he had previously shown himself fitted, by his works entitled "Regal Records," and "The Pursuivant of Arms; or, Heraldry founded upon Truth."

Born in London, 1796.

PLANTADE, CHRISTOPHE HENRI, *plan'-tad*, a French musical composer, who wrote, among other operas, "Zoe" and "Palma."

Born at Pontoise, 1768; **died** 1839.

PLANTAGENET, *plan-taj'-e-net*, the surname of a long line of English kings, who were of French origin on the paternal side, Henry II. of England, the first of the line, having been the son of Geoffrey V., duke of Anjou, and of Matilda, daughter of Henry I. The duke of Anjou was so named because he usually wore a sprig of broom, —in Latin *planta genista*, in French *plante genêt*, —in his cap. (*See* HENRY II., III., IV., V., and VI.; RICHARD I., II., and III.; EDWARD I., II., III., IV. and V.; and JOHN.)

PLANTIN, CHRISTOPH, *plan'-tin*, a French printer, who settled in Antwerp, in 1555, and became distinguished for the beauty and correctness of his productions. His editions are extremely valuable. His chief work was a polyglot Bible, executed by order of Philip II. of Spain.

Born near Tours, 1514; died at Antwerp, 1589.

PLANUDES, MAXIMUS, *pla-nu'-dees*, a monk of Constantinople, who was sent by the emperor Andronicus as ambassador to Venice, where he became so partial to the Latin church, that on his return he was imprisoned. To recover his liberty, he wrote against that church. He was the author of a life of Æsop, full of romantic tales and gross anachronisms. He also published a collection of Greek epigrams, under the title of "Anthologia."

Died 1353.

PLASENCIA, *plai-sen'-shi-a*, an ancient town of Spain, 43 miles N.E. of Caceres, on the Jerta. There are the remains of an old castle, surrounded by extensive walls in a state of decay. The cathedral, in the Gothic style, and highly decorated, begun in 1498, contains many interesting tombs. There are seven other churches, an episcopal and other palaces. **Manf.** Cotton, wool, and hemp, hats, and leather. **Pop.** 6,000.

PLASSEY, or **PLASSY**, *plas'-se*, a small town of British India, province of Bengal, on the Baggarutty river, 84 miles N. of Calcutta. It is memorable for the victory obtained here in 1757 by Clive, which established British supremacy in India.

PLATA, RIO DE LA, *re'-o dai la pla'-ta*, a river of South America, one of the largest in the world. It is, properly speaking, a continuation of the Paraquay, which has its sources about the 13th degree of S. lat., and, flowing through a flat country, is joined by the Parana, and by a variety of smaller streams, the Parana being joined by the Uruguay. They together expand into the Plata; and it is to this vast estuary that the appelation of the Rio de la Plata properly applies. It flows into the ocean, and is without parallel in the rest of the world for width and magnificence, being 140 miles broad at its mouth, from Moldonado on one side to Cape St. Anthony on the other. At Buenos Ayres, 200 miles from the mouth, it is about 30 miles broad. The whole length is about 200 miles.

PLATA, LA. (*See* ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.)

PLATINA, *pla-te'-na* (Bartholomew Sacchi), a learned Italian historian, who, on going to Rome, was patronised by Cardinal Bessarion, by whose means he was appointed apostolical abbreviator; of which post he was deprived by Paul II. Platina wrote a letter to that pontiff, who sent him to prison and caused him to be tortured. Subsequently, Sixtus IV. made him librarian of the Vatican. He was the author of a "History of the Popes;" a "History of Mantua;" the "Life of Nerio Capponi;" and other works.

Born at Piadena, near Mantua, 1421; **died** at Rome, 1481.

PLATO, *plai'-to*, Greek philosopher. His father was Ariston, the son of Aristocles; through whom he was connected with the descendants of Codrus, one of the ancient kings of Athens; on his mother's side he was descended from Solon. His first master was Dionysius the grammarian; and afterwards he received instructions in gymnastic exercises from Ariston, an Argive wrestler, who, according to some accounts, gave him the name of Plato, because of the broadness of his shoulders and the robustness of his person. His former name was Aristocles, which was that of his grandfather. He next applied to the study of music and poetry, and composed some pieces intended for the Olympic exercises; but on hearing Socrates deliver a long discourse, he burnt them, and became his disciple. Some of his epigrams, however, are still preserved. He was a disciple of Socrates for about ten years; and, upon his death, in 399, Plato left Athens, and travelled into different countries in search of knowledge. At Cyrene he studied geometry and other branches of mathematics; thence he went into Egypt, where, during thirteen years, he sought to learn all that the priests could teach him. He next visited Italy, and settled at Tarentum, where he formed an intimacy with Eurytus and Archytas. He afterwards made a voyage to Sicily, to observe the wonders of that island, particularly Mount Ætna. In Sicily he became acquainted with Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, whom he was unfortunate enough to offend, and who induced the Spartan ambassador, in whose vessel Plato was returning home, to sell him for a slave at Ægina; but his purchaser having given him his freedom, he repaired to Athens, where he commenced teaching in the garden of the Academeia; whence his philosophy was called the Academic. At the request of Dion, uncle of Dionysius the Younger, he made a second voyage to Sicily, where he was received with great honour; but finding that his advice was not heeded by the youthful tyrant, who chose rather to imitate his father, he returned to Athens, where he gained a number of followers. After making a third journey to Syracuse, he settled in his native city, and there spent the remaining years of his life in literary and philosophical pursuits. The philosophy of Plato is so sublime, his morality so pure, and his views of the Divine Being and a future state so clear, that he has been thought to have had a knowledge of the Mosaic writings; a supposition which, considering his long residence in Egypt, is not improbable. His greatest works are the "Phædo," in the dialogue form, in which is a singularly powerful and pathetic description of the last hours of Socrates; the "Republic," in which the highest principles of social morality are maintained; and "Timæus," a summary of scientific philosophy as known in his time.

Born at Athens, 429 B.C.; **died** 347 B.C.

PLATOFF, MATVEI IVANOVITCH, COUNT, *pla'-tof*, hetman of the Cossacks, served in the Russian campaign of 1806-7 against the French, and subsequently defeated the Turks in several engagements in Moldavia. He was opposed to Napoleon, during the advance of the grand army into Russia, in 1812. He experienced several defeats, particularly at Grodno; but in the subsequent retreat of the French, his Cossacks proved as destructive as a plague to the fugitives. In the campaigns of 1814-15 he signalized himself chiefly by allowing his Cossacks to plunder without restraint. He, nevertheless, received an enthusiastic reception when he visited Paris and London in company with Marshal Blucher, and he was presented in this country with a sword of honour. The emperor of Russia gave him the title of Count.

Born 1757; **died** 1818.

PLATTE, *plat*, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area,** 416 square miles. **Pop.** 18,000. The capital is Platte City.

PLATTE, a county of Nebraska, United States. **Area,** 700 square miles. **Pop.** 9,511. The capital is Columbus.

PLATTE LA, a large river of the United States, rising in the Rocky Mountains in two branches, one on the frontiers of Oregon, the other on the frontiers of Utah, 250 miles apart; and, after a course of 1,600 miles, joining the Missouri. The principal affluents are the Elk-horn and Loup Fork.

PLATTEN SEE. (*See* BALATON.)

PLATTSBURG, *plats'-boorg*, capital of Clinton county, New York, United States, on the west shore of Lake Champlain, at the mouth of the Saranac, which furnishes valuable water power. It is handsomely laid out, and contains a court-house, custom-house, academy, lyceum, and six churches. **Pop.** 5,245

PLAUEN, *plou'-en*, a town of Saxony, on the White Elster, 60 miles S. of Leipsic. **Manf.** Cotton goods, muslin, cambric, jaconet, and embroidered fabrics, paper, leather. **Pop.** 35,082.

PLAUTUS, TITUS MACCIUS, *plaw'-tus*, a Latin comic dramatist. He was a man of low birth, but received a good education, and was well acquainted with Latin and Greek literature. He settled at Rome, where his plays were performed with great applause. There is more intrigue and plot in his pieces than in those of Terence; the humour, also, is extremely natural and entertaining. Only 20 are extant, but it is known that he wrote about 130.

Born at Sarsina, in Umbria, about 254 B.C.; **died** 184 B.C.

PLAYFAIR, JOHN, *plaï'-fair*, an eminent Scotch mathematician, who, in his eighteenth year, became a candidate for the professorship of mathematics at the Marischal College, Aberdeen, and was only excelled by two older men; and while yet a student discharged the duties of professor of natural philosophy during the illness of the professor. At the age of 25 he entered the ministry, and succeeded his father in the parish of Liff and Benvie. In 1785 he was appointed joint professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, and, in 1805, succeeded to the chair of natural philosophy at the same seat of learning. He was a supporter of Dr. Hutton's geological theories, and, in 1802, published "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth," an improved edition of which he contemplated, and, with that view, made a geological tour in Italy, France, and Switzerland. He published "Outlines of Natural Philosophy" and "Elements of Geometry." To the "Edinburgh Review" he contributed many articles on astronomical and mathematical subjects, as well as several to the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Born at Benvie, Forfarshire, 1748; died at Edinburgh, 1819.

PLAYFAIR, LYON, modern chemist, who was sent from Bengal, in the East Indies, to receive his education at the university of St. Andrew's, and having shown a taste for chemical science, was, in 1834, placed under Professor Graham at Glasgow. In the following year he went to India, but shortly afterwards returned to Europe, and having resumed his chemical studies, under his former teacher, at University College, London, passed to the celebrated laboratory at Giessen, in 1838. Under Liebig he made great progress in organic chemistry, and, after taking the degree of doctor of philosophy at the university of Giessen, he retired to London, where he produced some translations of the great German chemist's Reports on the Progress of Organic Chemistry. In 1843 he became professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution of Manchester, and in that position became very popular. Nominated a member of the Health of Towns Commission, he drew up several of the reports of that body. His next appointment was as chemist to the Museum of Economic Geology. He was one of the most active commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, for his services was created a companion of the Bath, and was further rewarded by Prince Albert with the appointment of gentleman usher in his household. He subsequently became secretary of the department of science and art. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster-general, but only held the office for a short time in consequence of the resignation of the Gladstone administration.

Born in Bengal, 1819.

PLEASANTS, *ples'-ants*, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area**, 280 square miles. **Pop.**, 6,256. The capital is St. Mary's.

PLEIADES, *plï'-a-dees*, a name given in Greek mythology to seven of the daughters of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Oceanides. They were placed in the heavens after death, where they formed a constellation called Pleiades. Their names were Alcyone, Merope, Maia, Electra, Tayeta, Sterope, and Celeno. They are sometimes called Atlantides, from their father, or Hesperides, from the gardens of that name, which belonged to Atlas.

PLESCHEN, *plesch'-en*, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, 52 miles S.E. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Woollens, potash, and tobacco. There is a trade in horses and cattle. **Pop.** 6,200.

PLEYEL, IGNAS, *plï'-el*, a German musical composer, who studied under Vanhall and Haydn, and, during an extensive tour, in Italy. In 1783 he received the appointment of chapel-master at Strasburg cathedral, and while holding that office composed a number of masses and other pieces of sacred music. He was, in 1791, invited to London, where he was so liberally rewarded for his efforts that he was enabled to purchase an estate near Strasburg. During the French revolution he narrowly escaped the guillotine by composing a musical drama which pleased the people. He afterwards adopted the trade of music publisher and pianoforte manufacturer. After acquiring a fortune in that career, he retired to an estate near Paris.

Born at Rupperstahl, near Vienna, 1757; died near Paris, 1831.

PLINY, CAIUS PLINIUS SECUNDUS, *plin'-e*, called the Elder, was of an illustrious family, and in his youth bore arms with reputation; after which he was admitted to the college of augurs. He began a history of the German wars, and studied jurisprudence. Vespasian appointed him procurator of Spain, in which office he conducted himself with strict integrity, devoting the day to public affairs, and the night to study. Being at Misenium, in the Gulf of Naples, with a fleet which he commanded, he was surprised at an extraordinary cloud issuing from Vesuvius. He immediately put to sea, and landed at the foot of the mountain to ascertain the cause of the phenomenon; but the sulphureous exhalation from the burning lava overcame him, and he was suffocated. Of all the works of Pliny none remains but his Natural History, which, says Cuvier, "is one of the most precious monuments left us by antiquity." It is a perfect encyclopædia of ancient history, and is divided into 37 books, treating of astronomy, meteorology, the theory of the earth, geography, botany, zoology, agriculture, medicine, mineralogy, sculpture, painting, &c.

Born 23; died 79.

PLINY THE YOUNGER, CAIUS PLINIUS CÆCILIUS SECUNDUS, was the nephew of the preceding, who adopted him as his son and heir. He wrote a Greek tragedy at the age of 13, had Quintilian for his master, and advanced so rapidly, that at the age of 19 he pleaded in the forum with an eloquence equal to that of the greatest orators of his time. When Trajan was elevated to the throne, he conferred the consular dignity on Pliny, who, at the desire of the senate, pronounced that fine oration which is extant, entitled the "Panegyric on Trajan." He was some time after appointed governor of Pontus and Bithynia, where he abolished the arbitrary imposts and stopped the persecution of the Christians, of whom he gave a liberal account to the emperor. After his return to Rome, he settled at Comum, his native place, where he established an academy and library for young men who had not the means of education. Pliny was a liberal patron of men of virtue and learning. Of the many works of this writer, only his Epistles and "Panegyric on Trajan" remain. He also wrote the History of his own Times, of which Tacitus speaks in high terms.

Born at Comum, about 62; died 116.

PLOCK. (*See* PLONSK.)

PLOERMEL, *plo'-er-mel*, a town of France, department Morbihan, 25 miles N.E. of Vannes. There are a church, built in the 12th century, a college, and hospital. Recently a supposed appearance of the Virgin has attracted vast concourses of Roman Catholic pilgrims to the town. It is also much resorted to by invalids, on account of the salubrity of the climate. **Pop.** 6,000.

PLOMBIÈRES, *plom-be-air'*, a town of France, department Vosges, in a mountainous district, 15 miles S. of Epinal. It has thermal medicinal springs which are much resorted to. **Pop.** 1,600 residents.

PLON, *plawng*, the prefix of numerous places in Brittany, France, none of them with a population above 7,000.

PLONSK, or PLOCK, *plonsk*, a town of Poland, capital of the government of the same name. Pop. of the gov., 538,141; of the town, 22,092.

PLOT, ROBERT, *plot*, an English antiquary and naturalist, who became a secretary to the Royal Society in 1682. He was appointed first keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and professor of chemistry at Oxford. He was also nominated historiographer to the king, and Mowbray herald extraordinary. His works are, the Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," and an essay on the Origin of Springs, in Latin.

Born in Kent, 1641; **died** 1696.

PLOTINUS, *plo-ti'-nus*, the most celebrated of the neo-Platonic philosophers. After studying for eleven years under Ammonius, he travelled into Persia and India, where he acquired a great store of knowledge. He served in the army under Gordian; but, when that emperor was slain, Plotinus effected his escape, and went to Rome, where he opened a school of philosophy, and had many disciples. His philosophy was so ideal in character that he despised his body, almost starving himself, refusing to divulge his parentage, or to take notice, in the manner of his time, of his birthday. So great was his reputation for virtue that parents entrusted their children to him, and he was popularly supposed to have the power of working miracles. At the age of 60 he endeavoured to carry out the project of Plato and establish a commonwealth, but court influence was too strong.

Born at Lycopolis, Egypt, 205; **died** at Puteoli, 270.

PLOWDEN, EDMUND *plou'-den*, an English lawyer, who was educated at Cambridge, whence he removed to Oxford, where he took his degrees in physic, which profession he quitted for the law. His "Commentaries and Reports" are greatly esteemed. They consist of a collection of cases from Edward VI. to the middle of the reign of Elizabeth.

Born at Shropshire, 1518; **died** 1584.

PLUMAS, *plu-mas*, a county of California, United States. **Area**, 2,736 square miles. **Pop.** 6,180. The capital is Quincy.

PLUNKET, WILLIAM CONYNGHAM, first lord, *plun'-ket*, an Irish lawyer and statesman, who, having distinguished himself by his oratorical talents while a student at Trinity College, Dublin, was returned to the Irish parliament through the interest of the earl of Charlemont. In 1787 he was called to the bar, and obtained such a large practice that, by the year 1807, he had acquired a fortune. In the same year he was returned to the British House of Commons, when he attached himself to the Whigs, and became a powerful orator of that party. In 1827 he was created lord chief justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, and a peer of the United Kingdom. During the passage of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill he was the constant adviser of the duke of Wellington in the English House of Lords. In 1830 he became lord chancellor of Ireland, which post he retained until the year 1841. Lord Plunket's later years were spent apart from political life, in retirement at his estate in Ireland; he was a great and impassioned orator.

Born at Newtown, Cork, 1764; **died** near Bray, Ireland, 1854.

PLUNKET, OLIVER, archbishop of Armagh and Roman Catholic primate of Ireland, who was accused of having attempted to excite an insurrection of the Roman Catholics of Ireland against Charles II. On that charge he was condemned to death, and after execution his body was quartered.

Born 1616; **died** 1681.

PLUQUET, FRANÇOIS ANDRE ADRIEN, *plu'-kai*, a French writer, who entered into orders and obtained a canonry, which he quitted to assume the professorship of history at the College of France, in 1776. He belonged to the party of Fontanelle, Montesquieu, and Helvetius; and among other important works, wrote "An Examination of Fatalism," "Dictionary of Heresies," "On Sociability" (in this work he combated the opinion of Hobbes, and proved that man is beneficent and religious); "The Classical Books of the Empire of China," and "On Luxury."

Born at Bayeux, 1716; **died** at Paris, 1790.

PLUTARCH, *plu'-tark*, Greek biographer and moralist, who studied philosophy in the school of Ammonius, at Delphi. He resided at Rome, where he delivered lectures in Greek upon philosophy, and enjoyed the friendship of Lucan, the younger Pliny, Martial, and others. At an advanced age he retired to his native town. The time of his death is uncertain. The most celebrated of his works is his "Lives of Illustrious Men." His "Morals" contain many valuable observations and curious narratives.

Born at Chærones, Bœotia, 50; **died** 120.

PLUTO, *ploo'-to*, in Greek mythology son of Saturn and Ops, inherited his father's kingdom with his brothers, and received as his share the infernal regions. All the goddesses refused to marry him; but, upon seeing Proserpine, the daughter of Ceres, gathering flowers in the plains of Enna, in Sicily, he became enamoured of her, and immediately carried her away.

PLUTUS, *ploo'-tus*, was the god of riches in the Greek mythology. He was represented as blind, because he distributed riches indiscriminately; he was lame, because he came slowly and gradually; and he had wings, to intimate that he flew away with more velocity than he approached mankind.

PLUVINEL, ANTONY, *ploo'-ve-nel*, a French diplomatist. Henry IV. appointed him his grand equerry and chamberlain, and sent him ambassador to Holland. He wrote a treatise on the Art of Riding, and was the first who established riding-schools in France.

Born in Dauphiny, about 1550; **died** at Paris, 1620.

PLYMOUTH, *plim'-outh*, a seaport, market-town, parliamentary and municipal borough, and naval station of England, in Devonshire, 37 miles S.W. of Exeter. It is, on account of its harbour and docks, one of the most important maritime places in the kingdom, and is situate at the head of Plymouth Sound, between the rivers Plym and Tamar, at their confluence with the sea. The town stands on the eastern side of a peninsula inclosed between these two rivers, at the mouth of the Plym: and to the west are **STONEHOUSE** and **DEVONPORT**. The three places may be considered as one town, a continuous line of buildings leading from the one to the other. Of the public buildings, the most ancient is the parish church, St. Andrew's,

which consists of a nave, side aisles, and chancels, with a tower, dating from 1470, at the west end ornamented with pinnacles. Charles Church commemorates Charles I., and was, on its completion in 1658, dedicated to St. Charles the Martyr, a saintly title not now used. There are also various places of public worship for different denominations, and many charitable institutions; consisting of almshouses, hospitals, schools, &c. An Albert memorial clock tower, 56 feet high, surmounted by a light iron spire, was erected in 1865. The other public buildings and establishments are, the guildhall, and law-courts (a new building opened in 1874), the Royal hotel, comprising a large inn, assembly rooms and theatre, rebuilt, after a fire, in 1863, the public library, post-office (on the model of an Italian temple), custom-house, exchange, and a market-place. The Western College, for the education of Congregational ministers, is a large handsome building, erected in 1861. The port and harbour of Plymouth is distinguished for its great extent and capacity, and the security which it affords in its different parts. It is capable of containing about 2,000 sail of shipping, and is, altogether, one of the finest harbours in the world, consisting of several divisions or harbours. Sutton Pool and Mill Bay immediately adjoin the town, being almost encircled by the buildings, and there lie the merchant vessels; Catwater Harbour is an extensive sheet of water, formed by the estuary of the Plym. The harbour or bay of Hamoaze is a magnificent basin at the mouth of the Tamar. At the mouth of these various harbours, the great bay of Plymouth Sound forms an excellent roadstead, which is rendered secure by the construction of a breakwater across its entrance. The harbour is defended by several works, raised on different points. Between Mill Bay and Sutton Pool is an eminence, the Hoe, running along the shore and commanding magnificent views. There is a noble esplanade, and at the eastern end is the citadel mounting 150 guns. In Mill Bay are the Great Western Docks, occupying 14 acres. They are 22 feet deep, and were constructed between 1855 and 1858. A tram line connects them with the termini of the South Devon, Tavistock, and Cornwall railway. The dockyard is at Devonport, and is one of the finest in the world. The victualling establishments of the dockyard are on a large scale, and the naval hospital is at Stonehouse. (*See* DEVONPORT and STONEHOUSE.) **Manf.** Sailcloth, ropes, glass, soap, starch, and sugar. A very large foreign and coasting trade is carried on. **Pop.** 75,096.—A station on the Great Western and London and South-Western railways. **Lat.** 50° 22′ N. **Lon.** 4° 10′ 2″ W.

PLYMOUTH, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 850 square miles. **Pop.** 8,566. The chief place is Plymouth Centre.

PLYMOUTH, a county of Massachusetts, United States. **Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 74,018. The capital is PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport, capital of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 36 miles S.E. of Boston. This is the oldest town in New England, and was the landing place of the Pilgrim Fathers. A large granite rock at the water's edge is the place where they landed, and is covered with an ornamental canopy. A national monument commemorative of the event was completed in 1875. Pilgrim Hall contains many interesting monuments. **Manf.** Cordage, tools, nails, cotton duck, and ironware. There is a good harbour and a flourishing trade is carried on. The cod fishery is very productive. **Pop.** 7,300.

PLYMOUTH, NEW, or TARANAKI, a town of New Zealand, in the province of Taranaki, on the west coast of North Island, 120 miles S. of Auckland. The town is picturesquely situated on the sea shore, and the public buildings are good. There are a large church, and chapels for Dissenters and Roman Catholics. The roadstead is much exposed, and large vessels cannot come within a mile of the shore. Along the beach, extending for many miles, is ironsand, from which good cutlery has been manufactured. The surrounding district is of great fertility. The town was founded in 1840 by emigrants from the English counties of Devon and Cornwall. **Pop.** 4,000.

PLYMOUTH SOUND, an inlet of the English Channel, between the counties of Devon and Cornwall. It forms an admirable naval harbour by the construction of the Plymouth breakwater, a granite and marble structure very nearly a mile in length, completed in 1861, at a cost of £1,500,000. On the west side of the Sound is Cawsand Bay, and near it Mount Edgecombe Park, a beautiful estate. At the mouth of the Tamar is the small island of St. Nicholas, or Drake's Island, a pyramidal rock, strongly fortified. The Sound is considered to be the most beautiful estuary on the English coast.

PO, *po*, the largest river of Italy, rising in the Cottian Alps, in two springs on the north and south of Monte Viso, near the French frontier, flowing north-east to Turin, and holding an easterly course until it discharges itself by a number of mouths into the Adriatic, about 30 miles from Venice. Its estimated length is about 450 miles, nearly 400 of which are navigable, and drains an area of 40,000 square miles. The chief affluents on the left bank are the Dora Ripaira, Dora Baltea, Sesia, Ticino, Adda, Oglio, and Mincio; on the right bank the Tamaro, Bormida, Trebba, Taro, Parma, Enza, Secchia, and Panaro. The chief branches of the delta of the river are the Po della Maestra on the north and the Po di Primaro on the south. To the north of the latter is the extensive marsh known as the Valli de Comacchio.

POCAHONTAS, *po-ka-hon'-tas*, an Indian girl of Virginia, America, who has been until recently considered as a remarkable heroine. An Englishman, captain John Smith, who figures in the early history of Virginia, related a romantic story of his life being saved by the intercession of the "princess" Pocahontas, with her father, a powerful Indian chief; but she appears to have been a child belonging to some vagrant Indians, who hung about the English settlement. When she grew up she lived for a time with a captain Cookham, and afterwards married an Englishman named John Rolfe, who was already a married man. The governor of the colony, sir Thomas Dale, sent her to England as an Indian princess, with a view of exciting interest respecting the colony. She appeared at the court of James I., and was for a time an object of considerable curiosity. Having given birth to a son, she died young.

Born in Virginia, 1595; **died** at Gravesend, 1616.

POCAHONTAS, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 625 square miles. **Pop.** 3,713. The capital is Rolfe.

POCAHONTAS, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area**, 710 square miles. **Pop.** 5,591. The capital is Huntersville.

POCOCK, EDWARD, *po'-kok*, a learned English divine and orientalist, who was educated at Oxford, and, having entered into orders, was ap-

pointed chaplain to the English factory at Aleppo. While there he improved himself in the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Ethiopic languages, which he had before studied at the university. He was also employed by archbishop Laud in purchasing ancient manuscripts and coins; and that prelate having founded an Arabic lecture at Oxford, appointed Mr. Pocock the first professor. He returned home in 1636; but afterwards made another voyage to the East, and remained there four years. In 1648 he was nominated to the Hebrew professorship, with the prebend of Christchurch annexed; he published in the same year his "Specimen Historiæ Arabum." In 1652 he was one of those concerned in preparing the intended edition of the polyglot Bible. His principal works were,—"Porta Moses; or, the six Prefatory Discourses of Moses Maimonides;" "The Annals of Eutychius;" "Abul Ferajii Historia Dynastarum;" "Commentaries on Micah, Malachi, Hosea, and Joel;" a Syriac version of the second epistle of St. Peter, the second and third of John, and that of Jude.

Born at Oxford, 1604; **died** 1691.

POCOCKE, RICHARD, an eminent English prelate, who, after taking his doctor's degree in laws, at Oxford, in 1733, went to the East, where he travelled during five years. On his return to England, he became chaplain to lord Chesterfield, and was afterwards promoted to the bishopric of Ossory, whence he was translated to Meath in 1765. His "Eastern Travels" are valuable.

Born at Southampton, 1704; **died** 1765.

PODGORITZA, *pod-go-rits'-a*, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Albania, 35 miles N. of Scutari. **Pop.** 6,000, chiefly Mahommedans.

PODIEBRAD, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the right bank of the Elbe, 31 miles E. of Prague. There is an old castle, and the river is crossed by a chain bridge. **Pop.** 3,400.

PODIEBRAD, GEORGE BOCZKO, OF, *pod'-e-brad*, a powerful Bohemian noble, who attached himself to the Hussite party, who, on the death of king Sigismund, offered the crown of Bohemia to Casimir, king of Poland, and so became involved in war with Albrecht V. of Austria, whom he defeated. He was afterwards regent, and in 1457 was crowned king. He was an able ruler, and endeavoured to restore peace to the country harassed by religious dissensions, but pope Pius II. declared him a heretic, excommunicated him, and induced Mathias of Hungary to invade his country. Podiebrad maintained his position, and Mathias was compelled to conclude a peace.

Born 1420; **died** 1471.

PODOLIA, or KAMINIETZ, *po-dō'-li-a*, a government of the south-west of European Russia, near the Austrian frontier. The surface is undulating and the soil extremely fertile, producing abundantly corn, hops, hemp, flax, tobacco, and different kinds of fruit. The vine and the mulberry are cultivated, and cattle-rearing is extensively carried on. The chief rivers are the Driesle and the Bug. **Area**, 16,223 square miles. **Pop.** 2,276,518. The chief town is KAMINIETZ.

POE, EDGAR ALLAN, *po*, an eminent American writer, who was the son of an actor whose father was a distinguished officer in the revolutionary army. He was in childhood left an orphan, but was adopted by Mr. Allan, a wealthy merchant. He accompanied that gentleman to England in 1816, and was placed at a school at Stoke Newington. Returning to his native country in 1821, he was sent to an academy at Richmond, and at a later period to Charlottsville University, Virginia. His career at school and college was brilliant, so far as the acquirement of learning was concerned, but was marked by so much extravagance and irregularity, that it terminated in his expulsion from the last-named establishment. He soon after quarrelled with his generous protector, in consequence of the latter's refusal to pay some of his gambling debts. Intending to proceed to Greece, at that period struggling to throw off the tyranny of the Turks, he went to Europe; but, although he never reached his destination, he wandered about the continent until he was seized by the police of St. Petersburg, for being engaged in a drunken riot. The American ambassador procured his release, and sent him home, where he was kindly received by Mr. Allan. In a short time, however, he had a serious quarrel with Mr. Allan, who declared he would never see or assist him again. A small volume of poems which he had published, had been so successful as to lead Poe to believe that he might rely upon literature as a means of subsistence; but deeming himself slighted, he soon afterwards enlisted as a private soldier. Some military friends rescued him from this position; upon which he again adopted a literary career. He readily obtained employment upon the magazines and periodicals; but his unfortunate predilection for strong drinks always lost him what his great talent had secured. About 1835 he married a beautiful but poor cousin, who died in 1848. Towards the close of that year he joined a temperance society, but unhappily was weak enough to accept the invitation of some friends to drink, while staying at Baltimore, and became so utterly inebriated that he fell down in the streets. On being picked up, he was conveyed to an hospital, where he expired on the following day. He possessed a wonderful power of impressing the imagination by stories of a weird and sensational character. For power of arranging and unravelling mysterious incidents he has never been surpassed: and he had an almost Defoe-like power of making the improbable appear real. His poem "The Raven," is one of the most remarkable productions of American poetry.

Born at Boston, 1809; **died** 1849.

POELEMBERG, CORNELIUS. (*See* POLEMBERG.)

POERIO, CARLO, *po-eer'-e-o*, a modern Italian patriot and statesman, who was the son of Guiseppe Poerio, baron Belcastro, councillor of state and attorney-general of the high court of justice at Naples. Carlo was educated at Florence, under the most able professors, but returned to Naples in 1828, where he commenced practice as an advocate, and distinguished himself by eloquently defending the principles of representative government, for which he was prosecuted by the ruling powers, and suffered imprisonment; he was again imprisoned in 1847. When a constitutional government was proclaimed at Naples, in 1848, Poerio was appointed director of police, and afterwards became minister of public instruction. When Bomba suddenly and infamously destroyed the constitution, Poerio was, with other enlightened members of the state, imprisoned on a false charge, sustained by most audacious forgeries and perjuries by hired witnesses. During ten years he suffered all the horrors of a Neapolitan dungeon, but general indignation at his treatment having been excited throughout Europe, chiefly by the energetic action of Mr. Gladstone, the king of Naples, in 1859, determined to ship his illustrious prisoner to America. With Settembrini and many other patriots, he was placed on board a ship, which

was ordered to proceed to the United States; but the patriots, who greatly outnumbered the crew of the vessel, sent a deputation to the captain, informing him that, without wishing to employ force, they had resolved to steer the ship into the nearest British port. The exiles were in consequence landed at Cork, and soon afterwards Poerio and his companions proceeded to London. He afterwards went to Turin, and in the following year took his seat in the Italian parliament. When Garibaldi had driven the king out of Naples, Poerio returned thither, and afterwards became vice-president of the Italian privy council and vice-president of parliament.

Born at Naples, 1803; died 1867.

POGGENDORFF, JOHANN CHRISTIAN, *pog'-gen-dorf*, German physician, who, in 1834, was appointed professor of physics at the university of Berlin, and in 1838 became member of the Academy of Sciences. In his work entitled "The Magnetism of the Voltaic Pile," he was the first to demonstrate and apply the principles of the multiplier. In 1824 he assumed the direction of the "Annals of Physics and Chemistry," which, under his editorship, became one of the first of the scientific journals of Germany. His scientific researches have been principally directed towards electricity and magnetism. He invented a galvanometer, another instrument for producing a constant current of electricity, and made some important discoveries relative to galvanic polarisation, &c.

Born at Hamburg, 1796; died 1877.

POGGIO BRACCIOLINI, GIOVANNI FRANCESCO, *pod'-jo brach'-che-o-lē'-ne*, an Italian historian, whose merit procured him the office of secretary to pope Boniface IX. and several of his successors. While he was at the council of Constance, he was employed in searching for ancient manuscripts in that city, of which he discovered several. From Constance he went to England, where he continued some time, and then returned to Rome; but, in 1435, he settled at Florence, married, and became secretary to that republic. His principal works are,—"Funeral Orations," "History of Florence," "De Varietate Fortunæ," "Epistles," a collection of witticisms, a Latin translation of Diodorus Siculus, and editions of several ancient writers discovered by him, particularly Quintilian and Ammianus Marcellinus.

Born at Terranova, Florence, 1380; died at Florence, 1459.

POGGY, or NASSAU ISLES, *pog'-gy*, two islands (North and South) on the west coast of Sumatra, from which they are distant about 60 miles. North Poggy is about 21 miles long and 11 wide; South Poggy, 36 miles long and 11 broad. Lat. 2° 32'—3° 21' S. Lon. 99° 37'—100° 41' E.

POGITEL, *pōj'-e-tel*, a town of the Herzegovina, on the left bank of the Narenta, 34 miles N.W. of Ragusa. It is picturesquely situated in a semicircular cavity, on the side of a hill. It was formerly strongly fortified, and is now considered a position of importance. It was taken by the Turks in the 15th century.

POINSETT, *poin'-set*, a county of Arkansas, United States. Area, 750 square miles. Pop. 2,000. The capital is Harrisburgh.

POINT-À-PITRE, *pwant-a-pe'tr*, a town of the French West Indies, in Guadaloupe, at the mouth of the Rivière Salée, 35 miles N.E. of Basseterre. There are many handsome edifices, and an excellent harbour, and the town is the busiest commercial place in the island. It has suffered greatly from hurricanes and earthquakes. Pop. 15,000.

POINTE COUPÉE, *koo'-pai*, a county of Louisiana, United States. Area, 576 square miles. Pop. 17,785, about three-fourths being coloured. The capital is Pointe Coupée.

POINT DE GALLE, *point' de gal*, a fortified town and seaport on the south-west point of Ceylon, and the seat of government for the south-western provinces of the island. The harbour is good. The fort stands very high, and is a mile in circumference. There are an old Dutch Church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and an orphan asylum. The port is an important station for the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Pop. 48,000. Lat. 6° 1' N. Lon. 80° 12' E.

POINT LEVI, a town of Quebec province, dominion of Canada, on the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec. A very large trade is carried on. Pop. 4,000.

POINT PEDRO, a town of Ceylon, near a rocky cape of the same name, at the northern extremity of the island. The surrounding district is highly cultivated. The harbour, sheltered by a coral reef, affords safe anchorage.

POIRET, PETER, a French Protestant divine, who, by reading the works of Madame Bourignon and other mystics, became one of their disciples, and devoted his life to mystical theology. (*See* BOURIGNON.) His principal works are "The Divine Economy," which has been translated into English; "Solid Principles of the Christian Religion," "Theology of the Heart," and a life of Madame Bourignon, prefixed to her works.

Born at Metz, 1646; died in Holland, 1719.

POIRIER, GERMAIN, *pwoi'-ri-ai*, a French chronologist and antiquary, who was of the order of Benedictines of St. Maur, which he quitted in 1769. He was one of the writers of "The Art of Verifying Dates," and undertook, in conjunction with Precieux, the 18th volume of the "Collection of the Histories of Gaul and France, begun by Bouquet.

Born at Paris, 1724; died 1803.

POIRINO, *pō'-e-rē'-no*, a town of Italy, on the left bank of the Bonna, 14 miles S.E. of Turin. There are two old castles, four churches, a Capuchin convent, good squares, and a fine public promenade. Pop. 3,900.

POISSON, SIMEON DENIS, a French mathematician, who was educated at the Polytechnic school, where his remarkable talents attracted great attention. In 1811 he was appointed professor of mechanics in the Normal School at Paris, and subsequently became examiner at the Polytechnic School, member of the Academy of Sciences, and of the Council of Public Instruction, baron and officer of the legion of honour. He was one of the most profound mathematicians of his time, and largely contributed to the scientific journals. His dissertations chiefly relate to the mathematics of magnetism, heat, the gases, capillary attraction, gravitation, &c. He excelled in applying the methods of mathematical analysis to the questions of physics. A monument to his memory was erected in his native town.

Born at Pithiviers, 1781; died at Paris, 1840.

POISSY, *pwois'-se*, a town of France, department Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 11 miles S.W. of Versailles. It is the principal cattle-market for the supply of Paris. Pop. 4,900.—In 1561 important conferences between the Roman Catholics and Protestants were held here.

POITIERS, *poi'-teers* (Fr. *pwoi-te'-ai*), an old town of France, capital of the department Vienne, near the river Clain, 58 miles from Tours. It is divided into four quarters, all built in a mean and antiquated style. The streets are generally steep, winding, and ill-paved. It has several squares, the finest of which is the Place Royale. The cathedral of St. Pierre, partly built in the 12th century, is memorable as the burial-place of the English king Richard Cœur-de-Lion, and for numerous ceremonials which have been held in it. One of the oldest churches in France, St. Jean, is now used as a museum. There are a university, a famous lyceum, a large public library, and several learned societies, especially one established for the purpose of investigating the antiquities of Western France. There are many Celtic and Roman remains in the vicinity. **Pop.** 36,200.—Poictiers, as the name was formerly spelled, was the Roman Pictavium. The vicinity is famous for being the scene of the celebrated victory of the son of Edward III., surnamed the Black Prince, in 1356, when John, king of France, was taken prisoner and brought to England. It was for three centuries attached to the crown of England.

POITOU, *poi'-too*, an old province of France, now included in the departments Vienne, Deux-Sèvres, and Vendée.

POIVRE PETER, *poivr*, a French naturalist, who entered the Congregation of Missionaries, and was sent to China, where he was imprisoned during two years. In his passage to Europe the vessel was attacked by the English, and Poivre had his arm carried off. He subsequently quitted the ecclesiastical state, and was sent by the French India Company, in 1749, to open a commercial establishment in Cochin-China, and was also appointed intendant of the isles of France and Bourbon, where he introduced the bread-fruit tree and other valuable plants. He wrote "The Voyage of a Philosopher," a treatise on the dyeing of silks, and the "History and Manners of China," &c.

Born at Lyons, 1719; died at the same city, 1786.

POKHURN, *pok-hurn'*, a town of India, 80 miles N.W. of Joodpoor. It is defended by a fort and a wall 35 feet high. A very large transit trade is carried on. **Pop.** 15,000.

POKUR, *pok-ur'*, a town of British India, province of Ajmere, on the borders of a sacred lake, 5 miles N.W. of Ajmere. There is a splendid temple, built and dedicated to "the one God" not many years since, by a wealthy Mahratta, a minister of Scindia. Great numbers of pilgrims visit the town, and a large fair is held.

POL-DE-LEON, ST., *pole-dai-lai-awng*, a town of France, department Finisterre, 10 miles N.W. of Morlaix. It has a cathedral, with two towers, terminating in open spires; and the church of Kreizker, with a beautiful tower and spire, 393 feet high. **Manf.** Linen. There is a profitable fishery. **Pop.** 6,700.

POL, ST., *pole*, a town of France, department Pas-de-Calais, 20 miles N.W. of Arras. **Pop.** 3,500.

POLA, *po'-la*, a town and naval station of the Austrian empire, in Istria, on an eminence overlooking the Adriatic, 75 miles S.E. of Trieste. The town is strongly fortified, and the haven is very commodious and well sheltered. **Pop.** 16,500.—This is a very ancient town, and was a station of the Roman fleet.

POLAND, *po'-land*, formerly a kingdom of Europe, extending from the Baltic Sea, between Dantzic and Riga, to the frontiers of Bessarabia and the Carpathian Mountains, and from Prussian Silesia and Brandenburg, on the west, to the Russian provinces of Smolensk, Tchernijov, Poltava, and Kherson, on the east. A range of hills traverse the country in a north-east direction, forming the water-shed between the Baltic and the Black Sea: The greatest length from north to south was 715 miles, and breadth from east to west 693 miles, giving an area of about 282,000 square miles. Poland is now divided between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, forming the Russian governments or provinces of the kingdom of Poland, Courland, Grodno, Kiev, Kovno, Minsk, Mohilev, Podolia, Vilna, Volhynia, and Witebsk; the Prussian province of Posen, the greater part of West Prussia, and parts of East Prussia, and the Austrian provinces of Galicia, and Bukovina. (*See* SEPARATE HEADINGS.)

History.—The Poles (first mentioned in history as the Polani, a tribe of the Slavonic race, occupying a territory between the Oder and the Vistula) were for a long time governed by elective chiefs, bearing the title of duke; no dynasty having been established before the reign of Piast, or Piastus (in 840), whose family swayed the sceptre for more than five centuries. Afterwards, however, the crown became strictly elective, many of the monarchs being able rulers, under whom the kingdom increased in prosperity and influence, but in course of time party divisions prepared the decline of the state. The confusion occasioned by these contests, furnished a pretence for the neighbouring powers to interfere, and the country was finally partitioned between the great powers of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. In 1772, Russia seized a large part of the eastern provinces, while Austria appropriated a fertile tract in the south-west, and Prussia a commercial district in the north-west, including the lower part of the Vistula. In 1791, Poland was anew invaded by the partitioning powers, particularly by Russia, and there was a second division in 1793. In 1794 a final division was made of the remaining provinces among the three powers, Russia obtaining on each occasion by far the largest share. By the victories of Bonaparte, the share of Poland possessed by Prussia was wrested from her, and various other changes were made. But, after the destruction of the French power, a partial restitution was made to Prussia and Austria, of their late possessions, and the remainder given to Russia. In 1830 a revolution took place, but ended in the surrender of Warsaw and the dispersion of the Poles. In 1832, what remained of Poland was declared a part of the Russian empire. In 1846 an attempt was made at Cracow to recover independence, but it ended in the subjugation of the republic of Cracow, the last remnant of the country, which was annexed to Austria. There was a vigorous attempt at insurrection in 1863 and 1864, which was put down with unscrupulous energy by the Russian government.

POLAND, or **KINGDOM OF**, a government of European Russia, bounded N. and W. by Prussia, S. by Austria, and E. by the Russian governments of Vilna and Grodno. The surface is generally level, but in the southern part is a range of hills which attain an elevation of 2,000 feet. The soil is very fertile, producing abundant crops of grain, fruit, hemp, tobacco, and flax. Nearly one-fourth of the entire area is covered with forests. The climate varies greatly from intense heat in summer to excessive cold in winter. Horses, cattle, and pigs are extensively reared; and honey is an important article of export trade.

Rivers.—The Vistula, with its tributaries, the Bug, Pilica, and Wiepriz; the Niemen, and the Warta.

Area.—49,200 square miles.

Pop.—7,083,475, of whom about two-thirds are Roman Catholics, 785,000 Jews, 331,000 Protestants, and 260,000 members of the Greek Church. The population is more than three times as dense as that of the remainder of European Russia.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns. — There are 10 governments—Kalisez, Kielce, Lomza, Lublin, Plotrkov, Plock, Radom, Siedice, Suwalki, and Warsaw.

WARSAW is the capital, the other chief towns give names to the respective governments.

History.—After settlement of the division of Poland by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, this portion of the country was attached to Russia, but retained the title of the Kingdom of Poland, and had a separate government; but after the revolt of 1864 was deprived of even that approximation to independence, and in 1868 was incorporated absolutely as a portion of the Russian empire.

POLAR REGIONS, NORTH. This name is given to the regions around the North Pole, beyond the Arctic Circle, which is fixed by geographers at lat. 66° 30′ N. The highest latitude reached by explorers is 83° 20′ 26″ N., about 400 miles from the North Pole, to which parties from the expedition commanded by Sir George Nares penetrated in 1876. Previous to that time it was supposed by some explorers, that immediately surrounding the North Pole is a large open sea, which it might be possible to reach if the intermediate regions of ice could be traversed. As far as can be ascertained there is occasionally open water, and there is certainly a perceptible current from the Pole to the south; but the general characteristic is a vast frozen ocean, the ice not an unbroken mass, but in floes, with sometimes open water between. Scientific geographers have now given the name of the Palæocrystic Sea (or sea of ancient ice) to the frozen ocean surrounding the Pole and extending to about the 80th parallel of north latitude, north of most of the Arctic islands off the coast of North America, the northern coast of Greenland (probably an island), Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, and the northern coast of Siberia. Within the limits of this sea is FRANZ JOSEPH LAND, the most northern point reached by the Austrian exploring expedition of 1872. The most important entrances to this desolate region from the south are by BEHRING STRAIT, between the American and Asiatic continents; BAFFIN BAY, to the east of Greenland, at the northern extremity of which are two channels, Jones Sound and Smith Sound, the latter of which was believed to afford the most practicable route, but which Sir George Nares found to be blocked by a precipitous wall of ice; the channel between Greenland and Spitzbergen; and that between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, where the modifying influence of the Gulf Stream is experienced, and by means of which the Austrian expedition was enabled to reach Franz Joseph Land. Passing through Smith Sound, and its continuation, to which the names of Kennedy Channel, Hall Basin, and Robeson Channel were given, parties from the expedition commanded by Sir George Nares, traced the coast line westward for a distance of 200 miles; and, easterly, the northern coast of Greenland, for about 100 miles. The land on the western side of Smith Sound is known as Grinnell Land, and farther north as Grant Land. Of the interior of these vast tracts nothing is known, but near the northern shore of Grant Land ranges and isolated hills, from 1,000 to 5,000 feet high, were seen. The coast has several shallow bays, and one deeper inlet (about lon. 66° E.), named after captain Clement Markham. Near lon. 71° E., and lat. 83° 10′ N., is the most northern point of the coast, Cape Columbia. The most northern part of Greenland, as far as traced, is named Hall Land, and has a rugged and broken outline, the chief inlets being, from west to east, Newman Bay, St. George's Fiord, and Victoria Inlets. The most northern point reached was Cape Britannia, about lon. 48° E. and 82° 45′ N. Sir George Nares came to the conclusion that a very broad sea extends north of Cape Columbia, at least as far as the Pole, that the land trends south-west towards Prince Patrick Island, and that the coast of Greenland does not extend much further north than Cape Britannia. The probable trend of the coasts is indicated by similarity of tides between two known points, prevailing winds, and the nature of the movements of the ice. It is certain that there is a large sea, and that the sea is covered with ice during the winter. In the summer, from various causes, this ice becomes subject to motion by the winds and currents, and gradually breaks up into fields and floes, which are ever decreasing in size as the season advances. Soon after the first week in July the whole pack of ice begins to drive backwards and forwards, according to the wind or current, its main course being towards the channel of outlet, where it escapes in small quantities out of the Polar Basin. Gaining more room as the season advances, the pack itself gradually breaks up, when any space left vacant is immediately occupied by the frozen masses, each field and floe struggling and forcing its way to get a clearer space. Towards the end of September the increasing frost begins to cement together the contending masses, and by November the whole sea is quiet again, the ice only cracking occasionally with the tidal currents. The new formation of ice during seven months in the year more than equals the decay during the other five. Thus the pack covering the Palæocrystic Sea is a collection of separate pieces of ice, moving among each other during the summer, each piece grinding against its neighbour as the whole jostles its way along, slowly pressing forward towards the outlet between Spitzbergen and Greenland. Whatever quantity of land may hereafter be discovered, Sir George Nares considers that the area of the Palæocrystic Sea will be found to cover at least one-and-a-half million square miles. From the end of September to the beginning of May no sun is visible, the only light being that given by the moon and stars, and the aurora, or "northern lights." At some remote period there must have been abundant vegetation in this now desolate region. Previous explorers had discovered an immense number of fossil trees of great size on Banks Island and Prince Patrick Island, and the Nares expedition ascertained that the forests extended as far north as 82°, and coal of good quality was discovered near the coast of Grant Land as far north as about 81° 40′. A few miles further were found the most northern traces of the Esquimaux, and still further north, about 82° 20′, the skull of a bear, the only vestige of animal existence discovered. Off the coast marine life almost entirely closed. There are no seals, and no traces of birds. Between the limits of this Palæocrystic Sea and the Arctic Circle are regions which earlier explorers have made more familiar. In the Arctic Ocean are fields and huge masses of floating ice, frequently many hundred feet high, and having not uncommonly a rotary motion, dashing against each other with tremendous force. The ice is remarkable for the beauty and variety of tints, and in the open parts the water is extremely clear, the colour presenting rapid transitions of tint, chiefly from ultra-marine to olive-green; the latter produced by the presence of myriads of marine animals. The Arctic Circle includes the northern coast of America, with the islands PRINCE ALBERT LAND, VICTORIA LAND, BANKS LAND, BOOTHIA, MELVILLE ISLAND, PRINCE PATRICK ISLAND; the greater part of Greenland, the northern portion of Norway and Lapland, Northern SIBERIA, SPITZBERGEN, NOVA ZEMBLA, and several small islands farther east, and a portion of coast, of which very little is known, Wrangel Land, lying near the entrance of Behring Strait.

Zoology.—White bears, musk-ox, hares, foxes, some rein-deer, ptarmigan, and a few aquatic fowl, are found

in the lower latitudes of the Arctic regions, and the seas are frequented by seals, walruses, and whales.

Inhabitants.—The only inhabitants are a few wandering tribes of Esquimaux, on the shores of Greenland and the American coast. They are generally inoffensive and gentle, and travel in sledges drawn by the well-known Esquimaux dogs. They are expert hunters and fishers, and live on the seal, fish, aquatic birds, and, when practicable, on reindeer, eating their food raw. The dress of both sexes is nearly the same, consisting of skins of animals and birds. The number of the Esquimaux is unascertained.

Arctic and Polar Expeditions of Discovery.—(*See* AMERICA, BACK, FRANKLIN, M'CLURE, PARRY, ROSS, &c.)

Swedish-Norwegian expedition by way of Spitzbergen	1858
German expedition	1868-71
Captain Hall, an American, reached, in the *Polaris*, a higher latitude than any previously attained by a ship	1871
Austro-Hungarian expedition	1872-75
Expedition under Captain Nares	1875-76

POLAR REGIONS, SOUTH. The farthest point reached has been lat. 78° 10′ S., by captain sir James Ross, when his farther progress was stopped by a perpendicular barrier of ice, 150 feet high. The Antarctic Ocean, as the seas in this region are named, is comparatively shallow, and the ice is met with 10 degrees nearer the equator than in the northern Arctic regions. (*See* VICTORIA LAND.)

POLE, REGINALD, *pole*, cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of Richard Pole, lord Montague, and of Margaret, countess of Salisbury, daughter of George, duke of Clarence, younger brother of Edward IV. At the age of 12 he was elected of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he made considerable progress in learning. In 1517 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, and two years after the deaneries of Exeter and Wimborne. About this time he went to the universities of Paris and Padua for improvement, upon a liberal establishment from his relation Henry VIII. He returned to England in 1525, and was held in great favour by the king, on account of his engaging manners and accomplishments; but, when that monarch avowed his design of divorcing his queen, Pole opposed it, and went to Italy. Henry having assumed the supremacy over the Church, and caused Dr. Sampson to write a defence of that title, sent the book to Pole, who returned an answer to it under the title "De Unitate Ecclesiasticâ." This gave such offence that his preferments and pensions were taken from him; but he was abundantly compensated by the pope and emperor. The former made him cardinal in 1537, and appointed him nuncio to France and the Netherlands. At home, however, he was declared a traitor, and a price was set upon his head. He was one of the legate-presidents at the council of Trent, where he attended as long as his health permitted. On the death of Paul III., in 1549, he narrowly missed election to the popedom. Queen Mary was no sooner settled on the English throne, than Pole was appointed legate to reconcile England to the papal see; but, before he set out, the act of attainder which had been passed against him was repealed. He arrived in 1554, and was magnificently received and lodged in the palace at Lambeth. Shortly after he met the parliament, and pronounced the papal absolution of the kingdom. The day after the death of Cranmer, he took upon himself the title of archbishop of Canterbury, having been promoted to that dignity some time before. He was also elected chancellor of both universities, which he visited by commission. He behaved with moderation to the Protestants, and was displeased with the conduct of Gardiner and the other persecuting prelates. He survived queen Mary only sixteen hours. Besides his book against Henry VIII. and his defence of it, he wrote several pieces in favour of the papal authority and the doctrines of the Church of Rome. He was a man of mild and honourable disposition.

Born at Stourton, Staffordshire, 1500; **died** at Lambeth, 1558.

POLEMBERG, CORNELIUS, *pō'-lem-bairg*, an eminent Dutch painter, who, at the invitation of Charles I., visited England, where he painted several cabinet pictures of great beauty. His landscapes are particularly fine.

Born at Utrecht, 1586; **died** 1660.

POLEVOY, NICOLAS ALEXIEWITSCH, *pol'-e-voi*, an eminent Russian writer, who was the son of a Russian merchant settled in Siberia. He never went to school, but exhibited at a very early age remarkable powers of acquiring knowledge and a prodigious memory. In 1812 his father had settled at Moscow, when the city was destroyed by fire at the advance of Napoleon I.; after which event he returned to Irkutsk, where young Polevoy spent several years as clerk to his father, who wished him to become a man of business, while the inclinations of the son were wholly towards literature. In secret he learnt the French and German languages, and in 1817 sent an account of the emperor Alexander's visit to Kursk to the *Russian Courier*, which was his first essay in print. He continued his contributions, and repaired to St. Petersburg, where he made the acquaintance of the most distinguished literary men; and proceeding to Moscow, established there the *Moscow Telegraph*, in 1825. The succeeding twenty-one years were occupied in incessant literary labour. He was a journalist, an historian, a romance-writer; he produced essays, tales, translations of Shakspere, and numerous dramas, tragedies, and comedies. His most important works are, a "History of the Russian Nation," which was left incomplete at his death; "Sketches of Russian Literature;" dramatic works and translations; and lives of Napoleon, Peter the Great, and Suwarow. His translation of "Hamlet" was played with great success at Moscow in 1837.

Born at Irkutsk, 1796; **died** at St. Petersburg, 1846.

POLICASTRO, *pol-e-kas'-tro*, a maritime town of Italy, province of Salerno, at the extremity of a gulf of the same name. It is a bishop's see, and has a Gothic cathedral. There is a good harbour. **Pop.** 7,000.

POLIER, ANTONY DE, *pō'-le-ai*, a Swiss colonel, who served in the army of the East-India Company, acquired a large fortune, and retiring to Europe, settled at Avignon, where he was murdered by brigands. He made a profound study of the religion of the Hindoos, and is stated to have executed a complete copy of the Vedas. He wrote a work on the mythology of the Hindoos.

Born at Lausanne, 1741; **died** 1795.

POLIGNAC, MELCHIOR DE, *pō'-leen-yak*, a French cardinal, son of marquis de Polignac, and descended from one of the oldest families in France. He received his education at Paris, and in the disputes between pope Alexander VIII. and the court of France, in 1689, rendered great service by bringing about a reconciliation. Louis XIV. sent him as ambassador to Poland, in 1695, to procure the election of the prince of Conti, after the death of John Sobieski; but in a very short time Conti and Polignac were compelled to leave Poland, and the latter, on his return to France, was for some time in disgrace. He retired to his abbey at Bonport, occupying himself in the composition of a Latin

poem, intended to refute the philosophy of Lucretius; but he afterwards recovered the royal favour, was sent on a mission to Rome, and in 1713 he assisted in negotiating the treaty of Utrecht. He had shortly before received from pope Clement XI. the dignity of cardinal. After the death of Louis XIV. he was exiled to his abbey of Anchin, and was not recalled till 1720, when he was again sent to Rome, and remained there ten years. In 1726 he was made archbishop of Auch, and in 1732 commander of the order of the Holy Ghost.

Born at Puy-en-Velay, 1661; **died** at Paris, 1741.

POLIGNAC, JULES AUGUSTE AMAND, Prince de, minister of Charles X. He was the son of the duke and duchess de Polignac, the favourite and confidante of Marie Antoinette. At an early age he joined the count of Artois, then in exile, and was appointed his aide-de-camp. In 1804 he went to France, where he and his elder brother engaged in a plot against the first consul; on the discovery of which he was condemned to imprisonment, but contrived to effect his escape in 1813. After fulfilling various missions in the interests of the Bourbons, he was, upon their restoration to the throne of France, sent as ambassador to the court of England. From that post he was recalled in 1829, by Charles X., who created him minister of foreign affairs and president of the council. His reactionary policy led to the fall of Charles X. During the revolution of 1830 he obstinately refused all compromise, and was brought to trial before the Court of Peers, which condemned him to imprisonment for life, with the loss of all his titles and orders. After being detained for several years in the fortress of Ham, he was pardoned, in 1836; upon which he repaired to England; but subsequently returned to France, where he spent the remainder of his days in strict privacy.

Born at Paris, 1780; **died** 1847.

POLIGNANO, *pol'-een-ya'-no*, a town of Italy, province of Bari, near the Adriatic, 20 miles S.E. of Bari. There are a royal abbey, three churches, and two convents. **Pop.** 4,500.

POLIGNY, *po-leen'-ye*, a town of France, department Jura, 26 miles from Besançon. **Manf.** Hosiery, glue, earthenware, saltpetre, and leather. There are quarries of marble and alabaster in the vicinity. **Pop.** 5,600.

POLISTINA, *po-lis-te'-na*, a town of Italy, province of Reggio, 33 miles N.E. of Reggio. **Pop.** 7,500.

POLIZIANO, or POLITIANUS, ANGELO, *po-lish'-i-ai'-nus* (family name, Ambroginie), a learned Italian writer, who studied at Florence, whose poetical talent recommended him to the patronage of Lorenzo and Julian de' Medici, the former of whom made him tutor to his children. He discharged this trust so well as to be appointed professor of Greek and Latin at Florence, attracting pupils from all parts of Europe. His principal works were, "History of the Confederacy of Pazzi," a Latin translation of Herodian, "Greek Epigrams," "Latin Epistles," "Bucolic Poems," a "Treatise on Anger," and "Orfeo," the earliest form of the libretto of an opera extant.

Born at Montepulciano, 1454; **died** 1494.

POLIZZY, *po-lit'-se*, a town of Sicily, 45 miles S.E. of Palermo. **Pop.** 5,000.

POLK, JAMES KNOX, *polk*, 11th president of the United States of America. He was of Irish descent, the original form of the family name being Pollock, and his father was a farmer of North Carolina. Having studied at the university of that state, he was admitted to the bar in 1820, and a few years afterwards became a member of Congress. In 1836 he was chosen speaker of the house of Representatives; in 1839 governor of Tennessee, and in 1844 nominated by the democratic party and elected president of the United States. During his occupation of office the Oregon boundary question was settled, Texas was annexed, and, as a result of a war with Mexico, California and New Mexico were acquired by the States.

Born in North Carolina, 1795; **died** at Nashville, 1849.

POLK, LEONIDAS, an American bishop, who distinguished himself as a general in the Confederate Army. He was educated for the army at the military academy, West Point, but took orders in the episcopal church at the age of 21, and became bishop of Louisiana in 1841. On the outbreak of the civil war, he joined the Confederate army, without resigning his bishopric, and greatly distinguished himself, rising to the command of an army corps. He was killed by a cannon shot, while reconnoitring a battery.

Born at North Carolina, 1806; **died** 1864.

POLK, the names of 12 counties of the United States:—

ARKANSAS.—**Area,** 1,000 square miles. **Pop.** 5,859. The capital is Dallas.

FLORIDA.—**Area,** 1,944 square miles. **Pop.** 3,200. The capital is Pease Creek.

GEORGIA.—**Area,** 500 square miles. **Pop.** 11,952, of whom about one-third are coloured. The capital is Cedartown.

IOWA.—**Area,** 720 square miles. **Pop.** 42,395. The capital is DES MOINES.

MINNESOTA.—**Area,** 4,500 square miles. Uninhabited until 1870; subsequently, **Pop.** 11,433.

MISSOURI.—**Area,** 750 square miles. **Pop.** 15,734. The capital is Bolivar.

NEBRASKA.—**Area,** 400 square miles. **Pop.** 6,846. The chief place is Osceola

NORTH CAROLINA.—**Area,** 250 square miles. **Pop.** 5,062. The capital is Columbus.

OREGON.—**Area,** 900 square miles. **Pop.** 6,601. The capital is Dallas.

TENNESSEE.—**Area,** 300 square miles. **Pop.** 7,500. The capital is Benton.

TEXAS.—**Area,** 1,188 square miles. **Pop.** 7,500, about half being coloured. The capital is Livingston.

WISCONSIN.—**Area,** 900 square miles. **Pop.** 10,018. The capital is Osceola Mills.

POLLENZA, *pol-lain'-tha*, a town in the northern part of the island of Majorca, near the Bay of Pollenza, 28 miles N.W. of Palma. There is a Jesuits' College. **Manf.** Black woollen cloth. **Pop.** 6,500.

POLLIO, CAIUS ASINIUS, *pol'-li-o*, a Roman consul and orator, who gained great reputation by his military exploits and his writings. He accompanied Cæsar in his expedition against Pompey, and was afterwards governor of Western Spain, and held important offices under Augustus. Virgil and Horace were his intimate friends, and have immortalised his name in their works. He wrote tragedies, orations, and a history, which are lost. He is said to have formed the first public library at Rome.

Born 76 B.C.; **died** 4 A.D.

POLLNITZ, KARL LUDWIG VON, *pol'-nits*, son of the minister of state of the elector of Brandenburg. He was of extravagant and irregular habits, sometimes a soldier and sometimes a theologian, changing from Roman Catholicism to Calvinism and again to Catholicism. Frederick the Great of Prussia made him director of the theatre of Berlin. He wrote various memoirs of his time exhibiting

considerable powers of observation and a winning style.

Born near Cologne, 1692; died 1775.

POLLOCKSHAWS, *pol'-lok-shaws*, a municipal borough of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on the White Cart, 2½ miles S.W. of Glasgow. It has extensive bleach fields and print fields, and cotton-mills. There are iron foundries and dye-works. Pop. 9,000.—A station on the Caledonian railway.

POLLOK, ROBERT, *pol'-lok*, a Scotch poet, who was educated at the University of Glasgow for the church. He produced, before he had attained his 26th year, a very remarkable poem, entitled "The Course of Time," which attracted great admiration in the religious world. He also published anonymously "Tales of the Covenanters." The young poet's constitution was frail, and was undermined by his intense application. He was preparing to start for Italy, but died at Southampton.

Born in Renfrewshire, 1799; died 1827.

POLLUX, *pol'-lux*. (*See* CASTOR.)

POLLUX, or POLYDEUCIS, JULIUS, a grammarian and teacher of rhetoric, who was the favourite and teacher of Commodus. He wrote several works, only one of which is extant. This is entitled "Onomasticon," and is a dictionary of Greek, arranged not alphabetically, but according to subjects.

Lived at the close of the 2nd century.

POLNA, *pol'-na*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, 31 miles S.E. of Czaslau. Pop. 5,200.

POLO, MARCO, *po'-lo*, a Venetian traveller, whose father and uncle left Venice in 1250 for Constantinople, travelled up the Euxine, and afterwards proceeded to Bokhara. At Bokhara they acquired the Mongol language; they next joined the suite of the Persian ambassador, with which the brothers proceeded to the court of Kublai Khan, in Chinese Tartary. The Venetians were well received by Kublai, who commissioned them to carry a letter to the pope, in which he asked that a hundred learned men might be sent into his dominions. They arrived safely at Venice in 1269, after an absence of nineteen years. In 1272, the two brothers, and Marco Polo, the son of Nicolo, together with two Dominican friars, again set forth into the interior, from the coast of Syria; but the friars becoming too frightened to proceed, left the three Venetians to prosecute by themselves their journey into Central Asia. In 1275 they arrived at the camp of Kublai Khan, who soon afterwards dispatched Marco Polo on several missions to China and India. The Venetian was the first European who visited China. In 1291 the three Venetians were permitted to accompany an embassy to Persia, and, after travelling through China, they embarked at Fo-Kien, and sailed thence for Persia. From Persia they set sail for Venice, which they reached in 1295. Venice was at that period at war with Genoa, and Marco Polo was placed in command of one of the war galleys of the state; but, being taken prisoner, was conveyed to Genoa. While in captivity he dictated to a fellow-prisoner the narrative of his adventures. This MS. he afterwards corrected, on regaining his liberty, and caused a French translation to be made of it. The work was published at Venice in 1559. It is one of the most interesting and valuable of the ancient works on geography, and stimulated the Portuguese to attempt to reach India by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and Columbus to discover a western passage to the Indies. After his liberation, Polo returned to Venice, where he became a member of the grand council.

Born at Venice, about 1250; died 1323.

POLOTZK, *po-lotzk'*, a town of European Russia, government of Vitebsk, on the banks of the Duna, at its junction with the Polota. It has a citadel, numerous churches, monasteries, a Jesuits' college, and a school for nobles. There is a harbour. Pop. 11,500.

POLTAVA, or PULTOWA, *pol-ta'-va, pool-to'-a*, a government of European Russia, bounded W. by the government of Kiev, and E. by that of Kharkov. The surface is flat, with a gentle slope to the Dnieper, on the south-west. The soil is fertile, and there are extensive pastures on which great numbers of cattle are bred. The chief rivers are the Sula, Psiol, and Worskla. Area, 19,265 square miles. Pop. 2,473,958.

POLTAVA, capital of the above government, on the right bank of the Worskla. In the centre of the town is a very good square, with a fine monument of granite, in honour of Peter the Great. Four very important fairs are held. Pop. 41,259.—The Swedes were completely defeated here in 1709, by Peter the Great.

PÖLTEN, ST., *pol'-ten*, a town of the Austrian empire, government of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Trasen, 35 miles S.W. of Vienna. It has a cathedral, an episcopal palace, two other palaces, theatre, and hospitals. Manf. Cotton goods, paper, glass, and earthenware. Pop. 7,300.

POLYBIUS, *po-lib'-i-us*, a Greek historian. His father, Lycortas, was a distinguished general of Achæa, and taught his son the principles of philosophy and policy. Philopœmen was his instructor in the art of war. Polybius displayed great skill and courage in several expeditions during the war between the Romans and Perseus, king of Macedon. When that monarch was defeated, Polybius was taken prisoner and sent to Rome, where he gained the friendship of Scipio, whom he accompanied to the siege of Carthagena and to that of Numantium. Polybius, on the death of Scipio, was greatly afflicted, and retired into private life. Part only of his universal history of his own time, in Greek, remains.

Born at Megalopolis, in Arcadia, about 204 B.C.; died about 122 B.C.

POLYCANDRO, *pol-e-kan'-dro*, an island of the Grecian archipelago, 16 miles from Milo. Area, 20 square miles. Desc. Rugged, but yielding corn Pop. 2,000.

POLYCARP, *pol'-i-karp*, bishop of Smyrna, and a martyr of the Christian church, was, it is asserted, the disciple of St. John the Evangelist, who is also said to have been ordained bishop of Smyrna. He made a journey to Rome in 160, to settle the controversy respecting the proper time for the celebration of Easter. On his return to Smyrna, in 166, he was condemned to the flames by the proconsul. His martyrdom is affectingly related in a letter from the church of Smyrna to the churches of Pontus, and there is also extant an epistle of his to the Philippians, published by Usher, with those of Ignatius, in 1647.

Born 71; died 166.

POLYCLETUS, *pol-i-kle'-tus*, a sculptor of Sicyon, in the Peloponnesus, who was the rival of Phidias.

Lived in the 5th century.

POLYCRATES, *po-lik'-ra-tees*, king of Samos, who at first ruled conjointly with his brothers, one of whom he killed, and the other banished. He conquered several towns of the Greek islands, and became so powerful that Amasis, king of Egypt, made a treaty of alliance with him. the Egyptian monarch, however, becoming alarmed at the uninterrupted good fortune of Polycrates, advised him to chequer his enjoyments by relinquishing some of his most favourite objects. Polycrates complied, and threw into the sea a seal, the most valuable of his jewels; but a few days after, he received as a present a large fish, in whose belly the jewel was found, on which Amasis, fearing that the gods would punish so lucky a mortal, withdrew from association. So runs the legend, but modern historians suggest that Polycrates abandoned the Egyptian for a Persian alliance, and assisted Cambyses to invade Egypt, 525 B.C. A Persian satrap, Orœtes, inveigled him to visit him at Sardes, and there crucified him. Polycrates, besides being the most famous of the Greek sea-kings, was a patron of art and literature, and a great friend of Anacreon.

Died 522 B.C.

POLYDORE VERGIL. (*See* VERGIL).

POLYGNOTUS, *pol-ig-no'-tus*, a painter of ancient Greece, a native of the isle of Thasos, and one of a family of painters who went to Athens to practise their profession. He was the first painter of his time, famous for the beauty and vivacity of his figures. He was employed to decorate the temple of Theseus, and other public buildings. Aristotle highly praised him.

Died about 426 B.C.

POLYHYMNIA, *pol-e-him'-ne-a*, in Greek mythology, the muse who presided over eloquence and lyric poetry.

POLYNESIA, *pol-i-nee'-she-a*, "many islands," a term applied to the numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean, east of Australasia and the Philippine islands, extending nearly 30° on each side of the equator. **Lon.** from 35° E. to 135° W.

POLYPHEMUS, *pol-i-fe'-mus*, in Homeric legend, king of all the Cyclops in Sicily, and son of Neptune and Thoosa. He is represented as a monster of immense strength, with one eye in the middle of the forehead, and feeding upon human flesh. (*See* ACIS and GALATŒA.)

POLYXENA, *pol-ix'-e-na*, in Greek legend, a daughter of Priam of Troy, beloved by Achilles.

POLZIN, *pol'-zhin*, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, on the river Wipper, 30 miles S.W. of Köslin. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, leather, and tobacco. There is a trade in cattle. **Pop.** 4,300.

POMBAL, DOM SEBASTIO JOSÉ DE CARVALHO, Marquis de, a Portuguese statesman, who first studied law, and then served during some time in the army; but abandoning a military life, retired to his estate until 1739, when having married a rich widow, he returned to court, and was sent as envoy-extraordinary to London. In 1745 he was sent ambassador to Vienna, where his first wife having died, he married the countess Daun, niece of the famous marshal of that name. In 1750 he was appointed secretary for foreign affairs, and had the principal share in the administration. He displayed great talent, encouraged agriculture and commerce, placed the marine on a respectable footing, and instituted several excellent regulations; but he disgraced his public life by his avarice. He, however distinguished himself by his honourable conduct after the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon in 1755. By his means the city was speedily restored, and the public calamity relieved. But his influence at court created him many enemies; and at length a conspiracy was formed against him and the king, which was discovered, and the authors and agents severely punished. Being suspicious that the Jesuits were concerned in this plot, he caused some to be executed and others to be expelled the kingdom. In 1770 he was created a marquis, but by the death of Joseph in 1777, his power was destroyed, and he was exiled from court.

Born at Soura, Coimbra, 1699; **died** at Pombal, 1782.

POMERANA, *po-mai-ra'-na*, a town of Tuscany, near the famous borax lagoons, 7 miles from Volterra. **Pop.** 2,500.

POMERANIA, *pom'-e-rai'-ne-a* (Germ. POMMERN, *pom'-mern*), a maritime province of Prussia, lying along the south coast of the Baltic, and bounded E. by West Prussia, S. by Brandenburg, and W. by the Mecklenburg duchies. The surface is almost entirely flat, and in many parts extremely marshy, not more than one-half being cultivated. The soil is not very fertile, and the principal crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Enormous quantities of peat are obtained. The inhabitants have numerous herds of cattle. Fishing is carried on along the seacoast and in the rivers, sturgeon, salmon, eels, and lamprey being very abundant. The forests are extensive, and abound in game. Minerals are comparatively rare, and almost confined to marsh-iron, alum, and salt. Amber is occasionally found on the coast. **Manf.** Woollen stuffs, linen, iron-wares, glass, and leather. A very active transit trade between the Prussian states and the Baltic ports is carried on.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Oder, which forms numerous lakes (the largest being the Dammer), flowing into the Stettiner Hoff, and thence by three outlets to the Baltic; the Ihna, Rega, Persante, Wipper, and Stolpe.

Area.—12,130 square miles.

Pop.—1,540,934.

Chief Town.—STETTIN.

History.—From the 11th century till the death of Bogislaus XIV., in 1637, Pomerania had its own independent dukes; after the latter date it was divided between the house of Brandenburg and Sweden; but in 1720 Sweden ceded all but a narrow strip between Mecklenburg and the Baltic, which was also incorporated with Prussia in 1815.

POMEROY, *pom'-e-roy*, capital of Meigs county, Ohio, United States, 80 miles S.E. of Columbus. It is the centre of the salt basin of the Ohio, and there are extensive mines of bituminous coal in the vicinity. **Manf.** Bromine, iron, nails, carriages, and furniture. There is a very large trade in coal and salt. **Pop.** 5,560.

POMFRET. (*See* PONTEFRACT.)

POMFRET, JOHN, an English poet and divine, who entered into orders, and obtained the living of Malden, in Bedfordshire. On account of a passage in his poem entitled "The Choice," bishop Compton was for some time very much prejudiced against him. His poems possess little merit, but were once very popular.

Born at Luton, Bedfordshire, 1667; **died** 1703.

POMONA or MAINISLE, *po-mo'-na*, the largest of the Orkney islands, and nearly in their centre. It is much intersected by arms of the sea, and in general bleak and barren, covered with heath, destitute of trees, and with hills, marshy swamps, and fresh-water lakes; but there are some fertile tracts. The western coast is bold

and lofty, but generally the island slopes to the east. Many swine and sheep are reared. Pop. 17,165.

POMPADOUR, JEANNE ANTOINETTE, Marquise de, *pom'-pa-door*, mistress of Louis XV., was supposed to be the daughter of a butcher, named Poisson, but was brought up and highly educated by M. de Tournheim, a rich farmer-general, who had some reason to suppose that he was really her father; at an early age she became the wife of his nephew, M. L'Etioles. While hunting in the forest of Senar, on the borders of which Tournheim held an estate, the king had an opportunity purposely afforded him, by her mother, of seeing her, and he was immediately enamoured. She was created marchioness of Pompadour in 1745, and retained a complete ascendancy over Louis till her death. She had a considerable concern in the political affairs of her time, and received enormous sums of money and large estates; she was imperious and relentless in persecuting opponents, many of whom on the slightest grounds, were imprisoned in the Bastille.

Born in Paris, 1722; died at Versailles, 1764.

POMPEII, or POMPEIA, *pom'-pe-i* (Ital. *pom-pai-ye*), an ancient city of Italy, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, buried by an eruption of that mountain in the year 79. Its ruins were first excavated in 1755, and a large portion of the old Roman town, abounding in objects of interest is now open to inspection. The population was probably over 20,000 at the time when the town was destroyed by the eruption.

POMPEY or POMPEIUS CNEIUS, *pom'-pe, pom-pe'-yus*, commonly called the Great, was the son of an able general, under whom he acquired the art of war, and with such success, that at the age of 23 he was fitted to command three legions, which he raised at his own expense, and with which he joined Sylla. Three years afterwards he recovered Sicily and Africa, and became so great a favourite with the army that Sylla recalled him. He obeyed the mandate, though his soldiers wished him to resist the orders of the dictator. Sylla received him with expressions of friendship, and saluted him with the appellation of Imperator: he also obtained the honours of a triumph. After the death of Sylla, Pompey compelled Lepidus to quit Rome; and he brought the war against Sertorius in Spain to a victorious conclusion, for which he obtained a second triumph, B.C. 73, and, at the same time, was elected consul. In his consulate he restored the tribunes, exterminating the pirates, gained great advantages over Tigranes and Mithridates, and made numerous conquests in the east. After these exploits he entered Rome, and was honoured with a third triumph. But his glory and vain character procured him many enemies; to counteract whom he joined with Crassus and Cæsar in forming the first triumvirate, B.C. 60. To strengthen this alliance, he married Julia, daughter of Cæsar; but these two great men became rivals, in consequence of Pompey's being created sole consul, B.C. 52. On the death of Julia, he married Cornelia, daughter of Metellus Scipio, whom he associated with him in the consulate. Cæsar held the government of Gaul, when the senate, at the solicitation of Pompey, passed a decree commanding him to quit the army, on pain of being declared an enemy to his country. War now broke out between the two generals, who encountered each other on the plains of Phaesalia, where Pompey was defeated, and fled, but was assassinated on landing in Egypt. His head was presented to Cæsar, who, instead of rewarding the murderer, ordered him to be put to death.

Born 106 B.C; died 48 B.C.

POMPEY, CNEIUS MAGNUS, elder son of the preceding, endeavoured to avenge his father's murder upon Cæsar; but was defeated at Munda, in Spain, and was shortly afterwards slain.

Died B.C. 45.

POMPEY, SEXTUS MAGNUS, younger son of Pompey, waged a successful war against Octavius; but being defeated by the latter in a great sea-fight, B.C. 36, he fled to Asia, and was put to death at the order of Titius, at Miletus.

Born 75 B.C.; died 35 B.C.

POMPAIGNAN, JEAN JACQUES LE FRANC, Marquis de, *pom'-peen-yawng*, a French writer, who was admitted a member of the French Academy in 1760; on which occasion he had the courage to deliver an inaugural discourse in defence of Christianity, which drew upon him a number of satires and lampoons from Voltaire and others. His works consist of dramatic pieces, sacred odes, moral discourses, a translation of the Georgics, &c.

Born at Montauban, 1709; died 1784.

POMPONATIUS, PIETRO, *pom'-po-nai'-shi-us*, a learned Italian, who taught philosophy at Padua and other cities in Italy, with extraordinary reputation. In his book "*De Immortalitate Animæ*," printed at Bologna, in 1516, he maintained that a future state was no part of the Aristotelian philosophy, but a matter of religious faith. This position occasioned a violent controversy and Pomponatius, though supported by cardinal Bembo, was regarded as an atheist.

Born at Mantua, 1462; died 1525.

POMPONIUS, LÆTUS JULIUS, *pom-po'-ni-us*, a name given to Peter of Calabria, who went to Rome, where he was distinguished for his talents, till he was falsely accused of conspiring against pope Paul II. He then retired to Venice; but, after the death of that pontiff, he returned to Rome, where he became suspected of atheism, on account of his enthusiasm for the ancient philosophy. His principal works are, "The Lives of the Cæsars;" editions of Sallust, Pliny the Younger, and some of the works of Cicero: commentaries on Quintilian, Columella, Virgil, &c.

Born in Calabria, 1425; died 1495.

PONANI or PANIANI, *po-na'-ne*, a seaport of British India, on the south of an estuary of a river of the same name, on the Malabar coast, 600 miles S.E. of Bombay. It was formerly a much more important place. A direct line of railway across the peninsula connects the town with Madras.

PONCE DE LEON, LUIS, *ponse-dai'-lai'-on*, Spanish poet. At the age of 17 he entered the order of St. Augustine, and studied theology at Salamanca, where he was made professor in 1561. He gained a great reputation as a commentator on the Bible, but a translation by him of the "Song of Solomon," which he treated as a pastoral eclogue, led to his being summoned to appear before the Inquisition at Valladolid, on a charge of heresy, and of translating the sacred writings contrary to the decrees of the Council of Trent. He was imprisoned for five years, when the influence of friends obtained his release, and he was reinstated in his professorial chair. He afterwards published a Latin commentary on the "Song of Solomon," which was considered satisfactorily orthodox. He was also the author of admirable

translations from Virgil and Horace, some very elegant lyrics and odes, and some prose works exhibiting great imaginative power.

Born 1527; **died** 1591.

PONCE DE LEON, JUAN, a Spanish discoverer. In early life he distinguished himself in military service against the Moors, and in 1493 he accompanied Columbus on his second expedition. He conquered the island of Porto Rico, incurring blame by his severity, and he then set out to discover a fountain capable of restoring youth and beauty, of which he had heard. In 1512 he discovered Florida, of which he took possession, but did not discover the wonderful fountain. In 1513 he went to Spain, and was appointed governor of Florida, to which he returned, but was severely wounded by the natives, and withdrew to Cuba.

Born in Spain, 1460; **died** at Cuba, 1521.

PONDICHERY, *pon'-de-sher'-re*, a city on the Coromandel coast of India, and the capital of the French settlements, 83 miles from Madras. It stands on a sandy plain, and is divided by a canal into a European and a native town. There are a Roman Catholic cathedral, a European college, and the residence of the French governor-general. The roadstead is defended by a citadel. **Manf.** Cotton. There is an export trade in indigo, cotton, skins, and nests. **Pop.** 50,000.—In 1761 it was taken by the army under Colonel Coote, but was restored to France at the peace of 1763. In 1771 it surrendered to the British force under Sir H. Monro, and was again restored at the peace of 1783. It was again taken in the revolutionary war, and restored at the general peace.

PONDICHERY, the territory of which the preceding is the chief town. It is divided into three districts, Pondichery, Vellenone, and Bahour, and comprises 92 villages. **Area**, 107 square miles. **Pop.** 90,000.

PONFERRADA, *pon-fer-ra'-da*, a town of Spain, province of Leon, 57 miles from the town of that name. It is between the rivers Sil and Boeza, with suburbs on the opposite sides, connected by bridges. **Manf.** Leather and pottery. **Pop.** 4,300.

PONIATOWSKI, JOSEF ANTONI, Prince, *pon'-e-a-tow'-ske*, descendant of a princely family of Poland, a branch of the Italian family of Torelli, and a distinguished general, who at first served in the Austrian army, and when his countrymen rose against Russia, in 1789, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the south. In 1792 he gained several brilliant victories over the Russians; but resigned his command when king Stanislas concluded the peace of Targowitz, in the following year. In 1794 he aided Kosciusko in his opposition to the third partition of Poland, and in 1800, at the head of a Polish army, served with the French against the Russians. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the duchy of Warsaw, and in 1809 obtained considerable successes over the Austrians. In 1812 Napoleon, preparing to invade Russia, gave him the command of the 5th corps of the "grand army," which was composed of Poles. In the subsequent battles he distinguished himself by his skill and bravery, and covered himself with glory in the retreat from Moscow. Shortly before the battle of Leipsic he was created a marshal of France. After the defeat he protected the French retreat, but was wounded, and in attempting to swim his horse across the Elster was drowned.

Born at Warsaw, 1762; **died** 1813.

PONIATOWSKI, JOSEPH, Prince, diplomatist and musical composer, and cousin of the preceding. He served for a time with the French army in Algeria, and then settled in Florence, the grand duke of Tuscany conferring on him the title of prince of Monte Rotundo. He was a member of the Tuscan chambers, and minister of Tuscany at Brussels and London. In 1854 he settled in France, where he was naturalised and made a senator. On the fall of the empire, in 1870, he came to London, and supported himself by his musical talents. He was the composer of "Ruy Blas," "Esmeralda," and other popular operas, and several masses. He had a fine tenor voice, and in early life appeared several times on the stage.

Born at Rome, 1816; **died** in London, 1873.

PONIATOWSKI, STANISLAS, Prince, a Polish nobleman, who distinguished himself as general of the Swedish army of Charles XII. It was through his bravery that Charles was enabled to effect his escape after the battle of Pultava, and afterwards succeeded in winning over the Porte to support the unfortunate monarch against the Russians. He subsequently returned to Poland, and Frederick Augustus I. created him general of the royal guard and treasurer of Lithuania. He also enjoyed the favour of his son, Frederick Augustus II., who succeeded to the crown of Poland. By that monarch he was appointed castellan of Cracow, one of the highest posts in the country. One of his sons became king of Poland, under the name of Stanislas Augustus.

Born 1678; **died** 1762.

PONS, *pawns*, a town of France, department Charente Inférieure, on the left bank of the Seine, 15 miles S.E. of Saintes. **Pop.** 4,900.

PONS, ST. (DE THOMIÈRES), a town of France, department Herault, 50 miles S.W. of Montpellier, on the right bank of the Jaur. The church and most of the houses are built of variegated marble, quarried in the neighbourhood. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, hosiery, and leather. There is a trade in corn and cattle. **Pop.** 6,200.

PONT-AUDEMER, *pawng'-o-dai-mair'*, a walled town of France, department Eure, on the left bank of the Rille, 38 miles N.W. of Evreux. The old church of Notre Dame des Prés is now used as a tannery. **Manf.** Leather (extensive), glue, hosiery, and saddlery. **Pop.** 6,400.

PONT-L'ABBÉ, *ab-bai'*, a town and seaport of France, department Finistère, 12 miles S.W. of Quimper. There is a good harbour, and a brisk trade is carried on. **Manf.** Linen. **Pop.** 4,500.

PONT-ST.-ESPRIT, *san-tais-pre'*, a town of France, department Garde, on the right bank of the Rhône, 32 miles E. of Nismes. The bridge over the river was begun in 1265, and occupied 45 years in building. It is 2,717 feet long, has 26 arches, and is one of the largest stone bridges in the world. There is a citadel built by Louis XIII. to overawe the Protestants. The harbour is good, and a large trade is carried on in wine, oil, fruit, and silk. **Pop.** 4,700.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, *moos'-son*, a town of France, department Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Moselle, 20 miles N.W. of Metz. There are a fine Gothic church, and large cavalry barracks. **Manf.** Earthenware. **Pop.** 7,500.

PONTA-DELGADA, *pon'-tai-del-ga'-da*, a town on the south coast of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores. The roadstead and harbour are defended by forts. A large export trade in oranges, wheat, and maizo is carried on. **Pop.** 18,000. **Lat.** 37° 40′ N. **Lon.** 25° 36′ W.

PONTARLIER, *pawng-tar'-le-ai*, a town of France, department Doubs, 28 miles S.E. of Besançon, 2,716 feet above the sea level. **Manf.** Iron, copper, and agricultural implements. A large trade is carried on. **Pop.** 5,000.

PONTE-CORVO, *kor'-vo*, a city of Italy, province of Caserta, on the Garigliano, 37 miles N.W. Capua. It has a castle, a cathedral, and other churches, and is the seat of a bishopric. **Pop.** 10,187.

PONTEDRA, or **PONTADERA**, *pon-tai'-dra*, a town of Northern Italy, on the left bank of the Eva (crossed by a marble bridge), 14 miles E. of Pisa. **Manf.** Cotton and mixed goods, cordage, and leather. There is a trade in corn, hemp, flax, and wine. **Pop.** 11,582.

PONTEFRACT, or **POMFRET**, *pom'-fret*, a market-town and municipal and parliamentary borough in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near the river Aire, not far from its junction with the Calder, 24 miles S.W. of York. The public buildings include two churches, St. Giles and All Saints, the former very ancient, and the latter rebuilt in 1867; places of worship for various religious denominations, a market-hall, erected in 1859, a charity school, hospitals, and the king's free grammar-school. It has, besides, a town-hall, theatre, and a new market-hall, opened in 1860, by lord Palmerston. But a small part of the ruins of Pontefract Castle are now in existence. It was finished in 1080; but was, after three successive and desperate sieges, taken and demolished by the parliamentary army. In it Richard II. was murdered; and, by order of Richard III., Rivers, Grey, and Vaughan put to death. Eight cattle fairs take place annually, and there is a trade in corn, malt, and garden produce. **Pop.** 8,798.—A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

PONTEVEDRA, *pont-ai-vai'-dra*, a maritime province of Spain, bounded W. by the Atlantic, E. by Orense, N. by Lugo, and S. by Portugal. The soil is peculiarly fertile, producing large crops of grain, and abundance of vegetables. Horses, mules, sheep, goats, and pigs, are reared, and the sardine and other fisheries are very productive. The chief rivers are the Minho (forming the southern boundary), the Arnego, the Umia, Lerez, and Octaven. **Area**, 2,822 square miles. **Pop.** 456,188.

PONTEVEDRA, a town of Spain, capital of the above province, on a peninsula formed by the confluence of the Lerez with two other streams, near their entrance into the Atlantic through the Bay of Pontevedra. The town is surrounded by a lofty wall with four gates. The Lerez is crossed by a handsome bridge. The Gothic church of St. Maria is a very fine building, and there are broad streets and fine open squares. **Pop.** 6,800.

PONTIAC, *pon'-te-ak*, a county of the province of Quebec, dominion of Canada, separated by the Ottawa river from the province of Ontario. The surface is covered with extensive forests. **Area**, 20,798 square miles. **Pop.** 19,939. The capital is Bryson.

PONTIAC, the capital of Oakland county, Michigan, United States, on the Clinton river, 26 miles N.W. of Detroit. It is well built, and has a fine school and a state lunatic asylum. The trade is important. **Pop.** 4,509.

PONTIANAK, *pon-te-a-nak'*, a town on the west coast of Borneo, the seat of the Dutch governor of the settlements on the west coast. The town is on both sides of the Pontianak river, formed by the junction of the Landak and Kapuas. **Pop.** 7,000, including 2,000 Chinese. **Lat.** 2° N. **Lon.** 109° 1′ E.

PONTIFICAL STATES. (*See* PAPAL STATES.)

PONTINE MARSHES, *pon'-teen*, an extensive marshy tract of Italy, extending from Cisterna in the north, to Terracina in the south, a distance of 25 miles. The region is very fertile, but singularly pestilential. From the time of the Romans, efforts have been made to drain it, with the view of rendering the atmosphere less dangerous. Between 1778 and 1788 a great quantity of land was reclaimed by drainage, and part of it is now under cultivation. It is traversed by the road from Rome to Naples.

PONTIUS PILATE. (*See* PILATE, Pontius.)

PONTIVY, *pon'-te-ve*, a town of France, department Morbihan, on the left bank of the Blavet, 31 miles N.W. of Vannes. Part of the old walls exist. **Manf.** Chiefly leather and iron tools. **Pop.** 7,000.

PONTOISE, *pon-twawse'*, a town of France, department Seine-et-Oise, at the confluence of the Viosne with the Oise, 20 miles N. of Paris. The chief public buildings are the church of St. Maclou, the public library, and a magnificent hospital. **Manf.** Chemicals. **Pop.** 6,300.

PONTOTOC, *pon-to-tok'*, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 13,000, about one-fourth being coloured. The capital is Pontotoc.

PONTOPPIDAN, ERIC, *pont-op'-pi-dan*, an eminent Danish divine, who was professor of theology in the university of Copenhagen, and, in 1747, became bishop of Bergen. He wrote extensively upon the history and antiquities of his country.

Born in Jutland, about 1700; **died** at Bergen, 1764.

PONTUS, *pon'-tus*, the name given by the old Greek geographers to a country in the north-east of Asia Minor, the Pontus Euxinus (Black Sea) nearly corresponding to the modern pashaliks of Siwas and Trebizond.

PONTYPOOL, *pon'-ti-pool*, a market-town of Monmouthshire, 10 miles N. of Newport. **Manf.** Articles in polished iron. There are coal and iron mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 5,244.—A station on the Great Western railway.

POOLE, MATTHEW, *pool*, a learned English nonconformist minister, who was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and having entered into orders, according to the Presbyterian mode, became rector of St. Michael-le-Querne, London, of which he was deprived at the Restoration, for nonconformity, being one of the 2,000 ministers compelled to leave the Church of England. Besides sermons, he wrote "Annotations on the Bible," in English; but his greatest work was the "Synopsis Criticorum," or a collection of elucidations on the Scripture, by different authors.

Born at York, 1624; **died** at Amsterdam, 1679.

POOLE, a market-town and seaport of Dorsetshire, on a peninsula connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, 20 miles E. of Dorchester. It has a church, town-hall, market-house, several grammar and charity schools, an exchange, custom-house, workhouse, and public library. Poole harbour (a fine estuary, into which fall the Trent and Frome), is one of the best in the English Channel. In the middle of it is Brownsea Island, six miles in circumference. **Manf.** Sail-cloth and cordage. A

trade is carried on with the Baltic, Norway, America, and Portugal. Pop. 12,303.—A station on the London and South-Western railway.

POONA, or PUNA, *poo'-na*, a city of British India, capital of a district of the same name, in the presidency of Bombay, on the River Moota, 1,800 feet above the sea level, 76 miles S.E. of Bombay. It is a modern town, and not fortified; but covers about two miles square of ground. The city is divided into seven quarters, named after the days of the week. The palace (formerly the residence of the Peishwah) is surrounded by high and thick brick walls, with round towers at the angles, and has only one entrance, which is through a pointed arch. There are a college for the study of Sanscrit literature, a government college, erected mainly at the expense of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and about two miles from the city are very large cavalry cantonments, and the head-quarters of the Bombay army. The climate is pleasant and salubrious. Pop. 129,751; of district, 900,621.

POPAYAN, *po-pa-yan'*, a city of the republic of Columbia, South America, situate on an extensive plain, 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, on the Cauca river. Pop. 129,751; of district, 900,621.

POPE, ALEXANDER, *pope*, an English poet, whose father was a linendraper in London. His parents being of the Roman Catholic persuasion, he was placed, at eight years of age, under a priest named Taverner, who taught him the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages. Meeting with Ogilby's Homer about this time, he was so much pleased with the work that it became his favourite book; and when he was at school, at the age of 10, he turned some of the events of Homer into a play, which was performed by the upper boys, the master's gardener representing Ajax. At the age of 12 he went with his parents to Binfield, in Windsor Forest, where his father had purchased an estate. Here he formed his intention of becoming a poet, and wrote his "Ode on Solitude," which appears as the first fruits of his poetic genius. It was here that he first met with the works of Waller, Spencer, and Dryden; but, on perusing Dryden, he abandoned the rest, and studied him as a model. In his 16th year he wrote his Pastorals; the "Essay on Criticism," "Rape of the Lock," and "Windsor Forest," quickly following. The "Essay on Criticism," notwithstanding the youth of the author, is one of the finest poems in the language, and contains the soundest rules; but his genius shone to a greater advantage in his "Rape of the Lock," founded on the circumstance of Lord Petre's cutting off a lock of Mrs. Fermor's hair. About 1713, the poet being then in his 25th year, he published proposals for a translation of the "Iliad," in which he met with such great encouragement, that he was enabled to purchase a house at Twickenham, whither he removed in 1717. After completing the "Iliad," he undertook the "Odyssey," for which also he received a liberal subscription. He was, however, materially assisted in this work by the learning and abilities of Broome and Fenton. In 1721, Pope published an edition of Shakspeare. The reputation which he had acquired by the success as well as the merit of his works procured him numerous enemies among writers of the minor classes, from whom he experienced frequent splenetic attacks. His temper was too irritable and too little under control to permit his taking no notice of them; and in 1728 he vented his resentment in a mock heroic, entitled "The Dunciad." In 1733, by the advice of Lord Bolingbroke, he employed his pen upon a moral and philosophical subject, the result of which was his "Essay on Man," an ethical poem addressed to that statesman. He next wrote satires, in which he attacked several persons of rank. Pope was engaged in preparing a complete edition of his works when he was carried off by asthma. In person Pope was small and crooked; yet there was much animation and elegance in his countenance, except when he was labouring under his hereditary complaint, the headache. His friendships appear to have been capricious, and he had no small portion of vanity in his disposition, to which, and self-interest, almost all considerations were readily sacrificed. He was tenderly attached to two sisters named Blount, and his romantic friendship and subsequent quarrel with Lady Mary Wortley Montague formed a well-known episode in his life. For grace, wit, pungent but elegant satire, not unmixed with a greater power of sentiment and pathos than he is generally credited with, Pope is unrivalled; and his mastery of versification and exquisite appropriateness of language place him in the very first rank of English authors.

Born in London, 1688; died at Twickenham 1744.

POPE, SIR THOMAS, received his education at Eton school, and afterwards studied the law. At the age of 28 he became treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, and was shortly afterwards appointed visitor of religious houses, in which situation he conducted himself with moderation. In 1540 he was knighted and made master of the jewel house in the Tower. He was the intimate friend of Sir Thomas More, to whom, by order of the king, he communicated the sad tidings of his intended execution. In 1554 he founded Trinity College, Oxford.

Born at Deddington, Oxfordshire, 1508; died in London, 1558.

POPERINGEN, *po-per-ing'en* (Fr. POPERINGUE, *po-pe-rang'*), a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Vleterbeque, 6 miles from Ypres. It contains several well-built churches. Manf. Woollens, serges, thread, leather, soap, and earthenware. Pop. 8,993.

POPLAR. (*See* LONDON.)

PORCUNA, *por-koo'-na*, a town of Spain, province of Jaen, and 20 miles from the town of that name. Pop. 5,200.

PORDENONE, *por-dai-no'-nai*, a town of Italy, province of Venetia, on the Nocella, 40 miles N.E. of Venice. It is surrounded by an old wall, and has eight churches. Manf. Linen, copper utensils, paper, and glass. There is a large trade in corn and wine. Pop. 7,400.

PORDENONE, GIOVANNO ANTONIO LICINIO REGILLO, an eminent Italian painter, so called from the place of his birth. He was the disciple of Giorgione, and the rival of Titian. The emperor Charles V. conferred on him the honour of knighthood.

Born at Pordenone, Friuli, 1483; died 1539.

PORPHYRY, or PORPHYRIUS, *por'-fi-re*, a Platonic philosopher, who studied eloquence at Athens, under Longinus, and philosophy at Rome, under Plotinus, whose life he wrote. His proper name was Malchus, the Greek form of the Syro-Phœnician Melich, meaning "king," to which the Greek Porphyrius is analogous. His learning was great, and he composed many works, one of which, against the Scriptures, was burnt by order of Theodosius the Great.

Born at Tyre, 233; died at Rome, 305.

PORPORA, NICOLO, *por-po'-ra*, Italian musical composer, author of many compositions for the church and theatre, but chiefly famous for his success as a teacher of singing. He resided in England from 1729 to 1738, and was for a time considered as a rival of Handel.

Born at Naples, 1687; **died** 1766.

PORSENNA, or **PORSENA**, LARS, *por-sn'-na* or *por'-se-na*, a lord of Etruria, who, according to the legend preserved by Livy, declared war against the Romans because they refused to restore Tarquin to his throne. At first successful, he would have entered the gates of Rome, had not Horatius Cocles stood at the head of a bridge, and resisted the fury of the whole Etrurian army, while his companions behind were cutting off the communication with the opposite shore. (*See* COCLES, Horatius.) This act of bravery astonished Porsenna; but when he had seen Mutius Scævola, who had entered his camp with the intention of murdering him, burn his hand without emotion, to convince him of his fortitude, he no longer dared to make head against so brave a people. He made a peace with the Romans, and never after supported the claims of Tarquin.

Lived in the 6th century B.C.

PORSON, RICHARD, *por'-son*, a Greek scholar, the son of a parish clerk in Norfolk. Through the liberality of Mr. Norris, a gentleman of that county, he was enabled to pursue his studies at Eton. A similar act of liberality on the part of Sir George Baker was the means of his proceeding to Cambridge, where he pursued his career in a most distinguished manner till, in 1790, he was unanimously elected regius professor of Greek. In 1792 he resigned a fellowship of Trinity College, as he could not conscientiously take orders in the church. Under the establishment of the London Institution, Porson struggled with poverty, having only the £40 a year afforded by his professorship to subsist upon; but on being appointed chief librarian to the last-named institution, with a salary of £200 per annum, his circumstances became comparatively easy. His love of drink amounted to a disease, and his irregular habits deprived him of many of his best friends. Although one of the greatest scholars England has produced, Porson published very little, his Tracts and Miscellaneous Criticisms upon the Greek Writers, and his edition of the "Lexicon of Photius," being his most important efforts. He died of apoplexy, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Born at East Ruston, Norfolk, 1759; **died** 1808.

PORT ADELAIDE, a seaport of the county of Adelaide, South Australia, and the port of the capital, 7 miles distant. It is situated on an estuary of Gulf St. Vincent, and the harbour, although the entrance is partially obstructed by limestone bars, is available for large vessels. **Pop.** 3,013.

PORT AU PRINCE, or **PORT REPUBLICAN**, a seaport town and capital of the island of Hayti, situate on the western coast, at the head of a bay of the same name. There are a palace, senate-house, several churches, a college, custom-house, mint, and hospital. There is a trade in mahogany, logwood, coffee, and cocoa. **Pop.** 35,000. **Lat.** 18° 35′ N. **Lon.** 72° 18′ W.—In 1770 great part of it was destroyed by an earthquake; in 1791 it was set on fire; and in 1794 it was taken by the English.

PORT CAROLINA. (*See* KINGSTON.)

PORT CHALMERS, a township at the entrance of the harbour of OTAGO, New Zealand. There is a railway pier 1,000 feet long, and the Otago graving dock, opened in 1872, the largest in the southern hemisphere. **Pop.** 2,181.

PORT DARWIN, a bay on the west coast of Arnhem Land, in northern Australia. It is divided into two parts by a promontory. It is the landing place of the telegraph line which crosses Australia from north to south. A large portion of territory has been surveyed for a settlement.

PORT ELIZABETH. (*See* ELIZABETH, PORT.)

PORT ESSINGTON, *es'-sing-ton*, a bay on the north side of Coburg peninsula, Arnhem's Land, northern Australia. There are three fine harbours. A settlement was, in 1838, founded here; but, on account of the insalubrity of the climate, was abandoned in 1849. **Lat.** 11° 6′ S. **Lon.** 132° 12′ E.

PORT GLASGOW, a parliamentary borough and seaport of Renfrewshire, Scotland, on the Clyde, 20 miles N.W. of Glasgow. It was founded in 1688, as a harbour for ships that were too large to ascend the river; but that having been deepened, vessels can now go direct to Glasgow, and the trade of the place has been diminished. There are a custom-house, a large wet dock, extensive quays and building yards. **Manf.** Chain cables, ropes, and sugar. **Pop.** 10,913.—*Port Glasgow was incorporated as a municipality in 1775, and by the Reform Bill of 1832 made one of the Kilmarnock district burghs.*—A station on the Caledonian railway.

PORT HOPE, a port and capital of Durham county, province of Ontario, dominion of Canada, on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, 60 miles N.E. of Toronto. There is a considerable trade in lumber and grain. **Pop.** 5,300.

PORT HURON, the capital of St. Clair county, Michigan, United States, on the St. Clair river, 53 miles N.E. of Detroit. There are shipyards and dry docks, and a large trade in lumber is carried on. **Pop.** 9,000.

PORT JACKSON. (*See* SYDNEY.)

PORT JERVIS, *jér-vis*, a town of New York State, United States, on the Delaware, at the junction of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. It is much resorted to on account of the beauty of the scenery. **Manf.** Rolling stock for railways. **Pop.** 9,000.

PORT LOUIS, *loo'-is* or *loo'-e*, a seaport town, capital of the island of Mauritius, or the Isle of France, in the Indian Sea. It is situate on the north-west side of the island, in a low and flat valley. The harbour is good, and the quays commodious, both for the loading and unloading of vessels. **Pop.** 70,000. **Lat.** 20° 10′ S. **Lon.** 57° 28′ E.

PORT MAHON, *ma-hon'*, a seaport and capital of Minorca, on the south-east side of the island. It has a very fine harbour, on one side of which is a dockyard, and on the other a natural mole. **Pop.** 13,300. **Lat.** 39° 52′ N. **Lon.** 4° 21′ E.

PORT NATAL. (*See* NATAL.)

PORT OF SPAIN, the principal town of the island of Trinidad, West Indies, on the west coast of the Gulf of Paria, near the mouth of the Carony river. There is a spacious harbour, and a large trade is carried on. **Pop.** 7,000. **Lat.** 38° 6′ N. **Lon.** 61° 32′ W.

PORT PHILLIP. (*See* MELBOURNE.)

PORT ROYAL, *roï-al*, a seaport on the south-east coast of Jamaica, on a narrow neck of land forming the southern side of Kingston harbour. It is a station for British ships of war, and there are a naval arsenal and hospital. The fortifications are kept in excellent order, and are remarkably strong. **Pop.** 1205, the greater number coloured. **Lat.** 17° 56′ N. **Lon.** 76° 51′ W.

PORT SAID, *saï-id*, a town of Egypt, at the junction of the Suez Canal with the Mediterranean. It was an insignificant village before the construction of the canal. There are an outer and inner harbour and large dockyards. About 1,000 vessels, principally steamers, enter the port annually. **Pop.** 16,560.

PORTA, GIAMBATTISTA, *por'-ta*, a Neapolitan writer on science, who invented the camera obscura, and acquired a great reputation by his works on science, particularly mathematics, medicine, and natural history. He held assemblies of learned men in his house, which were condemned by the court of Rome, on the absurd charge that the object of their meetings was the discussion of magic. Some writers have claimed for Porta the discovery of the telescope; but the most competent critics admit that Galileo is the only person to whom that honour is due. His principal works are,—treatise on natural magic, in Latin; another on physiognomy, mixed with astrology, and other delusions of his age.

Born at Naples, about 1550; **died** 1615.

PORTA, GIACOMO DELLA, an Italian architect, who built the Gregorian chapel, several fine churches, and other structures, and finished the cupola of St. Peter's, at Rome, in 1590. The Villa Aldobrandini, now called Belvedere, is one of his best works.

Born at Milan, 1530; **died** at Rome, 1595.

PORTADOUN, *port-a-doun'*, a market town of Armagh, Ireland, on the Bann, 11 miles N.E. of Armagh. **Manf.** Linen and linen yarn. There is a large trade in flax, corn, and other agricultural produce. **Pop.** 7,850, nearly all protestants.—A station on the Great Southern and Western of Ireland railway.

PORTAGE, *port'-age*, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area,** 500 square miles. **Pop.** 27,500, The capital is Ravenna.

PORTAGE, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area,** 792 square miles. **Pop.** 17,731. The capital is Steven's Point.

PORTAGE, capital of Columbia county, Wisconsin, United States, at the head of the navigation of the Wisconsin river. **Manf.** Boots and shoes, leather, and machinery. **Pop.** 5,000.

PORTALEGRE, *port-a-laï'-grae*, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on a lofty hill, 110 miles N.E. of Evora. **Manf.** Woollens and druget. There is a large trade in chestnut timber. **Pop.** 6,850.

PORTARLINGTON, *por-tar'-ling-ton*, a market town and parliamentary borough of Ireland, on the Barrow, partly in King's county, and partly in Queen's county, 44 miles S.W. of Dublin. **Pop.** 2,400, many of French descent, the town having been to a great extent formed by a settlement of French and English protestants.—A station on the Great Southern and Western of Ireland railway.

PORTER, ANNA MARIA, *por'-ter*, an English novelist, who, while a child, residing with her mother at Edinburgh, made the acquaintance of sir Walter Scott, then in his youth. Her first attempts in fiction are said to have sprung from the suggestions of the future novelist, who used to relate stories to her. Her chief works are, "The Hungarian Brothers," "The Recluse of Norway," "The Village of Mariendorpt," and "The Knight of St. John." She was also the authoress of a collection of ballad-romances, and other poems.

Born at Durham, about 1781; **died** near Bristol, 1832.

PORTER, JANE, an English novelist, the sister of the preceding, and authoress of "The Scottish Chiefs," "Thaddeus of Warsaw," "The Pastor's Fireside," "The Field of Forty Footsteps," &c.

Born 1776; **died** at Bristol, 1850.

PORTER, SIR ROBERT KER, an English painter, and brother of the two preceding novelists. He produced some battle-pieces of an extraordinary size. In 1804 he was appointed historical painter to the emperor of Russia, and painted upon the walls of the Admiralty, at St. Petersburg, "Peter the Great planning the Port of Cronstadt and St. Petersburg." He went to Spain in 1808, and accompanied the army of Sir John Moore until the battle of Corunna; he was also a spectator of the great Russian campaign of Napoleon while in Russia, an account of which he published on his return to England. In 1813 he was created a knight by the prince-regent. During the interval 1817-20 he travelled with his wife, the princess Mary de Sherbatoff, in Georgia, Persia, and Armenia, and published a work on that tour in 1822. Several years later he obtained the appointment of British consul at Venezuela, which post he filled until the year 1841. During the concluding years of his life he painted few pictures, and these chiefly upon sacred subjects.

Born at Durham, 1775; **died** at St. Petersburg, 1842.

PORTER, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area,** 420 square miles. **Pop.** 17,227. The capital is Valparaiso.

PORTICI, *por-te'-che*, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, 4 miles S.E. of Naples. It has a royal palace, built by Charles III., and adorned with pictures and frescoes from the walls of Pompeii; a museum of antique statues, bronze arms, and furniture, also taken from the buried cities. There are a fortress and a small harbour, called the Granatello. **Pop.** 11,300.

PORTLAND, *port'-land*, a seaport town of Victoria, Australia, on the west coast of Portland Bay, 225 miles S.W. of Melbourne. It was established as a whaling station in 1834, and is consequently the oldest settlement in the colony. There is good jetty accommodation for loading and unloading vessels, and a breakwater in course of construction. The town is surrounded by a very productive district. **Pop.** 2,500.

PORTLAND, a city and seaport of Maine, United States, 105 miles N.E. of Boston. It is finely situate on a peninsula in Casco Bay, has broad streets and handsome public edifices; among them a handsome court-house, custom-house, post-office in the Italian style, and a city hall. There is a good harbour, the winter station of the Canadian steamers. **Manf.** Locomotive and marine engines, and sugar. A large coasting trade is carried on. **Pop.** 34,000.—This town was settled as an English colony in 1632, and named Falmouth. It suffered greatly in the wars with the French and Indians.

PORTLAND, the chief city of Oregon, United States, and the capital of Multnomah county, situated on the west bank of the Willamette river, and at the head of ship navigation, 50 miles N. of Salem The town is very handsomely laid out, and traversed for almost the entire length by a fine promenade, 300 feet wide. It is a great railroad centre, and a large trade is carried on in the export of wheat, flour, and lumber. **Manf.** Iron, machinery, boots, and shoes, nails and soap. **Pop.** 17,577.

PORTLAND ISLE, or the BILL OF PORTLAND, a small peninsula (nearly an island), of Dorsetshire, in the English Channel, opposite Weymouth. It is connected with the mainland by a very singular ridge of pebbles, called the Chesil Bank, which extends 10 miles westwards from the island, along the coast, and at no great distance from it, being separated by a long narrow channel called the Fleet. The island slopes to the south from an elevation of nearly 500 feet, is about 9 miles in circumference, and consists nearly of one continued mass of freestone, and this forms the famous Portland stone, of which such quantities are exported to the metropolis and other places. On the northern side is Portland castle, erected in 1520 as a protection for this part of the coast. The convict prison, near the east coast, has room for more than 1,500 convicts. A famous breed of sheep feeds on the island. **Pop.** 9,900.

PORTLAW, *port-law'*, a town of Ireland, county of Waterford, 10 miles N.W. of Waterford. **Manf.** Cotton, extensive. **Pop.** 3,800.

PORTO. (*See* OPORTO.)

PORTO ALEGRE, *por'-to-a-lai'-grai*, a town of Brazil, at the north-west extremity of the Lake of Patos. **Pop.** 35,000.

PORTOBELLO, *por'-to-bel'-lo*, a seaport parliamentary borough, and summer resort of Scotland, on the south bank of the Frith of Forth, 3 miles E. of Edinburgh. There are a pier 1,250 feet long, and a marine promenade a mile in length. **Manf.** Earthenware, bottles, and paper. **Pop.** 5,380.—*A station on North British Railway.*

PORTO BELLO. (*See* PUERTO BELLO.)

PORTO CABELLO. (*See* PUERTO CABELLO.)

PORTO FERRAJO, *fer-ra'-yo*, the capital of the island of Elba, Italy, on a lofty point of land projecting into a bay on the north coast. There is a good harbour, and iron is exported. **Pop.** 3,900. —It was the residence of Bonaparte, after his first abdication of the throne of France, in 1814.

PORTO MAURIZIO, *mo-re'-ze-o*, a compartment of the Italian province of Liguria, on the Gulf of Genoa. The district is noted for olives and olive oil, both being produced and consumed profusely by the inhabitants. **Pop.** 133,607.

PORTO NOVO, *no'-vo*, a town of India, province of Madras, on the Coromandel coast, 32 miles S. of Pondichery. **Manf.** Railway iron. **Pop.** 12,000. **Lat.** 11° 31' N. **Lon.** 79° 51' E.—In 1781 the British, under Sir Eyre Coote, gained a great victory here over Hyder Ali.

PORTO RICO, an island of the West Indies, a possession of Spain. **Area**, 3,550 square miles. **Pop.** 731,648.

PORTO SANTO, *san'-to*, a small island in the Atlantic, a dependency of Madeira, from which it is distant 40 miles. It is mountainous and volcanic. Maize, barley, fruits, and wine are produced. Christopher Columbus resided here for some time in his early life. **Pop.** 1,700.

PORTOGRUARO, *por'-to-groo-ar'-o*, a town of Italy, province of Venetia, 35 miles N.E. of Venice, in the centre of a marshy and unhealthy district. There are a cathedral and four churches. **Manf.** Leather, hats, and silk. **Pop.** 7,900.

PORTSEA. (*See* PORTSMOUTH.)

PORTSEA ISLAND, *port'-see*, a small island on the south coast of Hampshire, about four miles long, and three miles broad, separated from the mainland on the north by a narrow channel crossed by several bridges. Portsmouth harbour is on the W., Langstone harbour on the S.E., and Chichester harbour on the E.

PORTSMOUTH, *ports'-mouth*, a seaport, market-town, and municipal and parliamentary borough of Hampshire, the chief naval arsenal of Great Britain, 74 miles S.W. of London, on the south-western extremity of Portsea Island, at the entrance of Portsmouth harbour, opposite to Gosport, with which it communicates by a steam bridge. Portsea, to the north, separated only by a small arch, crossed by several bridges, is practically a part of the town, and to the south is Southsea, a pleasant suburb, and fashionable watering-place, now united to the town, with Southsea common, an open tract affording an attractive seaside promenade about a mile long. Landport and Kingston are suburbs adjoining Portsea. The old fortifications of Portsea have been demolished, and the ramparts planted with trees; and new fortifications, the strongest in the kingdom, have been erected for the defence of Portsmouth, the harbour, dockyard, and roadstead of Spithead. The works comprise an outer-line of land defences, along Portsdown, north of the harbour, consisting of six large forts, with ramparts, outworks, and bomb-proof barracks, an under line on the eastern and western sides of the harbour; Monkton Fort, at the western side of the entrance, and a very strong fortification, Southsea castle, on the eastern side, and several forts, forming an outer line of sea and Spithead defences. The dockyard, the largest in the country, covers a space of about 290 acres, of which 94 acres have been reclaimed from the harbour. There are 12 docks (several of which will admit the largest ironclads), roofed over and closed by lock gates. The buildings for repairs, smithies, mast and rope houses, and other dockyard establishments, are on the most extensive scale, and there are about 11,000 feet of wharfage, along which the largest ships can lie. There is a school of naval architecture. The dockyard is entered by two large gates, known as the Lion and the Unicorn. The streets of Portsmouth are narrow, the buildings crowded, and apart from the dockyard there are few objects of interest; but in the more open parts of Portsea are some good residences, and at Southsea many handsome houses. Parts of the church of St. Thomas date from the 12th century, and in the church is a memorial of the duke of Buckingham, who was murdered by Felton. St. Nicholas, or the garrison church, was restored in 1867. The Circus, a Roman Catholic church, built in 1864, is a handsome structure in the Italian style. The new guildhall (in the area beneath which the market is held), the Athenæum and Philosophical Society are fine buildings, and there are a custom house, several barracks, sailor's home, hospitals, convict prisons and other public establishments. Among the public monuments are the Chesapeake memorial, a handsome granite column, and statues of Wellington and Nelson, on the esplanade at Southsea. A considerable foreign and coasting trade is carried on. **Pop.** 127,953.—A station on the London and South-Western, and London

Brighton, and South Coast railways.—Portsmouth received its first charter from Richard Cœur de Lion, and is a place of considerable antiquity. The earliest mention of it occurs in the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 501. Edward IV. surrounded it with fortifications, which were greatly extended afterwards by succeeding monarchs.

PORTSMOUTH, a city and seaport of the United States, New Hampshire, on the south bank of the Piscataqua river, 3 miles from the Atlantic, and 54 miles N.E. of Boston. It contains a court-house, state arsenal, an Athenæum, 10 churches; and the harbour is one of the best in the United States. The entrance is defended by two forts, and there is a lighthouse. **Manf.** Cotton and hosiery, machinery, and carriages. **Pop.** 9,200.

PORTSMOUTH, a city and port of the United States, in Norfolk county, Virginia, on the west bank of Elizabeth river, opposite Norfolk, and 38 miles from Hampton Roads. It has a court-house, military academy, and six churches. There is a suburb, Gosport, at which is a United States navy yard. The harbour is accessible to the largest vessels. **Pop.** 11,000.

PORTSMOUTH, a city of Ohio, United States, on the north bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Scioto, 85 miles S.E. of Cincinnati. **Manf.** Iron and machinery. **Pop.** 11,000.

PORTUGAL, *por'-tu-gal*, the most westerly kingdom of Europe, forming the western part of the Spanish peninsula, bounded S. and W. by the Atlantic, N. and E. by Spain, from which it is separated by political rather than natural boundaries. The mountains and rivers are generally only prolongations of Spanish rivers and streams, the average breadth of the kingdom being not more than 100 miles. The coast line, 500 miles long, consists mostly of low, sandy or marshy tracts; but rises in some parts, especially near Cabo da Rocca, the most westerly point, to cliffs of a considerable elevation. There are few bays or harbours, except at the mouths of the principal rivers. The interior of the country is generally mountainous, various ranges stretching in a southern or south-western direction. The loftiest chain is the Serra de Estrella, a continuation of the great mountain range which traverses the centre of Spain. The greatest elevation is 7,524 feet, near the town of Covilha, and the range terminates in the Cabo da Rocca and the steep acclivity of Cintra. Nearly parallel to the chain are the Serra do Alcoba, on the north, and the Serra Moradal, on the south. In the northern part of the kingdom is the Penagache range, attaining a considerable height in Mount Gavieira. In the extreme south, the Serra de Calderao and the Serra de Monchique (western continuations of the Spanish Sierra Morena) cross the kingdom and terminate in the most southern promontory, Cape St. Vincent. Between these ranges are many beautiful and fertile valleys. The plains are not extensive. The heat in summer is excessive, but the vicinity of the sea imparts an agreeable moisture. The winters are colder than is ordinarily the case in similar latitudes. In the northern mountains snow falls abundantly, but it is never seen in the lowlands of the southern districts. There is a considerable amount of rain, especially on the coast, between October and March. In the elevated districts the climate is generally healthy, but fever and malaria prevail in the low flat lands. Thunderstorms and hurricanes are frequent. Every species of European and many semi-tropical fruits and vegetables are grown abundantly; grain, flax, and hemp, are cultivated in the more elevated districts, rice in the lowlands, and a large extent of country is devoted to the culture of the vine and olive. Many of the mountains are clothed with forests of cork, oak, and chestnut. Very fine cattle are reared in the north, sheep are extensively bred, and bees and silkworms are reared. Fish is abundant on the coast, especially the tunny and anchovy.

Rivers.—The largest rivers entering Portugal from Spain, or forming part of the boundary, are the Minho, in the north; the Douro, which forms part of the boundary on the north and north-east, and enters the sea at Oporto; the Tagus intersects the kingdom from the northern frontier to the southern termination of the Serra de Estrella, and enters the sea at Lisbon; the Guadiana, quitting Spain near Badajoz, has a southward course; and the Mondego, Vouga, and Sado, which all rise within the limits of Portugal.

Minerals.—Some gold, lead, copper, antimony, iron, coal, slate, marble, and salt.

Area.—35,812 square miles.

Pop.—4,307,000. In the southern districts, the traces of Moorish descent are very apparent.

Administrative Divisions.—There are six provinces, MINHO, TRAS-OS-MONTES, BEIRA, ESTREMADURA, ALEMTEJO, and ALAGARVE.

Chief Towns.—LISBON, the capital; OPORTO, BRAGA, COIMBRA, ELVAS, EVORA, Setubal, and Ovar.

Colonial and other Possessions.—The AZORES, MADEIRA, PORTO SANTO, and Cape Verde islands in the Atlantic; in Africa, ANGOLA, AMBRIZ, BENGUELA, and MOSAMEDES; in Asia, Goa and some other small settlements in India; Macao in China, and some settlements in the Indian Archipelago. The total area of these possessions is about 709,470 square miles, and the population 3,258,000.

Constitution and Government.—The crown is hereditary in the female as well as male line; but with preference of the male in case of equal birthright. There are two legislative chambers, the Câmara dos Pares, or house of peers, and the Câmara dos Deputados, or house of commons, which are conjunctively called the Cortes Geraes. The peers, unlimited in number, are named for life by the sovereign, by whom also the president and vice-president of the first chamber are nominated.

Religion and Education.—The Roman Catholic faith is the state religion; but all other forms of worship are tolerated. Public education is entirely free from the supervision and control of the church. By a law enacted in 1844, it is compulsory on parents to send their children to a place of public instruction: but this prescription is far from being enforced, and only a very small fraction of the children of the middle and lower classes really attend school. There is only one university in the kingdom, that of Coimbra.

Commerce.—The commercial relations of Portugal are chiefly with Great Britain, and there is very little trade, either by land or sea, with other countries. Next to Great Britain, but far below, stand Brazil and France. The single article wine constitutes more than two-thirds of the value of Portuguese exports to all countries. The other exports are cattle, cork, olive oil, oranges and lemons, pyrites of iron or copper, elephants' teeth, and sheep's wool.

Railways and Telegraphs.—There are about 700 miles of railway in operation, and 2,200 miles of telegraph lines.

History.—Portugal forms the greater part of the ancient Lusitania, and was known, at least along its coast, to the Phœnicians and Carthaginians. It constituted a Roman province under Augustus, and was overrun by tribes of Alani, Suevi, and Visigoths. In the 8th century it was subjected by the Moors, who in the 13th century were expelled from the kingdom. In the 11th century it became subject to Ferdinand I. of Castile; and in 1095, Henry of Burgundy obtained it as a dependent fief. His son, Alfonso I., having gained a great victory over the Moors in 1139, was proclaimed an independent king. Portugal afterwards became a great naval power, her navigators making many discoveries in Africa, and finding the maritime route to India. The old Burgundian line became extinct in 1580, and after many struggles, the duke de Braganza, a descendant of the old line, was established on the throne in 1640. In 1807 a French army occupied Lisbon, and the royal family removed the seat of government to Brazil, which was in their possession till 1826. The government of Portugal was formerly despotic, everything being in the power of the king. But a revolution took place in 1826, which

originated with the army, the soldiers declaring their attachment to a free constitution, and their resolution to submit no longer to the despotism. A free government was accordingly organised, and was proceeding very peaceably with various important reforms, both civil and ecclesiastical, when, after the entrance of the French troops into Spain, in 1823, a counter-revolution took place, and from 1827 to 1833 the throne was occupied by the usurper Don Miguel. In 1836 several changes took place, and the present constitution was established.

PORTUS, FRANCIS, *por'-tus*, an eminent Greek professor, who filled the chair of classical literature at Padua, Modena, and Ferrara. Having embraced the reformed faith, he quitted Italy and went to Geneva, where he obtained a professorship in 1562. His works are, additions to the Greek dictionary of Constantine; commentaries upon Pindar, Thucydides, Longinus, Xenophon, and other ancient authors.

Born in the island of Crete, 1511; died at Geneva, 1581.

PORUS, *por'-us*, king of part of India, near the river Hydaspes, on the banks of which he was defeated by Alexander, who, asking him how he would wish to be treated,—"As a king," said Porus. This answer so pleased the victor, that he not only restored to him his dominions, but added thereto several provinces. He was treacherously put to death by Eudamus.

Died 317 B.C.

POSEIDON, *po-si'-don*, in Greek mythology, the son of Cronos and Rhea, the god of water, and afterwards of the ocean generally. The worship is supposed to have come to the Greeks from Lybia. (*See* NEPTUNE.)

POSEN, GRAND DUCHY OF, *po'-zen*, a province of Prussia, bounded E. by Russian Poland, S. and W. by Silesia and Brandenberg, and N. by Prussia. Area, 11,500 square miles. Desc. Mostly level, and in some parts marshy. Rivers. This province is watered by the Netze, the Warta, the Vistula, and Prosna. Pro. Hemp, flax, tobacco, hops, wool, bog-iron, and nitre. Manf. Woollens, brandy, and leather. Pop. 1,703,397, chiefly Poles. Lat. between 51° 30′ and 53° 30′ N. Lon. between 15° 30′ and 19° E.

POSEN, the capital of the grand-duchy of Posen, at the confluence of the Prosna and the Warta, 144 miles from Berlin. It is surrounded with a mound and ditch, and is built with tolerable regularity. Of its public edifices, the cathedral and council-house are old; the principal guard-house, and the building that was the Jesuits' college, are comparatively recent. Here, also, are a theatre, a theological seminary, a college, and school. Manf. Linen, leather, and watches; also firearms. Here, as in the rest of Poland, the sale and purchase of goods are chiefly managed by Jews, who occupy a particular quarter of the town. Pop. of the dist., 1,095,873; of the city, 68,177, military inclusive.

POSEY, *po'-se*, a county of Indiana, United States. Area, 400 square miles. Pop. 20,000. The capital is Mount Vernon.

POSHAVEVATZ. (*See* PASSARONITZ.)

POSIDONIUS, *pos-i-do'-ni-us*, an astronomer of Alexandria, who undertook to ascertain the circumference of the earth, which he made to be 30,000 furlongs.

Lived in the 2nd century B.C.

POSIDONIUS, a Stoic philosopher, who was a native of Apamea, in Syria, and taught with reputation at Rhodes. Josephus charges him with having invented the calumny against the Jews, that they worshipped the head of an ass. Cicero makes several allusions to his writings.

Died 51 B.C.

POSING, *po'-sing*, a town of Hungary, 12 miles N.E. of Presburg. It has celebrated mineral baths. Manf. Paper, lime, and saltpetre. There is a considerable trade in wood, floated to the Danube. Pop. 5,000.

POSTEL, GUILLAUME, *pos'-tel*, a French mystic. He was sent by Francis I. into the East, to collect manuscripts, and, on his return, was appointed royal professor of mathematics and languages. He lost this post, however, in consequence of his extraordinary opinions, and went to Rome, where he turned Jesuit; but was expelled from the order and imprisoned, for maintaining that the authority of councils was superior to that of Popes. On gaining his liberty he went to Venice, and formed an intimacy with an old woman who had given herself up to mystic reveries. Postel started the strange notion that women had been left without redemption, which was now accomplished by Mother Joan, the name of this visionary. For his wild fancies he was again imprisoned: but recovered his liberty, and returned to Paris. He afterwards wrote a retractation, and was restored to his professorship; but again relapsed, and was confined in a monastery. He wrote a great number of works on theology, and the oriental languages.

Born at Dolerie, Normandy, 1510; died at Paris, 1581.

POSTHUMUS, MARCUS CASSIUS LATIENUS, *post'-hu-mus*, a Roman general, who was elected emperor in Gaul on the death of Valerian, in 260. He defeated the Germans in several actions, and displayed talents and virtues worthy of his dignity; but having refused to allow his soldiers to plunder Mayence, they rose against and slew him and his son.

Died 267.

POTCHINKY, *pot-tchin'-ke*, a town of European Russia, government of Nijni-Novgorod, 800 miles S.E. of St. Petersburg. There is a great trade in corn and potash. Pop. 8,000.

POTEMKIN, GRIGORI ALEXANDROVITCH, *po-tem'-kin*, a Russian general, and favourite of Catherine II. He entered the cavalry of the Russian guard at an early age, and having attracted the notice of Catherine by his tall and handsome person, she made him first a colonel and gentleman of the bedchamber, and afterwards minister of war; and he soon acquired a complete political ascendancy. In 1787 he renewed the war against Turkey, and put himself at the head of the army. The year following he took Oczakow, and put its inhabitants to the sword. He established a Black Sea fleet, built Sebastopol, and other strong fortresses, and was appointed governor of Taurida: the Czarina paying him the memorable visit in the course of which she was so audaciously deceived as to the true conditiien of the southern provinces of Russia. Potemkin acquired prodigious riches, was appointed field-marshal of Russia, grand hetman of the Cossacks, and possessed almost uncontrollable power. He was a man of debauched principles, and an inordinate epicure, which produced a disorder that carried him off. His remains were interred under a magnificent mausoleum at Cherson. He is said to have aspired to the duchy of Courland, and to the kingdom of Poland.

Born near Smolensk, 1736; died at Nikolaiev, 1791.

POTENZA, *po-ten'-dza*, a town of Italy, in the province of the same name, 54 miles E. of

Salerno. There is a fine cathedral, and the town is walled. **Manf.** Woollens, serges, cottons, leather, and earthenware. **Pop.** 20,000.

POTENZA, a province of Italy, formerly known as Basilicata. It is thickly wooded, and is memorable for the disastrous earthquakes which have occurred at various periods. **Area**, 4,122 square miles. **Pop**, 545,242.

POTI, *po'-te*, a fortified town of Russia, in the Caucasian government of Kutais, on the eastern coast of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Phasis, 161 miles N.W. of Tiflis. There is a considerable foreign transit and coasting trade. **Pop.** 7,000.

POTOMAC, *po-to'-mak*, a river of the United States, rising in two branches, in the Alleghany Mountains, uniting in Maryland, and forming part of the boundary between Virginia and Maryland. After a generally south-easterly course of 400 miles, it flows by a wide estuary into Chesapeake Bay.

POTOSI, *po-to'-se*, a province of Bolivia, South America. There are lofty mountain ranges, rising in many parts above the line of vegetation. The richest silver mines in South America are in this province, on the summit of the Cerra de Potosi, or Silver Mountain, 15,300 feet high. **Area**, 54,300 square miles. **Pop.** 282,000.

POTOSI, a city of South America, capital of the above province, and the second town in Bolivia, situate 13,330 feet above the sea level, 70 miles S.W. of Chuquisaca. The large central square is surrounded by public buildings, and in the centre is an obelisk in honour of Bolivar. **Pop.** 11,000.

POTOSI, SAN LUIS DE. (*See* SAN LUIS.)

POTSDAM, *pots'-dam*, capital of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, a city, and the second royal residence of Prussia, standing on the Havel, 16 miles S.W. of Berlin. It consists of the Alstadt, or old town, and Neustadt, or new town, with several suburbs. Potsdam is to Berlin what Versailles is to Paris, and it is indebted for its chief improvements to Frederick II. The old town consisted of only four streets; the new town was either built or repaired entirely by Frederick II. The streets are regular and spacious, and there are fine squares, some planted with trees. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, and has nine gates, the finest being the Brandenburger-Thor, a triumphal arch copied from Trajan's Arch at Rome. Most of the gates open to fine avenues of trees. The old palace, situate on the banks of the Havel, is a magnificent structure. The famous palace of Sans-Souci, the favourite residence of Frederick the Great, is in a beautiful park, near the town, and not far from it are the New Palace, 680 feet long, with nearly 100 rooms, and Charlottenhof, a royal villa in the Pompeian style. The Marble Palace, famous for its frescoes, stands in the New Garden. The finest churches are the Garnisonskirche, or garrison church, where Frederick the Great is buried; and St. Nicolai, recently rebuilt in imitation of the Pantheon, at Paris. The market-place is ornamented by an obelisk, and by statues of the kings of Prussia. There are a gymnasium, various schools, charitable institutions, and orphan houses, on a large scale, for the children of soldiers. The suburbs of the town are very pleasant. **Pop.** 48,447, exclusive of the garrison.

POTSDAM, a town of the state of New York, United States, on Raquette river, between Lakes Ontario and Champlain. The falls of the river supply motive power to various mills and factories, and there are quarries of sandstone in the vicinity. **Manf.** Joinery, cutlery, machinery, and agricultural implements. **Pop.** 4,000.

POTT, AUGUST FRIEDRICH, *pot*, German philologist, who studied at Göttingen, and in 1833 was appointed professor of the science of language at Halle. His writings on comparative philology are of the highest value; and among the most important of his latest productions are "Difference of Races from a Philological Point of View," and "Diversities of European Languages."

Born at Hanover, 1802.

POTTAWATTAMIE, *pot-ta-wat'-ta-me*, a county of Iowa, North America. **Area**, 960 square miles. **Pop.** 39,850. The capital is Council Bluffs.

POTTAWATTAMIE, a county of Kansas, United States. **Area**, 851 square miles. **Pop.** 16,350. The capital is Louisville.

POTTER, PAUL, *pot'-ter*, Dutch painter, who at the age of 15, had already obtained a reputation. He died at the age of 29. He excelled in painting landscapes with cattle, and in representing the effect of the meridian sun upon objects. His "Bull" is universally admitted as an extraordinary piece of animal-painting: it is in the museum at the Hague.

Born at Enkhuysen, 1625; **died** at Amsterdam, 1654.

POTTER, ROBERT, a learned English divine, who made several excellent translations of classical authors, the most important of which were his Sophocles, Euripides, and Æschylus. He was also the author of a vindication of Gray, the poet, against Dr. Johnson.

Born 1721; **died** 1804.

POTTER, JOHN, a learned English prelate, son of a linendraper of York. He was educated at the university of Oxford, was appointed chaplain to Queen Anne, in 1706, and professor of divinity at Oxford, in 1708. In 1715 he was preferred to the see of Oxford, whence, in 1737, he was translated to Canterbury. He wrote "Antiquities of Greece," "Discourse on Church Government," an edition of Lycophron, an edition of Clemens Alexandrinus, and some theological works. He was a dry and dull scholar, and his works are now superseded.

Born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1674; **died** 1747.

POTTER, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area**, 1,000 square miles. **Pop.** 13,797. The capital is Coudersport.

POTTERIES, THE, *pot'-ter-eez*, a name applied to several towns in Staffordshire, where china and stoneware are manufactured.

POTTSTOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, United States, on the Schuylkill river, 32 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. **Manf.** Iron and steel, carriages, soap, and cigars. **Pop.** 6,000.

POTTSVILLE, *pots'-vil*, a city of Pennsylvania, United States, on the Schuylkill river, 90 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, in the centre of a district rich in iron and anthracite coal. There are 19 churches, including three for Welsh congregations. **Manf.** Iron, brass, and joinery. **Pop.** 13,500.

POUCHING-HEIN, *poo-tching'-heen*, a town of China, province of Foo-keen, on a tributary of the Min. It is surrounded by ancient walls, and has extensive suburbs. A large trade in tea is carried on. **Pop.** 100,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *po-kep'-se*, a city of the state of New York, United States, on the east bank of the Hudson, 75 miles N. of New York. It is situated 200 feet above the river, and contains a city hall, and various educational establishments,

among them a college for females. The collegiate school is on an eminence, commanding a most magnificent view. There are 21 churches. Manf. Iron, locomotives, carriages, carpets, and silk. Pop. 21,000.—This town was settled by the Dutch in 1690, was at one time the state capital, and it was here the convention of 1788 met, to ratify the constitution of the United States.

POUINIPET ISLAND, *poo-e'-ne-pai*, an island in the North Pacific, one of the CAROLINES.

POURÇAIN, ST., *poor-sai'*, a town of France, department Allier. There is an ancient church. A considerable trade is carried on in wine, corn, poultry, cattle, and fish. Pop. 5,000.

POUSSIN, GASPAR, *poos-sa*, an Italian painter, of French extraction, and whose real name was Dughet (known in Italy as Gaspara Duche), but he took that of Poussin, his sister having married Nicolas Poussin, under whom he studied. His landscapes, particularly those which represent land-storms, are very fine.

Born at Rome, 1613; died at the same city, 1675.

POUSSIN, NICOLAS, a French painter, who, after studying in Paris under many difficulties, went to Rome, where he applied himself principally to landscape. On his return to France, in 1639, he was named first painter to Louis XIII., and provided with apartments in the Tuileries. He was also appointed to ornament the gallery of the Louvre; but, being thwarted in his plans while executing that great work, he went to Rome, and Louis XIII. having died, continued to reside there until his death.

Born near Le Grand-Andely, Normandy, 1594; died at Rome, 1665.

POWELL, REV. BADEN, *pou'-el*, an eminent English mathematical professor, who received his education at Oriel College, Oxford, and, in 1827, became Savilian professor of geometry in the same university. During his long connection with Oxford, he was one of the most energetic supporters of reform, and a constant advocate for the introduction of a more extensive system of teaching with respect to the natural sciences than was there pursued. He was the author of a great number of papers and works on scientific, especially mathematical subjects and on the connection of theology and science, and contributed the essay "On the Study and Evidences of Christianity," to the famous "Essays and Reviews."

Born in London, about 1798; died 1859.

POWELL, EDWARD, an English Roman Catholic priest, who was ordered by Henry VIII., in 1523, to write a work against Luther and in favour of the Pope; but having, at a later period, maintained the same views in opposition to his former royal patron, he was condemned to be hanged and quartered.

Died in 1540.

POWELL, a county of Kentucky, United States. Area, 300 square miles. Pop. 2,600. The capital is Stanton.

POWERS, HIRAM, *pou'-ers*, an eminent modern American sculptor, who was the son of a small farmer in Vermont, United States. On the death of his father, being left in poor circumstances, he was compelled to maintain himself by his own resources, but studied art diligently and became known as a successful modeller of moveable wax figures. In 1837 he proceeded to Italy, which for a long period had been a cherished idea. In that land of art his progress was very rapid. The first work by which he acquired fame as a sculptor was an "Eve" in marble. In 1851, his "Greek Slave" was placed in the Great Exhibition of London, where it became an object of popularity to a most remarkable degree. From that period his fame became European, and he was everywhere admitted to be a highly-gifted representative of American art.

Born at Woodstock, Vermont, 1805; died at Florence, 1873.

POWESHIEK, *pou'-shcek*, a county of Iowa, United States. Area, 576 square miles. Pop 19,000. The capital is Montezuma.

POWHATAN, *pow-hat'-an*, a county of Virginia, United States. Area, 300 square miles. Pop. 7,700, more than 5,000 being coloured. The capital is Powhatan Court House.

POYAIS, *po'-yai*, a district of Central America, Mosquito, named from a river which falls into the Carribbean sea, in lat. 15° 10′ N.; lon. 85° 10′ W. —A disastrous attempt at settlement was made here by a number of Scotch people, in 1819, and after great sufferings on the part of the colonists, abandoned in 1825.

POZOBLANCO, *po'-zo-blan'-ko*, a town of Spain, province of Cordova, 36 miles N. of the town of that name. Manf. Baizes (formerly very extensive), earthenware, chocolate and soap. Pop. 6,800.

POZZO DI BORGO, CARLO ANDREA, Count, *pot'-so de bor'-go*, a Corsican nobleman, who was educated at Pisa, and afterwards practised with great success as an advocate in Corsica, where he made the acquaintance of young Buonaparte whom he afterwards offended by his friendship with Paoli. He was sent, in 1791, as deputy to the National Assembly, to thank that body for having annexed Corsica to France; but afterwards returned to his native island, and acted, in concert with General Paoli, for the establishment of a free government, under English protection. In 1797, the English having abandoned Corsica, he repaired to London, where he became the leader of the French refugees. In the following year he went to Vienna to promote an alliance of Austria and Russia against France, and accompanied the Russian army in the campaign of 1799. In 1803 he went to Russia, and entered the diplomatic service of that country. After the treaty of Tilsit, he went to Vienna, and Napoleon demanded his extradition, in consequence of which he went to England in 1810, returning to Russia shortly afterwards. He was the chief agent in inducing Murat, Bernadotte, and Moreau, to withdraw from Napoleon, and drew up the famous declaration that "the allies made war, not on France, but on Napoleon." The emperor Alexander appointed him his ambassador to Louis XVIII., in 1814, and, as the envoy of Russia, he took part in all the acts of the Holy Alliance. He was present, as Russian commissioner, at the battle of Waterloo, where he received a wound; and afterwards was one of those who suggested that Napoleon should be exiled from Europe. He represented the emperors Alexander and Nicholas at the court of France until the year 1834, when he returned to St. Petersburg. Shortly afterwards he resumed his former post at Paris, and in 1835 repaired to London as ambassador extraordinary of the czar. In 1839 he retired from public affairs and took up his residence at Paris.

Born at Alala, Corsica, 1768; died at Paris, 1842.

POZZOLENGO, *pot'-so-lain'-go*, a town of Austrian Italy, 8 miles from Verona. Pop. 2,000.—This place was occupied by the Austrians on the 24th June, 1859, when they were defeated by the French at the battle of Solferino.

POZZUOLI, *pot-soo-o'-le*, a city of Italy, province of Napoli, on the eastern side of the bay of Naples. It is very interesting on account of the many remains of antiquity, among them the large temple of Serapis, where sick people assembled to drink the mineral waters; a temple of Augustus (now the cathedral), an arch erected to Antoninus Pius; pillars near the harbour, the remains of arcades; and portions of an immense amphitheatre. The famous Sibyl's cave, the ruins of Cumæ, the Elysian Fields, and other classic places are in the vicinity. Saline springs of great value in cutaneous diseases are in the Solfatara, or Forum Vulcani. **Manf.** Soap. **Pop.** 16,350.—This was the ancient Puteoli, so named from the sulphur springs. During the time of the Roman emperors, it was the port of Rome and the most important commercial city in Italy. It was destroyed by the Goths, but rebuilt by the Byzantine Greeks.

PRADON, NICHOLAS, *pra'-dawng*, a French poet, who wrote some tragedies, one of which, "Phædra and Hippolytus," acted in 1677, was very successful, and set up in opposition to Racine, by those who were envious of that writer's great reputation. He wrote a satire upon Boileau.

Born at Rouen, 1632: died at Paris, 1698.

PRADT, DOMINIQUE DUFOUR, *prat*, Abbé de, a French political writer. On the outbreak of the Revolution, he was vicar-general of the archbishop of Rouen, was elected by the clergy of Normandy to the States-General, but having sided with the royalists, fled to Hamburg in 1791. He returned to France in 1800, and, through the influence of his relative, General Duroc, was appointed almoner to the emperor, received the title of baron, and was made bishop of Poitiers. He accompanied Napoleon to Bayonne in 1808, and assisted to bring about the abdication of Charles IV. of Spain, and was rewarded with the archbishopric of Mecklin. In 1812 he was appointed minister at Warsaw, but, displeasing Napoleon, fell into disgrace. After the battle of Waterloo he endeavoured unsuccessfully to gain the favour of the Bourbons, but was deprived of his archbishopric and retired out of the country. In 1827 he was elected to the chamber of deputies for the department of Puy-de-Dôme, but resigned soon afterwards.

Born at Allanches, 1759; died 1837.

PRAED, WINTHROP MACKWORTH, *prade*, poet and politician. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. When very young he contributed, with Macaulay and others, to the "Etonian," and he highly distinguished himself at college. He was called to the bar in 1829, and in the following year was returned to the House of Commons for the now extinct Cornish borough of St. Germains. In 1834 he was appointed secretary of the Board of Control. He was the author of many elegant poems and graceful and witty *vers de société*.

Born in London, 1802; died 1839.

PRAGA. (*See* WARSAW.)

PRAGUE (German **PRAG**), *praag*, capital of Bohemia, and of the circle of the same name, is picturesquely situated on the slopes of hills on both sides of the Moldau, 155 miles N.W. of Vienna. It consisted of four quarters, two on each side of the river, which is crossed by a fine stone bridge of 16 arches, and also by a chain bridge. On the right bank are the Hradschin, or palace district (where are the imperial castle, and some of the finest churches and palaces), and the Kleinsite, the aristocratic quarter, which contains most of the public offices and residences of nobility and officials. On the opposite side of the river are the Josephstadt, or old town, known also as the Jews' quarter, where business is carried on, and the Neustadt, or new town (enclosing the Altstadt), and having wider streets, modern residences, and places of public resort. Immediately to the south of the town is the Wyscherad, or citadel, formerly the residence of the dukes of Bohemia, and strongly fortified. The town is enclosed by a wall and fosse, with strong outworks, and is entered by eight gates. The only suburb is Karolinenthal, which has some fine buildings, numerous manufacturing establishments, and many gardens. In the Hradschin is the old palace of the Bohemian kings, containing 400 apartments, one of them a Gothic hall, in which the Bohemian nobles swear allegiance to their sovereign, and other splendid palaces. In this quarter, too, is the cathedral of St. Veitz, a fine but unfinished specimen of the Gothic of the 14th century, and containing many tombs and shrines of great historical interest, including those of kings and emperors of Germany, St. Wenceslaus and St. John of Nepomuk. There are altogether 55 Catholic and 3 Protestant churches, 15 monasteries, and 10 synagogues. Among the most interesting churches are St. Nicolas, or the church of the Jesuits, with several towers and costly decorations; the Thein Kirche, built at the beginning of the 15th century; the old Hussite church, where Tycho Brahe was buried, and where there are some very interesting monuments; the old Byzantine church of St. George; the Lovetto chapel, and the restored church of St. Laurenz. Prominent among the other buildings of interest are the Alte Rathaus (old town-hall, an irregular Gothic edifice of the 15th century); the Clementium (in the Aldstadt, near the bridge), an immense pile, which contains a series of fine halls in the Italian style, used as lecture rooms and library; the Carolinum, or university, founded in the 15th century; and the dilapidated palace erected at immense cost by Wallenstein. There are besides, a picture gallery, a military hospital (originally a Jesuit college), a national museum, a fine opera house, and a theatre. There are many public gardens, parks, and other places of recreation. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, and silk goods, paper, brass-ware, jewellery, plated goods, glass, tobacco, candles, beetroot-sugar, machinery, mathematical and musical instruments. There is a large trade, owing to the central situation, and several important fairs are held. **Pop.** 162,323. Prague is supposed to have been founded in the 8th century, and in the 14th and 15th centuries rose into great importance, partly on account of the university. It has often been exposed to the calamities of war, and was taken by storm in November, 1741, for the elector of Bavaria, then emperor; but Marshal Belleisle was obliged to leave it in 1742. The king of Prussia bombarded and took it in 1744, making the garrison, consisting of 16,000 men, prisoners of war; but he was obliged to abandon it the same year. In 1757 the king of Prussia again besieged it; but his efforts proved ineffectual. It 1848 it was bombarded, and great cruelties were perpetrated.

PRAHRAN, *pra'-ran*, a town of Victoria, Australia, 2 miles S.E. of Melbourne. The town-hall is a prominent building, and in the outskirts are many elegant residences. Pop. 21,169.

PRAIA-GRANDE, or **NETHEROHY**, *pri'-a-grand*, capital of the Brazilian province of Rio de Janeiro, on the east side of the bay, 3 miles E. of the town of Rio de Janeiro. It is well built, with a royal and a governor's palace, other good public buildings, and well constructed wharves along the shore. **Manf.** Sugar, bricks, and tiles. Coffee and fruit are extensively cultivated in the vicinity. **Pop.** 25,000, of whom about 20,000 are slaves.

PRAIRIE, *prair'-e*, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area**, 1,050 square miles. **Pop.** 8,000, nearly one-third being coloured. The capital is Devall's Bluff.

PRATO, *pra'-to*, a walled town of Italy, province of Firenze, on the right bank of the Bisenzio, 11 miles N. W. of Florence. The cathedral, a fine edifice of white marble, in the Italian Gothic style, completed in 1450. There are three other churches, monasteries, hospitals, and asylums, the Cicognini college, poor-houses, and an hospital for foundlings. **Manf.** Silks, woollens, hats, paper, and soap. **Pop.** 41,586.

PRATT, CHARLES. (*See* **CAMDEN**, Earl of.)

PRATT, a newly formed county of Dakota Territory, United States. **Area**, 3,000 square miles. **Pop.** Unascertained.

PRATT, a new county of Kansas, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** about 2,000, The capital is Prattsville.

PRAXAGORAS, *prax-ag'-o-ras*, a Greek historian, who was a native of Athens, and wrote a history of the sovereigns of that country, and another of Constantine, also one of Alexander the Great.

Lived in the 4th century.

PRAXEAS, *prax'-e-as*, an heresiarch, who, after opposing the Montanists with zeal, maintained heretical doctrines as to the Trinity. He was followed by the Sabellians and others. Tertullian wrote against him.

Lived in the 2nd century.

PRAXITELES, *prax-it'-e-lees*, an Athenian sculptor, who executed several fine statues in bronze and marble. One of his works, the "Apollo Sauroctonos," is the only example of his genius extant. He excelled by the grace, tenderness, and finish of his works, and was esteemed as second to Phidias only.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

PREANGER, *prai-ang'-er*, a province of the southern part of Java. **Pop.** 700,000. (*See* **JAVA.**)

PREBLE, *pre'-bl*, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 422 square miles. **Pop.** 24,533. The capital is Easton.

PREEZ, or **PORETZ**, *preeds*, a market town of Prussia, in the duchy of Holstein, on the Schwentine, 8 miles S.W. of Kiel. It has a seminary for noble ladies. **Pop.** 5,300.

PREGEL, *prai'-gel*, a river of Prussia, formed in East Prussia, by the junction of the Angerap and Pissa, and, after a course of 90 miles, joining the Frische Haff, below Konigsberg. It receives the Alle from the south and the Inster from the north.

PRENTISS, *pren'-tis*, a new county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 12,158. The capital is Booneville.

PRENZLAU, *prents'-lou*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, on the northern shore of the lower Lake Ucker, 71 miles N.E. of Berlin. There are a beautiful Gothic church in brick the Marien Kirche, erected in the 14th century several Lutheran and other churches, schools, and hospitals. **Manf.** Linens, woollens, leather, and tobacco. There is a trade in corn and cattle. **Pop** 17,000.—Here, in 1806, 16,000 Prussians surrendered to the French, after the defeat of Jena.

PRERAU, *pre'-rou*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, on the Betschwa, 12 miles S.E. of Olmutz. **Manf.** Cloth. There are cattle and other annual markets. **Pop.** 5,500.

PRESBURG (Magyar, **POZSONY**), *pres'-berg*, a town in the west of Hungary, on the Danube, which is here crossed by a bridge of boats, 34 miles E. of Vienna. The fortifications have been demolished; and no distinction is now made between the town and suburbs. The principal church is the old Gothic cathedral, in which the kings of Hungary were crowned, and there are fine churches attached to three monasteries. The royal palace, partially destroyed by fire in 1811, is still in a ruinous condition. The other public buildings are the hall of the Diet, an archbishop's palace, a barracks, and educational and charitable institutions. **Manf.** Silk, woollens, tobacco, rosoglio, leather, paper, glass, chemicals, and nitre. The trade of the place is, in a great measure, transit, particularly in corn and linen. **Pop.** 48,006. of whom about two-thirds are Roman Catholics, and 7,000 Jews.—Near the town is the King's Hill, to which kings rode after their coronation, and brandished their swords to the four quarters of the heavens. Presburg is noted for the treaty here concluded between France and Austria in 1805, when the Tyrol was given to Bavaria and Venice to the French.

PRESCOT, *pres'-kot*, a market-town of Lancashire, 8 miles E. of Liverpool. **Manf.** Cotton, sail-cloth, and earthenware; but the chief trade consists in the making of watch-tools and movements. **Pop.** 6,418.—A station on the London and North-Western railway.

PRESCOTT, WILLIAM HICKLING, *pres'-kot*, American historian. His grandfather, Colonel William Prescott, commanded the American forces at Bunker's Hill; his father was a prominent judge at Boston. In 1811 he was sent to Harvard university, where he graduated in 1814. While at college, he was deprived by an accident of the use of one eye; and the sight of the other became so impaired as to compel him to abstain from any lengthened course of study. Soon after quitting college, being advised to travel, he went to Europe, and spent two years in an extended journey through England, France, and Italy. At the end of that time he returned to his native country with restored health, but with no great improvement in the state of his eyes. His marriage took place soon after, and from this period his days flowed on in diligent and uneventful devotion to literary pursuits. He was compelled to employ a reader and amanuensis, and the difficulties of literary research and composition under such circumstances were immense. In 1838 the first of his historical works was produced under the title of "The History of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic of Spain." The work became universally successful, and was translated into French, Spanish, and German. Its author was immediately elected a member of the royal academy of Madrid. Prescott's literary industry was not checked by the success of his first work. He immediately devoted himself to the history of another brilliant period in the history of Spain, the fruits of which appeared in 1843, in a work in three volumes, called "The History of the Conquest of Mexico," which was received with even greater favour than that

which had greeted the "History of Ferdinand and Isabella." The literary world recognised in it the same careful research, the same accuracy of statement, the same persuasive sweetness and beauty of style. In 1847 he published the "History of the Conquest of Peru," a work of kindred and commensurate excellence to that of the "History of the Conquest of Mexico." The historian next devoted himself with unabated ardour to the preparation of a work of wider range and broader scope—the "History of the Reign of Philip II." It was while preparing himself for this task that he paid a brief visit to England, where he was cordially received by individuals of the highest literary and social distinction, and where the favourable impression created by his works was confirmed by his prepossessing manners and appearance. The first two volumes of the work appeared in 1855; and the highest expectations formed by the public were justified. In the following year he produced an edition of Robertson's "Charles V.," to which notes and a supplement, containing an account of the emperor's life after his abdication, were added. In the last year of his life he published the third volume of his "History of Philip," which, unfortunately, did not complete the work. His other works consist of essays upon Italian, Spanish, English, and American literature, and a memoir of Brockden Brown, the American novelist. He obtained the highest acknowledgments of literary distinction. The university of Oxford, in 1850, conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. In 1845 he received the highest of all distinctions of its kind, in being elected a corresponding member of the class of moral and political philosophy in the French Institute, succeeding Navarete, the Spanish historian. Of most of the learned societies of Europe he was a member.

Born at Salem, Massachusetts, 1796; died 1859.

PRESCOTT, a county of the province of Ontario, dominion of Canada, to the south of the Ottawa river. Area, 491 square miles. Pop. 22,857. The capital is L'Original.

PRESIDIO, *prai-se-de-o*, a county of Texas, United States. Area, 14,500 square miles. Pop. 2,000.

PRESQUE ISLE, *prais'-ke*, a county of Michigan, United States. Area, 700 square miles. Pop. 3,113.

PRESTER JOHN, *pres'-ter*, or PRIEST JOHN, the name given in the middle ages to a supposed Christian sovereign dwelling in the interior of Asia, probably Ung Khan, said to have been defeated by Genghis Khan, about 1210. The report appears to have been created by the Nestorian Christians, who declared that they had come into possession of some letters addressed by him, a khan, residing somewhere near the banks of the Amoor, to the pope, the king of France, and the emperor of Constantinople, in which he signed himself John, the High Priest. In the 13th century two friars were dispatched by the pope to this imaginary personage; but although they penetrated as far as the wall of China, they met with no Prester John. The tradition continued to be believed till the 15th century, but disappeared soon after the Portuguese had reached India by the way of the Cape of Good Hope.

PRESTON, *pres'-ton*, a market-town and municipal and parliamentary borough of Lancashire, on an eminence, on the north bank and at the head of the estuary of the Ribble, 27 miles N.E. of Liverpool. The river is crossed by two bridges and several railway viaducts. Christ Church is a very fine specimen of Norman architecture, and the parish church, recently rebuilt in the decorated style of the 14th century, has a spire 196 feet high. There are 12 other churches, several Roman Catholic chapels, and many chapels for dissenters. The town-hall, a Gothic structure, containing the guild-hall and exchange, and built at a cost of £60,000; the corn exchange and market house; and the royal infirmary are among the most striking public buildings. There are various literary and educational institutions. Manf. Cotton, giving employment to about 28,000 persons, linen, machinery, carriages, and rope. A large export trade, principally in coal, is carried on, and four great annual fairs are held. Pop. 96,532.—A station on the London and North Western, and Lancashire and Yorkshire railways. The Preston guild of merchants, established by royal charter 700 years ago, still exists.

PRESTON, a county of West Virginia, United States. Area, 600 square miles. Pop. 19,091. The capital is Kingwood.

PRESTONPANS, *pres'-ton-pans'*, a village of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, 8 miles E. of Edinburgh. Pop. 2,100.—A little above this village, the king's troops under Sir John Cope, were disastrously defeated in 1745, by the army of the Young Pretender.

PRETI, MATTIA, *prai-te* (known as "Il Calabrese"), an Italian painter, who executed many fine frescoes and altar-pieces.

Born at Taverna, 1613; died 1699.

PREVISA, *prai-ve'-sa*, a fortified seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, on the shore of the Gulf of Arta. It is built out of the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, which are situate at a small distance to the north. Pop. 8,000. Lat. 38° 56′ N. Lon. 20° 44′ N.

PREVOST-PARADOL, LUCIEN ANATOLE, *prai'-vost-par'-a-dol*, French author, who in 1851 obtained from the Academy, the prize for eloquence, and in 1855 was chosen professor of French literature at Aix, a post he resigned the following year, when he was appointed one of the editors of the *Journal des Débats*. He was twice an unsuccessful candidate for a seat in the chamber. In 1865 he was elected a member of the Academy, and in 1870 was appointed ambassador to Washington, but before the date fixed for his departure, war with Prussia was proclaimed, and, bitterly disappointed by the course of public affairs, he committed suicide.

Born at Paris, 1829; died 1870.

PREVOST, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, Abbé, French author, educated for the church, but joined the army, and then being disappointed in love, returned to monastic life, but dissatisfied with the rigour of the rulers escaped in 1727 and went to Holland and England. In 1734 he returned to France, and became chaplain to the Prince of Conti. He published translations from Cicero, Hume, and Richardson. He is best known by "Manon Lescaut," and as editor of a collection of works of travel.

Born near Montreuil, 1697; died near Chantilly, 1763.

PRIAM, *pri'-am*, in Homeric legend, the last king of Troy, father of Hector, Paris, Troilus, Cassandra, and many others; for Homer allots to him 19 sons by his wife Hecuba, besides about 30 others.

PRICE, Rev. Thomas, *price*, a Welsh scholar, whose life was passed as pastor to different congregations of his countrymen. The object of his life was to rescue Welsh literature from the neglect into which it had fallen. In 1829 he made a tour in Brittany, and published an interesting account of that country. His principal works are,—"An Essay on the Influence which the Welsh Traditions have had on the Literature of Europe;" a "Critical Essay on the Language and Literature of Wales;" "History of Wales and the Welsh Nation, from the early ages to the death of Llewelyn ap Gruffyd;" and an Essay upon the "Comparative Merits of the Remains of Ancient Literature in the Welsh, Irish, and Gaelic Languages."

Born in Brecknockshire, 1787; died 1848.

PRICE, Richard, a dissenting minister and political writer, who was for many years a preacher at Hackney and Stoke Newington, and at the commencement of the American war, distinguished himself by his zeal in behalf of republicanism, and published his "Observations on Liberty and Civil Government," for which he received the thanks of the city of London, and which attracted the attention of Franklin and other Americans who invited him to settle there, an offer he declined. He also wrote "Observations on the National Debt," in which he endeavoured to prove that the kingdom was on the eve of bankruptcy. Soon after the breaking out of the French revolution, he preached a discourse at the Old Jewry, in which he exulted over the misfortunes of the royal family of France, in such a manner as to call forth the keen animadversions of Burke. His principal works were, "On the Importance of Christianity," "A Review of the Principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals," "Discussion of the Doctrines of Materialism and Necessity, in a Correspondence with Dr. Priestley."

Born at Tynton, Glamorganshire, 1723; died 1791.

PRICHARD, James Cowles, *pritch'-ard*, an English physician and ethnologist, who was the son of a Bristol merchant, a member of the Society of Friends. At home he studied hard, mastering the principal European languages, and received his education for the medical profession at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, and at Edinburgh; and in 1810 he commenced practice as a physician at Bristol. His inaugural thesis, when taking his M.D. degree, was the physical history of mankind, and to that subject his attention continued to be devoted till, in 1813, his "Physical History of Mankind" was produced. In that work, not only anatomy and physiology, but also philology, was introduced, to found a systematic history of the races of mankind. This work has been several times reprinted, has been translated into French and German, and is generally admitted to be one of the best works of its class. The author, as a necessary aid to the study of ethnology, made himself acquainted with the chief oriental languages. Dr. Prichard also devoted much attention to the study of nervous and mental diseases, and was appointed visiting physician to the Gloucestershire Lunatic Asylum, and, in 1845, became one of the commissioners of lunacy. He was fellow of the Royal, and president of the Ethnological Society, and, upon the installation of the late duke of Wellington as chancellor of the university of Oxford, Dr. Prichard was nominated M.D. of that seat of learning. His principal works were, "On the Crania of the Laplanders and Finlanders," "On the Eastern Origin of the Celtic Language," "An Analysis of Egyptian Mythology," "On the Different Forms of Insanity in relation to Jurisprudence," and a "Review of the Doctrines of the Vital Principle."

Born at Ross, Herefordshire, 1785; died at London, 1848.

PRIDEAUX, Humphrey, a learned English divine, was educated at Westminster, under Dr. Busby, and at Christ Church College, Oxford. In 1676, he published, under the title of "Marmora Oxoniensia," an account of the Arundel marbles, with a comment on them, which gained him great reputation; it also procured him the patronage of the chancellor Finch, who gave him a living at Oxford. In 1681 he was promoted to a prebend of Norwich, of which cathedral he became dean in 1702. Being disabled from public duty through an ill-performed surgical operation, he devoted himself to composition, and produced his "Connection of the Old and New Testament," an admirable work, which was translated into several languages, and passed through numerous editions. Besides the above works, he was the author of "Directions to Churchwardens," "The Life of Mahomet," "The Original Right of Tithes."

Born at Padstow, Cornwall, 1648; died at Norwich, 1724.

PRIDEAUX, John, *pré'-do*, a learned English prelate, who was admitted of Exeter College, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and, on the death of Dr. Holland, was chosen rector. He was afterwards appointed regius professor of Divinity, in which he displayed considerable talents. He also served the office of vice-chancellor, and, in 1641, was advanced to the bishopric of Worcester; but was deprived of the revenues by the rebellion. He wrote extensively upon grammar, logic, and theology, and was described as "a plentiful fountain of all sort of learning."

Born at Stowford, Devonshire, 1578; died at Bredon, Worcester, 1650.

PRIEGO, *pre-ai'-go*, a town of Spain, province of Cordova, near the Salado, 34 miles S.E. of Cordova. There are a castle, erected by the Romans and enlarged by the Arabs, an old Gothic church, two public fountains (one, the Fuente del Rey, very handsome), and good promenades. Formerly the town was celebrated for the manufacture of silk fabrics, but very few are now made. Pop. 15,606.

PRIESSNITZ, Vincenz, *preese'-nitz*, the founder of the hydropathic system, or system of curing diseases by water. He was the son of a farmer in Austrian Silesia, and, after receiving some education at the town school, was put to the work of the farm. After remaining at this employment for several years, he studied medicine, and, in time, formed an establishment at Gräfenberg, which was soon resorted to from all parts of Germany.

Born 1799; died 1851.

PRIESTLEY, Joseph, *preest'-le*, an English natural philosopher and theologian, was son of a draper, at Fieldhead, near Leeds. He studied hard, especially theology, and at the age of 22, became assistant minister to an independent congregation at Needham Market, in Suffolk; after which he was chosen pastor of a congregation at Nantwich, in Cheshire, where also he kept a school. Here he wrote a work on the "Doctrine of Remission," in which he adopted Unitarian views. In 1761 he removed to Warrington, as tutor in the belles-lettres in the academy there. His connection with that institution ended in 1767, when he accepted an invitation from the dissenters at Leeds,

where he published several theological works which attracted considerable notice and led to a sharp controversy. In 1773 he went to reside with the earl of Shelburne as librarian and companion. Several years afterwards he appeared as a champion of the doctrine of philosophical necessity, in which he had his friend Dr. Price for an opponent. While thus engaged in metaphysical and theological disputations, he pursued his philosophical inquiries with ardour; the result of which appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in separate publications, particularly his "Experiments and Observations on Different Kinds of Air." The term of his engagement with lord Shelburne having expired, Dr. Priestley, with a pension of £150 a year, retired to Birmingham, where he became pastor of a congregation of Unitarian dissenters in 1780. He there published several of his works; as, "Letters to Bishop Newcome on the Duration of Christ's Ministry," and the "History of the Corruptions of Christianity." This last brought him into a controversy with Dr. Horsley. Dr. Priestley, however, still persevered, and published his "History of Early Opinions concerning the Person of Christ." In 1791 a riot happened at Birmingham, owing to an imprudent meeting of some of his friends to celebrate the destruction of the Bastille. Several houses were pulled down and burnt, and Dr. Priestley's among the rest; by which he lost his library, manuscripts, and philosophical apparatus. In consequence of this disgraceful transaction, he retired to London, and for some time officiated as pastor to the Unitarian congregation at Hackney, of which Dr. Price had been minister. (*See* PRICE, RICHARD.) But his mind being greatly depressed by late events, he went to America in 1794, and settled at Northumberland, in the state of Pennsylvania. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of other learned bodies in different parts of the world. He lived to see his phlogistic system of chemistry universally exploded; yet he persisted in defending it to the last. He was also equally tenacious of his Socinianism. His writings are too various to be enumerated. The principal and best are his "Charts of History and Biography," his "History of Electricity," the "History and Present State of Discoveries relating to Vision, Light, and Colours;" lectures on the "Theory and History of Language," and on the "Principles of Oratory and Criticism." Cuvier pronounced an *éloge* before the National Institute of France after his death. Dr. Thomson declares that Priestley "was perfectly sincere and unaffected, and the discovery of truth seems to have been in every case his real and undisguised object." A statue of Priestley was erected in Birmingham in 1874, the centenary of his discovery of oxygen.

Born near Leeds, 1733; died in America, 1804.

PRILOUKY, or PRILUKI, *pri-loú-ke*, a town of European Russia, government of Poltawa, 150 miles N.W. of the town of that name. Tobacco is extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood, and there is a large trade in corn, cattle, and tallow. Pop. 11,000.

PRIM, JUAN, *prim*, marquis de los Castillejos, count de Reuss and viscount del Brueusch, a Spanish general and statesman, who took an active part on the side of Isabella II. in the civil war that followed her accession. Like most of the Spanish statesmen of his time, he was sometimes in favour and sometimes in disgrace, until his trial and imprisonment for alleged high treason compelled him to retire awhile from public life. In 1853-4 he fought on the side of Turkey in the Russian war, and in 1859-60, greatly distinguished himself in the war between Spain and Morocco, for which he was made a marquis and grandee of Spain, in 1861, in which year he commanded the Spanish contingent in the joint expedition against Mexico by England, France, and Spain. In 1866 and 1867, he headed two movements against the government of Isabella II., but was compelled, through their utter failure, to leave Spain. He was not, however, destined to be long an exile, for, in 1868, the troops and navy declared against the queen, who retired to France. Prim then became minister for war in the provisional government, and held the same post, with that of prime minister, during the regency of Serrano. He ultimately rendered himself supreme in this capacity, and held the reins of government in his hands till the accession of Amadeus to the throne of Spain. On the eve of these events he was shot, while he was in his carriage, proceeding from the Cortes to the ministry of war.

Born 1814; assassinated, Dec. 30, 1870.

PRIMATTICIO, FRANCESCO, *pré-mat-tí-cho*, an eminent Italian painter and architect, who was commissioned by Francis I. of France to decorate the palace of Fontainebleau with frescoes, and was afterwards appointed commissary-general of the royal buildings.

Born at Bologna, 1490; died in France, 1570.

PRIMORSK, *prim'-orsk*, or Littoral Province, the easternmost division of Siberia. (*See* SIBERIA.)

PRINCE, THE BLACK. (*See* EDWARD).

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a small island in the Bight of Biafra, 140 miles from Fernando Po. It is about 9 miles long and 5 wide, of volcanic origin, and containing summits 4,000 feet high. There are several good harbours. The island belongs to the Portuguese. Lat. 1° 39′ N. Lon. 7° 26′ E.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, a province of the dominion of Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by the strait of Northumberland. It is of irregular shape, about 130 miles long, and with a breadth varying from 34 to only 4 miles. The coast line is for the most part marked by lofty cliffs of red sandstone, with numerous bays and inlets, the most important of which are Cardigan Bay on the east coast, and Spillsborough Bay on the south, which afford good anchorage for large vessels. Bedeque and Egmont Bays on the south, and St. Peter's, Richmond, and Holland Bays, on the north, are smaller inlets. The surface of the island is generally undulating, and a range of low hills traverses it from north and south. The soil is of great fertility, and very large crops of wheat and other grain are raised. The climate is milder, and, being free from fogs, healthier than that of other parts of North America in the same latitudes, and fruits and vegetables are abundant. The rivers are short and unimportant. Small quantities of copper and bog-iron are known to exist; but the chief wealth of the island, besides agricultural produce, consists in the extensive fisheries of mackerel, herrings, cod and hake.

Area.—2,173 square miles.

Pop.—108,891.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are three counties, Prince, Queen's, and King's. The chief towns are CHARLOTTE-TOWN (the capital), George Town, and Summerside.

History.—The island was taken possession of by the British in 1745, and again in 1758, when it was established as a portion of British North America. It was a separate colony until 1873, when it became one of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

PRINCE EDWARD, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 350 square miles. **Pop.** 14,668, more than half being coloured. The capital is Farmville.

PRINCE EDWARD, a county of the province of Ontario, dominion of Canada, on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. **Area**, 388 square miles. **Pop.** 21,000. The capital is Picton.

PRINCE GEORGE, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 350 square miles. **Pop.** 10,000, more than half being coloured. The capital is Prince George Court House.

PRINCE GEORGE'S, a county of Maryland, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 26,451, nearly half being coloured. The capital is Upper Marlborough.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, or **PENANG**, one of the Straits Settlements, belonging to the British, at the mouth of the Strait of Malacca, near the west coast of the Malay peninsula. A mountain ridge traverses the island from the south to the north, where it rises to a height of nearly 3,000 ft., forming a sanitarium, Strawberry Hill. The climate is generally healthy, and tropical fruits and spices are abundant. Sugar, coffee, and pepper, are extensively cultivated. The exports are of the annual value of about £2,000,000. George Town, at the north-western extremity of the island, is the capital. **Area**, 106 square miles. **Pop.** 190,597, chiefly Malays; the remainder (except a few hundred whites) being Chinese, Siamese, Burmans, and Bengalese.

PRINCE WILLIAM, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 325 square miles. **Pop.** 9,500, nearly one-third being coloured. The capital is Brentsville.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, or **LOSTANGE ISLAND**, in the Pacific Ocean. It is one of the Low Archipelago. **Lat.** 18° 43′ S. **Lon.** 141° 42′ E.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, a great inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, on the North American coast, 43 miles wide at the entrance, containing numerous islands, but having no good harbour. **Lat.** 60° to 61° 20′ N. **Lon.** 146° to 148° W.

PRINCESS ANNE, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 9,300, about half being coloured. The capital is Princess Anne Court House.

PRINCESS ROYAL ISLANDS, a group on the western coast of British North America, to the eastward of Queen Charlotte's Islands. **Lat.** 52°—54° N.

PRINCETON, a township of New Jersey, United States, 11 miles N.E. of Trenton, the seat of the famous Princeton College, and of the theological seminary of the Presbyterian church. The college buildings are handsome and extensive. **Pop.** 4,000.

PRINCIPATO CITERIORE, and **PRINCIPATO ULTERIORE**, formerly provinces of Italy, now forming the modern provinces of SALERNO and AVELLINO.

PRINSEP, JAMES, *prin'-sep*, Oriental scholar, who went out to India at an early age, as a subordinate in the Mint department at Benares. In that city he collected a valuable body of observations, which he published in an important work, entitled, "Sketches of Benares." In 1832 he was appointed editor of the "Journal of the Asiatic Society," which was produced at Calcutta, to which place he had some time previously removed. In 1832 he succeeded Wilson as secretary of the Asiatic Society. One of the most important of his later researches was the deciphering of some inscriptions which had baffled all previous Oriental scholars. He likewise devoted himself to a profound study of Bactrian coins, and by his enlightened and indefatigable efforts succeeded in obtaining an almost unbroken series, from the days of the successors of Alexander the Great to modern times. He also furnished articles on chemistry, Indian antiquities, and numismatics, to the journal of which he was the editor.

Born in England, 1800; **died** 1840.

PRIOR, MATTHEW, *pri'-or*, an English poet and diplomatist, son of a London mechanic. He was sent to Westminster school, and afterwards attracting the attention of the earl of Dorset, was enabled to enter at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1687 he wrote, in conjunction with the Hon. Charles Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax, a burlesque upon Dryden's "Hind and Panther," in a poem entitled the "Story of the Country Mouse and City Mouse." The earl of Dorset introduced him to court after he left the university; and, in 1690, he was appointed English secretary to the congress at the Hague, and gave so much satisfaction that king William made him gentleman of his bedchamber. In 1697 he was secretary at the treaty of Ryswick; and in 1701 entered Parliament, soon after which he deserted the Whigs, who had previously been his friends, and attached himself to the Tory party. In 1711, he was sent to Paris with private proposals for peace, which led to a charge of treason being preferred against him, and in 1715 he was arrested by order of the House of Commons, and committed to prison. He was even excepted from the act of grace; but, in 1717, he recovered his liberty without being brought to trial. Besides his poems, which are easy, lively, and elegant, he wrote the history of his own times. There is a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, for the erection of which he left £500 in his will.

Born in London, 1664; **died** at Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, 1721.

PRIPET, or **PRIPIAT**, *prip'-et*, a river of European Russia, rising in the government of Volhynia, flowing south and south-east; and after a course of about 400 miles joining the Dnieper on the right bank.

PRISCIANUS, or **PRISCIAN**, *pris'-i-ai'-nus*, surnamed Cæsariensis, an eminent Roman grammarian, whose work, "De Arte Grammatica," is the most complete ancient treatise on the subject extant. From several inferences in his works, he is said to have become a Christian. He was so exact in his judgment and criticisms, that to "break Priscian's head," became a proverb for false grammar.

Lived in the 5th century.

PRISCILLIAN, *pris-sil'-li-an*, founder of a sect of Christians in Spain and Gaul. He was of high birth, and possessed great talents; but was excommunicated for heresy by a synod held at Saragossa in 380, although afterwards ordained bishop of Avila; but the Emperor Maximus sentenced him to death. He was the first Christian executed for heresy.

Died at Treves, 385.

PRISREND, or **PERSERIN**, a town in European Turkey, district of Albania, on the Rieka, 80 miles E. of Scutari. The citadel is more than 1,100 feet above the sea level. It is surrounded by

walls, and defended by a castle, once the residence of Servian kings. This is one of the most thriving towns in Turkey, there being an active trade in saddlery, glass, copper, and steel wares. **Pop.** 26,000.

PRISTINA, or **PIRISTONA**, *pris-tē'-na*, a town of European Turkey, 50 miles N.E. of Prisrend. **Pop.** 12,000. Near it is the tomb of Sultan Amurath I.

PRITHU, *prī'-thoo*, in Hindoo mythology, a king who levelled the earth, and established towns and villages. He is a favourite hero of the legendary Puranas.

PRITZWALK, *pritz'-valk*, a walled town of Prussia, on the left bank of the Temnitz, 66 miles N.W. of Berlin. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, and tobacco. **Pop.** 6,100.

PRIVAS, *prē'-va*, a town of France, capital of department Ardèche, on three rivulets near the Rhone, 21 miles S. of Valence. **Manf.** Woollens, silk thread, and yarn, leather, and brandy. A good trade is carried on. **Pop.** 7,200.—This was formerly a place of importance, and a stronghold of the Protestants, who were massacred by order of Louis XIII.

PRIZZI, *prit'-ze*, a town of Sicily, 28 miles S.E. of Palermo. Several fairs are held. **Pop.** 11,200.

PROBUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, *prō'-bus*, a Roman emperor, who, from being a common soldier, rose to the highest military rank, and was appointed governor of the whole Asiatic possessions of Rome. After the death of the emperor Tacitus, in 276, the Eastern army proclaimed Probus, as the reward of his valour and integrity. He was also acknowledged by the senate; after which, he turned his arms against the Gauls and Goths, whom he completely subdued. He next defeated the Sarmatians, and made an advantageous peace with Persia. The interval of peace he employed in rebuilding cities and occupying his soldiers in useful works. The Persians again taking up arms, Probus prepared to attack them, but was murdered by his soldiers, who resented as degrading being employed in draining swamps, and on other works of public utility.

Born about 230; **died** 282.

PROCIDA, *prō-chē'-da*, an island of Italy, on the western coast, separated from the mainland by a channel about 1½ mile across. It is only 3 miles long, with a breadth of 1½. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour, a palace, and a notorious prison, where the kings of Naples confined state prisoners. (*See* POERIO). **Pop.** 14,000. **Lat.** 40° 45′ N. **Lon.** 95° 5′ E.

PROCIDA, JOHN OF (GIOVANNI DE), an Italian gentleman, lord of the island of Procida, who distinguished himself as physician to the emperors Frederic II. and Conrad IV., both of whom loaded him with honours and possessions. Having been despoiled of a great portion of his wealth by Charles of Anjou, he formed the resolution of depriving him of his crown, and placing it upon the head of Peter III., king of Aragon. For that purpose he organised a conspiracy against Charles in 1282, and was one of the prime movers of the great massacre of all the French in Sicily, known in history under the name of the "Sicilian Vespers." He became, at a subsequent period, the confidential adviser of the Aragonese princes of Sicily, and died at a very advanced age.

Born about 1225.

PROCLUS, *prō'-klus*, a Neo-Platonic philosopher, who studied at Alexandria and Athens, and became acquainted with the creeds and rites of the ancient world, practising many varied ceremonies, considering them as allegories, which shrouded the great truths of religion and philosophy. He offended the Christians, who banished him from Athens, to which, however, he subsequently returned.

Born at Constantinople, 412; **died** at Athens, 485.

PROCOP, ANDREA, *prō'-kop*, a Hussite leader, who belonged to a noble family of Prague, and was in early life intended for the church. At the outbreak of the religious wars in the early part of the 15th century, he sided with the Hussites, and exhibited so much military ability, that he rose to be leader in the war with Austria, and committed great devastations in the German states. His successes ensured great concessions to the Hussites for the performance of their worship; but Procop and his adherents refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope, fresh dissensions broke out, and Procop was killed in a conflict with the Bohemian nobles.

Died at Lipau, 1434.

PROCOPIUS, *prō-kō'-pi-us*, a Byzantine historian, whom Justinian took into his confidence, and appointed to several high offices. He wrote a "History of the Wars of the Persians, the Gauls, and the Goths," also a "Secret History."

Died 565.

PROCRUSTES, *prō-krus'-tees*, in Greek legend, a famous robber of Attica, called also Polypemon, who tied travellers on an iron bed, and, if their length exceeded that of the bed, he used to cut off a portion of their limbs; but, if they were shorter, he had them stretched to make their length equal to it. Theseus conquered him, and made him suffer the tortures he had inflicted on others. "The bed of Procrustes" is a proverbial phrase.

PROCTOR, BRYAN WALLER, *prok'-tor*, a modern English poet, generally known under the pseudonym of Barry Cornwall. He went to school at Harrow, and was educated for the legal profession. During many years he held an important appointment as one of the commissioners of lunacy. His first volume of poems was produced in 1819, under the title of "Dramatic Scenes and other Poems." His "English Songs," Memoir and Essay, prefixed to an edition of Shakspere, "Marcian Colonna," and others, evinced, in their author, the possession of a graceful and refined order of mind. Some of his songs became very popular; and one of his tragedies (that entitled "Mirandola"), which was produced at Covent Garden theatre, was highly successful.

Born in London, 1790; **died** there, 1874.

PRODICUS, *prod'-i-kus*, a sophist and rhetorician, who taught at Athens, and had for disciples Euripides, Socrates, Isocrates, and Xenophon. The Athenians put him to death, on pretence that he corrupted the morals of their youth.

Lived in the 5th century B.C.

PROME, or **PRONE**, *prome*, a city of Burmah, on the left bank of the Irawaddy, 160 miles N.W. of Rangoon. Pop. 28,813; of district of same name, 322,342.

PROMETHEUS, *prō-mē'-the-us*, in Greek mythology, was brother to Atlas and Epimetheus, and surpassed all mankind in knowledge. Hesiod and Æschylus, in his tragedy, present the myth

under different aspects. It appears to represent the struggles between the active human mind and the forces of nature, a hero sacrificing himself for the good of humanity.

PROPERTIUS, SEXTUS AURELIUS, *prop-per'-shi-us*, a Latin poet, who was the esteemed friend of Mæcenas, Ovid, and Tibullus. His elegies are usually printed with those of Catullus.
Born about 56 B.C.; **died** about 16 B.C.

PROPONTIS, SEA OF. (*See* MARMORA.)

PROSERPINA, or **PROSERPINE,** *pros-ser'-pi-na, pros'-er-pine* (Greek, PERSEPHONE), in Roman and Greek mythology, a daughter of Ceres (Greek, Demeter), who was so beautiful that Jupiter himself became enamoured of her. She resided in Sicily, and delighted in the flowery meadows and limpid streams which beautified the plains of Enna. From this solitary retreat Pluto (or Dis) carried her away into the infernal regions, of which she became the queen. (*See* PLUTO.) The myth is generally understood to represent the progress of the seasons.

PROSKUROV, *pros'-ku-rof*, a town of Russia, government of Podolsk, at the confluence of the Ploskaia with the South Bug. **Pop.** 7,400.

PROSPER, ST., *pros'-pair*, a French theologian, whose youthful life was licentious; but, when his country was ravaged by the barbarians, he altered his conduct, and became a penitent. He was a disciple of St. Augustine, whose memory he defended. He also opposed the Pelagians with considerable zeal.
Born in Aquitaine, 403; **died** about 463.

PROSNITZ, *pros'-nitz*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, on the Rumza, 12 miles S.W. of Olmutz. **Manf.** Woollen goods, linens, cottons, spirits, and beer. **Pop.** 16,000, of whom about 2,500 are Jews.

PROTAGORAS, *pro-tag'-o-ras*, a Greek sophist of Abdera, who was at first a porter. He became the disciple of Democritus, to whose system he added remarks, doubting whether the gods existed or not, for which his books were burnt at Athens, and the author banished. His works are lost, and his theories are only known through the refutation by Plato.

PROTEUS, *pro'-te-us*, in Greek mythology, a sea deity, who generally resided in the Carpathian Sea, and reposed himself on the shore. He was difficult of access, and, when consulted, he refused to give answers, by immediately assuming different shapes and eluding the grasp. Aristæus was in the number of those who consulted him, as also Hercules.

PROTOGENES, *pro-toj'-e-nees*, a Greek painter, a native of Kaunus, in Caria, who was the rival of Apelles; but there remained a close friendship between them.
Died about 300 B.C.

PROUDHON, PIERRE JOSEPH, *proud'-awng*, a modern French writer on political economy, the son of a poor cooper of Besançon, where, by the aid of friends, he was educated at the college. He worked as a printer, and became known for scholarship. He acquired considerable notoriety in 1840, by publishing a work entitled "What is Property?" a question which he himself answered in the first line of his work as follows: "All property is robbery." His other works, which are principally remarkable for their Utopian and impracticable character, are, "The Solution of the Social Problem," and a "System of Contradictions in Political Economy." From 1843 to 1847 he was engaged in superintending a scheme of water transport on the Seine and Rhone. On the outbreak of the revolution of 1848, he went to Paris, and started a violent democratic newspaper, the "Representat du Peuple," and was returned to the Constituent Assembly for the department of the Seine. There he was very unpopular, and he then started other daily papers, each of which was suppressed. In 1849 he attempted to form a "People's Bank;" but the scheme was broken up by the condemnation of M. Proudhon to three years' imprisonment, for alleged libel; upon which he took to flight.
Born at Besançon, 1809; **died** at Paris, 1865.

PROUT, SAMUEL, *prout*, an eminent English watercolour painter, who was the companion of Haydon in their student days. He won a high position, and produced remarkable lithographic facsimiles of drawings made upon the continent of Europe. The most important of these were, "Sketches made in Flanders, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, &c." He also wrote "Hints on Light and Shade, Composition, &c."
Born at Plymouth, 1783; **died** 1852.

PROVENCE, *prov'-vance*, an old province in the south-east of France, now forming the departments of Basses-Alpes, Bouches du Rhone, Var, and the east part of Vaucluse. The name is derived from *Provincia*, "the province," the name by which Gaul was frequently known to the Romans.

PROVIDENCE, *prov'-i-dence*, a city, seaport, and one of the capitals of Rhode Island, United States, built on both sides of Providence river (an arm of Narraganset Bay), 43 miles S.W. of Boston. It ranks as the second city in New England, has 76 churches (including the oldest Baptist church in America, founded by Roger Williams in 1638); Brown university, a college of the Society of Friends, an Athenæum, with a large library, and various other literary and educational institutions. There is a beautiful park on the borders of the cove formed by the river. **Manf.** Cotton and woollen, both extensive; iron, gold and silver ware, and jewellery. **Pop.** 105,000.—This place was founded in 1636 by a colony of refugees from Massachusetts, under Roger Williams, and was the first instance of a community established on principles of perfect toleration.

PROVIDENCE, a county of Rhode Island. **Area,** 380 square miles. **Pop.** 197,874. The capital is PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, NEW. (*See* NEW PROVIDENCE.)

PROVIDENCE, OLD, an island in the W. part of the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of Honduras. **Ext.** 10 miles long, with a breadth of 4. **Pop.** 400.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY, one of the Straits Settlements, on the west coast of the Malay peninsula, immediately opposite Penang. It is a slip of land 35 miles long and 4 wide, undulating, and with a healthy climate. **Pop.** about 65,000, mostly Malays.

PROVINCETOWN, a township of the United States, Massachusetts, 55 miles E. of Boston. It has a good harbour and extensive salt-works. It is noted for its cod, mackerel, and whale fisheries. **Pop.** 4,000.

PROVINS, *pro'-vance*, a town of France, department of the Seine-and-Marne, 29 miles from Melun. It is an ancient town, surrounded by walls. In its neighbourhood roses are cultivated for medicine and perfumery. **Pop.** 5,800.

PRUDENTIUS, AURELIUS CLEMENTIUS, *pru-den'-shi-us*, a Latin Christian poet, who was successively an advocate, a magistrate, and a soldier, and distinguished himself in all these professions.

Born 348.

PRUSHANU, *proosh'-a-noo*, a town of Russia, government of Grodno, on the Makavetz, 80 miles S. of Grodno. Pop. 4,700.

PRUSSIA (German **PREUSSEN**), *prush'-a*, the principal state of the German empire, comprising the greater part of northern Germany, bounded N. by the German Ocean, Denmark, and the Baltic; S. by Bavaria, Saxony, Hesse-Darmstadt, several of the smaller German states, the Alsace-Loraine provinces, and Austria; E. by Russia; and W. by Belgium and the Netherlands. Prussia also possesses the principality of Hohenzollern, and Jahde, on the North Sea, which lie within the boundary of other German states. Since 1866, Prussia has included the former kingdom of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, the duchies of Nassau and Schleswig-Holstein, portions of Bavaria and the grand duchy of Hesse and the city of Frankfort. The length from east to west is 700 miles, and the breadth from north to south, 470 miles. Geographically the kingdom is divided into two unequal portions, presenting marked difference of geographical characteristics. The eastern part, by far the largest, is a portion of the great plain of central Europe, and belongs to the basins of the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean; the western portion belongs to the basin of the Rhine, which intersects it. The eastern part, except on the south of Hanover and Silesia, where the Harz Mountains and the Riesenbirge reach in some parts an altitude of about 2,500 feet, the surface is generally nearly unbroken level, but gradually rising towards the east into a tract of moderate elevation, diversified with numerous small lakes. On the northern slope of this tract there are several fertile districts, especially near the Niemen, Vistula, and other rivers, which have been embanked. Near the Baltic large tracts lie so low that, were it not for the sand hills and banks of gravel thrown up by the sea, they would be inundated, and behind these hills in some parts are extensive lagoons, or "haffs," communicating with the sea by narrow channels. The coast line, about 500 miles long, is flat, and there are few good harbours, the only large gulf being that of Dantzic. Near the western extremity of the coast line is the isle of RUGEN, which at the northern extremity rises into a cliff 300 feet high. In the south, the plain of Prussia rises into the Trebnitz heights, attaining, near Breslau, on the Oder, an elevation of 1,000 feet. Between this southern and the northern elevation is a large sandy plain, in which Berlin, the capital, is situated, and in the north and north-west of Hanover are marshes and peat-moors. South of the great sandy tract, in Silesia and Prussian Saxony, the soil is very fertile. The western part of Prussia, including the Rhine province, Westphalia, and Hesse-Nassau, presents a striking contrast, in physical characteristics, to the eastern portion. Ranges of mountains, of moderate elevation, traverse it in various directions, forming beautiful and fertile valleys, the largest of which, that of the Rhine, is almost unsurpassed for beauty and fertility. On the right bank of the Rhine is the Taunus ridge the highest point, the Feldberg, 2,800 feet; and north east of the junction with the Moselle, is the Westerwald range, which reaches a height of 2,000 feet; farther north are the Sauerland, or Süderland mountains, the highest point of which is the Astenberg, 2,625 feet; and, to the north-east, following the course of the rivers Möhne and Ruhr, presenting to both rivers, bold cliffs; the Haar, or Haarstrang, in no part more than 700 feet high. The Teutoburger-Wald (1,030 feet in greatest elevation), and a continuation of the Weserbirge range are on the extreme north of this portion of Prussia. On the left, or western side of the Rhine, are the Hundsrück mountains, between the Moselle and the Nahe, reaching in the Iderwald and Hochwald the heights of 2,260 and 1,560 feet. Farther to the north-west, is the Eifelgebirge plateaux, stretching westward for about 45 miles, and having its greatest breadth between Andernach and Bonn. This district has a mean elevation of 1,600 feet, with a few hills of greater height. (*See* RHINE.) In the fertile districts of Prussia, grain, maize, linseed, millet, hops, potatoes, tobacco, flax, and hemp, are extensively cultivated. In the western districts are many vineyards, the Rhine wines having a great reputation. There are extensive forests. The climate varies greatly according to the locality. In the eastern part the summer is very dry, and the winter extremely cold. In the western part the average annual temperature is high, and there is a larger rainfall. In the wooded districts are wild boars, fallow deer, bears, lynxes, and abundance of small game; fish are abundant in the rivers and lakes.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Baltic receives about five-sixths of the drainage of the eastern part of Prussia. The most important river is the ODER, and next, the VISTULA, communicating with the former by a canal. Between them are the Leba, Lupow, Persante, Rega, Stalpe, and other small rivers. Farther east are the Passarge, Pregel, and NIEMEN. The principal river discharging into the German Ocean is the ELBE. Of the western part of the kingdom more than four-fifths belong to the Basin of the RHINE. The MAESE, MOSELLE, EMS, and WESER, are the other most important rivers in this portion of Prussia. There are more than 500 lakes (nearly all in the eastern portion), mostly small, and uninteresting in scenery.

Minerals.—Coal and iron, both extensively worked; lead, zinc, copper, cobalt, antimony, manganese, nickel, arsenic, alum, sulphur, slate, lime, freestone, salt, agate, jasper, and onyx. Amber is found on the shore of the Baltic. There are about 100 mineral springs, of great repute, chalybeate, sulphureous, and saline.

Provinces and Governments.—The kingdom is divided into 11 provinces, subdivided into 35 districts; and includes in addition the duchy of LAUENBERG, and the principality of HOHENZOLLERN. The following are the provinces and districts:—

PROVINCE OF PRUSSIA.—Konigsberg, Gumbinnen, Dantzic, Marienwerder.
POSEN.—Posen, Bromberg.
POMERANIA.—Stettin, Cöslin, Stralsund.
SILESIA.—Breslau, Oppeln, Liegnitz.
BRANDENBURG.—Potsdam and Berlin, Frankfort.
SAXONY.—Magdeburg, Merseburg, Erfurt.
WESTPHALIA.—Münster, Minden, Arnsberg.
RHINE PROVINCE.—Köln (Cologne), Dusseldorf, Coblenz, Trier, Aachen.
HESSE-NASSAU.—Cassel, Wiesbaden.
HANOVER.—Hanover, Hildesheim, Lüneberg, Stade, Osnabruck, Aurich, and Clausthal.
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—Kiel, Schleswig.

Area.—137,066 square miles.

Pop.—27,279,211, nearly 22,000,000 being Germans, 2,500,000 Poles; the remainder, Lithuanians, Walloons, Czechs, Danes, and other races. The average density of population is 187 to the square mile. Nearly one half of the people are engaged in agriculture.

Chief Towns.—BERLIN (the capital), Aix-le-Chapelle, BARMEN, BRESLAU, COLOGNE, ELBERFELD, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, HANOVER, and MAGDEBURG, are the chief inland towns, and the principal ports are ALTONA, COLBERG, DANTZIC, EMDEN, FLENSBURG, GEESTEMUNDE, HARBURG, KIEL, KÖNIGSBERG, LEER, STETTIN, STRALSUND, SWINEMUNDE, and WOLGAST. (*See* separate headings for Manufactures and Commerce.)

Constitution and Government.—The crown is hereditary in the male line, according to primogeniture. In

the exercise of the government, the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, composed of two chambers, the first called the "Herrenhaus," or house of lords, and the second the "Abgeordnetenhaus," or chamber of deputies. Military service for a certain term is enforced on every male Prussian subject as soon as he has completed his 20th year.

Religion and Education.—The royal family belongs to the United Evangelic faith; but all denominations of Christians enjoy the same privileges, and are equally eligible to places of trust or emolument. The Protestant religion, in its two branches of Lutheran and Calvinist, preponderates, and is professed by nearly 65 per cent. of the Prussian people. To the Roman Catholic church belong nearly 33 per cent., and to all other creeds nearly 3 per cent. of the population. In the provinces of Prussia, Pomerania, Brandenburg, and Saxony, the great majority are Protestants; while in Posen, Silesia, Westphalia, and Rhenish Prussia, the Roman Catholics predominate. In Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein, and other provinces annexed to the kingdom in 1866, the Protestants form the mass of the population. There are a few members of the Greek church, mostly immigrants from Russia. Jews are to be found in all the provinces, but principally in Posen and Silesia. Prussia has 10 Universities, namely, Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Kiel, Königsberg, Marburg, and Münster. Education is general throughout the kingdom, and compulsory. Every town and community in town or country must maintain a school supported by the taxes and administered by the local authorities. The schools are divided into eleven classes, including schools of agriculture, mining, and architecture.

Railways.—About 10,500 miles of railway are in operation, of which nearly one-half are owned by the state.

History.—About 320 B.C. a people known as the Borussi, or Porussi (from whom the modern name is derived), conquered the country. In the middle of the 13th century, the Teutonic Knights, on their return from the Crusades, undertook the conquest and conversion of Prussia; in 1415, Frederick IV. of Nuremberg (founder of the house of Hohenzollern, the present reigning family) obtained the margraviate of Brandenburg from the Emperor Sigismund of Germany. In 1525, Albert of Anspach, a member of a branch of the same family, and grand master of the Teutonic knights, seized a considerable portion of the country, turned Protestant, and was acknowledged duke of East Prussia, holding it as a fief of Poland. In 1618, Johannes Sigismund, son-in-law of the son of Albert, was recognised by his people and the king of Poland as duke of Prussia. In 1701, duke Frederick III., assumed the title of king as Frederick I. His son, Frederick II. (the Great), shared in the partition of Poland, adding considerably to the dominions. His successor and nephew, Frederick William II., took part in the second and third partitions of Poland. His son, Frederick William III., came to the crown in 1797, and having taken up arms against France, lost the battle of Jena. The peace of Tilsit, however, restored little more than half the Prussian states. The peace of Paris, in 1814, after the fall of Napoleon I., confirmed by that of 1815, gave them not the same extent of territory in Poland, but an ample equivalent in Saxony and the Lower Rhine, and restored Prussia to all her former importance. In 1866, Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort, were annexed to the kingdom of Prussia. (*See* GERMANY, FREDERICK II., HANOVER, HOLSTEIN, &c.)

PRUSSIA, PROVINCE OF, a province of the kingdom of Prussia, bounded N. and W. by Pomerania and the Baltic, E. and S. by Russia. It is popularly divided into two portions, known as East and West Prussia. Agriculture is the most important branch of industry, wheat, especially, being extensively cultivated. A large number of horses are bred. KÖNIGSBERG and DANTZIC are the chief towns. **Area,** 24,880 square miles. **Pop.** 3,339,834.

PRUTH, *prooth*, a river of Europe, rising on the north-east side of the Carpathian Mountains, Galicia, and, after a course of about 500 miles, falling into the Danube 12 below Galatz. The principal affluents on the right are the Czeremosz, Elan and Kagarlui; on the left, the Tchugor, Beghirla, and Lapushna. The Pruth forms a portion of the Russian frontier.

PRYNNE, WILLIAM, *prin*, an English lawyer, who was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and having adopted the law as his profession, became a bencher at Lincoln's Inn. He attached himself to the Puritan party, and in 1632, was tried in the Star Chamber for writing a libel, under the title of "Histriomastix, or a Discourse on Stage Plays." For this he was sentenced to stand in the pillory, to lose both his ears, pay a fine of £3,000, be degraded from the bar, expelled from Oxford and Lincoln's Inn, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. In another pamphlet (which, although in prison, he found means to publish) he attacked Laud and the bishops, for which he was condemned to lose the stumps of his ears, to pay a fine of £5,000, to be branded on both cheeks, and to be imprisoned for life. These atrocious sentences were rigidly carried into effect, and he was imprisoned in Caernarvon Castle, and afterwards in Mount Orgueil, Jersey. The House of Commons released him in 1641. He sat in the Long Parliament; but though he had been active in promoting the rebellion, he was an enemy to Cromwell, whom he assailed rigorously in pamphlets, and who caused him to be imprisoned. At the restoration he was made keeper of the records in the Tower. He wrote a very large number of books, chiefly on politics and religion; also the "History of Archbishop Laud," and the lives of kings John, Henry III., and Edward I. Notwithstanding all he had suffered, his taste for writing libellous pamphlets remained to the last, and he narrowly escaped expulsion from the House of Commons.

Born at Swainswick, near Bath, 1600; **died** in London, 1669.

PRZEMYSL, *pzhem'-isl*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, on the right bank of the San, 56 miles S.W. of Lemberg. The town is walled, and there is an old ruined castle on an adjacent height. A handsome covered bridge spans the river, and there are two Gothic cathedrals and several other churches, a nunnery, a military and other schools. **Manf.** Linen, and articles in wood. **Pop.** 1,000.—*The town was founded by Casimir the Great, in 986.*

PRZIBRAM, *pzib'-ram*, a mining town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the Litawka, 35 miles S.W. of Prague. Lead and silver are extensively worked. **Pop.** 7,700.

PSALMANAZAR, GEORGE, *sal-ma-na'-zar*, a notorious impostor, who is supposed to have been a native of Switzerland, or the south of France. After obtaining a good education in a monastery, he rambled about Europe, assuming various characters, went to Germany, where he pretended to be a Japanese converted to Christianity. Being reduced to distress, he entered a Scotch regiment in Flanders, the chaplain of which (a shrewd and unscrupulous man, who detected the deception, but saw his way to profit by it), brought him to England, where he passed for a native of Formosa, and, to support the character, lived upon raw flesh. He wrote a pretended Formosan grammar, and a history of the island, which imposed upon many learned persons. At length the deceit was discovered, and Psalmanazar was abandoned by his patrons, and it is said that he was the subject of religious impressions, and determined thenceforth to lead an honourable life. He engaged with the booksellers in compiling the "Ancient Universal History," his share of which shows

siderable erudition. He also wrote "An Essay on Miracles," and a memoire of his life which was published after his death. His latter years made ample amends for his former irregularities.

Born about 1680; died in London, 1762.

PSAMMENITUS, *psam'-me-ni'-tus*, king of Egypt, succeeded his brother Amasis. Cambyses declared war against him, and having taken him prisoner, put him to death after reigning six months.

Died 526 B.C.

PSAMMETICHUS, *psam-met'-i-kus*, king of Egypt, son of Necho I. He reigned, in conjunction with eleven others, between 671—656 B.C. He was subsequently driven by his colleagues to the seacoast; but with the assistance of the Ionians and Carians, he defeated his enemies at Memphis; on which he became master of Egypt. He greatly encouraged the Greeks, and enriched his country by commerce; he was also a patron of the arts and sciences.

Died about 610 B.C.

PSAPHON, *psaï'-fon*, in Greek legend, a Libyan, who is said to have taught birds to repeat these words, "Psaphon is a god," and then to have set them free. His countrymen, hearing these sounds uttered by the birds of the air, believed it to be a miracle, and accordingly paid divine honours to the ingenious impostor.

PSIOL, or PSLA, *pse-ol'*, a river of European Russia, which, after a course of 300 miles, joins the Dnieper, on the left bank, 10 miles from Krementchug. The chief affluents are the Khoral and Goltva.

PSKOV, *pskof*, a government or province of the north-west of European Russia. There are hills in the western part, and lakes in the south and south-east. The forests are extensive, and cattle are largely reared. Area, 17,069 square miles. Pop. 894,712.

PSKOV, a town of European Russia, capital of the above government, on the banks of the Velikaia, 160 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg. It has a cathedral, 42 churches, several convents, and schools. Pop. 21,170.

PSYCHE, *si'-ke*, in the later Greek and Roman mythology, a nymph whom Cupid married and carried into a place of bliss. Venus put her to death because she had robbed the world of her son; but Jupiter at the request of Cupid, granted immortality to Psyche. The word signifies "the soul;" and Psyche personified is generally represented with the wings of a butterfly, to intimate the lightness of the soul, of which the butterfly is the symbol.

PSYCHRISTUS, JACOBUS, *si-kris'-tus*, a celebrated Alexandrian physician, who held high office, and was so revered by the people that a statue of him was set up in the baths. Such eagerness had he for improving his own art, that the people imagined the soul of Æsculapius had been transfused into him. He never bled, and seldom resorted to fire or the knife.

Lived in the 5th century.

PTOLEMÆUS, or PTOLEMY, *tol'-e-me'-us, tol'-e-me*, the name of a number of Greek kings of Egypt, the most celebrated of whom were:—

PTOLEMY I. (Soter, or the Preserver), first Greek king of Egypt, was the natural son of Philip of Macedon. He was the favourite and one of the best generals of Alexander the Great, on whose death he obtained Egypt, Libya, and part of Arabia, to which, on the death of Perdiccas, he added Cœlesyria, Phœnicia, Judæa, and the isle of Cyprus. He made Alexandria his capital, where he built a lighthouse called the Pharos, as a guide to pilots for that harbour. He encouraged literature and formed an academy, with a museum at Alexandria. Ptolemy is said to have written the life of Alexander the Great, and other works, which are lost.

Died 285 B.C.

PTOLEMY II. (Philadelphus), son and successor of the above. He obtained his surname (which signifies brother-loving) in ridicule for having put to death his two brothers. He first married Arsinoë, his niece, and then her mother, also named Arsinoë, his own sister. Ptolemy formed an alliance with the Romans. He was a great encourager of commerce for which purpose he built a city on the Red Sea. He also constructed considerable fleets both there and in the Mediterranean. He was a liberal patron of learned men, and caused the Scriptures to be rendered into Greek, in that version called the Septuagint.

Born in Cos, 309 B.C.; died 247 B.C.

PTOLEMY, III. (Euergetes), the son and successor of the preceding. He declared war against Seleucus Callinicus, king of Syria, to avenge the death of his sister Berenice. Ptolemy made himself master of Syria and Cilicia, and was extending his conquests when the news of a revolt recalled him to Egypt. He soon quelled the insurgents, and by the prudence of his reign acquired the name of "Euergetes," or benefactor. He was poisoned by his own son.

Died 222 B.C.

PTOLEMY IV. (Philopater), ("father-loving"), ironically so called, from his cruelty in poisoning his father. He put to death his mother, brother, uncle, and sister, and is said to have exposed a number of Jews, on a plain, to the fury of his elephants; but those animals instead of destroying the intended victims, fell upon the Egyptians; on which the tyrant, out of fear, conferred great favours on the Jewish nation.

Died 205 B.C.

PTOLEMY V. (Epiphanes, or "Illustrious,") succeeded his father Philopater, and at the age of 14, assumed the reigns of government. The decree published on that occasion forms the inscription on the famous Rosetta stone, which gave the final clue to the interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics. During his minority, Antiochus the Great conquered large portions of his kingdom; but afterwards restored them to Ptolemy, when he gave him his daughter in marriage. Ptolemy was poisoned 181 B.C.

PTOLEMY VI. (Philometor,) son and successor of the preceding. Having declared war against Antiochus Epiphanes, he was taken prisoner by him. The Egyptians then placed his brother on the throne, whom Antiochus deposed, and restored Philometor, who died of a wound received in battle against Alexander Balas, king of Syria.

Died 146 B.C.

PTOLEMY VII. (Physcon), so called from the prominence of his belly, succeeded his brother Philometor, and was a cruel and sensual tyrant. He married Cleopatra, his own sister, and the widow of his other brother, Philometer, and on the same day murdered her infant son. He afterwards divorced Cleopatra and married her daughter by her first husband, for which he was driven from his throne by his indignant people, and he re-

venged himself by murdering his own and Cleopatra's son and sending the head and hands as a birthday present to her.

Died 117 B.C.

PTOLEMY VIII. (Lathyrus, "gray pea"), so called from an excrescence on his nose resembling a pea. He succeeded his father Physcon; but was soon after driven to Cyprus by his mother, Cleopatra, who gave the crown to her son Ptolemy Alexander. Lathyrus, having mustered an army, invaded Judæa, and committed great cruelties on the Jews; after which he marched to Egypt, but was unsuccessful. On the death of Alexander, he ascended the throne.

Died 81 B.C.

PTOLEMY XI. (Auletes), which surname he obtained from his skill on the flute, was the illegitimate son of the preceding, and ascended the throne after the death of his father. He ceded Cyprus to the Romans, with a large tribute, which so displeased his subjects, that they revolted, and placed his daughter Berenice on the throne. By the help of his allies, he recovered his dominions, and put his daughter to death.

Died 51 B.C.

PTOLEMY XII., the illegitimate son of the preceding, ascended the throne with his sister Cleopatra, whom he married, according to the will of his father. Pompey the Great, who had been his guardian, fled into Egypt after his defeat at Pharsalia, and was murdered by him. Ptolemy, who was no more faithful to Cæsar than he had been to his rival, was drowned in the Nile, after being defeated by the Romans.

Died 46 B.C.

PTOLEMY, CLAUDIUS, an eminent Egyptian geographer and mathematician. He is celebrated for his System of the World, in which he placed the earth as the centre of the system, round which sun, planets, and stars revolved. His Geography describes the whole world as it was known in his day, and was the great text-book of the science of which it treats until the 15th century, when the discoveries of the Venetians and Portuguese demonstrated its errors. Flourished at Alexandria early in the 2nd century.

PUBLICOLA, *pub-lik'-o-la.* (*See* VALERIUS, PUBLIUS.)

PUBLIUS SYRUS, *pub'-li-us,* a comic poet of Syria, who was at first slave to a patrician named Domitius, who gave him his liberty. His works are lost, but some quotations from them are preserved in the writings of ancient authors.

Lived at Rome, about 40 B.C.

PÜCKLER-MUSKAU, HERMANN LUDWIG HEINRICH VON, Prince, *pe(r)k'-ler, moos-kou',* a German author and traveller, who was raised to the rank of prince in 1822. He travelled in Europe and the East, and published accounts of his travels, remarkable for racy and eccentric descriptions.

Born 1785; died 1871.

PUDSEY, *pud'-se,* a town of Yorkshire, on an elevated situation, 6 miles W. of Leeds. There is a spacious modern church. **Manf.** Chiefly woollen goods. **Pop.** 15,459.

PUEBLA, *pwaib'-la,* a state of the republic of Mexico, North America. It is bounded N.E. by Vera Cruz, E. by Oaxaca, S. by the Pacific Ocean, and W. by the intendancy of Mexico. The surface is mountainous, the greater portion being traversed by high cordilleras. Beyond the 18th degree of latitude the whole country is a plain, eminently fertile in wheat, maize, and fruit trees. The plain is from 5,900 to 6,560 feet above the level of the sea. In this intendancy is also the most elevated mountain of Mexico, the Popocatepetl, a volcano continually burning. There are silver mines and marble quarries. **Area,** 12,021 square miles. **Pop.** 784,466. **Lat.** between 16° 20′ and 20° 15′ N. **Lon.** between 97° and 99° 15′ W.

PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES, capital of the above department stands on a table-land, about 7,380 feet above the level of the sea, 76 miles S.E. of Mexico. The streets are wide, and drawn in straight lines from east to west, and from north to south. The principal square in the centre of the city is very magnificent. It is adorned on three sides with uniform porticoes, where are shops filled with all kinds of commodities; and on the fourth side is a grand cathedral, which has a beautiful front and two lofty towers. Besides the cathedral, there are about 70 churches, 20 monasteries and convents, well built and finely adorned. There are, also, several colleges and charity schools, both for male and female pupils, and 44 public fountains. **Manf.** Hard soap, iron and steel wares, particularly swords, bayonets, glass, earthenware, &c. **Pop.** 75,000.

PUEBLA (DE DON FADRIDQUE), a town of Spain, province of Granada, 80 miles N.E. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Linen, baize, and soap. **Pop.** 6,200.

PUEBLA (DE MONTALBAN), a town of Spain, province of Toledo, 20 miles N. of the town of that name. An annual fair is held. **Pop.** 4,500.

PUEBLO, a county of Colorado, United States. **Area,** 2,200 square miles. **Pop.** 7,617. The capital is Pueblo.

PUENTE, *pwain'-tai,* a "bridge," a town of Spain, province of Cordova, on a height above the Genil, 45 miles S. of Cordova. **Manf.** Earthenware, bricks, and oil. **Pop.** 6,400.

PUERTO, *pwair'-to,* a "port," a prefix to the names of many places of Spain.

PUERTO BELLO, a seaport of the republic of Colombia, on the northern shore of the isthmus of Panama, 40 miles N.W. of Panama. It has a fine harbour, and was for some time the rival of Panama, but has fallen into decay. It is famous for the bombardment by Admiral Vernon, in 1759. **Pop.** 3,500.

PUERTO CABELLO, a fortified maritime town of the republic of Venezuela, South America, on an island in the Gulf of Taiste, 22 miles N.W. of Venezuela. There is a good harbour, and a large trade is carried on. **Pop.** 7,500.

PUERTO DE LA MAR. (*See* COBIJA.)

PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, or **EL PUERTO,** a seaport of Spain, in the province of Cadiz, at the mouth of the Guadalete, 6 miles N.E. of Cadiz. The town is well built; its streets are broad, well paved, and kept carefully clean; and there are some fine promenades, planted with orange trees. **Manf.** Soap, starch, leather, liqueurs, and earthenware. It is the principal place for the import of the wines of Xerez. **Pop.** 22,000.

PUERTO MONTE, capital of the province of Llanquihui, republic of Chili. **Pop.** 15,000, chiefly German settlers.

PUERTO PRINCIPE, SANTA MARIA DE, an inland town of Cuba, on the eastern part of the island, connected by railway with its port, Las Nuevitas, 45 miles N.E. **Pop.** 46,641.

PUERTO REAL, a seaport of Spain, province of Cadiz, 7 miles E. of the town of that name. **Manf.** Linen, leather, pottery, vermicelli, and starch. **Pop.** 4,000.

PUERTO RICO. (*See* PORTO RICO.)

PUFENDORF, or **PUFFENDORF**, SAMUEL DE, *poof'-en-dorf*, a German writer on jurisprudence. He studied at Leipsic, and afterwards at Jena, and applied himself to philosophy, law, and mathematics. In 1658 he was appointed tutor to the son of Coyer, ambassador of the king of Sweden to the court of Denmark; but war breaking out between the two countries, the family of the ambassador was thrown into prison, and Puffendorf with the rest. There he composed his treatise on "Universal Jurisprudence," which was printed at the Hague in 1660. This work obtained for him the professorship of the law of nature and nations at Heidelberg; whence, having given offence by a work on the constitution of the German empire, he removed, in 1670, by the invitation of the king of Sweden, to Lund, and was appointed professor in the university of that city. He was afterwards created a baron, and historiographer, by the Swedish monarch. In 1688 he went to Berlin, where he became counsellor of state. His other works are, "History of Sweden from 1628 to 1654;" "History of Charles Gustavus;" "History of Frederick William the Great, elector of Brandenburg;" treatise on "The Law of Nature and Nations."

Born at Chemnitz, Saxony, 1632; **died** at Berlin, 1694.

PUGATCHEFF, YEMELYAN, *poo'-ga-tchef*, a Cossack, at first a chief of robbers, and afterwards he served in the Russian army. Taking advantage of a great personal resemblance between himself and the Czar Peter III., he announced that he had escaped from death, and raised an insurrection against the Empress Catherine II., issuing a manifesto signed Peter III. Many Tartar and Finnish tribes joined him, he took several fortresses, and marched upon Moscow, but was betrayed for a large bribe, and executed.

Born at Simoviesk, 1726; **died** at Moscow, 1775.

PUGET SOUND, *pu'-jet*, a bay and harbour on the north-western border of Washington Territory, United States, forming the southern termination of Admiralty Inlet.

PUGIN, AUGUSTUS, *pu'-jin*, an eminent French architectural draughtsman, who settled in London, and became an assistant to the architect Nash. He also published a number of works on architecture, the most important of which were—"Specimens of Gothic Architecture from various Edifices in England;" "Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy;" and "Gothic Ornaments."

Died 1832.

PUGIN, AUGUSTIN WELBY NORTHMORE, an eminent English architect and son of the preceding, under whom he acquired the elementary principles of his art. He was next engaged as the designer of furniture for the apartments at Windsor Castle, and subsequently devoted himself to the production of Gothic designs for furniture, gold and silversmith's work, &c.. About 1841 he embraced the doctrines of the Roman Catholic faith, and soon afterwards became extensively employed in designing ecclesiastical structures for the service of that church. From his plans, churches, chapels, convents and schools were erected throughout Great Britain. His best works are, the cathedral church of St. Marie, at Derby; the cathedral of St. George's, Southwark, London: and the Roman Catholic churches at Liverpool, Manchester, Oxford, Cambridge, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. For the earl of Shrewsbury, who was his constant patron, he built a monastery and church at Alton Towers; he also designed the gateway to Magdalen College, Oxford. His latest employment was the designing and superintendence of the interior of the new palace at Westminster. His chief literary works were "Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornaments;" "True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture:" and "An Apology for the Revival of Christian Architecture." He unfortunately outlived his mental powers.

Born 1811; **died** at Ramsgate, 1852.

PUGLIA. (*See* APULIA.)

PULASKI, or **PULAWSKI, CASIMIR**, *poo-las'-ke*, son of a Polish nobleman, who distinguished himself against the Russians, but being outlawed, went to Turkey, France, and America, where he served with great distinction under Washington. He was killed at the assault on Savannah.

Born 1747; **died** 1779.

PULASKI, the name of seven counties in the United States:—

ARKANSAS.—**Area**, 1,200 square miles. **Pop.** 33,000 about one-fifth being coloured. The capital is LITTLE ROCK.

GEORGIA.—**Area**, 650 square miles. **Pop.** 14,000, half being coloured. The capital is Hawkinsville.

ILLINOIS.—**Area**, 175 square miles. **Pop.** 9,000. The capital is Mound City.

INDIANA.—**Area**, 345 square miles. **Pop.** 9,851. The capital is Winamac.

KENTUCKY.—**Area**, 550 square miles. **Pop.** 21,318. The capital is Somerset.

MISSOURI.—**Area**, 1,332 square miles. **Pop.** 7,250.

VIRGINIA.—**Area**, 30 square miles. **Pop.** 8,755 about 2,000 being coloured. The capital is Newbern.

PULCHERIA, ST., *pul-kee'-ri-a*, empress of the East, was the daughter of the emperor Arcadius, and ruled in conjunction with her brother, Theodosius the Younger. On his death, in 450, she espoused Marcianus, and associated him in the government. She convened the council of Chalcedon in 451, and liberally patronised learned and religious men.

Born 399; **died** 453.

PULCI, LUIGI, *pool-che*, an eminent Italian poet, friend of Lorenzo de' Medici. He wrote an epic poem, entitled "Morgante Maggiore," in which are blended sacred and profane matters, in a very extraordinary manner. He wrote another poem, showing nearly equal power, but in some parts very indecent.

Born at Florence, 1431; **died** at the same city, 1487.

PULCI, BERNARDO, elder brother of the above, translated the eclogues of Virgil, and wrote several poems of a serious cast.

Lived in the 15th century.

PULCI, LUCA, brother of the preceding, wrote some metrical romances, and a poem in honour of the success won by Lorenzo de' Medici in a tournament.

Lived in the 15th century.

PULO PENANG. (*See* PENANG.)

PULSZKY, FERENCE AUREL, *pool-ske*, Hungarian politician and writer, who, after completing his education as an advocate, accompanied his uncle, M. Fejervary, an eminent Hungarian antiquary, on a tour through Germany, Italy, and Great Britain. In 1840 he became a member of the Hungarian diet; but having lost his seat at a subsequent election, he devoted himself to political literature, and, among other employments, acted as

Hungarian correspondent of the "Allgemeine Zeitung." Upon the outbreak of the revolution in Hungary he was sent by Kossuth upon a mission to England, to secure the support of that power for Hungary. In his absence, the Hungarian cause was lost. After Kossuth's arrival in England, he became his intimate companion, and accompanied him on his tour through America. A description of his American journey was published in a volume entitled "Red, White, and Blue;" he also wrote "Diary of a Tour in Great Britain," and, in conjunction with his wife, "Tales and Traditions of Hungary."

Born at Eperies, Hungary, 1814.

PULTENEY, WILLIAM, *pult'-ne*, earl of Bath, an English statesman. He became a member of the House of Commons early in life, and at the prosecution of Walpole, in 1712, defended him with great eloquence. When George I. ascended the throne, he was appointed secretary at war, under Walpole; but he subsequently became a severe and constant antagonist of that minister, until at length he succeeded in depriving Sir Robert of his place; after which he was created earl of Bath, and was admitted of the privy council. He had been a popular idol up to this time; but then, in the words of Chesterfield, sank "into insignificance and an earldom."

Born 1682; died 1764.

PULTOWA. (*See* POLTAVA.)

PULTUSK, or PULTOWSK, *pool'-toosk*, a town of European Russia, in Poland, government of Lomsha, on an island formed by the Narew, 35 miles N.E. of Warsaw. Pop. 7,200.—A great but indecisive battle was fought here between the Russians and French in 1806.

PUNA, an island of Ecuador, South America, situate at the mouth of the Guayaquil, 40 miles S.W. of Guayaquil. It is 30 miles long, with a breadth of 10. Well wooded and fertile. There is a good harbour. Lat. 2° 50′ S. Lon. 70° 58′ W.

PUNDERPOOR, *pun-der-poor*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, on the right bank of the Beema, 110 miles S.E. of Poonah. It is well built, and a very large trade is carried on. Pop. 25,000. Lat. 17° 56′ N. Lon. 75° 12′ E.

PUNITZ, *poo'-nitzh*, a town of Prussian Poland, 45 miles from Posen. Pop. 2,000.—Here, in 1706, a battle was fought between the Saxons and the Swedes.

PUNJAB, *pun-jaub'*, "five rivers," an extensive province of British India, comprising the country traversed by the "five great waters," of which the Indus is the most westerly, and the Sutlej the most easterly. The northern part is very mountainous, being traversed by spurs of the Himalayas; but in the southern part the surface is nearly level, with the exception of the Salt Range, between the Indus and Jhelum, which rises in some parts to an elevation of 5,000 feet. Sloping to the south-west, is a vast alluvial plain, intersected by large streams into five "doabs," or tracts between rivers. The soil is various, being in some parts barren, and in others marked by considerable fertility. There are few trees. The chief productions are grain of all kinds, with opium, indigo, and tobacco; the orange, the palm, and other fruit-trees. Camels and buffaloes are extensively reared. In the plains the climate is oppressively hot and dry in the summer, but cool and sometimes even frosty in the winter. There is scarcely any rain, except in the mountainous districts.

Rivers.—The Indus, and its five affluents, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej.

Minerals.—Rock salt, alum, sulphur, gypsum, and coal.

Area.—104,975 square miles.

Pop.—22,712,120, of various races, including about 9,000,000 Hindoos, 11,000,000 Mahometans, 1,100,000 Sikhs and 34,000 Christians.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—The province is divided into 10 divisions or commissionerships:—Delhi, Hissar, Ambala, Jullundhur, Amritsur, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Mooltan, Deerajat and Peshawur. The chief towns are LAHORE, MOOLTAN, LOODHIANA, and PUTTEALA.

History.—The Punjab was traversed by Alexander the Great, 327 B.C.; by Tamerlane, 1398; and by Mahmond of Ghizni, about 1,000. In 1519, Baber, the founder of the Mogul empire, obtained possession, and in 1748 the Afghans over-ran the country, and retained possession till 1809, when Runjeet Singh established himself as ruler. Since 1849, the Punjab has formed a part of the British dominions.

PUNNAH. (*See* PANNA.)

PUNO, *poo'-no*, a department of Peru, South America, inclosed by Bolivia on the E., and on the other sides by the departments Arequipa and Cuzco. It is nearly inclosed by the Cordilleras of the Andes, and formerly famous for its silver-mines. Barley, potatoes, and cattle are reared. Area, 39,743 square miles. Pop. 256,594.

PUNO, capital of the above department, on the western shore of Lake Titicaca, at an elevation of 12,870 feet above the sea level. Pop. 6,000.

PURBACH, GEORG, *poor'-bak*, a German mathematician, so called from his native place, a village of that name in Germany. He studied philosophy and divinity at Vienna; but devoted himcipally to astronomical pursuits, translated Ptolemy's "Almagest," invented some astronomical instruments, constructed tables, and made numerous observations.

Born at Purbach, near Linz, 1423; died at Vienna, 1461.

PURBECK, ISLE OF, *pur'-bek*, a peninsular district of Dorsetshire. It is situate on the English Channel, is nearly surrounded by the sea and the river Frome, and comprehends the whole of the south-eastern corner of the county, from Luckford Lake eastwards. It is 10 miles long and 7 broad. Purbeck has been long famous for its stone, which is in great demand both for building and paving.

PURCELL, HENRY, *pur'-sel*, an English musical composer, was son of one of the gentlemen of the chapel royal, where he was trained to music. At the age of 18 he was made organist of Westminster Abbey, and, in 1682, of the chapel royal. His church music is in the grandest style, and his operas are very fine. Dryden, whose songs he set, has paid a fine compliment to his talents. His beautiful songs were published in a collection entitled "Orpheus Britannicus." He is generally considered the most eminent of English-born composers. He died of consumption, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Born in London, 1658; died 1695.

PURCHAS, SAMUEL, *pur'-kas*, English divine and writer, who was educated at Cambridge, and, after entering into orders, obtained the vicarage of Eastwood, in Essex, in 1604; but, having conceived the idea of compiling a collection of voyages, he removed to London, in order to prosecute his studies, and left his living to his brother. After settling in London, he was presented to the living of St. Martin, Ludgate, and was also appointed chaplain to Archbishop Abbot. His works are as valuable as they are curious: "Purchas his Pil-

grimage; or, Relations of the World, and the Religions observed in all Ages and Places discovered from the Creation unto this Present," the materials for which he derived from upwards of thirteen hundred authors. He also produced "Purchas his Pilgrims," in which travels are related in the traveller's own words; and "Microcosmus; or, History of Man," and some volumes of sermons.

Born at Thaxted, Essex, 1577; died 1628.

PURMEREND, *poor'-mer-end*, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 10 miles N. of Amsterdam. A large trade is carried on in agricultural produce. Pop. 4,800.

PURNEAH, *pur-ne-a'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal. Pop. 16,000. Capital of district of same name. Area, 4,956 square miles. Pop. 1,848,687.

PURUS, *pu-rus'*, a river of South America, rising in the mountains east of Cuzco, in Peru, and flowing in a north-easterly direction to its junction with the Amazon, into which it falls by two large and three smaller mouths, the extremes of which are more than 100 miles apart. The total length is about 2,000 miles, more than half within Brazil, and it is navigable for nearly the whole course. This river is probably the Madre de Dios of the early Spanish explorers.

PURUVARAS, *poo-roo'-va-ras*, a legendary king of ancient India, famous for liberality, magnificence, truthfulness, and purity. He is a hero of the Puranas and other ancient books.

PUSEY, Rev. Edward Bouverie, D.D., *pu'-se*, an English divine, and the chief instrument of that movement in the established church of England which has been called the Anglo-Catholic and the Puseyite movement. He is a connection of the families of the earls of Radnor and Harborough, and his father, whose family name was Bouverie, assumed that of Pusey. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, where, about 1822, he was elected fellow of Oriel College. In 1828 he was appointed Regius professor of Hebrew. In 1835 he contributed to the Oxford "Tracts for the Times." These tracts, together with his sermons and letters, evinced a desire for the re-establishment of ceremonies and forms which had not been in use in the English church since the Reformation. He incurred the displeasure of most of his ecclesiastical superiors, and was suspended from preaching for three years for a sermon in which, it was alleged, he advocated the doctrine of the Real Presence; but, on the other hand, succeeded in finding a band of strong partisans among the clergy of England. Dr. Pusey has written several volumes of sermons, adapted some Roman Catholic devotional works for the use of the established church, and edited the "Anglo-Catholic Library."

Born 1800. Died 1882.

PUSHKIN, Alexander Sergeivitch, *poosh'-kin*, a Russian poet, who belonged to a good family, and was educated at the imperial lyceum of Tsarskoe Selo. Whilst a student, he was prominent for the expression of liberal opinions, and neglected his studies for poetry. Immediately after quitting the academy he began to exercise his talents in writing verses to Liberty; but these political views were unsuited to Russia, and the poet was compelled to accept an appointment at Odessa. Siberia would doubtless have been his destination, had he not brought out, at the same time, a patriotic poem, "Ruslam and Liudmila," relative to Vladimir, the Charlemagne of his country. He then led a rambling life for several years, and in 1822 he produced his "Prisoner of the Caucasus," which was not as successful as his later works; such as "The Gipsies," "Onegin," and "Poltava." The great popularity of these latter poems led to his recall. He secured the favour of the emperor Nicholas, who appointed him historiographer, with a pension of 6,000 roubles. After this his opinions underwent an almost total change. His last efforts were almost entirely confined to prose composition; but his labours were brought to a sudden and unfortunate termination by his being shot in a duel with an officer. The emperor bestowed a pension upon his widow and family, and ordered a fine edition of the poet's works to be produced at his own expense. His countrymen style him "the Byron of Russia."

Born at Pskov, 1799; died at St. Petersburg, 1837.

PUSTERHAL, *poost'-ter-hal*. (*See* Tyrol.)

PUTEAUX, *pu-to'*, a town of France, department Seine, on the left bank of the Seine, 6 miles W. of Paris. Manf. Cottons, worsted, and silk. Large quantities of roses are grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 16,000.

PUTIVL, *poo-tivl'*, a town of European Russia, government of Kursk, on the Sem, at the confluence with the Putivl. It has numerous churches and chapels, and other public buildings. It trades chiefly in the rural produce of the vicinity. Manf. Vitriol, saltpetre, and tiles. Pop. 7,000.

PUTNAM, Israel, *put'-nam*, an American republican general. He was destined to the occupation of a farmer, and continued in that avocation till the French and Indian war broke out, when, at the age of 36, he took service in the English army, and from his known courage and energy, received the command of a company of light troops or "rangers," at the head of which he performed prodigies of valour during ten years. He was once captured by the Indians, who intended to roast him alive, and he was actually tied to a tree and the fire was kindled, when he was saved by the French general. When the dispute between his country and England commenced, he was following the quiet life of a farmer and tavern-keeper; but the first blood that was shed roused all his fiery energy. He was created major-general by Congress; and at Bunker's Hill, New York, and during Washington's retreat through New Jersey, he showed himself one of the bravest and most devoted of the patriot leaders. But in 1779 he was stricken with paralysis, and was prevented from participating in the final triumphs of his countrymen.

Born at Salem, Massachusetts, 1718; died at Brooklyn, Connecticut, 1790.

PUTNAM, the name of 9 counties in the United States:—

Florida.—Area, 610 square miles. Pop. 6,261, about one-third being coloured. The capital is Palatka.

Georgia.—Area, 350 square miles. Pop. 14,559, about two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Eatonton.

Illinois.—Area, 200 square miles. Pop. 5,554. The capital is Hennepin.

Indiana.—Area, 486 square miles. Pop. 22,501. The capital is Greencastle.

Missouri.—Area, 550 square miles. Pop. 13,555. The capital is Unionville.

New York.—Area, 234 square miles. Pop. 15,181. The capital is Carmel.

Ohio.—Area, 500 square miles. Pop. 23,713. The capital is Ottawa.

Tennessee.—Area, 500 square miles. Pop. 12,501. The capital is Cookville.

West Virginia.—Area, 350 square miles. Pop. 11,375. The capital is Winfield.

PUTNEY, *put'-ne*. (*See* London.)

PUTTIALAH, or **PATIALA**, *put-le-a'-la*, a native state of India, one of the Cis-Sutlej States. It is very fertile, and large quantities of grain are exported. **Area**, 5,412 square miles. **Pop.** 1,467,433.

PUTTUN, a town of India, in Guzerat, on the Saraswati, 63 miles N.W. of Ahmedabad. There are many remains of an older city. **Manf.** Silk and cotton goods, pottery, and cutlery. **Pop.** 30,000.

PUY, LE, *pwe*, a town of France, department Haute-Loire, on the Borne, 65 miles S.W. of Lyons. It stands on the southern slope of Mount Anis, crowned by the basaltic rock of Corneille. It has a large cathedral, built about the 11th century, but less remarkable for its architecture than for an image of the Virgin, which is believed to possess miraculous powers. Near the town is the remarkable basaltic cone, the Rocher de St. Michel, 265 feet high, about 170 feet in diameter at the base, and 16 feet at the summit. It is ascended by a winding stair, and there is a small chapel on the top. **Manf.** Lace, and bells for horses and mules. **Pop.** 19,000.

PUY-DE-DÔME, a department in the central part of France, towards the east. It is mountainous, being traversed in the east and west by branches of the Cevennes and the Auvergne mountains, and there are a large number of volcanic puys or peaks, the chief of which are Mont de Sancy and the Puy-de-Dôme. Its soil, in the high grounds is dry and stony; but in the beautiful valley of Limagne it is fertile. Grain, hemp, wine, and fruit, are cultivated. Chestnuts are the principal food of some of the inhabitants, and cattle and sheep are extensively reared.

Rivers.—The Allier, Dore, Sioule, Couze, Durolle, and Dordogne.

Minerals.—Some silver, iron, antimony, lead, alum, marble, and coal. There are many heated and cold mineral springs.

Area.—3,070 square miles.

Pop.—566,064.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 5 arrondissements and 456 communes. The chief town is Clermont.

PUYLAURENS, *pwe'-law-rang*, a town of France, department Tarn, 13 miles S.E. of Lavaur. **Pop.** 5,600.—The fortifications of this place were dismantled by Louis XIII.

PWLLHELI, *pool-hé'-li*, a seaport and parliamentary borough (Carnarvon district) of Wales, on the north side of Cardigan Bay. There are building yards and a small harbour. **Pop.** 3,040.—A station on the London and North-Western railway.

PYCHMA, *pitch'-ma*, a river of European Russia, rising on the eastern slope of the Ural Mountains, near Ekalerinburg, and after a course of 280 miles, joining the Tura.

PYE, HENRY JAMES, *pi*, an English poet-laureate, who was educated at the university of Oxford, and produced several volumes of poor poems, and a translation of Aristotle's "Poetics," which obtained for him the office of laureate in 1790. He was also a member of parliament, a magistrate, and a commissioner of police.

Born in Berkshire, 1745; died 1813.

PYLADES. (*See* ORESTES.)

PYM, JOHN, *pim*, an English statesman, who was a member of a wealthy Somersetshire family, received his education at Pembroke College, Oxford, and afterwards applied himself to the study of the law. He early entered the House of Commons as member for Tavistock, and distinguished himself as a bold and eloquent debater. He was one of the most energetic opposers of the measures of Charles I., and in 1626 acted as one of the managers of the impeachment of the duke of Buckingham. He was one of the five members, the arrest of whom was attempted by the king. In 1640 he delivered a remarkable speech to the House of Commons, in which he declared that the earl of Strafford was the "principal author and promoter of all those counsels which had exposed the kingdom to so much ruin." The impeachment of Strafford was the result of this oration. Against Laud he also delivered an eloquent speech; and his power and influence became so great during the crisis which speedily ensued, that he was called "King Pym." In 1641, Pym delivered a speech to the Lords upon presenting petitions which had been received by the lower house, of such eloquence and boldness, that the Commons voted him their thanks. In the subsequent struggle between Charles and the parliament, Pym was nominated lieutenant of the ordnance; but his death occurred shortly afterwards. He was buried in state in Westminster Abbey, and the House of Commons voted £10,000 to pay his debts.

Born in Somersetshire, 1584; died in London, 1643.

PYRAMUS, *pir'-a-mus*, in Greek poetical legend, a Babylonian youth, who became enamoured of Thisbe, and believing that she had been killed by a lion when coming to meet him, stabbed himself. Thisbe coming up and finding him dead, killed herself with his sword.

PYRENEES, *pir'-e-nees*, an extensive mountain-range in the south of Europe, dividing France from Spain, and extending, almost in a straight line, with a length of about 270 miles, and a breadth of from 50 to 100 miles, from St. Sebastian, on the Bay of Biscay, to Cape Creux, on the Mediterranean. From them proceed, under various names, a number of inferior ramifications of mountains along the French territory to the north, and the Spanish to the south, and on the north-east they are connected, by the Cevennes Mountains, with the Alps. There are two parallel main ridges of which the southern is the more elevated. The area of the system is estimated at about 12,600 square miles. The acclivity of the Pyrenees on the side of Spain, is often extremely steep, presenting a continued succession of rugged chasms, abrupt precipices, and huge masses of naked rock; on that of France, the ascent is generally gradual, and the mountains both more accessible and of more pleasant aspect. The principal summits are Maladetta, 11,160 feet; Mont Perdu, 10,994 feet; the Vignemale, 10,820 feet; and the Peak of Nethou, 11,168 feet. They contain glaciers as in the Alps; but these masses of permanent ice are much less extensive. The snow line on the northern slope begins at an elevation of about 8,140 feet, and on the southern side 8,900 feet. There are necessarily many passes, some known as "cols," others as "puerto"; the total number, including paths for pedestrians, exceeds fifty; but the carriage roads hardly exceed five; and of these the most frequented are from Junquera to Perpignan on the east, from Vittoria to St. Jean de Luz on the west, and, at some distance inland, from Pampeluna to St. Jean de Pied de Port. The passes in the interior are over very high ground: thus that of Pineda is 8,248 feet above the sea; Gavarnie, 7,654; Lavareze, 7,350; and Tourmalet, 7,143. On the northern slopes are extensive forests and fine pastures. There are many mineral springs. The

principal rivers rising in the Pyrenees are the Adour, Garonne, and Aude, flowing N., and the Slobregat and numerous affluents of the Ebro, flowing south.

PYRÉNÉES, BASSES (or Lower), a department of France, in the extreme south-west, occupying the northern slopes of the Western Pyrénées, branches of which divide it into numerous valleys, each traversed by a small mountain stream or *gave*. The soil is generally fertile, but not adapted for wheat, although there are good crops of barley and oats. The vine is extensively cultivated, and the wines of Auberlin, Gau, Jurançon, and Pontac are in good repute. Large numbers of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared; and the department has a special reputation for hams.

Rivers.—The Bidouze, Nivelle, Gave d'Oloron and Gave de Pau.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, sulphur, alabaster, slate, and marble. The mineral springs, the most important of which are those of Biarritz, Cambo, Eaux-Bonnes, and Eaux-Chaudes, are of great repute and much resorted to.

Area.—2,943 square miles.

Pop.—434,466.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 5 arrondissements and 558 communes. The chief towns are PAU, the capital and Biarritz.

PYRÉNÉES, HAUTES (or High), a department of France, east of the preceding, and containing the loftiest summits of the Pyrénées, near which the surface is rugged, with precipitous rocks; the centre of the department is undulating, and on the north are fertile plains, which are fertile and well cultivated. Horses, mules, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry are reared.

Rivers.—The Adour and Gave de Pau, neither of which is navigable, and several small streams.

Minerals.—Marble, abundant; iron, copper, lead, zinc, and antimony. There are sulphur springs at St. Sauveur and hot springs at Bagnères, Barège, and Cauterets.

Area.—1,742 square miles.

Pop.—236,474.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 3 arrondissements and 480 communes. The chief towns are TARBES, the capital; Argeles, Bagnères, and Barège.

PYRÉNÉES ORIENTALES (Eastern), a maritime department of France, to the east of the above-named departments, and bounded E. by the Mediterranean. Spurs of the Pyrenees divide it into three valleys, running east and west. In the north and east is an extensive plain. Very fine grain and choice fruits are produced. The wines made include the well-known red wines of Roussillon and the white muscatel of Rivesaltes. The minerals are unimportant.

Rivers.—The Tel, Techa, and Gly, and in the south-west, the Segre (Spanish, Segura), a tributary of the Ebro.

Area.—1,592 square miles.

Pop.—208,855.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 3 arrondissements and 231 communes. The chief town is PERPIGNAN.

PYRENEES, AUSTRALIAN, a name given to a mountain-range in the colony of Victoria, between the Australian Alps and the Grampians.

PYRITZ, *pe'-rits*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, on an affluent of the Plön, 24 miles E. of Stettin. **Manf.** Woollen cloth and leather. In the neighbourhood is a fountain, in which Otho of Bamberg is said to have baptised 7,000 Pomeranians in 1124. **Pop.** 7,600.

PYRMONT, *peer-mont'*, a watering-place of Germany, principality of Waldeck, in a beautiful valley on the left bank of the Emmer, 34 miles S.W. of Hanover. There are a palace, and a well-appointed bathing establishment. The water is a chalybeate, possessing valuable properties, and large quantities are exported. There is a grotto, with poisonous vapours. **Pop.** 6,300.

PYRRHON, *pir'-ron*, a Greek philosopher, who founded the Pyrrhonian or first sceptic school. After studying under Anaxarchus, he accompanied him in the train of Alexander's army into India, where he attended the Gymnosophists, and acquired a knowledge of the doctrines of the Persian magi. After his return to Greece, he lived a retired life, but obtained many disciples; and notwithstanding his scepticism, was chosen high-priest of his native city. None of his works—if indeed he ever wrote any—remain.

Born about 360 B.C.; **died** about 270 B.C.

PYRRHUS, *pir'-rus*, king of Epirus, in Greece, was an infant when his father was slain, but was saved from the fury of the insurgents by some faithful servants, and conveyed to Glaucias, king of the Illyrians, who brought him up and restored him to his throne. He was obliged to take Neoptolemus as a partner in the government; but the latter having attempted his life, Pyrrhus defeated him, and henceforth reigned alone. His reign dates from 295 B.C. He seized a great part of Macedonia, but was defeated and driven out of the country by Lysimachus, 283 B.C. In 280 B.C he went to assist the Tarentines against the Romans; and, though he fought under great disadvantages, defeated them upon the banks of the Liris. It is said that the sight of the elephants, which Pyrrhus was the first European to use in warfare, caused a panic among the Romans. He afterwards went to Sicily, and contributed to expel the Carthaginians; but in sailing to Tarentum, his fleet was defeated, and only a few of his ships escaped. He afterwards laid siege to Sparta, but without success. He was slain in an attempt on Argos.

Born 318 B.C.; **died** 272 B.C.

PYTHAGORAS, *pi-thag'-o-ras*, a Greek philosopher. His personal history is involved in considerable obscurity, but it is supposed that he studied in Egypt many years, and, after travelling over a great part of Asia, returned to his native place; but, finding that Polycrates had usurped the government at Samos, he went to Crotona, in Italy, where he taught philosophy with great reputation. Students came to him from all parts, on whom he imposed a probationary silence for five years; after which they were required to place their property in the common stock. His pupils, about 300 in number, were united almost in a religious brotherhood. He greatly reformed the manners of the people of Crotona and its neighbourhood, and several of his disciples became excellent legislators, particularly Zaleucus. He was the first who assumed the title of philosopher, or "lover of wisdom," and he held that the sun was in the centre of the universe, and that the earth revolved round it with the other planets. He maintained the doctrine of a transmigration of souls, and the unlawfulness of eating animal food. He left no writings, and there is considerable uncertainty as to the real nature of his philosophical teachings.

Born at Samos, about 580 B.C.; **died** about 500 B.C.

PYTHEAS, *pith'-e-as*, a Greek traveller, who was the contemporary of Aristotle, and rendered himself famous by his skill in mathematics. He

travelled into various countries and made numerous discoveries, particularly with respect to the length of the days in different climates, and the obliquity of the ecliptic. In his "Description of the Ocean," he states that he sailed through the English Channel and as far as Thule, generally supposed to be Iceland.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

PYTHIAS. (*See* DAMON.)

Q.

QUADRIO, FRANCIS XAVIER, *quad-re-o*, a learned Italian writer, whose principal works are "On the Italian Poetry," "History of Italian Poetry," "Historical Dissertations upon the Valteline."

Born 1695; died at Milan, 1756.

QUANG, *quang*, the prefix of numerous places in E. Asia. (*See* KWANG.)

QUARLES, FRANCIS, *quawrles*, an English poet, who received the appointment of cupbearer to Elizabeth, daughter of James I. and queen of Bohemia, after which he became secretary to archbishop Usher, and chronologer to the city of London. He was a zealous royalist, for which his estates were sequestrated, and his goods plundered. The loss of his manuscripts is said to have preyed so much upon his spirits as to occasion his death. He wrote several works, the best known of which is his "Emblems, Meditations, and Hieroglyphics," a quaint production.

Born near Rumford, Essex, 1592; died 1644.

QUARTO, *quawr'-to*, a town of Sardinia, 4 miles from Cagliari, standing in a salt-marsh. It is very unhealthy. Pop. 5,400.

QUATRE-BRAS, *katr-bra* ("four arms"), a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 10 miles S.E. of Waterloo, at the intersection of the great roads from Brussels to Charlegoi, and from Nivelles to Namur, noted for an obstinate conflict between the British and French on the 16th June, 1815.

QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, ANTOINE CHRYSOSTOM, *kat'-re-mair*, an eminent French archæologist, who became a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1790; but having declared himself in favour of a constitutional monarchy, was thrown into prison during the Reign of Terror, and condemned to death, but escaped. At the restoration of the Bourbons he received the appointments of royal censor, intendant-general of the public arts and monuments, and member of the Council of Instruction. He subsequently became member of the French Institute, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts, and member for the department of the Seine. His principal works were "Dictionary of Architecture," "The Arts of Design in France," and lives of Raffaelle, Canova, and Michael Angelo.

Born at Paris, 1758; died 1849.

QUATREMÈRE, ETIENNE MARC, French orientalist. Early in life he was employed in the Bibliothèque Impériale, Paris; at the age of 27 was appointed professor of Greek at Rouen; in 1819 was promoted to the chair of Ancient Oriental Languages in the College of France; and, in 1827, became professor of Persian in the School for Modern Oriental Languages. He wrote several valuable works on the language, geography, and history of Egypt, and made translations from Arabic and Persian historians. These and other works are highly valued.

Born at Paris, 1782; died 1857.

QUATTROMANI, SERTORIO, *quat-tro-ma-ne*, an Italian writer, who, through the influence of Paul Manutius, was admitted into the library of the Vatican, where he studied the Greek writers with great avidity. He was afterwards taken into the service of the duke of Nocera, who held him in great esteem. After the death of his patron, he accepted an invitation from the prince di Stigliano, but he did not long remain in his service. He translated the Æneid into Italian verse, and his works were printed together at Naples in 1714.

Born at Cosenza, Naples, about 1541; died about 1606.

QUEBEC, *que-bek'* (from the Indian Ke-bek, "narrow"), formerly Lower Canada, the most easterly and larger of the two great provinces of the dominion of Canada. It is bounded N. and E. by Labrador and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; S. and S. E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, New Brunswick, and the States of Maine and New Hampshire; S. by the States of Vermont and New York, and W. by the province of Ontario, from which it is mostly separated by the Ottawa river. The province has a coast-line on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, of nearly 2,000 miles, not including indentations. The principal islands are ANTICOSTI and the MAGDALENS. The surface is generally hilly. On the south of the St. Lawrence river the Green Mountains enter the province from Vermont, and are nearly 4,000 feet high in some parts. North of the river are the Laurentian Mountains, extending from the Labrador coast westward to the Ottawa river, and attaining in some parts a height of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet. The soil of the valley of the St. Lawrence is generally extremely fertile, with fine grazing districts, and there are immense tracts suited for agriculture, and rich valleys, on the border of the St. Maurice river, on the upper Saguenay, and in other parts of the province. There are extensive forests of red and white pine, ash, birch, beech, elm, maple, hickory, black walnut, and other valuable timber. The climate is generally healthy, but subject to extremes of temperature, and in the north-eastern part very cold.

Rivers and Lakes.—The ST. LAWRENCE and the OTTAWA; in the eastern part of the province, the Moisie, Manitou, Mingan, Natashquan, Esquimaux (St. Paul) and other streams flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; in the southern part, the Restigouche, forming part of the boundary between Quebec and New Brunswick. There are numerous lakes, the largest being Lake St. John, 120 miles N. of the town of Quebec. It is 30 miles long by 25 broad.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, lead, platinum, [and zinc. Some gold has been found.

Area.—210,020 square miles.

Pop.—1,359,027, including 7,000 Indians. A large number of the inhabitants speak the French language.

Chief Towns.—The chief towns are QUEBEC and MONTREAL.

QUEBEC, a county of the above province, on the north bank of the St. Lawrence. Area, 2,598 square miles. Pop. 20,000, two-thirds being of French descent. The capital is Charlesbourg.

QUEBEC, capital of the province of Quebec, dominion of Canada, and an important military position, on a steep promontory of the St. Lawrence, formed by that river and the St. Charles, 400 miles W. of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The ridge of land on which it stands is from one to two miles broad. It has Cape Diamond, a bold promontory, 350 feet high, on the north; and across it, at the north-east or lower end, the town of Quebec is built. The fortifications, extending across the breadth of the peninsula, have a circuit of about 2¾ miles, and are divided into two parts, namely, the Upper and Lower. The upper town may be said to stand on Cape Diamond, at least upon the side of it, which slopes towards the St. Charles; the lower is situate immediately under Cape Diamond. The communication from the upper to the lower town is by a winding street, at the top of which is a fortified gate; but the peculiar situation of the city occasions great irregularity and unevenness in the streets. The principal public buildings are the Parliament Buildings, an elegant structure, forming three sides of a square, and surmounted by a lofty dome, the castle of St. Louis, on the summit of the rock, the court-house, the Protestant cathedral, which has a lofty spire, the Catholic cathedral, the Hotel Dieu, nunnery and hospital founded in 1636, the Ursuline convent, the gaol, the barrack, a reading-room, royal institution, French grammar-school, medical school, mechanics' institute, city library, and several benevolent institutions. On the Plains of Abraham, to the south-west of the upper town, is a monument to the English and French commanders, Wolfe and Montcalme, who both fell at the taking of Quebec in 1759. There are two market-places, a *place d'armes*, a parade, and an esplanade. **Manf.** Soap, candles, tobacco; and there are distilleries, breweries, and shipbuilding-yards. The harbour admits ships of the line; about 1,500 vessels enter the port annually, and export the produce of the country, especially timber: and shipbuilding is very actively carried on. The exports are of the average annual value of £2,600,000. There is regular communication by steam-boats with London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. **Pop.** 62,446. **Lat.** 46° 49′ 1″ N. **Lon.** 71° 13′ W.—Quebec was founded by the French in 1608. In 1629 it was taken by the English, but afterwards restored. It was again taken, in 1759, by the English, under the command of general Wolfe; and by the peace in 1763 it was ceded, with the rest of Canada, to the conquerors. The climate of Canada is intensely cold during the winter; but it is not always that the St. Lawrence is frozen over. In 1845 a large part of the town, outside of the fortifications, was destroyed by fire, and there were very destructive conflagrations in 1876.

QUEDA, or **KEDDAH**, *ked'-da*, a state on the west coast of the Malay peninsula, extending for 140 miles from the Carrian river to the Talavise river, with an average breadth of 50 miles. The coast is studded with islands. There are several lofty mountains, the Goonong-Gerai, or Queda peak, rising to a height of 5,000 feet. The town of Queda is on both sides of the entrance of the river of the same name. The state was conquered by the Siamese in 1821. **Pop.** 21,000.

QUEDLINBURG, *kwed'-lin-boorg*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the Bode, 35 miles S.W. of Magdeburg. There are an old town (founded in 920), a new town, and several suburbs. Its abbey church is handsome; and on an adjoining eminence is the castle, formerly the residence of the princess-abbesses of Quedlinburg. **Manf.** Woollen stuffs. There is good trade in corn and cattle. **Pop.** 18,000.

QUEEN ANNE, a county of Maryland, United States. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 19,257, more than one-third being coloured. The capital is Centreville.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS (*See* CHARLOTTE.)

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, the northern portion of the strait which separates Vancouver's island from the mainland. **Lat.** of entrance, 51° 55′ N. **Lon.** 131° 2′ W.

QUEEN'S, a county of New York, United States, on Long Island. **Area**, 410 square miles. **Pop.** 90,574. The capital is Long Island City.

QUEEN'S, a county of New Brunswick, dominion of Canada. **Area**, 1,480 square miles. **Pop.** 14,000. The capital is Gage Town.

QUEEN'S, a county of Nova Scotia, dominion of Canada. **Area**, 1,065 square miles. **Pop.** 11,000. The capital is Charlottetown.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, an inland county of Ireland, province of Leinster, bounded N. and W. by King's County; E. by Kildare and Carlow; S. by Kilkenny; and S.W. by Tipperary. Along the north-western boundary runs a range of high and steep mountains, the Slieve Bloom, and in the eartern division the Dysart hills form a prominent and picturesque object. In other parts the surface is generally undulating. The chief town is Maryborough.

Rivers.—The principal are the Barrow and the Nore.
Minerals.—There is some coal in the Dysart Hills, and limestone is worked.
Area.—664 square miles.
Pop.—72,598, chiefly Roman Catholics.
Parliamentary Representation.—Two members are returned for the county.
History.—This was the territory of the O'Mores, and in the reign of queen Mary, an insurrection against the English power led to its being made a *shire*, and it was named Queen's County, in honour of the queen, from whom also the chief town was named.

QUEENSFERRY, SOUTH, *queens'-fer-re*, a royal and parliamentary burgh (Stirling district burghs) of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, on the south coast of the Firth of Forth, 9 miles N.W. of Edinburgh. The environs are very beautiful, and the place is much resorted to for sea-bathing. The ferry, from which the place takes its name, has existed since the 11th century. **Pop.** 1,520.—A station on the North British railway.—**NORTH QUEENSFERRY**, is a small village on the opposite side of the Firth of Forth, here about two miles wide.

QUEENSLAND, a British colony, comprising the north-eastern portion of Australia, bounded N. by Torres Strait and the Gulf of Carpentaria; S. by the colony of New South Wales; E. by the Pacific Ocean, and W. by lon. 141° as far as lat. 26° S., and thence by lon. 138° to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The southern extremity on the coast is Point Danger, and the northern are Torres Strait, Cape York, the extremity of the triangular peninsula, Cape York peninsula, which forms the northern portion of the colony, and the eastern side of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The eastern or Pacific coast-line is about 1,300 miles long, and the coast-line in the Gulf of Carpentaria, about 900 miles. The eastern coast is skirted by the Great Barrier coral reef (*see* AUSTRALIA). There are many small islands which belong to the colony. The principal harbour is MORETON BAY on the south, from which the settlements on this part of Australia were first named, and farther north Hervey Bay (formed by Frazer, or Great Sandy Island), Keppel Bay (marking the

tropic of Capricorn), Broad Sound, Edgcumbe Bay, Halifax Bay, and Princess Charlotte and Shelburne Bays, inlets of Cape York peninsula. Nearly parallel with the coast, at a distance of from 50 to 100 miles, is the great mountain range of eastern Australia, described generally as the Great Dividing Range, but bearing various names in different parts of the chain. Near the centre of the colony it is known as the Expedition range, and further north as the Gilbert range. Besides the main chain, there are ranges running generally in a north-westerly direction,—Denham range, towards the south of the colony, and farther south, Peak, Dawes, Fletcher, Leichardt, Bellenden, Ker, and other ranges. In the last-named an altitude of 5,400 feet is attained; but the average height of the other ranges is about 2,000 feet. Between these ranges and the coast the country is generally beautiful and fertile, park-like in character, well-timbered, but not with dense forests, and well-watered grassy plains. To the west of the mountain ranges are lofty table-lands, or downs, stretching nearly 500 miles westward, and, from the New South Wales boundary, nearly a thousand miles to the fertile plains bordering the Gulf of Carpentaria. Still farther west are a series of steep declivities and gradually descending territories towards the low-lands of Central Australia. The downs include some of the finest pasture and agricultural land of the colony; and the western district, as yet only partially explored, is known to be generally well-watered and to have extensive grassy districts well suited for pasturage. The whole of the colony is well watered, being in this respect the best portion of the Australian continent. The soil and climate are suited for the production of a large variety of articles of general commercial value, such as wheat, barley, oats, maize, tobacco, coffee, rice, potatoes, arrowroot, sugar, and cotton. Rapid progress has been made in the cultivation of cotton since the remunerative character of this production has been ascertained. The cultivation of the sugar-cane is also rapidly extending, and is proving one of the most paying products of the colony. The yield varies from one to three tons to the acre. All kinds of semi-tropical and English fruits are abundantly grown, and the vine is cultivated with advantage. In the north the pearl fisheries are very profitable. The chief exports are wool, tallow, gold, copper, cotton, and hides. The value of the exports is about £2,200,000 annually. The wool and cotton are of very fine quality. The climate is described as resembling that of Madeira, and there is an absence of the hot winds from which the other Australian colonies frequently suffer; but with the exception of the large table-lands, which enjoy a more temperate climate, the weather is very warm. The temperature is more constant than in many other regions within the same latitudes, due partly to the sea breeze tempering the heat of summer, and partly to the copious rains which fall during the hottest months of the year. During a large proportion of the year the weather is fine, the sky cloudless, the atmosphere dry, elastic, and exhilarating. The summer months (December, January, and February) are hot, but not sultry or oppressive. The winter season, when dry (as it almost invariably is) is very agreeable. In a territory so extensive there are, of course, great varieties of temperature, and the heat is greater on the seaboard than on the elevated lands of the interior. The mean temperature during the year is about 70°, but a maximum of 137° is sometimes reached.

Rivers.—The Brisbane (a large river navigable for steamers for 75 miles), the Nevang, Pimpama, Logan, Pine, and Cabulture, discharge into Moreton Bay, in the southern part of the colony; The Fitzroy (the largest river of the colony, draining an immense district, and entering Keppel Bay), the Burnett, Pioneer, and Burdekin, flowing into the Pacific; The Albert, Leichardt, Flinders, Norman, Gilbert, Staaten, Mitchell, and various smaller streams, rising in the elevated districts in the north-west of the colony, and discharging into the Gulf of Carpentaria; the Barcoo (Victoria), the Parru, Warrego, and other streams, the courses of which are imperfectly known, rising in the downs near the centre of the colony, and having a general southern flow towards the Darling, in New South Wales, and Cooper Creek, in South Australia.

Minerals.—Gold, worked over an area of about 6,300 square miles, especially in Cook district, in the extreme north of the colony; copper, tin (extensive mines of which have been recently discovered, and are profitably worked), manganese, and coal (supposed to underlie a surface of above 24,000 square miles); marble, granite, sandstone, and freestone.

Area.—678,000 square miles, nearly twelve times the area of England and Wales.

Pop.—318 606, including more than 10,000 Chinese, and nearly 5,000 Polynesians, or South Sea Islanders. The aborigines, the number of whom is unascertained, are a finer and more vigorous race than the blacks of the southern part of Australia.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—The colony is divided into 12 large districts—Moreton, Darling Downs, Burnett, Port Curtis, Maranoa, Leichardt, Kennedy, Mitchell, Warrego, Gregory, Burke (the three latter lying inland and being thinly populated and pastoral in character), and Cook, which includes the northern peninsula. BRISBANE is the *capital*. Other towns of some importance are Ipswich, Dalby, Gympie, Maryborough, ROCKHAMPTON, TOOWOOMBA, and WARWICK.

Railways and Telegraphs.—*About 1,500 miles of government railways and telegraphs are in operation.*

Government.—*The governor is appointed by the crown, and assisted by an executive council, and there is a parliament of two houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.*

Religion and Education.—State religion is entirely superseded by voluntaryism, all sects being well represented. Primary and higher education, the former secular and free, is now provided in public and aided schools and colleges.

History.—Moreton Bay was discovered by Captain Cook in May, 1770, and in 1799 and 1802 Flinders examined the greater portion of the coast. In 1825 a convict settlement was formed at the mouth of the Brisbane river, the present site of Brisbane. The Moreton Bay district, as the various settlements were named, belonged to the colony of New South Wales previous to 1859, when they were made an independent colony, with the name of Queensland.

QUEENSTOWN, *formerly* COVE OF CORK, a *seaport of Ireland, province of Munster, on the south side of Great Island, in the harbour of Cork, 14 miles S.E. of Cork. The streets are built around the sides of a slope in the form of an amphitheatre. The most remarkable building is the new Roman Catholic cathedral, as yet unfinished.* Pop. 9,755. A station on the Great Southern and Western of Ireland Railway. The name was changed from Cove to Queenstown on the occasion of her Majesty's visit in 1849.

QUEENSTOWN, a division of the Eastern provinces, Cape Colony, South Africa. Area, 4,000 square miles. Pop. 44,500. The capital is Queenstown, containing about 2,000 inhabitants.

QUELPAERT, *quel'-part*, an island at the entrance of the Yellow Sea, 60 miles S.E. of Corea. It is 45 miles long, with a breadth of 12, volcanic, but well wooded. The highest peak is Mount Auckland, 6,544 feet high, near the centre of the island. Lat. 33° 29′ N. Lon. 126° 53′ E.

QUENTIN, ST., *quent'-tin* (Fr. *kent-ta*), a town of France, department Aisne, on the Somme, 80 miles N.E. of Paris. It has a public square, in which is situated the town-hall. This and the ancient cathedral (one of the finest in the north of France), both in the Gothic style, and the church of St. Jacques, are the only buildings of interest in the town. Manf. Linen, cambric, lawn, gauze,

and cottons; also leather, soap, and sulphuric acid. Pop. 46,000, having doubled in 25 years. The St. Quentin Canal, connecting the Somme and the Scheldt, was completed in 1810.

QUERCIA, JACOPO DELLA, Italian sculptor, who produced many fine works in Lucca, Bologna, and Florence. He erected a very beautiful fountain at Siena, for which he obtained the name of Jacopo della Fonte.

Born at Siena, 1374; died there, 1442.

QUERETARO, *ke-rai'-ta-ro*, a state of the republic of Mexico, North America. It forms part of the central plateau of the Cordilleras, and has a rugged surface, traversed by mountain ranges. Grain is extensively cultivated, and large numbers of cattle are reared. Gold, silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, and antimony, are worked, but not to great advantage. Area, 3,420 square miles. Pop. 203,250.

QUERETARO, capital of the above state, situated 6,365 ft. above the sea level, 110 miles N.W. of Mexico. It has three grand squares, and an aqueduct about 10 miles long, for carrying the water to the city. The chief church is magnificent, and there are other fine churches and convents. Manf. Woollen and cotton goods and leather. Pop. 30,000. Lat. 20° 38′ N. Lon. 100° 11′ W.

QUERFURT, *qwair'-foort*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the Querna bach, 18 miles S.W. of Halle. There are walls and an old castle. Manf. Saltpetre. A trade in horses and cattle is carried on. Pop. 4,300.

QUERIMBA, *ke-rim'-ba*, a chain of islands extending along the east coast of Africa, in the Mozambique Channel, to the south of Cape Delgado. They are comprised in the Portuguese territory of Mozambique. The principal island is 4 or 5 miles long, containing a small fort. Lat. 12° 23′ S. Lon. 40° 39′ E.

QUERINI, ANGELO MARIA, *quai-re'-ne*, an Italian cardinal, who, at the age of 17, entered among the Benedictines. In 1710 he travelled in Germany, whence he passed to Holland, England, and France, in which countries he contracted an intimacy with the most learned men of the age, particularly Newton, Bentley, Fénelon, and Montfaucon. Benedict XIII. made him archbishop and cardinal, which dignities he filled with great reputation. Cardinal Querini formed a magnificent library, which he gave to the Vatican. His most important works were a Latin treatise upon the Antiquities and History of Corfu; a Literary History of Brescia; Lives of Popes Paul I., II., and III.; and an edition of the Letters of Cardinal Pole.

Born at Venice, 1680; died at Rome, 1755.

QUESADA, *kai-sa'-da*, a town of Spain, province of Jaen, 38 miles E. of the city of that name. Manf. White soap. Pop. 4,500.

QUESALTENANGO, *kai-sal'-te-nan'-go*, a town of the republic of Guatemala, Central America, 80 miles N.W. of the town of that name. It ranks as the second town of the republic, is well built, with a large and richly-decorated church, and good public buildings. There is a large trade in woollen and cotton fabrics, wheat, sugar, and cocoa. Pop. 20,000.

QUESNAY, FRANÇOIS, *kes'-nai*, a French physician and political economist, who studied at Paris, attained to great distinction in his profession, and became physician to the king of France, member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of the Royal Society of London. He wrote several medical works, and some lectures of considerable value, among the first in which the principles of political economy were systematically treated.

Born at Mérey, 1694; died 1774.

QUESNEL, PASQUIER, *kes'-nel*, a French controversialist, who studied theology at the Sorbonne, and entered the Congregation of the Oratory at the age of 23. He became distinguished by his learning and piety; but being a zealous Jansenist, he was obliged to retire to Brussels, where he published his "Reflections on the New Testament," which work was attacked by the Jesuits, and occasioned so much controversy that Pope Clement XI. issued his famous bull, called "Unigenitus," against Quesnel's book. Through the intrigues of the Jesuits he was thrown into prison, and put in irons; but he effected his escape, with the assistance of a Spanish gentleman, and afterwards settled at Amsterdam. He wrote a number of pieces of practical and controversial divinity.

Born at Paris, 1634; died at Amsterdam, 1719.

QUESNOY, LE, *ke'-noi*, a fortified town of France, department Nord, 20 miles N. of Cambrai. Manf. Nails, chicory, leather, and cotton. Pop. 3,200.

QUESNOY (SUR DEULE), a town of France, department Nord, 7 miles N. of Lille. Manf. Chains, nails, and anvils, oil, and beetroot sugar. Pop. 4,300.

QUETELET, LAMBERT ADOLPHE JACQUES, *ket'-e-lai*, a modern Belgian astronomer and statistician, who, at 18, received the appointment of professor of mathematics at Ghent, and in 1819 at Brussels. In 1826 he became director of the new observatory at Brussels, and afterwards professor of astronomy at the Brussels military school, and member and perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences in the same city. His most important works were—"Theory of Probabilities applied to Moral and Political Science;" several important works on population, criminal statistics, and social laws; and a series of memoirs on astronomy, physics, and mathematics.

Born at Ghent, 1796; died 1874.

QUEVEDO Y VILLEGAS, DON FRANCISCO GOMEZ DE, *kai-vai'-do*, Spanish author, who studied at the university of Alcalá de Henares, acquiring the classical and European languages. He was engaged on several diplomatic missions, but cultivated both poetry and prose, and his works were much esteemed; but some of them gave such offence, that the author was thrown into prison, where he remained. His works, chiefly of a satirical and burlesque character, included romances, and poems; but he wrote some serious biographies, and other works, which exhibit an elevated style. His "Visions of Hell" have been translated into English.

Born at Madrid, 1580; died 1645.

QUIBERON, *ke'-be-rawng*, a small fishing-town of France, department Morbihan, at the extremity of a long and narrow peninsula of the same name, which, with some islands, forms one of the largest bays in Europe, 24 miles from Lorient. Pop. 700. In 1759, Admiral Hawke gained a victory over the French fleet in Quiberon Bay, and in 1795 a body of French emigrant royalists landed here, and endeavoured to excite a revolt against the Convention, were overpowered by the republican troops, and dispersed. Those who were taken were shot.

QUILIMANE, *ke-le-ma'-nai*, a seaport, with a fort, of Mozambique, in Eastern Africa, near the mouth of a river of the same name, situated on a

mudbank, in a very unhealthy situation. It has a trade in gold and ivory, but its principal traffic is in slaves. **Pop.** 15,000, including the inhabitants of the immediate vicinity. **Lat.** 17° 51′ 8″ S. **Lon.** 37° 1′ E.

QUILLET, CLAUDE, *keel'-lai*, a French physician and Latin poet, who, to avoid the resentment of Cardinal Richelieu, retired to Rome, where he wrote his "Callipædia," a Latin poem, on the art of having beautiful children. In this piece he satirized Cardinal Mazarin, who, instead of punishing him, gave him an abbey. In 1656, Quillet published a new edition of his poem, dedicated to the cardinal, substituting an eulogy instead of satire. He also wrote a Latin poem, called "The Henriade." His "Callipædia" has been translated into English by Rowe.

Born 1602; **died** 1661.

QUILLOTA, *keel-yo'-ta*, a town of Chili, pleasantly situate on the Aconcagua, 20 miles from the Pacific. There are very rich copper mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 10,000. **Lat.** 32° 50′ S. **Lon.** 71° 18′ W.

QUILOA, or **KILWA,** *ke'-lo-a*, a town and seaport of Eastern Africa, once the capital of the Portuguese settlements in that country. On a small island, is a fine estuary, which receives several large rivers. There are extensive ruins, showing the former importance of the town. **Pop.** 6,000. **Lat.** 8° 57′ S. **Lon.** 39° 37′ E.

QUILON, KOLUM, or **COULAN,** *ke-lon'*, a seaport town of British India, on the Malabar coast, province of Travancore. It has an active import trade in pepper, other spices, and cotton. **Pop.** 20,000.

QUIMPER, or **QUIMPER CORENTIN,** *kam'-pai*, an old town of France, department Finistère, on the Odei, 35 miles S.E. of Brest. The only objects of interest are the cathedral (a fine building erected in the 15th century), the exchange, the public library, and the botanical garden. **Manf.** Earthenware and leather. Sardine fishing is actively carried on. **Pop.** 15,200.

QUIMPERLE, *kam'-pair-lai*, a town of France, department Finistère, at the junction of the Fillé d' Isole, 27 miles from Quimper. There is a Gothic church, two convents, and a college. **Manf.** Paper and leather. There is a broad quay, at which vessels of small size can unload. **Pop.** 6,800.

QUIN, JAMES, *quin*, an English actor, who was intended for the law; but, having a strong inclination for the stage, he joined a company of players, and, after performing at Dublin and other places with applause, was engaged at Covent Garden, where he played Falstaff with great success. He became the first actor of his time till Garrick appeared. In 1751 he retired from the stage, and afterwards received a pension.

Born in London, 1693; **died** at Bath, 1766.

QUINAULT, PHILIP, *ke'-nolte*, a French dramatic poet, who is considered the first author of French operas. He also produced several tragedies and comedies of considerable merit. He was a member of the French Academy, and obtained a pension from Louis XIV.

Born at Paris, 1635; **died** 1688.

QUINCY, *quin'-se*, a city of Illinois, United States, on the east bank of the Mississippi, 160 miles N. of St. Louis. **Manf.** Agricultural implements, iron, paper, woollens, sewing-machines, and tobacco. The town is a great railroad centre, and a large trade is carried on. **Pop.** 27,268.

QUINCY, a town of Massachusetts, United States, on Quincy Bay, a branch of Boston Harbour, 7 miles S.E. of Boston. There are a fine church and town house. **Manf.** Boots and shoes, harness, and coach lace. There are important quarries of granite, of which some of the finest edifices in the country have been built. Ship-building is carried on, and the fisheries are productive. **Pop.** 10,570.

QUINET, EDGAR, *ke'-nai*, French author and statesman, who studied at the university of Heidelberg, and on his return to Paris published a translation of one of Herder's philosophical works. In 1828 he was appointed a member of the scientific commission dispatched to the Morea, and, in 1839, became professor of foreign literature to the Faculty of Letters at Lyons. He afterwards became a professor at the College of France, and in association with Michelet made vigorous attacks on the Jesuits. After the revolution of 1848 he was elected a member of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, and attached himself to the "extreme left;" as a result of which he was, after the *coup d'état*, expelled from France. He took up his residence at Brussels, and devoted himself entirely to literature. As an author he was very prolific and diverse. His most important works were "Modern Greece," "Germany and Italy," "Liberty of Discussion in Religious Matters," "The Austrian, French, Spanish, and Neapolitan Crusade against Rome," which was an energetic protest against the attacks made upon the republic of Rome in 1848, "History of Epic Poetry," "The Philosophy of the History of France," and a dramatic poem. He also contributed many interesting and valuable articles to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." In 1852 he married, at Brussels, the daughter of the Moldavian poet Assaki. After the fall of the empire in 1870, he returned to France, and was reinstated as professor at the College of France, and in 1871 was elected a member of the Assembly.

Born at Bourg, 1803; **died** at Versailles, 1875.

QUINTANA, MANUEL JOSÉ, *keen-ta'-na*, a Spanish poet, who studied at Salamanca, pursued the profession of advocate until the French invasion of Spain, 1808, when by his patriotic odes and as author of the manifestoes of the insurrectionary juntas, he greatly aided the popular cause. His liberalism offended Ferdinand VII., and upon his return to Spain, Quintana was seized, and imprisoned during six years, and was subsequently banished to an obscure town in Estremadura. In 1828 he was permitted to return to Madrid, in consequence of his complying with King Ferdinand's request that he should write an ode upon the occasion of his third marriage. It would appear that his political opinions had experienced some modifications, for he was appointed director-general of studies and of public instruction; became a senator and a peer, and received in public, a crown of laurel from the queen of Spain. His odes written in favour of liberty are regarded as among the finest specimens of Spanish poetry. He was also the author of a series of biographies and one or two tragedies.

Born at Madrid, 1772; **died** at the same city, 1857.

QUINTANAR (DE LA ORDEN), *keen-ta'-nar*, a town of Spain, province of Toledo, 65 miles S.E. of Madrid. **Manf.** Blankets, counterpanes, soap, oil, and chocolate. There is a well frequented market. **Pop.** 5,700.

QUINTILIAN, or **QUINTILLIANUS, MARCUS FABIUS,** *quin-til'-i-an, quin-til-i-ai'-nus*, a Roman orator and critic. At the commencement of the reign of Galba, he opened a school of rhetoric

at Rome, where he taught with great reputation, and was liberally rewarded by the government. He also pleaded in the forum, and was intrusted by Domitian with the education of his two nephews. His "Institutiones Oratoricæ" may be justly pronounced the finest system of rhetoric ever written. This work was discovered by Poggio Bracciolini in 1417, in the abbey of St. Gall.

Born about 42; **died** about 117.

QUINTIN, *kan'-ta(n)*, a town of France, department of the Côtes-du-Nord, on the Gouet, 10 miles S.W. of St. Brieuc. There are a cathedral, a modern château, and a town-house. **Manf.** Linens, cambrics, and paper. A good trade is carried on. **Pop.** 3,800.

QUINTIN MATSYS. (*See* MATSYS.)

QUINTUS CALABER, or QUINTUS SMYRNÆUS, *quin'-tus*, a Greek poet, who wrote, in imitation of the style of Homer, a continuation of the "Iliad." The work was discovered by Cardinal Bessarion in Calabria, in the 15th century.

Lived in the 4th century.

QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS, a Roman historian, of whose life nothing is known, but who is supposed to have been the writer spoken of by Suetonius. He wrote the "Acts of Alexander the Great, King of the Macedonians," in ten books, two of which are lost. The clear style of the work has caused it to become a classic, although it is more a romance than a history, and it is full of errors in geography and chronology.

Lived in the 2nd century.

QUIROS, FERNANDES DA, *ke'-rose*, a Spanish navigator, who was employed by Philip III. in making discoveries in the Pacific Ocean. In 1605 he discovered the Society Isles and other places.

Died at Panama, 1614.

QUITA, DOMINIC, *ke'-ta*, a Portuguese poet, who at first followed the trade of a barber, during which period he acquired, unaided, the Spanish, Italian, and French languages. He subsequently found a patron in the duke of San-Lorenzo. His poems consist of sonnets, pastorals, and dramatic pieces.

Born 1728; **died** 1770.

QUITO, *kee'-to*, capital of Ecuador, South America, is situated on the eastern slope of the western branch of the equatorial Andes, at an elevation of about 9,500 feet above the sea. The volcanic mountain of Pichincha is the basis on which it rests; and owing to the inequalities of the ground, the streets are very irregular and uneven. Nearly all the chief buildings were destroyed by earthquake in 1859, but have been rebuilt. **Manf.** Coarse cotton and woollen goods, hosiery, lace, jewellery, and confectionery. It has a trade in agricultural produce, and exports iron, steel, and indigo. **Pop.** 76,000. **Lat.** 15' S. **Lon.** 78° 45' W.

QUITTA, or PRINCE'S TOWN, *kwit'-ta*, a British settlement of North Guinea, Africa, 87 miles N.E. of Africa. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 5° 55' N. **Lon.** 1° E.

QUORRA, *kwor'-ra*. (*See* NIGER.)

R.

RAAB, *rab*, a navigable river of Hungary, rising in Styria, and, after a course of 180 miles, falling into the Danube near Raab.

RAAB, GYÖR, or NAGY-GYÖR, at the confluence of the Raab and Little Danube, 67 miles N.W. of Buda. There are a beautiful cathedral, two other churches, two monasteries, and several educational establishments. **Manf.** Tobacco and cutlery. An important transit trade by road and river is carried on. **Pop.** 21,000.

RAALTE, *ralt*, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overryssel, 11 miles N.E. of Deventer. There is a good trade in agricultural produce, cattle, wool, timber, and bark. **Pop.** 5,600.

RAASAY, or RAAZA, *ra-say'*, one of the western isles of Scotland, belonging to the Inner Hebrides, between the mainland of Scotland and the Isle of Skye, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. It is rough, rocky, and indifferently fruitful, with bold and dangerous shores. **Pop.** 350.

RABAN-MAUR, or MAGNENTIUS, *ra'-ban-mor*, a learned French prelate, who, after studying under Alcuinus, entered into orders, and was elected abbot of Fulda. In 847 he became archbishop of Mentz, and distinguished himself by writing against Goteschalcus the monk, whom he delivered up to Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims. His works consist of Commentaries upon the Scriptures and devotional treatises.

Born at Mayence, 776; **died** 856.

RABASTENS, *ra'-ba-stáns*, a town of France, department Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Tarn, 21 miles S.W. of Toulouse. **Pop.** 3,400.

RABAT, *ra-bat'*, a fortified maritime town of Morocco, in the kingdom of Fez, at the mouth of the Bu-Regreb, 20 miles from Medeyah. It was formerly the centre of the trade of Morocco with Europe, but the silting up of the mouth of the river has caused the town to decline. **Manf.** Carpets, woollen, silk, and linen fabrics, and saddlery. **Pop.** 20,000, of whom 2,000 are Jews.

RABAUD-SAINT-ETIENNE, JEAN PAUL, *ra'-bo*, a French Protestant minister, who became a member of the national convention of France. He was proscribed, with other members of the Girondist party, and fled; but was taken and sent to Paris, where he was guillotined. He wrote —"A Letter on the Life and Writings of Count de Ghibelin;" "Letters on the Primitive History of Greece;" "Considerations on the Interests of the Third Estate."

Born at Nismes, 1753; **died** at Paris, 1793.

RABBA, *rab-ba'*, a busy town of Central Africa, on the left bank of the Niger, where a large market for slaves, ivory, and articles of native and foreign manufacture is held. **Lat.** 9° 13' N. **Lon.** 6° 26' E.

RABELAIS, FRANÇOIS, *ra'-be-lais*, a French humorist, was the son of an apothecary, was educated at the abbey of Seully, and afterwards at the university of Angiers, became a monk of the order of St. Francis in the convent of Fontenay le Comte, where he devoted himself with remarkable ardour and study. His attainments, especially in languages, excited the envy of the other monks. It was suggested that he was heretical, and to avoid persecution he fled, and was permitted by the pope to transfer himself to the order of St.

Benedict, becoming an inmate of the monastery of Maillezais, which he quitted abruptly. It has been said that his licentious life was the cause of this act; but there is no good reason to believe the scandal. He afterwards attended the universities of Paris and Bourg, and then studied medicine at Montpellier, while he took his doctor's degree, and became professor in 1531. The chancellor Duprat having abolished the privileges of that university, Rabelais was deputed to wait on him, and he succeeded in obtaining a reversal of that decree. The cardinal du Bellay, ambassador to Rome, an old friend, appointed him his physician, and took him in his suite. He was then permitted to return to the order of St. Benedict. On his return to France he was rewarded with a prebend in an abbey, and the benefice of Meudon, which offices he filled until his death. His principal work is the famous satirical romance entitled "The History of Gargantua and Pantagruel." In this work, wherein acuteness, wit, and humour overflow, even to riotousness, mingled with the most audacious coarseness of expression and illustration, Rabelais, under the guise of allegory, ridiculed all the great personages of his country. The monks, especially, were lashed in the severest manner. The work consisted of five parts, which appeared separately between 1533—1564. Besides the above piece, he wrote some medical works and numerous letters.

Born at Chinon, Touraine, 1495; **died** at Paris, 1553.

RABINAL, *rab-i-nal'*, a town of Guatemala, Central America, 50 miles S.W. of Vera Paz, in a mountainous district. **Pop.** 6,500.

RABUN, *ra'-bun*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 320 square miles. **Pop.** 3,300. The capital is Clayton.

RACCONIGI, *rak'-ko-ne'-je*, a town of northern Italy, on the Maira, 20 miles S. of Turin. There is a palace, a country residence of the royal family. **Manf.** Silk fabrics, twist, and woollens. **Pop.** 11,000.

RACE, CAPE. (*See* NEWFOUNDLAND.)

RACHEL, *rai'-chel*, second daughter of *Laban*, and second wife of the patriarch *Jacob*. She was the mother of Joseph and Benjamin.

RACHEL, ELISA RACHEL FELIX, *ra'-shel*, a French actress, who was the daughter of a Jew pedlar. The family gained a livelihood by periodically visiting various towns in Germany and Switzerland, and at length settled at Lyons, and in 1830 went to reside at Paris. Sarah, her elder sister, used to sing at the various cafés, to the accompaniment of an old guitar, while Rachel went from table to table to collect the offerings of the spectators. On one of these occasions the young minstrels attracted the notice of M. Choron, the founder of the Institution for the Study of Sacred Music, and he, more particularly noticing Rachel, took both sisters under his charge. It was soon found that her talent lay rather in declamation than in singing, and she turned her attention to the stage, appearing, but without exciting much attention, in 1833. In 1838 she made a great success in the part of *Camille*, in "Les Horaces" of Corneille, and from that time maintained the position of indisputably the greatest tragic actress of the French stage, receiving enormous sums for her performances. She visited England with equal success, and afterwards performed in America. Never of a robust constitution, the arduous labours of her profession at length led to an illness which cut her off prematurely.

Born at Munf, Switzerland, 1820; **died** 1858.

RACINE, JEAN, *ra'-seen*, a French tragic poet, who was educated at the college of Beauvais and in the society of Port Royal, where he gave his principal attention to the Greek tragic poets. His first publication was an ode on the marriage of Louis XIV. in 1660, which procured him a present of 100 louis-d'or. In 1664 he produced his tragedy of "Thébaide," which was followed, in 1666, by "Alexander." Till this time he wore the ecclesiastical habit, which he now renounced. In 1688 appeared his "Andromache," which was attacked by several critics, particularly St. Evremond. His next piece was the tragedy of "Britannicus," which far surpassed his former productions. In 1677 appeared his best tragedy, that entitled "Phèdre," which was opposed by one on the same subject written by Pradon, and occasioned violent controversies between the partisans of the respective poets. The intrigues of his rivals so irritated Racine, that he resolved to abandon the drama. Through the influence of Madame de Maintenon, Racine was associated with Boileau in writing the "History of Louis XIV.," a work which was never published. About this time he consented to write his sacred drama of "Esther," at the desire of Madame de Maintenon, and it was acted by the young ladies of her educational establishment of St. Cyr, in 1689. His best piece of this kind was his "Athalia." At the instance of his patroness, Madame de Maintenon, Racine drew up a memorial upon the best mode of alleviating the miseries of the people, which, falling under the king's eye, he was so displeased as to banish the poet from court. His health had for a long time been in a frail condition, and the loss of the court favour so greatly increased his sufferings, that, after lying ill for two years, he died. Besides his dramatic works, he wrote canticles or hymns for the use of St. Cyr; the "History of Port Royal;" "Letters and Epigrams," &c. Racine was not equal to Corneille in vigour and genius, but he surpassed him in variety, tenderness, and elegance.

Born at La Ferté-Milon, Aisne, 1639; **died** 1699.

RACINE, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area**, 350 square miles. **Pop.** 30,922. The capital is RACINE.

RACINE, capital of the above county, on Lake Michigan, to the north of Root river, 23 miles S. of Milwaukee. There are shipyards and the harbour is good. **Manf.** Agricultural implements, machinery, leather, paper, saddlery, woollens, wine, and silver-plated goods. **Pop.** 16,000.

RACZ, or O-BECSE, *rax*, a town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Theiss, 26 miles N.E. of Peterwardein. A large trade in corn is carried on. **Pop.** 11,000.

RADCLIFFE, JOHN, an English physician, who studied at University College, Oxford, and having taken the degree of M.B. in 1675, commenced practice as physician, and obtained a considerable reputation. In 1682 he took his doctor's degree, and not long after removed to London, where he rose to the height of his profession. He attended Queen Mary in her last illness and was consulted by William III., and occasionally by Queen Anne; but his abrupt manner and too ready wit was not agreeable to those royal personages. He became very unpopular because he refused to attend Queen Anne in her last illness, but he was himself suffering from illness, and died about three months afterwards. In 1713 he was chosen member of parliament for Buckingham. To the university of Oxford he was a

munificent benefactor, particularly by founding the famous library which is called by his name. He bequeathed the whole of his large property to public uses.

Born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1650; **died** at Carshalton, Surrey, 1714.

RADCLIFFE, MRS. ANNE, an English romance-writer, whose works abounded in incidents of the terrible, the mysterious and the wildly imaginative type. Her maiden name was Ward. In 1789 she produced the "Castles of Athlin and Dunbayne," and, in subsequent years, published the "Mysteries of Udolpho;" "The Romance of the Forest," and several other romances. She was also the author of "A tour in Holland." All her works were translated into French, and were very popular on the continent, as well as in England. For some years before her death she had relinquished her pen.

Born in London, 1764; **died** 1823.

RADETZKY, JOHANN JOSEPH WENZEL, Count de Radetz, *ra-detz'-ke*, an Austrian general, who distinguished himself in the long struggle against Napoleon. He commenced his military career as cadet in a cavalry regiment in 1781. Having been successively governor of Ofen in Hungary, and Lemberg in Poland, he was, in 1822, appointed commander-general of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. In 1836 he was raised to the rank of field-marshal. In 1848, after many severely contested battles, he signally defeated Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, and was afterwards appointed general of Lombardy and Venice. It is a remarkable fact that his greatest reputation as a soldier was gained after he was 80 years old. After 73 years of service in the Austrian armies, he was permitted to resign at the commencement of the year 1857.

Born at Tzrebnitz, Bohemia, 1766; **died** at Milan, 1858.

RADNOR, NEW, a market-town and municipal and parliamentary borough of Wales, in Radnorshire, on the Somergill, 8 miles S.W. of Presteigne. It was formerly a place of importance, and the capital of the county. **Pop.** 2,200.—A station on the Great Western railway.

RADNORSHIRE, *rad'-nor*, a county of South Wales, bounded N. by Montgomeryshire and Shropshire, E. by Herefordshire, and S. and W. by Brecknockshire and part of Cardiganshire. The face of the country is extremely wild, bleak, and mountainous, except towards the eastern and southern borders, and also where it is intersected by several valleys, which are well watered. The loftiest of the ranges which traverse the county is known as Radnor Forest. The valleys of the Lugg, Radnor, and Wye, are famed for the richness of their pastures, on which large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep feed.

Rivers.—The Wye, with its tributaries the Ithon, Elan, and Lugg.
Area.—432 square miles.
Pop.—23,539.
Chief Towns.—Presteign, the county town, and New Radnor.
Parliamentary Representation.—One member is returned for the county, and one for New Radnor, in conjunction with other places, forming the Radnor burghs.

RADOM, *ra-dom'*, a government of Russian Poland, S. of the government of Warsaw. The surface is mountainous, the Sandomir Mountains rising to about 2,000 feet. The chief rivers are the Vistula, Pilica, and Radomka. **Area**, 4,769 square miles. **Pop.** 644,827.

RADOM, capital of the above government, on the Radomka, 60 miles S. of Warsaw. A considerable trade is carried on. **Pop.** 11,000.

RADOWITZ, JOSEPH VON, *rad-o-vitz'*, Prussian general and statesman. He was descended from a noble family of Hungary, and was educated for the army at Paris, and at the military school of Westphalia. He served first in the army of Westphalia, but in 1823 entered the Prussian service. In 1828 he married a Prussian lady of rank, and was soon recognised as a leader of the Court or Conservative party. In 1836 he was Prussian military commissioner to the German Diet; in 1842 ambassador at the Courts of Carlsruhe, Darmstadt, and Nassau; and in 1845 was raised to the rank of major-general. He became the chief adviser of Frederick William IV. In 1852 he was appointed secretary for foreign affairs, but retired in the following year. He was the author of some pamphlets on the relations between church and state, and shortly before his death wrote "Dialogues on the Present State of Affairs."

Born at Blankenburg, 1797; **died** 1853.

RADZIVIL, CHARLES, palatine of Wilna, distinguished himself by his opposition to the Russians, and was the great rival of the powerful Czartoryski family. Nominated, in 1762, governor of Lithuania, by Augustus III., king of Poland, he energetically combated Russian influence; but, not succeeding in preventing the dismemberment of his native country, he went into exile, but returned to Poland shortly before his death.

Died 1790.

RADZIVIL, NICHOLAS, *rad'-zi-vil*, palatine of Wilna and governor of Livonia, under Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland. He signalized himself by his valour against the Teutonic order in 1557, and against the Russians, whom, in 1565, he completely defeated. He abjured the Catholic for the Protestant religion, which he propagated zealously, and at his own expense produced a Polish translation of the Bible, which was condemned at Rome.

Born about 1500; **died** 1567.

RADZIVOLOV, *rad-zi-vo-lof'*, a town of Russia, government of Volhynia, near the frontier of Galicia, 18 miles N.W. of Kremenetz. A large transit trade is carried on. **Pop.** 7,400.

RAEBURN, SIR HENRY, *rā'-bern*, Scotch portrait-painter, who was educated in Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, and then apprenticed to a goldsmith; but, having shown great taste and skill in miniature-painting, was sent to London with introductions to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and afterwards to Italy, for the purpose of improving himself. In 1787 he returned to Edinburgh, where he became a popular portrait-painter, and continued to reside there until his death. He painted portraits of many of the most eminent men of the time, and received many marks of honour both at home and abroad; was elected member of the academy of Florence and of New York, and became an R.A. in 1815. When George IV. visited Edinburgh in 1822, he created Raeburn a knight.

Born near Edinburgh, 1756; **died** at Edinburgh, 1823.

RAEGANJ, *rai-ganj'*, a town of British India, in Bengal, 32 miles N. of Dinajpore. It is a place of great trade. **Pop.** about 6,000.

RAFFAELLE, or **RAPHAEL, SANZIO**, *ra'-fa-ail'-lai, ra'-fa-el*, an Italian painter, and generally considered the greatest painter of ancient or modern times. His father, an artist of some eminence, after teaching him the rudiments of the

art, placed him under Perugino. At Florence he studied the famous cartoons of Da Vinci and Michael Angelo; after which he went to Rome, where he was employed by Pope Julius II. in the embellishment of the Vatican. He also painted several fine pieces for Francis I. of France, who liberally rewarded him. Leo X. employed him in designing the cartoons for the tapestry to be hung in the Sistine chapel. These drawings were sent to Flanders to be copied; and, after remaining there a century, seven were bought by Charles I., and are now in this country.

Born at Urbino, 1483; **died** at Rome, 1520.

RAFFLES, SIR THOMAS STAMFORD, *raf'fels*, an English colonial governor, traveller, and naturalist, who became a clerk in the India House at an early age, and in that capacity displayed so much zeal and talent as to be chosen, in 1805, to fill the post of under-secretary to the government of Pulo-Penang, or Prince of Wales Island. His ability was so great that, in a short time, he rose to the secretaryship, but was compelled to vacate that office in 1808, in consequence of ill-health. He went to Malacca, where he devoted himself to the study of the Malay language, and in 1809 published an essay thereupon. In 1811 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Java, which had been taken from the Dutch. During the five years that he held this post, he made extensive reforms in the government and abolished slavery. At the same time he collected a vast and valuable body of information relative to the geology, geography, and natural products of the island. These materials he subsequently classified and published, after his return to England, in a work entitled "The History of Java." In 1818 he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed lieutenant-governor of Bencoolen, in the island of Sumatra. As formerly, he was distinguished by his enlightened measures as an administrator, and emancipated the slaves. At Singapore he founded a commercial station, and a college for the study of Anglo-Chinese and Malay literature. He returned to England in 1824; but, unfortunately, the ship in which he had first embarked took fire, and almost the whole of the valuable collection of animals, plants, manuscripts, and drawings which he had formed, was totally destroyed. He was the founder and first president of the Zoological Society, and presented the museum of that body with a fine collection of preserved animals.

Born at sea, off Jamaica, 1781; **died** 1826.

RAFN, KARL CHRISTIAN, *raf'-en*, Danish archæologist, educated at the university of Copenhagen, of which he was appointed sub-librarian. His researches into old Norse history were indefatigable and valuable. He arrived at the conclusion that America was discovered by the Norsemen 400 years before the birth of Columbus, and published an elaborate work on the subject. Besides many other works, he edited and translated many of the northern sagas, and especially those relating to the history of Iceland.

Born in Funen, 1796; **died** at Copenhagen, 1864.

RAGLAN, JAMES HENRY FITZROY, Lord, *rag'-lan*, a modern English general, who left the Westminster school in his 16th year to enter the British army as cornet in the 4th Light Dragoons. After accompanying the British ambassador to Constantinople in 1807, he was placed upon the staff of the duke of Wellington, and subsequently became his aide-de-camp. He served throughout the Peninsular campaign, which was marked by the victories of Rolica, of Talavera, of Vimeira, and of Busaco. In the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, and in the subsequent operations, he evinced distinguished merit. At Waterloo he lost his right arm, and was subsequently created K.C.B. and a colonel. After the conclusion of the war he fulfilled the diplomatic duties of secretary and minister in the embassy at Paris. In 1819 he became military secretary to the duke of Wellington, both in the Ordnance and, at a later period, at the Horse Guards. Upon the death of the duke of Wellington, Lord Raglan was called to still higher military duties. He was appointed master-general of the ordnance, and at the outbreak of the war between England and Russia, he was selected to take the command of the British army destined to defend the Turkish empire; but he succumbed to disease before the capture of Sebastopol. After his death his remains were conveyed to England, a pension of £1,000 per annum was settled upon his widow, and one of £200 upon his son.

Born 1788; **died** before Sebastopol, 1855.

RAGOTSKY, GEORGE, *ra-gotz'-ke*, an Hungarian magnate, who was elected prince of Transylvania upon the death of Gabriel II., better known as Bethlen-Gabor, in 1629. He entered into an alliance with the Swedes against Poland, and died fighting against the Turks.

Died 1648.

RAGOTZKY, FERENCZ or FRANCIS, prince of Transylvania, an Hungarian patriot, who was, in 1701, appointed chief by the revolted Hungarians, and displayed, in that capacity, signal bravery and address. After holding Hungary separate from Austria during ten years, he, upon the proclamation of peace between the inhabitants of that country and the emperor, went to France, and thence to Constantinople, where he was held in great esteem.

Born 1676; **died** in Turkey, 1735.

RAGUENET, FRANCIS, *rag'-nai*, a French historian, who obtained a prize from the French Academy in 1689, for a discourse on the "Merit of Martyrdom." In 1704 he published a "Comparison between the Italians and the French, with regard to Music and the Opera," in which he defended the superiority of the former. This work occasioned a literary warfare. His other works are, "The Monuments of Rome; or, a Description of the works of Art, &c., in that City;" the "History of Oliver Cromwell;" "History of the Old Testament."

Born at Rouen, 1660; **died** 1720.

RAGUSA, a fortified city of Austria, in Dalmatia, on a peninsula on the Adriatic, which forms two large and commodious harbours, protected by works of considerable strength, 40 miles N.W. of Cattaro. It is built at the base and the sides of Mount Sergio. Outside the walls are two extensive suburbs. **Manf.** Oil, soap, liqueurs, silk, leather, and tobacco. There is a transit trade with Turkey. **Pop.** 6,000. **Lat.** 42° 38′ 9″ N. **Lon.** 18° 7′ E.—Ragusa was founded about the middle of the 7th century. This petty republic did not lose its independence until the successes of Napoleon I., who conferred on Marshal Marmont the title of duke of Ragusa. (*See* MARMONT.)

RAGUSA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, province of Syracuse, on the Ragusa, 3 miles from Modica. **Manf.** Woollen, cotton, and silk goods. **Pop.** 24,183.

RAHDUNPORE, *rad-un-por'*, a protected state of India, in the north-west of Guzerat. **Area**, 850 square miles. **Pop.** 45,000.

RAHDUNPORE, capital of the above state, near the Banas river. **Pop.** 15,000.

RAHU, *ra'-hoo*, in Hindoo mythology the demon who is supposed to be the cause of eclipses.

RAHWAY, *ra'-way*, a city of New Jersey, United States, on the Rahway river, 19 miles W. of New York. **Manf.** Carriages. **Pop.** 6,000.

RAIATEA, *rai-a-te'-a*, one of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific, 130 miles N.W. of Tahiti. It has a circuit of 40 miles, with a mountainous surface, rising in the centre to 7,000 feet. **Pro.** Arrowroot and cocoa-nuts. **Lat.** 16° 50′ S. **Lon.** 151° 24′ W.

RAIKES, ROBERT, *raiks*, founder of Sunday schools, was the son of a printer, at Gloucester, and himself bred to the same trade. Having acquired a fortune in trade, he employed it in acts of charity, and in providing instruction to the inmates of the county bridewell and to the children and workmen employed in the factories. He established a number of Sunday schools, requiring only "clean hands, clean faces, and combed hair" in their attendants. In all his noble efforts he was very successful.

Born at Gloucester, 1735; **died** 1811.

RAIMBACH, ABRAHAM, *raim'-bak*, an English engraver. He was of Swiss descent on his father's side, and was, at an early age, placed as an apprentice to an engraver. He engraved most of the best works of Sir David Wilkie.

Born in London, 1776; **died** 1843.

RAIMONDI, MARC ANTONIO, *rai-mone'-de*, an Italian engraver, who studied under Francia, the head of the old Bolognese school, and was employed by Raffaelle to engrave his drawings. Clement VII. ordered him to be imprisoned for having engraved a series of obscene designs after Julio Romano, illustrating the sonnets of Aretino; but the pope having been shown his superb engraving of the "Martyrdom of St. Lawrence," he pardoned him and became his patron. When Rome was taken by the Spaniards, in 1527, Raimondi lost everything he possessed, and fled to Bologna, where he continued to work until his death.

Born at Bologna, 1488; **died** 1534.

RAIMONDI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, an Italian orientalist, who resided for some time in Asia, and there acquired the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Armenian languages. He was employed at Rome to arrange the oriental works contained in that city, and formed the plan of a polyglot Bible on a more enlarged method than either that of Alcala or of Anvers; but was compelled to relinquish his ideal from want of the requisite funds. In 1610 he produced an Arabic grammar.

Born at Cremona, about 1540; **died** about 1620.

RAINS, *ranes*, a new county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 220 square miles. **Pop.** 3,035. The chief place is Emory.

RAINY LAKE, *rai'-ne*, a lake of North America, 160 miles to the W. of Lake Superior, at an elevation of 1,100 feet above the sea level, and forming part of the boundary line between the United States and British North America. It is 50 miles long, and 38 wide. There are about 500 wooded islands. The surplus water is carried off by the Rainy River, 100 miles long, divided by an isthmus into two parts.

RAISMES, *raim*, a town of France, department Nord, 3 miles N. of Valenciennes. There is an important coal field in the vicinity. **Manf.** Iron, nails, and chains. **Pop.** 4,580.

RAJAMUNDRY, or **RAJAMAHENDRI**, *ra-ja-moon'-dre*, a town of British India, province of Madras, beautifully situated on the left bank of the Godavery. It has a fort, a gaol, and a bazaar. **Manf.** Napkins and tablecloths. **Pop.** 24,555.

RAJMAHAL, *raj-ma-hal'*, "the royal residence," a town of British India, province of Behar, and division of Bhaugulpore, on an eminence on the right bank of the Ganges, 200 miles N.W. of Calcutta. It has fallen into decay. There are remains of a magnificent palace. An important transit trade is carried on and there are 12 market places. **Pop.** 30,000.

RAJPOOTANA, *raj-poo-ta'-na*, a division of India. **Pop.** 10,268,392.

RAKONITZ, or **RAKOWNJK**, *rak-o-nits'*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the Gelden, 28 miles W. of Prague. It is surrounded by old walls, and entered by four gates, with towers. There is a fine market place. **Manf.** Iron, glass, earthenware, and soda. **Pop.** 3,600.

RALEIGH, SIR WALTER, *ral'-e*, an English navigator, colonizer, historian and poet, the son of a Devonshire gentleman. After receiving the rudiments of his education at home, he was, about 1568, sent to Oriel College, Oxford, where "he was worthily esteemed a proficient in oratory and philosophy," but did not long remain there; for having an enterprising spirit, he entered into a troop of gentleman volunteers who went to the assistance of the Protestants in France, where he continued about five or six years. He subsequently joined the expedition of General Norris in the Netherlands, in aid of the cause of the prince of Orange. Soon after his return he engaged with his brother-in-law, Sir Humphry Gilbert, in a voyage to America, whence they returned in 1579. One of the objects of this expedition stated by Raleigh was to discover a north-western passage to China and Cathay (India). The next year he was in Ireland, where he distinguished himself against the rebels of Munster. On his return to England he introduced himself to the notice of Queen Elizabeth by a romantic piece of gallantry. Her majesty, while taking a walk, stopped at a muddy place, hesitating whether to proceed or not; on which Raleigh took off his new plush cloak, and spread it on the ground. The queen trod gently over the foot-cloth, and soon rewarded the sacrifice of a cloak with a handsome suit to the owner, who soon became a favourite and accomplished courtier. Being still intent upon making discoveries, he, in 1584, fitted out a squadron, which endeavoured to establish the colony called, in honour of Elizabeth, Virginia; but almost the only fruits of the expedition were the bringing of the tobacco-plant and the potato to England. After spending £40,000 in an unsuccessful attempt to found a colony, he abandoned the scheme to a mercantile community. Meanwhile he had been created a knight, captain of the queen's guard, a lord warden of the stannaries, and lieutenant-general of Cornwall, and was granted between 1584 and 1589 several profitable grants, among them the privilege of exporting broadcloth, licensing ale-houses, and, under certain restrictions, regulating the price of wine. In the defeat of the Spanish armada, in 1588, Sir Walter bore a glorious part, for which he received distinguishing marks of favour from the queen. In 1591 he sailed on an expedition against the Spanish fleet, but without success. About the same time he in-

curred the queen's displeasure by an intrigue with Elizabeth Throckmorton, one of her maids of honour, whom he afterwards married. In 1595 he sailed to Guinea, and destroyed the capital of Trinidad. The year following, having been reinstated in the royal favour, he took a distinguished part in the taking of Cadiz. Honours were lavished in abundance upon him, and he obtained the lordship of St. Germaine, in Cornwall. Sir Walter was one of those who brought about the fall of Essex, and it is imputed to him that he received money from some of the earl's followers, for the use of his influence at court in their behalf. He remained in the favour of the queen till her death, in 1603; but, in the succeeding reign, his fortunes changed. He had made powerful enemies, was stripped of his preferments, tried, and condemned for high treason, on a charge the most frivolous, and without the least evidence. He was sentenced to death, but James I. feared to execute a man whose fame and popularity were so great; but Raleigh remained in the Tower thirteen years, during which he wrote several works on various subjects of great importance, the best of which was the "History of the World," which was published in 1614. Notwithstanding that nine unsuccessful expeditions to Virginia had been undertaken, his confidence was so great that he wrote to Cecil, "I shall yet live to see it an English nation." The year following he was released, occasioned by the flattering account which he had given of some rich mines in Guiana. On gaining his liberty, he sailed to that country in search of those pretended mines; instead of discovering which, he burnt the Spanish town of St. Thomas (in storming which his eldest son, Walter, was killed), and returned to England, where, in consequence of the complaint of Gondamar, the Spanish ambassador, he was apprehended, and, to the eternal infamy of the king, beheaded, on his former sentence. His works are historical, philosophical, poetical, and political. As an author, Hume declares him to be the "best model of our ancient style;" and Hallam speaks of him as "less pedantic than most of his contemporaries, seldom low, and never affected." The appearance and character of this poet, historian, courtier, navigator, statesman, and military and naval commander, are thus sketched by Aubrey:—"He was a tall, handsome, and bold man; but his fault was that he was damnable proud. He had a most remarkable aspect, an exceeding high forehead, and long-faced." Altogether, he was, for intellectual ability, elevation of character, and adventurous spirit, one of the most remarkable men of a remarkable age.

Born at Hayes, Devonshire, 1552; died 1618.

RALEIGH, a county of West Virginia, United States. Area, 380 square miles. Pop. 7,367. The capital is Raleigh Court House.

RALEIGH, the capital of North Carolina, United States, near the centre of the state and 6 miles W. of Nense river. It occupies an elevated situation, with a large central park. The principal buildings are a state-house, six churches, court-house, gaol, a governor's house, and market-house. Pop. 9,000, about half being coloured.

RALLS, a country of Missouri, United States, Area, 525 square miles. Pop. 12,000. The capital is New London.

RALPH, JAMES, *rälf*, an American writer, was originally a schoolmaster at Philadelphia, and went thence, in 1725, to London, where he published a poem entitled "Night." He also wrote a History of England, and several political pamphlets. Pope has given him a place in his "Dunciad," where he exclaims,—

"Silence, ye wolves, while Ralph to Cynthia howls,
And makes night hideous; answer him, ye owls."

Born about 1700; died at Chiswick, 1762.

RAMA, *ra'-ma*, in Hindoo mythology the name common to three incarnations of Vishnu.

RAMA, or **RAMALIA**, a town of Palestine, 26 miles N.W. of Jerusalem. There is a large convent, and in the vicinity are some ancient groves of olive trees. Pop. 2,000.

RAMBERVILLERS, *ram'-ber-vil'-lai*, a town of France, department Vosges, 16 miles N.E. of Epinal. It is an ancient town, once the property of the temporal bishops of Metz, and there are some traces of the old walls. Manf. Linen and cotton thread, hosiery, leather and earthenware. Pop. 5,000.

RAMBLA, *ram'-bla*, a town of Spain, province of Cordova, 23 miles S. of the city of that name. Manf. Water coolers, and other pottery. Pop. 6,000.

RAMBOUILLET, *ram-bwoo'-e-yai*, a town of France, department Seine-et-Oise, 27 miles S. of Paris. It has a royal château, in which Charles X. took refuge before his exile, in 1830. The first model farm in France was established in the park, and there were bred the merino sheep, brought from Spain by Napoleon, which have proved such a great source of wealth. Pop. 4,000.

RAMBOUILLET, CATHERINE, MARQUISE DE, leader of literary society in France, was of Italian parentage, and received a superior education under the care of her mother. Having married the Marquis de Rambouillet, a French nobleman, she resided at Paris, and in her *salon* received for 50 years the most eminent authors, scholars, and the women of genius of France, exercising a great influence on the literature and society of the 17th century. Attempts to imitate these famous gatherings were made in many of the provincial towns; but, in the absence of genius, affectation and pedantry were the most prominent features, and Molière satirized them in his *Précieuses Ridicules*. The Marquise was of handsome and dignified presence, possessed great talents, and enjoyed the admiration and friendship of the most eminent persons of the 17th century.

Born at Rome, 1588; died 1665.

RAMEAU, JEAN PHILIPPE, *ra'-mo*, a French musician, son of an organist of Dijon. After practising as organist at his native place he discharged the same office in the cathedral of Clermont, and at the church of Sainte Croix de la Bretonnerie, Paris. In 1733 he produced his opera of "Hippolyte et Aricie," which was followed by several others, especially "Castor et Pollux," generally considered his greatest work. But it was as a theorist in music that Rameau excelled; and on account of his two works, the "Demonstration of the Principles of Harmony" and the "Code of Music," he was called the Newton of that science. Louis XV., to whom he was composer, conferred on him the title of nobility and the order of St. Michael.

Born at Dijon, 1683; died 1764.

RAMESES, *ram-é-ses*, ("born of the sun,") the name of 13 Egyptian kings, commemorated on monuments. The most important was Rameses II., or the Great, who is generally supposed to be identical with Sesostris. (*See* SESOSTRIS.)

RAMGHUR, *ram-goor'*, a district in the southern part of the province of BEHAR, British India.

RAMILLIES, *ram'-e-lees* (Fr. *ra-mé'-yai*), a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 28 miles S.E. of Brussels. It is noted for a victory gained here, in 1706, by the duke of Marlborough over the French, commanded by Marshal Villeroy.

RAMISSERAM, or RAMISERUM, *ram-is-se-ram'*, an island between the southern extremity of the peninsula and Ceylon, of irregular shape, about 11 miles long and 6 miles wide, with a long additional neck of land on the south-eastern side, joining the sands known as Adam's Bridge. The surface is generally low, and there are jungles and salt swamps, but a tract of considerable fertility in the centre. The chief port, Paumbun, is on the western coast. In the town of Ramisseram, on the eastern side, is a magnificent pagoda, with a tower 100 feet high. The island is a sacred place, and is visited by many thousands of Hindoo pilgrims. There is a considerable transit trade in grain, timber, and oil. Pop. 4,500.

RAMMOHUN ROY, *ram-mo-hoon'*, a Hindoo rajah and Oriental scholar, who came of a high order of the Brahminical caste. While still quite a youth, he evinced heretical tendencies; and he states, "when about the age of 16 I wrote a manuscript, calling in question the validity of the idolatrous system of the Hindoos. This, together with my known sentiments on that subject, having produced a coolness between me and my immediate kindred, I proceeded on my travels, and passed through different countries, chiefly within, but some beyond, the bounds of Hindostan. When I had reached the age of 20, my father recalled me, and restored me to his favour; but my continued controversies with the Brahmins on the subject of their idolatry and superstition, and my interference with their custom of burning widows and other pernicious practices, revived and increased their animosity towards me; and through their influence with my family, my father was again obliged to withdraw his countenance, though his limited pecuniary support was still continued to me." He studied the English language, and obtained offers as a revenue collector, which he held for five years. After the death of his father, in 1803, he openly broke with the Brahmins, and wrote several works in Persian, Arabic, and Sanscrit, against idolatry. He published an English translation of portions of the Vedas in 1817, and subsequently became part proprietor of an English newspaper called the *Bengal Herald*. A series of selections from the New Testament, entitled, "The Precepts of Jesus the Guide to Peace and Happiness," translated into Sanscrit and Bengalee, was his next publication. He did not accept the divinity of Christ, and rejected the miracles. In 1830 he was sent to England as ambassador from the king of Delhi, who at the same time conferred upon him the title of rajah. He was on the eve of returning to his own country when he was seized with illness, which terminated in his death. He was a frequent attendant in the Unitarian chapels in England. He wrote and spoke English, Bengalee, Persian, Hindostanee, and was further acquainted with French, Hebrew, Latin, Greek, and Arabic. He was as acute as a diplomatist as enlightened and cultivated as a man. His representations to the British court led to the king of Delhi's receiving an addition to his income of £30,000; and while in this country he took great interest in the agitation for Parliamentary reform then going on.

Born at Bordwan, 1774; died at Bristol, 1833.

RAMNAD, *ram-nad'*, a town of British India, province of Madras, on the south bank of the Vayah, 65 miles S.E. of Madura. There are a large fort, a palace, and Protestant and Roman Catholic churches. Pop. 10,000.

RAMNAGHOR, a town of British India, in the North-West Province, division of Benares, on the right bank of the Ganges, 4 miles S. of Benares. There are an immense palace of the native rajah, and an unfinished pagoda, with mythological sculptures. Pop. 9,000.

RAMNUGGUR, or RAMNEGHOR, *ram-na-goor'*, a fortified town of the Punjab, India, on the left bank of the Chenab, 65 miles N.W. of Lahore. There are eight well-supplied bazaars. Pop. 11,000.—Here the Sikh forces were, in 1848, defeated by the British.

RAMPOOR, *ram-poor'*, a town of India, capital of BUSSAHIR, on the left bank of the Sutlej, which is crossed by a bridge of ropes. There are several temples, resorted to by Hindoo pilgrims, and a very large fair is held annually.

RAMPOOR, a town of India, in the Punjab, the capital of a small state, protected by the British, on the east bank of the Kosita, a tributary of the Ganges, 18 miles E. of Moradabad. There are some good edifices, occupied by the royal family, but the other houses are chiefly mud huts.

RAMREE, *ram-re'*, an island of British India, province of British Burmah, division of Aracan, in Aracan, N. of Cheduba, 50 miles long, with a breadth of 15 miles.

RAMREE, the chief town of the above island on both banks of a creek crossed by five bridges. There is a large bazaar, and considerable trade is carried on. Pop. 7,000.

RAMSAY, ANDREW MICHAEL, *ram'-sai*, usually called the Chevalier Ramsay, a Scottish author, who was educated at Edinburgh; after which he became tutor to a nobleman's son at the university of St. Andrew's. In 1710 he was at Cambrai, where he was converted to the Roman Catholic religion by the celebrated Fénélon, whose life he wrote. He was afterwards employed as tutor to the duke de Château Thierry, and made knight of the order of St. Lazarus. He was also engaged by the son of the elder Pretender, in instructing his children. His works are, "Discourse upon Epic Poetry," "Essay upon Civil Government," "Remarks on Shaftesbury's Characteristics," "History of M. de Turenne," "Philosophical Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion."

Born at Ayr, Scotland, 1686; died in France, 1743.

RAMSAY, ALLAN, a Scotch poet, son of a mining-manager at Leadhills. At an early age he went to Edinburgh, where he became apprentice to a wigmaker and barber, but subsequently distinguished himself by several admirable poems and songs in the Scotch dialect. His principal performance is a pastoral of rustic Scottish life, entitled, "The Gentle Shepherd," which contains some charming songs. At the age of 39 he abandoned wig-making, and started in business as a bookseller. He was very successful, and when he reached old age retired upon a comfortable property. He lost some money by building a theatre, which the magistrates immediately closed, because Ramsay could not obtain a special license. He wrote a Jacobite allegory, "The Vision," and edited collections of Scottish poetry.

Born in Lanarkshire, 1686; died at Edinburgh, 1758.

RAMSAY, ALLAN, a Scotch portrait-painter, and son of the preceding. His early studies in drawing were made without the aid of any tutor;

but he afterwards improved his skill by a visit to Italy. Lord Bute became his patron; and, through his means, he was introduced to George III., whose principal painter he became in 1767. He was an accomplished man beyond the immediate range of his profession, and was acquainted with the Greek, Latin, Italian, and French languages.

Born at Edinburgh, 1713; **died** at Dover, 1784.

RAMSDEN, JESSE, *rams'-den*, an English mechanician, who was at first a clothworker in Yorkshire, but in his 23rd year apprenticed himself to a mathematical instrument maker in London. He pursued his new employment with so much success that he was engaged by the best mathematical instrument makers in the metropolis, and was enabled in 1768 to open a shop in the Haymarket; but in 1775 he removed to Piccadilly, where he carried on business till his death. He greatly improved Hadley's quadrant or sextant; and he invented a machine for dividing mathematical instruments, for which he received a premium of £615 from the Board of Longitude. Mr. Ramsden also improved the construction of the theodolite, and the barometer for measuring the heights of mountains. The pyrometer, for denoting the expansion of bodies by heat, also employed his talents; and he made many important discoveries and improvements in optics. He improved the refracting micrometer, the transit-instrument and quadrant, and procured a patent for an improved equatorial. His mural quadrants were admirable, and much sought after. Mr. Ramsden was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society (from which he received the Copley medal) in 1786; and was also a fellow of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg.

Born near Halifax, 1735; **died** at Brighton, 1800.

RAMSEY, *ram'-se*, a market town of Huntingdonshire, formerly noted for a wealthy Benedictine abbey, founded in 969, of which there are now scarcely any remains. It is 10 miles N.E. of Huntingdon, and Whittlesea Mere is in its neighbourhood. **Pop.** 2,350.

RAMSEY, a town in the Isle of Man, on the shore of a spacious bay, 16 miles N. of Douglas. It is much resorted to on account of the salubrity of the climate; there are a large ship-building yard, harbour works, and a public promenade. The fishery is productive, and there is regular steam communication with Liverpool, Whitehaven, Greenock, and Glasgow. **Pop.** 4,000.

RAMSEY, a new county of Dakota Territory, United States. **Area**, 1,500 square miles. **Pop.** 281.

RAMSEY, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Area**, 200 square miles. **Pop.** 45,890. The capital is ST. PAUL.

RAMSGATE, *rams'-gait*, a market, seaport-town and popular watering-place of Kent, a member of the cinque port of Sandwich, on the eastern coast of the Isle of Thanet, 15 miles E. of Canterbury. The harbour consists of two piers, one 3,000 feet and the other 1,500 feet long, bending towards each other so as nearly to approach and inclose an area of 40 acres. It is the largest artificial haven in England, a harbour of refuge for the Downs, and is bordered by wet and dry docks, guarded by batteries, and with a lighthouse at its entrance. The piers form a very delightful promenade. The sea-views are very fine, and in clear weather the cliffs of Calais may be seen, though at the distance of 30 miles. The older part of the town is situated on a depression in the chalk cliffs; but the newer part consists of streets, terraces, and crescents, mostly on the summits of the cliffs. On the West Cliff there is a handsome new town. There are six churches, several chapels, and a synagogue, and on the West Cliff a Roman Catholic church, St. Augustine's, and a Benedictine monastery, designed by the late Mr. Welby Pugin. Boat-building and the repairing of ships are carried on, sometimes to a considerable extent, and there is regular steamboat communication with London, Deal, Dover, Calais, and Boulogne. **Pop.** permanent, 22,605; in the season there are often 20,000 visitors.—A station on the South-Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways.

RAMTEAK, *ram-teek'*, a town of India, in Nagpore, 24 miles E. of the town of that name. Near it are several Brahminical temples, visited on the occasion of the annual festival by 100,000 or more pilgrims.

RAMUS, *ra'-moos*, a French philosopher and mathematician. He was the son of a poor labourer named La Ramée, and he received his education in the college of Navarre, where he was servant to a wealthy scholar. He studied with such ardour as to be admitted to the degree of master of arts; his thesis on which occasion was an attack upon the doctrine of Aristotle, and a later thesis of a similar character occasioned a violent controversy, and Ramus was prohibited from teaching. But had made powerful friends, and he was appointed principal of the college of Presles, and in 1551, he was nominated to the professorship of philosophy and eloquence in the college. He was also obnoxious to the Sorbonne, for being a Protestant, and in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, this learned and worthy man fell a victim. His principal works are, treatises on Arithmetic and Geometry, which for more than a century were text-books; Greek, Latin, and French Grammars; a "Life of Cicero," with remarks on the Latin language; "Animadversions upon Aristotle:" "Commentaries upon Quintilian," &c.

Born at Cuth, Picardy, 1515; **died** at Paris, 1572.

RAMUSIO, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, *ra-moo'-se-o*, secretary of the Council of Ten at Venice, and ambassador from that republic to France, Switzerland, and Rome. He made the first collection of voyages and travels that is known; the first volume of which appeared at Venice, 1550.

Born at Treviso, 1485; **died** at Padua, 1557.

RANAÏ, *ra'-na-i*, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, N.W. of Hawaii, 15 miles long, 6 broad, volcanic and generally barren. **Lat.** 20° 44′ N. **Lon.** 156° 53′ W.

RANCAGUA, *ran'-ka-gwa*, a town of Chili, province of Santiago, 90 miles S.E. of Valparaiso, on an elevated plain nearly midway between the Andes and the Western Cordilleras. **Pop.** 5,500.

RANCÉ, ARMAND JEAN LE BOUTHELIER DE, *rawn(g)'-sai*, founder of the reformed order of the Trappists, was educated at the Sorbonne, Paris, and he became a popular preacher, obtaining several benefices, through the favour of Cardinal Richelieu. Although in orders he led a gay life but the death of the Duchess de Montazon, to whom he was much attached, led him to give his property to the poor, and devote himself to a life of penitence. Having resigned all his preferments, except the abbacy of La Trappe, he returned thither, and lived a life of asceticism for 33 years.

Born at Paris, 1626; **died** 1700.

RANDAZZO, *rand-dat'-so*, a town of Sicily, province of Catania, on the right bank of the Alcantara, at the foot of Mount Ætna. **Pop.** 10,201.

RANDERS, *ran'-ders*, a town of Denmark, province of Jutland, on the Guden, 20 miles from

Aarhuus. **Manf.** Gloves, stockings, and cloth. There is a considerable trade in corn, and shipbuilding is carried on. **Pop.** 13,457.

RANDOLPH, JOHN, *ran'-dolf*, an American statesman, a member of an old and wealthy family of Virginia, claiming descent from POCAHONTAS. He was educated at Princetown and Columbia colleges, adopted the profession of the law, and in 1799 was elected to Congress, where he became conspicuous by his eloquence, debating power and wit, mingled with considerable eccentricity of manner. He was the democratic leader of the House of Representatives, and opposed the war of 1812 and the Missouri conference. In 1822 and 1824 he visited England; was chosen as senator in 1825, and in 1830 was appointed minister to Russia. By his will he made 318 of his slaves free, and provided for their maintenance.

Born in Virginia, 1773; **died** at Philadelphia, 1833.

RANDOLPH, THOMAS, an English statesman, who was banished to France in the reign of Mary, on account of his religion. Queen Elizabeth employed him in several embassies, and rewarded him with knighthood, the offices of chamberlain of the exchequer, and mastership of the posts. His letters are in different collections, and his account of Russia is contained in Hakluyt's Voyages.

Born in Kent, 1523; **died** 1590.

RANDOLPH, THOMAS, an English poet, who was a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the intimate friend of Ben Jonson, who used to call him his son. His poems abound with wit and humour. He was the author of several dramatic pieces.

Born at Dodford, Northamptonshire, 1605; **died** at Blatherwick, in the same county, 1635.

RANDOLPH, a town of Massachusetts, United States, 15 miles S. of Boston. **Manf.** Boots and shoes. **Pop.** 4,027.

RANDOLPH, the name of eight counties in the United States:—

ALABAMA.—**Area,** 600 square miles. **Pop.** 16,575, nearly 2,000 being coloured. The capital is Weldonville.

ARKANSAS.—**Area,** 850 square miles. **Pop.** 11,724. The capital is Pocahontas.

GEORGIA.—**Area,** 400 square miles. **Pop.** 13,341, about half being coloured. The capital is Cuthbert.

ILLINOIS.—**Area,** 500 square miles. **Pop.** 25,690. The capital is Chester.

INDIANA.—**Area,** 400 square miles. **Pop.** 26,435. The capital is Winchester.

MISSOURI.—**Area,** 450 square miles. **Pop.** 22,751, about 2,200 being coloured.

NORTH CAROLINA.—**Area,** 725 square miles. **Pop.** 20,836, nearly 3,000 being coloured. The capital is Ashborough.

WEST VIRGINIA.—**Area,** 1,200 square miles. **Pop.** 8,102. The capital is Beverly.

RANDON, JACQUES LOUIS, Count, *ran'-dawng*, a French general and marshal of France. He was an illustration of the famous saying of the time of the empire, that every French soldier carried the baton of a marshal of France in his knapsack. He was but a sergeant in 1812, and he gained the epaulette of a sub-lieutenant by gallant conduct at the battle of Moskowa. His bravery and skill as an officer, during the various campaigns in Africa, between 1838-46, led to his rapid advancement. He was war minister to the prince president of the republic in 1851, after which he became governor-general of Algeria. In 1856 he was created marshal of France, and, soon afterwards, minister of war.

Born at Grenoble, 1795.

RANEEPOOR, *ra'-ne-poor*, a manufacturing town of British India, in Scinde, 45 miles S.W. of Hyderabad. **Pop.** 5,000.

RANGOON, *ran-goon'*, a fortified city and seaport of British Burmah, province of Pegu, on the left bank of the Rangoon river, the eastern branch of the Irrawaddi, 26 miles from the sea. The European inhabitants have erected many substantial houses of stone, but the native town is mean and irregular. There are a large number of colossal Buddhist temples, pagodas, and images. One temple, the shrine, or dagoda, of Dagon, is said to be 2,300 years old. It stands on a site 800 feet square, rising from an octagonal base to a small spire. It is lavishly decorated with gold, and of peculiar sanctity, as containing relics of the last four Buddhs. The shrine is surrounded by temples containing gigantic images. The export trade is considerable, including teak timber, rice, cotton, hides, ivory, jade, kerosene, petroleum, shellac, and tobacco. **Pop.** 134,176, of whom three-fourths are Burmese, the remainder Hindoos, Mahometans, and about 1,800 Europeans. Shipbuilding is carried on to a great extent. **Lat.** 16° 48′ N. **Lon.** 96° 10′ E.

RANKE, LEOPOLD VON, *ran-ke(r)*, a modern German historian. At the outset of his career he was engaged as teacher in the gymnasium of Frankfort-on-the-Oder; but having had from his earliest years a strong predilection for historical studies, he devoted all his leisure to the composition of a "History of the Roman and German People from 1494 to 1535;" on the publication of which, in 1824, it was found to be so full of accurate and discriminating knowledge, that its author received the appointment of professor of history in the university of Berlin. The government of Prussia next granted him the means of prosecuting his researches among the archives of Vienna, Rome and Venice. The historian was thus enabled to produce his "Princes and Nations of South Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries," and "The Conspiracy against Venice in 1688." In 1836 his reputation was established on the most substantial basis by his great work entitled "The Popes of Rome; their Church and State in the 16th and 17th Centuries." For about four years he edited the "Historical and Political Gazette," a print which, being deemed too liberal in its views, was discontinued in 1836. In 1841 he became historiographer of Prussia. The most important of his subsequent works were, "History of Germany during the Reformation," "Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg," "History of Prussia during the 17th and 18th Centuries," and a "History of Servia and the Servian Revolution," and Histories of France and England in the 17th and 18th Centuries. In 1866 he was raised to the rank of nobility. He lived to be a nonagenarian.

Born 1795; died 1886.

RANKIN, *ran'-kin*, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area,** 800 square miles. **Pop.** 16,752, about 7,500 being coloured. The capital is Brandon.

RANSOM, *ran'-som*, a new county of Dakota Territory, United States. **Area,** 1,800 square miles. **Pop.** 537.

RAPALLO, *ra-pal'-lo*, a maritime and commercial town of northern Italy, province of Genova, 17 miles E. of Genoa. There are a very handsome church and an old castle. **Manf.** Wax, soap, and laces. There are good fisheries. **Pop.** 6,000.

RAPHAEL. (*See* RAFFAELLE.)

RAPHOE, *ra'-foe*, an episcopal market-town of Ireland, county of Donegal, 3 miles N.W. of Lifford. The cathedral was built in the 11th century. **Pop.** 1,500.

RAPIDAN. (*See* RAPPAHANNOCK.)

RAPIDES, *ra-peeds'*, a county of Louisiana, United States. **Area**, 2,000 square miles. **Pop.** 23,563, more than 10,000 being coloured. The capital is Alexandria.

RAPIN (PAUL DE, DE THOYRAS), *rap'-a*, a French historian, who was descended from a Protestant family of Savoy, and studied at the Protestant college of Saumur. He passed as an advocate, but, compelled to leave France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he visited England and Holland; and in 1688 accompanied William of Orange to England as a volunteer, and obtained a military command in Ireland; but, being wounded at the siege of Limerick, he disposed of his commission. He afterwards became tutor to the son of the Earl of Portland, whom he accompanied on his travels. His History of England, which he brought down as far as the death of William III., considered the best history published up to that time, was printed at the Hague in 1711, and was afterwards translated into English by Nicholas Tindal.

Born at Castres, 1661; **died** at Wesel, 1725.

RAPOLLA, *ra-pole'-la*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 2 miles from Malfi. **Pop.** 3,200.—In 1851 this place was visited by an earthquake.

RAPP, JEAN, *rap*, a French general, who, when young, was intended for the church, but preferred a military life. He greatly distinguished himself in Germany and Egypt, and after the battle of Marengo became aide-de-camp to Napoleon. At Austerlitz, a brilliant charge made by him on the Russian imperial guard was so successful that he was made a general of division. At Loban, he had the courage to disobey an order of Napoleon's, and by doing so won the battle, for which the emperor made him a count of the empire. He served in the Russian campaign, and for nearly a year defended Dantzic against a very powerful Russian army. The inhabitants of the town made him a present of a sword set with diamonds. Contrary to the articles of capitulation, he was sent to Russia as a prisoner, and did not return to France till 1812. He was well received by Louis XVIII., and was appointed to oppose the return of Napoleon, whom, however, he joined, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine and made a peer. After Waterloo he retired to Switzerland, but in 1817, having received a full pardon, returned to France, was re-created a peer, and held various offices.

Born at Colmar, 1773; **died** at Paris, 1821.

RAPPAHANNOCK, *rap'-pa-han-nok*, a river of Virginia, United States, formed by the union of the North Fork and the Rapidan, which rise in the Blue Mountains, and, after a course of 130 miles, falling into Chesapeake Bay, which it enters by a broad estuary.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 250 square miles. **Pop.** 8,500, more than 3,000 being coloured. The capital is Washington.

RAPTEE, *rap-te'*, a river of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. It rises in the Himalayas, and, after a course of 130 miles, joining the Dogra, on the left bank. The chief affluents are the Irrah and Tinavy, on the left.

RARAKA, *ra-ra-ka'*, an island of the Lower Archipelago, South Pacific. It is triangular in shape, measuring about 15 miles on each side. The surface is low, and there is a lagoon in the centre, connected by a narrow channel with the sea. **Lat.** 16° 17′ S. **Lon.** 145° 1′ W.

RARATONGA *ra-ra-ton'-ga*, one of COOK'S ISLANDS, in the South Pacific. It is about 30 miles in circumference and very mountainous. **Pop.** 4,000, converted to Christianity, and living in neat villages. **Lat.** 21° 13′ S. **Lon.** 160° 6′ W.

RARITAN, *rar'-i-tan*, a river of New Jersey, United States, formed by two branches, which unite about 20 miles above New Brunswick. It flows by New Brunswick, and, gradually becoming broader and deeper, passes Amboy, and then widens into Raritan Bay, which is immediately connected with the ocean.

RAS, *ras* (a "headland"), the prefix to the names of numerous capes in Africa and Asia.

RASAY, *ra'-sai*, an island belonging to the county of Inverness, Scotland, one of the Inner Hebrides, between Skye and the mainland, 13 miles long and 2 miles wide. It is a rocky ridge, reaching a height of 1,500 feet. The east coast is very rocky, and on a remarkable and almost inaccessible cliff is the castle of Brochel. **Pop.** 390.

RASDORSKAIA, *ras-dor'-ski-a*, a town of European Russia, government of the Don Cossacks, on the right bank of the Don, 35 miles N.E. of Novo-Tcherkask. The vine is cultivated in the vicinity, and an annual fair is held. **Pop.** 5,600.

RASEL KHIMA, *ke'-ma*, a fortified maritime town of Arabia, on the Persian Gulf. It stands on a sandy peninsula, and is defended by batteries. This place, in consequence of the depredations of pirates, was twice taken by the British. **Lat.** 25° 48′ N. **Lon.** 56° 4′ E.

RASGRAD, *ras'-grad*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, in an elevated position, between Shumla and Rustchuk, on the Ak-Lour. Grapes are cultivated in the vicinity. **Pop.** 11,625.

RASHI, or **BEN ISAAC**, *ra'-shi*, Jewish commentator. He studied philosophy, philology, astronomy, law, medicine, and other sciences at the principal universities and schools of Italy, Greece, Germany, Egypt, and Palestine. He obtained an almost unequal proficiency in Scriptural and Talmudic studies. His great work is the commentary on the Old Testament, considered to be a masterpiece of exegesis, and his commentaries on the Talmud are also of high value.

Born at Troyes, France, 1040; **died** 1105.

RASK, RASMUS CHRISTIAN, *rask*, a Danish philologist, who displayed an extraordinary aptitude for the acquisition of languages from his earliest years. He was the son of parents in the humblest circumstances; but his talents procured him patrons, who furnished him with the means of prosecuting his studies, first at the university of Copenhagen, and, subsequently, in Russia, Sweden, and Finland. In 1808 he was employed in a subordinate capacity at the university library at Copenhagen, but was subsequently sent, at the cost of the Danish government, to the Caucasus, Persia, India, and Ceylon, acquiring the languages of the countries he visited, whence he brought home in 1823 a most valuable collection, consisting of upwards of a hundred old and rare oriental manuscripts. His later years were passed in the uninterrupted prosecution of his philological labours. In 1825 he was appointed professor of literary history, and in 1828 of oriental languages in the university of Copenhagen; in the following year chief

librarian, and in 1831 professor of Icelandic. He died from overwork at the age of 45. His most important works were—an Armenian Dictionary; Anglo-Saxon Grammar; Investigations concerning the Northern or Icelandic Language; Spanish, Frisian, and Acra Grammars; and a treatise on "The Age and Authenticity of the Zend-Avesta." He also edited the two great Scandinavian Eddos.

Born in Funen, 1787; **died** at Copenhagen, 1832.

RASPAIL, FRANÇOIS VINCENT, *ras'-pail*, a modern French chemist and writer on scientific subjects, who, in 1825, was appointed editor of the natural history section of the "Bulletin des Sciences." Before that period he had been a successful writer upon scientific questions for various French journals. Two of his works were as remarkable for their originality as for their general excellence. These were, the "Natural History of Health," and the "Médicine et Pharmacie Domestique. M. Raspail was a man of strong political feelings, and, both with sword and pen, fought for the cause of republicanism. Under Louis Philippe he was twice imprisoned for his opposition to the government, and at the *coup d'état*, he was placed in confinement by Louis Napoleon.

Born at Carpentras, 1794; **died** 1878.

RASPEIG (SAN VICENTE DEL), a town of Spain, province of Alicante, 4 miles from the town of that name. **Pop.** 4,700.

RASTATT, *ra'-stat*, a strongly-fortified town of Baden, on the Murg, 3 miles from its junction with the Rhine. It has a magnificent mansion, formerly occupied by the princes of Baden. **Manf.** Carriages, firearms, mathematical and philosophical instruments, silver and plated ware, and tobacco. **Pop.** 12,356.—This place has been the scene of repeated diplomatic conferences. During one of these, in 1798-99, two of the representatives of France were assassinated by Austrian hussars, and their papers carried away.

RASTALL, or **RASTELL, JOHN,** *ras'-tel*, an old English printer, who pursued his calling in London. His wife was the sister of sir Thomas More. He was himself an author, translator, and compiler, and is said to have written the "Anglorum Regum Chronicon, or Pastyme of People."

Died in London, 1536.

RASTENBURG, *ras'-ten-boorg*, a town of Prussia, province of Prussia, district of Königsberg, on the Guber, 55 miles S.E. of Königsberg. There are a castle and three churches. **Manf.** Woollen cloths, leather, and articles in copper. **Pop.** 8,038.

RASTRICK, a village of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles S.E. of Halifax. **Manf.** Fancy woollen goods. **Pop.** 5,900.

RATHENAU, *ra'-te-nou*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the right bank of the Havel, 45 miles N.W. of Berlin. It consists of a new and old town, the latter being enclosed by walls. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, leather, gloves, optical instruments, bricks, and tiles. **Pop.** 11,394.

RATIBOR, *ra'-te-bor*, a walled town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the left bank of the Oder, 44 miles S.E. of Oppelm. **Manf.** Woollen and linen stuffs, hosiery, leather, and tobacco. **Pop.** 15,500.

RATINGEN, *ra-ting'-en*, a town of Prussia, Rhine province, 6 miles N.E. of Dusseldorf. There are a Roman Catholic and two Protestant churches. **Manf.** Hats, earthenware, tiles, and paper. A marble quarry is in the vicinity. **Pop.** 5,200.

RATISBON, or **REGENSBURG** *rat'-is-bon* (Germ. *rai'-gens-boorg*), a city and free port of Bavaria, capital of the province Upper Palatinate, on the right bank of the Danube, opposite the influx of the Regen, 65 miles N.E. of Munich, in a fertile valley, 1,000 feet above the sea level. It has ancient ramparts, ditches, and gates, and the streets narrow and crooked, and the houses high and old fashioned. On the opposite side of the river is a busy commercial suburb, Stadt am Hof. The cathedral, begun in 1275, but not completed for nearly 400 years, was restored between 1830 and 1838, and is now one of the finest specimens of German architecture. It contains a silver altar, monuments of bishops, and fine painted windows. There are 12 old Roman Catholic churches, and a church built in the 12th century, in the Byzantine style, and now used for secular purposes. The old town-hall was formerly the place of meeting of the Imperial Diet. There are a large royal library, several very ornamental fountains, and a monument of Kepler the astronomer. **Manf.** Articles in gold, silver, steel, and brass, paper, beetroot, sugar, brandy, candles, and earthenware. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on. **Pop.** 36,024.—This is one of the most ancient cities in Germany, the Reginium of the Romans, and was a place of great commercial importance. A bishopric was founded in 750. In the 12th century it was made a free city, and during the middle ages was the chief seat of the trade with the Levant, and one of the largest and wealthiest cities in Germany, and in the 17th and 18th centuries was the seat of the German Diet. After the close of the Napoleonic wars it was ceded to Bavaria.

RATTAZZI, URBANO, *ra-tad'-se*, an Italian statesman, was a native of Alessandria, and at the age of twenty-one took his doctor's degree. He first practised at the bar of Turin, but was induced to remove to Casale in 1838, and in less than a year from that date had established a reputation as one of the most judicious and able lawyers in Italy. In the struggles of 1848 he acquired so much renown by his high attainments and liberal opinions that the electors of Alessandria returned him as their representative in the Assembly of Turin. He had scarcely arrived to take his seat there before he was intrusted by M. Casati with the ministry of public instruction. In 1849 the Abbé Gioberti, who was charged with the formation of a new cabinet, conferred upon him the office of keeper of the seal, which office he shortly afterwards exchanged for that of minister of the interior. On the fall of Gioberti from power, Rattazzi succeeded him as president of the council, where he used his influence to advance the impatient policy of Charles Albert, and, in the disastrous defeat which resulted from the measures adopted, remained firmly attached to his party. In 1853 he was minister of justice in the Cavour ministry, but being accused of weakness in suppressing the Mazzinian movement of 1857, he retired. After the treaty of Villafranca, he superseded Count Cavour in the presidency, but was shortly afterwards compelled to relinquish the direction of affairs to the firmer hand of Cavour. In 1862, after acting for some time as president of the Chamber, Rattazzi once more became prime minister, but was forced to resign in the following year. He held office once more as premier of the kingdom of Italy for a few months in 1867.

Born at Alessandria in 1808; **died** at Frosinone, 1873.

RATZEBURG, *ratz'-boorg*, a town of Prussia, in the duchy of Lauenburg, 13 miles S.E. of Lubeck. It stands on a small island, at the south-eastern extremity of the Lake of Ratzeburg. There is a handsome cathedral. **Pop.** 3,000.

RAUCH, CHRISTIAN DANIEL, *rouk*, a modern German sculptor, who began the study of sculpture early in life, but on the death of his father, he went to Berlin, and became valet to king Frederick William II., after whose death he again studied art, and the new king noticing his abilities gave him facilities, and afforded him the means of visiting Rome, where he received instruction from Canova and Thorwaldsen. He was extensively employed by the various governments of Germany, and produced a large number of works, some of them of great excellence. The great monument of Frederick the Great, at Berlin; the monumental statue of queen Luise, at Charlottenburg, and statues of Maximilian of Bavaria, Albert Dürer, Goethe, and Schiller, are among his greatest works.

Born at **Arolsen**, Waldeck, 1777; **died** at **Dresden**, 1857.

RAUMER, FREDERICK LUDWIG GEORG VON, *rou'-mer*, German historian, who studied at Halle and Göttingen, and having filled several legal appointments, was, in 1811, appointed professor at Breslau, and in 1819 he became professor of history and political economy at Berlin, where he was also secretary of the Academy of Sciences, an appointment he resigned in 1847, in consequence of the unfavourable reception of an oration he delivered in honour of the king. He was afterwards a member of the Frankfort parliament, ambassador at Paris, and member of the first chamber at Berlin. In 1853 he was appointed "professor converitus" at the university of Berlin. He was the author of "Lectures on Ancient History," "History of the Hohenstaufen House," "History of Europe from the end of the 15th Century," and many other valuable historical and political works.

Born near *Dessau*, *1781*; **died** *1873*.

RAUMER, KARL GEORG VON, geographer and geologist, brother of the preceding, was educated at Göttingen and Halle, and in *1811* was appointed professor of mineralogy in the university of Breslau; in 1819 removed to the university of Halle, and in 1827 was chosen professor of mineralogy and natural history at Erlangen. His writings on geographical and geological subjects gained him a great reputation.

Born 1783; **died** at Erlangen, 1865.

RAUPACH, ERNST BENJAMIN SALOMON, *rou'-pak*, a German dramatist, was educated at Liegnitz and Halle, and for some time resided at St. Petersburg, as teacher, and afterwards as professor of philosophy and German literature and history in the university of that city. After a course of travels in Germany and Italy, he repaired to Berlin, where he settled. His dramatic works, of both the serious and comic species, are numerous and popular.

Born in Silesia, 1784; **died** at Berlin, 1852.

RAVAILLAC, FRANÇOIS, *ra-vai-yak'*, a French regicide, who at first assumed the religious habit of the Feuillants, but was expelled on account of his fanatical views. He afterwards became deranged in intellect by the discourses of the Leaguers, and, conceiving that Henry IV. of France was not a true Catholic, he stabbed him in his carriage. He was executed with great barbarity, being torn asunder by horses.

Born at Angoulême, 1578: **died** 1610.

RAVANA, *ra-van'-a*, a Hindoo mythologist, king of Ceylon, who was slain by Rama, for carrying off his wife, Sita. He is described as a giant with ten faces.

RAVEE, *ra-vé'*, one of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, rising near Chumba, and after a course of 450 miles joining the Chenab, 35 miles N. of Mooltan.

RAVENNA, *ra-ven'-na*, a city of Italy, province of the same name, near the mouth of the Montone, 4 miles from the Adriatic, which formerly flowed close to the town. Its most interesting objects are the monuments of antiquity, in particular the ruins of the palace of Theodoric and the Porta Aurea, a splendid gate of marble, built by the Romans. The cathedral, built in the 4th century, has five naves, supported by ranges of columns of Grecian marble. In it are some interesting memorials, and fine pictures. The church of St. Vitale is likewise supported by pillars of Grecian marble, brought from Constantinople. Another church, called Santa Maria Rotunda, is very ancient, and contains the tomb of Theodoric. The other objects are, the tomb of Dante, a pillar commemorating the death of Gaston de Foix and the victory of Louis XII. of France over Pope Julius II. in 1512; the mausoleum of Placida, containing the tombs of Honorius and Valentinian III.; statues of many of the popes in the public squares, various churches, a large public library, and hospitals. **Manf.** *Silks principally. A canal to the sea facilitates trade.* **Pop.** 59,000.—Ravenna was made a Roman colony and seaport by Augustus, was the seat of the emperor Honorius, and was successively occupied by the barbarians who invaded Italy. In 1218 it became a republic, taken by the Venetians in the 14th century, and in 1509 was annexed to the papal dominions.

RAVENNA, a province of Italy, bounded N by the province of Pewara, S. by Firenze, W. by Bologna, and E. by the Adriatic. There are branches of the Apennines in the southern part, but it slopes rapidly away towards the north, where there is an extensive plain, and farther to the east are plains and lagoons. *The soil is fertile, producing grain, hemp, flax, saffron, and fruit. The climate near the coast is moist and unhealthy.* **Area**, 742 square miles. **Pop.** *230,928*.

RAVENSBURG, *ra'-vens-boorg*, a town of Wurtemburg, on the Schussen, 22 miles N.E. of Constance. The old town is walled and there are three suburbs. The Frauenkirche is a handsome church. **Manf.** Cotton and woollen stuffs, paper, chocolate, and oil. **Pop.** 7,400.

RAVENSCROFT, THOMAS, *rai'-vens-kroft*, an English musical composer, who was educated in St. Paul's choir, and in his 15th year became bachelor of music of the university of Cambridge. His fine collection of part songs, including the famous "Canst thou love and lie alone?" was first published in 1611. In 1621 he produced the "Whole Book of Psalms, &c., composed into Four Parts by Sundry Authors," which included contributions from the father of John Milton, Tallis and Morley. Ravenscroft himself produced the justly-admired Bangor, St. David's, and Canterbury tunes. He is also supposed to have edited the famous collections of secular melodies known as the "Pamelia" and "Deuteromelia."

Born 1592: **died** 1635.

RAVIGNAN, GUSTAVUS FRANCIS XAVIER DELACROIX DE, *rai-veen'-yan*, a famous French Jesuit preacher, previously in the legal profession. At the age of 27 he studied for the church, enter-

ing the order of the Jesuits. When they were expelled from France in 1830, he retired to Switzerland, and having gained great reputation as a preacher, returned to France, and preached at Amiens, and afterwards for ten years at Notre Dame, Paris. His sermons are regarded as models of pulpit eloquence, and he was the author of some works in defence of the Jesuits.

Born at Bayonne, 1795; died at Paris, 1858.

RAVITZ, or RAWITSCH, thriving town of Prussia, province of Posen, near the confines of Silesia, 55 miles S. of Posen. It is fortified by a wall and ditch. Manf. Woollens, leather, linen, tobacco and salt. Pop. 12,260.

RAWLINSON, RICHARD, *raw'-lin-son*, an English antiquary, who collected materials for a continuation of Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses" and "History of Oxford," which, with an account of his travels, he bequeathed to the university of Oxford, as well as a collection of medals and books. He also founded an Anglo-Saxon professorship in the same university; and his heart, agreeably to his own desire, was put in a marble urn, and placed in St. John's College chapel. He published a translation of Fresnoy's "Method of Studying History," and other works.

Born 1690; died 1755.

RAWLINSON, SIR HENRY CRESWICKE, oriental scholar, Assyriologist and diplomatist. In his 16th year he entered the military service of the East India Company, from which he retired in 1856, having won his way to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was also created a K.C.B., and appointed a director of the East India Company. In 1833 he had been appointed to reorganize the army of the Shah of Persia. His first efforts in the department of knowledge for which he became famous were in 1835, when he copied and read the Behistun inscription in Kurdistan. (*See* BEHISTUN.) While political resident at Bagdad, in 1843, he studied the inscriptions of Nineveh. He contributed many papers to the journals of the Asiatic and Geographical societies; and in 1852 published "Outline of the History of Assyria, as collected from the Inscriptions discovered by A.H. Layard, in the Ruins of Nineveh." He also put forth a "Memorandum on the Publication of the Cuneiform Inscriptions," and was employed to furnish copies of the inscriptions discovered at Nineveh and Babylonia. In 1858 he was elected member of parliament for Reigate, but in a few months vacated his seat, on being appointed member of the council of India. In the following year he was sent as envoy-extraordinary and military plenipotentiary to India, and on his return was elected member for Frome, retaining his seat till the general election of 1868. From 1871 till 1873, he was president of the Royal Geographical Society. He is a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and a chevalier of the Prussian Order of Merit. He is as eminent as a geographer as an archæologist. In 1875 he publishea "England and Russia in the East."

Born at Chadlington, Oxfordshire, 1810.

RAWLINSON, REV. GEORGE, brother of the preceding, educated at Oxford, where he became fellow and tutor, in 1859 Bampton lecturer, and in 1861 Camden professor of ancient history. In 1874 he was appointed to a canonry in Canterbury cathedral. He has written a series of valuable works, on the history of the five great monarchies of the ancient world, and later oriental monarchies; and produced a new edition of Herodotus.

Born 1815.

RAY, or WRAY, JOHN, *rai*, an English naturalist, whose father was a blacksmith, of Essex, but gave his son a good education at Braintree, whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became fellow and Greek and mathematical lecturer. While at the university, he cultivated the study of botany, which was then in a very disorganised state; but by his example and exertions, it became a favourite pursuit. In 1660 he published in Latin, his "Catalogue of Plants Growing in the neighbourhood of Cambridge," which laid the foundation of his "Synopsis Methodica, Stirpium Britannicarum." In 1662, he quitted his fellowship, and afterwards made numerous journeys over the kingdom and on the continent of Europe. He was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society in 1667, and contributed numerous papers to the Transactions of that learned body, on subjects of natural history. In 1679 he fixed his residence near his native village, where he continued perfecting his collections and works till his death. His botanical and zoological writings laid the foundations of the classification of the vegetable and animal kingdoms. His other works were, "Three Discourses on the Primitive Chaos, the Creation, Deluge, and Conflagration of the World;" several volumes attempting a classification of the whole animal kingdom; a translation of Rauwolf's "Travels in the East." After his death were published his "History of Insects," and a collection of Philosophical Letters between himself and several of his correspondents. Cuvier says that his labours "may be considered as the foundation of modern zoology; for naturalists are obliged to consult them every instant, for the purpose of clearing up the difficulties which they meet with in the works of Linnæus and his imitators."

Born at Black-Notley, near Braintree, 1628; died 1705.

RAY, a county of Missouri, United States. Area, 570 square miles. Pop. 20,000, about 2,000 being coloured. The capital is Richmond.

RAYNAL, WILLIAM FRANCIS, *rai'-nal*, a French historian, who entered early into the society of Jesuits, and on taking priest's orders became a celebrated preacher, but quitted his order in 1748; on which he fixed his residence at Paris, where he had recourse to literature as a means of support. In 1770 he published his celebrated work, the "Philosophical and Political History of the European Commerce in both Indies," which obtained him a great reputation. With a view to a more correct edition, he travelled in Holland and England. In 1781 he published at Geneva, a new edition of his history, greatly improved and enlarged. It was, however, proscribed by the parliament of Paris, and the author would have been arrested, had he not retired to Germany. In 1788 he returned to Paris, and, in 1791, he addressed a letter to the National Assembly, in which he exposed the dangerous course in which they were engaged, and predicted the evils which would result from revolution. His other works are,—"History of the Stadtholdership;" "History of the Parliament of England;" "History of the Divorce of Henry VIII. of England;" "On the Revolution of the English Colonies in North America."

Born at St. Geniez, 1711; died at Paris, 1796.

RAYNOUARD, FRANÇOIS JUSTE MARIE, *rai'-noo-ar*, French poet and philologist, a member of the bar, who was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and attached himself to the Girondins. He was imprisoned, but released after the fall of Robespierre. A few years afterwards he devoted himself to literature, and in 1805 achieved a great success with a tragedy, "Les

Templiers." In 1807 he was chosen a member of the Academy, of which ten years afterwards he was appointed perpetual secretary. In 1806 he was a member of the legislative body, where he was distinguished by his independence of spirit. He wrote many dramas, and gave great attention to the study of the Provençal language and literature, publishing several works on the subject.

Born at Brignoles, 1761; died at Passy, 1836.

RÉ, ILE DE, *rai*, a small island near the west coast of France, department Charente, opposite to La Rochelle. It is 18 miles long, with a breadth of 4 miles, has rocky shores and several good harbours. The chief town is St. Martin. The island is strongly fortified. Vine culture, oyster-farming and fishery are the principal occupations of the inhabitants. Pop. 5,600.

READING, *red'-ding*, a market-town and municipal and parliamentary borough of Berkshire, on the left bank of the Kennet, at its junction with the Thames, 36 miles W. of London. The principal buildings are a very large castellated jail, an assize-hall, a town-hall and school of art, the Norman church of St. Lawrence, restored in 1867; St. Mary's, restored and partially rebuilt in 1864; St. Giles, an old church, damaged in the parliamentary war; Gray Friars, rebuilt in 1863, on the foundations of an ancient building, several very handsome new churches, and other places of worship. The station of the Great Western railway is an elegant building in the Italian style. There are extensive remains of the great abbey, founded by Henry I. (who, with his queen and eldest son, were buried there), and ranking as the third in the kingdom. Opposite the gateway of the abbey is an open space, the Forbury, laid out as a pleasure-garden, commanding extensive and beautiful views. Manf. Linen, ribbons, oil cloth, and biscuits. There is a large traffic in agricultural produce and hops. Pop. 42,050.—A station on the Great Western, London and South-Western and South-Eastern railways.

READING, the capital of Berks county, Pennsylvania, United States, on the left bank of Schuylkill, 58 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. There are 15 churches, and a fine court-house. Manf. Steam-engines, machinery, cotton and woollen fabrics, and nails. There is a large trade in coal. Pop. 43,500.

REAL, *rai'-al*, a river of Brazil, forming the boundary between the provinces Bahia and Sergipe. It is 160 miles long, its chief affluents, all on the right bank, are the Saguim, Guararema and Piauhi.

REALEJO, *rai-a-lai'-ho*, a town of Central America, in Nicaragua, on the Pacific Ocean, on a river of the same name, 28 miles N.W. of Leon. There is a good harbour. Pop. 3,000. Lat. 12° 28' N. Lon. 87° 9' W.

RÉAUMUR, RENÉ ANTOINE FERCHAULT de, *rai'-aw-mur*, a French natural philosopher, who was educated at the Jesuits' College, at Poitiers, and in 1703 went to Paris, where he studied mathematics, philosophy, and natural history. In 1708 he was admitted a member of the Society of Sciences. His principal works are, —"A History of Insects;" "A History of the Rivers of France;" and numerous papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. He spent several years in researches into the conditions of the woods, gold bearing rivers and turquoise mines of France; and gave great attention to the methods of making steel, pottery, and glass. He wrote a treatise on the silk of spiders, which was translated into Chinese by command of the emperor. He was the inventor of the valuable instrument known as Réaumur's thermometer. His death resulted from a fall from his horse.

Born at Rochelle, 1683; died 1757.

REBOUL, JOHN, *reb'-ool*, a modern French poet, who was the son of a locksmith, and who himself followed the calling of a baker until the year 1839, when he repaired to Paris, where a brilliant reception awaited him, in consequence of the great popularity his poems had attained in the capital. The merit of bringing him before the public was due to M. de Lamartine, who addressed to the baker-poet one of his harmonies, entitled "Genius in Obscurity." He published several collections of poems, some of which ran through as many as six editions. His songs are frequently of the Anacreontic order. One of his tragedies was produced upon the French stage in 1850, and obtained a great and deserved success. In 1848 he was sent to the Constituent Assembly as the representative of his native department.

Born at Nismes, Gard, 1796.

RÉCAMIER, JEANNE FRANCOISE JULIE ADELAIDE BERNARD, Madame, *rai'-ka-me-a*, leader of French society, was the daughter of a barber of Lyons, and at an early age was married to M. Récamier, an elderly barber, whom she regarded more as a second father than a husband. After some years he lost his fortune, and Prince August of Prussia, having formed a great attachment to the lady, who reciprocated it, a divorce was proposed, in order that she might marry the prince. The husband's gentle remonstrance induced her to reconsider her position, and she was a faithful and attentive wife until his death, about 24 years afterwards. For nearly 50 years the *salon* of Madame Récamier, who retained her remarkable beauty almost till the last, was the resort of the most intellectual and accomplished men and women of France. Her friendship with Madame de Staël and Chateaubriand are historically famous. She died of cholera.

Born at Lyons, 1777; died 1849.

RECANATI, *rai-ka-na'-te*, a town of Italy, province of Macerata, on the Musone, 9 miles N.E. of Macerata. There are a highly decorated Gothic cathedral, several other churches, fine palaces, and a town house. Pop. 19,418.

RECIFE. (*See* PERNAMBUCO.)

RECORDE, ROBERT, *rek'ord*, an English physician and mathematician, who was the first who wrote on algebra in the English language, and generally considered to have been the best English mathematician of the 16th century. He was educated at Oxford and Cambridge, receiving the degree of M.D. at the latter university. He became physician to Edward VI. and Queen Mary, but afterwards fell into poverty and died miserably in a debtor's prison. His works were written in the form of dialogues.

Born about 1500; died in London, 1558.

RECKLINGHAUSEN, *rek-ling-hou'-zen*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, 29 miles S.W. of Münster, on the Hellbach. Pop. 4,400.

REDDITCH, *red'-ditch*, a town of Worcestershire, 12 miles S.W. of Birmingham. Manf. Needles, pins, and fish-hooks. Pop. 9,964.

REDI, FRANCIS, *rai'-de*, an Italian naturalist, who became professor of philosophy at Pisa, and physician to the grand-duke Ferdinand II. of Tuscany. He assisted in compiling the Dictionary

of the Academy Della Crusca, and wrote some poems; but is chiefly known by his works on natural history.

Born at Arezzo, 1626; died at Pisa, 1698.

READING, ALOYS VON, *raid'-ing*, Swiss patriot, who, having had some military experience in Spain, was appointed captain-general of the canton of Schwyz, and in 1798 defeated the French at Morgarten. He strongly advocated a restoration of the old Swiss federal constitution, and in 1802 called a general diet, with the object of forming a new constitution in opposition to the Helvetic government, but failed to succeed in his object. He twice held the office of Landamman, or chief magistrate, and in 1813 conducted the negotiations with the allies in regard to the neutrality of Switzerland.

Born in the canton of Schwyz, 1755; died 1818.

REDON, *red'-awng*, a town of France, department Ille-Vilaine, on the Vilaine, 40 miles S.W. of Rennes. There are a fine Gothic church, a handsome fountain, public promenade, good harbour, and shipbuilding yards. A busy foreign and coasting trade is carried on. In the vicinity are extensive slate quarries. Pop. 6,000.

REDOUT KALE, *red'-oot-kai'-lai*, a fortified seaport of Russia, in Transcaucasia, on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, 10 miles N. of Poti. There are large exports of raw silk, wax, wool, skins, caviare, and timber, and there is regular steamboat communication with the chief ports of Turkey and with Marseilles. The town was nearly destroyed by the English fleet in 1854, but has been rebuilt and strengthened.

RED RIVER, or NATCHITOCHES, *natch'-i-totch'-es*, a river of North America, rising on the eastern border of New Mexico, forming part of the boundary of Texas, and after a course of 2,100 miles, joining the Mississippi, 341 miles from its mouth. It receives the Washita, Negro, and Big and Little Wichita.

RED RIVER (OF THE NORTH), a river of North America, rising in the western part of Minnesota, United States, forming the boundary between that state and Dakotah, and then entering the British possessions and discharging into Lake Winnipeg, after a course of 500 miles. It receives the Cheyenne, Pembina, and Assiniboine.

RED RIVER, a new county of Louisiana, United States. Area, 325 square miles. Pop. 8,573.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT, formerly a colony of British North America, since 1871 a portion of the province of Manitoba. (*See* MANITOBA.) In 1811 the earl of Selkirk purchased the portion of the Hudson's Bay territory for the purpose of establishing a Scotch colony. The settlers were subsequently joined by Canadians and half-breeds. In 1871 the French speaking population endeavoured to establish an independent government but were subdued. Many new towns are springing up, and there are wheat farms of immense extent.

REDRUTH, *red'-rooth*, a market-town of Cornwall, 9 miles from Truro. It owes nearly all its importance to the neighbouring mines of tin and copper. Near this town is the hill called Carnbrae, where are Druidical remains. Pop. 9,335.—A station on the Great Western railway.

RED SEA, or ARABIAN GULF, an extensive inlet of the Indian Ocean, dividing Arabia from the opposite coast of Africa. It extends in a north-north-west direction, from the Straits of Bab-el-mandeb to Suez, where it is only 60 miles distant from the Mediterranean; and the isthmus between these seas (now traversed by the Suez canal) forms the only connecting point of the continents of Asia and Africa. It is about 1,400 miles long, with a breadth in the widest part of 230 miles, and at the entrance of 20 miles. Towards the north-western extremity it is divided into two arms, enclosing the Siniatic peninsula. The western and larger arm is the Gulf of Suez (Bahr-es-Suweis), the eastern arm the Gulf of Akabah. (*See* SUEZ and AKABAH.) The shores are lined with islands, shoals, and coral reefs, which make navigation difficult. The principal islands are the FARSAN group on the eastern side, and the DHULAK group on the western. The depth in the main channel averages 100 fathoms, but is much less in the Gulf of Suez.

RED WILLOW, a new county of Nebraska, United States. Area, 720 square miles. Pop. 3,044.

REDWOOD, a county of Minnesota, United States. Area, 1,100 square miles. Pop. 5,375. The capital is Redwood Falls.

REED, ANDREW, Dr., English philanthropist, an Independent minister, who studied at Hackney College, was ordained in 1811, and was for 50 years minister of a congregation at the east end of London. He devoted himself with remarkable energy and ability to establishing public institutions, and gained the support of many independent persons. To him is due the foundation of the London Orphan Asylum, the Infant Orphan Asylum, the Home for Fatherless Children, the Asylum for Idiots, at Redhill, the Hospital for Incurables, and the Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, all large and successful institutions.

Born in London, 1787; died 1862.

REES, ABRAHAM, *rees*, a laborious compiler who came of a family of dissenting clergymen. He was, during 20 years, professor of mathematics in the Dissenters' College at Hoxton, and afterwards became professor of theology and the natural sciences at the New College at Hackney. He first published an enlarged edition of the Encyclopædia of Chambers, and subsequently produced a work of the same kind edited by himself.

Born in Wales, 1743; died in London, 1825.

REEVES, JAMES SIMS, an English vocalist, who, having studied in the provinces, and afterwards in Paris and Italy, appeared in London in 1847 at Drury Lane Theatre, as *Edgardo*, in "*Lucia di Lammermoor*," and has since maintained his position as the first tenor singer of England.

Born at Woolwich, 1821.

REFUGIO, *ra-fu'-je-o*, a county of Texas, United States. Area, 1,310 square miles. Pop. 2,500. The capital is Refugio.

REGALBUTO, *rai-gal-boo'-to*, a city of Sicily, province of Catania, beautifully situated on a hill near the right bank of the Salso, 30 miles N.W. of the city of that name. There is a handsome cathedral. Pop. 9,000.

REGENSBURG. (*See* RATISBON.)

REGGELLO, *red-jel'-lo*, a town of Italy, province of Firenze, 16 miles S.E. of Florence, in a beautiful hilly district, where fruit, grain, and wine are abundantly produced. Pop. 10,500.

REGGIO, *red'-jo*, a province in the south of Italy, formerly Calabria Ultra I. The soil is fertile. Area, 1,515 square miles. Pop. 382,690.

REGGIO, a seaport of Italy, capital of the above province, on the shore of the Strait of Messina. The town is surrounded by walls with towers. There are a fine cathedral, churches, convents, and colleges. **Manf.** Silks, gloves, hosiery, and perfumery. There is an export trade in wine, citron, olives, and oil. **Pop.** 38,000.—Reggio was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. It occupies the site of the ancient Rhegium Julii.

REGGIO, a city of Italy, province of Modena, on the right bank of the river Crostolo, 16 miles N.W. of Modena. The city is surrounded by a wall, and the streets are regular and bordered with arcades and piazzas. The only public edifices of interest are the cathedral, dating from the 15th century, the church of St. Prospero, that of the Augustine friars, several palaces, the town-house, the fine Teatro Nuovo, museum, academy, and lunatic asylum. **Manf.** Silks, hempen fabrics, and horn, wooden, and ivory articles. **Pop.** 20,000.

REGGIOLO, a town of Italy, province of Reggio. There is a picturesquely situated castle. **Pop.** 5,500.

REGIOMONTANUS, *re-ji-o-mon-tai'-nus*, a German astronomer, whose real name was Müller. He studied first at Leipsic, where he made astonishing progress, and afterwards at Vienna under Purbach, whom he succeeded in the chair of astronomy, 1461. He was taught the Greek language by Theodore Gaza, and was thus enabled to read Ptolemy and other mathematicians of antiquity. He visited several countries, and received marks of distinction from sovereign princes, particularly Mathias Corvinus, of Hungary. About 1475 he published the first almanack that ever appeared in Europe. Sixtus IV. made him archbishop of Ratisbon, and employed him in reforming the calendar. He wrote extensively upon astronomy.

Born 1436; **died** at Rome, 1476.

REGNARD, **JEAN FRANÇOIS**, *rain'-yar*, a French comic writer. He was fond of travelling, and in a voyage from Genoa to Marseilles, was taken by an Algerine pirate, and carried to Algiers, where, by his skill in cookery, he obtained the favour of his master, but, being detected in an intrigue, he was condemned to suffer death or turn Mahometan. The French consul being made acquainted with the affair, ransomed him and sent him to France, after which he travelled through Flanders, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Poland. His dramatic works are considered to rank next to Molière's.

Born at Paris, 1656; **died** near Paris, 1710.

REGNAULT, **HENRI VICTOR**, *rain'-yault*, a French chemist and natural philosopher, who was, when a youth, shopman in a bazaar in Paris, but by hard study qualified himself for admission into the Polytechnic school, and was afterwards a mining engineer and professor of Lyons. In 1840 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1854 was appointed director of the imperial porcelain factory at Sèvres. In 1869 he received the Copley medal of the Royal Society of London. His studies have been expressly directed to calculations connected with the working of steam engines, and data respecting the laws of exhaustion of gases, measurement of temperatures, &c.

Born at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1810; **died** 1878.

REGNIER, **MATHURIN**, *rain'-yai*, a French satirical poet, who secured the patronage of Cardinal Joyeuse, and obtained a pension and a canonry.

Born at Chartres, 1573; **died** at Rouen, 1613.

REGNIER, **FRANÇOIS SERAPHIN**, a learned French author, whose talents recommended him to the patronage of the duke de Crequi, whom he accompanied to Rome in 1662. While there, he wrote Italian sonnets in so good a style as to be admitted a member of the Academy della Crusca. In 1684 he succeeded Mezeray as secretary of the French Academy. His most important works were a French grammar; an Italian translation of Anacreon; French, Latin, Spanish, and Italian poems; and a history of the disputes of France with the court of Rome.

Born at Paris, 1632; **died** 1713.

REGULUS, **MARCUS ATILIUS**, *reg'-u-lus*, a Roman consul in 267 B.C and 256 B.C., who, in his second consulate, defeated Hamilcar and Hanno in a naval engagement off the coast of Sicily. This victory was followed by another on land, and the reduction of several places. The Carthaginians sued for peace, which was refused. Xantippus, a Spartan commander, coming with reinforcements to the Carthaginians, defeated Regulus, who was taken prisoner. The Carthaginians subsequently sent him as envoy to Rome to propose terms of peace, but on the condition of his return. Regulus advised the senate not to comply with the terms, and then, knowing the fate which awaited him, would not break his promise, and, returning, the Carthaginians put him to a cruel death. The legend, now rejected by most historians, is that he was placed in a barrel full of nails, the points projecting inwards, and then rolled about till he died.

Died about 250 B.C.

REHOBOAM, *re-ho-bo'-am*, succeeded his father Solomon 975 B.C. In consequence of his oppressive exactions, ten tribes revolted against him, and took for their king Jeroboam, who had been recalled from Egypt. Two kingdoms were thus formed,—that of Israel, consisting of ten tribes; and that of Judah, with only two,—Judah and Benjamin.

Born 1015 B.C.; **died** 958 B.C.

REICHENAU, *ri'-he-nou*, a town of the Austrian empire in Bohemia, on the Erlitzbach, 9 miles S.E. of Königgratz. There are an old and a very handsome new castle. **Manf.** Woollen cloth. **Pop.** 4,700.

REICHENBACH, *ri'-ken-bak*, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, on the right bank of the Peilbach, 46 miles S.E. of Liegnitz. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, and woollens. **Pop.** 7,000.

REICHENBACH, a town of Saxony, 11 miles S.W. of Zwickau. **Manf.** Extensive, consisting of woollen fabrics, lace, damask, hosiery, cotton, and stoneware. **Pop.** 16,509,

REICHENBACH, **KARL**, Baron von, German chemist, manufacturer and writer on animal magnetism. He was educated at Tübingen, where he took the degree of Ph.D. In early life he was imprisoned by the French authorities, then powerful in Würtemberg, for endeavouring to establish a German colony in the South Seas, a project which was supposed to have some political significance. In 1821 he established various manufactories in Moravia, by which he realised an ample fortune, and he then engaged in chemical investigations of great value, discovering creosote and paraffin. Animal magnetism then engaged his attention, and he professed to have discovered a new force in nature, which he named the Od force. He was the author of numerous treatises on geological and chemical subjects, and on the new force. He was created a baron by the king of Würtemberg.

Born at Stuttgart, 1788; **died** at Leipsic, 1869.

REICHENBERG, or **LIBERK**, *ri'-ken-bairg*, a town of the Austrian empire, on the Neisse, 52 miles N.E. of Prague. It ranks as the second town in Bohemia. **Manf.** Woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, leather, shoes, gold and silver wares, fire-arms, and musical instruments. **Pop.** 25,000.

REICHENHALL, *ri'-ken-hal*, a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 8 miles W. of Salzburg. In its neighbourhood are large salt works. **Pop.** 3,400.

REICHSTADT, DUKE OF, *rike'-stat*. (*See* NAPOLEON II.)

REID, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM, *reed*, a general of engineers and meteorologist, who received his education at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and began his career as lieutenant of the Royal Engineers in 1809. He served in the Peninsula, and was present at Lord Exmouth's attack on Algiers, in 1816. In 1832 he was employed at Barbadoes in rebuilding the government buildings which had been destroyed by the hurricane of the preceding year; and then he first conceived the idea of endeavouring to trace the laws which govern the movements of these agents. Subsequently, as governor of Bermuda, Barbadoes, and Malta, as chairman of the executive committee of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and as the author of the "Law of Storms," he rendered signal services to his country. At the close of the exhibition he was made a K.C.B., and the government of Malta was conferred upon him, which he administered during the Crimean war.

Born at Kinglassie, Fifeshire, 1791; **died** 1858.

REID, THOMAS, a Scotch divine and metaphysician, connected by his mother's side with the talented Gregory family, was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, where, in 1752, he became professor of moral philosophy. In 1763 he succeeded Adam Smith as professor of moral philosophy in the university of Glasgow. His chief works are "An Inquiry into the Human Mind," and "Essays on the Intellectual and Active Powers of Man."

Born at Strachan, Kincardineshire, 1710; **died** 1796.

REIGATE, *ri'-gait*, a market-town and municipal borough of Surrey, on the Mole, 23 miles S. of London. It stands on a rock of white sand. The church, St. Mary Magdalene, parts of which date from the 12th century, contains the tomb of Lord Howard of Effingham, the famous admiral who defeated the Spanish Armada. The church was restored in 1858. A new church, St. Mark's, was erected in 1860, and a Gothic public-hall in 1861. There is a cave under the site of the old castle, in which, it is said, the barons met to arrange the articles of Magna Charta. The town formerly returned a member to parliament, but was disfranchised in 1867. **Pop.** 18,656.—A station on the South-Eastern railway.

REIMARUS, HERMANN SAMUEL, *ri-mair'-us*, German philologist, professor of Hebrew and mathematics at the gymnasium of Hamburg. Some papers contributed to a series published by Lessing, in which Reimarus denied the supernatural origin of Christianity, produced great excitement in Germany, and were followed by others of a similar tendency, and by valuable contributions and philological literature.

Born at Hamburg, 1694; **died** 1765.

REIMS. (*See* RHEIMS.)

REINESIUS, THOMAS, *ri-ne'-si-us*, a learned German critic. After being a burgomaster of Altenburg and counsellor to the elector of Saxony, he retired to Leipsic, where he practised medicine till his death. He published several learned and curious works on the Latin classics, and some lectures and epistles.

Born at Gotha, 1587; **died** 1667.

REINHOLD, ERASMUS, *rine'-holte*, an eminent German astronomer and mathematician, who was professor at the university of Wittemberg, and wrote some mathematical and astronomical works of a most important and valuable nature.

Born at Saalfeld, 1511; **died** 1553.

REINHOLD, KARL LEONARD, a German metaphysician, who received his education among the Jesuits, but quitted them to pursue the study of philosophy. He afterwards repaired to Weimar, where he married the daughter of Wieland. In 1786 he published "Letters upon the Philosophy of Kant," and, in the following year, was appointed professor of philosophy at Jena, where his lectures were very numerously attended. In 1794 he went to Kiel, where he held the professorship of philosophy until his death. He was a most prolific writer, and among other works produced a "Letter to Lavater and Fichte, respecting the Belief in God."

Born at Vienna, 1758; **died** at Kiel, 1823.

REJKIAVIK, *ri-ki'-a-vik*, a seaport, the capital of Iceland, on a tongue of land on the south-west coast of the island. There are a cathedral (the town being the see of a bishop), an observatory, public library, and good harbour. **Pop.** 1,000.

RELAND, ADRIAN, *rai'-land*, a Dutch writer, who, at the age of 24, was chosen professor of philosophy at Harderwijk; whence he removed to Utrecht upon being appointed professor of oriental languages and ecclesiastical antiquities. His principal works are "Dissertations on the Medals of the Ancient Hebrews," "Introduction to Hebrew Grammar," an edition of Epictetus, and a magnificent work upon the antiquities of Palestine.

Born at Ryp, North Holland, 1676; **died** at Utrecht, 1718.

REMBANG, *rem'-bang*, a town and seaport of Java, on the north coast of the same name, capital of a Dutch residency. There are a Protestant church, a government school, and an institution for girls. **Pop.** 12,000.

REMBRANDT, or **HERMANSZOON, VAN RYN**, *rem'-brant*, a Dutch painter and etcher, son of a miller. He acquired his art under several of the best painters of Leyden, Amsterdam, and Haarlem, and, early in life, grew famous. In 1630 he established himself at Amsterdam, and had many pupils whom he employed in making copies of his works, which he retouched and sold for large sums. He made a large fortune, but though avaricious in getting, he was extravagant in spending on works of art and objects of *virtù*, which, added to the expense of educating his children, involved him in difficulties. In paintings of historical subjects he was less successful than in portrait, where he displayed a brilliancy of colouring and a power of light and shade that was truly astonishing. His etchings, of which he executed a large number, are of great value. Several fine paintings of his are in the National Gallery.

Born near Leyden, 1608; **died** at Amsterdam, 1669.

REMI, or **REMY, ST.**, *rem'-e*, archbishop of Rheims, who converted Clovis to Christianity, and baptized that monarch.

Born 439; **died** 533.

REMI, St., archbishop of Lyons, presided in the council of Valentia in 855. He supported the doctrine of St. Augustine on grace and predestination in some works which are extant.

Died 875.

REMIREMONT, *rem'-eer-mawnt*, a town of France, department of Vosges, on the left bank of the Moselle, 17 miles S.E. of Epinal. There are remains of a fine abbey. **Manf.** Cotton goods, leather, and iron wares. **Pop.** 6,000.

REMO, St., *rai-mo*, a seaport of Italy, province of Porto Maurizio, on the Mediterranean, 30 miles N.E. of Nice. There are an old and a new town, containing some handsome churches and other public buildings. The harbour is small. It has a coasting trade in fish, oil, and fruits. **Pop.** 15,000.

REMSCHEID, *rem'-shide*, a town of Prussia, Rhine Province, on an elevated situation, 18 miles S.E. of Dusseldorf. **Manf.** Iron wares and cutlery. **Pop.** 30,000.

REMUSAT, Charles, Count de, *rem'-oo-sa*, French philosopher and politician, son of the first chamberlain of the Emperor Napoleon, studied at the Lycée Napoleon, Paris, and commenced his career as a journalist and supporter of Guizot. In 1830 he was elected to the Chambers, and was for a short time, in 1836, under-secretary of state. After the revolution of 1848 he was a member of the Constitutional and Legislative Assemblies, supporting the party of order. The *coup d'état* sent him into exile, but he was allowed to return, and occupied himself for some years with literature and science. From 1871 to 1873 he was minister for foreign affairs under M. Thiers. He wrote essays on philosophy, a history of England in the 18th century, and essays on Bacon, Hartley, Locke, and other English philosophers.

Born at Paris, 1797; **died** 1875.

RÉMUSAT, Jean Pierre Abel, a French orientalist, and professor of the Chinese and Tartarian languages at the College of France. He adopted the profession of medicine, and was for some time an army surgeon. He acquired, without the assistance of a tutor, the Chinese, Thibetan, and Mantchou languages, was one of the founders of the Asiatic Society at Paris, and became conservator of the oriental manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Royale. His attainments as a Chinese scholar were very high, and he produced a number of works on the most difficult languages in the world, of a most excellent character. His principal productions were,—"Elements of the Chinese Grammar," "Researches upon the Tartarian Languages," a "History of Buddhism;" an edition of a Chinese novel, entitled "The Two Cousins;" and a volume of Chinese tales. He also contributed several valuable articles to the "Biographie Universelle," and to the "Journal des Savans."

Born at Paris, 1788; **died** there, 1832.

REMY, St., *rai'-me*, a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhone, 42 miles N.W. of Marseilles. There is a handsome modern town-hall. **Pop.** 6,300.

RENAIX, *ren'-ai*, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 20 miles S. of Ghent. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, and woollen stuffs, damask, hats, and tobacco. **Pop.** 5,468.

RENAN, St., *ren'-awng*, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, 6 miles from Brest. **Pop.** 11,000.

RENAN, Joseph Ernest, French orientalist and theological writer, was educated for the church, studying at Paris and Issy, but declined to be ordained, and prepared himself for an academical career. At the age of 24 he attained the Volney prize for an essay on the Semitic languages, and a year afterwards obtained another success by an essay on the study of Greek in the West in the middle ages. In 1848 he started a periodical, to which he contributed many brilliant papers on theology, philosophy, history, and other subjects, marked by great boldness and thought. In 1855 he published a general history of the Semitic languages, and afterwards translated, with commentaries, the "Canticles," and the book of Job. In 1860 he made, at the instigation of the emperor Napoleon III., a tour in Syria and Phœnicia, and on his return was appointed professor of Hebrew in the College of France, of which he was deprived for the boldness of his inaugural lecture. His most famous work, "The Life of Jesus" (the first part of a work on the "Origin of Christianity," in which he rejects all supernatural agency regarding Christianity as simply a natural development of the human mind), appeared soon afterwards, and caused a great sensation. It was followed by histories of the Apostles and St. Paul, and a work named "Antichrist." He is also the author of other works of a theological nature.

Born at Tréguier, 1823.

RENAU D'ÉLIÇAGARAY, Bernard, *ren'-o*, a French mathematician and military engineer, who distinguished himself by his improvements in the construction and management of ships, and by the invention of a particular form of bombshell. He acted as engineer under Louis XIV. and Vauban, and at the siege of Gibraltar in 1704. He wrote "The Theory of Manœuvring Vessels," and several letters in defence of the work, against Huygen and Bernouilli.

Born 1652; **died** 1719.

RENAUDOT, Theophrastus, *ren'-o-do*, a French physician. He was the first who published, in France, a gazette, so called, as is supposed, from the Venetian coin *una gazetta*, for which such papers were originally sold at Venice. Renaudot obtained the privilege of publishing the "Gazette of France" for himself and family. His other works are, "An Abridgment of the Life of the Prince de Condé," and "The Life of Cardinal Mazarin."

Born at Loudun, 1584; **died** 1653.

RENAUDOT, Eusebius, a learned French writer, and grandson of the preceding. He entered into orders, and distinguished himself by his knowledge of the Arabic, Syriac, and Coptic languages. The cardinal de Noailles took him to Rome, where Clement V. gave him the priory of Fossey, in Brittany. On visiting Florence, the grand-duke gave him apartments in his palace, and the academy of that city chose him a member. He was also a member of the French Academy and of other learned societies. His most important works are a continuation of Nicole's book on the "Perpetuity of Faith," "History of the Jacobite Patriarchs of Alexandria," in Latin; "A Collection of the Ancient Oriental Liturgies," "Account of India and China," translated from the Arabic; and a translation of the "Life of Athanasius" from the Arabic.

Born at Paris, 1646; **died** 1720.

RENDSBORG, *rends'-borg*, a fortified town of Prussia, province of Schleswig-Holstein, on the Eyder. It stands on an island at the commencement of the Kiel canal. An active trade in timber is carried on. **Pop.** 12,500.—This place was taken

by the Swedes in 1643, and by the Prussians in 1848.

RENÉ, or **RENATOSI**, *rai'-nai*, titular king of Naples and Sicily, son of Louis II., duke of Anjou and count of Provence. He married Isabella of Lorraine, sister-in-law to the duke of Burgundy, with whom he was in constant dispute as to the heritage of the house of Lorraine. In 1442, having failed to establish his claims, and being also defeated in his attempts to secure the throne of Naples, he retired to his hereditary dominions in Provence, and occupied himself with the cultivation of the fine arts, especially music and poetry. He was, too, a graceful poet. His amiability of disposition and love of peaceful pursuits obtained for him the title of "the good king." His daughter, Margaret of Anjou, married Henry VI. of England, and is famous in our history. (*See* MARGARET.) René is introduced as a character in Scott's historical novel, "Anne of Geierstein."

Born at Anjou, 1408; **died** 1480.

RENFREW, *ren'-froo*, an ancient royal, parliamentary, and municipal burgh of Scotland, capital of Renfrewshire, on the south bank of the Clyde, 6 miles N.W. of Glasgow. There is an ancient grammar-school. **Manf.** Silk and muslin fabrics, and iron. Shipbuilding is carried on. **Pop.** 7,439.—A station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

RENFREW, a county of Ontario province, dominion of Canada. **Area**, 2,389 square miles. **Pop.** 40,125.—The capital is Pembroke.

RENFREWSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded N. and E. by Lanarkshire, N. and W. by the river and Firth of Clyde, and S. by the county of Ayr. Diversified with hill and dale and with wood and water. The hilly or more elevated district is by far the most extensive, forming the south and western parts of the county, and attaining a height of 1,240 feet; but there are no rugged or lofty mountains.

Area.—254 square miles.
Pop.—262,981.
Chief Towns.—RENFREW (the capital), PAISLEY, JOHNSTONE, POLLOCKSHAWS, GREENOCK, and PORT GLASGOW.
Parliamentary Representation.—One member is returned for the county, one for Paisley, and one for Greenock.
Rivers.—The Clyde, White Cart, Black Cart, Gryffe, and the Lavern.
Minerals.—Coal and iron (extensively worked), lime and sandstone.

RENI, *ren-e'*, a market town and port of Russia, in Bessarabia, at the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube. There is a trade in grain, chiefly with Constantinople. **Pop.** 7,400.

RENI, GUIDO. (*See* GUIDO.)

RENNELL, JAMES, *ren'-nel*, an English geographer, who, early in life, entered the navy, and served under Admiral Parker at the taking of Pondicherry. At the age of 20 he abandoned the naval for the military service, having entered the engineers of the East India Company. Under Lord Clive he served with considerable distinction, was wounded, and gained the rank of major. In 1782 he returned to England, and henceforth pursued his investigations in geography, history, and topography. He produced—"Map and Memoir of Hindostan;" "Marches of the British Army in the Peninsula of India during the Campaign of 1791;" "Observations on the Topography of the Plain of Troy;" "Treatise on the Comparative Geography of Western Asia," with a very valuable atlas; an "Investigation of the Currents of the Atlantic Ocean," a work which Lieutenant Maury, of the United States navy, afterwards extended and improved. Major Rennell also published, "Geographical System of Herodotus Explained and Examined," and a learned commentary upon the "Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks." Mungo Park was much indebted to his patient research and great acquirements in the production of his work on his African travels. He was a member of the Royal Society, and a frequent contributor to its "Transactions," as well as to those of the Antiquarian Society. After his death his remains were honoured with a place in Westminster Abbey.

Born near Chudleigh, Devonshire, 1742; **died** 1830.

RENNES, *ren*, a town of France, capital of the department Ille-and-Vilaine, and formerly the capital of Bretagne, situate at the confluence of the Ille-and-Vilaine, the latter dividing the town into two parts, connected together by bridges. The one on the left bank is called the Lower and that on the right the Upper town, which stands on an eminence, and forms the finest and most considerable portion of the city. It has several fine squares, and the principal promenades are called the Cours and the Thabor. The public edifices are, the modern cathedral, in the Grecian style; the palace of justice, the town hall, and the lyceum. The town is a great railway centre, and favourably situated for river and canal navigation. **Manf.** Sailcloth, thread, lace, and earthenware. **Pop.** 61,000.

RENNIE, JOHN, *ren'-ne*, a civil engineer, who was the son of a farmer of East Lothian, Scotland, and from his earliest youth had a great inclination for the study of what is termed "mechanical drawing." He also studied chemistry and mechanics under Drs. Black and Robison at Edinburgh, and, after working during sometime as an operative mechanist, went to Birmingham in 1780, and obtained employment in the famous firm of Boulton and Watt, who in 1789 employed him to superintend some extensive engineering operations in London, and at a later period he became engaged in designing and erecting public works. He built bridges at Kelso and other places, and afterwards constructed the Waterloo bridge over the Thames, and the Southwark iron bridge, over the same river. The Grand Western Canal, from the mouth of the Exe to Taunton; the Aberdeen Canal, and the Kennet and Avon Canal, were his best works in inland navigation. He was no less distinguished as a designer of docks; London Docks, the East and West India Docks, and those of Greenock, Leith, Hull, and Liverpool, attesting to his great acquirements as a civil engineer. The designs for London Bridge were made by him, but were carried to completion by his son, after his death. He likewise furnished plans for the improvement of the dockyards at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Pembroke; erected the pier at Holyhead, and designed the enlargements of the harbours of Berwick, Newhaven, &c.; and erected the famous Plymouth Breakwater. He was of remarkable stature and strength of body. His remains were interred in St. Paul's cathedral.

Born at Phantassie, Scotland, 1761; **died** in London, 1821.

RENNIE, GEORGE, civil engineer, and eldest son of the preceding. After completing his scholastic education at the Edinburgh university, he became an assistant to his father in the execution of the great works on which he was employed until his death. In 1818 he was appointed superintendent of the machinery at the Mint, and in 1821 he entered into partnership with his brother John, a

civil engineer and manufacturer of machinery. He designed, improved, or extended many great engineering works in the United Kingdom and abroad. In Russia he carried out many works of the greatest magnitude, including bridges, harbours, dockyards, and many of the great naval works at Sebastopol, Cronstadt, Odessa, and other places, either in conjunction with his younger brother, Sir John Rennie, or, after the dissolution of their partnership, alone. The firm over which he and his brother presided also constructed engines for the vessels of the French, Russian, Spanish, and Belgian governments. He wrote several important works on subjects connected with his profession, the most important of which were, "Experiments on the Strength of Materials," and on "The Frictions of Solids."

Born in Surrey, 1791; died 1866.

RENNIE, SIR JOHN, younger brother of the preceding. He completed London Bridge, and was knighted at the opening.

Died 1874.

RENTON, *ren'-ton*, a town of Dumbartonshire, Scotland, on the right bank of the Leven, 2 miles N. of Dumbarton. There are large cotton-printing, dyeing, and bleaching works. Pop. 3,100.—A station on the North-Eastern Railway.

REQUENA, *rai-kai'-na*, a town of Spain, province of Cuença, 41 miles from Valencia. Manf. Silk, woollen, and cotton fabrics. Pop. 13,537.

REQUISTA, *re-kees'-ta*, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 22 miles from Rhodez. Pop. 4,500.

RESHD, *reshd*, the capital of Ghilan, in Persia, in the Bay of Enzelli, on the south-western shore of the Caspian Sea. It is a busy commercial town, with many large bazaars, shops, and warehouses, and a considerable trade is carried on. The port is Enzelli, 18 miles distant. Manf. Embroideries. Pop. 30,000.

RESINA, *rai-se'-na*, a town of Italy, province of Napoli, built partly on the site of the ancient Herculaneum, and facing the sea. It is much resorted to by the inhabitants of Naples, on account of its salubrity, and is the starting-point for ascents of Vesuvius. Pop. 15,528.

RESTIGOUCHE, *res'-te-goo-shai'*, a river of New Brunswick, dominion of Canada, forming for about 50 miles the boundary between that province and the province of Quebec. After a course of 200 miles it falls into Chaleur Bay, which opens into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

RETFORD, EAST, *ret'-ford*, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough of Nottinghamshire, on the right bank of the Idle, 30 miles N. of Nottingham. On the opposite side of the river, connected by a bridge, is the small town of West Retford. Pop. 9,748.—A station on the Great Northern, Midland and Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire railways.

RETHEL, *rai'-tel*, a town of France, department Ardennes, on the right bank of the Aisne, 24 miles from Rheims. Manf. Woollens, cottons, flannel, merino, leather, and iron. Pop. 6,800.

RETHEL, ALFRED, a celebrated German painter, whose genius for art was evinced at an early age; as, in his 15th year he produced a series of crayon drawings, the composition, truthfulness of outline, and correct expression of which were very remarkable. His first large subject in oil was entitled, "The Establishment of Christianity in Gaul," in which was displayed rare originality and vigour of treatment. He subsequently produced a series of frescoes, which are admitted to rank among the *chefs d'œuvre* of German art. At a later period he took up his residence at Rome, where he devoted himself to the composition of a series of paintings illustrative of the campaigns of Hannibal. Not less remarkable for vigour of imagination and power of design, were his book illustrations.

Born at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1816; died at Dusseldorf, 1859.

RETIMO, *ret'-i-mo*, a seaport-town of European Turkey, on the north coast of the island of Candia, or Crete. It is well built and defended by a citadel. The port is now of little use, being choked up with sand. Pop. 10,000.

RETZ, JEAN FRANÇOIS PAUL DE GONDY, Cardinal de, *retz*. He was descended from a powerful and wealthy family, and was educated for the church, a profession little suited to his unscrupulous and debauched disposition. In 1643 he was named coadjutor of the archbishop of Paris, his uncle; but, while he was soliciting the highest dignities in the church, he fought several duels. In the civil wars of the Fronde he raised a regiment, to which he gave the name of Corinth, because he was titular archbishop of that place. At length he made peace with the court, on condition of his being created a cardinal; but he still continued to cabal against the government, for which he was imprisoned at Vincennes and Nantes. He made his escape from the last place, and travelled in several countries. In 1661 he returned to France, and obtained his pardon and the abbey of St. Denis. This turbulent prelate wrote Memoirs of his own life, and the "History of the Conspiracy of Count Fiesco."

Born at Montmirail, 1614; died at Paris, 1679.

RETZSCH, FRIEDRICH AUGUST MORITZ, *raitch*, a German painter and engraver, who, after studying at the Dresden Academy, became, in 1824, professor of painting in the same institution. It was not as a painter, however, but as a designer that he became famous. His etchings in outline, illustrative of Göthe and Shakspeare, are works of great beauty and power, and became as popular in England, as in the native country of the artist. He also produced a set of illustrations to Bürger's "Lenora," to several of the poems of Schiller, and to the "Undine" and "Sintram" of Fouqué.

Born at Dresden, 1779; died 1857.

REUCHLIN, JOHANN, *roik'-lin*, a learned German writer, frequently styled Capnio, who acquired a profound knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. After pursuing his studies in France and Germany, he resided at Tubingen, as a teacher of jurisprudence and literature. In 1492 he was raised to the rank of a count of the German empire. He was employed in state matters by some of the German princes. He excited the enmity of the Dominicans and the Inquisition by his advocacy of the principles of toleration, and supported the position assumed by Luther. In 1520 he was appointed professor at the university of Ingoldstadt. He wrote extensively upon the Hebrew language.

Born at Pforzheim, 1455; died at Stuttgart, 1522.

RÉUNION, ILE DE LA. (*See* BOURBON.)

REUS, *rai'-oos*, a town of Spain, province of Tarragona, 8 miles W. of the city of that name. The older part was founded in the 12th century, but the modern portion has good streets and open places. Manf. Silk, cottons, leather, hats, soap, earthenware, brandy, and liqueurs. Pop. 27,595.

REUSS, *rois*, a river of Switzerland, rising in Lake Luzendro, Mount St. Gothard, and three small torrents, which unite in the valley of Ursern, canton Uri. It passes through the Lake of Lucerne, and ultimately joins the Aar, on the right bank. The total length of the course is about 100 miles, and in the upper part are many magnificent cascades.

REUSS-GREIZ, *rois-grits'*, a principality of the German empire, between the kingdom of Saxony and the Prussian province of Saxony. The surface is hilly, being traversed by the Frankenwald, more than 2,000 feet high, and the valleys fertile and well cultivated. There are extensive forests and pastures, and cattle and timber are exported. The chief rivers are the Saale and the Elster. The capital is Greiz, or GREZ.

Area.—148 square miles.
Pop.—53,000. nearly all Protestants.
Constitution and History.—There are a reigning prince and a legislative body of 12 members, 3 of whom are nominated by the prince, and 2 by the nobility. The family of Reuss traces its descent from Henry the Fowler (Heinrich I.), who died 936. Since the 11th century the heads of the house have always been called Heinrich, but in 1701 it was settled that the succeeding princes should not adopt a higher number than 100, but begin again at 1. The present prince is Heinrich XXII. In 1616 the possessions of the family were divided, the younger branch taking the larger portion, REUSS-SCHLEIZ.

REUSS-SCHLEIZ, separated from Reuss-Greiz by a portion of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar. The physical characteristics are similar to those of the other principality.

Area.—297 square miles.
Pop.—108,000. Protestants.
Constitution.—There is a reigning prince, aided by a cabinet of three members, with a diet of 19 members, of whom 4 are elected by the chief landowners and 15 by the inhabitants in general. All the princes of the house bear the name of Heinrich, and the numbers attached to their names begin and end in each century. The late prince, born in 1789, was Heinrich LXVII., being the 67th prince of the house born in the 18th century, and the present ruler is Heinrich XIV., being the 14th born in the 19th century.

REUTER, FRITZ, *roit'-er*, German novelist and humorist, who has been styled the German Dickens. He studied law at Rostock and Jena. Having taken part in the movement for bringing about the unity of Germany, he was prosecuted by the Prussian government, convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to death, a sentence commuted to 30 years' imprisonment in a fortress. After seven years' confinement, he was liberated on the accession of Frederick William IV. A volume of tales and poems, written in the Low German dialect brought him into repute, and in 1863, he settled at Eisenach, and published several stories, remarkable for humorous and descriptive power.

Born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1810; died at Eisenach, 1874.

REUTLINGEN, *roit'-ling-en*, a town of Würtemberg, on the Echatz, 20 miles S. of Stuttgart. The town was formerly fortified, but the site of the walls and moats is now occupied by streets. The church of St. Mary, built in the 14th century, has a very beautiful tower 325 feet high. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, hosiery, leather, and cutlery. **Pop.** 16,609.

REVEL, *rev'-el*, a strongly-fortified seaport-town of European Russia, capital of the Baltic province of Esthonia, on a small bay of the Gulf of Finland, 240 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg. The upper or Dom town occupies the summit of a rocky ridge, is enclosed by old Gothic walls, and contains the cathedral, castle, official buildings, and the houses of the nobility. The lower town is at the foot of the ridge and extends to the harbour. There is an export trade in flax, linseed, skins, and grain. The town as a watering-place is much frequented. **Pop.** 50,488. **Lat.** 59° 26′ 5″ N. **Lon.** 24° 45′ 2″ E.—This town was founded by Valdemar II., king of Denmark, in 1218, and afterwards sold to the Lithuanian Knights. In 1710 it was taken from Sweden by the Russians, who in 1854 destroyed its roadsteads by sinking large blocks of stone to prevent the entrance of the Anglo-French fleet, whilst blockading the Russian ports in the Baltic during the same year. It was at one time the great emporium of the Hanseatic League for the trade with Novgorod.

REVEL, a town of France, department Haute-Garonne, 30 miles S.E. of Toulouse. **Manf.** Linen, woollens, stockings, and liqueurs. **Pop.** 6,000.

REVELLO, *rai-vail'-lo*, a town of northern Italy, on the left bank of the Po, 6 miles N.W. of Saluzzo. There are two ancient churches. **Pop.** 5,200.

REVERE, *re-vair'-ai*, a town of Italy, province of Venetia, on the Po, 16 miles S.E. of Mantua. **Pop.** 3,500.

REVILLA-GIGEDO ISLANDS, *rai-veel'-la-gig-e'-do*, a group of islands on the coast of North-west America. They are of volcanic formation. **Lat.** 18° 43′—20° N. **Lon.** 111° W.

REWA KANTHA, a protected state of India, under Bombay. It consists chiefly of an elevated table-land, with tracts of jungle. It is governed by a rajah in alliance with the British government. **Area**, 4,792 square miles. **Pop.** 543,452.

REWA, capital of the above state, 69 miles S.W. of Allahabad. It is enclosed by a double wall, the outer one of massive architecture and flanked by round towers. There is a fortified palace in a dilapidated condition, and the town generally presents a decayed appearance. **Pop.** 22,016.

REYNIER, JEAN LOUIS, *rai'-ne-ai*, a Swiss, who entered the corps of engineers of the French army, and rose by his skill and valour to great distinction in the Egyptian and Italian campaigns. He was subsequently minister of war at Naples, and fought at Wagram, in Spain, and in Russia, but was taken prisoner at Leipsic in 1813. Recovering his liberty, he repaired to Paris, where he resided until his death. He left some works upon Egyptian antiquities, &c.

Born at Lausanne, 1771; died at Paris, 1814.

REYNIER, JEAN LOUIS ANTOINE, was brother of the preceding, and became a government official under Murat at Naples. He wrote, among other works, "Public and Rural Economy of the Ancient Peoples," and "Egypt under the Romans."

Born 1762; died 1824.

REYNOLDS, SIR JOSHUA, *ren'-olds*, an English painter, and first president of the Royal Academy. He was the son of the rector of Plympton, Devonshire, and was intended for the profession of medicine; but having a great taste for drawing, he resolved to make painting his profession, and accordingly was placed, in his 18th year, under Hudson, the portrait-painter, and two years afterwards started as a portrait-painter at Plymouth Dock (now Devonport), and afterwards in St. Martin's Lane, London. In 1749 he went to Italy, on board the vessel of the Honourable Mr. Keppel, his early friend and patron. After studying the works of the most illustrious masters at

Rome during two years, he returned to London. He did not confine himself to portraits, but painted several historical pictures of high and acknowledged merit. When the Royal Academy was founded, in 1769, he was appointed president, which station he held till 1791, when he resigned it. He was also appointed principal painter to the king, and knighted. His literary merits, and other accomplishments, procured him the friendship of the most distinguished men of his time, particularly Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, and Garrick; and Sir Joshua had the honour of instituting the celebrated literary club of which they were members. He was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and was created doctor of laws by the universities of Oxford and Dublin. Sir Joshua's academical discourses on painting display the soundest judgment, the most refined taste, a perfect acquaintance with the works of the greatest masters, and are written in a clear and elegant style. After his death he lay in state at the Royal Academy, and was buried in the crypt of St. Paul's cathedral.

Born at Plympton, Devonshire, 1723; **died** in London, 1792.

REZENDE, *rai-zan'-de*, a town of Brazil, on a height near the right bank of the Parahiba, 100 miles N.W. of Rio de Janeiro. Sugar-cane, coffee, rice, and tobacco are cultivated in the district. **Pop.** 5,000.

RHADAMANTHUS, *rad'-a-man'-thus*, in Greek and Roman mythology, a son of Jupiter and Europa, was born in Crete, which he left about the 30th year of his age. He passed into some of the Cyclades, where he reigned with so much justice, that the ancients declared he became one of the judges of Hades, and that he was employed in the infernal regions in obliging the dead to confess their crimes, and in punishing them for their offences.

RHAZES, *ra'-ses*, an Arabian physician of great learning, who wrote more than two hundred works upon medicine. His treatise upon small-pox and measles is the most ancient account of those disorders extant.

Died at Bagdad, about 932.

RHEA, *re'-a*, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Pop.** 6,000.

RHEIMS, *rai(r)ns*, an ancient city of France, department Marne, on the Vesle, in a fine plain, 25 miles from Châlons. The ramparts of the old fortifications are planted with trees, and form an agreeable promenade. The most remarkable public building is the cathedral, a vast Gothic edifice of the 13th century, and one of the finest specimens of that kind of architecture in France. The nave is 466 feet long, and 99 feet wide; the transept 160 feet long, and 144 feet high; the western front and "angel tower" are of great beauty. The older church of St. Remy is also worth notice for its architecture. The Porte de Mars, a Roman triumphal arch, has been restored. **Manf.** Woollen and mixed woollen and silk goods, merinoes and hosiery. **Pop.** 93,823.—Clovis was baptized here after the battle of Tolbiac, in 496. In 1179 Philip Augustus was here consecrated, and all his successors till the revolution of 1830, with the exception of Henry IV., Napoleon I., and Louis XVIII. Many councils have been held here; and before the revolution of 1793, Rheims had a celebrated university.

RHEINE, *rine-e(r)*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, on the left bank of the Ems, 23 miles N.W. of Münster. There are a castle, five churches, and an old monastery. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, and leather. **Pop.** 3,600.

RHEINLAND, or **RHENISH PRUSSIA**. (*See* RHINE PROVINCE.)

RHENANUS, BEATUS, *re-nai'-nus*, a German critic, who was at first corrector of the press for Frobedius, and by that means formed an intimacy with Erasmus. He wrote a "History of Germany," edited Velleius Paterculus, and translated many works from the Greek and Latin.

Born at Schlelestadt, Alsace, 1485; **died** at Strasburg, 1547.

RHENEN, or **RHEENEN**, a town of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht, on the right bank of the Rhine, 21 miles S.E. of Utrecht. **Pop.** 4,200.

RHEYDT, *rait*, a town of Prussia, Rhine province, on the Niers. There are a castle and two churches. **Manf.** Cotton, silk, velvet, mixed silk goods, soap, glue, vinegar, and leather. **Pop.** 19,087.

RHINE (German **RHEIN**), *rine*, the most important river of Germany, and one of the most famous of Europe, takes its rise in three main streams in the Swiss canton of the Grisons—the Vorder, Mittel, and Hinter Rhine. The Vorder (front) Rhine, the most easterly, rising in a glacier of the Ober Alp, 9,967 feet above the sea level, may be considered as the real, because the most distant source of the river. It is augmented by three branches, and at Dissentis, 12 miles from the source, is joined by the Mittel (middle) Rhine, which issues from lake Skur, and the united streams, taking an eastward direction, are joined at Reichenau by the Hinter (back) Rhine, which issues from a glacier on Mount Adela, on the Vogelberg. At Reichenau, the river is 2,021 feet above the sea level, about 140 feet wide, and at that point first receives the general name of the Rhine. It becomes navigable for rafts and flat boats at Coire, and on quitting the Grisons forms the boundary between the principality of Lichtenstein and the Vorarlberg, on the right, and the canton of St. Gall on the left, and flowing northward enters, at Rheineck, the Boden See (Lake of Constance), which is really an expansion of the river augmented by the confluence of numerous streams. At Constance it is 1,335 feet above the sea level. It then passes through the Unter See (lower lake), and, taking a westerly course, separates Switzerland from the grand duchy of Baden. About 13 miles below the Unter See are the famous falls of Schaffhausen, where the river rushes over a rock 70 feet high, and lower down are rapids, caused by a narrowing of the channel. Between Schaffhausen and Bale (Basel) are the falls of Laufenberg, Zurzach, and Rheinfelden. The river receives on the right bank, the Wutach and the Alb, streams rising in the Black Forest; and on the left the Goldach, Thur, Thöss, Glatt, and Aar. At Bale the Rhine, 750 feet wide, and 770 feet above the sea level, takes a sharp turn to the north, separating Alsace-Lorraine from Baden, forms the eastern boundary of Bavaria, and separates the grand duchy of Hesse from Nassau. On the right bank is Mannheim, and on the left Neu Breibach, Strasburg, Speyer, Worms, and Mayence (Mentz). In this part of the course the river is studded with innumerable islands, and flows through a wide valley, the limits of which are the Vosges on the west, and the heights of the Black Forest on the east, receiving from France the Ill and several smaller streams; from Baden, the Wiese, Elz, Kinzig, Pfinz, Neckar, and other rivers; and from Bavaria the Lauter and Queich. Between Mayence and Bonn is the most picturesque part of the river. At the former town, it takes a

bend westward to Bingen, and then resumes its northern course, generally between steep banks, with castellated ruins, and vine-terraced hills. The principal points of interest to the tourist are Rheinstein Castle, restored, and one of the residences of the prince of Prussia; the fort of Pfalz (Palatinate), Schönberg Castle (traditionally the residence of seven beautiful sisters who were transformed into stone), the Gothic Liebfrauenkirche; the Lurlei-Felsen, where dwelt the siren Lurlei, or Loreley, and where there is a remarkable echo; Liebenstein and Sternberg Castle, "the Brothers;" the old strong fortress of Marksburg; the Stolzenfels, or "proud rock," an old castle, restored by the king of Prussia; Ehrenbreitstein, the castle built by Charlemagne's nephew, Roland, on his return from the Crusades, and the convent of Nonnewörth, on the adjacent island; and "the castled crag of Drachenfels," or dragon's rock, the loftiest of the Seven Mountains, 1,050 feet high. The Moselle joins the Rhine, on the left bank, at Coblenz, and the Ahr, also on the left bank, opposite Linz. Beyond Bonn, the river flows with many windings to Cologne, where it is only 121 feet above the sea level. From here to the mouths the Rhine flows through a level country, entering the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, and shortly afterwards divides into two branches, the left, known as the Waal, carrying off two-thirds of the water, and uniting with the Maas; the right, retaining the name of the Rhine, divides, before reaching Arnhem, into two branches, that to the right being known as the New Yssel, and the other, the Rhine proper, again dividing at Wykbij-Duurstede, one branch, the Kromme (crooked) Rhine, a small stream flowing past Utrecht, the other, the Lek, or Lech, uniting with the Maas, and entering the North Sea at Rotterdam. The delta formed by the many channels through which the two rivers discharge has an area of nearly 50,000 square miles, the land being protected from inundation by strong embankments. The length of the Rhine, including its windings, is nearly 800 miles, and the area drained by the river and its various feeders (of which 12,210 have been counted), is not less than 80,000 square miles. There is canal communication with the Danube; Rhône, Saône, Meuse and Scheldt. From its source to Bâle, the river is generally known as the Upper Rhine; from Bâle to Cologne as the Middle Rhine; and from Cologne to the sea as the Lower Rhine.

RHIN-BAS and **RHIN-HAUT**, formerly provinces of France, since 1871 included in the German state of Alsace-Lorraine. (*See* FRANCE.)

RHINE PROVINCE, RHEINLAND, or **RHEINISH PRUSSIA**, the most western of the provinces of Prussia, on both banks of the Rhine, and bounded W. by Belgium and the Netherlands. The surface is generally mountainous, being traversed by the Hundsrück, the Eifelgebirge, and branches of the Westerwald ranges, except in the north, but the valleys of the Rhine, Moselle, and other rivers are very fertile. In the northern districts considerable quantities of grain are raised.

Minerals.—Lead, copper, zinc, and coal. The sulphur springs have a great reputation.

Area.—10,289 square miles.

Pop. 4,074,000.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 5 districts, Köln (Cologne), Düsseldorf, Coblenz, Trier, and Aachen. The chief towns are AIX, COLOGNE, COBLENZ, DÜSSELDORF, KREFELD, and WUPPERTHAL.

History.—The province was annexed to Prussia by the treaty of Vienna, in 1815. It includes the former duchies of Cleves, Geldern, and Berg; the principalities of Mörs and Lichtenberg, part of the former archbishopric of Cologne, and some districts formerly included in French territory.

RHIO. (*See* RIOUW.)

RHODE ISLAND, *rode*, one of the New England states of the United States, and the smallest in the union, bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by the Atlantic and W. by Connecticut. On the south-eastern side is NARRAGANSETT BAY. The surface of the state is generally hilly. The climate is mild, and on the islands of the bay delightful. The soil is generally better adapted for grazing than tillage. Here are found some of the finest cattle in New England; and corn, rye, barley, oats, and, in some places, wheat, are produced. There are numerous dairies, and the butter and cheese are of an excellent quality. Fruit thrives, especially the apple, of which more cider is made than is required for home consumption. The shores and rivers abound with fish.

Rivers.—The Pawtucket, Parocatuch, and others falling into Narragansett Bay, and affording valuable water power.

Minerals.—Iron, limestone, marble, and inferior coal.

Area.—1,306 square miles.

Pop.—277,000, about 5,000 being coloured. In respect of population it is the highest in proportion to size.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 5 counties. The chief towns are PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT, the two capitals; Bristol, Pawtucket, Lincoln, Warren, and Woonsocket.

History.—This portion of America is supposed to have been the Vorland of the Norsemen (*See* AMERICA). It was settled in 1636 by Roger Williams (*See* WILLIAMS).

RHODE ISLAND, the island from which the above state takes its name, is situate in Narragansett Bay. It is 15 miles long, with a breadth of nearly 4 miles. The chief town is NEWPORT. **Lat.** 41° 25′ N. **Lon.** 71° 20′ W.

RHODES, *rodes*, an island of Asiatic Turkey in the Mediterranean, about 12 miles from the south-west coast of Asia Minor. It is 45 miles long, with a breadth of 20 at its widest part, and mountainous, being traversed by a range on which grow those forests of pine which supplied the ancient navies of the Rhodians, and are still in great demand for shipbuilding. The greatest elevations are Mount Artamiti, 6,000 feet, and Mount Artemira, 4,070 feet. Beneath this range rises a tract of lower hills, on which is raised the vine, which produces the perfumed wine so much prized by the ancients. The tract beneath, forming the greater portion of the island, slopes gradually down to the sea, and being watered by numerous streams, is capable of producing the most luxuriant crops. A great part of the island is left entirely waste, but the natural fertility of the soil is productive in corn, olives, pomegranates, lemons, wine, wax, honey, and figs. The climate is temperate and delightful.

Area.—450 square miles.

Pop.—34,000, including about 7,000 Turks and 2,000 Jews, the remainder being Greeks.

History.—In ancient times Rhodes (Rhodos) was one of the most celebrated of the states of Greece, and distinguished, above all others, by its wealth, commerce, and naval power. It was among the last which yielded to the Roman arms, and was allowed even to enjoy the forms of liberty till the reign of Vespasian. In the Middle Ages the island became one of the latest retreats of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who baffled the efforts of Mahomet II., the conqueror of Constantinople, and were not reduced by Solyman the Great till after one of the most memorable sieges recorded in history.

RHODES, a city and capital of the above island, standing at its north-eastern extremity. The streets are narrow and winding, devoid at once of regularity and elegance. A great explosion of powder, caused by a flash of lightning, in 1856, destroyed the old church of St. John, the chief public

buildings, and about 1,000 houses, and by an earthquake, in 1863, 2,000 more houses were destroyed. The palace of the grand master is in ruins, and the hospital of the knights is used as a granary. There are numerous mosques. The suburbs, occupied by the Greek inhabitants, are very beautiful, consisting of good stone houses, with gardens well stocked with all the fruits of the climate. Rhodes has two good harbours, separated only by a mole, running obliquely out into the sea. The two extremities are defended by towers, distant 800 feet from each other, while, in the centre of the mole, there is a square tower 120 feet high. **Pop.** about 20,000.

History.—This is one of the most splendid and renowned cities of antiquity. Here stood the famous Colossus, a statue of Helios, in bronze, 70 cubits (105 feet) high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. Rhodes was conquered by Alexander, but after his death the Macedonians were expelled. In 42 B.C. Cassius entered the city by force, seized the public property, and rifled the temple. It was for several centuries subject to the Greek emperors. The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem settled here in 1310; and in 1522 it capitulated to the Turks under Solyman the Magnificent, and it has since continued to be a part of the Turkish empire.

RHÔNE, *rone*, a river in the south of Europe, rising in the Rhône Glacier, Switzerland, on the western side of Mount St. Gothard, only 5 miles from the sources of the Rhine, and at a height of 5,500 feet. It flows in a western direction through a long and wide valley of the Swiss canton of Valais, and after being swelled by a variety of mountain streams, it passes through the Lake of Geneva. Flowing southwards it passes through a rocky gorge of the Jura, where it has a subterranean course of 300 feet. It then flows in a southern direction, dividing, near Beaucaire, into two branches, including the delta known as the Ile de la Camargue, and discharging, after a course of nearly 650 miles, into the part of the Mediterranean called the Gulf of Lyons. Its basin has an area of 30,000 square miles. The principal affluents are, on the right bank, the Ain, Saône, Doubs, Ardèche, and Gard: and on the left bank, the Arve, Isère, Drôme, and Durance. For its length, the Rhône is probably the most rapid river in the world. The mouths are impeded by shifting sandbanks, and communication with the Mediterranean is chiefly effected by means of canals; and by other canals the river is connected with the Seine, Loire, and Rhine.

RHÔNE, a department in the south-east of France, bounded by the departments of the Saône-et-Loire, the Ain, the Isère, and the Loire. It is almost covered by those ranges which connect the Cevennes and the Vosges, and have the summits of Mont d'Or and Pilat. The chief productions are corn and wine, some of which is excellent, especially the Macon and Rhône wines.

Area.—1,077 square miles.
Pop. 741,470.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 2 arrondissements and 264 communes. LYONS (the capital) and VILLEFRANCHE are the chief towns.

RHÔNE, BOUCHES DU. (*See* BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE.)

RIAD, or ABRUAD, *ri-ad'*, a town of Central Arabia, capital of NJED, 470 miles N.E. of Mecca. It is divided into four quarters, the north-eastern being the residence of the richer inhabitants. The south-western quarter, openly built, is the chief residence of the members of the Wahabee sect. The town is surrounded by strong walls from 20 to 30 feet high. **Pop.** 40,000.

RIAZAN, *ri-a-zan'*, a government of European Russia, S.W. of the government of Moscow. The river Oka divides it into two unequal parts, the northern being low and sandy, and the southern elevated and fertile. Grain and vegetables are cultivated, and manufactured goods and corn are exported. **Minerals.** Iron and limestone. **Area,** 16,254 square miles. **Pop.** 1,713,581.

RIAZAN, capital of the above government, on a branch of the Oka, near its junction with that river, 130 miles S.E. of Moscow. There is an ancient fort, the Kreml. **Manf.** Cloth, linen, and ironware. A large quantity of corn is exported. **Pop.** 18,000. The town was founded in 1208.

RIBAULT, JEAN, *ri'-bolt*, a French navigator, native of Dieppe, a Protestant, who, in 1562, discovered Florida, and, sailing along the coast, made a small settlement in South Carolina. He returned to France, and, in 1565, made another expedition, but a Spanish squadron arrived, drove him out, and, after many adventures, he and his followers were massacred by the Spaniards because they were Protestants.
Died in Florida, 1565.

RIBE, or **RIPEN,** *reeb*, a town of Prussia, province of Schleswig-Holstein, on the Ribe, or Rips-aue, 45 miles N.W. of Flensborg. There is a large cathedral, built in the 12th century, containing the tombs of several Danish kings. The harbour, once good, is now so shallow that it is nearly useless. A strong castle, built in the 12th century, is near the town. **Pop.** 3,600.

RIBEAUVILLE, *re-bo-veel*, a town of the German province of Alsace-Lorraine, 34 miles S.W. of Strasburg, at the foot of the Vosges mountains. **Manf.** Cotton goods. Excellent wines are made. **Pop.** 6,300.

RIBERA, ANASTASIUS-PANTALEON DE, *ri'-bai-ra*, a Spanish poet, called the Scarron of Spain. On account of his wit, he was entertained at the court of Philip IV. His poems, printed at Saragossa in 1640, are of the burlesque kind.
Born at Madrid, 1586; **died** 1660.

RIBERA, JOSE. (*See* SPAGNOLETTO.)

RIBNITZ, *rib'-nitz*, a town of the grand duchy of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, on a lake communicating with the Baltic, 15 miles N.E. of Rostock. **Pop.** 4,300.

RICARDO, DAVID, *re-kar'-do*, an English writer upon political economy, who was educated for a commercial career by his father, a member of the London Stock Exchange, and of Jewish descent. Young Ricardo became a Christian, and having acquired a large fortune, in 1819 entered the House of Commons, where he distinguished himself in the debates upon subjects of finance. As a writer his fame mainly depends upon his work entitled "The Principles of Political Economy and Taxation;" but he likewise made several important contributions to political economy in other works.
Born in London, 1772; **died** at Gatcomb Park, Gloucestershire, 1823.

RICASOLI, BETTINO, Baron, *re-ka-so'-le*, Italian statesman, descended from an ancient Tuscan family. He studied at Pisa and Florence, and for some years lived as a country gentleman, giving great attention to agriculture and the cultivation of the vine, olive, and mulberry. In 1847 he began to take an active part in politics as a liberal constitutionalist, and as one of those who recalled the grand duke of Tuscany after his flight, hoping that he would fulfil the promises he had made to govern

constitutionally; but Ricasoli was bitterly disappointed, and retired to his estates for ten years, giving especial attention to the drainage of the Tuscan marshes. On the breaking out of the war of independence in 1859, and the flight of the grand duke, Ricasoli was made dictator. In 1861, on the death of Cavour, he was selected by the king of Italy to form a monastery, but he held office for only a year, but returned to power for a short time in 1866.

Born at Florence, 1809; died at Broglio, 1880.

RICAUT, or RYCAUT, SIR PAUL, *rĭ-kaut*, an English writer and diplomatist, who, in 1661, became secretary to the earl of Winchilsea, ambassador to Constantinople, and, while there, wrote "The Present State of the Ottoman Empire," published in London, 1670. He was subsequently consul at Smyrna during eleven years; and, in 1685, he became secretary for the provinces of Leinster and Connaught, in Ireland. King William appointed him his resident for the Hanse towns, where he remained ten years. His other works were,—"A Continuation of Knolles's History of the Turks;" "A Continuation of Platina's Lives of the Popes;" "A translation of Vega's Royal Commentaries of Peru."

Born in London, about 1625; died in London, 1700.

RICCI, MATTEO, *rĭt'-che*, an Italian Jesuit, who, previous to entering the order, studied law at Rome. He went as missionary to the East Indies, and having finished his studies at Macao, was sent to China, where, after much opposition, he at length, by his tact, and the publication of some moral treatises in the Chinese language, obtained the favour of the emperor, and was permitted to build a church at Pekin. He gained a great reputation as a teacher of mathematics and other sciences, and by his literary skill, and at length, through his exertions, missionary stations were established in several of the principal cities of China. Several of his letters and memoirs on China have been printed.

Born at Macerata, 1552; died at Pekin, 1610.

RICCI, or RIZZI, SEBASTIAN, an eminent Italian painter, who visited and painted at Vienna, Paris, and London, at all which places he acquired considerable distinction. He decorated the ceilings and staircases of several mansions of the English nobility, and painted a picture of the Ascension, in the cupola of Chelsea Hospital. The staircase of Montague House, afterwards the British Museum, was also painted by him. After residing in London during ten years, he quitted it when sir James Thornhill was appointed to paint the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, a task which he deemed himself more qualified to perform.

Born in the Venetian state, 1659; died at Venice, 1734.

RICCIA, *rĭt'-cha*, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 14 miles S.E. of the town of that name. It has a collegiate church and several others, with sulphur springs in its neighbourhood. Pop. 7,600.

RICCIO, DAVID. (*See* RIZZIO.)

RICCIOLI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, *rĭt'-cho-le*, an Italian Jesuit and astronomer, who became professor of divinity at Parma and Bologna; but is known chiefly by his mathematical works. He wrote treatises upon astronomy, geography, hydrography, and chronology.

Born at Ferrara, 1598; died 1671.

RICCOBONI, LUIGI, *rĭt'-ko-bo-ne*, an Italian actor and dramatic writer, who performed at the Italian theatre in Paris during some years; but, in 1729, renounced the stage, from religious scruples. He wrote several comedies, and a "Discourse of the Reformation of the Theatre;" observations on "Comedy" and on the "Genius of Molière;" "Historical Reflections on the Theatres of Europe," and a "History of the Italian Theatre."

Born at Modena, about 1674; died 1753.

RICE, *rĭce*, a county of Kansas, United States. Area, 900 square miles. Pop. 9,292.

RICE, a county of Minnesota, United States. Area, 575 square miles. Pop. 22,481. The capital is Faribault.

RICH, CLAUDIUS JAMES, *rĭch*, an eminent Oriental scholar, who was born in France, but was brought to England while an infant. By the time he had attained his 15th year, his remarkable talents for the acquisition of the Oriental languages enabled him to become versed in Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, Syriac, and Turkish. These acquirements gained for him, in 1803, the appointment of cadet in the service of the East India Company. Disguised as a mameluke, he travelled in Syria and Palestine, and, trusting to his knowledge of the manners of the country, entered the grand mosque at Damascus, with the pilgrims who were proceeding to Mecca. In 1807 he returned to Bombay, where he took up his residence at the house of sir James Mackintosh, whose daughter he married. In 1808 he proceeded to Bagdad, as resident of the East India Company. While holding that post, he made a valuable collection of manuscripts, gems, and coins, found at Nineveh, Bagdad, and Babylon; and also amassed the materials for his "Memoir on the Ruins of Babylon," which was published first at Vienna, and subsequently in England. In 1813 he was compelled, by the state of his health to leave Bagdad; and he proceeded to Paris, stopping at Constantinople on his way; but he returned to his duties in 1815. He was awaiting instructions at Shiraz from Bombay, in which presidency he had received an appointment, when his death took place. His most important works were, "Second Memoir on Babylon," and "Narrative of a Residence in Koordistan." His collection of coins, manuscripts, &c., was purchased from his widow for the British Museum.

Born near Dijon, 1787; died at Shiraz, 1821.

RICHARD I., *rĭch'-ard*, king of England, surnamed Cœur de Lion, ascended the throne on the death of his father, Henry II., in 1189. He had previously been engaged with his mother and brother in a rebellion against the king, and afterwards sided with Philip, king of France, against his father. His reign commenced with a fearful riot, and massacre of the Jews. In 1190, Richard joined the crusade with Philip-Augustus of France; but a division taking place between the two kings, the latter departed from Palestine. Richard remained in the East, where he displayed the most impetuous valour against Saladin, whom he defeated near Cæsarea; and having made a truce, embarked in a vessel, which was shipwrecked on the coast of Italy. He then travelled in disguise through part of Germany; but being discovered by his enemy Leopold, duke of Austria, he was made prisoner, and sent to the emperor Henry VI., who kept him confined in a castle in the Tyrol, bound with chains. At length he was ransomed by his subjects for 100,000 marks, and landed at Sandwich in 1194, after which he was crowned a second time. Philip-Augustus having, contrary to treaty, seized on part of Normandy, Richard invaded France with a large army; but a peace was concluded in 1196.

The war was renewed in 1199, and Richard, in besieging the castle of Chalus, in Aquitaine, received a wound from an arrow, of which he died. He was the greatest military hero of his age, and his prowess and great strength have made him a favourite hero of poetry and romance.

Born at Oxford, 1157; **died** 1199.

RICHARD II. was the second son of Edward, prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, and Joanna of Kent, and succeeded Edward III., his grandfather, in 1377. In his minority he displayed remarkable promptitude in quelling the dangerous insurrection headed by Wat the Tyler, in Smithfield. When, however, the revolt was suppressed, no grievances were redressed, but, instead, more than 1,500 people were executed on the scaffold. The remainder of Richard's reign was unfortunate. Discontents prevailed among the nobility, of which Henry, duke of Lancaster, availed himself, and assumed the title of king. (*See* HENRY IV.) Richard was betrayed into his hands by the earl of Northumberland, in 1399, taken to London, and confined in the Tower, where he abdicated the throne before the assembled magnates of the kingdom. He was afterwards confined secretly in a castle, the locality of which is uncertain. It was stated by the court that he died in Pontefract, or Pompret, castle, and it is popularly believed that he was murdered there, a supposition adopted by Shakspeare. It has also been asserted, but on unsatisfactory evidence, that he escaped to Scotland, where he lived many years, and was buried at Stirling.

Born at Bordeaux, 1367; **died** about 1400.

RICHARD III. was the brother of Edward IV. and created duke of Gloucester. On the defeat and death of his father, the duke of York, Richard and his brother George, afterwards duke of Clarence, were sent to Utrecht, where they remained for a short time under the protection of the duke of Burgundy. At the age of 19 he returned to England, and assisted his brother Edward against the earl of Warwick. At the battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury he displayed great courage and ability. It is stated that, after the latter battle, he murdered prince Edward, son of Henry VI., and certainly he married his widow, lady Anne Neville, daughter of the earl of Warwick. He caused his nephews, Edward V. and Richard, duke of York, to be secretly murdered in the Tower; after which he was himself proclaimed king in 1483, and was for some time a popular monarch. The duke of Buckingham, who had assisted him in his usurpation, subsequently conspired against him, but was taken prisoner and beheaded. Henry, earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., of the house of Lancaster, was abroad, but returned privately and landed at Milford, in Wales, where he was joined by a few followers, who soon increased. He then marched against Richard III., whom he encountered at Bosworth Field, where the king was slain. The nuns of Leicester begged his body of the victors, and buried it in their chapel. The character of Richard III. has been most variously represented by different historians: Walpole declared that all the crimes attributed to him were mere fabrications. The Richard of Shakspeare, crooked-backed, hypocritical, cynical, cruel, and desperate, is a far more familiar figure than the Richard of authentic history. The deformity is possibly a fiction, contemporaries having described him as a handsome, well-made man. It is, however, certain that he was as unscrupulous as he was energetic and determined.

Born at Fotheringay Castle, Northamptonshire, 1452; **killed** 1485.

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, earl of Cornwall, titular king of the Romans, and emperor of Germany, was the second son of John, king of England. Clear-headed, calm, practical, and very wealthy, he exercised great influence in the country, and successfully opposed Hubert de Burgh, who for some time was the most powerful man in England. He was elected to his German titles in 1256, but resided only a short time in the country. At the battle of Lewes, in 1264, he was taken captive by De Montfort, and was imprisoned for a time in Kenilworth Castle. From his natural daughter Isabel, who became the wife of Maurice de Berkeley, the earls of Berkeley claim to be descended.

Born 1208; **died** at Berkhampstead, 1272.

RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER (Latin name, Ricardus Corinensis), known also as "the monk of Westminster," an old English historian; was a native of Cirencester, and became a monk of the Benedictine monastery of St. Peter, Westminster. He wrote upon Saxon and British history, and a "Description of Britain," in Latin, the manuscript of which was discovered at Copenhagen in 1747. The historian Gibbon declares that the author "shows a genuine knowledge of antiquity very extraordinary for a monk of the 14th century." By some critics the genuineness of the work has been doubted. His "Historia ab Hengista" commences with the arrival of the Saxons in Britain, and ends at the year 1348.

Died about 1402.

RICHARDSON, SIR JOHN, *rich'-ard-son*, an Arctic traveller, son of the provost of Dumfries, was, in 1801, sent to the university of Edinburgh, and afterwards entered the royal navy as assistant-surgeon, in which capacity he saw a considerable amount of service. In 1819 he was attached to the Arctic expedition under captain Franklin, as surgeon and naturalist, and again in 1825. After nearly two years of arduous service, he returned in 1827, and published an account of his services, in a narrative which was attached to the great work produced by captain Franklin. After distinguishing himself by his works on the zoology of the northern parts of British America, he became, in 1838, physician to the fleet, in 1840 inspector of hospitals, and in 1846 was created a knight. In 1847, no tidings having been obtained of the vessels which had been dispatched to the Arctic regions under sir John Franklin, three expeditions were sent out by the British government, the command of one of which was entrusted to sir John Richardson. He started from Montreal, in Canada, in April, 1848, and returned to the same place at the close of the following year. He published a narrative of his journey, containing a large amount of valuable information relative to the geology, the natural history, and the mode of life of the Indians and Esquimaux inhabiting the country through which the expedition passed. He was a member of many learned societies, and wrote extensively on the natural history of the Arctic regions.

Born at Dumfries, Scotland, 1787; **died** 1865.

RICHARDSON, SAMUEL, an English novelist. He was the son of a joiner at Derby, whose circumstances did not permit him to give the future author more than a very ordinary education; after which he was bound apprentice to Mr. Wilde, a printer in London. At the expiration of his time, he became foreman and corrector of the press in his master's establishment. At length he set up in business for himself, in Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, and married the daughter of his late employer. He became one of the first printers in London; and, by the interest of Mr. Onslow, speaker of the House of Commons, obtained the printing of

the journals of that house. In 1754 he was chosen master of the Stationers' Company, and in 1760 purchased a moiety of the patent of law printer to the king. In 1740 he made his first appearance as author, by publishing "Pamela," which may be considered as the precursor of the regular English novel, and at once became highly successful, provoking the "Joseph Andrews" of Fielding, intended as a burlesque sequel to the other work. His next performance was "Clarissa Harlowe," which is esteemed his masterpiece, though his novel of "Sir Charles Grandison" possesses great beauties. Besides these works he published a volume of "Familiar Letters," for the use of young people; an edition of Æsop's fables, with reflections; and a paper in the "Rambler." His correspondence with persons of eminence was published in 1804, with his life, by Mrs. Barbauld. Richardson possessed an amiable and friendly disposition, and had a strong sense of religion. He had a large circle of intimate friends, especially women, whose respect for his high character induced them to entrust him with their confidence, which may be partly attributed to his remarkable insight into female character.

Born at Derby, 1689; **died** near London, 1761.

RICHARDSON, JONATHAN, an English portrait-painter, who was one of the best English artists before Reynolds. He also wrote the "Theory of Painting," and an essay upon the art of criticism as it relates to painting.

Born about 1665; **died** in London, 1745.

RICHARDSON, a county of Nebraska, United States. **Area,** 550 square miles. **Pop.** 15,000. The capital is Falls City.

RICHBOROUGH. (*See* SANDWICH.)

RICHELIEU, ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS DE, *reesh'-lee-uh*, a French cardinal and statesman. He belonged to a noble, but poor family, and studied at the college of Navarre, intending to enter the military profession; but seeing his way to preferment in the church, studied theology at the Sorbonne, and afterwards repaired to Rome, in order to obtain the bishopric of Luçon from the pope. On his return to France, he advanced himself into favour by an insinuating address, and for his eloquence was appointed almoner to Mary de' Medici, through whom he obtained, in 1616, the appointment of secretary of state; but the death of his friend the marshal d'Ancre occasioned his temporary disgrace, on which he retired to Avignon. In 1622 he was elevated to the rank of cardinal, and at a later period he was created a duke and peer of France. Louis XIII. recalled him to the ministry, and he soon took the lead in the management of public affairs. Having a great dislike of the Calvinists, he pressed the siege of Rochelle in person, and, by his vigorous efforts, compelled it to surrender in 1628, but was more tolerant of the Protestants, than most of the Catholic statesmen of the time. He next devoted himself to the humbling of the house of Austria, at that period the greatest power in Europe. He overcame all opposition, broke down the power of the aristocracy, made even the king, who feared his greatness, subordinate to his stronger will, and for 18 years governed France with absolute power. Notwithstanding his ambition and cruelty, he had great qualities. He founded the French Academy, established the royal botanical garden, and was a liberal patron of men of letters, and the period of his ministry forms an important epoch in the history of France. He wrote his own "Memoirs," which were published at Paris in 1823.

Born at Paris, 1585; **died** at the same city, 1642.

RICHLAND, *rich'-land*, the name of six counties in the United States:—

DAKOTA.—**Area,** 1,400 square miles. **Pop.** 3,597.

ILLINOIS.—**Area,** 375 square miles. **Pop.** 15,545. The capital is Olney.

LOUISIANA.—**Area,** 550 square miles. **Pop.** 8,440, about half being coloured. The capital is Rayville.

OHIO.—**Area,** 450 square miles. **Pop.** 36,306. The capital is Mansfield.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—**Area,** 465 square miles. **Pop.** 28,573, two-thirds being coloured. The capital is COLUMBIA.

WISCONSIN.—**Area,** 576 square miles. **Pop.** 18,174. The capital is Richland Centre.

RICHMOND, *rich'-mond*, a town of the county of Surrey, on an eminence on the south bank of the Thames, 10 miles W. of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. It is a spot of great celebrity, both for the beauty of its scenery (the river of the Thames valley from the hills being particularly famous), and from its being the seat of a royal palace during several centuries. Edward III., Henry VII., and Elizabeth died there. This palace is now totally demolished, and its site occupied by several houses. The original name of the place was Sheen, but Henry VII. gave it the name of Richmond, from that of his own earldom. The church of Mary Magdalen contains memorials of Thomson, the poet, and Kean, the actor. A stone bridge, of five semicircular arches, was erected over the river here. There are many elegant residences in the neighbourhood. Richmond Park, a beautiful place, partly laid out in garden, and the remainder well stocked with deer, adjoins the town, and has a circuit of 8 miles. It is first mentioned in the reign of Edward I.; and several ornamental buildings were erected here by Caroline, George II.'s queen. George III. frequently resided here in the early part of his reign. **Pop.** 19,068.—A station on the London and South-Western railway.

RICHMOND, a market-town, and municipal and parliamentary borough of the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the north declivity of a lofty eminence rising from the left bank of the Swale, 42 miles N.W. of York. The parish church, St. Mary's, restored in 1860, is partly of Gothic and partly of Norman architecture. Holy Trinity is also an ancient church. There are interesting ruins of St. Martin's monastery and St. Agatha's abbey, near the town. **Manf.** Iron and brass, leather and paper. **Pop.** 4,450.—A station on the North-Eastern railway.

RICHMOND, capital of Virginia, United States, picturesquely situated on the north side of James river, 150 miles from its mouth. It is one of the most flourishing, wealthy, and commercial cities of the United States. Its public buildings are a capitol or state-house with a beautiful Ionic portico, in the centre of a park, a city hall, in the Grecian style, 50 churches, and 13 colleges. It has also an equestrian statue of Washington, and a statue of Henry Clay. A canal is cut on the north side of the river, terminating at the town in a large basin. **Manf.** Cotton, tobacco, and machinery. There is an extensive inland trade, and the foreign commerce is considerable. It was chosen the capital of the Confederate states in 1861. **Pop.** 64,000, about 25,000 being coloured.

RICHMOND, a town of Indiana, United States, on the eastern fork of the Whitewater. It is an important railroad junction, and a large trade in agricultural produce is carried on. **Pop.** 12,000.

RICHMOND, the name of four counties in the United States:—

GEORGIA.—**Area,** 350 square miles. **Pop.** 34,665, about half being coloured. The capital is Augusta.

New York.—**Area,** 59 square miles. **Pop.** 38,991. The capital is Richmond.
North Carolina.—**Area,** 730 square miles. **Pop.** 18,245. The capital is Rockingham.
Virginia.—**Area,** 175 square miles. Pop. 6,600, nearly half being coloured. The capital is Nassau.

RICHMOND, a county of Nova Scotia, occupying the southern part of Cape Breton island. **Area,** 623 square miles. **Pop.** 15,121, nearly half being of French descent. The capital is Arichat.

RICHMOND AND WOLFE, a county of Quebec, dominion of Canada. **Area,** 525 square miles. Pop. 26,339. The capital is Richmond East.

RICHMOND, a town of New South Wales, Australia, 38 miles N.W. of Sydney, in the centre of an agricultural district. The town is well laid out, and the public buildings are good. **Pop.** 1,100.

RICHMOND, a town of Victoria, Australia, adjacent to Melbourne. There is a fine town-hall, with a tower, 130 feet high. **Pop.** 23,500.

RICHMOND, a division of the eastern province of Cape Colony, South Africa. It is an entirely pastoral country. The principal village is of the same name. **Area,** 2,950 square miles. **Pop.** 6,200.

RICHTER, Jean Paul Friedrich, *resh'-ter,* a distinguished German author, familiarly known as "Jean Paul," who was the son of a village schoolmaster, and afterwards parish priest of Schwarzenbach, under whom he received his earliest education, but was afterwards sent to school, and finally, in 1780, to the university of Leipsic, where, although he suffered extreme want, he pursued a brilliant career. His studies were unsystematic, but extended over a vast field, and his memory was stored with curious knowledge. Having no other means of support, he determined to apply himself to literature, and produced two or three works, but obtained little success in his new employment. In 1785 he returned to the cottage of his mother, then a widow. He next found employment as a tutor in a family, and continued to be thus engaged till his published works began to attract the attention of the German public. In 1797 he took up his residence at Leipsic, his name having by this time become esteemed by the best critics of his country. He made the acquaintance of Schiller, Wieland, and others, and after residing at various places, repaired to Baireuth, where, in 1807, he received an annual pension of 1,000 florins. His manner was so attractive, his genius so magnetic, his nature so joyous, tender, and sympathetic, that he excited the love of more than one beautiful woman. The well-known Charlotte de Kalb, a married woman, offered to obtain a divorce that she might marry him; and another committed suicide because he did not return her love. He acted towards these and others with great purity of sentiment and dignified delicacy. In 1801, he married Caroline, the daughter of professor Mayer of Berlin. Henceforth his life flowed on in the uneventful pursuit of literature. As a writer he is distinguished by his originality, profound learning, and, indeed, obscurity, for even among his countrymen a key to his works has been found necessary; and also for graceful fancy, exuberant but peculiarly subtle humour, vivid imagination, and sensitive insight. In the last year of his life he was afflicted with blindness.

Born near Baireuth, 1763; **died** 1825.

RICKMANSWORTH, *rik'-mans-werth,* a market town of Hertfordshire, on the Chess, 10 miles S. of St. Albans. There are a large modern parish church, St Mary's, a new church, in the decorated style, at Mile-end, near the town, and several chapels. **Manf.** Straw-plait and horsehair. Two annual cattle fairs are held. **Pop.** (of parish) 6,162.—A station on the London and North-Western railway.

RICORD, Philip, *rik'-o,* an eminent modern French physician, who went to Paris in 1820 to study his profession under Dupuytren, Lisfranc, and other celebrated men. He subsequently became the most extensively employed physician of the French capital, and although he specially studied and illustrated by his writings some particular forms of disease, he displayed, both in his work and in his writings, a profound acquaintance with all the ills that afflict humanity. So clear and elegant is the style in which his works were written, that his compatriots surnamed him the "Marivaux of Medicine." Among his more important works were a collection of observations and researches communicated to the memoirs of the Academy of Medicine.

Born 1800.

RIDLEY, Nicholas, *rid'-le,* a learned English bishop, reformer, and martyr, who received his education at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and afterwards at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow in 1524, and was afterwards president. He early adopted the principles of the Reformation, and his opinions were strengthened by a tour in Germany, where he met several of the leading reformers. On his return he was appointed proctor to the university of Cambridge, and protested against the claims of the papacy to supreme ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England. His great abilities and piety recommended him to the notice of archbishop Cranmer, through whom he was made chaplain to the king. In the reign of Edward VI. he was nominated to the see of Rochester, and had a principal share in framing the liturgy, articles, and homilies. In 1550 he was translated to the bishopric of London, and by his interest with the young king he obtained the foundation of the noble charities of Christ's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's, and St. Thomas's in Southwark. On the decease of Edward, he unfortunately joined the friends of lady Jane Grey, for which, and his zeal in the Reformation, he was committed to the Tower in 1553 by queen Mary, and afterwards sent to Oxford, to dispute with some of the popish bishops, and on his refusing to recant, was burnt there opposite Balliol College, in company with bishop Latimer. He wrote against transubstantiation, and after his death his sermons and letters were printed.

Born in Northumberland, about 1500; **died** at Oxford, 1555.

RIEGO, Raphael del Riego y Nunez, *re-ai'-go,* a Spanish patriot, who fought against the French in 1808, and was made prisoner; and, upon recovering his liberty, in 1814, became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Asturias. He shared in the conspiracy of 1819, and when Quiroja and others were arrested, he raised the standard of revolt, proclaimed the constitution of the Cortes, released Quiroja, overran Andalusia, forced Ferdinand VII. to accept the constitution, and was nominated captain-general of Aragon. In 1823 he attempted to oppose the French army which had come to the assistance of Ferdinand, but was captured, and delivered to the government of the king, who forthwith put him to death. He was the author of the patriotic hymn sung in 1820, which bears his name.

Born 1785; **died** 1823.

RIENZI, Cola di (proper name Nicola Gabrino Lorenzo), *re-ain'-dze,* an obscure Roman, son

of a tavern keeper and a washerwoman, but who had received an excellent education, which was improved by a strong will and vigorous understanding. He made himself acquainted with the works of the best Latin poets and orators. His brother having been assassinated by a Roman noble, he determined to support the cause of the people against the aristocracy; and in 1343 was sent by the Guelph party of Rome with a deputation to Clement VI., at Avignon, in order to prevail upon that pontiff to return to Rome. His eloquence pleased the pope, though it did not persuade him. Rienzi, on his return, formed the design of making himself master of Rome, with the title of tribune, and described himself as "Consul of orphans, widows, and the poor." For some time the aristocratic party took little notice of him, probably thinking him a half-mad enthusiast. Having gained a considerable number of partisans, in 1347 he entered the Capitol, accompanied by the papal legate, harangued the people, and elevated the standard of liberty. He designed to unite the whole of Italy into one great republic, with Rome for its capital. For some time he was successful, his government was popular, the pope confirmed him in his authority, and Petrarch wrote in his favour, comparing him to Brutus. He convened an assembly of deputies for the Italian states, and summoned Ludwig of Bavaria and Karl of Bohemia, the rival candidates of the Imperial throne, to appear before him, that he might adjudicate between them, and select an emperor. This assumption of authority greatly offended the pope, and the nobles conspired against Rienzi, who was compelled to quit Rome, after exercising almost absolute power for seven months. He became a monk of the Franciscan order, but three years afterwards, being induced to believe that ancient prophecies pointed to him as a regenerator of the world, he went to Prague, and announced to the emperor Karl IV. that in a few months' time there would be two empires under the protection of the church, that Karl would reign in the East, and Rienzi in the West. The emperor, instead of adopting his views, imprisoned him, and then sent him to the pope at Avignon, where he was tried on charges arising out of his conduct while tribune of Rome, and condemned to death. On the intercession of Petrarch and others, his life was spared, and two years afterwards he was sent to Rome (then in a state of anarchy) with cardinal Athornoz, for the purpose of re-establishing order. He borrowed money, raised a small body of adherents, and entered Rome amid general acclamation, but he was no longer the enthusiastic generous patriot of former days, but severe, exacting, and tyrannical. In two months' time the angry populace attacked him in the Capitol, and cruelly put him to death and mutilated his body.

Born at Rome, 1313; **died** 1354.

RIESA, *ree'-sa*, a town of Saxony, district of Dresden, at the confluence of the Jahna with the Elbe. There are a castle and a dockyard. **Pop.** 5,400.

RIESENGEBIRGE, *ri'-sen-ge-berg-a* ("giant mountains"), a range between Bohemia and the Prussian province of Silesia, about 23 miles long, and 12 in average breadth.

RIESI, *ree-ai'-se*, a town of Sicily, province of Caltanisetta, 15 miles from the town of that name. Sulphur is obtained in the vicinity. **Pop.** 11,893.

RIETSCHEL, ERNST FRIEDRICH AUGUST, *reet'-shal*, German sculptor, who studied at Dresden, afterwards at Berlin under Rauch, and at Rome. On his return he rose into great reputation by a colossal statue of Friedrich Augustus of Saxony. In 1832 he was appointed professor in the Dresden Academy. He executed many statues of eminent Germans, and designed the memorial statue of Luther at Worms.

Born at Pulssnitz, 1804; **died** at Dresden, 1861.

RIGA, *ri'-ga*, or *ree-ga*, a city and seaport of European Russia, capital of Livonia, and the centre of administration for the three Baltic provinces, Livonia, Esconia, and Courland, on the Dwina or Duna, about 5 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Riga. The principal portion of the town is on the right, the suburbs on the left bank of the river. Of the public buildings, the principal are the castle, built early in the 13th century, and now the residence of the governor; the town house, the exchange, the arsenal, the hospital of St. George, and the Catharinenof, a public library, academy, cabinet of natural history, an observatory, and a society of Lithuanian literature. The church of St. Peter is remarkable for its fine tower, commanding a magnificent view of the harbour. The old town has narrow streets and old buildings; but the suburbs are modern and handsome. The whole town is defended by fortifications. The river is crossed by a bridge of boats, those in the centre being moveable to allow of the passage of vessels. In the winter, when the river is frozen over, so as to permit traffic, the bridge is removed. **Manf.** Cloth, leather, iron, glass, sugar, soap, candles, and earthenware. Shipbuilding is carried on, and there is a large export trade in flax, hemp, corn, linseed, timber, tallow, and tobacco. **Pop.** 169,320, nearly half being Germans, 25,000 Russians, and the remainder Letts. **Lat.** 56° 5' N. **Lon.** 24° 7' E. —The city was founded early in the 13th century, rose to eminence by its commerce, and was a member of the Hanseatic League. It was taken by Gustavus Adolphus in 1621, remaining subject to Sweden for about 90 years. In 1721 it was annexed to Russia.

RIGA, a township of the United States, in the W. of New York. **Pop.** 2,500.

RIGA, GULF OF, a bay in the north-east of the Baltic, between the coasts of Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia. It is more than 100 miles in length from north to south, and 70 miles wide. At the entrance are the islands of ORSEL, DAGO, Mohn, and Worms.

RIGAUD, HYACINTH, *ree'-go*, an eminent French portrait-painter, who became director of the Academy of Painting, and was granted letters of nobility, and the order of St. Michael, by Louis XV. He has been called the Vandyck of France.

Born at Perpignan, 1659; **died** at Paris, 1743.

RIGAULT, or RIGALTIUS, NICOLAS, *ree'-golte*, a learned French philologist. He was educated among the Jesuits, who endeavoured to prevail upon him to enter their order, which he refused, and embraced the profession of an advocate. On Casaubon's going to England, Rigault succeeded him as librarian to the king, who appointed him procureur-general of the supreme court of Nancy. He was afterwards intendant of the province of Toul. His works are editions of Martial, Juvenal, Tertullian, and Minutius Felix, with observations and notes upon other classics.

Born at Paris, 1577; **died** at Toul, 1654.

RIGHI, *ree-ge*, an isolated mountain of Switzerland, canton of Schwyz, between Lake Lucerne, Lug, and Lowerz. It is nearly 6,000 feet high, and the summit is visited by tourists for the sake of the splendid view it commands, and especially to see the sun rise.

RIJSSEN, *ris'-sen*, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overijssel, 16 miles N.E. of Deventer. There are a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church, and a town-hall. **Manf.** Cotton and linen goods, tobacco, and pottery. **Pop.** 3,500.

RIJSWIJK. (*See* RYSWICK.)

RILEY, JOHN, *ri'-le*, an English painter, who, after the death of sir Peter Lely, gained considerable reputation and employment as a portrait-painter.

Born in London, 1646; **died** 1691.

RILEY, a county of Kansas, United States. **Area**, 654 square miles. **Pop.** 10,430. The capital is Manhattan.

RIMA-SZOMBATH, *ré'-ma-zom'-bath*, a market-town of Hungary, on the Rima, 23 miles N.E. of Pesth. **Manf.** Articles in wood. There is a trade in linen and hides. **Pop.** 5,000.

RIMINI, *ré'-me-ne*, a city of central Italy, province of Forli, on the Marecchia, 2 miles from the Adriatic. Its streets are straight, and contain several fine churches, family mansions of Istrian marble, and a very handsome town-hall. The cathedral (containing many interesting monuments) is also ornamented with beautiful marble, and the church of San Francesco is a fine edifice of the 15th century, with a profusion of sculptures, statues, and bas-reliefs. There are several remains of Roman architecture, especially a white marble bridge, and an arch, both of the time of Augustus. **Manf.** Glass, earthenware, and sail-cloth. **Pop.** 36,672.—Rimini, called formerly Ariminum is very ancient. It was given by Charlemagne to the church.

RIMOUSKI, *re-moos'-ke*, a county of Quebec province, dominion of Canada. **Area**, 4,932 square miles. **Pop.** 33,791, nearly all of French descent. The capital is Rimouski.

RINGGOLD, *rin'-gold*, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 12,085. The capital is Mount Ayr.

RINGWOOD, *ring'-wood*, a market-town of Hampshire, on the Avon, which here divides into three branches, again uniting, 20 miles S.W. of Southampton. There is an ancient church. It is noted for its breweries. **Pop.** 5,488.—A station on the London and South-Western railway.

RINUCCINI, OTTAVIO, *re-noo-che'-ne*, an Italian poet, who accompanied Mary de' Medici to France, and became gentleman of the chamber under Henry IV. The operas of Rinuccini are greatly admired, and his poetry is elegant.

Born at Florence, about 1560; **died** at the same city, 1621.

RIO, *ré'-o*, (river) a prefix to the names of many towns in Brazil.

RIO ARRIBA, *ar'-re-ba*, a county of New Mexico, United States. **Area**, 5,500 square miles. **Pop.** 11,023. The capital is Los Luceros.

RIO BRANCO, *ré'-o bran'-co*, a river of Brazil, rising near the source of the Orinoco, in **lat.** 3° N. and **lon.** 64° W., and, after a course of 700 miles, falling into the Rio Negro. The navigation is much impeded by rapids and waterfalls.

RIO DAS MORTES, *ré'-o das mor'-tais*, a river of Brazil, in the province of Matto Grosso, joining the Aragua after a course of 500 miles.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *ré'-o ja-nai'-ro*, a maritime province in the south-east of Brazil, bounded N. by the province of Espirito Santo, E. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by the extensive region of the Minas Geraes. It is extremely fertile, producing sugar in great abundance, coffee, cotton, maize, rice, indigo, cocoa, and fine woods. The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Organ and other ranges from 6,000 to 7,000 feet high, and is well wooded and watered.

Rivers.—The Parahiba is the most important.
Area.—18,480 square miles.
Pop.—938,831.
Chief Towns.—PRAIA GRANDE is the capital, but RIO DE JANEIRO is the more important.

RIO DE JANEIRO, (generally known as RIO), capital of Brazil, and the most important commercial town of South America, at the west side and near the mouth or harbour, reputed one of the most secure, spacious, and beautiful bays in the world, extending 17 miles inland, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles, and entered by a passage a mile wide. In the bay, which is nearly enclosed by lofty hills, are several islands, and the harbour is protected by strong fortifications. The city is built on seven rounded hills and the intermediate valleys. Nearest the bay is the old town, laid out in squares, with narrow streets crossing at right angles. To the west, beyond an immense open park, the Campo de Santa Anna, is the new town, where are many elegant residences. In the Campo are the palace of the senate, foreign office, town-hall, national museum, and opera house. Along the edge of the water are excellent quays. There are about 50 churches, many of them very handsome and highly decorated buildings, especially the church of Candellaria, with two lofty towers; the church of the Cross, and a new church, Nossa Senora da Gloria, several convents and nunneries, the large College of Pedro, an imperial academy of medicine, national library, and many hospitals, asylums, and other charitable institutions. From the central portion of the city, lines of houses extend in three directions for four miles. Water is supplied by a noble aqueduct from springs on Mount Corcovado, three miles to the south-west of the city, and supplies the fountains in the squares.

Commerce.—This city is the chief mart of Brazil, and especially of the provinces of Minas Geraes, S. Paulo, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, and Curitiba. The mining districts, being most populous, require the greatest proportion of consumable goods, and in return send the most valuable articles of commerce; hence innumerable troops of mules are continually travelling to and from those districts. The exports consist chiefly of coffee, gold, diamonds, and other precious stones: tobacco, hides, cotton, sugar, rum, timber, horsehair, india-rubber, and wool. There is active steam-ship communication with other Brazilian ports and Europe, and by railway with other parts of the Brazilian empire.
Pop.—435,568.
History.—The first settlement was made here by the French in 1555, and the present city was founded by the Portuguese in 1567, and then named St. Sebastian. In 1763 it was adopted as the seat of government and residence of the viceroys, in place of Bahia, and on Brazil becoming an independent empire in 1822, became the capital.

RIO GRANDE, a new county of Colorado, United States. **Area**, 1,200 square miles. **Pop.** about 2,000. The capital is Del Norte.

RIO GRANDE, a river of W. Africa, rising in **lat.** 11° 20′ N., and **lon.** 11° W., and falling into the Atlantic between the Casamanza and the Nunez rivers. Its banks are covered with immense ant-hills, and the country which it waters is populous.

RIO GRANDE DEL NORTE, or **BRAVO DEL NORTE**, *grand'-ai-del-nor'-tai*, a large river of North America, rising in the Rocky Mountains, forming the boundary between Mexico and Texas, and after a course of 1,800 miles, discharging

into the Gulf of Mexico about lat. 25° N. and lon. 97° W.

RIO GRANDE DO NORTE, a maritime province of the north-east of Brazil, bounded N. and E. by the Atlantic, W. by Ceara, and S. by Parahyba. The shore is flat, but in the interior are mountains. Except near the rivers the soil is generally unfertile. Cotton is cultivated and large herds of horses and cattle are reared on the extensive pastures. There are many salt lakes. The capital is NATAL.

Rivers.—The Piranhao and Potengo.
Area.—26,129 square miles.
Pop.—269,051.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, a maritime province, forming the extreme southern part of Brazil, bounded S.W. by the republic of Uruguay, S.E. by the Atlantic, and W. by the river Uruguay. A range of mountains traverses the central district, and on each side are extensive fertile plains. The climate is very salubrious, all the cereals and fruits of central Europe can be cultivated advantageously, and immense numbers of cattle and sheep are reared on the plains. The exports, rapidly increasing, consist chiefly of cattle and horse-hides, grease, tallow, agricultural produce, and jerked, or dried, beef. There are some gold mines.

Area.—110,210 square miles.
Pop.—899 000.
Chief Towns.—SAO PEDRO and PORTO ALEGRE.

RIO NEGRO, *nai'-gro*, a river of South America, rising in Columbia, a principal tributary of the Amazon, which, it joins, after a course of about 1,000 miles, in lat. 3° 10′ S., lon. 59° W. Its chief affluents are, from the north, the Cassiquiare, the Cababuri, Padaviry, and Branco, and, from the south, the Vaupes.

RIO NEGRO, a river of South America, forming the greater part of the boundary between the Argentine Confederation and Patagonia. It rises in the Chilian Andes, and, after a course of 700 miles, enters the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 41° 4′ S., lon. 62° 50′ W.

RIOBAMBA, or **BOLIVAR**, *bam'-ba*, a town of the republic of Ecuador, South America, province of Chimborazo, 100 miles S. of Quito. It is a modern town, replacing a larger and older place, destroyed by earthquake in 1797. There are several churches and a college. **Pop.** 16,000.

RIOJA, LA, *re-o'-ha*, a province of the Argentine Confederation, South America, near the Andes and inclosed by the departments Cordova, Catamarca, and San Juan. **Area**, 35,000 square miles. **Pop.** 87,000.—The capital is of the same name.

RIOM, *re'-om*, a town of France, department Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles N.E. of Clermont, on a hill 1,173 feet above the sea level. The dark colour of its houses, built of lava, gives it a dull and gloomy appearance. There are many interesting specimens of Renaissance domestic architecture. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, leather, and brandy. **Pop.** 8,700.

RION or RIONS, a French town, in Gironde.

RIONERA, *re-o-nai'-ra*, a town of southern Italy, province of Potenza, 7 miles S. of Melfi. **Manf.** Wooden snuff-boxes. **Pop.** 12,500.

RIOSECO. (*See* MEDINA.)

RIOUW, or **RHIO**, *ri-ou'* a residency of the Netherlands, in the Eastern Archipelago, including the peninsula of Tandjong-Pinang, the Linga-Riouw archipelago, part of the coast of Sumatra, and the Tambilan, Arambos and Natuna islands. The islands are mountainous, with dense forests, and in other parts, the ordinary tropical products are abundant. The climate is very hot, but not generally unhealthy. Gold, tin, and coal are found. **Area**, 3,000 square miles. **Pop.** 70,000, including 28,000 Chinese, 41,500 natives (Malays), and a few European employés of the Netherlands government. The chief town is RIOUW.

RIOUW, a seaport of the above residency, on the small islet of Pulo-Pinang, 50 miles S.E. of Singapore. There are two portions, the English and Chinese towns, in the former a Protestant church and the governor's residence. The town is defended by a fort; the haven is roomy, and a considerable trade is carried on with China, Siam, Borneo, Java, Singapore, and other parts. **Pop.** Unascertained.

RIPLEY, *rip'-le*, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 450 square miles. **Pop.** 22,000. The capital is Versailles.

RIPLEY, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 5,300. The capital is Doniphan.

RIPON, *rip'-on*, a market-town and municipal and parliamentary borough of the West Riding of Yorkshire, near the confluence of the Ure and the Skell, 23 miles N.W. of York. The cathedral, founded early in the 12th century, is cruciform and has a central tower and two towers at the west end. The length is 266 feet, and of the transept 132 feet. Trinity church is a fine modern cruciform building, in the early English style. There are other places of worship, a grammar school, and two hospitals. In the market-place is a cross 90 feet high. **Manf.** Machinery, leather, iron, brass and varnish. **Pop.** 7,390.—A station on the North-Eastern railway.

RIPPERDA, JAN WILLEM, duke de, *rip-pair'-da*, a Dutch adventurer, who was descended of an ancient Spanish house. He served some time as colonel of infantry in the Dutch service during the war of the Succession, and, in 1715, was nominated ambassador to the court of Spain, where he gained the favour of Phillip V., who made him a grandee of the kingdom, and minister of war and finances; but afterwards he fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned at Segovia. He escaped, and, going through Portugal, reached England; whence he went to Holland. Lastly he made a voyage to Morocco, where he turned Mahometan, taking the name of Osman Pacha, but endeavouring to introduce a new religion, compounded of Christianity, Judaism, and Mahometanism.

Born at Gröningen, about 1677; **died** at Tetuan, 1737.

RISTORI, ADELAIDE, *ris'-to-re*, an Italian actress. She was the daughter of a strolling player, and played, herself, children's parts at the age of 4 years. At 15 she attracted the notice of the famous tragic actress Charlotte Marchionni, who gave her some invaluable counsel. Upon her marriage with the young marquis del Grillo, she retired from the stage; but was induced to return to it by the triumphs she obtained when playing for a single occasion at the benefit of one of her own friends. She was playing at Rome in 1849, and divided her time between the theatre and her duties as an attendant upon the wounded in hospital. In 1855 she appeared at Paris, where she excited the utmost enthusiasm. On repairing to London, shortly afterwards, an equally brilliant reception greeted her, and she has since revisited

the English metropolis, and achieved a great success in the United States.

Born at Cividale, 1821.

RITCHIE, *ritch'-e*, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area**, 450 square miles. **Pop.** 13,474. The capital is Harrisville.

RITSCHL, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, *reet'-shel*, German philologist, studied at Leipsic and Halle, and at the age of 26 was appointed professor extraordinary at Breslau. In 1839 he became professor of classical literature and rhetoric; in 1865, professor at Leipsic, and in 1867 was chosen foreign associate of the French Academy. His greatest work was a critical edition of Plaretus; but he was the author of many philological works of high value, and was generally considered the greatest classical scholar of his age. No fewer than 30 of his pupils became professors in German universities.

Born at Grossvargula, Saxe-Weimar, 1806; died 1876.

RITSON, JOSEPH, *rit'-son*, an English critic and antiquary. He was bred to the law, and became a conveyancer in Gray's Inn; but having purchased, in 1785, the office of high bailiff of the liberties of the Savoy, he devoted the remainder of his life to literature. His principal works are "Observations on Johnson and Steeven's Edition of Shakspere," "Cursory Criticisms on Malone's Edition of Shakspere," "Observations on Warton's History of English Poetry," "Collection of English Songs" and of Scotch Songs, "English Anthology," "Metrical Romances," "Bibliographia Poetica."

Born at Stockton, Durham, 1752; died 1803.

RITTENHOUSE, DAVID, *rit'-ten-house*, an American astronomer, who served his apprenticeship to a clockmaker, and was afterwards a farmer; but pursued his mathematical and astronomical studies with such success, that, in 1769, the American Philosophical Society requested him to make observations on the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, which he performed with great accuracy. He succeeded Franklin as president of that Society.

Born at Philadelphia, 1732; died 1796.

RITTER, HEINRICH, *rit'-ter*, German philosopher, who studied at Halle, Göttingen, and Berlin; in 1824 was appointed professor extraordinary at Berlin, in 1835 became a professor at Kiel, and in 1837 at Göttingen. He wrote numerous works on the history of philosophy, displaying a profound acquaintance with ancient and modern systems.

Born at Zerbst, 1791; died 1869.

RITTER, KARL, German geographer, who, upon the completion of his studies at the university of Halle, became a tutor in a nobleman's family, and made a tour with his pupils in Italy, France, and Switzerland. In 1820 he was appointed professor extraordinary of geography in the university of Berlin, after which time he devoted himself to his favourite science and was afterwards member of the Berlin Academy, and director at the military school. His most important works were "Geography in Relation to the Character and History of Mankind," "An Introduction to Universal Comparative Geography," "A Glance at the Sources of the Nile," "A Glance at Palestine and its Christian Population," and "Jordan and the Dead Sea." He was a member of the Academy of Berlin, and a foreign member of the Royal Society of London.

Born at Quedlinburg, 1779; died 1859.

RIVA, or REIF, *ré'-va*, a town of the Austrian empire, province of Tyrol, at the north-western extremity of Lake Guarda. There are two castles, a handsome church, a monastery and hospital. There is a good harbour and a considerable trade is carried on. **Manf.** Paper, and articles in iron, especially Jews' harps. **Pop.** 5,000.

RIVAROL, ANTHONY DE, *ré'-va-rol*, a French writer, who translated Dante's "Inferno," and published a "Discourse on the Universality of the French Language," crowned by the Academy of Berlin in 1784; "Letters on Religion and Morality;" "A Little Almanack of Great Men," a satire; "Letters to the French Nobility;" "The Political Life of La Fayette;" "Prospectus of a New Dictionary of the French Language."

Born at Bagnols, 1753; died at Berlin, 1801.

RIVAROLO, a town of Italy, province of Genova, 3 miles N.W. of Genoa. There are two handsome palaces. **Pop.** 5,700.

RIVAS. (*See* NICARAGUA).

RIVE DE GIER, *reev-de(r) zhé'-ai*, a town of France, department Loire, on the Gier, 13 miles N.E. of St. Étienne, in the centre of the most important coal-field of France, about 50 pits being in operation near the town. Near it on the south is the immense reservoir of Cousen. **Manf.** Glass, steel, machinery, silk, and hardwares. **Pop.** 16,500.

RIVESALTES, *reev'-salt*, a town of France, department Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Agly, 5 miles N. of Perpignan. It is a very old town, and surrounded by walls, with remains of towers. There are vineyards on the neighbouring hills, and a well-known sweet wine is made. There is a trade in wine, brandy, and wool. **Pop.** 5,200.

RIVIÈRA, *re-ve-air'-a*, a name given to a strip of the coast of north-western Italy, bordering the Gulf of Genoa. Between Nice and Genoa it is called the Rivièra di Ponente, and between Genoa and Spezzia, the Rivièra di Levante. The scenery is very beautiful.

RIVOLI, *ré'-vo-le*, a town of northern Italy, on the right bank of the Dora, 8 miles W. of Turin. **Manf.** Linen, woollens, and silk. **Pop.** 5,600.

RIVOLI, a small place in Italy, province of Verona, on the right bank of the Adige, 14 miles N.W. of Verona, where the French defeated the Austrians in 1797. (*See* MASSENA.)

RIZAH, *ri'-za*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the coast of the Black Sea, 40 miles E. of Trebizond. **Manf.** Fine hempen fabrics. A good trade is carried on. **Pop.** 30,000.

RIZZIO, or RICCIO, DAVID, *rit'-si-o*, an Italian musician, who played and sang with equal excellence, and, accompanying the ambassador of the duke of Savoy to the court of Mary, queen of Scots, became the favourite of that princess, who made him her secretary for foreign languages. This gave such offence to Henry Darnley, her husband, and some nobles of the Protestant party, that he and his associates assassinated Rizzio in her presence in the palace of Holyrood. (*See* MARY STUART.)

Born 1540; died 1566.

ROANE, *rone*, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 16,000. The capital is Kingston.

ROANE, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area**, 450 square miles. **Pop.** 12,184. The capital is Spencer.

ROANNE, *ro'-an*, a town of France, department Loire, on the right bank of the Loire, 40 miles N.W. of Lyons. The streets are wide and the town is well-built, and there are several shipbuilding yards. It is an important state for commerce between the north and south of France. There are Roman remains in the vicinity. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, muslins, paper, and jewellery. **Pop.** 25,500.

ROANOKE, *ro'-a-noke*, a river of the United States, formed by two streams, the Dan and Staunton, rising in the Alleghanies, and uniting at Clarkesville, in Virginia. The river flows through the north-eastern part of North Carolina, and after a course of 260 miles discharges into Albemarle Sound.

ROANOKE, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 200 square miles. **Pop.** 13,105, about one-third being coloured. The capital is Salem.

ROATAN. (*See* RUATAN.)

ROBBIA, LUCA DELLA, *rob-be'-a*, Italian sculptor and inventor of the potter's ware that bears his name, at a very early age gave proof of his ability as a sculptor, and was employed to execute bassi-relievi and other decorations at Rimini, Florence, and other places. He was engaged for 10 years on the great bronze door of the sacristy of Santa Maria del Fiore at Florence. He then directed his attention to terra-cotta work, and invented an enamel which preserved it from the effects of the atmosphere. This style of work became very popular, and Cosmo de' Medici and others employed the artist, and he realised a considerable fortune.

Born at Florence about 1400; **died** 1481.

ROBERT I., king of France, *rob'-ert*, was the second son of Robert the Strong, and younger brother of Eudes, who also became king of France. He was chosen king at Soissons, in 922, to the prejudice of Charles the Simple. He was, however, killed at the battle of Soissons, in the following year.

Died 923.

ROBERT II., king of France, called the Sage and Devout, was crowned in 996, on the death of Hugh Capet, his father. He married his cousin Bertha, but pope Gregory V. declared the marriage void, and excommunicated the king, who took for his second wife the daughter of the count of Arles and Provence.

Born about 970; **died** 1031.

ROBERT I., duke of Normandy, *rob'-ert*, surnamed the "Magnificent" and the "Devil," succeeded his father, Richard II., having, it is said, poisoned his elder brother Richard. He repressed several revolts in his dominions, assisted Boudouin IV., count of Flanders, and attempted to defend Alfred and Edward, the sons of Edmund, who had been excluded from the English throne by Canute. To expiate the errors of his youth, he made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but died upon his return, it is said, of poison. He left only one son, the celebrated William the Conqueror.

Died at Nicæa, 1035.

ROBERT II., duke of Normandy, known as Curthose, was the eldest son of William the Conqueror, who created him duke in 1087. He had recourse to arms against his father, who was compelled to cede the duchy of Normandy to him. He sold nearly a third of his territories to his younger brother Henry, afterwards Henry I. of England, for the sum of £3,000. The latter invaded Normandy in 1105, and after a sanguinary battle beneath the walls of Tenchebrai Castle, Robert, with 400 of his knights, was taken prisoner. He was afterwards confined for the remainder of his life in Cardiff Castle. Some historians assert that his sight was taken away by his merciless brother Henry, but William of Malmesbury declares that his only punishment was that of solitary imprisonment during twenty-eight years.

Born 1060; **died** 1134.

ROBERT I., king of Scotland. (*See* BRUCE, Robert.)

ROBERT II., king of Scotland, was the son of Walter Stewart and Marjory, only daughter of Robert Bruce, and was the founder of the house of Stuart. During the infancy and exile of David II., the successor of Bruce, Robert Stewart held the reigns of government, in conjunction with the earl of Moray. In 1359 he was created earl of Strathearn, and, upon the death of David, in 1371, was declared king by the title of Robert II. After the demise of Edward III. of England, hostilities were renewed between the two countries, and throughout the remainder of his reign there was continual conflict with the English. In 1389, feeling the infirmities of age, he retired to his castle of Dundonald, in Ayrshire, and remained in seclusion until his death.

Born 1316; **died** 1390.

ROBERT III., king of Scotland, was the son and successor of the preceding. His baptismal name was John, but it was changed to Robert on his accession to the throne in 1390. During the first nine years of his reign he ruled in peace; but, in 1400, Henry IV. of England marched, at the head of a large army, into Scotland as far as Edinburgh. In 1391 the king's troubles were augmented by the death, at the age of 24, of his eldest son, the duke of Rothsay, who had been seized, imprisoned, and, traditionary history asserts, murdered, by his uncle, the duke of Albany. (This occurrence forms the basis of the plot of Sir Walter Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth.") Shortly afterwards his army was twice defeated by the English, and the king, suspicious of the ambitious designs of his brother, the duke of Albany, sent his only surviving son, James, earl of Carrick, to France, but the prince was captured on his voyage by an English vessel. (*See* JAMES I. of Scotland.) This last misfortune broke the heart of the Scottish king.

Born about 1340; **died** 1406.

ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER, an old English historian, whose Chronicle was written in verse, and ends shortly before the commencement of the reign of Edward I. He is supposed to have been a monk in the abbey of Gloucester, but little is known as to his personal history.

Died 1290.

ROBERT OF LINCOLN, surnamed Grossetête or Greathead, an English prelate, who, in 1235, succeeded to the important diocese of Lincoln. He was a learned divine, and a firm supporter of the rights of the English church against the pope, the king, and several of the most powerful persons. He made a number of translations from the Greek, some of which have been printed.

Born about 1175; **died** 1253.

ROBERT, LEOPOLD, *ro-bair'*, an eminent French painter, who studied under Gerard and David, and perfected his talents in Italy, where he executed many of his finest pictures. His greatest works are, the "Neapolitan Improvisatore," "The

Reapers," and "Venetian Fishermen." He committed suicide at Venice.

Born 1797; died 1835.

ROBERT, NICOLAS, an eminent French miniature-painter, who also excelled in depicting flowers, plants, and insects. For Gaston, duke of Orleans, he painted a magnificent collection of miniatures of all those objects. It is preserved in the Cabinet du Roi at Paris.

Born at Langres, about 1710; died 1784.

ROBERTS, DAVID, architectural painter, who was intended for the trade of a house-painter, but who, about 1821, went to London, where, during several years, he worked as a scene-painter, in conjunction with his friend Stanfield. By degrees he abandoned scene for architectural painting, and having obtained some success in the latter walk, he visited Spain in 1832, and upon his return, published a collection of drawings, entitled "Spanish Sketches," which fixed his reputation. From that period his rise was rapid; he became A.R.A. in 1839, and two years afterwards a full academician. He is generally admitted to have been the finest architectural painter England has produced. For many years his views and interiors were great attractions at the Royal Academy Exhibition, and are highly valued.

Born at Stockbridge, Edinburgh, 1796; died in London, 1874.

ROBERTSON, ÉTIENNE GASPARD, a Belgian natural philosopher and aeronaut, who became professor of physics at Liége, and perfected the mirror of Archimedes, invented phantasmagoria, and improved the parachute. He made several balloon ascents, which he collected a body of valuable observations in meteorology. He was the author of several volumes of scientific memoirs.

Born at Liége 1762; died at Paris, 1837.

ROBERTSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Rev., an English clergyman, who attained remarkable fame as a preacher. He was the son of a Scotch officer in the Royal Artillery, and was educated at the universities of Edinburgh and Oxford. About 1848 he accepted the incumbency of Trinity Chapel, Brighton, and exercised an extraordinary influence by his preaching, although displeasing the strictly orthodox by his breadth of views. He died of consumption.

Born in London, 1816; died at Brighton, 1853.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, historian and divine of the church of Scotland. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor of divinity; and, having entered into orders, became one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland, and was offered considerable preferment in the church of England, which he declined. In 1759 he published the "History of Scotland." In 1762 he was elected principal of the university of Edinburgh; and in 1769 he published "History of Charles V.," in which are displayed superior powers of discrimination, together with an elegant and very luminous style. For this he was appointed royal historiographer for Scotland. His other works were the "History of America," and an "Historical Disquisition concerning India." He was a man of amiable manners and brilliant accomplishments.

Born at Borthwick, near Edinburgh, 1721; died 1793.

ROBERTSON, the name of three counties in the United States:—

KENTUCKY.—Area, 175 square miles. Pop. 5,500. The capital is Mount Olivet.

TENNESSEE.—Area, 400 square miles. Pop. 18,500, about 5,000 being coloured. The capital is Springfield.

TEXAS.—Area, 840 square miles. Pop. 22,383, nearly half being coloured. The capital is Calvert.

ROBESON, a county of North Carolina, United States. Area, 900 square miles. Pop. 23,880. The capital is Lumbertown.

ROBESPIERRE, MAXIMILIEN MARIE ISIDORE DE, *robes'-peer*, a French revolutionist, who was the son of a provincial advocate, and was educated at the expense of a canon of the cathedral of Arras. After completing his studies at Paris, he entered upon the profession of the law at Arras, but with no great success. He was for some time a member of the criminal court, but, it is said, resigned because he had a conscientious objection to the infliction of the punishment of death—a remarkable scruple on his part, if the statement is true. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution he became a member of the National Assembly, after the death of Mirabeau obtained great influence, and in a short time rose to be chief of the Jacobins. He declared that "France must be revolutionized," and was soon named public accuser. Having risen to power, as the leader during the "Reign of Terror," he, to maintain it, had recourse to the most cruel expedients. The prisons were crowded with unfortunate victims of all ages and of both sexes. Numbers were daily put to death, and the streets were deluged with blood. At length a conspiracy was formed against him: he was accused of seeking his own aggrandizement by getting rid of his old colleagues, and was condemned to death. He was taken, but contrived to effect his escape, and marched against the Convention; yet he had not sufficient personal courage to turn the tide once more in his own favour, and was again taken prisoner. He attempted to destroy himself by a pistol-shot, but only succeeded in breaking his jaw, and, in that condition was, with twenty-two of his associates, dragged to the guillotine. His partisans surnamed him the "Incorruptible," and at his death he was worth but 50 francs. His character, made up of many contradictions, presents a problem not easily solved.

Born at Arras, 1758; died 1794.

ROBIN HOOD. (*See* HOOD, ROBIN.)

ROBINS, BENJAMIN, *rob'-ins*, an English mathematician and artillerist. His parents were Quakers; but he abandoned that form of faith soon after he had settled in London as teacher of mathematics. He distinguished himself by confuting a memoir by Bernouilli on the "Force of Bodies in Motion," and by a demonstration of the last proposition of Newton's "Treatise on Quadratures." In 1742 he published his "Principles of Gunnery," the result of his own experiments. He also contributed to the improvements in the royal observatory at Greenwich, and, in 1749, was appointed engineer in general to the East India Company. He received the gold medal of the Royal Society.

Born at Bath, 1707; died at Madras, 1751.

ROBINSON, REV. EDWARD, *rob'-in-son*, a learned American divine, who, upon the completion of his educational career at Hamilton College, Clinton, was for a time assistant professor of Hebrew at Andover. In 1826 he travelled in Europe, in order to study the Oriental languages and literature. On his return in 1830 he was appointed extraordinary professor of sacred literature and librarian at Andover; and in 1837, professor of Biblical literature in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. After spending some time in the Holy Land, he, in 1841, produced his "Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai, and Arabia Petræa," a very learned and valuable work. He also translated the Greek Lexicon of Buttmann and the Hebrew Lexicon of Gesenius; and wrote "Commentary on the

Apocalypse," "Dictionary of the Bible," and "Harmony of the Four Gospels in English." He was an active member of various scientific societies.

Born at Southington, Connecticut, U.S., 1794; died 1864.

ROBINSON, THERESE ALBERTINE LOUISE, wife of the preceding, and daughter of Professor Von Jakob, of Halle. Previous to her marriage, in 1828, she had studied the classical and modern languages and history, published a volume of tales, translated Scott's "Black Dwarf," and "Old Mortality," and edited a collection of popular songs of Servia. On her removal to America, she studied the Indian languages, translating works on the subject into German, wrote an essay on the historical characteristics of the popular songs of Germany, several historical works and novels, besides contributing industriously to periodical literature.

Born at Halle, 1797; died at Hamburg, 1870.

ROBISON, JOHN *rob'-i-son*, a Scotch mathematician and natural philosopher. He studied at Glasgow university, and became professor there in 1761. In 1770 he accompanied Admiral Sir Charles Knowles to Russia, and was made director of the marine cadet academy at Cronstadt. On his return to his native country in 1773, he was appointed professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh. He was the author of the "Elements of Mechanical Philosophy," some articles in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and various treatises in the "Philosophical Transactions."

Born at Boghall, Stirling, 1739; died at Edinburgh, 1805.

ROB ROY, *rob roi'*, "Robert the Red," a famous Highland freebooter, whose real name was Robert Macgregor, but who took that of Campbell, his mother's name, in consequence of the clan Macgregor being outlawed. Previously to the rebellion of 1715, in which he joined the standard of the Pretender, he had been a trader in cattle; but the duke of Montrose having deprived him of his estates, he made reprisals upon the property of the latter. During some time he continued to levy "black mail" upon his enemies, notwithstanding every effort made to capture him. This bold, active, and courageous outlaw forms the hero of one of Sir Walter Scott's novels; but the novelist made free use of his privilege of departing from strict historical accuracy. Rob Roy had really some intellectual culture, and gave his sons a good education, not satisfied, as Scott represents him to have been, that "one could shoot a black cock on the wing, and the other drive a dirk through a two-inch board." Notwithstanding his desperate and irregular life, he died peacefully on his bed.

Born about 1660; died about 1735.

ROBUSTI, JACOPO. (*See* TINTORETTO.)

ROCHDALE, *roch'-dail*, a market town and municipal and parliamentary borough of Lancashire, on the Roach, 11 miles N.E. of Manchester. The public buildings are an ancient parish church, St. Chad's, partly in the Norman and partly in the Perpendicular styles, and dating from the 12th century; three other churches, several chapels, a Gothic townhall, built in 1867, and large public baths, opened in 1871. **Manf.** Flannels, blankets, kerseys, coarse calicoes, baizes, fustians, hats, and machinery. Flagstones, freestone, and slate, are quarried in the vicinity, and there are well attended general and cattle markets. **Pop.** 68,865.—A station on the London and North-Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Great Northern, Midland, and Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire railways.

ROCHE LA, a prefix to the names of numerous towns and villages in France, with populations ranging between 1,000 and 3,000.

ROCHE, a town of Switzerland, with extensive saltworks, 40 miles from Geneva.

ROCHEFORT-SUR-MER, *rosh'-for-soor-mare*, a seaport and naval arsenal of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Charente, 5 miles from its mouth. The streets are broad, straight, and laid out on a plan of perfect regularity. Nearly in the centre of the town is a spacious square, the Place d'Armes, with a fountain in the centre, and the town is surrounded by ramparts and protected by forts at the mouth of the river. The principal objects of interest are, the arsenal, a cannon-foundry, the barracks, extensive magazines of naval stores, and the docks; also the civil and marine hospital, artillery and naval schools, and a college. The harbour is one of the largest in France. It is formed by the Charente, which, if not wide, is secure, and capable, from its depth, of admitting vessels of great size. **Manf.** Cordage, stoneware, oil, and brandy. Ships of the largest size, steamers, and coasting vessels are built. **Pop.** 28,060. **Lat.** 45° 56′ 6″ N. **Lon.** 57′ 7″ W.

ROCHEFORT, GUILLAUME DE, chancellor of France under Louis XI. and Charles VIII. He was at first employed in the service of the dukes of Burgundy, but quitted his post to assume the former office, which he filled with considerable distinction.

Born 1433; died 1492.

ROCHEFORT, VICTOR HENRI, Marquis de Rochefort-Luçay, known as Henri Rochefort, is a son of the marquis Claude Louis Marie de Rochefort-Luçay. He studied at the college of St. Louis, and was appointed a clerk in the Hôtel de Ville. Finding his occupation little suited to his taste, he turned his attention to literature, and wrote dramatic and art criticisms for the newspapers. In 1868 he became one of the principal writers of the *Figaro*, and his satirical comments on the events of the day, and caustic notices of the emperor and his government, made the writer's name peculiarly obnoxious to the authorities. He assailed the imperial *régime* with great bitterness, in a series of weekly pamphlets, under the title *La Lanterne*, until the publication was seized, and the writer condemned to pay a fine, and be deprived of his civil and political rights for twelve months. To escape the consequences of these and other judicial proceedings, he fled to Belgium, where he remained till 1869. In the following year he was again arrested for his violent attacks on the government, and remained in confinement till the proclamation of the republic (Sept. 1870), when he was released, and shared for a short time the labours of the self-elected government of defence. Being unable to agree with his colleagues he resigned, and afterwards joined the commune, and at its fall was taken prisoner, and tried before a court-martial. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and in 1873 was transported to New Caledonia, whence he escaped in the following year, and has since resided in Switzerland, and, after the amnesty, in Paris, continuing to attack the government of the president.

Born at Paris, 1830.

ROCHEFOUCAULD. (*See* LA ROCHEFOUCAULD.)

ROCHEJACQUELEIN. (*See* LA ROCHEJACQUELEIN.)

ROCHELLE, LA, *ro-shel'*, a seaport of France, capital of the department Charente-Infé-

rieure, on an inlet of the Bay of Biscay, formed by the islands Ré and Oleron. Its fortifications, the work of the famous Vauban, are in good condition. It is entered by seven gates, and the streets are bordered by arcades. The town is well built, the streets are broad, and, in general, straight. The finest streets, Dauphine, Puits Doux, Chandelerie, Palais, and Grosse Horloge, form one splendid avenue, traversing the town from north to south. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, hospital, orphan-house, town-hall, and exchange. The harbour is surrounded by good quays, and there are commodious docks. Outside the walls are two large public gardens, the Promenade du Mail, and the Champs de Mars. **Manf.** Glass, earthenware, cotton-twist, sugar, and brandy. Shipbuilding, especially in connection with the Newfoundland fisheries, is extensively carried on. The trade, both to the colonies and to European ports, is considerable. **Pop.** 22,500. **Lat.** 46° 9′ 24″ N. **Lon.** 1° 9′ 16″ W.—La Rochelle is an ancient town, at first known as Rupella, or "little rock," from which its present name is derived, and was, for some time, in possession of the English, prior to 1224, when the French retook it. It was a stronghold of the Huguenots, and in 1628, after being frequently attacked by the Catholics, it was taken by Louis XIII., after a memorable siege of thirteen months.

ROCHESTER, *roch'-es-ter*, a very ancient episcopal city, municipal and parliamentary borough and river port, of the county of Kent, on the Medway, 7 miles S.E. of Gravesend. On the east it is connected by a continued range of buildings with the town of Chatham, and on the west by a bridge with Strood. The castle stands on an eminence rising abruptly from the river on the west. It was built by bishop Gundulph (the architect of the White Tower of the Tower of London). The keep, the only part remaining, is 104 feet high, and 70 feet square. The cathedral was also designed by bishop Gundulph, but not completed till 1130. The tower and spire were not erected till 1343. The nave and crypt are in the Norman and the choir and transepts in the early English style. The entire length is 310 feet. Adjoining it are some remains of the Norman priory. The cathedral was partially restored in 1875. **Pop.** 21,590.—A station on the South-Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways.—Rochester was a Roman station, but did not attain any celebrity until more than a century after the arrival of the Saxons. The Saxon name was Hroff's Ceaster, or castle of Hroff, a Saxon princess. From that the modern name is derived. Its bishopric is, after Canterbury, the most ancient in England. It was founded in the beginning of the 7th century. In 1877 the diocese was divided, a portion being included in the newly-erected diocese of St. Alban's.

ROCHESTER, a city of Genessee county, New York, on the Genessee river, 7 miles S. of its entrance into Lake Ontario. The upper falls of the river, 96 feet in perpendicular descent, are in the centre of the city, and two other falls, respectively 84 and 25 feet, are a mile and a half below. These falls give valuable water-power to the manufactories. There are 57 churches, a university, theological seminary, a large number of schools, hospitals, and a reformatory. A handsome cemetery, Mount Hope, is near the city, and in the suburbs are highly cultivated orchards and nursery gardens. A canal crosses the river on an aqueduct of seven arches. A considerable lake trade is carried on by means of the harbour at the mouth of the river. **Manf.** Agricultural implements, steam engines, clothing, and boots and shoes. **Pop.** 89,500.

ROCHESTER, John Wilmot, earl of, an English nobleman and poet, son of the first earl, who is better known as lord Wilmot. He was educated at Wadham College, and, when only 14 years of age, received the M.A. degree. He afterwards travelled in France and Italy, and was made a gentleman of the bedchamber to Charles II. When 18 years of age he went to sea under the earl of Sandwich, and took part in the attack on Bergen. Shortly afterwards he was committed to the Tower for the forcible abduction of Miss Mallett, a beautiful heiress, whom he afterwards married. He displayed unusual powers of wit and a fertility of imagination; but he disgraced his fine qualities by the most dissolute principles and licentious conduct. His satirical poems are keen, yet they were defaced by obscenity and impiety. It must be mentioned to his credit, that before his death he ordered all his licentious writings to be destroyed. His life was shortened by excess, but he was the subject of a remarkable conversion, and died a sincere penitent. Bishop Burnet wrote a remarkable account of the last days of the earl. **Born** at Ditchley, Oxfordshire, 1647; **died** 1680.

ROCHLITZ, *rok'-litz*, a town of Saxony, on the left bank of the Mulde, 30 miles S.E. of Leipsic. There are a high and a low town, with a castle, and two churches. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton goods, fustians, carpets, playing cards, needles, and earthenware. **Pop.** 5,200.

ROCHLITZ (*Unter and Nieder*), a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, at the confluence of the Hüttenwasser with the Great Iser. There is a handsome church. **Manf.** Lawn and cambric, linen and cotton goods. Flax is cultivated in the vicinity. **Pop.** 8,000.

ROCK, *rok*, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Area**, 432 square miles. **Pop.** 3,669.

ROCK, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area**, 750 square miles. **Pop.** 38,823. The capital is Janesville.

ROCK BRIDGE, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 20,003. The capital is Lexington.

ROCK CASTLE, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 350 square miles. **Pop.** 9,670. The capital is Mount Vernon.

ROCK ISLAND, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 350 square miles. **Pop.** 38,000. The capital is Rock Island.

ROCK ISLAND, capital of the above county, at the foot of the upper rapid, on the Mississippi, 3 miles above the mouth of Rock river, 181 miles S.W. of Chicago. Many manufactories are supplied with water-power by the falls. There is a national armoury on the island, which gives name to the town. **Pop.** 12,000.

ROCK RIVER, a river of the United States, rising in the south-eastern part of Wisconsin, running south-west into Illinois, and discharging into the Mississippi. It flows through a region of great beauty and fertility, and there are several falls. The length is about 210 miles.

ROCKDALE, a new county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 200 square miles. **Pop.** 6,838.

ROCKFORD, a city of Illinois, United States, on the Rock river, 92 miles N.W. of Chicago. The river supplies water-power to several factories. **Manf.** Agricultural implements, machinery, woollens, cotton, and paper. **Pop.** 13,129.

ROCKHAMPTON, a town of Queensland, Australia, on the Fitzroy river, 45 miles from its mouth, and 420 miles N.W. of Brisbane. It is the port of shipment for a large district, and also for some of the produce of the Peak Downs copper and gold mines. The town is well laid out, and there are good public buildings. The gold fields in the vicinity give employment to a large number of miners. Hides, tallow, and preserved meats are exported. There is direct communication by steam boats with Brisbane and Sydney. **Pop.**, including vicinity, 8,000.

ROCKINGHAM, CHARLES WATSON WENTWORTH, Marquis of, *rok'-ing-ham* an English statesman, son of the first marquis of Rockingham. In 1750, he entered the House of Lords, and immediately afterwards took a foremost part in the debates of that assembly. His consistent and honourable character, and his steady adherence to the principles of Whiggism, enabled the young statesman to rise gradually but certainly. He became a knight of the Garter in 1760, and five years later was appointed first lord of the Treasury and prime-minister, holding office during a year. Upon the retirement of lord North from the head of affairs, in 1782, the marquis of Rockingham again succeeded to power, and held place until his death, which took place a few months afterwards.

Born 1730; **died** 1782.

ROCKINGHAM, the name of three counties of the United States:—

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—**Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 49,000. There are two capitals, Plymouth and Exeter.

NORTH CAROLINA.—**Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 21,744, more than 6,000 being coloured. The capital is Wentworth.

VIRGINIA.—**Area**, 850 square miles. **Pop.** 29,567, about 3,000 being coloured. The capital is Harnsenburg.

ROCKLAND, *rok'-land*, a town of Maine, United States, on the west side of Penobscot Bay, 40 miles S.E. of Augusta. There is a large and good harbour. Very large quantities of lime are shipped to Boston and New York. **Pop.** 7,200.

ROCKLAND, a county of New York, United States. **Area**, 208 square miles. **Pop.** 28,000. The capital is New City.

ROCKTON, a township of New York, United States, on both sides of the Mohawk river, 91 miles N. W. of Albany. **Manf.** Woollen and paper. **Pop.** 5,000.

ROCKWALL, a new county of the United States.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS. (*See* AMERICA, NORTH.)

ROCROI, *ro'-krwaw*, a town of France department Ardennes, 15 miles N.W. of Mezières. **Pop.** 3,000.—Here the Spaniards were defeated with immense loss by the great Condé in 1643.

RODA, *ro'-da*, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 30 miles S.W. of Altenburg. There is a trade in cattle and salt. **Pop.** 3,600.

RODA, LA, a town of Spain, province of Albacete, 24 miles N.W. of the town of that name. Sheep and wool are exported. **Pop.** 5,400.—In 1081, king Alonzo of Castile was defeated here by the Moors.

RODERICK, *rod'-e-rik*, the last of the Visigothic kings of Spain. He was of humble birth, but rose by his ability and valour to an important command in the army, and when king Witiza was deposed, in 709, ascended to the throne. The sons of Witiza sought the aid of the Arabs, who prepared to invade Spain; and in 710 landed, under the command of Tarif, at Tartessus, now Tarifa. In the following year the Arabs again landed in greater force, at the foot of the rock of Calpe. The expedition was under the command of Tarik, and the place of landing was termed Gebel-Tarik, which became corrupted into Gibraltar. The Arabs advanced into the interior, and were met on the banks of the Frontera by Roderick, with a large but badly-disciplined army. A series of desperate engagements, occupying nine days, ensued, and resulted in the defeat of the Goths, the flower of whose chivalry, together with Roderick himself, were slain.

Died 711.

RODEZ, *ro'-dai*, a town of France, capital of the department Aveyron, on the north bank of the Aveyron river. The cathedral, a Gothic building, of the 15th century, has a tall clock tower. **Manf.** Woollen cloths. Cheese, made in the town, is of great repute. **Pop.** 15,500.

RODNEY, GEORGE BRYDGES, Lord, *rod'-ne*, an English admiral, who entered the navy in his 12th year, and distinguished himself in several actions. In 1752 he was elected member for Sandwich, and in 1759 was created rear-admiral, and was employed to bombard Havre-de-Grâce. In 1761 he was sent against Martinique, which island, together with Santa Lucia and Granada, he captured, and for his services was created a baronet. Owing to an electioneering contest for Northampton, and other causes, he was reduced to such a state of pecuniary embarrassment as to be obliged to reside on the continent, where, in the American war, he was tempted by the Count de Sartines, by brilliant offers, to enter into the French service. These overtures he refused; of which De Sartines liberally informed the British government, by whom sir George was recalled home, and obtained a command. In 1780 he defeated the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, and took several ships, capturing the Spanish admiral, Don Juan de Langara. But the most important exploit of this brave admiral was the defeat of the French fleet under Count de Grasse in the West Indies, in 1782, when the French admiral and a number of his ships were taken. For this he was created a peer, and obtained a pension of £2,000 per annum for himself and successors. There is a monument to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral.

Born at Walton-upon-Thames, Surrey, 1718; **died** 1792.

RODOLPH OF HAPSBURG. (*See* RUDOLF.)

RUDOSTO, *ro-dos'-to*, a town of European Turkey, vilayet of Adrianople, on the north shore of the sea of Marmora, 77 miles W. of Constantinople. It is surrounded by walls with towers, has well-built streets, several good public buildings, and an excellent harbour. Large quantities of fruit and vegetables are cultivated in the vicinity. **Pop.** 18,000.

RODRIGUEZ, *ro'-dre-gais*, an island in the Indian Ocean, 12 miles long, with a breadth of from 3 to 6. **Lat.** 19° 30′ S. **Lon.** 63° 50′ E.

RODRIGUEZ, VENTURA, a Spanish architect, who, in 1733, assisted Juvara in making the designs for the new palace at Madrid. In 1752 he became professor of architecture in the Academy of St. Fernando at Madrid. He designed a very large number of cathedrals, colleges, and churches

throughout Spain, and was justly styled by his countrymen the restorer of architecture in his native country.

Born at Cienpozuelos, 1717; died at Madrid, 1785.

RODRIGUEZ, JUAN, a Spanish Jesuit missionary, who went to Japan, where he became interpreter to the emperor Taikosam. He was excepted from the proscriptions decreed against the missionaries, and took up his residence at Nagasaki, where he composed, among other works, a Japanese Grammar.

Born 1559; died 1633.

ROE, SIR THOMAS, *ro*, an English statesman, who, in 1614, was sent ambassador to the Great Mogul, at whose ccurt he remained nearly four years; of which embassy he published a very curious and interesting account. He subsequently acted in the same capacity at Constantinople. During his residence in the East he made a large collection of valuable manuscripts in the Greek and Oriental languages, which, in 1628, he presented to the Bodleian library. He also brought over the famous Alexandrian MS. of the New Testament, sent from Cyril, patriarch of Constantinople, to Charles I. In 1639 he was sent to negotiate peace between the kings of Poland and Sweden, in which he succeeded. In 1641 he went as ambassador to the diet of Ratisbon, and, on his return, was made a privy counsellor and chancellor of the Garter.

Born in Essex, 1580; died 1644.

ROELAS, JUAN DE LAS, *ro'-ai-las*, a Spanish painter, who is supposed to have studied under Titian, at Venice. "No one," says Ford, in his "Handbook of Spain," "ever painted the sleek grimalkin Jesuit like Roelas." His best works are, —the "St. Iago" in the cathedral of Seville; a "Holy Family with Jesuits," and a "Nativity."

Born about 1560; died 1625.

ROEMAR, OLAUS, *re(r)'-mar*, a Danish astronomer, who was educated at Copenhagen, and, on visiting Paris in 1671, became mathematical tutor to the dauphin. He also received a pension from Louis XIV., and assisted Cassini and Picard in performing the survey of France, and, during his ten years' stay in the kingdom, he made many important discoveries in astronomy, as well as inventing some new and excellent forms of astronomical apparatus. In 1681 he was recalled to his native country, and received from the king of Denmark the appointment of professor of astronomy at Copenhagen. His celestial observations, under the title of "Basis Astronomiæ," were printed by his pupils in 1735.

Born at Aarhuus, Jutland, 1644; died at Copenhagen, 1702.

ROER, *rer*, a river of Prussia and Holland, rising 20 miles S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, and after a course of 90 miles joining the Maas.

ROERMOND, *rer'-mond*, a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, at the junction of the Roer and the Maas. On the opposite side of the river, connected by a stone bridge, is a suburb, St. Jacob. There is a very handsome cathedral. Manf. Woollens, cottons, soap, leather, paper, pipes, and candles. Pop. 10,470.

ROESKILDE, *re(r)s'-kild*, a town and seaport of Denmark, in the island of Seeland, on the Roeskilde Fiord, 18 miles W. of Copenhagen. There is a harbour for small vessels. The chief buildings are a palace, erected for the meeting of the provincial states, a very fine cathedral, founded in 1084, and a convent for noble ladies. There are famous mineral springs. In 980 the town was established as a royal residence. Pop. 4,700.

ROFFAH, *rof'-fa*, a town of Nubia, on the right bank of the Blue Nile, 65 miles S.E. of Khartoom. It is the capital of the Sheikh of Shukory, who is nominally a dependent of Turkey. A large market for agricultural produce and cattle is held twice a week. Pop. Unascertained.

ROGASEN, or ROGAZNO, *ro'-ga-sen*, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, 23 miles N. of the town of that name. There are an old and new town and a suburb; with a Protestant and two Roman Catholic churches. Manf. Woollen cloths. There is a trade in cattle. Pop. 5,300, a large number being Jews.

ROGATSCHEW, *ro-gats'-tchef*, a town of European Russia, government of Moghiler, at the confluence of the Druez with the Dnieper. There are a castle and a Greek United and a Catholic church. Pop. 6,200.

ROGER I., *roj'-er*, Count of Sicily and Calabria, and founder of the Norman dynasty in those countries, was the youngest of 12 sons of Tancred de Hauteville. In 1058 his brother, Robert Guiscard (*see* GUISCARD), sent him to conquer Calabria, which he effected, and afterwards drove out the Saracens from Sicily. He became ruler there, with the title of count, and on the death of Robert seized from his sons several towns in Calabria, quieting his conscience by building several churches and monasteries, especially the cathedral of Messina

Born in Normandy, 1031; died in Calabria, 1101.

ROGER II., king of Sicily, second son of the preceding, succeeded his elder brother Simon in 1102, being then only 5 years old, the government being administered by his mother. When he was old enough to assume power, he commenced a series of aggressions on his cousin William, son of Robert Guiscard, depriving him of a considerable portion of his dominions, and the pope, Honorius II., not only confirmed him in possession, but added the duchy of Naples. Afterwards Anacletus, the antipope, his brother-in-law, gave him the title of king of Sicily. After considerable fighting with the dispossessed pope, Innocent II., and the princes of Naples and Capua, whose possessions Roger had seized, Innocent was captured by him in 1139, and having withdrawn the excommunication he had pronounced, regained his liberty, and was supported in his claim to the popedom by Roger. The king afterwards quarrelled with the Greek emperor, captured Corfu, and pillaged various towns, one result being that a number of Greek silk-workers were taken captive to Sicily, where they introduced the silk manufactories. He also made conquests on the northern coast of Africa. He was a monarch of great ability and energy, kept up a magnificent court, and had an unrivalled fleet. Like his father, he built several magnificent churches.

Born 1097; died at Palermo, 1154.

ROGER DE HOVEDEN. (*See* HOVEDEN.)

ROGERS, HENRY, *roj'-ers*, a modern English essayist, who received his education at Highbury College, and, for some time, officiated as an Independent preacher. Relinquishing this employment in consequence of ill-health, he became professor of the English language and literature in University College, London, which post he subsequently vacated to assume the chair of philosophy at Spring-Hill Independent College, Birmingham. He con-

tributed extensively to the pages of the "Edinburgh Review." As a writer upon the religious opinions of the present time he was very successful, and produced, among other popular works upon that subject, "The Eclipse of Faith," and a "Defence" of the book, in reply to Mr. Francis Newman. He also wrote "The Life and Character of John Howe, M.A.," and "The Superhuman Origin of the Bible, inferred from Itself," published in 1874.

Born at St. Alban's, 1806.

ROGERS, JOHN, an eminent English divine, educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, who became chaplain to the factory at Antwerp, where he assisted Tindal and Coverdale in translating the Bible into English. In the reign of Edward VI. he returned to England, and was appointed a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral, where he was a frequent and zealous preacher. Three days after the accession of Queen Mary, he preached at St. Paul's Cross against the errors of Popery, and this led to his trial and condemnation as a heretic. He was the first person executed in the reign of Mary, being burnt at the stake in Smithfield.

Born 1509; **died** 1555.

ROGERS, SAMUEL, an English poet, who was the son of a London banker, in whose house of business he was placed. At the age of 23, he produced his first volume of verses, under the title of "An Ode to Superstition, and other Poems." Between the appearance of his first publication and that of his second, "The Pleasures of Memory," which was given to the world in 1792, he travelled upon the continent and in Scotland. Six years later he brought out another volume, after which he remained silent during fourteen years; for he added nothing to his poetical works until the year 1812, when he published a fragment entitled "Columbus." During this interval, however, he had retired from active participation in the affairs of the bank, and his house in St. James's Place, near the Green Park, was for many years the resort of literary celebrities, who met there at the famous "breakfasts." "Jacqueline" was put forth in 1814, "Human Life" in 1819; and in 1822, the poet, then 60 years of age, produced the first part of his "Italy." The complete edition of this latter poem was not published until 1836. That he was a shrewd observer and brilliant talker, full of anecdotes, somewhat satirical and cynical, besides a poet, is evidenced by the publication of his "Table Talk," which appeared after his death.

Born at Newington Green, near London, 1763; **died** 1855.

ROGET, PETER MARK, *ro'-zhet*, a modern physician and physiologist, who studied his profession at Edinburgh, and afterwards settled in practice at Manchester, where he became physician to the lunatic asylum and fever hospital. He repaired to the metropolis at a later period, and was elected fellow and secretary of the Royal Society, and lecturer on physiology at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. His works were both numerous and important, the chief of them being one of the Bridgwater treatises; treatise on Physiology and Phrenology; articles for the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine;" and papers published in the Transactions of various learned and scientific societies. He was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Astronomical, Zoological, Geographical, and Entomological societies. Apart from the scientific researches which engaged his pen, he produced an excellent work, entitled "A Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, arranged and classified so as to facilitate the Expression of Ideas, and assist in Literary Composition."

Born in London, 1779; **died** 1869.

ROHAN, HENRY, Duke of, *ro'-an*, prince of Leon. He distinguished himself by his bravery at the siege of Amiens, and thereby obtained the friendship of Henry IV., after whose death he became the chief of the Huguenots in the reign of Louis XIII.; but upon the taking of Rochelle and the establishment of peace in 1629, he retired to Venice, where he was chosen generalissimo of the armies of the republic against the imperialists. He was subsequently recalled by the king, who employed him in the Grisons against the Germans and Spaniards. But the duke in 1637 gave up his command, and entered the service of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, by whose side he received a mortal wound at the battle of Rheinfeldch. He wrote the "Interests of Princes;" "The Perfect Captain; or, an Abridgment of Cæsar's Commentaries;" "On the Government of the thirteen Cantons;" and Memoirs.

Born in Brittany, 1579; **died** 1638.

ROHAN, LOUIS, Prince of, generally called the Chevalier de Rohan, who became a colonel of the guard under Louis XIV. He was a brave but unprincipled man, and engaged in a plot to deliver Quilleboeuf to the Dutch, which being discovered, he was sentenced to death and executed.

Born 1635; **died** 1674.

ROHAN, CARDINAL DE, a French prelate, who became the dupe of the Countess de Lamotte and others, by whom he was induced to purchase for Queen Marie-Antoinette a magnificent collar of diamonds, in the hopes of obtaining her favours. On the discovery of the affair, he was, in 1785, brought to trial before the parliament and acquitted, but exiled from the French court.

Born 1734; **died** 1803.

ROHILKUND, *ro-hil-koond'*, a division of the North-West Province, British India, bounded on the E. by the province of Oude, and on the W. and S.W. by the Ganges. The surface is mostly level, watered by tributaries of the Ganges, and in the northern parts are extensive forests. The district derives its name from the Rohiltos, an Afghan tribe, who settled here in the 18th century. **Area,** 12,659 square miles. **Pop.** 5,122,557.

ROHTUK, *ro-took'*, a town of British India, in the North-West province, 42 miles N.W. of Delhi. It is surrounded by a wall, and contains a good bazaar. **Pop.** 14,500.

ROLAND, *ro'-land*, a hero of chivalric romance. He was one of the paladins of Charlemagne, whose nephew he is by some stated to have been. It is difficult to separate his legendary from his authentic history. Charlemagne appointed him commandant of the Marches of Brittany, and afterwards took him with himself to the conquest of Spain. Returning from that expedition, he fell into an ambuscade at Roncesvalles, where, together with the flower of the French chivalry, he perished. His adventures are celebrated in the famous continental romance entitled the "Chanson of Roland." He is also the hero of the "Roland Amoureux" of Boiardo, and of the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto.

Lived in the 8th century.

ROLAND DE LA PLATIÈRE, JEAN MARIE, a French statesman, who was designed for the church; but, relinquishing his studies, became engaged in commercial pursuits. In time, his abilities being very great, he became inspector-general of the manufactories of Picardy, and

afterwards of those of Lyons, of which city he was subsequently nominated deputy to the Constituent Assembly. In 1792 he became minister of the interior, holding the office for about nine months. When the party of Girondists, to which he belonged, was proscribed, he fled from Paris, leaving his wife, who refused to accompany him, behind. He concealed himself in Rouen, where, on hearing of the execution of his wife, he ran himself through the body. He wrote some works on the cotton and linen manufactures, "Letters from Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, and Malta," and a "Dictionary of Manufactures and Arts."

Born near Villefranche, 1734; **died** at Rouen, 1793.

ROLAND, MARIE JEANNE PHILIPON, the wife of the preceding. Her father was an engraver, who was eminent in his profession, and gave her an excellent education. As a child she exhibited remarkable precocity, reading with avidity, poetry, philosophy, and theology, but afterwards preferred the writings of Rousseau and the Encyclopedists. At the age of 25 she married M. Roland, who was attracted by her talents and beauty, though there was a great disparity in their ages. She rendered important services to him in his capacity of minister of the interior; and most of the official writings which he published were the productions of her masculine mind. On his flight, she was sent to the prison of the Abbaye and after an imprisonment of some weeks, was released; but she had scarcely reached her own house before she was again apprehended. In her last imprisonment she wrote an interesting work, entitled "An Appeal to Posterity," or historical notices, anecdotes, and memoirs of herself. At length she was dragged before the revolutionary tribunal, and sentenced to the guillotine. On the scaffold, she displayed great fortitude, saying as she looked on the statue of Liberty, "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!"

Born at Paris, 1756; **died** 1793.

ROLETTE, a new county of Dakota Territory, United States. **Area**, 1,850 square miles. **Pop.** Unascertained.

ROLLIN, CHARLES, *rol'-la(n)*, a celebrated French writer, was the son of a cutler at Paris, who, after studying in the college of Plessis and at the Sorbonne, became successively professor of languages, rhetoric, and eloquence. In 1694 he was appointed rector of the university of Paris, where he revived the study of Greek, and introduced many important regulations in the academical exercises. Five years later he was appointed coadjutor to the principal of the college of Beauvais, but was dismissed in 1712 through the influence of the Jesuits, he being a zealous Jansenist. His principal works were, an edition of Quintilian; treatise on "Studying and Teaching the Belles-Lettres;" "Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, and Babylonians" (which attained great popularity, and was translated into many languages, but is now superseded by abler histories), "History of Rome from the Foundation of that City to the Battle of Actium;" and "Miscellaneous Pieces."

Born at Paris, 1661; **died** 1741.

ROLLO, *rol'-lo*, a chieftain of Norway, who, being driven from that country by the king of Denmark, landed in Normandy, which was ceded to him by Charles the Simple in 911. Rollo embraced the Christian religion in the following year, and was baptized by the name of Robert. He assumed the title of duke of Normandy, married Giselle, the daughter of the French king, and was the ancestor of William the Conqueror.

Died 932.

ROMA. (*See* ROME.)

ROMA, *ro'-ma*, an island in the Indian archipelago, 17 miles long, and 16 broad. The inhabitants are few in number. **Lat.** 7° 42′ S. **Lon.** 127° 20′ E.

ROMA, a township of Queensland, Australia, 330 miles N.W. of Brisbane, in a rich pastoral district. **Pop.** 2,000.

ROMAGNOSI, GIAN DOMENICO GREGORIO GIUSEPPE, *ro'-man-yo-se*, an Italian jurist, who became doctor of law of the university of Parma in 1786. He commenced practice as an advocate, and soon became celebrated. He also published several legal works, which were well received in Germany, as well as in his native country. In 1806 he was invited by Napoleon I. to Milan, to assist in the compilation of a criminal code. In the following year he became professor of civil law in the university of Pavia. At the downfall of Napoleon, in 1814, he lost all his public appointments, and henceforth devoted himself to private teaching and to the composition of works of jurisprudence. His legal treatises, which are regarded as among the soundest in the whole range of Italian legal literature, were very numerous. The best known are, "Code of Criminal Procedure for the Kingdom of Italy;" "Fundamental Principles of Administration;" "Introduction to the Study of Universal Public Law;" and several treatises supplied to the "Statistical Annals of Milan." A monument to his memory was raised at Milan.

Born near Piacenza, 1761; **died** at Milan, 1835.

ROMAINE, WILLIAM, REV., *ro'-main*, an English divine and theological writer, was the son of a corn-dealer, of Hartlepool, a French protestant refugee. Upon entering into orders, he became a frequent preacher before the University of Oxford, till his strongly Calvinistic religious sentiments caused him to lose his appointments at that seat of learning. He then removed to London, where he held several curacies and appointments as lecturer. In 1766, he was chosen to the rectory of St. Andrew, Wardrobe, Blackfriars, and retained it until his death. As a preacher he exercised a remarkable influence on the "evangelical" party. He was the editor of Calasio's "Concordance to the Hebrew Bible," in which he made some unwarrantable alterations, and published many religious works.

Born at Hartlepool, 1714; **died** in London, 1795.

ROMAN, *ro'-man*, a town of Moldavia, Roumania, beautifully situated at the confluence of the Sereth with the Moldawa, 40 miles S.W. of Jassy. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and has Roman antiquities. **Pop.** Unascertained.

ROMANELLI, GIOVANNI FRANCESCO, *ro-ma-nail'-le*, an Italian painter, the disciple of Pietro da Cortona, whose style he imitated. Louis XIV. employed him extensively, and many of his works are contained in the Louvre at Paris.

Born at Viterbo, 1617; **died** 1663.

ROMANO, GIROLAMO, known as Il Romanino, Italian painter, who imitated the styles of Giorgione and Titian.

Born at Brescia, 1480; **died** 1560.

ROMANO, GIULIO, an Italian painter and architect, whose family name was Bippi. He was the disciple of Raphael, who made him his heir. His greatest pictures are, "The Fall of the Giants,"

and "The Battles of Constantine." As an architect and engineer he was almost as great, and he built some fine structures at Mantua, where he was patronized by the duke.

Born at Rome, 1492; **died** 1546.

ROMANOFF, or ROMANOV, MIKAIL, *ro-ma-nof*, czar or emperor of Russia, descended of a family of German origin, some members of which settled in Russia in the 15th century, and became allied by marriage with the royal house of Rurik, was elected by a council of the states at Moscow in 1613; but had to combat the rival pretensions of Sweden and Poland. The dynasty of Romanov reigned in Russia from the year 1613 until 1761, when the accession of Peter III. established a new dynasty, that of Romanoff-Ollenburg.

Born 1596; **died** 1648.

ROMANOW, a town of European Russia, government of Jaroslav, on the left bank of the Volga, 23 miles N.W. of Jaroslav. It is surrounded by ramparts and ditches, and has a cathedral and six other churches. **Manf.** Linen, silk, and leather. There is a considerable trade in corn. **Pop.** 5,400.

ROMANS, *ro'-mawng*, a town of France, department Drôme, on the right bank of the Isère, 14 miles N.E. of Valence. An ancient bridge connects the town with a small place, Peage, on the opposite side of the river. **Manf.** Silk and woollen fabrics. **Pop.** 14,000.

ROMANUS I., *ro-mā'-nus*, (Lecapenus), emperor of the East. He was an Armenian, and became a soldier in the army of the emperor Basil, whose life he saved in a battle against the Saracens, which proved the foundation of his fortune. He assumed the imperial power in 919, in conjunction with the emperor Constantine VI. He displayed great military talents, and to his other eminent qualities added the virtues of humanity and piety. He was deposed by his sons and compelled to enter a monastery in 944.

Died 948.

ROMANUS II., called the Younger, grandson of the above, and son of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, whom he poisoned and succeeded in 959. He died of intemperance or of poison.

Died 963.

ROMANUS III. (Argyrus), obtained the imperial throne by his marriage with Zoe, daughter of Constantine the Younger, in 1028. He was a weak prince, and was poisoned by his wife.

Born 968; **died** 1034.

ROMANUS IV. (Diogenes), succeeded, in 1067, Constantine Ducas, whose widow Eudoxia he married. He defeated the Turks, who had ravaged the empire, but, in 1071, he was taken prisoner by them, but was set at liberty on payment of a heavy ransom, by the sultan Alp Arslan. He was subsequently dethroned by Michael, the son of Constantine Ducas, who deprived him of his eyes.

Died 1101.

ROMANZOV, PIERRE ALEXANDROVITCH, *ro'-man-zof*, a Russian general, who, under the reign of Catherine II., distinguished himself by his victories over the Turks at Bender, Ismailoff, and other places. In 1771 he crossed the Danube, and advanced as far as Shumla, where the Turks were encamped. After the signature of peace in 1774, the empress loaded him with honours, and created him governor of Ukraine.

Died 1796.

ROMANZOV, NICHOLAS, Count, an eminent Russian statesman, son of the preceding, who, after holding various minor offices, became minister for foreign affairs in 1807. He was present at the interview between Napoleon I. and Alexander at Erfurt in the following year; signed the treaty of peace with Sweden in 1809; the treaty of alliance with Spain in 1812; and, in 1814, retired from public life, in order to devote himself to the cultivation of letters and the arts. At his expense were produced the "Diplomatic Code of Russia;" "History of the Byzantine writer Leo Diaconus;" a Russian translation of the "History of the Mongols and Tartars by Abdul-Ghazi." In 1814 he dispatched a Russian expedition under captain Kotzebue, upon a scientific voyage round the world, entirely at his own cost. He likewise established Lancasterian and Industrial schools upon his estate of Homel, in the government of Mohilev.

Born 1753; **died** 1826.

ROMBOUTS, THEODORE, *rom'-boots*, a Dutch painter, who was the son of Abraham Janssens, and excelled in painting historical subjects and conversational pieces, and attempted to rival Rubens, but without success.

Born at Antwerp, 1597; **died** about 1640.

ROME, *rome*, the most famous of ancient cities, for nearly 18 centuries the residence of the bishops of the Roman church and the popes, and the capital of the modern kingdom of Italy, is situated on both sides of the Tiber, about 15 miles from the sea. The river having a generally southward course, winds considerably, and a bold curve to the west and south, leaves a large tract of level ground, a peninsula of oval shape, the boundary of which on the east is formed by three hills, known as the Quirinal, Viminal, and Capitol hills. Farther to the east and forming in fact an outward range, are the Palatine, Esquiline, Cœlian, and Aventine hills, the latter approaching the river on the south of the city. These are the famous seven hills of Rome, and the plain enclosed by them and the river is the ancient Campus Martius, or open place for military displays. The Pincian hill, not included in the historical seven, is to the north of the Quirinal. These hills are of moderate elevation, none of them exceeding 200 feet above the sea level. The city is chiefly built upon the last named four of the seven hills, and on them and in the intervening valleys are the principal remains of the temples, palaces, amphitheatres, and other magnificent buildings which adorned the great city of the republic and the empire. The most closely built and busiest part of the modern town now occupies the site of the Campus Martius, the handsomer and more fashionable portion the slopes of the Quirinal, Viminal, and Capitol hills, while the other hills are almost covered with vineyards and gardens, and have scarcely any habitations except a few villas, convents, and cottages of the peasantry. On the left bank of the river is a tract of low ground, bounded by hills, the Vatican hill on the north-west, and the Janiculum on the west, together about a mile and a half long from north to south. On these hills and on the river bank are the suburbs of Borgo, in which are the great cathedral of St. Peter, the Vatican palace, and the castle of San Angelo; and the Trastavere ("beyond the Tiber"). The Borgo is also known as the Leonine city. The river has a length, including windings, of about three miles, and varies in breadth from 200 to 400 feet. At the part where the stream makes the second curve is the island of San Bartolomeo, characterized by classical writers as "the ship of the Tiber," from its shape. It is

nearly 400 yards long and 110 yards wide in its broadest part. The current of the river is rapid and the water is tinged with yellow, from the deposits of mud brought down. (*See* TIBER). There are no quays, and as the banks are low, the low parts of the city are frequently inundated. The whole city, including the Esquiline, Cœlian and Aventine hills, and the Borgo and Trastavere, is enclosed by walls, nearly 13 miles in circuit. The wall which encloses the part of the city on the left bank was begun by Aurelian, in the year 271, completed by Probus, and has been at various times repaired, the last great restoration having been made by direction of pope Benedict XIV. in 1749. The wall enclosing the Leonine city is of comparatively modern construction, the greater part having been built in the 17th century. The old wall is for the most part of brick, but in some parts of stone. There are nearly 300 towers, 12 gates now available and 8 gates which have been closed. The wall has an average height of 50 feet on the outside and of 30 feet on the inside, and there is not a ditch. The gates will be separately mentioned further on. The visitor generally enters the city by the Porta del Popolo, the most northern entrance, which may be considered as the key of modern Rome. Immediately within the gate is a spacious open place, the Piazza del Popolo, in the centre of which is an Egyptian obelisk, brought from the temple of the Sun at Heliopolis by Augustus and erected in the Circus Maximus, and removed to its present site in 1589. It is of red granite and covered with hieroglyphics. On the southern side of the Piazza are two handsome churches each dedicated to Santa Maria, with domes, marking the points of divergence of three of the principal streets of the city. The central street is the Corso, (named from the horse-races which take place in it during the carnival), a noble avenue, a mile long, terminating at the Piazza di Venetia, at the northern foot of the Capitol hill. It is about 50 feet wide, with paved footpaths and lined with splendid palaces and churches. The best streets, most modern houses, and the residences of foreign visitors generally are to the east of the Corso, on the slopes and at the base of the Quirinal hill and a part of the elevated ground which unites it with the Verminal and Esquiline hills. The more easterly of the three main lines of road which meet in the Piazza del Popolo is the Strada del Babuino, leading to the base of the Quirinal; the other road is the Strada di Ripetta and the Via della Scrofa, near the centre almost skirting the river bank. A long road running from the bridge of San Angelo, in an easterly direction, crossing the Corso and the Strada del Bambuino to the Piazza della Trinità de'Monti, in the northern part of the city, being named in various portions of the line, the Via Tordina, Via della Fontanella, and the Strada de Condotti. A fine street nearly a mile long, the Strada Porta Pia, runs in a north-easterly direction from the Quirinal palace to the gate from which it takes its name. Another main road, including the Via Sistina, Via Felice and Via delle Quattro Fontane (street of the four fountains), runs from the Piazza Trinità de'Monti, in a south-eastern direction past the church of St. Maggiore, to the church of Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, at the eastern angle of the city. These are the most important and striking lines of thoroughfare. Between the Corso and the river, the streets are irregular and narrow, badly paved with small pieces of lava, without footpaths, and generally dirty. Near the river and at the western base of the Capital hill, is the Ghetto, or Jews' quarter, a wretched district of narrow alleys and old houses. Still farther south and along the bank of the river are clusters of narrow streets inhabited by the poorer classes. On the opposite side of the river the Borgo and Trastavere are united by a street the Lungara, built by Sixtus V., three quarters of a mile long, and nearly following the line of the river. There are few large squares or open places, the chief being the Piazza del Popolo, already noticed, and the Piazza Navona, to the west of the Corso, and about midway between that street and the river. It is on the site of the ancient Circus Agonalis and still retains the shape, that of a long oval, and has three fountains, the central one circular and 73 feet in diameter. Near this Piazza is the renowned Piazza di Pasquino, a little place, in which is an old mutilated statue, on which for three or four centuries past the Roman people have claimed the right of posting satirical and epigrammatic inscriptions, and the word now in general use, "pasquinade" is derived from this custom. The Piazza di Spagna in the northern part of the city, is at the foot of the eminence on which the church of Trinità de'Monti is situated. On the right bank of the Tiber, and at the eastern extremity of the Leonine city, is the great fortress of Rome, the castle of San Angelo, built for a mausoleum by the emperor Hadrian about the year 130. It is a massive circular tower, built of Parian marble, about 330 feet in diameter, standing on a square basement. It was converted into a fortress about 423; and at the close of the 6th century pope Gregory the Great, while going in public procession to offer up a solemn service to avert a pestilence, declared that he saw the archangel Michael standing on the summit of the fortress, in the act of sheathing his sword to show that the plague was stayed. To commemorate this remarkable vision, the pope erected a chapel on the tower, which was at a later period superseded by a colossal bronze statue of the archangel. In the 14th and 16th centuries the fortress was repaired and greatly strengthened, and in 1644 strong outworks were constructed. In 1825, it was discovered that the square basement contained a large sepulchral chamber. From the summit of the fortress, an extensive view is obtained. The Protestant burying ground, where Keats, the poet, and Gibson, the sculptor, were buried, is near the Porta di San Paolo. There are in modern Rome about 800 streets and lanes, including many built since the occupation of the city by the Italian government in 1870, and as yet only partially inhabited.

Gates.—The gates in the wall of the city now available are, reckoning from the north, by way of the east, round to the river—1, Porta del Popolo, designed by Michael Angelo, and erected in 1561, near the ancient Porta Flaminia, the entrance to the Flaminian way; 2, Porta Salara, greatly damaged in the siege of 1870, and rebuilt—the old gate was that by which Alaric entered Rome in 405, and by a breach in the wall near it the Italian troops stormed the city in 1870; 3, Porta Pia, commenced by Pius IV. from the designs of Michael Angelo, and recently completed; 4, Porta San Lorenzo, the ancient Porta Tiburtina, erected in 402; 5, Porta Maggiore, a noble arch of travertine (limestone formed by deposit from springs containing lime), and the finest gate of Rome; 6, Porta di San Giovanni, built in the 16th century, and from which passes out the road to Albano and the Pontine Marshes; 7, Porta Metronia; 8, Porta di San Sebastiano (the old Porta Appia), with two fine towers of brickwork resting on blocks of white marble; 9, Porta di San Paolo, partially rebuilt by Belisarius in the 6th century, and one of the most picturesque entrances to the city—about half a mile beyond this gate the walls reach the river; 10, Porta Portese, on the right bank of the river, built in the pontificate of Urban VIII., in the first half of the 17th century; 11, Porta di San Pancrazio (the ancient Porta Aurelia), on the Janiculum hill—this was the principal point of attack in the memorable siege made by the French in 1848; 12, Porta Cavelleggieri, near St. Peter's, deriving its

name from a cavalry barracks near it. 13, Porta Angelica, erected by Pius IV., on the north side of St. Peter's, in the middle of the 16th century.

Bridges.—There are five bridges across the Tiber, and remains of others. The most northern and also the most important is the Ponte San Angelo (the ancient Pons Ælius), built by the emperor Hadrian in the 2nd century. It crosses the river immediately in front of the castle of San Angelo. The parapets are modern, having been added, with the statues of 10 angels on the piers by Clement IX. in 1668. The bridge has three large and two smaller arches. The statues of St. Peter and St. Paul at the extremity of the bridge were erected in 1530 by Clement VII. About 500 yards from the bridge is a suspension bridge built in 1863. The Ponte Sisto, about three-quarters of a mile lower down the river, has four arches, and was rebuilt in 1474 on the ruins of the Pons Janiculensis. The Ponte de' Quattro Capi ("four heads," from the figures of the four-headed Janus on the piers), connects the island in the Tiber with the eastern bank, has two large and one small central arch—it is the ancient Pons Fabricius, built about 45 B.C., and alluded to in one of the satires of Horace. On the opposite side of the island, and connecting it with the Trastavere, is the Ponte San Bartolommeo, the ancient Pons Cestius, built about the same time as the last-named bridge, and restored 367 A.D. It has one large central and two smaller arches. The Ponte Rollo (or "broken bridge"), a short distance below the island, was built in the 13th century by pope Honorius III., on the site of the Pons Æmilius, which had fallen down. It was twice restored in the 16th century, but in 1598 a great flood carried away the two arches nearest the left bank of the river. They have never been replaced, but a suspension bridge affords communication. About a quarter of a mile lower down may be seen part of the foundations of the oldest and most famous of the Roman bridges, the Pons Sublicius, built of wood about 630 B.C., and memorable as the scene of the heroic devotion of Horatius Cocles, "who kept the bridge so well in the brave days of old," against Lars Porsena. It suffered frequently from floods, and was entirely swept away in 780. Two miles above the city, is the Ponte Molle, rebuilt early in the present century, on the foundations of a bridge erected 108 B.C. At each end of the parapets are colossal statues. One arch was blown up by the French in 1849.

Cathedrals and Churches.—There are 365 churches and chapels, among them the most magnificent structure ever reared for Christian worship, and many others of great architectural and historical interest. Thirteen are known as Basilicas, having been built on the plan of the basilicas, or courts of justice, of ancient Rome, oblong in form, with nave and side aisles, separated by columns, and having in front an enclosed quadrangle, with colonnades round three sides. The old church of St. Peter was built in this style, and therefore the present cathedral, although having none of the original characteristics, is still reckoned as of the basilicas. There are four other large basilicas—the Lateran, or San Giovanni, Santa Maria Maggiore, Santa Croce, in Gerusalemme, and San Paolo and San Lorenzo, beyond the walls. St. Peter's occupies a low site, between the Vatican and Janiculum hills, and in front of a ridge connecting them, a most unfavourable position, rendering an advantageous view of the exterior of the structure unattainable. The cathedral is approached from the east through a superb colonnade, forming two semi-circular porticoes, consisting of 284 columns with 192 colossal statues of saints, and enclosing an area 787 feet wide. The colonnades terminate in two galleries 360 feet long leading to the flight of steps at the entrance of the church. The main body of the building is in the form of a Greek cross, with a nave leading from the superb vestibule. The extreme length of the building is somewhat variously stated, but is about 600 feet; the length of the transepts 445 feet, and the height from the pavement to the top of the cross 458 feet. The diameter of the dome, including the outer walls, is 195 feet. The cathedral exceeds St. Paul's, London, by 64 feet in height, 50 feet in diameter of dome, and 93 feet in length. It occupies altogether a site of five acres, more than twice that of St. Paul's. There are 28 chapels and altars. It is impossible here to describe the details of this magnificent building, the beauty of the decorations, the sculpture and paintings which adorn it. Plans for building the church on the site of the basilica founded by Constantine the Great were prepared in the 15th century. In 1506 the foundations of the new church, to be erected from the designs of Bramante, were laid by pope Julius II., and among succeeding architects, Raffaelle and Giulio Romano, the painters. At length Michael Angelo was appointed, and to him is due the real greatness of the structure, especially the dome, perhaps the noblest monument of his colossal genius. After his death other architects were employed, and various departures made from his designs. The façade, which is too prominent to permit a view of the dome from the piazza, was designed by Carlo Maderno, and completed in 1614. The church was dedicated by Urban VIII. in 1626, and the colonnades were begun, from the designs of Bernini, in 1667. Additions to the building have been made at a later date. From the time when the church was commenced, to the date of its dedication, the building occupied 176 years, and if we include the portions added in 1780 by Pius VI., three and a half centuries were required to bring the edifice to completion, its progress extending over the reigns of 43 popes, and the cost being about £15,000,000. It was to raise money for the erection of this cathedral that the sale of indulgences was resorted to so extensively as to cause the Protestant Reformation. The most interesting church of Rome, next to St. Peter's, is the basilica of San Giovanni, the Lateran, near the south wall of the city. This is considered the mother church of Rome, and five great councils have been held there. It was rebuilt by Clement V. early in the 14th century, and has been enlarged and decorated at later dates, the principal façade having been built in 1734. The statues and paintings are numerous and very fine, and there are several chapels, a baptistery, an oratory and cloister of great beauty. The third in rank of the basilicas is that of Santa Maria Maggiore, known also as the Liberian Basilica, on the Esquiline hill. It was first founded in 352, but the principal portions date from the 16th and 18th centuries. The interior is considered to be one of the finest in existence, and the chapels are magnificently decorated. In front of the church is a Corinthian column of white marble, surmounted by a bronze statue of the Virgin. The fourth in rank of the great basilicas is Santa Croce, or Gerusalemme, at the eastern extremity of the city. It takes its name from its supposed possession of a portion of the true cross and a quantity of earth which was brought from Jerusalem and mixed with its foundation. It has some fine columns of Egyptian granite, but is not otherwise architecturally interesting. San Paolo, the fifth of the great basilicas, is without the city, more than a mile beyond the Porta San Paolo. It was begun in 388, and was restored in the 8th century. The building was nearly destroyed by fire in 1823, but has been rebuilt in conformity with the original design and with great magnificence. The basilica of San Lorenzo is about half a mile beyond the gate of the same name on the road to Tivoli. The foundations were laid in 330; it was partly rebuilt in 578, and in 1216 great additions were made. The church of St. Pietro in Vincoli is regarded as the most ancient in Rome, and is a noble hall, supported by 20 pillars of Parian marble, and adorned with elegant tombs. It was built in 422, to preserve the chain with which, it was believed, St. Peter was bound at Jerusalem, and hence the name, meaning St. Peter in chains. This church contains the famous statue of Moses by Michael Angelo. St. Pietro in Montorio, contains the famous picture of the Transfiguration, by Raffaelle. Santa Maria Egiziaca, a building of the Ionic order, is supposed to be the ancient temple of Fortuna Virilis, and Santa Maria Sopra Minerva, a temple of that goddess; while the church of Ara Cœli is considered as occupying the site of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. The Pantheon, built in the reign of Augustus, and called from its circular form, the Rotonda, between the Corso and the Piazza Navona, is one of the most ancient and famous churches of Rome. It was originally a Pagan temple, built 27 B.C. and in 608 A.D. it was consecrated as a Christian church. The circular interior is 142 feet in diameter, above which is a majestic dome. The portico is 110 feet long and 44 feet deep, composed of 16 Corinthian columns of granite, 46 feet high, and each column is a single block. The belfries, quite unworthy of the building, were added in the 17th century. This church is the burial place of Raffaelle, whose tomb was opened for the purpose of verifying the fact, in 1833. It is impossible within our limits to particularise the remaining churches, many of the greatest beauty and interest, adorned with sculptures and paintings by Michael Angelo, Raffaelle, and other great artists, superbly decorated, containg monuments of great

historical interest, and abounding with interesting associations. There are 54 parochial churches, 9 being without the walls.

Palaces.—The Vatican palace, the residence of the Pope, to the north of and immediately adjoining St. Peter's, is an immense and irregular pile of buildings, constructed at different periods, some portions dating from the early part of the 4th century. It was a handsome palace in the 8th century, and was occupied by Charlemagne at the time of his coronation. It was rebuilt in the 12th century, and made the residence of the pontiffs after their return from Avignon in 1377. Succeeding pontiffs added to the building, and it was completed nearly in its present form by Alexander VI., about 1500. The site occupied by the various buildings is nearly a quarter of a mile long, and the breadth about 250 yards. It has 20 courts, 4,422 apartments, 8 grand staircases, and 200 smaller staircases. The most remarkable portions of this magnificent palace are the Sala Regia, or hall of audience; the Capella-Sistina, or Sistine Chapel, 146 feet long and 50 feet wide, adorned with the renowned frescoes by Michael Angelo; the Capella-Paolina, or St. Paul's Chapel; the Loggie, with frescoes by Raffaele; the Picture Gallery, containing a small but priceless collection of pictures; and the Museum, consisting of a series of galleries, containing about 12 separate collections, in which are the finest specimens of sculpture in the world, including nearly all the most famous statues of antiquity; a library rich in the rarest manuscripts, and a manufactory of mosaics. The Vatican communicates by a covered gallery with the castle of San Angelo. A group of palaces, forming three sides of the Piazza del Campidoglio, crowns the Capitoline hill, ascended by a magnificent flight of steps, at the summit of which are colossal statues of Castor and Pollux, discovered in the 16th century. In the centre of the piazza is a bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, admitted to be the finest statue of the kind in existence. The three palaces were designed by Michael Angelo. That in the centre is the Palace of the Senator, approached by a double flight of stairs, at the base of which is a large fountain, ornamented with a statue of Minerva, and figures emblematical of the Tiber and the Nile. Here are the offices of the municipality, the observatory, and a lofty tower, in which is the great bell which announces the death of the pope. On the western side of the piazza is the Palace of the Conservators, in which are a series of rooms, the Protomoteca, containing busts of illustrious Italians, a gallery of pictures, and various other halls. On the eastern side of the piazza is the Museum of the Capitol. The Quirinal palace, formerly the summer residence of the popes, now the royal palace of the King of Italy, was began by Gregory XIII., in 1574, and completed by several subsequent popes. The frescoes, paintings, statues, and tapestries are superb. The gardens are of considerable extent, handsomely laid out, and accessible to the public. In front of the palace is the Piazza de Monte Cavallo, so named from the colossal statues of Castor and Pollux reining in their horses, discovered in the baths of Constantine. The private palaces of Rome are about 75 in number, mostly of magnificent architecture. Among the finest are the Albani, Barberini, Colonna, Doria-Pamfili, Farnese, Farnesina, and Spada, in which is the statue of Pompey, at the foot of which "great Cæsar fell." The palaces in the more open parts of the city, surrounded by gardens, are known as villas, the most noticeable being the Albani, Borghese, Barberini, Medici, and Pamfili-Doria.

Galleries and Museums.—The principal public collections are at the Vatican, the Museum of the Capitol, the Quirinal palace, the Lateran museum, and the Collegio Romano; and at many of the private palaces, the most important being at the Borghese (palace and villa), Colonna, Corsini, Farnese, Farnesini, Rospigliosi, and Spada, and the Monte de Pietà. Some of the finest pictures in Rome are in the churches.

Theatre.—A splendid theatre, capable of accommodating 3,500 persons, near the Via Nazionale, was opened in the presence of the King of Italy, in November, 1880.

Promenades and Gardens.—The gardens of the Vatican and Quirinal palaces are open to the public. The gardens on Monte Pincio, on the north of the city, and of the Villa Pamfili, are favourite resorts.

Colleges and Academies.—The Collegio della Sapienza, or university, was founded as a school for canon and civil law in 1244, and the scope of studies was enlarged by Boniface VIII. in 1295, by Clement V. in 1310, and by later popes. It occupies a building designed by Michael Angelo, and finished in 1576. There are 42 professorships and about 1,100 students. The Collegio Romani is a Jesuit college, with about 1,250 students. The Collegio de Propaganda Fide is a training school for missionaries, founded by Gregory XV. in 1622. The Academy of St. Luke (the Roman academy of the fine arts), was established by Sixtus V. in 1588; and there are archæological societies, and English, Irish, Scottish, and American colleges.

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.—These are numerous and well supported; San Spirito, near St. Peter's, founded at the end of the 12th century, is richly endowed, and combines a hospital for the sick with a foundling hospital and a lunatic asylum. Santissimo Salvatore, near the Lateran church, founded in 1219, chiefly for sick and aged females; La Consolazione, on the slope of the Capitol hill; Dei Benfratelli, on the island in the Tiber, on the site of the old temple of Esculapius, "father of the healing art;" San Gallico, in the Trastavere, for skin diseases; and Santa Trinità de' Pellegrini, near the Ponte de' Quattro Capi, chiefly for convalescents, and for the reception of pilgrims, are the chief public hospitals, and there are many smaller institutions for Protestants and foreigners, and there are several confraternities for assisting the poor at their own residences. San Michele, in the Trastavere, is an industrial school.

Antiquities.—The city abounds with stupendous memorials of the architecture and sculpture of ancient Rome, in the kingly, republican, and imperial epochs. Space will not permit an enumeration or description of all these remains, but the most extensive and famous may be briefly indicated. The great Roman forum, at the foot of the Capitol and Palatine hills, is now, and has been for three centuries, the Campo Vaccino, or cattle-market; there are remains of pillars, porticoes, and three fine temples. Trajan's forum, the forums of Nerva, Augustus, and Julius Cæsar, were other fine open spaces, adorned with statues and noble buildings, some traces of which remain. The most stupendous of all the remains is the Colosseum, or Coliseum, or Flavian amphitheatre, begun by Vespasian, 72 A.D., and completed by Domitian. It is situated between the Esquiline, Palatine, and Cœlian hills, is oval in shape, and covers an area of five acres. There are four stories or galleries, in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian styles. The height of the outer wall is 157 feet; the diameters respectively, including outer walls, 584 and 468 feet, and the building was calculated to hold 87,000 spectators. In the arena gladiatorial exhibitions, fights of beasts, and martyrdom of Christians took place. In 1750 Benedict XIV. consecrated the building to the memory of the Christian martyrs, and extensive works have recently been undertaken to preserve it from decay. There are some remains of the famous Circus Maximus, between the Palatine and Aventine hills, and of other amphitheatres. There are several triumphal arches, the most memorable being the arch of Constantine, between the Cœlian and Palatine hills, with fine sculptures and bas-reliefs; and the arch of Titus, near the Forum, erected in honour of Titus after his conquest of Jerusalem, and especially remarkable for the bas-reliefs representing the carrying away of the candlesticks, table of shewbread, and other sacred articles from the temple. The principal columns are that of Trajan, erected 114 A.D., adorned with sculptures winding spirally around it, 127 feet high, and surmounted by a statue of St. Peter in gilt bronze, replacing the colossal statue of Trajan which originally stood there; and the column of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, in the Piazza Colonna, to which it gives the name. Recent explorations have disclosed remains of the palace of the Cæsars, near the Campo Vaccino, and the great temple of Jupitor on the Capitol hill; and there are remains of many temples, baths, aqueducts, and tombs, which we cannot here particularize. The Pantheon, or Rotonda, is mentioned under the heading "Churches."

Catacombs.—These are among the most interesting sights of Rome, consisting of large excavations, about 60 in number, in every direction outside the walls of the city. They served as places of refuge and worship for the early Christians, numbers of whom were buried there, and the inscriptions are numerous and extremely interesting. There is also a Jewish catacomb.

Divisions.—The city is divided into 14 quarters or Rioni, 12 on the left, and 2 on the right bank of the river.

Water, Gas Supply, and Sewerage.—Four aqueducts supply modern Rome, the Acqua Vergine, Acqua Felice,

Acqua Paoli, and the new Acqua Pia. Gas is supplied by an English company, which has extensive works outside the Piazza del Popolo. The city is well drained by sewers, chiefly on the line of the Cloacæ constructed on so large a scale for ancient Rome.

Markets.—There is no regular meat market; a market for game and poultry is held in the streets near the Pantheon; there are two fish markets, one in the Ghetto and the other near the Corso, and there is a very well supplied fruit and vegetable market.

Manf.—Not extensive, consisting of woollen and silk goods, velvets, gloves, artificial flowers, chocolate, musical strings, jewellery, casts, and objects of art.

Pop. of the province of Roma, of which Rome forms a part, 926,732; the city of Rome, 271,702.

Lat. 41° 54′ N. **Lon.** 12° 28′ E.

History.—It is probable that in prehistoric times small fortified villages stood on each of the seven hills on which the city was afterwards built. The early annals are so infused with mythical tradition that it is difficult to speak positively as to remote events. But it would appear to be established that Romulus founded the city on the Palatine hill, 753 B.C. (*see* ROMULUS), and that after the union of the Romans and Sabines, the Quirinal and Capitol hills were added, and that the city soon spread over the other four hills. Servius, about 570 B.C., completed walls having a circuit of about five miles, and marking the limits of the city proper, although suburban districts sprang up until the end of the 3rd century A.D., when Aurelius built the walls now standing. In 387 B.C. the city was burned by the Gauls, but speedily rebuilt. At the commencement of the Christian era the population of the city was about a million. A large portion was burned by Nero, 64 A.D. In 410 it was taken by Alaric, in 455 by Genseric, and in 476 by Odoacer, and was subsequently taken and retaken several times. The city became independent under the popes about 728, was taken by Arnulf and the Germans, 896, and by the emperor Henry IV. in 1104. In 1309 the papal court removed to Avignon, returning to Rome in 1377. In the early part of the 16th century Leo X. greatly embellished the city, which was taken in 1527, after a desperate defence, by the Constable de Bourbon, who was killed in scaling the walls. Napoleon, in 1808, annexed it to the kingdom of Italy, and declared it to be the second city of the empire. It was restored to the pope in 1814. The pope having fled from the city in the outbreak of 1848, a French army besieged it in the following year, and after a brave resistance the Romans capitulated. The troops of the king of Italy took possession of Rome in 1870, and in the following year it became the capital of the new kingdom of Italy, the pope residing in the Vatican.

ROME, a city and one of the county seats of Oneida county, New York, United States, on the west Mohawk river, 100 miles N.W. of Albany. It is beautifully laid out, with wide streets, shaded by maple and elm trees, and there are public and private parks, and many fountains. **Manf.** Locomotives, machinery, and joinery. **Pop.** 13,000.

ROME, a city, and the county seat of Floyd county, Georgia, at the confluence of the Etonah and Oostenaula rivers, 60 miles N.W. of Atalanta. It is beautifully situated on several hills, and is in the centre of the rich iron ore deposits of north-western Georgia. **Manf.** Iron, machinery and nails. There are three suburban villages. **Pop.** 6,000.

ROMFORD, *rum'-ford*, a market-town of Essex, on the Rom, or Bourne, 12 miles N.E. of London. Near the middle of the town stand the market-house and town-hall. The church is an ancient building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a tower at the west end. There are, besides, an almshouse, a workhouse, and a cavalry barracks. **Manf.** Agricultural implements. There are large breweries. **Pop.** 6,861.—A station on the Great Eastern railway.

ROMILLY, SIR SAMUEL, *rom'-il-le*, an English lawyer and law reformer, descended from a family of French Protestants who took refuge in England after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was articled to a clerk in chancery; but at the expiration of his term, in 1778, resolved to qualify himself for the profession of a barrister. In 1783 he was called to the bar. After remaining for several years with but little employment, he attracted the favourable notice of Lord Lansdowne, who had conceived a high opinion of his abilities, and twice offered him a seat in parliament, which he declined. After attaining to a large practice as a chancery lawyer, he, in 1800, became king's counsel; in 1806 he was appointed solicitor-general, elected a member of parliament, and, very much against his will, knighted. In the house of commons he distinguished himself by his impressive eloquence on the Whig benches. He advocated the reform of parliament, the abolition of the slave-trade, the mitigation of the severity of the criminal code, and the emancipation of the Roman Catholics. He published one of his speeches, in a pamphlet entitled "Observations on the Criminal Law, as it relates to capital punishment, and on the mode in which it is administered." Throughout the remaining years of his life he nobly persevered in his efforts to effect an amelioration of the terribly severe laws relative to the execution of criminal justice; there being, at that period, almost 300 crimes punishable by death. After the dissolution of parliament, in 1818, he was elected for Westminster; but, having about that time lost his wife, his mind was affected to such a degree that, in a fit of delirium, he put an end to his life.

Born in London, 1757; **died** 1818.

ROMILLY-SUR-SEINE, *ro-mé'-ye*, a town of France, department Aube, on the left bank of the Seine. It is beautifully situated among meadows, and there is a fine château, on the site of an ancient castle, of which some ruins remain. **Manf.** Hosiery. **Pop.** 4,600.

ROMNEY, GEORGE, *rum'-ne* an English painter, who was apprenticed to an itinerant artist, whom he soon surpassed. In 1762 he went to London, where he became a favourite portrait-painter. As soon as he had realised a sufficiency to enable him to visit Italy, he studied there with avidity, and returned to London, where he rapidly acquired fame and fortune.

Born at Dalton, Lancashire, 1734; **died** at Kendal, 1802.

ROMNEY, NEW, a market-town and borough of Kent, one of the Cinque Ports, 21 miles S.W. of Canterbury, in the middle of Romney Marsh. (*See* KENT.) It was formerly a seaport, but is now a mile and a half from the sea. It has an ancient church. **Pop.** 1,130.

ROMORANTIN, *rom'-o-ran-ta(n)*, a town of France, department Loir-et-Cher, on the Sauldre, 25 miles S.E. of Blois. **Manf.** Woollens, tapes, and leather. **Pop.** 6,700.

ROMSDAL, *roms'-dal*, a district or "ampt" of Norway, extending from the Sneehattan, on the west, to the Atlantic on the north-west. The coast is very rugged, with a large number of islands and many fiords, and the interior is mountainous. **Area**, 5,650 square miles. **Pop.** 118,000.

ROMSEY, *rum'-se*, a market-town and municipal borough of Hampshire, on the Test, 7 miles N.W. of Southampton. There is a very large and handsome church, formerly belonging to an abbey founded in the 10th century. **Manf.** Leather, paper, sacking, and flax. A large trade in timber, coal, and corn is carried on. **Pop.** 2,060.—A station on the London and South-Western railway.

ROMULUS, *rom'-u-lus*, in Roman legend, the founder of the city, and brother of Remus, was the

son of Sylvia, daughter of Numitor, king of Alba. She was placed among the vestals, but being delivered of these two children at a birth, declared that the god Mars was their father. Amulius, who had usurped the throne of Numitor, his brother, caused the children to be thrown into the Tiber. They were cast ashore at the foot of the Palatine hill, where they were suckled by a she wolf, and where they were found by Faustulus, the king's shepherd. On coming of age, they discovered their origin, put Amulius to death, and reinstated Numitor. A difference, however, arose between the two brothers, and Romulus put Remus to death. He afterwards founded the city of Rome, by collecting a number of strangers, chiefly runaway slaves, and to obtain wives they forcibly abducted the Sabine women, which led to a series of wars. After a reign of 37 years he was taken alive to the celestial regions.—Such is the story given by Plutarch, but modern writers, following the researches of Niebuhr, declare that there is very little historical foundation for any portion of the legend.

RONA, EAST and WEST, *ro'-na*, two small islands of the Hebrides.

RONALDSHAW, NORTH and SOUTH, *ron'-ald-shai*, two small islands of the Orkneys.

RONCESVALLES, *ronce'-val*, a frontier village of Spain, Navarre, 20 miles N.E. of Pamplona. It formerly possessed one of the most famous sanctuaries in Europe. Here the rearguard of the army of Charlemagne was destroyed, under Roland, in 778. (*See* ROLAND.)

RONCIGLIONE, *ron-seel-ye-o'-ne*, a city of Central Italy, 12 miles S.E. of Viterbo. There are a Gothic castle, several palaces, and a fine cathedral. Sulphurous springs are in the neighbourhood. **Manf.** Hats, cloth, cotton goods, iron and brass. **Pop.** 5,000.

RONDA, *ron'-da*, a town of Spain, province of Malagar, on the Guadiaro, 50 miles N.E. of Gibraltar. It is an old Moorish town, and consists of the town and a large suburb called El Mercadello, on the other side of the river. It has several churches, monasteries, and convents, and stands on the summit of a rocky mountain, divided by a deep ravine or fissure, over which there are two bridges, each of a single arch, the one at the height of 120 feet above the water, but the other at the almost unparalleled height of 280 feet. **Manf.** Principally leather and silk stuffs. There is a great annual fair. **Pop.** 20,000.—In the 14th century this place was the capital of the Moorish chief Abu-Malik.

RONGE, JOHANNES, *rong'-a*, a modern German religious reformer, who was the son of a small farmer, and was educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood. In 1842 he was, however, deprived of his charge for publishing a letter in which some errors and abuses of the Roman Catholic church were condemned. In 1844 he published a letter to the bishop of Breslau, in which he denounced the "Holy Coat," then being exhibited at Treves, as an imposture. The religious movement inaugurated by that epistle led to the foundation of a new German Catholic church independent of the papacy. Ronge was regarded as the apostle of the new church, and travelled over his native country making converts. He was called a "second Luther," and in a few years assisted in instituting upwards of 200 societies; but, subsequently to the revolution of 1848, the German governments determined to suppress these new congregations. Ronge became an exile in England, where he devoted himself to preaching to his fellow-countrymen in London, and to the propagation of Frœbel's system of infant education; upon which subject he published a book entitled "A Practical Guide to the English Kinder Garten (Children's Garden)."

Born at Birchofswalde, Silesia, 1813.

RONNE, *ron*, a town and seaport of Denmark, capital of the island of Bornholm, in the Baltic. It is defended by batteries, and has an hospital and a grammar-school. There is a good harbour, and shipbuilding is carried on. **Pop.** 5,500.

RONNEBURG, *ron'-ne-boorg*, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, Germany, 14 miles S.W. of Altenburg. The town is walled and defended by two forts. **Manf.** Woollens. **Pop.** 6,300.

RONSARD, PIERRE DE, *ron'-sar*, a French poet, who was page to the dauphin and to the duke of Orleans, and afterwards served James V., king of Scotland; in which country he remained two years, and then returned to France, where he was employed in several negotiations of importance. He subsequently retired from court, and, on taking orders, obtained some ecclesiastical benefices. His poems were, in his age, so much esteemed as to procure him the title of the "Poet of France." His best poems were "Amours," and four books of odes. He was violently opposed to the Huguenots. Queen Elizabeth sent him a set of diamonds, and Mary Queen of Scots sent him a valuable set of plate.

Born 1524; died near Tours, 1585.

ROOKE, SIR GEORGE, *rook*, an English admiral, who entered the navy at an early age, and rose by his merit to the first honours of his profession. He gave eminent proofs of his skill and courage in many expeditions, and particularly in 1692, burning thirteen of the French ships at La Hogue, for which he was knighted, raised to the rank of vice-admiral of the red, and received a pension of £1,000 a-year. He afterwards destroyed a Spanish fleet, laden with treasure, off Vigo, and in 1704, in conjunction with Sir Cloudesley Shovel, he took Gibraltar by bombardment, after which he obtained a decisive victory over the French fleet off Malaga, in which desperate fight the English lost 2,000 and the French 3,000 men. Notwithstanding these eminent services, he was, by the influence of the Whig party, obliged to resign the command, whereupon he retired to his estate in Kent.

Born near Canterbury, 1650; died 1709.

ROOKS, a new county of Kansas, United States. **Area,** 900 square miles. **Pop.** 8,112.

RONSDORF, *rons'-dorf*, a town of Prussia, Rhine Province, on the Morsbach, 17 miles E. of Düsseldorf. There are a Roman Catholic and two Protestant churches. **Manf.** Cotton and silk goods, ribbons, lace, cutlery, paper, and iron. **Pop.** 10,000.

ROOKE, LAURENCE, an English astronomer, who, in 1652, was chosen Gresham professor of astronomy at the university of Oxford, which office he afterwards exchanged for that of geometry. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, and wrote "Observations on Comets;" "Directions to Seamen;" "Method of observing the Eclipses of the Moon;" and "Observations on the Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter."

Born in Kent, 1623; **died** 1662.

ROOME, EDWARD, *room*, an English lawyer, who became solicitor to the treasury. He wrote some satirical papers called "Pasquin," against Pope, who gave him a place in his "Dunciad." He was also the author of a dramatic piece called "The Jovial Crew."

Died 1729.

ROORKEE, *roor-kee'*, a town of British India. North-Western Province, 90 miles N.E. of Delhi. It is now an important station, and Thomason College has been established for instruction in civil engineering. A magnificent aqueduct, with 15 large arches, carries the great Ganges canal over the river Solane.

ROOSENDAL, *roos'-en-dal*, a market-town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 14 miles S.W. of Breda. Several cattle fairs are held. **Pop.** 7,600.

ROQUE, ST., *rok*, a member of a noble French family, who, early in the 14th century, while on a pilgrimage to Rome, devoted himself to the relief of the sufferers from a terrible outbreak of plague at Piacenza. Being himself seized with the disease and abandoned by all about him, a dog licked his sores, and he was restored to health. He lived afterwards in great sanctity at Montpelier. He is a saint of the Catholic church, and is considered the patron of those sick of the plague.

Died at Montpelier, 1327.

ROQUE, ST., a city of Spain, province of Cadiz, 7 miles N.W. of Gibraltar. **Manf.** Cordage, vermicelli, liqueurs, leather, soap, and earthenware. **Pop.** 6,700.

ROQUEMAIRE, *rok'-mair*, a town of France, department Gard, on the right bank of the Rhone, 25 miles N.E. of Nismes. **Manf.** Casks, silk, and oil. There is a trade in horses, brandy, and cattle. **Pop.** 3,500.—This is supposed to be the place where Hannibal crossed the Rhone.

ROQUEVAIRE, *rok'-vair*, a town of France, department Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Huveaune, 11 miles N.E. of Marseilles. **Manf.** Soap, olive-oil, and paper. **Pop.** 3,700.

RORAAS, *ro'-ros*, a town of Norway, 67 miles S.E. of Drontheim. It is noted for its copper-mines. **Pop.** 3,500.

ROREE, or **LOHRI**, *ro-ree'*, a town of Scinde, British India, on the east bank of the Indus. **Manf.** Cotton and silk fabrics, gold and silver wares, paper, and leather. **Pop.** 8,000.

ROSA, SALVATOR, *sal-va'-tor ro'-sa*, an Italian painter, who excelled in painting combats, sea-pieces, and landscapes of romantic scenery, with banditti. He also painted altar-pieces and historical subjects at Florence. He painted with the greatest rapidity, and was also a musician, poet, architect, and an excellent comic actor and improvisatore. His satirical poems so greatly irritated his enemies, that he was compelled to seek an asylum under the Medicis at Florence.

Born near Naples, 1615; **died** at Rome, 1673.

ROSA, MONTE. (*See* ALPS.)

ROSA, SANTA. (*See* SANTA ROSA.)

ROSAMOND CLIFFORD, *ros'-a-mond*, usually called Fair Rosamond, was the daughter of Walter de Clifford, baron of Hereford. She was the favourite mistress of Henry II., who is reported to have secreted her in a labyrinth at his palace of Woodstock, where, according to some writers, she was discovered and poisoned by Eleanor, queen of that monarch. But it seems more certain that she died in the nunnery of Godstow, in Oxfordshire. She had two sons by Henry, —William, called Longsword, earl of Salisbury, and Geoffrey, who became archbishop of York.

Died about 1173.

ROSARIO, *ro-sa'-re-o*, a city of the Argentine Confederation, province of Santa Fé, on the right bank of the Parana, 170 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres. A very large shipping trade is carried on, and there is good railway communication with the interior provinces. **Pop.** 42,000, besides nearly 20,000 in the adjoining district, composed of a mixture of nearly all nations.

ROSARIO, or **ASILO DEL ROSARIO**, a town of Mexico, state of Sinaloa, on the river Rosario, about 30 miles from its mouth in the Pacific. It was formerly an important mining town, but is now much decayed. **Pop.** 7,000.

ROSAS, DON JUAN MANUEL, *ro'-sas*, ex-president of the Argentine Confederation. He was descended of an old Spanish family, and having displayed bravery and capacity in some minor appointments, was, in 1829, nominated captain-general or governor of Buenos Ayres. In 1835 he became president of the Argentine Confederation; but by seeking to obtain for the province of Buenos Ayres a preponderating influence and advancement, he became embroiled with Brazil, and afterwards with France and England, in consequence of an attack made upon Monte Video. Defeated in 1845, he nevertheless offered an obstinate resistance until 1850, when the states under his rule revolted against his tyrannical measures. Urquiza was nominated president, and in 1851 he totally defeated Rosas, who was compelled to make his escape from the country, and to take refuge in England, where afterwards he chiefly resided.

Born at Buenos Ayres, 1793; **died** 1876.

ROSCIUS, QUINTUS, *rosh'-i-us*, a Roman actor, who became the most famous performer of his age, and is said to have received about a thousand denarii per day (upwards of £35) for his acting. Cicero speaks in the highest terms of his talents. The Roman state assigned him a considerable pension, and he left an immense fortune.

Died 62 B.C.

ROSCOE, WILLIAM, *ros'-ko*, an English historian, was the son of a market-gardener near Liverpool, and having been placed for a short period in a bookseller's shop, was afterwards articled to an attorney. In 1774 his term expired, and he became an attorney; but in the meanwhile he had studied the Greek and Latin, and mastered the French and Italian languages. He also wrote some verses, one of which, upon the art of engraving, led to his introduction to sir Joshua Reynolds. At the outburst of the French revolution he defended its principles against the strictures of Burke. In 1796 appeared his fine "Life of Lorenzo de' Medici," a work which soon acquired for him a high reputation, and was translated into French, German, and Italian. His "Illustrations Historical and Critical of the Life of Lorenzo de' Medici" followed; and, in this work, he defended himself against a considerable amount of adverse criticism to which he had been subjected. The "Life and Pontificate of Leo X." was his next production, and formed a sort of continuation of the former work; and both illustrating, as they did, a brilliant period of modern Italian history, were hailed as splendid contributions to literature. He subsequently became member of parliament for Liverpool, and partner in a banking-house. In the House of Commons he voted with the Whigs, and advocated the abolition of the slave trade. He was a munificent patron of literature and art.

Born near Liverpool, 1753; **died** at Liverpool, 1831.

ROSKOFF, *ros'-kof*, a seaport of France, department Finistère, 33 miles N.E. of Brest. The harbour is good, and well sheltered. There are a handsome church, partly in the Gothic and partly

in the Italian styles, and a Capuchin convent, in the garden of which is a famous fig-tree of enormous size. **Pop.** 4,100.

ROSCOMMON, *ros-kom'-mon*, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, on the E. of the counties of Longford and Westmeath by the river Shannon, and bounded S. by Gal- W. by Mayo, N. by Sligo, and N.E. by Leitrim. The country is generally flat and open, in some places sprinkled with rocks, in many interrupted by extensive bogs, and rising in the north to the Curlew Mountains, the highest peak of which is Slieve Curkagh (1098 feet), and on the south into the Slieve Bawn (highest point 867 feet). The soil is generally light and fertile, and the famous "plain of Boyle" affords the finest sheep pasturage in Ireland.

Rivers.—The SHANNON and Suck, the latter of which divides it from Galway.

Area.—950 square miles.

Pop.—131,755.

Chief Towns.—ROSCOMMON, Boyle, Athlone, Elphin, and Spokestown. ATHLONE and BALLINASLOE are partly within the county.

Parliamentary Representation.—The county returns two members.

History.—This was the county of the Irish septs of O'Conor, O'Daly, O'Kelly, and MacDermot. There are within the limits of the county a great number of interesting Celtic antiquities, and the ruins of ecclesiastical edifices.

ROSCOMMON, a market town, capital of the above county, 96 miles N.W. of Dublin. There are the remains of a castle and Dominican abbey, built in the 13th century. Very little trade is carried on. **Pop.** 2,380, nearly all Roman Catholics. —A station on the Midland Great Western of Ireland railway.

ROSCOMMON, an almost uninhabited county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 625 square miles.

ROSCOMMON, **Wentworth Dillon**, Earl of, an English writer, who received his first education at the seat of the earl of Strafford, his uncle, in Yorkshire. At the fall of Strafford, he was sent to Caen, in Normandy, where he had for his tutor the eminent scholar Bochart. At the Restoration he was made captain of the band of pensioners, which post he afterwards resigned, and went to Ireland, where he was appointed captain of the guards; but, dissipating his fortune by gaming, he returned to court, and was made master of the horse to the duchess of York. He now altered his course of life, married a daughter of the earl of Burlington, and applied himself to poetry. He wrote "Essay on Translated Verse;" "Horace's Art of Poetry translated into English Blank Verse;" and a collection of prologues and epilogues to plays. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

Born about 1633; **died** 1684.

ROSCREA, *ros-kra'*, a market town of Tipperary, Ireland, 94 miles S.W. of Dublin. It is a very ancient town, and there are remains of a large castle, a round tower, and two abbeys. The Roman cathedral is a handsome building. **Manf.** Coarse woollen cloth. There is a market for agricultural produce. **Pop.** 3,000, mostly Roman Catholics.

ROSEAU, *rose-o'*, capital of the island of Dominica, West Indies, on the south-west coast. There is a good harbour. **Pop.** 5,000.

ROSEN, **FRIEDRICH AUGUST**, *ro'-sen*, German Oriental scholar. He studied at Leipsic and Berlin, and was for about three years professor of Oriental literature in the university of London. He was secretary of the Asiatic Society, and his editions of Oriental works, and original works on the subject are of great value.

Born in Hanover, 1805; **died** in London, 1837.

ROSENAU, *ros'-e-nou*, a town of Hungary, on the Sajo, 105 miles N.E. of Pesth. There are a Franciscan convent and college. **Manf.** Woollens, stoneware, leather, and paper. **Pop.** 4,800.

ROSENAU, or **ROSNYO**, a market-town of the Austrian empire, in Transylvania, 16 miles S.W. of Kronstadt. There are a Protestant and a Wallachian church, and an ancient castle, on a height near the market-place. **Pop.** 4,000.

ROSENHEIM, *ro-sen-hime'*, a town of Bavaria, near the confluence of the Giessen with the Inn, 31 miles S.E. of Munich. **Manf.** Articles in brass and marble. There is a trade in salt, of which immense quantities are produced from the salt springs in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 5,400.

ROSENMÜLLER, **JOHANN GEORG**, *ro-sen-me(r)t-ler*, German divine who held professorships successively at Erlangen, Giessen, and Leipsic, and was the author of several critical and historical works, in connection with Biblical literature and church history.

Born at Ummerstädt, 1736; **died** at Leipsic, 1815.

ROSENMÜLLER, **ERNST FRIEDRICH KARL**, eldest son of the preceding, Oriental scholar and Biblical critic, professor at Leipsic. His elaborate critical work on the *Old Testament* is highly valued by scholars, and he compiled a handbook of Biblical criticism and exegesis, and wrote treatises on the Arabic language.

Born 1768; **died** 1835.

ROSETO, *ro-sat'-to*, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 16 miles S.W. of Lucera. **Pop.** 5,800.

ROSETTA, *ro-set'-ta*, a seaport city of Egypt, on the west bank and near the mouth of that branch of the Nile which now forms one of the two great channels by which it enters the sea, 40 miles from Alexandria. The town is distinguished by the beauty of its environs, being completely embosomed in a grove of date, banana, sycamore, and other trees. There is a sandbar at the mouth of the river, preventing the entrance of large vessels. **Pop.** 16,000. **Lat.** 31° 25' N. **Lon.** 30° 20' E.—Here was discovered, in 1799, *the famous Rosetta* stone (now in the *British Museum*), *which afforded* the first clue *to the interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics.*

ROSHEIM, *ros'-hime*, a town of Germany, in Alsace-Lorraine, in a beautiful valley at the foot of the Vosges, on the Mogel, 13 miles S.W. of Strasburg. It is walled and divided into a high, middle, and low town. There are several springs in the vicinity. **Manf.** Linen. **Pop.** 3,700.

RÖSKILDE. (*See* ROESKILDE.)

ROSLIN, *ros'-lin*, a village of Scotland, on the left bank of the Esk, 7 miles S. of Edinburgh. The ruins of Roslin castle and the beautiful chapel, founded in 1446, are very interesting. The castle was the seat of the St. Clairs, earls of Caithness and Orkney.

ROSS, **SIR JOHN**, *ross*, an English admiral and arctic navigator, who commenced his career as a volunteer on board the *Pearl* frigate, in 1786. During the subsequent five years he served on board various ships of the royal navy, but then joined the mercantile marine, returning, however, to the royal service in 1799, as midshipman of the *Weasel* sloop of war. He served with distinction until the end of the war in 1815, by which time he had attained the rank of commander, and was, in 1818, appointed to

the command of the *Isabella* discovery vessel, and was sent out, in company with the *Alexander*, under lieutenant Parry, to ascertain the existence or non-existence of a north-west passage. In 1819 he produced a narrative of his voyage, and in 1827 attempted to reach the north pole; after which he again went upon a voyage of discovery to the Arctic Seas, in a vessel equipped at the expense of sir Felix Booth, sheriff of London. His nephew, commander James Clark Ross, accompanied him, and the ship left the Thames in 1829. They reached Felix Harbour, in the Gulf of Boothia, where, after being several times frozen up, Captain Ross was compelled to abandon his ship, in 1832. They struggled on in boats and sledges, gaining the entrance of Lancaster Sound in August, 1833. He reached England in September, 1833, and was knighted and created a companion of the Bath. The narrative of his second voyage was published in 1835; in 1839 he was appointed consul at Stockholm; in 1850 he was dispatched in search of sir John Franklin, and, having deemed himself neglected by the government, produced a "Narrative of the Circumstances and Causes which led to the failure of the Searching Expeditions sent by Government and others for the Rescue of Sir John Franklin." He reached the grade of rear-admiral in 1851. In addition to the works already quoted, he produced a "Treatise on Navigation by Steam," "Memoirs and Correspondence of Admiral Lord de Saumarez," and "Letters to Sea Officers."

Born in Wigtownshire, Scotland, 1777; **died** in London, 1856.

ROSS, SIR JAMES CLARK, Arctic explorer, captain in the royal navy, and nephew of the preceding, under whom he served as midshipman at the commencement of his career. Between the years 1819 and 1827 he served under sir William Edward Parry, in four expeditions to the Arctic Seas. In the latter year he was promoted to the rank of commander, and after his return from the second voyage of his uncle, he was, in 1834, created post-captain, in reward for the discovery of the northern magnetic pole. He was next engaged in performing a magnetic survey of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1839 he was placed in command of an expedition to the Antarctic Seas, the object of which was magnetic investigation. After an absence of four years, during which a vast and valuable body of information relative to magnetism, meteorology, geography, zoology, and botany, was collected, he returned to England. He had discovered a large continent in the Antarctic regions, to which he gave the name of Victoria Land, and an active volcano, 12,000 feet high, which he named Mount Erebus. In 1848 he went out in search of sir John Franklin, but, like the other explorers, unhappily met with no success. He was one of the most skilful and scientific officers in the royal navy, was accorded the degree of D.C.L. by the university of Oxford, and was fellow of the Royal, Geographical, Astronomical, and other societies. In 1844 he was created a knight. He produced a "Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions, during the years 1839-43; with plates and woodcuts."

Born in London, 1800; **died** 1862.

ROSS, SIR WILLIAM CHARLES, an English miniature-painter, whose parents were both devoted to the arts; his father as a miniature-painter and drawing-master. By the time he was 9 years of age, the proficiency in drawing of "little Ross" was almost unprecedented. In the year 1808, at the age of 13, he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, where his assiduous study attracted the notice of many. The first ambition of the young aspirant was to excel in historical art, and from Benjamin West, the president of the time, he received much kind precept. When he was about 20, however, he altered his course, and adopted that branch of art in which he became unrivalled. In 1837 he was appointed miniature-painter to the queen, and in 1838 he was elected associate of the Royal Academy, in 1842 academician, and in the same year was knighted. The desire for historical composition adhered so strongly to him, that so late as 1843, a cartoon by him, "The Angel Raphael discoursing with Adam," was exhibited at Westminster Hall, and obtained one of the premiums of £100.

Born in London, 1794; **died** 1860.

ROSS AND CROMARTY, one of the most extensive counties in Scotland, extending from the eastern to the western seas, taking in the whole breadth of the island, and having the insular district of Lewis politically annexed to it. It is bounded N. by Sutherland, E. by the German Ocean, S. by Inverness-shire, and W. by the Atlantic. Previous to 1871, Ross and Cromarty were considered to be separate counties. (*See* CROMARTY.) The coast line is very irregular, being much indented by numerous lakes and firths, particularly the firths of Cromarty and Dornoch on the east coast, and on the west those of Loch Carron, Loch Broom, and various other inlets of the sea. The eastern coast, to a short distance from the sea, is well improved, abundantly fertile, and ornamented with a variety of country seats. Beyond this tract the inland districts become rude, lofty, and terrific; but, though wild and mountainous, there are many pleasant glens, or valleys, which afford abundance of pasture for black-cattle and sheep. Some of the mountains are from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high.

Rivers and Lakes.—The principal are the Carron, the Orrin, the Beauly, which forms its boundary with Inverness-shire, and Oickel, which is the boundary with Sutherland. Lakes are numerous in the valleys; the chief of which are Loch Maree, Loch Fannich, Loch Monar, and Loch Lichart, in which many streams have their sources.

Minerals.—Limestone, ironstone, granite, and mica-slate. There are several mineral springs.

Area.—3,151 square miles.

Pop.—78,539.

Chief Towns.—DINGWELL, FORTROSE, and TAIN.

Parliamentary Representation.—One member is returned for the county.

ROSS, a market-town of Herefordshire, on the left bank of the Wye, 14 miles S.E. of Hereford. It has a church, built in 1316, hospitals, charities, workhouse, market-house, and mechanics' institute. It is noted for its cider. **Pop.** 3,590.

ROSS, a county of Ohio, United States. Area, 650 square miles. **Pop.** 40,000. The capital is Chillicothe.

ROSS, NEW. (*See* NEW ROSS.)

ROSSANO, *ros-sa'-no*, a city of southern Italy, province of Cosenza, on a rocky hill, 2 miles from the Gulf of Tarento. It is walled, has a castle, and a beautiful cathedral. **Pop.** 17,901.

ROSSBACH, *ros'-bak*, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, 8 miles S.W. of Merseburg, where, in 1757, Frederick the Great defeated the French and imperial armies.

ROSSE, WILLIAM PARSONS, Earl of, *ross*, astronomer and constructor of the magnificent instrument called the "Monster Telescope." He received his education at Trinity College Dublin, and Magdalen College, Oxford, and succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father, in 1841,

having previously, as Lord Oxmantown, represented King's County in the House of Commons. He paid great attention to the construction of reflecting telescopes, and after many experiments produced the magnificent telescope erected, at a cost of £30,000, under his personal superintendence, at Birr Castle, near Parsontown. In 1855 he was created a knight of the Legion of Honour, having previously acted as president of the Royal Society; he was likewise a member of most of the learned and scientific bodies in Europe. He wrote an account of the monster telescope, the manufacture of its speculum, and full descriptions of the machinery; "Letters on the State of Ireland;" and "Memorandum presented to the Council of the Royal Society for rendering the Council of the Society more efficient."

Born at York, 1800; **died** 1867.

ROSSEL, *ros-sel'*, a town of East Prussia, 51 miles from Königsberg. **Manf.** Linen and woollen fabrics. **Pop.** 3,000.

ROSSETTI, GABRIELE, Italian poet and commentator. He came to England as a political refugee in 1824, and soon afterwards published an analogical comment on Dante, maintaining that the character of Beatrice was allegorical, meaning the true church, and that the "Divine Comedy," was an attack on the papacy. His views, maintained with great vigour and extraordinary erudition, excited great opposition. He was professor of Italian literature in King's College, London, but, being afflicted with blindness, resigned the chair in 1845. His patriotic poems attained great popularity in Italy. Several members of his family have exhibited great talent. His son, GABRIEL CHARLES DANTE ROSSETTI, who died in April, 1882, was one of the most active of the Pre-Raphaelite artists, and he also produced translations from the Italian Poets. His brother WILLIAM, and his sisters, CHRISTINA and MARIA, have also exhibited great literary power, as poets and art critics.

Born 1783; died in London, 1854.

ROSSI, PELLEGRINO, *ros'-se*, Italian statesman, studied at the university of Bologna, and when 25 years of age was appointed professor of law in that university. In 1815 he attached himself to Murat, after whose death Rossi was exiled, and became professor of the science of law at Geneva. In 1833 he was invited to France by Louis Philippe, and was appointed professor of political economy, naturalized and made a peer of France. He was sent to Rome as ambassador in 1845. He again became an Italian subject and in 1848 was called to the ministry by pope Pius IX. He favoured the project of a confederation of Italian princes, with the pope as the head, and this made him unpopular, and he was assassinated by an unknown hand. His legal and political writings display great ability, and in 1862 a bust of him was solemnly inaugurated in the university of Bologna.

Born at Carrara, 1787; died at Rome, 1848.

ROSSIENU *ro-se-noo'*, a town of European Russia, government of Kovno, on the Dubissa, 50 miles N.W. of Kovno. **Pop.** 6,300.

ROSSINI, GIOACCHINO, *ros-se'-ne*, an illustrious Italian composer, who was the son of a strolling musician, by whom he was taught the rudiments of his art; but, having a fine voice, he was placed under a skilful tutor in order to acquire the art of vocalization. At 12 years of age he sang in the churches of Bologna; and when, at 15, his voice broke, he was entered of the Lyceum of Bologna, in order to acquire a more abstruse knowledge of the musical art. He studied assiduously, and in 1813 he produced his opera of "Tancredi," which at once made its composer famous throughout Europe. In 1816 he produced his world-famous "Barber of Seville," at Rome. Those of his later works, which still keep the stage, are "La Cenerentola," "La Gazza Ladra," "Semiramide," "La Donna del Lago," and "Gulielmo Tell." This last was written at the age of 37, and with it closed the career of Rossini as a dramatic composer. He afterwards produced the favourite "Stabat Mater." His last years were spent in Paris, where he was almost as famous as a wit as he was as a musician. In 1864 a memorial statue was inaugurated at Pesaro.

Born at Pesaro, near Bologna, 1792; **died** 1861.

ROSSLYN, ALEXANDER WEDDERBURNE, Earl of, *ross'-lin.* (*See* WEDDERBURNE.)

ROSSWEIN, *ross'-vine*, a town of Saxony, district of Leipsic, on the right bank of the Mulde, 24 miles from Dresden. **Manf.** Woollens and other stuffs. **Pop.** 7,500.

ROSTOCK, *ros'-tok*, a seaport town of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 9 miles from its mouth in the Baltic, and 44 miles N.E. of Schwerin. It is surrounded by old fortifications, has three suburbs, and is divided into three parts,—the old, middle, and new towns. The principal edifices are a grand ducal mansion, St. Peter's church, built in the 12th century, with a tower 420 feet high, a town house, with seven towers, and a university founded in 1419. There is a colossal statue of Blücher in the square named after him. **Manf.** Canvas, linen, tobacco, ships, anchors, soap, and vinegar. There are, besides, breweries, distilleries, and sugar-refineries. Its trade is extensive, and the port is Warnemündie, at the mouth of the Warnow. **Pop.** 39,212.—This was, for a lengthened period, one of the Hanse towns, rivalling Lübeck in commercial importance.

ROSTOF, or ROSTOV, *ros-tof'*, an ancient town of European Russia, government of Jaroslav, 40 miles S.W. of the town of that name. There are a cathedral, episcopal palace, monasteries, and several schools. **Manf.** Linen, leather, soap, candles, vinegar, and white lead. **Pop.** 12,000.—One of the largest fairs in Russia is held here annually.

ROSTOF ON THE DON, a town of European Russia, government of Ekaterinoslav, on the Don, at the head of the delta of that river. It originated in the fortress of St. Demetri, erected in 1749, and it is now the centre of the trade of South Russia. **Manf.** Cast-iron, tobacco, maccaroni, soap, leather, ropes, and bricks. Wheat, iron, tallow, and linseed are exported. **Pop.** 72,576.

ROSTOPCHINE, or RASPTOPCHIN, FEODOR VASILIEVITCH, Count, *ros-top'-tchine*, a Russian general, was descended of an old Russian family, which could trace its descent in a direct line from a son of Genghis Khan. After concluding his education, and making the tour of Europe, he became an officer of the Guards, and the favourite of the grand-duke Paul, who created him a count. He subsequently fell into disgrace, but was again preferred to high appointments, under the emperor Alexander, who also gave him the command at Moscow. Napoleon proclaimed that the great conflagration, which proved so destructive to his army, was kindled at the orders of Rostopchine. In 1823, however, the Russian count, who was then a resident at Paris, produced a small work, called "The Truth as to the Conflagration of Moscow," in which he declared that the fire was not the result of a preconcerted plan, but that it originated in many

of the shopkeepers and others having voluntarily applied the flame to their own dwellings. He accompanied the emperor Alexander to the Congress of Vienna, after which he lived for several years in Paris, but returned to Russia in 1825. He was a spirited and witty writer, and produced several works, and also wrote a singular piece of biography, entitled, "My Memoirs, written in Ten Minutes."

Born 1765; **died** at Moscow, 1826.

ROTA, *ro'-tă*, a seaport of Spain, province of Cadiz, on a point of land at the north-western extremity of the bay of Cadiz. It has a castle, a monastery, and a church, with a fine Gothic nave. **Pop.** 8,000.

ROTHE, **RICHARD**, *ro'-te(r)*, German theologian, who in 1837 was appointed professor of theology at Heidelberg, and between 1849 and 1854 held a professorship at Posen. His principal works, which have excited much controversy, are a system of theological ethics, and "Beginnings of the Christian Church." He is opposed to the scholastic theology, and recognises in theology only a system of divine morality.

Born at Posen, 1790.

ROTHENBURG ON THE TAUBER, *ro'-ten-boorg*, an old and irregularly built town of Bavaria, on the Tauber, 31 miles S. of Wurzburg. **Manf.** Woollens, paper, and gunpowder. **Pop.** 5,400.

ROTHERHAM, *roth'-er-ham*, a market town of the West *Riding* of Yorkshire, near the confluence of the rivers Rother and Don, 6 miles N.E. of Sheffield. The parish church is a handsome Gothic building, erected in the reign of Edward IV., and on the middle of the old stone bridge crossing the Don is a small Gothic chapel. There are various other churches, chapels, a court house, market house, free grammar school, public library, a college of the Independents, almshouses, a workhouse, and different schools. **Manf.** Stoves, grates, machinery, starch, rope, glass, and soap. In its neighbourhood coal and iron are abundant. **Pop.** 34,782.—A station on the Midland, Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire railways.

ROTHERHITHE, or **REDRIFF**, *roth'-er-hithe*. (*See* LONDON.)

ROTHESAY, *roth-soi'*, a seaport, royal burgh and watering-place of Scotland, capital of the county of Bute, in the island of Bute, at the bottom of an extensive bay, 30 miles W. of Glasgow. There is a good harbour, and a handsome promenade has been formed for the use of the visitors who are very numerous in the bathing season. The ruins of Rothesay castle are in the centre of the town. **Manf.** Cotton-spinning, and it has shipbuilding docks. The herring, salmon, haddock, and whiting fisheries are prosecuted. **Pop.** 8,538.

ROTHSCHILD, MEYER ANSELM, *roths'-child*, the founder of the celebrated commercial family which bears his name. He was designed for the Jewish priesthood; but becoming an orphan in his 11th year, he was placed in a banking-house at Hanover. After acquiring some little capital, he returned to Frankfort, where he began business upon a modest scale as banker or exchange-broker. His skill and reputation for probity gained for him general confidence, and, in 1801, he became banker to the landgrave of Hesse, whose private fortune was preserved through the tact of Rothschild during the troubled period when Napoleon I. held undisputed sway over Germany. The house subsequently attained unexampled prosperity, and upon the death of Meyer Anselm, his sons were left a legacy of enormous wealth and boundless credit. He had ten children, five of whom were sons. The eldest, Anselm, was the chief of the Frankfort house, Solomon of that of Vienna; Nathan settled at Manchester in 1800, and afterwards in London. He was regarded as the ablest of the family, and to his sagacity is principally due the great prosperity of the house. He advanced money to the English government during the last years of the continental war, and was the first to introduce foreign loans into England. Charles was established at Naples, and James at Paris. Although widely separated from each other, the five brothers were in reality but the heads of departments of one great firm.

Born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1743; **died** 1812.

ROTTECK, KARL VON, *rot'-tek*, an eminent German historian and statesman, who was appointed professor of history at the university of Baden, in 1798. He travelled through Europe to increase his knowledge of constitutional law, and, after his return, published several works remarkable for their liberal tendency. In 1806 he was appointed councillor to the grand-duke of Baden, and afterwards professor of law and political economy at Fribourg. He subsequently became vice-president of the Chamber of Baden, wherein he zealously defended public liberty, and especially the liberty of the press. He edited a political dictionary, and was the author of several valuable historical works.

Born in Baden, 1775; **died** 1840.

ROTTENBURG, *rot'-ten-boorg*, a town of Wurtemburg, on the Neckar, 7 miles S.W. of Tübingen. There is a castle, built in 1216, now used as a prison. Hop-gardens, vineyards, and orchards are in the vicinity. **Pop.** 6,200.

ROTTERDAM, *rot'-ter-dam*, an important commercial city of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the north bank of the Maas, which here resembles an arm of the sea, and at its confluence with the Rotte, 40 miles from Amsterdam. The form of the city is triangular, its longest side stretching along the bank of the river. It is traversed by the Rotte, and is, even more than other towns in Holland, intersected by canals, which divide the half of it near the river into many insulated spots connected by drawbridges. These canals are almost all bordered with trees. The row called the Boompjes ("little trees") is the finest in the city, as well in regard to buildings, as for its pleasant prospect across the Maas. Next to the Boompjes comes the Hoogshaat. The other streets are, in general, long, but narrow. Of the public buildings the principal are the exchange, the church of St. Laurence, a large building, erected in the 15th century, with a lofty tower and many interesting monuments, several other churches, the town-house, the admiralty, the academy, the theatre, the central prison of the Netherlands, charitable institutions, and schools. In the market-place is a statue of Erasmus, a native of the town. Rotterdam contains both an English episcopal and a Scotch presbyterian church, there being more English residents in Rotterdam than in any other town in the Netherlands.

Manf.—Tobacco, soap, leather, paper, iron, vinegar, cigars, liqueurs, gin or Geneva, sugar, salt, oil, and articles of gold and silver. Ship-building is carried on.

Pop.—169,477, about two-thirds being Protestants.

Lat. 51° 55′ 3″ N. **Lon.** 4° 29′ 5″ E.

History.—Rotterdam is a place of considerable antiquity. It became a privileged town, and was surrounded with walls, in the 13th century. Along with the general commerce of Holland, it suffered by the invasion of the French; but the overthrow of Napoleon I. proved

the harbinger of its reviving prosperity. The city has lately been greatly improved, and the waterway deepened.

ROTTI, *rot'-te*, an island of the Indian Archipelago, belonging to the Netherlands. It is 36 miles long, and about 11 miles broad. The surface is moderately elevated, and the soil fertile. The chief products are the Lontar palm, the gabang, a tree the fruit, fibre, and pith of which are applied to many purposes; cocoa, plantains, and bananas. The timber is valuable, including ebony and mahogany. A considerable export trade is carried on in horses, tortoise-shell, wax, and edible birds'-nests. **Pop.** 75,000, a fine race. **Lat.** 10° 39′—10° 56′ S. **Lon.** 122° 57′—123° 29′ E.

ROTWEIL, *rot'-vile*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the left bank of the Upper Neckar, 38 miles N. of Freiburg, in Baden. There are several interesting churches, and a fine exchange. **Manf.** Silk, woollen and cotton goods, and gunpowder. There is an important corn-market. **Pop.** 5,200.

ROUBAIX, *roo'-bai*, a town of France, department Nord, 6 miles N.E. of Lille. It is abundantly supplied with water from Artesian wells. **Manf.** Woollens, carpets, Turkish satins, linen, camelots, and serges. It is one of the most rapidly rising commercial towns of France. **Pop.** 91,757.

ROUBILIAC, LOUIS FRANÇOIS, *roo-bil'-i-ak*, sculptor, who was a native of France, but who settled at an early age in England, where he became the most popular sculptor of his time. His best works are,—the statue of George II. in Golden Square, of Shakspeare in the British Museum, of Handel in Westminster Abbey, of Sir Isaac Newton at Cambridge, and of the duke of Argyle, Marshal Wade, and the Nightingale family, in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Lyons, about 1695; died in London, 1762.

ROUEN, *roo'-a(ng)*, a city in the north of France, capital of the department Seine-Inférieure, and formerly of Normandy, 75 miles N.W. of Paris. It is situate on the right bank of the Seine, in a fertile, pleasant, and varied country. The river is nearly 1,000 feet wide, and deep enough to admit large vessels to the quays, which are very commodious and handsome. In the channel of the river is the island of Lacroix, across which is the chief bridge, Pont de Pierre, built in 1829, and on which is a statue of Corneille. A chain bridge connects the city with the busy suburb of St. Sever, and there are other suburbs. The old fortifications have been converted into spacious boulevards. In the older part are narrow streets, with picturesque, quaintly-carved and gabled houses. The new streets are wide and regular, with handsome well-built houses. The cathedral of Notre Dame, built in the early part of the 13th century, is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in France, cruciform in shape, with a tower 464 feet high, terminating in a modern spire of cast-iron, the old wooden belfry having been destroyed in 1822, and there are two other towers at the western end. There are in the cathedral 22 highly-decorated chapels, and historical monuments of great interest, and the heart of Richard Cœur-de-Lion is preserved in the sacristy. Rivalling the cathedral in beauty is the Gothic church of St. Ouen, the building of which was begun in 1318, but not completed for more than 200 years. It was restored in 1852. There are 13 other churches, some very handsome and interesting. The Palais de Justice occupies three sides of a quadrangle, the central portion having been erected in the 15th century for the parliament of the province of Normandy; the other parts are modern. The Grosse Horloge, or belfry, having an arch across the street, dates from the 14th and 15th centuries. There is a fine old Gothic public fountain. The Hôtel-de-Ville has a large public library and a gallery of pictures. There are a large hospital, the Hôtel Dieu, various benevolent institutions, literary and scientific societies, schools, and a botanical garden. In the Place de la Pucelle, where, according to popular history, Joan of Arc was burned, in 1431, is a statue to her memory. **Manf.** Cotton fabrics (especially checked and striped goods), lace, velvets, shawls, hosiery, blankets, chemicals, paper, steel, lead, and machinery. Ship-building is carried on. **Pop.** 105,906. —In 842 the Northmen settled here, and it was the residence of the dukes of Normandy till the conquest of England. In 1204 Philippe Augustus annexed it to the French crown.

ROUFFACH, *roof'-fak*, a town of Germany, in Alsace-Lorraine, on the Lauch, 7 miles S. of Colmar. There are an old Gothic church and an ancient castle on a height in the centre of the town. **Manf.** Cotton goods and felt for hats. **Pop.** 3,800.

ROUHER, EUGÈNE, *roo'-hair*, a French statesman, who practised as an advocate at Riom, and in 1848 was returned to the Constituent Assembly for the department Puy-de-Dôme, and in the following year to the Corps Législatif. In the same year he was appointed Minister of Justice; in 1852 Vice-President of the Council of State; and in 1855 minister of agriculture, commerce, and public works, and while holding that office, assisted to arrange with Mr. Cobden the treaty of commerce with England, and he also arranged a treaty of commerce with Italy. In 1863 he was appointed president of the council of state, and a few months afterwards minister of state. He became a member of the Senate in 1856. In 1872 he was returned to the National Assembly for Corsica. He is one of the best debaters in France, a statesman of great ability, and the acknowledged leader of the Imperialist party.

Born at Riom, 1814. Died 1884.

ROULERS, *roo'-lai*, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on a branch of the Lys, 10 miles N.W. of Courtrai. **Manf.** Chiefly linen goods, flax being extensively grown in the vicinity. **Pop.** 13,500.

ROUMANIA, or **RUMANIA** *roo-ma'-ne-a*, a kingdom of south-eastern Europe, formed by the union of Turkish provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. (*See* MOLDAVIA, WALLACHIA, and DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.)

Area.—491,463 square miles.

Pop.—5,149,000, of whom the great majority are members of the Greek Church.

Constitution and Government.—The constitution now in force was voted by a constituent assembly, elected by universal suffrage, in the summer of 1866. The charter vests the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, a senate, and a chamber of deputies. The senate consists of 76 members, and the other house of 157 deputies, of whom 82 are for Wallachia and 75 for Moldavia. The king has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the chamber of deputies and the senate. The executive is in the hands of a council of five ministers.

History.—Early in the 16th century, the two principalities, the inhabitants of which were of mixed Roman and Dacian origin, with a large infusion of Mongols, placed themselves under the protection of the Porte; but in 1802 Russia attained a great influence, strengthened by the fact that a considerable number of the nobles were then of Greek descent, and members of the Greek church, and in 1821 a great effort was made to obtain complete independence of Turkish rule. In 1822 Russia

compelled Turkey to choose the princes or hospodars from natives. The principalities were united under one ruler in 1858, and under one administration in 1861. The first hospodar was colonel Couza, who assumed the title of prince Alexander John I. He was compelled to abdicate in 1866, and a son of the German prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was elected to succeed him, with the title of Karl I. In 1877, on the outbreak of the great Russo-Turkish war, Roumania announced its independence of Turkey. It was created a kingdom in 1881.

ROUMELIA, EASTERN, is a district of European Turkey, newly constituted by the Treaty of Berlin, in July, 1878. It is nominally part of Turkey, but has conferred upon it, by the treaty, almost independent powers of self-control under a governor-general. Area, 13,500 sq. m. Pop. 976,000.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE, *roos'-so*, a French poet who was the son of a shoemaker. He, however, received a liberal education, and wrote some poetical pieces in his youth, which brought him into so much notice, that marshal Tallard took him to England as his secretary. Several virulent satires having been circulated against persons of eminence, to whom Rousseau was known to have an aversion, the general voice attributed them to him; when so great was the odium he incurred, that he was banished from the kingdom. He then went to Switzerland, and being introduced to Prince Eugene, accompanied him to Vienna. He afterwards lost the favour of the prince, on which he went to Brussels, where he contracted an intimacy with Voltaire, which ended in a quarrel, and the two poets lampooned each other without mercy. Besides his epigrams, sonnets, and other poems, he wrote some comedies and letters.

Born at Paris, 1670; died at Brussels, 1741.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN JACQUES, a French author, was the son of a watchmaker of Geneva. His mother died while he was a child, which, he says, was the first of his misfortunes, but an aunt took care of him, and at the age of 10 he was placed with a Protestant pastor. His education, however, was very confined, and at the age of 13 he was put apprentice to an engraver; but, according to his own account, he learned nothing but lying and pilfering. He ran away from his master three years afterwards, and in a destitute condition was taken under the protection of a lady named Madame de Warens, who had quitted the Protestant religion for the Catholic, and who sent the young fugitive to a Roman Catholic seminary at Turin. He did not long remain there, but ran away and lived with the wife of a soldier, who, on his return, kicked him out. He then hired himself as footman to a lady, who dismissed him for stealing a ribbon and accusing a maid-servant of the theft. His friend, Madame de Warens, then became his mistress, and having some talents for music, he set up as a teacher of that art at Chambery, but during a temporary visit to Montpelier he fell in love with a young lady, and on his return found that Madame de Warens had also another lover. He then, in 1740, went to Lyons, and afterwards to Paris, and to Venice as private secretary to the French envoy. In 1745 he returned to Paris, where he lived in great poverty during some time, till Dupin, the farmer-general, gave him a place in his department. In 1750 he obtained a prize from the academy of Dijon for the best essay in answer to the question "Whether the re-establishment of the arts and sciences has conduced to the purity of morals?" This success prompted him to produce a discourse upon "The Origin of Inequality among Mankind." He made many friends among the literary celebrities of the time, and Madame D'Epinay gave him a pleasant residence, the Hermitage, near Paris, where he lived with a young woman named Thérèse le Vasseur, by whom he had five children, each of whom the unnatural father sent to the foundling hospital. He afterwards married the mother. In 1758 he published a letter to d'Alembert upon the project of establishing a theatre at Geneva. In this letter, which was well written, he declared himself as adverse to theatrical exhibitions, though he had before published a comedy, and also a pastoral, both adapted for the stage. He next published his "Dictionary of Music." He had previously produced a dissertation on French music, or rather a censure of it. In 1761 appeared his romance of the "New Heloise." It is in the form of letters, exhibiting a strange mixture of beauties and deformities, but it was read with avidity. This work was eclipsed by his "Emile," a moral romance, in which he condemns every other mode of education but that of following nature. Rousseau, in this work, attacks the prophecies and miracles of the Christian religion, while he praises the gospel, and draws a beautiful picture of its Divine Author. The parliament of Paris condemned the book, and prosecuted the writer, who having quarrelled with many of his old friends, fled to Switzerland, where he received so many insults on account of his principles, that he returned to Paris, and on the invitation of Mr. Hume went to London in 1766, where he found a quiet asylum during a short period; but, having quarrelled with his friend, he went back to France, and sometimes appeared in the Armenian dress. His "Confessions," in which he details with amazing candour the profligacy and meanness of his early life, concealing no odious thought or act, are perhaps the strangest revelations of a man's inner nature ever made public. He had little stability of character, but his wonderful literary gifts, his tender, if false, sentimentalism, and the audacity of his social theories, gained him a host of admirers, and exercised great influence on the literary and political character of the age.

Born at Geneva, 1712; died at Ermonville, near Paris, 1778.

ROUSSELAR, *roos'-se-lar*, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. Pop. 3,100.

ROUSSILLON, *roos-see'-yawng*, an old province of France, now embraced in the department of the Pyrénées Orientales.

ROUVILLE, *roo-veel'*, a county of Quebec province, Canada. Area, 244 square miles. Pop. 18,000, nearly all of French descent. The capital is Ste Marie de Monnoir.

ROVEREDO, *rov-a-ra'-do*, a city of the Austrian empire, in Tyrol, picturesquely situated on the Leno, 12 miles S. of Trent. Manf. Silk, for which there are 60 factories, employing about a quarter of the entire population. Pop. 9,100.

ROVIGNO, *ro-veen'-yo*, a seaport of the Austrian empire, on the coast of Istria, built on a rock which projects into the sea, and forms two good harbours, 40 miles S. of Trieste. A large quantity of olive oil is exported, ship-building is carried on, and there are tunny and sardine fisheries. Pop. 9,600.

ROVIGO, *ro-vee'-go*, a province of Italy, at the north of the river Po. It is fertile, producing good crops of wheat and maize, fruit, and walnuts. Large numbers of cattle are reared. Area, 652 square miles. Pop. 224,819.

ROVIGO, capital of the above province, on a branch of the Adigetto, 38 miles S.W. of Venice. It is surrounded with a wall and moat, and has a

fortified castle, a cathedral containing fine paintings, several churches, convents, charitable institutions, and an academy of arts. Pop. 11,000.

ROVUMA, *rov-ú'-ma*, a river of Eastern Africa, falling into the Indian Ocean, where it forms a fine bay, in lat. 80° 30′ S., lon. 40° 27′ E. It has been ascended for about 150 miles.

ROWAN, *row'-an*, a county of Kentucky, United States. Area, 500 square miles. Pop. 3,000. The capital is Morehead.

ROWAN, a county of North Carolina, United States. Area, 600 square miles. Pop. 20,000, nearly one-third being coloured. The capital is Salisbury.

ROWE, NICHOLAS, *ro*, an English dramatic poet, who was educated at Westminster school, after which he, in his 16th year, entered of the Middle Temple, where he was called to the bar, but never distinguished himself in that profession. At the age of 25 he produced his "Ambitious Stepmother," a tragedy, which was so well received as to encourage him to pursue the dramatic career, which he did with increasing reputation. His tragedies, "The Fair Penitent," "Jane Shore," and "Tamerlane," were great successes, and long held possession of the stage. He was appointed under-secretary of state, and, upon the accession of George I., was made poet-laureate in 1715, and land-surveyor of the customs in the port of London. Besides his tragedies, he wrote some poems, and translated Lucan's "Pharsalia" and Quillett's "Callipædia" into verse, and edited Shakspeare. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Little Barford, Bedfordshire, 1673; died 1718.

ROWLANDSON, THOMAS, *ro'-land-son* English caricaturist, studied art in Paris, and at the Royal Academy, London, but is best known by his illustrations of "The Tour of Dr. Syntax," and by a number of coarse but humorous caricatures, which were very popular.

Born in London, 1756; died 1827.

ROWLEY, WILLIAM, an English dramatic writer. He was a comic actor of some reputation in the reign of James I., and was assisted in his plays, "A New Wonder, a Woman Never Vext," "The Witch of Edmonton," "The Old Law," and others, by Decker, Ford, and Massinger.

Died about 1662.

ROXANA, *rox-á'-na*, the wife of Alexander the Great, was the daughter of a Bactrian prince, and celebrated for her beauty. At the death of Alexander she was pregnant of a son, who was named Alexander the Younger. Cassander put to death both the mother and her son.

Died 311 B.C.

ROXBURGH, WILLIAM, *rox'-bur*, a Scotch botanist and physician, in the service of the East India Company, and while employed at Samulcottah, introduced pepper, coffee, cinnamon, the bread-fruit tree, &c., to the plantations of the district. In 1793 he became superintendent of the botanic garden at Calcutta. He caused two thousand drawings of the plants he had discovered to be made, and sent them to the Court of Directors. His researches led to the publication of the celebrated "Flora Indica," and "Coromandel Plants," which latter was produced subsequently to his death.

Died 1815.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, a border county of Scotland, of a very irregular form, bounded E. and S. by Northumberland and Cumberland, S.W. and W. by the counties of Dumfries and Selkirk, and N. and N.W. by Berwickshire and a small portion of Mid-Lothian. The surface is diversified, exhibiting many scenes both beautiful and romantic. The south and west divisions of the county are mountainous, the Cheviot and Launder hills forming half of the boundary, but the east and north are generally flat and fertile.

Rivers.—The Tweed, Teviot, Gala, Leader, Allan, Eden, Hermitage, and Liddel. The Ale and Borthwick are northern branches of the Teviot, which, on the south, is augmented by the Kail, the Oxnam, and the Jed; and nearer to its source it receives the Rule, the Slitrig, and the Alien.

Minerals.—Coal, lime, and freestone.

Area.—670 square miles.

Pop.—54,000.

Parliamentary Representation and Chief Towns.—One member is returned for the county. The most important towns are JEDBURGH, the county town; HAWICK, and KELSO.

ROXBURY, *rox'-ber-e*, formerly a separate city of Massachusetts, United States, now incorporated with Boston, which it adjoins. It is attractively situated. Manf. Steam-engines, cotton, wool, carpets, starch, glue, and cordage. Pop. 36,100.

ROY, WILLIAM, Major-General, a British mathematician, who conducted the first trigonometrical survey of the United Kingdom, which was commenced in 1787. He was the author of a valuable work, entitled, "The Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain," in which he traced the march of Agricola from South into North Britain, and gave a description of the wall of Antoninus Pius, commonly called Graham's Dyke. At the outset of his career he had been employed in surveying and mapping, first the Highland districts, and afterwards the whole of Scotland. At his death he was fellow of the Royal Society (which awarded him the Copley gold medal), surveyor-general of the coasts, deputy quartermaster-general, and major-general of the royal artillery.

Born at Carluke, Lanarkshire, 1706; died in London, 1790.

ROYAN, *roy'-áh(r)n*, a seaport of France, department Charente, on a cliff on the right bank and at the mouth of the Gironde, 37 miles S. of La Rochelle. There is a small harbour defended by a fort. The place is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 4,200.

ROYER-COLLARD, RENE PAUL, *roy'-ai-kol'-lar*, a French statesman and philosophical writer, who practised as an advocate, and at the outbreak of the great revolution was elected one of the representatives of the commune of Paris. He retired to the country during the Reign of Terror, but in 1797 was chosen one of the Council of Five Hundred. Being disappointed in his hopes of a restoration of the royal family, he retired from politics. In 1809 Napoleon appointed him professor in the university of Paris, where his teaching exerted a great influence. After the fall of the empire, he was, in 1815, appointed president of the commission of public instruction, and in the same year represented the electors of Marne in the Chamber of Deputies. In 1819 he withdrew from the government, was chosen a member of the Academy in 1827, and in the following year became president of the Chamber of Representatives. In 1842 he retired altogether from public life. He was one of the founders of the French school of politicians called Doctrinaires; and introduced into France that system of philosophy illustrated by

Cousin, Jouffroy, and Damiron, which bears close analogy to that of Reid, and the other Scotch philosophers.

Born at Sompuis, Marne, 1763; **died** 1845.

RSHEV, *rshev*, a town of European Russia, government of Tver, on the Volga, 68 miles S.W. of Tver. It is a well-built town, with nine churches, and good schools. **Manf.** Agricultural implements, chemicals, and paints. There is a stone quarry in the vicinity. A large general trade is carried on, and two great annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 17,500.

RUATAN, or **RATTAN**, *roo'-a-tan*, an island in the Bay of Honduras, off the north coast of Central America. It is 30 miles long and 9 broad. The climate is fine and the soil fertile. **Pop.** 2,000, of whom only 200 are whites. (*See* BAY ISLANDS and HONDURAS.)

RUBENS, PETER PAUL, *roo'-bens, roo'-bans*, the most powerful and brilliant painter of the Flemish school. After studying under several of the most eminent of the Flemish artists, he went, in 1600, to Italy; where he greatly improved himself by the study of the works of the best masters, but chiefly Titian and Paul Veronese. He sojourned at Rome, Florence, Mantua, and Genoa, and in 1609 settled at Antwerp, where he gained so great a reputation as to be sent for to Paris to paint the gallery of the palace of Luxembourg. He was afterwards employed by the infanta Isabella and the king of Spain in some important negotiations, which he executed with such credit as to be appointed secretary of the privy council. On going to England in 1630, as ambassador from the infanta Isabella, widow of the archduke Albert, governor of the Netherlands, he obtained the favour of Charles I., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and made him some valuable presents. While in England, he sketched the design for the ceiling of the banqueting-house at Whitehall. He subsequently returned to Antwerp, where he resided, enjoying the splendid fortune he had realized, till his death. His historical pictures, altar-pieces, and portraits, are among the most valuable of art treasures. A grand celebration of the tricentenary of his birth was held at Antwerp in 1877.

Born at Siegen, Westphalia, 1577; **died** at Antwerp, 1640.

RUBICON, *ru'-bi-kon*, the ancient name of a small river in the north-east of Italy, noted chiefly as the limit prescribed by the Roman senate to the advancing of Cæsar, when that commander became suspected of aiming at the chief authority, and which he boldly crossed, giving rise to the proverbial phrase, "Crossing the Rubicon." It is a matter of doubt whether the modern Luso, or the Fiumicino, is the famous river.

RUBINI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, *roo-be'-ne*, an Italian vocalist, the son of a professor of music, and was at first engaged as an instrumentalist in the orchestra of the theatre of Romano. He subsequently appeared as a singer, and was soon recognised as one of the greatest operatic vocalists of Europe. His voice was a tenor of the most beautiful and extensive kind.

Born at Romano, 1795; **died** 1854.

RUBINSK, *roo'-binsk*, a town of Russia, 60 miles from Jaroslav. It is a great centre of the internal commerce of the empire. **Pop.** 4,000.

RUBINSTEIN, ANTON, *roo'-bin-stine*, Russian musical composer and pianist. He is of Jewish descent, but brought up in the Greek Church. He was instructed in music when a child, and at the age of nine gave his first public concert. He afterwards studied at Paris, and then travelled in the principal countries of Europe. At the age of nineteen he produced his first opera, "Dmtri Donski." He has since composed many operas and other works, and as a pianist occupies the very first rank. He founded, and for nine years superintended, the conservatory at St. Petersburg.

Born in Bessarabia, 1830.

RUBRUQUIS, GUILLAUME DE, *roo'-brooke*, a French traveller of the Middle Ages. He was a monk of the Franciscan order, and his real name was Ruysbrock, which, according to the pedantic custom of his time, he changed into the Latinized form. In 1253 he was sent by Louis IX. into Tartary for the purpose of forming an alliance with the son of the khan of Keptchak, a Tartar settled on the Volga, and supposed to be a Christian. After undergoing dreadful fatigues, he and his two companions succeeded in gaining the encampment of Baatu-Khan, upon the banks of the Volga. They next proceeded, under the escort of Baatu-Khan, to Mandchu-Khan, the Tartar emperor. In 1254 he was presented to Mandchu-Khan, at whose court he found ambassadors from Persia, India, and Turkey. He was subsequently sent back to the court of Baatu, his journey occupying four months and ten days; during which he was but one day off his horse. He finally returned through Armenia, Persia, and Asia Minor, to Tripoli in Syria, after an absence of two years and six months. It is doubtful whether he was afterwards allowed to leave Syria, where he was ordered to take up his residence in a monastery, by the superior of his order. An account of his travels was transmitted to King Louis, at Paris.

Born at Brabant, 1230; **died** subsequently to 1293.

RÜCKERT, FRIEDRICH, *re(r)k'-airt*, a German lyrical poet, who was educated at the university of Jena, in 1826 was appointed professor of oriental languages at Erlangen, and in 1840 professor and privy councillor in Berlin, but resigned these offices in 1849, and retired to his estate in Coburg. His earlier works were published under the name of Freimund Raimur. He was the author of many translations from the oriental languages, and poems on eastern subjects; but his fame rests chiefly on his lyrics, written in every variety of metre, and brilliant with wit and fancy, mingled occasionally with deep pathos.

Born at Schweinfurt, 1789; **died** 1866.

RUDDIMAN, THOMAS, *rud'-di-man*, a Scotch schoolmaster and grammarian, who studied at King's College, Aberdeen, and was, during nearly fifty years, keeper of the advocates' library at Edinburgh, and in the latter part of his life was in business as a printer, achieving a great reputation for the beauty and correctness of the classical editions he issued. He completed the "Diplomata et Numismata Scotiæ," to which he wrote an excellent preface. He also published "Institutions of Latin Grammar," and many other works. He founded the newspaper, *The Caledonian Mercury*.

Born at Raggel, Banff, 1674; **died** at Edinburgh 1757.

RUDOLPH I., of Hapsburg, *ru'-dolf*, the founder of the reigning house of Austria, and emperor of Germany, surnamed the "Clement," was son of the count of Hapsburg, exhibited great military skill at an early age, and inherited the greater part of Aargau and portions of the Swiss territory. He was elected emperor of Germany in 1273. He defeated Ottocar, king of Bohemia, who did him homage; but, afterwards renewing the war, Ottocar lost his kingdom and his life. Rudolph was a monarch of great ability and public spirit, subdued

and punished the arrogant and refractory nobility, and encouraged commerce.

Born 1218; died 1291.

RUDOLPH II., son of the emperor Maximilian II., was educated in Spain by the Jesuits, became king of Hungary in 1572; of Bohemia in 1575; was elected king of the Romans the same year; and, in 1576, ascended the imperial throne. His reign was unfortunate; the Turks ravaged his territories; and his brother Matthias having revolted against him, obtained the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia. Rudolph was intolerant and narrow-minded, and believing in astrology and the possibility of discovering the philosopher's stone, encouraged Kepler, Tycho Brahé, and other men of science.

Born 1552; died 1612.

RUDOLSTADT, *roo'-dol-stat*, capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the left bank of the Saale, over which is a stone bridge, 18 miles S. of Weimar. Pop. 7,200.

RUEIL, *roo'-ail*, a town of France, department Seine-et-Oise, 5 miles N.E. of Paris. Near it is Malmaison, the favourite residence of the empress Josephine, who is buried in the church. Pop. 7,000.

RUFIJI, *ru-fé'-je*, a large river of Eastern Africa, discharging by several mouths into the Indian Ocean in lat. 8° S. It is much swollen in the spring.

RUFINUS, *ru-fi'-nus*, a father of the Church, a native of Aquileia, who was for some years the most intimate friend of St. Jerome, but, attaching himself to the tenets of Origen, an opposition between them ensued, and they wrote against each other with great asperity. Rufinus retired to Palestine, where he founded a monastery on Mount Olivet, and had numerous followers. He translated into Latin the works of Josephus, and several of the writings of Origen. He also gave a version and continuation of Eusebius, and wrote a "Defence of Origen," "Lives of the Fathers of the Desert," "Explanation of the Creed," and other works.

Died in Sicily, about 410.

RUFUS, the surname of William II.

RUGBY *rug'-be*, a market town of Warwickshire, on the left bank of the Avon, 15 miles N.E. of Warwick. It has a public school, founded in 1567 by Lawrence Sheriff, a London shopkeeper. The Temple Library and Art Museum, erected at a cost of £7,000, was opened in July, 1879. The parish church is ancient, and there are a handsome modern church and several chapels. Pop. 9,890.—A station on the London and North-Western and Midland railways.

RUGELEY, *rooj-le*, a market-town of Staffordshire, on the right bank of the Trent. Ironworks and collieries are in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3,375.—A station on the London and North-western railway.

RÜGEN, *re(r)'-gen*, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Prussia, opposite to Stralsund, and separated from Pomerania by a narrow channel about a mile in breadth. The coast line is deeply indented, forming a number of narrow peninsulas. The island is fertile and well wooded. Large quantities of corn and numbers of cattle are shipped to Stralsund. Its fisheries are important. Pop. 45,000. The chief town is BERGEN.

RUGENWALDE, *roo'-gen-val'-de(r)*, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, on the right bank of the Wipper, near its mouth in the Baltic. Manf. Linens, woollens, and sail-cloth. Pop. 5,500.

RUHNKEN, DAVID, *roon'-ken*, a learned German critic. He studied at Wittenberg and Leyden, and in 1761 became professor of eloquence and history, and in 1774 librarian of Leyden. His Commentaries were written in an elegant Latin style, and he edited a number of the ancient classics.

Born in Pomerania, 1723; died 1798.

RUHRORT, *roo'-rort*, a town of Prussia, Rhine Province, on the right bank of the Rhine, 16 miles from Dusseldorf. There are a good harbour and ship-building yards. A railway crosses the river here, the carriages being lowered on to a steamer, the deck of which is fitted with rails. A very large trade in coal, corn, timber, and wood is carried on by means of a large fleet of steamers. Pop. 8,000.

RULSK, or **RYLSK**, *rilsk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kursk, and 62 miles from the town of that name. It has many churches, several schools, and two annual fairs. Pop. 6,000.

RUMA, *roo'-ma*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Slavonia, on an affluent of the Save, 35 miles N.W. of Belgrade. The vine is cultivated in the country, and a large number of horses are bred. Pop. 8,000.

RUMBOWE, *room'-bo*, an inland native state of the Malay peninsula. There is a trade in timber and wax. Area, 400 square miles. Pop. 9,000. Lat. 2° 49′ N. Lon. 102° 30′ E.

RUMBURG, or **RAUNEBERG**, *room'-boorg*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, 58 miles N. of Prague. Manf. Woollens, cottons, and linens, hosiery, papier mâché, and potash. Pop. 9,500.

RUMFORD, BENJAMIN THOMPSON, Count, *rum'-ford*, an American natural philosopher and philanthropist, who was at first engaged in mercantile pursuits, afterwards studied medicine, and then became a school-master at Rumford, in New Hampshire. In the contest between England and America he espoused the royal cause, and, having married a wealthy widow, was enabled to raise a regiment of Dragoons. He repaired to England in 1784, and was created a knight, and appointed under secretary-of-state for the colonies. Afterwards he returned to America, and served with the British army, and then, proceeding to Bavaria, obtained a distinguished position in the service of that state, where he reorganised the army, and engaged in several schemes of social amelioration, and was created a lieutenant-general and a count, taking his title from Rumford, now Concord, in the United States. About 1797 he returned to England, where he distinguished himself by his experiments in the science of natural philosophy, and in assisting to found the Royal Institution. He gave great attention to the subject of chimneys and cooking stoves. He returned to Bavaria, where he was appointed president of the council of regency, and minister plenipotentiary to London; but the English government, considering him a British subject, refused to recognise the appointment. In 1802 he took up his residence at the French capital, where he married his second wife, the widow of the celebrated chemist Lavoisier. After being separated from this lady, he fixed his residence near Paris, and remained there until his death. In Bavaria and in England he projected many important improvements in social economy, accounts of which are contained in his "Essays, Political, Economical,

and Philosophical." His projects for relieving the condition of the poor were as sound as they were benevolent. As a philosopher his fame partly rests upon his papers on natural philosophy and mechanics, contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society.

Born at Woburn, Massachusetts, 1753; died at Auteuil, 1814.

RUMILI. (*See* ROUMELIA.)

RUNCORN, *run'-korn*, a market town and river-port of Cheshire, on the left bank of the Mersey, 12 miles S.E. of Birkenhead, at the termination of the Bridgewater and Mersey and Irwell canals. Manf. Iron, soap, and chemicals. There are ship-building yards, and, in the vicinity, quarries of freestone and slate. Pop. 15,133.

RUNEBERG, JOHAN LUDVIG, *roon'-bairg*, a poet of Finland, who was educated at the university of Abo, and at the age of 23 took the degree of doctor. In 1830 he published a volume of poems, followed in 1832, 1836 and 1841, by three great idyls founded on the heroic history of the Finnish people, followed by an epic founded on a Russian legend, and "Kung Fjallar," a cycle of old Norse romances. The most popular of his works is a series of songs and metrical stories, illustrating the war with Russia and the conquest of Finland. He also produced a number of psalms, a comedy and a poetic tragedy, and attained high reputation as an æsthetic critic. The Swedish government awarded him a pension in 1841, and in 1842 he was appointed professor of Greek in the college of Borga.

Born at Jakobstad, 1804; died 1877.

RUNGPOOR, or RUNGPUR, *roong-poor'*, a town of British India, in the northern part of the presidency of Bengal. There are several temples and mosques. Pop. 16,000. Lat. 25° 43′ N. Lon. 89° 22′ E.

RUNJEET SINGH, *roon'-jeet sing*, the founder of the Sikh empire. He was the son of a Sikh chief, Sindar of Sukur-Chukeah, who died when Runjeet was 12 years old, leaving him to the care of his mother, who died suddenly (it is supposed poisoned by him) when he was 17. On succeeding to power he displayed his ambitious and warlike instincts by making inroads upon the territories of his neighbours. In 1799 he obtained the grant of the province of Lahore from the shah of Afghanistan, for military services rendered to him. During the subsequent thirty years his career was that of acquisition by craft, or conquest by force, of large tracts of surrounding territory. By the time he had reached his 29th year he had made himself master of a vast country, and had approached the boundaries of the British possessions. In 1809 he entered into a treaty, by which he engaged "to preserve peace and amity with the British; not to keep more troops on the left bank of the Sutlej than were necessary for preserving his territories;" which engagement he, crafty and prudent as he was courageous, faithfully kept during the remainder of his life. He subsequently made himself ruler of Goojerat, Moultan, Peshawur, and Cashmere, where by stratagem he obtained possession of the celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond, now the property of her majesty Queen Victoria. Having thus extended his dominions upon every side, he assumed, in 1819, the title of maharajah (king of kings). At a later period he invited the European generals Allard, Ventura, and Court, to organize his army; and it was through these officers that the Sikh soldiery became so highly disciplined. In 1829 he took the province of Peshawur from the Afghans. Despite his active and ambitious disposition he had always indulged in excesses; so that in his 50th year he became disabled by bodily ailments, and in the last few years of his life could not even stand without support. He was short and slight in stature, had lost the sight of one eye by small-pox, and was totally uneducated; but was one of the most energetic and at the same time lenient rulers who ever attained power in the East. At his death he left money, jewels, horses, elephants, &c., to the value of at least £12,000,000.

Born at Gugaranwalla, 1780; died 1839.

RUNNELS, *run'-nels*, a county of Texas, United States. Area, 750 square miles. Pop. 18,986.

RUPALMONDE, *roo'-pel-monde*, a town and port of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the left bank of the Scheldt, near the confluence of the Rupel, 25 miles N.E. of Ghent. The old castle, partially rebuilt and modernized, is now used as a state prison. Pop. 3,000.

RUPERT, *roo'-pert*, Prince, was the son of Frederick V., elector palatine, by Elizabeth, daughter of James I. He went to England at the beginning of the civil war, and, embracing the cause of his uncle Charles I., proved himself brave and impetuous, but rash and unskilful as a general of the royalist cavalry. At Marston Moor his want of discretion was the ruin of the king's cause, and having subsequently surrendered Bristol to the parliamentarians, after a mere show of defence, he was deprived of his command. He was, however, appointed commander of the king's ships, and served upon the Irish coast; but after being blockaded in port, and chased over the sea by Blake, his vessels were nearly all destroyed by the latter, in 1651. He escaped to the West Indies, and there, with his brother Maurice, led the life of a buccaneer, for a few years, afterwards going to France. In the reign of Charles II. he served in the fleet, and distinguished himself in several actions with the Dutch. The last years of his life were occupied with philosophical pursuits, and in making experiments in chemistry, engraving, painting, and mechanics. He is stated, but erroneously, to have been the inventor of mezzotint engraving which, however, he greatly improved.

Born 1619; died in London, 1682.

RUPERT'S LAND, the name formerly given to a large tract of British America, forming the basin of Hudson's Bay and Strait, now mostly included in the dominion of Canada.

RUPPIN, NEW, *roop'-pin*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 38 miles N. of Potsdam. It has a church and castle. Manf. Woollens and linen. Pop. 13,985.

RUREMONDE. (*See* ROERMOND.)

RURIK, *roo'-rik*, founder of the Russian monarchy, a Scandinavian warrior, who, in 861, took possession of a large district to the south of the Gulf of Finland, making Novgorod the seat of government. He subdued, with terrible vigour, several insurrections, and reigned nearly 20 years. His dynasty lasted until 1598, when it was succeeded by the allied house of Romanoff. Many of the Russian nobility claim descent from this famous chief.

Died 879.

RUSH, BENJAMIN, *rush*, an American physician, who studied at Philadelphia, London, Edinburgh, and Paris, and in 1769 was made professor of chemistry at Philadelphia Medical College. On the outbreak of the War of Independence, he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, and signed the declaration of independence, and was

afterwards surgeon and physician-general of the American army, and a member of the convention which ratified the Federal constitution. He then became professor in the Philadelphia Medical College, and obtained an extraordinary reputation for his skill, especially in the treatment of yellow fever. In 1779 he was appointed treasurer of the United States mint. Notwithstanding his extensive professional practice and official duties he found time to write medical works of great repute.

Born near Philadelphia, 1745; **died** 1813.

RUSH, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 410 square miles. **Pop.** 19,000.

RUSH, a new county of Kansas, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 5,490.

RUSHOLME, *rush'-ome*, a township of Lancashire, 2 miles S.E. of Manchester. There are three handsome churches. **Pop.** 11,237.

RUSHWORTH, JOHN, *rush'-werth*, an English historical compiler, who was educated at Oxford, and was afterwards called to the bar, chiefly employing himself in taking reports of the proceedings in the Star Chamber, law courts, and parliament. In 1640 he was appointed assistant clerk at the House of Commons, being expert in taking down speeches in shorthand. He was employed by the parliament in several capacities; and his relation, Sir Thomas Fairfax, general of the forces, made him his secretary. He sat for Berwick in Richard Cromwell's parliament. His "Historical Collections of Private Passages of State" have proved of inestimable service to the historians of the Revolution. He fell into poverty, adopted intemperate habits, and died a debtor in the King's Bench prison.

Born in Northumberland, 1607; **died** 1690.

RUSK, *rusk*, a new county of Dakota territory, United States. **Area**, 1,600 square miles. **Pop.** 45.

RUSK, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 1,025 square miles. **Pop.** 20,000, nearly half being coloured. The capital is Henderson.

RUSKIN, JOHN, *rus'-kin*, a modern English art critic. He was the son of a merchant in London, and received his education at the university of Oxford, where, in 1839, he gained the Newdigate prize for English poetry; but although his academic career was highly successful, his mind was mainly fixed upon the study of art. Many of the best painters of the English school of landscape-painting engaged his attention; but Turner became his idol. In 1843 he produced the first volume of his remarkable and powerfully-written work on art, under the title of "Modern Painters, their Superiority in the Art of Landscape-painting to all the Ancient Masters." This remarkable work was completed in five volumes in 1860. Meanwhile the author had produced, in 1849, the "Seven Lamps of Architecture," in which, in a strain of fervid eloquence, he sought to prove that "the attributes of a building were those of action, voice, and beauty," and adorned his bold theories with a multitude of ethical and philosophical dissertations. "The Stones of Venice" followed, comprising three volumes, and containing an impassioned rhapsody upon the architecture, the historical associations, and picturesque beauty of the fallen city. His Lectures upon Architecture and Painting, delivered at Edinburgh, "Notes on the Construction of Sheep-folds," and a pamphlet upon the opening of the Crystal Palace, followed, and were in time succeeded by a pamphlet entitled "Pre-Raphaelitism." Not less eloquent in style, or authoritative in tone, were his "Notes on the Principal Pictures exhibited in the Royal Academy," which for several years in succession he published. In 1851 he produced a charming fairy tale, entitled "The King of the Golden River, or, the Black Brothers." In 1869 he was elected Slade professor of fine arts at Oxford, and in 1871 the university of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of LL.D. In the same year he was elected Lord Rector of the university of St. Andrews. He has published an essay on the Greek myths of cloud and steam, lectures on art, an essay on political economy, and a series of tracts, "Fors Clavigera," in which he discusses many artistic and social questions.

Born in London, 1819.

RUSSELL, HOUSE OF, a famous historical family of England, descended from the De Rozels, of Normandy, possessors of the barony of Briquebéc. Hugh de Rozel was present at the battle of Hastings, and established himself in England. In the 13th century the present spelling of the name was adopted. In 1538 John Russell was elevated to the peerage as Baron Russell of Cheyneys, county of Buckingham, and was afterwards created earl. In 1694, William, the 6th earl, was created duke of Bedford.

RUSSELL, EDWARD, Earl of Orford, English admiral, held an office in the household of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., but retired from court after the execution of Lord William Russell, his cousin. He supported the Revolution, and under William III. obtained high naval command. In 1692 he obtained a great victory over the French at La Hague; created earl of Orford, 1697, and was three times appointed first lord of the Admiralty.

Born 1651; **died** 1727.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, Lord, an English statesman and political martyr, second son of the 5th Earl Russell. He was educated at Cambridge, and after some years of travel, returned to England, and entered the House of Commons as member for Bedfordshire. He eloquently opposed the corruption of the court, and the dishonourable subjection to French influences, and laboured with great earnestness for the exclusion of the duke of York from the succession to the throne. This excited the enmity of the duke, who influenced his less malicious brother, Charles II., and in 1683 "the Rye-House Plot" having been discovered by his political opponents, he and other members of the Whig party, including Essex and Algernon Sidney, were brought to trial for high treason, charged with conspiring to attack the king as he returned from the races at Newmarket, and to place the duke of Monmouth upon the throne. The jury was packed, the judges were corrupt, infamous witnesses were obtained, and Russell was condemned upon the most insufficient and contradictory evidence. Several even of his political opponents begged that his life might be spared; his father obtained the good offices of the duchess of Portsmouth, the king's mistress, and offered £100,000 if his son's life could be spared, and Russell himself, at his father's and wife's entreaty, petitioned the king, solemnly disclaiming the slightest intention to injure the king or to change the constitution. But the relentless duke of York was determined that he should die, and influenced by him the king would not interfere to prevent the judicial murder. Russell met his fate with dignity and religious resignation, and was beheaded on the 21st of July in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Born 1639; **died** 1683.

RUSSELL, RACHEL, Lady, the devoted wife of the preceding; was second daughter of the earl

of Southampton. At the trial of her husband she sat by him acting as his secretary, taking notes of the proceedings to assist his defence. She survived him for 40 years.

Born 1637; **died** 1723.

RUSSELL, JOHN, Earl, an English statesman, third son of the sixth duke of Bedford. He received his early education at Westminster school, and a private school in Kent, after which he travelled in Spain with Lord Holland. On his return, he went to the university of Edinburgh, where his studies were directed by Professor Playfair, and he had the celebrated Dugald Stewart among his teachers. He again travelled in Spain, and in 1813, being then in his 21st year, entered the House of Commons as the representative of the Whig borough of Tavistock, which was at the disposal of his father. The strong ministry of Lords Liverpool and Castlereagh was then in power, and the young politician went into opposition as a member of the Whig party. His conscientiousness and talents, no less than the advantage of his birth, concurred to pave his way to the leadership of the Whigs. As early as 1819 he energetically demanded parliamentary reform, and, after having forced the Tory government to make concession after concession, he, in 1830, entered office as paymaster of the forces in the Whig administration of Earl Grey, an administration which was pledged to carry parliamentary reform. Early in the year 1831 he introduced the Reform Bill to the house, and after a struggle which convulsed the nation, the bill passed in the following year. When the Whig cabinet of Lord Melbourne supplanted the Tory administration of Sir Robert Peel, in 1835, he became home secretary and ministerial leader of the House of Commons. His party remained in office until 1841, and Lord John Russell went into opposition to Sir Robert Peel's Conservative administration till 1846, when, upon the disruption of Sir Robert's party, mainly in consequence of their chief having abolished the corn laws, Lord John Russell succeeded to power. In 1851 his cabinet was weakened by the secession of Lord Palmerston, who, in the following year, defeated his former chief upon the Militia Bill. Lord John Russell thereupon resigned. In the coalition administration of Lord Aberdeen, he held the appointment of foreign secretary during few months, when, resigning the post to Lord Clarendon, he remained out of office, but as a member of the cabinet. In 1854 he became lord president of the Council, and introduced his new Reform Bill, the consideration of which, however, gave way to the more pressing exigencies of the war in which England, allied with France, was engaged with Russia. As to the conduct of that war he disagreed with Lord Aberdeen, and, accordingly, withdrew from his administration. Upon the fall of the Aberdeen cabinet, in 1855, Lord Palmerston became premier, and Lord John took office under him as colonial secretary; but, at a later date, proceeded to the Vienna conference as British plenipotentiary. In 1855 he resigned, but subsequently rejoined Lord Palmerston as secretary of state for foreign affairs. In 1861 he was called to the House of Peers as Earl Russell, and on the death of Palmerston, in 1865, again became prime minister, but resigned in the following year. No modern statesman has earned a higher character for rectitude, energy, and moral courage. Besides the life-long adherence to the cause of parliamentary reform, he has been an earnest advocate of the admission of Catholics and Jews to political rights, of free trade, and the education of the people. He has distinguished himself in the world of letters as the author of a biography of his ancestor, Lord William Russell, and by an "Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution, from the Reign of Henry VII. to the Present Time;" "Don Carlos, a tragedy;" the "Affairs of Europe from the Peace of Utrecht;" and memoirs of Fox and the poet Moore.

Born in London, 1792; **died** at Richmond, 1878.

RUSSELL, the name of 4 counties of the United States:—

ALABAMA.—**Area,** 550 square miles. **Pop.** 24,837, three-fourths being coloured. The capital is Seale's Station.
KANSAS.—**Area,** 900 square miles. **Pop.** 7,31[illegible].
KENTUCKY.—**Area,** 235 square miles **Pop.** 7,591. The capital is Jamestown.
VIRGINIA.—**Area,** 700 square miles. **Pop.** 12,906, about 12,000 being coloured. The capital is Lebanon.

RUSSELL, a county of Ontario province, dominion of Canada. **Area,** 686 square miles. **Pop.** 25,082. The capital is L'Original.

RUSSIA, EMPIRE OF, *rus'-shе-a*, the most extensive empire in the world, including a considerable portion of the north and the whole of the north-eastern and eastern part of Europe; the whole of northern Asia and a part of Central Asia, extending from the Baltic Sea on the west to the Pacific on the east, and occupying about one-seventh of all the land in the world. The countries forming this vast empire are RUSSIA IN EUROPE (including POLAND and FINLAND), the CAUCASUS, SIBERIA, and CENTRAL ASIA. Each of these countries is described separately, and in this place the information is limited to that which relates to the empire in its entirety.

Area.—8,644,100.

Pop.—102,970,831; about 87,105,089 being in Russia in Europe, and 15,865,740 in Russia in Asia.

Geographical and Administrative Divisions.—Russia in Europe consists of Russia Proper, sub-divided into Great Russia, Little Russia, Eastern Russia, South Russia, Western Russia, and the Baltic Provinces; Poland, Finland, Cis-Caucasia, and Trans-Caucasia. Russia in Asia consists of Siberia and Central Asia. Finland is a grand duchy, the kingdom of Poland is now included in Russia Proper, and the Caucasus, Siberia, and Central Asia are ruled by governors-general, or viceroys. There are 14 military general governors (who are appointed or dismissed only by the emperor)—Caucasus, Finland, Kazan, Kharkov Kiev, Moscow, Odessa, Orenburg, St. Petersburg, Siberia (East), Siberia (West), Turkestan, Warsaw, Wilna. There are 98 governments, or provinces, of which 81 are in Europe and 17 in Asia. (*See* RUSSIA IN EUROPE and RUSSIA IN ASIA.)

Constitution and Government.—The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the emperor. The law of succession to the throne, is, according to a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. Every sovereign of Russia, with his consort and children, must be a member of the orthodox Greek Church. The administration of the empire is entrusted to four great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions, but centering in the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor.' The first of these boards is the Council of the Empire, established in its present form by Alexander I., in the year 1810. It consists of a president and an unlimited number of members appointed by the emperor. The second of the great boards is the Directing Senate, established by Peter I., in the year 1711. The functions of the senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. It is the high court of justice for the empire, controlling all the inferior tribunals. The third board, established by Peter I., in the year 1721, is the Holy Synod, and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the empire. It is composed of the principal dignitaries of the Church. The fourth board is the Council of Ministers, divided into eleven departments, the heads of which communicate directly with the sovereign, or with the 'Private Cabinet of the

Emperor, in which body centres the whole executive authority of the empire. The local administration of the empire differs in different provinces; government having always allowed conquered or annexed countries to preserve their own laws and institutions, except in so far as they were hostile to the general constitution of the empire. The grand-duchy of Finland has a special and partially independent form of government; and the provinces wrested from Sweden by Peter the Great, Courland, and those formerly belonging to Poland, have peculiar institutions and privileges, which, however, have latterly been much modified.

Religion and Education.—The established religion of the empire is the Greco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox-Catholic Faith. The Russian Church separated from the See of Rome in 1054, and from the Byzantine patriarchate in 1589. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister church with the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. There are in Russia nearly 500 cathedrals and about 29,000 churches attached to the established faith, the latter employing about 70,000 secular or parochial clergymen. There are also about 550 convents, of which 480 are for men and 70 for women. The clergy are either secular or regular—the former consisting of the parochial clergy, and the latter of the higher dignitaries, monks, and priests. The hierarchy is composed of bishops, archbishops, and metropolitans. There are in all 38 dioceses. With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, who are not allowed to settle in Russia Proper, all religions may be freely professed in the empire. No member of the Russo-Greek Church is, however, permitted to renounce his creed; and when a marriage takes place between one of its members and a person belonging to another faith, the children must all be brought up in the established church. Catholics are numerous in the Polish provinces. Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Southern Russia. The Jews are almost all settled in the western and south-western frontier districts. The number of members of the principal religious creeds in European Russia may be stated in round numbers as,—Orthodox Greek Catholics, 54,000,000; United Greeks and Armenians, 267,000; Roman Catholics, 7,200,000; Protestants, 2,560,000; Jews, 2,610,000; and Mohammedans, 2,360,000. The state wholly or partially supports 8 universities and 22,800 primary schools, besides some training and district schools. The great mass of the population is densely ignorant. Only about one in eight of the recruits levied for the army can read and write. In the grand-duchy of Finland, which has a system of public instruction separate from that of the rest of the empire, education is all but universal, the whole of the inhabitants being able at least to read, if not to write.

Commerce.—The value of imports is about £60,000,000 annually; of the exports, £52,000,000; nearly half of the total exports is to England, consisting chiefly of grain, flax, hemp, linseed, tallow, timber, wool, bristles, hides, and cattle. The mercantile navy consists of about 2,500 sea-going vessels, and there are nearly 400 trading steamers on the rivers and lakes, especially on the Volga and its affluents.

Railways and Telegraphs.—About 12,000 miles of railway are open; and there are 31,500 miles of telegraph lines.

History.—Previous to the 9th century that portion of northern and eastern Europe now known as Russia was thinly peopled by Scythian and Slavonic tribes, without any settled form of government. Rurik, a Scandinavian or Norman, obtained possession of a considerable portion of territory, establishing Novgorod as the seat of his government. (*See* RURIK.) After his death Kiev became the capital. Christianity was introduced by Olga, widow of Igov, the son of Rurik, about 960 (*see* OLGA), and in 988, Vladimir II., who had married Anna, sister of the Greek emperor, publicly professed Christianity, and his example was followed by a great number of his subjects. After his death, in 1015, his sons quarrelled among themselves, and for more than two centuries the country was distracted by internal feuds. About 1220 an immense horde of Tartars, under Toushi, the son of Ghengiz Khan, invaded the country and defeated the combined Russian princes on the south-eastern frontier, near the Sea of Azof. The Khan of Khaptschak established his "golden horde," or royal residence, in Russia, the great republican city of Novgorod almost alone preserving its independence. In 1252, the Khan assumed the title of grand duke of Russia, and in 1300 Moscow was made the capital. The Tartar supremacy was not thrown off, although many gallant efforts were made (especially by Demetrius IV., in 1380), until 1462, when Ivan III. succeeded in destroying their power and making them tributary. He was an able and vigorous, if despotic and harsh ruler, re-uniting the various principalities, capturing Novgorod and defeating the Poles and Lithuanians. He opened up communications with the great European states, and for the first time foreign ambassadors were received at Moscow. His son and successor, Ivan IV. "the Terrible," assumed the title of Czar, and increased the importance of the country, adding Siberia to his territories. The Cossack tribes were subdued in 1671. Peter the Great developed the resources of the country, introduced many of the arts of civilization, established the new capital of St. Petersburg, and although a cruel and despotic ruler, may be considered as the founder of the colossal power of the Russian monarchy. In 1715 Esthonia, Livonia, and a large portion of Finland were annexed; the Crimea was successfully invaded at various times between 1769 and 1784; Poland was dismembered between 1772 and 1795. (*See* POLAND.) The Circassian tribes of the Caucasus were subdued and their country annexed after a long conflict in 1864; in the following year Turkestan was added to the Russian dominions; in 1868 Samarcand was taken, and in 1873 Khiva surrendered to the Russian forces, the empire thus extending its dominions to the banks of the Oxus, in Central Asia. The most important events in the modern history of Russia have been the Crimean war of 1854-5; the emancipation of the serfs in 1858-63; the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, and the assassination of the Emp. Alexander, in March, 1881.

RUSSIA, ASIATIC. (*See* ASIA, KHIVA, SIBERIA, and TRANSCAUCASIA.) **Area**, 6,256,650 square miles. **Pop.** 15,865,740.

RUSSIA, *EUROPEAN, the largest country of Europe, bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, W. by Sweden, the Gulf of Bothnia, the Baltic Sea, Prussia, Austria, and Moldavia; E. by the Ural Mountains, the Ural River, and Caspian Sea; and S. by the Black Sea, and the range of the Caucasus. On the northern coast the chief inlets are the* WHITE SEA, *or Bielo More, separated by the Kaminskaia peninsula from the Gulf of Tcheskaia, farther to the east, and the Kara Sea, marking the boundary between Europe and Asia. On the western coast the principal inlets are the gulfs of* FINLAND *and* RIGA; *and on the southern (Black Sea) coast, the Gulf of Paekop and Sea of* AZOF. *The islands belonging to Russia are* NOVA ZEMLA, SPITZBERGEN, *and some smaller islands in the Arctic Ocean; the* ALAND *group, and* DAGO *and* OESEL, *in the Baltic. The surface of the country consists of two immense plains, divided by an elevated tract, the Alaunsky plateau, and bordered E. by the Ural Mountains, S. and S.E. by the Crimean Mountains and the Caucasus, W. by branches of the Carpathians, and N.W. by the rocky hills of Finland. The Alaunsky plateau, with an average elevation of 1,200 feet, rises on the eastern frontier of Poland, and traverses the country in a north-easterly direction to the Ural Mountains, about lat. 62° N., forming the great watershed of the rivers discharging into the Arctic Ocean, the Baltic, Black, and Caspian Seas. The sloping country to the north of the plateau is geographically known as the Ural-Baltic, and that to the south as the Ural-Carpathian plateaux. In the northern parts the soil is marshy, and there are extensive forests, chiefly of fir, larch, alder, and birch; but in the central and southern provinces there is a great deficiency of timber. The most fertile districts are beyond the Oka and the Volga; the southern provinces consist generally of steppes extending along the shores of the Black and Caspian Seas, and including many salt marshes and tracts of shifting sand. Pro. Agriculture is in general in a very backward state. Rye, barley, and oats, are the principal grains of the northern provinces, wheat being cultivated only in the southern; but the crops of all kinds of grain are so abundant as*

to permit of a large export beyond the quantity required for home consumption. Potatoes are found in the coldest districts. Hemp and flax are adapted to a great part of the empire. Among the products of the south are tobacco and maize, the latter chiefly in the Crimea. In the southern provinces and the Crimea the vine is extensively cultivated, and a wine resembling champagne is made. Grazing is a natural occupation in almost every province, and sheep and oxen are reared in immense numbers on the steppes. Not one-sixth of Russia is yet in cultivation. The rearing of bees is greatly attended to. The climate, of course, varies greatly in so extensive a country. In the north the winter is about nine months long, and the thermometer often indicates 60° below freezing; but in the summer a temperature of 80° is not unfrequently reached. In the more temperate zone, the variations are also very great, intense summer heat being often followed by rigorous cold in winter. In the south the heat is intense in the summer, yet the sea of Azof is generally frozen between November and April. The sufferings endured from the extreme cold in winter by the allied armies in the Crimea, where the summer heat is so great, attest the extreme character of the climate.

Rivers and Lakes.—The principal are the Dniester, Dnieper, and South Bug, discharging into the Black Sea, near Odessa; the Don, into the Sea of Azof; the Volga and the Ural, into the Caspian; the Neva, Narva, and Kymmene, into the Gulf of Finland; the Vistula and its tributary, the Western Bug, and the Niemen, or Memel, which enter Prussia before discharging into the Baltic; the Kemi and Tornea, into the Gulf of Bothnia; the Dwina, Onega, and Mezen, into the White Sea; and the Petchóra into the Arctic Ocean. Each of these rivers has several affluents. Canals connect the Baltic and Caspian Seas, the Baltic and Black Seas, and the Caspian and White Seas, uniting the navigable rivers. The lakes are chiefly in the north-west, and belong to the basin of the Baltic. The largest are LADOGA (the largest lake in Europe), ILMEN, ONEGA, Peipus (55 miles long and 30 wide), and Pskov (27 miles long and 15 wide).

Minerals.—Gold, iron, copper, platinum, salt, coal, china clay, emeralds, jaspers, and diamonds of inferior quality. The Ural Mountains contain the most valuable mineral deposits, especially of iron.

Zoology.—The principal wild animals are bears, wolves, wild boars, and, on some of the southern steppes, wild horses. In the south immense numbers of sheep, many of the fine merino breed, are reared, and horses and cattle are extensively bred. Reindeer are employed in the north and camels in the south. Seals and walruses are found on the northern coast; eider ducks and wild fowl are abundant, and there are important fisheries in the Caspian and Black Seas, and the Sea of Azof.

Area.—2,775,891 square miles.

Pop.—87,105,089; of whom about 50,000,000 are Russians, divided into three groups known as Great Russians (or Velika-Russ), Little Russians (or Malo-Russ), and White Russians (or Bélo-Russ); 3,200,000 Fins; 2,500,000 Lithuanians; 7,000,000 Slavonians (including Poles); 2,000,000 Armenians, and 2,500,000 Tartars. The Jews number about 2,500,000, and there are 1,300,000 of German descent, 100,000 Swedes, and 500,000 Greeks, or of Greek descent; the remainder of the population being made up of foreigners and half-civilized communities of mixed nationality. Previous to the emancipation of the serfs, in 1861, there were 22,000,000 serfs or slaves, the property of the noble and wealthy classes, and an equal number of crown peasants, or serfs.

Language.—The Russian language, which is the vernacular of at least four-fifths of the inhabitants, is based on the old Slavic, which before the time of Peter the Great was the only written language. Modern Russia is largely indebted to the Mongolian, Polish, German, French, and Dutch languages. The first grammar was published in 1696.

Administrative Divisions.—Russia in Europe is divided for official purposes into Russia Proper, which includes Great Russia, Little Russia, Eastern Russia, South Russia, Western Russia (known also as White Russia), the Baltic Provinces; Poland, Finland, and Cis-Caucasia. These are sub-divided into the following governments:—

Great Russia.—Archangel, Jaroslav, Kaluga, Kostroma, Koursk, Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod, Novgorod, Olonetz, Orel, Pskov, Riazan, Smolensk, Tambor, Tula, Tver, Vladimir, Volagda, Voronej.

Little Russia.—Kharkov, Kiev, Poltava, Tchernigov.

Eastern Russia.—Astrakhan, Kazan, Oranburg, Penza, Perm, Samara, Saratov, Simbirsk, Ufa, Viatka.

South Russia.—Bessarabia, Cossacks of the Don, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, Sea of Azof, Taurida (Crimea).

Baltic Provinces.—Courland, Esthonia, Livonia, St. Petersburg.

Poland.—Kalisch, Kielcé, Lomsha, Lublin, Piotrkov, Plotzk, Radom, Siedlce, Suwalki, Warsaw.

Finland.—Abo-Bjovneberg, Knopio, Nyland, St. Michael, Tevastehus, Ulesborg, Viborg, Wasa.

Cis-Caucasia.—Kubán, Stavropal, Ter.

Chief Towns.—The following cities contain more than 600,000 inhabitants: St. Petersburg and Moscow; and Warsaw, Odessa, Kicheneff, and Riga have more than 100,000; only 9 other towns—Saratoff, Vilna, Kasan, Kieff, Nicolaieff, Tiflis, Kherkoff, Tula, and Berditcheff—have more than 50,000 inhabitants. Cronstadt, Astrakhan, Novgorod, and Vovenze, have each over 40,000. The principal ports for foreign trade are St. Petersburg, Odessa, and Riga.

(*See* RUSSIA, EMPIRE OF, and principal places, under separate headings.)

RUSTSCHUK, *rus'-tchuk*, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the south bank of the Danube, at the influx of the Kara Lom, opposite Giurgevo. There are nine mosques, Greek and Armenian churches, baths, and other public buildings. **Manf.** Cotton, silk, linen, woollen, and tobacco. **Pop.** 26,163.

RUTE, *root*, a town of Spain, province of Cordova. On a hill near the town is a strong Gothic fortress, and there are traces of an ancient town. **Manf.** Linen, sackcloth, oil, and brandy. **Pop.** 7,700.

RUTH, *ruth*, a Moabitish woman, who married first Mahlon, son of Elimelech and Naomi, and afterwards Boaz, by whom she had Obed, the father of Jesse and grandfather of David.

RUTHERFORD, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area,** 850 square miles. **Pop.** 15,198, about 2,700 being coloured. The capital is Rutherfordton.

RUTHERFORD, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area,** 550 square miles. **Pop.** 36,741, nearly half being coloured. The capital is Murfreesboro.

RUTHERGLEN, or **RUGLEN**, *rut'-ther-glen*, a royal, parliamentary (Kilmarnock district), and municipal burgh of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the Clyde, 3 miles S.E. of Glasgow. **Manf.** Muslins, cotton prints, and chemicals. **Pop.** 13,801.

RUTHIN, *rith'-in*, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough of North Wales, in Denbighshire, on the right bank of the Chwyd, 8 miles S.E. of Denbigh. The castle is a modern Gothic edifice, on the site of an ancient building. **Pop.** 3,300.

RUTILIUS-RUFUS, PUBLIUS, *ru-til'-i-us*, consul of Rome, 150 B.C. His love of justice gave such offence to some of the Roman knights, that they accused him of peculation, and he was banished. Upon his passage from Italy to Asia, all the cities he passed through showed him the greatest honours, so that his progress had more the appearance of a triumph than an exile. Sylla subsequently offered to recall him to Rome, but he refused, and died in exile at Smyrna.

Died 105 B.C.

RUTLAND, *rut'-land*, a county of Vermont, United States. **Area,** 1,600 square miles. **Pop.** 42,000. The capital is RUTLAND.

RUTLAND, capital of the above county, at the junction of West River and East Creek. There are quarries of beautiful marble in the vicinity. **Pop.** 12,149, of whom 3,000 are foreigners.

RUTLAND, the smallest county of England, bounded on the W. by Leicestershire, on the N. and E. by Lincolnshire, and on the S.E. and E. by Northamptonshire. The face of the country is, generally speaking, very beautiful, especially where well timbered, being much diversified by small and gently rising hills, running E. and W., with valleys of about half a mile in width intersecting them; so that fresh views occur at the distance of every few miles. The climate has always been considered as mild, healthy, and pleasant. The soil is very various, but, on the whole, fertile. Great numbers of oxen and sheep are reared. There are several chalybeate springs.

Rivers.—The Welland, which forms the south-eastern boundary, and its affluents, the Wash and the Chater.
Area.—148 square miles.
Pop. 21,434.
Parliamentary Representation and Chief Towns.—Two members are returned for the county. The chief towns are OAKHAM (the county town) and UPPINGHAM.

RUVIGADO, *roo-vi-ga'-do*, a town of the republic of Colombo, South America, department of Cundinamarca, on one of the head waters of the Magdalena, situated 8,900 feet above the sea-level. **Pop.** 10,000.

RUVO (in APULIA), *roo'-vo*, a city of southern Italy, province of Bari, and 22 miles W. of the city of that name. There are many churches and two museums. **Manf.** Pottery. **Pop.** 17,828.

RUYSDAEL, JAKOB, *rois'-dail*, a Dutch landscape painter. He also painted sea pieces, and was an admirable etcher.
Born at Haerlem, 1625; **died** at the same place, 1681.

RUYSSELEDE, *rois'-se-lar'de*, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 14 miles S.E. of Bruges. **Manf.** Linen. **Pop.** 8,000.

RUYTER, MICHAEL ADRIANSZOON VAN, *roi'-ter*, a Dutch admiral, who went to sea at an early age, and after passing through the different ranks of the service, became an admiral in 1641. Not long afterwards, he defeated the corsairs on the coast of Barbary. In 1652, while in command of a squadron conveying merchant ships, he had an indecisive but gallant engagement with an English fleet, and in 1653 he was second in command under Van Tromp, whom he ably supported against the English in three engagements. In 1659 he was sent to succour the king of Denmark against the Swedes, and for his services was ennobled and pensioned by that monarch. In 1666 he again served against the English, and was signally defeated by Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle, but in the next year he sailed up the Thames and Medway, destroying shipping. He was killed on the coast of Sicily, in a desperate engagement with the French. There is a fine monument to his memory at Amsterdam.
Born at Vlissingen, 1607: **died** 1676.

RYBINSK, *ri-binsk'*, a town of Russia in Europe, government of Jaroslav, on the right bank of the Volga. It is a very important centre of the corn trade, and a great transshipping and forwarding trade is carried on, the landing-places extending for several miles along the river. It is estimated that articles of the value of £12,000,000 are annually forwarded by canal to St. Petersburg. **Pop.** 14,600.

RYDE, *ride*, a watering-place on the north coast of the Isle of Wight, 5 miles S.W. of Portsmouth, from which it is separated by the roadstead of Spithead. The modern part of the town is near the sea, and there is a long pier. Yacht and boat-building are carried on. **Pop.** 11,260.—A station on the Ryde, Newport, and Cowes railway.

RYE, *ri*, a seaport, market town, and municipal and parliamentary borough of Sussex, one of the Cinque ports, at the mouth of the Rother, 10 miles N.E. of Hastings. The parish church is large and handsome, with transepts and a central tower, in the early Norman style, and there is a castle, now used as a jail. The harbour admits vessels of 200 tons. **Pop.** 3,865.

RYLAND, WILLIAM WYNNE, *ri'-land*, an English engraver, who introduced the art of engraving copper plates so as to yield an impression resembling drawings in chalk. He was appointed engraver to George III. In 1782 he was found guilty of having committed a forgery on the East-India Company, for which he was tried and executed.
Born in London, 1732; **died** 1783.

RYLSK. (*See* RULSK.)

RYMER, THOMAS, *ri'-mer*, an English antiquary and critic. He became historiographer royal in 1692, and formed an immense collection of public acts, treaties, conventions, and state letters, under the title of "Fœdera," published in London in 20 volumes folio. He was also the author of a "View of the Tragedies of the Last Age," in which he made an absurd attack upon Shakspeare.
Born in Yorkshire, 1639; **died** in London, 1714.

RYSBRAEK, PIETRO, *rise'-braik*, a Dutch landscape painter, who was an imitator of Poussin, and became director of the academy of Antwerp. His figures and trees are well designed, and he painted expeditiously and with spirit.
Born at Antwerp, 1657; **died** at that city, 1716.

RYSBRAEK, JOHAN MICHAEL, a sculptor, and son of the preceding. His most celebrated works were the equestrian statue of William III., in Soho Square; the monument to Sir Isaac Newton, in Westminster Abbey; the statue of George II., for Greenwich hospital; the monument to the duke and duchess of Marlborough, in the chapel at Blenheim; and those to Milton, Ben Jonson, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Gay, and Rowe, in Westminster Abbey.
Born at Antwerp, 1693; **died** in London, 1770.

RZESZOW, *rzes'-zow*, a town of the Austrian empire in Galicia, on the Wislok. **Manf.** Woollen and linen goods and imitation jewellery and cheap trinkets. **Pop.** 6,800.

S.

SAADE, *sa-ad*, a town of Arabia, in the mountainous district of Yemen. There are iron mines in the vicinity.

SAAD-ED-DEEN, MOHAMMED, *sa'-ad ed-deen'*, a Turkish historian, who was professor in the college attached to the mosque of St. Sophia, and subsequently became tutor to Murad, the son of Selim II. When Murad succeeded to the throne, in 1574, he was taken into the most intimate confidence, and, in 1598, became mufti, the highest ecclesiastical dignity in the state. His work is entitled "Tadj-al-Towarikh," or "Crown of Histories," and contains an account of the Turkish empire, from its establishment by Othman, in 1299, to the death of Selim I., in 1520. He also produced a history of Selim I.

Born 1536; **died** at Constantinople, 1599.

SAADI, *sa'-a-di*. (*See* SADI.)

SAALE, *sa'-al* (known as the Saxon Saale, to distinguish it from smaller streams of the same name), a river rising in Bavaria, on the western slope of the Fichtelgebirge, and flowing northward through Prussia, joins the Elbe, 25 miles above Magdeburg, after a course of 200 miles.

SAALFELD, *sa'-al-feld*, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, on the left bank of the Saale, 21 miles S.W. of Saxe-Weimar. It is an old town, with walls, and a castle. **Manf.** Tobacco, chicory, and chemicals. **Pop.** 5,400.—Here, in 1806, Prince Louis Frederick of Prussia was defeated and killed by the French.

SAAR, *sa-ar*, a river of France and Prussia.

SAARBRUCKEN, *sa-ar-brook-en*, a town of Prussia, Rhine Province, on the Saar, 18 miles from Luxemburg. **Manf.** Woollen and linen, pottery and tobacco. **Pop.** 7,700.

SAARDAM, or **ZAARDAM**, *sa'-ar-dam*, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, at the junction of the Zaar with the Y, 5 miles N. of Amsterdam. It is noticeable for the great number of windmills, and as having been the place where Peter the Great of Russia worked as a shipwright. **Pop.** 13,171.

SAARGEMÜND, or **SARREGUEMINES**, a town of Germany, in Alsace-Lorraine, 41 miles E. of Metz. **Manf.** Pottery, velvet, and hempen fabrics. **Pop.** 6,800.

SAAR-LOUIS, *sa'-ar-loo'-is*, a fortified town of Prussia, Rhine Province, on the left bank of the Saar, 43 miles S. of Treves. **Manf.** Wire, hardwares, firearms, and leather. In the neighbourhood are both lead and iron mines. **Pop.** 8,000.

SAATZ, *sa'-atz*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the Eger, 45 miles N.W. of Prague. **Pop.** 10,000. There is a division of same name.

SAAVEDRA, MIGUEL CERVANTES DE. (*See* CERVANTES.)

SABADELL, *sa'-ba-del*, an important and rising manufacturing town of Spain, province of Barcelona, 10 miles N.W. of Barcelona. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, muslins, and paper. **Pop.** 18,000.

SABAS, *sai'-bas*, the founder of a sect called Messalians, who maintained that the Gospel was to be followed literally. In supposed conformity with this rule, Sabas made himself a eunuch. This sect appeared about 310, but became extinct at the close of that century.

Lived in the 4th century.

SABBATTA, or SABBATHAIS LEVI, *sa-ba-ta le'-vi*, a Jewish impostor, who, while a youth, deeply studied the Talmud and other Jewish writings, and declared himself to be the Messiah, and although excommunicated by the supreme rabbinical council, and expelled from his native town, Smyrna, was acknowledged by several rabbins and other Jews, who sent letters to their dispersed brethren in all parts of the world, announcing the great event. By the time he was 23 years of age he had 80,000 followers, and large revenues, and announced his intention to found a new empire in Palestine. Sabbatta, however, was arrested at Constantinople, and sent to prison, whither the misguided Jews flocked in crowds, and bribed the governor by large presents for the privilege of kissing his chains. The sultan, Mahomet, having directed him to be brought into his presence, to test his pretended Divine powers, ordered poisoned arrows to be shot at him. To escape this, the pretended prophet immediately offered to become a Mussulman, and adopted the turban, but was afterwards sent to prison, where he died.

Born at Smyrna, 1625; **died** 1676.

SABELLIUS, *sa-bel'-li-us*, the founder of a religious sect called by his name. He maintained that there was no distinction of persons in the Trinity, and his followers became very numerous. The heresy was condemned by the council of Constantinople in 381.

Lived in the 3rd century.

SABINA, JULIA, *sa-bi'-na*, the wife of the emperor Adrian, and celebrated for her private and public virtues. When Adrian found his end approaching, he compelled her to take poison, that she might not survive him.

Died 138.

SABINE, EDWARD, SIR, *sa-bine'*, a major-general of the British army, who greatly distinguished himself by his researches into electricity and terrestrial magnetism. He first served in the Royal Artillery, and accompanied Ross and Parry in their Arctic expedition of 1819-20, making important observations. He contributed several papers to the "Transactions" of the Royal Society, and to the "Philosophical Transactions." In 1852 he was president of the British Association, in 1856 was raised to the military rank of major-general, was elected president of the Royal Society in 1861, created a knight commander of the Bath in 1869, and in 1875 was chosen to be a corresponding member of the French Academy.

Born 1790.

SABINE, a river of the United States of America, rising in the north-eastern part of Texas, and after a course of 500 miles, discharging into the Bay of Sabine, in the Gulf of Mexico.

SABINE, a county of Louisiana, United States. **Area**, 1,300 square miles. **Pop.** 7,500, nearly one-third being coloured. The capital is Manny.

SABINE, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 525 square miles. **Pop.** 3,500, about one-third being coloured. The capital is Hemphill.

SABINUS, JULIUS, *sa-bi'-nus*, a Roman officer, who proclaimed himself emperor at the commencement of the reign of Vespasian. He was soon afterwards defeated in battle, and, to escape from the conqueror, hid himself in a cave with two faithful domestics, and remained unseen during nine successive years. His wife having discovered his retreat, spent her time with him, until her frequent visits to the cave divulged the secret of her husband's concealment. Sabinus was dragged forth, and by Vespasian's order was put to death, although his wife showed him the twins whom she had brought forth in the subterraneous retreat.

Lived in the 1st century.

SABLE, *sab-lai'*, a town of France, department Sarthe, at the junction of the rivers Sarthe and Erve. There is a bridge of black marble over the Sarthe, and the remains of a strong castle, on a height above the town. **Manf.** Gloves and serge. Marble and anthracite are abundant in the vicinity. **Pop.** 5,600.

SABLE ISLAND, *sai'-bel*, a sandy island off the east coast of Nova Scotia, about 25 miles long, and nearly 5 miles broad. It is treeless, but there is abundant grass, and horses and domestic cattle are pastured. The prevalence of fogs and the irregularity of the currents cause many wrecks to take place on the coast. **Lat.** 43° 59′ N. **Lon.** 59° 47′ W.

SABLES D'OLONNE, LES, *sabl-do'-lon*, a seaport of France, department Vendée, 45 miles from Nantes. **Pop.** 8,000.

SABRINA LAND, *sa-bri'-na*, the name given to a tract of land in the Antarctic Ocean, discovered in 1839. **Lat.** 69° 58′ S. **Lon.** 121° 8′ E.

SAC, *sak*, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area,** 576 square miles. **Pop.** 8,774. The capital is Sac city.

SACATEPEC, *sa-ka-te-pek'*, a province of the republic of Guatemala, Central America. **Area,** 3,000 square miles. **Pop.** 56,000.

SACCATOO, or **SAKATU,** *sak'-ka-too'*, a town of Central Africa. The houses are chiefly in the Moorish style. The inhabitants are chiefly Fellatahs, who have many slaves. A considerable trade is carried on. **Lat.** 13° 3′ N. **Lon.** 6° 12′ E.

SACCHETTI, FRANCO, *sak-ket'-te*, an Italian novelist and poet, who was the contemporary of Boccacio, to whom he was scarcely inferior. He came of a considerable family of Florence, and in 1383 acted as one of the Council of Eight, or magistrates of that republic. He was also chief magistrate of Bibbiena.

Born about 1335; **died** after 1400.

SACCHI, ANDREA, *sak'-ke*, Italian painter, and one of the great luminaries of the Roman school. He received his first instruction in the art from his father, and afterwards became the most skilful of all Albano's pupils. In 1623 he was commissioned to paint a large altar-piece for St. Peter's. Among other distinguished pupils, he taught Carlo Maratta. St. Peter's, and various ecclesiastical edifices at Rome, are in possession of his finest paintings.

Born near Rome, 1559; **died** 1661.

SACCHINI, ANTONIO MARIE GASPAR, *sak-ke'-ne*, an Italian composer, whose operas are composed in a fine style, and many of the best were executed by him in London; but they are now almost forgotten.

Born at Naples, 1735; **died** at Paris, 1786.

SACHEVERELL, HENRY, *sa-shev'-e-rel*, an English divine, who was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and proceeded to the degree of doctor in divinity, in 1709. He translated into English verse part of Virgil's first Georgic in Dryden's "Miscellanies," and Addison addressed to him the dedication to his "Farewell to the Muses;" but what has made his name remarkable was his trial by impeachment for two political sermons, the first preached at Derby, and the second before the lord mayor at St. Paul's, in 1709. In these sermons he held up the Whig party, which was then in power, to ridicule; and preached passive obedience to the regal authority. The trial occupied the public attention in an extraordinary manner; he was found guilty, and suspended for three years, and the obnoxious sermons were burned by the hangman; but on his release he was appointed to preach before the House of Commons, and queen Anne, who found his politics much to her taste, presented him, as soon as that period expired, to the valuable living of St. Andrew, Holborn.

Born at Marlborough, 1672; **died** 1724.

SACHS, HANS, *saks*, a German poet, whose real name was Loutzdorffer. He was the son of a tailor, and was himself brought up to the craft of shoemaking, at which he worked for many years in Nuremberg. He embraced the principles of the reformed religion, which he defended in his writings. He wrote upwards of six thousand different compositions, songs, dramatic pieces, dialogues, and many tales and fables. Only a small portion of his writings are printed in an edition which appeared at Nuremberg in 1579. They are redolent of a native wit and shrewdness, and exhibit considerable humour of a homely, good-natured kind, fancy and healthy morality.

Born at Nuremberg, 1494; **died** at the same city, 1578.

SACKVILLE, THOMAS, earl of Dorset. (*See* DORSET, earl of.)

SACKVILLE, EDWARD, *sak'-vil*, an English statesman, earl of Dorset, and grandson of the first earl. In 1613 he fought a desperate duel in Zealand with lord Bruce, who was slain. He was one of the principal commanders sent in 1620 to assist Frederick, king of Bohemia, and was at the memorable battle of Prague in 1620. The year following he was sent as ambassador to the court of France. He was in great favour with king Charles, and became knight of the Garter, president of the council, and lord privy seal.

Born 1590; **died** 1652.

SACKVILLE, CHARLES, earl of Dorset, an English statesman, who, after concluding his travels, sat in parliament, and in the Dutch war of 1665 served as a volunteer under the duke of York, and the night before the sea engagement in which the enemy were defeated, wrote the famous song commencing "To all ye ladies now on land." He engaged early in the interest of the prince of Orange, and, upon the accession of William III., he was made a member of the privy council, lord chamberlain, and knight of the Garter. He was a patron of men of letters, particularly Prior, and wrote some poetical pieces of merit.

Born 1637; **died** at Bath, 1706.

SACKVILLE, GEORGE, lord Viscount, was the third son of the first duke of Dorset. In 1737 he obtained a commission in the army, and served at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. He was afterwards with the duke of Cumberland in Scotland, where he contributed to the quelling of the rebellion. In 1758 he was appointed lieutenant-general, and sworn a member of the privy-council. In 1759 he went to Germany, where, at

the battle of Minden, he commanded the British and Hanoverian horse. In the action he was ordered to charge with his cavalry, but took no notice of the command. He was, in consequence, severely censured, his name was struck out of the list of the privy council, and by court-martial dismissed from the service. On the accession of George III. he was restored to favour, and, in 1769, by the will of lady Elizabeth Germaine, succeeded to her property; on which occasion he took her name. In 1775 he became secretary of state for the American colonies, and directed the American war. He is one of those to whom, on very slight evidence, the authorship of "Junius" has been attributed.

Born 1716; **died** 1785.

SACO, *sai'-ko*, a town of York county, Maine, United States, on the west bank of the Saco, 4 miles from its mouth, 14 miles S.W. of Portland. **Manf.** Cotton (extensive). There are saw mills and shipyards. **Pop.** 6,000.

SACRAMENTO, *sak'-ra-men'-to*, a river of the United States, rising in the north-eastern part of California, between the Rocky Mountains and a range running parallel to the coast, and after a course of 500 miles, falling into the Bay of San Francisco. In the upper part of its course it is known as Pitt river and the Upper Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, a county of California, United States. **Area**, 1,026 square miles. **Pop.** 34,390, including 3,500 Chinese. The capital is SACRAMENTO.

SACRAMENTO, capital of California, United States, on the east bank of the Sacramento river, 125 miles from the sea. It is the centre of the mining district. The first house was built in 1849, at the time of the great gold discoveries, and in 1854 was made the state capital. **Pop.** 21,420.

SACROBOSCO, JOANNES DE, or JOHN of HOLYWOOD, *sai'-kro-bos'-ko*, an English mathematician, who was contemporary with Roger Bacon. He wrote treatises in Latin upon arithmetic and the figure of the earth, and was one of the first European doctors who made use of the astronomical writings of the Arabians. He was chosen professor of mathematics at the University of Paris, in which city he principally resided.

Died at Paris, 1256.

SACUHI, or **SUSSUHI**, *sa'-koo'-he*, a river of Brazil, rising in the province of Minas-Geraes, and after a course of 250 miles joining the Doce, on the left bank.

SACY, ANTOINE ISAAC, Baron Silvestre de, *sa'-se*, a French orientalist. At a very early age he became proficient in the Greek and Latin languages, and, becoming acquainted, in his 12th year, with a learned Benedictine monk, he imbibed from that scholar a taste for the eastern tongues. He proceeded to study Hebrew, Arabic, Chaldee, Samaritan, Syriac, and Ethiopic, as well as English, Spanish, German, and Italian. To this vast store of knowledge he added the Persian and Turkish languages, and in 1780, he being then only in his 23rd year, made some valuable Biblical researches notably in examining a Syriac manuscript of the Fourth Book of Kings, contained in the Bibliothèque Royale. In 1875 he was elected a member of the French Academy; he contributed two memoirs to the "Transactions of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres," upon Arabian literature, and was employed to make extracts from the oriental MSS. in the royal library. At the outburst of the French revolution he retired from Paris, and while the storm of republicanism was raging, he employed himself with some profound researches in oriental literature. In 1793 he published the "Annals of Mirkhond," translated from the Persian. In 1803 he was appointed professor of Persian in the College of France. Two years afterwards he became a member of the Corps Legislatif. After the establishment of the imperial government, De Sacy was sent upon a mission to Genoa, the object of which was the examination of the Arabic MSS. preserved in the archives of that city, and in 1806 presented to the Academy a report of his labours. Napoleon I. created him a baron of the empire: but, upon the restoration of the Bourbons, he gave his adherence to the new order of things, and was rewarded with the post of member of the Council for Public Instruction and the presidentship of the Asiatic Society of Paris, a learned body which he himself mainly contributed to found. Under the monarchy of Louis Philippe he became keeper of the oriental manuscripts in the king's library, and perpetual secretary to the Academy of Inscriptions. This distinguished scholar produced, among other important works, an Arabic Grammar, the result of fifteen years' assiduous application; "Biographies of the Persian Poets;" "Principles of General Grammar;" "Chrestomathie Arabe," a selection of extracts in prose and verse from different Arabian authors; the Arabic text of the Fables of Pilpay; and some valuable memoirs upon the antiquities of Persia. At his suggestion, and under his direction, were established the professorships of Hindostanee, Sanskrit, and Chinese, at Paris, as well as the institutions formed for the study of the oriental languages in Russia and Prussia. His last great work was an "Exposition of the Religion of the Druses." He also contributed extensively to periodical literature."

Born at Paris, 1758; **died** there 1838.

SADDLEWORTH, *sad'-del-werth*, a town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 12 miles from Huddersfield. **Manf.** Principally woollen goods. **Pop.** 22,300.—A station on the London and North-Western railway.

SADDLEWORTH, a township of the colony of South Australia, on the Gilbert river, 67 miles N. of Adelaide, with which it is connected by railway. **Pop.** 1,200.

SADI, *sai'-di*, SHIEKH MUSLEH ADDIN, poet of Persia, descended from Ali, the son-in-law of Mahomet. He was of poor parentage, but was educated at Bagdad. He travelled extensively, not only in the East (penetrating as far as India), but even in Europe, Barbary, and Egypt. He was taken prisoner by the Crusaders near Jerusalem, but ransomed by a merchant of Aleppo, whose daughter he married. The last years of his life were passed near Shiraz, and after his death, a splendid mausoleum, with mosque and college attached, was erected to his memory, and was for many centuries visited by pilgrims. The Persians consider him one of the greatest of poets, and his works, especially the "Gulistan," or "Rose-garden," exhibit great elegance of style and vigour of imagination. He wrote both in Persian and Arabic.

Born at Shiraz, 1184; **died** 1263.

SAFED, *sa-fed'*, a town of Syria, pachalic of Acre, on a lofty mountain, 12 miles N. of Tiberias. There are many synagogues and a Jewish college. The town was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1837. The Jews believe that this will be the capital of the kingdom of the Messiah whom they expect. **Pop.** 5,000.

SAFFI, AZAFFI, or ASFI, *saf'-fe*, a seaport of Morocco, 107 miles N.W. of the town of that name. It has a very fine road, affording safe anchorage in every season, except in winter. It was long the centre of commerce with Europe, and there are now considerable exports of silk, wool, leather, gum, and goat skins. **Pop.** 12,000, including 3,000 Jews.

SAFFRON WALDEN, *saf'-fron wal'-den*, a market town and municipal borough of Essex, so named from the great quantities of saffron formerly cultivated in the vicinity. It is 24 miles N.W. of Chelmsford. The church is a spacious and very elegant pile, late perpendicular style, chiefly of the age of Henry VII. and VIII. There is a handsome town-hall, opened in November, 1879. **Pop.** 6,056.

SAGA, *sai'-ga*, a town of Japan, the most commercially important in the island of Kinsin. **Lat.** 33° 15′ N. **Lon.** 130° 18′ E.

SAGAN, *sa'-gan*, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, on the Bober, 48 miles N.W. of Leignitz. **Manf.** Linen and woollen fabrics, paper, sealing-wax, and glass wares. **Pop.** 11,500.

SAGDAHOC, *sag'-da-hok*, a county of Maine, United States. **Area,** 200 square miles. **Pop.** 29,000. The capital is BATH.

SAGE, ALAIN RENÉ LE. (*See* LE SAGE.)

SAGHALIEN, SAKHALIN, or TARAIKA, *sag-ha'-li-en*, a long and narrow island, situate at the eastern extremity of Asia, immediately to the north of the large island of Jesso, or Matsmai. It is separated from the mainland by the gulfs of Tartary and Sagalin. A mountain-chain, covered with snow in the winter, traverses the island. The vegetation is luxuriant on the western side. **Area,** 47,600 square miles. **Pop.** 13,000.—The island was ceded by Japan to Russia in 1875.

SAGINAW, *sag'-i-naw*, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area,** 900 square miles. **Pop.** 59,095. The capital is Saginaw.

SAGUA-LA-GRANDE, *sag'-wa-la gran-dai'*, a town of Cuba, 12 miles above the mouth of the Sagua. It is a busy town. **Pop.** 13,614.

SAGUACHE, *sag-oo-at-ché'*, a county of Colorado, United States. **Area,** 2,500 square miles. **Pop.** 1,973.

SAGUENAY, *sag'-nai*, a large river of Canada, rising in lake St. John, one of the chief tributaries of the St. Lawrence, into which, after a course of 100 miles, it falls, on the west bank, at the town and harbour of Tadousac. Its current is broad, deep, and uncommonly rapid, liable to interruptions from rocks, and it is also of an extraordinary depth. At its discharge, attempts have been made to find the bottom with 500 fathoms of line, but without effect. There are more than 30 tributaries. It is ascended by large ships for 60 miles.

SAGUENAY, a county of Quebec province, dominion of Canada. **Area,** 68,840 square miles. **Pop.** 5,500, more than half being of French descent.

SAHARA or the **GREAT DESERT.** (*See* AFRICA.)

SAHARUNPOOR, *sa-ha-run-poor'*, a town of British India, on an affluent of the Jumna, 90 miles N.E. of Delhi. There are a large fort, many good houses in the European style, and a botanic garden. **Pop.** 59,200; of the district, 979,544.

SAID, or SAHID, *sa'-eed*, a name applied to Upper Egypt, comprehending the territory along the Nile, from the vicinity of Cairo to Nubia.

SAIDA, or SEIDA, *si'-da*, a seaport town of Syria, built on the site of the ancient Sidon, 18 miles from Beyrout. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 33° 25′ N. **Lon.** 35° 14′ E.

SAIGON, or LOOKNOVE, *sai'-gon*, the capital of the French possessions in Lower Cochin China, on a small river of the same name, 35 miles from the sea. The town is strongly fortified, and consists of two parts, the European and Chinese towns, the former on the bank of the river, the latter four miles inland. There are good public buildings, a naval yard, and arsenal. Shipbuilding is carried on. The port is at Pingeh, three miles lower down the river. **Pop.** 70,000.

ST. ALBAN'S. (*See* ALBAN'S, ST.)

ST. ALBAN'S, a town of the United States, in Vermont. **Pop.** 7,193.

ST. ANDREW, *an'-dru*, one of the twelve apostles. He is said to have preached the Gospel in Scythia, and to have been crucified on a cross shaped like the letter X. He is the tutelary saint of Scotland.

ST. ANDREWS, a city of Scotland, in the county of Fife, situate near the verge of a precipice which overlooks a spacious bay of the same name, 40 miles N.E. of Edinburgh. The harbour is exposed and difficult of access. The parish church is a spacious structure, and contains a monument of white marble, erected to the memory of Archbishop Sharp, who, in 1679, was murdered by a party of Covenanters on Magus Moor, near the western extremity of the parish. There are ruins of the old castle, once the residence of Cardinal Beaton, who was assassinated here, and there are remains of the cathedral destroyed by fanatics in 1559, and of a previous cathedral, known as St. Rule's church. A university was instituted in St. Andrews in 1411, by bishop Wardlaw, and is the oldest in Scotland. There is an educational institution called the Madras School, which was founded by a Dr. Bell, a native, who bequeathed the handsome sum of £45,000 for the noble purpose of affording free instruction to the poor. **Manf.** Sail-cloth and golf-balls, the game of golf being much practised on the lands adjoining the town. Many visitors come here to enjoy sea-baths. **Pop.** 7,835.—A station on the North British railway.

ST. ARNAUD. (*See* LEROY.)

ST. AUSTELL. (*See* AUSTELL, ST.)

ST. CATHERINE'S, a town of Ontario province, Dominion of Canada, 33 miles S. of Toronto. There are famous mineral wells in the vicinity. **Manf.** Machinery and agricultural implements. **Pop.** 9,631.

ST. CHARLES, a county of Louisiana, United States. **Area,** 340 square miles. **Pop.** 7,161, about 4,000 being coloured. The capital is St. Charles.

ST. CHARLES, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area,** 480 square miles. **Pop.** 23,900, about 2,000 being coloured.

ST. CLAIR, the name of 4 counties of the United States:—

ALABAMA.—**Area,** 700 square miles. **Pop.** 14,462, nearly one-fourth being coloured. The capital is Asbville.
ILLINOIS.—**Area,** 630 square miles. **Pop.** 61,806. The capital is Bellville.
MICHIGAN.—**Area,** 900 square miles. **Pop.** 46,197. The capital is St. Clair.
MISSOURI.—**Area,** 650 square miles. **Pop.** 14,125. The capital is Osceola.

SAINT CROIX. (*See* CROIX, ST.)

SAINT CROIX, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 750 square miles. **Pop.** 11,500. The capital is Hudson.

ST.-CYR, LAURENT GOUVION DE, *seer*, marshal of France. He was the son of a tanner, but received a fair education, and after spending his early manhood successively as a teacher of drawing and as an actor, he entered the army in 1792, as a chasseur. Having reached the grade of general of division, he served under Jourdan, and next under Moreau, and, in 1797, was chosen by the Directory to supersede Massena as commander-in-chief of the army of Rome. In the Prussian and Polish campaign he increased his reputation, and, in 1807, was appointed governor of Warsaw. Upon the invasion of Russia in 1812, Napoleon I. placed him in command of the sixth corps of the grand army, and, having won a great battle over the Russians at Polotsk, he was immediately created a marshal, but, after the battle of Leipzic, he was forced to capitulate with 16,000 men. After the return of Napoleon from Elba, he remained inactive, and then joined the cause of the Bourbons, by whom he was loaded with honours, and appointed minister of war. He wrote a number of military works.

Born 1764; **died** at Paris, 1830.

ST. EVREMOND. (*See* EVREMOND, ST.)

ST. FRANCIS, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area**, 625 square miles. **Pop.** 8,000. The capital is Madison.

ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE. (*See* GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, ST.)

ST. HELENA. (*See* HELENA, ST.)

ST. HELENA, a county of Louisiana, United States. **Area**, 450 square miles. **Pop.** 7,800, about 3,000 being coloured. The capital is Greensburgh.

ST. HELEN'S. (*See* HELEN'S, ST.)

ST. HELIER. (*See* HELIER, ST.)

ST. HILAIRE. (*See* GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE.)

ST. HYACINTHE, *hi'-a-sinth*, capital of the county of the same name, Quebec province, Dominion of Canada. It is connected by railway with almost every place of importance in Canada and the United States, and is rapidly rising into importance. There is a large Roman Catholic college. **Pop.** 5,321.

ST. HYACINTHE, a county of Quebec, province Canada. **Area**, 263 square miles. **Pop.** 20,631, nearly all of French descent. The capital is ST. HYACINTHE.

ST. IVES. (*See* IVES, ST.)

ST. JAGO, or SANTIAGO, DE COMPOSTELLA ("field of a star"), a city of Spain, province of Corunna, 40 miles S. of Corunna, formerly the capital of Galicia. The cathedral was built in 1082, and has cloisters and an episcopal palace attached. In front of the town house is an equestrian statue of St. Jago, whose body, according to ecclesiastical legend, was discovered here by a hermit who was directed to the spot by a star, whence the name of the place. **Manf.** Leather, and small silver images of the saint. The town was formerly, and is now, to a limited extent, a place of pilgrimage, and has been called the Mecca of Spain. **Pop.** 24,166.

ST. JAGO. (*See* JAGO, ST.)

ST. JAMES, a county of Louisiana, United States. **Area**, 330 square miles. **Pop.** 14,714, about 7,000 being coloured. The capital is Convent.

ST. JEAN D'ANGELEY. (*See* JEAN D'ANGELEY, ST.)

ST. JOHN. (*See* BOLINGBROKE, Viscount.)

ST. JOHN. (*See* JOHN, ST.)

ST. JOHN'S, a town and port of Quebec province, Dominion of Canada, 21 miles S.E. of Montreal. There is a large trade in sawed lumber. **Pop.** 4,000.

ST. JOHN'S. (*See* JOHN'S, ST.)

ST. JOHN'S, a county of Florida, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 4,535. The capital is St. Augustine.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, a county of Louisiana, United States. **Area**, 250 square miles. **Pop.** 9,686, about two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Edgard.

ST. JOSEPH. (*See* JOSEPH, ST.)

ST. JOSEPH, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 470 square miles. **Pop.** 33,178. The capital is South Bend.

ST. JOSEPH, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 550 square miles. **Pop.** 27,000. The capital is Centreville.

ST. JUST, LOUIS ANTOINE DE, *zhoost*, a French democrat and the colleague of Robespierre. He studied at Soissons and Rheims, and on leaving college became an enthusiastic adherent of the principles of the revolution, and was elected to represent the department of Aisne in the Convention. He made himself remarkable by the violence of his opinions, greatly contributing to the condemnation of Louis XVI., the establishment of the republic, and the concentration of absolute power in the Convention. He allied himself with Robespierre, was a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and was one of those who organised the reign of terror. He was guillotined at the same time as Robespierre. He cultivated letters, and was the author of a work on the "Spirit of the Revolution and of the Constitution of France."

Born at Decize, 1769; guillotined, 1794.

ST. LEONARDS, EDWARD BURTENSHAW SUGDEN, *len'-ards*, Baron, English lord chancellor, who was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1807. At the outset of his professional career he obtained a large amount of practice in consequence of the popularity of his "Concise and Practical Treatise of the law of Vendors and Purchasers of Estates." Until the year 1817, he was mainly occupied as a conveyancer and chamber counsel, and in preparing for publication several works upon jurisprudence, which achieved the largest amount of success. One of these, that entitled "A Series of Letters to a Man of Property on Sales, Purchases, Mortgages, Leases, Settlements, and Devises of Estates," was republished in 1858, with additions, in a work called "A Handy Book of Property Law," in which form it attained a larger share of popularity than was ever before the case with respect to a treatise upon legal questions. In 1817 he devoted his time to the chancery bar, where he obtained very considerable practice. He was made king's counsel in 1822, and in 1828 entered the House of Commons as member for Weymouth. In the following year he was knighted and appointed solicitor-general, which office he vacated upon the retirement of the duke of Wellington's administration, in 1831. In 1835 he was appointed lord chancellor of Ireland under Sir Robert Peel, but held the office during only a short period. He re-

sumed the Irish chancellorship in 1841, and held it until 1846. Under the administration of 1852 he was appointed lord chancellor of England, and was created a peer with the title of Lord St. Leonards. He resigned this post with the retirement of the Conservative ministry at the close of the same year. Although not remarkable as a parliamentary debater, his profound acquaintance with the law made him an important member of the political party with which he acted.

Born in London, 1781; died 1875.

ST. LEONARDS. (*See* LEONARDS-ON-SEA, ST.).

ST. LOUIS. (*See* LOUIS, ST.)

ST. LUCIA. (*See* LUCIA, ST.)

ST. MALO. (*See* MALO, ST.)

ST. MICHAEL'S. (*See* MICHAEL'S, ST.)

ST. NAZAIRE, *nai-zair'*, a seaport of France, department Loire-Inférieure, on the north bank of the Loire, 38 miles W. of Nantes. There are two very large docks, and it is the port for steamers to the West Indies and Mexico. Pop. 20,000.

ST. NEOT'S, *né-ots*, a market town of Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, 8 miles S.W. of Huntingdon. There is a fine church, with a lofty tower. Manf. Iron, machinery, and paper. Pop. 3,200. —A station on the Great Northern Railway.

ST. NICHOLAS, a market and manufacturing town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 20 miles N.E. of Ghent. Manf. Cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, carpets, lace, hats, tobacco, and pipes. The largest flax market in the world is held here. Pop. 26,797.

ST. NICHOLAS. (*See* NICHOLAS, ST.)

ST. OMER. (*See* OMER, ST.)

ST. PAUL. (*See* PAUL, ST.)

ST. PAUL DE LOANDO. (*See* PAUL DE LOANDO.)

ST. PETERSBURG. (*See* PETERSBURG, ST.)

ST. PIERRE, EUSTACE DE, *pé-air*, a citizen of Calais, who signalised himself when that place was besieged by Edward III., king of England, in 1347. The brave resistance made by the inhabitants, so irritated the English monarch, that he is said to have demanded six of their principal citizens to be delivered up to him that they might be put to death. St. Pierre offered himself for one, and was joined by the five others, who went out to the English camp in their shirts, with halters about their necks and bearing the keys of the city. At the entreaty of Queen Philippa, Edward pardoned and dismissed them with presents.

Died 1371.

ST. PIERRE, CHARLES IRENÆUS CASTEL DE, a French ecclesiastic and politician, who accompanied cardinal Polignac to the conference at Utrecht, and was also admitted a member of the French Academy; but after the death of Louis XIV. he was excluded for some political opinions which he had hazarded. His principal works were, "Project for a Universal Peace between the Powers of Europe," "Memoirs for Correcting the Police," and a series of "Reflections on Duelling, the Celibacy of the Priesthood, on Reforms of the French Tariffs," &c. Cardinal Dubois called his writings "the dreams of an honest man."

Born in Normandy, 1658; died 1743.

ST. PIERRE. (*See* PIERRE, ST.)

ST. SERVAN. (*See* SERVAN, ST.)

ST. SIMON, LOUIS DE ROUVROI, Duke de, *sé-mawng*. He claimed to be descended from Charlemagne, and throughout his life exhibited the most intense aristocratic feeling. After serving in the army under Marshal Luxembourg, and signalising himself at Namur, and at the battles of Fleurus and Neerwinden, he quitted the military profession, resolving to devote himself to the court and a diplomatic career. He was, however, little employed in state affairs under Louis XIV.; but in 1721 he went as ambassador to Spain to demand the infanta in marriage for Louis XV. After the death of the regent duke of Orleans, he lost the court favour; whereupon he retired to his estate, and there occupied himself with the composition of his memoirs. In this exceedingly interesting and valuable contribution to history, the author supplied the most curious and ample details of the court of Louis XIV. and during the subsequent regency.

Born at Paris, 1675; died at the same city, 1755.

SAINT-SIMON, CLAUDE HENRI, Count de, a French social philosopher, was a member of another branch of the same family as the preceding. After completing his education under D'Alembert and other eminent French professors, he repaired to America in 1777, as an officer in the expedition dispatched by Louis XVI. to assist the colonists in their struggle against Great Britain. After seeing some service under Washington, he made a tour in Mexico, was captured by the British and kept prisoner for about a year in Jamaica, and finally returned to his native country. He was appointed colonel in the French army, but took no active participation in military affairs, he having resolved to "study the march of human spirit, in order, eventually, to labour for the advancement of human civilization." To this work he was, he asserted, urged by a dream, in which Charlemagne appeared to him. In 1785 he set out upon a tour in Holland and Spain, in which latter country he suggested to the government several important social improvements. Returning to France just as the revolution was bursting forth, he warmly sympathized with the movement, which he regarded as a work of social regeneration; but he took no share in the subsequent events. He entered into partnership with a Prussian nobleman—the Count de Redern,—and bought a considerable quantity of confiscated land, with the view of establishing a large scientific and industrial school; but the scheme was a failure, and Saint-Simon retired from it after losing a vast sum of money. He had now attained his 38th year, and came to the resolution of devoting himself to what he termed a "physico-political" reformation. In order to qualify himself for the task, he took up his residence near the Ecole Polytechnique, where he gave his "whole attention during three years, according to his own methods, and with all the appliances which money could furnish, to the study of the physical sciences—mathematics, astronomy, general physics, and chemistry. He studied also the phenomena of human nature, taking drugs to produce the effects of old age, and inoculating himself with loathsome diseases. In 1807 his 'experiments' ended. His marriage proved an unhappy one, and he offered to obtain a divorce and marry Madame Stael, pleading that she was the most extraordinary woman in the world, and he the most extraordinary man; but the lady declined, and he was left so poor that he became a clerk in the Mont de Piété (government loan office), at a yearly salary of £40. In 1812, being then in his 52nd year, he considered it time to 'establish his theories.' He commenced the

publication of a number of remarkable works, which, however impracticable and visionary in their character, attracted around their author a circle of enthusiastic disciples; among whom were Augustin Thierry, the historian, and Comte, the future author of the 'Positive Philosophy.' His last efforts were directed towards the foundation of a new religion, which he called the 'New Christianity;' one of the objects of which was "the most rapid possible amelioration, physical and moral, of the condition of the class the most numerous and poor. To attain this object, society was to be reorganized upon this formula:—to each man a vocation according to his capacity, and to each capacity a recompense according to its worth." He also proposed a European parliament, having the right to arbitrate between nations. Before breathing his last, this extraordinary man gave his final instructions to his chief disciples. His most important works were,—"Introduction to the Scientific Labours of the 19th Century;" "The Reorganization of European Society;" and "New Christianity."

Born at Paris, 1760; **died** 1825.

ST. THOMAS, one of the West India islands, belonging to Denmark, 38 miles E. of Puerto Rico. The port is CHARLOTTE-AMALIE. **Area**, 23 square miles. **Pop.** 14,000. **Lat.** 18° 20′ N. **Lon.** 64° 65′ W.

ST. THOMAS, an island in the Gulf of Guinea, off the west coast of Africa, just north of the equator, 260 miles S.W. of Fernando Po, belonging to Portugal. The chief town is a miserable place of the same name. **Area**, 120 square miles. **Pop.** 13,000, 1,000 being whites and mulattoes, the remainder black.

ST. VINCENT, *vin'-sent*, one of the British West India islands, near the mouth of the Orinoco, 100 miles W. of Barbadoes. A chain of volcanic mountains, attaining an elevation of 3,000 feet, traverse the island from north to south. The valleys and shore districts are generally fertile. **Area**, 131 square miles. The chief town is KINGSTON. **Pop.** 36,000, of whom about 2,500 are whites, and 7,000 of mixed race, the remainder being blacks.

SAINTE-BEUVE, CHARLES AUGUSTIN, *bu(r)ve*, a modern French poet and critic, who at first studied medicine, but subsequently turned his attention towards literature, for which he had a strong predilection from his earliest years. He commenced by writing articles on history, philosophy, and criticism for a French newspaper, and, in 1828, produced his "Historical and Critical Picture of the Poetry and Drama to the 16th Century," a work which was accepted as a choice specimen of criticism. Some poems followed, but were less favourably received. He next supplied papers to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, to the *National*, and other important French organs; but his great work on the "History of Port Royal," which appeared between the years 1840-48, gave him the high position among French *littérateurs* which he from that period maintained. His remaining works were,—"Literary Portraits," several volumes of criticism and literary studies, and a great number of biographical and critical prefaces to classical authors.

Born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, 1804.

SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE, HENRY, *de-veel'*, a modern French chemist, who, in 1845, became professor at the Faculty of Sciences, Besançon, and, in 1851, succeeded M. Balard in the chemical professorship at the Normal school. He was the first to obtain aluminium in quantities sufficiently large to be available in the city. He has contributed many valuable papers on his favourite study to the French annals of chemistry and natural philosophy.

Born at St. Thomas, in the Antilles, 1818.

SAINTE GENEVIEVE, *zhon-ai-veeve'*, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 10,390. The capital is Sainte Genevieve.

SAINTES, *sants*, a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the left bank of the Charente, 43 miles S.E. of Rochelle. It contains several ancient remains, such as a Roman amphitheatre, an aqueduct, and a triumphal arch of white marble. It has likewise an ancient cathedral, two famous churches, St. Eutropius and St. Marie des Dames, a library, and a college. **Pop.** 16,000.

SAINTES, LES, some small islands of the French West Indies, off the southern extremity of Guadaloupe. They are very rocky, and the largest, Terre d'en Haut, is not more than 4 miles in circumference. **Pop.** 1,300. They were discovered in 1495 by Columbus.

SAINTONGE, *sant'-awnge*, an old province in the west of France, lying along the Atlantic, to the north of Guienne. It now forms the greater portion of department Charente-Inférieure.

SAKARIA, or **AIALA**, *sak-a'-ri-a*, a river of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Anatolia, falling into the Black Sea, after a tortuous course of 250 miles.

SAKHALIN. (*See* SAGHALIEN.)

SAKHALIN ULA HOTUN, or **AIGUN**, *sak-ha-lin'-oo-la-ho-tun'*, a town of Manchuria, on the right bank of the Amoor, 14 miles below the junction of the Dzeya. There are many gaily-painted temples. **Pop.** 15,000.

SAKMARA, *sak'-ma-ra*, a river of Russia, rising in the Ural mountains, and, after a course of 450 miles, joining the Ural, 10 miles below Orenburg. The principal affluents are the Ik and Salmich, both on the right bank.

SAKUNTALA, *sak'-kun-ta-la*, in Hindoo mythology, a water nymph, the heroine of the dramatic poetic drama, "Kâlidâsa," translated from the Sanscrit by Sir William Jones. Other translations have since been made into most of the European languages.

SAL, *sal*, a river of European Russia, rising in the western part of the government of Astrakhan, and after a course of more than 300 miles, joining the Don on the left bank 20 miles N.E. of Novo-Tcherkask. The chief affluents are the Gashun and Razsoch, both on the right.

SALA, *sa'-la*, a mining town of Sweden, 21 miles W. of Westeras. The largest and most productive silver-mines in Sweden are in the vicinity. There is a shot factory. **Pop.** 3,900.

SALA, LA, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 20 miles S.W. of Potenza. There are a handsome episcopal palace, 5 churches, and a convent. **Pop.** 7,000.

SALADIN, or **SALAH-EDDIN**, YUSSUF IBN AYUB, *sal'-a-din*, a sultan of Egypt and Syria, belonging to a Kurdish tribe, who, in the time of the crusades, distinguished himself by his valour. (*See* NOUREDDIN.) He became grand-vizier of the Fatimite calif, and received the title of El-melek-el-nasr, "the victorious prince." After the death of Noureddin, he became sultan of Egypt and Syria, made great conquests in Syria, Arabia, Persia, and Mesopotamia; and in 1187 he defeated the Chris-

tians with great slaughter, near Tiberias, and took Guy de Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, prisoner. This was followed by the surrender of Jerusalem, where he behaved with great generosity to the Christians. In 1189 Richard Cœur-de-Lion, with his ally Philip Augustus, king of France, laid siege to Acre, which, after a two years' struggle, was taken by them. The crusaders subsequently took Cæsarea and Jaffa, and Richard Cœur-de-Lion advanced to within a short distance of Jerusalem; but a truce was afterwards concluded between Saladin and the Christians; soon after which the sultan died, broken down by disease and toil. He was an able and intelligent ruler, as well as eminent warrior. He founded the Ayubile dynasty, which ruled over Syria till 1259.

Born at Tekreit (on the Tigris), 1137; **died** at Damascus, 1192.

SALADO, RIO, *sa-la'-do*, a river of the Argentine Confederation, rising in the Andes, and, after a course of 600 miles, joining the Parana at Santa Espiritu.

SALADO, RIO, a river of the Argentine Confederation, flowing into the estuary of the Plata, after a course of about 400 miles.

SALAMANCA, *sa-la-man'-ka*, a province of Spain. **Area,** 5,626 square miles. **Pop.** 289,869.

SALAMANCA, a city of Spain, capital of the above province, on the ascent of three hills, on the right bank of the Tormes, 50 miles N.E. of Ciudad-Rodrigo. It is surrounded by a wall with nine gates, has several squares and fountains, and a number of massive buildings. The principal square, the Plaza Mayor, is extensive, with piazzas all around. A bridge of Roman foundation, with 27 arches, crosses the river. The cathedral, begun in 1513, is a majestic Gothic edifice, entered by a fine gate, and admired in the interior for the boldness of the vaults and the finish of the sculpture. The old cathedral is a massive edifice, built in the 12th century, and there are five other churches of equal antiquity. In 1812 the French destroyed 20 colleges, and as many convents. The university was founded in 1200, and in 1243 the university of Palencia was incorporated with it, and previous to the invasion of the French had 25 colleges. The college buildings are very handsome. It is still celebrated, Salamanca being the principal seat of learning in Spain. **Manf.** Woollens, leather, and earthenware. **Pop.** 18,000. It is noted for the defeat of the French under Marmont, by Wellington, in 1812.

SALAMIS, *sal'-a-mis*, the modern Koheri, an island of Greece, in the gulf of Ægina, 10 miles from Athens. The chief town is KOLURI. **Area,** 30 square miles. **Pop.** 4,000. Near this island Themistocles gained a famous naval victory over the Persians in 480 B.C.

SALANGORE, *sa-lan-gor'*, a state of the Malay peninsula, running for 120 miles along its western side, with a breadth of about 45 miles. **Pop.** 12,000. **Lat.** 2° 50'—3° 40' N. **Lon.** 101°—102° E.

SALAWATTY, *sa-la-wat'-te*, an island of the Indian Archipelago of the north-west coast of the island of Papua. It is 35 miles long, with a breadth of 25. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** 1° S. **Lon.** 130° 35' E.

SALCITO, *sal-che'-to*, a town of Naples, on the Trigno, 15 miles from Campobasso. **Pop.** 3,000.

SALDANHA, JOAO CARLOS, duke of, *sal-dan'-a*, a modern Portuguese marshal and statesman. He served with distinction in the Peninsular war while the Portuguese army was commanded by General Beresford. In 1814 he proceeded to England, whence he repaired to Brazil, where he signalized himself in both a military and a diplomatic capacity. He was governor of Oporto and minister for foreign affairs in 1826; but resigned these posts, and again retired to England, in the following year. The usurpation of Don Miguel recalled him to his native country, when, after experiencing some varieties of fortune, he became commander-in-chief of the constitutional army, and was created a marshal. In 1835 he became minister of war and president of the council, which posts he retained but for a short period, choosing rather to ally himself with the reactionary party. His political views again led to his being exiled; but after spending ten years in England and France, he returned to Portugal during the revolt of 1846. He held power under great difficulties until 1856, when the respect entertained by king Pedro II. for constitutional government led to his dismissing the old marshal, who afterwards assumed the leadership of the opposition. In 1870, after the dissolution of the Cortes, Saldanha headed a military insurrection, forced his way into the palace, and compelled the king to dismiss the Marquis de Loulé, and entrust Saldanha with the formation of a new ministry. He soon afterwards resigned, and became ambassador to England, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Born at Lisbon, 1790; **died** in London, 1876.

SALE, GEORGE, *sail*, an English orientalist, who was bred to the law, but scarcely anything is known of his private life. He assisted in the compilation of historical works and dictionaries, but his greatest work was an excellent translation of the Koran, to which he prefixed a curious dissertation.

Born 1698; **died** 1736.

SALE, SIR ROBERT HENRY, an English general in the service of the East-India Company. He entered the army in 1795, being then in his 13th year, and after particularly distinguishing himself in Burmah, and at the taking of the Mauritius, he was, in 1838, appointed to the command of a brigade. In that capacity he participated in the storming of Ghuznee, and for his bravery was created K.C.B. and a major-general. In 1840 he commanded against Dost Mahomed, whom he totally defeated and took prisoner. He subsequently played a brilliant part in those operations which redeemed the British name in Afghanistan. He forced the Khoord Cabul and Jugdulluk passes; and, after being shut up in Jellalabad during several months, he led his weary soldiers to an attack upon the besiegers, under Akbar Khan, who was completely routed. He afterwards took part in the capture of Cabul, and was created a G.C.B., and received the thanks of parliament. After enjoying a very brief repose, he was again called upon to serve his country, being appointed quartermaster-general to the army of the Sutlej. He was unfortunately killed at the battle of Moodkee, his left thigh being shattered by a grape-shot.

Born 1782; **killed,** 1845.

SALE, FLORENTINE, Lady, wife of the above, whom she married in 1809. Her maiden name was Wynch. She, with other ladies, was imprisoned by Akbar Khan. She published a narrative of the events.

SALEM, *sal'-lem*, a seaport, city, and capital of Essex county, Massachusetts, United States, 14 miles N.E. of Boston. It is chiefly built on a

tongue of land, formed by two inlets from the sea, called North and South rivers; over the former of which is a bridge, connecting Salem with Beverley; and the latter forms the harbour. There are in the town 20 churches, the Peabody Academy of Science, and other educational institutions. **Manf.** Cotton, leather, varnishes, and chemicals. **Pop.** 27,000.—The town was founded in 1626, and is memorable for the witch panic, which broke out in 1692, which caused 19 persons to be executed for witchcraft.

SALEM, capital of Marion county, Oregon, United States, on the east bank of the Willamette river. It is the seat of Willamette university, and of three state institutions. **Pop.** 6,200.

SALEM, a county of New Jersey, United States. **Area**, 540 square miles. **Pop.** 24,000. The capital is Salem.

SALEM, a district of British India, province of Madras, bordering on Mysore. Iron ore is abundant, and the district is the chief seat of the Indian steel manufacture. **Area**, 7,617 square miles. **Pop.** 1,599,595.

SALEM, a town of British India, 193 miles S.W. of Madras. **Manf.** Cotton and silk. **Pop.** 50,670.

SALEMI, *sa-lai'-me*, an inland town of Sicily, 15 miles from Mazzara. It has a number of churches and convents. **Pop.** 15,500.

SALERNO, *sa-lair'-no*, a city and seaport of Italy, capital of the province of the same name, on the north shore of the Gulf of Salerno, 32 miles S.E. of Naples. It is enclosed by a Gothic wall of large stones without mortar. There are in front of the Gothic cathedral (erected by the Normans) 28 ancient granite columns, with Corinthian capitals. **Pop.** 30,000.

SALERNO, or PRINCIPATA CITERIORE, a province of southern Italy. The greater part of the interior is broken by spurs of the Apennines, but along the shore of the Gulf of Salerno the surface is level, and stretching from north-west to south-east is the fertile Val di Diana. **Area**, 2,116 square miles. **Pop.** 567,073.

SALERNO, GULF OF, a semicircular indentation on the western shore of southern Italy, separated by Point Campanella from the Bay of Naples. The gulf is 36 miles wide and 24 miles deep.

SALES, ST. FRANCIS DE, *sales*, a saint of the Roman Catholic church, member of a noble family of Savoy. He studied at La Roche, Annecy, and afterwards at Paris, where, at the early age of 11, he entered the school of the Jesuits, where he remained six years, and then studied seven years at Padua. His father intended him for a political career, but he determined to enter the Church, and was ordained, soon acquiring a great reputation as a preacher. In 1596, he was, with much reluctance, induced to become coadjutor to the bishop of Geneva, with the title of bishop of Nicopolis. He afterwards preached with great success in Paris, and, it is said, converted several leading Huguenots. He however refused the offer of a French bishopric, and in 1607 declined the cardinalate. He greatly desired to renew the monastic spirit, and established an order of nuns of the order of the Visitation. He died of paralysis, and forty years after his death he was canonized by Alexander VII. He was of a sincerely pious and gentle spirit, and his most famous work is the "Introduction to a Devout Life."

Born at Sales, near Annecy, 1567; died 1622.

SALEYER, or SALEYER ISLANDS, *sa-lai'-yer*, in the Eastern Archipelago, off the southern extremity of the island of Celebes. They are more than 30 in number, and the largest, Great Saleyar, is 40 miles long and 7 wide. Ebony, teak, and other valuable timber are in the forests, and maize, millet, cotton, indigo, coffee, and mustard are cultivated. **Pop.** 60,000.—There are 14 native rajahs, governing under the superintendence of an agent of the Netherlands.

SALFORD, *sal'-ford*, a municipal and parliamentary borough of Lancashire, on the right bank of the Irwell, which separates it from Manchester. (*See* MANCHESTER.) There are 16 churches, a Roman Catholic and a Greek church, and a town-hall, erected in 1868. Peel Park, of 40 acres is in Salford. **Manf.** Cotton. **Pop.** 176,233, in 1871, and increasing rapidly.—A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.—Salford was constituted a parliamentary borough and received a charter of incorporation in 1832, and includes the townships of Broughton and Pendleton.

SALIBABO, or TULOUR ISLANDS, *sa-le-ba'-bo*, a group of 13 islands in the Indian Archipelago. The largest is Karkalang, 27 miles long and 7 broad. The islands are fertile. **Pop.** 11,000, only partially civilized.

SALINA, *sa-li'-na*, a town of New York, United States, at the eastern extremity of Lake Onondaga. It has celebrated salt-springs. **Manf.** Machinery. **Pop.** 2,500.

SALINA, or SALINI, *sa-li'-ne*, the ancient Didyme, one of the Lipari islands in the Mediterranean Sea. It is volcanic, 5 miles long and 5 broad. **Pop.** 4,000.

SALINE, The name of 5 counties in the United States:—

ARKANSAS.—**Area**, 800 square miles. **Pop.** 8,953. The capital is Benton.

ILLINOIS.—**Area**, 370 square miles. **Pop.** 15,940. The capital is Harrisburg.

KANSAS.—**Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** 13,808. The capital is Saline.

MISSOURI.—**Area**, 750 square miles. **Pop.** 29,911, about 4,000 being coloured. The capital is Marshall.

NEBRASKA.—**Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 14,491. The capital is Pleasant Hill.

SALINS, *sa'-la*, a town of France, department Jura, on the Furieuse, 20 miles S.W. of Besançon. It has a trade in wine and brandy, but the principal article of export is salt. **Pop.** 6,400.

SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM, *salz'-ber-e*, an episcopal city, municipal and parliamentary borough, and the county town of Wiltshire, in a vale on the Avon, here crossed by three bridges, 81 miles S.W. of London. The principal streets are laid out with great regularity. Five of them run from north to south, and other five cross these at right angles. This arrangement gives to the town an open and airy appearance. The cathedral (built between 1220 and 1274, and recently restored) is justly regarded as one of the finest ecclesiastical buildings in Europe, and is a highly interesting specimen of Early English architecture. It is in the form of a double cross, has a beautiful west front, the length is 449 feet, and width at the transept of 203. The height of the spire is 404 feet. The cloister, on the south-west side, is now used as a cemetery. The bishop's palace, near the south-east corner of the cathedral, is a large irregular building, bearing evidence of being the work of different and distant periods. There are three parish churches, St. Martin's, St. Edward's, and St. Thomas's, several places of worship for dissenters, and a Roman Catholic church, built in

1851, from the designs of Mr. Pugin. The new council-house is of brick, with the angles of each front ornamented with rustic-work in stone. Courts of law occupy the left, and the council the right wing. In front of the building is a statue of Lord Herbert of Lea, by Marochetti. There are, besides, the infirmary, assembly and concert-rooms, corn-exchange, a museum, a theatre, and grammar-school. **Pop.** 14,576.—A station on the London and South-Western and Great Western railways.

SALISBURY PLAIN. (*See* WILTSHIRE.)

SALIVAPANA, *sal'-i-va'-pa-na*, in Hindoo legend a prince who instituted an era, known as Saka, which commenced 78 years after the Christian era.

SALLEE, or SLA, *sal-lé'*, a seaport on the western coast of Morocco, at the mouth of the Bu-Regreb. It was formerly the great hold of Moorish piracy, and, from the depredations of former conspiracies, great interruptions of European commerce took place. It has still an immense and dreary dungeon, formed underground, for the reception of unfortunate captives. The entrance of the river is strongly fortified. On its opposite side stands Rabatt, called often New Sallee, which is properly to be considered as another quarter of the same town. **Manf.** Carpets. An export trade in wool is carried on. **Pop.** about 10,000. **Lat.** 34° 3′ N. **Lon.** 6° 50′ W.

SALLUST, CAIUS CRISPUS, *sal'-lust*, a Roman historian. He was educated under the grammarian Atteius Philologus, and after passing through different employments at Rome, became successively quæstor and tribune. His manners were depraved, and he was degraded from the rank of senator, in consequence of an illicit intercourse with the wife of Milo, but was restored by Cæsar, who gave him the government of Numidia, to repair his dissipated fortune. On his return to Rome, he built a superb palace, still known as Sallust's garden, on the Quirinal hill, and spent the rest of his life in luxury and debauchery. It is surprising that such a man should spare time for literature; yet his talents were great, and his histories of Catiline's conspiracy, and of the Jugurthine wars, take a high rank in historical literature.

Born at Amiternum, 86 B.C.; **died** at Rome, 34 B.C.

SALMANASAR, or SHALMANESER, *sal-ma-nai'-sar*, king of Assyria, succeeded his father Tiglath-pileser, B.C. 724. He carried the inhabitants of Samaria into captivity, thereby putting an end to the kingdom of Israel. He was defeated at sea by the Tyrians.

Died 712 B.C.

SALMASIUS, or SAUMAISE, CLAUDE DE, *sal-ma'-se-us*, or *só'-maisse*, a French scholar, who received his first education under his father, and afterwards studied at Paris and Heidelberg, where he publicly adopted the Protestant religion. Richelieu offered him a considerable pension on condition of settling in France, which Salmasius refused. The king, however, conferred on him the order of St. Michael and the brevet of a councillor of state. He studied the Oriental languages, and in 1631 succeeded Joseph Scaliger as professor at the university of Leyden. In 1649 he wrote a violent defence of Charles I., king of England, which was replied to by Milton, who defended the execution of the king, with a virulence equal to that of his antagonist, but with far greater literary ability and eloquence. The year following, Salmasius went to Sweden, on an invitation from Queen Christina. His principal works were written in Latin, and as a scholar and commentator he was greatly esteemed by his contemporaries.

Born near Semur, 1588; **died** at Spa, 1653.

SALO, *sa'-lo*, a town of Italy, province of Brescia, on the west shore of Lake Garda, 14 miles N.E. of Brescia. There are an old castle and several churches. **Manf.** Thread and distilled waters. There are many lemon and orange groves in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 3,700.

SALON, *sa'-lawng*, a town of France, department Bouches-du-Rhône, 20 miles N. W. of Aix. There are an old and new town, the former with ruined walls and a church of the Templars, built in the 13th century. There is a boulevard between the two towns. **Manf.** Olive oil, soap, and silk. A large trade is carried on. **Pop.** 6,700.

SALONA, *sa-lo'-na*, a town of Greece, at the foot of Mount Parnassus. It contains several well-built churches, as well as spacious and commodious baths. On its acropolis are picturesque ruins of its ancient citadel. **Manf.** Cotton goods, yellow leather, and tobacco. **Pop.** 6,000.

SALONICA, or SALONIKI, *sa-lon-é'-ka*, a town of European Turkey, and, next to Constantinople, the chief commercial town of the empire, in an eyalet or province of the same name, beautifully situated at the northern extremity of the Gulf of Salonica, in the Ægean Sea, 270 miles from Constantinople. It is built on the acclivity of a steep hill, which rises from the bay at its north-east extremity. It is commanded by a large citadel, called Vedi-Kuleh, "the seven towers," the ancient Acropolis, within which is a triumphal arch; and there are very fine Roman remains, among them a triumphal arch, erected in honour of Augustus, after the battle of Philippi, and now one of the gates of the town. Some of its mosques, nearly all, in former times, Christian churches, are extremely handsome, and the one dedicated to St. Sophia is a model of a similar one at Constantinople. Bazaars are numerous, and there is a large trade done in British produce. **Manf.** Silk. The exports consist of maize, wheat, barley, timber, tobacco, cotton, wool, and sponges. **Pop.** 60,000, of whom 20,000 are Greeks, and 20,000 Jews. This town is the ancient Therma. It was rebuilt about 315 B.C., and named Thessalonica. It was for a long period the first city in Greece, and was in later times the great bulwark of the Eastern empire. It was taken by the Saracens in 904, by the Sicilian Normans in 1185, and by the Turks in 1430.

SALOP, or SHROPSHIRE. (*See* SHROPSHIRE.)

SALSETTE, *sal'-set-te*, an island on the west coast of British India, immediately north of Bombay (*See* BOMBAY). It is 18 miles *long* by 11 broad, and is densely wooded, but there are many fertile tracts in which sugar, indigo, cotton, and flax are cultivated. The chief town is THANAR, on the east coast, and on the north is a healthy watering place, Ghorá Bandar. A number of remarkable caves, with elaborate sculptures are in the centre of the island. **Pop.** 167,000.

SALTA, *sal'-ta*, a northern province of the Argentine Confederation, South America. It is traversed by branches of the Andes, forming in the south and south-west elevated plateaux, about 12,000 feet high. The soil is fertile. **Area,** 45,000 square miles. **Pop.** 89,000.

SALTA, or SAN MIGUEL DE SALTA, capital of the above department, on the banks of

the upper Salado, nearly 4,000 feet above the sea level. **Pop.** 12,000.

SALTASH, *salt'-ash*, a market-town and borough of England, in Cornwall, on the Tamar, 4 miles W. of Devonport. Here a tubular railway-bridge crosses the river, and is one of the greatest works of the engineering skill of modern times. The length is 2,240 feet, and the height of the roadway above high-water mark, 100 feet.

SALTCOATS, *salt'-kotes*, a seaport of Scotland, in Ayrshire, on the Firth of Clyde, 30 miles S.W. of Glasgow. It has large salt-works, and exports quantities of coals. It is a cheerful place, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. **Pop.** 5,096.

SALTILLO, *sal-teel'-lo*, a city of Mexico, capital of the state of Cohahuila, on the river Tigre. **Manf.** Blankets and ponchos. An extensive trade is carried on. **Pop.** 26,000.

SALT LAKE, GREAT, an inland lake of North America, in the territory of Utah. **Ext.** 75 miles long, and from 15 to 30 broad. It contains several islands, and although it receives the Bear river and the Jordan, it has no visible outlet.

SALT LAKE, a county of Utah, United States. **Area**, 1,200 square miles. **Pop.** 31,977. The capital is SALT LAKE CITY.

SALT LAKE CITY, chief town of the territory of Utah, United States, and principal residence of the Mormon community, on the east bank of the Jordan, 20 miles S. of Salt Lake. It is situated 4,350 feet above the sea level, is regularly laid out in 260 lots of 10 acres, has very wide streets shaded with trees, and through each of which is a stream of pure water. The chief edifices are the great Mormon temple, the tabernacle, which will hold 15,000 persons, the treasury, a large hall, forming a theatre and ball-room, the Deseret University, episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist schools, and a Roman Catholic nunnery. **Pop.** 20,000.

SALUEN, or **THAN-LWENG**, *sal'-wen*, a large river of south-eastern Asia, forming the greater part of the boundary of the Burmese empire, and after a course of more than 600 miles, discharging into the Gulf of Mataban.

SALUZZO, *sa-loot'-so*, a city of Italy, province of Cuneo, at the foot of the Alps, near the Po, 28 miles S.W. of Turin. It contains a cathedral built in 1480, with colossal statues and beautiful marble pillars; an ancient tower of the Communes, and a civic palace and castle, both of considerable antiquity. There are also the remains of an abbey founded in the 12th century. **Manf.** Silk, leather, iron articles, and hats. **Pop.** 15,398.

SALVATOR ROSA. (*See* ROSA, Salvator.)

SALVIATI, FRANCISCO, *sal-ve-a'-te*, an eminent Florentine painter, whose family name was Rossi, which he changed out of respect to his patron, Cardinal Salviati. He executed some fine works for various churches at Rome, and subsequently visited France, where he was patronised by Francis I., for whom he painted a portion of the embellishments of the château of Fontainebleau.

Born at Florence, 1510; **died** at Rome, 1563.

SALZBRUNN, NEU, NIEDER, and **OBER**, *salz'-broon*, three adjacent villages, in Prussia, province of Silesia, 37 miles S.W. of Breslau. There are baths, which are much frequented, and eight mineral springs, furnishing an immense quantity of alkalo-saline water for exportation. **Pop** 3,000.

SALZBURG, *salts'-boorg*, a western province of the Austrian empire. It is traversed by the Noric Alps and branches of the Rhætian Alps, which separate it from Tyrol. The former range rises to 12,360 feet within the province, and the latter to 9,580 feet, and in the more elevated regions are snow fields and glaciers. The chief river is the Salza, which flows first east and then north. Large numbers of cattle and horses are reared. The chief towns are SALZBURG and HALLE. **Area**, 2,767 square miles. **Pop.** 163,570.

SALZBURG, capital of the above province, on both banks of the Salza, 156 miles S.W. of Vienna. The most striking feature of the place is its romantic situation amidst lofty mountains, with a citadel, the Hohen-Salzburg, built in the 11th century, standing on a lofty cliff, the Mönchsberg, on the left bank of the river. On the opposite cliff is a capuchin convent. The cathedral, erected in the early part of the 17th century, is a beautiful building in the Italian style; St. Peter's, containing Haydn's monument; St. Sebastian's, St. Margaret's (recently restored), and the university church are conspicuous buildings, and there are 15 other places of worship, including one for Protestants. There are several libraries, museums, and other educational institutions. The city is surrounded by decayed walls. In one of the squares, the Hauptplatz, is a statue of Mozart, a native of the town. In another square, the Domplatz, is a fine bronze statue of the Virgin. **Pop.** 21,000.

SALZBURG, a town in Hungary, standing to the S.W. of Eperies. It is noted for its brine springs. **Pop.** 4,000.

SALZKAMMERGUT, *saltz-kam'-mer-goot*, a district of Upper Austria, on the borders of Styria, famous for the beauty of its scenery, and described as the Austrian Switzerland. There are extensive saltworks. **Area**, 249 square miles. **Pop.** 18,000.

SALZWEDEL, *saltz-vai'-del*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the Jeetze, 54 miles N.W. of Magdeburg. **Manf.** Linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, and sugar. **Pop.** 8,400.

SAMAKOV, *sa'-ma-kov*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the northern slope of the Balkans, 30 miles S.E. of Sophia. **Manf.** Iron, there being extensive mines in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 12,000.

SAMAR, *sa-mar'*, one of the Philippine islands, situate south-east of Luzon, from which it is separated by a strait, about 20 miles in breadth. The surface is mountainous, but well watered, fertile, and easily cultivated. Sugar-canes, garlic, onions, melons, Chinese oranges, lemons, vegetables, and several other kinds of fruit being products. The cocoa-tree grows to an uncommon size. **Pop.** 178,890.

SAMARA, *sa-ma-ra'*, an eastern government of European Russia, bounded on the W. by the governments of Saratov, Simbirsh, and Kazan, and on the E. by the Kirghiz steppes. The Volga, forming the western boundary, and its affluent the Samara, are the chief rivers. The country is very fertile. **Area**, 60,200 square miles. **Pop.** 2,224,093.

SAMARA, capital of the above government, at the junction of the Volga with the Samara. It is a very important grain market, and a large trade in tallow, very fine lambskins, fish, and caviare is carried on. **Pop.** 63,400.

SAMARANG, *sam-a-rang'*, a fortified seaport of Java, on the north coast, and the principal central station on the island, on the right bank of the river Samarang, 210 miles from Batavia. There are churches for Protestants and Roman

Catholics. In the neighbourhood are morasses, which render the place unhealthy. It is the residence of a Dutch governor and the seat of the three principal law-courts in Java. Coffee, rice, sugar, tobacco, and indigo are exported. A railway connecting the town with other parts of the island was completed in 1874. **Pop.** 50,000, including Chinese, Malays, and Arabs, who live in separate quarters. **Lat.** 6° 57′ S. **Lon.** 110° 26′ E.

SAMARCAND, or **SAMARKAND**, *sam-ar-kand'*, a fortified city of Russian Turkestan, 145 miles N.E. of Bokhara. This city was the capital of Timour's empire, and still contains evidences of its former greatness. There is a new city, built near the river Zer-Afshans, which in the lapse of time has considerably changed its course, the old city being now in ruins. The principal buildings are three medresses, or sacred colleges, and the palace formerly occupied as a summer residence of the emirs of Bokhara, but now used as a hospital. The new part of the city is surrounded by walls, with six gates. **Manf.** Silk, wool, and leather. **Pop.** 36,000.—This was the ancient Maracanda, and was seized by the Arabs in 702. In 1219 it was taken by Genghiz Khan, and in 1359 by Timur. For many centuries it was the chief seat of Mahometan learning in Asia. In 1868 it was annexed to the Russian empire.

SAMARIA, *sa-mair'-i-a*, an ancient province of Palestine, lying between the river Jordan and the Mediterranean. The principal city was of the same name.

SAMBAS, *sam-bas*, a town on the west coast of Borneo, about 40 miles up a river of the same name. **Pop.** about 10,000, nearly all Malays. There is a Dutch residency.

SAMBOR, *sam'-bor*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, on the left bank of the Dniester, in a fertile plain, 40 miles S.W. of Lemberg. There are several government offices, a high school, and a monastery founded in the 15th century. **Manf.** Linen. A considerable trade is carried on. **Pop.** 11,000.

SAMBRE, *sambr*, a river of France and Belgium, rising in the French department of Aisne, and, after a course of 120 miles, joining the Maas at Namur.

SAMOAN ISLANDS. (*See* **NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS.**)

SAMOS, or **SOUSAM-ADASSI**, *sa'-mos*, an island of the Grecian archipelago, separated only by a narrow strait from the opposite continent of Asia Minor, 45 miles S.W. of Smyrna. A range of lofty mountains, some parts of which are verdant, covered with woods, displaying the most beautiful scenery, but others are bleak and rocky, traverses the island, attaining an elevation in Mount Kerks of 4,725 feet. There are rich and cultivated plains, which produce grain, vines, and all the fruits of the temperate zone. It is one of the most fruitful islands of the archipelago. On the south end of the island, about one mile from Khora, the chief town, are the remains of the ancient city of Samos, the magnificence of which was much boasted in antiquity. Vathy, with a good harbour, is on the north coast. **Area,** 213 square miles. **Pop.** 40,000. —The island, though nominally belonging to Turkey, is semi-independent, being governed by a Greek prince, who pays tribute to the Porte.

SAMOTHRACE, *sa'-mo-thraice*, an island belonging to European Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, to the north-east of Lemnos. It is only 8 miles long, and 6 wide, and very mountainous, reaching an elevation of 5,240 feet. It is seen from the plains of Troy, and Homer represents Poseidon watching, from the summit, the progress of the Trojan war. **Pop.** 1,500.

SAMOYEDE COUNTRY, *sam'-o-yed'*, the immense frozen desert extending along the ocean which forms the northern boundary of Asia. The inhabitants are mostly nomadic tribes.

SAMPSON, *samp-son*, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area,** 940 square miles. **Pop.** 22,894, more than one-third being coloured. The capital is Clinton.

SAMSOE, *sam'-se(y)*, a small island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Zealand and Jutland. **Area,** 42 square miles. **Pop.** 5,900.

SAMSON, *sam'-son*, the son of Manoah, of the tribe of Dan, and one of the judges of Israel. His extraordinary history, and the wonders he performed by his great strength, are related in the book of "Judges," in the Old Testament.
Died about 1152 B.C.

SAMSOON, or **SAMSOUN**, *sam-soon'*, a city and seaport of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black Sea, 166 miles N.W. of Trebizond. It lies on the site of the ancient Amisus, and is an entrepôt for the copper, timber, tobacco, and agricultural produce exported hence to Constantinople. **Pop.** 2,000.

SAMUEL, *sam-u-el*, a prophet and the last of the judges of Israel, whose history is related in the two books of the Old Testament which bear his name.
Died 1072 B.C.

SAN ANTONIO, *an-to'-ni-o*, one of the Cape Verd Islands, producing cotton, corn, and orchil. **Lat.** 16° 26′ N. **Lon.** 25° 21′ W.

SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR. (*See* **BEXAR.**)

SAN AUGUSTINE, *au-gus'-tin*, a county of Texas, United States. **Area,** 680 square miles. **Pop.** 4,500, nearly one-half being coloured. The capital is San Augustine.

SAN BENITO, *bain-e'-to*, a new county of California, United States. **Pop.** 5,584.

SAN BERNARDINO, *bair-nar-de'-no*, a county of California, United States. **Area,** 16,000 square miles. **Pop.** 7,786.

SAN BERNARDO, *bair-nar'-do*, a city of Brazil, on the Russas, 70 miles from Ceara. **Pop.** 6,000.

SAN BLAS, *blas*, a seaport town on the west coast of Mexico, on an island formed by the Rio Grande de Santiago, as it enters the Pacific. **Pop.** 3,000.

SAN CASCIANO, *kas-che-a'-no*, a city of Italy, province of Firenze, 10 miles S.W. of Florence. A strong wine is made in the vicinity. **Pop.** 12,733.

SAN CRISTOBAL, *kris-to'-bal*, capital of the state of Chiapas, republic of Mexico, 450 miles S.E. of the city of Mexico. **Pop.** 8,000.

SAN DIEGO, *de-ai'-go*, a county of California, United States. **Area,** 13,500 square miles. **Pop.** 8,618. The capital is San Diego.

SAN DOMINGO. (*See* **HAYTI.**)

SAN FELE, *fai'-lai*, a town of southern Italy, province of Potenza, 17 miles W. of the town of Potenza. **Pop.** 9,000.

SAN FELIPE. (*See* FELIPE, SAN.)

SAN FELIPE DE JAVITA, *ha-ve-ta.*

SAN FERNANDO. (*See* FERNANDO, SAN.)

SAN FRANCISCO, a town in Cadiz. Pop. 16,000.

SAN FRATELLO, *frai-tal'-lo,* a town of Sicily, province of Messina, 53 miles S.W. of the town of Messina. A cave, containing bones and flint implements, is near the town. Pop. 7,300.

SAN JACINTO, a new county of Texas, United States. Area, 500 square miles. Pop. 6,186. The capital is Cold Spring.

SAN JOAQUIN, *zho'-a-quin,* a river of California, United States, rising in the Sierra Nevada, and, after a course of 350 miles, joining the Sacramento river, 50 miles from the Bay of San Francisco.

SAN JOAQUIN, a county of California, United States. Area, 1,452 square miles. Pop. 24,349, including about 1,600 Chinese. The capital is Stockton.

SAN JOSÉ. (*See* JOSÉ, SAN.)

SAN JUAN. (*See* JUAN, SAN.)

SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA. (*See* GREY TOWN.)

SAN LUCAR DE BARRAMEDA, *loo'-kar-de-bar-ra-mai'-da,* a seaport of Spain, province of Cadiz, on the left bank and at the mouth of the Guadalquiver, 18 miles N. of Cadiz. Sherry of an inferior kind is shipped here. Pop. 22,770.

SAN LUCIA, *loo'-she-a.* (*See* LUCIA, ST.)

SAN LUIS, *loo'-is,* a central province of the Argentine Confederation, South America. It is mountainous in the north, but in the south are fine pasture lands. Area, 18,000 square miles. Pop. 76,000. The capital is San Luis.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, *po-to'-se,* a state of the republic of Mexico, North America. Area, 27,500 square miles. Pop. 516,486.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, capital of the above state, near the source of the river Tampico, and 200 miles N. of the port of Tampico. It is situated 6,350 feet above the sea level. Pop. 35,000.

SAN MARCO IN LAMIS, *mar-ko, lai'-mis,* a town of Southern Italy, province of Foggia, 18 miles N.E. of the town of that name. Pop. 15,000.

SAN MARINO. (*See* MARINO, SAN.)

SAN MATEO, *mai-te'-o,* a town of the republic of Venezuela, South America, department of Cumara. Pop. 7,000.

SAN MATEO, a county of California, United States. Area, 432 square miles. Pop. 8,669. The capital is Redwood City.

SAN MIGUEL, *mig'-oo-ail,* a town of the republic of San Salvador, South America, on a river of the same name, 80 miles S.E. of San Salvador. The trade is chiefly in indigo, much cultivated in the vicinity. The great active volcano of San Miguel is to the south-west of the town.

SAN MIGUEL, a county of New Mexico, United States. Area, 10,800 square miles. Pop. 20,638. The capital is Las Vegas.

SAN PATRICIO, *pai-tre'-she-o,* a county of Texas, United States. Area, 625 square miles. Pop. 800.

SAN PAULO, a southern maritime province of Brazil, S. of the province of Mina Geraes. The coast, high and rocky in the north-east, is 400 miles long. There are several commodious harbours. The soil is fertile, and sugar, coffee, rice, millet, and tobacco, are cultivated, and horses, cattle, and pigs are reared for export. Min. Gold, silver, and precious stones. Area, 90,537 square miles. Pop. 1,058,950.

SAN PAULO, capital of the above province 220 miles S.W. of Rio de Janeiro, picturesquely situated, with beautiful suburbs. There is a well-attended academy of law. Pop. 40,000.

SAN PETE, *peet,* a county of Utah, United States. Area, 7,000 square miles. Pop. 11,557. The capital is Manti.

SAN REMO. (*See* REMO, SAN.)

SAN ROQUE. (*See* ROQUE, SAN.)

SAN SABA, *sai'-ba,* a county of Texas, United States. Area, 1,100 square miles. Pop. 5,324. The chief town is San Saba.

SAN SALVADOR, *sal'-va-dor,* a republic of South America, bounded N. and N.E. by Honduras, N.W. by Guatemala, E. by Nicaragua, and S. by the Pacific. The coast line, about 150 miles in extent, is deeply indented, with several good harbours, the most frequented being La Union, Libertad, and Acajutla. The surface is traversed by lofty mountain masses, with five volcanoes, the loftiest of which are San Vicente and San Salvador, each about 9,000 feet high, and Yzaleo. The soil is very fertile; indigo, maize, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and cotton are successfully cultivated; and the famous balsam of Peru is obtained in large quantities.

Rivers.—The Lempa, forming part of the boundary between San Salvador and Honduras; the Paza, and the San Miguel (or Serama).

Minerals.—Iron, gold, and silver.

Area.—7,225 square miles.

Pop.—613,273, mostly aboriginal and mixed races, there being only about 10,000 whites.

Chief Towns.—SAN SALVADOR, SAN VICENTE, SAN MIGUEL, and SANTA ANNA (or Sonsonante).

Constitution and Government.—The republic of San Salvador dissolved its federative union with Honduras and Nicaragua in 1853, and is governed nominally under a constitution proclaimed in March, 1864, but undergoing frequent alterations through internecine war. The constitution vests the legislative power in a congress of two houses, the senate, composed of 12, and the house of representatives, composed of 24 members. The executive is in the hands of a president, originally elected for six years, but whose tenure of office was in 1867 limited to four years.

SAN SALVADOR, capital of the above republic. The town was nearly all destroyed by earthquake in 1854, and a new town, Nueva San Salvador, erected, and this, too, was nearly destroyed by a series of earthquakes 1873-9. Pop. 13,274.

SAN SALVADOR, or CAT ISLAND, one of the Bahamas, about 36 miles long and from 3 to 7 broad. This was the first land seen by Columbus on his first voyage.

SAN SEBASTIAN, *sai'-bas-te-an',* a seaport of the north-west of Spain, capital of the province of Guipuscoa, 380 miles N.E. of Madrid. It is built on a peninsula at the foot of Mount Orgullo, a conical hill, 400 feet high, on the summit of which is a very strong castle. On the western side is a fine roadstead, and a narrow neck of land connects the town with the mainland. The fine beach and the beauty of the situation attract many visitors in the bathing season. A large export trade is carried on. Pop. 21,355.—In 1813

the town was captured by the duke of Wellington, when the French garrison set it on fire and nearly destroyed it. It has been rebuilt on a regular plan.

SAN SEVERINO, *sai-vai-ré-no*, a city of central Italy, province of Macerata, 15 miles S.W. of Macerata. The Polozzo Comunale, episcopal and other palaces, are very handsome. **Pop.** 14,019.

SAN SEVERO, *sai-vai'-ro*, a city of southern Italy, province of Foggia, 16 miles from Foggia. It has a large trade in cattle, grain, wine, and tobacco. **Pop.** 19,394.—This town was taken and nearly destroyed by the French in 1799.

SANÄA, *sa-na-a'*, a city of Arabia, the former capital of Yemen, in a beautiful valley, to the east of the Jebel Nikkum mountains, 4,000 feet above the sea level. The city and suburbs are surrounded by walls more than 5 miles in extent, of unburned brick, but in a semi-ruinous condition. At the east and west ends are castles, with large gardens. The palace of the imaums of Yemen is large and handsome. The trade is principally in copper. **Pop.** 20,000. **Lat.** 15° 21′ N. **Lon.** 44° 9′ E.—The town was taken by the Turks in 1872.

SANCERRE, *sawn-sair'*, a town of France, department Cher, 29 miles N.E. of Bourges. It is picturesquely situated, but irregularly built, with steep streets. **Manf.** Hosiery and leather. There is a large trade in cattle, agricultural products, wine, and marble. **Pop.** 3,700.

SANCHO, *san'-ko*, king of Aragon and Navarre, succeeded his father as king of Aragon, 1063, and became king of Navarre, 1076. He was killed at the siege of Huesca.

Born 1037; **died** 1094.

SANCHO I. to IV., kings of Castile and Leon. The dates of the accession to the throne are 955, 1035, 1130, and 1284.

SANCHO I. to VI., kings of Navarre (the fourth being Sancho, king of Aragon). The dates of accession are 905, 970, 1038, 1076, 1150, about 1210.

SANCHO I. and II., kings of Portugal, succeeding to the throne in 1185 and 1223.

SANCHONIATHON, *san'-ko-ni'-a-thon*, supposed to have been a Phœnician historian, who was secretary to Adonilibnas, king of Byblus, at whose command he wrote a history of his country, which also contained an account of the Egyptian theology; but it is doubtful whether the history is not a collection of fragments by several hands, and whether the reputed author ever existed. The work is lost, but it was translated into Greek by Philo of Byblus. Of this translation, only some fragments remain in Porphyry and Eusebius.

SANCROFT, WILLIAM, *san'-kroft*, an English prelate, who was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where in 1632 he obtained a fellowship, which he lost in the following year, for refusing to take the Solemn League and Covenant. After the Restoration he became chaplain to the bishop of Durham; in 1664 he was made dean of York, whence he removed to the deanery of St. Paul's. In 1677 he was raised to the archbishopric of Canterbury, in which office he conducted himself with zeal and judgment. He was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower by James II., but, when the prince of Orange was declared king, as William III., he refused to take the oaths and was in consequence removed from his archbishopric. He then retired into private life. He wrote a curious little dialogue in Latin, against Calvinism, called "The Predestinated Thief;" "Modern Politics;" and several sermons.

Born at Fresingfield, Suffolk, 1616; **died** there, 1693.

SAND, GEORGE. (*See* DUDEVANT.)

SANDALWOOD ISLAND, or JEE-DANA, *san-dal-wood*, a large island in the Asiatic archipelago, nominally subject to the Netherlands, but the rajahs are nearly independent. The coast is steep and rocky, but the soil is fertile, and there are large forests abounding in sandalwood, but the natives refuse to cut them down, believing that they contain their ancestors' souls. Cotton, pepper, wax, tortoise-shell, horses, and timber are exported. **Area**, 5,000 square miles. **Pop.** 1,000,000. **Lat.** 9° 18′—10° 20′ S. **Lon.** 119°—120° 43′ E.

SANDAY, *san'-dai*, one of the most northern of the Orkney Isles, about 13 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 1 to 3. **Pop.** 2,050. **Lat.** 59° 13′ N. **Lon.** 2° 18′ W.

SANDBACH, *sand'-bak*, a market town of Cheshire, on the right bank of the Wheelock, 24 miles S.E. of Chester. It has a large ancient church. **Manf.** Silk. **Pop.** 5,260.—A station on the London and North-Western railway.

SANDBY, PAUL, *sand'-be*, an English artist, who was patronised by the duke of Cumberland, by whom he was appointed draughtsman to the survey of the Highlands. He was subsequently engaged in a controversy with Hogarth, whose opposition to the founding of the St. Martin's Lane Academy he ridiculed in a series of etchings in 1754. In 1786 he became one of the first members of the Royal Academy. He was the founder of the English school of water-colour painting, and was also among the first to employ the aquatint method of engraving.

Born at Nottingham, 1725; **died** in London, 1809.

SANDEC, NEU, *san'-dek*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, 42 miles S.E. of Cracow. There are an ancient castle, a monastery, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, and a Protestant church. **Pop.** 7,100.

SANDEMAN, ROBERT, *san'-de-man*, a Scotch minister, who, about 1728, formed a sect, which still exists, under the name of "Sandemanians." In 1766 he went to New England, where he obtained many followers.

Born at Perth, Scotland, 1718; **died** in America, about 1770.

SANDERS, NICHOLAS, *san'-ders*, an English Roman Catholic writer, was a fellow of New College, Oxford. About 1560 he went to Rome, where he entered into priest's orders, and was made doctor of divinity. He accompanied Cardinal Hosius to the Council of Trent, and afterwards to Poland. Pope Gregory XIII. sent him as nuncio to Ireland, where, to avoid falling into the hands of the English, he wandered about in the woods and bogs, and perished of want in 1581. His principal work is a treatise against the Reformation.

Born at Charlwood, Surrey, about 1530.

SANDERSON, ROBERT, *san'-der-son*, an English prelate, who was, in 1606, chosen fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. Upon the recommendation of Laud, he, in 1631, became chaplain to king Charles I., who always had a great regard for him; and in 1642 appointed him regius professor of divinity at Oxford. He attended Charles to the Isle of Wight, and at his desire wrote his "Judg-

ment of Episcopacy," when the parliament proposed to abolish that form of church government. At the Restoration, he was promoted to the bishopric of Lincoln, and was moderator at the Savoy conference between the Episcopal and Presbyterian divines. Bishop Sanderson was one of the most eminent casuists of his time, and profoundly learned. His chief works are, "Artis Logicæ Compendium," a "Collection of Sermons," "Cases of Conscience," and a "Censure upon Antony Ascham's Confusions and Revelations of Government."

Born at Rotherham, Yorkshire, 1587; **died** 1663.

SANDHURST, or **BENDIGO**, *sand'-hurst*, a city of Victoria, Australia, on the Bendigo Creek, 100 miles N.W. of Melbourne. It is the headquarters of a rich gold-mining district. The principal street is named Pall Mall, with good shops on one side and an open space, Rosalind Park, on the other, and there are many handsome commercial establishments, banks, and hotels. There are 19 places of worship for different denominations. **Manf.** Iron, carriages, pottery, leather, bricks, and tiles. **Pop.** 40,000.

SANDOVAL, FRAY PRUDENCIO DE, *san'-do-val*, a celebrated Spanish historian, who was educated for the church, became a Benedictine monk, and afterwards abbot of San Isidoro at Valladolid, and historiographer to Philip III. When he had acquired fame by his historical works, he was rewarded with the bishopric of Pamplona. He produced a number of historical works displaying great learning; the best known of which are those abridged and rendered into English, under the titles of "The Civil Wars of Spain," "The History of the Emperor Charles V.," and the "Chronicle of Alfonso, king of Castile and Leon."

Born about 1560; **died** 1621.

SANDUSKY RIVER, *san-dus'-ke*, a river of Ohio, U.S., falling into Sandusky Bay.

SANDUSKY, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 425 square miles. **Pop.** 32,057. The capital is Fremont.

SANDUSKY, a city and port of Ohio, United States, on the south shore of Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie, 110 miles N. of Columbus. There are 14 churches, large public halls, and a custom-house. **Manf.** Joinery and carriages. **Pop.** 15,838.

SANDWICH, *sand'-wich*, a market town and municipal borough of Kent, the oldest of the Cinque Ports, 4 miles from Deal. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, and reckoned the best of all the English harbours, but is now much decayed. It stands on the right bank of the Stour, about 2 miles from the coast. The sea has receded since the town was established. The old church of St. Clement's, with a Norman tower, is interesting, and there are many houses of antique architecture. It unites with Deal and Walmer in sending two members to parliament. **Pop.** 3,860.—A station on the South-Eastern railway.

SANDWICH, a township of Massachusetts, United States, on Cape Cod Bay, 53 miles S.E. of Boston. **Manf.** Glass. **Pop.** 5,000.

SANDWICH, an island in the South Pacific, one of the New Hebrides group, about 30 miles long. The natives are cannibals. **Lat.** 17° 52′ S. **Lon.** 168° 35′ E.

SANDWICH, an island of the South Pacific, about 17 miles long. **Lat.** 2° 15′ S. **Lon.** 150° 44′ E.

SANDWICH, EDWARD MONTAGU, earl of, a gallant English admiral, who served under Cromwell, and with Blake as admiral, but afterwards concurred in the restoration of Charles II., by whom he was created an earl. In the battle of Southwold Bay, after he had by his conduct rescued a great part of the fleet from the most imminent danger, and given astonishing proofs of his bravery, his ship caught fire; on which he leaped into the sea and was drowned. He translated from the Spanish a treatise on metallurgy. His Letters and Negotiations have also been printed.

Born 1625; **died** 1672.

SANDWICH, JOHN MONTAGU, earl of, was appointed first lord of the admiralty in 1763. He wrote "Voyage round the Mediterranean," published after his death. He was a man of dissolute life, and one of the "brothers" of Medmenham Abbey, renowned for the licentious orgies held there.

Born 1718; **died** 1792.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, a group in the North Pacific, consisting of four large, four smaller islands, and five uninhabited islets, extending in a curve from north-west to south-east. The largest are HAWAII, PAPU, and KAUAI. They are all mountainous, and of volcanic origin. The climate is temperate. They are much resorted to by whaling ships, and a considerable trade is carried on. (*See* HONOLULU.)

Pop.—81,000, including about 4,000 half-castes, 18,000 Chinese, 12,000 foreigners, and something over 40,000 aborigines, who are much like the Maories of New Zealand.

Lat.—19°—22° 20′ N. **Lon.** 154° 50′—160° 40′ W.

History.—The islands were discovered, in 1778, by Captain Cook, who lost his life at Hawaii (*see* COOK). In 1810, king Kamehameha I. voluntarily placed the islands under British protection. The civilization of the inhabitants was greatly advanced by king Kamehameha III. (who married Miss Emma Young, a lady of English descent, and reigned 30 years), and carried on by his brother and successor. Christianity, introduced in 1820, has been for many years adopted, and, after some disputes, Catholic missionaries have now equal rights with the Protestants.

SANDYS, EDWIN, *san'-dis*, an English prelate, who, at the accession of Mary, was vice-chancellor, and on refusing to proclaim her, was deprived of his office, and sent to the Tower; but, after a short term of confinement, he was set at liberty; on which he went abroad. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, he returned, was appointed one of the commissioners for revising the Liturgy, bishop of Worcester, and had a share in that translation of the Scriptures commonly called the "Bishop's Bible." In 1570 he was appointed bishop of London, and in 1576 archbishop of York.

Born at Hawkshead, Lancashire, 1519; **died** 1588.

SANDYS, GEORGE, an English poet, and son of the preceding. He received his education at Oxford, after which he travelled through several parts of Europe and Asia. In 1615 a curious account of his travels was printed in a work entitled "Relation of a Journey in, and Description of, the Turkish Empire, Egypt, and the Holy Land, &c." He afterwards went to America, but returned to England, where he became gentleman of the privy chamber to the king. He produced poetical paraphrases of the Psalms, and translated Ovid's "Metamorphoses." Both Dryden and Pope bestow upon him great commendations.

Born at Bishopsthorpe, Yorkshire, 1577; **died** 1644.

SANFORD, *san'-ford*, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.**

9,000, nearly 2,000 being coloured. The capital is Vernon.

SANGALLO, ANTONIO, *san-gal'-lo*, an Italian architect, who designed the Farnese palace at Rome, and was engaged upon St. Peter's and other great edifices.

Died at Turin, 1546.

SANGAMON, *san'-ga-mon*, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 936 square miles. **Pop.** 52,894. The capital is SPRINGFIELD.

SANGERHAUSEN, *san'-ger-how'-sen*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 44 miles from Leipsic, at the foot of the Hartz mountains. **Manf.** Woollens and linens, shoes and saltpetre. There are copper-smelting works. **Pop.** 2,766.

SANGIR, *san'-gir*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, with a volcano, Aboe, in the north. It is surrounded by about 45 small islands. The main island is 30 miles long and 10 broad. **Pop.** 12,000. **Lat.** 3° 28' N. **Lon.** 125° 44' E.

SANILAC, *san'-i-lak*, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 1,000 square miles. **Pop.** 26,341. The capital is Lexington.

SANKARA, *san'-ka-ra*, a Hindoo teacher, a Brahmin, who travelled about and engaged in controversies with members of other sects. He was very learned, and wrote many works and commentaries.

Lived probably in the 8th or 9th centuries.

SANMICHELI, MICHAEL, *san-me'-ke-le*, an Italian civil and military architect, who studied at Rome, and was employed by the republic of Venice, in 1525, to erect fortifications at Verona, Dalmatia, Cyprus, and other places. In those works he was the first to make use of triangular and pentangular bastions. The emperor Charles V. made him flattering offers if he would take service under him; but these were refused. He was equally successful as the designer of palaces and churches, his best edifices being the Palazzi Cornaro and Grimani at Venice, and the Capella Pellegrini at Verona.

Born at Verona, 1484; **died** 1559.

SANNAZARO, JACOPO, *san-na-za'-ro*, an Italian poet. A disappointment in love developed the poetic faculty. The most celebrated of his poems is his "Arcadia," printed first in 1502, in which, in the purest and most elegant Italian, he described the scenes and occupations of rural life. He also wrote some Latin poems, besides sonnets, madrigals, &c., in his native tongue.

Born at Naples, 1458; **died** 1530.

SANSANDING, *san-san-ding'*, a large town of Africa, on the Niger, the seat of a very considerable trade, particularly salt, 20 miles N.E. of Sego. **Pop.** 10,000.

SANSON, NICOLAS, *san-sawng'*, a French geographer, engineer and geographer to Louis XIII. His maps, amounting to three hundred, are accurate and valuable. He wrote several learned and curious works on ancient geography, and is regarded as the founder of the geographical science in his native country.

Born at Abbeville, 1600; **died** 1667.

SANSOVINO, JACOPO, *san-so-ve'-no*, an eminent Italian sculptor and architect, who pursued his studies with Andrea del Sarto, and took lessons from Sansovino, whose name he assumed. He studied both architecture and sculpture at Rome, and in the latter department of the arts, produced three master-pieces,—a Bacchus, destroyed by fire at Florence in 1762, and two statues of Mars and Neptune, which are contained in the ducal palace at Venice. The mint, the library of St. Mark, and some portions of St. Mark's at Venice, are magnificent specimens of his skill. So highly were his merits appreciated by the republic, that when a tax was laid upon the inhabitants of Venice, Titian and himself were exempted.

Born at Florence, 1479; **died** at Venice, 1570.

SANSOVINO, FRANCISCO, a learned Italian printer, and son of the preceding. He took his degrees in law at Padua, but afterwards set up a printing-office at Venice. He published a translation of Plutarch, "Chronology of the World," "Annals of the Ottoman Empire," and a collection of novels, entitled "Cento Novelle scelti de' più Nobili Scrittori della Lingua Volgare."

Died at Venice, 1586.

SANTA ANNA, ANTONIO LOPEZ DE, DON, *an'-na*, a Mexican general and statesman, who, at the outset of his career, served in the Spanish army, in which he attained the grade of lieutenant-colonel in 1821; but, in the following year, while stationed at Vera Cruz, he joined the movement inaugurated by Iturbide, which resulted in the total defeat of the Spanish forces, and the reduction of the whole of that province. He next turned his arms against and overthrew Iturbide, who had proclaimed himself emperor. The Mexican republic was proclaimed by Santa Anna in 1822, and, from that period until the year 1833, when he succeeded in himself obtaining the presidentship of the republic, he was engaged in opposing or defending, at the head of the Mexican troops, the claims of rival chiefs. He maintained his position as president until 1836, when he was defeated and taken prisoner at San Jacinto, by his political opponents. Liberated in 1837, he participated in the repulse of the French troops at Vera Cruz, on which occasion he lost a leg. He was once more president, from 1841 to 1845, in which latter year he was deposed and banished for ten years; but was recalled soon afterwards, reinstated as president, and charged to defend Mexico against the United States army. He was defeated in several encounters by Generals Scott and Taylor, and finally, in 1848, was compelled to resign, Mexico having proclaimed peace with the United States, by the cession of California, and by submitting to the erection of Texas into an independent state. From the close of the year 1853 until the middle of 1855, he again held the reins of power, only to be driven into exile, however, at the latter date, by General Carrera, who had revolted against his rule. When the archduke Maximilian was proclaimed emperor of Mexico, Santa Anna announced his adhesion to the new order of things, returned to Mexico, and accepted the rank of grand marshal. Very soon, however, he began to plot against the emperor, and issued proclamations to the people on his own behalf. He was compelled to leave the country, and went to the United States, where he organised an expedition against Juarez, who had succeeded to power. He was taken prisoner, and condemned to death, but pardoned on condition that he would leave the country. He went to New York, but, after the death of Juarez, returned to Mexico.

Born 1798; **died** 1876.

SANTA ANNA, formerly a separate county of New Mexico, United States, but subsequently absorbed into another county adjoining.

SANTA BARBARA, a county of California, United States. **Area**, 2,000 square miles. **Pop.** 9,500. The capital is Santa Barbara.

SANTA CATHARINA, *kath-a-re'-na*, a province in the south-east of Brazil, including an

island of the same name, 30 miles long and 10 wide. The soil is very fertile, and there are beds of bituminous coal. The capital is Desterro.

SANTA CLARA. (*See* CLARA, SANTA.)

SANTA CROCE. (*See* CROCE, SANTA.)

SANTA CRUZ, *krooz*, a seaport, capital of the island of Teneriffe and of the Canary Islands, situate on a plain, surrounded by bleak and barren mountains, on the north-east coast of the island. There is a good harbour, protected by two moles, each more than half a mile long. The principal export is cochineal.

SANTA CRUZ DE LA PALMA, capital of Palma, one of the Canary Islands, on the east coast of the island, on a spacious bay. **Manf.** Silk and hosiery. **Pop.** 5,000.

SANTA CRUZ, a river of S. America, in Patagonia. It has only been explored inland about 200 miles from the Atlantic, which it enters in **lat.** 50° S., **lon.** 68° 30′ W.

SANTA CRUZ, a county of California, United States. **Area,** 432 square miles. **Pop.** 12,802. The capital is Santa Cruz.

SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA, *se-air'-ra*, the most easterly department of the republic of Bolivia, South America, bounded on the east by Brazil, and on its other sides by the departments Beni, Cochabamba, and Tarija. It is mostly level, and covered with unexplored forests. **Area,** 144,080 square miles. **Pop.** 194,000.

SANTA FÉ, *fai*, a province of the Argentine Confederation, to the west of the Parana river. There are extensive plains, on which immense numbers of horses and cattle are reared. The chief towns are SANTA FÉ, ESPIRITU SANTO, and ROSARIO. The chief rivers are the Salado and Tercero, and there are many lakes. **Area,** 18,000 square miles. **Pop.** 187,000.

SANTA FÉ, a city and capital of the above province, on the left bank of the Salado. It was formerly a place of great importance, but has now fallen into decay. **Pop.** 8,000.

SANTA FÉ, a county of New Mexico, United States. **Area,** 1,800 square miles. **Pop.** 10,000. The capital is Santa Fé.

SANTA FÉ, a city and capital of the territory of New Mexico, United States, on an affluent of the Rio Grande del Norte, 7,047 feet above the sea level. It is an old town, founded by the Spaniards, and there are 4 Roman Catholic churches. A large overland trade is carried on. **Pop.** 6,000.

SANTA FÉ DE BOGOTA. (*See* BOGOTA.)

SANTA MARGHERITA DI BELICE, *mar-ga-re'-ta de-bai-le'-che*, a city of Sicily, province of Girgenti. **Pop.** 7,300.

SANTA MARIA DI CAPUA VETERE, *kap'-u-a-vai-tair'-ai*, a city of southern Italy, province of Caserta. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton goods and hats. **Pop.** 19,500.

SANTA MAURA, or LEUCADIA, *mo'-ra* or *mou'ra*, one of the Ionian islands, separated from the west coast of Greece by a channel about a mile wide. It is 22 miles long and from 6 to 9 wide, and traversed by a range of hills from north to south, where they terminate in the high white cliffs known as Cape Ducato (a corruption of the Greek Leucates), or Sappho's Leap." **Pro.** Wheat, maize, oil, and wine. **Pop.** 20,200.

SANTA ROSA, *ro'-sa*, a county of Florida, United States. **Area,** 1,440 square miles. **Pop.** 6,645. The capital is Milton.

SANTANDER, *san-tan'-der*, a province of Spain, bounded, N. by the Bay of Biscay, S. by the provinces of Burgos and Palencia, and W. by Oviedo. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, covered with forests, but the valleys are fertile.

Rivers.—The Deva, Cares, Nansa, Saja, Besaya, and other short mountain streams.
Minerals.—Iron, copper, zinc, argentiferous lead, limestone, gypsum, and marble. There are mineral springs.
Area.—2,111 square miles.
Pop.—238,983.

SANTANDER, a seaport of Spain, capital of the province of the same name, on a fine bay in the Bay of Biscay, 4 miles W. of Bilbao. The harbour is good, easily accessible, and protected by forts. **Manf.** Cigars, sugar, wax and tallow candles, and vermicelli. Wheat, iron, copper, mercury, and cobalt are exported. **Pop.** 41,000.

SANTANDER, one of the nine officially recognised states of the federative republic of Columbia, formerly known as one of the States of New Granada. **Pop.** 555,600.

SANTAREM, *san-ta-reng'*, a town and river port of Portugal, on the right bank of the Tagus, 47 miles N.E. of Lisbon, with which it is connected by railway. **Pop.** 8,000.

SANTEE, *san-tee'*, a river of South Carolina, United States, rising in the Blue Ridge, by two principal branches, the Congaree and Wateree, and discharging into the Atlantic.

SANTERRE, ANTOINE JOSEPH, *saun-tair'*, a French revolutionist, who realized a fortune as a brewer, in Paris, and in 1789 commanded a battalion of the National Guard, and took part in the storming of the Bastile He attached himself to the Jacobin party, and was one of the leaders of the mob which turned the Girondists out of the National Assembly. He was afterwards appointed a general of division, but was completely beaten by the royalists in La Vendée, and was recalled and imprisoned. He had lost his fortune, and in 1800 begged employment from Bonaparte, who, rightly appreciating his military abilities, declined to employ him, but restored him to his nominal rank. He was notorious in the revolutionary period for the use of inflated and bombastic language, which gained for him the undeserved reputation of being exceedingly ferocious.
Born at Paris, 1752; **died** 1809.

SANTEUIL, JOHN BAPTIST, *san-te(r)'-e*, a French poet, who became a canon of St. Victor, and obtained a pension from the king. His poems, written in Latin, are deserved y admired. A collection of hymns, in the same language, was composed by him at the request of Bossuet.
Born at Paris, 1630; **died** 1690.

SANTIAGO, a city of Spain. (*See* ST. JAGO.)

SANTIAGO, *san-te-a'-go*, a province of the republic of Chili, South America, including some of the richest valleys in the country. It is partly traversed by the Andes, attaining an elevation of 22,000 feet. In the plains extensive herds of cattle are reared.

Rivers.—The Mapocho and Maypo, both mountain torrents, are the chief.
Minerals.—Silver, copper, and some iron and lead.
Area.—9,272 square miles.
Pop.—320,476.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, capital of the above province and of the republic, 90 miles S.E. of Valparaiso, at the western base of the Andes. It is laid out in regular squares, and there is an alameda, or public promenade, planted, and with two streams of running water. The finest public building is that containing the president's palace, ministerial offices, and the mint. The cathedral is on the west side of the great square, in the centre of which is a fine fountain. A large church, La Compania, was destroyed by fire in 1863, and 2,000 persons, mostly women, were burned. There are a university, and other important educational establishments. The chief trade is with Valparaiso, with which the town is connected by railway, and gold, silver, and lead are exported. **Pop.** 200,000.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *dai-koo'-ba*, a maritime city, the former capital of Cuba, and third in importance of the commercial towns of the island, 6 miles from the south coast, on the river Santiago. It has a cathedral, several churches, a college, an hospital, and numerous convents and schools. Its port is defended by forts, and has sufficient water for ships of the line. **Pop.** 71,307.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO, *dail ais-tai'-ro*, the central department of the Argentine Confederation. The most fertile parts are two cultivated tracts along the rivers Salado and Dulce. Elsewhere the soil is poor and sandy. **Area**, 31,000 square miles. **Pop.** 158,000.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO, capital of the above province, near the west bank of the Dulce. It is in a decaying condition. **Pop.** 5,000.

SANTO DOMINGO. (*See* SAN DOMINGO and HAYTI.)

SANTORIN, or **THERA**, or **CALLISTE**, *san-to-rene*, an island in the Grecian archipelago, 10 miles S. of the island of Nio. It is crescent-shaped, and the coasts of the inner curve are very precipitous. The chief product is wine. **Pop.** 14,500.

SANTOS, *san'-tos*, a port of Brazil, 34 miles S.E. of San Paolo. From this port the Spanish territories, as well as Rio Grande, receive a great proportion of their sugar, coffee, rum, rice, mandioca, indigo; and in return they bring hides and tallow, which are generally exported hence to Europe. The harbour of Santos has a safe entrance, and is very secure. **Pop.** 7,000. **Lat.** 23° 59′ 30″ S. **Lon.** 46° 21′ W.

SAO FRANCISCO. (*See* FRANCISCO, SAO.)

SAÔNE, *sone*, a river of France, rising in the Faucelles Mountains, department Vosges, and, after a course of 225 miles, joining the Rhône at Lyons. The entire length of the river is 312 miles, and it communicates by canals with the Rhine, Yonne, and Loire.

SAÔNE-ET-LOIRE, a department in the E. of France, bounded E. by department Allier, and W. by department Nièvre. There are extensive plains, separated by hills covered with vineyards. There is excellent pasturage, and large numbers of horses and cattle are reared. The wine made in the department is known as Mâcon.

Rivers.—The principal are the Saône, the Loire, the Arroux, the Doubs, and the Seille.
Minerals.—Iron and coal.
Area.—3,300 square miles.
Pop.—625,589.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 5 arrondissements, and 585 communes. The capital is Mâcon; AUTUN, CHALONNE, and CHAROLLES, are other large towns.

SAÔNE-HAUTE, a department of the north-east of France, bounded N. by the department Vosges, and E. by Haut-Rhin. In the north and north-east are mountains covered with forests, and in the south-west rich plains and hills with vineyards and woods. Large numbers of cattle and sheep are bred. Fruit is cultivated, and wine and brandy made.

Rivers.—The Saône, Oignon, Drejon, and Amance.
Area.—2,060 square miles.
Pop.—295,905.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 3 arrondissements, and 583 communes. The chief towns are VESOUL, the capital, GRAY, and Lure.

SAPOR I., *sai'-por*, king of Persia, succeeded his father Artaxerxes about A.D. 241. He invaded Mesopotamia, Syria, and Cilicia, and in 260 made the emperor Valerian prisoner; but after being defeated by Odenatus, he was assassinated by his subjects.
Died 272.

SAPOR II. succeeded his father Hormisdas II. He was a warlike prince, and gained many advantages over the Romans, but tarnished his glory by a dreadful persecution of the Christians.
Died 380.

SAPOR III. succeeded Artaxerxes II., and reigned from 384 to 389.

SAPOR, king of Armenia, was the son of Zezdedjerd I., king of Persia, and was proclaimed at the death of Khosrou III., to the prejudice of Varenes Sapor. He attempted in vain to detach his subjects from Christianity and from an alliance with the Romans. Whilst making a journey to Ctesiphon, in 420, an insurrection burst forth in Armenia, which resulted in his losing the crown. He was treacherously slain by his brother Behram V.
Died 420.

SAPPHO, *saf'-fo*, a Greek poetess, who was the inventor of the "Sapphic verse." She excelled in lyric verse, and was held in such estimation by her countrymen, that they stamped her image on their coins. She was said to have fallen in love with a young man named Phaon, who slighted her; on which she threw herself into the sea from the Leucadian rock; but Müller declares this to be a mere fiction. Fragments of her poems are extant.
Born at Lesbos in the 6th century.

SARAGOSSA. (*See* ZARAGOZA.)

SARAH, *sai'-ra*, the niece and wife of Abraham. Her history is related in the Old Testament, Book of Genesis.

SARAISK, *sa-raisk'*, a town of European Russia, government of Riazan, on the Osetr, 33 miles N.W. of Riazan. **Pop.** 5,000.

SARAKHS, a Russian government and town in the eastern part of Central Asia. Memorable as being part of the disputed territory affecting the boundary of Afghanistan. **Pop.** of the gov., 15,000.

SARANSK, *sa-ransk'*, a town of European Russia, government of Penza, on the Saranga, at the confluence with the Insara, 73 miles N. of Penza. **Manf.** Soap and leather. **Pop.** 14,300.

SARAPOL, *sa-ra-pol'*, a town of European Russia, government of Viatka, on the Kama, 197 miles S.E. of Viatka. **Pop.** 7,300.

SARASWATI, or BHARATI, *sa'-ras-wa-te'*, in Hindoo mythology the wife of the god Brahman.

SARATOGA, a county of New York, United States. **Area**, 780 square miles. **Pop.** 55,000. The capital is Saratoga Spa.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, a fashionable watering-place in Saratoga county, New York, United States, 38 miles N. of Albany. There are 23 mineral springs, of great medicinal value. There are 22 hotels, some very large, and many fine residences. About 30,000 visitors annually resort to this place. **Pop.** Resident, 7,600.—It is memorable as the place where General Burgoyne's army surrendered in 1777.

SARATOV, *sa-ra-tof'*, a government in the south-east of European Russia, on the west of the Volga. Hilly and fertile in many parts. Wheat, rye, oats, millet, and peas; potatoes, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, melons, and grapes are cultivated. Extensive flocks and herds are raised, and the rearing of bees and silkworms is an object of industry.

Rivers.—The Volga, and several of its tributaries, and the Medwiedza.
Minerals.—Iron and salt.
Area.—32,622 square miles.
Pop.—2,113,077.

SARATOV, capital of the above government, on the right bank of the Volga, or Wolga, 460 miles S.E. of Moscow. There are 16 churches, of picturesque appearance, and the streets are wide. **Manf.** Pottery, bricks, silk, hosiery, and tobacco. **Pop.** 112,428.

SARAWAK, *sa-ra'-wak*, a raj, or independent state of Borneo, on the north-west coast, extending for nearly 70 miles between lon. 110° and 111° 3′ E. It is traversed from the south and the north by a chain of mountains, 3,000 feet high, and there are other detached ranges. The larger part of the surface is covered with forests, of teak, sandalwood, ebony, ironwood, and other valuable timber, and the gigantic camphor tree, from which camphor oil and crystallized camphor are obtained. The climate is not considered unhealthy. The chief town is SARAWAK. (*See* BROOKE, Sir James.)

Rivers.—The Sarawak, which has two navigable mouths; the Lundu, Samerahan, and Sadang.
Minerals.—Iron, copper, antimony, gold, sandstone, granite, and coal.
Area.—3,000 square miles.
Pop.—50,000, principally Dyaks, who are divided into many tribes, and some Malays and Chinese.

SARAWAK, or **RUTJING**, capital of the above, near the mouth of the river of the same name. There are mission stations and schools; and an active trade, chiefly with Singapore, is carried on. **Pop.** 35,000.

SARAWAN, *sa-ra'-wan'*, a province of Beloochistan. **Area**, 20,000 square miles. **Pop.** Unascertained.

SARBOR, a new county of Arkansas, United States. **Area**, 625 square miles. **Pop.** Unascertained.

SARDAM. (*See* ZAANDAM.)

SARDANAPALUS, or **ASSUR-DAN-I-PAL**, *sar-da-na-pal'-lus*. (*See* ASSYRIA.)

SARDINIA, *sar-din'-i-a*. (Ital. SARDEGNA, *sar-dain'-ya*), a large island of the Mediterranean, situate to the south of Corsica, from which it is separated by the Strait of Bonifacio. The island is generally mountainous, with Mount Genargentu rising in its centre, to a height of 7,000 feet. In the north-west, is the Limbara range, many of the peaks of which are extinct volcanoes. Between the ranges are fertile valleys, but there are several extensive stony and sterile plains. The coasts are steep and rugged, but have several good harbours. There are various small islands around the coast. The rivers are small, and only one is even partially navigable. The climate is mild, but the malaria of the low lands is dangerous, especially in autumn. The vine and the olive flourish: also the mulberry, the lemon, the orange, the fig, and, in the warmest situations, the pomegranate and palm-tree. There are extensive forests of aged oak, chestnuts, and cork-trees. Deer, wild boars, and foxes abound, and the skins of hares, rabbits, foxes, and martins, are exported.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, mercury, antimony, marble, alabaster, and coal. There are many mineral springs.
Area.—9,363 square miles.
Pop.—706,194. The people resemble the Greeks, and speak a mixed dialect of Italian, Spanish, and Greek.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—The island forms two provinces of the Italian kingdom, Sassari, in the north, and Cagliari, in the south. The chief towns are CAGLIARI, the capital, and SASSARI.
Lat. 38° 51′—41° 15′ N. **Lon.** 8° 3′—9° 3′ E.
History.—The Phœnicians and Greeks, who called this island Icanusa, first sent colonies to it, and erected several small states, as they had done in the south of Italy and Sicily. The Carthaginians succeeded them, and had the dominion nearly of the whole island. The Romans dispossessed the Carthaginians. The Saracens held it in the 9th century, as they did Naples and Sicily. The republics of Genoa and Pisa recovered part of the island from them. Pope Boniface took upon him to transfer it to the king of Aragon, who subdued the Genoese, Pisans, and the rest of the inhabitants, and annexed it to his own dominions. It remained united to the crown of Spain till the allies made a conquest of it, in 1708. It was allotted to the emperor at the peace of Utrecht, 1713. The Spaniards recovered it in 1717, but were obliged to abandon it about two years after; and it was conferred on the duke of Savoy, in lieu of the kingdom of Sicily, in 1730. Previous to 1847 it was governed by a viceroy, but was then incorporated with the kingdom of Sardinia. (*See* ITALY.)

SARDINIA, CONTINENTAL. (*See* ITALY.)

SAREE, or **SARI**, *sa-re'*, a city of Persia, province of Mazanderan, 80 miles S.W. of Astrabad. The chief buildings are a mosque, palace, five medresses, or colleges, and a remarkable brick tower with a conical top, 100 feet high. There are several ancient tombs of saints in the vicinity. **Pop.** 20,000.

SAREPTA, *sa-rep'-ta*, a fortified town of European Russia, government of Saratov, on the Sarpa, near its mouth on the Volga. **Manf.** Silk, cotton, and linen fabrics, soap, and candles. **Pop.** 4,000, chiefly Moravians, who have established a colony here.

SARGUEMINES, *sarg'-meen*, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. **Manf.** Fine earthenware, leather, silks, gauzes, and velvets. **Pop.** 5,700.

SARI, *sa'-re*, capital of the province of Mazanderan, Persia, 18 miles S. of the Caspian Sea. Orange gardens, and cypress trees surround the town. **Pop.** 35,000.

SARK, or **SERCQ**, *sark*, a small island in the English Channel, dependent on Guernsey. **Pop.** 540.

SARLAT, *sar'-la*, a town of France, department Dordogne, on the Sarlat, 33 miles S.E. of Périgueux. **Pop.** 6,800.

SARNEN, *sar'-nen*, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton Unterwalden, on the Aa, 11 miles S.W. of Lucerne. **Pop.** 3,300.

SARNO, *sar'-no*, a town of southern Italy, province of Salerno, on the Sarno, 13 miles N.W. of the town of Salerno. There are a handsome cathedral, containing good paintings, and an ancient castle of the Barberini family. It is noted for the superior quality of the silk raised in its environs,

and there are sulphurous and chalybeate springs. Manf. Iron and paper. Pop. 16,500.

SAROS-PATAK. (*See* PATAK.)

SARPA, *sar'-pa*, a river of Russia, rising in the government of Astrakan, and, after a course of 220 miles, falling into the Volga on the left bank, 15 miles from Tzaritzin.

SARPI, PIETRO, or FRA PAOLO, *sar'-pe*, an Italian philosopher and historian, who, at the age of 20, became a member of the religious order of Servites, and while still a young man acquired a great reputation for his extensive learning and penetrating genius. Besides his acquaintance with ancient and modern languages, he was well versed in mathematics, theology, and medicine, but the boldness of his views led to his being suspected of heresy. In the disputes between the republic of Venice and Pope Paul V. he displayed so much ability on behalf of his country, that the pope ordered him to Rome, and on his refusal to go thither, excommunicated him. An attempt was then made to murder him, and he was attacked on the bridge of St. Mark by five assassins, who left him pierced with wounds. This infamous deed roused the indignation of the senate, who offered large rewards for the apprehension of the assassins; but they were never discovered. He recovered from his wounds, but with ruined health, and retired to his monastery, where he wrote several esteemed works, the chief of which were, "The History of the Council of Trent," "Considerations on the Censures of Paul V. against the Republic of Venice," and "Treatise concerning the Inquisition." His writings indicate not only antipapal opinions, but even an approach to Rationalism.

Born at Venice, 1552; died there, 1623.

SARPY, a county of Nebraska, United States. Area, 275 square miles. Pop. 3,500. The capital is Bellevue.

SARRE, or SAAR, *sar*, a river of Germany, rising in the Vosges, and, after a course of 130 miles, joining the Moselle 3 miles above Treves.

SARTHE, *sart*, a river of France rising in the department Orne, and, after a course of 125 miles, joining the Mayenne 6 miles above Angers.

SARTHE, a department in the north-west of France, bounded by the departments Orne, Loir-et-Cher, and Mayenne. It is level and in some parts gently undulating, with vineyards and extensive forests. Cattle and pigs are reared for the Paris and other markets.

Rivers.—The principal are the Sarthe, the Loire, and the Husine.
Area.—2,395 square miles.
Pop.—438,917.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 arrondissements and 386 communes. The chief towns are Le Mans, the capital; La Flèche, Mamers, and St. Calais.

SARTO, ANDREA DEL, *sar'-to*, an Italian painter. It has been stated, but on uncertain authority, that his family name was Vannucchi, and that he was known as del Sarto ("the tailor") from his father following that occupation. Having painted some fine frescoes for the churches of his native city, he was invited to Paris by Francis I., but after a few years he returned to Florence, where he lived a reckless life, and died in great poverty.

Born at Florence, 1488; died 1530.

SARUM, OLD, *sar'-rum*, an ancient and extinct borough of Wiltshire, 2 miles N. of Salisbury. Some fragments of the walls remain. This notorious rotten borough, although reduced to a single farm-house, sent two members to parliament before the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832.

SARZANA, *sar-za'-na*, an ancient town of Italy, province of Genova, on the Magra, 8 miles E. of Spezzia. There are an old castle and a cathedral, built in 1200, and famous for pictures and marbles. Pop. 9,000.

SARZEAU, *sar'-zo*, a town of France, department of Morbihan, on the peninsula of Ruis, forming the south side of the bay of Morbihan. Pop. 6,000.

SASKATCHEWAN, *sas-katch'-e-wan*, a river of British North America, rising in the Rocky Mountains, in two branches, the northern having its origin in Glacier Lake, and joining the southern branch at the Grand Forks, near lon. 105° W., and, after a course of upwards of 1,000 miles, falling into Lake Winnipeg.

SASSARI, *sas'-sa-re*, a city of Sardinia, near the north-west coast. There are a very large cathedral, with fine sculptures, a university, college, and library. A large trade is carried on in grain, wine, fruits, wool, olive oil, and tobacco. Pop. 34,500.

SASSARI, a province of Italy, forming the northern portion of the island of Sardinia. Pop. 272,192.

SASSERAM, *sas'-se-ram*, a town of British India, province of Behar, in the presidency of Bengal, 34 miles S. of Buxar. There is a magnificent mausoleum, built in the centre of a great reservoir of water, a mile in circumference. Pop. 15,000.

SATALIA, SATALIEH, or ADALIA, *sa-ta-le'-a*, a seaport of Anatolia, in Asia Minor, beautifully situate at the head of a gulf to which it gives name, round a small harbour, 50 miles from Cape Khelidonia. Pop. 13,000. Lat. 36° 52′ N. Lon. 30° 45′ E.

SATSUMA, *sat'-soo-ma*, a province of Japan, on the western coast of the island of Kiushiu. It includes the islands south of Van Diemen Strait, and is generally mountainous and volcanic. (*See* JAPAN.)

SATTARA, *sat-ta-ra'*, a town of British India, known as the capital of a native state incorporated into the Bombay presidency in 1848, and forming part of the northern division of that presidency. Pop. of the state, 318,687; of the town, 29,028.

SATURN, *sat'-urn* (SATURNUS, *sa-tur'-nus*), in Greek and Roman mythology a son of Cœlus, or Uranus, and Terra. He obtained his father's kingdom by the consent of his brother Titan, provided he did not bring up any male children. Pursuant to this agreement, Saturn always devoured his sons as soon as born, till his wife Rhea concealed from him the birth of Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, giving him, instead of the children, large stones to eat. Titan afterwards made war against Saturn, and dethroned and imprisoned him.

SATYRS, *sat'-irs*, in Greek mythology, rural demigods, who are represented like men, but with the feet and legs of goats, short horns on the head, and the whole body covered with thick hair.

SAUGOR, *sau-gor'*, a town of British India, in the division of Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, on the Bees, a feeder of the Jumna, 225 miles S.W. of Allahabad. It is situated 1,940 feet above the sea level, in the seat of a military cantonment, has many European residents, and there are a Gothic church, and a collegiate school, in which English, Hindoo, Persian, and Mahratta are taught. Manf. Goldsmiths' work, especially chains. Pop. 44,416; of the district, 564,950.

SAUGOR, a small island near the eastern shore of the entrance of the Hooghley, about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad. There is an ancient temple, with a large tank, annually visited by large numbers of Hindoo pilgrims. **Pop.** 10,000.

SAUK, *sawk*, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 28,729. The capital is Barraboo.

SAUL, *sawl*, the first king of the Hebrews. He was a man of great stature and personal beauty, and is closely connected with the history of David. His history is related in the books of Samuel, in the Old Testament.

Died 1040 B.C.

SAULCY, LOUIS FÉLICIEN JOSEPH CAIGNART DE, *sole'-se*, a modern French antiquary, who was educated for the military profession, and was attached to the army as an artillery officer, but devoted his leisure to the study of archæology and numismatics. His early works upon those sciences obtained a great amount of success. In 1836 he gained a prize from the Institute for his work entitled "An Essay on the Classification of Byzantine Coins," and subsequently became professor of mechanics at the military school of Metz. Having been fortunate enough to secure the notice of the duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe, he was appointed conservator of the Museum of Artillery at Paris, and was thus enabled to prosecute his studies under more favourable circumstances. In 1850 he set out for Palestine, with the view of making researches into the antiquities of the Holy Land. The discoveries he announced led to a warm controversy. His best known works are the narrative of his travels, and treatises on Judaic numismatics and art. In 1859 he was created a senator, having previously been elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, and an officer of the Legion of Honour.

Born at Lille, 1807.

SAULIEU, *sole'-yu(r)*, a town of France, department Côte-d'Or, 39 miles W. of Dijon. There is an ancient and very beautiful church in the Romanesque style. **Manf.** Woollens, leather, and embroidery. **Pop.** 3,800.

SAUMAISE. (*See* SALMASIUS.)

SAUMAREZ, JAMES, Lord de, *so'-ma-res*, an English admiral, who entered the navy in his 13th year. He served with great distinction in the American war, and under sir Hyde Parker, Kempenfelt, and Rodney. In 1793 hostilities again commenced between the English and the French republic, and captain Saumarez was appointed to the *Crescent* frigate, in which, after a desperate fight off Cherbourg, he captured the French frigate *La Réunion*. For this service he was knighted. In 1794 he saved a small force of three frigates which had been attacked in the English Channel by an enemy more than doubly superior in numbers. In the following year he signalized himself in the action under lord Bridport; and, in 1797, he bore a gallant part in the defeat of the Spaniards off Cape St. Vincent. He was second in command at the battle of the Nile, where he was severely wounded. He became a rear-admiral in 1801, and was created a baronet. In the same year he was rewarded with the order of the Bath, for a gallant action with the French and Spanish fleet, and received the thanks of parliament. He was, at the close of the war, in 1814, created full admiral, personally thanked by the allied sovereigns on their visit to England, and subsequently appointed vice-admiral of Great Britain. In 1831 he was created lord De Saumarez, of Saumarez, in the island of Guernsey, and a general of marines. He spent the remainder of his life in quiet retirement upon his estate in Guernsey.

Born at St. Peter-Port, Guernsey, 1757; **died** in the same island, 1836.

SAUMUR, *so'-moor*, a town of France, department of the Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 28 miles S.E. of Angen. The churches of St. Pierre, Notre Dame de Nantelly, and Notre Dame des Ardilliers, the town-hall and old castle (now used as an arsenal), are prominent buildings. There is a great cavalry school, and there are extensive quays, good promenades, a noble bridge, and interesting remains of Roman and Celtic antiquities. **Manf.** Linen, glass, enamels, saltpetre, and leather. **Pop.** 14,000.

SAUNDERS'S ISLAND, *san'-ders*, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, so called by Captain Cook. It is uninhabited and covered with snow. **Lat.** 57° 49′ S. **Lon.** 26° 44′ W.

SAUNDERS, a county of Nebraska territory, United States. **Area**, 750 square miles. **Pop.** 15,810. The capital is Ashland.

SAUNDERSON, DR. NICHOLAS, *san'-der-son*, an English mathematician. He lost his sight when twelve months old, by the small-pox, but was sent to the free-school at Penistone, Yorkshire, where he acquired great proficiency in classical learning. At the age of 18 he was introduced to Mr. West, a gentleman of fortune, and a lover of the mathematics, who instructed him by means of ingenious mechanical contrivances, in algebra and geometry; and he made such progress that his friends sent him to Cambridge, where he delivered lectures on mathematics to crowded audiences. Having been created master of arts by royal mandate, he was appointed Lucasian professor of mathematics in 1711, and in 1728 he received the degree of doctor of laws. His "Elements of Algebra" were printed at Cambridge in 1740, and his treatise on Fluxions was also printed after his death.

Born at Thurleston, Yorkshire, 1682; **died** 1739.

SAURIN, JACQUES, *so'-ra(ng)*, a French Protestant divine, who went with his father to Geneva, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. In the 17th year of his age he quitted his studies to bear arms in the English service, but soon returned to Geneva. On finishing his education, he went to London, and preached among his fellow exiles for five years. About 1705 he went to Holland, where he became minister of the French church at the Hague. He was an eloquent and majestic preacher. His greatest work is entitled "Discourses, Historical, Critical, and Moral, on the most Memorable Events of the Old and New Testament."

Born at Nismes, 1677; **died** at the Hague, 1730.

SAURIN, BERNARD JOSEPH, a French dramatic poet, and son of the preceding. He was intimate with Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Helvetius, the latter of whom allowed him a pension. He wrote several plays of great merit; as "Spartacus," and "Blanche and Richard," tragedies; and the "Anglomania," a comedy. His dramatic works were printed in 1783.

Born at Paris, 1706; **died** 1781.

SAURIN, JOSEPH, a French mathematician, who entered the ministry of the Protestant church; but, in 1690, abjured that religion at Paris, obtained a pension from the government, and devoted himself to mathematical science. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences. Jean Baptist Rousseau, having been accused of writing some

libellous verses against persons of distinction, falsely charged Saurin with being the author. Saurin was, however, acquitted, and his accuser banished. He contributed many valuable papers to the *Journal des Savans*, and to the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences; and wrote his own life.

Born at Courtaison, Vaucluse, 1659; died at Paris, 1737.

SAUSSURE, HORACE BENEDICT DE, *sose'-soor*, a Swiss naturalist, who received his education at the college of Geneva, of which learned establishment he was appointed professor, in his 22nd year. His life was spent in uninterrupted devotion to physical science, either as a teacher, writer, or adventurous explorer. He examined the geology and mineralogy of the Alps, Vosges, and Jura, and of the principal mountains of Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, and England. He resigned his professorship in 1786, and subsequently became a member of the council of Two Hundred, and later still, when Geneva was united to the French republic, a member of the National Assembly. But the Revolution robbed him of nearly all his property, which had been invested in the public funds. He was the inventor of a thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of water at all depths, an electrometer for showing the electrical condition of the atmosphere, and other valuable philosophical apparatus. His most important works were,—"Essays on Hygrometry," "Dissertatio Physica de Igne," and his invaluable "Travels in the Alps," in 4 volumes.

Born at Geneva, 1740; died there, 1799.

SAUVAGES, FRANÇOIS BOISSIER DE, *so'-vage'*, a French physician, who became royal professor of medicine and botany at Montpellier, member of the Royal Society of London, and of several other learned bodies. He was called the Boerhaave of Languedoc, and during thirty years laboured at a work in which he sought to classify diseases in a methodical system. His most important works were "Medical Nosology" (in Latin), "Methodus Foliorum," and a translation of Hale's "Statistical Essays," from the English.

Born at Alais, Lower Languedoc, 1706; died 1767.

SAUVAL, HENRY, *so'-val*, a French historian, who, after a laborious study of the archives and maps relating to the city of Paris, produced a learned and voluminous work, entitled "History and Researches relative to Paris." This monument of patient labour and erudition was published after the author's death, in 1724.

Born at Paris, 1620; died 1670.

SAUVES, CHARLOTTE DE BEAUNE-SEMBLANCAY, Baroness de, *sove*, a French lady, who was equally distinguished for her beauty and wit. She was one of the attendants upon Catherine de' Medici, and was beloved by the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., over whom she, for a long time, held considerable ascendency. She was subsequently married to the marquis de Noirmoutiers.

Born 1551; died 1617.

SAUVEUR, JOSEPH, *so'-vu(r)*, a French mathematician, who was dumb till he was seven years of age, and even then his organs of speech were so imperfect that he was never able to speak distinctly. From an early age he evinced a capacity for the study of mathematics, which he cultivated at the Jesuit's college, Paris, and at the age of 20 had prince Eugène for a pupil. In 1686 he was appointed mathematical professor of the Royal College. He wrote a treatise on fortification, and another on music, besides several papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, of which he was a member.

Born at La Flèche, 1653; died 1716.

SAVAGE, RICHARD, *sav'-aj*, an English poet, who was the natural son of the countess of Macclesfield, by earl Rivers. His mother caused him to be brought up without a knowledge of his origin, and framed a story of his death, to prevent his father from leaving him a proper support. After the death of his nurse, he found some papers which disclosed the secret of his birth; but every effort made by him to gain his mother's favour was ineffectual. Having the misfortune to kill a man in a tavern broil, his mother devised every possible means to get him executed; and when he was condemned, she endeavoured to prevent his receiving a royal pardon. His friends, however, procured him a reprieve, and lord Tyrconnel took him into his family, and allowed him an income of £200 a year. But the temper and conduct of Savage were most unfortunate: he quarrelled with his patron and was discarded. Queen Caroline allowed him a pension of £50, which he lost at her death, and was reduced to great distress. Pope and others raised a subscription to enable him to live quietly in Wales, but he went to Bristol, lived in a reckless manner, and died in the debtor's prison of that city. Savage had considerable genius, but it was uncultivated. He wrote some plays and poetical pieces, the best of which is the poem entitled "The Bastard." Dr. Johnson, who, at the outset of his career, was the companion of the poet's distress, wrote his biography, which is the best piece in the "Lives of the Poets."

Born 1698; died 1743.

SAVAGE ISLAND, South Pacific, 33 miles in circumference, and of coral formation. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774, and named by him from the ferocity of the natives. They are now greatly improved, about 300 professing Christianity. Pop. 1,000. Lat. 19° 10′ S. Lon. 169° 50′ W.

SAVAII, *sa-vai'-i*, the largest of the NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS, 40 miles long and 20 broad. It is mountainous and of volcanic formation. The interior is unexplored. There is a safe harbour, the Bay of Matsatua, at the northern extremity. Pop. 20,000.

SAVANNAH, *sa-van'-na*, a river of the United States, formed on the Alleghanies, by the union of the Tugalo and Keowee, 100 miles above Augusta. It separates South Carolina from Georgia, and runs south-east into the Atlantic. Total course, about 300 miles.

SAVANNAH, a city and port of Georgia, United States, on the right bank of the Savannah, 17 miles from its mouth. It contains a court-house, custom-house and state arsenal, exchange, and 14 churches (some very handsome), and a synagogue. The city is regularly laid out, and the squares and public walks are planted with fine trees. It is the great emporium of the state, and is a place of much trade. Pop. 31,000, nearly half being coloured. The town was founded in 1733 by general Oglethorpe.

SAVARIN. (*See* BRILLAT-SAVARIN.)

SAVARY, ANNE JEAN MARIE RENÉ, duke of Rovigo, *sa'-va-re*, a French general, who entered the army in 1789, and in four years became a captain. At the battle of Marengo, in 1800, he became aide-de-camp to Bonaparte. In 1802 the first consul appointed him head of the secret police, and while holding that post, he had the superintendence of the Duke d'Enghien's execution. In

1805 he was created general of division, and, after distinguishing himself at Austerlitz, Eylau, Ostrolenka, and Friedland, he received the title of duke of Rovigo, and was nominated governor of Prussia. He was, in 1808, appointed to the command-in-chief of the army of Spain, and retained it until the arrival of Joseph Bonaparte. In 1810 he succeeded the duke of Otranto as minister of general police. In 1815 his devotion to the fortunes of Napoleon caused him to follow the deposed potentate to Rochfort, and he even requested to be allowed to accompany him to St. Helena, but was refused permission by the British government and imprisoned in Malta, but contrived to effect his escape. His unpopularity with his countrymen was very great, and he only emerged from obscurity on two subsequent occasions—in 1823, when he attempted to vindicate his conduct in the execution of the Duke d'Enghien, but only drew upon himself greater discredit, before which he was compelled to leave France; and again in 1831-33, when he held the command in Algeria, where he displayed great energy and ability.

Born at Mans, 1774; **died** 1834.

SAVARY, NICHOLAS, an eminent French traveller, who, in 1776, went to Egypt; whence he travelled through Greece and the islands of the Archipelago. On his return to France, about 1781, he published the "Koran," translated from the Arabic; "Letters on Egypt;" and "Letters on Greece."

Born at Vitré, 1750; **died** 1788.

SAVE, *sav*, a river of the Austrian empire, rising in Illyria, and, after a course of 644 miles, joining the Danube between Semlin and Belgrade. The chief affluents are the Laibach, Kulpa, Unna, Bosna, and Drina.

SAVERNE, *sa'-vairn*, a town of Germany, in Alsace-Lorraine, on the Zorn, 19 miles N.W. of Strasburg. **Manf.** Woollen fabrics, hosiery, leather, bricks, tiles, and hardware goods. **Pop.** 5,500.—The town was several times besieged during the Thirty Years' War.

SAVIGLIANO, *sa'-veel-ye-a'-no*, a town of northern Italy, province of Cuneo, 9 miles E. of Saluzzo. It has several convents and a Benedictine abbey, and is a handsome and well-built town. **Manf.** Woollens, silks, and linens. **Pop.** 16,844.

SAVIGNY, FRIEDRICH KARL VON, a German jurist, descended from a French Protestant family, who studied at Marburg, and was, in 1808, appointed professor of law in the university of Landshut, Bavaria, and subsequently fulfilled similar functions in the university of Berlin. His works upon jurisprudence take the highest rank, the principal being,—"History of the Roman Law in the Middle Ages;" "Legal History of Nobility in Modern Europe;" and "The System of Modern Roman Law."

Born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1779; **died** 1861.

SAVILE, SIR HENRY, *sav'-il*, an English mathematician, who became fellow and warden of Merton College, Oxford, and provost of Eton college. James I., on his accession, conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was a munificent patron of learning, and founded two professorships at Oxford, one of astronomy and the other of geometry. He published editions of St. Chrysostom's works, translated part of Tacitus, and wrote a treatise on Military Affairs, or the Roman warfare, &c.

Born near Halifax, 1549; **died** at Eton, 1622.

SAVOIE, *sa-voi'*, a department of the south-east of France, formerly, with the department HAUTE-SAVOIE, the duchy of SAVOY, of which this department was the southern part. The surface of the country is mountainous, but the valleys are fertile and highly cultivated. The scenery is very picturesque, and in some parts terraces have been artificially constructed on the sides of the hills, and the vine is cultivated. The climate is temperate, with long and severe winters, notwithstanding which many of the vegetable products of warmer climates thrive. The pasturage is rich and abundant, and there are extensive plantations of mulberry trees. Cattle, horses, mules, bees, and silkworms are reared.

Rivers.—Several affluents of the Rhône.
Minerals.—Iron, copper, antimony, lead, zinc, manganese, silver, marble, granite, gypsum, sulphur, salt, and coal. There are thermal springs, much resorted to.
Area.—2,324 square miles.
Pop.—266,438.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 arrondissements and 327 communes. The chief towns are CHAMBERY, the capital; ALBERTVILLE, MOUTIERS, and ST. JEAN DE MOURIENNE.

SAVOIE, HAUTE, a department of France, the most elevated tract in Europe; very mountainous, including Mont Blanc, the greatest elevation of Western Europe. The scenery is of the grandest and most beautiful character, with mountains, lakes, fertile valleys, deep gorges, cascades, and extensive glaciers.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Drance, flowing into the Lake of Geneva; the Arve, Ussen, Fier, Laisse, Cuier, and Isère affluents of the Rhône. The largest lakes are those of GENEVA and ANNECY.
Minerals.—Similar to those of SAVOIE.
Area.—1,667 square miles.
Pop.—274,087.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 arrondissements and 313 communes. The chief towns are ANNECY, the capital; BONNEVILLE, CONFLANS, THORON, and St. Julien.

SAVONA, *sa-vo'-na*, a maritime city of northern Italy, province of Genova, 25 miles S.W. of Genoa. There are a beautiful cathedral, and several churches and monasteries. A good trade is carried on with Marseilles. **Pop.** 28,710.—This is an ancient city, the Sava of the Romans.

SAVONAROLA, GIROLAMO, *sa-vo-na-ro'-la*, an Italian monk, of the order of Dominicans, member of a noble family of Ferrara, who became a celebrated preacher at Florence, where he publicly declaimed against the vices of the priests and the corruptions of the Roman church, for which he was excommunicated by the pope, and with two companions were executed and their bodies burned. He wrote Sermons, a treatise entitled "The Triumph of the Cross," and other works. His enthusiastic and stern determination of character exercised a great influence on some of the highest minds of the age, and at Florence he desired the wealthy inhabitants to destroy their jewels and ornaments, burn books of poetry and fiction, and gambling and licentiousness were severely punished.

Born at Ferrara, 1452; **died** 1498.

SAVOY, *sa-voi'*, formerly a duchy in the south of Europe, and the N.W. part of the continental states of the kingdom of Sardinia. The princely house of Savoy traces its descent from Wittekind, the last independent king of the Saxons. The first Count of Savoy was Amadeus, who received the title from the Emperor, Henry V., in 1111. In 1416, the title of Duke of Savoy was conferred by the Emperor Sigismund; in 1713, the island of

Sicily was added to the duchy, and the title of king assumed. In 1720, Sicily was exchanged for the island of Sardinia. Savoy was annexed to France in 1860. (*See* SAVOIE.)

SAVU, *sa-voo'*, the largest island of a group of the same name, in the Indian Archipelago, subordinate to the Dutch. It is 20 miles long and 8 broad, beautiful and fertile. **Pop.** 35,000.—**Lat.** 10° 35' S. **Lon.** 122° E.

SAXE, HERMANN MAURICE, *sax*, (Count Maurice of Saxony), marshal of France, was the natural son of Frederick Augustus I., elector of Saxony and king of Poland, and of the countess von Königsmark. From his childhood he evinced proofs of a martial spirit. When only 12 years old, he ran away from home, and served with Prince Eugène and Marlborough in the Netherlands. He next displayed great valour under his father, in the war against the Swedes, particularly at the siege of Stralsund. At the age of 18 he married a young German lady, who had good cause for jealousy, and he obtained the annulment of the marriage. In 1717 he was with Prince Eugène in Hungary, where he raised the siege of Belgrade, and contributed to the defeat of the Turks. After the peace of Utrecht he went to France, where the duke of Orleans, at that time regent, gave him the rank of Maréchal-de-camp. Having obtained a regiment, he employed himself in improving military tactics, and introducing a new system of manœuvres. In 1726 the States of Courland elected him their duke, on which Poland and Russia joined against him, and, after a brave defence, the count was obliged to quit the government and the country. He then returned to France, where he applied himself to the study of mathematics, and wrote his Reveries. On the death of his father, in 1733, war was rekindled between France and Austria, and the elector of Saxony, his brother, offered him the command of his forces, which he declined, giving the preference to the French service. He then joined marshal the duke of Berwick on the Rhine, and displayed great skill and bravery at the siege of Philipsburg, for which he was made lieutenant-general. In 1741 he took Prague, which was followed by the capture of Egra. In 1744 he was made marshal of France, and commander-in-chief in Flanders. The next year he gained the battle of Fontenoy, though he was so ill as to be carried on a litter. This victory was followed by the fall of several strong towns, particularly Brussels. In 1746 he gained the battle of Rocoux, and the same year was appointed marshal of all the French armies, governor of all the places conquered in the Low Countries, and loaded with honours by Louis XV. Marshal Saxe was a ripe and good soldier both theoretically and practically, though his literary acquirements were of a mean order; but his work upon military matters nevertheless contains much that is valuable. It was translated into English by Sir William Fawcett, under the title of "The Reveries, or Memoirs upon the Art of War, by Field-Marshal Count Saxe." He was a man of great size and extraordinary personal strength.

Born at Dresden, 1696; **died** in France, 1750.

SAXE ALTENBURG, *ak'-ten-boorg*, a duchy of the German empire, lying between the kingdom of Saxony, the Prussian province of Saxony, the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, and the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and divided into two nearly equal parts by the principality of Reuss-Gries, the eastern part being the circle of Altenburg and the western the circle of Saal-Eisenberg. The former is undulatory and fertile, and the inhabitants are noted for their industry and skill in agriculture. ALTENBURG is the capital.

Rivers.—The Pleisse, Saale, Orla, and Rode.

Area.—509 square miles.

Pop.—160,000, chiefly of Slavonic origin, and many retaining the Slavonic dress and customs. They are nearly all Protestants.

History and Constitution.—The reigning family of Saxe-Altenburg, formerly called Saxe-Hildburghausen, dates its origin from the year 1482, when the separation took place between the Ernestine and Albertine lines of Saxony. Up to the year 1826, Saxe-Altenburg formed part of Saxe-Gotha, and was then by a general exchange of territories among the Saxon princes, made over to the Hildburghausen family. The constitution bears date April 29, 1831, but was altered at subsequent periods. It vests the legislative authority in a chamber composed of 24 representatives, of which 8 are chosen by the Ritterschaft, or land-holding nobility, 8 by the inhabitants of towns, and 8 by those of rural districts. The chamber meets every three years, and the deputies are elected for two sessions. The duchy has one vote in the council of the German empire, and one representative in the Diet.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, *ko'-boorg-go'-ta*, a duchy of the German empire, part lying between Prussia, the principalities of Schwarzburg, the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, and the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar; and another and smaller part (COBURG), between Saxe-Meiningen and Bavaria. Gotha consists generally of low, undulatory, and fertile land; Coburg, on the southern slope of the Thuringer-wald range, has beautiful valleys and extensive forests. The climate, except in the mountainous parts, is mild, and agriculture is skilfully pursued, and large numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep bred. The seat of government is alternately at COBURG and GOTHA.

Rivers.—The Werra (an affluent of the Weser), the Unstrut (of the Saale), the Itz and Rodach (of the Main).

Area.—816 square miles, nearly three-fourths being included in Gotha.

Pop.—198,600.

History and Constitution.—The immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, formerly called Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, and previously Saxe-Coburg, was prince Albrecht, second son of duke Ernst, surnamed the Pious, who died in 1699. A dispute about his heritage lasted through three generations, and was only settled, towards the end of the 18th century, by a redistribution of the territories of the Saxon princes. A new division took place in 1826, on the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha, and it was then that the house of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg exchanged its name for that of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The fundamental law of the duchy, proclaimed May 3, 1852, vests the legislative power in two separate assemblies, one for the province of Coburg and the other for the province of Gotha. The Coburg chamber consists of 11, and that for Gotha of 19 members, chosen in as many electoral divisions, by the indirect vote of all the inhabitants. The two assemblies meet separately every year; and every second year they unite into one chamber, to which the Coburg diet deputes 7, and that of Gotha 14 members.

SAXE-MEININGEN, *mi'-ning-en*, a duchy of the German empire, to the N. of Bavaria and Coburg. It is traversed on the east and north by Thuringer-wald range, which throws out spurs to the west, and on the south-west are the Rhöngebirge. In some parts the mountains attain an elevation of 2,700 feet. There are many very fertile valleys, especially that of the Werra, and agriculture is skilfully and successfully pursued. In the east and north important mining operations are carried on.

Rivers.—The Werra, Saale, Milz, and Steinach.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, cobalt, sulphur, coal, porcelain clay, and salt.

Area.—933 square miles.

Pop.—212,000, mostly Protestants.

History and Constitution.—The line of Saxe-Meiningen was founded by duke Bernhard, third son of Ernst I. of Saxony. The duchy was only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe-Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the present duke. The charter of the duchy bears date August 23, 1829. It provides for a legislative organisation, consisting of one chamber of 24 representatives. Eight of these are elected by the proprietors of nobiliar estates; eight by the inhabitants of towns, and eight by those of rural districts. The chamber meets every three years, and new elections take place every six.

SAXE-WEIMAR, *vi'-mar*, a duchy of the German empire, consisting of three principal portions—Weimar, lying between Prussia, Saxe-Altenburg, and Schwarsburg, Rudelstadt; Eisenach (the western portion), to the north of Bavaria and Meiningen; and Neustadt, to the east of the kingdom of Saxony—and the small outlying districts of Altstadt (within Prussia), and Ilmenau (in Gotha). The Weimar portion is hilly and irregular in surface; Eisenach is traversed on the north by the Thuringer-wald, and on the south by the Rhöngebirge; and Neustadt by offshoots of the Erzgebirge. Nearly one quarter of the entire area of the duchy is occupied by forests, the remainder being tolerably fertile and well cultivated. Horses, cattle, and sheep are extensively bred. The chief towns are WEIMAR, the capital, EISENACH, JENA, and NEUSTADT.

Rivers.—The Werra, Fulda, Ulster, Suhl, Orsel; the Elster, Orla, and Ilm, affluents of the Saale.
Minerals.—Iron, copper, cobalt, coal, and marble.
Area.—1,421 square miles.
Pop.—309,577, the great majority Protestants.
History and Constitution.—Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent duchy towards the end of the 16th century, when elector Johann Wilhelm of Saxony divided his territory between his two sons, Friedrich Wilhelm and Johann, giving the former Saxe-Altenburg and the latter Saxe-Weimar. At the congress of Vienna a considerable increase of territory, together with the title of grand-duke, was awarded. The constitution was granted May 5, 1816; but slightly altered by the law of October 15, 1849. According to this charter the legislative power is vested in a house of parliament represented by one chamber, elected every seventh year. It is composed of 31 members, of whom 10 are chosen by the proprietors of nobiliar estates; 10 by the towns; 10 others by the inhabitants of rural districts, and 1 by the senate of the university of Jena.

SAXO, *saz'-o*, surnamed "Grammaticus," a Danish chronicler, who went to Paris in 1177, and became a member of the religious order of St. Geneviève. He wrote the "History of the Northern Nations," founded upon the popular traditions; the "Icelandic Sagas;" and the "Songs of the Scalds."
Died about 1204.

SAXONY, KINGDOM OF, *saz'-o-ne*, is situate towards the north-east of Germany, and is bounded S. and S.E. by Austria, N. and N.E. by Prussia, and W. by Bavaria. In shape Saxony resembles a triangle, of which the longest line is the frontier on the side of Bohemia, formed by the Erzgebirge range of mountains, extending in a long line from south-west to north-east. In the southern and mountainous parts, the valleys only are well cultivated; but in the level districts in the north, tillage is general. The scenery of the valley of the Elbe is very striking. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, and other grain; also tobacco and hops; and in a few situations of favourable exposure, vines. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and a fourth of the surface is covered with excellent timber. The breed of the merino sheep is celebrated, and yields valuable wool, and the cattle are of a superior kind.

Rivers.—The Elbe and its affluents, the Muglitz, Mulde, Trubsch, White Elster, and Wilde-Weisseritz, on the west, and the Wessnitz, Black Elster, and Spree, on the east; and the Neisse, belonging to the basin of the Oder.
Minerals.—Few countries equal Saxony in mineral riches. The topaz is frequently found, also chrysolites, amethysts, chalcedonies, cornelians, agates, jasper, garnets, and tourmalins; and among the coarser stones, serpentine, asbestos, amianthus, barytes, and fluates of lime. The porcelain clay in the neighbourhood of Meissen is well known; here are also fullers'-earth, terra-sigillata, and other minerals with an argillaceous base: petrifactions are very common. The lofty primitive mountains abound in iron; the secondary in copper and lead. Next to these are arsenic, cobalt, antimony, manganese, zinc, sulphur, alum, vitriol, and borax. Coal and marble are abundant. The salt mines and springs of Saxony are included in the districts ceded in 1815 to Prussia. There are also a few silver-mines.
Area.—5,790 square miles.
Pop.—2,972,805.
Religion and Education.—The royal family profess the Roman Catholic religion, and there are about 54,000 Roman Catholics, but the large majority of the people are Protestants of the Lutheran church. The university of Leipsic is the second largest in Germany. Education is general, attendance of every child at school being compulsory.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 government districts—Dresden, Leipsic, Bautzen, and Zwickau. The chief towns are DRESDEN (the capital), LEIPSIC, CHEMNITZ, ZWICKAU, PLAUEN, GLAUCHAU, and FREIBURG.
History and Constitution.—After being many years an electorate, Saxony was formed into a kingdom in 1806, in consequence of the occupancy of Prussia by Napoleon. The present constitution dates from Sept. 4, 1831; but has undergone alterations and modifications. The king possesses the sole executive power, which he exercises through responsible ministers. The legislature is jointly in the king and parliament, the latter consisting of two chambers. The upper chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal; the proprietors of 8 baronial domains; 12 deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliar estates; 10 noble proprietors nominated by the king for life; the burgomasters of 8 towns; and the superintendents and deputies of 5 collegiate institutions, of the university of Leipsic, and of the Roman Catholic chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen. The lower chamber is made up of 20 deputies of landed proprietors; 25 of towns and city corporations; 25 of peasants and communes; and 10 representatives of commerce and manufacturing industry. Saxony sends 4 members to the Bundsrath of the German empire, and 23 to the Reichstag.—(*See* GERMANY.)

SAXONY, or **SACHSEN**, a province of Prussia, to the west of the province of Brandenburg. The western part is traversed by the Harz mountains, the highest point being the Brocken, 3,738 feet. The greater portion of the surface has a gentle slope towards the north. The soil is very fertile, and is well cultivated, especially a district known as the Goldene Aue, on the south-west. The capital is MAGDEBURG.

Rivers.—The Elbe, with its affluents the Saale and Mulde.
Area.—9,729 square miles.
Pop.—2,312,007.
History.—The greater portion of this province was detached from the kingdom of Saxony and ceded to Prussia by the congress of Vienna, in 1815.

SAY, JEAN BAPTISTE, *sai*, a French writer upon political economy, who was among the first to popularise that study in his native country. Part of his early life was passed in commercial pursuits in England, and on his return to France he was for some time secretary to Clavière, the minister of finance. In 1799 he became a member of the Tribunale, but his opposition to consul Bonaparte caused him to withdraw in 1804. He then engaged in manufacturing pursuits, again visited England, and in 1819 became professor of industrial economy in the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, and in 1831 professor of political economy in the Collége

of France. His chief works were, a treatise and a catechism of political economy, and "Letters to Malthus upon various Questions in Political Economy."

Born at Lyons, 1767; died at Paris, 1832.

SAY, a town of western Africa, on the left bank of the Niger, 190 miles W. of Sokolo. Pop. 8,000.

SAYULA, *sai-oo'la*, a town of the state of Talisco, Mexico, 64 miles S.W. of Guadalaxara. Manf. Earthenware. Pop. 9,500.

SCÆVOLA. (*See* MUTIUS.)

SCALA, BARTOLOMEO, *ska'-la*, an Italian statesman, who was held in great esteem by Cosmo, duke of Tuscany, and obtained several honourable appointments in his native country. He wrote a "History of Florence" in Latin; "Letters," and other works.

Born at Florence, about 1424; died 1497.

SCALA NOVA, *no'-va*, a well-built seaport of Asia Minor, at the head of a gulf of the same name (40 miles long and 20 broad), 40 miles S. of Smyrna. It stands on a slope rising from the sea, and has mosques and public baths. Pop. 20,000.

SCALIGER, JULIUS CÆSAR, *skal'-e-jer*, an Italian scholar, whose proper name was GIULIO BORDONI, son of a geographer and miniature painter of Padua, who assumed the surname Della Scala, which his son afterwards transformed into Lascalle de Bordonis, and afterwards into Scaliger, adding Cæsar to his Christian name. He studied and practised medicine at Padua and Venice until more than 40 years of age, and then he accompanied the bishop of Agen to France, and remained there till his death. He was a man of extraordinary acquirements, both in science and in the learned languages; but it is as a commentator upon the Greek and Latin writers that his fame chiefly rests. His most important works were a "Treatise on the Art of Poetry," "Exercitations against Cardan," "Commentaries on Aristotle's History of Animals," "Notes, Dissertations, and Commentaries upon the Greek and Latin Classics," the treatise of Hippocrates on Dreams, and Latin poems.

Born at Riva, 1484; died at Agen, 1558.

SCALIGER, JOSEPH JUSTUS, a French scholar, who was the tenth son of the preceding. He studied at the college of Bordeaux, and afterwards at Paris. Becoming a Calvinist, he, in 1593, removed to Leyden, and obtained the professorship of literature. Scaliger was a man of the most extensive learning, having mastered not only the Latin and Greek and principal European languages, but Hebrew, Syriac, Persian, and other languages, also, so that he could speak 13 languages, ancient and modern. He was petulant, illiberal, and excessively vain, boasting of an illustrious pedigree, which he must have known to be fictitious. His principal works are, "De Emendatione Temporum," in which he established a sound system of chronology; Latin epistles, commentaries, and annotations upon ancient classics and Latin poems.

Born at Agen, 1540; died at Leyden, 1609.

SCAMANDER, or XANTHUS, *ska-man'der*, a river of the plain of Troy, in Asia Minor, rising immediately beneath the site of old Troy, and falling into the Ægean Sea. It is now identified with the modern Mendere.

SCAMOZZI, VINCENZIO, *ska-mot'-se*, a celebrated Italian architect, whose principal works are at Venice, and the most remarkable is the citadel of Palma. He composed a treatise on his art, of great merit, entitled "Architettura Universale."

Born at Vicenza, 1552; died at Venice, 1616.

SCANDER-BEG, *skan-der-beg'*, the name given by the Turks to GEORGE CASTRIOTA, a prince of Epirus, Albania. He was given by his father, John Castriota, with his three brothers, as hostages to Amurath II., who caused him to be educated as a Mussulman, treated him with the greatest favour, and placed him in command of 5,000 cavalry. On the death of his father, in 1432, he formed the design of recovering the throne of his ancestors; and being sent against Hungary, he entered into a secret treaty with John Hunniades, who was afterwards regent, seized the sultan's secretary (whom he afterwards murdered to avoid detection), and compelled him to write and seal an order to the governor of Albania, commanding him to deliver the capital to Scander-beg. He then repaired thither, and ascended the throne in 1443. Amurath laid siege to Croia, the capital of Albania, but was twice defeated. The war was continued by his successor, Mahomet II., till 1461, when the independence of the country was settled by treaty. Scander-Beg afterwards went to Italy, to assist Ferdinand, king of Aragon, who was closely besieged in Bari. The Albanian hero relieved the place, contributed to the defeat of the count of Anjou, and restored the kingdom of Naples to Ferdinand. Afterwards, at the instigation of the pope, he broke faith with the sultan, and entered on a new war with the Turks, gaining several great victories, but he died before the war was concluded.

Born in Epirus, 1404; died at Alessio, 1467.

SCANDINAVIA, *skan'-di-nai'-vi-a*, a general name given by the ancients to the great tract of country lying to the north of Germany, comprising Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Iceland.

SCARBOROUGH, *skar'-bur-o*, a market-town, seaport, municipal and parliamentary borough, and very fashionable watering-place, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 42 miles N.E. of York. It stands in the recess of a beautiful bay, on the borders of the German Ocean, and rising from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre, and protected on the north-east by a promontory terminating in a cliff 300 feet high, on which is a castle built in the 12th century, and now used as barracks. The older part of the town is connected with the new by a cast-iron bridge, 75 feet high, stretching over a chasm 400 feet wide; and another bridge (erected in 1865) spans a picturesque ravine, and connects the western part of the town with the large and fashionable southern suburb. The principal streets are spacious and well paved. The buildings on the cliff stand almost unrivalled in respect of situation, having in front a beautiful terrace, nearly 100 feet above the level of the sands, and below is a new promenade, the Foreshore road. The more prominent of the buildings are the large Grand Hotel, erected in 1867, in the Italian style, and the Spa, on the North Cliff. The parish church, St. Mary's, recently restored, belonged to a Cistercian abbey, and there are various other places of worship for different denominations of Christians, some new and splendid edifices. An aquarium, erected at a cost of £100,000, and 500 feet long by 250 feet wide, was opened in 1877. There are saline and chalybeate springs. The harbour is the only haven of consequence on the eastern coast, between the Humber and Tynemouth; hence it is much resorted to during the violent easterly storms which often prevail here. It is extensive and commodious, and of easy access. There are three piers and a lighthouse. Pop. 30,484. resident; but in the season, from June to October, there are an immense number of visitors. A station on the North Eastern, Great Northern,

London and North-Western, and Lancashire and Yorkshire railways.

SCARDONA, or SCRADIN, *skar-do'-na*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Dalmatia, on the right bank of the Kerka, 30 miles S.E. of Zara. There are a cathedral, the ruins of a Turkish castle, and a harbour for small vessels. **Pop.** 7,400.

SCARLATTI, ALESSANDRO, *skar-lat'-te*, an Italian composer, was the founder of the Neapolitan school of music. He was chapel-master at Naples, and for a few years at St. Maria Maggiore, at Rome, and is said to have written two hundred masses, more than a hundred operas, and three thousand cantatas.

Born at Trapani, Sicily, 1659; **died** 1721.

SCARLATTI, DOMENICO, an eminent Italian composer, and the son of the preceding, who made the acquaintance, at Venice, of Handel, to whom he was ardently attached, and followed to Rome. In 1735 he was appointed master of the royal chapel at Madrid, and teacher to the queen of Spain. He wrote several operas, and a collection of pieces for the harpsichord, on which instrument he was the first performer of his day.

Born 1685; **died** at Madrid, 1757.

SCARLETT, JAMES. (*See* ABINGER, Lord.)

SCARPA, ANTONIO, *skar'-pa*, an Italian physician and anatomist, who was born of parents in very humble circumstances, but was, through the liberality of a distant relation, enabled to pursue his studies at the university of Padua. In 1772 he was invited to fulfil the professorship of anatomy at the university of Modena, and subsequently became surgeon-in-chief to the military hospital of the same city. After visiting France and England, in both of which countries he made the acquaintance of the most illustrious physicians of the time, he, in 1783, became professor of anatomy in the university of Pavia. In 1814 he was appointed director of the Medical Faculty of Pavia. He wrote upon the anatomy of the organs of smell; of hearing; upon the cure of aneurism, hernia, the diseases of the eye; on the operation for the stone; and decided in the affirmative the question whether the heart was supplied with nerves, a disputed point until his time.

Born at Castello-Motta, Friuli, 1747; **died** at Pavia, 1832.

SCARPANTO, *skar-pan'-to*, the ancient Carpathus, a small island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Turkey, between Candia and Rhodes, 28 miles from Rhodes. It is 32 miles long, with a breadth of 8, and very mountainous. There are quarries of marble, several harbours, and at its north-western extremity a village of the same name. **Pop.** 5,000.

SCARRON, PAUL, *skar'-rawng*, a French burlesque writer. His father, a counsellor of parliament, having married a second time, Paul left home and went to Italy, where his conduct was characterised by the utmost license. Once during the carnival, he and three of his companions daubed their bodies with honey, and afterwards rolled in feathers. Thus plumed, they went forth; but the people attacked them, and, to escape from their assailants, they hid themselves in the rushes on the banks of the river Sarthe. Scarron alone survived the cold and exposure to which the unfeathered bipeds had been subjected, but at the cost of remaining a cripple for life. He subsequently removed to Paris, where, after suffering great poverty, he found employment, and even obtained an ecclesiastical benefice at Mans, which he held for three years, when he returned to Paris, and again led an irregular life. He obtained a pension from Cardinal Mazarin, whom he afterwards lampooned, and a much larger pension from Forquet. He was an inveterate beggar, and when money could not be obtained from his friends, would take anything, even poultry or cheese, or firewood, that they were willing to give. In 1652 he married Françoise d'Aubigné, afterwards the famous Madame de Maintenon (*see* MAINTENON), and thenceforth he passed his days as the head of a witty and brilliant society which made his home its rendezvous. Scarron, who was a man of infinite humour, maintained his cheerfulness, and indeed made a joke of his sufferings, throughout his life. He wrote a number of comedies; a travesty of Virgil's "Æneid;" several poems; and the "Roman Comique," an amusing account of the adventures of strolling players. One of his dramatic characters suggested the famous *Tartuffe* of Molière.

Born at Paris, about 1610; **died** there, 1660.

SCHADOW, JOHANN, GOTTFRIED, *sha'-dou*, an eminent German sculptor, who studied at Rome, and, upon returning to Berlin in 1788, obtained ample employment. His finest works are, the monument to Count Von der Mark; the equestrian statues of Frederick the Great, and of Field-Marshal Blucher; and the sculpture on the Mint at Berlin. He was professor, and afterwards director of the Academy of the Fine Arts at Berlin. His writings upon art were valuable; the most important of them being, "Polyklet, or the Groups of Mankind, according to their Races and Periods;" and "National Physiognomy, or Observations upon the Distinction of the Features, and of the External Form of Human Heads."

Born at Berlin, 1764; **died** there, 1850.

SCHADOW, GODENHAUS FRIEDRICH WILHELM VON, German painter, son of the preceding, one of the most famous of the "Düsseldorf school. Having studied at Rome, he was appointed professor of the academy of Berlin, and was afterwards director of the academy at Düsseldorf.

Born at Berlin, 1789; **died** 1826.

SCHADRINSK, *shad-rinsk'*, a town of Russia, government of Perm, on the Iset. **Manf.** Soap and leather. **Pop.** 6,700.

SCHAERBEEK, *sharé'-beek*, a village of Belgium, immediately adjoining Brussels, of which it may be considered a suburb, on the north-east. There are many fine residences, and two churches. **Pop.** 23,000.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, *shaf-how'-sen*, a canton in the north of Switzerland, separated by the Rhine from the cantons of Zurich and Thurgau, on the south, and surrounded on the other side by the great duchy of Baden. It is generally hilly, with many beautiful valleys of remarkable fertility. Wine of fine quality is made in the valley of the Klettgau. Two members are sent to the national council. (*See* SWITZERLAND.) **Area,** 116 square miles. **Pop.** 38,000, nearly all Protestants.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, capital of the Swiss canton of the same name, on the right bank of the Rhine. Many of the houses are of very antique architecture, and there are a church, founded in 1502, and an old strong castle supposed to be of Roman construction. A wooden bridge, of very ingenious construction, is here thrown across the Rhine, and forms a channel of communication between this town and the rest of Switzerland. The Fall of Schaffhausen is a cataract of the Rhine, 3 miles below the town, and has a descent of about 100 feet. It is one of the most striking waterfalls in Europe. **Pop.** 11,795.

SCHALL, JOHANN ADAM VON, *shal'*, a German Jesuit missionary to China, at the age of 20 entered the Jesuit order at Rome, and having distinguished himself by mathematical and astronomical knowledge, was selected partly on that account as a missionary to China. He was received with favour, invited by the emperor to Pekin, created a mandarin, and entrusted with the direction of the imperial mathematical school. He obtained permission for the erection of Catholic churches, and in a few years the Jesuits had made a hundred thousand converts. The emperor died and his successor opposed the missionaries, imprisoned Schall, and sentenced him to death. The sentence was not carried out, but he died in prison. He wrote, in the Chinese language, many treatises on scientific and religious subjects, and translated European works into the Chinese language.

Born at Cologne, 1591; **died** in China, 1669.

SCHAMYL, *sha'-mil*, a leader of the independent tribes of the Caucasus, belonging to a family of wealth and distinction, who commenced his warlike career in 1824, by ardently throwing himself into the struggle which Kasi-Mollah, the supreme chief of his country at that period, had commenced against the Russians. Until the year 1831 the Circassians successfully maintained themselves against their enemies; but, at that date, General Rosen, with a formidable army, drove them from all their positions, and besieged them in the stronghold of Himry, in the north of Daghestan, which place was taken, although with great loss to the Russians. Kasi-Mollah and nearly all his followers perished, and Schamyl was left for dead upon the sanguinary field. When he re-appeared, it was thought he had risen from death, and he found his fellow-countrymen acting under another chief, whose commands he himself prepared to obey implicitly. This chief was, however, shortly afterwards slain with most of his bodyguard, of which Schamyl was one, although he once more escaped as if by a miracle. From this time he came to be regarded as their born leader by the Circassians, who, moreover, so great was his character for piety, began to look upon him as a prophet. In 1836 he preached a holy war against the Russians, which he sustained during nearly a quarter of a century, keeping large armies in check with a mere handful of men, defending step by step his native fastnesses, and, by a mixture of skill and audacity, drawing his antagonists into ambuscades, or compelling them to beat disastrous retreats. In 1859, however, he found himself deserted by many of the native chieftains, whose co-operation was necessary to enable him to maintain the struggle against the power and resources of Russia. For some time he maintained a guerilla warfare, but at length he and his son were taken prisoners, and sent to St. Petersburg. The Czar received him with great kindness, and assigned him a residence at Kaluga, with a good pension. In 1870 he was allowed to go to Mecca on parole.

Born at Daghestan, 1797; **died** at Medina, 1871.

SCHÄSBURG, *shäs'-boorg*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Transylvania, on the Great Kokel. It is divided into an upper and lower town. The former, situated on an eminence, is surrounded by a wall; the latter, in the valley, is an open town. There are two Protestant and two Roman Catholic churches. **Manf.** Linen and cotton. **Pop.** 8,300.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, *shoum'-boorg-lip'-pe*, a principality of Germany, bounded N. by Hanover, W. by Westphalia. The surface is generally flat, and in the western part is the large forest of Schauenburger Wald. The soil is very fertile and the climate mild. The capital is BÜCKEBURG.

Area.—212 square miles.

Pop.—36,000.

History and Constitution.—The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name, who lived in the 16th century, acquiring some small territorial possessions in Westphalia. The principality has a constitution, dated November 17, 1868, under which there is a legislative diet of 15 members, two of whom are appointed by the prince, one nominated by the nobility, one by the clergy, one by certain functionaries, and the rest elected by the people. To the prince belongs part of the legislative and all the executive authority. He acts through a minister, called the president of the government.

SCHEELE, CARL VILHEM, *shaï'-le(r)*, a Prussian chemist, who was at first an apprentice and assistant to an apothecary at Gottenburg, but afterwards set up in business on his own account at Upsal, and, later, at Köping. His discoveries in chemistry were numerous, and of the highest scientific importance. He made known oxygen gas, chlorine, tartaric acid, fluoric acid, barytes, and the arsenite of copper, or mineral green, so well known as "Scheele's green," and was the first to obtain prussic acid in a separate form, &c.; he was also one of the founders of organic chemistry. He contributed many treatises and memoirs to the Transactions of the Royal Academy of Stockholm. Another important work of his was the "Chemical Observations and Experiments on Air and Fire."

Born at Stralsund, 1742; **died** at Köping, near Stockholm, 1786.

SCHEEMAKERS, PIETER, *shaï'-ma-kers*, a Flemish sculptor, who took up his residence in England, and became the rival of Roubillac and Rysbrack. In 1770 he returned to Antwerp, where he died.

Born at Antwerp, 1691; **died** about 1773.

SCHEFFER, ARY, *shef'-fer*, historical painter, who, after studying in Holland, went to Paris, where he finished his artistic education under Baron Guerin. In 1812 he exhibited his first picture at the Paris Exhibition, and from that time rose rapidly to the highest position both as an historical and *genre* painter. His manner partook of the lofty and devotional character of the modern German school, combined with a certain Gallic style of colour and effect. As a portrait-painter he was likewise eminently successful. Many of his finest productions have been made familiar to the English public through the medium of the engraver's art; as, for example, the reproductions of his "Faust," "Mignon," "Francesca da Rimini and her Lover meeting Dante and Virgil in Hell," and Byron's "Giaour." In the latter part of his life he produced many powerful pictures of a religious character. He was an officer of the Legion of Honour, and received many other acknowledgments from the different continental governments of his genius as an artist.

Born at Dort, in Holland, 1795; **died** at Argenteuil, 1858.

SCHELDT, or **SCHELDE,** *shelt*, a river of France and the Netherlands, rising in the French department Aisne, and flowing in a northerly direction past Cambray, Bouchain, and Denain, to Valenciennes, where it becomes navigable. It passes Conde, Tournay, and Oudenarde, and, reaching Ghent, is joined by the Lys. From Ghent it winds its course to Antwerp, where it is divided into the two branches of East and West Scheldt, both of which discharge themselves into the German Ocean; the former by several mouths. The total course is about 210 miles.

SCHELLING, FRIEDRICH WILHELM JOSEPH VON, *shell'-ling*, a German philosopher, who studied at Tübingen and Leipsic, and succeeded Fichte as professor of philosophy in the university of Jena. At first an ardent advocate for the theories of the latter philosopher, he gradually drew away from them, until in 1802, he established a new set of philosophical ideas, an account of which was given to the German public in a work entitled "Essay upon the Difference in the Systems of Schelling and Fichte." In 1808 he became secretary to the Academy of Arts at Munich, and was raised to the rank of nobility by the king of Bavaria. In 1841 he was appointed professor at the university of Berlin, in which city he continued to reside until his death.

Born at Leonberg, Würtemberg, 1775; **died** at Ragaz, Switzerland, 1854.

SCHEMNITZ, or SELMECZ-BANYA, *shem-nitz'*, a royal free mining-town in the north-west of Hungary, in an elevated situation near a river of the same name, 65 miles N. of Pesth. There are six suburbs, some at a considerable distance from the town. The mines of Schemnitz are the most extensive in Hungary, and extend under the town. The chief metals are gold, silver, lead, and copper. Arsenic and sulphur are also obtained. Below the mines is the adit constructed by Joseph II., which can be used both as a canal and a railway, and which is considered a magnificent work of engineering skill. **Pop.** 14,500.

SCHENECTADY, *she-nek'-ta-de*, a county of New York, United States. **Area,** 221 square miles. **Pop.** 23,538. The capital is SCHENECTADY.

SCHENECTADY, capital of the above county, on the south bank of the Mohawk, 16 miles N.W. of Albany. It contains a court-house, 17 churches, a college, and Union. **Manf.** Cotton fabrics, brooms, carpets, paper, machinery, leather, and agricultural implements. **Pop.** 13,655.—The town was settled by the Dutch in 1661, and is memorable for a terrible massacre by the French and Indians in 1690.

SCHEVENINGEN, *skat'-ven-in-gen*, a fashionable watering-place of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 2 miles from Hague, with which it is connected by a planted avenue, with a tramway. From here, William, prince of Orange, sailed for England in 1688. **Pop.** 8,500.

SCHIEDAM, *shké-dam*, a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Schie, 4 miles from Rotterdam. It has numerous churches, a chamber of commerce, and a Latin school. It is the chief seat for the manufacture of "Hollands," or Dutch gin. **Pop.** 22,000.

SCHILLER, JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH VON, *shil'-ler*, a German poet and dramatist, who was the son of an official in the employ of the duke of Würtemberg, who noticed the boy's talents, and undertook the charge of his education. He at first studied the law, which he exchanged for medicine, and, after taking his degree, became physician to a regiment stationed at Stuttgardt. Meanwhile his leisure had been given to the study of the poets and dramatists of England and Germany; and in secret he composed his tragedy of "The Robbers," which was produced at Mannheim in 1782. The tragedy obtained immense success; but the author having ventured to go without leave to the theatre at Mannheim, he was, for that offence, put under arrest. Soon afterwards he fled to Franconia under an assumed name, but afterwards returned to Mannheim, obtained employment as dramatist to the theatre, produced two tragedies, "Fiesco" and "Intrigue and Love," and translated Shakspeare's "Macbeth." In 1785 he went to Leipzic, afterwards to Dresden, and in 1787 to Weimar, where he associated with Herder, Wieland, and Göthe. In 1789 he settled at Jena, where he had been appointed professor of history. It was here that he married and wrote his "History of the Thirty Years' War," and some essays upon the Kantian philosophy. The duke of Meiningen made him a privy councillor, and the French republic conferred on him the rights of citizenship. In 1799 he produced his play of "Wallenstein." His "Mary Stuart" appeared in 1800; and in the following year "The Maid of Orleans." "The Bride of Messina" was produced in 1803, with less success than his previous works; but "William Tell," which came out in the following year, redeemed the comparative failure of its predecessor. In 1805 he was attacked by a fatal illness, partly induced by excessive study. His poems of the lyrical order have always been held in the most enthusiastic admiration in Germany, and his dramatic productions occupy a foremost part in German literature.

Born at Marbach, 1759; **died** at Weimar, 1805.

SCHIMMELPENNINCK, RUTGER JOHN, *shim'-mel-pen'-nink*, an eminent Dutch statesman, who practised as advocate, and, in 1785-86, played a distinguished part in the efforts made by the United Provinces to accomplish a revolution. In 1795 he displayed great eloquence at the National Batavian Convention. He was afterwards ambassador at Paris, plenipotentiary at the congress of Amiens (1802), and finally ambassador at London. During fifteen months (1805-6) he governed Holland with the greatest success as grand-pensionary. Whilst Louis Bonaparte reigned in his native country, he lived in retirement, but was, nevertheless, frequently consulted on matters of state. When Holland was incorporated with the empire, he became a member of the "Sénate Conservateur" of France.

Born 1761; **died** 1825.

SCHINKEL, KARL FRIEDRICH, *shin'-kel*, a Prussian architect, who studied in Italy, and in 1820 was appointed professor at the Berlin Academy of Arts. He erected many fine buildings at Berlin and Potsdam.

Born at Newrippen, 1781; **died** 1841.

SCHIO, *shé'-o*, a town of Italy, government of Venetia, on the Timanjo, 15 miles N.W. of Vicenza. In the neighbourhood are mineral springs, quarries of marble, and beds of porcelain earth. **Pop.** 11,000.

SCHLAN or **SLANY,** *shlan*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Bohemia, on the Rothenbach, 18 miles N.W. of Prague. It is surrounded by walls, and has three suburbs. There are a Franciscan monastery, a town-house, and a college. **Manf.** Woollen cloth and hosiery. **Pop.** 7,500.

SCHLEGEL, *shlai'-gel*, **AUGUST WILHELM VON,** a German poet and critic. He studied at Gottingen, and was afterwards a lecturer at the same university. He commenced his poetical career with some poems and translations of Dante, which secured him a high place among the writers of his country. He began his celebrated translation of Shakspeare in 1797, and, in the same year, was appointed to a professorship at Jena. In 1805 he became acquainted with Madame de Staël-Holstein, whom he accompanied upon a journey through several countries. In 1808 he commenced the delivery of his famous lectures on dramatic art; having previously produced some poems, and criticisms

upon literature and the fine arts, which were received with applause. After the fall of Paris he went to reside at the country seat of Madame de Staël, and remained with her until her death, in 1818. In the following year, having achieved a very distinguished reputation and been raised to the rank of nobility, he was nominated professor of history in the university of Bonn, and, after devoting himself assiduously to the study of Sanskrit, he established, at his own cost, a printing-office at Bonn, for the production of works in that ancient language. He also founded a review for the discussion of Indian literature; and gave Latin translations of the "Ramayana" and the "Bhagavad-Gita," two classics of the Sanskrit tongue. His last work was his "Essays, Literary and Historical," which appeared in 1842. The most important works of this distinguished scholar, critic, and poet, were,—"Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature," (the translation of "Shakspeare;" an edition of the "Niebelungen;" and a collection of poems. He was twice married, in each case unhappily.

Born at Hanover, 1767; **died** at Bonn, 1845.

SCHLEGEL, FRIEDRICH KARL WILHELM VON, a critic, philosopher, and philologist, the younger brother of the preceding. He was designed for commercial pursuits; but his disposition was so strongly inclined towards literature, that his father sent him to the university of Gottingen, where he devoted himself to the study of philology. He afterwards went to Leipzic, and, in 1798, produced a portion of a History of Greece and Rome, as well as a fragment of a German translation of Plato. He had been previously engaged with his brother in editing a literary journal called the *Athenæum*, the influence of which print upon the contemporary literature of Germany was enormous. His next great undertaking was the delivering of a course of lectures upon philosophy at Jena, in 1800; his tragedy of "Alarkas" appeared two years later; and, in 1808, he produced a fine work upon the literature of India. Some excellent poems followed in the course of the two subsequent years. In 1809 he was appointed imperial secretary to the Archduke Charles, and while holding that office, he produced a series of proclamations against France, of the most patriotic and spirit-stirring character. About this time he became a member of the Roman Catholic Church. His later years were chiefly spent as a diplomatic official under Metternich, who was his constant patron, as the editor of some Vienna periodicals, or in the composition and delivering of lectures upon modern history, ancient and modern literature, and the philosophy of history and of language.

Born at Hanover, 1772; **died** 1829.

SCHLEIERMACHER, FRIEDRICH ERNST DANIEL, *shli'-er-ma'-ker*, a German theologian and philologist, who received his earliest education under the Moravians, his parents having belonged to that religious sect: but, at 18, he quitted that body, and went to the university of Halle, where he devoted himself with the utmost assiduity to theology and philology. In 1790 he was engaged as tutor in the family of a nobleman, after which he became a preacher at Berlin. His first original works were some contributions to the *Athenæum*, a literary paper conducted by the brothers Schlegel. In 1799 appeared his famous "Discourses on Religion," which attracted great attention, and are considered to mark a great epoch in German theology. After a distinguished career as a preacher, and as commentator upon the ancient classics, especially Plato, he was, in 1804, appointed professor of theology and philosophy in the university of Halle. When, in 1806, Halle was incorporated in the new kingdom of Westphalia, he repaired to Berlin, where he became pastor of the church of the Trinity, and was engaged in delivering lectures upon theological questions; and he never lost an opportunity to denounce from his pulpit the French oppressors of Prussia. In 1810 he was nominated professor of theology in the Berlin university, which he retained with a constantly increasing reputation until his death. Schleiermacher was distinguished no less for his oratorical powers than for his profound erudition. He was the author of a variety of learned works, embracing philology, philosophy, and classical criticism.

Born at Breslau, 1768; **died** at Berlin, 1834.

SCHLEITZ, *shlitze*, a town of Germany, capital of the principality of Reuss-Schleitz, on the left bank of the Wiesenthal, 25 miles from Jena. **Manf.** Cotton and woollen fabrics, and leather. **Pop.** 5,000.

SCHLESWIG, or SLESVIG, *shles'-vig*, a district of the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein. It is generally undulating, with well-wooded districts in the eastern and central parts, and near the western boundary there are extensive marshy tracts protected by dams from encroachments of the sea. The coast is deeply indented, and there are numerous islands. Off the eastern coast are the islands of Alsen, Aroe, and Femera, and on the west are the Halligers, which are so exposed to the action of the sea, that the houses are built on dams. The chief towns are FLENSBORG, SCHLESWIG, HADERSLEBEN, Husum, and Tonder. **Area,** 3,000 square miles. **Pop.** 20,555.

SCHLESWIG, a seaport of the above district, at the head of the Schlei, 69 miles N.W. of Hamburg. It is divided into the Aldstadt (old town), Lollfuss and Fredericksberg, and there is a small suburb, Bustorf. The market-place is in the Aldstadt, and the chief street, two miles long, in the Lollfuss. The cathedral is a fine Gothic building of the 12th century, and at the northern end of Fredericksberg is the old castle of Gottorf, the seat of the government of the province. The harbour will admit only small vessels. This is the oldest town in the duchy, having been founded in the 9th century. **Pop.** 15,446.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, a province of Prussia, ceded by the Danes in 1864, comprising SCHLESWIG and HOLSTEIN. **Pop.** 1,127,149.

SCHLETTSTADT, *shlet'-stat*, a town of Germany in Alsace, on the left bank of the Ill, 26 miles S.W. of Strasburg. The chief buildings are the Gothic church of St. George, built in the 14th century; the church of St. Foy, built in the 11th century on the model of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; a fine Gothic gateway, with a clock-tower; and the palace of justice, formerly a Jesuit college. The fortifications were demolished after the Franco-German war of 1870. **Pop.** 9,200.

SCHLEY, *shlai*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area,** 200 square miles. **Pop.** 5,200, more than half being coloured. The capital is Ellaville.

SCHLOSSER, FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH, *shlos'-ser*, a German historian, who concluded his education at the university of Gottingen, after which he became private tutor in a nobleman's family, and later, a school teacher. But he devoted all his leisure to the study of history, in which he had greatly distinguished himself while a student, and, in 1812, gave to the world his "History of the

Iconoclast Emperors," which enhanced his reputation for learning, and also gained for him the appointment of professor in the Lyceum of Frankfort. In 1817 he obtained the professorship of history at Heidelberg. Between the years 1823-46 he published his great work entitled "The History of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," "A History of the Ancient World and its Civilization," "Critical Examination of Napoleon," and some minor historical pieces, were his latest works. His "History of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries" has been translated into English.

Born at Jever, in the lordship of Kniphausen, 1776; **died** at Heidelberg, 1861.

SCHLÖZER, Augustus Ludwig von, *shlö'-zer*, a German historian and political writer. After completing his education at Gottingen, he became tutor in a Swedish family, and proceeded to Stockholm, where he produced his first work, a "History of Commerce." Having a great proficiency in the Eastern languages, he was offered the post of literary assistant by Müller, the historiographer of the Russian empire. In 1765 he was appointed professor of Russian history in the Academy of St. Petersburg. In 1767 he was permitted to leave the country, and he became professor of political science at Gottingen. In 1804 he was raised to noble rank by the emperor of Russia, and created privy councillor of justice. His most important works were "General History of the North," "Picture of the History of Russia," and "Researches into the Fundamental Laws of Russia." He also edited some of the old Russian chronicles.

Born at Jagstadt, in the principality of Hohenloe-Kirchberg, 1737; **died** 1809.

SCHLUSSELBURG, *shloos'-sel-boorg*, a town of European Russia, on the Neva, where it issues from the lake Ladoga, and partly on an island, on which is a state prison, 20 miles E. of St. Petersburg. **Manf.** Cotton goods and porcelain. **Pop.** 6,500.

SCHMALKALDEN, *shmal'-kal-den*, a town of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, at the confluence of the Stille and Schmalkald, 11 miles N. of Meiningen. It has three suburbs, two castles, and several churches. Mining is carried on. **Manf.** Hardware. **Pop.** 5,800.

SCHNEEBERG, *shnā'-berg*, a mining town of Saxony, 20 miles S.W. of Chemnitz. The products of the mines are silver, cobalt, bismuth, nickel, and iron. **Manf.** Cloth, boots and shoes, and cigars. **Pop.** 8,000.

SCHNEIDEMUHL, or **PILA,** *shnī'-de(r)-mool*, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, on the Küdde, 54 miles W. of Bromberg. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, hosiery, lace, and leather. **Pop.** 11,610.

SCHNEIDER, Johann Gottlieb, *shnī'-der*, a German philologer and naturalist, who studied at Leipzic, and during 34 years he held the professorship of philology at the university of Frankfort, and was finally appointed chief librarian to the same seat of learning after it had been transferred to Breslau. His works were very numerous both in philology and natural history; the most important of them being, an edition of Aristotle's "Natural History;" a Greek Dictionary; an edition of the works of Xenophon; and several works elucidatory of the natural history of the ancient writers.

Born near Wurzen, Saxony, 1750; **died** at Breslau, 1822.

SCHNEIDER, Eugène, French manufacturer and statesman. Early in life he turned his attention to mechanical engineering, and in 1830, established the immense engineering works at Creuzot. (*See* Creuzot.) In 1845 he entered the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1851 was appointed minister of agriculture, and in 1852 member of the Corps Legislatif. He was also regent of the bank of France, and president of various Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture.

Born at Nancy, 1815.

SCHNORR, Von Karolsfeld Julius, *shnor*, a German artist, son of the director of the Art Academy at Leipzic. After studying for a time at Vienna, he, in 1815, repaired to Rome, where he became a member of that society of young German painters at whose head were Cornelius and Overbeck. He soon obtained a foremost position in that artistic community, and was engaged with his great compatriots to embellish the walls of the Villa Massimi at Rome, with designs in fresco, the subjects being chosen from the works of Dante, Ariosto, and Petrarch. Some scriptural works also employed his brush while at Rome. When King Louis of Bavaria resolved to embellish Munich with architectural and pictorial masterpieces, Schnorr was invited, and other celebrated German artists, to carry out the royal patron's ideas. In 1827 he was nominated professor of historical painting in the Academy of Fine Arts at Munich. In that city he remained until the year 1846, when he removed to Dresden, on being appointed director of the picture-gallery, and professor in the Academy of Fine Arts there. Meanwhile, he had decorated the state apartments of the new palace at Munich with a series of magnificent frescoes illustrative of the history of Charlemagne, Frederick Barbaroesa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg, and likewise of the national poem of the "Niebelungen-lied." He also produced some fine designs for book illustrations.

Born at Leipzic, 1794; **died** at Dresden, 1853.

SCHŒLCHER, Victor, *shēl'-sher*, a French *littérateur* and democratic politician, who, after quitting college, joined the ultra party which was opposed to the Restoration. Until the revolution of 1830 he was engaged as a journalist and art critic. He had visited the United States, Mexico, and Cuba, and had returned to France a determined advocate for the abolition of slavery. Devoting himself to that as a special question, he published a number of works thereupon, all of them pleading eloquently for the emancipation of the black populations. Egypt, the coast of Africa, and other parts, were subsequently visited, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the condition of the servile races. In 1848 he returned to Paris, and was at once appointed to a post in the ministry of marine. In that capacity he drew up a proclamation for the immediate emancipation of the black population of the French colonies, and also promulgated a decree by which flogging in the navy was abolished. Subsequently he, as journalist, member of the legislative Assembly, and vice-president of the "Mountain," or ultra-democratic party, defended the views of that section of French politicians. This line of conduct caused him to become one of the victims of the *coup d'état* of 1851. Expelled from his native country on that occasion, he repaired to England, where he produced several works, the most important of which was a complete and careful biography of the great musician Handel, which was published in English, having been translated from the author's MS. His writings, chiefly political, are to be found in the columns of the best democratic journals of

France, to which he was for a long period an eloquent and enlightened contributor.

Born at Paris, 1804.

SCHÖFFER, PETER, *sheof'-fer*, one of the improvers of the art of printing, who appears to have been at first a copyist at Paris, but was afterwards employed in the establishment of Guttenberg and Faust of Mentz. By one account he is said to have discovered the more easy method of casting the types. When Faust and Guttenberg separated, in 1455, he became the partner of the former; after whose death he printed many works alone. His three sons also became eminent as printers.

Born near Darmstadt, 1430; **died** 1502.

SCHOHARIE, *sko-a-ree'*, a county of New York, United States. **Area,** 675 square miles. **Pop.** 33,500. The capital is Schoharie.

SCHOHARIE, capital of the above county, 30 miles from Albany. It is situate on Schoharie Flats, and contains the county buildings, two churches, and a number of elegant houses. **Pop.** 3,000.

SCHOLZ, JOHANN MATTHIAS AUGUST, *sholz*, a German philologist, who, after completing his studies at the university of Breslau, devoted himself to the production of an improved edition of the text of the New Testament. With this object, he visited London, Paris, Vienna, Italy, Egypt, and Palestine. He was professor of theology at Bonn. His most important publications were, "Handbook of Biblical Archæology;" the text of the New Testament, under the title of "Novum Testamentum Græce;" and an account of his travels in the East.

Born at Kapsdorf, near Breslau, 1794; **died** 1852.

SCHOMBERG, FREDERIC ARMAND DE, a distinguished soldier, who fought under Frederick Henry, prince of Orange, and his son William; but, in 1650, passed into the French service, and obtained the governorship of Gravelines and Furnes. In 1661 he was sent to Portugal, where he commanded with such success as to force Spain to make a peace. He rose to the rank of marshal; but, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he left France and went to Brandenburg, the elector of which made him minister of state. He accompanied the prince of Orange to England at the revolution of 1688; was raised to a dukedom, made knight of the Garter, and had a large sum voted him by parliament. In 1689 he went with William to Ireland, and was shot by mistake, as he was crossing the Boyne, by the French refugees of his own regiment.

Born 1618; **died** 1689.

SCHOMBERG, HENRI COUNT DE, marshal of France, who was descended from a German family. He served in 1617 in Piedmont under Marshal d'Estrées, and afterwards against the Huguenots in the cival wars. In 1625 he was made marshal, and, two years afterwards, defeated the English at the isle of Rhé. In 1632 he defeated the rebels in Languedoc, at the famous battle of Castelnaudary, for which he was made governor of that province.

Born at Paris, 1575; **died** 1632.

SCHOMBURGK, SIR ROBERT HERMANN, modern traveller and naturalist. He was a Prussian by birth, and early in life engaged unsuccessfully in commercial pursuits in the United States. In 1835 he undertook an exploratory journey into the interior of Guiana, under the auspices of the English Royal Geographical Society, and, while ascending the Berbice river, first met with the magnificent aquatic plant afterwards named the Victoria regia water-lily. He subsequently published a work of great value upon British Guiana, of which country he was, in 1840, employed by the British government to make a survey. For his successful accomplishment of this mission he received the honour of knighthood, and his distinguished services as a traveller and naturalist were acknowledged by various European courts and learned bodies. In 1840 he was nominated British consul to the republic of Saint Domingo, and in 1857 went as British representative to Siam, returning to England in 1864.

Born 1804; **died** 1865.

SCHÖNBEIN, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH, *she(r)n'-bine*, a German chemist, who studied natural science at Tübingen and Eilangen. In 1828 he became professor at Basel. He was the author of many chemical treatises, but is best known as the inventor of gun-cotton, and the discoverer of collodion.

Born at Mitzingen, Würtemberg, 1799; **died** 1868.

SCHÖNBERG, *she(r)n'-bairg*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, 27 miles N.W. of Olmütz, on the Desna. **Manf.** Cotton goods and needles. **Pop.** 7,500.

SCHÖNEBECK, *she(r)n'-bek*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the left bank of the Elbe, 9 miles S.E. of Magdeburg. **Manf.** Salt, chemicals, leather, and tobacco. **Pop.** 12,333.

SCHÖNINGEN, *she(r)n'-ingem*, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, 20 miles S.E. of Brunswick. The old town is surrounded by walls, and there are two suburbs. **Manf.** Linen and vitriol. In the vicinity is a mine of lignite. **Pop.** 5,300.

SCHOOLCRAFT, HENRY ROWE, *skool'-kraft*, an American philologist and ethnologist, whose youth was devoted to the study of the natural sciences and to the acquisition of languages. In 1817 he commenced that career in which he subsequently earned a high reputation, by making a journey of exploration through Missouri; whence he returned to Washington, with a valuable mass of notes and mineralogical specimens. His "Mines and Mineral Resources of Missouri," published in 1819, met with the most decided success, and obtained for its author the post of geologist to the exploring expedition dispatched to the sources of the Mississippi in the following year. He was chosen to fulfil, in succession, posts of great responsibility and distinction. In 1821 he acted as secretary to an Indian conference at Chicago. He married a highly educated lady, whose mother was an Indian, and with her help made a systematic study of Indian dialects and traditions. He afterwards explored the Mississippi to its remotest source. At a later period he devoted himself to the task of arranging and publishing his vast stores of information upon Indian language, antiquities, and ethnology, which he had spent thirty years in collecting. One of his works suggested the "Hiawatha" of Longfellow. He was a member of the chief European and American literary and learned societies.

Born at Hamilton, New York, 1793; **died** 1864.

SCHOOLCRAFT, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area,** 2,300 square miles. **Pop.** 1,300. The capital is Onota.

SCHOONHOVEN, *shoon-ho'-ven*, a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the right bank of the Lek, 15 miles E. of Rotterdam. It is walled and surrounded by a broad

canal, the banks of which form a pleasant promenade. The town-hall is an old building, and there are several churches for various denominations, and good educational institutions. **Manf.** Articles in gold and silver, leather, white lead, and vinegar. A very large hemp-market is held annually, and there is a productive salmon fishery. **Pop.** 3,600.

SCHOPENHAUER, ARTHUR, *shop'-en-hou-air*, a German philosopher, who studied at Göttingen, Berlin, and Jena. He afterwards paid great attention to Indian literature and philosophy, and in 1819 published his most famous work "The World Considered as Will and Idea," in which he announced theories opposed to those of Hegel, Schelling, and Fichte. He is the apostle of "Pessimism"—"God, futurity, the soul, mere illusions; and the world of men hopelessly bad."

Born at Danzig, 1788; **died** at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1860.

SCHOUWEN, or LAND-VAN-ZIERIKZEE, *shoo'-en*, an island of the Netherlands, province of Zeeland, separated on the east from Duiveland by the Dijkwater. It is 14 miles long, and from 4 to 7 broad, and fertile; grain, madder, and flax, being cultivated. Immense flocks of seafowl breed on the south side, and their eggs are an important article of trade. There are two towns, ZIERIKZEE (the chief town) and Brouwershaven. **Pop.** 15,000.

SCHRADER, MARIA MAGDALENA ELIZABETH, *shra'-der*, a learned and pious lady of Ceylon, grand-daughter and pupil of Philip de Melho (*see* MELHO). She conducted Christian worship at Jaffna, in the Dutch, Portuguese, and Tamul languages, and at the age of 55 began the study of English, in which she soon obtained such proficiency as to translate Wesley's hymns into Portuguese. She also translated several Dutch books into Portuguese and Tamul.

Born at Jaffna, 1766; **died** there, 1850.

SCHREVELIUS, CORNELIUS, *shre-vé'-li-us*, a Dutch lexicographer, rector of the university of Leyden, who published editions of Homer and Hesiod; but his principal work was his "Lexicon," Greek and Latin, which was extensively used in England.

Born at Haerlem, about 1615; **died** at Leyden, 1664.

SCHRÖDER DEVRIENT, *schre(r)'-der dev'-reent*, German vocalist, daughter of an eminent tragic actress. When only 16 years of age she was considered the finest operatic singer of Germany, and noted for the power and beauty of her voice and dramatic power.

Born at Hamburg, 1804; **died** at Gotha, 1860.

SCHUBERT, FRANZ, *shoo'-bairt*, German musical composer, who produced some very beautiful songs, operas, sonatas, and symphonies, and died at the early age of 25.

Born at Vienna, 1807; **died** 1832.

SCHUJA, *shoo-ja'*, a town of Russia, 60 miles from Vladimir. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, and soap. **Pop.** 10,000.

SCHULTENS, ALBERT, *shool'-tens*, a German divine and Orientalist, who became professor of the Oriental languages, first at Franeker and afterwards at Leyden. His principal works are, a "Commentary upon Job," "Commentary on the Proverbs," the "Life of Saladin," translated from the Arabic; a Hebrew and Arabic Grammar.

Born at Groningen, 1686; **died** at Leyden, 1750.

SCHULTZE, BENJAMIN, *shooltz*, a learned German philologist, who produced, among other important works, one in German, entitled "The Master of the Eastern and Western Languages," which contained one hundred alphabets.

Born 1761; **died** 1833.

SCHUMACHER, HEINRICH CHRISTIAN, *shoo'-ma-ker*, a modern Danish astronomer, who was selected by the Danish government to measure the degrees of longitude from Copenhagen to the west coast of Jutland, and, in 1821 was appointed by the Royal Scientific Society of Copenhagen to direct the survey of Holstein and Lauenberg. He was subsequently engaged, in conjunction with the English Board of Longitude, in ascertaining the differences between the observatories of Greenwich and Altona. His after-life was spent as astronomer to the king of Denmark. He published many valuable works upon the science to which he devoted himself.

Born 1780; **died** at Altona, 1850.

SCHUMANN, ROBERT, *shoo'-man*, a German musical composer, of great popularity in his native country. In England a cantata entitled "Paradise and the Peri," the words of which were translated from Moore's poem, was very popular. He married Clara Wieck, known for her great abilities as a pianist. For the last two years of his life he was insane.

Born at Zwickau, Saxony, 1815; **died** 1856.

SCHURMAN, ANNA MARIA DE, *shoor'-man*, a learned German lady, who understood the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and was acquainted with several modern languages. She applied to music, painting, and engraving with great success, and her penmanship was remarkable for its beauty. In 1650 she became a disciple of the enthusiast Labadie, after whose death she retired from the world. Her Opuscula, or pieces in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, were printed in 1652. She also wrote Latin poems, and a "Defence of Female Study."

Born at Cologne, 1607; **died** 1678.

SCHÜTT, *shoot*, two islands in Hungary, formed by two branches of the Danube and the main stream, which flows between them. The largest has a length of 55 miles, and a breadth of 15; the smaller a length of 28 miles and a breadth of 7.

SCHUYLER, *skool'-er*, the name of three counties of the United States:—

ILLINOIS.—**Area**, 420 square miles. **Pop.** 16,249. The capital is Rushville.

MISSOURI.—**Area**, 324 square miles. **Pop.** 10,470. The capital is Lancaster.

NEW YORK.—**Area**, 352 square miles. **Pop.** 19,000. The capital is Havana.

SCHUYLKILL, *skool'-kil*, a river of Pennsylvania, United States, breaking through the Blue Mountains, and, after a south-eastern course of 120 miles, running into the Delaware, 5 miles below Philadelphia.

SCHUYLKILL, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area**, 750 square miles. **Pop.** 129,974. The capital is POTTSVILLE.

SCHWABACH, *shwa'-bak*, a walled town of Bavarian or Middle Franconia, on a river of the same name, which divides it into two parts, 10 miles S.W. of Nurnberg. **Manf.** Cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, gold and silver lace, paper, soap, and tobacco. **Pop.** 10,000.

SCHWANTHALER, LUDWIG MICHAEL, *shwan-ta'-ler*, a German sculptor, whose ancestors had been of the same profession during some generations. He received his artistic education at the Munich Academy of the Fine Arts, and subse-

quently repaired to Rome, where he gained the friendship of Thorwaldsen, who aided him with some valuable advice. His first successes in his profession were due to the patronage of king Louis of Bavaria. He continued to labour with unceasing zeal until he became the acknowledged head of the Munich school of sculpture. In 1835 he was appointed professor of sculpture. His grandest work was the colossal statue of Bavaria which occupies the centre of the Bavarian Hall of Fame, and is about 60 feet in height. His colossal statues of St. Peter, St. Paul, Count Tilly, and monumental statues of Göthe, Jean Paul Richter, and Mozart, are noble productions. The new palace of King Louis of Bavaria, the Walhalla of Ratisbon, and, indeed, many of the finest art collections throughout Germany and in England, are enriched by his splendid works. At his death he bequeathed his studio, together with models of his most important works, to the Fine Arts Academy of Munich; and in the same city there is a street named in his honour.

Born at Munich, 1802; died there, 1848.

SCHWARTZ, BERTHOLD, *shwartz*, a German monk, who is said to have been of the order of the Cordeliers. According to one statement he was the discoverer of gunpowder, which he obtained while making some experiments with sulphur, charcoal, and saltpetre. Another account gives to Roger Bacon the discovery; but the compound appears, in reality, to have been known at a more remote date. A monument to his memory was erected at Freiburg, 1853.

Died 1384.

SCHWARTZ, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH, a Prussian missionary, who studied at Halle, and joined the Danish mission at Tranquebar, in 1750. He laboured altogether for nearly half a century zealously in the conversion of the Hindoos to Christianity. He earned and received the warm support of the British and of the native princes throughout his honourable career, and at his death the East-India directors erected a monument to his memory in St. Mary's Church, at Madras.

Born in Brandenburg, 1726; died in the East Indies, 1798.

SCHWARTZBURG, *shwartz'-boorg*, a German historical family, founded about the middle of the 12th century. The two great modern branches are descended from Count Günther, who lived in the 16th century.

SCHWARTZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, a small principality of Germany, bounded E. of Saxe-Weimar, Allenburg, and Meiningen, and with a small detached portion in Prussian Saxony. The surface is hilly, being traversed by spurs of the Thuringerwald; but there are fertile valleys, and the scenery is very attractive. The larger portion is known as Rudolstadt, the other as Frankenhausen.

Rivers.—The Schwarza, Ilm, and Saale.
Area.—341 square miles.
Pop.—87,000.
Constitution.—For all legislative measures the prince has to obtain the consent of a chamber of representatives of 16 members, three of whom are elected by the nobility, five by the inhabitants of towns, and eight by the rural population. The deputies meet every three years, and their mandate expires at the end of two sessions.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, *shwartz'-boorg*, a principality of Germany, partly surrounded by the Prussian province of Saxony. It is divided into two parts, Sondershausen and Arnstadt, the former being fertile and well cultivated, the latter mountainous. The manufacturing districts are chiefly in the Arnstadt.

Rivers.—The Helbe and Wipper.
Area.—311 square miles.
Pop.—72,300.
Constitution.—There is a diet of 15 members, 5 of whom are appointed by the prince, 5 nominated by certain highly-taxed land-owners and others, and 5 elected by the inhabitants in general. The sole executive and part of the legislative power is in the hands of the prince, who exercises his authority through a government divided into three departments.

SCHWARZENBERG, ADAM, Count von, *shwartz'-en-bairg*, prime minister of the elector Georg Wilhelm of Brandenburg. In the Thirty Years' War he adhered with great determination to Austria against the Protestant league, to the great injury of the country. On the accession of Frederick William, "the Great Elector," he was deprived of his power, and imprisoned in the fortress of Spandau, where he died.

Born 1587; died 1641.

SCHWARZENBERG, KARL PHILIPP, Prince von, an Austrian general, whose signal services in the campaigns against the Turks in 1789, and in the subsequent engagements with the armies of the French republic, gained for him, in 1797, the rank of major-general. In 1799 he raised a regiment of Hulans at his own expense, and greatly distinguished himself at Alm. In 1808 he was ambassador to Russia. When Napoleon I. invaded Russia, in 1812, he commanded the auxiliary force of Austria, then an ally of France. At the especial request of Napoleon he was raised to the rank of field-marshal. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to the command-in-chief of the armies allied against Napoleon, and was present at the battle of Leipzic, where the French army was almost annihilated. In 1814 he entered France, and marched into Paris, upon the capitulation of the city by Marmont. His subsequent career was less active; but he was loaded with honours by the emperor of Austria, made president of the imperial council, and received a grant of land in Hungary.

Born at Vienna, 1771; died 1820.

SCHWARZENBERG, FELIX LUDWIG JOHANN FRIEDRICH, Austrian statesman, nephew of the preceding. He was employed on several diplomatic missions, and while in London in 1830 made himself notorious by eloping with Lady Ellenborough. He served with distinction in the Austro-Italian war of 1848, and after the suppression of the revolution in Vienna was made prime minister. He died of apoplexy.

Born in Bohemia, 1800; died at Vienna, 1852.

SCHWARZWALD. (*See* BLACK FOREST.)

SCHWATZ, *shwaz* a town of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, on the right bank of the Inn, 16 miles N.E. of Innsbruck. In the neighbourhood are mines of copper and silver. **Pop.** 4,800.

SCHWEDT, *shwet*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Oder, 31 miles S. of Stettin. It has a royal palace and several churches. **Manf.** Tobacco, leather, soap, and starch. **Pop.** 9,200.

SCHWEIDNITZ, *shwide'-nitz*, a fortified town of Prussia, and province of Silesia, on the left bank of the Weistritz, 30 miles S.W. of Breslau. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton goods, leather, and agricultural implements. There are well-attended fairs for corn, cattle, and yarn. **Pop.** 22,202.

SCHWEINFURT, *shwine'-foort*, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, 29 miles N.E. of Wurzburg. It has several churches, a gymnasium, and a high school, founded by Gustavus

Adolphus, king of Sweden. **Manf.** Chemicals and dyeing materials. Large cattle and wool markets are held. **Pop.** 12,601.

SCHWELM, *shvelm*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, on the Schwelm, 32 miles S.W. of Arnsberg. **Manf.** Linen, cotton, ribbons, iron and steel, and metal wares. **Pop.** 5,500.

SCHWENCKFELD, KASPAR VON, *shvenk'-felt*, a German divine, who founded a sect which still exists in small numbers in Silesia. He was one of the first followers of Luther, but subsequently separated from him, and commenced preaching some entirely new doctrines. He declared that the Scriptures were not to be held as inspired, and that mankind should await without discussion until the true revelations should emanate from heaven. He likewise wrote in favour of the reuniting of the Roman Catholics and the followers of the reformed doctrines. He wrote upwards of eighty dissertations upon theology.

Born in Silesia, 1490; **died** at Ulm, 1561.

SCHWERIN, *shvee'-rin*, capital of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the north of Germany, on the west shore of the Lake of Schwerin, 35 miles S.E. of Lubeck. It is divided into an old and new town, and a suburb, and has a grand ducal palace on an island in the lake, and a very fine Gothic cathedral. **Manf.** Woollen cloths, tobacco, and iron. **Pop.** 32,031.

SCHWERIN, or **SCHWIERZYNA**, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, at the confluence of the Obra with the Wartha, 60 miles N.W. of Posen. It has both Lutheran and Catholic churches. **Manf.** Woollen goods, leather, and tiles. **Pop.** 6,500.

SCHWERIN, CHRISTOPHER, Count, a general and field-marshal in the Prussian service. He entered the army at an early age, and distinguished himself on many occasions. In 1741 he gained the battle of Molwitz at the moment when the Prussians thought themselves lost. The king of Prussia erected a statue to his honour, as did the emperor of Germany a monument on the spot where he was slain.

Born 1684; killed at the battle of Prague, 1757.

SCHWIEBUS, *shvee'-ai-boos*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Schwemme, 41 miles S.E. of Frankfort. **Manf.** Woollen cloths. **Pop.** 8,296.

SCHWYZ, or **SCHWITZ**, *shwitze*, a canton of Switzerland, between the Lake of Zurich and the Lake of Lucerne. It is nearly covered with mountains, including the whole mass of the Righi and the Rieselstock, 8,890 feet high, on the eastern frontier, except small tracts in the south-west and north-east, and the valley of the rivers. A very small portion is cultivated, and cattle-rearing is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. The capital is SCHWYZ.

Rivers.—The Aa, Muotta, and Sihl.
Area.—338 square miles.
Pop.—51,235, with a few exceptions, Roman Catholics.
History.—This was one of the three original cantons which formed the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation in 1307, and gave the name to the whole country of which it formed a part. (*See* SWITZERLAND.)

SCHWYZ, capital of the above canton, 16 miles E. of Lucerne. There are a very handsome church erected in 1774, a Dominican and a Capuchin convent, and an arsenal containing military trophies. **Pop.** 5,800.

SCIACCA, or **XACCA**, *shak'-ka*, a seaport on the south-west coast of Sicily, province of Girgenti, in the Val di Mazzara, 30 miles N.W. of Girgenti. It is defended by the castle of Luna, and has a fine cathedal, churches, and convents. There are hot-springs, around which are grottoes outside the walls. Grain is largely exported. **Pop.** 22,097.

SCICLI, *shé'-kle*, a town of the island of Sicily, province of Siracusa, 6 miles from Modica. **Manf.** Woollen goods. **Pop.** 12,000.

SCILLY ISLANDS, *sil'-le*, a group situate at the western extremity of the English Channel, about 30 miles westward of the Land's End, and included in, or belonging to, the county of Cornwall. They consist of about 40 islets and rocks, the principal of the former being St. Mary's (the largest, having an area of 2½ square miles), Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes, and Bryhher, with a mild and healthy climate. Barley, peas, oats, and especially potatoes, with a little wheat, are cultivated. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, in fishing, and in the manufacture of kelp. St. Mary's island is the largest, the most important, and best cultivated of the whole group. It possesses three towns (Hugh Town being the chief), a pier, a garrison, custom-house, and other public buildings. At Tresco are the remains of an ancient abbey, and the ruins of a camp and castle built by the Parliamentarians in the civil war of the 17th century. On St. Agnes island is a lighthouse. **Pop.** 2,100.—These islands are the Cassiterides and Siluræ Insulæ of the Greek and Roman geographers.

SCILLY ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific. **Lat.** 16° 28′ S. **Lon.** 156° 10′ W.

SCINDE. (*See* SINDE.)

SCINDIA'S DOMINION. (*See* GWALIOR.)

SCIO, or **CHIOS**, *shé'-o* an island of the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, at the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna, off the coast of Asia Minor. It is 32 miles long and 18 miles in greatest breadth. Mountainous in the north, and extremely fertile. Silk, wool, gum-mastic, cheese, and figs are the principal products. The capital is SCIO. **Area,** 400 sq. m. **Pop.** Archipelago, 500,000. The island was anciently one of the 12 Ionian States. It was taken by the Greeks in 1346, and by the Turks in 1566. In the Greek insurrection in 1822, the island was the scene of a horrible massacre by the Turks, 25,000 persons being killed, and 45,000 sold as slaves. A destructive earthquake causing the loss of more than 5,000 lives, occurred in the spring of 1881.

SCIO, capital of the above island, on the east coast, with a harbour, defended by a castle. **Manf.** Velvet and other textile fabrics. **Pop.** 25,000.

SCIOPPIUS, KASPAR, *si-op'-pi-us*, a learned German philologist (real name Schoppe), who studied at Heidelberg and other universities, and travelled in Italy, Bohemia, Poland, and Holland. Having renounced Protestantism for Roman Catholicism, he was decorated by the pope, and received a pension and residence in the Vatican, in return for which he furiously attacked his co-religionists. Among his earliest productions was an abusive satire on the pretensions of Joseph Scaliger to be considered of noble descent, and he attacked Henry IV. of France, and James I. of England, with great asperity. He recommended the Catholic powers to exterminate the Protestants, for which advice the emperor of Germany received him with great favour at Vienna, and raised him to the dignity of Count Palatine. About 1614, while staying at Madrid, he was beaten by the servants of the English ambassador, Lord Digby, for his libels on the king of England, and in consequence fled the country. At the close of his life

he employed himself in explaining the Apocalypse. His learning was extensive and profound, and he produced more than a hundred works upon the authors of antiquity.

Born at Neumark, in the Palatinate, 1576; died at Padua, 1649.

SCIOTO, *si-o'-to*, a river of the United States, rising in the state of Ohio, and, after a course of 200 miles, falling into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It is navigable for 130 miles, and has the Whetstone for its principal affluent.

SCIOTO, a county of Ohio, United States Area, 500 square miles. Pop. 33,500. The capital is Portsmouth.

SCIPIO, PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, *sip'-i-o*, surnamed Africanus, a Roman general. He is said to have made his first campaign at the age of 17, under his father, and to have saved his parent's life in the battle of Ticinus, B.C. 218. After the battle of Cannæ, he prevented the Roman officers from abandoning their country as they had intended, out of despair of saving it. Scipio was elected ædile at the age of 21. His father and uncle having fallen in battle, he obtained the command in Spain, where he defeated the enemy and took New Carthage. He put an end to the war in that country by a decisive battle, and then crossed over into Africa, where he defeated Hasdrubal and Syphax, B.C. 203. He afterwards gained the battle of Zama, which victory produced peace between Rome and Carthage. Scipio obtained a triumph and the appellation of Africanus for these brilliant services. He was also twice honoured with the consular dignity; but envy of his glory brought upon him a charge of taking bribes. Scipio appeared before the people; and saved himself by recalling to them his victory at Zama. The affair, however, was again brought before the tribunes; but he had retired to his villa near Liternum, where he continued to reside until his death. The virtues and generosity of Scipio, especially to his captives, were as distinguished as his valour and prudence.

Born 235 B.C.; died about 183 B.C.

SCIPIO, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, surnamed ASIATICUS, was brother of the preceding, with whom he served in Spain and Africa. In reward of his services, he obtained the consulate, B.C. 190. He afterwards conducted the war in Asia against Antiochus, over whom he gained a great victory on the plains of Magnesia. For this he was honoured with a triumph and the appellation of Asiaticus. Cato the censor, however, preferred a charge against him of peculation, and his estates were sold to pay the supposed debt he owed to the republic.

Lived in the 2nd century B.C.

SCIPIO, PUBLIUS ÆMILIANUS, was the son of Æmilius Paulus, and was adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus, whom he accompanied on his expedition to Macedon, and he afterwards served in Spain. He was called Africanus the Younger, in consequence of his victories over the Carthaginians. He served the office of ædile, and afterwards of consul, in which capacity he laid siege to, and succeeded in taking Carthage, B.C. 146, which, according to a decree of the senate, was razed to the ground. For this he was chosen consul a second time, and took Numantia, B.C. 133, whence he acquired the surname of Numantinus. He was assassinated in his bed, as is supposed by the direction of the triumvirs, who suspected him of aspiring to the dictatorship.

Born 185 B.C.; died 129 B.C.

SCLAVONIA. (*See* SLAVONIA.)

SCONE, *skoon*, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the left bank of the Tay, 2 miles from Perth. It is noted for its palace, anciently the residence of the Scots kings, and the abbey, the place of their coronation. The abbey was destroyed by the adherents of the Lords of the Congregation in 1559. Its famous stone, upon which the ancient Scottish kings were crowned, is now in Westminster Abbey.

SCOPAS, *sko'-pas*, an architect and sculptor of the isle of Paros, who executed some of the basreliefs in the famous mausoleum for Artemisia, in honour of her husband, built the temple of Athena, at Tegea, in the Peloponnesus, and the famous group of sculpture representing Achilles conducted by the divinities of the sea, which formerly stood in the Flaminian circus, Rome.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

SCOPIA, or USKUP, *sko'-pe-a*, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 115 miles from Salonica. It contains several mosques, has a fortified castle, an aqueduct, and other remains of antiquity. Pop. 10,000.

SCORESBY, REV. WILLIAM, *skors'-be*, an eminent Arctic navigator, the son of a whaling captain of great experience and ability, under whom he acquired his earliest knowledge of nautical matters. He joined his father's vessel in his 10th year. In 1820, after having made seventeen whaling voyages, he produced a most valuable work, entitled, "An Account of the Arctic Regions, with a History and Description of the Northern Whale Fishery." Two years later he published a second remarkable work, entitled, "Journal of a Voyage to the Northern Whale Fishery, including Researches and Discoveries on the Eastern Coast of West Greenland." He quitted the service at that time, and was shortly afterwards elected a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh. Always deeply impressed with a sense of religious duty, he next resolved to qualify himself for holy orders. He entered as student of Queen's College, Cambridge; and, after being ordained, became chaplain of the mariners' church at Liverpool. He subsequently removed to a living at Exeter; but at a later period he became vicar of Bradford, in Yorkshire. He wrote several valuable papers upon practical magnetism and its relations to navigation, for the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and wrote also on the magnetism of iron ships. Some of his other works were, "Memorials of the Sea," "Discourses to Seamen," "Sabbaths in the Arctic Regions," and "Records of the Adventurous Life of the late William Scoresby." His great love for scientific research, particularly in the question of the magnetism of iron ships, induced him to make a voyage to Australia in the *Royal Charter*, from which he returned in 1856.

Born 1790; died at Torquay, 1857.

SCOT, or SCOTT, REGINALD, *skot*, a writer, well known for his opposition to the belief in witchcraft. He studied at Oxford, and in 1581 published his famous "Discovery of Witchcraft," in opposition to which James I. wrote his "Dæmonology." Other writers opposed him and his book was burned by the common hangman.

Born in Kent, early in the 16th century; died 1599.

SCOTLAND, *skot'-land*, the northern portion of Great Britain, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by part of the North Atlantic Ocean, E. by the German Ocean, S. E. by England, S. by the Solway Firth, and S.W. by that part of

the Irish Sea called the North Channel. The shape is very irregular. On the east are two large peninsulas,—one of which, the county of Aberdeen, is the most eastern portion; and the other, farther north, formed by Sutherland and Caithness, separated by the Pentland Firth from the ORKNEY Islands. From the north-eastern point of the peninsula, Duncansby Head, the coast line runs due west for about 75 miles to Cape Wrath, and then turns abruptly to the south. The western coast is very irregular, with extensive inlets of the sea and bordered by numerous islands, some of great size and separated by narrow channels from the mainland, and farther to the west, separated by broad channels known as North Minch and Little Minch, are the Hebrides, or Western Isles. A long narrow peninsula, Cantyre, extends southward to within about 12 miles of the north-eastern coast of Ireland, from which it is divided by the North Channel. The entire coast line is at least 2,500 miles in length, generally bold and rocky, except in the north-east along the shores of the Moray Firth, and in the south along the Solway Firth, where are low and sandy beaches. The inlets on the eastern coast are known as firths, or friths, and on the western (with the exception of the Firth of Clyde and the Firth of Lorne) as lochs. In the south, the Solway Firth is between Scotland and the English county of Cumberland. The principal inlets (proceeding from the English boundary northward) are—on the east coast, the Firth of Forth, the Firth of Tay, the large Moray Firth (in which are the smaller inlets, Cromarty and Inverness Firths), and Dornoch Firth; on the south coast, Solway Firth, Wigtown and Luce Bays; on the west, the great Firth of Clyde, Loch Fyne, Loch Linnhe, Loch Nevis, Loch Carron, Loch Torridon, Loch Ewe, Loch Broom and several smaller inlets farther north. Most of these firths and lochs are the estuaries of considerable rivers. The channels separating the islands from the mainland are known as sounds, the principal being Kilbrennan, between the isle of Arran on the east and the peninsula of Cantyre on the west; the Sound of Jura, between the island of that name and Argyleshire; the Sound of Mull, to the north east of the island, and the Sound of Sleat between the island of Skye, and the mainland portion of the county of Inverness. The more prominent capes are, on the eastern coast, St. Abb's Head, Fife Ness, Buchan Ness, Kinnaird Head, Tarbut Ness, and Duncansby Head; on the north coast, Dunnet Head and Cape Wrath; on the west (from south to north) Burrow Head, the Mull of Galloway, the Mull of Cantyre, Ardnamurchan Point, and, in the far north, Stoir Point. The greatest length of the mainland is 287 miles between Dunnet Head in the north and the Mull of Galloway, in the south. The breadth varies considerably, from 155 miles between the most westerly part of Ross and Buchan Ness, in the county of Aberdeen, the most easterly point of Scotland, to 45 miles between Loch Broom and Dornoch Firth. Scotland is popularly separated into the two great divisions of the Highlands and the Lowlands, but more correctly into the Northern, the Middle, and the Southern. The first, or Northern division, is cut off from the Middle by the great mountain groups of the Grampians. The second, or Middle division, is separated from the Southern by the firths of Forth and Clyde, and the southern boundary of Stirlingshire. The Northern division consists generally of an assemblage of vast mountains including the Grampians, here and there intersected by fertile valleys, chiefly towards the south and east coasts. A portion of them is clothed with green herbage, more especially where sheep-farming prevails; but, in general, they are covered with heath, growing upon peat, rock, or gravel; and they frequently terminate in mountain-caps of solid rock, or in vast heaps or cairns of bare and weather-beaten stones. The Middle division is also mountainous; but there are some low-lying and fertile districts. The parts of Argyleshire included in this district, are rugged, mountainous, and deeply indented by inlets of the ocean. In these two divisions, which comprehend more than two-thirds of Scotland, the arable ground consists of but a small proportion to the mountainous regions, and there are extensive moors and deer-forests. On the eastern coast, however, the proportion of the cultivated to the uncultivated land is much greater. In the Southern division every variety of aspect is found: verdant plains, watered by copious streams, and covered with innumerable cattle; gently-rising hills and valleys, fertile in corn, waving with wood and interspersed with meadows; lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents; nor are there wanting as a contrast, barren moors and wild uncultivated heaths. The extensive and fruitful valley, or "strath," of Strathmore, stretches from Stirling to Stonehaven, on the east coast. The climate is extremely variable, but the cold in winter is not so intense, nor the heat in summer so great, as in similar latitudes on the continent; and although the range of the thermometer is considerable, it seldom maintains an extreme for any length of time. In no part of the United Kingdom is agriculture carried to greater perfection than on the fertile lowland districts of Scotland (not more, however, than about one-third of the entire surface). The principal crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, beans, hay, potatoes, turnips, flax and hemp, and, in general, all the crops which are raised in the southern part of the island. Horticulture has made rapid progress in every part. Apples and other fruits are produced in abundance. Many extensive tracts of waste land have been planted with wood, and the *alga marina*, or sea-weed, which grows in great luxuriance on the rocky coasts, constitutes a valuable article of commerce from the burning of it into kelp.

Mountains.—The Grampians are the loftiest mountains in Great Britain, extending in irregular groups across the country from near the head of Loch Linnhe in the west, to the county of Kincardine in the east, and throwing out branches in a north-westerly direction into the county of Inverness, and to the south as far as Ben Lomond in the county of Stirling. These mountains are generally sterile, with bare, rocky summits; some are of a rounded form, others have irregularly shaped peaks with precipitous ravines, in some instances more than 1,000 feet in sheer descent. The loftiest summit is that of Ben Nevis, 4,406 feet; Ben Muiedhui, Cairngorm, and Cairntoul exceed 4,000 feet, an altitude nearly approached by Ben Avon, Ben More, Ben Lawers, and Ben Cruachan, and Schiehallion, Ben Voirioch, Ben Lomond, and Bannoch are considerably over 3,000 feet in height. Farther north another mountain range traverses the counties of Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland, Ben Slioch, 4,000 feet, Ben Dearig, 3,550, and Ben Wyvis, 3,420 feet, being amongst the loftiest summits. In Sutherlandshire the altitudes somewhat decrease as the mountains approach the coast, but there are several summits about 3,000 feet high. In the middle region are ranges of considerable elevation, including the Kilpatrick and Campsie Hills, in the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling; the Ochil Hills, extending from Perthshire into Fifeshire, and the Sidlaw Hills, in a direction nearly parallel to the others, across the south of Forfarshire. In the southern division are the Lammermoor and Pentland Hills, and many isolated mountain masses, with altitudes of from 2,000 to 2,700 feet. The Cheviot Hills, form a portion of the boundary between Scotland and England. (*See* CHEVIOTS.)

Rivers.—In the Northern division, the principal are the Beauly, Naver, Thurso, &c.; in the Middle division, the Spey, the Dee, the Don, and the North and the South

Esk: about 30 miles farther south is the Tay. In the Southern district are the Tweed and the Forth, discharging into the North Sea, the Clyde, into the Firth of Clyde, and the numerous rivers which empty themselves into the Irish Sea and the Solway Firth; the Ayr, the Girvan, the Southern Dee, the Nith, the Annan, and the Liddal.

Lakes or Lochs.—Numerous and extensive. The principal are Loch Lomond (the largest in Great Britain), Awe, Ness, Shin, Maree, Tay, Erich, Shiel, Lochy, and Katrine. The more important of these rivers and lakes, and the many beautiful waterfalls, are noticed under the headings of the various counties.

Islands.—The principal groups and separate islands belonging to Scotland are the Orkneys and Shetlands to the north-east; the Hebrides, St. Kilda, Skye, Ramsay, Rum, Coll, Tiree, Mull, Colonsay, Jura, and Islay, off the west coast, and Arran at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde. (*See* separate headings.)

Minerals.—Limestone, iron ore, and lead are abundant. Copper has been discovered in many places. The other metallic substances are, cobalt, bismuth, manganese, wolfram, plumbago, and mercury; the latter in very small quantities. Coal is abundant in the Southern and Middle districts. Limestone, freestone, or sandstone, and slate, are found in every district. Marbles are also found. Most of the gems and precious stones have been found among the mountains of Scotland, the diamond excepted. Jasper is found in great variety, and rock-crystal, commonly denominated cairn-gorm, from the mountain of that name in Banffshire. Chalcedony is also found, and gold is known to exist in Sutherlandshire.

Area.—30,685 square miles.

Pop.—3,734,441.

Divisions.—There are 33 counties, generally grouped into 8 geographical divisions:—

Northern—Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland.

North-Western—Ross and Cromarty, Inverness.

North-Eastern—Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine.

East-Midland—Forfar, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan.

West-Midland—Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyle, Bute.

South-Western—Renfrew, Ayr, Lanark.

South-Eastern—Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Peebles, Selkirk.

Southern—Roxburgh, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigtown.

Chief Towns.—The capital is Edinburgh. The chief commercial and manufacturing towns are Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Dunfermline, Galashiels, Greenock, Inverness, Kilmarnock, Leith, Paisley, Perth, Peterhead, and Stirling. (*See* separate headings.)

Manf. and Industrial Occupations.—For manufactures see chief towns under respective headings. The different fisheries have been prosecuted with great industry and success. The whale-fishery to Davis' Straits and Greenland employs a great number of ships, and the white fishery is also prosecuted with great industry along the Moray Firth, Shetland, and the Western Islands, which bring profitable returns. The herring-fishery is carried on along the whole coast of the kingdom, as also the salmon-fishery in all the different rivers.

Religion and Education.—Presbyterianism was established by act of parliament, in 1696, and afterwards secured in the treaty of Union. The system is founded on a parity of ecclesiastical authority among all its presbyters, excluding all pre-eminence of order, all its ministers being held equal in rank and power. It is also exceedingly simple in its forms. In 1843, a large number of ministers, followed by their congregations, seceded and established the Free Church. There is a Scottish Episcopalian Church, with seven dioceses, the bishops being elected by the clergy and representatives of the laity. There are Catholic churches in the principal towns, and in the northern parts this religion has not been entirely superseded by the Reformation. An act, passed in the reign of William and Mary, ordained that there should be a school and a schoolmaster in every parish, and a Scotch Education Act, passed in 1872, enforces the election of a school-board in every parish and burgh. These establishments, in which are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and also Latin and Greek, have been attended with the happiest results. There are four universities; namely, at Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, and there are various colleges in connection with the Episcopalian, Free Church, and other churches.

Parliamentary Representation.—Scotland elects 16 representative peers for each parliament, and returns 60 members to the House of Commons, 33 for counties and the remainder for burghs.

History.—The earliest inhabitants were known as Picts, the Scoti, or Scots, coming from Ireland in the 5th century. The name of Scotland was not given to the country until the 10th century. Scotland, then known as Caledonia, was first visited by the Roman troops under Agricola, who penetrated to the foot of the Grampian Mountains, but were repulsed and driven southwards. It was afterwards exposed to the ravages of the Norwegians and Danes, with whom many bloody battles were fought. Various contests were also maintained with the kings of England. (*See* EDWARD I. and II., BALIOL, and BRUCE.) Robert Bruce, however, secured the independence of the country and his title to the throne, by the decisive battle of Bannockburn, in 1314. In 1603, James VI. of Scotland, son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and great grandson of the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, ascended the throne of England, vacant by the death of Queen Elizabeth. In the reign of Charles I. a bitter contest broke out between the king, who was determined to establish episcopacy, and the Presbyterians, who allied themselves in a "solemn league and covenant" with the English Puritans, and the contest was renewed with terrible energy in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. In 1707 the Act of Union was passed, although strongly opposed by a majority of the people. The succession of the house of Hanover to the throne of Great Britain was considered an infraction of the rights of the Stewarts, and in 1715 and 1745, there was open rebellion in favour of the Pretender, finally suppressed by the battle of Culloden.

SCOTLAND, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area,** 400 square miles. **Pop.** 12,508. The capital is Memphis.

SCOTT, GEORGE GILBERT, Sir, an eminent modern architect, who, at the conclusion of his apprenticeship, entered into partnership with Mr. Moffatt, a fellow-pupil. While in partnership, Mr. Scott designed, among other works, the beautiful cross at Oxford known as the "Martyrs' Memorial;" and the handsome parish church at Camberwell. In 1845 he quitted Mr. Moffatt, and soon afterwards carried off, in competition with the best architects in Europe, the first prize for erecting the church of St. Nicholas at Hamburg. In 1855 he again defeated the leading architects, both English and continental, in the design for the Hôtel-de-Ville of the same city. These, and many other works executed in England, placed him in the foremost rank as a Gothic architect. His principal works were, the restoration of the choir of Ely Cathedral; the new chapel, library, and other buildings at Exeter College, Oxford; and the restoration of Hereford cathedral and St. Michael's church, Cornhill. In 1849 he became architect to the dean and chapter of Westminster Abbey, and was employed in designing the new abbey gate-house, and in making some restorations and improvements. He became an associate of the Royal Academy in 1855, a Royal Academician in 1860, and, in 1859, was appointed architect to the new Foreign Office, in conjunction with Mr. Digby Wyatt. He has been extensively employed in the restoration and erection of Gothic churches, designed the splendid metropolitan terminus of the Midland railway station, and has written several pamphlets on Gothic architecture. On the completion of the Prince Consort Memorial in Hyde Park, designed by him, he was knighted.

Born near Buckingham, 1811, died 1878.

SCOTT, JOHN. (*See* ELDON, earl of.)

SCOTT, WILLIAM. (*See* STOWELL, lord.)

SCOTT, SIR MICHAEL, a Scottish scholar and philosopher, whose personal history is very obscure. His skill in chemistry and mathematics caused him to be regarded as a magician. Frag-

ments of his works on natural history, mathematics, and philosophy remain. Dante speaks of him as a magician, in the "Inferno," and frequent allusion is made to him by Boccaccio and other Italian writers. Scottish legend asserts that he was buried at Melrose, and Walter Scott made considerable use of the legend in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel."

Lived in the 13th century.

SCOTT, SIR WALTER, an illustrious Scotch author. He was the fourth son of a writer to the signet in Edinburgh, and descended from the Scotts of Harden, an old border family connected with the house of Buccleuch. In his earliest years he was afflicted with more than the ordinary ailments of childhood. When scarcely two years of age, his right leg was found to have become suddenly powerless, and the previously healthy boy was pronounced as lame for life. In his eighth year he appeared to have gained an accession of strength, and was sent to the High School of Edinburgh; but, in a few months, he was once more prostrated upon a sick couch. His naturally strong constitution triumphed over this, almost the last attack made upon it by disease, and he went for three years to the university of Edinburgh. Neither there nor at school did he distinguish himself as a student, and in 1786, he was apprenticed to his father. This took place when he was in his 15th year; but the youthful invalid had, meanwhile, been accumulating knowledge and arranging ideas, had been feeding an imagination stimulated by sickness, with stores which, though not likely ever to be utilized in his practice as a lawyer, were to prove of the most essential service to him in his career as an author. His grandfather at Sandy Knowe, on the Tweed, and a maiden aunt, who for a time had charge of him, were able to narrate to him those legendary tales upon which his mind longed to dwell. In his second illness, too, he was permitted to devour the contents of a circulating library, rich "in the romances of chivalry and the ponderous folios of Cyrus and Cassandra, down to the most approved works of modern times;" and he afterwards said, "I believe I read all the romances, old plays, and epic poetry, in that formidable collection." As he grew older and stronger, he took long rambles on foot or on horseback through the Highland and border counties, during which he was continually making additions to his stores of legendary tales, or marking character, or observing nature. He made acquaintance with the "Reliques of Ancient Poetry," while upon a visit to an uncle who resided near Kelso. The perusal of this, and the kindred works of Herd and Evans, led him towards philological and antiquarian research, and while attending the lectures of Dugald Stewart, in 1790, upon moral philosophy, he wrote an essay upon the "Manners and Customs of the Northern Nations of Europe," which, together with others on the origin of the Feudal System, the Scandinavian Mythology, and the authenticity of Ossian's Poems, subsequently composed, he read to the Speculative Society in 1792-3. He was called to the bar in 1792; in 1799 he received the appointment of sheriff of Selkirkshire, and, in 1806, he became one of the principal clerks of the Court of Session. To these sources of income were added a small property inherited from an uncle, and a moderate fortune received with his wife, Miss Charlotte Carpenter, whom he married in 1797.* He had long been addicted to verse-making, and had published, in 1796, a translation of Bürger's "Leonora" and the "Wild Huntsman," which marked the commencement of the poetical or first phase of his literary career. In 1799, Göthe's "Götz of Berlichingen," the ballad of "Glenfinlas," and "The Eve of St. John," followed; and when, in 1805, he gave to the public the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," he became the greatest poetical favourite of the day. "Marmion," the "Lady of the Lake," "Don Roderick," "Rokeby," "The Lord of the Isles," and the "Bridal of Triermain," followed in rapid succession. The comparative failure of the two last works, which were published anonymously, and the great popularity of Byron, seems to have decided Scott to abandon verse for prose. The second great epoch of his literary life may be said to have commenced with the anonymous publication of "Waverley," in 1814. It had been written for several years, but had remained unprinted in the author's desk. In four years it had for successors "Guy Mannering," the "Antiquary," the "Black Dwarf," "Old Mortality," "Rob Roy," and the "Heart of Mid-Lothian." His name was not placed upon these productions; but, although the secret of their authorship was well kept by his printer and publisher, and several persons in their employ, the public began to regard Scott, the poet, as the "Great Unknown." He declined to admit the authorship, and even denied it when directly questioned by George IV., on the occasion of his visit to Edinburgh in 1822. He afterwards justified this denial on the ground that the king had no right to take advantage of his rank to extort a secret. The public announcement that Scott and "the author of Waverley" were identical was made at the dinner of the Theatrical Fund, at Edinburgh in February, 1827, at which Scott was present. In addition to his professional and literary occupation, he was in partnership with Ballantyne, his printer, and had transactions with Constable, the Edinburgh publisher. He was thus connected with many publications, either as editor or contributor. He assisted to establish the "Quarterly Review;" he wrote the life of Dryden and of Swift, the biographical and critical prefaces to a collection of English novelists, and furnished notes to Sadler's Correspondence, and works of a kindred style. In this way he was engaged between the years 1796—1826. His novels and poems had made him famous, and had, moreover, raised him to apparent affluence, and he entertained a great ambition to become a landed proprietor and possessor of a fine estate which he might transmit to his posterity. In the presumption of his fertile genius, he became the proprietor of Abbotsford, where, in the intervals of literary composition, he dispensed the hospitalities of a prince. In brief, the interval 1820-26 may be described as one gorgeous dream. But the commercial crisis of the latter year made bankrupts of Constable & Co. and Ballantyne & Co. "A state of affairs," according to the Scotch term, was drawn up, and, in consequence of his connection with those firms, he was found to be liable for a sum of about £147,000. Yet he was undaunted before this fearful load of debt. "Gentlemen," he said to his creditors, "time and I against any two. Let me take this good ally into my company, and I believe I shall be able to pay you every farthing." He gave up all his property, proposed to lodge the receipts of his literary labours in the hands of trustees for the payment of his creditors, retired into modest lodgings in Edinburgh, and went resolutely to work to wipe off his liabilities. "The History of Napoleon," "The Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft," and other works, were produced to aid the good cause he had at heart, and in two years he had earned £40,000 for his creditors, and before his death, he had still farther materially decreased the load of debt, and, after that unhappy event, the profits of his writings

wiped away the whole. Four years of this terrible strain upon brain and body produced the inevitable result. In 1830 he was stricken with paralysis. Government placed a frigate at his disposal, in order that he might make a voyage to Italy, and probably derive benefit from the climate. But it was too late, and he returned to die. He was buried in the old abbey of Dryburgh. As a picturesque and dramatic novelist, with a marvellous command of pathos and humour, and power of describing heroic and chivalrous characters, he is unrivalled among writers of fiction, and as a narrative poet, with a brave gaiety of style, and a mastery of legendary lore, and the rapid and striking alternations of the ballad metre, he has had few equals. His purely historical works are of less value. As a man he was generous, large-hearted, and sincere, and his nobility of character, saved him from the vanity which, with a weaker moral nature, his wonderful success might have engendered.

Born at Edinburgh, 1771; **died** at Abbotsford, 1832.

SCOTT, WINFIELD, an American general. He was the son of a Scotch gentleman, who emigrated to America after the battle of Culloden. He was educated at William and Mary College, Virginia, for the law, but quitted that profession for a military career. In 1812 he fought against the English, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Queenstown, Canada. After obtaining his exchange, he signalised himself by taking Fort George, for which he was created general of brigade. Severely wounded at the battle of Niagara, in 1814, he, at the conclusion of the war, repaired to Europe for the recovery of his health; and while at Paris devoted himself to the study of French military tactics. Named commander-in-chief of the American army in 1841, he was engaged in 1846 in the war with Mexico, and, in a single campaign, defeated Santa Anna in several engagements, took Vera Cruz and Xalapa, and marching into the city of Mexico, compelled the enemy to sign a treaty of peace. Notwithstanding his brilliant services, General Scott was twice an unsuccessful candidate for the presidentship. At the outbreak of the dispute between the United States and the Secessionists, General Scott was appointed commander-in-chief of the Federalist forces, but in consequence of failing health, resigned office in 1861, and went to Europe.

Born at Petersburg, Virginia, 1786; **died** at West Point, 1866.

SCOTT, the name of 11 counties in the United States:—

ARKANSAS.—**Area**, 800 square miles. **Pop.** 9,174. The capital is Waldron.

ILLINOIS.—**Area**, 225 square miles. **Pop.** 11,000. The capital is Winchester.

INDIANA.—**Area**, 200 square miles. **Pop.** 8,000. The capital is Lexington.

IOWA.—**Area**, 450 square miles. **Pop.** 41,266. The capital is Davenport.

KANSAS.—**Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** 43.

KENTUCKY.—**Area**, 240 square miles. **Pop.** 14,965, about one-third being coloured. The capital is Georgetown.

MINNESOTA.—**Area**, 420 square miles. **Pop.** 13,516. The capital is Shokapee.

MISSISSIPPI.—**Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 10,845, nearly one-half being coloured. The capital is Hillsboro.

MISSOURI.—**Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 8,500. The capital is Benton.

TENNESSEE.—**Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 6,200. The capital is Huntsville.

VIRGINIA.—**Area**, 450 square miles. **Pop.** 17,200. The capital is Estillville.

SCOTUS, DUNS. (*See* DUNS, JOHN.)

SCOTUS, JOHN. (*See* ERIGENA.)

SCRANTON, *skran'-ton*, a city of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, United States, on the left bank of the Lackawanna, 105 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It is a great railroad centre, and one of the most rapidly increasing towns in America, the population having nearly quadrupled between 1860 and 1870. **Manf.** Iron, machinery, and gunpowder. **Pop.** 45,850, nearly half being foreigners.

SCRIBE, AUGUSTIN EUGENE, *skreeb*, a French dramatic author, who was the son of a silk mercer of Paris, and was designed for the legal profession, but quitted it for dramatic authorship. In 1811, he, in conjunction with Germain Delavigne, an old schoolfellow, produced his first piece, entitled "The Dervish," which was unsuccessful. A similarly unfortunate reception greeted several of his after-efforts; but the young playwright persevered undauntedly, and, in 1812, produced a drama, which was received with the greatest applause. From that time until his death he continued to compose plays and operatic libretti with a rapidity truly astonishing. His power of constructing plots, delineating character, and composing witty and pointed dialogue, appeared to be inexhaustible. He wrote about four hundred pieces of various kinds. He became a member of the French Academy in 1834.

Born at Paris, 1791; **died** 1861.

SCRIVEN, *skriv'-en*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 540 square miles. **Pop.** 12,786, about half being coloured. The capital is Sylvania.

SCRIVERIUS, PETER SCHRYVER, called in Latin, *skri'-ver*, a Dutch writer, who produced "Batavia Illustrata," the chronicles of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, &c. He also published editions of Vegetius, and other writers on military affairs.

Born at Haerlem, 1576; **died** 1660.

SCUDERI, MADELEINE DE, a French romancist, who wrote a large number of works, which were once highly popular, notwithstanding their enormous length. The chief of these were, "Clelia," "Artamenes, or the Grand Cyrus," "Ibrahim, or the Illustrious Bassa." "Conversations and Discourses," "A Discourse on Glory," &c., which were quite the rage, and her reputation attracted the most eminent of her contemporaries to her *salon*. She was admitted a member of the academy of Ricovrati at Padua, and had pensions from cardinal Mazarin and Louis XIV. She lived to the advanced age of 94.

Born 1607; **died** 1701.

SCUTARI, or ISKANDERE, *skoo'-ta-re*, a large fortified town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the river Boyana, at the south-eastern extremity of Lake Scutari. Its position is very favourable for defence. The town consists of four quarters, and has several mosques and Greek and Roman Catholic churches, and is defended by two castles. **Manf.** Arms and cotton goods. There are shipbuilding yards for small vessels. **Pop.** 30,000, about half being Roman Catholics.

SCUTARI, or USKUDAR, a city of Asia Minor, on the Bosphorus, immediately opposite to Constantinople, of which it is considered a suburb. Its site, on the sides and summit of a hill, is one of the most beautiful imaginable. It has a palace and gardens belonging to the sultan, a college of dervishes, barracks, public baths, and extensive cemeteries, where the Turks of Constantinople wish to be buried, attaching an almost sacred rev-

erence to the soil of Asia. There is an English cemetery, with a monument, by Marochetti, to the memory of the British soldiers who fell in the Crimean war, during which a great hospital, the scene of the labours of Florence Nightingale and her associates, was established here. There is a considerable trade, being the rendezvous for the caravans which come from the interior of Asia. **Pop.** 60,000.

SCYLAX, *si'-lax*, a geographer, mathematician, and musician of Caria, near Halicarnassus, who was employed by Darius, son of Hystaspes, in making discoveries in India. Some attribute to him the invention of geographical tables.

Lived in the 6th century B.C.

SCYLLA, *sil'-la*, a town of Southern Italy, province of Reggio Calabria, on the Strait of Messina, built partly on a famous rocky promontory, 200 feet high, which bears the same name. A considerable trade and an active fishery are carried on. **Pop.** 7,500.

SCYLLA, a daughter of Typhon, or of Phorcys, who, according to Homeric legend, was beloved by Glaucus, one of the deities of the sea, and was changed into a monster by the jealous Circe. This sudden metamorphosis so terrified her, that she threw herself into that part of the sea which separates the coast of Italy and Sicily, where she was changed into rocks, which continued to bear her name and which, as well as the whirlpool of Charybdis, on the coast of Sicily, were universally deemed very dangerous to navigators.

SCYROS, an island of the Ægean Sea.

SCYTHIA, *sith'-e-a*, the ancient name given to the territory north and east of the Black, Caspian, and Aral seas, of which little was actually known by the Greek geographers.

SEAHAM HARBOUR, *se'-ham*, a seaport of the county of Durham, 6 miles S. of Sunderland, with a good harbour, and there is railway communication with the collieries in the vicinity. **Manf.** Iron, bottles, and chemicals. **Pop.** 7,140.—A station on the North-Eastern railway.

SEALKOTE, *seel'-kote*, a town of British India, in the Punjab, near the left bank of the Chenab, 65 miles N.E. of Lahore. It acquired a sad notoriety at the outbreak of the Indian mutiny in 1857, for the massacres and cruelties perpetrated by the sepoys. **Manf.** Paper. **Pop.** 26,000.

SEARCY, *seer'-se*, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Pop.** 7,278. The capital is Marshall.

SEBA, ALBERT, *seb'-a*, a Dutch naturalist, who produced a beautifully-printed and illustrated work upon natural history, at Amsterdam, in 1734. The explanations are in Latin and French.

Born 1665; **died** 1736.

SEBASTIAN, DOM, *se-bas'-ti-an*, king of Portugal, was the posthumous son of the infante John, by a daughter of the emperor Charles V., and succeeded John III. in 1557, he being then only in his third year. He engaged in an unsuccessful war with the Moors in 1574, and in 1578 he went in person to assist Muley Mohammed, son of Abdalla, sultan of Morocco, against his uncle the rightful heir to the throne; but, in a battle fought at Alcazarquiver, near Tangier, Sebastian was slain; or, according to some accounts, he was accidentally drowned after the battle.

Born at Lisbon, 1554; **died** 1578.

SEBASTIAN DEL PIOMBO. (*See* PIOMBO SEBASTIAN DEL.)

SEBASTIAN, ST., a martyr of the early Church. Although a Christian, he served in the Roman army, concealing his faith in order that he might be enabled to assist and protect other Christians. He rose to high favour with the emperor Diocletian, and then he announced his belief, and was consigned to martyrdom. A troop of archers shot at him and he was left for dead, transfixed by numerous arrows; but a Christian lady took the body to her house, and he recovered. Diocletian then ordered him to be beaten to death with clubs in the amphitheatre, and his body was thrown into the city sewers, but was found by means of an apparition (says the ecclesiastical legend) and decently buried in the catacomb at Rome, which still retains his name.

Born at Narbonne, Gaul, 255; **died** at Rome, 288.

SEBASTIAN, ST. (*See* SAN SEBASTIAN.)

SEBASTIAN, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 19,560, about 1,500 being coloured. The capital is Greenwood.

SEBASTIANI, FRANÇOIS HORACE BASTIEN, Count, *se-bas'-te-a'-ne*, marshal of France, was the son of a tailor (although he claimed to be a member of a noble family), and was about to enter the priesthood when the Revolution caused him to join the army. After distinguishing himself in Italy and under General Moreau, he obtained the command of a regiment of dragoons, at the head of which he assisted Bonaparte to carry into effect his *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire. His after-career was marked with the greatest success, both as a soldier and as a diplomatist. He signalised himself at the battle of Austerlitz, in Spain, Russia, and at Leipsic. He retired from active life at the abdication of the emperor, but was a member of the deputation which waited upon the allied monarchs subsequently to the disaster of Waterloo. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies during the Restoration; and, upon the accession of Louis Philippe, became minister of marine, and afterwards minister of foreign affairs. He was ambassador in London in 1835, and five years later received the marshal's baton. Soon after the murder of his daughter, the Duchess de Praslin, by her husband, in 1847, his health became so seriously affected that he was compelled to retire into private life. After his demise, his body was buried in the church of the Invalides, upon which occasion the building narrowly escaped destruction by fire.

Born in Corsica, 1776; **died** 1851.

SEBASTOPOL, or **SEVASTOPOL**, *seb-as-to'-pol* (popularly, but incorrectly pronounced *se-bas'-to-pol*), a Russian seaport, fortress, and arsenal, government of Taurida, near the south-western extremity of the Crimea, on the southern side of an inlet of the sea, forming a magnificent harbour, into which the river Tchernaya discharges. On the southern side of the inlet are South Bay, or Dockyard Harbour, and Quarantine Bay, the town being situated between them. The fine docks, the fortifications, and a great part of the town were destroyed in the memorable siege of 1854-5. **Pop.** 26,133.

SEBENICO, *sai-bai-ne'-ko*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Dalmatia, near the mouth of the Kerka, 42 miles S.E. of Zara. It has a fine cathedral, an old town-house (now used for other purposes), and other public buildings of Venetian architecture. It has also an excellent and well-defended harbour. **Pop.** 14,300.

SECHELLES. (*See* SEYCHELLES.)

SE-CHUEN, *se-choo-en'*, a province of China, having Tibet on the W., and on the other sides it is inclosed by other Chinese provinces. It is mountainous and well watered, and silk, sugar, rhubarb, oranges, drugs, and musk are among the chief productions. The capital is Ching-too-foo. **Pop.** 67,712,897.

SECKENDORF, GUY LOUIS DE, *sek'-endorf*, a German historian, who became privy councillor to the Elector of Brandenburg, and chancellor of the university of Halle. He wrote, in Latin, "A Compendium of Ecclesiastical History," "State of the Princes of Germany," and "A Description of the Germanic Empire."

Born in Franconia, 1626; **died** at Halle, 1692.

SECKER, THOMAS, *sek'-er*, an English prelate, who, upon entering into orders, became chaplain to Bishop Talbot, and, in 1733, was instituted to the rectory of St. James, Westminster, and appointed king's chaplain. The year following he was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, and, in 1737, translated to Oxford. In 1750 he obtained the deanery of St. Paul's, and, in 1758, was advanced to the archbishopric of Canterbury.

Born at Sibthorpe, Notts, 1693; **died** in London, 1768.

SECONDIGLIANO, *sek'-on-deel-ye-a'-no*, a town of Italy, province of Napoli, 3 miles from Naples. There is a handsome church. **Pop.** 5,800.

SECUNDERABAD, or **SIKANDARABAD**, *se-koon-de-ra'-bad'*, a town and military cantonment of India, in the Nizam's dominions, and head quarters of British military force, 6 miles N. of Hyderabad. In the vicinity are some tombs, the object of large annual pilgrimages. **Pop.** 35,000.

SECUNDUS, JOHANNES, *se-kun'-dus*, a Dutch poet, who wrote in Latin, and whose family name was Everts, which he altered to the Latin one by which he is known. He studied law under Alciatus, and afterwards became secretary to the Archbishop of Toledo. His poems, which are of the amatory order, and modelled after Catullus, are various and excellent. The most celebrated are the "Basia, or the Kisses," which have been translated into several languages.

Born at the Hague, 1511; **died** at Tournay, 1536.

SEDAINE, MICHEL JOHN, *se-dain'*, a French dramatic writer. After the death of his father, an architect, he became so reduced in circumstances as to take up the trade of a stonemason; but was noticed by his master, who gave him a share in the business. A taste for the drama, however, induced him to quit his trade, and to write comic operas and plays, which possess considerable merit, and some of which have been translated into English; as, "Richard Cœur-de-Lion" (for which Gretry wrote the music) and "Blue Beard." He was a member of the French Academy, and secretary of that of Architecture.

Born at Paris, 1719; **died** at Paris, 1797.

SEDALIA, *se-dal'-e-a*, the capital of Pettis county, Missouri, United States, 64 miles N.W. of Jefferson city. **Manf.** Woollens, machinery, carriages, and agricultural implements. **Pop.** 9,500.

SEDAN, *se-da'*, a fortified town of France, department Ardennes, on the Maas, 10 miles from Mezières. The town is divided into Upper and Lower. It has a large arsenal, and a monument to Turenne, who was born here. **Manf.** Woollen goods, of which it is a great centre; hosiery, leather, arms, hardware, and linen yarn. There are iron mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 19,500.—This place was long an independent principality, and was united to France under Louis XIV. In 1646 the minister Colbert established here a great cloth factory; and in 1870 the town was made memorable by the battle resulting in the surrender of Napoleon III. and 90,000 men to the Prussians.

SEDBERGH, *sed'-berg*, a market-town of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 65 miles from York. **Manf.** Cotton goods. **Pop.** 2,268.

SEDGWICK, REV. ADAM, *sedj'-wik*, geologist, who was educated at the university of Cambridge, where he became fellow of Trinity College in 1808. Ten years later he was chosen to fill the chair of geology founded by Dr. Woodward. As a geologist, he principally directed his attention to the study of the crystalline rocks. His literary contributions to science were principally furnished to the Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and of the Geological Society, to the Reports of the British Association, the "Annals of Philosophy," and the "Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal." He was also the reputed author of the celebrated reply to the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation," in the "Edinburgh Review." One of the most important of his few separate works was that entitled "A Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge," in which he enunciated his views relative to the bearings of physical philosophy upon the Christian religion. He was corresponding member of the French Institute and fellow of the Royal and Geological societies.

Born at Dent, Yorkshire, 1787; **died** 1873.

SEDGWICK, a county of Kansas, United States. **Area**, 1,512 square miles. **Pop.** 18,753. The capital is Wichita.

SEDLEY, SIR CHARLES, *sed'-le*, an English poet, who was one of the wits of the court of Charles II. His daughter became mistress to James II., who created her Countess of Dorchester. His poems are licentious, but are written in an elegant style; he also wrote some plays, which are remarkable for little else than their loose tone of morality.

Born at Aylesford, Kent, 1639; **died** 1701.

SEELAND, largest of the Danish islands.

SEFAN, or **SOOFAN**, the most eastern portion of Tibet. (*See* TIBET.)

SE-GAN-FOO, *se-gan-foo'*, a town of China, capital of the province Shen-se, near the junction of the Ke-ei-ho and Kin-ho. It is surrounded by walls 10 miles in circumference. **Pop.** 300,000.

SEGO, *se'-go*, a large city, capital of the state Bambarra, in Central Africa. It is divided into four distinct towns, two of which are on the northern, and two on the southern bank of the Joliba (Niger). These towns are surrounded with high mud walls; the houses are built of clay, of a square form, with flat roofs; some of them have two stories, and many of them are whitewashed. There are an immense palace, and several mosques. **Pop.** 30,000. **Lat.** 13° 5′ N. **Lon.** 7° W.

SEGORBE, *sai-gor'-bai*, a town of Spain, province of Castellon-de-la-Plana, in a beautiful valley, on the right bank of the Palancia, 34 miles from Valencia. It has a cathedral, in which are some good paintings. **Manf.** Paper, brandy, starch, and pottery. **Pop.** 6,200.

SEGOVIA, *sai-go'-ve-a*, a province of Spain, formerly a portion of Old Castile. The surface is very varied, the mountains attaining an elevation of over 8,000 feet. There are large fertile plains

and extensive pine forests. **Area,** 3,466 square miles. **Pop.** 152,157.

SEGOVIA, a city of Spain, capital of the above province, on a rocky eminence between two deep valleys, the one watered by the river Eresma, the other by a brook, 47 miles N.W. of Madrid. It is surrounded by a wall in the Moorish style, with round towers. The streets are narrow, crooked, and, in several parts, steep; the suburbs are built on more even ground. It contains a number of convents and churches, of which the most remarkable is the cathedral, a large pile, partly Grecian, partly Gothic, begun in 1525. The tower, surmounted by a cupola, is 330 feet high. The Alcazar, or ancient palace, is a Moorish building, splendidly repaired in the 15th century. The most remarkable monument of Segovia is the aqueduct, a Roman work, supposed to have been built by Trajan. It is built of freestone, without cement, and consists of two rows of arches, one resting upon the other, nearly 3,000 feet long and 102 feet high. **Pop.** 11,318.—This was an important Roman town; the Moors established here great manufactories of cloth; it was afterwards frequently the residence of the kings of Castile and Leon, and the French held it from 1808 to 1814.

SEGRAIS, JEAN REGNAULD DE, *seg'-rai*, a French poet, who was educated for the priesthood, which profession he declined. Mademoiselle, daughter of Gaston, Duke of Orleans, appointed him her gentleman in ordinary, and he was afterwards patronised by Madame de la Fayette. He was a member of the French Academy. He wrote some elegant eclogues, and translated the "Georgics" and "Æneid" of Virgil into French verse. His prose works are, a collection of novels, and "Segraisiana; or, a Miscellany of History and Literature."

Born at Caen, 1624; **died** 1701.

SEGUR, LOUIS PHILIPPE, Count de, *say'-goor*, a French diplomatist and historical writer, who fought against the English in America, in the service of the Americans, until the termination of the struggle; after which he returned to France. He was subsequently appointed ambassador to Russia, and became a favourite with Catherine II., whom he accompanied in her tour to the Crimea in 1787. He highly approved of the great Revolution, but took no part in it. He afterwards devoted himself to literature, and produced a great number of works, including histories, tales, fables, and songs, and memoirs and anecdotes. His style was remarkable for elegance and spirit.

Born 1753; **died** 1830.

SEGUR, PHILIPPE HENRI, Marquis de, father of the preceding, a French general, who served with distinction in Italy and Bohemia, and particularly at the battle of Prague. He was created a marshal by Louis XVI. in 1783, having previously been nominated minister of war. During the Revolution he was imprisoned in La Force, but was subsequently liberated by Napoleon when first consul, and also granted a pension of 4,000 francs.

Born 1724; **died** at Paris, 1801.

SEGURA, *sai-goo'-ra*, a river of the south-east of Spain, which, after a course of 180 miles, enters the Mediterranean at Guardamar.

SEHWAN, *sai-wan'*, a town of British India, in Scinde, standing on the right bank of the Arrel, near its junction with the Indus. Here is the tomb of Sal Shah Baz, with gates of wrought silver, a place of pilgrimage alike to Hindoos and Mahometans; and a remarkable ruin of a fort, an oval mound 1,200 feet long. **Pop.** 2,000. **Lat.** 26° 21′ N. **Lon.** 67° 55′ E.

SEIK STATES, a tract of the Punjab.

SEINE, *sain*, a river of France, rising in the centre of the department Côte d'Or, about 1,420 feet above the sea level, and after a winding, but generally north-western, course of 470 miles, discharging into the English Channel at Havre. It is navigable for 350 miles. The chief affluents are, on the right bank, the Aube, Marne, and Oise; on the left, the Yonne, Loing, Essone, and Eure.

SEINE, the metropolitan and smallest department of France, and deriving its name from the river. The surface is undulating, and in no part more than 450 feet above the sea level. The soil is poor, but highly cultivated, the supply of manure from Paris being abundant, and large quantities of vegetables and fruits are produced.

Rivers.—The SEINE, MARNE, and BIÈVRE.
Area.—183 square miles.
Pop.—2,799,329.
Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 3 arrondissements and 72 communes. The chief towns are PARIS, ST. DENIS, and SCEAUX.

SEINE-INFÉRIEURE, a maritime department of France, bounded on the N.W. by the English Channel, and S. by the department Eure. On part of the coast are lofty chalk cliffs, but there are also sandy and swampy districts. The Caux hills cross the department from east to west, and to the south of the range are rich pasture lands, and extensive forests.

River.—The Seine.
Minerals.—Marble and building stone, and some iron and coal.
Area.—2,328 square miles.
Pop.—814,068.
Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 5 arrondissements and 759 communes. The principal towns are ROUEN (the capital), DIEPPE, HAVRE, NEUFCHÂTEL, and YVETOT.

SEINE-ET-MARNE, a department of the North of France, bounded E. by Seine-et-Oise. There are ridges of hills of moderate elevation, separated by fertile valleys, and large forests, including that of Fontainebleau. Wheat, vegetables, and fruit, especially grapes of fine quality, are extensively cultivated.

Rivers.—The SEINE and MARNE.
Minerals.—Building and mill stones, alabaster, gypsum, and potters' clay.
Area.—2,414 square miles.
Pop.—348,091.
Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 5 arrondissements and 529 communes. The chief towns are MELUN (the capital), FONTAINEBLEAU, MEAUX, and PROVINS.

SEINE-ET-OISE, a department of the North of France, inclosing the department SEINE. In the northern part are forests, hills, and picturesque valleys, and in the south extensive plains. The soil is not naturally fertile, but well cultivated. There are extensive forests.

Rivers.—The Seine and Oise.
Minerals.—Iron, gypsum, building and mill stones, and potters' clay.
Area.—2,163 square miles.
Pop.—577,798.
Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 6 arrondissements and 685 communes. VERSAILLES is the capital, and CORBEIL, ÉTAMPES, MANTES, PONTOISE, and RAMBOUILLET are the other chief towns.

SEISTAN, *sise-tan'*, a western province of Afghanistan, bordering on Persia. The capital is Sekuha. **Area,** 5,000 square miles.

SEJANUS, Lucius Ælius, *se-jai'-nus*, the son of Seius Strabo, a Roman knight. He first ingratiated himself into favour with Caius Cæsar, the grandson of Augustus, but afterwards attached himself to Tiberius, who made him his confidant. He gained the affections of the people, the soldiers, and the senate, was appointed commander of the prætorian guards, and had the disposal of all places of trust and honour, which he gave to his own creatures. Inflamed by ambition, he aspired to the imperial throne, and, to gain his end, he murdered Drusus, the son of the emperor; after which he declared his intention of marrying Livia, the widow of Drusus; but this was opposed by Tiberius. The emperor at length perceiving the real views of his favourite, caused him to be accused before the senate; on which he was deserted by his friends and sent to prison, where he was strangled. His body, after being dragged about the streets, was thrown into the Tiber.

Died 31.

SELBY, *sel'-be*, a market town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the right bank of the Ouse, 12 miles S. of York. The church, a large and noble structure, 300 feet long, was part of an abbey founded by William the Conqueror, in 1068. In the market place is an ancient Gothic cross, and there are many old houses. **Manf.** Iron and brass, sailcloth, and ropes. Boats are built. **Pop.** 6,200. —A station on the North Eastern and Great Northern railways.

SELDEN, John, *sel'-den*, a learned English lawyer and writer. After receiving his education at the university of Oxford, he, in 1604, took up his residence in the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar, and became distinguished as a profound lawyer and antiquary. At the age of 22 he drew up a treatise on the Civil Government of England before the Conquest, which gained him great reputation. In 1644 he published his "Titles of Honour," and in 1618 his "History of Tithes," which gave great alarm to the clergy, and was answered by several writers. Being prosecuted in the High Commission court, he made an apology for having questioned the divine right of the clergy to receive tithes. In 1621 he was committed to custody as the principal promoter of the protest made by the Commons respecting their privileges. In 1623 he was chosen member of parliament for Lancaster, and in 1625 returned for Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire. He afterwards again represented Lancaster, and was appointed one of the managers of the prosecution of the Duke of Buckingham, and had also a principal share in drawing up the Petition of Rights. For his opposition to the court he was, in 1629, sent to the Tower, whence he was removed to the King's Bench, and in 1634 admitted to bail. From this period he took a less active part against the king. In 1636 he published his "Defence of the King's Dominion over the British Seas," in answer to Grotius. In 1642 he was offered the great seal, which he refused, and in 1646 parliament voted him £5,000 as a compensation for his sufferings. Though he took the Covenant, and was appointed keeper of the records, as also a member of the Assembly of Divines, he refused to write a reply to the "Eikon Basilike," which he had been requested to do by Cromwell.

Born in Sussex, 1584; **died** in London, 1654.

SELENE, *se-le'-ne*, in Greek mythology, the goddess of the moon, equivalent to the Luna of the Romans.

SELENGA, *se-len'-ga*, a river of Siberia, rising by several heads in Mongolia, uniting about lat. 48° 30′ N.; lon. 103° E., and, after a course of 300 miles, falling by three mouths into the lake Baikal.

SELEUCIDÆ, *se-lu'-si-de*, the name of a Greek dynasty in Asia, founded, after the death of Alexander the Great, by Seleucus, one of the most distinguished generals of the Macedonian king. The era of the Seleucidæ begins with the taking of Babylon by Seleucus, B.C. 312, and ends with the conquest of Syria by Pompey, B.C. 65.

SELEUCUS, *se-lu'-kus*, surnamed Nicator, or Victorious, a general under Philip of Macedon and Alexander. After Alexander's death, he received Babylon as his province. When he had strengthened himself in his empire, Seleucus imitated the example of the rest of the generals of Alexander, and assumed the title of independent monarch. He founded no less than thirty-four cities in different parts of his empire, which he peopled with Greek colonies, whose national industry, learning, &c., were communicated to the indolent inhabitants of Asia. He was murdered in the 82nd year of his age.

Born 358 B.C.; **died** 280 B.C.

SELIM I., *se'-lim* ("the Fierce"), sultan of Turkey, was the second son of Bajazet II., whom in 1512 he dethroned and put to death, as he did his two brothers subsequently. Having secured the throne by these crimes, he turned his arms with success against Egypt and Persia. The former country he completely conquered, and put an end to the dominion of the Mamelukes, which had lasted above 260 years. He was an able, though severe ruler, built the great arsenal at Pera, ameliorated the condition of his people, and encouraged literature.

Born 1467; **died** 1520.

SELIM II., grandson of the above, succeeded his father Solyman II. in 1566. In 1570 he broke the treaty which his father had made with the Venetians, and took the island of Cyprus; but, the year following, he lost the battle of Lepanto, where his navy was almost wholly destroyed. This disaster obliged him to sue for peace.

Born 1524; **died** 1574.

SELIM III., *son of Mustapha III. and nephew of Abdul-Ahmed, whom he succeeded in 1789.* He was one of the most enlightened men of his country, and formed the idea of regenerating the Turkish empire. The commencement of his reign was, however, very much troubled. His army was defeated by the allied Austrians and Russians, the latter taking Bender and Ismail. In 1792 he lost the Crimea, which was incorporated with Russia. The French subsequently invaded Egypt, and his army was annihilated by Bonaparte: the province was, however, retaken by the English, who restored it to the Porte. Having purchased a peace at the price of conceding territory to Russia, he commenced his cherished plans of reform. He remodelled his army after the European plan, introduced new modes of raising the taxes, and sought to introduce European civilization into his empire; but a fresh war breaking out, in which he was defeated by the Russians and English, his army became dissatisfied. The Janissaries also rose in insurrection and deposed Selim, placing his nephew, Mustapha IV., upon the throne, who was also deposed, in favour of Mahmud II., and strangled with Selim.

Born 1761; **died** 1808.

SELIMNO, or **ISLAMDJI,** *se-lim'-no*, a walled town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, at the southern base of the Balkans, 78 miles N. of Adrianople. **Manf.** Woollen goods, attar of roses,

and arms. A large annual fair is held here. **Pop.** 20,000.

SELKIRK, *sel'-kirk*, a royal and parliamentary burgh and market town of Scotland, and chief town of the county to which it gives name, situate on a commanding eminence below the confluence of the Yarrow and the Ettrick, near the borders of Roxburghshire, 38 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. The town has been greatly improved. It has county buildings, opened in 1870, and an old town hall, with a spire 110 feet high. There are, besides, monuments to Sir Walter Scott and Mungo Park, who was a native of the neighbourhood. **Manf.** Tweeds, hosiery, and blankets. **Pop.** 7,432.—A station on the North British railway.

SELKIRK, ALEXANDER, a Scotch seaman, who made several voyages to the South Sea; in one of which, having quarrelled with his commander, he was, in 1704, put ashore on the island of Juan Fernandez, with a few necessaries, a fowling-piece, gunpowder, and shot. Here he lived alone during four years and four months, and was then rescued by Captain Woods Rogers, of the *Duke* privateer. During the time of his remaining on the island he had nearly forgotten his native language. He returned to England in 1711, and his adventures suggested the famous "Robinson Crusoe" of Defoe. He afterwards served in the Royal Navy, and at the time of his death was lieutenant on board the *Weymouth*.

Born at Largo, Fife, 1676; **died** 1723.

SELKIRKSHIRE, *sel'-kirk-sheer*, a county in the south of Scotland, formerly known as Ettrick Forest, of a very irregular figure, and bounded W. and N. by Peeblesshire and Edinburgh, E. and S.E. by Roxburghshire, and S. by the county of Dumfries. It generally consists of a continued succession of mountains, gradually rising one above another in loftiness, very different in shape and magnitude, mostly green and bare, though several are heathy, and one or two partly covered with trees. Between the hills there are narrow and well-watered valleys everywhere interspersed. Barley, oats, turnips, and clover are cultivated, and large herds and flocks are reared.

Rivers.—The Ettrick, Yarrow, Tweed, Gala, and Caddon.
Area.—260 square miles.
Pop.—25,562.
Parliamentary Representation and Chief Towns.—In conjunction with Peebleshire, one member is returned to parliament. The capital is SELKIRK, and GALASHIELS is an important manufacturing town.

SELMA, *sel'-ma*, a town of Alabama, United States, on an elevated plateau, on the right bank of the Alabama, 42 miles W. of Montgomery. **Manf.** Machinery and joinery. A large export trade in cotton is carried on. **Pop.** 7,500.

SELTERS, or **LOWER SELTERS**, *sel'-ters*, a village of the duchy of Nassau, Germany, 24 miles from Mayence, noted for one of the most celebrated mineral springs in Europe. Of the waters (commonly known as seltzer) about 2,000,000 bottles are annually exported.

SEMELE, *sem'-e-le*, in Roman mythology a daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Hercules.

SEMENDRIA, *se-men'-dri-a*, a fortified town of Servia, on the right bank of the Danube, 28 miles S.E. of Belgrade. It was at one time the residence of the Servian kings. **Pop.** 12,000.

SEMIPALATINSK, *sem-i-pa-la-tinsk*, a government of Asiatic Russia, bounded E. and S. by the Siberian government of Tomsk, Turkestan, and the Chinese empire. It is traversed by several mountain chains, but there are extensive pasture lands, and cattle form the chief wealth of the inhabitants. The capital is SEMIPALATINSK.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Irtish, Ili, and Chui. There are several lakes, the largest being Issik-Kul, Ali-Kul, and Balkash.
Minerals.—Gold, silver, lead, and copper.
Area.—188,300 square miles.
Pop.—538,380.

SEMIPALATINSK, capital of the above government, on the left bank of the Irtish. A large transit trade is carried on. **Pop.** 14,200.

SEMIRAMIS, *se-mir'-a-mis*, a mythical queen of Assyria, whose history as given by the Greek historian is, in the light of modern discoveries, of very little value. (*See* ASSYRIA.)

SEMLER, JOHANN SALOMO, *sem'-ler*, a German Protestant theologian, who was educated at Halle. He was at first trained in the doctrines of the Pietists, but afterwards abandoned those views and became one of the most eloquent supporters of rationalism. In 1751 he was nominated professor of theology at Halle; but was removed from that and other posts by the minister Zedlitz, in 1779. His writings consist of dissertations upon the doctrines of rationalism, and argumentative essays against the Deists. He likewise produced a sort of autobiography of himself, and several works upon philology, ecclesiastical history, &c.

Born at Saalfeld, 1725; **died** 1791.

SEMLIN, *sem'-lin*, a fortified town of the Austrian empire, on the military frontier, separated from Belgrade by the Save. It consists of an inner town and a suburb named Franzensthal. Near the river is a poor quarter, the Zinkaberg (so named from having been inhabited by gipsies), near which are the ruins of a castle. It has a German theatre, schools, a quarantine establishment, and is the principal entrepôt of the trade between Austria and Turkey. **Pop.** 9,000.

SEMMES, RAPHAEL, *semz*, American officer, who served in the United States navy, but in 1861 joined the Confederates, made himself remarkable by daring exploits, and commanded the Alabama, which was sunk in a fight with the Kerseage (Federal war steamer), in the British channel. After the close of the war, he became a judge of probate at Mobile, and in 1866 professor of moral philosophy in one of the southern universities. He wrote two works describing his adventures during the civil war.

Born in Maryland, 1810; **died** 1877.

SEMPACH, *sem'-pak*, a small town of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, on the east shore of Lake Sempach, 9 miles N.W. of Lucerne. It is surrounded by dilapidated walls. Here the Austrians were defeated by the Swiss in 1386, when Arnold von Winkelreid fell. His heroic death is still commemorated by an annual festival. **Pop.** 1,200.

SEMPRONIUS, TIBERIUS GRACCHUS, *sem-pro'-ni-us*, a Roman consul, who defeated the Carthaginians and the Campanians. He was subsequently betrayed by Fulvius, a Lucanian, into the hands of the Carthaginians, and was killed, after he had made a long and bloody resistance against the enemy. Hannibal showed great honour to his remains, a funeral pile was raised at the head of the camp, and the enemy's cavalry walked round it in solemn procession.

Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

SENECA, LUCIUS ANNÆUS, *sen'-e-ka*, a Roman philosopher, son of Marcus Annæus Seneca,

a Roman orator and rhetorician. He received a liberal education at Rome, where he displayed great abilities as an advocate, obtained the office of quæstor, and rose to distinction, but was subsequently banished to Corsica, in consequence, it is supposed, of having had an intrigue with Julia, daughter of Germanicus. While in exile he wrote his Epistles, and treatise on Consolation. After some years he was recalled by Agrippina, wife of the emperor Claudius, and appointed tutor to her son Nero. This office Seneca discharged with great honour, and was bountifully rewarded; but, when his pupil came to the throne, Seneca, who was aware of his avaricious disposition, solicited him to accept the villas and vast riches which he had amassed, that he might retire to a life of study and solitude. This the emperor refused, but soon found an opportunity of destroying his preceptor. When the conspiracy of Piso was discovered, Seneca was declared to be implicated, and orders were sent to him to put an end to himself. The philosopher, without expressing any concern, took poison, which had no effect; he then had his veins opened, but the blood flowed so slowly, that he was removed into a hot bath, and thence to a stove, where he was suffocated. His wife, Paulina, resolving to die with him, also had her veins opened; but Nero, fearful that this would excite general indignation against himself, commanded that the blood should be stopped and her life preserved. His works consist of epistles, various moral treatises, and ten tragedies (his authorship of which has been doubted, but, according to the best authorities, without reason).

Born at Cordova, Spain, about 3 B.C.; **died** at Rome, 65 A.D.

SENECA, a county of New York, United States. **Area**, 330 square miles. **Pop.** 29,000. There are two capitals, Ovid and Waterloo.

SENECA, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 540 square miles. **Pop.** 37,000. The capital is Tiffin.

SENEFELDER, or **SENNEFELDER**, **ALOIS**, *sen'-e-fel-der*, the inventor of the art of lithography, was the son of an actor in the theatre at Munich. He was designed for the legal profession, but had a strong predilection for the stage, as well as for dramatic composition. Being too poor to pay for the printing of his works, he resolved to make himself acquainted with some cheap substitute for typography, the result being the discovery of lithography. In 1809 he was rewarded for his early trials, in being appointed inspector of the royal lithographic establishment of Bavaria. In 1819 he received the gold medal of the London Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, and, about the same time, published an account of his invention.

Born at Munich, about 1772; **died** there, 1834.

SENEFFE, *se-nef'*, a town of Belgium, province of Hainault, 12 miles N.W. of Charleroi. It was the scene of a sanguinary battle, in August, 1674, between the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England, and the French under the Prince of Condé, who gained the victory. In 1794 the Austrians were beaten here by the French under Moreau. **Pop.** 3,500.

SENEGAL, or **SENEGA**, *sen'-e-gawl'*, a large river of Western Africa, having its source in Mount Cero, about lat. 10° 30′ N., and lon. 10° 40′ W. After an estimated course of 1,000 miles, it enters the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 16° N., and lon. 10° 33′ W. In the low part are numerous large and fertile islands.

SENEGAL, a colony of France, on the western coast of Africa. It includes the island and town of St. Louis, the island of Goree, and small settlements on the Gambia and south of Cape Verd, at the mouth of the above river. The most important branch of commerce consists in procuring gum-Senegal, which has been ascertained by experiment to be much superior to all the eastern kinds of the same article, and even to that of Arabia. The other exports consist of hides, wax, ivory, cabinet woods, and gold-dust. **Pop.** 607,000.—The first settlement was made in 1637.

SENEGAMBIA, *sen'-e-gam'-bi-a*, an extensive region of Western Africa, bounded on the E. by Nigritia Proper, W. by the Atlantic, S. by Guinea, and on the N. by the Sahara. The name is a compound of the names of the two rivers, Senegal and Gambia. The district includes the French settlements on the Senegal, the Portuguese on the Rio Grande, and the British settlement on the Gambia. **Area**, 400,000 square miles. **Pop.** of French portion, 197,644; the Portuguese, 9,000.

SENIOR, NASSAU WILLIAM, *se'-ni-or*, political economist, educated at Eton, and Magdalen College, Oxford, and nominated professor of political economy at Oxford, in 1850. He wrote extensively upon the same subject, and was a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," and other works. Educated for the legal profession, he obtained a mastership in chancery in 1836, and was re-elected to the professorship in 1847. In 1859 he published a valuable work, called "Journal kept in Turkey and Greece in 1857-58." He also published "Essays on Fiction," in which he criticises the works of some of the most eminent modern novelists.

Born 1790; **died** 1861.

SENJEN, *sen'-yen*, an island in the Arctic Ocean, off the north-west coast of Norway. It is 45 miles long and 30 broad. It is mountainous, with deeply indented shores. The surface is mostly covered with moss, on which reindeer are pastured. **Pop.** 3,000.

SENLIS, *san'-le*, an ancient town of France, department Oise, 33 miles N.E. of Paris. It has walls, with 16 towers, round the older portion, and a cathedral, much admired as a specimen of the early Gothic. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, lace, and thread. **Pop.** 6,000.

SENNA, *sen'-na*, a town of the Portuguese possessions, on the east coast of Africa, on the right bank of the Zambesi, 125 miles from its mouth. It is in a decayed condition, but was at one time a place of considerable trade.

SENNAAR, *sen-nar'*, a country of Eastern Africa, forming the southern portion of Nubia. It has Abyssinia on the E., Darfur on the W., and lies mostly between the Bahr-el-Abiad and Bahr-el-Azrek, which unite to form the Nile. (*See* NUBIA.)

SENNAAR, the capital of the above, on the Bahr-el-Azrek, 155 miles from Khartoom. The city is large, though the houses are, in general, poorly built. **Manf.** Mats, leather, sandals, arms, iron-ware, and jewellery. **Pop.** 4,000. **Lat.** 13° 34′ N. **Lon.** 33° 30′ E.

SENNACHERIB, *sen-nak'-e-rib*, king of Assyria, succeeded his father Shalmaneser, B.C. 702. Hezekiah, King of Judah, having refused to pay him tribute, he entered his country, where he took several fortresses, and laid siege to Jerusalem; but his army being slain in the night, he was obliged to return to his own country, where he was killed by his two sons, in the temple. He was a powerful

monarch, and built the palace of Koyunjik (*see* NINEVEH), executed many important public works, and invaded Babylonia, Media, Phœnicia, and Egypt.

Died 680 B.C.

SENS, *sans*, a town of France, department Yonne, on the right bank of the Yonne, 70 miles S.E. of Paris. It is surrounded by walls, chiefly of Roman construction, and the Gothic cathedral is admired both for its exterior and interior. There are Roman remains in the vicinity. **Manf.** Woollens, velvets, stockings, gloves, and leather. A good trade is carried on. **Pop.** 13,800.

SEPPINGS, SIR ROBERT, *sep'-pings*, an eminent English naval architect, who, during 50 years, fulfilled the duties of master-shipwright assistant at Plymouth, and master-shipwright at Chatham dockyards, and finally became surveyor of the navy. His great merits as a naval architect were acknowledged by his being created a knight and elected a fellow of the Royal Society, whose Copley medal was voted him. He was awarded the sum of £1,000 by the Admiralty, and both houses of Parliament gave a marked approbation to his labours.

Born 1768; **died** in Somersetshire, 1840.

SEPULVEDA, JUAN GINES DE, *sai-pool-vai'-da*, a Spanish historian, who studied at Cordova and Alcala, and, in 1556, became chaplain and historiographer to Charles V., who also appointed him tutor to his son, afterwards Philip II. He wrote, among other learned works, the histories of the reigns of Charles V. and Philip II., and of the Spanish conquests in Mexico; several historical and theological essays, and assisted Cardinal Cajetan in revising the Greek text of the New Testament.

Born near Cordova, 1490; **died** 1574.

SEQUATCHIE, *se-kwat'-che*, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 250 square miles. **Pop.** 2,500. The capital is Dunlap.

SEQUOYAH, *se-kwo'-ya*, a new county of Kansas, United States. **Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** 568.

SERAIEVO. (*See* BOSNA-SERAJO.)

SERAING, *se-rang'*, a town of Belgium, province of Liege, on the right bank of the Meuse, 3 miles S.W. of Liege. **Manf.** Machinery and glass. There are coal pits in the neighbourhood, and ship-building is carried on. **Pop.** 30,607.

SERAMPORE, *se-ram-por'*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, on the Hooghly river, 14 miles N. of Calcutta. **Manf.** Paper. **Pop.** 25,559.—This town was purchased by the British from the Danes in 1845.

SERANGANI, or SURIGAO, two of the Philippine Islands. The larger is Hummock Island, 30 miles in circumference. Fruit and bees' wax are exported. **Pop.** 56,246.

SERAPIS, *se-rai-pis*, in Egyptian mythology, a deity, supposed to be the same as Osiris. There was a magnificent temple erected in his honour at Memphis, another at Alexandria, and a third at Canopus. The worship of Serapis was introduced at Rome by the emperor Antoninus Pius, A.D. 146; but, on account of its licentiousness, it was soon abolished. The worship of Serapis continued in Alexandria as late as 398.

SERDOBSK, a town of Russia, government of Saratov, on the Serdoba, 108 miles N.W. of Saratov. **Pop.** 10,000.

SERES, or SIRUS, *se'-res*, a town of European Turkey, 35 miles N. of Salonica. It is surrounded by walls, with towers, has ten mosques, several Greek churches, baths, and bazaars. **Manf.** Linen and cotton goods. A large trade is carried on chiefly in cotton, tobacco, corn, and fruit. **Pop.** 25,000.

SERETH, *se'-reth*, a river rising in Galicia, forming a considerable portion of the boundary between Moldavia and Wallachia, and, after a course of 300 miles, joining the Danube 5 miles above Galatz.

SERETH, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, on the right bank of the Sereth. There are three Greek churches and a synagogue. **Pop.** 6,500.

SERGIPE, *sair'-zhe-pai*, a maritime province of Brazil, bounded W. and S. by Bahia, and E. by the Atlantic. The shores are low and sandy, and the central part mountainous. In the eastern part are fertile and well-wooded districts, where sugar and tobacco are extensively cultivated; and in the western part large herds of cattle are reared. The chief river is the Vasa Barris, and the capital SERGIPE DEL REY. **Area**, 12,000 square miles. **Pop.** 200,000.

SERGIPE DEL REY, *dail-rai'*, capital of the above province, at the mouth of the Vasa Barris. **Pop.** 9,000.

SERGIUS, *ser'-ji-us*, Patriarch of Constantinople in 610, was a native of Syria, and the chief of the sect of Monothelites, the principle of which was, that there are only one will and one operation in Christ. This heresy was condemned in the council of Constantinople.

Died 639.

SERGIUS I., Pope, and the successor of Conon, in 687. He baptized Cedwalla, King of the West Saxons, who had made a journey to Rome for that purpose. He opposed the canons of the council of Constantinople; whereupon Justinian II. sent his general-in-chief to arrest Sergius; but the Exarch of Ravenna protected the pope, who humanely interposed to save the life of Justinian's envoy. He instituted several ceremonies, and established various churches of Rome.

Born in Syria, 635; **died** at Rome, 701.

SERGIUS II. succeeded Gregory IV. in 844. He was elected without the authorisation of the Emperor Lotharius, who despatched an army into Italy, under the command of his son Louis. But the pope succeeded in inducing that prince to retire, after having crowned him king of Italy. Shortly afterwards, the Saracens from Africa ascended the Tiber, and ravaged the environs of Rome, but were prevented from gaining an entrance into the city itself, in consequence of the defence offered by the walls which surrounded it. Sergius was a native of Rome.

Died 847.

SERGIUS III. (Conti) became pope in 904, through the influence of the Marquis of Tuscany and of the notorious Roman lady Marozia. These personages were at the head of a powerful party which had deposed Christopher. A son of Sergius, by Marozia, afterwards became pope by the title of John X. The character of this pontiff has been variously represented; but he appears to have been an able but extremely profligate man.

Died 911.

SERGIUS IV. (Pietro Bocca di Porco) was elected in succession to John XVIII., in 1009. Under his rule, and in consequence of his exhortation, the Italian princes combined to drive out the

Saracens from the country. In his time, also, the Normans began to enter Italy.

Died 1012.

SERINAGUR, or **GURWAL**, *se-rin'-a-gur'*, a town of British India, nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1803. **Pop.** 3,000. **Lat.** 30° 13′ N. **Lon.** 78° 49′ E.

SERINAGUR, SIRINUGGUR, or **CASHMERE**, the capital of Cashmere, on both banks of the Jhelum, or Behut, 170 miles N.E. of Lahore. It is wretchedly built of wood, the streets narrow, and the houses almost invariably out of the perpendicular. Clumsy wooden bridges connect the two portions of the town. The chief public buildings are the Jumna Musjid, or great mosque, said to be capable of holding 60,000 persons, the mosque of Sha Hamedan, a royal tomb, and the governor's residence. There are numerous small lakes connected with the city by canals. The Shahlimar Gardens, celebrated by Moore in "Lalla Rookh," border a lake to the east of the city. **Pop.** 40,000.

SERINGAPATAM, *se-ring'-ga-pa-tam'*, "city of Vishnu," a decayed city of the south of India, and for a considerable period the capital of the province of Mysore, 9 miles from Mysore. It is situate at the upper end of an island of four miles in length by one and a half in breadth, in the river Kavari, or Cauvery, and is an ancient fortress; but was not distinguished for splendour till the reigns of Hyder Ali and his son Tippoo Sultan. Its fortifications were of great strength. It has a mausoleum of Hyder Ali and Tippoo. There are a great mosque, a pagoda, arsenal, and cannon foundry. A suburb, Shuton Gunjam, in the centre of the island, is large and well built, with wide streets. **Pop.** 10,500.—In 1792 it was invested by the British and allied armies, under the command of Lord Cornwallis; on which Tippoo Sultan acceded to the terms of peace proposed to him. In 1799, a war having again broken out between the British and Mysore, Seringapatam was stormed. Tippoo Sultan was killed, and the whole of his family and treasures taken by the conquerors.

SERINO, *sai-re'-no*, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, on the Sabbato, 6 miles S.E. of Avellino. In its neighbourhood are the remains of ancient Sebastia. **Pop.** 8,000.

SERLIO, SEBASTIAN, *sair'-le-o*, an Italian architect. Francis I. invited him to France, where he improved and ornamented the royal palaces, particularly Fontainebleau. He wrote a "Treatise on Architecture," and other works.

Born at Bologna, 1475; **died** 1552.

SERMIDE, *sair'-me-dai*, a town of Italy, province of Mantua, on the right bank of the Po. **Pop.** 5,700.

SERON, *sair-on'*, a town of Spain, province of Almeria, 29 miles N. of the town of that name. There are veins of iron, lead and nitre, and quarries of marble, gypsum and lithographic stone. **Manf.** Linen, serges, blankets, and earthenware. **Pop.** 5,500.

SERPA, *sair'-pa*, a strong frontier town of Portugal, in the province of Alagarve, 16 miles S.E. of Beja. There is an elegant chateau, with fine gardens. A considerable trade is carried on. **Pop.** 5,600.

SERPENTARIA, *ser-pen-tai'-re-a*, an islet off the S.E. coast of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean.

SERPUKOV, *ser-poo-kof'*, an ancient town of European Russia, government of Moscow, on the left bank of the Oka, 56 miles S. of Moscow. It contains a cathedral, numerous churches or chapels, a citadel, and has a large suburb. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, sailcloth and leather. It has also large magazines. **Pop.** 22,418.

SERRANO, FRANCISCO, Duke de la Torre, *ser-ra'-no*, a Spanish marshal and statesman, who entered the army at the age of 15, and for a long course of years was a powerful supporter of the throne and dynasty of Isabella II. His opinions began to change about 1850, and in 1854 he was exiled for his share in the outbreak at Saragossa in that year. The revolution which immediately followed caused him to return to Spain, and he again took an active part in politics and was sent to France as ambassador in 1857. His liberal opinions becoming strengthened by the abuse which prevailed at the court of Isabella II., he became an object of suspicion in 1868, and, with several other generals, was exiled to the Canary Islands. Returning almost immediately he joined Prim, Topete, and others in causing the army and navy to rise against the queen and declare her dynasty at an end. Having defeated the royalists in the battle of Alcolea, he became the chief of the provisional government, and, after the settlement of the new constitution, in 1869, was made Regent of the kingdom until the nation had made choice of a king. In this capacity he continued to act until Prince Amadeo, son of the king of Italy, was prevailed upon to accept the Spanish crown. In 1872 he was chiefly engaged in suppressing the Carlist rising in Navarre. He was created a duke and grandee of Spain for his services at St. Domingo by the suppression of the insurrection of 1862.

Born near Cadiz, 1810. **Died** 1875.

SERRAVALLE, *sair'-ra-val'-lai*, a city of northern Italy, province of Venetia, on the Aleschio, 35 miles N. of Venice. The cathedral of St. Andrea is very ancient. **Pop.** 5,500.

SERRAVALLE, a town of northern Italy, on the left bank of the Scrivia, 22 miles N.W. of Genoa. The river is crossed by a handsome bridge of six arches. The walls have been recently removed, and the town has been modernized and improved. **Pop.** 3,100.

SERRES, or **SERRANUS, JEAN DE**, *sair'*, a French Protestant divine, who escaped with difficulty from the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and became pastor at Nismes in 1582. He was taken into confidence by Henry IV., who employed him in several affairs, and subsequently appointed him historiographer. He wrote a treatise entitled "De Fide Catholica," the object of which was to reconcile Catholics and Protestants; and the consequence was, that the author was disliked by both. His other works were an edition of Plato in Greek and Latin, "Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul," "Catalogue of the History of France," "Memoirs of the Third Civil War," "History of Five Kings of France."

Born at Rhodez, 1540; **died** 1598.

SERRES, OLIVER DE, brother of the preceding, and called the "father of French agriculture." Henry IV. employed him in the improvement of his plantations. He was the first who introduced the culture of the white mulberry-tree into France, on which he wrote a treatise. His "Theatre of Agriculture" was long held as an esteemed authority upon the subject.

Born 1539; **died** 1619.

SERTORIUS, QUINTUS, *ser-tor'-i-us*, a Roman general, who made his first campaign

under Marius, against the Cimbri and Teutones. He afterwards accompanied Marius and Cinna, when they entered Rome and slew their enemies. On being proscribed by Sylla, he fled first to Etruria and then to Spain, where he put himself at the head of the other exiles, and was regarded as a prince in that country, which he governed with great wisdom and moderation. He repulsed several armies that were sent against him, defeating both Pompey and Metellus. He entered into a treaty with Mithridates, who sent him money and ships, and sought to establish a new Roman republic in Spain. His soldiers followed him with the most blind devotion, believing him to be favoured by the gods. He was assassinated from motives of jealousy by Perperna, one of his generals.

Died 73 B.C.

SERVAN, ST. (*See* MALO, ST.)

SERVETUS, MICHAEL, *ser-vē'-tus*, a celebrated theologian and physician, whose proper name was Miguel Servede, who was educated for the profession of an advocate, at Toulouse, but afterwards studied physic at Paris, where he took his doctor's degree. Having embraced the Arian doctrine, he held a correspondence with Calvin on the subject, and many letters passed between them, which only irritated them against each other. Servetus, who was settled at Vienne, in Dauphiny, published a book in favour of his notions, entitled "Christianismi Restitutio;" but he avoided putting his name to it. The authorship was, however, discovered by Calvin, who gave information of it to the magistrates of Vienne, by whom Servetus was banished, and his effigy and book burnt at the gallows. He then formed the design of going to Naples to practise as a physician; but imprudently passing through Geneva in disguise, he was detected by Calvin, by whose means he was apprehended. Through Calvin, also, who acted as informer, prosecutor, and judge, Servetus was, contrary to law, condemned to be slowly burnt to death, which act of barbarity was carried into effect. He was possessed of very marked and varied ability, and wrote several books on the Trinity, a translation of Ptolemy's Geography, and some medical treatises. Having shown that he was acquainted with the pulmonary circulation, some writers have endeavoured to ascribe to him the discovery of the circulation of the blood, which he to some extent seems to have supposed possible, but which he never demonstrated.

Born at Villanueva, Aragon, 1509; burnt at the stake, at Geneva, 1553.

SERVIA, *ser'-vi-a*, a principality of southern Europe (formerly a tributary state of Turkey), corresponding to the Mœsia Superior of the Romans. It is separated from Hungary, on the N. by the Danube, and has on the E. Bulgaria, W. Bosnia and Albania, and S. the Balkan range, which divides it from Turkey. It is very uneven and mountainous, its surface containing a number of extensive forests, and large uncultivated heaths. In the north-east the mountains approach the Danube, to which they present an almost precipitous wall of rock, forming, with the mountains on the opposite shore, the famous "iron gate" of the river. The loftiest range of mountains is the Rudnik, which reach an altitude of 3,400 feet. The scenery is generally very beautiful. The climate is temperate, but the winter is of considerable length. The soil being in general fertile, the cultivated tracts produce abundant crops; but only a small proportion of the country is as yet under tillage. The most common crops are wheat, barley, oats, rice, hemp, flax, and tobacco; also vines, and fruits of various kinds, the pear being remarkably abundant. Cotton is raised in the valleys and other warm spots. Timber, especially oak, is abundant.

Rivers.—The Save, with its affluent the Kolubara, and the Morava and Timok, affluents of the Danube.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, and silver are abundant, but no mining operations are carried on, industrial pursuits generally being greatly neglected.

Area.—18,800 square miles.

Pop.—1,900,000, almost entirely Slav, Turkish races having much diminished since the Berlin Treaty.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—The country is divided into 17 departments. The capital is BELGRADE.

Political Constitution.—The executive power is vested in the prince, assisted by a council of seven ministers, who are responsible to the nation. The legislative authority is exercised by two independent bodies, the senate and the "Skoupchina," or house of representatives. The former consists of 17 members, nominated by the prince, one for each of the departments into which the country is divided. The "Skoupchina" is composed of deputies chosen by the people, one deputy to every 2,000 electors. The electors are the males of the country above the age of 21 years, paying direct taxes, and not being either domestic servants or gipsies, holders of government offices, or the clergy.

History.—Previous to 1040 Servia was a province of the Greek empire, under which it was governed by zupans, or native princes, but in that year Stephen Bojestam achieved independence, and his son Michael was the first king of Servia. In 1389 the Turks under Amurath invaded the country, which, notwithstanding numerous determined, but unsuccessful and disastrous revolts, remained more or less under Turkish rule until 1801, when an insurrection took place, led by Black George, or Czerny (*see* CZERNY), previously known only as the head of a band of robbers, but then honoured with the name of avenger of his country. Under his authority, it remained independent from 1806 till 1814, when he was compelled to fly into Russia, and terrible massacres by the Turks followed. In 1815 there was a new insurrection, led by Milosch Obrenovitch (*see* OBRENOVITCH). The war lasted from 1815 to 1829, when the Turkish government was compelled to grant virtual independence to Servia, acknowledging Milosch as prince. In 1856, Servia was placed, by the treaty of Paris, under the protection of the great European powers, as a semi-independent state. In 1876, war was declared against Turkey, and in 1878, Servia was proclaimed an independent principality.

SERVIUS TULLIUS, *ser'-vi-us*, the sixth king of Rome, who, according to the legend (which is, however, allowed to have some historical foundation), was son of Ocrisia, a slave of Corniculum, by Tullius, a man slain in the defence of his country against the Romans. Ocrisia was given by Tarquin to his wife Tanaquil, who brought up the youth with her family, and added the name of "Servius" to that which he had inherited from his father, to denote his being born of a slave. He was educated in the palace with great care, and obtained the daughter of Tarquin in marriage. His own private virtues recommended him to the notice of the people and of the soldiers; and by his liberality and complaisance he easily gained the throne on the death of his father-in-law. He endeared himself to his subjects as a warrior and a legislator; defeated the Veientines and Tuscans; established the census, which showed that Rome contained about 84,000 inhabitants; increased the number of the tribes, beautified the city, and enlarged its boundaries by taking within its walls the hills Quirinalis, Viminalis, and Esquilinus. He also divided the Roman people into tribes. Servius married his two daughters to the grandsons of his father-in-law; the elder to Tarquin, and the younger to Aruns. In this union he was unhappily deceived. The wife of Aruns murdered her own husband to unite herself to Tarquin, who had likewise assassinated his wife. Servius was next murdered by his son-in-law and his daughter Tullia, who cruelly ordered her chariot to be driven over the mangled body of her father.

Died 534 B.C.

SESHA, *se'-sha*, in Hindoo mythology, the great king of the serpent race.

SESIA, *sai'-se-a*, a river of Northern Italy, rising near Monte Rosa, and after a course of nearly 100 miles, joining the Po between Casale and Valenza.

SESOSTRIS, *se-sos'-tris*, a legendary king of Egypt, whom some historians have supposed to be identical with Rameses II.; but the exploits attributed to him were probably those of several kings of the 18th and 19th dynasties.

SESSA, *sais'-sa*, an ancient city of southern Italy, province of Caserta, 38 miles N.W. of Naples. There are a handsome cathedral, colleges, and a theological seminary. **Manf.** Woollen cloth. **Pop.** 19,500.

SESTINI, DOMINICO, *sais-te'-ne*, an Italian numismatist, who was at first librarian to the prince of Biscari, in Sicily. In 1810 he was appointed civil antiquary at Florence. His works are very valuable and numerous; the most important of them being, "System of Numismatics," letters upon the same science, and dissertations upon the Coins of the Ptolemies, the Macedonian kings, &c.

Born at Florence, about 1750; **died** at Florence, 1832.

SESTRI LEVANTE, *sais'-tre-lai-van'-te*, a seaport of northern Italy, 26 miles S.E. of Genoa, near the mouth of the Gromolo. There are fine paintings in the church of the Nativity. **Pop.** 10,770.

SESTRI, PONENTE, *po-nan'-te*, a town of northern Italy, 4 miles W. of Genoa, on the sea coast. There is a large government manufactory of tobacco. **Pop.** 6,000.

SETTA, *set'-ta*, a town of West Africa, in Dahomey, 30 miles N.E. of Abomey. **Pop.** 9,000.

SETTE-COMUNI, *set'-tai co-moo-ne*. (*See* VICENZA.)

SETTLE, ELKANAH, *set'-tel*, an English poet, who was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and then went to London and entered on the career of a professional author. He wrote the tragedies of "Cambyses, King of Persia," "The Empress of Morocco" (played at Whitehall by the lords and ladies of the court), and "Fatal Love;" also poems, particularly "The Medal Reversed," and "Azariah and Hushai," both against Dryden; but, although he was for a time patronised by Rochester and the court party, sank into insignificance before his great rival (who attacked him in a terrible manner in "Absalom and Achitophel"), and falling into great poverty, he was glad to accept an asylum in the Charterhouse, where he died.

Born at Dunstable, 1648; **died** 1723.

SETUBAL, *sai-too'-bal*, a seaport of Portugal, province of Estramadura, on a bay of the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Sado, 20 miles S.E. of Lisbon. In the earthquake of 1755 it was almost entirely levelled with the ground, but was soon rebuilt in a better style. The large harbour has good quays and a lighthouse, and is protected by forts. There is a trade in wine, oranges, lemons, sea salt, and cork. **Pop.** 17,000.

SEVAJEE, *sev-a-je'*, the founder of the Mahratta power in India. He commenced his career by dispossessing his father of Poonah; after which he continued to make acquisitions of territory, until, in 1658, the Bejapoor monarchy, whose vassal he was, sent a powerful force against him. He assassinated, by treachery, the general of the Bejapoor army, which he afterwards defeated and dispersed. He next surprised and plundered Surat. In 1670 he found himself sufficiently secure in his possessions to enter into hostilities with the Moguls. He again plundered Surat, and in 1672 totally defeated a Mogul force which had been sent against him. Two years later he was crowned at Rayghur, and soon afterwards he took some strong positions between Madras and Pondicherry, and then overran Mysore. In 1678 he again met the troops of Aurungzebe, this time in Golconda. He drove the Moguls before him; after which he became the greatest potentate in Southern India.

Died 1680.

SEVAN. (*See* GOUKEKA.)

SEVASTOPOL. (*See* SEBASTOPOL.)

SEVENOAKS, *sev'-en-okes*, a market-town of Kent, near the river Darent, 6 miles N. of Tunbridge. There are a very fine parish church (St. Nicholas), a new church, St. John's, erected in 1858, a handsome Congregational and other chapels. There are many elegant residences. **Pop.** 6,288.—A station on the South Eastern, and London, Chatham and Dover railways.

SEVERN, *sev'-ern*, a river of England, second only to the Thames, and also the principal river of Wales. It rises on the eastern side of Plinlimmon, on the borders of Montgomery and Cardigan shires, not far from the coast of Cardigan Bay, and after a circuitous course of 210 miles, passing through Montgomeryshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire, discharges into the Bristol Channel. Above Llanidloes it is known as the Hafren. The phenomenon of the "bore," or tidal wave, is experienced at the mouth of the river. The chief affluents are the Wye and the Teme on the west, the Upper and Lower Avon on the east, and the Terne on the south. The area of drainage is about 6,000 square miles.

SEVERO, SAN. (*See* SAN SEVERO.)

SEVERUS, LUCIUS SEPTIMIUS, *se-ve'-rus*, a Roman emperor. He passed through various offices of the state, and was distinguished for his ambition, activity, and avarice. After the murder of Pertinax, he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor by the army in Germany, and at once advanced upon Rome to secure his title. His reception at Rome was gratifying to his vanity; but he was opposed by Pescennius Niger, who had a numerous army in the East. Many battles were fought between them; but at length Niger was destroyed, and his head sent to Severus, who behaved with the utmost cruelty to all the partisans of his unfortunate rival. Elated with this success, he pillaged Byzantium, and attempted to put away, by assassination, Albinus, whom he had previously accepted as his colleague in the empire; but being foiled, he had recourse to arms. Albinus was defeated and slain in Gaul, his family and adherents sharing his fate. Severus, on his return to Rome, put to death the wealthiest citizens, that he might possess himself of their property. Tired of an inactive life, he marched into the East, where he made numerous conquests. In 208 he set out upon his British campaign, accompanied by his two sons, Caracalla and Geta; and having reduced the island, he built a wall across the northern part, to defend the Roman possessions from the invasions of the Caledonians. It is said that he lost 50,000 men in his attempt to subdue Caledonia.

Born in Africa, 146; **died** at Eboracum (York), 211.

SEVERUS, Alexandrinus, a Greek rhetorician, who wrote, among other works, some "Ethopœia," or imitations of speeches adapted to the character and to the supposed persons. They contain, among others, the supposed speeches of Æschines upon going into banishment, and that of Menelaus upon the abduction of Helen by Paris.

Lived in the 5th century.

SEVERUS, Cassius, a Roman orator, who was banished into Crete by Augustus for his satirical language. His declarations were ordered to be destroyed by the senate.

Born 50 B.C.; died 33 A.D.

SEVERUS, Sulpicius, an ecclesiastical historian, and surnamed the Christian Sallust. The best of his works is his "Historia Sacra," which extends from the creation to A.D. 400.

Died 420.

SEVIER, *se'-vi-er*, the name of three counties of the United States:

Arkansas.—**Area**, 825 square miles. **Pop.** 6,192. The capital is Locksburgh.

Tennessee.—**Area**, 520 square miles. **Pop.** 15 541. The capital is Sevierville.

Utah.—**Area**, 7,000 square miles. **Pop.** 445.

SÉVIGNÉ, Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, Madame de, *se-veen'-yai*, a French letter-writer. She was the daughter of the Baron de Chantal, who lost his life in defending the Isle of Rhé against the English. After receiving a most careful education under her maternal uncle, she espoused, at the age of 18, the Marquis de Sévigné, who fell in a duel in 1651, leaving her with one son and a daughter, to whose education she paid strict attention. In Paris she moved in the most brilliant society, and attracted the admiration of some of the most distinguished men of the time; but she refused all offers of marriage. Her daughter married, in 1669, the Count de Grignan, commandant in Provence; and it was on a visit to her that the marchioness caught the small-pox, of which she died. Her letters (mostly addressed to her daughter, a beautiful and accomplished woman) are unequalled examples of the epistolary style, being elegant, picturesque, and animated.

Born at Paris, 1626; died in Provence, 1696.

SEVILLE, or SEVILLA, *sev'-il* (Sp. *sai-veel'-ya*), a province in the south of Spain, a portion of the old province of Andalusia, bounded N. by the province of Badajoz, S. by Malaga and Cadiz, E. by Cordova, and W. by Huelva and the Atlantic Ocean. The greater part of the province consists of fertile plains, but there are elevated districts, some of the highest peaks of the Sierra Morena and the Sierra Ronda being within the limits.

Rivers.—The Guadalquiver, which divides the province into two nearly equal portions; the Genil, Corbones, and Guadaira.

Minerals.—Iron, silver, lead, copper, and coal.

Area.—5,300 square miles.

Pop.—517,962.

SEVILLE, a town of Spain, and formerly capital of the ancient kingdom, and now of the province of the same name, 60 miles N.E. of Cadiz, in a fine plain on the left bank of the Guadalquivir. It is surrounded by an old Moorish wall of considerable height, in circuit 5 miles, entered by 15 gates, and having 66 towers. Beyond the walls are 10 suburbs. The interior is built mostly in the Moorish style, the houses having large courts and gardens; but in the newer part there are broad, straight streets, with small houses in the modern style. The squares are about 100 in number, and most of them have a fountain in the centre. There are here several beautiful public walks; one, in particular, on the banks of the Guadalquivir, which is frequented by the higher classes. The churches, convents, and hospitals, are very numerous. The cathedral is a large and magnificent Gothic pile, completed early in the 16th century, and is 431 feet long and 315 wide, superbly decorated, with painted windows of rare beauty, and paintings by Murillo and other great Spanish painters. Attached to the cathedral is the renowned Giralda tower, the greater portion built by the Moors in 1196, but in 1568 a splendid belfry was added, surmounted by the figure of a female in bronze, 14 feet high, which acts as a vane, being moved by the slightest breeze. The total height of the tower is 350 feet. Of the other churches (74 in number) and convents, several are elegant, but their chief attraction consists in their paintings. There is a large archiepiscopal palace. Of the edifices not ecclesiastical, the most conspicuous are the Alcazar, or palace, the Lonja, or exchange, the artillery school, and the mint. The Alcazar is a Moorish building, built in imitation of the Alhambra at Granada. Though the outside is mean, the inside is very different, containing the Court of Lions, halls of ambassadors, royal apartments, with fountains, galleries, and baths. The garden has also its fountains, evergreens, and walks paved with marble. The Plaza de Toros, or bull ring, can accommodate more than 12,000 spectators. Seville, being one of the most ancient cities of Spain, contains several interesting remains of antiquity, Roman as well as Moorish. It had an academy and public library in the time of the Moors, and at present it has an academy for the physical sciences, another for the fine arts, and a medical society: to these is to be added a university, founded in 1502. There is a public library in the cathedral, and another in the archbishop's palace. A remarkable old tower, the Tower of Gold, is on the left bank of the river, which is crossed by an iron bridge. **Manf.** Silk, woollens of the coarser kind, iron, machinery, leather, hats, soap, combs, porcelain, and tobacco and snuff on account of the government, employing several thousand persons, mostly females. Among the exports are wool, the skins of goats and kids, fruit, and, in a small quantity, oil and silk. **Pop.** 134,318.—Seville was the Hispal of the Phœnicians, and afterwards a Roman colony, called Hispalis, or Julia Romula. In 711 it was taken by the Moors, who corrupted the old name into Ishbillah, probably the origin of Sevilla. It was retaken by the Christians in 1248, and from that time till early in the 16th century was the capital of Spain. It was occupied by the French in 1810, and remained in their hands till 1812.

SEVIN, François, *sev'-an(g)*, a French philologist, who became a member of the Academy of the Belles-Lettres, and keeper of the manuscripts in the library of the king of France. By order of Louis XV., he proceeded to Constantinople with the Abbé Fourmont, in search of manuscripts, of which they procured about 600. He afterwards wrote an account of his travels, in letters. He also wrote a dissertation on the first king of Egypt, the histories of Assyria and Lydia, and several other curious discourses.

Born 1682; died 1741.

SÈVRES, *saivr*, a town of France, department Seine-et-Oise, 6 miles S.W. of Paris. It is famous for its porcelain manufacture. **Pop.** 5,600.

SÈVRES, Deux, a department in the north-west of France, bounded W. by Vendée, and E. by Vienne. It is traversed by a chain of hills

(known as the Monts du Poitou and the Plateau de Gatine), from the south-east to the north-west, forming the watershed between the Loire on the north and the Charente on the south. The soil is generally fertile and the climate healthy.

Rivers.—The Sèvre-Niortaise and the Sèvre-Nantaise, the former flowing into the sea, the latter into the Loire, and the two rivers giving name to the department.
Minerals.—Iron, marble, and freestone.
Area.—2,215 square miles.
Pop.—350,103.
Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 arrondissements and 356 communes. The chief towns are NIORT (the capital), Bressuire, Melle, and Parthenay.

SEWARD, ANNA, *su'-ard*, an English authoress. She was the daughter of a clergyman at Lichfield, and several distinguished men visited her father's residence, among whom was Dr. Johnson. In 1782 she published a poetical novel, entitled "Louisa," which was so favourably received as to run through four editions. A collection of sonnets, and the "Life of Dr. Darwin," were her next publications. She bequeathed her unpublished works and letters to Sir Walter Scott, and to the publisher, Mr. Constable.
Born 1747; **died** at Lichfield, 1809.

SEWARD, WILLIAM HENRY, American statesman, who was educated for the law, which profession he practised during several years. In 1828 he was elected to the senate of the state of New York in opposition to the candidate of the Freemasons. After visiting Europe, he was, in 1838, elected governor of the state of New York, which position he retained until 1842. In 1849 he was returned to the senate of the United States, where he made himself remarkable for his speeches against slavery, and his adherence to what was called "the higher law" doctrine. In 1853 he published an edition of his speeches, state papers, and miscellaneous works. He afterwards re-visited Europe, and went to Egypt and the Holy Land. On his return he was a candidate for the presidency, in opposition to Mr. Lincoln, after whose election he became secretary of state. When President Lincoln was assassinated, an attempt was also made on Seward's life, and he was dangerously wounded. Under President Andrew Johnson he was secretary for foreign affairs, but resigned on the accession of President Grant. He afterwards made a tour in Europe, India, China, and Japan.
Born at Florida, State of New York, 1801; **died** 1872.

SEWARD, a new county of Kansas, United States. **Area,** 720 square miles. **Pop.** Unascertained.

SEWARD, a county of Nebraska, United States. **Area,** 576 square miles. **Pop.** 11,147. The capital is Seward.

SEWESTAN, *se-wes-tan'*, a province on the south-east of Afghanistan, consisting of a flat dry plain of hardened clay, and fertile only near the rivers.

SEXTUS-EMPIRICUS, *sex'-tus*, a Greek philosopher of the Pyrrhonian sect, and a physician of that of the Empyrics, or those who guided their practice wholly after experience. Of his works there are extant—three books, called the "Pyrrhonian Hypotyposes," in which he gives all the arguments of the Sceptics, and a large treatise upon the impossibility of admitting any science.
Lived in the 3rd century.

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS, *sai-shels'*, a group of about 30 islands in the Indian Ocean, a dependency of the colony of Mauritius. They are mountainous, and extremely fertile. The largest and most important is MAHÉ. The chief productions are timber, for ship-building, cocoa-vanilla, and tortoise-shell. Cotton and sugar are cultivated **Pop.** 11,000.—The islands were settled by the French in 1756, and named from the Count de Seychelles.

SEYMOUR, LADY JANE, *se'-mor*, daughter of Sir John Seymour, the third wife of Henry VIII., and the mother of Edward VI. She was at first maid of honour to Anne Boleyn, whom she supplanted in 1536. She died a few days after giving birth to her son.
Born about 1510; **died** 1537.

SEYMOUR, EDWARD, brother of Lady Jane Seymour, and uncle of Edward VI., was created Viscount Beauchamp and Duke of Somerset, in 1546. On the accession of his nephew to the throne, Seymour became his guardian, and protector of the kingdom. He was accused of abusing his high trust by the Earl of Warwick and other courtiers, and was beheaded.
Born about 1500; **died** 1552.

SEYMOUR, THOMAS, admiral of England, brother of the preceding. He was created Lord Seymour of Sudeley, and married Catherine Parr, widow of Henry VIII. He was brought to the scaffold on a pretended charge of treason.
Died 1549.

SEYMOUR, ANNE, MARGARET, and JANE, daughters of the Duke of Somerset, were distinguished for their poetical talents. They composed Latin distichs on the death of Margaret de Valois, Queen of France, which were translated into French, Greek, and Italian, and printed at Paris in 1551. Anne, the eldest of these ladies, married first the Earl of Warwick, and afterwards Sir Edward Hunton. Jane was maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth.

SEYMOUR, LADY ARABELLA. (*See* STUART, Lady Arabella.)

SEYNE, *sain*, a seaport of France, department of the Var, on the Mediterranean, 3 miles S.W. of Toulon. It carries on an extensive sardine and tunny fishery. **Pop.** 7,300.

SEYSSEL, CLAUDE DE, *sai'-sel*, an eminent French historian and classicist. He became professor of eloquence at Turin, afterwards councillor to Louis XII. of France, and at a later period, and in succession, bishop of Marseilles and archbishop of Turin. His most important works were,—"The Singular History of Louis XII.;" "The Great Monarchy of France; a treatise upon the Salic law; and translations into French, of Thucydides, Xenophon, Seneca, &c. He was among the first Frenchmen who wrote their native language with elegance and precision; and he was also a fine and vigorous writer of the Latin, in which language he composed a number of works.
Born 1450; **died** 1520.

SEZZE, or SEZZA, *sait'-zai*, an eminent city of Italy, province of Roma. There are the remains of an immense triple wall surrounding the rock on which the city stands. **Pop.** 6,000.

SFAX, *sfax*, a town of Tunis, in Northern Africa, on the north-east shore of the Gulf of Cabes. It consists of two parts, El Bled, inhabited exclusively by Mahomedans, and El Rhadh by Christians and Jews. The former is by far the more important division. **Manf.** Cottons and woollens. A large trade is carried on, especially in wool, oil, barrilla, sponges, and dried fruit. **Pop.** 13,500.

SFORZA, GIACOMO, or GIACOMUZZO, ATTENDOLO, surnamed *sforz'-a* (*the compeller*), founder

of a famous Italian family of the name. He was brought up as a peasant and wood-cutter, but early in life he joined a company of adventurers, who gave their services upon hire to the petty rulers and republics of that period, and, after passing through the inferior military ranks, he became a leader. He was for a long time in the service of Joan, queen of Naples, who made him constable of the kingdom. Pope Martin V. appointed him gonfalonier of the holy church, and created him count de Cotignola, to which was added a large pension. He obliged Alphonso, King of Aragon, to raise the siege of Naples, and he retook several important places which had revolted. But being too eager in pursuing the flying enemy, he was drowned in the river Pescara.

Born 1369; **died** 1424.

SFORZA, FRANCESCO, natural son of the preceding, was brought up to the profession of arms under his father, and was with him at the time of his death. He was created a count, received some estates in Naples from Queen Joan, afterwards commanded with success against the King of Aragon; and on the death of Joan he attached himself to the Duke of Anjou, whom she had made her heir. The pope, the Venetians, and Florentines, elected him their general against the Duke of Milan, who purchased Sforza's alliance by giving him his daughter in marriage. On the duke's death the Milanese chose him for their general against the Venetians; but, after some actions, he turned his arms against themselves, besieged Milan, and compelled the inhabitants to elect him their duke. He also made himself master of Genoa and Savona. He was a man of great ability, patronized letters, and was a popular ruler.

Born 1401; **died** 1466.

SGRAVESANDE, WILLIAM JACOB, *sgrav'-sand-e(r)*, a Dutch mathematician, who was sent to the university to study the law, and took his doctor's degree there in 1707. From his earliest years he had evinced a predilection for scientific knowledge. He visited England in 1715, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. After his return, he was appointed professor of mathematics at the university of Leyden. He was the first continental professor who taught the Newtonian philosophy.

Born in Holland, 1688; **died** 1742.

SHACKLEFORD, *shak'-el-ford*, a new county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 2,037.

SHADWELL. (*See* LONDON.)

SHADWELL, THOMAS, an English dramatic poet, who studied for the law, but finding it distasteful, adopted literature as a profession. He produced a comedy, "The Sullen Lovers," which was successful and was followed by other productions of the same kind. When Dryden was removed from the office of poet laureate, Shadwell was appointed his successor. They had formerly been friends, but had quarrelled, Dryden ridiculing him under the appellation of MacFlecknoe, and as "Shadwell," who "never deviates into sense." Shadwell, was, however, a man of genius, and many of his dramatic pieces possess great merit. His principal pieces are, "Epsom Wells," "Timon the Misanthrope," the "Virtuoso," the "Gentleman of Alsatia," and the "Lancashire Witches."

Born in Norfolk, 1640; **died** 1692.

SHAFTESBURY, ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, Earl of, an English statesman, who, at the conclusion of his university career, entered upon public life, in 1640, as the parliamentary representative of Tewkesbury. Until 1643 he had adhered to the royal cause; but, having in that year taken umbrage at some act of the government, he, says Clarendon, "gave himself up body and soul to the service of the parliament, with an implacable animosity against the royal interest." He sat in the Barebones parliament, which was assembled by Cromwell after 1653; but, after the death of the Protector, he and Monk operated together to bring about the Restoration. When Charles II. ascended the throne, Sir Anthony was made governor of the Isle of Wight, chancellor of the exchequer, and received other important appointments in acknowledgment of his services. Moreover, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Ashley, and was one of the commissioners who sat upon the trial of the regicides, in 1670. He was created Earl of Shaftesbury in 1672, and lord chancellor, an office he held with little honour to himself, although he was complimented by Dryden, in "Absalom and Achitophel." The Duke of York, afterwards James II., succeeded in bringing about his dismissal from office, in 1673. Subsequently to this event, he entered into opposition, and lent all his energies to the harassing of the court party. His hostility to the government led to his being confined during a year in the King's Bench. He afterwards displayed so much eagerness in maintaining the truth of the infamous Titus Oates plot, that some historians have deemed it to be of his own invention. The next great measure in which he participated was in 1679, when he drew up and carried what was then called "Lord Shaftesbury's Act," now famous as the Habeas Corpus Act. His opposition to the succession of the Duke of York to the throne, and his intrigues with the Duke of Monmouth, led to his being committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason, in 1681. The bill of indictment was, however, ignored by the grand jury at the Old Bailey. Perceiving that it was the design of the court to effect his destruction, he endeavoured to form a plot for an armed insurrection; but, not succeeding in drawing his friends along with him in this desperate matter, he, in 1682, fled to Holland.

Born at Wimborne St. Giles's, Dorsetshire, 1621; **died** at Amsterdam, 1683.

SHAFTESBURY, ANTHONY COOPER, third Earl of, an English philosophical writer, was the grandson of the preceding. He was also the favourite of that statesman, who himself at first superintended the boy's education, afterwards conducted by the philosopher John Locke, who was his grandfather's friend. After travelling upon the continent, he returned to England, and entered the House of Commons in 1693, remaining there five years; at the end of which time, his health having suffered, he went to Holland. He succeeded to the earldom in the following year, and, during the few closing years of William III.'s reign, he distinguished himself by his eloquence in the House of Lords. Subsequently to the accession of Anne, he once more retired to Holland; but returned to his native country in two years; after which he devoted himself to literature. His most important works were: "Letter on Enthusiasm;" "Moralists, a Philosophical Rhapsody;" "Sensus Communis, or Essay on Wit and Humour;" "Soliloquy, or Advice to an Author;" and "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times."

Born in London, 1671; **died** at Naples, 1713.

SHAFTESBURY, ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, seventh Earl of, a modern statesman and philanthropist. He completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford, and entered the House of Commons in 1826, as the representative of Woodstock. In the interval 1828-30 he was a commis-

sioner of the Board of Control, and was lord of the Admiralty in the administration of Sir Robert Peel, 1834-5. As Lord Ashley he took charge of the Ten Hours' Bill and supported Sir Robert Peel in his measures with regard to the corn laws. The death of his father, in 1851, caused his accession to the peerage. He is an earnest and influential member of the "evangelical party" of the Established Church, and has distinguished himself by his support of any movement or society which had for its object to ameliorate the condition of the uneducated or neglected classes. In the religious world his influence is widely extended.

Born 1801. Died 1885.

SHAFTESBURY, a market town, and municipal and parliamentary borough of Dorsetshire, on an eminence, 27 miles N.E. of Dorchester. Its houses are chiefly built of stone dug out of the neighbouring eminences. Its principal edifices are St. Peter's, St. James's, rebuilt in 1867, on the site of an older edifice, two other churches, and several chapels. It formerly had an abbey, founded by Alfred the Great.

SHAH-ALUM I., *sha'-a-lum*, emperor of India, succeeded his father Aurungzebe, in 1707. His short reign was chiefly spent in contesting the throne with his two brothers, Azim and Cambaksh, who had been left the kingdoms of Bejapoor and the Deccan. Both these ambitious princes were defeated and slain in succession.

Died 1712.

SHAH-ALUM II. became nominally emperor in 1759. Unable to maintain his rule over the decaying empire, he, in 1765, sought the protection and assistance of the British, who assured him the possession of the city and district of Allahabad, and in return were granted Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, which territories formed the basis of the Anglo-Indian empire. When Delhi was taken in 1788, by Gholam Khadir, a Rohilla chief, Shah-Alum was deprived of his sight. In 1803, Lord Lake captured Delhi; whereupon the unhappy representative of the Mogul emperors became an English state-pensioner.

Died 1806.

SHAH-JEHAN, *je-han'*, or "king of the world," the title taken by Khorrum-Shah, fifth Mogul emperor of India. He succeeded to the throne in 1627, and subdued the kingdom of Ahmednuggur, compelled the states of Bejapoor and Golconda to pay tribute, and commenced a fresh war in the Deccan; but, becoming prostrate with sickness in 1657, his four sons broke into revolt against his authority, and fought between themselves for the succession. Two of them, Aurungzebe and Mourad, united their forces against the elder brother, who was defeated and put to death by Aurungzebe. The two remaining brothers were subsequently got rid of by the same prince, who caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, and kept his father captive in Agra. (*See* AURUNGZEBE.) He was an able monarch, and the magnificence of his court was without parallel. He built the city of Shahjehanabad, or New Delhi; and the famous Taj-Mahal at Agra, as a tomb for his favourite queen.

Died at Agra, 1666.

SHAHJEHANPORE, *sha-je-han-por'*, a town of British India, in the North-West Province, on the Gurra river, 50 miles E. of Bareilly. Pop. 75,000; of the district, 856,946.

SHAH ROKH BEHADIR, *rok be-ha-dir'*, the fourth son and successor of Tamerlane. He defeated the Turcoman prince Kara Yousouf and his sons, restored the fortress of Herat in 1416, and rebuilt the city itself, which had been destroyed by his father. He appointed two of his sons governors of Mawarannahar (or the country beyond the Oxus) and of Persia; while he took with him a third as his subordinate in his Indian campaigns.

Died at Ray, Persia, 1448.

SHAH-ZEMAUN, king of Cabul and Afghanistan, who, with the view of driving the Mahrattas from Delhi, penetrated into India as far as Lahore, in 1795-8; but his brother Mahmoud having attempted to seize the crown, he was compelled to return to Cabul, where he was defeated and blinded by Mahmoud, who became king.

Died 1810.

SHAKSPEARE, SHAKESPEARE, or **SHAKSPERE, WILLIAM**, *shake'-speer*, the greatest dramatic poet of England, and, by universal consent, of the world. Less is known of the details of his personal history than of that of almost any man of great eminence since the invention of printing. He left no autobiography; not a scrap of his handwriting, except three signatures to legal documents, has been preserved; contemporary allusions to him are singularly scanty, and except one or two magnificent compliments paid to him by Ben Jonson and others, and later by Milton, and incidental references of a doubtful character, there is little to show that his mighty and universal genius was appreciated by his contemporaries. Indeed the remarkable absence of reference to him in contemporary literature has induced some writers to suppose that he was an obscure theatrical manager, who availed himself of the poverty of the dissolute men of genius, of whom there were so many in the Elizabethan age, to obtain works by them which were afterwards supposed to have been written by himself; while the even wilder theory has lately been vigorously maintained by an American writer, that the dramas generally known as Shakspeare's were really the work of the great Lord Bacon, who did not wish his own name to appear in connection with the productions. These absurd suppositions are utterly untenable when exposed to the light of criticism. For more than a century after the death of Shakspeare, a fashion prevailed in literature which ignored the lustre of his genius, and even the great actors of the latter part of the last and of the early part of the present century, while professing an enthusiastic admiration, were content to perform in mutilated versions of his plays, "adapted" and altered by inferior hands. To the great German critics is, in no inconsiderable measure, due the more universal recognition of the unrivalled powers of our national poet; and for many years past enthusiastic investigators have been seeking for authentic materials for the production of a more adequate biography than Nicholas Rowe, a loving and industrious investigator, was able to obtain when preparing his edition of Shakspeare's works. Records have been searched at Stratford and in London, every clue that could be found has been traced with scrupulous care; and assisted by the labours of Charles Knight, Halliwell, Dyce, Collier, Hudson, and others we are enabled to present a biographical sketch, very deficient in details, but accurate in the main. William Shakspeare was the third child and first son of John Shakspeare, an inhabitant of Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, described in town records as a glover, and by tradition as a dealer in wool, no doubt combining trade with farming on a small scale, as before his marriage he was the owner of two small copyhold estates, and, afterwards, by right of his wife, of a farm of 56 acres and other properties. He was evidently a substantial towns-

man, and was chosen constable, chamberlain, and, a year after the poet's birth, bailiff of Stratford, rising afterwards to the position of head alderman. His wife was Mary Arden, the youngest of seven daughters, and apparently the favourite, of Robert Arden, a gentleman of some wealth, descended from one of the oldest families of Warwickshire, members of which held important offices in the court of Henry VII. Mary Arden was married to John Shakspeare probably about the end of 1557. The future poet, then, was born into a comfortable condition of life. His father was, for his position, a well-to-do man, of mark in his native town; his mother was of a wealthier and more courtly strain, united with historical associations and a long and honourable genealogy. Neither mother nor father could write their names, but to do so was rather an uncommon accomplishment even with persons far higher in the social scale. John Shakspeare, however, seems to have resolved that his son should enjoy better educational advantages, and sent him to the Stratford grammar school, founded by Thomas Jolyffe, in the reign of Edward IV., and established by a charter of Edward VI., as "the King's new school." Here the boy made an acquaintance with at least the elements of classical learning, and perhaps also with the pedantry of schoolmasters, whom he afterwards good-humouredly ridiculed in the characters of *Sir Hugh Evans* and *Holofernes*. When he was 11 years of age his father added to his property by purchasing two houses, with gardens and orchards. One of these houses, there is some reason to believe, was that now carefully preserved and shown as "the birth-place of Shakspeare," which of course it may have been, as his father may have lived in it before purchasing, but the matter is at least doubtful. About this time Queen Elizabeth made her memorable visit to Kenilworth, only 14 miles from Stratford, and no doubt the young William, an active lad, with traditions of his maternal ancestors' connection with the court of the Tudors in his memory, and his vivid and picturesque imagination, contrived to see something of the splendid pageantry, or at least of the visitors, with their troops of retainers thronging the Warwickshire roads on the way to the castle. Warwick Castle, too, one of the noblest aristocratic residences in England, is only 8 miles from Stratford, and armed knights, men-at-arms, pages, and serving-men must have been familiar objects to the Stratford boy, who had in them models to be afterwards elaborated into the characters of his chivalrous and historical plays. There was another and even a stronger influence moulding the mental powers and directing the inclinations of the future dramatist. Strolling companies of actors frequently performed in the town under the sanction of the authorities, and were, in some cases (especially in the case of the players in the service of the Earl of Leicester), paid by the town treasurer. As a leading townsman, John Shakspeare no doubt attended these performances, and there can be very little doubt that William contrived to witness them also, finding there, it may well be guessed, the originals of the player troop in "Hamlet." That the Earl of Leicester's players were considerably superior to common strolling mummers is shown by the fact that in 1574 (when Shakspeare was 10 years old), they received a patent under the great seal, and were afterwards known as "the Lord Chamberlain's servants," famous in English dramatic history. Shakspeare was a little over 18 when he married. Living at Shottery, a pleasant village adjoining Stratford, was Richard Hathaway, and his daughter Anne was eight years older than William, but still so young, and he a manly and precocious youth, with an appearance and manner no doubt in advance of his years, that no great disparity was perceptible. They had probably been associated from childhood, their parents being intimate friends, and an attachment ripened which it would seem led to a "love troth," not unfrequently in those days held as morally justifying pre-marital privileges, if marriage were really intended. Certainly, they were married hurriedly—some trouble being taken to obtain permission to shorten the time before the performance of the ceremony after the first publication of the banns—in November, 1582, and in the May following a daughter, Susanna, was born. In less than two years afterwards, twins, Hamnet and Judith, were born, and about a year afterwards Shakspeare left his wife and young family and repaired to London. There have been many speculations regarding his motives for taking this step. Some writers suppose, on very slight foundation, that he was weary of his wife; and a local tradition, long preserved and generally accepted by early biographers, asserts that he was engaged in a deer-stealing expedition in the park of Sir Thomas Lucy, at Charlecote, was prosecuted, and revenged himself by some bitter verses, which so enraged Sir Thomas, that Shakspeare found it advisable to leave the town to avoid the consequences of the anger of the knight, who seems to have been much disliked by the young townsmen generally. That there are allusions to Lucy and his coat of arms in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" is certain; but there are other and more probable reasons why Shakspeare should have quitted Stratford. His father was no longer the prosperous person he was in earlier days. He had become involved in law proceedings, and could not probably longer assist his son. William himself, with no definite means of support, had a young family coming rapidly upon him. He had tried, it would seem unsuccessfully, several trades—some local traditions say butchering and school-keeping among them; and knowing, as he could not fail to know, that he had capabilities demanding a wider field for exertion than a little dull country town could afford, he desired to find it in London. Among the players who had performed at Stratford were Robert Greene, a townsman, four or five years older than himself, and Richard Burbage, now risen into great repute at the Blackfriars' Theatre, as the best tragic actor of the day and leading member of the Earl of Leicester's company; and it is far from an extravagant supposition that Shakspeare himself, possessing such a marvellous dramatic talent, may have appeared upon the Stratford boards. To London he went, and at once obtained employment in a subordinate capacity, but, having a fine person and qualifications of face and voice, he attained (though not without exciting considerable jealousy), a good position in the company, of which, however, Burbage for his great histrionic ability remained the leading member. Dramatic authorship was soon added to the actor's vocation. In conjunction with Greene, perhaps with Marlowe and others, he produced one or more plays, and appears to have given himself with marvellous industry to the study of foreign, especially Italian, works of fiction and poetry. In less than four years he had produced the first part of "Henry VI.," "The Comedy of Errors," "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" (which contains the germs of several of his later masterpieces of character), "Love's Labour's Lost," "Taming of the Shrew," "Titus Andronicus" and "Pericles" (in both of which the work of other and inferior hands is very visible). In 1593 he published "Venus and Adonis," which, in the preface he speaks of as "the first heir of my invention," and

which was probably a very youthful production, and dedicated it to the Earl of Southampton, who thenceforth became his fast friend. Next year appeared the "Rape of Lucrece," and shortly afterwards the mysterious "Sonnets," dedicated to "Mr. W. H.," who most critics suppose to have been William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, a view recently contradicted with much vigour. They are exquisitely beautiful in diction, exhibiting occasionally an intensity of suppressed pathos and self-reproach, and of passionate love, which neither critic nor mental philosopher can satisfactorily explain. In some parts they would appear to indicate that the lowest depths of moral degradation had been reached; at others, that a mighty and mysterious passion was shaking the soul of the writer. One explanation is that they are only dramatic in character; that the writer only simulated the moods he expressed; another is that they were the result of a morbid state of mind, not unfrequent with men of keen susceptibility, which he soon outgrew. There are some passages which would appear to have been written in the ardour of his early love for Anne Hathaway. The Earl of Southampton made a handsome gift in return for the dedication of "Lucrece"—it is said, a thousand pounds—and in conjunction with Burbage and others, Shakspeare became a proprietor of the new and large Globe Theatre at Southwark. A younger brother, Edmund, followed him to London, adopted the profession of a player, died in 1607, and was buried in St. Saviour's, Southwark. Queen Elizabeth seems to have heard of Shakspeare's reputation, and to have read some of his plays, for she commanded several performances in her presence; and Shakspeare, in courtly fashion, paid her a magnificent compliment in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which she was not likely to forget. His fame and fortune increased, he was prudent and knew the value of money as an aid to the accomplishment of the leading aim of his moderate ambition—that of becoming an independent gentleman in his native town, to which he made a yearly visit (which would scarcely have been the case if he had quitted his wife in anger or disgust, or if he had feared the ill-will of Sir Thomas Lucy). In 11 years he had realised enough to be able to purchase "New Place," formerly the residence of the Cloptons, a wealthy family of Stratford, and known as "the great house"—the best house in Stratford, with gardens and outbuildings. He had by this time produced "King John," "Richard II.," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and "All's Well that Ends Well." Two years afterwards, in pursuance of his cherished aim, he obtained, not without great difficulty, and after three years' demur of the heralds, a coat of arms, as a gentleman, for his father, then an impoverished old man, on the ground of his marriage with a descendant of the Ardens of Henley. The profession he had adopted prevented Shakspeare himself becoming an armiger, or gentleman, from the heralds' point of view, but if the dignity were granted to his father, he, as eldest son, would inherit it, and so his object be attained. The first part of "Henry IV." appeared in 1598; "Romeo and Juliet" (previously published in a very crude form, little more than a sketch), in 1600, and within the next four years, "The Merchant of Venice," "Much Ado About Nothing," the second part of "Henry IV.," "Henry V.," "As You Like It," "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (said to have been suggested by Queen Elizabeth), "Twelfth Night," the original sketch of "Hamlet" (appearing in its matured strength and beauty a year afterwards), and "Othello." His London career was now ended. He appears to have set little value on his reputation as author or actor, but to have been careful to establish himself independently. He took no pains, apparently, to secure the correct printing of his plays, but left them to reach the public through the medium of editions published by actors of his company. Such was his mental affluence that he gave his treasures to the world with a magnificent prodigality and carelessness as to their value, as an eastern monarch might scatter jewels, not counting the cost. He had apparently a great love for his native county, and it would be ungenerous to suppose that domestic affections did not increase this attachment. Warwickshire names, phrases and allusions, descriptions of scenery characteristic of that midland county, of the country customs and superstitions familiar to his boyhood, frequently occur throughout his works. Before he returned to Stratford, about 1604, his father had died, and he therefore had inherited the coat of arms and position of "gentleman;" he had purchased property in Bishopsgate, London, and had added 107 acres of arable land and other property to his Stratford possessions. A year afterwards, having settled down as a Warwickshire gentleman, he paid £440 for the unexpired lease of tithes in Stratford, and in 1613 purchased more property in London, which he occasionally visited. The Homeric legends had already attracted his attention, and Chaucer's version of the story of Cressida was probably the immediate origin of "Troilus and Cressida," written shortly before he left London; and now, in his leisure he turned to Roman history, as seen chiefly through the medium of Plutarch, and to early British history. From the study of the old chroniclers, Holinshed and others, came "Macbeth," "Lear," and "Cymbeline;" from Roman history, "Julius Cæsar," "Coriolanus," and "Antony and Cleopatra." The dates of the composition of the plays is uncertain, and much critical ingenuity has been displayed in endeavouring to fix them; but there is reason to believe that his last effort was one of the most beautiful, "The Tempest;" and that, in the full maturity of his powers, he laid down his pen as the magician Prospero laid down his magic wand. "Henry VIII." is perhaps the next latest,—a reverting to English history suggested by the death of Queen Elizabeth. He lived to see his daughters married (his son had died in infancy), and his eldest, Mrs. Hall, a woman of admirable character, and inheriting much of her father's mental qualities, is buried near him in the chancel of Stratford church. His second daughter, Judith, was married to a Mr. Quiney, and the only scrap of personal correspondence respecting Shakspeare is a letter from this Quiney asking for a loan of money. Shakspeare kept up a liberal house, receiving visitors, and discharging with kindly grace his duties as a country gentleman. He died on the 53rd anniversary of his birth, and it has been stated that his death was caused by excess at a "merry meeting" with Drayton and Ben Jonson, but the only foundation for the story is an entry in the diary of Mr. Ward, the vicar of Stratford, made more than forty years after the poet's death. That Shakspeare died of a fever is quite probable; and the "hard drinking" may have been a very gratuitous assumption. There is no reason to suppose that he lived on other than affectionate terms with his wife; and although much has been said as to the bequest to her, in his will, of "his second-best bed," as a contemptuous slight, Mr. Knight has shown that by the ordinary operation of law she was entitled to dower from his freehold estates. To his daughter Susanna he bequeathed his house, with "appurtenances," including, we may suppose, the furniture. The first-best bed was probably reserved for visitors, in the hospitable fashion of the

time, and the "second best bed" was that on which the husband and wife slept, and so especially valued as a memorial. Shakspeare wrote altogether 35 complete five-act plays; a considerable portion of two others ("Pericles" and "Titus Andronicus"), and probably more or less assisted in other dramatic productions; and his early poems would alone suffice to place him in the very first rank of English poets. His genius was phenomenal, and almost universal in its scope, exhibiting a combination of imaginative power, intellectual and moral insight, sympathy with every emotion human nature can experience, and every form of beauty, gaiety, and tenderness, a power of inspiring terror, and love, no phase of which has been rivalled by any other poet or dramatist. Some other men of genius have felt themselves isolated and unhappy because they were greater than their fellows. His mind was so familiarized with wonderful things by the fulness of his nature that he had no feeling of isolation, and morbid egotism was impossible.

Born at Stratford, 1564; **died** 1616.

SHAMAKA, or **SHAMACHI**, *sha'-ma-ka*, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaucasia, government of Baku, on the Aksu river. **Manf.** Silk, cotton, and leather; and an active trade is carried on. **Pop.** 29,500.—In 1859 the town was almost destroyed by an earthquake.

SHAMMAI, *sham'-ma-i*, a doctor of the Jewish law, in the time of Herod, judge of the Sanhedrim, and head of a school known as "the house of Shammai." He was remarkable for Jewish exclusiveness and fanatical zeal.

Lived in the 1st century.

SHAMO, *sha'-mo*, a vast sandy desert of Central Asia. (*See* GOBI.)

SHAMYL. (*See* SCHAMYL.)

SHANGHAI, *shang-hi'*, the most important seaport of China, on the left bank of the Woosung river, 12 miles above its entry into the Yang-tse Kiang. It is surrounded by a wall, and is generally wretchedly built. There are several temples, and the European Roman Catholics have a massive cathedral, and the Baptists a chapel with a lofty spire. Lower down the river are the English settlements, ship yards, docks, engineering shops, and an arsenal of the Chinese government. In the English part there are a chamber of commerce, and a literary institution. The London Missionary Society has established an hospital. In 1877 a Gothic cross, 36 feet high, was erected to the memory of Mr. Margary, the English officer who was murdered in Western China in February, 1876. The principal exports are tea, silk, and opium. **Pop.** 350,000.

SHANNON, *shan'-non*, the largest river in Ireland, rising in the Cuilcagh mountains, Cavan, and, pursuing a southern and south-westerly direction, divides the provinces of Leinster and Munster from Connaught. Above Limerick it is generally known as the Upper Shannon; beyond that town to the sea, the Lower Shannon. It falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between Kerry Head and Loop Head, after a course of 220 miles. The navigation has been greatly improved by a large outlay. It traverses several large lakes, and forms many extensive bays and estuaries, interspersed with beautiful islands. It receives above thirty other rivers in its course. From the number of rivers, lakes, and springs, flowing into it, the mouth of the Shannon is increased to an immense magnitude, being nearly 10 miles in breadth for the last 15 miles, and from 20 to 30 fathoms deep.

SHANNON, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 1,150 square miles. **Pop.** 2,500.

SHAN-SE, *shan-se'*, a province of the north-west of China, bounded N. by Mongolia. It is generally mountainous, and one of the finest mineral districts of the empire, abounding in iron, coal, copper, and marble. **Area**, 55,268 square miles. **Pop.** 12,211,453.—The capital is Tae-quen-foo.

SHAN-TUNG, *shan-toong'*, a maritime province of China; is mountainous in the east, and intersected in the west by the Grand Canal. **Area**, 65,000 square miles. **Pop.** 36,247,835.—The capital is Tse-nan-foo.

SHAN STATES, the name given to several states, in Indo-China, those in the north being tributary to Burmah, and those in the south to Siam. A considerable portion of the territory is included in LAOS.

SHAN-TUK, or **TY-LOONG**, a town of China, province of Kwang-tung, between the Canton and Western rivers. It consists of a walled city and large suburbs. **Pop.** Unascertained.

SHAO-KING, or **TCHAO-KHING**, *sha-o-king'*, a town of China, province of Kwang-tung, on the left bank of the Si-Kiang, 80 miles from the sea at Macao. It is a fine and densely populated town, in the centre of a district famous for tea and the grass used for making mats.

SHAOU-HING-FOO, *sha-oo-ing-foo'*, a town of China, province of Che-Keang, on an affluent of the Hwuy-chow, 20 miles S.E. of Hang-chow. It is walled and fortified, and a large trade, especially in tea, is carried on. **Pop.** 270,000.

SHARJAH, *shar'-yah*, a town and port of Arabia, on the Persian Gulf. The harbour is small. A large export and import trade is carried on, it being emporium for the goods of Persia and India, and also a largely frequented slave market. **Pop.** 25,000, of mixed races.

SHARP, GRANVILLE, an English writer and advocate for the abolition of negro slavery. He was educated for the bar, but never practised. He wrote several excellent works upon law, philology, &c.; but it was as an opponent of negro slavery that he became known, both by his writings and by his conduct upon a particular occasion, when he protected a negro against the master, by whom he had been brought to England. Sharp brought an action against the master, and, in the end, twelve judges declared it to be the law of the land, that when a slave sets foot upon English territory he is free. He also wrote against the war with the Americans, the impressment of seamen, &c.

Born 1734; **died** 1813.

SHARP, JAMES, a Scotch prelate, who was educated at Aberdeen, afterwards visited England, and, on his return, was appointed professor of philosophy at St. Andrews, soon after the Restoration, was advanced to the archbishopric of St. Andrews, and had the management of ecclesiastical affairs in Scotland; but his conduct gave so much offence to the Covenanters and Presbyterians, that he was dragged from his coach and murdered.

Born at the castle of Banff, 1613; **died** 1679.

SHARP, a county of Arkansas, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 9,000. The capital is Evening Shade.

SHASTA, *shas'-ta*, a county of California, United States. **Area**, 4,500 square miles. **Pop.** 9,500. The capital is Shasta.

SHAT-EL-ARAB. (*See* EUPHRATES.)

SHATZK, or **CHATZK**, *shatzk*, a town of Russia, government of Tambov, on the Chatcha, 95 miles N.W. of Tambov. There is a trade in grain, cattle, iron, and hemp. **Pop.** 6,500.

SHAWANO, *sha-wa'-no*, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area**, 1,500 square miles. **Pop.** 10,371. The capital is Shawano.

SHAWNEE, *shaw-ne'*, a county of Kansas, United States. **Area**, 546 square miles. **Pop.** 29,093. The capital is TOPEKA.

SHEBOYGAN, *she-boy'-gan*, a town and port of Wisconsin, United States, at the mouth of the Sheboygan river, on the west side of Lake Michigan. There is a good harbour, and a large trade is carried on in wheat and timber. **Pop.** 7,000, including a large number of Germans.

SHEBOYGAN, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area**, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 34,000. The capital is SHEBOYGAN.

SHEE, SIR MARTIN ARCHER, *she*, an eminent Irish portrait painter, who became president of the Royal Academy. In 1788 he quitted Dublin for London, where he was introduced by Edmund Burke to Sir Joshua Reynolds. In 1800 he was elected an R.A., and was chosen president of the Royal Academy, after the death of Lawrence in 1830. He was knighted upon the same occasion.

Born at Dublin, 1770; died 1850.

SHEERNESS, *sheer-ness'*, a market-town and seaport of the county of Kent, at the north-western extremity of the Isle of Sheppey, at the confluence of the Medway with the Thames, 11 miles N.E. of Chatham. There are a large naval arsenal, and a very fine dockyard, recently greatly extended and improved, occupying 60 acres, and comprising wet and dry docks, storehouses, and the residences of the port admiral and other officials. The town is divided into Blue-town (including the official portion), Mile Town, Marine Town, and Westminster. The neighbourhood is now much resorted to for sea bathing, and there are a fine beach and cliffs. The harbour is large and safe. An extensive oyster fishery is carried on. **Pop.** 14,000.—*A station on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. In 1667 Sheerness was taken by the Dutch under De Ruyter.*

SHEFFIELD, *shef'-feeld*, a manufacturing town, and municipal and parliamentary borough of the West Riding of Yorkshire, beautifully situated on several hills, at the confluence of the rivers Sheaf and Don. In the older part are steep and irregular streets. The parish church of St. Peter and the Holy Trinity, supposed to have been erected in the 12th century (the nave was rebuilt in 1805), is cruciform, 240 feet long and 130 broad, and has interesting monuments. It has been recently enlarged and beautified at an expense of £20,000, and was reopened in October, 1880. St. Paul's, St. James's, St. Philip's, and St. Mary's, are interesting buildings, and there are two very fine modern churches—All Saints, a cruciform structure, erected in 1867, and Sharrow church, built in 1868—23 other churches, and about as many chapels, and St. Mary's, the Roman Catholic church, with a tower 200 feet high. Other important buildings are the town-hall, cutlers'-hall, corn-exchange, large Albert-hall, erected in 1873; the police buildings, savings'-bank, and a club-house, and masonic-hall, opened in 1877, having been erected at a cost of £10,000. The market-hall, or Norfolk market, was erected by the Duke of Norfolk at a cost of £40,000. There are assembly-rooms, theatres, numerous educational institutions, a mechanics' institute, school of art, free library, and a public museum. There are statues of Ebenezer Elliott, the "Corn Law rhymer," and James Montgomery, the poet, and a Crimean memorial. There are three public parks—the Weston; Frith Park, presented by Mr. Mark Frith at a cost of £30,000, and opened in 1875 by the Prince of Wales; and Norfolk Park, consisting of three large open spaces in the densest part of the town, given by the Duke of Norfolk in 1876. There are a botanic garden and three cemeteries. **Manf.** Cutlery, for which the town has been celebrated for more than 500 years, plated goods, tools, machinery, buttons, armour-plates for ironclad ships, railway springs and rails. **Pop.** 284,410. A station on the Great-Northern, North-Eastern, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Midland, and London and North-Western railways.—The origin and remote history of Sheffield are unknown. It existed as a town under the Saxons, and afterwards was distinguished for its castle, a strong fortress, situate on the north-east side of the town, near the confluence of the two rivers, and supposed to have been built during the reign of Henry I. During the civil wars in the time of Charles I., its castle sustained a long siege for the king. Scarcely a vestige of it can now be discerned.

SHEFFIELD, JOHN, Duke of Buckinghamshire. (*See* BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Duke of.)

SHEHR, *shair*, a maritime town of Arabia on the south coast, 35 miles from Makallah. **Manf.** Coarse cotton goods, arms, and gunpowder. Considerable trade is carried on. **Pop.** 6,000.

SHEIL, RICHARD LALOR, *sheel*, an Irish politician and diplomatist, who studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and afterwards in Ireland, where he was called to the bar in 1814. The expenses of his student career were defrayed by the proceeds of five tragedies, the most successful of which was "Adelaide," and in which Miss O'Neill enacted the principal part. A zealous Roman Catholic and talented orator, he, in 1822, became a member of the Catholic Association, against the measure proposed for the suppression of which, he, in 1825, together with O'Connell, pleaded at the bar of the House of Lords. In 1829 he was enabled to enter the House of Commons, through the interest of the Marquis of Anglesea, who was at the time lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and had observed the powers of the impassioned declaimer. His oratorical powers expanded and ripened in the House of Commons, and in truth paved the way for his entrance into office. He was appointed a commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and, in 1839, became vice-president of the Board of Trade, and a member of the privy council. Upon the return of the Whigs to office in 1846, Sheil became master of the Mint, which office he retained till 1850, at which date he was nominated British minister at the court of Tuscany.

Born at Dublin, 1793; died at Florence, 1851.

SHELBURNE, WILLIAM PETTY, Earl of, *shel'-burn*, an English statesman, who, in early life, entered the army and distinguished himself at the battles of Minden and Kampen. When George III. ascended the throne, in 1760, he became the king's aide-de-camp, and subsequently reached the grade of major-general. He succeeded to the earldom of Shelburne in the following year. At first a supporter of Bute, under whom he held office, his views relative to the impolicy of coercing the Americans led to his entrangement from that minister, and to his subsequent attachment to the Earl of Chatham, of whom he became an ardent admirer, and unswerving supporter. In 1782 he was called upon to form an administration, and entered office with the declaration that he would adhere to all those "constitutional ideas which, for seven years,

he had imbibed from his master in politics, the late Earl of Chatham." During his ministry, although it extended over only seven months, the siege of Gibraltar came to a glorious termination, and Howe and Rodney won their triumphs upon the seas. He retired from office in 1783, resigning the leadership of his party to William Pitt. He was created Marquis of Lansdowne in 1784, and henceforth took little share in public affairs.

Born 1737; died 1805.

SHELBY, *shel'-be*, the name of 9 counties of the United States:—

ALABAMA.—Area, 900 square miles. Pop. 17,236, nearly one-third being coloured. The capital is Columbina.
ILLINOIS.—Area, 800 square miles. Pop. 30,270. The capital is Shelbyville.
INDIANA.—Area, 400 square miles. Pop. 25,257. The capital is Shelbyville.
IOWA.—Area, 625 square miles. Pop. 12,696. The capital is Harlan.
KENTUCKY.—Area, 565 square miles. Pop. 16,813, more than one-third being coloured. The capital is Shelbyville.
MISSOURI.—Area, 520 square miles. Pop. 14,024. The capital is Shelbyville.
OHIO.—Area, 425 square miles. Pop. 24,137. The capital is Sidney.
TENNESSEE.—Area, 720 square miles. Pop. 78,430, nearly half being coloured. The capital is MEMPHIS.
TEXAS.—Area, 844 square miles. Pop. 9,523, about one-third being coloured. The capital is Shelbyville.

SHELDON, GILBERT, an English prelate, who received various preferments, and was appointed clerk of the closet to Charles I., whom he attended in the Isle of Wight, and for his loyalty was deprived of his appointments and imprisoned. At the Restoration he was made dean of the chapel royal and bishop of London. On the death of Archbishop Juxon he was raised to the primacy, in which situation he conducted himself with great zeal for the church, and expended above £66,000 in charitable uses.

Born at Staunton, Staffordshire, 1598; died 1677.

SHELLEY, PERCY BYSSHE, *shel'-le*, an English poet, son of Sir Timothy Shelley, and descended from an old Sussex family. He was instructed in Greek and Latin by the vicar of the parish of Warnham, in Sussex; but, on attaining his 10th year, he was sent to a school at Brentford, which was exchanged for that of Eton three years afterwards. A shy, diffident boy, whose appearance and manners were almost feminine, he was nevertheless of an unconquerable spirit. At Eton he not only improved his knowledge of Greek and Latin, but added French and German to his intellectual stores. He quitted Eton in 1809, and returned to his father's house, where he finished two romances commenced at Eton, and wrote verses to a cousin, with whom he had fallen in love. He proceeded to University College, Oxford, in 1810, and in his second year of residence printed an anonymous "Defence of Atheism." The object he seems to have had in view, was not so much to express his own opinions, as to excite discussion, and to draw forth the ideas of others upon his thesis. He sent copies of his pamphlet to the heads of colleges, who, having heard that he was the author, summoned him before them. He was requested to state whether he was the author. He declined to do so: but he would not state that he was not. He was expelled. His father refused to see him; upon which he took up his residence in London, where he completed his "Queen Mab." He had previously published two romances "Zastrozzo," and "St. Irvyne," and, in conjunction with Mr. G. Lewis, produced a small volume of verse. His father becoming reconciled to him, wished him to enter upon a political career, but he soon afterwards incurred his parent's lasting displeasure by eloping with, and marrying, at Gretna, Harriet Westbrook, the daughter of a retired hotel-keeper, and he afterwards, for the sake of making the legitimacy of his children beyond doubt, re-married her at St. George's, Hanover Square. He soon afterwards met with Mary Godwin, daughter of William Godwin, the author of "Caleb Williams," and Mary Wollstonecraft, and was inspired with a passion, which was one of the causes leading to a separation from his wife in 1813. He went abroad in the following year, and visited France, Germany, and Switzerland, in company with Mary Godwin, by whom he had children, and whom he subsequently married. The year 1815 was the happiest he had known for some time. His father agreed to allow him an income of £800 a year; and, while residing in Devonshire and at Great Marlow, he was deeply absorbed with his literary compositions. "Alastor" was produced at this period. In 1816 his wife committed suicide, whereupon Shelley claimed his two children, the issue of this marriage. But his late wife's father commenced a suit in chancery, alleging that Shelley, as one holding atheistical opinions, was disqualified to have charge of his offspring. Lord Chancellor Eldon decided that the children should be committed to Mr. Westbrook's care. He felt this decision to be unjust and tyrannical; and, in the "Revolt of Islam," which was written in 1817, made several allusions to the harsh decree. This poem originally bore another title, and the author was unable to find a publisher until he had considerably altered it, and excised passages justifying incest. In the following year he left England, to which he was destined never to return. Milan, Rome, Florence, and Leghorn were his halting-places during the three succeeding years. It was in that interval that he made the acquaintance of Lord Byron, with whom he passed much of his time. In July, 1822, after being absent some days from his house on the Gulf of Spezzia, he set sail, in a boat which belonged to himself, in company with his friend Lieutenant Williams. A squall overtaking the light craft, she went down, and the friends perished. An attempt has lately been made to show that his death was purposely contrived by a boatman employed for the purpose; but the assertion rests on very shallow evidence. His body was afterwards washed ashore; and, in accordance with the laws of Tuscany, that everything so cast up from the sea should be burned, all that was mortal of the great poet was consumed to ashes, which were collected, and afterwards placed in the Protestant burying-ground at Rome. Both Lord Byron and Mr. Leigh Hunt were at the last ceremony. In addition to the poems already mentioned, he wrote the tragedy of "The Cenci," "Adonais" (a monody upon the death of Keats), "Prometheus Unbound," and a number of smaller pieces. As a poet, he has been well described as "a genius unsurpassed in the description and imagination of scenes of beauty and grandeur; in the expression of impassioned love of ideal beauty; in the illustration of deep feeling by congenial imagery, and in the infinite variety of harmonious versification."

Born near Horsham, Sussex, 1792; died 1823.

SHELLEY, MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT, an English authoress, and wife of the preceding. While a resident in Italy with her husband, she wrote her remarkable novel, entitled "Frankenstein." After the poet's death, she produced "The Last Man," "Falkland," "Rambles in Germany and Italy;" and in 1839 made a collected edition of Shelley's works, to which she added some

judicious notes, and a selection from the poet's letters.

Born 1797; **died** in London, 1851.

SHENANDOAH, *shen'-an-do'-a*, a river of the United States, in Virginia, rising in two branches near the centre of the state, and draining the valley between the principal range of the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge, and, after a course of 170 miles, joining the Potomac.

SHENANDOAH, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 18,000. The capital is Woodstock.

SHENDY, *shen'-de*, a town of Lower Nubia, Africa, on the right bank of the Nile, 100 miles below Khartoum. **Pop.** 10,000.

SHEN-SE, *shen-se'*, a central province of China, having a mountainous surface. It produces millet, rhubarb, timber, musk, iron, copper, jasper, and gold. **Area**, 67,400 square miles. **Pop.** 8,432,193. The capital is Se-gan-foo.

SHENSTONE, WILLIAM, *shen'-stone*, an English poet, who, after completing his education at Pembroke College, Oxford, spent some time in travelling. Subsequently, he retired to his paternal estate at Hales-Owen, which he greatly improved and ornamented, making it a model of the artificial style of landscape gardening of the period. His works consist of songs, elegies, the exquisite "Pastoral Ballad," and a poem in Spenser's manner, entitled, "The Schoolmistress;" letters, and miscellaneous essays.

Born at Hales-Owen, Shropshire, 1714; **died** 1763.

SHEPPEY, ISLE OF, *shep'-pe*, an island of the county of Kent, situate at the mouth of the Thames and Medway, and separated from the mainland by an arm of the sea called the Swale. It is about 11 miles in length and 8 in breadth. (*See* KENT.)

SHEPTON MALLET, *shep'-ton mal'-let*, a market-town of Somersetshire, 17 miles S. of Bath. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a large and handsome building, having a tower at the west end. It was partially rebuilt in 1837. **Manf.** Crapes, velvets, serges, and woollen stockings. A large corn-market is held. **Pop.** 5,322.—A station on the Great Western and London and South-Western railways.

SHERBORNE, or **SHERBOURNE**, *sher'-born*, a market-town of Dorsetshire, on the Yeo, 18 miles N.W. of Dorchester. Its principal building is a church, a magnificent cruciform structure, recently restored. It was originally built by Bishop Aldhelm, but was almost wholly renewed in the time of King Henry VI. **Manf.** Silk throwing. **Pop.** 5,053.—A station on the Great Western and London and South-Western railways.

SHERBROOKE, *sher'-brook*, a town of Quebec province, dominion of Canada, on the Magog, 95 miles S.E. of Montreal. There are a Roman Catholic and four Protestant churches. **Manf.** Woollen and cotton goods, paper, leather, iron ware, and railway carriages. **Pop.** 7,227.

SHERBROOKE, a county of Quebec province. **Area**, 219 square miles. **Pop.** 12,221, nearly half of French origin. The capital is SHERBROOKE.

SHERBURNE, *sher'-burn*, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Area**, 445 square miles. **Pop.** 2,500. The capital is Orono.

SHERIDAN, THOMAS, *sher'-i-dan*, an Irish divine and poet. At the conclusion of his educational career at the university of Dublin, he set up a school in Dublin, and afterwards was master of one at Cavan, which he sold, as he also did a living procured for him by Dean Swift, with whom he was in close intimacy. He was an improvident man; but, says Lord Cork, "his pen and fiddlestick were in continual motion." He translated into verse the "Satires" of Persius and the "Philoctetes" of Sophocles.

Born in the county of Cavan, Ireland, 1684; **died** 1738.

SHERIDAN, THOMAS, son of the preceding. He was educated at Westminster school, and next at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took a degree in arts. The death of his father leaving him without resources, he, in 1743, appeared on the stage in the character of Richard III. The year following he performed at Covent-Garden theatre. He afterwards became manager of the Dublin theatre, and, at a later period, an itinerant lecturer on elocution. He obtained a pension from George II. In 1776 he succeeded Garrick as manager of Drury Lane theatre, which situation he resigned in 1779. He now returned to his literary labours, and to reading occasional lectures. His principal works are, "A Dictionary of the English Language," "Lectures on the Art of Reading," "British Education; or, the Source of the Disorders of Great Britain;" "Life of Swift," prefixed to his works.

Born at Quilca, Ireland, 1721; **died** 1788.

SHERIDAN, FRANCES, wife of the above (maiden name Chamberlayne), was an accomplished woman, and wrote "Sidney Biddulph," a novel; a romance entitled "Nourjahad;" and "The Discovery," a comedy.

Born in Ireland, 1724; **died** at Blois, 1767.

SHERIDAN, RICHARD BRINSLEY, orator and dramatist, was the son of the preceding. After being at school in Dublin, he was sent to Harrow, which establishment he quitted with the character of an "impenetrable dunce," who wrote "think" for "thing." He commenced life by eloping to France with Miss Linley, a popular singer, whom, in 1773, he secretly married. During the first years of his marriage he appears to have subsisted upon a sum of £3,000, "which a good-natured old gentleman had settled upon Miss Linley, in default of being able to marry her." In 1775, however, he directed his attention towards literature, and produced his comedy of "The Rivals," which, upon the first representation, was unsuccessful, but subsequently became popular. The farce of "St. Patrick's Day" was his second production, which was quickly followed by the "Duenna," a comic opera, with some capital songs. He suddenly became a proprietor of Drury Lane theatre; but whence he derived the money necessary to take that step has never been shown. In 1777 he slightly altered Vanbrugh's comedy of "The Relapse," and put it upon the stage under the title of "The Trip to Scarborough." In the same year also he brought out "The School for Scandal," generally considered the best of English comedies. This was followed by the admirable burlesque, "The Critic," to some extent an imitation of the duke of Buckingham's "Rehearsal." Through the interest of Fox, he was enabled to enter the house of commons in 1780. He gave a warm and consistent support to the Whig party, and during the marquis of Rockingham's administration he held the office of under-secretary of state. He was one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, and his great speech will always be remembered as a noble piece of oratory. His wife (immortalised in Macaulay's brilliant description of the opening of the Hastings trial as "the beautiful mother of a beautiful race")

died in 1792, and three years later he married Miss Ogle, the daughter of the dean of Winchester, who was "young, accomplished, and ardently devoted to him." He now sold his shares in the Drury Lane theatre for £15,000: to this was added £5,000 obtained with his wife; and with the whole an estate in Surrey was purchased. His last productions were "The Stranger" and "Pizarro," both adaptations from the German of Kotzebue, and produced in 1798. But the end was approaching: always more or less embarrassed by pecuniary difficulties, his failing health and departed youth left him in fear of impending bailiffs, or caused him to shrink from duns whose patience was long exhausted, and whom in earlier years he would have pacified with a facility entirely his own. Now that his flashes of wit were extinguished by sickness and distress, he was no longer the welcome boon companion of the prince-regent. He expired near his dying wife, and while the bailiffs were in his house; but he received a public funeral in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Dublin, 1751; **died** in London, 1816.

SHERIDAN, a new county of Dakota territory, United States. **Area**, 1,750 square miles. **Pop.** Unascertained.

SHERIDAN, a new county of Kansas, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 1,567.

SHERLOCK, THOMAS, *sher-lock*, an English prelate, who was educated at Eton and Catherine Hall, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow, and afterwards became master. He succeeded his father in the mastership of the Temple in 1704, and in 1714 became vice-chancellor of his college. In the controversy excited by bishop Hoadley on the constitution of the Church, Dr. Sherlock bore a conspicuous part, and attacked the bishop in an able pamphlet, in vindication of the Corporation and Test acts. He also answered Collins in six discourses on the use and intent of prophecy, and wrote with equal strength a defence of the miracle of Christ's resurrection, against Woolston. He was successively dean of Chichester (1716), bishop of Bangor (1727), Salisbury (1734), and London (1748), and was offered the see of Canterbury, which he declined. He was an unflinching Tory in politics. His sermons achieved a great reputation.

Born in London, 1678; **died** near London, 1761.

SHERMAN, WILLIAM TECUMSEH, *sher'-man*, an American general, educated at the military academy, West Point. He served in the Mexican war. On the outbreak of the war of secession, he offered his services to the Federal government, and soon distinguished himself, and by his famous "march through Georgia," practically brought about the submission of the Confederates. In 1872 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army.

Born in Ohio, 1818.

SHERMAN, a new county of Kansas, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** Unascertained.

SHERMAN, a new county of Nebraska, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 2,061.

SHERWOOD FOREST. (*See* NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.)

SHETLAND, or **ZETLAND ISLES**, *shet'-land*, the north-east division of the Scottish northern isles, about 45 miles north-east of the Orkneys, with which they form a county. The islands, islets, and rocks are about 100 in number, of which 23 are inhabited, the three largest being Mainland 60 miles long, and from 3 to 10 broad; Yell, 20 miles long and 6 broad; and Unst, 11 miles long and 6 broad. Smaller islands are named—Bourra, Bressa, Fair Isle, Fetler, Foula, Housay, Ness, Papastour, Rooe (Mickle and Little), Skerries, Troudra, and Whalsey. Foula is the most northern, and is supposed to be the Ultima Thule of the Romans. The general appearance of the islands is rugged and sterile. Some patches of miserably-cultivated soil relieve the eye of a traveller; but not a tree or shrub is to be seen. The western parts are peculiarly wild, dreary, and desolate; consisting of grey rocks, stagnant marshes and pools, broken and precipitous coasts, excavated into vast natural arches and deep caverns. The climate is wet and tempestuous. The sea swells and rages in such a manner, that for five or six months the ports are almost inaccessible. Peat and turf for fuel are among the products. Great numbers of horses are bred in Shetland, though they are of very small size. These little animals, however, are full of spirit, and bear fatigue much better, in proportion to their size, than larger horses. The cattle are also of a small size, though, in point of shape, perhaps, inferior to the West Highland cattle only of all our native breeds. In the enclosed and drained districts Cheviot and black faced sheep are reared. The cod, ling, and herring fisheries are important. The chief town is LERWICK.

Area.—325 square miles.

Pop.—29,709, females greatly preponderating. The traces of Scandinavian descent are conspicuous, and there are many monumental remains evidently of Scandinavian origin. A large number of the men are engaged in the fisheries, and they make excellent sailors.

Exports.—Dried fish, fish oil, cattle, ponies, sheep, copper ore, chromate of iron, and hand-knitted woollen hosiery and shawls of great beauty and fineness.

Lat. 59° 51′—66° 51′ N. **Lon.** 0° 45′—1° 45′ W.

SHETLANDS, NEW SOUTH, a group of small islands to the south of Cape Horn, South America. The largest is Coronation Island, or Mainland; the others are Adelaide, Bridgeman (an active volcanic cone), Smith, Saddle, and Desolation. They are mountainous, and devoid of vegetation. **Lat.** 60° 32′—67° 15′ S. **Lon.** 54° 53′—68° 15′ W.

SHIAWASSEE, *shi-a-was'-se*, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 27,000. The capital is Corunna.

SHIELD, WILLIAM, *sheeld*, an eminent English musical composer, who was the son of a teacher of singing; but, losing his father, he was apprenticed to a boat-builder as a means of assuring him his future subsistence. He was afterwards engaged in the orchestra of the King's theatre, London, during twenty years. In 1783, his opera of "Rosina" was performed with the most brilliant success at Covent Garden. This was followed by the "Poor Soldier," "Robin Hood," "The Farmer," and other operas. In 1791 he visited France and Italy, and subsequently produced "Introduction to Harmony" and "Rudiments of Thorough Bass." His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Smaliwell, Durham, 1749; **died** in London, 1829.

SHIELDS, NORTH, *sheelds*, a market-town, municipal borough, and seaport of Northumberland, near the entrance of the river Tyne, stretching for more than a mile along its northern bank, adjoining TYNEMOUTH, and 8 miles N.E. of Newcastle. Three new churches have been erected, and there are a Presbyterian and other chapels, a custom-house, town-hall, and mechanics' institute. The harbour of North Shields is bordered with quays, and is calculated to accomm.date 2,000

vessels of considerable size. The principal trade consists in the exportation of coals to London, and other places along the eastern coast both of England and Scotland. Some vessels are also employed in the Baltic and American trade. **Manf.** Ropes, anchors, chain cables, hats, gloves, and tobacco. Shipbuilding is carried on. **Pop.** 20,384.—A station on the North-Eastern Railway.

SHIELDS, SOUTH, a market-town, seaport, municipal and parliamentary borough, of Durham, at the mouth of the river Tyne, directly opposite to North Shields, 6 miles from Sunderland. The Tyne Docks have 50 acres of water space, and about a million tons of coal are shipped annually. There is a long pier at the mouth of the harbour. St. Hilda's is a large church, and there are a public hall, library, and free college for education of seamen in navigation. A large colliery is in the neighbourhood. **Manf.** Ropes, glass, soap, soda, and bottles. There are extensive works for building iron ships and screw steamers. **Pop.** 56,922.—A station on the North-Eastern Railway.

SHIKARPOOR, or **SHIKARPOOR,** *she-kar-poor'*, a town of Scinde, on the high route from India into Afghanistan by the Bolan pass. It is encompassed by a mud wall, has a bazaar, and many mansions of wealthy Hindoo merchants, and bankers of high repute. Its transit trade is large. **Pop.** 42,496, 16,218 being Hindoos, and the remainder Mahomedans. **Lat.** 27° 55′ N. **Lon.** 68° 40′ E.

SHIMONOSEKI, *shi-mon'-o-se'-ke*, a seaport of Japan, on the south-west coast of the main island. The forts were bombarded and destroyed by a combined European and United States fleet in 1864, and in 1873 a great part of the town was destroyed by fire. **Pop.** 10,000.

SHIRAZ, *she-raz'*, a city of Persia, capital of the province of Fars, and, at several periods of the whole empire, 115 miles N.E. of Bushire. Its environs are almost unrivalled in point of beauty and fertility. They are laid out, to a great extent, in magnificent gardens, the flowers and fruits of which form a favourite theme of eastern poetry. The town has suffered greatly from earthquakes, especially in 1812, 1824, and 1853, which destroyed nearly all the principal buildings. **Manf.** Silk and woollen stuffs, rose-water, cutlery, sword-blades, glass, and earthenware. Its trade consists chiefly in receiving from Bushire the spices and cotton goods of India, and transmitting them to Ispahan and Yezd. The neighbouring hills produce excellent wine. **Pop.** 30,000. **Lat.** 29° 41′ N. **Lon.** 52° 38′ E.

SHIRE, *shi'-re*, a river of south-eastern Africa, having its source in Lake Nyassa, and, after a southerly course of 250 miles, joining the Zambesi. There are many cataracts.

SHIRLEY, JAMES, *shir'-le*, an English dramatic writer, who, after completing his degrees in arts at Cambridge, entered into orders, but subsequently embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and became a schoolmaster in London. He and his wife both died the same day, of a fright, occasioned by the fire of London. He wrote thirty-nine plays, a volume of poems, and some school-books.

Born in London, about 1594; **died** 1666.

SHIRLEY, SIR ANTHONY, an English writer, who became fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. After studying some time in the inns of court, he went to Holland under Sir Philip Sidney. In 1596 he made a voyage to America, and was afterwards with the earl of Essex in Ireland, where he was knighted. On going abroad, he was received at several courts, particularly that of Spain, where he was made admiral of the fleet, and a grandee. James I. ordered him to return, but he refused. He wrote a "Voyage to America," in Hakluyt's Collections; "Account of Muley Hamet's Rising in the Kingdom of Morocco;" History of his "Travels into Persia;" "Voyage over the Caspian Sea, and through Russia," in Purchas's Pilgrims; and History of his "Ambassages."

Born at Wiston, Sussex, 1565; **died** in Spain, 1630.

SHIRWA, or **TAMANDUA, LAKE,** *shir'-wa*, in south-eastern Africa, 30 miles S.E. of Lake Nyassa. It is 60 miles long, 10 to 23 miles broad, and 1,800 feet above the sea level.

SHISDRA. (*See* JIZDRA.)

SHISHAK, or **SHASHANK,** *shi'-shak*, founder of the 22nd, or Bubastite dynasty of Egypt. He marched against Jerusalem with a large army, and took away immense treasures. The exploit is commemorated on the monuments of Karnak.

Lived in the 10th century B.C.

SHOA, or **SHWA,** *sho'-a*, the most southerly of the three principal states in Abyssinia. (*See* ABYSSINIA.) It forms a series of plateaux, about 3,000 feet above the sea level, and is traversed by five mountain chains, attaining, in Mount Melatite, an elevation of 10,720 feet. There are deep precipitous chasms, through which the principal rivers rush, making cataracts, some of which are 700 feet in sheer descent. The valleys and undulating portions of the surface are very fertile and well cultivated, and the scenery is very beautiful. The climate is very hot in the summer season, and in the low grounds extremely unhealthy in the winter. ANKOBAR is the capital, and the only other town of importance is Angollola. **Pop.** 2,500,000, about half of whom profess Christianity.

SHORE, JANE, *shor*, mistress of Edward IV., was the wife of a goldsmith in Lombard Street; but the king, being enamoured of her charms, drew her from her husband. On the death of Edward, she lived with Lord Hastings, who was beheaded by order of Richard III., who also caused Jane Shore to be tried for witchcraft in 1483. She was sentenced to do public penance. She died more than 40 years afterwards, in the extremity of poverty.

Born 1460; **died** 1524.

SHOREHAM, NEW, *shor'-ham*, a market-town, seaport, and parliamentary borough of Sussex, on the coast of the English Channel, 6 miles W. of Brighton. It owes its origin to the decay of Old Shoreham, which is now a mere village. The church is a curious and interesting specimen of ancient Norman architecture. Shipbuilding is carried on. **Pop.** 3,680.—A station on the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway.

SHORTLAND, *short'-land*, a mining township of New Zealand, province of Auckland, 40 miles E. of Auckland. There are a fine church, and several other places of worship. This was the first township in the Thames gold-fields, with Grahamstown, now called Thames. **Pop.** 5,200.

SHOSHONE, *sho-shone'*, a county of Idaho territory, United States. **Area,** 12,000 square miles. **Pop.** 1,000, nearly half being Chinese. The capital is Pierce City.

SHOVEL, SIR CLOUDESLEY, *shuv'-el*, an English admiral, who, from being a cabin-boy, rose to the first honours of his profession. For his gallant conduct against the French at the battle of Bantry Bay, in Ireland, he was knighted by William III., and created rear-admiral. He took a

distinguished part in the victory of La Hogue, and in that off Malaga, in 1704. The year following he had the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean, and contributed to the taking of Barcelona. In 1707 he set sail for England; but, in the night of October 27, the admiral's ship, called the *Association*, and several others, struck upon the rocks of Scilly, and were lost. The body of Sir Cloudesley was discovered and conveyed to Portsmouth, whence it was removed to London, and buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.

Born 1650; **died** 1707.

SHREVEPORT, *shreve'-port*, capital of Oaddo county, Louisiana, United States, on the west bank of Red river. It is the eastern terminus of the Texas and Pacific railroad. Large quantities of cotton are shipped, and there is a good trade in hides, wool, and tallow. **Pop.** 8,000.

SHREWSBURY, *shruse'-ber-e*, an ancient market-town, parliamentary and municipal borough, and capital of Shropshire, on the Severn, 38 miles from Chester. There are three suburbs, Abbey-Foregate and Coleham on the east, and Frankwell on the west, reached by two bridges, the "English" and the "Welsh," across the Severn; and a fourth suburb, Castle-Foregate, on the north. There are remains of the old castle, two monasteries, a Benedictine abbey, and of the ramparts and walls which once defended the town on its southern and eastern sides. St. Mary's is a large venerable building, in the form of a cross, and consists of a knave, side-aisles, transept, chancel, choir, and chapels, with a western steeple. The church of Holy Cross is a portion of the old Abbey church, and St. Chad's is a circular building in the Greek style. The other principal buildings are the public rooms, in the Greek style; and a market-hall, in the Italian style. The town-hall was destroyed by fire in November, 1880. At one end of the town is a column raised to the memory of General Lord Hill, and in the market square a statue of Lord Clive, erected in 1860. **Manf.** Linen, thread, canvas, and iron wares. There is a salmon fishery in the Severn. **Pop.** 26,478.—A station on the Great Western, and London and North-Western Railways. Shrewsbury is a place of great antiquity, and of considerable note in history. Its origin is referred to the 5th century, when the Britons are thought to have established themselves here, on account of the security afforded by the situation. The British name was Pengwern; the Anglo-Saxons named it Scrobbes-Byrig, from which the present name is derived. About two miles from the town was fought, in 1403, the battle of Shrewsbury, in which Henry V., then prince of Wales, first distinguished himself in the field.

SHROPSHIRE, or **SALOP**, *shrop'-sheer*, an inland county of England, on the borders of Wales, bounded on the N. by Denbighshire, the detached part of Flintshire, and Cheshire; E. by Staffordshire; S. by Worcestershire and Herefordshire; and W. by Radnorshire, Montgomeryshire, and Denbighshire. The surface is greatly diversified, and comprehending every variety of picturesque landscape. In the south it is generally mountainous, and level in the portion north and north-east of the Severn, where many cattle are fed, and much of the cheese sold under the name of Cheshire is made here. The hilly district is chiefly devoted to the pasture of sheep, the wool of which is of fine quality.

Rivers.—The Severn, which has a course of 70 miles within the county, receiving the Tern, Teme, and several smaller rivers.

Minerals.—Coal, iron, copper, lead, salt, sandstone, and limestone. Between the road from Shrewsbury to Bishop's Castle and the vale of Montgomery, rises a high rocky tract, the most elevated peak of which is called the Stiperstone; and it is here that the lead-mines of the county are situate. The iron-foundries in this county are extensive, and have been a source of great riches.

Area.—1,314 square miles.

Pop.—247,993.

Parliamentary Representation.—Four members are returned for the county and 2 for SHREWSBURY, the capital. Other important towns are BRIDGENORTH, LUDLOW, and WENLOCK.

SHUMLA, *shoom'-la*, a strongly fortified city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Little Balkan river, 50 miles W. of Varna. There are a strong citadel, barracks, arsenal, and military hospital, and in the vicinity a strongly entrenched camp, which can accommodate 50,000 men, and the approaches to the town are guarded by forts. **Manf.** Copper and tin ware, clothing and leather. **Pop.** 23,093.

SHUSTER, *shoos'-ter*, a city of Persia, capital of the province of Khuzistan, on an eminence overlooking the Karun, 30 miles S.E. of Dizful. It contains ruins which testify it to have been a place of vast extent and considerable magnificence, but it suffered greatly from an epidemic in 1832, and an inundation in 1840. **Pop.** 8,000.

SIAKH, *se-ak'*, a native state, governed by a sultan, on the eastern coast of Sumatra. The coast is lined with islands, the resort of pirates.

SIAKH, capital of the above state, on both banks of a river of the same name. A large trade is carried on, and camphor, coffee, wax, and ivory exported. **Lat.** 0° 45′ N. **Lon.** 102° E.

SIAM, or **THAI**, *si'-am*, an extensive kingdom of Eastern Asia, situate in the heart of the great peninsula between India and China. It is bounded W. by Burmah, N. by Laos, E. by ranges of mountains which separate it from Cambodia and Cochin-China, S. by the Gulf of Siam and the peninsula of Malacca. There is a coast line of about 1,100 miles on the Gulf of Siam. In the northern part are mountains, but the general aspect of the country is that of a vast plain, and a great part of the country consists of extensive swamps and jungles. The large valley of the Menam, enriched by its periodical inundations, is a district of great fertility. There are several dependencies beyond the limits of the kingdom proper. The climate is generally salubrious, but the mountain districts are subject to fevers. The chief productions are rice, the only grain of the country, and the staple food of the inhabitants; sago, tobacco, sugar, pepper, coffee, cotton, cocoa-nuts, and gums. Teak, eagle (famous for its exquisite perfume), sandal, sapan, and rose woods abound, and there is not a region of the world which produces fruits more various and more exquisite.

Rivers.—The Menam, or Meinam (*see* MENAM), and the Mei-kong in the eastern part.

Zoology.—Elephants (especially the "white" variety, which is held sacred), tigers, rhinoceroses, wild boars, elks, and deer of many kinds. There are also crocodiles, lizards, and various kinds of serpents. Fish abound off the coast and in the rivers.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, and precious stones.

Area.—About 250,000 square miles; but the exact limits of the kingdom are imperfectly defined.

Pop. — 6,000,000; about 2,000,000 being Siamese, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Malays; the remainder being natives of Laos, Cambodia, and Pegu.

Government.—There are two so-styled kings, but the first is the real occupant of the throne; the other (frequently the son of the first king), who has a court of his own and receives royal honours, being in reality the prime minister; but in many of the provinces the here

ditary chieftains are virtually independent, and only pay a small annual complimentary tribute. There is no standing army, but, with the exception of the priests, and the Chinese settlers and others who pay for exemption, every adult male is liable to military service. The religion of the bulk of the inhabitants is Buddhism.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 41 provinces, each presided over by a governor. BANGKOK is the capital, and the chief ports on the coast line are Bangplasoi, Chantaburi, Meklong, Paklat, and Paknam.

Lat. 4° 21′—20° N. **Lon.** 96°—102° E.

History.—The native annals extend to a very remote period, but very little is authentically known of the country until the 4th century. Cambodia was conquered in 1532. The present royal dynasty began in 1782. The first connection between this country and Britain commenced in 1685. Little intercourse took place, however, till 1821, when a new treaty was formed. The Burmese war of 1824 interrupted the friendly relations; but, since 1826, an amicable intercourse has subsisted between the countries.

SIAM, GULF OF, a great inlet of the Chinese Sea, bounded N. and W. by Siam; N.E. by Cambodia, and S.W. by the Malay peninsula. It is 450 miles long and 235 miles wide at the entrance. Four great rivers discharge into it.

SIAMO, or **SIAO,** *sé-a-mo,* an island in the Eastern Archipelago, situate off the north-eastern extremity of the island of Celebes. **Ext.** About 35 miles in circumference.

SIBERIA, *si-beer′-i-a,* the northern and larger portion of Asiatic Russia, including the vice-royalties of East and West Siberia, bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, W. partly by the Ural Mountains and partly by the European governments of Perm and Orenburg, E. by the Pacific Ocean and Behring's Straits, and S. by the Russian government of Central Asia and the Chinese empire. The northern and eastern shores are very irregular, with large peninsulas, bold promontories, and extensive inlets, the latter including the sea of Okhotzk, the Gulf of Anadir, and the estuaries of the Obi and Yenesei; the adjacent islands of the Arctic Ocean, some of the ALEUTIAN and KURILE islands, and the large island of Saghalien on the east coast are included in Siberia. The whole country may be considered generally as a vast plain sloping from the elevated land on the western part of the southern boundary and the ALTAI chain to the Arctic Ocean. Eastern Siberia is mountainous, being traversed by ramifications of the Altai mountains, and the Stanovie hills which stretch north-east from the Amoor river to the Sea of Okhotzk. The valleys and hillsides of Eastern Siberia are moderately fertile and afford good pasture. The districts north of about lat. 62° N., are barren, with stunted vegetation, and near the Arctic Ocean are half-frozen moors. Furthe. south the hardier cereals are cultivated, and still farther are forests of cedar and other trees, and tracts of great fertility, especially in the valley of the Yenesei and the governments of Tobolsk and Tomsk, where immense quantities of grain are grown. In a country of such great extent, the climate, of course, varies greatly. In the north the cold is intense, much greater than in corresponding latitudes of Europe, where similar temperatures are found 10 or 11 degrees farther north. In January the thermometer frequently shows a fall to 90° below freezing point in the government of Yakutzk, where in the hieght of summer the mercury marks from 66° to 70°.

Rivers and Lakes.—The OBI, YENESEI, and LENA, flowing into the Arctic Ocean, are the principal, having numerous affluents. There are many lakes, some of which are little better than salt marshes, the largest being BAIKAL and BALKASH.

Minerals.—Gold, though not of the first importance, is found in considerable quantities. The mines of copper, iron, and lead, are much more extensive and valuable. Zinc, antimony, arsenic, and sulphur also abound. Siberia possesses, besides, mines of talc; and among the Ourals are found specimens of that singular mineral called the asbestos. The rock-salt which supplies the vast chain of saline lakes seems to exist chiefly in the mountains along the southern frontier. Malachite, a beautiful ore of copper, is found among the Ourals. Red lead, alum, sal-ammoniac, vitriol, nitre, and natron abound, and gems of considerable value, especially emerald and topaz, are found.

Zoology.—Wild animals are abundant; and of those yielding fur, the most precious is the species of weazel called the sable. It is found in almost every quarter; but the most valuable specimens are those of Yakutsk. The black fox ranks next in value, and after it the ermine, the marten, and different species of squirrel. In the northern districts the prevailing animal is the reindeer. The Siberian dog is of extraordinary size and strength, and is used, not only in Kamtschatka, but sometimes in other districts, for drawing sledges, like the reindeer. The most formidable tenant of this part is the bear, which is found not only on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, but among all the mountains, even of the southern part of Siberia. There are few other ferocious animals except the wolf, the lynx, and the wild hog. The elk is very general as far as 65°; the reindeer in the northern parts and in some of the mountain districts of the south. Cattle are numerous, and the argali combines the qualities of the sheep and the goat. The waters throughout do not less swarm with life; and winged game, particularly those that delight in rivers and marshes, abound; as wild ducks, geese, and swans. Notwithstanding the general severity of its cold, swarms of mosquitoes and other troublesome insects are generated in the summer months.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 8 governments—Amoorskaya, Irkutsk, Primorsk, Tobolsk, Tomsk, Trans-Baikal, Yakutsk, and Yeniseisk. The chief towns are IRKUTSK, TJUMEN, TOBOLSK, and TOMSK.

Area.—4,826,287 square miles.

Pop.—4,093,535. In the central and western provinces, the inhabitants are either by birth or descent Russians and Poles, most of them exiles for political or criminal offences, and some of them colonists under government auspices. In the south are the Kirghiz and Kalmucks, and in the east and north-east the Buriats and Tunguses, of Mongolian and Tartar origin. In the north-west are Samoids and Ostiaks, and further east the Tchuktchis, allied to the Finnish and Esquimaux races.

History.—In the 16th century a Cossack, Vassali Yermak, who had absconded from Russia on account of his crimes, followed by a congenial band, made a settlement in western Siberia. In 1604, the Russians founded the town of Tomsk, and advances eastward followed in due course. In 1845 the left bank of the Amoor was reached, and in 1858 a portion of the eastern seaboard was annexed. (*See* RUSSIA.)

SIBLEY, *sib′-le,* a county of Minnesota, United States. **Area,** 500 square miles. **Pop.** 10,637. The capital is Henderson.

SICARD, ROCH AMBROSE CUCURRON, *sé-kar,* a French abbé, who devoted his life to the education of the deaf and dumb. After having for some time had the care of the institution for the deaf and dumb at Bordeaux, he was chosen to succeed the Abbé de l'Epée, at the Paris institution. In 1791 he was arrested at the order of the National Assembly, and narrowly escaped the guillotine. In 1815 he paid a visit to England with two of his favourite pupils, and was cordially received. He wrote several works upon his system of instruction.

Born near Toulouse, 1742; **died** 1822.

SICILIES, TWO, KINGDOM OF THE. (*See* ITALY.)

SICILY, the largest island of the Mediterranean, situate between Italy and the coast of Africa, and separated on the N.E. from Naples by the Strait of Messina, and forming a portion of the

kingdom of Italy. From east to west about 180 miles, with a breadth of 120 at its widest points. It has sometimes been conjectured that Sicily was joined to the continent, as the principal chain of mountains, extending from east to west, seem only to be a continuation of the Apennines. In the north-eastern part the range is known as the Peloric, and in the south-west as the Madonian mountains. The greatest elevations are from 3,000 to 3,600 feet. There are, however, other ranges branching off from north to south, and a few insulated mountains, of which by far the greatest is ETNA. This mixture of mountain and valley causes a corresponding variety of products and scenery. The mountains are generally covered with forests in those parts where cultivation cannot be carried on. There are deep and romantic valleys between the mountains, and beyond large, beautiful, and fertile plains, especially those of Catania and Melazz in the north-east, Syracuse in the south-east, and Terra-Nova in the south. The climate is very pleasant in general; the winter corresponding to the spring of England, and the heat of summer being tempered by the fresh breezes from the sea. Snow is confined to the lofty mountains. Of the seasons, the spring is the most agreeable; but the drawbacks are the unhealthiness of particular districts, the occasional occurrence of earthquakes, particularly in the neighbourhood of Messina, and the debilitating effect of the sirocco, or south wind, during a few days of July and August. Agriculture is very backward. The products are maize, wheat, rice, pulse, beans, and other corn; cotton and sugar of fine quality; flax, hemp, vines, olives, saffron, liquorice, and manna. For silk the climate is highly favourable, also for the rich fruits of a southern latitude: wine is also produced. Merino sheep and mules are raised; but, with the exception of these, all live stock are very inferior. The tunny, sardine, and anchovy fisheries are important.

Rivers.—Mostly small, and some of them almost dry in summer, but many are interesting from classical associations. On the south and south-west coasts are the Salso, Platani, Calatabellota, and Belice; on the north, the Termini, Fiume Grande, and Pollina; and on the east, the Giaretta, or Simetus.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, argentiferous lead, mercury, and antimony; marble is very general, and stone for building is found in almost every part of the island. Agate, jasper, porphyry, and alabaster, are likewise found. Salt-mines have been discovered near Castro Giovanni, in the centre of the island; and near Messina is a large coal-mine. The sulphur-beds are of great value, there being about 150 mines wrought. They occupy an area of 2,700 square miles, and employ upwards of 12,000 men and boys.

Area.—10,670 square miles.

Pop.—3,061,101.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—Sicily includes seven provinces of the kingdom of Italy—Caltanisetta, Catania, Girgenti, Messina, Palermo, Siracusa, and Trapani.

History.—Sicily was successively occupied by the Greeks, who established several colonies between the 8th and 6th centuries B.C.; the Phœnicians, the Carthaginians, and Romans. In the 8th and 9th centuries, the Saracens succeeded in conquering it, and in making Palermo their capital. After keeping possession of it for about 200 years, they gave way to the Normans, who, during their progress to the crusades, made the conquest of the island in the 11th century. It passed successively into the hands of France, Germany, and Spain. By the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, it was given to the duke of Savoy, with the title of king; but in 1720, the Austrians prevailed on the new possessor to exchange it for Sardinia, and added the former to the kingdom of Naples. The war of 1734, however, carried on by France and Spain against Austria, transferred the crown of Naples to a branch of the royal family of Spain. In their hands it remained without interruption, until the French Revolution led, in 1799, to the expulsion of the royal family from Naples. They took refuge in Sicily, where they remained till 1815, when the overthrow of Murat restored the former family to the throne of Naples. In 1847, 1848, and 1849, attempts were made to shake off the oppressive yoke of the Bourbons; but the expedition of Garibaldi in 1860 put an end to the kingdom of Naples, Sicily then becoming a portion of the kingdom of Italy.

SICINIUS DENTATUS. (*See* DENTATUS.)

SICULIANA, *sē'-koo-le-ā'-na*, a town of Sicily, province of Girgenti, 8 miles N.W. of Girgenti. It has a harbour, and near it are extensive sulphur mines. **Pop.** 5,800.

SIDDONS, SARAH, *sid'-dons*, an English tragic actress, the sister of John and Charles Kemble. At the age of 18 she married a young actor named Siddons. While performing at Cheltenham, she attracted the favourable notice of Lord Brüce and others; upon whose recommendation Garrick engaged her for Drury-Lane theatre, where she made her *début*, in 1775; but she incurred the displeasure of the English Roscius, and was compelled to retire to the provincial theatres. Her fame, however, rapidly increased. In 1782 she again appeared at Drury Lane. She made her first appearance in her celebrated part of Lady Macbeth in 1785, and rapidly became the leading tragic actress of the English stage. She retired from the stage in 1812; but reappeared on some subsequent occasions, for benefits and charities. She gave readings from Shakespeare and Milton, at a latter period.

Born at Brecon, South Wales, 1755; **died** in London, 1831.

SIDI-BEL-ABBES, *si-di-bel-ab'-bes*, a fortified town of Algeria, province of Oran, 50 miles S. of the town of Oran. **Pop.** 6,000.

SIDI-HESHAM, *hesh'-am*, a small state of north Africa, previously to 1810 belonging to Morocco, to the W. and S.W. of that empire.

SIDLAW, or SUDLAW HILLS. (*See* PERTHSHIRE and SCOTLAND.)

SIDMOUTH, HENRY ADDINGTON, Viscount, *sid'-mouth*, an English statesman, who was the son of an eminent metropolitan physician. At the termination of his educational career at Oxford, he entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, was called to the bar in 1784, and, through the interest of William Pitt, entered the House of Commons. In 1789 he became the ministerial candidate for the office of speaker, and was elected. Upon the retirement of Pitt, in 1801, he formed a ministry, and held office, but with no great distinction, until 1803, when he was thrown out by Pitt. He gave the new ministry his support, and was in 1805 created president of the council, and at the same time raised to the peerage as Viscount Sidmouth. In 1806 he was lord privy seal in the Fox and Grenville administration, and soon afterwards became president of the council on the reconstruction of the same cabinet. After remaining out of office during five years, he again became president of the council, under Perceval; and, upon the assassination of that statesman, in 1812, he accepted the post of secretary of state for the home department in the ministry of Lord Liverpool. This office he held during ten years, and by his conduct relative to the reform meeting at Manchester, in 1819, as well as upon several other occasions, he became an object of great unpopularity with the great mass of the people. He resigned his appointment in 1822; but, at the urgent request of his chief, he retained a seat in the cabinet until 1824, at which time he made his final retirement rom public life.

Born at Reading, 1757; **died** at Richmond Park, 1844.

SIDMOUTH, a market-town and watering-place on the south coast of Devonshire, on the river Sid, 13 miles S.E. of Exeter. **Pop.** 3,360.—A station on the London and South-Western railway.

SIDNEY, ALGERNON, *sid'-ne*, an English statesman and political martyr, who was the son of Robert, second earl of Leicester. He became a colonel in the parliament army, and avowed himself a republican. When Cromwell assumed the title of protector, Sidney retired into private life. At the Restoration he went abroad, but returned in 1667, on obtaining a pardon. In 1683 he was apprehended on a charge of being concerned in the Rye-house plot, tried before Judge Jefferies, and most illegally sentenced to death. He wrote discourses concerning government, in which he placed the origin and right of power in the people, and other works.

Born 1622; **died** 1683.

SIDNEY, SIR PHILIP, an English soldier and poet, son of Sir Henry Sidney, a statesman of considerable talent. In his 15th year he was sent to Christ Church College, Oxford, and afterwards to Cambridge, and at the age of 18 went on his travels. He was in Paris during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and was obliged to take refuge in the abode of Sir Francis Walsingham, the English ambassador. After visiting various cities in Hungary, Italy, and Germany, he, in 1575, returned to England, and in the following year Queen Elizabeth appointed him ambassador to the emperor Rudolphus, at whose court he contracted an intimacy with the famous Don John of Austria. On account of his declaring his sentiments freely against the queen's marriage with the duke of Anjou, in 1580, in his "Remonstrance" to her majesty, he retired from court, and in his retreat wrote his celebrated romance, called "Arcadia," and his "Defence of Poesie." In 1582 he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1585 was appointed governor of Flushing, and general of the troops sent to the assistance of the United Provinces. In September, 1586, Sir Philip displayed extraordinary bravery at the battle of Zutphen, but received a mortal wound in the thigh as he was mounting his third horse, having had two slain under him previously. His body was brought home and buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, a general mourning being observed throughout the country. He wrote, in addition to the works already mentioned, an "Apology for Poetry;" Sonnets; an English version of the Psalms of David; and several other pieces.

Born at Penshurst, Kent, 1554; **died** 1586.

SIDON. (*See* SAIDE.)

SIEDLCE, *seed'-lce*, a government of Russia, in the kingdom of Poland. The country is level and fertile, and the river Bug forms the eastern and north-eastern frontier. **Area**, 5,534 square miles. **Pop.** 630,238.

SIEDLCE, capital of the above government, 51 miles S.E. of Warsaw. There are a fine palace and town-hall. **Manf.** Sugar and agricultural implements. **Pop.** 10,500.

SIEGEN, *se'-gen*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, on the Sieg, 38 miles S.W. of Arnsberg. **Manf.** Woollens, cotton, leather, iron and steel ware, especially files. In the vicinity are iron-mines and smelting-works. **Pop.** 15,024.

SIEGEN, LUDWIG VON, the inventor of mezzotint engraving. He was descended from an ancient Westphalian family, and became a page to one of the princes of Hesse. Upon the conclusion of the Thirty Years' war in 1648, he retired from military service, in which he had been engaged, and devoted his leisure to perfecting the new art, the invention of which has been erroneously credited to prince Rupert. (*See* RUPERT.)

Born at Utrecht, 1609; **died** subsequently to 1676.

SIENA, *se-en'-na*, a province of Italy. The north-eastern part is very mountainous; but a portion of the soil is fertile. **Area**, 1,465 square miles. **Pop.** 210,999.

SIENA, an ancient city of Italy, capital of the above province, 30 miles S. of Florence. Being built on three eminences, the streets are extremely uneven, winding, and narrow, so that the chief part of the town is impassable for carriages. The only handsome public square, the Piazza del Campo, is that in which is the noble Palazzo Pubblico, built in the 13th century. The cathedral is a magnificent marble structure in the Gothic style, built between the 11th and 13th centuries. It contains many fine paintings, frescoes, and sculptures; and the other churches are rich in works of art. There are in the city several ancient palaces, the most striking being the Magnifico, Buonsignori, and Piccolomineo; a city hall, an academy of the fine arts, a university, founded in 1330, and famous as a medical school, numerous convents, a citadel, two theatres, public libraries, hospitals, and literary societies. **Manf.** Woollen, leather, and paper. There are marble quarries in the vicinity. **Pop.** 23,000.

SIERRA, *se-er'-ra*, a county of California, United States. **Area**, 830 square miles. **Pop.** 6,800, more than 800 being Chinese. The capital is Downieville.

SIERRA LEONE, *se-er'-ra-lai-o'-nai*, a British settlement of Western Africa, on the Atlantic. It consists of a peninsula, 25 miles long and 12 broad, on the coast of Senegambia. The name is derived from a long ridge of mountains, which rise at no great distance from the southern bank of the river. The country fully equals, in point of fertility, any other in this part of Africa. It consists generally of one vast, almost impenetrable forest, only particular spots of which have been cleared and cultivated. The climate is very unhealthy. The rivers are the Sierra Leone and the Spierboro. **Pop.** 60,545, all, except about 250 Europeans, coloured. **Lat.** of Cape Sierra Leone, 8° 30″ N. **Lon.** 13° 18′ W.—The Portuguese were the first who discovered and formed settlements on the river Sierra Leone. The English settlement was formed in 1787, and, after the abolition of the slave trade in 1807, liberated slaves were sent here.

SIEYES, EMMANUEL JOSEPH, Count, *sé-ai*, usually styled the "Abbé Sièyes," a French political philosopher and consul of France. Educated for the ecclesiastical profession, he rose to the position of vicar-general and chancellor of the diocese of Chartres. But, from an early period of his life, his mind was strongly disposed towards the study of political economy; and, some time before the revolution of 1789, he evinced his participation in those ideas which were to prove the destruction of the monarchy and government. When Louis XVI. summoned the states-general, Sièyes produced three pamphlets upon the question of the day. He was elected deputy for Paris; and, upon the refusal of the nobility and clergy to unite with the "Tiers Etat," he counselled the people's representatives to form themselves into an independent body. The National Assembly thus sprang into existence. In the subsequent proceedings, which resulted in the Revolution, Sièyes played a

prominent and energetic part. In 1791 he was offered, but refused, the appointment of constitutional bishop of Paris. During the Reign of Terror, he prudently retired from the capital. At the death of Robespierre, he reappeared and regained his former high position. An attempt to assassinate him was made in 1797, by the Abbé Poule; but he escaped with a shattered hand. In the following year he was sent to Berlin, to negotiate a treaty of alliance between France and Prussia, but without success. He became a member of the Directory upon his return, and after the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, he was appointed consul, with Bonaparte and Roger Ducos, but tendered his resignation in 1799. He retired with a reward of 600,000 francs, a grant of land, and a mansion in Paris. He was subsequently offered the presidentship of the senate, under the empire, but refused the honour, accepting, however, the title of count. When the Bourbons were restored, Sièyes was exiled; and although he returned to France after the revolution of 1830, he continued to live in retirement. He wrote a number of political works, the most important of which were, "Political Opinions," an "Exposition of the Rights of Man," and "The Preliminary Bases of a Constitution."

Born at Frejus, 1748; **died** at Paris, 1836.

SIGEBERT, *sije'-bert*, king of the East Angles, is celebrated as a man of learning and piety. He founded several churches, monasteries, and schools. After abdicating the throne, he became a monk at Burgh Castle, in Suffolk, where he was assassinated.

Died 635.

SIGISMUND, *sig'-is-mund*, emperor of Germany, was the son of Charles IV. He married Maria of Anjou, who became queen of Hungary, and on her death, in 1392, succeeded to the throne. He engaged in the defence of the Byzantine empire against the Turks, but was defeated at Nicopolis, and during his absence his throne was seized by Ladislas of Naples, who imprisoned him. Wenceslas of Bohemia, his brother, restored him, and was rewarded by having his kingdom of Bohemia taken from him by the ungrateful Sigismund, who was elected emperor in 1410. After establishing several constitutional regulations for restoring the peace of the empire, he set about effecting the tranquillity of the Church; for which purpose he prevailed with Pope John XXIII. to convene the council of Constance in 1414; but he tarnished his character by granting a safe-conduct to John Huss to attend that council, and afterwards suffering him to be executed in violation of it. The Hussites, irritated at this want of faith, rose under the famous Zisca, and gained many advantages over the German forces, and they were not reduced till sixteen years afterwards. He sold Brandenburg to Frederick, burgrave of Nürnberg, whom he also created elector. This was the foundation of the kingdom of Prussia.

Born 1366; **died** at Znaym, Moravia, 1437.

SIGISMUND I., king of Poland, known as the Great, the youngest son of Casimir IV., was chosen grand-duke of Lithuania in 1516, and a few months afterwards elected to the throne of Poland. He employed the first years of his reign in reforming public abuses, and in re-establishing the finances of his kingdom, which had been much disorganized by his prodigal predecessor Alexander. He drove the Muscovites out of Lithuania, recovered several places from the Teutonic Knights, expelled the Wallachians, who had invaded his territories, and lent valuable aid to the Hungarians against the Turks.

Born 1467; died 1548.

SIGOURNEY, LYDIA HUNTLEY, Mrs., *se-goor'-ne*, an American poetess and writer. Her maiden name was Huntley, and she married Mr. Sigourney, a merchant of Hartford. She made her first appearance as an authoress in 1815, with the publication of a volume entitled "Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse." In 1822 she produced her best poem, "The Aborigines of America." She made a tour in Europe in 1840, and resided for some time in England. An interesting narrative of her travels was published in 1842, after her return to America, under the title of "Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands." She has been termed the Hemans of America.

Born at Norwich, Connecticut, 1791; **died** at Hartford, 1865.

SIGUENZA, *se-gwain'-tha*, anciently Segontium, a city of Spain, province of Guadalajara, 72 miles N.W. of Madrid, on the side of a hill crowned by the episcopal palace. There are a fine Gothic cathedral, several churches, convents, two hospitals, a castle, and an arsenal. In the environs are salt springs. **Manf.** Linen, baize, and hair sieves. **Pop.** 4,800.

SI-KIANG, or WEST RIVER, a large river of China, the most important affluent of the Canton river. It has only been partially explored.

SIKKIM, *sik-kim'*, a native state of northern India, governed by a rajah, under British protection, bounded N. by Tibet, and E. by Bootan. It consists of a series of mountain ranges, rising to the loftiest peak of the Himalayas, more than 28,000 feet. There are many summits more than 20,000 feet in altitude. There are magnificent forests on the mountain sides, and very fertile valleys. The climate is very humid. DARJEELING is the chief place, and the station of the British resident. **Area,** 4,400 square miles. **Pop.** 7,000, consisting of Lepchas, of Mongolian origin; the Limboos, and the Moornies, a scattered race. The majority profess Buddhism, more or less modified.

SILENUS, *si-lé'-nus*, in Greek mythology a demigod, who became the nurse, preceptor, and attendant of Bacchus.

SILESIA, or SCHLESIEN, *si-lé'-shi-a*, a province of Prussia, situate between Poland on the E., Bohemia on the W., Austrian Silesia on the S. In the south and south-west it is mountainous; a long range, bearing different names, such as the Riesengebirge, the Glatz Mountains, Moravian Mountains, &c., but all included in the Sudetic chain, dividing it from Bohemia and Moravia. From Hungary it is separated by the Carpathians. In other parts it is slightly undulating. The soil is fertile and well cultivated, and large numbers of sheep, mostly of the Merino breed, are reared, the wool being very valuable.

Rivers.—The Oder, which, flowing from south to north, traverses it nearly in the middle, and receives the Bober, the two Niesses, the Weistritz, and the Bartsch.

Minerals.—Lead, zinc, coal, iron, and copper.

Area.—15,666 square miles.

Pop.—4,007,025, including about equal numbers of Protestants and Roman Catholics, and 47,000 Jews.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are three districts—Breslau, Leignitz, and Oppeln. The chief towns are BRESLAU (the capital), GLOGAU, LIEGNITZ, and OPPELN.

History.—Silesia was taken by Frederick of Prussia from Austria in 1740, and gave occasion to a long and bloody war, known as the Seven Years' War, began in 1756, when the peace of Hubertsburg in 1763 left it conclusively in the hands of Frederick.

SILESIA, AUSTRIAN, that part of Silesia which was retained by Austria in 1742, when the province described in the foregoing article was

ceded to Prussia. It is now a duchy and crown-land of the empire. In the west it is mountainous, but the greater portion of the surface is arable and fertile. Cattle and sheep are extensively bred, and great attention is paid to bee-keeping.

Rivers.—The Oder and Vistula.
Minerals.—Iron, lead, and coal.
Area—1,987 square miles.
Pop. 565,475.
Chief Towns.—TROPPAU (the capital), Bielitz, Jägendorf, and Teschen.

SILHOUETTE, ETIENNE DE, *sil'-oo-et*, a French writer, who, after being master of requests to the Duke of Orleans, became comptroller-general of the finances in 1757, but continued in office only eight months, owing to the failure of his schemes of reform and economy, which were turned into ridicule. His most important works were,—"General Idea of the Chinese Government;" "Political Reflections, translated from the Spanish of Gracian;" and translations of Pope's "Essay on Man" and Warburton's "Alliance of Church and State." During his short ministry, his name was much in vogue, and was given, in ridicule of his parsimony, to a cheap mode of producing likenesses from the shadow of the face.

Born at Limoges, 1709; **died** 1767.

SILISTRIA, or **DRYSTRA,** *si-lis'-tre-a*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube. It is well fortified, and has several handsome mosques and baths. **Pop.** 24,000.—It is a place of great antiquity, and was a fortress in the time of the Byzantine emperors. In 1854 it was besieged by the Russians, who, after sustaining a great loss of men, were forced to abandon all hopes of taking it. The success of the Turks was owing, in a great measure, to the assistance of two Englishmen, Nasmyth and Butler.

SILLIMAN, BENJAMIN, *sil'-li-man*, an American physical philosopher, was educated at Yale College, Newhaven, where he became professor of chemistry in 1803. He travelled in Europe, and distinguished himself by his researches in geology and mineralogy, as well as chemistry. In 1818 he founded the "American Journal of Science," of which he was for 28 years the editor. He was eminent as a scientific lecturer.

Born in Connecticut, 1779; **died** 1864.

SILLOTH, *sil'-loth*, a town and watering-place of Cumberland, on the Solway, 29 miles N.W. of Carlisle. There is a good dock, with a jetty 1,000 feet long. The air is very salubrious. Steamers ply to Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and the Isle of Man.—A station on the North British railway.

SILVA-Y PIGUERON, GARCIA DE, a Spanish diplomatist and writer, who was at first a page to Philip II., and afterwards distinguished himself in the Spanish army in Flanders. In 1624 he was dispatched upon an embassy to Shah Abbas, king of Persia. He wrote an account of his travels, which was never published in the original Spanish; but a French translation of the work was produced in 1667, under the title of "The Embassy of Don Garcia de Silva y Figueron into Persia." He also wrote an abridged History of Spain.

Born at Badajoz, 1574; **died** 1628.

SILVESTER I., ST., pope, *sil-ves'-ter*, was elected in 314. The Arian heresy commenced in his pontificate, and he distinguished himself against the Donatists.

Born 270; **died** 335.

SILVESTER II. (Gerbert), was at first a monk in Auvergne. The duke of Barcelona took him to Italy, where he was noticed by the emperor Otho, who gave him an abbey, which he afterwards quitted, and, proceeding to Germany, became preceptor to Otho III. He was afterwards tutor to the son of Hugh Capet, by whom he was made archbishop of Rheims. By the interest of Otho, he gained the papacy in 999. He was a man of considerable learning, particularly in the mathematical sciences, is said to have invented clocks and introduced Arabic numerals.

Died 1003.

SIMANCAS, *se-man'-kas*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valladolid, 10 miles from Valladolid. In the fortress of this place the archives of Castile are kept.

SIMAND, *se'-mand*, a market town of Hungary, 20 miles from Arad. **Pop.** 5,000.

SIMBIRSK, *sim-beersk'*, a government of the eastern part of European Russia, bounded E. by the Volga. It is undulating and fertile. **Rivers,** the Volga and the Sura, with their affluents. **Area,** 19,100 square miles. **Pop.** 1,471,164.

SIMBIRSK, the capital of the above government, at the confluence of the Sviaga and the Volga, 220 miles E. of Nijni-Novgorod. **Manf.** Leather, soap, and candles. **Pop.** 36,600.

SIMCOE *sim'-ko*, a county of Ontario province, dominion of Canada. **Area,** 1,846 square miles. **Pop.** 76,129, nearly half being of Irish descent. The capital is Barrie.

SIMEON, the second son of Jacob and Leah. His history is related in the book of Genesis.

Born about 1755 B.C.

SIMEON OF DURHAM, an English historian, who taught mathematics at Oxford, and was subsequently precentor in Durham Cathedral. He produced a history of the kings of England from 616 to 1130, the materials for which he collected in the north of England. He also wrote a history of Durham Cathedral, under the title of "Historia Ecclesiæ Dunhelmensis," which was published in 1732.

Died about 1130.

SIMEON, CHARLES, Rev., an evangelical preacher of the Church of England, who exercised a great influence in forming what is known as the "Low Church" party, and in establishing missions. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and in 1790 was appointed vice-provost of King's College, Cambridge.

Born at Reading, 1758; **died** 1836.

SIMEON-SETHUS, *se'-thus*, a Greek author, who was the master of the wardrobe in the palace of Antiochus, at Constantinople. He was subsequently banished to Thrace by Michael the Paphlagonian. He produced a work containing a list of all eatable things, compiled from the Greek, Persian, Arabian, and Indian physicians. He also translated into Greek the fables of Pilpay, and from the Persian, a history of Alexander the Great, which is however, nothing else than a romance, but has been translated into Latin, French, German, and Italian.

Lived in the 11th century.

SIMEON STYLITES, *sti-li'-tees*, the founder of a sect, was a native of Cilicia, and a shepherd till the age of 13, when he entered a monastery, after which he led a life singularly austere. He partook of food but once a week, placed himself upon a pillar (in Greek *stulos*), whence he acquired the name of Stylites, and remained for 37 years, with a heavy chain round his neck, and in a condi-

tion of the most horrible filth and semi-starvation, with, for the last years of his life, one leg almost destroyed by an ulcer. This wretched maniac is the subject of a grand poem by Tennyson.

Died 460.

SIMFEROPOL, *sim-fer-ó-pol*, a city of European Russia, in the Crimea, capital of the government of Taurida, 45 miles N.E. of Sebastopol. It is the residence of all the Russian authorities in the Crimea, and the older part comprises the Tartar town of Ak-Melchet. Large quantities of fruit are grown in the suburbs for export. **Pop.** 29,028.

SIMLA, *sim'-la*, a sanatorium of British India, on an elevated position. Climate is very salubrious. Situated in district of the same name. **Pop.** 42,945.

SIMMS, WILLIAM GILMORE, *sims*, an American author, of Irish extraction. As a child he displayed great precocity. He was apprenticed to a druggist, but studied the law, and was afterwards a journalist and most prolific author, writing poems, novels, dramas, histories, and biographies. He was an ardent partisan of the southern cause in the great civil war.

Born at Charleston, 1806; **died** 1870.

SIMNEL, LAMBERT, *sim'-nel*, an impostor, who was the son of a joiner at Oxford, and was set up as Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, son of the duke of Clarence, and heir to the English throne. He succeeded in gathering together a considerable number of adherents, who were defeated by Henry VII., at Stoke, in 1487. Simnel was subsequently employed as a turnspit in the royal kitchen.

SIMODA, *si-mo'-da*, a port of Japan, 80 miles from Yedo. **Pop.** 80,000.

SIMON, *si'-mon*, called the brother of our Lord, was the son of Cleophas, and elected bishop of Jerusalem, after the death of St. James, A.D. 62. In the reign of Trajan he was put to death by being crucified.

Lived in the 1st century.

SIMON, RICHARD, an érudite French divine. He was a profoundly learned man, but entertained very free opinions, and had many antagonists. He was a member of the Congregation of the Oratory, but withdrew when 40 years old. The last years of his life were passed in literary retirement. His principal works were—"The Ceremonies and Customs of the Jews," "Critical History of the Old Testament," "Critical History of the Text of the New Testament," "Critical History of the Versions of the New Testament, and of the principal Commentaries thereon;" a French translation of the New Testament, with literal and critical notes; and "History of the Origin and Progress of Ecclesiastical Revenues."

Born at Dieppe, 1638; **died** there, 1712.

SIMON, JULES FRANÇOIS, French statesman and philosophical writer. In 1839 he was appointed assistant professor of history at the Sorbonne, but in 1851 was superseded by the Prince President, to whom his political principles were obnoxious. In 1848 he commenced his political career as a member of the Constituent Assembly; in 1863 he was returned member of the Corps Legislatif; in 1871 was a member of the government of M. Thiers, and in 1876 was appointed by President MacMahon minister of the interior and president of the council, but resigned in May, 1877. He is a knight of the legion of honour, and a member of the Academy. His philosophical and political writings are very numerous. He is an earnest advocate of public instruction, free trade, and the maintenance of the republic.

Born at Lorient, 1814.

SIMON MACCABEUS. (*See* MACCABEUS.)

SIMON MAGUS, or the Magician, an heresiarch, who is supposed to have been the founder of the Gnostic sect. He was a native of Samaria, and perceiving the miracles wrought by Philip the deacon, he was baptized; but on offering money to the apostles that he might receive the Holy Ghost, or the gift of tongues, and of working miracles, he was excommunicated by St. Peter. It is from this circumstance that the term Simoniac is applied to such as purchase spiritual things. He afterwards fell into the grossest errors, and maintained that God has left the world to be governed by certain beings called Æons.

Lived in the 1st century.

SIMON, ST., an apostle of Jesus Christ, was called Zelotes. He preached the gospel in Egypt, Libya, and Mauritania, and suffered martyrdom in Persia.

SIMON, ST. (*See* SAINT-SIMON.)

SIMON'S TOWN, a naval depôt of Cape Colony, South Africa, 25 miles S.E. of Cape Town. There are a naval yard, dockyard, forts and defensive buildings. **Pop.** 3,000.

SIMONIDES, *si-mon'-i-dees*, a Greek philosopher and poet, whose compositions were principally elegiac, and particularly excellent. He resided chiefly at Athens, where he carried off a prize for poetry from Æschylus. He excelled in odes.

Born in the island of Ceos, about 556 B.C; **died** at Syracuse, 467 B.C.

SIMONIDES OF AMORGOS, a Greek poet who wrote satires upon individuals, fragments of which have been preserved, and also a satire upon women, which is extant.

Lived in the 7th century B.C.

SIMONOSEKI, *si-mon-o-se'-ki*, a town of Japan, at the south-western extremity of the island of Niphon. A large transit trade is carried on. **Pop.** 10,000.

SIMPLON, or SIMPELN, *sam'-plawng*. (*See* VALAIS.)

SIMPSON, SIR JAMES YOUNG, modern physician, who, after practising his profession with considerable success, acquired a high reputation through having employed sulphuric ether, and afterwards chloroform, as an anæsthetic agent. For this triumph of science over physical suffering, he was rewarded with a prize of 2,000 francs from the Paris Academy of Sciences, and was elected a member of the learned societies both in England and upon the continent of Europe. His scientific knowledge was both various and profound. He was physician accoucheur in Scotland to her majesty Queen Victoria.

Born at Bathgate, Linlithgow, 1811; **died** 1870.

SIMPSON, THOMAS, an English mathematician. His parents were too poor to give him an education, and he was, when very young, placed at the loom as a weaver. He supported himself by exercising the combined occupations of schoolmaster and weaver until 1735, when he repaired to London, and worked for some time in Spitalfields, employing his leisure hours in study, and also in teaching others. In 1737, he published a "Treatise on Fluxions," which brought him into considerable notice. In 1740 appeared his book entitled "A Treatise on the Nature and Laws of Chance," which occasioned a dispute between himself and De Moivre

In 1743 he was appointed professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich. He was also elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Besides the preceding works, he wrote the "Elements of Algebra and Geometry," "Select Exercises in Mathematics," and some Miscellaneous Tracts, in which important works he solved many of the most difficult problems in astronomy.

Born at Market-Bosworth, Leicestershire, 1710; **died** there, 1761.

SIMPSON, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 375 square miles. **Pop.** 9,600, about one-fourth being coloured. The capital is Franklin.

SIMPSON, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 625 square miles. **Pop.** 5,800, more than one-fourth being coloured. The capital is Westville.

SIMROCK, KARL, *sim'-rok*, German scholar and poet. He was the son of a musical publisher at Bonn, and at an early age entered the public service, from which he was dismissed for writing a song inspired by the French Revolution of 1830. In 1850 he was appointed professor of old German literature at Bonn. He was recognised as the leader of what is known as the Rhenish school of German poets, and his songs are imbued with national feeling and love of the great German river. His "Am der Rhein" is one of the most popular songs of modern Germany. When a youth he translated the "Nieblungenlied" into modern German, and among his many works are a handbook of German mythology, an essay on the sources of Shakspeare's plays, and translations of some of the old German traditions.

Born at Bonn, 1804; **died** 1876.

SIMSON, DR. ROBERT, *sim'-son*, an eminent Scotch mathematician, who was sent, in his 14th year, to the university of Glasgow, where he rapidly acquired an extensive knowledge of the learned languages and mathematics. He obtained the professorship of mathematics in the university of Glasgow in 1711, and retained that office during the subsequent fifty years. His most important works were a corrected edition of *Euclid's Elements* of Geometry, which has become the standard text; a "Treatise on Conic Sections," and a restoration of Euclid's "Porisms."

Born in Ayrshire, 1687; **died** 1768.

SINAI, *si'-ni*, or *si'-na-i*, a mountain celebrated in Scripture history as that on which the law was given to Moses. It is generally identified by Biblical scholars and geographers as one of the mountains of the range known as Jebel Musa, near the extremity of the peninsula at the head of the Red Sea, and consists of several lofty summits, of which Mount Horeb forms a part of the northern end. On its north-east side is the fortified convent of Sinai, now tenanted by about twenty Greek monks. Dr. Beke, however, was strongly of opinion that the true Sinai is near the head of the Gulf of Akabah, the north-eastern inlet of the Red Sea.

SINALAO, *sin-a-lo'-a*, a state of the republic of Mexico, bounded W. by the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico. The eastern part is mountainous, being traversed by the Sierra Madre, and the coast is indented with bays. The climate is excessively hot, and the soil fertile, producing abundance of tropical fruits.

Rivers.—The Fuerte, Canas, Sinaloa, and Culiacen.
Minerals.—Silver, gold, copper, iron, lead, platinum, and sulphur.
Area.—25,927 square miles.
Pop.—201,918.
Chief Towns.—CULIACEN (the capital), MAZATLAN, and SINALAO.

SINALAO, a town of the above state, on the right bank of the Sinalao river, 220 miles N.W. of Mazatlan, in the midst of a gold-mining district. **Pop.** 9,000.

SINCLAIR, SIR JOHN, *sin'-klair*, a Scotch author and agricultural improver, descended from a branch of the noble house of Caithness, who was educated for the legal profession, and became a member of the English bar and of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland. He also sat in parliament and at the board of privy council. In 1791 he formed a society for improving wool, and subsequently contributed to the establishment of the Board of Agriculture in Scotland. He was an industrious writer, and during fifty years composed a large number of statistical and economical works.

Born at Thurso Castle, Caithness, 1754; **died** at Edinburgh, 1835.

SINDE, or **SCINDE**, *sind*, an extensive province of British India on both sides of the river Indus. This country bears a striking resemblance to Egypt, consisting, as it does, of a level plain, with the Indus fertilizing the banks as far as the inundation extends, and afterwards becoming a sandy desert, beyond which rises a range of barren mountains. The upper part of the country is the most productive, being watered by means of canals. The islands in the delta of the Indus are composed of sand, and are covered with a prickly shrub, very nourishing to camels; on which account a great number are bred in this district.

Rivers.—The INDUS, and its affluent the Narra.
Area, 48,014 square miles.
Pop. 2,413,823, the greater number Mahometans.
Chief Towns.—HYDERABAD, or Haidarabad, KURRACHEE, or Karatchi, and SHIKARPOOR.
History.—Of the ancient history of Sinde little is known. About the middle of the 6th century it was invaded by the Persians, and was the scene of many revolutions and of great anarchy. It was invaded from Delhi, and long continued to pay tribute to the Mogul. In 1739 all the territories west of the river Indus were ceded by the emperor Mohammed Shah to the Persian usurper Nadir Shah. The assassination of that person, in the year 1747, liberated the rulers of Sinde from their allegiance to Persia, and they again nominally professed themselves subjects of the court of Delhi. In the year 1786 the Sindian chiefs acknowledged themselves feudatories of Cabul, and agreed to pay an annual tribute, while the Shah issued a commission to Futteh Ali, and his three brothers, constituting them Ameers or rulers of Sinde, on his behalf. In 1808 the Bombay government sent an embassy to the ameers of Sinde, and a native agent, or *chargé d'affaires*, resided at Hyderabad on the part of the East-India Company. In 1843 they were defeated by Sir Charles Napier at Meanee and Dubba, and the country was made a dependency of the British empire.

SINDE, a river of Hindostan, in the province of Malwa, which, after a winding course of 250 miles, falls into the Jumna 25 miles from Etawah.

SINDIAH, *sin'-di-a*, the name of a celebrated family of Mahratta chieftains, India. (*See* GWALIOR.)

SINGAPORE, *sin-ga-poor'*, an island off the southern extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, and one of the Straits' settlements belonging to Great Britain. It is 25 miles long and about 15 broad, separated by a deep narrow strait from the mainland. The surface is low and undulating. It was ceded by the sultan of Jahore to the East India Company in 1821, and has since risen rapidly into great commercial importance. The soil is very fertile. **Pop.** 139,208, of whom 2,769 are whites and 136,439 coloured; the total is made up of natives of S. India, Europeans, Armenians, Jews and Malays.

SINGAPORE, chief town of the above settlement, on the southern side of the island. It is well built, lighted with gas, and is the seat of government for the whole of the Straits' settlements. There are two good harbours with quays, and about 1,700 vessels, including 720 steamers, besides innumerable small native craft, visit the port annually. The exports, including camphor, coffee, sago, pepper, nutmegs, gutta percha, rattans, and tortoise-shell, are of the annual value of nearly £8,000,000. **Pop.** 62,000; the trading community being mostly Chinese.

SING-SING, *sing'-sing'*, a town of West Chester county, New York, United States, in an elevated situation above the left bank of the Hudson, 36 miles N. of New York. Here is the principal prison of the state. **Pop.** 5,400. (*See* NEW YORK.)

SINIGAGLIA, *sin-e-gal'-ye-a*, a city and seaport of Italy, province of Ancona, on the Misa, at its influx into the Adriatic, 17 miles N.W. of Ancona. The town is walled, with handsome gates, and is modern in the style of buildings. Its cathedral is of the Corinthian order, and some other churches are admired on account of their architecture. The principal source of its wealth is a well-frequented fair, held annually in July. **Pop.** 10,500.

SINOPE, or **SINOOB**, *si-no'-pe*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, province of Anatolia, on the south side of a promontory running eastward into the Black Sea, 80 miles N.W. of Samsoun. It has a naval arsenal and a dock-yard, with a trade in timber, salt, fish, oil, and cordage. **Pop.** 9,000.—The place was bombarded by the Russians in 1853, when a Turkish squadron of thirteen ships, lying in the roadstead, was destroyed by the Russian fleet. On this occasion 4,000 Turks perished.

SIOUT, ES-SIOUT, or **OSIUT**, *see-oot'*, the most important town of Upper Egypt, near the western bank of the Nile, 200 miles S. of Cairo. It is the residence of the governor of Upper Egypt, has five mosques and large bazaars, and is the resort of caravans coming from Darfur. **Manf.** Pipe-bowls. **Pop.** 25,000. The town occupies the site of the ancient Lycopolis.

SIOUX, or **BIG SIOUX**, *se'-oo*, a river of the United States, rising near the centre of Minnesota, and, after a course of 200 miles, joining the Missouri, on the left bank. It forms a portion of the boundary between Minnesota and Iowa.

SIOUX, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 750 square miles. **Pop.** 5,426. The capital is Calliope.

SIPHANTO, *se-fan'-to*, an island of the Greek Archipelago, situate to the west of Paros. **Area**, 34 square miles. **Desc.** Fertile; producing corn, silk, figs, wax, and honey. **Pop.** 7,000.

SIRENS, *si'-rens*, in Greek mythology, beautiful nymphs who sat on a rock at the southern extremity of Italy, and sang beautifully to allure sailors to destruction.

SIR DARIA, or **SIHUN**. (*See* JAXARTES.)

SIRINAGUR. (*See* SERINAGUR.)

SIRICIUS, *se-ris'-e-us*, succeeded Damasus I. as bishop of Rome, in 384, under the reign of Valentinian II. He wrote a condemnation of the heresies of the Donatists, Priscillianists, &c., and also composed an epistle relative to the celibacy of the clergy.
Died 398.

SIR-I-PUL, *sir-i-pool'*, a town of Bokhara, 45 miles S.W. of Balkh. It is the chief town of an Uzbek chief. **Pop.** 18,000.

SIRMOND, JACQUES, *seer'-mawnd*, a French Jesuit, who became secretary to Aquaviva, general of his order, at Rome, where he assisted Baronius in compiling his Annals. In 1613 he returned to France, and was appointed confessor to Louis XIII. He produced, among other important works, an edition of the Councils of France, editions of the works of Marcellinus, Theodoret, and Hincmar; and a great number of miscellaneous pieces on theological subjects.
Born at Riom, France, 1559; **died** 1651.

SISKIYOU, *sis-ki-oo'*, a county of California, United States. **Pop.** 8,610.

SISMONDI, JEAN CHARLES LEONARD, de, *sees-mond'-de*, a distinguished historian, who was descended of an ancient Tuscan family, which had settled, first in France, and, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, at Geneva. The historian received his education at the college of Geneva; but the Revolution having swept away a considerable portion of his father's property, he was compelled to enter a banking house at Lyons. In 1793 he went to England with his family, and, while there, he studied the English language and constitution, which knowledge was of essential service to him in after-life. In 1795 he settled in Italy as a farmer, and, in the leisure left from his agricultural pursuits, he occupied himself with the composition of his "Researches upon the Constitution of Free Peoples." His first published work was, however, the "Picture of Tuscan Agriculture," which appeared at Geneva in 1801. This was succeeded by a work upon political economy, in which the views of Adam Smith were followed. In 1805 he set out upon a tour through Italy, in company with Madame de Staël, with whom he had become acquainted at Geneva. That journey turned his attention to the history of the land of his ancestors; and, accordingly, in 1807, he published his first historical work, under the title of the "Italian Republics." He also wrote Italian biographies for the "Biographie Universelle" of Michaud. His "History of the French" considered to be his greatest work, was commenced in 1819, and occupied his pen till the close of his life; but in the meanwhile he gave to the world several less-important, but, nevertheless, highly valuable works; the chief of which were, "Lectures upon the Literature of the South of Europe," "History of the Fall of the Roman Empire and of the Decline of Civilization," and "Studies in Social Science."
Born at Geneva, 1773; **died** 1842.

SISOPOLS, or **SIZEBOLI**, *sis-op'-o-le*, the ancient Apollonia, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 120 miles N.W. of Constantinople. It has one of the best harbours on the Black Sea, and is mostly inhabited by Greeks. In 1829 it was taken by the Russians.

SISTOVA, *sis-to'-va*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, eyalet of Widin, on the south bank of the Danube, 35 miles above Rustchuk. It has several mosques, and an ancient and strong castle. **Manf.** Cotton goods and leather. An active river trade is carried on. **Pop.** 11,540.

SISYPHUS, *sis'-i-fus*, in Greek mythology, a king of Ephyra, afterwards Corinth, and in some legends described as the father of Odysseus (Ulysses). After his death he was condemned in Hades to roll to the top of a hill a large stone, which had no sooner reached the summit, then it fell back into the plain; thus rendering his punishment eternal.

SITA, *si'-ta*, in Hindoo mythology, wife of Rama, and daughter of a king, Janika.

SITAPUR, a division of India. **Pop.** 2,777,803; of district of same name, 958,251.

SITKA, *sit'-ka*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, the largest of George the Third's Archipelago, lying off the west coast of North America. There was formerly a settlement here of the Russian-American Company. **Lat.** 57° 3′ N. **Lon.** 135° 18′ W.

SIUT. (*See* SIOUT.)

SIVA, *si'-va*, in Hindoo mythology, the third deity of the triad, representing the principle of destruction.

SIVAS, *se-vas'*, a city of Asia, in Turkey, capital of an eyalet of the same name, situate on the Kizil Irmak, 60 miles S.E. of Tokat. It has many mosques and bazaars well supplied with goods. **Manf.** Coarse woollens and other fabrics. **Pop.** 25,000.

SIVAS, an eyalet or province of Turkey in Asia, bounded N. and E. by Trebizond. It is generally very fertile, and there are extensive pastures; but a portion of the surface is covered by branches of the Anti-Taurus mountains. **Area**, 26,000 square miles. **Pop.** 812,000.

SIWAH, or **SIOUAH**, *se-wa'*, a considerable oasis, or fertile island, in the Libyan desert, Africa, on the route from Egypt to Fezzan. This valley is described by Horneman as 50 miles in circumference, hemmed in on every side by barren rocks. Its capital is of the same name, and divided into two portions, one inhabited by married people, and the other by bachelors. Near it are the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

SIXTUS I., ST., *sik'-tus*, Pope, and successor of Alexander I., in 119. He was murdered.
Died 128.

SIXTUS II., ST., was the successor of Stephen I. He is stated to have been an Athenian and a pagan philosopher before his conversion to Christianity. He was one of those who suffered martyrdom in the persecution of the Christians by Valerianus.
Died 258.

SIXTUS III., ST., was the successor of Celestin I., in 432. He endeavoured to reconcile the disputes existing in the Eastern Church, particularly in the case of Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, and John of Antioch.
Died 440.

SIXTUS IV. (**FRANCESCO D'ALBESCOLA DELLA ROVERE**), was the son of a fisherman on the coast of Genoa, but became a monk of the order of the Cordeliers. His abilities procured him the chair of divinity at Padua and other universities of Italy. He also became general of his order, and was honoured with the cardinalship by Paul II., whom he succeeded in 1471. He is accused with having been a participator in the conspiracy of the Pazzi, the object of which was to destroy the Medici family. (*See* PAZZI.) He also endeavoured to raise a new crusade against the infidels, but without success. Sixtus issued a bull granting indulgence to those who celebrated the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin.
Born 1414; **died** 1484.

SIXTUS V. (**FELICE PERETTI**), was the son of a gardener of Ancona. When very young, he was put to keep swine, from which situation he was taken by a Cordelier, who was pleased with his quickness, and placed him in a convent belonging to that order, in a menial capacity. He made so great progress in learning as to be admitted into orders, and to become doctor and professor of divinity at Sienna; upon which he took the name of Montalto. After obtaining several marks of distinction, he was made cardinal in 1570. In 1585 he was elected pope. He commenced his pontificate by clearing the Ecclesiastical States of the numerous bands of robbers which infested it. He also punished with great severity all kinds of vice, and was inflexible in the administration of justice. He limited the number of cardinals to seventy, and reformed many abuses which prevailed in the government. He excommunicated Queen Elizabeth, but is stated to have secretly admired the opposition made by the English sovereign to the ambitious projects of Philip II. of Spain. He embellished Rome with several fine structures, and built the Vatican Library. By his orders, a new version of the Bible in Latin was published.
Born 1521; **died** 1590.

SKAGGERRACK or the **SLEEVE**, *skag'-ger-rak*, an arm of the North Sea between Denmark and Norway.

SKALITZ, or **SZAKOCTZA**, *ska'-litzh*, a walled town of Hungary, 47 miles N. of Presburg. **Manf.** Linen and woollen goods. **Pop.** 9,000.

SKAMANIA, *ska-ma'-ne-a*, a county of Washington territory, United States. **Area**, 1800 square miles. **Pop.** 809.

SKELTON, JOHN, *skel'-ton*, an English poet, who was educated at Oxford and Cambridge, and, on entering into orders, obtained the living of Diss, in Norfolk; but his conduct was very irregular. Having reflected severely on Cardinal Wolsey, in his poem entitled "Why come ye not to Court?" he was obliged to take refuge with Islip, abbot of Westminster, where he continued till his death. He wrote satires (the best known is "Colin Clout"), sonnets, and an invective against Lilly, the grammarian. He had a strong vein of grotesque and somewhat vulgar humour.
Born about 1460; **died** 1529.

SKIBBEREEN, *skib'-be-reen'*, a market-town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the Ilan, 52 miles S.W. of Cork. **Pop.** 3,700.

SKIPTON, *skip'-ton*, a market-town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 16 miles N.W. of Bradford. **Manf.** Cotton and woollen goods. **Pop.** 9,091.—A station on the Midland railway.

SKOPELO, or **SCOPELLO**, one of the Sporades, in the Grecian archipelago. It is 11 miles long and 5 miles wide, and highly cultivated. The chief town, on the south-eastern shore, is of the same name. **Pop.** 12,000.

***SKOPIN**, *sko-pin'*, a town of Russia, government of Riazan, on the Verda, 160 miles S.E. of Moscow. **Manf.** Russia leather. There is a trade in corn and cattle. **Pop.** 9,600.

SKWIRA, *skwi'-ra*, a town of European Russia, government of Kiev, 60 miles S.W. of the town of that name. **Pop.** 9,300, mostly Jews.

SKYE, *ski*, the largest and most northerly island of the Inner Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland, and in the county of Inverness, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait. It is 47 miles long, with a breadth varying between 7 and 25 miles. Mountainous and moory, some of its masses having very irregular and picturesque outlines, and attaining a height of over 3,000 feet. The shores are deeply indented with numerous inlets, so distributed as to render no part of the island distant more than 4 miles from salt water. The scenery is remarkably striking and picturesque,

and on the coast are immense basaltic formations, with caves and waterfalls. The climate is mild, but humid and variable, but the greater portion of the island is useless for the purposes of agriculture. Cattle, fish, and kelp, are the principal exports. The streams are small and unimportant. Many curious grottos, Druidical monuments, and ancient forts, are found in this island, the inhabitants of which dwell, for the most part, in scattered villages, as convenience or the situation invites.

Minerals.—Freestone, granite, and marble.
Area.—547 square miles.
Pop.—17,330.

SLAVE COAST, that portion of W. Africa between the rivers Volta and Lagos, which respectively separate it from the Gold Coast on the W. and Benin on the E.

SLAVE LAKE, GREAT, a lake of British North America, and about 500 feet above sea level, about 350 miles long, with a breadth of 50 at its widest points. There are many wooded islands. **Lat.** between 60° 40′ and 63° N. **Lon.** between 109° 30′ and 117° 30′ W.

SLAVONIA, a province of the Austrian-Hungarian empire, united with Croatia. The capital is Eszék. (*See* CROATIA.)

SLEAFORD, NEW, *slé'-ford*, a market-town of Lincolnshire, on a rivulet called the Slea, 18 miles S.E. of Lincoln. It has a church dating from the 13th century, town-hall, and grammar-school. **Pop.** 4,967.—A station on the Great Northern railway.

SLESWICK. (*See* SCHLESWIG.)

SLIGO, *slī'-go*, a maritime county of Ireland, province of Connaught, bounded E. by the county of Leitrim, S. by Roscommon, S.W. and W. by Mayo, and N. by the Bay of Donegal. The coast line is indented with numerous bays, the safest of which is the Bay of Sligo. The surface rises from the coast to the Slieve Gamph and Ox mountains, about 1,800 feet high. In the southern part are rich and fertile tracts, equally adapted for tillage or for fattening oxen.

Rivers.—The only navigable streams are the Garrogue, Moy, and Owenmore. Among the hills there are many lakes; among which may be named Lough-Arrow, Lough-Gill, and a part of Lough-Gara.
Minerals.—Lead, iron, copper, and manganese.
Area.—721 square miles.
Pop.—110,955, about 101,000 being Roman Catholics.
Parliamentary Representation and Chief Towns.—Two members are returned for the county. The town of Sligo was disfranchised in 1870. SLIGO (the capital), Dromore, and Tobereuny are the chief towns.
History.—This was the territory of the O'Connors, whose domestic feuds assisted the inroad of the Norman invaders.

SLIGO, a seaport and chief town of the above county, on the Garrogue, 131 miles W. of Dublin. Its public buildings consist of a gaol, a barrack, a court-house, an infirmary, and a charter school. It is the entrepôt of an extensive country, and is, therefore, a place of considerable trade in agricultural products and yarn, and there is a regular steam communication with Londonderry, Glasgow, and Liverpool. **Pop.** 10,808.—A station on the Midland Great Western railway of Ireland.

SLOANE, SIR HANS, *slone*, a physician and naturalist of Irish birth, but Scotch descent. He studied in London, where he contracted an intimacy with Boyle and Ray, and afterwards went to Paris, and attended the lectures of Tournefort and Du Verney. He returned to London in 1684, and became a favourite with Dr. Sydenham, who took him into his house. In the following year he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and, in 1687, admitted of the College of Physicians. Shortly afterwards he went to Jamaica with the duke of Albemarle, governor of that island, as his physician; and, on his return, in 1689, he settled in London, and, in 1694, was chosen physician to Christ's Hospital. The preceding year he had been elected secretary to the Royal Society, upon which he revived the publication of the Philosophical Transactions. He was also active in promoting the establishment of a dispensary for the poor, and was one of the founders of the Foundling Hospital. In 1707 he published the first volume of his "Natural History of Jamaica:" but the second did not appear till 1725. In 1708 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and, on the accession of George I., created a baronet. In 1719 he became president of the College of Physicians, having previously been elected to the same distinguished post in the Royal Society, on the death of Newton. His magnificent collection of natural history, library, and manuscripts was purchased by parliament for £20,000, which did not amount to a fourth part of its actual value. This collection served as the foundation of the British Museum.

Born at Killyleagh, county Down, Ireland, 1660; **died** at Chelsea, 1753.

SLOBODSK, or SLOBODSKOI, *slo-bodsk*, a town of European Russia, government of Viatka, 16 miles N.E. of the town of Viatka. It has numerous churches and iron-foundries. **Pop.** 7,000.

SLONIM, *slo-nim'*, a town of European Russia, government of Grodno. **Manf.** Cloth. **Pop.** 21,108.

SLOUGH, *slou*, a village of Buckinghamshire, 18 miles W. of London. The celebrated William Herschel had here his residence and observatory. **Pop.** 5,080.—A station on the Great Western railway.

SLUTSK, *slootzk*, a town of European Russia, government of Minsk, 63 miles S. of the town of Minsk. **Pop.** 9,700.

SMEATON, JOHN, *smé'-ton*, an eminent English mechanician and engineer. He was intended for the law by his father, who was an attorney, but, at his own request, he was placed under a mathematical instrument maker. Having acquired considerable reputation by his inventions in hydraulics, &c., he, in 1753, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1759 he obtained the gold medal for his paper on "The Natural Powers of Wind and Water to turn Mills and other Machines depending on a Circular Motion." The two lighthouses which had been successively erected upon the Eddystone rock having been destroyed, the first by a storm and the second by fire, Smeaton was appointed to rebuild the structure, which he completed in a manner beyond expectation. He also made improvements in wind and water-mills, and the steam-engine; completed the harbour of Ramsgate, planned the great canal from the Forth to the Clyde, and executed a number of other great works. He was one of the chief promoters of the Society of Civil Engineers.

Born at Austhorpe, near Leeds, 1724; **died** 1792.

SMETHWICK, *smeth'-ick*, a town of Staffordshire, 3 miles N.W. of Birmingham. **Manf.** Iron and glass. **Pop.** 25,076.

SMIRKE, ROBERT, *smirk*, an English artist, who was originally a coach-painter, but became one of the first pictorial delineators of his time. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1792. He

made a great number of designs for booksellers, and was one of the artists engaged to illustrate Boydell's Shakspeare.

Born 1751; died in London, 1845.

SMIRKE, SIR ROBERT, an architect, and eldest son of the preceding. Before he had attained his 30th year he was engaged to make the designs for Covent Garden theatre. His next great undertakings were the Mint, and the Post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, which last building was completed in 1829. The most important of his other works were—the College of Physicians, the Union Club in Trafalgar Square, the extension of King's Bench Walk, Temple; and King's College. Finally, his greatest structure is the British Museum, which was commenced in 1823, but was not completed until the year 1847. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1812, and created a knight in 1831.

Born 1780; died 1867.

SMIRKE, SYDNEY, an architect, and younger brother of the preceding. His first important work was the Oxford and Cambridge University Club in Pall-Mall, upon which he was engaged with his brother, the Pall Mall front being understood to be after his own designs. He superintended the restorations made in the Temple Church in 1842, and, afterwards, in conjunction with Mr. Basevi, designed the Conservative Club-house in St. James's Street. In 1847 he was engaged as the architect of the new Carlton Club. One of the most important of his later works was the reading-room of the British Museum, erected in the inner quadrangle of that building. In this undertaking, however, he only acted under the suggestions of Mr. Panizzi, the principal librarian of the Museum. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1859.

Born about 1800.

SMITH, JOHN, an English navigator, who, between the years 1606-14, made three voyages to Virginia, and assisted to found James-town. (*See* POCHAHONTAS.) He wrote a work, entitled "A Description of New England; or Observations and Discoveries of Captain John Smith."

Born 1579; died 1631.

SMITH, ADAM, a Scotch writer upon political economy. He received his education first at Kirkaldy grammar-school, and subsequently at the universities of Glasgow and Oxford. After being engaged during three years in reading lectures upon rhetoric and belles-lettres at Edinburgh, he was nominated professor of logic and moral philosophy at the university of Glasgow. In 1759, by the publication of his "Theory of Moral Sentiments," he acquired reputation, which was greatly heightened and extended by his profound work, entitled "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," which first appeared in 1766. Some years subsequently to the publication of this work, he was, through the influence of the Duke of Buccleuch, appointed a commissioner of the customs in Scotland. He was the intimate friend of Hume, and published an Apology for his life, which was severely animadverted on by Dr Horne for its atheistical sentiments.

Born at Kirkaldy, Scotland, 1723; died 1790.

SMITH, JAMES, an English author, who was educated for the legal profession, and became solicitor to the Ordnance. After contributing a number of minor pieces to the magazines, he, in 1812, published, in conjunction with his brother Horace, a volume entitled "The Rejected Addresses," which instantly became highly popular. He subsequently wrote several entertainments for the elder Charles Mathews.

Born in London, 1775; died there, 1839.

SMITH, HORACE, brother of the preceding. He was the author of about twenty novels, the best known of which are "The Moneyed Man" and "Brambletye House." Like his brother, he also produced a number of light pieces of a humorous character in prose and verse.

Born in London, 1780; died at Tunbridge Wells, 1849.

SMITH, SIR JAMES EDWARD, an eminent English botanist, who was intended for a mercantile calling; but having from an early period evinced a decided predilection for scientific pursuits, his father was at length induced to send him to Edinburgh, with the view of qualifying him for the medical profession. Learning from Sir Joseph Banks, that the books, manuscripts, and natural history collections of Linnæus had been offered to him for £1000, and that he had declined the purchase, Mr. Smith, with some difficulty, succeeded in inducing his father to become the purchaser. This magnificent collection was, after the death of Sir James Smith, who had founded the Linnæan Society, presented to that body. After taking his medical degree at Leyden, he travelled in Italy, Switzerland, and France, and, in 1792, was appointed teacher of botany to Queen Charlotte. In 1814 he received the honour of knighthood. He wrote extensively upon his favourite science; his most important works being "English Botany," in 36 volumes; the "English Flora," and the botanical articles in "Rees's Cyclopædia." His wife survived him for many years, dying in 1877, at the great age of 103.

Born at Norwich, 1759; died 1828.

SMITH, SIR WILLIAM SYDNEY, an English admiral, who was, in 1793, sent by Admiral Hood to destroy the French vessels of war in the Harbour of Toulon, by means of fireships; but, being taken prisoner, he was confined during two years in the Temple at Paris. Having effected his escape, he was sent to act against the French in Egypt, and, by his bravery and skill, compelled Bonaparte to abandon the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, in 1799. In 1805 he was created a rear-admiral, and was afterwards appointed to defend Sicily from the invasion of the French, who were then masters of Naples. In 1807 he accompanied the king of Portugal to Brazil. Not being again employed upon active service, he devoted himself to the propagation of several philanthropic works. He also assisted to found a society, the object of which was to effect the suppression of piracy in the Mediterranean.

Born in London, 1764; died 1840.

SMITH, DR. JOHN PYE, a modern theologian and geologist, who became classical tutor in the Theological Academy at Homerton, belonging to the Independent denomination. His works are highly esteemed by theologians; the most important of them being, "The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah;" "The Mosaic Account of the Creation and the Deluge illustrated by the Discoveries of Modern Science:" and "On the Relation between the Holy Scriptures and some parts of Geological Science." Dr. Smith was a fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies, and LL.D. of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

Born at Sheffield, 1774; died 1851.

SMITH, JOHN THOMAS, an English antiquary, who studied drawing under the sculptor Nollekens, and at the Royal Academy; after which

he became a pupil of Sherwin, the engraver. In 1791 he commenced his fine work entitled "Antiquities of London and its Environs," which was completed in 1800. His next publication of importance was "The Antiquities of Westminster." "The Ancient Topography of London" followed. In 1816 he received the appointment of keeper of the prints in the British Museum, an office he retained until his death. Besides the preceding works, he produced "Vagabondiana, or Anecdotes of Mendicant Wanderers through the Streets of London;" and "Nollekens and his Times."

Born in London, 1766; **died** 1833.

SMITH, JOHN STAFFORD, an eminent English composer, who, in 1802, became organist of the Chapel Royal, in succession to Dr. Arnold. His most admired compositions were glees. He also produced two musical works, entitled "Musica Antiqua," a collection of anthems; and "Ancient Songs of the Fifteenth Century."

Born at Gloucester about 1750; **died** 1836.

SMITH, WILLIAM, an eminent geologist, and entitled "the father of English geology." He produced the first geological map of England and Wales, and two works on "Organised Fossils." In consequence of his distinguished services, he obtained a pension of £100 from the crown, received the degree of LL.D. in Trinity College, Dublin, and the Wollaston medal of the Geological Society of London.

Born at Churchill, Oxfordshire, 1769; **died** at Northampton, 1839.

SMITH, JOSEPH, the founder of the body commonly known as Mormons or Mormonites. He was the son of a farmer of Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, and when about 22 years of age, professed to have discovered the book of Mormon, engraved on plates of metal, apparently gold, and which could only be deciphered by the aid of the "Urim and Thummim," transparent stones, which he also professed to have discovered. He published a translation in 1830. The book was really a romance written by a Presbyterian preacher named Spaulding. In 1830 the first Mormon church, or, as the founder called it, that of the "Latter-day Saints," was established in the town of Manchester, Ontario county, state of New York. From that time the sect increased with astonishing rapidity, and churches were set up in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and New York. Despite ridicule, persecution, and tarring and feathering, the work went on, until, in 1838, the Mormonites were expelled from Missouri. They settled in Illinois, and in "the fall of 1839" founded the city of Nauvoo ("the beautiful"), on the banks of the Mississippi. Soon, from a wild tract, the spot became a city of 1,500 well-built houses, with more than 15,000 inhabitants. In 1844 the governor of that state issued a warrant against Joseph Smith, as the instigator of a riot, during which the printing-offices and premises of a "gentile" newspaper were destroyed by the Mormons. The prophet at first made symptoms of resistance, and called out his militia, of which he was lieutenant-colonel; but subsequently offered to surrender, if the governor would provide a guard for his safety until his trial should take place. He was lodged in Carthage gaol under a small guard, selected, it is affirmed, from Smith's enemies. A few days afterwards, a mob of turbulent ruffians broke into his prison, fired into the room where he was confined, and killed his brother Hiram, who was incarcerated with him. The prophet endeavoured to effect his escape by the window, but was taken and shot. His body was interred by his followers with the greatest solemnity, and he became the martyr of his sect, which, in consequence of its founder's fate, increased even more rapidly than before. (*See* YOUNG, BRIGHAM.)

Born at Sharon, Vermont, 1805; **died** 1844.

SMITH, SYDNEY, Rev., an English divine, essayist, wit, and humorist, descended by his mother's side from French refugees. He received his education at Winchester school and New College, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1790. After officiating as curate at Nether-Avon, in Wiltshire, for about two years, he took up his residence at Edinburgh, where he remained about five years, becoming acquainted in that interval with Henry, afterwards Lord Brougham, Francis Jeffrey, afterwards Lord Jeffrey, and other gentlemen who subsequently acquired fame in science and literature. At one of the meetings of these brilliant young men, it was suggested that the *Edinburgh Review* should be started. The review made its first appearance in October, 1802, and Smith was the first editor. He took up his residence in London in 1804, having some time previously married the daughter of Mr. Pybus, a banker. For two years he remained without any preferment in the Church, although he had become famous as a wit, popular preacher at the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, lecturer at the Royal Institution, and as a constant contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*. Lord Erskine was one of his earliest patrons, and presented him to the rectory of Foston-le-Clay, in Yorkshire, in 1806. This living was exchanged for that of Combe-Florey, in Somersetshire, in 1830. He was also appointed to a stall in Bristol Cathedral, and, in 1831, one of the canons residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral. His residence was, however, almost entirely fixed in London, where his brilliant wit and unrivalled conversational powers made him a welcome guest in the most distinguished circles. His contributions to literature, which are characterized by liberal views, clearness, and force of style, and wit and humour in abundance, principally were,—"Letters on the subject of the Catholics, by Peter Plymley;" a number of political pamphlets and reviews. His "Lectures on Moral Philosophy" were published after his death, and his memoirs, by his daughter, Lady Holland, appeared in 1855.

Born at Woodford, Essex, 1771; **died** in London, 1845.

SMITH, ALEXANDER, a modern poet, who was intended for the ministry; but circumstances having conspired to prevent his entering upon the necessary course of study, he was put to the business of a lace-designer, in Glasgow; while following which, he devoted his leisure to the composition of verse. Having forwarded some extracts from his "Life Drama" to the Rev. George Gilfillan, of Dundee, that gentleman was so highly pleased with the youthful poet's effusions, as to obtain a place for them in the columns of the "Critic." Although subjected to much adverse criticism, on account of its occasional extravagance of style, the "Life Drama" became very popular, both on its first appearance and on its republication separately. Smith, Sydney Dobell, and several others, were styled "the spasmodic school," and were vigorously ridiculed by Professor Aytoun, in "Firmilian." He subsequently produced several other volumes of verse, and a novel, "Alfred Hagart's Household." In 1854 he was appointed secretary to the Edinburgh University.

Born at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, 1830; **died** 1867.

SMITH, GEORGE, Assyrian scholar and explorer. He was apprenticed to an engraver of bank-

notes, but was attracted by the discoveries of Ninevite sculptures by Bolta and Layard, and studied with intense eagerness the inscriptions on the sculptures in the British Museum, where he obtained an appointment as assistant in the department of Egyptian and Oriental antiquities. He undertook two expeditions of discovery to the site of Nineveh, and made some most important discoveries of tablets and inscriptions, especially a series containing a record of the deluge, and another with an account of the creation. He died while arranging for further exploration, the victim of over-work and exposure. He was the author of "Annals of Assurbanipul," "Early History of Babylonia," and of various papers contributed to learned societies.

Born 1840; **died** at Aleppo, 1876.

SMOLENSK, *smo-lensk'*, a government of European Russia, to the west of the government of Moscow. It is very fertile, and abounding in forests of great value. Corn, hemp, flax, hops, and tobacco, are grown, and swine are reared in large numbers, but cattle are not numerous. Great attention is given to the rearing of bees.

Rivers.—The Dnieper, Dvina, Gshat, Oka, and Iput.
Minerals.—Iron, copper, and salt.
Area.—21,638 square miles.
Pop.—1,191,172.

SMOLENSK, capital of the above government, built partly on two hills, and partly in a valley between them, watered by the Dnieper, 250 miles S.W. of Moscow. The part to the south of the river is surrounded with a massive wall. It is the see of an archbishop, and has three cathedrals, more than thirty churches, monasteries, and an episcopal palace. It has, besides, numerous schools, a college, hospitals, a house of correction, and assembly-rooms. **Manf.** Linens, leather, carpets, and soap. **Pop.** 35,830. **Lat.** 54° 50′ N. **Lon.** 31° 56′ 36″ E.—Smolensk was the scene of an obstinate conflict between the French and Russians in 1812, and, on quitting it in their disastrous retreat, the French blew up part of the works; and, as most of the houses were of wood, about the half of them were destroyed on these two occasions.

SMOLLETT, TOBIAS, *smol'-let*, a novelist, who was educated for a surgeon, and served on board a ship of the line at the bombardment of Carthagena. He afterwards quitted the service, and took his degree of doctor of physic; but not meeting with encouragement as a medical practitioner, he became a writer by profession. His first work of any pretensions was the novel of "Roderick Random," published in 1748, which soon ran through several editions. The year following appeared the "Regicide," a tragedy of little merit. This was followed by the novel of "Peregrine Pickle," in which were inserted Lady Vane's Memoirs; for giving place to which he received "a handsome reward." In 1754 he published the "Adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom." He next established the *Critical Review*, which was chiefly conducted by him till 1763. For an article in this journal he was prosecuted by Admiral Knowles; on which he was confined in the King's Bench some time, and wrote there the "Adventures of Sir Lancelot Greaves," a feeble imitation of "Don Quixote." In 1757 he published the "History of England," which was afterwards printed in weekly numbers, attaining, in both forms, a large circulation. This work, though inaccurate and partial, brought him both profit and reputation. In 1762 he began a periodical paper, called *The Briton*, in defence of Lord Bute's administration, which print was replied to by Wilkes, in the *North Briton*. The year following he went abroad, and in 1766 he published an account of his travels. In 1771 appeared his novel of "Humphrey Clinker," an extremely humorous production. He also wrote some poems, compiled a collection of voyages and travels, and translated "Gil Blas" and "Don Quixote" into English. He was also the author of some graceful verses. As a novelist he ranks high from his power of depicting humorous character, and his high spirits; but he is often abominably coarse. His health failing, he went to Italy, where he died.

Born in Scotland, 1721; **died** near Leghorn, 1771.

SMYRNA, *smir'-na* (Turkish IZMIR, *is-meer'*), a commercial city of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, and the most flourishing port of the Levant, situate at the head of the Gulf of Smyrna, an inlet of the Ægean Sea, 40 miles long and 20 wide. The modern town is about 4 miles in circuit, and extends about a mile along the water, in approaching from which it makes a very beautiful appearance. Its streets are narrow, dirty, and ill-paved, and the houses are mostly built of wood, one story high. The bazaars are provided with goods. There are separate quarters for Turks, Armenians, Franks and Jews, with churches and mosques. There are an English hospital and burying-ground. The harbour is excellent, and ships of large size can anchor close to the quay. The exports consist of very rich commodities, raw silk, Turkey carpets, unwrought cotton, and the beautiful goats' hair or mohair of Angora, which is used in several of our finer manufactures. It sends out also a considerable quantity of raisins, figs, muscadine wine, olive-oil, sponge, gums, nut-galls, and a variety of drugs,—as rhubarb, amber, musk, lapis lazuli, and gums. A certain number of pearls, diamonds, and other precious stones are also exported. The town is connected by railway with Aidin and Alashev, in the interior of Asia Minor. **Pop.** Estimated at 200,000; of whom 50,000 are Turks, 75,000 Greeks, 15,000 Jews, 10,000 Roman Catholics, 6,000 Armenians, and 5,000 Franks. **Lat.** 38° 29′ N. **Lon.** 27° 4′ 45″ E.—Seven hundred years before the Christian era Smyrna was a member of the great Ionian League. One of the earliest Christian communities (mentioned in the book of "Revelation" as one of the "seven churches") was established here. The town was taken possession of by the Turks. The town has suffered greatly from earthquakes and plague.

SMYTH, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 5,000 square miles. **Pop.** 12,160, about 1,300 being coloured. The capital is Marion.

SMYTHESDALE, *smithes'-dale*, a town of Victoria, Australia, 12 miles S.W. of Ballaarat, in the midst of a rising district. **Pop.** 1,500.

SNAKE RIVER, a river of North America, rising in the Rocky Mountains, in the north-west part of Wyoming Territory, at an elevation of 8,000 feet above the sea, falling, after a course of 900 miles, into the Columbia, in lat. 46° 15′ W. Lon. 119° N. It receives many tributary streams.

SNEEK, *sneek*, a town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 13 miles S.W. of Leeuwarden. A very large market for butter and cheese is held here. **Pop.** 10,496.

SNEL, WILLEBORD, a Dutch mathematician who held the mathematical chair at Leyden. According to Huyghens and Vossius, he discovered the true law of the refraction of the rays of light, which has been attributed to Descartes.

Born at Leyden, 1591; **died** 1626.

SNIATYN, *sné'-a-tin*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, on the Pruth, formerly a frontier stronghold of importance. **Pop.** 11,000.

SNOHOMISH, *sno'-ho-mish*, a county of Washington Territory, United States. **Area**, 1,500 square miles. **Pop.** 1,387.

SNORRI, STURLESSON, *snor'-ré*, an Icelandic historian, who, as a lawyer, linguist, mathematician, architect, and antiquary, was one of the most learned men of his time. He was descended from the ancient kings of Norway, and was the last and greatest of the Icelandic Scalds, or old Scandinavian poets. He was a wealthy and influential man, and was chosen first magistrate of the island, but having engaged in various political intrigues, he was assassinated at the instigation of Haco, king of Norway. His most important work was entitled the "Heimskringla," a collection of Scaldic songs, partly original, and partly the effusions of other bards relative to the chronicles of the kingdom of Norway. He also produced the "Snorra-Edda," upon the Scandinavian mythology, and the exploits of heroes contemporary with himself.
Born 1178.

SNOWDON. (*See* CARNARVONSHIRE and WALES.)

SNYDERS, FRANCIS, *sni'-ders*, a Dutch painter and engraver. He excelled in hunting-scenes, the animals and landscapes of which are very fine, and in battle pieces, being occasionally assisted in the figures by Rubens. He also executed some masterly etchings.
Born at Antwerp, 1579; **died** there, 1657.

SNYDER, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area**, 260 square miles. **Pop.** 18,000. The capital is Middleburg.

SOANE, SIR JOHN, *sone*, an English architect, who was the son of a bricklayer. He was taken into the service of Dance, the architect, as errand boy, but his liberal master, perceiving some talent in the lad, allowed him to study in his office as a pupil. He subsequently made such progress as to obtain the gold medal of the Royal Academy, for the design of a triumphal arch; and, on the recommendation of sir William Chambers, he was sent to Italy as travelling student. He afterwards obtained the lucrative appointment of architect to the Bank of England. In 1791 he became clerk of the works to St. James's Palace; in 1795, architect to the Woods and Forests; and subsequently professor of architecture to the Royal Academy, and surveyor to Chelsea Hospital. He received the order of knighthood in 1831. The greater part of his wealth was spent upon his house, museum, and library in Lincoln's Inn Fields, which building was, after his death, vested in trustees for the use of the public, who, under certain regulations, are admitted to it without charge.
Born at Reading, 1753; **died** in London, 1837.

SOBIESKI, JOHN. (*See* JOHN III., of Poland.)

SOCIETY ISLANDS, *so-sï'-e-te*, a cluster of 13 islands and some insignificant islets, in the South Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, in the year 1769. They are Tahiti, the largest and most important; Eimeo, Lord Howe's Island, Maiaoiti, Maitia, Marua, Otapa, Scilly, Tetuaroa, and Tuta, under the French protectorate; and Borabora, Huahine, and Raiatea, independent states. The islands resemble Tahiti in general appearance and products. (*See* TAHITI.) **Area**, 580 square miles. **Pop.** 20,000. **Lat.** 16°—18° S. **Lon.** 148°—155° W.

SOCINUS, LÆLIUS, *so-sï'-nus*, founder of the Socinian sect. He was descended of an ancient family of Siena, and was designed by his father for the profession of the law; but having embraced the principles of the Reformation, he deemed it expedient to quit Italy in 1547. After passing through several countries, he settled at Zurich, where he was suspected of Arianism, and having put some "portentous questions" to Calvin, that theologian declined to answer them, assuring him that if he did not "timely correct this itch of inquiry, he would draw on himself great torments." Socinus profited by the hint, but more by the fate of Servetus (*see* SERVETUS), and retired to Poland, whence he went to Venice, and afterwards returned to Zurich.
Born at Siena, 1525; **died** at Zurich, 1562.

SOCINUS, FAUSTUS, nephew of the above, and the propagator and systematizer of his doctrines. He inherited his uncle's property, papers, and principles, which rendered it advisable to withdraw to Italy, where he was entertained at the court of the duke of Tuscany; but in 1574 he went to Germany, whence he removed to Poland, where the Unitarians were established in great numbers. Groundless charges of sedition were made against him, and he was compelled to leave Cracow, where he was attacked by the monks, and nearly murdered. His property in Italy had been previously confiscated.
Born at Siena, 1539; **died** near Cracow, 1604.

SOCORRO, *so-kor'-ro*, a county of New Mexico, United States. **Area**, 11,500 square miles. **Pop.** 7,000. The capital is Socorro.

SOCOTARA, or **SOCOTRA**, *so-ko'-tra*, an island of the Indian Ocean, near the entrance to the Gulf of Aden. It consists of a table land, about 800 feet in elevation, and of plains near the shore. The soil is not very fertile, but among the productions are, aloes of the finest quality, tamarinds, tobacco, and various fruits and gums. The island belongs to the sultan of Keshin, who, by a treaty signed in 1876, is a feudatory of Great Britain. **Area**, 1,000 square miles. **Pop.** 5,000, of mixed races.

SOCRATES, *sok'-ra-tees*, a philosopher of Athens, was the son of a sculptor, in which art he himself attained some proficiency. He served as a soldier, according to his duty as a good citizen, and distinguished himself in several actions, in which he saved the lives of Xenophon and Alcibiades, with whom he contracted a close friendship. On his return to Athens, he presented a remarkable contrast to his contemporaries, in the plainness of his dress and the frugality of his living. In his philosophical lectures he endeavoured to effect a general reformation by recommending virtue. He was followed by a number of illustrious disciples, whom he instructed sometimes in the groves of Academus, and at others in the Lyceum, or on the banks of the Ilissus. The independence of his mind, and the powerful eloquence of his discourses, excited against him many enemies, particularly Melitus and Anytus, at whose instigation Aristophanes ridiculed him in his comedy called the "Clouds." Socrates was next accused before the council of Five Hundred, of corrupting the Athenian youth, of introducing innovations in religion, and of ridiculing the gods. Upon these charges he was condemned to death. The solemn celebration of the festival of the Theora stayed his execution for a month, which time he employed in discoursing with his friends on sublime subjects. He was urged to make his escape, which he might easily have done, as the gaoler's permission had been obtained;

but he nobly refused, observing, "Where am I to go to avoid death?" When the term of the festival was ended, he drank off the poison with perfect composure, after making a libation to the gods, and in a few moments he expired. Thus perished Socrates, whom the oracle had pronounced the wisest man in Greece. The Athenians repented of their ingratitude, and his enemies were universally hated, and died miserably. The life and sayings of Socrates have been transmitted to us by his two most eminent disciples, Xenophon and Plato. By his wife Xantippe, rendered proverbial by the violence of her temper, he had several children. He appears to have been persuaded that he was influenced by a preternatural power, which he termed his "dæmon," to seek out truth, and he directed his attention to defining the exact meanings of the words used in philosophical discussion, and by the system of questioning—the Socratic method—attempting to arrive at truth and the practical application of philosophy to the conscience and morals.

Born at Athens, 469 B.C.; **died** 399.

SOCRATES, surnamed the Scholastic, a native of Constantinople. He wrote an ecclesiastical history from the period where Eusebius ends,—that is, from the year 306 to 439.

Lived in the 5th century.

SÖDERMANLAND, *se(r)'-der-man-land*, a län or province of Sweden, to the south of Lake Mælar. It is generally level and fertile, and there are many lakes. The capital is Nyköping. **Area,** 2,600 square miles. **Pop.** 149,420.

SOERABAYA, *so-er-a-ba'-ya*, a Dutch residency of the island of Java, on the north-east coast. The coast is low and flat, but inland there are wooded mountains, rising in the volcano of Walirang to 11,500 feet. The soil is very fertile. **Pop.** 970,060.

SOERABAYA, or SURABAYA, a seaport town, capital of the above, in the strait of Madura. There are a large and secure harbour, docks, and ship-building yards, and an extensive shipping trade is carried on. **Pop.** 50,000. **Lat.** 7° 14′ S. **Lon.** 112° 44′ E.

SOERAKARTA, *so-er-a-kar'-ta*, a central province of Java, traversed on the northern part by a mountain-range, but consisting chiefly of a fertile valley. There are two volcanoes—Lawoe, 10,990 feet, and Merapi, 9,186 feet. The climate is favourable for Europeans. **Pop.** 400,000.

SOERAKARTA, or SOLO, capital of the above province, the residence of many important native dignitaries. There are a castle occupied by the Dutch governor, a Protestant church and institute for instructing European children in the laws of Java. The inhabitants are very industrious. **Pop.** 100,000.

SOEST, *sohst*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, 33 miles S. of Munster. It is inclosed by walls, and has many fine churches, especially the Weisenkirche restored in 1850. **Pop.** 13,985.—This was formerly a place of very great importance and large population, and one of the Hanseatic towns, which generally adopted its municipal law.

SŒUR, HUBERT LE, *sur*, an eminent French sculptor, who settled in England about 1630. He modelled and cast the statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross.

Died in England, 1670.

SOFALA, *so-fa'-la*, a region of Eastern Africa, extending from Delagoa Bay northward to the delta of the Zambesi, and extending about 150 miles inland, but the boundaries are undefined. It is low, with large swamps, and densely wooded. The principal places are the town and fort of Sofala, on the Bay of Massangane; Tete and Senno. There are several Portuguese factories along the coast. The Portuguese claim the territory, but their authority, except in the forts and factories, is little more than nominal.

SOFIA, or TRIADITZA, *so-fi'-a*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Isker, 170 miles N.W. of Adrianople. It has a very extensive trade, which is for the most part in the hands of Greeks and Armenians, and contains a number of handsome baths and mosques, and several Christian churches, being the see of a Greek and a Roman Catholic archbishop. There are hot springs. **Pop.** 20,501. This place was founded by Justinian, on the ruins of the ancient Sardica.

SOHAR, *so-har'*, a town and port of Arabia, on the west shore of the Sea of Omar, 140 miles N.W. of Muscat, which has taken away a great part of the trade, once considerable, and the town is now in a decayed condition. **Pop.** 24,000.

SOHO, *so-ho'*, a suburb of Birmingham. (*See* BIRMINGHAM.)

SOIGNIES, *swoin'-ye*, a town of Belgium, province of Hainault, 22 miles S.W. of Brussels. The church of St. Vincent Maldegaine, founded in the 10th century, is probably the oldest in Belgium. It has both breweries and distilleries, and a trade in lime, and large fairs are held. **Pop.** 7,000.

SOISSONS, *swois'-sawng*, a town of France, department Aisne, on the river Aisne, 65 miles N.E. of Paris. It has a cathedral, founded in the 12th century, and a valuable library, and the remains of the castellated abbey of St. Jean des Vignes. In the vicinity is an institution for the deaf and dumb, on the site of the famous abbey of St. Médard. **Pop.** 8,200.—It occupies the site of the Noviodunum, mentioned by Cæsar as the capital of the Suessones, whence the present name. Under the reign of Clovis this place was the capital of a kingdom.

SOKOTO, *so'-ko-to*, a kingdom of Africa, in the Soudan, to the south-west of Lake Tchad and the state of Bornu. **Area,** 117,180 square miles. **Pop.** Unascertained, but large.

SOKOTO, capital of the above kingdom, on the Zirmie, an affluent of the Sokoto, which flows into the Quowa or Niger. **Manf.** Leather goods, and there is a trade in raw silk, glass-wares, and perfumery. The market is well attended. **Pop.** 21,000.

SOLARIO, ANTONIO DE, *so-la'-re-o*, an eminent Italian painter, who was by birth a gipsy, whence he was termed Il Zingaro. He also excelled as an illuminator of MSS. and Bibles.

Born in the Abruzzi, about 1382; **died** 1455.

SOLENT, THE, *so'-lent*, a part of the sea between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, having a length of 18 miles and a breadth of 3.

SOLESMES, *so'-laim*, a town of France, department Nord, 20 miles E. of Cambrai. There are an ancient abbey and a large and handsome church, with famous groups of statues. **Manf.** Cotton goods, merinos, soap, and leather. **Pop.** 5,700.

SOLEURE, *so'-lur'* (Germ. SOLOTHURN, *so-lo-toorn'*), a canton of the north of Switzerland, bounded W. and S. by the canton of Bern, and N. and E. by Basel and Aargau. There are tracts of great fertility along the bank of the Aar, and there is good pasturage in the hilly districts. **Area.**

254 square miles. **Pop.** 80,000.—The canton entered the Swiss Confederation in 1481. The grand council consists of 116 members, chosen directly by the people.

SOLEURE, capital of the above canton, 16 miles N.E. of Bern, at the foot of Mount Jura, on the Aar, which divides it into two parts, connected by wooden bridges. The principal building is the cathedral of St. Ursinus, with a cupola and Corinthian façade. There is a large transit trade. **Pop.** 7,100.

SOLIKAMSK, *sŏl-i-kamsk'*, an old town of European Russia, in the government of Perm, and 102 miles from Perm. It has salt springs and copper mines. **Pop.** 4,500.

SOLIMAN, EBN ABD-EL-MALEK, *sol-i-man'*, the seventh caliph of the Ommiades race, who commenced his reign in 715. He conquered the territory upon the south coast of the Caspian, and dispatched his brother Moslemah to besiege Constantinople with a powerful fleet and army; but the fleet was destroyed by the Greek fire. He was about to proceed to reinforce Moslemah when he died.

Died 717.

SOLIMAN, EBN CUTULMISH, the founder of the first Turkish dynasty in Asia Minor. He was a Seljukian prince, and was, in 1074, provided with an army for the conquest of the West, by Malek Shah, sultan of Persia. He is supposed to have been either killed in battle, or to have perished by his own hand after a defeat.

Died 1086.

SOLIMAN I., TCHELIBI, "the noble," the son of Bajazet I., after whose defeat at Angora, by Timur, in 1402, he made his escape to Europe, and established himself at Adrianople, where he reigned during several years. In 1406 he attempted to subdue the Asiatic provinces, but was recalled to Adrianople by an insurrection excited against his rule by his brother Musa, who was defeated. The latter again marched against Soliman in 1410, and defeated and slew him, near Adrianople. Soliman was a patron of literature, and one of the bravest and most generous princes of the line of Othman.

Died 1410.

SOLIMAN "the Magnificent," succeeded his father Selim I., as Ottoman sultan in 1520. Having concluded a truce with Ismael, sophi of Persia, and quelled a rebellion in Syria, he turned his arms against Europe. In 1521 he took Belgrade, and in the following year Rhodes fell into his hands, after an obstinate defence. In 1529 he made himself master of Buda, and then laid siege to Vienna, whence he was obliged to retreat, with the loss of 120,000 men. In 1534 he marched into the East, and took Tauris from the Persians, but was soon afterwards defeated by the shah. His forces were also repulsed before Malta; but he took the isle of Chios in 1566. He was a poet, legislator, and warrior of eminent greatness for an Oriental. He encouraged arts and literature, made roads, bridges, erected noble mosques and public buildings, and superintended the compilation of an administrative code.

Born 1495; **died** at Szigeth, Hungary, 1566.

SOLINGEN, *so'-ling-en*, an old town of Prussia, province of the Rhine, 13 miles S.E. of Dusseldorf. **Manf.** Steel and ironware, handbells, and cutlery, for which it has a great reputation. **Pop.** 16,940.

SOLIS, ANTONIO DE, *so'-lees*, a Spanish historian and dramatic poet. He became secretary to Philip IV., and historiographer of the Indies, but afterwards entered into holy orders. He wrote many comedies and poems, but his great work is the "History of the Conquest of Mexico." It has been translated into English by Townshend.

Born at Placentia, 1610; **died** 1686.

SOLIS, JUAN DIAZ DE, a Spanish navigator, who, with Pinzon, discovered Yucatan, in 1507, and explored a portion of Rio Janeiro. He was killed by the Indians.

Died 1515.

SOLLER, *sol'-lair*, a town of Spain, in the island of Majorca, 14 miles N. of Palma. It has a harbour, defended by two forts, and exports oranges and wine. **Pop.** 7,000. **Lat.** 39° 48′ N. **Lon.** 2° 47′ E.

SOLOMON, *sol'-o-mon*, king of Israel, was the son of David and Bathsheba. He was anointed king B.C. 1015, and was the wisest and most magnificent and powerful prince of his age. During his reign the kingdom of Israel attained its greatest prosperity; but the commencement of its decline dates from his death. His history is related in the Old Testament books of Kings and Chronicles, and he was the author of the books of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Song of Solomon.

Born 1033 B.C.; **died** 975 B.C.

SOLOMON ISLANDS, a chain of islands in the Indian Archipelago. **Area**, 10,000 square miles. **Pop.** Unascertained; in a semi-savage condition. **Lat.** 4° 50′—11° 50′ S.

SOLON, *so'-lon*, legislator of Athens, and one of the seven wise men of Greece. He was descended from the royal house of Codrus, and was the relation of Pisistratus. After studying philosophy at Athens, he travelled into various countries to increase his knowledge, and became known as a poet. On his return home, he found his countrymen divided by faction, and the state reduced to a wretched condition. Having composed a poem upon the loss of Salamis, he recited it in the Agora with so much effect that an expedition was organised for the recovery of the place. Of that undertaking, Solon was appointed the chief, and the result proving brilliantly successful, he became the most popular man in the state, and was soon afterwards unanimously elected archon and sovereign legislator. He discharged his high office with great wisdom, integrity, and humanity. After completing his legislation, he asked to be allowed to retire from Athens for ten years, which request being acceded to, he went upon a journey into Egypt and Asia Minor. Subsequently to his return, Pisistratus became tyrant of Athens, and Solon, finding that he could not prevent his retaining absolute power, encouraged him to rule the people with moderation.

Born in Salamis, about 638 B.C.; **died** about 559 B.C.

SOLOR ISLANDS, *so'-lor*, a group in the Indian Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch residency of Timor. The longest are Adanara (302 square miles), Lomblem (520 square miles), Panlar (275 square miles), and Solor (105 square miles). The islands are very beautiful and fertile. The mountains, clothed with forests, attain an elevation of nearly 3,500 feet in Panlar, and in Lomblem the volcano Lobetolbe is more than 4,900 feet high.

SOLOTHURN. (*See* SOLEURE.)

SOLWAY FIRTH. (*See* SCOTLAND.)

SOMALI LAND, *so-ma'-le*, a maritime district of Eastern Africa, bounded N. by the Gulf of Aden, and extending southward to the northern

frontier of Zanzibar. The interior is little known. The chief trading place is Berbera, on the north coast. **Area**, about 330,000 square miles. **Pop.** Unascertained; chiefly of Arab descent.

SOMERS, JOHN, Lord, *sum'-ers*, an English lawyer and writer upon jurisprudence, who was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple. He distinguished himself at the bar, and, in 1681, was concerned in writing a piece entitled, "A Just and Modest Vindication of the Proceedings of the two last Parliaments." He was one of the counsel for the seven bishops; in the Convention Parliament he represented the city of Worcester, and, after the flight of James II., was one of the managers for the House of Commons, at a conference with the Lords upon the word "abdicated." After the Prince of Orange ascended the English throne as William III., Somers was appointed solicitor-general, and, in 1692, attorney-general and lord keeper. In 1697 he was made chancellor, with the title of lord Somers; but, in 1700, the seals were taken from him, and he was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours, but he was acquitted by the Lords. Between the years 1708-10 he was president of the council, under queen Anne; but, after the latter date, his health became too infirm to admit of his playing any important part in the politics of his time. The principal works of lord Somers were—"Brief History of the Succession of the Crown of England," and "The Security of Englishmen's Lives; or, the Trust, Power, and Duties of the Grand Juries of England." He was a great constitutional lawyer, a virtuous patriot, and a patron of learning.

Born at Worcester, about 1650; **died** 1716.

SOMERSET, ROBERT CARR, or **KER**, Earl of, *sum'-er-set*, previously Viscount Rochester, a favourite of James I. He was a descendant of the Kers of Fernihurst, and was at first a sewer or page to the earl of Dunbar. Sir Thomas Overbury, while on a visit to Scotland, became acquainted with him, and brought him to London, where he was introduced to the notice of king James, who made him his favourite, and he was created a knight of the bath, viscount Rochester, and, upon his marriage with the profligate countess of Essex, in 1613, earl of Somerset. During two years, the earl of Somerset and his wife rested under the suspicion of having got rid of sir Thomas Overbury by poison. (*See* OVERBURY, Sir Thomas.) In 1615, James having by this time taken into his favour George Villiers, another handsome youth, Somerset and his countess were brought to trial. Their guilt was clearly established; nevertheless, they escaped through, it is said, Somerset threatening to reveal some secret in which the king was interested, while their agents were executed. Somerset retired into the country, with his wife, upon a pension of £4,000 per annum.

Died 1645.

SOMERSET, DUKE OF. (*See* SEYMOUR.)

SOMERSET, EAST, a division of the eastern province of Cape Colony, South Africa, intersected by the Great Fish River, and there are mountain ranges connecting the Sneeuwbergen and Great Winterberg ranges. Some of the best farms in the colony are in this division. The capital is of the same name. **Area**, 3,300 square miles. **Pop.** 10,000.

SOMERSET, the name of 4 counties of the United States:—

MAINE.—**Area**, 3,800 square miles. **Pop.** 32,333. The capital is Skowhegan.

MARYLAND.—**Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 21,668, about 7,500 being coloured. The capital is Princess Anne.

NEW JERSEY.—**Area**, 275 square miles **Pop.** 27,000. The capital is Somerville.

PENNSYLVANIA.—**Area**, 1,000 square miles. **Pop.** 33,000. The capital is Somerset.

SOMERSETSHIRE, *sum'-er-set-sheer*, a maritime county in the south-west of England, bounded N.W. by the Bristol Channel; N. by Gloucestershire; E. and S.E. by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire; and S. and W. by Devonshire. It is diversified, and possessing every gradation of surface, from the lofty mountain and barren moor, to the rich and highly cultivated vale, and thence descending to the unimproved and unimprovable marsh and fen. The Quantock Hills (1,270 feet) extend northward from Taunton, and descend into a cultivated vale of some extent. The MENDIP HILLS rise near Wells, and run to the coast. Westward, the county is entirely mountainous and hilly, and is divided into various ranges, running from east to west, and from which numerous lateral branches are detached. This district is known as Exmoor, the greatest elevation, the Dunkery Beacon, being 1,668 feet above sea level. Along the slope and skirts of the hills, the low land is dry and well cultivated; but thence towards the coast it forms a vast and wide-spreading district of water-formed lands known by the name of the Marshes; in the middle of which, and separating them into two great divisions, are the Palden Hills. This county stands high in reputation for its agricultural and rural produce. The plains are remarkable for their luxuriant herbage. Grazing and the dairy form the great objects of the husbandry of the hill district. Much cheese (especially that known as Cheddar) is made in the lower parts of the county.

Rivers.—The Avon and Parret.

Minerals.—Iron, lead, calamine, coal, and excellent building stone. There are mineral and hot springs.

Area.—164 square miles.

Pop.—469,010.

Parliamentary Representation and Chief Towns.—Six members are returned for the county, which is divided into three electoral districts; 2 for Bath, 2 for Taunton, and 1 for Frome. The chief towns are TAUNTON (the capital), BATH, BRIDGEWATER, FROME, GLASTONBURY, SHEPTON MALLET, WELLS, and WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

History.—This county was one of the strongholds of the British against the Romans and Saxons. There are many traces of British camps, and the local dialects retain Celtic peculiarities. A Christian church was founded at Wells early in the 7th century.

SOMERVILLE, MARY, MRS. *sum'-er-vil*, a modern scientific writer, who was instructed in the mathematical and physical sciences by her father, admiral sir William Fairfax. Her first husband was Mr. Greig, who died three years after the union. She then married her cousin, Dr. Somerville, with whom she removed to London, where she enjoyed literary and scientific society, and distinguished herself by making some experiments on the magnetic influence of the solar rays of the spectrum. Lord Brougham engaged her to supply the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge with a popular resumé of the great work of the French mathematician Laplace, entitled the "Mécanique Céleste." The popular account of this profound work was given to the public under the title of "The Mechanism of the Heavens," in 1832. She subsequently produced—"On the Connection of the Physical Sciences," "Physical Geography," and "Molecular and Microscopic Sciences." Her services to literature were acknowledged by honorary membership of the Royal Astronomical Society, and a pension of £300 per annum from the civil-list fund. In the latter

part of her life she resided chiefly in Italy. Her great scientific attainments were accompanied by genial and kindly domestic manners.

Born at Jedburgh, 1780; **died** at Naples, 1872.

SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, an English poet, who, after completing his education at the university of Oxford, settled upon his paternal estate, where he diverted his leisure with poetical composition. He wrote "The Chase," "Field Sports," some fables and tales.

Born at Edstone, Warwickshire, 1692; **died** 1742.

SOMERVILLE, a new county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 2,649.

SOMERVILLE, a city of Massachusetts, United States, on the Mystic river, 2 miles N.W. of Boston, situated on several small elevations. **Manf.** Leather, iron, carriages, glass, earthenware and bricks. **Pop.** 25,000,

SOMMARIVA, JEAN BAPTIST DE, *som'-ma-re'-va*, director of the Cisalpine republic. He was educated for the law, and practised as an advocate until the outburst of the French revolution, when, adopting the republican theories, which at that period were the passport of an able and ambitious man to fame and position, he became secretary-general of the directory of the Cisalpine republic, and subsequently director. After the Austrian occupation, he took up his residence at Paris. He was a man of cultivated tastes, and expended the whole of his large fortune in forming a collection of art-treasures which became famous throughout Europe.

Born at Milan, about 1760; **died** 1826.

SOMME, *som*, a river of the north of France, rising in the department Aisne, and, after a course of 120 miles, falling into the English Channel between Boulogne and Dieppe.

SOMME, a maritime department in the north of France, bounded W. by the English Channel and N. by the department Pas-de-Calais. The surface is level, and in some parts marshy. Corn, vegetables, and fruits are extensively cultivated, and large herds of cattle are reared.

Rivers.—The Somme and its affluents.
Area.—2,377 square miles.
Pop.—550,837.
Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 5 arrondissements and 833 communes. The chief towns are AMIENS (the capital), ABBEVILLE, DOULLENS, MONTDIDIER, and PERONNE.

SOMNAUTH-PUTTEN, *som-nauth'-poot-ten*, a town of Gujerat, India, on the south-west coast of the peninsula of Kattywar. It is walled and strongly fortified, and is famous for the ruins of the Hindoo temple of the idol Somnauth, which was destroyed, and the splendid gates, said to have been taken away by Mahmoud of Ghezni, in 1024. Lord Ellenborough, the governor-general of India in 1842, announced their restoration in an inflated proclamation, which caused great attention, and was disapproved of by the home government. Great numbers of pilgrims visit the town. **Pop.** 5,000.

SOMNUS, *som'-nus*, in Greek mythology, son of Erebus and Nox, one of the infernal deities, who presided over sleep.

SONDERBURG, a town of Prussia, in Schleswig, on the south-western side of the island of Alsen, 27 miles N.E. of Schleswig. There are shipbuilding yards. **Pop.** 5,600.

SONDERHAUSEN, *son-der-how'-sen*, chief town of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, Germany, on the Wipper, 36 miles N.W. of Weimar. **Pop.** 5,800.

SONDRIO, *son'-dre-o*, a province of the north of Italy, to the south and south-east of Switzerland, surrounded by branches of the Rhætian Alps and including the district known as the Valtellina. The soil is very fertile, and the cheese made is in great reputation. The capital is Sondrio. **Area**, 1,260 square miles. **Pop.** 123,400.

SONOMA, *so-no'-ma*, a county of California, United States. **Area**, 1,400 square miles. **Pop.** 25,926. The capital is Santa Rosa.

SONORA, *so-no'-ra*, the most north-western state of the republic of Mexico, extending along the Gulf of California, to the south of the United States territory of Arizona. There are several fine bays and many lagoons near the coast. In the eastern part are branches of the Andes; the western part is level and extremely fertile, producing two crops a-year.

Rivers.—The Sonora, Rio Colorado, Mayo, and Yaqui.
Minerals.—Gold, silver, lead, and copper in great abundance.
Area.—79,021 square miles.
Pop.—143,721.

SONSONATE, *son-so-na'-tai*, a town of the republic of San Salvador, Central America, 40 miles S.W. of the town of San Salvador. It stands in an extremely rich district, and has some splendid churches. **Pop.** 10,000.

SONTAG, HENRIETTA, *son-tag'*, a German vocalist, who appeared with brilliant success at the opera houses of Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and London. In 1829 she married count Rossi, and soon afterwards quitted the stage. He lost his property in 1848, and she re-appeared with undiminished power.

Born 1806; **died** in Mexico, 1854.

SOOCHOW, *soo-tchow'*, a large city of China, province of Keang-soo, 60 miles N.W. of Shanghai. There are four large suburbs beyond the walls. The town was sacked by the Taeping rebels in 1857. **Pop.** Probably about 1,000,000.

SOOLOO ISLANDS, *soo-loo'*, an archipelago in the Indian Ocean, consisting of nearly 150 islands, most of them very small, divided into three groups, named after the largest and most important islands, Basilan, Sooloo, and Tawee-Tawee. Valuable timber and tropical fruits are abundant. The whole of the islands are ruled by a native sultan. The most important place is Soung, on the north-western coast of the island of Sooloo. **Pop.** 75,000, of Malay origin. **Lat.** 4° 44′—6° 56′ N. **Lon.** 119° 30′—122° 30′ E.

SOPHIA, *so-fi'-a*, a princess and regent of Russia. She was the daughter of Alexis Michaelowitch by his first marriage, as Peter the Great was the offspring of the second. (*See* PETER THE GREAT.)

Died 1704.

SOPHOCLES, *sof'-o-klees*, a celebrated tragic poet of Athens. As a youth he composed a pæan in honour of the victory of Salamis, and himself led the chorus of youths with song and dance. His first tragedy was produced upon the stage B.C. 468, and upon that occasion he won the prize, although he contended against Æschylus, the greatest dramatist of his time. In 440 B.C. he brought out his thirty-second play; after which he distinguished himself as a statesman and a general. Sharing the command with Pericles, he bore an honourable part

in several battles. Of his private life nothing is known. He is stated to have composed 130 plays, and, although he had Æschylus, Euripides, and other illustrious writers for his rivals, he gained the first prize twenty times. Only seven complete plays of his are extant—"Antigone," "Electra," "Trachiniæ," "Œdipus," "Rex," "Ajax," "Philoctetes," and "Œdipus Coloneus."

Born near Athens, 495 B.C.; **died** 406 B.C.

SORA, *so'-ra*, a city of southern Italy, province of Caserta, on the Garigliano, 60 miles from Naples. **Manf.** Woollen cloth and paper. **Pop.** 13,027.

SORAU, *so'-rou*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 60 miles S.E. of Frankfort. **Manf.** Woollen and linen goods. **Pop.** 13,918.

SORBON, ROBERT DE, *sor'-bun*, a learned French ecclesiastic, and founder of the Sorbonne college at Paris. He was confessor and chaplain to Louis IX., who had a great esteem for him, and gave him the canonry of Cambrai.

Born at Sorbon, Ardennes, 1201; **died** 1274.

SOREL, or **WILLIAM-HENRY**, *sor'-el*, a town of Quebec province, dominion of Canada, at the confluence of the Richelieu, or Sorel river, with the St. Lawrence. It has a barracks, an arsenal, and a fort. Ship-building is carried on. **Pop.** 4,800.

SORESINA, *so'-rai-se'-na*, a town of northern Italy, province of Cremona, 14 miles from Cremona. There is a great trade in preserved fruits and liqueurs. **Pop.** 6,800.

SORIA, *so'-re-a*, a province of the north of Spain, bounded N. by Burgos and Lopeno, E. by Saragossa, and N. by Segovia. It is almost covered by branches of the Pyrenees, and is generally unfertile; but there are some extensive pastures and forests. **Area**, 4,076 square miles. **Pop.** 155,715.

SORIA, capital of the above province, on the right bank of the Douro, 113 miles N.E. of Madrid. There are a Gothic palace and good churches and other public buildings. The old walls are well preserved. **Pop.** 3,400.

SOROCABA, *so-ro-ka'-ba*, a town of Brazil, province of San Paulo, on a river of the same name, 50 miles W. of San Paulo. **Pop.** 12,000.

SORRENTO, *sor-ren'-to*, a maritime town of Italy, province of Napoli, on the south-east side of the Gulf of Naples, 19 miles S.W. of Naples. There is a cathedral, and the place is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery. **Pop.** 6,700.

SOSIGENES, *so-sij'-e-nees*, an astronomer of Egypt, who was invited to Rome by Julius Cæsar, for the reformation of the calendar. He fixed the year at 365 days, called the Julian year, which commenced B.C. 46.

Lived in the 1st century B.C.

SOSTRATUS, *sos'-tra-tus*, an architect of Cnidos, who was invited to Egypt by Ptolemy Philadelphus, at whose command he constructed the tower of Pharos, in the Bay of Alexandria, on which he placed this inscription:—"Sostratus, of Cnidos, son of Lexiphanes, to the gods who protect navigation." This structure was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

SOTADES, *sot'-a-dees*, a Grecian poet, who invented a kind of irregular iambics, which were called by his name. Having written a satire against Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, he was thrown into the sea in a chest of lead.

Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

SOTHEBY, WILLIAM, *sothé-be*, an English writer, who after serving as an officer in the 10th dragoons, retired to his estate near Southampton, where, as well as in London at a subsequent period, he devoted his leisure to literature. He produced some tragedies and poems, and translated Wieland's "Oberon," the "Georgics" of Virgil, and Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey."

Born in London, 1757; **died** 1833.

SOTO, HERNANDEZ DE, *so'-to*, a Spanish adventurer, who accompanied Pizarro to Peru. He subsequently obtained from Charles V. the required permission to conquer Florida, and was also nominated governor of Cuba. In 1528 he restored Havannah, which had been despoiled by some French pirates. In 1539 he penetrated into Florida, and made several expeditions to the neighbouring countries, in one of which he was slain.

Died 1542.

SOUBISE, BENJAMIN DE ROHAN, baron of Frontenay, *soo'-beese*, a celebrated French Huguenot general. He was the brother of the duke de Rohan, the chief of the Reform party, and acquired the art of war under Maurice of Nassau in Holland. Being unsuccessful in France against the army of Louis XIV., he fled to England, and served in the English fleet under the Duke of Buckingham. His latter years, during which he was constantly intriguing against the French monarchy, were passed in England.

Born 1589; **died** in England, 1641.

SOUDAN. (*See* NIGRITIA.)

SOULIÉ, MELCHIOR FREDERICK, *soo'-le-a*, a French novelist and dramatist, who was educated for the bar, and was admitted as an advocate; but, obtaining little practice, he turned his attention to literature, for which he had always a marked predilection. He produced several poems and dramas, commenced contributing romances to the French newspapers, and succeeded so well in this new walk, that in a short time he became the most popular romancist of the day. His best romances are—"Mémoires du Diable," "Deux Cadavres," and "L'Homme de Lettres."

Born at Foix, 1800; **died** at Bièvre, 1847.

SOULOUQUE, FAUSTINUS, or **FAUSTINUS I.**, *soo-look'*, ex-emperor of Hayti, was born a slave, but was manumitted while in his childhood. At 14 he assisted in expelling the French from Hayti. He rose through the different grades of the republican army until in 1847 he was chosen president of the republic, and in the following year massacred the mulattoes at Port-au-Prince. In 1849 he declared himself emperor. He was driven from Hayti in 1858, and, after first seeking an asylum at Jamaica, retired to the south of France.

Born 1789; **died** 1867.

SOULT, NICOLAS JEAN-DE-DIEU, *soolt*, marshal of France and duke of Dalmatia. The son of a notary, he was designed for the same profession; but while at college, he evinced so great a distaste for study, that he was permitted to follow the bent of his own inclinations, which were decidedly military; and, accordingly, he entered the army as a private soldier in 1785. Soult distinguished himself in more than twenty fights, and his rise was consequently rapid. He was a general in 1800, at which time he was appointed commander-in-chief in Piedmont. He was one of the marshals created by the emperor Napoleon on his coronation. He was next appointed to organize the great army assembled upon the heights of Boulogne, and called the Army of England. He maintained his brilliant reputation

throughout the German campaign of 1806-7. In 1808 he was sent to Spain, where he encountered the superior genius of Wellington. In 1813 he was recalled from the Peninsula by the emperor; but the disaster experienced by the French at Vittoria compelled Napoleon to send him once more to Spain. He displayed consummate skill, but was overmatched by the English commander. After the abdication of Napoleon, Soult attached himself to the Bourbons, and was appointed minister of war: but when Napoleon re-appeared in Paris, he again took service under his old master. As quarter-master-general he fought at Waterloo, after which he was banished from France. He was, nevertheless, permitted to return in 1819. Charles X. created him a peer; he became minister of war under Louis Philippe, who sent him as his representative to the coronation of Queen Victoria. The same monarch also created him marshal-general of France, a dignity which had lain in abeyance since the death of Marshal Turenne. His conduct in the province of Andalusia, where he levied cruel extortions upon the population and robbed the convents and mansions of the nobles of the pictures or whatever valuables his agents could pounce upon, reflects great discredit upon his name.

Born in the department Tarn, 1769; died 1851.

SOUND, or ORESOUND, *sound*, the strait or narrow sea between the island of Zealand in Denmark, and the continent of Sweden, through which vessels pass from the North Sea into the Baltic. It is about 4 miles across.

SOUR, or TSOUR, *soor*, a seaport-town of Syria, 28 miles from Acre. It is situate on the E. part of a peninsula, which in antiquity was the site of the maritime city of Tyre.

SOURABAYA. (*See* SOERABAYA.)

SOUTH, ROBERT, an English divine, who was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where, in 1660, he was chosen public orator of the university. In the following year he was appointed chaplain to Lord Clarendon. In 1676 he accompanied the English ambassador to congratulate Sobieski on his election as king of Poland, of which country he wrote an account. After his return he was presented to the rectory of Islip, in Oxfordshire. Though he concurred in the revolution of 1688, he refused a bishopric. His sermons are remarkable for their wit and eloquence.

Born at Hackney, 1633; died 1716.

SOUTH, SIR JAMES, a modern English astronomer, who was educated for the medical profession. His devotion to astronomical science led him to relinquish his first profession. For his laborious observations, relative to the double stars, he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Society. Of the same society he was elected a fellow in 1821. About 1826 he removed to the Observatory at Campden Hill, Kensington. He was knighted at the accession of William IV., in 1830; and, upon the same occasion, received the sum of £300 per annum for the prosecution of astronomical inquiry. He was member of the Imperial Academy of Science, St. Petersburg, and of the Brussels Royal Society of Sciences.

Born 1788; died 1867.

SOUTH AMERICA. (*See* AMERICA, SOUTH.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, a colony of Australia, extending across the centre of the great island of Australia, not, as its name might imply, occupying the most southern part, as nearly the whole of Victoria lies more to the south. It is bounded on the west by Western Australia; on the east by Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland; on the south by the South Pacific Ocean; on the north by the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Indian Ocean. The western boundary is Lon. 129° E.; the eastern is 141° E. The district known as the Northern Territory, formerly a portion of New South Wales, lies north of Lat. 26° S., and between Lon. 129° and 138° E. MELVILLE ISLAND, on the north coast, and KANGAROO ISLAND, on the south, are included in the colony. The colony contains a great variety of soils and scenery. Extensive plains, comprising many millions of acres of arable land, and chiefly free from timber, extend from Aldinga in the south to Mount Remarkable in the north. These plains are flanked on the eastern side by a mountain chain of moderate elevation, Main or Flinder's Range, running from north to south, with occasional breaks, for 300 miles, and terminating at Cape Jervis, the southernmost point of St. Vincent's Gulf. The greatest eminences are Mount Lofty (near Adelaide), 2,334 feet; Mount Bryan, 3,012 feet; the Razorback, 2,992 feet; and Black Rock Hill, 2,750 feet. Beyond this range, to the eastward and north-east, the country is broken and hilly, with a good deal of timber, and a large extent of the finest agricultural land. The Gawler Range, on Port Lincoln peninsula, is a rugged range, attaining an elevation of 2,000 feet. Stuart Range consists of hills of a moderate elevation near Lake Torrens. The valley of the Murray varies in width from half a mile to a mile, and consists of a rich alluvial deposit, covered in many places with large gum trees. Cliffs of shell limestone, from 100 to 300 feet high, and alternating from one side of the valley to the other, run through nearly its whole extent. On each side of the river, throughout a large portion of its course, the country is a vast waterless scrub, with occasional open grassy plains. Between the Murray and the eastern boundary of the colony, after the scrub is passed, is the rich agricultural and pastoral district, of Mount Gambier, with its harbours of Guichen and Macdonnell Bays. The whole of this district exhibits traces of volcanic action. Nothing can exceed the beautiful park-like scenery of some parts of the colony. For scores of miles, in various directions, valley after valley presents a picture of rural beauty and quietude seldom to be met with elsewhere. Within its limits, however, are to be found almost every description of landscape. There are in several parts of the colony long stretches of arid plains on which vegetation is stunted and cultivation difficult, if not impossible. On these plains, however, the greatest mineral wealth is to be found. The southern part of the colony is wonderfully productive. The finest wheat ever produced in the world has been grown within a few miles of Adelaide. All the fruits that flourish in England grow well. Grapes, peaches, apricots, nectarines, and figs grow in the open air with a small amount of culture. Oranges have been cultivated with great success, and the water-melon grows freely. In the northern part of the colony tropical fruits can be produced to any extent. The pine-apple and banana, amongst fruits, and the sugar-cane, the cotton plant, rice, tea, and coffee may all be produced. In the pastoral districts immense flocks of sheep are bred, and wool is the most important export. The climate is salubrious, but in the summer months, from December to March, the heat is excessive. The average rainfall is greater than in England. The Northern Territory has been only partially explored. The east boundary line of this territory cuts the coast near the mouth of the Wentworth river on the west coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the west near Cape Domett on Cambridge Gulf. (*See* AUSTRALIA.)

Rivers and Lakes.—The Murray, navigable as far as Albury, and emptying itself into Lake Alexandrina,

whence it flows into the sea by a narrow opening called the Murray Mouth; the Wakefield, flowing in a westerly direction into the Gulf of St. Vincent; the Gawler runs in a western and south-western direction into the Gulf of St. Vincent; and the Torrens, rising near Mount Pleasant, flowing in the same direction, affording water-supply to Adelaide, losing itself in large, swampy reed-beds, which drain into the sea. In the northern territory the River Roper is a fine deep river, navigable for large ships and sea-going steamers for 100 miles from its mouth on the S.W. shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Adelaide and Victoria are also large rivers. There are several large lakes in the colony. Lake Torrens is a vast inland salt lake, 90 miles north of Spencer's Gulf; Lake Eyre is also salt, and lies about 40 miles east of the Denison Range; and Lake Gairdner, which is an immense salt lake to the north of the Gawler Ranges, at an elevation of 366 feet above the ocean level. Lakes Gregory, Blanche, and Blanchewater lie to the N.E. of Lake Eyre, and are probably connected with it in wet seasons. There are also several curious volcanic lakes, notably the Blue Lake, lying in the extinct craters of Mount Gambier, in the south-eastern part of the colony. Lakes Alexandrina and Albert, through which the Murray flows, are extensive fresh water lakes.

Minerals.—There are vast deposits of copper, iron, and silver lead. Copper and copper ore valued at nearly £800,000 are annually exported. The most famous copper mines are the Burra-Burra, 90 miles N.E. of Adelaide, and the Moonta and Wallaroo mines at the head of Yorke's peninsula, and the Kapunda (the first discovered); altogether 27 mines are in operation. Gold has been found at Echunga, 23 miles from Adelaide, in the Mount Barker hills, and in some other places. The silver-lead mines are mostly in the southern part of the colony, near Cape Jervis. There are quarries of marble, bitumen, and kerosene oil has been obtained.

Area.—915,300 square miles, about 2,080 being under cultivation.

Pop.—312,780, exclusive of about 3,500 aborigines in the settled districts.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 23 counties, 18 electoral districts, and 6 pastoral districts. The principal towns are ADELAIDE (the capital), GAWLER, GLENELG, KAPUNDA, KOORINGA, MOONTA, MOUNT GAMBIER, PORT ADELAIDE, and WALLAROO.

Railways and Electric Telegraphs.—More than 1,000 miles of government railways are open, and the telegraphs are very extensive, including the great overland line traversing the continent from Port Darwin, in the north, to Port Augusta, in the south. A line following the coast to West Australia is included in the system, and there is communication with the other Australian colonies.

Government.—The executive power is vested in a governor in council. The legislative power is exercised by a parliament consisting of a legislative council and a house of assembly.

Religion and Education.—Church of England, dissenting and Catholic places of worship are entirely supported voluntarily, all sects being represented. Education is entrusted to a special department. It admits Bible-reading, but is otherwise secular. Public schools are partly free and partly subject to fees.

History.—The coast was first surveyed in 1802 by Lieutenant Flinders. (*See* FLINDERS.) The colony was established by act of parliament in 1834, and the first settlement was made on Kangaroo Island; two years afterwards, by emigrants from Great Britain, under the auspices of the South Australian Colonization Association. The present constitution was granted in October, 1856.

SOUTH BEND, the capital of St, Joseph county, Indiana, United States, on the south bank of the St. Joseph river, 85 miles S.E. of Chicago. There is a very fine courthouse. **Manf.** Agricultural machinery, carriages, joinery, sewing-machines, woollens, and paper. **Pop.** 13,280.

SOUTH CAROLINA. (*See* CAROLINA, SOUTH.)

SOUTH-EAST ISLAND, an island of the Louisiade Archipelago, 41 miles long and 10 broad. Near the south coast is an isolated peak, 2,700 feet high. Little is known of the interior, as the inhabitants are savages. **Lat.** 11° 38′ S., **Lon.** 153° 45′ E.

SOUTHAMPTON, *south-hamp'-ton*, a seaport and parliamentary and municipal borough of Hampshire, and a county of itself, on a peninsula formed by the river Itchen, and the estuary of the Test, or Southampton Water, which is about 7 miles long and 2 wide, the entrance being sheltered by the Isle of Wight. It presents a picturesque appearance from different points of view. The principal street runs from the quay northwards, and is upwards of a mile long, and is particularly handsome and spacious. The entrance to this street from the land side is by the Bar-gate, a venerable piece of antiquity. The more modern part of the town is known as Above Bar. There are two other gates, West Gate and South Gate. There are five parish churches. St. Michael's, a spacious Norman structure, forms the eastern side of the square of the same name, and consists of a nave, chancel, and side-aisles, with a low tower rising from the centre, and terminating in a fine slender, octagonal spire, which forms a very conspicuous object. It contains a handsome monument to the Lord Chancellor Wriothesley. Holy Rood and St. Mary's are ancient, but the latter has been modernised. All Saints is a very handsome church in the Grecian style. There are besides seven district churches and several chapels for various denominations. A Memorial Hall to Dr. Isaac Watts was founded in 1875. There is a public park of 365 acres, known as Southampton Common, on which races are held. The most important public buildings are the custom-house, corn-exchange, the ordnance survey office, the Hartley institution, founded in 1862; the Yacht club-house, the Royal South Hants Infirmary, and the Royal Victoria hospital. There are extensive docks and a pier nearly one-third of a mile long. Southampton is the point of departure for the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and for many other important lines, and there is a large coasting and continental trade. Shipbuilding is carried on, and the annual cattle-fair is very important. **Pop.** 60,235.—A station on the London and South-Western railway.

SOUTHAMPTON, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area,** 600 square miles. **Pop.** 18,012, about half being coloured. The capital is Jerusalem.

SOUTHAMPTON, HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, earl of, English statesman. He served under Essex at Cadiz and in Ireland, and took part with him in the insurrectionary proceedings in London, for which he was sentenced to death, but queen Elizabeth remitted the sentence. He then interested himself with sir Walter Raleigh, Calvert (afterwards lord Baltimore), and lord Arundel in colonizing America, and was chairman of the London company of Virginia. In parliament he was a firm supporter of liberty, and was, probably for that reason, committed to prison by James I. on charges which appear to have had no foundation, for he was shortly afterwards released. He afterwards went to the Netherlands, to fight for Dutch independence, but he and his son were attacked with fever, the latter dying. The earl was sufficiently recovered to attempt to bring his son's body to England, but died on the way. He was one of the early friends and patrons of Shakspeare. (*See* SHAKSPEARE.)

Born 1573; **died** at Bergen-op-Zoom, 1624.

SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA, *south'-kot*, an English visionary or impostor, and founder of a sect. Until her 40th year she had been employed as a domestic servant at Exeter. In 1792 she came forward in the character of a prophetess, and, for a time, drove a considerable trade as the vender of sealed packets,

which were to insure everlasting bliss hereafter to the purchasers. She then repaired to London, where her "warnings," and "prophecies," and "communications," had a large sale. Her confidence increasing, she announced herself as having conceived the "Second Shiloh." A cradle was made for the forthcoming Prince of Peace, large sums were collected, and on the night when the accouchement was predicted to take place, crowds of her followers assembled before her house to hear the first tidings of the event. But the time passed away without any second Shiloh appearing. At her death, which occurred shortly afterwards, it was ascertained that she had been suffering from dropsy.

Born in Devonshire, 1750; **died** 1814.

SOUTHEND, a watering-place of Essex, on a declivity facing the mouth of the Thames, 40 miles E. of London. There are a very long pier, and a sea-wall and promenade for visitors more than a mile long. **Pop.** 8,064 resident.—A station on the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway.

SOUTHERN, THOMAS, *suth'-ern*, a dramatic writer, who was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and then entered himself of the Middle Temple, but afterwards abandoned law for literature. His principal dramatic works were,—"The Persian Prince;" "Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage:" and "Oroonoko," tragedies; "The Disappointment;" "The Rambling Lady;" "The Wives' Excuse," comedies.

Born at Oxmantown, county Dublin, 1660; **died** at Westminster, 1746.

SOUTHEY, ROBERT, *sou'-thé*, an eminent English poet and general writer, who was the son of a linendraper at Bristol. He was sent to Westminster school in 1788, from which establishment he was dismissed four years afterwards, in consequence of having written a sarcastic attack upon the system of corporal punishment pursued in the school. He was, however, entered of Balliol College, Oxford, it being intended that he should take holy orders. For this pursuit he himself had little sympathy; indeed, he was quite unqualified for it, being then a sceptic both in politics and religion. While at college he wrote a dramatic poem, "Wat Tyler," which was characterised in the House of Commons as seditious; and, about the same time, in conjunction with Coleridge and others, planned the establishment of a "pantisocracy," or perfect society. After leaving Oxford, he made the acquaintance of Coleridge, and the two poets married on the same day two sisters. After producing "Joan of Arc," Southey went to Lisbon. In 1801 he obtained an appointment as private secretary to the chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland; but in six months relinquished it, and entered upon literature as a profession. He obtained sufficient employment from the booksellers, and after making several successful appearances as an author, he, in 1804, settled at Greta Hall, near Keswick, Cumberland, where the remaining years of his life were passed. In 1807 he received a pension from the government; in 1813 he succeeded Mr. Pye as poet-laureate, and under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, a second pension of £300 per annum was bestowed upon him. He was at the same time offered a baronetcy by Sir Robert; but this Southey declined as being too poor to support the dignity. He lost his first wife in 1837, and two years later was united to Miss Caroline Bowles, the poetess. He was the author of more than 100 volumes of poetry, history, biography, ravels, &c.; and, moreover, produced 126 papers of various lengths, upon history, biography, olitics, and general literature. His overworked brain failed in the last year of his life.

Born at Bristol, 1774; **died** at Keswick, 1843.

SOUTH MOLTON. (*See* MOLTON, SOUTH.)

SOUTHPORT, a watering-place of Lancashire, at the mouth of the Ribble, 20 miles N. of Liverpool. It is a handsome and rising place, with good houses and hotels; 6 churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and several places of worship for Dissenters. The town-hall, erected in 1853, is a handsome building in the Grecian style, and Cambridge Hall is another fine Grecian building. The Southport Baths were opened in 1871, having cost £40,000; and the Atkinson Free Library and Art Gallery in 1878. **Pop.** 32,191.—A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

SOUTHSEA. (*See* PORTSMOUTH.)

SOUTHWARK, *south'-wark*. (*See* LONDON.)

SOUTHWELL, *south'-wel*, a market-town of Nottinghamshire, on the Greet, 14 miles N.E. of Nottingham. The collegiate church, built in the 12th and 13th centuries, is celebrated for the beauty and variety of its architecture; Holy Trinity, a new and handsome church, was opened in 1846. **Manf.** Silks, lace, and stockings. **Pop.** 11,151.—A station on the Midland railway.

SOUTHWELL, ROBERT, an English Jesuit, who was descended of an ancient Norfolk family. After receiving his education upon the continent, and becoming rector of the Jesuits' English College at Rome, he came to England as a missionary. In 1592 he was apprehended on a charge of conspiring against the government of Queen Elizabeth; but, although he was put to the torture ten times, nothing could be elicited from him, further than that he had come to England for the purpose of making converts to the Roman Catholic faith. In 1595 he was tried in the court of King's Bench, found guilty, and hanged at Tyburn. He wrote a number of works, both in prose and verse, upon theological matters.

Born 1560; **died** 1595.

SOUVESTRE, EMILE, *soo'-vestr*, a modern French writer, who studied the law, and attempted to set up as an advocate at Rennes; but, not obtaining a practice, he went to Paris, and afterwards became assistant to a bookseller at Nantes. In 1830 he commenced writing for the provincial newspapers. In 1836 he produced a work upon the manners, customs, and literature of Brittany, "The Wales of France," the materials for which he had been collecting during several years. The work was eminently successful, and in 1836 Souvestre again repaired to Paris; but on this occasion under favourable auspices. During the subsequent eighteen years, he occupied a high position. All his books exhibit the workings of a pure and thoughtful mind; they are written in a charming style, and are unexceptionable in point of morality.

Born at Morlaix, 1806; **died** at Paris, 1854.

SOUWAROFF. (*See* SUWAROW.)

SOZOMENUS, HERMIUS, *so-zo-mé'-nus*, an ecclesiastical historian. He was a native of Palestine, whence he passed to Constantinople, where he practised as an advocate. He wrote an Ecclesiastical History from 323 to 439.

Lived in the 5th century.

SPA, or **SPAA,** *spa*, or *spaw*, a town of Belgium, province of Liege, 17 miles from Liege. It is famous for medicinal springs and baths. These waters were known to the Romans, and are mentioned by Pliny. They are all chalybeates, and

their effect is diuretic and exhilarating. **Pop.** 5,000, exclusive of visitors to the baths, about 16,000 annually.

SPACCAFORNO, *spak-ka-for'-no,* a town of Sicily, 29 miles W. of Syracuse, on a hill near the south coast. **Pop.** 7,400.

SPAGNOLETTO, José, *span'-yo-let'-to,* a Spanish painter, a pupil of Caravaggio, whose style he copied, settled at Naples, where he was employed by the viceroy and other distinguished persons. His subjects were mostly tragical scenes, which he painted with uncommon force and expression.

Born near Valence, 1588; died at Naples, 1656.

SPAIN, *spain* (Sp. ESPANA, *es-pan'-ya*), a kingdom in the south-west of Europe, bounded by the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, Portugal, and France. It occupies the greater part of the Iberian peninsula, and is separated from France by the Pyrenees. From Cape Peñas on the north to Tarifa point on the south is about 540 miles, and from Cape Creus on the east to Cape Finisterre on the west, 630 miles. The coast line is about 1,370 miles in length, 600 miles belonging to the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic, and 770 to the Mediterranean. The Biscayan and Atlantic coast to the Portuguese frontier is rocky, and on the south-west, between the mouths of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir, generally low, sandy, and swampy, but then rises gradually as far as the Bay of Algesiras, where the lofty rock of Gibraltar rises abruptly. The east, or Mediterranean coast, is varied, with many salt lagoons. Indentations of the coast line are not frequent; the most important are the strait and bay of Gibraltar, the bay of Cadiz, and the gulf of Almeria on the south, and the bay of Rosas and gulf of Ampolla on the east. The best harbours are those of Ferrol and Vigo on the north-west and west; Cadiz on the south-west; and Barcelona and Rosas on the north-east. The most prominent capes are Ortegal, Peñas, and Machichaco, on the north coast; Finisterre, on the west; Cape St. Vincent, Trafalgar, and Gata on the south-west and south; and Palos, St. Martin, St. Sebastian, and Creus on the east coast. No country in Europe, except Switzerland, possesses an equal extent of mountainous surface. The Pyrenees form its north-eastern barrier (*see* PYRENEES), and there are four other ranges or mountain belts traversing the peninsula from east to west, in the Sierra de Guadarrama (with its continuations, the Sierras de Gredos and de Gata), dividing the waters of the Douro and Tagus, rising to a height of about 8,000 feet, and broken on the east into irregular ranges, known as the Iberian mountains; the mountains of Toledo, between the Tagus and the Guadiana; the Sierra Morena ("dark coloured,") terminating on the west, in Cape St. Vincent; and the Sierra Nevada on the south, which has for its highest summit Mulhacen, which is the loftiest summit in Spain, and has an elevation of 11,660 feet above the level of the sea. The interior forms an elevated table-land, containing several towns at a height above the level of the sea not usual in the rest of Europe. This table-land may be regarded as comprising several plains, as it is intersected by the various ranges of mountains. The climate varies greatly in different parts; in the north it is temperate, with moist springs and cold winters; in the central districts, where are vast exposed plateaux and little water, the temperature is subject to extremes, the summer being burning and the winter cold; farther south the hot African winds are felt, but the plateaux are less elevated, and there are abundant streams, and although the heat is tropical in summer, the temperature is delightful in spring and autumn, and the winter is mild and wet. There are few forests. The agricultural products are wheat, maize, rice, barley, and oats. The Spanish hemp and flax are both of the best quality. In Granada, coffee, cotton, sugar, and cocoa, are raised to an extent limited only by the want of capital. Vines are cultivated in every province; in the south-west, near Xeres, are made the well-known sherry and tent wines; in the south and east, the Malaga and Alicant wines. The fruits are olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, and in the warmest provinces, the pomegranate and the palm. Mules are in general use for travelling; and the horses maintain their high reputation. The breed of sheep called Merino has the wool finer and more valuable than any other. Among the wild animals are the bull, wolf, bear, lynx, boar, and Barbary ape.

Rivers.—In each of the valleys formed by these mountains, flows one of the great rivers of Spain, to which the smaller streams are tributary. The DOURO, the TAGUS, the GUADIANA, the GUADALQUIVIR, and the Minho, flow into the Atlantic; the EBRO, Juca, and Segura into the Mediterranean. Altogether there are 230 rivers, but by far the greater number are unnavigable.

Islands.—The most important islands belonging to Spain, in Europe, are the BALEARIC group (MAJORCA, MINORCA, and smaller islands), and Iviza and Formentera, in the Mediterranean.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, lead, silver, mercury, salt, and coal. In the north-east are famous mines of rock-salt, and there are important beds of coal in the north. Silver is now only obtained in the province of Seville.

Area.—182,758 square miles.

Pop.—16,958,178; including colonies, 24,456,468.

Divisions.—There are, exclusive of the islands, 48 modern provinces, formed out of the 12 old divisions. As the names of the old divisions are still preserved in popular histories and many maps, we give them, with the modern provinces into which they are now divided:—

NEW CASTILE—Madrid, Guadalaxara, Toledo, Cuenca, Ciudad Real.
OLD CASTILE—Burgos, Logrono, Santander, Oviedo, Soria, Segovia, Avila, Leon, Palencia, Valladolid, Salamanca, Zamora.
GALICIA—Coruuna, Lugo, Orense, Pontevedra.
ESTREMADURA—Badajos, Caceres.
ANDALUSIA—Seville, Huelva, Cadiz, Jaen, Cordova.
GRENADA—Grenada, Almeria, Malaga.
VALENCIA—Valencia, Alicant, Castellon-de-la-Plana, Murcia, Albacete.
CATALONIA—Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, Gerona.
ARAGON—Zaragoza, Huesca, Teruel.
NAVARRE—Navarre.
GUIPUSCOA—Alva, Biscay, Guipuscoa.

Chief Towns.—MADRID, the capital; BARCELONA, CADIZ, GRANADA, MALAGA, MURCIA, SEVILLE, VALENCIA, VALLADOLID, ZARAGOZA.

Colonies.—The colonial possessions of Spain are reduced at present to CUBA, PORTO RICO, and PHILIPPINE Islands, with scattered settlements in the Atlantic and Indian Archipelago, and a small strip of territory in Northern Africa. The total area of these possessions is 115,773 square miles, and the population 6,420,000.—Spain is the only European state which still permits the existence of slavery in its colonies. In the Asiatic possessions the slaves form, as in Cuba, about one-fourth of the population.

Constitution and Government.—The present constitution was proclaimed in June 1876. The government is a constitutional monarchy, the legislative powers resting in the Cortes, composed of a Senate and Congress. There are three classes of senators, those in their own right, including members of the royal family, grandees, and certain high officials; 100 life senators nominated by the crown; and 230 elected members. The Congress is composed of deputies, in proportion of one to every 50,000 of the population.

Religion and Education.—The national church is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the kingdom, with the exception of about 60,000 persons, adhere to the same faith. The upper hierarchy comprises 43 bishops, and 9 archbishops, the latter of Toledo, Burgos, Granada, Santiago di Compostella, Zaragoza, Seville, Tarragona, Valencia, and Valladolid. At the head of the

Church stands the archbishop of Toledo, primate of Spain. Middle-class education is afforded by 58 public colleges. About 1,260,000 pupils attend private and public schools. Nearly 5,000,000 men and 7,000,000 women can neither read nor write, altogether nearly three-fourths of the entire population. There are 10 universities—Madrid, Barcelona, Granada, Oviedo, Salamanca, Seville, Santiago, Valencia, Valladolid, and Zaragoza.

History.—Spain was first known to the Phœnicians, subsequently to the Carthaginians, and, in the 3rd century before the birth of Christ, to the Romans. It was completely subdued under Augustus, after which it enjoyed tranquillity for nearly 400 years. This state of peace was disturbed by the eruption of the northern barbarians,—the Suevi, the Vandals, and the Alani. Christianity was introduced about the end of the 6th century; the invasion of the Moors took place in the beginning of the 8th, and they overran the whole country except the Asturias. They were finally expelled in the year 1492. Under Charles V., Spain made a great figure in the general affairs of Europe. Charles II., the last prince of the Austrian branch, reigned from 1668 to 1700; after which began the well-known war for the succession to the Spanish dominions, in which the claim of Austria was supported by the grand alliance against Louis XIV. Philip V., the first king of the French line, had a long and turbulent reign. Charles IV. succeeded to the crown in 1788, became soon after a party to the coalition against republican France; but was, after Prussia, the first of the great powers to conclude a treaty of peace, in 1795. The abdication of the royal family of Spain took place at Bayonne, in May, 1808. It was followed by the general resistance of the inhabitants, by the invasion of their country by Napoleon I., and by the subsequent expulsion of the French by the troops of Great Britain, combined with those of Portugal and Spain. The dissatisfaction and indignation excited by the tyrannical proceedings of Ferdinand, led, in the beginning of 1820, to a revolution of great importance, by which the constitution of the Cortes, as established in 1812, was restored, and such salutary restraints established on the power of the crown, as seemed best calculated for securing the rights of the people. In 1823 Spain was again invaded by French troops, under the Duke d'Angoulême, whose object was to put down the new government, and to restore Ferdinand to absolute power. They penetrated the country without resistance: and having laid siege to Cadiz, the king was given up to them, and afterwards the town. Since that period, there have been repeated insurrections and civil wars. In 1833, on the death of Ferdinand VII., the queen-mother, Christina, was appointed queen-regent during the minority of his daughter Isabella, to whom, by his will, he bequeathed his throne. On this, Don Carlos, the late king's brother, laid claim to the crown, when a civil war, which lasted till 1840, ensued. In that year the partisans of Don Carlos were finally defeated. In 1854 various insurrectionary movements took place, on account of the arbitrary measures of the Spanish government; but, in the same year, the constitutional government was re-established, and the queen-mother banished from the kingdom. There was a Carlist insurrection, soon suppressed, in 1860; in 1868, Queen Isabella fled to France; a provisional government was formed, and at the end of 1870, the crown was conferred on Prince Amadeus of Italy, but he abdicated early in 1873. Another Carlist war broke out, and in June, 1873, a republic was proclaimed; but in 1875, Alfonso, son of Queen Isabella, was chosen king, and soon afterwards the Carlist insurrection was suppressed. (*See* ALFONSO.)

SPALATRO, *spa-la'-tro*, a seaport of the Austrian empire, in Dalmatia, on a bay of the Adriatic, 110 miles from Ragusa. It stands on a peninsula in the form of a semicircle, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, and has a spacious and deep harbour with piers and quays. The cathedral was anciently a temple of Jupiter. **Manf.** Woollens, silk, and leather. The fishery on the Adriatic is considerable, as well as the shipping business, and the town contains several splendid Roman edifices. **Pop.** 16,000. **Lat.** 43° 30′ N. **Lon.** 16° 26′ E.

SPALDING, *spawl'-ding*, a market-town of Lincolnshire, on the left bank of the Welland, 34 miles S.E. of Lincoln. It has an old church with a handsome spire, several chapels, a theatre, a free grammar-school, and a town-hall or court-house. A considerable traffic in coal, corn, timber, and wool is carried on. **Pop.** 9,200.

SPALDING, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area,** 190 square miles. **Pop.** 12,585, nearly half being coloured. The capital is Griffin.

SPALLANZI, LAZARUS, *spal-lan-dza'-ne*, an Italian naturalist, who became successively professor at Reggio, Modena and at Pavia, where he was distinguished by his experiments in physiology. In 1785 he went to Turkey, and made many observations on geology and extinct volcanoes. He also visited Germany, and received particular marks of attention from the emperor Joseph II.

Born near Reggio, 1729; **died** at Pavia, 1790.

SPANDAU, *span'-dou*, a fortified town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, at the confluence of the Havel and the Spree, 7 miles W. of Berlin. The citadel stands outside the town, on an island in the Havel. In it Baron Trenck was confined, and it is the deposit of the treasury of the German empire. **Pop.** 29,311.—This place was taken by the Swedes in 1631, and by the French in 1806.

SPARKS, JARED, *sparks*, American historian and biographical writer, who was educated for the service of the Unitarian ministry: upon the occasion of whose ordination, in 1819, Dr. Channing preached his famous sermon on "Unitarian Christianity." His earliest publications were chiefly upon theological and controversial subjects; but since then he has written extensively on the history of the American revolution, and the biographies of Franklin and other eminent Americans. In 1839 he was appointed professor of ancient and modern history in Harvard University, of which he was afterwards president.

Born at Wellington, Connecticut, 1789; **died** at Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1866.

SPARTACUS, *spar'-ta-kus*, a Thracian shepherd, famous for his victories over the Romans. He was one of the gladiators of Lentulus; but, escaping with a number of others, he placed himself at the head of an army of nearly 70,000, with which he defeated the Romans in several battles. At length Crassus was sent against him, and after a bloody contest Spartacus was slain, and 6,000 of his followers were crucified in the Appian Way, near Rome, B.C. 71.

SPARTANBURG, *spar'-tan-berg*, a county of South Carolina, United States. **Area,** 9,000 square miles. **Pop.** 40,409, nearly one-third being coloured. The capital is Spartanburg Court House.

SPEED, JOHN, *spede*, an English historian and antiquary. He was brought up to the trade of a tailor, which occupation he is supposed to have followed till late in life. Through the liberality of Sir Fulke Greville, he was enabled to publish his large works, the materials for which he had amassed through a long series of years. He was author of the "Theatre of Great Britain," the "History of Great Britain," and "Tables of Scripture Genealogies," formerly bound up with the Bible.

Born at Farrington, Cheshire, 1542; **died** in London, 1629.

SPEIGHT'S TOWN, *spites*, a seaport-town of the island of Barbadoes, on the north-west coast. It is a handsome town, and has a spacious church, dedicated to St. Peter. It is defended by two forts, besides another in Heathcote's Bay. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 13° 15′ N. **Lon.** 58° 31′ W.

SPEKE, JOHN HANNING, *speke*, African explorer. He served as a captain in the army in India under lord Gough, and afterwards made scientific

explorations in the Himalayas. In 1854 he made explorations in the Somali country, eastern Africa, where he was wounded by the natives. In the Crimean war he served for a short time in the Turkish army. In 1856, in conjunction with captain Beulen, he discovered Lake Tanganyika, in Africa; in 1858, discovered Lake Victoria Nyanza, and, in 1862, with captain Grant, explored the northern and western coasts, establishing the fact that the Nile issued from that lake. After his return to England, he was accidentally killed by the discharge of his gun. He wrote a "Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile."

Born 1827; **died** near Bath, 1864.

SPELMAN, SIR HENRY, *spel'-man*, English antiquary, who was educated at Cambridge, and knighted by James I. His principal works were, a book against sacrilege, or the alienating the church lands, under the title of "De non Temerandis Ecclesiis;" "Glossarium Archæologicum;" and an edition of the English Councils.

Born near Lynn, Norfolk, 1562; **died** in London, 1641.

SPENCE, JOSEPH, *spence*, an English divine and writer, who was, in 1742, appointed professor of modern history in the university of Oxford, and in 1754 prebendary of Durham. He wrote an "Essay on Pope's Odyssey," a work entitled "Polymetis," and a compilation entitled "Anecdotes of Men and Books." He was accidentally drowned at Byfleet, Surrey.

Born at Kingselere, Hampshire, 1699; **died** 1768.

SPENCE, WILLIAM, an English entomologist, who assisted Kirby in producing the celebrated "Introduction to Entomology." He also produced, amongst other smaller treatises, one entitled "Observations relative to the Circulation of Blood in Insects." He was a member of the Royal and Entomological societies, and for some time a member of parliament.

Born 1783; **died** 1860.

SPENCER, HERBERT, *spen'-ser*, modern philosophical writer, son of a teacher at Derby. In early youth he exhibited a great taste for natural history and mathematics, and at the age of 16 contributed a paper on geometry to the "Civil Engineers' and Architects' Journal." For four years he studied civil engineering; but relinquished that pursuit for literature, and has since attained a great reputation both in England and America as a philosophical thinker of the highest class, especially in the department of "sociology," or the science of human society from the point of view of evolution; and biology. Scarcely any modern writer has exercised a greater influence on the philosophical literature of the present age. He has been a copious contributor to the newspaper press and to the quarterly Reviews.

Born at Derby, 1820.

SPENCER, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 390 square miles. **Pop.** 22,122. The capital is Rockfort.

SPENCER, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 280 square miles. **Pop.** 6,000, about 1,500 being coloured. The capital is Taylorsville.

SPENER, PHILIPP JAKOB, *spai'-ner*, a Lutheran divine, who studied at Strasburg, and, in 1666, became chief of the clergy at Frankfort, and afterwards counsellor in ecclesiastical affairs to the elector of Brandenburg, but who is rendered remarkable as being the founder of the Pietists, which sect held that the word of God cannot be understood without the illumination of the Holy Ghost.

Born in Alsace, 1635; **died** at Berlin, 1705.

SPENSER, EDMUND, an English poet, who was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts; but, not obtaining a fellowship, he quitted the university. His earliest poem was the "Shepherd's Calendar," first published in 1579, which he dedicated to Sir Philip Sydney, who became his patron, and introduced him at court. In 1580 he was appointed by the Earl of Leicester secretary to Lord Grey, viceroy of Ireland, and obtained a grant of lands at Kilcolman, in the county Cork, where he built a house, and finished his celebrated poem entitled the "Faerie Queen." In the rebellion begun by the Earl of Tyrone, he lost his estate and was plundered; upon which he retired to London. He was buried near Chaucer, in Westminster Abbey.

Born in London, 1553; **died** in London, 1598.

SPERANSKI, MIKHAIL, *spe-ran'-ske*, a Russian statesman, who was professor of mathematics at St. Petersburg, and became secretary of the imperial council under Alexander, in which capacity he remodelled the system of taxation, introduced an improved penal code, a new system of finance, and an enlarged plan of national education. In 1812 he lost favour and was banished, but was recalled in 1816, and appointed governor of Penza, and in 1819, of Siberia. On the accession of the emperor Nicholas, in 1825, he was appointed president of the chancery.

Born 1772; **died** at St. Petersburg, 1839.

SPEUSIPPUS, *spu-sip'-pus*, the nephew, disciple, and successor of Plato. He is considered as the founder of the Academic school of philosophy, and among his disciples were a number of females. He wrote upon plants, and natural objects; but of his works only a few fragments remain.

Born at Athens, 380 B.C.; **died** there, 339 B.C.

SPEY, *spai*, a large and rapid river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, rising from Loch Spey, and, after a course of upwards of 100 miles, falling into the sea, about 8 miles E. of Elgin.

SPEZZIA, LA, or SPECCIA, *spet'-ze-a*, a town of northern Italy, at the north-western extremity of the gulf of Spezia, 50 miles S.E. of Genoa. It is the principal naval arsenal of Italy, has a very fine harbour, and is an important station for foreign steamers. **Pop.** 30,379.

SPEZIA, *spet'-ze-a*, a small island of Greece, at the eastern entrance of the Gulf of Nauplia. It is about 5 miles long and 3 broad. The chief town, of the same name, on the eastern shore, has a good harbour. **Pop.** 8,500.

SPHINX, *sfinks*, in Greek mythology, a monster which had the head and breasts of a woman, the body of a dog, the tail of a serpent, the wings of a bird, the paws of a lion, and a human voice. The Egyptian sphinx (of which there is an enormous statue near the great pyramids), had the head of a man.

SPINAZZOLO, *spe-natz-zo'-lo*, a town of Italy, province of Bari, 43 miles S.W. of Bari. **Pop.** 10,000.

SPINDLER, KARL, *spin'-dler*, a modern German novelist, who made his first appearance as an author in 1824. His collected works comprise 100 volumes. Many of his best novels have been translated into English; such as "The Natural

Son;" "The Jew;" "The Jesuit, a picture of Manners and Character;" and "The Enthusiast."

Born at Breslau, 1796; **died** at Freiersbach, 1855.

SPINK, a new county of Dakota territory, United States. **Area**, 800 square miles. **Pop.** 477.

SPINOLA, AMBROSIO, Marquis, *spe-no'-la*, an Italian general, son of a wealthy Genoese merchant and a prince of Salerno. He entered the service of Philip III. of Spain early in life, and, after distinguishing himself against the Dutch, was appointed general-in-chief in the Netherlands. In 1604, he took Ostend, after a desperate defence of three years. This feat greatly enhanced his reputation, which he continued to maintain, although opposed to the brave and skilful Maurice, prince of Nassau. In 1625 he captured Breda, after a siege of ten months. He afterwards signalised himself in Italy.

Born at Genoa, 1569; **died** 1630.

SPINOZA, BARUCH, or **BENEDICT**, *spe-no'-za*, was the son of a Portuguese Jew, resident at Amsterdam. He studied under the chief rabbin, and afterwards applied himself to theology, and became familiar with the Latin, German, Flemish, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages: but, having avowed some sceptical opinions respecting the Mosaic law, he was excommunicated; on which he was baptized and professed the Christian religion. An attempt being made to assassinate him, he deemed it prudent to retire from Amsterdam, and afterwards to the neighbourhood of Leyden, where he employed himself in making microscopes and telescopes. About 1664 he took up his residence at the Hague, where he spent the remainder of his life. Spinoza invented a species of metaphysics called by his name, the basis of which is, that matter is eternal, and that the universe is God. This he published in a work entitled "Tractatus Theologico-Politicus;" and the same is refined upon in a mathematical form in his posthumous works. In 1673 he was offered the professorship of philosophy at Heidelberg, but the condition being made that he should teach nothing opposed to the established religion, he declined it. A memorial statue was inaugurated at the Hague, in 1880.

Born at Amsterdam, 1632; **died** at the Hague, 1677.

SPIRES, *speer*, an ancient town of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Speyerbach and the Rhine, 16 miles N.E. of Landau. The cathedral is a vast building in the Romanesque style, and contains the tombs of eight emperors and many fine monuments. **Manf.** Tobacco, vinegar; and there are sugar-refineries. **Pop.** 13,500.—In this city forty-nine diets were held; and at one, in 1529, the protest to the emperor was made, which gave rise to the religious designation of Protestants. On one occasion it was the winter quarters of Julius Cæsar, and in the Middle Ages the residence of several German emperors.

SPITALFIELDS, *spit'-al-feelds*. (*See* LONDON.)

SPITHEAD, *spit-hed'*. (*See* PORTSMOUTH.)

SPITZBERGEN, *spitz-ber'-gen*, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, nearly midway between Greenland on the west and Nova Zembla on the east. The principal islands are Spitzbergen (the largest), North-east land, Prince Charles, Edge, and Barentz. The coasts are rugged and indented, and mountains rise to an elevation of more than 2,000 feet, but scarcely anything is known of the interior. **Area**, 30,000 square miles. This country has been long the common resort of the whale-fishing ships of different nations. **Lat.** 76° 30′—80° 30′ N. **Lon.** 10° 28′ E.

SPLUGEN PASS, *sploo'-gen*. (*See* ALPS.)

SPOHR, LUDWIG, *spor*, a German musician, who was at first a violin player in the private band of the Duke of Brunswick. His reputation commenced with the year 1804, upon the occasion of his travelling over Germany and giving concerts. In 1805 he was appointed chapel master at Gotha. After a course of travel in Italy, he was, in 1817, appointed director of the music at the theatre at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. About this time he commenced writing those operas which made his name famous throughout Europe. The most popular of these works are, "Azor," "Faust," "Zemira," and "Jessonda." On leaving Frankfort he was appointed chapel-master to the Duke of Hesse-Cassel. His oratorios and orchestral pieces are frequently performed in England. For the Norwich musical festival he expressly composed his oratorio, "The Fall of Babylon," which, together with "The Last Judgment" and "The Crucifixion," are classed among the finest works of their order. He also produced songs, ballads, cantatas, and orchestral pieces, which are highly esteemed in Germany.

Born at Seesen, Brunswick, 1783; **died** at Cassel, 1859.

SPOLETO, *spo-lai'-to*, a city of central Italy, near the small river Maroggia, 24 miles from Rieti. The chief buildings are the cathedral, the castle, the former presenting a front of five Gothic arches supported by Grecian pillars, and an arch known as the gate of Hannibal, who was repulsed here 217 B.C. **Pop.** 21,000.

SPONTINI, GASPARO LUIGI PACIFICO, Italian musical composer, for some time a teacher at the Conservatory of La Pieta, at Naples. He produced many operas, which were so successful that in 1810 he was appointed director of the Italian Opera at Paris. In 1820 he accepted the post of director-general of music at the Court of Prussia; but retired to Paris in 1842. The Pope gave him the title of Count of Sant' Andrew; he was created doctor of philosophy and arts by the university of Halbe, and was a member of the French Institute.

Born near Ancona, 1774; **died** 1851.

SPORADES, or the "Scattered Islands," *spor'-a-dees*, a subdivision of the Grecian Archipelago, divided into three groups, the eastern belonging to Turkey. **Pop.**, with Eubœa, 95,136.

SPOTLAND, *spot'-land*, a township of Lancashire, in the parish of Rochdale, of which town it forms a suburb. **Pop.** 19,296.

SPOTSWOOD, JOHN, *spots'-wood*, a Scotch prelate, who graduated at Glasgow, and succeeded his father as minister of Calderkirk. In 1603, upon the accession of James to the throne of England, he was one of the Scotch clergy appointed to attend the king, and in the same year was advanced to the archbishopric of Glasgow, and made one of the privy council in Scotland. In 1615 he was translated to the see of St. Andrews. He was afterwards the favourite of Charles I., who, in 1635, made him lord high chancellor of Scotland; but the general dissatisfaction caused by his introduction of a new liturgy and book of canons obliged him to leave that country; he retired to London. At the request of James I. he wrote his "History of the Church of Scotland, from the year 203 to the end of the reign of James VI."

Born in the county of Edinburgh, 1565; **died** in London, 1639.

SPOTTSYLVANIA, *spot-sil-va'-ne-a*, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 450 square miles. **Pop.** 14,828, about 5,000 being coloured. The capital is Spottsylvania Court House.

SPRAGGE, Sir Edward, *sprag*, a distinguished English admiral, was a captain in the first engagement with the Dutch, in 1665, when, for his gallant conduct, he was knighted by the king on board the *Royal Charles*. In 1667 he burnt a number of Dutch fire-ships when they came up the Thames, which threw their whole fleet into confusion, and caused them to retreat. In 1671 he destroyed, in the Mediterranean, seven Algerine men-of-war. He was sunk in his boat in an engagement with Van Tromp in 1673, as he was going from his disabled ship to another. His remains were recovered and interred in Westminster Abbey.

Died 1673.

SPRANGER, Bartholomew, *sprań'-ger*, an eminent Dutch painter, who, after studying under various masters, went to Italy, where he was patronized by Cardinal Farnese and Pope Pius V. On his return to Germany he became chief painter to the emperor Maximilian II., whose successor, Rudolph, gave him a patent of nobility and a pension.

Born at Antwerp, 1546; **died** at Prague, about 1625.

SPRAT, Thomas, *sprat*, an English bishop. He was educated at Oxford, and after the restoration entered upon holy orders, and was one of the first members of the Royal Society, of which he wrote the history. He became chaplain to the king, dean of Westminster, and bishop of Rochester. He was also dean of the chapel royal, and was one of the commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs in the reign of James II. He, however, complied with the accession of William III. He wrote, "The Plague of Athens," a poem; a poem on the death of Cromwell; "The Life of Cowley;" "History of the Rye-House Plot;" "Relation of the wicked Conspiracy of Stephen Blackhead and Robert Young;" and Sermons.

Born at Tallaton, Devonshire, 1636; **died** at Bromley, Kent, 1713.

SPREE, *spre*, a river of Germany, rising in the kingdom of Saxony, passing into Prussia, and, after a course of 200 miles, joining the Havel at Spandau. It is connected with the Oder by Frederick-William's Canal.

SPREMBERG, *sprem'-bairg*, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg island in the Spree, 55 miles S. of Frankfort. Tobacco is largely grown in the vicinity. **Pop.** 11,338.

SPRENGEL, Kurt, a German botanist, physician, and writer upon botany, medicine, and medical history. At the age of 14 he produced a work on botany, in a series of letters entitled "Botany for Ladies." He proceeded to the university of Halle in 1784, and, three years afterwards, took his degree in medicine. In 1789 he was appointed professor extraordinary of medicine at Halle. In 1797 he published at Halle his "Manual of Pathology," and soon afterwards succeeded to the chair of botany. He was an honorary member of more than seventy learned societies.

Born at Boldekow, Pomerania, 1766; **died** at Halle, 1833.

SPRENGEL, Matthew Christian, *sprenǵ'-el*, a German historian, who became professor of philosophy at Gottingen, and, at a subsequent date, of his history of Halle. He produced, among other important works, "History of the Principal Discoveries in Geography from the earliest times to that of Japan, in 1542;" "History of the Revolution in India, from 1756 till 1783;" "History of the Mahrattas;" "Manual of the Statistics of the Chief States of Europe."

Born at Rostock, 1746; **died** 1803.

SPRINGFIELD, *spring'-feeld*, capital of Hampden, county of Massachusetts, United States, on the east bank of the Connecticut, 80 miles S.W. of Boston. There are several very handsome churches; a fine city hall, in the Romanesque style; a court-house, city library, and a large music hall. Hampton Park, on the bank of the river, contains about 60 acres, and there is a beautifully laid-out cemetery of 50 acres. The United States arsenal is on a commanding situation, and surrounded by a park of 72 acres. The city is an important railroad centre. **Manf.** Steam-engines and boilers, railway stock and paper. **Pop.** 33,350.

SPRINGFIELD, capital of Clark county, Ohio, United States, on the Mad river, 70 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It is the heart of a rich agricultural district, and six lines of railway intersect here. There are Wittenberg college, a high school, and other educational institutions. **Manf.** Agricultural implements, machinery, linseed oil, and paper. **Pop.** 20,730.

SPRINGFIELD, capital of the State of Illinois, and of Sangamon county, United States, near the Sangamon river, 171 miles S.W. of Chicago. It is handsomely laid out, and the beauty of its surroundings is known as the "flower city." The new State capitol, near the centre of the city, is a noble building, with a fine portico and lofty dome. Other fine buildings are the court house, post office, and State arsenal, and there are several handsome churches. About two miles to the north is Oak Ridge Cemetery, a picturesquely laid out ground of 72 acres, containing a monument to President Lincoln, who is buried there. Several lines of railway meet here, and there are coal mines in the vicinity. **Manf.** Machinery, joinery, woollens, and watches. **Pop.** 19,743, of whom about 5,000 are foreigners.

SPRINGFIELD, the capital of Greene county, Missouri, United States, 195 miles S.W. of St. Louis. **Manf.** Carriages, machinery, woollens, cotton, and railway stock. It is the seat of Drury Congregational College. **Pop.** 6,522.

SPURGEON, Charles Haddon, *spur'-jon* a popular Baptist preacher, son of an Independent minister of Kelvedon, Essex. At the age of 18 he became pastor of a small congregation at Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire, and in the following year of Park Street Chapel, Southwark. Here his preaching excited so much attention, and his congregation became so large, that it was compelled to remove to Exeter Hall, and afterwards to the large music hall in the Surrey Gardens. In 1861 the Metropolitan Tabernacle, which will hold about 6,000 persons, was built for him. He is possessed of great energy, having established nearly forty chapels in London, supplied by ministers trained in a college founded by himself; and is gifted with a vigorous and very effective eloquence.

Born at Kelvedon, 1834.

SPURZHEIM, Johann Gaspar, *spurts'-hime*, who studied at Treves and Vienna, where he attended the lectures of Gall, whose chief follower he became. (*See* Gall.) With Gall he travelled through Germany, France, and Denmark, lecturing in the principal towns on their system. In 1813 he withdrew from his chief, and repaired to Eng-

land, where, during three years, he lectured and wrote upon the system. In the interval, 1817-25, he resided at Paris; but, in the latter year, he returned to England, where he found his theories had become popular. With a view of disseminating his doctrines, he sailed for the United States in 1838, but died soon after his arrival there. He wrote extensively upon phrenology, and made some important discoveries relative to the anatomy of the brain.

Born at Longwich, near Treves, 1776; died at Boston, 1832.

SQUARCIONE, Francisco, *squar'-che-o'-nai*, an eminent Italian painter, who travelled in Greece to make designs after the remains of antiquity, and on his return to Italy gained so great a reputation, and founded so large a school (he had 137 pupils), as to be called the father of painters.

Born at Padua, 1394; died there, 1444.

STAAL, Marguerite Jeanne Cordier de Launay, Baroness de, *stal*, a French authoress, who became servant to the duchess of Maine; and, being noticed by Fontenelle for her accomplishments, she acquired the friendship of many persons of distinction; but becoming implicated with the duchess du Maine (whose attendant she was) in a conspiracy against the duke of Orleans, she was imprisoned in the Bastille for two years. She married the Baron de Staal, captain in the Swiss Guards. Her memoirs and letters, which are very curious, were published after her death.

Born near Paris, about 1690; died 1750.

STADE, *stad'-ai*, a town of Prussia, province of Hanover, on the Schwinge, near its confluence with the Elbe. It is surrounded by a wall. Pop. of district, 322,249; of town, 9,700.

STAËL, Anne Louise Germaine de, *sta'-el*, a French authoress, daughter of Necker, minister of finance under Louis XVI. After receiving a most careful education, she applied herself to literary composition, and produced several plays and tales; but the first of her works which attracted notice was her "Letters upon the Writings and Character of Rousseau." This appeared in 1788, previously to which she had become the wife of the Baron de Staël-Holstein, the Swedish ambassador, a nobleman very much older than herself. Her sympathies were at the outset entirely with the revolution. The sufferings of the royal family, however, awoke in her breast a horror of the abuses which were being perpetrated under the name of liberty. She went to London, where she published a defence of Marie Antoinette, under the title of "Reflections upon the Trial of the Queen." Upon the establishment of the Directory, she returned to Paris. Enjoying a large share of influence in political circles, she, from the first, divined and denounced the ambitious projects of Bonaparte. Accordingly, when the successful general became first consul, one of his first edicts was the banishment of Madame de Staël from Paris, declaring that he left the whole world open to the eloquent and ambitious lady, but reserved the French capital for himself. She went to Germany, and at Weimar became acquainted with Goethe, Schiller, and other famous writers, and set out upon a course of travel in Switzerland and Italy, the results of which were expressed in her novels of "Delphine" and "Corinne." In 1810 appeared at Paris, although she herself was debarred therefrom, her celebrated work entitled "De l'Allemagne." In this production, she portrayed the habits, literature, and political tendencies of the German people. Immediately after publication, 10,000 copies of the book were seized by Napoleon's minister of police. Madame de Staël, from her retreat at Coppet, on the banks of the Lake of Geneva, protested against this act. Resolved to escape the galling system of espionage to which she was now subjected by the French police, she set out for Russia, afterwards repairing to England. Her next work, an impassioned denunciation of Napoleon and his arbitrary rule, was named "Ten Years of Exile." She returned to Paris upon the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, and was allowed to remain, even after the emperor's return from Elba. At the restoration of the Bourbons, she retired to Switzerland, and never again interfered with politics. Subsequently to the death of the Baron de Staël, she privately married M. Rocca. In her retirement she occupied herself with the composition of her famous work, entitled "Considérations sur la Révolution Française." She also produced essays on the Influence of the Passions, on Suicide, and on Fiction. Altogether, she was one of the most remarkable personages of a remarkable age.

Born at Paris, 1768; died in Switzerland, 1817.

STAFFA, *staf'-fa*, a small uninhabited island of the Hebrides, celebrated for its basaltic pillars, and for its remarkable natural caverns, about eight miles W. of the island of Mull, and nine from Icolmkill. The island is oval in shape, and about 1½ mile in circumference.

STAFFORD, *staf'-ford*, a borough, capital of Staffordshire, on the left bank of the Sow, about three miles from its junction with the Trent. St. Mary's is a handsome and spacious church. There are four other churches, a Roman Catholic and other chapels, and a modern castellated building on the site of the old Norman castle. Manf. Boots and shoes, leather and cutlery. Pop. 19,900.—A station on the London and North-Western, and North Staffordshire railways.

STAFFORD, a new county of Kansas, United States. Area, 900 square miles. Pop. 4,755.

STAFFORD, a county of Virginia, United States. Area, 335 square miles. Pop. 6,500, about 1,500 being coloured. The capital is Stafford Court House.

STAFFORD, William Howard, Viscount, an English nobleman, the last victim to the Titus Oates plot. Oates denounced him in 1678 to the House of Commons, as one who had been nominated by the general of the order of Jesuits to the office of paymaster of the forces. Two days afterwards Stafford surrendered himself, and several months later he was tried, and found guilty, by a majority of the House of Lords, of having, among other crimes, offered rewards to several persons to kill the king. He protested his innocence both at his trial and on the scaffold, the spectators crying out "We believe you, my lord."

Born 1612; died 1680.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an inland county of England, bounded N. by Cheshire and part of Derbyshire, E. by Derbyshire and Warwickshire, and between these, for a short way, by Leicestershire, S. by Worcestershire, and W. by Shropshire and Cheshire. The surface is diversified; a range of hills runs along the north-western border, spreading out towards the north, over the whole breadth of the county. The other parts of the county are generally level, or only interspersed with gentle eminences.

Rivers.—The Trent, with its tributaries, the Dove, the Manifold, and the Hamps or Hanse, the Churnet, the Blythe, the Teyn, the Sow, the Penk, and the Tame. The Stour and Smestal run southwards into the Severn.

Minerals.—Abundant; comprising coal, iron, limestone, copper, and lead. In some places the limestone approaches to, and passes into, marble. Alabaster occurs in great abundance. Freestone of very good quality is found in this county, and there are extensive quarries of it in different places. Clays of every description are abundant, and form the principal material of its potteries.

Manf.—Various and extensive, especially earthenware, of which the county is the chief seat in England, an extensive district being known as the Potteries; iron, and glass. The breweries of Burton-upon-Trent are famous throughout the world.

Area.—1,138 square miles.

Pop.—981,385.

Chief Towns.—STAFFORD (the capital), BILSTON, BURSLEM, BURTON-UPON-TRENT, DUDLEY, HANLEY, LICHFIELD, LONGTON, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, STOKE-UPON-TRENT, TAMWORTH, UTTOXETER, WALSALL, and WOLVERHAMPTON.

Parliamentary Representation.—The county has three divisions returning 6 members; 2 for Stafford, 2 for Wolverhampton, 2 for Stoke-upon-Trent, 2 for Newcastle-under-Lyme, 2 for Tamworth, 1 for Lichfield, and 1 for Walsall.

STAGNELIUS, ERIC, *stag-ne'-li-us*, a Swedish poet. He evinced a genius for poetry, even from his earliest years, and shortly after the termination of his career at college, he produced his first work, "Vladimir the Great," an epic poem, the subject of which was the conversion of the Russians to Christianity. He held an appointment in the department of Ecclesiastical Affairs of Sweden, and, throughout his life, continued to produce poems, which are held to surpass all other productions of the same kind in the Swedish language.

Born 1793; **died** 1823.

STAHL, GEORGE ERNST, *stal*, a German chemist. He was educated at Jena, where he took his doctor's degree in 1683; but, upon the establishment of the university of Halle, in 1694, he was appointed professor of anatomy and chemistry there. Acquiring great reputation in this office, he was, in 1716, invited to Berlin, and made counsellor of the court and physician to the king. He announced many important discoveries, the chief being his theory of phlogiston, which, although erroneous in itself, led to the discovery of great truths in chemistry. He maintained the existence of an immaterial principle in the body, creating its organization and preserving its life, composed a number of learned works in Latin, upon medical science, and upon chemistry.

Born at Anspach, 1660; died at Berlin, 1734.

STAHL, FRIEDRICH JULIUS, German jurist, member of a Jewish family named Schlesinger, but he adopted Christianity and changed his name at the age of 17. He was professor of law successively at Erlangen, Wurzburg, and Berlin. He was vice-president of the German church diet (which he assisted and formed), from 1848 until 1859, and was a leader of the high Lutheran party. In 1849 he was elected a member of the Prussian chamber of deputies, and in 1854 became a member of the upper house of the legislature. In his writings he maintained the theory of extending Christianity by the strength of the secular power.

Born at Munich, 1802; died near Kissengen, 1861.

STAIR, JAMES DALRYMPLE, Viscount, *stare*, a Scotch lawyer, appointed president of the court of session in 1671, and created Viscount Stair in 1681. He published "Institutes of the Laws of Scotland."

Born 1619; died 1695.

STAIR, JOHN DALRYMPLE, Earl of, son of the preceding. He was lord advocate of Scotland from 1687 to 1690, and appointed secretary of state in the latter year. He was the chief instigator of the massacre of Glencoe, and was in consequence compelled to resign in 1695. He was created Earl of Stair in 1703.

Died 1707.

STAIR, JAMES DALRYMPLE, Earl of, a Scottish general and statesman, who exerted himself in arousing his countrymen against James II. William III., soon after his accession, created Dalrymple a colonel. He served under Marlborough in 1702; represented the English nation at the court of Poland during the interval 1709-13, and in France during the regency. He induced the regent D'Orleans to expel the Pretender from French territory, and in the reign of George II. he became grand-admiral of Scotland, and was created a field-marshal. He was nominated to the command of the English forces in Germany, and gained over Marshal the Duke de Noailles the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. He also frustrated the attempt made upon English territory, in 1745-6, by the Pretender, Charles Edward.

Born at Edinburgh, 1673; died 1747.

STALYBRIDGE, *stal'-le-bridj*, a market-town and municipal and parliamentary borough of Lancashire and Cheshire, 7 miles E. of Manchester, on both banks of the Thame. There are five churches, several chapels, a town-hall, and mechanics' institute. **Manf.** Cotton goods and yarn. There are collieries near. **Pop.** 22,784.—A station on the London and North-Western; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln; Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Midland railways.

STAMFORD, *stam'-ford*, an ancient market town and parliamentary borough of Lincolnshire, on the Welland, at the south-western angle of the county, 10 miles N. of Peterborough. One of its parishes is in Northamptonshire, but the greater part of the town is built on the slope of a hill on the Lincoln side of the river. Its principal buildings are, All Saints, St. Mary's, and St. John's churches, all old; several chapels, and a town-hall. There are some remains of Carmelite and Franciscan priories. A large malting business is carried on. *Pop.* 8,995. A station on the Great Northern, London and North-Western, and Midland railways.

STAMFORD, a town of Connecticut, United States, 34 miles N.E. of New York. There are four adjacent villages, on a series of eminences, and the beauty of the situation makes it a favourite locality for the residence of New York merchants. There is a small harbour accessible to steamboats. **Pop.** 11,000.

STANDISH, MILES, *stand'-ish*, an English soldier, who, having served in the Netherlands, accompanied the pilgrim fathers to America, and was chosen their captain, in which capacity he led several successful expeditions against the savages, and rendered important service to the settlers. In 1625 he visited England as agent for the Plymouth colony, and on his return was magistrate at Duxbury, where a monument has recently been erected to his memory. He is the subject of a fine poem by Longfellow, "The Courtship of Miles Standish."

Born in Lancashire, 1584; died at Duxbury, Massachusetts, 1656.

STANFIELD, CLARKSON, *stan'-feeld*, a modern English painter, who first studied marine effects, in depicting which he subsequently became so skilful, from the forecastle of an English man-of war. Abandoning the navy, he became a scene-painter, and becoming eminent, was engaged for Drury Lane theatre. During many years he worked hard for the stage, but found time to paint small pictures of coast scenery and shipping, and in the

latter walk he achieved so high a reputation that, in 1832, he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. Three years later he became R.A. From this period he was one of the most brilliant and popular contributors to the yearly exhibitions of the Royal Academy, a thorough master of the technicalities of his art, one of the great ornaments of the English school of painters, especially of sea-pieces.

Born at Sunderland, about 1798; **died** at Hampstead, 1867.

STANHOPE, JAMES, first earl of, *stan'-hope*, an English nobleman, and nephew of the Earl of Chesterfield. He early entered upon a military career, and distinguished himself so much at the siege of Namur, in 1695, that William III. gave him a company in the Guards, and the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1705 he served as a brigadier-general under the earl of Peterborough at the siege of Barcelona. He was afterwards created major-general and commander-in-chief of the British forces in Spain, by Queen Anne. In 1708 he captured Fort Mahon, and obtained possession of the island of Minorca; subsequently gaining the victories of Almanza and Saragossa; but, being entrusted with the defence of Bribuega, he was obliged to surrender it, after a gallant resistance, to the duke de Vendôme. George I. appointed him secretary of state, and in 1714 sent him as ambassador to Vienna. In 1717 he was appointed first lord of the Treasury and chancellor of the Exchequer; but relinquished these offices on being created Baron Stanhope. In 1718 he again took office as secretary of state, was raised to the rank of earl, and afterwards engaged in several important missions. His death was caused by bursting a blood-vessel in the excitement of parliamentary debate.

Born 1673; **died** 1721.

STANHOPE, CHARLES, third earl of, grandson of the preceding, chiefly celebrated for his mechanical inventions, the most important of which was the printing-press which is named after him. He also designed improvements in the construction of canal locks, invented calculating machines, and made some researches into the action of the electric fluid. He opposed the ministry of his time, and considered the French revolution as a great step towards social improvement. He wrote a few works, the most remarkable of which were his "Reply to Mr. Burke's Reflections upon the French Revolution," and a refutation of Dr. Price's "Plan for a Sinking Fund."

Born 1752; **died** 1816.

STANHOPE, PHILIP HENRY, fifth earl of, an English historian and statesman, who, after completing his education at Oxford, entered the House of Commons as the representative of Wotton-Basset, in 1832. He was afterwards member for Hertford during the interval 1835-52. He held office as under-secretary of state for Foreign Affairs in the short ministry of the duke of Wellington, 1834-5; and again as secretary to the Board of Control, in the administration of Peel in 1845-6. As an historical writer, his reputation was founded upon his "History of the War of Succession in Spain," and "History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles, 1713—1783. He also produced several less important works, such as the "Life of Louis, Prince of Condé;" the "Life of Joan of Arc," &c. A collection of his essays contributed to the "Edinburgh Review" was published in 1849. The Copyright, or Lord Mahon's Act, was carried by him; and to his exertions is chiefly due the governmental scheme of forming a national portrait-gallery. In 1855 he succeeded to the earldom of Stanhope, before which period he had been styled Lord Mahon.

Born at Walmer, Kent, 1805; **died** at Bournemouth, 1875.

STANHOPE, HESTER LUCY, Lady, eldest daughter of the third earl Stanhope, and granddaughter of Pitt, earl of Chatham. She acted as private secretary to her uncle, William Pitt, until his death in 1806, and being recommended by him to the care of the nation, received a pension of £1,200. In 1810 she visited Syria, and in 1813 took up her residence in a deserted convent in the Lebanon mountains, about eight miles from Sidon, adopted a masculine Arab dress, and surrounded herself with a number of refugees, who formed an armed guard. She exercised a great influence in the country, practised astrology, and, becoming partially insane, believed that she was appointed to ride into Jerusalem with the Messiah at his next coming, and kept two beautiful mares ready for the occasion. She fell into debt, which made her latter years wretched. When she died no European was near, and her native servants robbed the house, and buried her in the garden. Her "Memoirs" and "Travels" were published after her death.

Born in London, 1776; **died** 1839.

STANHOPE, PHILIP DORMER. (*See* CHESTERFIELD, EARL OF.)

STANISLAUS I., LECZINSKI, *stan'-is-laws*, king of Poland, was the son of the grand treasurer of that kingdom. In 1704 he was deputed by the assembly at Warsaw to Charles XII. of Sweden, who had just conquered Poland. That monarch caused him to be crowned king at Warsaw in 1705; but when Charles was defeated, in 1709, Stanislaus was obliged to leave his kingdom. On the death of Augustus, in 1733, he returned, in hopes of being acknowledged; but the power of the emperor of Germany and the empress of Russia prevailed against him, and he was again obliged to fly. In 1735 he resigned his claims to the throne of Poland, but retained his royal title, recovered his estates, and received a pension of 2,000,000 francs (£80,000) for relinquishing the revenues of the duchies of Lorraine and Bar. He maintained a brilliant court at Luneville and Nancy; and died at an advanced age, in consequence of his night-gown taking fire. He was the author of some productions in French and Polish, which were printed under the title of "The Works of a Liberal Philosopher."

Born 1677; **died** 1766.

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS PONIATOWSKI, king of Poland, was the son of a Lithuanian nobleman. The elegance of his person and his accomplishments recommended him to the favour of the grand-duchess, afterwards Catherine II., by whose influence he was elected king of Poland, to the great discontent of a large party of the nobility of that kingdom. In 1794 he was forced to resign his crown, and the third partition of Poland took place. The unfortunate monarch retired first to Grodno, whence he was called to St. Petersburg, where he remained until his death.

Born at Wolczyn, Lithuania, 1732; **died** at St. Petersburg, 1798.

STANISLAUS, a county of California, United States. **Area**, 1,350 square miles. **Pop.** 8,750. The capital is Modesto.

STANISLAWOW, *stan'-is-law-ow*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, between two branches of the Bistritza, 71 miles S.E. of Lemberg. A considerable general trade is carried on. **Pop.** 17,000.

STANLEY, a new county of Dakota territory, United States. **Area**, 1,450 square miles. **Pop.** 793.

STANLEY, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 10,505, about 1,300 being coloured. The capital is Albemarle.

STANLEY, a seaport of Tasmania, on the north coast, 142 miles N.W. of Launceston. There is a considerable trade with Victoria, especially in potatoes. **Pop.** 1,000.

STANLEY, EDWARD, an eminent English prelate and ornithologist, who after studying at the university of Cambridge, was, in 1805, presented by his father, Sir John Stanley, to the living of Alderley, Cheshire, the duties of which he fulfilled for thirty-two years. In 1837 he was promoted to the see of Norwich. He was an accomplished ornithologist, geologist, entomologist, and botanist.

Born in London, 1779; **died** 1849.

STANLEY, ARTHUR PENRHYN, Rev., dean of Westminster, son of the preceding. He was sent at an early age to Rugby, where he earned the esteem and friendship of Dr. Arnold. In 1834 he proceeded to Oxford, and subsequently became fellow and tutor of University College, there. In 1851 he was nominated a canon of Canterbury, and subsequently became chaplain to prince Albert, as well as to the bishop of London. In 1856 he was chosen to fill the chair of Ecclesiastical History in the university of Oxford, and in 1864 appointed to the deanery of Westminster.

Born at Alderley, Cheshire, 1813; **died** 1881.

STANLEY, HENRY MORTON, African explorer. His real name is JOHN ROWLANDS, and he was born in great poverty near Denbigh, Wales. From the age of 3 to 13 he was brought up in the poorhouse at St. Asaph, where he received a fair education, which enabled him, after leaving the poorhouse, to act for a year as a teacher at Mold. He then went as a cabin-boy to New Orleans, where he attracted the attention of a merchant named Stanley, who adopted him; but as he died intestate, the youth received nothing from him but his name, which he had assumed. He then served in the Confederate army, but, being taken prisoner, volunteered into the United States navy, and became a petty officer of the ironclad Ticonderoga. After the close of the war, he travelled in Turkey and Asia Minor, and on his way back, went to St. Asaph for the purpose of giving a dinner to the children in the poorhouse where he had once been a pauper child. On reaching America he became connected with the newspaper press, and, as correspondent of the *New York Herald*, accompanied the British expedition to Abyssinia. In 1869 he was acting as correspondent at Madrid, when the proprietor of the newspaper sent for him to Paris, and asked if he would undertake to discover Dr. Livingstone, respecting whose fate there was great anxiety. Stanley at once accepted the task; went to Bombay by way of Palestine and the valley of the Euphrates, and embarked at Bombay for Zanzibar. He collected about 190 followers, with provisions and stores, in May, 1871, and after a toilsome and dangerous march through almost unknown regions, succeeded in obtaining authentic information respecting the lost traveller, and at last met with him at Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, in November. He accompanied Livingstone on explorations around the northern portion of the lake, and returned in 1872. He arrived in England, and related his adventures at the meeting of the British Association at Brighton; the queen presented him with a gold snuff-box set with diamonds, and he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. In 1874 he was commissioned by the proprietors of the *New York Herald* and London *Daily Telegraph* to continue the work of Livingstone and explore the lake country of equatorial Africa. He left the east coast in November, at the head of 300 men; and the difficulties he had to encounter may be estimated by the fact that in three months he had lost 192 men by death or desertion. He succeeded in making most important discoveries respecting Lake Victoria Nyanza and the adjacent country, and was then unheard of for nearly two years. About the end of August, 1877, he appeared on the west coast, at the mouth of the Congo, or Zaire, having succeeded, after terrible sufferings, and almost continued fighting with the natives, in tracing that great river from its hitherto unknown head waters to its mouth. Continued explorations induced him to project complete investigation of the whole district of the Congo. Being aided by the King of the Belgians to the extent of 40,000 francs, by the Government of France with 10,000 francs, and by further amounts from the French branch of the International Association, he commenced new operations on October 18, 1882, and eventually penetrated 700 miles above the mouth of the Congo river. Returning to England on July 28, 1884, he lectured on numerous occasions throughout the country at intervals, until the latter end of 1886, when he undertook an expedition for the rescue of Emin Pasha, who was supposed to be detained at some place in the African interior. Before starting, in January, 1887, the freedom of the City of London was presented to him. On the 27th he arrived at Cairo, made his way from thence to Zanzibar, going on by sea to the mouth of the Congo, which he reached on March 18. Fitful news of his progress arrived at intervals during that year, but throughout 1888 nothing reliable was heard from him, several successive reports of his murder being the only rumours that reached this country. Early in 1889, however, there was something like reliable information. The encouraging news that arrived in January and April was eventually confirmed in November and December, terminating with the certain intelligence that Mr. Stanley, in company with Emin, had arrived at Zanzibar, thus triumphantly completing one of the most daring, perilous, arduous and successful enterprises on record.

Born near Denbigh, Wales, 1840.

STANSTEAD, a county of Quebec province, dominion of Canada. **Area**, 407 square miles. **Pop.** 15,556 about one-fourth being of French descent. The capital is Stanstead.

STANTHORPE, *stan'-thorp*, a township of Queensland, Australia, 184 miles S. of Brisbane. **Pop.** 1,200.

STANTON, EDWIN MCMASTERS, *stan'-ton*, American Statesman; studied for the bar, and practised in Ohio and Pennsylvania, conducting many important cases, and gaining a great reputation for ability. In 1860 he was appointed attorney-general of the United States, and in 1862 secretary of war. In 1869 president Grant nominated him associate justice of the supreme court, but he died from dropsy before his commission was made out.

Born at Steubenville, Ohio, 1814; **died** at Washington, 1869.

STANTON, a new county of Kansas, United States. **Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** enumerated, 5.

STANTON, a county of Nebraska, United States. **Area** 432 square miles. **Pop.** 1,200.

STAPLETON, WALTER, an English prelate, who was educated at Oxford. His merits recom-

mended him to the court, and he was made bishop of Exeter and treasurer of England. He founded Exeter College, Oxford, and was beheaded by the insurgents of London, at the cross in Cheapside.
Died 1326.

STARAJA-RUSSA, *sta-ra'-ya*, a town of European Russia, government of Novgorod, on the Polister, 40 miles S. of Novgorod. It has salt works, and a trade in flax, linseed oil, wood, and lime. The salt-springs attract many visitors in summer. Pop. 8,700.

STARGARD, NEW, *star'-gart*, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, on the Ihna, 21 miles S.E. of Stettin. There is a Protestant Gothic church, built in the 14th century. Manf. Woollens, soap, and tobacco. There are also breweries and distilleries. Pop. 21,816.

STARK, *stark*, a county of Illinois, United States. Area, 325 square miles. Pop. 11,000. The capital is Toulon.

STARK, a county of Ohio, United States. Area, 570 square miles. Pop. 64,000. The capital is Canton.

STARKE, a county of Indiana, United States. Area, 432 square miles. Pop. 4,000. The capital is Knox.

STARKENBURG, *star'-ken-boorg*, a province of Hesse-Darmstadt, between the Rhine and the Maine. Area, 1,066 square miles. Pop. 394,574.

STARODOUB, *star'-o-doob*, a town of European Russia, government of Tchernigov, 100 miles N.W. of the town of that name. Pop. 23,889.

STARR, a county of Texas, United States. Area, 2,100 square miles. Pop. 8,304. The capital is Rio Grande City.

STARTER, JAN JANSSEN, *star'-ter*, Dutch dramatist and poet, the son of English parents, who belonged to the sect of Brownists, and, when he was 13 years of age, were compelled by persecution to leave England and settle in Amsterdam. At the age of 18 he was admitted a member of the Academy, and two years afterwards went into business as a bookseller at Leeuwarden. He soon began to write dramas for the Dutch stage, and among them was "Timbre de Cardone and Fenicie of Messine," which in plot resembles the "Much Ado about Nothing" of Shakspeare. Many of his lyrics and pastorals are very tender and charming.
Born in London, 1594.

STASSFURT, *stas'-foort*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the Bode, 20 miles S.W. of Magdeburg. Manf. Chemicals. One of the largest salt mines in the world is in the vicinity. Pop. 12,194.

STATEN ISLAND. (*See* NEW YORK.)

STATES OF THE CHURCH, PAPAL or PONTIFICAL STATES. (*See* ITALY.)

STAUNTON, SIR GEORGE LEONARD, *stawn'-ton*, an eminent Irish physician and diplomatist. He studied medicine at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree; after which he settled in London. About 1762 he went to Granada, where he practised as a physician, became secretary to Lord Macartney, governor of the island; and, having studied the law, he discharged the office of attorney-general. On the capture of Granada by the French, he was made prisoner, and, with Lord Macartney, sent to France: but after some time returned to England. When Lord Macartney was appointed governor of Madras, he accompanied him as confidential secretary, in which capacity he displayed great abilities in the treaty with Tippoo Sultan in 1784. On his return to England he received a pension from the East-India Company, and was created a baronet. In 1792 Lord Macartney went out as ambassador to China, and was accompanied by Sir George as secretary of legation. Of this voyage he published an elaborate and highly interesting account. He was interred in Westminster Abbey, where there is a fine monument to his memory by Chantry.
Born at Cargin, Galway, Ireland, 1737; died in London, 1801.

STAUNTON, SIR GEORGE THOMAS, son of the preceding, whom he accompanied to China in 1792. On his return to England, he was entered of the university of Cambridge, where he pursued his studies in a distinguished manner. On leaving the university, he went out to China as secretary of the English factory at Canton, of which trading community he subsequently became president. In 1816 he was attached to the embassy of Lord Amherst, in which capacity his knowledge of the Chinese character and language enabled him to render great services. In 1817 he quitted the East, and thenceforth devoted himself to politics, employing his leisure in the composition of a number of valuable works, including "The Penal Code of the Chinese Empire;" "Narrative of the Chinese Embassy to the Tartars in 1712-15;" "Journal of the Embassy of Lord Amherst;" "Memoirs of the Life and Family of the late Sir George Leonard Staunton;" and a translation from the Spanish of Mendoza, of a work entitled "History of the Great and Mighty Kingdom of China." With a few short interruptions, Sir George sat in the House of Commons from 1818 until 1852. He was among the most distinguished of Chinese scholars.
Born at Salisbury, 1781; died 1859.

STAUNTON, a town of Virginia, United States, on a branch of the Shenandoah river, 120 miles N.W. of Richmond. In it are the Western State Lunatic Asylum, and asylums for the blind, deaf, and dumb. Pop. 6,000.

STAVANGER, *stav-ang'-ger*, a seaport of Norway, on an arm of the Bukkefiord, 105 miles N.W. of Christiansand. It is a very old town, and the cathedral, dedicated to St. Swithin, is one of the finest Gothic edifices in the country. There are three suburbs. The harbour is good. Pop. of the province, 110,965; of the town, 23,500.

STAVROPOL, *stav'-ro-pol*, a government of European Russia, in Cis-Caucasia. It is generally level and unproductive, with many shallow lakes and swamps. Area, 26,634 square miles. Pop. 637,893.

STAVROPOL, capital of the above government, on the Atchla, 185 miles S.E. of Azov. There are well-frequented sulphur springs in the neighbourhood. Manf. Soap and leather. Pop. 34,503.

STEARNS, *steerns*, a county of Minnesota, United States. Area, 1,579 square miles. Pop. 21,956. The capital is St. Cloud.

STEELE, SIR RICHARD, *steel*, an English dramatist and essayist. His father, who was a barrister, acted in the capacity of private secretary to the duke of Ormond. He received his education at the Charter-house, in London, and at Merton College, Oxford, after which he enlisted as a soldier, and rose to the rank of captain, an appointment due to Lord Cutts, to whom he had dedicated a work entitled "The Christian Hero." In 1701 he commenced his career as a dramatic writer, with

the production of his comedy of "The Funeral, or Grief à la Mode," which had great success. This play was followed by the "Tender Husband" and the "Lying Lovers;" but his best work was the "Conscious Lovers," acted in 1722. In 1706 he was appointed Gazetteer, and gentleman usher to Prince George of Denmark. In 1704 he married a West Indian lady, who brought him some money, but died soon afterwards; and in 1707 he married Miss Mary Scurlock, a Welsh lady, the "Dear Prue" of his voluminous correspondence. In 1709 he began "The Tatler," a periodical paper, in which he had the assistance of Addison, as he also had in the "Spectator" and "Guardian;" the first commenced in 1711 and the last in 1713. His reputation as a writer procured him the place of commissioner of the stamp-office, which he resigned on being chosen member for Stockbridge. For writing two pamphlets, called the "Englishman" and the "Crisis," he was soon afterwards expelled the House of Commons. After the accession of George I., in 1715, he received the honour of knighthood, was appointed surveyor of the stables at Hampton Court, and governor of the royal company of comedians. He was also returned to parliament for Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, and made one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates in Scotland. He was an improvident man, continually in difficulties; but kind-hearted generous, and affectionate. His last years were spent in retirement in Wales, suffering from paralysis.

Born at Dublin, 1671; **died** at Llangunnor, near Caermarthen, 1729.

STEELE, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Area**, 432 square miles. **Pop.** 12,460.—The capital is Owatonna.

STEEN, JAN, *stain*, a Dutch painter. "In spirit, humour, and invention," says Dr. Waagen, "Steen excels all other Dutch painters in the same line."

Born at Leyden, 1636; **died** 1689.

STEEVENS, GEORGE, *stē'-vens*, one of the editors of Shakspeare. In 1766 he published twenty of the plays of Shakspeare, with notes. This work produced an intimacy between Steevens and Dr. Johnson, the result of which was a union of their labours as editors and commentators of Shakspeare. Their edition appeared in 1773. Twenty years afterwards, Steevens published a still more accurate edition of the great English dramatist, in 15 vols. He also revised the proofs of Boydell's edition of Shakspeare.

Born at Stepney, 1736; **died** at Hampstead, 1800.

STEFFANI, AGOSTINO, *stef-fa'-ne*, an Italian composer, who was at first a chorister at St. Mark's, Venice, where he attracted the notice of a German nobleman, by the beauty of his voice. This patron provided him with the means of obtaining a learned and musical education. He entered into holy orders, but chiefly devoted himself to musical composition. The duke of Brunswick, father of George I., offered him the posts of director of his chamber-music, and of the opera, which Steffani accepted. He composed several operas, and a large number of madrigals, motets, duets, &c. Caroline, consort of George II., edited a hundred of his duets. He subsequently became bishop of Spiga, having, in 1708, resigned his posts under the elector of Hanover to Handel.

Born about 1650; **died** at Frankfort, 1729.

STEFFENS, HEINRICH, *stef'-fens*, a Norwegian philosopher, who studied at the university of Copenhagen, where he so highly distinguished himself as to gain, in 1794, a travelling prize. In 1796 he was engaged as a lecturer upon natural history, and also as private tutor at Hamburg: in 1800 he was appointed to make a revision of Schelling's works upon natural philosophy; at a later period he was appointed assistant to the professor of philosophy in the university of Jena. After spending a short time in Denmark, he, in 1804, became professor in the university at Halle. In 1809 he joined the Prussian volunteers, with whom he fought till they entered Paris in 1813. Afterwards he held the professorship of physics and natural history at Breslau, and from the year 1831 until his death, at the university of Berlin. The most important works of this learned writer were,—his Autobiography; "On the False Theology and the True Faith;" "Polemical Leaves for the Advancement of Speculative Physics;" some novels; and the "Fundamental Features of Philosophical Natural Science."

Born at Stavanger, Norway, 1773; **died** at Berlin, 1845.

STEIBELT, DANIEL, *stī'-belt*, a German composer, who having been fortunate enough to attract the notice of William III. of Prussia, was educated at the charge of that king. He resided for a long time in London, where he produced a large number of compositions for the pianoforte, upon which instrument he was a most brilliant performer. In Paris he was the first to introduce Haydn's "Creation." He subsequently became chapel-master to the emperor of Russia; and while a resident at St. Petersburg, he produced there several operas.

Born at Berlin, 1775; **died** at St. Petersburg, 1823.

STEIN, HEINRICH FRIEDRICH KARL, Baron von, *stine*, a Prussian statesman, who studied at Göttingen, commenced his public life in 1779 as director of mines. After fulfilling the duties of various official appointments during the lifetime of Frederick the Great, he, in 1786, paid a visit to England, where he made a study of the constitution of Great Britain. Under Frederick-William III. he was the prime mover of those measures by which Prussia, although shorn of more than half her territory, was enabled to re-establish herself as a great kingdom, and afterwards to contribute to the downfall of Napoleon I. He introduced into Prussia a municipal system, reformed the civil service, trained the youth of the kingdom in the use of arms, and reorganized the army. Napoleon having learned what "one Stein" was doing, obliged him, in 1808, to relinquish his post, and to take refuge first in Austria, and afterwards in Russia, where he became counsellor to Alexander I. After the fall of Napoleon, Stein, finding his views too liberal for Prussia, retired into private life.

Born at Nassau, 1757; **died** 1831.

STEIN, CHARLOTTE ALBERTINE ERNESTINE, Baroness Von, daughter of a marshal of the grand ducal court of Weimar, chiefly famous for her friendship with Goethe, and the influence she exercised over him, and as the authoress of a tragedy, "Dido," founded on that friendship.

Born at Weimar, 1742; **died** there, 1827.

STEINAMANGER, *stine-a-man'-ger*, a town of Hungary, on an affluent of the Raab, 68 miles S.E. of Vienna. The modern cathedral is considered to be the finest church in Hungary. There are a bishop's palace and an ancient castle. Remains of the old Roman town of Savaria are in the vicinity. **Pop.** 6,000.

STELBENBOSCH, *stel'-ben-bosh*, a division of the Western Province, Cape Colony. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 9,000.

STELBENBOSCH, a town of the above division, well laid out with wide shaded streets. **Pop.** 4,000, chiefly of Dutch descent. This is one of the oldest towns in the colony, having been founded in 1684.

STENDAL, *sten'-dal*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the Altmark, 35 miles N. of Magdeberg. It is surrounded by walls, has a Roman Catholic church, a Protestant cathedral, founded in 1188, and five other churches. **Manf.** Woollen goods. **Pop.** 14,393.

STENIMACH, or STANIMAK, *stan'-i-mak*, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Roumelia, on the northern slope of Mount Rhodofe, 80 miles N.W. of Adrianople. It is an ancient place, with many remains of former greatness. A trade in wine and silk is carried on. **Pop.** 10,000.

STENO, NICOLAS, *stai'-no*, a Danish anatomist, who studied at Copenhagen and Leyden, and became principal physician to Ferdinand II., grand-duke of Tuscany. He was also appointed tutor to the young prince Cosmo, and, embracing the ecclesiastical state, was made a bishop by the pope, who sent him, with the title of vicar-apostolic, to Germany.

Born at Copenhagen, 1638; **died** at Schwerin, 1686.

STENTOR, *sten'-tor*, in Greek legend, one of the warriors who went to the siege of Troy. He was famed for the power of his voice, which was said to be as loud as that of fifty men combined.

STEPHEN, ST., *ste'-fen*, the first martyr of Christianity, was one of the seven deacons, and had been the disciple of Gamaliel. He was stoned to death by the Jews, on a pretended charge of blasphemy.

Died in 33.

STEPHEN OF BYZANTIUM, a Greek grammarian and lexicographer, who wrote a geographical dictionary, probably the first ever produced, of which there remains an abridgment, made by Hermolaus, in the reign of Justinian.

Lived in the 6th century.

STEPHEN, *king of England*. He was the third son of *Stephen, earl of Blois, by Adela*, daughter of William the Conqueror, and was crowned at Westminster in 1135. Matilda, daughter of Henry I., and wife of Henry IV., emperor of Germany, was the legitimate heir to the throne; but Stephen, taking advantage of her absence, obtained possession of it. In 1139 Matilda landed in England, and in 1141 took Stephen prisoner at the battle of Lincoln; but he was exchanged the same year for Robert, earl of Gloucester, illegitimate brother to the empress. Matilda, after many unsuccessful engagements, quitted the kingdom in 1147, and two years subsequently, her son Henry, by Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, claimed the crown; but, in 1153, a peace was concluded between the rivals, by which it was settled that Stephen should enjoy the crown for life, and that Henry should be his successor.

Born 1105; **died** 1154.

STEPHEN, the name of five kings of Hungary, succeeding to the throne in 997, 1114, 1161, 1165, and 1270.

STEPHEN I., ST., pope, ascended the pontifical chair after Lucius, in 253.

Died 257.

STEPHEN II., was a native of Rome, and elected pope in 752. Astolphus, king of the Lombards, having menaced the city of Rome, Pepin, king of the Franks, marched into Italy, and deprived Astolphus of the exarchate of Ravenna and several cities, which he gave to the pope; thus laying the foundation of the temporal sovereignty of the church of Rome.

Died 757.

STEPHEN III., succeeded Paul I. in 768. Throughout his career he was at variance with the Lombards.

Died 772.

STEPHEN IV., succeeded Leo III., but died in the same year.

Died 816.

STEPHEN V., elected in 885. He was a learned pontiff, and greatly contributed to relieve the people of Rome from the effects of a terrible famine which had desolated the country shortly before his accession.

Died 891.

STEPHEN VI. became pope in 896. He caused the body of pope Formosus to be disinterred and cast into an ordinary grave, on the plea that that pope had been excommunicated by John VIII. anterior to his elevation to the tiara. The partisans of Formosus burst into an insurrection, and having seized Stephen, strangled him.

Died 897.

STEPHEN VII. was elevated to the papacy in 929.

Died 931.

STEPHEN VIII. succeeded in 939. The records of the papacy are extremely untrustworthy; but it is stated by one authority that Stephen VIII. was, during a revolt of the Roman populace, rendered a cripple for life.

Died 942.

STEPHEN IX. (Frederick of Lorraine), brother to the Duke of Tuscany, was elected to the papacy in 1057. He had previously fulfilled the office of papal legate at the court of Constantinople. After his elevation, he despatched legates to Milan, to enforce celibacy among the clergy of that church, the disputes upon which decree lasted during a quarter of a century. According to one of the bulls issued by him, the clergy were exempted from the jurisdiction of lay courts, as also from the payment of tribute to laymen. He was a learned and energetic pontiff, and a zealous reformer of many abuses.

Born 1000; **died** 1058.

STEPHEN, JAMES, Sir, an English lawyer, government official, and historian. He was educated at Cambridge for the legal profession, and soon after entering upon practice, was chosen as counsel of the Colonial department. Having retired from the bar, he became assistant under-secretary for the colonies. At a later period he was promoted to the permanent under-secretaryship of the same department; but after spending thirty-five years in the civil service, he, in 1847, retired from it. His distinguished services were rewarded with a knighthood. In 1849 he was chosen regius professor of modern history in the university of Cambridge. His contributions to English literature are highly esteemed; the most important of them being, "Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography," and "Lectures on the History of France."

Born in London, 1789; **died** at Coblentz, 1859.

STEPHENSON, GEORGE, *ste'-ven-son*, a distinguished English mechanician, inventor of the locomotive, and father of the railway system. He was the son of a fireman at a colliery, and while still a child was employed to herd cows. In his

14th year he was appointed assistant fireman to his father, and soon rose to a better position. At a night-school at Walbottle, he learnt to read and write, and, in 1799, he paid fourpence per week to a Scotchman, at Newburn, to teach him arithmetic. In his 20th year he married, and was appointed brakesman to an engine used in lifting the ballast brought by the collier ships on their return voyage to Newcastle. At this time he added to his income by devoting his leisure to boot-mending, cutting out the pitmen's clothes, and clock-cleaning; but, with all this, he found time for his experiments in mechanics. In 1804 he proceeded to Montrose, having been appointed to superintend one of Messrs. Boulton and Watt's engines there. He remained in Scotland about a year; upon which he returned to his former employment at Killingworth. In 1812 he was appointed engineer of the colliery, at a salary of £100 per annum. The construction of a locomotive engine had long been a favourite problem with engineers connected with colliery labour. Several travelling engines had, indeed, been constructed, but they were, at best, only clumsy and inefficient pieces of machinery. He inspected all the locomotives within his reach, and, at length, informed one of his employers, Lord Ravensworth, that he could make a better engine for the colliery tramways than any yet seen. He was provided with the means of executing his design, and in less than a year he completed a travelling engine which drew along the colliery tramway eight loaded carriages, weighing thirty tons, at a rate of four miles an hour. This successful trial took place in 1814. In the following year he constructed another engine, which was a vast improvement upon its predecessor. He next invented a safety-lamp, which, upon completion, proved to be in principle similar with that produced at the same period by Sir Humphrey Davy. In 1820, Mr. Pease, of Darlington, obtained an act of parliament for the construction of a railway to be worked "with men and horses or otherwise." Meanwhile, Stephenson had converted the tramroad of the Hetton Colliery into a railway eight miles in extent. This fact recommended him to the notice of Mr. Pease, who caused him to be engaged as the engineer of the new undertaking, which, under the name of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, was finished in 1825. About the same time, Stephenson was engaged to make a survey for a proposed railway or tramroad between Manchester and Liverpool. The difficulties of the undertaking were immense, and the public and private opposition he encountered are historical. Some years antecedent to the completion of the Manchester and Liverpool line of railway, he had with great foresight set up a factory for the construction of locomotives; and when the demand for those engines was created, it was found that from his establishment alone could anything like a perfect machine be obtained. The company had offered a prize of £500 for a locomotive engine to be used on the new line. By the specified time, several engines were put forward; but all broke down upon their first trial, except the "Rocket," which had been turned out from Stephenson's factory. On September 15th, 1830, the Liverpool and Manchester line was opened; and from that moment George Stephenson was acknowledged as one of the most distinguished men of his time. Lines of railway were projected throughout the kingdom, and Stephenson was appointed chief engineer of some of the most important. For a long time he enjoyed the monopoly of locomotive-making; and it was not until skilled workman, trained in his factory, had been called away to form or superintend other establishments, that a good engine could be obtained in any other quarter. He was also engaged upon some foreign lines, principally in Belgium. He went to Spain to make the survey of a proposed line between Madrid and the Pyrenees; but the scheme was subsequently abandoned. In 1845 he relinquished nearly all his engagements with railway companies, and devoted his attention to the collieries and lime-works of which he had become the proprietor.

Born at Wylam, Northumberland, 1781; **died** near Chesterfield, 1848.

STEPHENSON, ROBERT, a civil engineer, the son and only child of the preceding. Robert, in his 11th year, was sent to school at Newcastle; and, having very early evinced a predilection for mechanics and science generally, he joined the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Institution, and when he came home for his Saturday half-holiday, he was always provided with a book from the library. In 1818 his father was in a position to apprentice him to Mr. Nicholas Wood, as a coal-viewer. Under that gentleman, Robert obtained a complete knowledge of the machinery used in a colliery; in 1820 he repaired for a session to the university of Edinburgh, where he attended the lectures of Sir John Leslie and Professor Jamieson upon natural philosophy, geology, and mineralogy. During his stay there he gained a mathematical prize; and, after returning home, was apprenticed to his father, who had just commenced his locomotive factory at Newcastle. In consequence of his health having become frail, he, in 1824, went out to South America upon a commission to examine the gold and silver mines of that country. George Stephenson, on being appointed engineer of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, recalled his son, who reached England at the close of 1827. He then became one of the chief assistants to his father, and, after rendering him material services, he, upon the completion of the Liverpool line, was engaged to form a branch of the same, near Warrington. He next made the survey for the Leicester and Swannington Railway, and afterwards of the London and Birmingham line, of which he was subsequently appointed engineer. The High Level Bridge over the Tyne, at Newcastle; the Viaduct over the valley of the Tweed, at Berwick: the Britannia Bridge, over the Menai Strait; and the Victoria Bridge, over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, are magnificent proofs of the boldness and originality of his genius for triumphing over material obstacles. He assisted his father in the laying-out of the lines in Belgium; constructed a railway between Alexandria and Cairo, and designed an immense bridge to cross the Nile. In 1847 he was elected member of parliament for Whitby, in Yorkshire, which place he represented during many years. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and a member of many learned and scientific bodies, both English and continental. He was the author of two valuable works, entitled, respectively, "The Locomotive Steam-engine," and "The Atmospheric Railway System." His death was hastened by a cold caught while assisting Brunel to launch the Great Eastern. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, and there is a statue to his memory in front of the London and North-Western terminus in Euston Square, London.

Born at Willington, 1803; **died** in London, 1859.

STEPHENSON, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 550 square miles. **Pop.** 31,000. The capital is Freeport.

STEPNEY. (*See* LONDON.)

STEPNEY, GEORGE, *step'-ne*, an English poet, who came of an ancient Pembrokeshire family, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. On leaving the university, he found a patron in the earl of Dorset, who obtained for him several public employments. He was successively engaged as envoy to the elector of Brandenburg, the emperor of Germany, the elector of Saxony, and to the States-general. In 1697 he was appointed one of the commissioners of trade. He assisted Dryden in making the translation of Juvenal.

Born in London, 1663; died 1707.

STERLING, JOHN, *ster'-ling*, a modern English essayist, who was the son of Edward Sterling, editor of the *Times* newspaper. After spending some time at the university of Glasgow, he was, in 1824, sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had Dr., afterwards Archdeacon Hare, for his tutor, and became acquainted with a knot of brilliant young men, numbering amongst others, Frederick Maurice, Richard Trench, Monckton Milnes, and Charles Buller. After leaving Cambridge, he purchased the *Athenæum* newspaper of its projector, Mr. Silk Buckingham; but, the speculation not proving successful, the print was disposed of to Mr. Dilke. In 1834 he entered upon holy orders, and became curate of Hurstmonceaux, in Sussex, under his friend Archdeacon Hare. The delicate state of his health compelled him to vacate this office in less than a year afterwards; and henceforth his life was spent in migrations between England and other countries enjoying a warmer climate.

Born 1806; died 1844.

STERNBERG, *stern'-bairg*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Moravia, 10 miles N. of Olmütz. There are an old palace and a military school. Manf. Cotton goods (large), woollen, linen, canvas, hosiery, and liqueurs. Pop. 13,500.

STERNE, LAURENCE, *stern*, English novelist, who received his education at Halifax, Yorkshire; whence he was sent to Jesus College, Cambridge, and, having taken his degrees, entered into orders. His uncle, Dr. Jacques Sterne, prebendary of Durham, procured him the living of Sutton, and, about 1741, a prebend in York Cathedral. He afterwards obtained the rectory of Stillington, in the same county. He published the two first volumes of "Tristram Shandy" at York in 1759. On the republication of these in London, the year following, Sterne, from obscurity, rose to the height of literary fame. In 1760 he received the additional living of Coxwold, Yorkshire. During the subsequent 28 years, he produced the conclusion of his first novel, a "Sentimental Journey in France," some sermons under the name of "Yorick," and "Letters." He added the characters of Uncle Toby, Corporal Trim, and Mr. Shandy to our literature; but was a coarse-minded, licentious man, with very little of the "reverend" in his composition, but with a command of sentimental language with which he endeavoured to cover his moral delinquencies.

Born at Clonmel, Ireland, 1713; died in London, 1768.

STERNHOLD, THOMAS, *stern'-hold*, an English writer, who became successively groom of the robes to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He produced a metrical version of fifty-one of David's Psalms; the remainder were done by Hopkins, Norton, and others. He also wrote "Certain Chapters of the Proverbs of Solomon drawn into Metre." The first complete version of the Psalms of Sternhold and Hopkins was published in 1562.

Born in Hampshire, about 1500; died 1549.

STESICHORUS, *ste-sik'-o-rus*, a Greek lyric poet. His name, according to Suidas, was originally Tysias, which he changed to Stesichorus (chorus leader), on account of his being the first who taught the chorus to dance to the lyre. He was a man of the first rank among his fellow-citizens, and was distinguished as a statesman. He died at an advanced age, at Catania, in Sicily.

Born at Himera, Sicily, 632 B.C.; died about 555.

STETTIN, *stet-tin'*, a fortified town of Prussia, capital of Pomerania, on the left bank of the Oder, 76 miles N.E. of Berlin. The ancient castle contains a collection of northern antiquities, and there are a school of navigation and observatory, several fine squares and statues of Frederick the Great and Frederick William III. The river is crossed by two bridges. Manf. Woollens, linens, cotton, leather, soap, and tobacco; but, above all, ships' anchors, of which, as of ships and boats built here, there is an extensive export. It has a large annual fair, and, after Dantzic, is the principal port of the Prussian dominions. Pop. 91,756.—Stettin belonged to Sweden from 1648 to 1720.

STEUBEN, *stu'-ben*, a county of Indiana, United States. Area, 340 square miles. Pop. 13,000. The capital is Angola.

STEUBEN, a county of New York, United States. Area, 1,425 square miles. Pop. 75,000. There are two capitals, Bath and Corning.

STEUBEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELM AUGUST, Baron, served with great distinction under Frederick the Great, and in 1777 went to America, and became an eminent commander under Washington, especially valuable in organising the army. Congress voted him an annuity, and large tracts of land were granted him.

Born at Magdeburg, 1730; died near Utica, New York, 1794.

STEUBENVILLE, *stu'-ben-vil*, capital of Jefferson county, Ohio, United States, on the Ohio, 32 miles W. of Pittsburg. There is a very fine court-house. Manf. Woollen goods, cottons, paper, iron, and machinery. Abundance of coal is found in the vicinity. Pop. 12,000.

STEVENSON, ROBERT, *ste'-ven-son*, a Scottish engineer, who was placed as assistant with Mr. Thomas Smith, of Edinburgh, engineer to the Northern Lighthouse Commissioners; in which appointment he succeeded his tutor in 1797. In 1807 he commenced the construction of the celebrated Bell-Rock lighthouse, off Arbroath, in Forfarshire. Besides erecting twenty-three lighthouses, he was engaged in designing many improvements in harbours, and in the construction of several bridges, chiefly in Scotland.

Born at Glasgow, 1772; died 1850.

STEWART, *stu'-art*, a county of Georgia, United States. Area, 500 square miles. Pop. 14,500, about two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Lumpkin.

STEWART, a county of Tennessee, United States. Area, 425 square miles. Pop. 12,500, nearly 3,000 being coloured. The capital is Dover.

STEWART, MATTHEW, a Scotch mathematician. He studied divinity at Glasgow, and afterwards mathematics at Edinburgh under Maclaurin, whom, in 1747, he succeeded in his professorship; on which occasion he published his "General Theorems." In 1761 appeared his tracts, physical and mathematical, in which he proposed to deduce a theory of the moon, and to determine the sun's

distance from the earth. He was also the author of other works, chiefly mathematical.

Born at Rothsay, Isle of Bute, 1717; **died** 1785.

STEWART, DUGALD, a Scotch metaphysician, son of the preceding, educated at the High School of Edinburgh and Glasgow university. His attainments as a speculator in metaphysical inquiry were evinced as early as his 19th year, when he produced an essay on "Dreaming." His mathematical attainments also were so great, that, on reaching his 21st year, he was selected to fulfil the functions of assistant mathematical professor to his father in the university of Edinburgh. After officiating for some time as the deputy of Dr. Ferguson, he was, in 1785, appointed to succeed that learned professor in the chair of moral philosophy. In this position his name became famous throughout Great Britain, and his classes were attended by the most brilliant and promising young men of the time. In 1792 he produced the first volume of his "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind;" and, in the succeeding year, his "Outlines of Moral Philosophy." During the nine or ten subsequent years, he put forth a "Life of Dr. Robertson;" a "Life of Dr. Reid;" lectures on political economy; and the "Life of Adam Smith." The first volume of his celebrated "Philosophical Essays" appeared in 1810. His last works were,—"View of the Active and Moral Powers," and the celebrated "General View of the Progress of Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Science since the Revival of Letters," which appeared in 1815, as the "Preliminary Dissertation to the Supplement of the Encyclopædia Britannica."

Born at Edinburgh, 1753; **died** there, 1828.

STEWART. (*See* STUART.)

STEYER, or **STEYR,** *stire,* a town of the Austrian empire, province of Upper Austria, at the confluence of the rivers Steyer and Enns, 19 miles S.E. of Linz. There are two suburbs, Ennsdorf and Steyerdorf, with which the town is united by bridges. **Manf.** Hardware and cutlery. **Pop.** 16,919.

STIGAND, *stig'-and,* a Saxon prelate, a favourite with Edward the Confessor, who created him bishop of the East Angles. In 1052 he became archbishop of Canterbury. Subsequently William the Conqueror refused to be crowned by him, and, finally, degraded him from his high offices and threw him into prison, where he is said to have been starved to death.

Died 1070.

STIGLMAYER, JOHANN BAPTIST, *stigl'-mi-er,* an eminent Bavarian sculptor, and director of the bronze-foundry of Munich. He was the son of a blacksmith, but in early life evinced so great an aptitude for design, that he found patrons, who had him regularly educated for the sculptor's art. At a subsequent period he directed his attention to metal-founding, and, after increasing his knowledge by sojourning at Naples and Berlin, he returned to Munich, and there undertook the casting of those celebrated bronze statues, after the models of Thorwaldsen, Schwanthaler, Rauch, and himself, which adorn the city of Munich and its environs. He was succeeded in the directorship of the royal foundry by Ferdinand Miller, his nephew.

Born at Munich, 1791; **died** 1844.

STILICHO, FLAVIUS, *stil'-i-ko,* general and favourite of the emperor Theodosius, whose niece and adopted daughter he espoused. After discharging, among other high offices, that of ambassador, and master-general of all the forces of the Western empire, he, upon the death of Theodosius, in 395, became guardian of his son Honorius, who had been left the empire of the West, as his elder brother Arcadius had received that of the East. Stilicho appears to have aspired to the command of both the Eastern and Western armies; but in this design he was thwarted by Rufinus, tutor to Arcadius, who reigned at Constantinople. Stilicho, however, caused Rufinus to be slain, and afterwards married his daughter to Honorius. A general of the highest ability and bravery, he on several occasions prevented the empire from being devastated by Alaric and his barbarians. In 408 Honorius was induced to believe that Stilicho intended to depose him, and place his own son, Eucherius, upon the throne. Honorius accordingly ordered him to be beheaded, which was done by Count Heraclian, at Ravenna.

Died 408.

STILL, JOHN, *stil,* an English prelate, who, in 1592, was elevated to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. He is stated to have written, while a young man, a play called "Gammer Gurton's Needle," one of the earliest comedies extant in the English language.

Born 1543; **died** 1607.

STILLINGFLEET, EDWARD, *stil'-ing-fleet,* an English prelate, who was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1653. In 1657 he was presented to the rectory of Sutton, by his friend Sir Roger Burgoyne, to whom he dedicated, in 1662, his great work, entitled "Origines Sacræ, or a Rational Account of the Grounds of Natural and Revealed Religion." In 1670 he was made canon-residentiary, and, in 1678, dean of St. Paul's. He wrote and preached with great ability against popery and the Nonconformists, during the reign of James II., and, in 1689, was made bishop of Worcester. He was a man of profound learning, a close and energetic writer, and an excellent divine. He engaged in a metaphysical controversy with John Locke.

Born at Cranbourn, Dorset, 1635; **died** in London, 1699.

STILPO, *stil'-po,* a distinguished philosopher of the Megarian school. Ptolemy Soter invited him to his court, but Stilpo refused. When Megara, the native place of the philosopher, was taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes, the conqueror ordered the house of Stilpo, "the wisest of all living Greeks," to be spared. He taught that perfect wisdom consisted in the complete mastery of the passions. None of his writings have survived.

Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

STIRLING, *stir'-ling,* an ancient town, royal, municipal, and parliamentary borough and riverport of Scotland, capital of Stirlingshire, and irregularly built on the sloping ridge of a rock, 220 feet high, the precipitous end of which, towards the west, is occupied by the castle, at the head of the navigation of the Forth, 31 miles N.W. of Edinburgh. There is an old bridge of four arches over the Forth. There are two churches formed out of the old church, called, from their situations, the East and West kirks. There are two old royal palaces, an ancient town-house, and the old residence of the Earl of Mar, several hospitals, a gaol, a hall for the circuit and sheriff courts, and the Athenæum, with a spire 120 feet high, for a reading-room and a public library. There are also a grammar-school and other endowed schools, public libraries, reading-rooms, a mechanics' institute, corn exchange, and several ancient ecclesiastical buildings. **Manf.** Cotton and woollen goods, ropes, malt, leather, and soap; timber and coal are imported. **Pop.** 13,480. —A station on the North British and Caledonian

railways.—Stirling is a place of great antiquity. The most ancient of the town's charters was granted by King Alexander I., and is dated at Kincardine, the 18th of August, in the 12th year of his reign (*i. e.* A.D. 1120). It was several times taken and retaken by the English and Scots; in the former of whose hands it was kept for ten years, until retaken by Robert Bruce after the Battle of Bannockburn. It was for a short time in the possession of the English in 1333, and lastly taken by Monk in 1651. Prince Charles's army besieged it in 1746.

STIRLING, JAMES, an English mathematician, who was educated at the university of Oxford, and became a fellow of the Royal Society. He produced some able expositions of the Newtonian philosophy. Although highly esteemed by his contemporaries, scarcely anything is known respecting his life.

Born towards the close of the 17th century; **died** subsequently to 1764.

STIRLING, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Earl of, Scotch poet and dramatist. He was appointed secretary of state in 1626, and keeper of the signet in the following year, and in 1633 was created earl. He was the author of "Monarchieke Tragedies," "Doomsday," and "Recreations with the Muses."

Born 1580; **died** 1640.

STIRLING-MAXWELL, WILLIAM, Sir, a modern Scotch author and politician, who produced a number of valuable works upon the art, history, and literature of Spain. He resided during some time in the Peninsula, in order to make researches upon these subjects. He published "Annals of the Artists of Spain;" "The Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles V.;" "Velasquez and his Works." In politics he was a moderate Conservative, and represented the county of Perth during many years. He was elected rector of the university of St. Andrew's in 1863, and of that of Edinburgh in 1872. In 1877 he married the Hon. Mrs. Norton, the poetess, who died shortly afterwards.

Born at Kenmure, near Glasgow, 1818; **died** 1878.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by Perth and Clackmannan shires, E. by the Firth of Forth and Linlithgowshire, and S. and W. by the shires of Lanark and Dumbarton. Diversified with mountains, hills, and plains, and shaded with natural woods and plantations. An extensive plain stretches from the Water of Avon towards the north-west, and is terminated by the mountain of Ben-Lomond. It is intersected by the Forth, and includes the carses or valleys of Stirling and Falkirk, and produces the most luxuriant crops. The central and southern districts are partly mountainous and partly level and fertile.

Rivers and Lakes.—The principal are the Forth, the Carron, the Bannockburn, which falls into the Forth, the Endrick, the Blane, and the Kelvin. The chief lakes are Loche Coulter and Elrigg, and a part of Loch Lomond is within the county.

Minerals.—The abundance of coal and iron in particular have given rise to many important branches of manufactures. There are also ironstone, freestone, and limestone, silver, copper, cobalt, and lead.

Area.—466 square miles.

Pop.—112,437.

Parliamentary Representation and Chief Towns.—The county returns 2 members, and the Falkirk and Stirling districts 1 each. The chief towns are STIRLING (the capital), Bannockburn, Denny, and FALKIRK.

STOCKENSTROEM (KAT RIVER SETTLEMENT), a division of Cape Colony. It is fertile and well wooded. **Area,** 260 square miles. **Pop.** 6,000, of whom only 1,400 are Europeans, the remainder being Hottentots. (*See* KAT RIVER.)

STOCKHOLM, *stok'-holme*, ("island on piles,") the capital city of Sweden, at the junction of the Lake Malar with an inlet of the Baltic, built partly on islands, and intersected by many canals. Its form is an irregular oblong, extending from north to south, while the waters cross it in two channels from east to west. The town was originally built on three islands, which have been enlarged by embankments built on piles. The central of these islands is known as Stad, "the city;" the others are suburbs, Norrmalm, the fashionable quarter, and Södermalm, chiefly occupied by the working-classes. The former is connected with the Stad by a fine granite bridge, and the latter by several drawbridges. Of the public edifices the principal is the royal palace on the central island, a large quadrangular structure in the Italian style, with a square or court in the middle, and containing a picture gallery, and the royal library. In the Norrmalm are the principal government offices and mercantile establishments, and the new national museum, a splendid building facing the royal palace, 260 feet long, 170 broad, and 90 feet high. Other fine building are the Ridderhaus (or house of the nobles, or Diet), the Ridderholm (formerly a church, and now used for collections illustrative of Swedish history), the governor's palace, exchange, mint, art-union, and exhibition buildings, and the royal theatre where Gustavus III. was assassinated. Of the churches, nearly 20 in number, the most remarkable are the ancient Solna; St. Nicholas, in which the Swedish kings are crowned; and St. Clara, notable for its fine interior. There are a military college and various educational establishments. The Djurgard, or deer park, about 3 miles in circumference, contains the Rosendal palace, and Haga, Carlberg, Humlegard, and Berzelius parks are beautiful and favourite resorts. There are statues of Birger Jarl, the reputed founder of the city, Gustavus III., and Charles XII. In the vicinity of the city are many beautiful palaces and villas. Stockholm is the chief emporium of Sweden, and few harbours have greater depth or capacity. A thousand sail of shipping may lie in it in safety, and the largest of them may come close to the quays. The chief exports are iron, steel, copper, pitch, tar, and timber. **Manf.** Comprise iron goods, machinery, glass, porcelain, sugar, tobacco, leather, cotton, hats, stockings, silk, watches, clocks, mathematical instruments, and articles of gold and silver. **Pop.** City, 205,129; Rural district, 147,486.—Stockholm appears to have been founded in the 13th century by Birger Jarl, father of Waldemar, who became king, and to have owed its gradual increase to the commercial advantages of its situation. In 1520, the city endured a siege by the Danes, followed by a terrible massacre of the inhabitants. In the 17th century it superseded Upsal as the Swedish capital.

STOCKMAR, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH, Baron von, a German physician, who became private secretary and comptroller of the household to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, and after his accession to the throne of Belgium was engaged by him in many confidential transactions, and was the trusted friend of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, exercising considerable influence over the domestic relations of the royal family, especially in negociating the marriage of the Crown Prince of Prussia with the Princess Royal of England, the latter of whom designed a monument to his memory at Coburg. His memoirs have been published.

Born in Coburg, 1817; **died** there, 1863.

STOCKPORT, *stok'-port*, a market-town and parliamentary borough of Cheshire, at the junction

of the Mersey and the Thame, 5 miles S.E. of Manchester. There are several suburbs, the most extensive being Edgeley, Heaton-Norris, and Portwood, and the Mersey is crossed by five bridges. The central part stands on the top of a hill, which has a very steep descent towards the river, and towards the north the hill becomes perpendicular for a height equal to that of the houses, a row of which encircles the base. The parish church of St. Mary is a modern structure in the Early English style, with an ancient chancel; St. Thomas's is an elegant building in the Grecian style; and there are several other churches and numerous chapels. A splendid railway viaduct of 26 arches spans a part of the town as well as the river Mersey. Manf. Cotton-weaving and spinning. Pop. 59,550. —A station on the London and North-Western, Great Western, Midland, and other lines of railways.

STOCKTON, *stok'-ton*, capital of San Joaquin county, California, United States, at the head of a large arm of the San Joaquin river, 63 miles E. of San Francisco. There is a good harbour, and constant steamboat communication is maintained with San Francisco. Wheat, wool, and other agricultural produce from the San Joaquin valley are shipped. Manf. Agricultural implements, joinery, paper, and saddlery. Pop. 10,000.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES, a market-town and parliamentary borough of Durham, on the left bank of the Tees, with a suburb, South Stockton, on the opposite side of the river, and 10 miles from its mouth. The public buildings are a town-hall, four churches, a handsome Roman Catholic church, various chapels, a custom-house, theatre, and mechanics' institute. The river is crossed by a fine bridge, and vessels of considerable size can come up to the quays. Manf. Sailcloth, linen, worsted yarns, and iron and brass work. There are shipbuilding yards and breweries. Pop. 41,040.—A station on the North-Eastern railway.

STODDARD, *stod'-dard*, a county of Missouri, United States. Area, 800 square miles. Pop. 13,431. The capital is Bloomfield.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, a town and parliamentary borough of Staffordshire, the centre of the "Potteries." There are a large parish church, St. Peter's, rebuilt about 1830, a large town-hall, statues of Josiah Wedgwood and Herbert Minton, and an infirmary. Manf. China, porcelain, statuettes, and encaustic tiles. Pop. 19,263.—A station on the North Staffordshire railway.

STOKES, *stokes*, a county of North Carolina, United States. Area, 550 square miles. Pop. 15,353. nearly one-fourth being coloured. The capital is Danbury.

STOKES, GEORGE GABRIEL, an eminent modern mathematician, who was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, in which university he succeeded to the Lucasian professorship of mathematics in 1849. In 1854, he was elected secretary of the Royal Society. He produced a number of valuable papers upon mathematical physics, chiefly contributed to the "Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society." He has also lectured upon physics, elementary and practical, at the School of Mining and Arts, in the Museum of Practical Geology, and has made some highly important discoveries relative to the refrangibility of light. He was president of the British Association in 1869.

Born about 1818.

STOLBERG, FRIEDRICH LEOPOLD, Count von, a Danish poet, who studied at Halle and Göttingen, travelled in Italy and Switzerland with Goethe and Lavater, and, later in life, represented Denmark as minister, at the courts of Russia and Prussia. Partly through the influence of the Russian princess Amelia Galitzin, he became a member of the Church of Rome. His principal works were—translations of the "Iliad," of Ossian, and of Æschylus; an account of his travels in Italy, Switzerland, and Germany; and some religious treatises.

Born at Bramstedt, Holstein, 1750; died near Osnabrück, 1819.

STOLLBERG, a town of Prussia, Rhine province, 7 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Manf. Brass wire and other articles in brass, cutlery, needles and pins, woollen cloth, and flannel. Pop. 10,911.

STOLLBERG, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 9 miles S.W. of Chemnitz. Manf. Woollens, linen, and cotton. There are slate quarries, and a silver mine in the vicinity. Pop. 6,000.

STOLP, *stol'-pe*, a walled town of Prussia, province Pomerania, on the Stolpe, 10 miles from its mouth in the Baltic. Manf. Woollen and linen fabrics, amber, copper, hats, starch, tobacco, and leather. Pop. 21,591.

STONE, *stone*, the name of 3 counties of the United States:—

ARKANSAS.—A new county. Population enumerated, 5,089.

DAKOTA.—Area, 700 square miles. Pop. Unascertained.

MISSOURI.—Area, 500 square miles. Pop. 3,500. The capital is Galena.

STONEHENGE. (*See* WILTSHIRE.)

STONEHOUSE, or EAST STONEHOUSE, *stone'-house*, a market-town of Devonshire, between Devonport and Plymouth, of which it forms a suburb (*see* PLYMOUTH), separated from Devonport by the Port, an arm of the harbour. St. George's Hall is a fine building in the Italian style. There are a royal naval hospital, occupying 24 acres; marine barracks and the Royal William victualling yard, an immense establishment; extensive quays, and a battery and several forts commanding the entrance of the Hamoaze. Pop. 2,400.—A station on the London and South Western railway.

STONINGTON, *ston'-ing-tun*, a town and port of New London county, Connecticut, United States, on Long Island Sound. It has a good harbour, protected by two breakwaters, and a maritime trade. It is a favourite place for summer resort. Manf. Woollen and cotton goods and machinery. Pop. 6,500.

STORACE, STEPHEN, *stor'-ace*, an English musician and composer for the English theatre. He was the son of a Neapolitan musician long settled in England. During his short but brilliant career he produced—the music for the "Haunted Tower," "Siege of Belgrade," "No Song, no Supper," as well as several pieces composed for the Italian opera, all of which exhibit an undoubted genius for music. His sister Anna was a celebrated vocalist.

Born in London, 1763; died in the same city, 1796.

STOREY, *stor'-e*, a county of Nevada, United States. Area, 420 square miles. Pop. 16,115. The capital is Virginia.

STORMONT, *stor'-mont*, a county of Ontario province, dominion of Canada. Area, 409 square miles. Pop. 13,294. The capital is Cornwall.

STORNOWAY, *storn'-o-wai*, a town and parish of the Hebrides, Scotland, Ross-shire, at the head of Loch Stornoway, upon a point jutting into it. The harbour is excellent. The town is the

largest in the Western Islands, and has a church, town-house, news-room, public library, and custom-house. **Manf.** Ropes, and it has a wool-carding factory, corn and malt mills, and a distillery. **Pop.** of parish, 10,389; of town, 2,500. **Lat.** 58° 11′ 28″ N. **Lon.** 6° 22′ 10″ W.

STORY, JOSEPH, *stor'-e*, an American judge and writer upon jurisprudence. He graduated at Harvard College, and commenced practice in 1801, and soon became one of the most distinguished lawyers of the United States. From 1805 to 1808 he was a member of the lower house of the legislature of Massachusetts, and in 1811 was nominated associate judge of the Supreme Court, and at a subsequent period he accepted the Dana professorship of law at Harvard University. His legal works enjoy a European reputation, and are highly esteemed even in England, where the legal literature of other countries is less regarded than elsewhere. His principal works were—"Commentaries on the Conflicts of Laws;" "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States;" treatises upon Equity Jurisprudence, the law of Bailments, of Bills of Exchange, of Promissory Notes, and of Partnership.

Born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, U.S., 1779; **died** at Cambridge, near Boston, 1845.

STORY, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area,** 550 square miles. **Pop.** 16,906. The capital is Nevada.

STOTHARD, THOMAS, *stot'-hard*, an English painter, who was apprenticed to the business of a pattern-designer for brocaded silks, which pursuit he relinquished on obtaining some success as a draughtsman for the "Town and Country Magazine." He was next employed to make designs for Bell's "British Poets" and the "Novelist's Magazine." In consequence of the reputation he acquired while engaged upon these works, his services were sought by almost every publisher of his time requiring for his productions the aid of an artist's pencil. Meanwhile he diligently pursued a course of study at the Royal Academy; and, after exhibiting some pictures, was, in 1785, elected an associate of that body. He became a full academician in 1794. In 1812 he was appointed librarian to the Academy. He is stated to have made more than five thousand designs.

Born in London, 1755; died there, 1834.

STOUR, *stoor*, the name of several rivers in England.—1. In Somerset, falling into the English Channel at Christ-Church, in Hampshire.—2. In Shropshire, and falling into the Severn at Stourport.—3. In Dorsetshire, running into the Avon.—4. In Oxfordshire, also running into the Avon.—5. Rising on the borders of Cambridgeshire, and joining the Orwell from Ipswich. Their united streams form the noble harbour of Harwich, whence they discharge themselves into the German Ocean.

STOURBRIDGE, *stoor'-bridj*, a market-town of Worcestershire, on the Stour, 18 miles N. of Worcester. **Manf.** Glass, earthenware, iron, cloth, and fire-bricks. **Pop.** 9,760.—**Stat.** on Gt. West. Ry.

STOW, JOHN, an eminent English antiquary and historian, who is supposed to have been brought up to the trade of a tailor. From an early age he devoted his leisure to the study of the national antiquities. According to Strype, Stow's historical works were—his "Chronicle," his "Summary of Chronicles," and his "Annals; or, a General Chronicle of England." His celebrated "Survey of London" was first published in 1598. Stow himself also states that he continued Holinshed's "Chronicles," from 1576 to 1586, and likewise corrected divers written copies from which the text of Chaucer was printed in 1569. In his old age he was reduced to beg his bread; James I. having granted him letters patent to collect alms.

Born in London, 1525; **died** 1605.

STOWE, HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER, Mrs., a modern American authoress, one of the twelve children of the Rev. Lyman Beecher, a Presbyterian preacher of the United States. In 1832, she married her father's colleague, the Rev. Professor Calvin E. Stowe. Her first efforts in literature took the shape of tales and essays, written for a charitable purpose and inserted in the magazines and newspapers of her native country. Both her husband and father had enrolled themselves among the most energetic members of the Abolition Convention. Their hearty denunciations of slavery proved so distasteful to the people of Cincinnati, that both the reverend gentlemen were at length compelled to resign their appointments there. In 1850 Professor Stowe accepted the chair of Biblical Literature in the Theological College of Andover, Massachusetts; and it was while a resident there that Mrs. Stowe wrote her famous tale of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which first appeared in the "Washington National Era." The work was translated into every language, and literally went the round of the globe. Its statements naturally evoked much hostile criticism in the United States, and in answer to her opponents Mrs. Stowe published, in 1853, a "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," in which she gave many facts and documents as the basis of her representations. Accompanied by her husband and brother, she visited England in 1853, and, after a sojourn in several places in Great Britain, as well as upon the continent, she, after her return to her native country, produced her travelling impressions, in a work entitled "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands." In 1856 she published "Dred, a Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp;" in 1859, "The Minister's Wooing," and "Agnes of Sorrento," which appeared simultaneously in the pages of the "Cornhill Magazine" and the "Atlantic Monthly," in 1861. In addition to the works already quoted, she wrote—the "Mayflower; or, Sketches of Scenes and Characters among the Descendants of the Pilgrims;" "Temperance Tales;" the "Coral Ring;" and a number of smaller effusions. In 1869 she published in an American magazine, "The True Story of Lord Byron's Life," in which she made a charge of a peculiarly atrocious character against Lord Byron, which excited a great amount of controversy.

Born at Lichfield, Connecticut, 1814.

STOWELL, WILLIAM SCOTT, Lord, *sto'-el*, an English lawyer, elder brother of Lord Chancellor Eldon. He studied at the university of Oxford, after which he entered at the Middle Temple as a student of the law. In 1780 he was called to the bar, and was admitted of the Faculty of Advocates at Doctors' Commons. He became, in rapid succession, registrar of the Court of Faculties, judge of the Consistory Court, vicar-general to the archbishop of Canterbury, and, in 1798, he was appointed judge of the High Court of Admiralty. In 1801 he was chosen as the parliamentary representative of the university of Oxford, and held his seat in the House of Commons until 1821, at which period he was created Baron Stowell, of Stowell Park. In ecclesiastical law and the law of nations, he is the greatest English authority.

Born at Heworth, near Newcastle, 1745; died in Berkshire, 1836.

STRABANE, *stra-bane'*, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone, on the right bank of the Morne, 13 miles

S.W. of Londonderry. There is a fine cruciform church in the Grecian style. It is a place of considerable trade, and has a salmon fishery. **Pop.** 4,600.—A station on the Great Northern of Ireland railway.

STRABO, *strai'-bo*, a Greek geographer. He studied rhetoric, grammar, and the philosophy of the Peripatetics. Of all his works, only his Geography is extant; and from passages in the work it is shown that he travelled in Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Greece, &c.

Born in Pontus, Asia Minor, 54 B.C.; **died** 24 A.D.

STRADA, or STRADANUS, JOHN, *stra'-da*, a Flemish painter, who went, at an early age, to Italy, where he was employed by Cosmo I., duke of Florence. He afterwards visited Naples and other Italian cities; but he chiefly resided at Florence, where many of his fine works are still preserved. He excelled, not only in sacred subjects, but painted animals, battles, and hunting-parties admirably.

Born 1536; **died** about 1604.

STRADELLA, ALESSANDRO, *stra-dail'-la*, an Italian singer, violinist, and composer. Whilst at Venice he was engaged by a nobleman to teach music to his mistress, a highly-born lady. The lady conceived a fresh passion for the musician, with whom she fled to Rome, where the pair were married. The Venetian noble hired two bravos to assassinate Stradella and his newly-wedded bride; but, as the assassins were about to strike the blow, they heard the musician sing, and were so overcome by the beauty of his voice, that they not only refrained from executing their murderous commission, but confessed to Stradella the plot in which they had been engaged. The implacable Venetian, however, found a pair of less susceptible murderers at a later period; and both Stradella and his wife were stabbed to death at Genoa by the agents of their enemy. His compositions are said to have formed the model of Purcell, Steffani, Pergolesi, and other celebrated musicians.

Born at Naples, 1645; **died** 1678.

STRADIVARIUS, ANTONIO, *strad-i-vair'-i-us*, a violin maker, who was the pupil of Amati. He himself taught the eminent Joseph Guarcerius. The violins made by him are considered the finest ever produced, and command very large prices when brought to sale.

Born at Cremona, 1674; **died** there, 1737.

STRAFFORD, *straf'-ford*, a county of New Hampshire, United States. **Area**, 675 square miles. **Pop.** 35,500. The capital is Dover.

STRAFFORD, THOMAS WENTWORTH, Earl of, an English statesman, who was educated at Cambridge, and in 1614 elected to parliament for Yorkshire. He was at first one of the principal leaders of the popular party in the House of Commons against the unconstitutional measures of Charles I.; but was gained over to the court, created Baron and Viscount Wentworth, and appointed president of the council of the North and lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Strafford displayed some talents for government in Ireland, where he encouraged agriculture, and laboured with zeal to promote the Protestant interest. Whilst Charles governed without a parliament, Strafford was his willing instrument in illegally imposing taxes upon the kingdom. In 1640 he was created Earl of Strafford, and appointed to the command of the army against the Scotch. At the opening of the Long Parliament, his enemies in the Commons, with Pym at their head, impeached him at the bar of the Lords, and he was ordered into custody. His trial lasted eighteen days, and was carried on with unusual virulence. A bill of attainder was passed in both houses of parliament, and Charles I. was weak enough to give his assent to it. The king afterwards made some slight and fruitless attempts to save his life. On the day of execution on Tower Hill, Strafford went forth to the block with the manner of "a general marching at the head of an army to breathe victory, rather than that of a condemned man, to undergo the sentence of death." The attainder was reversed in the reign of Charles II., and the earldom restored to his son.

Born in London, 1593; **died** 1641.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, a British crown colony in Asia, including MALACCA, PENANG, and SINGAPORE. **Pop.** 423,384.

STRALSUND, *stral'-soond*, a strongly-fortified seaport of Prussia, province of Pomerania, on the strait which separates the island of Rugen from the mainland, 85 miles N.W. of Stettin. The town can only be approached by bridges, which connect it with three suburbs. The harbour is capacious and safe. The churches of St. Nicholas and St. Mary are fine specimens of the Pointed style. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, tobacco, soap, glass, starch, and leather. **Pop.** 29,481.—Stralsund was built about the year 1209, and became a member of the Hanseatic league. In 1628 it was besieged without success by Wallenstein, but taken in 1678, 1713, and 1807. Since 1815, when it was surrendered by the Danes, it has been made one of the strongest towns belonging to Prussia.

STRANGE, SIR ROBERT, *strainj*, an engraver, who was apprenticed at Edinburgh, but fought under the Pretender, and, after experiencing many privations subsequently to the battle of Culloden, he went to Edinburgh, and, at a later period, improved himself in France. In 1751 he went to London, where he applied himself to historical engraving, in which he arrived at great excellence. In 1760 he went to Italy, where he was chosen a member of the academies of Rome, Florence, and Bologna, and appointed professor of the Royal Academy at Parma; and at Paris he was made a member of the Royal Academy of Painting. In 1787 he received the honour of knighthood.

Born at Pomona, one of the Orkney Isles, 1721; **died** in London, 1792.

STRANRAER, *stran-rar*, a royal, municipal, and parliamentary borough of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, at the head of Loch Ryan. The harbour is good. **Pop.** 3,528.—A station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

STRAPAROLA, GIOVAN FRANCESCO, *stra-pa-ro'-la*, Italian writer, famous as a collector of stories, under the title "Piacevoli Notti," which contains the germs of many of the stories most popular among children, and of some of the Countess D'Aulnay's famous tales.

Born at Caravaggia, near the end of the 15th century.

STRASBURG, *stras'-boorg*, a strongly-fortified city of Germany, capital of Alsace-Lorraine, at the influx of the Brusche into the Ill, and only a mile from the Rhine, over which is a wooden bridge, 72 miles from Basle. Its form approaches to the semi-circular, and it is traversed by the Ill, over which there are a number of bridges. The fortifications are extensive. The citadel, built by Vauban, is a regular pentagon, composed of five bastions and as many half-moons, and with outworks extending almost to the Rhine. Of its public buildings, the principal is the cathedral of Notre Dame, commenced in 1015, and finished in 1439, which is justly classed among the most distinguished speci-

mens of Gothic architecture that exist. Its tower, of 466 feet in height, is a masterpiece of architecture, being built of hewn stone, cut with such nicety as to give it at a distance some resemblance to lace, and combining the most elegant symmetry of parts with the most perfect solidity. The clock, constructed in 1570, is a masterpiece of mechanism, being of an astronomical character. Besides the cathedral, there are the churches of St. Stephen, St. Thomas, the Temple Neuf, and St. Pierre le Jeune, a handsome synagogue, a town-hall, an episcopal mansion, a theatre, several hospitals, tribunal of commerce, public library, destroyed in the war of 1870, but since restored, university school, and a monument to General Dessaix. **Manf.** Woollen, linen, and cotton goods, sailcloth, blankets, carpets, hardware, leather, cotton, lace, snuff, jewellery, buttons, cutlery, clocks, chemicals, mathematical, musical, and other instruments. **Pop.** 112,091.—Strasburg is a place of great antiquity, having existed prior to the Christian era. It was a free city of the empire in the middle ages, and a Protestant city until seized by Louis XIV., in 1681. In 1870 it capitulated to the Germans after a bombardment of several weeks, and was afterwards incorporated in the German empire. (*See* GERMANY.)

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, STRATFORD CANNING, Viscount, *de red'-klif*, a modern English diplomatist, who, after leaving the university of Cambridge, was, in 1807, appointed to a subordinate post in the Foreign Office. In 1808 he was named secretary to Sir Robert Adair, who had been sent upon a special mission to Constantinople. He was appointed secretary of legation in 1809, and, upon the recall of his chief, he became minister plenipotentiary to the Porte. In 1814 he was despatched to Switzerland upon a diplomatic mission, and was, in 1820, appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, in 1823 upon a diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg, and next to the court of the emperor of Austria. He resumed his post at Constantinople in 1825, and nobly exerted himself in behalf of the Greeks. For his services he was, in 1829, created a civil knight grand cross of the Bath. About the same time he took his seat in the House of Commons as the representative of the borough of Old Sarum, and afterwards sat for the now extinct borough of Stockbridge, Hants. Returning to the Ottoman Porte in 1831, he was enabled to settle the future boundaries of the Greek kingdom. Upon this settlement, Prince Otho of Bavaria ascended the throne of Greece. He was next despatched upon a mission to the court of Madrid, and, in 1834, he again took his seat in parliament as member for King's Lynn, in Norfolk. After twice refusing the governor-generalship of Canada, he, at the close of the year 1841, returned to his old post at Constantinople, retaining it until 1858. In the year 1852 he was raised to the peerage with the title of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, a title chosen by himself, on account of his descent from William Cannynge, the pious founder of the church of St. Mary Redcliffe, at Bristol. In 1845, when Mr. Layard could not find a government or scientific body, or public, to second his aspirations for the discovery of ancient Nineveh, Lord Stratford authorized and enabled him, at his own risk and expense, to proceed upon his researches. He was a diplomatist of remarkable vigour of character, and no English ambassador ever exercised such influence on the Turkish government. He has recently published "Why am I a Christian?" and a drama, "Alfred the Great in Athelney."

Born in London, 1788; died 1879.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, a market-town of Warwickshire, on the right bank of the Avon, over which is a bridge of fourteen arches. The church is a spacious and venerable structure, containing numerous monuments and inscriptions. The most remarkable is the monument and bust of Shakspeare. The chapel of the Holy Cross is a handsome structure, and attached to it are a hall for the brethren of the guild, an almshouse, and a free grammar-school. The town-hall, rebuilt in 1767, has portraits of Shakspeare and Garrick. Stratford contains the house in which it is said Shakspeare was born, but that in which he died was rased to the ground by the proprietor. (*See* SHAKSPEARE.) **Pop.** 8,050.—A station on the London and North-Western and Great Western railways.

STRATHMORE. (*See* SCOTLAND.)

STRAUBING, *strow'-bing*, a walled town of Bavaria, province of Lower Bavaria, on the right bank of the Danube, 25 miles S.E. of Ratisbon. It is a very old town, and there are a Gothic church with fine pictures, an ancient town-hall, and a ducal palace. **Manf.** Beer and leather. **Pop.** 12,625.

STRAUSS, DAVID FRIEDRICH, *strouss*, a German theological writer, who, in 1832, became assistant-teacher at Tübingen, and lecturer on philosophy in the university there. In 1835 he produced an extraordinary work, entitled "The Life of Jesus critically treated," which "attempted to prove that the whole of the evangelical history was a series of myths, founded, to a considerable extent, on the Old Testament prophecies of the Messiah, concocted in the first and second centuries of the Christian era, and, by degrees, adopted by the Christian community." He was dismissed from his appointments at Tübingen, and, in the following year, became a private tutor at Stuttgart. He replied to his critics, in 1837, in two "Friendly Addresses;" nevertheless, the feeling against him was so strong, that when, in 1839, he was appointed professor of divinity and church history at the university of Zurich, he was not only compelled instantly to resign, but the administration under which he had received the post was overthrown. He subsequently produced a biography of Schubart, the German poet, and "The Doctrine of the Christian Faith." In 1848 he was for a short time a member of the diet at Stuttgart. His latest work on the old and new faiths produced a great sensation.

Born at Ludwigsburg, Wurtemberg, 1808; died at Berlin, 1874.

STRELITZ. (*See* NEU STRELITZ.)

STRICKLAND, AGNES, Miss, *strick'-land*, a modern English historical writer, who commenced her literary labours at an early age. Having published some lyric poems and historic tales, in 1842 she took a higher flight, and gave to the public the "Letters of Mary Queen of Scots," published from the originals, with historical introductions and notes. In 1840 appeared the first volume of her "Lives of the Queens of England, from the Norman Conquest, now first published, from Official Records and other Authentic Documents, private as well as public." The work at once became popular. The "Lives of the Queens of Scotland, and English Princesses connected with the Regal Succession of Great Britain," was first put forth in 1850. In these works, historical knowledge is laid before the general reader in a very attractive guise.

Born near Southwold, Suffolk, 1806; died in London, 1874.

STRICKLAND, HUGH EDWIN, an eminent English naturalist, who was at first a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Arnold, while the latter was residing at Laleham. He subsequently studied at the university of Oxford; after which he devoted himself to the science of geology, and wrote several valuable papers thereon, which were inserted in the Proceedings of the Geological Society. In 1835 he, accompanied by Mr. Hamilton, made a tour in Asia Minor, and, after his return, produced several papers upon the geology of the districts through which he had passed. Upon the resignation of the readership in geology at Oxford by Dr. Buckland, Mr. Strickland succeeded to the post, and retained it until his death. In 1848 he produced a work upon the dodo, a bird which has become extinct within a comparatively recent period. Of the Royal Society he was one of the founders. His death took place in consequence of his being run over by a train, while engaged in making notes upon the geology of a cutting on the Gainsborough and Retford Railway. He was the author of 86 publications upon natural science.

Born at Righton, Yorkshire, 1811; **died** 1853.

STRIEGAU, *stre'-gou*, a walled town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 32 miles S.W. of Breslau. **Manf.** Woollen and linen goods, wax, and leather. **Pop.** 11,470. In its neighbourhood the Austrians were defeated by the Prussians in 1745.

STROMBOLI, *strom'-bo-le.* (*See* LIPARI ISLANDS.)

STROMNESS, *strom'-ness*, a seaport and burgh of barony, Orkney Islands, at the head of the bay of Mainland. The harbour is good. **Pop.** 1,700. **Lat.** 58° 57′ N. **Lon.** 3° 17′ W.

STROMOE, *strom-o'-e*, the largest of the Faroe Islands, 27 miles long and 7 wide, mountainous, rising on the peak of Skjällingfield to 2,430 feet. The coast is generally precipitous. The port of Thorshavn is on the south coast. **Pop.** 2,000.

STROOD, a village of Kent, on the Medway, opposite Rochester. (*See* ROCHESTER.) **Pop.** 4,000, chiefly employed in fishery.—A station on the South Eastern railway.

STROPHIUS, *stro'-fi-us*, in Greek legend, a son of Crisus, king of Phocis. He married a sister of Agamemnon, called Anaxibia, by whom he had Pylades, celebrated for his friendship with Orestes. After the murder of Agamemnon by Clytemnestra and Ægysthus, the king of Phocis educated, with the greatest care, his nephew, whom Electra had secretly removed from the dagger of his mother and Ægysthus. Orestes was enabled, by means of Strophius, to avenge the death of his father.

STROUD, *stroud*, a market-town and parliamentary borough of Gloucestershire, near the confluence of the river Frome and the Stroud-water, 9 miles S.E. of Gloucester. There are a large church with a lofty spire, a district church, and several chapels. The town has recently been considerably improved. **Manf.** Woollens, giving employment to a large number of persons in the town and adjacent villages. The water of the Stroud is of great value for dyeing purposes, especially for scarlet work. Two annual fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held. **Pop.** 7,533.—A station on the Great Western railway.

STROZZI, PALLA, *strot'-se*, member of a distinguished Florentine family, who was at first the colleague of Cosmo de' Medici, at the congress of Ferrara, in 1432, when a treaty of peace was signed between Florence and Venice on the one side, and the duke of Milan on the other. He subsequently joined the Albizzi against the Medici family. This league was successful at the outset; but, when the Medici regained their former influence at Florence, Palla retired to Padua, where he spent the remainder of his life in studious retirement. He translated the works of John Chrysostomus from the Greek into the Latin.

Died at Padua, 1462.

STROZZI, FILIPPO, was a prominent actor in the events which took place at the fall of the Florentine republic. Possessed of considerable wealth, he was allied to the great Medici family, having espoused Clarice, daughter of Piero, and niece of Leo X. Duke Alessandro, an illegitimate member of the Medici family, was murdered in 1537; but Charles V. caused Cosmo, another member of the Medici, to be elected duke of Florence. The Florentine emigrant nobles now resolved to make a desperate attempt to sweep away this new ruler. At the head of 4,000 French and Italian mercenaries, Filippo and other leaders invaded Florentine territory, and made themselves masters of the castle of Montemurlo. They were, however, soon afterwards defeated, Filippo was taken prisoner, and, after being kept in confinement during a year, and subjected to the torture, he was about to be delivered by his Spanish captors to the tender mercies of Cosmo, when he found means to cut his own throat with a sword. He was a learned and accomplished nobleman. After his death, the emperor Charles V. confiscated all the funds which he had lodged in banking-houses in Italy, Germany, and Spain; nevertheless, he left to his children, principally in the banks of France, an income of 50,000 crowns.

Died 1538.

STRUENSEE, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, Count, *stroo'-en-se*, a German physician, who by his abilities and address gained the favour of the king of Denmark, and was ennobled and made minister of state. The young queen, Caroline Matilda, sister of George III., is believed to have fallen a victim to the insinuating arts of Struensee, who, acquiring at the same time an overpowering hold upon the weak and debased king, became the virtual ruler of Denmark, which, under his government, sank into a state of the greatest destitution. At length the queen-mother formed a party against him. He was arrested with his friend Brandt, and beheaded at Copenhagen. The queen was confined in a prison till demanded by the English court; on which she was delivered up and removed to Zell, in Hanover, where she died. (*See* CAROLINE.)

Born at Halle, in Saxony, 1737; died 1772.

STRUTT, JOSEPH, *strut*, an English antiquary, who was an apprentice of the unfortunate engraver Ryland (*see* RYLAND), and afterwards studied drawing in the Royal Academy. In 1771 he commenced his researches in English antiquities, and continued to labour in that path, with great distinction to himself, until his death. He compiled a "Dictionary of Engravers," and produced an "Historical Treatise on the Manners, Customs, Arms, Habits, &c., of the Inhabitants of England," and others upon the "Sports and Pastimes of the People of England," and the "Dress and Habits of the English People." He left an unfinished romance, "Queen Hoo Hall," which Sir Walter Scott edited.

Born at Springfield, Essex, 1742; died in London, 1802.

STRUVE, FRIEDRICH GEORG WILHELM VON, *stroov*, Russian astronomer, who was educated and became a professor at Dorpat. In 1839 he was made director of the observatory of Pulkova, and not long afterwards, councillor of state. His principal labours were directed to the observation of double stars and measuring degrees of latitude and arcs of the meridian.

Born at Altona, 1793; died at St. Petersburg, 1864.

STRY-STREE, *stri'-stre*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, on the left bank of the Stry, 44 miles S. of Lemberg. **Pop.** 9,200.

STRYPE, JOHN, *stripe*, an English historian and antiquary, who, upon the completion of his education at St. Paul's school and the university of Cambridge, entered into holy orders, and was appointed to a perpetual curacy at Low Leyton, in Essex, the duties of which office he fulfilled until within a few years of his death. His principal works are—"Ecclesiastical Memorials of England under Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary;" "Memorials of Thomas Cranmer;" "Lives of Archbishops Parker and Whitgift;" an edition, with large additions, of Stow's "Survey of London;" and "Annals of the Reformation."

Born in London, 1643; died 1737.

STUART, or STEWART, *stu'-art*, a royal house which gave sovereigns to Scotland and England. Walter, the grandson of Flahald, a Norman who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and obtained the lands and castle of Oswestry, in Shropshire, went to Scotland, and became steward to Malcolm III. The office was made hereditary, and from it the surname was derived. His descendant was Robert II., who was declared king in 1371. His descendants reigned in Scotland until 1603, when James VI. succeeding to the English throne, upon the death of Elizabeth, the crowns of the two kingdoms were united, and he ruled over both countries, as James I. of Great Britain. The last king of this line was James II., who, at the revolution of 1688, fled from England, and died in France. (*See* ROBERT II., III. of Scotland, JAMES I. II. III. IV. V. of Scotland, JAMES I., CHARLES I. II., JAMES II. of England, and CHARLES EDWARD, the Pretender.)

STUART, ARABELLA, or ARBELLA, usually styled the Lady Arabella, was the daughter of Charles Stuart, duke of Lennox, younger brother of Henry, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, queen of Scots, and father of James I. Her mother was the daughter of Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, Derbyshire, father of the first earl of Devonshire. As great-grandchild of Henry VIII.'s sister Margaret, she stood in the same relationship to queen Elizabeth as did James Stuart of Scotland, afterwards James I. This affinity to the English throne was the cause of all her misfortunes. In 1603 it was alleged that a plot had been formed to place the crown upon her head, under the protection of Spain, for which Sir Walter Raleigh was tried. There is no proof that such a design was ever entertained, and certainly none that the Lady Arabella knew of it. James I. was strongly opposed to her marriage with any personage, royal, noble, or otherwise. In 1610, however, it was discovered that she was married to William Seymour, grandson of the earl of Hertford. Seymour was at once committed to the Tower, whence, after a confinement of a year, he effected his escape. The lady Arabella also eluded the vigilance of her keepers, and fled towards France; but was taken in Calais roads, and imprisoned in the Tower, where, in 1615, she died, her sufferings having previously deprived her of reason.

Born 1575; died 1615.

STUART, GILBERT, a Scotch historical writer, who received his education at the university of Edinburgh, where his father was professor. His first work of any importance was "A Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the British Constitution," published in 1767, for which he was created LL.D. of the university of Edinburgh. He next published "A View of Society in Europe." Disappointed of the professorship of law at Edinburgh, he removed to London, and became a writer in the "Monthly Review." In 1774 he returned to Edinburgh, and began a magazine and review, which failed; after which he again repaired to London. He produced, in addition to the works already quoted, "Observations concerning the Public Law and Constitutional History of Scotland;" "The History of the Reformation in Scotland;" "The History of Scotland from the Reformation to the Death of Queen Mary," whom he defends with ability against Dr. Robertson and others.

Born at Edinburgh, either 1742 or 1746; **died** 1786.

STUART, GILBERT CHARLES, sometimes styled American Stuart, the best portrait-painter that America has produced. He crossed the Atlantic, and for some time resided at Edinburgh, whence he worked his passage home, and practised as a portrait-painter at Newport (Rhode Island), Boston, and New York. In 1777 he became the pupil, in London (where he endured great privations, partly owing to his own improvidence), of his countryman, Benjamin West, and, having made great progress, he set up in practice as a portrait-painter, with considerable success. He subsequently went to Dublin and Paris, where he had many distinguished sitters. He retired to his native country in 1793, and while a resident at Philadelphia, painted a portrait of Washington, which is the best likeness extant of the patriot.

Born at Narraganset, Rhode Island, 1755; **died** at Boston, 1828.

STUART, JAMES, a celebrated English architect, commonly called Athenian Stuart. His mother was left a widow in poor circumstances, with four children, of whom James was the eldest, who, when very young, maintained the rest of the family by painting fans. He subsequently proceeded to Italy, and, forming an intimacy with Mr. Revett, the architect, they went to Athens, where they made a number of drawings of the remains of ancient architecture. In 1762 the first volume appeared of "The Antiquities of Athens," to which two volumes more were added after the death of Stuart. He built the chapel at Greenwich Hospital, and some mansions in London.

Born in London, 1713; **died** 1804.

STUDLEY, JOHN, *stud'-le*, an English poet in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who received his education first at Westminster school, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge. He held a command under Prince Maurice, and was killed at the siege of Breda. He translated into English several of the tragedies of Seneca.

Died 1587.

STUHL-WEISSENBURG, *stool-vise'-enboorg*, a town of Hungary, on the left bank of the Csorgo, 38 miles S.W. of Buda. It has the Marienkirche, in which fourteen of the kings of Hungary were buried, and many crowned; a gymnasium, and a military academy. **Manf.** Woollen and linen goods, and hardware. **Pop.** 23,000.

STUKELEY, WILLIAM, *stuke'-le*, English antiquary. After taking his doctor's degree, he settled at Boston, in Lincolnshire, whence he re-

moved to London, and was chosen member of the Royal Society, and also of the Society of Antiquaries on its revival. In 1730 he entered into orders, and in 1747 was presented to the rectory of St. George, Queen-square, London. His principal works are, "Itinerarium Curiosum; or, an Account of the Antiquities and Curiosities in Great Britain;" "An Account of Stonehenge and Abury;" "Palæographia Sacra; or Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity that relate to Sacred History;" "History of Carausius;" "Dissertation on the Spleen." He was called, on account of his knowledge of British antiquities, the "Arch Druid."

Born at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, 1687; died in London, 1765.

STURMIUS, JAMES, *stoor'-me-oos*, a German statesman, who was sent as ambassador to several foreign countries, and was deputy to the diets of the empire. He contributed to the reformation of religion at Strasburg, to the erecting of a college, and assisted Sleidan in his "History of the Reformation."

Born at Strasburg, 1489; died at the same city, 1553.

STURT, CHARLES, Sir, *sturt*, Australian explorer. He entered the army, and, in 1825, was stationed at Sydney, and was attached to a party formed to explore the interior. He made ten journeys, attended with discoveries of great interest, between 1828 and 1831, and in 1844 reached the centre of the continent. He was at different periods surveyor-general, registrar-general, and colonial secretary of South Australia; but becoming blind, a result of the hardships he had endured, he returned to England, and was knighted a few days before his death.

Died at Cheltenham, 1869.

STUTSMAN, *stoots'-man*, a new county of Dakota territory, United States. Area, 2,100 square miles. Pop. 1,607.

STUTTGART, *stoot'-gart*, capital of Würtemberg, 97 miles S.S. of Frankfort, situated in a beautiful valley, surrounded by vine-clad hills. A fine street, the Königstrasse, runs from north to south through the town. In the principal square are the old Gothic church, containing many ancient sculptures and monuments of the princes of Würtemberg; the royal palace, a large building of free-stone, richly decorated; the old palace, now occupied by government officials, and Thorwaldsen's monument to Schiller. The other principal buildings are the Gothic hospital church, the ancient Gothic Stiftskirche, the Ständeshaus (where the states hold their sittings), the old townhall, royal library, museum, a fine art gallery, gymnasium, conservatory of music, and other educational institutions, and a very fine railway station. There are several parks and gardens, among them the public garden, and the gardens of the king's summer palace at Rosenstein, and the Wilhelmina palace. Manf. Woollen, silk, and leather goods, jewellery, musical and philosophical instruments, paper, and printing-type. The book-trade is extensive. Pop. 125,510.—The town was made the capital of Würtemberg in 1482, and was greatly improved about the middle of the 18th century.

STUYVESANT, PETRUS, *stivé'-sant*, the last Dutch governor of New York. He served in the West Indies, where he lost a leg, and in 1645 the Dutch West India Company appointed him director-general of New Netherlands (New York). He conciliated the savages who were hostile to the settlers, and opposed the incursions of Swedish settlers. In 1664, Charles II. of England having granted to his brother, the duke of York, the territory from the Connecticut to the shores of the Delaware, an English fleet appeared off New York and demanded the surrender of the city, and the municipality, much against the will of the director, decided to yield. Stuyvesant went to report to his superiors in Holland, but returned and passed the remainder of his life at his farm, or *bouwerij* (whence the name of the great street of New York, the Bowery), then outside the limits of the city. He figures conspicuously in Washington Irving's famous burlesque, "Knickerbocker's History of New York."

Born in Holland, 1602; died at New York, 1682.

STYRIA, *stir'-i-a* (Germ. STEIERMARK, *sti'-er-mark*), a province of the Austrian empire, situate between Austria proper and Illyria. The north-western part is known as Upper Styria and the south-eastern as Lower Styria. The surface is generally mountainous, except in the south-east, comprising mostly branches of the Noric Alps. The soil in the valleys is moderately fertile. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, and, in the warmer situations, maize and tobacco. Fruit, hemp, and flax are also raised. Much of the country, however, is devoted to pastoral purposes.

Rivers.—The Drave, Enns, Mur, Raab, and Save. There are many small lakes.

Minerals.—Lead, silver, gold, copper, iron, coal, zinc, marble, and building-stone. Salt is abundant, and cobalt and arsenic are also found.

Area.—8,671 square miles.

Pop.—1,213,597, about two-thirds being Germans.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Town.—There are three circles, Gratz, Marburg, and Bruck. The chief town is GRATZ (the capital).

SUABIA. (*See* GERMANY.)

SUCHET, LOUIS GABRIEL, *soo'-shai*, a French general and marshal of France. He distinguished himself at the siege of Toulon in 1793, and again in 1795, at Loano, Italy, where he captured three Austrian standards, and, under Massena, he was created a *chef de brigade*. Having exhibited great ability as a tactician while acting as chief of General Joubert's staff in Italy, he attracted the favourable notice of General Bonaparte, who promoted him to be Massena's second in command. He gave eminent proofs of his ability soon afterwards. After the battle of Marengo, at which he was present, he was intrusted with the government of Genoa. He next commanded the centre of the army of Italy. In 1805 he was placed in command of a division under Marshal Lannes, and it was to his skilful dispositions that the memorable victory at Austerlitz was due. His reputation was now so high, that Napoleon gave him the command of the fifth division of the Army of Spain, advanced him to the highest grade of the Legion of Honour, granted him a pension of 20,000 francs, and created him a count of the empire. His Spanish campaign forms the most brilliant era in his career. He was created a marshal of the empire in 1811, and duke of Albufera in 1812. In 1814 he gave his adhesion to the new order of things. While Louis XVIII. remained upon the throne, he held the command of the tenth corps; but, after the return of Napoleon from Elba, he again took service under his old chief. In 1819 he was reinstated in all his honours, civil and military. The remaining years of his life were spent in composing his memoirs, which were published in 1826. Suchet deservedly takes rank among the best of Napoleon's generals.

Born at Lyons, 1770; died at Marseilles, 1826.

SUCKLING, SIR JOHN, *suk'-ling*, an English poet. He was educated at Cambridge, and

inherited a large fortune from his father, who was comptroller of the royal household. He went abroad, and made a campaign under Gustavus Adolphus. On his return to England, he became famous at court for his ready, sparkling wit. He raised a troop of horse for the king's service; but his men behaved so ill in the engagement with the Scotch, in 1639, on the English borders, as to bring upon him much ridicule. He was then a member of the Long Parliament, but, having joined in a plot to rescue Strafford from the Tower, he was compelled to fly to France. His works consist of poems and letters, "An Account of Religion by Reason," and four plays. Several of his songs are very fine.

Born at Whitton, Middlesex, 1609; **died** in France, about 1642.

SUCRE. (*See* CHUQUISACA.)

SUDBURY, *sud'-ber-re*, a market-town and borough of Suffolk, on the left bank of the Stour, 17 miles W. of Ipswich. A suburb, Ballingdon, on the Essex side of the river, connected by a bridge, is included in the borough. There are two ancient churches. **Manf.** Silk, velvet, crape, and bunting. There is a considerable trade in coal and agricultural produce. **Pop.** 6,580.—A station on the Great Eastern railway.

SUE, MARIA JOSEPH EUGÈNE, *soo*, a French romancist, who was educated for the profession of medicine, and was attached, as a surgeon, to the army sent to Spain under the duke of Angoulême. In 1825 he entered the navy in the same capacity, and was present at the battle of Navarino. At the death of his father, who had been one of the household physicians to Napoleon I., he inherited an estate of £1,600 per annum; whereupon he quitted his profession, and soon afterwards turned his attention to literature. He became a popular writer in a very few years; but when he put forth his "Mysteries of Paris" and "Wandering Jew," he rose to an almost unexampled height of success. He produced other works of fiction. In 1850 he was elected member of the Constituent Assembly, but took no part in politics. The *coup d'état* banished him from France, and he went to Annecy.

Born at Paris, 1804; **died** 1857.

SUECA, *soo-ai'-ka*, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, on the left bank of the Jucar, near its mouth in the Mediterranean Sea. **Pop.** 13,386.

SUETONIUS, CAIUS TRANQUILLUS, *swe-to'-ni-us*, a Roman historian, who was the intimate friend of Pliny the younger, by whose means he was made tribune. Suetonius was afterwards secretary to the emperor Adrian. Of his works, his "Lives of the First Twelve Emperors," two treatises concerning illustrious grammarians and rhetoricians, and several lives of poets, have been preserved.

Lived in the 1st and 2nd centuries.

SUEUR, LE. (*See* LESUEUR.)

SUEZ, *soo'-ez*, a city of Egypt, on the borders of Arabia, at the head of the Red Sea, 76 miles E. of Cairo. The old town is walled on the three landward sides, but open to the sea. There are quays and docks about two miles south of the town, with which they are connected by railway. The Peninsular and Oriental steamship company, and other companies, have large storehouses. At the south terminus of the Suez Canal the town has, within the last few years, risen into great importance. **Pop.** 10,913. There is railway communication with Cairo.

SUEZ, GULF OF, the north-western arm of the Red Sea, between Egypt and the Sinaitic peninsula, about 180 miles long, with an average breadth of 20 miles. It was known to the ancient geographers as the Heroöpolite Gulf.

SUEZ, ISTHMUS OF, separating the Red and Mediterranean Seas, and connecting Asia and Africa. The distance between the most northerly part of the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Pelusium in the Mediterranean, is 72 miles. It is generally a sandy desert, with a general elevation of about 7 feet above the adjoining seas, and with some depressions, lakes, and salt marshes. The Suez Canal, which traverses the isthmus, was opened in November, 1869, and now forms the great maritime highway between Europe and the East.

SUFFOLK, *suf'-fok*, a maritime county of England, bounded on the north by the county of Norfolk, west by Cambridge, south by Essex, and east by the German Ocean. It is generally undulating, without any considerable eminences, and some marshy parts, and the coast line, about 50 miles, is low and marshy. The soil is generally rich. The raising of crops is the principal object of the Suffolk husbandry, although the management of the dairy is also much attended to, as well as the rearing of sheep. The Suffolk cows have long been celebrated for their abundance of milk; and the county is no less noted for its breed of horses and hogs. Poultry is kept in abundance, especially turkeys. Large numbers of pigeons are reared in the open field; and there are many rabbit-warrens.

Rivers.—The Stour divides the county from Essex, the Little Ouse and Waveney from Norfolk, and the Great Ouse and one of its branches from Cambridgeshire. The Orwell and Lark are other rivers, and there are several small lakes.

Area.—1,481 square miles.

Pop.—356,870.

Parliamentary Representation and Chief Towns.—The two divisions of the county return 4 members, 2 are returned for Ipswich, and 2 for Bury St. Edmunds. The chief towns are IPSWICH and BURY ST. EDMUNDS (both county towns), ALDBOROUGH, EYE, OXFORD, and SUDBURY.

SUFFOLK, a county of Massachusetts, United States. **Area,** 44 square miles. **Pop.** 389,927. The capital is Boston.

SUFFOLK, a county of New York, United States, comprising the eastern part of Long Island. **Area,** 1,200 square miles. **Pop.** 53,888. The capital is Riverhead.

SUFFOLK, WILLIAM POLE, Earl, and afterwards Marquis of, an English general, and grandson of Michael de Pole, first earl of Suffolk. He served under Henry V. in the wars with France, distinguished himself at Rouen in 1419, and was, in 1429, nominated by the duke of Bedford, commander-in-chief of the troops before Orleans, but was forced to raise the siege by Joan of Arc. After enjoying great favour, he was charged with treason and beheaded.

Died 1451.

SUFFOLK, CHARLES BRANDON, duke of, was the friend of Henry VIII. from the youth of the latter. He fought at Flodden, when Lord Lisle was created duke of Suffolk, in 1513. Charged to conduct to England, Mary, sister of the English king, and widow of Louis XII. of France, he gained her affections and married her in 1515.

Died 1545.

SUGDEN. (*See* ST. LEONARD'S.)

SUHL, *sool*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 32 miles S.W. of Erfurt, on the Lauter. **Manf.** Firearms and fustian. **Pop.** 9,000.

SUHM, PETER FRIDERIK, *soom*, a Danish historian, member of an old noble family. He graduated at Copenhagen University, and then studied history and philology in Norway. He wrote numerous works on the early mythical and political history of Denmark, and bequeathed a valuable library of 100,000 volumes to the royal library of Copenhagen.

Born at Copenhagen, 1728; died 1798.

SUJUK-KALE, *soo'-jook-ka'-le*, is a Russian port on the coast of the Black Sea, 18 miles from Anapa. It was formerly an important Russian post, taken by the Russians in 1791.

SULIMAN MOUNTAINS, *soo-li-man'*. (*See* AFGHANISTAN.)

SULINA, *soo-lé-na*, one of the mouths of the Danube. (*See* DANUBE.)

SULLA. (*See* SYLLA.)

SULLIVAN, *sul'-li-van*, the name of 6 counties of the United States:—

INDIANA.—**Area**, 430 square miles. **Pop.** 20,336. The capital is Sullivan.

MISSOURI.—**Area**, 648 square miles. **Pop.** 16,569. The capital is Milan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—**Area**, 820 square miles. **Pop.** 18,500. The capital is Newport.

NEW YORK.—**Area**, 880 square miles. **Pop.** 32,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.—**Area**, 450 square miles. **Pop.** 6,200. The capital is Laporte.

TENNESSEE.—**Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 18,321. The capital is Blountsville.

SULLY, MAXIMILIEN DE BÉTHUNE, *sool'-le*, Duke of, and Baron de Rosny, French statesman, a Protestant, who, at an early age, became the companion of Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., of France, whom he accompanied to Paris, where he fortunately escaped death during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, by the assistance of the principal of the College of Burgundy, who concealed him for three days. He subsequently escaped with Henry of Navarre from Paris; and in the civil war which broke out, he held a command under Henry and the Prince de Condé. He displayed great valour on many occasions, particularly at the siege of Marmande, and the battles of Coutras, Arques, and Ivry. After the accession of Henry to the French throne, Sully was appointed minister of finance; in which capacity he displayed the most brilliant ability. He was sent on a secret mission to Elizabeth of England, obtained the highest offices in the state, and, upon the accession of James I., was sent to England as the ambassador of France. After the murder of the king, Sully, from the strictness of his principles, became obnoxious to Marie de' Medici, and retired from court. In 1634 Cardinal Richelieu made him marshal of France. He left Memoirs written by himself.

Born at Rosny, 1560; died at Villebon, 1641.

SULLY, *sul'-le*, a new county of Dakota Territory, United States. **Area**, 1,300 square miles. **Pop.** 296,

SULMONA, *sool-mo'-na*, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 24 miles S.W. of Chieti. It is fortified, has a splendid cathedral, 15 other churches, monasteries and nunneries, and a beautiful town-hall. **Manf.** Paper, shell-work, and confectionery. **Pop.** 3,886.

SULU ISLANDS. (*See* SOOLOO.)

SUMAROKOF, ALEXANDER PETROVITCH, *soo-ma'-ro-kof*, a Russian dramatic author, educated at St. Petersburg, and placed by the empress Elizabeth in the school of cadets. In 1756 he founded the first national theatre of St. Petersburg, and his tragedies being performed with applause before the empress, animated him to proceed in the dramatic career, which he did with great success, and was appointed to the rank of brigadier, and director of the theatre. He also received a pension, and was nominated councillor of state. He wrote several poems, satires, and some historical works.

Born at Moscow, 1718; died there, 1777.

SUMATRA, *soo-ma'-tra*, a large island of the Indian Archipelago, lying S.W. of the Malay peninsula, immediately under the equator. The length is about 1,500 miles, and the greatest breadth 250. The coast, about 2,500 miles in circuit, is low on the north-eastern side, and bordered by dangerous banks of sand and mud. The west coast has several excellent harbours, especially that of Tapanuli. The north coast is high and bold. A large volcanic range traverses the island from north-west to south-east, generally parallel to the west coast at a distance of from 20 to 30 miles, and forming four ridges with elevated plateaux between them. Mounts Berapi (an active volcano), Opher (or Passaman), and Indrupura, are 12,000 feet high; Abong-Acheen is 11,000; and there are six peaks over 5,000 feet in elevation. To the eastward of this range is a vast alluvial plain, with extensive forests. The climate is warm and moist, and the soil remarkable for fertility, yielding large crops of rice, coffee, pepper, tobacco, and cotton. The tropical vegetation is abundant. Tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, the orang-outang, and other apes are numerous, and crocodiles and pythons are among the dangerous reptiles.

Rivers.—The largest rivers flow towards the eastern coast; those on the other side of the island are short and rapid. The most important are the Rakan, Siak, Kamper, Tambi, and the Musi, or Palembang.

Minerals.—Gold, iron, copper, tin, sulphur, coal, petroleum, limestone, marble, and granite.

Area.—160,000 square miles.

Pop.—1,277,837, of the Malay race, and generally professing Mahometanism.

Divisions.—There are four Dutch colonial establishments, occupying about three-fourths of the island—WEST COAST, BENCOOLEN, LAMPONG, and PALEMBANG. The chief native states are ACHEEN, Siak, and Tambi. A cannibal tribe, the Bataks, with lighter complexions and stunted bodies, occupy a portion of the interior.

Chief Towns.—ACHEEN, BENCOOLEN, PADANG, and PALEMBANG.

Lat. 5° 40′ N.—5° 55′ S. **Lon.** 95° 20′—106° 5′ E.

History.—Sumatra is mentioned by Arabian writers of the 9th century. Between 1509 and 1641 the Portuguese vainly endeavoured to gain a footing; but in 1649 the Dutch formed a settlement at Padang. In 1795 the British obtained possession and held it until 1815, when the settlements (with the exception of Bencoolen, which was retained until 1824) were restored to the Dutch.

SUMBAWA, *soom-baw'-wa*, a large island in the Indian Archipelago, separated from the island of Lombok by the Strait of Allas. It is 170 miles long, with a breadth varying from 20 to 50. Nearly divided into two portions by a bay, the soil is very fertile. On its E. side is the volcano of Tomboro, 8,940 feet high. It is divided into six native states, each governed by a rajah, who acknowledges the supremacy of the Dutch. Sumbawa, Tomboro, Bima, Dompo, Sangar, and Papakat. The chief town is BIMA. **Area**, 6,000 square miles. **Pop.** 30,000. **Lat.** between 8° and 9° S. **Lon.** between 116° 50′ and 119° 10′ E.—The island has been in possession of the Dutch since 1676.

SUMBHULPORE, *soom'-bool-por*, a town of British India, on the left bank of the Mahanuddy river, 167 miles N.W. of Cuttack. There are a large fort and many temples. **Pop.** 30,000.

SUMMERS, *sum'-mers*, a new county of West Virginia. **Area** and **Pop.** 9,033.

SUMMIT, *sum'-mit*, the name of three counties of the United States:—

COLORADO.—**Area**, 8,500 square miles. **Pop.** 5,459.
OHIO.—**Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 43,788. The capital is Akron.
UTAH.—**Area**, 1,250 square miles. **Pop.** 4,921. The capital is Coalville.

SUMNER, CHARLES, *sum'-ner*, American statesman, educated at Harvard College, practised at the bar with great reputation, and became lecturer to the law students. In 1837 he travelled in Europe, and resided for about a year in England, where he was introduced to the best literary and professional society, and was warmly received by the most eminent persons of the day. On his return to America he distinguished himself by his opposition to warlike measures, especially in an oration, "The True Grandeur of Nations," delivered at Boston in 1845. In 1851 he was elected to the senate, and his first important speech was against the Fugitive Slave Law. A vigorous speech against slavery irritated the members of Congress for South Carolina, of whom Mr. P. S. Brooks assaulted Mr. Sumner in the senate-house, inflicting serious injuries, from which he did not entirely recover for nearly four years; and until after another trip to Europe for the benefit of medical treatment. He afterwards delivered a great speech, "The Barbarism of Slavery," and supported Lincoln in the presidential contest, and in March, 1861, was appointed chairman of the committee of the senate on foreign relations, an office he retained until 1870, when he was brought into collision with the administration of President Grant. He again visited Europe for the benefit of his health, and after his return was censured by the legislature of Massachusetts, for introducing a resolution to the effect that the names of battles won over fellow-citizens in the civil war should be removed from the regimental colours of the army and from the army list. The censure was rescinded a short time before the death of Mr. Sumner, which took place suddenly from angina pectoris.
Born at Boston, 1811; **died** at Washington, 1874.

SUMNER, the name of three counties of the United States:—

KANSAS.—**Area**, 1,152 square miles. **Pop.** 20,812. The capital is Sumner.
MISSISSIPPI.—**Area**, 408 square miles. **Pop.** 9,534. The capital is Mount Tabor.
TENNESSEE.—**Area**, 500 square miles. Pop. 23,625, about 8,000 being coloured. The capital is Gallatin.

SUMTER, *sum'-ter*, the name of four counties of the United States:—

ALABAMA.—**Area**, 800 square miles. **Pop.** 28,728, about three-fourths being coloured. The capital is Livingston.
FLORIDA.—**Area**, 1,370 square miles. **Pop.** 4,686, nearly one-third being coloured. The capital is Leesburg.
GEORGIA.—**Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 18,239, about two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Americus.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—**Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 37,937, about two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Sumter Court House.

SUMY, *soo'-me*, a town of Russia, government of Kharkov, on the Psiol, 80 miles from Kharkov. It contains several charitable institutions, and public depôts and warehouses. **Pop.** 13,000.

SUNBURY, *sun'-bee-re*, a county of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada. **Area**, 1,200 square miles. **Pop.** 7,000. The capital is Oromocto.

SUNDA, STRAITS OF, *sun'-da*, the arm of the sea which separates the large islands of Sumatra and Java leading to the Indian Ocean. Its breadth varies from 20 to 70 miles.

SUNDA ISLES, in the Asiatic Archipelago, comprise Sumatra, Java, Lombok, Bali, Flores, Rottee or Rotti, and several others.

SUNDERBUNDS, *soon'-der-boonds*, an extensive marshy district of Bengal, British India, situate in the delta of the Ganges, and intersected by innumerable rivers or creeks, all of which are salt, and through the whole tract nothing but brackish water is to be found. The district (which is nearly uninhabited) has been formed by the depositions of the earth washed down by the Ganges during its periodical inundations, and are very unhealthy. It abounds with wild beasts, and is surrounded by alligators in the various channels of the Ganges. **Area**, 7,000 square miles.

SUNDERLAND, *sun'-der-land*, a seaport, municipal, and parliamentary borough of Durham, near the mouth of the Wear, in the North Sea, 12 miles N.E. of Durham. It is joined to the town of Monkwearmouth, on the opposite side, by an iron bridge of one arch, 236 feet in span, and 100 feet above the Wear at low water. This bridge was greatly improved at a large cost in 1859. The public park was enlarged in 1866, and contains a statue of Sir Henry Havelock, a native of the town. There are a large workmen's hall, an infirmary, and a sailors' home. The harbour is formed by two piers, is defended by batteries, and has a light-house on the north pier. A new deep water channel, 480 feet long and 95 feet wide, was opened in October, 1880. The docks are on the south side of the river. There are the South Docks (including three deep-water docks, and tidal and half-tidal basins), and Monkwearmouth Dock, the property of the North-Eastern railway company. Coal is the staple article of export. **Manf.** Glass, earthenware, copperas, coal, tar, patent ropes, and chemicals. Shipbuilding is carried on to a great extent. **Pop.** 116,262.—A station on the North-eastern railway.

SUNDERLAND, HENRY SPENCER, first earl of. Before he had attained his majority, he married the beautiful Dorothy Sidney, sister of Algernon Sidney, and the Saccharissa of the poet Waller. At the outburst of the civil war he joined the king's standard. He, however, had no real sympathy with the royal cause, and he declared, in a letter to his wife, "If there could be an expedient found to salve the punctilio of honour, I would not remain here an hour." In 1643 he was created earl of Sunderland by Charles I., in reward, it is asserted, of having helped that monarch with a loan of £15,000. He fell in the first battle of Newbury.
Born 1620; **killed** 1643.

SUNDERLAND, ROBERT SPENCER, second earl of, an English statesman, who was the son of the preceding. He commenced his public career in 1671, on being appointed ambassador to Spain. He subsequently fulfilled the same functions at the court of France, and afterwards became secretary of state for foreign affairs. Under the reign of James II. he rose to the height of power as president of the council and premier minister, and, in order to retain the king's favour, became a Roman Catholic, or, at least, put on the semblance of it. Accordingly, he became so unpopular with the nation, that James was compelled to dismiss him. On the accession of William III., Sunderland retired to Holland, where he remained during two years; but, to the general surprise, he was recalled at the end of that period, and taken into favour by the new monarch. He was not intrusted with office for several years; but it was well known that he acted as chief adviser to William. In 1697 he was

appointed lord chamberlain, and one of the lords justices, and remained at the head of the government during two years; after which he retired into private life. The secret of this statesman's success —of his being employed by James II. and his supplanter William III. was, undoubtedly, his great talents for the conduct of public affairs.

Born 1642; died at Althorpe, 1702.

SUNFLOWER, a county of Mississippi, United States. Area and Pop. 4,661.

SUPERIOR, LAKE, *su-peer'-i-or*, a lake of North America, and the largest body of fresh water which has yet been discovered. (*See* AMERICA, NORTH.)

SURA, *soo'-ra*, a river of Russia, principally in the governments of Simbirsk, Kasan, and Nijni-Novgorod. After a course of 400 miles, it joins the Volga at Vasil.

SURABAYA, *soo-ra-bay'-a*, a seaport of Java, on one of the mouths of the Kedirie, near the strait of Madura. On the opposite bank of the river is the European town, connected by five bridges. Pop. 89,000. Lat. 7° 4' S. Lon. 112° 40' E.

SURA KARTA, *soo'-ra kar'-ta*, capital of a native state of Java, on the left bank of the Solo. There are several fine palaces, especially that of the emperor, really a town in itself, 10,000 people being within the walls. The European town, the seat of a British residency, is to the north-east. The town is connected by railway with Samarang. Pop. 100,000.

SURAT, *soo'-rat*, a city of British India, in the Bombay presidency, on the left bank of the Taptee, about 20 miles from its mouth, and 150 miles N. of Bombay. It is fortified, and contains several fine mosques and temples, an English church, and the Banian hospital for sick animals. It is a great cotton mart. Pop. 109,844; of the district, 614,198. Hindoos greatly predominate.

SURIGAO, *soo-ri-ga'-o*, a seaport at the northern extremity of Mindanao, one of the Philippine Islands. There are a harbour and shipbuilding yards. Considerable trade is carried on. Pop. 7,100.

SURINAM, *su-ri-nam'*. (*See* GUIANA, DUTCH.)

SURREY, county of England, bounded S. by Sussex, E. by Kent, W. by Berkshire and Hampshire, and separated on the N. from Middlesex and a small part of Buckinghamshire by the river Thames. It is diversified with hill and dale; the hills in some parts rising to a considerable height, and presenting very bold and commanding views. The scenery generally is very beautiful, and the soil extremely fertile. It is traversed by a range of chalk hills from east to west.

Rivers.—The principal are the Wey, the Mole, and the Wandle. The Thames washes its northern border. The river Loddon skirts Surrey on its west side.

Minerals.—Iron ore, fullers' earth; also extensive quarries of stone. There are large quarries of excellent limestone near Dorking; and chalk is abundant.

Area.—748 square miles.

Pop.—1,435,850.

Parliamentary Representation and Chief Towns.—The Metropolitan boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth are within the limits of the county. (*See* LONDON.) Excluding them, 6 members are returned for the three divisions of the county, and 1 for Guildford. The principal towns are GUILDFORD (the capital), CROYDON, DORKING, EPSOM, FARNHAM, KINGSTON, and REIGATE.

SURREY, THOMAS HOWARD, earl of, was made high-admiral of England, and effectually cleared the Channel of the French cruisers. The victory of Flodden-field, in which the king of Scotland was slain, was chiefly owing to his bravery. For these services his father was restored to the title of duke of Norfolk, and himself created earl of Surrey. On the breaking out of the disturbances in Ireland, he was appointed lieutenant of that kingdom, where he suppressed the rebellion. After serving there two years, he returned, and had the command of the fleet against France. Notwithstanding his great services, Henry, at the close of life, caused the duke to be sent to the Tower on a charge of treason, and his son to be beheaded in his presence. The death of the king only saved the duke's life.

Died 1554.

SURREY, HENRY HOWARD, Earl of, an accomplished English nobleman and poet, was the eldest son of Thomas, duke of Norfolk. He was at first, while his friend the duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII., was alive, a favourite at court; but after serving his country with great valour in France, he fell a victim to the jealousy of Henry VIII., who pretended to suspect him of treasonable designs against himself on the ground that he quartered the royal arms with his own, which Surrey proved he had a right to do. He and his father were sent to the Tower, and the son beheaded on Tower-hill. He wrote some excellent poems, and made a beautiful translation of a portion of the "Æneid." He was the first English writer of blank verse and sonnets.

Born 1516; died 1547.

SURRY, a county of North Carolina, United States. Area, 500 square miles. Pop. 15,302. nearly 2,000 being coloured. The capital is Dobson.

SURRY, a county of Virginia, United States. Area, 340 square miles. Pop. 7,391. more than half being coloured. The capital is Surry Court House.

SUS, *sooss*, a province of Morocco, comprising a portion of the Atlantic coast of that country. It is the most fertile part of the empire, and is traversed by the river Messa, which falls into the Atlantic. The chief city is Tarudant. Area, 11,500 square miles. Pop. 750,000. Lat. between 28° 30' and 30° 30' N. Lon. between 10° and 14° W.

SUSARION, *su-sair'-i-on*, the most ancient of the Greek *tragic poets*. He took his subjects from history, and flourished about 589 B.C.

SUSQUEHANNA, *sus-que-han'-na*, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. Area, 800 square miles. Pop. 40,354. The capital is Montrose.

SUSQUEHANNA, a river of the United States, rising in Otsego lake, New York, traversing Pennsylvania, and, after a course of 400 miles, entering Chesapeake Bay, near the N.E. corner of Maryland. The principal affluents are the West branch (more than 200 miles long), the Tioga and Juanita.

SUSSEX, *sus'-sex*, one of the southern counties of England, bounded W. by Hampshire, N. by Surrey, E. and N.E. by Kent, and S. by the British Channel. It is diversified with downs and intervening valleys, through which many little streams pursue their respective courses to the sea. The wooded scenery and the pasture-land give to the county in general a rural and a rich diversity of appearance. The wastes are very considerable, and chiefly occupy the northern side of the county. The coast line is not much broken, the principal headland being Beachy Head, 564 feet high. A

range of chalk hills, the North Downs, crosses the north-eastern part of the county; and the South Downs, from 4 to 6 miles in breadth, and 500 feet in average height, run through the entire length, nearly parallel to the coast, the highest point being Ditchelling Beacon, 858 feet. From the remotest antiquity, Sussex has been celebrated for its timber, principally oak, which is the reigning feature of the Weald. The county is distinguished for its breed of cattle and sheep, the black-faced Southdown being in high repute.

Rivers.—The Arun, Rother, Ouse, and Adur, all small streams falling into the English Channel.

Minerals.—In the easternmost parts of the Weald is found every sort of limestone. The Sussex marble is cut into slabs for ornamental chimney-pieces, and is highly esteemed. Ironstone abounds, and chalk is plentiful. Fullers' earth and red ochre are also found.

Area.—1,464 square miles.

Pop.—490,320.

Parliamentary Representation and Chief Towns.—The two divisions of the county return each 2 members; Brighton returns 2; Hastings, 2; New Shoreham, 2; Chichester, 1; Medhurst, 1; Rye, 1; and Lewes, 1. The chief towns are CHICHESTER (the capital), BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, LEWES, WORTHING, ARUNDEL, NEW SHOREHAM, NEWHAVEN, RYE, EASTBOURNE, and BOGNOR.

SUSSEX, the name of three counties of the United States:—

DELAWARE.—**Area**, 1,000 square miles. **Pop.** 36,000, nearly one-sixth being coloured. The capital is Georgetown.

NEW JERSEY.—**Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 23,500. The capital is Newton.

VIRGINIA.—**Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 8,000, about 5,000 being coloured. The capital is Sussex Court House.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, *suth'-er-land-sheer*, one of the most northerly counties of Scotland, extending the whole breadth of the island, from the German to the Atlantic oceans, and including many small islands, chiefly on the northern and western sides, where the coast is lofty and precipitous, and indented by numerous lochs. The east coast is generally flat and sandy. It is very mountainous in the interior, rising to 3,230 feet, with moorland plateaux and beautiful valleys, in some of which are lakes. There are extensive deer forests, and game is abundant. Owing to the vicinity of the Atlantic Ocean, from which the west wind brings heavy clouds, there is no part of Scotland more subject to rain than the western district. On the coasts of the numerous bays there are many rugged and partially arable fields; but the climate, from the constant rains and mists, does not second the favourable properties of the soil. The chief town is Dornoch.

Rivers and Lakes.—The principal rivers are the Oickel, or Firth of Dornoch; the water of Fleet, or Strathfleet; the water of Brora, and the water of Helmsdale. On the northern and western coasts are the water of Halladale, the water of Strathie, the river Naver, the waters of Dionard, Hope, and Eribol. The chief lake is Loch Shin, which stretches 18 miles from north west to south-east, and is about 1 mile broad, and abounds with salmon and trout.

Minerals.—Rock crystals and pebbles are found in many parts; also beautiful garnets and specimens of native gold.

Area.—1,754 square miles.

Pop.—23,366.

Parliamentary Representation.—One member is returned for the county.

SUTLEJ, *soot'-lej*, the most easterly of the five rivers of the Punjab, British India. It rises in Tibet, north of the Himalayas, and, after a course of 800 miles, joins the Indus. In the upper part of its course it is an impetuous torrent.

SUTTER, a county of California, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 5,500. The capital is Yuba city.

SUTTON, THOMAS, the founder of the Charter-house. He was educated at Eton College, and studied the law in Lincoln's Inn, but never followed that profession. Having purchased some estates in the county of Durham, he discovered coal-mines there, which produced him immense property. He also gained a large fortune by commerce and marriage. On the death of his wife, in 1602, he led a retired life; and, having no issue, he purchased the Charter-house, which he erected into an hospital and seminary of learning.

Born in Lincolnshire, 1532; **died** in London, 1611.

SUVA, the official capital and most flourishing place of the Fiji Islands, is on the south coast of the island of Viti Levu. The harbour is remarkably land-locked and excellent. Victoria Parade, the principal thoroughfare, is wide and about a mile long. There are hotels, stores and warehouses; regularly constituted post-offices, government and judicial buildings, amongst which is the governor's residence; institute, library, public school and churches of the various denominations.

SUVAROFF, SUVOROF, or SUWARROW, ALEXANDER VASILIEVITCH, *su-va'-ro*, a Russian general. He entered the army at the age of 13, and after passing through the subordinate grades, became a colonel in 1762. He displayed the greatest bravery and also great severity when serving under Romanzoff against the Turks. In 1787 he defeated the Turks at Ocsakow, which place was taken by storm. In 1789 he defeated the Mussulmans with a very inferior force, and so saved the prince of Saxe-Coburg and the imperial army. In the following year he stormed Ismail, 30,000 Turks being either killed or wounded, and 10,000 taken prisoners. In 1794 he took Praga, where 30,000 Poles fell. This was followed by the fall of Warsaw and the partition of Poland. He was made field-marshal, and obtained a large estate. In 1799 Suwarrow had the command of the army, with which he marched into Italy, and for his services in this campaign he was created a prince by the title of Italisky. He was, however, treated by Paul with great ingratitude.

Born 1730; **died** 1800.

SUWALKI, *soo-val'-ke*, a government of European Russia, kingdom of Poland, bordering on Prussia, and west and south of the Niemen. It is level and well wooded. The chief towns are SUWALKI, Augustowa, and Kalvarya. **Area**, 4,846 square miles. **Pop.** 603,174.

SUWALKI, capital of the above government, 150 miles N.E. of Warsaw. There are periodical horse and cattle fairs, and a considerable trade is carried on, especially in brandy. **Pop.** 17,000, including about 6,000 Jews.

SUWANNEE, a county of Florida, United States. **Area**, 790 square miles. **Pop.** 7,161, nearly half being coloured. The capital is Houston.

SVEABORG, *sve'-borg*, a seaport and fortress of Russia, on the Gulf of Finland, 3 miles S.E. of Helsingfors. The harbour is capable of containing seventy men of war, and is defended by batteries which sweep the channel forming the only entrance for large ships. It is formed by seven small islands, of which the principal, called Vargö, contains the arsenal, docks, basins, and magazines, for fitting out or repairing men of war. **Pop.** 4,000.

In 1809 it was ceded by Sweden to Russia; and in 1855 it was unsuccessfully bombarded by the allied British and French fleets.

SVENDBORG, *svend'-borg*, a town and seaport of Denmark, on the island of Funen. It has shipbuilding docks, a harbour, and an export trade. Pop. 6,000.

SWABIA, or SUABIA. (*See* GERMANY.)

SWAIN, *swane*, a new county of North Carolina, United States. Area, 500 square miles. Pop. 3,784. The capital is Charlestown.

SWAN RIVER. (*See* WEST AUSTRALIA.)

SWANSEA, *swan-se*, a market-town, seaport, and parliamentary borough of South Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the west bank of the Tawy, where it falls into the Bristol Channel, in the midst of a district abounding in anthracitic coal and iron, 28 miles from Merthyr-Tydfil. By means of its harbour, and of the Tawe, it commands a ready outlet for these productions of the interior. It is much resorted to during the summer for sea-bathing; and, to accommodate strangers, numerous elegant lodging-houses have been erected. Of the public buildings, there are the parish church, a handsome modern edifice, with a large square tower at one end, five other churches, various chapels, a synagogue, a town-hall, guildhall, assembly-rooms, and Royal Institution of South Wales. A public park, 45 acres in extent, was opened in 1878. A market-place was opened in 1830, and a fish-market in 1847. There are extensive docks. Manf. There are immense establishments for working in iron, brass, spelter, and tin, and the most important copper-smelting works in the kingdom; shipbuilding is carried on, and there are very large exports of coal. Pop. 63,740.—A station on the Great Western, Midland, and London and North-Western railways.

SWATOW, *swat'-to*, a port of China, province of Kwang-tun, at the mouth of the Han river. A very large foreign trade is carried on; the exports, chiefly of sugar, porcelain, indigo, paper, grass-cloth, and tobacco, are of the value of about £1,250,000 annually. Pop. 30,000.

SWEABORG. (*See* SVEABORG.)

SWEDEN, *swe'-den*, the most northern country of Europe, forming the E. and larger portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, and one of the kingdoms composing the monarchy of Sweden and Norway. It is bounded N. and W. by Norway; S.W. by the Skager-rack, Cattegat, and the Sound; S. and E. by the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia, and N.E. by Finland. The coast line is about 1,400 miles in extent, deeply indented with bays or fiords, and studded with numerous low sandy islets. The western shore, along the Skager-rack and Cattegat is rocky, but only of moderate elevation; farther south it is low and sandy, but rising into cliffs and bold headlands, on the Baltic shore, as far as the mouth of the Dal. In the upper part of the Gulf of Bothnia are low sandy beaches. The elevated parts of the country belong to the mountain system of Norway (*see* NORWAY). The southern part of Sweden is level, the great plain of Scania, occupying the greater portion of the southern extremity of the Scandinavian peninsula, is extremely fertile. The great forest region lies near the centre, and farther north there are bleak hills, swamps, and lakes, with a stunted vegetation. The forests afford abundance of pine, fir, ash, linden, willow, maple, and birch, and on the south the oak attains great size and beauty, and the beech and elm are common. The climate is generally milder than that of other countries in the same latitudes.

Rivers and Lakes.—With the exception of the Klav and a few smaller streams on the west coast and the coast of the Baltic, nearly all the rivers have their sources in the main mountain range, and flow in a south-easterly direction into the Gulf of Bothnia. The largest is the Dal, which enters the gulf near Gefle, and near its mouth forms a beautiful cascade. Farther north are the Ljusne, Indals, Angerman, Umea, Skellefiea, Pitea, Lulea, Ranea, Kalex, and Tornea, the last, with its branch the Muonio, forming the boundary between Sweden and Russia. Nearly all these rivers have cataracts and rapids, and are unnavigable. The lakes are numerous, occupying more than one-eighth of the entire surface. The largest are WENNER, WETTER, and Mælar. Other lakes, mostly in the north, are Hjelmar, Siljan, Stor, Stor Uman, Horn Afran, Stora Lulea, and Tornea.

Minerals.—Iron (in large quantities and of the finest quality), copper, lead, zinc, nickel, cobalt, manganese, some silver and gold, coal, and sulphur.

Area.—171,750 square miles.

Pop.—4,643,128.

Administrative Divisions.—The three great divisions of Sweden are Gottland (in the south), Svealand, and Norrland (north-land), subdivided into 24 läns, or governments:—

GOTTLAND — Ostergötland, Jönköping, Kronoberg, Kalmar, Gottland, Blekinge, Christianstad, Malmöhus, Halland, Götteborg and Bohus, Elfsborg, Skaraborg.

SVEALAND—Stockholm, Upsala, Södermanland, Vermland, Örebro, Vestmanland, Kopparberg.

NORRLAND — Gefleborg, Vesternorrland, Jemtland, Vasterbotten, Norrbotten.

Chief Towns.—STOCKHOLM, the capital; GOTHENBURG, NORRKÖPING, MALMÖ, CARLS KRONA, GEFLE, UPSALA, LUND, JONKÖPING, CALMAR, ORERRO.

Constitution and Government.—Sweden and Norway are united in one constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the male line, but with separate governments, constitutions, and laws. (*See* NORWAY.) The Swedish diet, or parliament, consists of two chambers, both elected by the people. The first chamber consists at present of 129 members, or one deputy for every 30,000 of the population. The election of the members takes place by the "landstings," or provincial representations, 25 in number, and the municipal corporations of the towns, not already represented in the "landstings," Stockholm, Göteborg, Norrköping, and Malmö. Members are elected for the term of nine years, and obtain no payment for their services. The second chamber consists at present of 196 members, of whom 58 are elected by the towns and 138 by the rural districts, one representative being returned for every 10,000 of the population of towns, one for every "domsaga," or rural district, of under 40,000 inhabitants, and two for rural districts of over 40,000 inhabitants. The election is for the term of three years, and the members obtain salaries for their services. The executive is in the hands of the king, who acts under the advice of a council of state of 10 members, 7 of whom are ministerial heads of departments.

Religion and Education.—The Lutheran is the established church, but all sects are tolerated. The head of the church is the archbishop of Upsal, and there are 11 other bishops. The vast majority of the population belong to the established church, the enumeration of 1872 showing but 2,409 dissenters, including 573 Roman Catholics, and 1,836 Jews. Public instruction is gratuitous and compulsory, and children not attending schools under the supervision of the government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated.

Railways and Telegraphs.—About 3,000 miles of railway are open for traffic, of which 1,000 belong to the state. There are nearly 5,300 miles of telegraph lines.

Commerce.—The annual value of exports is about £13,000,000; of imports, £18,000,000. The chief articles of export are timber, bar and pig iron, and oats. About 2,000 vessels are engaged in the foreign trade.

History.—The two kingdoms, Gothland and Svealand, of which Sweden once consisted, were united in the 13th century by the failure of the royal line in the former. In 1397, by the treaty of Calmar, Sweden became subject to Margaret of Denmark, who has been styled the Semiramis of the North, and who joined the three kingdoms in one. Gustavus Vasa asserted the independence of Sweden, and ascended the throne in 1521. He bequeathed the crown to his posterity, who continued to reign, and in general with distinction; but most of them, in particular Gustavus Adolphus, his daughter Christina, Charles XII., and Gustavus III., discovered a romantic spirit, approaching, in the case of Charles XII., to a de-

gree of infatuation. This dynasty ended in a prince (Gustavus IV.) who was deposed in 1809; and next year marshal Bernadotte of France was elected crown prince, and, in 1818, as Charles-John XIV., ascended the throne. In 1814 Norway was annexed to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel. (*See* NORWAY).

SWEDENBORG, EMANUEL, *swé'-den-borg*, a Swedish mystic, and founder of a sect, whose father was a bishop of the Lutheran persuasion, and president of the Swedish churches. The family name was Swedberg, changed to Swedenborg, when the family was ennobled in 1719. He was educated at Upsal; and in 1710 he set out upon a course of travel, which embraced England, France, and Holland; and at his return to Sweden was appointed assessor of the College of Mines, which office he held till 1747. His scientific pursuits were highly honourable to him, and he published several excellent works, the principal of which was the "Regnum Minerale," printed at Leipsic in 1734. He also wrote a treatise on the "Position and Course of the Planets," and another on the tides. Between 1729 and 1741 he was elected successively a member of the Academy of Sciences at Upsal, corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, and member of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm. At length he abstracted himself from those studies, and resigned his official appointment, imagining "that he belonged to the Society of Angels, in which things spiritual and heavenly are the only subjects of discourse and entertainment." Filled with this notion, he put forth a number of mystical books, and he professed to have continual spiritual intercourse. He maintained the truth of his marvellous statements until the last moment of his life, and took the sacrament at the hands of a Swedish clergyman just before his death, for he professed that he fully believed in the divinity of Christ. His opinions obtained little notice in his lifetime, but since his death they have produced a sect; and several conventicles have been established in London and elsewhere, called New-Jerusalem Temples, in which the memory of Swedenborg is respected as that of a prophet. His works are most voluminous.

Born at Stockholm, 1688; **died** in London, 1772.

SWEETWATER, a county of Wyoming Territory, United States. **Area**, 35,000 square miles. **Pop.** 2,000. The capital is South Pass City.

SWIFT, JONATHAN, *swift*, a satirist and political writer, born in Ireland, but of English descent. His father, who held the appointment of steward of the King's Inns, Dublin, died a few months before the birth of Jonathan, leaving his widow in narrow circumstances. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and, in 1688, he went to England, where he was hospitably entertained by Sir William Temple, who had married a relation of his mother's. During his residence with Sir William, who employed him as his private secretary, he formed the resolution of embracing the ecclesiastical life, and, having taken his M.A. degree, he was ordained, and obtained the prebend of Kilroot, in the diocese of Connor, worth about £100 a year. Disappointed of preferment in England, he accompanied the earl of Berkeley, one of the lords justices of Ireland, as his chaplain and private secretary: but he was again disappointed, and dismissed with the livings of Laracor and Rathbeggan, and the rectory of Augher, instead of the deanery of Derry, which had been promised him. In 1701 he took his doctor's degree. At the accession of Queen Anne, Swift embarked in politics, went to London, and became associated with the leaders of the Whig party, and Addison, Steele, Arbuthnot, and other eminent writers. He published a series of powerful and amusing satires, among them the "Tale of a Tub," "Argument to Prove the Inconvenience of Abolishing Christianity," and other masterpieces of irony. Failing to obtain the preferment he required, he went over to the Tories, endeavoured unsuccessfully to get the see of Hereford, and in 1713 was promoted to the deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The death of Queen Anne closed all his prospects, and completely embittered his temper. He was for some time very unpopular in Dublin, but came at last to be revered as an oracle. One Wood projected a coinage of £108,000 of Irish farthings and halfpence, for which he obtained a patent. Swift immediately addressed a series of letters to the people, under the signature of "A Drapier," urging them not to receive this base coin; and so successful was he, that the patent was withdrawn. After the publication of his best known work, that wonderful "Travels of Captain Lemuel Gulliver," in 1726, he led a very retired life, and wasted much of his time in literary trifles, which were unworthy of his pen. In 1736 he was attacked with a dangerous illness, and was afterwards subject to attacks of insanity, ending in speechless imbecility. He bequeathed £10,000 to found a hospital for insane persons. Swift, notwithstanding his coarse and sometimes fierce manner, appears to have possessed a remarkable power of gaining the affections of women of beauty and culture. When he was secretary to Sir William Temple, there was residing in the house a young girl named Esther Johnson, daughter of the attendant on Lady Gifford, Temple's sister. Over this girl Swift appears to have exercised an extraordinary fascination. When he went to reside in Ireland, he invited her to come and live near him, and she did so, accompanied by an elderly female friend. After he left Ireland he carried on a regular correspondence with her, informing her of the news of the day in politics, literature, and social gossip. These "Letters to Stella," by which name he designated her, have been published. Evidently greatly attached to her, and leading her to expect marriage, he evaded it for some inscrutable reason, until she pressed him so on the subject, representing the injury she sustained in reputation, that he consented to a private marriage, under the stipulation of perpetual secresy. In 1716 they were married in the garden of the deanery at Dublin, but never lived together. Before this he had become acquainted with Hester Vanhomrigh, a charming and accomplished girl, daughter of a Dutch merchant. He playfully named her Vanessa, and she conceived an irresistible passion for him, going so far as to propose marriage, which he declined. She then followed him to Ireland, where she lived near him for three years, and then returned to England, afterwards writing to Esther Johnson, inquiring the real nature of her connection with the Dean. This letter came into Swift's hands, and he rode directly to Celbridge Abbey, where Miss Vanhomrigh lived, threw the letter on the table, with a frown upon his face that made her silent with terror, and instantly departed. The unhappy girl lived only a few weeks after this occurrence, so terrible was the shock she had received. After her death appeared his poem "Cadenus and Vanessa," describing the manner in which Swift (Cadenus, an anagram of *Decanus*, dean) had received her advances. Five years afterwards Stella died, without any public recognition of her marriage. Earlier in life he had offered marriage to Miss Jane Waring, sister of a college friend, but she declined on account of her own ill health and insufficient income. The poetical pieces of Swift are mostly of a humorous order, but some of them are extremely coarse, he

appearing to delight in dirtiness of illustration and suggestion. His prose style is remarkably clear and forcible. His principal works are—a satirical romance, called "Gulliver's Travels;" the allegory of "A Tale of a Tub," in which he ridicules Popery and Puritanism; and "Political Tracts against the Whigs." Talents of the highest order he unquestionably possessed, and as a witty satirist of terrible power, he stands alone in English literature. His humour was ungenial, and his temper morbid; he was a "good hater," and cared little what weapons he used when engaged in political or literary contests. He was hampered by a profession for which he knew himself to be unfitted.

Born at Dublin, 1667; **died** 1745.

SWIFT, a new county of Minnesota, United States. **Area**, 750 square miles. **Pop.** 7,473. The capital is **Benson**.

SWINBURNE, ALGERNON CHARLES, *swin'-burn*, English poet, son of Admiral Swinburne. He studied in France and at Baliol College, Oxford. He rose into great reputation by the publication, in 1864, of "Atalanta in Calydon," a tragedy in the Greek form, and has since published "Chasteland" and "Bothwell," tragedies, and many political poems of the advanced order. He possesses a splendid imagination, and an almost unrivalled rhythmic flow, and a vehemence of expression. A volume of "Poems and Ballads" was suppressed by the publisher, so intense was the erotic spirit. He has contributed many critical essays and biographies to the periodical literature of the day; is a leader among the intellectual republicans, and a scathing denouncer of political tyranny. His views in theological matters are as independent and bold as on other subjects.

Born in London, 1837.

SWINDON, *swin'-don*, a market-town of Wilts, 40 miles N. of Salisbury. There is a handsome Gothic church. The Great Western railway workshops have called into existence a large town, New Swindon. The principal buildings are the church of St. Mark and the Mechanics' Institute. **Pop.** 22,365, including both towns.—An important junction station on the Great Western railway.

SWINEMÜNDE, *swine-me(r)n'-de*, a maritime and fortified town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, on the island of Usedom. It is connected as a port with Stettin, and is a favourite bathing-place. **Pop.** 7,000.

SWITHIN, ST., *swith'-in*, an English ecclesiastic, chancellor to King Ethelwulf, and bishop of Winchester. He was an active administrator, and built several churches. He was buried in the churchyard at Winchester, and a century after his death was canonised, and the monks then undertook to remove his remains to the cathedral, but were hindered by heavy rains, which fell for forty days. Hence the popular belief as to St. Swithin's day.

Died 862.

SWITZERLAND, *swit'-zer-land* (Germ. SCHWEIZ, *shvites;* Fr. LA SUISSE, *sweese*), a federal republic of Central Europe, bounded W. by France, S. by Italy and France, E. by Austria and Liechtenstein, and N. by Germany. The most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps not only along the whole of its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior (*see* ALPS); the only extensive tract of level ground, or rather of vales, with mountains of more moderate height, is to the westward, in the cantons of Basel, Zurich, and part of Berne. Even there however, the extreme frontier is formed by mountains, the Jura ridge extending in a long line from north to south. (*See* JURA.) Of the valleys the most remarkable is that of the Rhône, which is at once the widest, and surrounded by the highest mountains. About two-thirds of the surface consists of lakes, glaciers, naked rocks, and uninhabitable heights. Some portions of the country are very fertile, rich corn-fields or luxuriant pastures extending along the lower part of many of the mountains. The vine is cultivated on the slopes of the Jura, and in the valleys of the Rhine, Rhône, Reuss, Limmat, and Thur, and in some places ripens at 2,000 feet above the sea. Agriculture is followed principally in the valleys, where wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and tobacco, are produced. The fruits of most frequent occurrence are grapes, chestnuts, prunes, peaches, walnuts, and cherries; in the colder situations, apples and pears; and in the southern valleys, the almond and fig; the latter, however, in small quantities. Cheese, butter, tallow, and hides, form the chief articles of export from the pastoral districts. After large cattle, of which there are several famous breeds, the animals chiefly raised are goats, sheep, and hogs. Forests, yielding good timber, cover about one-sixth of the productive surface. The climate is very variable. On the lofty summits snow and ice are perpetual, and on the lower mountains and elevated tablelands more snow falls than in any other country of the same latitude in Europe. In the south-western canton of Valais, the fig and grape ripen at the foot of ice-clad mountains, and rhododendrons and the lichen grow at the limit of the snow line. In the Italian canton of Ticino the climate resembles that of Italy, excepting that it is more changeable.

Rivers and Lakes.—The principal are the RHÔNE, the TICINO, the AAR, the RHINE, with its tributaries, the Thur, the Limmat, and the Reuss. There are many waterfalls, including the falls of the Rhine, near Schaffhausen; the Tourtemagne, in Valais; the Reichenberg, in Berne; the Pissemache, near Martigny; the Giesbach, on the lake of Brienz; the Staubbach, in the Bernese Oberland; and the falls of the Aar, in Berne. The lakes are numerous and beautiful. The principal are those of Geneva, or Leman, Constance, Neufchatel, Bienne, Zurich, Lucerne, Thun, and Brienz. Many of these have a blue appearance, owing to their great depth, whilst the scenery by which they are surrounded is distinguished for its great beauty.

Minerals.—There are mines of silver, copper, iron, and lead, in different parts, some anthracite coal of inferior quality, also quarries of rock salt. Marble, porphyry, alabaster, crystal, and sulphur, are occasionally found in the mountains, and rock salt near Basel, and at Bex, in the valley of the Rhône. There are, besides, many mineral springs, some of which are much resorted to.

Zoology.—The summits of the Alps are frequented by the chamois, the wild goat, white and red foxes, and a kind of hare which, in summer, resembles the hare of Britain, but in winter becomes as white as snow. The bear, wolf, wild boar, roebuck, and marmot, are also found. Of birds, the eagle and the vulture appear, and the lakes abound with fish.

Area.—15,990 square miles.

Pop.—2,006,752, including 95,262 Germans, 53,653 French and 41,645 Italians. In the northern, north-eastern, and central cantons, a dialect of German is generally spoken; French prevails in Geneva, Neufchâtel, and Vaud, and in parts of Berne, Fribourg, and Valais; Italian in Ticino; and Italian and Romansh (a corrupted dialect of Latin) in Grisons. About 220,000 of the people are engaged in important manufactures, mentioned under the separate headings of the cantons and principal towns.

Divisions.—There are 22 cantons, three of which (Appenzell, Basel, and Unterwalden) are divided into independent half-cantons, making in all 25 states:—Aargau, Appenzell, Basel, Bern, Fribourg, Geneva, Glarus, Grisons, Lucerne, Neufchâtel, St. Gall, Schaffhausen, Schwytz, Solothurn, Thurgau, Ticino, Unterwalden, Uri, Valais, Vaud, Zug, Zurich.

Chief Towns.—BERN (the political capital), BASEL, FRIBOURG, GENEVA, GLARUS, LAUSANNE, NEUFCHÂTEL, and ZURICH.

Railways and Telegraphs.—About 1,480 miles of railway are open, and 4,330 miles of telegraph lines.

Constitution and Government.—Switzerland, formerly a league of semi-independent states, has been a united confederacy, or Bundesstaat, since 1848. The present constitution came into force in May, 1874. The supreme legislative and executive authority is vested in a parliament of two chambers, a Ständerath, or state council, and a Nationalrath, or national council. The first is composed of 44 members, chosen by the 22 cantons of the confederation, two for each canton. The Nationalrath consists of 135 representatives of the people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. The representatives are elected for three years, every adult citizen being entitled to vote. Both chambers united are called the Bundes-Versammlung, or federal assembly, and as such represent the supreme government of the republic. The chief executive authority is deputed to a Bundesrath, or federal council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the federal assembly.

Religion and Education.—There is liberty of conscience and creed, the order of Jesuits being alone excluded. About 58 per cent. of the total inhabitants are Protestants, and 40 per cent. Roman Catholics, and there are about 7,000 Jews. The government of the Protestant churches is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons. There are five Roman Catholic bishops and about 6,000 regular and secular clergy. The Roman Catholics are most numerous in the cantons Appenzell, Fribourg, Geneva, Lucerne, St. Gall, Schwytz, Solothurn, Ticino, Unterwalden, Uri, Valais, and Zug. There are three universities, at Basel, Bern, and Zurich, in each of which are faculties of theology (Protestant), jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. The Zurich Polytechnic School, and a military academy at Thun, are maintained by the Federal government. Parents are by law compelled to have their children educated, and there are primary and secondary schools, in which rich and poor are educated together, the latter gratuitously.

History.—The western part of Switzerland was called Helvetia by the Romans, and the eastern, Rhætia. The confederation was first founded in 1308, by the three cantons Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden. In 1353 it increased to eight, and in 1513 it was composed of 13. This number was further increased, and existed till 1798, when the French Directory, occupying Lombardy on the one side and the Rhenish provinces on the other, determined to add Switzerland to their acquisitions. Accordingly, they invaded it with a force which it was impossible even for the mountaineers to resist, and the Helvetic republic was formed, which lasted four years. The treaty of Amiens provided for the evacuation of Switzerland by the French. It was invaded by Napoleon I., and reduced under his authority, and organised into a confederation of 18 cantons; but was emancipated by the victories of the allies in 1814, and the number of cantons increased to 22.

SWITZERLAND, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 220 square miles. **Pop.** 13,200. The capital is Vevay.

SYDENHAM, THOMAS, an English physician, who, in 1642, was educated at Oxford, but left that seat of learning when it became a garrison for Charles I. He subsequently returned to the university, and, after taking his doctor's degree, settled in Westminster, and became the first physician of his time.

Born in Dorsetshire, 1624; **died** in London, 1689.

SYDNEY, *sid'-ne*, capital of the colony of New South Wales, Australia, on the southern side of Port Jackson, situated partly on a promontory, with Darling Harbour on the western side, partly in a narrow valley to the east, and partly on undulating ground extending south and still farther east. At the northern end of the promontory is Dawes Point, forming the eastern side of Sydney Cove, beyond which on the east are two small promontories forming Farm Cove, and still farther east is Wooloomooloo Bay. In the older part of the town, near Sydney Cove, where the first settlement was made, some of the streets are narrow, but they are gradually making way for improved thoroughfares, and the main lines of streets are regularly planned, in the direction of the cardinal points of the compass, and intersecting at right angles. The principal lines from north to south are George, Pitt, Elizabeth, and Macquarie streets; and from east to west, Market, Key, Hunter, Parramatta, Goulburn, Liverpool, and Park streets. Wooloomooloo, Darlinghurst, and Paddington are suburbs on the eastern side; Redfera on the south, and Pyrmont, beyond Darling harbour. There are altogether about 120 miles of streets, and the city is nearly 3½ miles long from north to south, and 3 miles broad from east to west. The chief public buildings are a Protestant (St. Andrew's) and a Roman Catholic (St. Patrick's) cathedral, and about 120 other churches and chapels; the Parliament buildings; the Post-office, opened in 1874; the large and handsome town-hall; the exchange, with columns of the Corinthian order; the museum, with a bold Grecian front; the treasury; and the Government house, in the Tudor style, overlooking the harbour, and surrounded by ornamental grounds. The new railway-station at Redfera is a handsome structure. Among the educational institutions are Sydney University, a fine building in collegiate Gothic, and colleges for Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans. The banks (chiefly in George and Pitt streets) and most of the warehouses are constructed of freestone, in the modern style of Italian composite. The insurance offices and hotels are also generally fine buildings. The fashionable quarter is the east end of the city, and the suburban localities stretching beyond along the shore. Here are most of the splendid mansions, many of them erected at enormous cost. There are an opera-house and two other theatres, and large markets, especially for fruit, in George Street. Hyde Park is a beautiful plateau of forty acres, nearly in the centre of the city. The Domain, a charming expanse of park land of 138 acres, is on the north-eastern side of Sydney, surrounding the pretty inlet called Farm Cove. Near the main entrance is a bronze statue of Sir Richard Bourke, by Westmacott. The Botanical Gardens embrace thirty-eight acres, and are considered as among the finest in the colonies; as in addition to the immense collection of exotics from every clime, the locality is one of great beauty, encircling the waters of Farm Cove. More recently-formed preserves are Prince Alfred Park and Belmore Park in the south, and a tract of 500 acres on the south-east side, named Moore Park. Adjoining the latter ground is the Metropolitan racecourse. The Circular Quay at the head of Sydney Cove has a length of 1,300 feet available for the largest vessels. Wooloomooloo Wharf, to the east, is 1,200 feet long, and was constructed at a cost of £26,000, a large tract of valuable land being reclaimed. The eastern shore of Darling Harbour, which skirts the western side of the city, has its frontage entirely occupied with wharves and quays. Here all the intercolonial steam companies have their stations, and the gas company its large works. The north shore is well occupied with commercial premises, together with a powerful Armstrong battery. Port Jackson is distinguished at its entrance by an electric light, 344 feet above the level of the sea, amongst the most powerful in the world, visible within a radius of 30 miles. The harbour has a mouth a mile wide, and is land-locked and capable of accommodating the largest ships. There are extensive docks and ship-building yards. The Fitzroy dry dock at Cockatoo Island, a few miles to the west of the city, is a government establishment, and originally intended for the repair and overhauling of vessels of the royal navy. The Austra-

lian Steam Navigation Company have very extensive works. Batteries carrying Armstrong guns of large calibre protect the city and harbour. The trade is considerable, and gives employment to a large fleet of steamers as well as coasting vessels, and vessels of the largest tonnage sail regularly for the home ports. The water supply of the city is obtained from the Botany and Lachlan swamps, and the city is well lighted by gas. Steam ferry-boats afford communication with the suburbs to the west of the harbour, which is also crossed by Pyrmont bridge. **Pop.**, including suburbs, 260,000.—Sydney was founded in 1788, and named in honour of Viscount Sydney, the secretary of state for the colonies. It was incorporated in 1842. It is under municipal government, and divided into eight wards. **Lat.** 33° 52′ S. **Lon.** 151° 12′ E.

SYDNEY, a port and capital of Cape Breton county, Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, in the east part of the island, 195 miles N.E. of Halifax. There is a very fine harbour, and near the town are rich mines of bituminous coal. There are ship yards. **Pop.** 3,700. **Lat.** 46° 18′ N. **Lon.** 60° 9′ W.

SYLLA, or SULLA, LUCIUS CORNELIUS FELIX, *sil'-la*, a famous Roman general, who was of patrician birth. He joined the army under Marius, and accompanied him to Numidia as quæstor; but his military talents exciting the jealousy of that general, he left him, and entered the army of Lutatius Catulus. Being chosen prætor in B.C. 93 (it is said, by the influence of bribery), he was appointed to place Ariobarzanes on the throne of Cappadocia, which he effected. He afterwards terminated the war with the Marsi, for which he was rewarded with the consular dignity. He now aspired to the title of perpetual dictator; but met with a powerful opponent in Marius. However, after putting an end to the war with Mithridates, and conquering Greece, he returned to Rome, then threatened by the Prænestines and Samnites, whom he defeated with immense slaughter, and was elected to the dictatorship, putting to death all whom he considered as inimical to his ambitious views. After reigning tyrannically, and altering the laws according to his own humour, Sylla, in 79 B.C., voluntarily resigned the dictatorship, and retired to his estate at Puteoli, where he spent the remainder of his days in debauchery. He wrote the Memoirs of his own life, which are lost. They are supposed, however, to have been made use of by Plutarch.

Born 138 B.C.; **died** 78 B.C.

SYLVESTER I., ST., *sil-ves'-ter*, pope, known in history as having concurred with the Emperor Constantine in convening the Council of Nice. He succeeded to the papal chair in 314.

Born at Rome, 270; **died** 335.

SYLVESTER II. (GEOBERT) was a Benedictine monk of Auvergne, and became famous as a teacher at the university of Rheims. He possessed great mechanical talent, and is said to have introduced the use of the Arabic figures in arithmetic, and to have invented the first wheel and weight clock. He was elected archbishop of Rheims, but was deposed by Pope John XVI., and fled to the court of Otho III., who made him archbishop of Ravenna, and procured his election as pope in 999. He was zealous and severe in the discharge of his duties; but his great range of knowledge caused him to be regarded by the common people as a magician.

Born at Aurillac, in Auvergne, 920; **died** 1003.

SYMMACHUS, CŒLIUS, ST., *sim-ma'-kus*, pope, whose election in 498 was strongly opposed, and an opposition, favoured by the Greek emperor, Anastasius II., accused him of peculation and adultery, and other crimes, of which charges he was acquitted by councils of the Italian bishops.

Born in Sardinia, 440; **died** at Rome, 514.

SYNCELLUS, GEORGE, *sin-sel'-lus*, a monk of Constantinople, who wrote a history of the world from the Creation down to the reign of Dioeletian, which he entitled "Chronography." It is valuable as furnishing a knowledge of the dynasties of Egypt.

Died 800.

SYNESIUS, *si-né'-se-us*, bishop of Ptolemais. He studied at Alexandria and Athens, and having married a Christian wife renounced Paganism. In 410 he was appointed bishop, and wrote several epistles and treatises, in which the influence of his studies on the Neo-Platonic philosophy are apparent in his mode of treating Christian doctrines.

Born at Cyrene, 379; **died** 430.

SYPHAX, *si'-fax*, king of the Massyljans, in Numidia, who entered into an alliance with the Romans against the Carthaginians at the beginning of the second Punic war; but having espoused the daughter of Hasdrubal, he joined Carthage. He was defeated by Masinissa and Lælius, and conducted in triumph to Rome, where he died.

Born 250 B.C.; **died** 201 B.C.

SYRA, or SYROS, *sy'-ra*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, in the midst of the Cyclades, near Delos. It is mountainous and fertile. Corn, silk, wine, figs, and cotton are produced. **Area**, 45 square miles. **Pop.** 26,500.

SYRA, capital of the island, and of the Greek monarchy or province of Cyclades, at the head of a bay on the east coast, near the site of the ancient city of Hermopolis. It is the principal commercial port of Greece, and an important station for steamers. **Pop.** 21,000.

SYRACUSE, or SIRACUSA, *si'-ra-kuse*, a province of Italy, on the east coast of Sicily. It is very mountainous, but the valleys and districts along the coasts are very fertile, producing grain, olives, vines, fruit, flax, and hemp. The capital is Syracuse.

Rivers.—The Anapo, Abisso, and Ragusa.
Minerals.—Marble, agates, bitumen, and stalactites.
Area.—1,428 square miles.
Pop.—358,208.

SYRACUSE, a city of Sicily, capital of the above province, 30 miles S.E. of Catania. It is insulated, walled, and entered by drawbridges. The streets are regular, but narrow; the houses tolerably built. The cathedral, or principal church, contains portions of the ancient temple of Minerva. There are remains of the ancient amphitheatre, of an oval form, above 300 feet in length and 200 in width, and there are many other remains of antiquity. The harbour is capable of receiving vessels of the greatest burthen, and of containing a very numerous fleet, but is at present greatly neglected. There are a citadel, Royal Academy, museum of antiquities, a public library, and numerous churches. **Pop.** 22,500.—The ancient Syracuse, consisting of five towns, adjoining each other, but separated by walls, a very large and splendid palace, and at one time had nearly a million inhabitants. It was founded about 734 B.C., was taken by the Romans 214 B.C., and by the Saracens in 878. In 1639 an earthquake nearly destroyed it.

SYRACUSE, a city of New York, United States, capital of Onondaga county, at the head of Onondaga Lake, 147 miles N. of Albany. It is partly built on two ridges about 200 feet in height,

and partly on the banks of a creek. There are good public buildings, including a court-house, state armoury, Syracuse university, several fine churches, and the state asylum for idiots, an elegant structure in the Italian style. There is a beautifully laid out cemetery of 150 acres, with many interesting monuments at Oakwood, on the south-eastern part of the city. Several important lines of railway converge here, and the Erie and Oswego canal affords great facilities for traffic. **Manf.** Salt (very extensive), iron and steel, machinery, agricultural implements, and musical instruments. **Pop.** 52,000, of which about 15,000 are foreigners.

SYRENS, *si'-rens*, in Greek mythology, sea nymphs, who charmed so much by their melodious voice, that all who heard them forgot every other employment, and listened in rapt admiration till they perished of hunger. They were three in number,—Parthenope, Ligeia, and Leucosia, and they usually lived on a small island near Cape Pelorus, in Sicily.

SYRIA, *sir'-e-a*, a large district of Asiatic Turkey, lying along the coast of the Mediterranean, which bounds it on the west; while on the north Mount Taurus and its branches divide it from Asia Minor; and on the east is a vast and trackless desert, stretching northwards from Arabia. On the south is Palestine. It includes PALESTINE, under which heading the more important physical features are described. ALEPPO and DAMASCUS are the principal cities, not included in Palestine, and the chief ports are SAIDE, SCANDEROON, and TRIPOLI. **Area**, 50,000 square miles. **Pop.** 2,750,000, consisting mostly of Greeks, Arabs, and Turks, Druses, Maronites, and other mountaineers; and nomad tribes,—as Turcomans in the north, Kurds on the banks of the Euphrates, and Bedouins in the Syrian desert.

SYZRAN, *sis-ran'*, a town of European Russia, government of Simbirsk, at the junction of the Syzran and Krymza with the Volga, 78 miles S. of Simbirsk. **Manf.** Soap and leather. There is a trade in corn and cattle. **Pop.** 24,500.

SZABADKA. (*See* MARIA-THERESIOPEL.)

SZARVAS, *zar'-vas*, a town of Hungary, on the Koros, 29 miles N.W. of Beker. There is a large trade in corn and cattle. **Pop.** 19,000.

SZATHMAR NEMETHI, *zat-mar' nem'-et-e*, a town of Hungary, partly on the north bank of the Szamos, and partly on an island in the river, 60 miles from Debreczin. It has a cathedral, Roman Catholic college, and several churches. There is a large trade in wine and woollen and linen fabrics. **Pop.** 18,500.

SZEGEDIN, or **SZEGED**, *zeg'-den*, a city of Hungary, on the right bank of the Theiss, opposite the mouth of the Maros, 96 miles S.E. of Pesth. The river is crossed by a bridge of boats, and the town is defended by an old fortress built by the Turks. It has a large market-place, six Roman Catholic and one Greek church. The town was nearly destroyed by inundation in March, 1879. **Manf.** Woollens, leather, tobacco, soda, and soap. **Pop.** 73,675.

SZEKSZARD, or **SZEXARD**, *zek'-zard*, a town of Hungary, on the Sarvitz, near the Danube, 81 miles S.W. of Pesth. **Manf.** Silks. **Pop.** 10,500.

SZE-MA-KWANG, *ze-ma-kwang'*, an eminent Chinese historian, who became public censor and historiographer to the emperor Jin-Tsung. He wrote a history of China upon the model of that of his great ancestor Sze-ma-tseen. (*See* the following.) His great ability was recognised by his sovereign, and he rose to be prime-minister. In 1267, his name, inscribed as the "Prince of Literature," was put up in the temple of Confucius.

Born about 1018; **died** 1086.

SZE-MA-TSEEN, *ze-ma-tseen'*, a Chinese historian, who composed a valuable and well-written work entitled "Sze-ke," which embraced the annals of China from 2697 B.C. until about 100 B.C.

Born about 145 B.C.; **died** about 80 B.C.

SZENTA, *zen'-ta*, a market town of Hungary, on the Theiss. **Pop.** 14,000.—Here Prince Eugene gained a victory over the Turks, in 1696.

SZENTES, *zen'-tees*, a town of Hungary, near the Theiss, 30 miles N.E. of Szegedin. **Pop.** 27,000.

SZOLNOK, *zol'-nok*, a market town of Hungary, at the confluence of the Zagyva and Theiss, 56 miles S.E. of Pesth. A large trade is carried on, and there are important fisheries. **Pop.** 16,000.—This is considered to be the most ancient town in Hungary.

T.

TAAL, or **TAAL DE BOMBON**, *tai-al*, a town of the Philippine Islands, on the Bay of Balayan. It occupies the site of an older town, destroyed by a volcanic eruption in 1754. **Pop.** 23,211.

TABASCO, *ta-bas'-ko*, a state of the republic of Mexico, having on its N. the Gulf of Mexico, E. Campeche, W. Vera Cruz, and S. Guatemala and Chiapos. The coast is indented by bays and lagoons, and towards the north-east are the islands Laguna, Carmen, and Puerto Real. The interior is generally low, marshy, and unhealthy. Cocoa, coffee, pepper, sugar, tobacco, maize, and rice are cultivated; oak, cedar, ironwood, and mahogany abound; indigo grows spontaneously; and there are large supplies of wax and honey. The capital is San Juan Bautista. **Area**, 12,716 square miles. **Pop.** 140,747, mostly Indians.

TABOR, *tai'-bor*, and old town of Hungary, famous in connection with the Hussites. **Pop.** 5,300. There is a Bohemian circle of the same name.

TABRIZ, TEBRIZ, or **TAURIS**, *ta-breez'*, a city of Persia, province of Azerbijan. It stands in a plain, near the river Aji, amongst forests, enclosed by a wall, and is about 3½ miles in circumference. It has fine gardens, a citadel, the palace of the heir apparent of the Turkish throne, the remains of a mosque, numerous bazaars, and caravanserais. It is an extensive entrepôt of trade between Persia, India, Russia, and Constantinople. **Manf.** Silk and cotton goods. **Pop.** 165,000.

TACITUS, CAIUS CORNELIUS, *tas'-i-tus*, a Roman historian, of whose family or early life nothing is known. He was first promoted to a high post by Vespasian. Under Domitian he fulfilled the office of prætor, and that of consul under

Nerva, A.D. 97. He displayed great eloquence at the bar, and is spoken of by Pliny the younger as the greatest orator of his time. It is, however, as an historian that he has acquired immortality. Of his histories, which originally comprised the period from the accession of Galba to the death of Domitian, only a part remains. His Annals were the most important of his works; but of these we have unfortunately lost a valuable portion. The treatise on the Manners of the Germans, and the life of his father-in-law Agricola, are perfect, and cannot be too highly admired; but his history of the reign of Tiberius may be considered as his master-piece. His Latin is remarkable for its purity and elegance; and his greatest strength lay in portraying character. His friendship with Pliny is proverbial.

Born about 55; **died** it is supposed about 130.

TACITUS, MARCUS CLAUDIUS, a Roman emperor, who claimed to be a descendant of the historian. Having been consul and held other important offices, he was elected emperor by the senate after the death of Aurelian, in 275. He displayed great wisdom in the administration of justice and the government of the state, repelled the Gothic barbarians who had invaded the Roman territories, and he was preparing for a war against Persia, when he died of a violent disorder, though, according to some, he was assassinated.

Born at Intermani (now Terni), 200; **died** in Cappadocia, 276.

TACNA, *tak'-na*, a province of Peru, occupied by the Chilian government, by treaty of 1882–3, for a term of 10 years. **Area**, 20,464 sq. m. **Pop.** 28,300.

TACUNGA, *ta-koon'-ga*, a town of Ecuador South America, 50 miles S. of Quito. **Pop.** 16,000.

TADCASTER, *tad'-kas-ter*, an ancient market-town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Wharf, 9 miles S. of York. Besides the ancient church, which has a fine tower, and some parts of which date from the 13th century (restored in 1877), here are also an hospital for twelve persons, and a free-school. **Pop.** 4,310.—A station on the North-Eastern railway.

TADMOR. (*See* PALMYRA.)

TAFFI, ANDREW, *taf'-fe*, an Italian painter, who first introduced into his native country the art of painting in mosaic. This knowledge he acquired from some Greek artists who were engaged in executing mosaics at the church of St. Mark, Venice.

Born at Florence, 1213; **died** at the same city, 1294.

TAFILET, *taf'-i-let'*, a province of Morocco, lying to the south-east of the Atlas Mountains, and consisting of a fertile plain, watered by two rivers, both of which are lost in the sands of the desert. Dates are the most important product. There are mines of lead and antimony. The most important towns are Abuam and Rissani. **Pop.** Estimated at 100,000.

TAFT, a town of Persia, province of Fars. **Manf.** Carpets, considered the finest in Turkey. There is a lead mine in the vicinity. **Pop.** 6,000.

TAGANROG, *tag'-an-rog'*, a city in the south of European Russia, government of Ekaterinoslav, near the north-west extremity of the Sea of Azov, of which it is the chief port. It has a cathedral, admiralty, exchange, palace, Greek monastery, harbour, and fortress. There is a monument to the emperor Alexander I., who died here in 1825. The exports of wheat are very large. **Pop.** 63,025, including many Armenians and Greeks.

TAGES, *tai'-jees*, in Roman mythology a grandson of Jupiter, was the first who taught the twelve nations of the Etruscans the arts of augury and divination.

TAGILSK. (*See* NIJNI-TAGILSK.)

TAGLIAMENTO, *tal'-ya-men'-to*, a river of northern Italy, rising in Mont Maure, and, after a course of 100 miles, entering the Adriatic Sea.

TAGUS, *tai-gus* (Sp. **TAJO**, *ta'-ho*: Port. **TEJO**, *tai'-zho*), the largest river of Spain and Portugal, rising in the Sierra de Cuença, province of Teruel. Pursuing its course in a westward direction, a little inclined to the south, it passes Toledo, Talavera, Alcantara, in Spain, and, in Portugal, Abrantes and Lisbon, and flows into the Atlantic 2 miles below Lisbon. The total length is 540 miles.

TAHITI, or **OTAHEITE**, *ta-he'-te*, the most important of the Society Islands, 32 miles long from north-west to south-east, and narrow, nearly divided into two portions, the smaller of which is named Tairaboo. The coast is generally low, the interior rising to mountains of considerable elevation, the loftiest peak having an altitude of 7,340 feet, and another being scarcely inferior in height. The valleys, of small extent, and the plains at the foot of the mountains are very fertile, tropical vegetation being very abundant. The chief port is Papcete, on the north-east coast. **Pop.** 10,640.—The island was discovered by the Spanish navigator, Quiros, in 1606. It was formally annexed to France in September, 1880. **Lat.** 17° 29′ S. **Lon.** 149° 29′ W.

TAI-TONG, *ti-tong'*, a city of China, province of Shan-se, 180 miles W. of Pekin. It is well fortified and has a large garrison. A large trade is carried on in prepared skins, and medicinal plants, marble, porphyry, lapis-lazuli, and jasper are obtained in the vicinity. **Pop.** Large, but unascertained.

TAI-WAN, or **TAI-OUAN**, *ti-wan'*, the capital of the island of Formosa, in the China Sea. It has two famous temples; but has decayed. The harbour only admits small vessels. **Lat.** 23° 5′ N. **Lon.** 120° 22′ E. **Pop.** 135,000.

TAI-YUEN, or **TAI-YUEN-FOO**, *ti-yu'-en*, a city of China, capital of the province Shan-se. It was once a place of great splendour, and has remains of royal palaces. *270 miles S.W. of Pekin.* **Manf.** Felt carpets and iron.

TALAVERA DE LA REYNA, *ta-la-vé'-ra*, or *ta-la-vai'-ra dai la rai'-e-na*, an ancient city of Spain, province of Toledo, on the Tagus, over which there is a fine but dilapidated bridge of 35 arches, *36 miles from* Toledo. Parts of the old ramparts are still in preservation. It contains several well-built churches, a handsome town house, numerous convents, hospitals, and has two public walks. **Manf.** Silk, soap, hats, and earthenware. **Pop.** 10,000.—This is a place of great antiquity, the ancient Talabriga, and contains many Roman monuments. It is noted for a battle fought in July, 1809, between the French army, commanded by marshals Jourdain, Victor, and Sebastiano, and the allied force of British and Spaniards, under the duke of Wellington. The French were repulsed.

TALBERT, FRANCIS XAVIER, *tal'-bair*, a French writer, who was educated for the law, which he renounced for the ecclesiastical state, and obtained a canonry. His works are "Discourse on the Inequality among Men" (this was crowned by the academy of Dijon, in 1755), "Panegyric on St.

Louis," elegies upon Bonnet, Montaigne, Cardinal d'Amboise, Chancellor del'Hôpital, Philip, regent of France, and Boileau. He also wrote some poems.

Born at Besançon, 1728; **died** at Lemberg, 1803.

TALBOT, JOHN, *tal'-bot*, earl of Shrewsbury. He displayed great valour in the reduction of Ireland, where he was sent in 1414, as commander-in-chief, by Henry V. Subsequently he went to France, and served under the duke of Bedford. In conjunction with the earl of Salisbury, he conducted the siege of Orleans, which he was, however, compelled to raise in 1429, by Joan of Arc. At the battle of Patay he was made prisoner; but recovered his liberty not long afterwards. He was for some time again in Ireland, and, on his return to France, he gained several victories, and took some strong places; so that his name became a terror to the French. He was slain at the siege of Châtillon.

Born at Bletchmore, Shropshire, 1373; **died** 1453.

TALBOT, ROBERT, an English antiquary and poet of the 16th century.

TALBOT, WILLIAM HENRY FOX, a modern English writer, and the discoverer, in 1840, of the process of obtaining pictures upon paper by the action of light, called at first the Talbotype, but which was afterwards, together with other inventions, merged in the general term of photography. He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, and sat in the House of Commons for Chippenham in 1832 till 1834. In 1842 he received the gold medal of the Royal Society for his discoveries in photography. Mr. Talbot afterwards paid great attention to deciphering Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions. He was the author, among other works, of—"Hermes or Classical and Antiquarian Researches;" "The Antiquity of the Book of Genesis illustrated by some New Arguments;" "English Etymologies;" and a volume of "Legendary Tales."

Born at Chippenham, 1800; **died** 1877.

TALBOT, a town of Victoria, Australia, formerly known as Back Creek, 130 miles N.W. of Melbourne, in the midst of a mining and agricultural district. **Pop.** 5,067.

TALBOT, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 524 square miles. **Pop.** 14,000, more than 7,000 being coloured. The capital is Talbotton.

TALBOT, a county of Maryland, United States. **Area**, 250 square miles. **Pop.** 19,500, about 7,000 being coloured. The capital is Easton.

TALCA, *tal'-ka*, a province of Chili, South America, to the south of Colchagua. It has a very fertile soil, and is well watered. **Area**, 3,185 square miles. **Pop.** 118,965.

TALCA, capital of the above province, 140 miles S.W. of Santiago. The cathedral is yet unfinished. **Manf.** Woollen cloths, ponchos, and blankets. **Pop.** 19,000.

TALFOURD, SIR THOMAS NOON, *tal'-ford*, English judge and writer. He was educated at the grammar-school of Reading, in which town his father carried on the business of a brewer. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1821, and became a serjeant-at-law and recorder of Banbury. He was returned to parliament by the borough of Reading in 1835, and retained his seat until 1841. He was returned by the same constituency in 1847; but resigned his seat in 1849, upon being appointed justice in the court of Common Pleas. While in parliament he introduced two important measures,—the Custody of Infants Act and the Copyright Act. He was a contributor to the "New Monthly Magazine," "the "Edinburgh" and "Quarterly" reviews, and the "Law Magazine." In 1836 his tragedy of "Ion" was acted at Covent Garden Theatre. At a later period he produced "The Athenian Captive," "Glencoe; or the Fate of the Macdonalds;" and "The Castilian" tragedies, the last of which was not placed upon the stage. Among other evidences of his great literary industry may be quoted his edition of "The Letters of Charles Lamb, with a Sketch of his Life;" "Final Memorials of Charles Lamb;" "Vacation Rambles and Thoughts, comprising the Recollections of Three Continental Tours;" and a "Supplement to the Vacation Rambles." In 1844 he was nominated D. C. L. of the university of Oxford. He died suddenly, while charging the grand jury at the opening of the Stafford assizes.

Born near Stafford, 1795; **died** 1854.

TALHAIARN, *tal-hi-arn'*, a Welsh bard, who composed a prayer, which became the general formulary of the bardic circles. He became a hermit and was regarded as a saint.

Lived in the 6th century.

TALIABO, *tal-i-a'-bo*, or XOELA, an island of the Indian archipelago, 130 miles N.W. of Booroo, 57 miles long and 17 broad, with cliffs on the north coast. **Lat.** 2° 3′ N. **Lon.** 124° 30′ E.

TALIACOTIUS, or TAGLIACOZZI, GASPAO, *tal'-ya-kot'-se*, an Italian professor of medicine and surgery at Bologna. He is famous as having first employed the Taliacotian operation, by which he was enabled to restore lost noses.

Born at Bologna, 1546; **died** there, 1599.

TALIAFERRO, *tal'-e-fer-o*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 185 square miles. **Pop.** 7,034, about two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Crawfordsville.

TALIESIN, *tal-e-sin'*, the most celebrated of the Welsh bards. Many of his compositions are printed in the "Archæology of Wales."

Lived in the 6th century.

TALLADEGA, *tal-la-de'-ga*, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 23,360, more than half being coloured. The capital is Talladega.

TALLAHASSEE, *tal-la-has'-se*, the capital of Florida, United States, beautifully situated, 21 miles N. of the Gulf of Mexico. There are a large cathedral, and a court-house. **Manf.** Railway stock and cotton. **Pop.** 2,600, more than half being coloured.

TALLAHATCHIE, *tal-la-hatch'-e*, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 750 square miles. **Pop.** 10,926, about 5,000 being coloured. The capital is Charleston.

TALLAPOOSA, *tal'-la-poo'-sa*, a river of the United States, rising in Georgia, and, after a course of 250 miles, joining the Coosa, to form the Alabama, about 10 miles N. of Montgomery. The principal affluent is the Little Tallapoosa.

TALLAPOOSA, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 23,401, about one-fourth being coloured. The capital is Dadeville.

TALLARD, CAMILLE D' HOSTUN, Duc de, *tal'-lard*, marshal of France. He served under Louis XIV. in Holland, in 1672. In 1693 was made lieutenant-general, and in 1698 was sent as ambassador to England, to negotiate as to the succession to the crown of Spain. Upon the war of the Spanish succession breaking out, Tallard was

placed in command of the army of the Rhine, in 1702, and the year following was made marshal of France. In the same year he gained a great victory over the elector of Hesse, near Spires. In 1704 he was signally defeated at Blenheim, by the duke of Marlborough, taken prisoner, and conveyed to England, where he remained during seven years. On his return to France, in 1712, he was created a duke, and, in 1726, was nominated secretary of state.

Born in Dauphiny, 1652: died 1728.

TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, CHARLES MAURICE, Prince de, a French diplomatist. When only a year old, he was rendered lame for life, in consequence of a fall. Thus precluded from following a military career, he was educated for the priesthood at the college of Harcourt, and afterwards at the Sorbonne, where he graduated with much distinction, and was introduced as the Abbé de Perigord at the coronation festivities of Louis XVI., in 1774, and afterwards received several livings. In his 26th year he was appointed general agent—the minister of state—of the Gallic church. In this important office he remained during eight years, being then preferred to the bishopric of Autun. This occurred in 1788, and with it commenced his political career. He acted as a member of the States-General, convoked in the following year. At this period he adopted almost entirely those revolutionary principles which were so rife in his native country; and in 1790 officiated as bishop, wearing the national colours over his robes, at the celebration on the Champ de Mars. He supported Mirabeau, advocated the sale of the church lands and the secularisation of education; finally he was excommunicated by the pope, and cast away for ever the ecclesiastical character which he had so much against his own inclination been driven to assume. The constitutional monarchy party desiring to maintain peace with England, selected Talleyrand as the only man fitted to execute the delicate commission of opening negotiations with the court of St. James's. He was sent to London in 1791, as the colleague of Chauvelin, the nominal ambassador; but finding himself unable to effect anything towards creating an understanding between the English court and the French peace party, he shortly afterwards returned to Paris. Upon the fall of the French monarchy, he, with some difficulty, quitted Paris, and, repairing to London, supported himself there by the proceeds derived from the sale of his library. Strongly disliked by the English government, he was, in a short time, ordered to leave the country. He sailed for the United States, where he realised a fortune by judicious speculations, and remained there till 1796, when he was recalled to France, through the influence of Madame de Staël. Under the Directory he was appointed minister for foreign affairs. After Napoleon's return from Egypt, Talleyrand attached himself to the fortunes of the future emperor, at whose request he was released by the pope from excommunication. The concordat with the pope, which paved the way for the empire; the treaties of Luneville, Amiens, of Presburg, and of Tilsit, were principally the work of the ex-bishop of Autun. In reward of these services, Napoleon created his minister, prince of Benevento, and vice-grand-elector of the empire. Nevertheless, the two ambitious men were fast being estranged from each other. Talleyrand advocated an alliance with England, and unable to gain his point resigned the portfolio of foreign affairs in 1807. In 1809 the ex-minister expressed himself so unreservedly in condemnation of the expedition to Spain, that Napoleon commanded him to resign the office of chamberlain. From that time Talleyrand kept aloof from the court, predicted, and, it is said, assisted materially to hasten the fall of the empire. At the capitulation of Paris in 1814, Talleyrand again appeared as a public man. The emperor Alexander took up his residence in his house, and Talleyrand used the opportunity to acquire over the Russian potentate a strong degree of influence. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs by Louis XVIII., made a peer of France, and was chosen as the representative of his native country at the congress of Vienna. On the return of Napoleon he was exempted from the amnesty, and went to Ghent with the king, who, after the flight of Napoleon, reappointed him minister of foreign affairs, but soon resigned, receiving the title of grand chamberlain of France, with a large salary. During the interval between the peace of Paris and the revolution of 1830, he occupied the position of leader of the liberal and constitutional party, and indeed was regarded as an opponent to the elder branch of the Bourbons. When, in 1830, France became a constitutional monarchy under Louis Philippe, Talleyrand was nominated ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of St James's, which post he retained until 1835. During this interval, he sought, by every possible means, to bring about that alliance between England and France, as constitutional governments, which had been the wish of his life. He likewise signed the quadruple alliance of England, France, Spain, and Portugal, and assisted in the establishment of the kingdom of Belgium. On relinquishing his ambassadorial functions, he retired into private life. Talleyrand was unquestionably one of the greatest men of his time; to a great talent for business, he added that perfect command over himself which is so advantageous to a diplomatist. His wit was caustic, ready, and penetrating, rivalling that of Voltaire; his conversational powers were exceptionally brilliant, and he preserved all the qualities of his great mind until the close of his life. He wrote the memoirs of his life, which have not yet been permitted to be made public.

Born at Paris, 1754; died 1838.

TALLIEN, JEAN LAMBERT, *tal'-le-a*, a French revolutionary leader, who produced the overthrow of Robespierre. He was the son of the steward of the marquis de Bercy, and was corrector of the press in the printing-office of the *Moniteur* when the States-General were convoked; and, having brought out a small newspaper called the *Citizens' Friend*, in which the court and monarchy were violently denounced, he came to be regarded as a patriot by the excited populace. Becoming a member of the Jacobin Club, he soon rose to great influence. He supported Danton in all his sanguinary measures, and was one of the most violent persecutors of Louis XVI., for whose death he voted. In 1793 he was sent by the Convention to Bordeaux, where, during several months, he committed hundreds to the scaffold. In 1794 he was recalled to Paris, and narrowly escaped the fate of his patron, Danton. Contriving, however, to ingratiate himself into favour with Robespierre, he was created president of the Convention. In this position he worked secretly for the overthrow of the dictator; but Robespierre, detecting his schemes, denounced him in the Convention, but Tallien was supported by the greater number of the revolutionists, and was in a position to denounce Robespierre, who, with his colleagues, perished. He subsequently became a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and in 1795 was sent as commissioner to the army under Hoche, and ordered all prisoners to be shot. He went to Egypt in 1798;

but was, in 1801, dismissed, and sent back to France. He then fell into great distress, which was relieved by Fouché's appointing him consul at Alicante, and he afterwards received a small pension from Napoleon. He died miserably poor.

Born in Paris, 1769; died there, 1820.

TALLIS, THOMAS, *tal'-lis*, an eminent English musician. He was gentleman of the chapel to Edward VI. and queen Mary, and his salary is said to have been sevenpence-halfpenny a day. In the reign of Elizabeth he was appointed organist, in conjunction with his former pupil Bird, with whom he published a collection of hymns for church service.

Born about 1529; died 1585.

TALMA, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, *tal'-ma*, a French tragedian, who received a collegiate education, and for a time practised as a dentist; but, taking to the stage advanced rapidly, until he was acknowledged the best tragic actor in France. He carried out a total reform in stage costume. The emperor Napoleon I., and subsequently Louis XVIII., presented him with many flattering marks of their esteem; and, during his last illness, the audiences at the Théâtre Français required each evening to be informed of his condition before the performance was allowed to begin.

Born at Paris, 1763; died there, 1826.

TAMA, *ta'-ma*, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area,** 720 square miles. **Pop.** 21,585. The capital is Toledo.

TAMAQUA, *ta'-ma-kwa*, a town of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, United States, on the Little Schuylkill river, 60 miles N.E. of Harrisburg, in a rich coal and iron region. **Manf.** Machinery, boots and shoes, and joinery. **Pop.** 7,500.

TAMAR, *ta'-mar*, a river of England. (*See* CORNWALL and DEVONSHIRE.)

TAMATAVE, *tam-a-ta'-ve*, the chief port of Madagascar, on the east coast, rapidly increasing in commercial importance. **Pop.** 10,000, **Lat.** 18° 10′ S. **Lon.** 49° 28′ E.

TAMAULIPAS, *ta'-mou-le'-pas*, (formerly Nuevo Santander), a maritime state of Mexico, south of the Rio Grande del Norte. The coast is low and sandy, with several lagoons, the largest being the Laguna Madre, more than 100 miles long and about 20 miles wide. In the northern part the surface rises into extensive plains, on which vast herds of cattle are reared; but the south is mountainous, with fertile valleys. There are forests of valuable timber.

Rivers.—The Rio Grande del Norte, and Fernando (or Tigre), Borbon, Santander, and Tampico, which are unnavigable, the mouths being choked with bars.
Minerals.—Silver and copper.
Area.—30,225 square miles.
Pop.—104,137.
Chief Towns.—Ciudad Victoria (the capital), MATAMORAS, and TAMPICO.

TAMBO, or APURIMAC, a river of Peru, South America, rising near Caylloma, and uniting with several large affluents, and being known, in different parts of its course as the Catongo, and Ene, falls, after a course of 600 miles, into the Ucayli, one of the head streams of the Amazon.

TAMBOV, *tam'-bo*, a government of European Russia, lying to the west of Penza and Saratov. Generally level, but there are steppes in the southern part. There are immense forests. Large herds of cattle are fattened for both the St. Petersburg and Moscow markets, and the forests supply timber for shipbuilding. The horses reared are of a good breed. The chief rivers are the Tzna, Moksha, and Vovona. **Area,** 25,683 square miles. **Pop.** 2,490,313.

TAMBOV, capital of the above government, on the Tzna, 270 miles S.E. of Moscow. **Manf.** Woollen, canvas, linen, and alum. The annual markets are much resorted to. **Pop.** 34,000.

TAMBURINI, ANTONIO, *tam-bu-re'-ne*, Italian vocalist, the son of a band-master. He appeared in the operas at Bologne at the age of 18, and became the greatest dramatic baritone vocalist of his time He retired from the stage in 1854, and lived in retirement at Sèvres, France.

Born at Faenza, 1800; died at Nice, 1876.

TAMERLANE. (*See* TIMOUR.)

TAMMERFORS, *tam'-mer-fors*, a town of European Russia, in Finland, of which it is the most important manufacturing centre. **Manf.** Cotton, paper, and iron, and there are dye works. **Pop.** 6,000.

TAMPICO, a seaport town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, on the Panuco, 5 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. There is a dangerous bar to the harbour. There is a trade with New Orleans, New York, and Liverpool. **Pop.** 5,600.

TAMWORTH, *tam'-werth*, a market-town, municipal and parliamentary borough of England, in Staffordshire, at the junction of the Tame and Anker, 22 miles S.E. of Stafford. Its church is supposed to occupy the site of a nunnery, and is a very spacious building, containing some fine monuments. It has, besides, several meeting-houses, a fine town-hall, almshouses, endowed by Thomas Guy, founder of Guy's Hospital, London; and a grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth; and a bronze statue erected in 1852 to the late Sir Robert Peel. Modern additions have been made to the old castle. **Manf.** Tape and paper. **Pop.** 4,890.—A station on the London and North-Western and Midland railways.

TAMWORTH, a town of New South Wales, Australia, on the Peel and Cockburn rivers, 251 miles N. of Sydney, in the midst of a gold-mining district. **Pop.** Town, 3,620; district, 9,295.

TANANARIVO. (*See* ANTANANRIVO.)

TANCRED, *tan'-kred*, a Sicilian prince, of Norman extraction, who accompanied Bohemond, prince of Tarentum, to the Holy Land, and formed an intimate friendship with Godfrey of Bouillon. He greatly distinguished himself and received the title of Prince of Tiberias. He defended Antioch, and compelled the sultan of Egypt to evacuate Syria. His exploits, true or fabulous, have been immortalized by Tasso in the "Jerusalem Delivered," and are the subject of a partly rhymed chronicle by Raoul de Caen.

Born 1078; died at Antioch, 1112.

TANCRED DE HAUTEVILLE, a Norman baron, who fought under Richard the Good, duke of Normandy. His twelve sons were famous for their strength, beauty of person, and valour. Serlon, the eldest, accompanied William of Normandy to the conquest of England; William, another son, who was surnamed "Strong of Arm," became count of Apulia; a third member of the same family, Robert "Wiskard," or the "wise," won the dukedom of Calabria, and, after his brother's death, that of Apulia. This latter was the founder of the Norman dynasty of Sicily.

Lived in the 11th century.

TANCRED, king of Sicily, ascended the throne in 1189, after the death of William II. He was soon afterwards attacked by the emperor Henry VI. of Germany, who, having married Constance, the aunt of William II., set up, in consequence, a claim to the throne of Sicily. Tancred defeated the German army, and retained his crown until his death, which occurred in the year 1194. The emperor subsequently became master of Sicily, and took prisoners, William, the infant son of Tancred, and his mother, Queen Sibylla, who had been appointed regent. The child was mutilated and deprived of sight, and Sibylla imprisoned in a convent. Thus ended the Norman dynasty of Sicily, which had reigned there for upwards of a hundred years.

Died 1194.

TANEY, *tai'-ne*, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 5,000. The capital is Forsyth.

TANGANYIKA, *tan-gan-yi'-ka*, a lake of Central Africa, south of the lakes Victoria and Albert Nyanza, and 2,711 feet above the sea level, between lat. 3° and 9° S., and lon. 29° and 32°. It was discovered by Burton and Speke in 1858. (*See* AFRICA.) The name means "the meeting of waters."

TANGIER, *tan'-jeer*, a fortified seaport of Africa, in Morocco, near the western entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar. The harbour, once good, is now so filled up with sand that large vessels cannot enter. The trade consists principally in supplying provisions to Gibraltar, Cadiz, and Lisbon. **Pop.** 12,000. **Lat.** 35° 7′ N. **Lon.** 5° 48′ W. The ancient Tingis, supposed to have been founded by the Carthaginians, stood here, and under the Romans it became an important city. In 1471 it fell into the hands of the Portuguese, and in 1662 was ceded to England as part of the dowry of Catharine of Braganza, the queen of Charles II. In 1684 it was abandoned by the English.

TANGIPAHOA, *tah'-gi-pa-ho'-a*, a county of Lousiana, United States. **Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** 7,200, nearly half being coloured. The capital is Amite City.

TANJORE, *tan-jor'*, a maritime district of the south of British India, in the province of Madras, having on its E. and S.E. the Bay of Bengal, and on its other sides Madura and Trichinopoly. It is exceedingly fertile, especially in the delta of the Cauvery. An intricate and wide system of irrigation is here carried on, by means of the facilities which the Cauvery and its branches afford. **Pop.** 2,130383, nearly all Hindoos.

TANJORE, a town and fortress and capital of the above district, on a branch of the Cauvery, 180 miles S.W. of Madras. Including the suburbs, it is nearly six miles in circumference. There are two forts, one of which comprehends the rajah's palace, the other containing one of the handsomest pagodas in the south of India, and a college, formerly a celebrated place of Hindoo learning. **Pop.** 54,750.

TANNA, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, belonging to the group of the New Hebrides, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1774. It is about 22 miles in length and 10 in breadth, mountainous and volcanic, but generally well cultivated. **Lat.** 19° 3′ S. **Lon.** 169° 28′ E.

TANNAHILL, ROBERT, *tan'-na-hill*, Scotch poet, a working weaver, whose lyrics are exquisitely graceful and pathetic. He became despondent and drowned himself.

Born at Paisley, 1774; **died** 1810.

TANTALUS, *tan'-ta-lus*, in Greek mythology, a king of Lydia, son of Zeus, and father of Niobe and Pelops. He is represented by the poets as punished in Hades with an insatiable thirst, and placed up to the chin in the midst of a pool of water, which flowed away as soon as he attempted to taste it. There hung also above his head a bough, richly loaded with delicious fruit, which, as soon as he attempted to seize it, was carried away from his reach by a sudden blast of wind. The word "tantalise" is derived from this legend.

TAOS, *ta'-ose*, a county of New Mexico, United States. **Area**, 7,500 square miles. **Pop.** 12,200. The capital is Fernandez de Taos.

TARA, *ta'-ra*, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tobolsk, near the confluence of the Argaka and Irtish. **Manf.** Leather, hats, and vitriol. There is a large trade with Bokhara and China, and several annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 5,800.

TARAI, a sub-division of Bengal.

TARANAKI, *ta-ra-na'-ke*, a province in the North Island of New Zealand. **Area**, 3,578 square miles. No longer officially recognised.

TARANTO, *ta'-ran-to*, or *ta-ran'-to*, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 44 miles W. of Brindisi, built on a small island at the north end of the Gulf of Taranto. It has a castle, harbour, and a cathedral, dedicated to St. Cataldus, an Irishman, who was the first bishop of Tarentum, in the 2nd century. There are two portions, but the inner one is useless, and the outer much exposed. **Manf.** Linen and cotton fabrics, and velvets. It has also a trade in olive-oil, fruits, and shell-fish. **Pop.** 33,593. This is the Tarentum of antiquity, reputed to have been founded 708 B.C. by colonists from Sparta. It was long a wealthy seat of commerce; and being reduced by the Romans in 209 B.C., was considered the chief town of southern Italy under the empire.

TARANTO, GULF OF. (*See* ITALY.)

TARAPACA, *ta-ra-pa'-ka*, a province of Peru, annexed to Chili in 1882-3. Its mountains rise abruptly from the sea in some places to the height of 6,000 feet. Eastward of the mountains is the great plain of Tamarugal, 30 miles wide, with an average elevation of 3,000 feet, and extending to the base of the Andes. **Minerals.** Silver (abundant), copper, and nitrate of soda. **Pop.** 47,551. The capital is Tarapaca, 12 miles from the Pacific.

TARARE, *tar'-are*, a town of France, department Rhone, on the Tardine, 21 miles N.W. of Lyons. **Manf.** Extensive, including muslins, cloth, silk, merino, and embroidery. **Pop.** 14,000.

TARASCON, *ta'-ras'-kawng'*, a town of France, department Bouches-du-Rhône, 10 miles N. of Arles. A very fine suspension bridge connects it with Beaucaire, on the opposite side of the river. There are an old castle, built in the 15th century, on the site of a temple of Jupiter, and now used as a prison, and the Gothic church of St. Martha, begun in the 15th century, and having some interesting tombs. **Manf.** Woollen, silk, and cotton goods. It also exports wine, brandy, olive-oil, &c. **Pop.** 7,600.

TARBES, *tarb*, a town of France, capital of the department Haute-Pyrénées, on the left bank of the Adour, 23 miles E. of Pau. It is surrounded by a wall, and defended by an old castle. There is a modern cathedral, built on the site of an old

castle. **Manf.** Leather and paper. There is a large trade in wine, iron, cattle, and agricultural produce. **Pop.** 23,000.—This is the Bigorra of the Romans, and a place of great importance. It was in the possession of the English for about 300 years, and the Black Prince held his court there.

TARIFA, *ta-ré-fa*, a town of Spain, province of Cadiz, on the southernmost point of the kingdom, 25 miles S.E. of Cape Trafalgar. It is surrounded by old walls and towers, and has a strong fortress. A Moorish castle is used as a prison. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the tunny and anchovy fisheries. **Pop.** 12,000.—This place was named from Tarif-ibn-Malek, a Saracen chief, who landed here from Africa, in 710.

TARIJA, a province of the republic of Bolivia, South America. **Area**, 114,489 square miles. **Pop.** 140,000. The capital is San Bernardo de Tarija.

TARKI, *tar'-ke*, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaucasia, on the west coast of the Caspian. There is a large trade with Persia, and silkworms are extensively reared. **Pop.** 10,000.

TARLTON, RICHARD, *tarl'-ton*, a celebrated English actor and jester of the queen's players in 1583. He was the author of a drama called "The Seven Deadly Sins," of which Gabriel Hervey speaks of as a "most deadly, but most lively play."
Died at London, 1588.

TARLETON, BANNASTRE, Sir, *tarl'-ton*, an English soldier, who served in the American war, and raised a British legion, which was very successful in the south, but was notorious for cruelty. After his return to England he represented Liverpool in parliament, being returned, on account of his popularity, free of expense in 1790. In 1817 he was raised to the rank of major-general and created a baronet in 1818. He published a "History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces of North America."
Born at Liverpool, 1754; died 1833.

TARN, a department of the south of France. It is mountainous in the south-east, being traversed by branches of the Cevennes; in the other parts exhibiting a succession of undulating hills, interspersed with beautiful plains. The vine is cultivated, and brandy is made. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared.

Rivers.—The Agoût, Aveyron, and Tarn.
Minerals.—Iron, lead, copper, coal, gypsum, and potters' clay.
Area.—2,217 square miles.
Pop.—359,223.
Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 arrondissements and 317 communes. The chief towns are ALBI (the capital), CASTRES, GAILLAC, and LAVAUR.

TARN-ET-GARONNE, a department in the south of France. The surface is generally undulating, and the soil is fertile. The mulberry, for rearing silkworms, is extensively cultivated. There are many vineyards, and mules and poultry are bred.

Rivers.—The Garonne, Tarn, and Aveyron.
Minerals.—Iron, coal, and marble.
Area.—1,436 square miles.
Pop.—217,056.
Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 3 arrondissements and 194 communes. The chief towns are MONTAUBAN (the capital), CASTEL-SARRASIN, and MOISSAC.

TARNOPOL, *tar'-no-pol*, a town of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, on the left bank of the Sereth, 70 miles S.E. of Lemberg. It has both Greek and Catholic churches. **Pop.** 17,500.

TARPEIA, *tar-pé'-a*, in Roman legend, the daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the Capitol under Romulus. She betrayed that place to Tatius, the general of the Sabines, on condition of receiving what himself and his soldiers wore on their left arms, meaning their bracelets of gold. When Tatius entered the place, he threw his shield (worn on the left arm) on Tarpeia, in which he was imitated by all his followers; so that she perished under the weight. She was buried on the mount which was afterwards called by her name, and from which persons convicted of treason were precipitated.

TARQUIN, LUCIUS TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, *tar'-kwin*, known as Tarquin the Elder, according to early Roman history, the fifth king of Rome, was the son of Greek parents, and born in the town of Tarquinii, in Etruria. His original name was Lucumon, which he changed to Tarquinius on going to Rome. He so endeared himself to the Romans by the liberality of his manners, that the king, Ancus Martius, nominated him guardian of his children. The people, on the death of that monarch, placed, in 616 B.C., the crown on the head of Tarquin, who reigned with great moderation and popularity. He defeated the Latins and Sabines, and conquered Etruria. He increased the number of the senate, repaired the Capitol, which he ornamented with several elegant buildings, formed aqueducts and the great subterraneous sewers, which still remain, and began to build a wall round the city. He also introduced several reforms into the constitution of the state. He was killed by assassins, set on by the sons of his predecessor.
Died 578 B.C.

TARQUIN, LUCIUS TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS, "the Proud," was grandson of the preceding, and seventh and last king of Rome. He married Tullia, daughter of Servius Tullius, and at her instigation murdered his father-in-law, and seized the kingdom. His reign was tyrannical and extravagant, so that his subjects were about to revolt, when, to divert their attention, he engaged in a foreign war; but, while he was at the siege of Ardea, the infamous conduct of his son Sextus proved the ruin of his family. (*See* LUCRETIA and BRUTUS.) The Romans rose and shut the gates against Tarquin, who retired to Etruria. Tarquin subsequently found protection under Lars Porsenna, of Clusium. Several attempts were made by Tarquin to regain his kingdom; but, after the battle of the lake Regillus, in 496, when Aruns, his only surviving son, was slain, the old king abandoned the contest in despair, and, retiring to Cumæ, died there. Niebuhr declares that the greater portion of the history of the Tarquins is fabulous.
Died 495 B.C.

TARRAGONA, *tar'-ra-go'-na*, a north-eastern province of Spain, bordering on the Mediterranean. It is traversed by mountain ranges, the offsets of which extend to the coast, with fertile valleys intervening. The hills are covered with forests of pine, oak, and cork, and there are extensive vineyards. The only river of importance is the Ebro.

Minerals.—Lead, copper, manganese, and silver.
Area.—2,451 square miles.
Pop.—337,668.

TARRAGONA, a seaport city of Spain, capital of the above province, near the mouth of the Francoli, in the Mediterranean, 52 miles from Barcelona. It is built on a hill, and surrounded by walls with turrets. The cathedral is built in the

Gothic style, and there are an archbishop's palace and various educational institutions. **Manf.** Soap, spirits, coarse cloth, hats, and barrels. There is an export trade in Barcelona nuts, wine, brandy, and almonds. **Pop.** 23,000.—Under the Romans this was a place of great importance, and there are remains of an amphitheatre and aqueduct. The town was captured by the Goths and destroyed by the Moors, after which it was uninhabited for four centuries. In the middle ages several church councils were held here, and in 1811 it was taken by storm by the French under Marshal Suchet.

TARRANT, *tar'-rant*, a county of Texas, United States. **Area,** 900 square miles. **Pop.** 24,671. The capital is Fort Worth.

TARSUS, or **TARSOUS,** *tar'-sus*, a city of Asia Minor, on the right bank of the Cydnus, 20 miles S.W. of Adana. There are an ancient church, a number of mosques, and several handsome caravanserais. The port is 10 miles distant from the town. Grain, cotton, copper, and gall-nuts are exported. **Pop.** 8,000.—This is a very ancient town. It was taken by Alexander, and under the Romans was one of the most splendid cities of the East.

TARTAGLIA, NICCOLO, *tar-tal'-ya*, an Italian mathematician, who was the son of a porter, and was left an orphan in his sixth year. His surname is unknown; that by which he is called, signifying "stammerer," being a derisive epithet bestowed upon him in his youth, because of an impediment in his speech, which arose from his having been wounded in the mouth by a French soldier at the taking of Brescia, in 1512. He became professor of mathematics at Brescia, which place he quitted for Venice, where he held a like appointment. He composed a number of learned works upon natural philosophy, algebra, and military engineering.

Born at Brescia, about 1500; **died** at Venice, 1559.

TARTARY, or **TATARY,** *tar'-ta-re*, the name vaguely given to a most extensive region of Asia, occupying nearly the whole central part of that continent, interposed between Asiatic Russia on the north, and Persia, India, and China on the south. The designation is now generally limited to Turkistan. **Pop.** of Chinese Tartary, 580,000.

TARTARY, CRIM. (*See* CRIMEA.)

TARTINI, GIUSEPPE, *tar-te'-ne*, an Italian musician, who first studied law and theology, but afterwards music, especially the violin. He eloped with one of his pupils, and was in concealment for two years, but was then forgiven, and being the finest violinist in Europe, was appointed master of the band in the church of St. Anthony, at Padua. His works are Sonatas, and a treatise on music. His most famous composition is the "Devil's Sonata," otherwise known as "Tartini's Dream."

Born at Pirano, 1692; **died** at Padua, 1770.

TARUDANT, or **TERODANT,** *ta'-ru-dant*, chief city of the province of Sus, Morocco, 44 miles from the Atlantic coast. **Manf.** Leather, dyes, and copper pots and kettles. **Pop.** 35,000.

TASHKEND, *tash'-kend*, a city of Turkestan, Asia, formerly belonging to Khokan, but now under Russian rule, 150 miles N.W. of the city of Khokan. It is walled, and surrounded by extensive orchards, and most of the houses are surrounded by gardens and vineyards. There are a large fortified palace, more than 300 mosques, and many colleges and old temples. It is a very important commercial city, the chief line of communication with northern Asia and India concentrating therein. **Pop.** 100,000, mostly Mahometans. **Lat.** 43° N. **Lon.** 68° 40' E. —The city was captured by the Russians in 1865.

TASMAN, ABEL JANSSEN, *tas'-man*, a Dutch navigator, who, having distinguished himself in the service of the Dutch East-India Company, was commissioned by Anthony Van Diemen, the governor, to explore the coast of the Australian continent. Tasman sailed from Batavia in 1642. He first discovered a land which he named Van Diemen (now Tasmania), and afterwards New Zealand and the archipelagos of the Fiji and Friendly Islands. In 1644 he set sail upon a second voyage, the results of which were not made known, and in the course of which he died.

Born at Hoorn, about 1600; **died** about 1644.

TASMANIA, or **VAN DIEMEN'S LAND,** *tas-mai'-ne-a*, a British colony, opposite the southern extremity of the Australian mainland, from which it is divided by Bass's Straits, about 120 miles wide. The island is 240 miles long and 200 miles in extreme breadth, beautiful, well watered, and rich in harbours and inlets, traversed by high mountain chains, full of crags, glens, and ravines of commanding appearance, the basaltic cliffs of some being several hundred feet in perpendicular height. Everywhere there are good anchorages, and many excellent harbours. The principal are, on the west coast, Port Davy (much frequented by whaling vessels) and Macquarie Harbour; on the north coast, Stanley at Circular Head, Emu Bay, Port Frederick at the mouth of the Mersey, Port Dalrymple at the mouth of the Tamar, and Waterhouse Roads, between Anderson and Ringarooma Bays; on the east coast, George's Bay, Oyster Bay, Spring Bay, and Fortesque Bay, and on the south-east, Port Arthur, Storm Bay, Norfolk Bay, D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Port Esperance, Southport, and Recherche Bay. There are two mountain chains, separated by the central district, through which is the communication between the north and the south of the island. That to the east, or the dividing range, winding in its course through the island, has an average height of 3,750 feet, and an average distance of 40 miles from the sea. It runs nearly north and south parallel with the east coast, and among the peaks are Row Tor, 3,895 feet: Mount Barrow, 4,644 feet; Mount Victoria, 3,964 feet; Ben Nevis, 3,910 feet: Ben Lomond, 5,010 feet; Mount Nicholas, 2,812 feet; and Brown Mountain, 2,598 feet. The western chain consists of an elevated table-land, averaging 3,000 feet in height, in the centre of the island, which contains all the large lakes, and from which diverge numerous ranges in all directions except to the eastward. The table-land has the following peaks:—Table Mountain, 3,596 feet; Miller's Bluff, 3,977 feet; Dry's Bluff, 4,257 feet: Quamby Bluff; Ironstone Mountain, 4,736 feet; Cradle Mountain, 5,069 feet (the highest in the colony); the Du Cane Range; Mount Olympus; Mount Humboldt, 4,520 feet; Mount Hugel; Mount William, 4,360 feet; and Mount Hobhouse, 4,031 feet. Among the other diverging ranges and peaks are, to the north, Mount Roland, 4,047 feet; Black Bluff, 4,381 feet: Valentine's Peak, 3,637 feet, to the west, Mount Dundas; Mount Murchison: the Eldon Range, 4,789 feet; the Frenchman's Cap, 4,756 feet; to the south are Wyld's Crag, 4,399 feet; Mount Field, 4,721 feet; Mount Anne; the Arthur Range, 3,668 feet; Mount Picton, 4,340 feet; Mount Wellington, 4,166 feet; Adamson's, Peak 4,017 feet; and Mount La Perouse, 3,800 feet. In appearance the colony of Tasmania is more English than its neighbours. The surface of the island is un-

even, and presents every variety of scenery, including large tracts of agricultural country, studded with homesteads, and made pleasant to the English eye by the subdivision into fields and highly-cultivated gardens, fenced by hedges such as adorn the landscapes of Britain. The climate is remarkable for its extreme mildness, being, by its geographical position, removed from the extremes of heat or cold. The summers are not unpleasantly hot, and the winters are never so cold, even in the more elevated table-lands, as to put a stop to the operations of the agriculturist. The north-west hot winds of the Australian continent occasionally reach Tasmania, but are greatly subdued in temperature by their passage over Bass's Straits. The climate is decidedly breezy and invigorating, and exercises almost miraculous restorative powers on the enfeebled constitutions of visitors from hotter countries. Generally speaking, throughout the summer months there are alternate land and sea breezes every twenty-four hours, which tend to cool the atmosphere in the hottest days. The prevailing winds are from the north-west and the south-east. September, October, and November are spring months, at which time the weather is bright and clear. December, January, and February are summer months, during which there is little rain. March, April, and May are autumn months, generally the pleasantest season of the year. June, July, and August are winter months. The soil is very fertile, producing abundantly all the cereals, vegetables and fruits of temperate climates. Extensive forests afford valuable timber. Cattle, sheep, pigs, and horses are extensively reared.

Islands.—The principal islands belonging to Tasmania are 55 in number. The chief are the Furneaux group, at the east end of Bass's Straits, including Flinder's Island, Cape Barren Island, Clarke Island, Chappell Island, and Kent's group. These islands are inhabited by persons who procure a living by seal-fishing and preserving mutton-birds. Many of them are half-castes, the offspring of marriages between the sealers and aboriginal women. At the west end of Bass's Straits are King's Island (this island has acquired an evil reputation from the numerous fatal wrecks that have taken place on its shores); Robbin's Island, and Hunter's Islands. Other islands of importance are, Waterhouse Island, Swan Island, Schouten Island, Maria Island, Bruni Island, Slopen, Franklin, and Huon Islands.

Rivers and Lakes.—The principal rivers are, the Derwent (on the estuary of which is Hobart Town) which issues from Lake St. Clair, receiving in its course the Nive, Dee, Ouse, Clyde, and Jordan, from the north, and the Florentine, Russell, Styx, and Plenty, from the south; the Huon, which receives the Cracroft and Picton, and falls into D'Entrecasteaux Channel; the Coal River, rising in the eastern chain of mountains, and running south into Pittwater. The mouths of these three rivers are to the south-east of Tasmania. To the south-west and west are, the Davey River, the Gordon, receiving in its course the Wedge, Denison, Serpentine, and Franklin rivers, falls into Macquarie Harbour; King's River also falls into Macquarie Harbour; the Pieman River, consisting of the rivers Mackintosh, Murchison, Huskisson, and Donaldson; the Arthur River, which receives the Hellyer. On the north, flowing into Bass's Straits, are the Inglis, the Emu, the Leven, the Forth, the Mersey, the Tamar—a tidal river formed by the confluence of the North and South Esk at Launceston. The North Esk receives the St. Patrick's River about 15 miles up, and the South Esk receives as tributaries the Meander, Lake River, Macquarie River, and St. Paul's River. Another large river falling into Bass's Straits is the Ringarooma. On the east coast the only river of importance is George's River, running into George's Bay. There are several lakes, the largest being the Great Lake, covering an area of 28,000 acres; Lake Sorell, 17,000 acres; and Lake St. Clair, 10,000 acres; and Arthur's Lake and Lake Echo, occupying 8,000 to 12,000 acres.

Zoology.—The larger animals indigenous to the colony are the kangaroo, wallaby, native hyæna, Tasmanian wolf, or "devil" (the largest carnivorous animal in Australasia), wombat, otter, platipus, opossum, and tiger-cat; smaller ones are the kangaroo-rat, bandicoot, and native cat. Among reptiles are several species of snake, lizard, and iguanas, also tortoises, scorpions, centipedes, and tarantulas. Insect life of all kinds is almost as prevalent as in the other colonies. The feathered tribes are abundantly represented both in land and aquatic birds.

Minerals.—Abundant, including iron, tin, copper, gold, lead, bismuth, coal, limestone, and white freestone.

Area.—26,215 square miles.

Pop.—131,000. The last Tasmanian aborigine was a woman, the widow of the last native chief. She died in May, 1876.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—The colony is divided into 18 counties—Arthur, Buckingham, Cornwall, Cumberland, Devon, Dorset, Franklin, Glamergan, Kent, Lincoln, Monmouth, Montagu, Montgomery, Pembroke, Russell, Somerset, Wellington, and Westmoreland. The most important towns are HOBART TOWN (the capital) and LAUNCESTON.

Railways and Telegraphs.—The Tasmanian railways are generally the property of companies, aided by government guarantees; about 400 miles in all. The post-office is in full operation, and the telegraphs include a cable to Victoria.

Government.—The government is subject to a Parliament of two elective houses, under a governor.

Religion and Education.—Religious organisations are all upon the voluntary principle, most of the sects being well represented. Primary and higher education is under an elaborate system specially adopted by this colony.

History.—The island was discovered by Tasman in 1642. (*See* TASMAN.) An English penal settlement was established in 1803; in 1804 Port Dalrymple was settled from Sydney, and in the following year Launceston. In 1825 it became an independent colony, and the name given by Tasman, Van Diemen's Land, was officially changed to Tasmania in 1856. The constitution was settled by act of parliament in 1855.

TASSISUDON, *tas-sis-su-don*, the capital of Bootan, India, 380 miles N.E. of Calcutta. There is a very strong citadel.

TASSO, TORQUATO, *tas'-so*, an Italian poet. His father, Bernardo Tasso, also a poet, was secretary to Ferrante Sanseverino, prince of Salerno, who, being charged to represent to Charles V. the injustice of Don Pedro de Toledo, Spanish viceroy of Naples, was obliged to fly to France, and was accompanied by Bernardo Tasso and his son, who, though he was but nine years old, wrote verses on their misfortune, in which he compared himself to young Ascanius escaping with Æneas. Young Tasso was sent to Padua to study the law, and while there he wrote his poem of "Rinaldo," at the age of 18. In 1565 he was taken into the service of cardinal d'Este, brother of the duke of Ferrara, with whose sister, the princess Eleanora, he fell in love. This fatal passion proved the source of that melancholy humour of which he was the prey during twenty years. He had a great friendship, too, for Lucrezia, afterwards duchess of Urbino, Eleanora's sister. The duke of Ferrara, however, was unaware of this poetical passion, and made Tasso his especial favourite. Quitting Ferrara, he went to his sister, at Sorrento, but his love for the princess becoming stronger by absence, he returned to the court of Ferrara, where, in the presence of the duke, he had the imprudence to throw a knife at one of the domestics of his patron, who ordered Tasso to be taken to a convent, and there confined, as a man deprived of his reason. Effecting his escape from this place shortly afterwards, he repaired to Naples, where for some time he enjoyed repose. After wandering over Italy in an erratic manner, Tasso, in 1579, returned to Ferrara, when, being refused admittance to the duke's presence, he uttered some contemptuous words as to the family of Este; whereupon he was arrested, and during seven years confined in the hospital of

Santa Anna as a lunatic. At length he obtained his liberty, through the intercession of Vincenzo Gonzaga, son of the duke of Mantua. In 1592 pope Clement VIII., who was a great admirer of his talents, called him to Rome, where he was received with honourable marks of distinction; and great preparations were made for solemnly crowning him in the Capitol as the prince of poets, when he fell sick, and died on the evening before the intended ceremony. The work which has immortalized his name is the epic poem of "Jerusalem Delivered."

Born at Sorrento, 1544; **died** at Rome, 1595.

TASSONI, ALEXANDER, *tas-so'-ne,* an Italian poet. His "Secchia Rapita," or "Rape of the Bucket," a mock-heroic poem, was written on the occasion of the war between Modena and Bologna. Besides this, he wrote "Observations on Petrarch," and an abridgment of the Ecclesiastical Annals of Baronius.

Born at Modena, 1565; **died** there, 1635.

TATCHIO, *tat'-cho-o,* capital of Tsusim, an island between Japan and Corea. It is the residence of an independent prince. **Pop.** 10,000.

TATE, NAHUM, *tait,* an Irish poet, who was appointed laureate in 1692. Tate wrote "Panacea," a poem on tea; ten dramatic pieces, a number of poems on various subjects, an adaptation of Shakspeare's "King Lear," which long held the stage, and, in conjunction with Brady, he translated the Psalms into metre. He died in poverty in the Mint, Southwark, then a sanctuary for debtors.

Born at Dublin, 1652; **died** 1715.

TATIANUS of Syria, *tai'-shi-ai'-nus,* a Platonic philosopher, who became a convert to Christianity, and a disciple of Justin Martyr. He still, however, retained the Platonic ideas, and fell into errors, particularly that of Marcian, respecting the two supreme principles of good and evil. He rejected some of St. Paul's epistles, and formed a sect called the Encratites, or Tatianists, who abstained from marriage and animal food and wine, and required worldly goods to be given up as an evidence of Christian sanctity. He was the author of a "Discourse to the Greeks."

Lived in the *2nd* century.

TATIUS, *tai'-shi-us,* in the legendary history of Rome, king of the Sabines, who, to revenge the rape of the Sabine women, made war upon the Romans, and by treachery, obtained possession of the Capitol. (*See* TARPEIA.) The mediation of the Sabine women effected a reconciliation, and Tatius brought his subjects to reside at Rome, where he shared the government with Romulus, who is, however, supposed to have caused him to be murdered at Lavinium.

Died 742 B.C.

TATNALL, *tat'-nal,* a county of Georgia, United States. **Area,** 1,200 square miles. **Pop.** 5,000, nearly one-third being coloured. The capital is Reedsville.

TATSEEN-LOO, *tat'-seen-loo,* a town of China, province of Sze-chuen, a military frontier, and strongly fortified. Important annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 50,000.

TATTA, *tat'-ta,* a town of British India, in Sinde, near the banks of the Indus, 48 miles S.W. of Hyderabad. Its principal edifice is a brick mosque, erected by Shah-Jehan. The cemetery is ancient. **Pop.** About 10,000.—This place is supposed to be the Patala of the historians of Alexander the Great.

TATTA, a town of Morocco, on the borders of the Desert, 215 miles S.E. of the city of Morocco. It is a great caravan station, and a large annual fair is held. **Pop.** 10,000.

TAUBMANN, FRIEDRICH, *toub'-man,* a German writer and poet, who became professor of poetry and eloquence at the university of Wittenberg, and was also appointed court-poet. He greatly contributed to revive the study of the Latin language, by producing a dissertation upon that subject, which was published a year after his death. He also edited the works of Plautus and Virgil, and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the wittiest men of his age. His poems were composed in Latin.

Born at Wontees, near Baireuth, 1565; **died** at Wittenberg, 1613.

TAULER, JOHANN, *tou'-ler,* a German theologian and mystic, who, at the age of 18, became a Dominican, studied at Paris, and afterwards became a leading member of the brotherhood of priests and laymen, who styled themselves the "friends of God." In 1348 the Emperor Charles IV. having summoned him at Strasburg to give an account of his life and faith, he left the city, but returned shortly before his death. He wrote a treatise "On Following the Lowly Life of Christ," and denounced ecclesiastical abuses.

Born 1290; **died** at Strasburg, 1361.

TAUNTON, *tawn'-ton,* a market-town and municipal and parliamentary borough and capital of Somersetshire, on the Tone, 10 miles from Bridgewater. The chief public buildings are the St. Mary Magdalene and St. James's churches, the former a splendid building, in the Gothic style of architecture. The tower was rebuilt in 1862. There are a new church, St. John the Evangelist, and a new Roman Catholic church and convent. Part of the castle still remains, but is now converted to various uses. Outside the town, at Fairwater, is a Congregationalist college, established in 1868. A very fine shire-hall, in the Elizabethan style, was erected in 1859. **Manf.** Gloves. **Pop.** 16,620.—A station on the Great Western railway. Taunton is a place of great antiquity, and numerous Roman coins have been found in its neighbourhood. It was a chief residence of the West-Saxon kings, especially of Ina. In 1645 it was held by Blake for the parliament, and sustained a long siege by the Royalist army.

TAUNTON, a city and one of the shire towns of Bristol county, Massachusetts, United States, on the Taunton river, 32 miles S. of Boston. There are 19 churches, a fine state hospital for the insane, a public library, and several public schools. **Manf.** Iron, copper, silver-plate, locomotives, linen, and bricks. **Pop.** 21,000.—The town was settled in 1638 by a company from Taunton, England. It became a city in 1864.

TAURELLIUS. (*See* TORRELLI.)

TAURIDA, or KRIM, *tawr'-re-da,* a government in the south of European Russia, comprising the peninsula of the Crimea, which comprises about one-third of the area (*see* CRIMEA), a considerable tract to the north of the peninsula between the Dnieper and the Berda, the island of Taman, and the land of the Tschernomorski, or Black-Sea Cossacks, lying to the east of the Crimea. It is diversified with mountains, plains, and salt lakes. On the mainland it is nearly a desert steppe, entirely destitute of trees, but there are some fertile valleys. Vast herds of sheep are reared by the

Tartars, who live chiefly on millet and the produce of their herds. The capital is SIMFEROPOL.

Minerals.—Salt, saltpetre, naphtha, and marble.
Area.—24,537 square miles.
Pop.—964,329, a large proportion being Tartars.

TAURUS, *taw'-rus*, a range of mountains of Asia Minor. (*See* ASIA MINOR.)

TAUSAN, TAUSSEN, or TAGESEN, JAN, *taus'-sen*, a Danish divine, who, meeting accidentally with some of the writings of Luther, was so impressed by them as to proceed to Wittenberg, to study under the Reformer. Returning to Denmark in 1521, he preached sermons upon the new doctrines, and with so much effect, that Protestantism began to take root throughout the kingdom. In 1541 he was appointed Protestant bishop of Ripen. He was the author of a large number of controversial works.

Born at Birkinde, in the island of Funen, 1494; **died** 1561.

TAVANNES, GASPARD DE SAULX, Lord of, *ta-van'*, a French general, who, while a page to Francis I., was, with that monarch, taken prisoner at Pavia. He subsequently distinguished himself by his bravery at La Rochelle, in 1543, and at the battle of Cerisoles in the following year. Appointed to the command of the army, he took Metz in 1552, and, two years later, went to the succour of the pope in Italy. He had a principal share in the education of the young duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. of France, and, in 1560, participated in the victories of Jarnac and Moncontour over the Protestants. For these services he was created a marshal of France. Always vehemently opposed to the doctrines of the Reformers, he has been charged with being one of the chief promoters of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Born at Dijon, 1509; **died** 1573.

TAVASTEHUUS, *ta-vast'-hoos*, a government of European Russia, in Finland. It is mountainous, and there are many lakes. The capital is Tavastehuus, 85 miles N.E. of Abo. **Area**, 8,324 square miles. **Pop.** 230,438, all Lutherans.

TAVIRA, *ta-vee'-ra*, a seaport-town of Portugal, province of Algarve, at the mouth of the river Seca. There is a considerable coasting trade, and the fisheries are important. **Pop.** 11,000.

TAVISTOCK, *tav'-is-tok*, a market-town, municipal and parliamentary borough of Devonshire, on the Tavy, 11 miles N. of Plymouth. The church is an ancient and spacious building, and the abbey was, at one time, a very magnificent building. Various fragments of it are still in existence, though mostly incorporated with other buildings. A new church, at the west end of the town, was built in 1867. There is a bronze statue of the duke of Bedford, erected in 1864. **Manf.** Serges, woollens, and iron. There are large copper mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 13,449.—A station on the Great Western and London and South-Western railways.

TAVOY, or **TAVAI**, *ta-voi'*, one of the Tenasserim districts of Lower Burma, with a hilly surface intersected by fine valleys. It produces rice, cotton, indigo, fruits and tobacco, and is rich in tin and iron. The chief town is of the same name. **Pop.** of district, 84,988.

TAY, *tai*, a river of Scotland, rising on the frontiers of Lorn, in Argyleshire, and passing through Loch Dochart and Loch Tay. After being increased by various tributary streams, it runs to Perth; a little below which it turns to the east, and receiving the waters of the Ern, and passing through the Carse of Gowrie, it enlarges itself to about 3 miles broad; but contracts to 2 miles at Dundee, about 8 miles below which it opens into the German Ocean. The total length of the course is about 120 miles. At Dundee the estuary is crossed by the longest railway bridge in the world, completed and opened in September, 1877. It is two miles long, with 85 spans, varying in length from 67 feet to 245 feet, with a clear height of 88 feet above high water mark. This splendid bridge connects the North British and Caledonian railways.

TAYLOR, BAYARD, an American author and traveller, who was apprenticed to a printer, and in 1844 left his native country upon a course of travel in England, Switzerland, France, Germany, and Italy, an account of which he published after his return to the United States, in a work entitled, "Views Afoot, or Europe seen with the Knapsack and Staff." Attracting a large amount of attention, this work gave the young writer a position among the literary circles of his country. In 1846 he became one of the editors of the *New York Tribune*, in which journal he inserted a series of sketches of life in California. In 1851 he returned to Europe, and after travelling along the shores of the Mediterranean, went eastward and visited India, China, and Japan. He also sojourned in Syria, Asia Minor, Sicily, and Egypt; and in 1874 visited Iceland, on occasion of the millennial celebration. He has published a great number of works of travel, poems, novels, biographies, and translations.

Born in Pennsylvania, 1825; **died** 1878.

TAYLOR, BROOK, an English mathematician. In 1701 he entered of St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1708 wrote his "Treatise on the centre of Oscillation." In 1709 he took the degree of bachelor of laws. He was chosen secretary to the Royal Society in 1714, and in the same year took his degree of doctor of laws. He published several elaborate works on mathematical subjects.

Born at Edmonton, 1685; **died** 1731.

TAYLOR, HENRY, Sir, a modern English poet, who was engaged in the department of the Colonial Office, where he rose to a senior clerkship. His leisure was devoted to literature, and he produced several dramatic works in prose and verse, and a number of essays, which exhibited qualities of a very high order. The principal of these were —"Isaac Comnenus," a play in verse, and in five acts; "Philip van Artevelde," a dramatic romance; "The Statesman," a work in prose; "Edwin the Fair," an historical drama; the "Eve of the Conquest," and other poems; the "Virgin Widow," and "Notes from Life," and "Notes from Books." He was knighted in 1869.

Born 1800.

TAYLOR, HENRY, an English divine, who wrote several learned works, as—"An Essay on the Beauty of the Divine Economy;" "Ben Mordecai's Apology for embracing Christianity;" "Thoughts on the Nature of the Grand Apostasy of the Christian Churches."

Died 1785.

TAYLOR, ISAAC, an English writer, who was originally a line-engraver, but subsequently became minister of an Independent congregation at Colchester, in Essex. He gave his children, several of whom were distinguished in literature, a careful training under his own superintendence. He was the author of several works for the young. His family were all remarkable for literary ability.

Died 1829.

TAYLOR, ISAAC, theological, historical, and philosophical writer. He was the son of the preceding, under whose superintendence he received a careful private education. He studied art, and invented two engraving-machines. At an early age he made a translation of Herodotus, and afterwards devoted himself to the composition of works which display deeply reflective habits and profound religious feeling as the characteristics of their author. His principal works were—"History of the Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times;" the "Physical Theory of Another Life;" "Spiritual Christianity;" "The Natural History of Enthusiasm;" "The Natural History of Fanaticism;" "Loyola and Jesuitism;" "Wesley and Methodism;" and the "Restoration of Belief." He likewise contributed many articles to the reviews. In 1862 he received a civil service pension of £100.

Born at Lavenham, Suffolk, 1787: **died** at Stanford Rivers, Essex, 1865.

TAYLOR, ANN, sister of the preceding. In conjunction with her sister, Jane, she published a number of works for juvenile reading of great merit. A small volume of verses for children, with the modest title, "Original Poems," achieved an almost unexampled success, and is still in considerable demand. In 1813 she married the Rev. Joseph Gilbert, a Congregational minister of Nottingham.

Born 1783; **died** 1866.

TAYLOR, JANE, sister of the above, authoress of a tale, "Display," a constant contributor to religious periodicals, and a writer of charming poetry for children.

Born 1783; **died** 1824.

TAYLOR, ISIDORE SEVERIN JUSTIN, Baron, a modern French antiquary and traveller, who was descended of an Irish family naturalised in France. He served in the army, from which he retired for the purpose of pursuing literary and artistic studies. In 1824 he was appointed royal commissioner of the Théâtre Français. The government of Charles X. sent him to Egypt to obtain the obelisk of Luxor and other rare objects of antiquity. After the revolution of 1830, Louis Philippe appointed him inspector of the fine arts; in which capacity he visited Italy, Sicily, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Africa, bringing home from these countries a valuable collection of archæological treasures, which have found a place in the Louvre and other French museums. His most important productions were—"Picturesque and Romantic Travels in Old France," and a series of artistic works upon Spain, Portugal, the coast of Africa, Egypt, Switzerland, and Italy. He was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and a commander of the Legion of Honour, and in 1869 was made a senator.

Born at Brussels, 1789.

TAYLOR, JEREMY, an English prelate, who was the son of a barber at Cambridge, where he received his education at Caius College, after which he entered into orders, and became so eminent a preacher, that Archbishop Laud procured him a fellowship of All Souls College, Oxford. He was also appointed chaplain to that prelate, and rector of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire. In 1642 he received the degree of doctor of divinity from Charles I., whose chaplain he was, and to whose cause he adhered. After the defeat of the royalists, he retired to Caermarthenshire, where he taught a school for a livelihood. He afterwards went with Lord Conway to Ireland, where he wrote his "Cases of Conscience." He afterward suffered imprisonment for his royalist sympathies. Charles II., at his restoration, preferred Taylor to the bishopric of Down and Connor. In the same year he became privy councillor and vice-chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin. Bishop Taylor wrote, among other eloquent works, "The Great Exemplar, or the Life and Death of Jesus Christ;" "Holy Living and Dying;" and several sermons and controversial and pious treatises. His second wife was a natural daughter of Charles I.

Born at Cambridge, 1613; **died** at Lisburn, Ireland, 1667.

TAYLOR, JOHN, commonly called "the water-poet." He was educated at the free school, Gloucester, and afterwards bound apprentice to a London waterman. Notwithstanding the laboriousness of this employment, he wrote a number of poetical pieces, for which he took the appellation of the king's water-poet. He served for a short time in the fleet, and was present at the siege of Cadiz. An enthusiastic royalist, he, at the outbreak of the Revolution, went to Oxford, where he kept a tavern, which was much resorted to by the students. Taylor aided the royal cause by his satires and songs. When Oxford surrendered, he returned to London, and opened a public-house, setting up the sign of the "Mourning Crown." This, however, he was obliged to remove. He composed upwards of eighty pieces in prose and verse, which exhibit the workings of a vigorous but uneducated mind. These effusions contain many curious pictures of the time in which their author lived.

Born at Gloucester, 1580; **died** in London, 1654.

TAYLOR, SIR ROBERT, an English sculptor and architect, who was very fortunate in his profession, and obtained the appointments of surveyor to the Admiralty, Bank of England, Greenwich Hospital, and the Foundling Hospital. While holding the office of sheriff of London, in 1783, he was created a knight. He bequeathed a sum of money to the university of Oxford, wherewith to found an institute for the study of modern languages. With these funds were erected the Taylor Buildings, at Oxford. At the time of his death he had realised a fortune of £180,000, though he was known to say that he began life with hardly eighteen pence.

Born in London, 1714; **died** there, 1788.

TAYLOR, ROWLAND, an English divine and martyr, who is claimed as ancestor of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by Heber. Archbishop Cranmer, whose chaplain Taylor was, appointed him to a living in Suffolk. Under the reign of Mary he was summoned to London, to answer the charges brought against him of having married, and refusing to celebrate mass in his church. He was condemned to be burnt at the stake; which sentence was carried out on Aldham Common, near Hadleigh, Suffolk.

Died 1555.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM, an English writer, who was designed for a commercial career. When about 20, he commenced making translations from the German, in which department he afterwards acquired considerable distinction. His first publication of importance was an English reproduction of Bürger's "Lenore." To Taylor is unquestionably due the honour of first making the English reader acquainted with the literary treasures of Germany.

Born at Norwich, 1765; **died** there, 1836.

TAYLOR, ZACHARY, twelfth president of the United States of North America. He was the son of Colonel Taylor, an officer of the revolutionary war, and served in the war of 1812, and, for his defence of Fort Harrison, on the Wabash river, was raised to the rank of major; in 1819 he became

lieutenant-colonel, having previously distinguished himself as commander at Green Bay, on Lake Michigan. In the Black-Hawk war, and in the Seminole war, he evinced as much tact as bravery in the execution of several harassing employments. In 1840 he was appointed to the chief command of the south-western division of the United States army. After the annexation of Texas, he was ordered to protect the new state from a threatened invasion from Mexico; but after remaining upon the defensive for several months, he proceeded westward, and having encountered the Mexican army under Santa Anna, numbering 20,000 men, he inflicted a signal defeat upon it at Buenavista, although his own force was not greater than 6,000. This decisive engagement led to the peace of 1848, after which he retired to his estate in Louisiana. In the same year, however, he was put in nomination and elected to the presidentship of the United States. He strongly opposed the action of the secession party.

Born in Virginia, 1784; died at Washington, 1850.

TAYLOR, the name of six counties of the United States:—

FLORIDA.—**Area**, 1,100 square miles. **Pop.** 1,500. The capital is Perry.

GEORGIA.—**Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 7,200, about 3,000 being coloured. The capital is Butler.

IOWA.—**Area**, 560 square miles. **Pop.** 15,635. The capital is Bedford.

KENTUCKY.—**Area**, 275 square miles **Pop.** 8,300, nearly one-fourth being coloured. The capital is Campbellsville.

TEXAS.—**Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** as enumerated, 1,736.

WEST VIRGINIA.—**Area**, 130 square miles. **Pop.** 11,400. The capital is Pruntytown.

TAZEWELL, *taze'-wel*, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 550 square miles. **Pop.** 30,000. The capital is Pekin.

TAZEWELL, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 11,000, about 1,700 being coloured. The capital is Tazewell Court House.

TCHAD, LAKE, *tchad*. (*See* AFRICA.)

TCHADDA, or **TSAD**, *tchad'-da*, a river of Central Africa, which has several other names in different parts of its course, respecting which very little is known. It joins the Quorra, or NIGER, in **lat.** 7° 47′ N., **lon.** 7° 3′ N.

TCHAGAN, *tcha'-gan*, a modern town of the Chinese empire, in Mongolia, 200 miles N.E. of Pekin. It is well-built, with broad streets, and a large trade is carried on.

TCHANG-KIA-KHEON, or **KHALGAN**, *tchang'-ke-a-ke'-oo*, a town of the Chinese empire, on the frontiers, near the Great Wall, 100 miles N.W. of Pekin. The town proper is strongly fortified, and has a citadel; and there are extensive suburbs. A large trade is carried on, especially with Russia. **Pop.** about 50,000.

TCHEREPOVITZ. (*See* CHEREPOVITZ.)

TCHERKASK. (*See* CHERKASK.)

TCHERKESSIA. (*See* CIRCASSIA.)

TCHERNIGOV, *tcher'-ne-gof*, a government in the south-west of European Russia. The surface is generally level, and the soil very fertile. Horses and cattle are abundant. The Dnieper forms part of the western boundary, and the Desna flows through the government. **Area**, 20,230 square miles. **Pop.** 1,970,094.

TCHERNIGOV, capital of the above government, on the Desna, 385 miles S.W. of Moscow. There are an old castle and a fine cathedral. A large trade is carried on. **Pop.** 17,500.

TCHING-TOO-FOW, *tching-too-fow'*, a town of the Chinese empire, capital of the province of Sze-Chuen, pleasantly situated, and one of the best laid-out and built towns in China. It is modern, the older town having been destroyed by fire. In the vicinity is a large and wealthy Bonze monastery. **Pop.** Large, but unascertained. **Lat.** 30° 20′ N. **Lon.** 104° 25′ E.

TCHISTOPAL, *tchis-to'-pal*, a town of European Russia, government of Kazan, on the left bank of the Kama, 68 miles S.E. of Kazan. There are a cathedral, and 13 other churches. A large trade in corn, cattle, and fish is carried on. **Pop.** 9,300.

TCHJABKAN, or **DJABKAN**, *tchab-kan'*, a river of China. After an estimated course of 500 miles, it enters Lake Ike-Aral-Nor, in **lat.** 48° N., **lon.** 90° E.

TCHOUGONEV, or **TSCHUGUJEW**, *tchoo'-go-nef*, a town of European Russia, government of Kharkov, 20 miles S.E. of Kharkov. **Pop.** 10,000, nearly all Cossacks.

TEBALDEO, or **TIBALDEO, ANTONIO**, *te-bal'-de-o*, an eminent Italian poet, who composed in both Latin and Italian. He was a favourite with Leo X., after whose death, however, he fell into distress. His works consist of pastorals and epigrams.

Born at Ferrara, about 1463; died at Rome, 1537.

TEBESSA, *te-bes'-sa*, a town of Algeria, North Africa, 75 miles S.E. of Constantine, near the frontier of Tunis. There are extensive ruins of the old Roman town Thevesta, including a triumphal arch and temple. **Pop.**, 10,000, including French garrison.

TEDLA, or **TEFZA**, *ted'-la*, a town of Morocco, on a branch of the Omerbegh, near the foot of Mount Atlas, 135 miles N.E. of Morocco. **Manf.** Woollen cloth and shawls, which are largely exported. **Pop.** 10,500.

TEDSI, *ted'-se*, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, 25 miles N.E. of Tarudant. Its vicinity is highly productive. **Pop.** 15,000.

TEES, *tees*, a river of England, running between the counties of York and Durham, and, after a course of nearly 80 miles, joining the North Sea by a wide estuary.

TEFLIS. (*See* TIFLIS.)

TEFZA. (*See* TEDLA.)

TEGNER, ESAIAS, *teg-ner'*, poet of Sweden. After pursuing a brilliant career at the university of Lund, he became professor of Greek and librarian in that seat of learning, and, on taking orders, was appointed pastor to a congregation at Stafje. In 1824 he became bishop of Wexiö. His poems of "Frithiof," "Axel," and "The Children of the Lord's Supper," have been translated into English, the last by Professor Longfellow. In 1853 a colossal statue was erected to his memory at Lund.

Born in Sweden, 1782; died 1846.

TEGUCIGALPA, *te-goo'-se-gal'-pa*, a town of Honduras, Central America, capital of a department of the same name, on the Rio Grande, opposite Comayaguda. It is regularly laid out, and there are several interesting old churches and con-

vents. The largest of the churches, La Parroquia, is one of the finest in Central America. The shops are well supplied with European goods and articles of United States manufacture. **Pop.** 12,000.

TEHAMA, *te-hai'-ma*, a county of California, United States. **Area**, 2,800 square miles. **Pop.** 9,301, including about 300 Chinese. The capital is Red Bluff.

TEHERAN, *te-ran'*, the capital of Persia, and of the province of Irak-Ajemi, 210 miles from Ispahan, and 70 S. of the Caspian Sea. It is about 5 miles in circumference, surrounded by a strong wall, flanked by innumerable towers and a broad dry ditch. It contains no edifice of importance except the Ark, which combines the character of citadel and royal palace. The Persian monarchs make it their residence. The streets are narrow and filthy, and there are several mosques, one of which is roofed with plates of gold. The British residency is a neat building, and the Russian embassy is large. There is a royal foundry. Outside the walls the Shah has a fine palace, with gardens; and not far distant are the ruins of the ancient Rhages, capital of Parthia. **Manf.** Carpets and iron goods. **Pop.** 200,000. **Lat.** 35° 41′ N. **Lon.** 51° 23′ E.

TEHUACAN, *tai-wa-kan'*, a town of Mexico, 65 miles S.E. of Puebla. **Pop.** about 6,000.

TEHUANTEPEC, *tai-wan'-tai-pek'*, a sea-port-town of Mexico, in the state of Oaxaca, on the Tehuantepec river, 15 miles from its mouth. **Manf.** Cotton. There are salt-works in the vicinity, and indigo and cochineal are exported. A considerable pearl fishery is carried on. **Pop.** 14,000.

TEIGNMOUTH, *tain'-mouth*, a seaport and market-town of Devonshire, at the mouth of the river Teign, 12 miles S. of Exeter. It is one of the principal watering-places on the south-western coast. A small rivulet divides it into East and West Teignmouth. The principal resort of visitors is East Teignmouth, where the public rooms are. West Teignmouth is the port and principal seat of business. The church of East Teignmouth is a venerable structure, in the Saxon style; the church of West Teignmouth is modern. There are a quay and small dockyards. **Pop.** 7,100.—A station on the Great Western railway.

TEILO, *tī'-lo*, a British saint. He founded a college at Llandaff, which was afterwards erected into a bishopric. There were several churches dedicated to him in Wales. Some authors have attributed to him a learned work upon the antiquities of his native country.

Lived in the 5th century.

TEJUCO, *tai-zhoo'-ko*. (*See* CUIABA.)

TEKIN, ALP, *te'-kin*, the founder of the Ghaznavide dynasty, who was at first a Turcoman slave. He was appointed governor of Khorassan; but revolted against his monarch, and took Gazna, which he made his capital, and from which the dynasty he founded took its name.

Died 975.

TELAMON, *tel'-a-mon*, in Greek legend a king of the island of Salamis, who was brother to Peleus, and father to Teucer and Ajax. He fled from Megara, his native country, after he had accidentally killed his brother Phocus while playing with the quoit, and took refuge at Salamis. He accompanied Jason in his expedition to Colchis, and was armbearer to Hercules, when that hero took Laomedon prisoner, and destroyed Troy. Telamon was rewarded by Hercules for his services with the hand of Hesione, whom the conqueror had obtained among the spoils of Troy; and with her he returned to Greece.

TELDE, *tal'-dai*, a city of the island of Gran-Canaria, Canary Islands, 2 miles from the sea. It is divided into three quarters. The streets are broad and straight, and the houses handsome, with gardens. The church is an elegant structure. There are three large squares. Grain and paving-stones are exported. **Pop.** 12,100.

TELECLIDES, *tel-e-klī'-dees*, an Athenian comic poet.

Lived in the 5th century B.C.

TELEGONUS, *te-leg'-o-nus*, in Greek legend a son of Ulysses and Circe. He killed Ulysses without knowing him to be his father.

TELEMACHUS, *te-lem'-a-kus*, in Greek legend a son of Ulysses and Penelope. His story, as related in Homer's "Odyssey," was used as the subject of a celebrated moral romance by Fénélon.

TELEMANN, GEORG PHILIP, *tel'-e-man*, a German musician, who, as composer to the Lyric Theatre at Hamburg, produced 30 operas, and composed 600 overtures. He was the companion of the great Handel during the student days of the young men.

Born at Magdeburg, 1681; **died** 1767.

TELEPHUS, *tel'-e-fus*, in Greek legend a king of Mysia, son of Hercules and Auge. He was exposed as soon as born on Mount Parthenius; but his life was preserved by a goat, and by some shepherds. He married one of the daughters of Priam, king of Troy, whom he assisted against the Greeks.

TELFAIR, *tel'-fair*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 925 square miles. **Pop.** 3,300, about one-third being coloured.—The capital is Jacksonville.

TELFORD, THOMAS, *tel-ford*, a civil engineer, who was the son of a shepherd in Dumfriesshire, and, after receiving some little education in the parish school of Westerkirk, was, in his 14th year, apprenticed to a stonemason. He continued to work at this business in the rural districts of Scotland and at Edinburgh, until about the year 1782, when he repaired to London, and found employment there, and afterwards at Plymouth on works of magnitude. After being engaged to erect more than forty bridges, he was, about 1793, appointed civil engineer to the Ellesmere Canal Company, to connect the Severn, the Dee, and the Mersey, by a number of navigations. The Caledonian Canal, the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan, the Macclesfield, the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction, the Weaver Navigation in Cheshire, were, at a subsequent period, either entirely or partially constructed by him. The Gotha Canal, in Sweden, was also his work. In 1802 he was appointed engineer to the Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges, and executed considerable works. The improved road from London to Holyhead, the Menai suspension-bridge, St. Katharine's docks, London, and the harbour works at Aberdeen and Dundee, are held to be his greatest triumphs as an engineer. He left an account of all his undertakings. In early life he wrote some poetical pieces in imitation of Ramsay and Fergusson, which were inserted, under the signature of Eskdale Tam, in Ruddiman's "Weekly Magazine." In later years he wrote articles on Architecture, Civil Architecture, and Inland Navigation, for Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopædia." He was never married, and, until his 70th year, had never known any

serious illness. He left £2,000 to be awarded in annual premiums by the Institution of Civil Engineers, and £1,000 to the minister of his native parish, for the establishment and continual supply of books to a library there. He was a fellow of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and England.

Born in the district of Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, 1757; **died** in London, 1834.

TELL, a district in the north-west of Africa. (*See* AFRICA.)

TELL, WILLIAM, *tel*, a legendary hero of Switzerland, whose adventures, shooting an arrow at an apple placed on the head of his own son, killing the Austrian governor Gessler, and effecting the liberation of the country in 1307, have formed the subject of many poems and dramas. Modern investigators consider the legend to be fabulous. In 1307, Gessler, the Austrian governor for the emperor Albert, placed the ducal hat of his master upon a pole, which was set up in the market-place at Altorf, and all who passed were required to make obeisance to it. This was refused by Tell, who was sentenced to shoot an arrow at an apple placed on the head of his own son. He fortunately succeeded in cleaving the apple without injuring the child.

TELLEZ, GABRIEL, *tel'-laith*, a Spanish dramatist, who takes rank immediately after Calderon and Lope de Vega. He is said to have written more than three hundred plays, the greater number of which were destroyed at the order of the Inquisition. He always wrote under an assumed name, "Tirso de Molina," being of the clerical profession, and his comedies being marked by considerable license both in words and morals.

Born at Madrid, probably in 1585; **died** 1675.

TELLICHERRY, *tel'-li-cher'-re*, a fortified seaport of British India, province of Madras, 90 miles S.E. of Mangalore. It was formerly the chief settlement on the Malabar coast, but has much declined, although still inhabited by a number of rich native merchants, and the principal mart for sandal-wood and cardamums. The town is protected by a fort, and the harbour has a natural breakwater. **Pop.** as enumerated, 26,410. **Lat.** 11° 45′ N. **Lon.** 75° 33′ E.

TELLIER, FRANCOIS MICHAEL LE. (*See* LOUVOIS, Marquis de.)

TEMANZA, TOMMASA, *tai-man'-dza*, an Italian architect and writer upon architecture, who constructed the church of La Maddalena at Venice, the Rotunda at Piazzolo, &c. He was the author of "Lives of the most eminent Venetian Architects and Sculptors;" "Civil Architecture;" the "Antiquities of Rimini;" and a number of dissertations upon various branches of architecture. He became chief of the Commission of Inquirers at Venice.

Born at Venice, 1705; **died** at the same city, 1789.

TEMES, or TEMESCH, *tem-esh'*, a river of Hungary, rising in the eastern Carpathian Mountains, and, after a course of 300 miles, joining the Danube, on the left bank, a little above Pancsova.

TEMESVAR, *tem-esh-var'*, a fortified city of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, and one of the strongest fortresses of the country, 74 miles S.W. of Belgrade, at the junction of the river Temes and the Bega canal. It consists of the town proper and four suburbs. Of its public buildings, the chief are the cathedral, a Greek and a Catholic church, monasteries, hospitals, a synagogue, and extensive barracks for the garrison. **Manf.** Silk, iron goods, woollens, and leather. **Pop.** 33,694, chiefly Germans. The city was held by the Turks, despite a number of sieges, from 1552 to 1716, when it was taken by the Austrians, who made it the capital of the Banat. In 1849 it was besieged by the Hungarians, who were signally defeated by Haynau. A monument commemorates the siege.

TEMISCOUATA, *tai'-mis-koo'-a-ta*, a county of Quebec province, dominion of Canada, to the north-west of New Brunswick. **Area**, 1,771 square miles. **Pop.** 25,484, nearly all of French origin. The capital is Isle Verte.

TEMPE, *tem'-pe*, a valley of Turkey in Europe, in the north-east of Thessaly, between Mounts Olympus and Ossa, famous in antiquity for its beauty.

TEMPLE, WILLIAM, Sir, *tem'-pel*, an English statesman and diplomatist, the son of the Master of the Rolls in Ireland. He was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards resided for some time in Ireland. At the Restoration he became a member of the Irish Convention; but in 1633 he repaired to England. He rendered important services as ambassador to the United Provinces, particularly in effecting the league between England, Holland, and Sweden in 1668, known as the Triple Alliance, and in bringing about the marriage of the prince of Orange (afterwards William III.) with Mary, daughter of the duke of York. In 1680 he retired from public affairs, and divided his time between his books and his gardens; but he was often consulted by the ministers, and by king William in person. His works consist of Memoirs, Letters, Miscellanies, and "Observations on the United Provinces of the Netherlands." Macaulay designates him chief of the "Trimmers;" Swift was his secretary for ten years. (*See* SWIFT.)

Born in London, 1628; **died** 1699.

TENASSERIM PROVINCES, *ten-as'-se-rim*, a division of British Burmah, consist of a long and narrow strip of territory in Farther India, on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal. The sea coast is about 500 miles long, flat and indented with bays and creeks in the northern part, but bold and rocky further south. A large number of islands skirt the coast. On the eastern boundary is a range of wooded mountains, and on the north another range, covered with bamboo jungles. There are extensive plains and valleys of great fertility. Cotton, grain, sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco, spices, and dye-stuffs, are raised, and the country is rich in timber. The climate is very healthful.

Rivers.—The chief are the Tenasserim, Attarar, Salwen, and Tavoy.

Minerals.—Gold, iron, tin, and antimony.

Area.—46,730 square miles.

Pop.—825,741, of a very mixed character.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are five districts, and the chief towns are Amherst (the capital), MOULMEIN (the seat of government), MARTABAN, MERGUI, Tavoy, and Tenasserim (formerly the capital, but now in a ruinous condition).

TENBY, *ten'-be*, a market-town, seaport, watering-place, and borough of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, on the west side of Carmarthen Bay, at the mouth of the Bristol Channel, 11 miles from Pembroke. The town stands on a rocky promontory of considerable elevation, inclosed by the sea on every side except the north, where a narrow isthmus connects it with the mainland. It was once surrounded by a strong and lofty wall, which in some places is yet nearly entire. The church extends 140 feet in length, and has a large square tower, surmounted by a spire 152 feet high. The sands are extensive, and the scenery beautiful. A

large shipping trade, chiefly in fish, is carried on. Pop. 4,790.—A station on the Great Western and London and North-Western railways.

TENCE, *tance*, a town of France, department Haute-Loire, on the right bank of the Lignon, 9 miles E. of Yssengeaux. Pop. 5,700.

TENCIN, CLAUDINE ALEXANDRIA GUERIN DE, *tan-sa*, a Frenchwoman, was the sister of cardinal de Tencin, and took the veil in the monastery of Montfleury; but even at that time conducted herself licentiously, and, with the consent of the pope, threw off the religious habit, and entered the gay world at Paris, where she led the fashion for some time, and was celebrated for her intrigues, for which she was once confined in the Chatelet, and afterwards in the Bastille. She was the mistress of cardinal Dubois and the regal duke of Orleans, and, by the poet Destoucher, mother of the philosopher D'Alembert, whom she abandoned in his infancy. Her "receptions" were attended by Fontenelle, Montesquieu, and other leading men of literature. "The Siege of Calais, or the Misfortunes of Love," and some other romances were written by her.

Born 1681; died 1749.

TENEDOS, *te-ne'-dos*, a small island of the Greek Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 4 miles W. of the coast of the Troad. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and fertile, producing corn, cotton, fruits, and wine. The small town of the same name, on the east coast, has a good and well-defended harbour. Pop. 7,000, about two-thirds being Greeks.

TENERIFFE, *ten'-e-rif* (Sp. TENERIFA, *tai-nai-re'-fa*, one of the largest islands of the Canary group. (*See* CANARIES.) The coasts are steep and broken with fissures. The only accessible port is at Santa Cruz. A lofty ridge of volcanic mountains traverses the island, rising on the western side near the famous Peak of Teneriffe, 12,182 feet high, with an extinct crater about a mile in diameter. The next highest mountains are Chahora, 9,885 feet, and Azulejos, 9,400 feet. The most fertile district is the plain of Laguna, at the eastern end of the island. Cochineal, nuts, wine, and fruits are the chief articles of commerce. The most important towns are SANTA CRUZ (the capital) and Laguna. Area, 800 square miles. Pop. 95,000.

TENIERS, DAVID, *ten'-e-ers*, called the Elder, a Flemish painter, who studied under Rubens, after which he went to Rome, returning to Antwerp after ten years' absence. His subjects are alchemists, country fairs, alehouses, and merry meetings, all of them painted in an admirable style.

Born at Antwerp, 1582; died there, 1649.

TENIERS, DAVID, called the Younger, the most popular of all Flemish painters, the son of the preceding, whom he surpassed. He painted night-scenes, feasts, the "Temptation of St. Anthony," &c. He produced more than a thousand pictures, some of large size, and all very valuable.

Born at Antwerp, 1610; died at Brussels, 1685.

TENIMBER ISLANDS, *ten'-im-ber*, a group in the Indian Archipelago, chiefly of coral formation, and surrounded by reefs. They are generally fertile. The largest island is Timor-laut. Others are Moelo, Maro, Roetang, Panjang, Meiji, and Teen. Lat. 6° 40'—8° 25' S. Lon. 130° 40'—132° E.

TENISON, THOMAS, *ten'-i-son*, an English prelate, who was educated at the free-school of Norwich; whence he removed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees. In 1080 he was presented to the rectory of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and in 1689 to the archdeaconry of London. He was so strenuous an advocate for the Protestant cause in the reign of James II., that king William advanced him to the bishopric of Lincoln in 1691, and to the see of Canterbury in 1694. He wrote some sermons, tracts against popery, and published the "Remains of Lord Chancellor Bacon." He founded a library and school in St. Martin's parish.

Born at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, 1636; died in London, 1715.

TENNANT, SMITHSON, *ten'-nant*, an English chemist, who, after studying under Dr. Black at Edinburgh, and at the university of Cambridge, set out upon a course of European travel, which embraced France, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden. After taking a degree as bachelor of physic at Cambridge in 1788, he went to London; but, as he enjoyed an independent fortune, he did not practise. In 1813 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the university of Cambridge, but, in the following year, while visiting a small fort near Boulogne, with baron Bulow, he and his companion were thrown into the ditch, and his skull was so severely fractured, that he died within an hour after the accident. His most important contributions were furnished to the "Philosophical Transactions."

Born at Selby, Yorkshire, 1761; died 1815.

TENNANT, WILLIAM, a Scotch poet, who studied for a short time at the university of St. Andrews. He was so unfortunate as to lose the use of his feet while still young. Unaided he taught himself German, Portuguese, Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldaic, and other languages. After spending many years as a schoolmaster and classical teacher, he, in 1835, received the appointment of professor of Oriental languages in the university of St. Andrews. He wrote three dramas, exhibiting considerable poetical power; the well-known poems of "Anster Fair," "The Life of Allan Ramsay," and other works.

Born at Easter-Anstruther, Fife, 1785; died 1848.

TENNESSEE, *ten'-nes-see'*, one of the United States, included amongst the southern states. It is bounded N. by Kentucky and Virginia, S. by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and W. by the Mississippi. On the eastern borders are part of the Appalachian chain, including the Unaka, Smoky, Bald, and other mountains, with an average elevation of 5,000 feet. To the west of this range is the valley of East Tennessee, an undulating district, about 1,000 feet above the sea level, and beyond that an elevated district known as the Cumberland plateau, about 1,000 feet higher, the eastern side presenting an abrupt rocky rampart. The western edge is irregular and jagged, with gaps and valleys. Between the plateau and the Tennessee river is an elevated plain with ravines, and traversed by several streams. In the centre of the plain is an immense elliptical depression, with a depth of 300 feet, and nearly 5,500 square miles in extent, apparently the bed of a drained lake. The valley of the Tennessee is about 12 miles wide, with an irregular and broken surface. Beyond this, to the west, is West Tennessee, a gently undulating plain, sloping to the Mississippi, and presenting a series of bluffs to the alluvial plain, with forests, lakes, and morasses, which borders the great river. Popularly the state is divided into East, Middle, and West Tennessee. The soil is generally very fertile. In the central division large crops of cereals, potatoes, hemp, flax, cotton, and tobacco are raised, and the western division is even more prolific. There

are large tracts of swamp in the northern part of the state, and nearly half of the centre surface is covered with forests of valuable timber, including red cedar, pine, chestnut, black walnut, oak, beech, hickory, and cypress. Fruit trees yield luxuriantly, many growing wild. There is excellent pasturage on the hills and mountain slopes, and much attention is given to wool-growing. The climate is generally mild and salubrious, except in the swampy districts, and low grounds near the Mississippi. In the eastern division the mountain air is noted for its purity. There are remarkable caves in the Cumberland hills, some of great size, and containing fossils.

Rivers.—The Mississippi forms the western boundary, and the Tennessee and Cumberland, with their tributaries, drain three-fourths of the state. The Forked Deer, Big Hatchie, and Wolf, fall into the Mississippi.

Minerals.—Coal (extensive, the great Alleghany coal field crossing the state), iron (limonite, magnetite, and hematite ore, and ore containing oxide of manganese), copper, lead, zinc, marble, slate, limestone, granite, lithographic stone, potters' clay, alum, saltpetre, and petroleum. There are sulphur and chalybeate springs.

Area.—45,600 square miles.

Pop.—1,542,360. Being amongst the middle states where slavery formerly prevailed, the proportion of population descended from the negro race is very considerable.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 94 counties. The chief towns are NASHVILLE (the capital), Brownsville, Chattanooga, Clarksville, Columbia, Gallatin, Jackson, Knoxville, Lebanon, Memphis, Murfresboro, and Pulaski.

History.—The country, which formed a part of Carolina, according to the second charter of Charles II., was inhabited by the Cherokee Indians, by whom the first colonists, consisting of above sixty families, in the year 1754, were nearly destroyed. Their settlements were not permanently established till 1774. In 1789 the country was ceded by Carolina to the United States, and, in 1796, was received into the federal union.

TENNESSEE, a river of the United States, formed by the junction of the Clench and Holston, which unite in Tennessee, and, after a course of 1,200 miles, joining the Ohio at Paduca. The area drained is about 41,000 square miles.

TENNYSON, ALFRED, *ten'-ni-son*, English poet, the third of twelve children, of the rector of Somersby, Lincolnshire. While at the university of Cambridge, he wrote a poem entitled "Timbuctoo," which, in 1829, gained the chancellor's medal. He had previously produced, in conjunction with his brother Charles, a small volume of poems. His first effort of any consequence was in 1830, when he put forth a collection of poems, chiefly lyrical, which contained, among other pieces, "Mariana," "Lilian," "The Mermaid," "Recollections of the Arabian Nights," "The Dying Swan," "All Things will Die," "Hero to Leander," "The Ballad of Oriana," and "The Sea Fairies." "Poems by Alfred Tennyson" appeared in 1833, and contained, in addition to several of his former productions improved and altered, "The Miller's Daughter," "The Lotus-Eaters," "Locksley Hall," "Lady Clara Vere de Vere," "The Talking Oak," &c. This volume greatly raised his reputation, and prepared the way for his recognition as a great poet. "The Princess" was given to the public in 1847; "In Memoriam" followed,—a glorious tribute to the memory of Arthur Hallam, the son of the historian, and generally considered to exhibit the finest qualities of the author's mind. Shortly after the appearance of this grand elegy, or rather series of elegies, Mr. Tennyson was appointed poet-laureate, to the trifling salary attached to which post was added a pension of £200 per annum. The "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington," appeared in 1852; "The Charge of the Light Brigade" in 1855; "Maud" in 1855, and "The Idylls of the King" in 1859. In 1864 appeared "Enoch Arden" and other poems, several of which have gained a foremost place in public estimation. In 1875 he produced "Queen Mary," an historical drama, and in 1877 "Harold," another drama. "The Falcon," and "The Cup," dramas, were produced in 1880 and 1881. In 1856 he was created D.C.L. of the university of Oxford. Tennyson is undoubtedly a poet of the highest rank, unsurpassed for tenderness, profound insight into moral truth, occasionally charming melodiousness and lyric beauty. In 1884, in consideration of his long and brilliant eminence as a poet, he was elevated to the House of Lords by the title of Baron Tennyson.

Born at Somersby, Lincolnshire, 1810.

TENTERDEN, *ten'-ter-den*, a market-town and municipal borough of Kent, near the river Rother, 24 miles S.W. of Canterbury. The church is a large and handsome fabric, and has a steeple conspicuous as a landmark. **Pop.** about 3,670.

TENTERDEN, CHARLES ABBOTT, Lord, an English judge. He was the son of a barber at Canterbury. In 1781 was elected to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he became fellow and tutor. In 1788 he entered himself of the Inner Temple; he quickly rose to great eminence; was appointed counsel to the Treasury, the Bank, and several large mercantile companies. In 1816 he accepted a judgeship in the court of Common Pleas, having previously refused a like mark of distinction, his income as a counsel being far beyond the salary of a judge. He was knighted in 1818, and in the same year succeeded Lord Ellenborough as chief justice of the court of King's Bench, where he distinguished himself as one of the ablest of English judges. In 1827 he was created a peer, with the title of Baron Tenterden. As a speaker in the House of Lords, he opposed the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, and the Roman Catholic Relief Bill.

Born at Canterbury, 1762; **died** 1832.

TEPIC, *tai-peek'*, a town of Mexico, state of Guadalaxara, 110 miles N.W. of the town of that name. It is a large town, in a beautiful and healthy situation, and has many elegant residences of wealthy merchants. **Pop.** 10,000.

TEPLITZ. (*See* TÖPLITZ.)

TERAMO, *tai-ra'-mo*, or **ABRUZZO ULTERIORE**, a province of Italy. **Pop.** 265,448.

TERAMO, a town of Italy, capital of the above province, 85 miles N.E. of Rome. There is a modernized Gothic cathedral. **Manf.** Hats and cream of tartar. **Pop.** 19,000.

TERBURGH, GERARD, *ter'-berg*, a Dutch painter. He was employed at the court of Spain, where he gained great wealth, and was made a knight. On his return to his own country he settled at Deventer, and was chosen burgomaster. He painted portraits, conversations, and humorous scenes.

Born at Zwolle, Holland, 1608; **died** at Deventer, 1681.

TERCEIRA, *ter-sai'-e-ra*, an island near the coast of Africa, forming one of the group of the Azores, 20 miles long and 12 miles broad. The coast is bold and precipitous, and the interior mountainous, but highly fertile. **Pro.** Wheat, maize, fruits, and wine. **Pop.** 50,000. **Lat.** 38° 40′ N. **Lon.** 27° W.

TERCERO, *ter-sai'-ro*, a river of the Argentine Confederation, South America. After a course of 300 miles, it falls into the Parana.

TEREK, *te-rek'*, a government in Asiatic Russia, being part of the district of Caucasia. It contains a river of the same name, which runs into the Caspian Sea. **Pop.** of the government, 615,660.

TERENCE, PUBLIUS TERENTIUS AFER, *ter'-ence*, Roman dramatic and comic poet. He was a slave to Terentius Lucanus, a Roman senator, who gave him his liberty on account of his genius. His "Andria" was acted in 166, and the author was at once admitted to the most intellectual society of Rome. He afterwards went to Greece, and studied Greek with such assiduity as to adapt the best comedies from that language into the Latin; of which, however, only six remain. According to one account, he is said to have died of grief, on hearing that 108 plays of Menander, which he had translated while in Greece, and had dispatched to Rome, were lost at sea; while others state that he expired whilst on a voyage from Asia. His best known plays (some still acted at some of the public schools) are "Eunuchus," "Phormio," and "Adelphi." The wit and humour of these productions are extraordinary, and the Latinity is remarkably pure and elegant.

Born at Carthage, about 195 B.C.; **died** about 159 B.C.

TERESA. (*See* THERESA.)

TERLIZZI, *tair-lit'-se*, a town of Italy, province of Bari, 7 miles from the Adriatic. It has a palace and several churches, one of them with fine pictures. **Pop.** 20,442.

TERMINE, IMERESE, *tair'-me-ne e-mai-rai'-zai*, a seaport-town of the island of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, near the mouth of the San Lionardo, 20 miles S.E. of Palermo. There are several fine churches, and a good harbour. The fisheries are productive. **Manf.** Macaroni. **Pop.** 22,733.

TERMONDE. (*See* DENDERMONDE.)

TERNATE, *tair-nat'*, the northernmost of a chain of islands on the west coast of Gilolo, and formerly the seat of sovereignty over all the adjacent Molucca islands. It is only about 10 miles in diameter, but high, and it contains a lofty peak, a volcano, sometimes dangerously active. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** 0° 48′ N. **Lon.** 127° 18′ E.—It was taken from the Dutch in the course of the revolutionary war, but was restored at the peace of Amiens. It was again taken in August, 1810, and was restored to the Dutch in 1814.

TERNI, *tair'-ne*, a town of Italy, province of Perugia, between two branches of the river Nera, 49 miles N.E. of Rome. It has a cathedral and several churches, and there are many Roman remains, but no other public building of consequence. The cascades of the Velino, 800 feet high, about 4 miles from Terni, are considered among the finest in the world. **Pop.** 15,000.—The town is on the site of the ancient Interamnor.

TERPANDER, *ter-pan'-der*, a lyric poet and musician of Lesbos. It is said that he appeased a tumult at Sparta by the melody and sweetness of his notes. He added three strings to the lyre, which, before his time, had only four.

Lived in the 7th century B.C.

TERPSICHORE, *terp-sik'-o-re*, in Greek mythology one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over dancing.

TERRA, or **TELLUS**, in Roman mythology a goddess in whose form the earth was personified and worshipped

TERRACINA, *ter-ra-che'-na*, a town of Italy, province of Roma, on a gulf of the same name in the Mediterranean, 26 miles S.W. of Frosinone. The cathedral is supposed to occupy the site of an ancient temple of Jupiter, and there are many interesting remains. Near the shore is a palace built by pope Pius IV. **Pop.** 5,000.

TERRA, or TIERRA DEL FUEGO, *del fwai'-go*, "the land of fire," the most southern region of South America, consisting of three large islands, separated from Patagonia by the Strait of Magellan. There are also numerous smaller islands embraced in the term. The largest island is about 300 miles long from east to west. All the islands are mountainous, rising in Mount Sarmiento to nearly 7,000 feet. The inhabitants are amongst the lowest in the scale of human beings, and subsist mostly by fishing and hunting. **Lat.** 52° 40′—56° S. **Lon.** 63° 40′—75° W.—The island was discovered in 1520 by Magalhaens, and received its name from the numerous fires seen during the night along the shore

TERRA DI LAVORO, or CASERTA, *di la-vo'-ro*, a province of Italy, having on its S.E. the Mediterranean, and on its other sides the provinces Naples, Molise, Principato Ultra, and the Abruzzi. It is mountainous, being covered in the E. with branches of the Apennines; but fertile in its other parts. Its plains are the richest in the Italian peninsula. **Area**, 2,307 square miles. **Pop.** 737,110.

TERRANOVA, *ter-ra-no'-va*, a town of Sicily, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 30 miles S.E. of Caltanisetta. It is defended by a strong castle, and contains several handsome churches and eight convents. There is a trade in corn, wine, fruit, sulphur, and soda. **Pop.** 17,164.

TERREBONNE, *tair-bon'*, a county of Louisiana, United States. **Area**, 1,640 square miles. **Pop.** 17,957, more than one-half being coloured. The capital is Houma.

TERREBONNE, a county of Quebec province, dominion of Canada, north of the St. Lawrence. **Area**, 541 square miles. **Pop.** 21,892, nearly all of French descent. The capital is St. Jerome.

TERRE HAUTE, *holt*, capital of Vigo county, Indiana, United States, on the east bank of the Wabash, 70 miles S.W. of Indianopolis. The river is spanned by three bridges. The city is pleasantly situated in an elevated position in the midst of a populous region abounding in coal and iron, and is an important railway centre. The public buildings are handsome. **Manf.** Iron, glass, nails, and machinery. **Pop.** 26,000.

TERRELL, *ter'-rel*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 9,200, more than half being coloured. The capital is Dansen.

TERTULLIAN, QUINTUS SEPTIMIUS FLORENS, *ter-tul'-li-an*, one of the fathers of the church, the son of a Roman centurion. He became an eminent rhetorician, and was at first a pagan; but the constancy of the martyrs converted him to Christianity, which he defended with great zeal and eloquence. From Carthage he went to Rome, and in the persecution under Severus, he drew up a famous apology for the Christians. In the latter part of his life he adopted the ascetic doctrines of Montanism. His works are very numerous, and prudent in character.

Born at Carthage, 160; **died** 240.

TERUEL, *tai'-roo-el*, a north-eastern province of Spain. It is very mountainous, being traversed

by the Albarracin Mountains, which are covered with forests, and abound in game. There are extensive fertile plains, and cattle, sheep, and pigs are extensively reared.

Rivers.—The Guadalupe and Jiloca, affluents of the Ebro; the Guadalavier and numerous smaller streams.
Area.—5,494 square miles.
Pop.—248,395.

TERUEL, capital of the above province, on the left bank of the Guadalavier, 136 miles E. of Madrid. It is surrounded by old walls, and gates and towers, and contains a cathedral, episcopal palace, and a bull-ring capable of holding 9,000 spectators. There are 14 squares, the principal one having beautiful arcades and an old fountain in the centre. **Pop.** 9,486.

TESCHEN, *tesh'-en*, a town of the Austrian empire in Silesia, on the right bank of the Olsa, 38 miles S.E. of Troppau. **Manf.** Yarns. **Pop.** 9,800.—At this place, in 1779, a treaty was concluded between Frederick the Great and Maria Theresa of Austria.

TESHOR-LOOMBOO. (*See* CHASHE-LOOMBOO.)

TESSIN. (*See* TICINO.)

TESTI, FULVIO, *tes'-te*, an Italian poet, and accounted the Horace of modern Italy. He became minister of state to the Duke of Modena; but, being accused of treason, was imprisoned.
Born at Ferrara, 1593; **died** 1646.

TETUAN, *tet-oo-an'*, a seaport of Morocco, in the province of Fez, on the Mediterranean, immediately within the Straits of Gibraltar, 22 miles S.W. of Ceuta. The town, about 6 miles from the coast, is fortified, and situated on high ground, and contains some fine buildings, including 40 mosques. The harbour is only fit for small vessels. The environs are carefully planted with vineyards and gardens; the grapes are exquisite, and the oranges reckoned, by some, superior to any in the world. **Manf.** Leather and arms. There is a large inland trade, and provisions are supplied to Gibraltar. **Pop.** 20,000. **Lat.** 35° 37′ N. **Lon.** 5° 18′ W.—Tetuan was captured by the Spaniards in 1860.

TETZEL, JOHANN, *tet'-zel*, a German monk, whose proper name was Diez, or Diezel. He studied at Leipsic, and entered the order of Dominicans, and having gained reputation as an effective preacher, was employed to preach indulgences granted by the pope for the purpose of raising money. According to biographies most favourable to him, he offered these indulgences in a style fitter for a mountebank than a priest, and Protestant writers charge him with gross immorality. In 1517 Luther made his famous protest against indulgences at Wittenburg, and a fierce controversy between the two champions ensued.
Born at Leipsic, 1460; **died** 1519.

TEWKESBURY, *tukes'-ber-re*, a market-town and borough of Gloucestershire, on the Avon, near its confluence with the Severn, 10 miles from Gloucester. Of the public buildings, the principal is the Abbey church, splendidly restored, and re-opened in September, 1879, which is almost the only remains of the monastery. It is of early Norman architecture, combined with specimens of other kinds, is built in the cathedral form, and contains many interesting monuments. **Manf.** Stockings, lace, and nails. **Pop.** 5,100—A station on the Midland railway. Here, in 1471, Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians

TEXAS, *tex'-as*, one of the south-western states of the United States, bounded N. and W. by New Mexico and the Red River; E. by Arkansas and Louisiana; and S. by Mexico (from which it is divided by the Rio Grande) and the Gulf of Mexico. The coast line along the Gulf of Mexico is about 400 miles long, with bays and lagoons, and bordered by a chain of low sand islands. The most important bays, beginning from the north-east, are Galveston, Matargorda, Espiritu Santo, Aransas, and Corpus Christi; and the largest lagoon is the Laguna del Madre. The south and south-eastern part of the state, or the coast district, is level and low; farther north, the surface is undulating; there is an elevated table-land in the north and north-west; and in the western part are mountain ranges, including the Guadalupe, Sierra Hueca, Eagle, Sierra Blanca, and Apache mountains, with an average elevation of nearly 6,000 feet. Eastern Texas, between the Sabine and Trinity rivers, is the great timber region, having extensive pine forests, besides other valuable woods. The central and western regions are nearly all prairie, but the river banks are wooded. The soil is generally very fertile, and the river bottoms are unsurpassed for richness; but there is a large and comparatively barren tract in the western part, known as the Llano Estacado, or "staked plain," which affords pasturage for large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, the grasses being very nutritious and abundant at all seasons. The climate is very mild, and European as well as semi-tropical and tropical fruits are extensively grown. The chief crops are cotton, Indian corn, and wheat, the latter being principally raised in the northern districts. Near the coast sugar-cane and rice are cultivated. In the north-west are buffalo and deer, and wild horses, or mustangs, are in the western prairies.

Rivers.—Rio Grande and its tributary, Rio Pecos; Nueces, discharging into Corpus Christi bay; San Antonio and Guadalupe into Espiritu Santo bay; Lavaca and Colorado into Matagorda bay; Brazos, into the Gulf of Mexico; San Jacinto and Trinity into Galveston bay; and Neches and Sabine into the Gulf of Mexico.
Minerals.—Iron, copper, silver, lead, coal, marble, gypsum, and salt.
Area.—274,356 square miles, or about three times the area of Great Britain.
Pop.—1,598,600, about 265,000 being coloured. In respect of population Texas ranks amongst the lowest in proportion to size.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 174 counties, of which 26 are as yet unorganised. The principal cities are Austin (the state capital), GALVESTON, SAN ANTONIO, HOUSTON, Brownville, and Jefferson.
History.—A small French settlement was made near Matagorda Bay, in 1685, but the settlers were driven out by the Spanish, and in 1691 a Spanish governor was appointed. After a long struggle between Mexico and the United States, in the course of which Texas was the scene of much desperate fighting and cruel massacres, the independence of Texas was acknowledged in 1837, and a president was appointed, and in 1845 it was annexed to the United States.

TEXAS, a county of Missouri, United States. **Area,** 1,256 square miles. **Pop.** 12,000. The capital is Houston.

TEXEL, *tex'-el*, an island of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, separated from the mainland by the narrow channel called the Marsdiep. It is 14 miles long, with a breadth of 6. Low and fertile, affording good pasturage. It is secured from the sea by strong dykes. **Pop.** 6,200, mostly engaged in fishing.

THACKERAY, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE, *thak'-e-rai*, a distinguished English novelist, who came of an old Yorkshire family, and was the son

of a gentleman in the civil service of the East India Company. Born in the East, the future novelist was sent at an early age to England, and received his first education at the Charterhouse school, afterwards passing to the university of Cambridge, which he quitted without a degree, and in the enjoyment of a respectable fortune, he formed the resolution of studying pictorial art as a profession. With this view he repaired to the continent, and spent some time at Weimar, where he made the acquaintance of Göethe. His artist life was continued until between his 25th and 30th years, when he relinquished the crayon for the pen. From the commencement of his literary career he appears to have exhibited high qualities as a writer. His progress to popularity was nevertheless slow. He is understood to have been employed upon the *Times* newspaper, while under the editorship of Barnes; but it was in consequence of his success as a contributor to "Fraser's Magazine" that he became recognised as a witty, elegant, and original writer. His articles in this publication were signed "Michael Angelo Titmarsh;" and, under the same pseudonym, he produced a number of intensely humorous and satirical books. He wrote in "Punch" the famous "Snob Papers;" but his general recognition as a great English writer may be said to date from the time of his publishing his first serial novel, "Vanity Fair, or a Novel without a Hero," and his reputation was fully maintained by his subsequent works. "The History of Pendennis," "The History of Henry Esmond," "The Newcomes," and "The Virginians," rapidly followed. A series of lectures on the English humourists met with great success in England and America, and were followed by lectures upon the "Four Georges." In 1860 he established the "Cornhill Magazine." In 1857 he presented himself as a candidate for the city of Oxford in parliament; but was rejected by that constituency in favour of Mr. Cardwell. Among his lighter works, brimful of satire, may be mentioned "Jeames's Diary," suggested by the railway mania of 1845, and "Rebecca and Rowena," a supplement to Scott's "Ivanhoe," conceived in the highest spirit of burlesque, united with an honest indignation at sham sentiment. His ballads, semi-humorous, and sometimes extremely graceful, are admirable. As a novelist, satirist, and humourist—frequently moving to tears by natural pathos, and then exciting laughter by exquisite humour and consummate power of depicting character,—he stands among the very foremost of English writers. He died suddenly.

Born at Calcutta, 1811; died at Kensington, 1863.

THAIS, *thā'-is*, an Athenian courtesan. She accompanied Alexander, who, during an orgy, was persuaded by her to destroy the city of Persepolis. After the death of the Macedonian conqueror, she became the wife of Ptolemy Soter, king of Egypt.

THALBERG, SIGISMOND, *tal'-bairg*, pianist and musical composer. He was the natural son of Prince Dietrichstein, and was educated under Hummel. In his 15th year he appeared with success as a performer, and, in his 16th, published some excellent musical compositions. In Paris, London, and Vienna, he achieved the highest success as a pianist. He married a daughter of Lablache, the famous vocalist.

Born at Geneva, 1812; died 1871.

THALES, *thai'-lees*, a philosopher of Greece. After travelling many years, particularly in Egypt, where he studied mathematics, he returned to his native place, and founded a school of philosophy, generally styled the Ionian school. Among his disciples were Anaximander, Anaximenes, and Pythagoras, and he was often visited by Solon and Thrasybulus. He is generally allowed to have been the father of the Greek philosophy. He made some inventions in geometry, and first observed the apparent diameter of the sun, fixed the length of the year at 365 days, and observed the nature and course of eclipses.

Born at Miletus, 636 B.C.; died about 545 B.C.

THALIA, *thai-lī'-a*, in Greek mythology, one of the nine Muses, who presided over festivals, pastoral and comic poetry.

THAMES, *temz*, the largest and most important river of Great Britain. It rises from a spring known as Thames Head, in the Cotswold Hills, 3 miles S.W. of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, and 376 feet above the sea level. Near Lechlade, 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for barges. It is in this part known as the Isis, and, after receiving the Windrush, it reaches Oxford, turning round the city towards the north-east. It is here joined by the Charwell, after which it proceeds to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Thames. Continuing its course south-east by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, it makes its way past London to the sea, into which it discharges by an estuary, 18 miles wide at the mouth. The total length of the course is about 220 miles. The chief affluents are, on the right bank, below Oxford, the Loddon, Mole, Wandle, Ravensbourne, and Darent, all small streams, and the MEDWAY. On the left bank are the Colne, Brent, Lea, and Roding, small streams. The tide is perceptible as high as Teddington, in Middlesex, 72 miles from the mouth.

THAMES. (*See* CONNECTICUT, LONDON (Ontario), and NEW ZEALAND.)

THANA, *thā'-nar*, a town and district in the northern division of the Indian province of Bombay. Pop. of town, 12,000; of district, 908,548.

THAYER, a county of Nebraska, United States. Area, 576 square miles. Pop. 6,200.

THEBES, *theebs*, the No Ammon of the Hebrews, and the Diospolis the Great of the Greeks and Romans, formerly the capital of Upper Egypt. The magnificent and extensive remains are at Luxor and Karnak, on the eastern bank of the Nile, and Gurno and Medinet-Abu, on the western. (*See* EGYPT.)

THEBES, the modern Thiva, the chief city of Bœotia, and one of the most famous places of ancient Greece. The present town is a small and poor place, 30 miles N.W. of Athens. Pop. 5,000.

THEMIS, *thē'-mis*, in Greek mythology, the daughter of Uranus, and Gæa, and the goddess of law and justice. She was the first to whom the inhabitants of the earth raised temples. Her oracle was famous in Attica.

THEMISTOCLES, *the-mis'-to-klees*, an Athenian general and political leader. He signalised himself by his courage and address in early life, and fought bravely at Marathon, under Miltiades. When Xerxes invaded Greece, in 480 B.C., Themistocles was at the head of the Athenian republic, and in this capacity the fleet was entrusted to his command, and he commanded at the great naval battle of Salamis (480 B.C.), which was so fatal to the Persians. Upon his return, Themistocles was received with the greatest honours, and, by his prudent administration, Athens was soon

fortified with strong walls, the Piræus was rebuilt, and her harbours were filled with a numerous and powerful navy, which rendered her the mistress of Greece. Yet, in the midst of this glory, the conqueror of Xerxes incurred the displeasure of his countrymen. He was banished from the city, and obliged to seek the protection of a monarch whose fleets he had defeated, and whose father he had ruined. Artaxerxes received the illustrious Athenian with kindness, made him one of his greatest favourites, and, according to oriental custom, bestowed three rich cities upon him, to provide him with bread, wine, and meat. But Themistocles still remembered that Athens gave him birth, and, according to some writers, the wish of not injuring his country, and, therefore, his inability of carrying on war against Greece, at the request of Artaxerxes, obliged him to destroy himself by poison, or drinking bull's blood. The manner of his death, however, is uncertain. His remains were conveyed to Attica, and honoured with a magnificent tomb by the Athenians, who too late repented of their injustice to him.

Born about 514 B.C.; **died** about 449 B.C.

THEOCRITUS, *the-ok'-ri-tus*, a Greek bucolic poet, of whom little is known beyond the fact that his friend and patron was Ptolemy Philadelphus. He is said to have been strangled by order of Hiero, king of Syracuse, for having written a satire against him. Of his various works, we have only the "Idylls," which are remarkable for their pleasing simplicity and sweetness; twenty-two epigrams, and a fragment of a poem entitled "Berenice."

Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

THEODORE, *the-o-dóre*, "King of Corsica." (*See* NEUHOF.)

THEODORE, or **KASSAI**, king of Abyssinia, nephew of a frontier chief of Amhara. His father died young, and his mother being reduced to great poverty, lived in obscurity in Gondar, selling kousso, a specific against tapeworm. The boy was admitted to a monastery, where he lived several years, and then joined the army of his uncle, who was fighting against the Turks, and distinguished himself by courage and ability. After the death of his uncle, he was engaged at the head of a band of soldiers, in a long contest with Birru Goshu, chief of Godjam, and at length defeated and killed him with his own hand. Oubié, chief of Tigre, was next attacked and defeated, and then Kassai, who had by this time announced himself as a descendant of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, and assumed the name of Theodore, in conformity with an old tradition that a king was to reign in Abyssinia and restore the ancient glory of Ethiopia, was crowned by the abuna, or chief ecclesiastic of the Coptic church. His next step was to attack Shoa, the third great province of the old Abyssinian empire, which speedily submitted. He banished the Roman Catholic missionaries, and encouraged the settlement of German and other Protestant missionaries. He was greatly irritated by the refusal of the British government to assist him against the Egyptians, who were marching against him, and a letter he wrote to the queen was allowed to remain unnoticed at the Foreign Office for nearly two years. In his rage he punished and imprisoned the missionaries and their servants, some of whom died from the effects of the blows they had received. He then imprisoned Captain Cameron, the British consul, and from that time acted like a madman, torturing and massacring thousands of the people of the country. As he positively refused to liberate his prisoners, a British expedition was sent from Bombay, under General Napier (*see* NAPIER, Lord), and marched to Magdala, the stronghold of Theodore, which was captured, Theodore himself being killed.

Born 1820; **died** 1868.

THEODORIC, *the-od'-o-rik* (German, *Dietrich*), surnamed the Great, king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, was the natural son of Theodomir, and given as a hostage to the Byzantine emperor Leo Magnus in 461. He rendered great services to the emperor Zeno, who honoured him with the consulate in 484. He afterwards defeated and put to death Odoacer, and made himself master of all Italy. In 509 he espoused a sister of Clovis, king of the Franks. Theodoric displayed the qualities of a great prince. He regulated the administration of justice, allayed religious disputes, revised the laws, and encouraged commerce.

Born 455; **died** 526.

THEODOSIA, a town of the Crimea.

THEODOSIUS I., *the-o-do'-si-us*, a Roman emperor, surnamed the Great. His father, Theodosius, distinguished himself in Britain and Africa, but was beheaded by order of Valens in 376. The son was called to court by Gratian, associated with himself in the empire, and appointed governor of Thrace and these provinces which Valentinian had possessed in the East. He defeated the Goths in several actions, and compelled them to sue for peace. His fame spread into Persia, and Sapor III. solicited his alliance. In 385 a conspiracy was formed against him, but it was discovered, and Theodosius displayed the magnanimity of his disposition by pardoning the criminals. But in 390 he tarnished his fame in causing the inhabitants of Thessalonica to be put to the sword, on account of an insurrection which had taken place in that city. St. Ambrose was so struck with horror by this transaction, that he refused to admit Theodosius into the church till he had performed penance during eight months. The emperor, having defeated Maximus, marched to Rome, where he received the honours of a triumph; after which he returned to Constantinople and defeated the barbarians, who had ravaged Macedonia and Thrace. He then turned his arms against the usurper Eugenius, who had been placed on the throne after the murder of Valentinian. Having defeated him at Aquileia, he caused him to be beheaded in 394. He thus became emperor of the whole Roman world, and was preparing to reform the administration of his dominions by wise edicts, when his health gave way. Before his death he nominated his son Arcadius to the empire of the East, while that of the West was given to Honorius.

Born 345; **died** at Milan, 395.

THEOPHANIA, empress of the East, *the-of'-an-i-a*, who was a woman of obscure birth. Having become the wife of Romanus II., she evinced a treacherous and intriguing disposition. She poisoned her husband in 963, and placed upon the throne her paramour Nicephorus Phocas, whom she married, but caused to be assassinated, in order that she might espouse John Zimisces. The latter, however, banished Theophania, shortly after being proclaimed emperor. She was recalled to Constantinople by her son, Basil II., in 983.

Lived in the 10th century.

THERAPIA. (*See* CONSTANTINOPLE.)

THERESA, or **TERESA**, ST., *tai-raï'-sa*, a Carmelite nun and visionary. At the age of 20 she entered a convent in her native town Avila, and remained there 27 years. She then founded a

reformed branch of the Carmelite order, sometimes called after her Theressians, and during her life 29 convents of the new order were established. She wrote many treatises and letters, describing in admirable language her spiritual struggles and the visions she enjoyed of the Divine glory. She was canonised in 1622.

Born at Avila, 1515; **died** 1582.

THERMIA, or **CYRTHOS**, *ther'-mi-a*, an island of European Turkey, in the Greek Archipelago, belonging to the Cyclades. It is about 13 miles long and 5 miles wide, and very fertile, producing wheat, barley, wine, figs, honey, and some silk. It derives its name from the hot springs which are on its eastern side. **Pop.** 6,000.

THERMOPYLÆ, or **PYLÆ**, *ther-mop'-i-le* ("hotgate"), a pass in the north-east of Greece, in Livadia, at the base of Mount Œta, famous for the fate of Leonidas and his 300 Spartans, who here devoted themselves to their country, 480 B.C. It consists of a narrow passage, between high cliffs on one side, and on the other the sea, or an impassable marsh, formed by alluvial deposits, 9 miles from Lamia. The hot springs, from which the place derives its name, are in the vicinity.

THESEUS, *the'-se-us*, legendary king of Athens, and the national hero. He was the son of Ægeus by Æthra, the daughter of Pittheus, and was educated at Trœzene, in the house of his father-in-law. Among the exploits attributed to him by popular legend, was killing the Minotaur, the monster of Crete, by the help of Ariadne, daughter of Minos, the king; the defeat of the Amazons and capture of their queen Antiope; and combats with the Centaurs. He carried off Helen, the young daughter of Leda; but the resentment of Castor and Pollux soon obliged him to restore her to them. Being disappointed in his endeavours to arouse the spirit of the Athenians, he retired with great mortification to the court of Lycomedes, king of the island of Scyros, who carried him to a high rock, on pretence of showing him the extent of his dominions, and threw him down a deep precipice. His body was taken to Athens, the splendid Theseum built over his remains, and festivals were instituted in his honour.

THESPIS, *thes'-pis*, a Greek poet of Attica, who, according to the ancient tradition, was the inventor of tragedy. He went from town to town in a waggon, on which was erected a temporary stage, where two actors, with faces daubed with the lees of wine, entertained the audience with choral songs and speeches. He is said to have written tragedies, which are lost.

Lived in the 6th century B.C.

THESSALY, *thes'-sa-ly*, anciently the largest political division of Greece. The principal portion was formerly under the dominion of Turkey, but was definitively transferred to Greece by a treaty dated May 24, 1881, and signed July 2 of that year. Capital LARISSA. Area of Thessaly, 5,170 square miles. Pop. 299,678.

THETFORD, *thet'-ford*, a market-town and borough, partly in Suffolk, but chiefly in Norfolk, on both sides of the Ouse, at its confluence with the Thet, 29 miles from Norwich. The river is crossed by a handsome iron bridge. **Manf.** Iron, paper, and agricultural implements. Malting and brewing are carried on. **Pop.** 4,040.—A station on the Great Eastern railway. This place is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Sitomagus, and was for a short time the capital of the kingdom of East Anglia. In the 7th century it was the see of the bishopric of Norfolk and Suffolk.

THETIS, *the'-tis*, in Greek mythology, one of the sea deities, and mother of Achilles.

THIBAUT I., *tib'-o*, king of Navarre, and fifth count of Champagne. He succeeded to the crown of Navarre at the death of Sancho the Infirm, in 1234, and, in 1239, set out upon a crusade in the Holy Land; but, after experiencing defeat at Cæsarea, and at Ascalon, he abandoned his army to its fate, and returned to his kingdom. Sixty-six poems are said to have been written by him, many addressed under an assumed name to Blanche of Castile, queen of Louis VIII., on account of which he takes high rank among the Troubadours.

Born 1201; **died** at Pamplona, 1253.

THIBET. (*See* TIBET.)

THIELT, *teelt*, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 14 miles S.E. of Bruges. The town hall has a fine Gothic tower. **Manf.** Linen (extensive) and lace, soap, leather, cords, and hats. **Pop.** 9,591.

THIERRY, AMÉDÉE SIMON DOMINIQUE, *tee'-er-re*, a French historian, who was educated at Blois, was for a short time professor of history at Besançon. In 1838 he entered the council of state, and in 1860 was made a senator. He assisted his brother Augustin in several of the great works produced by the latter, and himself wrote,—"History of Gaul under the Roman Dominion;" "History of Attila;" and "History of the Gauls, from the most remote period until the conquest of Gaul."

Born at Blois, 1797; **died** at Paris, 1873.

THIERRY, JACQUES NICOLAS AUGUSTIN, elder brother of the above, a French historian, who was educated at the college of Blois and in Paris, and was for three years associated with Saint-Simon. In a few years he attracted attention by his contributions to the liberal journals of that metropolis. In 1820 he was engaged to write a series of letters upon French history for the *Courrier Français;* but his opinions having been attacked, he quitted that journal, and resolved to entirely devote himself to historical inquiry. After four years of assiduous study, he produced his "History of the Conquest of England by the Normans," a work which has become celebrated, not alone in France, but also in England and Germany. He was reduced to a condition of total blindness; but he received material assistance from his brother, the preceedingly named, and his wife. Consistent in his principles, refusing political employment, he remained a devoted follower of historical research, finding in that course of life something, as he himself expressed it, "better than property—better than health." His other works were,—"Ten Years of Historical Study;" "Letters on the History of France," "Collections of Documents relative to the History of France;" and the "Times of the Merovingians." He was a member of the Legion of Honour, and of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres.

Born at Blois, 1795; **died** at Paris, 1856.

THIERS, LOUIS ADOLPHE, *tee'-er*, French statesman, president of the Republic, and historian, was the son of a dock porter at Marseilles, a man of careless and improvident habits, whose father had been a cloth merchant, and who was descended from a family of position and influence in the town. His mother was of Greek origin, and a relative of André Chenier, the poet, who was one of the revolutionary victims. Adolphe was a weakly infant, and it was supposed to be impossible that he could live, but his maternal grandmother, a woman of an affectionate and enthusiastic temper, carefully reared him, and, relating to him, as a little child, the

traditions or her family, inspired him with an intense dislike to the violent mob of the revolutionary period, and an admiration of a republic of the cultured Athenian type. He soon showed that he was a remarkably clever boy, but with a diminutive body, large head, grotesque features, and a shrill voice. At the age of nine he received a nomination to the newly established Lyceum at Marseilles, and soon obtained the character of being the most brilliant, but most mischievous boy in the school, was nicknamed Polchinello—appropriate enough, so grotesque was his personal appearance, and so unfailing his merriment and trickery—and was nearly expelled. This fact, added to great family troubles, made him exert his great abilities, and he soon achieved the highest position. At the age of 18 he left the Lyceum, with a great reputation, and, after some hesitation, decided on adopting the law as a profession, in opposition to his friends, who wished him to enter on a mercantile career. He studied at Aix, was admitted an advocate, and for two years endeavoured unsuccessfully to practise. Confident of his own powers, and ambitious of distinguishing himself in politics, he looked towards Paris as the proper scene for his exertions, but was unable, on account of poverty, to go thither. The Academy of Aix had offered a small prize for an essay, and Thiers carried it off, defeating the opposition of some of the academicians, whose enmity he had excited by the talent he had exhibited in the advocacy of his political opinions, by sending in two essays, one signed with his own name, and rejected, the other anonymous and accepted, to the great annoyance of his opponents when the name of the author was announced. His friends hailed his success with acclamations, he received a public ovation, and some wealthy liberals advanced him the money necessary to enable him to proceed to Paris. In company with his friend Mignet (afterwards the famous historian), who was as poor as himself, he started for the metropolis, literally walking barefoot along the country roads to save shoe leather. When they reached Paris, the two young men shared a wretched garret, in a poor quarter, endeavouring to gain an opening to the periodical press, and studying hard in the public libraries, where Thiers began to collect materials for the great history which he afterwards produced. A sudden patriotic outburst on the occasion of the illegal arrest of Manuel, a deputy, in the chambers, attracted attention to the impetuous young man, who exhibited such remarkable eloquence and courage, that he obtained an engagement on the *Constitutionnel*, the leading organ of constitutional liberalism. His career was now open; he was welcomed to the *salons* of the leading politicians of his party, became an intimate friend of Lafitte, Talleyrand, and other eminent men, and in a short time, his literary and political ability, and his remarkable wit and conversational powers, placed him in the first rank of political notabilities. Between 1823 and 1827 he published his "History of the French Revolution." In January, 1830, with Mignet and Armand Carrel, he established the *Nationel*, in the cause of constitutional liberty, opposing the claim of royal prerogative urged by Charles X. and his ministers, giving currency to the famous phrase, "Le roi règne, et ne gouverne pas" (the king reigns, but does not govern), which became the watchword of his party. His vigorous opposition helped to precipitate the revolution of 1830, but he strongly opposed the extreme republican party, and it was by his influence that Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, was invited to accept the throne vacated by the abdication of Charles. Thiers went to Neuilly, where the duke resided, overcame his objections, and took him back with him to Paris in a hackney-coach. He was then elected a member of the chamber of deputies, and was appointed to an official position in the treasury. He was offered the ministry of finance, but recommended the financier Laffitte for the office, though the duties were virtually performed by himself. In 1832 he was appointed minister of the interior in the cabinet of Marshal Soult, and in that capacity, by the arrest of the Duchess de Berri, he put an end to the troubles in La Vendée. He only retained office for a few weeks, but shortly afterwards accepted the appointment of minister of commerce and agriculture, and in 1834 again became minister of the interior, and put down the insurrectionary outbreaks at Lyons and Paris. In the same year he was chosen member of the Academy. He resigned with the other ministers in January, 1836, on the rejection of financial projects; but in the following month became president of the council and minister of foreign affairs, retiring in August in consequence of disagreement with the king in respect to Spanish affairs. In 1838 he was offered and declined the embassy to Russia, and in 1840 again became first minister and minister of foreign affairs. He nearly involved France in war by his opposition to British policy in respect to the conflict between Turkey and Egypt, in Syria, and in preparation for hostilities completed the great fortifications of Paris. (*See* PARIS.) As the king refused to support his policy, he resigned, being succeeded by Guizot. He then gave himself assiduously to the production of his great "History of the Consulate and Empire," the first volume of which appeared in 1845. He did not retire from politics, but acted as leader of the opposition in the Chamber, advocating a liberal domestic policy, and denouncing what he considered the weakness of the government in foreign affairs, and its subserviency to English views, especially in respect to the United States, which he maintained France ought to support in the question of the annexation of Texas, opposed by the British government. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, he gave his adhesion to the republic, and was elected to the constituent assembly, and afterwards to the National Assembly for the department of the Seine. He supported the candidature of Prince Napoleon for the presidency, and even fought a duel with Bixio, who had stated that he had expressed opposite opinions; but he strongly opposed the prince's imperial views. He was one of the victims of the famous *coup d'état*, being arrested, imprisoned, and then banished from France. A few months afterwards he was permitted to return, and for several years occupied himself chiefly with literary work and the study of art, for which he had great taste. In 1863 he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies as one of the representatives of Paris, and again became the leader of the opposition, and vigorously denounced the Italian war, the Mexican expedition, the immense expenditure by M. Haussmann on the improvement of Paris, and the acquiescence of the emperor in the aggrandisement of Prussia by the war with Austria. In 1870 he opposed with great energy the declaration of war with Prussia, maintaining that France was unprepared for the combat, an opinion only too fatally verified by subsequent events. He urged the strengthening of the defences of Paris, and visited several foreign courts, endeavouring to secure their influence in obtaining an armistice. After the catastrophe of Sedan he was recognised as the only man fitted to exercise supreme power in the terrible exigency in which France was then placed, and was in February, 1871, appointed chief of the executive power, having previously been elected to the assembly by 26 departments, selecting to represent that of Seine-

Inférieure. He defended Paris as long as there was probability of success, then negotiated the preliminaries of a treaty of peace; with unflinching firmness suppressed the terrible outbreak of the Communists, and in August was appointed president of the republic for a term of five years. In this eminent but most difficult position he displayed extraordinary ability as a statesman and financier, developing the resources of the country, which had been so terribly depressed, and paying off in two years the enormous war indemnity of £200,000,000, imposed by the victorious Germans, and so liberating his country from the invader. In May, 1873, finding that the majority in the Chamber was opposed to his policy, he resigned, and was succeeded by Marshal MacMahon. In January, 1876, he was elected to the new senate for Belfort, and in the following month to the Assembly, for Paris. He continued to support republican views, his great influence restraining the more ardent spirits of the party. The antagonism between the new President and the Assembly increased, and when the breach was widened, in May 1877, by the summary act of Marshal MacMahon in dismissing his ministry without reference to the wishes of the Assembly, it was looked upon as probable that Thiers would speedily again become President of the Republic, an expectation sadly disappointed by his sudden death. He had not long before celebrated his 80th birthday, was in full possession of his great powers, and appeared to be in excellent health; but a fit of apoplexy terminated his existence in a few hours. The government arranged for a public funeral, which was declined by his widow; but the funeral procession to the cemetery of Père Lachaise, was made a public demonstration of respect to the great statesman and author. Thiers married a lady much younger than himself, the daughter of Madame Dosne, member of a wealthy family, connected with financial operations, and by that marriage he acquired considerable wealth. His historical works rank with the greatest productions of modern French literature, and his knowledge of literature and art would alone have raised him to eminence, had it not been overshadowed by his commanding political talents and position. He left no children, bequeathing his wealth, including some rare treasures of art, to his widow and her sister, who resided with her, and was his most confidential friend.

Born at Marseilles, 1797; **died** at St. Germain, 1877.

THIERS, a town of France, department Puy-de-Dôme, on the Durolle, 22 miles N.E. of Clermont. There are two interesting churches. **Manf.** Cutlery, paper, playing cards, ribbon, thread, and candles. **Pop.** 16,600.

THIRLWALL, CONNOP, *Dr., thurl'-wall*, an English prelate and historian, who at a very early age displayed astonishing precocity of intellect, was educated at Cambridge, where he gained high honours, and at first studied for the legal profession, and was called to the bar; but subsequently entered into holy orders, and became bishop of St. David's in 1840. He was the author of a "History of Greece," and also assisted in making a translation of Niebuhr's "History of Rome."

Born at Stepney, 1797; **died** 1875.

THIRSK, *thursk*, a market-town and parliamentary borough of the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Codbeck, over which are two small but substantial stone bridges, 23 miles N.W. of York. In the centre of the town is the market-place, and the church of St. Mary Magdalen (restored in 1877) is a handsome Gothic building. **Manf.** Coarse linens and saddlery. **Pop.** 6,310.—A station on the North-Eastern railway.

THISBE. (*See* PYRAMUS.)

THOLUCK, FRIEDRICH AUGUST GOTTREN, *tol'-uk*, a celebrated modern German theologian, who for some time worked at his father's trade as goldsmith, but studied oriental languages and theology, and in 1826 became professor of theology at Halle. He was considered to be the first Persian scholar in Europe. His most important works, several of which were translated into English, are,—"Translation and Exposition of the Psalms;" "Authenticity of the Evangelical History" (an answer to the "Life of Jesus" of Strauss); "Sermons on the Chief Phases of the Christian Faith and Life;" and "Hours of Devotion."

Born at Breslau, 1799; **died** 1877.

THOMAS, *tom'-as*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 920 square miles. **Pop.** 20,597, nearly two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Thomasville.

THOMAS, a new county of Kansas, United States. **Area**, 1,000 square miles. **Pop.** as enumerated, 161.

THOMAS, St., or **DIDYMUS**, one of the twelve apostles of Jesus Christ. He is supposed to have suffered martyrdom in Coromandel, where there are still Christian churches which are called by his name.

THOMAS, ST. (*See* ST. THOMAS.)

THOMAS À BECKET. (*See* BECKET, Thomas à.)

THOMAS À KEMPIS. (*See* KEMPIS, Thomas à.)

THOMAS AQUINAS. (*See* AQUINAS, Thomas.)

THOMPSON, SIR BENJAMIN. (*See* RUMFORD, Count.)

THOMPSON, *tomp'-sun*, the name of numerous townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5,000.

THOMPSON, THOMAS PERRONET, Major-General, English politician and author, who was educated at Queens' College, Cambridge, where, in 1802, he took the B.A. degree. After serving for a time in the royal navy, he entered upon a military career, was at the attack upon Buenos Ayres in 1807, and subsequently participated in the battles of Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. In 1819 he was appointed secretary and Arabic interpreter to Sir William Grant Keir, the commander of the expedition despatched to the Persian Gulf. Subsequently to his return to England in 1821, he was associated with Jeremy Bentham and Dr., afterwards Sir John, Bowring, in the proprietorship of the "Westminster Review." In 1827 he produced his "Corn-Law Catechism," which may be said to have formed the basis of the Anti-Corn Law League which afterwards sprang into existence. Free trade and parliamentary reform were subjects to which his pen was constantly devoted. In 1854 he was promoted to the grade of major-general. He was the author, among other works, of—"Catechism on the Currency;" an "Enharmonic Theory of Music;" and "Geometry without Axioms."

Born at Hull, Yorkshire, 1783; **died** 1869.

THOMPSON, a new county of Dakota Territory, United States. **Area**, 925 square miles. **Pop.** Unascertained.

THOMSON, JAMES, poet. The son of a Scottish clergyman, he was educated at Jedburgh, and afterwards at Edinburgh, with a view to the ministry in the church of Scotland, which profession he declined. Having written his poem of "Winter," he repaired to London, and, after experiencing many of the sharp stings of poverty, he obtained a publisher for his "Winter," which, however, lay unnoticed for a considerable time. Afterwards, its great merit becoming appreciated, Thomson was brought into notice and popularity. He next produced his "Summer," "Spring," and "Autumn," and a "Poem sacred to the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton." Thomson accompanied the Hon. Mr. Talbot, son of the lord chancellor, on his travels; and, on his return, settled at Richmond, in narrow circumstances, which he did not greatly exert himself to improve, being one of the most indolent of men. He had held for a short time the office of secretary of briefs in the court of Chancery, and afterwards had a pension of £100 a-year from the Prince of Wales. He produced some dramatic pieces of considerable merit, among them "Sophonisba," "Tancred and Sigismunda;" "Liberty," a poem; and "The Castle of Indolence," in the manner of Spenser. But his fame rests upon the poems of "The Seasons." About two years before his death he obtained the place of surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands; an office he paid a deputy to fulfil, but which, nevertheless, yielded the poet about £300 per annum.

Born at Ednam, Roxburghshire, 1700; **died** 1748.

THOMSON, THOMAS, a Scotch chemist, who studied under Dr. Black, at Edinburgh. He commenced as a lecturer upon chemistry, in 1802, and continued to perform the same functions during the fifty subsequent years. For the "Encyclopædia Britannica" he wrote articles upon chemistry, mineralogy, &c., and also acted as one of the editors of that work. The employment of symbols in chemistry was first suggested by him, and he also distinguished himself by his elucidations of the atomic theory of Dalton. In 1818 he was elected professor of chemistry in the university of Glasgow.

Born at Crieff, Perthshire, 1773; **died** 1852.

THOMSON, WILLIAM, Sir, mathematician and natural philosopher. He studied at Glasgow and Cambridge, and in 1846, when only 22 years of age, became professor of natural philosophy in Glasgow university. He has made many important contributions to the science of magnetism, constructed many beautiful instruments for the investigation of electrical phenomena, and studied the laws of heat. In 1866 he received the honour of knighthood. He was president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1875.

Born at Belfast in 1824.

THOR, or **ASA-THOR**, *thor*, one of the principal deities of the Scandinavian mythology, was the eldest son of Odin and Friga. He reigned over all the aërial regions, directed the meteors, winds, and storms. His favourite weapon was a prodigious hammer. The fifth day of the week, which still bears his name (Thor's-day), was dedicated to him.

THORDA, or **THORENBURG**, *tor'-da*, a market-town of the Austrian empire, in Transylvania, on the left bank of the Aranyos, 16 miles from Klausenburg, near the Aranjos. It has an extensive trade in salt, there being rich mines in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 8,200.

THORN, *torn*, a strongly-fortified town of the province of Prussia, on the right bank of the Vistula, 52 miles S.W. of Marienwerder. There are three Protestant and three Roman Catholic churches, and in the market-place is a statue of Copernicus, who was born here. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, leather, gloves, and gingerbread. There is a large trade in corn and timber. **Pop.** 20,617.—The town was founded in the 13th century by the Teutonic knights.

THORNHILL, JAMES, Sir, an English painter. The dome of St. Paul's, the hospital at Greenwich, and Hampton Court Palace, exhibit specimens of his talents as a painter. He was appointed principal painter to Queen Anne; George I. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He acquired considerable wealth by his profession, and became a member of the House of Commons for Weymouth. Hogarth married his daughter.

Born at Weymouth, 1676; **died** there, 1734.

THORWALDSEN, BERTEL, or BARTHOLOMÆUS, *torr-vauld'-sen*, a Danish sculptor, who was the son of an Icelandic carver in wood, in humble circumstances. Until his 11th year he worked at the same business; but being sent, about this time, to the school of the Academy of Arts at Copenhagen, he made such progress, that, in two years, he became a better carver than his father, and began to be employed upon the figure-heads of ships. At 17 he gained a silver medal for a bas-relief of Cupid reposing, and in his 22nd year he won the gold medal of the Fine Arts Academy, to which was added a travelling studentship for three years, his expenses to be defrayed by the government. In 1796 he set out for Italy, and proceeded to Rome, where he studied and worked under the auspices of his countryman, Zoëga. Having found patrons at Rome, he resolved to settle there. A number of beautiful works ensured his reputation as one of the finest sculptors of the day, and well-paid commissions poured in on him. In 1819 he returned to Copenhagen, where he was received with enthusiasm; but, in a year, he again set out for Italy, passing through Germany on his route. In 1838 his native government sent a frigate to convey him and his sculptures to Copenhagen, where he remained until 1841, in which year the delicate state of his health caused him to return to Italy. In 1842 he returned to Denmark once more, and continued to reside there until his death. Thorwaldsen bequeathed almost the whole of his personal estate to the founding of a museum, which was to contain all his works, either originals or in casts, and to bear his name. This museum is one of the finest buildings in Copenhagen, and forms one of the chief attractions of the city.

Born 1770; **died** at Copenhagen, 1844.

THOUVENEL, ÉDOUARD ANTOINE, *toove'-nel*, French statesman. Having filled several diplomatic offices, he was in 1849 appointed minister to Greece, and took an active part in the Pacifico dispute. He was afterwards minister at Munich, and in 1852 was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Two years afterwards he took part in the Vienna conference, and in 1855 went as ambassador to Constantinople. He was raised to the Senate in 1859, and in 1860 received the grand cross of the legion of honour, about the same time resuming office as foreign minister. In 1862 he was president of the Suez Canal commission.

Born at Verdun, 1818; **died** 1866.

THOUROUT, *too-roo'*, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 11 miles S.W. of Bruges. **Manf.** Linen, leather, cordage, earthenware, soap, tobacco, and glue. **Pop.** 8,300.

THRACE, *thrace*, in ancient geography, a district of south-eastern Europe, lying between the

Danube, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, and the Grecian Archipelago, nearly identical with the modern Turkey in Europe.

THREE RIVERS, a city and port of entry of Quebec, province of Canada, on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the St. Maurice, 60 miles S.W. of Quebec. The chief trade is in lumber. **Pop.** 9,296.

THROCKMORTON, *throk-mor'-ton*, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 711.

THROCMORTON, NICHOLAS, Sir, an English statesman, who, in early life, became page to the duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII. He subsequently served under the protector Somerset in the Scottish campaign. He was in favour under Edward VI., who appointed him undertreasurer of the Mint, and bestowed upon him some valuable estates. After the death of Edward VI., he was charged with being implicated in the conspiracy of Sir William Wyatt, and imprisoned in the Tower; but, on being brought to trial, he so ably defended himself, as to gain an acquittal from the jury, despite the threats of the chief justice. He then retired to France, in order to avoid the persecutions to which, as a Protestant, he might be subjected under the reign of Mary. Queen Elizabeth, upon her accession, created Throcmorton chief butler of England and chamberlain of the exchequer; but, in 1569, he was arrested on the charge of being concerned in negotiating a marriage between Mary queen of Scots and the duke of Norfolk, and, after a short confinement in the Tower, was released, but lost his places under the crown.

Born about 1513; **died** 1571.

THUCYDIDES, *thu-sid'-i-dees*, a Greek historian. He was of noble birth, and, on arriving at maturity, took part in the Peloponnesian war; but failing in an expedition with which he had been entrusted, he was banished, and, in his exile, collected materials for his "History of the Peloponnesian War," which he produced after his return from banishment.

Born 471 B.C.; **died** about 400 B.C.

THURGAU, or **THURGOVIA**, *toor'-gow*, a canton of Switzerland, to the south and southwest of the Lake of Constance. Undulating and fertile. **Rivers.** The Thur, Sitter, and Murg. **Area**, 382 square miles. **Pop.** 99,552. nearly all German.

THURINGIA, *thoo-rin'-je-a*, (in Germ. *too'-ring-en*). (*See* GERMANY.)

THURLES, *therlz*, a market-town of Ireland, county of Tipperary, on the right bank of the Suir, 20 miles N.E. of Tipperary. There are large barracks. **Pop.** 4,850.—A station on the Great Southern and Western of Ireland railway.

THURLOW, EDWARD, Lord, an English lawyer, who was educated at Cambridge, called to the bar in 1754, and in the course of a few years rose to a high reputation in his profession. In 1768 he entered parliament, and supported Lord North's administration, particularly with respect to the policy pursued towards the Americans. This conduct caused him to gain the favour of George III., who during twenty years evinced considerable personal regard for him. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1770, attorney-general in the following year, and in 1778 he became lord chancellor, being at the same time created Baron Thurlow. On the death of the marquis of Rockingham, Fox assisted Lord North to form a coalition ministry, and Thurlow was compelled to resign. When Pitt became minister, in 1783, Lord Thurlow was again appointed lord chancellor, and retained the office during the nine succeeding years.

Born near Ashfield, Suffolk, 1732; **died** at Brighton, 1806.

THURSTON, *thurs'-ton*, a county of Washington Territory, United States. **Area**, 672 square miles. **Pop.** 2,246. The capital is OLYMPIA.

TIBER, *ti'-ber*, a river of Italy, rising in the Apennines, passing Perugia and Rome, and, after a course of 230 miles, discharging into the Mediterranean near Ostia, by two mouths enclosing the Insula Sacra of the ancients. In the lower part of the course the water has a yellowish tinge, the result of the yellow clay through which it passes. The Italian government has recently, urged by Garibaldi, commenced works for the improvement of the channel. The chief affluents are the Chiascio, Nera, and Teverone, on the left, and the Paglia on the right.

TIBERIAS, SEA OF, or **SEA OF GALILEE**, or **GENNESARET**, a large lake in the northern part of Judæa. (*See* TABARIA.)

TIBERIUS, CLAUDIUS NERO, *ti-be'-ri-us*, a Roman emperor, who succeeded Augustus A.D. 14, and was descended from the family of the Claudii. His mother was divorced from her husband, in order that she might marry Augustus, who adopted Tiberius, and made him divorce his young wife, and marry the dissolute Julia, the emperor's daughter. In his early years he commanded popularity by entertaining the people with magnificent shows and fights of gladiators. After distinguishing himself as a general in various parts, he was rewarded with four successive triumphs. At the height of his fame he suddenly retired to the island of Rhodes, where he remained during eight years. Returning to Rome, A.D. 2, he was invested with the command of the Roman armies in Illyricum, Pannonia, and Dalmatia, and seemed to divide the sovereign power with Augustus; at whose death Tiberius assumed the reigns of government. The beginning of his reign seemed to promise tranquillity to the empire. Tiberius, however, soon appeared in his real character. His ingratitude to his mother Livia, and his tyrannical oppression and murder of many noble senators, rendered him odious to the people. Not only his relations and friends, but the great and opulent, were sacrificed to his ambition, cruelty, and avarice; and there was in Rome scarcely a single family that did not reproach Tiberius with the loss of a brother, a father, or a husband. He at length retired to the island of Capreæ, on the coast of Campania, where he gave himself up to infamous pleasures. The care of the empire was intrusted to his favourite Sejanus. Tiberius, on being made acquainted with the tyrannical measures of Sejanus, ordered him to be put to death. (*See* SEJANUS.) Shortly afterwards he fell into a lethargy, which was mistaken for death, and Caligula, his favourite and the son of Germanicus, was proclaimed emperor. Tiberius, however, recovered; but Macro, the commander of the Prætorian guard, caused him to be suffocated. Like the rest of the emperors, he received divine honours after death, and even during his life. He was a patron of literature and the arts, and was the author of some Greek poems.

Born at Rome, 42 B.C.; **died** near Misenum, 37.

TIBET, or **THIBET**, *tib'-et*, an extensive region of Central Asia, bounded N. by Eastern Turkestan and China; S. by Burmah, Bootan, Nepaul, and British India; E. and S.E. by China, and W. by Cashmere. It forms the south-eastern portion

of the great central plateau of Asia (*see* ASIA), lying between the Himalaya range on the south and the Kuen-lun range on the north, with transverse chains connecting the western extremities. Between these ranges, and parallel with them, is a third range, lofty and snow-capped, the chief peak being about 25,000 feet high, of which little is known, and to which various names, as Tania and Nian-tsin-tangla, have been given. Between this range and the Himalaya is Great Tibet, with an average elevation of about 15,000 feet. Western Tibet, or Asi, comprises Ladakh and the mountain region about the sources of the Ganges and Sutlej; and Eastern Tibet is an almost unknown region, including the deep valley through which several of the great rivers flowing into China, Indo-China, and Burmah, take their rise. North of the central range are a series of lofty plateaux, uncultivated, and occupied by wandering tribes. In Great Tibet are vast steppes affording good pasturage; some districts are cultivated, and the chief towns and settled villages are in that part of the country. The vegetation is scanty, and there is little timber except in some of the mountainous districts, where cedar and birch are found. In the warmer valleys the apple, fig, pomegranate, peach, and the vine thrive. Roses thrive 13,000 feet above the sea level, and corn is grown at an altitude of 17,000 feet. The climate in the higher regions is cold and almost rainless; and the plains are exposed to violent winds and storms of dust in winter, when the cold is intense. The lofty Himalayas (*see* HIMALAYAS) form a barrier between the country and British India, to surmount which (in consequence of the opposition of Chinese influences to the extension of British commerce in that region) few efforts have been made. It is now known that there are three or four available passes, varying in height from 15,000 to 17,000 feet, among them the Kirong pass in Nepaul; the Jeylub, giving access from the Chumbli valley; the Perigong, Donkin, and Sikhim, and probably many others available at certain seasons.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Indus and Brahmapootra rise in the western mountains, and the great Chinese river, the Hoang-ho, has its origin in Eastern Tibet. The lake system is remarkable. North of the great central range of mountains, on the slopes of which are numerous glaciers, the drainage is wholly interior, the streams being received by the salt lakes which occupy the principal depression. The largest of these is known as Namcho, or "sky-lake," from its great elevation (15,200 feet) above the sea level. It is 50 miles long, from 16 to 25 miles wide, and receives two considerable rivers and several minor streams, but has no apparent exit. Nearer the Himalayas are lakes Rhawan-chad and Manasarowar, out of which the Sutlej issues. About 35 miles S.W. of Lassa is Lake Palta, ring-shaped; and in Eastern Tibet is Lake Koko-nor.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, iron, lead, cinnabar, salt (obtained by evaporation from the salt lakes), borax, and several kinds of precious stones.

Zoology.—The wild animals include the tiger, bear, buffalo, wild goat, wolf, ounce, lynx, musk-deer, and yak. The most valuable of the domestic animals is the shawl-goat, famous for the softness and beauty of its hair. Large numbers of cattle and sheep are reared, and feathered game is abundant.

Area.—About 700,000 square miles.

Pop.—About 6,000,000, mostly professing Lamaism; but in Western Tibet are some Mahometans and Roman Catholics.

Government.—Tibet is nominally tributary to the empire of China, but practically the government is in the hands of the priestly rulers, the Dalai Lama and the Teshu Lama, each of whom govern a province, the respective capitals being LASSA and Shigatze. The former is the sacred capital of all Buddhistic countries, and ranks as the capital of all Tibet.

History.—The old kingdom of Tibet dates from early in the 14th century. It became tributary to China about 1720.

TICINO, or TESSIN, *te-ché'-no*, a canton in the south of Switzerland, situate between the central cantons and the frontier of Italy. The northern part is alpine, including the central mass of the St. Gothard range, and a considerable portion belongs to the glacier region. The face of the country has a general slope to the south, and lofty mountain ranges traverse it in that direction. In the elevated parts is good pasturage, and on the mountain slopes of the south are chestnut forests, with vineyards and orchards in the valleys.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Ticino, rising in Mount St. Gothard, flows through Lake Maggiore (partly within the canton) to the Po. The chief lakes are Lugano, Muzzano, and Origlio.

Area.—1,095 square miles.

Pop.—130,777, nearly all Roman Catholics, and speaking the Italian language.

TICKNOR, GEORGE, *tick'-nor*, an American writer and philologist, who, after completing his education at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, devoted himself to the study of the law, which, however, he subsequently relinquished to follow a literary career. In order to perfect himself in the modern languages, he spent some years in the cities of Paris, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, London, and Edinburgh. In 1819 he accepted the professorship of modern languages at Harvard University, the duties of which office he fulfilled during fifteen years. In 1849 he produced his "History of Spanish Literature." Later in life, he published a biography of Prescott.

Born at Boston, 1791; **died** there, 1871.

TICONDEROGA, *tik-on'-de-ro'-ga*, a town of the United States, Essex county, New York, 86 miles from Albany. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1875. **Pop.** 2,600.—This town is famous for the siege it sustained during the war between the English and French, and in the great Revolutionary war.

TIDOR, *ti'-dor*, one of the Ternate Islands, in the Indian Archipelago. It is about 21 miles in circumference, and of volcanic formation, but well wooded. **Pop.** Unascertained, all Mahometans. The sultan is tributary to the Dutch.

TIECK, CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, *teek*, a German sculptor, who studied under Schadow, and subsequently under David, at Paris. In 1819 he established himself at Berlin, became a member of the academy there, and was engaged to execute many of the most important public works in that city, and many memorial statues.

Born at Berlin, 1776; **died** there, 1851.

TIECK, LUDWIG, a celebrated German writer, and elder brother of the preceding. He distinguished himself in early life at the universities of Halle, Göttingen, and Erlangen, and in his 19th year, made his first effort in literature, by producing "Almansur," a prose idyll. He is best known in this country by his fantastic tales, some of which have been translated by Carlyle; but he is entitled to a far higher rank as the author of "The Life and Death of Genoveva," and other fine dramas. In 1820, by invitation of the king of Prussia, he went to Berlin, where he exercised a great influence in literature and the drama.

Born at Berlin, 1773; **died** 1853.

TIEN-SIO-DAI-TSIN, *teen'-syo-dai-tsin'*, in Japanese mythology, the patron divinity, who is held to have created the world, and to have reigned during 25,000 years. From him descend all the dynasties which have reigned in Japan. In a celebrated temple erected in his honour, this god is worshipped under the emblem of a mirror.

TIEN-TSIN, *teen-tsin'*, a city of China, in the province of Chih-le, and the port of Pekin, from which it is nearly 65 miles on the Peiho river. It is surrounded by a wall, and there are extensive suburbs on the opposite sides of the river. It is a great entrepôt for salt. In 1858 a treaty favourable to British interests was signed here by Lord Elgin and the Chinese commissioners. **Pop.** recorded, 950,000. (*See* CHINA and ELGIN.)

TIETJENS, or **TITIENS**, THERESE JOANNA CAROLINE, *teet'-yens*, vocalist, whose beauty of voice early attracted attention, and she was carefully trained for the operatic stage, on which she appeared at the age of 15, at Frankfort, and speedily obtained the highest distinction as an impersonator of characters requiring dignity and tragic force. As a vocalist in sacred and ballad music she also held the highest position. She made successful tours in the United States, but adopted England as her home.

Born at Hamburg, 1831; **died** in London, 1877.

TIFFIN, *tif'-fon*, capital of Seneca county, Ohio, United States, on the Sandusky, 77 miles N.W. of Columbus. It is an important railway centre; and the seat of Heidelberg college, belonging to the German Reformed Church. **Manf.** Steam engines, agricultural implements, and joinery. **Pop.** 7,879.

TIFLIS, *tif-lis'*, a government of Russia in Asia, in Transcaucasia, comprising the central part of the former kingdom of Georgia. (*See* GEORGIA). **Area**, 15,614 square miles. **Pop.** 726,685.

TIFLIS, or **TEFLES**, capital of the above government, on both sides of the Kur. The northern portion is well laid out and built in the European style; the old part is Asiatic in character, with narrow streets and alleys, and bazaars, where the chief trade is carried on. There are mineral baths much resorted to. A railway connects the town with Poti, on the Black Sea. **Manf.** Carpets and shawls. **Pop.** 104,024, of various nationalities.—The town was founded in the 5th century, and was for centuries the capital of Georgia. Aga Mohamed Khan, shah of Persia, nearly destroyed it in 1795, and reduced most of the inhabitants to slavery.

TIGRANES, *ti-grai'-nees*, king of Armenia, who became the ally of Mithridates the Great, whose daughter Cleopatra he married, and whom he assisted in maintaining a war against the Romans, but was defeated by Lucullus and Pompey. By a bribe of 60,000 talents, he was allowed to keep possession of his throne.

Died about 55.

TIGRÉ, *tee'-grai*, a province of Abyssinia. (*See* ABYSSINIA.)

TIGRIS, *ti'-gris*, a river of Western Asia, rising in the north-west of Kurdistan, about 10 miles from the eastern branch of the Euphrates, which it joins at Korna, and the united stream falls into the Persian Gulf. (*See* EUPHRATES.) Its total course is estimated at 1,150 miles. The principal affluents are the Biltis-chai, or eastern Tigris, the Upper and Lower Zab, the Adhem and the Dryalah. This is the Digloth of antiquity and the Hiddekel of the Hebrews.

TILBURG, *til'-boorg*, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, on the Ley, 14 miles S.E. of Breda. **Manf.** Woollen goods, for which it is the principal place in the Netherlands. **Pop.** 30,904.

TILLAMOOK, *til'-la-mook*, a county of Oregon, United States. **Area**, 1,400 square miles. **Pop.** 500. The chief place is Tillamook.

TILLOTSON, JOHN, *til'-lot-son*, an English prelate, who was the son of a clothier, and received his education at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow in 1651. Though bred among the Puritans, he conformed, at the Restoration, to the church of England, and became curate of Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire. In 1664 he was chosen preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn, and in the following year, lecturer of St. Lawrence's church, Jewry. In 1666 he took his degree of D.D.; in 1670 he was made prebendary, and two years afterwards dean of Canterbury. He was very zealous against popery in the reign of James II., and immediately after the Revolution, he became the confidential friend of William III., who bestowed upon him the archbishopric of Canterbury, after the deprivation of Dr. Sancroft. This drew upon him the hatred of the nonjurors, who put forth many severe animadversions upon him. His sermons, published after his death, are distinguished by their perspicuity and closeness of reasoning. He married a niece of Oliver Cromwell.

Born at Sowerby, Yorkshire, 1630; **died** 1694.

TILLY, JOHANN TSERCLAS, count, *til'-le*, a German general. He was educated at a college of the Jesuits, but preferred to adopt a military life. He displayed great courage and talents in Hungary against the Turks, and, in 1620, held the command of the troops under duke Maximilian, at the battle of Prague. He displayed superior abilities in numerous actions in the German wars, and defeated Christian IV. of Denmark, at Lutter, in 1626. He was at last defeated by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and received a mortal wound in defending the passage of the Lech.

Born in South Brabant, 1559; **died** at Ingoldstadt, 1632.

TILSIT, *til'-sit*, a town of Prussia, province of Prussia, at the junction of the Tilse and the Niemen (the latter being crossed by a long bridge), 60 miles N.E. of Königsberg. **Manf.** Machinery, iron, paper, leather, and sugar. There is a large trade in grain. **Pop.** 21,500. The famous treaty of Tilsit, between Napoleon and the emperor of Russia, was arranged here, on a raft on the river, in 1807.

TIMBUCTOO, or **TIMBUKTU**, *tim-buk-too'*, an important trading town of central Africa, on the south-western border of the great desert, and near the Niger, where there is a port, Kabara. The town, triangular in form, is laid out in streets and winding lanes, and the houses are generally built of clay. There are three mosques. The trade is considerable, the principal native products being gold, the kola nut and salt from the adjacent mines of Taodenni, European manufactures are imported by way of Morocco, and reach Timbuctoo in caravans, crossing the desert. In November and December as many as 10,000 traders sometimes visit the town. **Pop.** About 13,000, chiefly Mahometans. **Lon.** 3° 5′ W., **lat.** 17° 57′ N. Timbuctoo was built about 1214. It was formerly considered a dependency of Morocco, but has been practically independent since 1727. The first European traveller who reached it was major Laing, in 1826.

TIMIMOUN, *ti-mi-moon'*, a town of northern Africa, an oasis of the Sahara, and a centre of trade. There are three mosques, and the town is defended by a wall and fortress. It was formerly a dependency of Morocco, but has recently declared itself independent. **Pop.** Large, but unascertained. **Lat.** 27° 50′ N.; **lon.** 1° 40′ E.

TIMOR, *ti'-mor*, an island of the Indian archipelago, between Flores and Timor-Laut. Mountainous in the interior, an elevation of 6,000 feet being attained at the northern end. The coasts are only slightly indented, but there are good harbours at Kupang and Dilli. The vegetation is poor. **Area**, 11,500 square miles. **Pop.** 300,000, of the Papuan type. **Lat.** 9°30′—11° 40′ N.; **lon.** 123° 20′—127° 10′ E. The Dutch have a settlement at Kupang, and the chiefs of the southern and western coasts admit their supremacy; but the eastern and northern districts are tributary to the Portuguese.

TIMOR-LAUT, *lau*, an island of the Indian archipelago, 65 miles long and 30 broad. **Lat.** 8° 27′ S.; **lon.** 131° 7′ E.

TIMOTHEUS, *ti-mo'-the-us*, a poet and musician of Miletus. He was the friend of Euripides, and received an immense sum from the Ephesians for a poem in honour of Diana. Only a few fragments of his works have been preserved.

Died 357 B.C.

TIMOTHEUS, an Athenian general, who was the son of Conon and a pupil of Isocrates. Placed in command of the Athenian fleet in 375 B.C., he, in order to avert an invasion of Thebes by the Lacedæmonians, took Corcyra, Cephalonia, and Acarnania. He was a second time made admiral of a fleet of sixty ships; but his enemies having been able to produce a strong feeling against him at Athens, he was recalled. He was brought to trial; and although his innocence of the charges urged against him was well established, he was only liberated through the interference of Alcetas the Molossian, and Jason of Pheræ. For a short time he retired to Persia, but in 361 B.C. he again held a naval command, and proceeding to the Hellespont, he captured several towns. A reconciliation took place between him and his rival Iphicrates, in 357 B.C. The two commanders sailed to reduce Samos and the other rebellious allies of Athens; but the expedition proving unsuccessful, the Athenians were compelled to conclude a peace, which brought to a termination the Social War. Timotheus and his colleagues were subsequently accused of having taken bribes from the Chians and Rhodians. He was fined 100 talents, which sum being unable to pay, he retired to Chalcis, in Eubœa, where he died. His countrymen afterwards acknowledged the injustice with which they had acted towards him, and nine-tenths of the penalty was remitted.

Died 354 B.C.

TIMOTHY, *tim'-o-the*, the disciple of St. Paul, was a native of Lystra, in Asia Minor. His father was a pagan, but his mother a Jewess. He became bishop of Ephesus, where, it is believed, he was stoned to death.

Died 97.

TIMOUR or **TAMERLANE**, *ti'-moor*, a Tartarian conqueror, who was of Mongol origin, and was a descendant of Genghis Khan. He became a soldier in his twelfth year, and, at that early age, evinced unusual courage and an enterprising disposition. Having become chief of the tribe of the Berlas in 1361, he made himself master of Balk, the capital of Khorasan, after which he made an easy conquest of the province of Candahar. In this war he was wounded in the thigh, and became lame for life, being called, in consequence, Timur-lenk, "lame Timur," which term has been corrupted by the Europeans into Tamerlane. Persia was then subdued, and the Christian princes of Georgia became "his tributaries." He then invaded Russia, threatened Moscow, and marched to the south and sacked and burned Azov. In 1398, he marched into India, where he took Delhi, the capital, and thus gained possession of immense treasures. But while he was engaged in this expedition, Bagdad revolted; on which he hastened back, delivered the city up to pillage, and put to death 90,000 persons. He also invaded Syria, and took Damascus. During this splendid career the Greek emperor and some inferior princes implored his assistance against Bajazet, emperor of the Turks. Tamerlane sent to him to withdraw from before Constantinople, and to replace the princes whom he had deposed. Bajazet returned a fierce answer; on which Tamerlane marched against him, and, after a battle of three days, the Turkish emperor was defeated and taken prisoner. Tamerlane fixed the seat of his vast empire at Samarcand, where he received the homage of numerous sovereigns. Having resolved to make the conquest of China, he set out with his army; but died on the march.

Born at Sebz, near Samarcand, 1336; **died** at Otrar, on the Jaxartes, 1405.

TINDAL, MATTHEW, *tin'-dal*, an English deistical writer, who was educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of All-Souls College, and took his degree of doctor of laws. He embraced the Roman Catholic faith in the reign of James II., but professed himself a Protestant, and took the oaths at the Revolution. His works are—"The Rights of the Christian Church;" the design of which work was to show the inutility of the clergy; "Christianity as Old as the Creation," in which he endeavoured to undermine revelation.

Born at Beer-Ferris, Devonshire, about 1657; **died** in London, 1733.

TINEO (SAN PEDRO), a town of Spain, province of Oviedo, near the left bank of the Narcea, 33 miles S. W. of Oviedo. **Manf.** Woollen and linen goods. **Pop.** 21,500.

TING-HAE, *ting'-hai*, the capital of the island of Chusan, off the east coast of China. **Pop.** 33,000. **Lat.** 30° N.; **lon.** 122° 6′. It was taken by the British in 1840.

TINNEVELLY, *tin-ne-vel'-ly*, a maritime district of British India, occupying the south-east extremity of the peninsula, and separated from Ceylon by the Gulf of Manaar. **Pop.** 1,699,747, mostly Hindoos.

TINNEVELLY, the capital of the above, 50 miles N.E. of Cape Cormorin, is surrounded by extensive rice-fields, and, on the west, by rocky ground. It is unhealthy for Europeans. **Pop.** 23,221.

TINOS, *te'-nos*, an island of the Grecian archipelago, one of the Cyclades, S. E. of Andros, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is 18 miles long and 5 wide. Well watered and fertile; producing silk, barley, fruits, honey, and wine. **Pop.** 22,000.

TINTORETTO, (GIACOMO ROBUSTI,) *tin'-to-ret'-to*, an Italian painter, and pupil of Titian, who, fearing that he would become a powerful rival, dismissed him. He was remarkable for the bold manner of his painting and the rapidity of his production, but he was very unequal. The surname Tintoretto was given him because he was the son of a dyer.

Born at Venice, 1512; **died** there, 1594.

TIOGA, *te-o'-ga*, a county of New York, United States. **Area**, 480 square miles. **Pop.** 32,000. The capital is Owego.

TIOGA, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area**, 1,100 square miles. **Pop.** 45,814. The capital is Wellsborough.

TIPPAH, *tip'-pa*, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 12,867, about one-fourth being coloured. The capital is Ripley.

TIPPECANOE, *tip-ka-noo'*, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 35,966. The capital is LAFAYETTE.

TIPPERARY, *tip-pe-rai'-re*, a county of Ireland, province of Munster, extending in a very irregular form between the King's and Queen's counties N., the latter county and that of Kilkenny E., the counties of Waterford and Cork S., and those of Limerick, Clare, and Galway W. From the two latter counties the river Shannon forms a natural boundary, as the river Suir does from Waterword for about 15 miles on the south. The lands of Tipperary have been always ranked amongst the most productive in Ireland. There is excellent grazing land, and the dairy products are valuable; but there are also extensive tracts of bog and mountain. To the south of a range of bog, and situate between the town of Killenaule and the county of Kilkenny, is the coal district. On the borders of the county of Waterford are the Knockmeledown mountains. Nearly parallel to these, and north of them, are the Galtees, which attain an elevation of 3,000 feet, but the greatest extent of mountain crosses the county from south-west to north-east. The hills adjoining Limerick are called, from the highest of them, the Keeper mountains, which, with the Devil's Bit mountain, extend across the northern part of the county.

Rivers.—The Shannon, and the Suir and its tributaries.
Minerals.—Copper, lead, coal, and slate.
Area.—1,659 square miles.
Pop.—193,004.
Parliamentary Representation and Chief Towns.—The county returns 2 members, and Clonmel 1. The chief towns are TIPPERARY (the capital), CARRICK-ON-SUIR, CASHEL, CLONMEL, NENAGH, ROSCREA, and THURLES.

TIPPERARY, a market-town, capital of the above county, near the small river Arra, 98 miles S.W. of Dublin. It is beautifully situate in a fertile tract, and there is a handsome parish church. The chief trade is in butter. **Pop.** 7,274.—A station on the Waterford and Limerick railway.

TIPPOO-SAIB, *tip'-poo-sa'-eeb*, sultan of Mysore, was the son of Hyder Ali, whom he succeeded in the government of his kingdom. He was first known as Feth Ali Khan, distinguished himself against the English, and after his accession to the throne, in 1782, he concluded a peace on advantageous terms. He then subdued Malabar, forcing 100,000 Hindoos to profess Mahometanism. In 1790 he engaged in another war with the English, having invaded the territory of their ally, the rajah of Travancore, and was defeated in a number of actions. In 1792 Lord Cornwallis obliged him to sue for peace, when Tippoo delivered his two sons as hostages. The war was resumed in 1799, and terminated with the entire conquest of Mysore and the death of Tippoo, who fell bravely fighting on the ramparts of Seringapatam, his capital, when it was stormed by General Baird.

TIPTON, *tip'-ton*, a town of Staffordshire, 8 miles N.W. of Birmingham. It is in the "black country," and there are numerous iron and coal works in the vicinity. There are four churches, and several chapels. **Pop.** 30,000.—A station on the Great Western and London and North Western railways.

TIPTON, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 280 square miles. **Pop.** 14,407. The capital is Tipton.

TIPTON, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 370 square miles. **Pop.** 21,033. nearly half being coloured. The capital is Covington.

TIREE, an island of the Hebrides, the scene, in 1886, of the crofters' resistance to legal proceedings for rent, in which they were successful until the arrival of three vessels of the Royal Navy. Pop. 2,730.

TIRLEMONT, *teerl'-mawn(g)*, a town of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Geete, 25 miles E. of Brussels. It is surrounded by walls, with six gates. The Gothic church of Nôtre Dame, built in the 15th century, and the new town-house, are the most conspicuous public buildings. There are a college, various other educational institutions, and large cavalry barracks. **Manf.** Woollens, hosiery, oil, beetroot-sugar, leather, soap, and paper. Seven annual fairs are held. **Pop.** 13,500.

TIRNOVA, *tir-no'-va*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Jantra, 76 miles S.W. of Shumla. It is enclosed by a wall, and has numerous mosques, Greek churches, and synagogues. **Pop.** 11,247.

TISCHENDORF, LOBEGOTT FRIEDRICH CONSTANTIN VON, *teesh'-en-dorf*, German Biblical critic and editor, famous for the discovery and publication of numerous codices of great antiquity. He studied theology and philology at Leipsic. He afterwards published a small volume of poetry and "The Young Mystic," a novel, the latter under the pseudonym of Dr. Fritz. In 1841 he produced an edition of the Greek Testament, and then spent several years in examining the great libraries of Europe. In 1844, 1853, and 1859, he made journeys in the East, visiting the libraries and monasteries of Asia Minor, Palestine, the Siniatic peninsula, and Egypt. In the first two of these journeys he was aided with funds from the government of Saxony, and in the last from the Emperor of Russia. The result was the collection and publication of a large number of ancient texts, among them the famous "Codex Sinaiticus," found in the convent of St. Catharine, near Mount Sinai. It is impossible within our limits to enumerate all his labours, including several critical editions of the Greek Testament, and the editing of a vast number of manuscripts with annotations. In 1859 he was appointed professor of theology and Biblical palæography at Leipsic, the chair having been established expressly for him. He was also a count of the Russian empire, a D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Cambridge.

Born at Lengenfeld, Saxony, 1815; **died** at Leipsic, 1874.

TISHOMINGO, *tish'-o-min'-go*, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 550 square miles. **Pop.** 7,500. The capital is Iuka.

TITAN, or **TITANUS**, *ti'-tan*, in Greek mythology, a son of Cœlus and Terra, brother to Saturn and Hyperion. He was the eldest of the 45 gigantic sons of Cœlus and Terra; but he gave Saturn the kingdom of the world, provided he begot no male children. When the birth of Jupiter was concealed, Titan made war against Saturn, and imprisoned him till he was replaced on his throne by his son Jupiter.

TITIAN, TEZIANO VECELLIO, *tish'-yan*, one of the greatest of Italian painters, whose first master was Giovanni Bellini, in his time the greatest painter of Venice. Titian adopted his style; but, on becoming acquainted with the works of Gior,

gione, he altered his manner, and contracted an intimacy with that great artist. The reputation of Titian rose rapidly, and the Emperor Charles V. conferred on him the honour of knighthood and a pension. He died of the plague.

Born in Friuli, 1477; **died** at Venice, 1576.

TITUS, *tī'-tus*, a disciple of St. Paul, was a Greek and a Gentile; but, on his conversion, he became amanuensis to the apostle, who consecrated him bishop of Crete, where, according to an ancient tradition, he died at an advanced age.

Lived in the 1st century.

TITUS LIVIUS, ancient Roman historian.

TITUS, FLAVIUS SABINUS VESPASIANUS, a Roman emperor, was the son of the emperor Vespasian. He served under his father, and distinguished himself at the siege of Jerusalem. He obtained the imperial dignity in 79. In his youth he was somewhat dissipated and extravagant, which gave room to fear that he would prove another Tiberius or Nero, but his subsequent excellent conduct showed that these apprehensions were groundless, and he was so much beloved by his subjects as to be named by them "the delight of the human race."

Born 40; **died** 81.

TITUS, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 940 square miles. **Pop.** 5,959, about one-fourth being coloured. The capital is Mount Pleasant.

TITUSVILLE, a city of Pennsylvania, United States, in Crawford county, 85 miles N.E. of Pittsburg, in the midst of a fine dairy region, and with many petroleum wells in the vicinity, to the discovery of which it owes its rapid prosperity, and there are several extensive oil refineries. **Manf.** Machinery and chemicals. **Pop.** 10,500.

TIUMEN, or TOUMEN, *te-oo'-men*, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Siberia, at the confluence of the Tyumenka with the Tura, 100 miles S.W. of Tobolsk. It has regular streets, and numerous churches and schools. **Manf.** Russian leather, of which there are upwards of 100 factories, woollen fabrics, and soap. It is a depôt for the commerce between Russia and China. **Pop.** 10,000, mostly Tartars.

TIVERTON, *tiv'-er-ton*, a market-town and municipal and parliamentary borough of Devonshire, at the confluence of the Exe and Loman, 12 miles N. of Exeter. On the opposite side of the Exe, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge, is a large suburb, Wester. The principal public buildings are St. Peter's church, a very handsome structure, with a lofty tower, two other churches, several chapels, guildhall, and assembly-rooms. The market-place is spacious, and six fairs are held annually. **Manf.** Bobinet. **Pop.** 10,470.—A station on the Great Western Railway.

TIVOLI, *tiv'-o-le*, a town of Italy, province of Roma, and 16 miles N.E. of Rome. It is delightfully situate on an eminence covered with olives and fruit trees, on the left bank of the Teverone, and there is a handsome modern cathedral; but its greatest attraction now, as in former ages, consists in the falls of the Teverone (the ancient Anio), which glides gently through the town, till reaching the brink of a rock, over which it precipitates itself nearly 80 feet. On the summit of the steep bank stands a beautiful temple of the Corinthian order, built in the Augustan age. Near it are the remains of another ancient temple. **Pop.** 7,000.

TLEMCEN, or TREMECEN, *tlem'-sen*, a fortified town of Algeria, province of Oran, and 68 miles S.W. of the city of that name. There are about 30 mosques, the finest being that of Sid Ibrahim. **Pop.** 19,000, including 3,000 French. The town occupies the site of the ancient Jiddah, for several centuries the capital of an independent kingdom.

TOBAGO, *to-bā'-go*, one of the British West Indian Islands, belonging to the Windward group. It is very rocky, rising to about 900 feet on the north side, and descending towards the south-west. The valleys are well watered and productive. There are several good harbours, especially on the north side. Scarborough, on the south coast, is the chief town. **Pop.** 17,200. **Lat.** 11° 25′ N.; **lon.** 60° 32′ W.

TOBOLSK, *to-bolsk'*, a government of the Russian empire, in Western Siberia, embracing all its width, from the Arctic Ocean to the Kirghiz territory, bounded W. by the Ural Mountains and E. by a varying line dividing it from Irkutsk. From the banks of the Frozen Ocean as far as lat. 58° N., the surface presents an aspect of the most dismal sterility. A great portion of the most southerly districts consists of steppes covered with saline lakes and marshes, but in some parts there are extensive forests. The steppe of Barabinski, on the contrary, which, in the eastern part, occupies the middle between these two districts, is covered with the most luxuriant pasturage.

Rivers.—The Obi, Irtish and tributaries; and there are extensive lakes.

Minerals.—The Urals, through a great part of their line, produce iron and copper most abundantly; and in other parts there is an inexhaustible supply of various minerals, including gold and silver.

Area.—532,960 square miles.

Pop.—1,283,168.

TOBOLSK, capital of the above government, on the right bank of the Irtish. It is composed of two parts, the high and the low town. The former is built on an elevated ridge, running parallel to the Irtish, at a little distance; while the latter fills the level space between it and the river. There are a cathedral and many other churches, several mosques, an episcopal palace, and a citadel, in which many exiles are confined. **Pop.** 20,132.

TOBOOAI-MANU, *to-boo'-yai ma-noo'*, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

TOCANTINS, *to-kan-teens'*, a river of Brazil, which rises, by many heads, in lat. 14° S., lon. 49° 50′ W., and, after a course of upwards of 1,000 miles, falls into Rio Pará. The chief affluents are the Araguay, Great Somno, Tucahunas, and Theresa.

TOCAT. (*See* TOKAT.)

TOCQUEVILLE, ALEXIS CHARLES HENRI CLÉVEL DE, *tok'-veel*, a French historical writer, who, after completing his education, adopted the profession of the law, was a judge at Versailles from 1826 to 1830, and was, in 1831, despatched with M. de Beaumont to the United States of America for the purpose of making researches upon the working of democratic institutions. The results of this mission appeared in his valuable work, entitled "De la Démocratie en Amérique," produced in 1835. Four years later he became a member of the chamber of deputies. After the revolution of 1848 he was nominated vice-president of the assembly, and in the following year was appointed minister of foreign affairs, under the presidentship of Louis Napoleon. He was one of those who were divested of power by the *coup d'état*,

devoting the remaining years of his life to philosophical researches into history, he produced—"Philosophical History of the Reign of Louis XV.;" "A Glance at the Reign of Louis XVI.;" and "L'Ancien Régime et la Révolution," which was translated into English under the title of "On the State of Society in France before the Revolution of 1788, and on the Causes which led to that Event." He was a member of the French Academy.

Born in Paris, 1805; **died** at Cannes, 1859.

TODD, the name of 3 counties of the United States:—

DAKOTA.—**Area**, 550 square miles. **Pop.** 500. The chief place is Fort Randall.
KENTUCKY—**Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 16,000, about 5,000 being coloured. The capital is Elkton.
MINNESOTA.—**Area**, 960 square miles. **Pop.** 5,500. The capital is Long Praire.

TODMORDEN, *tod-mor'-den*, a market-town, partly in Lancashire and partly in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 19 miles N.E. of Manchester. There are a handsome modern church, an ancient church, St. Mary's, recently restored, and a splendid Unitarian church, erected by Messrs. Fielden, at a cost of nearly £35,000. **Manf.** Cotton goods. Pop. 23,860.—A station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

TOKAT, or **TOCAT**, *to-kat'*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the vilayet or province of Sivas, on the Yeshel-Irmak. There are a large Armenian church and several mosques. **Manf.** Hardware (especially copper articles), woollen, linen, silk, and cotton goods, and carpets. **Pop.** Probably 50,000.

TOKAY, *to-kai'*, a town in the north-east of Hungary, at the confluence of the rivers Bodrog and Theiss, 42 miles from Debreczin. There are well-frequented yearly fairs. This town, though small, has attained great celebrity for the wine produced in the vicinity. **Pop.** 5,000.

TOKIO. (*See* YEDO.)

TOLAND, JOHN, *to'-land*, a Deistical writer, who was educated in Ireland, in the Roman Catholic faith, but, at the age of 15, became Protestant, and afterwards went to the university of Glasgow, whence he removed to Edinburgh. After visiting Leyden and Oxford, he returned to Ireland, which country he was obliged to leave to avoid the persecutions to which he was subjected for writing a work called "Christianity not Mysterious," a work which was publicly burned by the hangman. In 1698 he published the "Life of Milton," which was followed by a Deistical work, entitled "Nazarenus," and several other books of a like tendency. He afterwards professed to be a good churchman, but shortly afterwards announced himself to be a Pantheist. He was employed by Harley, Earl of Oxford, as a political spy in Germany and Holland. His posthumous works were printed in 1726.

Born near Londonderry, about 1670; **died** at Putney, 1722.

TOLEDO, *to-lai'-do*, a province in the central part of Spain. It is generally mountainous, and near the centre are elevated plains. The soil is poor, especially in the northern part. Very few cattle, sheep, or horses are reared.

Rivers.—The Tagus, the Tiguela and its affluents.
Minerals.—Iron, lead, copper, quicksilver, tin, gold, silver, bismuth, coal, and graphite.
Area.—5,586 square miles.
Pop.—346,627.

TOLEDO, an ancient city, capital of the preceding province, on the Tagus, 42 miles S.W. of Madrid. It is situate on the sides of a steep hill, around the base of which the river winds, crossed by two stone bridges (one of Moorish construction), 100 feet high. The streets are narrow and crooked, and most of the houses are in the Moorish style. The principal attraction in Toledo are its public edifices. The Alcazar, or palace, is a large, but dilapidated structure at the top of a hill. The cathedral is of great antiquity, and is the metropolitan church of Spain. It is in the pure Gothic style, with a lofty spire, and was founded in 1258. The church of Nostra Señora del Transito is a fine building in the Saracenic style, with a Gothic grand altar. Besides these there are an episcopal palace, a good provincial library, and a large number of churches, hospitals, monasteries, and convents. The hospital of St. Cruz is an elegant building of the 15th century; that of St. John, built in the 16th, is equally rich, and in a better situation. Of Roman monuments there are here only the remains of a circus, an aqueduct, and a road. The town is surrounded by a double wall, originally Roman, but extended by Goths, Moors, and Spaniards, and entered by nine gates. Outside the walls is a royal foundry. **Manf.** Woollens, linen, silks, oil, and leather; and the Toledo swords so noted throughout Spain. **Pop.** 21,297.—Toledo is a place of great antiquity, and was successively the seat of government under the Goths, the Moors, and the kings of Castile. Between the 5th and 9th centuries it was the seat of several general ecclesiastical councils.

TOLEDO, a city and port of entry, capital of Lucas county, Ohio, United States, on the Maumee river, 5 miles from its mouth, and 8 miles from the western extremity of Lake Erie. There is a fine harbour. The public buildings, including 45 churches, are handsome, and the city is a very important railway centre. A large trade is carried on in grain, flour, and timber. **Pop.** 50,000, including about 12,000 foreigners.

TOLENTINO, *to-len-tē'-no*, a city of central Italy, province of Macerata, on the left bank of the Chienti, 11 miles S. of Macerata. There are a fine cathedral, an ancient town-hall, and a statue of Agrippa. **Pop.** 9,000.—A treaty between Pope Pius VI. and Napoleon was signed here in 1797, and Murat was defeated here by the Austrians in 1815.

TOLLAND, *tol'-land*, a county of Connecticut, United States. **Area**, 440 square miles. **Pop.** 24,112. The capital is Tolland.

TOLLENS, HENDRIK CORNELISZOON, *tol'-lens*, a Dutch patriotic poet, who was intended for trade, but began publishing poetry in 1800, and soon rose into popularity by his lyrics and dramatic works.

Born at Rotterdam, 1780; **died** at Ryswick, 1856.

TOLOAR, *to'-lore*, an island of the Indian Archipelago, between Gilolo and Mindanao. It has a circuit of about 80 miles, is diversified, and well cultivated. **Pop.** Unascertained, but considerable. **Lat.** 4° 28′ N. **Lon.** 126° 55′ E.

TOLOSA, *to-lō'-sa*, a town of Spain, capital of the province Guipuzcoa, at the confluence of the rivers Orio and Araxes, 35 miles S.W. of Bayonne. The Orio is crossed by two fine bridges. The town is regularly laid out, and has many large and handsome houses, a superb church, college, and other educational institutions, two town-houses, and other good public buildings. **Manf.** Agricultural implements, iron-work, machinery, leather, paper, and fine woollen cloth. **Pop.** 8,000.

TOLSTOI, ALEXIS, Count, *tol'-stoi*, Russian poet and dramatist, author of three tragedies, "Death of Ivan the Terrible," "Czar Feador,"

and "Czar Boris," illustrating the history of his country.

Born 1817; died 1876.

TOLUCA, *to-loo'-ka*, capital of the state of Mexico, republic of Mexico, in a valley 8,800 feet above the sea-level, 30 miles S.W. of the city of Mexico. Near the town is the volcano of the same name, 16,610 feet high. Pop. 12,000.

TOM GREEN, a new county of Texas, United States. Area, 14,000 square miles. Pop. as enumerated, 3,615. The capital is Ben Ficklin.

TOMPKINS, *tom'-kins*, a county of New York, United States. Area, 506 square miles. Pop. 33,000. The capital is ITHICA.

TOMSK, *tomsk*, a government of Asiatic Russia, in Siberia. The Altai Mountains traverse the southern part, where the soil is fertile in the valleys, and abundant crops are raised. The northern part of the government is barren. Cattle constitute the principal wealth of the inhabitants.

Rivers.—The Obi and its tributaries, Tchunmishi, Tchulim, Tom, and Ket. There are several lakes.
Minerals.—Gold, silver, iron, copper, and lead.
Area.—329,027 square miles.
Pop.—2,134,748.

TOMSK, capital of the above government, on the right bank of the Tom, 620 miles S.E. of Tobolsk. It ranks as the second commercial town of Siberia, next to Irktusk, and there is a large trade in grain, leather, and furs. It is divided into an upper town, inhabited by the wealthier classes, mostly Russians, and containing many good public buildings, and the lower town, occupied by Tartars and Bokharians. A Siberian university is about to be established here. Pop. 31,552.

TONBRIDGE. (*See* TUNBRIDGE.)

TONDO, *ton'-do*, a town of the island of Manila, in the Philippines, and capital of a rich and fertile province of the same name, situated on the Pasig, nearly opposite to Manilla. Manf. Silk and cotton goods, and a considerable trade is carried on. Pop. 26,415.

TONE, THEOBALD WOLFE, an Irish politician. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the bar in London in 1789. In 179 he founded the first club of United Irishmen in Belfast, followed by others in various parts of Ireland. Compelled to fly from Ireland, he visited the United States, and then repaired to France, and induced the Directory to despatch an expedition to Ireland, of which he was appointed adjutant-general. He was taken prisoner, and condemned to death, but evaded execution by committing suicide.

Born in Dublin, 1763; died there, 1798.

TONGA ISLANDS, *tong'-a*. (*See* FRIENDLY ISLANDS.)

TONGATABOO ISLAND, *tong'-ga-ta-boo'*, one of the Friendly Islands. It is of coral formation, very level and fruitful, and there are numerous plantations. The principal productions are plantains, bread-fruit, plums, sugar-cane, bananas, nutmegs, fine timber, and a vast number of shaddocks. Pop. 7,500. Lat. 21° 4′ S.; lon. 175° 28′ W.

TONGERN, or TONGRES, *tong'-hern*, *tognr*, a town of Belgium, province of Limberg, on the Geer, 9 miles from Liège. It is an ancient town, and the principal church is supposed to have been the first dedicated to the Virgin on the northern side of the Alps. There are a town-hall, palace of justice, and several educational institutions. Manf. Hats, chicory, candles, bricks, and tiles. Pop. 7,200.

TONNEINS, *ton'-nain(g)s*, a town of France, department of the Lot-et-Garonne, on the left bank of the Garonne, crossed by a fine suspension bridge, 21 miles N.W. of Agen. The buildings are chiefly modern, and the town has a handsome appearance. Manf. Tobacco (extensive), cordage, and leather. Pop. 8,000.

TONNERRE, *ton-nair'*, a town of France, department Yonne, on the Armençon, 20 miles N.E. of Auxerre. There are a noble hospital, founded by Margaret of Burgundy, and a church with a Gothic tower. Manf. Glass, pottery, and leather. Pop. 4,700.

TONQUIN, *ton'-ken*, the most northern province of Anam, in S.E. Asia, bounded N. by China, W. by the Laos country and S. by Cochin China. Pop. of French possessions, 9,000,000.

TONSON, JACOB, *ton'-son*, a London bookseller, known as the publisher of the principal works of Dryden, and for his connection with Pope and other leading literary men of his time. He was one of the chief members of the Kit-Cat Club.

Born 1656; died 1736.

TONSTALL. (*See* TUNSTALL.)

TOOBOUAI ISLAND, *to-boo'-ai*, one of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean.

TOOELE, *too-'e-le*, a county of Utah, United States. Area, 8,320 square miles. Pop. 4,497. The capital is Tooele.

TOOKE, JOHN HORNE, an English politician and philologer. He was the son of a poulterer, but received his education at Westminster and Eton, and afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge. In compliance with the wishes of his father, he entered into holy orders, although he himself strongly disliked the ecclesiastical profession, but in 1773 relinquished his clerical engagements, and commenced the study of the law. He had already taken an active part in political discussion. While a student of the law, he gave great assistance to Mr. William Tooke upon the question of an inclosure bill; in gratitude for which service the latter gentleman made him his heir. This was the origin of his adding to his original name of John Horne, that of Tooke. Upon the outbreak of the American war, he attacked the English ministry, and made a proposal for a subscription for the widows and orphans of those Americans who had been "murdered by the king's troops at Lexington and Concord." For this proceeding, he was brought to trial upon a charge of libel, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of £200, and to be imprisoned for twelve months. After regaining his liberty, he applied to be admitted to practise at the bar; but was rejected, on the ground of his having previously taken holy orders. Retiring into Huntingdonshire, he, for a time, occupied himself with literary studies, and composed a short work in favour of parliamentary reform. In 1786 he produced the first volume of his celebrated "Diversions of Purley," an analysis of the English language, and a book of considerable value. In 1794 he was arrested upon a charge of high treason with Hardy, Thelwall, and others, mainly on account of his connection with the famous Constitutional Society, and after a trial of six days, during which he displayed considerable intrepidity, he was acquitted. Having twice previously sought the suffrages of the citizens of Westminster with almost entire success, he became a member for the borough of Old Sarum, in 1801. He retained his seat less than a year; for, after the dissolution in 1802, he could not regain it, in consequence of the

passing of an act which disqualified any one holding priest's orders from representing a constituency in the House of Commons. Thereupon he retired into private life. He is one of the many to whom, upon very slight grounds, the authorship of the famous "Junius" letters has been attributed.

Born in London, 1736; **died** at Wimbledon, 1812.

TOPHANEH, *to-fa'-ne*, an arsenal, a suburb of Constantinople. (*See* CONSTANTINOPLE.)

TOPEKA, *to-pe'-ka*, capital of Kansas, United States, and county seat of Shawnee county, on both banks of the Kansas river (crossed by an iron bridge), 45 miles S.W. of Leavenworth. There are a very fine state-house, and a large asylum for the insane. The trade of the town is rapidly increasing. There is excellent railway communication, and the river furnishes good water-power. **Manf.** Machinery, carriages, and saddlery. **Pop.** 15,452.

TOPLITZ, or TEPLITZ, *tep'-litz*, a watering-place of Bohemia, 45 miles N.W. of Prague. There are 11 alkali-saline springs, of value in the treatment of gout and rheumatism. In the season as many as 30,000 invalids and tourists visit the place. **Pop.** 15,000.—A treaty of alliance between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, against France, was signed here in 1813.

TORDENSKIOLD, *tor'-dens-kyold*, a Danish admiral, who was at first a barber's apprentice; but entered the navy, and so greatly distinguished himself that he was ennobled under the name of Tordenskiold (shield against thunder), his original name having been Peter Wessel. He was killed in a duel at Hamburg, by a Swedish gambler named De Stahl.

Born at Trondheim, Norway, 1691; **killed** 1720.

TORELLI, GUISEPPE, *to-rail'-le*, an Italian mathematician, who produced an edition, in Greek and Latin, of the whole of the works of Archimedes.

Born at Verona, 1721; **died** 1781.

TORGAU, *tor'-gow*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the left bank of the Elbe, 26 miles S.E. of Wittemberg. The strong fortifications were built by Napoleon. The chief buildings are the Hartenfels palace, and a church consecrated by Luther. **Manf.** Linens and woollens, and brass castings. **Pop.** 11,000.—In 1814 the town surrendered to the Germans, after a siege of several months, during which more than 25,000 French soldiers died of typhus fever.

TORJOK. (*See* TORSCHOK.)

TORO, a city of Spain, in the province of Zamora, on the Douro, over which it has a bridge of 22 arches, 21 miles E. of Zamora. It is an old and decaying place, surrounded by walls of earth. There are an unfinished town-house, a fine clock tower, 16 churches, monasteries, and numerous fountains. **Pop.** 8,400.—This was formerly a place of great importance, and especially connected with the history of Ferdinand and Isabella.

TORONTO, *tor-on'-to*, a city, port of entry, capital of Ontario province, dominion of Canada, and county seat of York county, on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, 36 miles N.E. of Hamilton. The city rises gradually from the shore, and is connected on the north with the villages of Yorkville and Seaton, and on the east with Lesslieville. Among the public buildings are the university, erected in 1839; the government-house, custom-house, city-hall, legislative buildings, several colleges, and other educational institutions, Osgoode hall, the seat of the principal law courts of the province. St. James's cathedral has a spire 316 feet high, and there are a Roman Catholic cathedral and more than 70 other places of worship. There are two opera-houses, and in the centre of the city is the Queen's park, of 35 acres, and a tract of 300 acres near the lake is being laid out as a park. Among the public institutions are a large asylum for the insane, and a city hospital. **Pop.** 86,415—Toronto was incorporated as a city in 1834, previously to which it was named York. From 1849 to 1858 it was alternately with Quebec the seat of the government of Canada.

TORQUATUS, TITUS MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS, *tor-kwa'-tus*, a Roman hero, who, in the Gothic invasion of 361, slew in single combat a gigantic warrior, and took the chain (*torques*) from his neck, from which he gained the surname Torquatus. He was three times consul, and twice dictator. It is related that he caused his own son to be beheaded, for performing a remarkable act of valour contrary to orders.

Lived in the 4th century B.C.

TORQUAY, *tor-kee'*, a watering-place of Devonshire, beautifully situated on a succession of terraces, on the north-eastern side of Torbay. It is a favourite resort for wealthy persons affected with pulmonary weakness. There are several fine churches, a town hall, theatre, assembly rooms, and other places of resort. In the vicinity are the ruins of Torquay Abbey, founded in 1196, and Kent's Hole, a remarkable cave, in which are bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, and other large animals now extinct in England. **Pop.** 24,770.—A station on the Great Western railway.

TORQUEMADA, JUAN DE (Latin TURRECREMATA), *tor-kai-ma'-da*, Spanish ecclesiastic, a Dominican, who was in high favour with pope Eugenius, and contributed to the solemn condemnation of the doctrines of Wycliffe and Huss, took part in several conferences, was made cardinal in 1439, bishop of Palestine in 1455, and of Sabina in 1464. The pope gave him the title of "defender of the faith." He was the author of numerous theological treatises.

Born at Valladolid, 1388; **died** at Rome, 1468.

TORQUEMADA, TOMA DE, a Dominican, who, in 1483, was made inquisitor-general of Spain, being the first who held the office. His zeal and ferocity were so great, that Pope Alexander VI. gave him four colleagues as a check.

Born at Torquemada, 1420; **died** at Avila, 1498.

TORRE DELL' ANNUNZIATA, *tor-del'-a-noon'-che-a'-ta*, a town of Italy, on the east coast of the Gulf of Naples, in a plain at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. It is strongly fortified. **Manf.** Paper, pastry, firearms and gunpowder. **Pop.** 20,060; Torre del Greco, 27,424.

TORRENO, DON JOSÉ, Count de, *tor-rai'-no*, a Spanish statesman and writer, who, in 1808, was sent to England to request assistance against Napoleon I. After residing for a short time in England, he returned to Madrid, and took his seat in the Cortes, where he became a prominent advocate for the constitution of 1812. His political views gave umbrage to the despotic Ferdinand; and he was twice exiled. Allowed to return to his native country, in consequence of the amnesty of 1832 and 1834, was appointed minister of finance by Queen Christina. In the following year he was

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ARABIA
EL JEBEL
AFRICA
BARCA
CRETE
CANDIA
CIRCASSIA
GEORGIA
ARMENIA
PERSIA
ANGORA
KRIMEA
Desert of El Hammad or Dahna

driven to resign, and, in the course of the following eight years, he was twice sent into exile. His "History of the Insurrection, War, and Revolution of Spain," was composed in Paris and London, and is considered the best work upon the subject in the Spanish language.

Born at Oviedo, 1746; **died** at Paris, 1843.

TORRES STRAIT. (*See* AUSTRALIA.)

TORRES VEDRAS, *ve'-dras*, a very old town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the left bank of the Sizandro, 28 miles from Lisbon. **Pop.** 2,300.—It is celebrated for the lines of defence established by the duke of Wellington in 1810, to repel the approach of the French.

TORRICELLI, EVANGELISTA, *tor'-re-chel'-le*, an Italian mathematician and philosopher, who received his education at the Jesuits' school at Faenza and at Rome. He wrote two small works upon mechanics, which being read by Galileo, an intimate friendship ensued, and Torricelli succeeded Galileo in the professorship of mathematics at the academy at Florence. He is celebrated as the discoverer of the barometer, and for his improvements in microscopes and telescopes.

Born at Faenza, 1608; **died** at Florence, 1647.

TORRIGIANO, PIETRO, *tor-id-je-a'-no*, an Italian sculptor, who, while pursuing his studies with Michael Angelo at Florence, becoming jealous of his great rival, struck him so violent a blow upon the nose as to disfigure it for ever. For this disgraceful act he was compelled to leave Florence. He afterwards visited England, where he was employed by Henry VIII., who gave him the commission to execute the tomb of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey, for which he received £1,000. In 1519 he went to Spain, where he was employed in carving statues for convents. Of one of these, a Virgin and Child, he was requested to make a copy for the duke of Arcos, in reward of which task he received a heap of maravedis, but on discovering these to be worth no more than thirty ducats, he was so enraged at the smallness of the sum, that he broke the figure into fragments. For this he was arrested by the Inquisition as a sacrilegious heretic and was condemned. In order to avoid death at the hands of that sanguinary tribunal, he refused to take food, and so perished.

Born about 1474; **died** 1522.

TORSCHOK, or **TORJOK,** *tor-shok'*, a town of European Russia, government of Tver, on the right bank of the Tvertza, 40 miles N.W. of Tver. It has a cathedral, 22 other churches, two convents, a government school, and orphan asylum. **Manf.** Embroidered silk and Russian leather. **Pop.** 12,200.

TORSTENSOHN, LEONARD, *tor'-sten-sone*, Count of Ortola, a Swedish general, who achieved the most brilliant reputation as commander of the Swedish forces in Germany, in the Thirty Years' War. He nearly destroyed the Hapsburg power, but after four years of brilliant achievement was recalled.

Born at Torstena, 1603; **died** at Stockholm, 1651.

TORTOLA, *tor-to'-la*, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain. It is 12 miles long, with a breadth of 4. Hilly and unhealthy to Europeans. Tortola, the chief town, with a good harbour, is on the north side of the island. **Pop.** 4,000. **Lat.** 18° 24′ N. Lon. 64° 32′ W.—This island came into the possession of the British in 1666.

TORTONA, *tor-to'-na*, a town of northern Italy, province of Alessandria, on the right bank of the Scrivia, 12 miles E. of Alessandria. The fortifications were destroyed by the French after the battle of Marengo. **Manf.** Silk and other fabrics. **Pop.** 14,161.

TORTOSA, *tor-to'-sa*, a walled city of Spain, province of Tarragona, on the left bank of the Ebro, 42 miles S.W. of Tarragona. It has a Gothic cathedral. In the vicinity are quarries of valuable marble, known as Tortosa jasper. **Manf.** Cotton and linen goods, glass, earthenware, wax candles, leather, soap, starch, and brandy. **Pop.** 25,000.

TORTUGAS, *tor-tu'-gas*, a group of 10 coral islets, belonging to the United States, at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico.

TOTANA, *to-ta'-na*, a town of Spain, province of Murcia, 27 miles S.W. of the town of Murcia. **Manf.** Linen and earthenware. **Pop.** 8,700.

TOTILA, or **BADUILA,** *to'-te-la*, king of the Ostrogoths, who conquered the kingdom of Italy from Justinian. In 545-47 he was defeated in several engagements by Belisarius, but after the departure of that general he regained possession of all the countries he had formerly taken. In 552 he was defeated by Marses, and killed at Tagina.

Died 552.

TOTNES, *tot'-nes*, a market town of Devonshire, on the Dart, 22 miles from Exeter. It has a handsome church, town hall, assembly rooms, old castle, and schools. **Pop.** 4,100.—A station on the Great Western railway.

TOUAT, or **TWAT,** *twat*, an oasis of Sahara Africa, nearly 200 miles long, and divided into five independent districts.

TOUL, *tool*, a town of France, department Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Moselle, 14 miles W. of Nancy. It has a Gothic cathedral, the fine church of St. Genoult, and an episcopal palace, now used as a town hall. **Manf.** Glass and hosiery. **Pop.** 6,600.

TOULON, *too'-lawng*, a seaport of France, department of Var, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 30 miles S.E. of Marseilles. It stands at the foot of a ridge of mountains, which shelter it from the north; and is defended by a citadel and a number of forts and batteries, distributed over the neighbouring eminences, and on a tongue of land which stretches across the bay. The modern quarter is in the northern part, and has broad streets, promenades, and fountains. The most interesting public buildings are the cathedral, the churches of Notre Dame and St. Louis, and the town-hall, a fine edifice, facing the harbour. There are a museum and other educational institutions. The port consists of two divisions, and is separated from the roadstead by strongly fortified moles. The military port is the largest in the Mediterranean, extending over 240 acres, and surrounded by vast buildings, with arsenal and floating dock, connected with other arsenals at Castigneau and Mourellon, and a large bagnio, or convict prison. The commercial port, adjoining on the east, has a fine quay and good buildings, and is the busiest part of the city. Ship-building is extensively carried on. There are two annual fairs. **Pop.** 70,000.—Toulon was the Telo Martius of the Romans, and suffered much from the Saracens in the Middle Ages. In 1793 the English obtained possession, but were besieged and forced to surrender by Napoleon Bonaparte, who then first established his military reputation.

After the siege there was a terrible massacre of the inhabitants.

TOULOUSE, *too'-loose'*, a city of France, capital of the department Haute-Garonne, 130 miles S.E. of Bordeaux, on the right bank of the Garonne and an island in the channel. On the opposite side of the river, connected by a handsome bridge, is the suburb of St. Cyprian, inhabited previously to the disastrous flood of 1875, which nearly destroyed it, by a large industrial population. The older part of the town has narrow streets and old houses, but considerable improvements have recently been made, two wide and handsome thoroughfares having been constructed. The chief open places are the Place du Capitol (on one side of which is the fine capitol, or town-hall), the busiest part of the city, and in which the famous floral games are annually held; and the Place Lafayette, a circus, with good houses, and opening into a fine promenade. The cathedral, built in the 13th century, has been repaired and altered; the finest and most interesting church is that of St. Sernin, built of brick and stone, in the Romanesque style, with a lofty octagonal tower, and recently restored. The church of St. Taur is another interesting building; and the church of the Jacobins is now used as barracks. There are a fine museum, picture gallery, and the palace of justice, in which the parliament of Toulouse used to hold its sittings, but which has been greatly modernised. The canals du Midi and Brienne afford water communication, and the city is situated on the great trunk line of railway connecting the Mediterranean coast with that of the Bay of Biscay. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, silk cotton goods, vermicelli, starch, cutlery, stoneware and porcelain, leather, tobacco, and gunpowder. **Pop.** 140,289.—Toulouse (the ancient Tolosa) was the capital of the Visigoths in the 5th century, and subsequently of the duchy of Aquitaine. Philippe II. annexed it to France. In 1814 Wellington defeated Soult near the town. In the great inundation of 1875, thousands of lives were lost.

TOURAINE, *too-rain'*, an old province of France. (*See* FRANCE.)

TOURCOING, *toor-ko-ing'*, a manufacturing town of France, department Nord, near the Belgian frontier. **Manf.** Extensive, including woollen, cotton, and linen goods, and carpets. **Pop.** 51,895. A pyramid commemorates a victory gained by Pichegru over the English, in 1794.

TOURGUENEFF, IVAN, *toor'-ge-nef*, a Russian novelist and essayist. He entered the university of Moscow at an early age, and soon attracted attention by his democratic tendencies. He afterwards studied at Berlin, returning to Russia in 1841. In 1846 he published "Memoirs of a Sportsman," which contained some striking pictures of serf life, and the reading of which, it is believed, induced the emperor Alexander, at a later period, to carry out his great scheme of emancipation. The author, however, was banished by the emperor Nicholas, a sentence partially remitted by his successor. His reputation as a novelist is very great, especially in Germany.

Born at Orel, 1818.

TOURNAY, or **TOURNAI**, *toor'-nai*, a fortified town of Belgium, province of Hainault (Flemish *Doornick*), on both banks of the Scheldt, 45 miles S.W. of Brussels. It is traversed by the Scheldt, on each side of which are broad and handsome quays, and which is crossed by several fine bridges. The public buildings are, a cathedral with five towers, the church of St. Brice, containing the tomb of Childeric, the abbey of St. Martin, and an hospital; an academy of the fine arts, an episcopal seminary, exchange, a public library, and museum of natural history. In the market-place is an ancient and lofty belfry. **Manf.** Carpets and hosiery, woollen and cotton stuffs. **Pop.** 33,773.—In the 5th and 6th centuries the town was a residence of the kings of the Merovingian dynasty. It sustained several sieges, and was fortified by Vauban, but the fortifications have been recently demolished.

TOURNEUR, CYRIL, *toor'-neur*, English dramatist, of whose life little is known. His first play, "The Revenger's Tragedy," was performed in 1607, and was followed by "The Atheist's Tragedy," and "The Nobleman." His style sometimes approached the burlesque in extravagance, but in some parts there are flashes of great power.

Lived in the 16th and 17th centuries.

TOURS, *toors*, a city of France, the capital of the department Indre-Loire, on a tongue of land between the Loire and the Cher, 125 miles S.W. of Paris, the former river being crossed by a very fine bridge. Great part of the town is new, and handsomely laid out. The cathedral is a splendid Gothic edifice, with a west window of remarkable size, and two domed towers 205 feet high, and contains very interesting historical monuments. The clock tower of St. Martin and the tower of Charlemagne are striking objects, and the only remains of the magnificent cathedral of St. Martin of Tours, destroyed in the revolutionary outbreak. The churches of St. Julian and St. Clement are now used for secular purposes. The remains of the castle built by Henry II. of England, the public library and the town house are among the public buildings. A statue of Rabelais was inaugurated in 1880. **Manf.** Silk, stuffs, woollens, hosiery, carpets, ribbons, starch, wax candles, and leather. **Pop.** 52,209.—Several important councils have been held here, and in the 15th and 16th centuries the States General of France frequently assembled here. The silk industry of the country had its origin in this town. During the siege of Paris in 1870, Gambetta and other members of the government of National Defence collected here.

TOURVILLE, ANNE-HILARION DE CONTENTIN, Count de, *toor'-veel*, a French naval commander, who in 1692 was totally defeated by the English fleet at La Hogue.

Born in Normandy, 1642; **died** 1701.

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE. (*See* L'OUVERTURE, TOUSSAINT.)

TOWER HAMLETS. (*See* LONDON.)

TOWNS, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 250 square miles. **Pop.** 2,800. The capital is Hiawassee.

TOWNSVILLE, a town of Queensland, Australia, on Cleveland Bay, 870 miles N.W. of Brisbane. A considerable shipping trade is carried on. **Pop.** 3,032.

TRAFALGAR, *tra-fal'-gar* or *tra-fal-gar'*. (*See* SPAIN.)

TRAJAN, ULPIUS MARCUS, *trai'-jun*, a Roman emperor. In early life he served under Vespasian and Titus against the Jews; filled the office of prætor and consul, and in 97 was adopted by Nerva, and named as his successor in the empire. He became sovereign of the Roman empire in the following year. His reign was popular, and he gained splendid victories over the Dacians, Parthians, and other powers, and by his directions many great public works were executed. His brilliant reign was disgraced by persecutions of the Christians, but modern writers hold him to have been less personally responsible for these acts than

was previously supposed. By his directions, Apollodorus, the architect, erected the famous pillar at Rome still called by his name.

Born near Seville, Spain, about 52; died at Selinus, in Cilicia, 117.

TRALEE, *tra-lé'*, a market town, seaport, municipal and parliamentary borough of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, near a small river which discharges itself into the Bay of Tralee. There is a trade in agricultural produce. **Pop.** 9,910.—A station on the Great Southern and Western of Ireland railway.

TRANI, *tra'-ne*, a town of Italy, on the Adriatic, province of Bari, and 25 miles from the city of that name. The principal public edifice is the cathedral, a building adorned with marble pillars, a magnificent tower, and a variety of paintings. The harbour is only accessible to small vessels. **Pop.** 25,000.—A station on the Great Northern of Italy railway.

TRANMERE, *tran'-meer*, a township of Cheshire, on the Mersey, adjoining Birkenhead. There are many handsome residences of Liverpool merchants. The Bay of Tranmere affords excellent anchorage. **Pop.** 30,623.

TRANQUEBAR, *tran-que-bar'*, a fortified seaport town of British India, between the mouths of the Cauvery, on the Coromandel coast. There are Portuguese churches and schools. **Pop.** 25,000, including adjacent district.

TRANSCAUCASIA, *trans'-kaw-kai'-se-a*, a country of Asiatic Russia, S. of the Caucasus, bounded on the E. and W. by the Caspian and Black seas, and on the S. by Turkish and Persian Armenia. It includes the governments of Baku, Daghestan, Elizabethpol, Erivan, Kutaie, Sukhum, Tchernoremore, Tiflis, and Sakhalalie. **Area,** 85,761 square miles. **Pop.** 4,173,378.

TRANSVAAL, *trans-vá'-al*, a district of Cape Colony, South Africa, a republic of Dutch boers. It was annexed by the British in 1877, but restored in 1881. It comprises a large territory north of the Vaal river. Pop. 50,000 whites; 700,000 blacks.

TRANSYLVANIA, or **SIEBENBIERGEN**, *tran-sil-vai'-ni-a*, a province of Hungary, bounded N. and W. by Hungary proper, and E. and S. by Roumania. The Carpathian mountains surround it on the east, the south, and partly on the north; and, as lateral chains branching off from this range cross the country in every direction, the greatest part of it consists of alternate mountains and valleys, with few extensive plains. The range forming the north-western boundary is known as the Transylvanian ore mountains. In the south are the Transylvanian Alps, Mounts Negoi and Bucsecs having an elevation of about 8,000 feet. In this range are the Tömös, Red Tower, and Vulcan passes. The climate varies according to elevation, the heat in the valleys, in summer, being very great, but in the mountain districts the winters are very severe. The banks of the rivers are densely wooded; and from this circumstance the province derives its name, which signifies a forest region. Wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, pulse, potatoes, fruits, tobacco, flax, hemp, and saffron, are among the chief products, and the vine is extensively cultivated. The rearing of horses and live stock occupies a large share of attention, and buffaloes are employed for field labour. In the woods great numbers of swine are fed, and game is abundant.

Rivers.—The chief rivers are the Alutai and Maros. Of the latter the Great and Little Rokel, Bishitz, Körös, and Szamos are tributaries.

Minerals.—In the mountains are found marble, jasper, porphyry, slate, limestone, coal, sulphur, and petroleum. Rock-salt is found in many parts. There are, besides, mines of iron, copper, lead, silver, and even gold. In the mountains are also dug up precious stones; such as topazes, chrysolites, garnets, opals, &c. Mineral springs are abundant.

Area.—21,215 square miles.

Pop.—2,084,048. More than one-half are Roumans, the remainder are Magyars, Szeklers, Saxons (descendants of European settlers of the 12th century), Armenians, Greeks, Bulgarians, and Gipsies (nearly 90,000).

History.—From the 10th to the 16th centuries Transylvania was united with Hungary. It then became an independent principality, until it was annexed to Austria in 1713.

TRANSYLVANIA, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area,** 475 square miles. **Pop.** 5,340. The capital is Brevard.

TRAPANI, *tra-pa'-ne*, a province of Italy, in Sicily, comprising the western extremity of the island. The coast line is irregular, and there are several bays, the largest being the Gulf of Castellamare. The surface is mountainous, but the soil is generally fertile. **Area,** 1,214 square miles. **Pop.** 300,117.

TRAPANI, capital of the above province, a fortified town of Sicily, on a tongue of land projecting into the sea, 45 miles S.W. of Palermo. The streets are regular; its numerous churches, convents, and other public buildings, are in a style of considerable elegance, and there is an archæological museum, founded in 1875. The harbour is small, and protected by a fort. **Pop.** 38,000.—The city occupies the site of the ancient Drepanum.

TRAS-OS-MONTES, *tras-os-monte'-tais*, a province of Portugal, having Spain on its N. and E., on its W. the province of Minho, and on its S. Beira. It is very mountainous, but fertile in the valleys. Cattle-rearing is an important branch of industry. The capital is BRAGANÇA.

Rivers.—The Douro forms the southern and south-eastern boundary, and its affluents within the province are the Sabor, Tua, and Tamegor.

Area.—4,290 square miles.

Pop.—393,279.

TRAVANCORE, or **TRAVANKUR**, *trav-an-kor'*, a state governed by a native rajah, tributary to the British, situate at the south-west extremity of India, and bounded on its S. and W. sides by the Indian Ocean, to which the surface slopes from the Western Ghauts, which, in the north-eastern part of the state, have an altitude of more than 8,000 feet. The country is generally hilly, elevated, and well wooded, except near the coast, which is in some parts low and sandy, but in the east is bold and rocky. The climate is hot, but not unhealthful, and the soil is very rich and productive. Coffee is cultivated on the hills, and the forests furnish large quantities of valuable timber.

Rivers.—The most important is the Perryaur, in the north, known as the Alwye near the sea.

Area.—6,653 square miles.

Pop.—2,401,158.

Chief Towns.—Trivandrum (the capital), Aleppi, Anjergo, Kolachul, and Quillon.—Travancore, the ancient capital, is in a decayed condition.

TRAVERS, *tra-vers'*, an almost uninhabited county of Minnesota, United States. **Area,** 575 square miles.

TRAVIS, *tra'-vis*, a county of Texas, United States. **Area,** 1,000 square miles. **Pop.** 27,000, about one-third being coloured. The capital is Austin.

TRAVNIK, *trav-nik*, a town of European Turkey, the capital of Bosnia, in a narrow valley

enclosed by mountains, and on the right bank of the Laschva, 615 miles N.W. of Constantinople. Pop. 12,000.

TREBIZOND, *treb'-i-zond*, a vilayet or government of Asiatic Turkey, extending along the southern coast of the Black Sea for about 360 miles, with a breadth varying from 12 to 80 miles. Ranges of mountains, with an elevation of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet, and much loftier single peaks, rise immediately from the sea, and are well wooded, and there are numerous fertile valleys and well cultivated tracts. The climate is temperate, but variable, being subject to cold winds from the Black Sea, bringing rain and fog.

Rivers.—The Tchorak, the Yeshel Irmak, and the Kizel Irmak.

Area.—15,000 square miles.

Pop.—428,000, including 56,000 Greek and Armenian Christians.

Chief Towns.—TREBIZOND, BATOUM, Rerezun, Rizeh, and SAMSOUN.

TREBIZOND, or **TARABOZAN**, capital of the above vilayet, on the southern shore of the Black Sea, 560 miles E. of Constantinople. There are an old and a new town, the former surrounded by walls and towers, enclosing a citadel on the summit of a lofty rock; and the latter outside the walls on the eastern side. The city is generally well paved and drained. There are 40 mosques, 16 churches, and 18 Mahometan schools. Trebizond is the chief Turkish commercial port of the Black Sea; there is an excellent harbour, and a very large trade is carried on with the inland provinces and Persia. Pop. 45,000. Lat. 41° 1' N. Lon. 39° 45' E.—This is the ancient Trapezus.

TREDEGAR, *tred'-e-gar*, a market-town of Monmouthshire, 12 miles S.W. of Abergavenny. There are large mines of coal and ironstone, and large ironworks in the vicinity. Pop. 17,951.—A station on the London and North-Western railway.

TREDIAKOVSKY, VASSILI KIRILOWITCH, *tred'-i-a-kov'-ske*, a Russian poet, who visited France and England, and, upon his return to St. Petersburg, was created secretary of the Academy of Sciences and professor of eloquence. He composed tragedies, fables, and epics, and produced a paraphrase of Fénelon's "Telemachus," and a translation of Rollin's "Ancient History."

Born 1703; died 1769.

TREGO, *tré-go*, a county of Kansas, United States. Area, 900 square miles. Pop. 2,535.

TREMPEALEAU, *trem'-pe-lo*, a county of Wisconsin, United States. Area, 684 square miles. Pop. 17,000. The capital is Dalesville.

TRENCH, REV. RICHARD CHENEVIX, *trench*, a modern English philologer, educated at Cambridge. After obtaining some preferment in the church, he became, in 1846, a select preacher at the University of Cambridge, and, in the following year, theological professor and examiner at King's College, London. After the death of Dr. Buckland, he was created dean of Westminster, and in 1864 became archbishop of Dublin. He is the author of some poems, but his most important works are,—"Notes on the Miracles," "Lessons in Proverbs," "Synonyms of the New Testament," and "The Study of Words."

Born in Dublin, 1807.

TRENCK, BARON FRANZ VON DER, *trenk*, was the son of a general in the service of Austria, by whose side he fought at the battle of Melazio, when only in his eleventh year. Of great physical strength and violence of temper, he murdered a farmer, for which he was sent to Russia, where he displayed great courage in war, but also the most brutal ferocity. He afterwards entered the service of Maria Theresa of Austria, and was engaged against the troops of Frederick the Great. His insubordinate conduct, however, caused his being brought to trial by court-martial. He attempted to throw one of the judges out of a window, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the castle of Spielberg, at Brunn, where, it is supposed, he poisoned himself.

Born at Reggio, Calabria, 1711; died 1749.

TRENCK, FRIEDRICH, BARON VON DER, a Prussian officer, and cousin of the preceding. He rose high in favour with Frederick the Great, but fell into disgrace and was imprisoned at Glatz. He contrived to effect his escape, and went to Vienna, and then to Russia. In 1754, having ventured within the Prussian territory, he was arrested, and imprisoned at Magdeburg, where he endured great hardships. He at last effected his escape, engaged in trade, produced several literary works, especially a poem, which became popular. After the death of Frederick he was permitted to return to his native country. He was in France at the time of the Revolution, where he was arrested on the charge of being a Prussian spy, and condemned to the guillotine by the revolutionary tribunal. He wrote his own memoirs, which are not particularly trustworthy.

Born at Königsberg, 1726; died 1794.

TRENT, *trent*, a river of England, rising in Staffordshire from three springs to the west of Leek, and flowing past Trentham, to which it gives name, and thence to Burton, in Derbyshire, where it first becomes navigable. It winds round the town of Nottingham, and, after a course of about 150 miles, joins the Ouse, to form the estuary of the Humber. It is connected by canals with all the rivers of central England.

TRENT, or **TRIENT**, a city of the Austrian empire, in Tyrol, on the left bank of the Adige. It stands in a small but delightful valley among the Alps, and is inclosed by high walls. Its public buildings are, the palace of the prince-bishop, and the cathedral, a structure in the Byzantine style. The church of Santa Maria Maggiore, built of red marble, contains portraits of the members of the famous Council of Trent, held in the building. **Manf.** Silks, leather, glass, and tobacco. Considerable quantities of wine are made, and there is a large transit trade. Pop. 17,500. The great feature in the history of Trent is the assemblage of Catholic prelates from all parts of Europe which took place in 1545.

TRENTON, *tren'-ton*, a city and the capital of New Jersey, United States, on the left bank of the Delaware, 28 miles N.E. of Philadelphia. The city is divided into Trenton and South Trenton, by the Assunpink Creek. The more important public buildings are the capitol; a fine structure containing the post-office and United States courts and offices; city hall; state lunatic asylum, school, and penitentiary; county courthouse, 34 churches, state library and numerous schools. There are two bridges over the Delaware, respectively 1,100 and 1,300 feet long. The city is an important railway centre, and is in water communication, by means of the Delaware and Raritan canal, with New York and Philadelphia. **Manf.** Pottery (very extensive), iron, paper, machinery, India rubber, and tools. Pop. 29,910.—The town was named, in 1720, after Colonel Trent, speaker of the House of Assembly, was selected as the capital of New Jersey in 1790, and incorporated as a city in 1792.

TREVES, or **TRIER**, *trair*, the most ancient, and one of the most celebrated cities in Germany, in Prussia, Rhine province, in the centre of a large valley lying along the right bank of the Moselle, 57 miles W. of Coblentz. The streets are tolerably wide. The chief buildings are Liebfrauenkirche (or "Church of Our Lady"), built about the year 1240, and affording a fine specimen of Gothic architecture; the cathedral, in the Romanesque style, is remarkable for its altars, its marble gallery, and relics, including the famous "holy coat;" the gymnasium, containing a large city library; and the old ducal palace, now used as barracks. A very handsome fountain is in the market-place. There are many Roman remains; among them, an amphitheatre, baths, a large quadrangle known as the Porta Nigra, and part of the bridge over the Moselle. **Manf.** Woollens, cottons, and leather. There is also a trade in wine, timber, stores, and fruit. **Pop.** of the district, 651,548; of the town, 24,200. After the 10th century it became, with its territory, the second German electorate, and from 1580 until 1794, when it was occupied by the French, it was invested with sovereign rights. In 1814 it was annexed to Prussia.

TREVIGLIO, *trai-veel'-yo*, a town of Italy, government of Milan, 13 miles S.W. of Bergamo. There are two handsome churches. **Manf.** Silk and leather. **Pop.** 12,992.

TREVISO, *trai-vee'-so*, a north-eastern province of Italy, bordering on the Gulf of Venice. It is level, except on the north, and is extremely fertile, producing hemp, flax, grain, wine, and timber. The chief river is the Piave. **Area**, 941 square miles. **Pop.** 392,014.

TREVISO, capital of the above province, on the Silo, 15 miles N.W. of Venice, is strongly fortified; the streets are wide and well paved, and most of the houses have colonnades or piazzas in front. The cathedral, unfinished, contains many valuable paintings, and there are a large gothic church, palace of justice, and several large educational institutions. **Manf.** Silk and cotton stuffs; also cutlery. **Pop.** 29,000.—This city occupies the site of the ancient Tarvisium. Under Napoleon I. it was the capital of the department Tagliamento.

TREVISO, ÉDOUARD ADOLPH MORTIER, duke of, marshal of France. He entered the army of the French republic as a volunteer in 1791, was created marshal of the empire in 1814, greatly distinguished himself in Spain and Russia, and in 1814 was the coadjutor of Marmont in the command of Paris. At the first restoration he became an adherent of the Bourbons, and was created a peer of France; but after the return of Napoleon from Elba he rejoined his standard. In 1815 he refused to sit in judgment upon Marshal Ney, and was, in consequence, degraded from his rank as a peer. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies during the interval 1816-19, and was restored to his titles at the latter date. In 1834 he was appointed minister of war, and held office until his death, in the following year. He was killed by the explosion of Fieschi's infernal machine.

Born at Cateau, 1768; **died** in Paris, 1835.

TRICHINOPOLY, or **TRICHINAPALLI**, *trich'-i-nop'-o-le*, a city and fortress of the south of India, capital of a district on the right bank of the Cauvery, opposite the island of Seringam, famous for its magnificent Hindoo temples. The citadel is built on a rock about 350 feet high, and beyond the walls is a large native town. **Manf.** Cotton cloths, hardware, harness, indigo, tobacco and jewellery. **Pop.** 84,450; of district of same name, 1,215,033. **Lat.** 10° 47′ N. **Lon.** 78° 43′ E.

TRICOUPIS, SPIRIDION, *tre-koop'-is*, a Greek historian and statesman, who was three times ambassador from Greece to England. He produced, in 1824, a celebrated oration upon the death of Lord Byron. His greatest literary effort was, "The History of the Greek Insurrection."

Born at Missolonghi, 1791; **died** at Athens, 1873.

TRIENT. (*See* TRENT.)

TRIER. (*See* TREVES.)

TRIESCH, *treesh*, a town of Moravia, 6 miles from Iglau. **Manf.** Woollen and linen fabrics. **Pop.** 5,200.

TRIESTE, *tre-est'* or *tre-es'-tai*, a seaport of the Austrian empire, and the capital of a district near the north-western extremity of the Adriatic Sea, and 70 miles N.E. of Venice. It consists of an old town standing on a hill, with a castle on the top, and the new or Theresa town on level ground, intersected by the Maria Theresa canal, and built with neatness and regularity. There are a cathedral, a fine new Protestant church, and the chamber of commerce, formerly the exchange, is the finest building in the city. The educational and scientific institutions include a theological seminary, a commercial and naval academy, observatory, museum, and public library. There are statues of the Emperors Charles VI. and Leopold I., and of Winckelmann. The Tergesteum is the building of the Austrian Lloyd's, the great steam-navigation company. Trieste is the principal seaport city of the Austrian empire, is a free port, and the great emporium for the trade of the Austrian empire by the Adriatic, and shipbuilding is carried on with activity. **Manf.** White lead, soap, leather, paper, wax, and earthenware. **Pop.** 144,500, including suburbs. **Lat.** 45° 38′ N. **Lon.** 13° 46′ 5″ E.—Trieste is built on or near the site of the Roman colony of Tergeste; and there are some remains of the aqueduct which brought water to it from a distance of six miles. In 1797, and in 1805, it was taken by the French.

TRIGG, *trig*, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 530 square miles. **Pop.** 14,000, about one-fourth being coloured. The capital is Cadiz.

TRIKKALA, or **TRICALA**, *trik-a'-la*, a district of Thessaly, forming part of modern Greece. **Pop.** of the district, 117,109.

TRIMBLE, *trim'-bel*, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 150 square miles. **Pop.** 5,600. The capital is Bedford.

TRINCOMALEE, *trin-co-ma-le'*, a strongly fortified town of Ceylon, on the northern side of the entrance to a large and secure harbour, accessible to all descriptions of ships during both monsoons. Precious stones are found in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 20,000. **Lat.** 8° 34′ N. **Lon.** 81° 12′ E. The first settlers of this place were the Portuguese. It was taken from them by the Dutch, with whom it remained till 1782, when it was captured by the British; but was recaptured by the French, and restored to the Dutch. In 1795 it was taken by the British, and has ever since remained in their possession.

TRINGANU, *trin'-ga-nu'*, a Malay rajahship, on the east coast of the Malacca peninsula, tributary to Siam. **Pop.** 30,000.—A crown colony of Great Britain.

TRINIDAD, *trin'-i-dad*, the most southern of the British West India islands, opposite the northern mouth of the Orinoco, South America, and within 7 miles of the continent. Of an irregular square

form, having two points stretching to the west from its north and south corners. Its north side is a continued ridge of mountains, from which abundance of the purest and clearest streams issue on both sides. Another ridge runs along a portion of the eastern side, and, continuing in a south-western direction, receives the name of the Monserrat Hills. The soil is extremely fertile, and the elevated parts are covered with dense forests. There is a large asphalt lake near the western coast, in a volcanic district. The climate is temperate. Cacao is the principal crop; but sugar, cotton, coffee, spices, and indigo are produced.

Minerals.—Sulphate of copper, graphite, sulphur, arsenic, alum, and quartz.
Area.—1,755 square miles.
Pop.—153,130.
History.—In 1797 the island, then belonging to Spain, capitulated, without resistance, to a British force under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

TRINITY, a county of California, United States. **Area**, 1,800 square miles. **Pop.** 5,000. The capital is Weaverville.

TRINITY, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 945 square miles. **Pop.** 4,200, about one-fourth being coloured. The capital is Sumter.

TRINO, *tre'-no*, a town of Sardinia, on the Po, 30 miles from Turin. The only buildings worthy of notice are its churches. **Pop.** 8,300. The trade of this place mostly consists of cattle.

TRIPOLI, or **TARUBUL**, *trip'-o-le*, a dependency of Turkey, on the northern coast of Africa, the most easterly of the Barbary states. Its interior boundaries are, E., the desert of Barca; S., Fezzan and the Libyan desert; W., Tunis, and part of the Beled el Jereed, or country of dates. The coast of Tripoli is about 600 miles long, extending from the east side of the Gulf of Cabes to the Gulf of Milhr. There is only one good harbour, that of Tripoli. The western part of the coast is low and sandy; the eastern is higher, and in some parts rocky, and has a large indentation, the Gulf of Sidra, or Syrtis, on the south-western shore of which are extensive marshy tracts. The north-eastern part of the state has patches of the desert character, but in the south are fertile districts descending in terraces from the Black mountains. In the western part two mountain ranges, offshoots of the Atlas, run nearly parallel with the coast, the northern range (of volcanic origin, and with an average elevation of 2,000 feet) being about 20 miles inland, and the southern range about 50 miles. Between these ranges are fertile tracts of table-land. The most productive district, about 15 miles long, and 5 miles broad, stretches along the coast near the capital, producing, in the utmost luxuriance, every article peculiar to the finest tropical climates. Corn is grown in great abundance, with cotton, silk, tobacco, saffron, castor-oil, and madder. The date-tree forms the staple of all the interior and sandy tracts. In the same districts are found the lotus and the cassob, both of which are indigenous. Almonds, figs, apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines, grapes, and melons, are abundant, and of exquisite flavour; whilst the vegetables are very fine, and similar to those of Europe. In the southern part of the state there is very little productive land, and water is obtained only by digging deep wells, and is bitter and brackish. The climate is very variable; in the summer the heat is very great, especially when the sirocco, or hot wind, blows; rain falls abundantly between November and March, but is almost unknown at any other time. The rivers are unimportant, and mostly flow only in the rainy season. Salt and sulphur are the only minerals obtained.

Area.—125,000 square miles.
Pop.—1,200,000. Arabs form the greater part of the population in the country districts; the towns are occupied chiefly by Moors, Turks, and Jews, the latter being the leading merchants. There are many negro slaves.
Chief Towns.—TRIPOLI (the capital), Lebda, and Mesurata, or Misratah.
Government.—The Bey, a despotic ruler, is generally selected by the Sultan of Turkey. The dominant religion is Mahometan, but in a relaxed form, the strict rules, especially in regard to abstinence from wine, being neglected. The people generally are uneducated.
History.—This country formed the eastern boundary of the Carthaginian dominions, and under the last Ptolemy, surnamed Apion, was changed into a Roman province; but was early subjected to the power of the Saracens, and shared the vicissitudes experienced by their dynasties on the Barbary coast. It was governed by the Turks till 1713, when it was erected into an independent state; but the Turkish government regained authority in 1832.

TRIPOLI, a fortified city, capital of the above state, built on a rocky neck of land projecting a short distance into the sea, 600 miles S.E. of Algiers. It is of great extent, though a large portion of the space inclosed within its walls is unoccupied. There are six handsome mosques, an extensive palace for the Bey, Christian places of worship, and a synagogue. The public baths and the caravanserais are both spacious and convenient. The chief monument of antiquity is a superb triumphal arch, built of fine marble, and ornamented with several *bas-reliefs*, inscriptions, and other designs. It was erected in 164, in honour of Aurelius Antoninus and Verres. The harbour is formed by a reef of rocks, running in an eastern direction from the northern extremity of the town. *Manf.* Woollen goods, especially carpets, leather, and potash. A large foreign trade is carried on with the European ports of the Mediterranean and with the Levant, and a land trade, by means of caravans, with Morocco, Timbuctoo, and other inland places. **Pop.** 30,000. **Lat.** 32° 54′ N. **Lon.** 13° 11′ E.

TRIPOLI, or **TARABLUS**, a seaport of Syria, on the Mediterranean, at the foot of an offset of Mount Lebanon, 40 miles N.E. of Beyrout. The town is divided into two parts by the Kadisha, a small stream. The harbour, small and shallow, is El Mina, more than a mile to the north-west. The only fortification consists of the citadel, an old Saracen building, in a wretched state. There are several fine mosques, most of them formerly Christian churches. The town is one of the neatest in the East, and is surrounded by gardens and orchards. Silk, wool, cotton, sponges (extensive), wax, oil, and soap are exported. **Lat.** 34° 26′ N. **Lon.** 35° 49′ E. **Pop.** about 16,000, one-half members of the Greek church.—Tripoli was an important maritime town of Phœnicia, and the name was derived from its commercial connexion with the three cities, Tyre, Sidon, and Aradus. In the beginning of the 12th century it was taken by the Crusaders.

TRIPOLITZA, or **TRIPOLIS**, *trip'-o-lit'-za*, a town of Greece, in the Morea, capital of the monarchy of Arcadia, 22 miles S.W. of Argos, in a plain 2,000 feet above the sea level. **Pop.** 11,000.—In 1821 the Greeks captured it from the Turks, and massacred the inhabitants; and, in revenge, Ibrahim Pasha destroyed every house in the place, and it has been only partially rebuilt.

TRIPP, a new county of Dakota Territory, United States. **Area**, 1,500 square miles.

TRIPTOLEMUS, *trip-tol'-e-mus*, in Greek mythology the son of Celeus, king of Attica, by Neæra. He instructed mankind how to sow corn and make bread.

TRISMEGISTUS. (*See* HERMES.)

TRISTAN DA CUNHA, *tris-tan' da koon'-ya*, the largest of three volcanic islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, about 1,500 miles from any land either to the west or north. It has a circuit of 15 miles and is mountainous, one peak attaining an elevation of 8,326 feet above the level of the sea, the summit being a crater, full of water. Pop. 60, mostly descendants of an English corporal who was one of a British garrison. These islands are claimed by Great Britain. Lat. 37° S. Lon. 15° 40' W.

TRITON, *trī'-ton*, in Greek mythology a sea deity, son of Poseidon, or Neptune, by Amphitrite, who could calm the sea and abate storms at pleasure.

TROAD, *trō'-ad*, the plain around ancient Troy.

TROITZKOI-MONASTYR, *troits'-koi mon'-as-teer'*, a fortified town of European Russia, government of Moscow, 45 miles N.E. of Moscow. There is a very large monastery, founded in 1328 by St. Sargier, and there are nine churches and an imperial palace. Pop. 7,000.

TROLLOPE, FRANCES, Mrs., *trol'-lup*, an English novelist, whose maiden name was Milton. She visited the United States, resided there during three years, and commenced her career as an authoress by producing a work entitled "Domestic Life of the Americans," which appeared in 1832. This work excited an extraordinary amount of criticism upon both sides of the Atlantic. She afterwards published a large number of novels, of which "The Vicar of Wrexhill" and "The Widow Barnaby" are the best known. She is a humorous and rather coarse writer. Her son, Thomas Adolphus, is well known as an author, and another son, Anthony, is one of the most popular novelists of the day.

Born at Heckfield, Hampshire, 1780; died at Florence, 1863.

TROMP, MAARTEN HARPERTZOON VAN, *tromp*, a Dutch admiral, who rose from the lowest station to the supreme command, wholly by merit. In 1639 he defeated a numerous Spanish fleet, and afterwards gained several other victories, principally over an English fleet under Blake, in 1652; after which he cruised in the Channel with a broom at the masthead of his ship. In the following year, the Dutch and English fleets, under Van Tromp and Blake, fought a desperate battle in the Channel, without either side gaining the advantage. Blake falling ill, the command of the English vessels devolved upon Monk, who encountered Van Tromp off the Dutch coast. After a stubborn fight, the English claimed the victory, and in the engagement Van Tromp was killed. He was buried at Delft with great ceremony.

Born at Briel, 1597; died 1653.

TROMP, CORNELIS VAN, a Dutch admiral, and second son of the preceding. He greatly distinguished himself in engagements with the English, but after the war, visited England, and was honourably received, Charles II. creating him a baronet in 1675. He next served against the Swedes, as the ally of the king of Denmark, who, to reward his services, raised him to the rank of count. At the death of De Ruyter, he was created admiral-general of the United Provinces, and, after distinguishing himself under the prince of Orange in the expedition against Saint Omer, he retired into private life.

Born at Rotterdam, 1629; died at Amsterdam, 1691.

TROND, ST., or SINT-TRUYDEN, *trond*, a town in Belgium, province of Lomburg, 10 miles S.W. of Hassell. Manf. Lace (extensive), oil, soap, beet-root, sugar, and tobacco. Pop. 11,700.

TRONDHJEM. (*See* DRONTHEIM.)

TROPHONIUS, *tro-fō'-ni-us*, a Greek architect, who built Apollo's temple at Delphi, with the assistance of his brother Agamedes. Having demanded of the god a reward, he was told by the priestess to wait eight days. When the days were passed, Trophonius and his brother were found dead in their bed. Trophonius was honoured as a god; he passed for the son of Apollo, and the cave of Trophonius became one of the most celebrated oracles of Greece.

TROPPAU, *trop'-pou*, a town of the Austrian empire, and capital of Silesia, at the confluence of the Oppa and Mohe, 35 miles N.E. of Olmutz. It contains the ancient palace of the princes, six churches, several convents, a gymnasium, and a museum. Manf. Beet sugar, flax, and cloth. Pop. 16,600.—Here the diplomatic congress of sovereigns, afterwards removed to Laybach, was held, in 1820.

TROTZENDORF. (*See* FRIESLAND.)

TROUP, *troop*, a county of Georgia, United States. Area, 370 square miles. Pop. 20,505, nearly two-thirds being coloured. The capital is La Grange.

TROUSDALE, *trows'-dale*, a new county of Tennessee, United States. Area, 110 square miles. Pop. 6,646. The capital is Hartsville.

TROUVILLE, *troo'-veel*, a French watering-place, department Calvados, at the mouth of the Tonques in the English Channel, 107 miles N.W. of Paris. It is risen into great favour recently as a fashionable resort, and on the opposite bank of the river is Deauville, a rival watering-place. Pop. 5,800 resident.

TROWBRIDGE, *trou'-brij*, a market town of Wiltshire, 10 miles E. of Bath. The parish church is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, with chapels attached. There are, besides, a modern church and several chapels. Manf. Broadcloths and kerseymeres. Pop. 11,040.—A station on the Great Western railway.

TROWBRIDGE, SIR THOMAS, an English admiral, who, returning from an expedition to the China seas, was captured by the French, but while being conveyed to France in the *Sanspareil*, that ship was taken by Lord Howe in the victory of 1794. Trowbridge was afterwards second in command under Nelson. In 1799 he was created a baronet, and subsequently became an admiral, and was dispatched to the East Indies; on his return from which station, in a leaky vessel, he and his crew were lost at sea.

Born in London, about 1750; died 1807.

TROY, or ILIUM, *troi*, a famous ancient city in the north-western part of Asia Minor, the scene of the great events which form the subject of Homer's Iliad. (*See* ASIA MINOR.) There is still some doubt about the exact site, although very careful explorations have been undertaken.

TROY, a city of the United States, capital of county of Rensselaer, New York, on the east bank

of the Hudson, 6 miles N. of Albany. The river, which forms a series of cascades near the town, affording valuable water-power, is crossed by two bridges, one of them 1,600 feet long, with two carriage ways, a railway and a walk for foot passengers. The other is a new iron bridge, erected at a cost of about £50,000. On the opposite side of the river is a manufacturing suburb, Green Island. The most important public buildings are, the city hall, the savings bank building, and the union railway depôt, one of the largest in the United States, and affording communication with New York, Albany, Boston, and other important places. There are 50 churches, and many charitable and educational institutions. **Manf.** Iron and steel, shirts, paper and linen collars, and mathematical instruments; all very extensive, and employing many thousands of hands, carriages, railway stock, cotton, stoneware, hosiery, and boots and shoes. The lumber trade is important. **Pop.** 56,750, including about 17,000 foreigners.

TROYES, *trwaw*, a city of France, capital of the department Aube, and formerly of Champagne, on the left bank of the Seine, 90 miles S.E. of Paris. The cathedral, begun about 1200, finished in the 16th century and recently restored, is noticeable for its fine choir, stained windows, and five chapels. Other fine churches are those of St. Urban, St. Nizier, St. John, and the Madeleine. There are a lyceum and a museum. **Manf.** Hosiery, cotton and woollen stuffs. **Pop.** 46,067. In 1420, a treaty conferring the crown of France on the king of England, was concluded here. In 1814 it was the scene of hard contests between the allies and the French.

TRUMBULL, *trum'-bull*, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 625 square miles. **Pop.** 44,880. The capital is Warren.

TRURO, *troo'-ro*, an episcopal city and municipal and parliamentary borough of Cornwall, at the confluence of the rivers Kenwin and Allen, 43 miles S.W. of Launceston. There is a monument commemorating the brothers Lander, the African explorers. The bishopric of Truro was created in 1877, and a handsome cathedral is in course of erection. **Manf.** Carpets and woollens, iron and pottery. **Pop.** 10,670.—A station on the Great Western railway.

TSCHERKASK. (*See* CHERKASK.)

TSCHERNOWITZ. (*See* CZERNOVITZ.)

TSCHIRNHAUSEN, EHRENFRIED WALTER VON, *shirn'-hou-sen*, German mathematician, of a noble family, educated at the university of Leyden. After pursuing a military career during a year and a half, he proceeded to visit England, Italy, and France; but, returning home, he occupied himself with experimenting upon burning-glasses. To him is due the development of the Saxon porcelain manufacture.

Born near Gorlitz, 1657; **died** 1708.

TSURUGA, *soo-roo'-ga*, a seaport of Japan, on the west coast of the main island, 200 miles W. of Tokio. There is a large and deep harbour. **Pop.** 20,000.

TUAM, *too-am*, a town of Ireland, county of Galway, on both sides of the Harrow, 19 miles N.E. of Galway. The Roman Catholic cathedral, a modern structure, is one of the finest churches in Ireland, and there is the Roman Catholic college of St. Jarlath. There is also a Protestant cathedral. **Manf.** Coarse linen. **Pop.** 4,225.—A station on the Waterford and Limerick railway. Tuam is a place of great antiquity, and St. Jarlath founded a cathedral here in the 6th century.

TÜBINGEN, *te(r)'-bin-gen*, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, on the left bank of the Neckar, 18 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. It is chiefly famous for the university, founded in 1477, and distinguished as a school of Protestant and Rationalistic theology and philosophy. **Pop.** 9,500.

TUCKER, *tuk'-ker*, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 2,000. The capital is St. George.

TUCSON, *tuk'-son*, capital of the territory of Arizona, United States, in the valley of the Santa Cruz river, 2,520 feet above the sea level. **Pop.** 5,500, about three-fourths of Mexican descent.

TUCUMAN, *too-koo-man'*, a central province of the Argentine Confederation. The western part is traversed by the Aconquija mountains, but in other parts are extensive plains. The soil of the plains is fertile, and there is good pasturage. Cattle and timber are exported.

Rivers.—The Medinus, Salado, and Tala.
Minerals.—Copper and silver.
Area.—28,000 square miles.
Pop.—178,000.

TUCUMAN, or **SAN MIGUEL DE TUCUMAN**, the capital of the above province, stands in a pleasant plain, and contains a cathedral, convents, and a college, built by the Jesuits. It has a trade in mules, in oxen for the travelling waggons, and in the waggons themselves. **Pop.** 26,000. **Lat.** 26° 51′ S. **Lon.** 65° 15′ W.

TUDELA, *too-da'-la*, a city of Spain, province of Navarra, at the confluence of the Queles and the Ebro, 55 miles from Pampeluna. A fine bridge, beautiful walks, and an advantageous situation, give it a picturesque appearance, and there are an ornate cathedral, a college, and two large squares. **Pop.** 10,000.—Here, in 1808, the Spaniards were defeated by the French.

TUDOR, OWEN AP, *tu'-dor*, a Welsh gentleman, who married Catherine of Valois, widow of Henry V., and became the progenitor of the royal line of Tudor.

Died 1461.

TUISCO, or **TEUT**, in German mythology the founder of the Teutonic or German nation.

TULA, *too'-la*, a government of European Russia, in Great Russia, to the south of Moscow. It is diversified with hill and dale, and watered by the Don, the Oka, and the Upa. About one-sixth of the surface is covered with woods, and sheep, cattle, and horses are extensively reared. **Area**, 11,956 square miles. **Pop.** 1,340,866.

TULA, capital of the above government, stands at the confluence of Tulitza and the Upa, 106 miles S. of Moscow. **Manf.** Cannon and arms, for which there is an extensive government establishment founded by Peter the Great, and there are about 800 private manufactories of fire-arms and cutlery. **Pop.** 63,510.

TULARE, *tu-lar'*, a county of California United States. **Area**, 5,000 square miles. **Pop.** 11,281.

TULBAGH, *tul'-ba*, a division of the Western Province, Cape Colony. It is well watered and fertile. The chief town is Tulbagh, 80 miles N. of Cape Town. **Area**, 6,090 square miles. **Pop.** 8,700.

TULLAMORE, *tul-la-more'*, the assize town of King's County, Ireland, 59 miles S.W. of Dublin, standing on a fertile island of the great

Bog of Allan. It is the centre of a busy cattle trade. **Pop.** 5,180.

TULLE, *te(r)l*, a town of France, the capital of department Corrèze, at the confluence of the Corrèze and Solana, 45 miles from Limoges. There are a cathedral, with a fine tower, a large government manufactory of firearms, fine quays and promenades. **Manf.** Firearms, paper, playing-cards, nails, leather, and coarse woollens.

TULLIUS HOSTILIUS, *tul'-li-us*, the third king of the Romans, who, according to Livy, succeeded Numa Pompilius. He destroyed the town of Alba, and carried the inhabitants to Rome; he was also successful against the Latins. Legend avers that he was destroyed by Jupiter for presumption.

Born 640 B.C.

TULTCHA, *toolt'-sha*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube, 12 miles S.W. of Ismael. It is a port of considerable commercial importance. **Pop.** 15,000.

TUNBRIDGE, or **TONBRIDGE,** *tun'-brij*, a market-town of Kent, on the river Tun, near the entrance into the Medway, 11 miles S.W. of Maidstone. There are six churches, and some remains of a castle built in the 11th century. **Manf.** Fancy wooden articles, toys, and gunpowder. **Pop.** 9,340. A station on the South-Eastern Railway.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a market-town of Kent, and partly in Sussex, deriving its origin and importance from the mineral waters in the vicinity. The Pantiles is the name given to the fashionable parade. The beauty and salubrity of the situation has made it a favourite place of residence. There are six modern churches. **Pop.** 24,310. A station on the South-Eastern Railway.

TUNICA, *too-ne'-ka*, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area,** 750 square miles. **Pop.** 8,500, about four-fifths being coloured. **The capital** is Austin.

TUNIS, *tu'-nis*, a state of Northern Africa, having Algeria on the W. and the Mediterranean on the N. and E., on the S. the Greater Atlas and Tripoli. It consists chiefly of a large peninsula, stretching into the Mediterranean in a north-easterly direction, and coming within less than 100 miles of the coast of Sicily. The coast line is irregular, and is indented by the large gulfs of Tunis, Hammamet, and Cabes. There are several large lagoons. The cultivated part reaches from 200 to 250 miles into the interior, till it terminates with the chain of Atlas. In the north-western portion are mountains nearly 5,000 feet high, and well timbered with olive-plantations on the lower slopes. There are few countries more highly favoured as to natural beauty and fertility. The tracts to the south called Beled el Jereed, or the country of dates, though not presenting the same rich and verdant aspect as those on the seacoast, yield in plenty, not only the date, but grain of different kinds, and contain a number of large villages. The climate is very healthful, the rainy season extends from November to April, drought prevailing during the remainder of the year.

Rivers.—The only considerable stream is the Merjeda, falling into the Gulf of Tunis, after an eastern course of 200 miles.

Minerals.—Silver, lead, and copper.

Area.—45,000 square miles.

Pop.—2,000,000; Turks, Moors, Jews, and Christians in the towns and near the coast, and Arabs and Kabyles in the interior.

Chief Towns.—Tunis, the capital; Biserta, Hammamet, Kairwan, Kef, Sfax, and Susa.

Government.—The administration is nominally invested in the Bey, but in 1881 the French invaded the state, and a treaty was concluded which virtually places it under the protectorate of France.

History.—Tunis was anciently the seat of Carthage. It then fell under the Roman power, was conquered by the Vandals, and, afterwards, by the Saracens. In 1574, being occupied by the troops of the emperor Charles V., it was again annexed to the Turkish empire. It was governed for some time by its viceroys, called beys, who paid tribute to Turkey; but the payment was remitted in 1871, and early in 1881, as a result of some alleged danger to the Algerian frontier, the French invaded Tunis, and the nominal supremacy of Turkey was disavowed.

TUNIS, a fortified city of Africa, capital of the above state, on the western side of a lagoon near the mouth of the Merjeda, 400 miles E. of Algiers. It is surrounded by a double wall, is defended by a strong castle and several forts, and contains a palace, many handsome mosques, a Moorish school and college, a Roman Catholic and a Greek church. **Manf.** Woollens, embroidery, leather and perfumery. The export trade is considerable. The harbour is shallow. **Pop.** 125,000. Tunis is an old town, and is not far from the site of the ancient Carthage.

TUNSTALL, or **TONSTALL,** CUTHBERT, *tun'-stall*, an English prelate, who studied at Oxford and Cambridge, and at Padua. In 1516 he was sent as commissioner to Brussels and arranged two treaties with Charles of Spain, afterwards the emperor Charles V. In 1521 he was appointed dean of Salisbury, in the following year bishop of London, and afterwards lord privy seal, and in time ambassador to Spain and France. In 1530 he was translated to the bishopric of Durham. In 1552 he was deprived of his bishopric and sent to the Tower, but liberated and reinstated by Queen Mary. As he refused to take the oath of supremacy on the accession of Elizabeth, he was again deposed in 1559. He wrote some theological works, a treatise on arithmetic, and an abridgment of Aristotle's "Ethics."

Born at Hatchford, Yorkshire, 1474; **died at** Lambeth, 1559.

TUOLUMNE, *too-o-lum'-ne*, a county of California, United States. **Area,** 1,944 square miles. **Pop.** 8,200, about 1,500 being Chinese. **The capital** is SONORA.

TUPPER, MARTIN FARQUHAR, *tup'-per*, a modern English writer, who, after studying at the Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford, entered upon the study of the law. In 1839 he produced the well known work entitled "Proverbial Philosophy," which has passed through a very large number of editions, and he has published some poems, translations, and other works.

Born in London, 1810.

TURBUT, or **TARBUT,** *toor-but'*, a city of Khorassan, in Persia, 50 miles from Meshed. **Pop.** 18,000.

TURENNE, HENRI DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, Viscount de, *toor-ren'*, a celebrated French marshal, the second son of the Duc de Bouillon and Elizabeth of Nassau, daughter of William I. of Nassau, prince of Orange. At the age of 23 he became field-marshal, and in 1643 was appointed marshal of France, and greatly distinguished himself against the duke of Bavaria; in the civil war against the prince of Condé in the Netherlands, and in Franche-Compté. He afterwards defeated the Imperialists at Mulhausen, and again at Turckheim. Montecuculi was then sent against him; and while the two armies were in view of each other, and preparing for battle, Turenne was killed by a cannon-ball, at Sasbach, his army crying out,

"Our father is dead!" He left his memoirs, which were published in 1782.

Born at Sedan, 1611; died 1675.

TURGOT, ANNE-ROBERT JACQUES, *toor'-go*, a French statesman and political economist, who was educated for the ecclesiastical state in the college of the Sorbonne, after which he applied himself to the study of the law, wrote extensively upon financial, agricultural and commercial subjects, and was, in 1761, appointed intendant of Limoges. He was next created comptroller-general of the finances, in which office he evinced great talents, by endeavouring to effect a reform in the public expenditure, and by introducing several important regulations for the revival and encouragement of trade. He made enemies in the aristocratic and court party, who procured his dismissal. He was at the head of the society called Economists, after the death of Quesnay. He was the author of a number of works upon politics, political economy, metaphysics, and literature, as well as some articles for the "Encyclopædia."

Born at Paris, 1727; died 1781.

TURIN, or TORINO, *tu-rin'*, a province of northern Italy, bounded W. by France. The northern and western parts are traversed by lofty branches of the Pennine, Graian, and Cottian Alps: the eastern and southern districts are level, or moderately hilly.

Rivers.—The Po and various tributaries.
Area.—4,068 square miles.
Pop.—1,043,942.

TURIN, a city, capital of the above province, in a fertile plain, and occupying the angle formed by the confluence of the Dora with the Po, the former being on the north side of the city, the latter on the east. The Dora is crossed by a magnificent bridge of a single arch, the latter by two bridges. Of the ancient walls and gates only the Porta Palatina (a beautiful gate with two towers) and some fragments remain. The citadel, to the east of the city, is an immense and very strong structure, with an open Piazza d'Armi and military hospital adjacent. The old lines of fortifications have been replaced by finely-planted promenades, lined with magnificent houses; that on the north side, the Piazza Emanuele Filiberto, being nearly three-quarters of a mile long, with a circus at each end, from which other fine promenades diverge. The more modern part of the city is regularly laid out with wide streets, crossing at right angles. Near the centre is a large square, the Piazza Castello, surrounded by public buildings, with the royal palace and gardens on the north side, and the Madama palace in the centre. From the eastern side a broad avenue leads to the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, opening to the bridge. Other open places are the Piazza de San Carlo, with Marochetti's statue of Emanuele Filiberto in the centre; the Piazza Carlino, Piazza dell' Erbe, and Piazza Susina. A grand monumental group, emblematic of the opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel, was inaugurated by the king, in October, 1879. The cathedral, completed in the 16th century is highly ornamented. The church of San Felippo Neri is the finest in the city, and there are other churches of interest. A church for the Waldenses, in the old Lombard style, built in 1853, is a great ornament of the city. The university, founded early in the 15th century, is a fine building, and contains a noble library. The old palace of Carignano, near the Piazza Castello, is now occupied by government offices. The palace of the archives, town-house, and the royal academy (with several museums), are all fine buildings; and there are many literary, scientific, and charitable institutions. **Manf.** Silk goods, jewellery, musical and philosophical instruments, stained paper, leather, glass, and carriages. **Pop.** 243,000.—The foundation of Turin is of very remote date, Hannibal having found on its site a town, which he sacked. It was successively occupied during the last war by the French and Austrians, and remained in possession of Napoleon I. till 1814. Under his empire it was the capital of the department of the Po. It was restored to Savoy in 1814, was the capital of the kingdom of Sardinia till 1860, and of the new kingdom of Italy till 1865.

TURKESTAN, or TURKISTAN, *toor-kis-tan'*, a region of Central Asia, bounded N. by Russia in Asia, and S. by Persia, Afghanistan, India, and Tibet. It is geographically divided by the Pamir table-land into East and West Turkestan, the latter sometimes described as Independent Turkestan, including BOKHARA, KHIVA, and KHOKAN; East Turkestan is Chinese Tartary. Western Turkestan is a gov. of Russia, resulting from operations on the borders of Afghanistan. Pop. 3,177,584.

TURKEY, *tur'-ke*, or the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, an extensive empire in the south-east of Europe, and including ASIA MINOR, KURDISTAN; the partially dependent states of EGYPT, and TRIPOLI, in Africa; the island of Crete and some islands in the Greek archipelago. (*See* separate headings for area, population, administrative divisions, chief towns, and geographical features.)

Government and Constitution.—The Sultan is an absolute, but not an hereditary monarch; for, by the law of succession, on the death of the reigning sultan the sovereignty devolves on the senior male descendant of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire. The legislative and executive authority is exercised, under the supreme direction of the sultan, by the grand vizier, the head of the temporal government (consisting of a divan, or ministerial council of eight departments), and the sheik-ul-islam, the head of the Mahometan church. Both are appointed by the sovereign, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the ulema, a body comprising the clergy and chief functionaries of the law. The fundamental laws are based on the precepts of the Koran. In 1856 a charter permitting full liberty of worship and equality of classes was granted, but is practically in abeyance; and in December, 1876, a new constitution was granted, providing two legislative bodies—a senate, nominated by the sultan, and a chamber of deputies, elected by ballot for four years, but the Parliament only met once, and has never been heard of since.

Religion and Education.—Mahometanism is the religion of the state, and is professed by about 17,000,000 of the people. There are about 11,000,000 members of the Greek and Armenian churches, 900,000 Catholics, and 150,000 Jews. There are Mahometan "medresses," or colleges, and public schools in most of the chief towns, and in 1869 a new law of public instruction was announced, but has not been put into operation.

Railways and Telegraphs.—About 1,200 miles of railway are in operation, of which nearly 1,000 are in European Turkey. There are 17,700 miles of telegraph lines.

History.—The earliest notice of the Turks or Turkmans, in history, is about the year 800, when, issuing from an obscure retreat, they obtained possession of a part of Armenia, called from them Turcomania. They afterwards extended their conquests over the adjacent parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe, occupying Syria, Egypt, and eventually the territory that remained to the Greek emperors. In 1453 Constantinople was taken by Mahomet II. The Morea and the islands were afterwards overrun, with parts of Hungary, the Crimea, and the shores of the Black Sea. They next took the whole of the countries now forming Turkey in Asia, the Hejaz in Egypt, and the regencies of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers. In the 17th century their power declined. The Austrians expelled them from Hungary, and Russia stripped them of much of their territory. The Greeks formed an independent state; the French have taken Algiers, and the Danubian principalities (Roumania) have declared themselves independent. In 1854 and 1855, Turkey, supported by England, France, and Italy, was

engaged in war with Russia, and in 1877 Russia again declared war, and invaded Bulgaria and Armenia, a war of almost unprecedented ferocity being the result. The treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, secured peace, but greatly reduced the area and population of the empire, especially in Europe. The semi-independent states of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia were created, Bosnia and the Herzogovina were given to Austria-Hungary, and additional territory was awarded to Roumania, Servia and Montenegro.

TURKEY IN EUROPE is bounded N. by the Balkan range, S. by Greece and the Sea of Marmora, E. by the Black Sea, and W. by Austria, Servia, Montenegro, and the Adriatic. The coast line is of great extent, indented by numerous gulfs and bays. The climate is healthy, and the soil generally fertile. Chestnuts, apples, and pears, are found only in the northern provinces; but the southern produce oranges, raisins, olives, figs, and almonds. The grape succeeds in almost every part of the empire; the promegranate and the sugarcane only in its southern and warmest districts. Wheat, maize, rice, cotton, silk, and tobacco, are all indigenous to the country. There are large pine forests in Bosnia, and in the basin of the Danube, pine, beech, oak, and ash. Cattle and horses are extensively reared.

Rivers.—The Drin, Narenta, Voyutza, and several small mountain streams, the tributaries of which fall into the Adriatic and Ionian Seas; and the Kara-su, Maritza, Salembria, Struma, and Varda, into the Archipelago.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, argentiferous galena, sulphur, salt, and alum.

Area.—62,028 square miles.

Pop.—About 8,880,000, according to the most reliable estimates. So far as can be gathered, the Mahometans number about one-half of the entire population.

Administrative Divisions.—There are 4 villayets or provinces, not including the district of Constantinople, which forms a district of itself—ADRIANOPLE (Edereneh), SALONICA (Selanik), JANINA (Thessaly and Albania), and CRETE (Kirid).

Chief Towns.—CONSTANTINOPLE (the capital), ADRIANOPLE, and SALONICA.

TURKEY IN ASIA. This portion of the Turkish empire includes ASIA MINOR, SYRIA, the western coast of ARABIA, on the Red Sea, ARMENIA, KURDISTAN, MESOPOTAMIA, the island of CYPRUS, and a number of islands in the Greek Archipelago, the most important of which are Kos, Lemnos, MITYLENE, RHODES, SAMOS, SCARPANTE, Scio, and Phasos.

Area.—710,320 square miles.

Pop.—16,200,000, including about 8,700,000 Turks, 2,000,000 Armenians, 1,000,000 Greeks, 1,000,000 Arabs, 200 Syrians and Chaldeans, 100,000 Turcomans, 80,000 Druses, 80,000 Jews, and 20,000 Tartars.

Administrative Divisions.—There are 15 eyalets or provinces:—Adana, Aidin, Angora, Broussa, Kastamuni, Konieh, Sivas, and Trebizond, in Asia Minor; Diarbekir and Erzeroum, in Kurdistan and Armenia; Bagdad, in Mesopotamia; Aleppo and Syria, in Syria; Hedjiz and Yemen, in Arabia.

Chief Towns.—ALEPPO, BAGDAD, BUSSORA, BATOUM, DAMASCUS, DIARBEKIR, ERZEROUM, JERUSALEM, KARS, MECCA, RHODES, SINOPE, and SMYRNA.

TURK'S, or TURQUES' ISLANDS, a group at the south-eastern extremity of the Bahama Archipelago, 90 miles N. of Hayti. They are completely barren, and all kinds of supplies are imported. Grand Key is the principal. The islands are under the legislative control of Jamaica. **Pop.** 2,500.

TURNER, JOSEPH MALLORD WILLIAM, an English landscape painter, who was the son of a barber in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden. In early youth he evinced the strongest inclination for pictorial art, and so successfully did he labour in his vocation, especially in the department of water-colours, that, even in his 30th year, he was acknowledged as the first of living English landscape painters. He exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy in 1787, in his 12th year; and from this period until his death, he sent, besides others to the British Institution, 259 pictures to the same place. Many of these works were of the most ambitious character; and included in the list were some reproductions of nature of marvellous skill and beauty. In 1799 he was elected associate, and, three years afterwards, academician. In 1807 he was appointed professor of perspective. He visited Italy in 1819, in 1829, and again in 1840, and after each visit he adopted a new style, particularly studying the effects of brilliant light. His later works exhibit remarkable eccentricities of style. As a book illustrator he has scarcely a rival for imagination and brilliancy, and his "Liber Studiorum," a collection of pictures of landscape produced in avowed rivalry to the "Liber Veritatis" of Claude, is one of the choice treasures of English art. He was of solitary and eccentric habits, realising an immense fortune, and his last days were passed under an assumed name in an obscure lodging at Chelsea. He left more than 100 paintings and 19,000 drawings, studies, and sketches to the nation, and £20,000 to the Royal Academy. He was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, where there is a statue to his memory.

Born in London, 1775; **died** 1851.

TURNER, SHARON, an English historical writer, who practised as an attorney in London; but, from an early period of his life, devoted his leisure to historical researches. In 1799 he produced the first volume of his "History of the Anglo-Saxons." He retired from business in 1829, and in his retreat wrote "Sacred History of the World, as displayed in the Creation and subsequent Events to the Deluge;" "Sacred Meditations of a Layman;" "Richard III.," a poem and several articles for the "Quarterly Review."

Born in London, 1768; **died** in the same city, 1847.

TURNER, a new county of Dakota territory, United States. **Area,** 648 square miles. **Pop.** 5,320. The capital is Swan Lake.

TURNHOUT, *toorn'-hout*, a town of Belgium, province of D'Anvers, 25 miles N.E. of the city of Antwerp, and has manufactures of carpets, linens, lace and paper. **Pop.** 16,491.

TUSCALOOSA, *tus-ka-loo'-sa*, a county of Alabama, United States. **Area,** 1,451 square miles. **Pop.** 24,957, about 9,000 being coloured. The capital is Tuscaloosa.

TUSCANY. (*See* ITALY.) **Pop.** 2,267,657.

TUSCARAWAS, *tus-ca-raw'-as*, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area,** 520 square miles. **Pop.** 40,198. The capital is New Philadelphia.

TUSCOLA, *tus'-ko-la*, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area,** 850 square miles. **Pop.** 25,738. The capital is Vassar.

TVER, or **TWER,** *twair*, a central government of European Russia, lying between those of Moscow and Novgorod. It has a more elevated surface than most parts of Russia, but its soil is generally poor.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Volga and the Duna are the chief rivers, and there are several lakes, Lake Seliger being the largest.

Area.—25,223 square miles.

Pop.—1,617,685.

TVER, the capital of the above government, at the confluence of the Tvertza and the Volga, 98 miles N.W. of Moscow. These rivers divide the town into four parts, united by three bridges, and beyond the Volga is a suburb. Tver having, in 1763, been consumed by fire, was rebuilt on a regular plan. The chief public buildings are the cathedral, which is old, and in the Gothic style; 30 other churches, and several palaces. An extensive trade is carried on.

TWEED, *tweed*, a river of Scotland and England, rising in Peebleshire, and draining almost all the eastern portion of the Scottish lowlands. After a course of 95 miles, it enters the North Sea at Berwick. The principal affluents are, from the north, the Addar, Biggar, Gala, and Leader; and, from the south, the Yarrow, Ettrick, Teviot, and Tell.

TWEEDDALE, *twee'-dale*, the popular name of Peebleshire.

TWIGGS, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 8,600, about three-fourths being coloured. The capital is Marion.

TWO SICILIES, KINGDOM OF THE. (*See* ITALY.)

TWO MOUNTAINS, a county of Quebec province, dominion of Canada, north of the Ottawa river. **Area**, 258 square miles. **Pop.** 16,000, the greater number of French descent. The capital is Sainte Scholastique.

TYLER, *ti'-ler*, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 1,130 square miles. **Pop.** 5,200, about one-fourth being coloured. The capital is Woodville.

TYLER, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area**, 390 square miles. **Pop.** 11,073. The capital is Middlebourne.

TYNDALE, or **TINDALE**, **WILLIAM**, *tin'-dal*, an eminent English divine, who was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. Having embraced the doctrines of the Reformers, he went to Antwerp, where he printed a translation of the Scriptures in English. This being sent over to London, all the copies were bought up; on which Tyndale revised his work, and printed a larger impression. The work exciting the hatred of the Romish clergy, he was apprehended as a heretic, strangled, and burnt near Antwerp, in 1536.

TYNDALL, **JOHN**, English natural philosopher. He was employed in the ordnance survey from 1839 to 1844, and was afterwards for three years a railway engineer. He then studied magnetism and other branches of physical science in Germany, and was afterwards elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1852 appointed one of the secretaries of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. For many years he made annual visits to the Alps, and has distinguished himself by his researches into the nature of glaciers. He has been president of the British Association, is one of the most popular and eloquent lecturers at the Royal Institution, and has lectured in America. His discoveries in relation to light, heat, electricity, and magnetism have placed him in the very foremost rank of modern philosophers.

Born in Carlow county, Ireland, 1820.

TYNE. (*See* NORTHUMBERLAND and NEWCASTLE.)

TYNEMOUTH, *tine'-muth*, a town of Northumberland, at the mouth of the river Tyne, about a mile below North Shields, with which it is united. There is a good harbour. The ruins of Tynemouth priory are near the town. An aquarium and winter-garden, constructed at a cost of £100,000, was opened in August, 1878. **Pop.** 43,870. A station on the North-Eastern railway.

TYROL and VORARLBERG, *tir'-rol*, a province of the Austrian empire, bounded by Bavaria, Salzburg, Carinthia, Austrian Italy, and Switzerland, of which last it forms a continuation in the east. Of all the countries of Europe, Tyrol is the most exclusively mountainous, being traversed in the north by the Tyrolese, in the centre by the Rhætian, and on the south by the Trent Alps. (*See* ALPS.) The name of Vorarlberg (the most western portion) is derived from a branch of the Alps known as the Arlberg. About one-third of the whole surface is covered by perpetual snow, glaciers, and barren rocks, another third by forests, the remainder consists of arable and pasture land.

Rivers.—The Rhine forms the boundary between Vorarlberg and Switzerland; the Inn and *Adige* are the other most important rivers.

Minerals.—Gold, iron, copper, lead, and coal. Mineral springs abound.

Area.—11,325 square miles.

Pop.—912,549, nearly two-thirds of German, and the remainder of Italian descent, and all Roman Catholics.

Administrative Divisions.—There are four circles, Bregenz, Brixen, Innspruck, and Trent. The chief towns are INNSPRUCK (the capital), BREGENZ (or Vorarlberg), BRIXEN, BOTZEN, and TRENT.

Government.—There is a local diet of 68 members, elected for six years, except the prince archbishop of Tyrol, the two prince bishops of Trent and Brixen, and the rector of the university. The president is nominated by the Emperor. Vorarlberg has a separate state, but is under the jurisdiction of the governor of Tyrol.

History.—This country passed to the House of Hapsburg in the 13th century. By the treaty of Presburg, in 1806, Tyrol was conveyed to Bavaria, which gave rise to an insurrection (*see* HOFER), but in 1814 was restored to Austria.

TYRONE, *tir-one'*, a county of Ireland, province of Ulster, bounded on the N.E. by Londonderry, E. by Lough Neagh, S.E. by Armagh, S. by Monaghan, S.W. by Fermanagh, and W. by Donegal. It is rough and mountainous in the north and south, but there are many rich and fertile valleys.

Rivers.—The Blackwater, the Foyle (known also by the names of the Camoan and the Mourne), Mounterlouny and Drimna, Fentona, Owenreagh, Longfield, Derg, Fin, Farran, and Cookestown.

Area.—1,260 square miles.

Pop.—197,233.

Parliamentary Representation and Chief Towns.—Two members are returned for the county, and one for Dungannon. The chief towns are OMAGH (the capital), DUNGANNON, and STRABANE.

TYTLER, **PATRICK FRASER**, a Scotch historical writer, son of Lord Woodhouselee, a Scotch judge and miscellaneous writer. After studying at the university of Edinburgh, and becoming a member of the Faculty of Advocates, he, in 1813, relinquished the law for literature. In 1819 he put forth his first separate work, under the title of "Life of James Crichton of Cluny, commonly called Admirable Crichton." "The Life of John Wicklyff," and other works, followed, and he, about 1826, commenced his most important work, "The History of Scotland." From a large number of other works, we may mention of his, "The Lives of the Scottish Worthies;" "Life of Henry VIII.;" "England under the Reigns of Edward VI. and Mary;" "Historical View of the Progress of Dis-

covery on the more Northern Coasts of America;" and "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh." For some years before his death, he was in receipt of a pension of £200 per annum from the Government.

Born at Edinburgh, 1791; **died** at Malvern, 1849.

TZANA. (*See* DEMBIA.)

TZARSKOYE-SELO, *tsar'-skoi-se'-lo,* a town of European Russia, and summer residence of the imperial family, 15 miles S. of St. Petersburg. There are an extensive and a splendid palace, a Gothic castle, and many churches. **Pop.** 12,000.

U.

[For places not found under this letter, refer to Oo, Ou, or V.]

UBEDA, *oo-ba'-da,* a city of Spain, province of Jaen, on the right bank of the Guadalquivir, 26 miles N.E. of Jaen. It has several churches, the most interesting being St. Michael's, once a mosque, and St. Salvador's, a fine building, in the Corinthian style. **Manf.** Agricultural implements, linen, and earthenware. **Pop.** 18,500.—This was a Moorish town, and some of the old fortifications remain.

UDALL, NICHOLAS, *u'-dal,* an English author, educated at Oxford, and master successively of Eton and Westminster schools, and canon of Windsor. He was the author of several translations, and the first writer of regular English comedies, of which only one, "Ralph Roister Doister," is extant.

Born in Hampshire, 1506; **died** 1564.

UDINE, *oo-de'-nai,* a north-eastern province of Italy, bordering on Austria and the Adriatic. The northern part is traversed by spurs of the Alps, and there are marshes on the southern part. The level, fertile districts are well cultivated, and the finest silk in Italy is produced. The most important river is the Tagliamento.

Minerals.—Marble and sulphur.
Area.—2,515 square miles.
Pop.—590,173.

UDINE, capital of the above province, on an extensive plain 38 miles N.W. of Trieste. It is walled and fortified, and there are a fine cathedral, a monumental pillar, commemorating the peace of 1797, concluded at Campo Formio, in the vicinity, and a large cemetery. **Pop.** 31,000.

UFA, *oo'-fa,* a government of European Russia, in Eastern Russia, previously to 1865 a portion of the government of Orenburg. The east frontier is formed by the Ural mountains; the remainder of the surface is undulating or level, and in parts very fertile.

Rivers.—The Bielaya, Ufa, and various tributary streams.
Area.—47,630 square miles.
Pop.—1,771,988.

UFA, capital of the above province, at the confluence of the Bielaya and Ufa, 200 miles N.E. of Orenburg. There are 12 Greek churches and a mosque. A large annual fair is held. **Pop.** 25,186.

UGANDA, *u-gan'-da,* a fertile territory of East Africa, on the north-western shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza. It is governed by a native chief, and the inhabitants are somewhat more civilized than those in the adjacent regions.

UGOLINO. (*See* GHERARDESCA.)

UHLAND, JOHANN LUDWIG, *oo'-land,* a German poet who studied law at Tübingen, and for a short time practised at Stuttgart. In 1819 he became a member of the Würtemberg assembly, was professor of German languages and literature at Tübingen in 1830, but resigned the chair in 1833 for the purpose of taking a more active part as a liberal leader in the diet. In 1848 he was a member of the Frankfort parliament. His first patriotic poems were published during the war against Napoleon, and he has written dramas and learned works on German and Norse literature and mythology. He ranks as the first lyric poet of his time in Germany, and some of his poems have been translated by Longfellow.

Born at Tübingen, 1787; **died** 1862.

UINTAH, *u-in'-ta,* a county of Wyoming territory, United States. **Area,** 13,500 square miles. **Pop.** 1,000. The capital is Evanston.

UIST, NORTH and SOUTH, *wist,* islands of the Hebrides. **Pop.** 10,342.

UITENHAGE, *oi'-ten-hag,* a division of the Eastern Province of Cape Colony, South Africa, well watered by the Gamtoos and Zwartkops rivers. In some parts it is fertile, producing wheat, barley, rye, and oats; in others, barren, and presenting lofty mountains; the Winterbroek range rising to 7,000 feet. **Area,** 5,580 square miles. **Pop.** 18,200. The capital, of the same name, is 18 miles N. of Port Elizabeth, and has an active trade with both it and Graham's Town. **Pop.** 3,350.

UJIJI, *u-je'-je,* a very fertile district of Central Africa, on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika. The inhabitants are the Wajiji, a powerful and warlike race. The town of Ujiji, or Kawele (lat. 4° 58′ S., lon. 30° 4′ E.), is a collection of mud huts on the shore of the lake, with a bazaar resorted to by trading Arabs. It is here that Livingstone was discovered by Stanley. (*See* LIVINGSTONE.)

UKRAINE, *ook-rain,* "a frontier," an extensive country in the south-east of Russian Poland, which forms the four governments of Kiev, Podolia, Poltawa, and Kharkov.

ULEABORG, *o'-le-a-borg,* a seaport town of Russian Finland, on a peninsula where the river Ulea falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, 70 miles from Tornea. Its chief trade is the export of tar, pitch, salt fish, and salt butter. There is a fine church, and on an adjacent island is the castle of Uleaborg. Pop. of the gov., 218,507; of the town, 8,000.

ULFILAS, or **ULPHILAS,** *ul-fi'-las,* bishop of the Goths residing between the Danube and Mount Hæmus. He made a translation of the Holy Scriptures into the Gothic language.

Born about 318; **died** at Constantinople, 388.

ULM, *oolm,* a city of Würtemberg, on the left bank of the Danube, at its confluence with the Iller and Blau, 45 miles S.E. of Stuttgart. It is an ancient place, consisting of crooked streets and of houses in the old German style. Here are a large Gothic church or minster, about 416 feet in length and 160 in breadth; several other churches, a royal palace, an old palace of the Teutonic knights, and an old city library. **Manf.** Playing-cards, leather,

tobacco, pipe-bowls, vinegar, and linen. **Pop.** 33,605. Here, in 1805, the errors of Mack and the combinations of Napoleon I. led to the surrender of an Austrian army, without a shot being fired; and it has frequently been the scene of great military events.

ULSTER, *ul'-ster*, the most northern province of Ireland, containing the counties of Donegal, Derry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Cavan, Armagh, Monaghan, and Down. It is traversed by the Ulster Railway between Belfast, Armagh, and Ballymena.

ULSTER, a county of New York, United States. **Area**, 1,204 square miles. **Pop.** 85,500. The capital is Kingston.

ULVERSTONE, *ul'-ver-stone*, an ancient market-town of Lancashire, at the distance of about a mile from an arm of the bay of Morecombe, called Leven Sands, 18 miles from Lancaster. **Manf.** Cottons, linens, and paper. It has also a trade in iron ore, pig and bar iron, limestone, blue slate, wheat, oats, barley, and beans. **Pop.** 10,001.—A station on the Furness Railway.

ULYSSES (in Greek, **ODYSSEUS**), *u-lis'-sees*, in Greek legendary history, king of Ithaca, and the hero of Homer's "Odyssey."

UMAN, *oo-man'*, a town of European Russia, government of Kiev, on the Umauka, 120 miles S. of Kiev. **Pop.** 14,800.

UMATILLA, *u-ma-til'-la*, a county of Oregon, United States. **Area**, 5,300 square miles. **Pop.** 9,607. The capital is Pendleton.

UMBALLA. (*See* AMBALA.)

UMRITSIR. (*See* AMRITSIR.)

UMROHAH, *oom-ro-ha'*, a town of British India, in the North-Western Provinces, 80 miles N.E. of Delhi, in the midst of large cotton and sugar plantations. **Pop.** 32,500.

UNICOI, *u-ni-koi'*, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 300 square miles. **Pop.** 2,000. The capital is Longmire.

UNION, the name of 16 counties in the United States:—

ARKANSAS.—**Area**, 1,230 square miles. **Pop.** 13,419. nearly half being coloured. The capital is El Dorado.

DAKOTA.—**Area**, 380 square miles. **Pop.** 5,813. The capital is Elk Point.

GEORGIA.—**Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 6,431. The capital is Blairsville.

ILLINOIS.—**Area**, 320 square miles. **Pop.** 18,102 The capital is Jonesborough.

INDIANA.—**Area**, 168 square miles. **Pop.** 7,673. The capital is Liberty.

IOWA.—**Area**, 432 square miles. **Pop.** 14,980. The capital is Aston.

KENTUCKY.—**Area**, 350 square miles. **Pop.** 17,809 nearly 3,000 being coloured. The capital is Morganfield.

LOUISIANA.—**Area**, 1,000 square miles. **Pop.** 13,526. nearly 5,000 being coloured. The capital is Farmersville.

MISSISSIPPI.—**Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 13,030. The capital is New Albany.

NEW JERSEY.—**Area**, 100 square miles **Pop.** 55,571. The capital is Elizabeth.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Area, 350 square miles. **Pop.** 18,056, about 2,800 being coloured. The capital is Monroe.

OHIO.—**Area**, 445 square miles. **Pop.** 22,375. The capital is Marysville

OREGON.—**Area**, 4,550 square miles. **Pop.** 6,650. The capital is La Grande.

PENNSYLVANIA.—**Area**, 250 square miles. **Pop.** 16,905. The capital is Lewisberg.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—**Area**, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 24,080. more than half being coloured. The capital is Unionville.

TENNESSEE.—**Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 10,260. The capital is Maynardville.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. (*See* BRITISH EMPIRE, GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.)

Constitution and Government.—A limited monarchy. The supreme legislative power is vested in parliament, which is divided into two houses of legislature, the lords and the commons. The upper house consists of peers who hold their seats—1, by virtue of hereditary right; 2, by creation of the sovereign; 3, by virtue of office—English bishops; 4, by election for life—Irish peers (28); 5, by election for duration of parliament—Scottish peers (16). The lower house, or house of commons, was increased to 670 members by the Representation of the People and Redistribution of Seats Acts, 1884–5. The members allotted to the respective parts of the kingdom were—to England, 495; Scotland, 72; Ireland, 103. The Redistribution of Seats Act recognised for the first time in English history the principle of population as regulating the proportions of representation. An approximation was arrived at by retaining to all boroughs of over 15,000 inhabitants one member; 50,000 and under 100,000, two members; all other boroughs and counties sub-divided into districts, each returning only one member.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a

federal republic of North America, comprising the central portion of the continent, and the territory of ALASKA (formerly Russian America), separated from the rest by British Columbia; bounded N. by British America, E. by New Brunswick and the Atlantic, S. by the Gulf and republic of Mexico, and W. by the Pacific. The main portion lies between lat. 24° 30′ and 49° N., and lon. 66° 50′ and 124° 45′ W. The British American boundary line measures 3,540 miles; the Mexican, 1,550 miles. The greatest length, from Cape Cod, on the Atlantic, to the Pacific, near lat. 42° N., is nearly 2,800 miles, and the greatest breadth, from the north-western extremity of Minnesota to the most southern point of Texas, about 1,200 miles. The Atlantic coast line, much indented, measures 2,350 miles; on the Gulf of Mexico, 1,556 miles; and on the Pacific, 1,810 miles. The shore line of the great lakes measures 3,450 miles. (For details of physical geography, &c., *see* AMERICA, NORTH, and the various states under proper headings.)

Area.—3,501,404 square miles.

Pop.—50,602,670, including 6,580,793 negroes or coloured people; 339,098 Indians; 105,613 Chinese; there being in all 6,679,943 foreign-born. It is also recorded that of the white population upwards of nine millions descended from Irish parents, eight millions from German, and a little under five millions from English or Scotch parents, the comparative fewness of the last-named being very notable.

STATES.—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

FEDERAL DISTRICT.—Columbia.

TERRITORIES.—*Organised*—Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, New Mexico, Montana, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. *Unorganised*—Alaska, Indian Territory.

(*See* separate headings.)

Constitution and Government.—The several states of the Union are, as far as their internal affairs are concerned, supreme and independent, having their own governors and legislatures; but with a central government for federal purposes. The federal government consists of three branches, the executive, legislative, and judicial. The executive power is vested in a president, elected for four years by a body, or college, of electors, each state returning as many electors as it is entitled to have senators and representatives in congress. The president must be a natural born citizen of the United States; not less than 35 years of age, and been 14 years a resident in the States. He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia. A vice-president is also elected, who is ex-officio president of the senate, and in case of

the death or resignation of the president, succeeds to the office for the remainder of the term. The administrative business of the nation is conducted by a cabinet of seven ministers. The whole legislative power is vested by the constitution in a Congress, consisting of a senate and house of representatives. The senate, or upper house, consists of two members from each state, chosen by the state legislatures for six years. Besides its legislative capacity, the senate is invested with certain judicial functions, and its members constitute a high court of impeachment. The house of representatives, or lower house, is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of all male citizens over the age of 21 of the several states of the Union. The number of members to which each state is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By laws passed in 1872, after the results of the ninth census of the United States, taken June 1870, had been ascertained, it was provided that the house of representatives should be composed of 292 members. In addition to the representatives from the states, the house admits a delegate from each organised territory, who has the right to debate on subjects in which his territory is interested, but is not entitled to vote. The delegates are elected, like the representatives, by the vote of all male citizens over 21, with this difference, that in one territory, Wyoming, the franchise is also accorded to women.

Religion and Education.—The constitution of the United States grants perfect equality to all creeds and religions. Nearly one-third of the total population are Methodists; the next in respect of numbers are Baptists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Roman Catholics, and Protestant Episcopalians. There is no national system of education, and the general government exercises no control over public schools, the regulation of all matters pertaining to education being left to the states, in each of which free common schools are provided by law.

Railways and Electric Telegraphs.—About 74,000 miles of railway are open, and 80,000 miles of telegraph lines.

History.—The United States were recognised by Great Britain as a free, sovereign, and independent power in 1783, and the constitution was established in 1787, there being then 13 states—Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia (the dates of admission to the Union of the other states and the territories are given under the separate headings). The constitution has been amended in 1787, 1791, 1798, 1804, 1865, and 1870. Slavery was abolished by the amendment of 1865. The United States continued to flourish until 1812, when they were involved in the war which raged between Great Britain and France. At last they took up arms for the vindication of their rights as a neutral power. This war was terminated in 1814, after the general peace which had taken place among the European powers. At the beginning of 1861 a series of secessions took place, on account of the long-vexed question of slavery, between the northern and southern states. The Carolinas were the first to secede from the Union; and these were followed by others adverse to the abolition of an institution which, certainly, reflects the greatest disgrace upon a government proclaiming itself free. A Southern Congress was formed, in opposition to that of the Federal Union held at Washington, and in May it passed acts "recognising the existence of war with the Washington government, and authorising the issue of letters of marque." This War of Secession terminated, in 1865, by the total defeat of the Confederate or Southern forces, followed by proclamations of amnesty.

UNST, *unst*, the most northern of the Shetland Isles, Scotland.

UNTERWALDEN, *oon'-ter-val'-den*, a canton almost in the centre of Switzerland, bounded N. and W. by Lucerne, S. by Bern, and E. by Uri. It consists of four valleys, covered with meadows and pasture lands, and surrounded by the Alps, which rise to various heights of from 3,000 to 10,000 feet. There are extensive forests. Pasture is the chief occupation.

Area.—395 square miles.
Pop.—27,348, all Roman Catholics.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—The canton is divided into Upper and Lower Unterwalden. The capital of the former is Sarnen, of the latter, Stanz.

UNYAMWESI, *oon-yam-we'-se*, a country of East Africa, to the south of lake Victoria Nyanzi. The inhabitants are active and industrious, and are much employed as porters. There are a number of independent chiefs.

UNYANYEMBE, *oon'-yan-yem-be*, the central and principal province of the above country. It is a great meeting-place for Arab merchants, and the chief is the most powerful chief of the country.

UNYORO, *oon-yo'-ro*, a territory of East Africa, on the east side of Albert Nyanza. The northern part is known as Chopi.

UPSAL, or **UPSALA**, *oop-sa'-la*, a province of Middle Sweden, bounded by the Gulf of Bothnia, the Baltic, the Lake Mälar, and Westmannland. It consists of an extensive plain, little elevated above the level of the sea, and in general fertile. Its centre is traversed by the river Sala, and cattle-rearing is the principal branch of rural industry. In this province are the mines of Dannemora and several important smelting works. **Area**, 2,015 square miles. **Pop.** 114,591.

UPSAL, an ancient city of Sweden, capital of the above province, on the Sala, near its junction with the Skol, 40 miles N.W. of Stockholm. The Gothic cathedral, in which the Swedish kings used to be crowned, was built between the 13th and 15th centuries. Trinity church is a much older building. The university was founded in 1477. The other objects worthy of attention are the observatory, the botanical garden, the cabinets of natural history and mineralogy, the royal castle and gardens, and the residence of the archbishop. **Pop.** 18,762.

UPSHUR, *up'-shur*, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area**, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 10,249. The capital is Gilmer.

UPSON, *up'-son*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 384 square miles. **Pop.** 12,400, about half being coloured. The capital is Thomaston.

URAL, or **OORAL MOUNTAINS**, *oo'-ral*, a chain of mountains forming the north-eastern boundary of Europe. The course of the range is nearly due north and south from the Gulf of Kara, in the Arctic Ocean, to the Kirghiz Steppes, on the right bank of the Ural river, extending over about 19 degrees of latitude, with a general breadth of about 40 miles. The average elevation is about 2,000 feet, and the highest summit is about 5,540 feet. The greater part of the range blends gradually into the plains at the sides, and has little of the mountain character, being covered by easy roads. It is only in the extreme north that snow remains all the year round; in general, the chain is clothed with pine forests. There are important mines of iron and copper, considerable quantities of gold, platinum, and diamonds, emeralds, and other precious stones are found.

URALSK, *oo-ralsk'*, a town of Asiatic Russia, province of Urale, on the right bank of the Ural, 150 miles S.W. of Orenberg. Pop. 20,677, mostly Cossacks, of whose chief it is the residence.

URANIA, *u-ra'-ne-a*, in Greek mythology one of the nine Muses, presiding over astronomy.

URANUS, or **CŒLUS**, *u-ra'-nus*, in Greek and Roman mythology the predecessor of Chronos (or Salum) on the throne of heaven.

URBAN, *ur'-ban*, the name of six popes, the most remarkable of whom were:—

URBAN II. (Othon de Lagny), succeeded Victor III. in 1088. He caused Guibert, who had been supported as anti-pope under the title of Clement III., to be driven out of Rome; preached the first crusade in 1095, and convoked the councils of Bari, Clermont, and Rome.

Born at Chatellon-sur-Marne, France, 1042; **died** 1099.

URBAN IV. (Jacques Pantaleon), became pope in succession to Alexander IV. in 1261. He excommunicated Manfred, king of Naples, and offered the crown to Charles, count of Provence and Anjou, and brother to Louis IX. of France, which led to the subsequent wars of the Anjous for the possession of Sicily and Naples.

Died 1265.

URBAN V. (Guillaume de Grimoard), had previously been abbot of St. Victor at Marseilles. At the death of Innocent VI., in 1362, he was elected to the papacy. He restored the papal seat from Avignon to Rome, founded many churches, and reformed numerous abuses.

Born at Grisac, Languedoc, 1319; **died** at Avignon, 1370.

URBAN VI. (Bartolommeo Prignano), succeeded Gregory XI. in 1378. The cardinals afterwards chose Robert of Geneva, who took the name of Clement VII., and took up his residence at Avignon. Thus was originated the famous "Western Schism," which endured for nearly fifty years.

Died at Rome, 1389.

URBAN VIII. (Maffeo Barberini), succeeded Gregory XV. in 1623. He founded the college of the Propaganda, added considerably to the territories of the church, opposed the Jansenists, and suppressed the order of the Jesuitesses. He patronized art and learning, and was himself a graceful poet.

Born 1568; **died** 1644.

URBANA, *ur-bai'-na*, a city, and the capital of Champagne county, Ohio, *United States*, 40 miles N.W. of Columbus. **Manf.** Railway rolling stock. **Pop.** 7,000.

URBINO, *oor-bé'-no*, a walled city of Italy, capital of the province of Pesaro Urbino, 20 miles S.W. of Pesaro. It has a ducal palace, a superb specimen of the *cinque cento* style, and a college cathedral. **Manf.** Pins principally. **Pop.** 16,500.

URI, *oó'-re*, a canton in the central part of Switzerland, bounded N. by Schnytz, and S. by Ticino, from which it is separated by the St. Gothard mountains. Mountainous, and containing some of the principal heights of the Alps. The beautiful Urseren valley is 9 miles long, and 5,000 above the sea. Cattle-rearing is the chief occupation of its inhabitants. The capital is **ALTORF.** **Area**, 415 square miles. **Pop.** 23,694, Roman Catholics, and speaking German.

URSULA, ST., *ur'-su-la*, according to legend, the daughter of a Christian prince of Britain. Attended by 1,000 Virgins, she made a pilgrimage to Rome, but on their return were massacred at Cologne by the Huns. A collection of bones is still shown as relics of the unfortunate maidens. The date of the martyrdom is variously fixed in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th centuries.

URUGUAY, or **BANDA ORIENTAL**, *ú'-roo-gwai*, a republic of South America, bounded N. and E. by Brazil, S. by the mouth of the Plata, and S. and S.W. by the Argentine Confederation. It is divided by the river of its name into east and west. Level along the coast, and mountainous in its central parts. There are ravines, with heights clothed with forests, abounding with wild animals; but the vast pampas, or grassy plains, are the principal features of the country.

Rivers.—The Uruguay and its affluents, of which the principal is the Rio Negro.
Minerals.—Gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, marble, granite, limestone, jasper, and chalcedon.
Area.—73,500 square miles.
Pop.—700,000, more than half mixed races, and 12,000 negroes. The aborigines have disappeared.
Capital, MONTEVIDEO.
Constitution and Government.—The republic, formerly a Brazilian province, declared its independence, August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The legislative power is in a parliament composed of two houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. The executive is given to the president of the republic, who is elected for the term of four years, and cannot be re-elected till after the lapse of four years. A Vice-President, also elected for four years, is at the head of the senate, but has no other political power. The president is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into four departments.

URUGUAY, a large and navigable river of Brazil, and one of the principal tributaries of the Plata. It rises in lat. 26° 30′ S., and, after a course estimated at 800 miles, it enters the Plata, 35 miles from Buenos Ayres, being joined by the immense tributary stream of the Parana, which serves, also, to swell the Plata.

URUMIAH, or **OROOMIAH**, *oo-roo-mé'-a*, a town of Persia, province of Azerbijan, 65 miles S.W. of Tabriz. **Pop.** 45,000, chiefly Mahomedans, but including several thousand Jews and Nesterians.

URUMTSI, *u-rum'-tse*, a city of the Chinese empire, situate in a volcanic district immediately N. of the Thian-Shan mountains. It is a large place, with several temples, and the seat of a considerable trade. **Pop.** Unascertained. **Lat.** 43° 45′ N. **Lon.** 88° 50′ E.

USHANT (*French*, OUESSANT), *ush'-ant*, an island on the north-west coast of France, department Finisterre, 11 miles from the nearest coast of France, 25 miles from Brest. It has a circumference of about 10 miles. The coast is rocky, and the landing-places few. **Pop.** 2,400.

USHER, JAMES, *ush'-er*, an Irish prelate, whose uncle, Henry Usher, archbishop of Armagh, the founder of Trinity College, Dublin, placed him in that seminary. At the age of 16 he commenced a "Chronology of the Bible," in Latin, which was the origin of his great work, afterwards published under the title of "Annals of the Old and New Testament." In 1607 he was appointed professor of divinity at Dublin, and chancellor of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He was promoted to the bishopric of Meath in 1620, whence he was translated to the archbishopric of Armagh, in 1626. On the breaking out of the Irish rebellion, he retired to England, and was promoted to the see of Carlisle, from which he received no advantage, owing to the civil wars and the abolition of episcopacy. In 1647 he was appointed preacher to Lincoln's Inn. Besides his "Annals," he published a "Body of Divinity;" the writings of Godeschalc in support of predestination; "Antiquitates Ecclesiarum Britannicarum;" an edition of the epistles of Ignatius, Barnabas, and Polycarp, with notes; sermons and other learned works. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Dublin, 1580; **died** at Reigate, Surrey, 1656.

USTIUG VELIKI, *oos'-te-oog*, a city of European Russia, government of Vologda, at the confluence of the Suchona and the Jug, which unite here and form the Dwina. It has three cathedrals, and a number of churches or chapels; but most of its houses are of wood. It is a mart of the trade between the frozen regions of the north, and the more temperate provinces in the south. Its principal traffic is in corn and furs; also in fish, and in the silks and tea of China. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloth, tallow, soap, leather, hosiery, ironmongery, tiles, jewellery, and silver goods. **Pop.** 13,000.

UTAH, *u'-tah*, a territory of the United States, bounded N. by Idaho and Wyoming, S. by Arizona, E. by Wyoming and Colorado, and W. by Nevada. The Wahsatch mountains cross it from east to west, attaining an elevation of 13,000 feet, and the valleys are from 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea level. Other mountain ranges are the Uintah, extending east from the Wahsatch, and the Roan, extending into Colorado. In the eastern portion of the territory are extensive undulating plateaux. The soil is fertile near the rivers and lakes, but the plains are barren, and frequently covered with a saline incrustation. In the mountain regions are extensive forests of pine, ash, cedar, and spruce. There are large grazing districts.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Colorado, Green, Grand, and Rio Virgen, with numerous tributaries; the Jordan, Bear, and Sevier. There are many lakes, the largest being GREAT SALT LAKE.

Minerals.—Silver, lead, gold, copper, and iron. There are numerous hot springs.

Area.—84,476 square miles.

Pop.—144,000. In respect of population, this ranks as the third of the Territories.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 20 counties. The chief towns are SALT LAKE CITY, the capital; Ogden, and Provo.

History.—Utah is part of the territory acquired from Mexico in 1848. It was settled in 1847 by Mormons, and known as the "State of Deseret." The territory of Utah was organised in 1850.

UTAH, a county of the above territory. **Area,** 1,000 square miles. **Pop.** 17,973. The capital is Provo.

UTICA, *u-ti'-ka*, a city and one of the county seats of Oneida county, New York, United States, on the south bank of the Mohawk, 83 miles N.W. of Albany. The city is regularly laid out, and rises from the river bank to a height, at the end of Genessee-street (the principal thoroughfare), of 150 feet. There are 34 churches, several charitable institutions, and a city hall. **Manf.** Machinery, iron, carpets, oilcloth, carriages, stoneware, and agricultural implements. **Pop.** 33,000, about 10,000 being foreigners.

UTRECHT, *u'-trekt* (Dutch, *oo-treht'*), a province of the Netherlands, bounded W. by South Holland, N. by North Holland and the Zuyder Zee, and E. by Gelderland. Level, with the exception of the south quarter. Its pasturage is excellent. **Rivers.** The Leck or Rhine forms its boundary. Its other rivers are the Eem and Vechte. **Area,** 534 square miles. **Pop.** 206,702.

UTRECHT, a city and capital of the preceding province, on the Old Rhine, 20 miles S.E. of Amsterdam. It is surrounded by forts, but the old ramparts are used as boulevards. Of the public edifices, the most remarkable is the Gothic cathedral, St. Martin, a considerable part of which is now in ruins; but the tower, 388 feet high, still remains entire. There are two other cathedrals and 20 churches. The government offices, the pope's house (built by pope Adrian VI., who was born here), the Mint, the renovated town-hall, and the palace of arts and sciences are notable buildings. The public walk called the Mall, is upwards of a mile in length, and bordered with a triple row of trees. The university of Utrecht was founded in 1630. **Manf.** Plush (Utrecht velvet), silk, linen and cotton goods, carpets and cigars. The bookselling trade is extensive. **Pop.** 75,900, about one-third being Catholic.—This is the oldest of all the Batavian cities. In 1579 the union of the provinces was concluded in the Stadhuis; and in the same building, in 1713, the treaty of peace between the allies and the French was completed.

UTRERA, *oo-trai'-ra*, a town of Spain, province of Seville, on the Carbonel, 18 miles S.E. of Seville. There are a fine Gothic church and a Moorish castle. **Manf.** Soap, leather, and starch. Near it are also salt springs. **Pop.** 15,103.

UTTOXETER, *ut-tox'-e-ter*, or *oox'-e-ter*, a market-town of Staffordshire, near the river Dove, 14 miles N.E. of Stafford. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower and spire 180 feet high. There is a trade in cheese, wool, bricks, and malt. **Pop.** 7,957.—A station on the North Staffordshire railway.

UVALDE, *u-val'-de*, a county of Texas, United States. **Area,** 1,000 square miles. **Pop.** 1,000. The capital is Uvalde.

UXBRIDGE, *ux'-bridj*, a market-town of Middlesex, on the Colne, 15 miles N.W. of London. In the neighbourhood are many corn-mills, giving a great supply of flour to the metropolis, and brick-making is carried on extensively. The corn-market is important. **Pop.** 7,700.—A station on the Great Western railway.

V.

VAAL. (*See* ORANGE RIVER.)

VALAIS, *val'-ai*, a canton in the south-west of Switzerland, bounded N. by Vaud and Berne, S. by Piedmont, E. by Uri and Ticino, and S. by Savoy. It is one of the most picturesque cantons, and occupies the largest valley in Switzerland, watered in its whole extent by the Rhone, and bordered on the north, as on the south, by the loftiest mountains in Europe. There are more than 100 glaciers, some of immense extent. Cattle-rearing is the principal branch of industry. **Area,** 2,026 square miles. **Pop.** 100,216. nearly all Roman Catholics. The capital is Sion, or Sittera.

VAL DE PENAS, *val-dai-pain'-yas*, a town of Spain, province of Ciudad Reale, on the Jabalon, 110 miles S. of Madrid. It is celebrated for its wines. **Pop.** 13,867.

VALDIVIA, *val-div'-i-a*, the most southern province of Chili, on the sea-coast, on both sides of the great river Valdivia. There are several good

harbours. The soil is fertile, and there are extensive forests. **Area**, 10,700 square miles. **Pop.** 38,500, about two-thirds being Araucanian Indians.

VALDIVIA, capital of the above province, on the south side of the river of its name, 9 miles from the sea. The harbour is situate in a beautiful bay, formed by the river, with the island of Manzera at the entrance. Large quantities of timber are exported to Valparaiso. **Pop.** 4,100. **Lat.** 39° 49′ S. **Lon.** 73° 15′ W.

VALENCE, *va'-lance'*, a town of France, capital of department Drôme, on the left bank of the Rhone, 56 miles S. of Lyon. The cathedral is an ancient building, with a tower rebuilt in 1862. The Rhone is crossed by a very fine suspension bridge. **Manf.** Silk and cotton goods, gloves and glassware. **Pop.** 24,502.

VALENCIA, *va-len'-she-a* (Sp. *va-len'-the-a*), an old kingdom in the east of Spain). It now forms the provinces of Alicante, Valencia, and Castellon-de-la-Plana.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, bordering on the Mediterranean. There are fine forests in the mountainous parts, and oranges are extensively cultivated. Sheep, goats, and silkworms, are reared. There are large marble quarries.

Rivers.—The Guadalaviar and Jucar.
Area.—4,352 square miles.
Pop.—699,438.

VALENCIA, a city of Spain, capital of the above province, on the Guadalaviar, 2 miles from the sea, and 190 miles S.E. of Madrid. It is surrounded by an old wall, pierced by eight gateways. Of the different public walks, the chief is that which extends along the banks of the river, which is crossed by five bridges. The cathedral is a large but irregular Gothic building, begun in 1262, and enlarged in 1482, with a tower 162 feet high. There are many other churches, an episcopal palace, and several charitable institutions. The university was founded in 1209, and is on an extensive scale. The harbour, with two very large moles, and an inner port, is defended by two batteries. **Manf.** Silk, linen, and woollen fabrics, hats, leather, Valencia tiles for flooring, glass, artificial flowers, paper, soap, and pottery. **Pop.** about 143,861.—A Roman town, Valentia, occupied the site of the present city. The Moors held it from 713 till 1238. It was besieged by the French in 1808 and 1812.

VALENCIA, a city of Venezuela, and capital of the province of Carabobo, 70 miles S.W. of Caracas, and 18 miles from Puerto Cabello, its seaport. **Pop.** 36,145.

VALENCIA, a county of New Mexico, United States. **Area**, 10,500 square miles. **Pop.** 13,095. The capital is Valencia.

VALENCIENNES, *va-lan'-se-en*, a fortified town of France, department Le Nord, on the Scheldt, 28 miles S.E. of Lille. **Manf.** Lace of great fineness, linen, gold and silver tissues, beet-root sugar, toys, earthenware, and leather. **Pop.** 28,000. This was a residence of the Merovingian kings. It was captured by the French in 1677.

VALENS, FLAVIUS, *vai'-lens*, emperor of the East, was the son of Gratian, and became the colleague, in the government of the Roman empire, of his brother Valentinian, in 364. A zealous Arian, he violently persecuted the orthodox bishops. He forced the Goths to make peace, but imprudently suffered them to settle in Thrace, where they were joined by great numbers of barbarians, and the war being renewed, he marched against them, but was totally defeated near Adrianople. His soldiers carried him to his tent, which the barbarians set on fire, the emperor perishing in the flames.

Died 378.

VALENTINE, BASIL, *val'-en-tine*, a German alchemist, who wrote many works on transmutation, in high repute with seekers for the philosopher's stone.

Lived in the 14th century.

VALENTINE, ST., a Christian martyr, who was beheaded at Rome, in the reign of the emperor Claudius, and was early canonized.

Died 270.

VALENZA, *va-lent-za*, a city of northern Italy, on the right bank of the Po, 8 miles N. of Alessandria. **Manf.** Silk, flax, and hemp. **Pop.** 9,801.

VALERIUS, PUBLIUS, *va-lee'-ri-us*, a Roman, surnamed Publicola, for his popularity. He assisted Brutus to expel the Tarquins, and was the first to take an oath to support the liberty and independence of his country. Publicola became four times consul, and, after his death, received the thanks which a people redeemed from slavery usually pay to their deliverers. He was so poor that his body was buried at the public expense. The Roman matrons mourned his death a whole year.

Lived in the 6th century B.C.

VALETTA, or **LA VALETTA**, *va-let'-ta*, a seaport and capital of Malta, on the north-east coast of the island. It occupies an elevated peninsula, about a mile and three quarters long, and more than half a mile wide, between two harbours, the eastern, or Great Harbour, extending inland 2 miles, and the western, Marsa Musceit, or quarantine harbour, both of irregular shape, with projecting tongues of land. On the eastern side of the Great Harbour are suburbs, La Sanglea, Citta Vittoriosa, Burmola, and the Cottonera, all strongly fortified. In the western harbour is an island on which is Fort Manuel. The entrance to the harbour is guarded by Fort St. Elmo, a very strong citadel of granite, at the extremity of the peninsula on which the town is situated; Fort Ricasola, on the eastern side of the entrance to the Great Harbour, and Fort Tigne, on Point Dragut, at the entrance to the western harbour. The town is surrounded by lines of fortifications, and protected on the inland side by strong lines, mounting 1,000 guns. The site on which the town stands is so uneven, that communication between the streets is maintained by flights of steps, the Strada St. Giovanni being a remarkable avenue of that character. The principal street, the Strada Reale, stretches along the crest of the hill; other wide streets run in a parallel direction of lower levels, and there are several large squares. Adjoining the town on the south-west, and inclosed within the fortifications, is a handsome suburb, Floriana, containing a palace and botanical garden. The cathedral, built in 1580, is the most interesting of the 20 churches. It contains many monuments of the Knights of Malta, historical relics, and pictures. The old palace of the grand master is now the governor's residence, and contains portraits of the knights, an armoury, library, and museum. The university was founded in 1838; the military hospital is a fine edifice erected by the knights, and there are military, naval, and civil hospitals. The dockyard will admit the largest ships of war, and in the creek of Sanglea, in the eastern harbour, are private ship-building yards. The town is supplied with water by an aqueduct from Citta Vecchia, 8 miles distant. **Pop.** 60,000. **Lat.** 35° 54′ N. **Lon.** 14° 31′ E.

VALETTE, JEAN PARISOT DE LA, *va-let'*, grand master of the Knights of St. John, who, in 1565, defended Malta against an immense Turkish force, and, after four months' siege, compelled the enemy, who had about 20,000 men, to withdraw.

Born 1494; **died** 1568.

VALLADOLID, *val'-la-do-lid'*, a north-western province of Spain. The surface, though elevated, is generally level, and the soil is sandy. There are excellent pastures, and numerous horses, cattle, and mules are reared.

Rivers.—The Douro and its affluents, the Duraton, Eresma, and Pisuerga.

Area.—3,043 square miles.

Pop.—250,535.

VALLADOLID, an ancient city and capital of the above province, on the left bank of the Pisuerga, 100 miles N.W. of Madrid. There are two squares, one of which, the Plaza Mayor, contains some good buildings. The cathedral, begun by Philip II., has never been finished. The churches of Santa Maria la Antigua, San Martin, and San Benito, are fine specimens of architecture. There are several other churches, and convents, and a university, founded in 1346. **Manf.** Silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs, perfumery, jewellery, hats, paper, earthenware, and leather. There is also a trade in corn, white wines, madder, and olives, raised in the neighbourhood. **Pop.** 52,206.—This was the Belad-Waled of the Moors; and the capital of Castile and of Spain till 1560.

VALLADOLID. (*See* MORELIA.)

VALLADOLID. (*See* COMAYAGUA.)

VALLADOLID, a city of Mexico, state of Yucatan, 90 miles E. of Merida. **Pop.** 15,000.

VALLS, *vals*, a town of Spain, province of Tarragona, 12 miles N.W. of the city of Tarragona. **Manf.** Cotton and woollen fabrics, silk, pottery, paper, tiles, leather, and soap. **Pop.** 13,200.—Here the French defeated the Spaniards in 1809, but they, in their turn, were defeated in 1811.

VALPARAISO, *val-pa-ri'-so*, a province of Chili, South America, bounded N. by Aconcagua, S. and E. by Santiago, and W. by the Pacific. The surface is mountainous, but the valleys are fertile, producing excellent crops. Agriculture is the principal industry, but mines of silver and copper are worked. The name of the province means the Valley of Paradise.

Area.—670 square miles.

Pop.—183,056.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are four departments, named after chief towns, VALPARAISO, QUILLOTTA, CASABIANCA, and LIMACHE.

VALPARAISO, a city, capital of the above province, on a fine bay of the same name, 70 miles N. of Santiago. The city rises from the shore to a chain of hills, which give names to various suburbs. The old part along the shore is known as the Port; the most thickly populated trading part is the Almendral, and the finest residences of the wealthy merchants are in the suburbs Alegre and Concepcion. In the newer parts the streets are wide and regular, and there are six plazas, or squares. Among the chief buildings are the government palace, custom house, exchange, post office, and city hall. The Franciscan church is a fine Gothic building, and there are three Protestant churches. The bay is defended by 15 strong forts. This is the chief port of the South Pacific, and the head quarters of foreign men-of-war. The commercial business is very extensive. **Pop.** 95,000, including 25,000 foreigners. **Lat.** 33° 2' S. **Lon.** 71° 45' W.—Valparaiso was founded in 1544. It was taken by Drake, and afterwards by Hawkins, sacked by a Dutch corsair in 1600, nearly destroyed by earthquakes in 1730 and 1822, and bombarded by a Spanish squadron in 1866.

VAN, *van*, a fortified city of the Turkish empire, in Armenia, vilayet of Erzeroum, situate on a lake of the same name, 145 miles S.E. of Erzeroum. It is surrounded by a good wall and a deep ditch, and has four gates. To the north, on a high and perpendicular rock, stands the ruined citadel, and it has Armenian churches, mosques, baths, caravanserais, besides some large caves, with inscriptions, attributed to Semiramis. Orchards and gardens surround the city. **Pop.** 30,000.—This is a very ancient city, and takes its name from Van, an Armenian king of the 4th century B.C., and it was for many centuries the capital of the Armenian kingdom.

VANBRUGH, SIR JOHN, *van'-bro*, a celebrated English dramatic writer and architect, who was descended from a family which had taken refuge in England during Alva's tyrannical rule in the Netherlands. After acquiring some celebrity as an architect, he commenced writing for the stage about 1695, producing "The Relapse," "The Provoked Wife," "The Confederacy," and "The Relapse; or Virtue in Danger," comedies which still hold their place on the stage. He was for some time Clarencieux king-of-arms, was knighted, and in 1716 was appointed surveyor of Greenwich Hospital. He was also comptroller-general of works, and surveyor of the royal gardens. Sir John built several superb edifices, the principal of which is Blenheim, the seat of the duke of Marlborough.

Born 1670; **died** in London, 1726.

VAN BUREN, MARTIN, *bu'-ren*, eighth president of the United States. He practised as a lawyer, was elected to the senate in 1821, governor of New York in 1828, and secretary of state in 1829. In 1837 he became president, and was again proposed in 1844, but rejected on account of his opposition to the annexation of Texas, and a third time in 1848, as an anti-slavery candidate, but rejected in favour of General Taylor.

Born at Kinderhook, New York, 1782; **died** there, 1862.

VAN BUREN, the name of four counties of the United States:—

ARKANSAS.—**Area**, 1,260 square miles. **Pop.** 9,565. The capital is Clinton.

IOWA.—**Area**, 468 square miles. **Pop.** 18,000. The capital is Keosauqua.

MICHIGAN.—**Area**, 633 square miles. **Pop.** 30,000. The capital is Pawpaw.

TENNESSEE.—**Area**, 350 square miles. **Pop.** 2,800. The capital is Spencer.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, *van-koo'-ver*, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, off the north-western coast of British North America, forming part of British Columbia, from which it is separated on the north-east by the Gulf of Georgia, Johnstone Strait and Queen Charlotte Sound. The Strait of Fuca divides it from Washington Territory, in the United States. It is 275 miles long, and 85 miles in its greatest breadth. The coast is much indented, the principal inlets being Nootka and Barclay Sounds on the western side, Victoria Harbour at the south-eastern extremity of the island, and Esquimalt and Narraimo Harbours. The surface is mountainous; a bare and rocky range, with an average elevation of 2,000 feet, extending through the centre of the island from north to south. Between this ridge and the coast, which is abrupt and rocky, are rounded and fir-covered hills. There are extensive valleys and prairies. The only streams are short water-courses, and between the mountain

ridges are numerous lakes, some connected in a continuous chain. The climate is equable and healthful, and wheat, potatoes, and other vegetables are successfully cultivated. The capital is VICTORIA.

Minerals.—Coals, large quantities of which are exported to San Francisco, and limestone. There are salt springs.

Area.—15,000 square miles.

Pop.—9,991, exclusive of Indians, many of whom live in the coast districts.

History.—The island was taken possession of for the British by Vancouver in 1792; in 1843 the Hudson's Bay Company established a trading-port at Fort Victoria; in 1859 it was made a colony, and in 1866 consolidated with British Columbia.

VANCOUVER, GEORGE, an English navigator, who entered the royal navy at the age of 13, and rose to the rank of captain. He accompanied Cook on his second and third voyages round the world. He was subsequently employed in exploring the north-west coast of America, the Sandwich Islands, and the coast of South America. He was the author of a "Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and Round the World, in the years 1790-95."

Born 1758; died 1798.

VANDERBURGH, *van'-der-berg*, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 216 square miles. **Pop.** 42,193. The capital is Evansville.

VANDERVELDE, or **VANDEVELDE**, WILLEM, a Dutch painter, son of a landscape painter of considerable talent. In consequence of the successful manner in which he depicted the naval engagements between the English and Dutch, he was invited to England by Charles II., in 1675, and obtained a pension from the crown. His son Willem was also a successful painter of sea pieces.

Born at Leyden, 1610; died in England, 1693.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. (*See* TASMANIA.)

VANDYCK, or **VANDYKE, ANTHONY**, Sir, *van'-dike*, a Dutch painter, who was educated under Rubens. He resided some time at Rome, and then removed to Genoa, and afterwards England, where he had previously been, and was employed by Charles I., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. His greatest works, chiefly in portraiture and historical subjects, were executed in England, where he married a daughter of the earl of Gowry. His remains were interred in St. Paul's cathedral.

Born at Antwerp, 1599; died in London, 1641.

VANE, HENRY, Sir, *vain*, an English patriot, was eldest son of Sir Henry Vane, secretary of state to Charles I. After studying at Oxford, he went to Geneva, where he imbibed a hatred of the principles upon which his native country was then governed; on which account he quarrelled with his father, and made a voyage to New England, where he was elected governor of Massachusetts, but gave offence by his advocacy of religious liberty. He returned in 1637, and upon the breaking out of the Civil War took an active part against the king. He, however, opposed the usurpation of Cromwell, who caused him to be imprisoned. After the Restoration, he was one of the twenty excepted out of the act of general pardon, and was sent to the Tower. In 1662 he was brought to trial for high treason, found guilty, and beheaded on Tower Hill. He wrote political and theological works.

Born 1612; died 1648.

VANNES, *van*, a town of France, on the coast of Brittany, capital of department Morbihan, at the bottom of a bay interspersed with islets, about 2½ miles from the sea. The cathedral is a massive structive. **Manf.** Woollens, linens, cottons, lace, and leather. A brisk coasting trade is carried on. **Pop.** 19,700.

VAN TROMP. (*See* TROMP, VAN.)

VAN WERT, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 390 square miles. **Pop.** 23,028. The capital is Van Wert.

VAN ZANDT, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 875 square miles. **Pop.** 12,619. The capital is Canton.

VAR, a south-eastern department of France, bordering on the Mediterranean. Mountainous; and, in general, rugged and uneven, the only extensive levels being along the coast, and the soil is not naturally fertile.

Rivers.—The Var, Varden, and Argens, with a number of smaller streams.

Minerals.—Coal, iron, and lead.

Area.—2,350 square miles.

Pop.—288,577.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 3 arrondissements, and 145 communes. The chief towns are DRAGUIGNAN (the capital), BRIGNOLES, and TOULOUSE.

VARNA, *var'-na*, a seaport of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, at the bottom of a bay of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the river Varna, 160 miles N. of Constantinople. It is surrounded by walls, entered by six gates, and defended by an old castle, with massive towers; and has eight mosques, also some Greek churches. Its harbour is large and commodious. **Pop.** 24,555. **Lat.** 43° 12′ N. **Lon.** 27° 56′ E.—Here, in 1444, the Turks defeated the Hungarians; and, in 1828, the Russians took the town after a siege of three months. In 1854 the allied British and French armies, which had been here encamped, sailed hence for the Crimea.

VARRO, *var'-ro*, a Roman author, esteemed the most learned man of his age. He wrote nearly 500 works, on almost every department of knowledge, but only fragments of two remain. They afford considerable information respecting the civil and religious customs of the ancient Romans.

Born 116 B.C.; died 28 B.C.

VASA. (*See* GUSTAVUS I.)

VASARHELY, *va-sar'-hel-le*, a market town of Hungary, on the east bank of the Thiess, 14 miles N.E. of Szegedin. **Pop.** 50,966, mostly Protestants.

VASARHELY. (*See* MAROS-VASARHELY.)

VASARI, GIORGIO, *va-sa'-re*, an Italian painter, architect, and biographer, who studied under Del Sarto and Michael Angelo, and copied the remains of ancient sculpture; but he was deficient in colouring. He wrote the "Lives of celebrated Painters, Sculptors, and Architects."

Born at Arezzo, 1512; died at Florence, 1574.

VASTO, or **VASTO D'AMMONE**, *vas'-to*, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, on the coast of the Adriatic, 30 miles S.E. of Chieti. It is walled, and has a large square, with a fountain. The sturgeon fishery is productive. **Pop.** 13,751.

VATTEL, EMMERIC DE, *vat'-tel*, a Swiss writer on jurisprudence, who studied at Basel and Geneva, and entered the service of the king of Poland, whose minister to the republic at Berne he became. In 1753 he published his "Treatise on the Law of Nations; or, the Principles of Natural Law applied to the Conduct of States and Sovereigns."

Born at Couvet, Neufchâtel, 1714, died 1767.

VAUBAN, SÉBASTIEN LE PRESTRE, Marquis de, *vo'-ba*, a French military engineer. He entered the army in his 17th year, and in a short time evinced an extraordinary genius for the science of fortification and military tactics. After serving during some time under the Prince of Condé, in the Spanish army, he was taken prisoner by the royalists, and was urged by Mazarin to enter the service of the king. Some of the strongest fortifications in France and Flanders were constructed by him. For his eminent services he was created a marshal of France, and received many marks of his sovereign's esteem. He wrote several treatises on fortification.

Born at Vezelay, Yonne, 1633; died 1707.

VAUCLUSE, *vo'-kloose*, a south-eastern department of France, bounded on the S. by the department Bouches-du-Rhone. Hilly and mountainous in the north-east, where it is traversed by branches of the Alps, but other parts are undulating, with plains, and the soil is not generally fertile.

Rivers.—The Rhone, with its affluents, the Durance, and Eygues.
Area.—1,370 square miles.
Pop.—244,149.
Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 arrondissements, and 150 communes. The chief towns are AVIGNON (the capital), Apt, Carpentras, and Orange.

VAUD, *vo*, a canton in the south-west of Switzerland, bounded on the W. by France, on the S. by the Lake of Geneva, N. by Neufchâtel, and E. by Fribourg. It is in general less mountainous than other parts of Switzerland, consisting of beautiful valleys and plains, intersected by small cultivated hills. In the N.W. it is covered with branches of the Jura, and on the S.E. with those of the Alps. The valleys and plains are appropriated to the culture of corn; the eminences and hills to that of the vine.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Upper Rhone, the Orbe, the Venoge, and the Broyes; the lakes of Joux, and parts of Morat and Neufchâtel are in the canton.
Minerals.—Marble, coal, sulphur, with a few metals. Salt is produced from the springs of Bex.
Area.—1,244 square miles.
Pop.—238,730, the great majority Protestants, and speaking French.
Chief Towns.—LAUSANNE (the capital), BEX, and VEVAY.

VAUDREUIL, *vode-rweeh'*, a county of Quebec province, dominion of Canada. **Area,** 128 square miles. **Pop.** 11,100, about 9,400 being of French descent. The capital is Vaudreuil.

VAUGIRARD, *vo-zhe-rar'*, a town of France on the Seine, now forming a suburb of Paris, within its fortifications.

VEERUMGAUM, *ve'-room-gawm'*, a town of British India, 35 miles from Ahmedabad, in the presidency of Bombay. **Pop.** 17,000.

VEGA, LA, *vai'-ga*, an ancient city and bishopric of St. Domingo, in the N.E. part of the island of Hayti, near the head of Yuna river, which empties into the Bay of Samana. It occupies the site of a city of the same name, ruined by an earthquake in 1564.

VEGA, LOPE FELIX DE VEGA CARPIO, a Spanish poet and dramatist. He exhibited remarkable talents when young, studied at the royal college at Madrid, and became secretary to the duke of Alva, and after the death of his first wife, to whom he was much attached, he served as a soldier in the "invincible armada." On losing his second wife, he took holy orders. Pope Urban VII. created him doctor of divinity, sent him the cross of the order of Malta, and gave him a place in the apostolic exchequer. Throughout the whole of this varied career he continued to exercise his fertile pen. His principal performances are comedies, which were acted with such success at Madrid as to produce the author a considerable fortune. Without taking into account the works which have been lost, or those which remain in manuscript, there exist of his writings 497 plays, and 21 religious poems, besides burlesque poems, epics, novels, and allegories.

Born at Madrid, 1562; died at the same city, 1635.

VEGLIA, *vail'-ya*, an island in the Adriatic, at the N.W. corner of the Gulf of Quarnero, in the kingdom of Illyria, now belonging to Austria, and included in the government of Trieste, and having S.W. the island of Cherso. It is 23 miles long, by 12 broad, mountainous and sterile in the east and north, but in its other parts generally fertile. Veglia, the capital, stands on its south-west side, and has a small harbour, defended by a castle. **Pop.** 13,000.

VELASQUEZ, DIEGO RODRIGUEZ DE SILVA Y, *ve-las'-kai*, a Spanish painter, of Portuguese family. Philip IV. appointed him his first painter, conferred on him the order of knighthood, and granted him a liberal pension. He made two visits to Italy for the purposes of study and collecting works of art for the king, and in 1652 was appointed chief chamberlain. He was equally great as a painter of portraits, historical subjects, and landscapes.

Born at Seville, 1599; died 1660.

VELEZ MALAGA, a city of Spain, province of Malaga, on the Velez, 16 miles E. of Malaga. It stands on the slope of a high hill, amidst vineyards and plantations. There are several churches, and an elegant town-house. **Manf.** Oil, sugar, soap, cordage, liqueurs, and leather. **Pop.** 24,332.

VELEZ RUBIO, a town of Spain, province of Almeria, 54 miles N.E. of the city of Almeria. It is walled, and has a fine modern church, a college, and a large foundling-hospital. An annual fair is held. **Manf.** Woollen goods. **Pop.** 9,407.

VELLETRI, *vel-lai'-tre*, a town of Italy, province of Roma, 20 miles S.E. of Rome. There are a fine cathedral, and several palaces. **Pop.** 3,976.

VELLORE, *vel-lor'*, a town and fortress of British India, in the province of Madras, 79 miles S.W. of Madras. In the public square there is a very fine pagoda. **Pop.** 37,491. **Lat.** 12° 55' N. **Lon.** 79° 11' E.

VENANGO, *ve-nan'-go*, a county of Pennsylvania, United States. **Area,** 850 square miles. **Pop.** 43,670. The capital is Franklin.

VENDÉE, *van'-dai*, a maritime department in the W. of France, bounded E. by department Deux Sèvres, and W. by the Atlantic. Its surface is almost entirely level, and there are marshes near the coast.

Rivers.—The two Sèvres, Vendée and Autise; Lay, and Vie.
Area.—2,588 square miles.
Pop.—421,642.
Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 3 arrondissements and 298 communes. The chief towns are NAPOLEON-VENDÉE, the capital; FONTENAY-LE-COMTE, and SABLES-D'OLONNE.
History.—The Vendean chiefs vigorously resisted the republican armies from 1793 to 1800, when Cadoudal submitted to Napoleon. During the war many cruelties were perpetrated.

VENDÔME, *van'-dome*, a town of France, department Loir-et-Cher, on the Loir, 18 miles

N.W. of Blois. **Manf.** Coarse cotton fabrics, hosiery, gloves, and leather. **Pop.** 10,000.

VENDÔME, LOUIS JOSEPH, Duke de, a French general, who was the son of Alexander, duke de Vendôme, one of the illegitimate sons of Henry IV. At an early age he entered the army as a volunteer under Louis XIV. in Holland, became a general, and was sent to Spain, where he took Barcelona, in 1697. Louis XIV. named him, in 1702, commander-in-chief in Italy, where he gained several victories over the imperialists. In 1705 he defeated Prince Eugene at Cassano, and was on the point of taking Turin, when he was recalled to take the command in Flanders, where he was signally defeated, at Oudenarde, by the Duke of Marlborough. He then went to Spain, restored Philip V. to his capital, and took 4,000 men, under Lord Stanhope, prisoners.

Born 1654; **died** at Tignaroz, Spain, 1712.

VENEZIA, or **VENETIA,** *ve-ne'-she-a,* a compartment of the province of Venice, once part of Lombardo-Venetian kingdom of the Austrian empire (*see* ITALY), bordering on the Adriatic. Lagoons occupy about one-half of the surface, but between them and the sea are fertile spots.

Rivers.—Adige, Brenta, and Piave.
Area.—850 square miles.
Pop.—365,990.
Chief Town.—VENICE.

VENEZUELA (United States), *ven-ez-we'-la,* a republic of South America, bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea, S. by Brazil, E. by the Atlantic and British Guiana, and W. by Columbia. The greatest length from east to west is about 900 miles, and breadth from north to south, 770 miles. The coast-line, nearly 2,000 miles long, has many deep indentations, the chief of which are, from west to east, the Gulf of Maracaybo, or Venezuela, between the peninsula of Goajira and Paraguaná, and 6,500 square miles in extent, with a large eastern branch, the Gulf of Coro, forming a large and safe haven; the Gulf of Triste; the Gulf of Cariaco, a narrow inlet, nearly 50 miles long; the Gulf of Paria, 100 miles long and 47 miles wide, to the east of the Isle of Trinidad; and the great estuary of the Orinoco, 65 miles wide at the entrance. The coast is generally rocky, with spurs of the mountain ranges in some parts forming bold headlands, but there are long tracts of low and sandy coast, with mangrove marshes. Off the coast are 71 islands, the largest being Margarita, Chimana, Caraca, Borracha, Tortuga, Orchila, the Roques, Aves, and Blanca. About one-fourth of the surface of the republic is covered with mountains, forming two systems, one belonging to the Colombian Andes, running north and north-east, and attaining an elevation of 5,000 feet; and including the Venezuelan coast-chain, which rises in the Picacho to 9,100 feet, and the Merida range, on which are 31 summits over 10,000 feet in height. The other system, on the south and south-east, is known as the Parima mountains, which reach nearly 8,000 feet, and there are several isolated peaks, especially the Duida, near the upper waters of the Orinoco, 8,285 feet high. The climate is intensely hot and unhealthy in the low coast regions, but temperate, and even cold, in the more elevated districts. The dry season extends from November to April. Earthquakes are frequent and often very disastrous. The soil, except in the sandy regions of the coast, is very fertile; the lower districts abounding in palms. There are immense forests, especially of cinchona, in the elevated parts. All tropical produce is abundant. There are many wild animals, including the panther and jaguar; monkeys, venomous snakes, enormous spiders and centipedes, and blood-sucking bats, of great size, abound.

Rivers and Lakes.—The ORINOCO, flowing through the centre of the country; Rio Negro, Cassiaquiare, Tuy, Tocuyo, and Unare are the largest, but there are altogether more than 1,000 streams. There are over 200 lakes and lagoons, the principal lake being that of Valencia, or Tacarigua, 1,600 feet above the sea level, containing a large number of islands. The chief lagoons are Maracaybo, nearly 100 miles long and 75 wide; Unare, Encantada, Gacasonica, Lagunillas, Palmananita, and Taiguaiguai.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, copper, tin, zinc, lead, iron, quicksilver, antimony, marble, gypsum, alum, saltpetre, sulphur, and petroleum.

Area.—403,260 square miles.

Pop.—2,075,000, about 18,000 being whites, 10,000 foreigners, 52,000 pure blooded Indians, and the remainder half breeds and hybrids.

Administrative Divisions.—There are 20 states, 1 federal district, and 1 territory:—Apure, Barcelona, Barquisimeto, Bolivar, Carabobo, Cojedes, Coro, Cumaná, Guárico, Guayana, Guzman Blanco, Maturin, Mérida, Nueva Esparta, Portuguesa, Táchera, Trujillo, Yaracui, Zamora, and Zulia; the federal district and the territory of Amazonas.

Chief Towns.—CARACAS, the capital; BARQUISIMETO, MATURIN, MARACAYBO, and VALENCIA.

Constitution and Government.—Each state has its own legislature and executive. At the head of the central executive government stands a president, elected for the term of two years, with a vice-president, and exercising his functions through six ministers. The legislation for the whole republic is vested in a congress of two houses, called the senate and the house of representatives, both composed of members deputed by the same bodies in the individual states. The president, vice-president, and congresses of states are elected by universal suffrage.

Religion and Education.—The religion of the people is Roman Catholic; but all religions are tolerated, and the clergy are strictly subordinate to the civil power. Primary education is gratuitous and compulsory, and there are about 540 primary schools, and a university at Caracas.

History.—From 1819 to 1830, Venezuela was a portion of the republic of Colombia. A new constitution was then proclaimed. The republic was harassed by civil wars, and struggles of political rivals for power, till 1869, when Guzman Blanco established himself as president, and since then the republic has been peaceful and prosperous.

VENICE (Ital. **VENEZIA**), *ven'-is,* a city and seaport of Italy, capital of the province of the same name, on the western side of the Gulf of Venice, 155 miles E. of Milan. No city in the world occupies so remarkable a situation, and, Rome excepted, no city of Italy is so famous. It is built on about 80 small islands in a lagoon formed by the retreating of the sea. A strip of land, known as the Lido, extends northwards, at a distance of about four miles from the mainland, enclosing the lagoon and islands; and has a number of openings, giving access to the sea. Communication between Venice and the mainland is afforded by a viaduct, with a railway two miles long, with more than 200 arches. On the south side of the city is a broad canal, Della Giudecca, opening out the canal Di San Marco, and so communicating with the sea, and dividing the city proper from the suburb of Giudecca (a long narrow island) and the smaller island of San Giorgio. The north-western limit of the city is marked by the canal Della Fondamente. The city proper is nearly triangular in shape, more than 2½ miles long and 1½ mile wide, protected at the eastern extremity by the Castle of San Pietro, on a small island formed by the canal Di Castello. The approaches to the city are guarded by strong fortifications. The Grand Canal, or Canallazzo, has a serpentine course, and divides the city into two portions. The breadth varies from 100 to 180 feet, and both sides are lined by magnificent buildings, close to the water's edge, giving easy access to the gondolas, which are the chief means of conveyance.

The canal is spanned, near the centre of the city, by the famous Rialto (*rivo alto*, "deep stream"), built about 1590, with a single arch, 90 feet in span; by two iron bridges, built in 1854 and 1858. There are more than 100 smaller canals, crossed by about 400 bridges, generally steep, so as to allow of the passage of gondolas, and ascended by flights of steps. There are a number of narrow alleys, few being 6 feet wide, to which most of the large houses have back entrances. The only thoroughfare available for vehicles is the Merceria, near the centre of the city, and which has good shops and commercial establishments; and the largest open spaces are the Piazza of San Marco, or Place of St. Mark, 570 feet long, and 185 to 270 feet wide, from which the piazzetta of the same name opens to the principal *molo*, or quay, on the canal Di San Marco, where are two fine granite columns, one surmounted by a bronze figure of the winged lion of St. Mark, and the other by a statue of St. Theodore. The piazza is bordered by arcades, with handsome shops, and contains some of the finest buildings in the city, mentioned below. The larger houses are generally of a square form, with an interior court, in which is a cistern for rain water, which forms the main supply of the city, and, in addition to private, is collected by 160 public cisterns.

Public Buildings.—*Palaces*—The Palazzo di San Marco, or doge's palace, forms the eastern side of the Piazzetta, with a frontage to the quay near the entrance of the Grand Canal. It was rebuilt on the site of an older edifice, by Marino Faliери, about the middle of the 14th century, and has been considerably added to and altered at later periods. The general style of the architecture is Venetian Gothic, and in the interior are a number of beautiful halls, some now used as government offices, and the hall of the great council, 175 feet long and 85 wide, adorned with paintings, and now used as a museum and library. The cells in the basement and at the top of the palace, "under the leads," where so many political prisoners suffered, still remain; and the famous "bridge of sighs," over a narrow canal, connects the palace with the public prison built by Da Ponte, in 1589. The Palazza Reale, or "royal palace" of Eugene Beauharnais, formerly the palace of the great judicial dignitaries of the republic, standing on 50 arches, occupies the north side of the Piazza San Marco. The Palazzo de' Camerlenghi (now the tribunal of appeal) is near the Rialto bridge. The Palazzo Grimani is now the post office, and the Casa d'Oro, Foscari, Pisani, Manfrini, and Trevisano, are other fine palaces. *Churches*—The most important church is San Marco, formerly the ducal chapel, and raised to the dignity of a cathedral in 1817, but now superseded by the cathedral of San Pietro de Castello, on the island of Castello. The foundations of San Marco were laid in 977, and pillars and marble were brought from the East. It is in the Byzantine style, in the form of a Greek cross, with the addition of large porticos. It has five domes, the central one 90 and the others 80 feet high, and the principal front, 170 feet wide, has 500 columns. Over the central portal are the famous bronze horses brought from Constantinople. The nave is 245 feet and the transept 201 feet in length. The interior decorations, with mosaics and tesselated marbles, are very rich. Other churches, interesting from their beauty of architecture, and the valuable paintings by Titian and other great artists, are Santi Giovanni e Paolo, containing the monuments of many doges; Santa Maria Gloriosa de' Frari, La Madonna dell' Orto, Santa Maria della Salute, San Salvatore, San Francisco della Vigna, and Il Santissimo Redentore (Palladio's masterpiece). There are altogether about 100 churches and several synagogues. At the south-western angle of the Piazza San Marco is the Campanile, or bell-tower of San Marco, built of brick, with a pyramidal apex, and 323 feet high. Among the other interesting buildings are the Dogana (custom-house), the Zecca (mint), the academy of painting (Convento della Carita), and public library; San Marco, San Rocce, and other charitable institutions; 6 theatres, the largest of which, La Venice, will accommodate 3,000 persons; museum, lyceum, and several gymnasiums. The large arsenal and dockyard, surrounded by a lofty wall, are at the east end of the city.

Manf.—Brocaded tapestry, imitations of antique furniture, machinery, iron and bronze work, gold and silver ware, optical instruments, mosaics, coloured glass, mirrors, velvet, silk hosiery, and jewellery.

Pop.—127,355.

Lat. 45° 26′ N. **Lon.** 12° 20′ E.

History.—The foundation of Venice was laid in 421, as a place of refuge during the invasion of Italy by Attila. The government was at first a democracy; but, towards the middle of the 13th century (about 1247), it became a settled aristocracy. From the 9th till the 16th century, it was the greatest and most splendid commercial city of Europe, and enjoyed many privileges. Venice was overturned in 1797. It remained subject to Austria till 1805, when, after the battle of Austerlitz, it was annexed to the French kingdom of Italy. In 1814, however, it returned under the power of Austria. In 1866 it was annexed to the kingdom of Italy.

VENUS, *vé-nus*, in Roman mythology, the goddess of beauty and love. Her worship was very general. (*See* APHRODITE.)

VERA CRUZ, *vaï-ra kroos*, a state of the republic of Mexico, bounded N. and N.W. by Tamaulipas, and San Luis Potosi, W. by Puebla and Hidalgo, and E. by the Gulf of Mexico, Tabasco, and Chiapas. It is traversed by the Sierra Madre, and is generally mountainous, except a sandy strip of coast, about 30 miles wide. There are several very lofty volcanoes, the highest being the snow-capped Orizaba, or "stor mountain," 17,176 feet high, on the borders of Puebla; on the coast are several large lagoons. In the interior the soil is very fertile; but the climate varies greatly according to elevation, and the vegetation ranges from tropical to almost arctic productions; coffee, sugar, cotton, and tobacco, are successfully cultivated. Yellow fever prevails on the coast from May to November.

Rivers.—The Panuco, Alvarado, and Coatzacoalcos, the mouths of all of which are obstructed by sand bars.

Minerals.—Gold, copper, lead, and iron.

Area.—27,423 square miles.

Pop.—582,441.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 18 departments. The chief towns are JALAPA (the capital), and Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, the chief seaport of Mexico, in the above state. It fronts the sea in a semicircle, is enclosed with a low wall, and is defended by two redoubts. Opposite the town is an islet, on which stands the castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa, strongly fortified, and having a lighthouse 79 feet above the level of the sea. The city is regularly built, and the public buildings are good. The harbour is merely an open roadstead, but a mole was built in 1875. Cochineal, sugar, bullion, indigo, drugs, provisions, vanilla, logwood, caoutchouc, and pimento. **Pop.** about 24,000. **Lat.** 19° 12′ N. **Lon.** 96° 8′ W.—Vera Cruz was raised to the dignity of a city by Philip III. of Spain in 1615. It was bombarded and taken by the army of the United States in 1847, surrendered to the allied British, French, and Spanish squadrons in 1861, and was restored to Mexico in 1867.

VERAGUA, *ve-rag'-wa*, a province of Colombia, Central America. **Area** and **Pop.** Unascertained.

VERA PAZ, a province of Guatemala, Central America. **Area**, 3,600 square miles. **Pop.** 66,000. The capital is Vera Paz. (*See* COBAN.)

VERCELLI, *ver-chel'-le*, a town of northern Italy, at the confluence of the rivers Cervo and Sesia, 14 miles from Casale. It is enclosed by boulevards, which have replaced its old fortifications. The cathedral, in the Italian style, built in the 16th century, is one of the best in Piedmont, and there are several other fine churches and a palace. **Manf.** Silk and woollen fabrics. **Pop.** 28,252.

VERCHÈRES, *vair-shair'*, a county of Quebec province, dominion of Canada. **Area**, 195 square miles. **Pop.** 13,000, nearly all of French descent. The capital is Verchères.

VERDI, GIUSEPPE, *vair'-de*, an Italian musical composer, who studied his art at Milan, and in 1839 produced his first work. It was not, however, until he gave to the public his "Nabuco" in 1842, that he acquired a name as a musical writer. He has produced a large number of popular works; his operas of "Rigoletto," "Trovatore," "Traviata," &c., being constantly played.

Born at Busseto, Parma, 1814.

VERDUN, *vair'-du(r)*, a town of France, department Meuse, 130 miles N.E. of Paris, on the Meuse. It is strongly fortified, and has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, a military hospital, a communal college, and public library. **Manf.** Woollen and linen goods, leather and wooden wares. It also has distilleries and breweries. **Pop.** 16,000.—This place was, in 1792, taken by the Prussians, but restored to the French after the battle of Valmy. In 1870, it surrendered to the Germans after a month's siege.

VERGIL, POLYDORE, *ver'-jil*, an English historian of Italian birth. In 1501 he was sent by pope Alexander VI. to England as collector of Peter's pence. Henry VIII. was so pleased with his wit and address, that he gave him the archdeaconry of Wells. He was subsequently prebendary of Hereford, Lincoln, and London; remaining in England nearly 50 years, after which he returned to Italy. His principal works are, "De Inventoribus Rerum," "Treatise on Prodigies," "Adagia, or Proverbs," and a history of England, in Latin, which, however, is more elegant than faithful.

Born at Urbino, about 1470; **died** there, 1555.

VERGNIAUD, PIERRE VICTURNIEN, *vairn'-ye-o*, a French revolutionist, who practised successfully at the bar at Bordeaux, and was elected to the legislative assembly in 1791, of which he became president, and in that capacity pronounced sentence on the king. He was afterwards the most eloquent leader of the Girondists, and energetically opposed Robespierre and the ultra-revolutionists, who procured his death by the guillotine.

Born at Limoges, 1759; **died** 1793.

VERIA, or **VERRIA**, *vair'-e-a*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, a few miles from the coast of the Gulf of Salonica. **Manf.** Cotton goods, thread, and dyeing. **Pop.** 10,000, mostly Greeks.—This is the ancient Berœa.

VERMIGLI, PIETRO MARTIRE, *vair-meel'-ye*, commonly known as "Peter Martyr," an Italian reformer. At an early age he entered the Augustan order, and became prior of Lucca; but having adopted the Protestant doctrines, was compelled to fly to Switzerland, and was soon afterwards appointed professor of divinity at Strasburg. In 1547 he accepted an invitation from Cranmer to visit England, and was appointed lecturer at Oxford; but on the accession of Mary he returned to Strasburg, and in 1556 became professor of theology at Zurich. He was one of the most learned men of the Reformed Church, and the author of many theological works.

Born at Florence, 1500; **died** 1562.

VERMILION, *ver-mil'-i-on*, the name of three counties of the United States:—

ILLINOIS.—**Area**, 1,200 square miles. **Pop.** 41,588. The capital is Danville.

INDIANA.—**Area**, 290 square miles. **Pop.** 12,000. The capital is Newport.

LOUISIANA.—**Area**, 1,400 square miles. **Pop.** 8,795, nearly one-fourth being coloured. The capital is Abbeville.

VERMONT, *ver-mont'*, one of the United States, situate in the north part of the Union, having Canada on the N., Massachusetts on the S., New York and Lake Champlain on the W., and New Hampshire on the E. (several islands in Lake Champlain belong to the state). The Green Mountains, which give name to the state, from 10 to 15 miles in breadth, traverse its whole length, beginning in Canada, thence extending through the states of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and terminating within a few miles of the sea-coast. They have rounded grassy summits, and are intersected by numerous valleys, the soil of which is deep, rich, and loamy. Adjoining the rivers are fine plains and meadows; and between the banks of Lake Champlain and the mountains is a valuable tract of arable land, extending 100 miles in length and 30 in breadth. The state abounds in beautiful waterfalls and caves, and there is a remarkable natural bridge. The climate is healthy, but subject to great extremes of heat and cold. The snow lies from the middle of December to the middle of March; during which period it is customary to travel in sledges. The weather during this season is generally fair and constant, and rain seldom falls, though hail is not unfrequent.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Connecticut forms the boundary between Vermont and New Hampshire, and its chief affluents in the eastern part of Vermont are the Passumpsic, Wells, White, Black, West, and Deerfield. The rivers on the west side of the state mostly discharge into Lake Champlain, the principal being Otter creek, Winooski (or Onion), Lamoille, and Missisquoi. There are numerous small lakes.

Minerals.—Iron, argentiferous lead, copper, marble of very beautiful quality, slate, and potters' clay.

Area.—10,212 square miles.

Pop.—332,500, about 1,000 being coloured. In respect of population, this ranks low by comparison.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 14 counties. The state capital is MONTPELIER, and other important towns are Bennington, Brandon, Battleboro, Castleton, Colchester, Fairhaven, Middlebury, Northfield, Rockingham, Rutland, St. Albans, Springfield, Windsor, and Woodstock.

History.—The first settlement was made in 1724. As population increased the territory was claimed by the state of New Hampshire, and a long contest ensued between that state and New York, suspended by the outbreak of the great war of the revolution. In 1791, Vermont was admitted into the Union.

VERNET, HORACE, a French painter, and son of Carlo Vernet, a painter of eminence. In his early youth Paris was in a state of revolution, and, art finding few patrons, his father's circumstances were so straitened that Horace had, while still a child, to assist in eking out the family income by making small drawings for tradesmen's invoices, fashion-books, &c. After serving for a short time in the ranks of the French army, he entered upon the task of representing on canvas incidents of military life, and he went on increasing in skill and popularity until 1819, when he produced his "Massacre of the Mamelukes," which placed him at the head of his particular walk in the artistic profession. Charles X. nominated him an officer of the legion of honour, and, after the revolution of 1830, he became a favourite painter with Louis Philippe, who commissioned him to adorn the Constantine Gallery and the Gallery of French History at Versailles, with a number of battle-pieces, illustrative of the Algerine campaigns, and of the other triumphs of the French army. In 1842 he was created a commander of the legion of honour, having previously refused to be elevated to the rank of a baron.

Born at Paris, 1789; **died** there, 1863.

VERNON, *ver'-non*, the name of three counties of the United States:—

LOUISIANA.—**Area**, 1,450 square miles. **Pop.** 5,160, about 420 being coloured. The capital is Leesville.

MISSOURI.—**Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 10,369. The capital is Nevada.

WISCONSIN.—**Area**, 800 square miles. **Pop.** 23,235. The capital is Viroqua.

VERNON, EDWARD, an English admiral, who in 1739 captured Porto Bello, and in 1741 attacked Cartagena with a large force, but was unsuccessful. He was elected to Parliament for Penrhyn in 1727, and made himself prominent by his opposition to miuisters, which gained him great popularity, and in 1741 he was simultaneously returned for Penrhyn, Rochester, and Ipswich, electing to sit for the latter, for which he was twice afterwards elected.

Born at Westminster, 1684; **died** in Suffolk, 1757.

VERNON, *vair-nawn(g)'*, a town of France, department Eure, on the right bank of the Seine, 15 miles N.E. of Evreux. There are a handsome and ancient Gothic church, a tall tower of great historical interest, and many ancient timber-framed houses. **Pop.** 7,800.

VERONA, *ve-ro'-na*, a north-eastern province of Italy, bordering on Tyrol, and separated from Brescia by the Mincio and the Lake of Garda. The northern part is mountainous, the other parts level or undulating. There are marshes in the south, but the soil is generally fertile, and there is rich pasturage.

Rivers.—The Adige, flowing through the centre of the province.

Area.—1,061 square miles.

Pop.—407,388.

Chief Towns.—VERONA (the capital), LEGNAGO, and VILLAFRANCA.

VERONA, a city of Italy, capital of the above province, at the foot of the Tyrolese Alps, on both sides of the Adige, 62 miles W. of Venice, beautifully situated. It is surrounded by lofty walls with towers and bastions, and is entered by five gates, two of which, the Porta del Palio and the Porta Nuova, are remains of the older fortifications, partially destroyed by the French after the peace of Luneville in 1801. The river,—crossed by four fine bridges (the Ponte de Castel Vecchio, Ponte della Pietra, Ponte Nuovo, and Ponte della Navi), and below the town by a railway bridge,—winds through the town, forming a peninsula, nearly triangular in form, on which the larger portion of the town is built. Some of the principal streets, especially the Corso, are noble avenues, lined by splendid mansions with marble decorations, and there are several fine squares, the chief being the Piazza dei Signori, the Piazza Bra, the Piazza del Erbe, and the Mercato Vecchio (old market). Of the 48 churches, the most conspicuous is the cathedral of Santa Maria Matriculare, a magnificent specimen of the Lombardo-Romanesque style, at the northern end of the city, on the bank of the river. It was rebuilt in the 12th century, and has several beautiful chapels and monuments, an important library, and Titian's famous picture, "the Assumption." Other fine churches are Santa Anastasia, in the Gothic style; San Zenone, with a magnificent portal and lofty bell tower; San Fermo Maggiore, built in the 8th century and having interesting monuments; San Sebastiano, San Giovanni in Valle, and San Giorgio, beyond the river, opposite the cathedral. There are several noble palaces, and the Palazzo del Consiglio, in the Piazza dei Signori, has busts of distinguished natives of the town. In the same square is the palace of the Scala family (supreme in Verona in the 13th and 14th centuries), now occupied by the local authorities; and near it are the tombs of the family. The bishop's palace was restored in the 14th century. A striking edifice is the old Roman amphitheatre in the Piazza Bra. It is in a remarkable state of preservation, with an arena 248 feet long, and capable of accommodating 22,000 spectators. The interior is now used as a circus, and the arcades are occupied by shops. Among other Roman remains are fragments of a theatre and a triumphal arch. The Castello Vecchio is a massive structure, on the left bank of the river. Among the artistic and educational establishments are a museum, a fine picture gallery, academy of painting and sculpture, theatre, opera-house, lyceum, and ecclesiastical seminary. In the Piazza dei Signori are a statue of Dante, created in 1865, and a noble bell tower, 300 feet high. Verona is associated with the poetry of Dante, Petrarch, and Shakspeare, and a tomb is shown in the garden of the foundling hospital, in the southern part of the city, as that of Juliet, but the original was destroyed long since. A large area, the Piazza d'Armi, used for military purposes, is in the southern part of that portion of the city, on the left bank of the river, and near it is a large and picturesque cemetery. **Manf.** Silk, woollen, linen, and other goods. A large general trade is carried on. **Pop.** 66,000.—The date of the foundation of Verona is not known; but Julius Cæsar established a colony here. On the decline of the empire, it experienced the fate of the other towns in the north of Italy. In 1814, on the overthrow of Napoleon I., it fell into the hands of Austria, and in 1822, a congress was held in it. In 1866 it was incorporated with the kingdom of Italy.

VERONESE, PAUL CAGLIARI, surnamed *ver-o-nai'-sai*, Italian painter, who was the son of a sculptor. His genius for the art in which he subsequently excelled was manifested at an early age. He took Titian and Tintoretto as his models, emulating the fine design and composition of the first, with the gorgeous colouring of the latter. Finding himself unappreciated at Verona, he took up his residence at Venice, which city he embellished with a series of master-pieces.

Born at Verona, 1532; **died** 1588.

VERRES, *ver'-res*, a Roman governor of Sicily, who desolated the province by his rapacity, and was prosecuted by Cicero, who made one of his most famous orations. Before the trial was over, Verres fled to Massilia, where he remained in exile for 27 years. He was put to death by the proscription of Antony.

Died 43 B.C.

VERRIO, ANTONIO, *vair'-re-o*, an Italian painter, who was invited to England by Charles II., and employed upon the decorations of Windsor Castle. Nearly all the ceilings, and a side of St. George's Hall, were executed by him; but most of his designs have been removed. He subsequently painted for James II. and William III.

Born about 1639; **died** at Hampton Court, 1707.

VERSAILLES, *vair-saye'*, a city of France, capital of the department Seine-et-Oise, and the seat of the French senate and assembly, 10 miles S.W. of Paris. The streets are regularly planned, and the main thoroughfares are the avenues of Paris, St. Cloud, and Sceaux,—the Place d'Armes, and the boulevard de la Reine. In 1666 Versailles was little more than a village, with a hunting-lodge for the royal family, when Louis XIV., pleased with the situation, and desirous of residing out of Paris, erected a splendid palace, which, from 1672 to 1790, was the residence of

the kings of France. It was restored during the reign of Louis Philippe. The splendid galleries contain a series of paintings and statues arranged in chronological order, and the marble court is 105 feet long and 79 feet high. It is approached by three great avenues, each lined with a double row of trees. In connection with it are an orangery, flower gardens, and a park, in which are a beautiful series of fountains, and at the extremity of the park are two palaces, called the Great and Little Trianon. The old town contains the principal church and the greater proportion of elegant buildings. The principal structures are the churches of Notre Dame and St. Louis, and there is an English chapel. There are, besides, a lyceum, military hospital, and large barracks. **Manf.** Firearms, clocks, and watches. Spinning and weaving of cotton, as well as the bleaching of linen, are pursued on a small scale. **Pop.** 28,324.—This city has been the scene of many treaties; among them the one which, in 1783, recognised the independence of America. Here, also, the famous oath termed the Jeu de Paume was taken, in 1789, by the members of the National Assembly. During the Franco-German war of 1870, Versailles was the head-quarters of the Germans, and after the preliminary treaty of peace, the National Assembly and seat of government were transferred hither from Bordeaux. The constitutional provisions of February, 1875, made it the legal capital of France.

VERSETZ, or **VERSECZ**, *ver-sets'*, a fortified town of Hungary, 40 miles S. of Temesvar. It has an elegant Greek church. Wine, rice, and silk are cultivated in the environs. **Manf.** Silk. **Pop.** 19,000.

VERVICK, or **WERICQ**, *vair'-vik*, a frontier town of Belgium, in W. Flanders, on the Lys, 9 miles from Ypres. **Pop.** 6,000.

VERVIERS, *ver'-ve-a*, a town of Belgium, province of Liege, and 14 miles S.E. of the city of that name, on the Vesdre, near the Prussian frontier. There are three fine churches, and a town-hall. **Manf.** Cloth, very extensive. **Pop.** 44,667.

VESALIUS, ANDREAS, *ve-sai'-li-us*, a Flemish physician, who studied at Paris, and was successively professor of anatomy at Pavia, Bologna, and Pisa. The emperors Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain appointed him their chief physician; but, about 1564, for some reason not satisfactorily explained, he suddenly went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. On his return, his ship was lost on the island of Zante, where he perished either of starvation or fatigue. His great works upon medicine inaugurated a new era in the healing art.

Born at Brussels, 1514; **died** 1564.

VESOUL, *ve-zool'*, a town of France, department Haute-Saône, at the junction of the Colombine and the Durgeon, 190 miles S.E. of Paris. There are a modern church, a museum, lyceum, and public library. In the vicinity are iron-works, and a mineral spring. **Manf.** Cotton and silk goods and turned-ware. **Pop.** 7,500.

VESPASIAN, TITUS FLAVIUS SABINUS, *ves-pai'-si-an*, a Roman emperor. He rose entirely by his merit; and, having distinguished himself in Germany, as proconsul in Africa, and in Britain under Claudius, was rewarded with the consular dignity for his public services. Nero appointed him commander of three legions, with which he in two years subdued the revolted Jews. On the death of Vitellius in 69, he was proclaimed emperor by his army, and the choice was approved by the senate and the people. He reformed the abuses which prevailed in all departments of the state, introduced excellent regulations for the correction of public morals, embellished Rome with many fine structures,—among others, that of the amphitheatre, since known as the Coliseum, and fortified the cities of the empire. He was also a patron of men of learning, and discountenanced vice and immorality.

Born near Reate, in the Sabine country, 9; **died** 79.

VESPUCCI, AMERIGO, *ves-poo'-che*, an Italian navigator, who, according to an account first published in Lorraine in 1507, went upon four voyages; two at the command of the king of Castile, and two at that of the Portuguese monarch. This narrative, which was produced without his concurrence, declared that, in his first voyage, made in 1497, he discovered the northern shores of South America; but Humboldt proves this date to be a mistake for 1499; also, that, as Columbus had reached the mouth of the Orinoco in 1498, he was in reality the discoverer. (*See* AMERICA.) He subsequently became pilot-major of the Spanish navy, and remained the friend of Columbus until the death of that great navigator.

Born at Florence, 1451; **died** at Seville, 1512.

VESTA, *ves'-ta*, in Roman mythology, the goddess of fire, the protectress of the State, and the patroness of the vestal virgins.

VESTRIS, GAETANO APOLLINO BALTHAZAR, *ves'-tris*, a celebrated Italian dancer, who became the greatest performer of his day, and was surnamed "the god of dancing." His vanity was even greater than his reputation. He was in the habit of saying, "There are only three great men in Europe: myself, Voltaire, and the king of Prussia" (Frederick II.). His natural son, Marie Augustin Vestris, also became celebrated as a dancer. The English actress, Madame Vestris, was connected with this family by marriage.

Born at Florence, 1729; **died** 1808.

VESUVIUS, MOUNT, *ve-su'-vi-us*, a volcanic mountain of Italy, about 8 miles S.E. of Naples, famous for its eruptions. It rises in a gentle swell from the Bay of Naples, to an elevation of nearly 3,950 feet, but varying after eruptions. The summit is in the form of a cone, and consists of masses of burned earth, ashes, and sand, thrown out in the course of ages by the volcano. The crater is nearly a mile and a half in circumference, but has not above 350 feet of depth or of descent from the ridge. The most distinguished eruptions of Vesuvius occurred in 79, when the old Roman towns, Pompeii and Herculaneum, were destroyed; 472, 1779, 1794, 1822, 1834, 1855, 1860, 1868, and 1872.

VESZPRIM, *vess'-prim*, a town of Hungary, on the Sed, 60 miles S.W. of Buda. It has a fine cathedral and episcopal palace. A good trade is carried on. **Pop.** 12,000.

VEVAY, *vev-ai'*, a town of Switzerland, canton Vaud, on the north-east shore of the Lake of Geneva, 10 miles S.E. of Lausanne. In the church of St. Martin are the tombs of the English regicides Broughton and Ludlow, who died here in exile. The other principal church is St. Clara's, and there is an English chapel. A marble bridge spans the gorge of the Veveyse. An active transit trade is carried on. **Pop.** 8,000, principally Protestants.

VIADANA, *ve-a-da'-na*, a town of Lombardy, on the Po, 22 miles from Mantua. **Pop.** 16,000.

VIANA, *ve-a'-na*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Minho, on the Lima, 37 miles from

Oporto. It is inclosed by walls surmounted by turrets, and its harbour is defended by batteries. **Pop.** 8,200, engaged in trade and fishing.—This place surrendered to Admiral Sir Charles Napier in the revolution which deprived Don Miguel of the throne.

VIARDOT, LOUIS, *ve-ar'-do*, a modern French *littérateur*, who was educated for the legal profession, but relinquished it for literature. In 1838 he was appointed a director at the Italian Opera-house of Paris. He married the eminent vocalist, Pauline Garcia, sister of Malibran, and accompanied her in her professional visits to Spain, Germany, and England. His principal works were "Studies in the History, Administration, and Literature of Spain;" "The Museums of Spain, England, and Belgium;" and "History of the Moors in Spain." He also translated some of the works of the Russian authors, Nicholas Gogol and Alexander Pushkin, into French.

Born at Dijon, 1800.

VIAREGGIO, *ve-a-red'-jo*, a seaport of Italy, 12 miles N.W. of Pisa. One of the churches is very handsome and large. It has an export trade in statuary marble. The town is much frequented as a bathing place. **Pop.** 12,000.

VIATKA, *ve-at'-ka*, a government of European Russia in Eastern Russia. In the east it is covered by branches of the Ural Mountains; in its other parts it is mostly undulating and level. There are extensive forests. The climate is severe.

Rivers.—The Kama, an affluent of the Vosga, and its tributaries, the Viatka, Kilmez, and Tcheptza.
Minerals.—Iron and copper.
Area.—59,114 square miles.
Pop.—2,740,953, including Tartar tribes and about 50,000 Mahometans.

VIATKA, the capital of the above government, is situate on the Viatka, 105 miles N.E. of Kazan. There are a fine cathedral, and many other churches. **Manf.** Woollens, and silver and copper articles. **Pop.** 20,000.

VIAZMA, or **WIASMA,** *ve-az'-ma*, a town of Russia, government of Smolensk, 97 miles E. of the city of Smolensk. It is surrounded by walls, has 32 churches, and is built almost entirely of wood. **Manf.** Leather and gingerbread. **Pop.** 11,000.

VIBORG, *vi'-borg*, an ancient city and important military position of Denmark, province of North Jutland. There is a large cathedral, begun in the 12th century. **Pop.** 5,000.

VIBORG, a town of European Russia, in Finland, on a deep inlet of the Gulf of Finland. **Pop.** of the gov., 313,465; of the town, 10,000.

VICENZA, *ve-chen'-za*, a north-east province of Italy, bordering on Tyrol. In the north it is traversed by branches of the Alps, but is level or undulating in the south. There are extensive forests, furnishing valuable timber, and chestnuts, largely used for food. Several coal-mines are worked.

Rivers.—The most important are the Bacchiglione and Brenta.
Area.—1,016 square miles.
Pop.—413,371.
Chief Towns.—VICENZA (the capital), and BASSANO.

VICENZA, a city of Italy, capital of the above province, beautifully situated in a hilly region, at the junction of the Bacchiglione and Retrone, 37 miles N.W. of Venice. The river is crossed by eight bridges, the finest of which was built by Palladio, a native of the town, and who erected many of the finest public and private edifices, among them the town-hall and the prefecture. The finest square is the Piazza dei Signori, in which are two handsome columns. In the market-place is a remarkable belfry, 270 feet high. The city is still partially surrounded by dilapidated walls, but the old moats are now drained, and under cultivation. The cathedral, originally Gothic, but injured by modern alterations; the Dominican church, and the churches of San Pietro and Santa-Corona, are among the finest of the ecclesiastical edifices, and there are 16 other churches. Other noticeable edifices are the Palazzo-della-Rigione, an ancient Gothic building; the Palazzo-Prefetizzio, in the Corinthian style; and the Teatro-Olimpico, begun by Palladio, and completed by his son. There are also a museum, picture-gallery, lyceum, college, episcopal palace, and several educational institutions. The railway-station is in the Campo Marzio, which contains a triumphal arch. Palladio's villa, considered to be one of the finest buildings of the style in existence, is a little beyond the walls, near the Lupia gate. **Manf.** Silk, woollen, and linen goods; leather, articles in gold and silver, and earthenware. **Pop.** 38,000.—Vicenza was a Roman station, and suffered greatly on the irruption of the northern tribes. It was successively pillaged by Alaric, Attila, the Lombards, and the emperor Frederick II. In the early part of the 15th century it came into the possession of the Venetians, who held it until 1796, when it became the scene of sanguinary conflicts between the French and Austrians. In 1815 it was annexed to Austria. A splendid memorial, with statue of King Victor Emmanuel, was inaugurated in November, 1880.

VICH, *veek*, a city of Spain, province of Barcelona, 36 miles from Barcelona. It has a cathedral built in the 11th century, and some curious specimens of the architecture of the Middle Ages, and was the metropolitan see of Catalonia. **Manf.** Linens, coarse woollen fabrics, and printed cottons. **Pop.** 12,478.

VICHY, *veesh'-e*, a town and watering-place of France, department Allier, on the right bank of the Allier, crossed by a suspension-bridge, 30 miles S. of Moulins. It consists of an old and a new town, Vichy-la-Ville and Vichy-les-Bains. The buildings are commodious and elegant, and there are a casino and two parks. There are eight principal alkaline springs, and in the season, between May and October, there are as many as 15,000 visitors. **Pop.** 6,100.

VICKSBURG, *vicks'-burg*, a city and port of entry of Mississippi, United States, and state capital, on the east bank of the Mississippi, 45 miles W. of Jackson, in the centre of a rich, cotton-growing region. The site rises in terraces from the river, and the streets are narrow, but irregularly laid out. The court-house is a magnificent building. **Manf.** Cotton-seed, oil, machinery, railway rolling-stock, carriages, saddlery, and harness. **Pop.** 11,814. 7,000 being coloured and 1,500 foreigners.—The city figured conspicuously in the war of separation, being held by the Confederates, and besieged by General Grant for more than six months, surrendering in July, 1863.

VICTOR I., ST., *vik'-tor*, Pope, a native of Africa, elected 185. During his pontificate the date of Easter was settled. He was martyred in the persecution under Severus.

Died 197.

VICTOR II. (GEBHARD), Bishop of Eichstadt, succeeded Leo IX. in 1055. He was an active reformer of abuses in the church, and convoked five councils.

Died 1057.

VICTOR III. (DIDIER), elected in 1086; but was compelled to leave Rome, the emperor Henry IV. supporting the anti-pope Guibert, and retired to Monte Casino, where he died.

Born 1027; died 1087.

VICTOR IV., an anti-pope, whose usurpation was supported by Frederick I. and some of the cardinals. This gave rise to a schism in the Romish church.

Died 1164.

VICTOR, CLAUDE PERRIN, Duke of Belluno, and marshal of France. He enlisted as a private soldier in 1781, and having risen to the rank of general of brigade, he was sent to the army of the Eastern Pyrenees. Attracting the notice of Bonaparte he was appointed second in command to Lannes in the campaign in the Papal States. His next important command was in La Vendée, which country he succeeded in restoring to tranquillity. Recalled to the army of Italy, he gained fresh renown by his conduct while covering the retreat of the French army of Naples at Marengo and at Bassano. At the peace of Amiens he was appointed by Napoleon ambassador to the court of Denmark; but upon the commencement of the war with Prussia, in 1806, he was recalled to his military duties. At Jena he particularly distinguished himself, as also at Pultusk; while at the battle of Friedland his valour was so conspicuous, that Napoleon created him, upon the spot, marshal of France. In 1807 he held the governorship of Berlin. In the following year he was sent to Spain in command of the first corps of the French army, and, after twice defeating the Spaniards, was sent to co-operate with Soult in Portugal. He, however, suffered a defeat at Talavera, and, in 1812, was recalled from the Peninsula to take a command in the grand army about to invade Russia. In that terrible campaign his valour and ability were conspicuous. During the campaign of 1813 he evinced his accustomed bravery and skill in checking, as far as possible, the advance of the allies into France; but having failed to dislodge the enemy at Montereau, he incurred the displeasure of the emperor, who took from him his command. This act of injustice deeply moved the brave marshal, who declared that he would not quit the army, and, as he had already served as a private soldier, he would again take his place in the ranks. Napoleon, appreciating his fidelity, gave him the command of a portion of the guard, with which he fought, with the most stubborn courage, at the battle of Craonne, and was carried off the field severely wounded. After the abdication of the emperor, he gave his adherence to the Bourbons, and was appointed to a command, and after the return from Elba, retired, with Louis XVIII., to Ghent. In 1821 he became minister of war, and, in 1823, acted as second in command in the Spanish campaign. After the revolution of 1830 he became one of the leaders of the legitimist party; but took little part in public affairs.

Born 1764; died 1841.

VICTOR-AMADEUS I., *am-a-de'-us*, Duke of Savoy, succeeded his father in the dukedom of Savoy in 1830, and in the following year obtained Montferrato and Alba. His wife was the daughter of Henry IV. of France. He built the university of Turin, and provided it with several distinguished professors.

Born at Turin, 1587; died at Vercelli, 1637.

VICTOR-AMADEUS II., the first king of Sardinia, succeeded his father as duke of Savoy in 1675. In 1713 he was acknowledged king of Sardinia. In 1730 he abdicated the throne to his son; but, repenting of what he had done, he endeavoured to recover the crown. In this, however, he failed, and, after remaining during some time under arrest, was compelled to retire to his private residence at Moncalieri. He was famous both as a general and statesman; he gave an impulse to trade and manufactures in his dominions; encouraged the cultivation of the mulberry tree and the breeding of silk-worms; thus laying the foundation of that branch of commerce in Piedmont. By his marriage with Anne-Maria of Orleans, daughter of Henrietta-Maria, wife of Philip, duke of Orleans, and granddaughter of Charles I., the house of Savoy became connected with the royal family of England.

Born 1666; died 1732.

VICTOR-AMADEUS III., succeeded his father Carlo-Emmanuel III., in 1733. During the wars of the French revolution he lost Savoy and Nice, and was compelled by Napoleon to become the vassal of France.

Born 1720; died 1796.

VICTOR AURELIUS. (*See* AURELIUS, VICTOR.)

VICTOR-EMMANUEL I., *em-man'-u-el*, king of Sardinia. As duke of Aosta he energetically resisted the French revolutionary armies. When his brother, Carlo-Emmanuel IV., abdicated, in 1802, he succeeded to the crown. He persistently refused to grant a constitution to his subjects, and in 1821 a revolution burst forth, in consequence of which he was compelled to abdicate, and was succeeded by his brother, Carlo-Felix.

Born 1759; died at Moncalieri, 1824.

VICTOR-EMMANUEL II., king of Italy, and formerly king of Sardinia, was the son of Carlo-Alberto, and, while heir-apparent, fought in the campaign against the Austrians, which, terminating in the disastrous battle of Novara, caused his father to abdicate. He became king of Sardinia in 1849, and in 1861 assumed the title of king of Italy, conferred on him by the Italian parliament. (*See* ITALY.)

VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA, *vik-to'-ri-a*, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, is the daughter and only child of Edward, duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., by his wife Maria Louisa Victoria, of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld. At the death of her father, in 1820, the duchess of Kent, whose first husband had been the prince of Leiningen, and who was the sister of Leopold, king of the Belgians, devoted herself to superintending the education of the future queen, who was carefully prepared for the illustrious station she was destined to fulfil. On June 20, 1837, she ascended the throne of the United Kingdom, and was crowned June 28, 1838. On February 10, 1840, the queen became the wife of Prince Albert-Franz-August-Karl-Emmanuel, second son of the duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, by whom she had nine children. The prince died in December, 1861, and since then the queen has lived very much in retirement. In 1867 she directed the composition of "The Early Days of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort;" in 1868 authorized the publication of a portion of her diary, relating to her domestic life in Scotland, abounding in interesting details, and has since supplied materials for the "Life of the Prince Consort," by Mr. Theodore Martin.

Born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819.

VICTORIA, a British colony in the south-east of Australia, bounded N. and N.E. by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the river Murray, W. by South Australia, from which it is divided by meridian of longitude 141° E., and S. by the South Pacific Ocean. The coast line is more than 600 miles long, low in the western part, but

rising to 500 and 1,000 feet in some parts, between Cape Otway and Wilson's Promontory, and a granite headland, 3,000 feet high, connected with the mainland by a sandy isthmus. Thence to Cape Howe, the most easterly point of the colony, the coast is sandy, with many lagoons, the chief being Lakes Reeves, Wellington, Victoria and King. The principal harbours, from west to east, are Portland Bay, Port Fairy, Warnambool (or Lady) Bay, Port Philip Bay, Western Port and Corner Inlet. A range of mountains traverses the entire length of the colony, dividing it into two unequal parts. It runs in an eastern and western direction, generally at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the coast. It is part of the Australian Cordorilla, and is called the Dividing Range; its eastern part is known as the Australian Alps. It varies in height from 1,000 to 7,000 feet. The range dividing the Wimmera district from the county of Ripon is termed the Pyrenees. The Grampians form the west termination of the Great Dividing Range. The climate is mild; January, or the early part of February, is the hottest period of the Victorian year, the thermometer frequently standing at noon in the shade at 100° to 108°; the mean temperature being 66°. The coldest month is July, the lowest reading of the thermometer during a period of six years being 29°, but it rarely falls below freezing point, and the mean temperature is 48°. For the whole year, as ascertained by a series of observations, the mean temperature is 58°. With the exception of the hot north winds, the climate is not uncongenial to the European constitution, while in cases of pulmonary disease it has been found highly beneficial in prolonging life. About three-fourths of the soil is available for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Nearly everything grown in England flourishes in Victoria, and very many other things thrive in the colony. The timber is valuable, especially the red and blue gums. The species known as the peppermint tree is of enormous size, specimens over 450 feet high being known to exist. The she-oak (*Casuarina*), honeysuckle (*Banksia*), native cherry tree, and several varieties of the acacia are also abundant. Some other woods are well adapted for fine cabinet work.

Rivers and Lakes.—The names of rivers, in the order of length, are:—The Murray, Goulburn, Glenelg, Loddon, Wimmera, Avoca, Hopkins, Wannon, Ovens and Yarra-Yarra. In winter the rivers are frequently swollen by the heavy rains into angry torrents, which devastate the country. In the summer many of the streams dry up. There are numerous salt and fresh water lakes, many of them being dry during summer, and all shallow; the largest of these is Lake Corangamite, covering 48,640 acres. This lake, with a number of small ones in its neighbourhood, has no outlet, and is extremely saline. In the summer the lake falls, by evaporation, considerably below its winter level, leaving on the banks large quantities of native salt in crystals.

Minerals.—The colony is almost unparalleled for the wealth, extent and variety of its mineral resources. Rich copper ore is found at St. Arnaud, Specimen Gully, Castlemaine, and on the River Thompson: in Gipps Land, where native copper is found associated with other ores of copper in the form of carbonates and pyrites; it also occurs in small quantities at Steiglitz, Castlemaine, the Blue Mountains, Bendigo, &c. At St. Arnaud there are extensive mines of silver. Steam tin (oxide of tin), zinc, iron, antimony, cobalt, bismuth, manganese and coal also exist, and diamonds and sapphires have been found. But the colony is chiefly remarkable for its gold, to which it owes its extraordinarily rapid progression. It occurs in quartz and the alluvium; the latter was, of course, the first worked, surface mining being comparatively easy; this was, however, quickly exhausted, and some of the sinkings are now carried on at considerable depths. Quartz reefing is extensively followed, employing much machinery and a large amount of capital. Since the discovery of gold in 1852, the yield has been of the value of nearly £250,000,000.

Area.—86,820 square miles.

Government.—The whole of Victoria, previously to 1851, was merely part of the territory of New South Wales, but a long and somewhat angry movement succeeded in that year in accomplishing the entire separation by Act of the Home Parliament, passed on the 1st of July. By the same Act the government of Victoria devolved upon a governor appointed by the British Government, an executive council, and a legislative Parliament consisting of two representative houses. The governor and the ministry in office exercise the executive power. The electoral franchise and membership are subject to a very moderate property qualification for the upper house, but the franchise and membership of the lower house are open to all adult male subjects of twelve months' residence, or naturalised males of three years' standing. An Act of 1870 awarded to each member a salary of £300 per annum. The distinctive character of the government thus constituted is emphatically protectionist, every effort to maintain or revive Free Trade having been signally defeated.

Railways, &c.—Under the operation of the democratic government previously glanced at, all the railways of the colony are public property, extending to a length of about 2,000 miles, in addition to numerous tramways. Wherever the railways do not extend, coaches are very general. The post-office is vigorously administered, and the telegraphic branch is second to none.

Religion and Education.—Organisations for religious purposes are carried on with exceptional energy. Protestant Episcopalian, Roman Catholic and Dissenting bodies vie with each other, the voluntary principle being universal. Public primary schools throughout the colony are vested in the Minister of Education. Attendance is compulsory from the age of six to fourteen, strictly secular, and free except for special branches, which are not compulsory. Schools of art, design and technical knowledge are numerous. Sunday schools abound for religious teaching, which is very generally resorted to. University education, including all branches of advanced knowledge, is expressly provided for by an Act of 1853. The subjects are strictly limited to those of a secular character, but religious denominations are entitled to affiliate their colleges with the University. Industrial and reformatory schools are amply provided, and the condition of the people is further ameliorated by hospitals and other public establishments, aided by friendly societies and charitable institutions. Public libraries are well established and increasing in number, and the post-office savings banks are in full operation.

Justice, Defence, &c.—Legal proceedings are provided for by a Supreme Court and minor ramifications throughout the colony. Vigorous efforts are proceeding for defence by batteries at various points, and for the formation of a colonial army and navy, in both of which remarkable progress is making. Coinage is under the control of the government mint.

Public Debt.—The borrowing powers of the government of Victoria have been exercised with profuse freedom, the colonial debt being about £30,000,000, or something like £30 per head of the population, as compared with about £22 per head of the population of Great Britain. It has to be borne in mind, however, that most of the Victorian loans have been for reproductive purposes, no less than £22,000,000 having been expended upon railways alone, and the reduction of the debt proceeds at the rate of considerably more than 10 per cent. per annum.

Pop.—Upwards of 1,000,000.

VICTORIA, a city and port, and capital of British Columbia, North America, at the south-eastern extremity of Vancouver Island, on the strait of Fuca. Pop. 5,925. Lat. 48° 27′ N. Lon. 123° 25′ W.

VICTORIA, EAST, a division of Cape Colony, South Africa. The principal town is Alice. Area, 300 square miles. Pop. 8,300, including many Fingoes.

VICTORIA, WEST, a division of the Eastern Province, Cape Colony. The principal place is of the same name, 410 miles from Cape Town. Area 9,000 square miles. Pop. 8,700.

VICTORIA, the capital of Hong-Kong, China, extending for nearly 3 miles along the

shore of the bay of Victoria, on the northern side of the island. It was built by the British settlers, and has many good houses, public offices, and merchants' residences. **Pop.** 5,000 Europeans, and 90,000 Chinese and others. (*See* HONG-KONG.)

VICTORIA, a county of New Brunswick, Canada. **Area,** 1,900 square miles. **Pop.** 15,686, more than half of French origin. The capital is Grand Falls.

VICTORIA, a county of Nova Scotia, Canada, on Cape Breton Island. **Area,** 1,198 square miles. **Pop.** 12,470, more than two-thirds of Scotch descent. The capital is Baddeck.

VICTORIA, a county of Ontario province, Canada. **Area,** 1,305 square miles. **Pop.** 34,612, nearly half of Irish descent. The capital is Lindsay.

VICTORIA, a county of Texas, United States. **Area,** 925 square miles. **Pop.** 6,289, nearly 2,000 being coloured.

VICTORIA LAND, the name given to the supposed Antarctic continent, discovered in 1841, by Sir James Ross. Two mountains have been observed, named Erebus and Terror, after the ships of the expedition. The former is 12,400 feet high and a volcano, the only one known in the frigid zone; the latter is 10,000 feet high.

VICTORIA NYANZA, LAKE. (*See* AFRICA.)

VIENNA, *ve-en'-na* (Germ. WIEN, *veen*), a capital of the Austrian empire, and of the province of Lower Austria, on the Danube, in a fertile plain bordered by the Wiener-Wald, consisting of spurs of the Styrian Alps. About 5 miles north-west of the city, the Danube divides into two branches, uniting again a few miles below. The southern and smaller of these arms, the Donau Kanal, or Viennese Danube, is between the old part of the city and the suburban district of Leopoldstadt, and receives a small stream, the Wien (from which the city is named), which flows from the south-west, and two small creeks, the Alser and Ottakringer. The northern branch of the Danube formerly flowed through many channels; but a new broad channel nearer to the city was completed in 1875, and protects the lower parts from the inundations previously frequent. Before 1858 Vienna consisted of the old town, or Vienna proper, occupying an elevated site about three quarters of a mile in diameter, on the angle formed by the Donau Kanal, on the northern, and the Wien, on the eastern side, strongly fortified, with a broad glacis, beyond which and the river were thirty-six suburbs. The fortifications, with the exception of some small portions, have been removed, the glacis laid out as noble boulevards, with palaces and other noble buildings, and the city now consists of the Innere Stadt (the old town), and eight other districts—Landstrasse, Wieden, Margaahen, Mariahilf Neuban, Josephstadt, Alsergrund, and Leopoldstadt, beyond the Donau Kanal, on the north-east. The area thus included has a circumference of 16 miles, and contains about 11,000 houses. The Donau Kanal is crossed by five bridges; the Wien by fourteen, and the new channel of the Danube by five (three of them railway bridges), one of them, the Franz Joseph, having cost £200,000. The Ringstrasse, or boulevards, surrounding the old part of the city, on the glacis, is more than 2½ miles long, and 186 feet wide, and is continued along the Donau Kanal by the fine Franz Joseph quay. Beyond the Ringstrasse is the Lastenstrasse, for heavy traffic, and an outer circle runs along the low ramparts which mark the limit of the municipal jurisdiction, and to which broad lines of thoroughfare, separating the districts, radiate from the new boulevards. In the old town the streets are narrow and irregular; but the new districts are laid out with wide and well-paved thoroughfares. The most important square is the Stephans Platz, near the centre of the old city, and the largest is the Burg-platz, or palace square, in the south-western part, and there are about 20 other open places, most of them containing monuments and fountains. The elevation of the city near its centre is about 500 feet above the sea level; the climate is changeable, and unhealthy in spring and autumn. The supply of water is obtained from the Schneeburg, 40 miles distant, by an aqueduct, completed in 1873, the most important modern work of the kind in Europe. Tram lines cross the city in every direction; several important lines of railway meet there, and there is communication by steamboat with Linz and Pesth.

Churches.—The cathedral of St. Stephen, or Dom Kirche, in the Stephens Platz, is one of the most magnificent Gothic structures in Europe. The greater portion was built in the 14th century, but the great southern tower, 470 feet high, was erected early in the 15th century, and renovated 1861-4. It contains a bell weighing nearly 18 tons, taken from the Turks in 1711. The cathedral is cruciform, 350 feet long, 230 feet wide, and the nave is 90 feet high. The west façade 210 feet high, adorned with sculpture and rich tracery, and flanked by two octagonal towers. In the interior are 38 marble altars, a richly sculptured chancel, and numerous monuments, especially that of the Emperor Frederick III., and more than 200 figures. Beneath the cathedral are vast catacombs. Other fine churches are that of Maria Steigen, in the Gothic style, completed early in the 15th century; the Augustinian church, founded in 1330; St. Peters; the university church, and the Votiv Kirche, a splendid new edifice in the Gothic style, erected to commemorate the escape of the emperor from assassination in 1853. A Greek church, and a new synagogue in the Moorish style, are other striking edifices. Altogether there are about 60 Catholic churches and chapels, three Protestant and three Greek churches, and several synagogues.

Palaces.—The Imperial Palace, or Kaiserliche-Burg, in the south-western part of the old city, is an old and irregular structure, consisting of four wings, enclosing the Burg-platz and two other quadrangles in the eastern wing, or Schwezerhof, was built in the 13th century; the western (Amalienhof), in the 16th; the southern, containing the largest apartments, in 1670, and the northern in 1728. The summer palace of the imperial family is at SCHONBRUNN. Adjoining the imperial palace is the palace of the Archduke Charles. The Belvedere Palace, in the south-eastern suburb, built by Prince Eugene, has a fine garden, and on the Ringstrasse are the palaces of the Archdukes Wilhelm and Ludwig-Victor. There are other fine palatial residences.

Public Buildings.—The parliament buildings (a magnificent pile recently completed), a Gothic town-hall, the Franz-Joseph barracks, arsenal, imperial riding-school (the finest in Europe), and the magnificent station of the Northern railway. A large market-hall, 385 feet long and 312 wide, was completed in 1867.

Educational Institutions, Museums, and Art Collections.—The University, founded in 1365, famous for the medical school; the Theresianum, a school of high character, formerly limited to the aristocracy, but now open to all classes; an Oriental academy, an agricultural college, 17 gymnasiums, and about 100 elementary schools. The imperial library, adjoining the imperial palace, is one of the largest and finest in Europe; and the university and other public libraries are extensive and valuable. There are a museum of natural history, and cabinets of antiquities, coins, and jewels, in the imperial palace. The imperial picture-gallery is in the Belvedere, and there are several fine private collections.

Charitable Institutions.—A very large general hospital, containing 2,000 beds, a foundling hospital, and asylums for lunatics, the blind, deaf and dumb, and for orphans.

Public Monuments.—A colossal equestrian statue of Joseph II. is in the Josephsplatz, near the imperial palace; in the Burgplatz are equestrian statues of Prince

Eugene and the Archduke Charles, and there are in other parts of the city statues of Marshal Schwarzenberg and of Schiller (recently erected).

Places of Amusement, Parks, and Gardens.—The new opera house, near the Ringstrasse, is one of the finest theatres in Europe, and there are eight other theatres. The Prater is a beautifully laid-out pleasure-ground, on the island formed by the branches of the Danube; there are six principal avenues, and it is the fashionable promenade. The Volksgarten, the Stadt park on the Ringstrasse, the gardens of the Belvedere palace, and the gardens of Schonbrunn, are favourite resorts. There is a large Kursaal, in the Eastern style, in the Stadt park.

Manf.—Shawls, silks, velvets, jewellery, kid gloves, fancy leather, musical and optical instruments, and mother-of-pearl and other buttons. The imperial printing-office is celebrated for its beautiful productions.

Pop.—1,103,857, inclusive of the Vororte, or communes included in the palace district, but not in the municipal jurisdiction. There are about 25,000 Protestants and 45,000 Jews.

Lat. 48° 13′ N. **Lon.** 16° 23′ E.

History.—Vienna was, under the name of Vindobona, long the head-quarters of a Roman legion, and afterwards fell successively into the hands of the Goths and Huns. In 791 Charlemagne attached it to his dominions. It was often threatened in the wars with the Hungarians and the Turks, who, in 1529, destroyed the suburbs. In 1683 an attack by the Turkish army was repulsed. In 1741, though pressed by the Bavarians on the west and the French and Prussians on the north, Vienna was preserved. In 1797 it was threatened by Napoleon I., and occupied by him in 1805 and 1809. On both occasions proper discipline was observed by the invaders, and little injury was done. In 1814 and 1815, the congress of Vienna was here held. During the revolution of 1848, it was held for a short time in October, but surrendered to the imperial troops on the 30th of the same month, having been greatly reduced by bombardment.

VIENNE, *ve-an'*, a western department of France. It is level, except in the south, and about one-eighth of the surface is covered with forests, and nearly one-half is waste. The vine is extensively cultivated, but only an inferior wine is produced. Chestnuts are grown and much used for food.

Rivers.—The Vienne, Charente, Gartempe, and Creuse.
Minerals.—Iron, lithographic and mill-stones.
Area.—2,691 square miles.
Pop.—340,295.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 5 arrondissements and 300 communes. The chief towns are POITIERS (the capital), CHATELLERAULT, Civray, Loudun, and Montmorillon.

VIENNE, HAUTE, a department of France, S. of department Vienne. The surface is mountainous, highest on the east, and sloping gradually to the west. The highest peak is Mont Jargean, 3,116 feet. There are extensive chestnut and other forests. Only about half the department is arable, and one-sixth is waste. Horses, mules, and pigs are reared on the mountain pastures.

Rivers.—The Vienne, Gartempe, Briance, and Taurion.
Minerals.—Iron, copper, tin, lead, coal, and china clay.
Area.—2,130 square miles.
Pop.—349,332.
Divisions and Chief Town.—There are 4 arrondissements and 202 communes. LIMOGES is the capital.

VIENNE, a town of France, department Isère, on the left bank of the Rhone, at the mouth of the Gère, 49 miles W. of Grenoble. It has a fine Gothic cathedral, erected on an eminence, and other churches. But the pride of Vienne is in its antiquities; among which are the remains of a theatre and amphitheatre; several traces of aqueducts, arcades supposed to have belonged to a triumphal arch, and a temple dedicated to Augustus and Livia. **Manf.** Woollens, silk, and paper. In its vicinity are lead and silver mines, and near it the celebrated wine called Côte-Rotie is made. **Pop.** 26,000.—This was the ancient capital of Burgundy. A council was here held in 1311, which abolished the order of the Templars.

VIERSEN, *feer'-sen*, a town of Prussia, Rhine Province, 10 miles S.W. of Crefeld. **Manf.** Cotton, flax, woollen, silk, and velvet goods, and ribbons, all extensive. **Pop.** 21,000.

VIERZON, *veer'-zawng*, a town of France, department Cher, at the confluence of the Cher and Yèvre, 20 miles N.W. of Bourges. **Manf.** Woollens and silk stuffs, hosiery, leather, and porcelain. **Pop.** 6,800.

VIGEVANO, *ve-jai-va'-no*, a walled town of Italy, province of Novara, 58 miles N.E. of Turin. There is a fine cathedral. **Manf.** Silks, hats, and macaroni. **Pop.** 20,000.

VIGILIUS, *vijil'-i-us*, pope, proclaimed in 537, but considered as anti-pope till the death of Sylverius in 540.

Died at Syracuse, 555.

VIGNOLA, GIACOMO BAROZZI DA, *veen-yo'-la*, an Italian architect, who studied at Rome, and afterwards visited France, whence, after a two years' residence, he returned to Rome. He wrote a celebrated treatise on the Five Orders of Architecture.

Born at Vignola, Modena, 1507; **died** at Rome, 1573.

VIGNY, ALFRED VECLA, Count de, *veen'-ye*, a modern French poet and novelist, who, at the Restoration, entered upon a military career, and, in 1823, was quartered in the Pyrenees, but did not take any active part in the Spanish campaign of that date. Shortly after his marriage with Miss Bunbury, an English lady, in 1825, he retired from the army, and henceforth devoted himself to literature, producing a number of graceful poetical works, and a novel, "Cinq Mars," of great merit. He also made translations of "Othello," and the "Merchant of Venice," of Shakspeare.

Born at Loches, 1799; **died** at Paris, 1863.

VIGO, *ve-go*, a fortified seaport-town of Spain, province of Pontevedra, on the Atlantic, 76 miles from Corunna. It has an active pilchard fishery. **Pop.** 13,416. This place was attacked by the English under Drake, in 1585 and 1589. In 1719 it was also attacked by Lord Cobham.

VIGO, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 45,658. The capital is Terre Haute.

VILLA BOA. (*See* GOYAZ.)

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Northern Italy, province of Verona, on the left bank of the Tartaro, 9 miles S.W. of Verona. **Pop.** 7,500.—Here, in 1859, were signed the preliminaries of the treaty which closed the war between France and Sardinia, on the one side, and Austria on the other.

VILLA JOYOSA, *ho-yo'-sa*, a seaport of Spain, province of Alicante, 20 miles N.E. of Alicante. It has extensive fisheries, and a coasting trade. **Pop.** 8,100.

VILLARS, CLAUDE LOUIS HECTOR DE, *vil'-lars*, a French general, who became marshal of France, and grandee of Spain. While serving under Louis XIV., he attracted the favourable notice of that monarch, and, in his 19th year, was appointed to command a troop of cavalry. After distinguishing himself on various occasions in the army, he was made maréchal-de-camp in 1690, and was sent to the Cevennes, where, by his humane and lenient measures, he succeeded in restoring tranquillity. He next served against Marlborough, by whom he was defeated at Ramilies, and again at Malplaquet, where he was dangerously wounded. He was appointed plenipotentiary for

concluding a peace at Radstadt, in 1714. In 1733 he was sent into Italy, where he took Pizzighetone, but soon afterwards asked and was permitted to return to France.

Born at Moulins, 1653; died at Turin, 1734.

VILLE-FRANCHE (SUR SAONE), *veel-fransh'*, a town of France, department Rhône, on the Morgom, 15 miles N. of Lyons. Manf. Linen and cotton goods. Considerable trade is carried on. Pop. 12,500.

VILLE-FRANCHE (DE ROUENGUE), a town of France, department Aveyron, at the confluence of the Alzon with the Aveyron, 25 miles W. of Rodez. It is an old town, and there is a fine Gothic church with a lofty tower. Manf. Linen, leather, paper, iron, and copper wares. Pop. 9,800.

VILLEHARDOUIN, GEOFFROY DE, *veel-har-doo-d(n)*, a French historian, who was maréchal of Champagne under Thibaut V., count of Champagne and Brie. He distinguished himself in 1199, in the fourth crusade; was present at the taking of Constantinople in 1204; and was created maréchal of Romania by the emperor Baldwin I. The emperor Henry gave him the city of Messinopolis, and his descendants, during two centuries, ruled over principalities in Greece. He wrote the "History of the Taking of Constantinople by the French and Venetians," a narrative as curious as it is ancient.

Born near Arcis-sur-Aube, 1167; died in Thessaly, about 1213.

VILLEMAIN, ABEL FRANÇOIS, *veel-ma(n)'*, a modern French historical writer and statesman, who so early distinguished himself as a scholar, as to gain the appointment of professor of rhetoric at the Collége Charlemagne in his 19th year. In 1816 he became assistant professor of modern history in the university of Paris, and in 1821 was elected to the French Academy. In 1832 he was created a peer of France, and, in the Guizot ministry, acted as minister of public instruction. In 1834 he was nominated perpetual secretary of the Academy. He retired into private life after the revolution of 1848. His principal works were—a translation of Pindar into French; "Lascaris; or, the Greeks of the Fifteenth Century;" "Course of French Literature;" "History of Cromwell;" an addition of the "Provincial Letters" of Pascal; a translation of "The School for Scandal," into French; "Historical and Literary Miscellanies," and a "Discourse on the Advantages and Inconveniences of Criticism."

Born at Paris, 1791.

VILLENEUVE, PIERRE-CHARLES-JEAN-BAPTISTE, *veel'-nu(r)ve*, a French admiral, who held a command at the battle of the Nile, where the vessels of his nation were totally defeated by Nelson. In 1805 he was appointed to the command of a French fleet, with which he encountered the English fleet under Nelson, by whom his squadron, and that of the Spanish under Gravina, were annihilated at Trafalgar. He was taken prisoner, and, after being detained in England until the following year, returned to France, where, expecting to be disgraced by the Emperor Napoleon I., he killed himself.

Died 1806.

VILLENEUVE D'AGEN, a town of France, department Lot-et-Garonne, 15 miles N. of Agen, on both sides of the Lot. Manf. Paper, cloth, linen, and copper ware. There is a large trade in cattle, wine, and iron.

VILLOISON, JEAN BAPTISTE GASPARD D'AUSSE DE, *veel'-woi-sawng*, a French scholar, who evinced an extraordinary aptitude for the acquisition of knowledge; and before his 22nd year produced an edition of Apollonius's Lexicon of the "Iliad" and "Odyssey." In 1778 he was sent, at the expense of the French government, to make searches in the library of St. Mark at Venice, where he discovered an old manuscript of the "Iliad" of Homer. During the revolutionary period, he lost all his property; but was afterwards nominated professor of ancient and modern Greek in the Collége de France by Napoleon I. He left in manuscript a work upon Greece, in 15 volumes; also remarks upon Tournefort's "Travels in Greece," and upon Montfaucon.

Born 1750; died at Paris, 1805.

VILLON, FRANÇOIS, *veel-lawn(g)'*, a French poet. His family name was Montcorbier, and he was a chaplain of St. Benoit, Paris. He studied theology, but having killed a priest in a disreputable quarrel, he fled at the age of 24, and led a profligate life, and associated with thieves. He was condemned to death by the court of the Bishop of Paris; but the sentence was commuted to banishment. He wrote a number of ballads, very licentious, but exhibiting great lyrical power. He is quoted by Rabelais and other writers, and is the hero of many scandalous legends.

Born 1456.

VILNA. (*See* WILNA.)

VINAROZ, *ve-na'-roth*, a seaport of Spain, province of Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the Mediterranean, 22 miles S. of Tortosa. It is partly enclosed by walls, and has an active coasting-trade. Pop. 9,400.

VINCENNES, *van-sen'*, a town of France, department Seine, near the confluence of the Seine and Marne, about a mile E. of Paris. It is remarkable for its castle, built in the 14th century, and used as a seat of royalty till the time of Louis XV. It contains an arsenal, barracks, and a massive tower, used as a prison. Here the duc d'Enghien was shot on 21st March, 1804; and here Condé, Diderot, and other eminent individuals were confined. The town is strongly fortified. Adjoining to the castle is a fine park, recently greatly enlarged, with promenades and a large lake, which is a favourite holiday resort of the Parisians. Pop. 20,530.

VINCENT, JOHN JERVIS, Earl St., an English admiral who commenced his career afloat in his 10th year. In 1795 he was created admiral of the blue, and placed in command of the Mediterranean fleet, with which he defeated the combined French and Spanish fleets, off Cape St. Vincent. For this service he was raised to the peerage, with the title of earl St. Vincent. He subsequently took the command of the Channel fleet, and was, during the Pitt administration, first lord of the Admiralty, in which office he distinguished himself as a reformer of abuses in the naval administration. At the coronation of George IV., in 1821, he was created admiral of the fleet. There is a monument to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral.

Born in Staffordshire, 1734; died 1823.

VINCENT DE PAUL, ST. (*See* PAUL.)

VINCENT, ST. (*See* ST. VINCENT.)

VINCI, LEONARDO DA, *veen'-che*, a celebrated Italian painter, sculptor, architect, and engineer, remarkable for his handsome presence, and aptitude for almost every branch of science and art. He founded his celebrated school of painting at Milan. He was also an excellent architect, and constructed the famous aqueduct which supplies Milan with water. From Milan he went to Florence, where he laboured with Michael Angelo in ornamenting the

grand council chamber. At the invitation of Francis I. he visited the French court. He wrote a "Treatise on Painting," in Italian, folio, and some other works, of which Hallam thus speaker —"The discoveries which made Galileo, and Kepler: and other names illustrious, the system of Copernicus, the very theories of recent geologers, are anticipated by Da Vinci within the compass of a very few pages. He first laid down the grand principle of Bacon, —that experiment and observation must be the guide to just theory."

Born near Florence, 1452; **died** at Fontainebleau, 1519.

VINER, CHARLES, *vi'-ner*, an English lawyer, the compiler of the great work entitled "A General and Complete Abridgment of Law and Equity," in 24 folio volumes. This work occupied him during half a century, and was printed at his own house. He bequeathed about £12,000 to the university of Oxford, to found professorships and fellowships of common law there.

Born 1680; **died** 1756.

VINTON, *vin'-ton*, a county of Ohio, United States. **Area**, 414 square miles. **Pop.** 17,223. The capital is M'Arthur.

VIRCHOW, RUDOLF, *veer'-shov*, a German physiologist, who took his medical degree in 1843, and was lecturer on anatomy at Berlin, but was removed in consequence of his political opinions. In 1849 he became professor at Wurzburg, and in 1856 was recalled to Berlin. In 1862 he was elected member of the Prussian house of representatives. He may be considered as the founder of the science of cellular pathology, and has also highly distinguished himself in anthropological and archæological studies.

Born at Schivelbein, Pomerania, 1821.

VIRGIL, PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO, *vir'-jil*, a Roman poet. His earliest years were spent at Cremona; whence he removed to Rome, when his estates were partitioned out among the soldiers after the battle of Philippi. There, by means of his friend Mæcenas, he was introduced to Augustus, who restored to him his property. On this occasion he wrote his first Eclogue; and, on completing the Bucolics, he undertook the Georgics. After these, he commenced the Æneid, at the request of the emperor Augustus. This great poem is composed upon the model of the Iliad, and relates the adventures of Æneas after the destruction of Troy. The poet was engaged during eleven years upon this immortal work, but died without revising it.

Born near Mantua, 70 B.C.; **died** at Brundisium, 19 B.C.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, *vir'-jin*, a group of about 100 islands, in the West Indies, E. of Porto Rico, but only about one-fourth are inhabited. Fifty of the islands (*see* LEEWARD ISLANDS), belong to Great Britain, and the others to Denmark and Spain. **Area**, 250 square miles. **Pop.** 45,000.

VIRGINIA, *vir-jin'-i-a*, one of the United States, bounded on the N. by West Virginia and Maryland, S. by N. Carolina and Tennessee; E. by Maryland and the Atlantic Ocean; and W. by Kentucky and West Virginia. This state may be classed under six separate divisions, essentially differing from one another, extending across the state from north-east to south-west, and occupying different levels, rising in a series of terraces to the west. They are known, beginning from the east, as the Tidewater, Middle, Piedmont, Blue Ridge, Valley, and Appalachian sections. The Tidewater country comprises the eastern and south-eastern part of the state, bordering for about 110 miles on the Atlantic, and penetrated by the tidal waters of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, giving nearly 1,500 miles of tidal shore line and having nine long and narrow peninsulas, from 50 to 100 miles long, with in some parts sandbars and islands. The Middle district is an undulating plain, extending west to the low broken range of hills known as the coast range, branches of the Appalachian system. Between this range and the Blue Ridge Mountains is the Piedmont division, extending from the Potomac and Maryland to the border of North Carolina, having many valleys, plains, and much picturesque scenery, and rising at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains to an elevation of more than 1,000 feet above the sea level. The Blue Ridge district stretches across the state in a south-western direction. The range has a very irregular outline, rising from 2,000 to nearly 4,000 feet, with numerous spurs extending in various directions. The peaks of Otter and Mount Marshall are the loftiest summits. The valley section is a portion of the great Appalachian valley, extending from Canada on the north to Alabama in the south. It is a broad belt of undulating country diversified by hills and valleys, extending westwards to the Kittatinny and other hills. The western elevation of the district is nearly 1,000 feet higher than the eastern. The Appalachian section is a mountainous region, traversed by the Alloghanies, with long, narrow, parallel valleys, running from north-east to south-west. The highest peak in the state is Balsam Mountain (5,700 feet) in the Iron Mountains, between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies, on the border of North Carolina. Virginia abounds in natural curiosities, the most remarkable being the natural bridge, the great stalactite cave known as Weyer's; Matteson's Cave, also with stalactites, and the Blowing Cave, which emits a current of cold air during the hot weather. In many parts of the state the scenery is very fine. In general, the climate is mild, dry, and healthful, except in the coast districts, where the swamps (among them the famous Dismal Swamp), produce miasma in the hot season. The valleys are fertile, and there are extensive forests of pine, oak, cypress, cedar, hickory, walnut, sycamore, and other valuable timber. Every part of the state is well adapted for the growth of fruit, large quantities of which, especially strawberries, are shipped to New York, Philadelphia, and other great towns. Cotton, hemp, and flax are cultivated, and the tobacco of Virginia is famous throughout the world. Dairy-farming and stock-raising are important industries. The fisheries and oyster-beds are very productive.

Rivers.—About six-sevenths of the state is watered by streams flowing into the Atlantic, and the remainder by rivers which ultimately reach the Ohio. The POTOMAC, Pianketank, York, and JAMES, with their numerous tributary streams, flow into Chesapeake Bay; the ROANOKE, with its many affluents, discharges into Albemarle Sound. The GREAT KANAWHA branch of the Halston and Clinch, with many tributary streams, join the Tennessee, and so reach the Ohio. Most of these rivers supply valuable water power.

Minerals.—Gold, iron, copper, lead, zinc, plumbago, manganese, coal, granite, marble, limestone, and other building stones; glass sand, gypsum, and salt. There are many mineral springs.

Area.—45,000 square miles.

Pop.—1,512,500, including about 632,000 coloured persons. In respect of population, this ranks about the average of the Union.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—The state is divided into 99 counties. The chief cities are RICHMOND (the capital), ALEXANDRIA, FREDERICKSBURG, LYNCHBURG, NORFOLK, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, STAUNTON, and WINCHESTER.

History.—This state was named in honour of Queen Elizabeth, and the first settlements were made in it by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1587. In 1606 a company of adventurers, having obtained a patent from James I., sent two vessels under the command of Captain Newport,

with a number of men, who laid the foundation of Jamestown, on the peninsula which advances into the river of the same name. By famine and other privations they were so reduced, that they were on the point of quitting the country for Newfoundland, when the arrival of Lord Delaware, with three vessels, containing provisions and stores, induced them to remain. Virginia showed great opposition to the arbitrary measures of the British government in 1676, when there was a rebellion, led by Nathaniel Bacon. It was one of the 13 original states of the Union; and was the scene of the first movements of the great war of secession in 1861. In 1863 a portion of the territory was erected into a separate state. (*See* WEST VIRGINIA.)

VIRGINIA CITY, the chief city of Nevada Territory, United States, 180 miles N.E. of San Francisco, situated about 6,000 feet above the sea level, in the centre of an active mining district. **Pop.** 10,917.

VIRGINIA, in historical legend, daughter of the centurion Virginius, was a Roman virgin of great beauty, who was killed by her father, Virginius, to save her from Appius Claudius, the decemvir. This affecting story has furnished the theme of a lay by Macaulay, and has been employed as the foundation of one of the best plays of Sheridan Knowles. Alfieri, Lessing, and others, have also made use of the romantic episode.

Lived in the 5th century B.C.

VISCONTI, GIOVANNI GALEAZZO, *vis-kon'-te*, the most famous of the great Italian family of Visconti, who ruled in Milan from the end of the 13th till the middle of the 15th century, and who distinguished themselves as opponents of the papal power, and supplanters of the emperors in the long contest of the Guelphs and Ghibellines. He expelled the Scalas from Verona and Vicenza, and the Carraras from Padua. In 1395 he purchased from the Emperor Wenceslas the title of Duke of Milan, founded the cathedral of Milan, and was a munificent patron of art. His death was caused by the plague. His eldest son, a weak and cruel ruler, was assassinated, and the other leaving no heirs, the duchy passed to the Sforzas in 1447.

Died 1402.

VISCONTI, ENNIO QUIRINO, Italian archæologist, descended from the above family. He was for some time honorary chamberlain to the Pope, and sub-librarian at the Vatican, but on refusing to take orders was deprived of those offices. In 1785 he became director of the Capitol museum. In 1789 he was minister of the interior under the French provisional government, and was afterwards one of the five consuls of the new republic, and founded the institute at Rome. In 1799 he was compelled to take refuge in Paris, where he became director of the collections in the Louvre, and in 1803 was elected a member of the Institute. He was the author of many valuable works on art and archæology.

Born at Rome, 1751; **died** at Paris, 1818.

VISHNI-VOLOTCHEK, *vish'-ni-vo-lot-chek'*, a town of European Russia, government of Tver, on the Tzna, 230 miles S.E. of St. Petersburg. A great transit trade is carried on, especially in corn. **Pop.** 15,200.

VISHNU, *vish-noo*, in Hindoo mythology, the second god of the triad.

VISTULA, *vis'-tu-la* (Germ. WEICHSEL, *vike'-sel*), a river of Central Europe, rising at the foot of the Carpathians, in the south-eastern corner of Austrian Silesia, traversing Galicia, Russian Poland, and Prussia, and falling into the Baltic by three mouths. In Silesia it has a fall of nearly 200 feet. The total length is 650 miles. The chief affluents are the Dunajec, San, Wieprz, Bug, and Drewenz on the right, and the Pilica, Bzura, and Brahe on the left. It is connected by canal with the Dnieper, Oder, and Niemen.

VITEBSK, *ve-tepsk'*, a government of European Russia, in West Russia. It is generally level, with marshes and sandy tracts. The principal river is the Dwina. **Area**, 17,438 square miles. **Pop.** 1,170,987.

VITEBSK, capital of the above government, on both sides of the Dwina, at the influx of the Viteba, which divides it into two parts. It is surrounded by old fortifications, has 15 Greek and Catholic churches, convents and synagogues. **Pop.** 52,592.

VITELLIUS, AULUS, *vi-tel'-li-us*, a Roman emperor, who was born of an illustrious family, and insinuated himself into the favour of Tiberius by administering to his pleasures. He also gained the patronage of Caligula, Claudius and Nero, through flattering their passions. The army he won over by rich gifts and unbounded promises. He possessed himself of the highest offices of state, and was proclaimed in 69 by the army in Germany, at the same time that Otho was invested with the purple. Three battles were fought between the rival emperors, which Vitellius lost; but in a fourth he was victorious, and Otho killed himself. His conduct was so licentious and extravagant, that the people revolted, and placed Vespasian on the throne. Vitellius, after suffering all manner of indignities from the populace, was put to death, and his body thrown into the Tiber.

Died 69.

VITERBO, *ve-tair'-bo*, a town of Italy, province of Roma, and 41 miles N.W. of *Rome*. In the neighbourhood are sulphur springs. **Pop.** 21,000.—This city was one of the principal in the Etruscan league, and, in the 11th century, the capital of the patrimony of St. Peter. The present town dates from the 8th century.

VITI LEVU, the largest and most populous of the Fiji Islands, including Suva, the capital.

VITRE, *veetr*, a town of France, department of Ille-and-Vilaine, on the Cantache, 22 miles E. of *Rennes*. **Manf.** *Woollens, linen, hosiery*, and leather. **Pop.** 9,000. There are a Gothic church and an old castle.

VITRUVIUS POLLIO, *vi-troo'-vi-us*, a Roman architect. He was greatly esteemed by Julius Cæsar, and employed by Augustus in constructing public buildings, and appointed superintendent of warlike machines. He wrote a valuable treatise on architecture.

Born about 80 B.C.; **died** about 13 B.C.

VITTORIA, or **VITORIA**, *vit-tor'-i-a*, a town of Spain, capital of the province of Alava, at the entrance of a beautiful valley, watered by the Zadora, 29 miles S.E. of Bilbao. The newer part of the town is well laid out. The principal churches are those of the Carmelites and the Dominicans. **Manf.** Iron and iron goods, paper, and leather. **Pop.** 24,000.—Vittoria received its name in commemoration of a victory gained here by Sancho of Navarre, over the Moors, about 1180, and is noted as the scene of a battle, in which the French were defeated by Lord Wellington in 1813.

VITTORIA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 41 miles W. of Syracuse. It has a trade in honey and silk. **Pop.** 15,000.

VIZAGAPATAM, *ve-za-ga-pa-tam'*, a town of British India, province of Madras, on a lofty rocky peninsula at the mouth of a river of the same

name, on the western shore of the Bay of Bengal, 380 miles N.E. of Madras. It is a military station, and there is a considerable trade. **Pop.** 30,291; of district of same name, 2,485,141.

VIZZINI, *vit-se'-ne*, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 28 miles from Catania. **Pop.** 14,187.

VLAARDINGEN, *vlar'-ding-en*, a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the left bank of the New Maas, 6 miles W. of Rotterdam. It has a good harbour, and extensive fisheries. **Pop.** 10,000.

VLADIMIR, *vlad'-i-meer'*, a government of European Russia, to the E. of that of Moscow. **Area.** 18,862 square miles. **Pop.** 1,352,140.

VLADIMIR, capital of the above government, on the Kliasma, 120 miles N.E. of Moscow. The cathedral and church of Maria are fine buildings, and there are about 25 other churches. An important transit trade is carried on. **Manf.** Iron ware, cotton, woollen, and silk goods, hosiery, leather, and glass. **Pop.** 16,000.—From the 12th to the 14th century the city was the residence of the grand dukes.

VLADIMIR, surnamed the Great, grand-duke of Russia, was the illegitimate son of Sviatoslav, who appointed him governor of Novgorod, from which, however, he was driven by Yaropolk, his brother. In 979 he returned to Novgorod, with a large body of Scandinavian adventurers, took prisoner and put to death Yaropolk, and established himself at Kiev as grand-duke of Russia. In 988 he established Christianity, according to the forms of the Greek Church, in his dominions, and, encouraged by the court of Constantinople, he spent the remainder of his life in introducing civilisation among his subjects.

Died near Kiev, 1015.

VLADIMIR, MONOMACHOS, grand-duke of Kiev, was the great-grandson of the preceding, and succeeded Sviatopolk, in the year 1114. He proved a wise and beneficent ruler, and introduced many of the arts of civilisation among his barbarous subjects. His first wife was Gyda, daughter of Harold, king of England. The czars of Russia are crowned with a golden cap called after his second name, which is supposed to have descended from the Greek emperors through Vladimir, who acquired it from the father of his second wife, Constantine IX., emperor of the East.

Born 1052; **died** 1125.

VLADYKAVKAZ, *vlad-i-kav'-kaz*, a town of Asiatic Russia, 150 miles N. of Tiflis, 200 miles W. of the Caspian. It is well built, with broad planted streets, and good public buildings. **Pop.** 32,230.

VODINA, or **VODENA**, *vo-de'-na*, a town of European Turkey, 45 miles from Salonica. **Manf.** Cotton and woollen fabrics. **Pop.** Estimated at 12,000.

VOGHERA, *vo-gai'-ra*, a town of northern Italy, province of Pavia, on the left bank of the Staffora, 21 miles N.E. of Alessandria. **Pop.** 16,500.

VOIGTLAND. (*See* GERMANY.)

VOIRON, *vwoi'-rawng*, a town of France, department Isère, on the Morge, 18 miles from Grenoble. **Manf.** Extensive; comprising iron and steel goods, hempen cloth, straw hats, leather, and paper.

VOLGA, or **WOLGA**, a river of Russia, and the largest in Europe. It rises in **lat.** 57° N.; **lon.** 33°, and falls by many mouths into the Caspian Sea, after a course of 2,300 miles. The chief affluents are, from the right, the Oka, and Sura, and from the left the Tvertza, Mologa, Kostroma, Unsha, Vetluga, Kama, Samara, and Irgis. It is connected by canals with the Baltic and White Seas.

VOLHYNIA, *vol-hin'-i-a*, a government of European Russia, in White Russia, bordering on Austrian Galicia, and formerly a province of Poland. The surface is undulating, with pine forests and extensive morasses in the northern part. The soil is extremely fertile. There are no large rivers, but the Bug forms the western boundary. The capital is Zhitomir. **Area**, 27,738 square miles. **Pop.** 2,062,270, including 200,000 Jews.

VOLOGDA, *vo-log'-da*, a government of European Russia, lying S. of that of Archangel and E. of the governments of Novgorod and Olonetz. The surface is undulating, with forests and marshes. The climate is severe, and only a small portion of the soil is cultivated. Horses and cattle are extensively reared.

Rivers.—The Petchora, Dwina, Sukhona, Vitchegda, and Pinega, falling into the Arctic Ocean, or White Sea. In the west is Lake Kubinskoye.

Minerals.—Copper, iron, marble, granite, flint, and salt.

Area.—155,498 square miles.

Pop.—1,161,551, consisting of Russians, Samoyeds, and some uncivilized tribes.

VOLOGDA, capital of the above province, on the river Vologda, 110 miles from Jaroslav. It has more than 50 churches, and is the residence of a governor and an archbishop. **Manf.** Soap, tallow, glass, leather, and linen. **Pop.** 18,000.—This is an ancient town, and British merchants were established here in the 16th century.

VOLSK, or **VOLGSK**, a town of European Russia, government of Saratov, on the right bank of the Volga, 80 miles N.E. of Saratov. There are extensive orchards in the vicinity. Corn, fat, skins, and fruit are exported. **Pop.** 34,927.

VOLTAIRE, FRANÇOIS MARIE-AROUET, *vol-tair'*, a French historian, poet, and dramatist. His family name was Arouet, but early in life he adopted the surname of Voltaire. His first teacher was his godfather, an abbé, who made no disguise of his scepticism, with which he indoctrinated the boy. He then went to the college of Louis le Grand, and, even in his earliest years, evinced proofs of a lively genius. He was intended for the law, which he renounced for poetry. His irresistible turn for satire led to his being taken for the author of some lampoons upon the recently-deceased king, Louis XIV., for which he was sent to the Bastile, where he continued during a year, after which he obtained his release from the regent Orleans. In 1718 appeared his tragedy of "Œdipus," which met with great success. Having produced some other plays, he was, in 1726, again imprisoned in the Bastile, having challenged the Chevalier de Rohan, who had employed some of his servants to publicly beat Voltaire. After a confinement of six months, he recovered his liberty; on which he went to England, where he published his "Henriade" by subscription. After spending three years in England, he returned to Paris, and divided his time between literature and commercial speculation, in both of which he met with success. In 1730 appeared his tragedy of "Brutus," esteemed as the best of his dramatic compositions. This was followed by several others, the principal of which were "Zara," "Merope," "Alzira," and "Mahomet." His "Philosophical Letters" were burnt

by a decree of parliament, and the author, apprehensive of the consequences, withdrew from Paris. Subsequently, however, he gained the favour and protection of the court, was appointed historiographer of France, and, in 1746, was admitted a member of the French Academy, through the interest of Madame de Pompadour. In 1750 he accepted the invitation of Frederick the Great to reside at Potsdam; but, after a residence of three years in Prussia, some differences arising between the king and the poet, Voltaire quitted Prussia, carrying with him a copy of the poetical works of the king, who caused him to be arrested on the road, till the fugitive manuscript was restored. Voltaire went to reside at Colmar, whence he removed to Geneva, and afterwards settled at Ferney, a village in the Pays de Gex, which he improved, causing to settle there many ingenious artisans, whose works he sent to Russia, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Holland. At the beginning of the year 1778 he went to reside in Paris, where he was received with many flattering marks of distinction. His remains were interred in the abbey of the Bernardins, near Troyes, but removed in 1791, by an order of the National Assembly, and laid in the Pantheon, at Paris. Besides his poetical works, he wrote "Essay on General History," "The Age of Louis XIV.," "Life of Charles XII. of Sweden," and "History of the Czar Peter the Great;" the romances of "Candide," "Zadig," and some others. All his works have been published in 70 volumes. He was unquestionably the most brilliant French writer of the age, possessed of discriptive power, wit, and humorous sarcasm, which in his serious moods, and he was sometimes almost terribly in earnest, gave him immense literary power. He was a deist, and delighted in ridiculing established modes of thought, but his exposure of political and clerical abuses raised enemies who hesitated at no means of vilifying him.

Born at Paris, 1694; **died** there, 1778.

VOLTRI, *vol'-tre*, a town of northern Italy, province of Genova, on the Gulf of Genoa, 9 miles W. of the city of that name. Sulphurous springs and baths are in the vicinity. **Manf.** Paper. **Pop.** 13,427.

VOLUSIA, *vo-loo'-se-a*, a county of Florida, United States. **Area**, 2,196 square miles. **Pop.** 1,800. The capital is Enterprise.

VONDEL, JOOST VAN DEN, *von'-del, Joste*, Dutch poet, who was in trade as a hosier at Amsterdam. He wrote several powerful tragedies; a poem, "Lucifer," which bears a considerable resemblance to Milton's "Paradise Lost," which was not published till 13 years afterwards; many political satires, sea-songs, and odes, and translations from the Greek and Roman writers. Becoming impoverished, he accepted a municipal office, and 10 years afterwards retired on a pension. He died at the age of 91, and was borne to the grave by 14 poets.

Born at Cologne, 1587; **died** at Amsterdam, 1679.

VORARLBERG. (*See* TYROL.)

VORONEZH, or **VORONEJ**, *vo'-ron-etch*, a government of European Russia, bounded E. by the country of the Don Cossacks. It is generally undulating. The soil is fertile, and this government is one of the most productive parts of the empire. Bees are extensively reared, and honey is an important article of export.

Rivers.—The Don, and its tributaries the Voronezh, Bityug, Khofer, and Sosna.
Area.—25,437 square miles.
Pop.—2,433,657.

VORONEZH, capital of the above government, on the Voronezh, 130 miles E. of Koursk. It consists of an upper and lower town, with extensive suburbs, and there are more than 20 churches. **Manf.** Cloth, soap, tallow, leather, and vitriol. There is a large trade in grain and tallow. **Pop.** 50,100.—Peter the Great here erected a palace and formed large arsenals. The first vessel of his fleet in the Sea of Azov was built here.

VOSGES, *vozhe*, a north-eastern department of France, adjoining the departments of the Meurthe and Haute-Saône. The surface is rugged, consisting of mountains (having the Vosges chain on the east), and forest land, interspersed with valleys.

Rivers.—The Meuse, Meurthe, Mortagne, Moselle, and Madon. The smaller streams and mountain torrents are very numerous.
Minerals.—Iron, copper, silver, and marble. There are, also, numerous mineral springs.
Area.—2,266 square miles.
Pop.—406,862.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 5 arrondissements and 531 communes. The chief towns are EPINAL (the capital), MIRECOURT, NEUFCHATEAU, REMIREMONT, and ST. DIÉ.

VULCANUS, or **VULCAN**, in Greek, **HEPHÆSTUS**, *vul-kai'-nus, vul'-kan*, a deity with the Greeks and Romans, who presided over fire, and was the patron of all artists who worked in iron and metals.

W.

[For places not found here, consult V.]

WABASH, *wa'-bash*, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 110 square miles. **Pop.** 9,000. The capital is Mount Carmel.

WABASH, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 420 square miles. **Pop.** 25,241. The capital is Wabash.

WABASHA, *wa-ba-shaw'*, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Area**, 470 square miles. **Pop.** 17,500. The capital is Wabashaw.

WADAY, or **WADAI**, *wa-day'*, a kingdom of Central Africa, in the Soudan, bounded N. by the Sahara, and E. by Darfour. It is also known as Dar-Saleyh and Borgoo. It is governed by a sultan and seven provincial governors. A considerable trade is carried on. The kingdom is about 600 miles long from north to south, and 400 miles wide. **Pop.** 2,500,000, negroes and Arabs, who profess Mahometanism.

WADENA, *wa-de'-na*, county of Minnesota, United States. **Area**, 540 square miles.

WAGGA-WAGGA, *wag'-ga*, a town of New South Wales, Australia, 315 miles S.W. of Sydney.

The main thoroughfare, Fitzmaurice Street, is about a mile long, and the buildings are good. **Pop.** of town, 4,000; of district, 10,000.

WAGNER, RICHARD, *vaag'-ner*, a German musical composer. At 12 years of age he wrote plays, and at 15 adopted music as his profession. He is known for his efforts to introduce new theories of operatic composition, and as the composer of "Tannhäuser," "Rienzi," "Lohengrin," "Tristan d'Isolde," "Das Rheingold," and the famous trilogy of operas founded on old German legends, "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Die Götterdämmerung," for the performance of which, in accordance with his own ideas, he built a theatre at Bayreuth, and gave a memorable festival performance in 1876.

Born at Leipsic, 1813. **Died** 1883.

WAHKIAKUM, *wah-ki-a'-kum*, a county of Washington Territory, United States. **Area,** 225 square miles.

WAHSATCH, *wah'-satch*, a county of Utah, United States. **Area,** 9,500 square miles. **Pop.** 1,500. The capital is Hober.

WAITZEN, *vite'-zen*, a town of Hungary, on a bend of the Danube, 20 miles N. of Pesth. There is a fine cathedral, after the model of St. Peter's at Rome. A large trade in wine is carried on.—The Turks were defeated here by Charles of Lorraine in 1684; and there were two battles here between the Austrians and Hungarians in 1849. **Pop.** 13,000.

WAKE, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area,** 1,010 square miles. **Pop.** 48,000, nearly one-half being coloured. The capital is RALEIGH.

WAKEFIELD, *waik'-feeld*, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 9 miles S. of Leeds. The parish church is a spacious and lofty Gothic structure, and the spire (recently rebuilt) is considered the highest in Yorkshire. There are five district churches, several chapels, a noble town-hall, opened in 1880, assembly-room, a large market-house, with abattoirs, and a fine railway station. **Manf.** Woollen cloth and yarn. Important corn and cattle markets are held. **Pop.** 30,600.—A station on the Great Northern, Midland, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and London and North-Western railways.

WAKULLA, *wa-kul'-la*, a county of Florida, United States. **Area,** 504 square miles. **Pop.** 2,500, about 950 being coloured. The capital is Crawfordsville.

WALDECK, *val'-dek*, a principality on the north-west of Germany, including Waldeck proper, situated between the Prussian province of Westphalia and Hesse-Nassau, and, farther north, the county of Pyrmont, between Brunswick and the Prussian provinces of Westphalia and Hanover. Waldeck is mountainous and woody, with a poor soil; Pyrmont is a small valley, chiefly noted for mineral springs. (*See* PYRMONT.) Large flocks of sheep, produeing fine wool, are raised, and dairy products are exported.

Rivers.—The Eder and other small tributaries of the Weser, and the Emmer.
Minerals.—Iron, copper, marble, and alabaster.
Area.—466 square miles.
Pop.—56,000.
Chief Towns.—AROLSEN and PYRMONT.
Constitution and Government.—Since January, 1868, the principality has been under Prussian administration, except in purely local affairs, which are regulated by the prince, assisted by a legislature of 16 members, 4 of whom are elected by the most highly assessed inhabitants, and the others by the general population.

WALDENBURG, *val'-den-boorg*, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, on the Polsnitz, 37 miles S.W. of Breslau. **Pop.** 12,063.

WALDO, PETER, *val'-do*, otherwise Petrus Waldus, or Pierre de Vaux, the founder of the sect of Waldenses, was originally a merchant of Lyons. He gave his property to the poor, preached the gospel to them, and obtained many followers.

WALDO, a county of Maine, United States. **Area,** 812 square miles. **Pop.** 32,000. The capital is BELFAST.

WALDURN, *val'-doorn*, a town of Austria, in Baden, 30 miles from Wurzburg. **Pop.** 3,200.

WALES, *wails*, a principality of the British empire, nearly a peninsula, in the western portion of Great Britain, bounded N. and W. by the Irish Sea, S. and S.E. by the Bristol Channel, and E. by the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Shropshire and Chester. The length from north to south is 136 miles, and the greatest breadth 90 miles. The coast line, excluding minor indentations, is about 360 miles long. At the north-eastern extremity of the principality is the estuary of the Dee; then comes Beaumaris Bay, formed by the island of Anglesea, with Carnarvon Bay on the south side. Cardigan Bay forms a large curve on the west coast and beyond that are St. Bride's Bay, Milford Haven, Carmarthen and Swansea Bays, on the north side of the Bristol Channel, and the wide estuary of the Severn. The islands belonging to Wales are Anglesey and Holyhead, and the small island of Bardsey off the extremity of Carnarvon peninsula, Mochas in Cardigan Bay, Skomer and Skokham off Pembrokeshire, Aldy in Carmarthen Bay, and Bary in Bristol Channel. The surface of the country is generally mountainous, especially in the north, where continuea ranges, intersected by numerous deep ravines, with extensive valleys, and affording endless views of wild mountain scenery, prevail. The principal range in North Wales is that denominated the Snowdonian chain, from the circumstance of Snowdon mountain occupying its centre, and rising to a height of 3,590 feet above the level of the sea. Commencing at Bardsey island, in the south-west extremity of Caernarvonshire, the line, varied at irregular intervals by conical peaks, extends in a north-easterly direction to the promontory of Penmaenbach, in the Bay of Conway. The intermediate parts consist of the loftiest mountains in Wales. Berwyn chain occupies the eastern part of Merionethshire, and branches out into Denbighshire. Its length is about 16 miles, and the breadth varies from 5 to 10. The highest peak is Cader Idris, 3,000 feet. The Plinlimmon range, attaining an elevation on the mountain which gives the name, of 2,480 feet, is the natural boundary between North and South Wales. In South Wales are the Black Mountains, or Forest Fawr, rising in the Brecknock and Carmarthen Beacons to 2,862 and 2,596 feet. Numerous lakes and small mountain tarns are scattered among these mountains, and the scenery of the mountain districts is more picturesque than in any other part of South Britain. (*See* separate headings of Welsh counties for further information respecting the physical geography and products of Wales.)

Rivers.—The Dee, Severn, Wye, and Usk flow into England; the Clwyd and several other small streams into the Irish Sea, on the north coast; the Dovey, Aeron, Rheidol, and Teifi into Cardigan Bay; the Towy and Neath into Carmarthen Bay, and the Taff into the Bristol Channel. The only lake of importance is Bala, in Merionethshire.

Minerals.—Scarcely any part of Britain is richer in minerals. The most abundant are copper, iron, lead (mixed with silver), zinc, coal, slate, and limestone. Gold mines were worked by the Romans, and in Merionethshire some of the old mines have recently been profitably worked.

Area.—7,377 square miles.

Pop.—1,359,895 (at the census of 1881). In the rural districts the Welsh language, a modification of the ancient British, is generally spoken.

Divisions.—There are 12 counties:—*North Wales*—Anglesea, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery. *South Wales*—Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor. (*See* separate headings for principal towns.

History.—In early times Wales was a place of refuge for Britons who fled from the Romans and Saxons, and for about 13 centuries the various independent princes waged war with varying results against England. Llewellyn ap Gryffyth was the last prince who exerted himself for the independence of Wales. In 1282 he was subdued by Edward I., and fell in the field of battle. From that time, Wales has been annexed to the English crown; but the union was not complete till the reign of Henry VIII., when the government and laws were formed agreeably to those of England. It gives the title of Prince of Wales to the heir-apparent of the English throne. (*See* BRITAIN, GREAT.)

WALES, NEW SOUTH. (*See* NEW SOUTH WALES.)

WALKER, WILLIAM, an American adventurer, who studied law and medicine, and was for some time a journalist. In 1853 he organised an expedition for the conquest of Sonora, but failed, and was tried at San Francisco for violation of the neutrality laws, and was acquitted. In 1855 he took part in the intestine wars in Nicaragua, and then was successful in a contest with Costa Rica, of which republic he was for a short time president; but his arbitrary conduct provoked an insurrection, and in 1857 he surrendered to the United States. He was bound over to keep the peace, but nevertheless led a small party of followers into Nicaragua, but was again compelled to surrender to the United States navy, and was taken to New York, but the government considered the arrest illegal, and he was liberated. In 1860 he endeavoured to excite a revolution in Honduras, but failed, and was shot.

Born at Nashville, 1824; died at Trujillo, Honduras, 1860.

WALKER, the name of three counties of the United States.

ALABAMA.—**Area,** 828 square miles. **Pop.** 9,479. The capital is Jasper.

GEORGIA.—**Area,** 500 square miles. **Pop.** 11,056, about 1,600 being coloured. The capital is Lafayette.

TEXAS.—**Area,** 854 square miles. **Pop.** 12,024, about 6,000 being coloured. The capital is Huntsville.

WALLACE, WILLIAM, Sir, *wal'-lace*, a popular Scotch hero. He was of Anglo-Norman descent, and son of Sir Malcolm Wallace. His history is so enveloped in patriotic and poetic legend that very little authentic information can be ascertained respecting him. It is said that, having slain the son and several of the retainers of the English sheriff of Dundee, for an insult offered to him, Wallace fled to the woods and was outlawed. Gathering together a number of followers, he drove the English out of Aberdeen, Forfar, Brechin, and elsewhere, and in 1297 defeated the English army at the battle of Stirling bridge; thus liberating his country for a time. Revered as the saviour of the nation, he was chosen one of the commanders-in-chief of the Scottish army, and afterwards guardian of the kingdom, during the captivity of Baliol. He penetrated into England, and ravaged Durham with fire and sword. Edward I., then in Flanders, immediately hastened home and marched against Wallace, who was defeated. His subsequent history is obscurely narrated; but he appears to have carried on a guerilla warfare against the English during several years, until at length he was basely betrayed and executed with horrible tortures in London.

Born about 1270; died 1305.

WALLACHIA, *wol-la'-ke-a*, a country of south-eastern Europe, forming, with Moldavia, the principality of Roumania. (*See* MOLDAVIA and ROUMANIA.) It is bounded N. by Transylvania and Moldavia, S. and E. by the Danube, separating it from Bulgaria, and W. by Hungary, from which and Transylvania it is separated by the Carpathian mountains, large spurs of which traverse the western part, with wide vallevs between. In the southern part the surface is flat, with marshy lakes, and is subject to inundations. Except in the mountainous districts, the soil is extremely fertile, producing abundant grain crops, the vine, and tobacco. The climate is subject to great and sudden changes. There is neither spring nor autumn. A summer of seven months' duration, the heat being intense, is succeeded by a winter of great severity, with almost continual snowfall, lasting five months.

Rivers.—The DANUBE forms nearly the whole of the southern and eastern frontier, and the whole country is drained by its tributaries, the principal of which are the Aluta, Arjish, Buses, Sereth, Shyl, Vede, and Yalomitza.

Minerals.—Copper, iron, lead, gold, silver, mercury, marble, rock salt, alum, and bitumen.

Area.—28,373 square miles.

Pop.—3,000,000, of whom about four-fifths are Wallachs.

Chief Towns.—BUCHAREST (the capital), BRAILA (the chief port), GIURGEVO, KRAYOVA, and Ployeshti.

WALLAROO, *wal-la-roo'*, a seaport of South Australia, near Spencer's Gulf, 92 miles N.W. of Adelaide. The copper mines, discovered in 1860, are very valuable. **Pop.** 2,000.

WALLA-WALLA, *wal'-la*, a county of Washington Territory, United States. **Pop.** 8,716, as enumerated, a large portion of the district having been formed into a new county in 1875. The capital is Walla Walla.

WALLENSTEIN, or **WALDSTEIN, ALBRECHT WENZEL EUSEBIUS VON,** *wal'-len-stine*, Count, and Duke of Friedland, Mecklenburg, and Sagan, Austrian general. He was the son of Wilhelm von Waldstein, a Bohemian baron. Although born a Protestant, his uncle and guardian sent him to be educated under the Jesuits at Olmütz, where he was converted to the Roman Catholic faith. Leaving Olmütz, he proceeded to Padua, where he acquired a knowledge of astronomy (or, rather, astrology), the Roman and German law, and was well grounded in the ancient and modern languages. He attained the highest military distinction by his services against the Turks, against King Christian of Denmark, and Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden; but his successes, wealth, and overbearing disposition raised up enemies. In 1633 he was commanded by the emperor to winter in Lower Saxony; but Wallenstein refused to obey. Hereupon, his enemies at the imperial court urged Ferdinand to get rid of his haughty lieutenant. Wallenstein learning that the emperor was preparing to deprive him of his command, announced his intention of resigning; but his officers entreated him to remain at their head, signing the celebrated declaration of Pilsen, by which they bound themselves to remain faithful to his fortunes. This act was represented to the emperor as a conspiracy against his person and power. He therefore signed an edict declaring Wallenstein a rebel, and gave secret orders to Piccolomini and Gallas to take him dead or alive.

Meanwhile, Wallenstein sent two officers to the emperor with his offer of resignation; but his messengers were prevented from obtaining an interview. At the approach of Piccolomini and Gallas, Wallenstein, after requesting an asylum with the Swedes, which was refused, took refuge with a small band of his faithful adherents in the castle of Eger, the commandant of which, Gordon, treacherously put him to death with his most devoted friends.

Born in Bohemia, 1583; **killed** 1634.

WALLER, a new county of Texas, United States. **Area,** 350 square miles. **Pop.** 9,024. The capital is Hempstead.

WALLINGFORD, a parliamentary and municipal borough, in Berkshire, 15 miles N.W. of Reading. **Pop.** 2,803.—A station on the Gt. West. Rail.

WALPOLE, ROBERT, Sir, and Earl of Orford, an English statesman, educated at Cambridge, and in 1700 commenced his parliamentary career as member for Castle Rising. In 1705 he was appointed secretary at war, and, in 1708, secretary at war and leader of the Whig party, in the House of Commons; but when the Tories, under Harley and St. John, obtained power, Walpole was, with other members of the late Whig administration, voted by the Commons to be guilty of corruption, and ordered to be expelled the house. The Whig party, however, strenuously supported him, and he was re-elected to parliament, though the house declared the election void. At the accession of George I., Walpole was made paymaster-general of the forces, and was afterwards first lord of the Treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. A change of administration taking place in 1717, he remained in opposition during three years; but on accepting office under lord Sunderland in 1720, he was, in the following year, appointed first lord of the Treasury in the room of his late chief, who had been compelled to retire in consequence of the obloquy which his participation in the unfortunate South Sea scheme had brought upon him. After holding office with great firmness during twenty years, he was compelled to resign, and was created earl of Orford, with a pension of £4,000 a-year.

Born at Houghton, Norfolk, 1676; **died** in London, 1745.

WALPOLE, HORACE, Earl of Orford, an English author, third and youngest son of the preceding, was educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge. In 1738 he was appointed inspector of exports and imports, which place he exchanged for that of usher of the exchequer. The year following he travelled with the poet Gray; but a separation took place in Italy, owing to some misunderstanding between the two friends. In 1741 Mr. Walpole was elected to parliament; but, although he retained his seat during twenty-eight years, he distinguished himself in debate upon only two occasions,—once in defence of his father's late administration, and again in favour of the unfortunate Admiral Byng. He retired from parliament in 1768, and led a life of literary ease at his seat at Strawberry Hill, at Twickenham, where he formed a collection of books, manuscripts, pictures, and other works of art or of curiosity, and set up a printing-press, from which proceeded several elegant works, by himself and others. His remarkable and valuable collection was sold by auction in 1842, realising nearly £30,000. On the death of his nephew, in 1791, he succeeded to the title of earl of Orford. He wrote "A Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors;" "Historic Doubts concerning Richard III.;" "Anecdotes of Painting, enlarged from Vertue;" "The Castle of Otranto," a romance; "An Essay on Modern Gardening;" and "The Mysterious Mother," a tragedy. His best works were his letters, abounding in literary, social, and political gossip, witty, satirical, and wonderfully entertaining. Sir Walter Scott speaks of him as "the best letter-writer in the English language."

Born 1717; **died** in London, 1797.

WALSALL, *wal'-sawl*, a market-town, municipal and parliamentary borough of Staffordshire, 7 miles N.W. of Birmingham. The parish church is a handsome modern building, in the Early English style, with a lofty spire. **Manf.** Leather, harness-furniture, gas-tubes, tools, iron and brass bedsteads, firearms, and locks. **Pop.** 58,808.—A station on the London and North-Western railway.

WALTHAM, *wawl'-tham*, a town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, United States, on the Charles river, 10 miles N.W. of Boston. **Manf.** Extensive; cotton cloth, hosiery, watches, machinery, paper, and boots and shoes. **Pop.** 11,712.

WALTHAM ABBEY, a market-town of Essex, on the Lea, 13 miles N. of London. The church is a large Norman structure, formerly belonging to an abbey, and said to have been the place of burial of Harold, after the battle of Hastings. There are gunpowder-mills. **Pop.** 5,200.—A station on the Great Eastern railway.

WALTON, IZAAK, *wawl'-ton*, the "father of angling," and a biographical writer. He kept a hosier's shop in Fleet Street, and afterwards in Chancery Lane, Clerkenwell, and elsewhere. His well-known work, "The Complete Angler; or, the Contemplative Man's Recreation," first appeared in 1653, and was afterwards enlarged by his friend and adopted son, Charles Cotton. He was also the author of the Lives of the English ecclesiastics Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson; a collection of the letters of Sir Henry Wotton, and some poetical pieces.

Born at Stafford, 1593; **died** at Winchester, 1683.

WALTON, a county of Florida, United States. **Area,** 1,480 square miles. **Pop.** 3,160. The capital is Euchee Anna.

WALTON, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area,** 320 square miles. **Pop.** 15,622, about 4,200 being colonred. The capital is Monroe.

WALWORTH, *wawl'-worth*. (*See* LONDON.)

WALWORTH, a new county of Dakota Territory, United States. **Area,** 900 square miles.

WALWORTH, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area,** 576 square miles. **Pop.** 26,500. The capital is Elkhorn.

WANDSWORTH, *wonds'-werth*, a village in the county of Surrey, on the Wandle, near the Thames, 4 miles S.W. of London. It is a busy manufacturing place, and there are many good residences in the vicinity. **Manf.** Chemicals, bolting-cloth, paper, vinegar, and linseed-oil. There are, also, calico-printing works, distilleries, iron-works, and flour-mills. **Pop.** 28,000. — A station on the South-Western railway.

WANTAGE, *won'-taj*, an ancient market-town of Berkshire, supposed to have been a Roman station in the Vale of the White Horse, so named from a gigantic figure cut on the side of a chalk hill, 26 miles W. of Reading. It is celebrated in history as the birthplace of Alfred the Great. In the time of the Saxons, it was a royal residence; and, after the Conquest, it was made a borough. **Pop.** 3,900. In 1849 a festival, commemorating

the 1,000th year since the birth of Alfred, was held here, and in 1877 a statue of Alfred was inaugurated by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

WAPELLO, *wa-pel'-lo*, a county of Iowa, United States. **Area**, 432 square miles. **Pop.** 25,285. The capital is Ottumwa.

WARASDIN, *va-ras'-din*, a fortified town of the Austrian empire, in Croatia, on the right bank of the Drave, 28 miles N.E. of Agran. In its neighbourhood are sulphur-baths and extensive vineyards. **Manf.** Silk, stoneware, wine, and tobacco. **Pop.** 9,000.

WARBECK, PERKIN, *wawr'-bek*, a pretender to the throne of England, said to have been the son of a Jew at Tournay, but by some writers supposed to have been an illegitimate son of Edward IV., to whom he bore a remarkable resemblance. Margaret, dowager duchess of Burgundy and Charles VIII. of France, encouraged him to represent himself as the duke of York, supposed to have been murdered in the Tower. In 1495 he went with a small following to England, but was compelled to retire into Scotland, where his assumed title was acknowledged by James IV., and where he married Lady Catherine Gordon, daughter of the earl of Huntley. He then appeared in Cornwall, where he was joined by 3,000 men, and marched to Exeter, which he besieged, announcing himself as Richard IV., king of England. He was defeated and taken prisoner, but his life was spared on his making a confession; but, having escaped and been retaken, he was put in the stocks and then confined in the Tower. He was hanged at Tyburn. **Died** 1499

WARE, *wair*, a market-town of Hertfordshire, on the Lea, about 3 miles N.E. of Hertford. A very large malting trade is carried on. **Pop.** 5,276.—A station on the Great Eastern Railway.

WARE, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 850 square miles. **Pop.** 4,159, about 500 being coloured. The capital is Waresborough.

WAREHAM, a parliamentary borough of Dorsetshire, 15 miles S.E. of Dorchester. **Pop.** 2,112.—Station on the London and South-Western Railway.

WARREN, *war'-ren*, the name of 14 counties of the United States.

GEORGIA.—**Area**, 450 square miles. **Pop.** 10,600, more than half being coloured. The capital is Warrenton.
ILLINOIS.—**Area**, 540 square miles. **Pop.** 25,000. The capital is Monmouth.
INDIANA.—**Area**, 360 square miles. **Pop.** 11,000. The capital is Williamsfort.
IOWA.—**Area**, 482 square miles. **Pop.** 19,000. The capital is Indianola.
KENTUCKY.—**Area**, 455 square miles. **Pop.** 27,532, about one-third being coloured. The capital is Bowlinggreen.
MISSISSIPPI.—**Area**, 575 square miles. **Pop.** 31,000, two-thirds being coloured. The capital is VICKSBURG.
MISSOURI.—**Area**, 350 square miles. **Pop.** 10,000. The capital is Warrenton.
NEW JERSEY.—**Area**, 550 square miles. **Pop.** 36,000. The capital is Belvedere.
NEW YORK.—**Area**, 912 square miles. **Pop.** 23,500. The capital is Caldwell.
NORTH CAROLINA.—**Area**, 391 square miles. **Pop.** 22,619, about 13,000 being coloured. The capital is Warrenton.
OHIO.—**Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 27,000. The capital is Lebanon.
PENNSYLVANIA.—**Area**, 832 square miles. **Pop.** 25,000. The capital is Warren.
TENNESSEE.—**Area**, 440 square miles. **Pop.** 13,000, about 2,000 being coloured. The capital is McMinnville.
VIRGINIA.—**Area**, 200 square miles. **Pop.** 6,000, about 1,200 being coloured. The capital is Front Royal.

WARRICK, *wor'-rik*, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 360 square miles. **Pop.** 20,162. The capital is Boonville.

WARRINGTON, *wor'-ring-ton*, a municipal and parliamentary borough of Lancashire, on the right bank of the Mersey, 16 miles E. of Liverpool. The church, a Saxon building, has many ancient and handsome monuments. **Manf.** Fustians, corduroys, sailcloths, sacking, glass, hardwares, soap, pins, files, and other tools, and leather. **Pop.** 41,456.—A station on the London and North-Western, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln railways.

WARRNAMBOOL, *warn-am-bool'*, a seaport of Victoria, Australia, 116 miles W. of Geelong. There is a good harbour, and steamers ply regularly to Melbourne. **Pop.** 5,000. **Lat.** 38° 23′ S. **Lon.** 142° 30′ E.

WARSAW, *wawr'-saw*, a government of European Russia, in Poland, adjoining the Prussian province of Posen. It is a level and fertile country.

Rivers.—The Vistula, and its tributaries, the Bzura and Pilica.
Area.—5,622 square miles.
Pop.—940,998.

WARSAW, a capital of the government of the same name, and formerly capital of the kingdom of Poland, on the left bank of the Vistula, 320 miles E. of Berlin. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, has eight gates, and is commanded by a very strong citadel erected by the emperor Nicholas. A very fine iron bridge, built in 1865, connects the city with the fortified suburb of Praga, on the opposite side of the river. The city is generally well-built, and a large number of new structures have recently been erected. There are many good squares and open places. Saxon square has an obelisk in memory of the Poles, who remained faithful to Russia after the insurrection of 1830; Sigismund Square has a statue of Sigismund III. on a lofty column, and another fine open space, known as the Marievelle Bazaar, has an arcade with handsome shops. There are several noble avenues, planted with trees. The Roman Catholic cathedral dates from 1360, and there are about 20 other Catholic churches, a Greek cathedral, a noble Lutheran church, and several synagogues. The royal palace, built by Sigismund III., in the latter part of the 16th century, is a noble building on high ground overlooking the river. The Saxon palace was the residence of several kings of that line, and attached to it are extensive gardens open to the public. There are several other palaces, and the new government offices, the mint, and the theatre, are amongst the most noticeable buildings. The university, re-established in 1869, has an observatory and botanic gardens. There are also several gymnasiums, a school of design, and a conservatory of music, zoological garden and picture gallery. The suburbs of the city are extensively and well laid out. **Manf.** Woollen cloth, carpet, gold and silver ornaments, paper, hosiery, chemicals, machinery, pianofortes, carriages, and harness. It is the centre of industry, commerce, and literary activity, and the great entrepôt of commerce in Poland. **Pop.** 280,000, including 164,000 Catholics, 93,000 Jews, 14,000 Protestants, and 8,000 members of the Greek church.—This city is of very old date, but was long an insignificant place. In 1566 it succeeded Cracow as the capital of Poland. In 1793 Kosciusko retreated on Warsaw, and defended it with success against the Prussians during the summer of 1794; but on the arrival of Suwarrow and the Russians, Praga was taken by assault, and delivered to

pillage. Since 1815, Warsaw has been the residence of a viceroy representing the emperor of Russia. In 1830 the Russians were driven from it by the Poles; but it was in the following year retaken.

WARTON, JOSEPH, *wawr'-ton*, a learned English divine and poet, who was educated at Winchester and Oxford, and became head master of Winchester school. He produced a volume of odes, a translation of Virgil, with notes, and an "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope." He also edited Pope and Dryden.

Born at Dunford, Surrey, 1722; **died** 1800.

WARTON, THOMAS, an English divine, poet, and critic, who was brother of the preceding. In 1757 he became professor of poetry in the university of Oxford, and in 1771 was presented to the vicarage of Kidlington, in Oxfordshire. In 1757 he was elected professor of poetry at Oxford, and in 1785 appointed poet laureat, and also Camden professor of modern history at Oxford. He wrote some elegant poems; a "History of English Poetry," the "Lives of Sir Thomas Pope and Dr. Bathurst;" "Notes on Milton's smaller Poems;" "Observations on Spencer's Faerie Queen," &c.

Born at Basingstoke, 1728; **died** at Oxford, 1790.

WARWICK, *wor'-ik*, chief town of Warwickshire, a muncipal and parliamentary borough, on the Avon, 20 miles S.E. of Birmingham. It is of great antiquity, and justly celebrated for the grandeur of its castle, one of the noblest baronial residences in England, and containing a magnificent collection of pictures, sculpture, and arms. Guy's tower, 128 feet high, was built in 1394, and Cæsar's tower, still more ancient, is 147 feet high. There are three churches, one of them (St. Mary's) an elegant structure, with a lofty tower; several chapels, a Roman Catholic church, a large county jail, the Earl of Leicester's hospital (an ancient building), and a grammar school. A considerable trade is carried on in cattle, corn, and provisions. **Pop.** 11,800.—A station on the Great Western railway.

WARWICK, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area,** 95 square miles. **Pop.** 1,700, about two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Warwick Courthouse.

WARWICK, a town of Rhode Island, United States, 10 miles S.W. of Providence. It includes several manufacturing villages. **Manf.** Cotton and woollen goods. **Pop.** 12,000.

WARWICK, a town of Queensland, Australia, on the Condamine, near the frontier of New South Wales, 100 miles S.W. of Brisbane. It is one of the most attractive towns in the colony, and the principal buildings are good. The surrounding district is a rich wheat-growing country. **Pop.** 4,000.

WARWICK, HENRY DE BEAUCHAMP, Earl and Duke of, was nominated premier earl of England by Henry VI. in 1444, and was, in the following year, crowned by Henry himself, king of the islands of Wight, Jersey, and Guernsey.

Died in 1445.

WARWICK, RICHARD NEVIL, Earl of, surnamed the "King-maker." While Lord Richard Nevil, he signalized himself in the expedition to the Scottish frontier in 1448. In 1455 he espoused the cause of the duke of York; and to his bravery was chiefly due the gaining of the battle of St. Albans in the same year. He was immediately afterwards created governor of Calais; and, while holding that office, defeated the fleet of the free town of Lübeck, capturing six of the vessels. In 1460 he returned to England. At the battle of Northampton, which was fought in the same year, the Lancastrians were defeated, and Henry VI. fell into the hands of the Yorkists, of which party Warwick was the main support. In 1461 Henry VI. regained his liberty, but Edward, duke of York, entered London with Warwick, and was proclaimed king as Edward IV. After performing a series of brilliant services in the cause of the new king, and conducting Henry VI. to the Tower of London, he was rewarded with the highest honours, and indeed became the ruler of the king and the kingdom. Edward IV., however, growing uneasy under the dominion of the haughty earl, formed connections by marriage, and raised to his favour persons adverse to Warwick, who, in turn, excited revolts in the kingdom, in connection with the duke of Clarence, who had married Warwick's daughter, and, at the battle of Olney, took Edward prisoner. On the after-success of the royalists, Warwick fled to France, where meeting Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., a reconciliation was effected, which was strengthened by the marriage of the queen's son, Prince Edward, to Anne, the daughter of Warwick. Soon afterwards Warwick invaded England; and Edward IV. having fled to Holland, he proclaimed Henry VI., who had been released from the Tower, king of England. The earl was created chamberlain and lord high admiral of England. But Edward IV., assisted by the duke of Burgundy, landed in Yorkshire, and gathering together an army, met the Lancastrians, under Warwick, at Barnet. The Lancastrians were defeated, Warwick perishing in the fight. His remains were exhibited during three days in St. Paul's, and then buried in Berkshire.

Born about 1420; **died** 1471.

WARWICKSHIRE, a midland county of England. It is bounded N.E. by Leicestershire, E. by Northamptonshire, S.E. by Oxfordshire, S.W. by Gloucestershire, W. by Worcestershire, and N.W. by Staffordshire. The general aspect is an agreeable alternation of hill and dale, eminently beautiful, and remarkably adapted to the purposes of agriculture. There are extensive pastures, and the principal woodlands are remains of the former great forest of Arden, in the middle, western, and northern districts; but nearly every division is interspersed with valuable and ornamental timber. The county is also noted for its grazing and dairy husbandry.

Rivers.—The Avon, Tame, Leam, Stour, and many small streams.

Minerals.—Coal, stone, lime, and marl. There are mineral springs at Leamington.

Area.—954 square miles.

Pop.—737,200.

Parliamentary Representation and Chief Towns.—Four members are returned for the two divisions of the county; 2 for Birmingham, 2 for Warwick, and 2 for Coventry. The chief towns are WARWICK (the county town), BIRMINGHAM, COVENTRY, LEAMINGTON, RUGBY, and STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

WASCO, *was'-ko*, a county of Oregon, United States. **Area,** 12,000 square miles. **Pop.** 11,120. The capital is the Dalles.

WASECA, *wa-se'-ka*, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Area,** 432 square miles. **Pop.** 12,385. The capital is Waseca.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE, *wosh'-ing-ton*, first president of the United States. He was descended from a family which had left England to settle in Virginia about 1657. His father, Mr. Augustine Washington, a man of considerable landed property, died when George, who was his eldest son by a second marriage, was in his 11th year. His education, obtained at an ordinary school, comprised

little more than reading, writing, and arithmetic; but between his 14th and 16th years he studied geometry and surveying; in which he made considerable progress. He was a tall, athletic youth, bold and skilful in manly exercises. In his 16th year he left school, and devoted his attention to mathematics and practical surveying. In his 19th year he was appointed major in the provincial militia, in which capacity he was sent by General Dinwiddie, in 1753, to the French commander on the Ohio, to complain of the inroads that had been made, in violation of the treaties between the two nations. About this time he came into collision with, and defeated, a small detachment of the French forces, for which he was thanked by the House of Burgesses. In 1755 he served as colonel under general Braddock; on which occasion he exhibited proofs of his military courage and skill, particularly in conducting the retreat of the army, after the disastrous battle of Monongahela. He held the command of the Virginian troops till 1758, when he gave in his resignation on account of ill health. He next served his country as a senator. When the breach between Great Britain and her colonies became widened by mutual animosity beyond all prospect of reconciliation, the eyes of his countrymen were fixed upon Washington; and, accordingly, in June, 1775, he took the command of the army of America, at Cambridge, in New England. The history of Washington, from this period, is the history of the American war; he created the American army; with the assistance of French forces, fought the English generals, Howe, Clinton, Burgoyne, and Cornwallis, with various results; till, finally, he surrounded Cornwallis, in Yorktown, and caused him to capitulate. To his intrepidity, prudence, and moderation, the Americans were almost wholly indebted for the independence which was secured to them by the treaty of peace concluded in 1783. Soon after this event, Washington resigned his commission to Congress. He returned to his seat at Mount Vernon, and set himself to complete those favourite improvements in agriculture which had been suspended. In 1789 he was elected as the first president of the United States. His government was marked by that well-tempered prudence which distinguished all his conduct. Having been re-elected, he held office till 1797, when he again retired to his estate at Mount Vernon.

Born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, 1732; died at Mount Vernon, Virginia, 1799.

WASHINGTON, capital of the United States, in the district of Columbia, on the left bank of the Potomac (here a mile wide), at the angle formed by the junction of the Anacostia, or eastern branch, and separated on the west by Rock Creek from Georgetown, 35 miles S.W. of Baltimore. The town, which has an average height of 40 feet above the river, is laid out with great regularity, the streets (except those known as avenues), crossing at right angles. North, South, East, and West Capitol are main streets meeting at the Capitol, in the centre of the city. The cross streets are either numbered or lettered. There are 21 avenues named after states of the Union, crossing the streets diagonally. Most of these avenues are from 120 to 160 feet wide. Massachusetts avenue is the finest, and Pennsylvania avenue, crossing the city from east to west, is the chief business thoroughfare. Many of the streets and avenues are planted with trees; there are several squares, handsomely laid out, with fountains, shrubberies, and statues; and at the intersection of the principal streets and avenues are small open spaces, mostly ornamentally laid out. The Capitol, where the Senate and Congress sit, is on an elevated site, near the centre of the city. It comprises a central building, completed in 1825, and two wings completed in 1867. The entire length of the building is 751 feet, and the depth 348 feet. The main front, with three noble porticoes, is towards the east; and the great central cast-iron dome, 135 feet in diameter, rises to 287 feet above the basement, and is surmounted by a bronze statue of Liberty, 9 feet high. The Senate Chamber, and the hall of the House of Representatives, are noble chambers. In the semi-circular chamber formerly used as the Hall of Representatives, is a collection of historical statues. The Supreme Court occupies the hall formerly used for the meetings of the Senate. Beneath the dome is the rotunda, a circular hall, 96 feet in diameter, and containing a good collection of historical paintings. A pleasure-ground of 35 acres surrounds the Capitol. The president's house, popularly known as the White House, is in the western part of the city, with 75 acres of pleasure-grounds, extending to the river. The other more important buildings are the Treasury, to the east of the White House, in the Ionic style, 468 feet long, 264 feet wide, and with portico fronts on all the four sides; a new building, to the west of the White House, for the State, War, and Navy departments, in the Roman-Doric style, 471 feet long, and 253 feet wide, with four façades; the Department of the Interior, a fine Doric building, 453 feet long and 331 feet wide; the Post-office, of marble, in the Corinthian style; the Department of Agriculture, with museum and beautiful gardens; the Corcoran Art Building and the Smithsonian Institution. There are 117 churches and chapels. The United States Naval Observatory is in the western part of the city, near the river. There are two theatres, a masonic temple, several very handsome hotels, and five principal markets. There are a naval hospital, a soldier's home, and asylums for the insane and the deaf and dumb; Columbia University and Harvard University are in the outskirts. The Potomac is crossed by the "Long Bridge," for railway and ordinary traffic; the Anacostia by three bridges, and Rock Creek by four. There are two large railway stations, and the city is connected with all the leading lines of railway. Washington is supplied with water from the Potomac Falls, by an aqueduct 12 miles long. The Arsenal is at the extreme south point of the city, with grounds comprising 45 acres; and the Navy Yards, occupying 27 acres; and the Marine Barracks are on the Anacostia. The Washington monument is in the Park, and there are statues of President Lincoln (in Lincoln Park), General Jackson, and General Scott. Pop. 148,000, nearly 40,000 being coloured.—In 1791, the site of the city was selected by Washington, and the government was established here in 1800. The public buildings were partially destroyed by the British in 1814.

WASHINGTON, a western Territory of the United States, bounded N. by the Strait of Fuca (separating it from Vancouver Island) and British Columbia; S. by Oregon, E. by Idaho, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. The Cascade Mountains extend across the territory from Oregon to British Columbia. The highest peaks are Mount Rainer, 14,444 feet; Mount Baker, 11,100 feet; Mount St. Helen's, 9,750 feet, and Mount Adams, 9,570 feet. To the east of this range the surface is generally high and undulating, with an extension of the Blue Mountains on the south-eastern angle. The portion of the territory west of the Cascade range consists of the basins of the Columbia, the Chehalis, and Puget Sound. Near the Pacific are the Coast Mountains, the highest peak of which is Mount Olympus, 8,138

feet. The coast line on the Pacific is about 180 miles in length; on the Strait of Fuca, 80 miles; and on Puget Sound, 80 miles. The chief harbours are in Fuca Strait,—Port Discovery, Washington Harbour, New Dungeness Bay, Port Angeles, Clallam Bay, and Neah Bay. In the western part of the territory the climate is equable, with considerable rainfall near the Pacific coast; in the eastern part are greater extremes, but there is much less rain. The soil is generally fertile, and in some parts very rich. The mountain slopes of eastern Washington are covered with evergreen; in western Washington are large forests of pine, fir, cedar, and spruce. The islands of San Juan, Lopez, and Orcas, and other islands in Washington Sound, are included in the territory.

Rivers.—The chief is the Columbia. Its tributaries are Clarke's Fork, the Colville, Snake, Spokane, and Walla Walla, from the east; from the west, the Chelan, Methow, Nehoialpitkwu, Okinokane, Wenachee, and Yakoma; from the north, the Cathlapootle, Cowlitz, Lewis, and Washougal. Other rivers are the Chehalis, Quilbehute, Quinaiett, and Willopah, discharging into the Pacific; the Des Chutes, Duwamish, Nooksahk, Nisqueily, Pagallup, Skohomist, and Snohomish, falling into Puget Sound.

Minerals.—A small amount of gold, and bituminous coal.

Area.—69,994 square miles.

Pop.—75,500, besides about 13,000 tribal Indians. In respect of population, this number ranks extremely low.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 24 counties. The chief towns are Olympia, the capital; Port Townsend, Tacoma, Kalama, and Vancouver.

History.—The first American settlement was made in 1845; and the district was made a Territory in 1853.

WASHINGTON, the name of 28 counties of the United States:—

ALABAMA.—**Area,** 940 square miles. **Pop.** 4,000, about half being coloured. The capital is St. Stephen's.

ARKANSAS.—**Area,** 870 square miles. **Pop.** 23,844. The capital is Fayetteville.

FLORIDA.—**Area,** 1,100 square miles. **Pop.** 4,089. The capital is Vernon.

GEORGIA.—**Area,** 760 square miles. **Pop.** 21,964, more than half being coloured. The capital is Sandersville.

ILLINOIS.—**Area,** 58 square miles. **Pop.** 21,112. The capital is Nashville.

INDIANA.—**Area,** 510 square miles. **Pop.** 19,000. The capital is Salem.

IOWA.—**Area,** 556 square miles. **Pop.** 19,000. The capital is Washington.

KANSAS.—**Area,** 900 square miles. **Pop.** 14,910. The capital is Washington.

KENTUCKY.—**Area,** 550 square miles. **Pop.** 14,419. The capital is Springfield.

LOUISIANA.—**Area,** 700 square miles. **Pop.** 3,500, about 1,000 being coloured. The capital is Franklinton.

MAINE.—**Area,** 2,700 square miles. **Pop.** 45,000. The capital is Machias.

MARYLAND.—**Area,** 818 square miles. **Pop.** 35,000, about 3,000 being coloured. The capital is Hagerstown.

MINNESOTA.—**Area,** 380 square miles. **Pop.** 20,000. The capital is Stillwater.

MISSISSIPPI.—**Area,** 1,220 square miles. **Pop.** 25,203. 12,500 being coloured. The capital is Greenville.

MISSOURI.—**Area,** 870 square miles. **Pop.** 12,000, about 1,000 being coloured. The capital is Potosi.

NEBRASKA.—**Area,** 400 square miles. **Pop.** 6,500. The capital is Blair.

NEW YORK.—**Area,** 850 square miles. **Pop.** 48,000. The capitals are Salem and Sandy Hill.

NORTH CAROLINA.—**Area,** 360 square miles. **Pop.** 6,500, nearly 3,000 being coloured. The capital is Plymouth.

OHIO.—**Area,** 713 square miles. **Pop.** 41,000. The capital is Marietta.

OREGON.—**Area,** 750 square miles. **Pop.** 5,000. The capital is Hillsborough.

PENNSYLVANIA.—**Area,** 888 square miles, **Pop.** 55,418. The capital is Washington.

RHODE ISLAND.—**Area,** 367 square miles. **Pop.** 22,493. The capital is Kingston.

TENNESSEE.—**Area,** 430 square miles. **Pop.** 17,000, about 1,800 being coloured. The capital is Jonesborough.

TEXAS.—**Area,** 726 square miles. **Pop.** 25,000, more than half being coloured. The capital is Brenham.

UTAH.—**Area,** 1,890 square miles, **Pop.** 3,200. The capital is St. George.

VERMONT.—**Area,** 580 square miles. **Pop.** 27,000. The capital is MONTPELIER.

VIRGINIA.—**Area,** 520 square miles. **Pop.** 25,203, about 2,800 being coloured. The capital is Abingdon.

WISCONSIN.—**Area,** 432 square miles. **Pop.** 23,800. The capital is West Bend.

WASHITA, or OUACHITA, *wosh'-i-taw'*, a river of the United States, rising by numerous heads in Arkansas, and, after a course of 550 miles, joining Red River 30 miles from its mouth. The chief affluents are the Saline, Bartholomew, La Fourche, and Tensas on the left bank, and the Little Missouri and Bayou d'Arbonne, on the right. Below its junction with the Tensas, it is called the Black River.

WASHENTAW, *wosh'-en-taw*, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area,** 720 square miles. **Pop.** 41,848. The capital is Ann Harbour.

WASHOE, *wosh'-o*, a county of Nevada, United States. **Area,** 2,316 square miles. **Pop.** 4,000. The capital is Reno.

WATAUGA, *wa-taw'-ga*, a county of North Carolina, United States. **Area,** 550 square miles. **Pop.** 8,160. The capital is Boone.

WATERBURY, *waw'-ter-ber'-re*, a town of Connecticut, United States, on the Naugatuck River, 75 miles N.E. of New York. The city hall is a fine structure; near the centre of the town is a public park, and on the opposite bank of the river is the Riverside cemetery, of 40 acres. The churches are handsome, and there is a large public library. **Manf.** Gilt buttons, brass and copper wire, pins, clocks, and elastic webbing. **Pop.** 17,806.

WATERFORD, *waw'-ter-ford*, a county of Ireland, province of Munster, bounded on the N. by Kilkenny and Tipperary, E. by Wexford, S. by the sea, and W. by Cork. The coast is generally bold and rocky, but has four good harbours: Waterford at the east, Youghal at the west, and Dungarvan and Tramore between them. The surface is mountainous, being intersected by the Knockmeledown and Cummeragh ranges, which rise in some parts to upwards of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. Along the banks of the Suir it is fertile, and it is the principal county in Ireland for dairy produce. There are extensive fisheries.

Rivers.—The Suir, Blackwater, and Bride.

Minerals.—Lead, iron, copper, limestone, and marble.

Area.—713 square miles.

Pop.—213,235.

Parliamentary Representation and Chief Towns.—Two members are returned for the county and 2 for Waterford. The chief towns are WATERFORD, Dungarvan, and Youghal.

WATERFORD, a city and seaport of Ireland, capital of the above county, on the right bank of the Suir, which joins the Barrow, and forms Waterford harbour, 62 miles from Cork. Ferrybank, a suburb on the opposite bank of the river, is connected with it by a wooden bridge of thirty-nine arches. There are a Roman Catholic cathedral, parochial churches, besides other places of worship, numerous charitable institutions, a fine court-house, exchange, and custom-house. The quay is nearly a mile long, and the finest in Ireland, and vessels of 2,000 tons can discharge. The harbour is deep and spacious. **Manf.** White glass, starch, and blue, with breweries and distilleries. The exports, chiefly to England, are beef, butter, hides, tallow, pork, and corn. Ship-building is carried on. **Pop.** 22,457.

WATERLOO, *waw'-ter-loo*, a village of Belgium, 8 miles S.E. of Brussels. It is noted for the defeat of the French under Napoleon by the allies under Wellington in the memorable battle of the 18th June, 1815.

WATERLOO, a county of Ontario province, Canada. **Area**, 530 square miles. **Pop.** 42,740, of whom 22,000 are of German descent. The capital is Berlin.

WATERTOWN, *waw'-ter-town*, a city and county seat of Jefferson county, New York, United States, on the Black river, 10 miles above its mouth, on Lake Ontario. It is handsomely laid out, the wide streets planted with maples, and there are many handsome public buildings. The river divides the city into two portions connected by an iron suspension and two other bridges, and the fall of the river affords valuable water-power. The surrounding district is rich in iron and limestone. **Manf.** Steam-engines, sewing and knitting machines, paper, carriages, and joinery. There are large flour-mills. **Pop.** 10,000.

WATERTOWN, a city of Wisconsin, United States, on both sides of Rock river, which is spanned by six bridges. The surrounding district is very productive. There are 16 churches, the large north-western (Lutheran) university, and a Roman Catholic college. **Pop.** 7,883.

WATFORD, *wot'-ford*, a market-town of Herts, near a ford over the Colne, 18 miles N.W. of London. The church is a spacious building, containing some fine monuments. **Manf.** Straw-plait and paper; a good malting trade is carried on. **Pop.** 10,073.—A station on the London and North-Western railway.

WATONWAN, *wa'-ton-wan*, a county of Minnesota, United States. **Area**, 432 square miles. **Pop.** 5,100. The capital is Madelia.

WATT, JAMES, *wot*, a Scotch mechanician, and the great improver of the steam-engine. It is related of him that he was "no common child;" in his 6th year he solved a geometrical problem: when he had attained his 14th, his mind was continually occupied with the prosecution of experiments in natural philosophy. Having, during many years, earnestly investigated the properties and powers of steam, chiefly with the view of applying it to the moving of wheel carriages, he began his immortal discoveries by improving Newcomen's steam-engine. Having given up his instrument-making business, he resolved to make these avocations his pursuit; accordingly, he was engaged to survey a projected canal between the Forth and the Clyde, another from the Monkland coal-mines to Glasgow, and also to devise improvements in the navigation of the Clyde, the Crinan canal, as well as in the harbours of Port Glasgow, Greenock, and Ayr. Early in the year 1774 he entered into partnership with Matthew Boulton, in whose great factory at Soho, near Birmingham, he found those facilities which were requisite to enable him to perfect and manufacture his improved steam-engines. By the year 1800, at which time he retired from business, the steam-engine was in use throughout the United Kingdom. Among the less-elaborated inventions which emanated from him may be cited the copying-press, a steam drying machine; improvements in bleaching, and a machine for copying sculpture, which last was matured after he had entered his 80th year. He revised and annotated the articles "Steam" and "Steam-engine" for the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and was the author of a valuable mass of correspondence relative to his different inventions. Watt was a member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, a correspondent of the French Institute, and was enrolled among the associates of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. A statue to his memory was set up in Westminster Abbey in 1824. Statues to his honour have likewise been erected at Manchester, Glasgow, and Greenock.

Born at Greenock, 1736; **died** at Heathfield, near Soho, 1819.

WATTS, ISAAC, an English dissenting divine, who, in 1696, became tutor to the son of Sir John Hartop, and two years later was chosen assistant minister to the Independent congregation in Mark Lane, London. In 1712 he went to reside in the family of Sir Thomas Abney, a London alderman, at Stoke Newington, and remained there 36 years. His principal works were, "A Treatise on Logic," an "Essay on the Improvement of the Mind," "Introduction to Astronomy and Geography," Hymns, a poetical version of the Psalms, and "Divine Songs for Children," which have maintained great popularity. A statue to his memory has been erected at Southampton.

Born at Southampton, 1674; **died** 1748.

WAUKESHA, *waw-ke-shaw'*, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area**, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 30,000. The capital is Waukesha.

WAUPACA, *waw-pa-kaw'*, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** 20,000. The capital is Waupaca.

WAUSHARA, *waw-sha-raw'*, a county of Wisconsin, United States. **Area**, 648 square miles. **Pop.** 12,600. The capital is Wautama.

WAYNE, ANTHONY, *wane*, an American general, who greatly distinguished himself under Washington, and received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal for the capture of Stony Point in 1779. He afterwards assisted in the capture of Cornwallis, and in 1792 was commander-in-chief in the war against the western Indians, and Indian commissioner. His reckless courage gained him the nickname of "mad Anthony Wayne."

Born in Pennsylvania, 1745; **died** 1796.

WAYNE, the name of 15 counties of the United States:—

GEORGIA.—**Area**, 594 square miles. **Pop.** 5,980. The capital is Jesup.

ILLINOIS.—**Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** 21,291. The capital is Fairfield.

INDIANA.—**Area**, 420 square miles. **Pop.** 38,613. The capital is Richmond.

IOWA.—**Area**, 510 square miles. **Pop.** 16,127. The capital is Corydon.

KENTUCKY.—**Area**, 570 square miles. **Pop.** 12,512. The capital is Monticello.

MICHIGAN.—**Area**, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 166,444. The capital is DETROIT.

MISSISSIPPI.—**Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 8,741, about 1,800 being coloured.

MISSOURI.—**Area**, 750 square miles. **Pop.** 9,096. The capital is Greenville.

NEBRASKA.—**Area**, 450 square miles. **Pop.** 813. The chief place is La Porte.

NEW YORK.—**Area**, 572 square miles. **Pop.** 51,700. The capital is LYONS.

NORTH CAROLINA.—**Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** 24,951 nearly half being coloured. The capital is Goldsboro.

OHIO.—**Area**, 660 square miles. **Pop.** 40,076. The capital is Wooster.

PENNSYLVANIA.—**Area**, 720 square miles. **Pop.** 33,513. The capital is Honesdale.

TENNESSEE.—**Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** 11,301. The capital is Waynesborough.

WEST VIRGINIA.—**Area**, 415 square miles. **Pop.** 14,739. The capital is Wayne Court House.

WEAKLEY, *week'-le*, a county of Tennessee, United States. **Area**, 550 square miles. **Pop.**

24,538, about one-fifth being coloured. The capital is Dresden.

WEARMOUTH, BISHOP. (*See* BISHOP-WEARMOUTH.)

WEBB, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 1,200 square miles. **Pop.** 5,273. The chief place is Laredo.

WEBER, KARL MARIA FRIEDRICH ERNST VON, *vā'-bair*, a German musical composer, son of an eminent violinist, by whom, at an early age, he was instructed in the science. In his 12th year he published six fughetti; and, after receiving further instruction, he wrote an opera, some songs, and sonatas. A second opera, entitled "The Wood-Girl," by him, was played in 1800. A third followed in 1801; shortly after which he went to Vienna, where he became acquainted with Haydn, and received some instruction from the Abbé Vogler. By the advice of this celebrated teacher, Weber spent two years in the study and analysis of the works of the great masters. He subsequently became music-director at Breslau, and in 1806 was requested by Prince Eugene of Wurtemburg to take up his residence at Carlsruhe. In 1822 he produced at Berlin his finest opera, "Der Freischutz." "Euryanthe," another of his operas, was first played at Vienna in 1823. In 1825 he visited London, and produced at Covent Garden theatre his "Oberon." Stricken with pulmonary disease, his health became so shattered, that he died in a few months after coming to England.

Born at Eutin, near Lubeck, 1786; died in London, 1826.

WEBSTER, DANIEL, *web'-ster*, American orator, statesman, and lawyer, who, having studied the law, was admitted to practice in 1805. He was, in 1813, elected to Congress, where he sat until 1817. In 1822 he again entered Congress. In 1828 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and, in 1836, was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidentship. Subsequently to his making a tour through England and France, he was appointed secretary of state under President Harrison. While holding this office, he, in 1842, negotiated with Lord Ashburton the Oregon treaty. He retired from the ministry in the following year, but again took his seat in the Senate in 1845. In 1850 he was once more nominated secretary of state, and retained the post until his death. A sound lawyer and statesman, he was also one of the greatest orators which his country has produced.

Born in New Hampshire, 1782; **died** at Marshfield, Massachusetts, 1852.

WEBSTER, JOHN, an eminent English dramatic poet, of whose birth and education nothing is known. He at the outset of his career wrote plays with Dekker, Drayton, Heywood, and others, and, in 1612, produced his first unassisted work, called "The White Devil." The "Duchess of Malfi" and "Appius and Virginia" were subsequently written. His fame as a dramatic writer is chiefly founded upon these works.

Lived in the 16th and 17th centuries.

WEBSTER, the name of 7 counties of the United States;—

GEORGIA.—Area, 325 square miles. **Pop.** 5,237, nearly half being coloured. The capital is Preston.

IOWA.—Area, 1,080 square miles. **Pop.** 15,951. The capital is Fort Dodge.

KENTUCKY.—Area, 290 square miles. **Pop.** 14,246, about 1,500 being coloured. The capital is Dixon.

LOUISIANA.—Area, 550 square miles. **Pop.** 10,005 more than half being coloured. The capital is Minden.

MISSOURI.—Area, 575 square miles. **Pop.** 12,175. The capital is Marshfield.

NEBRASKA.—Area, 576 square miles. **Pop.** 7,104. The capital is Red Cloud.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Area, 400 square miles. **Pop.** 3,207. The capital is Webster Court House.

WEDDERBURNE, ALEXANDER, *wed'-der-burn*, Baron Loughborough and Earl of Rosslyn, jurist, was admitted to the English bar at the age of 19, and rapidly rose to eminence. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1771, attorney-general in 1778, and chief justice of the Common Pleas in 1780. In 1793 he became Lord Chancellor in the Pitt ministry. On resigning office in 1801 he was created Earl of Rosslyn.

Born at Edinburgh, 1733; died 1805.

WEDGWOOD, JOSIAH, *wedj'-wood*, English potter, who, in 1759, established himself in a small manufactory at Burslem, and turned his attention to the production of ornamental articles of pottery. Opening an establishment in the metropolis, he became celebrated for his sculptures, vases, and copies of seals and medallions. In 1771 he united his several manufactories into one great establishment, which he had previously formed at Etruria, near Newcastle-under-Lyme. His ware, and the fine-art copies which he produced, soon became famous throughout Europe. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries.

Born at Burslem, Staffordshire, 1731; **died** at Etruria, 1795.

WEDNESBURY, *wenz'-ber-e*, a market town and parliamentary borough of Staffordshire, near the source of the river Tame, 7 miles N.W. of Birmingham. It is a place of great antiquity, and was known as Wednesbury by the Saxons. There is an elegant church in the pointed style of architecture. **Manf.** Railway plant, coach ironmongery, edge-tools, locks, screws, gas and water pipes, gun-locks and barrels, and cast-iron work of every description. **Pop.** 24,564.—A station on the London and North-Western and Great Western railways.

WEIMAR, *vi'-mar*, a city of Germany, capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 53 miles S.W. of Leipsic. The grand ducal residence is situate to the east of the town, with a park extending along the banks of the Ilm, and open to the public. Another ducal residence is situate on a delightful eminence to the south. There are a public library, a museum, and monuments of Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Wieland, and other celebrities connected with the town. **Manf.** Metallic goods, gloves, woven fabrics, and cards. It has also a trade in corn and wool; but the principal resource of the inhabitants flows from the presence of the court and visitors. **Pop.** 21,213.

WEISSENFELS, *vise'-en-fels*, a town of Germany, province of Saxony, on the right bank of the Saale, 19 miles S.W. of Halle. **Pop.** 19,654.

WELD, a county of Colorado, United States. **Area**, 11,000 square miles. **Pop.** 5,646. The capital is Greeley.

WELLAND, *wel'-land*, a county of Ontario province, Canada. **Area**, 305 square miles. **Pop.** 26,000. The capital is Welland.

WELLESLEY, RICHARD COLLEY, Marquis, *wells'-le*, a British statesman, was the eldest son of the first earl of Mornington. On coming of age, he entered the Irish House of Lords, and continued to sit therein until the Union, before which event he was elected to the British House of Commons. Attracting the notice of George III., he

was nominated one of the lords of the Treasury, and was eventually created a baron in the British and marquis in the Irish peerage. In 1797 he was appointed governor-general of India, a position in which he displayed great administrative talent, destroying the power of Tippoo Saib and the Mahratta princes, and greatly improving the internal and financial condition of India. The marquis was permitted to resign the governor-generalship in 1805, and, returning to England, he resumed his parliamentary career, was for a short period ambassador to Spain, and in 1809, at the request of the king, whose friendship for him was very great, undertook the office of secretary of state for foreign affairs, and held it until 1812. For nearly seven years he held the appointment of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1833, five years after his resignation of it, was reappointed, holding the office, on this second occasion, for about a year. His last public employment was in the second ministry of Lord Melbourne, in which he held the appointment of lord chamberlain.

Born at Dublin, 1760; died in London, 1842.

WELLINGTON, ARTHUR WELLESLEY, Duke of, an illustrious British military commander and eminent statesman. He was the third son of the earl of Mornington, by Anne, daughter of Arthur Viscount Dungannon. The family name was Wesley, which had been assumed by the duke's grandfather, Richard Colley, Esq., on succeeding, by bequest, in 1728, to the estates of Garret Wesley, Esq., of Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath, Ireland. As Arthur Wesley—for so he continued to style himself until 1797, at which time the paternal designation was changed to Wellesley by the first marquis—he received his education at Eton college, afterwards from a private tutor at Brighton, and finally at the military academy of Angers, in France. He obtained his first commission as ensign in the 73rd regiment of foot in 1787. After representing the borough of Trim, in the county of Meath, in the Irish parliament, and afterwards acting as aide-de-camp to the earl of Westmoreland, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he, in 1794, went upon his first active service as lieutenant-colonel of the 33rd regiment, having been ordered to join the forces of the duke of York in the Netherlands. In 1797, having obtained the rank of colonel, he landed in India. His career may be said to have commenced under the most favourable auspices; for, in 1798, his eldest brother arrived at Calcutta as governor-general of India. In 1799 Wellesley was nominated governor of Seringapatam and of the Mysore; in which position he highly distinguished himself, both in the field and as an administrator. In 1803 he fought and gained the splendid victory of Assaye, where, with 8,000 men, he defeated the forces of Scindia, amounting to 30,000. He next compelled the rajah of Berar to sue for peace. The following year he repaired to Bombay, where an address was presented to him, in which he was styled as equally great in the cabinet and in the field; from the British residents at Calcutta he received a sabre worth £1,000, whilst the army of the Deccan subscribed to present him with a service of plate of the value of 2,000 guineas; and, having received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and been knighted, he, in 1805, set sail for England. Towards the close of the same year, he was appointed to the command of a brigade in the German Expedition under Lord Cathcart; but in a few months the English returned, without having been engaged with the enemy. In 1806 he married Lady Catherine Pakenham, second daughter of the Earl of Longford; in 1807 he became secretary for Ireland, was elected to the House of Commons, and, in the same year, participated in the Copenhagen expedition as brigadier, his division routing the Danes at Kioge, which town fell into his hands. Returning to England shortly afterwards, he resumed his seat in the House of Commons, and his post as secretary for Ireland. In 1808 he was created lieutenant-general, and given the command of the army to be dispatched to the Peninsula. He was afterwards superseded in the chief command by Sir Harry Burrard, and after the convention of Cintra, to which he strongly objected, Sir Arthur Wellesley resigned his command, and returned to England. But when, in 1809, Napoleon, after having burst into Spain, had occupied Madrid, and after Soult had marched against Sir John Moore with an overpowering force, the national enthusiasm demanded that a great blow should be struck on land, and to Sir Arthur Wellesley was given the sole command of the war. On arriving in Portugal, he took the field with a force of about 25,000 men, and immediately proceeded to drive Soult from Oporto, the French marshal being disastrously routed. That was the first of the grand series of brilliant victories by which the Peninsular war was marked. He now entered Spain, formed a junction with Cuesta, the Spanish general, and fought and won the battle of Talavera, with 22,000 Englishmen against 50,000 Frenchmen. For this victory, he was created Baron Douro of Wellesley, and Viscount Wellington of Talavera. But, not being able to count upon the assistance of his Spanish allies, and with four French armies bearing down upon him from all sides, he resolved to withdraw into Portugal, where, soon afterwards, he constructed the famous lines of Torres Vedras, by which he kept Lisbon in security, and dashed back the impetuous onslaught of the French with complete success. A series of brilliant victories followed, Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo were taken, and the battle of Salamanca was the most decisive victory the English commander had yet won in Spain. A month later he entered Madrid in triumph, and afterwards received from his sovereign the title of marquis. With several powerful French armies in the field, each of them as numerous as his own, Wellington, having failed to take Burgos, retreated to his old quarters within the frontiers of Portugal, and there spent the winter of 1812—that winter during which Napoleon had lost 350,000 men beneath Russian snows. The campaign of 1813 opened auspiciously. The emperor, owing to his disasters in Russia, had been compelled to recall Soult from Spain, together with 20,000 men. There were thus left to oppose Wellington about 70,000 men; but there were about 100,000 more in different parts of Spain, under Suchet and other commanders. The brilliant victories of Vittoria and the Pyrenees drove the French from the Peninsula, and in November, 1813, Wellington descended into France, pursuing his conquering course to Toulouse, from which, after some desperate fighting, Soult was driven. With this engagement the Peninsular war may be said to have ended. In 1814, after an absence of five years, the great commander, now the duke of Wellington, landed in England, where his reception was unprecedentedly brilliant. His next employments were diplomatic. For a short time ambassador at the restored Bourbon court at Paris, he, at the commencement of the year 1815, attended the general congress of European powers at Vienna. The deliberations of that brilliant assembly were suddenly broken up by the news that Napoleon had quitted the island of Elba, and entered France. The duke of Wellington was nominated comman-

der-in-chief of the army to be concentrated in the Netherlands, and the crowning victory of Waterloo followed, and the great continental war came to a termination, having lasted during twelve years. On his return to England, the duke of Wellington was received with all the honours that a grateful and enthusiastic nation could devise. In addition to the sums he had already received,—about half a million,—a grant of £200,000 was voted for the purchase of the mansion and estate of Strathfieldsaye, in Hampshire. The king of the Netherlands conferred on him the title of Prince of Waterloo. In 1818 he was made field-marshal of Austria, Prussia, and Russia; and in 1819 appointed master-general of ordnance. With the year 1822 the duke entered upon his life as a statesman. In 1827 he succeeded the duke of York as commander-in-chief, was prime minister from January, 1828, to November, 1830, and in 1842 resumed the office of commander-in-chief, retaining it until his death. His opposition to the Reform Bill made him for a time very unpopular, and his residence, Apsley House, was attacked. In 1834 he was installed chancellor of the university of Oxford, and in the same year became secretary of state for foreign affairs. Afterwards as minister without office, he supported the free-trade measures of Sir Robert Peel. He died quietly and unexpectedly at Walmer Castle, where he occasionally resided as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and his remains were interred, with every public honour, in St. Paul's cathedral.

Born in Ireland, 1769; **died** at Walmer Castle, 1852.

WELLINGTON, *wel'-ling-ton*, a market-town of Somersetshire, 7 miles S.W. of Taunton. Its church is a handsome Gothic building, 110 feet in length and 51 in breadth; it contains several monuments. **Manf.** Woollens and earthenware. **Pop.** 6,360.—A station on the Great Western railway. This town gave the title to the duke of Wellington, and on a hill 3 miles south is an obelisk, which commemorates the battle of Waterloo.

WELLINGTON, a market-town of Shropshire, 10 miles E. of Shrewsbury. There is a large market-hall, with town-house and assembly-rooms. In the neighbourhood are coal and iron-mines, nail and glass-works, and smelting-furnaces. **Pop.** 6,202.—A station on the Great Western railway.

WELLINGTON, a county of Ontario province, Canada. **Area**, 1,278 square miles. **Pop.** 73,535, there being large proportions of both Scotch and Irish. The capital is Guelph.

WELLINGTON, the capital and seat of government of New Zealand, having maintained its position as the first settlement of the New Zealand Company in 1839, since which time it has held the lead with which it thus commenced. In common with other colonial cities, it has vigorously engaged in laying the foundation of permanent prosperity, having the advantage of a secure harbour, with a surface of 36 square miles. Its substantial and commodious buildings include Government House, the Houses of Parliament, the Supreme Court, postal and telegraph offices, hospital, college and high schools. Religious buildings, cathedrals, churches and chapels evince the activity of English Episcopalian, Roman Catholic and dissenting bodies. Institutes, museums, theatres and excellent hotels combine with banks, mercantile and manufacturing establishments to make up a goodly city of much promise. Gas and water are well supplied; tramways contribute their facilities to interior traffic; and railway communication gives ready access to provincial districts. **Lat.** 41° 16′ S. **Lon.** 174° 47′ E. **Pop.** of city, 20,563; including suburbs, 23,000.

WELLS, *wels*, a city, municipal, and parliamentary borough of Somersetshire, at the southern base of the Mendip Hills, 15 miles S.W. of Bath. It is chiefly noted for its beautiful cathedral, begun in 704 and completed in 1239, chiefly in the Early English style, but with a noble west front in the Gothic style, enriched with 300 statues. Its internal length from east to west is 381 and its breadth 131 feet. In the centre of the transepts rises a large quadrangular tower, 178 feet high. It contains numerous monuments. **Pop.** 4,520.—A station on the Great Western railway.

WELLS, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 372 square miles. **Pop.** 18,442. The capital is Bluffton.

WENTWORTH, a county of Ontario province, Canada. **Area**, 454 square miles. **Pop.** 30,991. The capital is Hamilton.

WESEL, *vai'-sel*, a town of Prussia, Rhine province, on the right bank of the Rhine, near the confluence of the Lippe, 30 miles from Dusseldorf. It is strongly fortified, with a good citadel, commanding the bridge of boats across the river. There are five churches, that of St. Willibrod being a fine Gothic structure, a famous gymnasium, and the Berlin gate has statues of Minerva and Hercules. It has a commodious port, and steamers ply between it and Amsterdam. It formerly belonged to the Hanseatic league. **Manf.** Sugar, stearine, paper, tobacco, and nails. There is a good shipping and inland trade. **Pop.** 20,593, half Protestant and half Roman Catholic.

WESLEY, JOHN, an English divine, the founder of Methodism. He was the son of Samuel Wesley, a clergyman of the Church of England, and was educated at the Charterhouse: whence he removed to Christ Church College, Oxford; but, in 1726, was chosen fellow of Lincoln College, where he became an eminent tutor and Greek lecturer. In 1730 he and his brother Charles, with a few others, formed themselves into a small society for the purpose of mutual edification in religious exercises. Among other names bestowed upon the members, that of Methodists was applied to them with such success, as to continue to distinguish all their followers to the present time. With his brother and some others he went to Georgia, in North America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. After a stay there of nearly two years, he returned to England, and, having had his religious opinions strengthened by association with the Moravians, commenced preaching to open-air meetings, and gathered many followers. The churches being shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. For some time he was united with George Whitefield; but, differences arising on account of the doctrine of election, which was zealously espoused and preached by the latter, they separated, Whitefield becoming the head of the Calvinistic and Wesley of the Arminian Methodists. Wesley was indefatigable in his labours, and was almost continually engaged in travelling over England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. For fifty years he laboured zealously and continuously in the cause which he had undertaken, producing wonderful effect by his preaching. Every moment of his life was devoted to the organization of the great sect of Methodists, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. He published hymns, sermons, political tracts, and controversial pieces against the Calvinists and Moravians; and was the author of a large number of works in other departments of literature. His preaching was extemporaneous, but not vehement, and his manners were courteous, and free from austerity. In his

58th year he married a rich widow, but the union was not productive of happiness.

Born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, 1703; died in London, 1791.

WESLEY, CHARLES, an English divine, and younger brother of the preceding. He was one of the first Methodists, and continued a constant preacher among them till his death. He wrote several hymns, which are still favourites, and other pious pieces of great excellence.

Born at Epworth, 1708; died in London, 1788.

WEST BATON ROUGE, a county of Louisiana, United States. Area, 225 square miles. Pop. 8,000, about two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Allain.

WEST BROMWICH, a town of South Staffordshire, 5 miles N. W. of Birmingham. (*See* BROMWICH, WEST.) It is rapidly increasing in importance, and the public buildings are good. Manf. Glass, ironware, gun-barrels, locks, kettles, saucepans, &c. Pop. 56,299.—A station on the London and North Western and Great Western railways.

WESTBURY, *west-ber'-re*, a parliamentary borough of Wiltshire, 30 miles N.W. of Salisbury. The church dates from the 13th century. Manf. Woollen cloth. There are iron mines in the vicinity. Pop. 6,000.—A station on the Great Western Railway.

WEST CHESTER, a county of New York, United States. Area, 500 square miles. Pop. 108,988. The capital is White Plains.

WEST CHESTER, capital of Chester county, Pennsylvania, United States, 23 miles W. of Philadelphia. The public buildings are very handsome. Pop. 4,000.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, a British colony including all that portion of the Australian continent situated to the westward of 129° east longitude, between the parallels of 13° 44′ and 35° south. The greatest length of this territory is 1,280 miles from north to south, and 800 from east to west. This is the largest of the Australian colonies. The occupied portion is about 600 miles in length from north to south, by about 150 miles in average breadth, and lies between Albany (King George's Sound) in the south, and the Murchison, in the north, between the 28th and 35th parallels of south latitude. A settlement, rapidly increasing in population, has been formed in the neighbourhood of Shark's Bay, a large inlet, situated in longitude 114° E.; latitude 26° S. The coast-line extends for a distance of about 3,000 miles, is mostly flat, and is indented by many bays, creeks and rivers, and fringed by numerous islands. A line of coral reefs girds a considerable portion of the coast, and protects it from the Indian Ocean. Between these reefs and the land there is in many places safe anchorage. The chief inlets and headlands are mentioned in the general description of AUSTRALIA. There are three distinct parallel ranges of mountains; the highest has an altitude of 3,000 feet above the sea-level. No volcanoes, active or extinct, exist in any part. The soil consists of vast tracts of sand and scrub, with much land suitable for sheep-grazing purposes, and also for farming operations. This latter applies particularly to the eastern side of the Roe and Darling Ranges. In the north, too, there are extensive grassy downs, capable of depasturing vast numbers of sheep and cattle. The presence of poisonous plants, however, is one of the greatest drawbacks in the country to stock raising. The greater extent of the seaboard is separated from the interior by low ranges of hills, running parallel to it and covered with forests, principally of jarrah. The fertile land exists in patches, and some of it is of a very rich character. Flowers and fruits from all parts of the world flourish luxuriantly. The vegetables of England grow to great perfection, and may be cultivated at almost any season. In the interior are vast tracts of desert. (*See* AUSTRALIA.) The climate is one of the finest and most salubrious in the world. From the northern to the southern extremity it varies considerably; the southern temperature is somewhat similar to that of England, but higher, but the heat is of a kind which can be borne without much inconvenience; the northern is hot, but not unpleasant, the atmosphere being free from moistness, and tempered with cool breezes; the climate of the central portion of the colony is like that of Southern Italy and parts of Spain. The seasons are divided into wet and dry, the former commencing in April and lasting till September. A greater part of this time of year, however, is bright and clear. The pearl fisheries on the north-western coast are important, pearls and shells of the value of about £70,000 being annually exported. Horses, gum, resin, sandalwood and tortoiseshell are also exported.

Rivers and Lakes.—There are numerous rivers available for useful purposes awaiting development. There are no lakes, but only lagoons.

Minerals.—Gold, found in small quantities; lead, copper, iron and plumbago are abundant, and some silver has been worked.

Area.—978,000 square miles, about eight times the size of the United Kingdom.

Pop.—33,000.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 23 counties. The most important towns are PERTH (the capital), and FREMANTLE.

Constitution and Government.—A governor is appointed by the crown, and is assisted by an executive council consisting of the officer in command of the forces, the colonial secretary, surveyor-general and attorney-general. There is also a legislative council, consisting of the three last-named officials, six nominee members and sixteen elected members.

Railways, &c.—The small population gives very little encouragement to the construction of railways, but the government have ventured upon making a few miles by way of initiative. On the contrary, telegraphic communication is exceptionally extensive.

Religion and Education.—The Church of England embraces more than half the population, Roman Catholics are numerous, and Protestant Dissenters remarkably few. The two former have their bishops and cathedrals; the latter sects are much dispersed. Elementary schools are upon a mixed system, some being under government management, while others are assisted, amongst which the Roman Catholic greatly predominate. For advanced education a High School has been established by Act of Parliament.

History.—The colony was first taken possession of in 1826, and the following year a small settlement was made at Swan River (by which name the colony was at first known) In 1850, by the desire of the settlers, convicts were sent out, and between that time and 1868, when transportation ceased, nearly 10,000 prisoners had been sent out, and chiefly employed by the settlers, to the great advantage of the colony.

WEST FELICIANA, *fe-lis'-i-an-a*, a county of Louisiana, United States. Area, 350 square miles. Pop. 12,500, more than 10,000 being coloured. The capital is St. Francisville.

WESTMEATH, *west'-meeth*, a county of Ireland, province of Leinster, bounded on the N. by Cavan, E. by Meath, S. by King's county, N.W. by Longford, and W. by the river Shannon, which, separates it from Roscommon. It is undulating, and interspersed with woods, lakes and bogs.

Much of the soil, however, is fertile, and the scenery agreeable. Oats and potatoes, with some wheat, are cultivated. Flour and meal are made in large quantities; but grazing and dairy farming are the principal occupations.

Rivers.—The Shannon and Boyne.
Area.—678 square miles.
Pop.—71,513.
Parliamentary Representation and Chief Towns.—Two members are returned for the county, and 1 for Athlone. The chief towns are MULLINGAR (the capital), and ATHLONE.

WESTMINSTER. (*See* LONDON.)

WESTMORELAND, *west'-mor-land*, a county of England, bounded on the N. by the counties of Durham and Cumberland, W. by Cumberland and Lancashire, S. by Lancashire and Yorkshire, and E. by Yorkshire and Durham. It is a region of lofty mountains and bleak moors, but the valleys in which the rivers run are tolerably fertile, especially on the south-western side, which has a warmer climate than the eastern. These two sides, where the fertility lies, are divided by lofty fells and moors, intersected with pastoral vales. The Pennine chain stretches across the north-eastern part of the county, and then forms the Yorkshire boundary; and the Cumbrian mountains extend a spur through the centre. Helvellyn, on the borders of Cumberland, attains an elevation of upwards of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The other lofty mountains are Cross-fell and Bow. The climate is generally humid, owing to its contiguity to the Western Ocean. Turnips, clover, and wheat are the principal crops. In some parts considerable portions of land are covered with coppices, consisting principally of oak, ash, alder, birch, and hazel. Cattle and sheep are numerous, and geese are reared on the mountains in large numbers for exportation.

Rivers and Lakes.—The chief streams are the Kent, Eden, and Lune. The lakes are extensive, and the lake district is celebrated for the beauty of the scenery, which attracts thousands of visitors. The chief lakes are Grasmere, Rydal Water, Ullswater (part of which is in Cumberland), and Windermere.
Area.—783 square miles.
Pop.—64,200.
Parliamentary Representation and Chief Towns.—Two members are returned for the county. APPLEBY is the county town, and other towns of importance are KENDAL and Kirkby-Lonsdale.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, *ma'-re*, a seaport and watering-place of Somerset, at the mouth of the Severn, on the Bristol Channel. It is handsomely laid out in crescents and terraces, and the churches and other public buildings are elegant. Pop. 12,882.—A station on the Great Western railway.

WESTPHALIA, *west-fai'-le-a*, a western province of Prussia, bounded N.W. by Holland, and on the other side by Hanover and the Rhine provinces. It is generally mountainous, having the Weser mountains on the north and north-east, and the district known as Sawerland in the south, where an elevation of 2,750 feet is obtained. Another range, the Teutoburg Forest, also traverses the province. The river valleys are fertile.

Rivers.—The Weser, Ems, Lippe, and Ruhr.
Minerals.—Coal and iron.
Area.—7,800 square miles.
Pop.—2,643,442, including 17,000 Jews.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—The province is divided into 5 districts. The chief towns are MINDEN (the capital), BIELEFELD, DORTMUND, SOEST, and Paderborn.

WEST VIRGINIA, a state of the United States, bounded N. by Pennsylvania and Maryland, S. and E. by Virginia, and W. by Kentucky. A large portion of the state is mountainous and hilly, the hills being fertile to the tops. The Alleghany range, extending along the eastern border, is the most elevated part; and nearly parallel to it, at a distance of from 20 to 40 miles, is another lofty range. The general slope of the country is towards the Ohio. About two-thirds of the surface is covered with forests of oak, pine, poplar, hemlock, walnut, and other valuable timber.

Rivers.—The Potomac (forming a part of the boundary between the state and Maryland), and its tributaries; and the Big Sandy, Great Kanawha, Little Kanawha, Guyandotte, and Monongahela, with numerous affluents.
Minerals.—The great Alleghany coal field underlies nearly three-fourths of the state. Iron ore, petroleum, salt, limestone, fire-clay, and potters' clay, are also abundant, and alum and copperas are found. There are many sulphur springs.
Area.—23,000 square miles.
Pop.—618,500, about 18,000 being coloured. In respect of population this ranks low in proportion.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 54 counties. The chief towns are WHEELING (the capital), Charleston, Clarksburg, Grafton, Martinsburg, Parkersburg, and South Wheeling.
History.—The State was organised from a part of Virginia in 1863.

WETMORE, *wet'-more*, a new county of Dakota territory, United States. **Area,** 700 square miles. **Pop.** Unascertained.

WETZEL, *wet'-zel*, a county of West Virginia, United States. **Area,** 360 square miles. **Pop.** 13,896. The capital is New Martinsville.

WEXFORD, *wex'-ford*, a maritime county of Ireland, province of Leinster, bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, S. by Waterford Bay, S.W. by the county of Kilkenny, W. by the county of Carlow, and N. by the county of Wicklow. It is level along the coast, but in the north-west is mountainous. The soil is clayey, and not very fertile. Dairy farming is carried on to a considerable extent.

Rivers.—The Barrow, and the Slaney, with its tributaries, the Derry and Bann.
Area.—896 square miles.
Pop.—123,587.
Parliamentary Representation and Chief Towns.—Two members are returned for the county. The chief towns are WEXFORD, NEW ROSS, ENNISCORTHY, and GOREY.

WEXFORD, a seaport town of Ireland, capital of the above county, at the mouth of the Slaney, with a large and beautiful harbour, in St. George's Channel, 72 miles S.W. of Dublin. The herring, oyster, and salmon fisheries are important. Pop. 12,100.—A station on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford railway.—This town was, in 1649, stormed by Cromwell. A granite column in its neighbourhood commemorates the exploits in Egypt of the army under Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

WEXFORD, a county of Michigan, United States. **Area,** 625 square miles. **Pop.** 6,815. The capital is Sherman.

WEYMOUTH with MELCOMBE-REGIS, *wai'-mouth*, a seaport, watering-place, and municipal and parliamentary borough of Dorsetshire, comprising the town and chapelry of Weymouth and the town and parish of Melcombe, the former on the south and the latter on the north side of the Wey, 8 miles S. of Dorchester. Weymouth is the older part, and it communicates with Melcombe by a handsome bridge. The church of St. John was enlarged in 1868. There are many new and elegant buildings. The fashionable promenade is the Esplanade—a beautiful raised terrace a mile in length. The bay is remarkable for the clearness of the water. Shipbuilding is carried on, and there are roperies and sailmaking

establishments. Portland stone, tiles, bricks, and Roman cement are exported. There is regular communication with the Channel Islands. **Pop.** 13,700.—A station on the London and South Western and Great Western railways.

WEYMOUTH, a town of Massachusetts, United States, on Boston Harbour, 12 miles S.E. of Boston. It includes four villages. **Manf.** Boots and shoes, fans, nails, chemicals, and isinglass. A large trade is carried on in timber, coal, and grain. **Pop.** 10,000.

WHEATSTONE, CHARLES, Sir, *weet'-stone*, an eminent English natural philosopher, who introduced and gave a practical application to the electric telegraph in England. He was brought up to and for a time followed, the business of a manufacturer of musical instruments. At an early age he made some important experiments on sound, the results of which were published in the "Annals of Philosophy" for 1823. In 1834 he obtained the post of professor of experimental philosophy in King's College, London. In 1836 (the year in which he made public the results of his experiments in telegraphing by means of electricity), he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, to which body, he, in 1838, made known his beautiful invention of the stereoscope, in a paper entitled "Contributions to the Physiology of Vision." To the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society, and to the "Philosophical Transactions," Professor Wheatstone contributed a number of papers, upon Optics, Electricity, and also upon various improvements in connection with the electric telegraph. At the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855 he was one of the jurors in the section for heat, light, and electricity. His telegraphic discoveries were made in conjunction with Mr. Cooke, he being at the time unaware of the experiments made by Morse in America. (*See* MORSE.) He was knighted in 1868.

Born at Gloucester, 1802; **died** at Paris, 1875.

WHEELING, *wee'-ling*, a city and port of West Virginia, United States, capital of the state, on the east bank of the Ohio, 92 miles below Pittsburgh. An island in the river is connected with the city by a fine suspension bridge. The public buildings are very handsome. There are extensive deposits of bituminous coal in the vicinity. **Manf.** Rails, bar and sheet iron, machinery, glass, nails, and agricultural implements. **Pop.** 31,500.

WHITBY, *wit'-by*, a seaport, market-town, and parliamentary borough of the North Riding of Yorkshire, at both sides of the mouth of the river Esk, which forms the harbour, and is crossed by a swing-bridge, 42 miles N.E. of York. Two piers, one 1,000 feet long, protect the outer harbour, and there are two inner piers. The church stands on a cliff 350 feet high, and is approached by a flight of nearly 200 steps. There are dry docks, and the town is a favourite watering-place. **Manf.** Jet ornaments. **Pop.** 14,600.—A station on the North-Eastern railway.

WHITE, *wite*, the name of 5 counties in the United States.

ARKANSAS.—**Area**, 1,044 square miles. **Pop.** 17,794, about 1,300 being coloured. The capital is Searcy.
GEORGIA.—**Area**, 250 square miles. **Pop.** 5,341. The capital is Cleveland.
ILLINOIS.—**Area**, 480 square miles. **Pop.** 23,087. The capital is Carmi.
INDIANA.—**Area**, 504 square miles. **Pop.** 13,795. The capital is Monticello.
TENNESSEE.—**Area**, 672 square miles. **Pop.** 11,176 about 1,100 being coloured. The capital is Sparta.

WHITECHAPEL. (*See* LONDON.)

WHITEFIELD, GEORGE, *whit'-feeld*, one of the founders of Methodism. He was the son of an innkeeper, and received his education in the grammar-school of St. Mary-de-Crypt at Gloucester, and afterwards became servitor in Pembroke College, Oxford. In 1736 he was ordained by Dr. Benson, Bishop of Gloucester; after which his zeal prompted him to preach in prisons, private houses, the fields, and open streets. A course so strange and irregular gave offence to his ecclesiastical superiors, and the doors of the churches were everywhere shut against him. His eloquence was particularly fervid, and well adapted to make a great impression upon ordinary minds; in consequence of which he obtained many followers. In 1738 he went to Georgia, in America, whither he had been invited by John Wesley (*see* WESLEY), where he was well received; and wonderful effects are recorded of the power of his preaching. He built two large conventicles in London, that called the Tabernacle, in the City, and another in Tottenham Court Road. He was also greatly assisted by Selina, countess of Huntingdon, who appointed him her chaplain, and became the patroness of the sect which he founded. He possessed a noble voice, extraordinary eloquence, and a familiar but striking mode of illustrating his arguments, which were wonderfully effective. As a popular religious orator he has probably never been surpassed.

Born at Gloucester, 1714; **died** at Newburyport, Massachusetts, 1770.

WHITEHAVEN, *white-hai'-ven*, a seaport and parliamentary borough of Cumberland, on the Irish Sea, 33 miles S.W. of Carlisle. There is a good harbour. The coal works, being near the sea, are very convenient for shipping. Some of these mines are wrought a great distance under the sea, and others beneath the town; owing to which circumstance, some years ago, the ground under several of the houses gave way. **Manf.** Sailcloth, cordage, iron, and earthenware. The export trade is considerable. **Pop.** 19,720.—A station on the London and North Western railway.

WHITE PINE, a county of Nevada, United States. **Area** 6,720 square miles. **Pop** 2,600. The capital is Hamilton.

WHITE SEA, called by the Russians Bielo More, a great gulf of the Northern Ocean, penetrating into the Russian territory about 360 miles. It extends from lat. 63° 48′ to 68° 40′ N., and the entrance is 100 miles wide. It forms four large gulfs or bays, has many small islands, and the shores are bold and rocky. **Area**, 40,000 square miles.

WHITESIDE, *white'-sides*, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 730 square miles. **Pop.** 30,885. The capital is Morrison.

WHITFIELD, *whit'-feeld*, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 286 square miles. **Pop.** 11,900, about 1,600 being coloured. The capital is Dalton.

WHITLEY, a county of Indiana, United States. **Area**, 324 square miles. **Pop.** 16,941. The capital is Columbia City.

WHITLEY, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 450 square miles. **Pop.** 12,000. The capital is Whitley Court House.

WHITTIER, JOHN GREENLEAF, *whit'-ti-er*, an American poet, member of the Society of Friends. Having engaged in journalism for a few years, he was appointed secretary to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and by his prose and poetical writings powerfully advanced the cause. As a

poet he is in the very first rank of American writers, uniting vigour, grace, tenderness, and imagination. Many of his poems have attained to great popularity in England as in America. In 1876 he wrote a hymn for the opening of the great centennial exhibition at Philadelphia.

Born in Massachusetts, 1807.

WHYDAH, *whi'-da*, the seaport of Dahomey, West Africa. **Pop.** 12,000.

WIBURG, or WIBORG. (*See* VIBURG.)

WICKLOW, *wik'-lo*, a county of Ireland, province of Leinster, bounded N. by Dublin, E. by the Irish Sea, S. by Wexford, and W. by Kildare and Carlow. It is generally mountainous, with a mixture of rocks and bogs, so as to be ill adapted for cultivation; the highest peak, Lugnaquilla, being 3,039 feet above the sea level, and the coast is rocky.

Rivers.—The principal are the Liffey and Slaney, the Avoca and the Vartrey.

Minerals.—Copper, lead, zinc, manganese, arsenic, antimony, and small quantities of gold and silver.

Area.—782 square miles.

Pop.—73,679.

Parliamentary Representation and Chief Towns.—Two members are returned for the county. WICKLOW (the capital), Arklow, and Bray, are the chief towns.

WIDIN, or WIDDIN, *vid'-din*, a strongly-fortified town of Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, 130 miles S.E. of Belgrade. It is a place of great military importance. **Pop.** 13,714.

WIELAND, CHRISTOPH MARTIN, *ve'-land*, a German poet, novelist, and scholar, who at an early age distinguished himself by his attainments in languages and in the composition of verse. He commenced in his 17th year the study of the law at the university of Tübingen; but, being resolved to devote himself to a literary career, he went to Zurich, where he composed two tragedies, a comedy, five cantos of an epic, and one of his most popular novels, entitled "Araspes and Panthea." During the interval 1760-66, he translated twenty-eight of the plays of Shakspere into German. He next wrote his finest novel, "Agathon," and some poems, and in 1769 was appointed professor of philosophy in the university of Erfurt. In 1772 he went to reside at Weimar, where he had been engaged to superintend the education of the two sons of the Duchess Amelie. In this city he became acquainted with Goethe, who was indebted to Wieland for his introduction to the court of Weimar. Finally, he devoted himself to the illustration and translation of several of the Greek and Roman classics. He produced, among other works, a German edition of the Epistles and Satires of Horace, the Letters of Cicero, and a commentary upon Lucian. He has been styled the "Voltaire of Germany," on account of the number, variety, and elegant style of his writings, and was at one time stigmatized as licentious and atheistic, and in 1773 his books were publicly burned by the admirers of Klopstoch. His works comprised plays, poems, criticisms, commentaries upon the classics, and philosophical miscellanies.

Born in Suabia, 1733; died at Weimar, 1813.

WIENER-NEUSTADT. (*See* NEUSTADT.)

WIESBADEN, *vees-ba'-den*, a city and watering-place of Prussia, province of Hesse Nassau, on the south-eastern slope of the Taunus Mountains, 20 miles S.E. of Frankfort. The Kursaal is a splendid building with extensive pleasare grounds, and there are hotels, and about 30 bathing-establishments, besides water-cure and other medical establishments. There are a fine Protestant and a Roman Catholic church, a royal palace, picture gallery, and museum. The hot springs are much resorted to, and as many as 40,000 visitors visit the place annually. There are some Roman remains. Pop. of the district, 731,425; of the city, 50,238.

WIGAN, *wig'-an*, a market-town, municipa and parliamentary borough of Lancashire, near the small river Douglas, 16 miles N.W. of Manchester. All Saints' church, recently nearly rebuilt, is a fine edifice, and there are 21 other churches, and about 30 chapels, a town-hall, assembly-rooms, and free library, opened in 1877. Manf. Woollen, linen and cotton goods, ironwork, edge-tools, nails, brass wares, machinery, and agricultural implements. **Pop.** 48,200.—A station on the London and N-Western, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry.—A public park of 27 acres was opened in 1878.

WIGHT, ISLE OF, *wite*, an island in the English Channel, lying off the coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by the Solent at Spithead, and in which county it is included. It is about 23 miles long and 14 wide, and through the middle of it, in the longest direction, extends a range of hills. The face of the country is greatly diversified; bold hills of various elevations, intersected by rich and highly-cultivated vales, the swelling promontory and the lowly glen, appear in quick succession, to animate and give interest to the prospects. The land around the coast is in some parts high, particularly on the south, or back of the island, as it is commonly termed, exceeding, at St. Catherine's, 830 feet above the sea. The coast is indented with estuaries and bays, and on the south side are picturesque gaps or "chines," through which small streams fall to the sea. In some parts the rock has given way, forming what is known as the undercliff. No part of England is more beautiful or salubrious, the climate being so mild that delicate plants grow luxuriously in the open air. The soil is generally rich, and there is excellent pasturage on the uplands. The Medina is the only stream of importance.

Area.—160 square miles.

Pop.—64,489.

Parliamentary Representation and Chief Towns.—One member is returned for the island, and 1 for Newport. The chief towns are NEWPORT, COWES, RYDE, and Ventnor.

WIGTONSHIRE, *wig'-ton-sheer*, a county in the south-west of Scotland, bounded on the E. by Kirkcudbrightshire, S. and W. by the Irish Sea, and N. by Ayrshire. It is of an irregular form, with a bold and rocky coast, and deeply indented with bays. Stranraer, also called the Rynnes, or Rhinnes of Galloway, is a peninsula, extending 29 miles from north to south, with a breadth of from two to six miles, and is nearly separated from the rest of the county by Luce Bay and Loch Ryan. The surface of the county is diversified by numerous hills. The richest lands lie near the coast; also on the banks of the rivers. The northern part is bleak and hilly, extending over three-fourths of the county, and containing only a few detached spots of arable land.

Rivers.—The Cree, the Bladenoch, the Tarff, the Luce, and some other smaller streams.

Minerals.—Slate and marble.

Area.—512 square miles.

Pop.—38,602.

Parliamentary Representation and Chief Town.—One member is returned for the county, and one for the Wigton district. The capital is Wigtown.

WILBERFORCE WILLIAM, *wil'-ber-force*, an English philanthropist, who was the son of a merchant of Hull. In 1776 he entered St. John's College, Cambridge. Returned to parliament as member for Hull, he joined the opposition to Lord

North's ministry, and, in debate, condemned the American war. In his 28th year he resolved to devote himself to that cause which, even as a schoolboy, had been a subject of his thoughts,—the abolition of negro slavery. During twenty years he continued to advocate the emancipation of the negro. Of a deeply religious nature, he, in 1797, produced a work which met with a remarkable success, entitled, "Practical View of the Prevailing Religious System of Professed Christians in the Higher and Middle Classes of this Country contrasted with Real Christianity." He likewise aided all the benevolent and religious societies of his time, and assisted in the foundation of the English churches in India, and expended more than a fourth of his income in private charity. His remains were honoured with a public funeral, and interred in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Hull, 1759; **died** in London, 1833.

WILHELMSHAVEN, *vil'-helms-ha'-fen*, a port of Prussia, province of Hanover, 40 miles N.W. of Bremen, the principal station of the German navy. There are five separate harbours, connected by canals and with granite moles, 4,000 and 9,600 feet long, with several dry docks and shipyards. **Pop.** 12,592.

WILKES, JOHN, an English politician, who was the son of a rich distiller in London. After receiving a liberal education, he travelled abroad, married a lady of fortune, and became colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia. In 1757 he was elected to parliament for Aylesbury; and, at this time, became a violent opponent of the Bute administration, by publishing a periodical paper called the *North Briton*, in the forty-fifth number of which he declared the king to have uttered a falsehood in his speech from the throne; whereupon a warrant was issued by the earl of Halifax, secretary of state, to seize his person and papers. This affair made much noise, and brought him into great repute as the patriot of the day. After obtaining his release from the Tower, he entered an action against the earl of Halifax, and obtained a verdict by which general warrants were declared illegal. He was, however, soon afterwards expelled the House of Commons, for having published an obscene publication, called "The Essay on Woman." He was at different times returned for Middlesex; but the election was always declared void, till 1774, when he was permitted to take his seat without further opposition. The same year he served the office of lord mayor. He afterwards obtained the lucrative office of chamberlain of the city of London, and, in 1790, quitted parliament. He rendered eminent service in the riots of 1780, by exerting himself with such promptitude as to save the Bank from the depredators. He was one of the wittiest men of the day.

Born in London, 1727; **died** 1797.

WILKESBARRE, *wilks'-bar*, a city of Pennsylvania, on the east bank of the north branch of the Susquehanna, 100 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. Manf. Railway stock, machinery, tools, galvanized iron and pottery. **Pop.** 23,339.

WILKINSON, a county of Georgia, United States. **Area**, 430 square miles. **Pop.** 12,061, about half being coloured. The capital is Irwinton.

WILKINSON, a county of Mississippi, United States. **Area**, 580 square miles. **Pop.** 17,815, about 10,000 being coloured. The capital is Woodville.

WILL, a county of Illinois, United States. **Area**, 828 square miles. **Pop.** 53,422. The capital is Joliet.

WILLIAM I., *wil'-yam*, king of England, commonly called the Conqueror, was the natural son of Robert I., duke of Normandy, by Arletta, a tanner's daughter of Falaise. He became duke of Normandy at the death of his father, in 1035, and reigned quietly till the death of Edward the Confessor; when, pretending that the crown of England had been bequeathed to him by that monarch, he fitted out a large expedition, and landed on the coast of Sussex. The battle of Hastings and the conquest of England following, in 1087 he attacked and destroyed the city of Mantes, but died in consequence of an accidental injury he received. A memorial statue was erected at Falaise, in 1875.

Born 1027; **died** at Rouen, 1087.

WILLIAM III., of Nassau, prince of Orange, and king of England, was the son of William, prince of Orange, and Mary, eldest daughter of Charles I. of England. He became stadtholder of Holland in 1672, and was nominated general of the troops of Holland against Louis XIV., and made a vigorous resistance to the French armies under Luxembourg, whom he defeated in 1674; but was repulsed in his turn by the Prince de Condé. In 1677 he married Mary, daughter of James, duke of York, afterwards James II., and in the following year the arbitrary measures, both against the established religion and the constitution, of James II., induced many nobles and others to invite the prince of Orange to take possession of the English crown. He landed without opposition at Torbay, the same year. James, finding himself unsupported, withdrew to France, and William took possession of his throne, in conjunction with his wife, the daughter of that unfortunate monarch. His coronation as king of England took place in 1689. The year following, William went to Ireland, where he defeated James at the battle of the Boyne. In 1691 he headed the confederated army in the Netherlands, took Namur in 1692, and in 1697 was acknowledged king of England by the treaty of Ryswick. On the death of Mary in 1694, the parliament confirmed to him the royal title. His death was owing to a fall from his horse, by which he broke his collar-bone. He was one of the foremost generals of the age, and an administrator of remarkable ability.

Born at the Hague, 1650; **died** at Kensington, 1702.

WILLIAM IV., king of England, was the third son of George III. In his 15th year he entered the royal navy, and, in 1780, was with Admiral Rodney when the latter defeated a Spanish squadron off Cadiz, and afterwards proceeded to the relief of Gibraltar. Prince William subsequently held the command of a vessel of war in various parts of the world, but retired from active service in 1790. In 1789 he was created Duke of Clarence. He married the Princess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen in 1818, but the offspring died in infancy. By Mrs. Jordan, the actress, he had a large family, the eldest of whom was created Earl of Munster. Upon the death of his brother, George IV., in 1830, he became king of England.

Born in London, 1765; **died** at Windsor, 1837.

WILLIAM I. (WILHELM FRIEDRICH LUDWIG), king of Prussia and emperor of Germany, was the second son of Frederick William III. He distinguished himself in the army, and in 1857, his brother, Frederick William IV., being disabled by illness, was installed as Regent, and succeeded to the throne in 1861. The leading events of his reign are the war with Austria, in 1866, the great war with France, and the consolidation of the new German empire. He was proclaimed emperor in January, 1871. In 1829 he married the Princess

Augusta of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, and his son, the Crown Prince, is the husband of the English Princess Royal.

Born 1797.

WILLIAMS, a new county of Dakota Territory, United States. **Area,** 2,500 square miles. **Pop.** Unascertained.

WILLIAMS, a county of Ohio, United States. Area, 600 square miles. **Pop.** 23,821. The capital is Bryan.

WILLIAMSBURGH, a county of South Carolina, United States. **Area,** 1,200 square miles. Pop. 24,110, two-thirds being coloured. The capital is Kingstree.

WILLIAMSON, the name of three counties of the United States:—

ILLINOIS.—**Area,** 432 square miles. **Pop.** 18,900. The capital is Marion.

TENNESSEE.—**Area,** 476 square miles. **Pop.** 27,000, about 12,000 being coloured. The capital is Franklin.

TEXAS.—**Area,** 1,100 square miles. **Pop.** 15,155. The capital is Georgetown.

WILLIAMSPORT, a city of Pennsylvania, United States, and the capital of Lycoming county, on the north side of the west branch of the Susquehanna, 70 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It is a great centre of the timber trade, the annual shipments being very large. **Manf.** Machinery, tools, locks, soap, and candles. **Pop.** 19,000.

WILMINGTON, *wil'-ming-ton*, a city, port of entry, and capital of Delaware, United States, at the confluence of Christiana and Brandywine creeks, 28 miles S.W. of Philadelphia. The public buildings, and churches, 45 in number, are generally handsome, and there is a Swedish church, erected in 1698. The Brandywine affords valuable water-power for mills. **Manf.** Iron, machinery, woollen and linen goods, chemicals, paper, boots and shoes, and leather. Iron-shipbuilding is extensively carried on. **Pop.** 42,500, including 4,000 coloured, and more than 5,000 foreigners.

WILMINGTON, a city and seaport of North Carolina, on the east bank of the north-eastern branch of Cape Fear river, 20 miles from the sea. There is an extensive coasting and foreign trade, and the city is one of the greatest markets for naval stores in the world. **Pop.** 17,500, about half being coloured.

WILMOT. (*See* ROCHESTER, Earl of.)

WILNA, or VILNA, *vil'-na*, a government of European Russia, bounded W. by Poland. The surface is flat, with many marshes and small lakes. The soil is generally fertile, and the large forests of fir and pine are very valuable.

History.—The Villa and Beresina, affluents of the Niemen, and the Disna, which flows into the Dwina.
Area.—16,416 square miles.
Pop.—1,204,746.

WILNA, or VILNA, capital of the above province, on the Vilia, 473 miles S.E. of St. Petersburg. There are a handsome Roman Catholic cathedral, containing a marble chapel, and the silver coffin of St. Casimir; St. John's, St. Peter's, both splendid buildings, and about 20 other Catholic churches, several Greek churches, places of worship for Lutherans, synagogues, and a mosque. A large trade in timber and corn is carried on. **Pop.** 93,763, about 25,000 being Jews. The town, founded in the 13th century, was the old capital of Lithuania.

WILSON, JOHN, Professor, an eminent Scotch poet and essayist, who received his education at Glasgow and Oxford, where he was distinguished by his literary attainments, no less than for his skill in every athletic exercise. After taking his degrees in arts, he quitted the university, and resided for several years on an estate he had purchased on Lake Windermere, where he formed the friendship of Wordsworth. After putting forth some minor lyrical attempts, he, in 1812, published "The Isle of Palms," which was well received, and enabled its author to take a position among the "Lake" poets, with whom he was living upon terms of friendship. He was one of the originators of "Blackwood's Magazine." In 1816 Wilson produced "The City of the Plague;" in 1820 he was nominated to the chair of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh. He next published "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," and the "Trials of Margaret Lyndsey," political articles, and literary criticisms. In 1825 he began in "Blackwood" his celebrated "Noctes Ambrosianæ," under the name of "Christopher North." In the interval, 1836-46, he wrote, as a pendant to the "Noctes," his "Dies Boreales, or Christopher under Canvas," but these met with less success.

Born at Paisley, 1785; **died** at Edinburgh, 1854.

WILSON, the name of four counties of the United States.

KANSAS.—**Area,** 576 square miles. **Pop.** 13,775. The capital is Fredonia.

NORTH CAROLINA.—**Area,** 530 square miles. **Pop.** 22,619, more than 16,000 being coloured. The capital is Wilson.

TENNESSEE.—Area, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 28,747, very nearly one-fourth being coloured. The capital is Lebanon.

TEXAS.—Area, 670 square miles. **Pop.** 7,118. The capital is Floresville.

WILTON, *wil'-ton*, a parliamentary borough and market town of Wiltshire, near the confluence of the rivers Nadder and Willy, 3 miles N.W. of Salisbury. **Manf.** Carpets and woollens. **Pop.** 1,826.—A station on the Great Western railway.

WILTSHIRE, *wilt'-sheer*, a southern county of England, bounded on the N. and N.W. by Gloucestershire; S.W. by Dorsetshire; S. and E. by Hampshire; and N.E. by the county of Berks. It may be said to be naturally divided into two portions, by an irregular range of hills, which extends transversely through the greater part of the county, in a direction inclining from the north-east to the south-west. These districts are usually denominated South and North Wiltshire. The south is undulating and elevated, and includes the extensive elevated district, Salisbury Plain; the northern part of the county is level and well-wooded, and with large tracts of pasturage. Sheep farming is extensively carried on, and the dairy produce is important. The county is rich in Druidical and other remains of antiquity, including Stonehenge and Avebury.

Rivers.—The Thames, Upper and Lower Avon, Bourne, Kennet, Nadder, and Willey.
Area.—1,343 square miles.
Pop.—259,000.
Parliamentary Representation and Chief Towns.—The two divisions of the county return 4 members; 2 are returned for Salisbury, 2 for Cricklade, 1 for Chippenham, 1 for Calne, 1 for Devizes, 1 for Malmesbury, 1 for Marlborough, 1 for Westbury, 1 for Wilton. The chief towns are SALISBURY (the capital), BRADFORD, CALNE, CHIPPENHAM, CRICKLADE, DEVIZES, MALMESBURY, MARLBOROUGH, SWINTON, WARMINSTER, WESTBURY, and WILTON.

WINCHESTER, *win'-ches-ter*, an ancient city of England, and parliamentary borough, on the right bank of the Itchin, 62 miles S.W. of London. The ancient massive west gate with a Norman

tower, is still entire. The cathedral is one of the most interesting buildings in England. It is an instructive example of architecture, whether of the Saxon, Norman, or English styles, but particularly of the latter, both in its early and improved state. The original structure, built by the Saxon kings Kinegils and Kenwald, is entirely destroyed; but of that built by Ethelweld, the crypt beneath the high altar is yet remaining. In the 11th century the cathedral was rebuilt, or greatly enlarged and improved, by bishop Walkelyn, whose parts of the structure were completed in 1093. The next improvement was undertaken by William de Edyngton, treasurer to Edward III., and was finished by bishop Wykeham in 1394. The eastern part was rebuilt by bishop Fox at the beginning of the 16th century. The dimensions of the cathedral are 545 feet long, the length of the transept 186 feet, and the height of the tower 150 feet. The interior of this cathedral is magnificent, contains the tomb of William Rufus, and, in a series of carved chests over the choir, the remains of many of the kings of Wessex and of the Saxon kings of England. St. Lawrence's, St. Thomas's, St. Maurice's, St. Michael's, and St. Swithin's are ancient churches. The town hall, the chapel of the old castle, now used as the county hall, and containing the famous "round table," attributed in popular legend to King Arthur, but really of the time of Stephen; large barracks, once a palace belonging to Charles II.; St. John's House, built by the Knights Templars, and now an assembly room, and a large new county hospital, are among the most prominent public buildings. Winchester college, founded by William of Wykeham, in 1387, and one of the great public schools of England, occupies an extensive range of buildings. There is a diocesan training college, in the mediæval style, erected in 1863. Near the south end of the city is the hospital of St. Cross, and in the High street is the city cross, erected in the time of Henry VI., and restored in 1865 by Mr. G. Scott. A large annual sheep fair is held. **Pop.** 17,470.—A station on the South Western railway. Winchester was the Caer Gwent, or "white city," so named from the chalk hills in the vicinity. The Romans are supposed to have built the walls. In 519 Cerdic the Saxon made it the seat of government, and under the Danes it became the capital of England, and in the reign of Henry II. a parliament was held there.

WINDHAM, *wind'-ham*, a county of Connecticut, United States. **Area**, 620 square miles. **Pop.** 43,856. The capital is Brooklyn.

WINDHAM, a county of Vermont, United States. **Area**, 780 square miles. **Pop.** 26,500. The capital is Fayetteville.

WINDSOR, or **NEW WINDSOR**, *wind'-sor*, a municipal and parliamentary borough of Berkshire, on the right bank of the Thames, 23 miles W. of London, famous for the castle, the principal royal residence of England. An iron bridge across the Thames connects the town with Eton. Old Windsor is a small village two miles to the east. The castle, with its adjuncts, occupies about 12 acres of ground, and is surrounded by a terrace on all except the western side. It stands on an elevation, and is nearly surrounded by the Little Park, which is connected by a long avenue with the Great Park, comprising about 3,800 acres, beyond which is Windsor Forest, which has a circumference of about 56 miles. The buildings of the castle form three groups—the middle ward, containing the lofty round tower, erected by Edward III., the lower ward, in which are St. George's Chapel and the cloisters, and the upper ward, in which are the Queen's private apartments. William the Conqueror began the erection of the castle (there having been previously a royal palace at Old Windsor); it was largely added to by Edward III., under the direction of William of Wykeham, and between 1824 and 1828 extensive additions and restorations were made on a magnificent scale by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville. St. George's Chapel, in which many of the sovereigns of England and members of the royal family are buried, and where the knights of the garter have stalls, is a beautiful specimen of florid Gothic. It was begun by Henry III., completed by Edward III., nearly rebuilt by Henry VII., and added to by Cardinal Wolsey. **Pop.** 19,100.—Stations on the Gt. Western and L. and S. Western railways.

WINDWARD ISLANDS, a British group in the West Indies. **Pop.** 311,413.

WINNIPEG, *win'-ne-peg*, a city, port, and capital of the province of Manitoba, British North America, at the confluence of the Red River and Assiniboin. It is the head quarters of the government of the north-west territories and of the Hudson's Bay Company. The exports consist chiefly of furs. **Pop.** 8,000. **Lat.** 49° 52'. **Lon.** 96° 58' W.

WIRTEMBERG. (*See* WURTEMBERG.)

WISBEACH, *wis'-beech*, a market-town of Cambridgeshire, in the Isle of Ely, on the Nen, 18 miles N.E. of Peterborough. **Manf.** Rope, twine, and iron goods. There are malthouses, and yards for building ships. A memorial statue of Thomas Clarkson, the abolitionist, a native of the town, was erected in 1880. **Pop.** 9,362.—A station on the Gt. East. Ry.

WISCONSIN, *wis-kon'-sin*, one of the United States, having Illinois on the S., the Mississippi and Minnesota on the W., Michigan and Lake Superior on the N., and Lake Michigan on the E. The general character of the surface is that of a plain, with gentle undulations, the highest parts being near the sources of the tributaries of Lake Superior, the land sloping gradually towards the lake. In the south-western part are moderate elevations. There is a range of cliffs, with bold escarpments along the shores of Green Bay and Lake Winnebago, from which the eastern part of the state slopes to Lake Michigan. There are extensive forests of pine and other cone-bearing evergreens in the northern part, and in the south are extensive prairies. The climate is temperate and the soil fertile, producing abundant crops of grain.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Mississippi forms the western boundary for about 250 miles, receiving the Black, Chippewa, Rock, St. Croix, and Wisconsin: the Bad, Bois Brulé, Montreal, and St. Louis, flow into Lake Superior; the Manitowoc, Milwaukee, and Sheboygan, into Lake Michigan; and the Fox, Menomonee, Oconto, Pensaukee, and Peshtigo, into Green Bay. There are numerous smaller streams, some with cascades in their upper course. There are a very large number of lakes, generally with high picturesque banks and deep water. The most important are Winnebago (28 miles long and 10 miles wide), Green, Geneva, Koshkonong, Pepin, Pewaukee, Poygan, and St. Croix.

Minerals.—Lead most important; iron, copper, zinc, limestone, carnelian, and agates.

Area.—53,924 square miles.

Pop.—1,316,000, about 2,200 being coloured. In respect of population this ranks amongst the lowest by comparison with the other states of the Union.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 60 counties. The capital is MADISON, and the largest city, MILWAUKEE, the next most important places being FOND DU LAC, JANESVILLE, LA CROSSE, RACINE, and Walertoun

WISE, a county of Texas, United States. **Area**, 900 square miles. **Pop.** 16,601. The capital is Decatur.

WISE, a county of Virginia, United States. **Area**, 250 square miles. **Pop.** 7,772. The capital is Wise Court House.

WISMAR, *vis'-mar*, a fortified seaport of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Baltic, 18 miles N. of Schwerin. Its harbour is safe, and is landlocked by the islands of Wallfisch and Pael. **Manf.** Tobacco, chicory, and machinery. **Pop.** 15,518.—This town for some time belonged to the Hanseatic League.

WITEPSK. (*See* VITEBSK.)

WITT, JAN DE. (*See* DE WITT.)

WITTEN, *vit'-ten*, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, on the Ruhr, 32 miles N.W. of Arnsberg. It has risen rapidly into importance, owing to the development of manufactures. There are large coal mines in the vicinity. **Manf.** Iron, steel, and glass. **Pop.** 21,554.

WITTENBERG, *vit'-ten-berg* (Germ. *vit'-ten-berg*), a fortified city of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the Elbe, 53 miles S. of Berlin. The university, founded in 1502, and memorable as the cradle of the Reformation, was united with that of Halle in 1815. Luther and his associate Melancthon are buried in the university church. In 1821, a monumental colossal statue of Luther was erected with great solemnity; and near it is a statue of Melancthon, erected in 1865. The Schlosskirche was rebuilt in 1817, replacing the old building, to the doors of which Luther affixed his famous theses, a copy of which is engraved on the new bronze doors erected in 1858. **Manf.** Woollen goods. Pop. 13,594.

WOLFE, JAMES, an English military commander, who entered the army at an early age, and served in the war in Germany, which terminated with the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. He was greatly instrumental in the taking of Louisburg, and had scarcely returned thence when he was appointed by Pitt to the chief command of the important expedition against Quebec, in 1759. He was killed at the siege of Quebec in the moment of victory. There is a fine monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

Born at Westerham, Kent, 1726; **died** 1759.

WOLFE, formerly the name of a county in the province of Quebec, Canada; no longer officially recognised and not recorded in authorised returns.

WOLFE, a county of Kentucky, United States. **Area**, 170 square miles. **Pop.** 5,638. The capital is Campton.

WOLFENBÜTTEL, *vol'-fen-be(r)t'-tel*, a city of the duchy of Brunswick, on the Ocker, 8 miles S. of Brunswick. It is divided into the citadel, or fortified part, and two suburbs. It has various schools, a Lutheran convent, and an extensive library, with MSS., and relics of Luther. **Manf.** Lacquered and japan wares, leather, and tobacco. **Pop.** 12,131.

WOLGA. (*See* VOLGA.)

WOLLASTON, WILLIAM HYDE, an English natural philosopher, who was educated for the medical profession, and took his degree at Cambridge as M.D. in 1793; but after practising during a short period, he resolved to devote himself exclusively to scientific investigations. To him science is indebted for the discovery of two metals,—palladium and rhodium; the invention of the reflective goniometer of the camera lucida; and of the periscopic glasses; and likewise for a method of rendering the metal platina malleable. In 1806 he was elected secretary, and in 1820 president, of the Royal Society.

Born 1776; **died** 1828.

WOLLSTONECRAFT, MARY, *wol'-stone-craft*, was the daughter of a small farmer in the vicinity of London, for some time kept a school at Islington, and was afterwards a governess in the family of Lord Kingsborough. She possessed an ill-regulated temperament, and fell in love with Fuseli, the artist, a married man, who very properly discouraged her. She then went to America, and married a Mr. Imlay, who soon deserted her, and she then twice attempted to commit suicide. On her return to England, she lived for a time with William Godwin (*see* GODWIN), whom she afterwards married, and became the mother of a daughter, afterwards Mrs. Shelley (*see* SHELLEY), dying soon afterwards. She wrote some works on education, but is best known by her "Vindication of the Rights of Women," in which she gave utterance to some startling and extreme opinions respecting marriage.

Born 1759; **died** 1797.

WOLSEY, THOMAS, *wool'-se*, an English cardinal, who is supposed to have been the son of a butcher. He received his education at Magdalen College, Oxford, and became tutor to the three sons of Grey, Marquis of Dorset, who gave him the rectory of Lymington, in Somersetshire, where his life was somewhat irregular, and he was actually put into the stocks for drunkenness. He gained the favour of Henry VII., who, about 1507, sent him on an embassy to Flanders, and at his return made him dean of Lincoln. After the accession of Henry VIII., Wolsey rose to still higher favour, was presented to the living of Torrington, in Devon, appointed register of the Garter and canon of Windsor, dean of York; and, attending the king to Tournay, in France, was made bishop of that city. In 1514 he was advanced to the see of Lincoln, and the year following to the archbishopric of York. He was at this time in the zenith of power, and held complete ascendancy over the mind of the king, who made him lord chancellor, and obtained for him a cardinalship. He was also nominated the pope's legate, and was twice a candidate for the papal dignity, but was defeated by the influence of the French cardinals. He was a strong opponent of the doctrines of Luther, and endeavoured to suppress them in England. His influence and income were enormous, and he lived in a princely style, till he lost the esteem of his capricious master. His fall was mainly owing to these causes:—He had counselled the king to divorce Catherine, but not to marry Anne Boleyn; thus making enemies of the new queen and of a powerful party which supported her at court. He also, as a cardinal, represented the power and arrogance of the papacy, which Henry VIII. had resolved to destroy in his dominions. Accordingly, he was first stripped of his dignities and property, and subsequently arrested upon a false charge of treason; the earl of Northumberland being ordered to bring him to London to take his trial. On his way he was seized with dysentery, and was compelled to halt at the monastery of Leicester, where he died three days afterwards. He was a man of unbounded ambition and of great arrogance, but of considerable learning and great policy. He founded Christ Church College, Oxford, and built Hampton-Court Palace, which he presented to the king.

Born at Ipswich, 1471; **died** at Leicester, 1530.

WOLSELEY, LORD, known with distinction for some years as Sir Garnet Wolseley, eldest son

of Major Wolseley, the representative of an ancient family of Staffordshire. He commenced his military career at the age of 19, when he obtained his appointment as ensign in the 80th regiment. Subsequently transferred to the 90th, he first distinguished himself in a storming party in Burma in 1853, when he was wounded with considerable severity. He next became prominent in the Crimean war, when he was again badly wounded in the trenches. Once more recovering, he appeared in the Sepoy war under Sir Hope Grant in 1857–8, and was one of the first to enter Lucknow at the relief of that city. He was head of the topographical department in an expedition to China in 1860, also under Sir Hope Grant, where he saw much of the events of that time, the taking of the Taku forts and the sacking of the Summer Palace at Pekin. In 1861 he proceeded to Canada and filled passive military offices there until 1870, when he was entrusted with the command of the Red River expedition, and his eminent success obtained for him the honour of knighthood and an important position at the Horse Guards. Being appointed to command on the Gold Coast in 1873, he there engaged in operations which subdued the Ashantee people and obtained for him fresh laurels, a grant of £25,000, and a Major-generalship. In 1875 he served for a while as temporary governor of Natal. In 1878, as Lord High Commissioner for the purpose, he took possession of Cyprus on behalf of the Queen, under powers conferred by the Treaty of Berlin. In 1879 he led the operations in Natal and Zululand. In 1882 he was suddenly entrusted with the command of the British forces in Egypt, and, by his masterly strategy, accomplished in a few days the total defeat of Arabi Pasha in the decisive attack upon Tel-el-Kebir. For his eminent services at that time he was elevated to the House of Lords. His next important operations were in the Soudan in 1884, when his projects were rendered abortive by the capture of Khartoum and the murder of Gordon, which latter event removed the only motive for pushing on his arduous expedition, from which he returned to take his place as the highest military authority at home. He was made a Knight of St. Patrick in 1885.

Born 1833.

WOLVERHAMPTON, *wool-ver-hamp'-ton*, a market-town and municipal and parliamentary borough of Staffordshire, 12 miles N.W. of Birmingham. It has 10 churches, one of which, St. Peter's, is a collegiate church, with a very fine Gothic tower. There are a handsome town-hall, exchange, market-hall, large cattle-market, and a bronze equestrian statue of the Prince Consort in Queen Square. There are numerous coal mines and ironworks adjoining the town. Manf. Locks, brass, japanned iron and papier-mâché goods. Pop. 75,738.—A station on the London and North-Western, Great Western and Midland railways.—Wolverhampton is a place of great antiquity. In 996 Wulfrune, sister of Ethelred II., endowed a church and college here, and the town, previously known as Hampton, was named Wulfrune's Hampton, from which the present name is derived.

WOO-CHANG, *woo-tchang'*, a city of China, capital of Hoo-Pih province. Pop. 800,000.

WOOLWICH, *wool'-idj*, a market-town of Kent, on the south bank of the Thames, 8 miles E. of London, included in the parliamentary borough of Greenwich. The royal arsenal, the largest in Great Britain, covers more than 100 acres, and is the principal depôt for munitions of war both for the army and navy. There are extensive barracks for the Royal Artillery, and a practising ground nearly 3 miles in range. On the common, south of the town, is the Royal Military Academy, founded in 1719. The Royal Dockyard, which has existed for about 350 years, was closed in 1869. On the opposite side of the river, at North Woolwich, are extensive manufactories, especially of telegraph cables. Pop. 35,560.—A station on the South-Eastern railway.

WOONSOCKET, *woon-sok'-et*, a town of Rhode Island, United States, on both sides of Blackstone river, 16 miles N.W. of Providence. Manf. Cotton and woollen goods. Pop. 16,000.

WORCESTER, *woos'-ter*, a city and capital of Worcestershire, on the Severn. The cathedral is in the form of a double cross, with a central tower 193 feet high. It contains the tombs of King John and Arthur, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VII. In 1651 Cromwell obtained a decisive victory near the town. Pop. 33,955.

WORCESTER, a city of Massachusetts, United States, 40 miles S.W. of Boston. Manf. Boots and shoes, implements, tools, machinery, cotton and woollen goods, carpets, jewellery, nails and musical instruments. Pop. 58,291.

WORCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, bounded N. by Warwickshire and Staffordshire, S. by Gloucestershire, W. by Herefordshire and Shropshire, and E. by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire. On the western side are the Malvern Hills, the highest point of which is the Worcestershire Beacon, 1,100 feet high.

Rivers.—Severn, Avon and Teme.
Minerals.—Iron, coal and salt; and there are mineral springs at Malvern, Evesham, Dudley and Kidderminster.
Area.—738 square miles.
Pop.—380,350.

WORDSWORTH, WILLIAM, an English poet, who was the son of an attorney of Cumberland, and became a student of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1787, where he took his B.A. degree in 1791. At this period he was an enthusiastic republican; and, soon after leaving college, he travelled in France. In 1797 he became acquainted with Coleridge. In 1798 appeared a small volume, entitled "Lyrical Ballads," which was from the pens of the two poets. It contained the "Ancient Mariner," by Coleridge, and twenty-two pieces of verse by Wordsworth. The volume produced no impression upon the public, and the copyright was afterwards presented to the two authors. After making a tour in Germany with Coleridge, in 1798–9, he went to reside at Grasmere, removing to Allan Bank in 1808. There also resided, or visited, Southey, Coleridge, De Quincey and Wilson. In 1813 he settled at Rydal Mount, which continued to be his residence until his death. During 1813–42 he held the office of distributor of stamps for the county of Westmoreland. In the latter year he was granted a pension of £300 per annum; and in 1843 he became the successor of Southey as poet-laureate.

Born at Cockermouth, Cumberland, 1770; died at Rydal Mount, 1850.

WORKSOP, *work'-sop*, a market-town of Nottinghamshire, 24 miles N. of Nottingham, at the N. extremity of Sherwood Forest. It had formerly a priory, of which the ancient church is still in existence. Pop. 11,625.—A station on the Midland and Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire railways.

WORMS, *werms* (Germ. *vorms*), a city of the grand duchy of Hesse, on the left bank of the Rhine, 25 miles from Mayence. Its streets are dark and narrow, and its cathedral is a ponderous building, with dismantled walls, in the Byzantine style, built between the 8th and 12th centuries. The old Liebfrauenkirche is in the Gothic style, and the synagogue dates from the 11th century. A colossal memorial of Luther and other Reformers was inaugurated in 1868. **Manf.** Tobacco and leather. **Pop.** 21,942.—This was formerly an imperial city, and is very ancient. It is famous for the many diets which have been held in it, the most celebrated of which are that convoked by Maximilian I., in 1495, and that before which Luther appeared.

WREN, CHRISTOPHER, Sir, an English architect, son of the dean of Windsor. At the age of 14 he was sent to Wadham College, Oxford, and in 1653 was elected fellow of All Souls'. In 1657 he was chosen professor of astronomy at Gresham College, but removed to Oxford in 1660, on being appointed Savilian professor of astronomy. He commenced his career as an architect on being nominated, in 1661, assistant to the surveyor-general, Sir John Denham. The same year he was created doctor of civil law. In 1665 he was appointed architect for rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral; and, after the fire of London, he drew up the plan of a "New London," which was presented to the king, but was not adopted. In 1668 he became surveyor-general of his majesty's works. Being now very extensively employed as an architect, he resigned his professorship in 1673, and the year following received the honour of knighthood. In 1680 he was chosen president of the Royal Society. He sat several times in parliament. His greatest work is St. Paul's Cathedral, and he designed more than 50 churches in London, replacing those destroyed by the great fire. His other works are, the Sheldonian theatre at Oxford, the Royal Exchange, London, destroyed by fire, Jan. 10, 1838; buildings at Cambridge; Custom House, London; Temple Bar; the Monument, London; Royal Observatory, Greenwich; Chelsea Hospital; additions at Hampton Court and Windsor Castle; Greenwich Hospital; and Marlborough House. His remains were deposited in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Born at East Knoyle, Wiltshire, 1632; **died 1723.**

WREXHAM, *rex'-ham*, a market-town, municipal and parliamentary borough of North Wales, in Denbighshire, on an affluent of the Dee, 11 miles S.W. of Chester. The church is a handsome structure in the Perpendicular style, built in the 15th century, and has a tower 135 feet high. Wrexham is a great mart for flannel. There are important markets and fairs, and in the vicinity are several collieries and lead mines. **Pop.** 10,928. A station on the Great Western railway.

WURTEMBERG, or **WIRTEMBERG**, *wur'-tem-berg*, a kingdom of the German empire, bounded N. and N.E. by Bavaria, W. and N.W. by Baden, and S. by Bavaria, and the Lake of Constance, which separates it from Switzerland, Baden, and Prussia. The shape is very irregular, and there are some detached portions. Part of the western frontier is formed by the mountain range of the Black Forest, the loftiest portion being the Hornisgrinde, 3,855 feet. The Suabian Alps, of lower elevation, are in the south, stretching about 80 miles to the north-east, with a breadth varying from 9 to 18 miles, steep on the north-western side, but sinking into undulating hills on the south-east, and dividing the kingdom geographically into the basins of the Neckar and Danube. In the mountain regions are extensive pastures and forests of valuable timber. On the lower lands the soil is fertile, and excellent crops are raised, with abundance of fruit, and there are peat-mosses in the south-east. The scenery, especially near the rivers, is very picturesque.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Neckar, rising near the Baden frontier, and its affluents, the Enz, Kocher, and Jaxt; the DANUBE, with its affluent, the Iller; the Tauber, a tributary of the Maine, and several streams falling into the Lake of Constance. There are several lakes in the southern part, the largest being the Fidersee.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, silver, malachite, rock crystal, salt, granite, fire-clay, and gypsum.

Area.—7,531 square miles.

Pop.—1,971,118, about 1,250,000 being Protestants, and 12,300 Jews.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 4 *kreise*, or circles:—Danube (Donau), Black Forest (Schwarzwald), Neckar, and Jaxt. The chief towns are STUTTGART (the capital), CARSTATT, ELLWANGEN, ESSLINGEN, HEILBRONN, LUDWIGSBURG, REUTLINGEN, TÜBINGEN, and ULM.

Religion and Education.—The Protestant is considered, though not formally declared, the religion of the state. The church was formed in 1823 by a union of Lutherans and Calvinists, and the king is the supreme head, and there are 6 general superintendents. The Roman Catholics are most numerous in the eastern part. Education is compulsory, and there are about 2,500 elementary schools. The university of Tübingen is one of the most famous in Germany.

Constitution and Government.—The present constitution bears date September, 1819. The monarchy is hereditary, and the executive is vested in a cabinet of 6 ministers. There is a diet of two houses, the upper chamber composed of members of the royal family, heads of noble families, and some members (not to exceed a third of the whole) nominated by the king for life; the second chamber, or house of deputies, consisting of 13 members of the nobility, elected by the nobility and landed proprietors, 6 deputies of the Protestant clergy, 3 representatives of the Roman Catholics, the chancellor of the university of Tübingen, and 71 deputies of towns and rural districts—members being elected for six years. A high court, the Staats-Gerichtshoff, is guardian of the constitution. It is composed of 12 members, 6 and the president being nominated by the king, and 6 elected by the combined chambers.

Railways and Telegraphs.—There are 775 miles of railway, belonging to the state; and 1,500 miles of telegraph.

History.—The founder of the reigning dynasty was Ulric, count of Wurtemberg, previously included in Suabia, who died in 1265. In 1495 Eberhard V. was raised to the rank of duke. In 1806, Duke Frederick assumed the title of king, in accordance with a decree of the Emperor Napoleon; but after the battle of Leipsic joined the allies, in return for which the Congress of Vienna permitted him to retain the kingly title.

WURZBURG, *werts'-boorg* (Germ. *verts'-boorg*), a city of Bavaria, capital of Lower Franconia, on the right bank of the Main (which is crossed by a stone bridge with statues of saints), 140 miles N.W. of Munich. The old fortifications were destroyed in 1876; but Marienberg, on the opposite side of the river, is strongly fortified, and used as barracks. The town is irregularly built, but has fine streets and promenades. The cathedral dates from the 11th century, and the Marienkapelle and the Stifthang, with a noble cupola, are handsome and interesting churches. The splendid episcopal palace was rebuilt between 1720 and 1744. The university, originally founded in 1403, holds a high rank as a school of medicine. **Manf.** Sparkling wines, leather, tobacco, and railway stock. **Pop.** 55,036, nearly all Roman Catholics.

WYCLIFFE, **WICLIF**, or **WICKLIFF**, JOHN DE, *wik'-lif*, an English divine, styled the "morning star of the Reformation." He was admitted first of Queen's, but afterwards removed to Merton College, Oxford. In 1361 his great talents procured him the mastership of Balliol College; and four years afterwards he was made warden of

Canterbury Hall, then founded by Archbishop Islip, whose successor, Simon Langham, displaced him at the instigation of the monks, who were the sworn foes to Wycliffe, for exposing their corrupt errors and practices. In 1374, the Pope having cited King Edward III. to Avignon for refusing to pay him a yearly tribute, Wycliffe was appointed a member of the legation sent to the conferences held thereupon at Bruges. About this time he was preferred by the king to the rectory of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire. Having now openly preached against the corruptions of the Roman church, Pope Gregory XI., being informed of his conduct, issued several bulls against him, charging him with numerous heresies. An assembly was accordingly held at St. Paul's by Courtenay, bishop of London, to examine Wycliffe, who appeared, supported by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and Lord Henry Percy. Wycliffe made an able defence of himself, and the council ended without any determination. It would appear that, still continuing to denounce papal corruption, he was, in 1378, summoned before a synod held in the archbishop's palace at Lambeth; but his safety was secured by a message from the king's mother, ordering the proceedings to terminate. The powerful protection of John of Gaunt was supposed to have saved Wycliffe from further persecution, but, 44 years after his death, his bones were taken up and burnt, in obedience to an order of the Council of Constance. He translated the New Testament into English.

Born in Yorkshire, about 1324; died at Lutterworth, 1384.

WYCOMBE, or HIGH WYCOMBE, a parliamentary and municipal borough of Buckinghamshire, 30 miles N.W. of London. Pop. 10,618.

WYKEHAM, WILLIAM OF, *wik'-ham*, an English prelate and architect, who was appointed by Edward III. surveyor of the royal buildings, and it was upon Wykeham's advice that monarch rebuilt Windsor Castle. In 1359 he was constituted chief warden and surveyor of the royal castles, and, in 1363, warden and justiciary of the king's forests on the south of Trent; keeper of the privy seal in 1364; two years after, secretary to the king; and, in 1367, he succeeded William de Edyngton in the see of Winchester, and the same year was appointed lord high chancellor. He repaired the palaces and houses belonging to his see at a great expense, was zealous in establishing discipline and reforming abuses, founded New College, Oxford, and that at Winchester, and rebuilt Winchester cathedral.

Born at Wykeham, Hampshire, 1324; died at South Waltham, 1404.

WYOMING, *wi'-o-ming*, a territory of the United States, bounded N. by Montana, S. by Colorado and Utah, E. by Dakota and Nebraska, and W. by Idaho, Montana, and Utah. The surface is mountainous; being traversed by the Rocky Mountains in a north-westerly direction, the Wind River Mountains in the north-west, the Black Hills in the north-east, the Laramie and several other ranges. Fremont's Peak, the loftiest summit of the Wind River range, is 13,570 feet high, and Laramie Peak 10,000, and in other parts an elevation of from 6,000 to 7,000 feet is attained. The Laramie Plains, comprising an area of 7,000 square miles, have an average elevation of 9,000 feet. In the north-west of the territory is a remarkable district, known as Yellowstone National Park, 65 miles long and 55 wide, with an average elevation of 6,000 feet, and valleys enclosed by snow-clad mountains from 10,000 to 12,000 feet high, in which are those wonderful narrow gorges with almost perpendicular sides, known as canons. In no part of the world are there so many hot springs, geysers, and waterfalls in a similar space. Some of the geysers throw columns of water 200 feet high, and there are nearly 10,000, depositing lime and silica of beautiful colour, and the Great Falls are 350 feet in height. Within the limits of the "park," or in the vicinity, are the head-waters of the Missouri, Yellowstone, Snake, Green, and other great rivers. The climate of the territory varies with the altitude, but is generally pure and bracing, and the soil in the valleys is fertile. There are extensive pastures, and in the mountain districts forests of pine, fir, cedar, and hemlock.

Rivers.—The Green, a tributary of the Colorado; the Big Horn, Tongue, and Powder, with tributaries, flow into the Yellowstone; the Little Missouri, and forks of the Cheyenne, flowing into Dakota, and the North Platte, which receives the Laramie and other tributaries, and enters Nebraska, and some streams which flow into the South Platte, in Colorado.

Minerals.—Iron ore, coal, auriferous quartz, copper, silver, lead, plumbago, and petroleum.

Area.—97,883 square miles.

Pop.—21,000, including 1,800 tribal Indians.

Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 7 counties. The capital is Cheyenne; the other towns are small places.

History.—The territory was organised in 1868 from portions of Dakota, Idaho, and Utah. The first settlements were made in 1867, during the progress of the Union Pacific railroad.

WYOMING VALLEY, a fertile tract on the Susquehanna, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 21 miles long and 3 miles wide, enclosed by ranges of rugged mountains. The valley is memorable for the terrible massacre by the Indians, in 1778, which forms the basis of Campbell's poem, "Gertrude of Wyoming."

X.

XAVIER, FRANCIS, St., *za'-ve-ai*, a missionary of the Roman Catholic church, who was descended from a noble family in Navarre, and, after entering into holy orders, joined Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the society of Jesuits. In 1541 he set out with some disciples to preach Christianity in the Portuguese colonies in Asia. In the following year he landed at Goa, where, as well as along the coast from Cape Comorin to the Isle of Manaar, he obtained many thousand converts. He subsequently laboured at Malacca, in the island of Ceylon, whose king he converted, and in Japan, where he remained during nearly two years and a half. He was about to prosecute his mission in China, but died before he could find the means of landing secretly in that country. He is said to have baptized more than 1,000,000 persons.

Born in Navarre, 1506; died near Macao, 1552.

XENOPHON, *zen'-o-fon*, Athenian general, philosopher, and historian, who at an early age

became the disciple of Socrates, with whom he was a favourite. In 401 B.C. he joined the Greeks in the pay of Cyrus, and accompanied him in his expedition against his brother Artaxerxes Mnemon, king of Persia. After the battle between the two brothers, at Cunaxa, near Babylon, in which Cyrus was slain, the Greeks found themselves in the heart of the Persian empire, and surrounded by enemies. Clearchus, the general-in-chief, was soon afterwards killed; whereupon the command devolved upon Xenophon, who immortalised himself by successfully conducting the famous retreat of the ten thousand Greeks from Cunaxa to Chrysopolis, opposite Byzantium. He afterwards assisted Seuthes, king of Thrace, to recover his kingdom, and next reconducted the Greeks into Asia, where they joined the Lacedemonian general Thimbron against Tissaphernes and Pharnabazus, and gained a large share of plunder. In 396 B.C. Xenophon attached himself to Agesilaus, king of Sparta, and was with him in his Asiatic expedition. According to Plutarch, he, after 394 B.C. settled at Scillus, near Olympia, where he resided for more than twenty years, and composed several of his works; finally he repaired to Corinth. Among other works of Xenophon which are extant, are the "Cyropædia," or Life of Cyrus the Great; the "Anabasis," containing the history of the expedition of Cyrus the Younger, and of the celebrated retreat of the ten thousand Greeks; the "Hellenica," a History of Greece, beginning where Thucydides ends; and the "Symposium," or Banquet, one of his finest philosophical productions. His writings have been edited and translated by many eminent persons. The style in which the originals are composed is so chaste and elegant that Xenophon has been termed the "Attic bee."

Born in Attica, about 444 B.C.; **died** probably at Corinth, about 359 B.C.

XERES DE LA FRONTERA, a town in the south-west of Spain, in Andalusia, 14 miles from Cadiz. It is agreeably situate on the banks of the small river Guadalette. Its interior is neater than that of most Spanish towns, and contains a large square and a neat council-house, several churches, and in its neighbourhood there is a fine convent, containing a number of beautiful paintings. **Manf.** Woollens and leather; but it produces excellent sherry wines, of which large quantities are exported to England annually. **Pop.** 64,533.—Xeres is a place of great antiquity; it is supposed to be built on the site of the ancient Asta Regia.

XERES, two towns in Spain and one in Mexico.

XERXES I., *zer'-xees*, the fifth king of Persia, and son and successor of Darius Hystaspes. He reconquered Egypt, and then turned his arms against Greece, with a force, military and naval, amounting it is stated, (possibly with some exaggeration,) to 2,317,610 combatants. He was defeated at Thermopylæ and Salamis, and his immense army was dispersed. Disgusted with the war, Xerxes abandoned himself to luxury, and was slain by Artabanen, the captain of his guards.

Died 465 B.C.

XIMENES, FRANCISCO DE CISNEROS, *he-mas'-nais*, a Spanish prelate and statesman, who studied at Salamanca, and afterwards at Rome. Cardinal Gonzales made him his grand vicar, and Queen Isabella appointed him her confessor. In 1495 he was preferred to the archbishopric of Toledo, where he reformed abuses and instituted many excellent charities. Julius II. made him a cardinal in 1507, and, at the same time, he became minister of state, in which position he conducted himself with wisdom and integrity. He founded the university of Alcala.

Born in New Castile, 1437; **died** 1517.

XIMO. (*See* KIUSHIU.)

Y.

[For places not found under this letter, see I or J.]

Y, *i*, an arm or inlet of the Zuyder Zee, on the shore of which stands Amsterdam. It has communication with the Leyden canal.

YAKUTSK, *ya-kootzk'*, a province of Russia in Asia, in Eastern Siberia, bounded N. by the Artic Ocean, and S. by the Amoor. On the coast, which is deeply indented, are frozen plains and swamps, abounding in fossil remains of the tusks of mammoths. The interior is an undulating plain, traversed by spurs of the Stanovoi and Tabonnoi mountain ranges, which bound the province on the south and south-east. The climate is severe, and the cold intense; but in the short summer season cereals thrive, and vegetables are raised. The capital is Yakutsk.

Rivers.—The chief is the Lena, and other rivers are the Alazeya, Indigirka, Kolyma, Olem, Olenek, and Yana.

Area.—1,517,077 square miles.

Pop.—243,443.

YARKAND, *yar'-kand*, a city of East Turkestan, on the left bank of the river Yarkand, 105 miles S.E. of Kashgar. It is surrounded by walls, has two stone citadels, and the streets are intersected by canals. There are many mosques and a Mahometan college. **Manf.** Silk, cotton, linen, and woollens. There is considerable trade, especially in horses. **Pop.** 30,000.—This was formerly the capital of the kingdom of Kashgar.

YARMOUTH, or GREAT YARMOUTH, *yar'-mouth*, a seaport, borough, and watering-place of Norfolk, 18 miles E. of Norwich. It stands on a peninsula, having the sea on the east, and on the west the Yare, over which there is a handsome drawbridge, which affords communication with South Town, or Little Yarmouth, and with Gorlestone. The quay on the river bank is about a mile long. The church of St. Nicholas, erected in 1123, was greatly enlarged in 1250, and has been recently restored. There are about 10 other churches and many chapels, and an assembly room. The Nelson Column is 140 feet high. The harbour is commodious, and is defended by batteries. The port is advantageously situate for commerce, particularly for the north of Europe, and it is the principal seat of the English herring-fishery. A large aquarium and winter garden, in the style of the Italian renaissance, has recently been erected. **Manf.** Crapes and silk goods. Ship-building is carried on. **Pop.** 46,211.—A station on the Great Eastern railway.

YEDO, or JEDDO, *yed'-do*, a seaport of Japan, capital of the island of Niphon, on a bay on the south-east side. It is divided into three parts; Siro, "the castle;" Soto-siro, "outside the castle;" and Midzi, "the town and suburbs." There are many small bridges over moats and canals, one of which is the "Bridge of Japan," considered the central point of the empire. There are about 1,500 showy temples. There are several fine palaces, among them that of Prince Satsuma, said to be the finest in Japan. Pop. 902,850.

YEISK, *yeesk*, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Kuban, Cis-Caucasia, at the mouth of the Yega, between the Yeisk estuary and the Sea of Azov. There are large exports of grain, wool, and linseed. Pop. 23,725.

YEMEN, *yem'-en*. (*See* ARABIA.)

YENISEISK, *yen'-i-seesk*, a government of Asiatic Russia, in Eastern Siberia, bounded, N. by the Arctic Ocean, S. by the Chinese Empire, E. by Yakutsk and Irkutsk, and W. by Tomsk, Tobolsk, and the Gulf of Obi. The sea coast terminates in the North-East Cape, the most northern point of Asia. The surface of the country slopes gradually to the north from the Altai Mountains in the south. In the centre of the government is good pasture land, and grain is cultivated in the southern valley.

Rivers.—The Yenisei (about 2,500 miles long, and flowing into the Sea of Kara, lat. 72° 80′ N., lon. 82° E.) and its tributaries; the Taz, Anabara, and Khatanga.

Minerals.—Iron ore and salt; there are rich gold washings near the Yenisei and its tributary, the Angara.

Area.—992,838 square miles.

Pop.—421,010, consisting chiefly of aboriginal tribes and some Cossacks and Russian convicts.

YENISEISK, capital of the above government, on the left bank of the Yenisei, 290 miles N.E. of Tomsk. There is an annual fair, and a large trade in furs is carried on. Pop. 7,000.

YESSO, or YEZO, a Japanese island.

YEZD, *yezd*, a town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 245 miles E. of Ispahan. There are a palace, citadel, and several mosques. Manf. Silk stuffs, velvets, cotton, and coarse woollen goods, sugar, and sweetmeats. It is an important caravan station. Pop. 40,000.

YOKOHAMA, *yo-ko-ha'-ma*, a seaport of Japan, on the western side of the Bay of Yedo, 15 miles W. of Yedo. It is the chief port of foreign commerce in Japan, and occupies a slip of level land backed by hills, on which are many good residences. Both the foreign and native quarters are well paved, drained, and lighted with gas, and the shops and warehouses are large and well stocked. There are three foreign and four native Christian churches, banks, hotels, and public gardens. A railway connects the town with Yedo, and there is telegraph communication with Europe and America. Silk, tea, grain, and native produce and manufactures are exported. Pop. 60,000, including 1,500 Europeans and Americans, and 1,200 Chinese. Lat. 35° 26′ N. Lon. 139° 39′ E.

YOLO, *yo'-lo*, a county of California, United States. Area, 1,150 square miles. Pop. 10,000. The capital is Woodland.

YONKERS, *yon'-kers*, a city of New York, United States, on the east bank of the Hudson, 16 miles N. of New York. The city-hall is an old and historically interesting building. There are 16 churches, and many handsome residences. Manf. Felt articles, sewing-silk, ribbons, sugar, leather, iron, brass, and agricultural implements. Pop. 18,892.

YONNE, *yon*, a north-eastern department of France, bordering on departments Aube, Côte d'Or, Loiret, Nièvre, and Seine-et-Marne. The surface is undulating, and the soil very fertile. Many horses, cattle, and sheep are reared.

Rivers.—The Yonne, with its affluents the Armançon, Cure, and Vannes.

Minerals.—Iron, coal, lithographic stones, and ochre.

Area.—2,868 square miles.

Pop.—257,029.

Administrative Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 5 arrondissements and 485 communes. The chief towns are AUXERRE (the capital), AVALLON, JOIGNY, SENS, and TONNERE.

YORK, the capital of Yorkshire, on the rivers Foss and Ouse, 22 miles from Leeds. The walls are nearly entire, and the city is entered by five principal gateways and five smaller ones. Of the five bridges of York, one alone crosses the river Ouse; the other four cross the Foss, and both rivers traverse the interior of the city. At the head of the public buildings is the cathedral, generally considered the finest Gothic church in England. It occupies the site of a cathedral built in the 7th century, and the present building was begun in the latter part of the 12th century, and completed in 1472. It is cruciform, 524 feet long, 249 broad, with a central tower 213 feet high. It has a magnificent west front, flanked by two towers 196 feet high, and richly adorned within. Over the incomparable east window is seen the statue of the venerable founder of the choir, Archbishop Thoresby, who laid its first stone July 19, 1361. This window, unrivalled in magnitude and beauty, has upwards of 200 compartments. The chapter-house is a magnificent octagonal structure, 60 feet in diameter, and nearly 63 in height. The cathedral was, in 1829, set on fire by a lunatic named Martin, and suffered again from fire in 1840. The north transept has been recently restored, at a cost of £23,000. York contains a large number of parish churches, the most remarkable being All Saints, St. Mary's, St. Dennis, and St. Margaret's. Of the old castle, only the keep, or Clifford's Tower (terribly memorable as the place where a large number of Jews killed themselves to avoid outrage and torture), remains. The guildhall is a fine Gothic building, erected in 1446. There are 22 old churches, several new churches, numerous chapels, and a very fine Roman Catholic church, St. Wilfrid's, in the Italian-Gothic style, with a lofty spire. The Corporation board-room, the Festival concert-room, and a Freemasons' hall, are other prominent edifices. The museum and gardens of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society occupy the site of St. Mary's Abbey. Skeldergate Bridge, 308 feet long, and 40 feet wide, with five arches, was opened in 1881. Lendal bridge, completed in 1863, crosses the Ouse from the railway station, with a single arch of 175 feet span, and an esplanade on the river side, a mile long, has been formed. Manf. Gloves, combs, and glass. Pop. 54,198.—A station on the Great Northern and North-Eastern railways. This city is the Eboracum of the Romans, and was the residence of Hadrian, Severus, Constantius Chlorus, Constantine, and some other Roman emperors. Severus died here in 212, and is supposed to have been buried on Severs Hill, west of the city. Under the Saxons it was successively the capitals of Northumberland and Deira, and suffered greatly by its opposition to William the Conqueror.

YORK, a city and capital of York county, Pennsylvania, United States, 58 miles N. of Baltimore. There are 21 churches, and a handsome court-house. Manf. Agricultural implements, boots and shoes, paper, and matches. Pop. 14,000.

YORKSHIRE, the largest county of England, bounded E. by the German Ocean; S. by the river Humber, which separates it from Lincolnshire, and by the counties of Nottingham and Derby; W. by a small part of Cheshire, Lancashire, and Westmoreland, and N. by the county of Durham. Except between Bridlington Bay and Spurn Head, the coast is high and bold, rising from 70 to 300 feet, and at Strow Brow, 14 miles N. of Scarborough, to 890 feet. Besides the harbours afforded by the estuaries of the Tees and Humber, the most important are those of SCARBOROUGH and WHITBY. Inland, in the northern part, successive hills rear themselves one above another, into the elevated and dreary tract of the Eastern Moorlands, occupying a space of about 30 miles from east to west, by 15 from north to south, and penetrated occasionally by romantic and fertile dales. The Vale of York, with some irregularities of surface, slopes southward from the Tees, as far as York, where it sinks into a nearly perfect flat. Of this tract, the nothern part is bounded on each side by the Moorlands, except where it opens into Cleveland, or is divided from Ryedale by the Howardian Hills. Within 10 miles of York, however, it expands into a wider breadth, extending eastward as far as the Wolds in the East Riding, and to the Humber on the south. The Eastern Moorlands, from 20 to 30 miles broad, are from 1,200 to 1,400 feet in elevation, and the Western Moorlands attain a maximum height of 2,911 feet in Bow Fell, in the Pennine chain. Various rich and romantic valleys are found among the mountains. Among these is Wensleydale, a tract of fine pasturage, through which the Ure winds its way, forming, in some places, beautiful cascades. Next to Wensleydale in extent, and not much inferior to it in fertility, must be placed Swaledale; though, from the circumstances of its being much narrower, and bounded by hills of a much steeper ascent, it is by many deemed more romantic. The smaller dales, which are numerous, exhibit the same general appearances. The eastern part of the county, though far less conspicuously marked by the bolder features of nature than the other parts of the county, contains scenes of great extent and magnificence, especially where the sea or the Humber enters into the view. It may be considered as consisting of three different districts: the Wolds, a range of chalky hills, extending from north to south, through nearly the whole of the riding; and the two level tracts which lie to the east and west of them respectively. In few parts of England has agriculture been conducted on a larger scale, or brought to a higher degree of perfection. The western part of the county varies from a level and marshy to a rough and mountainous region. The level part, of unequal breadth, extends westward from its eastern side, along the banks of the Ouse, to within three or four miles of an imaginary line drawn from Doncaster to Sherburn. Its middle district rises gradually into hills, and is beautifully variegated; after which, proceeding still farther westward, the surface becomes extremely rugged and barren. Beyond Sheffield, black moors, running to the north-west, unite with the lofty hills of Blackstone Edge, on the borders of Lancashire; while the western part of Craven presents a confused heap of rocks and mountains; among which, Pennigant, Ingleborough, and Wharnside stand eminently conspicuous. Amidst these dreary regions, however, occur many romantic valleys, presenting the most picturesque and beautiful scenery. The soil in this extensive district includes almost every variety, from the deep strong clay and rich loam to the most barren species of peat earth. Yorkshire abounds in ruined abbeys and old castles, and there are Druidical, Roman, Saxon, and Danish antiquities.

Rivers.—The Humber receives the Ouse, with its tributaries, the Aire, Derwent, Don, Swale, Wharfe, and Yare; the Ribble on the west, and the Tees on the north. There are beautiful rapids and waterfalls on the Tees, Aire, and Wharfe.

Minerals.—Iron, coal (in large quantities, the Yorkshire coalfields underlying a large portion of the centre of the county), copper, lead, freestone, and limestone.

Divisions.—The county is divided into the North, East, and West Ridings (from the Anglo-Saxon *thrithing*, or *thriding*, a third). The North Riding has the most picturesque scenery; the East is the most agricultural, and the West is one of the greatest manufacturing districts in the world. The city of York is not included in the Ridings.

Area.—North Riding, 2,109 square miles; East Riding, 1,200; West Riding, 2,621. Total, including city of York, 5,895 square miles.

Pop.—North Riding, 346,200; East Riding, 310,900; West Riding, 2,175,200; city of York, 54,200; total (census of 1881), 2,886,500.

Chief Towns.—YORK, the capital; *North Riding*—MALTON, MIDDLESBOROUGH, NOTHALLERTON, RICHMOND, SCARBOROUGH, THIRSK, and WHITBY; *East Riding*—Beverley and Hull; *West Riding*—BARNSLEY, BATLEY, BRADFORD, DEWSBURY, HALIFAX, HUDDERSFIELD, KNARESBOROUGH, LEEDS, PONTEFRACT, RIPON, SHEFFIELD, and WAKEFIELD.

YORUBA, or **YARRIBA**, *yor'-u-ba*, a kingdom of West Africa, to the north of the Bight of Benin, and east of the Niger. The surface is undulating, with dense forests. There are many large towns, the capital being Pyo. **Area**, 20,000 square miles. **Pop.** 2,000,000. The people have a clear brown complexion, with slight resemblance to the ordinary negroes, and are industrious and intelligent.

YOUNG, BRIGHAM, *yung*, president and "prophet" of the Mormon community in Utah. He was the son of a farmer of Vermont, and learned the trade of a painter and glazier. Early in life he was a Baptist, and, it is said, preached occasionally. In 1832 he joined the Mormons and was chosen one of the twelve "apostles." After the death of Joseph Smith, he was elected president. In 1847 he founded Salt Lake City; in 1852 established, as the result of a "revelation," the practice of polygamy, and maintained supreme authority in the sect until his death.

Born at Whittingham, Vermont, 1801; died at Salt Lake City, 1877.

YOUNGSTOWN, a city of Ohio, United States, capital of Mahoning county, on the Mahoning river, 135 miles N.E. of Columbia. It is a handsome town, in a rich agricultural and mining district, and is an important railroad centre. **Manf.** Iron. **Pop.** 15,000.

YPRES, *eepr* (Flem. **YPERN**, *i'-pern*), a city of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Yperte, 30 miles S.W. of Bruges. The chief structures are the town-hall (with a stately belfry tower, and 44 modern statues of counts of Flanders), in the Gothic style, an elegant Gothic cathedral, and many churches, several colleges, and the national school of cavalry. **Manf.** Linen (diapers, "*d'Ypres*"), woollen, lace, cotton, thread. **Pop.** 15,500.

YRIARTE, TOMAS DE, *e-re-ar'-tai*, a Spanish author, who at the age of 18 produced translations of French plays which were performed. He occupied an official position in the office of the secretary of state, but in 1786 narrowly escaped the Inquisition on a charge of being tainted by the new French philosophy. He wrote works of fiction, poems, and dramas, his fame resting chiefly on the

"Fábulas Literarias," intended to correct the faults and follies of men of learning.

Born at Orotava, 1750; died at Madrid, 1791.

YUBA, *yoo'-ba*, a county of California, United States. Area, 600 square miles. Pop. 11,000, about 2,000 being Chinese. The capital is Marysville.

YUCATAN, *yuk-a-tan'*, the most easterly state of Mexico, Central America. It is in the form of a peninsula, jutting out into the Gulf of Mexico from the mainland of the isthmus, and has N.W. the waters of the Mexican gulf, S.E. the gulf of Honduras, S.W. the province of Vera Cruz, and S. Guatemala. It is connected with the continent by an isthmus of about 120 miles in breadth, and the coast is indented with numerous bays, forming excellent harbours. The surface is fertile and level, but deficient in regular supplies of water. Corn, maize, indigo, cotton, pepper, and sugar-cane are among the products, the soil in the south and east being very fertile. There are dense forests, with mahogany, rosewood, and other valuable timber.

Area.—32,658 square miles.
Pop.—302,319, mostly Maya Indians.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—The state is divided into 15 districts. The capital is MÉRIDA, the port of which is Progreso.

YUMA, *yoo'-ma*, a county of Arizona territory, United States. Area, 10,000 square miles. Pop. 2,000. The capital is Yuma.

YUNNAN, a city of China of the first rank, and capital of the province of the same name, on the northern shore of lake Tchin. Manf. Carpets and silk goods. There is an extensive trade with the interior of China and Burmah. Pop. Large, but unascertained. Lat. 26° N. Lon. 102° 40' E.

Z.

ZAANDAM. (*See* SAARDAM.)

ZACATECAS, *za-ka-tai'-kas*, an inland state of Mexico, bounded N. by Coahuila, E. by San Luis Potosi and Aguas Calientes, and S.S.E. and S.W. by Jalisco. It is mountainous, being traversed by a branch of the Sierra Madre, but there are spacious and fertile valleys, where the climate is warm. There are no streams of importance.

Minerals.—Silver is extensively mined.
Area.—26,585 square miles.
Pop.—422,506.
Divisions and Chief Towns.—There are 12 districts. The capital is ZACATECAS.

ZACATECAS, capital of the above state, in a deep mountain gorge, 300 miles N.W. of Mexico. Mining is the chief occupation. Pop. 35,000.

ZAGAZIG, *zag'-a-zig*, a town of Lower Egypt, 75 miles N.W. of Suez. The cotton from the eastern part of the Delta is mostly cleaned and sorted here. It is connected by railway and canal with Suez and Ismaila. Pop. 19,045, including many English and other foreign merchants.

ZAIRE, or CONGO, *zair*, one of the great rivers of central Africa, discharging on the west coast, but the upper waters and course of which presented one of the great problems of African geography, solved only in 1877 by the expedition undertaken by Stanley. (*See* STANLEY.) The chief headwater, as far as at present known, appears to issue from the north-western angle of Lake Bangweolo, about lat. 11° S., lon. 27° E., 3,680 feet above the sea level, and flowing, with many rapids and cataracts, in a northern direction to its junction on the left bank with the Kamoranda (formed by the union of several streams, rising in the south-west), beyond which it is known as the Lualaba, its course being nearly parallel with the western shore of Lake Tanganyika, from which it is divided by an elevated tract. At Nyangwe (where Stanley commenced his exploration) it is 1,400 feet above the sea level, and under the equator it dashes over five cataracts. In lat. 2° N., the river turns to the north-west, receiving on its right bank, about lat. 4° N., the Welle, discovered by Schweinfurth in 1870, and then turning west and south-west, again crosses the equator about lon. 17° E., and after forming several cataracts, Massassa Falls, is known as the Zaire or Kwanga, and proceeds with a vast volume of water, and with many rapids and cataracts, in a south-western direction to lat. 4° S., lon. 15° E., where it receives on the left bank the waters of the Lubelah, and other considerable rivers, flowing from the south-east and draining an immense extent of territory. Finally the great river discharges into the Atlantic, in lat. 6° S., lon. 12° 20' E. It is estimated that the extent of country drained by the Zaire, or Congo, and its many great affluents, is not less than 1,400,000 square miles. The basin, or area of drainage, lying between that of the Nile on the north-west, of the great lakes on the east, of the Gaboon on the north-west, and of the Zambesi on the east. Stanley describes the river as varying from 2 to 10 miles in width, with a great number of islands. The entire length from the headwaters is about 2,000 miles.

ZAMBESI, *zam'-be-ze*, a river of southern Africa, known in its upper portions as the Leambye, or Leeba. It rises about lat. 11° S., lon. 23° E., and flows in a southern direction for nearly 700 miles, through a level country, and about a mile in width, to the great cataract of Mosioatunya, or Victoria Falls, lat. 17° 55' S., lon. 26° 32' E., where it is precipitated into a chasm 400 feet deep, bounded by perpendicular walls. The outlet to the chasm is by a series of zigzags, through a gorge about 270 feet deep. The great fall, the most stupendous in the world, is divided into three by islands, the western being about 100 feet wide, and the other two about half a mile each. Below the falls, the river dashes for 100 miles through ravines, and then through a flat country to its mouths in the Indian Ocean, about lat. 18° 45' S., lon. 36° 40' E., which are obstructed by shelving sandbars. Its principal affluent is the Shiré. The entire length is about 1,800 miles. The course was traced by Livingstone, and the great falls discovered in 1855.

ZAMORA (Sp. *tha-mo'-ra*), a north-western province of Spain, bordering on Portugal. The surface is generally level, and the climate temperate. Grain, wine, and fruits are abundantly raised.

Rivers.—The Douro and its tributary, the Esla.
Area.—4,135 square miles.
Pop.—255,636.

ZAMORA, a city of Spain, capital of the above province, on the right bank of the Douro, 133 miles N.W. of Madrid. There are a Gothic cathedral, 22 churches, and 16 convents. Manf. Serges, hats.

leather, and distilled liquors. There is a considerable trade in wine and grain. **Pop.** 13,632.

ZANESVILLE, *zainz'-vil*, United States, capital of Muskingum county, Ohio, on the Muskingum, which is crossed by a railway and three other bridges, 59 miles E. of Columbus. **Manf.** Steam-engines, machinery, glass, agricultural implements, paper, pottery, soap, leather, woollens, cotton, and joinery. **Pop.** 18,113.

ZANTE, *zant*, or *zan'-te*, the capital of a nomarchy of Greece, on the south-eastern coast of the island of Zante, pleasantly situated on the coast of a small bay. There are 5 churches, an arsenal and a citadel. The chief exports are currants and olive oil. Pop. of the island, 44,522; of the town, 16,280.

ZANZIBAR, or ZANGUEBAR, *zan-zi-bar'*, a country on the east coast of Africa, comprising the islands of ZANZIBAR, PEMBA, Mafia, and some smaller islands, subject to the seyid, or sultan of Zanzibar. The mainland has been but little explored, but is known to be very fertile, supplying sugar, cotton, coffee, cocoa, spices, indigo, maize, millet, and rice. There are large forests of valuable timber, and caoutchouc is obtained. The export trade is considerable, and an interior trade is carried on by Arabs, who make long journeys into the interior. Hides, goatskins, ebony, cocoa-nut oil and gums, are among the chief articles of export. The most important towns are ZANZIBAR, and QUILOA. The county formerly belonged to OMAN, but became independent in 1862.

Rivers.—The Juba, Lufiji, Rovuma, Dana, Sahoki, Rufu, Wami, and Kingani.
Area and Pop. Unascertained.
Lat. of coast, 20° 30′ N. to 10° 45′ S.

ZANZIBAR, an island of East Africa, 48 miles long and from 15 to 30 broad, separated from the mainland by a strait 25 miles wide, with coral reefs and islets. On the western side the shore is low, with many small inlets, and on the eastern side are cliffs of coral formation. The surface of the island is undulating, and the soil is very fertile, producing luxuriant vegetation, and groves of cotton trees, palms, and mangoes. The climate is hot and unhealthy. **Area,** 630 square miles. **Pop.** Probably 200,000.

ZANZIBAR, BELED-ZANZIBAR, or UNGUJA, capital of the kingdom, on the western side of the island, on a sandy peninsula, formerly insulated, but now connected with the mainland by a stone bridge. The best part of the town is near the harbour, and contains the palaces of the sultan, and the houses of the foreign merchants. The harbour is good, and generally safe. The bazaars are numerous and well stocked, and a large trade is carried on. **Pop.** 90,000, chiefly Arabs, but there are also Negroes, Madagascans, and East Indians.

ZAPATA, *za-pa'-ta*, a county of Texas, United States. **Area,** 1,425 square miles. **Pop.** 3,636. The capital is Carrizo.

ZARA, *za'-ra*, a city of the Austrian empire, and capital of Dalmatia, on the shore of the Adriatic, 74 miles N.W. of Spoleto. It stands on a point of land which runs out into the sea, and forms an excellent harbour, capable of containing a whole fleet. It is strongly fortified, and has several good edifices, in particular the cathedral and five churches. There are an arsenal, museum, and various schools. **Manf.** Leather and silk and linen fabrics and liqueurs, especially maraschine and rosoglio. There are remains of an aqueduct built by Trojan. **Pop.** 60,230.

ZARAGOZA, or SARAGOSSA, *sa-ra-gos'-sa*, a province in the north-east of Spain, bounded N. by Navarre, S. by Teruel, E. by Huesca, and W. by Soria and Logrodo. The greater part is moderately level and very fertile, and flax, hemp, silk and oil are produced.

Rivers.—The Ebro, Gallego, Jalon, Jiloca, Huesca Aragon, and Arba.
Area.—7,810 square miles.
Pop.—403,654.

ZARAGOZA, or SARAGOSSA, capital of the above province, on the Ebro, which is crossed by a stone bridge, built in 1437. There are two cathedrals, the modern one, dedicated to Nuestra Senora del Palar (from a tradition that the Virgin descended on a pillar still preserved in the church), being a very ornate structure. There are many fine houses, but the city generally has a decayed appearance. **Manf.** Silks, woollens, and leather. There is a considerable trade in agricultural produce. **Pop.** 84,575.—This is a very ancient town, and famous in modern history for the siege by the French in 1809.

ZEALAND, NEW. (*See* NEW ZEALAND.)

ZEITZ, *zites*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the White Elster, 23 miles S.W. of Leipsic. There are coal mines in the vicinity. **Manf.** Cotton and woollen goods, pianofortes, and leather. **Pop.** 18,265.

ZENJAN, *zen-jan'*, a town of Persia, province of Irak, Ajemo, 170 miles N.W. of Teheran. There is a trade in carpets, woollens, arms, and gunpowder. **Pop.** 15,000

ZENOBIA, SEPTIMIA, *ze-no'-bi-a*, queen of Palmyra, was the wife of Odenatus, a Syrian prince, who, having gained several victories over the Persians, was, by Gallienus, associated in the government of the Roman empire. After his death by assassination, Zenobia conquered Egypt, and maintained herself as a potentate, independent of Rome, till the Emperor Aurelian marched against her, and laid siege to Palmyra. Being taken, as she attempted to make her escape, she was conducted to Rome in triumph, but acknowledged Aurelian as emperor, and sacrificed her minister to his resentment; in return for which he presented her with an elegant villa, where she passed the rest of her life, and her daughters married into noble Roman families. She was an admirable linguist, ardently addicted to hunting and active exercises, and remarkably beautiful.
Lived in the 3rd century.

ZENTA, or SZENTA, *zen'-ta*, a market-town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 24 miles from Szegedin. **Pop.** 15,000.

ZERBST, *zairbst*, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, on an affluent of the Elbe, 22 miles S.E. of Magdeburg. The fine Gothic Nikolai kirche was restored in 1827, and there are four other churches and a large town-hall. Four horse-fairs are held annually. **Pop.** 14,201.

ZISCA, or ZIZKA, JOHN, *tsis'-ka*, a Bohemian nobleman, who became the leader of the Hussites. In early life he acted as one of the pages of Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia and emperor of Germany. He afterwards served with the English in their wars with France; commanded a Bohemian and Moravian corps at the battle of Tannenburg, in 1410, where 40,000 Teutonic knights and soldiers were slain. In 1415 he distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, where he fought under the English colours. Embracing soon afterwards the doctrines of John Huss, he, upon the death of that reformer, resolved to take up arms in defence of the religious liberties of

the Bohemians. In 1419 a quarrel burst forth at Prague between the Roman Catholics and Hussites, the result of which was the proclamation of the Hussite war. This awful conflict raged during sixteen years, in five of which Zisca held the command. He won thirteen pitched battles, and was victorious in upwards of one hundred sieges and engagements. But his great military attainments were allied to the most awful cruelty.

Born in Bohemia, about 1360; according to some, 1380.

ZITTAU, *tsit'-tou*, a town of Saxony, on the left bank of the Mandau, 26 miles S.E. of Bautzen. It has the most beautiful town-hall in the kingdom. **Manf.** Cotton and woollen cloths, pianofortes, iron and potteries. There are large coal mines in the vicinity. **Pop.** 22,301.

ZOMBOR, *zom-bor'*, a city of Hungary, capital of the county of Bacs, 120 miles S. of Pesth. It stands near the Francis canal, by which it communicates with the Danube. There is a trade in cattle and grain. **Pop.** 25,000.

ZOROASTER, or **ZARATHUSTRA**, *zor'-o-as'-ter*, a Persian, and the founder of the religion of the Parsees, or "fire-worshippers." Nothing is known certainly of his personal history, and he is one of the legendary heroes of the Zendavesta.

Lived probably about 1200 B.C.

ZUG, *tsoog*, the smallest of the Swiss cantons, in the centre of the country, surrounded by the cantons of Zurich, Schwyz, Lucerne, and Aargau. It is mountainous and fertile. The highest summit is the Kaiserstock, 8,258 feet above the level of the sea. The lake of Zug is partly in this canton, and on the south-eastern part is the small lake of Egeri, 2,400 feet above the sea level, and famous for the beauty of its scenery. The capital is Zug, at the north-eastern end of Lake Zug. Grapes, butter, and cheese are important products. Cattle-rearing and fishing are also eagerly pursued.

Area.—92 square miles.

Pop.—22,994, nearly all Roman Catholics, and speaking German.

ZURICH, *zoo'-rik*, a canton in the north of Switzerland, having Thurgau to the E., Aargau to the W., Schwyz and Zug on the S., and Schaffhausen on the N. It is fertile and well-cultivated. The general aspect of its territory is pleasant, though without that bold and magnificent scenery which marks the interior and south of Switzerland. The hills, which do not rise above 3,300 feet, are separated by beautiful valleys and lakes. Rich pastures and extensive orchards meet the eye in every direction.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Rhine, Thur, Toss, Glatt, Limmat, Sihl, and Reuss. A large portion of the Lake of Zurich is within the canton, and there are several smaller lakes.

Area.—665 square miles.

Pop.—317,576, chiefly of German origin, and the great majority Protestants.

ZURICH, capital of the above canton, on both sides of the river Limmat, at the northern extremity of the Lake of Zurich, in a narrow valley, 58 miles N.E. of Bern. The cathedral, built in the 11th century, and other churches, are more interesting from historical associations than from architecture. On the other hand, the beauty of the scenery is striking, and there are a number of charming promenades around the town. Its university was established in 1832; and there are a new polytechnic school, a public library, botanic garden, and many learned societies. The city has recently been much improved. **Manf.** Important; consisting of silks, cotton fabrics, ribbons, machinery, and paper. **Pop.** 75,956.—This is one of the oldest towns in Europe, and was declared a free imperial city in 1219.

ZUTPHEN, *zoot'-fen*, a city of the Netherlands, in the province of Gelderland, on the Yssel, where it is joined by the Berckel, 7 miles N.E. of Arnheim. It is fortified, and the ancient ramparts form a fine promenade. The principal edifices are the Gothic church of St. Walburga, founded in 1105; the city hall, the state hall, and the weighing-house, the tower of which has 36 bells. There is a trade in timber and colonial products. **Pop.** 15,000.—The town formerly belonged to the Hanseatic League, and was taken by Don Frederick of Toledo in 1572, by Prince Maurice in 1591, and by the French in 1672.

ZVORNIK, *zvor'-nik*, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, standing on a steep rock, on the Drin, 78 miles from Belgrade. It has Greek and Roman Catholic churches, besides some mosques. **Pop.** 10,000.

ZWELLENDAM, *zwel'-len-dam*, a district in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, extending eastward from Cape Town, and bounded N. by the Zwarte Berg, or Black Mountains. **Area**, about 7,620 square miles. **Desc.** Mountainous, and watered by the river Breede. **Pro.** Corn, butter, and wine of inferior quality. **Manf.** Soap and brandy. **Pop.** 13,000.

ZWICKAU, *tswik'-kou*, a city of Saxony, on the left bank of the Zwickauer Mulde, 60 miles S.W. of Dresden. It has two fine churches, a gymnasium, and a library. **Manf.** Woollen cloths, cotton goods, paper, glass, chemicals and iron. **Pop.** of the district, 1,105,141; of the city, 38,080.

ZWINGLI, or **ZUINGLI, ULRIC**, *zwin'-gle*, "the reformer of Switzerland." He was the son of a shepherd, but studied at Bern, Vienna, and Basel, and at first officiated as a priest at Zurich; but seeing the corruptions of the church of Rome, he commenced declaiming against them, and continued his exhortations until he effected an ecclesiastical reformation throughout the republic. He published a book on the Eucharist, in which he denied the Lutheran doctrine. This occasioned a great controversy, and his followers were called Zuinglians. He afterwards took up arms against the Catholics, and was killed in the field of battle near Lucerne. His body was afterwards burned, and his ashes mixed with those of a pig, and scattered to the winds. His works consist of controversial treatises and commentaries.

Born at Wildhaus, St. Gall, 1484; died 1531.

ZWOLLE, *zvol*, a city of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Overyssel, on the Zwarte-Water, 50 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. It is intersected by two canals, and was formerly a fine imperial city, belonging to the Hanseatic League. The interior is well built, and contains several churches and a workhouse; but the only remarkable structure is the church of St. Michael. **Manf.** Woollen and linen cloths, salt, and sugar. Shipbuilding is carried on, and there are large cattle, corn, and fish markets. **Pop.** 22,000.

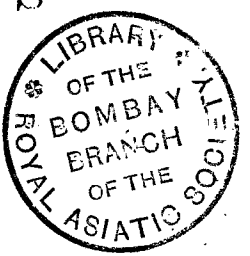
TABLES

OF THE

POPULATION

OF THE

BRITISH ISLES



Compiled from the

CENSUS RETURNS OF 1871 AND 1881.

INCLUDING

1. Summary of the Leading Figures.
2. Populations at Successive Censuses.
3. Increase or Decrease in Successive Decades.
4. Proportions in Different Parts of Kingdom.
5. The Counties of England and Wales.
6. London in the Aggregate.
7. London under the "Metropolis Local Management Act."
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	Area in Acres.	Persons.	Population on April 4th, 1861. Males.	Females.
United Kingdom	77,828,393	35,246,562	17,253,947	17,992,615
England	32,597,398	24,608,391	11,947,726	12,660,665
Wales	4,721,323	1,359,895	677,028	682,867
Scotland	19,496,133	3,734,370	1,797,565	1,936,805
Ireland	20,819,892	5,159,839	2,522,804	2,637,035
Isle of Man	145,825	53,492	25,646	27,846
Channel Islands	48,322	87,731	40,334	47,397
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	—	242,844	242,844	—

Population of United Kingdom at Successive Censuses.

	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.
United Kingdom	21,272,187	24,392,485	27,057,923	27,745,949	29,321,288	31,845,379	35,246,562
England	11,281,883	13,090,523	15,002,443	16,921,888	18,954,444	21,495,131	24,608,391
Wales	718,353	806,274	911,705	1,005,721	1,111,780	1,217,135	1,359,895
Scotland	2,091,521	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,734,370
Ireland	6,801,827	7,767,401	8,196,597	6,574,278	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,159,839
Isle of Man	40,081	41,000	47,975	52,387	52,469	54,042	53,492
Channel Islands	49,427	62,710	76,065	90,739	90,978	90,596	87,731
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad*	289,095	260,191	202,954	212,194	250,356	216,080	242,844

* The returns for 1821 and 1831 included the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen at home as well as abroad. The return for 1841 included seamen on board vessels in home ports. The returns after that date were limited to men abroad.

Increase or Decrease per Cent. of the Population in Successive Decades.

	1821–31.	1831–41.	1841–51.	1851–61.	1861–71.	1871–81.	
United Kingdom	14·7	10·9	2·5	5·7	8·6	10·7	United Kingdom.
United Kingdom exclusive of Ireland	14·9	13·5	12·2	11·1	12·4	13·8	United Kingdom exclusive of Ireland.
England	16·0	14·6	12·8	12·0	13·4	14·5	England.
Wales	12·2	13·1	10·3	10·5	9·5	11·7	Wales.
Scotland	13·0	10·8	10·2	6·0	9·7	11·1	Scotland.
Ireland	14·2	5·5	−19·8	−11·8	− 6·7	− 4·7	Ireland.
Isle of Man	2·3	17·0	9·2	0·2	3·0	− 1·0	Isle of Man.
Channel Islands	26.9	21·3	19·3	0·3	− 0·4	− 3·2	Channel Islands.
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	—	—	—	18·0	−13·7	12·4	Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad.

Note.—Where no *minus* sign (−) is prefixed the figures denote an increase.

Proportion per Cent. of the Population residing in Different Parts of the Kingdom.

	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	
England	53·0	53·6	55·4	61·0	64·6	67·5	69·8	England.
Wales	3·4	3·3	3·4	3·6	3·8	3·8	3·8	Wales.
Scotland	9·8	9·7	9·7	10·4	10·4	10·6	10·6	Scotland.
Ireland	32·0	31·8	30·2	23·7	19·8	17·0	14·6	Ireland.
Isle of Man	·2	·2	·2	·2	·2	·2	·2	Isle of Man.
Channel Islands	·2	·3	·3	·3	·3	·3	·3	Channel Islands.
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	1·4	1·1	·8	·8	·9	·6	·7	Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad.

COUNTIES	AREA in Statute Acres.	1871 (April 3rd). HOUSES. Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	POPULATION. Persons.	Males.	Females.
ENGLAND & WALES.	37,319,221	4,259,117	261,345	37,803	22,712,266	11,058,934	11,653,332
England	32,597,398	4,009,783	247,680	36,164	21,495,131	10,454,334	11,040,797
Wales	4,721,823	249,334	13,665	1,639	1,217,135	604,600	612,535
England.							
Bedfordshire	295,509	30,506	1,415	178	146,257	69,046	77,211
Berkshire	450,132	39,638	1,936	247	196,475	97,078	99,397
Buckinghamshire	467,009	37,257	1,667	184	175,879	86,059	89,820
Cambridgeshire	524,926	40,272	1,299	203	186,906	92,115	94,791
Cheshire	705,493	110,449	7,818	725	561,201	271,033	290,168
Cornwall	869,878	73,950	4,648	264	362,343	169,706	192,637
Cumberland	970,161	44,061	2,930	319	220,253	109,079	111,174
Derbyshire	656,243	78,309	4,119	573	379,394	190,657	188,737
Devonshire	1,655,161	105,200	6,387	647	601,374	285,248	316,126
Dorsetshire	627,265	39,461	1,878	191	195,774	95,741	100,033
Durham	647,592	114,705	5,685	1,424	685,089	353,117	331,972
Essex	1,055,133	92,356	6,049	937	466,436	233,903	232,533
Gloucestershire	804,977	101,474	5,966	1,018	534,640	252,593	282,047
Hampshire	1,032,105	98,232	5,883	694	544,447	275,268	269,179
Herefordshire	532,898	26,371	1,305	79	125,370	62,562	62,808
Hertfordshire	391,141	39,056	2,017	268	192,226	93,244	98,982
Huntingdonshire	229,515	14,032	641	44	63,708	31,381	32,327
Kent	1,004,984	151,344	10,850	1,253	848,294	417,506	430,788
Lancashire	1,207,926	530,490	38,880	6,190	2,819,495	1,358,387	1,461,108
Leicestershire	511,719	58,606	2,917	376	269,311	131,202	138,109
Lincolnshire	1,767,962	94,212	4,157	534	436,599	216,762	219,837
Middlesex	181,317	321,229	25,460	4,409	2,539,765	1,183,399	1,356,366
Monmouthshire	368,399	36,169	1,678	200	195,448	101,448	94,000
Norfolk	1,356,173	99,428	5,587	416	438,656	210,999	227,657
Northamptonshire	629,912	52,539	2,505	300	243,891	120,859	123,032
Northumberland	1,290,312	62,436	3,253	515	386,646	192,663	193,983
Nottinghamshire	526,176	68,419	2,692	448	319,758	154,407	165,351
Oxfordshire	470,095	37,849	1,866	236	177,975	87,466	90,509
Rutlandshire	94,889	4,766	175	7	22,073	11,038	11,035
Shropshire	841,167	50,804	2,342	163	248,111	123,472	124,639
Somersetshire	1,049,815	92,205	5,018	721	463,483	218,454	245,029
Staffordshire	732,434	167,614	9,632	857	858,326	431,814	426,512
Suffolk	949,825	76,501	3,931	301	348,869	171,166	177,703
Surrey	483,178	168,443	13,053	2,728	1,091,635	517,111	574,524
Sussex	934,006	75,385	4,114	733	417,456	199,532	217,924
Warwickshire	566,458	131,442	10,722	912	634,189	307,649	326,540
Westmorland	500,906	12,671	550	87	65,010	32,985	32,025
Wiltshire	859,303	54,874	2,510	362	257,177	126,828	130,349
Worcestershire	472,453	69,988	4,612	402	338,837	164,732	174,105
Yorkshire—							
East Riding	750,828	56,193	3,768	737	268,466	133,679	134,787
City	1,979	9,146	375	52	43,796	20,936	22,860
North Riding	1,961,664	58,898	3,934	478	293,278	148,771	144,507
West Riding	1,768,380	382,803	21,456	4,752	1,830,815	903,239	927,576
Wales.							
Anglesea	193,511	12,170	870	44	51,040	24,400	26,640
Brecknockshire	460,158	12,647	1,152	72	59,901	29,928	29,973
Cardiganshire	442,387	16,420	741	76	73,441	33,396	40,045
Carmarthenshire	606,172	24,333	887	127	115,710	54,921	60,789
Carnarvonshire	369,482	23,298	1,227	164	106,121	51,874	54,247
Denbighshire	392,005	22,500	1,732	150	105,102	52,866	52,236
Flintshire	169,162	16,636	1,291	68	76,312	38,350	37,962
Glamorganshire	547,070	72,905	3,435	632	397,859	205,660	192,199
Merionethshire	385,291	10,006	519	171	46,598	23,261	23,337
Montgomeryshire	485,351	13,911	521	53	67,623	34,095	33,528
Pembrokeshire	393,682	19,583	1,100	70	91,998	42,782	49,216
Radnorshire	276,552	4,925	190	12	25,430	13,067	12,363

1881 (April 4th).						Increase or Decrease in the Number of Persons between 1871 & 1881.		COUNTIES.
HOUSES.			POPULATION.					
Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.	
4,833,844	380,684	46,759	25,968,286	12,624,754	13,343,532	3,256,020	—	ENGLAND AND WALES.
4,559,806	361,065	44,508	24,608,391	11,947,726	12,660,665	3,113,260	—	ENGLAND.
274,038	19,619	2,251	1,359,895	677,028	682,867	142,760	—	WALES.
								ENGLAND.
31,545	1,924	165	149,461	70,341	79,120	3,204	—	Bedfordshire.
43,126	2,413	387	218,382	108,324	110,058	21,907	—	Berkshire.
37,599	2,484	213	176,277	86,713	89,564	398	—	Buckinghamshire.
41,312	2,406	200	185,475	91,156	94,319	—	1,431	Cambridgeshire.
126,421	10,940	1,126	643,237	310,163	333,074	32,036	—	Cheshire.
69,899	5,427	315	329,484	153,779	175,705	—	32,859	Cornwall.
49,055	3,292	356	250,630	124,575	126,055	30,377	—	Cumberland.
92,783	7,014	501	461,141	232,092	229,049	31,747	—	Derbyshire.
106,407	6,918	1,012	604,397	286,242	318,155	3,023	—	Devonshire.
39,819	2,488	229	190,979	93,659	97,320	—	4,795	Dorsetshire.
147,207	12,049	547	867,586	444,137	423,449	182,497	—	Durham.
109,100	9,086	2,382	575,930	287,696	288,234	109,494	—	Essex.
106,827	9,811	809	572,480	269,504	302,976	37,840	—	Gloucestershire.
110,531	6,923	1,407	593,487	292,935	300,552	49,040	—	Hampshire.
25,627	1,749	112	121,042	59,746	61,296	—	4,328	Herefordshire.
41,295	2,230	411	202,990	98,644	104,346	10,764	—	Hertfordshire.
13,282	1,085	36	59,614	29,240	30,374	—	4,094	Huntingdonshire.
173,311	10,436	2,398	977,585	477,715	499,870	129,291	—	Kent.
655,496	67,425	5,768	3,454,225	1,667,979	1,786,246	634,730	—	Lancashire.
68,020	4,722	568	321,018	155,429	165,589	51,707	—	Leicestershire.
100,880	6,700	621	469,994	235,014	234,980	33,895	—	Lincolnshire.
369,831	30,592	7,637	2,918,814	1,364,944	1,553,870	379,049	—	Middlesex.
39,698	3,109	207	211,374	108,211	103,163	15,926	—	Monmouthshire.
99,439	6,094	468	444,825	215,007	229,818	6,169	—	Norfolk.
57,671	3,876	375	272,524	135,477	137,047	28,633	—	Northamptonshire.
70,761	5,544	337	434,024	215,681	218,343	47,378	—	Northumberlan
82,567	4,225	1,074	391,984	190,547	201,437	72,226	—	Nottinghams
38,165	2,824	235	179,650	88,049	91,601	1,675	—	Oxfordshire.
4,551	304	29	21,434	10,764	10,670	—	639	Rutlandshire.
50,756	3,393	208	247,998	124,016	123,977	—	118	Shropshire.
95,130	6,726	603	469,010	220,417	248,593	5,527	—	Somersetshire.
187,869	15,138	981	981,385	491,769	489,616	123,059	—	Staffordshire.
78,529	5,204	398	356,863	174,507	182,356	7,994	—	Suffolk.
214,788	14,050	4,712	1,435,842	682,224	753,618	344,207	—	Surrey.
87,805	6,008	1,794	490,316	232,020	258,296	72,860	—	Sussex.
149,279	12,359	907	737,188	356,782	380,406	102,999	—	Warwickshire.
12,894	788	101	64,184	31,501	32,683	—	826	Westmorland.
55,756	3,816	213	258,967	128,012	130,955	1,790	—	Wiltshire.
77,337	5,613	490	380,291	183,999	196,292	41,454	—	Worcestershire.
								Yorkshire—
64,722	6,392	373	310,830	154,936	155,894	42,364	—	East Riding.
11,532	622	164	54,198	25,787	28,411	10,402	—	City.
68,954	6,598	287	346,147	174,674	171,473	52,869	—	North Riding.
450,280	40,268	3,352	2,175,134	1,063,319	1,111,815	344,319	—	West Riding.
								WALES.
11,965	882	77	50,964	24,626	26,338	—	76	Anglesey.
12,187	1,454	42	57,735	28,848	28,887	—	2,166	Brecknockshire.
16,231	1,051	137	70,226	31,469	38,757	—	3,215	Cardiganshire.
25,941	1,410	149	124,861	59,695	65,166	9,151	—	Carmarthenshire.
26,110	1,452	294	119,195	58,559	60,636	13,074	—	Carnarvonshire.
22,944	1,807	154	108,931	55,073	53,858	3,829	—	Denbighshire.
17,271	1,436	100	80,373	40,219	40,154	4,061	—	Flintshire.
91,975	6,835	813	511,672	262,599	249,073	113,813	—	Glamorganshire.
11,621	848	201	54,798	27,576	27,217	8,195	—	Merionethshire.
13,631	1,048	161	65,798	33,024	32,774	—	1,825	Montgomeryshire.
19,383	1,044	100	91,808	43,401	48,407	—	190	Pembrokeshire.
4,779	352	23	23,539	11,939	11,600	—	1,891	Radnorshire.

	Area in Statute Acres.	1871.		1881.	
		Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.
METROPOLITAN AND CITY OF LONDON POLICE DISTRICTS [The "Greater London" of the Registrar General's Weekly Return]	446,494	528,804	3,885,641	645,818	4,764,312
REGISTRATION LONDON [The "Inner London" of the Registrar General's Weekly Return]	78,080	417,767	3,254,260	486,286	3,814,571
LONDON within the Limits of the METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT	78,208	419,642	3,266,987	488,995	3,832,441

The limits of the "METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT," referred to in the preceding Table.

Civil Parishes, Districts, &c.	1871.		1881.	
	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.
City of London Civil Parish	9,236	74,688	6,418	50,276
Marylebone ,,	16,340	159,254	16,021	155,004
Pancras ,,	24,103	221,465	24,655	236,209
Lambeth ,,	29,129	208,342	35,082	253,569
St. George, Hanover Square ,,	10,566	89,677	11,593	89,517
Islington ,,	27,079	213,778	34,048	282,628
Shoreditch ,,	15,569	127,164	15,243	126,565
Paddington ,,	11,847	96,813	13,187	107,098
Bethnal Green ,,	15,899	120,104	16,663	127,006
Newington (Surrey) ,,	12,678	88,722	14,009	107,881
Camberwell ,,	17,772	111,306	27,306	186,555
St. James, Westminster ,,	3,217	33,619	3,018	29,365
Clerkenwell ,,	6,834	65,380	7,129	69,019
Chelsea ,,	8,986	71,089	11,380	88,101
Kensington ,,	15,735	120,299	20,103	162,924
St. Luke, Middlesex ,,	5,856	54,995	4,813	46,847
St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark ,,	6,910	56,077	6,766	58,652
Bermondsey ,,	10,629	80,429	11,024	86,602
St. George-in-the-East ,,	5,932	48,052	5,815	47,011
St. Martin-in-the-Fields ,,	2,683	21,238	1,745	17,447
Mile End Old Town ,,	13,036	93,152	14,047	105,573
Woolwich ,,	4,651	35,557	4,851	36,600
Rotherhithe ,,	3,932	27,096	4,845	36,010
Hampstead ,,	4,848	32,281	5,869	45,436
Whitechapel, Board of Works District	8,264	76,520	7,594	71,301
Westminster ,, ,,	6,491	66,050	6,196	59,837
Greenwich ,, ,,	16,171	100,600	19,785	131,264
Wandsworth ,, ,,	19,154	125,060	30,754	210,397
Hackney ,, ,,	19,347	124,951	27,503	186,400
St. Giles ,, ,,	4,566	53,556	3,968	45,257
Holborn ,, ,,	3,820	43,520	3,251	36,122
Strand ,, ,,	3,240	37,570	2,827	32,563
Fulham ,, ,,	10,168	66,041	16,355	114,811
Limehouse ,, ,,	7,816	57,690	8,012	58,500
Poplar ,, ,,	16,262	116,376	20,487	156,525
St. Saviour ,, ,,	3,726	30,250	3,436	28,628
Plumstead ,, ,,	8,202	52,380	10,026	68,664
Lewisham ,, ,,	8,074	49,727	11,534	71,702
St. Olave ,, ,,	1,768	14,873	1,455	11,974
The Charter House, Gray's Inn, the Close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter (commonly called Westminster Abbey), Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, Staple Inn, and Furnival's Inn	186	1,246	182	1,151
METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT DISTRICT	419,642	3,266,987	488,995	3,832,441

Referred to in First Table of previous page, and hereafter detailed.

Registration Sub-Districts.		AREA in Statute Acres.	Inhabited Houses.		Population enumerated.		Increase or Decrease of Population between 1871 and 1881.	
			1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
MIDDLESEX, Part of.								
1.—KENSINGTON.								
St Mary, Paddington	W* H	806	6,760	7,992	58,728	69,785	11,057	—
St. John, Paddington	H	445	5,087	5,195	38,085	37,313	—	772
Kensington Town	W	1,497	11,680	13,986	91,645	120,127	28,482	—
Brompton	H	693	4,055	6,117	28,654	42,797	14,143	—
2.—FULHAM.								
St. Peter, Hammersmith		185	1,141	1,270	6,662	7,596	934	—
St. Paul, Hammersmith	H	2,102	5,578	9,273	36,029	64,320	28,291	—
Fulham	W w H	1,716	469	5,812	23,350	42,895	19,545	—
3.—CHELSEA.								
Chelsea, South	H H H	304	2,988	3,247	26,420	30,395	3,975	—
Chelsea, North-west	W H H H H	209	3,180	3,298	22,926	24,923	1,997	—
Chelsea, North-east		283	2,817	4,835	21,392	32,783	11,391	—
4.—ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQ.								
Hanover Square	H	439	2,043	1,986	18,698	16,858	—	1,840
May Fair	W W	137	1,617	1,560	13,358	13,481	123	—
Belgrave	H H	543	6,907	8,047	57,972	59,178	1,206	—
St. John, Westminster	H H	211	3,715	3,615	38,478	35,482	—	2,996
St. Margaret, Westminster	H	613	2,799	2,604	27,781	24,604	—	3,177
5.—WESTMINSTER.								
Golden Square	W H	54	1,111	1,051	12,860	11,585	—	1,275
Berwick Street	H	108	2,106	1,967	20,759	18,280	—	2,479
St. Anne, Soho	H H H H H	54	1,337	1,263	17,562	16,591	—	971
6.—MARYLEBONE.								
All Souls	H H H H H	112	2,322	2,198	28,579	26,758	—	1,821
Cavendish Square	H H	112	1,778	1,727	15,425	14,893	—	532
Rectory	W H	116	2,158	2,054	26,384	24,900	—	1,484
St. Mary	H H H	108	2,209	2,194	21,736	21,122	—	664
Christchurch	H	513	3,533	3,474	33,944	33,691	—	253
St. John	H	545	4,340	4,374	33,136	33,640	504	—
7.—HAMPSTEAD.								
Hampstead	W w H H H	2,248	4,348	5,869	32,281	45,436	13,155	—
8.—PANCRAS.								
Regent's Park	H	419	4,366	4,373	38,200	39,103	903	—
Tottenham Court	w H H H	144	2,517	2,418	29,370	27,728	—	1,642
Gray's Inn Lane	H H H	154	2,923	2,947	29,221	30,229	1,008	—
Somers Town		183	3,857	3,198	38,533	34,355	—	4,178
Camden Town	W	170	1,909	1,689	17,943	17,406	—	537
Kentish Town	w	1,602	8,531	10,030	68,198	87,388	19,190	—
9.—ISLINGTON.								
Islington, West	H H H	1,226	11,559	13,441	97,820	121,374	23,554	—
Islington, East	W w w H	1,881	15,520	20,607	115,958	161,254	45,296	—
10.—HACKNEY.								
Stoke Newington	H	638	1,556	3,544	9,841	22,780	12,939	—
Stamford Hill		613	1,145	1,529	6,598	9,256	2,658	—
West Hackney		467	4,354	5,531	28,069	37,600	9,531	—
Hackney	W w w H L	1,795	7,702	11,149	50,104	76,886	26,782	—
South Hackney		422	4,590	5,750	30,339	39,378	9,539	—

* The letter *W* denotes that the sub-district contains within its limits a Workhouse belonging to the District or Union; *w* indicates that a Workhouse Establishment receiving inmates from other Districts than the one in which it stands is included; *H* indicates Hospital or Infirmary; and *L* Lunatic Asylum; and repetitions of these letters show the number of such institutions in any Registration Sub-District.

Referred to in the first Table of page 3 and hereafter continued in detail.

Registration Sub-Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Inhabited Houses.		Population enumerated.		Increase or decrease of Population between 1871 and 1881.	
		1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
MIDDLESEX, Part of—*cont.*							
11. St. Giles.							
St. George, Bloomsbury	122	2,017	1,865	17,853	16,662	—	1,191
St. Giles, South . . *W H*	64	1,214	1,013	19,109	14,862	—	4,247
St. Giles, North	59	1,335	1,090	16,594	13,733	—	2,861
12. Strand.							
St. Martin-in-the-Fields . *H H*	286	2,083	1,745	21,238	17,447	—	3,791
St Mary-le-Strand	56	898	779	9,378	7,520	—	1,858
St Clement Danes . *H*	61	1,036	815	10,723	8,547	—	2,176
13. Holborn.							
St. George-the-Martyr *H H H H H*	104	1,862	1,633	20,521	18,630	—	1,891
St. Andrew, Eastern . . *W*	33	1,062	878	13,529	10,706	—	2,823
Saffron Hill . . . . *H*	60	841	731	9,066	6,514	—	2,552
St. James, Clerkenwell . *W*	73	1,784	1,954	18,917	17,516	—	1,401
Amwell	83	1,580	1,623	16,884	19,261	2,377	—
Pentonville	133	1,581	1,622	13,337	14,736	1,399	—
Goswell Street	91	1,889	1,930	16,242	17,506	1,264	—
Old Street . . . . *H*	51	1,348	1,261	12,161	11,541	—	620
City Road . . . *H H L*	76	1,851	1,896	18,301	18,626	325	—
Whitecross Street	33	1,430	835	13,792	9,217	—	4,575
Finsbury	79	1,227	821	10,741	7,463	—	3,278
14. London City.							
St. Botolph . . . . *H*	83	1,755	1,260	14,540	11,168	—	3,372
Cripplegate	66	1,574	818	13,638	7,185	—	6,453
St. Sepulchre . . . *H*	48	715	479	7,562	5,352	—	2,210
St. Bride . . . . *W*	83	1,169	887	11,185	8,383	—	2,802
Castle Baynard	211	1,944	1,360	15,449	9,947	—	5,502
Allhallows, Barking	82	1,021	737	5,764	3,619	—	2,145
Broad Street . . . *H*	95	1,237	1,007	7,845	5,652	—	2,193
15. Shoreditch.							
Holywell	67	1,529	988	12,430	7,370	—	5,060
St. Leonard . . . *H L*	74	2,091	2,172	16,545	14,963	—	1,582
Hoxton New Town . . *w*	132	3,157	3,165	27,835	29,921	2,086	—
Hoxton Old Town	117	3,235	3,298	26,933	28,033	1,100	—
Haggerston . . . *W H*	258	5,557	5,620	43,421	46,278	2,857	—
16. Bethnal Green.							
Hackney Road . . . *H*	141	4,003	3,797	29,822	29,766	—	56
Green . . . . *W H L*	390	5,574	6,068	42,433	47,942	5,509	—
Church	131	3,776	4,412	26,577	29,988	3,411	—
Town	93	2,546	2,386	21,272	19,310	—	1,962
17. Whitechapel.							
Spitalfields . . . . *H*	77	2,115	2,068	22,499	22,586	87	—
Mile End New Town . . *W*	58	1,748	1,701	15,550	15,474	—	76
Whitechapel, North	59	1,434	1,240	11,597	10,001	—	1,596
Whitechapel Church . . *H*	46	905	890	7,322	7,489	167	—
Goodman's Fields	51	1,137	1,137	10,381	9,708	—	673
Aldgate	87	933	566	9,224	6,092	—	3,132
18. St. George-in-the-East.							
St. Mary	62	2,315	2,333	17,900	18,123	223	—
St. Paul	84	2,748	2,664	21,350	20,620	—	730
St. John . . . . *W*	97	869	818	8,802	8,268	—	534

Referred to in First Table of page 3, and hereafter continued in detail.

Registration Sub-Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Inhabited Houses.		Population enumerated.		Increase or Decrease of Population between 1871 and 1881.	
		1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
MIDDLESEX, Part of—*cont.*							
19. STEPNEY							
Shadwell . . . . . *H*	108	1,590	1,446	11,640	10,533	—	1,107
Ratcliff	111	2,143	2,121	16,131	15,963	—	168
Limehouse . . . . . *H*	243	4,083	4,445	29,919	32,004	2,085	—
20. MILE END OLD TOWN.							
Mile End Old Town, Western .	189	5,200	5,095	38,128	37,946	—	182
Mile End Old Town, East. *W w w H*	490	7,836	8,952	55,024	67,627	12,603	—
21. POPLAR.							
Bow	563	3,829	5,008	26,055	37,060	11,005	—
Bromley . . . . *w w w H*	608	5,782	8,245	41,710	64,345	22,635	—
Poplar . . . . . *W W*	1,164	6,651	7,234	48,611	55,120	6,509	—
SURREY, Part of.							
22. ST. SAVIOUR, SOUTHWARK.							
Christchurch, Southwark . *W H*	77	1,584	1,388	14,573	13,656	—	917
St. Saviour, Southwark . *H*	126	2,142	2,048	15,677	14,972	—	705
Kent Road	103	2,679	2,649	20,421	21,383	962	—
Borough Road . . . . *W H*	64	1,926	1,877	16,695	15,951	—	744
London Road . . . . *H L*	117	2,305	2,240	18,961	21,318	2,357	—
Trinity, Newington . . .	146	3,359	3,496	23,682	26,647	2,965	—
St. Peter, Walworth . . *W*	319	6,848	7,747	48,248	59,562	11,314	—
St. Mary, Newington . . .	167	2,471	2,766	16,792	21,622	4,830	—
23. ST. OLAVE, SOUTHWARK.							
St. Olave, Southwark . . *H*	55	454	279	4,373	3,047	—	1,326
St. John, Horsleydown . *W*	69	1,314	1,176	10,500	8,927	—	1,573
Leather Market	93	2,395	2,211	16,787	16,271	—	516
St. Mary Magdalen . . *W*	142	2,052	2,014	15,709	15,669	—	40
St. James, Bermondsey . .	391	6,182	6,799	47,933	54,662	6,729	—
Rotherithe . . . . . *W*	753	3,932	4,845	27,096	36,010	8,914	—
24. LAMBETH.							
Waterloo Road, First . . *H*	67	1,593	1,569	14,074	15,171	1,097	—
Waterloo Road, Second . *H*	109	2,153	1,889	18,465	16,346	—	2,119
Lambeth Church, First . *H*	162	2,264	2,253	19,492	19,876	384	—
Lambeth Church, Second *W W*	186	4,442	4,682	35,833	39,822	3,989	—
Kennington, First . . .	490	6,030	6,393	41,286	45,225	3,939	—
Kennington, Second . . .	498	5,111	5,598	31,221	35,295	4,074	—
Brixton . . . . . *w*	1,429	5,554	9,355	35,435	62,817	27,382	—
Norwood . . . . . *W*	1,009	1,982	2,843	12,536	19,017	6,481	—
25. WANDSWORTH.							
Clapham . . . . . *H*	1,137	4,334	5,612	27,347	36,378	9,031	—
Battersea . . . . . *W w*	2,208	7,914	14,595	54,016	107,248	53,232	—
Wandsworth . . . . *H L*	2,433	2,964	4,255	19,783	28,005	8,222	—
Putney	2,235	1,603	2,121	9,439	13,221	3,782	—
Streatham	3,480	2,339	4,171	14,475	25,545	11,070	—
26. CAMBERWELL.							
Dulwich	1,450	646	862	4,041	5,590	1,549	—
Camberwell . . . . *W L L*	1,378	5,000	9,221	31,254	59,090	27,836	—
Peckham . . . . . *W*	1,175	7,031	10,752	42,160	71,065	28,905	—
St. George	447	5,095	6,471	33,851	50,810	16,959	—

Referred to in first Table of Page 3, and hereafter completed in detail.

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	AREA in Statute Acres.	INHABITED HOUSES.		POPULATION ENUMERATED.		Increase or Decrease of Population between 1871 and 1881.	
		1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease
KENT (*part of*).							
27. GREENWICH.							
St. Paul Deptford . . *w*	1,574	8,523	11,440	53,714	76,740	23,026	—
St. Nicholas Deptford. . .	111	1,006	1,096	6,474	7,901	1,427	—
Greenwich West	307	3,714	3,740	21,034	22,019	985	—
Greenwich East . . . *W H*	1,434	2,928	3,509	19,378	24,604	5,226	—
28. LEWISHAM.							
Eltham . . . . . *H*	4,424	784	1,013	4,539	5,827	1,288	—
Lee	1,608	2,605	3,399	16,440	21,558	5,118	—
Lewisham Village . . *W H*	3,781	2,099	3,404	11,513	19,859	8,346	—
Sydenham . . . . *H*	1,623	3,060	4,157	19,065	26,070	7,005	—
29. WOOLWICH.							
Charlton . . . . *H*	1,986	1,396	1,623	9,564	10,930	1,366	—
Woolwich Dockyard . . .	412	2,093	2,293	17,226	17,650	424	—
Woolwich Arsenal . *W H H*	714	2,558	2,558	18,331	18,950	619	—
Plumstead West	349	2,064	2,331	13,027	14,009	982	—
Plumstead East . . . *W*	3,039	2,393	2,924	15,232	19,243	4,011	—

THE ISLE OF MAN

AND ITS FOUR PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

	Population.	
	1871.	1881.
The Isle of Man, without subdivisions.	54,042	54,089
Douglas, the chief Town and Port	14,072	15,719
Peel	3,513	4,360
Ramsey	3,934	4,025
Rushen, the only other town of 3,000 inhabitants	3,719	3,527

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

For aggregate figures, see page 10.	Population.	
	1871.	1881.
JERSEY, the largest of the Channel Islands.	56,627	52,445
St. Helier, the chief Town of Jersey	30,756	28,020
St. Saviour, the second Town of Jersey	3,883	3,890
GUERNSEY, and its adjacent Islands	33,069	35,257
St. Peter Port, the chief Town of Guernsey.	16,166	16,658
St. Sampson	3,038	3,780
Vale, the only other Town of 3,000 inhabitants	2,867	3,477
ALDERNEY, famous for its breed of cattle.	2,738	2,048
GREAT SARK, the smallest of the four leading Islands	493	526
LITTLE SARK, remarkable for its insignificance.	53	45

CITIES, TOWNS AND PLACES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

M.B.—Municipal Borough or City. U.S.D.—Urban Sanitary District.

Places not so distinguished are registration sub-districts. Such sub-districts are in some cases limited to the places named; in others they include groups of adjacent villages.

*** *Some places are situated in one county and registered in another, which creates discrepancies in a few cases.*

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	Population. 1881.
Abbey Holme ..... *Cumb.*	8,703	9,958
Abbots Bromley ..... *Staff.*	2,884	2,690
Abbotsbury ..... *Dorset.*	2,041	1,939
Abbots Langley ..... *Herts.*	2,638	2,989
Aberavon, M.B. ..... *Glam.*	3,574	4,875
Aberdare, U.S.D. ..... *Glam.*	36,112	33,796
Aberdaron ..... *Carnarvon.*	3,651	3,556
Aberford ..... *W. Yorks.*	11,484	14,097
Abergavenny, U.S.D. ... *Monm.*	4,803	7,285
Abergele ..... *Denbigh.*	6,083	6,004
Abergele and Pensarn, U.S.D. ..... *Denbigh.*		1,916
Aberguessin ..... *Breck.*	2,851	2,679
Abersychan, U.S.D. ..... *Monm.*	14,569	13,494
Abertillery, U.S.D. ..... *Monm.*	5,696	6,000
Aberystruth ..... *Monm*	15,468	18,668
Aberystwith, M.B. ..... *Card.*	6,898	6,664
Abingdon, M.B. ..... *Berks.*	5,799	5,662
Abram, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	1,065	2,638
Abthorpe ..... *Northptn.*	5,416	4,746
Accrington, M.B. ..... *Lancs.*	21,788	31,435
Acton, U.S.D. ..... *Mddlx.*	8,306	17,100
Addingham ..... *W. Yorks.*	2,910	3,237
Adlington, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	2,606	3,258
Alberbury ..... *Salop.*	2,122	2,044
Albrighton ..... *Salop.*	4,050	4,129
Albury ..... *Surrey.*	4,808	5,134
Alcester ..... *Warwick.*	5,025	5,290
Aldbrough [Richmond] *N. Yorks.*	2,025	1,942
Aldbrough [Skirlaugh] *E. Yorks.*	1,605	1,469
Aldeburgh ..... *Suffolk.*	4,242	4,305
Aldeby ..... *Norfolk.*	4,917	4,926
Alderbury ..... *Wilts.*	4,279	4,055
Alderley ..... *Cheshire.*	4,597	4,683
Aldershot, U.S.D. ..... *Hants.*	21,682	20,140
Aldgate, *see* Whitechapel, *p.* 5		
Allington ..... *Kent.*	2,526	2,563
Aldridge ..... *Staff.*	8,259	12,068
Alford ..... *Lincoln.*	7,851	7,511
Alfreton, U.S.D. ..... *Derby.*	3,680	4,492
Allendale ..... *Northumb.*	7,696	6,395
Allerston ..... *N. Yorks.*	2,444	2,462
Allerton, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	2,906	3,685
Allerton, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	717	830
Allhallows, Barking, *see* London, *p.* 8.		
All Souls, *see* Marylebone, *p.* 4.		
Almondbury ..... *W. Yorks.*	12,270	14,590
Almondsbury ..... *Gloucester.*	5,549	5,671
Alnwick ..... *Northumb.*	7,055	7,445
Alnwick and Canongate, U.S.D. ..... *Northumb.*	6,218	6,691
Alphington ..... *Devon.*	3,786	3,656
Alresford ..... *Hants.*	3,734	3,561
Alston ..... *Cumb.*	5,680	4,621
Alston [Preston] ..... *Lancs.*	5,430	6,365
Altarnun ..... *Cornwall.*	2,253	2,194
Altofts, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	2,666	3,172
Alton, U.S.D. ..... *Hants.*	4,092	4,510
Alton [Cheadle] ..... *Staff.*	2,650	2,994
Altrincham, U.S.D. ... *Cheshire.*	8,478	11,249
Alvaston and Bolton, U.S.D. *Derby.*	851	1,507
Alverstoke, U.S.D. ..... *Hants.*	22,637	21,571
Alverthorpe ..... *W. Yorks.*	8,135	10,485
Amble, U.S.D. ..... *Northumb.*	1,233	1,888
Ambleside ..... *Westmld.*	9,658	10,442
Amersham ..... *Bucks.*	3,259	3,000
Amesbury ..... *Wilts.*	3,721	3,535
Amlwch ..... *Anglesey.*	7,082	6,202
Amport ..... *Hants.*	2,654	2,684
Ampthill ..... *Beds.*	9,257	8,404
Amroth ..... *Pembks.*	3,102	3,084
Amwell, *see* Holborn, *p.* 5.		
Andover, M.B. ..... *Hants.*	5,501	5,654
Auston ..... *Notts.*	4,759	5,338
Antony ..... *Cornwall.*	8,223	7,277
Appleby ..... *Westmld.*	6,622	5,548
Appleton Roebuck ... *W. Yokss.*	5,354	5,548
Appleton-upon-Wiske *N. Yorks.*	2,607	2,499
Ardleigh ..... *Essex.*	10,053	9,788
Ardsleigh ..... *W. Yorks.*	6,804	9,575
Ardwick [Manchester] *Lancs.*	69,442	95,275
Arkholme ..... *Lancs.*	1,861	1,814
Arncliffe (18,003 acres) *W. Yorks.*	348	362
Arnold, U.S.D. ..... *Notts.*	4,634	5,745
Arundel, M.B. ..... *Sussex.*	2,956	2,748
Ashborne, U.S.D. ..... *Derby.*	3,211	3,485
Ashburton ..... *Devon.*	6,126	5,797
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, U.S.D. *Leic.*	4,472	4,536
Ashby Woulds, U.S.D. ... *Leic.*	2,880	2,929
Ashford, U.S.D. ..... *Kent.*	8,458	9,693
Ashley [Bristol] ... *Gloucester.*	16,826	24,846
Ashover ..... *Derby.*	13,469	17,115
Ashton in Makerfield, U.S.D. *Lancs.*	7,463	9,825
Ashton-under-Lyne, M.B. *Lancs.*	31,984	37,027
Askern, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	457	543
Askrigg ..... *N. Yorks.*	2,912	2,969
Aslackby ..... *Lincoln.*	4,872	4,533
Aspull, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs*	6,387	8,111
Astley Bridge, U.S.D. .... *Lancs.*	4,559	5,614
Aston Manor, U.S.D. *Warwick.*	33,948	53,844
Aston Clinton ..... *Bucks.*	5,591	5,783
Aswarby ..... *Lincoln.*	3,099	2,800
Atcham ..... *Salop.*	1,551	1,533
Atherstone ..... *Warwick.*	11,875	14,390
Atherton, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	7,531	12,602

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	1881.
Attleborough ..... *Norfolk.*	5,207	5,170
Audenshaw, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	4,610	5,930
Audley, U.S.D. ..... *Staff.*	8,929	11,205
Aughton ..... *Lancs.*	4,729	5,645
Austonley, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	1,535	1,662
Awre, U.S.D. ..... *Gloucester.*	1,345	1,179
Axbridge ..... *Somerset.*	5,976	5,704
Axminster ..... *Devon.*	5,414	5,186
Aycliffe ..... *Durham.*	6,865	7,431
Aylesbury, U.S.D. ..... *Bucks.*	6,962	7,795
Aylesford ..... *Kent.*	9,855	12,734
Bacton ..... *Norfolk.*	2,463	2,416
Bacup, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	17,199	25,033
Baildon, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	4,784	5,430
Bainton ..... *E. Yorks.*	3,863	3,820
Bakewell, U.S.D. ..... *Derby.*	2,283	2,502
Bala, U.S.D. ..... *Merioneth.*	1,539	1,653
Baldock, U.S.D. ..... *Herts.*	2,556	2,326
Balsall Heath, U.S.D. ... *Worc.*	13,615	22,497
Balsham ..... *Camb.*	3,892	3,465
Bampton [Tiverton], U.S.D. } *Devon.* }	1,111	1,089
Bampton [Whitney] ... *Oxford.*	5,454	4,834
Banbury, M.B. *Ox. & Northptn.*	4,122	3,600
Bangor, U.S.D. ... *Carnarvon.*	7,722	8,240
Banham ..... *Norfolk.*	5,515	5,190
Banwell ..... *Somerset.*	15,092	17,639
Barford ..... *Beds.*	2,959	2,632
Barham ..... *Kent.*	6,106	5,944
Barking Town ..... *Essex.*	6,576	9,155
Barkisland, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	2,056	2,100
Barmbrough ..... *W. Yorks.*	7,726	10,201
Barmouth ..... *Merioneth.*	8,320	8,744
Barmouth, U.S.D. ... *Merioneth.*	1,200	1,512
Barnack ..... *Lincoln.*	5,460	5,071
Barnard Castle, U.S.D. } *Durham and Yorks.* }	4,306	4,544
Barnet, U.S.D. *Herts & Middlx.*	3,720	4,095
Barnet, East, U.S.D. } *Herts and Middlx.* }		5,788
Barnoldswick ..... *W. Yorks.*	6,224	7,290
Barnsley, M.B. ..... *Yorks.*	23,021	29,789
Barnstaple, M.B. ..... *Devon.*	11,659	12,283
Barrow-in-Furness, M.B. .. *Lancs.*	18,911	47,111
Barrow-upon-Soar ... *Leicester.*	5,563	5,758
Barrowden ..... *Rutland.*	3,662	3,582
Barton-upon-Irwell ... *Lancs.*	18,915	25,991
Barton, Eccles, Winton and Monton, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	15,090	21,785
Barton [Grand. Brigg]	13,245	14,406
Barton-upon-Humber, U.S.D. } *Lincoln.* }	4,332	5,339
Baschurch ..... *Salop.*	3,601	3,619
Basford ..... *Notts.*	16,330	23,327
Basingstoke, M.B. ..... *Hants.*	5,574	6,681
Baslow and Bubnell, U.S.D. } *Derby.* }	811	843
Bassingham ..... *Notts.*	3,561	3,256
Bath, M.B. ..... *Somerset.*	52,557	51,790
Batheaston ..... *Somerset.*	7,669	7,764
Bathwick ..... *Somerset.*	7,211	7,323
Batley, M.B. ..... *Yorks.*	20,871	27,514
Battersea, *see* Wandsworth.		
Battle, U.S.D. ..... *Sussex.*	3,495	3,319
Battlefield ..... *Salop.*	1,889	1,935
Bawdeswell ..... *Norfolk.*	3,084	2,974
Bawtry ..... *W. Yorks.*	5,367	6,093
Beaconsfield, U.S.D. ... *Bucks.*	1,524	1,635
Beaminster ..... *Dorset.*	4,030	3,271
Beaumaris, M.B. ..... *Anglesey.*	2,291	2,241
Beccles, M.B. ..... *Suffolk.*	4,844	5,721
Beckenham, U.S.D. ..... *Kent.*	6,090	13,011
Beckley ..... *Sussex.*	5,542	5,383
Bedale ..... *N. Yorks.*	5,691	5,550
Bedford, M.B. ..... *Beds.*	16,850	19,532
Bedford and Cardington. *Beds.*	14,133	14,845
Bedford and Kempston... *Beds.*	13,366	15,364
Bedlington ..... *Northumb.*	22,549	27,506
Bedlingtonshire, U.S.D. *Nthmb.*	13,494	14,527
Bedminster ..... *Somerset.*	32,488	44,747
Bedwelty ..... *Monmouth.*	2,598	2,477
Beeston, U.S.D. ..... *Notts.*	3,134	4,479
Begelly ..... *Pembk.*	4,008	3,792
Beighton ..... *W. Yorks.*	4,292	5,605
Belbroughton ..... *Worcester.*	5,146	5,391
Belford ..... *Northumb.*	5,847	5,704
Belgrave, U.S.D., *see* St. Geo., Han. Sq., *p.* 4.		
Belgrave, U.S.D. ..... *Leicester.*	2,049	7,260
Bellingham ..... *Northumb.*	3,790	3,226
Belper, U.S.D. ..... *Derby*	8,527	9,375
Benfieldside, U.S.D. .... *Durham.*	4,482	5,695
Bemington [Boston]... *Lincoln.*	6,957	6,969
Bemington [Newark] ... *Notts.*	4,329	4,339
Bentham ..... *W. Yorks.*	6,554	5,458
Benwell and Fenham, U.S.D. } *Northumb.* }	2,755	4,892
Bere Regis ..... *Dorset.*	4,681	4,552
Berkeley ..... *Gloucester.*	5,690	6,004
Berkhampstead ..... *Herts.*	6,342	7,103
Berwick-on-Tweed, M.B. } *Northumb.* }	13,282	13,995
Berwick Street, *see* Westminster, *p.* 4.		
Bethesda, U.S.D. ... *Carnarvon.*	6,297	6,890
Bethnal Green, *see* London, *p.* 5.		
Bettws-y-coed ..... *Denbigh.*	2,923	3,649
Beverley, M.B. ..... *Yorks.*	10,218	11,442
Bewdley, M.B. ..... *Worcester.*	3,021	3,088
Bexhill ..... *Sussex.*	5,354	6,378
Bexley, U.S.D. ..... *Kent.*	6,448	8,793
Bibury ..... *Gloucester.*	5,406	4,928
Bicester, U.S.D. ..... *Oxford.*	3,328	3,306
Bickerstaffe ..... *Lancs.*	5,132	3,585
Bideford, M.B. ..... *Devon.*	6,969	6,512
Bidford ..... *Warwick.*	2,800	2,782
Bierley, *see* North Bierley		
Biggleswade ..... *Beds.*	18,027	17,836
Billericay ..... *Essex.*	17,862	18,437
Billesdon ..... *Leicester.*	7,569	10,073
Billinge, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	3,830	3,882
Billinghay ..... *Lincoln.*	5,791	5,577
Billington ..... *Lancs.*	1,765	1,997
Bilston, U.S.D. ..... *Staff.*	24,188	22,780
Binbrook ..... *Lincoln.*	4,245	4,150
Bingham ..... *Notts.*	7,221	7,002
Bingley, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	9,062	9,465
Binsted ..... *Hants.*	6,109	6,167
Birkdale, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	3,375	8,706
Birkenhead, M.B. ..... *Cheshire.*	65,971	83,724
Birkenshaw, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	2,833	2,699
Birmingham, M.B. ... *Warwick.*	343,787	400,757
Birstal, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	6,044	6,768
Birtle ..... *Lancs.*	3,941	3,953
Bishop Auckland, U.S.D. *Durh.*	8,786	10,087
Bishop Wearmouth } *North Durham.* }	30,128	38,509
Bishop Wearmouth } *South Durham.* }	36,026	48,724
Bishop's Castle ..... *Salop.*	2,970	2,797
Bishop's Frome ..... *Herts.*	4,510	4,031
Bishop's Lydeard ... *Somerset.*	3,741	3,472
Bishop's Tawton ..... *Devon.*	6,354	6,096
Bishopstone ..... *Wilts.*	4,788	4,373
Bishop's Stortford, U.S.D. *Herts.*	6,250	6,704

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	1881.
Bishop's Waltham ..... *Hants.*	3,761	3,616
Bishop Wearmouth, *see* North		
Bisley, U.S.D. ..... *Gloucester.*	4,985	5,168
Bitton ..... *Somerset.*	5,248	5,814
Blaby ..... *Leicester.*	14,814	21,274
Blackawton ..... *Devon.*	2,616	2,442
Blackburn, M.B. ..... *Lancs.*	76,339	104,012
Blackley ..... *Lancs.*	6,744	10,885
Blackpool, M.B. ..... *Lancs.*	8,123	14,448
Blackrod, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	3,800	4,234
Blackwell ..... *Notts.*	5,724	9,958
Blaenavon, U.S.D. ..... *Monm.*	9,736	9,452
Blagdon ..... *Somerset.*	5,440	5,226
Blandford, M.B. ..... *Dorset.*	1,536	1,373
Blandford Forum, U.S.D. *Dorset.*	4,011	3,753
Blatchinworth ..... *Lancs.*	6,692	7,891
Blaydon-on-Tyne, U.S.D. *Durh.*	8,374	10,689
Bletchington ..... *Oxford.*	7,278	6,571
Blidworth ..... *Notts.*	1,104	1,173
Blofield ..... *Norfolk.*	5,767	6,061
Bloxham ..... *Oxford.*	6,172	5,998
Bloxwich ..... *Staff.*	11,106	13,180
Blyth ..... *Northumb.*	16,652	20,974
Bobbingworth ..... *Essex.*	5,568	5,025
Bocking ..... *Essex.*	5,117	5,116
Bockleton ..... *Worcester.*	3,234	2,930
Bodenham ..... *Hereford.*	4,185	3,740
Bodmin, M.B. ..... *Cornwall.*	4,672	5,061
Bognor, U.S.D. ..... *Sussex.*	2,811	3,289
Bollington, U.S.D. ... *Cheshire.*	3,668	3,962
Bolsover ..... *Derby.*	2,563	3,114
Bolton, M.B. ..... *Lancs.*	82,853	105,422
Bonsall, U.S.D. ..... *Derby.*	1,246	1,354
Bootle ..... *Cumb.*	6,211	9,569
Bootle-cum-Linacre, M.B., *Lancs.*	16,247	27,112
Boroughbridge ..... *W. Yorks.*	4,912	4,942
Borough Road, *see* Southwark, *p.* 6.		
Boscastle ..... *Cornwall.*	2,503	2,293
Boston, M.B. ..... *Lincoln.*	14,526	14,932
Boston [Wetherby] *W. Yorks.*	7,759	8,911
Botesdale ..... *Suffolk.*	4,907	4,685
Bottisham ..... *Camb.*	3,582	3,112
Boughton ..... *Kent.*	5,557	5,769
Boulton, *see* Alvaston.		
Bourn ..... *Lincoln.*	7,457	7,121
Bournemouth, U.S.D. ... *Hants.*	5,906	16,859
Bourton-on-the-water ... *Glouc.*	4,625	4,444
Bow, *see* Poplar, *p.* 6.		
Bow [Crediton] ..... *Devon.*	3,394	2,949
Bowdon, U.S.D. ..... *Cheshire.*	2,262	2,559
Bowling [Bradford] *W. Yorks.*	20,982	28,738
Bowness, U.S.D. ..... *Westmld.*	1,415	1,855
Boxgrove ..... *Sussex.*	4,158	4,374
Brabourne ..... *Kent.*	4,332	5,057
Brackley ..... *Northptn.*	7,862	7,599
Bracknell ..... *Berks.*	7,421	8,468
Bradfield ..... *Berks.*	15,691	17,972
Bradfield ..... *W. Yorks.*	11,252	11,170
Bradford Abbas ..... *Dorset.*	3,350	3,006
Bradford-on-Avon, U.S.D., *Wilts.*	4,871	4,935
Bradford, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	7,168	16,113
Bradford, M.B. ..... *Yorks.*	147,101	183,032
Bradley ..... *Wilts.*	2,344	2,192
Bradwell ..... *Essex.*	2,955	2,690
Bradworthy ..... *Devon.*	815	782
Brafield ..... *Northptn.*	3,605	3,409
Brailsford	2,962	2,697
Braintree, U.S.D. ..... *Essex.*	4,790	5,182
Bramley ..... *W. Yorks.*	9,882	11,055
Bramley [Basingstoke] *Hants.*	5,086	4,758

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	1881.
Brampton ..... *Cumb.*	5,536	5,719
Brampton and Walton, U.S.D. ..... *Derby.*	7,043	7,567
Brandsburton ..... *E. Yorks.*	1,472	1,582
Brandon and Byshottles, U.S.D. ..... *Durham.*	4,273	10,850
Brassington ..... *Derby.*	4,316	4,370
Bratton Clovelly ..... *Devon.*	2,217	1,973
Braughing ..... *Herts.*	2,836	2,618
Braunton ..... *Devon.*	6,878	6,853
Bray ..... *Berks.*	7,735	8,258
Breage ..... *Cornwall.*	5,403	3,605
Brecknock, M.B. ..... *Breck.*	5,845	6,247
Bredbury, U.S.D. ..... *Cheshire.*	5,400	5,552
Brenchley ..... *Kent.*	6,190	6,498
Brentford, U.S.D. ..... *Middx.*	10,271	11,808
Brentwood ..... *Essex.*	10,781	12,015
Bretton ..... *W. Yorks.*	5,103	5,814
Brewood	5,555	5,770
Bridgend, U.S.D. ..... *Glam.*	3,539	4,151
Bridgnorth, M.B. ..... *Salop.*	5,376	5,890
Bridgwater, M.B. ... *Somerset.*	12,059	12,024
Bridlington, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	7,351	8,363
Bridport, M.B. ..... *Dorset.*	7,670	6,790
Brierfield, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	3,115	4,988
Brierley Hill, U.S.D ..... *Staff.*	11,046	11,546
Brigg, U.S.D. ..... *Lincoln.*	2,264	3,107
Brighouse, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	6,370	7,964
Brighton, M.B. ..... *Sussex.*	92,469	107,528
Brightside [Sheffield] *W. Yorks.*	48,556	56,721
Brill ..... *Oxford.*	5,329	4,856
Brilley ..... *Hereford.*	2,038	1,863
Brindle ..... *Lancs.*	5,682	5,720
Bristol, M.B. *Glos. & Somerset.*	182,552	206,503
Britford ..... *Wilts.*	7,009	9,573
Briton Ferry, U.S.D. ..... *Glam.*	4,803	5,998
Brixham ..... *Devon.*	7,273	7,664
Brixton, *see* Lambeth, *p.* 6.		
Brixworth ..... *Northptn.*	4,143	4,009
Broad Clist ..... *Devon.*	3,484	3,151
Broadstairs, U.S.D. ..... *Kent.*	?	4,362
Broad Street, *see* London, *p.* 5.		
Broadway ..... *Worcester.*	7,299	6,949
Broadwoodwidger ..... *Devon.*	849	849
Brockhampton ..... *Hereford.*	3,756	3,574
Bromborough, U.S.D. *Cheshire.*	1,314	1,381
Bromham ..... *Wilts.*	4,686	4,543
Bromley, U.S.D. ..... *Kent.*	10,674	15,153
Bromley [Poplar] *see p.* 6.		
Bromsgrove ..... *Worcester.*	13,739	15,210
Bromsgrove Country District, U.S.D.	4,828	4,842
Bromsgrove Town District, U.S.D.	6,967	7,959
Brompton, *see* Kensington, *p.* 4.		
Bromyard ..... *Hereford.*	3,668	3,449
Broseley, U.S.D. ..... *Salop.*	4,639	4,458
Brotton, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	2,894	4,185
Broughton [Preston] ... *Lancs.*	9,530	12,405
Broughton [Salford] ..... *Lancs.*	14,961	31,533
Broughton [Stockbridge] *Hants.*	3,694	3,438
Broughton, U.S.D. ... *Lincoln.*	1,205	1,299
Brownhills, U.S.D. ..... *Staff.*	8,502	10,967
Bruton ..... *Somerset.*	3,488	3,191
Bryngwran ..... *Anglesey.*	5,261	5,069
Brynmawr, U.S.D. ... *Breck.*	5,739	5,344
Bubnell, *see* Baslow.		
Bubwith ..... *E. Yorks.*	1,978	1,738
Buckfastleigh ..... *Devon.*	4,242	4,162
Buckingham, M.B. ..... *Bucks.*	3,703	3,585
Buckland ..... *Berks.*	4,725	4,337
Bucklebury ..... *Berks.*	5,535	5,630

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	1881.
Budleigh Salterton, U.S.D. Devon.	1,921	1,908
Budworth ..... Cheshire.	4,450	4,420
Bugbrook ..... Northptn.	3,368	4,065
Buglawton, U.S.D. ... Cheshire.	1,629	1,550
Builth, U.S.D. ..... Breck.	1,059	1,424
Bulkington, U.S.D. Warwick.	1,653	1,590
Bulmer [Malton] ..... N. Yorks.	3,842	3,675
Bulmer [Sudbury] ..... Suffolk.	4,965	4,263
Bulwell ..... Notts.	10,299	21,210
Bunbury ..... Cheshire.	7,905	7,338
Bungay ..... Suffolk.	6,331	5,855
Buntingford ..... Herts.	6,467	6,032
Burbage ..... Leicester.	4,666	4,941
Bures ..... Suffolk.	5,246	4,904
Burford ..... Oxford.	4,755	4,556
Burgess Hill, U.S.D. ... Sussex.	?	3,968
Burgh [Spilsby] ..... Lincoln.	4,862	5,523
Burgh [Carlisle] ..... Cumb.	1,380	1,360
Burghill ..... Hereford.	6,901	7,306
Burley, U.S.D. ..... Yorks.	2,271	2,550
Burnham [Axbridge], U.S.D. Somerset.	1,585	1,921
Burnham [Docking] ... Norfolk.	6,047	5,678
Burnham [Eton] ..... Bucks.	6,799	7,404
Burnley, M.B. ..... Lancs.	40,858	58,882
Burslem, M.B. ..... Staff.	25,562	26,521
Burton Bradstock ..... Dorset.	4,836	4,331
Burton-upon-Trent, M.B. Stafford & Derby.	24,470	39,285
Bury, M.B. ..... Lancs.	38,596	51,582
Bury St. Edmunds, M.B. Suffk.	14,928	16,211
Bushey ..... Herts.	6,472	6,619
Butterworth Freeholdside Lanc.	3,180	3,573
Butterworth Lordshipside Lancs.	4,743	4,837
Buxton [Aylsham] ..... Norfolk	9,477	9,572
Buxton U.S.D. [Chapel-en-le-Frith.] ..... Derby.	3,717	6,021
Byker ..... Northumb.	16,977	30,708
Byron [Nottingham] ..... Notts.	15,041	19,283
Byshottles, *see* Brandon.		
Bywell ..... Northumb.	9,410	11,752
Cadoxton ..... Glam.	6,554	8,287
Caerleon, U.S.D. ..... Monm.	1,306	1,099
Cainham ..... Salop.	2,314	2,651
Caistor ..... Lincoln.	9,182	8,793
Calbourne ..... Hants.	6,374	6,394
Caldbeck ..... Cumb.	4,854	4,352
Calehill ..... Kent.	5,415	5,553
Callington ..... Cornwall.	9,531	7,678
Calne, M.B. ..... Wilts.	2,468	2,474
Calstock ..... Devon.	8,637	8,383
Calton ..... Derby.	3,227	2,977
Caverley, U.S.D. ..... Yorks.	3,195	3,771
Camberwell, *see* London, *p.* 6.		
Camborne, U.S.D. ..... Cornwall.	14,929	13,607
Cambridge, M.B. ..... Camb.	30,078	35,372
Camden Town, *see* Pancras, *p.* 4.		
Camelford ..... Cornwall.	5,914	5,312
Campdon ..... Warwick.	4,876	4,590
Campsall ..... W. Yorks.	4,543	4,854
Canford ..... Dorset.	3,022	4,852
Cannock, U.S.D. ..... Staff.	6,650	17,127
Canongate, *see* Alnwick.		
Canterbury, M.B. ..... Kent.	20,962	21,701
Capel ..... Surrey.	4,449	4,499
Capel St. Mary ..... Suffolk.	6,391	5,836
Calburton ..... Notts.	6,747	7,571
Cardiff, M.B. ..... Glam.	59,494	85,378
Cardigan, M.B. ..... Card.	3,461	3,633
Cardington, *see* Bedford.		
Carlford ..... Suffolk.	8,761	8,772
Carlisle, M.B. ..... Cumb.	31,049	35,866
Carlton [Worksop] ..... Notts.	3,436	3,416
Carlton [Basford] ..... Notts.	4,460	6,480
Carlton [Selby] ..... W. Yorks.	2,366	2,223
Carmarthen, M.B. Carmarthen.	10,488	10,512
Carnarvon, M.B. ... Carnarvon.	9,449	10,237
Carshalton ..... Surrey.	13,523	21,114
Cartmel ..... Lancs.	5,492	5,600
Cartworth, U.S.D. ..... Yorks.	1,930	2,055
Castle Baynard, *see* London, *p.* 5.		
Castle Cary ..... Somerset.	5,806	5,414
Castle Combe ..... Wilts.	3,192	2,793
Castle Dorrington ..... Derby.	5,758	6,165
Castleford, U.S.D. ..... Yorks.	6,268	10,523
Castle Rising ..... Norfolk.	2,683	1,966
Castleton by Rochdale, U.S.D. Yorks.		4,017
Castleton Further [Rochdale] ..... Lancs.	14,025	16,540
Castleton Nearer [Rochdale] Lancs.	17,319	18,732
Catherington ..... Hants.	2,769	2,747
Caton ..... Lancs.	2,314	2,501
Catterick ..... N. Yorks.	2,999	2,946
Cavendish Square, *see* Marylebone, *p.* 4.		
Cawthorne ..... W. Yorks.	5,092	5,169
Caxton ..... Camb.	11,661	10,357
Cerne ..... Dorset.	7,597	6,496
Chadderton, U.S.D. ..... Lancs.	12,203	16,897
Chaddesley Corbet .. Worcester.	2,191	2,243
Chagford ..... Devon.	3,008	2,696
Chailey ..... Sussex.	4,934	5,175
Chalfont ..... Bucks.	3,197	3,108
Chapel-en-le-Frith ..... Derby.	9,550	10,383
Chapeltown ..... W. Yorks.	9,117	11,599
Chard, M.B. ..... Somerset.	2,400	2,411
Chardstock ..... Devon.	3,802	3,249
Charlbury ..... Oxford.	8,954	8,332
Charlton ..... Kent.	9,564	10,930
Charlton Kings, U.S.D. Glouc.	3,680	3,950
Chartham .. .. Kent.	5,033	6,460
Chatham, U.S.D. ..... Kent.	26,184	26,385
Chatteris, U.S.D. ..... Camb.	4,765	4,712
Cheadle ..... Staff.	6,726	7,158
Cheadle [Stockport] Cheshire.	6,095	8,072
Chedworth ..... Gloucester.	5,178	4,965
Cheetham [Manchester]. Lancs.	26,959	33,874
Chelmsford, U.S.D. ..... Essex.	9,318	9,885
Chelsea, *see* London, *p.* 4.		
Cheltenham, M.B. .. Gloucester.	41,923	43,972
Chepstow, U.S.D. ..... Monm.	3,347	3,585
Cheriton Fitzpaine ..... Devon.	5,068	4,578
Chertsey ..... Surrey.	9,035	10,829
Chesham ..... Bucks.	6,746	6,853
Cheshunt, U.S.D. ..... Herts.	7,518	7,736
Chester, M.B. ..... Cheshire.	35,257	36,788
Chesterfield, M.B. ..... Derby.	11,427	12,221
Chester-le-street ..... Durham.	17,522	23,257
Chesterton, U.S.D. ..... Camb.	4,102	5,705
Chetton ..... Salop.	4,734	4,436
Cheveley ..... Camb.	6,697	6,686
Chew Magna ..... Somerset.	4,360	3,900
Chichester, M.B. ..... Sussex.	7,825	8,092
Chigwell .. .. Essex.	8,967	10,546
Childwall, U.S.D. ..... Lancs.	197	207
Chilvers Coton, U.S.D. Warwick.	2,658	3,005
Chippenham, M.B. ..... Wilts.	1,387	1,352
Chipping ..... Lancs.	3,301	3,205

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	Population. 1881.
Chipping Norton, M.B. *Oxford.*	3,641	4,167
Chipping Ongar..... *Essex.*	5,955	5,644
Chipping Sodbury. *Gloucester.*	5,150	4,773
Chirbury..... *Montgomery.*	5,921	5,707
Chislehurst .... *Kent.*	10,931	16,008
Chiswick, U.S.D. ... . *Mddlx.*	8,508	15,975
Chobham ..... *Surrey.*	6,016	6,630
Chollerton ..... *Northumb.*	5,772	5,723
Cholsey ..... *Berks.*	6,659	6,980
Chorley, U.S.D..... *Cheshire.*	1,643	2,085
Chorley ..... *Lancs.*	16,864	19,472
Chorlton upon Medlock [Manchester] ..... *Lancs.*	50,281	55,593
Christchurch ..... *Hants.*	16,338	29,457
Christchurch, U.S.D. ... *Monm.*	2,412	1,764
Christchurch, *see* Southwark, *p.* 6.		
Christian Malford..... *Wilts.*	3,104	2,778
Christow..... *Devon.*	1,935	1,475
Chudleigh ..... *Devon.*	6,612	6,426
Chumleigh..... *Devon.*	4,583	4,083
Church Hulme..... *Cheshire.*	2,950	2,974
Church Stretton ..... *Salop.*	4,025	3,679
Church, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	4,450	4,850
Churwell, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	1,690	1,978
Cilycwm ..... *Carmarthen.*	1,229	1,087
Cirencester, U.S.D. *Gloucester.*	4,685	7,703
Claines, U.S.D. ..... *Worcester.*		3,814
Clapham, *see* Wandsworth, *p.* 6.		
Clarborough ..... *Notts.*	6,089	6,290
Clare ..... *Suffolk.*	5,587	4,738
Clawson..... *Leicester.*	5,015	5,300
Clawton ..... *Devon.*	1,744	1,630
Claylane, U.S.D. ... . *Derby.*	5,140	6,870
Claypole ..... *Notts.*	4,310	4,052
Clayton, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	4,074	4,301
Clayton-le-Moors, U.S.D. *Lancs.*	5,390	6,694
Clayton, West, U.S.D.... *Yorks.*	1,531	1,435
Cleator Moor, U.S.D. ...*Cumb.*	7,061	10,420
Cleckheaton, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	8,138	10,653
Cleethorpes, U.S.D. ...*Lincoln.*	1,768	2,844
Clee-with-Weelsby, U.S.D. *Linc.*	2,058	10,459
Cleeve..... .....*Gloucester.*	4,359	3,859
Cleobury Mortimer..... *Salop.*	5,611	5,277
Clevedon, U.S.D. ..... *Somerset.*	4,039	4,869
Clifton [Bristol] ...*Gloucester.*	26,364	28,702
Clitheroe, M.B. ..... *Lancs.*	8,208	10,177
Clodock..... ..*Hereford.*	2,744	2,297
Clun..... *Salop.*	4,215	3,931
Clutton ..... *Somerset.*	6,401	6,330
Clyro ..... *Breck*	3,407	3,113
Cockermouth, U.S.D. ...*Cumb*	5,115	5,354
Coddenham ..... *Suffolk.*	8,132	7,666
Coggeshall..... *Essex.*	4,652	4,162
Coker ..... *Somerset.*	6,323	5,652
Colchester, M.B..... *Essex.*	26,343	28,395
Coleford, U.S.D..... *Gloucester.*	2,718	2,709
Coleshill ..... *Warwick.*	4,587	5,122
Collingbourne ..... *Wilts.*	6,134	5,433
Collingham, *see* North,		
Colne [Burnley] ..... *Lancs.*	24,983	33,933
Colne and Marsden, U.S.D. *Lancs.*	10,500	11,970
Colneis ..... *Suffolk.*	6,046	6,507
Colsterworth ..... *Lincoln.*	5,171	5,628
Colton..... *Lancs.*	3,763	3,464
Colwich... ..... *Staff.*	4,193	4,075
Colwyn .... *Breck.*	2,077	1,847
Colyton ..... *Devon.*	6,635	6,497
Combe St. Nicholas . *Somerset.*	3,361	3,005
Combe Martin ..... *Devon.*	3,630	3,235
Condover ..... *Salop.*	5,597	5,736

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	Population. 1881.
Congleton, M.B. .....*Cheshire*	11,344	11,116
Consett, U.S.D.....*Durham.*	5,961	7,162
Constantine.....*Cornwall.*	3,380	3,125
Conway, M.B. .....*Carnarvon.*	2,620	3,179
Conwil.....*Carmarthen.*	7,718	7,473
Conwil Cayo .....*Carmarthen.*	2,002	1,979
Cookham.....*Berks.*	7,138	8,676
Corby [Kettering] ...*Northptn.*	3,970	3,979
Corby [Bourn] .....*Lincoln.*	3,236	3,046
Corfe Castle .....*Dorset.*	2,342	2,339
Corsham ..... *Wilts.*	7,275	7,671
Corwen .....*Merioneth.*	8,048	8,064
Coseley, U.S.D. .....*Staff.*	22,990	21,701
Costessey.....*Norfolk.*	3,870	3,831
Cotswold .....*Gloucester.*	3,849	3,584
Cottingham, U.S.D. .....*Yorks.*	4,010	6,236
Coventry, M.B.....*Warwick.*	39,474	42,111
Cowbridge .....*Glam*	6,450	6,158
Cowes .....*Hants.*	11,104	13,052
Cowes, West, U.S.D. ...*Hants.*	5,730	6,487
Cowpen, U.S.D. .....*Northumb.*	6,464	5,065
Coxwold..... *N. Yorks.*	1,771	1,677
Cramlington, U.S.D..*Northumb.*	4,167	5,746
Cranborne .....*Dorset.*	7,413	6,740
Cranbrook .....*Kent.*	6,833	6,743
Cranfield .....*Beds.*	3,575	3,283
Cranleigh .....*Surrey.*	8,440	9,122
Crediton, U.S.D. .....*Devon.*	4,222	4,541
Crenddyn .....*Carnarvon.*	8,779	11,559
Crewe, M.B. ..... *Cheshire.*	17,810	24,372
Crewkerne ... .*Somerset.*	8,238	8,149
Criccieth, U.S.D...*Carmarthen.*	812	1,108
Crick .....*Warwick*	4,897	5,272
Crickhowell .....*Breck.*	2,400	2,266
Cricklade ..... *Wilts.*	6,034	5,563
Cripplegate, *see* London, *p.* 5.		
Cromer.....*Norfolk.*	7,167	7,227
Crompton, U.S.D.....*Lancs.*	7,302	9,797
Cropredy .....*Oxford.*	4,334	3,856
Crosby, Great .....*Lancs.*	7,628	10,863
Croston, U.S.D.....*Lancs.*	1,518	1,791
Crowan .....*Cornwall.*	3,464	2,603
Crowland.....*Northptn.*	7,813	7,351
Crowle, U.S.D..*Lincoln & Yorks.*	3,813	3,439
Croydon, U.S.D.....*Surrey.*	55,652	78,947
Crumpsall, U.S.D.....*Lancs.*	5,342	8,151
Cuckfield, U.S.D.....*Sussex.*	932	1,713
Culcheth .....*Lancs.*	10,906	12,181
Cullompton .....*Devon.*	4,064	3,896
Culmstock .....*Somerset.*	4,199	3,899
Cumberworth, U.S.D. ...*Yorks.*		1,471
Cumnor .....*Berks.*	3,049	3,249
Curry-Rivell.....*Somerset.*	5,135	4,565
Cwmdu .....*Breck.*	975	957
Dacre Banks .....*W. Yorks.*	2,637	2,633
Dalston .....*Cumb.*	3,602	3,750
Dalton .....*Lancs.*	11,325	15,789
Dalton in Furness, U.S.D. *Lancs.*	8,983	13,350
Danby .....*N. Yorks.*	1,893	1,737
Daresbury.....*Cheshire.*	3,161	3,103
Darfield ....*W. Yorks.*	13,158	21,086
Darlaston, U.S.D. .....*Staff.*	14,416	13,574
Darley, *see* North,		
Darlington, M.B.....*Durham.*	27,729	35,102
Darowen		
Dartford, U.S.D.....*Kent.*	8,298	10,567
Dartmouth, M.B.....*Devon.*	5,338	5,580
Darton, U.S.D. .....*Yorks.*	5,197	6,011
Darwen, *see* Over Darwen.		
Daventry, M.B. .....*Northptn.*	4,051	3,859
Dawdon, U.S.D. .....*Durham.*	7,132	7,638

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	Population. 1881.
Dawley, U.S.D. *Salop.*	11,254	9,200
Dawlish, U.S.D. *Devon.*	3,622	3,997
Deal, M.B. *Kent*	8,009	8,422
Deal, *see* Sandwich.		
Deddington *Oxford.*	6,528	6,152
Dedham *Essex.*	4,607	4,231
Deeping *Lincoln.*	4,416	4,218
Delph *W. Yorks.*	9,966	10,462
Denbigh, M.B. *Denbigh.*	6,323	6,491
Denby, U.S.D. *Yorks.*	1,637	1,557
Denholme Gate, U.S.D. *Yorks.*	3,469	3,549
Dennington *Essex.*	6,954	6,069
Dent *W. Yorks.*	2,096	1,209
Denton [Ashton] U.S.D. *Lancs.*	5,117	7,660
Denton [Grantham] *Lincoln.*	7,066	6,665
Deptford		
Derby, M.B. *Derby.*		80,410
Deritend *Warwick.*	49,344	76,405
Devizes, M.B. *Wilts.*	6,839	6,645
Devonport, M.B. *Devon.*	49,449	43,745
Devynnock *Brec.*	3,974	3,727
Dewchurch *Hereford.*	4,538	4,524
Dewsbury, M.B. *Yorks.*	24,764	29,617
Diddlebury *Salop.*	2,276	2,340
Didmarton *Gloucester.*	1,349	1,253
Didsbury *Lancs.*	11,527	19,065
Dilhorne *Staff.*	6,048	7,152
Dilwyn *Hereford.*	3,648	3,370
Dingeston *Monm.*	5,465	4,921
Dishforth *W. Yorks.*	1,666	1,589
Diss, U.S.D. *Norfolk.*	3,850	3,845
Ditchling *Sussex.*	4,682	5,198
Docking *Norfolk.*	5,061	4,889
Dodington, *see* Whitchurch.		
Dodworth, U.S.D. *Yorks.*	2,747	2,989
Dolgelly, U.S.D. *Merioneth.*	2,357	2,457
Dolton *Devon.*	2,831	2,543
Doncaster, M.B. *Yorks.*	18,768	21,130
Donhead *Wilts.*	4,014	3,694
Donnington *Lincoln.*	2,691	2,567
Dorchester, M.B. *Devon.*	6,915	7,568
Dorking, U.S.D. *Surrey.*		6,328
Dover, M.B. *Kent.*	28,506	28,486
Downham *Norfolk.*	9,375	8,875
Downham Markt, U.S.D. *Norfk.*	2,754	2,631
Downton *Wilts.*	5,034	4,713
Dresdon, U.S.D. *Staff.*	2,805	3,094
Driffield *Yorks.*	8,366	9,153
Driffield, Great, U.S.D. *Yorks.*	5,067	5,987
Drighlington, U.S.D. *Yorks.*	4,388	4,213
Droitwich, M.B. *Worcester.*	3,504	3,761
Dronfield, U.S.D. *Derby.*	2,475	4,331
Droylsden, U.S.D. *Lancs.*	6,768	8,679
Drypool *E. Yorks.*	12,425	20,895
Dudley, M.B. *Worcester.*	43,782	46,233
Duddeston *Warwick.*	45,986	55,239
Duffield *Derby.*	6,327	6,814
Dukinfield, U.S.D. *Cheshire.*	14,085	16,943
Dulverton *Somerset.*	5,794	5,453
Dulwich, *see* Camberwell, *p.* 6.		
Dummer *Hants.*	4,421	4,521
Dunchurch *Warwick.*	5,602	5,337
Dunmow *Essex.*	5,549	5,265
Dunstable, M.B. *Beds.*	4,558	4,627
Dunster *Somerset.*	4,211	3,718
Dunston, *see* Newbold.		
Durham, M.B. *Durham.*	14,406	14,932
Dursley *Gloucester.*	5,568	5,291
Duxford *Camb.*	5,161	5,026
Dwygyfylchi, U.S.D. *Carnarvon.*	1,623	2,131
Ealing, U.S.D. *Middx.*	9,959	15,766
Earl's Barton *Northptn.*	6,573	7,183
Earl Shilton *Leicester.*	3,400	3,792
Earl Soham *Suffolk.*	2,439	2,239
Earlsdon *Northumb.*	9,628	13,218
Easington *Durham.*	33,694	41,102
Easingwold *N. Yorks.*	5,490	5,330
East Barnet Valley, *see* Barnet.		
Eastbourne, U.S.D. *Sussex.*	10,499	21,977
East Budleigh *Devon.*	5,004	4,742
Eastchurch *Kent.*	1,635	1,558
East Cowes, U.S.D. *Hants.*	2,058	2,615
East Dereham, U.S.D. *Norfolk*	5,107	5,640
East Grinstead *Sussex.*	7,870	9,755
East Ham, U.S.D. *Essex.*	4,334	9,815
Eastham *Cheshire.*	12,683	14,019
Easthampstead [R.D.] *Berks*	10,632	12,663
Eastmeon *Hants*	2,703	2,772
East Molesey, U.S.D. *Surrey.*	2,409	3,290
East Preston *Sussex.*	21,579	26,364
East Retford, M.B. *Notts.*	8,658	9,748
Eastry [R.D.] *Kent.*	27,229	27,994
East Stamford Brdg. *E. Yorks.*	4,258	4,043
East Stonehouse, U.S.D. *Devon.*	14,585	15,125
East Vale, U.S.D. *Staff.*	1,409	1,419
Ebbw Vale, U.S.D. *Monm.*		15,519
Eccles, *see* Barton.		
Ecclesall Bierlaw *W. Yorks.*	53,331	67,537
Ecclesfield *W. Yorks.*	15,171	21,158
Eccleshall *Staff.*	6,044	5,708
Eccleshill, U.S.D *Yorks.*	5,622	7,037
Eckington [Chesterfield] *Derby.*	17,068	22,129
Eckington [Pershore] *Worcester.*	4,265	3,823
Edenfield *Lancs.*	4,725	4,936
Edgbaston *Worcester.*	25,051	29,951
Edgware *Middx.*	3,450	3,749
Edgworth *Lancs.*	2,278	2,473
Edington *Wilts.*	3,483	3,100
Edlesborough *Beds.*	3,779	3,583
Edmonton, U.S.D. *Middx.*	13,860	23,463
Egham *Berks.*	9,505	13,494
Egloshayle *Cornwall.*	4,840	4,754
Egremont, U.S.D. *Cumb.*	4,529	5,976
Egton *N. Yorks.*	5,705	4,920
Elham *Kent.*	3,882	3,732
Eling *Hants.*	6,100	6,010
Elland, U.S.D. *Yorks.*	6,432	8,278
Ellel *Lancs.*	3,562	3,754
Ellesmere, U.S.D. *Salop.*	2,013	1,875
Elsdon *Northumb.*	1,678	1,590
Eltham *Kent.*	4,539	5,827
Elton *Lancs.*	11,072	13,370
Ely, U.S.D. *Camb.*	8,166	8,172
Embleton *Northumb.*	5,606	5,653
Emley, U.S.D. *Yorks.*	1,275	1,290
Enderby *Leicester.*	6,932	7,968
Enfield, U.S.D. *Middx.*	16,054	19,119
Ensham *Oxford.*	5,219	4,899
Epping *Essex.*	5,566	5,564
Epsom, U.S.D. *Surrey.*	6,276	6,916
Epworth *W. Yorks.*	4,627	4,253
Ercall Magna *Salop.*	3,194	3,043
Erdington *Warwick.*	44,668	69,643
Erith, U.S.D. *Kent.*	8,239	9,723
Erpingham [R.D.] *Norfolk.*	19,841	20,232
Esher *Surrey.*	9,163	11,229
Eton, U.S.D. *Bucks.*	2,806	3,466
Evercreech *Somerset.*	4,986	4,619
Evershot *Dorset.*	3,043	2,729
Everton *Lancs.*	90,937	109,788
Evesham, M.B. *Worcester.*	4,888	5,112
Ewhurst *Sussex.*	2,680	2,742
Exeter, M.B. *Devon.*	36,347	37,608
Exmouth, U.S.D. *Devon.*	5,614	6,245
Eye, M.B. *Suffolk.*	2,396	2,296

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	1881.
Eynsford ..... *Norfolk.*	8,638	8,484
Eythorn ..... *Kent.*	2,155	2,037
Failsworth, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	5,685	7,907
Fairfield, U.S.D. ..... *Derby.*	1,134	1,464
Fairford ..... *Gloucester.*	5,969	5,518
Fakenham ..... *Norfolk.*	7,284	7,703
Falmouth, M.B. ..... *Cornwall.*	5,294	4,373
Falmouth Parish, U.S.D., *Cornwall.*	5,177	7,133
Fareham, U.S.D. ..... *Hants.*	7,023	7,171
Faringdon ..... *Berks.*	6,013	5,518
Farnborough ..... *Hants.*	8,614	9,310
Farnham, U.S.D. ..... *Surrey.*	4,461	4,530
Farningham ..... *Kent.*	6,312	7,052
Farnley Tyas, U.S.D. ... *Yorks.*	601	614
Farnworth [Bolton], U.S.D., *Lancs.*	13,550	20,701
Farnworth [Prescot] ... *Lancs.*	16,862	27,679
Farsley, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	3,829	4,434
Faversham, M.B. ..... *Kent.*	7,319	8,756
Fawley ..... *Hants.*	4,081	3,879
Fazely ..... *Staff.*	7,721	9,750
Featherstone, U.S.D. ... *Yorks.*	2,265	5,901
Feckenham ..... *Warwick.*	5,752	6,145
Felling, U.S.D. ..... *Durham.*	13,755	17,137
Fenham, *see* Benwell.		
Fenny Stratford ..... *Bucks.*	11,174	11,224
Fenton, U.S.D. ..... *Staff.*	10,299	13,830
Fernhurst ..... *Sussex.*	2,206	2,435
Ferriby ..... *E. Yorks.*	1,772	1,796
Festiniog, U.S.D. ... *Merioneth.*	8,055	11,272
Fewston ..... *W. Yorks.*	3,309	2,927
Filey, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	2,267	2,337
Fincham ..... *Norfolk.*	4,951	4,530
Finchingfield ..... *Essex.*	5,134	4,337
Finchley, U.S.D. ..... *Middx.*	7,146	11,190
Finsbury, *see* Holborn, *p.* 5.		
Fishguard ..... *Pembk.*	7,437	7,237
Flamstead ..... *Herts,*	3,111	2,784
Flaxton [York] ..... *E. Yorks.*	1,768	1,791
Fleetwood, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	4,428	6,513
Flegg ..... *Norfolk.*	9,382	9,700
Flint, M.B. ..... *Flint.*	4,269	5,126
Flockton, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	1,116	1,180
Foleshill ..... *Warwick.*	13,233	14,440
Folkestone, U.S.D. ..... *Kent.*	?	18,717
Fontmel ..... *Dorset.*	3,256	3,005
Ford ..... *Northumb.*	6,253	5,521
Fordham ..... *Essex.*	4,696	4,505
Fordingbridge ..... *Hants.*	6,441	6,234
Formby ..... *Lancs.*	5,961	13,157
Forncett ..... *Norfolk.*	5,489	5,135
Fornham ..... *Suffolk.*	5,605	5,445
Foston ..... *E. Yorks.*	2,909	2,856
Fotheringhay ..... *Northptn.*	5,898	5,821
Fowey ..... *Cornwall.*	7,209	6,786
Fownhope ..... *Hereford.*	5,654	5,652
Framfield ..... *Sussex.*	3,503	3,726
Framlingham ..... *Suffolk.*	3,585	3,581
Frampton ..... *Gloucester.*	4,442	4,214
Frant ..... *Sussex.*	3,263	3,481
Frimley ..... *Surrey.*	27,247	26,989
Frodsham ..... *Cheshire.*	6,616	7,297
Frome, U.S.D. ..... *Somerset.*	8,957	9,376
Fulbourn ..... *Camb.*	9,867	11,537
Fulham, *see* Fulham, *p.* 4.		
Fulstone, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	2,052	1,909
Fulwood, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	3,079	3,725
Fyfield ..... *Berks.*	1,827	1,683
Fylde, *see* Poulton-le-Fylde.		
Gainsborough, U.S.D. *Lincoln.*	7,564	10,964
Gargrave ..... *W. Yorks.*	2,030	2,117
Garsdale ..... *W. Yorks.*	911	602
Garstang ..... *Lancs.*	5,612	5,833
Garston, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	7,340	10,131
Gateshead, M.B. ..... *Durham.*	48,627	65,873
Gawsworth ..... *Cheshire.*	2,882	2,797
Gayton ..... *Norfolk.*	4,104	3,910
Gazeley ..... *Camb.*	3,886	3,142
Gedney Hill ..... *Lincoln.*	3,071	2,742
Gelligaer ..... *Glam.*	9,198	115,92
Geneurglynn ..... *Card.*	5,023	45,27
Gildersome, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	3,445	3,470
Gillingham [Medway], U.S.D., *Kent.*	20,160	20,802
Gillingham [Shaftesbury], *Dorset.*	4,800	4,803
Gisburn ..... *Lancs.*	2,220	2,348
Glastonbury, M.B. ... *Somerset.*	3,668	3,719
Glendale, [R.D.] ..... *Northumb.*	12,188	10,933
Glossop, M.B. ..... *Derby.*	17,046	19,574
Gloucester, M.B. ... *Gloucester*	31,844	36,552
Gnosall ..... *Salop.*	4,851	4,588
Godalming, M.B. ..... *Surrey.*	2,444	2,505
Godmanchester, M.B. ... *Hunts.*	2,863	2,188
Godshill ..... *Hants.*	10,088	11,747
Godstone ..... *Surrey.*	13,541	17,692
Golcar, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	6,033	7,655
Gomersal, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	4,003	3,986
Goodman's Field, *see* Whitechapel, *p.* 5.		
Goole, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	8,234	10,339
Gorleston ..... *Suffolk.*	8,563	11,253
Gorton, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	21,616	33,091
Gosberton ..... *Lincoln.*	3,236	3,046
Gower ..... *Glam.*	9,290	11,097
Grampound ..... *Cornwall.*	4,907	4,972
Grange, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*		1,150
Grantham, M.B. ..... *Lincoln.*	13,496	16,886
Grasmere, U.S.D. ..... *Westmld.*		684
Grassington ..... *W. Yorks.*	2,351	1,902
Gravesend, M.B. ..... *Kent.*	21,265	23,375
Grayrigg ..... *Cumb.*	3,954	3,920
Grays ..... *Essex.*	7,042	10,443
Greasborough, U.S.D. ... *Yorks.*		2,914
Greasley ..... *Notts.*	22,369	27,156
Great Baddow ..... *Essex.*	6,857	6,568
Great Burstead ..... *Essex.*	5,017	4,711
Great Crosby, U.S.D. ... *Lancs.*	2,864	5,100
Great Driffield, *see* Driffield, *p.* 16.		
Great Easton ..... *Rutland.*	2,952	3,058
Great Grimsby, M.B. ... *Lincoln.*	20,244	29,682
Great Harwood, U.S.D. ... *Lancs.*	4,907	6,281
Great Marlow ..... *Bucks*	5,494	5,518
Great Wakering ..... *Essex*	4,842	5,242
Great Yarmouth, *see* Yarmouth.		
Greenwich, *see p.* 7.		
Greetland, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	4,114	4,194
Gresley ..... *Derby.*	12,559	19,747
Greystoke ..... *Cumb.*	4,850	4,675
Gringley ..... *Notts.*	3,224	3,115
Guildford, M.B. ..... *Surrey.*	9,106	10,858
Guisbrough, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	5,202	6,616
Guiseley, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	3,185	3,706
Guiting ..... *Gloucester.*	5,971	5,674
Gunthwaite and Ingbirchworth, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	386	405
Gwennap ..... *Cornwall.*	10,571	8,032
Gwnnws ..... *Card.*	3,597	3,313
Gyffylliog ..... *Denbigh.*	1.294	1,189
Hackney, *see p.* 4.		

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	1881.
Haddenham, [Aylesbury] *Bucks.*	4,343	3,875
Haddenham [Ely] ..... *Camb.*	4,063	3,584
Hadleigh, U.S.D. ..... *Suffolk.*	3,575	3,237
Haggerston, *see* Shoreditch, *p. 5.*		
Hailsham ..... *Sussex.*	6,143	6,702
Hale ..... *Lancs.*	2,964	2,939
Halesowen ..... *Worcester.*	13,376	16,263
Halesworth ..... *Suffolk.*	7,715	7,390
Halford ..... *Warwick.*	3,961	3,404
Halifax, M.B. ..... *Yorks.*	65,510	73,633
Hallam, Nether ..... *W. Yorks.*	28,153	38,868
Hallam, Upper ..... *W. Yorks.*	3,070	4,058
Halliwell ..... *Lancs.*	9,832	14,012
Halsall ..... *Lancs.*	2,093	2,114
Halstead, U.S.D. ..... *Essex.*	5,783	5,804
Haltwhistle ..... *Northumb.*	6,987	7,903
Hambledon ..... *Hants.*	5,610	5,399
Ham Common, U.S.D. *Surrey.*	1,239	1,349
Hammersmith, *see* Fulham, *p. 4.*		
Hampstead, *see p. 4.*		
Hampton ..... *Surrey.*	10,185	13,538
Hampton Wick, U.S.D. *Middlx.*	2,207	2,163
Hamsterley ..... *Durham.*	22,537	25,424
Handsworth, U.S.D. ..... *Staff.*	14,359	22,903
Handsworth, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	5,783	7,644
Hanley, M.B. ..... *Staff.*	39,976	48,354
Hanley Castle ..... *Worcester.*	13,806	14,303
Hanmer ..... *Salop.*	2,428	2,372
Hanover Square, *see p. 4.*		
Hapton, *see* Padiham.		
Harberton ..... *Devon.*	2,708	2,649
Harborne, U.S.D. ..... *Staff.*	5,105	6,433
Hardingstone, U.S.D. *Northptn.*	1,763	1,814
Haresfield ..... *Gloucester.*	3,367	3,135
Harleston ..... *Norfolk.*	5,655	5,568
Harlow ..... *Essex.*	5,707	5,645
Harpenden ..... *Herts.*	7,778	8,401
Harptree ..... *Somerset.*	3,463	3,011
Harraton ..... *Durham.*	15,778	20,072
Harrington ..... *Cumb.*	9,998	15,454
Harrogate, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	6,843	9,482
Harrold ..... *Beds.*	3,200	2,944
Harrow, U.S.D. ..... *Middlx.*	4,997	5,551
Hartest ..... *Suffolk.*	6,880	6,489
Harting ..... *Sussex.*	4,738	4,956
Hartington ..... *Derby.*	1,600	1,487
Hartland ..... *Devon.*	3,755	3,753
Hartlepool, M.B. ..... *Durham.*	13,166	12,684
Hartlepool, West, U.S.D. *Durham.*	21,110	28,167
Hartley Wintney ..... *Hants.*	5,212	4,961
Hartshead ..... *Lancs.*	18,873	21,859
Hartshorn ..... *Leicester.*	6,358	7,060
Harwich, M.B. ..... *Essex.*	6,079	7,810
Harwood ..... *Lancs.*	13,185	17,746
Haslingden, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	?	14,383
Hastings, M.B. ..... *Sussex.*	29,291	42,256
Hatfield ..... *Herts.*	6,359	6,502
Hatfield ..... *Essex.*	4,516	4,256
Hatherleigh ..... *Devon.*	3,899	3,385
Haughton, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	4,276	5,051
Havant, U.S.D. ..... *Hants.*	2,634	3,027
Haverfordwest, M.B. ..... *Pembk.*	6,622	6,393
Haverhill, U.S.D. ..... *Suffolk.*	3,031	3,685
Hawarden ..... *Cheshire.*	14,815	15,695
Hawes ..... *N. Yorks.*	2,561	2,513
Hawkesbury ..... *Gloucester.*	4,039	3,743
Hawkhurst ..... *Kent.*	7,172	7,030
Hawkshead ..... *Lancs.*	3,357	3,371
Haworth, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	2,884	3,816
Hay, U.S.D. ..... *Breck.*	1,777	1,915
Haydock, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	5,286	5,863
Hayes ..... *Middlx.*	10,497	11,523
Hayfield ..... *Derby.*	11,752	12,736
Hayle, U.S.D. ..... *Cornwall.*	1,180	1,089
Hayton ..... *Cumb.*	2,469	2,413
Haywards Heath, U.S.D. *Sussex.*	1,276	1,814
Hazelgrove ..... *Cheshire.*	5,307	6,385
Headcorn ..... *Kent.*	5,634	5,612
Headington [B.D.] ..... *Oxford.*	22,756	28,717
Heage, U.S.D. ..... *Derby.*	2,195	2,405
Heanor, U.S.D. ..... *Derby.*	4,888	6,823
Heath Town or Wednesfield Heath, U.S.D. ..... *Staff.*	5,268	6,244
Heaton ..... *Lancs.*	4,282	5,181
Heaton, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	1,929	3,106
Heaton Norris, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	3,294	5,490
Heavitree ..... *Devon.*	5,661	6,301
Hebburn, U.S.D. ..... *Durham.*	6,182	12,241
Hebden Bridge, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	3,894	5,008
Heckington ..... *Lincoln.*	4,572	4,563
Heckmondwike, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	8,300	9,284
Hedingham ..... *Essex.*	7,089	6,032
Hedon, M.B. ..... *Yorks.*	996	966
Hellingly ..... *Sussex.*	6,878	6,711
Helmsley ..... *N. Yorks.*	3,868	3,961
Helston, M.B. ..... *Cornwall.*	3,797	3,432
Hemel Hempstead ..... *Herts.*	8,720	9,064
Hemsworth ..... *W. Yorks.*	8,114	11,106
Hendon, U.S.D. ..... *Middlx.*	6,972	10,484
Hendred ..... *Berks.*	4,512	4,459
Henley, U.S.D. ..... *Oxford.*	4,523	4,604
Henstead ..... *Norfolk.*	5,410	5,195
Hepworth, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	1,111	1,047
Hereford, M.B. ..... *Hereford.*	13,347	19,322
Herne ..... *Kent.*	5,359	5,832
Herne Bay, U.S.D. ..... *Kent.*	1,891	1,594
Hertford, M.B. ..... *Herts.*	7,169	7,585
Hessle ..... *E. Yorks.*	4,861	11,626
Heston and Isleworth, U.S.D. *Middlx.*	19,930	22,717
Hetton-le-Hole ..... *Durham.*	13,004	16,537
Heworth ..... *Durham.*	13,755	17,137
Hexham, U.S.D. ..... *Northumb.*	5,331	5,919
Heytesbury ..... *Wilts.*	4,030	3,608
Heywood, M.B. ..... *Lancs.*	?	23,050
Higham Ferrers ..... *Northptn.*	8,141	10,790
High Bickington ..... *Devon.*	2,920	2,585
Highclere ..... *Hants.*	3,154	3,112
Higher Bebington, U.S.D. *Chesh.*	?	1,197
High Hoyland ..... *W. Yorks.*	3,407	3,226
Highworth ..... *Wilts.*	8,220	10,246
Hillingdon ..... *Middlx.*	9,712	10,779
Hillington ..... *Norfolk.*	4,476	4,266
Hinckley, U.S.D. *Leic. & Wark.*	6,902	7,673
Hinderwell, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	2,599	2,467
Hindley, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	10,627	14,667
Hindon ..... *Wilts.*	2,559	2,352
Hipperholme, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	2,130	2,920
Hitchin, U.S.D. ..... *Herts.*	8,850	8,434
Hoddesdon ..... *Herts.*	5,809	6,717
Hodnet ..... *Salop.*	5,089	4,995
Holbeach, U.S.D. ..... *Lincoln.*	5,332	5,190
Holbeck ..... *W. Yorks.*	21,617	24,051
Holborn, *see p. 5.*		
Holbrook ..... *Suffolk.*	5,991	5,760
Holcombe ..... *Lancs.*	7,095	9,707
Hollingbourn ..... *Kent.*	4,689	4,800
Hollingworth, U.S.D. *Cheshire.*	2,280	2,658
Holme [Howden] ..... *E. Yorks.*	1,976	1,893
Holme [Huddersfield], U.S.D. *Yorks.*	724	678
Holme Cultram, U.S.D. ... *Cumb.*	4,087	4,220
Holmfirth ..... *W. Yorks.*	9,446	9,583

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	Population. 1881.
Holsworthy ..... *Devon.*	2,619	2,650
Holt [Erpingham] ..... *Norfolk.*	6,015	5,861
Holt [Marbley] ..... *Worcester.*	3,802	3,716
Holt [Wrexham] ..... *Denbigh.*	6,760	6,615
Holyhead, U.S.D. ..... *Anglesey.*	5,916	8,543
Holywell, U.S.D. ..... *Flint.*	3,540	3,091
Holywell, *see* Shoreditch, *p.* 5.		
Honiton, M.B. ..... *Devon.*	3,464	3,349
Honley, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	4,906	5,070
Hoo ..... *Kent.*	3,143	3,397
Hoole, U.S.D. ..... *Cheshire.*	1,720	2,275
Horbury, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	3,977	5,050
Horefield, U.S.D. ... *Gloucester.*	2,935	5,740
Horley ..... *Surrey.*	7,243	7,462
Horncastle, U.S.D. ... *Lincoln.*	4,865	4,814
Hornchurch ..... *Essex.*	6,979	7,196
Horndean ..... *Hants.*	2,769	2,747
Hornsea, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	1,685	1,836
Hornsey, U.S.D. ..... *Middlx.*	11,746	22,474
Hornsey, South, U.S.D. *Middlx.*	7,611	14,587
Horseforth, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	5,465	6,346
Horsham, U.S.D. ..... *Sussex.*	5,720	6,804
Horsham, North ..... *Sussex.*	12,072	14,277
Horsham, South ..... *Sussex.*	3,957	4,083
Horsham, West ..... *Sussex.*	3,819	3,940
Horsley [Stroud] ... *Gloucester.*	4,751	4,555
Horsley [Belper] ..... *Derby.*	6,989	6,699
Horselydown, *see* Southwark, *p.* 5.		
Horton [Bradford] ... *W. Yorks.*	60,408	83,350
Horwich, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	3,671	3,761
Hougham [Dover] ..... *Kent.*	10,986	12,356
Houghton-le-Spring, U.S.D. } *Durham.* }	5,276	6,041
Hove, U.S.D. ..... *Sussex.*	11,277	20,789
Hovingham ..... *N. Yorks.*	2,046	1,993
Howden ..... *E. Yorks.*	6,493	5,800
Howdon, U.S.D. ..... *Northumb.*	1,112	1,099
Hoxton, *see* Shoreditch, *p.* 5.		
Hoyland Swaine, U.S.D. ... *Yorks.*	706	750
Hucknall Torkard, U.S.D. *Notts.*	4,257	10,023
Hucknall-under-Huthwaite, } U.S.D. ..... *Notts.* }	1,554	2,033
Huddersfield, M.B. ..... *Yorks.*	70,253	81,825
Hull, M.B. ..... *Yorks.*	121,892	154,250
Hulme [Manchester] ... *Lancs.*	80,134	90,324
Hulton ..... *Lancs.*	9,516	13,711
Humber [Hull] ..... *E. Yorks.*	8,744	6,600
Humbleton ..... *E. Yorks.*	1,294	1,261
Humbleyard ..... *Norfolk.*	5,316	5,441
Hungerford ..... *Berks.*	9,627	8,908
Hunmanby ..... *E. Yorks.*	3,873	3,936
Hunslet ..... *W. Yorks.*	37,289	46,942
Hunsworth, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	1,284	1,516
Huntingdon, M.B. ..... *Hunts.*	4,243	4,229
Huntley ..... *Gloucester.*	5,534	4,946
Huntspill ..... *Somerset.*	4,173	4,147
Hursley ..... *Hants.*	2,572	2,753
Hurst, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	5,342	6,382
Hurstbourne Tarrant ... *Hants.*	2,237	1,947
Hurstpierpoint ..... *Sussex.*	7,500	9,178
Hutton ..... *N. Yorks.*	2,387	2,660
Hutton Bushell ..... *N. Yorks.*	4,647	4,980
Huyton ..... *Lancs.*	5,141	5,936
Huyton with Roby, U.S.D. } *Lancs.* }	3,184	4,060
Hyde, M.B. ..... *Cheshire.*	27,500	28,629
Hythe, M.B. ..... *Kent.*	?	4,069
Ibstock ..... *Leicester.*	6,878	8,240
Idle, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	6,253	6,643
Ilchester ..... *Somerset.*	2,349	2,093
Ilford ..... *Essex.*	5,947	7,645
Ilfracombe, U.S.D. ..... *Devon.*	4,721	6,043
Ilkeston, U.S.D. ..... *Derby.*	9,662	14,119
Ilkley, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	2,511	4,733
Illogan ..... *Cornwall.*	9,747	8,723
Ilminster ..... *Somerset.*	7,821	7,341
Ilsley ..... *Berks.*	5,377	5,206
Ince-in-Makerfield, U.S.D. } *Lancs.* }	11,989	16,017
Ingatestone ..... *Essex.*	6,498	6,017
Ingbirchworth, *see* Gunthwaite.		
Ipstones ..... *Staff.*	5,779	5,420
Ipswich, M.B. ..... *Suffolk.*	42,947	50,762
Iron Acton ..... *Gloucester.*	5,369	5,311
Isfield ..... *Sussex.*	2,846	2,898
Islandshire ..... *Northumb.*	3,764	3,079
Isle of Wight [R.D.] ... *Hants.*	66,219	73,652
Isleworth ..... *Middlx.*	19,930	22,717
Isleworth, U.S.D. *see* Heston.		
Islington [London], *see p.* 4.		
Islington [Liverpool] ... *Lancs.*	40,231	36,683
Iver ..... *Bucks.*	6,266	6,501
Ivinghoe ..... *Beds.*	2,467	2,124
Ivybridge, U.S.D. ..... *Devon.*	1,600	1,820
Ixworth ..... *Suffolk.*	5,957	5,551
Jarrow, M.B. ..... *Durham.*	18,179	25,531
Kea ..... *Cornwall.*	5,782	4,516
Kearsley, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	5,880	7,241
Keighley, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	19,775	25,245
Kelvedon ..... *Essex.*	2,388	2,227
Kempsey ..... *Worcester.*	3,583	3,454
Kempston, *see* Bedford.		
Kemp Town [Brighton] *Sussex.*	14,764	15,504
Kenarth ..... *Card.*	7,964	8,233
Kendal, M.B. ..... *Westmld.*	13,446	13,696
Kenilworth, U.S.D. ... *Warwick.*	3,880	4,150
Kenninghall ..... *Norfolk.*	5,742	5,378
Kennington, *see* Lambeth, *p.* 3.		
Kensington, *see* London, *p.* 4.		
Kentchurch ..... *Hereford.*	3,791	3,503
Kentish Town, *see* St. Pancras, *p.* 4.		
Kenton ..... *Devon.*	5,394	5,681
Kenwyn ..... *Cornwall.*	9,787	8,685
Kerry ..... *Mont.*	2,619	2,601
Kessingland ..... *Suffolk.*	5,533	7,464
Keswick, U.S.D. ..... *Cumb.*	2,777	3,219
Kettering, U.S.D. ... *Northptn.*	7,184	11,093
Kettlewell ..... *W. Yorks.*	1,017	854
Keynsham ..... *Somerset.*	4,341	4,869
Kidderminster, M.B. *Worcester.*	19,473	24,270
Kidsgrove, U.S.D. ..... *Staff.*	4,162	3,994
Kildwick ..... *W. Yorks.*	8,362	8,922
Kilkhampton ..... *Cornwall.*	1,925	1,785
Kilmersdon ..... *Somerset.*	4,442	4,348
Kimberworth ..... *W. Yorks.*	24,399	30,033
Kimbolton ..... *Hunts.*	9,126	7,919
Kineton ..... *Warwick.*	2,646	2,302
Kingsbridge ..... *Devon.*	4,427	4,289
Kingsclere ..... *Hants.*	3,154	3,112
Kingsholm ..... *Gloucester.*	8,168	9,354
Kingsland ..... *Hereford.*	4,657	4,278
King's Langley ..... *Herts.*	2,875	2,758
King's Lynn, M.B. ..... *Norfolk.*	17,360	18,475
King's Norton ..... *Worcester.*	22,489	34,683
Kingston-on-Thames, M.B. } *Surrey.* }	15,263	19,875
Kingston-upon-Hull, *see* Hull.		
Kingston [Portsea Island] } *Hants.* }	28,541	39,127
Kingswinford ..... *Worcester.*	35,041	35,767
Kingston, U.S.D. ..... *Hereford.*	2,126	2,075

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	1881.
Kinsham ..... *Hereford.*	1,262	1,207
Kintbury ..... *Berks.*	4,362	3,880
Kinver ..... *Staff.*	4,400	4,019
Kirkburton U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	3,442	3,407
Kirkby Lonsdale, U.S.D. *Westmld.*	1,766	1,733
Kirkby Malham ..... *W. Yorks.*	878	762
Kirkby Malzeard ... *W. Yorks.*	2,892	2,831
Kirkby Moorside ..... *N. Yorks.*	5,661	5,514
Kirkby Stephen ..... *Westmld.*	7,160	5,665
Kirkdale ..... *Lancs.*	32,978	58,116
Kirkham, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	3,593	3,840
Kirkheaton, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	2,646	2,747
Kirkleatham, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	1,930	3,898
Kirklington-cum-Upsland, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	292	249
Kirkoswald ..... *Cumb.*	6,777	5,764
Kirkstall [Leeds] ... *W. Yorks.*	13,942	19,136
Kirkwelpington ..... *Northumb.*	3,290	2,881
Kirton ..... *Lincoln.*	5,268	5,399
Knaresborough ..... *W. Yorks.*	8,249	8,496
Knaresborough and Tenter-gate, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	5,205	5,000
Knayton ..... *N. Yorks.*	1,660	1,789
Kneesal ..... *Notts.*	10,071	9,200
Knighton, U.S.D. ..... *Radnor.*	1,743	1,720
Knookin ..... *Salop.*	4,408	4,134
Knottingley ..... *W. Yorks.*	8,460	9,869
Knott-lanes ..... *Lancs.*	7,220	8,478
Knowle ..... *Warwick.*	2,983	3,122
Knutsford ..... *Cheshire.*	7,585	8,065
Lakenheath ..... *Suffolk.*	5,746	5,590
Lambeth, *see* London, *p. 3.*		
Lambourn ..... *Berks.*	5,360	5,007
Lampeter, U.S.D. ..... *Card.*	1,225	1,443
Lancaster, M.B. ..... *Lancs.*	17,245	20,724
Lanchester ..... *Durham.*	27,830	39,690
Landport ..... *Hants.*	55,455	64,121
Langport ..... *Somerset.*	6,816	6,114
Langtoft ..... *E. Yorks.*	4,127	4,233
Lanlivery ..... *Cornwall.*	4,831	4,548
Lansdown [Bath] ..... *Somerset.*	14,587	13,509
Lastingham ..... *N. Yorks.*	3,748	1,473
Latchford ..... *Lancs.*	4,331	5,567
Lathom, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	3,659	4,161
Launceston, M.B. ... *Cornwall.*	2,935	3,217
Lavenham ..... *Suffolk.*	7,803	7,231
Lavington ..... *Wilts.*	5,398	4,764
Leadenham ..... *Lincoln.*	3,731	3,566
Leadgate, U.S.D. ..... *Durham.*	3,677	4,279
Leake ..... *Leicester.*	6,138	5,689
Leamington, M.B ..... *Warwick.*	20,910	22,976
Leatherhead ..... *Surrey.*	6,717	8,012
Leckhampstead ..... *Bucks.*	4,063	3,632
Leckhampton, U.S.D. *Gloucester.*	3,265	3,502
Ledbury ..... *Hereford.*	8,901	8,646
Lee ..... *Kent.*	16,440	21,558
Leeds, M.B. ..... *Yorks.*	259,212	309,126
Leek, U.S.D. ..... *Staff.*	11,331	12,865
Leek-Frith ..... *Staff.*	1,743	1,757
Lees, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	2,919	3,511
Leicester, U.S.D. ..... *Leicester.*	95,200	122,351
Leigh, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	17,623	21,733
Leigh ..... *Worcester.*	6,116	6,506
Leighton Buzzard ..... *Beds.*	9,942	10,384
Lentwardine ..... *Salop.*	2,373	2,306
Lenham ..... *Kent.*	3,724	3,628
Lenton ..... *Notts.*	6,163	9,246
Leominster, M.B. ..... *Hereford.*	5,863	6,042
Lepton, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	2,989	3,019
Lerrin ..... *Cornwall.*	3,863	3,710
Leven ..... *E. Yorks.*	1,433	1,411
Levenshulme, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	2,742	3,557
Lever ..... *Lancs.*	7,675	10,083
Lever Little, *see* Little.		
Leverington ..... *Camb.*	5,754	5,439
Lewes, U.S.D. ..... *Sussex.*	6,010	6,017
Lewisham, *see* London, *p. 7.*		
Lewknor ..... *Oxford.*	3,760	3,500
Leyburn ..... *N. Yorks.*	4,896	4,810
Leyland, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	3,839	4,961
Leyton, U.S.D. ..... *Essex.*	?	25,405
Lichfield, M.B. ..... *Staff.*	7,347	8,360
Lifton ..... *Devon.*	3,861	3,527
Lillington, U.S.D. ..... *Warwick.*	699	938
Limehouse, *see p. 3.*		
Lincoln, M.B. ..... *Lincoln.*	26,766	37,312
Lincoln Home ..... *Lincoln.*	30,912	42,546
Lindfield, U.S.D. ..... *Sussex.*	902	866
Linthwaite, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	5,047	6,068
Linton ..... *Camb.*	4,715	4,523
Liskeard, M.B. ..... *Cornwall.*	4,700	4,479
Litcham ..... *Norfolk.*	5,249	4,848
Litherland, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	2,214	2,426
Littleborough, U.S.D. ... *Lancs.*	7,934	10,405
Little Crosby, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	432	583
Littlehampton, U.S.D. .... *Sussex.*	3,272	3,894
Littleport ..... *Camb.*	6,195	5,593
Little Hulton, U.S.D. ... *Lancs*	4,805	5,724
Little Lever, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	4,204	4,413
Little Woolton, U.S.D. ... *Lancs.*	1,128	1,159
Liverpool, M.B. ..... *Lancs.*	493,405	552,425
Liversedge, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	11,103	12,743
Llanarmon ..... *Denbigh.*	3,128	2,713
Llanarth ..... *Monm.*	1,891	1,717
Llanbister ..... *Radnor.*	4,357	3,722
Llanboidy ..... *Pembk.*	3,455	3,447
Llanddansaint ..... *Anglesey.*	5,007	4,826
Llanddansaint ... *Carmarthen.*	703	647
Llandebil ..... *Carmarthen.*	6,612	7,357
Llandilo, U.S.D. ... *Carmarthen.*	1,470	1,533
Llandilotalybont ..... *Glam.*	7,211	11,386
Llandingat ..... *Carmarthen.*	3,343	3,416
Llandisilio ..... *Cardigan.*	6,269	5,963
Llandissilio ..... *Pembroke.*	3,312	3,334
Llandovery, M.B. *Carmarthen*	1,861	2,035
Llandudno, U.S.D. ... *Carnarvon.*	2,762	4,838
Llandwrog ..... *Carnarvon.*	10,995	13,456
Llandyfrydog ..... *Anglesey.*	4,244	4,020
Llandygwydd ..... *Card.*	3,880	3,691
Llandyrnog ..... *Denbigh.*	1,586	1,477
Llandyssil ..... *Card.*	6,121	6,235
Llanelidan ..... *Denbigh.*	2,598	2,418
Llanelly, U.S.D. ..... *Carnarvon.*	14,973	19,655
Llanelly ..... *Breck.*	7,541	6,976
Llanfair ..... *Montgomery.*	6,100	5,587
Llanfairarybryn *Carmarthen.*	1,421	1,281
Llanfairfechan, U.S.D. *Carnarvon.*	1,612	2,041
Llanfihangelytraethau *Merion.*	4,500	5,094
Llanfynydd ..... *Carmarthen.*	1,289	1,169
Llangadock ..... *Carmarthen.*	2,830	3,386
Llangafelach ..... *Glam.*	17,600	25,154
Llangathen ..... *Carmarthen.*	2,638	2,506
Llangattock ..... *Breck.*	5,303	4,730
Llangefni ..... *Anglesey.*	4,938	4,891
Llangeitho ..... *Cardigan.*	3,189	3,187
Llangendeirne ... *Carmarthen.*	8,642	8,548
Llangibby ..... *Monm.*	4,683	6,869
Llangollen, U.S.D. ..... *Denbigh.*	2,798	3,124
Llangorse ..... *Breck.*	2,870	2,637
Llanganider ..... *Breck.*	3,928	3,625
Llanidan ..... *Carnarvon.*	3,394	3,491
Llanidloes, M.B. ... *Montgomery.*	3,428	3,420

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	1881.
Llanidloes, Upper and Lower *Montgomery.*	8,391	8,367
Llanllechid .....*Carnarvon.*	9,830	10,774
Llannon .....*Carmarthen.*	4,040	4,969
Llanrhaiadr .....*Denbigh.*	2,371	2,379
Llanrhaiadr .....*Montgomery.*	5,124	4,786
Llanrhystyd .....*Cardigan.*	3,470	3,128
Llanrug .....*Carnarvon.*	13,467	14,794
Llanrwst .....*Denbigh.*	7,001	7,367
Llansadwrn .....*Carmarthen.*	1,674	1,502
Llansaintffraid .....*Cardigan.*	7,108	6,574
Llansaintffraid ...*Montgomery.*	10,447	9,582
Llansamlet.....*Glam.*	6,128	8,392
Llansilin .....*Salop.*	4,136	3,919
Llantrisaint .....*Glam.*	13,110	19,186
Llanvihangel .....*Monm.*	1,847	1,674
Llanvrechva, Upper, U.S.D. *Monm.*	2,552	4,177
Llanwenog .....*Cardigan.*	1,790	1,848
Llanwnog .....*Montgomery.*	4,894	4,721
Llanwrtyd .....*Carmarthen.*	844	942
Llanybyther .....*Cardigan.*	2,580	2,690
Llechwedd-Isaf ...*Carnarvon.*	1,874	1,669
Lockington .....*E. Yorks.*	3,006	2,833
Lockton.....*N. Yorks.*	487	505
Lockwood ....*W. Yorks.*	11,575	14,742
Loddon.....*Norfolk.*	4,823	4,771
Lofthouse, U.S.D.....*Yorks.*	3,365	6,699
London, *see p. 3.*		
Long Ashton .....*Somerset.*	5,982	6,185
Longbenton .....*Northumb.*	17,210	19,131
Longbridge Deverill.....*Wilts.*	3,858	3,284
Long Buckby .....*Northptn.*	5,602	5,578
Long Eaton, U.S.D.....*Derby.*	3,204	5,542
Longnor .....*Staff.*	4,488	3,955
Longparish .....*Hants.*	4,382	4,185
Long Preston .....*W. Yorks.*	1,372	1,620
Long Sutton, U.S.D....*Lincoln.*	2,727	2,694
Longton [Preston] .....*Lancs.*	6,402	6,574
Longton, M.B.....*Staff.*	19,748	18,615
Longtown, High & Low.*Cumb.*	3,268	7,710
Longwood, U.S.D.....*Yorks.*	4,055	4,663
Looe .....*Cornwall.*	5,929	5,661
Loose.....*Kent.*	5,928	5,925
Loughborough, U.S.D. ...*Leic.*	11,588	14,733
Loughor .....*Carmarthen.*	5,328	7,541
Louth, M.B. .....*Lincoln.*	10,500	10,690
Lower Bebington, U.S.D.*Chesh.*	3,768	3,898
Lower Brixham, U.S.D. *Devon.*	4,941	5,363
Lower Mitton, U.S.D. ...*Worc.*	3,081	3,358
Lowestoft, U.S.D. .....*Suffolk.*	15,246	19,597
Lowther..... .....*Westmld.*	3,950	3,963
Lowton .....*Lancs.*	6,066	7,092
Luddenden [Halifax] *W. Yorks.*	6,511	6,053
Luddenden Foot, U.S.D. *Yorks.*	2,968	2,891
Ludgvan, U.S.D.....*Cornwall.*	2,960	2,682
Ludham .....*Norfolk.*	3,667	3,594
Ludlow, M.B.....*Salop.*	5,087	5,035
Luton, M.B. .....*Beds.*	17,317	23,959
Lutterworth .....*Leicester.*	14,257	13,356
Lydbury .....*Salop.*	1,916	1,829
Lydd ....*Kent.*	3,113	3,188
Lydney .....*Monm.*	6,469	5,992
Lyme .....*Devon.*	4,208	3,832
Lyme Regis, M.B. ..... *Dorset.*	2,333	2,043
Lymington, M.B. .....*Hants.*	2,474	2,431
Lymm, U.S.D. .....*Cheshire.*	4,541	4,665
Lyncombe [Bath] ...*Somerset.*	11,020	12,277
Lyndhurst .....*Hants.*	3,315	3,321
Lynton, U.S.D. .....*Devon.*	1,170	1,212
Lytchett.....*Dorset.*	2,089	2,208
Lytham, U.S.D.....*Lancs.*	3,257	4,122
Lythe .....*E. Yorks.*	4,752	4,745

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	1881.
Macclesfield, M.B. ...*Cheshire.*	35,450	37,514
Machynlleth .....*Montgomery.*	4,624	4,307
Madeley, U.S.D.....*Salop.*	9,475	9,211
Madley .....*Hereford.*	3,021	2,767
Madron, U.S.D. .....*Cornwall.*	2,977	2,791
Maesteg, U.S.D. .....*Glam.*	7,989	6,310
Maidenhead, M.B.....*Berks.*	6,173	8,219
Maiden Newton .....*Dorset.*	6,229	5,685
Maidstone, M.B.....*Kent.*	26,196	29,638
Maldon, M.B. .....*Essex.*	5,586	5,476
Malmesbury, U.S.D.....*Wilts.*	3,143	3,133
Malpas .....*Salop.*	3,512	3,420
Maltby.....*W. Yorks.*	2,449	2,568
Malton, U.S.D. ....*Yorks.*	8,168	8,750
Malvern, U.S.D.....*Worcester.*	5,693	5,847
Malvern Link, U.S.D.*Worcester.*	?	1,800
Manchester, M.B.....*Lancs.*	351,189	341,508
Manhood .....*Sussex.*	3,507	3,481
Manningtree .....*Essex.*	6,376	6,106
Mansfield, U.S.D.....*Notts.*	11,824	13,651
Mansfield Woodhouse, U.S.D. *Notts.*	2,474	2,617
Marazion .....*Cornwall.*	4,115	3,231
March, U.S.D. ....*Camb.*	5,854	6,190
Marden .....*Kent.*	5,024	4,856
Maresfield .....*Sussex.*	5,988	6,229
Margam .....*Glam.*	16,675	18,320
Margate, M.B.....*Kent.*	11,995	15,889
Market Bosworth ...*Leicester.*	6,868	6,409
Market Drayton .....*Salop.*	5,644	5,954
Market Harborough, U.S.D. *Leicester.*	4,364	5,350
Market Rasen, U.S.D. *Lincoln.*	2,815	2,612
Market Weighton ...*E. Yorks.*	4,962	4,835
Marlborough, M.B. .....*Wilts.*	3,660	3,348
Marple, U.S.D. .....*Cheshire.*	4,100	4,421
Marsden, *see* Colne.		
Marsden-in-Almondbury, U.S.D. .....*Yorks.*	2,119	2,634
Marsden-in-Huddersfield, U.S.D. .....*Yorks.*	692	686
Marshfield .....*Gloucester.*	4,107	3,692
Marske .....*N. Yorks.*	11,984	22,071
Martley .....*Worcester.*	3,046	2,905
Martock .....*Somerset.*	5,868	5,783
Marton .....*Lincoln.*	2,114	1,967
Marylebone, *see p. 4.*		
Maryport, U.S.D. .....*Cumb.*	7,443	8,177
Masham, U.S.D. .....*Yorks.*	2,209	2,174
Matlock .....*Derby.*	10,608	11,930
Mattishall .....*Norfolk.*	4,106	3,957
Mayfair, *see* St. George *p. 4.*		
Mayfield .....*Derby.*	3,506	3,601
Measham .....*Leicester.*	4,097	3,884
Melbourn [Royston].....*Herts.*	9,490	9,080
Melbourne [Shardlow] *Derby.*	4,698	4,921
Melcombe Regis, *see* Weymouth.		
Melford .....*Suffolk.*	5,666	5,898
Melksham, U.S.D. .....*Wilts.*	2,464	2,182
Mellor ....*Lancs.*	2,415	2,272
Meltham, U.S.D. .....*Yorks.*	4,229	4,530
Melton Mowbray, U.S.D. *Leic.*	5,033	5,766
Mendlesham.....*Suffolk.*	5,499	5,194
Mere.....*Wilts.*	8,105	7,348
Meriden.....*Warwick.*	6,000	5,903
Merthyr .....*Breck.*	1,591	1,371
Merthyr Tydfil, U.S.D....*Glam.*	51,949	48,357
Methley, U.S.D.....*Yorks.*	3,277	4,073
Methwold .....*Norfolk.*	8,759	8,644
Mevagissey .....*Cornwall.*	4,358	4,227
Mexborough, U.S.D. .....*Yorks.*	4,316	6,271
Michelmersh.....*Hants.*	4,264	4,073

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	1881.
Middleham ..... *N. Yorks.*	3,809	3,513
Middlesborough, M.B. .... *Yorks.*	39,563	55,288
Middleton [Lynn] ..... *Norfolk.*	2,176	2,092
Middleton [Oldham] ..... *Lancs.*	9,860	10,726
Middleton [Teesdale] *Durham.*	7,059	6,897
Middleton-in-Stranton, U.S.D. ..... *Durham.*	1,049	1,216
Middleton and Tonge, U.S.D. *Lancs.*	14,975	18,952
Middlewich, U.S.D. .. *Cheshire.*	3,085	3,379
Middezoy ..... *Somerset.*	2,551	2,185
Midgley, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	3,065	2,939
Midhurst ..... *Sussex.*	6,107	6,573
Midsomer Norton, U.S.D.. *Som.*	4,010	4,419
Milborne Port ..... *Somerset.*	5,783	5,427
Millbrook ..... *Hants.*	13,255	16,625
Mile End New Town, *see* Whitechapel, *p. 5.*		
Mile End, Old Town, *see p. 6.*		
Milford [Lymington] ... *Hants.*	4,041	4,275
Milford, U.S.D. ..... *Pembk.*	3,252	3,813
Millom, U.S.D. ..... *Cumb.*	3,036	6,231
Milnrow, U.S.D ..... *Lancs.*	?	7,022
Milnthorpe ..... *Cumb.*	6,147	6,622
Milton ..... *Kent.*	19,217	23,265
Milton [Hardingstone] *Northptn.*	2,837	2,937
Milton Abbas ..... *Dorset.*	6,027	5,575
Milton Abbot ..... *Devon.*	4,206	3,780
Milton Damerel ..... *Devon.*	2,378	2,128
Milton next Sittingbourne, U.S.D. ..... *Kent.*	3,463	4,185
Milverton ..... *Somerset.*	4,133	3,518
Milverton, U.S.D. ... *Warwick.*	1,813	2,162
Minchinhampton ... *Gloucester.*	4,361	4,571
Minehead ..... *Somerset.*	3,375	3,467
Minster [Sheppey] ..... *Kent.*	16,930	16,627
Minster [Thanet] ..... *Kent.*	4,893	4,925
Mirfield, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	?	11,512
Missenden ..... *Bucks.*	2,382	2,292
Misterton ..... *Lincoln.*	3,302	3,412
Mitcham ..... *Surrey.*	12,534	17,927
Mitcheldever ..... *Hants.*	2,334	2,257
Modbury ..... *Devon.*	3,781	3,583
Mold, U.S.D. ..... *Flint.*	3,978	4,320
Monk Bretton, U.S.D.... *Yorks.*	2,090	2,918
Monkseaton, *see* Whitley.		
Monkwearmouth ..... *Durham.*	29,041	36,361
Monmouth, M.B. ..... *Monm.*	5,879	6,112
Montford ..... *Salop.*	1,180	1,172
Montgomery ... *Montgomery.*	5,914	5,721
Monton, *see* Barton.		
Morchard Bishop ..... *Devon.*	4,879	3,950
Moreton ..... *Warwick.*	5,944	5,349
Moreton Hampstead ... *Devon.*	2,788	2,703
Moreton Say ..... *Salop.*	3,923	3,900
Morice ..... *Devon.*	8,227	7,635
Morland ..... *Westmld.*	4,298	4,255
Morley, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	9,607	15,016
Morpeth, M.B. ..... *Northumb.*	4,517	4,556
Mortimer ..... *Berks.*	4,794	4,961
Mortlake ..... *Surrey.*	9,316	12,329
Mossley, U.S.D. *Lancs. Yorks. & Cheshire.*	10,578	13,372
Moss-side, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	5,311	18,129
Mottram ..... *Lancs.*	6,824	7,943
Mottram-in-Longdendale *Cheshire.*	2,590	2,911
Moulton [Brixworth] *Northptn.*	4,579	4,490
Moulton [Spalding] ... *Lincoln.*	3,079	3,094
Mountain Ash, U.S.D.... *Glam.*	7,457	10,289
Much Wenlock, U.S.D.... *Salop.*	2,531	2,321
Much Woolton, U.S.D. *Lancs.*	4,643	4 539

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	1881.
Muker ..... *N. Yorks.*	2,350	2,009
Muncaster ..... *Cumb.*	2,314	2,655
Munslow ..... *Salop.*	1,997	1,825
Mylor ..... *Cornwall.*	3,884	3,309
Mynyddyslwyn ..... *Monm.*	11,491	13,099
Myton [Hull] ..... *E. Yorks.*	54,272	67,519
Nantmel ..... *Radnor.*	3,198	3,302
Nantwich, U.S.D. ..... *Cheshire.*	6,673	7,488
Narberth ..... *Pembk.*	3,646	3,383
Neath, M.B. ..... *Glam.*	9,319	10,447
Needham Market ..... *Essex.*	7,638	7,735
Nelson, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	5,580	10,381
Neston ..... *Cheshire.*	5,681	6,504
Neston and Parkgate *Cheshire.*	2,852	3,289
Netheravon ..... *Wilts.*	7,252	6,971
Netherbury ..... *Dorset.*	6,038	5,474
Netherthong, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	1,092	936
Nevin ..... *Carnarvon.*	4,697	5,200
Newark-upon-Trent, M.B. *Notts.*	12,195	14,019
Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, U.S.D. *Northumb.*	1,137	1,410
Newbold and Dunston, U.S.D. ..... *Derby.*	4,590	6,158
Newbury, M.B. ..... *Berks.*	?	10,143
Newcastle-under-Lyme, M.B. *Staff.*	15,948	17,506
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, M.B. *Northumb.*	128,443	145,228
Newchurch ..... *Lancs.*	26,823	28,271
Newent ..... *Gloucester.*	6,620	6,164
New Forest [R.D.] ..... *Hants.*	13,496	13,210
Newhaven ..... *Sussex.*	3,832	5,586
Newington, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	1,590	8,038
Newington, *see* Southwark.		
Newlyn ..... *Cornwall.*	3,588	3,251
Newmalden, U.S.D. ..... *Surrey.*	1,563	2,535
Newmarket, U.S.D. *Camb. & Suffolk.*	4,534	5,160
Newmill ..... *W. Yorks.*	5,774	5,752
New Mills, U.S.D. *Derby & Chesh.*	5,848	6,552
Newham, U.S.D. ..... *Gloucester.*	1,483	1,455
Newport ..... *Card.*	5,432	5,216
Newport [Howden] ... *E. Yorks.*	3,780	3,846
Newport, Isle of Wight, M.B. *Hants.*	7,956	9,436
Newport, M.B. ..... *Monm.*	27,069	35,382
Newport [Saffron Walden] *Essex.*	5,078	4,850
Newport ..... *Salop.*	3,202	3,044
Newport Pagnell ..... *Bucks.*	3,824	3,686
Newquay, U.S.D. ..... *Card.*	1,421	1,328
Newquay, U.S.D. ..... *Cornwall.*	1,121	1,589
Newsham ..... *N. Yorks.*	1,308	1,183
Newton [Keynsham] *Somerset.*	2,355	2,150
Newton [Prestwich] ..... *Lancs.*	29,120	53,256
Newton Abbot ..... *Devon.*	12,137	14,233
Newton [Ashton] ..... *Lancs.*	7,517	8,738
Newton Heath, U.S.D. .... *Lancs.*	18,103	29,188
Newton in Makerfield, U.S.D. *Lancs.*	8,244	10,580
Newtown ..... *Montgomery.*	5,886	7,170
Newtown & Llanllwchaiarn, U.S.D. ..... *Montgomery.*	5,886	7,170
Norbury ..... *Salop.*	1,700	1,609
Norden, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	?	4,044
Norhamshire ..... *Northumb.*	3,676	3,370
Normanby, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	3,556	7,689
Normanton, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	3,448	6,319
Northallerton, U.S.D. ... *Yorks.*	3,164	3,692
Northam, U.S.D. ..... *Devon.*	4,330	4,452
Northampton, M.B. *Northptn.*	41,168	51,880
North Bierley, U.S.D. ... *Yorks.*	18,616	20,938

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	Population. 1881.
North Collingham ..... *Notts.*	5,229	4,886
North Darley, U.S.D. ..... *Derby.*	1,557	1,848
North Elmham ..... *Norfolk.*	4,466	4,355
North Fleet, U.S.D. ..... *Kent.*	6,515	8,577
Northill ..... *Cornwall.*	5,574	4,724
North Meols ..... *Lancs.*	22,274	33,748
Northowram, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	3,725	3,294
North Petherton ..... *Somerset.*	5,238	4,872
North Petherwin ... *Cornwall.*	2,289	2,090
North Shields, *see* Shields.		
North Tawton ..... *Devon.*	4,710	4,050
Northwich, U.S.D. ..... *Cheshire.*	10,473	12,246
Norton ..... *W. Yorks.*	2,878	3,855
Norton [Leek] ..... *Staff.*	8,272	10,428
Norwich, M.B. ..... *Norfolk.*	80,386	87,843
Norwood, *see* Lambeth, *p.* 6.		
Nottingham, M.B. ..... *Notts.*	129,053	186,656
Nuneaton, U.S.D. ..... *Warwick.*	7,399	8,465
Nuneham Courtney ..... *Berks.*	2,585	2,300
Nunney ..... *Somerset.*	4,590	4,232
Oakham ..... *Rutland.*	11,142	10,978
Oakworth, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	5,683	5,759
Odiham ..... *Hants.*	6,775	7,053
Okehampton, U.S.D. ..... *Devon.*	1,900	1,695
Oldbury, U.S.D. ..... *Worcester.*	?	18,821
Oldham, M.B. ..... *Lancs.*	82,629	111,343
Oldland ..... *Somerset.*	10,948	12,949
Olney ..... *Bucks.*	10,869	9,672
Ombersley ..... *Worcester.*	5,064	5,831
Ongar, *see* Chipping.		
Openshaw, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	11,108	16,153
Orcheston ..... *Wilts.*	2,370	2,238
Ore ..... *Sussex.*	4,281	5,221
Orford ..... *Suffolk.*	7,438	7,259
Ormesby, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	4,080	7,761
Ormskirk, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	6,127	6,651
Orrell, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	3,561	4,299
Orsett ..... *Essex.*	6,130	5,913
Orton ..... *Westmld.*	3,155	3,302
Ossett ..... *W. Yorks.*	9,190	10,952
Osset-cum-Gawthorpe, U.S.D. *Yorks.*	9,190	10,952
Oswaldkirk ..... *N. Yorks.*	2,187	1,958
Oswaldtwistle, U.S.D. ... *Lancs.*	10,283	12,206
Oswestry, M.B. ..... *Salop.*	7,306	7,851
Otley, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	5,855	6,803
Ottery St. Mary, U.S.D. *Devon.*	4,110	4,005
Oundle, U.S.D. ..... *Northptn.*	2,829	2,890
Ouseburn, Great [R.D.] *W. Yorks.*	11,697	11,955
Ovenden, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	7,371	7,486
Over ..... *Cheshire.*	10,051	13,018
Overbury ..... *Gloucester.*	2,854	2,653
Over Darwen, M.B. ..... *Lancs.*	21,278	29,747
Overton ..... *Salop.*	1,720	1,469
Owston ..... *Lincoln.*	4,567	4,022
Oxenhope, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	2,328	2,443
Oxford, M.B. ..... *Oxford.*	31,404	35,929
Oystermouth, U.S.D. ..... *Glam.*	?	3,485
Padiham and Hapton, U.S.D. *Lancs.*	6,675	8,983
Padstow, U.S.D. ..... *Cornwall.*	1,991	1,849
Paignton, U.S.D. ..... *Devon.*	3,590	4,610
Painswick ..... *Gloucester.*	5,025	5,019
Pancras, *see p.* 4.		
Panteg, U.S.D. ..... *Monm.*	2,761	3,321
Parkgate, *see* Neston.		
Parkham ..... *Devon.*	2,707	2,442
Parracombe ..... *Devon.*	2,846	2,708
Pateley Bridge ..... *W. Yorks.*	3,304	3,750
Patrington ..... *E. Yorks.*	9,115	8,748
Peckham, *see* Camberwell, *p.* 6.		
Peldon ..... *Essex.*	5,055	5,073
Pemberton, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	10,374	13,763
Pembrey ..... *Carmarthen.*	6,845	8,278
Pembroke, M.B. ..... *Pembk.*	13,704	14,197
Penarth, U.S.D. ..... *Glam.*	3,104	6,054
Penbryn ..... *Cardigan.*	4,733	4,547
Pencarreg ..... *Cardigan.*	2,790	2,600
Pendle ..... *Lancs.*	1,416	1,363
Pendlebury, *see* Swinton.		
Pendleton ..... *Lancs.*	30,652	48,409
Penistone, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	1,949	2,254
Penkelly ..... *Breck.*	1,574	1,456
Penkridge ..... *Staff.*	4,140	4,244
Pennal ..... *Mont.*	4,780	4,772
Penrith, U.S.D. ..... *Cumb.*	8,317	9,268
Penryn, M.B. ..... *Cornwall.*	3,679	3,463
Pensarn, *see* Abergele.		
Penshurst ..... *Kent.*	7,564	7,513
Pentonville, *see* Holborn, *p.* 8.		
Penzance, M.B. ..... *Cornwall.*	10,425	11,684
Pershore ..... *Worcester.*	6,554	6,733
Peterborough, M.B. ... *Northptn.*	16,310	21,219
Petersfield ..... *Hants.*	6,969	7,484
Petherton, North ... *Somerset.*	5,238	4,872
Petherton, South ..... *Somerset.*	3,987	3,742
Petherwin, *see* North.		
Petworth ..... *Sussex.*	10,138	9,563
Phillack, U.S.D. ..... *Cornwall.*	4,165	3,643
Pickering, U.S.D. ..... *N. Yorks.*	3,689	3,959
Pickhill ..... *N. Yorks.*	1,319	1,381
Pilkington ..... *Lancs.*	11,943	13,125
Pinchbeck ..... *Lincoln.*	3,244	3,145
Pitminster ..... *Somerset.*	4,819	4,439
Pleaseley ..... *Notts.*	2,594	3,231
Plumstead, *see* Woolwich, *p.* 7.		
Plymouth, M.B. ..... *Devon.*	68,758	75,096
Plympton ..... *Devon.*	12,526	14,281
Pocklington ..... *E. Yorks.*	6,744	6,584
Polden Hill ..... *Somerset.*	3,654	3,235
Pontardawe ..... *Glam.*	17,488	20,178
Pontefract, M.B. ..... *Yorks.*	6,432	8,798
Ponteland ..... *Northmb.*	8,423	10,428
Pontesbury ..... *Salop.*	3,622	3,525
Pontypool, U.S.D. ..... *Monm.*	4,834	5,244
Pontypridd, U.S.D. ..... *Glam.*	?	12,317
Poole, M.B. ..... *Dorset.*	10,097	12,303
Poplar, *see p.* 6.		
Poppleton ..... *W. Yorks.*	2,673	3,235
Portland, U.S.D. ..... *Dorset.*	9,907	10,046
Portsea ..... *Hants.*	18,430	17,079
Portsmouth, M.B. ..... *Hants.*	113,569	127,953
Potterspury ..... *Northptn.*	11,717	12,230
Potton ..... *Beds.*	9,860	9,539
Poulton, Bare and Torriesholme, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	3,005	3,931
Poulton-le-Fylde ..... *Lancs.*	16,781	25,346
Prees ..... *Salop.*	3,465	3,350
Prescott, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	5,990	6,418
Prestbury ..... *Cheshire.*	4,844	4,893
Presteigne ..... *Radnor.*	2,607	2,336
Preston, M.B. ..... *Lancs.*	85,427	96,532
Prestwich, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	6,820	8,627
Princes Risborough ..... *Bucks.*	6,101	5,685
Prittlewell ..... *Essex.*	6,989	10,322
Probus ..... *Cornwall.*	3,785	3,617
Puddletown ..... *Dorset.*	4,343	4,041
Pudsey, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	13,977	15,459
Pulborough ..... *Sussex.*	3,979	3,898
Putney, *see* Wandsworth, *p.* 6.		
Pwllheli, M.B. ..... *Carnarvon.*	3,009	3,239
Quarry Bank, U.S.D. ... *Staff.*	6,332	6,238

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	1881.
Queensbury, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	6,012	6,825
Quickmere, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	3,358	3,660
Quorndon, U.S.D. ..... *Leicester.*	1,516	1,816
Radcliffe, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	11,446	16,263
Radford ..... *Notts.*	11,574	14,346
Radford ..... *Warwick.*	4,290	4,541
Radnor ..... *Hereford.*	3,607	3,267
Radstock, U.S.D. ..... *Somerset.*	2,651	3,092
Radwinter ..... *Essex.*	4,877	4,111
Rainford, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	3,336	3,745
Rainow ..... *Cheshire.*	3,266	3,402
Ramsbottom, U.S.D. ... *Lancs.*	4,205	5,242
Ramsey, U.S.D. ..... *Hunts.*	4,734	4,617
Ramsgate, U.S.D. ..... *Kent.*	19,640	22,605
Ramsgill ..... *W. Yorks.*	1,026	936
Rastrick, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	5,896	8,038
Ratcliff, *see* Stepney, *p. 6.*		
Ratcliff-on-Trent ..... *Notts.*	7,444	7,715
Rattlesden ..... *Suffolk.*	6,298	6,184
Raunds ..... *Northptn.*	6,910	7,028
Ravensthorpe, U.S.D. ... *Yorks.*	2,910	4,363
Rawden, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	2,796	3,407
Rawmarsh, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	6,869	10,179
Rawtenstall, U.S.D. ... *Lancs.*	?	12,571
Rayleigh ..... *Essex.*	4,899	4,877
Reading, M.B. ..... *Berks.*	32,324	42,050
Redcar, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	1,943	2,458
Redditch, U.S.D. *Worc. & Wark.*	6,135	9,964
Redwarley ..... *Gloucester.*	5,394	4,866
Redruth, U.S.D. ..... *Cornwall.*	10,685	9,335
Reeth ..... *N. Yorks.*	3,020	2,715
Reigate, M.B. ..... *Surrey.*	15,916	18,656
Repton ..... *Derby.*	6,625	6,587
Rhayader ..... *Radnor.*	3,626	3,439
Rheidol ..... *Cardigan.*	3,860	7,675
Rhyl, U.S.D. ..... *Flint.*	4,229	6,034
Rhymney, U.S.D. ..... *Monm.*	8,138	8,659
Riccall ..... *W. Yorks.*	3,491	3,350
Richmond, U.S.D. ..... *Surrey.*	15,118	19,068
Richmond, M.B. ..... *Yorks.*	4,443	4,502
Rickmansworth ..... *Herts.*	5,991	6,162
Rillington ..... *N. Yorks.*	4,114	4,169
Ringwood ..... *Hants.*	5,397	5,488
Ripley [Belper] U.S.D. ... *Derby.*	5,639	6,081
Ripley [Guildford] ..... *Surrey.*	2,625	2,582
Ripon, M.B. ..... *Yorks.*	6,806	7,390
Ripponden ..... *W. Yorks.*	6,463	6,677
Risca, U.S.D. ..... *Monm.*	13,570	15,271
Riseley ..... *Beds.*	2,744	2,409
Rishworth, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	1,143	1,110
Rivington ..... *Lancs.*	4,628	4,920
Rixton ..... *Lancs.*	1,927	2,127
Road ..... *Somerset.*	3,392	3,143
Roby, *see* Huyton.		
Rochdale, M.B. ..... *Lancs.*	63,485	68,865
Rochester, M.B. ..... *Kent.*	18,352	21,590
Rochford ..... *Essex.*	3,850	3,887
Redborough ..... *Gloucester.*	5,545	5,779
Rolvenden ..... *Kent.*	4,301	4,060
Romford, U.S.D. ..... *Essex.*	6,335	6,861
Romney, New ..... *Kent.*	2,967	2,772
Romsey, M.B. ..... *Hants.*	4,212	4,204
Roose ..... *Pembk.*	3,869	4,317
Ropley ..... *Hants.*	3,536	3,406
Ross, U.S.D. ..... *Hereford.*	3,586	3,724
Rossendale ..... *Lancs.*	14,419	16,120
Rothbury ..... *Northumb.*	5,403	5,118
Rotherfield ..... *Sussex.*	6,977	7,246
Rotherham, M.B. ..... *Yorks.*	?	34,782
Rotherhithe, *see* Southwark, *p. 6.*		
Rothley ..... *Leicester.*	5,786	11,304
Rothwell, Hunslet, U.S.D. *Yorks.*	3,733	5,103
Rothwell [Kettering] *Northptn.*	6,124	7,335
Rottingdean ..... *Sussex.*	2,934	3,049
Rougham ..... *Suffolk.*	6,052	5,386
Rowley Regis, U.S.D. ..... *Staff.*	23,534	27,385
Roxby-cum-Risby, U.S.D. *Linc.*	374	417
Royston ..... *Herts.*	10,223	9,541
Royton, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	7,794	11,433
Ruabon ..... *Denbigh.*	15,494	15,501
Rugby, U.S.D. ..... *Warwick.*	8,385	9,890
Rugeley, U.S.D. ..... *Staff.*	3,375	4,249
Runcorn, U.S.D. ..... *Cheshire.*	12,443	15,133
Rusholme, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	7,430	11,287
Ruskington, U.S.D. ... *Lincoln.*	1,156	1,191
Ruthin, M.B. ..... *Denbigh.*	3,298	3,034
Ryde, M.B. ..... *Hants.*	11,260	11,422
Rye, M.B. ..... *Sussex.*	3,865	4,220
Ryton, U.S.D. ..... *Durham.*	3,351	4,568
Saddleworth [R.D.] *W. Yorks.*	19,923	22,300
Saffron Walden, M.B. ... *Essex.*	5,718	6,056
St. Albans, M.B. ..... *Herts.*	?	10,930
St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, U.S.D. *Lancs.*	280	1,179
St. Asaph ..... *Denbigh.*	12,722	14,229
St. Aubyn ..... *Devon.*	17,658	15,786
St. Austell, U.S.D. ... *Cornwall.*	3,803	3,612
St. Bees ..... *Cumb.*	9,705	10,885
St. Clears ..... *Carmarthen.*	6,352	6,181
St. Columb ..... *Cornwall.*	6,648	7,006
St. Davids ..... *Pembk.*	6,684	6,279
St. Faiths ..... *Norfolk.*	5,177	5,161
St. George [Bedminster] *Som.*	6,012	6,788
St. George, Hanover Square, *see p. 4.*		
St. George in the East, *see p. 5.*		
St. Germans ..... *Cornwall.*	3,237	2,869
St. Giles, *see p. 5.*		
St. Helens, Isle of Wight, U.S.D. ..... *Hants.*	3,500	4,210
St. Helens, M.B. ..... *Lancs.*	45,134	57,234
St. Ives, M.B. ..... *Cornwall.*	6,965	6,441
St. Ives, M.B. ..... *Hunts.*	3,248	3,036
St. Just-in-Penwith *Cornwall.*	10,549	7,479
St. Just-in-Roseland *Cornwall.*	4,565	4,227
St. Keverne ..... *Cornwall.*	4,808	4,665
St. Mabyn ..... *Cornwall.*	3,149	2,818
St. Martin-in-the-Fields, *see* Strand, *p. 5.*		
St. Martin [Oswestry] ... *Salop.*	6,652	7,097
St. Mary Church, U.S.D *Devon*	4,472	5,759
St. Mary Extra ..... *Hants.*	7,443	10,589
St. Michael ..... *Lancs.*	3,293	3,184
St. Neots, U.S.D. ..... *Hunts.*	?	4,261
St. Stephen ..... *Cornwall.*	3,681	3,527
St. Thomas ..... *Devon.*	6,609	7,512
St. Thomas the Apostle, U.S.D. ..... *Devon.*	5,156	6,161
St. Thomas in the Cliff, U.S.D. *Sussex.*	1,600	1,664
St. Weonards ..... *Hereford.*	3,561	3,295
St. Woollos ..... *Monm.*	11,254	12,810
Salcombe, U.S.D. ..... *Devon.*	?	1,822
Sale, U.S.D. ..... *Cheshire.*	1,573	7,916
Salehurst ..... *Sussex.*	3,280	3,364
Salford, M.B. ..... *Lancs.*	124,801	176,233
Salisbury, M.B. ..... *Wilts.*	12,903	14,576
Saltash ..... *Cornwall.*	6,539	6,571
Saltburn-by-the-Sea, U.S.D. *Yorks.*	1,243	1,646
Saltfleet ..... *Lincoln.*	5,756	5,323
Saltley, U.S.D. ..... *Warwick.*	4,120	6,419

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	Population. 1881.
Sandall ..... *W. Yorks.*	13,386	22,596
Sandal Magna, U.S.D. ... *Yorks.*	2,019	4,263
Sandbach, U.S.D. ..... *Cheshire.*	5,259	5,493
Sandgate, U.S.D. ..... *Kent.*	1,840	1,669
Sandhurst ..... *Berks.*	3,211	4,195
Sandown, U.S.D. ..... *Hants.*	2,320	3,107
Sandwich, M.B. ..... *Kent.*	3,060	2,846
Sankey ..... *Lancs.*	2,971	3,967
Sawbridgeworth ..... *Herts.*	4,462	4,675
Sawtry ..... *Hunts.*	2,311	2,177
Saxmundham ..... *Suffolk.*	3,014	3,690
Scammonden, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	803	607
Scarborough, M.B. ..... *Yorks.*	24,259	30,484
Scarisbrick ..... *Lancs.*	4,345	4,512
Scholes, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	995	1,155
Scilly Islands ..... *Cornwall.*	2,090	2,315
Scotter ..... *Lincoln.*	4,491	4,253
Soulcoats ..... *E. Yorks.*	33,812	45,425
Seaton, U.S.D. ..... *Devon.*	1,050	1,221
Seaton Carew, U.S.D. *Durham.*	804	935
Sedbergh ..... *W. Yorks.*	1,983	2,268
Sedgefield ..... *Durham.*	14,718	17,103
Sedgeley ..... *Staff.*	37,355	36,575
Sedgeley Upper, U.S.D. ... *Staff.*	14,455	14,874
Seghill, U.S.D. ..... *Northumb.*	1,980	2,134
Selby, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	6,193	6,083
Settle ..... *W. Yorks.*	5,982	5,600
Sevenoaks, U.S.D. ..... *Kent.*	4,118	6,288
Shadwell, *see* Stepney, *p.* 6.		
Shaftesbury, M.B. ..... *Dorset.*	2,472	2,312
Shanklin, U.S.D. ..... *Hants.*	2,055	2,764
Shardlow ..... *Derby.*	4,866	3,773
Sharnbrook ..... *Beds.*	2,708	2,619
Sharples ..... *Lancs.*	5,000	6,225
Shebbear ..... *Devon.*	2,765	2,516
Sheerness, U.S.D. ..... *Kent.*	13,956	13,941
Sheffield, M.B. ..... *Yorks.*	239,946	284,410
Shelf, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	3,091	2,754
Shelford ..... *Camb.*	8,068	7,920
Shelley, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	1,751	1,687
Shelton ..... *Staff.*	23,601	28,196
Shepley, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	1,507	1,594
Sheppey [R.D.] ..... *Kent.*	18,565	18,185
Shepton Mallet, U.S.D. *Somerset.*	5,149	5,322
Sherborne, U.S.D. ..... *Dorset.*	5,545	5,053
Sherburn ..... *N. Yorks.*	1,443	1,480
Sherwood ..... *Notts.*	16,030	18,616
Shields, North ..... *Northumb.*	18,732	20,384
Shields, South ..... *Durham.*	33,088	45,528
Shifnal ..... *Salop.*	8,737	8,692
Shildon and East Thickley, U.S.D. ..... *Durham.*	7,137	8,704
Shillington ..... *Beds.*	4,694	4,567
Shipdham ..... *Norfolk.*	2,696	2,632
Shipley, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	11,757	15,089
Shipston-on-Stour ... *Warwick.*	4,896	4,538
Shirenewton ..... *Monm.*	5,096	5,541
Shirley, U.S.D. ..... *Hants.*	5,339	7,142
Shoreditch, *see p.* 5.		
Shoreham, New, U.S.D. *Sussex.*	3,678	3,572
Shoreham [Sevenoaks] ... *Kent.*	5,743	6,421
Shoreham [Steyning] ... *Sussex.*	25,503	42,973
Short Heath, U.S.D. ..... *Staff.*	2,244	2,394
Shrewsbury, M.B. ..... *Salop.*	23,406	26,478
Shrivenham ..... *Berks.*	4,353	3,821
Sibsey ..... *Lincoln.*	3,192	3,672
Sidmouth, U.S.D. ..... *Devon.*	3,360	3,501
Silsden, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	2,714	3,329
Silverton ..... *Devon.*	5,144	4,631
Singleton ..... *Sussex.*	1,433	1,579
Sinnington ..... *N. Yorks.*	1,085	1,039
Sittingbourne, U.S.D. ..... *Kent.*	6,148	7,884
Skelmanthorpe, U.S.D. ... *Yorks.*	2,953	3,120
Skelsmersdale, U.S.D. ... *Lancs.*	3,171	5,707
Skelton-in-Cleveland, U.S.D. *Yorks.*	3,091	9,374
Skipsea ..... *E. Yorks.*	1,858	1,812
Skipton, U.S.D ..... *Yorks.*	6,078	9,091
Skirlaugh ..... *E. Yorks.*	2,335	2,246
Slaidburn ..... *Lancs.*	1,959	1,662
Slaithwaite, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	3,606	3,880
Sleaford ..... *Lincoln.*	8,641	9,219
Sleaford, New, U.S.D. *Lincoln.*	4,492	4,967
Slebech ..... *Pembk.*	2,809	2,483
Slough, U.S.D. ..... *Bucks.*	4,569	5,080
Smallburgh ..... *Norfolk.*	4,226	4,235
Smallthorne, U.S.D. ..... *Staff.*	3,609	4,614
Smethwick, U.S.D. ..... *Staff.*	17,158	25,076
Snaith ..... *W. Yorks.*	4,196	3,970
Snenton ..... *Notts.*	12,237	15,473
Snettisham ..... *Norfolk.*	6,194	6,942
Soham ..... *Camb.*	9,223	8,366
Soho, *see* Westminster, *p.* 4.		
Solihull ..... *Warwick.*	9,696	15,222
Sollershope ..... *Hereford.*	3,617	3,423
Somerby ..... *Leicester.*	3,990	3,890
Somersham ..... *Hunts.*	4,226	3,599
Somers Town, *see* Pancras, *p.* 7.		
Somerton ..... *Somerset.*	5,699	4,895
Soothill ..... *W. Yorks.*	8,396	10,395
Soothill, Nether, U.S.D. *Yorks.*	4,927	5,240
Soothill, Upper, U.S.D. ... *Yorks.*	3,469	5,155
Southam ..... *Warwick.*	10,524	10,281
Southampton, M.B. ..... *Hants.*	53,741	60,235
South Bersted ..... *Sussex.*	3,794	4,152
Southborough, U.S.D. ... *Kent.*	3,488	3,870
South Cave ..... *E. Yorks.*	3,409	3,701
South Crossland, U.S.D. *Yorks.*	2,863	3,049
South Darley, U.S.D. ... *Derby.*	605	679
Southend, U.S.D. ..... *Essex.*	4,589	8,064
South Gosforth, U.S.D. *Nthmb.*	2,447	4,125
South Mimms ..... *Middlx.*	5,924	6,387
Southminster ..... *Essex.*	4,944	4,680
South Molton, M.B. ..... *Devon.*	3,978	3,340
Southowram, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	3,091	3,036
Southport, M.B. ..... *Lancs.*	18,086	32,191
South Shields, *see* Shields.		
South Stockton, *see* Stockton.		
South Stoneham ..... *Hants.*	11,503	14,048
Southwark, *see p.* 6.		
Southwell ..... *Notts.*	11,840	11,151
Southwick, U.S.D. ..... *Durham.*	5,937	8,207
Southwold M.B. ..... *Suffolk.*	2,155	2,111
Sowe ..... *Warwick.*	4,017	4,058
Sowerby, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	6,079	6,177
Sowerby Bridge, U.S.D. *Yorks.*	7,041	8,721
Soyland, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	3,264	3,467
Spalding, U.S.D. ..... *Lincoln.*	9,111	9,260
Spaldwick ..... *Hunts.*	3,246	2,893
Speen ..... *Berks.*	7,734	7,621
Spennymoor, U.S.D. ... *Durham.*	4,627	5,917
Spilsby ..... *Lincoln.*	8,631	7,082
Spitalfields, *see* Whitechapel.		
Spondon ..... *Derby.*	7,484	8,346
Spotland ..... *Lancs.*	13,404	19,296
Spratton ..... *Northptn.*	5,144	4,837
Sprowston ..... *Norfolk.*	5,724	6,253
Stafford, M.B. ..... *Staff.*	14,437	19,982
Staindrop ..... *Durham.*	5,166	5,817
Staines, U.S.D. ..... *Middlx.*	3,659	4,638
Stainland, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	4,724	4,933
Stalbridge ..... *Dorset.*	4,599	4,146
Stalham ..... *Norfolk*	4,051	4,083
Stalmine ..... *Lancs.*	3,281	3,358
Stalybridge, M.B. *Chesh. & Lancs.*	21,092	22,784

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	Population. 1881.
Stamford, M.B. *Lincoln & Northptn.*	7,846	8,775
Stamfordham.....*Northumb.*	8,488	9,291
Stamford Hill, *see* Hackney, *p.* 4.		
Standish.....*Lancs.*	7,812	8,135
Standish-with-Langtree, U.S.D. .....*Lancs.*	3,698	4,261
Standon.....*Herts.*	3,287	2,976
Stanhope, U.S.D. .....*Durham.*	1,563	1,840
Stanley .....*W. Yorks.*	10,305	13,432
Stanstead.....*Herts.*	2,506	2,720
Stansted .....*Herts.*	5,307	5,156
Stanway .....*Essex.*	6,046	5,676
Stanwix .....*Cumb.*	3,778	4,110
Stapleford .....*Derby.*	11,124	16,467
Stapleton, U.S.D. *Gloucester.*	6,960	7,811
Stayley, U.S.D. .....*Cheshire.*	2,056	2,671
Stebbing .....*Essex.*	5,133	4,595
Stepney, *see p.* 5.		
Stevenage, U.S.D. .....*Herts.*	2,909	3,116
Steyning .....*Sussex.*	5,970	6,105
Stickney .....*Lincoln.*	2,179	2,480
Stillington.....*N. Yorks.*	2,765	2,526
Stilton.....*Northamp.*	5,691	5,400
Stockbridge .....*Hants.*	3,623	3,534
Stockport, M.B. *Chesh. & Lancs.*	53,014	59,544
Stockbridge, U.S.D. .....*Yorks.*	4,500	4,660
Stockton-on-Tees, M.B. *Durham*	27,738	41,040
Stockton, South, U.S.D. *Yorks.*	6,967	10,590
Stogumber .....*Somerset.*	3,696	3,355
Stogursey .....*Somerset.*	2,577	2,317
Stoke Damerel.....*Devon.*	10,943	9,598
Stoke Newington, *see p.* 4.		
Stokenham..... .....*Devon.*	3,868	3,567
Stokesley .....*N. Yorks.*	9,457	9,349
Stoke-upon-Trent, M.B. *Staff.*	15,144	19,263
Stone, U.S.D.....*Staff.*	3,732	5,669
Stonehouse.....*Gloucester.*	4,733	5,143
Stottesden ....*Salop.*	2,706	2,690
Stourbridge, U.S.D. *Worcester.*	9,376	9,756
Stowey .....*Somerset.*	4,869	4,535
Stowmarket, U.S.D. ...*Suffolk.*	4,097	4,052
Stow-on-the-Wold, U.S.D. *Gloucester.*	1,373	1,636
Stradbroke .....*Suffolk.*	7,450	56,32
Strand, *see p.* 8.		
Stratford .....*Essex.*	23,286	38,489
Stratford-on-Avon, M.B. *Warwick.*	?	8,053
Stratton ... .*Cornwall.*	3,445	3,285
Stratton .....*Norfolk.*	5,696	5,458
Streatham, *see* Wandsworth, *p.* 6		
Street, U.S.D. .....*Somerset.*	2,157	2,514
Stretford, U.S.D. .....*Lancs.*	11,945	19,025
Strood .....*Kent.*	11,087	14,465
Stroud, U.S.D. .....*Gloucester.*	7,062	7,533
Studley .....*Warwick.*	4,595	5,259
Sturminster .....*Dorset.*	6,262	5,906
Sturry .....*Kent.*	6,486	6,754
Sudbury, M.B. *Suffolk & Essex.*	6,908	6,584
Sudbury [Uttoxeter] .... *Staff.*	3,621	3,451
Sulgrave .....*Northptn.*	5,650	4,789
Sunbury .....*Middlx.*	9,860	11,634
Sunderland, M.B.....*Durham.*	98,242	116,262
Surbiton, U.S.D. .....*Surrey.*	7,642	9,416
Sutton [Ely] .....*Camb.*	3,924	3,401
Sutton [Macclesfield] *Cheshire.*	6,897	7,195
Sutton [Sculcoates]...*E. Yorks.*	8,928	11,545
Sutton [Thirsk] .....*N. Yorks.*	1,285	1,247
Sutton Coldfield .....*Warwick.*	6,820	8,582
Sutton Courtney .....*Berks.*	4,112	4,100
Sutton in Ashfield, U.S.D. *Notts.*	7,574	8,523
Sutton Bridge, U.S.D. *Lincoln.*	1,526	2,160
Swadlincote, U.S.D.....*Derby.*	1,723	2,982
Swaffham, U.S.D..... *Norfolk.*	3,700	3,643
Swalcliffe .....*Oxford.*	5,920	5,427
Swanage, U.S.D.....*Dorset.*	2,151	2,357
Swansea, M.B. .....*Glam.*	51,702	63,739
Swansey .....*Hunts.*	3,652	3,154
Swindon, U.S.D.....*Wilts.*	11,720	22,365
Swinefleet..... .....*W. Yorks.*	4,320	3,908
Swineshead.....*Lincoln.*	5,506	5,021
Swinton, U.S.D. .....*W. Yorks.*	5,150	7,611
Swinton & Pendlebury, U.S.D. *W. Yorks.*	14,052	18,10[illegible]
Sydenham, *see* Lewisham, *p.* 7.		
Syston.....*Leicester.*	5,021	6,02[illegible]
Tadcaster.....*W. Yorks.*	4,242	4,310
Talgarth .....*Breck.*	2,635	2,513
Talley .....*Carmarthen.*	1,818	1,783
Talyllyn .....*Merioneth.*	5,991	6,364
Tamar.....*Devon.*	13,221	15,726
Tamworth, M.B. *Staff. & Warwick*	4,589	4,888
Tanfield .. ..*Durham.*	12,691	18,182
Tanworth .....*Warwick.*	3,069	3,021
Tardebigg .....*Worcester.*	10,118	11,301
Tarleton .....*Lancs.*	3,535	3,669
Tarporley, U.S.D.....*Cheshire.*	2,652	2,669
Tattenhall.....*Cheshire.*	11,383	11,185
Tattershall .....*Lincoln.*	6,301	5,521
Taunton, M.B. .....*Somerset.*	15,466	16,611
Tavistock .....*Devon.*	14,536	13,449
Tawton, *see* North.		
Teddington, U.S.D. ...*Middlx.*	4,063	6,599
Teesdale [R.D.].....*Durham.*	20,398	20,778
Teignmouth, U.S.D.....*Devon.*	6,751	7,100
Tenbury .....*Worcester.*	4,594	4,657
Tenby, M.B. .....*Pembk.*	3,810	4,783
Tenterden, M.B. .....*Kent.*	3,669	3,620
Tentergate, *see* Knaresborough		
Terrington St. Clement *Camb.*	5,349	4,948
Tetbury, U.S.D.....*Gloucester.*	?	2,419
Tetford .....*Lincoln.*	4,166	3,763
Tetney .....*Lincoln.*	5,608	5,208
Tettenhall.....*Staff.*	6,783	7,982
Tewkesbury, M.B....*Gloucester.*	5,409	5,100
Teynham .....*Kent.*	5,194	5,307
Thame, U.S.D.....*Oxford.*	3,229	3,267
Thanet [R.D.] .....*Kent.*	42,129	50,646
Thatcham .....*Berks.*	5,310	5,766
Thaxted .....*Essex.*	4,501	3,874
Thetford, M.B. *Norfolk & Suffolk.*	4,166	4,034
Thickley, *see* Shildon.		
Thirsk.....*N. Yorks.*	6,141	6,789
Thornaby .....*N. Yorks.*	7,699	11,462
Thornbury .....*Gloucester.*	6,081	5,421
Thorne .....*W. Yorks.*	7,139	7,076
Thorney .....*Northptn.*	2,099	2,055
Thornhill, U.S.D. .....*Yorks.*	6,306	8,843
Thornthwaite .....*W. Yorks.*	1,719	1,625
Thornton, U.S.D. .....*Yorks.*	5,674	6,684
Thorpe .....*Essex.*	9,280	9,678
Thrapstone.....*Northptn.*	7,439	8,089
Throston, U.S.D. .....*Durham.*	1,684	3,472
Thurlstin, U.S.D. .....*Yorks.*	2,639	2,851
Thurmaston, U.S.D....*Leicester.*	1,281	1,748
Thurstonland, U.S.D. ...*Yorks.*	1,001	997
Ticehurst .....*Sussex.*	5,171	5,292
Tickhill, U.S.D. .....*Yorks.*	1,844	1,820
Tideswell .....*Derby.*	8,278	7,541
Tilehurst .....*Berks.*	5,362	7,381
Tingewick .....*Bucks.*	3,700	3,102
Tipton, U.S.D. .....*Staff.*	29,445	30,015
Tisbury .....*Wilts.*	3,325	3,260

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	1881.
Titchfield .....*Hants.*	5,999	5,859
Tiverton, M.B. .....*Devon.*	10,024	10,462
Toddington .....*Beds.*	4,938	4,311
Todmorden, U.S.D. *York. & Lanc.*	11,998	23,861
Tollesbury .....*Essex.*	3,700	3,591
Tong, U.S.D. .....*Yorks.*	4,209	5,600
Tonge, *see* Middleton.		
Tonge-with-Haulgh.....*Lancs.*	7,526	10,067
Topcliffe.....*N. Yorks.*	1,762	1,734
Topsham .....*Devon.*	4,351	4,011
Torquay, U.S.D.....*Devon.*	21,657	24,765
Torrington, M.B. .....*Devon.*	3,529	3,445
Torrington, Black .....*Devon.*	1,837	1,750
Torrington, Great .....*Devon.*	5,455	5,172
Torrisholme, *see* Poulton.		
Totnes, M.B. .....*Devon.*	4,073	4,089
Tottenham, U.S.D.....*Middlx.*	22,869	46,441
Tottington [Bury] .....*Lancs.*	5,525	6,894
Towcester.....*Northptn.*	7,571	7,388
Tow Law, U.S.D. .....*Durham.*	4,968	7,900
Towyn, U.S.D..... ...*Merioneth.*	3,307	3,363
Tranmere .....*Cheshire.*	21,539	30,623
Trawden, U.S.D. .....*Lancs.*	2,129	2,164
Tredegar, U.S.D. .....*Monm.*	16,989	17,951
Tregaron .....*Cardiff.*	3,891	3,771
Tregynon.....*Mont.*	2,764	2,581
Trelleck .....*Monm.*	4,696	4,175
Tremadoc .....*Merioneth.*	8,157	9,322
Trentham .....*Staff.*	8,554	13,103
Tring, U.S.D. .....*Herts.*	4,045	4,354
Trowbridge, U.S.D. .....*Wilts.*	11,508	11,041
Truro, M.B. .....*Cornwall.*	11,049	10,663
Tunbridge, U.S.D. .....*Kent.*	8,209	9,340
Tunbridge Wells, U.S.D. .....*Kent & Sussex.*	19,410	24,309
Tunstal .....*Lancs.*	781	771
Tunstall, U.S.D. .....*Staff.*	13,540	14,244
Turton, U.S.D. .....*Lancs.*	4,942	5,653
Turvey .....*Beds.*	2,532	2,118
Tutbury.....*Staff.*	7,047	7,569
Tuxford .....*Notts.*	4,855	4,306
Twerton.....*Somerset.*	7,425	8,880
Twickenham, U.S.D. ...*Middlx.*	10,533	12,479
Twyford .....*Hants.*	4,617	4,528
Tyldesley-with-Shackerley, U.S.D.....*Lancs.*	6,408	9,953
Tynemouth, M.B. ...*Northumb.*	38,941	43,863
Uckfield, U.S.D. .....*Sussex.*	2,041	2,146
Uffculme.....*Devon.*	5,021	4,601
Ugborough.....*Devon.*	4,114	3,774
Uley.....*Gloucester.*	2,316	2,157
Ulverston, U.S.D, ... *Lancs.*	7,607	10,001
Uny-Lelant .....*Cornwall.*	7,455	6,401
Upholland, U.S.D.....*Lancs.*	4,158	4,435
Upper Mill, U.S.D.....*Yorks.*	1,235	1,384
Upperthong, U.S.D. .....*Yorks.*	2,419	2,436
Uppingham .....*Rutland.*	5,629	5,389
Upton-on-Severn ...*Worcester.*	5,987	5,478
Upton Snodsbury...*Worcester.*	3,323	2,998
Upway .....*Dorset.*	4,564	4,776
Upwell.....*Camb.*	5,067	4,652
Usk, U.S.D.....*Monm.*	1,616	1,470
Uttoxeter .....*Staff.*	7,820	7,957
Uxbridge, U.S.D.....*Middlx.*	7,497	7,712
Ventnor, U.S.D.....*Hants.*	4,841	5,493
Waddesdon .....*Bucks.*	5,438	4,912
Wadhurst... .....*Sussex.*	5,003	5,082
Wainfleet.....*Lincoln.*	5,723	5,285
Wakefield, M.B.....*Yorks.*	28,069	30,573
Walcot [Bath].....*Somerset.*	21,679	20,850
Walker, U.S.D. .....*Northumb.*	8,888	9,522
Wall.....*Salop.*	2,318	1,984
Wallasey, U.S.D. .....*Cheshire.*	14,944	21,501
Wallenfen, U.S.D.....*Yorks.*	948	1,105
Wallingford, M.B.....*Berks.*	2,972	2,803
Wallsend, U.S.D. ...*Northumb.*	4,169	6,515
Walmer, U.S.D. .....*Kent.*	3,816	4,309
Walmersley .....*Lancs.*	5,243	5,130
Walmgate [York].....*E. Yorks.*	24,837	31,396
Walpole St. Peter.....*Camb.*	2,515	2,683
Walsall, M.B. .....*Staff.*	49,418	58,808
Walsham, North, U.S.D. .....*Norfolk.*	2,542	3,233
Walsham, South .....*Norfolk.*	5,558	5,561
Walsham-le-Willows...*Suffolk.*	5,724	5,201
Walsingham .....*Norfolk.*	6,294	6,258
Walsoken, U.S.D. .....*Norfolk.*	2,911	2,696
Waltham .....*Leicester.*	4,053	3,615
Waltham Abbey.....*Middlx.*	5,197	5,368
Waltham, Great .....*Essex.*	5,633	5,243
Waltham Holy Cross, U.S.D. .....*Essex.*	5,197	5,368
Walthamstow, U.S.D. ...*Essex.*	11,092	21,697
Walton [Brampton].....*Cumb.*	2,603	2,431
Walton-on-Thames [Chertsey] .....*Surrey.*	7,987	9,587
Walton [West Derby] *Lancs.*	24,557	47,818
Walton-le-Dale, U.S.D...*Lancs.*	8,187	9,286
Walton-on-the-Hill, U.S.D.... .....*Lancs.*	6,459	18,772
Walton-on-the-Naze, U.S.D. .....*Essex.*	1,070	1,376
Walworth, *see* Southwark, *p.* 6.		
Wandsworth, *see p.* 6.		
Wanstead, U.S.D. .....*Essex.*	5,119	4,448
Wantage, U.S.D.....*Berks.*	3,295	3,488
Warboys.....*Hunts.*	3,212	2,834
Wardle, *see* Wyerdle.		
Wardleworth.....*Lancs.*	19,300	19,711
Ware, U.S.D. .....*Herts.*	4,917	5,276
Wareham, U.S.D.....*Dorset.*	2,536	2,112
Wargrave .....*Berks.*	7,847	11,192
Warkworth.....*Northumb.*	7,138	8,217
Warley, U.S.D. .....*Yorks.*	3,341	3,211
Warminster, U.S.D. .....*Wilts.*	5,786	5,640
Warrington, M.B. .....*Lancs. & Cheshire.*	32,144	41,456
Warsop, U.S.D. .....*Notts.*	1,486	1,329
Warton .....*Lancs.*	4,241	5,657
Warwick, M.B.....*Warwick.*	10,986	11,802
Washfield .....*Devon.*	2,677	2,327
Washington .....*Sussex.*	4,443	4,397
Waterloo-with-Seaford, U.S.D. .....*Lancs.*	6,168	9,107
Watford, U.S.D.....*Herts.*	7,461	10,078
Wath [Ripon].....*W. Yorks.*	1,492	1,625
Wath [Rotherham] *W. Yorks.*	10,829	16,118
Wath-upon-Dearne, U.S.D.... .....*Yorks.*	2,142	2,963
Watlington .....*Oxford.*	4,289	3,909
Watton .....*Herts.*	4,067	3,887
Watton [Wayland] ...*Norfolk.*	5,887	5,538
Wavertree, U.S.D.....*Lancs.*	7,810	11,157
Weardale [R.D.] .....*Durham.*	19,155	17,542
Wearmouth, *see* Bishop.		
Weaverham .....*Cheshire.*	7,152	7,947
Wedmore .....*Somerset.*	6,077	5,460
Wednesbury, U.S.D.....*Staff.*	25,030	24,564
Wednesfield, U.S.D.....*Staff.*	3,730	4,555
Wednesfield Heath, *see* Heath Town.		
Weedon.....*Northptn.*	5,304	5,065

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	Population. 1881.
Week St. Mary ..... *Cornwall.*	2,474	2,372
Weldon..... *Northptn.*	2,372	2,111
Wellesbourne ..... *Warwick.*	3,073	2,853
Wellingborough, U.S.D. ..... *Northptn.*	9,385	13,796
Wellington, U.S.D..... *Salop.*	5,926	6,202
Wellington, U.S.D. ...*Somerset.*	6,286	6,360
Wells, U.S.D. ..... *Norfolk.*	3,044	2,647
Wells, M.B. ..... *Somerset.*	4,518	4,633
Welshpool, M.B. *Montgomery.*	7,199	7,090
Welwyn ..... *Herts.*	2,272	2,300
Wem..... *Salop.*	7,414	7,215
Wendover ..... *Bucks.*	5,187	4,737
Wendron ..... *Cornwall.*	9,379	7,907
Wenhaston ..... *Suffolk.*	8,640	8,420
Wenlock, M.B. ..... *Salop.*	19,401	19,474
Wenlock, *see* Much Wenlock.		
Weobly ..... *Hereford.*	5,383	4,808
West Alvington ..... *Devon.*	5,014	4,661
Westbourne ..... *Sussex.*	7,221	7,413
West Bromwich, U.S.D...*Staff.*	47,918	56,299
West Broughton ..... *Lancs.*	3,175	3,224
Westbury-on-Severn, U.S.D. *Gloucester.*	2,495	2,272
Westbury [Atcham]..... *Salop.*	2,402	2,224
Westbury [Clifton] *Gloucester.*	15,484	21,424
Westbury..... *Wilts.*	5,699	5,359
West Derby, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	27,282	33,283
Westfirle ..... *Sussex.*	2,449	2,369
West Ham, U.S.D..... *Essex.*	62,919	128,692
Westham ..... *Sussex.*	2,749	3,284
Westhoughton, U.S.D....*Lancs.*	6,609	9,197
Westleigh ..... *Lancs.*	11,013	14,487
Westleton..... *Suffolk.*	10,069	9,995
Westmeon ..... *Hants.*	2,379	2,152
Westminster, *see p. 4.*		
Westoe ..... *Durham.*	41,911	57,775
Weston-super-Mare, U.S.D... *Somerset.*	10,568	12,882
Westow..... *N. Yorks.*	2,841	2,648
Wetheral ..... *Cumb.*	4,011	4,033
Wetherby..... *W. Yorks.*	7,115	7,282
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, M.B..... *Dorset.*	13,259	13,704
Whalley ..... *Lancs.*	2,621	3,178
Wharfdale [R.D.] ...*W. Yorks.*	39,142	46,702
Wheatley, U.S.D..... *Oxford.*	1,041	1,020
Whickham, U.S.D. ...*Durham.*	6,483	7,975
Whitby, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	12,460	14,014
Whitchurch Canonicorum ... *Dorset.*	3,814	3,264
Whitchurch [Cardiff] ...*Glam.*	6,432	6,453
Whitchurch ..... *Hants.*	5,606	5,458
Whitchurch ..... *Salop.*	7,912	7,826
Whitchurch and Dodington, U.S.D..... *Salop.*	3,696	3,756
Whitechapel, *see p. 5.*		
Whitefield, U.S.D..... *Lancs.*	9,054	9,516
Whitehaven, U.S.D..... *Cumb.*	17,003	19,321
Whitford ..... *Flint.*	8,623	8,448
Whitkirk ..... *W. Yorks.*	4,194	5,042
Whitley..... *W. Yorks.*	2,495	2,456
Whitley and Monkseaton, U.S.D..... *Northumb.*		1,800
Whitley, Upper, U.S.D. *Yorks.*	882	909
Whitmore ..... *Staff.*	1,194	1,084
Whitstable ..... *Kent.*	6,424	6,269
Whittington, U.S.D..... *Derby.*	5,578	7,271
Whittlesey, U.S.D..... *Cumb.*	4,297	3,681
Whitwick, U.S.D. ..... *Leicester.*	4,277	3,882
Whitwood, U.S.D..... *Yorks.*	3,342	4,110
Whitworth, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	P	11,101
Whixley ..... *W. Yorks.*	4,112	3,778
Wickford..... *Essex.*	2,064	1,711
Wickhambrook ..... *Suffolk.*	4,842	4,238
Widnes, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	14,359	24,919
Wigan, M.B. ..... *Lancs.*	39,110	48,196
Wiggenhall ..... *Norfolk.*	6,259	5,993
Wigston..... *Leicester.*	7,882	13,906
Wigton, U.S.D. ..... *Cumb.*	3,425	3,948
Wilford..... *Notts.*	5,365	6,132
Wilford, *see* Woodbridge, *Suffolk.*		
Willenhall, U.S.D. ..... *Staff.*	15,902	16,067
Willesden, U.S.D. .. ...*Middlx.*	15,869	27,397
Willingham [Chesterton] *Camb.*	10,013	9,586
Willingham [Gainsboro'.] *Lincoln.*	4,101	3,982
Willington Quay, U.S.D. *Northumb.*	4,096	5,105
Williton..... *Somerset.*	5,948	5,827
Wilmslow, U.S.D. ...*Cheshire.*	?	5,663
Wilsden, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	3,127	2,967
Wilton, U.S.D. ..... *Wilts.*	1,871	1,826
Wimbledon, U.S.D. .. ...*Surrey.*	9,087	15,947
Wimborne ..... *Dorset.*	5,466	5,933
Wincanton ..... *Somerset.*	5,982	5,738
Winchester, M.B..... *Hants.*	16,366	17,469
Windermere, U.S.D. *Westmld.*	909	1,269
Windhill, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	5,783	6,782
Windsor, New, M.B..... *Berks.*	11,769	12,278
Wing ..... *Beds.*	2,479	2,425
Wingham ..... *Kent.*	2,887	2,927
Winkleigh ..... *Devon.*	2,363	2,052
Windlaton ..... *Durham.*	12,225	15,256
Winsford, U.S.D. ....*Cheshire.*	7,635	10,041
Winslow ..... *Bucks.*	9,082	7,942
Winterbourne ..... *Wilts.*	1,862	1,849
Winterton, U.S.D..... *Lincoln.*	1,756	1,601
Winton, *see* Barton.		
Winwick..... *Lancs.*	1,741	1,758
Wirksworth, U.S.D..... *Derby.*	3,603	3,678
Wirral [R.D.]..... *Cheshire.*	23,419	27,372
Wisbech, M.B. ..... *Camb.*	9,362	9,248
Witchampton ..... *Dorset.*	4,444	4,312
Witham, U.S.D. ..... *Essex.*	3,347	2,966
Witheredge ..... *Devon.*	5,264	4,714
Withern ..... *Lincoln.*	4,667	4,397
Withington, U.S.D. ..... *Lancs.*	10,217	17,106
Withyham..... *Sussex.*	3,510	3,708
Witley [Humbledon]...*Surrey.*	6,836	7,231
Witley [Martley] ...*Worcester.*	3,344	3,271
Witney, U.S.D..... *Oxford.*	2,976	3,017
Witton ..... *Lancs.*	8,820	11,364
Wiveliscombe, U.S.D. *Somerset.*	2,059	1,624
Wivenhoe..... *Essex.*	2,123	2,323
Woburn..... ..... *Beds.*	6,591	5,567
Woking ..... *Surrey.*	9,125	10,977
Wokingham, U.S.D..... *Berks.*	2,868	3,100
Wolborough, U.S.D..... *Devon.*	6,082	7,662
Wolsingham..... *Durham.*	7,778	7,895
Wolstanton .... *Staff.*	14,046	17,542
Wolverhampton, M.B. ...*Staff.*	68,291	75,738
Wolverley ..... *Worcester.*	3,335	3,639
Wombourn ....*Staff.*	5,247	5,711
Wombridge..... *Salop.*	7,387	8,168
Wombwell, U.S.D..... *Yorks.*	5,009	8,451
Woodbridge and Wilford, U.S.D. ..... *Suffolk.*	7,657	7,469
Woodbury ..... *Devon.*	3,850	3,417
Woodchurch..... *Cheshire.*	5,055	6,849
Woodford, U.S.D. ..... *Essex.*	4,609	7,142
Woodstock ..... *Oxford.*	7,542	7,168
Woodton ..... *Norfolk.*	3,930	4,005
Wooldale, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	4,454	4,393

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	Population. 1881.
Wooler ..... *Northumb.*	5,935	5,412
Woolwich, *see p.* 7.		
Wootton Bassett ..... *Wilts.*	6,094	5,720
Wootton Wawen ... *Warwick.*	3,328	3,753
Worcester, M.B. ..... *Worcester.*	33,226	33,955
Worfield ..... *Salop.*	4,891	4,982
Workington, U.S.D. ..... *Cumb.*	7,979	13,305
Worksop, U.S.D. ..... *Notts.*	10,409	11,625
Worlington ..... *Suffolk.*	3,477	3,358
Worsbrough, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	6,030	8,440
Worsley ..... *Lancs.*	18,203	23,787
Worth ..... *Sussex.*	4,419	5,118
Worthing, U.S.D. ..... *Sussex.*	7,413	10,976
Worthing, West, U.S.D. *Sussex.*	276	688
Worthys (The) ..... *Hants.*	2,743	2,959
Wortley [Bramley] ... *W. Yorks.*	31,111	39,866
Wortley [Wortley] ... *W. Yorks.*	2,884	3,259
Wotton-under-Edge *Gloucester.*	5,493	5,102
Wragby ..... *Lincoln.*	4,527	4,036
Wray ..... *Lancs.*	2,022	2,046
Wrenbury ..... *Cheshire.*	6,177	5,833
Wrexham, M.B. ..... *Denbigh.*	8,576	10,928
Writtle ..... *Essex.*	5,178	5,051
Wrotham, U.S.D. ..... *Kent.*	3,201	3,296
Wuerdle ..... *Lancs.*	8,988	10,487
Wuerdle and Wardle ... *Lancs.*	3,833	4,631
Wybunbury ..... *Cheshire.*	29,125	37,198
Wycombe Chipping, M.B. *Bucks.*	?	10,618
Wycombe, High ..... *Bucks.*	14,024	16,715
Wycombe, West ..... *Bucks.*	7,560	7,629
Wye ..... *Kent.*	5,158	6,070
Wyke ..... *Sussex.*	2,918	3,106
Wymondham ..... *Norfolk.*	8,438	8,139
Yalding ..... *Kent.*	4,869	4,686
Yapton ..... *Sussex.*	3,040	2,949
Yarkhill ..... *Hereford.*	4,201	3,959
Yarmouth, Great, M.B. *Norfolk and Suffolk.*	41,319	46,211
Yatton ..... *Somerset.*	9,246	9,611
Yeadon, U.S.D. ..... *Yorks.*	5,246	6,533
Yealmpton ..... *Devon.*	9,664	9,900
Yeardsley-cum-Whaley, U.S.D. ..... *Cheshire.*	1,159	1,272
Yeovil, M.B. ..... *Somerset.*	8,527	8,480
Yetminster ..... *Dorset.*	4,434	3,973
Ynyscynhaiarn, U.S.D. ... *Carn.*	4,367	5,488
York, M.B. ..... *Yorks.*	43,796	54,192
Yoxall ..... *Staff.*	4,553	4,874
Ysgutty ..... *Denbigh.*	3,126	3,093
Ystradvelltey ..... *Glam.*	3,598	3,959
Ystradyfodwg, U.S.D. ... *Glam.*	?	55,617

SCOTLAND.

By Counties and in the Aggregate.

	Area in Statute acres	1871. Population.	1881. Population.	1881. Males.	1881. Females.	Inhabited Houses.
Aberdeen	1,251,451	244,603	267,990	128,097	139,893	51,688
Argyle	2,056,400	75,679	76,468	37,895	38,573	15,481
Ayr	722,229	200,809	217,519	106,819	110,700	41,783
Banff	410,110	62,023	62,736	29,789	32,947	12,568
Berwick	294,805	36,486	35,392	16,943	18,449	7,103
Bute	139,440	16,977	17,657	8,100	9,557	3,370
Caithness	438,878	39,992	38,865	18,391	20,474	7,861
Clackmannan	30,477	23,747	25,680	12,214	13,466	5,290
Cromarty, *see* Ross						
Dumbarton	154,542	58,857	75,333	37,312	38,021	14,235
Dumfries	680,217	74,808	76,140	36,024	40,116	15,635
Edinburgh	231,724	328,379	389,164	183,915	205,249	72,581
Elgin or Moray	304,606	43,612	43,788	20,725	23,063	8,611
Fife	314,952	160,735	171,931	80,893	91,038	36,854
Forfar	560,087	237,567	266,360	120,091	146,269	52,688
Haddington	173,398	37,771	38,502	18,806	19,696	8,122
Inverness	2,616,498	87,531	90,454	43,852	46,602	17,215
Kincardine	245,346	34,630	34,464	16,978	17,486	6,748
Kinross	46,485	7,198	6,697	3,112	3,585	1,705
Kirkcudbright	574,587	41,859	42,127	19,807	22,320	34,112
Lanark	564,284	765,339	904,412	449,297	455,115	180,259
Linlithgow	76,806	40,965	43,510	22,746	20,764	8,532
Moray, *see* Elgin						
Nairn	114,400	10,225	10,455	4,979	5,476	2,094
Orkney	240,476	31,274	32,044	14,982	17,062	6,378
Peebles	226,899	12,830	13,822	6,626	7,196	2,696
Perth	1,617,808	127,768	129,007	61,552	67,455	26,722
Renfrew	156,785	216,947	263,374	126,743	136,631	52,708
Ross and Cromarty	2,008,065	80,955	78,547	37,027	41,520	15,665
Roxburgh	425,657	49,407	53,442	25,436	28,006	10,336
Selkirk	164,545	18,572	25,564	12,159	13,405	5,082
Shetland	352,876	31,608	29,705	12,656	17,049	5,444
Stirling	286,338	98,218	112,443	56,147	56,296	22,361
Sutherland	1,297,846	24,317	23,370	11,219	12,151	4,840
Wigtown	310,742	38,880	38,611	18,143	20,468	7,440
Total of Scotland	19,064,659	3,360,018	3,735,573	1,799,475	1,936,098	739,005

CITIES, TOWNS, AND PLACES OF SCOTLAND,

Having a Population upwards of 3,000.

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	Population. 1881.
Abbotshall.....*Fife.*	5,785	6,435
Aberdeen .....*Aberdeen.*	89,554	106,527
Alloa .....*Clackmannan.*	9,940	11,638
Alva.....*Stirling.*	4,296	5,113
Alyth .....*Forfar & Perth.*	3,352	3,521
Annan .....*Dumfries.*	5,240	5,516
Arbroath .....*Forfar.*	9,877	9,493
Ardnamurchan *Argyle & Inver.*	4,259	4,105
Ardrossan.....*Argyle & Ayr.*	7,232	7,777
Auchinleck .....*Ayr.*	6,174	6,681
Auchterarder.....*Perth.*	3,795	3,648
Auchterderran .....*Fife.*	4,017	4,332
Avondale.....*Lanark.*	5,460	5,466
Ayr .....*Ayr.*	9,589	10,182
Banchory-Devenich *Aberdeen & Kincardine.*	3,052	3,317
Banchory-Ternan *Aberdeen & Kincardine.*	2,875	3,066
Banff .....*Banff.*	5,015	5,218
Barry .....*Forfar.*	3,008	3,233
Bathgate .....*Linlithgow.*	10,129	9,450
Beath .....*Fife.*	3,534	5,442
Beith .....*Ayr & Renfrew.*	6,233	6,555
Blairgowrie .....*Perth.*	5,109	5,162
Blantyre .....*Lanark.*	3,472	9,760
Bonhill .....*Dumbarton.*	9,408	12,524
Borrowstounness *Linlithgow.*	4,986	6,088
Bothkennar .....*Stirling.*	2,455	3,271
Bothwell .....*Lanark.*	19,292	25,466
Brechin .....*Forfar.*	9,514	10,499
Burntisland .....*Fife.*	3,872	4,821
Cadder .....*Lanark.*	6,464	6,965
Cambusnethan .....*Lanark.*	20,236	20,823
Cambuslang .....*Lanark.*	3,740	9,447
Campbeltown .....*Argyle.*	8,580	9,755
Campsie .....*Stirling.*	6,739	5,873
Cardross .....*Dumbarton.*	7,080	9,365
Carluke .....*Lanark.*	7,066	8,552
Cathcart...*Lanark & Renfrew.*	7,231	12,211
Clackmannan...*Clackmannan.*	4,653	4,543
Cockpen .....*Edinburgh.*	3,346	4,544
Coldingham .....*Berwick.*	3,093	3,173
Cramond *Edin. & Linlithgow.*	3,020	3,004
Crieff .....*Perth.*	4,598	4,852
Cromdale ...*Elgin & Inverness.*	3,817	3,642
Cumbernauld .....*Dumbarton.*	3,602	4,270
Cumnock, Old .....*Ayr.*	4,041	4,861
Cupar .....*Fife.*	7,102	7,404
Dalziel.....*Lanark.*	9,175	13,853
Dalkeith .....*Edinburgh.*	7,667	7,707
Dalry .....*Ayr.*	10,885	10,215
Dalserf.....*Lanark.*	7,341	9,378
Denny.....*Stirling.*	4,993	5,728
Drainie .....*Elgin.*	3,293	3,991
Duddingston .....*Edinburgh.*	6,369	7,830
Duffus.....*Elgin.*	3,716	3,985
Duirnish .....*Inverness.*	4,422	4,319
Dumbarton.....*Dumbarton*	8,933	10,902
Dunblane .....*Perth.*	2,765	3,123
Dumfries .....*Dumfries.*	14,841	16,841
Dunbar .....*Haddington.*	4,982	5,396
Dundee .....*Forfar.*	86,527	100,598
Dundonald.....*Ayr.*	6,964	6,105
Dumfermline .....*Fife.*	23,313	26,568
Dunoon and Kilmun ...*Argyle.*	6,871	8,002
Dunrossness .....*Shetland.*	4,522	4,126
Dunse .....*Berwick.*	3,602	3,353

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	Population. 1881.
Dysart .....*Fife.*	9,682	11,601
Eastwood .....*Renfreu*	13,093	13,915
Edinburgh .....*Edinburgh*	202,617	233,755
Elgin .....*Elgin.*	8,604	8,741
Falkirk .....*Stirling.*	18,051	25,143
Fetteresso .....*Kincardine.*	5,665	5,541
Fordyce .....*Banff.*	4,153	4,289
Forfar .....*Forfar.*	12,585	14,470
Forgan .....*Fife.*	2,243	3,308
Forres .....*Elgin.*	4,562	4,752
Fraserburgh .....*Aberdeen.*	5,301	7,596
Gairloch ...*Ross & Cromarty.*	5,048	4,594
Galashiels*Peebles & Roxburgh.*	6,062	9,742
Galston .....*Ayr.*	6,331	5,961
Gamrie.....*Banff.*	6,561	6,757
Girvan .....*Ayr.*	5,685	5,480
Glasgow .....*Lanark.*	556,070	663,533
Glassary .....*Argyle.*	4,393	4,348
Govan [Glasgow].....*Renfrew.*	151,402	232,896
Greenock .....*Renfrew.*	59,794	69,238
Haddington .....*Haddington.*	5,735	5,660
Hamilton.....*Lanark.*	16,803	26,231
Harris .....*Inverness.*	4,120	4,814
Hawick.....*Roxburgh.*	8,733	11,758
Huntly .....*Aberdeen.*	4,374	4,388
Inch .....*Wigtown.*	3,268	3,760
Inveresk .....*Edinburgh.*	10,071	10,537
Inverkip.....*Renfrew.*	4,502	5,359
Innerleithen .....*Peebles.*	2,812	3,661
Inverness.....*Inverness.*	18,552	21,725
Inverurie .....*Aberdeen.*	2,970	3,038
Irvine .....*Ayr.*	5,875	6,013
Jedburgh.....*Roxburgh.*	5,214	5,147
Keith .....*Banff & Elgin.*	5,891	6,396
Kelso .....*Roxburgh.*	5,124	5,235
Kelton.....*Kirkcudbright.*	3,222	3,458
Kilbarchan .....*Renfrew.*	6,093	6,868
Kilbirnie .....*Ayr.*	4,953	5,243
Kilbridge, East.....*Lanark.*	3,861	3,975
Kilmalie... *Argyle & Inverness.*	4,066	4,157
Kilmarnock .....*Ayr.*	24,072	25,864
Kilmore & Kilbride ...*Argyle.*	3,402	5,142
Kilpatrick *Stirling & Dumbtn.*	11,384	16,276
Kilrenny..... .....*Fife.*	3,015	3,198
Kilsyth .....*Stirling.*	6,313	6,840
Kilwinning .....*Ayr.*	7,375	7,037
Kinghorn .....*Fife.*	3,323	3,650
Kinnoull .....*Perth.*	3,108	3,461
Kirkcaldy .....*Fife.*	7,063	8,528
Kirkcudbright *Kirkcudbright.*	3,479	3,346
Kirkintilloch .....*Dumbarton.*	8,257	10,591
Kirkwall & St. Ola ...*Orkney.*	4,261	4,801
Kirriemuir .....*Forfar.*	6,420	6,616
Lanark .....*Lanark*	7,841	7,580
Langholm.....*Dumfries.*	3,735	4,612
Larbert .....*Stirling.*	5,280	6,346
Largs .....*Ayr.*	4,087	5,149
Lasswade..... *Edinburgh.*	7,098	8,872
Latheron .....*Caithness.*	7,400	6,675
Leith .....*Edinburgh*	44,907	63,515
Lerwick.....*Shetland.*	4,180	4,772
Leslie .....*Fife*	4,294	4,345
Liberton .....*Edinburgh.*	3,791	6,026
Linlithgow .....*Linlithgow.*	5,554	5,619
Lismore & Appin .....*Argyle.*	3,535	3,433
Lochbroom *Ross & Cromarty.*	4,406	4,191
Lochs.....*Ross & Cromarty.*	5,888	6,234

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	1881.	City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	1881.
Logie *Clackmn., Perth & Stirl.*	4,553	4,696	Rosskeen ...*Ross & Cromarty.*	3,808	3,773
Loudoun.....*Ayr.*	5,525	5,239	Rothesay .....*Argyle.*	8,027	8,588
Maybole .....*Ayr.*	5,900	6,628	Row .....*Dumbarton.*	8,439	10,097
Mearns .....*Renfrew.*	3,543	3,965	Rutherglen .....*Lanark.*	10,766	13,801
Melrose...*Peebles & Roxburgh.*	9,432	11,131	St. Andrews .....*Fife.*	7,851	7,835
Monifeth ..... *Forfar.*	7,252	9,521	Sanguhar ... .*Dumfries.*	3,038	3,109
Monkland, Old & New *Lanark.*	56,825	65,139	Scoonie .....*Fife.*	3,178	3,780
Montrose .....*Forfar.*	15,783	16,303	Selkirk... *Peebles & Roxburgh.*	5,633	7,432
Muirkirk .....*Ayr.*	3,253	5,123	Sorn.....*Ayr.*	4,032	4,255
Musselburgh, *included in* Inveresk.			Stevenston.....*Ayr.*	5,819	5,694
			Stewarton .....*Ayr.*	4,478	4,309
Nairn .....*Nairn.*	4,869	5,368	Stirling *Clackmannan & Stirl.*	12,014	13,490
Neilston .....*Renfrew.*	11,136	11,359	Stonehouse .....*Lanark.*	3,177	3,173
Newbattle.....*Edinburgh.*	2,902	3,346	Stornoway...*Ross & Cromarty.*	9,510	10,389
Newton-upon-Ayr .....*Ayr.*	4,877	6,511	Stranraer .....*Wigtown.*	3,651	3,528
Oban, *included in* Kilmore.			Tain .....*Ross & Cromarty.*	3,221	3,009
Old Deer ...*Aberdeen & Banff.*	5,085	5,104	Tarriff .....*Aberdeen.*	4,348	4,343
Paisley .....*Renfrew.*	40,311	47,521	Thurso .....*Caithness.*	5,754	6,217
Peebles.....*Peebles.*	3,172	4,059	Tillicoultry.....*Clackmannan.*	5,118	5,344
Penicuik.....*Edinburgh.*	3,765	5,369	Tranent .....*Haddington.*	4,852	5,198
Penninghame .....*Wigtown.*	3,940	3,940	Troqueer.....*Kirkcudbright.*	5,402	5,524
Perth .....*Perth.*	16,073	18,325	Tyrie .....*Aberdeen.*	3,446	3,391
Peterhead.....*Aberdeen.*	11,506	14,257	Uig .....*Ross & Cromarty.*	3,143	3,489
Polmont .....*Stirling.*	3,910	3,955	Uist, North .....*Inverness.*	4,107	4,264
Port Glasgow .....*Renfrew.*	9,912	10,913	Uist, South .....*Inverness.*	5,749	6,078
Portobello, *included in* Leith.			Uphall .....*Linlithgow.*	2,772	4,812
Portree .....*Inverness.*	2,928	3,191	Urr .....*Kirkcudbright.*	4,606	5,490
Rathven .....*Banff.*	10,199	10,936	Wemyss .....*Fife.*	6,400	7,307
Rattray .....*Perth.*	2,610	3,051	West Calder.....*Edinburgh.*	7,865	7,681
Renfrew .....*Renfrew.*	5,938	7,439	Whitburn .....*Linlithgow.*	6,911	6,326
Riccarton .....*Ayr.*	5,845	7,112	Wick .....*Caithness.*	13,291	12,822
Ronaldshay, South ...*Orkney.*	3,228	3,314	Wilton .....*Roxburgh.*	3,936	5,782

IRELAND.

By Counties and in the Aggregate.

Counties.	Area in Statute acres.	1871. Population.	1881. Population.	1881. Males.	1881. Females.	1881. Inhabited Houses.
Antrim	762,080	404,015	421,943	196,774	225,169	76,086
Armagh	328,086	179,260	163,177	77,683	85,494	32,211
Carlow.....	221,344	51,650	46,568	23,078	23,490	8,846
Cavan	477,399	140,735	129,476	64,637	64,839	24,345
Clare	827,994	147,864	141,457	71,058	70,399	24,259
Cork.....	1,849,686	517,076	495,607	246,044	249,563	79,093
Donegal	1,197,154	218,334	206,085	100,671	105,364	38,634
Down	612,399	293,449	272,107	128,562	143,545	55,455
Dublin	226,895	405,262	418,910	197,740	221,170	52,700
Fermanagh.....	457,869	92,794	84,879	42,060	42,819	16,289
Galway	1,569,505	249,720	242,005	120,609	121,396	42,954
Kerry	1,185,918	196,586	201,089	101,208	99,831	31,658
Kildare	418,496	83,614	75,804	40,701	35,103	13,359
Kilkenny.....	509,732	109,379	99,531	48,971	50,560	18,721
King's	493,985	75,900	72,852	37,106	35,746	13,873
Leitrim	392,363	95,562	90,372	45,190	45,182	16,351
Limerick.....	680,842	191,936	180,632	88,311	92,321	29,640
Londonderry	522,315	173,906	164,991	79,294	85,697	31,084
Longford.....	269,409	64,501	61,009	30,770	30,239	11,171
Louth	202,123	84,021	77,684	37,989	39,695	15,522
Mayo	1,360,731	244,768	245,212	119,421	125,791	42,458
Meath	579,861	95,558	87,469	44,315	43,154	17,307
Monaghan.....	319,741	114,969	102,748	50,077	52,671	20,270
Queen's	424,854	79,771	73,124	36,861	36,263	14,211
Roscommon	607,691	140,670	132,490	66,657	65,833	23,717
Sligo.....	461,796	115,493	111,578	55,144	56,434	19,940
Tipperary	1,061,731	216,713	199,612	98,755	100,857	35,302
Tyrone.....	806,658	215,766	197,719	96,466	101,253	38,458
Waterford	461,552	123,310	112,763	54,618	58,150	19,479
Westmeath	453,453	78,432	71,798	36,478	35,320	13,907
Wexford	576,588	132,666	123,854	60,928	62,926	23,570
Wicklow	500,178	78,697	70,386	35,101	35,285	13,038
Ireland	20,194,602	5,412,377	5,174,836	2,533,277	2,641,559	914,108

CITIES, TOWNS AND PLACES OF IRELAND.

Having a Population of upwards of 3,000, *with some places having under* 3,000.

M.B. denotes Municipal Borough.

City, Town, or Place.	Population. 1871.	Population. 1881.
Arklow ..... *Wicklow.*	5,178	4,777
Armagh ..... *Armagh.*	8,946	10,070
Athlone ..... *Roscm. & Westmth.*	6,565	6,755
Athy ..... *Kildare.*	4,510	4,181
Antrim ..... *Antrim.*	2,020	1,647
Balbriggan ..... *Dublin.*	2,332	2,443
Ballina ..... *Mayo & Sligo.*	5,843	5,760
Ballinasloe... *Galway & Roscm.*	5,052	4,772
Ballinrobe ..... *Mayo.*	2,408	2,286
Balleymena ..... *Antrim.*	7,931	8,883
Balleymoney ..... *Antrim.*	2,930	3,049
Balleyshannon ..... *Donegal.*	2,958	2,840
Banbridge ..... *Down.*	5,600	5,609
Bandon ..... *Cork.*	6,131	3,997
Bangor ..... *Down.*	2,560	3,006
Bantry ..... *Cork.*	2,421	2,632
Belfast, M.B., *Antrim & Down.*	174,412	208,122
Bess Brook ..... *Armagh.*	2,215	3,126
Blackrock ..... *Dublin.*	8,089	8,902
Boyle ..... *Roscommon.*	3,347	2,994
Bray ..... *Dublin & Wicklow.*	6,087	6,535
Caher ..... *Tipperary.*	2,694	2,469
Callan ..... *Kilkenny.*	2,387	2,340
Carlow... *Carlow & Queen's Co.*	6,651	6,016
Carrickfergus ..... *Antrim.*	9,397	10,009
Carrick-on-Suir ... *Tipperary & Waterford.*	7,792	6,583
Cashel ..... *Tipperary.*	4,562	3,961
Castlebar ..... *Mayo.*	3,571	3,855
Cavan ..... *Cavan*	3,389	3,050
Clonakilty ..... *Cork.*	3,568	3,676
Clonmel, M.B. ... *Tipperary & Waterford.*	10,112	9,325
Clontarf ..... *Dublin.*	3,442	4,210
Coleraine ..... *Londonderry.*	6,082	5,899
Cookstown ..... *Tyrone.*	3,501	3,870
Cork, M.B. ..... *Cork.*	78,642	80,124
Dalkey ..... *Dublin.*	2,584	3,234
Downpatrick ..... *Down.*	3,621	3,419
Drogheda ..... *Louth.*	13,510	12,297
Dublin, M.B. ..... *Dublin.*	246,326	249,602
Dundalk ..... *Louth.*	11,327	11,913
Dungannon ..... *Tyrone.*	3,886	4,034
Dungarvan ..... *Waterford.*	6,520	6,306
Ennis ..... *Clare.*	6,503	6,307
Enniscorthy ..... *Wexford.*	5,594	5,666
Enniskillen ..... *Fermanagh.*	5,836	5,712
Fermoy ..... *Cork.*	7,588	6,454
Galway ..... *Galway.*	15,597	15,471
Gorey ..... *Wexford.*	2,639	2,450
Holywood ..... *Down.*	3,573	3,293
Kells ..... *Meath.*	2,953	2,822
Kilkenny ..... *Kilkenny.*	12,710	12,299
Killarney ..... *Kerry.*	5,195	6,651
Kilmainham, New ..... *Dublin.*	4,956	5,391
Kilrush ..... *Clare.*	4,424	3,805
Kingstown ..... *Dublin.*	16,378	18,586
Kinsale ..... *Cork.*	6,404	5,386
Larne ..... *Antrim.*	3,288	4,716
Legoniel ..... *Antrim.*	3,152	3,497
Leitrim* ..... *Leitrim.*	212	174
Limavady ..... *Londonderry.*	2,762	2,954
Limerick, M.B. ..... *Limerick.*	39,353	38,562
Lisburn ..... *Antrim & Down.*	7,876	10,755
Listowel ..... *Kerry.*	2,199	2,965
Londonderry ..... *Londonderry.*	25,242	29,162
Longford ..... *Longford.*	4,375	4,380
Loughrea ..... *Galway.*	3,072	3,159
Lurgan ..... *Armagh.*	10,632	10,135
Macroom ..... *Cork.*	3,193	3,099
Mallow ..... *Cork.*	5,845	6,144
Maryborough, *Queen's County.*	2,731	2,872
Middleton ..... *Cork.*	3,603	3,358
Monaghan ..... *Monaghan.*	3,632	3,369
Mountmellick *Queen's County.*	3,316	3,126
Mullingar ..... *Westmeath.*	5,103	4,787
Naas ..... *Kildare.*	3,660	5,808
Navan ..... *Meath.*	4,104	3,873
Nenagh ..... *Tipperary.*	5,696	5,422
Newbridge ..... *Kildare.*	3,286	3,372
New Ross, *Kilkenny & Wexford.*	6,772	6,670
Newry ..... *Armagh & Down.*	13,364	14,808
Newtownards ..... *Down.*	9,562	8,676
Omagh ..... *Tyrone.*	3,724	4,126
Parsonstown ... *King's County.*	4,939	4,955
Portadown ..... *Armagh.*	6,735	7,850
Portarlington ..... *King's & Queen's Counties.*	2,560	2,468
Queenstown ..... *Cork.*	10,340	9,755
Roscommon ..... *Roscommon.*	2,375	2,117
Roscrea ..... *Tipperary.*	2,992	2,801
Skibbereen ..... *Cork.*	3,695	3,631
Sligo, M.B. ..... *Sligo.*	10,670	10,808
Strabane ..... *Tyrone.*	4,309	4,196
Templemore ..... *Tipperary.*	3,497	2,800
Thurles ..... *Tipperary.*	5,008	4,850
Tipperary ..... *Tipperary.*	5,638	7,274
Tralee ..... *Kerry.*	9,506	9,910
Tuam ..... *Galway.*	4,223	3,567
Tullamore ..... *King's County.*	5,179	5,098
Waterford, M.B. ..... *Waterford.*	23,349	22,457
Westport ..... *Mayo.*	4,417	4,469
Wexford ..... *Wexford.*	12,077	12,163
Wicklow ..... *Wicklow.*	3,363	3,391
Youghal ..... *Cork.*	6,081	5,396

* In the whole County of Leitrim there is not one town with so many as two thousand inhabitants.

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